RATHBONES

UPDATE FOR CLIENTS OF RATHBONES

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Q4 2024 REPORT

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QUARTERLY INVESTMENT UPDATE

This information reflects our general views and should not be taken as a recommendation or advice as to how any specific market is likely to perform.

AFTER CLIMBING A WALL OF WORRY, HOPES FOR US GROWTH SHOULD KEEP MARKETS GOING

Although returns over the past year have been at times hard won, and often made in defiance of a doom and gloom narrative about the state of the world, most investors can look back on some reasonable gains.

Returns in 2024 exceeded our expectations

It certainly paid off in 2O24 to ignore the 'noise' and focus on the 'signals'. We approached the year with a reasonable degree of optimism and it's fair to say that overall returns have outstripped our expectations. The risk is that some of those returns may have been borrowed from the future, but we wouldn't bet against further progress in 2O25. We believe that the key factor for equity investors next year will be the health of the US economy. If it continues to grow, which we believe it will, then equities can continue to prosper.

Looking back on the 'year of elections'

Before it even started, 2024 was dubbed 'the year of elections', with more than half the world's population casting a vote. Several of these elections were being defined as a test for democracy. There was also a fear that a shift towards what might loosely be termed 'populism' could lead to the election of more extreme candidates, heralding socio-economic disruption. In this regard, the US vote for President was the defining election of 2024.

However, whatever one's opinion about the result, Donald Trump's decisive re-election helped clear the air and underpin a stockmarket phenomenon that has become known as 'American exceptionalism'. American companies dominate global equity indices and US equities once again delivered the lion's share of returns to global investors (although over the last three years the total return of the FTSE 100 has kept pace with the US equity market, if you exclude the seven mega-cap tech stocks known as the Magnificent Seven).

"Well done...and this is what you could've won..."

Jim Bowen, the presenter of the TV show Bullseye (which somewhat implausibly combined darts with general knowledge), used to taunt less successful participants at the end of the programme with the words "And this is what you could've won". And the same could apply to market participants. The more technologyfocused NASDAQ Composite Index was up over 30% at the time of writing, while the Magnificent Seven as a group was up nearly 70%. And if you had put all of your eggs in the basket labelled Nvidia (the pre-eminent provider of processors to power the artificial intelligence revolution), you would've almost tripled your money (+172%). But that is not how we assemble portfolios, and the risks have to be spread across different asset classes and securities. As our co-chief investment officer Ed Smith notes in his video looking back on the lessons of 2024 (available on our *Insights* **page)**, it's not only the most dazzling companies at the bleeding edge of exciting technological developments that delivered great returns over the past year. So have banks, financial services and media companies – very different sectors with different drivers.

UK equity gains may look parsimonious compared to the US, but it could've been worse. Political turmoil and a downturn in demand from Chinese consumers for France's luxury goods industry meant that the CAC4O Index's total return has been just 1%. Still, as the Telegraph's ever-reliable cartoonist Matt had one of his characters put it: "The worst thing about our government's blunders is that we can't properly enjoy France's problems!"

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Labour's not working... yet?

And talking of our government, October saw the newly minted Labour leadership deliver its first Budget, which has won few friends in the business community. Neither has it gone down well with households. Warnings of the need to fill the alleged £22bn "black hole" in the country's finances bequeathed by the Conservatives had raised fears of tax increases, especially in relation to wealth and savings, which had reduced confidence. Perhaps because the Chancellor had managed expectations to such a low ebb, the relatively small rise in capital gains tax rates and the fact that pensions and ISAs were undisturbed provided some relief (although financial planners remain in high demand owing to changes to Inheritance Tax, in particular). But the real body blow was to businesses, especially to those in the retail, leisure and hospitality sectors. These labor-intensive industries were hit hardest by an increase in the rate of private employers' National Insurance Contributions and, more importantly, a reduction in the threshold for contributions being made - the latter bringing a lot more lower paid workers into the net. These businesses have warned that the extra cost will have to be absorbed through some combination of higher prices, reduced profits, lower wage increases or lower employment. Many companies have also indicated that they will cut back investment plans. None of this will be helpful to workers or the economy. The malaise that has taken over the UK since the election in July has been reflected in a precipitous drop in Citigroup's UK Economic Surprise Index, a measure of economic data releases against analysts' expectations, from +66 to -45. If there is any consolation. it tends not to fall much further than this, other than in extreme circumstances such as the global financial crisis or the covid pandemic. The reluctance of the Bank of England to continue to cut interest rates in the face of sticky service sector inflation is also something of a hindrance. Any signs that inflation is abating faster could give UK equities a boost, especially the more domestically focused small and midcap companies. We continue to see good value in the UK. And so, it seems, do corporate buyers if we consider the pickup in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) over the past year.

Market volatility is a feature, not a bug

As we round up our look back on 2024, it is worth recalling the sharp fall in equity markets in early August, because this episode has lessons for us as investors that we can take into the new year.

The catalyst was a combination of weak US economic data (something of an aberration, as it turned out) plus an unexpectedly aggressive rate increase and withdrawal of monetary stimulus by the Bank of Japan. This triggered a reversal of a phenomenon known as the 'yen carry' trade', in which investors borrow yen at very low interest rates to invest in higher returning assets in other currencies. This ranged from more currency-based yield-enhancing strategies to leveraged bets on go-go growth shares. The biggest reversals were seen in trades involving the Mexican peso and US mega-cap technology companies, especially the Magnificent Seven (Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla). This group collectively dropped by 18% during that period. The selloff was amplified across the markets as rising volatility forced other investors to reduce their exposure to equities and other risk assets.

Why is it important to bring this up again? Financial markets are increasingly vulnerable to such episodes, where seemingly inconsequential catalysts can have outsized effects far beyond what can be described as any shift in the 'fundamentals'. The key thing when they do happen is to evaluate whether they are the beginning of something much worse or a brief squall that will quickly blow out, as happened in August. But as investors it's important that we recognise that such events seem to be an integral feature of the wealth accumulation process and not a bug, so we can be prepared emotionally to ride them out.

The year ahead – a rare 'average' outcome?

With 2024 neatly wrapped, what is the outlook for 2025? Analysts' estimates for global equity returns range around 5-10%, while bond prices are expected to be little changed. But these predictions come with the caveat that, for example, US equities have achieved such middling returns in the 5-10% range only eight

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times in the last hundred years despite the longterm average being around 8%. We are very wary of setting price targets for equity indices, given the complex interaction of the variables that drive them and the surprises that can result. The past year was a case in point, when around half of the appreciation in the S&P 500 Index was driven by rising valuations, with much of that down to ebullient animal spirits. In fact, excluding the seven tech giants, US profit growth in 2024 is on track to be just 3%.

US growth is the key, and we're positive

As we noted at the start, we believe the health of the US economy will be the key factor for equity investors. If it continues to grow, which we believe it will, then equities can continue to prosper. However, we would also expect to see some broadening of leadership away from the technology giants and we continue to see higher quality small companies offering good relative value.

Whether other regions can catch up with the US remains questionable, although a yawning valuation gap has opened between much more expensive US equities and most of the rest of the world. Neither the UK nor Europe appears capable of stimulating strong growth, although sentiment towards both is low and any sign that either government stimulus or central bank rate cuts are gaining traction could attract investment flows.

China, the world's second largest economy, remains mired in a balance sheet recession, where businesses and households are focused on paying down their debts and there's no appetite for borrowing or investing. We await evidence that recently announced stimulus measures are having any effect. The ongoing improvements in Japan's corporate governance are attractive. We have a generally positive view on Japanese equities, but this is tempered by uncertainty around monetary policy, with the BoJ negotiating a tricky exit from a long period of zero interest rates.

Of course, there is one wild card in this game, and that is the policy of incoming US President Trump. The market has initially responded positively, sniffing out an investor-friendly regime of lower corporate taxes, an extension of reduced personal taxes and looser regulation, at least in aggregate. His nomination of a seasoned hedge fund manager, Scott Bessent, as Treasury Secretary has gained nods of approval. Still, Healthcare bosses are more fearful of Robert F. Kennedy Jr. should he become the Health Secretary as currently planned. The banking industry is already looking forward to an increase in fee-generating M&A and initial public offerings.

Even so, there is greater uncertainty in Trump's policy, notably the threat of increased import tariffs. As we explain in further detail in our **post-election update**, rather than being the deficit-reducing solution that Trump deems them to be, we see tariffs as disruptive and inflationary, and that is before we account for any retaliatory action. The optimistic line is that they are a negotiating tool to extract better terms from trading partners, or even to influence their domestic policy.

There is also the issue of immigration. An estimated 10 million people have entered the US during the last four years, expanding the labour pool and contributing to demand. Should that flow be reversed, there is a risk of labour shortages developing, which might lead to higher inflation through the wages channel.

A policy initiative which could have a more positive outcome is the formation of the Department of Government Efficiency, a body to be headed up by the mercurial entrepreneur Elon Musk. If Mr Musk is able to apply technology to enhance productivity, so much the better, but we are taking nothing for granted.

Overall, our view on equities remains positive.

Government bonds can continue to provide insurance

What about bonds, the other main component of balanced portfolios? Following two years of negative total returns for Bloomberg's Global Aggregate Index, an unprecedented third year of losses was avoided, but not by much. Government bonds have struggled in the UK and US as growth turned out to be more resilient and inflation somewhat stickier than expected. Burgeoning government borrowing has also added to concerns of oversupply. Even so, during the equity markets' August swoon, government bonds did prove their worth as

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diversifiers by moving in the opposite direction. This was because investors were worried about growth slowing down, as opposed to 2022 when the concerns were squarely centred on rising inflation, and bonds and equities fell in tandem.

A generally accepted rule of thumb for 10-year bond yields is that they don't stray far from the economy's nominal growth rate (real growth plus inflation). US Treasuries and UK gilts are fairly close to both the current and projected nominal growth rates of their respective home economies, leaving no greater prospective return than the yield on offer. However, in the absence of expectations that inflation is going to increase markedly in the foreseeable future (with some caveats around the uncertain effect of tariffs and immigration policy in the US), bonds could once again offer some insurance against an economic downturn.

Interest rates – be careful what you wish for

Market pricing implies further reductions in interest rates through 2025, although it is sobering to look back at what was being discounted at the beginning of 2024. Back then US rates were expected to end the year at 3.75% and UK rates at 3.5%, far below the 4.5% and 4.75% rates where they've ended up. Even so, that has not stood in the way of a decent year for equity investors, because growth has been stronger than forecast. We always counsel investors to be careful what they wish for when it comes to lower interest rates. If they are a function of benign inflation and steady growth, that tends to turn out well; but if rate cuts are a response to lower growth, then that's bad news for corporate profits.

Geopolitical risk becomes 'business as usual'

Beyond the realms of government and central bank policy, we must also keep a keen eye on geopolitical developments. China's reaction to tariffs and its attitude towards Taiwan will be crucial, as will the next steps in its desire to stimulate its domestic economy.

Meanwhile, we will have to wait and see whether Trump's promise to end hostilities in Ukraine on "day one" of his presidency hold water and what any ceasefire agreement might look like. Although the conflict in the Middle East hasn't produced any major disruption to crude oil supplies, which tends to be viewed as the biggest risk to the global economy from conflict in that region, it is still evolving. Hedging against geopolitical risk remains one of the harder challenges faced by global investors.

With tensions on the rise, we've recently updated our geopolitical risk report, *Peace of Mind in a Dangerous World* report, where we discuss what the major risks are and how we would respond if any of them were to come to fruition.

Still climbing the wall of worry

Typical balanced portfolios have delivered decent returns, and well above what would have been achieved by holding cash, even with interest rates being as high as they are.

The world feels unstable and bad news is amplified by (especially social) media; and yet good companies continue to be able to generate growth and to compound their returns. It would have been very tempting on several occasions in the last few years to abandon equity investments, and yet here we sit with global equities close to all-time highs.

The past 12 months have provided plenty of object lessons in sticking to our investmentprocess guns and not being deflected by the sometimes-overwhelming noise around us. It is inevitable that we'll be jostled by more bumps in the road ahead, but we must always bear in mind that market volatility is the price that we pay for superior long-term returns.

ASSET ALLOCATION

FIXED INCOME

Government bonds

Uncertainty about the pace of economic growth in the US, and the slowdown in the UK and euro area, suggest a cautious approach to investing remains appropriate, making government bonds an attractive option for diversified portfolios. Markets are factoring in expectations for interest rate cuts (figure 1), and so longer-dated government bonds, which are more sensitive to interest rate movements, may no longer offer the same appeal.

Inflation-linked government bonds (gilts) can serve as a hedge against any unexpected uptick or persistence in inflation. We continue to allocate to them, again avoiding very longdated bonds (which can be extremely volatile).

Interest rates implied by markets (%)



Figure 1

The pace and extent of interest rate cuts currently priced into financial markets are closer to what would be expected for recessionary conditions; we believe the risks are skewed toward fewer rate cuts than expected.

Source: LSEG, Rathbones, as at end December 2024



UK equities look cheap versus global peers

Figure 2

This chart shows prices relative to earnings forecasts for the next 12 months, with UK equities trading at a discount relative to their peers on this basis.

Source: LSEG, Rathbones, as at 10 December 2024

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. The value of your investments and the income from them may go down as well as up, and you could get back less than you invested.

EQUITIES

UK

UK earnings growth has been weak relative to other regions, while overall companies have been reducing their forecasts of future earnings and earnings growth has been concentrated in fewer sectors. The UK economy has also lost some momentum recently after a strong performance in the first half of 2024.

On a more positive note, price momentum has been relatively strong and UK equities still trade at a large valuation discount compared with the past and their global peers (figure 3). This is true even after adjusting for factors such as sector composition and differences in quality that might skew the overall figures. This situation has made UK companies attractive acquisition targets.

HOLDINGS IN FOCUS

JP Morgan Chase

US Bank JP Morgan Chase had a strong fourth quarter, finishing off an excellent year. The stock was up about 40% in 2024. The trends seen during the quarter were largely similar to those driving performance throughout the year. US banks have seen strong growth in profits from the low point of 2021. This has been driven mainly by rising interest rates, which have led to a material increase in net interest income. The US Federal Reserve's shift to ratecutting has seen that increase plateau a bit, but the growth baton has been passed on to rising fee income.

The final quarter of 2O24 also saw an additional factor which further aided bank performance – the US presidential election. The Trump administration is widely seen as being positive for banks in a number of ways – including the likelihood of higher inflation and interest rates, stronger capital market activity and a shift in favour of deregulation around capital requirements and mergers between smaller banks. These should all prove positive for bank earnings, returns and valuations.

The strong performance of US bank shares in 2024 has also been driven by an increase in their valuation multiples. JP Morgan Chase now trades on a 2.0x price/book multiple – its highest in 20 years. Despite this, we see its high return on equity combined with its strong growth as justifying a high price/book multiple. Indeed, there are many examples of more highly valued, but lower quality, banks around the world.

US bank sector factors dominate the stock discussion, but JP Morgan Chase remains our favoured play in the sector. The combination of high returns and low business risk is fairly unique. Its scale and efficiency gives it a competitive advantage within the fragmented US banking industry. And it is likely to hold on to this advantage, or even strengthen it, as it continues to gain market share organically and via acquisitions.

Alphabet

Technology conglomerate Alphabet saw its share price benefit from the partial easing of regulatory risks following Trump's election and a string of product announcements such as Gemini 2, Veo and Imagen 3 that established its leadership in generative Al. The firm also announced a breakthrough in quantum chip design. Although it will take years to commercialise this emerging technology which uses quantum mechanics to create vastly superior computing power, it underscores the strength of Alphabet's innovation pipeline.

The shares' price/earnings multiple had been trading at a 10% discount to the broader market in the run-up to the US election. That valuation seemed remarkably cheap given that Alphabet ranks among the world's highest quality businesses. Investors feared that a US Department of Justice lawsuit seeking to prevent Alphabet from paying to be the default search provider on iPhones, alongside competition in its core search business from ChatGPT, might hit the firm hard. But the shares have risen since the election, possibly because investors have got more optimistic about the chances of Alphabet reaching an out-of-court settlement with the Department of Justice in the next 12 months, removing an important regulatory overhang.

In addition, Alphabet has allayed fears of cannibalisation from generative AI search, revealing during its third quarter results that early testing showed that generative AI search queries monetised at the same rate as traditional ones. On a 21x forward price/ earnings multiple, Alphabet now trades in line with the S&P 500 compared with its average historical premium of 25%. We think this modest multiple undervalues the core search business, which continues to generate double-digit growth, alongside Alphabet's potential to create significant value from its future monetisation of generative AI, Cloud capabilities and driverless cars.

The specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for the portfolio, and no assumptions should be made that the securities identified and discussed were or will be profitable.

KEEPING YOU UPDATED



INVESTMENT INSIGHTS Q1 2025

Getting ready for Trump's second act

From tax cuts to tariffs, a new agenda could bolster US growth and equities, while driving inflation and debt. How can investors navigate these challenges? **Read here**



AFTER 2024'S OUTSIZED RETURNS, OPTIMISTIC REALISM FOR 2025

In these videos Rathbones' co-chief investment officer Ed Smith gives a review of some key lessons from 2024 and discusses our outlook for 2025. **Watch here**



GENERAL FINANCIAL AWARENESS COURSE

Understanding investments can be like learning a different language. At Rathbones, we believe in education to enhance your understanding of the wealth management environment. Once you understand your money, you are better equipped to make informed decisions. **Register here**

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Our financial awareness courses, delivered by Rathbones' investment managers, are designed to help young people take control of their finances, providing them with the knowledge and skills to build a secure financial future. **Register here**

FEMALE FINANCIAL AWARENESS COURSESS

Our female financial awareness courses are designed to show women how to fulfil their financial goals through the power of investing, to better understand their money and to be better equipped to make informed decisions. **Register here**



RATHBONES INSPIRED MINDS

What does inspiration mean to you? Do you need it? Where does it come from?

To find out, we invited some truly inspired minds to join broadcaster, cricket commentator and classics buff Daniel Norcross, on the Rathbones Inspired Minds podcast. Daniel talks to acclaimed writers, scientists, thinkers and entrepreneurs and asks what inspired them to pursue their fields of expertise. Listen to historians Tom and James Holland, Peter Frankopan,

former England cricketer Ebony Rainford-Brent, comedian Andy Zaltzman and many more inspired minds in our fascinating new podcast series. **Listen here**

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