

Weekly commentary

February 26, 2024

BlackRock

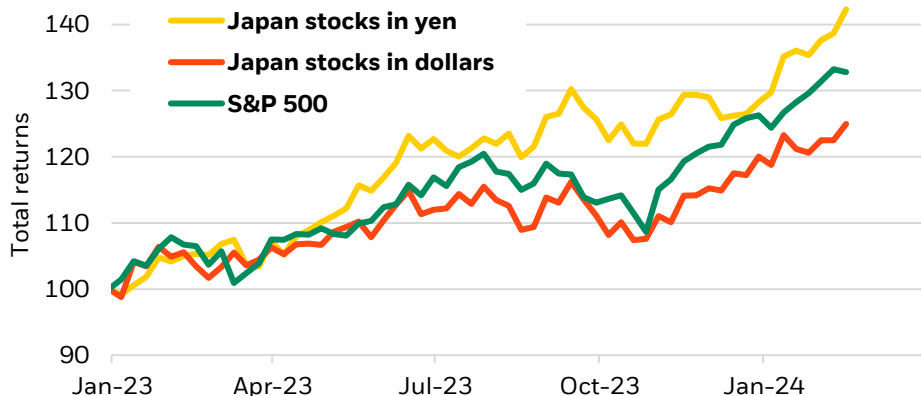
Japan stocks: high can go higher

- We see Japan stocks climbing higher on robust earnings, corporate reforms and a Bank of Japan likely worried about returning to a chronic deflationary mindset.
- U.S. stocks jumped last week on further tech earnings beats. U.S. Treasury yields ticked down due to markets pricing out some rate cuts.
- We're watching U.S. PCE data out this week for further signs inflation is falling toward 2% this year as we expect. Yet we expect it to rebound beyond 2024.

We believe Japan's equity rally has room to run – unlike some past false starts. We think both the macro outlook and company-level developments will drive the next leg. The corporate earnings growth we expected since 2023 is playing out. Yet we don't see markets fully pricing in positive signs like corporate reforms. We think the Bank of Japan will cautiously wind down its ultra-loose monetary policy to avoid disrupting an exit from decades of no inflation. We stay overweight Japan stocks.

Beyond the yen

Total returns for Japanese stocks vs. U.S. stocks, 2023-2024



Source: BlackRock Investment Institute, with data from LSEG Refinitiv, February 2024. Notes: The chart shows total returns for TOPIX, the Japanese stock index, valued denominated in yen and U.S. dollars, and total returns for the S&P 500. The data has been rebased so that 100 = Dec. 30, 2022.

Japan's Nikkei index hit a record high last week for the first time since 1989, when stocks soared to the point the real estate-driven bubble later burst. Those events led to decades of low or no inflation and mostly flat growth. The TOPIX (yellow line in chart) is near its own new record, outperforming most major stock markets in U.S. dollars except the S&P 500 (green line). What's driving the stock surge? A weak currency has helped boost the value of corporate earnings made abroad. We expect earnings momentum to stay solid. A stabilizing U.S. dollar is not biting Japanese stock returns in the currency as much. And the excess yield investors receive for the risk of holding Japanese stocks over bonds looks attractive. Our positive outlook is about more than a weak yen. Higher inflation is allowing firms to raise prices and protect margins, while wage growth helps to keep fueling consumer spending.



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March will be a pivotal month for Japanese markets, with the annual union wage negotiations – likely to shape the inflation outlook – taking place at the same time as the BOJ’s next policy meeting. The negotiations should help signal if inflation has become entrenched. We think the BOJ will end negative interest rates in coming months but will need more evidence of sustained inflation before raising rates further. We don’t see wages growing enough to keep inflation sustainably at the BOJ’s 2% target – and that’s why we don’t think the BOJ will tighten policy as much as markets expect. While not our expectation, we see a risk the BOJ tightens too quickly and too much. That scenario could be more damaging than a slight delay in policy adjustment, in our view, as it could undercut the BOJ’s attempt to end the long stretch of deflation, or no inflation.

Corporate governance reforms are a key driver of the stock gains. The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) has kept pushing for firms to improve their profitability and return money to shareholders. The TSE has begun disclosing companies that are planning to improve their capital management – a nudge to those that are trading below book value with no improvement plans. Since former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe introduced reforms more than a decade ago, Japanese firms have made some progress on boosting lackluster return on equity – or profitability. That has risen from negative levels in 2010 to 9%, LSEG Datastream data show. It is still half of the U.S. metric, but we think reforms can help narrow the gap. The ongoing earnings season is validating our expectations of robust growth, with TOPIX operating profits up 17% year over year, Bank of America data show.

Alongside these developments, a revamped government tax-free stock investment scheme kicked off this year aiming to stoke domestic investor flows into Japanese stocks. This scheme could facilitate Japanese savers reallocating some savings out of cash and into real assets, including equities, to try to preserve the value of their money in the new inflationary regime.

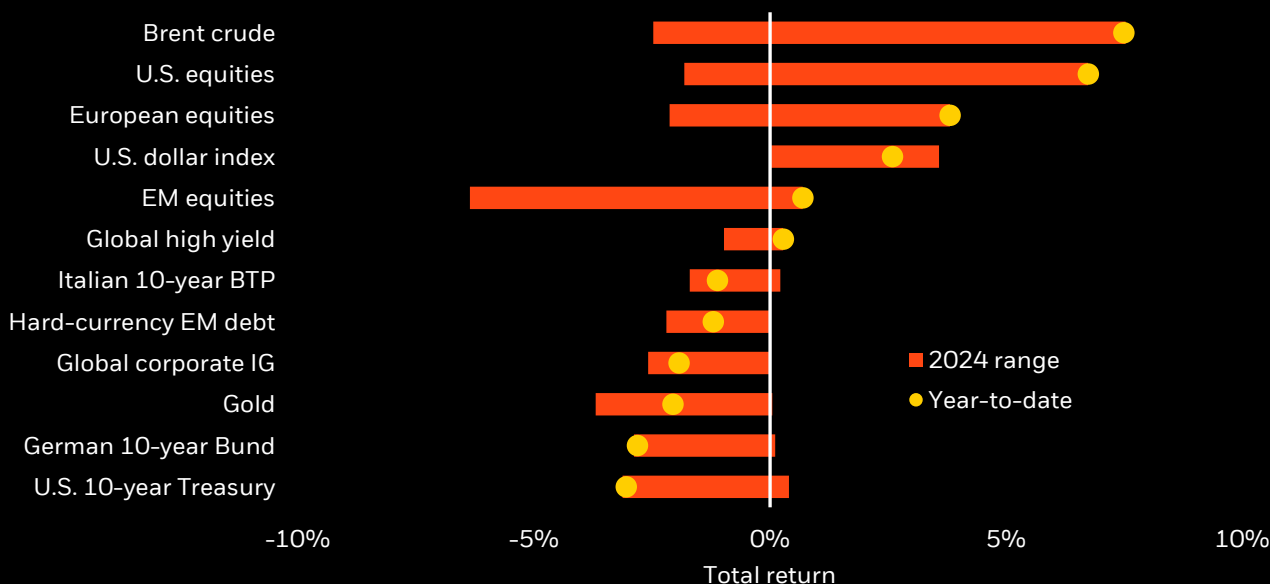
Bottom line: We stay overweight Japanese stocks and think they can best their all-time highs. On top of support from the return of mild inflation, we see company-level developments driving the next leg of the rally. We don’t see the BOJ disrupting the optimistic outlook as it likely stays cautious on policy. We see Japanese stocks as attractive given their growth potential.

Market backdrop

The S&P 500 jumped nearly 2% last week, with more tech earnings beats boosting the upward momentum. U.S. tech gains lifted tech stocks globally, and a rally in chipmakers helped Japan’s Nikkei set a record for the first time since 1989. Meanwhile, short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields fell lower from markets pricing out some Federal Reserve rate cuts this year. We think the positive market sentiment can persist for now as inflation cools and the Fed prepares to cut rates.

Assets in review

Selected asset performance, year-to-date return and range



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results. Indexes are unmanaged and do not account for fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Sources: BlackRock Investment Institute, with data from LSEG Datastream as of Feb. 22, 2024. Notes: The two ends of the bars show the lowest and highest returns at any point year to date, and the dots represent current year-to-date returns. Emerging market (EM), high yield and global corporate investment grade (IG) returns are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the rest in local currencies. Indexes or prices used are: spot Brent crude, ICE U.S. Dollar Index (DXY), spot gold, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, MSCI Europe Index, LSEG Datastream 10-year benchmark government bond index (U.S., Germany and Italy), Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index, J.P. Morgan EMBI Index, Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Broad Corporate Index and MSCI USA Index.

Week ahead

Feb. 27

U.S. consumer confidence, durable goods; Japan CPI

March 1

Euro area inflation

Feb. 29

U.S. PCE

This week, we're closely watching the release of U.S. PCE data – the Federal Reserve's preferred inflation metric – for signs that inflation is still heading down toward 2% this year as we expect. Falling goods prices have been pushing inflation down, but we see that drag fading in due course. We think inflation will resurge due to stubbornly high services inflation, but we expect that to only become visible later this year.

Big calls

Our highest conviction views on tactical (6-12 month) and strategic (long-term) horizons, February 2024

Tactical	Reasons
U.S. equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our macro view has us neutral at the benchmark level. But the AI theme and its potential to generate alpha – or above-benchmark returns – push us to be overweight overall.
Income in fixed income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The income cushion bonds provide has increased across the board in a higher rate environment. We like short-term bonds and are now neutral long-term U.S. Treasuries as we see two-way risks ahead.
Geographic granularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We favor getting granular by geography and like Japan equities in DM. Within EM, we like India and Mexico as beneficiaries of mega forces even as relative valuations appear rich.
Strategic	Reasons
Private credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We think private credit is going to earn lending share as banks retreat – and at attractive returns relative to credit risk.
Inflation-linked bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We see inflation staying closer to 3% in the new regime on a strategic horizon.
Short- and medium-term bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We overall prefer short-term bonds over long term. That's due to more uncertain and volatile inflation, heightened bond market volatility and weaker investor demand.

Note: Views are from a U.S. dollar perspective, February 2024. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research or investment advice regarding any particular funds, strategy or security.

Tracking five mega forces

Mega forces are big, structural changes that affect investing now – and far in the future. As key drivers of the new regime of greater macroeconomic and market volatility, they change the long-term growth and inflation outlook and are poised to create big shifts in profitability across economies and sectors. This creates major opportunities – and risks – for investors. See our [web hub](#) for our research and related content on each mega force.

- 1. Demographic divergence:** The world is split between aging advanced economies and younger emerging markets – with different implications.
- 2. Digital disruption and artificial intelligence (AI):** Technologies that are transforming how we live and work.
- 3. Geopolitical fragmentation and economic competition:** Globalization is being rewired as the world splits into competing blocs.
- 4. Future of finance:** A fast-evolving financial architecture is changing how households and companies use cash, borrow, transact and seek returns.
- 5. Transition to a low-carbon economy:** The transition is set to spur a massive capital reallocation as energy systems are rewired.

Granular views

Six- to 12-month tactical views on selected assets vs. broad global asset classes by level of conviction, February 2024

Our approach is to first determine asset allocations based on our macro outlook – and what’s in the price. **The table below reflects this and, importantly, leaves aside the opportunity for alpha, or the potential to generate above-benchmark returns.** The new regime is not conducive to static exposures to broad asset classes, in our view, but is creating more space for alpha.

Asset		View	Commentary
Equities	Developed markets		
	United States	Benchmark	We are neutral in our largest portfolio allocation. Falling inflation and coming Fed rate cuts can underpin the rally’s momentum. We are ready to pivot once the market narrative shifts.
		Overall	We are overweight overall when incorporating our U.S.-centric positive view on artificial intelligence (AI). We think AI beneficiaries can still gain while earnings growth looks robust.
	Europe	We are underweight. The ECB is holding policy tight in a slowdown. Valuations are attractive, but we don’t see a catalyst for improving sentiment.	
	UK	We are neutral. We find attractive valuations better reflect the weak growth outlook and the Bank of England’s sharp rate hikes to fight sticky inflation.	
	Japan	We are overweight. We see stronger growth helping earnings top expectations. Stock buybacks and other shareholder-friendly actions are positives. Policy tightening is a near-term risk.	
	Emerging markets		
	China	We are neutral. Modest policy stimulus may help stabilize activity, and valuations have come down. Structural challenges such as an aging population and geopolitical risks persist.	
	Fixed Income	Short U.S. Treasuries	We are overweight. We prefer short-term government bonds for income as interest rates stay higher for longer
		Long U.S. Treasuries	We are neutral. The yield surge driven by expected policy rates has likely peaked. We now see about equal odds that long-term yields swing in either direction.
U.S. inflation-linked bonds		We are neutral. We see higher medium-term inflation, but cooling inflation and growth may matter more near term.	
Euro area inflation-linked bonds		We are underweight. We prefer the U.S. over the euro area. We see markets overestimating how persistent inflation in the euro area will be relative to the U.S.	
Euro area govt bonds		We are neutral. Market pricing reflects policy rates in line with our expectations and 10-year yields are off their highs. Widening peripheral bond spreads remain a risk.	
UK gilts		We are neutral. Gilt yields have compressed relative to U.S. Treasuries. Markets are pricing in Bank of England policy rates closer to our expectations.	
Japanese govt bonds		We are underweight. We see upside risks to yields from the Bank of Japan winding down its ultra-loose policy.	
China govt bonds		We are neutral. Bonds are supported by looser policy. Yet we find yields more attractive in short-term DM paper.	
Global IG credit		We are underweight. Tight spreads don’t compensate for the expected hit to corporate balance sheets from rate hikes, in our view. We prefer Europe over the U.S.	
U.S. agency MBS		We are neutral. We see agency MBS as a high-quality exposure in a diversified bond allocation and prefer it to IG.	
Global high yield	We are neutral. Spreads are tight, but we like its high total yield and potential near-term rallies. We prefer Europe.		
Asia credit	We are neutral. We don’t find valuations compelling enough to turn more positive.		
Emerging hard currency	We are overweight. We prefer EM hard currency debt due to its relative value and quality. It is also cushioned from weakening local currencies as EM central banks cut policy rates.		
Emerging local currency	We are neutral. Yields have fallen closer to U.S. Treasury yields. Central bank rate cuts could hurt EM currencies, dragging on potential returns.		

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