



Portfolio Manager's View

16 December 2021

Fund Management Department

Regional

- 1. The Covid-19 situation has taken a turn for the worse. UK reported its first death from Omicron. Infections continue to double every 2-3 days with London accounting for 40% of Omicron cases. China also reported its first case of Omicron. The China-Hong Kong quarantine-free travel lane is at risk of being shut if the situation worsens. A South Africa study concluded that the Pfizer vaccination has only 22.5% efficacy against symptomatic infections. The narrative is now likely to shift to concern of any strain that will be put on healthcare systems when there are more hospitalisations. Mobility restrictions are back with Goldman Sachs telling their London staff to work from home and Fidelity Investments pausing its US return to office program. Apple has started to close multiple retail stores across the US and Canada due to an increase in employee Covid-19 cases.
- 2. In recent weeks, US Fed Chair Jerome Powell has started setting a hawkish tone. In the last FOMC Meeting of the year, the US Fed announced it will accelerate the reduction of asset purchases from US\$15 billion per month to US\$30 billion per month, setting a timeline to conclude by March 2022. With the new dot-plot indicating a median of three rate hikes for 2022, this is likely

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to open the door to June as a likelihood of a lift-off in rates. Thereafter, the dot-plot indicated three more rate increases for 2023 and another two more rate increases for 2024. Cumulatively, this will mean that the Fed Fund Rate should reach 2% end 2024. Assuming our inflationary target for the coming years to sustain above 2%, this also means that we remain in a negative real yield environment to 2024. Equity markets reacted positively to this latest FOMC Meeting as a large part of the outcome was within consensus and priced in. More importantly, the market takes comfort that the US Fed has acknowledged the risk of sustained higher inflation and is ready to act. It is also the case that this new dot-plot signals a still accommodative monetary stance.

3. China's annual Central Economic Work Conference (CEWC) took place last weekend. The CEWC sets the policy tone for 2022 with more specific targets to be released at next March's National Party Congress. Ning Jizhe, the Deputy Head of China's National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC), commented on the downward pressure faced by the Chinese economy with growth stability the key emphasis for 2022. The Chinese economy has been largely supported by the sole pillar of robust external trade in 2021.

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As the external environment turns becomes more uncertain due to the likely withdrawal of liquidity by major global Central Banks, China is trying to engineer a weaker and more competitive Chinese Rmb. Meanwhile, there is now the need to stimulate domestic demand with incremental monetary easing likely to boost the pillars of rising domestic consumption and pick-up in fixed asset investments. The money printing press in China may just be starting as the others are shutting theirs.

Malaysia

- 1. The KLCI closed at 1,489 @ 10.12.2021, a decline of -2.3% MoM. Last week, Industrial Metals & Mining (+2.6%) and Construction & Materials (+1.9%) were the best performing sectors. In contrast, Healthcare (-11.1%) and Oil & Gas (-2.6%) were the worst performing sectors. Year-to-date @ 10.12.2021, the KLCI has declined by -8.5 %.
- 2. Malaysia's telco companies are calling for a 2nd 5G service provider to be set-up. The Cabinet will decide on Jan-22 whether to allow *multiple* 5G providers. There is not a great deal of information to indicate why the telcos have raised their objection except over pricing and transparency reasons. With a single wholesale network under Digital Nasional Berhad ("DNB"), telcos will lose their control over their network and will compete on service and products. The argument in support of DNB is with a single network for 5G, the government can avoid a duplication of capex by the telcos. This will effectively lower the cost to the consumer. An article in the Weekly Edge estimates that the cost for the consumer may drop from RM1.96/GB currently to RM 1.05/GB under DNB's 5G Plan (see page 80, The Edge Malaysia, 13 Dec, 2021). Malaysia is lagging in ASEAN in terms of 5G roll-out. The Plan by DNB gives Malaysia a chance to catchup and achieves a 5G penetration of 40% by 2022, ~70% by 2023 and ~80% by 2024.

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- 3. The imposition of Cukai Makmur (Prosperity Tax) and the proposed stamp duty hike from 1 Jan 2022 have contributed to the negative sentiment on Bursa currently. In addition, the Sep-quarter (3Q) reporting season saw a bigger percentage of companies reporting results which were below expectations. This has renewed the pressure on share prices coming from earnings downgrades. It was reported that the association of stockbroking companies is in talks with MoF to maintain the stamp duty rate at 0.10% but with a proposed cap which is higher than the existing RM200. If this materializes, it will be a relief for investors. If the stamp duty hike goes ahead, the transaction cost for Bursa is set to soar and is likely to negatively impact trading volumes in 2022 (similar to the impact of the stamp duty hike in Hong Kong in Feb-21 on market volumes).
- 4. In our view, the KLCI's valuations are inexpensive. Based on KLCI level of 1,489 @ 10.12.2021 and using consensus market EPS integer of 102 for 2022, the market is trading at a 2022 PER of 14.6x (see Exhibit 5). This is -1 standard deviation below its long-term average of approximately 15.3x. The market PBR of 1.5x (below 5-year average) and DY of 4.1% (above 5-year average) are also supportive of the stockmarket (see Exhibit 6 & 7). Finally, Malaysia is trading at a 5% premium against Asia ex-Japan's PER at the low end of its 5-year range of 0% to +40% premium (excluding the pandemic period in 2020 see Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 1: FBMKLCI Consensus Earnings Per Share (EPS) @ 10.12.21

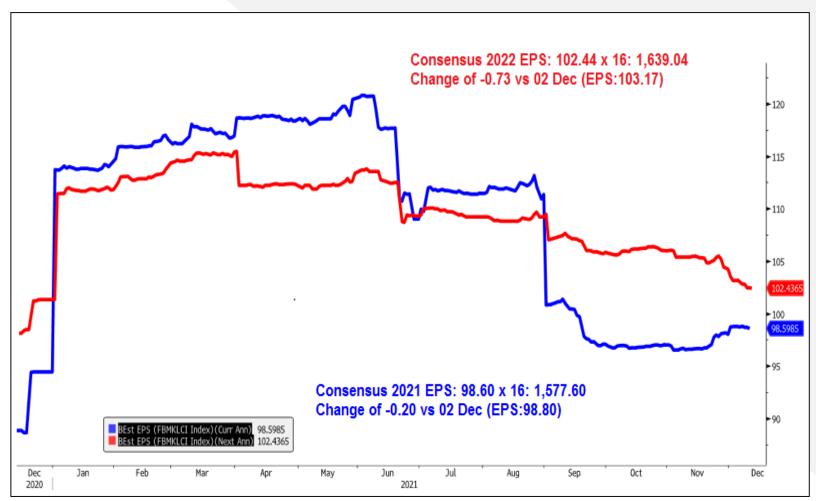


Exhibit 2: Sector Performances (Week-on-Week) @ 10.12.21

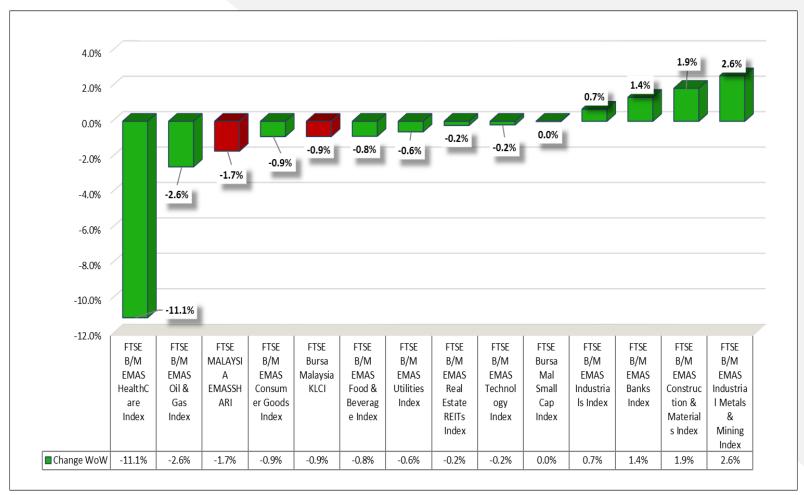


Exhibit 3: Sector Performances (Year-to-Date) @ 10.12.21

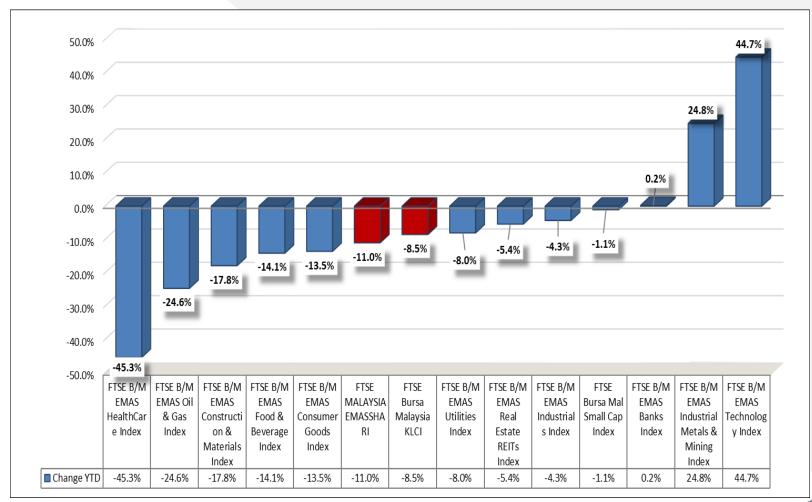


Exhibit 4: Performance of Indices (Year-to-Date) @ 10.12.21

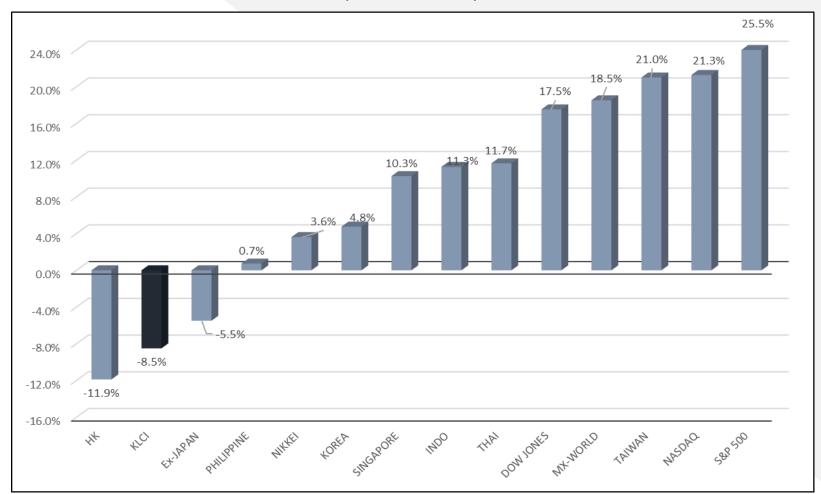


Exhibit 5: KLCI 12M Forward PE Ratio @ 10.12.21



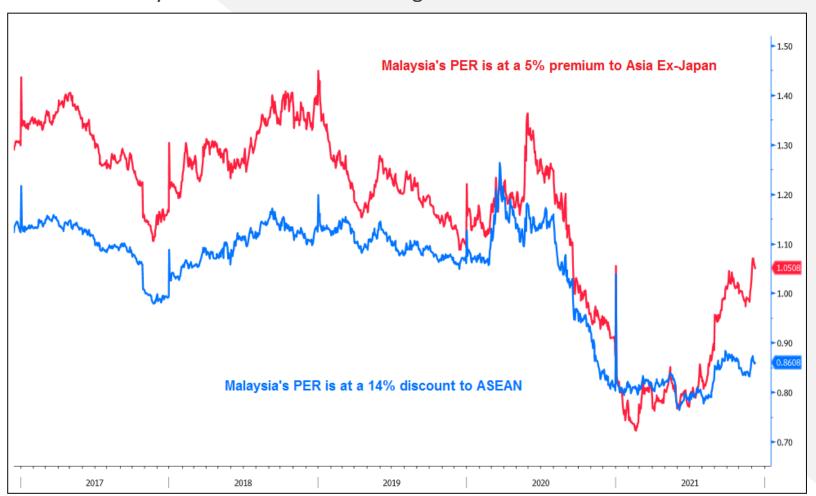
Exhibit 6: KLCI 12M Forward PB Ratio @ 10.12.21



Exhibit 7: KLCI 12M Forward Dividend Yield @ 10.12.2021



Exhibit 8: Malaysia's Relative PE to the Region



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