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Spotlight on Multi Asset

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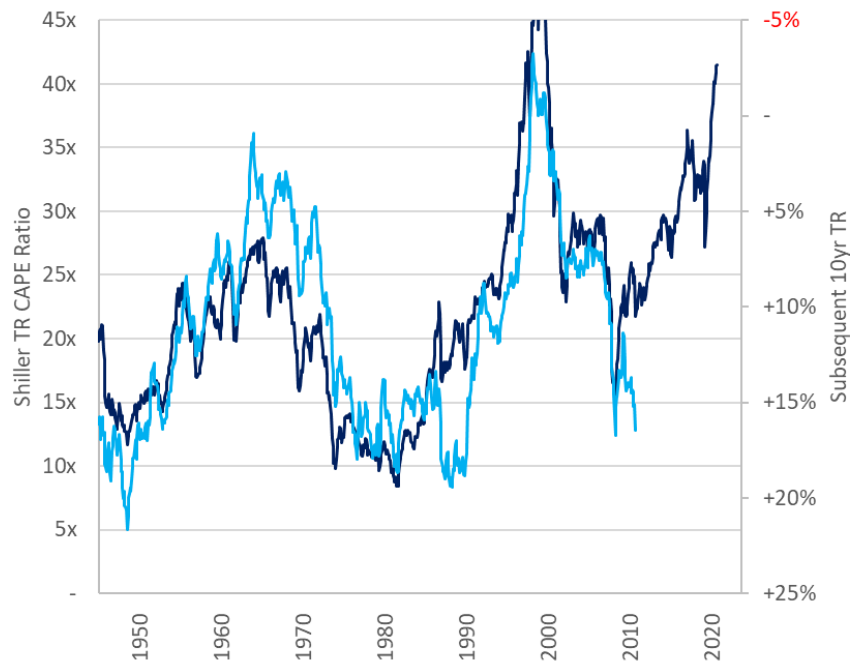
7 October 2021



Absolute equity valuations are historically high

History is not on the side of those looking for strong returns

Shiller Total Return CAPE ratio and 10yr Subsequent Returns since 1945



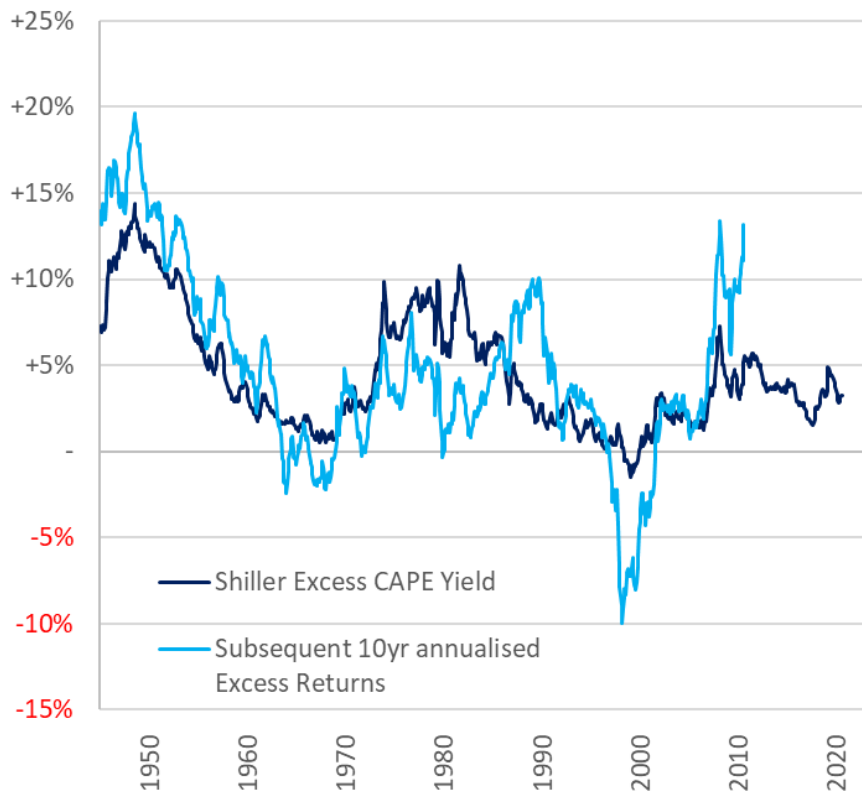
- Valuations appear high in absolute terms for equities versus history, especially in the United States.
- High absolute valuation starting points have historically been attached to lower subsequent medium-term returns.
- Some long-term measures of valuation like Shiller’s Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings Ratio are consistent with a very poor outlook for equity returns.
- But equity valuations do not exist in a vacuum.

Source: Columbia Threadneedle Investments, Robert Shiller, 17 September 2021. Please note performance targets may not be attained.

Relative equity valuations are middling

Equity valuations don't exist in a vacuum

Shiller Excess CAPE yield and 10yr Subsequent Excess Returns since 1945



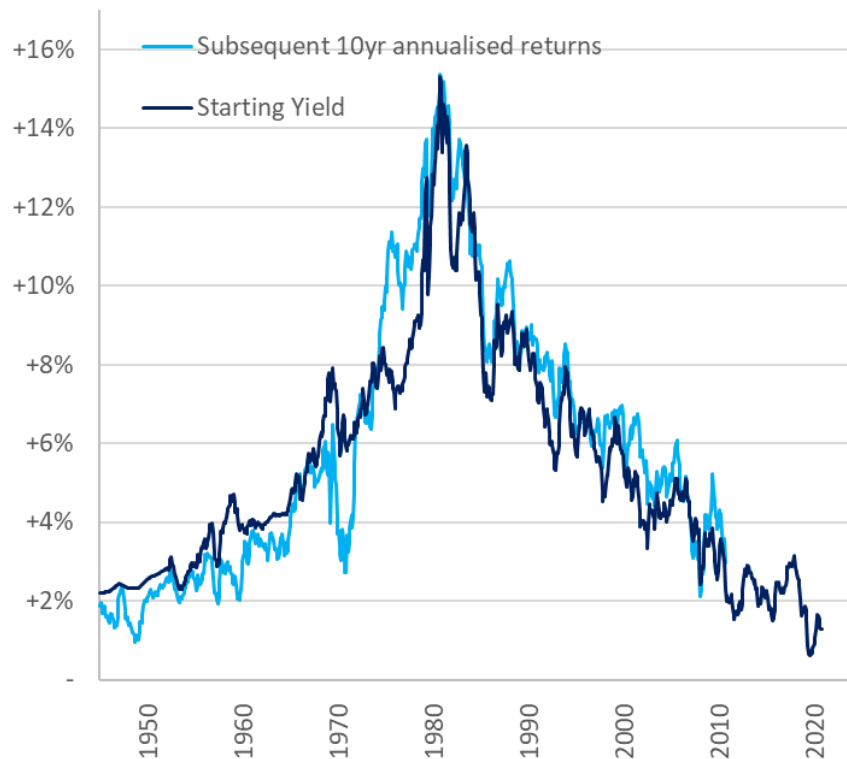
- Equity earnings yields are fairly middling versus bonds.
- The relationship between excess returns to bonds and valuation against them is variable.
- Some long-term measures of relative valuation against bonds like Shiller's Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings Ratio are consistent with a reasonable outlook for equity returns versus bonds.

Source: Columbia Threadneedle Investments, Robert Shiller, 17 September 2021. Please note performance targets may not be attained.

The next ten years for public markets?

Low bond yields are not a good place to start

10yr US Treasury Yields and 10yr Annualised Subsequent Returns since 1945



- Forecasting bond returns in the short-term can be tricky.
- Forecasting bond returns over the long-term is not complicated or controversial.
- Structural economic challenges contributing to the low yield environment:
 - Demographics: ageing population eager to save
 - Debt: servicing requirements reduces rate which 'bites'
 - Distribution: local and global
- Threats to the low yield environment:
 - Stronger growth raises neutral real rate (new fiscal paradigm, fourth industrial revolution)
 - Deglobalisation raises local market inflation risk premia
 - Deanchored inflation expectations raises inflation
- Low returns from bond markets, at best.

Source: Columbia Threadneedle Investments, Robert Shiller, 17th September 2021. Please note performance targets may not be attained.

Whither bond yields?

The US as monetary hegemon

US Treasury 5y5y forwards vs Long-run FOMC Dot, 2011-21



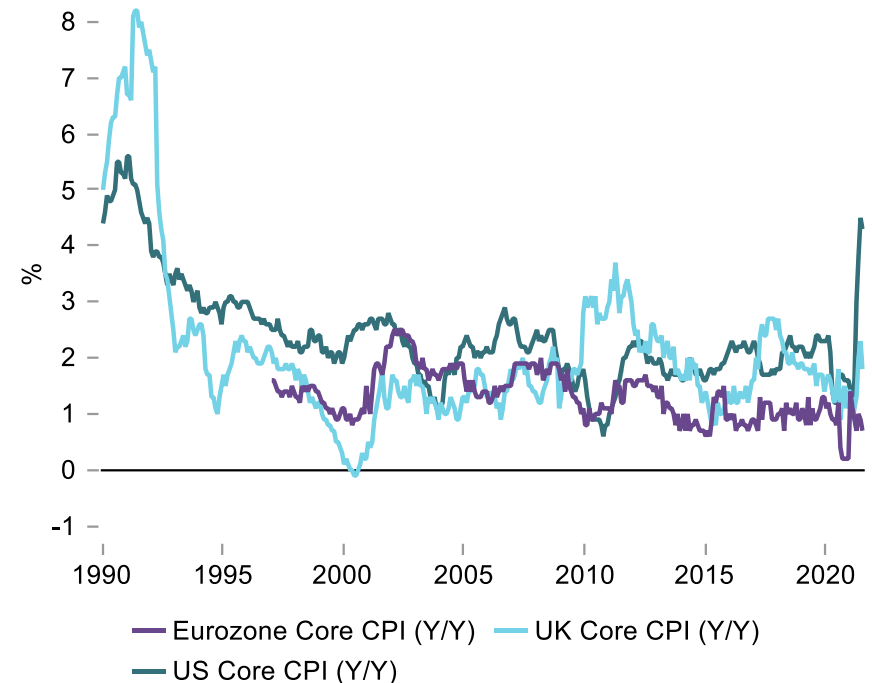
- The Taper tantrum of 2013 scarred the FOMC meaningfully.
 - Bonds sold-off, EM was smashed and financial conditions in aggregate tightened more than desired.
- As we approach taper announcement (November base-case?), should we brace for similar?
- Five-year five-year forwards have been approximately contained by the FOMC long-term dot over the past decade.
 - In 2013 5y5y were 130bps below Fed LT dot
 - Today 5y5y are 40bps below
- Threats to the median dot:
 - Effective US fiscal; new global fiscal consensus;
 - Deanchored inflation expectations.
- Hard to see UST offering 'value', but a bigger place in portfolios 40bps north of here?

Inflation risk?

To us, inflationary risks appear transitory

- Short-term risks
 - Capacity loss
 - Bottlenecks
 - Increased costs from COVID
 - Less globalisation
 - Environmental/regulatory costs
 - Raw material prices
 - E.G.
 - Seen a spike in inflation – in US largely driven by 2nd hand car and airline ticket prices (both hit 10%)
 - In UK shortage of truck drivers becoming an issue
- We do not expect a material increase over the medium term
 - Capacity restored
 - Long-term deflationary forces return
 - Productivity improvements in the pipeline, e.g. automatic supermarket checkouts, drone delivery, driverless cars, app ordering

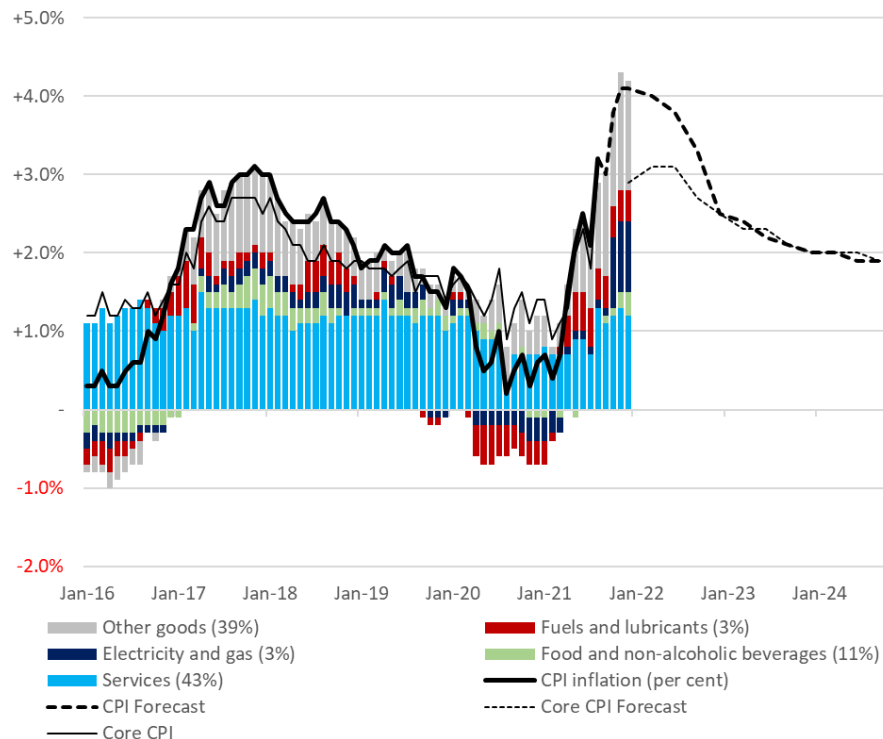
Eurozone, UK and US Core Inflation:
Range bound between 2000 and 2020



Inflation risk?

Case study: UK

UK CPI 2016-2021



■ Base case:

- Reopening spike to mean-revert as labour supply bottlenecks resolve
 - Restaurants @ 8%
 - Hotels @ 12%
 - Second hand cars @ 18%
- Higher electricity prices, international logistics costs take time to work through
 - Fuel @ 18%
 - Electricity projected to be +30%
 - Furniture @ 8%

■ Upside risks:

- Boot-strapped one-offs continue to domino through until deglobalisation matures into a more permanently volatile inflation environment.
- The re-opening experience post-World War II serves as a good model.

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