

## Market Overview

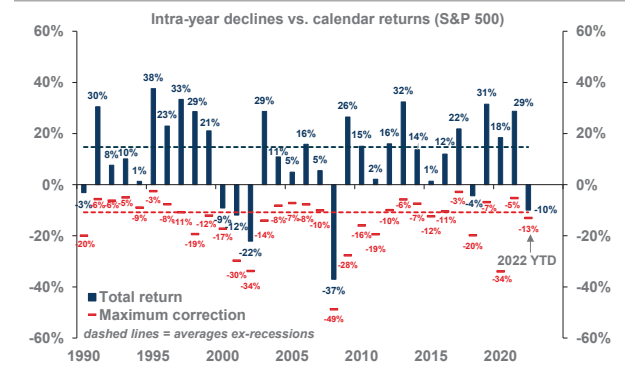
The start of 2022 has seen a return of the volatility that was largely absent from the markets for most of 2021. Both equity and fixed-income markets started the first months of the year with significant pullbacks. While many were hopeful that the world would be progressing towards a return to normal from the pandemic, the Ukraine/Russia war that began in late February largely interrupted this path forward.

While the current crisis has had a devastating humanitarian impact, from an investing perspective we should remember that events such as war can often bring stock market weakness, yet these drops tend to be short-term in nature. Let's also not overlook the fact that market downturns are a natural and common part of the equity markets; something investors may have forgotten given the consistent, upward climb of equity markets last year. The current correction is not far from the intra-year decline we expect to see, which has been around 10%, on average, since 1990 — these corrections are commonplace (see chart).

However, the geopolitical conflict has brought new challenges. It has further contributed to rising energy prices, with oil production once again in the spotlight as a matter of national security. The situation has also helped to create further headwinds in managing the persistent inflation that continues to dominate the financial headlines. While supply-side constraints slowly progress toward resolving themselves as things continue to normalize after the pandemic, the conflict in Europe offers little respite in the pursuit to combat inflation — energy and food prices are expected to face ongoing upward pricing pressures over the coming months.

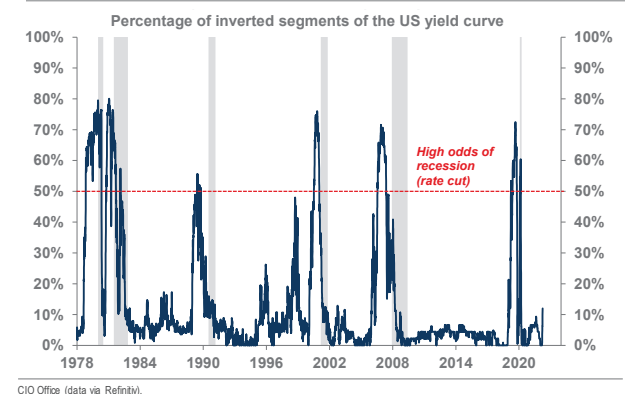
All eyes continue to be on the central banks who have maintained — to this point — a hawkish stance to start the year and have begun the process of raising the key interest rate. This was a significant driver for the pullback in the fixed-income markets to start the year. Both equity and fixed-income markets appear to have now built in a significant portion of the expected monetary tightening. The central banks continue to have the unenviable task of managing monetary policy in these ever-changing times — returning interest rates to more normal post-pandemic levels, while supporting economic stability and responding to persistent and ongoing inflationary pressures. The latest challenge is slowing economic growth, including recent reports of a contraction in the U.S., with GDP declining by 1.4% in Q1 2022, contrary to expectations of a 1% gain. In April, there was a brief inversion of the yield curve, often seen as a precursor to a recession. However, we maintain that any suggestion of a recession be put to rest for the time being, as a broader-based inversion is needed to increase the probability of a recession (see chart).

### Stock market downturns are commonplace



CIO Office (data via Refinitiv).

### Recession risks remain low



CIO Office (data via Refinitiv).

Despite the various uncertainties, there are many positive signs to support North American economies. Both U.S. and Canadian labour markets have shown recovery and remain strong, though wage growth hasn't been quite as robust. Consumer spending continues to be high, supported by the significant amount of savings accumulated throughout the pandemic. We also shouldn't overlook the recovery and strength in corporate earnings performance. To date, corporate earnings have continued to outperform expectations to start the year. In fact, almost 80% of S&P 500 companies to report their earnings have beat expectations, compared to last year's average of 66% (see chart).

### Great start to the earnings season

	Reported	Beat	Met	Missed	y/y %*
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	20%	78%	2%	20%	7.9%
<b>Financials</b>	48%	81%	0%	19%	-19.1%
<b>Consumer Staples</b>	31%	90%	10%	0%	3.3%
<b>Industrials</b>	21%	87%	0%	13%	37.6%
<b>Energy</b>	19%	75%	0%	25%	264.6%
<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>	19%	55%	0%	45%	-10.2%
<b>Materials</b>	18%	80%	0%	20%	39.0%
<b>Communication Services</b>	15%	50%	25%	25%	-7.3%
<b>Health Care</b>	12%	88%	0%	13%	10.6%
<b>Information Technology</b>	9%	71%	0%	29%	9.0%
<b>Utilities</b>	7%	50%	0%	50%	8.1%
<b>Real Estate</b>	7%	100%	0%	0%	19.7%

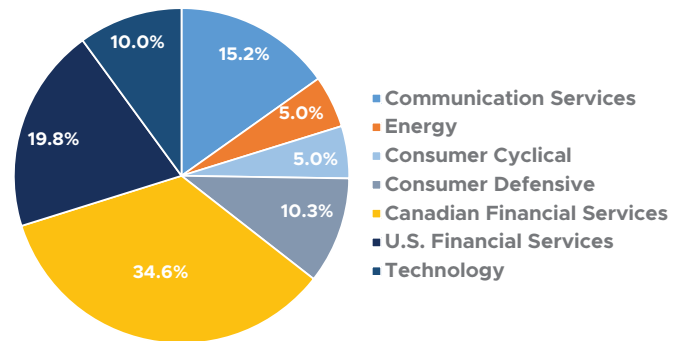
CIO Office (data via Refinitiv)

### Portfolio Commentary

The chart below represents the balanced growth portfolio sector allocation.

We continue to see the U.S. markets as well-positioned for investors. As we largely expected, various areas of the economy will continue to benefit as we pass the pandemic woes. With Covid restrictions easing, there has been significant demand for air travel and multiple airlines are now forecasting profits this year. The hospitality industry is also experiencing rising occupancy rates, with an uptick in business travel expected to continue to close the gap with leisure after a significant divergence in 2021. The retail sector also showed strength as consumer spending grew in 10 of 13 categories in March, led by gas stations (+8.9%), general merchandise (+5.4%), electronics (+3.3%) and sporting goods (+3.3%).

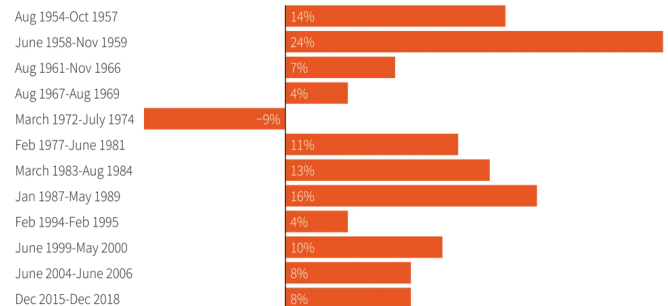
### Sector Allocation (as at March 31, 2022)



While there has been significant negative press coverage about the impact of rising rates on the equity markets, we suggest a more balanced perspective. Historical data shows that rate hikes are, on average, correlated with positive annualized returns in the S&P 500. In fact, during the last 12 rate hike cycles, the S&P 500 experienced an average annualized increase of 9.4%, with only one down period, from 1972 to 1974 (see chart).

### U.S. stock market during rate hike cycles

S&P 500 has risen at an average annualized rate of 9.4% during 12 rate hike cycles



Note: Data is annualized total return  
Source: Truist Advisory Services

Reuters Graphics

The equity market pullback to start the year has opened the door to opportunities to purchase strong companies with long-term value that have been caught in the drawdown. Simply put, there are many discounts to be found in the market. With a broad sector rotation, certain large-cap technology valuations are now at an attractive range. The median P/E ratio of the industry now stands at 23.4x,

below its 10-year average of 24.8x — the first time it has fallen below the average since March 2020. These price declines are despite strong earnings growth forecasts for the sector of 13% per annum, on average, over the next few years.

To start the quarter, we added exposure to the energy sector foreseeing sustained energy prices as the world moves towards a return to normal from the pandemic. With elevated commodity prices, now exacerbated by the geopolitical situation in Europe, industry performance has been strong. In the first quarter, we have seen many energy companies generate record profits and strong free cash flow, enjoying significant earnings growth.

We continue to maintain an overweight allocation to the financial services sector. Rising rates have historically benefitted this sector, as higher rates generally contribute to increased profit margins through higher borrowing rates and the yield on deposits. In the first quarter, loan growth was up by 1.4% from the previous quarter amongst major U.S. banks. Expected and additional rate hikes by the central banks — following the 50 bps rate hike in May — suggest that the financial sector will benefit, as we have seen historically.

## Outlook Ahead

While the start of 2022 has been a turbulent one for the markets, as we look forward, we view the current environment as largely supportive for equity markets. Despite the backdrop of slower economic growth and the ongoing geopolitical tensions in Europe, the Canadian and U.S. markets are well supported and expected to continue to perform well.

As the year progresses, we expect that the supply-side constraints that have helped to drive inflation, largely created by the pandemic, will continue to temper. However, this is likely to be offset by the effects of the conflict in Europe, should it persist, as Ukraine and Russia contribute to the production of various commodities, particularly food and energy. As well, the recent Covid lockdowns in China are expected to create further headwinds. In its meeting in May, Chair Powell was explicit in suggesting that the Fed will continue to tackle inflation and additional 50 bps rate hikes remain on the table. As such, we can expect interest rates to rise in the coming months.

For now, we continue to capitalize on opportunities as they present themselves during market pullbacks, focusing on adding quality companies with lower valuations to our portfolios — opportunities that were largely difficult to find throughout 2021. As we have suggested in the past, this is a time in which thoughtful portfolio oversight, evaluation and scrutiny continue to benefit investors. Most important, we continue to advocate that — during these volatile times — individual investors remember that successful investing involves maintaining the fortitude to stick to your plan, continuing to be invested and staying the course.

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