

EM EQUITIES - 2022 OUTLOOK

HEADWINDS WILL LIKELY PERSIST IN 2022

SUMMARY

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- › Given the global backdrop, emerging market (EM) equities should have performed better than they did in 2021. Yet, China managed to single-handedly drag down the MSCI EM index through its regulatory drive and a significant property slowdown.
- › Next year's climate is shaping up to be very different. EM equity investors should expect to be challenged by tightening US monetary policy, China's tricky transition to a slower growth regime and less favourable base effects in commodity prices.
- › Taking stock of fully recovered earnings (in aggregate) and a potential decline in margins, we lack notable catalysts for earnings growth at this stage and hence forecast flat 12-month forward earnings for the MSCI EM on a year-over-year basis.
- › Current valuations look fair, although we believe the equity risk premium has room to compress further. We see the 12-month forward price/earnings ratio for the MSCI EM index potentially inching towards 13.5x by year-end
- › Our 2022 year-end target for the MSCI EM is USD 1'350, 4% higher than our end-2021 forecast (equivalent to a ~6% total return). Finding yield in what is shaping up to be a year for the brave may require delving into riskier parts of the EM universe.
- › We are keeping our general preference for Asia (ASEAN notably) and Russia and remain structurally unexcited by Latin America despite cheap valuations.

EM equities did not live up to expectations in 2021

EM equities should have performed much better than they did this year. With a global economy roaring back from year-long lockdowns, spearheaded by China's swift recovery, the macroeconomic backdrop was expected to be very supportive of developed and emerging equities alike.

And yet, China's wide-ranging regulatory drive followed by Evergrande's collapse, managed to drag down the annual performance of EM equity indices at large. At time of writing (7 December 2021), the MSCI EM had returned -2.2% year to date (in USD terms), underperforming developed markets by a staggering 22.6 percentage points.

This is despite a stellar performance from Taiwanese stocks, which benefited from massive global demand for semiconductors, while the Indian economy's swift rebound greatly helped boost local stocks. ASEAN countries generally suffered, especially those whose economies are strongly biased towards tourism (e.g. Thailand, Philippines).

Equity indexes in oil-producing countries were among the biggest beneficiaries of a sharp rebound in energy prices, driven by tight supply and inventories as demand recovered. Logically enough, the Saudi Arabian and Russian stock markets produced some of the best EM performances, rivalling those of the US.

Latin America, on the other hand, failed to deliver attractive returns to investors. Many countries (Colombia, Chile, Peru, Brazil) struggled with political instability throughout the year, and China's slowdown in the second half of 2021 added to the negative sentiment surrounding some commodity prices (iron ore, notably).

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A more challenging backdrop in 2022

While we expected 2021 to be good for equities, next year's environment could be trickier in general, particularly in emerging countries.

Make no mistake, our central scenario is for the global economy to grow by 4.4% in 2022, a robust rate by historical standards. But the deceleration from global growth of the order of 5.8% this year could prove a hurdle for markets.

Our main macroeconomic indicators point to a difficult environment for emerging markets in particular. We expect the US dollar to remain strong, especially in the first part of the year, as markets look forward to Fed policy normalisation—first through tapering and then via rate hikes (our US economist expects three 25bp rate hikes in the course of 2022). Asian currencies and the Russian ruble could prove more resilient than other EM currencies in this context.

CHART 1: MAIN MACRO DRIVERS FOR EM EQUITIES – 2022 ASSESSMENT

Driver	Assessment	Key elements from macro scenario
1 US Dollar	~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollar to remain strong in H1 (DXY +2.5% over 6m, a bit less for broad +1.6%), but to recede afterwards (DXY -0.8% over 12m, and broad -0.5%) EM FX mostly lower, except for cyclical currencies (TWD, KRW, RUB). Asian currencies more resilient
2 EM-DM growth differential	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth differential to provide limited support: US still growing at acceptable rate (3.4%), while Europe remains above potential (4.5%) and China slows down materially (4.5%)
3 China	x~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China growth to decelerate sharply (4.5%), despite a sequential improvement throughout the year Property and constrained consumption (zero-covid) key drags
4 Commodity prices	~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global growth still supportive for commodity price levels, yet less so from a change standpoint as bottlenecks are progressively resolved and oil supply switches into oversupply. Supply-driven shocks not as conducive of EM performance as demand shocks.
5 Global trade	~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained growth should continue to support global trade growth (+3.6%)
6 EM policy stance	~	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary policy tilted toward tightening due to rising inflation, Fed policy and local fiscal issues Fiscal space also somewhat constrained to scale back covid support programmes (where possible) as debt sustainability comes back into focus

Source: PWM - AA&MR, 7 December 2021

The growth differential between emerging and developed economies should also provide limited support next year, both due to a sharp slowdown in China and above-potential growth in the US and Europe (helped by fiscal stimulus in both places). We see GDP growth in the euro area next year matching growth in China (4.5%)—something almost unheard of.

Commodity prices are typically a good indicator of EM equities' fortunes as they tend to correlate (negatively) with the US dollar and indicate the strength of the economic cycle, particularly on the demand side. Yet, after a dramatic rebound in 2021 (metals prices are back to historical highs), this tailwind could fade next year. Oil may be an exception. After a lull in the first half of the year due to a slight oversupply, we expect demand for oil to move back up to pre-pandemic levels, which could put further pressure on prices as energy transition-related measures gather pace.

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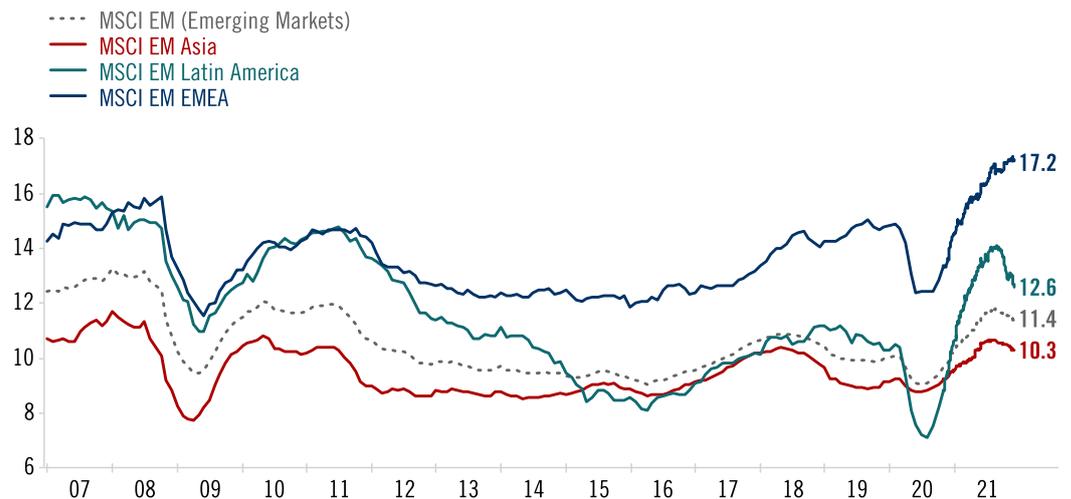
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EM countries' room for manoeuvre in terms of monetary and fiscal policy is likely to be constrained next year. The scars left by the pandemic continue to weigh on governments' finances, while rising inflation and higher US rates will constrain monetary policies.

Flat forward earnings, or how to fly on a single engine

If history is any guide (2011 and 2018, for instance), earnings per share (EPS) in emerging markets tend to grow only mildly (mid-single digits) after a rebound of this year's magnitude. Part of the explanation lies in the rapid exhaustion of operating leverage after initially sharp recoveries. Expectations for operating and net margins have indeed already started to roll over in EM Asia and Latin America, while EMEA has held up better thanks to energy prices. From an absolute standpoint, net margins (12-month forward) are already 10-20% higher than their pre-pandemic levels and close to their 10-year highs.

CHART 2: NET MARGIN BY EM REGION (CONSENSUS, 12-MONTH FORWARD)



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (December 2021)

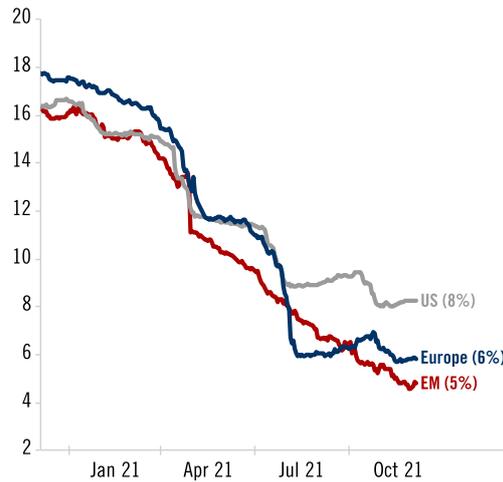
In addition, the year-on-year growth in Chinese imports – our preferred proxy for EM earnings growth – appears likely to drop rapidly after reaching extremely high levels in 2021. At face value, and based on our macro scenario hypotheses, this indicator implies that the change in EM equities' 12-month EPS growth could be flat to negative by year-end 2022.

Of itself, this would not be a bad performance given that EPS for the MSCI EM are already back to the pre-pandemic (2018) highs of ~USD 100. We simply fail to see new material earnings drivers kicking in at this stage and hence forecast 2022 to be a year of consolidation at the aggregate level, with a potential rotation towards consumer and financial sectors. We also note that earnings revisions have been exhibiting a downward trajectory in the past months.

Absent a notable increase in earnings, the return potential offered by EM equities' returns therefore lies in valuations and shareholder returns.

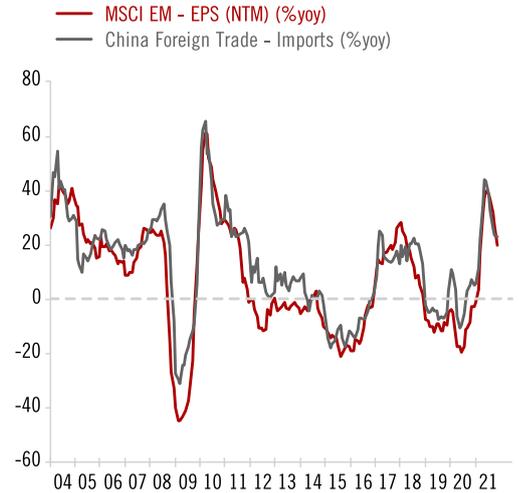
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CHART 3: 2022 EPS GROWTH EXPECTATIONS (CONSENSUS)



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (December 2021)

CHART 4: PROJECTED GROWTH OF CHINESE IMPORTS



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (December 2021)

Valuations look fair, but China is a wild card

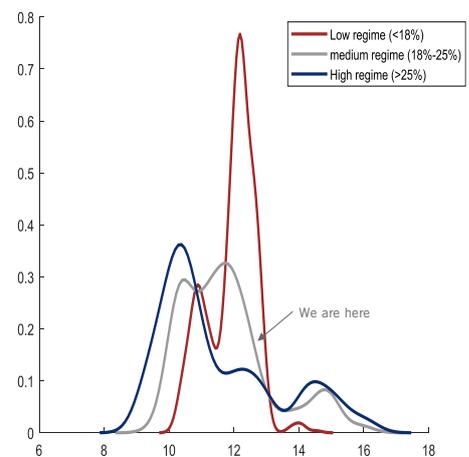
We argued last year that valuations were stretched and would contract by 10% as earnings recovered. That has indeed been the case (with valuations dipping even more than we anticipated), creating a more neutral starting base than last year. The MSCI EM 12-month forward price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) stood at 12.5x in early December, in-line with pre-pandemic levels.

CHART 5: P/E RATIO (12M FORWARD) FOR THE MSCI EM



Source: PWM - AA&MR (December 2021)

CHART 6: P/E DISTRIBUTION VS IMPLIED VOLATILITY (EM)



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (December 2021)

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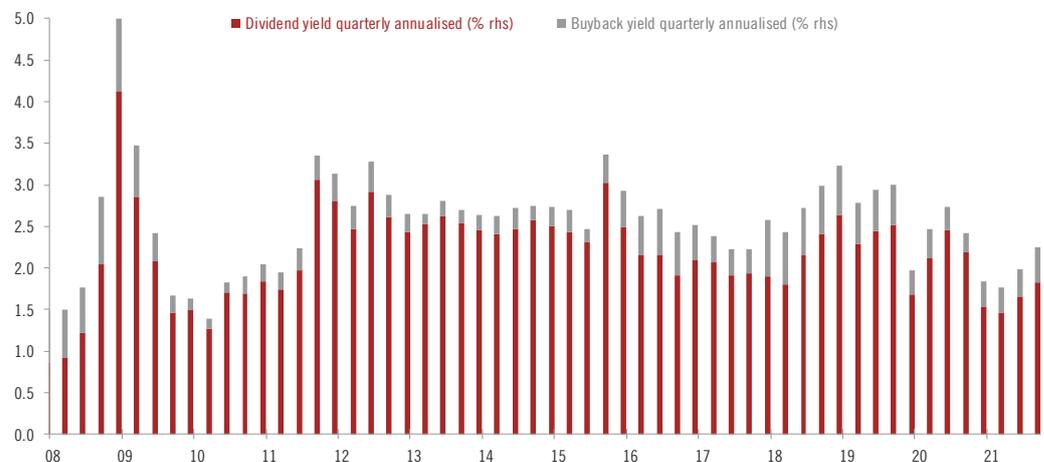
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As EM equities' valuations are essentially back to their pre-pandemic level, they now appear historically cheap relative to developed markets, displaying a P/E discount of close to 35%. This gives credence to the argument that **EM equities could perform relatively better than DM equities in the case of a general market correction.**

We note that current valuations are also consistent with several other variables such as volatility and yields on local-currency EM government bonds. The equity risk premium (ERP, defined as the difference between equities' earnings yield and sovereign yields) currently stands at ~2% and has room to compress further provided the global economic cycle holds and geopolitical tensions are contained. Should our 2022 core macro and fixed-income scenarios materialise, we believe the ERP could reach 1.5% by year-end, pointing to slightly higher valuations (i.e. a P/E ratio of ~13-14x for the MSCI EM index).

Admittedly, since Chinese stocks account for 35% of the MSCI EM market cap, what happens in China is likely to determine the fate of EM equities in general. We would nonetheless argue that a lot of negative sentiment is already in the price after this year's massive derating of Chinese stocks. We thus see scope for sentiment to turn more positive (for example, if, in the interest of stability ahead of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party in October, authorities slow the regulatory drive and ramp up stimulus measures), thus helping support a slight re-rating of EM equities by late 2022.

CHART 7: CASH RETURN TO SHAREHOLDERS - MSCI EM INDEX



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (December 2021)

Meanwhile, cash return to shareholders should remain roughly in line with past trends at around 2.5% in aggregate, but with wide discrepancies (e.g. Russian equities offer close to a 9.5% yield on a 12-month forward basis). Dividends should continue to account for a large share of shareholder returns as share buybacks remain uncommon across EM.

Hoping for mildly positive total returns in 2022

All in all, we believe next year's environment could be challenging for EM equities based on our ex-ante macroeconomic and cross-asset scenarios. Rising US (real) bond yields, a strong US dollar, China's reset to a lower growth regime, monetary tightening (both in EM & DM) and an unusually low EM/DM GDP growth gap depict an environment where EM equities are unlikely to shine.

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Nonetheless, after the impact of this year's regulatory drive and property slowdown in China, we see some potential upside—mainly driven by valuations rather than earnings. China is the main swing factor and could make or break EM equity returns in 2022. The lack of support from earnings growth means we are less confident about the direction (up or down) of EM equities in 2022 than in previous years.

From a sequential standpoint, H2 may prove more supportive than H1 as Fed tapering and rate hikes should have been digested by then, Chinese growth may have stabilised (perhaps thanks to moderate, front-loaded stimulus measures) and political volatility may have lessened.

CHART 8: MSCI EM 2022 TARGET (CORE & ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS)



Source: PWM - AA&MR, Factset (7 December 2021)

As for individual EM markets, we believe **Chinese equities** could benefit from a re-rating provided: (i) the real estate sector stabilises; (ii) the authorities provide a credible economic backstop; and (iii) US/China tensions do not worsen. **South Korea and Taiwan**, which are typical early-cycle plays, may eventually suffer should there be a pause in the pandemic-induced surge in demand for semiconductors. While the signs are good, we worry over the lack of marginal buyers for **Indian equities** at current valuations, especially if the Reserve Bank of India starts tightening monetary conditions. Earnings in **ASEAN** countries have not fully recovered from the pandemic and could outperform if economic growth picks up, as we expect, and covid-19 concerns lessen significantly.

We see **Latin American equities** as generally unattractive despite historically discounted valuations, owing to low economic growth rates (partly due to the rapid tightening of monetary policy), high inflation and persistent political noise throughout the region.

Outside Latin America and Asia, we continue to like **Russia**, which provides pure exposure to energy prices. The associated geopolitical risk must nonetheless be monitored carefully and could be diversified away via exposure to other oil exporters, such as Saudi Arabia.

All in all, 2022 is shaping up to be a year for the bravehearted, when finding yield may require delving into some of the riskiest parts of the EM universe. *Buyers beware!*

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