US politics watch: Four scenarios for 2020

With the US Presidential election now just 18 months away and new candidates officially joining the race to unseat President Trump, we look at four different paths to the White House- and their implications for the economy and financial markets.

Source: Oxford Analytica, Shutterstock

Content
- Scenario 1: United States of Trump
- Scenario 2: A Republican phoenix
- Scenario 3: A Democrat consensus builder
- Scenario 4: A New New Deal
- “The economy, stupid”?
- What could it mean for the economy?
- Twists and turns ahead

Donald Trump’s election campaign in 2016 ripped up the rule book on how to win the Presidency and he has been challenging convention ever since. We are now just 18 months away from the next election, which has the potential to be even more contentious and unpredictable than the last. Already, over a dozen different candidates have announced their intention to run as a Presidential contender. This gives rise to a very broad range of potential political and economic outcomes but, in collaboration with Oxford Analytica, we identify four key scenarios. You can read
Scenario 1: United States of Trump

President Trump is re-elected. He retrenches his views on international trade and multilateral institutions. Renewed push for infrastructure spending, reliant on significant state financing and expanded use of localised energy policies to support fossil fuels. Healthcare policy would remain largely unchanged, while regulation of technology firms would rely on congressional action.

US politics watch: A Trump win?

What are the economic prospects for America if Donald Trump is re-elected in 2020? It’s one of four scenarios we’re watching.

Scenario 2: A Republican phoenix

A non-Trump Republican wins, likely leading to another round of tax legislation, along with establishing protections for privacy. The leadership would re-engage with international institutions and take a less antagonistic stance towards external trade relationships. Fiscal conservatism would likely return to the forefront in national and congressional politics, making fiscally expansive budgets unlikely.

US politics watch: A non-Trump Republican?

What would be the economic consequences of a non-Trump Republican winning the White House in 2020? James Knightley with one of our four scenarios.

Scenario 3: A Democrat consensus builder

A centrist Democrat wins. Increased federal spending on both infrastructure and healthcare, as well as increased efforts to establish a national single payer service. Climate change would emerge as a key political agenda, with government support for renewable energies increasing significantly. Technology companies would face increased regulatory oversight.
US politics watch: A centrist Democrat?

A centrist Democrat, such as Joe Biden or Kamala Harris, winning the race for the White House next year is just one of four scenarios we're looking at. So what would the economic implications of that be? James Knightley has the details.

Scenario 4: A New New Deal

A populist Democrat is elected. Significant fiscal expansion fuelled by increased corporate tax rates, which includes both support for environmental projects (funding a ‘Green New Deal’) as well as redistributive spending. Large technology companies subjected to anti-trust action. Trade protectionism as seen under President Trump to continue, albeit with strong support for international agreements on climate change.

US politics watch: A populist Democrat?

What would be the economic consequences if a populist Democrat were to win the White House in 2020? It's just one of four scenarios we're watching.

We do not offer a definitive conclusion about the likelihood of these scenarios, but instead set out the ways in which they could arise and the potential impact of each one. Moreover, we note that the outcome of Congressional elections will significantly influence the respective types of Presidency, either by making the passing of legislation smoother or more challenging. We address these in detail within the report.

“The economy, stupid”?

The campaign mantra, it’s “the economy, stupid”, first coined by Bill Clinton’s strategist, James Carville, has ruled electoral politics for more than a quarter century, and it remains a key driver in this election, too. Other issues will of course come into play, such as healthcare and identity politics, but if the US economy remains strong between now and November 2020, the Democrats will have a tough challenge to unseat the President. Should the economy falter and markets take a more negative tone, the door is opened much wider to this outcome. In the grey panels of figure...
1 we outline the pre-election economic and market environment that most likely generates each Presidential scenario. Below that, we summarise the potential implications for the economy and markets for 2020-2022.

Source: ING

What could it mean for the economy?
Should President Trump win, we see a potential boom-bust economic scenario, particularly if Republicans also win control of Congress. More fiscal stimulus could initially boost economic growth, equity markets and the US dollar, but it would also generate inflation and result in a more aggressive response from the Federal Reserve that would lead to an eventual slowdown.

A non-Trump Republican President is likely to change course and be less confrontational on the international stage and may seek a return to a more fiscally conservative stance. This provides a more stable platform for the US economy, resulting in a more modest, less volatile economic and market performance.

Given the likelihood that a weaker pre-election economy would contribute to a Democrat Presidential victory, a centrist Democrat would be looking to create a platform that allows growth to rebound. This means that after initial weakness in equity markets and the dollar, financial markets could be moving into recovery mode. Inflation would be low due to economic softness, implying relatively low interest rates.

A populist Democrat would most likely win if the economy had experienced a prolonged and
significant period of weakness. This would see a large fiscal stimulus package focused on spending, with pressure on the Federal Reserve to respond aggressively, especially if its mandate is changed to focus increasingly on employment. Massive stimulus would mean an eventual turnaround in the economy. But longer-term issues over trade protectionism, higher wealth, income and corporate taxes, plus more intervention in markets and key industries, could become more of a focus for financial markets.

Twists and turns ahead

As Washington insiders become consumed by the daily minutiae of the road to Iowa and beyond, we hope that our report will guide investors and observers to identify what matters – and what it all means – as we head towards the decisive vote on 3 November 2020.

James Knightley
Chief International Economist
+1 646 624 8618
james.knightley@ing.com

Mark Cliffe
Global Head of New Horizons Hub
+44 20 7767 6283
mark.cliffe@ing.com
Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group NV and its subsidiary and affiliated companies). The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice. The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions. Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. The producing legal entity ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.