

**MARKET OVERVIEW**

During the second quarter (Q2) of 2021, more progress in vaccine rollouts worldwide, as well as positive corporate earnings reports and economic news, continued to lift equity returns, particularly in developed markets, even as concerns emerged over high valuations. Bonds – both government and corporate credit – also recorded solid performances, retracing some of their Q1 losses and buoyed by reassurances from central banks that easy monetary policies would not be halted any time soon. It was no coincidence that cheaper, out-of-favour equities like Listed Property were among the strongest performers, while more expensive sectors like Resources underperformed.

Meanwhile, the approval of even more US government spending helped support the global growth outlook, as did improving conditions in the UK and Europe. However, emerging market equities lagged those of developed markets, and South African equities broadly underperformed their EM peers due largely to the market's high Resources exposure, after outperforming in Q1. In contrast, South African nominal government bonds posted strong returns compared to those of many other countries over the three months.

In the US, the economy gathered speed as Q1 GDP growth was recorded at a final 6.4% (q/q annualised) and Q1 consumer spending jumped 11.1% y/y, amid a ramp-up in factory production and signs of labour shortages. Bullish sentiment was further stoked by the bipartisan approval of a five-year, US\$1.2trn infrastructure spending plan.

At its June policy meeting, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) left interest rates unchanged, easing investor concerns over rising inflation, while also signalling two 0.25% interest rate hikes by the end of 2023. Longer-dated US Treasuries rallied on the accommodative stance, helping flatten the UST yield curve after its steepening trend in previous quarters. This was despite headline consumer inflation of 5.0% y/y in May, its highest rate in nearly 13 years, which policymakers consider to be temporary.

Spurred by the improving growth outlook, US equity markets continued to rally for the quarter (although June gains were more subdued), with the S&P 500 delivering an 8.5% return, the Dow Jones Industrial 30 5.1%, and the technology-heavy Nasdaq 100 11.4% (all in US\$).

In the UK, the rapid spread of the Covid-19 Delta variant, in the face of the country's successful implementation of its vaccination programme, proved to be a setback for the economy's anticipated full reopening in June, dampening market sentiment to some extent. The latest GDP figures proved equally bleak as the economy shrank by 6.1% y/y in Q1 2021. In the EU, Q1 GDP contracted by 1.7% y/y, while the European Central Bank (ECB) left interest rates on hold at its June policy meeting. Consumer inflation in the EU rose to 2.3% y/y in May, due largely to a low annual base effect. For the quarter, French equities far outperformed their regional counterparts as the CAC 40 delivered 10.1%, the UK's FTSE 100 5.8%, and the German DAX 4.4% (all in US\$).

Japan's economic contraction for Q1 2021 was revised to -3.9% y/y from a previously estimated -5.1% y/y, above market expectations of -4.8% y/y. However, further restrictions to economic activity due to the worsening spread of the Coronavirus, particularly in the Tokyo region, have led many to expect Q2 growth to be weaker. The Bank of Japan left its key short-term interest rate unchanged at -0.1% in June, and also extended the deadline for its pandemic-relief programme from September 2021 to March 2022.

In China, GDP growth slowed to 0.6% q/q in Q1 2021 from 3.2% the previous quarter. The People's Bank of China again left its lending rates on hold in June, while noting in its Q1 monetary report that

it was more worried about an uneven economic recovery, weak consumer spending and lack of private business investment than rising prices. For the second quarter of 2021, Japan's Nikkei 225 returned -1.6%, the MSCI China produced 2.3% and Hong Kong's Hang Seng delivered 2.9% (all in US\$).

Among other large emerging equity markets, in US\$ terms Brazil's Bovespa was by far the best performer with a 22.3% return, rebounding from a disastrous Q1, while the MSCI Russia delivered 14.4%. The MSCI India posted a respectable 7.0% and South Korea's KOSPI 6.3%, but the MSCI South Africa and MSCI Turkey both ended in the red with -1.3% and -0.2%, respectively, all in US\$.

After gaining over 22% in the first quarter of 2021, the spot price of Brent crude oil rose another 18.2% in Q2, for an increase of 45% so far in 2021, fuelling inflation around the globe. As for commodity prices, most were higher over the quarter with the exception of platinum, which lost 7.4%. The gold price gained 4.5% for the quarter, and palladium was up 3.5%, giving it a 40% gain over the past 12 months. Industrial metals were also stronger: nickel rose 14.6%, aluminium 11% and copper 6%.

**South Africa**

Economic growth surprised to the upside in South Africa as Q1 2021 GDP growth measured 4.6% q/q annualised, notably higher than the 2.5% market forecast. Covid-19 vaccine supplies continued to make their way into the country and the government's vaccination programme made headway, but this progress was overshadowed in June as President Cyril Ramaphosa was forced to reintroduce Level 4 lockdown measures in the face of the spreading third wave of Covid infections.

Meanwhile, the South African Reserve Bank kept its benchmark interest rate unchanged at a record low of 3.5% at its 20 May MPC meeting, warning that slow progress on vaccinations, limited energy supply and policy uncertainty continued to pose downside risks to the economic outlook. This was despite the jump in consumer inflation to 4.4% y/y in April and 5.2% y/y in May, attributed largely to the previous low base. The central bank raised its growth forecasts for 2021 from 3.8% to 4.2%, but lowered its projections for 2022 and 2023 to 2.3% and 2.4% respectively. It is also projecting two 25bps interest rate hikes in 2021.

The FTSE/JSE ALSI was roughly flat for the second quarter, returning 0.05%, while the FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX All Share Index, which we use as the equity benchmark for most of our client mandates, returned 0.6%. The standout sector was Listed Property (the All Property Index) with an 11.1% total return. Financials delivered 7.5% and Industrials eked out 0.8%, but the Resources Index returned -5.0%. This performance reflected the value still seen in "SA Inc" counters, which have lagged during the recovery, and the growing view that Resources shares may be reaching the end of their bull run.

SA bonds posted a strong 6.9% return (as measured by the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index), remaining sought-after sources of yield for global investors compared to many other sovereign bonds. SA inflation-linked bonds produced 3.0% (Composite ILB Index) on the back of somewhat softer demand for inflation protection, and cash (STeFI Composite) delivered 0.9%.

Finally, the rand appreciated against the major global currencies over the quarter, rising strongly from its oversold position in April and May before retracing some gains in June. It gained 3.3% against the US dollar, 3.1% versus the pound sterling and 2.4% against the euro over the three months.

**FUND MANAGERS:**

David Knee, Michael Moyle, Sandile Malinga and Leonard Krüger

**ASISA CATEGORY:**

The Fund is unclassified given its unique investment objective.

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:**

2.5% Income return p.a.

**INCEPTION DATE:**

2 April 2019

**FUND SIZE:**

R100 244 829

**ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE**

	<b>A CLASS</b>	<b>CPI</b>	<b>B CLASS</b>
1 year	21.0%	5.2%	21.5%
2 years	5.2%	3.6%	5.6%

Inception date: B Class: 2 April 2019

**PERFORMANCE**

The Prudential 2.5% Target Income Fund returned 2.3% (after fees) for the second quarter of 2021 and 21.0% for the 12-month period ending 30 June 2021. The largest asset-class contributor to the fund's absolute performance for the quarter was its exposure to SA equities, followed by SA nominal bonds, SA listed property and global equities. Its holding in global bonds had a neutral contribution over the quarter, and it holds no SA ILBs.

In terms of specific equity exposure, among the strongest equity contributors to absolute returns for the quarter were the fund's holdings in a variety of stocks like MTN, Foschini, Richemont and PPC, while its exposure to financial counters including Investec, Absa, Standard Bank, Remgro and Old Mutual also added good value. Top detractors from absolute performance included Naspers, Anglo American Platinum, Impala Platinum and Northam.

**STRATEGY AND POSITIONING**

The fund was launched in April 2019 as a restructured successor to the 2.5% Prudential Income Portfolio (PIP) range, which had built up a successful track record since 2007. The restructuring was undertaken to improve certain aspects of our PIP range of income solutions to make them more understandable for clients, more efficient from an investment point of view and, where relevant, potentially more tax efficient.

It is important to remember that by definition, the Prudential Target Income Funds are managed as long-term strategies that aim to, firstly, deliver their income requirement, and secondly, grow capital in order to meet future income requirements.

Because of its relatively low income target, the 2.5% Target Income Fund is the most aggressive of the range of our target income funds in terms of asset allocation. Currently approximately 70% of the portfolio is exposed to local and offshore equities, while around 5% is in SA listed property, 10% in SA nominal bonds and 6% in SA cash. The remainder is invested in global bonds and cash. The equity allocation remains the primary driver of returns, and there is no exposure to SA ILBs.

Starting with our view on **offshore asset allocation**, we are neutrally positioned in global equities. Within our global equity positioning, as US equities continued to be expensive compared to other markets, the fund kept its underweight positioning in the US market in favour of selected European and emerging market equities. We have been aiming to position our portfolios with higher weightings of very high-returning global assets while maintaining a mix of assets that have diversified return profiles. At quarter-end we were overweight emerging market equities and underweight developed market equities.

We continued to be **underweight global government bonds** and **investment grade corporate credit** at quarter-end given the low levels of yield and credit spreads.

We were still overweight **SA equities** in Q2. SA equity valuations (as measured by the forward Price/Earnings ratio of the FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX Index) became somewhat more attractive over the quarter, moving from around 9.7X at the beginning of the quarter to around 9.2X at quarter-end as equity prices moved sideways but earnings expectations rose. This improvement in valuations was insufficient to cause us to change our allocation to SA equity as competing assets also remained attractive.

Within SA equities, in broad terms our exposure to large global companies (in particular Resources groups and Naspers) did not work in our favour over the quarter due to rand appreciation and underperformance from some of these shares. However, our continued overweight to financial stocks added to portfolio value with contributions from Investec, Absa, Standard Bank, Remgro and Old Mutual as notable performers. Other good returns came from our exposure to retailers like Foschini and Truworths, as well as MTN, Richemont and PPC. A large detractor to performance over the period was our holding in Naspers, which was under threat from Chinese regulators and garnered negative investor sentiment regarding its proposed share exchange with associate company Prosus. Our basic resources holdings such as Amplats and Anglo American also detracted from value.

We have maintained our positioning in **SA listed property** in Q2 2021. Listed property has been the best-performing sector (and asset class) so far this year, recording a 20.1% return over the six months to end-June, but earnings have been broadly flat and the sector's forward earnings yield has fallen from 11.5% to 10.25% due to price appreciation. In our view, although it is encouraging that earnings have not deteriorated further and we may be reaching the end of the downward trend with the current earnings stabilisation, it is still too early to call. Our positioning therefore reflects our belief that risks around property company earnings remain high, combined with the continuing relatively high debt levels in the sector. We have ensured that we are holding high-quality companies with strong balance sheets within our small exposure to the sector, like Growthpoint.

**SA nominal bonds** enjoyed strong returns in Q2, and the fund benefitted from its overweight exposure to these assets. We continue to be overweight in this asset class and tilted towards longer-dated maturities, which returned more than their shorter-dated counterparts over the three months (12+-year maturities returned 10.1% in Q2 vs the All Bond Index's 6.9% return). With the yield on the R209 15-year bond ending June at 10.1%, for example, these securities remain attractive relative to other income assets and their own longer-term history. We believe they will more than compensate investors for their associated risks.

Although market volatility remains high in the short term, we believe the fund is well-positioned to meet its objectives over the next three to five years, and we continue to take advantage of opportunities to enhance long-term returns. ■

**DISCLAIMER**

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