

Global risk sentiment Equity Government bonds Credit



ECONOMIC BACKDROP IN A NUTSHELL AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

Global economic environment remained the same with contracting industrial activity and some signs of stabilization, especially in Emerging markets

More of the same again! The global economic environment hasn't changed last month beyond Brexit and trade-related political developments. Household consumption and activity in the service sector continue to generally expand, and still support positive GDP growth. On the other hand, most industrial indicators continue to describe weak or contracting activity in the sector, even if some tentative signs of stabilization or rebound are visible in some areas, especially in Emerging markets.



The dissipation of short-term risks around Brexit and the US/China trade war could help alleviate downward pressure on business investment in the months ahead.

Adrien Pichoud

Our scenario: constructive global growth stabilization and mild pickup next year

There is still a risk of more slowdown, but Brexit and trade war developments could reduce pressure on business investment

In this context, our central scenario remains that of constructive global growth stabilization and gradual, mild pickup next year, supported by low interest rates and accommodative monetary policies, including in a growing number of emerging economies. Risks of a further slowdown remain however non-negligible as long as industrial activity indicators do not pick up durably from their current low levels. Nevertheless, the dissipation of short-term high-impact risks around Brexit and the US/China trade war could help to alleviate downward pressure on business investment in the months ahead, reducing the "extreme left tail" of the distribution of potential outcomes and therefore the level of uncertainties.

Growth

Slowing business cycle dynamics in the US, "core" European countries and the UK

GDP growth is still positive across the board, but business cycle dynamics are slowing down in the US, "core" European countries and the UK. The trend has generally stabilized in Asia.

Inflation

Inflation remains low, uncomfortably so for central banks

Inflation rates are generally low in absolute terms, slowing down and below the central bank's target across most developed and emerging economies. Stable energy prices currently do not present a risk for those of goods and services. And market-based medium-term inflation expectations remain at uncomfortably low levels for central banks.

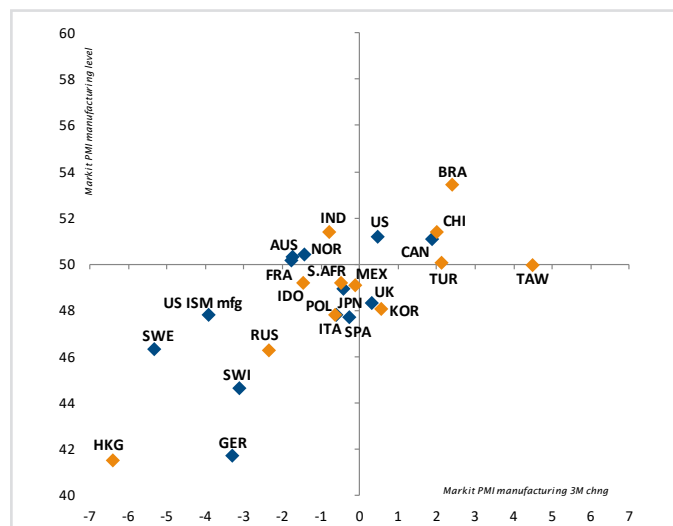
Monetary policy stance

Most central banks are leaning toward accommodative policies

Given the current inflation and growth context, no wonder most central banks are more or less aggressively leaning toward a dovish and accommodative stance. Mr. Draghi delivered a large package in September before handing over the helm of the ECB to Ms. Lagarde. The Fed is widely expected to cut its key rate again in October. And several EM central banks are in the midst of a rate cut cycle. A broad-based easing trend at play.

Some signs of stabilization in selected EM economies

Source: SYZ AM, Factset
Data as of 28.10.2019



Industrial slowdown is hitting the US economy, too

Monetary policy and trade war developments could bolster US economic growth resilience

Germany and France show growth in business cycle, stabilization is seen Spain and Italy and the UK economy cooled off with Brexit woes
Japan's VAT rate increase will have an impact in months to come

Developed economies

The sharp decline in the ISM manufacturing index of September, complemented by a weaker-than-expected ISM for the service sector, serves as a reminder that the slowing trend of the US economic growth was still at play. However, even if employment growth has also slowed down, "Hard data" such as retail sales are still pointing to resilient final demand. Easier monetary policy and possibly receding risks of tariff escalation could support sentiment in the months ahead and bolster the resilience of US economic growth.

In Europe, "core" economies of the Eurozone (Germany & France) continue to exhibit slowing business cycle dynamics, along with neighboring Switzerland and Scandinavian countries. However, more resilient domestic demand helps to stabilize growth in Italy and Spain. The UK economy has continued to slow down amid Brexit uncertainties.

Before the planned VAT rate increase, the Japanese economy stabilized throughout the summer. The impact of this VAT hike on consumer spending will be visible and measurable in the coming months.

EMs stabilize, except in Hong Kong

Emerging economies

Economic growth appears to have stabilized across the emerging world, with the notable exception of Hong Kong which is dealing with the impact of the lasting social unrests.

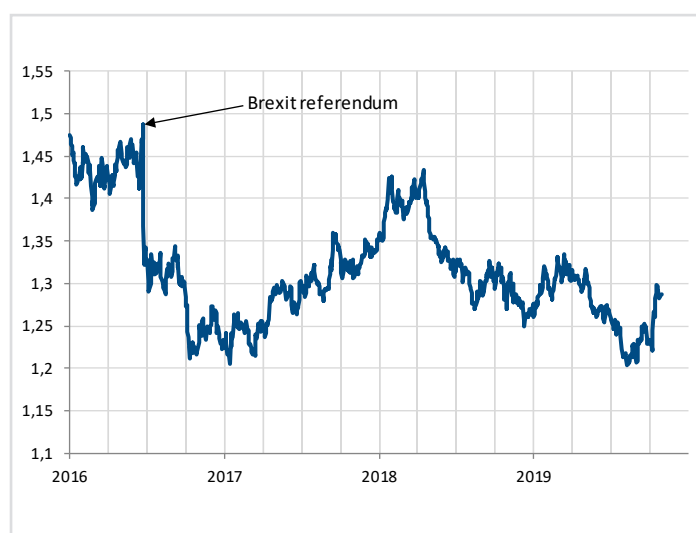


Adrien Pichoud
Head of Total Return -
Chief Economist

GBP vs USD since 2016

The Pound has rebounded from its depressed September level after the short-term risk of a no-deal Brexit was removed

Source: SYZ AM, Bloomberg
Data as of 31.10.2019



➤ ASSET VALUATION & INVESTMENT STRATEGY GROUP REVIEW

Risk and duration

The likelihood of a worst case scenario has dropped due to positive developments regarding Brexit and US-China trade, thus leading us to increase our risk preference to "mild preference"

Risk preference was raised a notch to "mild preference".

On the one hand, the trigger for this movement was the latest rather positive developments on the US-China trade war and Brexit fronts, in the context of still resilient domestic consumption in the developed world and accommodative monetary policies.

On the other hand, the view is not that these issues will both be solved smoothly in the short run. Neither has there been any material change in terms of global growth that would improve the overall scenario. The assessment is, rather, that those developments significantly lower the chances of a worst case scenario.

The basic conditions might be in place to trigger an appetite for risky assets

In an environment where (1) global growth remains positive, (2) monetary policies are very accommodative and (3) rates remain low, the conditions might meet the standards for supporting an appetite for risky assets. More specifically, they might be good enough for fuelling catch-up demands for assets and markets that had so far been battered as a result of those specific risks.

Low inflation and accommodative policies led to maintaining the hedge found in duration scoring

The duration scoring remained at "mild disinclination" due to a lack of inflation and dovish central banks. In an environment of low inflation and accommodative central banks, duration can still provide a useful hedge for portfolios against a slightly less likely but still real risk of a negative macro outcome, even at current expensive bond valuation levels.



The risk stance has been increased a notch to "mild preference" on the back of the latest positive developments regarding Brexit and improvements in the trade war conflict, thus significantly lowering the likelihood of a worst case scenario.

Maurice Harari

Equity markets

We lightened our defensive bias by exposing ourselves to the British pound to adopt a position open to better performance if fears change

The direct consequence of the increased risk appetite was that we continued to reduce the implicit defensive bias in the equity allocation.

Given extreme levels of relative valuations between defensive and cyclical markets and sectors, we sought to reduce our defensive bias to avoid being caught wrong-footed were there a temporary reversal or a correction in relative performance triggered by reduced fears of declining global growth.

Therefore, we raised the preference for UK equities to "mild preference," and kept the exposure to the British pound open with a midcap bias since those companies could benefit most from the dissipation of a no-deal Brexit short-term risk.

In that sense, we maintained Eurozone scoring and dropped preference for the defensive Japanese market

We maintained a "mild preference" scoring for Eurozone equities but within this bloc, we retained a preference for Germany for its cyclical related to its sectorial composition.

We also lowered the preference for the more defensive Japanese market (to "mild disinclination").

US and UK/Europe financials stand to benefit from improved market sentiment

In terms of sectors, we identified financials, in the US and in UK/Europe, as potential beneficiaries of an improvement in market sentiment from the still quite polarized gap between defensive and cyclical sectors.

Bond markets

Appetite for risk led to increased preference for emerging markets

In the wake of the increase in risk appetite, we raised the preference a notch for high yield and emerging markets debt (hard currency) to “mild preference” and emerging markets debt (local currency) to “mild disinclination”.

Bonds still provide decorrelation in balanced portfolios

We kept a “mild preference” scoring for investment grade credit and inflation linked government bonds, while nominal government bonds are still scored at “mild disinclination.” The latter are clearly expensive from a valuation perspective but continue to provide a decorrelation effect in a balanced portfolio.

Italian and US (and Canadian) bonds provide great value, the latter especially for protection against Fed rate cuts

Italian government bonds remain the favoured European sovereign bonds market, in the context of ECB monetary policy easing and still positive relative value.

US (and Canadian) government bonds are the other sovereign bonds market of choice as they offer the highest potential for portfolio protection in the event of a recession scenario that would imply Fed rate cuts.

Brexit developments led to improved position of GBP.

We raised the preference for credit denominated in British pounds to “mild preference” as it is in the cheap camp from a valuation perspective and Brexit developments are favourable from a tactical standpoint.

ECB backing of European credit makes it trump that of the US.

We still favour European credit over that of the US, mainly on valuation grounds and due to the expected support to be provided by the ECB.

The Mexican peso is a good deal due to interest rates. Geopolitical tensions led to a downgrade for Turkey

In the local debt bucket we upgraded Mexico to “mild preference” as the Mexican peso is cheap coupled with attractive interest rate levels and a downward path for inflation. We downgraded Turkey to “strong disinclination” because of renewed geopolitical tensions, prospects of possible US sanctions and downward pressures on the Turkish lira.

Forex

Brexit developments led to more attractive position of the GBP

Following the latest rather positive Brexit developments, we reckon that the heavy downside pressure that dragged the British pound to a clearly undervalued level has abated and now warrants a convergence more towards its fair value. The GBP is therefore now scored two notches higher compared to the previous month (at “mild preference”).

Gold still preferred for portfolio diversification

Gold remains the preferred alternative currency for the diversification it brings into a portfolio and (scored at “mild preference”).

Dollar favoured over the euro due to growth prospects

The US dollar is still favoured to the euro despite the greenback’s higher valuation but it offers a better growth outlook and especially a still positive yield differential.

JPY remains a diversifier in risk-off environment

Finally, the Japanese yen is ranked at “mild preference” for its characteristic as a diversifier in a risk-off environment.



Maurice Harari

Senior Portfolio Manager

INVESTMENT VIEWS

These are our investment preferences for November, based on the Investment Strategy Meeting held 16 October 2019.

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Equities			Japan Australia South Korea South Africa Mexico	Euro Zone United Kingdom → Switzerland United States Canada India Brazil Russia Scandinavia China		
Bonds Asset Allocation			Nominal Govies EM Local →	IG Credit EM Hard → Real Govies HY Credit →		
Indexed-Linked Government Bonds	United Kingdom Germany	Canada France	Italy	United States		
Government Bonds		United Kingdom Germany France Australia Japan	Italy United States Canada			
IG Credit		United States	United Kingdom → Europe			
HY Credit		United States	Europe			
Emerging Bonds - Hard (HC) and local currency (LC)	Turkey (LC) ←	Turkey (HC) Poland (LC) Hungary (LC) South Africa (LC)	Russia (LC) Mexico (HC) Poland (HC) Hungary (HC)	Mexico (LC) → Brazil (HC) Brazil (LC) Russia (HC) South Africa (HC) Indonesia (HC) Indonesia (LC)		
Currencies			EUR CAD AUD CHF	GBP → JPY Gold		

← Change from last month →