



## Quarterly review

**Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund**  
Marketing communication

As at 30 September 2023



## Recession fears and central-bank tightening are driving market volatility

The path toward a more balanced economic state has impact on financial markets. In most developed regions, the excessive debt accumulation over the previous decades that created the large economic imbalance today has already begun to reverse. The combination of central banks raising interest rates, draining reserves and banks tightening lending standards, in addition to other fiscal policy conditions, has combined to reduce the flow of money to markets and economies - causing significant market volatility. After a positive first half, risk assets started to price for the more challenging backdrop in the third quarter. Over the quarter, the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund declined by -3.1%.

The table below compares an investment in the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund to US bank deposits (cash) and its growth target over various time periods. For every \$10 000 invested in the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund at inception (16 November 2015), you would have \$15 197 at the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2023. This is better than the \$11 307 you would have achieved had you invested your money in US bank deposits (cash) over the same period. The green circle in the chart below, highlights the recent market recovery, which helps to contextualise the returns experienced in the past few years.

(Past Performance is not indicative of future performance and does not predict future returns)

| Value of \$10,000 investment in Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund versus US Cash <sup>1</sup> |                  |                   |                       |                       |                               |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
|   | 3 Months         | 1 Year            | 3 Years               | 5 Years               | Inception<br>16 November 2015 |
| Growth of fund (after fees)<br>(Growth in %)  | \$9 693<br>-3.1% | \$11 401<br>14.0% | \$11 000<br>3.2% p.a. | \$12 141<br>5.2% p.a. | \$15 197<br>5.5% p.a.         |
| Growth of US Cash<br>(Growth in %)  | \$10 132<br>1.3% | \$10 471<br>4.7%  | \$10 563<br>1.8% p.a. | \$10 955<br>1.8% p.a. | \$11 307<br>1.6% p.a.         |
| Growth target (EAA Fund USD<br>Aggressive Allocation)<br>(Growth in %)                            | \$9 752<br>-2.5% | \$11 088<br>10.9% | \$11 000<br>3.2% p.a. | \$11 679<br>3.2% p.a. | \$13 963<br>4.3% p.a.         |

Source: Morningstar

(Past Performance is not indicative of future performance and does not predict future returns)



Source: Morningstar

Since the inception of the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund, it has delivered returns in excess of US cash. However, it is to be expected that occasionally there will be periods where the Fund does not beat US cash over 5 years. Over the long term<sup>2</sup>, a portfolio such as Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund would have delivered a higher return than US cash approximately 64% of the time over any 5-year period.

1. We used the ICE Bank of America 3-month deposit rate for US cash returns
2. Based on Global market returns from 1997 to 2018 (source Morningstar) using the same long-term equity allocation and fees.



## Economic and market review



After a strong start to the quarter in July, equity markets fell in August and September. Investors grew cautious as the reality of 'higher for longer' interest rates became apparent. Bond yields rose throughout the quarter with US 10-year yields hitting a 16-year high on the first day of the fourth quarter. Q3 global bond market losses have come as the 10-year Treasury yield - the benchmark for world borrowing costs - has surged roughly 75 basis points to just above 4.6 percent. That is the largest quarterly jump in a year and one which hoists it back to its long-term average for the first time since 2007.

Today, we are faced with significant levels of imbalance in developed market economies that are difficult to resolve; most notable is the divergence between demand (nominal spending) and supply (economic output). Current high levels of nominal spending were triggered by the unprecedented liquidity injection and fiscal debt build-up during the COVID-19 pandemic, which have outstripped the ability of developed market economies to produce more, leading to an inflationary overshoot. Unsurprisingly, policy makers are left with no appetite to inject more stimulus into the economy and are now forced to engineer a broad economic slowdown to rein in demand.

In an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation, the Federal Reserve has implemented an unprecedented Fed Funds rate hiking cycle of 525 bps in a brief span of 16 months. This has shifted monetary policy from accommodative to restrictive, reflected in long-term real interest rates that have risen to 2 percent, a level not seen since the GFC. This restrictive monetary policy position (which includes so-called "Quantitative Tightening"), coupled with softening inflation suggest to us that we are nearing the end of Fed rate hikes. The key questions going forward for the market are how long will the Fed hold this restrictive policy and when will they need to pivot? While the market ponders these two questions, market pricing is entering an inflection point where real yields are cyclically high and high yield spreads are cyclically tight, a market pricing environment that has historically been unsustainable.

While growth stocks have been under pressure, this round of higher interest rates has had more of an impact on two specific groups of stocks: dividend stocks and stocks exposed to consumer spending. The moderation in US inflation had seemed broad-based during the first half of the year but was certainly aided by a lack of energy price inflation. The equation for financial markets over the last few months has been both simple and painful: A near 30 percent surge in oil prices + a steep rise in borrowing costs = a clattering for global stocks and bonds. Equity bulls have also been biffed. The S&P 500 lost 3.3 percent over the third quarter, while declines across Europe and Asia were more meaningful.

Over a shorter horizon, there will likely be elevated equity market volatility given a combination of high valuations, relatively slow profit growth, still tight financial conditions and reasonably priced alternative assets. The combination of sticky inflation, higher interest rates and peak public debt levels suggests that counter-cyclical fiscal intervention will no longer be as supportive as it has been in the past decade — further fueling economic and market volatility.





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