

## This Is Worse Than Anyone Realizes: A Dire Outlook From Wall Street’s Biggest Bear

### Description

There was a (very) brief period in which BofA’s Michael Hartnett – *whom we long ago dubbed Wall Street’s biggest bear* – turned ever slightly more bullish, when he told clients that while the bear market is far from over (recall he expects that to end some time in October with the S&P plunging down to 3,000) a powerful bear market rally had taken hold around the time we saw the biggest equity inflow in 10 weeks; even so, his advice to clients was simple: “fade all rallies.”

All that’s over, and in his latest Flow Show note (available to ZH pro subscribers), Hartnett asks “**Where’s my bear market rally gone**” and for good reason: both credit and stocks are massively oversold, BofA’s Bull & Bear Indicator is in deep “contrarian bullish” territory – falling to 0.3 from 0.4, more deeply in “extreme bearish” territory, and just shy off all time lows – and yet, despite this latest buy signal for risk assets having been triggered almost one month ago on May 18th, **the S&P has gone from 3800 to 4200 and now back again to 3900.**

## BofA Bull & Bear Indicator (B&B)

Our BofA Bull & Bear Indicator is at 0.3, signal is Buy.

**Chart 23: BofA Bull & Bear Indicator**  
Down to 0.3 from 0.4



**Table 7: BofA B&B Indicator**  
BofA Bull & Bear current component readings

Components	Percentile	Sentiment
HF positioning	64%	Bullish
Credit mkt technicals	36%	Neutral
Equity market breadth	7%	V Bearish
Equity flows	41%	Neutral
Bond flows	8%	V Bearish
LO positioning	4%	V Bearish

Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg, EPFR Global, Lipper FMI, Global FMS, CFTC, MSCI

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Disclaimer: The indicators identified above as the BofA Bull & Bear Indicator, MVP Model, BofA Global Breadth Rule, BofA EM Flow Trading Rule, BofA Global Flow Trading Rule, BofA Global FMS Macro Indicator, BofA Global FMS Cash Rule, Global Wave, Sell-Side Indicator, and Global Financial Stress Indicator are intended to be indicative metrics only and may not be used for reference purposes or as a measure of performance for any financial instrument or contract, or otherwise relied upon by third parties for any other purpose, without the prior written consent of BofA Global Research. These indicators were not created to act as a benchmark.

But before we answer Hartnett's rhetorical question, a quick look back two years ago to June 8, 2020, when as Hartnett notes, NYC announced stage 1 "reopening" after 13-week COVID lockdown, permitting curbside pickup from retail outlets. As the BofA strategist puts it, "if you had said then that two years later US retail sales would be up 67%, unemployment would fall by 17 million, inflation would surge from 0.1% to 8.3%, oil would soar from \$12/b to \$120/b, that a pandemic would be followed by war & famine, you would have been thought utterly mad; but that's what happened."

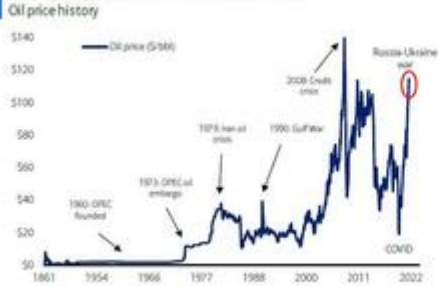
For those looking for catchy Wall Street soundbites, here is from Hartnett: **"2020 marked a secular low in inflation & yields, the beginning of regime change and a decade of social, political, economic & financial volatility."**

And speaking of regime change, there have been few clearer examples of that than the "inflation shock" we have now:

- natural gas 141%
- gasoline 91%
- oil 61%
- iron ore 45%
- wheat 39%
- nickel 39%
- soybean 33%
- corn 30%
- cotton 30% YTD

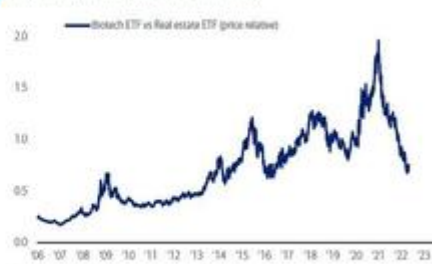
And with the triple whammy of COVID, monetary & fiscal stimulus, and war, we have seen "massive 18-month outperformance of inflation assets" but watch for low in biotech (deflation) vs real estate for a trend reversal, according to the BofA strategist.

Chart 3: Oil up from \$12/b to \$120/b since COVID



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg  
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Chart 4: Watch biotech trying to print low vs real estate



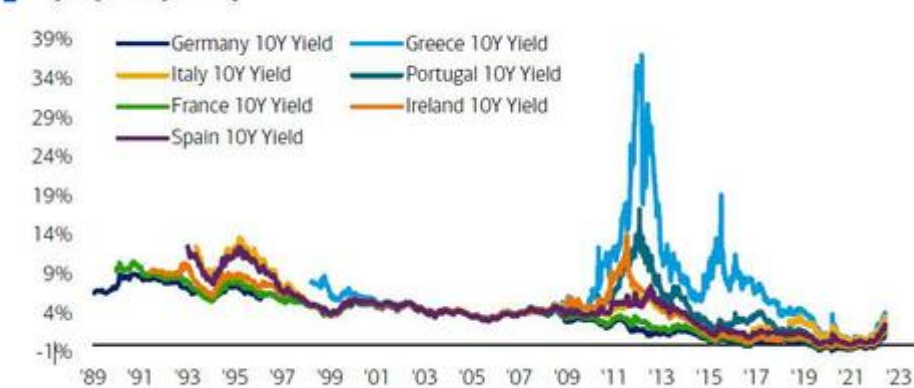
Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg  
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Which is not to say that everyone is fighting a war with inflation: there is always Japan, the perpetual outlier. According to Hartnett, the BoJ is the last central bank left fighting the last deflation war (i.e., the “[Shoichi Yokoi](#)” trade), which has sent the yen plunging 14% YTD as Kuroda repeatedly vows unlimited bond buying to defend YCC policy which in the past 6 years has led to... wait... **0.0% Japan GDP growth & 0.2% CPI**. That dismal math then leads us to another even scarier equality from Hartnett, one which has anything but a happy ending:

***investor “policy incredulity” = yen collapse = (Asia FX war) = BoJ FX intervention = capital repatriation to Japan = potential catalyst for summer global risk-off trade.***

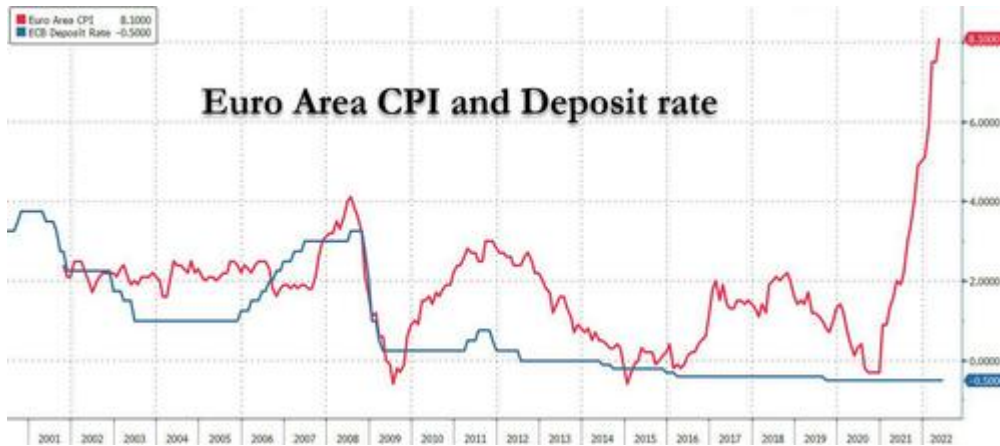
Meanwhile, turning attention to Europe, we find one currency but with many interest rates:

Chart 2: Europe...one currency, many interest rates



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg  
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As we noted earlier this week, with EU CPI at 8.1% and PPI at 37.2%...



... the ECB boldly decided to...not raise rates, leaving policy rate at -0.5%, and to continue QE until July 1st. Yet despite the ECB's failure to "wake up" and "go-go", Greece 10-year yields exploded above 4%, and Italy 5-year yields shot to fresh 8 years highs, above 3% and blowing away the March 2020 highs as BTP-Bund spreads soar wider than 200bps.

Meanwhile, as we also said earlier today...

10Y Italian BTPs close up 16bps at 3.763%, highest since 2014.

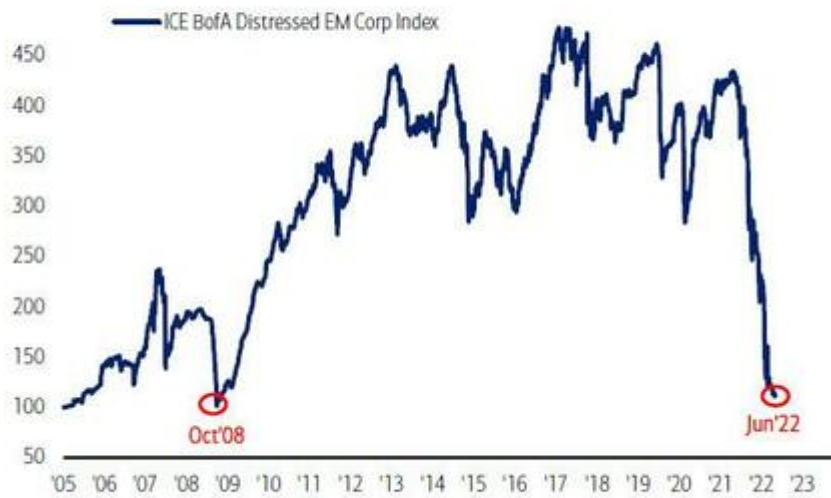
Either the ECB is about to fire Berlusconi again or Europe is on the verge of another sovereign debt crisis. In any case, this little rate hike experiment won't last long  
[pic.twitter.com/4qYnH7ofiX](https://pic.twitter.com/4qYnH7ofiX)

— zero hedge (@zero hedge) [June 10, 2022](#)

... and as Hartnett echoed "**markets stop panicking when policy makers start panicking**"... but the reason why there is still no bid for risk assets is that "**there is not enough inflation panic yet, policy credibility waning, higher risk premium required.**"

One final observation on the Bear Market: **one third, or 33% (952 of 2910 stocks) of the MSCI All World ACWI index currently trades below their 2018 highs, 40% of Nasdaq (1496 of 3760 stocks) trading below their 2018 highs;** and some more staggering math: **global equity market cap peak to trough down \$23.4tn since Nov'21 = 1 US economy (US GDP \$24.4tn);** meanwhile, in a sign that things are indeed about to snap, **distressed EM bonds trading at the Lehman/GFC lows of 2008, almost as if EMs are competing with Europe who blows up first.**

**Chart 6: Distressed EM bonds trading at the Lehman/GFC lows**  
ICE BofA Distressed EM Corp Index



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg

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Which brings us back to answering the key question posed by Hartnett: **“Where my Bear Market Rally gone”**, and why despite massively oversold conditions and record revulsion, are stocks unable to bounce? His answer:

- **In short, inflation shock not over, rates shock just starting, growth shock coming, no release valve from peak in yields, bear market rally too consensus.**

**Table 1: Inflation shock not over, rates shock just starting, growth shock coming**  
Capitulation watchlist

	Dotcom Dec'00-Mar'01	GFC Jul-Oct'08	Euro Debt Crisis Nov'11-Apr'12	COVID Mar-Apr'20	Today	Extreme Bear Low
BofA FMS Cash % of AUM	8.0	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.1	✓
BofA FMS Stronger economy	-59	-65	-29	-49	-72	✓
BofA FMS Stronger profits	-52	-74	-41	-64	-66	✓
BofA FMS Higher short term rates	-77	-75	-9	-44	78	X
BofA FMS Equities net OW %	-	-45	-7	-27	-13	X
BofA FMS Bonds net OW %	-	26	-23	-13	-65	X
BofA Bull and Bear Indicator	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	✓
BofA Breadth Rule	-96%	-89%	-96%	-91%	-51%	✓
BofA GWIM equity AA (% AUM)	-	39%	48%	54%	63%	X
Equity flows (for every \$100 inflow, \$x outflow)	-	-113	-53	-61	-1	X
Total equity outflow (% AUM)	-	6.8%	2.6%	2.8%	0.1%	X

Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey, BofA Global Investment Strategy, BFR

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- **Inflation:** geopolitics, end of globalization, extraordinarily misguided G7 energy policies across the G7 = 2 standard deviation commodity shock unlike any other since 1973/74.
- **Recession: we're in technical recession but just don't realize it; US Q1 GDP -1.5%, Atlanta Fed GDPNow forecast for Q2 just 0.9%, a couple of bad data points away from "recession";** consumer data getting murkier.

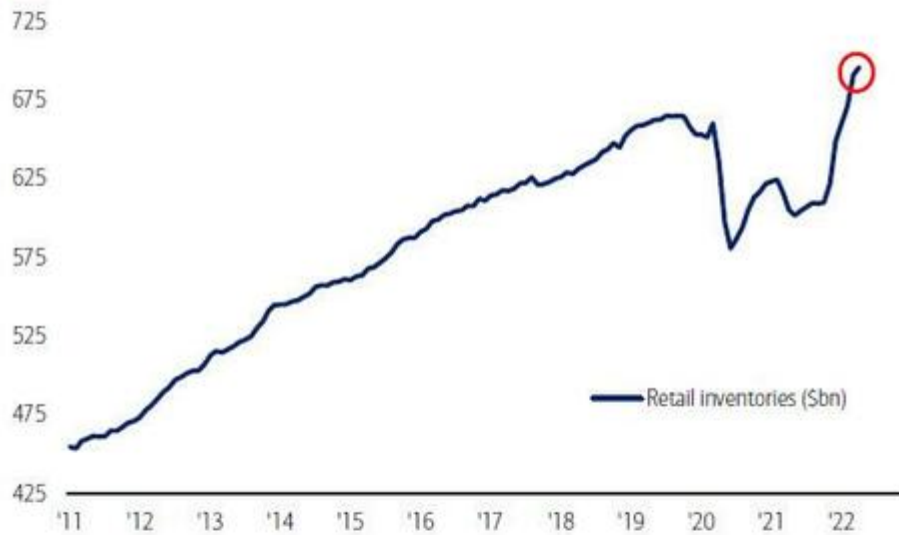
**Chart 7: Consumer credit surging higher**  
US Consumer Credit (mom chg)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg

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**Chart 8: Retail Inventories now surpassing pre-COVID level**  
US retail inventories



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg

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**Chart 9: Mortgage demand falling to lowest level in 22 years**  
MBA US Mortgage Market Index

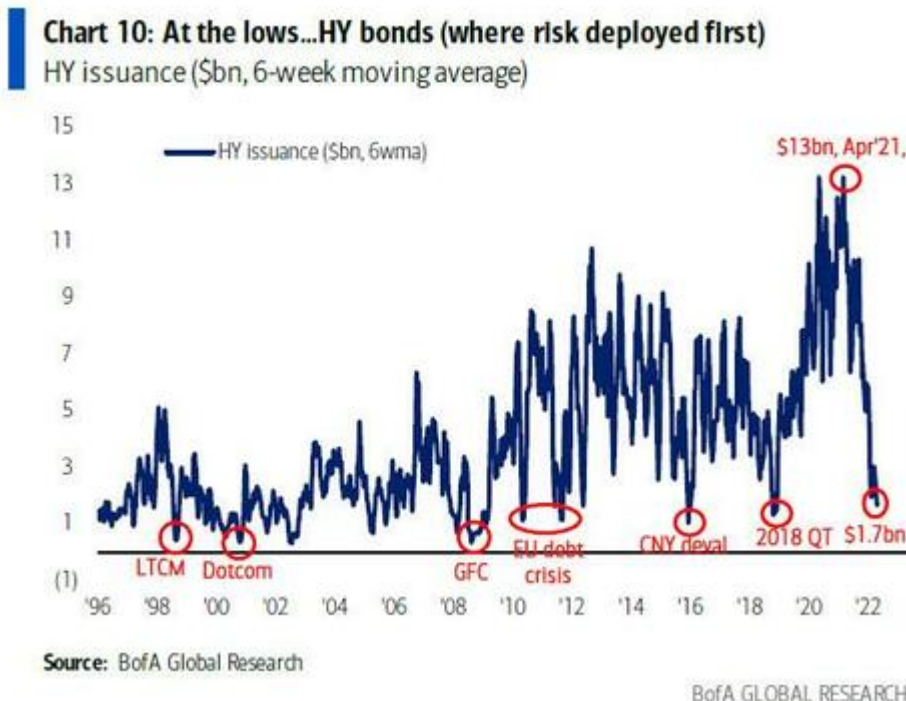


- **Household and consumer balance sheets point to shallow recession**, what can turn shallow into deep is the great unknown of the shadow banking system.
- **Stagflation**: Hartnett says growth is returning to trend, but inflation won't as **stagflation is incompatible with "goldilocks" SPX PE of 20x past 20 years**, and should be closer to 20th century PE of 15x.
- **Events**: the occasions (all of which saw BofA Bull & Bear Indicator at 0) when very bearish sentiment not enough to turn markets **were 2 standard deviation events caused "liquidations"**: **WorldCom Jul'02, Lehman Sep'08, US debt downgrade Aug'11, China devaluation Aug'15**;
- **Nagging worries that QT just beginning**: to expose fragilities in EM, crypto, tech, VC/PE, risk parity, CTAs.

As a result of the above, Hartnett is convinced that no matter how strong the intervening bear market rallies – *whether it is a benign CPI print (clearly not today's) or something else, and narrative flips back to peak inflation* – **his ultimate bear market targets remain 30Y TSY at 4% and SPX at 3600** (markets always overshoot/undershoot, and we assume no systemic crisis).

And with the market *on its way* to said lows, the BofA strategist warns that the **most vulnerable assets to own are Big Tech** (positioning, secular loser), **REITs** (inflation hedge), **resources** (they are in secular bull but at lows investors forced to sell winners), **and US dollar** (will discount peak yields).

Finally, once we finally do hit the lows, these are the assets that will be bought: long-duration Treasuries (for obvious deflationary reasons), HY bonds (where risk deployed first)...



... EM bonds & stocks (distressed, weak dollar beneficiaries), small cap (the surprise bull coming), industrials (according to Hartnett the next policy stimulus will be fiscal not monetary, but we disagree: after November, the US will have a Dem President and Republican Congress, and the two sides will

not reach a bipartisan agreement on a stimulus, leaving only the Fed) and of course the widely lamented 60-40 strategy: all these will be the most likely winners at end of bear market, some time in late 2022.

*by Tyler Durden*

### **Category**

1. Economy-Business-Fin/Invest
2. Main

### **Date Created**

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