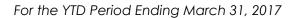
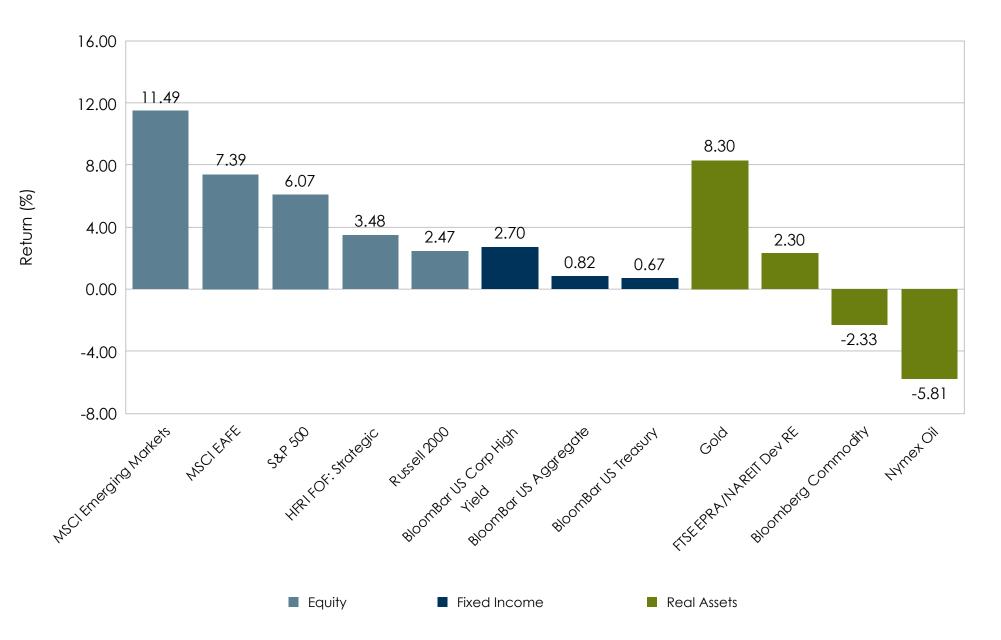
Global Economic Update

Second Quarter 2017

Market Returns

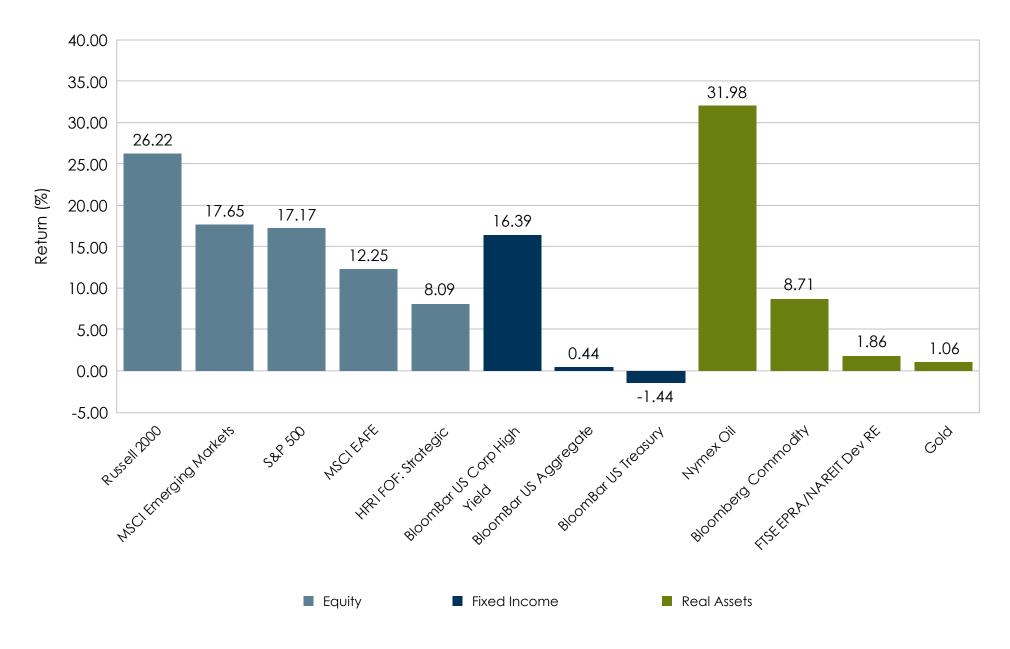




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Market Returns

For the 1 Year Period Ending March 31, 2017



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US

- Embarking on its ninth year of economic expansion, recent indicators for the US economy have been mixed. While survey-based "soft data" signals are increasingly robust, the transition into "hard data" results is not fully assured. The consensus GDP estimate for 2017 remains modest at 2.2%.
- Past growth has been supported by the resiliency of the US consumer, but forward estimates for GDP assume a meaningful improvement in business investment. Markets may be pricing too little risk as it relates to the timing/ implementation of the new administration's expansionary objectives.
- The labor market continues to show signs of tightening, even as better employment prospects draw more people into the workforce. That said, real wage increases (net of inflation) are lagging expectations.
- The Federal Reserve took steps to normalize interest rates in mid-March. While a variety of indicators point to more frequent policy adjustments in coming periods, the Committee generally maintains the view that future rate hikes are likely to remain at a gradual pace.

Global/Non-US

- Economic recovery is becoming more apparent in the Euro area, with consumer demand, composite PMI's, and non-financial credit all trending higher. Momentum in the region has spurred an acceleration in inflation.
- That said, the ECB remains cautious on the sustainability of the rise. Given notable political uncertainties that could compromise continued growth, near-term tapering of monetary policy accommodation appears remote.
- Japan's economy has produced four consecutive quarters of growth, boosted by exports, government spending and private non-residential investment. Still, household consumption is flat given limited wage growth, and the BoJ sees "no reason" to change its aggressive stimulus policies.
- A 6.8% year-over-year expansion in China's fourth quarter GDP was within the government's 6.5-7.0% target range. Full-year growth was the weakest since 1990, as consumption and investment softened. Stability is expected through the Communist Party conference in November, and officials seem to have enough levers of power to get what they want near-term.

Current Issues

- Keeping Score: Evaluating the Facts on the Ground
- Perception vs. Reality: US Equities Due for a Pause?
- Perception vs. Reality: Non-US Equities Reflecting Fundamentals or Risks?
- Reminders from Past Market Cycles

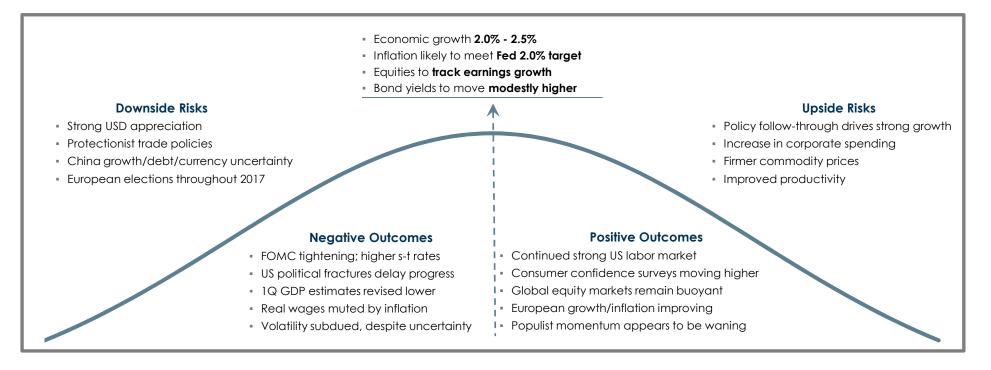
- Global monetary policy actions going forward may differ from market expectations.
- Growth of populism and/or nationalism could **disrupt global trade**.
- Brexit negotiations are creating further potential for **political instability** within Europe.
- China's slowing growth and growing debts are a global market concern.
- Global equity prices may be getting ahead of economic fundamentals.

ACG Position:

- Near-term monetary policy surprises are unlikely given the Fed's telegraphing of rate hikes and accommodative policy of non-US central banks.
- Economic and political uncertainties will affect markets for the foreseeable future.
- Increasing global uncertainties create near-term risks and long-term opportunities for investors.

Portfolio Implications:

- Continue to favor equities and real assets over fixed income.
- Employ actively managed strategies in less efficient asset classes; utilizing more opportunistic managers when appropriate.
- Maintain hedged strategies for downside protection and continually monitor/evaluate portfolio for compliance with strategic objectives.



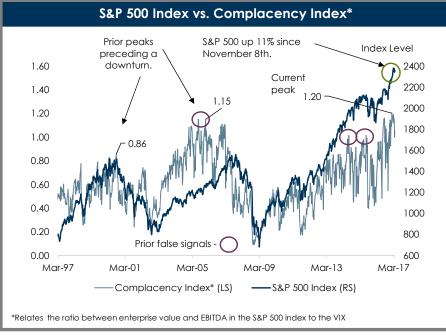
- US economic growth and corporate profitability likely to surge in the period ahead.
- Business and the economy will benefit from policy changes (tax reform, reduced regulations, infrastructure spending, etc.).

ACG Position:

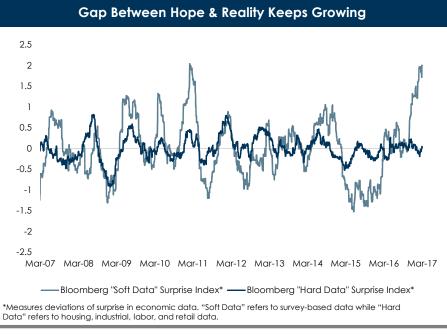
- US investors remain overly complacent and markets may have underestimated the time/effort required to enact proposed policy changes.
- Additional potential headwinds include rising wages, rising interest costs, and a slowdown in trade due to a stronger US dollar and/or rising tariffs.
- Volatility is likely to increase as markets begin to re-evaluate political uncertainty and extended legislative timeframes.

Portfolio Implications:

- Closely monitor portfolio allocations for US equities relative to strategic objectives, and rebalance as appropriate.
- Employ active managers that can respond to potential opportunities that may arise.
- Maintain hedged strategies for downside protection.



Source: ACG Research, Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

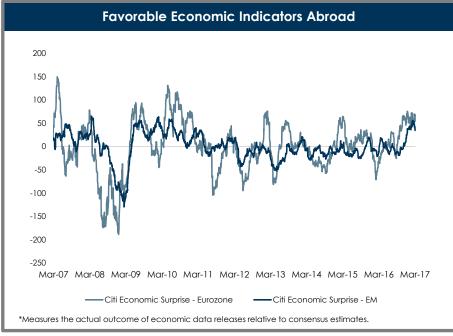
- On the heels of Brexit, key upcoming elections in France, Germany, and Italy have created further political instability within Europe.
- European growth/inflation is improving, which may compromise the ECB's accommodative monetary policy.
- Emerging market economies are broadly stabilizing, but China remains a wild card.

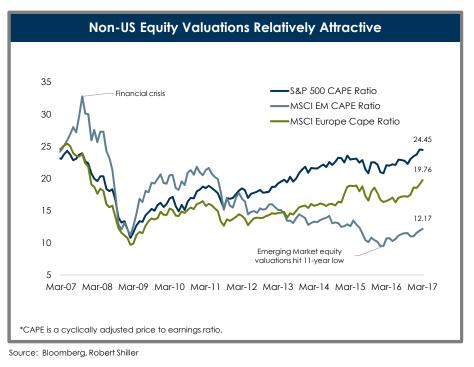
ACG Position:

- Global growth is becoming more synchronized, but non-US monetary policy will likely remain accommodative in the near-term.
- Non-US corporate earnings will continue to benefit from a relatively strong US dollar.
- Improving economic prospects and attractive valuations compared to US equities support investments in non-US developed and emerging market equities.

Portfolio Implications:

- Maintain non-US equity exposure at or above target allocations.
- Employ active managers that can respond to potential dislocations that may arise.
- Maintain hedged strategies for downside protection.





Source: Bloomberg, Citigroup

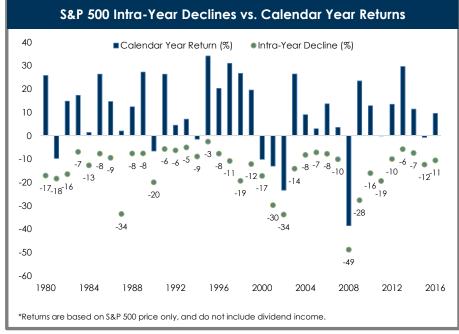
- Investors have significantly increased US equity exposure in recent months as the S&P 500 has achieved an all-time high market cap of \$20 trillion.
- Investors are increasingly using passive investment vehicles as active management has fallen out of favor.
- Investors are more concerned with earning return than decreasing risk, and arguments against portfolio diversification are on the rise.

ACG Position:

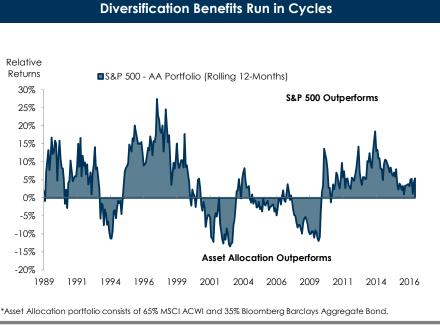
- Equity market pullbacks are a natural part of the investing cycle; on average the S&P 500 has dropped -14.2% intra-year since 1980.
- Portfolio diversification and active management can help mitigate downside and better position investors for the eventual recovery.
- Risk and return should always be considered together as focusing on either in isolation results in a sub-optimal portfolio.

Portfolio Implications:

- Don't be tempted to chase performance; maintain portfolio diversification and stay disciplined.
- Employ active managers and maintain hedging strategies and fixed income for downside protection.
- Remain patient and avoid emotional/behavioral biases by sticking with the strategic plan.



Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan, ACG Research



Source: FactSet, ACG Research

Investment Themes

Theme	Rationale	Implementation Strategy
Geopolitical & Policy Uncertainty	 Disparate global fiscal/monetary policies Potential US fiscal stimulus; reduced Euro area austerity Long term constraint from high government debt Rise of nationalism; populism vs. globalism Terrorism concerns, immigration, nuclear issues, territorial disputes, climate change concerns, social media 	 Maintain global diversification Increase risk-reducing strategies Maintain disciplined rebalancing strategy
Improving Global Growth Expectations	 Rebound in commodity-sensitive economies Pro-growth policies in the US Continued monetary support in Europe/Japan China transitioning to consumer-driven economy Improving growth metrics across regions 	 Prefer equities over fixed income Focus on actively managed, opportunistic strategies in less efficient asset classes (e.g. US Small Cap, Non-US, EM, Multi-sector fixed income) Maintain dedicated, differentiated managers Consider strategies with sustainability orientation
Fixed Income Market Headwinds	 Stretched sovereign valuations at low yields Fed policy normalization Later stage of economic/credit cycle Liquidity challenges may increase volatility 	 Retain fixed income allocation for diversification Prefer credit and securitized over sovereign debt Include exposure to private debt or other yield enhancing strategies (e.g. high yield, EM debt) Incorporate absolute return oriented strategies
Return of Global Inflation	 US wage pressure building Consumer spending rising Energy prices normalizing/stabilizing Corporate pricing power improving Import prices rising (potential tariffs) 	 Retain meaningful equity exposure Retain core real estate (RE) exposures Incorporate diversified commodity exposure
Muted Return Expectations	 Relatively high valuations across asset classes Shrinking public equity market Global economic growth remains positive but tepid Longer-term challenges of demographics/debt levels Yields and inflation advancing from historic lows 	 Revisit investment objectives, constraints and strategic allocation Implement private equity and/or debt strategies Consider active strategies with enhanced flexibility Employ risk management solutions

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