

Overview

Equity markets have traded sideways since the last model rebalance in August

After a strong rally for global equities, the financial markets, in August, faced the first monthly decline in US equities since February. The S&P 500 lost 1.6%, while the technology-heavy Nasdaq lost 2.1% over the month of August. It was Nvidia that grabbed the headlines and was the main driver of the 'Magnificent Seven's' performance. US Treasury Yields increased given better-than-expected economic data, dragging down US stocks. The Federal Reserve (Fed) has reaffirmed that they are determined to get inflation back to 2%, meaning interest rates could stay higher for longer. Closer to home, we also saw a decline in FTSE 100 and Eurostoxx 50 as the inflation and interest rate story continued.

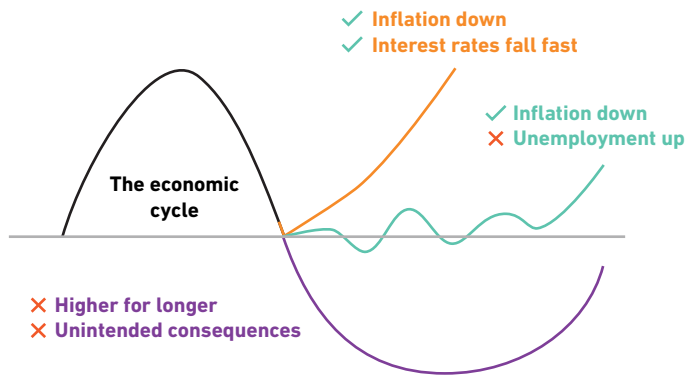
Historically, September has a reputation as a month of weak performance. And this September has been no different. Despite falling inflation, global markets have suffered from seasonal weakness on the back of higher-for-longer interest rates, rising oil prices and ripples from China. The artificial intelligence hype has also finally met the challenge of a slowing global economy – the S&P500 returned -4.8% over the month. Stock markets were under pressure as rising bond yields started to worry investors once more. The 10-year US Treasury yields hit a 16-year high, driven by fears of higher-for-longer rates. A few factors have been at play to cause this worry: the unexpectedly resilient US economy defying recession expectations, increased government debt issuance, and the hawkish language emerging from the Fed. China continued to be in the headlines for sluggish growth, a high youth unemployment rate and a crumbling property sector.

Inflation, rates, and escalating geopolitical uncertainty... October was a gloomy month, further spooking investors as global markets continued their downward trend. Mediocre quarterly earnings prompted the fall in global equity markets, despite stronger-than-expected economic growth data. The ongoing increase in bond yields has not helped equity performance either. Long-end treasury yields continued to climb, with the US 10-year yield briefly touching 5% for the first time in 16 years and pulling back shortly after. While central banks control short-term interest rates, longer-term rates are out of their reach. This means supply and demand factors and expectations of future inflation have a greater influence on bond prices with longer maturities. So, when the market has to contend with this, this tends to get reflected in higher 'long-end' yields. However, there is some good news. October ended with a focus on interest rates as the Fed, Bank of England, and the European Central Bank all maintained unchanged rates. Looking ahead, it is said that markets tend to rebound in November. Let's see if markets pick up on the Christmas festivities... will there be a 'Santa rally' at the end of the year?

Core investment views

At 7IM, we have a number of long-term core views that help to guide our investment decisions and allocations within portfolios.

Over the next 12 months, think there are a range of possible outcomes that investors will need to contend with. The possible scenarios are laid out below:



Deep recession – policymakers DON'T nail it Unlikely, but important to watch

Inflation continues to remain too high for comfort and central banks keep policy tighter for longer. Eventually, the lags catch up with the economy, leading to a deeper than expected recession.

Back to growth – policymakers nail it Possible, but a lot needs to go right

Inflation falls faster than expected, the demands for higher wages tail off and central banks find the space to reduce interest rates. This allows the world economy to fire on all cylinders again and profits resume growing.

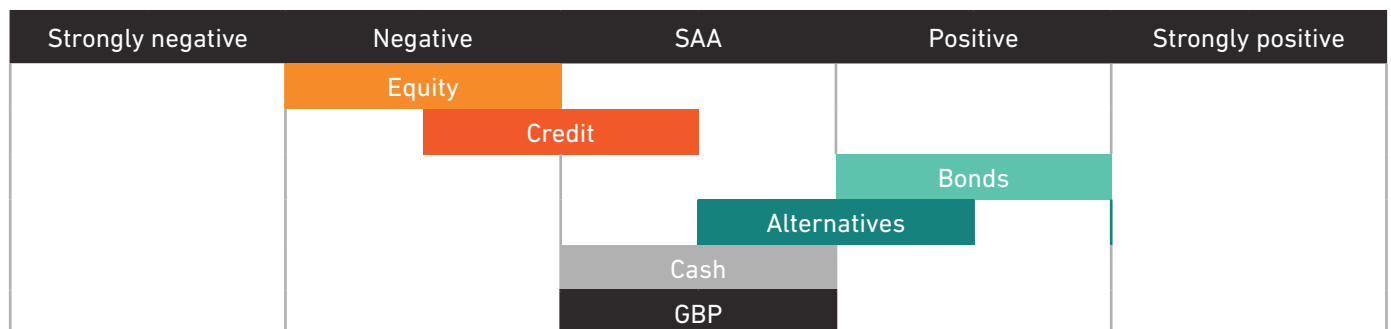
Sluggish and sideways – uncertainty and scepticism continue Most likely, until inflation is under control

A continuation of the last 12 months... will it be a recession? Won't it? High inflation and interest rates will keep that question going.

Whether growth is just above zero (not a recession) or below zero (recession) is not the point. The uncertainty will keep investors cautious – creating choppy markets, prone to sharp sell-offs and rapid rallies. This environment requires careful selection to find the right opportunities and avoid risks.

Tactical Asset Allocation

In an environment with lots of uncertainty and a lack of confidence, we want to make sure portfolios are insulated against shocks, while still generating sufficient returns to make investing worthwhile. And we think our portfolios are set up to do just that.



Portfolio positions

There's no one answer... When managing a diversified long-term portfolio, there shouldn't be a single 'big' call. For an outlook which calls for selectivity, especially in the medium and short term, we're finding lots of different opportunities – both to protect capital and to grow it.

Long term: Thematic

Healthcare companies	Stable earnings when others are seeing uncertainty
Climate transition leaders	Uncorrelated to short-term economic cycle
Alternatives	Defensive and diversifying
Metal & mining companies	Cheap and stable businesses. Short-term volatility, but profitable long-term

Medium term: Opportunities

Finding pockets of value in the US	Investing in the most dynamic parts of the US economy
Tilt to UK Large Cap	Reduce domestic UK exposure as long as the uncertainty remains
AT1s	Attractive returns from here

Short term: Portfolio risk appetite

Underweight equity risk	Reduce equity exposure as returns will be limited for the time being
Overweight bond duration	Bonds can do well if inflation continues to fall

Asset allocation changes

We have made the following tactical changes to portfolios in this quarterly rebalance:

- **Slightly reduced our position in Climate Transition Leaders.** We continue to have strong conviction in this investment. However, in an uncertain macro-economic environment, with a reasonable risk of recession, companies within this space tend to be smaller in size and more sensitive to economic conditions. These factors may be more challenged in the shorter term.
- **Added to bonds:** Following the rise in yields across global bond markets, we added to our bond duration overweight.
- **Trimmed our position in alternatives.** The alternatives allocation remains a key pillar of diversification to the rest of the portfolio. We have taken some profits here to rotate into bonds.

Manager changes

There have been no new funds added to portfolios this quarter.

The past performance of investments is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may get back less than you originally invested. Any reference to specific investments are included for information purposes only and are not intended to provide stock recommendation or investment recommendations to individual investors.

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