

SoundInsight N°19

01

Inflation data for June prints below expectations

02

The labor market appears to be back in balance

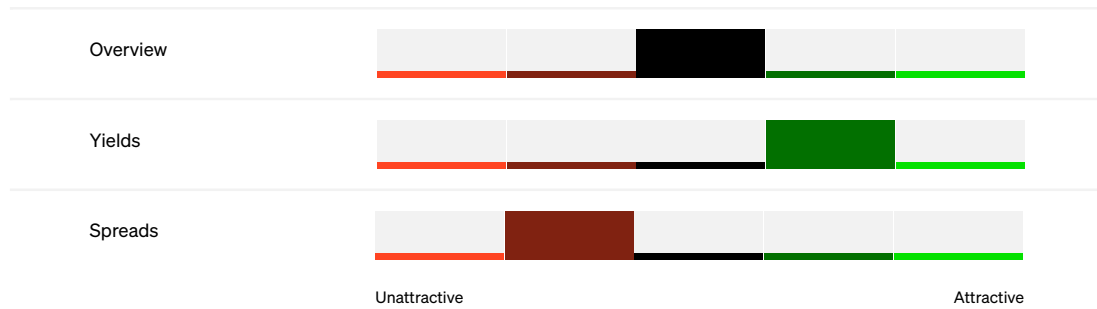
03

First USD rate cuts are expected in Q3

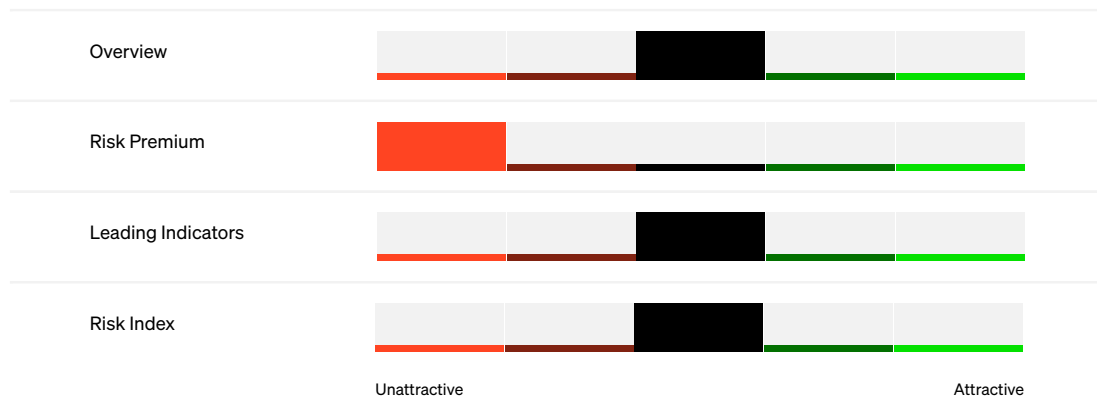
04

Continued neutral allocation to equities

Bonds



Equities



Posted 7/24/2024 by Christian Luchsinger

Monetary Policy as a Balancing Act

The Federal Reserve faces the challenging task of bringing inflation back to its target level of 2% while simultaneously stabilizing economic growth. Recent macroeconomic data suggest that a change in interest rate policy is imminent.

In the aftermath of the pandemic, the Federal Reserve faced the highest inflation since the early 80s. In response, interest rates were rapidly raised from 0% to 5.5%. The unprecedented tightening of monetary policy slowed the strong economic growth that was triggered by government stimulus and pandemic-related catch-up effects, bringing inflation under control. In the past, an economic "soft landing," where the central bank tightens monetary policy without triggering a recession, was successfully achieved only once in the 90s. Thus, market participants are trying to assess whether a "soft landing" can be accomplished in the current market environment.

Examining the data from the past few months reveals that, after minimal progress at the beginning of the year, inflation has now steadily declined over the last three months. US consumer prices for June once again printed below economists' expectations. The significant drop in shelter costs, which had previously proven to be very persistent and a strong driver of core inflation, was particularly well received. Examining the U.S. labor market, recently released data shows a slowdown in job creation. Furthermore, wage growth seems to be moderating. The unemployment rate rose to 4.1%, the highest level in more than two and a half years, already reaching the Fed's forecast for the end of 2024.

Overall, economic momentum is slightly weakening. The leading US purchasing managers' indices printed weaker than expected, with both the manufacturing and services sectors falling below the neutral value of 50. Additionally, there has been an increase in delinquencies on credit card debt, and the savings of US households, apart from the very wealthy ones, are largely depleted.

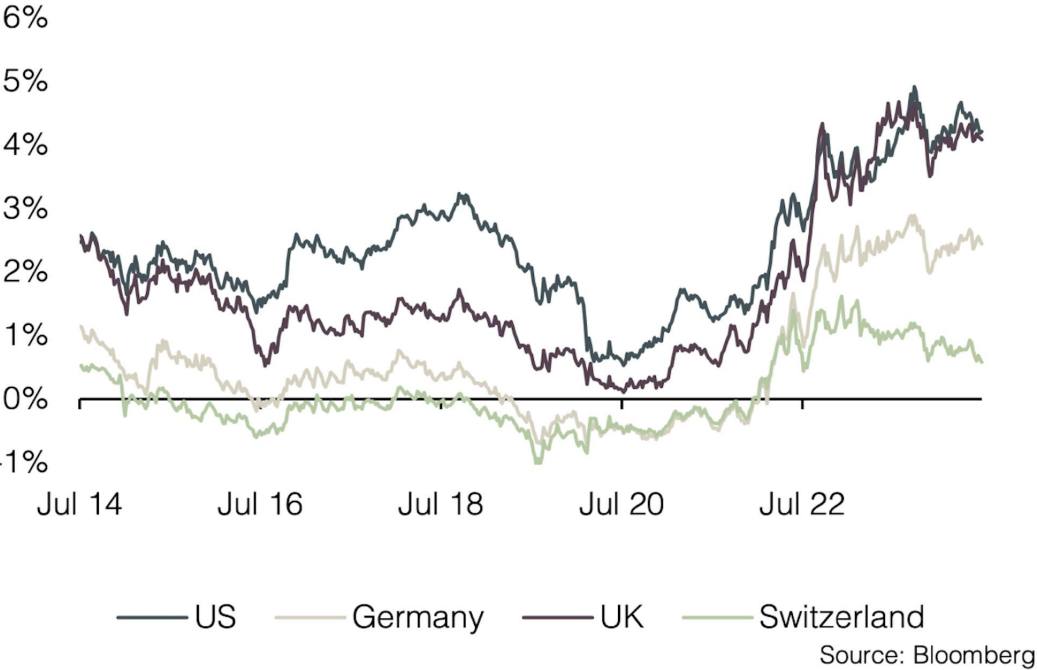
In summary, current economic data suggest that the Fed is likely to soon increase its focus on its second mandate — promoting maximum employment — alongside its dual mandate of price stability. Interest rate forwards also reflect these expectations and now anticipate that the Fed will cut interest rates by 0.25% in September, followed by at least one more cut in November or December. Overall, confidence in a

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soft landing of the economy is growing in the stock market. More cyclical and interest rate-sensitive equity sectors have significantly outperformed since the release of the latest inflation data while previously dominant technology stocks have underperformed. Small caps, which have been totally out of favor by investors, jumped by more than 10% in only 5 days, with banks and real estate companies also gaining.

Equity prices already reflect significant investor optimism, resulting in elevated valuations and high expectations for future earnings growth. Therefore, we maintain our neutral stance towards equities and focus on high-quality companies with solid balance sheets that can perform well even during periods of slowing economic growth. Achieving a soft landing seems within reach, but history also shows that the likelihood of external shocks increases the longer rates stay high.

10-Year Government Bond Yield

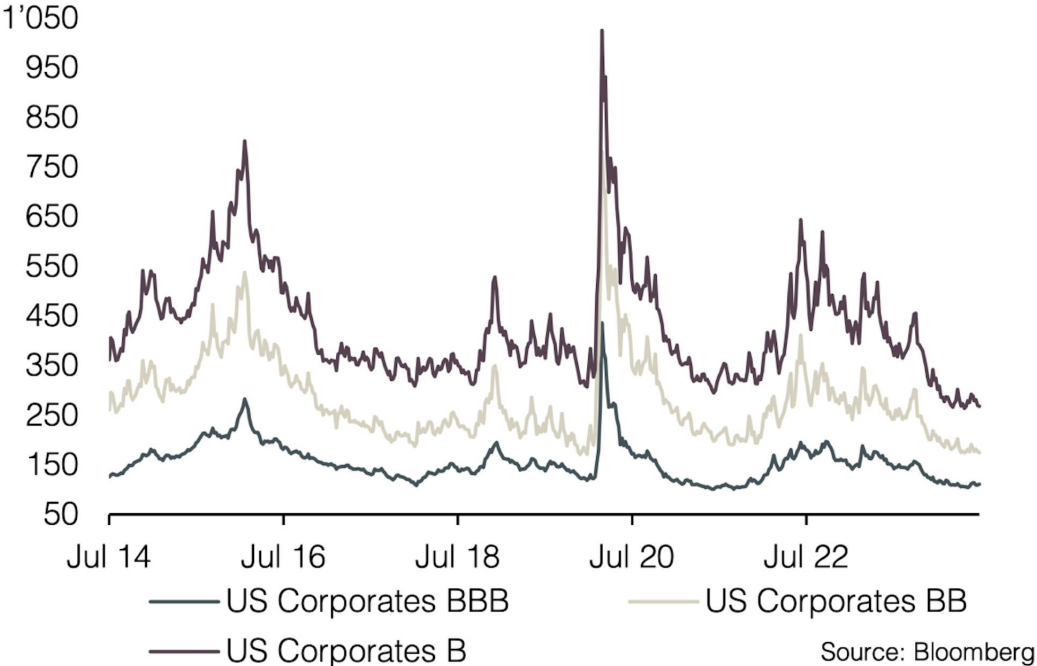


Yields

Weaker economic data and lower-than-expected inflation has led to a decline in interest rates. Interest rates in USD and GBP remain attractive, which is why we still favor longer duration in these currencies. In CHF, where interest rates were already low and have declined further, we advise against taking on increased duration risk.



Credit Spread (in bps)

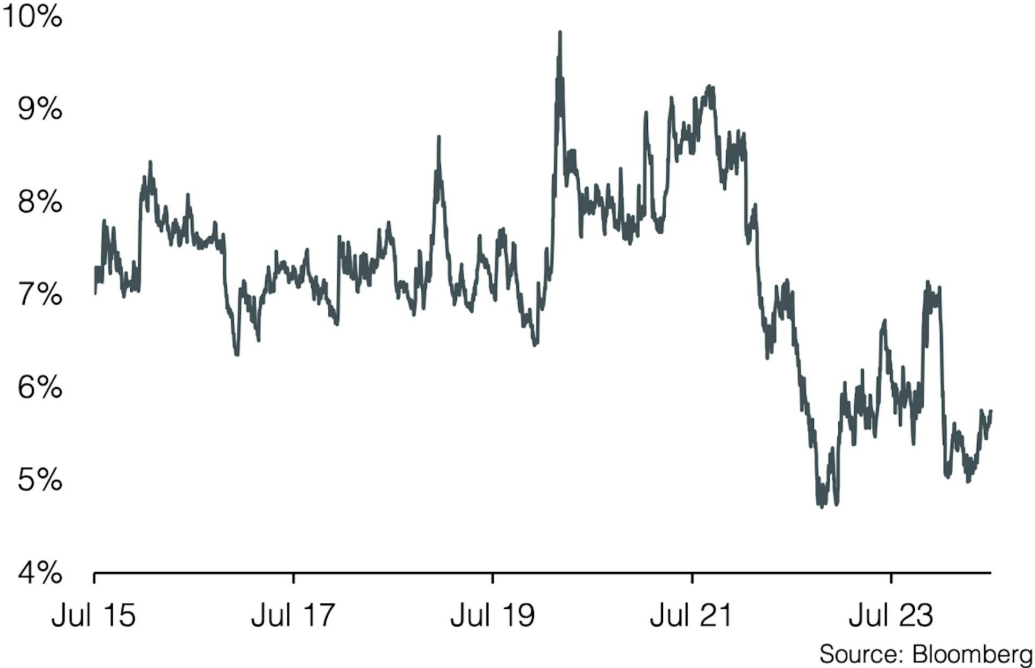


Spreads

Credit spreads have slightly decreased over the past month. However, the situation is more nuanced for high-yield bonds: Credit spreads for issuers with very low credit ratings (CCC) are rising, whereas credit spreads for higher-rated companies (BB) are falling.



Equity Risk Premium USA



Equity Risk Premium

Globally, the equity risk premium remains at an unattractive level. High earnings growth expectations are already largely reflected in stock prices, with the US stock market showing elevated valuations. The upcoming second-quarter reporting season is likely to serve as a reality check for many companies.



Manufacturing PMI

| | Oct 22 | Nov 22 | Dec 22 | Jan 23 | Feb 23 | Mar 23 | Apr 23 | May 23 | Jun 23 | Jul 23 | Aug 23 | Sep 23 | Oct 23 | Nov 23 | Dec 23 | Jan 24 | Feb 24 | Mar 24 | Apr 24 | May 24 | Jun 24 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Global | 49.4 | 48.8 | 48.7 | 49.1 | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.3 | 51.0 | 50.9 |
| USA ISM | 50.0 | 48.9 | 48.1 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 46.5 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 47.6 | 48.6 | 46.9 | 46.6 | 47.1 | 49.1 | 47.8 | 50.3 | 49.2 | 48.7 | 48.5 |
| Europe | 46.4 | 47.1 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 48.5 | 47.3 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 45.7 | 47.3 | 45.8 |
| United Kingdom | 46.2 | 46.5 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 49.3 | 47.9 | 47.8 | 47.1 | 46.5 | 45.3 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 47.2 | 46.2 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 51.2 | 50.9 |
| Switzerland | 55.4 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 49.3 | 48.9 | 47.0 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 44.9 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 44.9 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 45.2 | 41.4 | 46.4 | 43.9 |
| China Local | 49.2 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 50.1 | 52.6 | 51.9 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 49.0 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 49.5 | 49.5 |
| Japan | 50.7 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 50.6 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 48.3 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 47.2 | 48.2 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 50.0 |

Services PMI

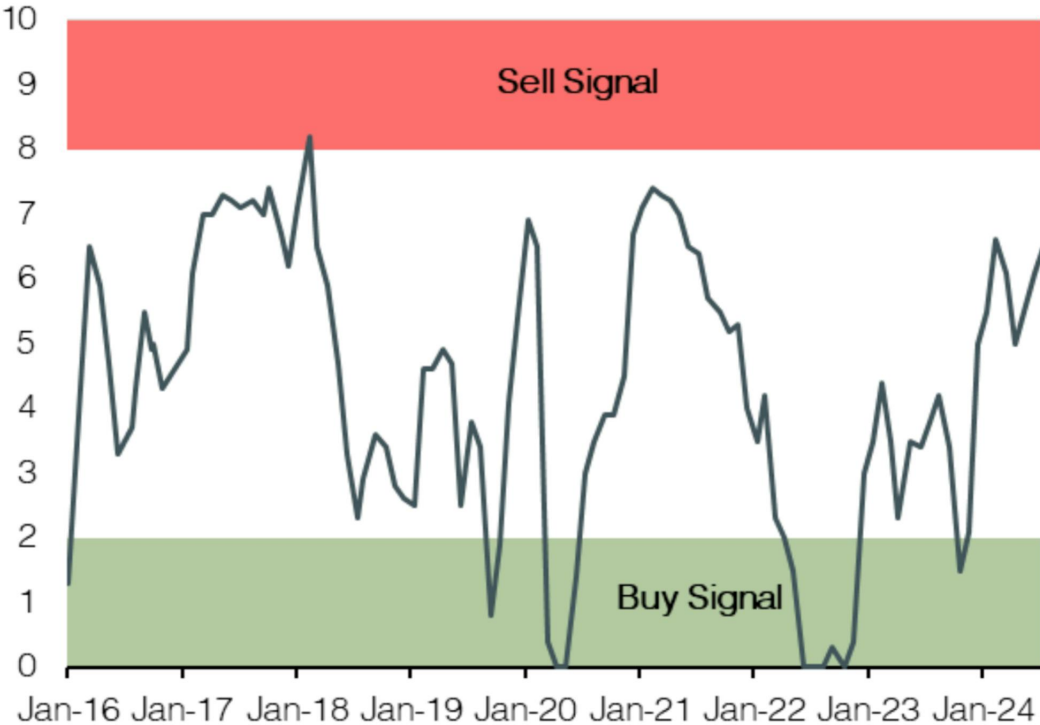
| | Oct 22 | Nov 22 | Dec 22 | Jan 23 | Feb 23 | Mar 23 | Apr 23 | May 23 | Jun 23 | Jul 23 | Aug 23 | Sep 23 | Oct 23 | Nov 23 | Dec 23 | Jan 24 | Feb 24 | Mar 24 | Apr 24 | May 24 | Jun 24 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Global | 49.1 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 50.0 | 52.5 | 54.3 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 53.8 | 52.6 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 50.4 | 50.7 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 52.7 | 54.0 | 53.1 |
| USA ISM | 54.7 | 55.2 | 49.0 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 51.2 | 52.3 | 51.0 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 54.1 | 53.4 | 51.9 | 52.5 | 50.5 | 53.4 | 52.6 | 51.4 | 49.4 | 53.8 | 48.8 |
| Eurozone | 48.6 | 48.5 | 49.8 | 50.8 | 52.7 | 55.0 | 56.2 | 55.1 | 52.0 | 50.9 | 47.9 | 48.7 | 47.8 | 48.7 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 50.2 | 51.5 | 53.3 | 53.2 | 52.8 |
| United Kingdom | 48.8 | 48.8 | 49.9 | 48.7 | 53.5 | 52.9 | 55.9 | 55.2 | 53.7 | 51.5 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 49.5 | 50.9 | 53.4 | 54.3 | 53.8 | 53.1 | 55.0 | 52.9 | 52.1 |
| Switzerland | 53.8 | 53.4 | 49.5 | 56.7 | 55.3 | 54.2 | 52.2 | 52.6 | 49.6 | 42.7 | 50.3 | 52.8 | 52.2 | 53.6 | 56.9 | 54.6 | 53.0 | 47.6 | 55.6 | 48.8 | 52.0 |
| China Local | 47.0 | 45.1 | 39.4 | 54.0 | 55.6 | 56.9 | 55.1 | 53.8 | 52.8 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 50.9 | 50.1 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 50.1 | 51.0 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 50.5 | 50.2 |
| Japan | 53.2 | 50.3 | 51.1 | 52.3 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 55.9 | 54.0 | 53.8 | 54.3 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 53.8 | 49.4 |

Description: The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is a forward-looking economic indicator based on company surveys. A value above 50 indicates an improving economic environment, whereas a value below 50 indicates a worsening environment.

Leading Indicators

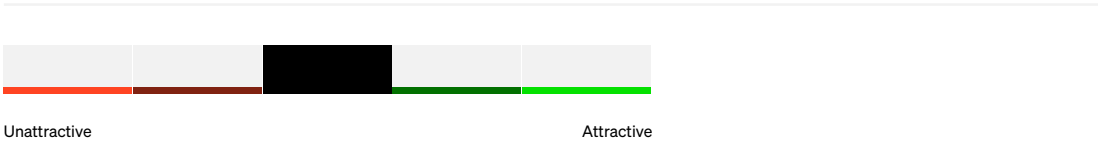
The positive trend in global Purchasing Managers' Indices (PMI) has moderated over the last month. Notably, the US ISM Services PMI has fallen significantly below the 50 mark. However, given the trend of the last months, our indicator continues to reflect a neutral assessment.





Risk-Index

In general, the market reflects a growing risk appetite. Consequently, the risk index continues to rise toward a sell signal but still provides a neutral signal for the time being.



Appendix

Sound Invest is the central tool for our investment allocation. We use it to systematically and consistently assess the aspects that are relevant to the development of the financial markets. As a result, our clients can rely on a rational and anti-cyclical implementation of our investment decisions.

- **Focusing on the essentials** Interest rate level, risk premium, valuation, economic development, investor sentiment and positioning. These are the decisive factors for success on the financial markets, especially in turbulent times when the temptation to react irrationally to the headlines is particularly strong.
- **Comparability over time and place**
The factors mentioned above are equally relevant for all markets and at all times. This is the result of a strict «backtesting» process that continues into the future.
- **Cumulating our investment experience**
Our strength lies in the many years of experience of our partners and principals. It is precisely this experience that we summarize and make it applicable with Sound Invest.
- **Transparency**
Thanks to our monthly publication, our clients always know where we stand in the investment cycle and how we expect the financial markets to develop.

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