Investing in Trump's America

What Investors Need to Know

December 2024







The recent US election has ushered in a new era with significant implications for investors. As markets react to the decisive outcome, it's vital to understand how a second Trump administration could reshape the investment landscape.





Market reaction to the election

The election result was a relief for US equity markets, with the S&P 500 experiencing its best week of the year.

The clear outcome alleviated fears of a prolonged and disputed result, which could have led to market instability. The energy and financial sectors were among the top performers, indicating a potential shift in market leadership from the tech-driven rally that dominated earlier in the year.

Fiscal policies and corporate tax cuts

One of the most talked-about aspects of Trump's economic agenda is his approach to fiscal policy, including significant corporate tax cuts. Trump has proposed reducing the corporate tax rate from 21% to 15%, which could have profound effects on smaller, domestically-focused companies.

These companies, which tend to pay a higher proportion of their taxes domestically than large-caps, stand to benefit the most from these cuts. This policy could stimulate economic growth by increasing corporate profits and encouraging investment in the US.

Energy policies and economic growth

Trump's energy policies, characterised by the "drill, baby, drill" mantra, aim to reduce energy costs and boost domestic production. Lower energy costs tend to boost economic activity, potentially leading to lower inflation and higher economic growth.

This policy could be particularly beneficial for energyintensive industries and could stimulate broader economic activity by reducing one of the most significant costs for many businesses.

Deregulation and market implications

Deregulation is another cornerstone of Trump's economic strategy. By reducing regulatory burdens, particularly in the financial and energy sectors, Trump aims to create a more business-friendly environment.

This approach could lead to increased profitability for companies in these sectors, as they face fewer compliance costs and operational restrictions. However, it's essential to consider the long-term implications of deregulation, including potential risks to environmental standards and financial stability.



Interest rates outlook

The outlook for interest rates is a critical factor for investors. The market has already adjusted its expectations, with fewer interest rate cuts anticipated in the near term.

Higher interest rates typically benefit financial institutions, such as banks and insurers, which can earn more from their lending activities.

However, higher rates also mean higher borrowing costs for businesses and consumers, which could dampen economic growth.

Diversification and investment strategy

In this evolving landscape, diversification remains a key strategy for investors. The potential for sector rotation, with financials and energy sectors gaining prominence, underscores the importance of a diversified portfolio.

A balanced approach, including diversification across large, mid and small companies and across sectors, could provide more stable returns in the face of market volatility.

Looking ahead

A second Trump era brings both opportunities and challenges for investors. The proposed fiscal policies, energy strategies, and deregulation efforts could stimulate economic growth and reshape market dynamics.

However, the potential for increased inflation and higher interest rates requires careful consideration. By staying informed and maintaining a diversified investment approach, investors can navigate this new landscape and capitalise on the opportunities it presents.



Important information

The information in this article does not constitute advice or a recommendation and investment decisions should not be made on the basis of it. This article is for the information of the recipient only and should not be reproduced, copied or made available to others. The price of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and neither is guaranteed. Investors may not get back the capital they invested. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Brooks Macdonald is a trading name of Brooks Macdonald Group plc used by various companies in the Brooks Macdonald group of companies. Brooks Macdonald Group plc is registered in England No: 04402058. Registered office: 21 Lombard Street London EC3V 9AH. Brooks Macdonald Asset Management Limited is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered in England No: 03417519. Registered office: 21 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AH.

Brooks Macdonald International is a trading name of Brooks Macdonald Asset Management (International) Limited. Brooks Macdonald Asset Management (International) Limited is licensed and regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Its Guernsey branch is licensed and regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission and its Isle of Man branch is licensed and regulated by the Isle of Man Financial Services Authority. In respect of services provided in the Republic of South Africa, Brooks Macdonald Asset Management (International) Limited is an authorised Financial Services Provider regulated by the South African Financial Sector Conduct Authority. Registered in Jersey No 143275. Registered office: Third Floor, No 1 Grenville Street, St Helier, Jersey JE2 4UF.

More information about the Brooks Macdonald Group can be found at **brooksmacdonald.com**

