

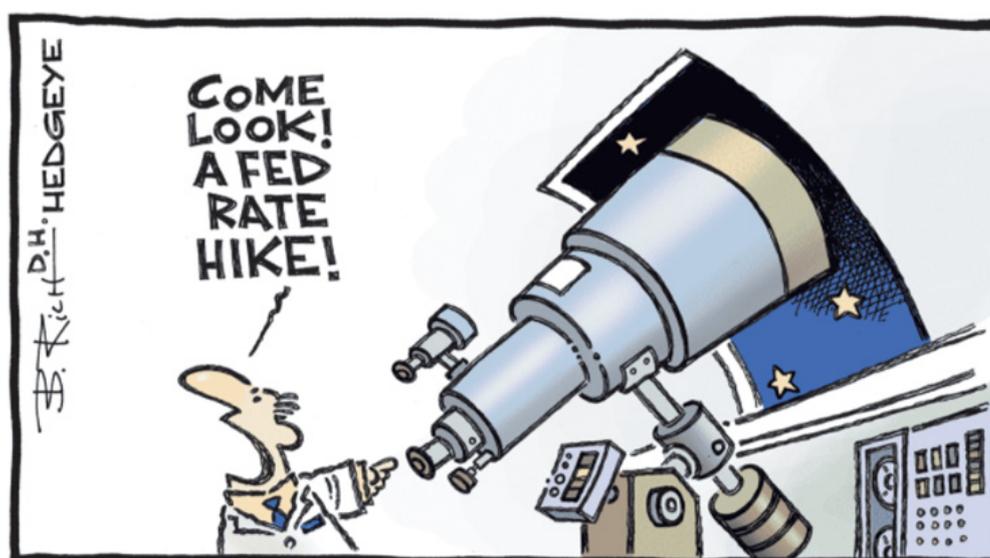
LEARN FROM THE PAST, PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Introduction and Market Overview

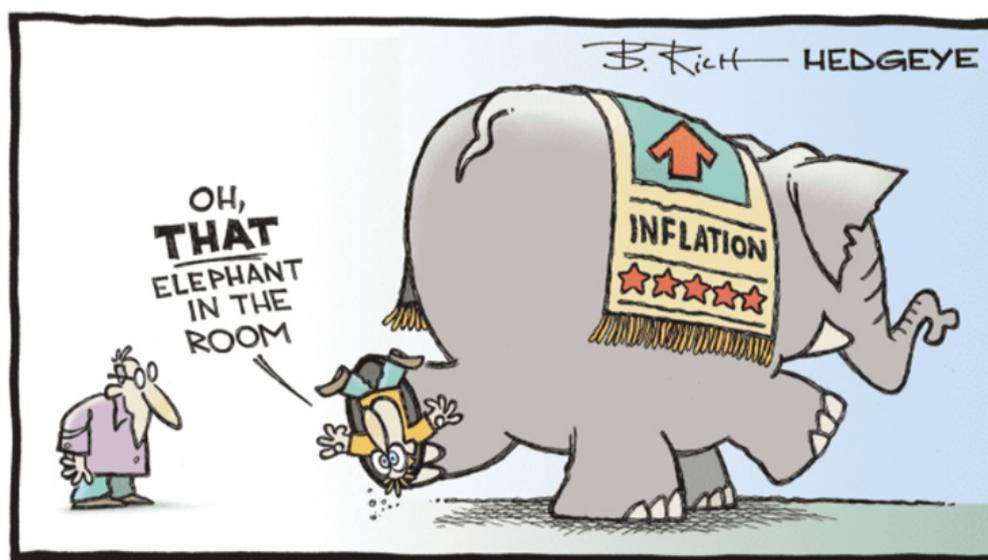
Having performed strongly in 2020 on the expectation of an economic recovery, investment markets are now trying to front-run the next phase of the cycle. The twin drivers of huge policy support, and expectations grounded in the belief that vaccines would come, propelled market valuations in the latter part of 2020. Now there is some attempt to front-run what many think is the next stage of the cycle – higher inflation and possible monetary tightening if inflation is stubborn for a longer period of time.

Currently the inflationary pressures look short term. Oil prices have risen significantly from where they were 12 months ago and there is expected to be increased demand and constricted supply for a few months to come. GDP growth in the developed economies will be higher this year (beyond Q1) than at any time since the 1980s. It will be higher than most market participants have experienced in their careers. It will be higher than most policy makers have faced. The idea that central bankers will sit back as nominal growth surges is not something that traditional investors and commentators would expect. It is therefore little wonder that bond yields are moving up alongside a surge of news on the traditional effect of rising inflation – such as when central banks will hike rates or taper their bond buying. For the moment, the prudent position to take is to expect yields to move slightly higher still, but central bank guidance will keep the drama in check. Remember, the current monetary and fiscal policy is not remotely “normal”, so maybe the effect on markets will be different too.

The US Federal Reserve (FED) has reiterated that 2023 is the most likely date that rates will start to rise. It needs to be a strong message over the coming months because inflation is evidently going to be higher in the next few months and demand straight out of lockdown could surge. We expect it will be quite a game of brinkmanship between the markets and the central banks. The European Central Bank will need to do more to resist contagion. They are already, but they are also making their policy framework more rigid. This will make for an interesting June meeting.



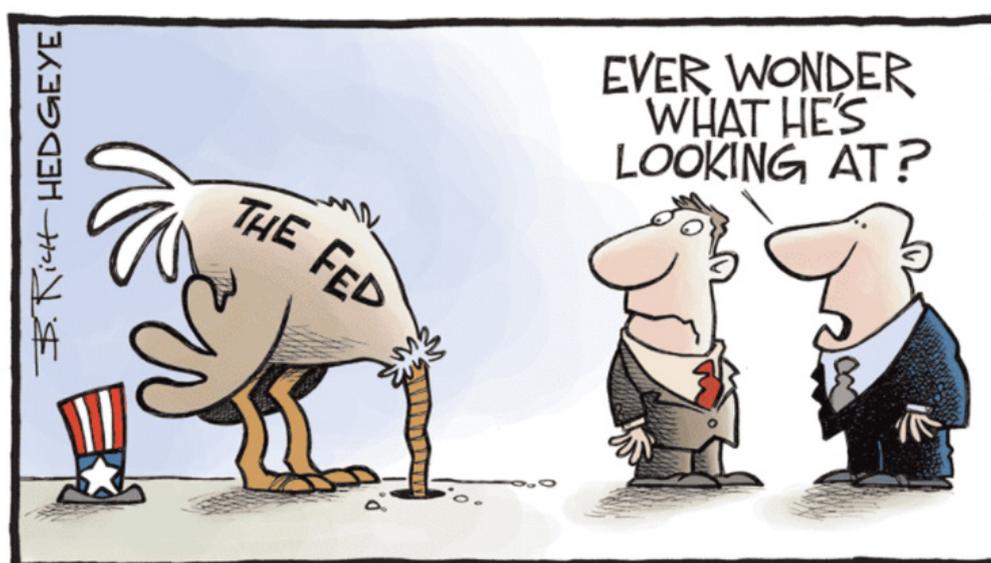
One can be forward-looking and short-sighted at the same time. Indeed, even 10-year inflation expectations are very sensitive to the current underlying state of the economy, as influenced by business surveys. The February manufacturing survey index (PMI) was its highest since 2008. These surveys can be pretty good at predicting inflation a few months ahead and we agree that consumer prices will accelerate into 2021, but it is premature to see in these indicators signals of a shift to a new inflation regime.



However, inflation expectations also take on board judgment calls on the policy stance. The FED's pledge to tolerate inflation overshooting its 2% target is an important shift. It seems sensible that the FED will maintain a dovish communication mode during the imminent acceleration in inflation, thus strengthening the credibility of their "Average Inflation Targeting" framework. This should push inflation expectations higher.

Asides from talk of inflation and rate hikes, the first quarter also saw a UK Budget. The budget fitted into the broader policy narrative of central banks as Chancellor Rishi Sunak made some concessions to those in his party concerned about the size of the UK budget deficit and the increase in outstanding debt by pre-announcing an increase in the tax take. However, the benefits of that to the public accounts will not be seen until 2023. In the meantime, there was another £65bn of emergency funds announced with the extension of the furlough scheme, the stamp duty partial holiday and other measures. The Office for Budget Responsibility estimates that the budget deficit will decline this year – from 13.3% of GDP to 7.6% next year largely on the back of the increase in GDP growth.

The key to the extended recovery remains central banks keeping financing costs low. The policy agreement does not seem quite as joined up in the UK as it is in the US, but keep in mind the Bank of England has not entirely closed the door on negative interest rates. We cannot see the Bank of England changing policy anytime soon despite the improved outlook for the UK economy. For governments, borrowing costs are way below expected nominal growth so there is an opportunity to reduce debt to GDP ratios in the next few years even with aggressive fiscal stimulus today. For now, the message from central banks has to be "Keep Calm and Carry On". Tightening is not on the cards yet, there is more recovery to come and the rise in bond yields is totally for the right reasons.



In the UK, our progress in vaccinations of all adults by July has been right on track, although supply issues are starting to raise their heads. As we move through the UK Governments phased return from lockdown, different sectors are starting to reopen through April and May. Further positives can be seen in corporate earnings growth that should support a better 2nd quarter in 2021. The 20-25% increase in earnings that is expected for 2021 is not out of line with fundamentals, given how much earnings fell in the first half of last year. As growth is expected to remain strong into 2022, this means that there is still upside to earnings forecasts. That should be a key support for our positive stance on equities.

Our current economic cycle is marked by vaccine development and deployment (even in the face of new variants), rising immunity and falling infection rates, and a sequential lifting of social mobility restrictions and the commensurate increase in economic activity. The nuances are provided by differences in the speed at which this all happens between countries, the additional policy support that goes along with it and the extent to which the pent-up demand accumulated is realised in actual spending. The US is leading the way on most counts of a recovery, with the UK (delays in vaccine supply from India notwithstanding) driving vaccinations forwards. Other countries are in their wake. The passage of the \$1.9trn COVID-19 recovery stimulus bill in the US is a huge reason for the expected acceleration of the US economy. Joe Biden's stimulus package hands out \$1,400 cheques per adult, with \$350bn for city development, \$170bn for schools and \$100bn for public health. A middle-class family of 4 will be around \$12,000 better off from all this stimulus. There is no precedent for this in American history.



Some transitory increase in inflation is likely. We have had disruptions to supply and demand in the last year and the expectation is that demand will come back quickly. So, in some parts of the economy – travel and hospitality – prices could rise a lot. This hump in inflation in Q2 will coincide with a boost to US household income coming from stimulus checks and with the further re-opening of the US economy as vaccinations are rolled out rapidly across the United States. The transfer of wealth from global savers to American consumers via the guarantee of the US federal government should be tremendously powerful. Some of the cash might go into savings plans, some of which will go into equities. Talk of rate hikes now is all speculation. What is clear is that central banks are loath to run the risk of snuffing out a recovery in order to counter early signs of inflation. They seem much more likely to wait for a sustained shift up in inflation before tightening and as we expect inflation to be short term for now, we remain confident on the outlook for equities moving forwards. The important point, is that the equities that do well in 2021, may well be the ones that suffered most last year.