

Six minute strategy

Will Europe ever perform?

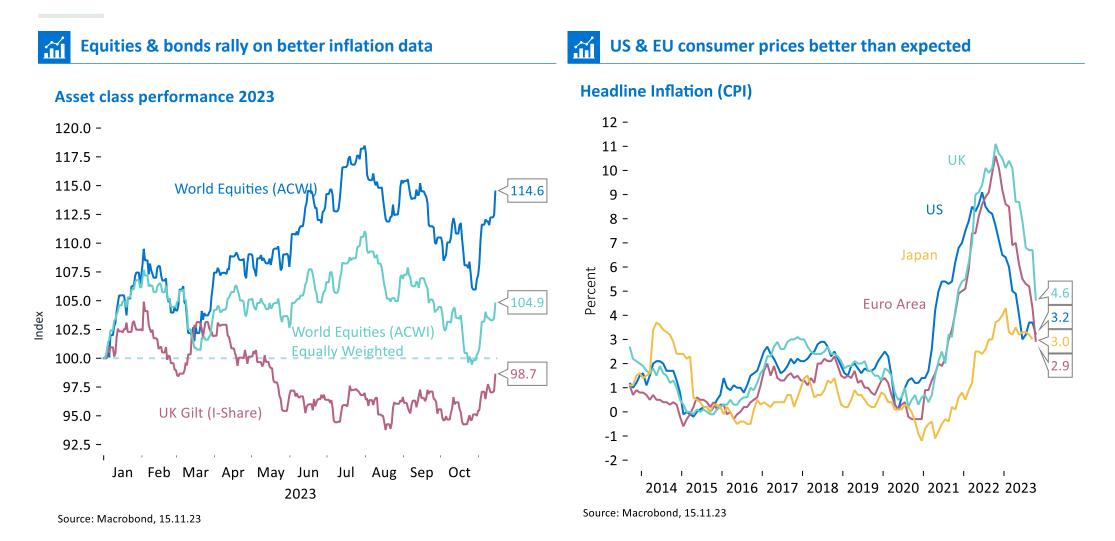
Guy Monson 17 November 2023

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2023 asset market performance

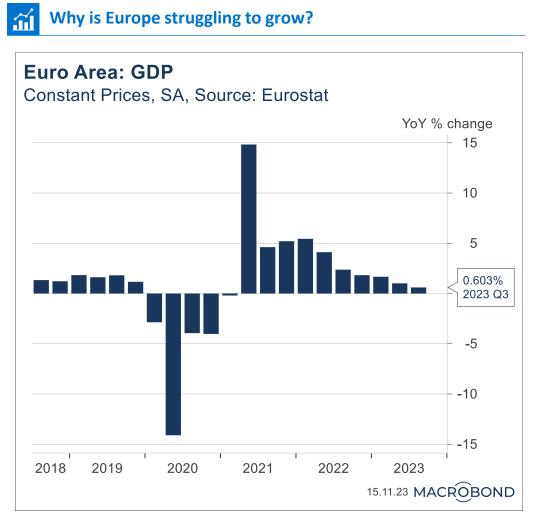
Below consensus reports in the US, EU and UK suggests we may now have seen the peak in rates



Past performance is not a guide to future returns and may not be repeated.

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"The European economy has been losing competitiveness for the last 20-plus years" – Mario Draghi (November 2023)



Why is Europe struggling to grow?

- Multiple geopolitical challenges
 - China trade disputes
 - Ukrainian War
 - Competing with US green subsidies
- High energy costs & poor energy security
- Technology gap with US still widening (only 1 European IT leader – ASML)
- Simultaneous monetary and fiscal tightening with high public debt levels
- 'Big growth themes lost in legislative reality' MEP Brussels
- Mario Draghi "It's almost sure we are going to have a recession by year end."

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1. European inflation falls - industrial production stalls

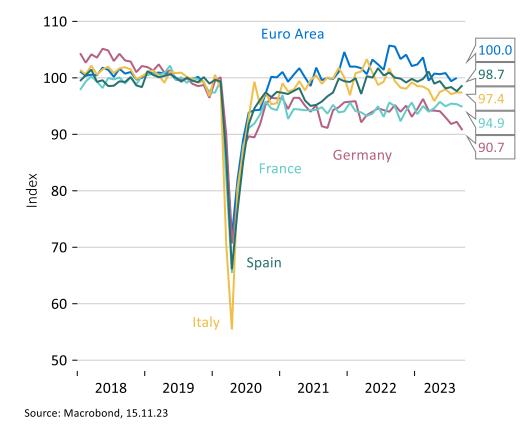
Total



European inflation slows as food & energy prices moderate

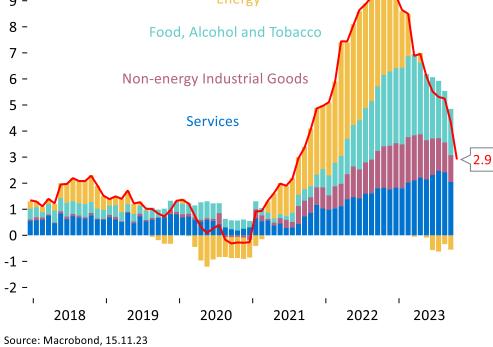
Industrial production weak - led by Germany

Euro Area Industrial Production



11 -10 -9 - Energy

Euro Area Consumer Price Inflation

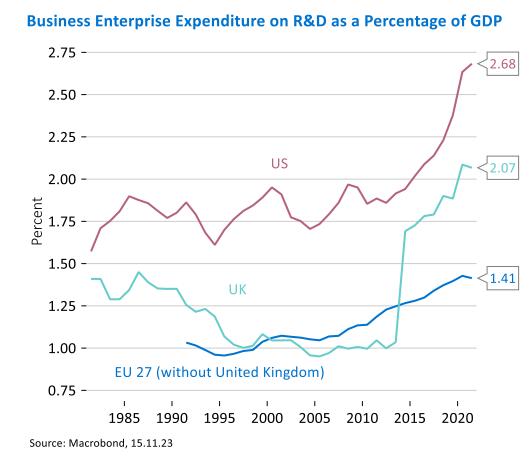


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2. Business not as dynamic in the EU

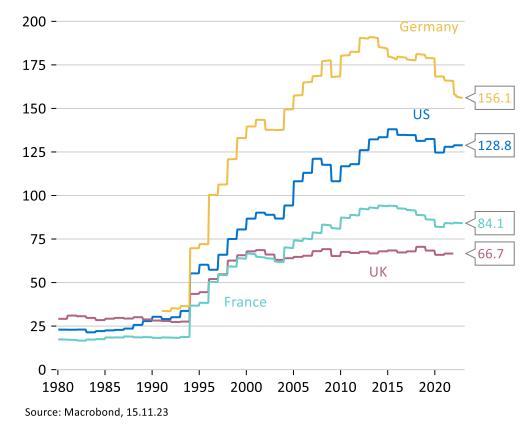
Businesses in Europe invest less in R&D

 $\widetilde{\mathbf{n}}$



And can lag in patent applications per capita

Patent Applications Per Million in Population



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3. High government debt levels vulnerable as rates rise

Italian debt at risk of being downgraded to junk by Moody's (decision 17/11/2023)

	General Government Debt in % of GDP														F	European debt challenges											
	BIS	BIS data if not explicitly stated otherwise Last - Debt in = Change 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 2007 2007 2007															remain – Italy at risk again										
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100) 11() 1	20	130	140	150	160	170	180	19	0 200			2007		cinani nary at nok again
Greece																							168.	7 103.0	0 64.0		
Italy													_										143.	5 103.9	9 36.2	•	"We all know from
Portugal																							113.	5 72.7	7 41.9		experience that if you
Spain																							112.	8 35.8	3 73.9		go below the
France																							112.	5 64.5	5 46.8		investment grade
Advanced Economies	s																						110.	2 67.9	9 40.5		divide, thing will
Belgium																							107.	4 87.3	3 14.1		
Euro Area										_													91.	8 66.2			happen" Bloomberg Nov
Cyprus (IMF)																							86.	5 54.0) 28.0		2023 2010 Grades out to
Austria																							80.	5 65.1	1 9.3		2010 Greece cut to
Finland																							72.	6 36.0) 35.0		junk triggering
Slovenia (IMF)																							69.	9 22.8	3 44.7		renewed Euro debt
Germany																							65.	9 64.1	1 -0.2		crisis
Slovakia (IMF)																							58.	8 30.3	3 27.7		Rising interest rates
Malta (IMF)																							53.	4 61.9	9 -10.3		have increased the
Ireland																							43.	6 24.0) 19.7		
Latvia (IMF)																							41.	6 7.2	2 33.0		burden on highly
Lithuania (IMF)																							39.	6 15.9	9 22.6		indebted countries
Luxembourg																							28.	0 8.2	1 19.9		
Estonia (IMF)																							17.	2 3.8	3 12.7		
General Governm	ent De	bt in '	% of 0	GDP, L	ast Ob	oservat	ion Va	lue [L	ast, so	rt desc	c.]																
General Governm	ent De	bt in '	% of (GDP, A	verag	e in 20	07 [Va	lue at	2007,	sort by	y Ger	neral G	Gove	rnme	ent De	bt in 🤅	% of G	DP, La	st Obs	ervat	ion V	alue, La	ast]				
																								MAC			

Government debt to GDP ratios across Europe – Markedly low debt levels in Germany smaller member-states

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So will European equities ever lead global markets?

European equities have broadly tracked an equally weighted world index over the last 10 years



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Summary

- The poor performance of European equities has much to do with their low exposure to technology
- The rise of the super-cap US technology (& now AI) companies will be difficult to replicate in Europe
- High energy costs remain a stubborn handicap for European manufacturers
- Government debt needs to stabilise
- EU drive for competitiveness needs to address Chinese state-backed exports (inc. solar panels, batteries & now EV's)

Europe's global leaders in engineering, power, autos, pharmaceuticals & luxury goods are still key parts of a global thematic portfolio

Important information

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