

# Are markets souring?

Last week, Willie delved into a few interesting trends across markets – the Magnificent Seven, the "Granolas", and the surge in commodity prices. Those trends remain in place. But after a stellar start to the year – US and European markets were up over 10% in QI - markets have cooled in April. As always, we ask why and whether this signals a change in trend or is merely a healthy correction?



Michael Porter

Markets started 2024 in an ebullient mood, underpinned by the momentum generated in Q4 last year and the propsect of falling interest rates combined with solid economic growth. What was not to like? Furthermore, the Magnificent seven – as articulated by Willie last week – continued to shine as AI grabbed all the headlines. Consequently, US markets rallied by 10% in Q1. European markets fared even better,

rising a solid 12% over the quarter. The UK (+3%) was the outlier by a wide margin.

The second quarter has started on a more sombre note. US markets have lost half of those gains, with the tech shares coming under more pressure. The Nasdaq Composite Index is not far from where it started the year. So why the change of trend? Is this a healthy correction, or the start of something more worrying?

As we have so often noted, the ultimate mover of markets is interest rates. After all, interest rates are the price of money. In late 2023, a steady decline in global inflation fuelled optimism that rates would be falling by March. In January, we argued that such a timeframe was unrealistic and that markets had got ahead of themselves. But the optimism continued, buoyed by further hype around AI, and solid economic data.

In our opinion, markets have "sobered up" over the past few weeks, for a few key reasons:

- 1. US economic data continues to surprise positively. Fears of a US slowdown has so far been exaggerated. We discussed in the Money Morsel that we risked entering a period where "good news was bad news and vice versa!" You might think that strong economic data is good news and it is. Ultimately a solid economy is required to generate profit and dividend growth. But the bad news is that it eases the pressure to cut interest rates prematurely.
- 2. This was ultimately confirmed by the Chairman of the

## **SPEED READ**

- Globally, markets started 2024 on the front foot, buoyed by the prospect of declining rates and stronger economic growth.
- That optimism has been tempered as the timing of US rate cuts gets pushed further and further out and geopolitical events rear their head again.
- Markets are in a tug-of-war between solid economic growth on the one hand, and higher interest rates on the other. The current reporting season will shed light on which side has the upper hand.
- Locally, it is unsurprising that investors are taking a cautious approach ahead of next month's election. This despite reduced loadshedding, solid earnings growth and a commodity upswing. That offers opportunities.

Federal Reserve earlier this month. Having held the line for months that the cutting cyle was on track to start in June, Jerome Powell finally admitted that data was too strong and inflation too sticky. The first cut is now only anticipated in August and September. If we must highlight one major risk for the remainder of this year, its that interest rates don't fall at all. That is not our base case, but we have to acknowledge it as a risk.

- 3. It is also worth bearing in mind that the closer we get to the end of the year, the less likely the Federal Reserve is going to act. That is because of US elections in November. Similar to our own Reserve Bank, the Federal Reserve would not want to be seen to be favouring any one candidate over another. Cutting rates a month before the elections could easily be misinterpreted.
- 4. I have focused mainly on the US, because ultimately US policy sits at the centre of the financial world. But in contrast to the US, European and UK officials are singing a different tune. They are suggesting rate cuts by the middle of this year. This is causing currency volatility, and



a stronger dollar, at least for the moment.

5. Coming back to inflation, one of the reasons why inflation hasn't fallen as fast as expected is the rise, once again,

of geopolitical tensions. Thankfully, at the time of writing, tension between Iran and Israel had simmered down. But the region is on tenterhooks, and so too, are markets. Petrol prices in the US are up 14% this year. In SA, petrol is 8% higher. At least we are not alone in our suffering. A regional conflict, and the impact on

"Globally, growth is accelerating, Manufacturing is expanding for the first time in 18 months, and the implications of AI on downstream industries is starting to become a talking point."

oil prices, remains another wildcard for markets. The longer they stay elevated, the slower inflation will fall.

These global jitters have also fed through to the local mood, and have been compounded by pre-election nerves. Whilst our inflation rate is stable and trending marginally lower, the SARB will be hard-pressed to cut local interest rates if global central banks are holding tight. That implies that the benefit of lower interest rates will only manifest itself in our economy in 2025, later than previously expected.

Yet its not all doom and gloom. Globally, growth is accelerating, as Willie highlighted last week. Manufacturing is expanding for the first time in 18 months, and the implications of AI on downstream industries is starting to become a talking point. The result is a rally in commodity prices. Furthermore, we have now had no loadshedding for 28 consecutive days – the longest period of constant power since Q1 2022. Whilst

we agree that it smacks of electioneering, there is still a benefit to the economy as a whole, and it buys time until new private sector generation comes on stream. Having traveled recently to the northern Cape on holiday, I have seen first-hand the proliferation

of new solar generation. The energy revolution is well underway.

As all investors are aware, markets never go up in straight lines. There is a constant ebb and flow that mirrors rising optimism and pessimism. Globally, the near-term trend will be set by

company results over the next few weeks, which we expect to be broadly positive. Locally, markets are likely to tread water until the elections – thankfully now only about a month away. Despite the uncertainty, we believe the weakness is overdone. SA is once again trading at record lows against our peer group. That always provides opportunities for those able to block out the noise.

#### **CORRECTION:**

Two weeks ago, Robin erroneously quoted our magnificent UFC Championship fighter as Dricus Van Heerden, when in fact he is Dricus Du Plessis. Apologies for the error. If you missed his brutal championship win or his interview where he criticized the SA Government, both are available on YouTube.



Blue skies are emerging over the world economy.





By the time of our next Insight seminar, our election will be out of the way. We will take the opportunity to review market performance for the first five months of the year, and look ahead to what the second half might hold.

Please note that we will be hosting both a morning and evening presentation in Cape Town. The venues will be communicated once finalised.



Harvard House is on Facebook



Harvard House is on YouTube

Topic:	Taking Stock: Mid Year Update
<b>Natal Midlands</b>	
Date:	20 June, 2024

Venue: Christ Church Howick, 23 Mare Street, Howick

Morning Time: 10am for 10.30am

Evening Time: 5.30pm for 6pm

**Johannesburg** 

Date: 11 June, 2024

Venue: Rosebank Union Church, Cnr

William Nichol and St Andrews

Road, Hurlingham

Time: 7am for 7.30am

**Cape Town** 

Date: 13 June, 2024

Venue: ABRU Motor Studio, Lourensford Wine Estate, Somerset West

Time: 5.30pm for 6pm

# **CONTACT DETAILS:**

For more information on the range of products and services offered by Harvard House Investment Management and its associated companies (including Harvard House, Chartered Accountants), or for any financial advice, please contact the Company at:

## **HARVARD HOUSE GROUP**

<u> </u>	3 Harvard Street, Howick, 3290, South Africa
=	P.O. Box 235, Howick, 3290, South Africa
<b>**</b>	+27 (0) 33 330 2164
	+27 (0) 33 330 2617
@	admin@hhgroup.co.za
W	www.hhgroup.co.za

The information contained in this newsletter comes from sources believed to be reliable, but Harvard House Investment Management (Pty) Ltd, Harvard House Financial Services Trust, Harvard House Insurance Brokers and Harvard House, Chartered Accountants (collectively known as the Harvard House Group), do not warrant its completeness or accuracy. Opinions, estimates and assumptions constitute our judgment as of the date hereof and are subject to change without notice. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This material is not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. Any investor who wishes to invest with the Company should seek additional advice from an authorized representative of the firm. The Company accepts no liability whatsoever for any loss or damages whatsoever and howsoever incurred, or suffered, resulting, or arising, from the use of this newsletter. The contents of this newsletter does not constitute advice as contemplated in the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (FAIS) of 2002.

The Harvard House unit trusts are registered under the Boutique Collective Investments. Custodian: Standard Executors & Trustees: Tel (021) 007-1500. Collective Investments are generally medium to long term investments. The value of participating interests may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. Collective Investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in script lending. Forward pricing is used. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, are included in the overall cost. This fund may be closed to new investors. Collective Investment prices are calculated on a Net Asset Value basis and auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and RSC levies are levied against the portfolio. The portfolio manager may borrow up to 10% of portfolio NAV to bridge insufficient liquidity. Boutique Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd ("BCI") retains full legal responsibility for the third party named portfolio. Boutique Collective Investments is a member of ASISA and is an authorised Financial Services Provider. Should you have any further queries or complaints regarding the suite of units trusts offered by The Harvard House Group please contact: Boutique Collective Investments Call Centre, Tel: (021) 007-1500, Email: clientservices@bcis.co.za. For your information, the FAIS ombudsman provides an independent and objective advisory service. Should you not be satisfied with the outcome of a complaint handled by Boutique Collective Investments, please write to, The Ombudsman, PO Box 74571, Lynnwoodridge, 0040. Telephone (012) 470 9080/99. Fax (012) 348 3447. Email: info@faisombud.co.za

Performance figures quoted for the portfolio is from Morningstar, as at the date of this document for a lump sum investment, using NAV-NAV with income reinvested and do not take any upfront manager's charge into account. Income distributions are declared on the ex-dividend date. Actual investment performance will differ based on the initial fees charge applicable, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax. Performance fees do not apply to any funds managed by Harvard House. The manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or return of the portfolio. A schedule of fees, charges, and maximum commissions are available on request from the manager.

Harvard House Investment Management (Pty) Ltd\*, Licence no: 675 Harvard House Insurance Brokers\*, License no. 44138 Harvard House Financial Services Trust\*, Licence no: 7758 \* Authorised financial service providers in terms of FAIS (2002)