



JUNE 2022

GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION VIEWPOINTS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

MARKET PERSPECTIVE As of 31 May 2022

- While global growth is trending lower, recent economic data, especially pertaining to the labor market, has shown resilience amid geopolitical challenges, supply disruption, and reduction of liquidity.
- The U.S. Federal Reserve remains committed to its tightening policy, hinting at a frontloaded path of rate hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) has telegraphed its plan to end asset purchases and begin raising rates despite a fragile macro backdrop, while the Bank of Japan remains steadfast on its policy of yield curve control.
- Emerging market central banks continue to tighten policy in response to heightened inflation and weak currencies, while China's policies continue moving in the opposite direction to counter weakening growth caused by zero-COVID policy.
- Key risks to global markets include central bank missteps, lingering inflation, commodity impact of Russia-Ukraine conflict, sharp slowdown in economic data and China balancing growth amid COVID-related lockdowns.

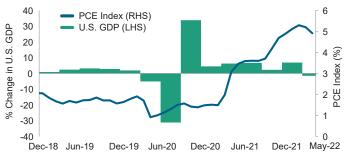
MARKET THEMES As of 31 May 2022

So Far. So Good...

With inflation at multi-decade highs and growth already slowing, investors were rightfully skeptical about the Fed's ability to aggressively tackle inflation without sending the economy into recession having waited too long. Now two hikes in and messaging frontloading future hikes with 50 basis point moves, recent data suggests the broader economy is largely holding up. Although first-quarter gross domestic product showed the economy surprisingly contracted by 1.5%, it appeared an anomaly due to temporary disruptions in trade and inventories, masking underlying support from consumer and capex spending. And while expected to slow, full year 2022 growth estimates still expect a 2.6% expansion, near pre-covid averages. Inflation too is showing some early signs of cooperating, with recent data suggesting easing in producer prices and wages, giving Fed officials a sigh of relief. While far from out of the woods, with top-line CPI still expected to be near 6% levels at year-end, so far it seems like maybe, just maybe a Feddriven recession or stagflation are not inevitable.

U.S. GDP & Inflation1

As of 31 May 2022



Growth Spurt?

After more than a decade of outperformance versus value amid years of low economic growth, growth stocks went nearly parabolic during COVID lockdowns as many large-cap technology companies disproportionately benefitted from stay-at-home trends, sending valuations to record levels. That trend abruptly ended at the end of last year and has continued amid a spike higher in interest rates and threats of aggressive Fed tightening to battle multi-decade high inflation. The sharp drawdown in growth stocks has led to more reasonable valuations and the move higher in rates appears to be largely priced in as expectations for economic growth are moderating—historically a time when growth stocks have tended to outperform. While time will tell if this is a pivotal inflection in style back toward growth stocks, they still face near-term challenges on upcoming earnings comparisons and uncertainty around the path of Fed policy. But, for now growth could be due for a spurt higher as many of the tailwinds for value—higher energy prices and rates—may be peaking.

Growth vs. Value²

As of 31 May 2022



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). Please see the last page for information about this FTSE Russell information.

U.S. GDP is represented by the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Index quarter over quarter. The PCE Index is represented by the Personal Consumption Expenditure Core Price Index year over year.

Chart represents the difference between Growth and Value indices. Growth is represented by Russell 1000 Growth Index and Value is represented by Russell 1000 Value Index

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3 REGIONAL BACKDROP

Positives

United States

- Strong corporate and consumer balance sheets
- Pent-up demand for services and capex

Negatives

- Fed tightening at a rapid pace
- Significantly elevated inflation
- Supply chain issues limiting economic activity
- Fiscal stimulus has peaked

Europe

- Fiscal spending likely to increase
- Equity valuations attractive relative to the U.S.
- European Union unity is strengthening

- Russia-Ukraine conflict has driven energy prices sharply higher
- Industrial production is dampened by supply chain challenges
- Limited long-term catalysts for earnings growth
- ECB support is likely to fade in the near term

Japan

- Earnings remain healthy. With buybacks at record levels, shareholders should be rewarded
- The policy setting remains accommodative
- The Japanese Yen is cheap. With interest rate differentials stabilizing, the currency should appreciate
- Leading economic indicators continue to be weak due to supply shortages and rising input prices
- Inflation is back and may encourage the BOJ to change its policy guidance
- The global slowdown, especially in China, is impacting the export sector

Emerging Markets

- Chinese authorities are easing monetary, regulatory and credit conditions
- Equity valuations are attractive relative to the U.S.
- COVID outbreak significantly weighing on economic activity
- Global trade remains impacted by supply chain issues, geopolitical uncertainty and COVID restrictions

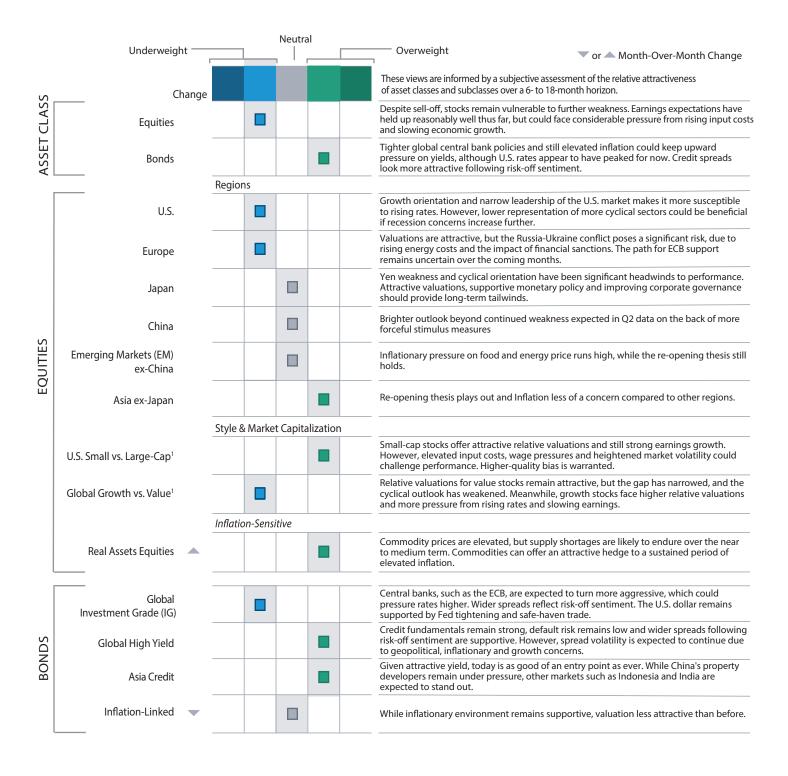
China

- Policy makers are becoming more forceful in their stimulus measures, suggesting that the worst may be behind us already
- Depressed sentiment and positioning make Chinese stocks an interesting contrarian, medium term investment, amidst appealing valuation
- Earning reports suggested that companies are looking at cost cutting and efficiency gains to preserve margins and profits in this downturn
- Mobility indicators are still significantly below normal levels, indicating that the reopening story will take time to develop
- The economic slowdown appears to be even greater than in Q1 2020
- Geopolitical tensions are making the balancing act between the zero covid policy and economic stimulus extremely difficult

PORTFOLIO POSITIONING

As of 31 May 2022

- While equity valuations are more reasonable after recent declines, we remain cautious on the earnings growth outlook and inflationary impacts on margins supporting our modest underweight.
- Within equities, we added to real assets-related equities, bringing the position to overweight, to provide a hedge should inflationary pressures persist longer, or settle higher, than expected. The overweight was funded from European Equities, as Europe faces the highest risk of recession among all major regions with the tail risk skewed to the downside.
- Within fixed income, we increased overweight to Asia Credit as its yield spread is at the widest it has been in 10 years. This was funded by short-term Treasury inflation protected securities and cash.



¹For pairwise decisions in style & market capitalization, positioning within boxes represent positioning in the first mentioned asset class relative to the second asset class. The asset classes across the equity and fixed income markets shown are represented in our Multi-Asset portfolios. Certain style & market capitalization asset classes are represented as pairwise decisions as part of our tactical asset allocation framework.

MULTI-ASSET



Thomas Poullaouec (Chair) Head of Multi-Asset Solutions APAC



EQUITY

Haider Ali Associate Portfolio Manager, International Equity



FIXED INCOME

Sheldon ChanPortfolio Manager,
Asia Credit Bond Strategy



Richard CoghlanPortfolio Manager,
Global Multi-Asset Team



Anh LuPortfolio Manager,
Asia Ex-Japan
Equity Strategy



Chris KushlisChief of China and Emerging
Markets Macro Strategy



Wenting ShenPortfolio Manager,
Global Multi-Asset Team



Leonard KwanPortfolio Manager,
Emerging Markets
Fixed Income

Additional Disclosures

Certain numbers in this report may not equal stated totals due to rounding.

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