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## Equities: Optimistic, but cautious

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2017 has been another bumper year for global equities with the MSCI All Country Index gaining ca. 18% in the first ten months in dollar terms. November, however, has not started well for risky assets.

European equities lost 2.9% in the first half of the month, US stocks were flattish, corporate risk spreads widened, and the VIX, often seen as “Wall Street’s risk gauge”, has started climbing after hitting historical lows in October. Not any of these developments suggest that something dramatic is going on. The setback was most likely a response to growing political tensions in the Middle East and the related oil price hike as well as to uncertainty about US tax reform.

Still, considering that the equity cycle is long in the tooth, valuations across all assets are rich and stock market volatility has been suspiciously low, it is reasonable to ask whether the backdrop for stocks is deteriorating as we are approaching 2018.

### **The main factors that supported international equity markets at various times during or throughout the year were**

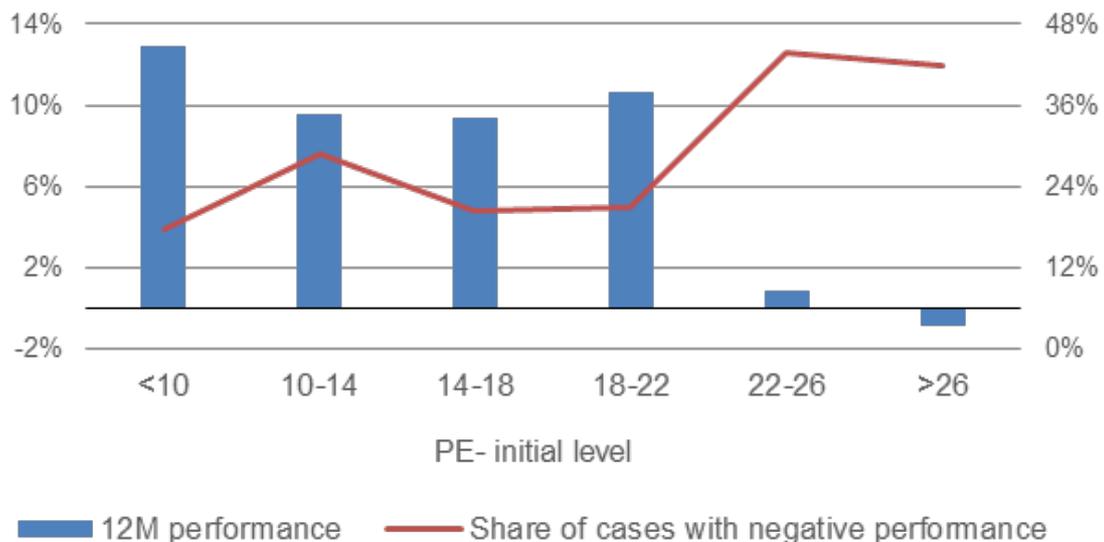
- a broad-based global recovery, with all 40+ economies tracked by the OECD showing positive growth
- the continuously benign monetary policy backdrop
- a strong earnings outlook across all major regions
- hopes for policy reform in the US and in Japan
- abating Chinese risks, and
- growing confidence that populists– despite their rising political influence in core Europe – will not be in a position to dismantle the European project.

None of these factors have significantly changed over the past few days and weeks. Particularly global growth will likely remain robust; monetary policy moves – while clearly showing a tightening bias – are taken with extreme caution and have been well communicated to investors; and consensus expectations point to another positive earnings performance in 2018. Thus, there is hope that the recent weakness in international markets may turn out to be just a temporary blip.

### **Valuation: Rich, not bubbly**

Valuation remains a concern. By historical standards equities are expensive, particularly in the US. However, multiples are still not in bubble territory. More importantly, in itself, valuation is seldom a trigger for a correction. For example, as the chart below shows, only when the market’s price-earnings-ratio (PE) moves towards the mid- and high-20s, historically US stocks turned in a flat or negative performance over the subsequent twelve months. Surprisingly, at PEs of 22 or lower, the performance over the following twelve months was broadly unrelated to valuation at the beginning of the period.

## S&P-500: Valuation vs. performance



Source: Bloomberg; Erste Asset Management

At present, the S&P 500 is trading on 21.6 times trailing earnings, which is close to but still outside the danger-zone. Moreover, while “this time is different” is often a very dangerous argument, the current macroeconomic backdrop in terms of r-star (the natural rate of interest) and the growth outlook could justify a market valuation well above historical levels, although still lower than its current level (see Lansing, K.J., *Stock Market Valuation and the Macroeconomy* FRBSF Economic Letter, 2017-33, Nov. 13, 2017).

### Reasons to be cautious

While neither top-down fundamentals nor valuation are really raising alarm-bells, there are still a number of reasons to be more cautious going forward:

**Growth disappointment.** While global growth has surprised to the upside in 2017 and the outlook for 2018 remains positive, a further acceleration in 2018 is unlikely. Europe and the US are already growing above potential, and growth in China and Japan is expected to slow. Moreover, expectations regarding the economic newsflow have been lifted in response to the flow of incoming data, making further positive surprises less likely. Thus, growth surprises as a driver of earnings expectations and stock prices could be missing next year.

**Excessive optimism.** Investor surveys suggest that investors’ overall disposition is still very bullish. For example, according to the recent Fund Manager Survey of BoAML (*“It’s frothy FAANG”*, Nov 14, 2017), the share of institutional investors believing in a prolonged goldilocks-scenario of high growth/low inflation has strongly risen in the course of the year and is now at historical highs. There is clearly room for a rude awaking in case inflation should pick up in the course of 2018 and/or growth starts disappointing.

**The end (of QE) is nigh.** Probably the biggest risk is monetary policy. Even excluding the possibility of a policy mistake (like raising rates too fast), the very fact that the US central bank has started shrinking its balance sheet and the ECB will likely follow in 2019 is a source of uncertainty. While the key impact will be felt in fixed income markets, central banks’ tapering will have spill-overs to risky assets – either directly via liquidity effects or, indirectly, via its impact on risk premia (and therefore discount rates).

**New risks.** While markets have been surprisingly good in absorbing event risks (Brexit vote, Trump, Korea, Catalonia) over the past 18 months or so, it would be foolish to assume that this pattern will necessarily prevail going forward. A failure of tax reform in the US, a further rise of tensions in the Middle East, Italian elections, Spain’s handling of the Catalan situation, or a complete breakdown of ongoing Brexit negotiations – all of these events could trigger a prolonged switch into a risk-off mode.

**Bottom line:** The fundamentals for equities, which have markedly improved over the past twelve to eighteen months, still look good. Both economic and earnings growth remain supportive, but moving into 2018, the momentum will be receding and new risks are emerging. There is further upside for equities, but a replay of the strong 2017 performance is improbable and the odds of a correction are clearly on the rise.

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After his research work at WIFO (Austrian Institute of Economic Research) from 1978 to 1990, he worked as a securities specialist in various management functions at internationally renowned investment banks. During this time he held the position of Head of Research at such institutions as Creditanstalt Investmentbank, UniCredit Bank Austria, Robert Fleming Securities, and at Bank Sal. Oppenheim.

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