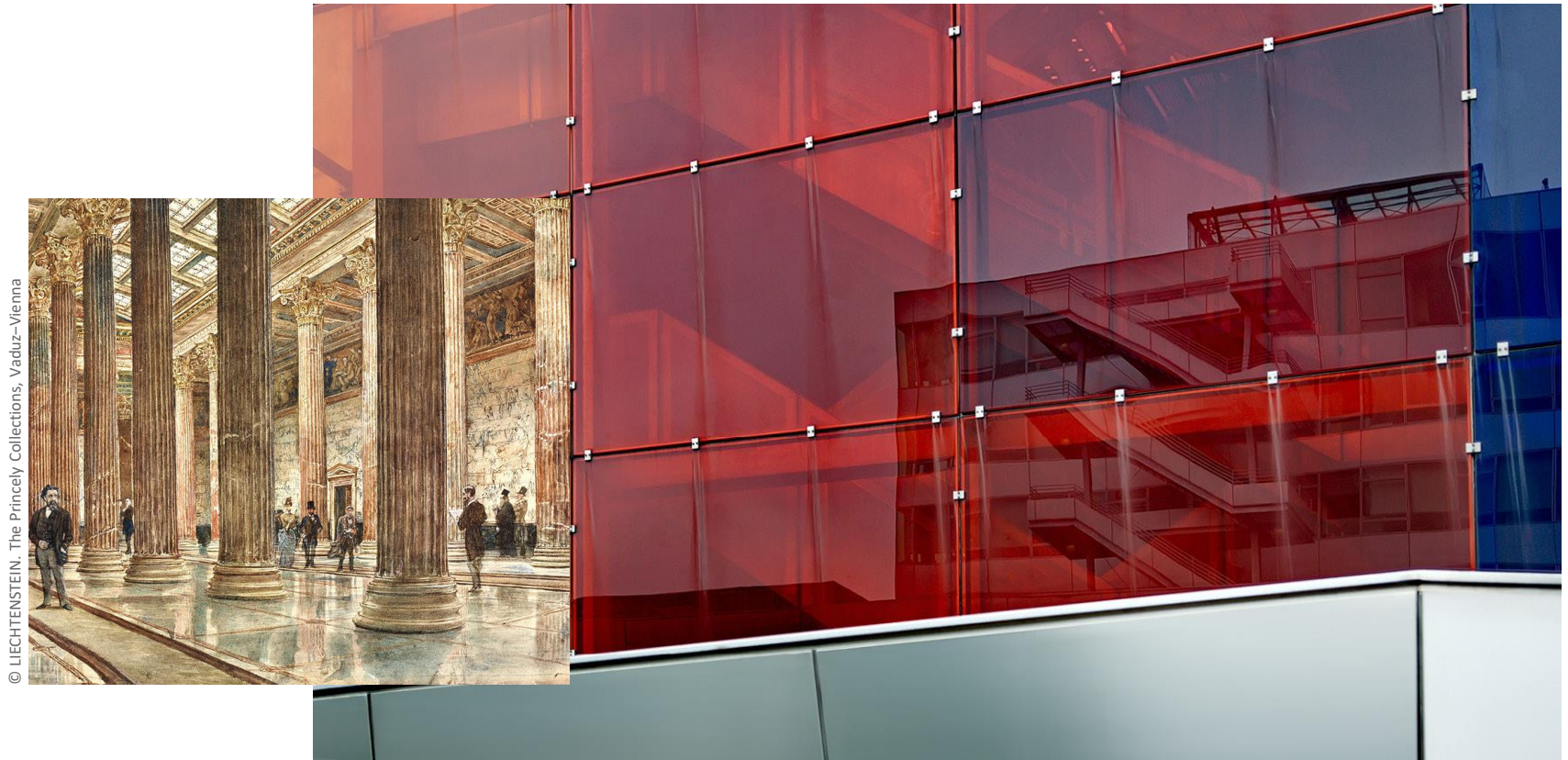




Investment Risks & Outlook – Q4/23





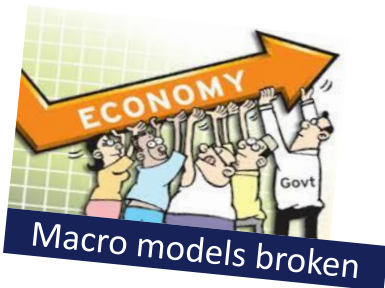
Contents

- Top macro risks we are seeing
- Our strategy to navigate the markets ahead

Top macro risks we are seeing

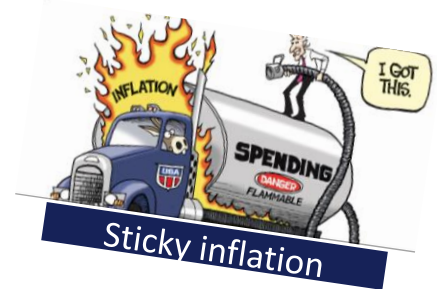


Summarising the macro picture



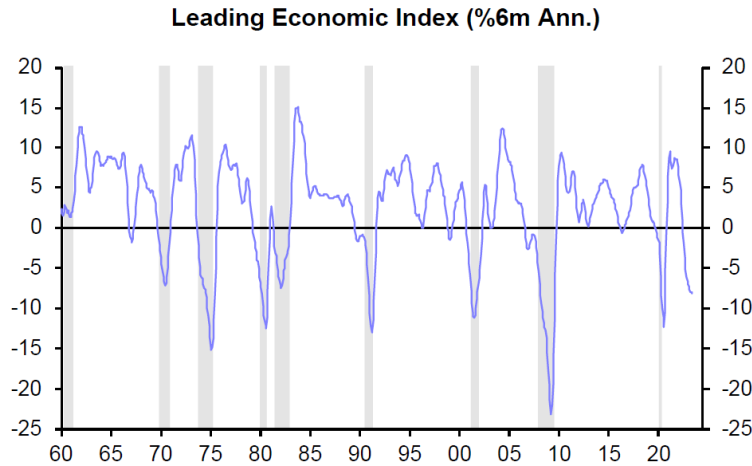
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Can we even trust the macro data?

If the US avoids recession, the LEI will post its first false positive in 60 years.

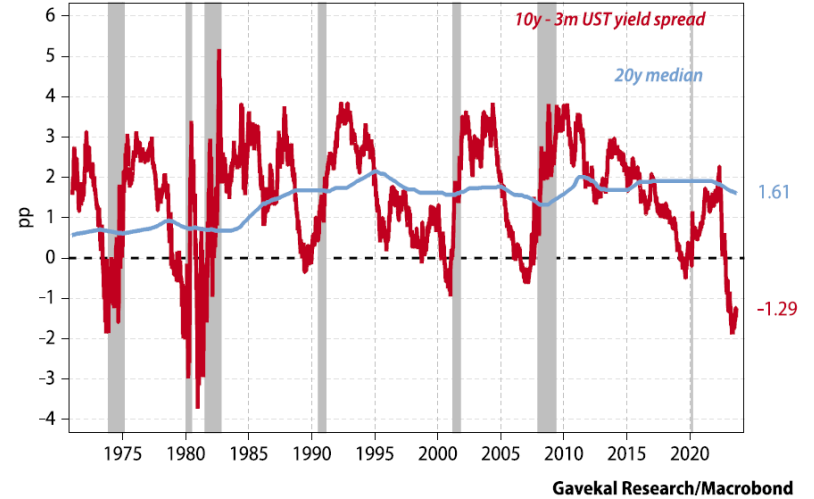


Source: Refinitiv

Historically the most reliable indicators started screaming warning signs in 2022.....but it has taken much longer to play out

US yield curve is deeply inverted

Grey = US recessions

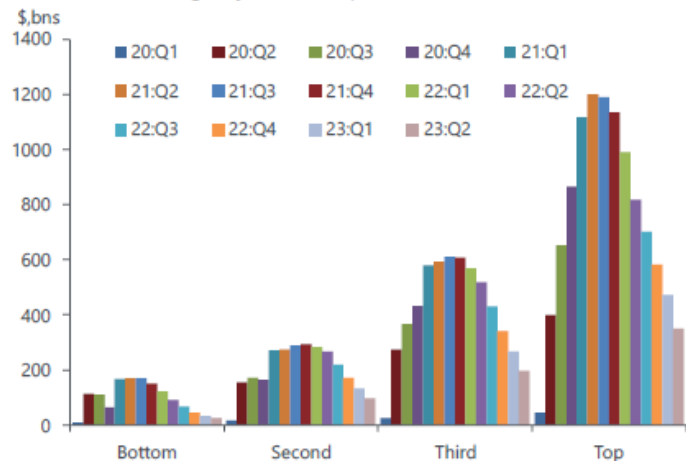


United States



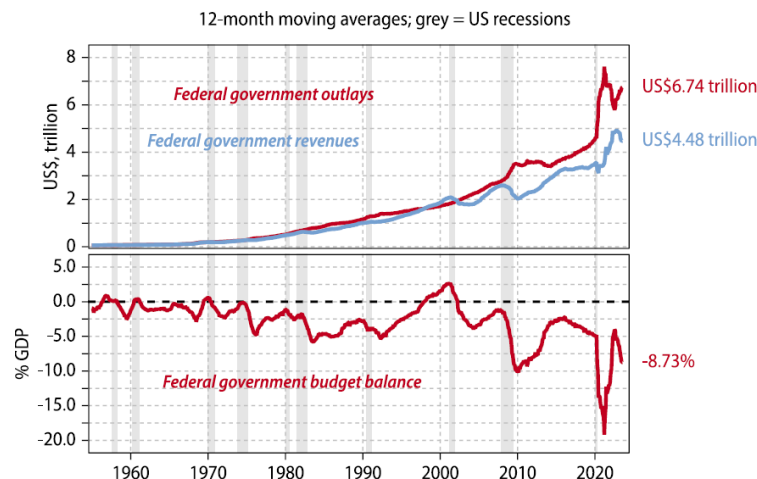
What are other indicators telling us?

US: Excess savings by income quartile



Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

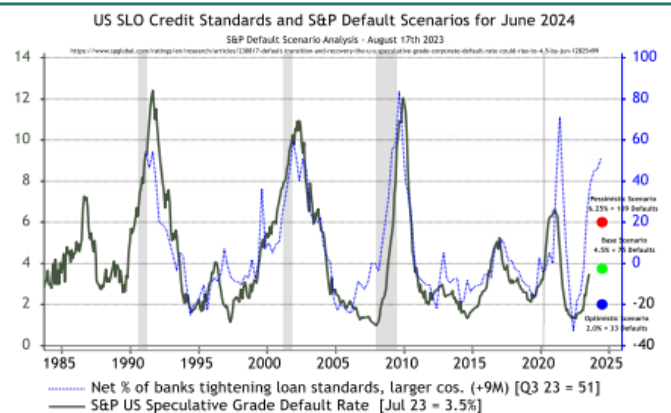
It is rare for the deficit to widen outside a recession or war



Gavekal Research/Macrobond

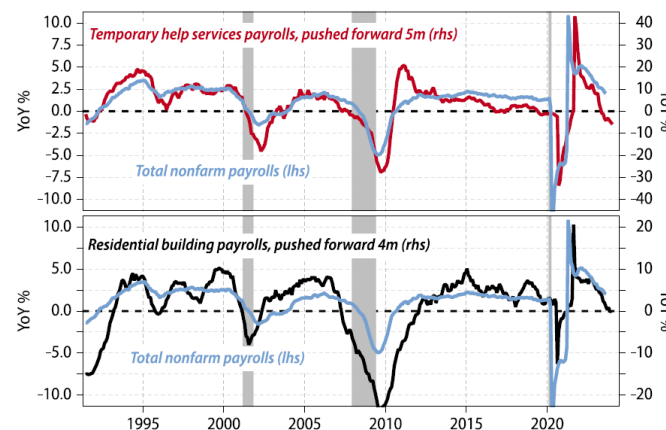
Leading indicators signal a softer labor market ahead (cont.)

EFI.1: US Default Rates & Fed Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey



Source: ASR Ltd. / S&P Global / LSEG Datastream

Leading parts of US labor market are slowing



Gavekal Research/Macrobond

Have key signposts lost predictive power or are they delayed?

The US is not out of the woods yet—mind the lags

Key recession indicators are still within the historical range of lags

Recession indicator & signal	Range of lags, 1990, 2002 & 2007	Time since recession signal
True Financial Conditions Index (TFCI below -20)	10-28 months	15 months
TMS3 Money supply (TMS3-NGDP growth below 20y median)	11-32 months	11 months
Yield curve (10y-2y yield curve inverted)	11-22 months	15 months
New home affordability (affordability below 20y median)	14-34 months	18 months
Wicksellian spread (ROIC-WACC spread below 20y median)	3-15 months	10 months

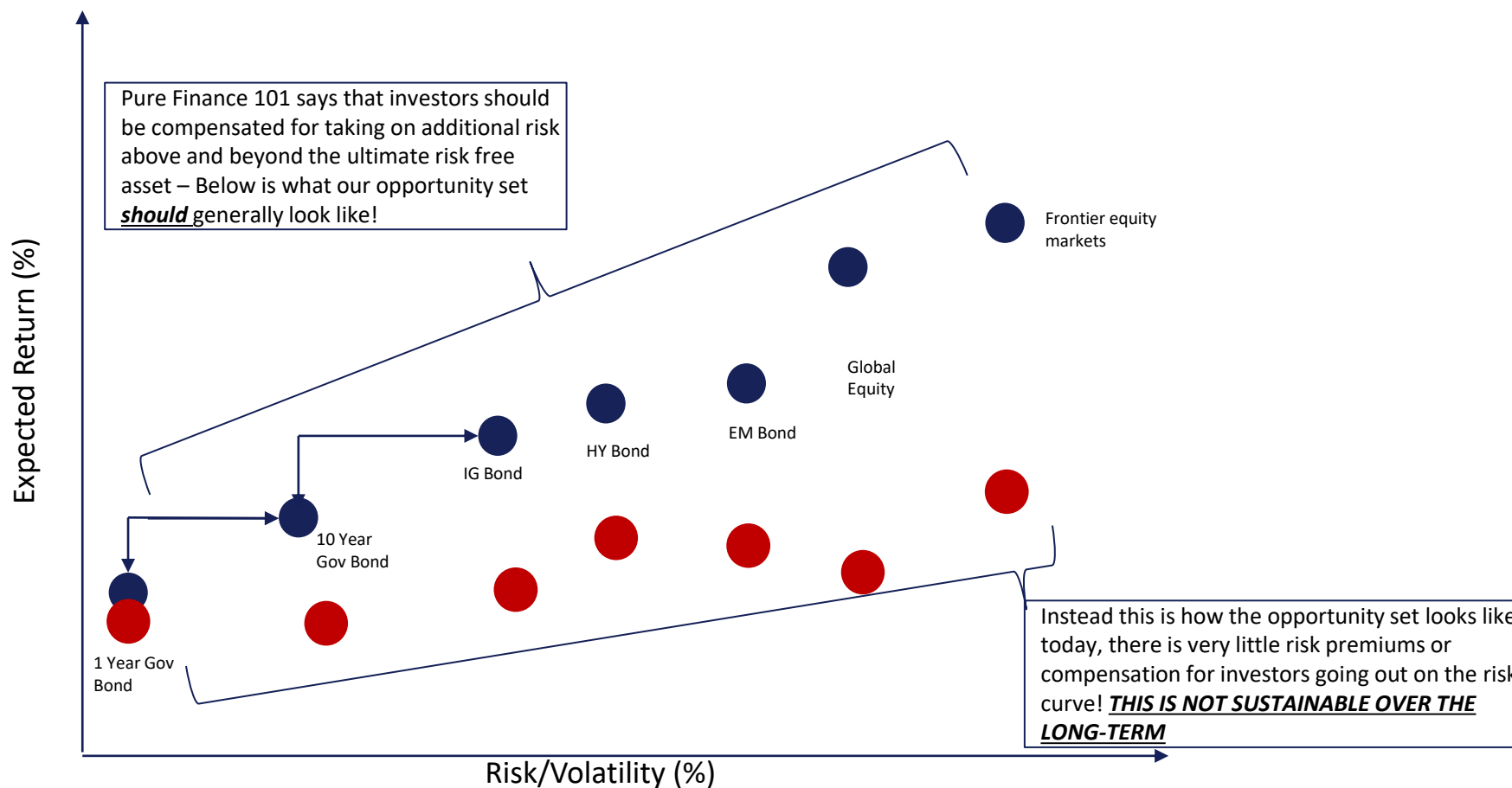
Gavekal Research



Reasons why the most anticipated recession is delayed

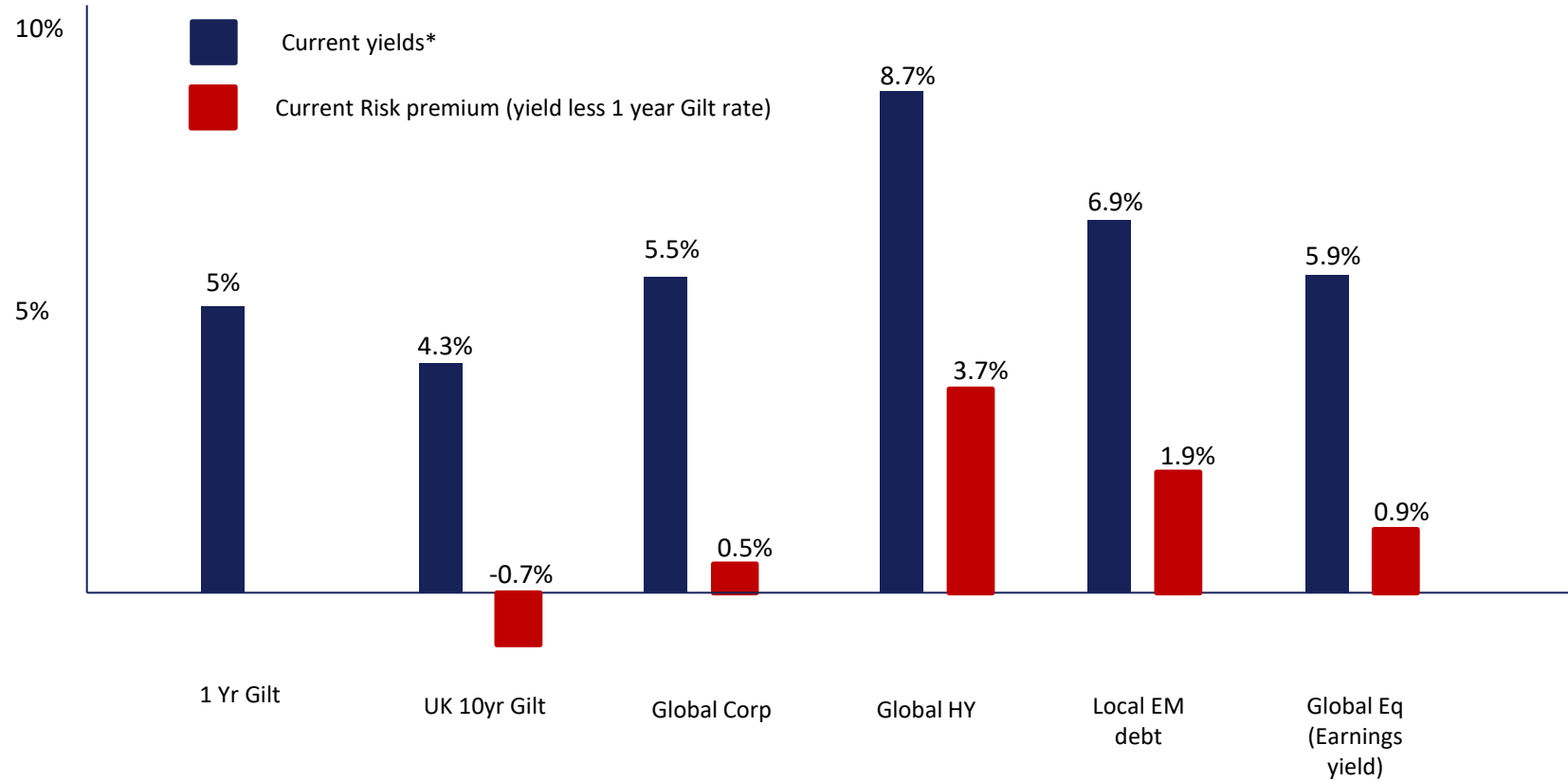
1. Consumer balance sheets were flushed with cash
2. Corporate balance sheets remain flushed with cash
3. Liquidity in the private sector
4. Longer variable lags, rate hikes taking time to filter through the economy
5. Limited credit cycle vulnerabilities in the corporate sector
6. With the US in particular less sensitivity to the manufacturing sector
7. New housing market (US) saw a major development boom
8. Bidenomics (i.e. Fiscal policy)
9. Immigration
10. Labour hoarding

Getting back to Finance 101





Risk premiums are not compensating investors

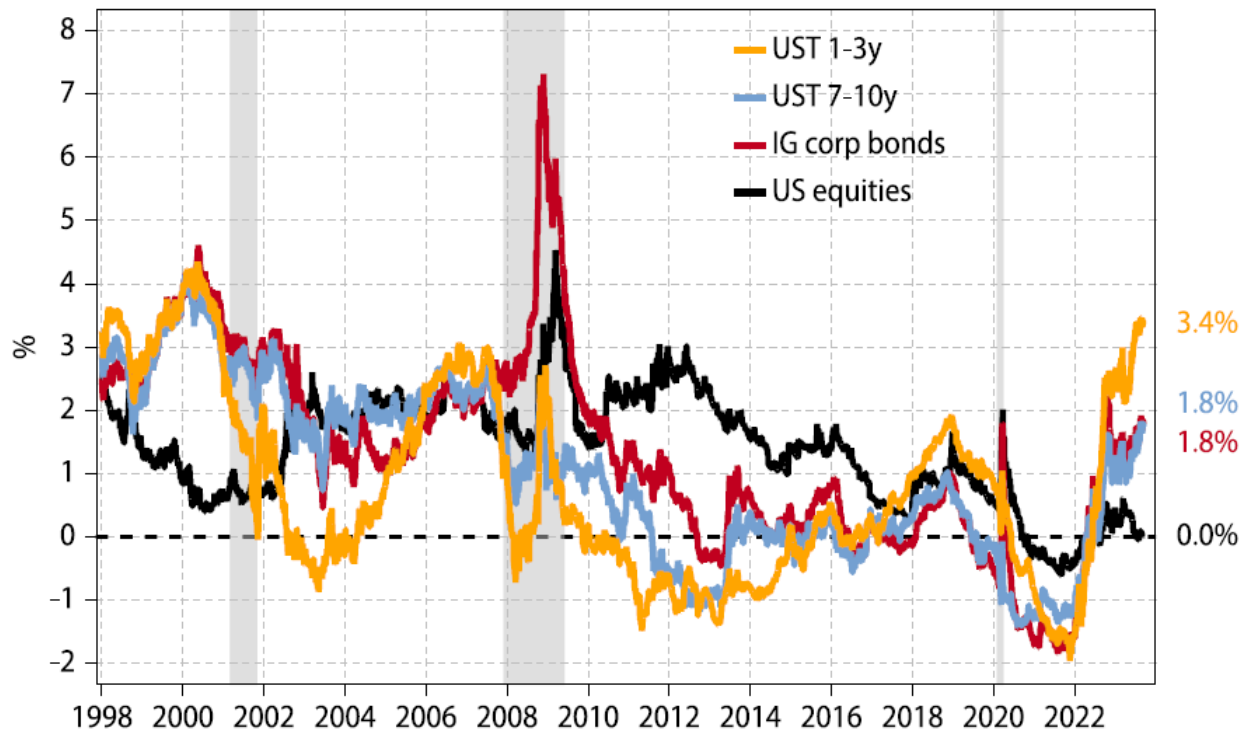


A bias towards short dated fixed income makes sense.

Like 2000, US equities offer relatively poor value versus US fixed income

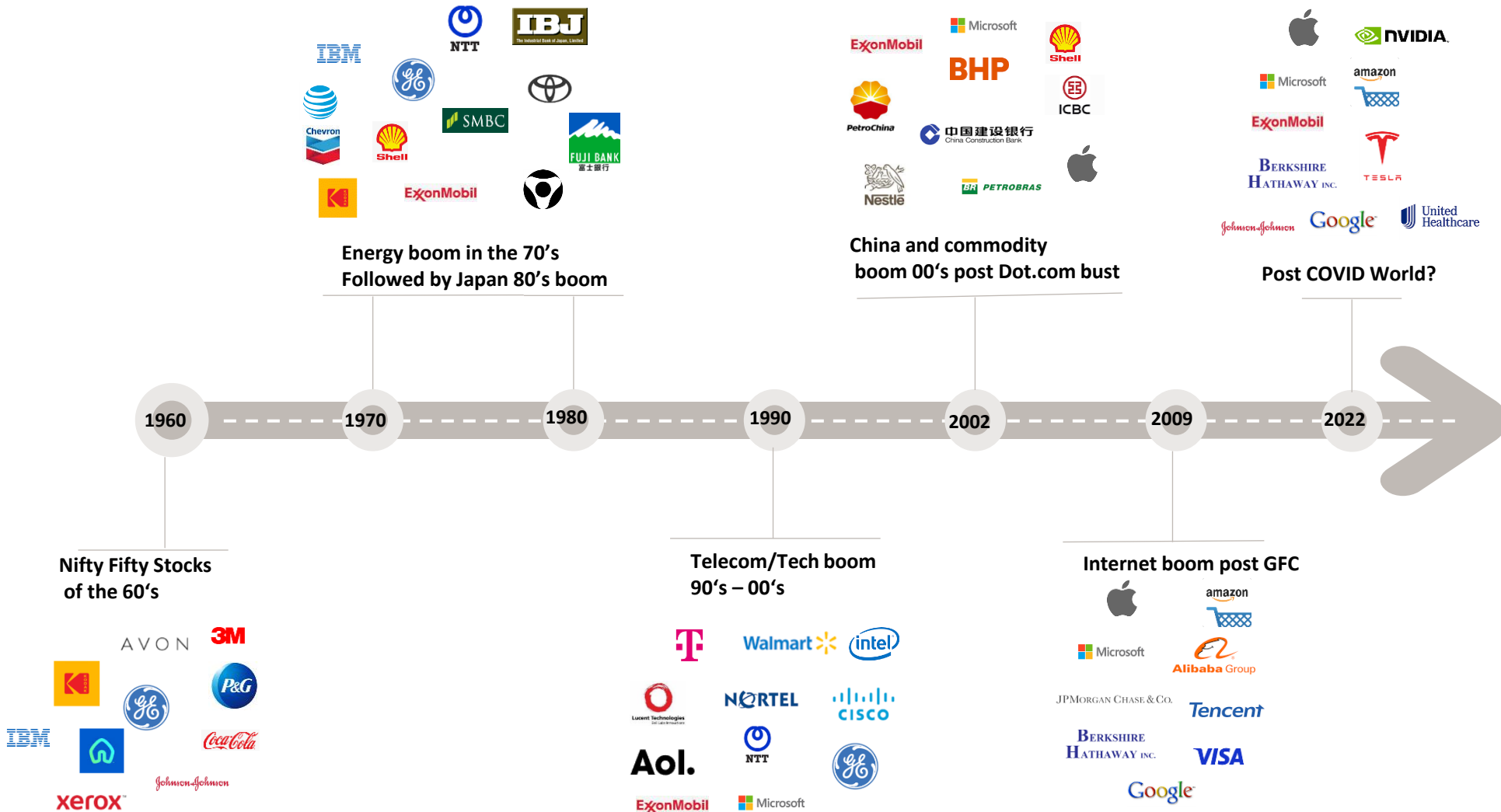
US equities offer poor risk-adjusted yields compared with US bonds

Bond yields deflated by inflation expectations; yields adjusted by 20y median spread to 7-10y UST



Gavekal Research/Macrobond

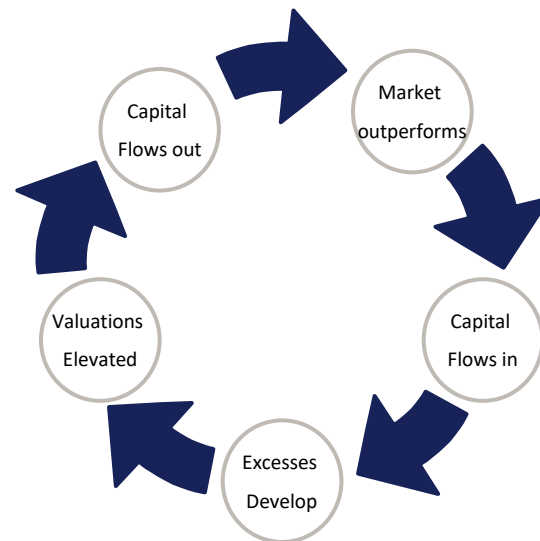
Will market leadership change once again?



Why does market leadership or regime change happen?

All of the major investment cycles have some sort of theme/narrative attached to it where styles/sectors/regions tend to dominate in relative performance for quite sometime.

- Prolonged period of under capital investment requires a boom to replenish supplies
- Access to cheap credit
- Introduction of new technologies
- Major inflection points in a region/countries economy



What might characterise the new market regime?

Post financial crisis winners: 2008 - 2020

Globalisation	Peace
Small government	Inequality up
Deflation	Market concentration
Passive investing	Global platforms
Technology	Profitless growth
Growth stocks	Just in time supply chain
Intangible assets	Low inventories
Robots	Increasing margins
US equities	Gov't Austerity



Post covid winners: 2020 onwards

De-globalisation	War
Big government	Minimum wages up
Inflation	Broadening breadth
Active investing	National champions
Capital equipment	Dividend yield
Value stocks	Just in case inventories
Raw materials	High inventories
Workers	Decreasing margins
Non-US equities	Debt to GDP > 100%

Is there a possible regime change underway?

Pre January 2022		End of Dec 2022 & onwards	
Quality growth	Large caps	More value stocks	More Mid & Small caps
US equity focus	Low capital intensity	Non-US equity bias	Real assets
Maximise ROIC	Under weight hedge funds	Price to book	Macro strategies
High concentration	High bond duration	Diversification	Moderate bond duration
Technology bias	Profitless growth stocks	Cyclical sectors	Dividend payers



Should portfolios be repositioned for a possible new macro landscape which will could see a big change in market leadership over the next 5-10 years?

Portfolios may suffer as markets come to terms with the recession – but are well positioned to benefit once the recovery takes hold – problem is, timing the turn is impossible....

The background image shows a modern building with a curved facade, featuring a mix of red and blue panels and a complex metal structure. A dark blue rectangular box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the title text.

Our strategy to navigate the markets ahead



Key thoughts on our strategy to deal with what is ahead

1. Bonds – Focusing on the shorter duration credit and government bonds - be patient and get paid to wait
2. Cash – Being used but our preference is to lock in attractive yields with shorter duration bonds and maintain liquidity levels high to re-deploy
3. Equities – we remain neutral; with a bias towards energy and materials given the longer term prospects – we manage our exposure around market conditions. Modest underweight to big cap tech – exposures also being actively managed. Overweight industrials and health care – given valuations and relative/absolute price momentum
4. Alternatives - minimal exposure to macro strategies that can take advantage of market dislocations. Small allocation to gold
5. We remain extremely agile given the constantly changing market conditions and uncertainty. Important to adhere to risk management discipline and not get married to any single market narrative or a position in the portfolio
6. For the time being despite the market narrative and valuations, the market technical's remain robust – there is no reason to worry until the technical dynamics change
7. Possible change in equity/bond correlations will challenge the traditional 60/40 balanced portfolio approach. Fiscal policy, ESG headwinds, de-globalisation may translate into inflation volatility – hence interest rate volatility...long end bond yields could adjust higher

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