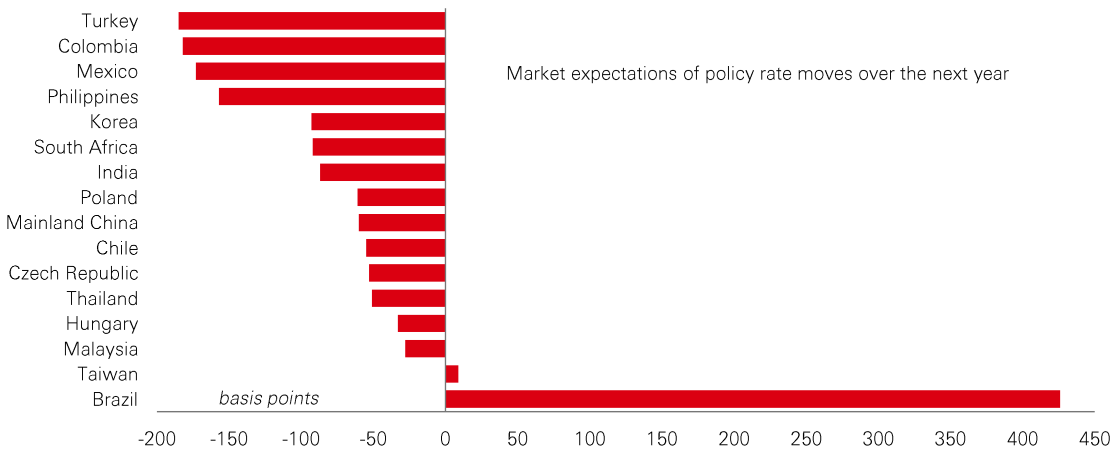
Investment Weekly

16 December 2024

Chart of the week – EM policy divergence in 2025



The stars aligned for a broad range of EM asset classes to perform well in 2024, propelled by the prospect of Fed rate cuts, Chinese policy stimulus, and a backdrop of big valuation discounts. While this could continue in 2025, the outlook for EMs has recently become less certain, meaning investors need to be selective.

In terms of risks, active fiscal policy, global trade uncertainty, and geopolitical tensions can stoke market volatility, and mean concerns over inflation are likely to persist for a bit longer in 2025. **This unsettled backdrop is already creating policy divergence across major EM economies**.

China, for instance, has maintained a gradual approach to policy easing this year, with authorities last week formally shifting the monetary policy stance from "prudent" to "moderately loose", helping to buoy stocks. This move came as policymakers debated the economic agenda for 2025 at the annual Central Economic Work Conference, paving the way for further easing. By contrast, India faces a more complicated trade-off between growth and inflation amid a cyclical slowdown and volatile inflation driven by food prices. While growth is expected to recover, and inflation normalise, policymakers currently remain cautious, with a "neutral" policy stance. And at the other end of the spectrum, Brazil's central bank was forced to make a higher-than-expected 1% rate hike last week in its efforts to stabilise inflation.

Put together, we think this divergent policy backdrop – with regions performing differently and facing different sets of challenges – means **investors need to do their homework when deciding EM allocations**.

European Policy →

Rate cuts and the case for European fixed income

Small-Cap Stocks →

Explaining discounted valuations in US small-caps

Global Trade →

How potential trade tariffs could impact EMs

Market Spotlight

Saints and sinners

An interesting divergence in fiscal policy has emerged between a number of frontier and mainstream emerging markets – with previous fiscal "saints" and "sinners" switching roles. Some formerly fragile frontier economies have been embracing reforms, and boosting their sustainability metrics, just as several EMs have seen a deterioration.

Frontier markets like Argentina, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Turkey have adopted reforms (often supported by IMF programs) aimed at mitigating vulnerabilities. Policies have included ending FX market distortions, reining in public debt by targeting primary surpluses, and accumulating foreign exchange reserves.

Meanwhile, some mainstream EMs usually associated with stronger macroeconomic fundamentals and better institutional credibility have been pursuing looser fiscal policies – leading to a widening of budget deficits. Prominent examples include Brazil, Hungary, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, and Thailand.

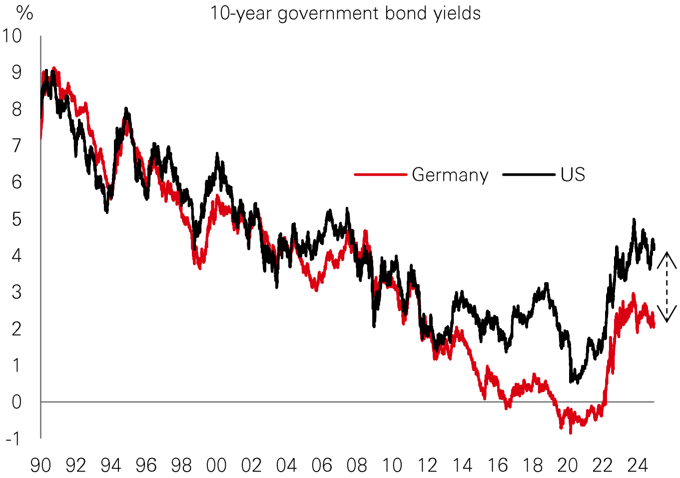
In many cases, these looser policies have been deployed to stimulate domestic growth, **and active fiscal policy will be a key feature of the global macro environment in 2025. For investors, it's a further reminder that selectivity will be important in finding opportunities in EM and FM markets**.

ECB cuts again

Following the recent political drama in Europe, the ECB did its best not to add to the volatility and delivered the expected 0.25% rate cut, shunning any pressure to follow the Bank of Canada and Swiss National Bank which delivered 0.50% moves.

With Chair Powell having said recently that the Fed could afford to be "a little more cautious" in delivering rate cuts, it was unlikely that the ECB would throw caution to the wind. While recent eurozone survey data have shown renewed signs of weakness, they have not been the best guide to growth in the past few years. And although the latest CPI data suggest previously sticky service sector inflation may now be softening, more progress on this front would have been needed to prompt an aggressive move by the ECB.

However, further easing is coming. With an uncertain political landscape and the potential for the US to impose trade tariffs, downside risks to growth mean the cutting cycle could either extend into H2 or happen faster. This supports the outlook for Bunds, **even if a narrowing of the yield gap versus Treasuries would likely be required for a big rally to take hold**.

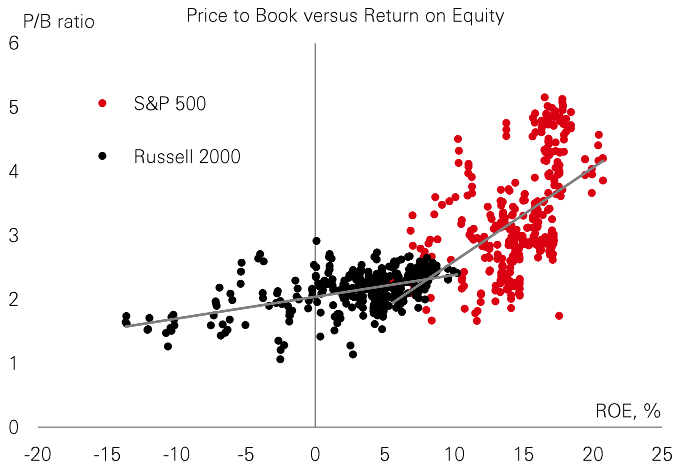


Selectivity in small-caps

Small-cap stocks are traditionally popular with investors looking for rapid earnings growth and superior returns. But at the index level, US small-caps have underperformed large-caps since 2008. Today, valuation divergence between them has reached historic extremes, with average price-to-book valuations of 5.0 and 2.0 respectively.

One factor driving this is company profitability. Research shows that, at more than 15%, the spread of Return on Equity (a measure of profitability) has opened up between them in recent years. Large caps have become more profitable, which is reflected in higher valuations, whereas small-caps have deteriorated.

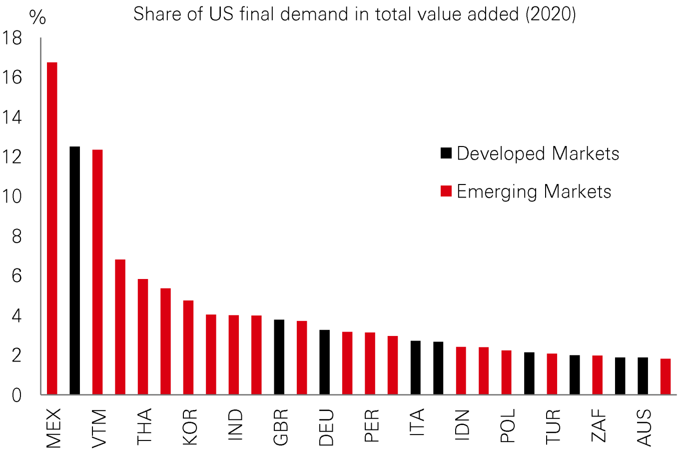
For investors, it's a reminder that small-cap investing demands nuance. Looking globally to regions like Europe and China, smaller-cap stocks are more closely tied to macro-economic cycles and activity. That can make them volatile, but it also offers potentially attractive exposure to economic recoveries.



Tariffs in perspective

Trade tariffs are back on the table post-US election – but depending on the details, not all economies will feel the impact equally. In emerging markets, major exporters to the US like Mexico and Vietnam could face some of the greatest risks. But across Asia, the picture is mixed. Technology and electronics centres like South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand don't have the same US exposure as Vietnam, but they are more reliant on US trade than India and Indonesia.

Combined with reasonable valuations in much of Asia, the fact that tariffs are not a given and, even if they are delivered, could take some time.



 Source: JP Morgan, HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg, Datastream. Data as at 7.30am UK time 13 December 2024.

Key Events and Data Releases

Last week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior
Mon. 09 December	CN	CPI (yoy)	Nov	0.2%	0.3%
Tue. 10 December	US	NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism	Nov	101.7	93.7
	AU	RBA Cash Target Rate	Dec	4.35%	4.35%
	CN	Trade Balance (USD)	Nov	97.4bn	95.7bn
Wed. 11 December	CN	Central Economic Work Conference			
	US	CPI (yoy)	Nov	2.7%	2.6%
	BR	Banco de Brazil SELIC Target Rate	Dec	12.25%	11.25%
	CA	BoC Policy Rate	Dec	3.25%	3.75%
Thu. 12 December	US	PPI (mom)	Nov	0.4%	0.2%
	EZ	ECB Deposit Rate	Dec	3.00%	3.25%
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Oct	3.5%	3.1%
	IN	CPI (yoy)	Nov	5.5%	6.2%

CN - China, US - United States, AU - Australia, BR - Brazil, CA - Canada, EZ - Eurozone, JP - Japan, IN - India

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Mon. 16 December	US	S&P Global Composite PMI (Flash)	Dec	-	54.9
	EZ	S&P Global Composite PMI (Flash)	Dec	-	48.3
	CN	Retail Sales (yoy)	Nov	5.0%	4.8%
	IN	S&P Global Composite PMI (Flash)	Dec	-	58.6
Tue. 17 December	US	Retail Sales (mom)	Nov	0.5%	0.4%
Wed. 18 December	US	Fed Funds Rate (upper bound)	Dec	4.50%	4.75%
	ID	Bank Indonesia Rate	Dec	5.75%	6.00%
	UK	CPI (yoy)	Nov	2.6%	2.3%
Thu. 19 December	JP	BoJ Policy Rate	Dec	0.25%	0.25%
	MX	Banxico de Mexico, Overnight Lending Rate	Dec	10.00%	10.25%
	UK	BoE MPC Base Rate	Dec	4.75%	4.75%
Fri. 20 December	US	PCE Price Index (yoy)	Nov	2.4%	2.3%

US - United States, EZ - Eurozone, CN - China, IN - India, ID - Indonesia, UK - United Kingdom, JP - Japan, MX - Mexico

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 7.30am UK time 13 December 2024. For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice.

Market review

Risk markets lacked clear direction, with the US DXY dollar index strengthening on continued “US exceptionalism”. US Treasuries lagged eurozone government bonds on rising inflation jitters. The ECB lowered rates by 0.25%, dropping their reference to “sufficiently restrictive” monetary policy. US equities retreated from their highs, with the tech-driven Nasdaq outperforming. The Euro Stoxx 50 edged down, as the Nikkei climbed on a weaker Japanese yen, with technology stocks leading. China’s Shanghai Composite reversed early gains last week as investors digested the policy signals from the key meetings, while Hong Kong’s Hang Seng closed higher. South Korea’s Kospi index rebounded, whereas India’s Sensex declined. In Latin America, the Bovespa ended almost flat as Brazil’s central bank hiked rates by 1%. In commodities, oil prices and gold rallied, but copper edged lower.

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