



Candriam Sustainable Investment Conference.

Amsterdam – 3 September 2026

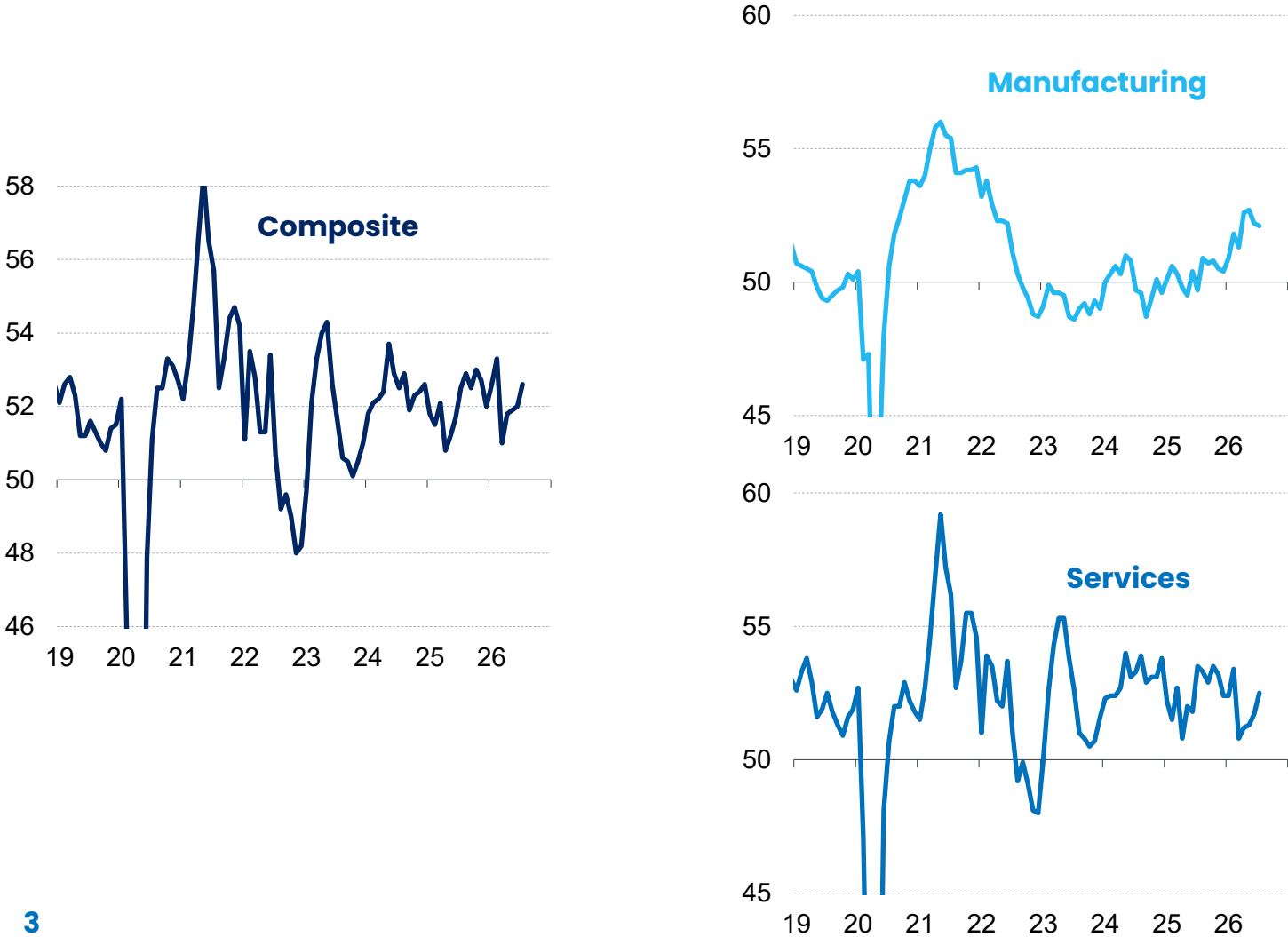
1 Global economy

Resilient growth...



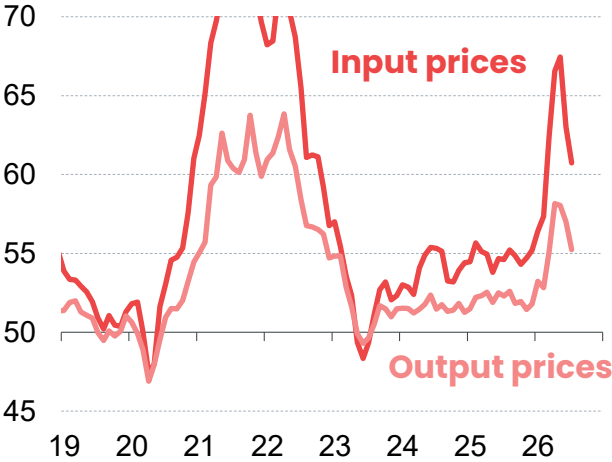
Activity surveys have improved

World PMIs

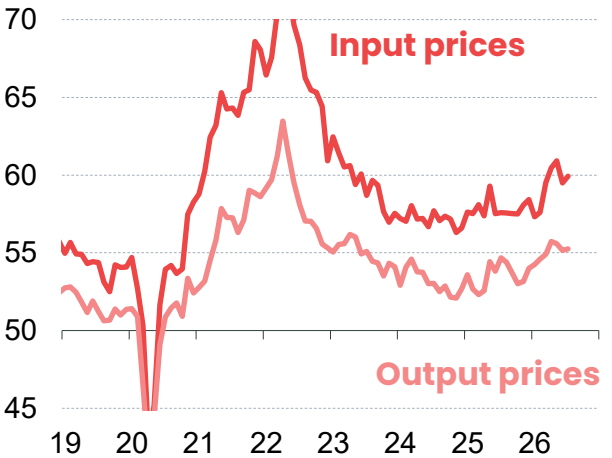


World PMI prices

Manufacturing

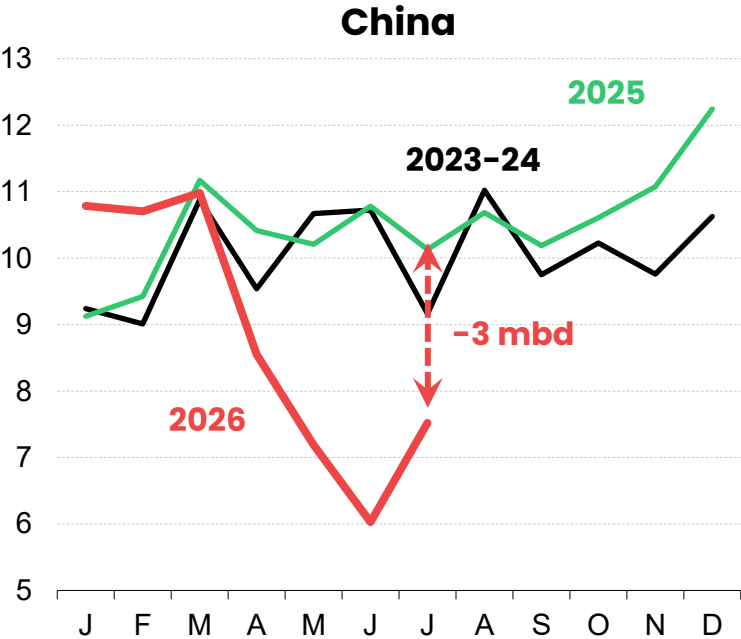


Services

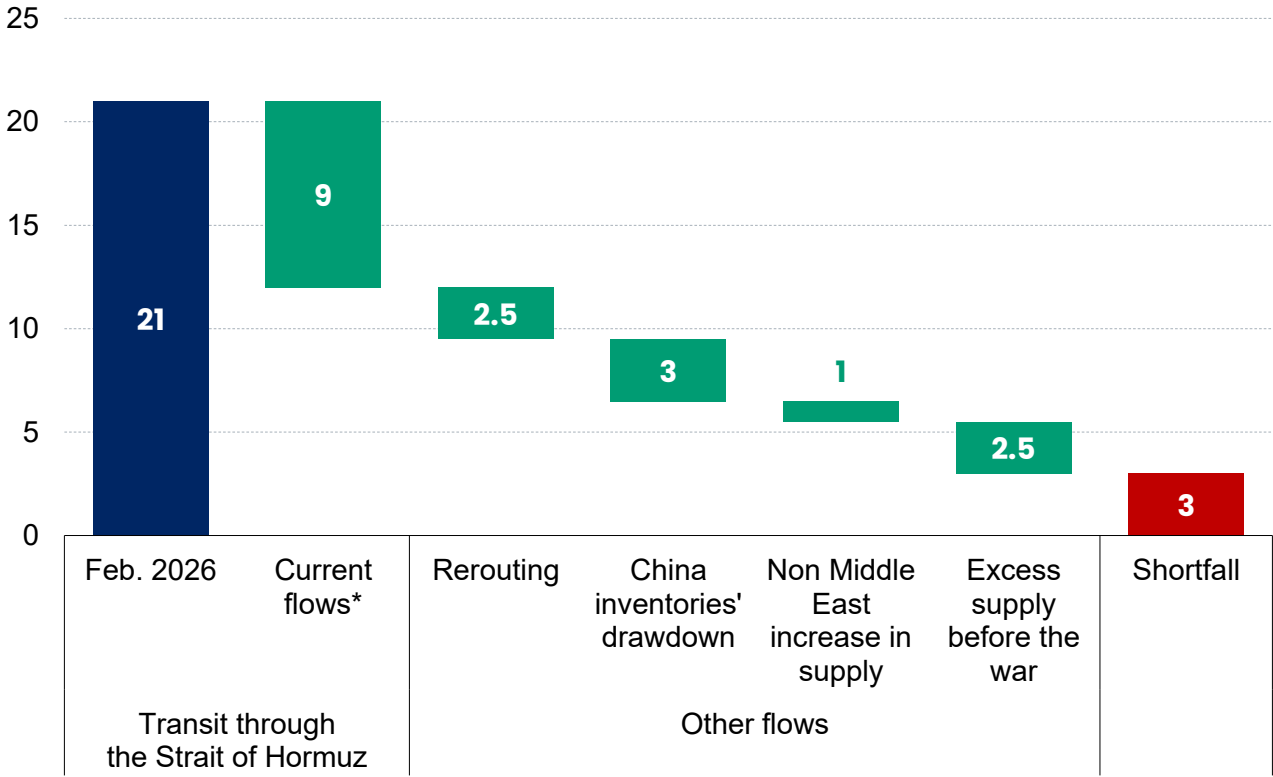


China and “dark” shipping through the Strait of Hormuz have dramatically reduced the oil supply shortfall

Net crude oil imports
(million barrels per day)



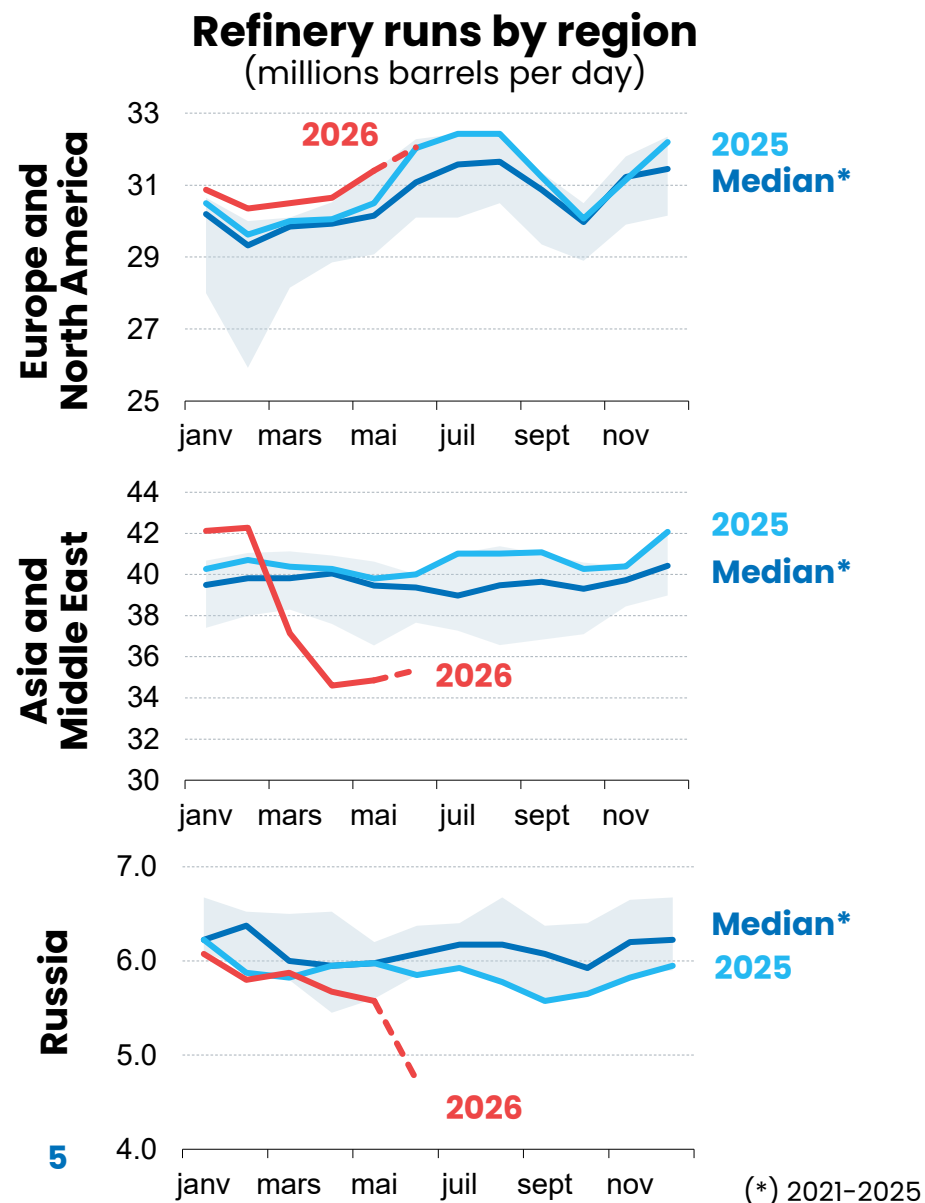
Rough estimate of the current shortfall of crude oil
and petroleum products
(million barrels per day, August 2026)



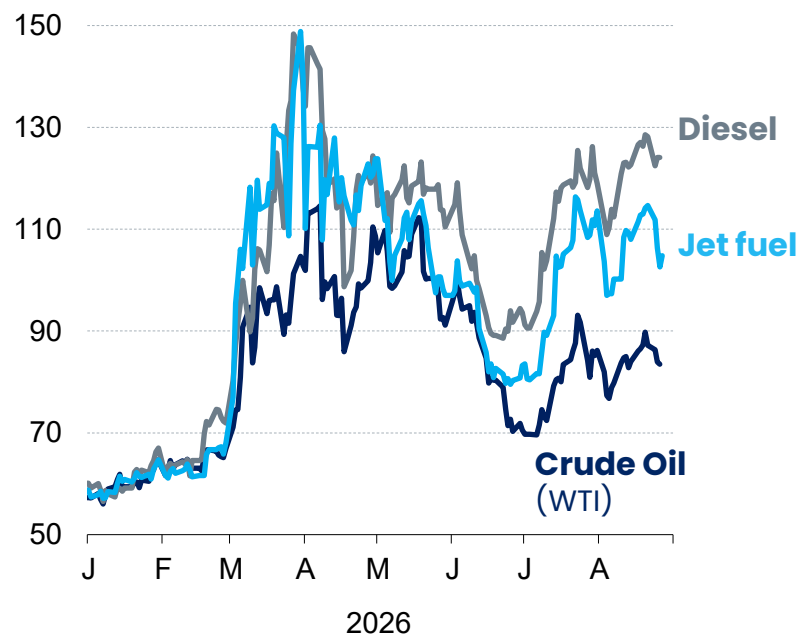
(*) Kpler estimate including dark transit



Still, upward pressures on petroleum product and natural gas prices are likely to persist



Crude oil and derivatives prices
(indexed on January 2026 WTI oil price)



Natural gas price
(January 2019 = 100, in local currency)

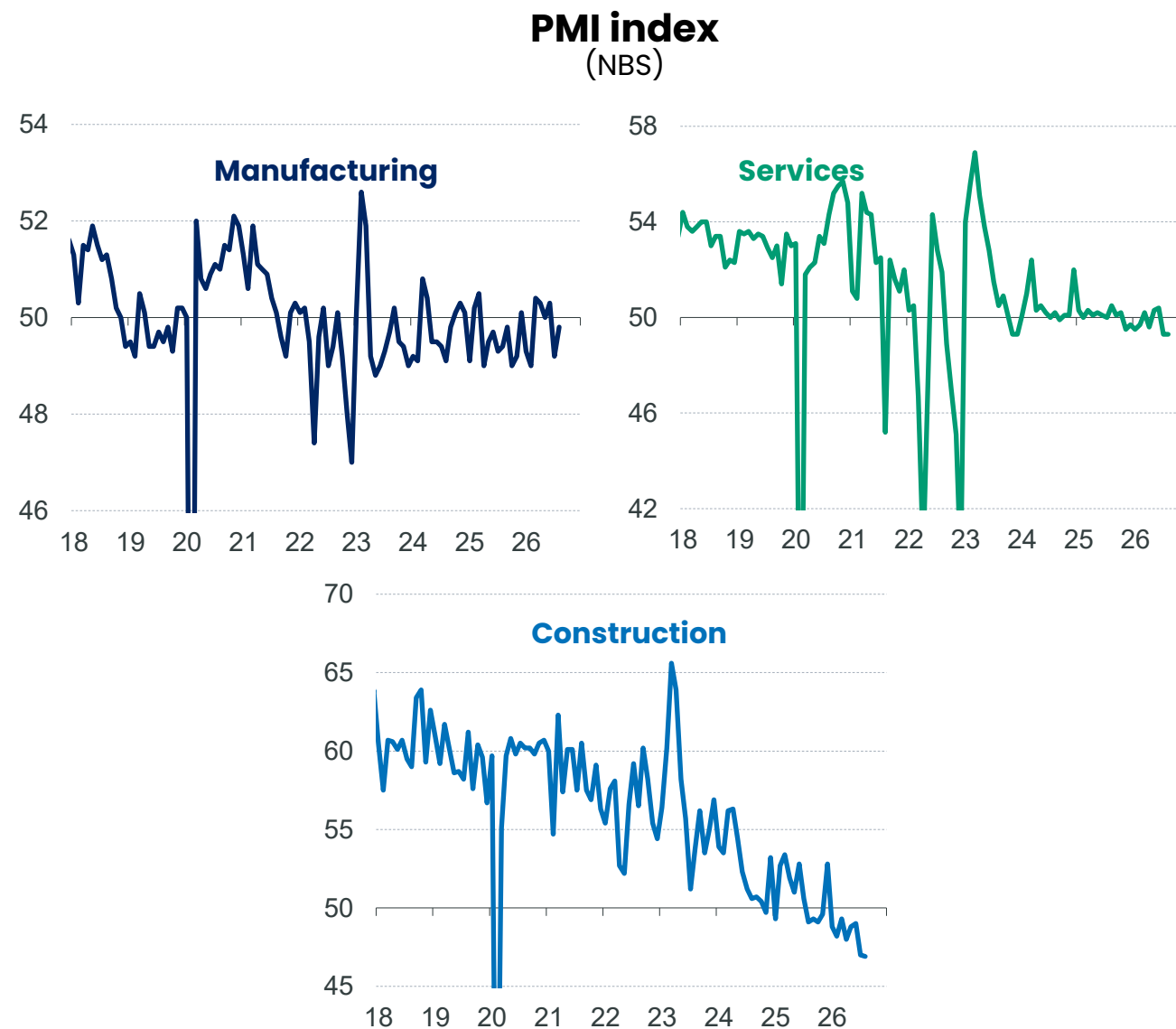
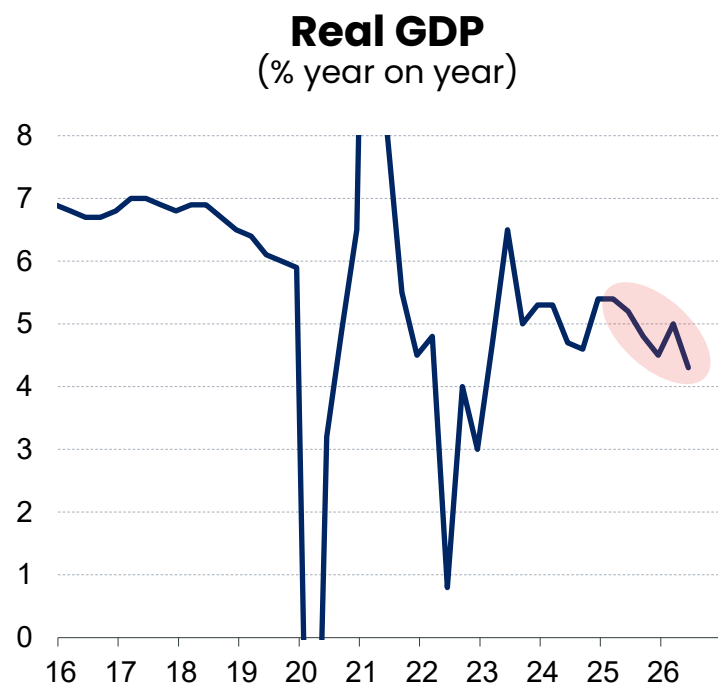


2 China

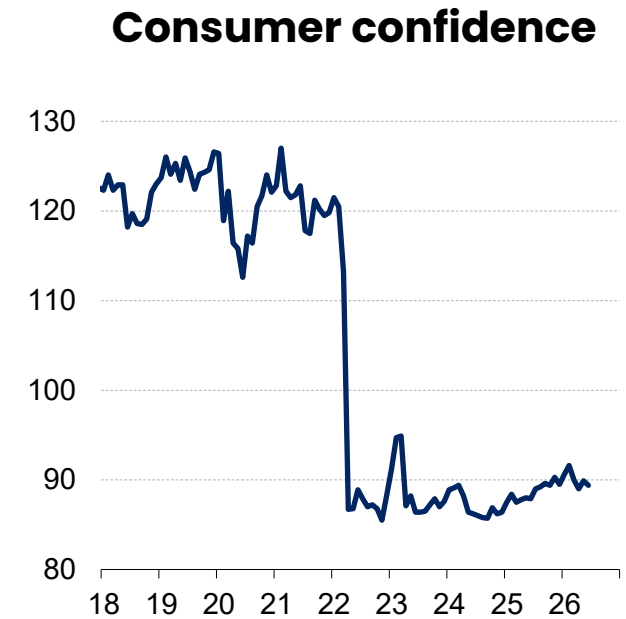
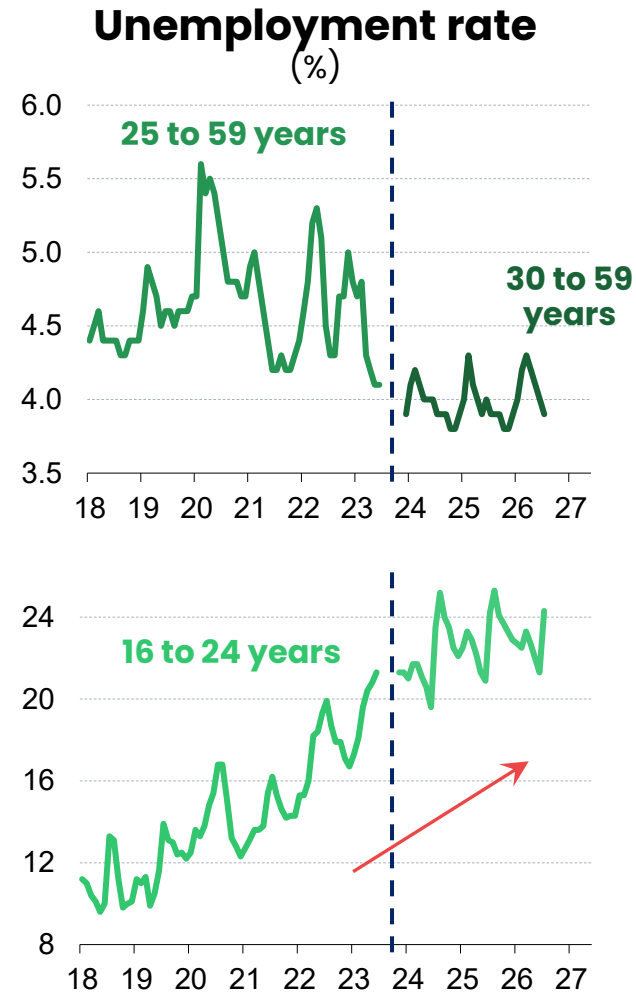
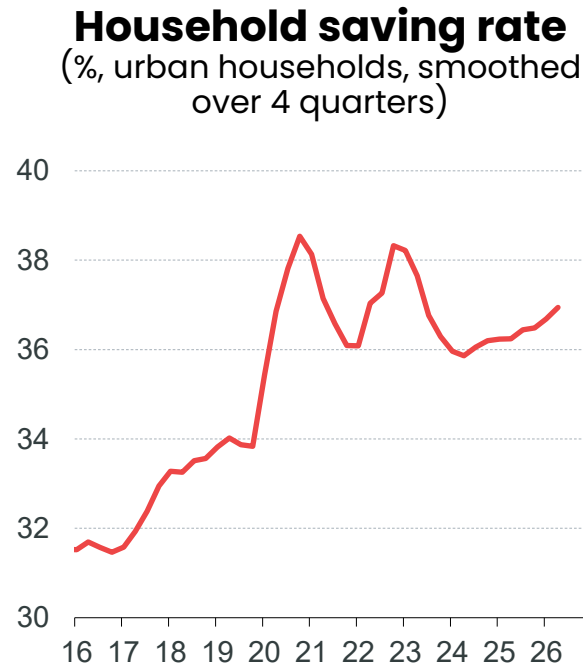
Losing momentum...
despite an exorbitant trade surplus!



Growth has slowed and is running below the official target

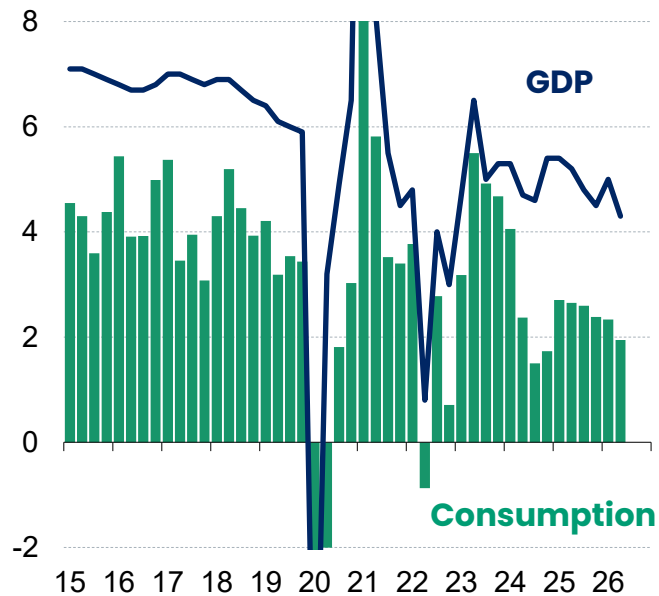


The household saving rate is creeping up and consumer confidence remains depressed



The contribution of consumer spending to growth has eroded and is now well below its pre-pandemic level

Contribution to real GDP growth (% year on year)

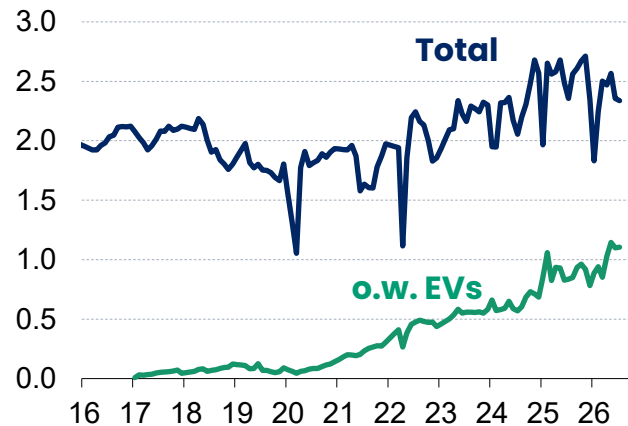


Retail and car sales

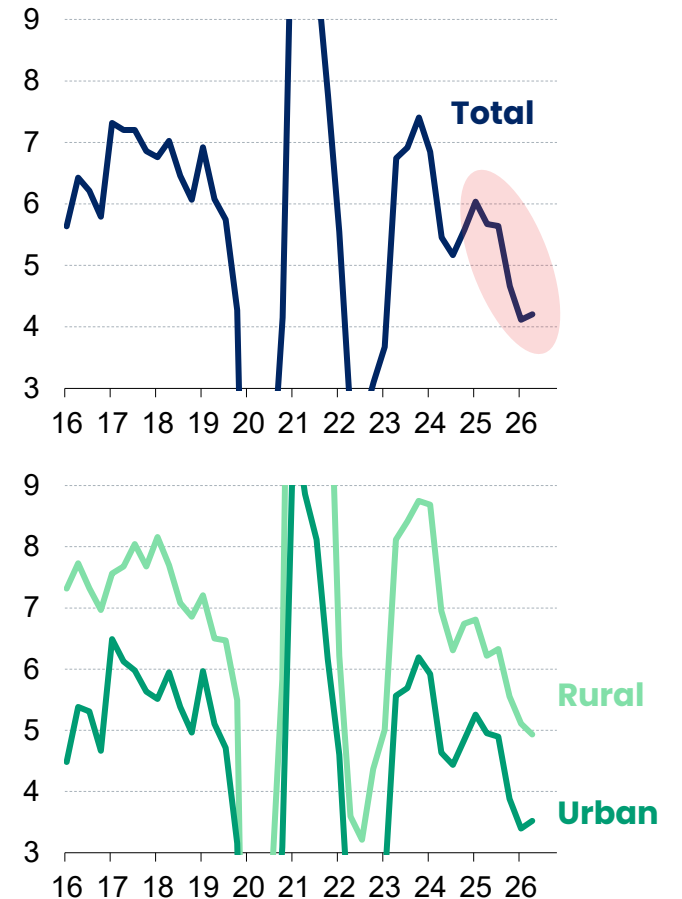
Retail sales (volume)



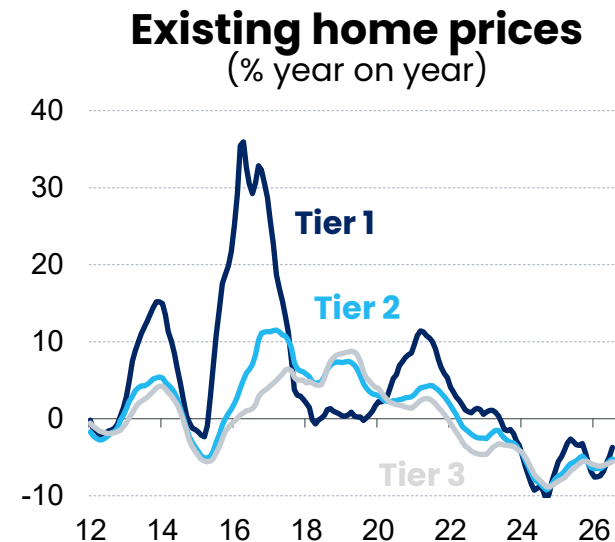
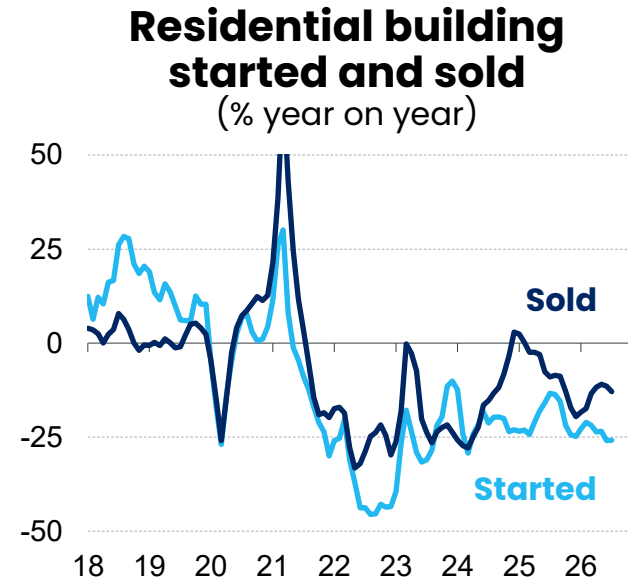
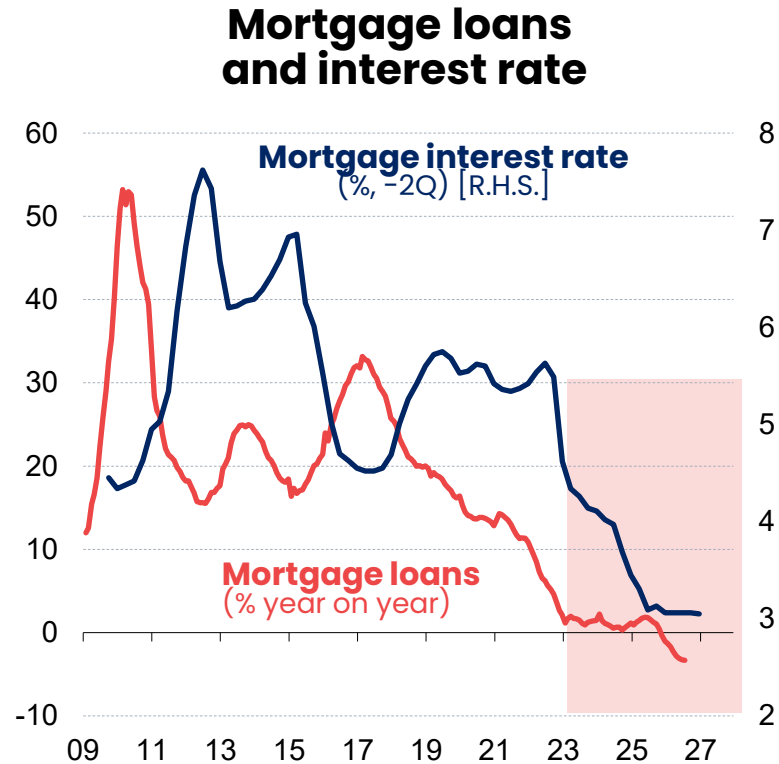
Car sales (million units)



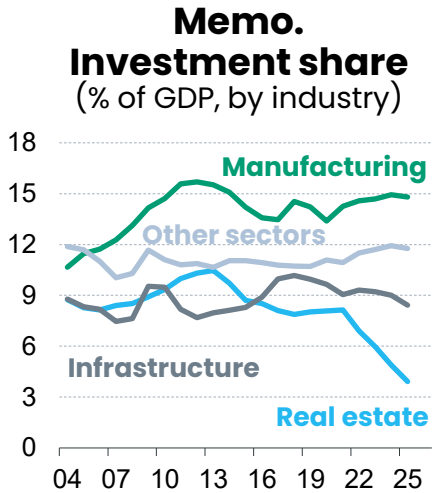
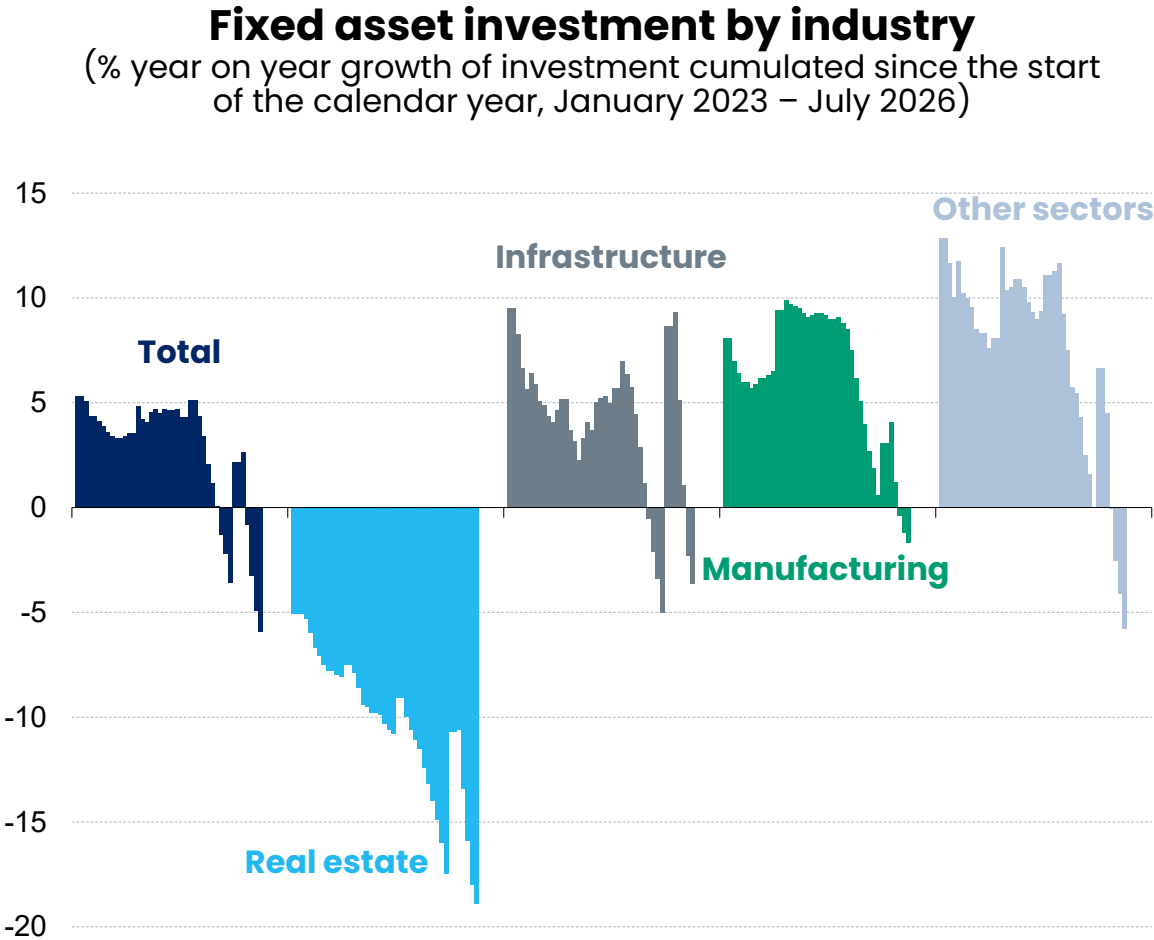
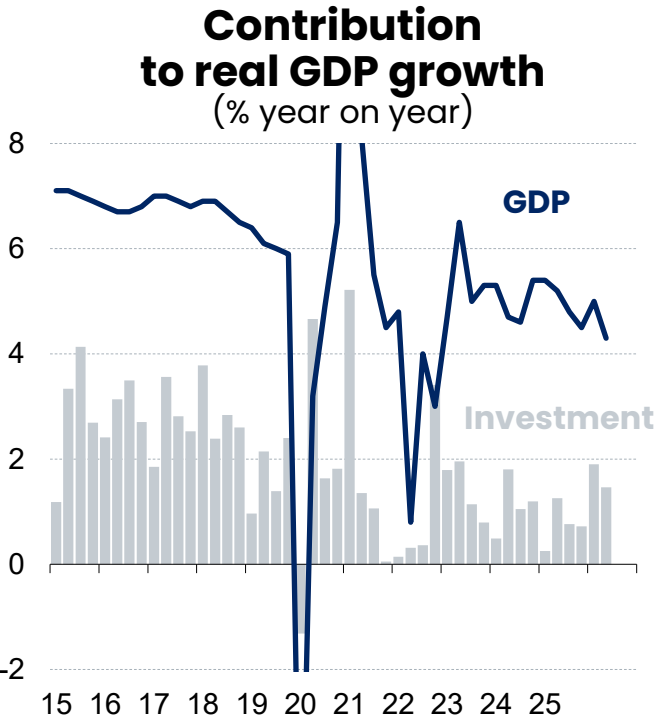
Real disposable income per capita (% year on year)



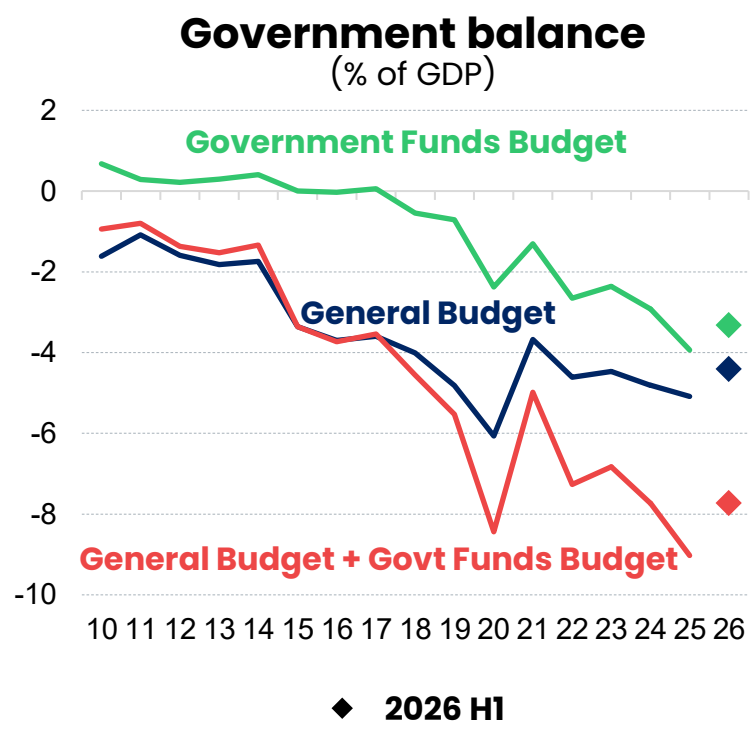
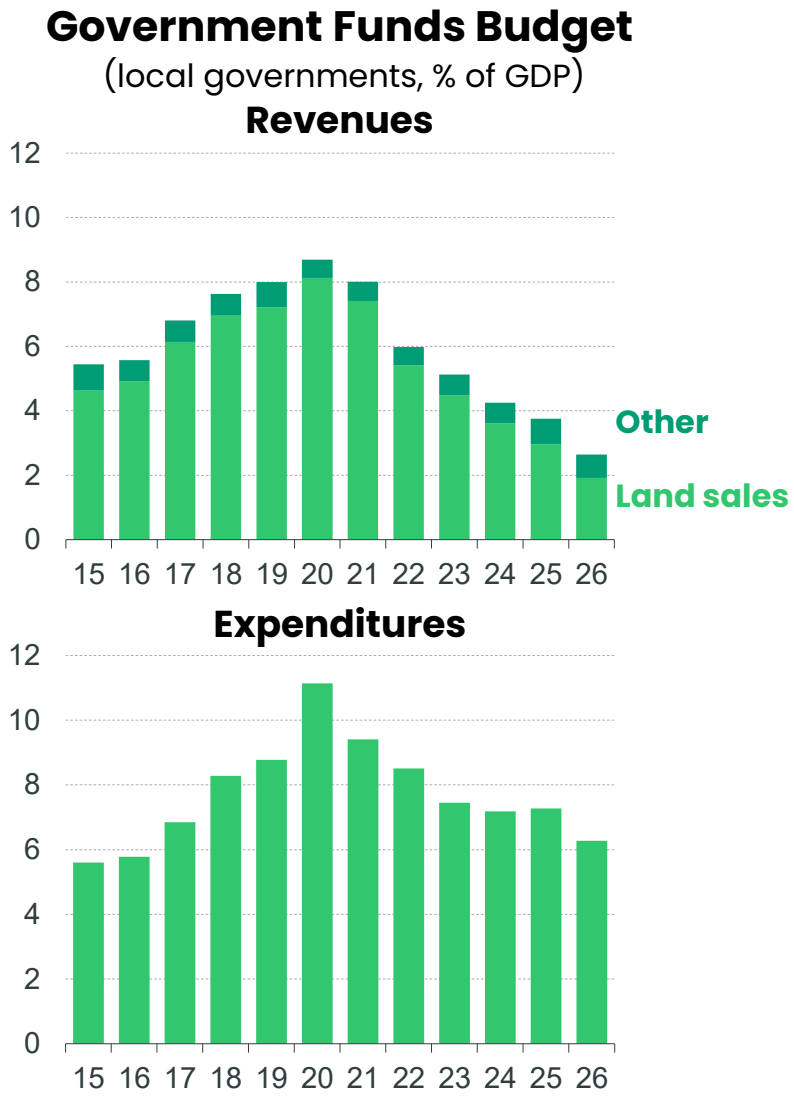
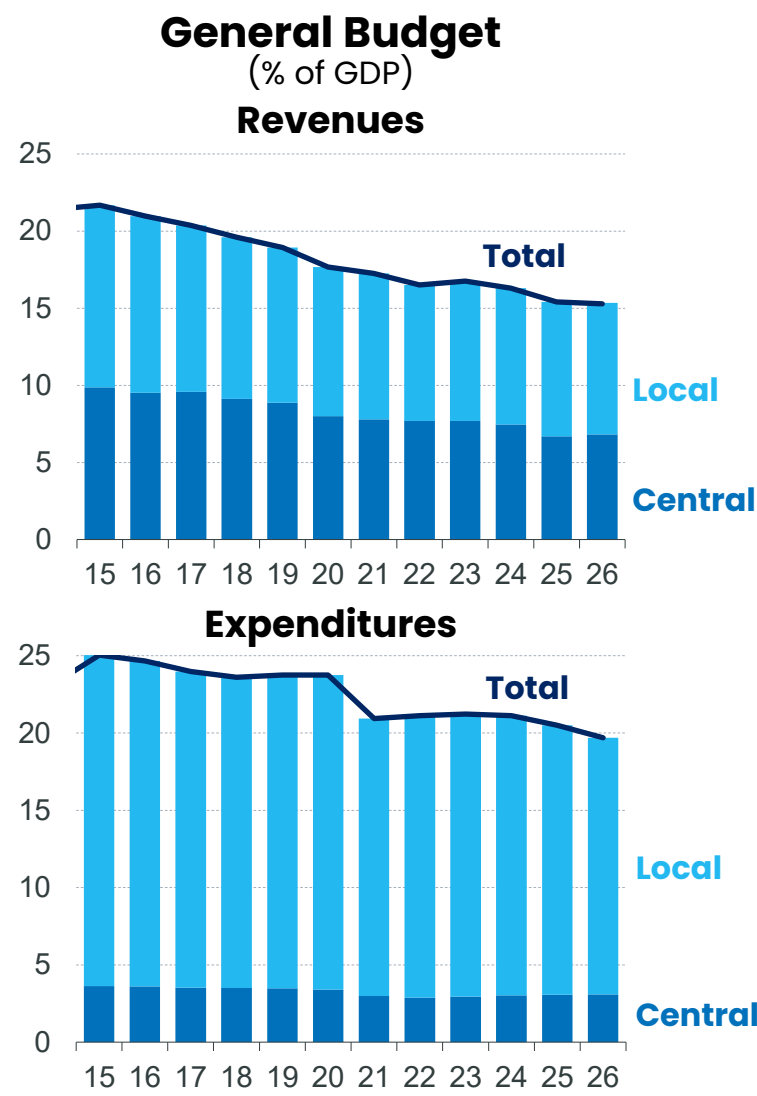
After more than 5 years of contraction, residential investment continues to weigh on activity



Business investment has also weakened

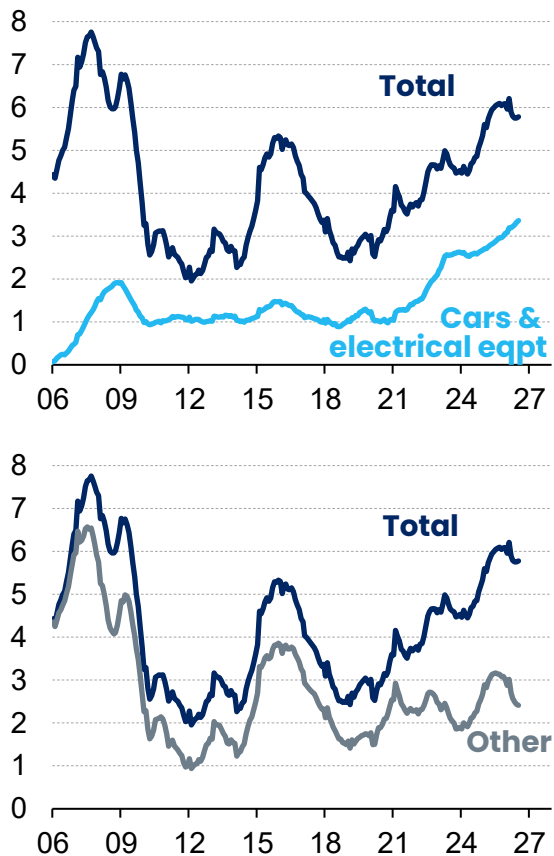


With the economy losing momentum, authorities have pledged greater support... but have been hesitant to follow through!

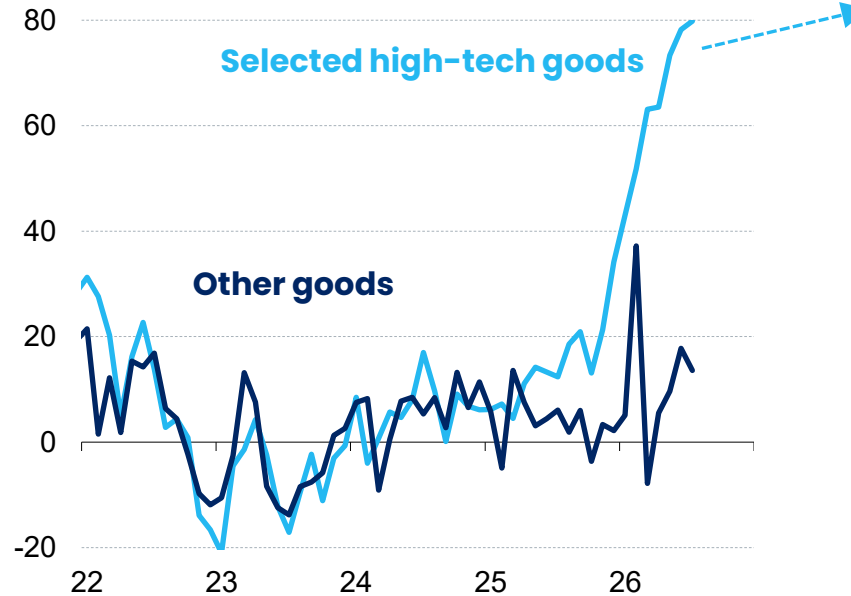


Since 2020, China's trade surplus has been largely buoyed by cars and electrical equipment

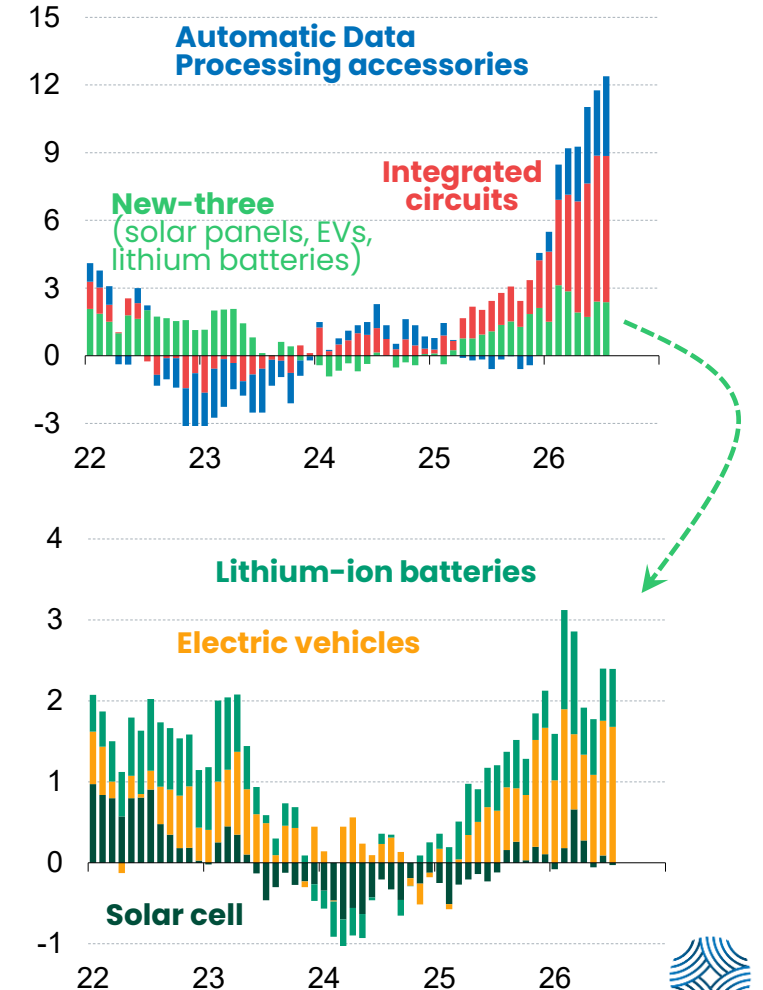
External trade balance of goods
(% of GDP)



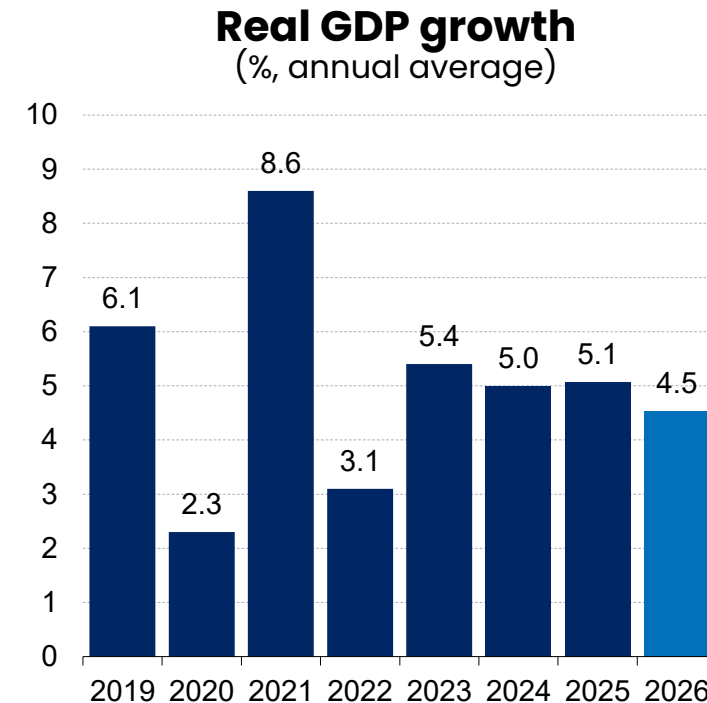
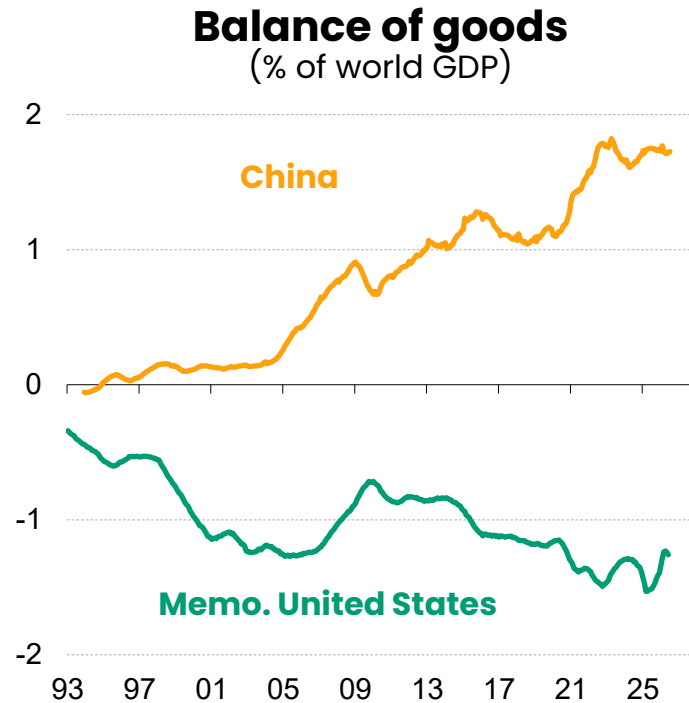
Exports growth
(% year on year)



Contribution to total exports growth
(% year on year)



For China, to rely on an ever-growing trade surplus to achieve its growth target is becoming more challenging



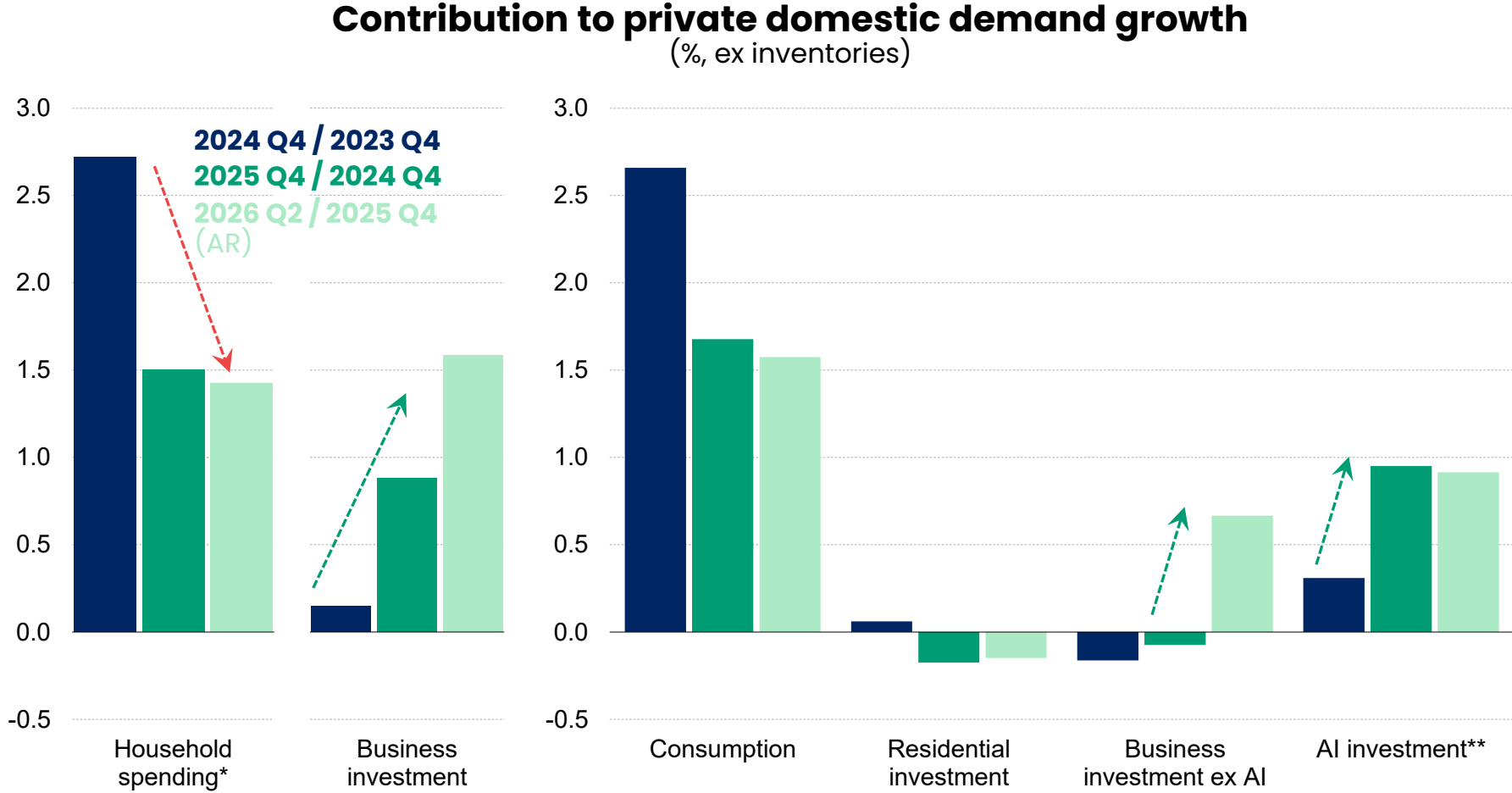
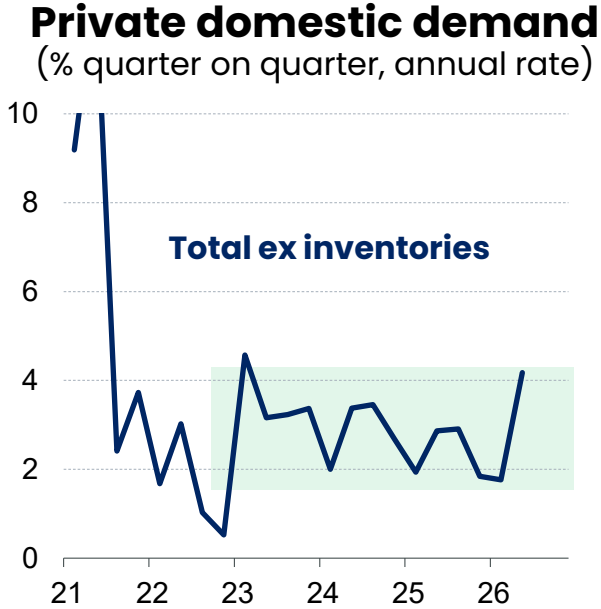
3

United States

An economy increasingly driven by AI



Private domestic demand has been solid, but its drivers have changed

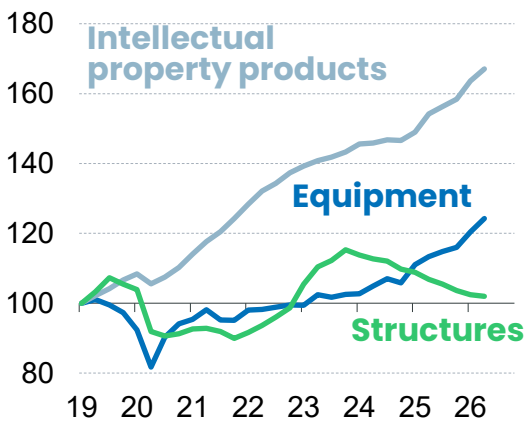
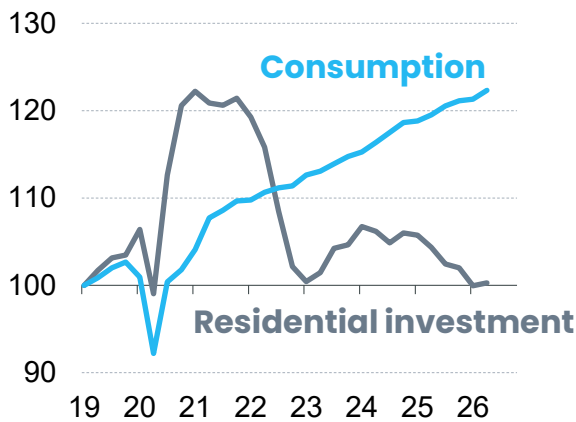


(*) Consumption and residential investment
(**) Data centers, computer & peripheral equipment, software

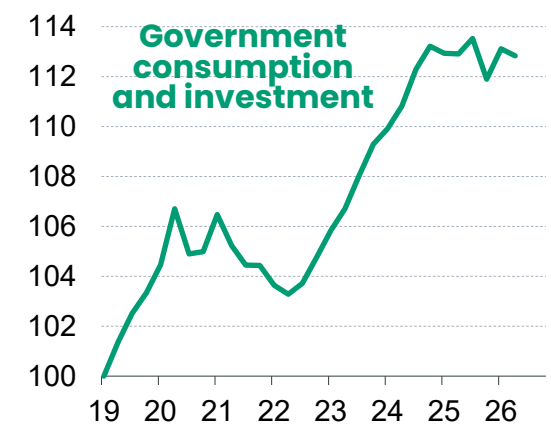
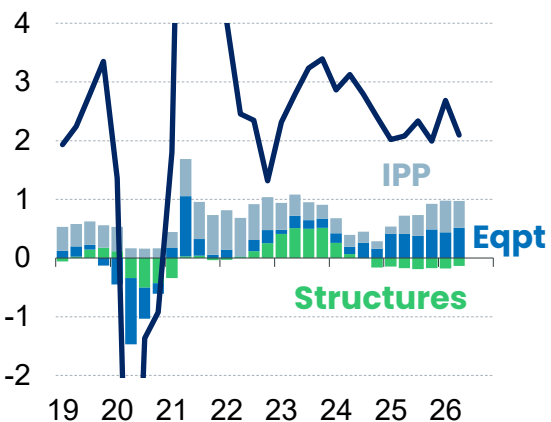
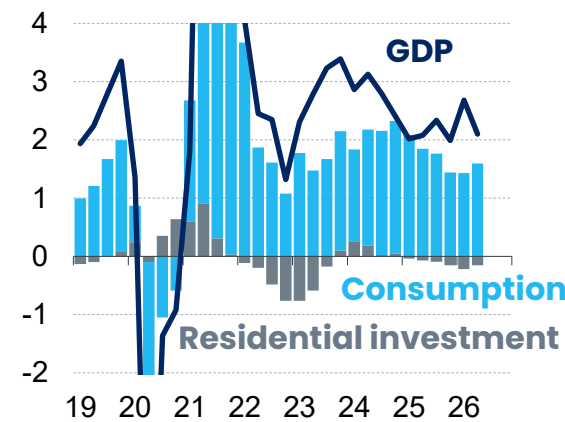


Memo. Components of domestic demand

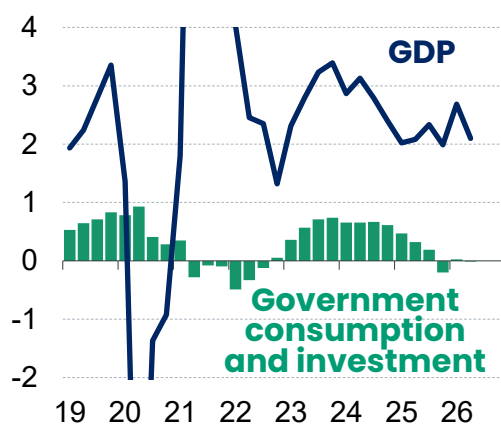
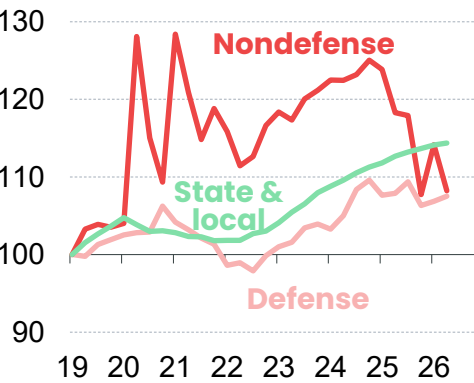
Domestic demand components
(2019 Q1 = 100)



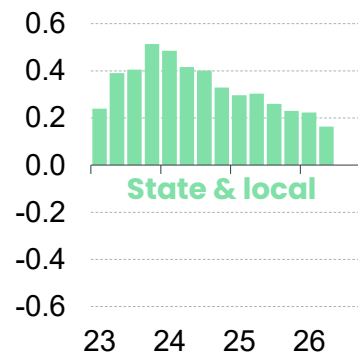
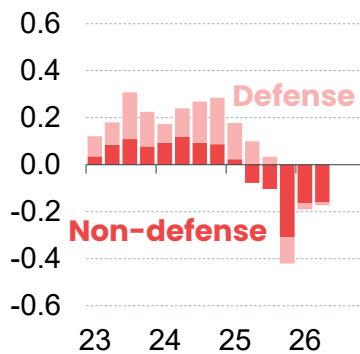
Contribution to real GDP growth
(% year on year)



Memo. Government spending

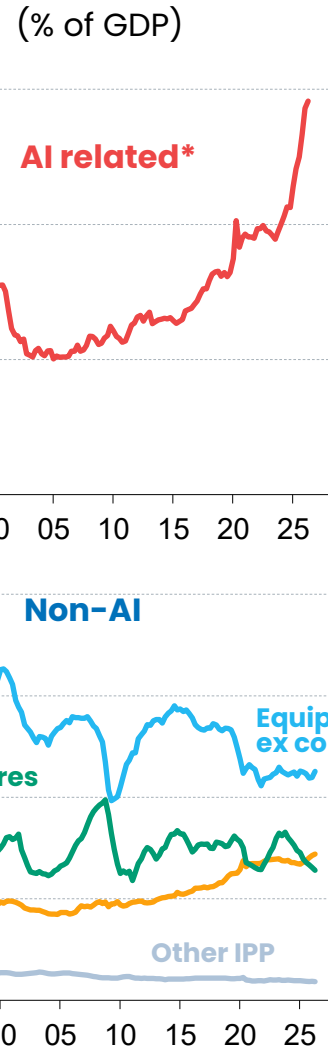
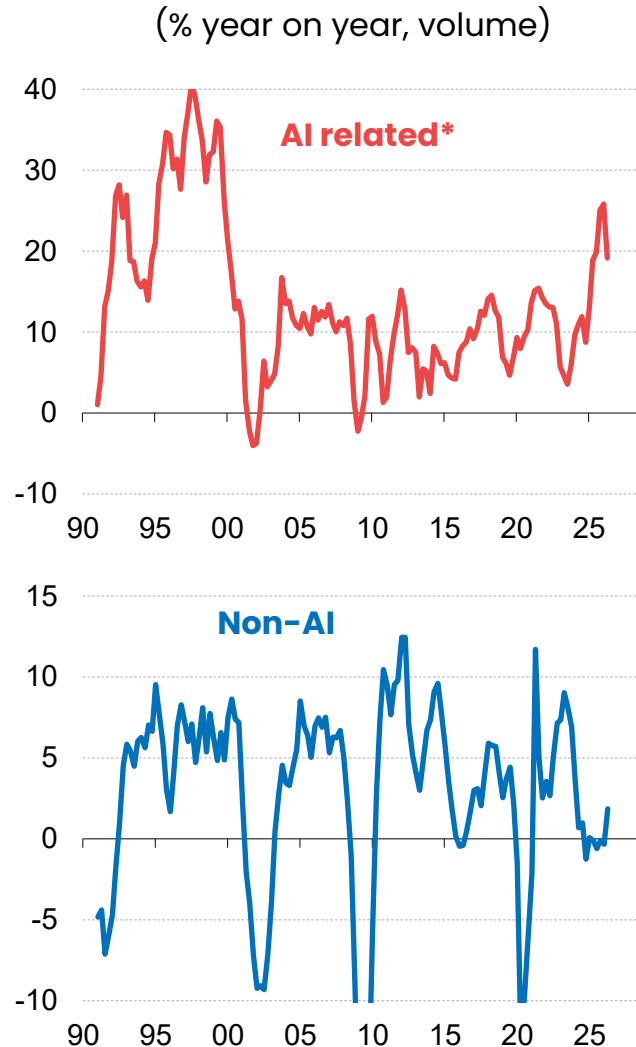


Memo. Government spending



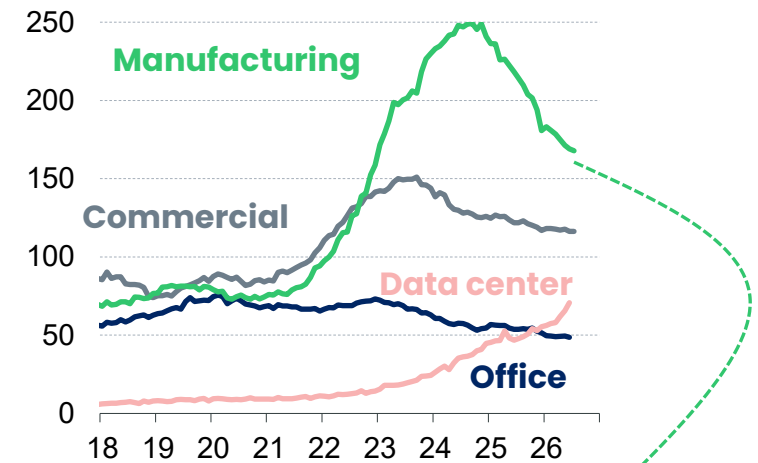
Business investment has been supported by AI investment...

Business investment

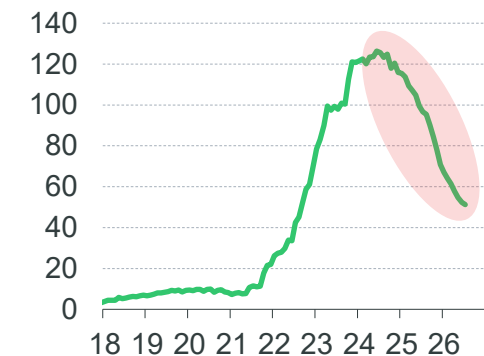


Private investment in non-residential structures

(\$ billion, current prices, annual rate)

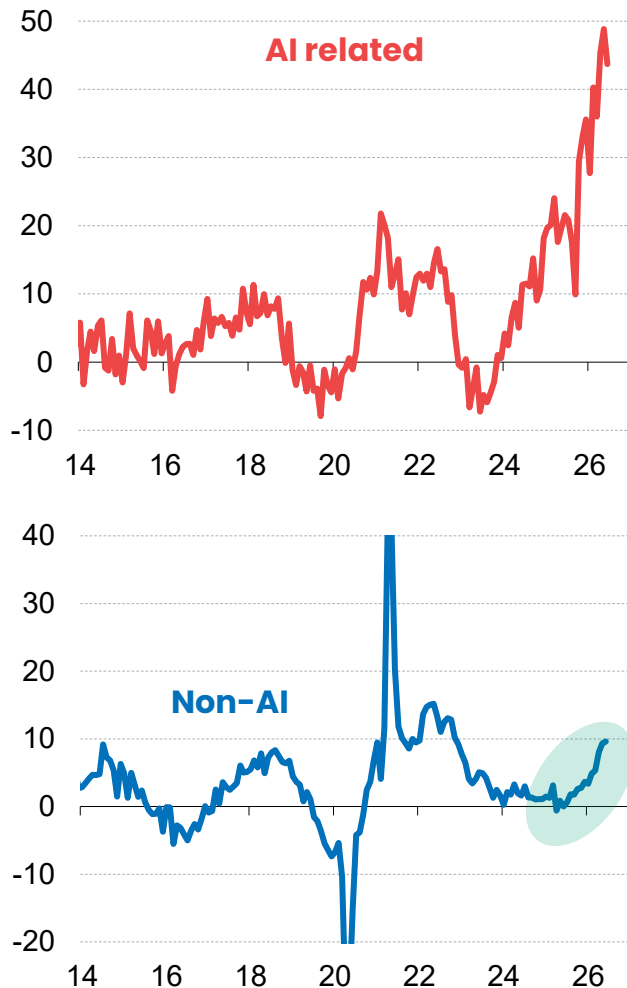


Manufacturing sector: Computer / electronic / electrical

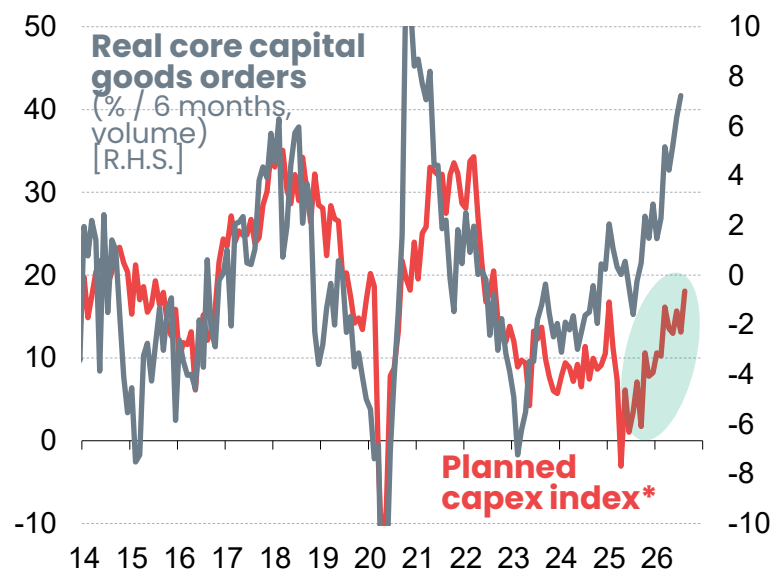


... but has recently been broadening beyond AI and capex intentions remain resilient

Core capital goods shipments
(% year on year)



Real core capital goods orders and planned capex



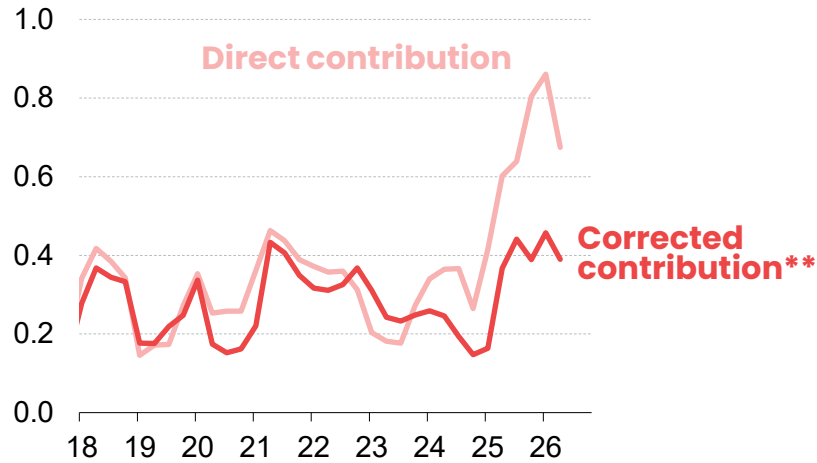
(*) Weighted average of regional surveys (New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, Kansas City, Richmond), based on regional population size

The OBBBA has permanently reinstated the 100% bonus depreciation rate for eligible business property (equipment, machinery, certain vehicles, computers...) acquired after Jan. 19, 2025.

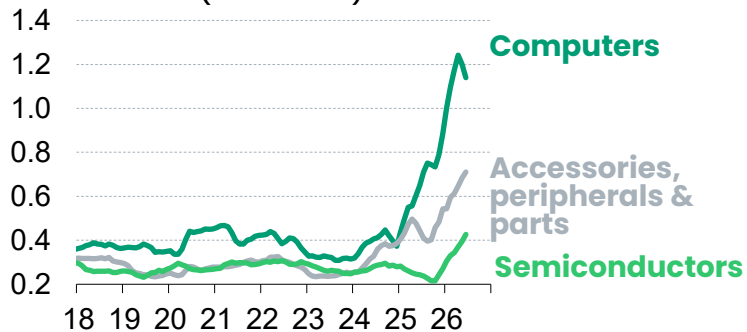


The contribution of AI investment to growth is likely to moderate from 2027 on

**AI related investment*
contribution to real GDP growth**
(% year on year)



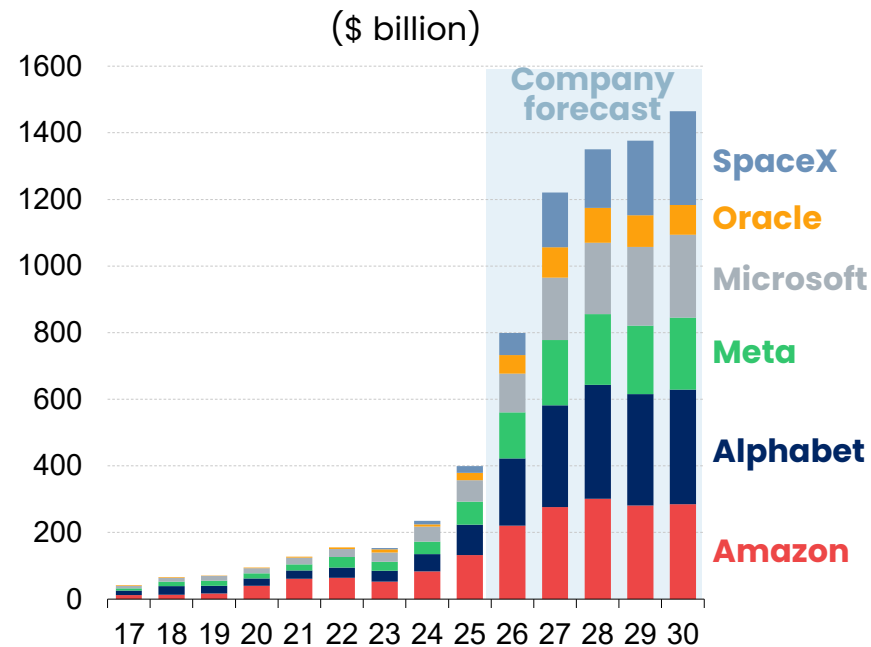
Imports of computers & peripherals equipment
(% of GDP)



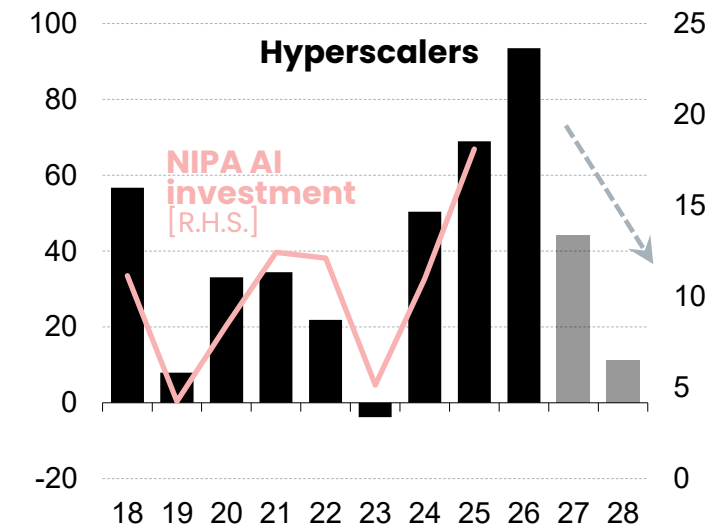
(*) Data centers, computer & peripheral equipment, software.

(**) Corrected from net imports

Hyperscalers' capex plans

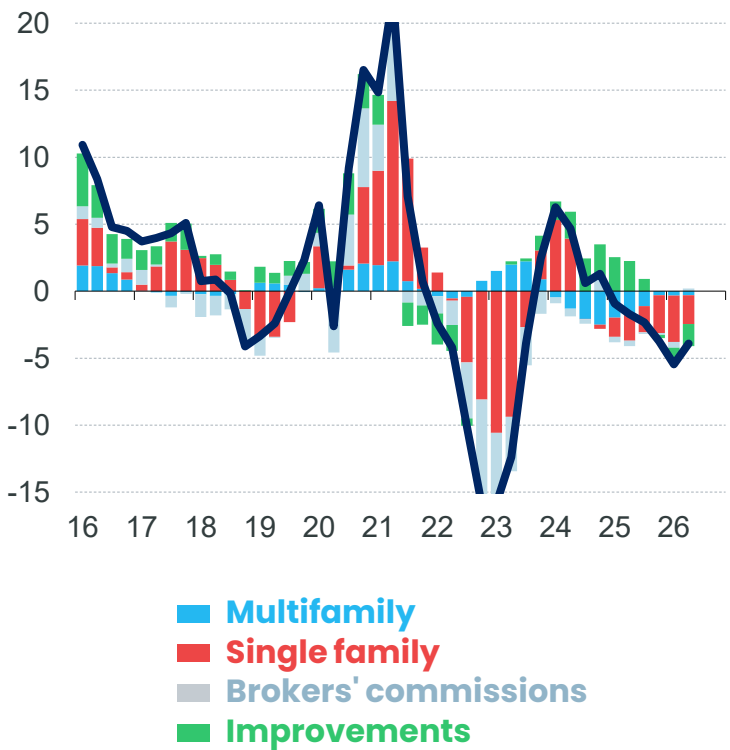


(% year on year, nominal)

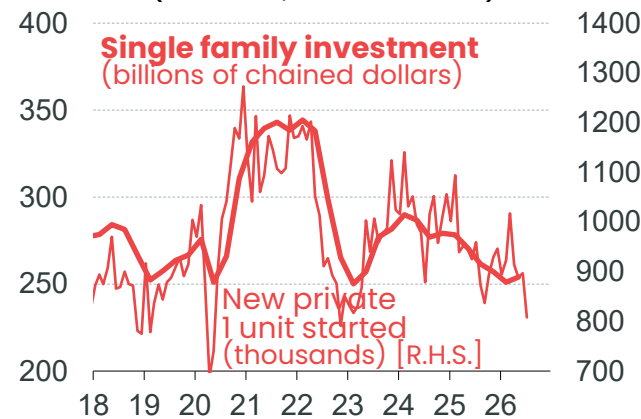


Residential investment has been weak across all components

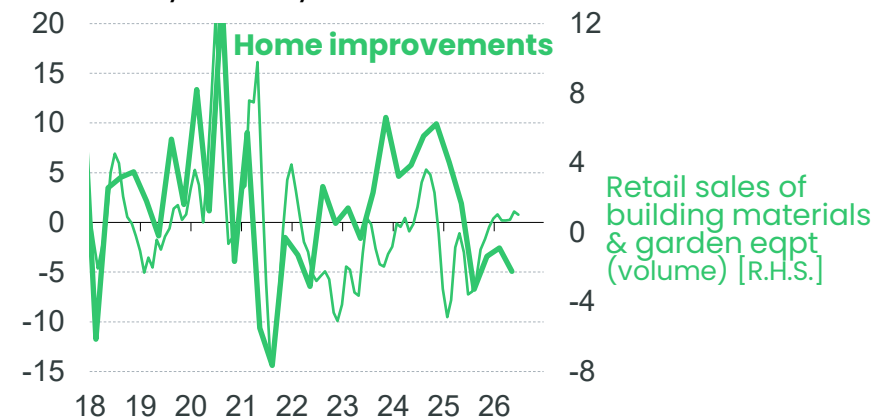
Residential investment
(% year on year contributions)



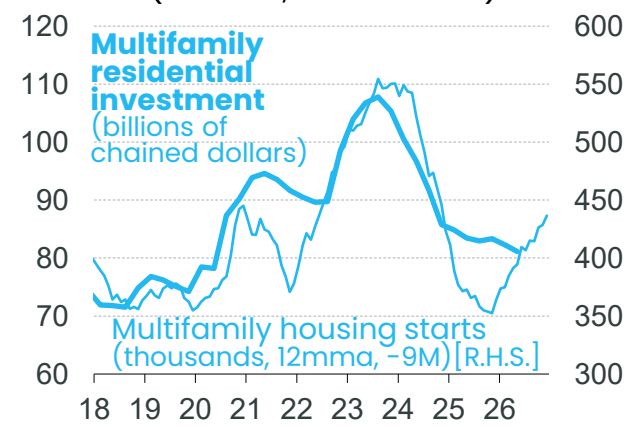
Single family investment
(volume, annual rate)



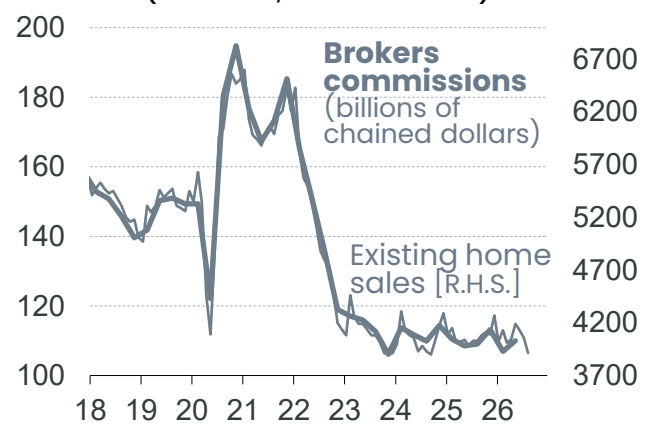
Home improvements
(% year on year, volume)



Multifamily investment
(volume, annual rate)

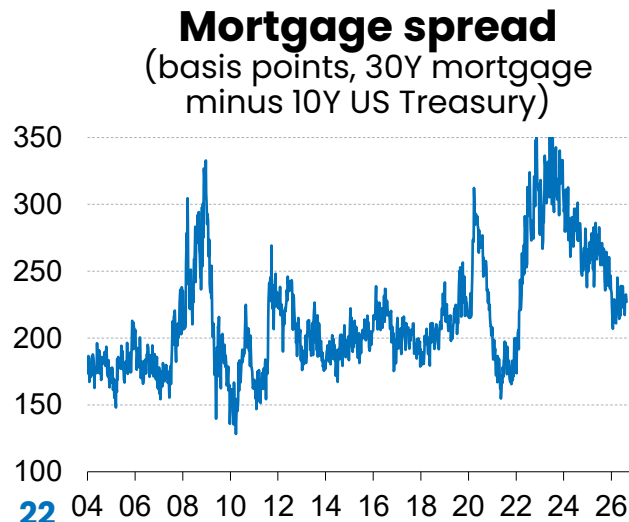
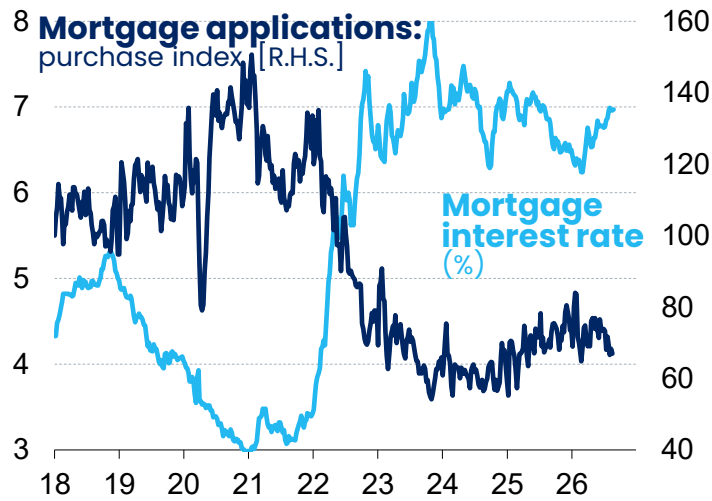


Brokers commissions
(volume, annual rate)

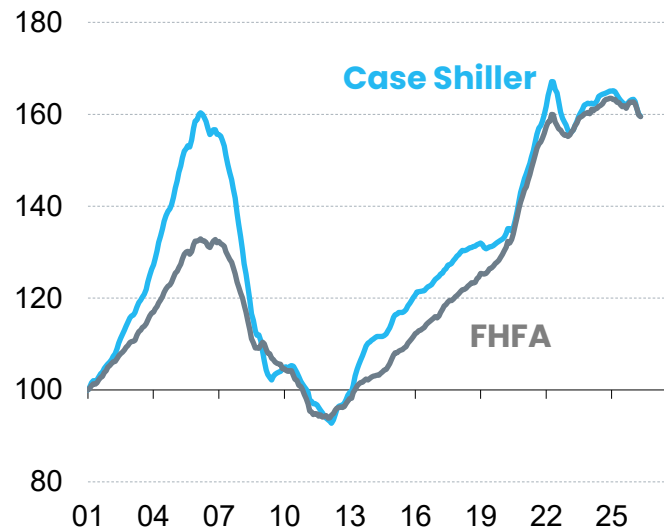


Higher interest rates and elevated home prices should continue to weigh on residential investment

Interest rates and mortgage applications



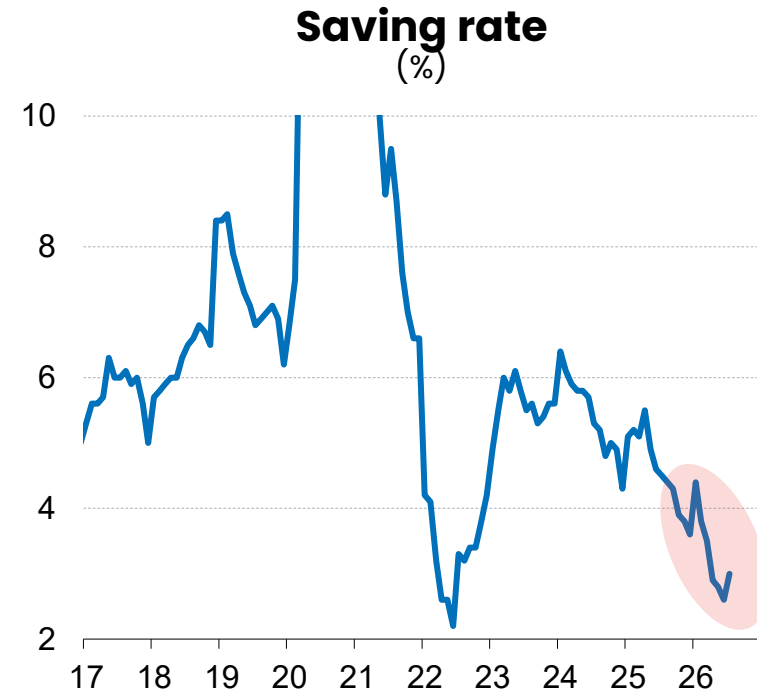
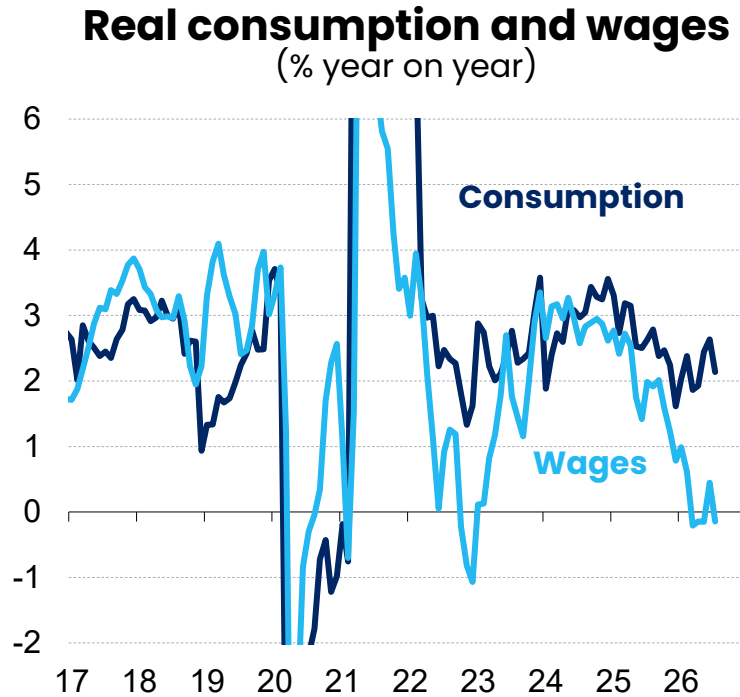
Home prices (deflated by CPI, January 2002 = 100)



Mortgage service on a median priced home (% of median family income)

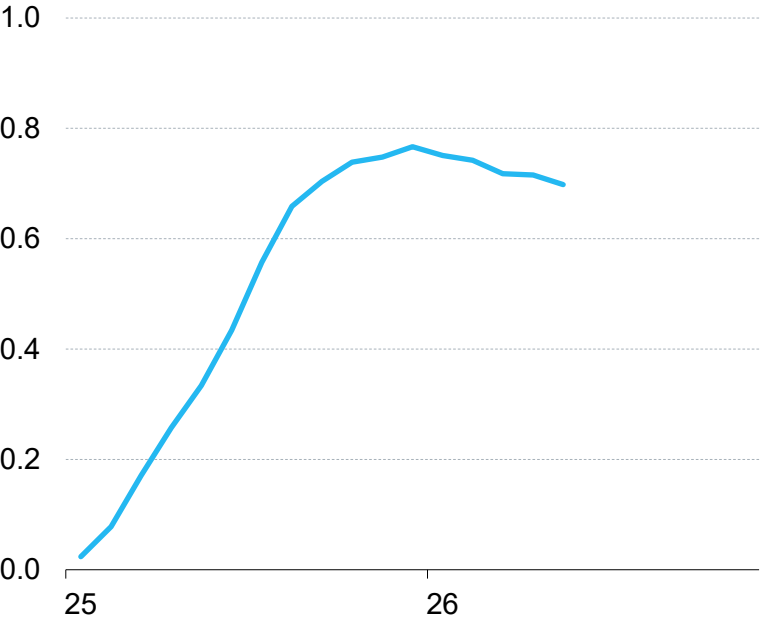


Consumption has held up thanks to a decline in the saving rate



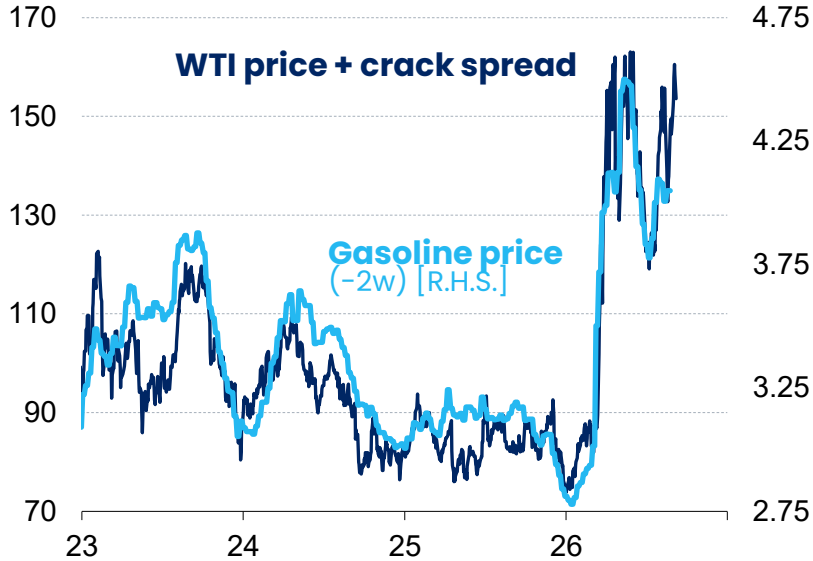
The inflationary impact of tariffs and gasoline prices has largely run its course

Estimate of tariffs effect on core PCE prices* (%)



(*) Detecting Tariff Effects on Consumer Prices in Real Time (Part II), by Robert Minton, Madeleine Ray and Mariano Somale.

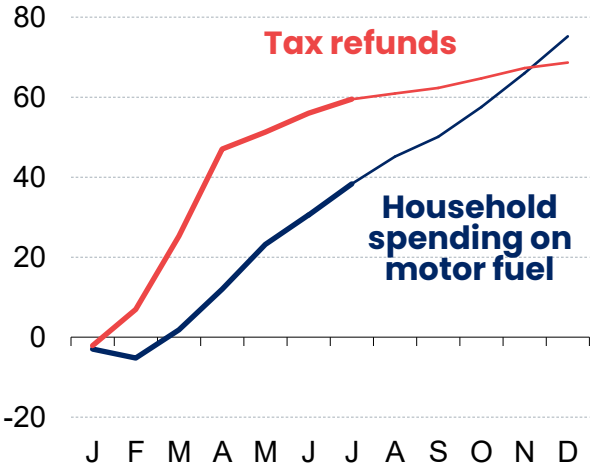
Gasoline price (\$ per gallon)



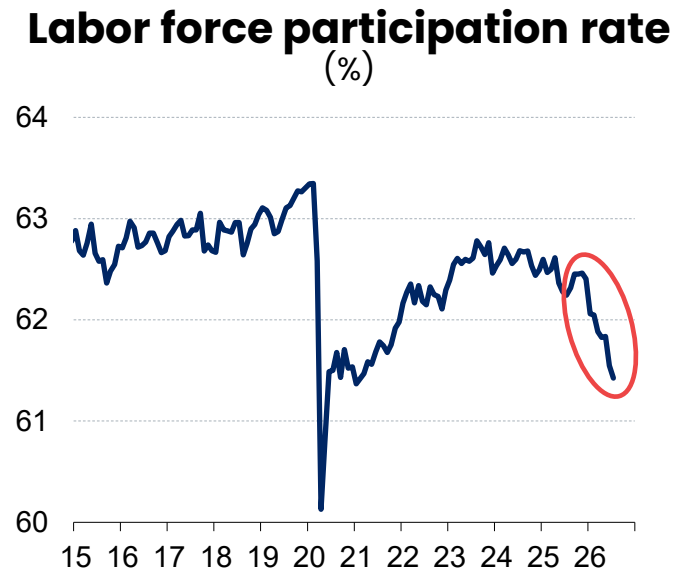
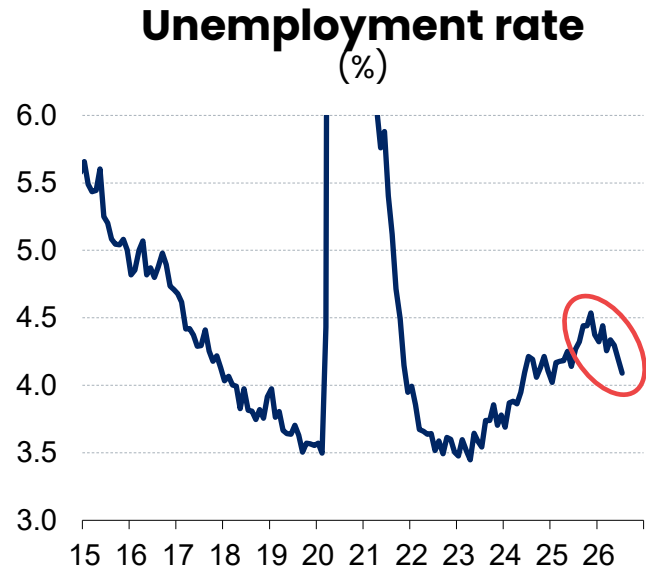
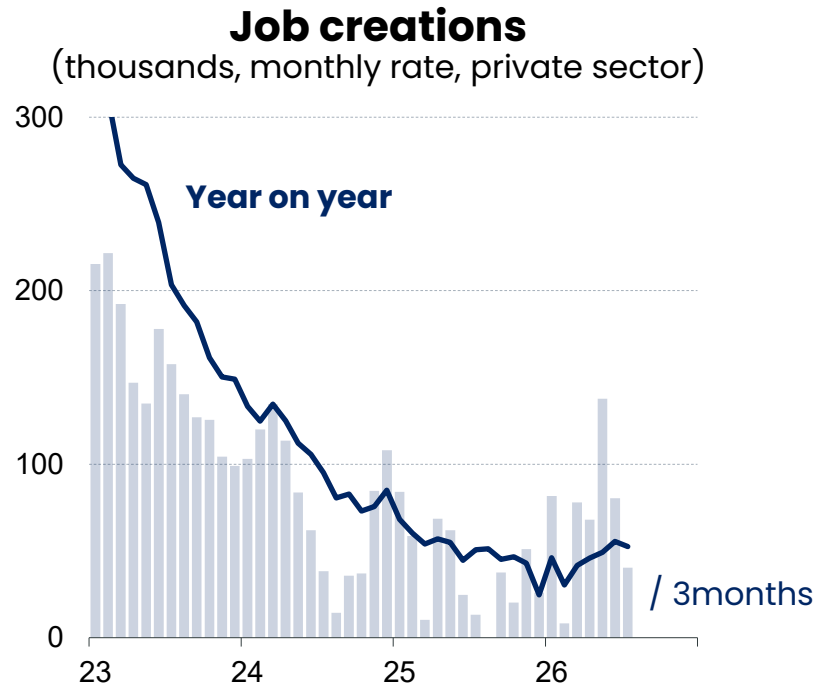
WTI crack spread (\$ per barrel)



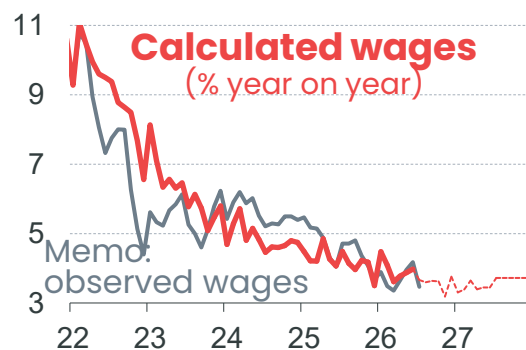
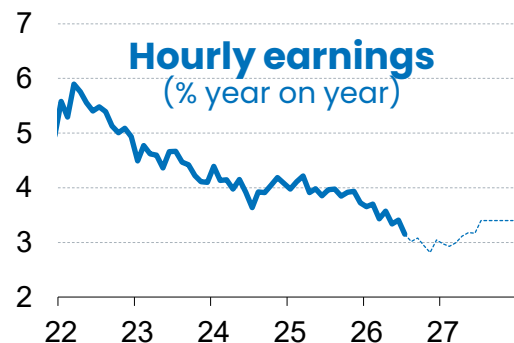
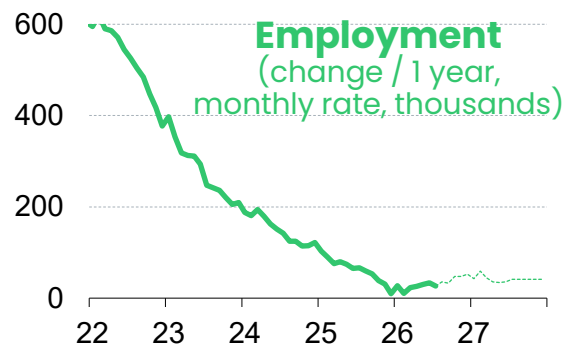
Tax refunds and household spending on motor fuel (\$ billion, 2026 compared to 2025, cumulated)



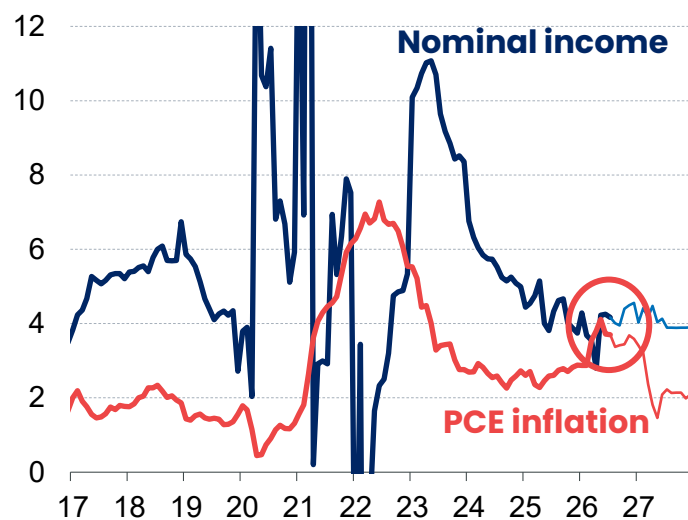
The labor market is holding up, but is less tight than it appears



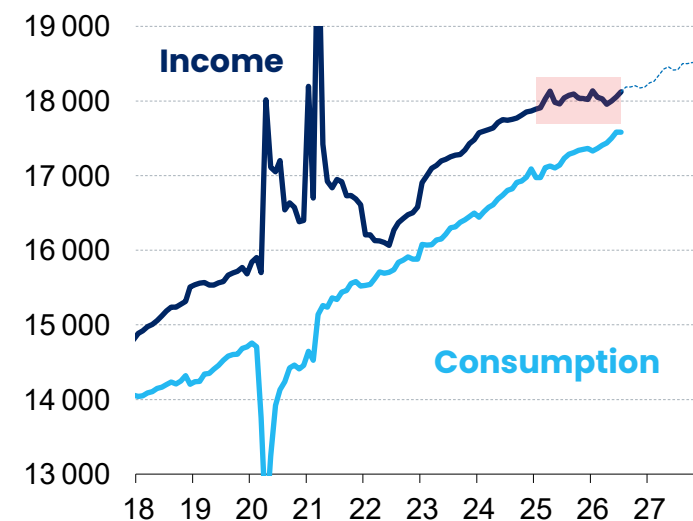
Household purchasing power should recover only gradually as inflation eases



Disposable income and inflation
(% year on year)

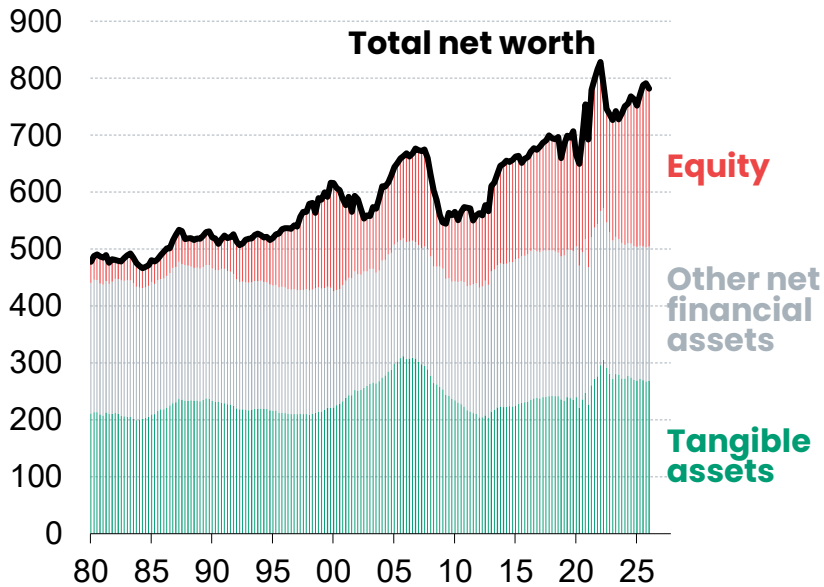


Real disposable income and consumption
(billions of constant dollars, annual rate)

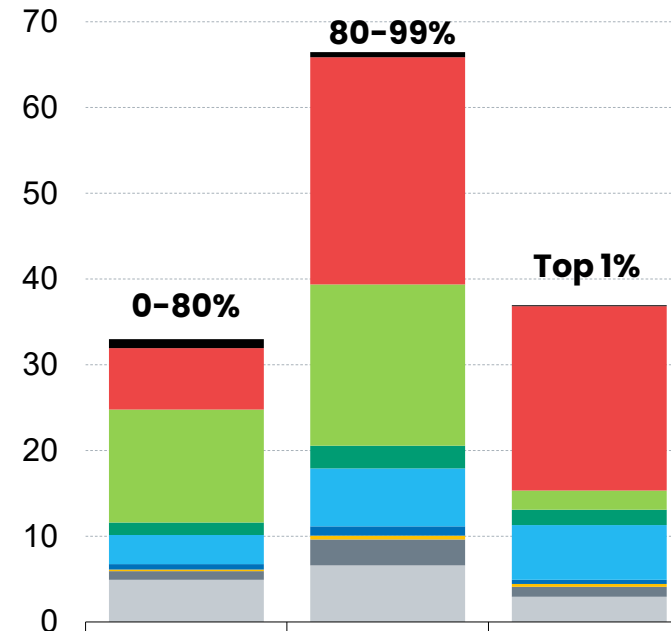


Rising financial wealth could, however, continue to provide some support, although gains remain heavily concentrated among the wealthiest households

Households' net worth
(% of disposable income)



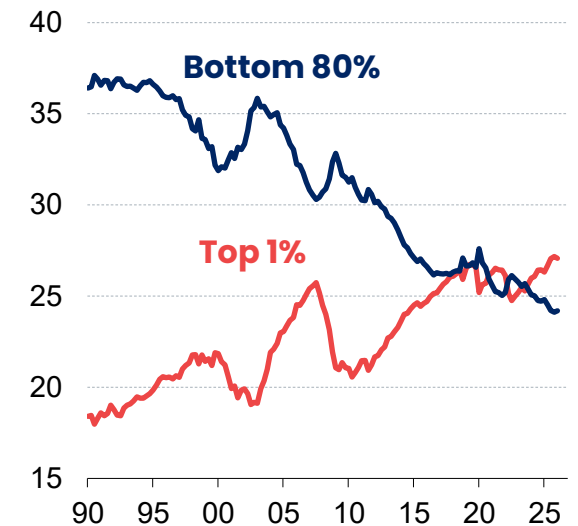
Household financial assets by income quintile
(\$ trillion)



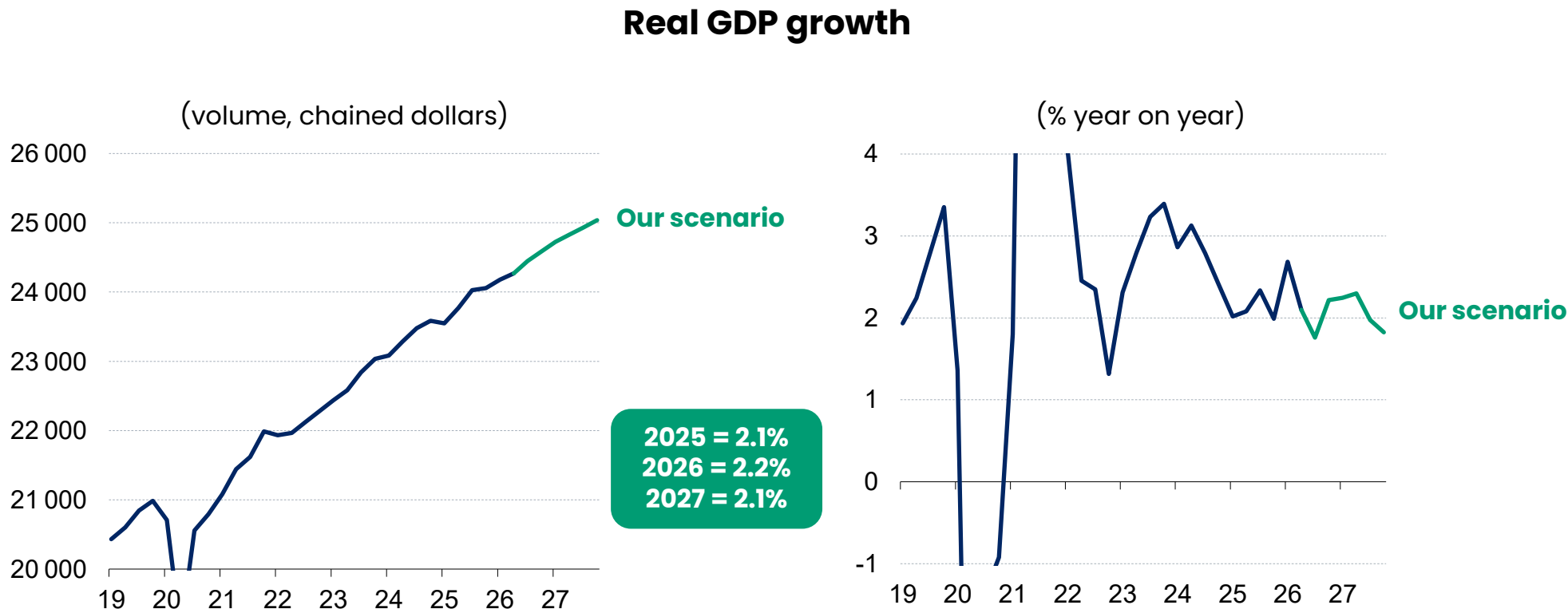
Deposits
Loans
Equity in noncorp. business
Pension entitlements
Miscellaneous assets

Money market funds
Life insurance reserves
Debt securities
Corporate equity and mutual fund shares

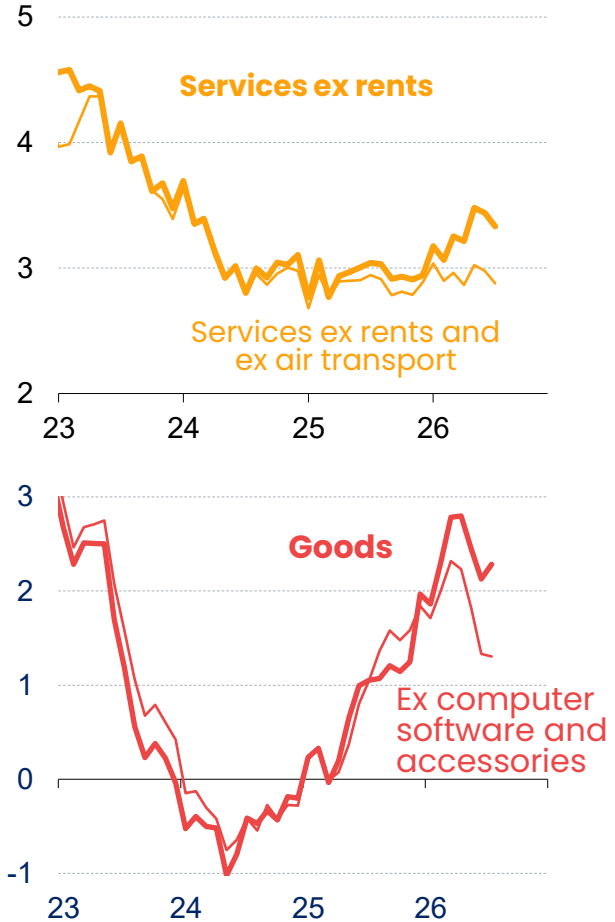
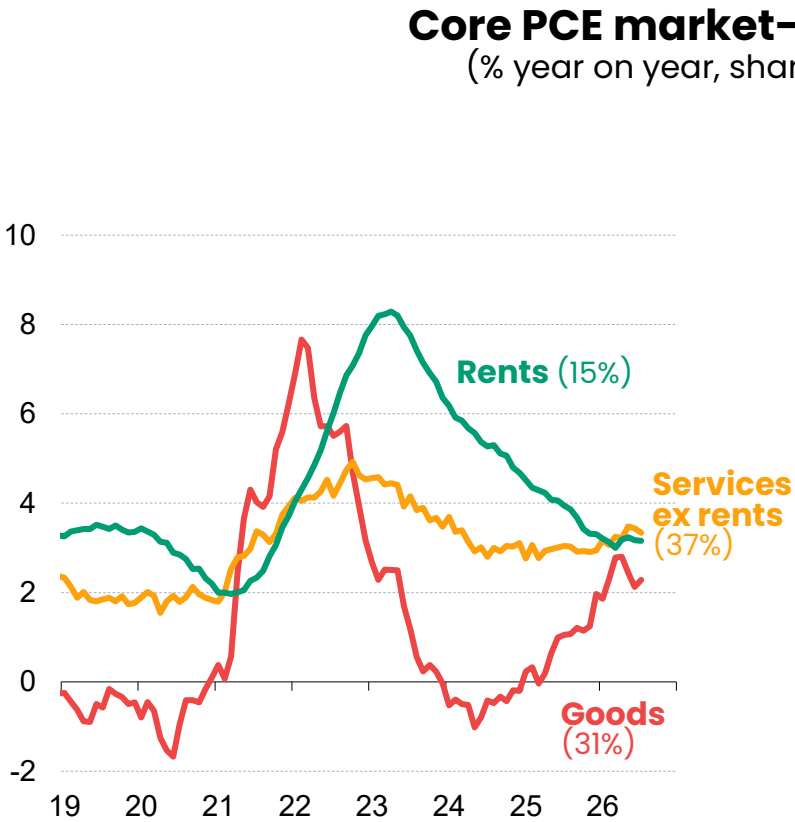
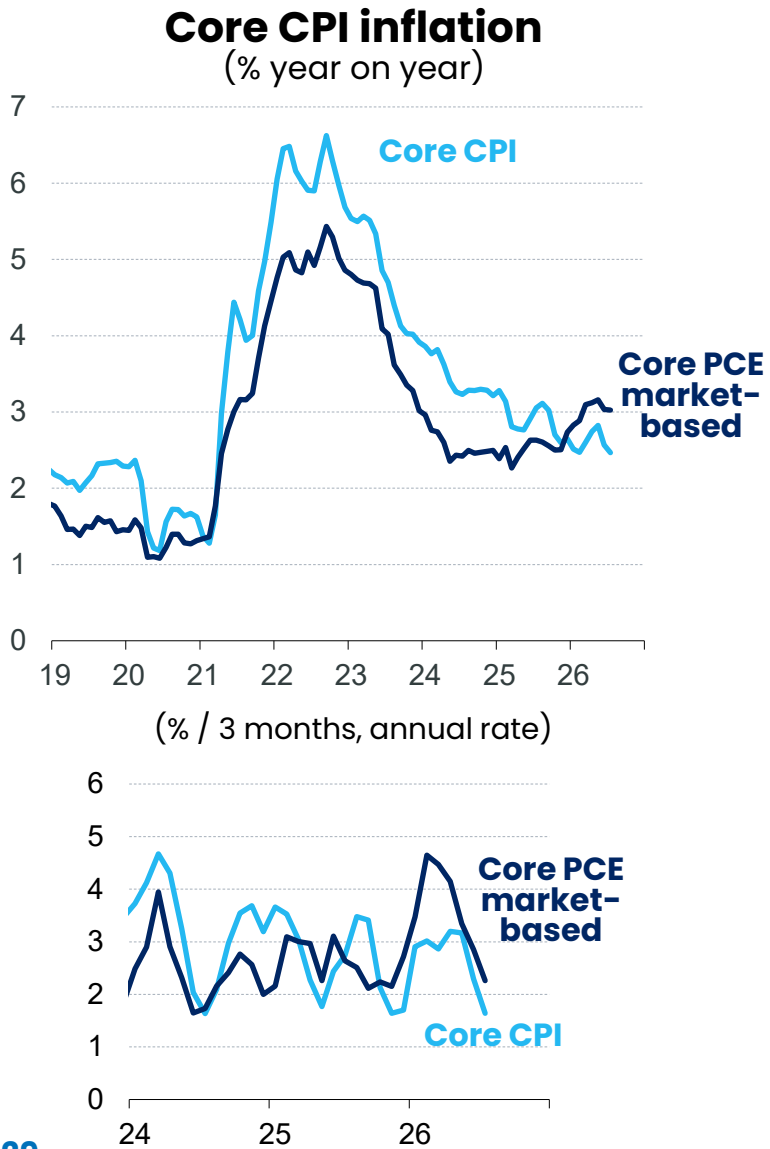
Share in financial assets
(%)



GDP should keep growing slightly above 2% in 2026–27

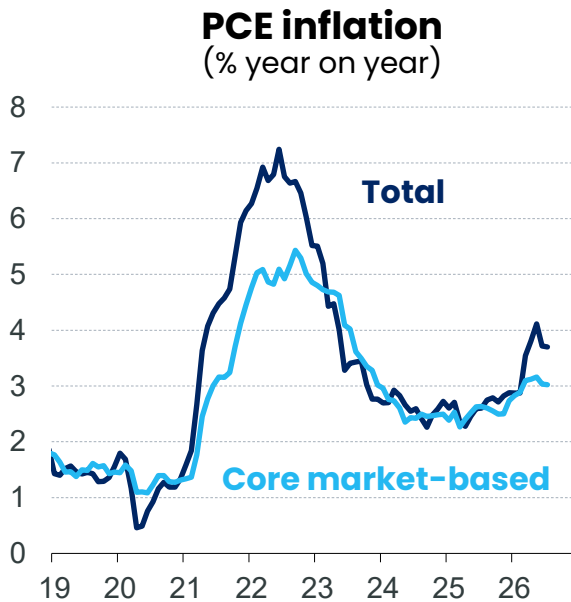


Core PCE inflation should continue to recede... gradually!



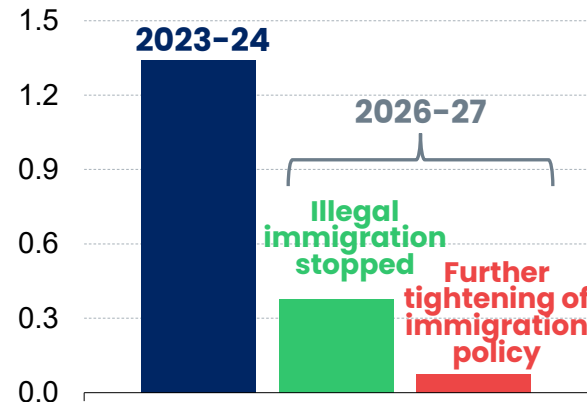
The Fed faces a difficult task... made even harder by the new chair's distaste of forward guidance!

Inflation: above Fed target?

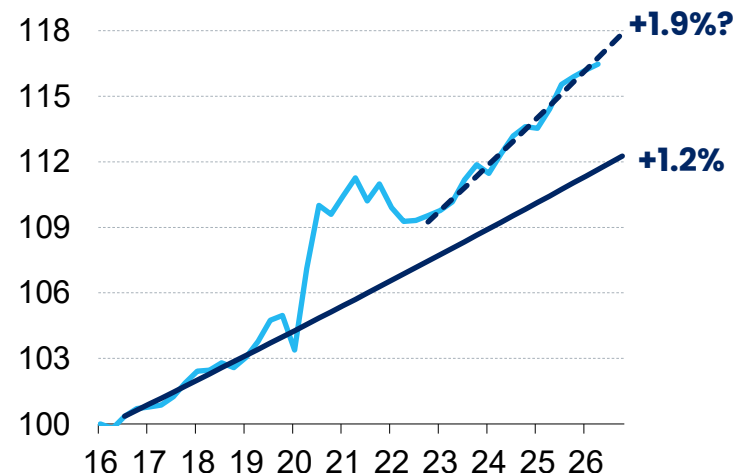


Potential growth: what is the speed limit?

Labor force growth in 2026-27 (%, annual rate)

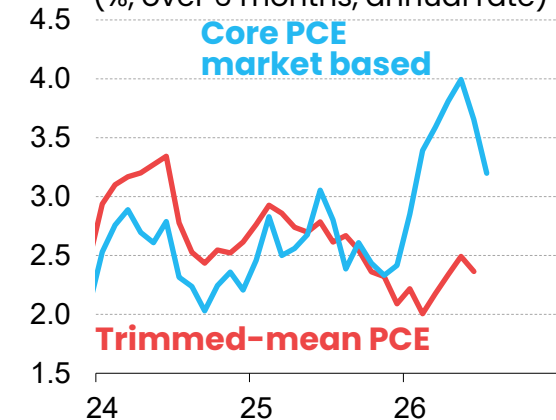


Real GDP per employee (2016 Q1 = 100)

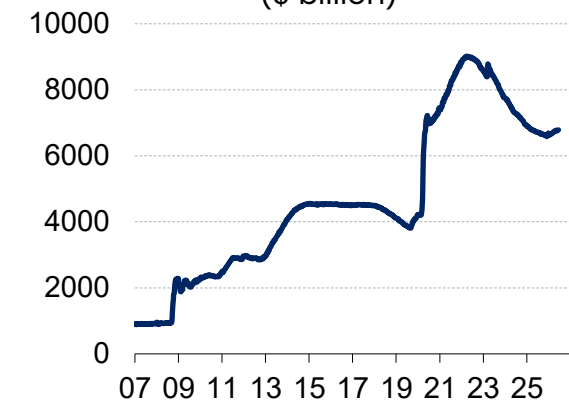


A change in the Fed's strategy?

Different measures of underlying inflation (%, over 6 months, annual rate)

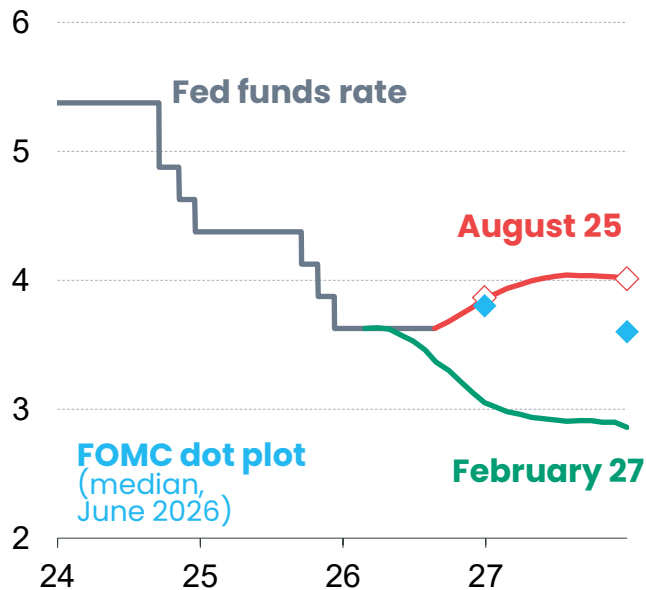


Size of the Fed balance sheet (\$ billion)

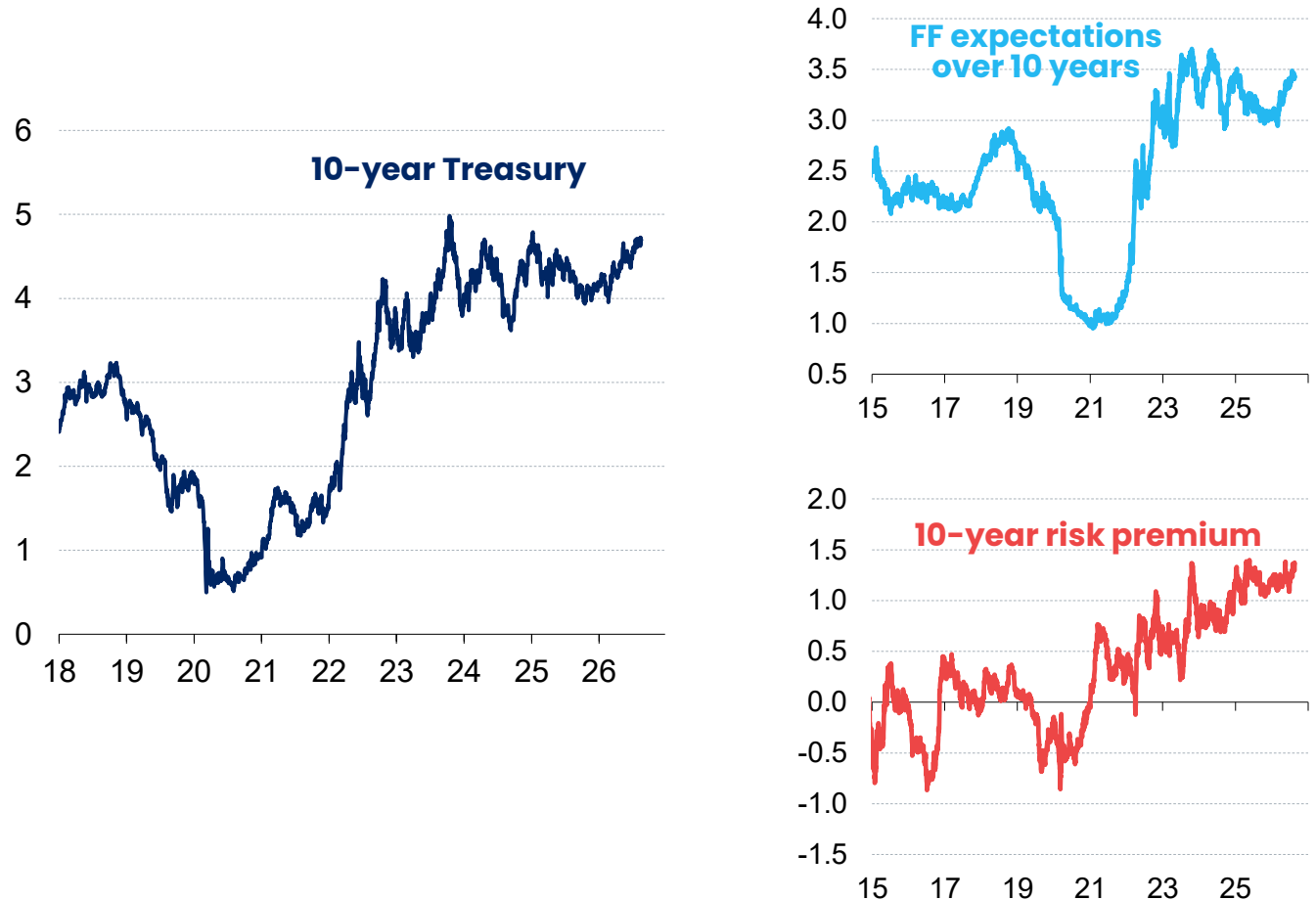


Long term yields are likely to remain under pressure...

Fed funds rate and expectations (%)

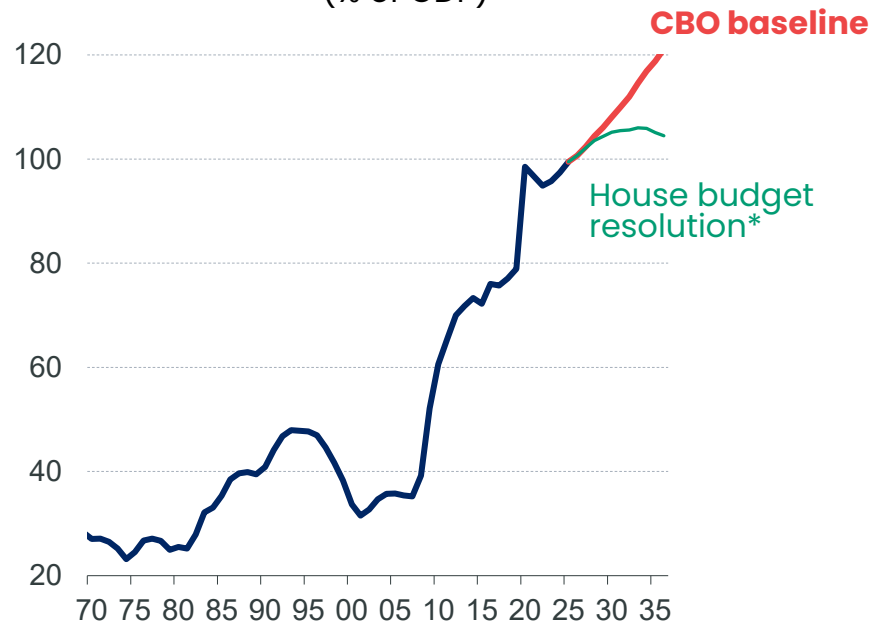


10-year Treasury rate decomposition (%)



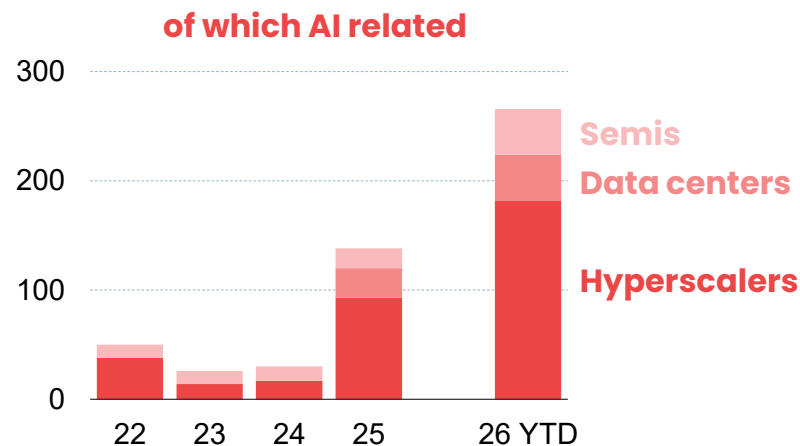
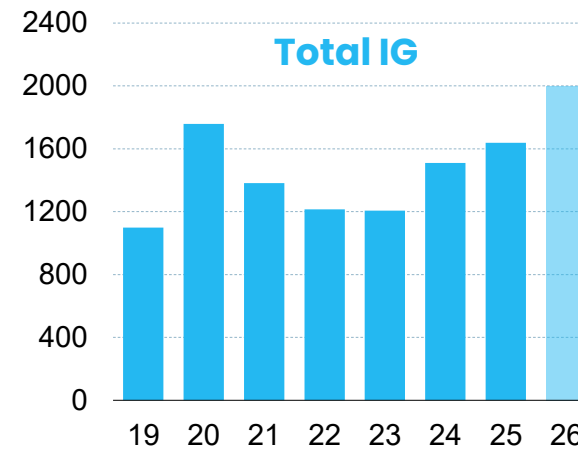
... with a persistently large fiscal deficit, more corporate bonds issuances, and a shifting composition of U.S. Treasury holders

Federal government debt
(% of GDP)

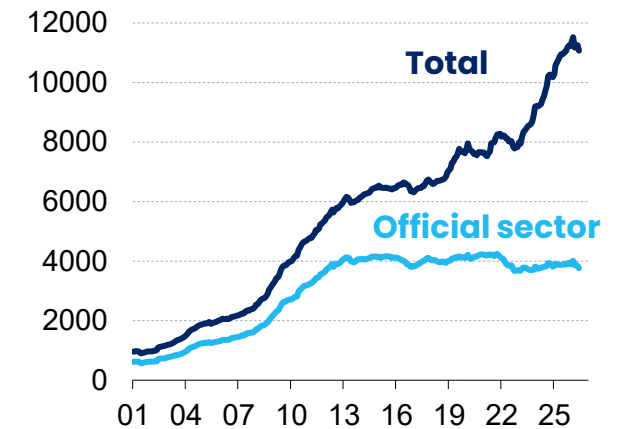


(*) The House passed a budget resolution for FY 2027... but the expected \$7.6 trillion of government savings measures over 2027-36 are unspecified!

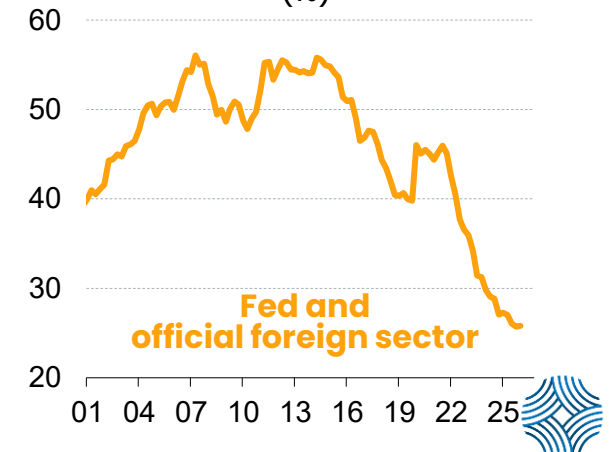
Gross issuances of IG corporate bonds
(billions of dollars)



Treasury securities held by the rest of the world
(\$ billion)

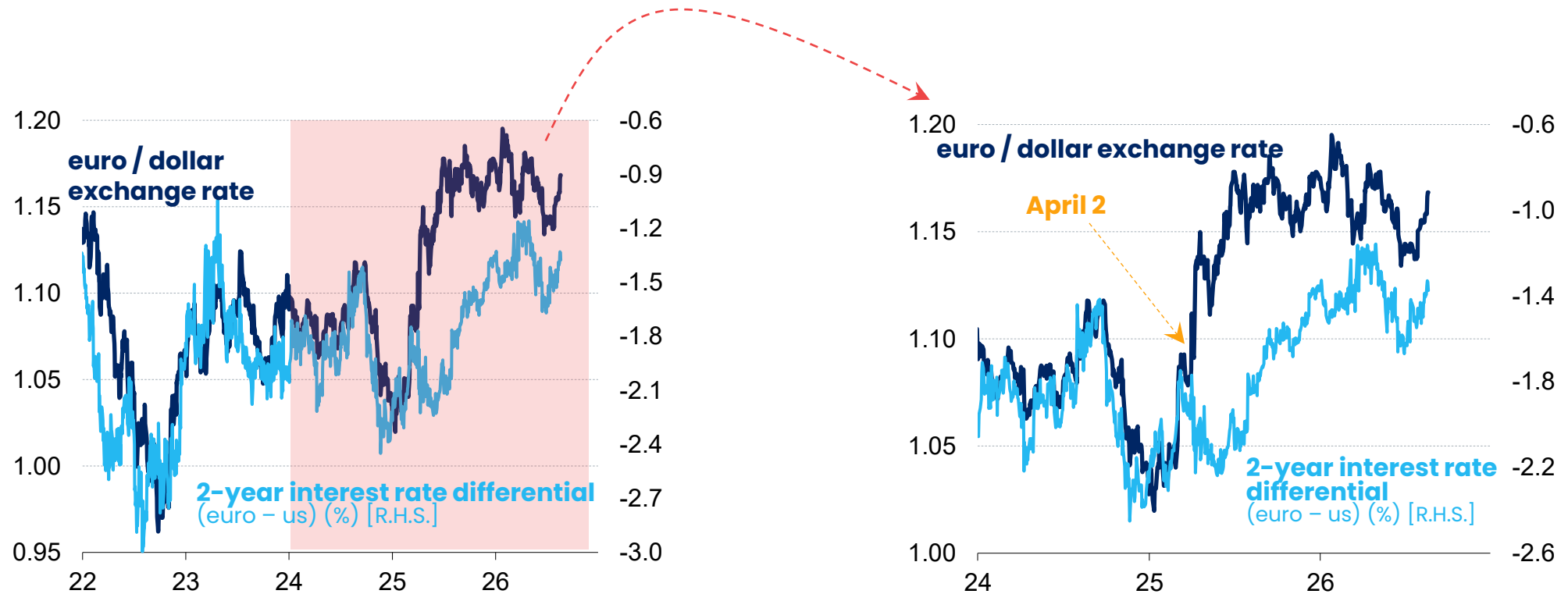


Share of Treasury securities held by "stable" buyers
(%)



Memo. Interest rate differentials and euro dollar exchange rate

Interest rate differentials and euro dollar exchange rate



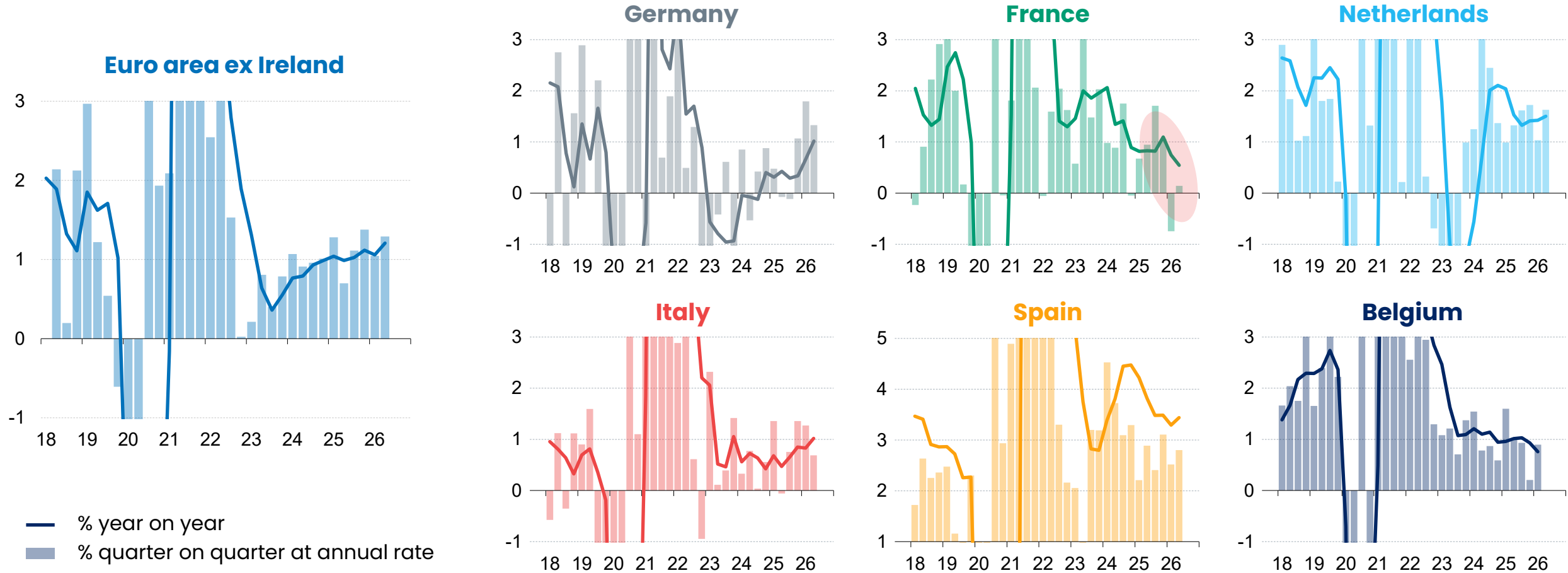
4 Euro area

Growing... but challenges lie ahead



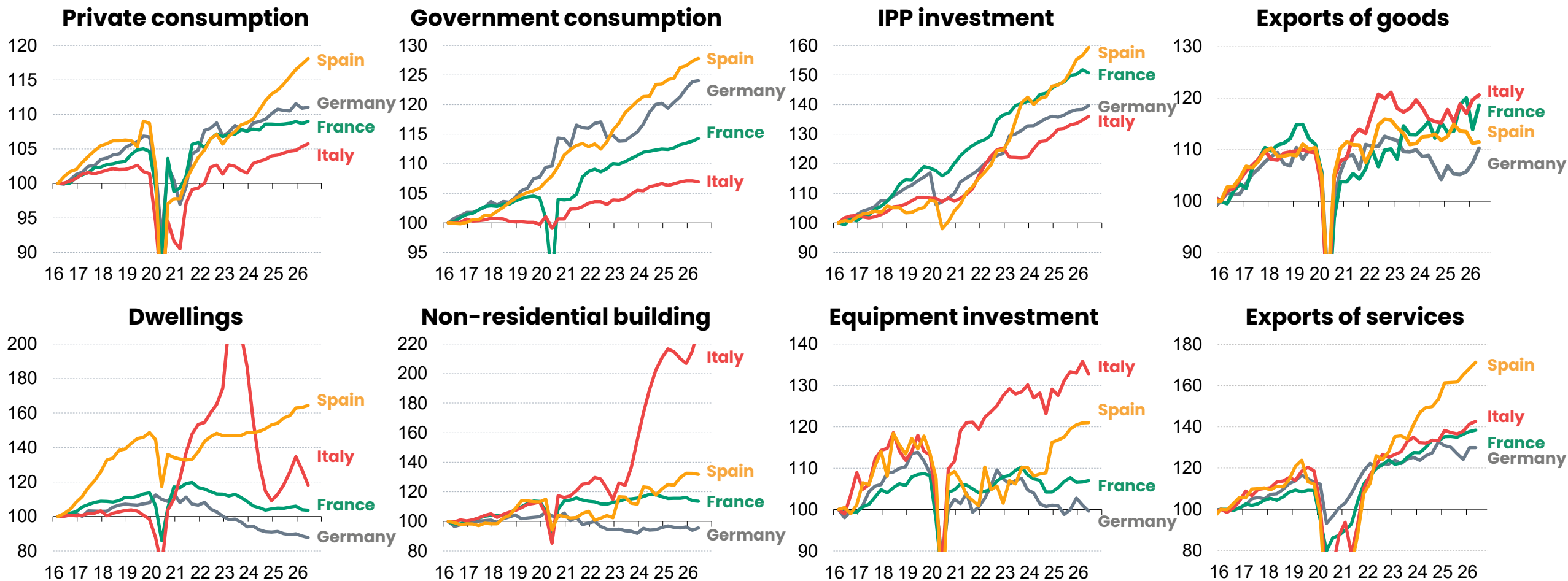
Despite the rise in energy prices, activity has been holding up... except in France!

Real GDP growth



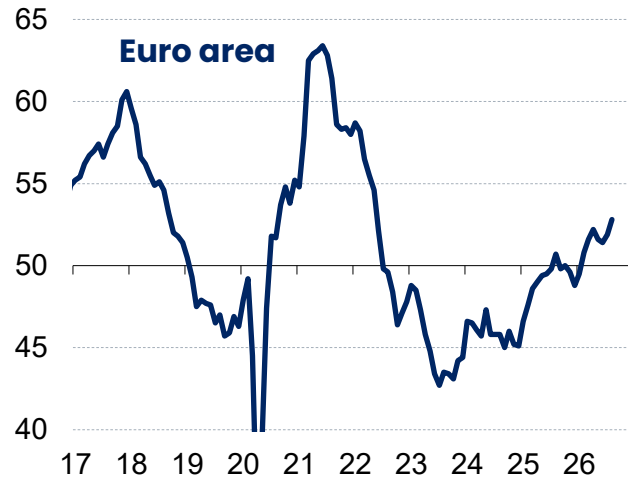
Memo. GDP and its components by country

(2016 Q1 = 100, volume)

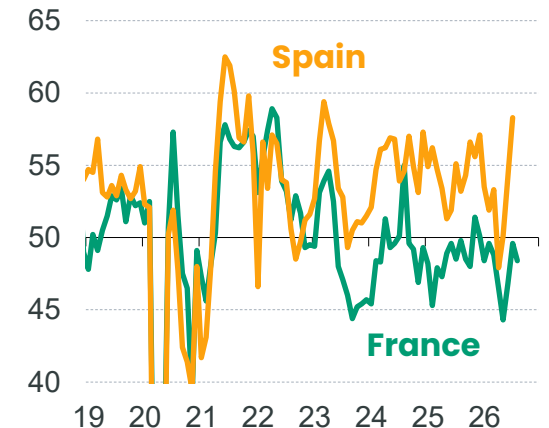
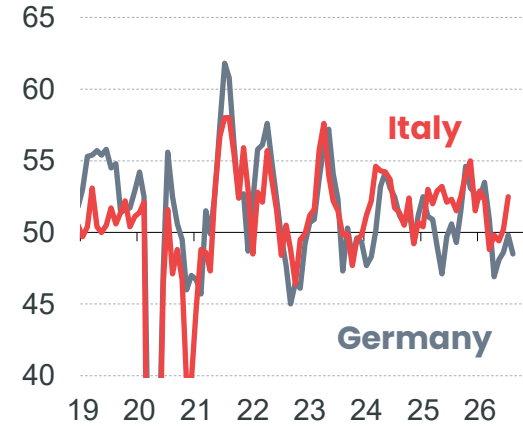
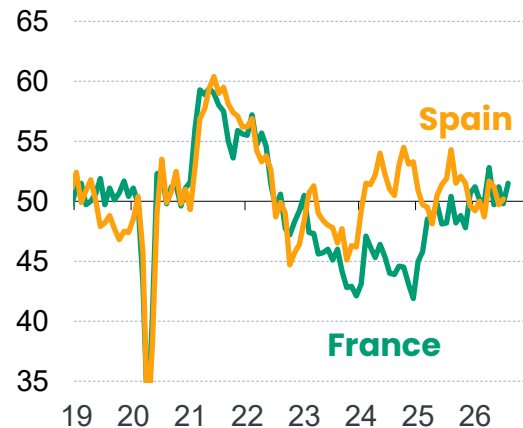
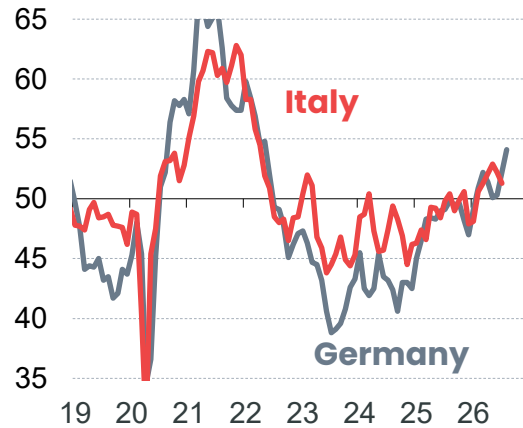
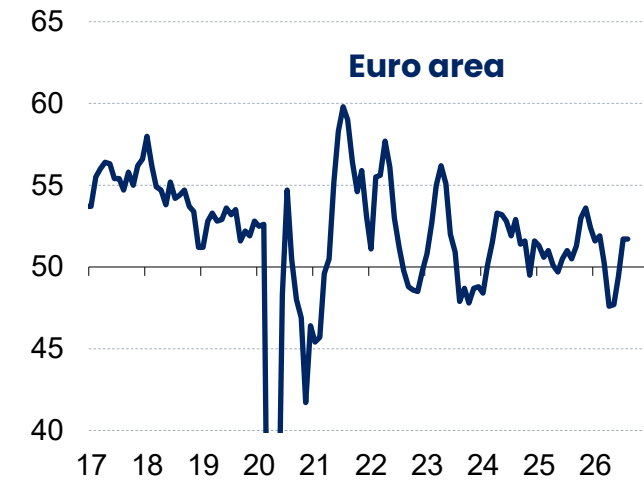


As oil prices have receded, PMIs have rebounded, pointing to continued growth at the start of the third quarter

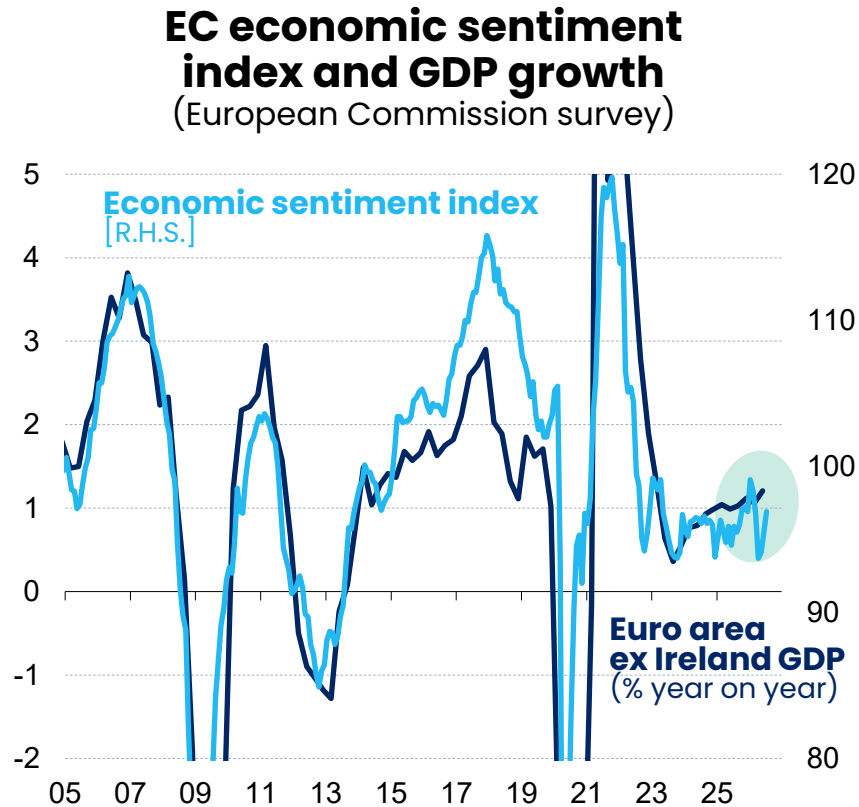
Manufacturing PMIs



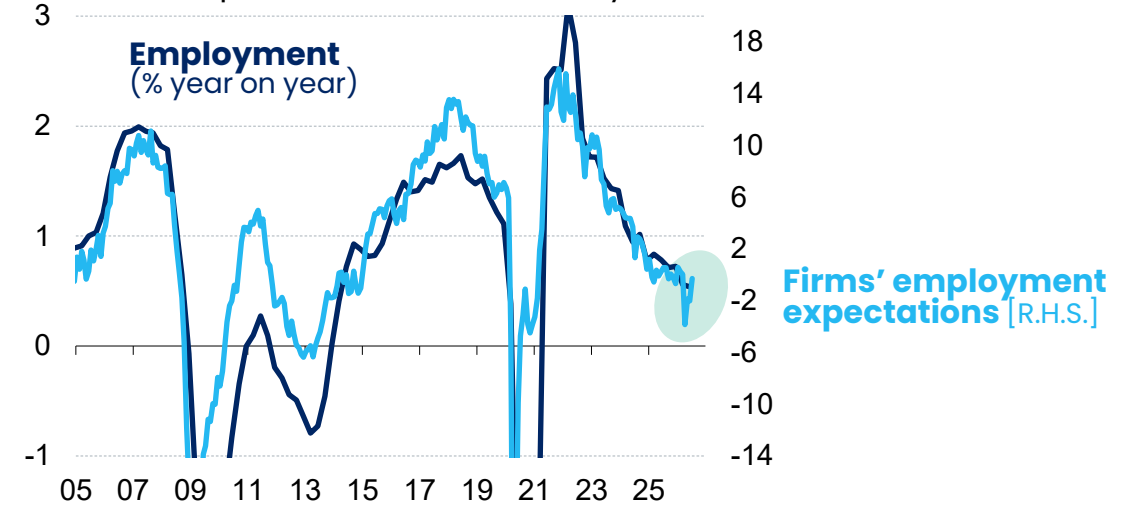
Services PMIs



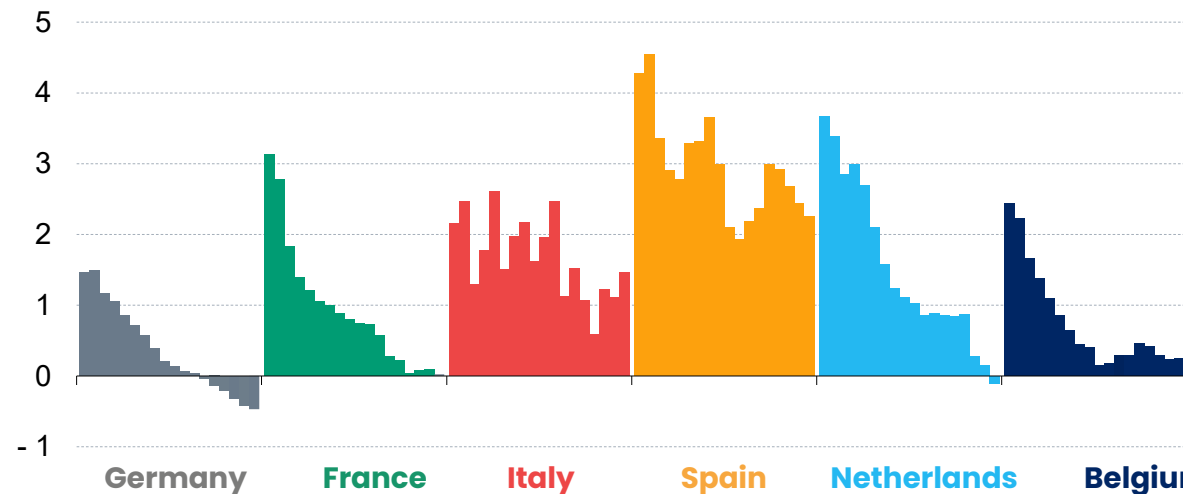
The EC economic sentiment has also recovered, and the labor market has stabilized



Employment and firms' expectations (European Commission survey)

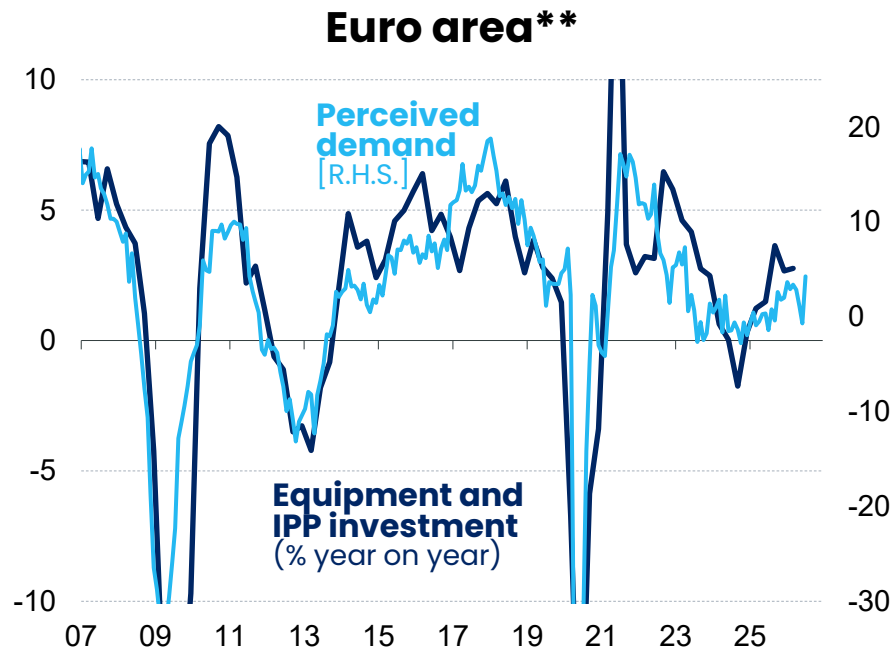


Employment growth (% year on year, 2022 Q1 – 2026 Q2)

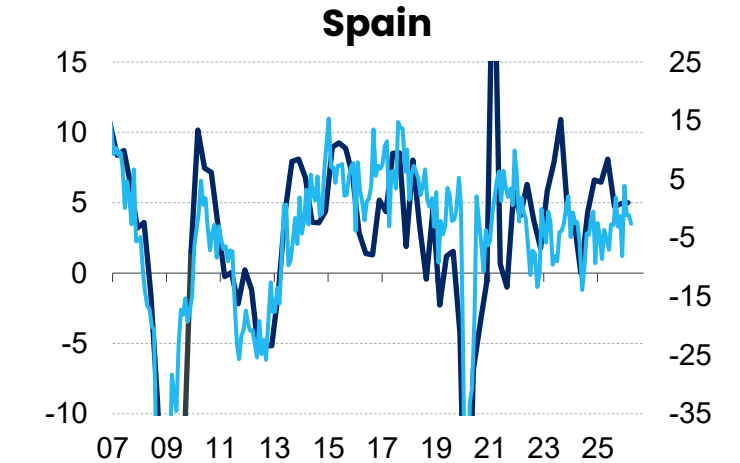
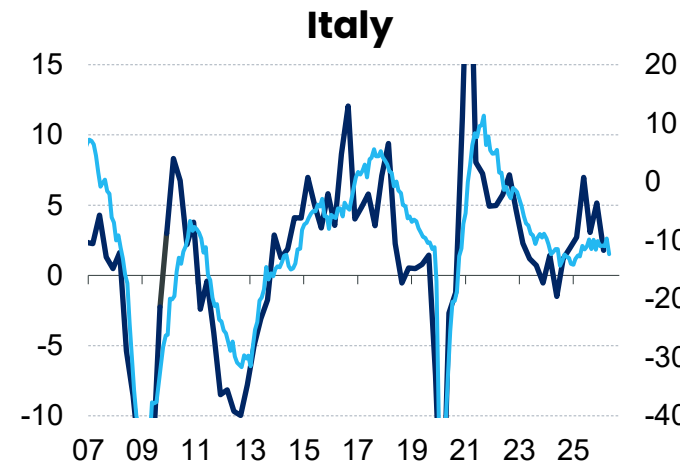
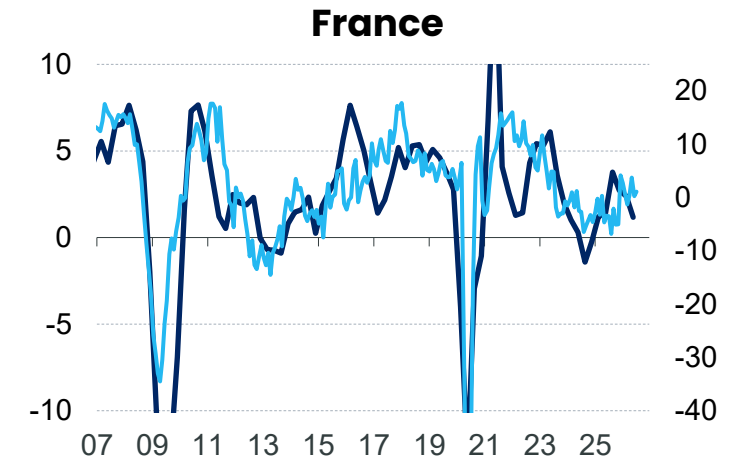
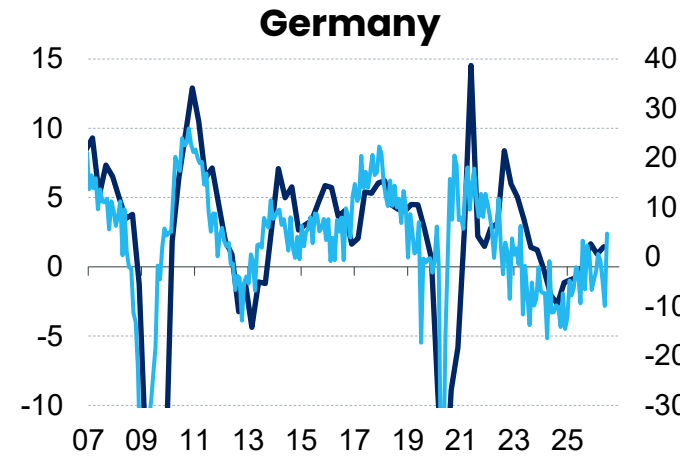


Perceived demand has improved recently and should support business investment

Equipment and IPP* investment versus perceived demand



(*) Intellectual property products
(**) Germany, France, Italy and Spain

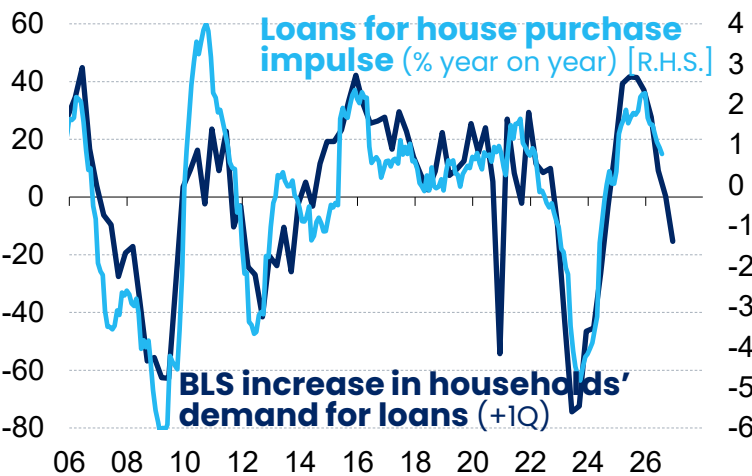


Residential investment is however likely to remain lackluster..

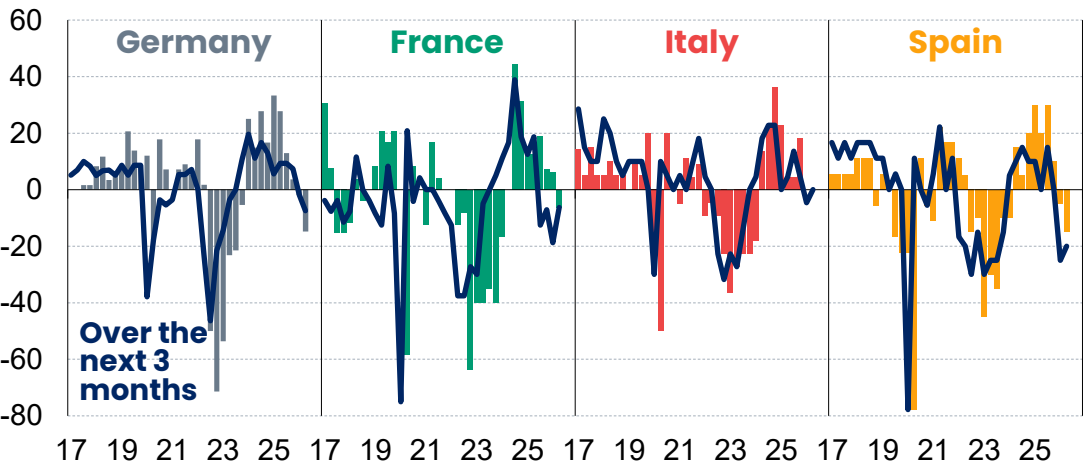
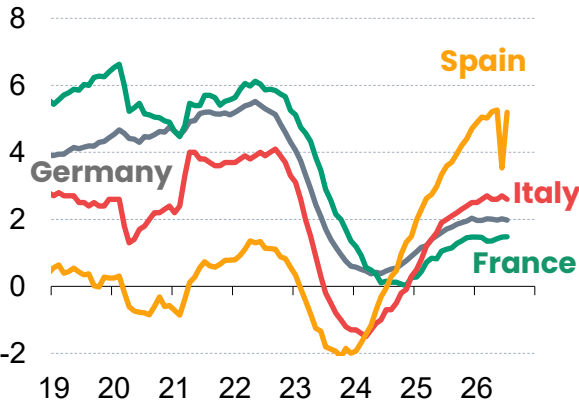
Loans for house purchase
in the euro area
(%)



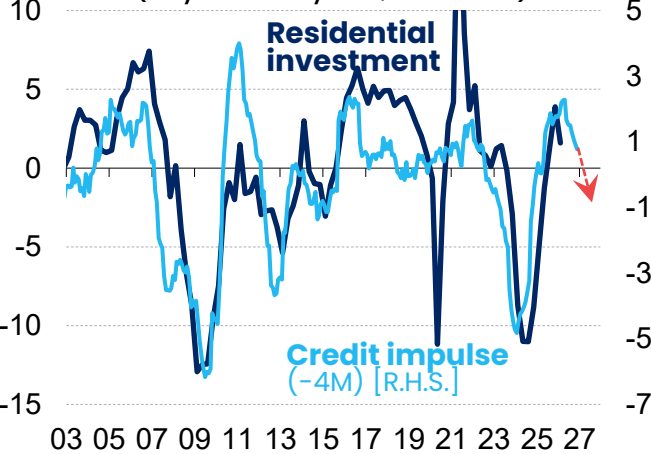
House purchase loans demand
(net %)



Total loans to households
(% year on year, adjusted for securitization)

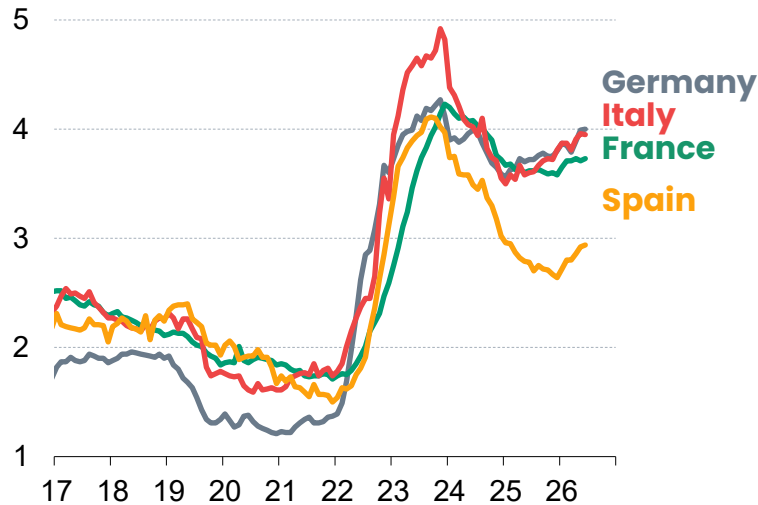


Residential investment
(% year on year, volume)

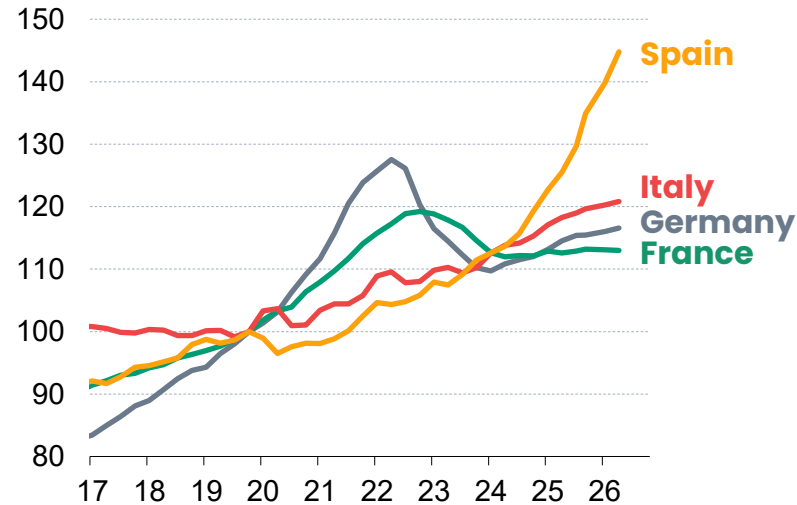


... as higher interest rates and elevated home prices are weighing on housing affordability

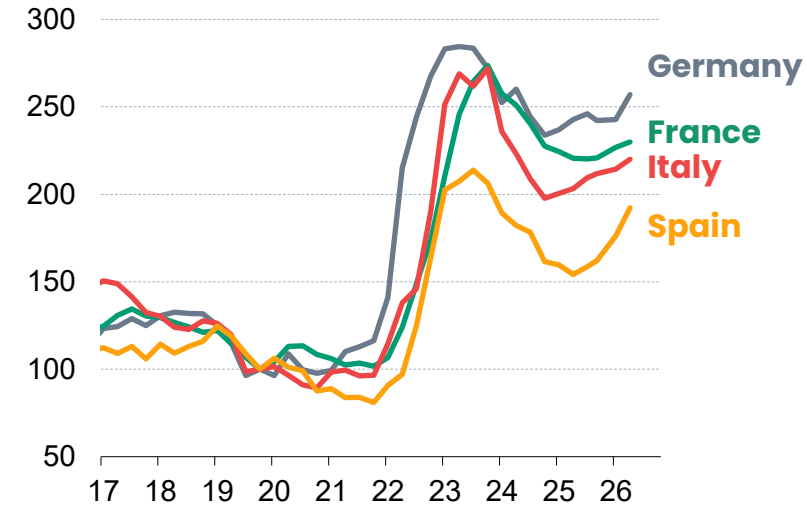
Mortgage interest rates
(%, new business)



Housing price
(2019 Q4 = 100)

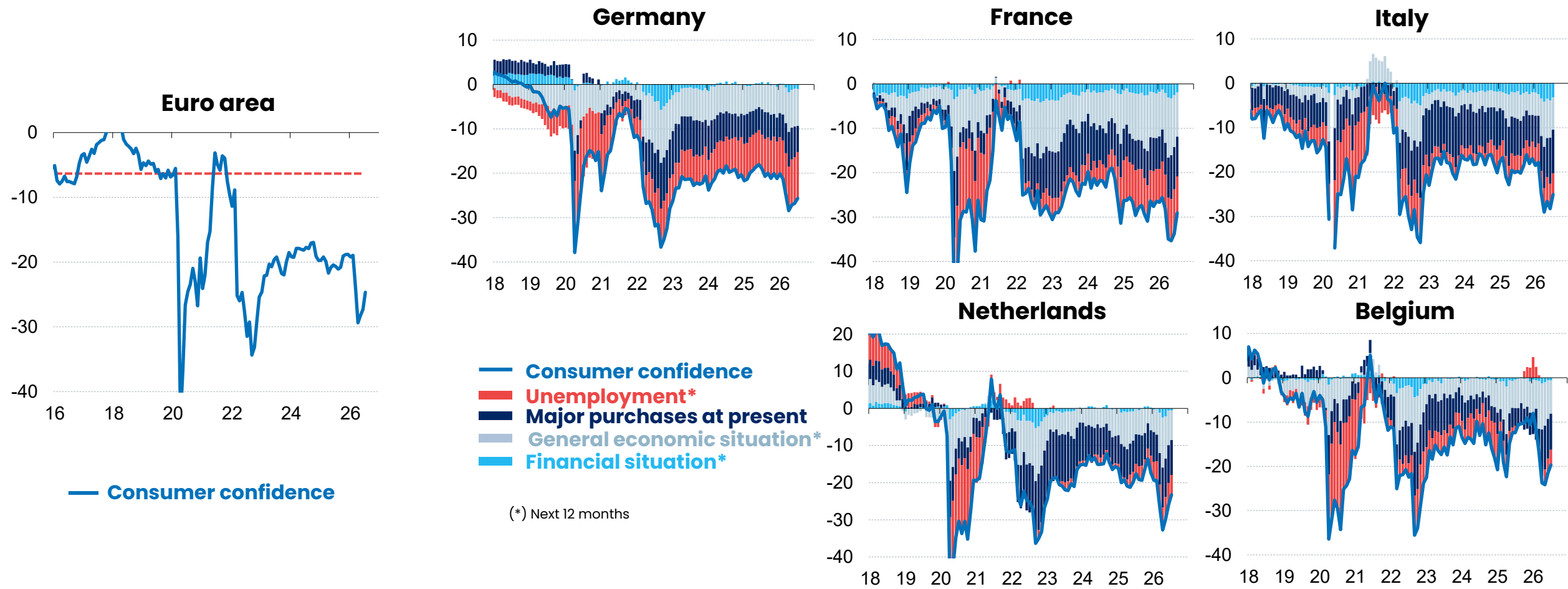


Housing unaffordability index
(2019 Q4 = 100)

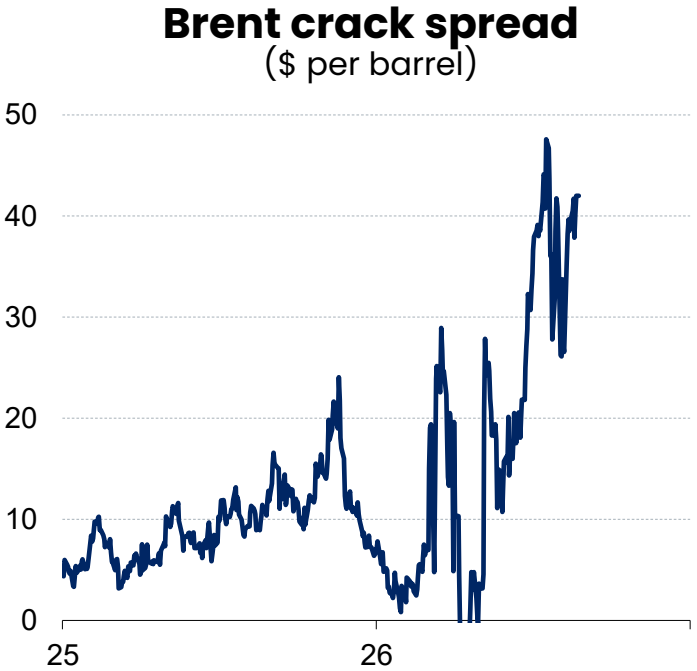
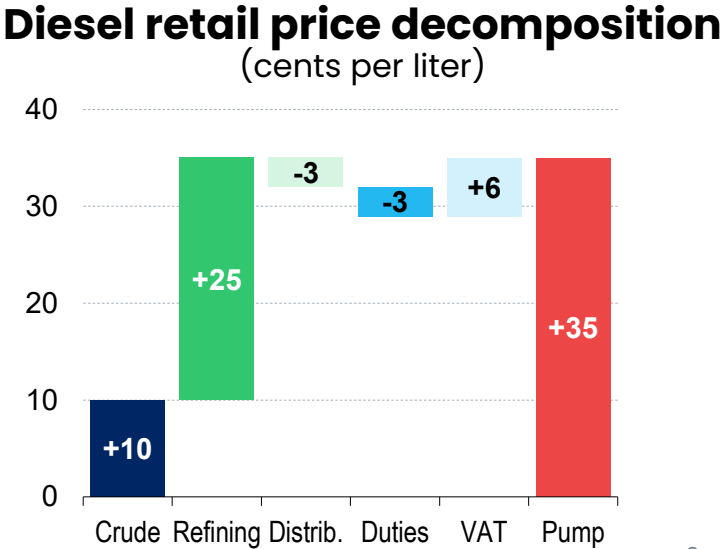
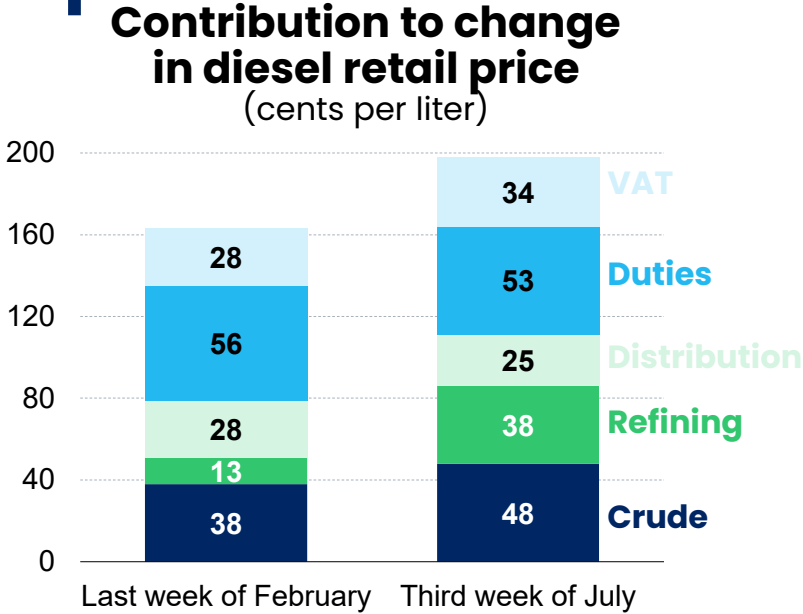
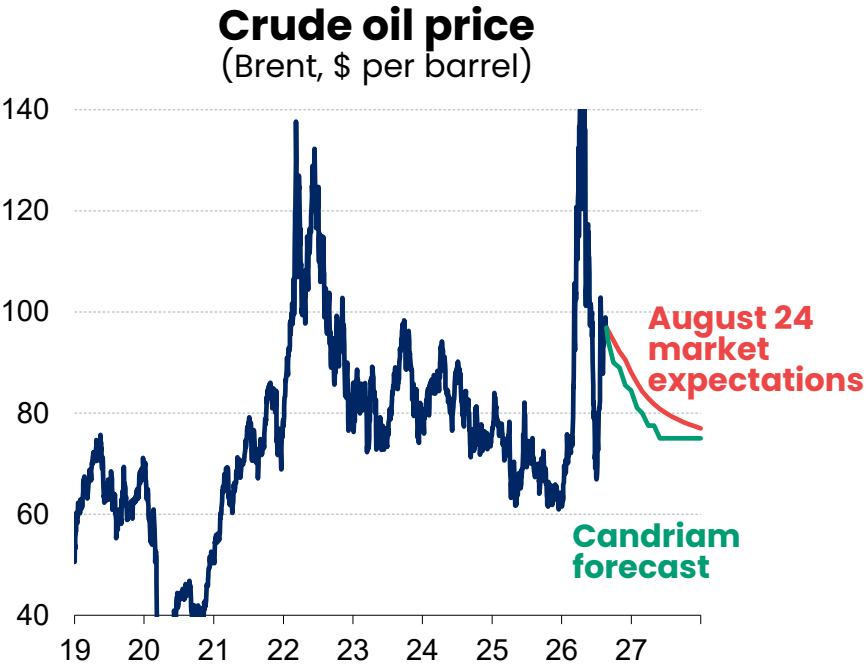


Household confidence is gradually improving... but remains below its pre-war level

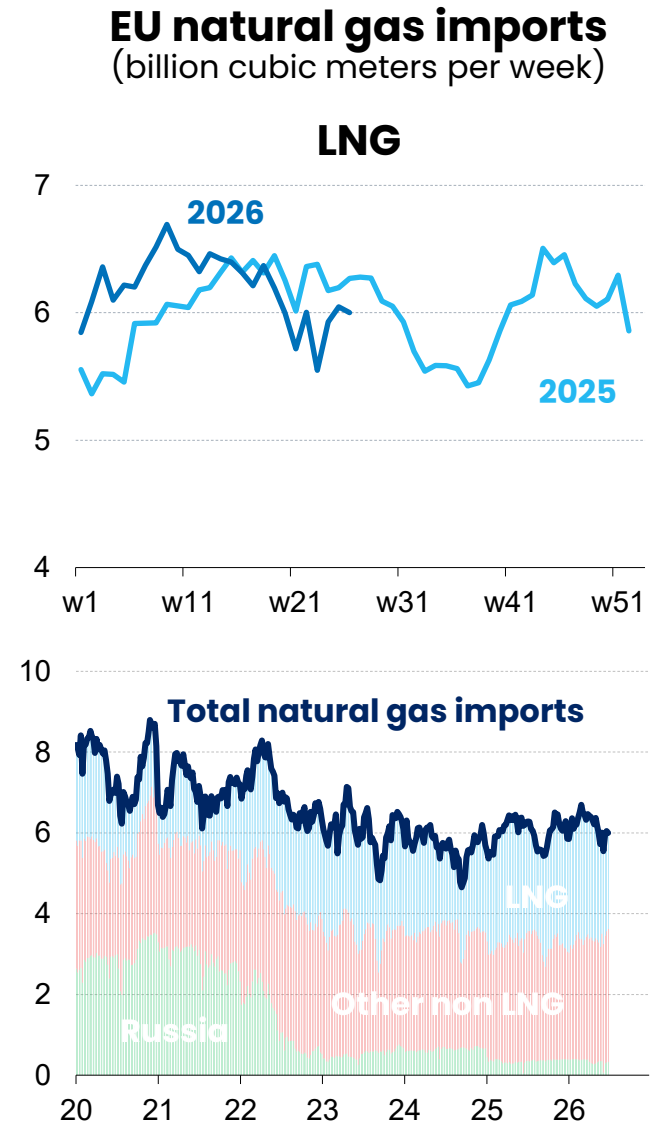
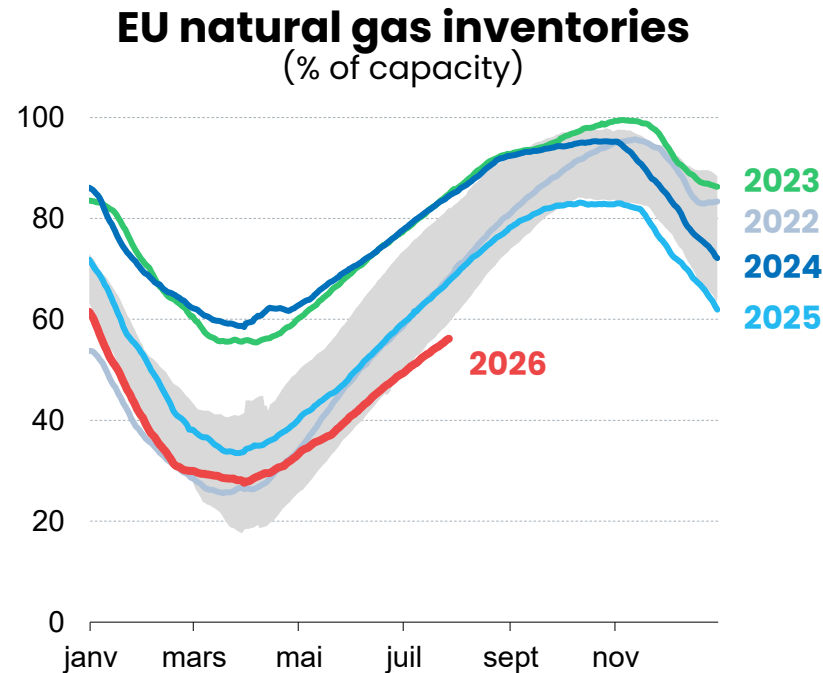
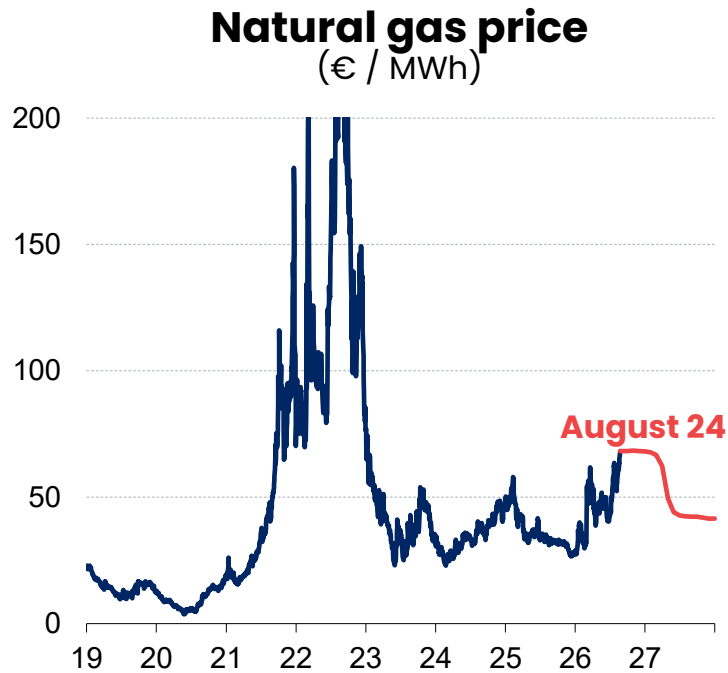
Consumer confidence



Transportation fuel prices are likely to stay high as refinery constraints persist

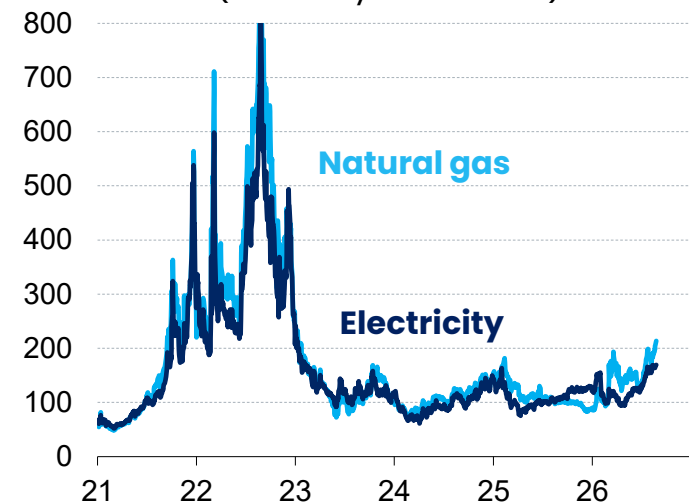


Natural gas prices could face upward pressures as inventories need to be replenished ahead of winter...



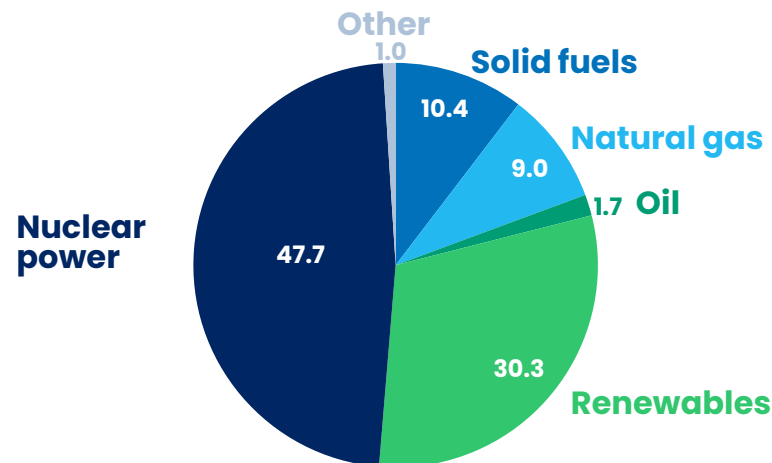
... pushing electricity prices higher

Natural gas and electricity prices on markets
(February 2026 = 100)



Electricity production

(European Union, 2023, % of total)

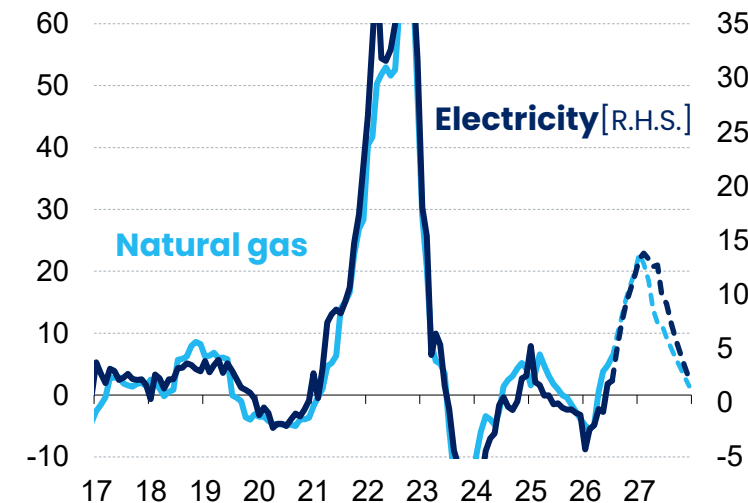


In electricity markets, prices are typically set by the **marginal producer**, meaning the last (and most expensive) power plant needed to meet demand at a given moment.

In Europe, this is often a gas-fired plant, especially during peak periods or when renewable output is low. As a result, even if cheaper sources like renewables or nuclear dominate the energy mix, the price of electricity is frequently driven by gas costs.

This explains why fluctuations in gas prices can have a significant impact on overall electricity prices across European markets even though they only represent a moderate share of electricity production (9% in 2024)

CPI - Natural gas and electricity
(euro area, % year on year)



Overall inflation should – gradually! – recede...

Consumer price index
(January 2018 = 100)

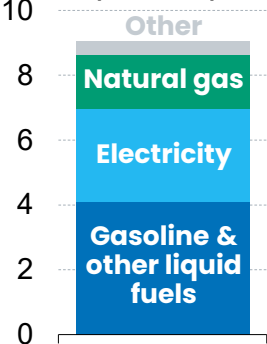
Liquid fuel for transportation



Natural gas

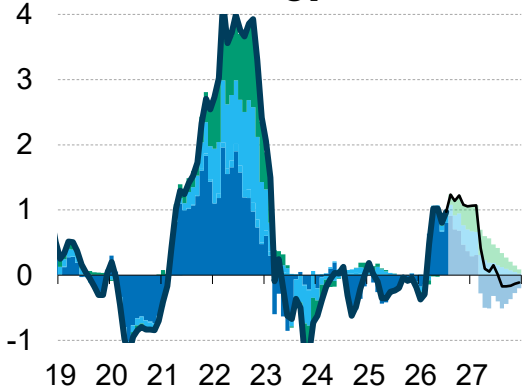


Energy share in CPI
(%, 2026)

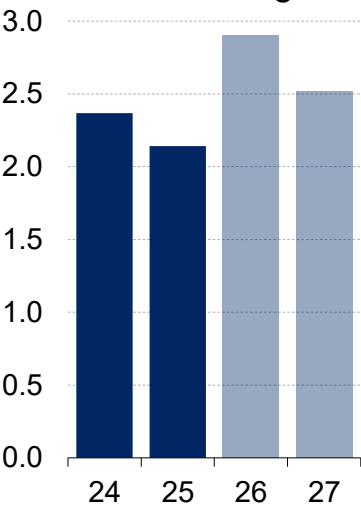


Contribution to total inflation
(% year on year)

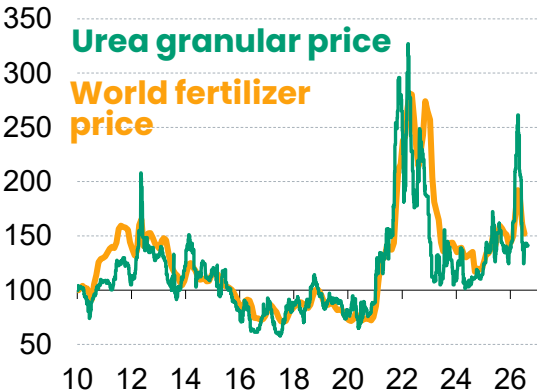
Energy



Total inflation
(% annual average, CPI)



Fertilizers price
(January 2010 = 100)



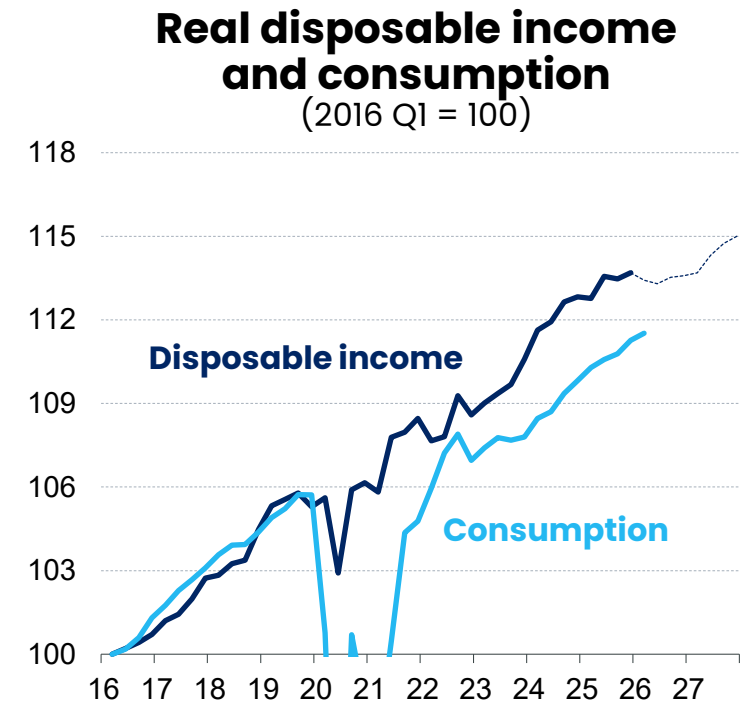
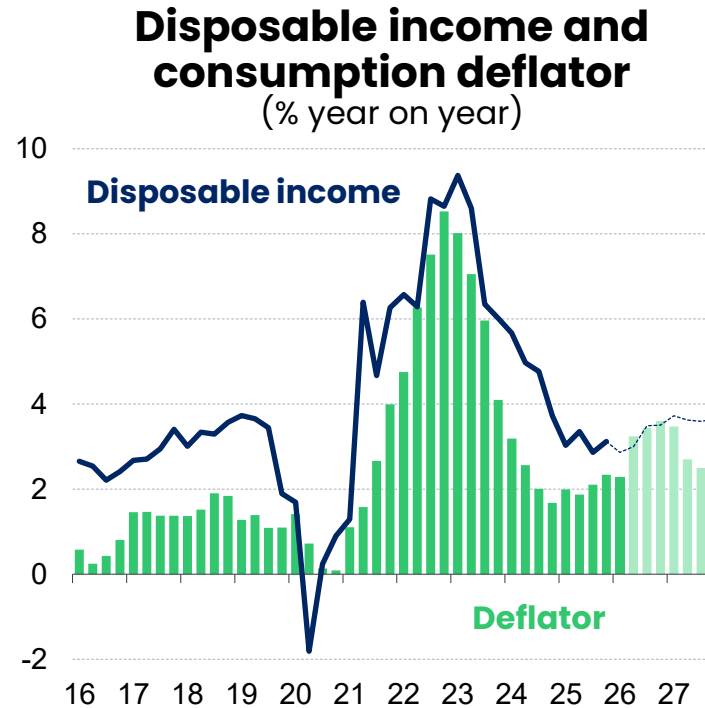
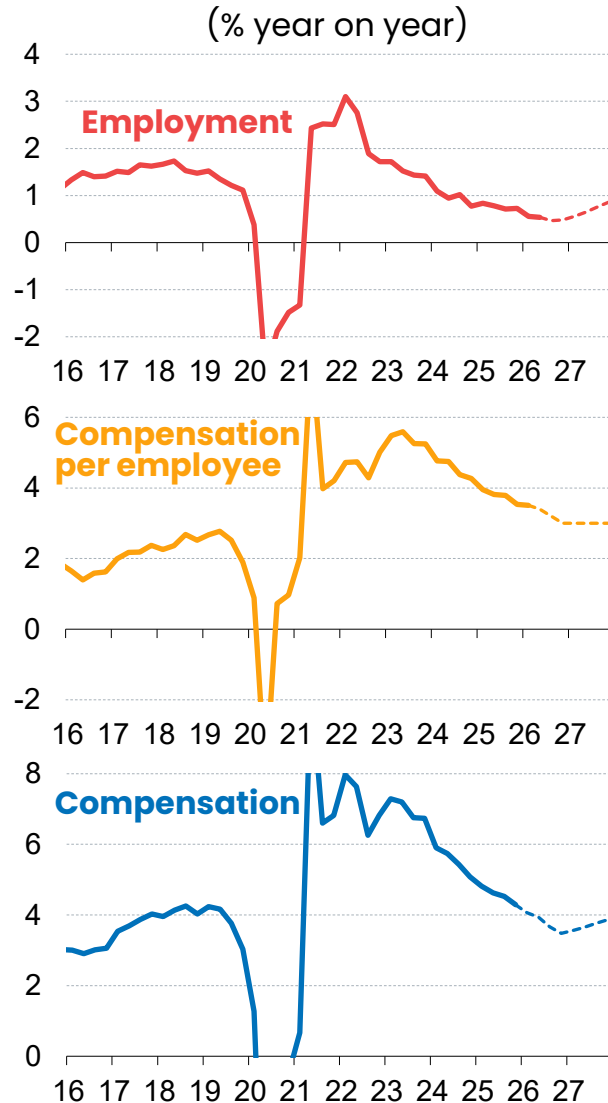
Food share in CPI
(%, 2026)



Food



... and households should regain some purchasing power



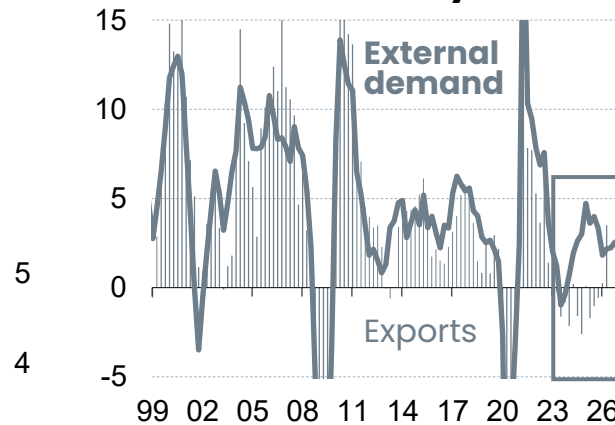
Despite resilient world demand, euro area exports growth has been subdued

Exports and external demand (% year on year, volume)

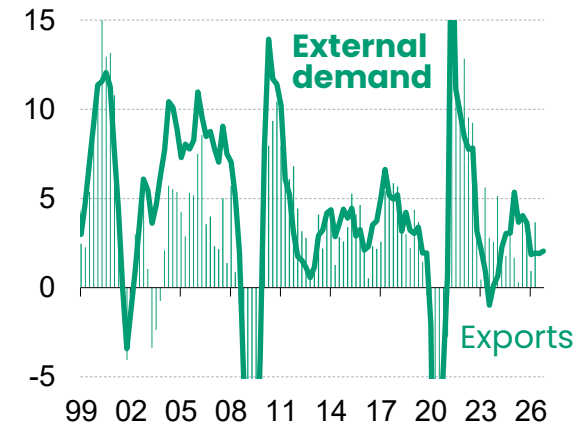
Euro area ex Ireland



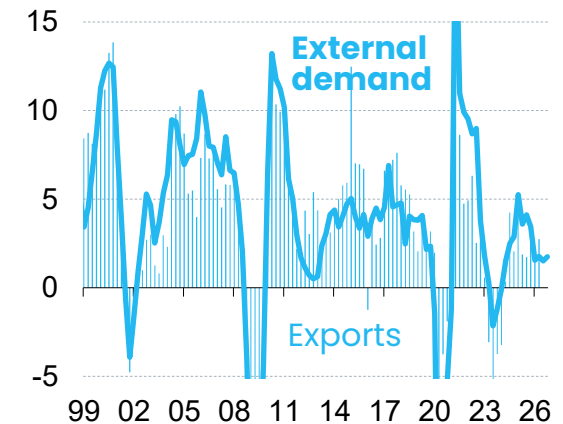
Germany



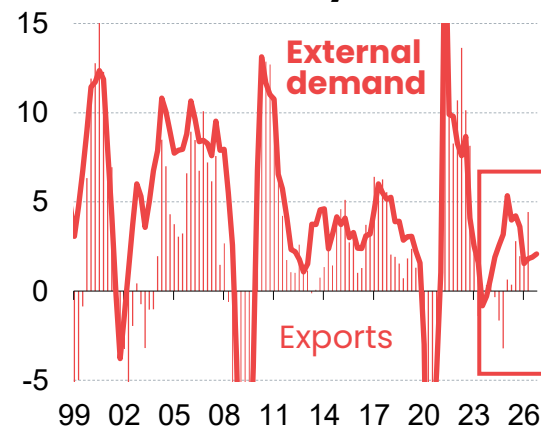
France



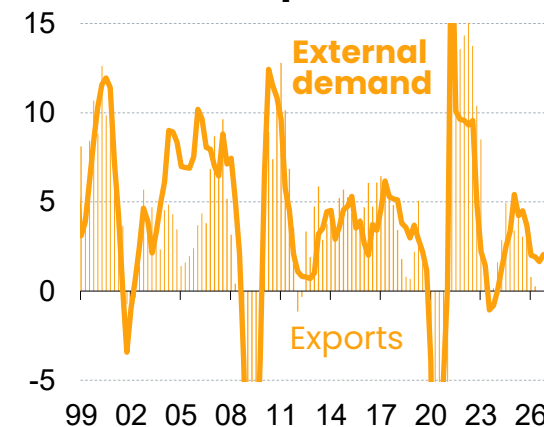
Netherlands



Italy



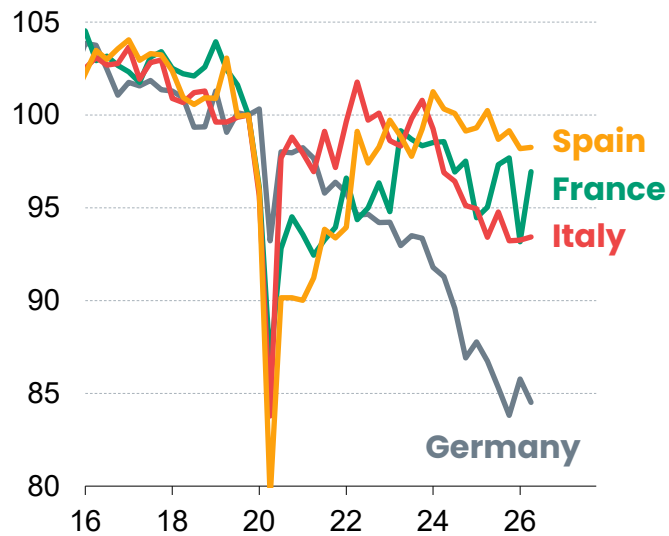
Spain



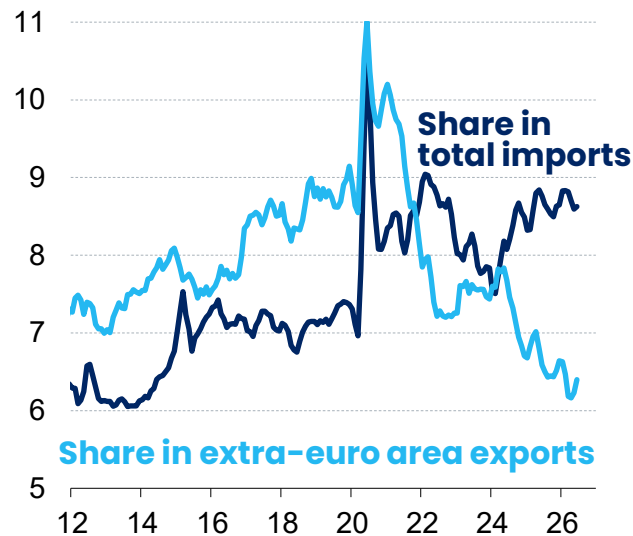
Over years, China has increasingly gained market shares... at the expense of Germany!

**China and Germany share
in euro area imports by product**
(% of euro area ex Germany imports)

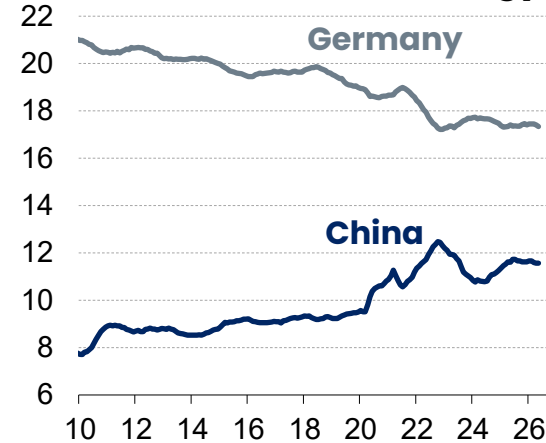
**Export performance
by country**
(2019 Q4 = 100)



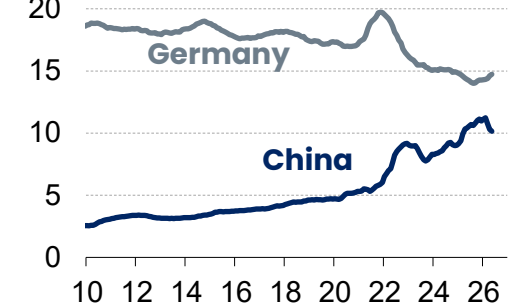
**China share in euro area
exports and imports**
(%)



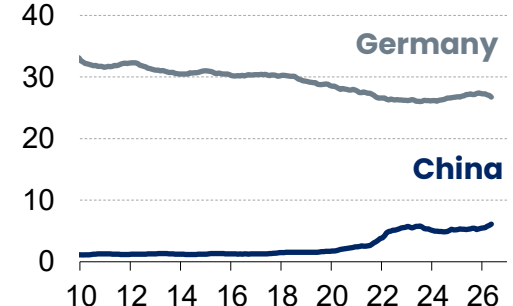
Total ex food and energy



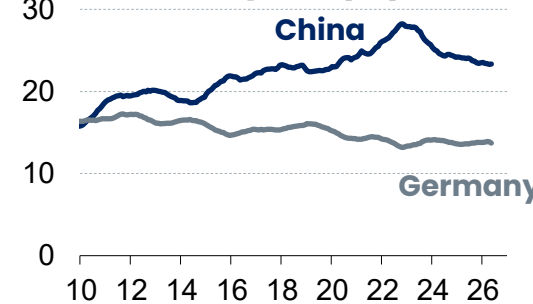
Chemicals ex pharma



Vehicles



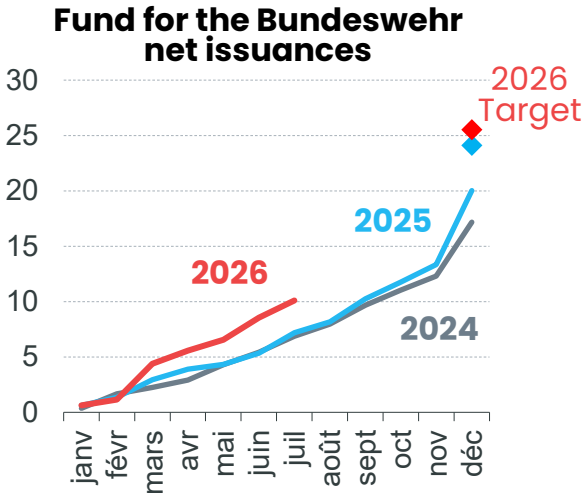
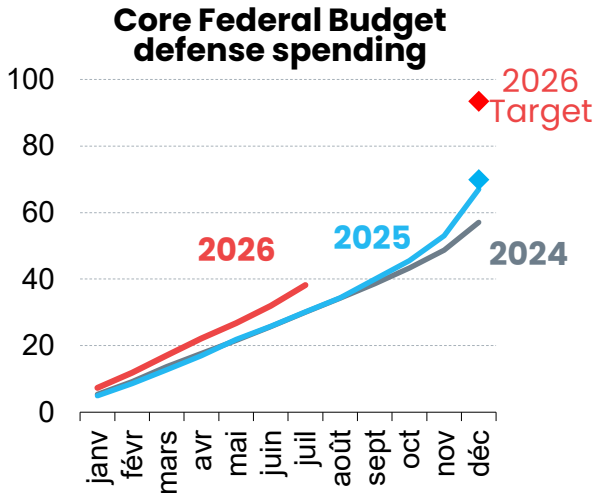
Machinery & equipment



While German fiscal policy will continue to support activity in 2027, NextGen EU is set to become a drag

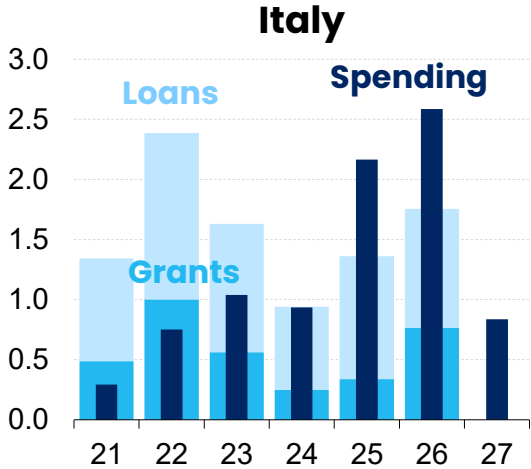
Germany defense spending

(€ billion, cumulated since January of each year)

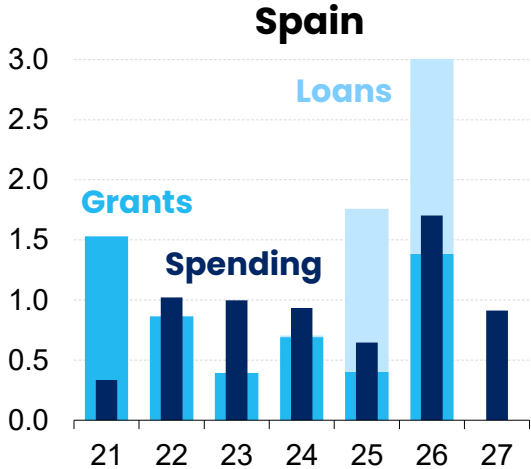
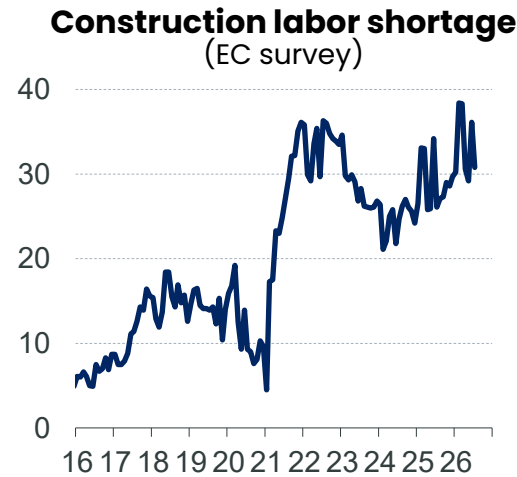
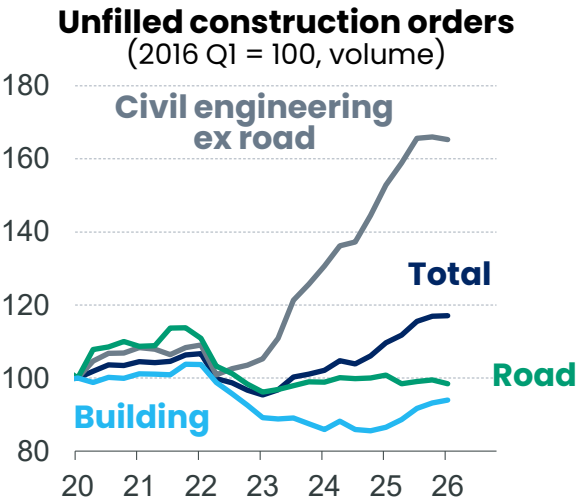


Recovery and Resilience Facility

(% of country's GDP)

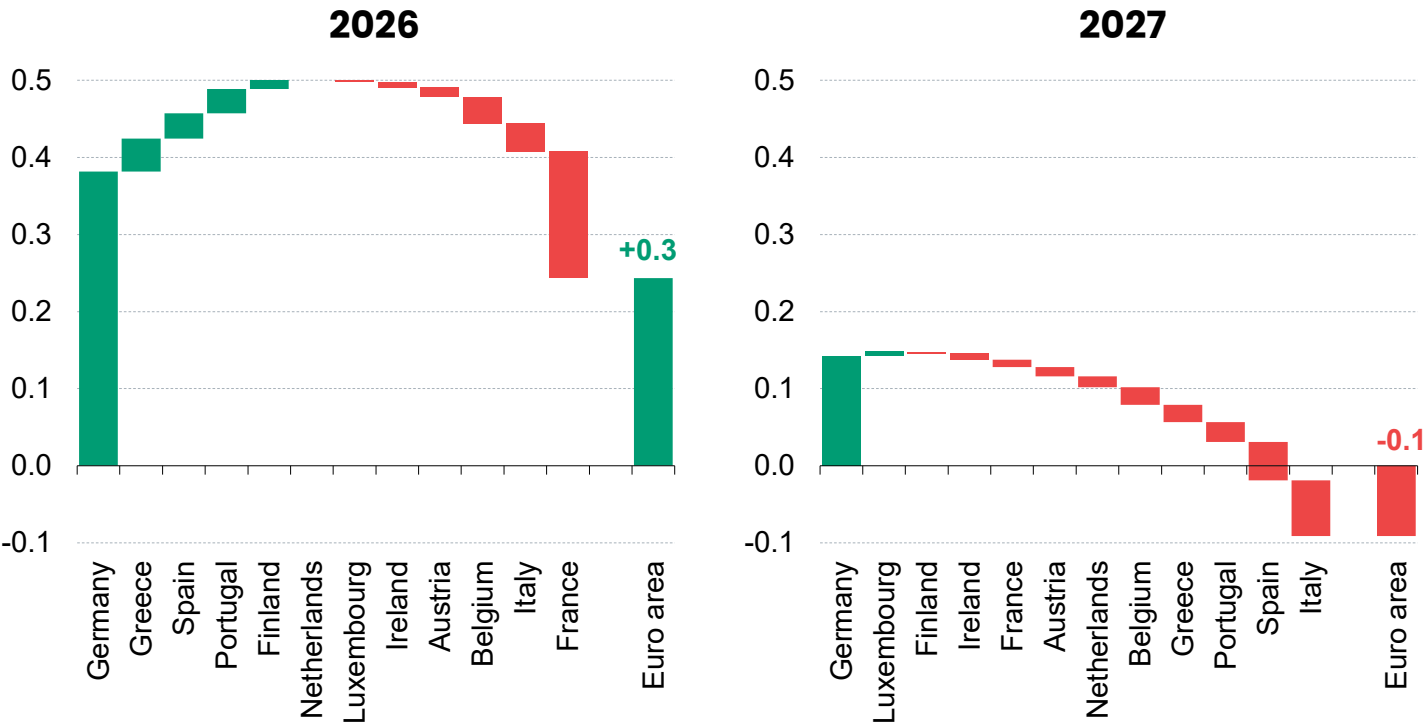


Germany infrastructure spending

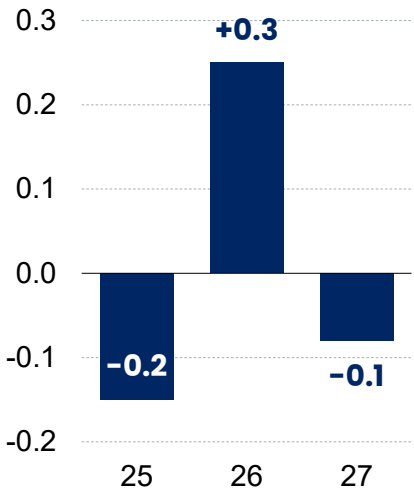


After being supportive in 2026, fiscal policy will at best be neutral in 2027

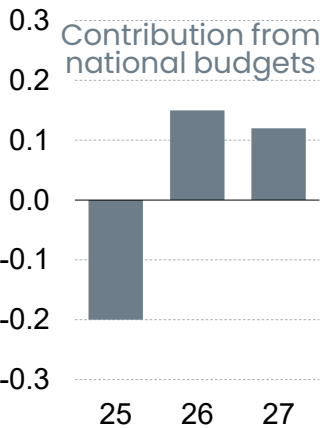
Fiscal impulse by country
(% of GDP)



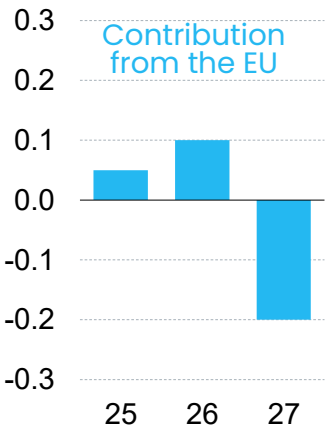
Euro area
overall fiscal impulse
(% of GDP)



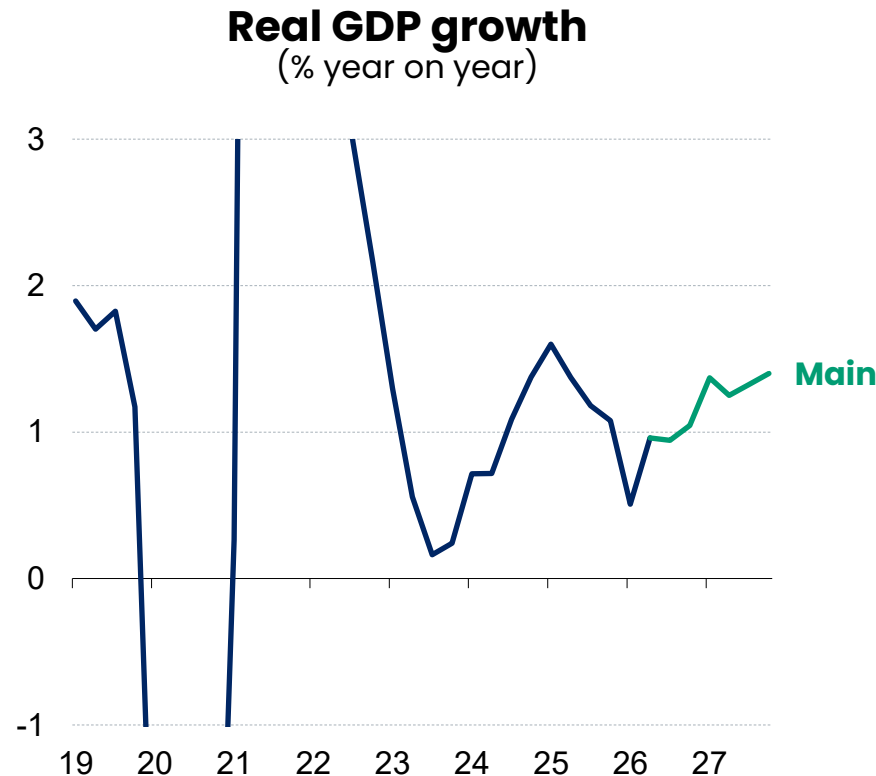
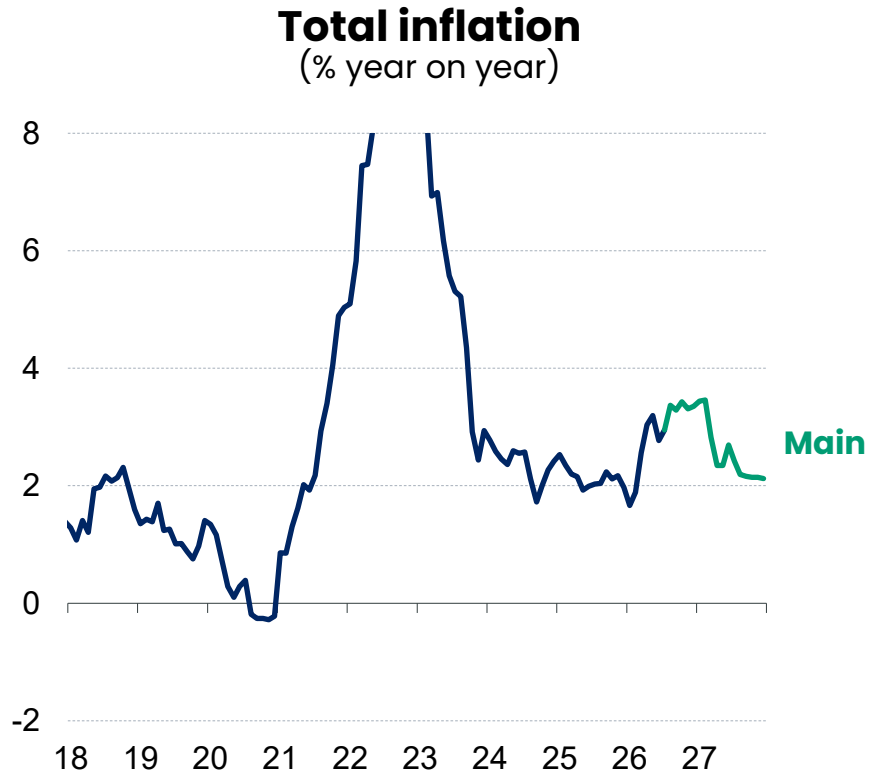
Contribution from
national budgets



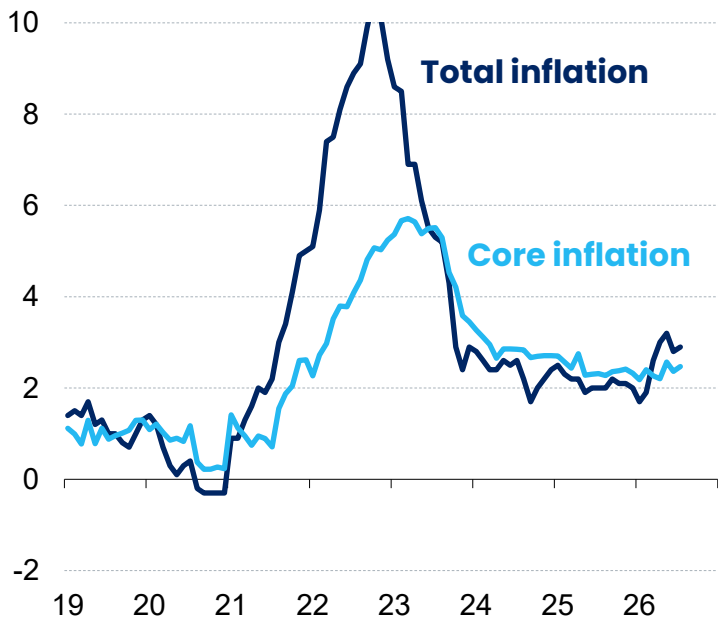
Contribution
from the EU



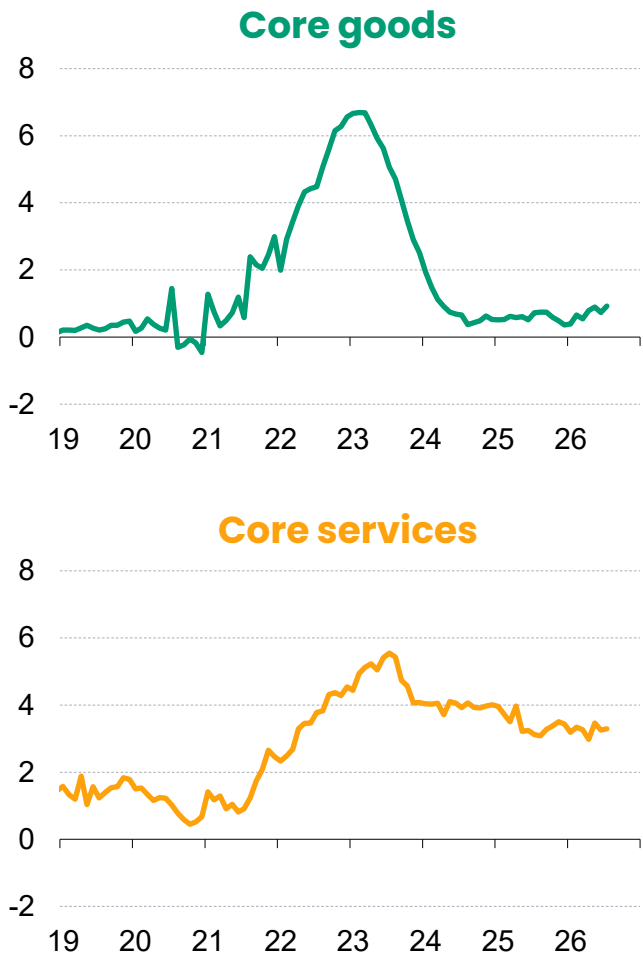
Against a challenging backdrop, activity is expected to accelerate only modestly in 2027



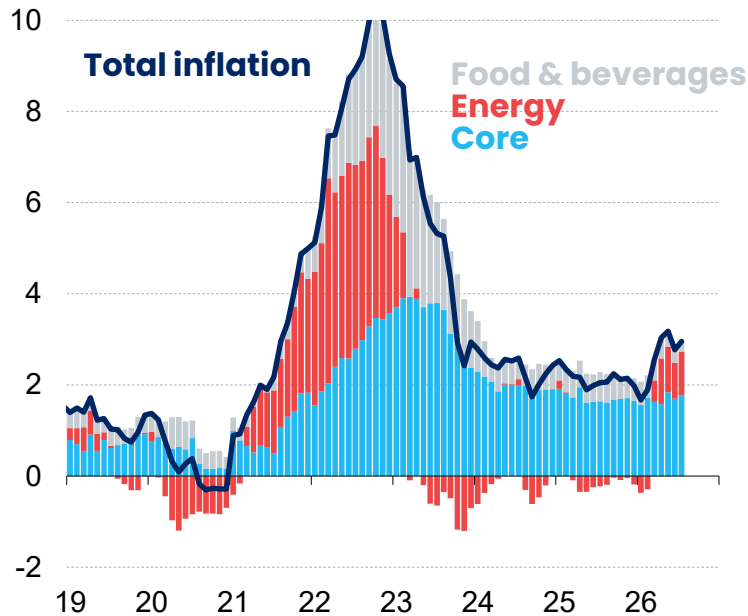
Up to now, core inflation has remained contained



Euro area inflation
(% year on year)



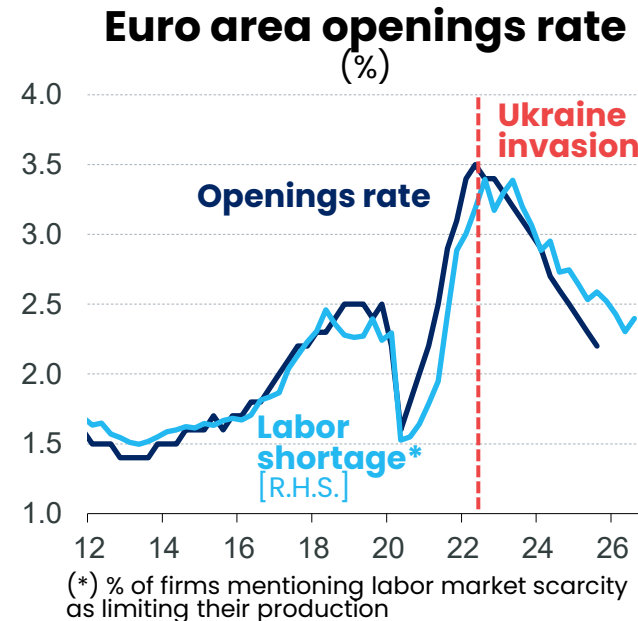
Contribution to inflation



Despite a low unemployment rate, the labor market is not really tight

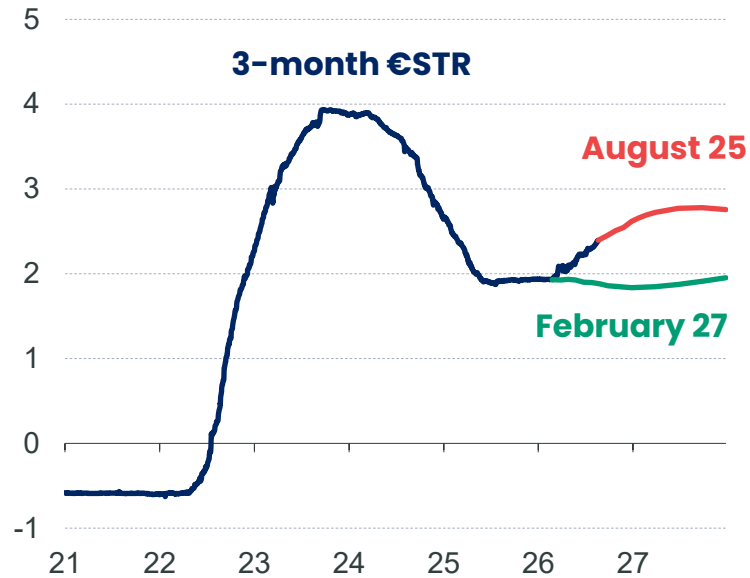


Employment and firms' expectations



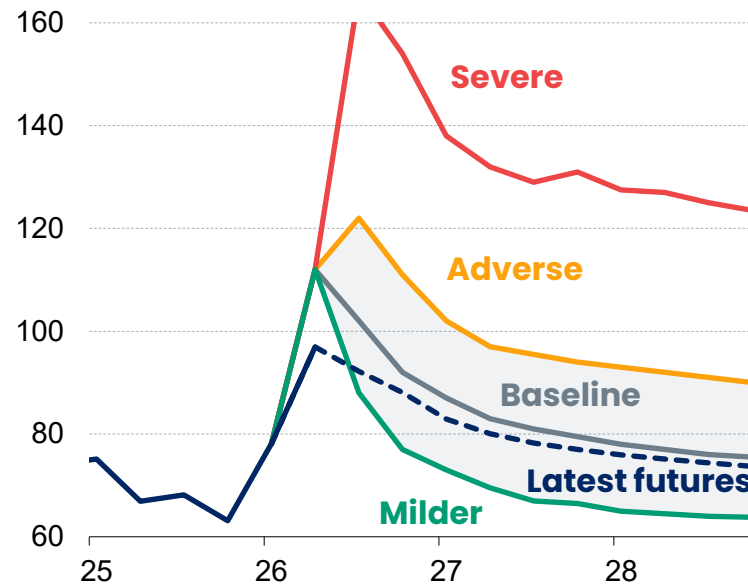
The ECB has no reason to hike much more... after its September move!

ECB interest rate expectations (%)

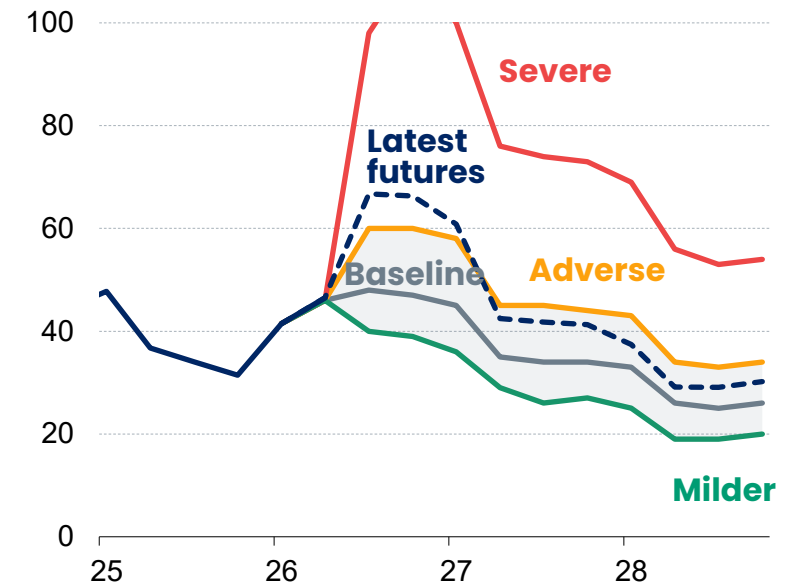


ECB energy prices scenario

Brent oil price (\$ per barrel)

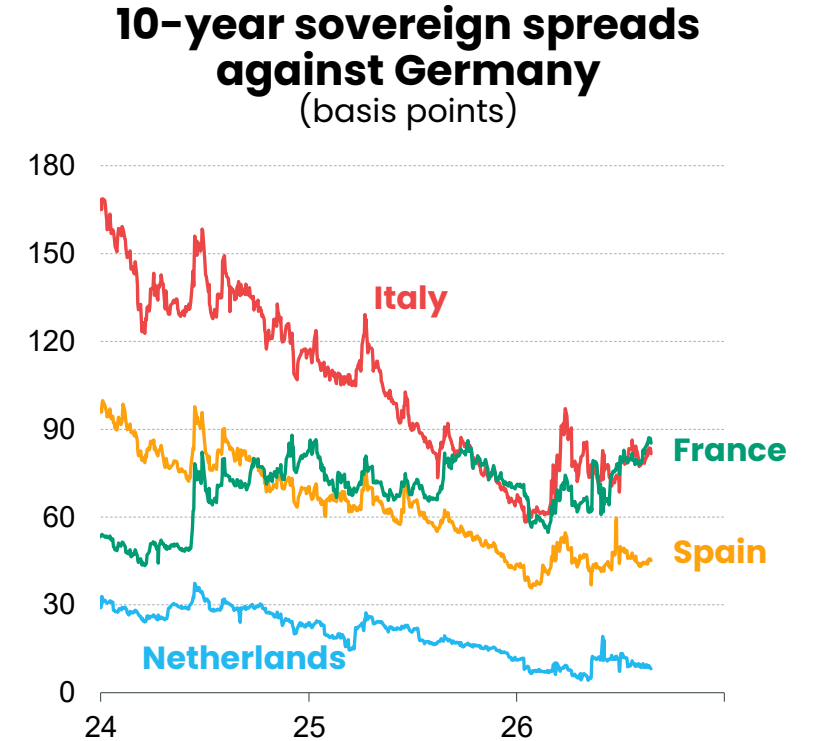
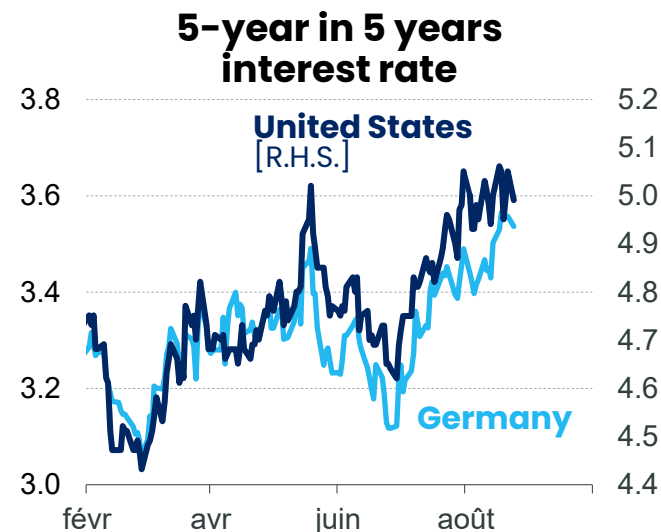
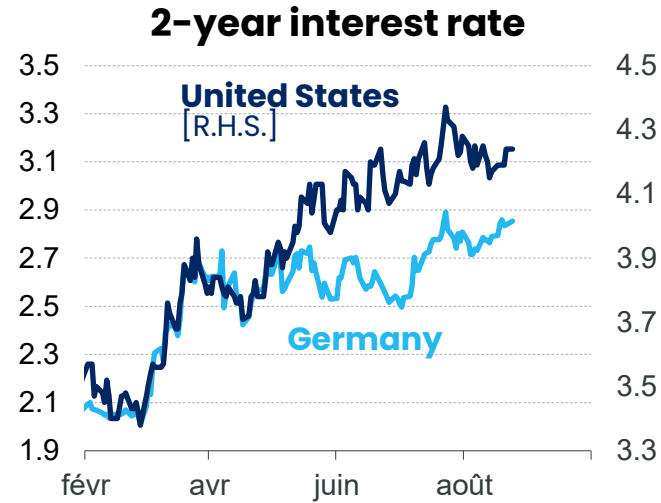
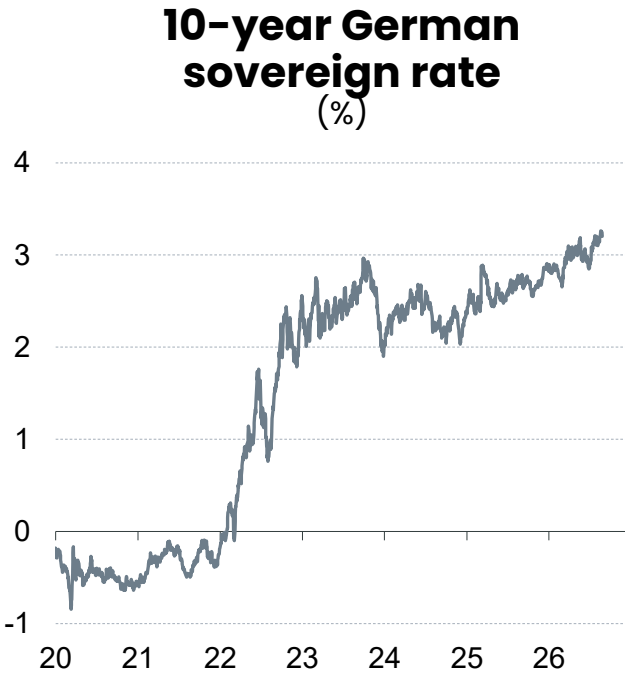


Natural gas price (€ per MWh)



Long term rates could however be impacted by rising US rates and political uncertainty

German vs US interest rates
(%, 2026)



Focus. Euro area long term challenges

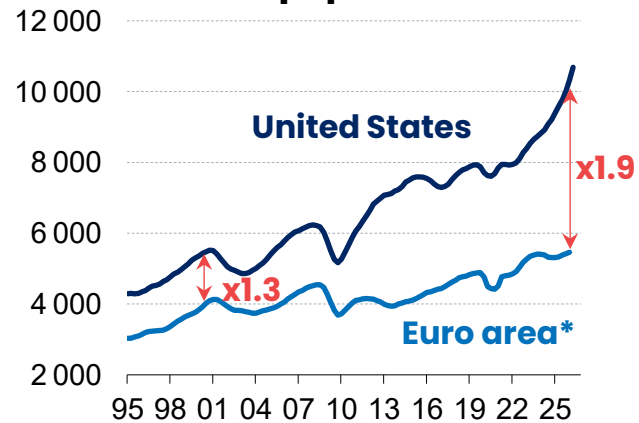


Europe suffers from a structural growth shortfall

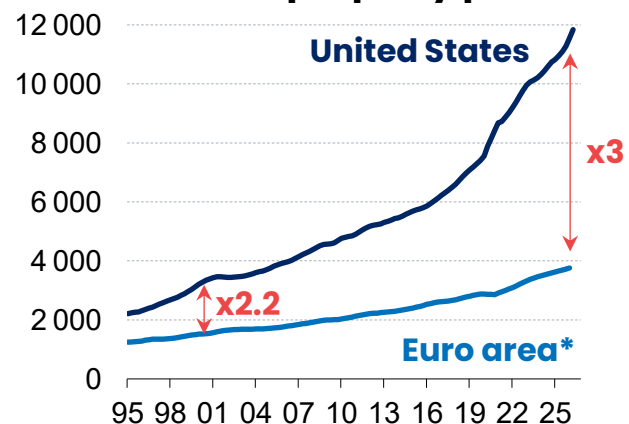
Investment per employee

(volume, in euros, 1€ = 1.13\$)

Equipment

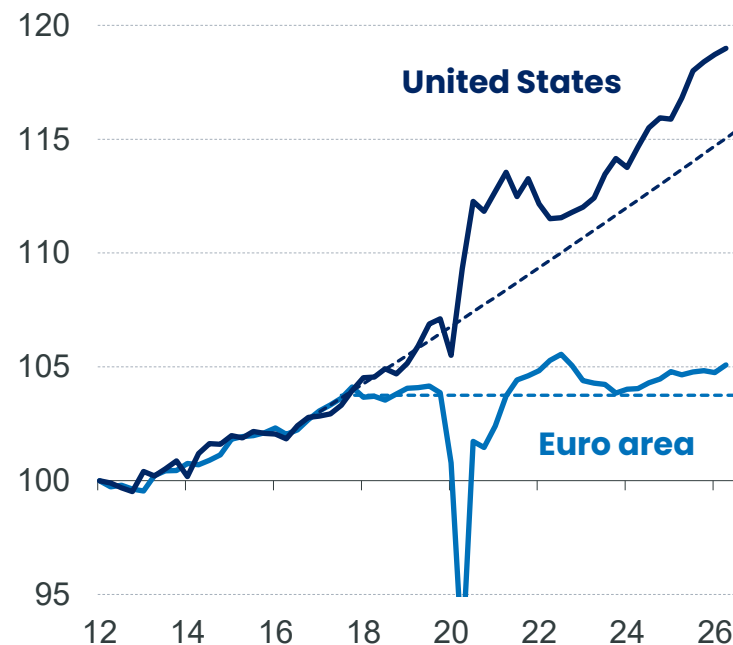


Intellectual property products

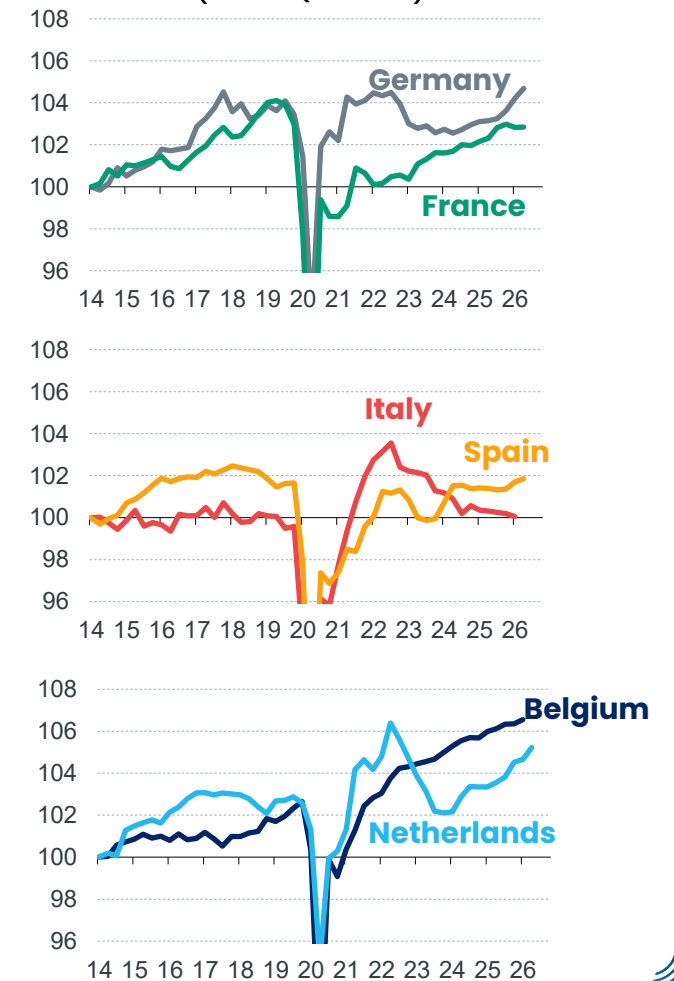


GDP per employee

(2012 Q1 = 100)

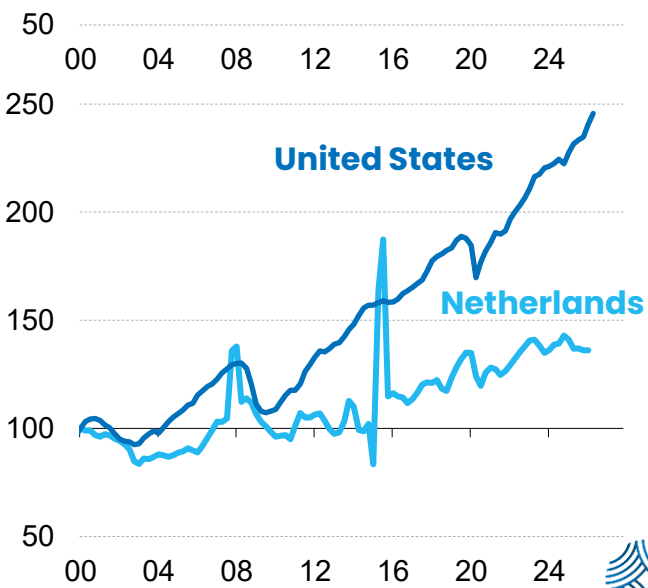
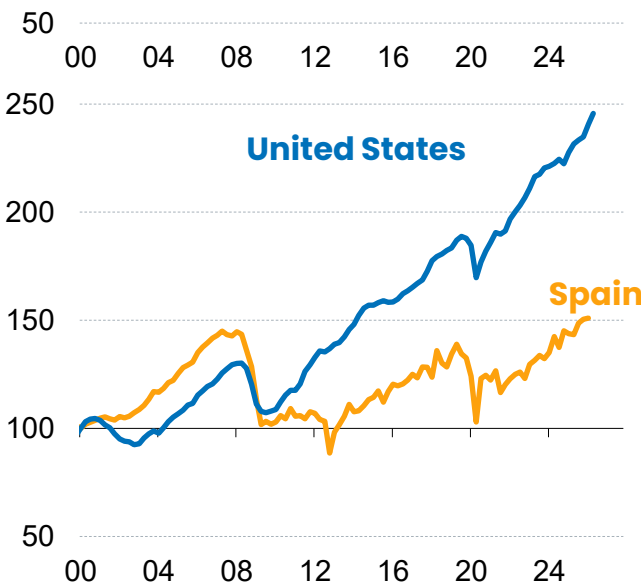
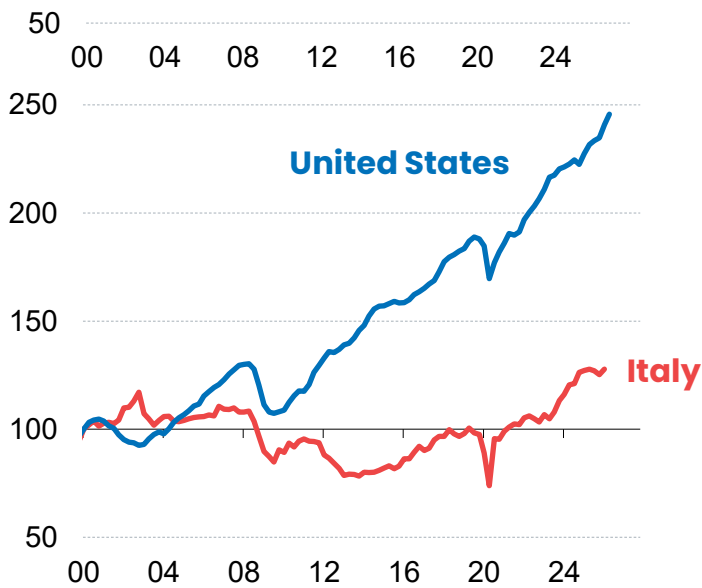
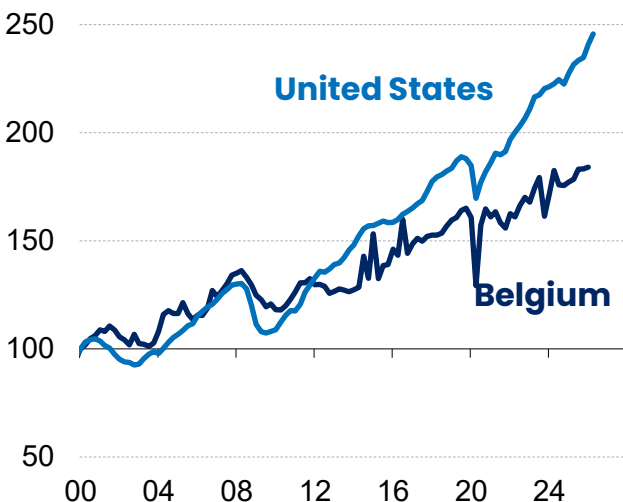
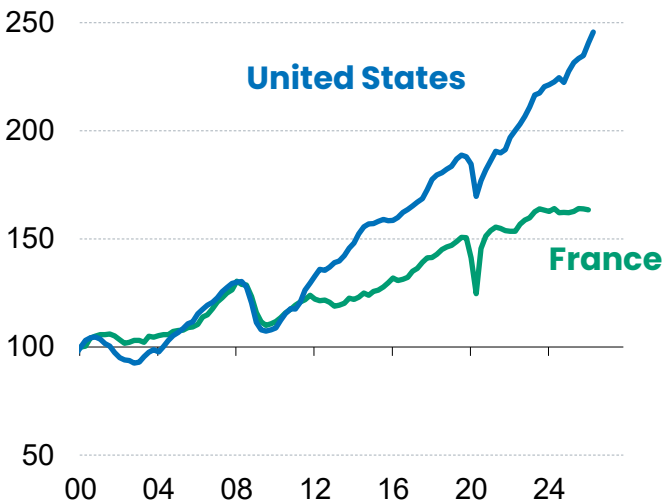
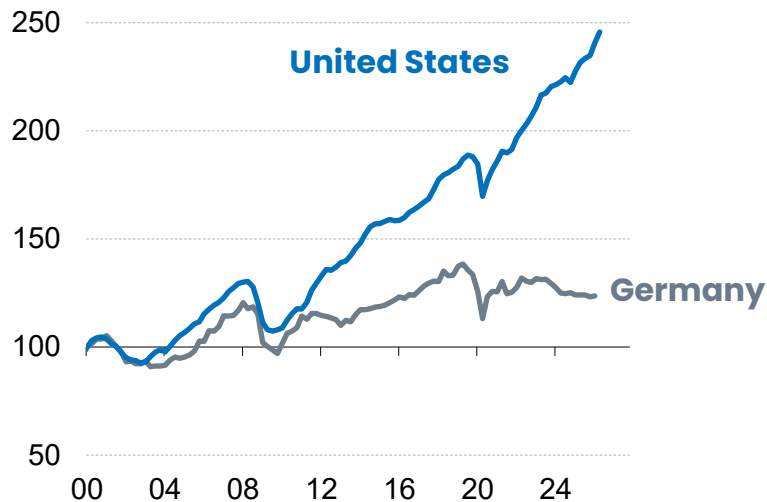


(2014 Q1 = 100)



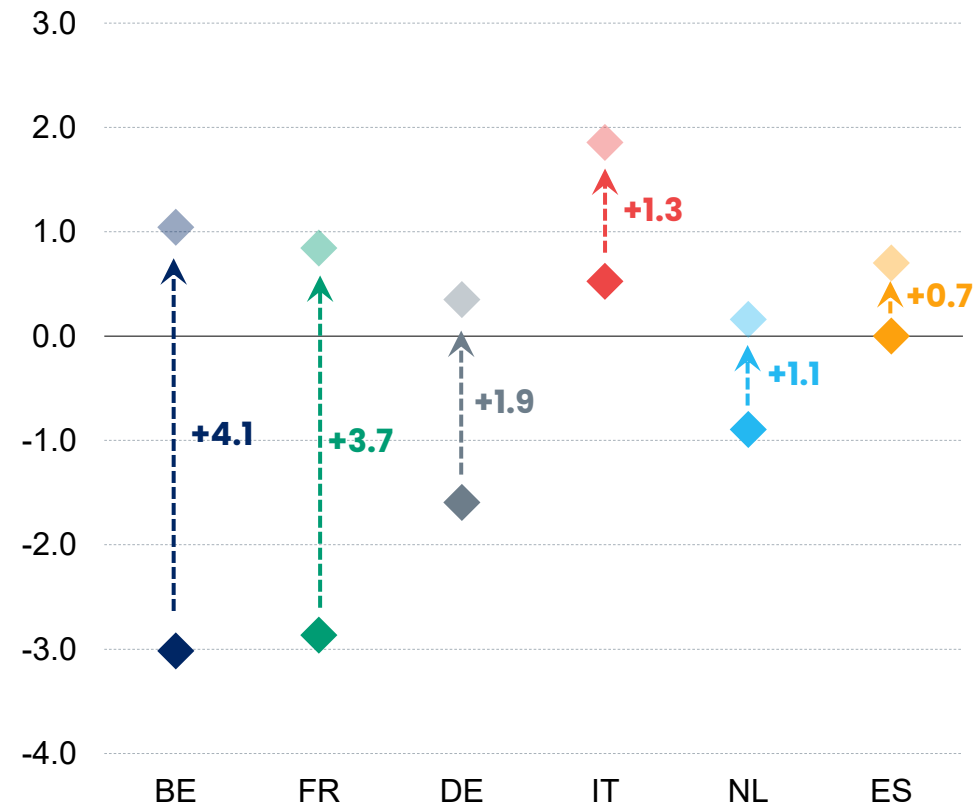
Since 2010, persistent underinvestment across the euro area...

Business investment
(Q1 2000 = 100, volume)

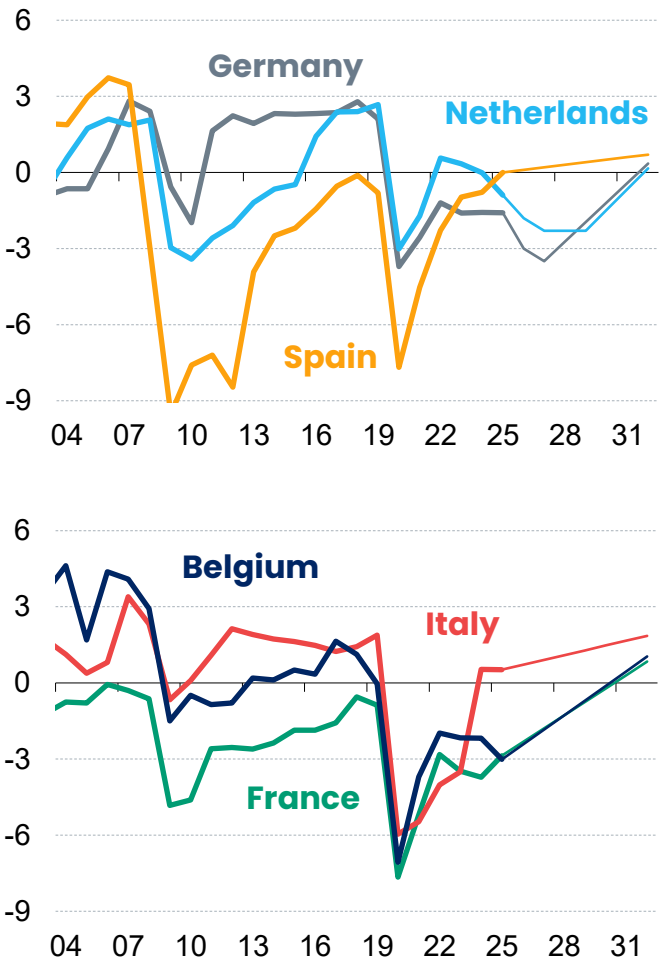


For some countries, stabilizing public debt to GDP ratios requires a significant effort

Primary balance reduction needed over 2026–2032 to stabilize the debt to GDP ratio
(% of GDP)

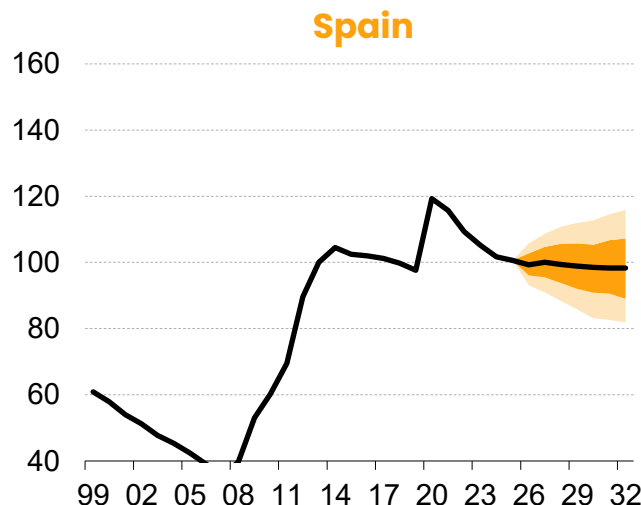
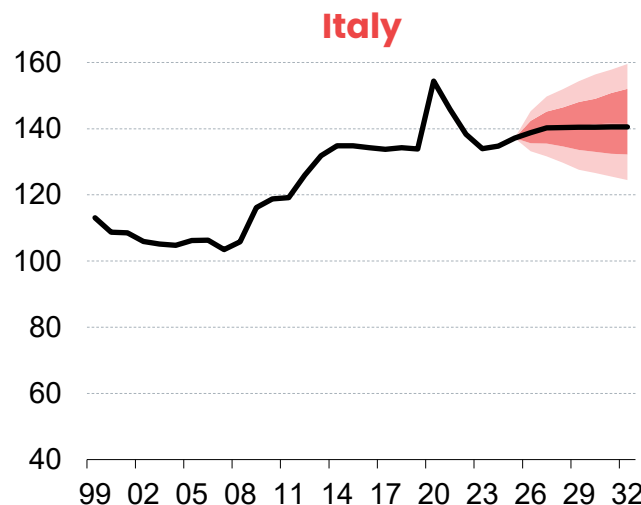
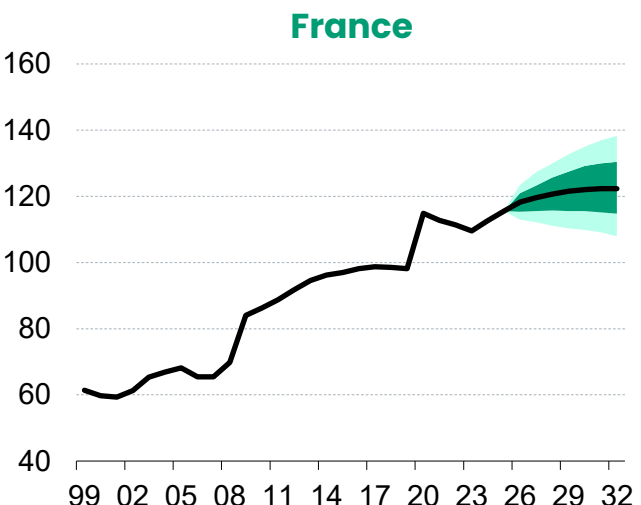
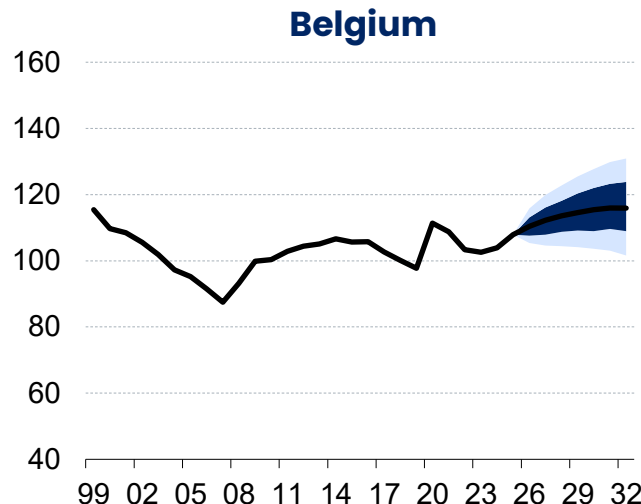
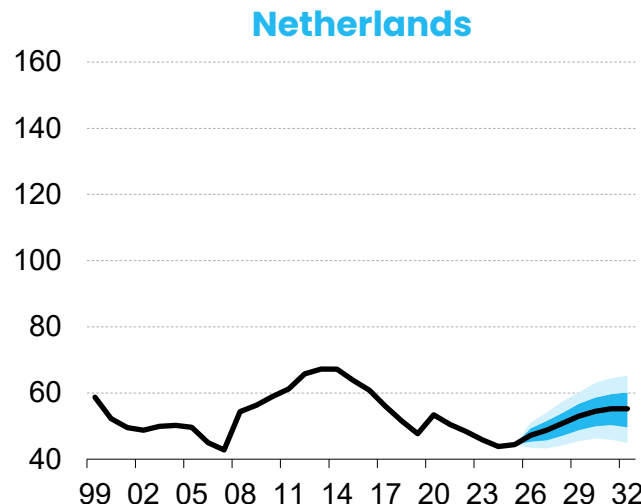
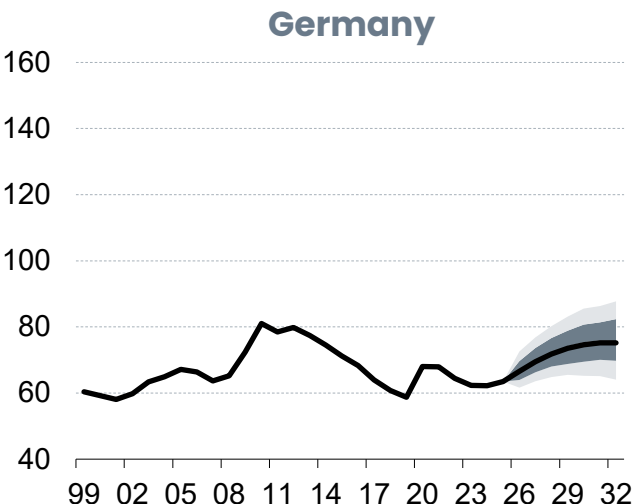


Government primary balance
(% of GDP)



Memo. Public debt trajectories

Public debt (% of GDP)



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