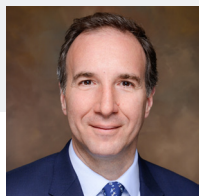




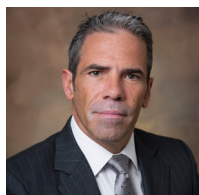
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Gonzalo Pángaro
*Lead Portfolio Manager,
Emerging Markets
Equity Strategy*



Michael J. Conelius
*Lead Manager,
Emerging Markets
Bond Strategy*



Ernest Yeung
*Portfolio Manager,
Emerging Markets
Value Stock Strategy*

Emerging Markets **VOLATILITY SET TO DRIVE DISPERSION IN EMERGING MARKETS**

KEY POINTS

- Markets across the world are braced for a new era of volatility, with emerging markets (EM) likely to be particularly affected.
- This is likely to bring dispersion back to EM equity and debt markets, creating new opportunities to invest in assets at attractive valuations.
- For investors in both EM equity and debt, there are many idiosyncratic local risks to consider in addition to broader, market-wide ones.
- The ability to be highly selective, and change positions quickly, may prove to be a very useful attribute in the period ahead.

Investors are facing a new era of volatility as the ultra-calm investment landscape of the second half of 2017 (see Figure 1) makes way for more turbulent terrain marked by higher inflation, tighter monetary policies, and choppy currency markets. It is likely that emerging markets (EM) in particular will be affected by this transition, posing a challenge to investors in the equity and debt markets of developing economies.

The volatility that has characterized markets so far this year has come in two stages. February's spike in the VIX index was largely a technical event, driven principally by the huge amount of money that had accumulated in volatility-linked products. When the VIX initially rose on the back of inflation fears, these products were forced to rebalance, significantly amplifying the overall spike in volatility.

Although the VIX has since fallen back from the high it reached in February, it has remained elevated compared with

last year and is now closer to its historical norm. This second phase of volatility is being driven by more fundamental factors, including fears over the impact of central bank monetary tightening and geopolitical risks related to trade disputes, conflict in the Middle East, and elections in a number of countries. While some of these factors derive from developed economies (the current political situation in Italy is one example), others are likely to affect emerging markets disproportionately, resulting in higher overall volatility for developing economies.

What you own matters more in volatile periods than it does during calmer times. Passive strategies can be less effective when markets are dislocating, which may mean that investors have to adopt more active, selective approaches to portfolio construction in order to meet their objectives. While the specific approaches may differ between EM debt and equity, actively managing around dislocations is critical in both asset classes.

TURBULENCE PROVIDES OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUITY GROWTH STRATEGIES

For our Emerging Markets Equity Strategy, which uses a growth investment approach, the return of volatility could bring some much-needed differentiation back to the market. Cheap funding and calm markets have enabled many mediocre EM companies to perform well in recent years; if that period is coming to an end, it may allow firms with genuinely strong fundamentals to prove their worth.

When volatility first arises it can cause panic, leading to a widespread sell-off in the asset class. This can provide an excellent opportunity to buy high-quality businesses at attractive valuations—for investors with the insight and resources to identify them.

The most attractive companies for growth investors tend to be those with strong capital structures, internally generated free cash flows, and structural competitive advantages that are likely to strengthen their market positions during periods of crisis. Another key advantage is the absence of a currency mismatch, whereby assets and liabilities are denominated in different currencies. Companies that obtain cheap dollar debt then see their home currencies devalue can find themselves in trouble, as happened to many Mexican companies during the Tequila Crisis of 1994 and to firms in a number of East Asian countries during the Asian financial crisis of 1997–2008.

Volatility is less of a consideration for our Emerging Markets Value Equity Strategy, where we seek to identify “forgotten” stocks—in other words, companies that the market has, for whatever reason, lost interest in. Because of their unpopularity with investors, such stocks tend to be very cheap irrespective of price movements and are therefore less affected by bouts of volatility. Although market turbulence can sometimes make cheap stocks even cheaper and therefore enhance the opportunity set, the overall impact of volatility is usually much less for our value strategy than for our growth

FIGURE 1: J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Volatility Index

June 5, 2017, to June 4, 2018



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Source: J.P. Morgan.

strategy. As such, there is typically less downside risk with “forgotten” value stocks than with growth stocks.

CURRENCY MOVEMENTS DOMINATE EM LOCAL DEBT

As with EM equity markets, the return of volatility may reintroduce some welcome dispersion to EM fixed income markets. When volatility is artificially depressed, as it was last year, it creates a very accommodating environment for bond sellers—attracted by cheap funding levels, some companies and countries come to market when they may have been better off staying at home. This erodes price discipline. In 2017, a very supportive technical environment led to widespread price appreciation, which made it challenging to find attractively valued idiosyncratic opportunities. The more volatile environment this year has persuaded some issuers to hold back and created pockets of mispricing, and the market has become more rational as a result. Buyers hold more power than they did at the beginning of the year, when sellers were dictating the terms.

In normal times, idiosyncratic local factors account for approximately 75% of overall emerging market debt volatility, versus 25% from global macro factors.

At present, the ratio is closer to 50/50. This makes for a more challenging investment environment because, although localized volatility can be isolated and exploited to some degree, globalized volatility rarely can. We believe that the withdrawal of cheap money currently taking place is a three- to five-year trend and that markets are likely to remain volatile for that period and possibly beyond.

The impact of this on EM debt investors will depend to a considerable extent on whether they are purchasing local currency bonds or dollar-denominated bonds. The bulk of the volatility in EM local debt comes from currency movements, which can be fast-moving and technically driven. Managing local currency debt therefore sometimes requires smaller and more frequent position changes and the employment of strategies such as relative value pairings.

While dollar-denominated EM debt can also be affected by currency movements, it tends to be more influenced by fundamental factors associated with the issuing country. When evaluating dollar EM debt, we are therefore more likely to look beyond technical-driven volatility and assess whether a bond's price has drifted far from its fundamental qualities, as we see them.

In order to benefit from the kind of opportunities that are likely to arise over the next few years—including in countries that the market does not favor—investors may need to consider increasing their exposure to actively managed strategies. The ability to be highly selective, and the agility to change positions quickly, may prove to be a very useful attribute when navigating the period ahead.

LOOMING ELECTIONS STOKE REGIONAL VOLATILITY

For investors in both EM equity and EM debt, there are currently many idiosyncratic local risks to consider in addition to broader, market-wide ones. Turkey, for example, is generally considered to be very high risk at present because President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who looks set to be reelected in July's presidential election, seems determined to pursue unorthodox growth policies that are causing long-term damage to the economy. Erdogan's opposition to rate increases, and his apparent intention to take control of monetary policy from the central bank, has persuaded many investors to underweight or completely avoid Turkey in the current climate. Over the past few months, Turkish stocks fell to their cheapest level in nine years, the yield on the country's 10-year benchmark bonds has hit record highs, and the currency has weakened considerably. There are no clear indications of when the situation will improve, and while we currently do not believe that the situation in Turkey is likely to lead to a wider EM sell-off, the situation will need to be monitored closely.

Similarly, the prospect of Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador (AMLO) winning July's Mexican election has left investors worried about the impact the left-wing candidate's economic policies would

have on the country's business sector. This is in addition to existing concerns about progress on negotiations with the U.S. and Canada to rework the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The Mexican peso has suffered sharp declines ahead of the election, stocks have fallen, and the country's debt has become more expensive. However, we generally regard Mexico as much less of a risk than Turkey because even if AMLO wins the election he is very unlikely to have a majority in the legislature, which will limit his ability to push through a non-market-friendly agenda. We also believe that rationality will ultimately prevail in NAFTA negotiations, so we believe that the risk of investing in Mexico is being overpriced by the markets.

There is also some investor concern about Brazil, where there will be an election in October. However, we believe this is also overdone. It is clear that whoever is elected president will have to tackle the country's fiscal deficit if they are to maintain macroeconomic stability, which will necessarily mean passing a comprehensive pension reform bill. In our view, it is likely that such reform will occur irrespective of the result of the election, and as such, we are more positive about Brazilian debt than is currently priced in by the markets.

Outside South America, Russia is another market that many investors are treating with caution, largely due to concerns over the impact that further sanctions from the U.S. and other Western countries may have on asset prices. However, Russia's fundamentals are reasonably robust—it has reserves equal to government debt; its external balances are strong; and, as a commodity producer, it is benefiting from the rise in oil prices. So the key question is whether tensions between Russia and the West continue and lead to further sanctions, or whether pragmatism ultimately prevails and more normalized relations resume. As of June 15, we were overweight on Russia in our equity strategies but underweight in our bond strategies.

SELECTIVITY KEY IN TURBULENT TIMES

The period ahead will be challenging for both EM equity and EM debt investors. In addition to being subject to heightened global volatility caused by fears over the looming transition from quantitative easing to quantitative tightening, many are also vulnerable to idiosyncratic local risks derived from country-specific political and economic factors. The period when EM markets tended to move broadly in tandem, reducing the importance of positions in individual assets, appears to be over for now.

At times like these, passive strategies tend to perform less well because they are more vulnerable to market-wide sell-offs than during calmer periods and cannot exploit dislocations in individual markets. In order to benefit from the kind of opportunities that are likely to arise over the next few years—including in countries that the market does not favor—investors may need to consider increasing their exposure to actively managed strategies. The ability to be highly selective, and the agility to change positions quickly, may prove to be a very useful attribute when navigating the period ahead.

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