

Investment Update

October 2021



Market Review

Market participants found all sorts of reasons to explain why markets sold off in September: Evergrande, Supply chain, Debt ceiling and so on.

The sharp sell-off in global investment grade bonds was reminiscent of Q1 when yields spiked from multi-year lows on inflation concerns. And it was not confined to bond markets; major equity markets sold off in sentiment, in particular interest-rate sensitive areas such as growth and tech. For many investors, there was seemingly nowhere to hide.

Our portfolios fared better as the Recovery and Stability themes are less stretched with considerable margin of safety. At the end of the day, markets need to go back to fundamentals and headlines might just be excuses for stretched positions to unwind.

Interesting enough, China 'A' markets were positive, which is counterintuitive given the ongoing concerns on regulatory clampdown. This illustrates how a low rate world can cause markets to turn on a dime, and how important it is to be effectively diversified.

We have always mentioned FVT as a core part of how we identify opportunities. Another crucial aspect is diversification. This is why we have differentiated positions in our portfolios that complement each other. Imagine different fish swimming in the ocean; some swim near the surface and some near the seabed. Both groups will encounter choppy currents in their own time, but both groups ultimately cross the ocean.

We have multiple levels of diversification in our portfolios: intra-asset class e.g. Recovery and Stability, and inter-asset class e.g. equities and fixed income. Yet in the current new world order, more effective diversification is needed. There have been two months this year when global equities were down. Conventional wisdom dictates that investment grade bonds are supposed to mitigate equity losses in a portfolio. Readers who have followed our views (and comics) from prior years will know that we are not counting on the bond shield to work as well as before. Invariably, when equities were down this year, bonds were also down. What stood out was alternatives which were positive when both equities and bonds were down.

Month	Global equities	Global investment grade bonds	Alternatives
Jan 2021	-0.45%	-0.88%	2.38%
Sep 2021	-4.13%	-1.78%	0.69%

Indeed, this is effective diversification at work: different parts of the portfolio taking turns to perform, complementing each other.

We are not able to predict which months equities and bonds will go up or down. But we are confident that alternative strategies structurally behave in ways that complement traditional asset classes, which is why we always recommend having alternative strategies in our multi-asset portfolios.

September was a month where we again are reminded that we live and invest amid VUCA. How much of that is Ambiguity that we cannot figure out? How much is Uncertainty that we can pin down with some understanding? How much is Volatility that we can harness?

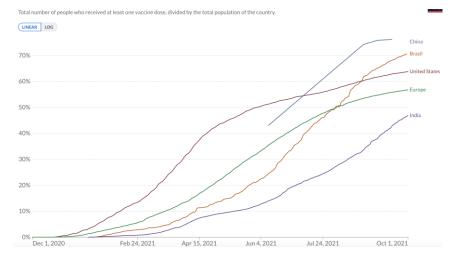
Source: Bloomberg. Global equities: MSCI ACWI Index, Global Investment grade bonds: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, Alternatives: Winton Trend Fund.



Key Themes: Positioning For Recovery

Perhaps the most frequently cited reason for market volatility for the most part of 2020 and 2021: COVID-19. The pandemic has been an unequivocal disaster for the global economy and financial markets. Closer to home, Singaporeans have thus far had the fortune of witnessing the crisis unfold from a safe-haven. This situation seems to have changed over the course of September, with the total number of COVID-19 cases breaking the 100,000 ceiling by early October. This has prompted some investors to ask the question "is the recovery facing a rout?". Let us examine the reasoning behind this question.

At first glance, the health of the economy seems to be at stake once more and investors are justified in their newfound fear and anxiety regarding the markets. Of course, the first point of rebuttal would be that the sudden spike in cases is limited to the shores of Singapore and that the situation abroad is wholly different. Major populations including the United States, Europe and China have seen case numbers remaining stable over the past two months, indicating that we cannot simply extrapolate what is happening in Singapore. What is happening locally may not always be representative of the global situation.



Furthermore, we are living in an increasingly vaccinated world. As seen in the graph from Our World In Data, major populations have seen vaccination rates climb steadily over the course of the year. As a result of higher vaccination rates, less patients will experience severe symptoms and more patients will be asymptomatic or have mild symptoms. Simply put, case numbers in a vaccinated population does not have the same gravity as within an unvaccinated population. **Case numbers these days constitute "headline news" and need to looked at with a new set of lenses, rather than just another convenient reason for explaining the next market decline.**

Thirdly, there is a growing body of evidence that with the right fiscal and monetary policies, an economic recovery can co-exist with the medical strain of COVID-19. Despite being in the throes of the pandemic, the US economy managed to record consecutive quarters of GDP growth since 3Q2020 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, USA). In fact, in the second quarter of 2021, real GDP in the USA exceeded its pre-pandemic level (Brookings). As mentioned in last month's commentary, **the economy can continue to heal even in the face of a lingering COVID-19 situation**.

All in, the evidence continues to point towards a recovery; albeit at an uneven pace. This is why we have continued to maintain our recovery positions despite a more challenging Q2-Q3 period – we expect they still have ways to go. Every investment experience moments where performance pauses or even reverses for awhile, and should even be expected. **It is more important to be able to stick to them as long as the risk/reward remains favourable; which is what our process gets us into.** In fact, some of our recovery positions have gotten more attractive over the past few months i.e. US small-caps. Subsequently, we have incrementally added on to some of these recovery positions as they were stressed, giving investors who missed out before another chance to hop onto the bus.



Key Themes: Stability Amid VUCA

VUCA is used to describe environments with **Volatility**, **Uncertainty**, **Complexity**, and **Ambiguity**

Without question, *the* VUCA event on everyone's mind this September would be the Evergrande debt crisis that has embroiled the Chinese real estate sector and regional financial markets. With an 88.5 billion USD debt burden and total liabilities in excess of 300 billion USD, the potential failing of Evergrande can send shockwaves across the Chinese financial system and its lenders, which will reverberate across the world.



Already, the beleaguered developer has missed two interest payments, once on the 23rd of September when 83.5 million USD were due, and the next occasion on the 29th of the same month, when 47.5 million USD was due. There is also no reason to think that the company will do any better when it comes to servicing its subsequent debt obligations.

The sheer size of Evergrande's liabilities and the hitherto lack of clarity on how far the Chinese central bank is willing to intervene has already led to market jitters. Chinese real estate developers have seen their share prices fall sharply and a broader sell-off of the Hang Seng index has also taken place. Pessimistic commentators are forecasting this as the beginning of a global contagion event where the entire house of cards crumbles, likening the situation to the Lehman crisis in 2007-2008.

Of course, a more balanced view might find a comparison to the Lehman crisis an exaggeration, given several crucial differences (see <u>Flash Update: China, Evergrande</u> <u>Contagion?</u>). Nonetheless, in either case, it is clear that the Evergrande saga has exacerbated the VUCA conditions. In such unstable times, having a sound investment philosophy and practicing independent thinking becomes vital. Such an approach grounds our investing and prevents us from panicking and giving in to market sentiment. **Investors can be confident that our investment decisions continue to be driven by due process that cuts through the noise and secure returns over the long term**.

The escalation of VUCA also underscores the **need for maintaining a diversified set of positions that respond to different drivers**. In other words, capital is allocated across different themes, allowing different parts of one's portfolio to take turns to shine at different times.

By not putting all our eggs in one basket, we are able to mitigate the impact of a single theme not playing out as expected. The result is a more resilient portfolio. In this case, our portfolio diversification takes the form of an exposure to healthcare, whose performance is more dependent on secular trends and not economic activity. Whether the Evergrande saga precipitates a minor or major systemic shock, our healthcare positions are likely to emerge relatively unscathed, preventing more painful declines of the portfolio.

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Key Themes: Search for Yield

Last month we showed that starting yields are a good way to set one up for higher future return. This could just be the recipe for success in the search for yield: Invest at higher yields for better future returns.

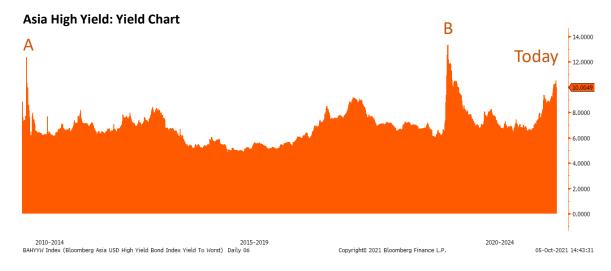
EXHIBIT 1: STARTING YIELDS ARE OFTEN A GOOD PREDICTOR OF FUTURE FIXED INCOME RETURNS Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Starting Yield and Subsequent 5 Year Return



Yet, as in cuisine, the same recipe in the hands of different people can have vastly varying outcomes. A master chef would face off against a stove that is spitting out sky high flames, and use the heat energy to create a dish full of flavour. An amateur who is not able to manage or even fears the flames would not be able to get a similar result.

Investors searching for yield face a similar situation; the best environment for them to get better outcomes are typically when they have to face off against the biggest dangers.

The next chart shows the yields of the Asian High Yield bond market. The annual return for a passive investor through the whole period would be 6.14%^{*}.



What was the return for an investor who went in when yields were high? An investor at point A would have annualized 30% in 1 year and 11% over 5 years. An investor at point B would have annualized 21% in 1 year*. Seems like a pretty foolproof way to outperform passive investments. But the headlines then include "India Bond Yields May Reach 3-Year High on Debt Plan 'Shock'" and "Moody's downgrades CNLP to Caa1; outlook negative". In that moment, one needs to cut through the noise, assess the fundamentals, and take calculated risks.

Is it so easy to have the conviction to invest when yields are like leaping flames? If you are not trained or doing it everyday, one should settle for an average result rather than risk getting burnt.

In that moment, do you see ambiguity that causes fear and paralysis, or volatility that creates opportunities? Where others see fear, we see opportunity.

*Source: Bloomberg. Asia HY: Bloomberg Asia USD High Yield Bond Index from 30/6/10-30/9/21.



Key Themes: How Are We Positioned?

Positioning for Recovery	Stability Amid <i>VUCA</i>	Search for Yield
China 'A' equities	Health Care equities	Asian High-yield bonds
Emerging Market equities		Emerging Market Short Duration bonds
US Small-cap equities		

Europe equities

Quality Value

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Asset Allocation Strategy

Equity: Regions		-	=	+	++	Allocation strategy
United States						 US Small-caps as relative valuations attractive and are expected to benefit as economies recover. Healthcare as earnings are more stable and less dependent on broader economic cycle. Quality Value as valuations attractive, and expected to benefit as economies recover. Quality bias to avoid potential 'value traps'
Europe						Relative valuations are attractive, and expected to benefit as economies recover.
Japan		0%				Maintaining no exposure as they are less attractive compared to other opportunities.
Asia Pacific ex Japan						Maintain China 'A' slight overweight as relative valuations continue to be reasonable, and supported by a recovering economy.
Emerging Markets						Neutral as valuations attractive relative to developed markets, but where earnings tend to be less resilient.
Fixed Income		-	=	+	++	Allocation strategy
Global						Focus on currency-hedged government bonds and unconstrained credit to buffer portfolio volatility during periods of stress.
Global Investment Grade Corporate	0%					Focus on currency-hedged government bonds and unconstrained credit to buffer portfolio volatility during periods of stress. Maintaining no exposure as low incremental yield and long duration credit exposure are less attractive than other segments.
Investment	0%	0%				
Investment Grade Corporate	0%	0%				Maintaining no exposure as low incremental yield and long duration credit exposure are less attractive than other segments.
Investment Grade Corporate US High Yield	0%	0%				Maintaining no exposure as low incremental yield and long duration credit exposure are less attractive than other segments. Maintaining no exposure due to relative poorer valuations.



Market Index Returns

Equity Regional	MTD	QTD	YTD
Global	-4.09%	-0.95%	11.48%
United States	-4.65%	0.58%	15.91%
Europe	-3.25%	0.96%	16.90%
Japan	4.27%	5.22%	14.59%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	-4.02%	-8.41%	-2.14%
Emerging Markets	-3.96%	-8.03%	-1.16%

Fixed Income	MTD	QTD	YTD
Global Aggregate (Unhedged)	-1.78%	-0.88%	-4.06%
Global Aggregate (Hedged)	-0.94%	0.09%	-1.43%
High Yield	-0.07%	0.74%	3.79%
Asia	-1.44%	-0.75%	-0.81%
Emerging Market Debt	-1.66%	-0.55%	-1.14%

Currencies	MTD	QTD	YTD
USD/SGD	0.95%	0.91%	2.69%
EUR/SGD	-1.00%	-1.44%	-2.62%
JPY/SGD	1.15%	0.16%	7.79%

Commodity	MTD	QTD	YTD
Gold	-3.12%	-0.74%	-7.45%
Oil (WTI Crude)	9.53%	2.12%	54.64%

Equity Markets	MTD	QTD	YTD
Australia	-1.53%	2.23%	16.03%
Brazil	-6.57%	-12.48%	-6.75%
China "A"	1.28%	-5.99%	-5.04%
China "H"	-4.68%	-17.12%	-16.57%
Hong Kong	-4.71%	-13.88%	-7.49%
India	2.78%	12.91%	24.87%
Indonesia	2.34%	5.38%	7.10%
Korea	-4.08%	-6.91%	7.16%
Malaysia	-2.68%	1.76%	-2.07%
Russia	5.04%	9.02%	30.22%
Singapore	1.06%	-0.21%	11.60%
Taiwan	-2.87%	-2.71%	17.80%
Thailand	-1.62%	2.13%	13.83%

Equity Sectors	MTD	QTD	YTD
Gold	-9.78%	-13.18%	-18.04%
Energy	9.28%	-2.82%	38.35%
Technology	-5.76%	1.28%	14.13%
Healthcare	-5.35%	0.73%	9.85%
Financials	-1.99%	2.29%	27.36%

Total return in local currency terms as of **30 September 2021** Source: Bloomberg



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