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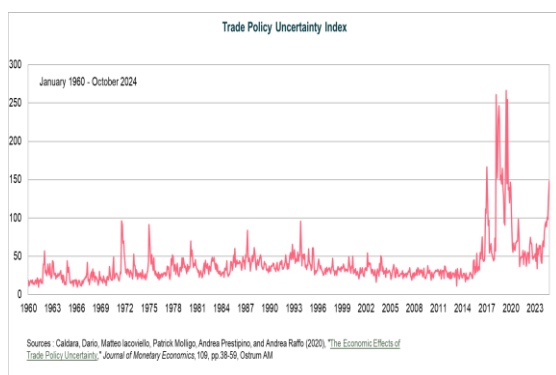
● **Topic of the week: U.S. equities: Will the music stop?**
by Axel Botte

- The U.S. equity market rallied on the news of the election of Donald Trump. The S&P 500 is up 24% so far this year led by the stellar performance of the Magnificent 7 group;
- The Mag7 profit growth has slowed to 25% in the third quarter. Corporate earnings have been flat for the S&P;
- The sustainability of the equity bull market will depend on a range of factors, including valuations, long-term interest rates and the sequencing of policies;
- Trump is calling for unprecedented tariff increases. This brings back memories of the Smoot-Hawley Act which compounded the impact of the 1929 equity market crash and the economic depression;
- The risk of fiscal slippage appears very high under the incoming Trump administration. Higher yields could break the equity rally;
- - The S&P 500's equity risk premium has fallen to 0%. The Technology sector is now trading at negative risk premiums. This draws comparisons to the TMT bubble of late 1990s.

● **Market review: The temperature is gradually rising.**
by Axel Botte

- Military escalation between Russia and Ukraine;
- The Bund plunges below 2.30% after mediocre PMI data;
- Credit and equities trade sideways;
- Gold and the dollar as vectors of risk aversion.

● **Chart of the week**



The trade policy uncertainty index (TPU) is constructed by staff in the International Finance Division of the Federal Reserve Board and measures media attention to news related to trade policy uncertainty. The index reflects automated text-search results of the electronic archives of 7 leading newspapers discussing trade policy uncertainty: Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Guardian, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Washington Post.

The index is scaled so that 100 indicates that 1% of news articles contain references to TPU.

● **Figure of the week**

15/11

This year, the Equal Pay Day in the EU falls on November 15. For equal work, women earn 13% less than men. For the European Commission, pay transparency is essential to bridge this gap.
Source: European Commission

• **Topic of the week**

U.S. equities: Will the music stop?

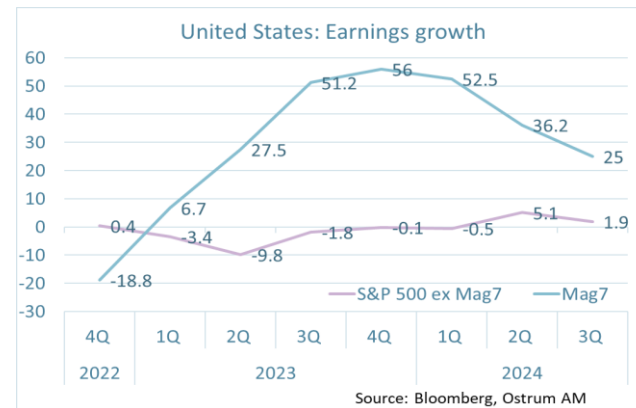
The S&P 500 rallied on the news that Donald Trump won the election. Other markets have experienced losses as investors remain convinced of US exceptionalism in terms of economic growth. The sustainability of the equity bull market will depend on a range of factors, including valuations, long-term interest rates and the sequencing of policies. The latter includes decisions on tariffs, tax cuts and monetary policy.

Earnings power concentrated in Mag7

Corporate America earnings fatigue

The 3Q 2024 corporate earnings season is now almost complete. As per usual, steep downgrades to EPS consensus in the runup to the release ensured that most EPS surprises came on the upside with an average beat of 7%. That said, actual EPS growth slowed from a year ago.

Moreover, there is a stark difference between earnings of AI-linked firms and the rest of the market. The Magnificent 7 (Mag7) stocks posted earnings growth of 25% year-on-year in the September quarter.

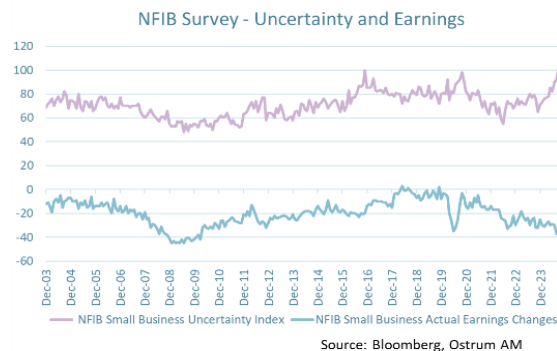


Still solid but sharply slower than the 36.2% annual increase recorded in the second quarter. The same is true of sales growth which decelerated from 14.7% to 11.9%.

But that is not the main point. Earnings growth for the rest of the market (S&P

500 ex Mag7) is essentially flat since the end of 2022 with only a modest yearly increase in the third quarter (+1.9%). The topline numbers are also lackluster and exhibit the same kind of discrepancy between the Mag7 and the rest. The broader picture is not different. Profits for the companies included in the Russell 2000 Index have been negative by more than 10% from a year prior.

The earnings outlook appears to be clouded by unprecedented uncertainty. The NFIB survey, which gathers information from small business owners, sheds some light on the uncertainty factor and the corporate earnings outlook. Truth be told, it is hard to link micro surveys of independent business to profits

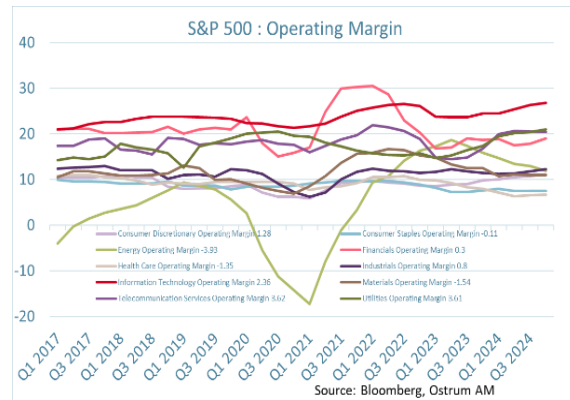


of large multinational firms listed on the equity market. Nevertheless, given current extreme levels, the NFIB survey may still be informative for market participants. The NFIB profit component has been falling sharply in the past year.

As concerns labor costs, the survey has long pointed to compensation pressure and hiring difficulties. The wage data from a top-down perspective were less conclusive. The annual increase in the average hourly earnings is flat about 4%. The employment cost index slowed to a moderate increase of 0.8% on a quarterly basis in the third quarter. However, unit labor costs were revised upwards (to 1.9% in the September quarter) as labor compensation outpaced productivity.

Technology margins contribute considerably to overall profits of the S&P 500

Digging into the profitability data of the S&P 500 sectors, the information technology is posting the highest operating followed by telecommunication services and utilities. The operating margin in information technology is projected to rise steadily above 26% in the final quarter of 2024, which would amount a 236 bp increase over the past 4 quarters. Margins are stable in other industries, and indeed falling in energy, materials, and health care. The four-quarter change in operating margins is indicated in the key in the chart opposite.



What could kill the bull market?

The biggest risk for an equity market driven by growth stocks is an unexpected rise in long-term interest rates. As it stands, upside risk will not stem from Fed policy. The FOMC is currently dialing down its restrictive stance. Fed rates may continue to fall towards 4% by March nearing the high end of the neutral interest rate range. However, fiscal slippage could justify a higher term or sovereign credit premium and, thus a steeper real yield curve. In the summer of 2023, the 10-Yr note yield hit 5% which triggered verbal intervention by Governor Christopher Waller and Dallas Fed President Lorie Logan. Policymakers worried about risks to financial stability, just a few months after the demises of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. Were long-term rates to rise, corporate



earnings streams far out into the future would have a lower present value. Current equity valuations are no longer cheap enough to accommodate higher yields. The gap between the forward earnings yield and the U.S. 10-Yr note yield suggests that the equity risk premium is currently about 0%.

As concerns the technology sector, the equity risk premium is down to deeply negative levels last seen during the dotcom bubble of the late 1990s. Valuations are reminiscent of the early days of what Greenspan had called 'irrational exuberance'.

Tariffs have the potential to be disruptive

Higher tariffs and trade sanctions could disrupt the bull market. The Smoot-Hawley tariff increase on agricultural and industrial goods passed Congress in 1930. The bill aimed at protecting American farmers and other industries from foreign competition. The Smoot-Hawley Act hiked tariffs by about 20% and at least 25 countries responded by increasing their own tariffs on U.S. goods. With hindsight, the Smoot-Hawley Act is now widely blamed for worsening the severity of the Great Depression in the U.S. and around the world. The ensuing deeper depression prolonged the bear market in stocks. In today's world economy, tit-for-tat trade policies would have similar effects. The trade policies proposed by Donald Trump thus represent downside risks for U.S. and global equities.

Conclusion

The U.S. equity market had stellar performances so far this year (+24%). Higher prices combined with lackluster profit growth except for the AI-powered Magnificent 7 has shrunk the equity risk premium over 10-Yr yields to 0%. Valuations now draw comparisons to the dotcom bubble. Moreover, tariff hikes on all countries are reminiscent of the Smoot-Hawley Act, that contributed to extend the downward spiral in the world economy following the 1929 crash.

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- **Market review**

The temperature is gradually rising.

The situation in Ukraine is escalating, leading to a retreat into bonds, the dollar, and gold. Equities are treading water, while credit continues to attract inflows.

The military escalation between Russia and Ukraine, coupled with a decline in economic surveys across the Eurozone, has contributed to a drop in bond yields over the past week. The swap spread, a gauge of risk aversion, has turned positive for the 10-year maturity. However, most asset markets exhibit neither a clear trend nor excessive volatility. In European equity markets, cyclical stocks are underperforming compared to defensive growth stocks. Credit spreads are hovering around 90 basis points over swaps. The dollar remains strong, gold benefits from the troubled international backdrop, and bitcoin appears to factor in the potential support from a future Trump administration. The euro, trading below \$1.05, reflects expectations of a 50 basis point cut in the ECB's rate in December.

The European economic landscape remains fragile. Indicators are not uniformly weak, but it is the PMIs that are capturing investors' attention. A decline in services surveys is evident in France (-3.5 points) and Germany. The Eurozone composite PMI stands at 49.7 in November. While the INSEE indicator is somewhat more nuanced, uncertainty surrounding U.S. trade policy prevails. German growth has been revised down to +0.1% for the third quarter. Exports have contracted (-2.4%), and public investment, particularly in construction, has plunged by another 2.9%. The end of destocking provides the only positive contribution to growth. In the United States, housing starts remain insufficient, compounding delays on granted building permits. Existing home sales are stifled by mortgage rates (6.90% for 30 years) significantly higher than the average rate paid by households.

In financial markets, the announcement of a shift in Russia's nuclear doctrine in response to Ukrainian strikes on Russian territory has resulted in a flight to safe assets. The T-note eased to 4.34% before climbing back to around 4.40%. The 20-year bond auction, often overlooked by investors, attracted less interest. The ECB appears poised to cut rates as early as December, its sole tool to stimulate demand and counter Donald Trump's plans. The curve steepening resumes with the release of PMIs. The Bund has dropped to 2.30%. However, Germany's financing needs, net of the ECB's portfolio amortization, are significant in 2025 (estimated at €137 billion by Citi). France finds itself in a similar situation, facing €167 billion in market calls amid an even more uncertain political backdrop. The spread on OATs is once again approaching 80 basis points. In credit markets, the decline in German yields has led to a widening of measured spreads. Valuations in the investment-grade segment are oscillating around 90 basis points over swaps. This excess yield continues to attract flows, particularly into actively managed credit funds. The primary market is expected to come to a halt after one last week. There is likely value in the spreads of secured bonds, averaging over 40 basis points.

Equity markets are directionless, with cyclicals underperforming. Nvidia is no longer sufficient to drive markets higher. The dollar and gold reflect a preference for safety.

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● Main market indicators

G4 Government Bonds	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
EUR Bunds 2y	2.04%	-15	-8	-37
EUR Bunds 10y	2.25%	-13	-5	+22
EUR Bunds 2s10s	20.7bp	+2	+3	+59
USD Treasuries 2y	4.34%	+6	+24	+9
USD Treasuries 10y	4.35%	-7	+11	+47
USD Treasuries 2s10s	0bp	-13	-13	+37
GBP Gilt 10y	4.38%	-9	+14	+84
JPY JGB 10y	1.08%	-1	-10	-51
€ Sovereign Spreads (10y)	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
France	82bp	+9	+8	+28
Italy	128bp	+8	+2	-40
Spain	74bp	+5	+4	-23
Inflation Break-evens (10y)	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
EUR 10y Inflation Swap	1.93%	-6	-5	-20
USD 10y Inflation Swap	2.54%	0	+7	+13
GBP 10y Inflation Swap	3.59%	+1	+1	+5
EUR Credit Indices	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
EUR Corporate Credit OAS	107bp	+7	+3	-31
EUR Agencies OAS	65bp	+5	+4	-5
EUR Securitized - Covered OAS	57bp	+10	+3	-21
EUR Pan-European High Yield OAS	328bp	+6	-14	-71
EUR/USD CDS Indices 5y	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
iTraxx IG	57bp	+1	0	-2
iTraxx Crossover	304bp	+3	-4	-10
CDX IG	49bp	0	-4	-8
CDX High Yield	300bp	-7	-28	-56
Emerging Markets	25-Nov-24	1wk (bp)	1m (bp)	2024 (bp)
JPM EMBI Global Div. Spread	330bp	-3	-13	-54
Currencies	25-Nov-24	1wk (%)	1m (%)	2024 (%)
EUR/USD	\$1.049	-0.973	-2.853	-5.0
GBP/USD	\$1.258	-0.671	-2.939	-1.2
USD/JPY	JPY 154	0.207	-1.341	-8.6
Commodity Futures	25-Nov-24	-1wk (\$)	-1m (\$)	2024 (%)
Crude Brent	\$74.9	\$1.6	-\$0.7	0.3
Gold	\$2 679.4	\$68.9	-\$68.2	29.9
Equity Market Indices	25-Nov-24	-1wk (%)	-1m (%)	2024 (%)
S&P 500	5 969	1.68	2.78	25.1
EuroStoxx 50	4 807	0.34	-2.76	6.3
CAC 40	7 267	-0.16	-3.08	-3.7
Nikkei 225	38 780	1.46	2.28	15.9
Shanghai Composite	3 264	-1.81	-1.09	9.7
VIX - Implied Volatility Index	15.12	-2.95	-25.63	21.4

Source: Bloomberg, Ostrum AM

Additional notes

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