

Economic Outlook

Third Quarter 2020

Regime Change

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- Political leadership, international trade agreements, government debt levels and US central bank policy are among the many things changing as 2020 moves into its closing months.
- COVID-19 remains a significant public health concern that continues to hamper the global economy.
- In an environment marked by so much uncertainty, we believe it is especially important to maintain a risk-aware approach to wealth management through prudent planning that focuses on companies with strong fundamentals and reasonable valuations.

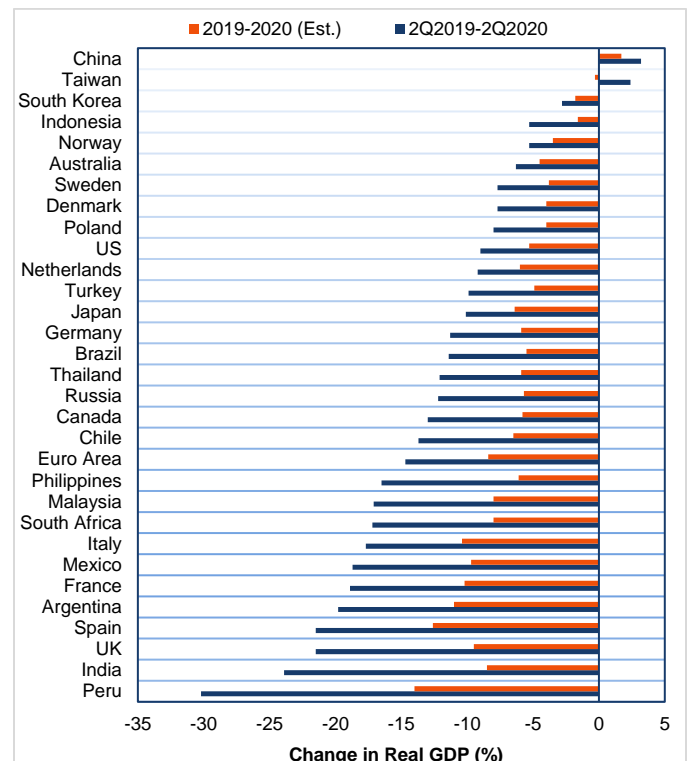
It has been an eventful and exhausting year. With three months to go, there will be no rest for the weary. Not only is the novel coronavirus still with us, but a second wave of infections has already emerged in parts of the world and threatens to hit the Northern Hemisphere hard during the fall and winter. Economically, the course of the virus (which causes the disease COVID-19) continues to influence the path of the global recovery. Election-year politics in the US, meanwhile, have amped up an already-heightened level of social discord, complicating the medical and fiscal responses to the pandemic. Outside of the US, many developed and emerging economies remain under stress despite rebounds from recent lows in business activity in many countries. The UK has the added burden of Brexit concerns, which have returned as the deadline nears for the country to reach a deal with the EU about the terms of their relationship. In Japan, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe resigned in August, perhaps ending a relatively long period of political and policy certainty in the country. Relations between China and the US continue to deteriorate over disputes about trade, Hong Kong, human rights, territorial reach and cybersecurity.

We sense that the next few months could prove critical to the future course of the global economy and financial markets. Recent and anticipated regime changes taking place in distinct but connected universes—including political, economic, medical and financial spheres—will likely come into play. Specifically, the change in the Federal Reserve's (Fed) monetary framework, the impact stemming from the successful creation of virus vaccines, the response of governments to the impairment of their fiscal positions and the results of the U.S election are all intertwined.

Digging out of a deep economic hole

Exhibit 1 provides a broad sampling of the economic devastation around the globe caused by the pandemic, as measured by selected countries' real (inflation-adjusted) gross domestic product (GDP); the chart plots both the year-over-year change through 30 June 2020, as well as the expected outcome for full-year 2020.

Exhibit 1: The Pain in Spain and Everywhere Else



Source: FactSet, The Economist Intelligence Unit, SEI.

Among developed economies, Europe (where growth had already been quite sluggish prior to virus-related disruptions) has been hit hard by the pandemic. Over the four-quarter period, the sharpest contractions in business activity among European countries were the UK (-21.5%), Spain (-21.5%), France (-18.9%) and Italy (-17.7%)—all of which are expected to register the biggest calendar-year declines as well. The Nordic economies have held up much better—owing to less stringent lockdowns in Denmark (-7.7%) and Norway (-5.3%), and virtually no mandated shutdowns in Sweden (-7.7%). (Sweden ended up with one of the highest death rates adjusted for population to date, on par with the US and only slightly better than the UK¹). In North America, real GDP in the US fell 9.0% over the four quarters ending 30 June, closer to the performance of the Nordic countries and the Netherlands than that of larger European countries, while Canada’s 13% contraction was more European-like.

Emerging economies did not escape the economic carnage. Contractions have been truly stunning in Peru (-30.2%), India (-23.9%), Argentina (-19.8%) and Mexico (-18.7%). Only in Asia can one find pockets of resilience: China (+3.2%) and Taiwan (+2.4%) were two of the only countries in the world to post positive year-over-year gains through the second quarter. China also is the only country to post a gain in the second quarter itself, after having lagged the rest of the world in the prior quarter due to having the most stringent lockdown during that period.

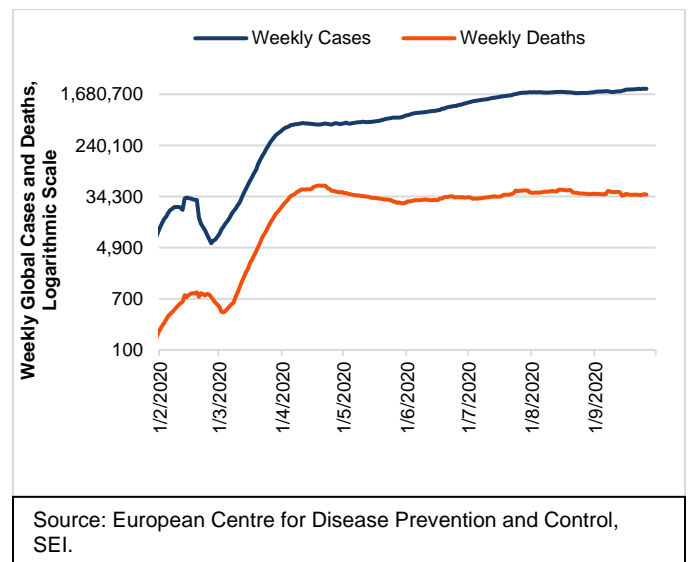
South Korea (-2.8%), Indonesia (-5.3%) and Australia (-6.3%), aided by China’s second-quarter recovery, posted only moderate declines in GDP over the four-quarter period. These countries also contained the virus to a more manageable degree than many other parts of the world. Japan (-10.1%) appears to be the major underperformer in the region. One would have expected the Japanese economy to benefit from the spillover of China’s economic bounce, as the two countries are large trading partners and Japan has had a relatively mild COVID-19 infection rate. Unfortunately, these advantages were outweighed by the fact that Japan came into the pandemic with an already-weakened economy as a consequence of last year’s national consumption-tax increase.

Most countries were in V-shaped recovery mode during the third quarter, coming sharply off their low points in May and June. Those that had the harshest COVID-19 experience and the most restrictive lockdowns have generally experienced the strongest recoveries. The question, however, is how long it will take to get back to pre-pandemic levels of economic activity. It probably will take at least another year, perhaps longer, for most countries. The sharp bounces in overall business activity

recorded over the summer are expected to fade, although there should still be additional improvement in the months ahead. We are assuming that future lockdowns to contain COVID-19 outbreaks will be far more limited in scope compared to those mandated at the start of its spread. Treatments for the virus have improved in developed countries at least, and vulnerable populations in these regions appear to be better-protected than was the case in the initial months of the pandemic.

Exhibit 2 shows the weekly totals of new confirmed cases versus confirmed deaths globally. The weekly death toll has remained below the peak briefly reached in April of more than 50,000 worldwide. Still, the figure has since remained tragically ugly, with just under 37,000 deaths confirmed globally per week as at the end of September (the US alone continues to report over 5,000 per week). Meanwhile, the number of new cases diagnosed each week has exceeded two million since mid-September. Granted, testing was extremely limited earlier this year and remains far less pervasive in many countries than is necessary. Still, we take some comfort in the fact that the number of lives lost on a weekly basis has not sharply increased as economies re-open and the number of confirmed infections soar.

Exhibit 2: The Human Toll

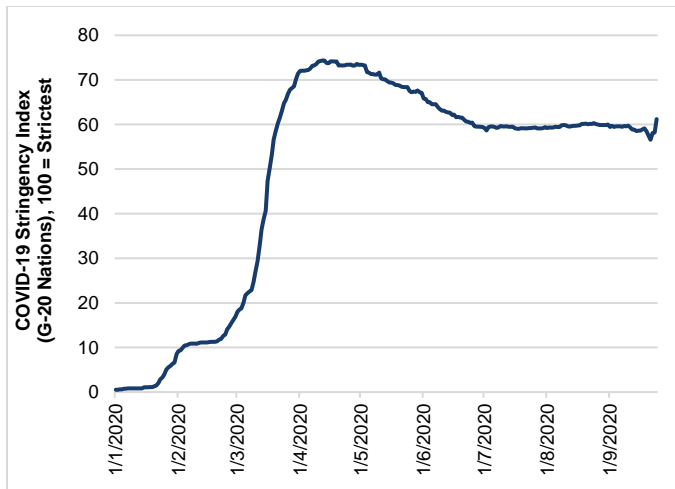


The world is not out of the woods, to be sure. There has been a surge in new cases in India (making that country the latest epicentre of the disease), severe outbreaks on college campuses in US, and a new round of lockdown restrictions and mask-wearing rules in Europe. The UK government recently limited social gatherings to six people (down from 30) and advised the public to work from home for the next six months when possible.

¹ Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Exhibit 3 features the COVID-19 Government Response Stringency Index (Stringency Index), a new series published by the University of Oxford that measures worldwide government responses to COVID-19 based on several indicators—such as restrictions on public transportation and air travel, cancellations of public events, closures of schools and workplaces, and other stay-at-home requirements. For the chart in Exhibit 3, we aggregated country data from the Stringency Index to focus solely on governmental responses to COVID-19 over time in the so-called G-20 (or Group of Twenty, which comprises 19 member countries and the EU). China accounted for the initial swing upward in this measure, with other countries following in dramatic fashion during March. Restrictions generally peaked in early-to-mid-April, with lockdowns easing and mobility improving through the end of June. However, there has not been much improvement in this measure on an aggregate basis in recent months. India had the strictest policies of any country in April and continues to have more restrictions than most. Argentina is currently the most restrictive country by this measure, followed by India, Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Ireland and the US².

Exhibit 3: No, You Can't Go Out



Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, SEI. Data as at 24/9/2020.

At SEI, we doubt there will be a full return to normal economic behaviour until safe and effective vaccines are introduced and distributed globally. The news on this score has been mostly positive; this, along with the massive fiscal and monetary response, is probably a key reason for the continued buoyancy of equities and other risk assets. According to the World Health Organization, researchers are testing 38 vaccines in clinical trials, and 93 more are in preclinical testing. Ten vaccines are

approved for large-scale efficacy and safety trials, five of which (four from China and one from Russia) are already being given to citizens without extensive Phase 3 testing—a risky short-cut in the view of American and European vaccine developers.

Vaccines for COVID-19 are nevertheless on an amazing development track. The vaccine development process has historically taken a decade or longer from initial academic research to mass distribution. In the current crisis, efforts are targeting widespread distribution of a COVID-19 vaccine in only 12 to 18 months from when the virus was genetically isolated in January 2020. This unprecedentedly ambitious goal was deemed possible because scientists were able to leverage the knowledge gained from the previous coronavirus outbreaks in 2003 and 2012 instead of waiting for new academic research. The speeding up the trial process itself and, critically, the willingness to construct and outfit factories to begin mass-production of a number of vaccines still in clinical trials have also been reason for optimism. While one or more vaccines are expected to be ready before year end in the United States, distribution to the general public (beyond first-responders and the most vulnerable populations) is projected to take several more months. We think it is realistic to assume that a few different types of vaccines will be generally available by this time next year, which means that social-distancing measures will likely be recommended well into 2021 and, most likely, into 2022.

Where there's a will, there's a WEI

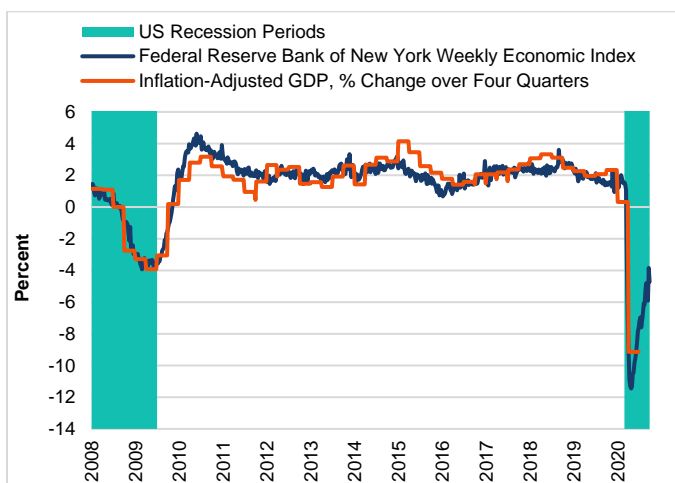
Exhibit 4 focuses on the rebound in US economic activity via the Weekly Economic Index (WEI), which is published by the Federal Reserve Board of New York (New York Fed). The WEI is composed of 10 high-frequency indicators of US economic activity that reflect consumer behaviour, the labour market and production³, and is scaled to align with the four-quarter change in the country's inflation-adjusted GDP. The low point for the WEI came in late April, but it has improved rapidly over the past five months. The latest reading aligns with a year-over-year GDP decline of 4.6%. Using a 13-week moving average to reflect the quarterly reporting of GDP, the WEI suggests the final reading of third-quarter GDP will still be 6.1% below its year-ago level. To put that number in perspective, US GDP fell 4% peak-to-trough during the 2007-to-2009 global financial crisis.

² Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

³ The 10 components include initial unemployment insurance claims, continuing unemployment insurance claims, federal taxes withheld, © 2020 SEI

Redbook same-store sales, Rasmussen Consumer Index, American Staffing Association Staffing Index, raw steel production, U.S. railroad traffic, U.S. fuel sales to end users, and U.S. electricity output.

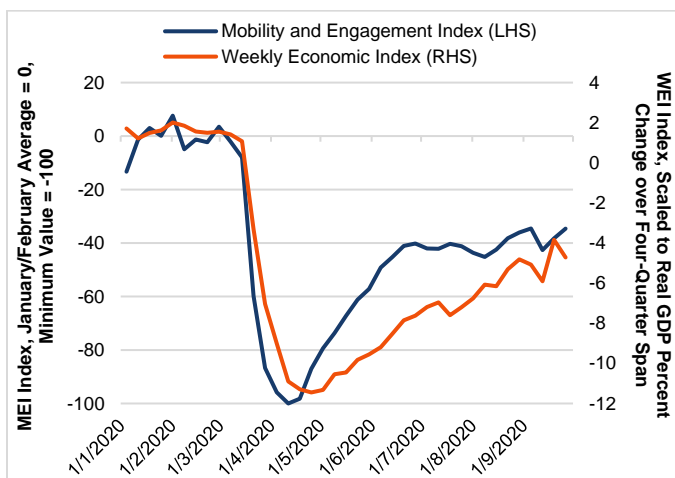
Exhibit 4: On the WEI Up



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Economic Cycle Research Institute, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), SEI. Data as at 25/9/2020.

In Exhibit 5, we compare the New York Fed's WEI to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas' Mobility and Engagement Index (MEI). The MEI is based on geolocation data collected from a large sample of mobile phone devices throughout the US. It measures the pandemic-driven deviation from typical pre-pandemic mobility behaviours in January and February.⁴

Exhibit 5: Get moving



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, FRBNY, SEI. Data as at 26/9/2020.

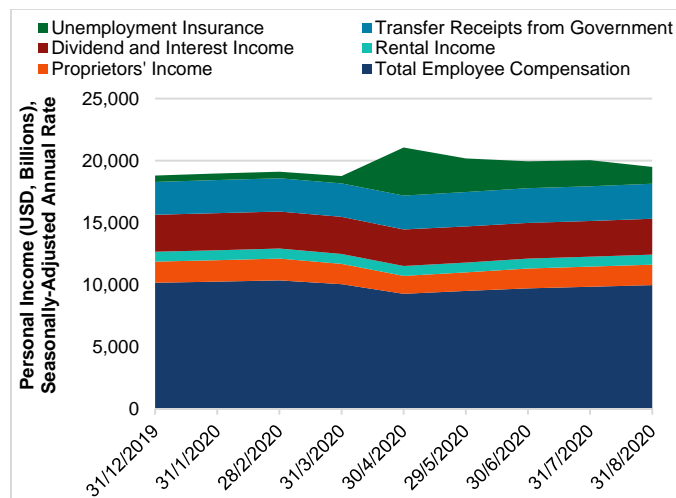
The contraction in US economic activity closely coincided with the downturn in mobility in late March and early April. The MEI bottomed out during the week that ended on 11 April, just two weeks before the WEI did the

⁴ The MEI summarizes information from seven different variables: fraction of devices leaving home in a day, fraction of devices away from home for three-to-six hours at a fixed location, fraction of devices away from home at a fixed location, an adjusted average of daytime

same. While mobility initially recovered more quickly than economic activity, the latter has been catching up. Note, however, that the MEI flattened in June—near the time of surging COVID-19 infection rates in the country's southern and western states. We will be watching closely to see if virus outbreaks during the autumn months cause the mobility indicator to weaken again.

There's no disputing that US economic activity remains far below normal. Additional support to households, businesses and state/local governments still appears necessary, in our view. Yet divisive politics has stymied attempts to provide additional fiscal relief following the government's rapid and strong fiscal response in the spring. Exhibit 6 examines the change in individuals' total earnings, broken down by personal income components, beginning right before the pandemic. The jump in US unemployment benefits and other pandemic-related benefits earlier this year stands out. As the economy was faltering in April, pre-tax incomes were pushed up 12.2% due to enhanced unemployment benefits and other income-support programs such as the \$1,200 stimulus checks paid to qualifying individuals (tax deferrals caused after-tax income to rise even more, a total of 14.8% from the previous month). Without these government transfer payments, personal income would have dropped 6.5% in April.

Exhibit 6: In Need of Support



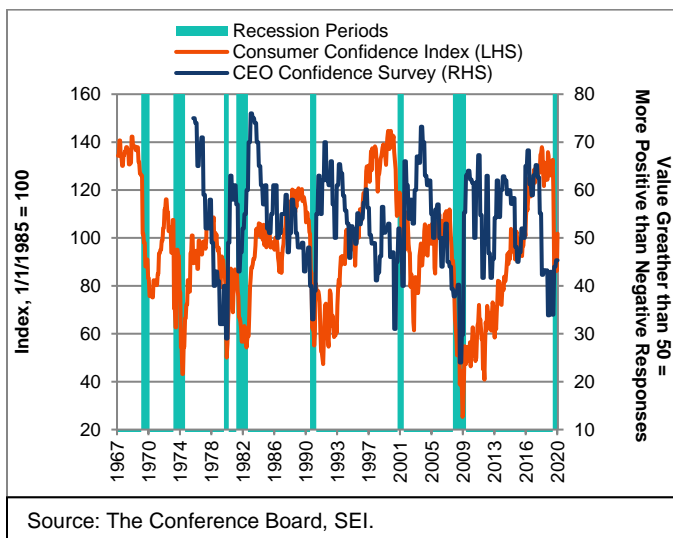
Source: BEA, SEI. Data as at 31/8/2020. Unemployment insurance includes other pandemic-related benefits. Transfer receipts from government excludes unemployment insurance and pandemic-related benefits. Total employee compensation excludes contributions from government social insurance.

Although incomes are now recovering as more people get back to work, the lack of additional income support may drag down consumer spending as we head into the

hours spent at home, fraction of devices taking trips longer than 10 miles (16 kilometers), fraction of trips less than 1.2 miles (2 kilometers), average time spent at locations from home.

end of the year. We think it's concerning that consumer and business sentiment remain depressed (although consumer sentiment did log a surprising gain in September), as highlighted in Exhibit 7. It certainly is a sharp contrast to the buoyancy of the US equity market. Those with an optimistic bent can credibly argue that consumer sentiment is a contrarian indicator: extremely optimistic at the peak of the economic cycle and pessimistic near the bottom. Business sentiment, on the other hand, tends to be more forward-looking. The most recent peak in business confidence came in January 2017. Sentiment then plunged in 2018 as the Fed began to steadily raise interest rates and the Trump administration turned increasingly antagonistic toward China and other major trade partners. Although business sentiment appears to have bottomed, the outlook remains sufficiently uncertain to keep us in a watch-and-wait mode. Now that government support has run out, we would not be surprised to see the official US unemployment rate move up in the months ahead as hard-hit industries such as airlines and chain-store retailers eliminate jobs.

Exhibit 7: A Vote of No Confidence



A FAIT(h)-based approach to Fed policy

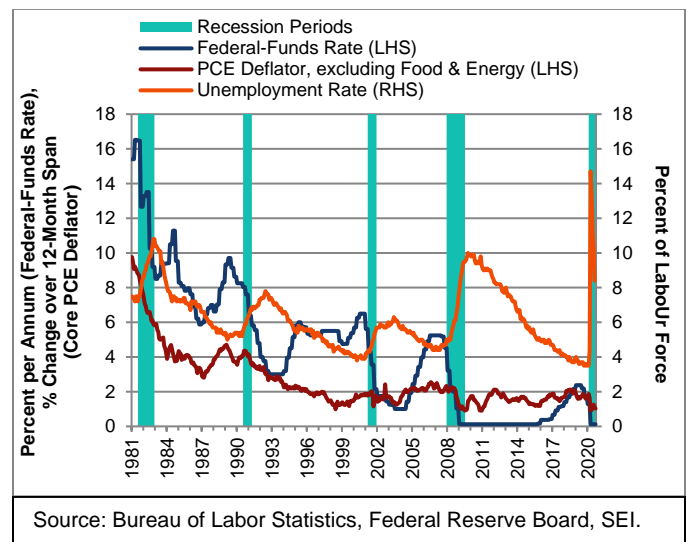
Fed Chairman Jerome (Jay) Powell recently unveiled a new framework for conducting the central bank's monetary policy. Rather than take preemptive actions when the US unemployment rate reaches such a low point that inflation might increase, the Fed will now wait until inflation pressures actually worsen before responding. Just as significant, an inflation rate of 2% will no longer be considered a ceiling, as it has been since an official inflation target was first put in place in 2012. Rather, the Fed will pursue a policy of "flexible average inflation targeting," or FAIT. Its goal is to have inflation average 2% over time. If the average runs below 2% for a given period, the central bank says it will

let inflation "run hot" for a while. We don't really know to what extent or how long inflation would be allowed to stay above 2%. That's the "flexible" part of the new framework.

In any event, it is clear that the US central bank has decided to see how low the US unemployment rate can get before it causes the inflation rate to exceed the 2% mark by a meaningful extent. Of course, now is the perfect time to introduce such a policy change; the US unemployment rate is exceptionally high and inflation is unlikely to accelerate on a sustained basis anytime soon owing to the substantial amount of slack currently in the economy.

Exhibit 8 highlights the fed-funds rate, as well as the US headline unemployment rate, and the core inflation rate (measured by the personal-consumption expenditures [PCE] deflator, excluding food and energy). Typically, the Fed is quick to cut its policy rate a few months prior to an increase in the US unemployment rate (or just beforehand). The most recent cycle was no different, with the last rate hike in January 2019 being followed by a reversal in July of that year. Additional reductions in the federal funds rate occurred in October 2019 and January 2020. This was a time when US unemployment held steady at a low 3.5%-to-3.6% rate. The year-over-year rise in the core PCE deflator also held steady during this period, at around 1.75%.

Exhibit 8: The Fed Rates Lower Unemployment as Priority #1



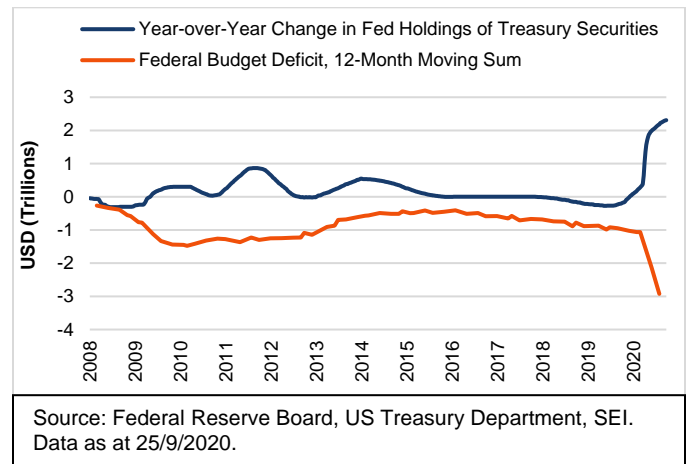
When it became clear that the coronavirus would necessitate a lockdown of the US economy, the central bank was quick to bring the fed-funds rate back to the zero bound for the first time since 2015. According to the Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) official projections, the fed-funds rate is expected to stay near 0% through 2023.

We wonder whether the US central bank's new framework will make any practical difference over the next few years. Following the global financial crisis, the fed-funds rate remained stuck near zero for the next seven years. Even in previous cycles, the Fed did not begin to raise its policy rate until three years or so after the recession had ended. One thing is clear: The Fed has lost one of its primary policy tools—the fed-fund rate—for a long time to come. If push comes to shove, the central bank could manipulate the yield curve as the Bank of Japan does, pushing intermediate- and longer-term yields even closer to zero. The Japanese experience suggests that such efforts will do little to lift the economy out of a slump or push inflation markedly higher. Indeed, even the FOMC's own inflation projection does not envision a return to 2% inflation until the end of its forecast window in 2023. If the central bank desires inflation to run above 2% to make up for years of undershooting its target, it will be a long time before the fed-funds rate rises.

In our view, all that's really left in the central bank's monetary toolbox is quantitative easing, along with the provision of lifeline support to corporations as well as state and local governments through the various credit facilities that it has created. Since the start of the pandemic crisis, Chairman Powell has used his press conferences to encourage the politicians in Washington, D.C., to aggressively ramp up fiscal spending to support the economy; the Fed stands ready to step in and indirectly absorb that newly-created debt by purchasing securities in the open market. This reduces the upward pressure on interest rates all along the yield curve, and allows all borrowers—not just the federal government—to keep their interest expense low even as they add more debt to their balance sheets.

Exhibit 9 highlights in dramatic fashion how the Fed is absorbing the bulk of the increase in the federal government's budget deficit. The central bank is currently buying \$80 billion of Treasury securities per month, plus an additional \$40 billion per month of mortgage-backed securities⁵.

Exhibit 9: Gobbling Up the Debt



This monetisation of debt will likely continue until the pandemic crisis is well past us and the US unemployment rate again approaches its previous lows.

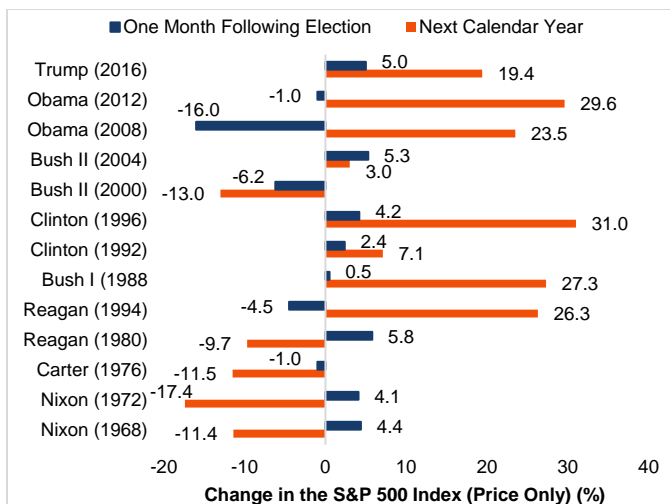
When making investment selections, it is best to ignore US elections

As much as we would like to do so, we can't deny the elephant and the donkey in the room. Yes, the 2020 US presidential election will have a major impact on the economy and financial markets in the months and years ahead. Still, we firmly believe that it would be a mistake to base even a short-term investment strategy on a plan that necessitates accurately predicting: (1) the election winner; (2) the policies proposed by the newly-inaugurated president; (3) the ways in which Congress will modify those proposals throughout the legislative process; or (4) the impact those new laws would have on the economy and financial markets.

Exhibit 10 documents the S&P 500 Index's one-month and one-year returns following each of the last 13 presidential elections, starting with Richard Nixon's victory over Hubert Humphrey in 1968. Looking at this chart, the only conclusion that can be made with any confidence is that market volatility tends to rise both immediately following a presidential election and over the following year. What cannot be established with any conviction is the typical direction or magnitude of equity-market shifts in either post-election time frame. That noted, and while there are no guarantees, history suggests that stock prices could weaken in the short term, but will likely bounce back the following year.

⁵ Source: US Federal Reserve

Exhibit 10: A Random Walk Down Pennsylvania Avenue



Source: Bloomberg, SEI. Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

A study published by Ned Davis Research⁶ noted that the US stock market tends to correct most sharply when a Republican incumbent or party loses the election. On average, the stock market began to correct in the September of those election years as investors anticipate a regime change; that correction continues into the first two months of the succeeding year; the market then bottoms—and advances sharply through the rest of the new Democratic president’s first term in office. This pattern, however, needs to be viewed with a sceptical eye. Since 1900, there have been only six instances when a Republican president or party has lost an election (1912, 1932, 1960, 1976, 1992 and 2008). Two of those periods were marked by severe economic stress (1932 and 2008). There aren’t enough observations to say with confidence that the pattern will hold in 2020 and 2021 should the incumbent face defeat.

We understand that investors might be concerned about the possible implications of a Democratic Party victory, as the economic agenda is clearly one that would include sharp tax hikes on corporations and high-income individuals. Even if the Democrats take control of the Senate, we expect it will be difficult to push through some of the more controversial measures, such as an increase in the capital-gains tax to the same level as the tax rate on wage income, a newly proposed wealth tax, and an imposition of additional payroll taxes on the highest wage-earners. In any event, the damage already done to government finances at the federal, state and

local levels probably means that taxes will be going up no matter who controls the White House and the Congress come January.

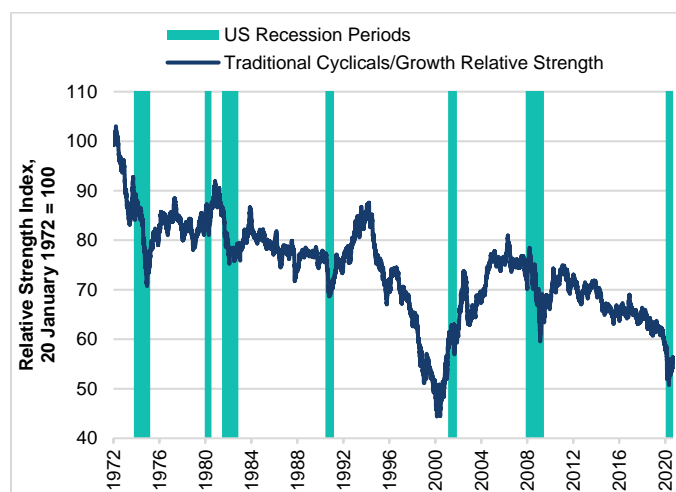
Regardless of this election’s outcome, our bias is to assume that both candidates would see their platforms tempered before being put into practice. There is a high degree of institutional inertia, which is partly deliberate (constitutional checks and balances) and partly happenstance (increasing polarization of opinion in the country tends to favour a draw). While there could be some market volatility plausibly attributed to the election, we believe it is usually best to pay strict attention to the fundamentals and ignore the politics.

Revolution is in the air

A battle has been raging since the stock market bottomed in March. Despite the obvious advantages of Big Tech and social media companies (that are the chief beneficiaries of the economic disruption caused by the pandemic), a broader grouping of growth sectors versus traditional cyclical sectors suggests that a rotation may be underway.

Exhibit 11 highlights the fact that the relative performance of cyclical stocks often improves in the midst of a recessionary period. Sometimes the recovery in cyclical stocks versus growth looks like a “V”—but that turnaround can also be choppy and more prolonged, as it was in 1982 and during the tech bust of 2000.

Exhibit 11: Even Cyclical Stocks Will Have their Day



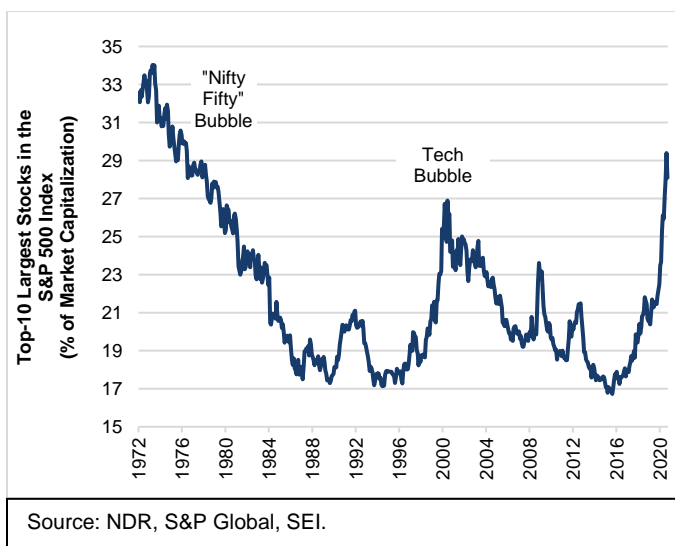
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Ned Davis Research (NDR), SEI. S&P Dow Jones Indexes changed GICS structure on 21/9/2018. Prior data is an NDR estimate. Cyclical sector components: industrials and consumer discretionary. Growth sector components: information technology, healthcare, consumer discretionary and communication services.

⁶ “2020 Election Handbook,” by Ed Clissold and Thanh Nguyen, Ned Davis Research, July 2020.

SEI's equity managers are generally positioned for a rotation out of the favoured few, into sectors and markets that have lagged sharply in recent months. When that rotation will decisively occur is hard to say; it might coincide with early signs that the COVID-19 infection rate is subsiding as one or more vaccines become available to the general public. Increased investor confidence that the world is getting back on track should greatly reduce the relative appeal of the most expensive stocks in the market place.

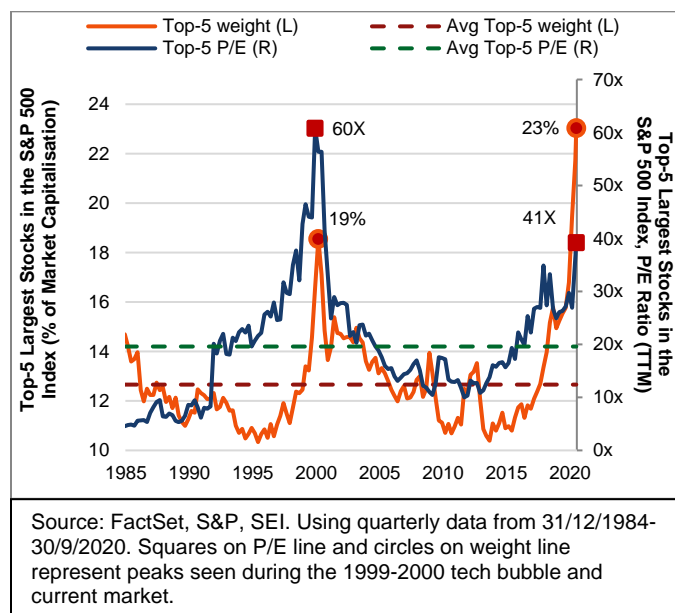
Exhibit 12 shows just how concentrated the market has become. The top-10 stocks in the S&P 500 Index accounted for 29.4% of its market capitalisation as at the end of August. Although this weight edged lower in September to 27.4%, it still exceeds the high recorded at the peak of the tech bubble in March 2000. One needs to go all the way back to the "Nifty-Fifty" days of the early 1970s to find a time when so few stocks accounted for so much of the S&P 500 Index's market capitalisation.

Exhibit 12: You've Got to Carry that Weight for a Long Time



We are not suggesting that these stocks are heading for a crash; their immense cash-flow generation and overall profitability argue against it. But valuations are high, especially when viewed against the normalised earnings of cyclical companies. Exhibit 13 narrows the focus to the top-five companies by market cap: Microsoft, Apple, Amazon, Google and Facebook.

Exhibit 13: All Your Money in a Small Basket



At the end of September, their combined market cap amounted to nearly 25% of the total capitalisation of the S&P 500 Index versus 19% in March 2000. This is well above the 13% average combined weight for the five largest (at the time) S&P 500 Index companies over the past 35 years. The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for the trailing 12 months currently stands near 41 times for what we'll call the "favoured five" (much lower than the 60 multiple that marked the height of the tech bubble). That said, the trailing P/E ratio of today's top five is still twice that seen, on average, since 1985.

One can argue that such valuations are justified given these companies' strong fundamental performance in both absolute terms and relative to the rest of the market. However, history shows time and again that even the best companies do not stay in that position forever. Some of the possible catalysts that could lead to a major change in investment regime include a deceleration in earnings growth from super-fast to merely fast; an acceleration in growth of the laggards in response to a vaccine and a return-to-work trend; a shift in the political winds that leads to higher taxes and more aggressive anti-trust enforcement; or a rise in bond yields that would harm high-multiple growth stocks more than low-multiple value stocks.

Britannia waives the rules

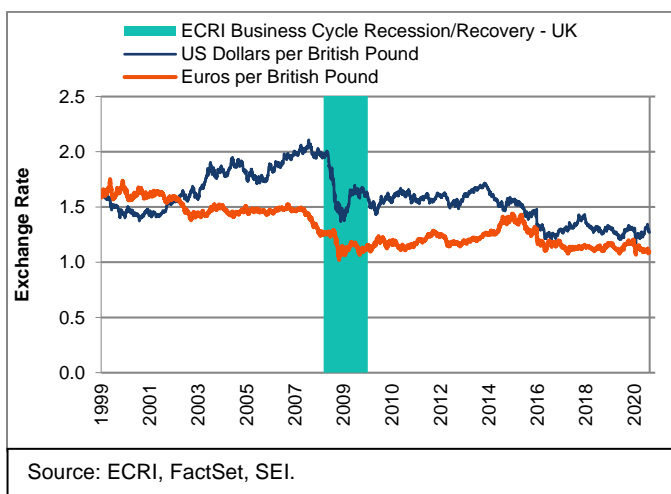
Political dysfunction is not limited to the US. The UK is undergoing its own unique melodrama. It was just nine months ago when Prime Minister Boris Johnson was riding high, following his party's spectacular win over former Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn and his party. Now Prime Minister Johnson is facing a rebellion among his own backbenchers and intense criticism from senior Conservatives (including five former Tory leaders) over

his proposal to renege on the Withdrawal Treaty that would allow Northern Ireland to trade without border restrictions with Ireland and the rest of the EU. The move to abrogate the treaty, if successful, would almost certainly lead to a so-called hard Brexit and a reversion to the World Trade Organization's most-favoured-nation trading rules with the EU. It also could breathe new life into the separatist movement in Northern Ireland itself, not to mention Scotland. All this comes at a time when the UK economy is reeling from the impact of COVID-19 on economic growth.

Prime Minister Johnson's decision to try to walk away from the Withdrawal Treaty reflects his government's frustration with EU negotiators. There are two main sticking points, one small (fisheries) and one large (EU strictures on government financial assistance to private-sector businesses). The EU fishing industry wants full access to UK waters. This demand is a sensitive issue for the UK fishing industry; the industry itself is not large economically, but it has been a key pro-Brexit constituent. The larger issue concerns the EU's demand that the UK continues to adhere to the EU's rules restricting government subsidies to businesses or aiding domestic industries through an easing of environmental, labour or consumer-protection regulations.

The UK is heavily dependent upon trade with the EU, and vice versa. Over 40% of the UK's exports go to the EU, and over 50% of its imports come from the EU⁷. According to the UK government's own analysis, the impact of a hard Brexit would amount to a decline totalling 7.6% of GDP over the next 15 years compared to where the economy would be if Brexit did not happen at all. Surprisingly, the currency remains in the trading range that has been in place since mid-2016, when the Brexit vote was held. However, as we show in Exhibit 14, the pound is threatening to break through to the downside against the euro.

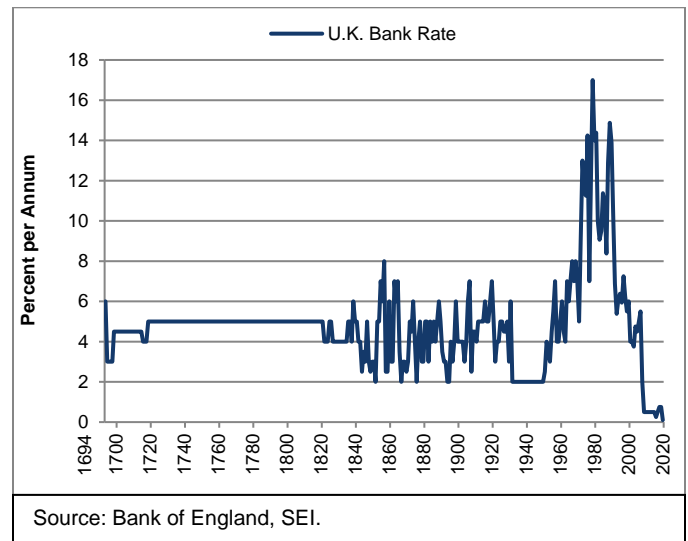
Exhibit 14: Cheaper by the Pound



⁷ Source: UK Office for National Statistics.

The Bank of England (BOE), meanwhile, is facing a dilemma similar to that of other major central banks: How does a central bank support an economy during a time of severe economic stress when interest rates are already at rock-bottom levels?

Exhibit 15: The BOE Takes the Low Road

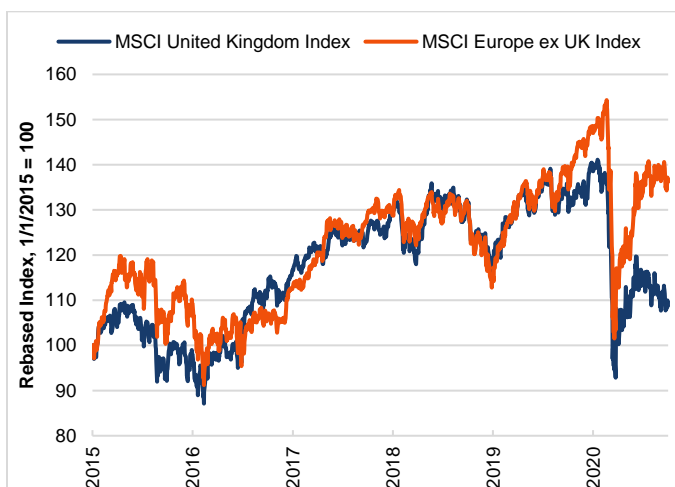


Source: Bank of England, SEI.

In Exhibit 15, we show the BOE's policy rate going all the way back to the institution's founding in 1694. The Official Bank Rate, now at 0.10%, has never been lower. Speculation is growing that the central bank may push its policy rate below the zero bound if the economy continues to falter. In the meantime, the BOE continues to pursue its quantitative program of gilt (UK government bond) purchases, which was re-started at the end of March after a multi-year hiatus. Thus far, the central bank's stock of gilts holdings has increased £240 billion, or nearly 60%, in the past six months.

In Exhibit 16, we show that the MSCI United Kingdom Index (total return) has badly lagged its MSCI Europe ex UK counterpart since March in local-currency terms. The UK market had been an in-line performer versus the rest of Europe since the Brexit vote in June 2016, although it started to fade on a relative basis during the second half of 2019. When the pandemic hit, both indexes experienced waterfall declines. Although the prospect of a messy divorce from the EU may account for part of the poor relative performance in UK equities, we think the problem lies largely with the composition of the country's stock market.

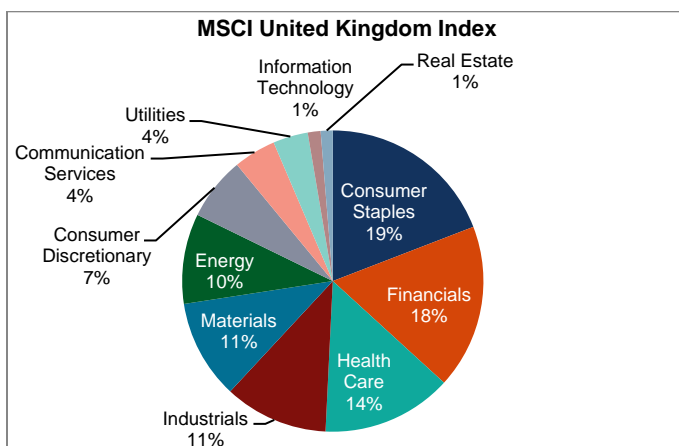
Exhibit 16: The UK is Not OK



Source: MSCI, SEI. Indexes are net total return in local currency. Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Exhibit 17 breaks down the MSCI United Kingdom Index into its constituent sectors. Notice the near-complete lack of technology exposure, amounting to just 1.38% of the Index. Financials (17.6%), industrials (11.2%), materials (10.7%) and energy (9.7%)—areas that have been hit hard by the global downturn—make up half of the market capitalisation of the MSCI United Kingdom Index.

Exhibit 17: Looking for Love in all the Wrong Places



Source: MSCI, SEI.

Obviously, a hard Brexit will not help matters. But the worst impact potentially will be sustained by financial companies and other service-producing entities, since World Trade Organization rules deal mostly with tradable goods. The increase in tariffs, for the most part, will be bearable once border-related issues are worked out. In

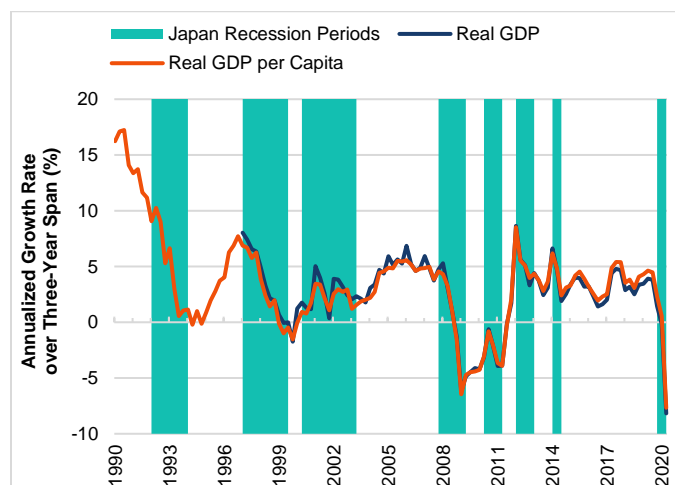
the meantime, the UK and the rest of Europe are facing a second wave of the virus that could turn what's been a V-shaped recovery into something more like a W.

Japan's changing of the guard implies guarding against change

When Shinzo Abe became Prime Minister in 2012, he had a plan to shake up the lethargic and deflationary Japanese economy with a program referred to as the "Three Arrows." The first arrow was a policy of aggressive monetary easing, with the aim of ending Japan's long period of price deflation and eventually achieving a 2% inflation rate. The second arrow involved a massive increase in fiscal spending on public works, a step-up in military spending, aid for business, and other economic stimulus measures designed to jumpstart economic growth and bring real GDP toward a sustainable 2% per-annum rate. The third arrow had a longer-term perspective, providing structural reforms that would improve productivity, deregulate labour and product markets and disrupt the cosy relationships that had long protected big companies from domestic and international competition and shareholder accountability.

As with any complex, all-encompassing program, there were hits and misses. In Exhibit 18, one can see that economic growth accelerated in 2013, but reverted to pre-Abe form thereafter.

Exhibit 18: Japan's Economy Continues to Sputter

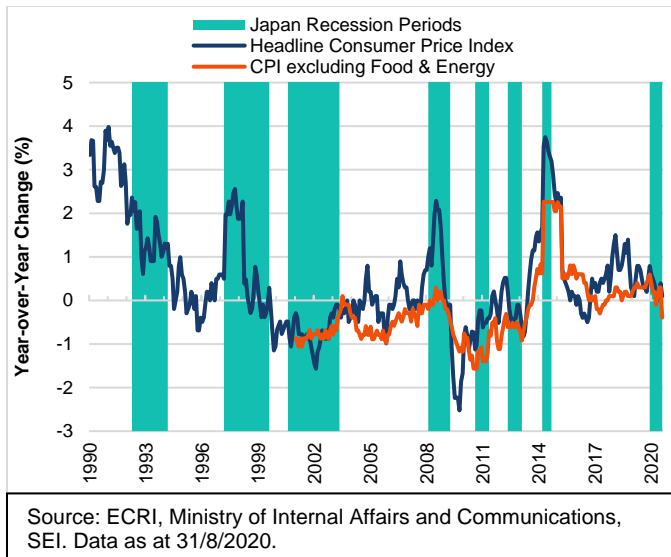


Source: ECRI, Japanese Cabinet Office, Oxford Economics, SEI. Data as at 30/6/2020.

Concern about fiscal deficits and debt sustainability led to increases in the national sales tax in 2014 and again in 2019. On both occasions, household and business spending patterns were severely disrupted, and caused the economy to fall into recession. This year's pandemic and postponement of the summer Olympics proved to be a bitter ending to Abe's record-breaking term of office.

The push to lift Japan out of its deflationary spiral was somewhat successful, as we show in Exhibit 19. Prices mostly stopped declining in the aggregate—but, apart from the impact of the national consumption tax increases, there were few occasions when overall CPI inflation rose above 1%. Core inflation, excluding food and energy, has mostly bobbed around the 0% mark in recent years. Pandemic pressures have caused a return to outright deflation in recent months.

Exhibit 19: Inflation Flatlines in Japan

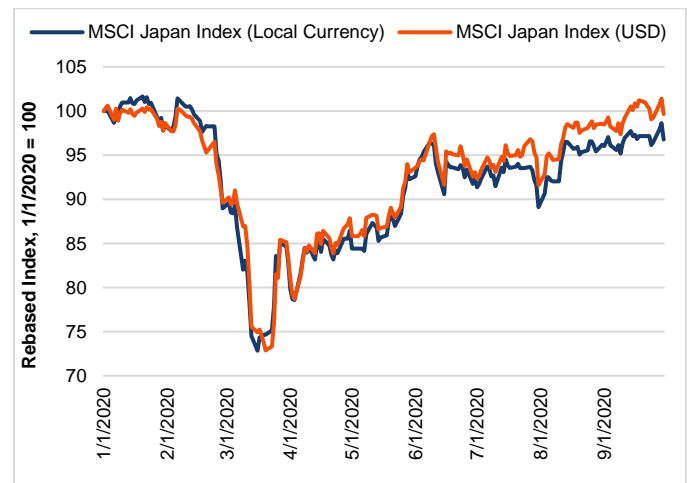


In our view, it is unlikely that radical changes will be made to the direction of policy under the new prime minister. In the near-term, the priority will be on the response to the coronavirus. Fiscal policy will remain quite expansionary, as it is in many other countries. The Bank of Japan will continue to buy most of the government-issued bonds, along with other types of corporate debt and equity, as it has been doing as part of its Quantitative and Qualitative Easing program. This program has been in place over the past four years.

Although the various factions in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed to Yoshihide Suga's ascension to the Prime Minister position, his term is set to expire in October 2021. Suga is already a lame-duck to some extent. One of the ways he could strengthen his hand politically would involve calling a snap general election for this autumn. This could prove risky, however, since he does not control any LDP faction like other leading politicians with aspirations to become the next Prime Minister. Although Suga has been an effective "backroom" negotiator, his standing with the broader Japanese electorate is unclear.

As we show in Exhibit 20, Japanese equities (MSCI Japan Index, total return) have recovered from their pre-pandemic lows. They lag the US by more than 10 percentage points in local-currency terms year to date at the end of September. The strengthening of the yen this year means that Japanese equities are lagging their US counterparts by 7.6 percentage points in US dollar terms. We have no reason at this point to expect Japan's stock market to jump as it did following Shinzo Abe's election in the autumn of 2012.

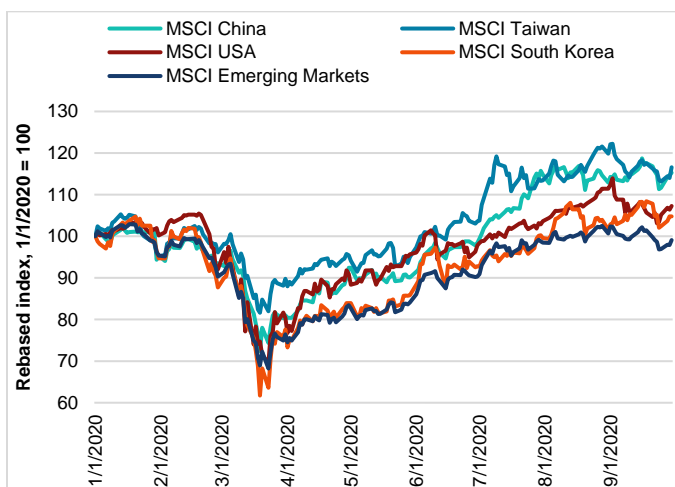
Exhibit 20: Japanese Equities Are Almost Back to Where They Started



Diverging emerging markets

As we noted at the beginning of the report, the best economic performance during the second quarter was recorded by the major Asian economies (China, Taiwan and South Korea). The same goes for their stock markets. As Exhibit 21 shows, the total-return price indexes of these three countries are now positive in the year to date. Their heavy tilt toward technology and advanced industrial sectors is an obvious plus in the current environment. Multinationals are also shifting some operations out of China to Taiwan and South Korea as part of supply-chain diversification efforts. The MSCI China and MSCI Taiwan Indexes (total return) are both up by more than 15% year to date at the end of September. South Korean stocks are up almost 5%, about in line with the performance of the MSCI USA Index (total return) for the same period.

Exhibit 21: Strength in the Far East



Source: MSCI, SEI. Indexes are net total return in USD. Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

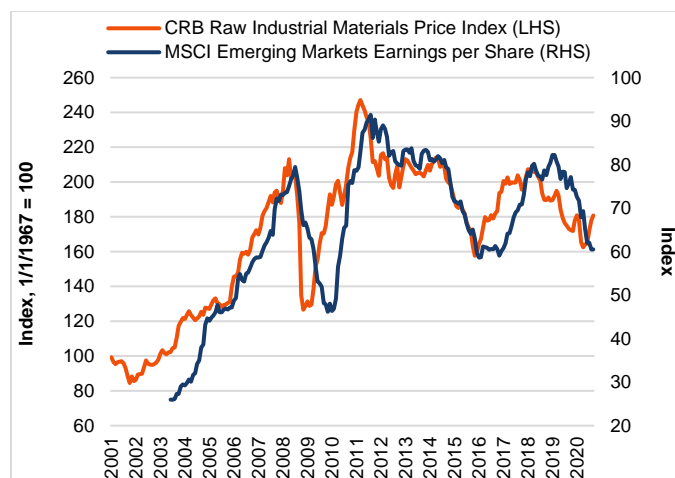
The contrast of the big Asian stock markets versus other large emerging-market stock markets is dramatic. Brazil is still down nearly 40% from its year-end 2019 level. Russian and South African stocks are down 28% and 21%, respectively. India has managed a decent recovery off its low, but is still down almost 5% year to date at the end of September.

China's strong gains can be chalked up to the rebound in economic activity. Although travel and other services are still constrained owing to lingering concerns about the virus, infrastructure-related spending and manufacturing have experienced an almost-complete recovery to pre-pandemic levels. Investors seem to be unfazed by the deterioration in the US-China economic relationship or by the increasingly fraught diplomatic relations between China and other countries, whether it be the US, India, Australia, Canada or its nearest neighbours with whom it engages in frequent disputes over territorial waters.

Similar to advanced-country stock markets, we think the odds will favour a rotation out of the few winners into more cyclical areas of the emerging world as global economic growth returns to a more normal pattern. Emerging markets are already showing some good news. Exhibit 22 illustrates the close correlation between commodity prices and the earnings per share of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index constituent companies. The price of raw industrials bottomed in early May, and these commodities have enjoyed a sharp move higher. If industrial commodity prices behave as they have in previous cycles, advancing in a sustained, multi-year

fashion, it's a good bet that emerging-market corporate profits will also rise sharply. During the last major upcycle (from January 2016 to January 2018) in commodity pricing and earnings, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (total return) nearly doubled.

Exhibit 22: Where Commodity Prices Go, Emerging Market Earnings Follow



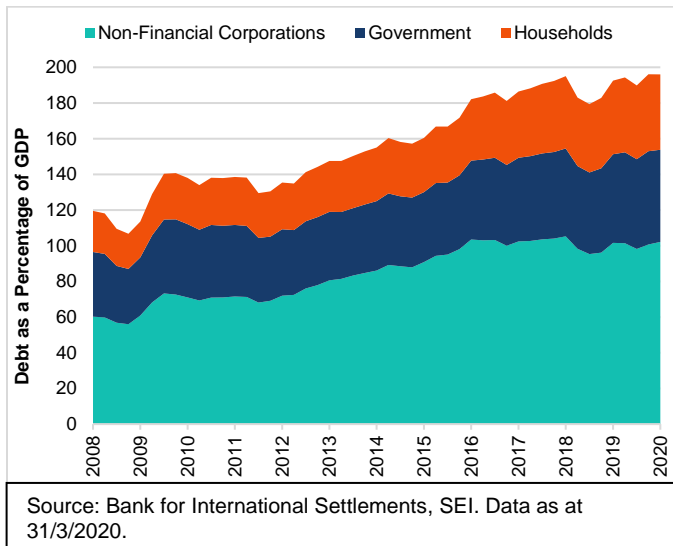
Source: Commodity Research Bureau, MSCI, SEI.

Our optimism is somewhat tempered by the rising debt burden facing many emerging countries. Exhibit 23 tracks the rising trend of debt as a percentage of GDP since 2008. Emerging-market governments, households and non-financial corporations have increased their debt in the aggregate from 120% of GDP to nearly 200% as at 2020's first quarter. This percentage is set to rise dramatically when second-quarter debt figures become available, as debt issuance by governments and corporations spike higher in response to the pandemic amid the GDP collapse. By year-end 2020, the overall debt-to-GDP ratio could be north of 215%.

Much of that increase in emerging-market debt has been tied to the corporate sector—especially in China, where private domestic, nonfinancial debt has reached an eye-watering 216% of GDP. That's almost double the share of GDP recorded at the end of 2008, according to the Bank for International Settlements. Thus far, China has proven the sceptics wrong about its ability to handle the debt load. Of more concern are the mostly small-to-medium-sized countries that are running current-account deficits and are too dependent on external hard-currency debt, or do not have the reserves to easily cover their debt service. Argentina, Ecuador, Zambia and Angola have already reached restructuring agreements with creditors. Venezuela's debt is trading at such depressed levels that some managers believe there is value to be found there. More than 100 countries, including South Africa and Egypt, are seeking help from the International Monetary Fund. Turkey has refused to seek such

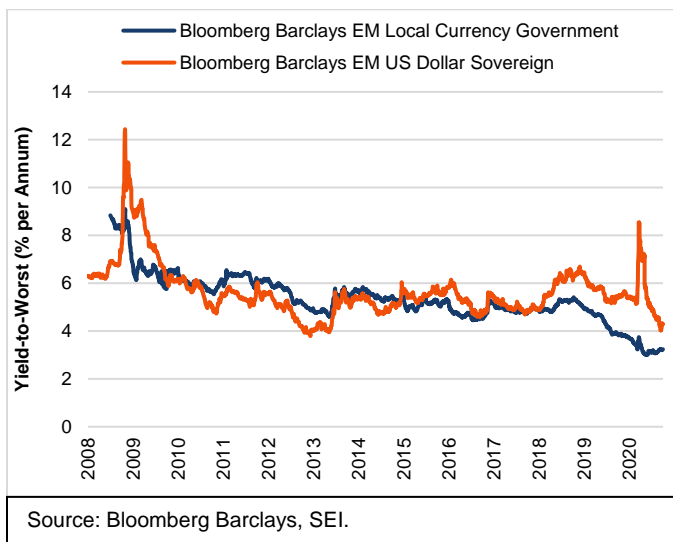
assistance, but surely could use it; its currency has depreciated sharply this year. On 25 September, Turkey's central bank raised its policy rate by two full percentage points to halt the slide.

Exhibit 23: Debt Keeps Climbing



The actions of the world's major central banks back in March, especially the Fed's provision of US dollar liquidity, have helped to ease the strain on the market for emerging-country debt. Governments and other official lenders, meanwhile, have granted loan forbearance to nearly 80 countries. It's a tougher job to get private creditors to agree to do the same. Nonetheless, as we show in Exhibit 24, yields on dollar-denominated debt issued by emerging-market governments' have fallen back toward their previous record lows. The decline more than reversed the spike endured in March, prior to the Fed's rescue operations.

Exhibit 24: Emerging Market Yields Keep Falling as Debt Issuance Keep Rising



What actions are investment managers taking?

Our large-cap portfolios are performing as expected (in line with their respective alpha sources). While a narrow group of technology stocks make up a historically large percentage of the S&P 500 Index, our US large-cap portfolios are overweight companies with value characteristics (such as those in healthcare and consumer staples). The managers in our portfolios have remained wary of oil-related stocks.

While sticking with value can be difficult, we believe that valuations matter—the US large-cap market appears expensive. Even without expectations of significant price appreciation, we believe that higher dividend yields in the US large-cap space relative to Treasuries are a reason to remain invested.

US small caps lagged large caps in the third quarter, as measured by the Russell 2000 and 1000 Indexes, respectively. However, valuations in the small-cap space appear cheap relative to large caps, supporting the appeal of an allocation to an asset class that already offers strategic diversification to an equity portfolio. Portfolio positioning did not change much during the quarter. We have maintained overweight positions to stocks that are aligned with the value and stability alpha sources. The poor performance of stability and low-volatility oriented stocks during the quarter continued to hamper managers, as high-volatility stocks outperformed.

International markets appear to be searching for some direction as Brexit risks have resurfaced and added to existing pandemic concerns. European economic sentiment rose during the quarter, while consumer confidence generally lagged. Our international equity portfolios have not been making major moves in any specific direction. We continue to favour value. Positioning changes have been minor—value managers added selectively to energy and airline holdings during the third quarter, while momentum and stability managers remained focused mostly on information technology and non-bank financials. Stability managers have been trimming winners within online retail.

In emerging-market equities, there have been minor rotations over the last few weeks of the third quarter, particularly among the high-flying technology companies. There was not really a rotation to the value side, rather just a shift to some of the cheaper names in the technology sector. Some of our momentum managers have been lightening up on China and rotating away from expensive technology names. We believe this is a healthy but moderate sign, and not a significant rotation from growth to value. Worldwide de-globalisation looks to be benefiting the local emerging-market regions. The health and balance sheets in emerging-market countries are stronger than they were 10 years ago.

In our fixed-income portfolios, managers remain cautious. They have not significantly changed their positioning and remained focused on quality holdings in their portfolios. In our global bond portfolios, we have a modest duration underweight in core markets, with a mild flattening bias in the US. We are overweight local rates in Mexico and China and overweight Italian sovereign credit risk. We've seen minimal movement in spreads over the last couple of months—whether it's in corporate credit or European peripherals. With the central banks providing an implicit back-stop for asset prices, currencies have been the release valve.

Looking ahead, interest rates are expected to remain low, muting returns on investment-grade bond portfolios. Absolute returns may not be high; however, we believe that fixed income plays an important part in portfolio diversification—it is one of the few asset classes that has a somewhat persistent negative correlation to equities over time.

Our high-yield managers did not make many changes during the quarter. The underweight to energy has been a theme for a while, and our managers believe low energy prices will continue to pressure companies for some time. New issuance is on pace for its largest year since 2014. Speculative-grade defaults are at about 9% and are forecast to peak around 11% before declining again through 2021.

In emerging-markets debt, nine countries in the benchmark cut interest rates during the quarter⁸. The difference in yields between investment-grade bonds and Treasuries has compressed considerably, making high-yield more attractive. Our portfolios moved close to neutral on a duration basis. Within hard-currency positioning, our managers favoured higher-yielding names where spreads have not compressed as much. Our top overweight was still Mexico; other overweights included higher-yielding countries such as Egypt, Argentina, South Africa, Russia and Ukraine.

⁸ Source: Bloomberg.

Standardised Performance

	1 year to 30-Sep-20	1 year to 30-Sep-19	1 year to 30-Sep-18	1 year to 30-Sep-17	1 year to 30-Sep-16
Dow Jones Industrial Average (USD)	5.70%	4.21%	20.76%	25.45%	15.46%
MSCI China Index (USD)	33.58%	-3.93%	-2.20%	33.04%	12.95%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (USD)	10.54%	-2.02%	-0.81%	22.46%	16.78%
MSCI Europe ex UK Index (Local)	-3.09%	5.91%	0.53%	20.41%	2.30%
MSCI Europe ex UK Index (USD)	4.38%	0.02%	-1.49%	25.43%	2.90%
MSCI Japan Index (Local)	4.40%	-9.32%	11.20%	26.83%	-5.19%
MSCI Japan Index (USD)	6.91%	-4.69%	10.20%	14.09%	12.13%
MSCI South Korea Index (USD)	18.62%	-13.81%	1.37%	24.81%	21.47%
MSCI Taiwan Index (USD)	35.03%	-0.18%	9.74%	19.92%	22.67%
MSCI United Kingdom Index (Local)	-19.76%	2.78%	5.84%	11.00%	18.39%
MSCI United Kingdom Index (USD)	-15.82%	-2.88%	2.87%	14.64%	1.53%
MSCI USA Index (USD)	16.41%	3.52%	17.22%	17.75%	14.38%
S&P 500 Index (USD)	15.15%	4.25%	17.91%	18.61%	15.43%

Source: Bloomberg. Data represents past performance. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

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