

Outlook as of August 2018

WORLD ECONOMY

- Global growth should sustain its current level into 2019, as positive momentum in the US compensates for slowdowns in other regions. Escalation of trade tensions would have an obvious negative impact, but the magnitude remains highly uncertain.
- Tax reform, healthy labor market, and lagged impact of last year's dollar depreciation are fueling a marked increase in the US GDP growth rate. Maintaining this strong momentum is very much predicated on the expected rise in capital spending by corporations, many of which are flush with cash in this strong earnings environment.
- The slowdown in European GDP growth is notable, but not of a magnitude that would imply a near term recession. A de-escalation of US trade tensions with the EU and progress towards a negotiated "softer Brexit" would allow the recent currency declines to provide a floor for European growth rates not far from current levels of approximately 2.0%.
- Japanese economic growth, while positive, remains rather anemic. The imposition of tariffs on China, Japan's largest trading partner, and the impending sales tax hike should keep GDP growth below 1% in the coming quarters.
- The focus of US trade angst will center more on China for the remainder of the year. The current and proposed tariffs complicate the government's ongoing efforts to reduce excessively high debt levels and correct imbalances from the historical over-investment in manufacturing.

MONETARY POLICY & CURRENCIES

- The continued flattening of the US yield curve is beginning to alarm a number of Fed governors, given the lack of a tangible pickup in inflation indicators. Two additional 0.25% hikes in the Fed funds rate should set the stage for ending the tightening cycle some time in 2019.
- Continued uncertainty over Brexit and the recent slowdown in UK economic growth may forestall the expected Bank of England tightening until next year.
- With the announcement of an end to longer term bond purchases by December, the European Central Bank has reinforced the need for continued accommodative monetary policy to sustain economic momentum and achieve its 2.0% inflation target. Any rise in interest rates should not occur until the fall of 2019.
- The Bank of Japan may begin to address the unintended consequences of extreme monetary easing. Interest rates will not change in the near future, but they may relax the yield curve control policy and revise their equity purchasing strategy in an effort to avoid becoming too dominant an owner of companies in the domestic equity market.
- The US economic growth and interest rate advantage will favor the dollar over the coming months, but the sharp rise in the budget deficit could constrain substantial appreciation from current levels.

BOND MARKETS

- A US economy at full employment, an expected increase in business capital spending, and the need to fund growing deficits, should drive the 10-year Treasury note above 3% in coming months and prevent the yield curve from fully inverting, a worrying sign of impending recession.
- The US high yield bond market appears fully to somewhat over-valued at current levels although the narrow spreads against like-maturity Treasuries are an indication that economic growth should continue in the near term and that default rates will remain low.
- Developed international bonds do not contain enough current yield to compensate investors for the risk of sudden spikes in interest rates.
- The deterioration this year in the emerging market debt category has brought to light the differences between the weaker economies (those with large current account deficits financed predominantly by dollar-based debt) versus the stronger economies (countries with better fiscal and current account positions, and whose debt is financed largely internally in local currency). In our view, the market has yet to distinguish between these two groups and in the process, marked down the debt of the stronger issuers to very attractive values.

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EQUITY MARKETS

- The Q2 corporate earnings season is confirming the strong top and bottom line earnings dynamics, driving many US stock prices back to their January highs. Absent any intensification of protectionist trade policies, we expect US equity prices will reflect the explosive earnings growth forecast over the coming quarters.
- With an apparent détente negotiated between the US and EU in July, European equities can take advantage of vigorous global growth and their weaker currencies to recover the losses for the year.
- The strengthening of the yen this year, coupled with Japan's relatively high exposure to the slowing Chinese economy, may constrain the relative performance of Japanese equities through year end.
- Whether viewed as a retaliatory measure or not, the People's Bank of China appears to have engineered a devaluation of the renminbi in its efforts to offset slowing domestic growth and trade tariffs. Given the predominant influence of China on other emerging markets economies, uncertainty around the ultimate impact of both the currency devaluation and the trade war escalation calls for near-term caution in emerging markets equities.

ALTERNATIVES & COMMODITIES

- Oil prices should continue to trade in a range of \$65 to \$75 per bbl. Renewed US sanctions on Iranian oil and solid global demand should offer some protection on the downside, while higher production out of Saudi Arabia, Russia and the US will keep prices from rising appreciably.
- Gold prices have settled below our 12 month target of \$1250 per oz. We do not anticipate prices to decline significantly below this level. Continued Fed tightening with only slight inflationary pressure should help keep prices contained for the balance of 2018.
- The escalation of trade battles, and their ultimate impact on China, will continue to pressure industrial metals prices. Incrementally stronger demand from the developed market economies should allow a floor to develop on metals such as copper that have fallen into bear market territory.
- Persistently low market volatility and high correlations have been a challenge for hedge funds over the last decade. The pickup in market volatility and asset class dispersion in recent months has begun to benefit managers pursuing differentiated strategies and has allowed investors to hedge portfolio risks more easily.
- Rising asset values are a continuing challenge for private equity managers seeking to buy good companies at reasonable prices. We aim to overcome these challenges by focusing on seasoned, disciplined managers, and by seeking value in niche markets or sectors experiencing disruption from technological or regulatory change.



Ben Pace is the Chief Investment Officer and a member of the Investment Committee. Prior to joining Cerity Partners, Benjamin Pace was Chief Investment Officer and Head of Global Investment Solutions for Deutsche Bank Private Wealth Management in the U.S. Ben has more than 25 years of experience in investment management. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank in 1994, he managed equity income funds for two investment organizations.

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