

# GLOBAL OUTLOOK

January 2024

This document should be used as a guide only. It is based on our current view of markets and is subject to change.



# INTRODUCTION

This document shows the charts that we think are particularly useful to help us determine where we are in the economic cycle and what the outlook is for markets.

## Contents

- 03 Summary of our views
- 05 Politics, Policy, Bonds and Currencies
- 19 Equities and credit
- 28 Our approach to investing responsibly

# SUMMARY OF OUR VIEWS

## Macroeconomic background

We have shifted our asset allocation to Neutral across the asset classes from being Overweight bonds and Underweight equities.

From 19 October to 27 December 2023 the overall Gilt index returned 10.8% and the overall US Treasury market returned 7.9% (both in local currency). These are historically remarkable returns in such a short period of time. Equities also did very well with the global index returning 6.6% in sterling and the US index returning 11.8% in US dollars over the same period.

Markets are expecting six rate cuts by the Federal Reserve and five by the Bank of England in the next twelve months. The presumption being that inflation will continue to move down toward 2% and growth will slow but there will be no recession. Hence the consensus expectation for 11% earnings growth this year for both the US and global markets. This is the best soft landing scenario of all time.

Our view continues to be that there are a number of risks to this narrative but the repricing of bonds in particular suggests we should stand back and sit at Neutral for a while.

We share the market optimism about inflationary pressures continuing to abate. Whether it is the likely fall in housing costs which represent one third of the US CPI index, or the fact that the UK and euro area had declines in GDP in the third quarter and very likely will see the same in the fourth quarter, the outlook for inflation seems benign.

But expectations for so many rate cuts on both sides of the Atlantic seems a little extreme, particularly in the US, given the presumption that US growth will remain positive.

**Risk warning:** The above should be used as a guide only. It is based on our current view of markets and is subject to change. As at 10.01.24

The US economic cycle confounded many, including us, in 2023. So we are pulling back our expectation for a US recession from a 50% probability to a 30% probability. If we do see signs of weakness in growth then the possibility of aggressive monetary stimulus likely shields the economy from a downturn.

Meanwhile the stock market rally since October has been powerful but there are still reasonable valuations in markets outside the US and within the US there are plenty of high quality companies that our equity team are seeing as reasonably priced. So returning to Neutral in equities seems sensible at this juncture.

Ultimately, for markets, the year will come down, as ever, to how well corporates navigate it. If they can deliver 11% earnings growth the equity market will have some support. But 2024 will see some geopolitical uncertainties, not least from the 40 elections that will take place across the globe, starting with Taiwan's Presidential election on January 10.

The US election could be a rematch of Biden and Trump although as we highlight later in this document, there is a long way to go before we should see that as a foregone conclusion. Also from a policy perspective, a President who does not control both houses of Congress has their hands tied in terms of being able to accomplish much domestically. We think the probability is high that the Democrats lose their majority in the Senate and that the Republicans lose their majority in the House of Representatives which will mean a divided government whoever wins the White House.

We suspect the impact of geopolitics will be less this year than many fear.



## SUMMARY OF OUR VIEWS (continued)

### Equities (neutral)

Global equities returned +6.3% in Q4. They returned +15.3% for the year (all in sterling terms).

Our investment criteria continue to serve us well and stock selection continued to be the key driver of our outperformance. In these markets, it is particularly important to remain both disciplined in our approach and long term in our perspective.

We are comfortable with the balanced positioning in our equity exposure and, as ever, the focus is on those companies where the team has greater confidence in their ability to deliver Free Cash Flow growth over the long term (irrespective of sector, style factor or region), and where valuations are supportive of strong real returns.

The market's focus on the US tech giants tends to overshadow the enormous breadth and depth of investment opportunity in the US and it remains an important source of ideas for us.

We also continue to identify opportunities in Japan which has long provided us with an attractive way to gain exposure to market leading industrial technologies, but with the country's renewed emphasis on corporate governance improvements and with it more efficient allocation of capital, likely to unlock considerable value across a broader range of sectors over time.

### Fixed income (neutral)

The overall gilt total return index returned +8.6% in Q4 and returned +3.6% in 2023.

We still see some value in government bonds even after the strong rally from mid-October onward.

Short dated sterling credit is also attractive with yields of 5.5% on offer for an investment grade portfolio of bonds maturing within the next 18 months.

### Alternatives (neutral)

We believe Alternatives have an important role to play in diversified portfolios.

Absolute Return strategies can give exposure to an uncorrelated stream of returns giving diversification benefits. This sector has struggled in recent years, but well-run funds have attractive volatility dampening characteristics.

Real Assets such as property (both physical and intellectual), infrastructure (including transportation), commodities (such as gold) and other investments underpinned by physical assets offer a combination of income and capital return that is attractive. Many of the assets that produce income have inflation linked cashflows.

### Cash (neutral)

Even though savings rates have risen, cash still loses purchasing power quickly in any period of high inflation.

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Part I

# POLITICS, POLICY, BONDS & CURRENCIES

## US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LOOKS CLOSE, IF ITS BIDEN vs TRUMP

The US Presidential election on 5 November is shaping up to be a rematch between President Biden and past President Trump.

The top chart shows the current probability of who wins based on betting done on [www.predictit.org](http://www.predictit.org) They are both hovering around 40% with Trump slightly ahead. In UK betting terms they are both 6-4.

The bottom chart shows which party US bettors think will win. Here the Democrats have a lead that, while it has shrunk compared to where it was last summer, is still meaningful.

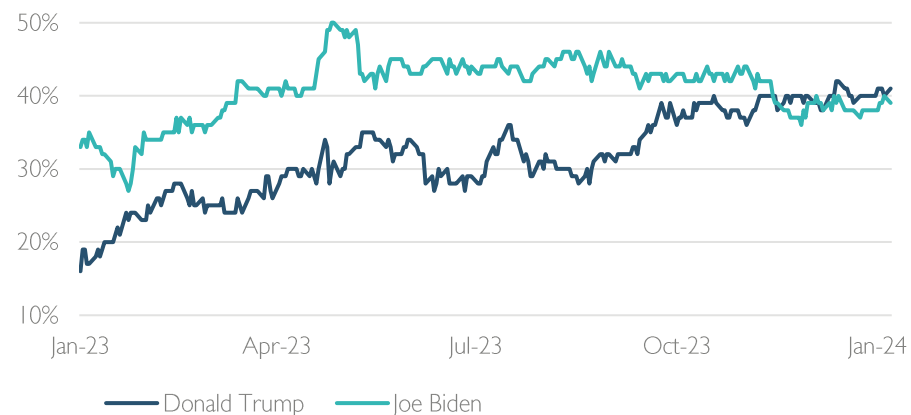
How can there be such a spread between the two charts? How can the Democrats be favoured to win but Biden be favoured to lose to Trump?

There are a combination of factors in play. One is that there are third party candidates running. The only one likely to be a factor nationally is Robert F. Kennedy Jr. who may get on the ballot in most states. But he has a 5% chance of success according to bettors.

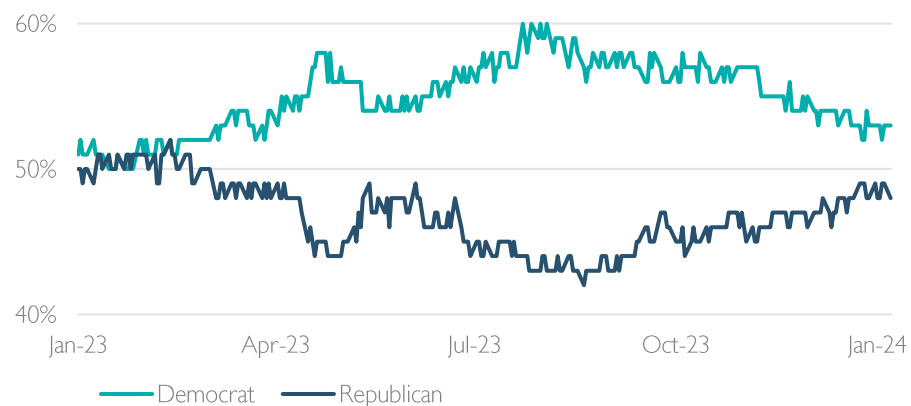
Another is that although Trump and Biden look likely to win enough delegates to win their respective nominations by the end of March thanks to the high volume of Primaries that will have been completed by then, they are not the actual nominees until elected by their respective party Conventions. The Republicans meet 15-18 July, the Democrats August 19 – 22.

So some bets have been placed on other candidates such as Nikki Haley for the Republicans or Gavin Newsom for the Democrats. The view being that perhaps Trump gets derailed by his assorted trials relating to January 6, 2020. And/or Biden decides to step down on the basis of ill health, a scenario that increases in probability if Trump drops out first.

Probability of Biden or Trump winning election %



Probability of a Democrat or Republican winning 2024 election%



Source: Bloomberg, [www.predictit.org](http://www.predictit.org) Waverton. Data as at 08.01.24

# US CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS ALSO LOOK CLOSE

Despite the possibility that either, or indeed both, Biden and Trump could drop out of the race, at the moment it is best to presume that one of them will be the next President.

The impact either will have on policy is in part determined on the outcome of the Congressional elections. All of the House of Representatives and one third of Senate seats are in play.

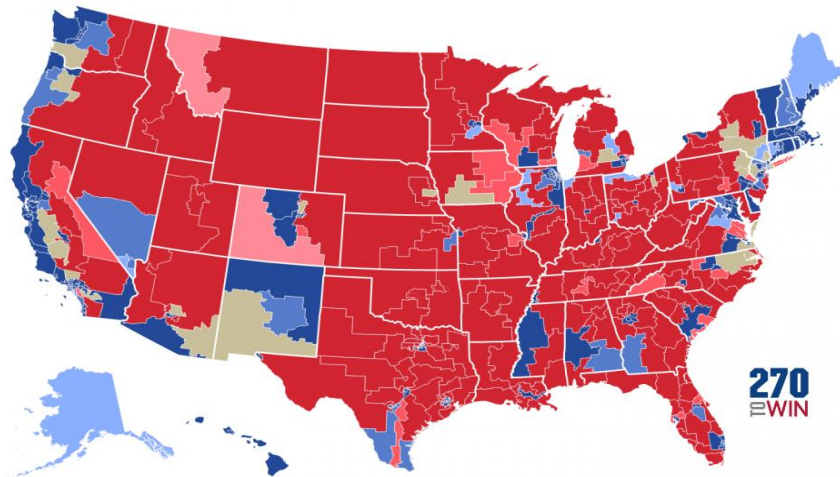
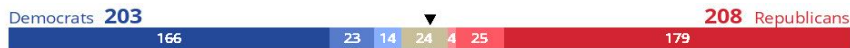
Currently the Republicans control the House 221 – 213 with one seat vacant. The Democrats control the Senate by 51 – 49. These razor thin margins could be reversed in the Congressional elections.

The Republicans could face an uphill struggle to retain the House of Representatives as the map on the left shows. A number of senior Republican members are standing down which is often a sign that they think their party could lose the majority. Many seats are too close to call but a flip is certainly possible.

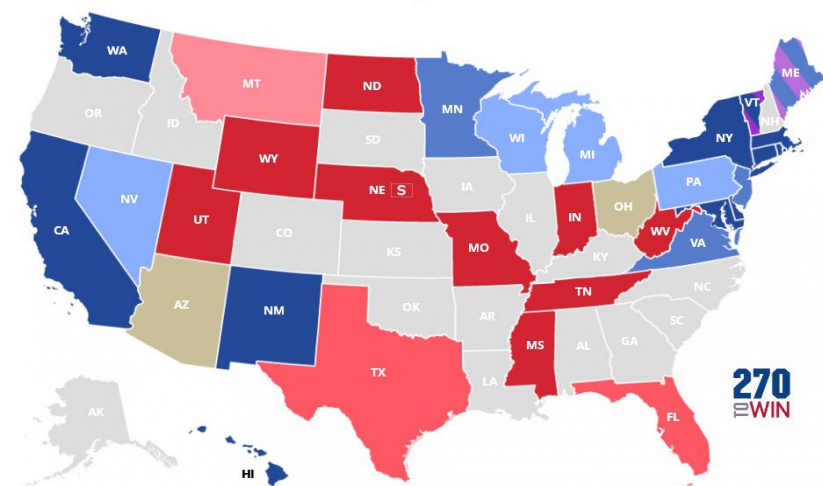
The Democrats face an uphill struggle to retain their majority in the Senate as the map to the right shows. A flip there looks likely.

So the chances are high that we will continue with the divided government we have had since November 2022. Markets are usually happy with that outcome.

## US House of Representatives projection after 2024 election



## US Senate projection after 2024 election



Source: <https://www.270towin.com/> data as of 10.01.24



# MARKET IS SUGGESTING WE WILL SEE MULTIPLE RATE CUTS THIS YEAR

The top chart shows current expectations for the US Federal Reserve policy rate this year and what those were at the time bond yields peaked in October.

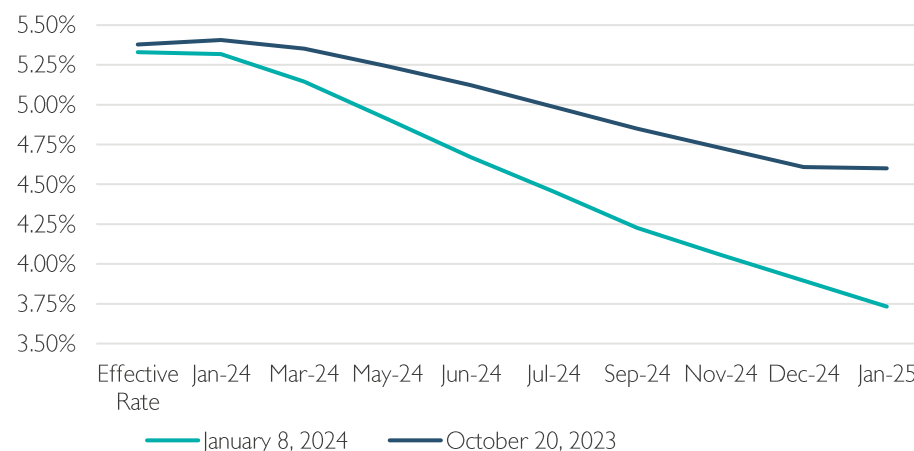
The market thinks the Fed is going to cut rates six times between now and January 2025 with the first cut fully priced in for the May 1, 2024 policy setting meeting. Back in October the pricing was for three cuts in 2024.

The change is predicated on the view that inflation will continue to moderate and that growth will also moderate. In other words we get the soft landing that has become the primary market narrative in recent months.

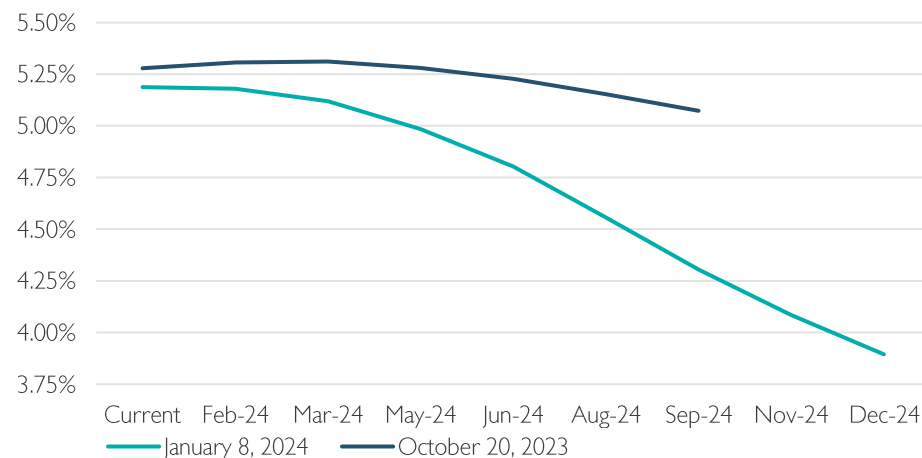
The bottom chart shows current expectations for the Bank of England's base rate and those expectations in October. The Bank is now expected to cut rates five times. Three months ago there were no cuts expected through September 2024 (the latest contract date that was traded at the time). The first cut here is expected at the June Monetary Policy Committee meeting.

Given UK GDP declined 0.4% in Q3 2023 while US GDP rose 4.9%, and the UK October monthly GDP series declined another 0.3% in October, it is possible that the current market projection for policy rates may end up being more accurate for the UK than the US.

**Implied US Fed Funds rate %**



**Implied UK Base Rate %**



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 08.01.24





## A “SOFT LANDING” IN THE US OCCURRED IN THE MID 1990's

One of the debates going on in markets at the moment is whether the rise in interest rates since early last year has had a genuinely restrictive impact on the economy. One way of looking at this is to gauge whether overall financial conditions are restrictive.

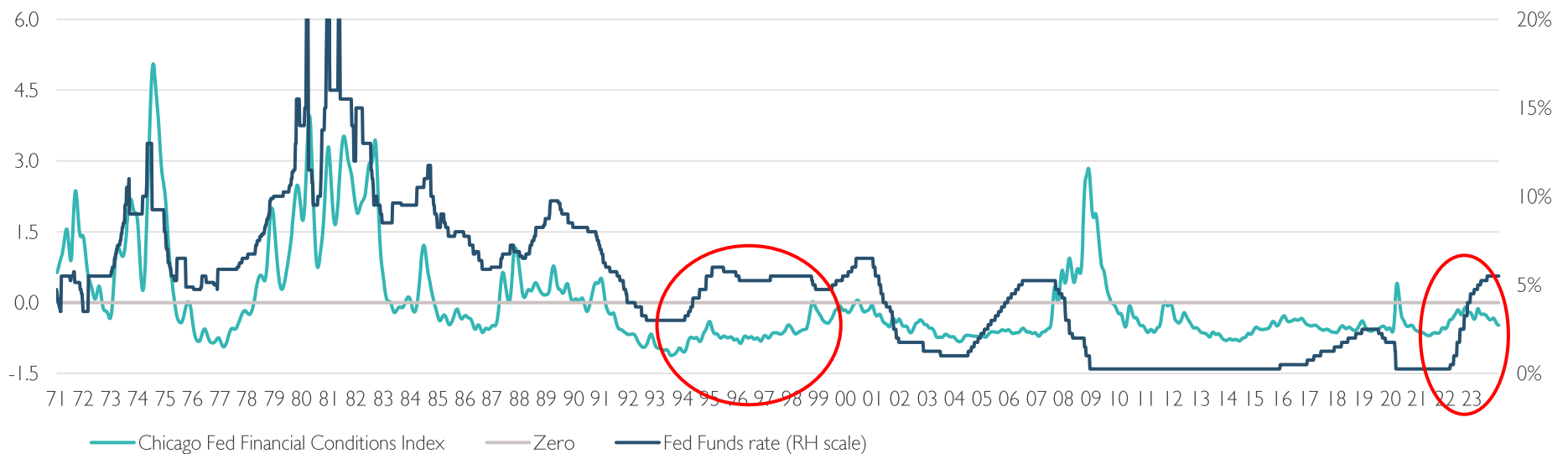
Several such indices are produced including the one charted below from the Chicago Federal Reserve. This is an index derived from over 100 types of credit spreads and financial indicators. A reading above zero suggests financial conditions are restrictive. Below zero and they are not. As the chart shows, generally when the Fed Funds policy rate has been

rising, financial conditions have also tightened. But in recent years, financial conditions have generally been loose apart from a brief period when Covid struck.

The other time when interest rates were rising but financial conditions remained easy was in the mid-1990's which was arguably the one time when the Fed did engineer a soft landing (see red circle).

The debate about recession or soft landing would be more clearly likely to produce a recession if financial conditions tighten. That will happen if credit spreads widen, for example, and/or if bank lending slowed.

Chicago Fed Financials Conditions Index and Fed Funds Rate 1971 - current



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# THERE IS STILL A SIGNIFICANT RISK OF A RECESSION IN THE US

Although the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England has each withdrawn their internal forecasts for a recession in the US and UK respectively, many historically reliable indicators of the economic cycle continue to suggest one is likely.

The top chart is an indicator of recession probability in the next 12 months from the New York Federal Reserve with a history going back to 1960. The probability is based on the spread between 10-year and 3-month Treasury rates. The grey bars on the chart are recessions.

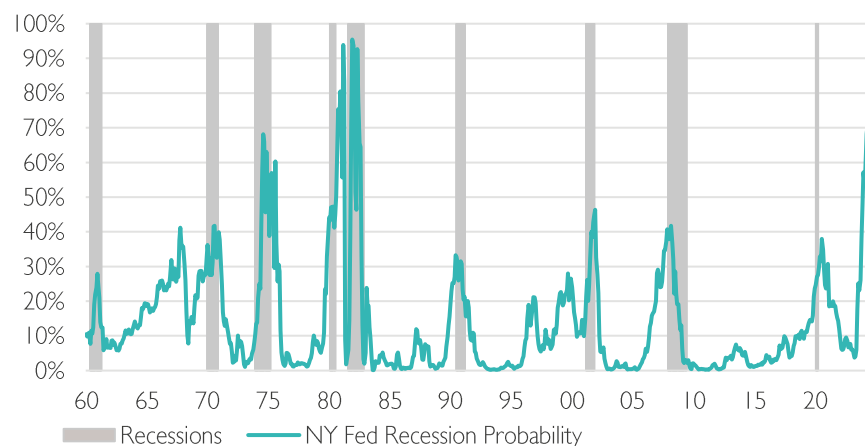
3-month Treasury bill rates have been generally above 10-year bond yields since 26 October 2022. Not surprisingly the probability of a recession has therefore been high and is 63% at the end of December.

The bottom chart is the 6-month % change in the Index of Leading Indicators which is made up of 10 series including share prices, the yield curve and a range of indicators covering housing, new orders and leading indicators of the labour market such as jobless claims.

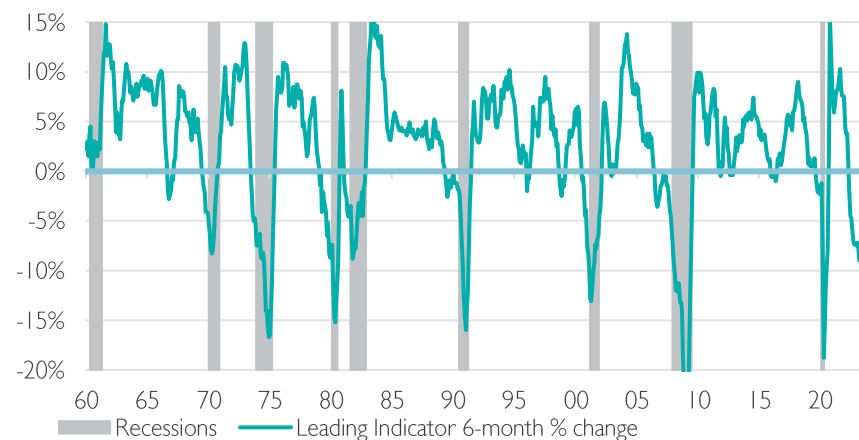
As you can see, since 1970 the US has either already been in recession, or a recession has started within three months of the change in the index being -4.0% or worse.

As at the end of November the change in the index over the last six months is -6.8%.

New York Federal Reserve Recession Probability Indicator 1960 - current



Leading indicator (% change over 6-months) & Recessions 1960 - current



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# US PROFITS AS % OF GDP ARE OFF PEAKS BUT REMAINED RESILIENT

This chart shows pre-tax profits of corporate America relative to GDP through Q3 2023, the most recent data available. This profit series shows aggregate profits across the whole economy and shows them in US dollars, not as earnings per share.

Consequently, this series is not susceptible to financial engineering via such things as share buybacks to boost earnings per share. It is a proxy for profit margins.

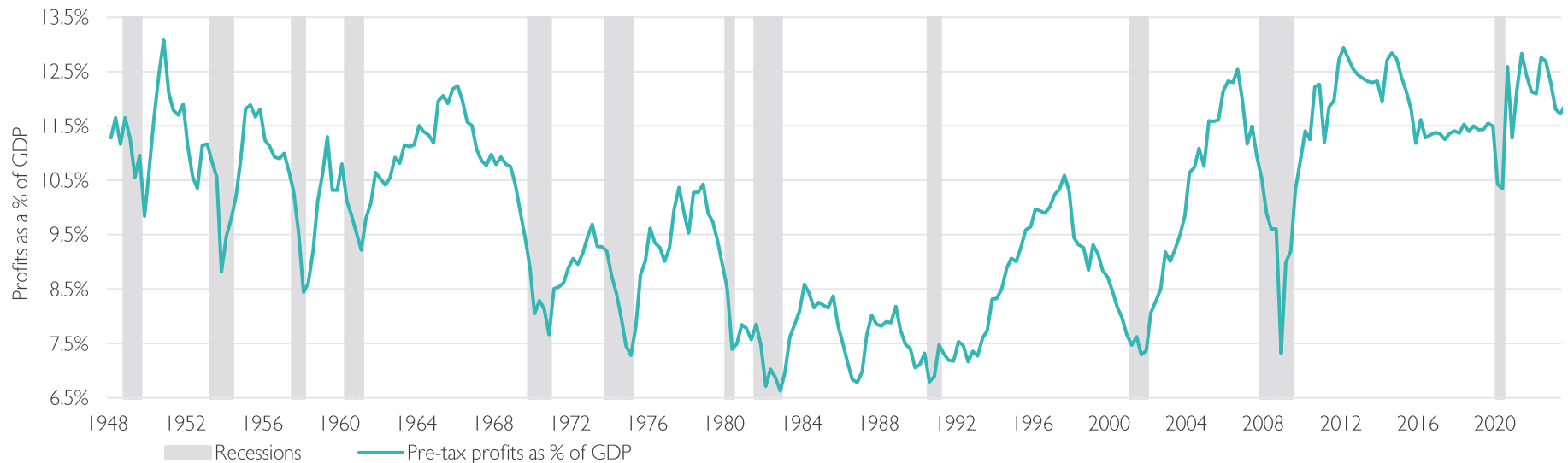
In every recession except 1982, profits were falling as a % of GDP before it.

Profits are below the cyclical peak as % of GDP which was 12.8% in Q2 2021.

But on this measure profits were resilient in Q2 and Q3 2023 when they were reported as 11.7% and 11.9% of GDP respectively.

Should that resilience continue in Q4 and into 2024 it will be another indicator suggesting a soft landing is possible.

US profit cycles and recessions (%)



Source: MSCI, FactSet, Waverton. Data as at 30.09.23



# GOVERNMENT BONDS REMAIN INTERESTING AT THESE LEVELS

The top chart shows how the yield on 10-year gilts and 10-year US Treasuries has evolved over the last two years.

Yields were rising consistently until peaking in October 2023. The rally since then was the dominant factor in the good returns for both bonds and equities in Q4.

The bottom chart shows those same yields after deducting the current 10-year inflation swap rate in each market. The swap rate is one indication of market expectations for inflation over the life of the bond.

Inflation swaps are priced on RPI in the UK so we have deducted 1.2% from the swap rate to get an implied indication of expectations of CPI inflation (1.2% is about the long-term “wedge” between RPI and CPI inflation).

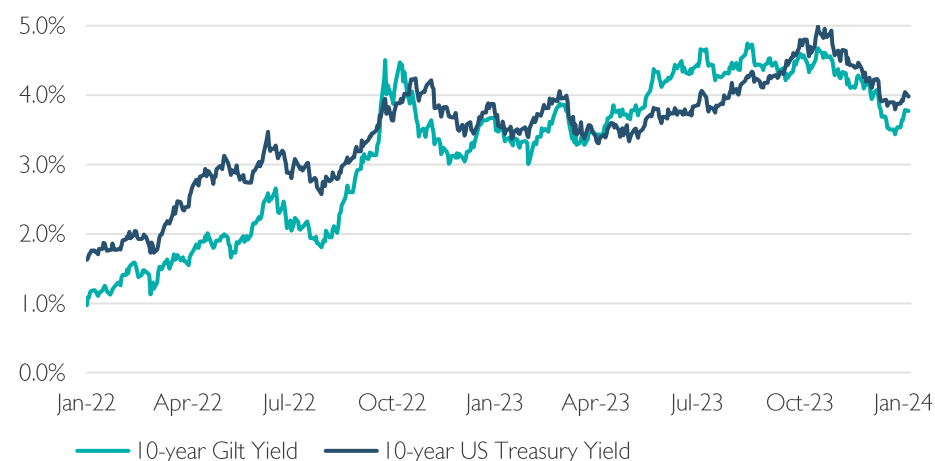
As the chart shows, both markets continue to offer, on this measure, a positive real yield.

The inflation linked bond market is saying something similar in the US where the Treasury Inflation Protected Securities market is giving a positive real yield. The January 2033 TIPS yields 1.83%.

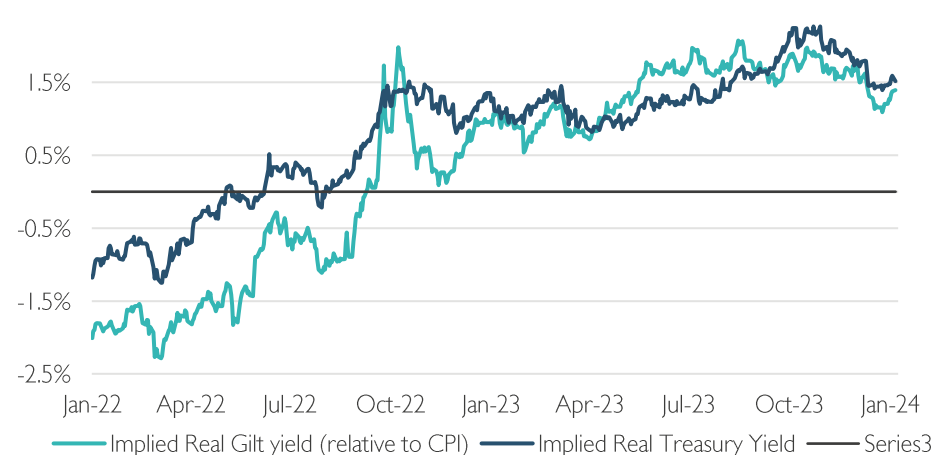
The UK linker market is less attractive (the November 2032 linker yields +0.32%).

Despite the rally since October 19, we still think there is some value in government bonds given the positive real yields on offer.

### US and UK 10-year bond yields (%)



### US and UK implied real 10-year bond yields (%)



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 08.01.24



## STERLING RANGEBOUND AGAINST THE EURO

Sterling has weakened a little against the euro in recent weeks as the expectations for the extent the Bank of England will have to raise interest rates has moved lower. But the current rate is above the average rate since the Brexit referendum in June 2016.

We continue to think that the exchange rate versus the euro is a better measure of the market view of UK specific risks is the sterling/dollar rate.

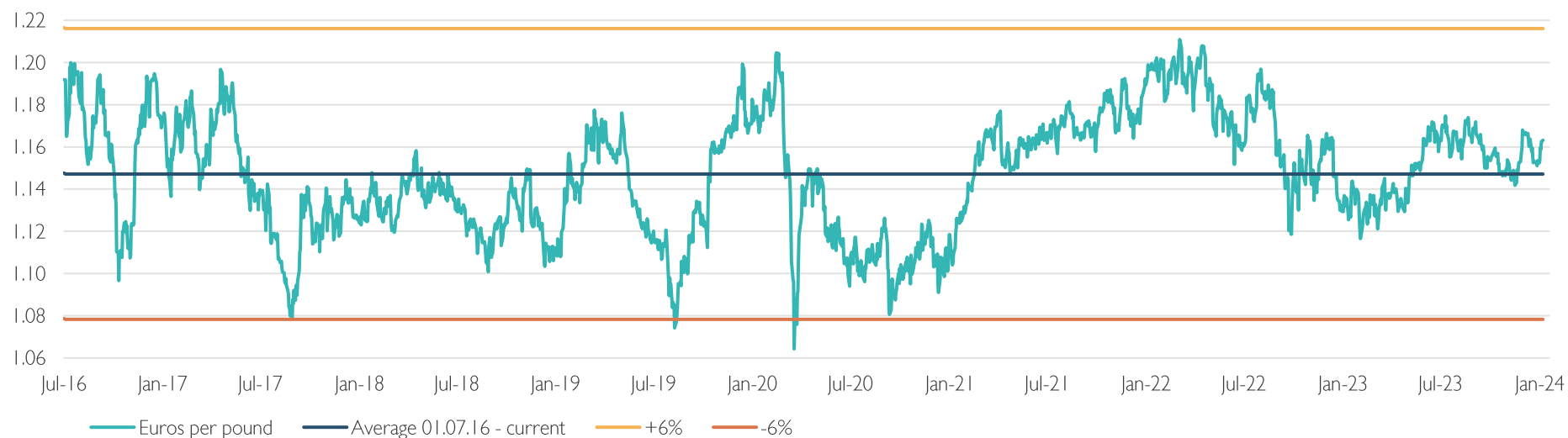
The chart shows the number of euros per pound since 1 July 2016. The average exchange rate since then is shown as the grey line and we show a range 6% either side of that average.

We use 6% as that was the range sterling was allowed to trade against its DM2.90 central rate when it was in the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM). Famously sterling was forced out of the ERM in September 1992 when it was unable to hold within that range.

We note that over the period shown (over 1,900 trading days), sterling has only been out of a 6% trading range for five days.

For now, there is little sign of an elevated UK sovereign risk premium on this measure at least.

Euros per pound (01.07.2016 – current)



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 10.01.24



# INFLATION RATES DECELERATING AROUND THE WORLD

The peak for US inflation was in June 2022 at 9.1%. It is now 3.1%. The euro area looks like it peaked in October 2022 at 10.6% (now 2.9%) and the UK may have peaked in October 2022 when RPI was 14.2%, and CPI 11.1%. The UK struggled to reduce inflation as quickly as it appears to be reducing in the US, but RPI is now 5.3% and CPI is 3.9%.

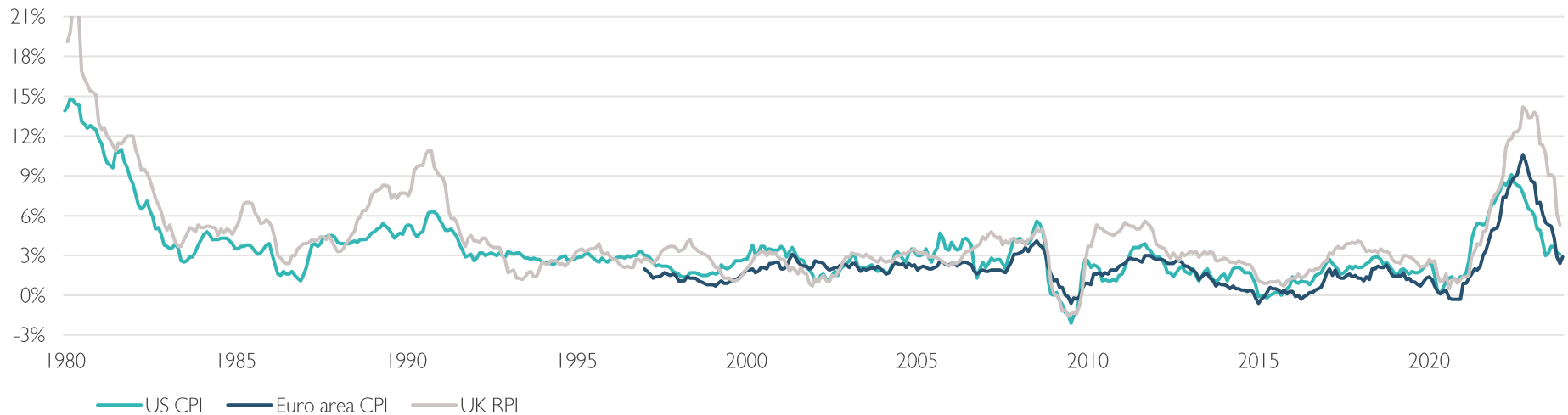
US core inflation (excluding food and energy) hopefully peaked at 6.6% in September 2022. It was 4.0% in November

Despite the recent improvements, there remain concerns about the inflationary impulse across the developed world. The detail of recent inflation reports shows a slower reduction in price increases and Service inflation, in the US in particular is a concern.

However, as the next charts show, the market is still somewhat sanguine about future inflation. It remains critically important that market view is correct.

## Inflation (% change year-on-year)

1980 - current



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# EXPECTATIONS FOR FUTURE INFLATION REMAIN SANGUINE

The top chart shows the 2-year inflation swap rate which is one reflection of the market's view on future inflation. One can buy or sell the swap. If you think inflation will average more than the current price, you buy the swap and vice versa. The payoffs are roughly linear. If you buy at 2% and the outcome is 2.2%, you make about 10%.

The moves in rate markets and inflation swaps are clearly interlinked. The market remains sanguine about inflation over the next two years.

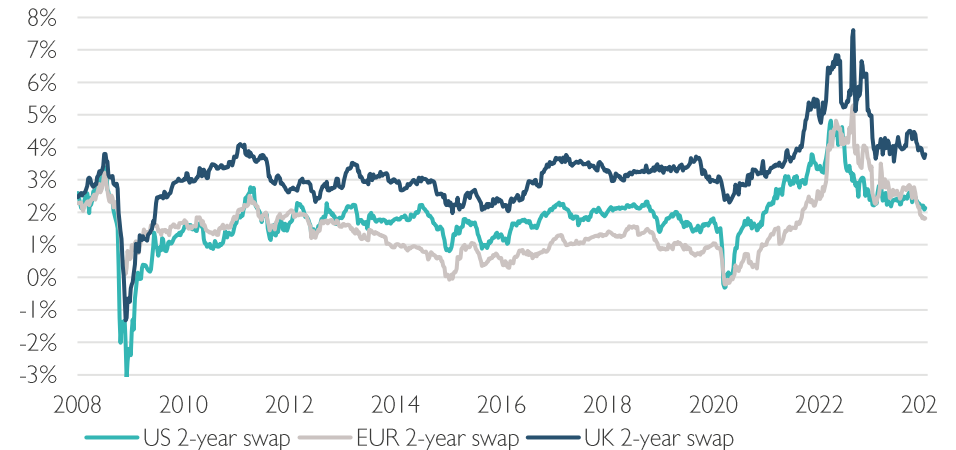
But if future inflation actually takes longer to return to target that will be an issue for investors as it will almost certainly see a reversal upward in rate expectations.

The bottom chart shows longer-term inflation indicators. Here the picture remains encouraging.

The green line is the 10-year US inflation swap and the black line is the inflation rate calculated from the spread between five year nominal and inflation linked bonds five years forward.

Both have moved down in recent weeks consistent with the narrative that propelled bond yields lower since October.

### 2-year inflation swap rate (%)



### Long-term US inflation expectations



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 05.01.24



# THE BROAD COMMODITY COMPLEX IS WEAK

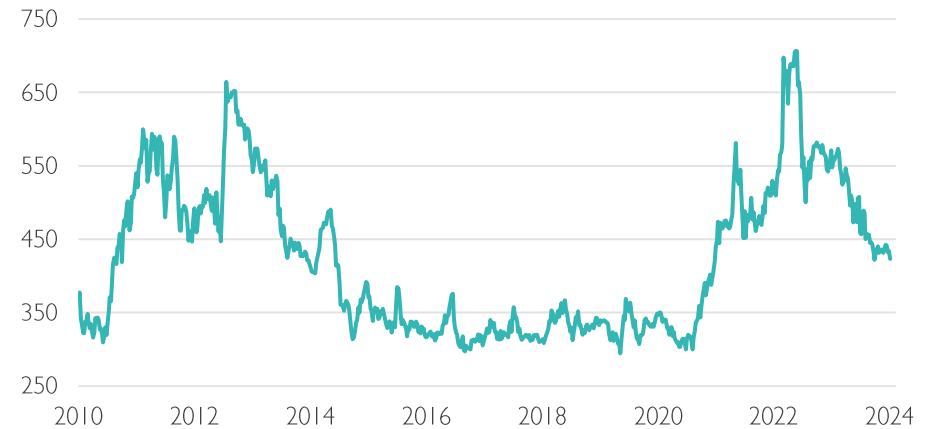
The broad commodity complex is in the doldrums.

Grain prices have been falling as fears of supply disruption from Ukraine, the bread basket of Europe, and Russia, have not materialised sufficiently to support prices.

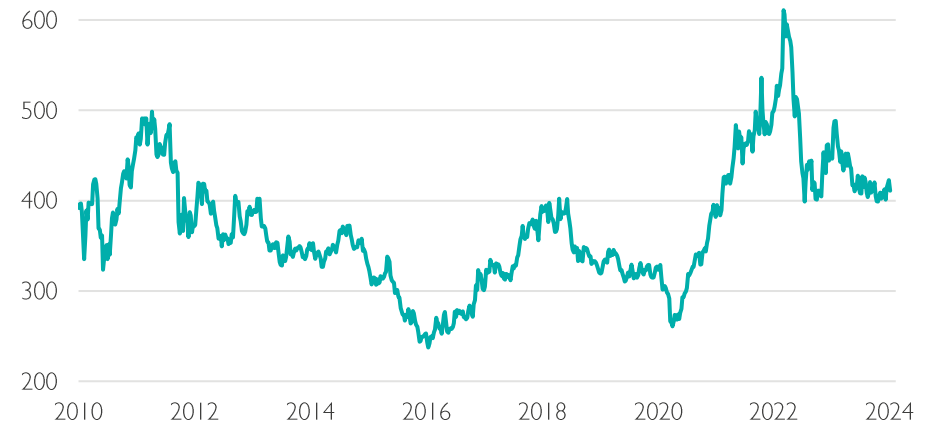
The Industrial Metals index (bottom chart) has also been weak in recent months. Demand from the People's Republic of China is an important driver of industrial metals prices.

So far, the bottom chart on this page is one of several suggesting that the PRC economy remains in the doldrums.

**S&P GSCI Grains Index**



**S&P GSCI Industrial Metals Index**



Source: Waverton, Bloomberg. Data as at 05.01.24





## DOLLAR A LITTLE WEAKER

The top chart shows a trade weighted dollar index. It has moved down in recent weeks, consistent with the narrative that US interest rates have peaked and consequently the gap between US and overseas rates this year may be less supportive for the dollar than had been the case from mid 2021 to October 2022 in particular.

The bottom chart shows that an index of emerging market currencies. This index is weighted by the weighting of each country in the MSCI Emerging Market equity index, so China is the biggest component.

It rallied at the end of 2023, again on the narrative that US rate differentials with the rest of the world will shrink plus likely a view that increased confidence in a developed world soft landing, rather than recession, will be good for emerging markets that sell into the developed world.

Trade Weighted US dollar (BBDXY)



MSCI Emerging Market Currency Index



Source: Waverton, Bloomberg, MSCI. Data as at 05.01.24



## GOLD AT RECORD HIGH IN US DOLLAR TERMS

On the month-end basis shown below, gold is at its all-time high in dollar terms.

In sterling terms it is £12 below its all-time high at the end of October 2023.

With all the uncertainty highlighted on previous pages of this presentation, we are of the view that gold has a role to play in diversified portfolios.

Gold benefitted from the exceptional monetary policy in evidence from 2008 to arguably 2021. With zero or even negative nominal interest rates

the opportunity cost of owning gold had never been lower.

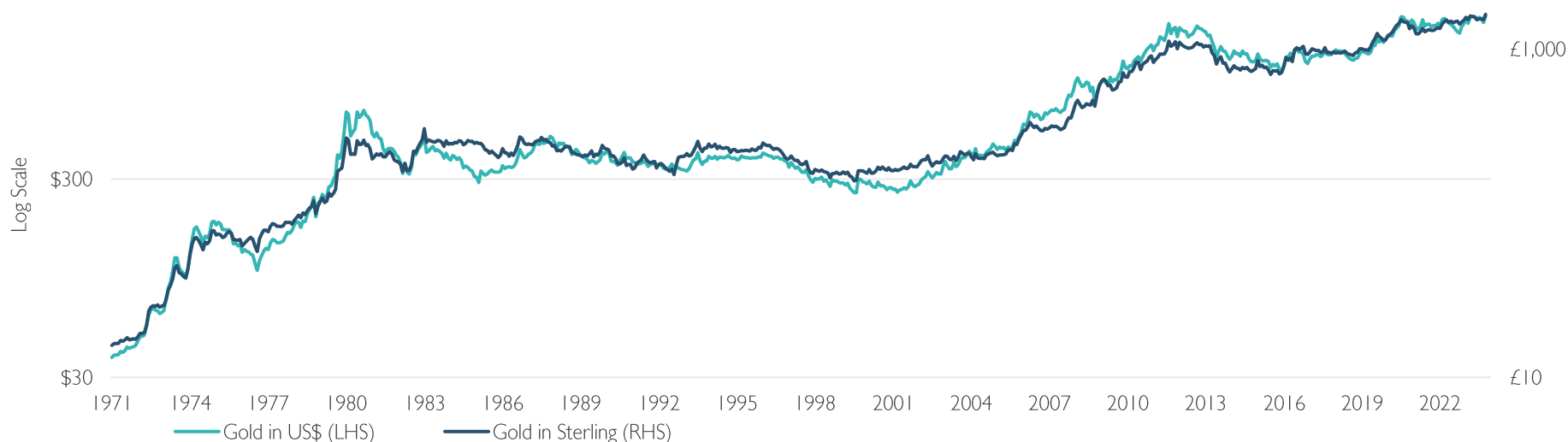
Although it is interest rates that seem to be driving the gold price at present, we are aware that the market is sanguine about the inflation outlook today.

We think gold offers a good hedge against that complacency.

So, at the moment, gold could be a winner from both declining interest rates and higher inflation which are likely the two alternate scenarios going forward from here.

### Gold price per troy ounce in US dollars and in sterling

1971 - current



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23





Part 2

# EQUITIES AND CREDIT

## 2024 EARNINGS GROWTH ESTIMATE +11% GLOBALLY AND FOR THE US

The consensus for the Global Index is for EPS to decline 0.3% in 2023. This is a slight uptick from a month ago, some of which will be due to the weaker dollar.

For the US market the consensus is +0.7% as we enter Q4 reporting season.

2024 estimates expect a strong rebound, as has been the case for many months.

It remains the case that there are valuation excesses in some of the leading companies in the US but valuations in the rest of the US market, and in the rest of the world, are not stretched.

### Earnings per share calendar year growth rate

REGION	PE NTM	RELATIVE	GROWTH RATE		
			2023	2024	2025
World	16.5		(0.3%)	+10.5%	+11.6%
US	19.8	120%	+0.7%	+11.4%	+12.7%
Europe ex UK	13.5	82%	+9.2%	+6.2%	+9.5%
UK	11.0	66%	(7.4%)	+3.3%	+7.9%
Japan	14.0	85%	+3.7%	+9.1%	+7.8%
Asia Pac ex Japan	12.6	76%	(7.5%)	+20.8%	+16.4%
Latin America	9.0	54%	(16.9%)	+8.8%	+6.5%
Emerging markets	12.2	74%	+8.1%	+4.3%	+8.8%
World ex USA	12.9	78%	(1.1%)	+9.5%	+10.4%

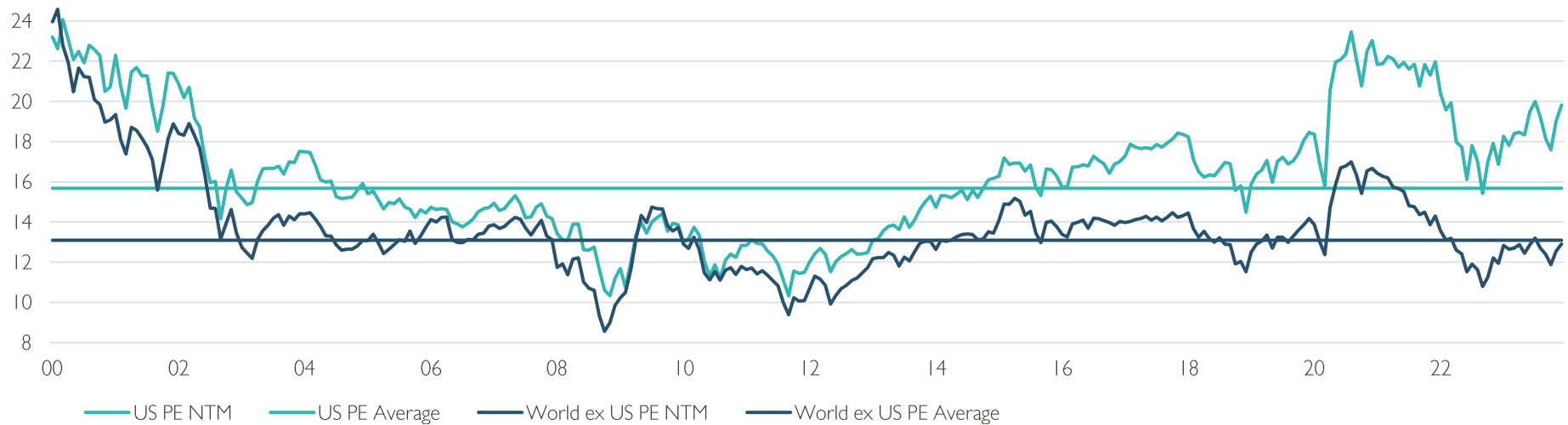
Source: MSCI, FactSet, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23

# STOCK MARKET VALUATION NOT STRETCHED

The PE ratio for the US market (solid green line) is 19.8 times.  
It is again above its 20-year average of 15.7 times (the green dotted line).  
The World outside the US now trades at 12.9 times earnings, a slight discount to its 20-year average of 13.1.

There is uncertainty about the EPS these valuations are predicated on but particularly outside the US there is a reasonable amount of that uncertainty priced in.

MSCI US and MSCI Global ex US price-earnings ratio based on next 12 months earnings



Source: MSCI, FactSet, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# STOCK MARKET IS INDEED DRIVEN BY EARNINGS OVER TIME

This is a simple chart but an important one. The stock market moves with earnings and has continued to do so over the last 20+ years despite the various shocks investors have had to absorb over that time. These include the 2008 crisis and Covid of course, but also the policy response to each of those events.

As the chart shows, the market reacted to the robust fiscal and monetary stimulus packages of 2020 by rising very strongly into 2021. Earnings

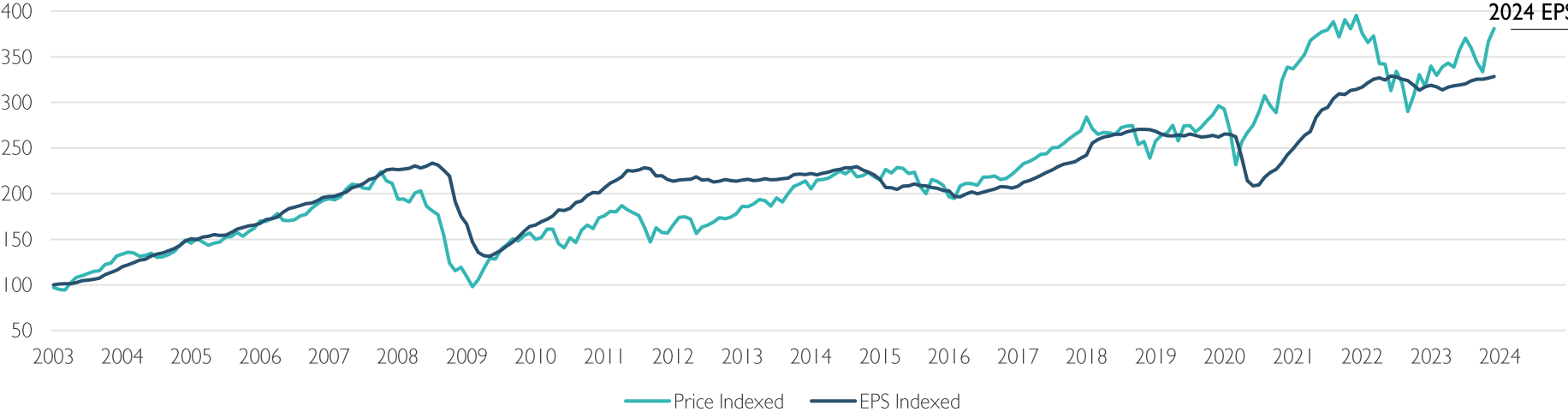
recovered too but not as quickly. The market pullback in 2022 brought prices back to the point where they were below the earnings line.

The rally in 2023 has pushed the price line above the earnings line.

The chart includes a horizontal line for the level of EPS in 2024 expected by the current consensus forecast. One could argue that prices have fully discounted the expected 2024 EPS but an overshoot is always possible.

**MSCI Global Price Index and earnings per share**

December 2002 = 100



Source: MSCI, FactSet, Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# US INVESTOR SENTIMENT MORE BULLISH

This is the weekly survey of its members done by the American Association of Individual Investors. The chart shows the % of respondents who are bullish among those that express a view (so it is Bulls as a % of Bulls plus Bears).

This could not be a simpler sentiment measure, but it is worth knowing about.

The two horizontal lines are showing one standard deviation above (blue line) the average level and one standard deviation below (grey line).

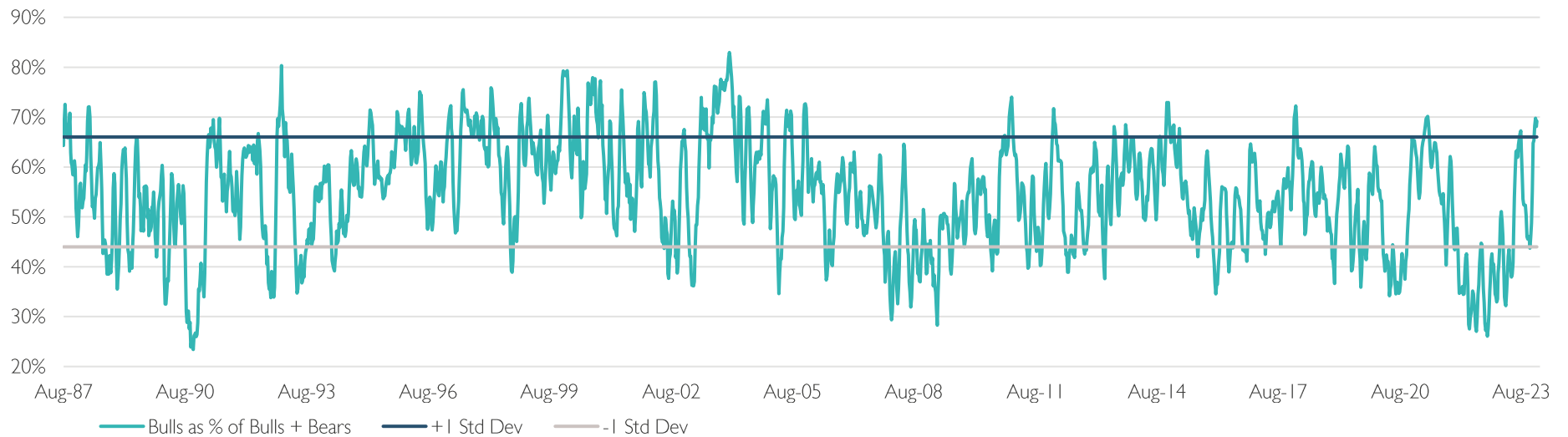
If you buy the market when the green line is below the orange line your

average return in the next year is +15%.

If you buy the market when the green line is above the black line your average 12-month return is +6%.

This sentiment measure has followed the market higher in recent weeks and is now at a level consistent with market sentiment being a bit frothy in the short term.

**American Association of Individual Investors survey, Bulls as % of Bulls plus Bears**



Source: AAI, Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 04.01.24



# CORPORATE BALANCE SHEETS YET TO SHOW REAL STRESS

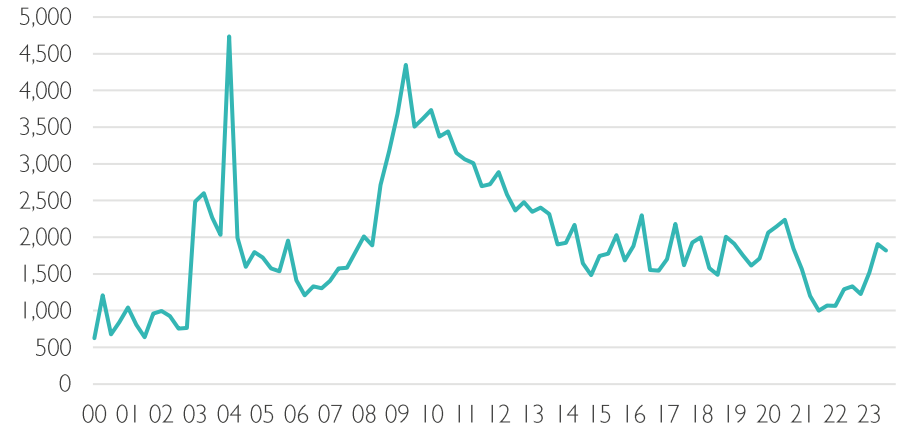
The top chart is a quarterly series showing the number of US corporate bankruptcies (officially called “Chapter 11” filings). It hit its lowest level for 18 years in Q3 2021. It has slowly moved up since then but remains at historically low levels in Q3 2023.

The Bloomberg Index in the bottom chart is of economy wide US bankruptcies and takes into account the size of the bankruptcy as well as the number of them. Hence there were more big bankruptcies in 2009-10 than in 2003-04. That index is at historically very low levels although it has picked up from its lows in April 2022.

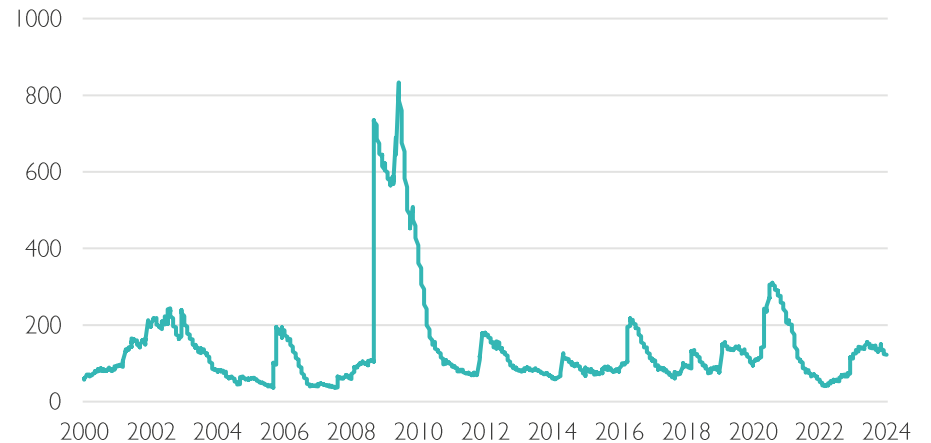
The challenge in coming months will be whether the combination of tighter monetary policy and the inflationary pressures makes it harder for corporates. We have seen an increase in corporate bond yields in recent weeks, but defaults remain rare.

That may well change from here although corporates are entering the more challenging environment with strong balance sheets.

US bankruptcy filings (2000 to 2023, quarterly)



Bloomberg US Corporate Bankruptcy Index (2000 – 2023, weekly)



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 05.01.24





## CORPORATE BOND YIELDS, S&P500 EARNINGS YIELD & T-BILLS YIELD THE SAME

The Moody's Baa yield (a benchmark for the investment grade market) was above the earnings yield of the S&P500 Index at end of each month in 2023. At the end of December, the numbers were 5.7% versus 5.4%.

The last two periods when this was the case were the run up to the Dotcom peak in 2000 and its unwind. Then this happened again during the Global Financial Crisis of 2007-09.

Normally it would be perceived that equities had some valuation challenge from corporate bonds when this is the case but in 2023 both gave good returns.

We suspect both the earnings yield and the Baa yield will move upward in early 2024.

The grey line is the 3-month Treasury bill rate which is currently 5.3%, back to being slightly below the S&P500 earnings yield but still the most competitive cash has been to equities since 2001.

This chart also suggests it is rational for investors to be more favourably disposed toward cash today than has been the case since pre the GFC.

Moody's current Baa Corporate yield, S&P500 forward earnings yield, 3-month Treasury bill yield (%)



Source: Moody's, Bloomberg Waverton. Data as at 31.12.23



# CORPORATE CREDIT MARKETS NOT STRESSED

Credit spreads have tightened as the risk-on rally continued in recent weeks.

Spreads will widen if there is a risk of higher inflation and tighter monetary policy for longer than currently expected.

We are of the view that credit spreads reflect some investor complacency.

Hence our lowest allocation to credit in our bond funds since their inception.

### US corporate bond spreads (%)



Source: Markit, Bloomberg Waverton. Data as at 05.01.24



## WATCH TAIWAN DOLLAR AFTER 13 JANUARY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Rmb weakened for most of 2023 before rallying in the last two months of the year. But the currency is still at the low end of its range since 2008.

The Taiwan dollar is stable, despite the scaremongering headlines about Taiwan that appear regularly.

We continue to remain sceptical about the PRC conducting a military operation against Taiwan. But the sabre rattling around the issue will continue.

The upcoming Presidential election in Taiwan on 13 January could have an impact on perceptions of where relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China are headed.

The favourite is the current Vice President Lai Ching-te. He and his party are in favour of Taiwan's independence but he has presented himself as a continuity candidate who does not wish to disturb relations with Beijing.

But some commentators think if he does win Beijing will respond in some way to show its displeasure.

Watch the Taiwan dollar to see if the market is taking any threat from Beijing more seriously than it apparently does, quite reasonably, at the moment.

Renminbi per US dollar



Taiwan dollars per US dollar



Source: Bloomberg, Waverton. Data as at 05.01.24





Part 3

# OUR APPROACH TO INVESTING RESPONSIBLY

# OVERVIEW OF RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT AT WAVERTON

Signatory of:



## Waverton research process

- Integration of ESG factors into fundamental analysis and decision-making
- Incorporated into research process across all asset classes
- Specialist thematic, sustainable and impact fund research



## Engagement and voting

- Direct engagement with company management
  - Collaborative engagement activities
    - Proxy voting by Glass Lewis

## Ethical restrictions

Client-specific ethical exclusions can be applied at the portfolio or fund level

# RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF CLIENTS CAPITAL

**We aim to identify responsible allocators of capital ensuring business resilience and long term financial sustainability**

## How we incorporate ESG

- Integrated approach to the assessment of ESG factors
- Detailed fundamental analysis avoids greenwashing
- Mitigates poor data quality and inconsistent third-party ESG ratings
- Focus on engagement over an exclusion/divestment strategy
- Identify those successfully adapting to ESG opportunities/risks
- Acknowledge when ESG risks are integral to transition solutions
- Pragmatic approach focussed on high or improving ESG standards

## The advantages of our investment approach

- **Global:** largest universe of investment opportunities
- **Direct:** greater transparency around ownership
- **Active:** flexibility to avoid areas at risk of capital loss
- **Concentrated:** in-depth identification / monitoring of risks
- **Experienced team:** library of knowledge is an advantage
- **Engaged:** long-term relationships create a two-way dialogue
- **Strong ESG outcomes:** natural result of our approach

Signatory of:



GLASS LEWIS



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