

Market Outlook – Asset Class 1Q 2023



Equities



Neutral

- Economic activity continued to normalize lower. The global economy is now closer to contractionary territory against a backdrop of prolonged monetary tightening. Global financial conditions are expected to stay tight.
- Inflation remains centerstage and central banks are unlikely to loosen unless they see a sustained drop in inflation towards policy targets. Inflation may have peaked in the U.S. and the Fed may suspend rate hikes some time in Q1 or Q2, but any talk of a pivot is still premature.
- Pressure on valuations persists as the rise in funding costs and deteriorating economic outlook continue to weigh on corporate profitability.
- While the technical picture remains light and investor sentiment remains bearish, approaching the peak of the rate hike cycle in the U.S. with a potential weakening of the U.S. dollar, investors may start to reposition for an economic recovery. This may support a market rebound towards the end of the quarter.



Fixed Income



Slightly
Overweight

- The longer-end of U.S. Treasuries may have peaked with anchored real yields and inflation expectations. With that in mind, investors may want to allocate part of their assets to developed sovereigns while volatilities persist.
- The Fed is expected to continue hiking rate but at a slower pace depending on economic data. Front-end yields could edge higher and the yield curve may flatten further.
- As policy rates may stay in restrictive territories for longer and the economic slowdown continues, default risks may increase modestly. Credit spreads could widen on deteriorations of economic conditions, market sentiment, and corporate fundamentals.



Overweight



Slightly
Overweight



Neutral

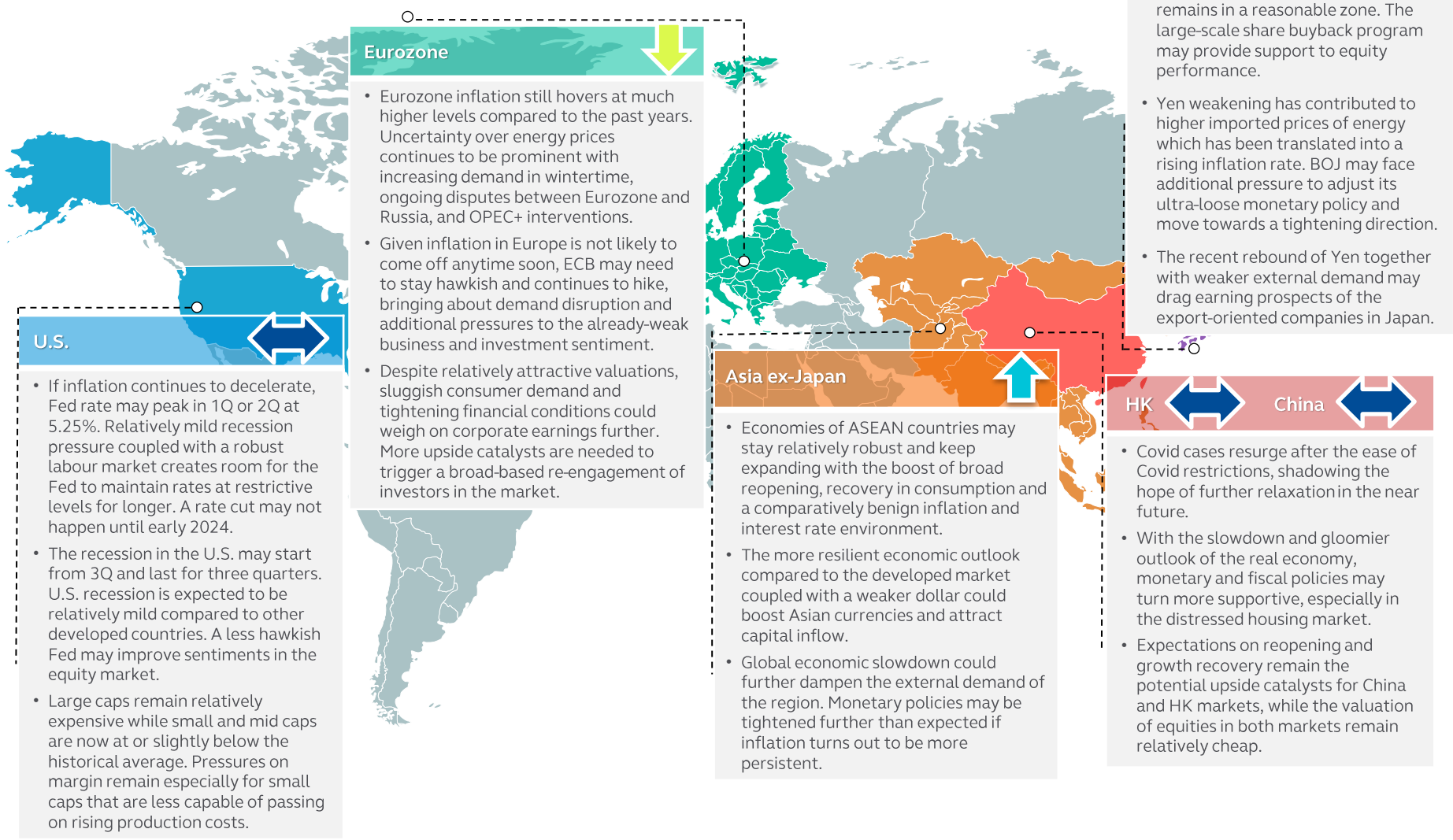


Slightly
Underweight



Underweight

Market Outlook – Equities 1Q 2023



U.S.

- If inflation continues to decelerate, Fed rate may peak in 1Q or 2Q at 5.25%. Relatively mild recession pressure coupled with a robust labour market creates room for the Fed to maintain rates at restrictive levels for longer. A rate cut may not happen until early 2024.
- The recession in the U.S. may start from 3Q and last for three quarters. U.S. recession is expected to be relatively mild compared to other developed countries. A less hawkish Fed may improve sentiments in the equity market.
- Large caps remain relatively expensive while small and mid caps are now at or slightly below the historical average. Pressures on margin remain especially for small caps that are less capable of passing on rising production costs.

Eurozone

- Eurozone inflation still hovers at much higher levels compared to the past years. Uncertainty over energy prices continues to be prominent with increasing demand in wintertime, ongoing disputes between Eurozone and Russia, and OPEC+ interventions.
- Given inflation in Europe is not likely to come off anytime soon, ECB may need to stay hawkish and continues to hike, bringing about demand disruption and additional pressures to the already-weak business and investment sentiment.
- Despite relatively attractive valuations, sluggish consumer demand and tightening financial conditions could weigh on corporate earnings further. More upside catalysts are needed to trigger a broad-based re-engagement of investors in the market.

Asia ex-Japan

- Economies of ASEAN countries may stay relatively robust and keep expanding with the boost of broad reopening, recovery in consumption and a comparatively benign inflation and interest rate environment.
- The more resilient economic outlook compared to the developed market coupled with a weaker dollar could boost Asian currencies and attract capital inflow.
- Global economic slowdown could further dampen the external demand of the region. Monetary policies may be tightened further than expected if inflation turns out to be more persistent.

Japan

- Valuation of Japan's equity market remains in a reasonable zone. The large-scale share buyback program may provide support to equity performance.
- Yen weakening has contributed to higher imported prices of energy which has been translated into a rising inflation rate. BOJ may face additional pressure to adjust its ultra-loose monetary policy and move towards a tightening direction.
- The recent rebound of Yen together with weaker external demand may drag earning prospects of the export-oriented companies in Japan.

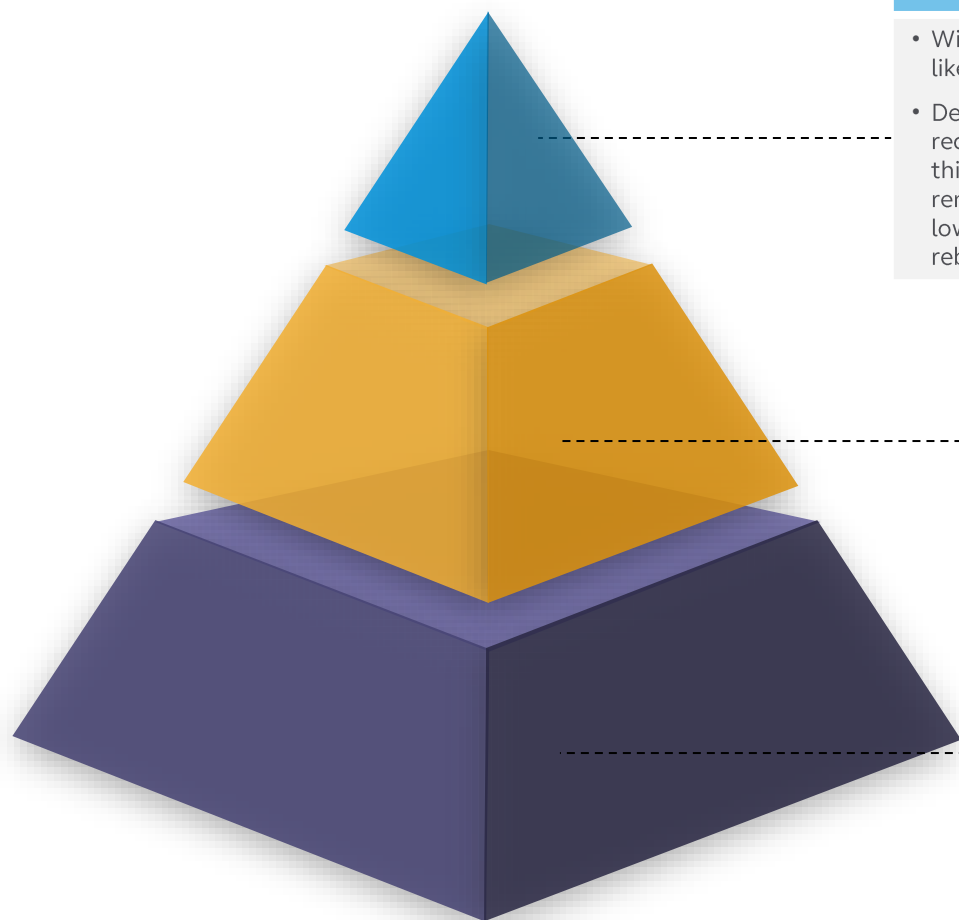
HK **China**

- Covid cases resurge after the ease of Covid restrictions, shadowing the hope of further relaxation in the near future.
- With the slowdown and gloomier outlook of the real economy, monetary and fiscal policies may turn more supportive, especially in the distressed housing market.
- Expectations on reopening and growth recovery remain the potential upside catalysts for China and HK markets, while the valuation of equities in both markets remain relatively cheap.

Overweight
 Slightly Overweight
 Neutral
 Slightly Underweight
 Underweight

Source: Principal Asset Management Company (Asia) Ltd.
 The geographical classification of above listed equity markets is based on MSCI 2021 annual market classification review. For more information, please refer to <https://www.msci.com/market-classification>

Market Outlook – Fixed Income 1Q 2023



High Yield

- With weakening corporate fundamentals, credit quality is likely to deteriorate and credit spreads could widen.
- Despite economic growth is slowing and the likelihood of a recession has increased, the high yield market has entered this period with relatively strong fundamentals. As yields remain elevated at an attractive valuation, defaults remain low and balance sheet stay strong, the asset class can rebound with the broader equity market.

Investment Grade

- Signs of softening inflation and subdued economic activities may prompt Fed to slow the pace of rate hikes. IG bonds could benefit given their longer duration in general.
- Corporate spreads are in fair value zone on current fundamentals. However, if fundamentals deteriorate, spread could widen again.

Sovereign

- The uptrend of treasury yields could weaken and stay rangebound as rate hike pressure subsides in the U.S.. If economic recession risks strengthen, longer-term yields may reverse course and decline, benefitting bond returns.
- Risk-averse appetite may continue to drive demand for repositioning into higher quality assets while uncertainties persist.

 Overweight

 Slightly Overweight

 Neutral

 Slightly Underweight

 Underweight

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