

Review & preview

The ECB board believes that interest rates will still have to rise at a steady pace to ensure that inflation returns to the 2% target. The central bank also warned of a possible contraction of the eurozone economy due to the energy crisis, high uncertainty, weakening global economic activity and tighter financing conditions. The ECB is warning banks of tough times, due to higher interest rates and the expectation that a growing number of companies will not repay loans. Therefore, the regulator will visit more banks and conduct more "targeted examinations" in the coming year. The ECB considers the likelihood of a recession real. The ECB's tightening stance has left traces in financial markets. Long-term interest rates rose sharply in the weeks after the December policy meeting.

Inflation in the Netherlands has eased somewhat in recent months, but not food prices. Many products also became more expensive in recent weeks. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the price of food has risen almost 16% on average in a year. From its own research, Rabobank arrives at an annual average of 13% and expects that an end to price increases is not yet in sight. Furthermore, CBS reports that motor fuels were slightly cheaper than a month earlier. This has everything to do with lower oil prices.

Increased interest rates have worsened the affordability of homes, Rabobank judges in a survey. As a result, house prices are expected to fall by 3.0% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024. As a result, existing owner-occupied houses are expected to be 6.6% cheaper by the end of 2024 than in the third quarter of 2022. Homebuyers will then pay about the same amount for an existing owner-occupied house as at the end of 2021. Dwindling confidence in the housing market is also likely to depress demand for owner-occupied houses. Meanwhile, the Home Ownership Market Indicator stands at 75, indicating that more people are negative than positive about current housing market conditions: a value of 100 represents a neutral mood. The market indicator has not been this low since September 2013. Back then, the market was recovering after a long period of house price declines.

- 10 January 2023 Inflation Netherlands December 2022
- 12 January 2023 Government debt United States December 2022
- 13 January 2023 Inflation France December 2022
- 17 January 2023 Interest rate decision Japan
- 18 January 2023 Inflation United Kingdom December 2022
- 27 January 2023 Consumer confidence United States December 2022

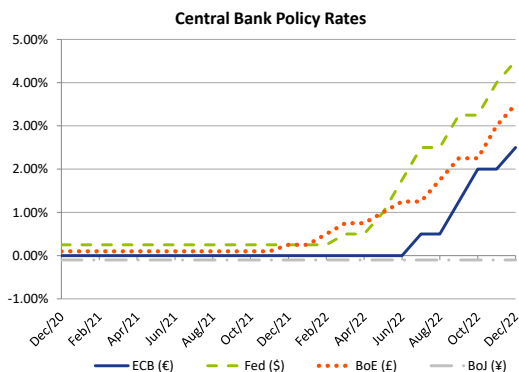
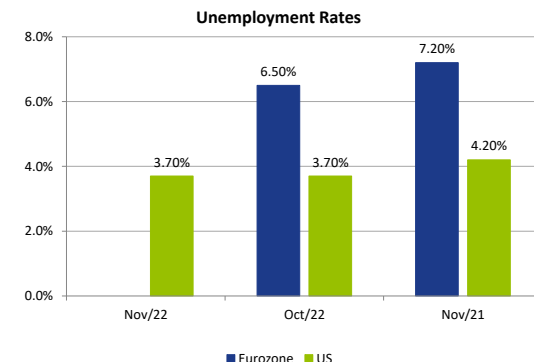
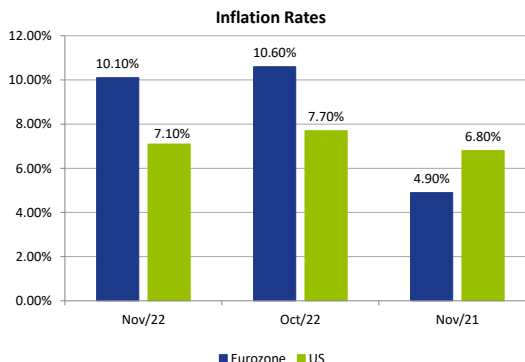
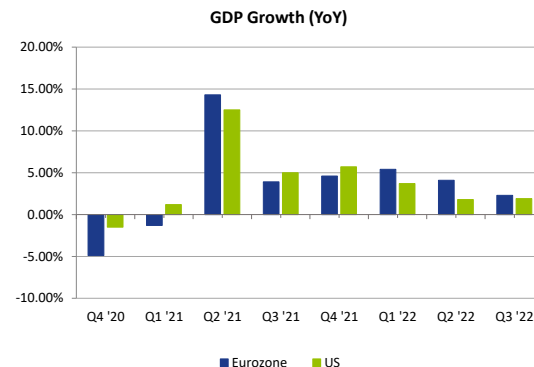
GDP Growth (YoY): This figure shows the annual growth/contraction of Eurozone and U.S. GDP on a quarterly basis, over the past two years.

Inflation: This shows annualized inflation for the Eurozone and the U.S. over the past two months and one year ago.

Unemployment: This shows the unemployment rate of the Eurozone and the U.S. for the past two months and one year ago.

Central bank policy rates: This shows the course over the past two years of the policy rates of the central banks of the EU, US, UK and Japan.

Country ratings: This shows the most recent ratings by the major rating agencies of various countries. If a cell turns orange the rating has decreased, if it turns green there has been an appreciation and a white cell indicates that the rating is unchanged.



* Eurozone unemployment November not yet available

Country Ratings	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Netherlands	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Germany	AAA	Aaa	AAA
France	AA	Aa2	AA
United Kingdom	AA	Aa3	AA-
Russia	NR	NR	NR
United States	AA+	Aaa	AAA
Japan	A+	A1	A
China	A+	A1	A+
Australia	AAA	Aaa	AAA

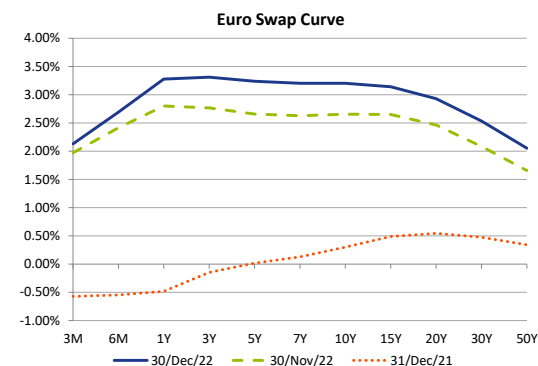
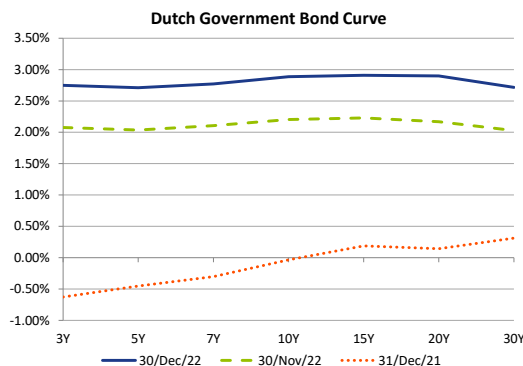
Dutch government bond curve: This shows the curves (maturities 3 to 30 years) of Dutch government bonds per end-month for the past two months and one year ago.

Euro swap curve: This shows the curves (maturities 3 months to 50 years) of the bare Interest Rate Swap (IRS) denominated in euros per end-of-month for the past two months and one year ago.

Bank ratings: This shows the most recent ratings of the largest Dutch and European banks by the major 'rating agencies'. If a cell turns orange, the rating has decreased, a green colour indicates an upgrade in creditworthiness and a white cell means the rating is unchanged.

Currencies: This shows the exchange rate of the Euro against frequently traded, international currencies per end-of-month for the past two months and one year ago.

Yields 10Y Government Bonds: This shows the yields of 10-year government bonds of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States per end-of-month for the past two months and one year ago.



Bank Ratings	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Rabobank	A+	Aa2	A+
ING Bank	A+	A1	AA-
ABN AMRO	A	A1	A
BNG Bank	AAA	Aaa	AAA
NWB Bank	AAA	Aaa	n.a.
Deutsche Bank	A-	A1	BBB+
BNP Paribas	A+	Aa3	AA-
Barclays Bank	A	A1	A+
Credit Suisse Int.	A-	A3	BBB+

Currencies	30/Dec/22	30/Nov/22	31/Dec/21
EUR/USD	1.071	1.041	1.137
EUR/GBP	0.885	0.863	0.841
EUR/CHF	0.990	0.984	1.038
EUR/JPY	140.415	143.680	130.895
EUR/DKK	7.437	7.437	7.437
EUR/SEK	11.160	10.924	10.294
EUR/CAD	1.451	1.396	1.437
EUR/AUD	1.572	1.533	1.565
EUR/CNY	7.385	7.381	7.229

