



# CFA HARTFORD FORECAST DINNER

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## 20 Investment Strategy Principles



1. The value of a stock is the present value of all its future free cash flows. Do not rely on any valuation methodology that does not reconcile with this concept.
2. S&P is not U.S. GDP. Long-term S&P EPS growth  $\neq$  U.S. GDP growth. The S&P 500 differs regionally and by sector; it's global, digital and increasingly medical. EPS growth is a function of retained EPS and incremental returns.
3. Perception of normalized EPS can drive short-term S&P 500 performance, but actual EPS through the cycle will drive most S&P 500 long-term performance. S&P 500 margins exhibit cyclical, but not secular mean reversion. Assess normal EPS with rigorous fundamental analysis, be leery of simple shortcuts.
4. True EPS is usually between generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and non-GAAP measures. True earnings will equal FCF when no investment is made for growth. At steady-state,  $EPS = FCF/sh. = DPS$ . Prefer EPS yield over FCF yield, unless a difference other than investment recurs.
5. Equities are real assets. Long-term growth will equal inflation when  $EPS=DPS$  (dividend per share). A fair PE on normalized steady-state  $EPS = 1/$  a fair long-term real stock return. If expected long-term real EPS growth + dividend yield = fair real cost of equity (CoE), then a steady-state exists. EPS & DPS yields are real; compare to real interest rates.
6. A secular decline in yields is good for stocks, but a cyclical decline is bad. It can take hindsight to differentiate. Fed influence is secular like, if ahead-of-the-curve.
7. Risk is an outcome different than expected. Uncertainty (vol) is a very uncertain variable. Mean reversion is a fair assumption.
8. Only economic profit growth justifies a PE greater than  $1/real\ CoE$ . Consider long-term growth potential along with the investments required to support it.
9. GDP growth affects the fair PE only to the extent that it affects the ability of a company to earn returns above its cost of capital. Slow GDP growth often best.
10. Value investors seek stocks with normalized earnings greater than market expectations. Growth investors seek stocks with economic profit growth potential greater than market expectations. No rule against seeking both.
11. The market has predicted 9 of the last 5 recessions. Avoid panic selling. It usually takes a recession to stop a bull market (exceptions: 1966, 1987, 1998).
12. Natural disasters are less market damaging than manmade disasters. U.S. military strike preparations can pressure stocks, but typically rally on military action.
13. Investor panic subsides when policy setter panic begins. Respect the Fed's firepower, but its arsenal will be exhausted if inflation (Unit labor costs, or ULCs) is a problem.
14. Flows follow returns, not vice versa, so stay return focused and don't follow.
15. Lack of patience is the market's most reliable inefficiency.
16. Seek truth with scientific method: Theory first, then observation and experience.
17. Trends will continue until they don't. Valuation doesn't matter until it does.
18. Confront market/sector PE extremes vs. historical averages, but respect industry/stock PE extremes.
19. The market is an imperfect price mechanism, but superior to all others. Those who improve its function earn gains slowly, those who don't can lose suddenly.
20. Diversification comes from the correlation of stocks, not the number of stocks. Don't substitute diversification for diligence.

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# DWS INVESTMENT GMBH STRATEGIC CIO FORECASTS



	Current level Nov 30, 2023*	Strategic Forecast Dec 2024	Expected Total Return
<b>Capital market yields (sovereign bonds)</b>			
United States (2-year)	4.68%	3.95%	5.03%
United States (10-year)	4.33%	4.20%	5.78%
United States (30-year)	4.49%	4.45%	5.32%
Municipals**	2.02%	2.25%	7.59%
Securitized / MBS**	178 bp	120 bp	5.65%
Germany (2-year)	2.82%	2.50%	2.60%
Germany (10-year)	2.45%	2.70%	1.49%
Germany (30-year)	2.69%	3.00%	-3.10%
Italy (10-year)	178 bp	220 bp	0.37%
Spain (10-year)	102.4 bp	100 bp	2.74%
United Kingdom (10-year)	4.18%	4.20%	4.79%
Japan (2-year)	0.03%	0.35%	-0.18%
Japan (10-year)	0.67%	1.15%	-2.64%
<b>Currencies</b>			
EUR vs USD	109	110	-0.55%
USD vs JPY	118	146	3.56%
EUR vs JPY	161	161	3.24%
EUR vs GBP	0.86	0.87	-0.79%
GBP vs USD	126	1.27	0.68%
USD vs CNY	7.14	7.35	5.69%
<b>Spreads (corporate &amp; EM bonds) in bps*****</b>			
EUR IG Corp	63	110 bp	5.98%
EUR HY	478	450 bp	6.92%
US IG Corp	97	105 bp	6.11%
US HY	370	450 bp	5.54%
Asia Credit	268	280 bp	8.66%
EM Credit	327	325 bp	9.24%
EM Sovereign	405	440 bp	6.09%

	Current level Nov 30, 2023*	Strategic Forecast Dec 2024	Expected Total Return
<b>Equity markets (index value in points)</b>			
United States (S&P 500)	4,568	4,700	4.59%
Germany (DAX)****	16,215	16,600	2.37%
Eurozone (Euro Stoxx 50)	4,382	4,400	4.10%
Europe (Stoxx600)	462	465	4.43%
Japan (M SCI Japan)	1,457	1,520	6.64%
Switzerland (SMI)	10,854	10,700	1.88%
United Kingdom (FTSE 100)	7,454	7,400	3.78%
Emerging Markets (M SCI EM)	987	1,010	5.12%
Asia exJapan (M SCI AC Asia exJapan)	621	640	5.70%
Australia (M SCI Australia)	1,418	1,400	3.16%
<b>Benchmark rates in percent</b>			
United States (federal funds rate)***	5.25-5.50	4.50-4.75	-
Eurozone (deposit rate)	4.00	3.25	-
United Kingdom (repo rate)	5.25	4.75	-
Japan (policy rate)	-0.10	0.25	-
<b>Commodities in U.S. dollars</b>			
Gold (Spot price)	2,037	2,250	
Gold (Future price)	2,149	2,250	4.68%
Crude Oil (Brent Spot price)	83	88	
Crude Oil (Brent Future price)	78	88	13.11%
<b>Real Estate / Infrastructure</b>			
Listed US RE			5.00%
Non-Listed US RE			0.00%
Listed Global RE			4.50%
Non-Listed Global RE			4.00%
Listed Infrastructure			5.00%
Non-Listed Infrastructure			10.80%

Alternative investment may be speculative and involve significant risks including illiquidity, heightened potential for loss and lack of transparency. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future returns. Forecasts are based on assumptions, estimates, opinions and hypothetical models or analysis which may prove to be incorrect. No assurance can be given that any forecast or target will be achieved. DWS expectations/forecasts as of November 15, 2023 // \*current value is based on last trading data // \*\* Municipals: High yield OAS; Securitized/ MBS: FNMA 30y - 7y U.S. Treasuries; \*\*\*Federal funds rate // \*\*\*\*DAX is a Total Return Index, no dividend yield added // \*\*\*\*\* yield spreads are quoted in terms of one yield versus that of U.S. Treasuries, except EUR IG and EUR HY which are quoted against Bunds // Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., DWS Investment GmbH as of December 04, 2023

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# DWS INVESTMENT GMBH GLOBAL MACRO FORECASTS



## GDP Growth Rate

% year-on-year

	2022	2023F	2024F	Consensus 2023 (BBG)
World	3.5	3.0 (2.9)	2.8 (2.7)	2.6 (2.1)
U.S.*	2.1	2.3 (2.0)	0.8 (0.4)	2.2 (1.6)
EUZ	3.4	0.7 (0.8)	0.7 (0.9)	0.6
GER	1.9	-0.1 (0.0)	0.9 (1.0)	-0.3 (0.0)
UK	4.1	0.5 (0.3)	0.6 (0.7)	0.3 (-0.2)
Japan	1.0	2.1 (2.1)	1.0 (1.1)	1.3 (1.0)
China	3.0	5.2 (4.8)	4.7 (4.5)	5.2 (5.6)

## Inflation (CPI)

% year-on-year average

	2022	2023F	2024F	Consensus 2023 (BBG)
World				5.5 (5.3)
U.S.**	8.0	4.2 (4.1)	2.8 (2.6)	4.2 (4.1)
EUZ	8.4	5.7	2.9 (2.5)	5.5
GER	8.6	6.0	3.2	6.0 (6.2)
UK	9.1	7.3 (7.4)	2.8 (2.6)	7.5 (6.6)
Japan	2.5	3.2 (2.9)	2.3 (1.9)	2.9
China	2.0	0.5	1.8 (2.0)	0.8 (2.1)

## Unemployment Rate (Annual average)

%

	2022	2023F	2024F	Consensus 2023 (BBG)
U.S.	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.7
EUZ	6.7	6.5 (6.6)	6.5 (6.7)	6.6 (6.9)
GER	5.3	5.7 (5.6)	5.7 (5.3)	5.6
UK	3.7	4.2 (4.0)	4.5 (4.5)	4.1 (4.2)
Japan	2.6	2.6 (2.5)	2.4 (2.4)	2.5
China***	5.5	5.0 (5.3)	5.0 (5.1)	5.2 (4.1)

## Fiscal Balance

% of GDP

	2022	2023F	2024F	Consensus 2023 (BBG)
U.S.	-5.4	-6.0 (-5.6)	-6.0 (-5.6)	-6.1 (-5.7)
EUZ	-3.6	-2.9 (-3.2)	-2.7	-3.4 (-3.6)
GER	-2.6	-1.9 (-1.2)	-1.2	-2.3 (-2.8)
UK	-6.3	-5.2 (-5.8)	-4.5 (-5.3)	-5.2 (-5.3)
Japan	-7.8	-6.0 (-6.0)	-4.5 (-4.5)	-5.5
China****	-7.5	-7.4 (-6.9)	-7.2 (-6.4)	-5.5 (-5.0)

Source: DWS Macro Research. (\*) For the U.S., GDP growth Q4/Q4 % is 2.4% in 2023 and 0.4% in 2023, (\*\*) Measure is CPI, other measures see US part of the presentation, (\*\*\*) Urban unemployment rate (end of period), not comparable to consensus data, (\*\*\*\*) China fiscal deficit refers to IMF fiscal monitor, October 2023 plus most recent published new government support measures. As of October 2023.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION



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