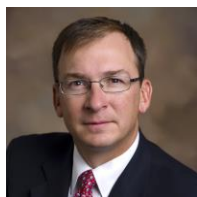




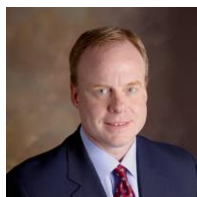
## PRICE POINT

December 2015

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## Global Equities

# BIFURCATED MARKET ENVIRONMENT LIKELY TO PERSIST IN 2016

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Structural factors could create an interesting and potentially rewarding environment for stock pickers.

- Market environment for energy and industrials likely to remain difficult; consumer stocks could benefit from favorable disposable income trends.
- Global merger and acquisition boom should continue and could strengthen as companies seek to lock in low financing costs. U.S. corporate share buybacks should also remain high.
- Year-over-year earnings trends should become more favorable in the second half of 2016. Modestly positive earnings per share growth appears achievable.
- Financials, health care, technology, and consumer discretionary all present opportunities. However, pervasive disruption will make strong bottom-up fundamental research essential.

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Over the past year, the global equity story has been a tale of two markets: For many consumer and commodity-consuming sectors, 2015 offered, if not the best of times, at least a relatively supportive economic environment. For industrial and commodity-producing sectors, however, it was a year of slumping demand and declining profits. In our view, these stories are unlikely to change directionally in 2016.

The bifurcation in global equity performance is captured by the sharp divergence between value and growth in 2015, after several years in which the two styles largely tracked each other (Figure 1). A quick reversal of this style divergence is unlikely, in our judgment, barring a substantial acceleration in global economic growth and a recovery in commodity prices. Neither is likely before the second half of 2016—or even the first half of 2017.

Nevertheless, there are several reasons to take a cautiously optimistic view about equity returns overall:

- Although the Federal Reserve is likely to raise interest rates, the monetary environment should remain supportive, as the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan, and a number of emerging market countries continue to pursue stimulative policies.
- A global merger and acquisition (M&A) boom is constricting the supply of public equities (Figure 2), as are heavy corporate share buybacks. We see both trends continuing, and perhaps even accelerating, in 2016 as companies try to lock in attractive funding costs.
- Year-over-year earnings comparisons should grow less onerous for many industrial and energy-related companies as we move into the second half of 2016—assuming commodity prices and exchange rates stabilize around current levels.
- Low energy prices, employment and income growth, and (for U.S. consumers) the effects of the strong U.S. dollar on import prices all should boost consumer spending, offsetting continued weakness in industrial demand.

Overlaying these cyclical trends are several structural factors that could contribute to periods of market volatility but should also make 2016 an interesting and potentially rewarding year for stock pickers. One is the need for cost consolidation and restructuring in the industries most directly affected by commodity deflation and weak demand. While painful in the short term, and an unwelcome source of market uncertainty, these industries should eventually benefit from a gradual return of pricing power.

#### REGIONAL OUTLOOK FAVORS DEVELOPED MARKETS

Given the macroeconomic outlook, the most likely 2016 scenario is for modest but positive earnings growth across most developed equity markets, possibly accelerating in the second half. The outlook for emerging equities is both more uncertain and more diverse, reflecting their varying exposures to changes in commodity prices. Our views on some key regions:

- **United States:** Recent consensus estimates have projected 9% year-over-year growth in earnings per share for the companies in the S&P 500 Index in 2016, which is probably too high given the profit recessions in the energy, materials, and related industries. However, earnings growth in the mid-single digits seems attainable, assuming (as we do) that consumer spending remains robust. At 15x forward earnings, the S&P 500 appears neither expensive nor inexpensive on a historical basis, although it could be argued that U.S. equity valuations are still attractive in a context of low inflation and low interest rates.
- **Developed Europe:** Many of the cyclical and structural trends at work in the U.S. are also underway in Europe, although unfolding at a slower pace. Consumer spending is picking up, bank lending is reviving, and the weaker euro is helping offset the impact of the global commodity bust on exports. Relative cost reductions in the peripheral countries have improved competitiveness. We see more room in southern Europe for earnings to accelerate from deeply depressed levels. Valuations appear reasonable overall, but many quality companies are selling at premium multiples.

The most likely 2016 scenario is for modest but positive earnings growth across most developed equity markets, possibly accelerating in the second half.

- **Japan:** Our outlook for Japanese equities remains subdued, as weak wage growth and the threat of deflation continue to weigh on the domestic economy. While steps have been taken to improve corporate governance and shareholder returns, structural reforms to the economy have been slow to materialize. Valuations are well below historical averages, but those averages are also quite high relative to the other major developed markets. However, we continue to find select Japanese companies with attractive fundamentals, primarily in the export sector.

- **China:** There is a risk that the slowdown in industrial growth will spread to the consumer and service sectors. However, Chinese policymakers can be expected to use all the stimulus tools at their disposal to support spending. Although the sharp correction this past summer deflated many of the smaller speculative names favored during the bubble, valuations for larger, more established companies are still not cheap by historical standards. Select consumer stocks, such as Internet retailers, continue to see rapid share growth, but intense competition is holding down profit margins.

- **Other Emerging Markets:** As has been the case for the past several years, earning trends in emerging equity markets are likely to reflect divergences in the global economy. For the commodity-producing and -exporting countries, such as Brazil and Russia, the outlook remains weak. Major energy-consuming countries, such as India, or markets with export exposure to U.S. consumer demand, such as Mexico, should benefit. However, periods of volatility can be expected.

#### SECTOR OPPORTUNITIES IN 2016

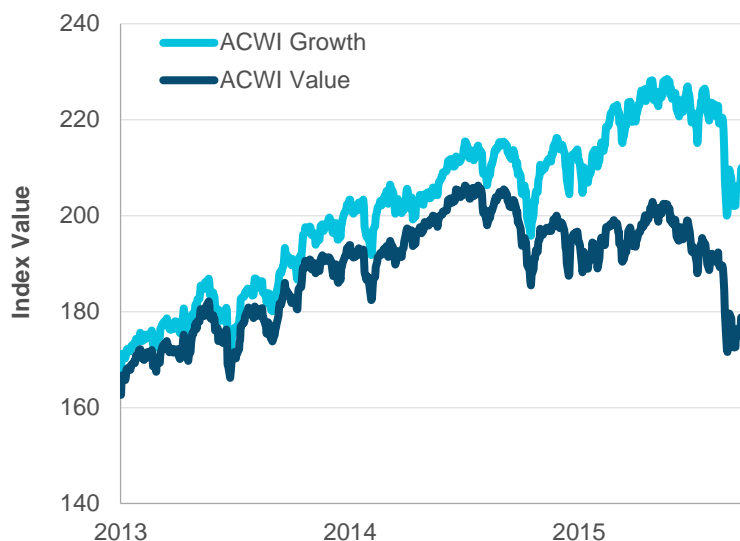
Cyclical and structural trends are expected to create a friendly environment for active stock picking in 2016, as technological and market disruption is challenging old business models and creating new ones across a host of industries.

As portfolio managers, our primary focus is on using bottom-up fundamental research to identify attractive growth companies at reasonable valuations. That said, we believe opportunities are likely to be found in these global sectors:

- **Financials:** Even modest rate increases by the Fed could exert powerful positive leverage on net interest margins (and thus earnings) for U.S. banks and nonbank lenders, many of which still trade at historically depressed multiples. The regulatory climate appears to be stabilizing, potentially clearing the way for the major U.S. money center banks to pursue M&A opportunities and boost share buybacks.

**Figure 1: MSCI All Country World Growth and Value Indexes**

Through September 30, 2015



**Past performance cannot guarantee future results.**

Source: MSCI.

- **Health Care:** The sector is benefiting from a surge in profitable innovation in biotech and health sciences—just as millions of consumers are being added to the health care market by the U.S. Affordable Care Act. Historically low correlation to economic growth could also give the sector defensive appeal if the global economy slows further. Mergers and cost consolidation in the managed care industry should be positive for earnings. Outside of small- and mid-cap biotech, valuations still appear reasonable.

- **Technology:** Cloud storage and the shift to software-as-a-service are disrupting enterprise software and hardware vendors and related companies, while facilitating the explosive growth in broadband technologies, social media, and mobile application-based commerce. Rapid shifts in market share should ensure that growth opportunities are plentiful in 2016.

- **Consumer Discretionary:** Rising disposable income and low energy prices should continue to support spending growth in 2016, but here, again, disruption is creating winners and losers. Mass market retailers are exposed to sluggish demand growth among lower-income consumers and are under siege from e-commerce competitors. On the other hand, restaurants, Internet media, and Internet retail all appear to present attractive opportunities.

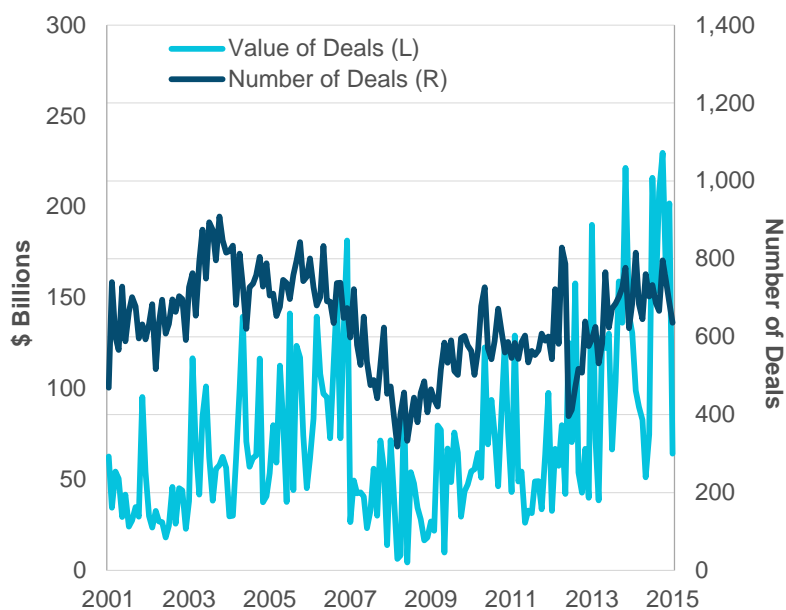
## CONCLUSION

The equity market trends seen over the past year reflect an underlying shift in the global economy, as an industrial expansion led by rising commodity prices and capital investment in China and the other emerging markets has turned to consolidation. At the same time, however, lower energy prices, dollar appreciation, and gradual tightening of labor market conditions have improved the outlook for U.S. consumers. A modest acceleration in growth in developed Europe should further support consumer demand.

Under these conditions, specific global industries and individual companies can do reasonably well in 2016, even as others continue to struggle. However, stock selection will be critical. Careful bottom-up research and analysis will remain the key to identifying both opportunities and risks.

**Figure 2: Number and Value of U.S. M&A Deals**

September 30, 2001 Through September 30, 2015



Sources: Citi Research, FactSet, and Deutsche Bank.

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