



Quarterly Investment Strategy  
Third Quarter 2024

The expansion  
is broadening

# Table of contents

UOBAM's global investment strategy

Page 3

Global growth outlook

Page 8

The case for continued stable growth

Page 14

Asia is starting to outperform

Page 24

# Global investment strategy

# Summary of 3Q24 investment conclusions

## Macro-environment

The global economy remains resilient even at higher rates. Despite the recent soft patch in economic data, we continue to see sustained stable growth over the remainder of the year.

## Markets

Global growth has broadened with more regions seeing macro improvements and China presenting less of a drag.

## Interest rate outlook

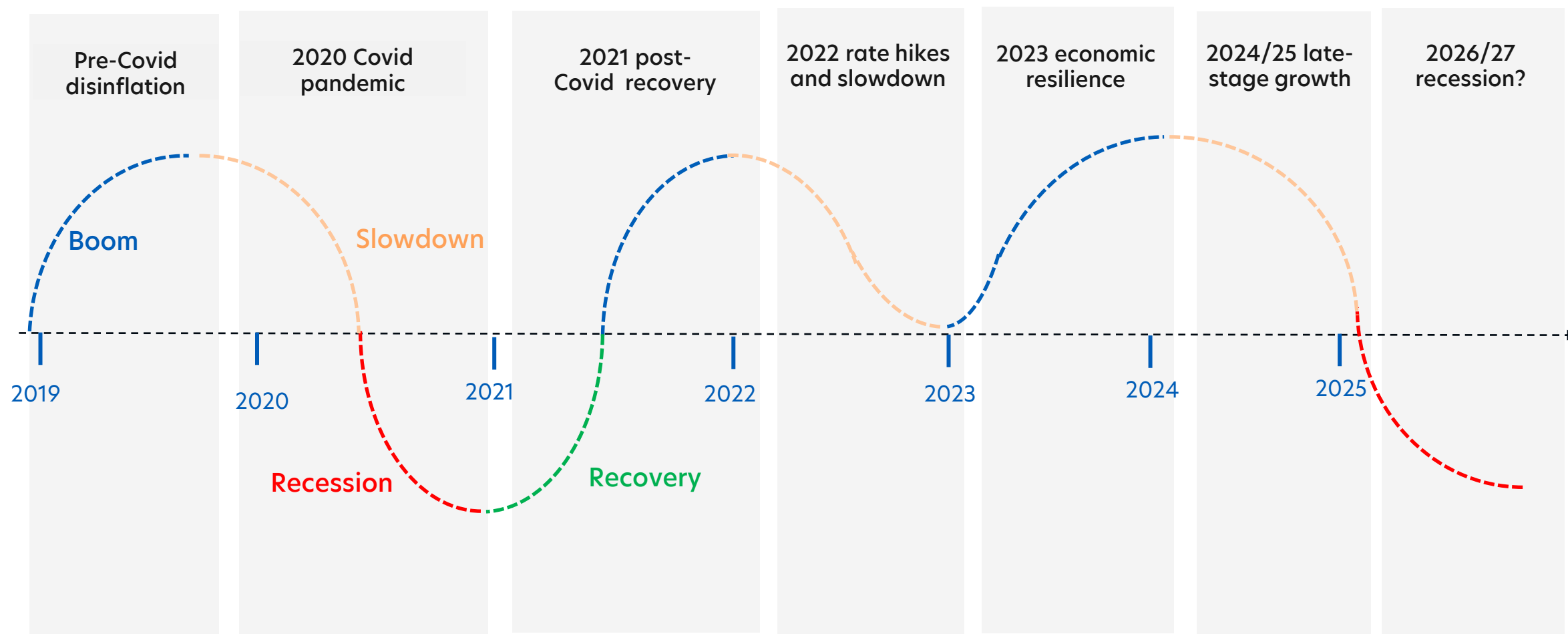
We see moderate inflation improvements that will eventually allow a couple of rate cuts.

## Investment implications

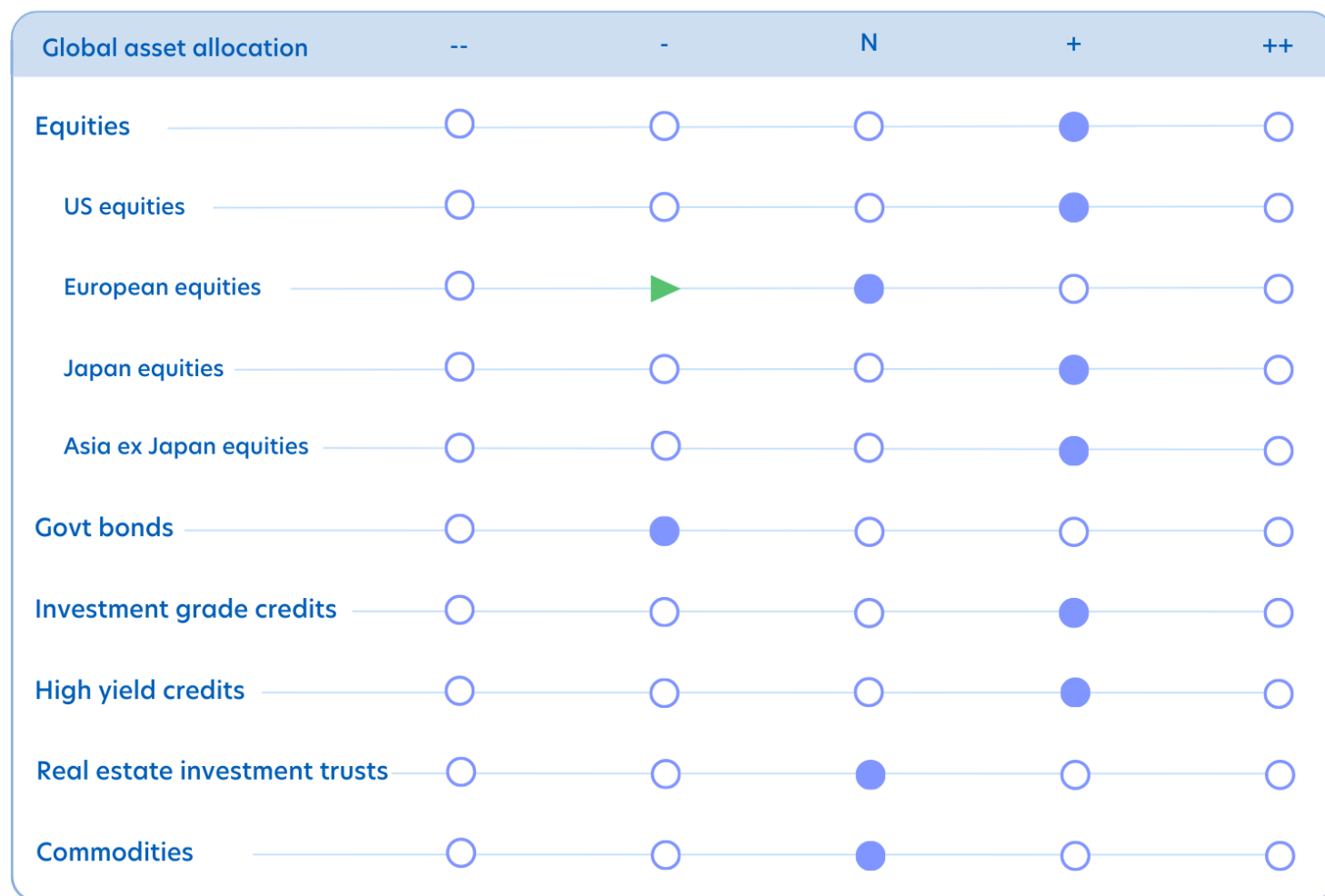
We stay overweight equities and credits, underweight government bonds and cash. Earnings growth remains robust and will continue to be a market driver.

# UOBAM investment wave

The US/global expansion looks set to continue for another 1 to 3 years.



# Asset Allocation Strategy: Stable views in 3Q2024

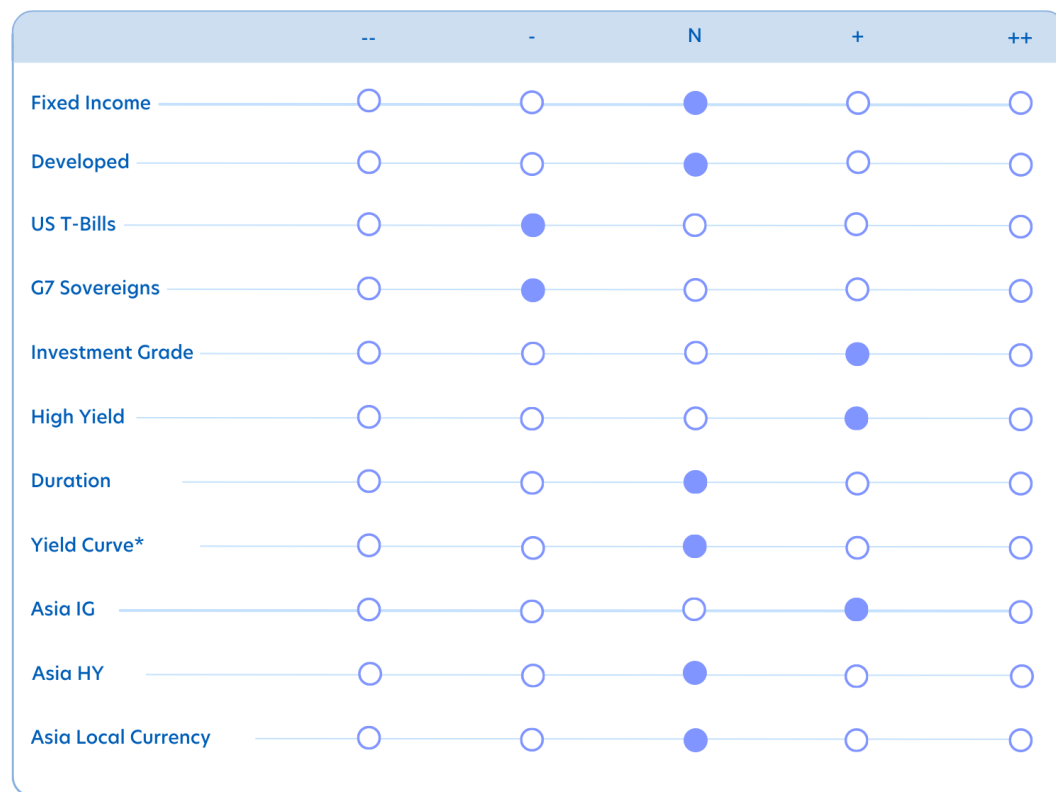


++ Strong overweight + Overweight N Neutral - Underweight -- Strong underweight

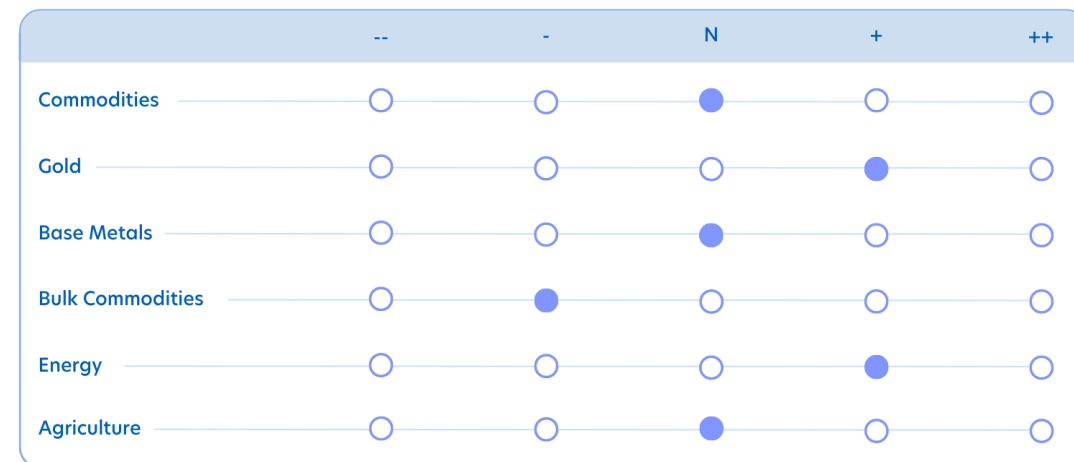
Source: UOBAM, 13 June 2024

Note: \*3-6 months horizon. The weights are relative to the appropriate benchmark(s), arrows show change from last quarter

# Fixed income and commodities strategy maintained



++ Strong overweight + Overweight N Neutral - Underweight -- Strong underweight



++ Strong overweight + Overweight N Neutral - Underweight -- Strong underweight

# Global growth outlook

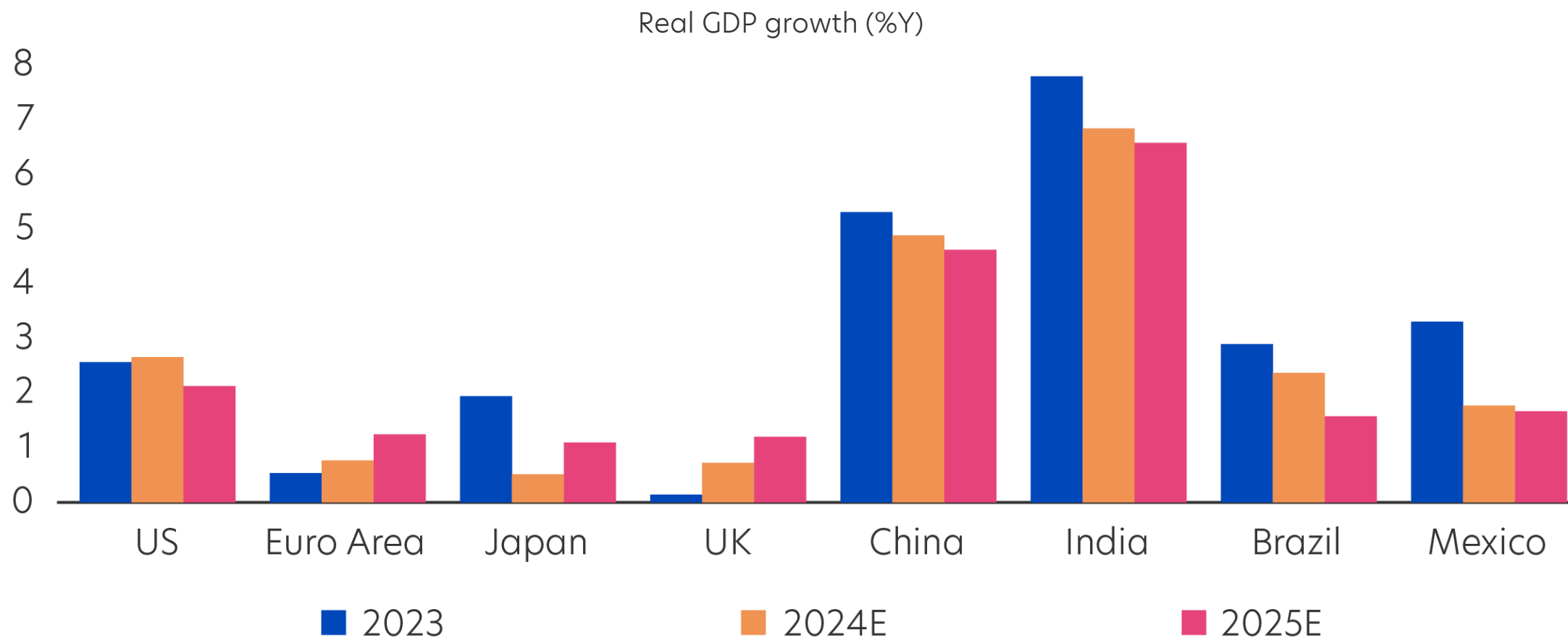


# Global GDP growth estimates are consistently revised upwards with fewer calls for recession

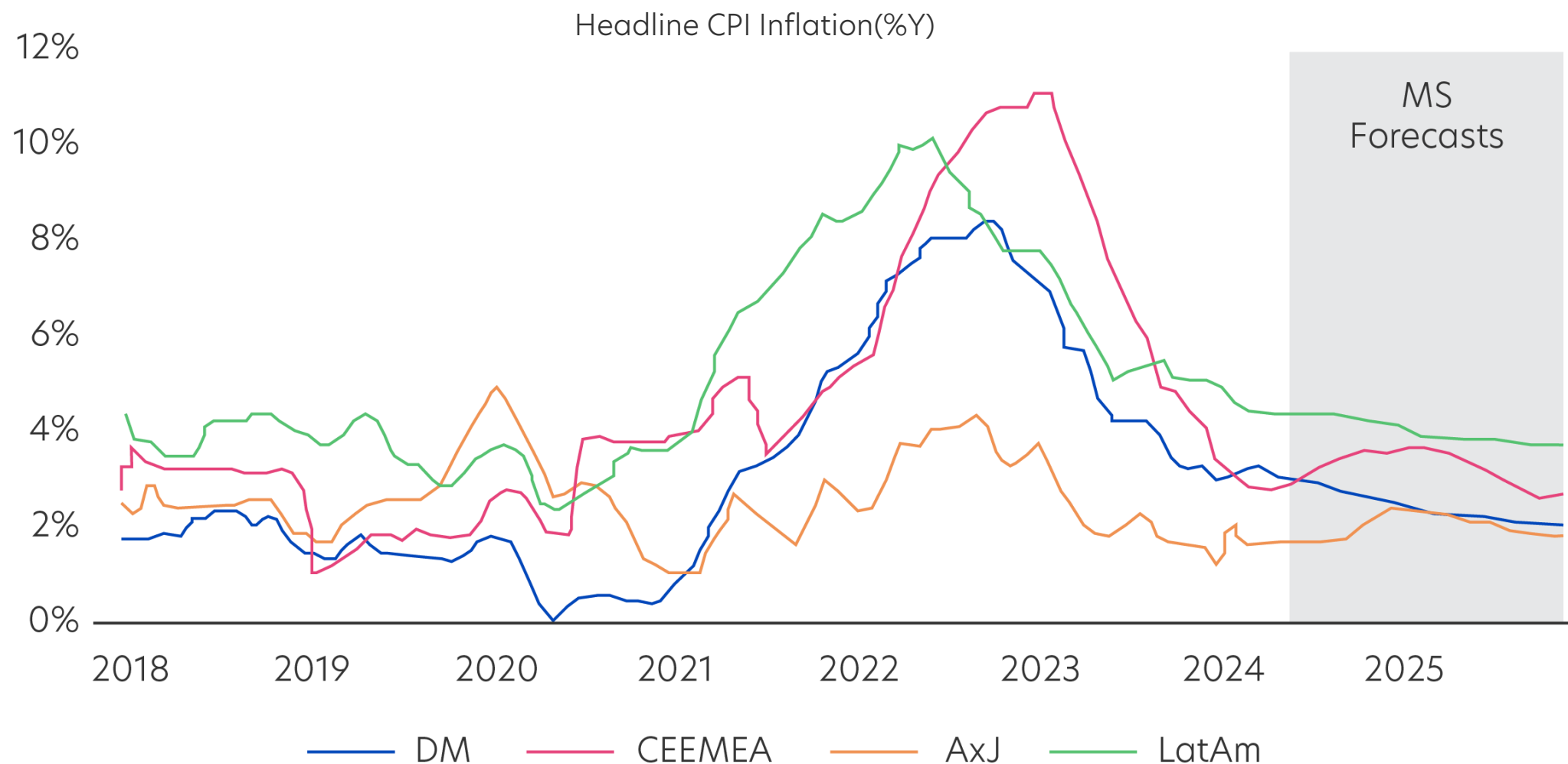
## Real GDP Growth Consensus Estimates (%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024F	2025F
Global	-2.8	6.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
United States	-2.2	5.8	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.7
Eurozone	-6.1	5.9	3.4	0.5	0.6	1.4
Japan	-4.3	2.4	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.1
Asia ex. Japan	1.3	5.9	4.0	5.2	4.9	4.6
China	2.2	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.8	4.5

# Country growth is moderate but stable



# Albeit slow, we see inflation improvements regionally



# Earnings growth remains good for 2024 and 2025

	EPS Growth (YoY%)		PER		DVD YLD	PBR		ROE	
Regions	2024E	2025E	2024E	2025E	2024E	2024E	2025E	2024E	2025E
US	11.1	14.1	21.6	19.0	1.4	4.4	3.9	20.2	20.7
Europe	3.9	10.3	14.3	13.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	13.9	14.4
Japan	11.4	7.9	15.7	14.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	9.5	9.7
Asia ex. Japan	20.6	15.5	14.0	12.1	2.5	1.6	1.4	11.1	11.8
China	12.3	12.8	10.9	9.7	2.6	1.2	1.1	11.3	11.7

Based on calendar year

# Fixed income markets should remain attractive driven by yields

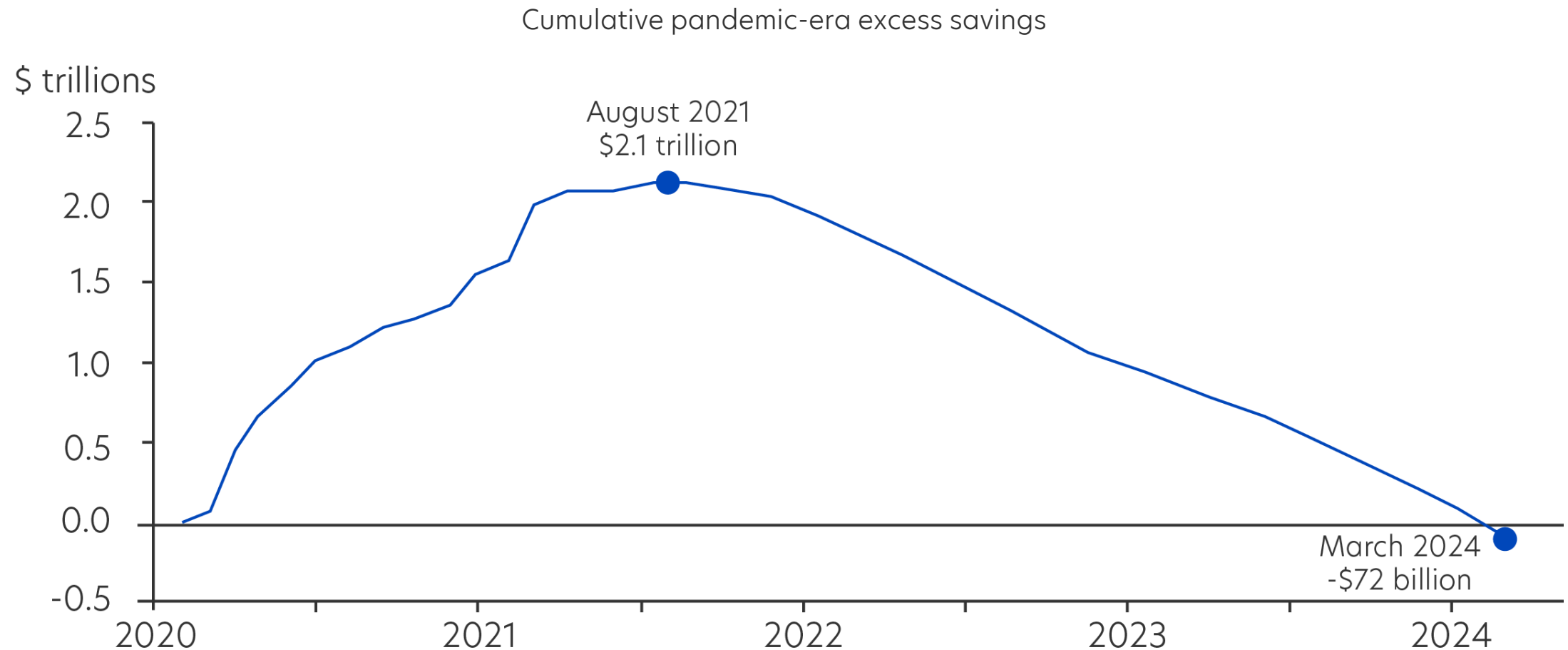
Periods	1992-2001	2002-2011	2012-2021	2022 <sup>1</sup>
Starting yield %	6.70	5.60	2.24	4.68
	↓	↓	↓	↓
Aggregate return%	7.23	5.78	1.34	?

Source: PGIM Fixed Income and Bloomberg.

<sup>1</sup>As of December 30, 2022. Yield and returns based on the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicate of future results.

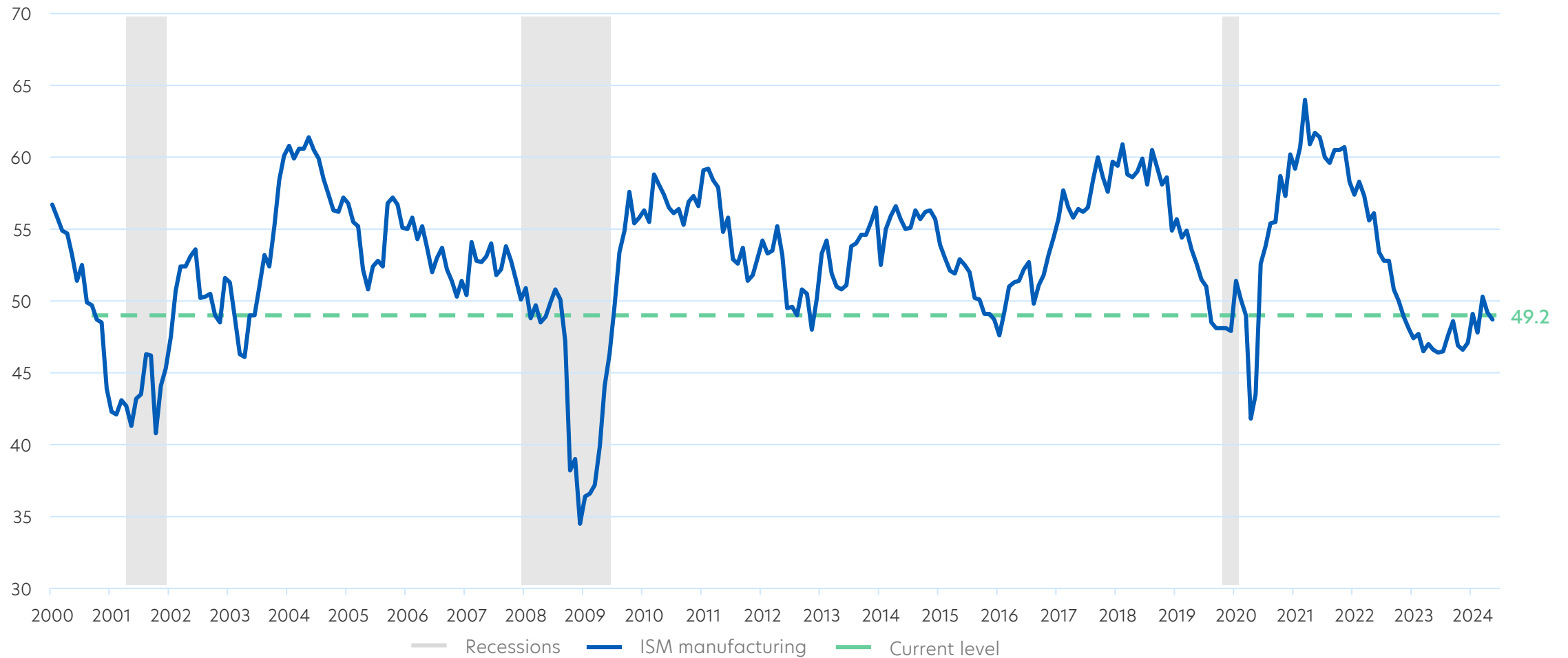
# The case for continued stable growth and the risks to monitor

# Evidence of a soft patch in economic data potentially driven by the depletion of excess savings in the US



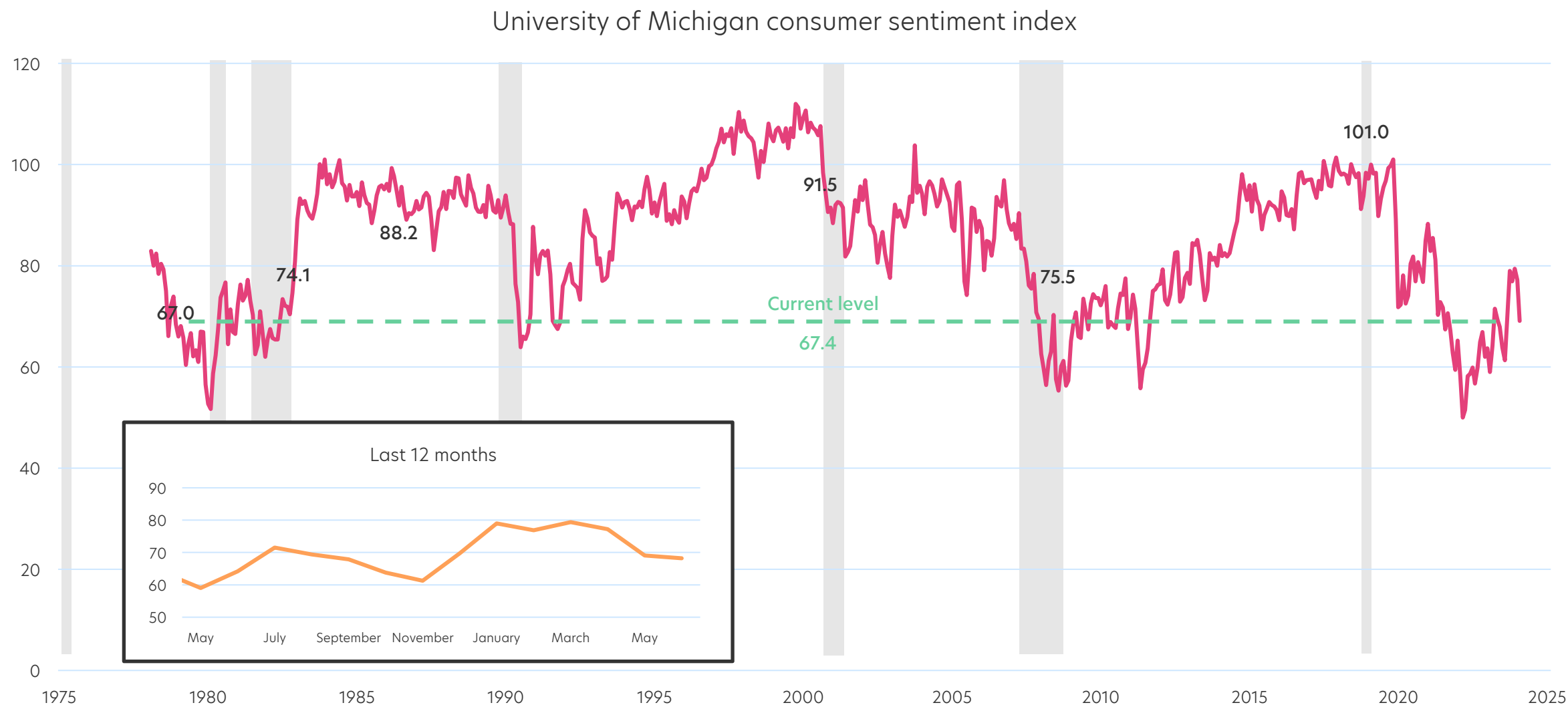
# The manufacturing rebound we were forecasting stalled in 2Q24

ISM Manufacturing: PMI Composite Index since 2000



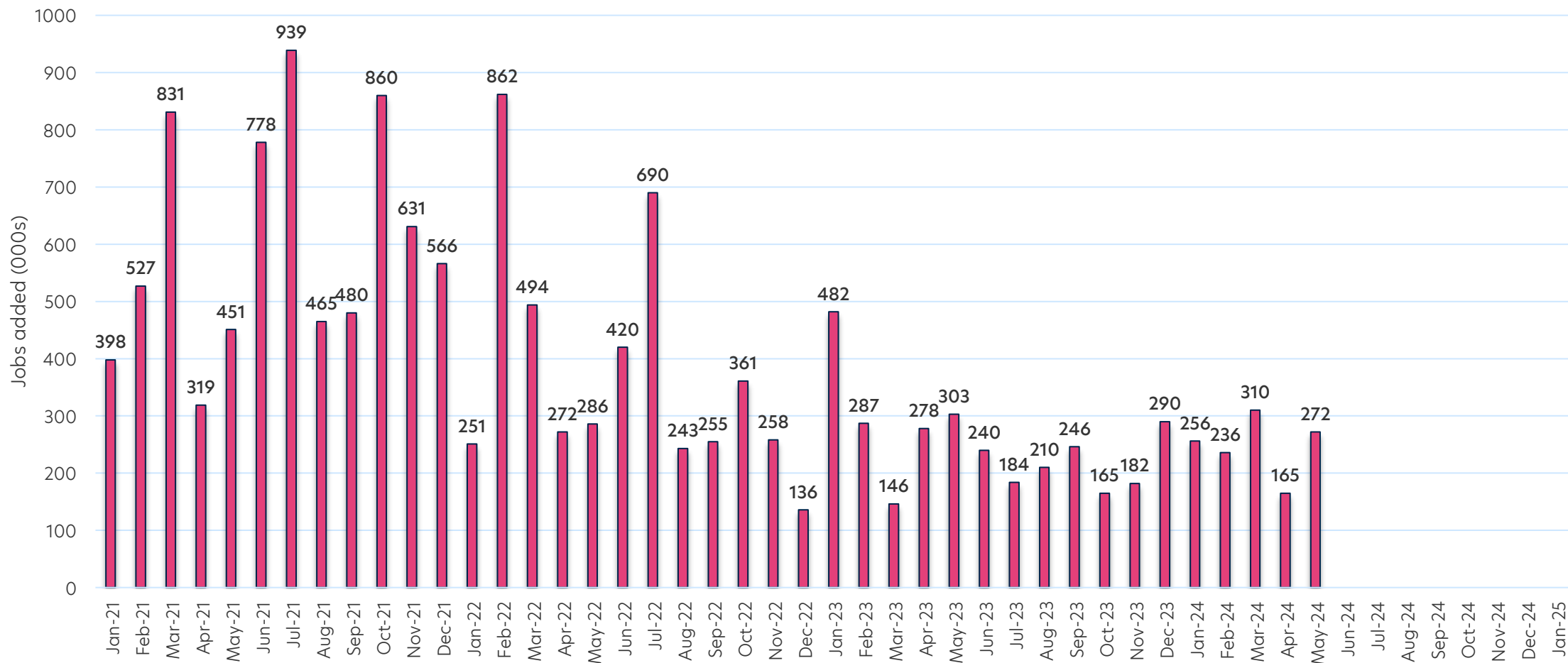


# Consumer confidence had been showing signs of a strong improvement but declined in 2Q24



# US payrolls have been strong and remain the basis of our growth view

Jobs added per month



# US wages have been moderating but are still at a strong level

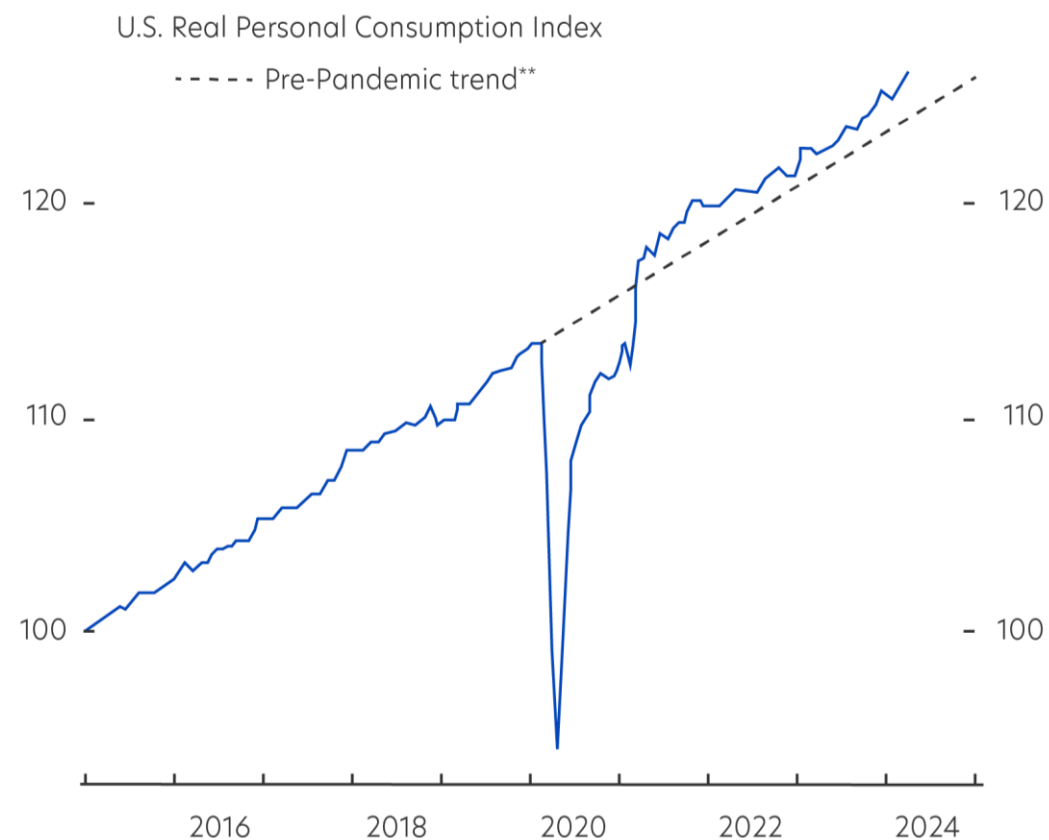
Data implies that US consumers have a good combination of more jobs and good wage growth

Average hourly earning of all private employees, year-over-year change

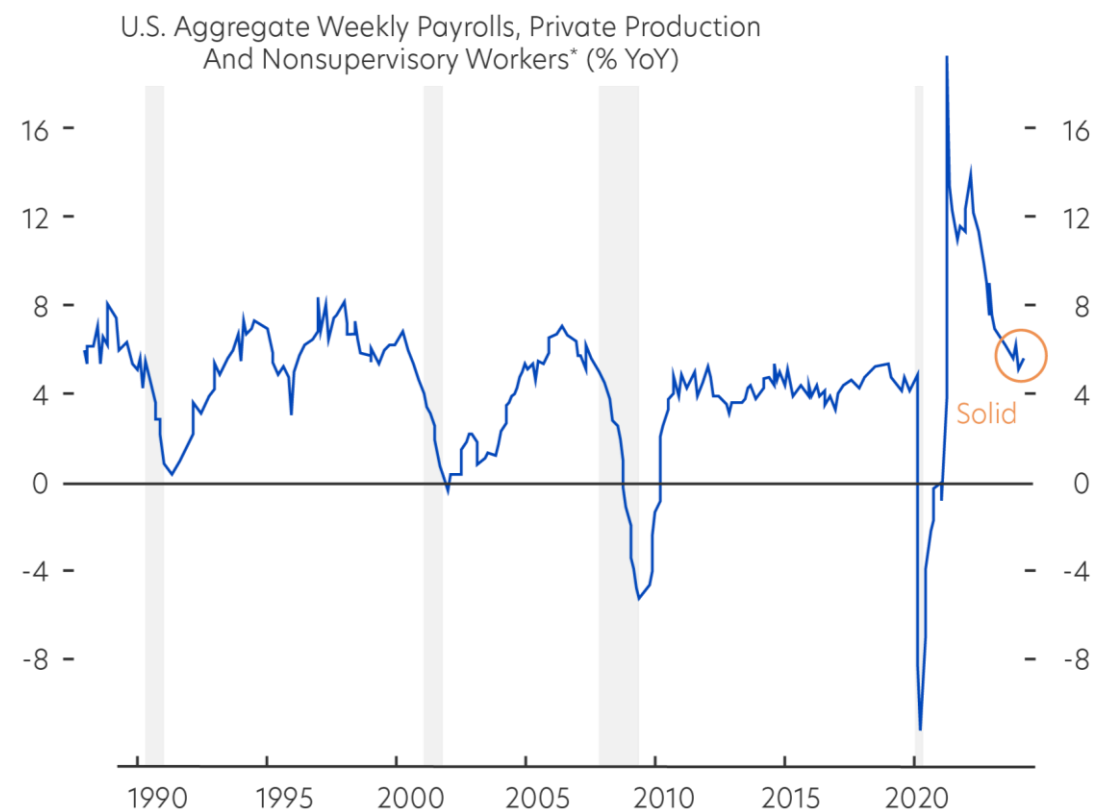


# Consumption data in GDP accounts still looks positive

## Consumer spending has been solid



## The total wage bill is growing solidly

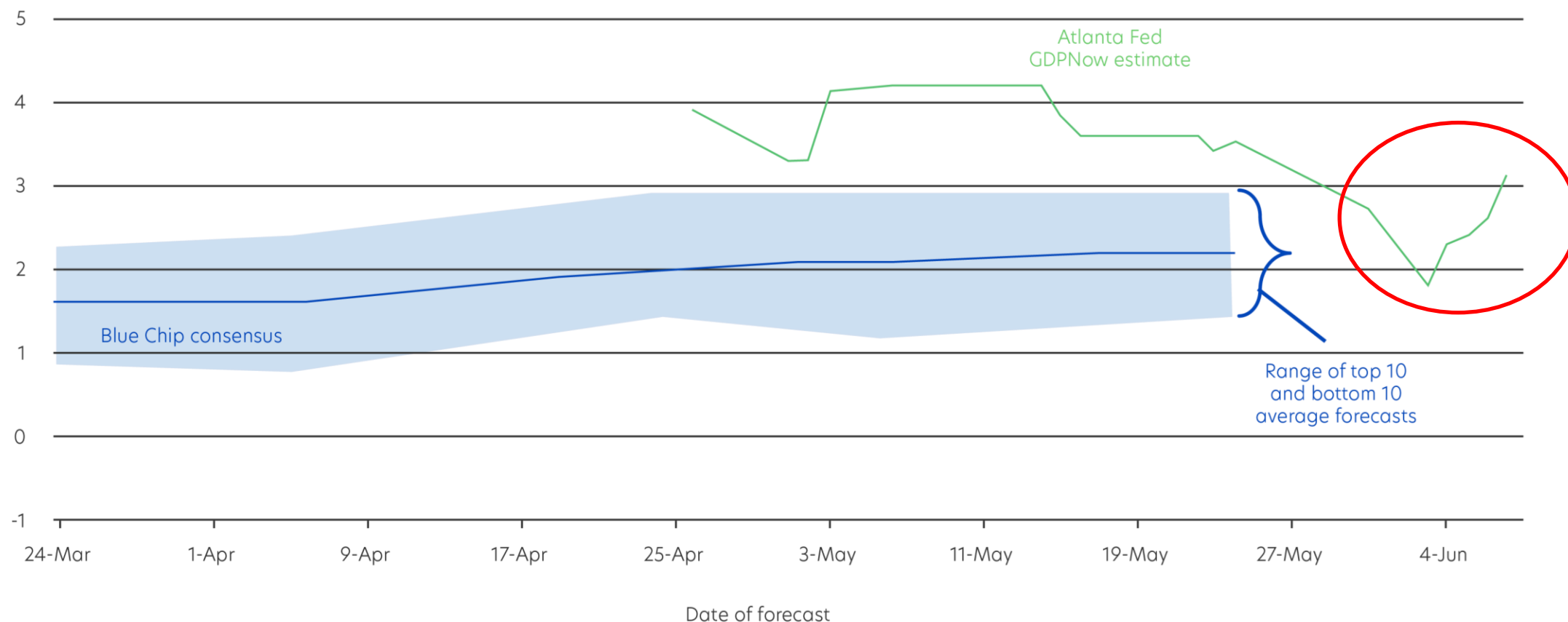


\*Rebased to 2015: source: Bureau of Economic Analysis  
\*\* MRB calculation

\*Source: U.S. Bureau of labour statistics

# The payroll rebound has led to a stronger economic forecast in 2Q24

Evolution of Atlanta Fed GDPNow real GDP estimate for 2024: Q2  
Quarterly percentage change (SAAR)

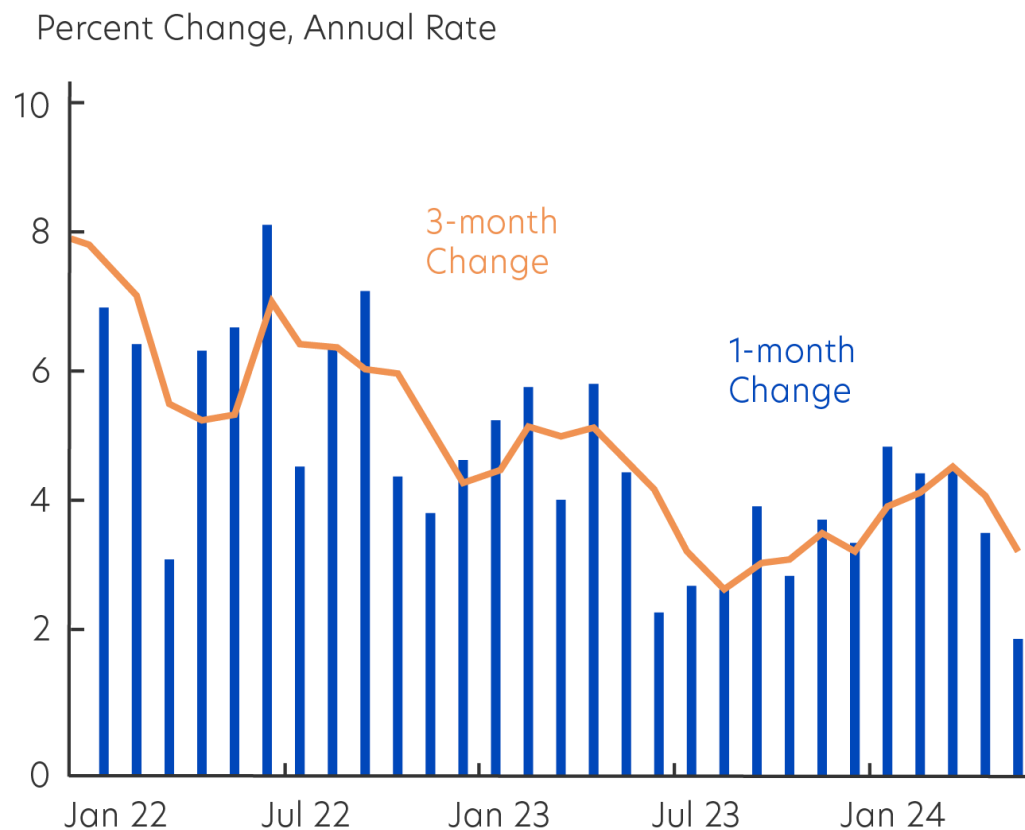


Sources: Blue Chip economic indicators and Blue Chip financial forecasts

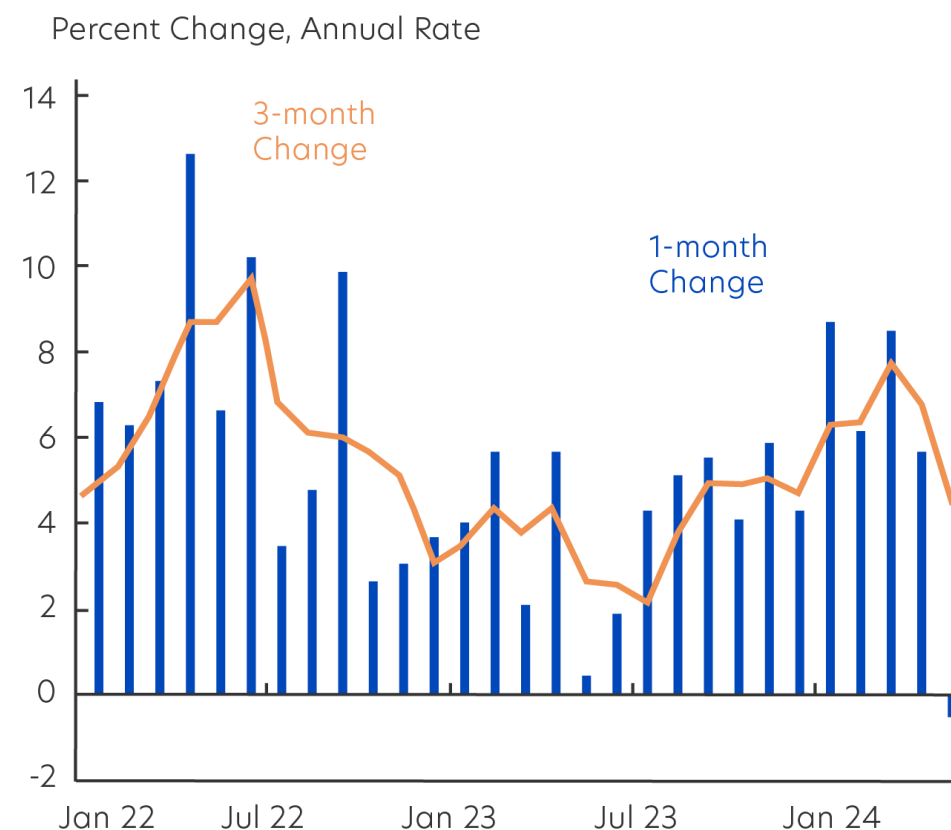
Note: The top (bottom) 10 average forecast is an average of the highest (lowest) 10 forecasts on the Blue Chip survey.

# Inflation improvements do not appear to have stalled with May data being very encouraging

## Core CPI Inflation



## Core service CPI inflation ex Shelter



# We continue to expect 2 rate cuts and this is how we get our projections

Taylor Rule,  $R^* = 2.6$  (FOMC Median)

		Unemployment Rate (end-2024)					
		3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Core PCE (end-2024)	2.00%	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5
	2.25%	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.9
	2.50%	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.3
	2.75%	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.6
	3.00%	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0
	3.25%	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.4
	3.50%	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.8

Taylor Rule,  $R^* = 3.5$  (+1% buffer)

		Unemployment Rate (end-2024)					
		3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Core PCE (end-2024)	2.00%	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.4
	2.25%	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.8
	2.50%	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.2
	2.75%	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
	3.00%	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
	3.25%	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.3
	3.50%	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.2	4.7

- The Fed has described their current policy as restrictive and believes there may be scope to dial it back
- The important inputs into the Fed's model are core PCE inflation (currently 2.8%), the unemployment rate (currently 4.0%) and the long-term neutral rate (currently the Fed says 2.6% but is expected to raise it to 3% or even 3.5%)
- Based on the current inputs the Fed could cut 6 times to create neutral policy.
- Based on a conservative neutral rate the fed could cut 1 to 3 times

## Interpretation

Continued disinflation:  
Roughly 4-6 cuts

Base case:  
Roughly 1-3 cuts

Re-accelerating case:  
Roughly 1-2 hikes

FOMC SEP:  
Roughly 4 cuts

Asia is starting to outperform



# Positive Asia macro-outlook

Asia equities outperform global equities when:

1. Growth momentum is stronger
2. USD is weaker
3. China equities do well

We see the 3 above factors as supportive for the outperformance of Asia equities over the next 6-12 months

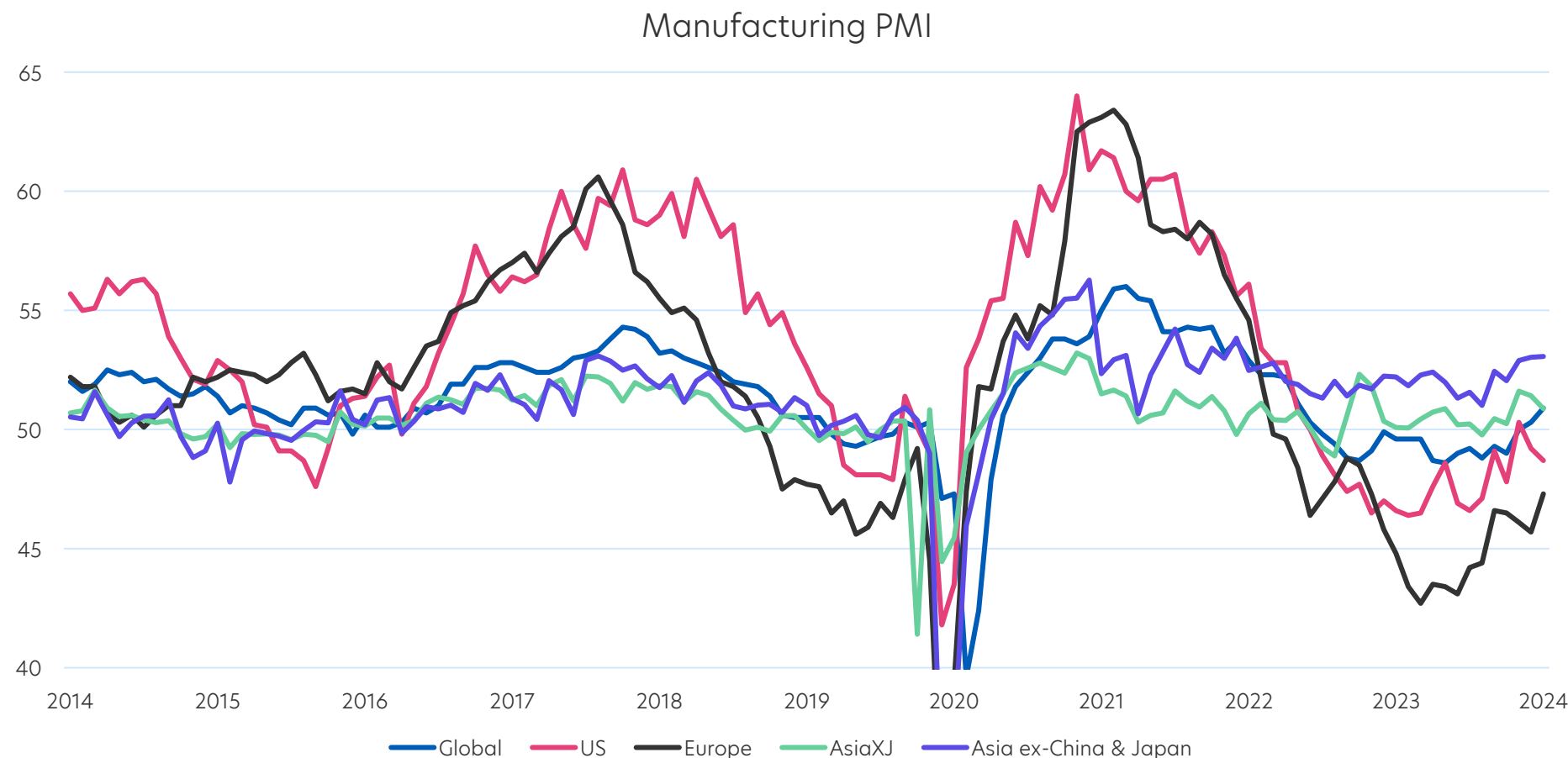
As further confirmation of the above trends, earnings growth for Asia equities has already been better than the MSCI ACWI. This should continue for the rest of 2024

# Historical drivers of Asia equities' outperformance over ACWI

MSCI ACWI / AsiaXJ



# Positive growth momentum as global manufacturing rebound has been led by Asia



Driven by solid growth in India, Taiwan, Korea and Philippines

# Stronger export growth & reducing interest rate differential should result in less weakness in Asian currencies (except China)

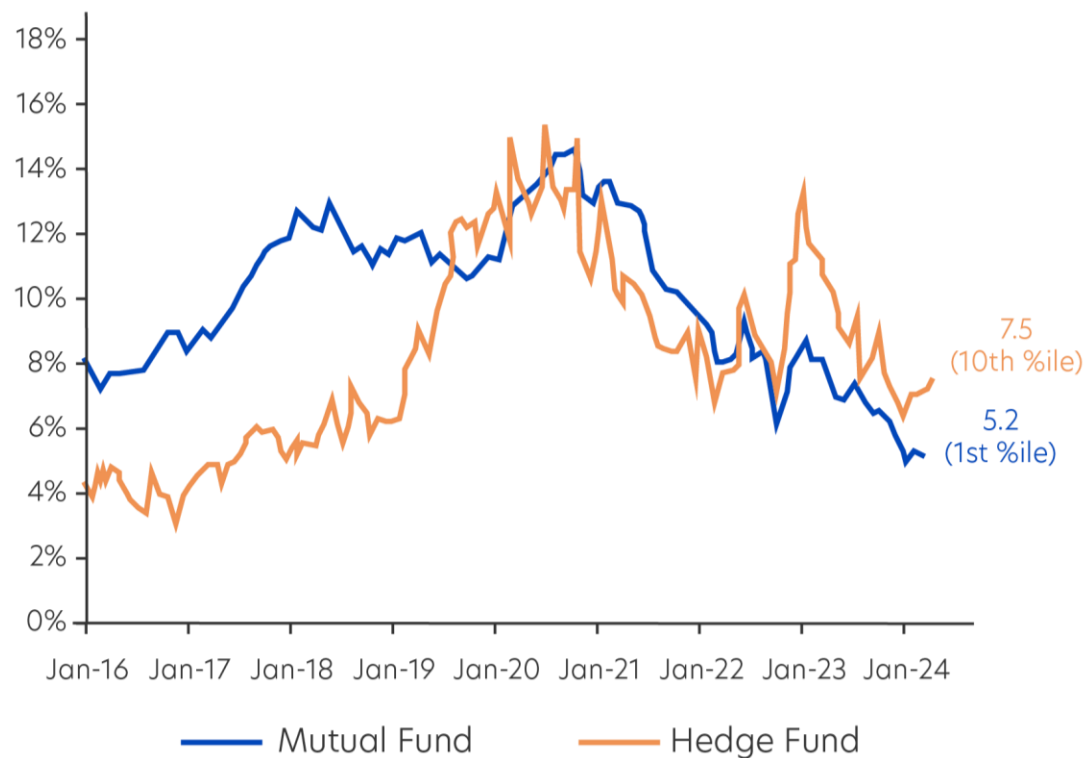


Improving export growth momentum in Asia even after accounting for recent depreciation against USD

# China Equities: Upside risks > Downside risks

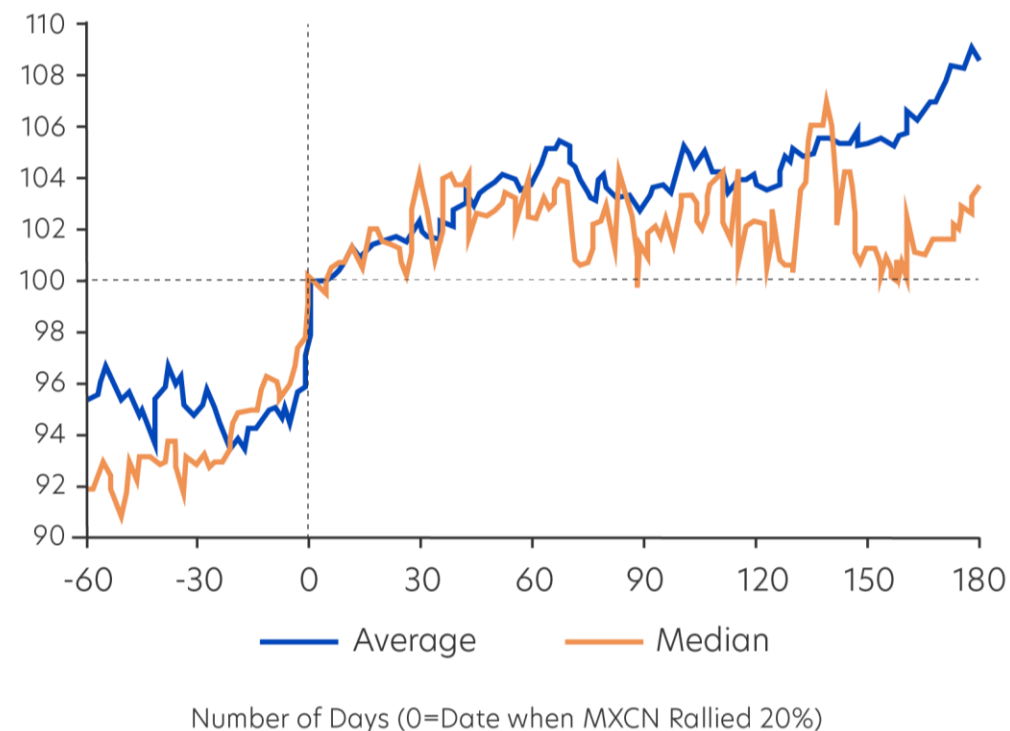
Investor allocations and valuations still low despite recent rally

China Allocations in Active Funds and Hedge Funds Globally



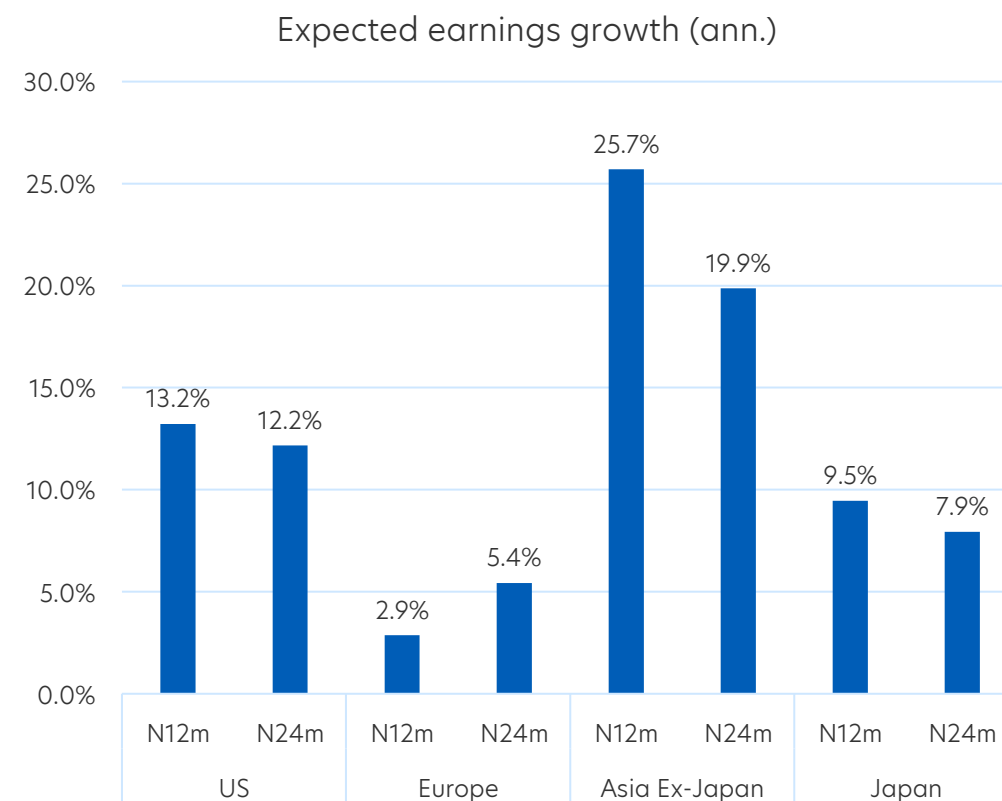
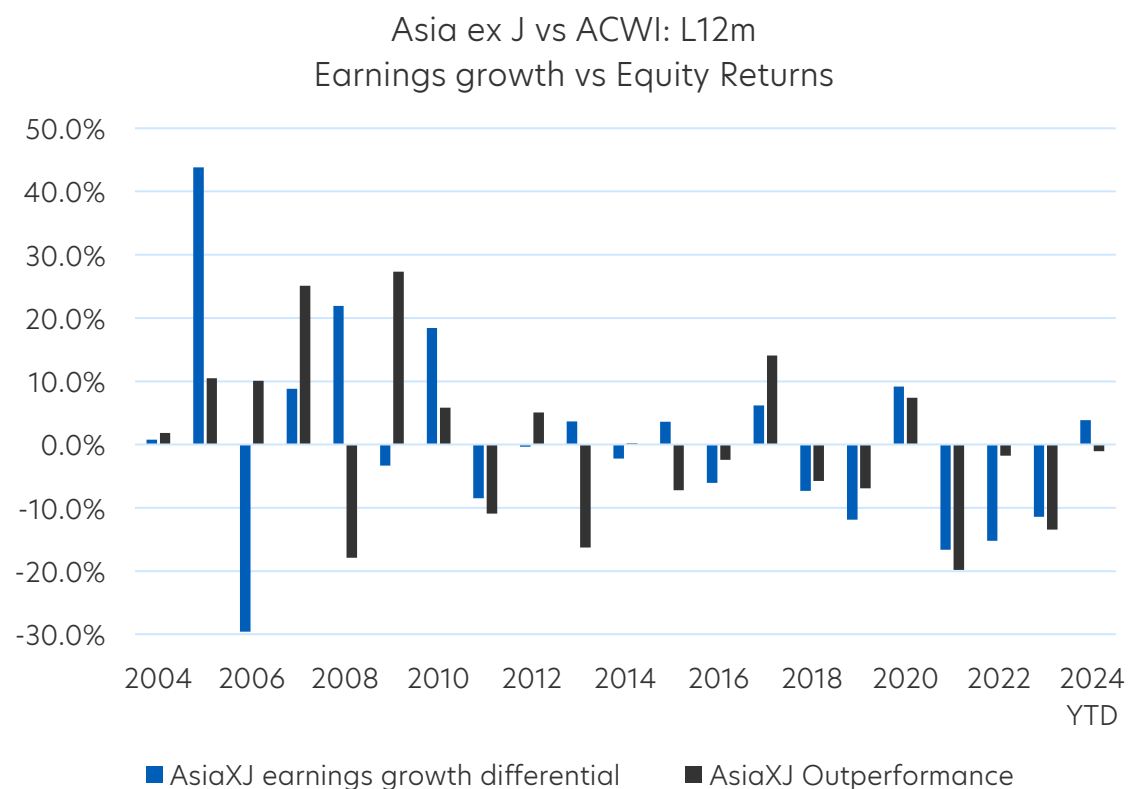
China equities tend to rally further after a 20% rally. We have seen positive returns in 14 out of 23 cases after a 20% rally where markets delivered positive returns, with gains outweighing losses

MSCI China (LOC) Performance after 20% rally



# Positive outlook for Asia equity earnings in 2024, which tend to drive outperformance

Consensus expects stronger earnings growth over next 12 months for Asia ex Japan, after underperforming for the past few years



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