

European Issues Resurface



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- The S&P 500 fell back to its 50-day moving average at 1376 last week, after peaking two weeks ago at 1420 and following an extreme optimism peak in Ned Davis Research's Crowd Sentiment Poll one month ago (see Weekly chart). Last week we made the case that stocks should weather a moderation of corporate earnings growth expectations. The catalyst for the recent decline has been signs of distress in the sovereign debt yields of the 'PIIGS' (Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and Spain), especially Spain, whose 10-year Treasury is up to 6%. This has prompted a slight reduction in the international weighting of our most conservative portfolios to lower overall risk exposure. We trimmed our UK position because of its heavy financial, energy, and materials exposure, which has contributed to its underperformance year to date. **We are currently underweight Europe, especially the PIIGS.**
- Spanish bank stocks have been leading the decline internationally, with US financials and European markets in general following in sympathy. Along with the issue of whether budget targets can be achieved, there are also questions about bank solvency. In the US, expectations have started to rise regarding the Fed potentially extending its 'operation twist' program (perhaps including MBS [mortgage backed securities] purchases) and/or maintaining its zero-interest rate policy through 2015. We think the Fed stands ready to do whatever it can to prevent growth slowing too much. **With no end yet in sight for financial repression (interest rates held below the inflation rate) we are maintaining our position in gold** (see *Weekly View*, 3/26/12).
- Along with central banks' support, we think global rebalancing is essential to prevent deleveraging from developing into debt deflation. Fortunately, there are signs this is beginning to occur. For example in China, the *Wall Street Journal* reported: "Consumption contributed 76% of first-quarter GDP growth, well above 52% in 2011 and an average of 42% over the last decade. Investment's contribution to Chinese GDP made an offsetting fall, down to 33% from 54%." Real estate dragged and exports faltered, bringing year-over-year GDP growth to 8.1% — a slowdown by China's standards. We think the transition to consumption-led growth in China (and away from export-oriented investment and property development) is positive for rebalancing trade and sustaining more modest global growth.
- The US appears to be undergoing its own positive 'structural adjustment' towards rebalancing its economy. As ISI Group's Nancy Lazar has asserted for more than two years, the US is undergoing a manufacturing and energy 'renaissance.' If the US can lower its oil dependence (e.g. through natural gas production) and trade deficit as a result of global demand for US products and

