



The Cycle—Where Are We? Implications for Global Equity Investors

In complex markets, active management may help steer portfolios in the right direction.

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Equity markets have continued to make gains despite concerns around the new delta variant of COVID-19 as accelerated vaccine distribution has helped fuel expectations of a relative “return to normal.” Within equity markets, much debate centers on the future path of interest rates, inflation, and economic growth. Here, we analyze where we believe we are in this current cycle.

Asset Prices Are High for a Reason

Asset prices are high because interest rates remain low, and there is no credit cycle to act as a disruptor. Both governments and central banks have proven to be a good backstop to a global pandemic that would have otherwise had much more severe consequences for financial markets without the unprecedented intervention taken. The outcome is that there appears to be little systematic risk if interest rates can stay at low levels and COVID-19 slowly gets better. However, we are seeing ample examples of careless risk-taking in financial markets. History suggests that this type of behavior should be actively managed within portfolios.



David Eiswert

Portfolio Manager,
T. Rowe Price Global Stock Fund

“Absurd” Inflation Is Likely to Fall

We are witnessing “absurd” inflation in many areas of the economy, as well as general inflation in the labor market. We agree with the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) that absurd inflation is transitory; lumber, DRAM,¹ and used cars are pockets of absurd inflation we’d highlight. The question of whether labor inflation becomes embedded is still one to be resolved. While a degree of labor inflation is a good thing, an escalation would likely necessitate a change in monetary policy that could potentially disrupt the cycle.

We believe that demographics and technology, however, remain powerful structural forces that can continue to put downward pressure on long-term inflation trends. These forces have not disappeared and should return as economies normalize.

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¹ Dynamic random access memory (DRAM) is a type of semiconductor memory that is typically used for the data or program code needed by a computer processor to function.

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Markets Most Afraid of Fed Mistake and a Rapid Increase in Interest Rates

We believe that the market’s (asset prices) greatest fear is that absurd inflation might lead to a Fed mistake. Specifically, a rapid increase in interest rates that causes a crisis and a flattening, or even an inverted yield curve. In this scenario, the price of virtually all assets would fall—stocks, bonds, real estate, art, wine, etc. We had a preview of this type of move in December 2018.

In June 2021, we saw the market panic at moving Fed dot plots and the indication of tightening. Any hint of tapering or rising rates seemed to imply a “crisis” to a market that clearly requires easy monetary policy to maintain balance.

We are wary of the level of interest rates today and believe that the price of Treasuries represents hedging and risk aversion more than being an accurate indicator of future economics. We believe interest rates should be higher, but not so much higher on an absolute basis that it would imply a dangerous change in regime.

Many Areas of Growth Investing Appear Crowded and Full of Momentum

The valuation of many growth assets increased significantly during the worst of the pandemic, and many of these valuation levels have been maintained, even as a path to relative normality has become clearer. Mega-cap technology stocks have dethroned consumer staples and utilities as a source of market defensive positioning. We see significant crowding and momentum in some of these areas of growth, especially in SPACs, IPOs, and MEME² stocks. We believe this is dangerous and requires prudence and active management to try to avoid significantly mispriced risk.

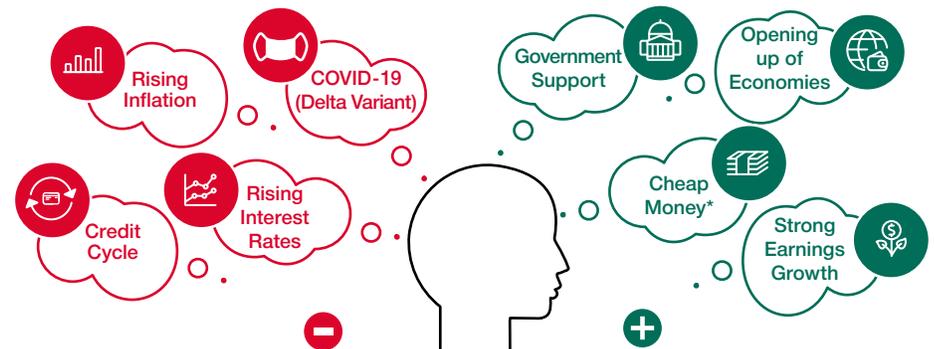
Is “Goldilocks” Possible? The Best Path Is Slow Normalization.

We are increasingly leaning toward a “goldilocks” scenario where we see lower inflation (than today) but higher rates (although still historically low). This could potentially be driven by:

1. A significant slowdown in the Chinese economy as reform and regulation are implemented

Complex Markets Require Deep Thinking

The challenges and opportunities for investors in current markets



For illustrative purposes only.
* Cheap money: Low cost of borrowing and interest rates.

² Definitions: SPAC: A special purpose acquisition company is a company with no commercial operations that is formed strictly to raise capital through an initial public offering (IPO) for the purpose of acquiring an existing company. MEME: Stocks that can have large and unpredictable price swings based on rumors and internet message-board discussions. They are traded mostly by retail investors and tend to have a large social following. They are often stocks that are usually smaller, consumer-facing companies that are well known to many consumers.

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when they can be (i.e., right now, during the current period of high economic growth).

2. An acceleration in COVID-19 cases from the delta variant, which slows economic recovery.
3. Continued progress in improving supply chain functions. The cure for high prices is high prices, as is often quoted.

Goldilocks implies that “absurd” inflation fades and economic growth stabilizes. We would expect to see lower inflation as more workers return to jobs and tight supply conditions ease. This has the potential to evolve into a good environment for stock pickers but one that is bad for crowded growth trades and pure speculators. A “normal” environment is less speculative.

Back to School and Learning to “Live With COVID-19”

The next big macro catalyst will be back to school in the U.S. and whether this relieves the mismatch of labor supply and demand. American families with children have been a labor swing factor. If schools can stay open (enabling normal child-care) while unemployment benefits roll off, we could see some normalization in labor supply and demand dynamics. This would be positive for risk because it points to the goldilocks scenario we mentioned above. The big question remains whether

Americans (and the rest of the world) can adapt to “living with COVID” as opposed to a world without COVID-19, which now looks very unlikely.

The Bottom Line for Global Focused Growth

We are comfortable with our fund, especially on a relative basis when compared with the barbells of growth and value factors. There are several segments of the fund where we are being carefully contrarian. We are searching for solid growth assets that are out of favor currently but where we see potentially higher growth in 2022 and beyond. This includes some travel-related names. We also believe it is worth exploring China’s regulatory changes and the opportunities that it may create—albeit with prudence.

We have talked previously about stocks that have “crossed the chasm” during COVID-19, and we continue to look for companies that have expanded their addressable markets and opportunities while looking to avoid the “imposters.”

As we move through this extraordinary period, we continue to focus our time on the hard and difficult choices required in these complex times. Our aim is to own stocks where we have an insight about improving economic returns while avoiding stocks that imply unnecessary risks and should be avoided. This is our role as fundamental bottom-up stock pickers.

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