# Navigating equities in the last mile of inflation

Published 11 March 2024

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## Key Takeaways

- Amidst rising geopolitical uncertainty and ambiguity around the timing of rate cuts, investors should look to take a balanced approach between valuation and earnings risk.
- Investors should not simply load up on the Magnificent 7, value stocks are known to outperform in softer and harder landing environments, rendering them important for a balanced US equity allocation.
- Firepower abounds for Japanese equities, with the market set on the theme of further vitality in the economy on rising wages and improving capex.
- The changing landscape of Emerging Markets opens a plethora of opportunities.

Navigating the complexities of geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainties, monetary policy continues to dominate sentiment and drive equity market performance in 2024. Investor expectations for rate cuts this year appear to have diverged from central bank communication, making for a challenging rate environment.

## Figure 1: Earnings per share calendar year growth rate

| Region | Price to Earnings | Growth Rate Earnings Per Share | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| World | 16.5 | -0.3% | 10.5% | 11.6% |
| US | 19.8 | 0.7% | 11.4% | 12.7% |
| Europe ex-UK | 13.5 | 9.2% | 6.2% | 9.5% |
| UK | 11 | -7.4% | 3.3% | 7.9% |
| Japan | 14 | 3.7% | 9.1% | 7.8% |
| Asia Pacific ex-Japan | 12.6 | -7.5% | 20.8% | 16.4% |
| Latin America | 9 | -16.9% | 8.8% | 6.5% |
| Emerging Markets | 12.2 | 8.1% | 4.3% | 8.8% |
| World ex-US | 12.9 | -1.1% | 9.5% | 10.4% |

Sources: MSCI, FactSet, WisdomTree, as of 31/12/2023. **Forecasts are not an indicator of future performance and any investments are subject to risks and uncertainties.**

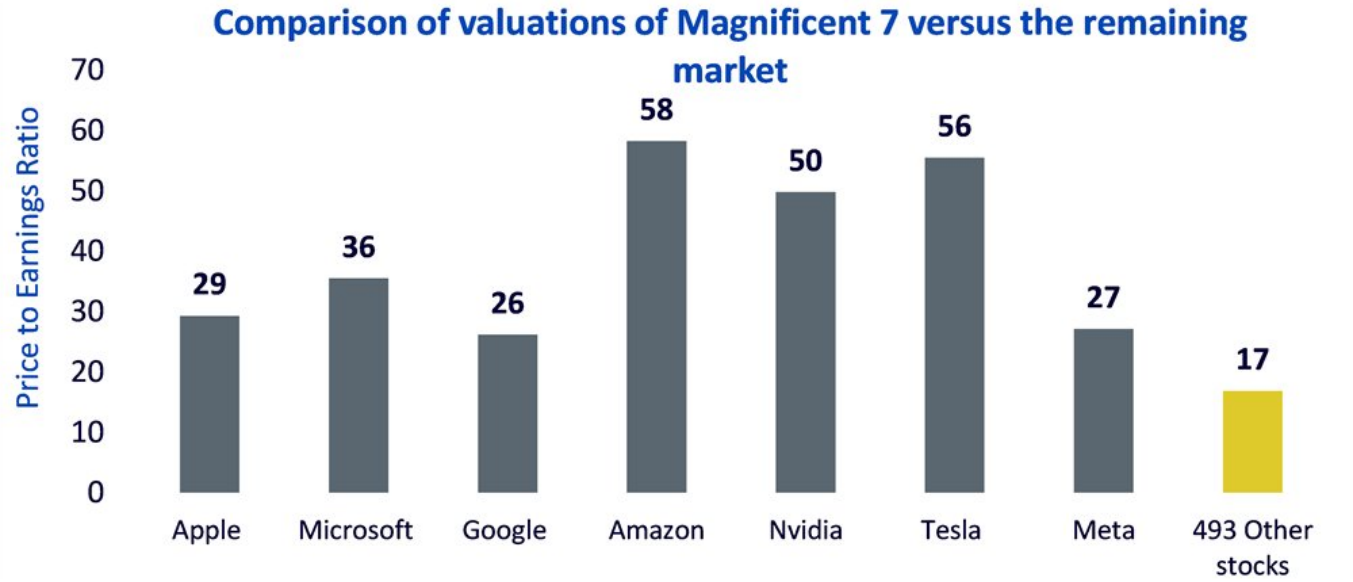
## Earnings expectations for the US remain high

Investor expectations for earnings in the US are approximately 11.4% over 20241. This could be achieved if economic data and consumers stay strong. At the same time, lower inflation, improving real wage growth and declining rates could support a late-cycle recovery. US corporates face a potential squeeze on gross margins as inflation falls and the reopening boom in services consumption fades. Corporates in the tech sector remain cash rich, while small businesses are paying more than 9% for working capital.

## The narrow bull market

The stocks within the Magnificent 7 have higher multiples than the median of 493 remaining stocks in the market (see Figure 2). 2023 was the narrowest year in equity markets since the late 1980s, with returns concentrated in the hands of a few tech titans. Amidst a weaker economic backdrop, we expect the leadership to continue to be narrow, with the large tech stocks' track record of higher profitability and strong balance sheets performing well.

## Figure 2: Comparison of valuations of Magnificent 7 vs. the remaining market




Sources: Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 24/01/2024. **Historical performance is not an indication of future performance and any investments may go down in value.**

However, investors should not simply load up on the Magnificent 7. Value stocks deserve attention. Investors have been underweight in value for several years, yet value stocks are known to outperform in softer and harder landing environments, rendering them important to consider for a balanced US equity allocation.

## Eurozone – looking for the rebound

European equities returned 22% last year[2]. Unlike the US, in Europe there has been more breadth in equity market performance. Europeans have been hit harder by the recent rate hikes owing to the higher proportion of mortgages and long-term loans with floating rates.

Despite facing the consequence of higher rates, excess household savings currently amount to 14% of annual incomes, up from 11% two years ago[3]. Real wages were falling; now they are growing at a pace of 3%, marking the fastest pace in three decades and giving consumers ample spending power. There are initial signs that the worst might be over and momentum in the economy is beginning to stabilise. Growth should pick up modestly in 2024 as falling inflation boosts real incomes, global demand gathers steam, industrial de-stocking ends and monetary easing comes to fruition. Amidst the current backdrop, equities that stand to outperform are long duration—quality stocks with a growth tilt. The European market has been transitioning to a more growth-oriented bias. European equities currently trade at the lowest valuation (that is, a price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio of 13.5x) compared to developed market equities[4] alongside a higher dividend yield of 2.65%.

## Firepower abounds for Japanese equities

Japanese equities ended 2023 on a high note. There are a number of catalysts in place to fuel Japan's equity market rally in 2024 which include – increasing capex[5] & higher wage growth, revamping the Nippon

Individual Savings Account (NISA) and corporate Japan's ongoing reform initiatives. Recent inflation data continues to slow as the prior high import costs work through the system amidst soft domestic demand.

We continue to favour high dividend value-oriented stocks to access Japan as they stand to benefit from higher earnings growth, corporate reforms and the weaker yen. The auto sector, which is a major portion of the stock market continues to recover, with international profits aided by a weaker yen. The recovery in global technology sector demand should also support Japan's exports.

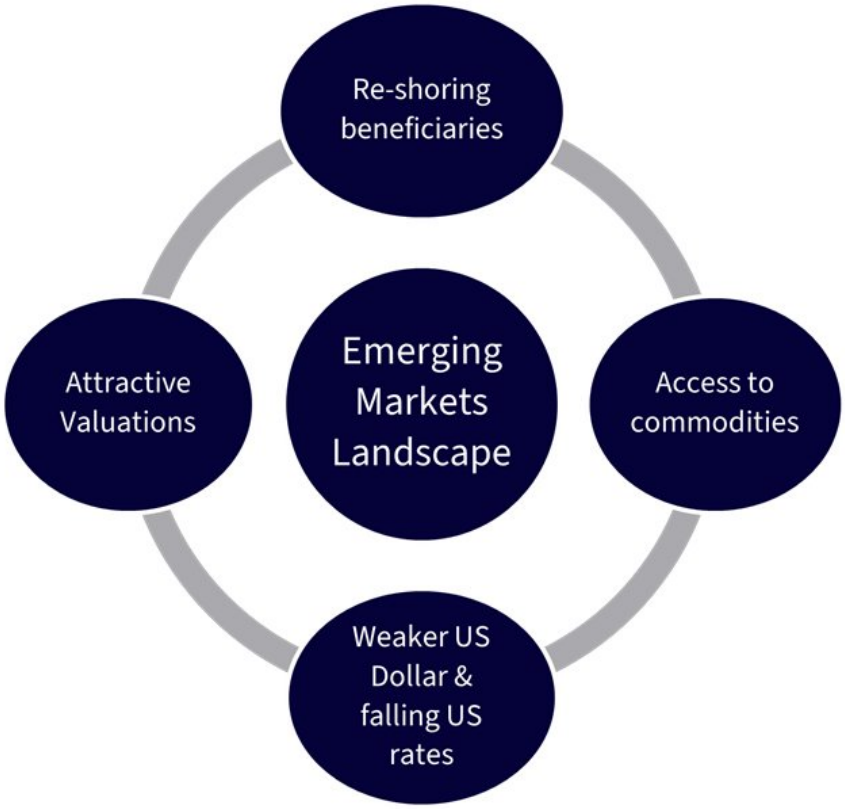
The yen may appreciate in 2024 on narrowing US-Japan interest rate spreads. A stronger yen could renew concerns over a possible negative effect on Japanese corporate earnings. However, a strong yen may not be too much of a hindrance to Japanese equities, with the market set on the theme of further vitality in the economy on rising wages and improving capex. The Bank of Japan is likely to exit negative interest rates in H2 2024, taking into consideration the spring wage negotiations. However, softer economic data could delay policy normalisation.

## The changing landscape of emerging markets

There is a traditional view among investors that markets reflect the real world. For emerging markets (EM), it is certainly shaping up to be the case. The old view of EM as a tactical investment, shunned during times of economic uncertainty, fails to adapt to how significantly the EM landscape has changed over the decade.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the re-wiring of globalisation—often termed 're-shoring'—has changed the landscape of manufacturing production, thereby benefitting the EM landscape. Rising geopolitical tensions and disrupted supply chains have led companies to move their supply chains closer to home. Mexico, owing to its proximity to the US, has also benefitted. India, owing to its large pool of working-age population alongside lower labour costs, has been an important beneficiary of this long-term trend.

## Figure 3: The emerging markets landscape




Source: WisdomTree, as of 21/01/2024.

Decarbonisation is expected to be an important driver of demand for commodities. EMs such as South Africa, Mexico, Chile and Brazil stand to gain from the abundance of commodity supply.

Following years of underinvestment in the commodity complex, the commitment to decarbonise the global economy is likely to be a boon for demand, as green technologies are commodity intensive.

## Strong fiscal position and inflation control

The fiscal position of EM economies has strengthened since 2013, with a current account balance above developed markets, less dollar-denominated debt and higher foreign exchange reserves. EM central banks have remained disciplined this cycle, staying ahead of the curve in raising rates. As inflation abates, rates are expected to decline, serving as a tailwind for EM consumers.

## Mind the gap

Emerging market profit margins are near cyclical lows and have plenty of room to rebound. P/E valuations for EM equities remain below their long-term averages, and the P/E gap to global equities is close to its highest level in 20 years6. We expect a recovery in earnings, a weaker US dollar and monetary easing to support performance of EM equities in 2024. Our factor preference within EM remains tilted towards the dividend and value factor.

## Conclusion

The long-term outlook for equity returns remains attractive. Yet, after more than a decade, the implied earnings yield of global equities is facing stiff competition from cash and fixed income yields. However, now that inflation is settling down and expectations for monetary easing are taking shape, equities will enable investors to generate real returns above inflation to meet their long-term goals. Cash, unfortunately, hasn't beaten inflation for any of the past 12 years. Amidst rising geopolitical uncertainty, ambiguity around the timing of rate cuts and economic uncertainty, investors should look to take a balanced approach between valuation and earnings risk.

The full outlook can be viewed here.

## Sources

[1] MSCI, Factset, WisdomTree as of 31 December 2023.

[2] Performance of EuroStoxx 600 from 31 December 2022 to 29 December 2023.

[3] FactSet, WisdomTree, as of 29 December 2023.

[4] Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 24 January 2024.

[5] Capex refers to capital expenditure

[6] Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 31 December 2023.

## Important Risks Related to this Article

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