

Trust must be earned



“Robust consumer resilience supports stocks in the short term, but a more complex inflation scenario ahead may bring volatility.”

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Head of Amundi Investment Institute

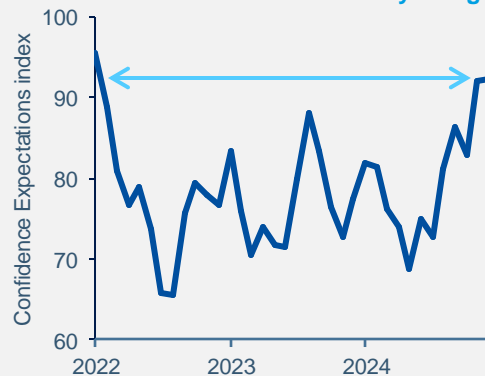
Consumer confidence sparks Black Friday

Rising consumer confidence bodes well for the upcoming holiday season.

Trump’s announced policies are boosting market sentiment, but they may add inflationary pressures later on.

Uncertainty on the inflation path will make the Fed increasingly data-dependent.

US consumer confidence expectations for the next six months at an almost three-year high



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg as at 28 November 2024.

In November, US consumer confidence hit its highest point in over a year. Notably, expectations for the next six months (as shown in the chart) are at their highest level in nearly three years, which is promising for the upcoming holiday season. The increase in political discussions among survey participants indicates that the political climate following Donald Trump’s election may have influenced consumer attitudes. Additionally, a more positive view of job availability and equity markets at new record highs have further fuelled this optimism. With expected resilience in consumption, the key theme to monitor in the coming months will be inflation, as the new administration’s economic policies could potentially heighten inflationary pressures. In this context, investors should explore potential opportunities across different markets and regions.

Actionable ideas



Global equities

Global divergences and still positive economic outlooks may unleash potential opportunities across different regions.



Multi-asset investing

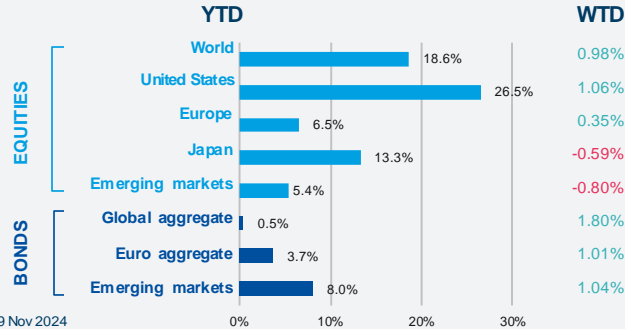
A multi-asset approach may allow investors to stay flexible and potentially benefit from growth opportunities while adjusting to the evolution of the economic cycle.

This week at a glance

US equity markets reached record highs before Thanksgiving, while European markets were mixed and Chinese stocks rose on stimulus speculation. Bond yields fell, with the US 10-year yield at a month-low of 4.2%, and the dollar weakened against major currencies.

Equity and bond markets

Asset class performance year to date and week to date



Source: Bloomberg, data as at 29 Nov 2024
Please refer to the last page for additional information on the indices.

Government bond yields

2 and 10 years government bond yields and 1 week change

	2YR	10YR
US	4.15 ▼	4.17 ▼
Germany	1.95 ▼	2.09 ▼
France	2.17 ▼	2.89 ▼
Italy	2.34 ▼	3.28 ▼
UK	4.23 ▼	4.24 ▼
Japan	0.58 ▼	1.04 ▼

Source: Bloomberg, data as at 29 Nov 2024
Trend represented refer to 1 week changes. Please refer to the last page for additional information.

Commodities, FX and short term rates

Gold USD/oz	Crude Oil USD/barrel	EUR/ USD	USD/ JPY	GBP/ USD	USD/ RMB	Eurobor 3M	T-Bill 3M
2643.15	68.00	1.06	149.77	1.27	7.25	2.93	4.49
-2.7%	-4.5%	+1.5%	-3.2%	+1.6%	+0.0%		

Source: Bloomberg, data as at 29 Nov 2024
Trend represented refer to 1 week changes. Please refer to the last page for additional information.

Amundi Investment Institute Macro Focus

Americas



US core PCE price index picks up

October core PCE price index accelerated to 2.8% YoY, mostly owing to a rise in service prices, reflecting a surge in portfolio management fees due to rising stock prices. This data supports recent comments by Fed officials saying that there is no rush to cut interest rates as long as the labour market stays healthy and economic growth proves resilient.

Europe



Eurozone inflation came in as expected

Eurozone inflation for November came in aligned to expectations at 2.3% YoY from 2.0% in October. The rise was mostly due to base effects in fuel prices, while core inflation was unchanged. The broad picture remains one of generalised disinflation and weak growth. As such, the ECB is likely to keep on cutting rates. The only area of concern remains services inflation which reflects domestic cost pressure.

Asia



Pre-emptive cut may be a singular event in East Asia

The Bank of Korea surprised the market by cutting its policy rate back-to-back by 25bp in November. Concerns over growth have exceeded concerns over inflation, against the backdrop of an increase of US trade policy uncertainties. We do not expect China, Taiwan, or Vietnam to follow Korea's path of pre-emptive cuts by the end of the year.



NOTES

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Equity and bond markets (chart)

Source: Bloomberg. Markets are represented by the following indices: World Equities = MSCI AC World Index (USD) United States = S&P 500 (USD), Europe = Europe Stoxx 600 (EUR), Japan = TOPIX (YEN), Emerging Markets = MSCI Emerging (USD), Global Aggregate = Bloomberg Global Aggregate USD Euro Aggregate = Bloomberg Euro Aggregate (EUR), Emerging = JPM EMBI Global Diversified (USD)

All indices are calculated on spot prices and are gross of fees and taxation.

Government bond yields (table), Commodities, FX and short-term rates.

Source: Bloomberg, data as [29 November 2024](#).

*Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

GLOSSARY

ECB: European Central Bank

EZ: Eurozone

Disinflation: Temporary slowing of the pace of price inflation

Fed (Federal Reserve): The central banking system of the United States

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditure

YoY: year on year

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