



COMMENTARY ON THE CURRENT SITUATION FACING FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prague, 1 Sept. 2020

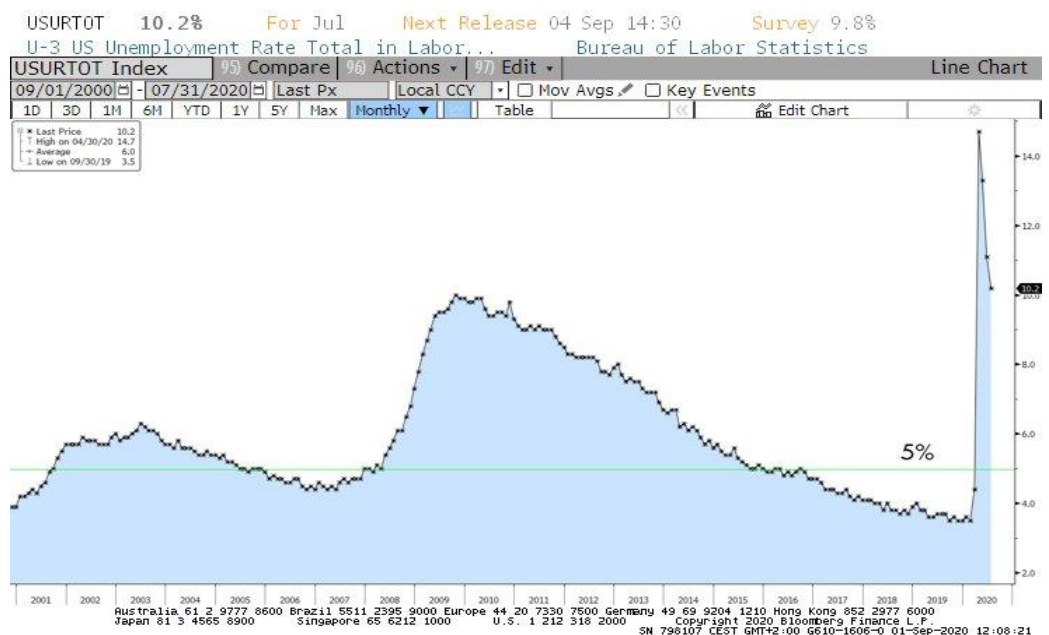
U.S. Equities Reach New Historical Highs

The equity markets were overwhelmed by a very positive mood last month. The S&P 500 Index has added 7 percent, while the Nasdaq technological index even increased by more than 9 percent; both indices thus reached new historical highs.

Practically all companies belonging to the S&P 500 Index have published their economic results achieved in the second quarter of this year. In 84 percent of cases, their profits exceeded those forecast by analysts. On the other hand, the aggregate profit of the companies belonging to the S&P 500 Index dropped by 31.8 percent. Equities have received substantial assistance in the form of the support measures adopted by the FED, including the government packages aimed at helping economic growths in the U.S.A.; at the same time, it is obvious that investors into equities have reflected positive expectations regarding growths in corporate profits next year.

Leading macroeconomic indicators remain favourable. For example, the U.S. Manufacturing and Services Purchasing Managers' Index has settled high above the 50 mark, something which indicates that the U.S. economy has been growing, thus having achieved better results than envisaged by analysts. The FED head, Jerome Powell, signalled a new strategy at the latest session at Jackson Hole; the FED will be newly aiming at average inflation which – as a result – may even exceed 2 percent as long as full employment in all labour market segments is achieved. No exact number has been specified but probability has it that it will require an unemployment rate below 5 percent.

Chart: Unemployment in the U.S.A.

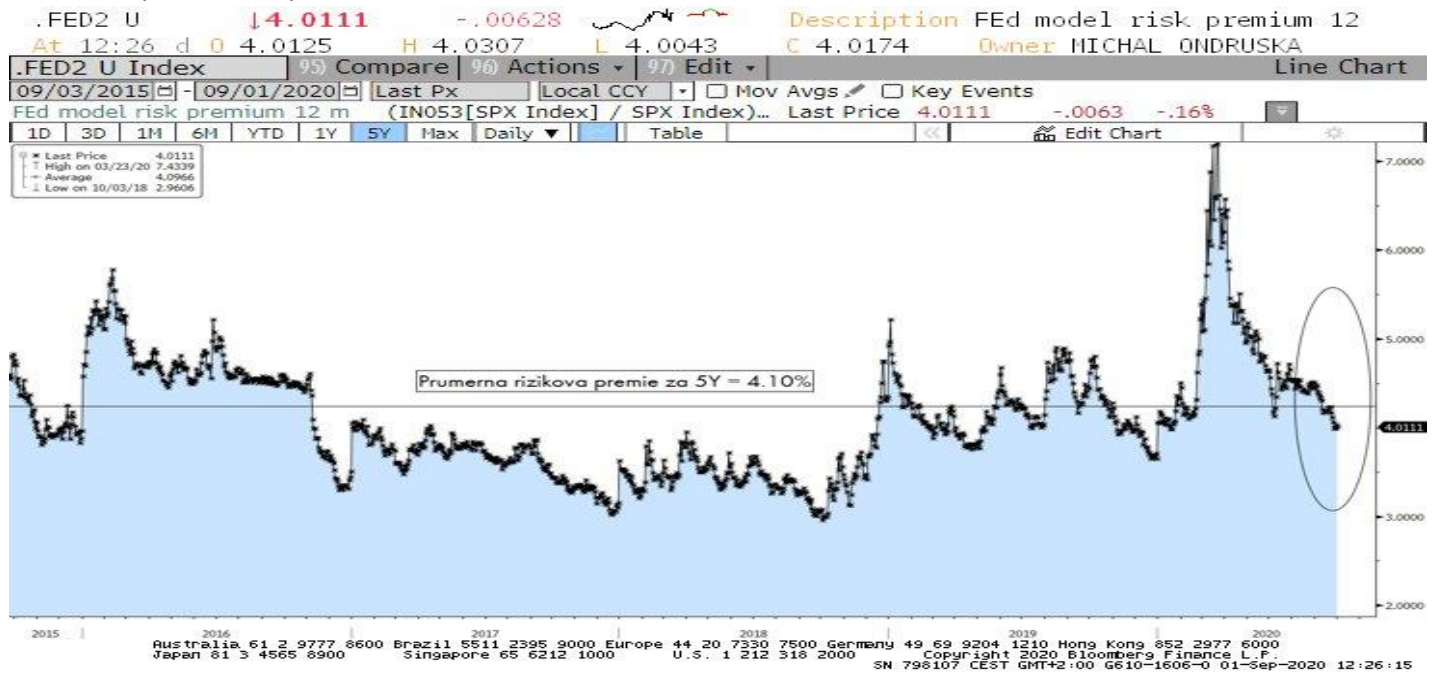


Mr Michal Ondruška
Manager, Asset Management



The expected P/E of 22.8 over the course of the next 12 months is for the S&P 500 Index higher than its five-year average of 17.1 (Source: Factset). On the other hand, the returns on the ten-year U.S. sovereign bond equal a mere 0.70 percent, which fact continues to prioritise the equity markets. The risk premium, i.e., the difference between the expected return on an investment in equities and the return on a ten-year U.S. sovereign bond, is slightly lower than its long-term average, as assumed in respect of next year – see: the chart. This indicates that the equity markets have no longer been so cheap. Nevertheless, we still keep our portfolios slightly overweighed in equities; returns on bonds have been low and not very attractive as viewed by ourselves, while inflation risk has been increasing, which may result in a drop in bond prices.

Chart: Risk premium, Equities vs. Bonds (so-called FED model)



We have not altered the share of equities and similar instruments in our portfolios in the past month; ever since March, we have stuck to the strategy of their slight overweighing as against neutral levels. As far as territorial distribution is concerned, we still trust American equities the most which, compared to the structure of the global MSCI AC World Index, we have overweighed to the detriment of, in particular, shares from the Pacific region. As far as the sector distribution is concerned, we give priority to equities of corporations active in the cyclical branches (e.g., technology) or corporations manufacturing pharmaceuticals. As regards our implemented investment transactions regarding the RIS funds, we would also like to mention, e.g., purchases of stocks in Microsoft in the second decade of August, and sales of a half of this position at the end of the same month, for a price by almost 12 percent higher, or collection of profit as regards the instrument of ProShares Short VIX Short-Term Futures ETF, which we had purchased in June for a price by 20 percent lower than the selling price. As far as the bond component of the portfolios is concerned, we have overweighed corporate bonds as against sovereign bonds in several past months; in view of signals indicating speeding up of inflation and generally lower yields to maturity, we have preferred short-term and medium-term bonds to long-term bonds. In response to the statement of the boss of the U.S. FED who confirmed in the last week of August a change in the approach of the local central bank in relation to inflation, we have included in our portfolios, after quite a long pause, also so-called TIPS (TIPS – Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, U.S. sovereign bonds whose face value as well as interest yields fluctuate in keeping with inflation).

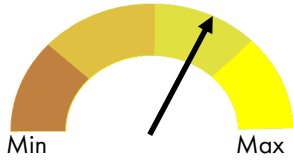


Summary of Investment Strategies:

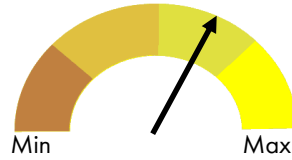
Tactical Allocation

Equity overweighed in portfolios

Current



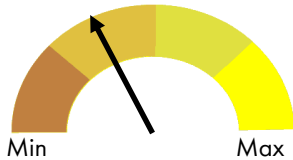
3M outlook



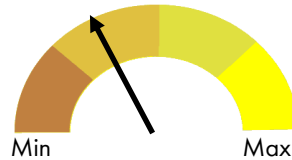
Interest Rate Risk

Average bond maturities (Duration)

Current



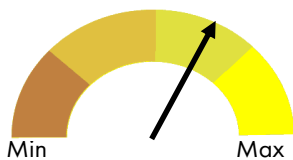
3M outlook



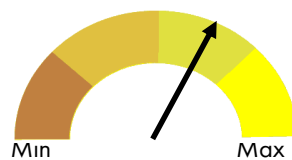
Credit Risk

Portions of, e.g., corporate bonds

Current



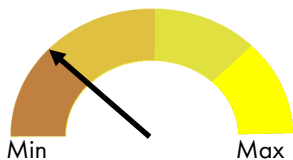
3M outlook



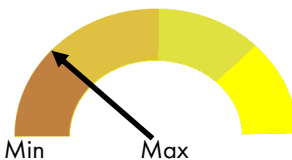
Currency Risk

Unsecured positions in foreign currencies

Current



3M outlook





NOTICE

All opinions, information, and any other facts and figures contained in the present document are solely for reference purposes, not binding, and they represent the opinions of Raiffeisenbank a.s. ("RB"). Information and figures related to movements recorded in capital markets and presented in connection with the provision of client asset management services and contained in the present document, have been based on publicly available sources and on information or data published by such rating agencies as Reuters, Bloomberg, FactSet, etc. The present document is not a solicitation of purchase or sale of any financial assets or any other financial instruments. Prior to adopting any investment decisions, it is the responsibility of each investor to perform a search of detailed information about the envisaged investment or trade. RB shall not be liable for any damage or lost profit caused to any third parties by making use of or relying on any information and data contained in the present document. Raiffeisenbank a.s. wishes to point out that the provision of client asset management services contains a number of risk factors, which may affect either return on or loss of such investments. Investments do not represent bank deposits and they are not insured under the Deposit Insurance Fund. The higher the expected yields, the higher the potential risks. The duration of investments affects the level of risk. Yields also fluctuate due to exchange rate fluctuations. The value of invested amounts and related yields may rise or fall, while full return on the originally invested sum is not guaranteed. Past performance does not guarantee future performances. Due to unforeseen fluctuations and developments on financial markets and risks inherent in investment instruments, the investment goals pre-determined by clients need not be achieved. Any yields from such investments shall be reduced by rewards paid to and expenses incurred by Raiffeisenbank a.s., as agreed in the contractual documentation, and/or rewards and fees listed in the Raiffeisenbank a.s. price-list. Taxation of the client's assets always depends on the client's personal circumstances and it may change. Raiffeisenbank a.s. does not offer tax advices and therefore any liabilities associated with the tax consequences of investing in bonds remain in full up to the client. Investment services shall not be offered to clients defined as U.S. persons.

Information about Raiffeisenbank a.s.

The document has been drafted by Raiffeisenbank a.s., with registered office at Hvězdova 1716/2b, Praha 4, Registration number (IČO): 49240901, incorporated in the Companies Register administered by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section B, File no. 2051. Raiffeisenbank a.s. has been supervised by the Czech National Bank.

The information has been valid as of 3 August 2020. This information may be modified in future and RB shall not be required to inform any recipients of the present document about such modifications.