



Royal London Global Equity Diversified Fund

Quarterly Report 30 June 2022



Top 10 holdings

	Fund (%)
Apple Inc	4.8
Microsoft	4.2
Alphabet	3.2
Amazon	2.4
United Health Group	1.6
JP Morgan Chase and Company	1.4
Lilly (eli) and Co	1.4
Nvidia Corporation	1.3
Exxon Mobil Corporation	1.2
Berkshire Hathaway	1.2
Total	22.8

Source: RLAM, based on the M Acc share class.

Fund data

	Fund
No. of stocks	201
Fund size	£3,200.2m
Launch date	05.03.2018
Active share	64%
Tracking error	1.7%

Performance

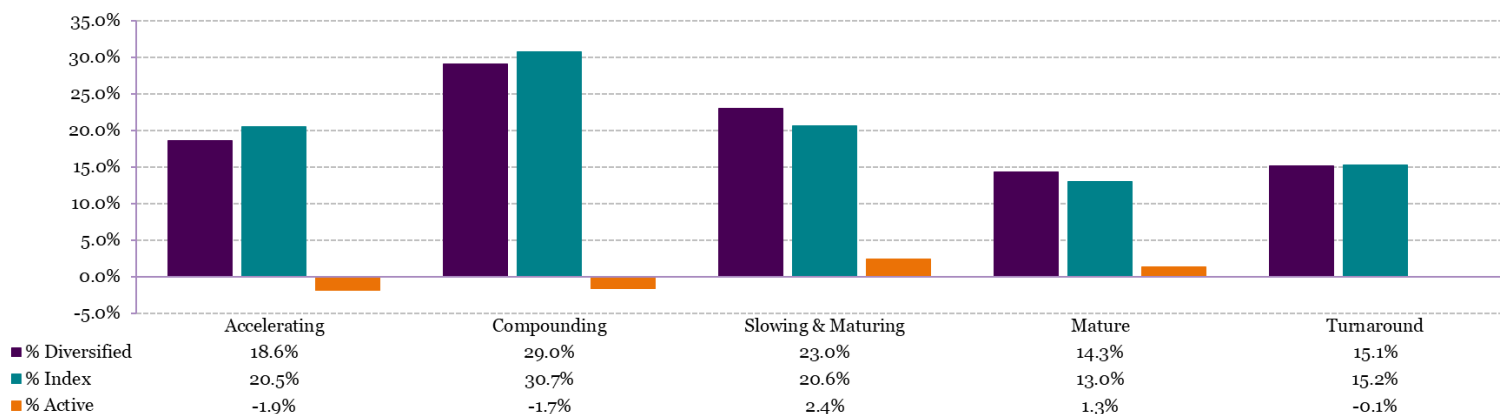
	Fund (%)	Benchmark ¹ (%)	Relative (%)
Q2 2022	-9.74	-9.13	-0.61
Year-to-date	-11.10	-11.34	0.24
1 year p.a.	0.93	-2.56	3.49
3 year p.a.	10.01	8.68	1.32
Since inception p.a. 05.03.2018	11.08	9.59	1.49

Past performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance. The value of investments and the income from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Source: RLAM based on the M Acc share class. All performance figures stated gross of fees and tax unless otherwise stated, subject to rounding. The impact of fees or other charges including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your return.

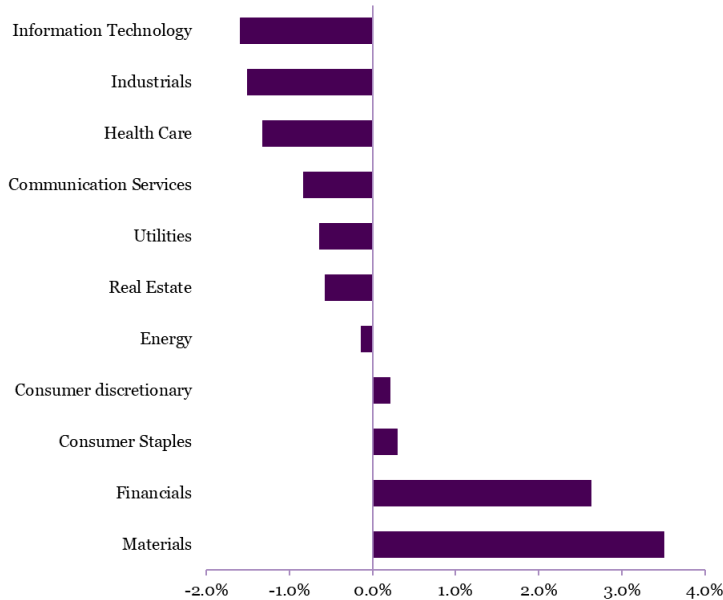
¹Benchmark: MSCI World NDR Index.

Holdings and Weights

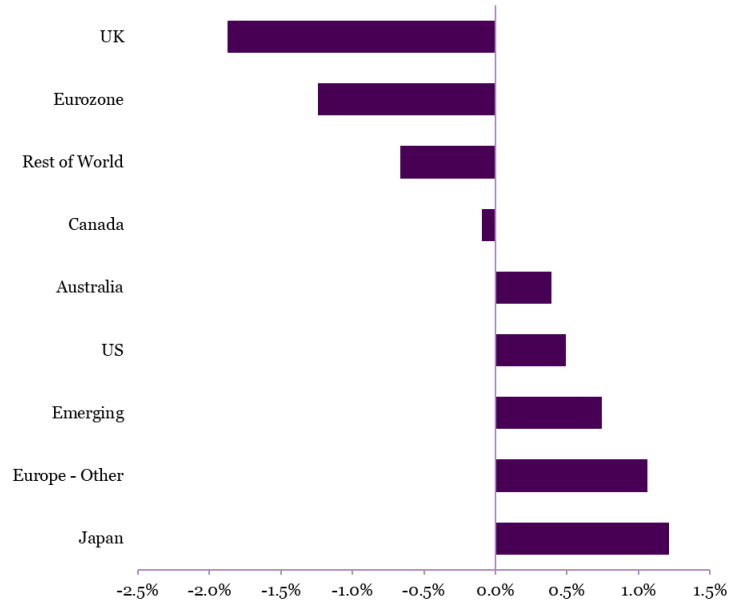


Source: RLAM as at 30 June 2022.

Sector weights



Regional weights



Source: RLAM as of 30 June 2022. Shows weight relative to index.

Executive summary

- Over the second quarter our pooled funds delivered net returns of -8.91% for the **RL Global Equity Select Fund** and -9.84% for the **RL Global Equity Diversified Fund**, compared to -9.13% for the benchmark (MSCI World Net Total Return in sterling). For the 12-month period, the funds have returned 6.62% and 0.52%, respectively, against -2.56% for the benchmark (fund returns net of fees, for M Acc share classes).
- Inflation has been the headline macroeconomic market influence over the quarter. Sharp increases in energy and commodity prices have added to the natural increase seen as the global economy continued to emerge from its Covid-induced slowdown of 2020 and 2021. Geopolitical events continued to weigh on sentiment as well, as Ukrainian resistance to the Russian invasion continued.
- The key theme of high inflation will continue to be a focus and the cost-of-living squeeze that households are facing. However, the pressures are by no means confined to energy. Others inflationary factors are also at play, such as supply chain disruption from Covid lockdowns in China, tight labour markets and sharp rises in many agricultural products feeding through into food prices.
- Central banks have responded to rising inflation by tightening monetary policy and indicating that there is more to come. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) has led the way, increasing rates by 1.25% over the quarter – its clear threat to do more has led markets to price in a further 2% of hikes in 2022. The European Central Bank (ECB) was less aggressive but confirmed that it will end its bond buying programme in July and signalled that a 25bps hike in July and even another 50bps in September will both be possible. The Bank of England (BoE) has increased rates by 25bps at every meeting since December 2021 and this continued through the quarter, with the fifth consecutive increase in June taking the UK base rate to 1.25%.
- Global Covid case numbers increased towards the end of the quarter as China reduced quarantine times for inbound visitors by half. However, President Xi reiterated that China's zero tolerance approach was the most "economic and effective" policy. ONS data showed rates of infection across the UK have risen to around 4% (people testing positive for Covid) in the week ending 24 June.
- Using some valuation metrics, equities are the most expensive for several decades, and are approaching valuation peaks reached in the dotcom boom in 1999/2000. Nonetheless, relative to bonds, while clearly more expensive than at points in 2020, equity valuations are still not extreme and are actually lower than in 2018. We also believe earnings momentum will remain favourable. We believe sectors will be a key point of



volatility risk, with the rotation into more cyclical/Covid-recovery stocks in the autumn showing the potential for positive and negative effects on performance. We are addressing this risk by limiting factor and sector exposure whilst focusing on stock-specific risk in the portfolios.

- Our preference is to own wealth creating companies with suitable balance sheets for their underlying business and a conservative approach to credit. We diversify the portfolio across regions, countries, industries and Corporate Life Cycle categories. No single model or analysis is a magic bullet for investing, but our Corporate Life Cycle model helps us to understand the world as management teams see it and are pursuing an appropriate strategy for their position in the Life Cycle.

Market overview

- Equities struggled as interest rate expectations rose and investors factored in the possibility of a Fed-induced recession in the next six to 12 months. As a result, the first half of 2022 was the worst start to a year for US equities since 1970. For the second quarter the FTSE-All Share, MSCI World and MSCI All Countries World Index (ACWI – which also includes 26 emerging markets) returned -5.0%, -16.1% and -15.5% to sterling investors, respectively. Regional returns were again widely dispersed. According to MSCI regional data, Asia-Pacific (ex-Japan) was the best-performing region, returning -0.9%. Otherwise, the UK and emerging markets returned -3.0% and -4.4%, respectively, while the returns for Japan, Europe (ex-UK) and the US lagged at -7.7%, -8.1% and -10.2%, respectively.
- Within equity markets, the significant inflation-related rotation out of ‘growth’ and into ‘value’ that started in the first quarter continued. The MSCI World Value Index returned -4.4% versus -14.9% for the MSCI World Growth Index, outperformance of 10.5%. Energy again led the MSCI World sector returns (+2.6%), with consumer staples, healthcare and utilities the only other sectors with positive returns (+1.2%, +0.3% and +0.1%, respectively). Consumer discretionary (-17.7%), technology (-15.5%) and materials (-13.25%) were the weakest sectors.
- We are at what appears to be an important fork in the road for the global economy and financial markets. It all comes back to the ever-looming question: Is inflation transient or here to stay? Much like the bowls of porridge from the story of Goldilocks, is the economy ‘too hot’ with inflation unabated by central bank action and becoming structurally embedded, or is it – as Jamie Dimon recently predicted – about to get very cold and hit the buffers with interest rate rises, inflationary pressure and consumers running out of the Covid savings surplus leading to a big slow down or economic ‘hurricane’? Some (including central banks) are predicting that things will be ‘just right’ with rising interest rates, quantitative tightening and rising bond yields helping to bring inflation and the economy into a soft landing. It is one of three scenarios; too hot and inflation entrenched, about to get very cold with a recession, or just right. As you can imagine, each of these environments might lead to very different financial market outcomes increasing the importance of asset allocation and equity portfolio construction (style risk).
- What can investors do in the meantime? We focus on three things. First, balance portfolios that cover the different scenarios (unless you have a strong view on which one will emerge); second, look to pick up individual stocks in the volatility where their long-term fundamentals are mispriced in a moment of extreme sentiment; and third, be fleet of foot reacting to the incoming data and evidence. The next six months will see a lot more data and evidence emerge as to which outcome is correct – a hot economy and entrenched inflation, an ice bath of a recession slowing the economy and inflationary pressures, or the soft landing down the middle with central banks bringing inflation down without ushering in a recession.
- Currency swings were notable in the quarter, following the volatility of the first quarter. The sharp rise in US interest rate expectations meant that the US dollar was the strongest global currency: it appreciated significantly against the Swiss franc, euro and sterling, and rose over 11% against the yen. These movements will impact global trade and overseas earnings over coming months, and dollar strength will also be a risk for any emerging markets countries and companies that have borrowed in dollars. The price of Brent crude oil rose by another 6.4% to nearly \$112 a barrel, but copper futures fell 21.9% on fears of recession and renewed Covid restrictions in China during the quarter.
- Technology and consumer discretionary shares remained under derating pressure amid rising yields. UK equity outperformance persisted through the quarter, with Japanese stocks – boosted by a weak yen and higher export demand – following suit.
- The macroeconomy is currently volatile and very difficult to predict. Inflation is currently rife in all parts of society, enhanced by Russia’s war with Ukraine, and is causing consumers to lower their discretionary spend on goods. The impact it will have on corporate capex is still hard to assess, given that balance sheets are strong and many required investments are structural in areas like technology or climate transition. Meanwhile, long term underinvestment in commodities provides potential for continued elevated prices caused by lack of supply, rather than particular strength in demand.



Performance and activity

- During the second quarter, the fund underperformed its benchmark. **Eli Lilly, United Health and Reliance Steel** contributed to returns in the quarter. Eli Lilly, the American pharmaceutical company in the Compounding stage of the corporate Life Cycle, gained on the back of a positive reception to its recently FDA-approved drug Mounjaro, having demonstrated market leading efficacy in terms of weight loss. The drug has a strong ability to gain market share from the current GLP-1 drugs in obesity. The US pharma's new drug also poses a threat to Novo Nordisk's Ozempic drug, which has a dominant share of the GLP-1 market. United Health, in the Slowing & Maturing category, amid defensive cash flows has held up well in a volatile market. The company also made a number of small acquisitions helping to continue to grow its network. Reliance Steel, in the Slowing & Maturing category, has seen its stock price gain more than 25% in the six months to June-end. Reliance Steel is reaping the benefits of strong demand across key end markets and a diverse product base. We feel optimistic on the outlook of the company for the remainder of the year owing to robust demand in end markets amid improving demand in the non-residential construction sector.
- **Anglo American, HCA Healthcare, Amazon** detracted from returns in the quarter. Anglo American, in the Slowing & Maturing category, pulled back as fears mount for weaker commodity prices amid looming fears of a recession. Miners are also vulnerable to higher energy costs as well as navigating the territory of decarbonisation. This has created in turn the perfect storm where various issues are hitting the commodity sector all at once. HCA Healthcare, the hospital giant in the Compounding phase, pulled back owing to ongoing high labour costs amid a realisation that these could continue for some time to come. In a recent call with analysts and investors, the company's CFO said the company which runs 182 hospitals and some 2300 ambulatory care sites, saw high contract labour costs trend 1.5% higher than expected. In turn, this will cost the company some USD 400-500 million more of the course of the year. Online retail giant Amazon in the Slowing & Maturing category detracted as customers continued to revert back to pre-pandemic shopping trends. Elevated capex levels have also become an issue. Amazon's CFO Brian Olsavsky noted that AWS accounts for just under 40% of total capex, of which the company is a large customer. He added that 30% of capex is also for building warehouses.

Outlook

- Inflation is continuing to rise, reflecting higher raw material costs, energy price increases and tight labour markets. However, central bank interest rate increases are already showing signs of slowing down activity and we believe that inflation will peak in major economies during the second half of 2022. Weaker GDP growth and recession in some areas will impact the corporate sector.
- Equity markets are unlikely to recover until we have a better view of the duration and severity of the downturn. In the meantime, we expect our companies' fundamental attributes should enable them to be more resilient than peers and gain share through a downturn; but we will have to be patient and await proof. We believe that our approach of building a diversified, liquid portfolio, invested in profitable and cash generative companies with strong balance sheets, is the best way to mitigate some of the risks faced as investors in this asset class.

Further insights from the Global Equity team

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