



The Great Reset

As per Henry Clay, A good compromise is when both parties are dissatisfied with an outcome. And we believe this is how the recent election has left many voters. But maybe, this mutual dissatisfaction will turn out to be a good compromise for our nation. **We call it the Great Reset.**

Last week, we outlined our near-term expectations for capital markets based on several election outcome scenarios in conversations with clients.

Like many, our most likely expectation was a blue-wave or inflation trade. Here, significant COVID relief stimulus and the desire of Democratic lawmakers to push through outsized spending measures would ultimately resuscitate economic growth. This could support [Cyclical](#) stocks, or companies and industries that are tied to Financials, Materials, Chemicals, and Industrials. In this scenario, Value oriented stocks (or stocks trading at depressed prices relative to their dividend, earnings, or sales potential) could outperform growth (or stocks that trade in excess of current earnings, dividend, or sales fundamentals) as interest rates and bond yields could generally increase. Unfortunately, the economic consequence is the need for greater tax revenue, provided through higher personal, corporate, and estate taxes. Remember, stimulus is nothing more than spending without offsetting income. And the concern of significantly higher taxes (corporate and capital gains) was the basis of our “big mistake/little mistake” argument in recent months, which suggested clients take a more conservative stance toward current market valuations (both equity and fixed income alike).

The second outcome we discussed was a divided government scenario, whereby Biden becomes President, whilst the Senate remains under Republican control. Here we suggested that capital markets should expect more of the same. While government expenditures could be more constrained, given the Senate may be less inclined to approve outsized spending, the Federal Reserve could eventually step in and provide the needed liquidity (through monetary stimulus) that Congress could or would not. As a result, Technology related stocks and Growth oriented sectors could once again find support as interest rates, bond yields, and inflation would remain subdued.

The third and most unlikely outcome was that Trump would remain President, but both the lower and upper houses of Congress would be under Democratic control. This was the Armageddon scenario and a significant tail risk (low probability) in our view, as any legislative progress could come to a grinding halt, and capital markets could enter a tailspin.

Well, as we know now, our base case (blue wave) scenario played out until about 7 pm on election night, at which time a violent shift unfolded. Driven by potential Trump victories in crucial battleground states, alongside the re-election of once-vulnerable Republican Senators, prediction markets were turned upside down, flipping an almost 30-point Biden lead to Trump.

As a result, equity futures rallied. The 10Yr Treasury yield came in (yield down, bond price higher). The inflation trade turned into a deflation trade, and [investors who were caught short](#) in NASDAQ heavy Technology names started to (and continue to) cover positions. In early trading on Wednesday, the S&P 500 was up by over 3%, while the 10Yr TSY began a descent from as high as 0.93% the night earlier to close the trading session at 0.77%. These trends continued through Thursday, as the S&P finished up another 1.95%

So now what? At the time of writing this note, Biden is only four Electoral College votes from becoming President-Elect, and the door for President Trump is almost shut. But despite the presumed “divided government” deflation trade (scenario 2 above), we believe the path forward for the economy and capital markets will still be the inflation



trade (scenario 1 above), just not as robust and not as rapid. And the key now will be the sequencing of the recent uptick in COVID transmission and an eventual medical solution.

Based on our research, we feel a viable and effective vaccination is closer than many believe. There are 11 coronavirus vaccine candidates in phase 3 trials and 49 in earlier stages. Pfizer has said its vaccination candidate could still secure emergency use authorization late this month. Moderna has indicated its candidate could get emergency use authorization in December. And AstraZeneca has said its late-stage trials for the COVID-19 vaccine it is developing with the University of Oxford are on track to produce results later this year, with a potential rollout soon after. Further, there are at least 78 antibody therapeutics for COVID-19 in various development stages around the world. So, as we learn more and more about this disease, together with therapeutic advancements and vaccination progress, we expect the economy to restart in earnest by early Spring 2021.

Given this thesis, we expect a “[Bear-Steepener](#)” environment will emerge, whereby interest rates, overall, could generally increase (albeit modestly). At the same time, the short end (Fed Funds Rate) may be anchored in-place by the Federal Reserve. In this “reflation” scenario, expect [Industrials](#), [Materials](#), and [Financials](#) to outperform. These sectors could also benefit as: 1) the Senate may be willing to push through COVID stimulus sooner rather than later, and 2) an infrastructure bill is the ultimate kumbaya legislation following a contested election and in advance of mid-terms. From a credit (bond) perspective, we expect that [Governments may underperform Credit](#), so expect Preferred Equities, [short-duration BB Corporates](#), and even [Convertible Bonds](#) to outperform.

For investors with large stockpiles of cash on the sideline, we continue to advocate dollar-cost averaging in the near-term, as markets remain fluid. Longer-term investors should consider starting to peel back fixed-income exposure and slowly bolt-on risk-appropriate equity positions. We’d love to hear your thoughts.



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