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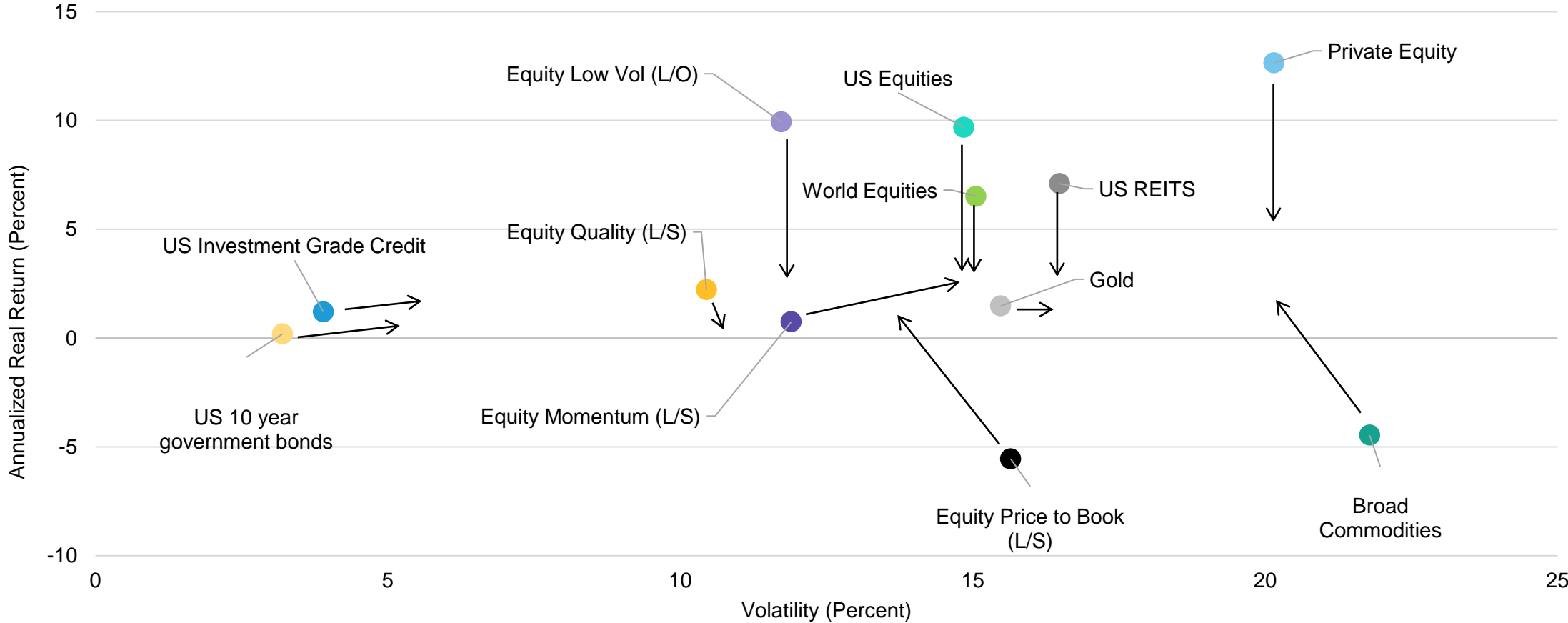
A Painful Epiphany: Investing In a Post-Pandemic, Post-Global World

November 2023

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A Painful Epiphany: Expect lower real Sharpe ratios

If liabilities are in real terms then risk needs to increase



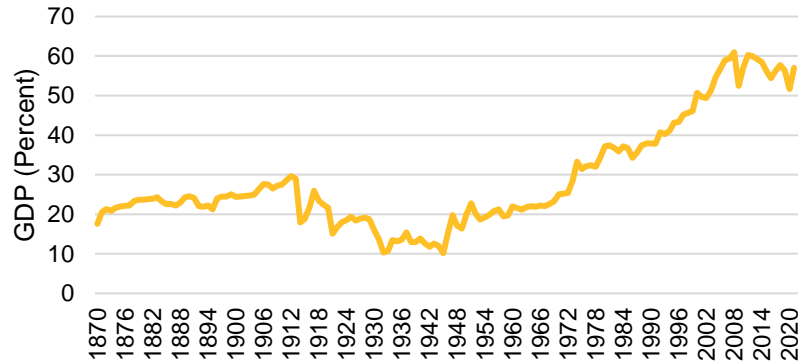
Historical analysis and current forecasts do not guarantee future results.

The dots represent real returns and volatility for January 2010 to December 2022 period for the major return streams that investors can buy. The arrows represent the AB Institutional Solutions team's forecasts for the next 5–10 years. Private Equity return data is the US Private Equity Index from Cambridge Associates, compiled from 1,562 funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2019. All returns are net of fees, expenses, and carried interest. Data are provided at no cost to managers. Private Equity volatility is estimated from MSCI US Small Cap Value index with 15% leverage. As of May 30, 2023. Source: Cambridge Associates, FactSet, FRED, Ken French Data Library, Thomson Reuters Datastream and AB

Three mega forces imply a new investment regime

De-globalisation

World Trade



- Fragmented labour, supply chains, lower growth, increased risk premia



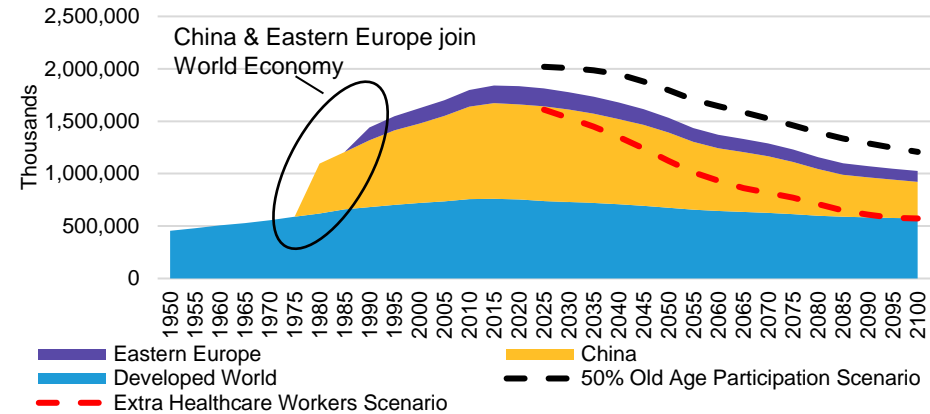
ESG (climate and social)

- Bargaining power moves from capital to labour
- Who pays for energy transition? Upstream commodity CAPEX constrained



Demographics

A Shrinking Labour Force



Bottom line: Higher equilibrium inflation, lower real growth, lower margins

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Left display: Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. As of December 31, 2021.

Right display: The shaded areas represent population in regions shown aged 20–65. The black dotted line represents a scenario where 50% of those aged 65 to 79 continue to participate in the labour force. The red dotted line represents a scenario where 0.9 extra healthcare and social assistance workers are needed for each person aged 75 and older. As of March 10, 2023.

Source: www.ourworldindata.org, The World Bank Thomson Reuters Datastream, UN Population Division and AB

Mega-Trends' Impact on Growth

Upward Forces

- Expenditure on Green Transition provides a fiscal spending boost and spurs innovation
- Potential productivity boost from technology and AI

Downward Forces

- Deglobalization reduces growth via reduction in trade and addressable markets, lower knowledge transfer impacts productivity growth. Need to maintain higher inventory levels will depress margins
- Demographics: declining working age population and need for more social care
- Climate change direct impact in terms of land use, cost of extreme events, higher insurance costs
- Increased political uncertainty (migration, geopolitical tensions, competition for resources)

Mega-Trends' Impact on Inflation

Deflationary Forces

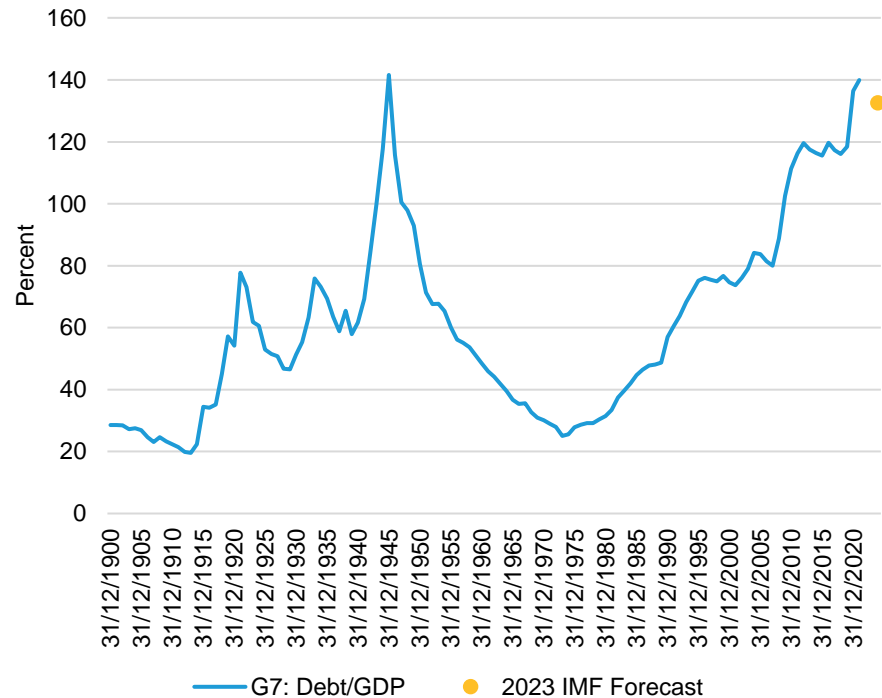
- Lower long term growth expectations implies lower inflation
- Technology and automation have been deflationary for years. Does AI revolutionise this and undercut the case for inflation?

Inflationary Forces

- On strategic horizons inflation driven by 3 forces:
 - De-globalization (supply/labour cost impact)
 - Demographics (shrinking labour force)
 - The “S” in ESG shifting power from capital to labour
- Energy prices and cost of the energy transition high near-term, over longer horizons the inflationary impetus moves from “E” to “S”
- Monetise debt? With debt/GDP at its highest level since WWII, governments will prefer elevated inflation in order to keep debt under control

We will need to learn to live with high levels of government debt

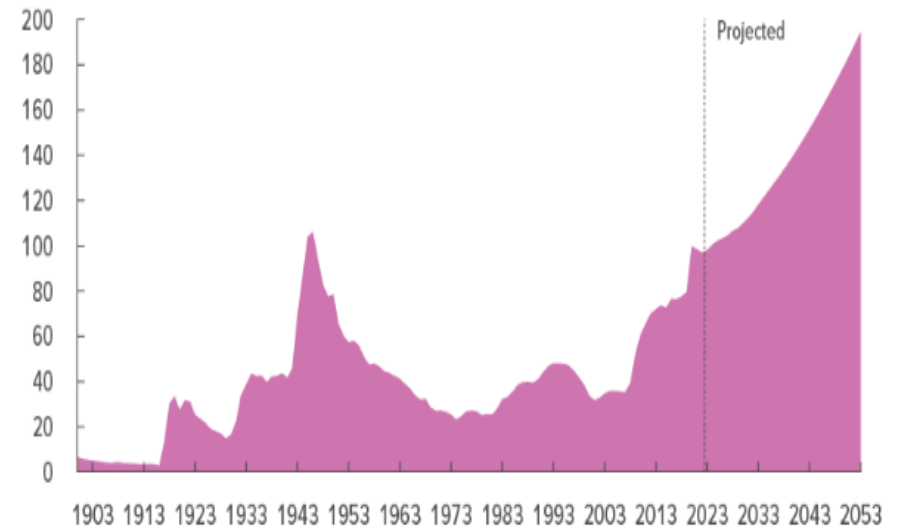
G7 Government Debt to GDP (GDP-Weighted)



CBO US Government Debt forecast

Federal Debt Held by the Public, 1900 to 2053

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



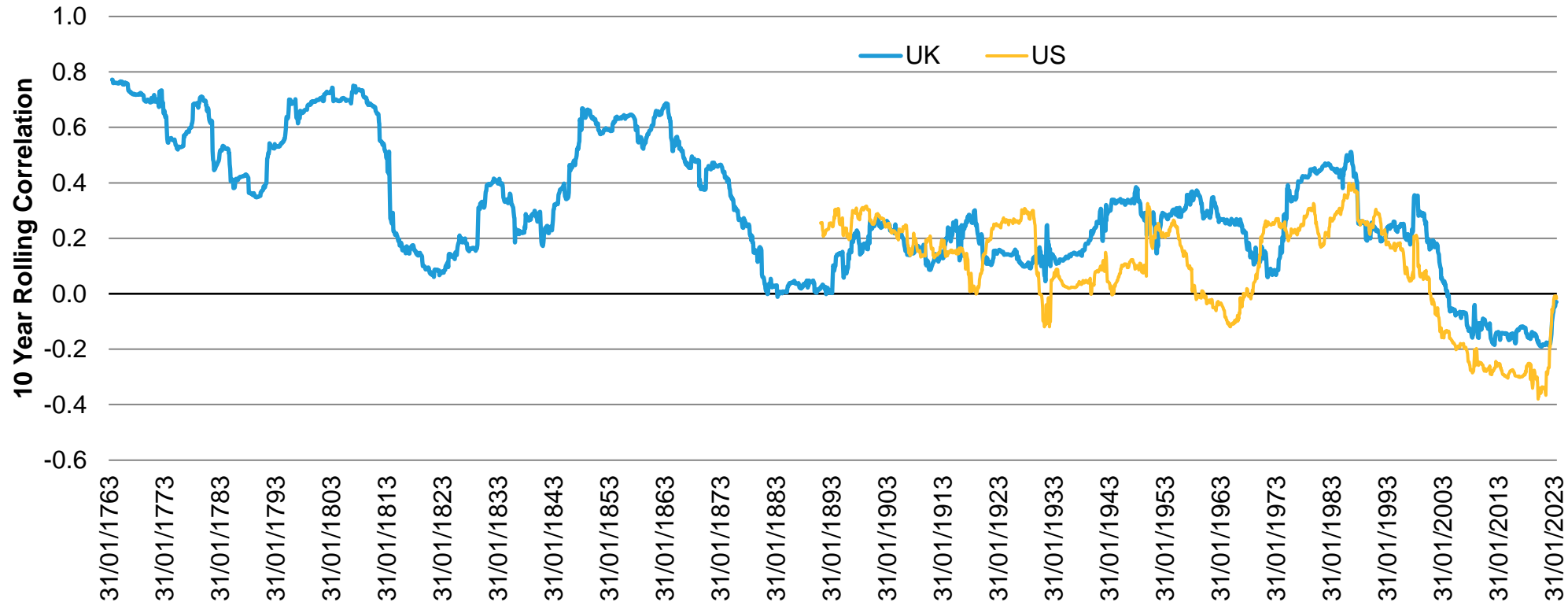
Current analysis does not guarantee future results.

The chart shows Government Debt/GDP for G7 countries, weighted by Nominal GDP denominated in USD. Data from 1900-2021 is from Global Financial Data. 2023 forecast is from IMF. Source: Global Financial Data, IMF, FRED, CBO and AB

The Diversifying Power of Bonds Likely to Reduce...

...and increase risk of 60:40

Stock-Bond Correlation Has Recently Been More Negative than Prior 250 Years...*
...unlikely to persist



Past performance does not guarantee future results.

*Rolling 10-year correlation between stock and bond returns.

As of July 31, 2023

Source: Datastream, Global Financial data, Shiller's database and AB

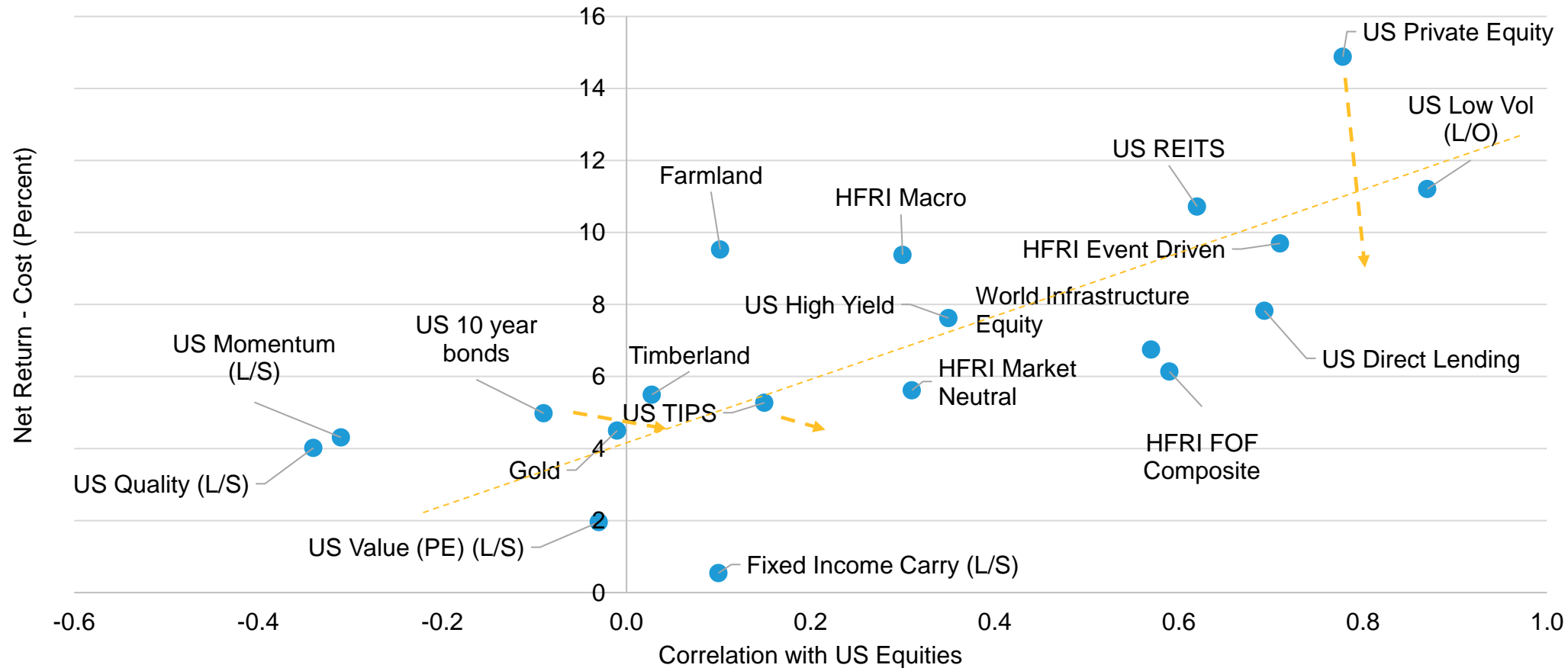
The forces at work on stock-bond correlation

	<u>Uncertainty</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Combined Level</u>
	Inflation ↑ Uncertainty ↑	Growth ↓ Level ↓	Growth & Inflation ↑
	Growth ↑ Uncertainty ↑	Inflation ↑ Level ↑	Inflation & Growth ↓
Equity Return	ERP ↑ ⇒ Equity Return ↓ ERP ↑ ⇒ Equity Return ↓	Dividends ↓ ⇒ Equity Return ↓ Non Linear	Dividends ↑ ⇒ Equity Return ↑ Dividends ↓ ⇒ Equity Return ↓
Bond Return	Term Premium ↑ ⇒ Bond Return ↓ Term Premium ↓ ⇒ Bond Return ↑	Unclear	Bond Return ↓ Bond Return ↓
Equity Bond Return Correlation	↑	?	[1990-2020] ↓ [New Regime] ↑

Historical analysis and current forecasts do not guarantee future results.

Source: AB

Net return vs correlation with US equities



Historical analysis and current forecasts do not guarantee future results.

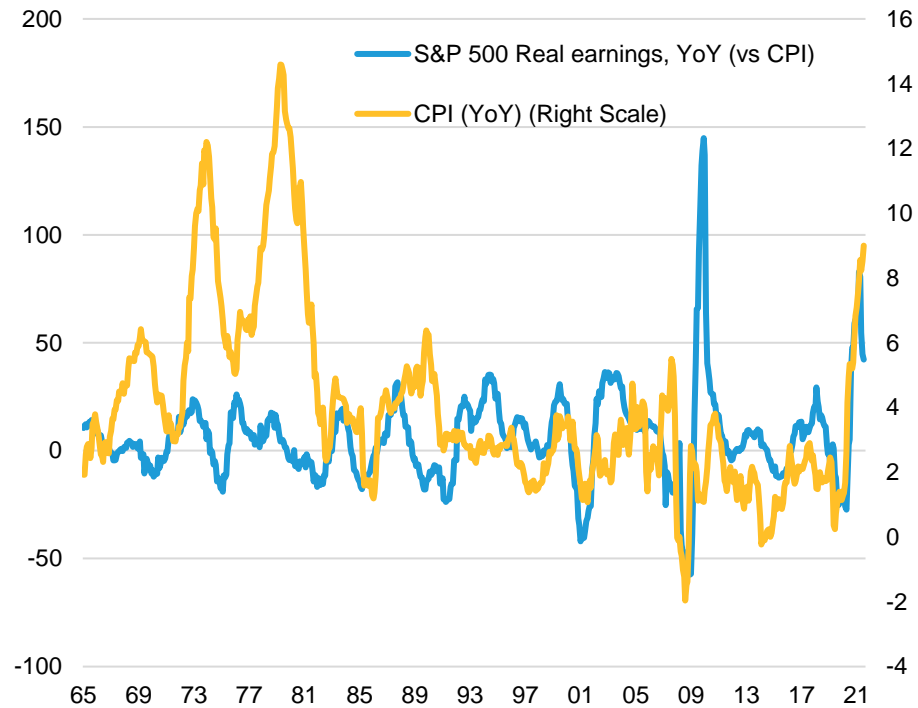
Note: The chart uses monthly data from Jan 1990 (or longest available history) to Dec 2022. Private Equity, Direct Lending, Farmland and Timberland series are quarterly. We assume 10bps fee for US 10 -year bonds, Gold, REITS, TIPS and High Yield bonds. We assume 20 bps fee for Long Only factors and 50 bps fee for Long/Short factors. For Timberland and Farmland we assume 150bps fee. For Direct Lending we assume 150bps fee.

As of March 17, 2023

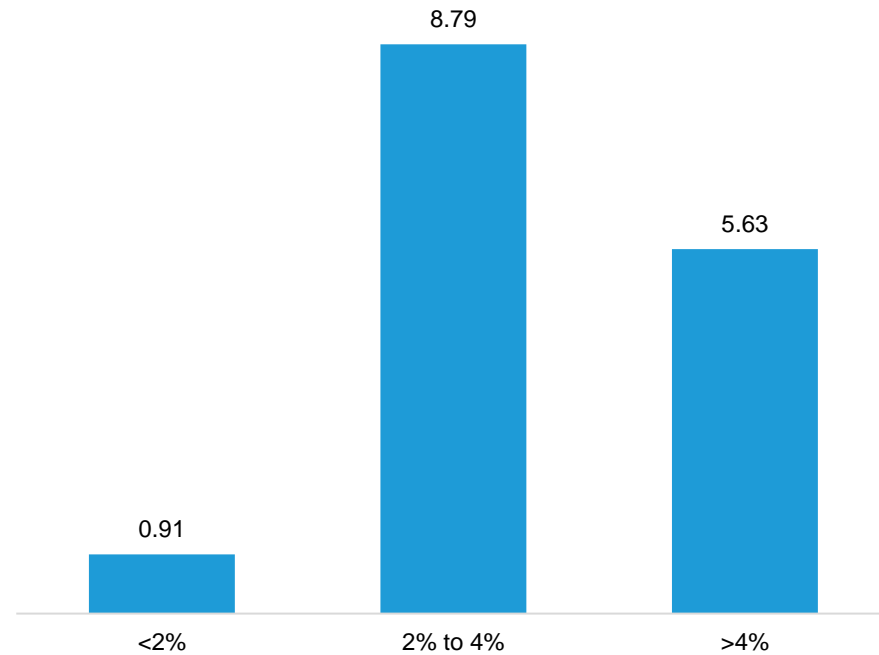
Source: Bloomberg, Cambridge Associates, Cliffwater, Global Financial data, NCREIF, Thomson Reuters Datastream and AB

Are Equities Real Assets?

Real Growth in Total Earnings and Inflation



Average Real Growth in Total Earnings by Inflation Band



Historical analysis does not guarantee future results.

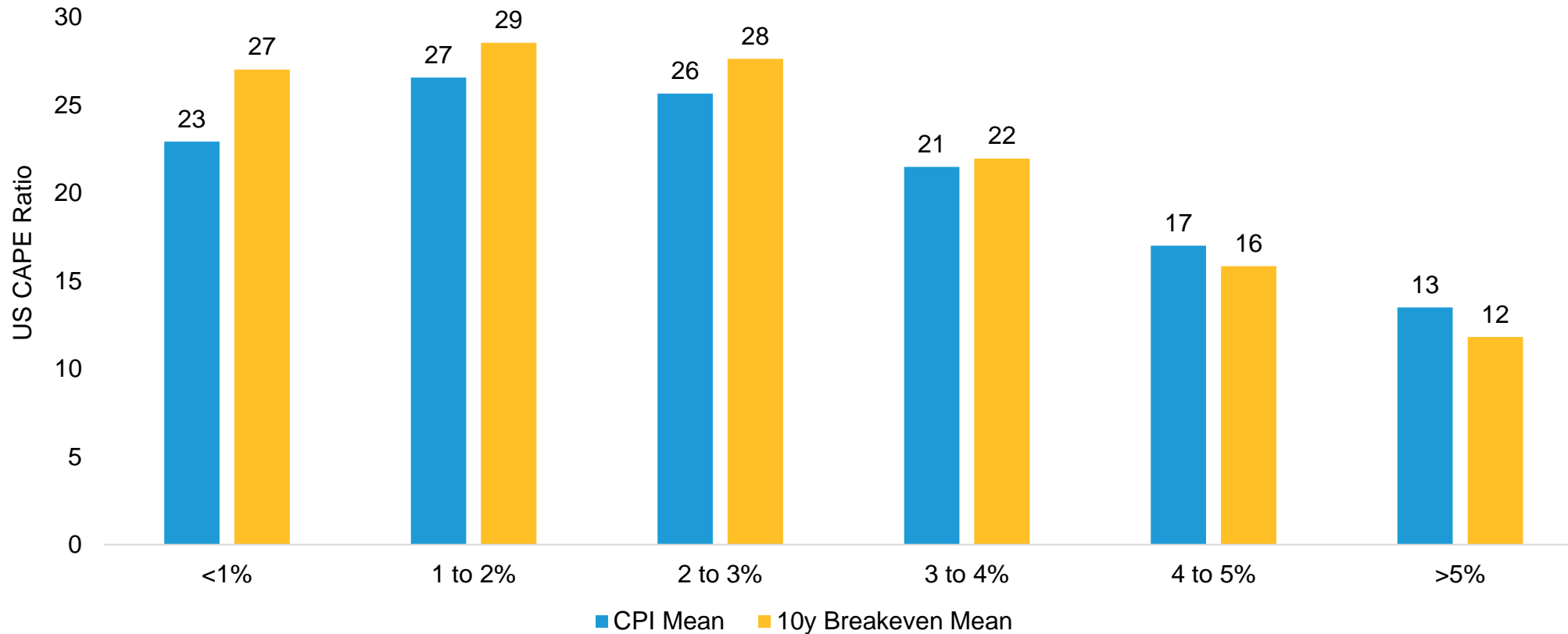
Data as of December 31, 1964 through June 30, 2022

Source: FactSet, Thompson Reuters, Datastream and AB

Moderately High Inflation Supports Equity Multiples

Moderately High Inflation Has Supported Equity Multiples

Cyclically adjusted price-earnings ratio of US equities by inflation regime (US CAPE ratio)



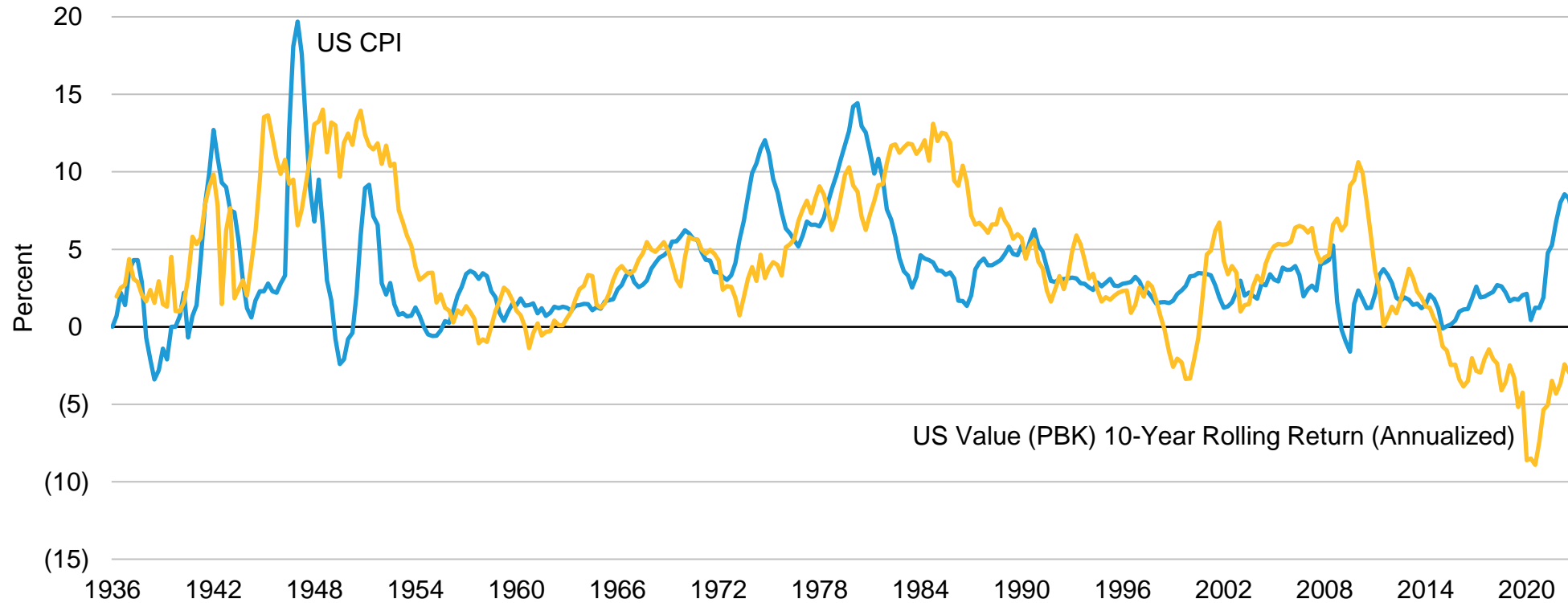
Historical analysis and current forecasts do not guarantee future results.

Data from 30th of September 1971 to 31st of August 2022. Pre 1997 the 10y breakeven rate is a backcast of implied inflation calculated by NY FED.

Source: Robert Shiller's Database, Datastream, NY FED and AB

We See a Strategic Case to Hold Equity Value Exposure in the Medium Term

US consumer price inflation and US equity value factor returns



Historical analysis does not guarantee future results.

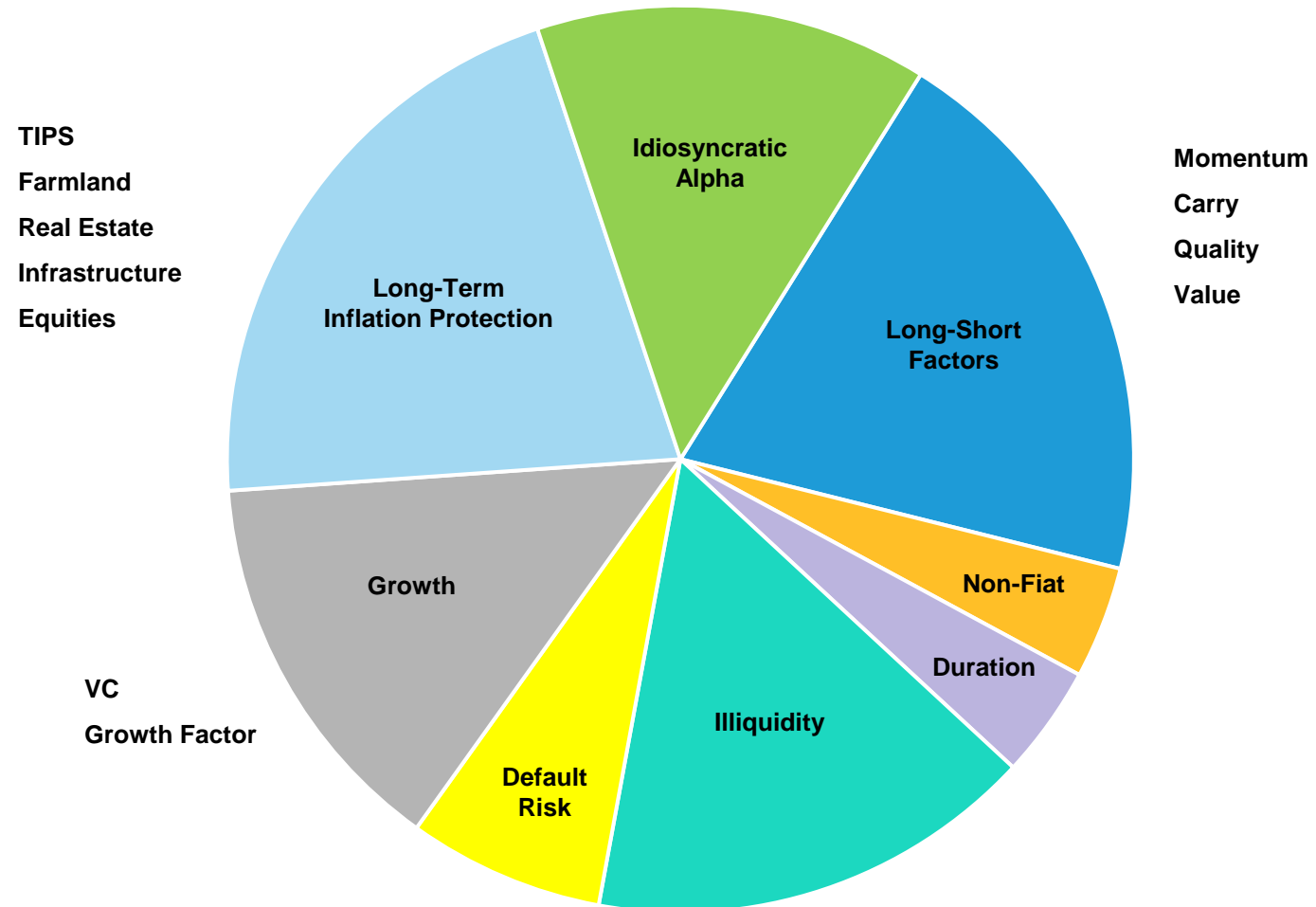
Data from January 1, 1936, through December 31, 2022

Source: Datastream, Ken French Data Library and AB

A possible template for strategic asset allocation?

The future of ACTIVE asset allocation

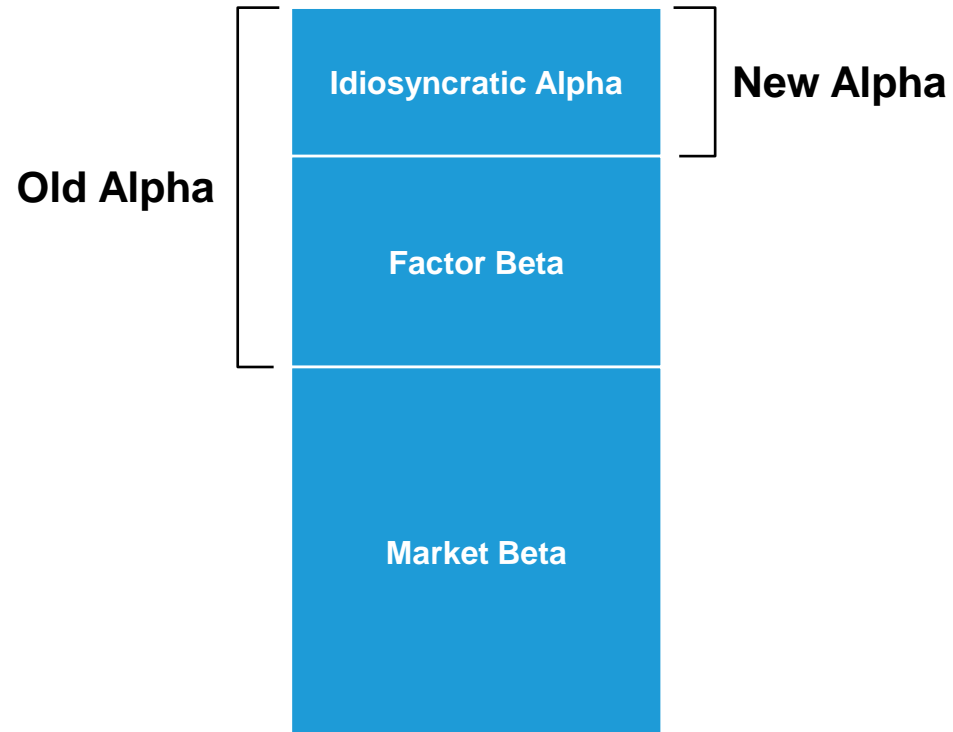
The Building Blocks for Asset Allocation



Source: AB

The Need for Idiosyncratic Returns

What counts as alpha is shrinking



- Timing:
 - Market
 - Themes
 - Factors
 - Countries
 - Sectors
- Portfolio construction
- Risk control
- Implementation (trading)
- Factor combination (for quants)
- Stock selection

Key Takeaways

- Painful epiphany – expect lower real returns and higher volatility and lower stock/bond diversification compared to recent decades
- If focus is retaining purchasing power then portfolio risk levels will need to increase
- Longer-term inflation still likely to remain above pre-pandemic levels
- Future of asset allocation is active and diverse, including sources of idiosyncratic alpha, factors and real assets
- However, equities will remain a core part of investment portfolios. With “moderate” inflation and real rates remaining low in long run historical context valuation does not necessarily need to mean revert to historic average
- We believe significant shifts in portfolio allocation are still to come
- Not only investor positioning but also the SAA methodology needs to evolve to adapt to a new investment regime

Current analysis and estimates do not guarantee future results.

Source: AB

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