

QE: careful what you wish for

Institute and Faculty of Actuaries seminar

Keith Wade Chief Economist



QE: careful what you wish for

Overview

Global context

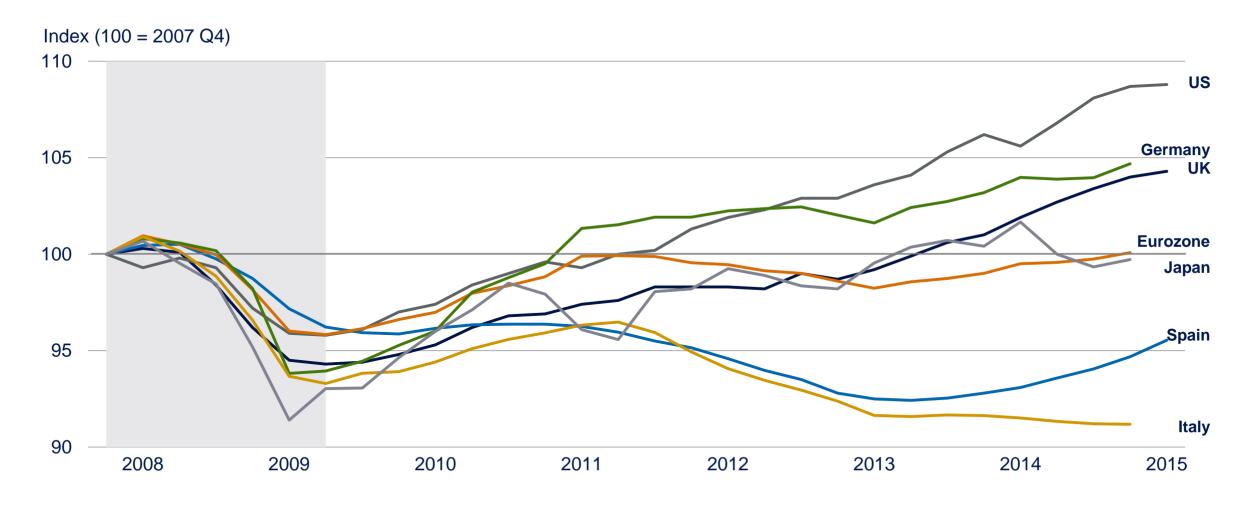
- A. Factors shaping global activity
- B. The UK's post-election challenges
- C. Inflation risk: is the Fed falling behind the curve?

Unintended consequences of QE

- A. Liquidity boost
- B. Impact on corporate behaviour
- C. Asset shortages

Global snapshot

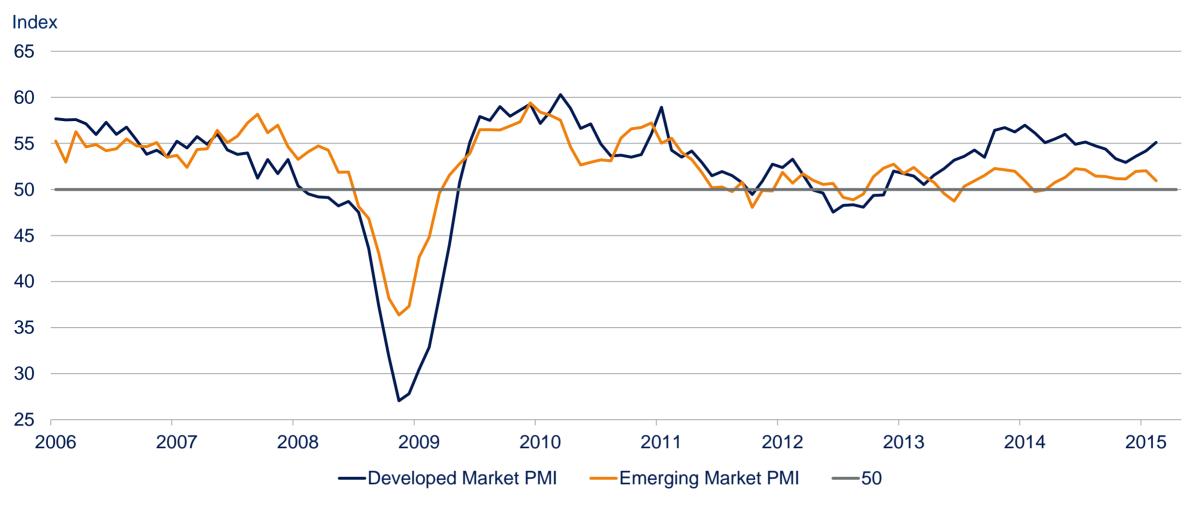
Advanced economies real GDP paths since the peak



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 1 May 2015

Global snapshot

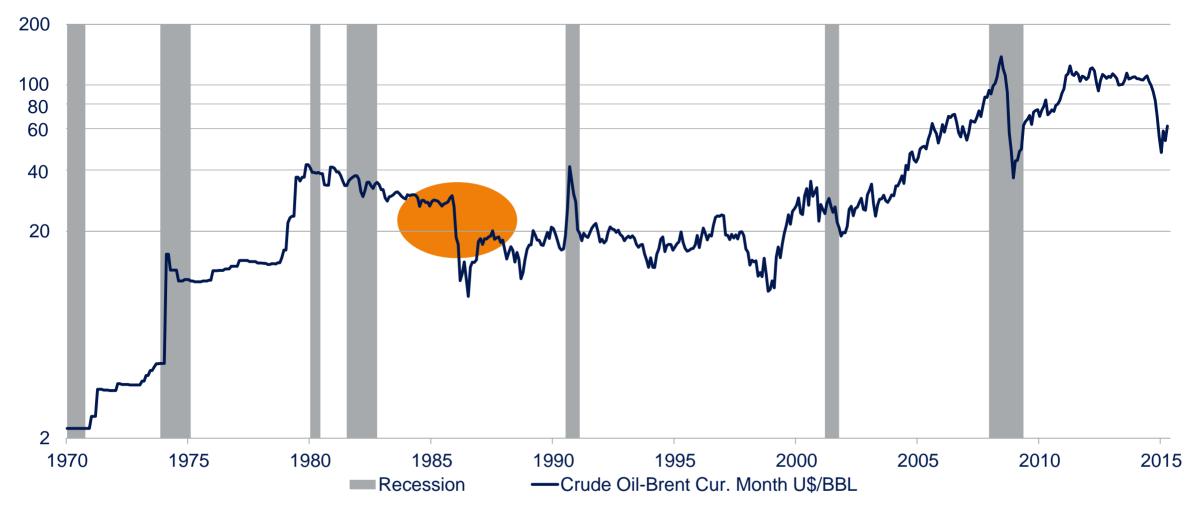
Emerging lagging developed recovery



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 27 April 2015. PMI – Purchasing Managers Indices

The oil shock

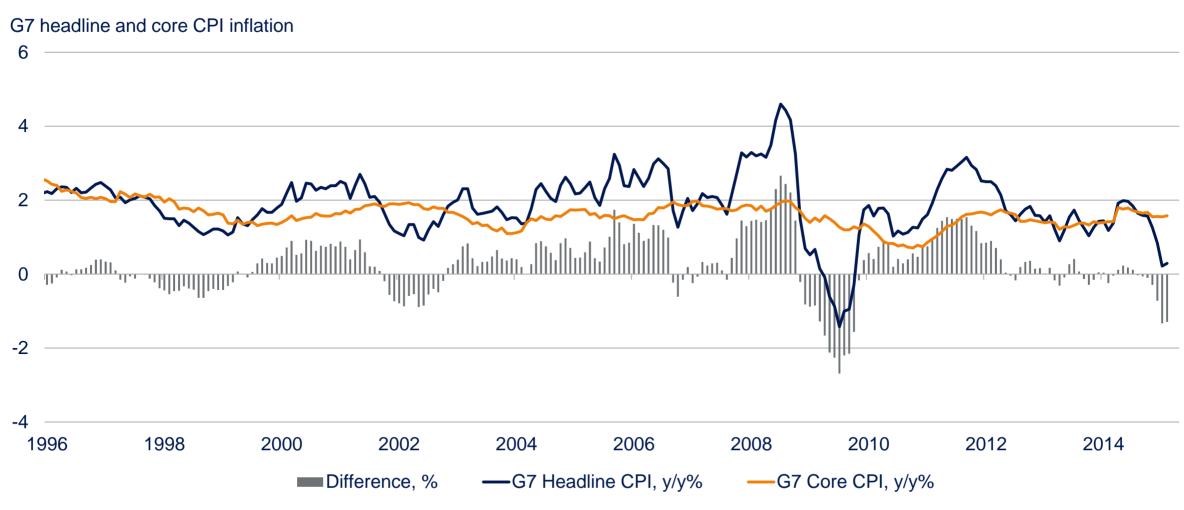
Saudis send price back to 2008 levels



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 10 April 2015

Fear of deflation

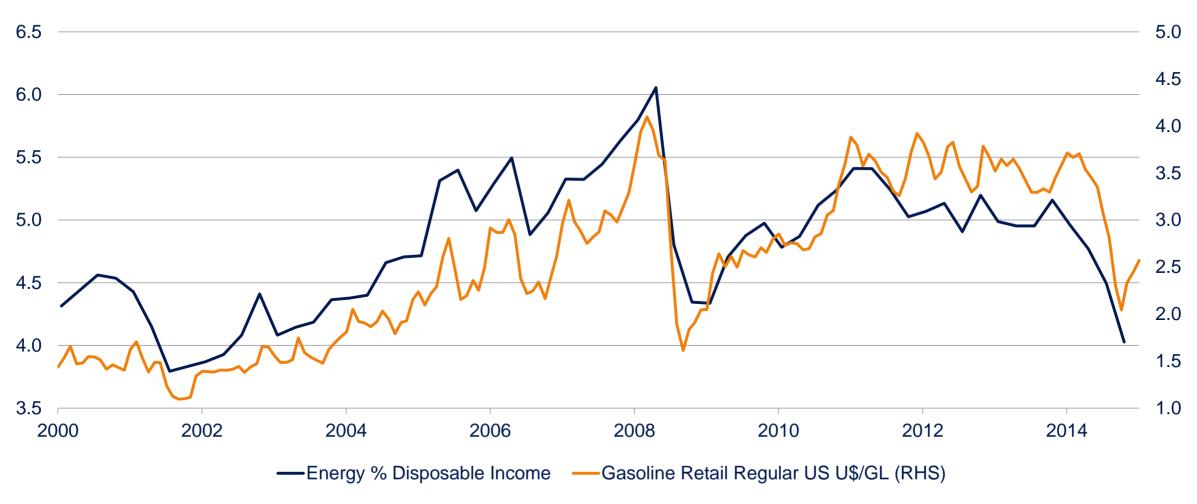
Drop in headline inflation not followed by core



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 27 April 2015

Lower oil prices, good or bad for the world economy?

The energy tax cut in the US

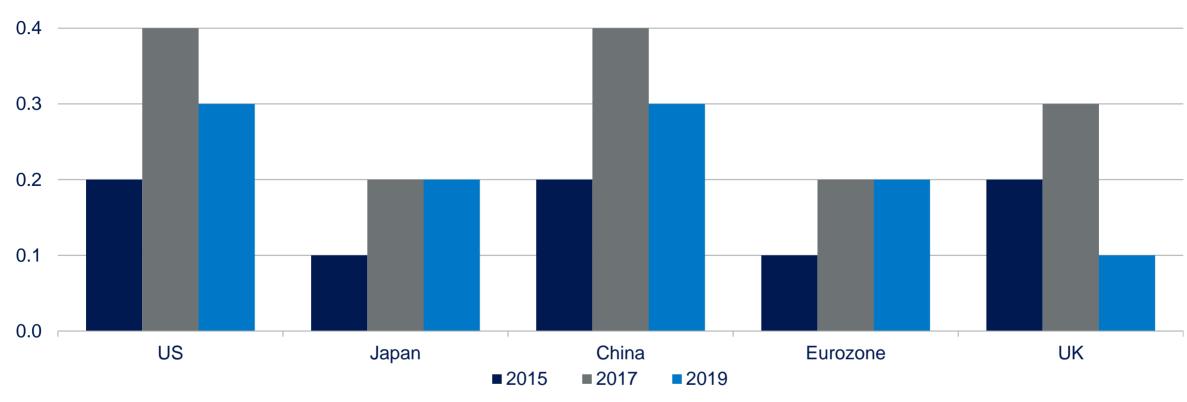


Source: Thomson Datastream, ONS, Schroders, 10 April 2015

Growth impact from lower oil prices

Benefit to energy consumers outweighs losses to producers

Cumulative marginal % point increase in real GDP from 10% fall in oil prices



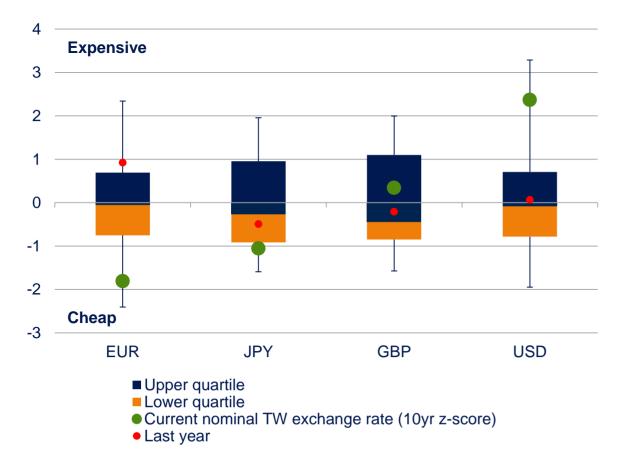
Source: Oxford Economics Forecast model, Schroders calculation, 1 December 2014

0.5

Currency wars: stealing an advantage

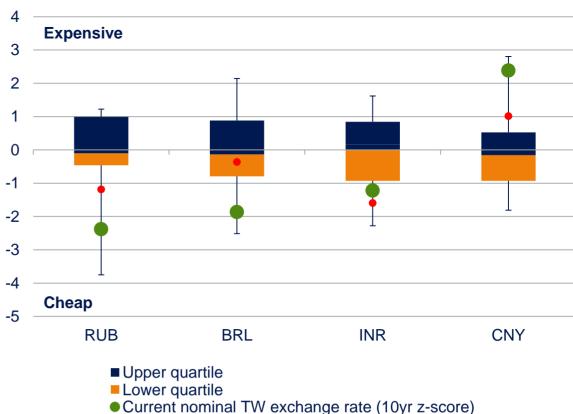
Trade-weighted exchange rates

Developed markets



Emerging markets

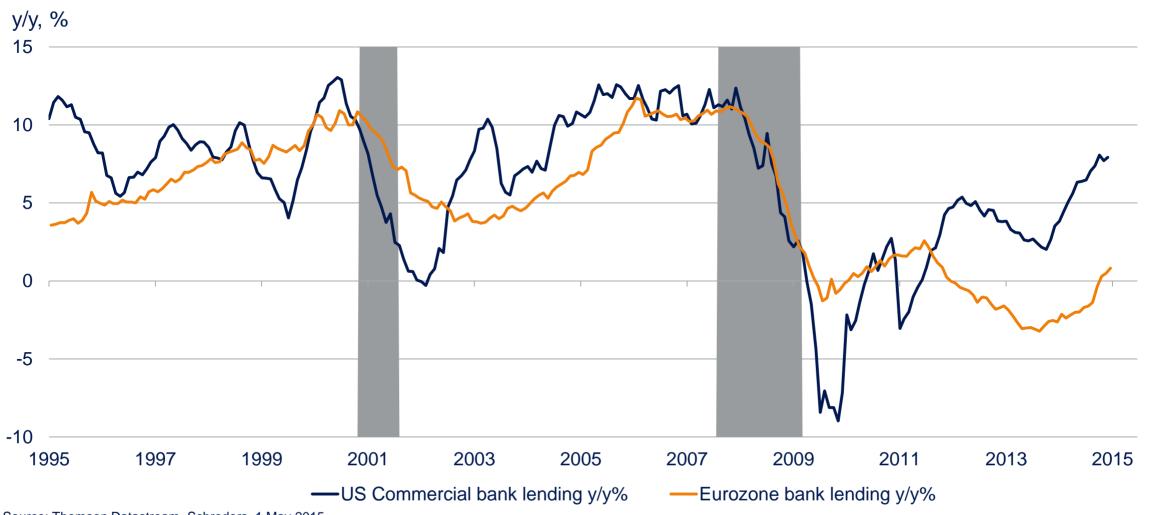
Last year



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 1 May 2015

Turning point

Bank lending picks up in the Eurozone



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 1 May 2015



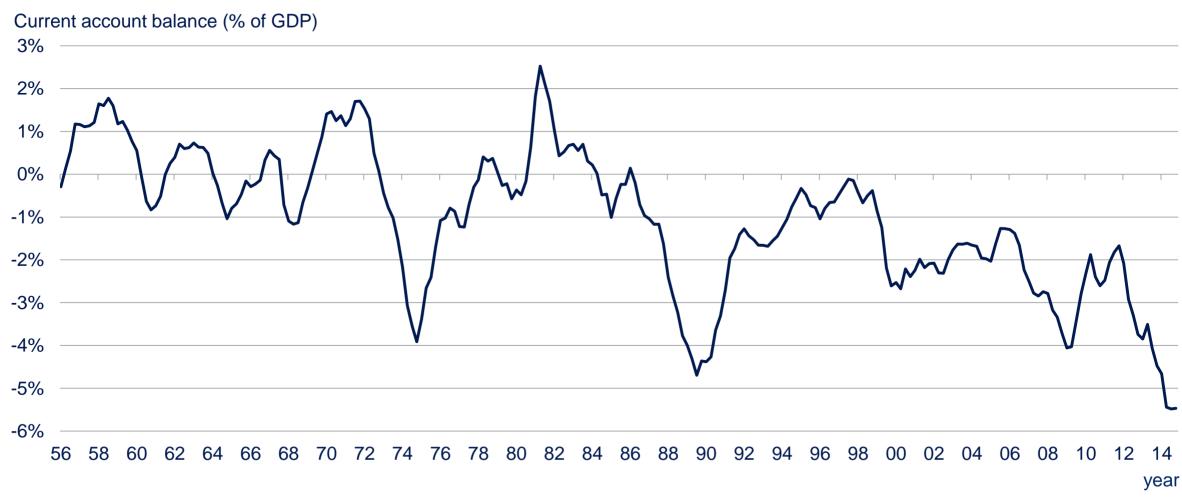
UK

Post-election challenges



Twin deficits pose challenge to UK

Record current account deficit

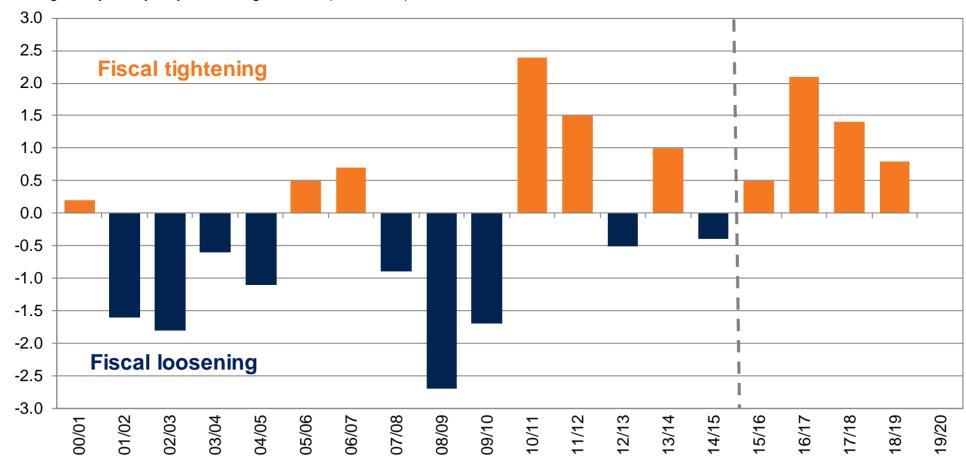


Source: Thomson Datastream, ONS, Schroders, 31 March 2015

Austerity set to resume

Policy to tighten further to meet government targets (OBR forecast)

Change in cyclically adjusted budget deficit (% of GDP)

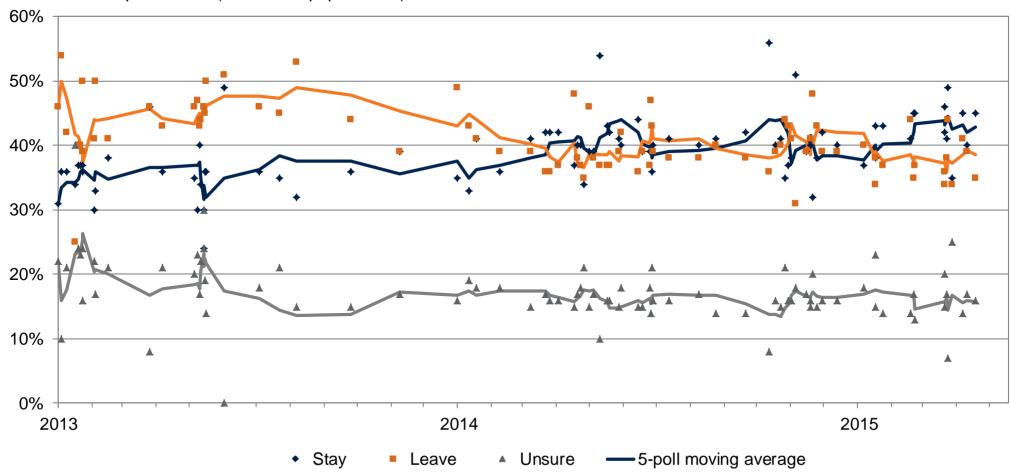


Source: OBR, Schroders. Updated 18 March 2015.

'Brexit'? What are the polls saying?

Voting intentions on an EU exit

UK membership of the EU (% share of popular vote)



Source: wikipedia.org, YouGov, TNS, Opinium, Survation, ComRes, Ipsos Mori, Financial Times, Schroders, last poll end date: 20 April 2015.



US: inflation risk

Fed falling behind the curve?



Fed tightening due on normalisation of economy

Jobs calculator points to sub-5% unemployment in the US

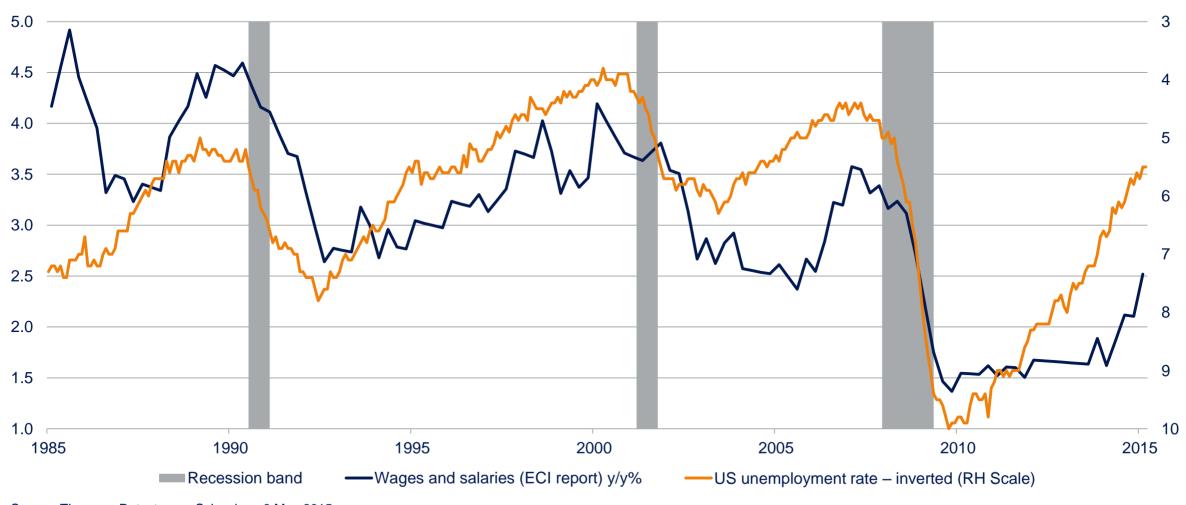
Monthly payroll growth for different unemployment rates in 12 months time		Unemployment rate			
		4.5%	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%
Participation rate	62.0%	102k	40k	-22k	-84k
	62.5%	197k	135k	72k	10k
	62.7%	235k	173k	110k	47k
	63.0%	293k	230k	167k	104k

- Weaker growth has pushed out our rate hike forecast, but labour market developments mean we still expect hikes to start this year
- The Atlanta Fed's jobs calculator suggests unemployment will fall below 5% in 12 months at current rates of payroll growth and trends in participation

The jobs calculator shows the rate of monthly non-farm payroll growth needed to deliver different rates of unemployment in 12 months time for different levels of labour market participation. The current 3 month trend in payrolls is 197k. Unemployment rate is 5.5% and participation 62.7% Source: Atlanta Federal Reserve, Schroders, 26 April 2015

US wages and salaries begin to accelerate

Unemployment rate signals stronger pay growth





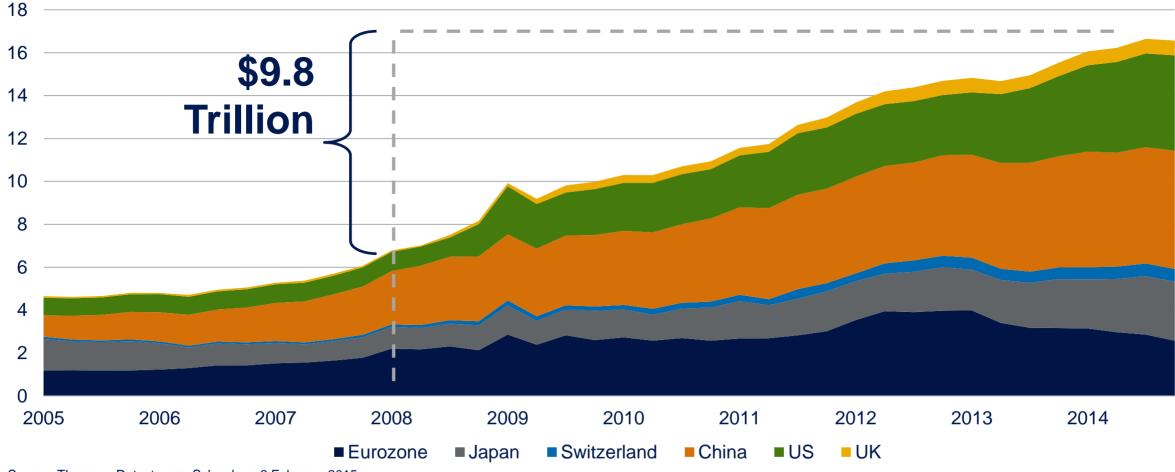
QE: careful what you wish for

Some adverse consequences

Liquidity: ECB and BoJ to pick up Fed baton

How much will spillover internationally?

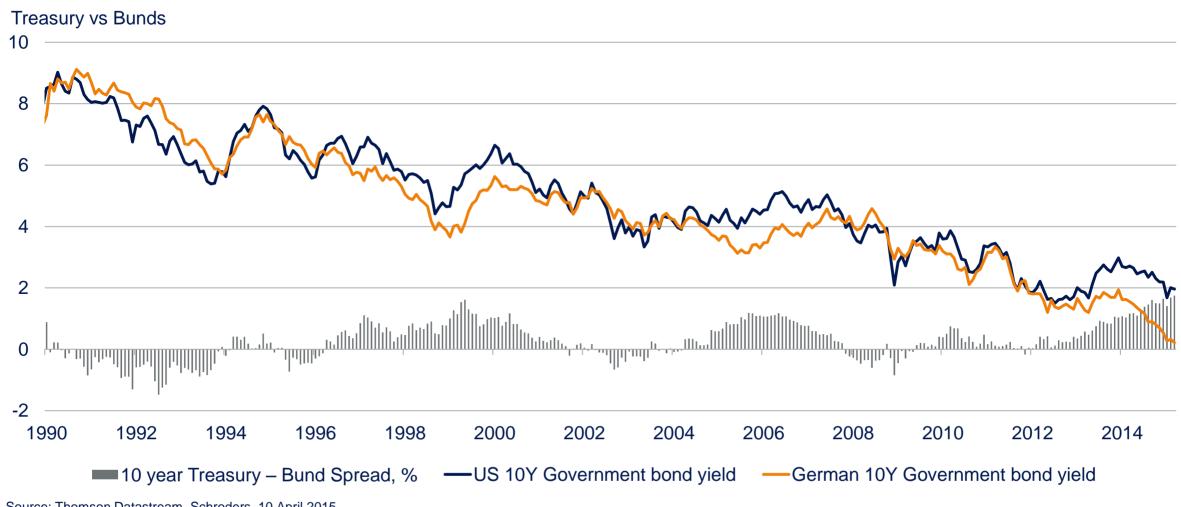
Value of assets in central banks' balance sheets (trillions of USD)



Source: Thomson Datastream, Schroders, 2 February 2015

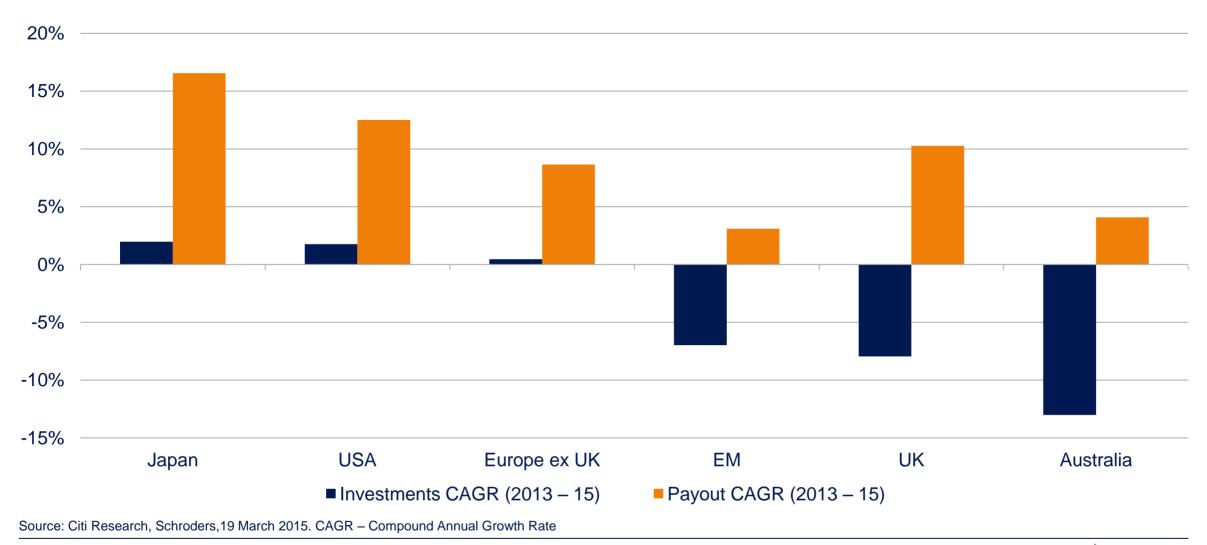
Spillover from ECB QE

Fall in bund yields drives global search for yield



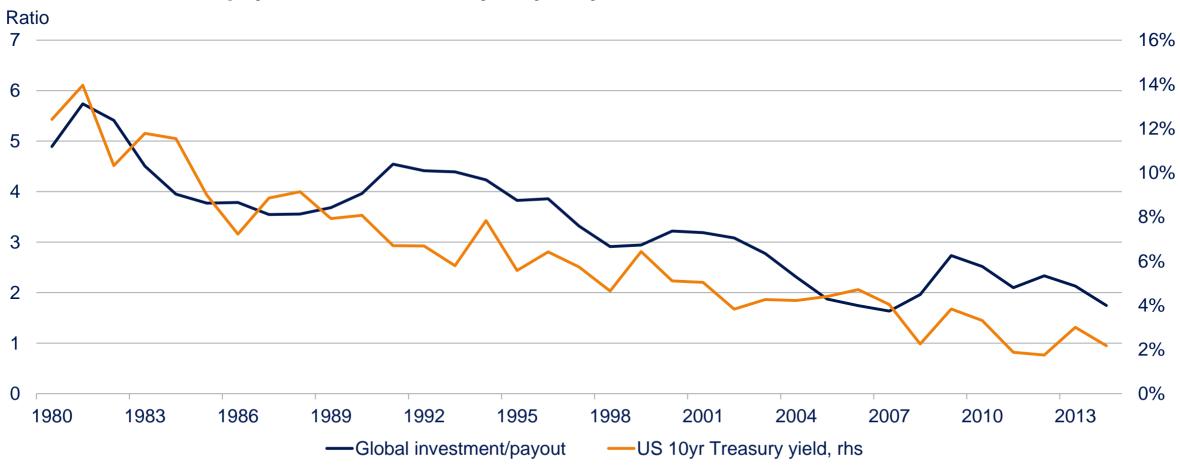
Investment falls while payouts are on the rise

Investment and pay-out growth



Bond yields and capex to pay-out ratio trending lower

Global investment /pay-out vs US Treasury 10 year yield



Source: Citi Research, Schroders, 19 March 2015

Some unintended consequences...

QE creates risk of weaker growth and shortage of high quality assets

- Financially repression forces investors to accept more risk and less liquidity in hunt for yield
- Increased investor preference for "bond-like" equities
- Companies run for cash rather than capex
- Low growth equilibrium? Lack of economic risk taking => low growth, low interest rates, investors preference for bond-like co.'s, less risk taking...
- Central banks own an increasing % of sovereign debt, firms shrinking the equity market
- Asset shortage for savers
- Increasing focus on alternatives: property, private equity, hedge funds

Important information

The views and opinions contained herein are those of the Schroders Economics Group, and may not necessarily represent views expressed or reflected in other Schroders communications, strategies or funds

This presentation is intended to be for information purposes only and it is not intended as promotional material in any respect. The material is not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. The material is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, accounting, legal or tax advice, or investment recommendations. Information herein is believed to be reliable but Schroders does not warrant its completeness or accuracy. No responsibility can be accepted for errors of fact or opinion. Reliance should not be placed on the views and information in the document when taking individual investment and/or strategic decisions

Third party data is owned or licensed by the data provider and may not be reproduced or extracted and used for any other purpose without the data provider's consent. Third party data is provided without any warranties of any kind. The data provider and issuer of the document shall have no liability in connection with the third party data. The Prospectus and/or www.schroders.com contains additional disclaimers which apply to the third party data

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, prices of shares and the income from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount originally invested

The forecasts included in this presentation should not be relied upon, are not guaranteed and are provided only as at the date of issue. Our forecasts are based on our own assumptions which may change. We accept no responsibility for any errors of fact or opinion and assume no obligation to provide you with any changes to our assumptions or forecasts. Forecasts and assumptions may be affected by external economic or other factors

Issued in May 2015 by Schroder Investment Management Limited, 31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QA. Registered No: 1893220 England. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.