



Investment Policy

March 2020

Our market view in a nutshell – March 2020

- The strong correction in the markets has caught us being well positioned, invested in both quality stocks and hedged instruments. For all these reasons, our portfolios have performed well relative to the market. However, **volatility is extreme**, and forces us to constantly reevaluate the risk we are taking
- Our base scenario continues to be that in the current crisis, caused by a pathogen, it is known that it will have a limited duration. What is important and urgent is that governments come up with a convincing plan to prevent a health collapse, as well as to alleviate the financial and labor burden on companies experiencing temporary difficulties, and thereby avoid a "cash crunch". The second seems easier than the first but, for the moment, the answer is quite disappointing and that is why the markets do not find ground
- To this already complicated situation, the **announcement by Saudi Arabia** has caught the market completely by surprise. Although **a fall in oil prices is generally good for the economy** (similar to a tax cut on consumption), **the fear is that it may generate a credit crisis in the energy sector in the US**, as it happened in 2015. In our opinion, the situation is not comparable. At that time, oil was trading above \$ 100, while in recent years it was hovering around \$ 50. Therefore, **companies in the sector are better prepared today** to operate at these prices
- The risk is that the combination of these two shocks will tip the economy into a recession. However, if this were the case, a rebound would be expected once the epidemic took a back seat. And even if this did not happen immediately, valuations already discount a recessionary scenario, so we do not recommend reducing exposure to equities to these levels. In addition, the drop in interest rates to record lows, with the 30-year US Treasury bond around 1%, makes equities even more attractive today
- In summary, we believe that market volatility reflects the growing number of investors who are trying to anticipate the next recession, regardless of fundamentals. Therefore, we think we are well positioned, although we have made some changes to the portfolio, reducing exposure to emerging markets and increasing gold. It should be noted that there are also "positive risks", such as the announcement of a vaccine or an effective treatment, that can cause the market to rebound strongly



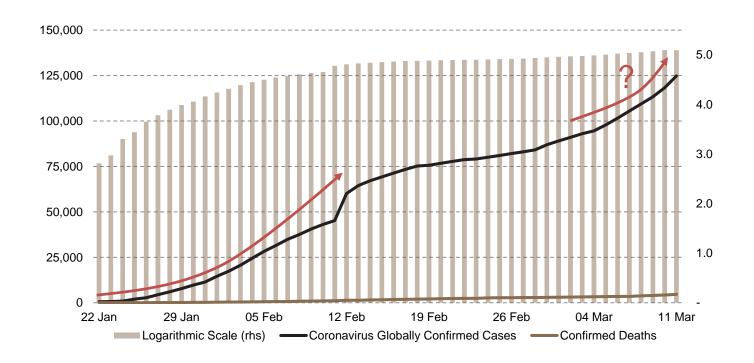
EWM Investment Policy

Asset Class		View	ew Rationale		
Fixed Income	US Treasuries	=	Treasuries offer protection from a slowdown in growth, but we believe that current long-term yields are unattractive, preferring shorter maturities		
	US Credit	=	Corporate debt and High Yield currently offer the best combination of risk and return. We prefer medium maturities as the yield curve has flattened considerably and there is little term premium to compensate for taking interest rate risk		
	European Sovereign	-	High quality debt in Euros presents a very unattractive combination of risk and return as current yields offer very little cushion to weather potential interest rates increases		
	European Credit	=	In European credit we only see value in subordinated debt, asset-backed securities and short-duration high yield		
	Emerging Markets	=	A weaker dollar should help emerging markets, but both currencies and credit spreads have reacted only partially to the risk that the Covid outbreak represents for these countries. In addition, the oil price war will harm exporting countries		
Equities	US	+	After the recent market corrections and the increase in corporate earnings, valuations have improved. We have therefo increased our exposure to US equities, mostly through quality and growth oriented companies; favoring those that pay reliable dividends		
	Europe	=	From a relative valuation perspective, we like European stocks as they trade at lower multiples, and we expect profits to pick up as economic activity accelerates		
	Japan	=	Japanese stocks are the cheapest in developed markets, but have suffered recently due to sluggish growth, and concerns about global trade		
	Emerging Markets	=	Emerging markets have recovered significantly as the outlook for a stronger dollar and an economic slowdown subside. Consequently, we have seized the opportunity to reduce our exposure		
	Sectors & Themes	+	Beyond our core call for quality-growth companies, we favor Real Estate, Infrastructure and Biotechnology		
Alternative Investments	Multi-Strategy Hedge Funds	_	Multi-strategy / multi-manager hedge funds with daily liquidity are having a disappointing performance, particularly when compared with other less risky alternatives, like short-term corporate bonds		
	Commodities	_	In the present late-cycle environment, with inflation pressures remaining subdued, we see limited upside for commodities. However, we favor gold in the current negative real interest rates environment.		
	Private Equity	=	Investing in late-stage private equity provides access to the asset class with liquidity provision up to a certain degree		





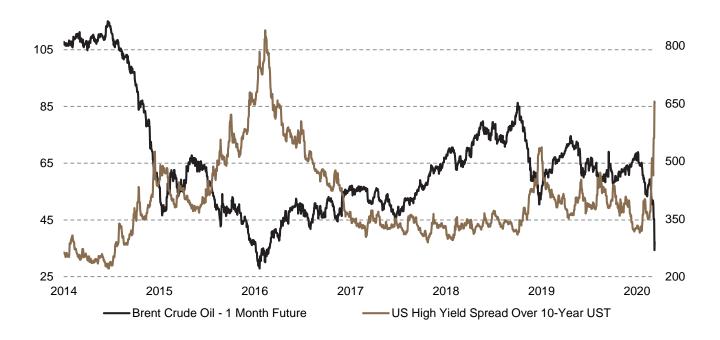
Peaking or accelerating?



- Despite growing social alarm, we continue to see a **linear trend in the spread of the virus**, which gives hope that the epidemic can be largely mitigated until vaccines or effective treatments are discovered.
- But **sudden outbreaks** are possible as the **virus spreads globally**, and with that come restrictions on mobility and social contact that have negative economic consequences



2020 = 2015 + 2018?

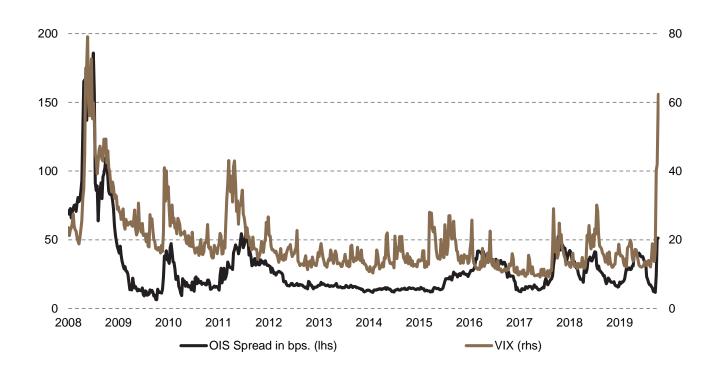


- The dispute between Russia and OPEC, and Saudi Arabia's unilateral decision to increase production and lower the oil price target, opens a **new chapter in the "Oil Wars**"
- This has coincided with fears of a possible recession due to the impact of the coronavirus; and it has taken us back to 2015, when the oil sector roiled the US high yield market. However, at that time oil was trading above \$100, while in recent years it was around \$50. Therefore, companies in the sector are better prepared today to operate at these prices



Source: Bloomberg

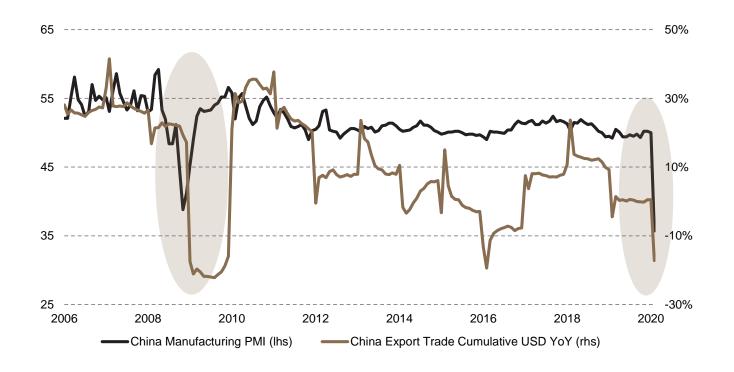
Market distress is very significant



- Volatility, is trading very close to the levels seen back in 2008, reflecting the great degree of market uncertainty
- Funding markets on the contrary, have not deteriorated to the same extent, although they are worsening rapidly. The magnitude of the movement is comparable to more recent episodes, but still far from those reached during the financial crisis



Unprecedented (but temporary) economic stop

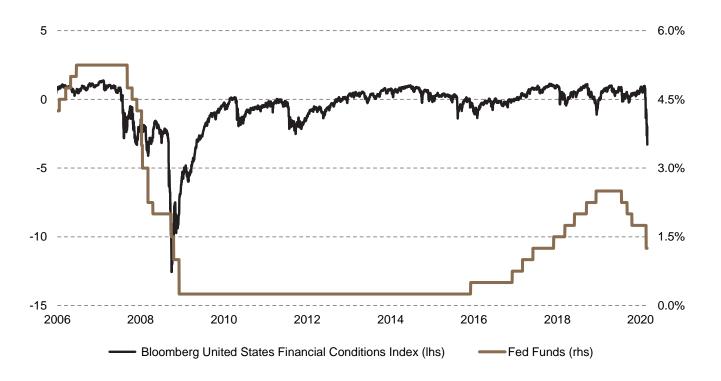


[•] China has reported its first macroeconomic figures showing the extent of the damage to the economy. The precipitious fall is worse than in 2008, although as the country comes back to normality, we expect activity will recover



[·] However, this pattern is likely to repeat itself in other countries, and the risk is that it will affect the US in the same way

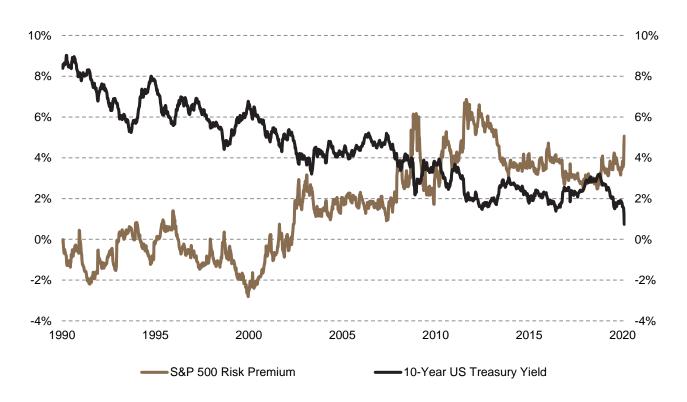
Financial conditions in the "red zone"



- The worsening in financial conditions has caused the Fed to act quickly, lowering rates in an emergency meeting. The market still expects more cuts at its regular meeting on March 18
- Other central banks have followed in the Fed's footsteps, but have much less monetary ammunition left



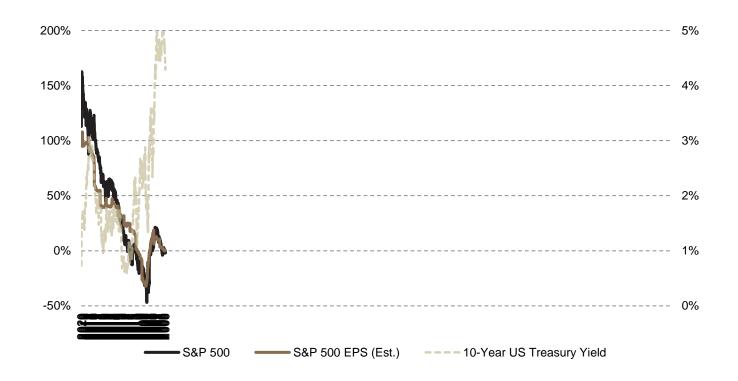
Bond markets pricing an "endless" recession



- · Bonds are not being bought as an investment, but as a tool to hedge portfolios
- Equity valuations, by contrast, have hardly been as attractive before, with a risk premium of over 5%, compared to their long-term historical average of 1.60%



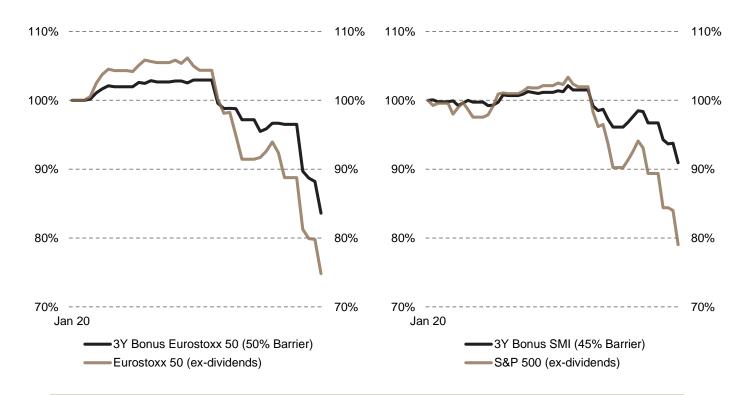
Would you sell your house because of the Covid 19?



[•] The Covid 19 crisis will undoubtedly impact earnings in the coming quarters, but long-term earnings should not be compromissed, particularly for quality stocks



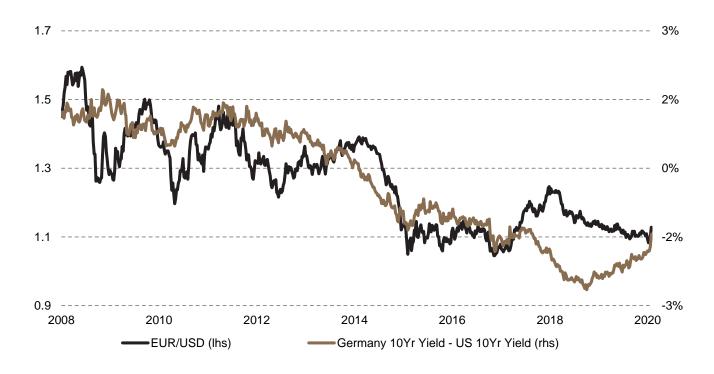
Our defensive positioning is mitigating the downturn



- · Portfolio hedges have helped mitigate the downturn, particularly bonus certificates with low barriers
- Our portfolios have also benefited from our focus on quality stocks, as well as in real assets (Infrastructure, Real Estate) and Biotech



Dollar highs are behind us

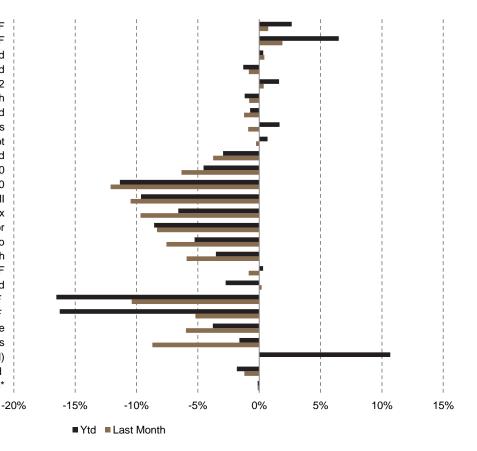


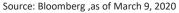
- With the Fed emergency cut, and the sharp fall in long-term US Treasury yields, the **interest rate differential against the Euro has narrowed significantly**
- We still believe that both interest rate spreads and growth spreads put the EUR / USD in a **relatively narrow band around**1.15



Model portfolio evolution

iShares \$ Treasury Bond 1-3yr UCITS ETF iShares \$ Treasury Bond 3-7yr UCITS ETF iShares USD Short Duration Corporate Bond Muzinich Short-Duration High Yield AB Mortgage Income Portfolio - A2 Arcano Low Volatility Europ. Inc USDh Neuberger Berman Corporate Hybrid **GAM Star Credit Opportunities** Neuberger Berman Short Duration EM Debt **GAM Multibond Local Emerging Bond** Bonus Certificate S&P 500 Bonus Certificate Euros Stoxx 50 Bonus Certificate SMI BNP Paribas TIER US x2 Index iShares Edge MSCI USA Quality Factor Wellington Global Quality Growth Portfolio Amundi - Polen Capital Global Growth iShares Global Clean Energy ETF UCITS ETF Polar Capital Biotechnology Fund SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF Partners Group Listed Infrastructure Henderson Global Property Equities iShares Gold (CH) Franklin K2 Alternative Strategies Fund Partners Group Global Value*





^{*} Fund publishes monthly NAV with a 1 month of delay

Investment scenarios

	Scenario 1 Recession by political/policy accident	Scenario 2 Goldilocks	Scenario 3 New regime
Drivers	 Global economic slowdown caused by political accidents or policy errors (Trade war with China, EU breakup, a too aggressive Fed, etc.) Deflationary scenario due to a combination of low growth and structural factors, although the rise of protectionism would be inflationary The Fed will have to reverse curse, which would be complicated if inflation is rising 	 The fiscal stimulus in the US provides a short-term impulse to the global economy, but not enough to attain a higher growth trajectory Inflation, particularly in the US will pick-up, but remains subdued globally due to structural factors (demographics, low aggregated demand, deleveraging) The Fed will continue its normalization path 	 Growth concerns dissipate, with economic activity accelerating in US, Europe and Japan Inflation in the US increases, as a consequence of president Trump's fiscal stimulus, and pulls other developed economies off deflation The Fed will have to step up the pace of rate increases and/or reduce balance sheet
Market impact	 Correction in credit due to a rise in defaults and a widening of corporate spreads Correction in equities due to lower projected earnings, though low rates will offer support Sovereign and IG credit to profit due to flight to quality and the continuation of an ultra-loose monetary policy globally USD neutral to weak as flight to quality is counterbalanced by low interest rates Commodities will fall 	 Equities appreciate moderately, with Europe and Japan catching up with the US Credit spreads remain stable as the credit cycle is further elongated Sovereigns suffer as monetary policy is progressively normalized USD appreciate moderately due to higher interest rate differentials Commodity prices will rise in the short-term, normalizing once the impulse vanishes 	 Impact on equities will depend on how much real economic growth is sustained, and how accommodative the Fed remains Sovereign and IG bonds will face steep losses due to higher rates, particularly if long-term inflation expectations rise Corporate credit will correct moderately if inflation comes together with higher growth The USD will appreciate, particularly against those currencies facing deflation Commodities will gain from higher inflation
Probability	45% (+10%)	40% (-5%)	15% (-5%)

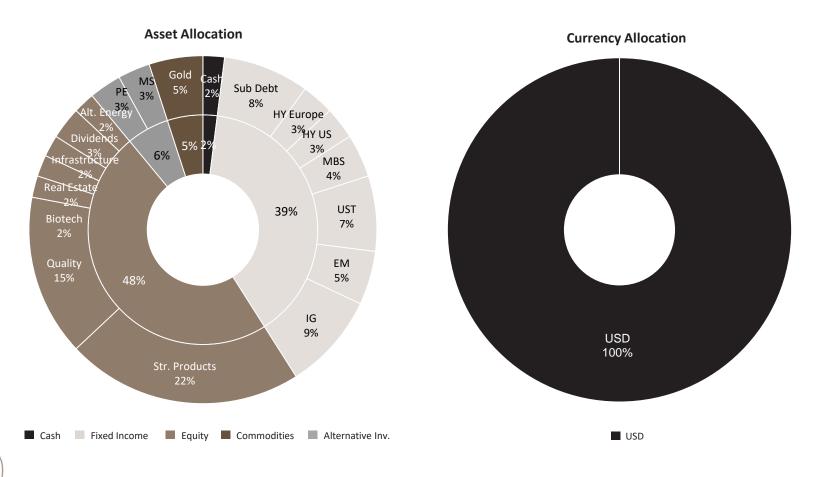
Short-term catalyzers

Fiscal stimulus in the US, improvement in macro-data globally, lower geopolitical tensions

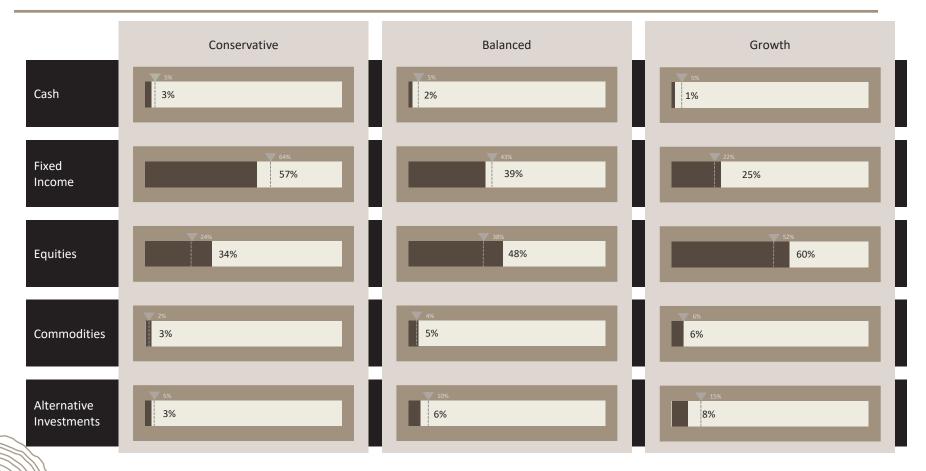
Other risks

Trade wars, Spread of populist political parties, China slowdown, Terrorism

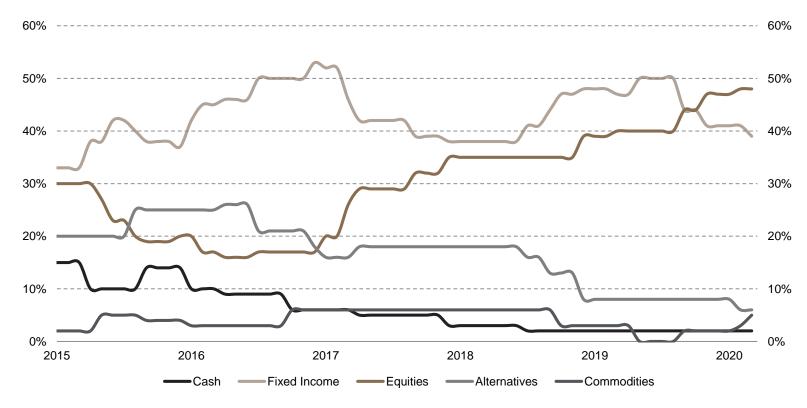
EWM Model Portfolio Balanced USD



EWM Investment Profiles

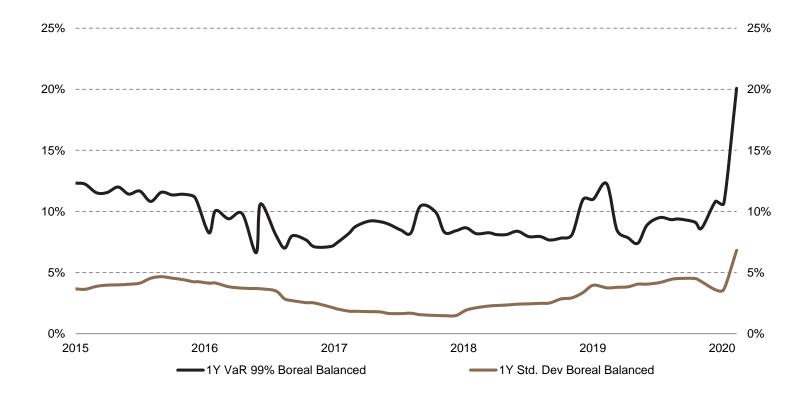


EWM Model Portfolio – Asset Allocation evolution



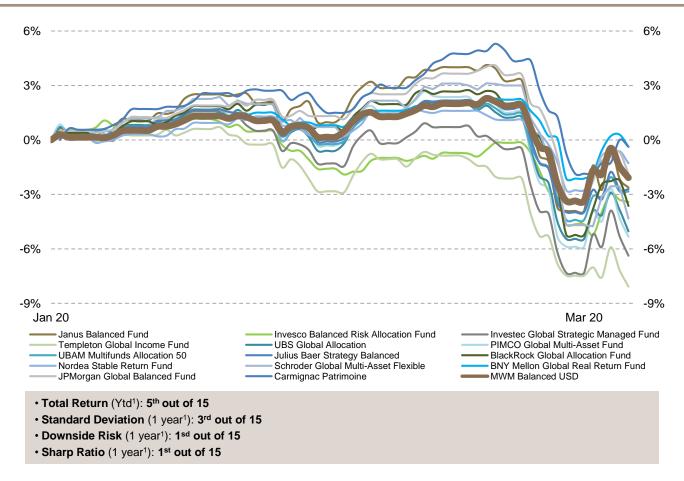


EWM Model Portfolio – VaR evolution



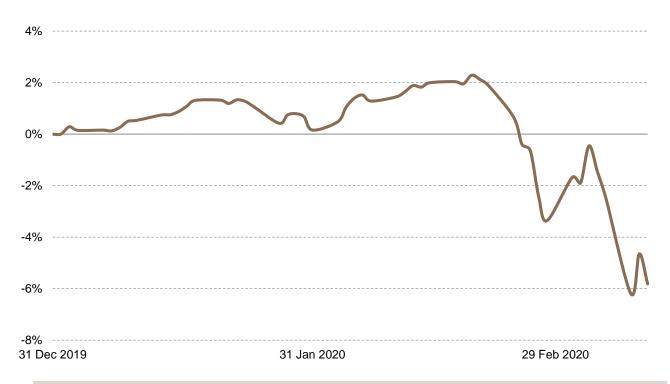


EWM Balanced Portfolio – Peer comparison





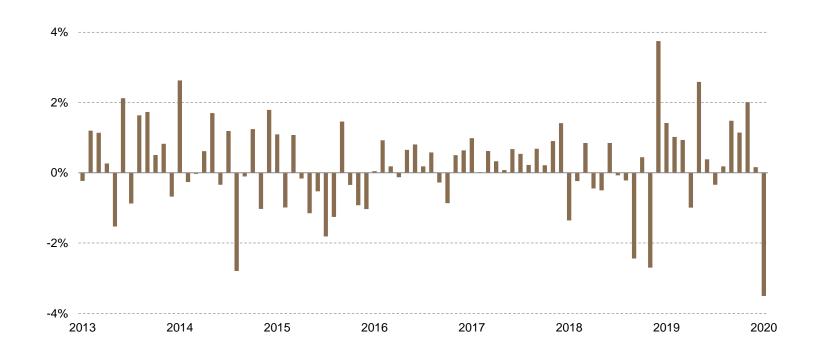
EWM Model Portfolio – Ytd performance



- Total Return (Ytd1): -6.41%
- Standard Deviation (Ytd1): 13.74%
- Downside Risk (Ytd1): 5.79%
- Sharpe Ratio (Ytd1): n/a



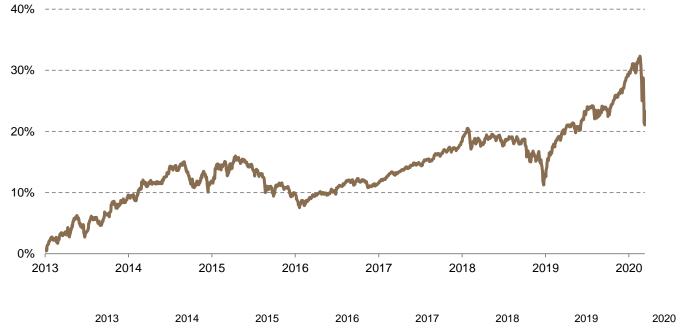
EWM Model Portfolio – Historical performance (1)



- Total Return (1 year1): 1.66%
- Total Return (3 year1): 7.20%
- Total Return (Since Jan 131): 21.01%



EWM Model Portfolio – Historical performance (2)



Return 9.58% 2.05% -1.80% 1.57% 6.06% -4.62% 14.67% -6.41% Std. Deviation 3.82% 3.59% 3.67% 2.08% 1.45% 3.77% 3.78% 13.74% Sharpe Ratio 2.54 0.58 -0.48 0.62 3.57 -1.70 3.49 3.03

Annual Return: 2.56% Annual Std. Dev: 3.98%





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