THE FIXED INCOME CLOCK

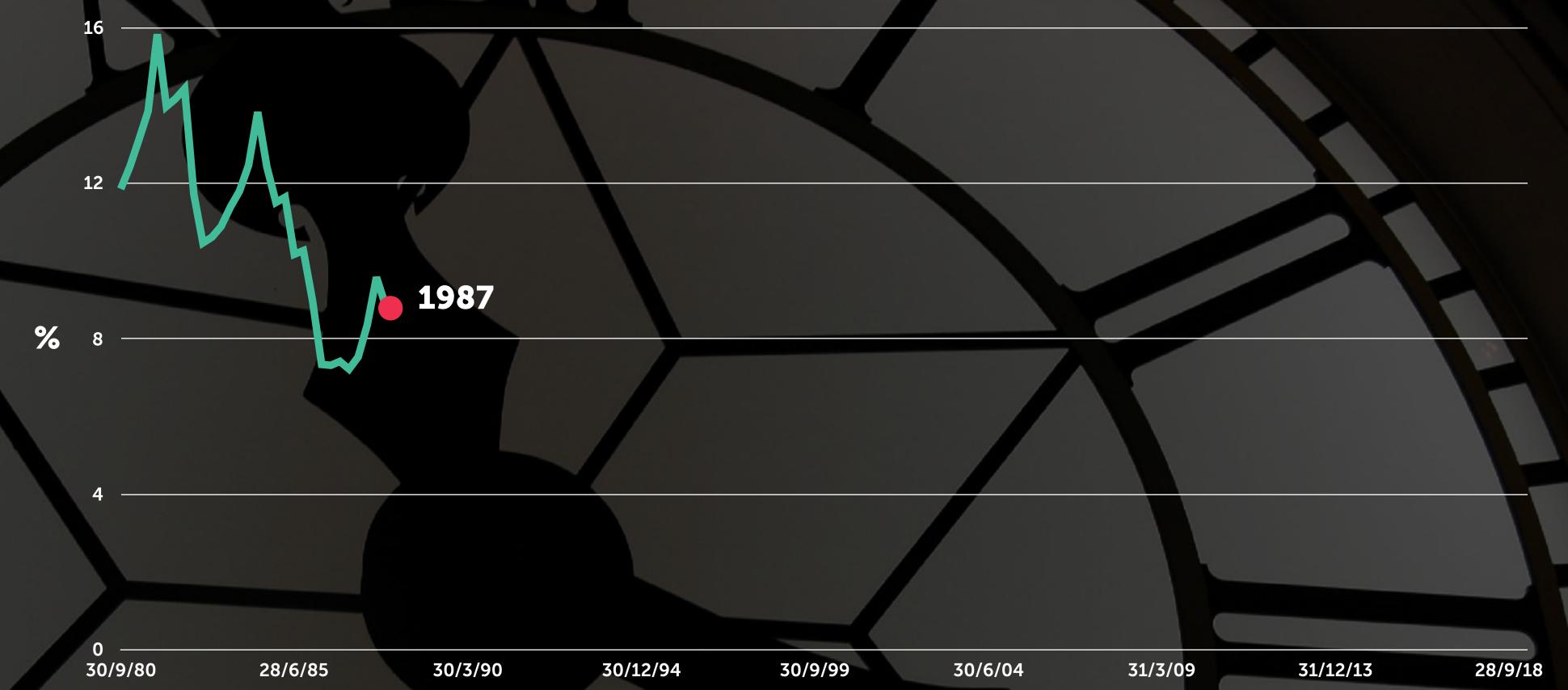
Paul Brain

Investment leader, fixed income team

Scott Freedman

Analyst and portfolio manager, fixed income team





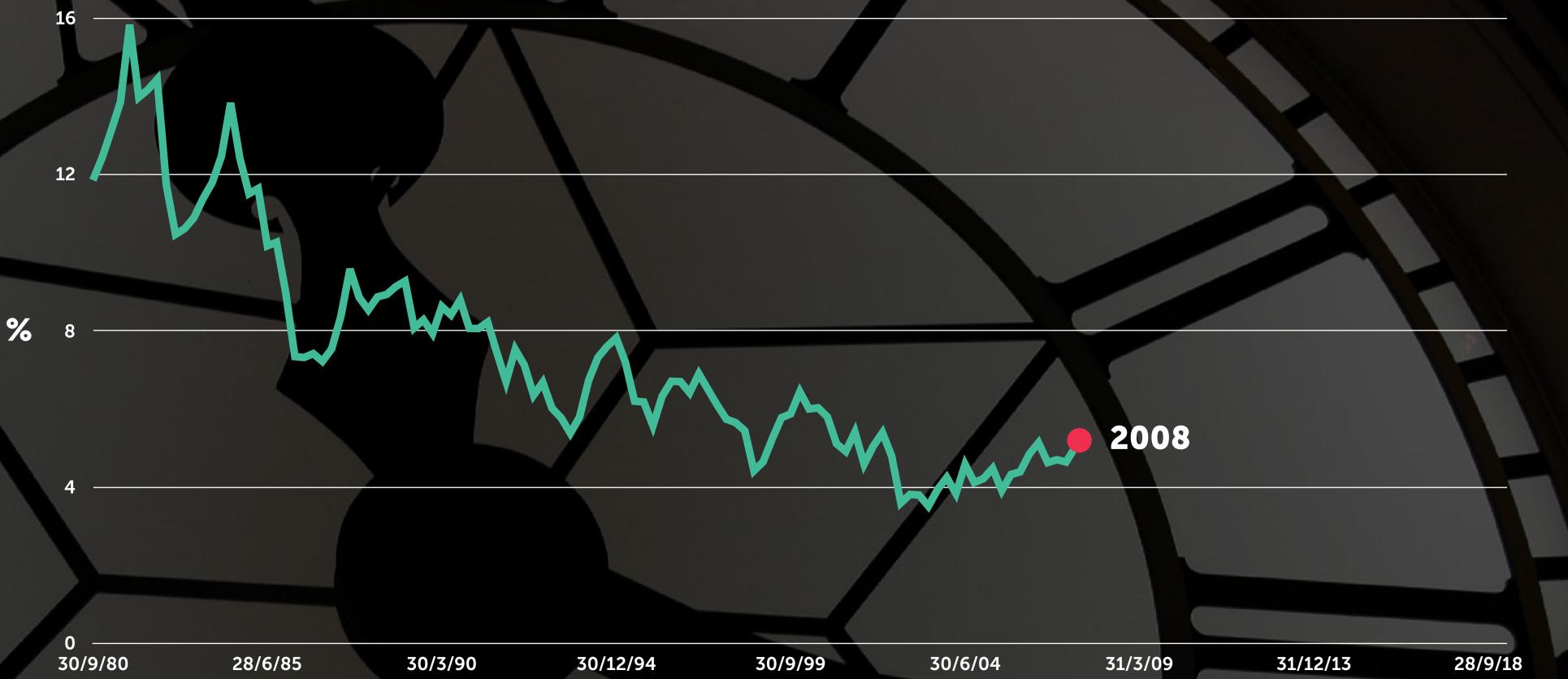




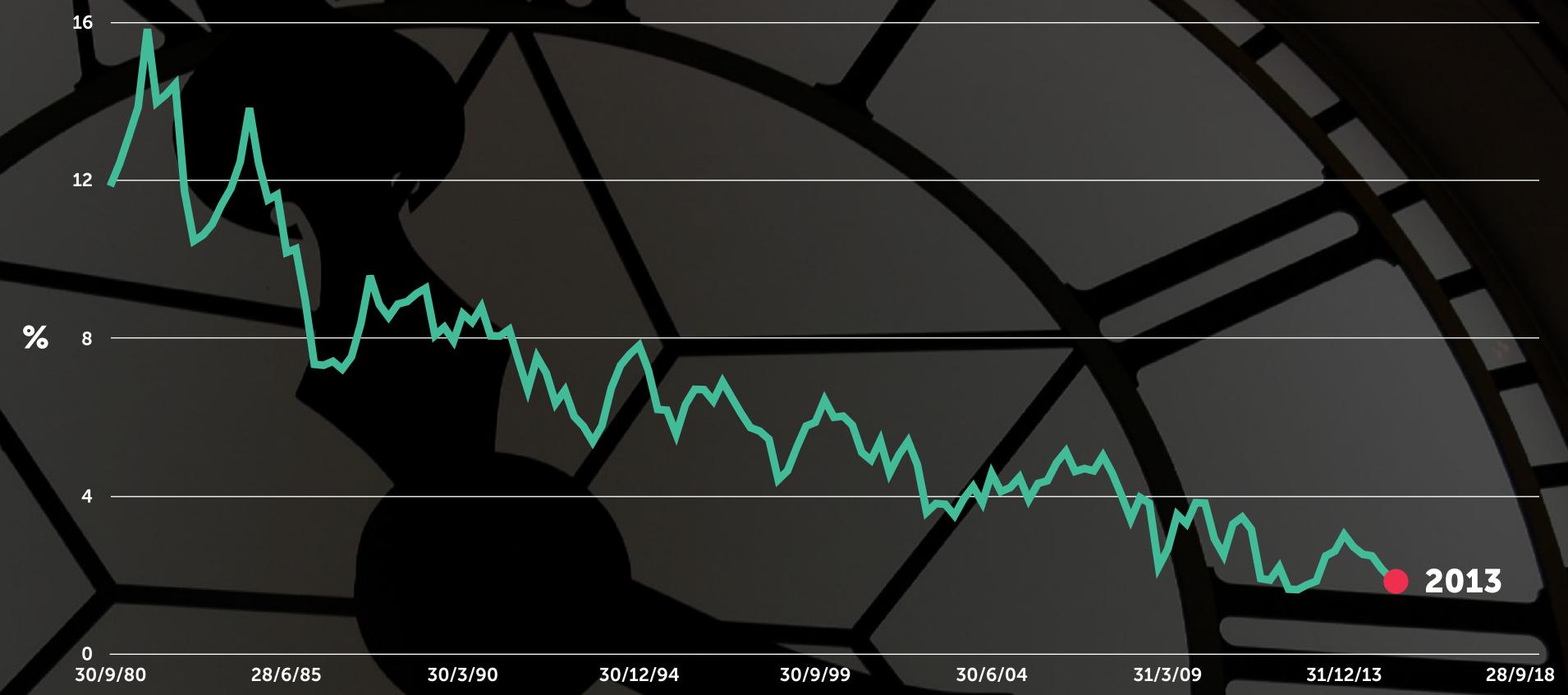




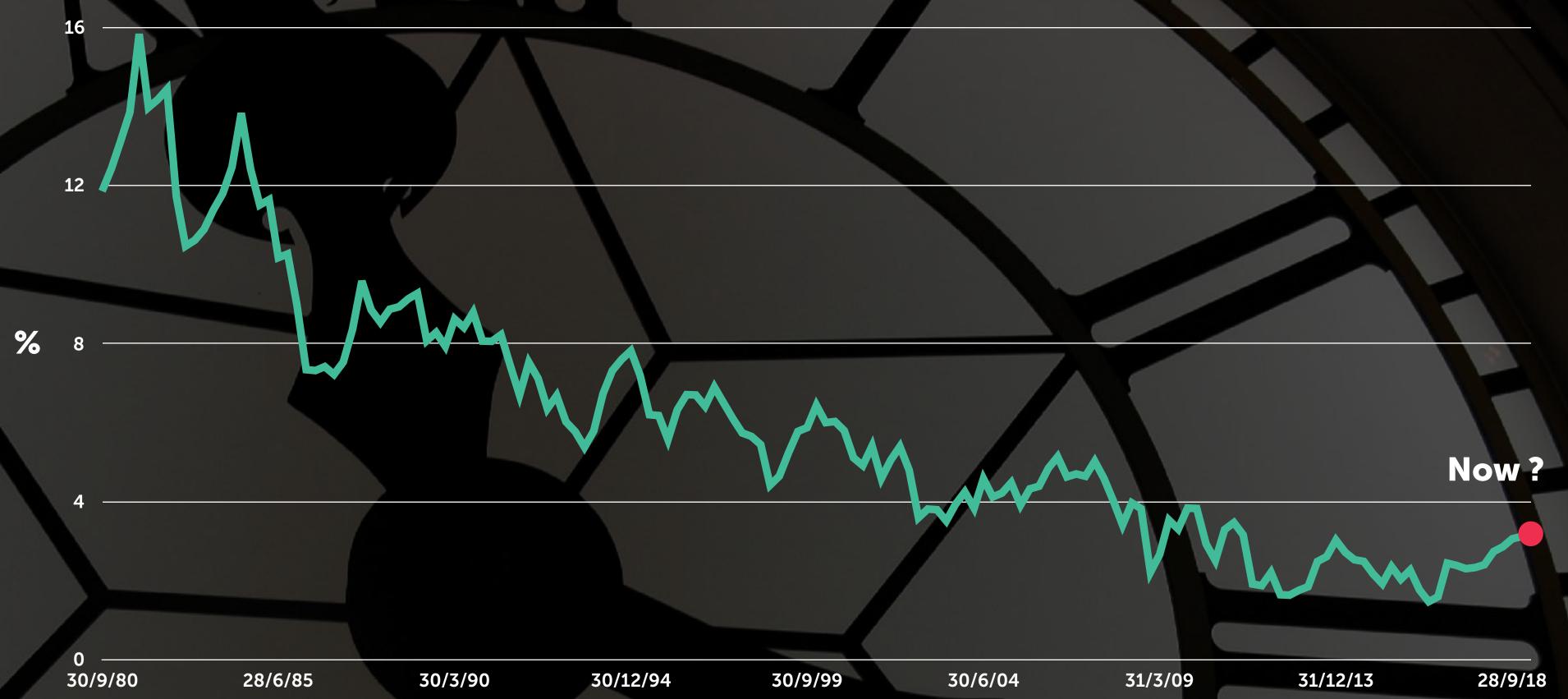




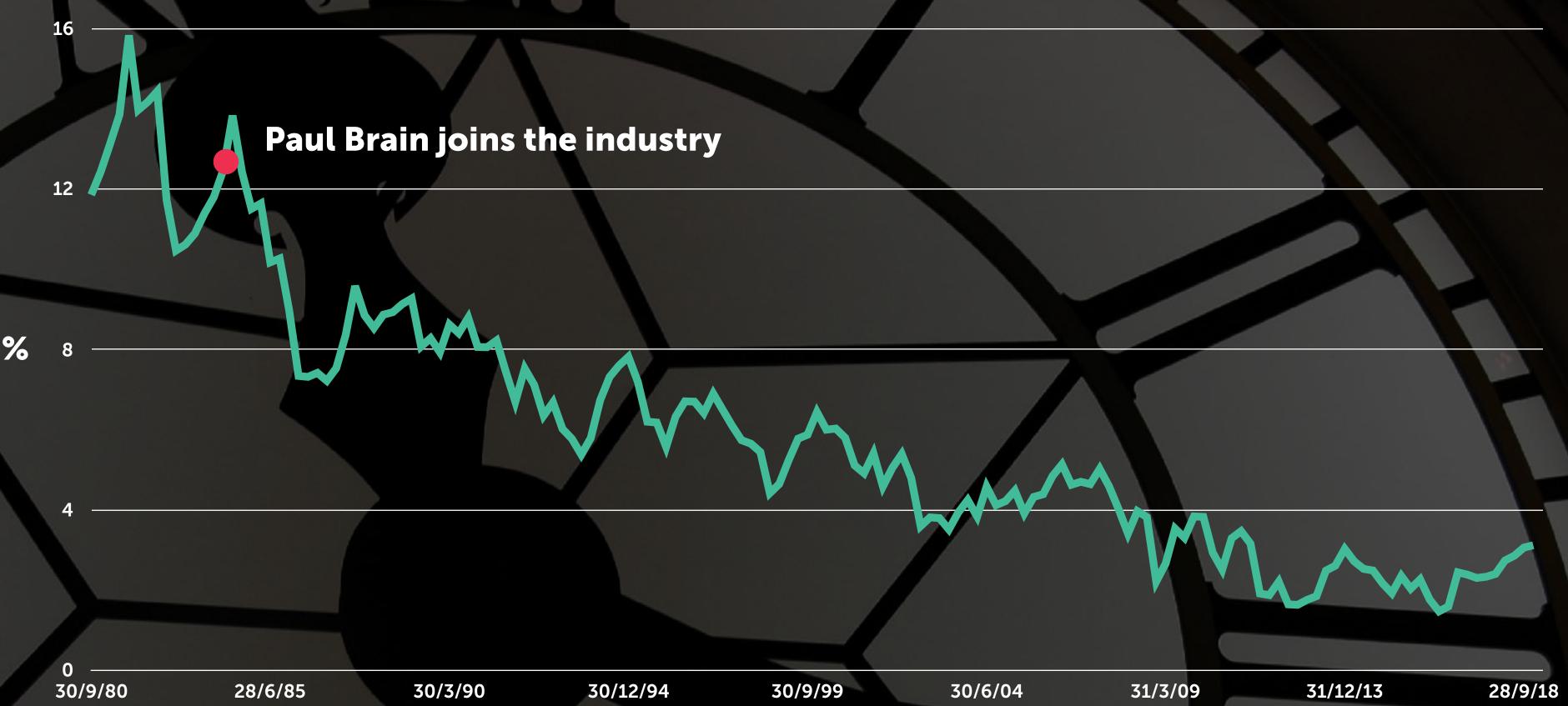














Where Are We On The Fixed Income Clock, And Why Should We Embrace Esg Matters?

The period of extremely loose monetary policy is coming to an end and bond yields are on the rise once more. The investment cycle over the next couple of years may continue to be challenging to bond investors and, looking at history, we will attempt to guide investors.

One of the growing influences on our approach has been the use of ESG analysis in our bond process, which we believe is helpful in reducing risk. We think the virtues of ESG bond investing will be an increasingly talked-about trend.

Fed (and then others) Beginning of the Savage but Asian/Russian crisis **Equity market finally** Post financial crisis How will the equity bond bull market responds to the tight market respond? Markets have delayed extra loose monetary announced they had temporary interruption in the reaction to Fed rate monetary policy done enough policy bond bull market as Bear market begins rises Fed raised rates 300bp in 12 months on fear of inflation 2019 1997/98 2000 2009 2015/16 1981 1994

A quick look back at some historical influences on the government bond market



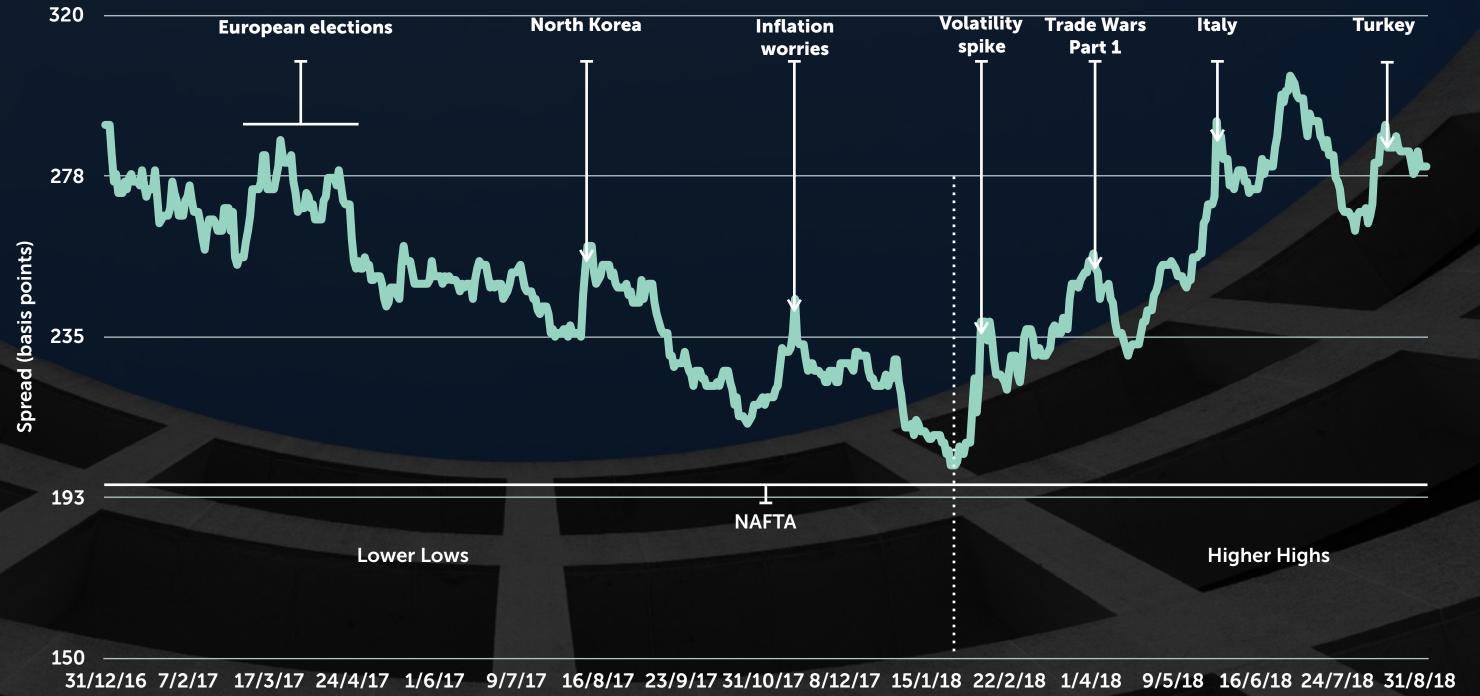
Source: Bloomberg, 2018.

GUKG30 Index (UK Govt Bonds 30 Year Note Generic Bid Yield)

2017: BUY THE DIP, 2018: SELL THE RALLY

The marginal buyer (central banks) is leaving the room

Global BB-rated corporate spreads



Deteriorating liquidity is not good for risk assets

but eventually there will be a price to pay for assets that have run ahead of growth

CB LOOSEN POLICY









ECONOMIC OUTLOOK DETERIORATES

Govt bond EM HY









Rising corporate stress results in HY underperforming EM

THE UNWIND BEGINS









positive performance, mainly due to 'carry

GROWTH











Accommodate monetary and / or fiscal policy EM and HY significantly outperforming govt bonds

CB CHANGE DIRECTION









ASSET CLASS RANKINGS CONSTANTLY SHIFT

Asset class performance rankings over time

	BEST	Jake Transfer		WORST	Difference between best & worst	
017	EM 9.2	HY 6.7	IG 4.6	Govt 1.1	8.1%	
016	HY 1 5. <i>7</i>	EM 9.0	IG 5.7	Govt 3.6	12.1%	
)15	Govt 1.7	EM 0.9	IG 0.1	HY -2.1	3.8%	
14	Govt 8.7	IG 8.0	EM 7.9	HY 2.7	6.0%	
)13	HY 7.3	IG 0.2	Govt -0.2	EM -4.5	11.8%	
12	EM 22.1	HY 18.7	IG 10.9	Govt 4.6	17.5%	
)11	Govt 6.3	IG 5.1	EM 4.6	HY 2.9	3.4%	
10	EM 15.2	HY 14.9	IG 7.5	Govt 3.9	11.3%	
09	HY 59.7	EM 27.5	IG 16.1	Govt 1.2	58.5%	
08	Govt 11.7	IG -3.4	EM -16.1	HY -27.0	38.7%	
07	Govt 6.4	EM 5.6	IG 3.8	HY 2.5	3.9%	
06	EM 12.1	HY 10.2	IG 3.3	Govt 2.8	9.3%	
94	HY -0.0	Govt -2.5	IG -3.3	EM -16.1	16.1%	

Agility is essential

Note: 1994-1997 US IG and HY indices used.
Source: Newton, Merrill Lynch Indices Hedged into Sterling, 30 June 2018.

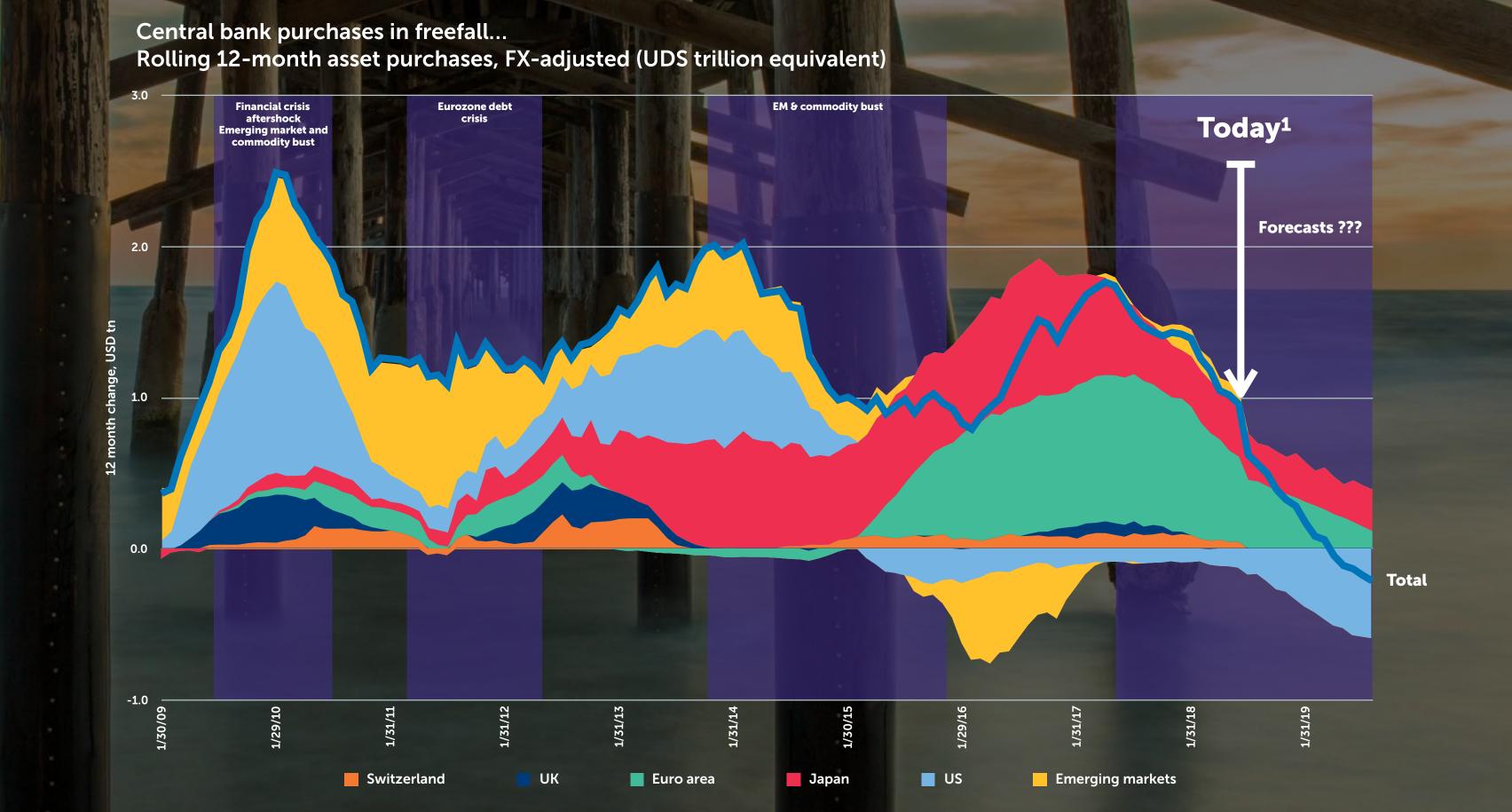
ASSET CLASS RANKINGS CONSTANTLY SHIFT

Asset class performance rankings over time

	BEST STATES			WORST	Difference between best & worst
31 OCT 2018	Govt -0.1	HY -1.2	IG -3.1	EM -6.7	6.4%
2017	EM 9.2	HY 6.7	IG 4.6	Govt 1.1	8.1%
2016	HY 15.7	EM 9.0	IG 5.7	Govt 3.6	12.1%
2015	Govt 1.7	EM 0.9	IG 0.1	HY -2.1	3.8%
2014	Govt 8.7	IG 8.0	EM 7.9	HY 2.7	6.0%
2013	HY 7.3	IG 0.2	Govt -0.2	EM -4.5	11.8%
2012	EM 22.1	HY 18.7	IG 10.9	Govt 4.6	17.5%
2011	Govt 6.3	IG 5.1	EM 4.6	HY 2.9	3.4%
2010	EM 15.2	HY 14.9	IG 7.5	Govt 3.9	11.3%
2009	HY 59.7	EM 27.5	IG 16.1	Govt 1.2	58.5%
2008	Govt 11.7	IG -3.4	EM -16.1	HY -27.0	38.7%
2007	Govt 6.4	EM 5.6	IG 3.8	HY 2.5	3.9%
2006	EM 12.1	HY 10.2	IG 3.3	Govt 2.8	9.3%
1994	HY -0.0	Govt -2.5	IG -3.3	EM -16.1	16.1%

Agility is essential

SUPPORT FOR MARKETS AND ECONOMIES WANING



Note: 1 30 June 2018

Source: Bloomberg, Newton calculations, 30 June 2018. For illustrative purposes only.

LOOKING FOR SIGNS OF STRESS

Consumer stress

		Current	Longer term	Change	
1	2.8	2.9	-0.1	-3%	
2	4.8	4.06	0.7	17%	
3	884	1115	-230.8	-21%	
4	0.68	0.76	-0.1	-11%	
5	12.00	-7.8	19.8	-254%	
6	4.17	3.75	0.4	11%	
7	5.77	5.26	1	10%	
8	31.17	30.47	1	2%	
9	134	155	-21.0	-14%	
10	215	206	9.0	4%	

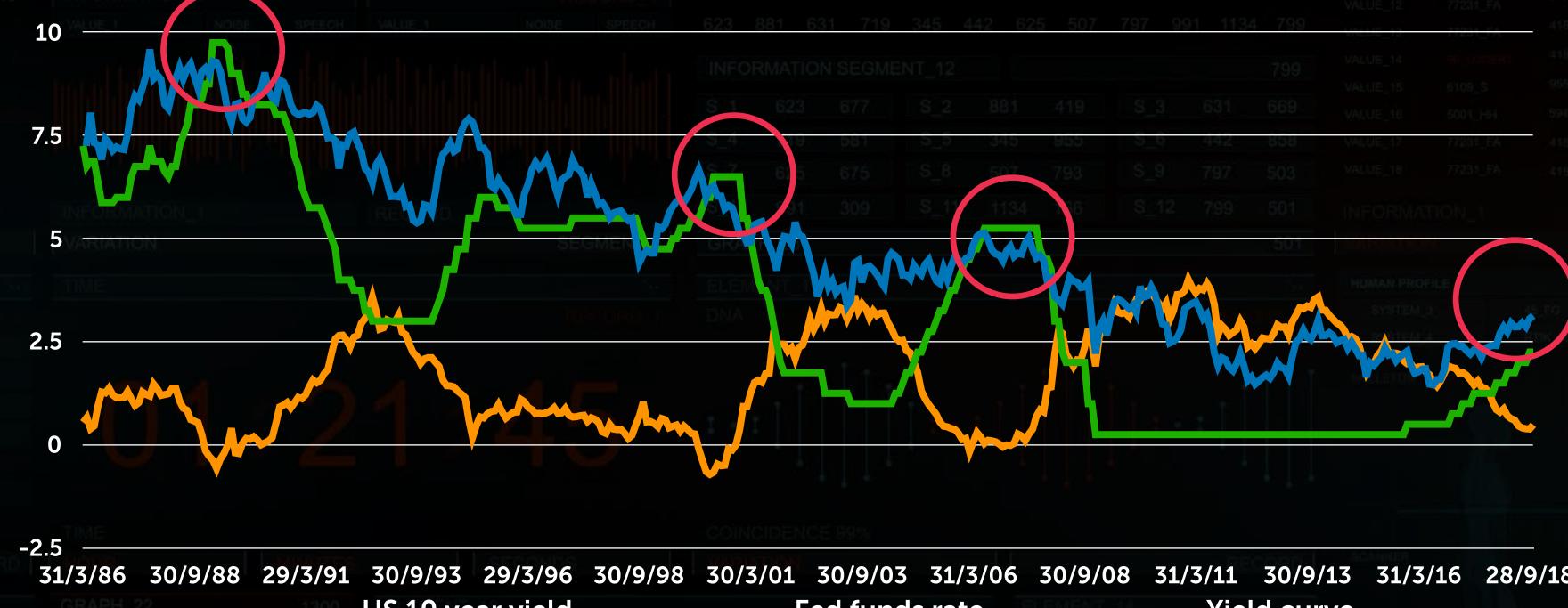
Company stress

		Current	Longer term	Change	
1	2.8	2.9	-0.1	-3%	
2	5.15	4.6	0.55	12%	
3	34.45	31.66	2.79366	9%	
4	63.08	72.794	-9.71847	-13%	
5	4.13	4.36	-0.23	-5%	
6	1.31	1.32	-0.02	-1%	
7	LOOSE	LOOSE	0		
8	-18.8	-1.5	-17.3	1153%	
9	-15.9	1.5	-17.4	-1160%	
10	696.7	851.9	-155.2	-18%	
11	800	1000	-200	-20%	
12	83	75	8	11%	

Market stress

	Current	term	term	Change		
1	19	28	19.95	-0.95	-5%	
2	24	25	11	13.00	118%	
3	20.33	9.88	11.5	8.83	77%	
4	112.98	111.46	113.62	0.64	1%	
5	0.29	0.56	0.72	0.43	60%	
6	60.13	48.19	46.38	13.75	30%	
7	303.92	228.29	244.13	59.79	24%	
8	127	92	100	27	27%	
9	414	329	369	45	12%	
10	331	236	302	29	10%	
11	-3.60	-3.55	-3.86	0.26	-7%	
12	508	327	404	104	26%	
13	2.96	1.49	1.42	1.54	108%	
14	5992	7141	7312	-1320.00	-18%	
15	37.93	59.75	29.35	8.58	29%	
16	39.2	44.9	40.1	-0.94	-2%	
17	48.0	47.8	47.13	0.86	2%	
18					-4.2%	
19	232.8	190.7	181.43	51.41	28.3%	
20	2712	2775	2585	126.9	4.9%	
21					23.4%	

The shape of the yield curve



29/3/91 30/9/93 29/3/96 30/9/98 30/3/01 30/9/03 31/3/06 30/9/08 31/3/11 30/9/13 31/3/16 28/9/18 US 10 year yield Fed funds rate Yield curve

669 581 955 858

VAR_1 140

VAR 3 170

Nearing the end game

625 LOOKING FOR SIGNS OF STRESS VALUE 13 669 503 **Consumer stress Company stress Market stress** 501 VARIATION Longer Change Current Current Longer Change Short Current Longer term term term term 2.9 -0.1 -3% -0.1 -3% 2.8 2.8 2.9 19.95 -0.95 19 28 -5% 4.06 0.55 13.00 118% 4.8 0.7 17% 5.15 4.6 12% 24 25 11 1115 -230.8 31.66 2.79366 9% 11.5 77% 884 -21% 34.45 20.33 9.88 8.83 112.98 111.46 113.62 0.64 1% 0.76 -11% 72.794 -9.71847 0.68 -0.1 63.08 -13% 0.29 0.56 0.43 60% -7.8 4.13 4.36 -0.23 0.72 12.00 19.8 -254% -5% 60.13 48.19 13.75 46.38 30% 3.75 4.17 0.4 1.31 1.32 -0.02 11% -1% 303.92 244.13 59.79 24% 228.29 5.77 5.26 LOOSE LOOSE 0 10% 100 27% 127 92 27 31.17 30.47 -17.3 -1.5 1153% 2% -18.8 414 329 369 45 12% -17.4 134 155 -21.0 -15.9 1.5 -1160% -14% 29 10% 10 331 236 302 206 -155.2 10 215 9.0 4% 10 696.7 851.9 -18% -3.60 -3.55 -3.86 0.26 -7% 11 1000 -200 -20% 800 404 12 508 327 104 26% 75 12 83 11% 2.96 1.54 13 1.49 1.42 108% 14 5992 7141 7312 -1320.00 -18% 59.75 29.35 8.58 29% 15 37.93 GRAPH 22 39.2 44.9 40.1 -0.94 -2% 1300 17 48.0 47.8 47.13 0.86 2% -4.2% 18 581 955 858 19 190.7 28.3% 232.8 181.43 51.41 VAR 1 140

VAR 3 170

2712

20 21 2775

2585

126.9

4.9%

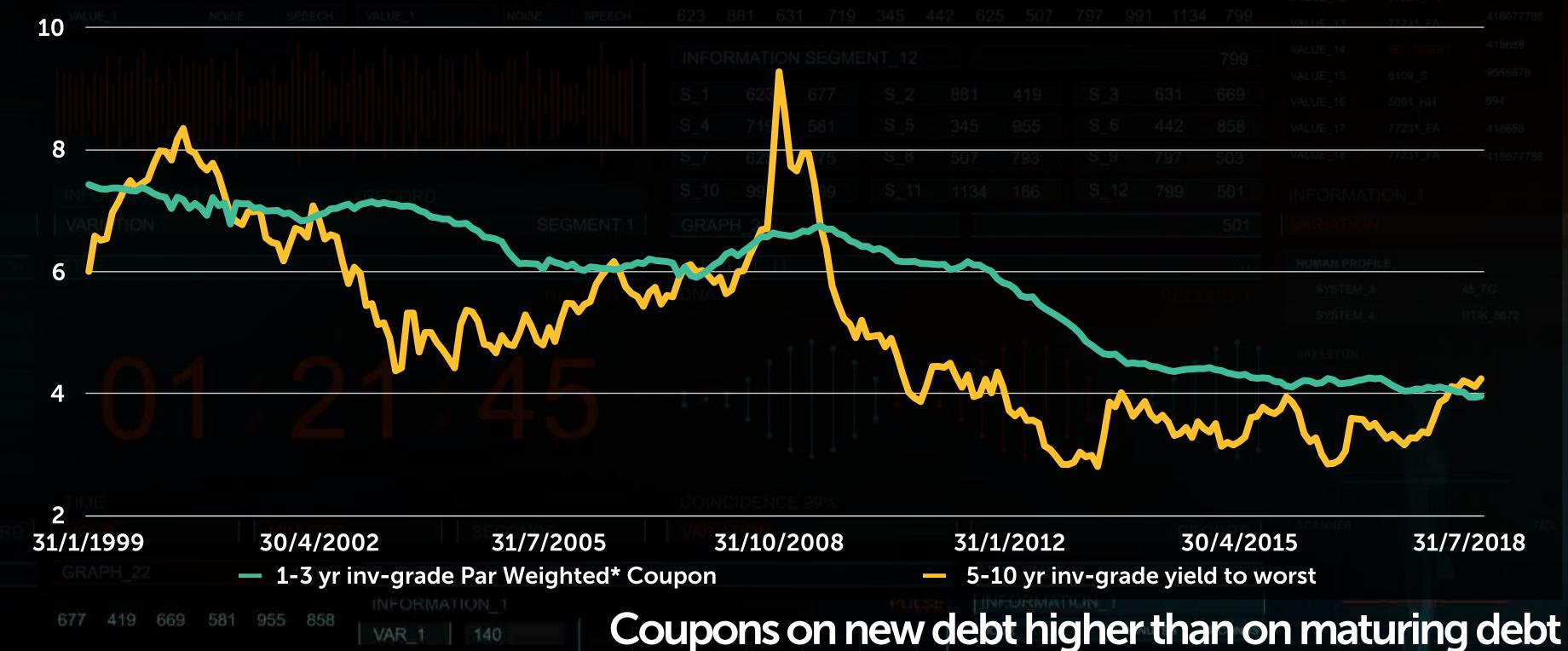
23.4%

COMPANY BORROWING COSTS

Interest rates are no longer a tailwind



VAR 3 170



Source: Bloomberg Oct 2018

* Average weighted coupon based on issue price



INCOME

As yields rise the level of income can be used more effectively to offset any capital losses

DYNAMIC

Allocating away from the bond sectors that are going to cause pain and towards those that are likely to benefit from the next phase

AVOID DEFAULTS

Definitely easier said than done but with the right credit process can help



THE MERITS OF ESG BOND INVESTING



RISK MITIGATION



ENGAGEMENT

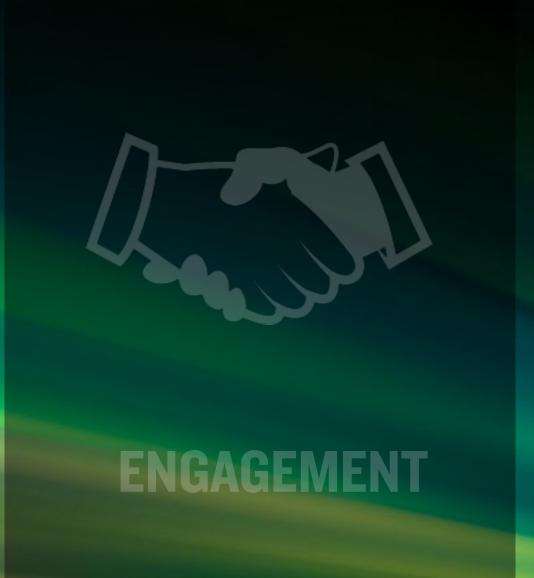


BETTER OUTCOMES

Better risk adjusted returns

THE MERITS OF ESG BOND INVESTING







Better risk adjusted returns

ACADEMIC EVIDENCE SUPPORTS INTEGRATED ESG ANALYSIS IN FIXED INCOME

Two-thirds of studies for bonds uncover significant positive performance relating to ESG criteria

Journal of Sustainable Finance and Development meta-study, 2015

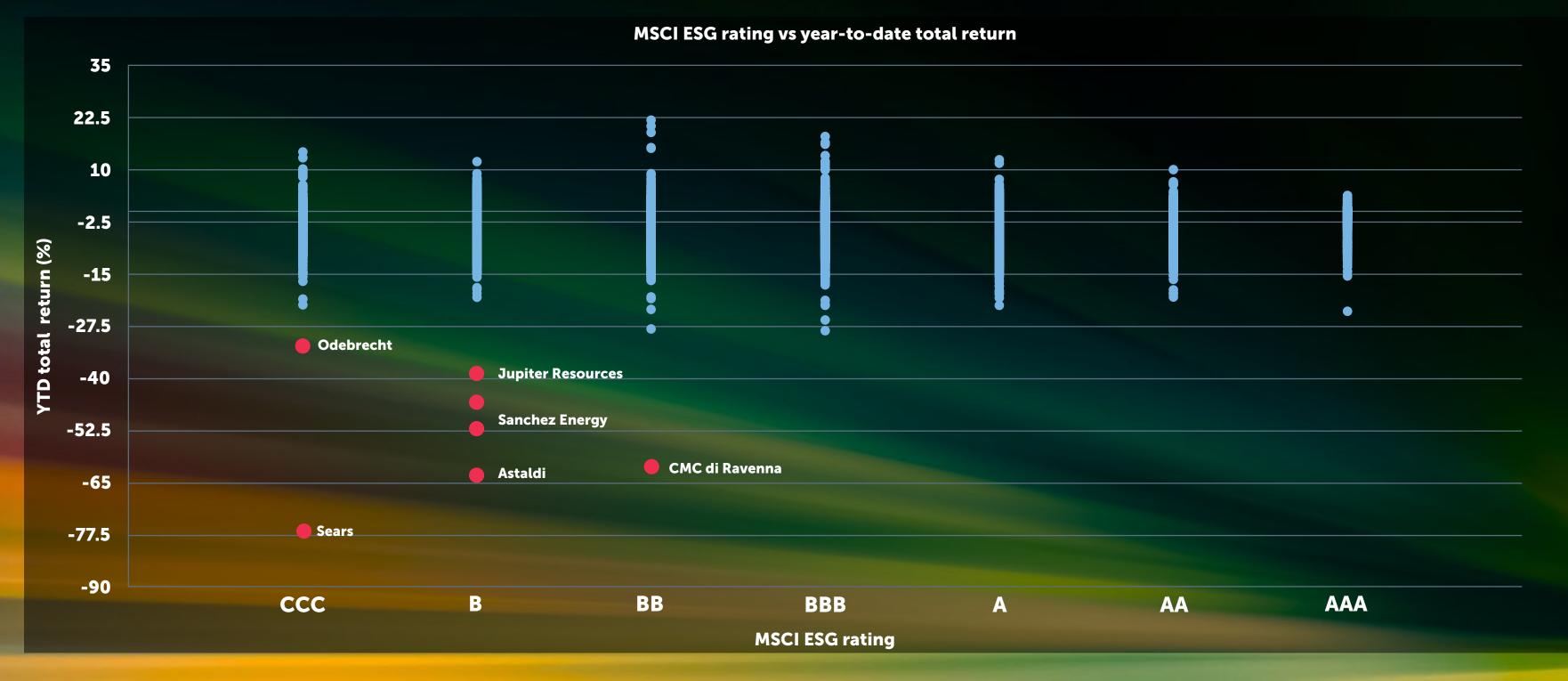
A positive ESG tilt results in a small but steady performance advantage

Good employee relations mean companies are better protected from financial distress

Sustainable Investing and Bond Returns, Barclays, 2016 In an expanded study, Barclays finds more evidence of the positive effect of responsible investment on credit portfolios in different regions and sectors

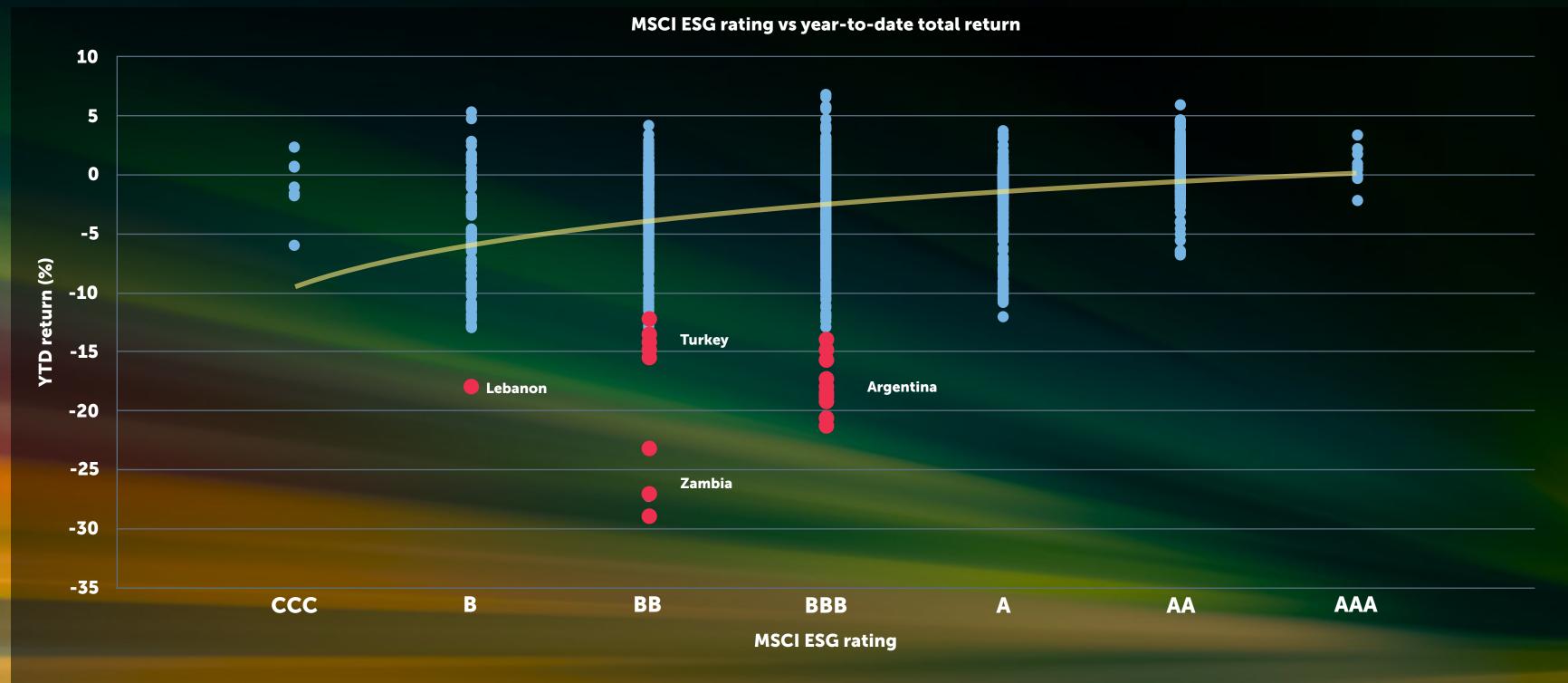
The Case for Sustainable Bond Investing Strengthens, Barclays 2018

MSCIESG RATING AGAINST YTD TOTAL RETURN COMPANIES

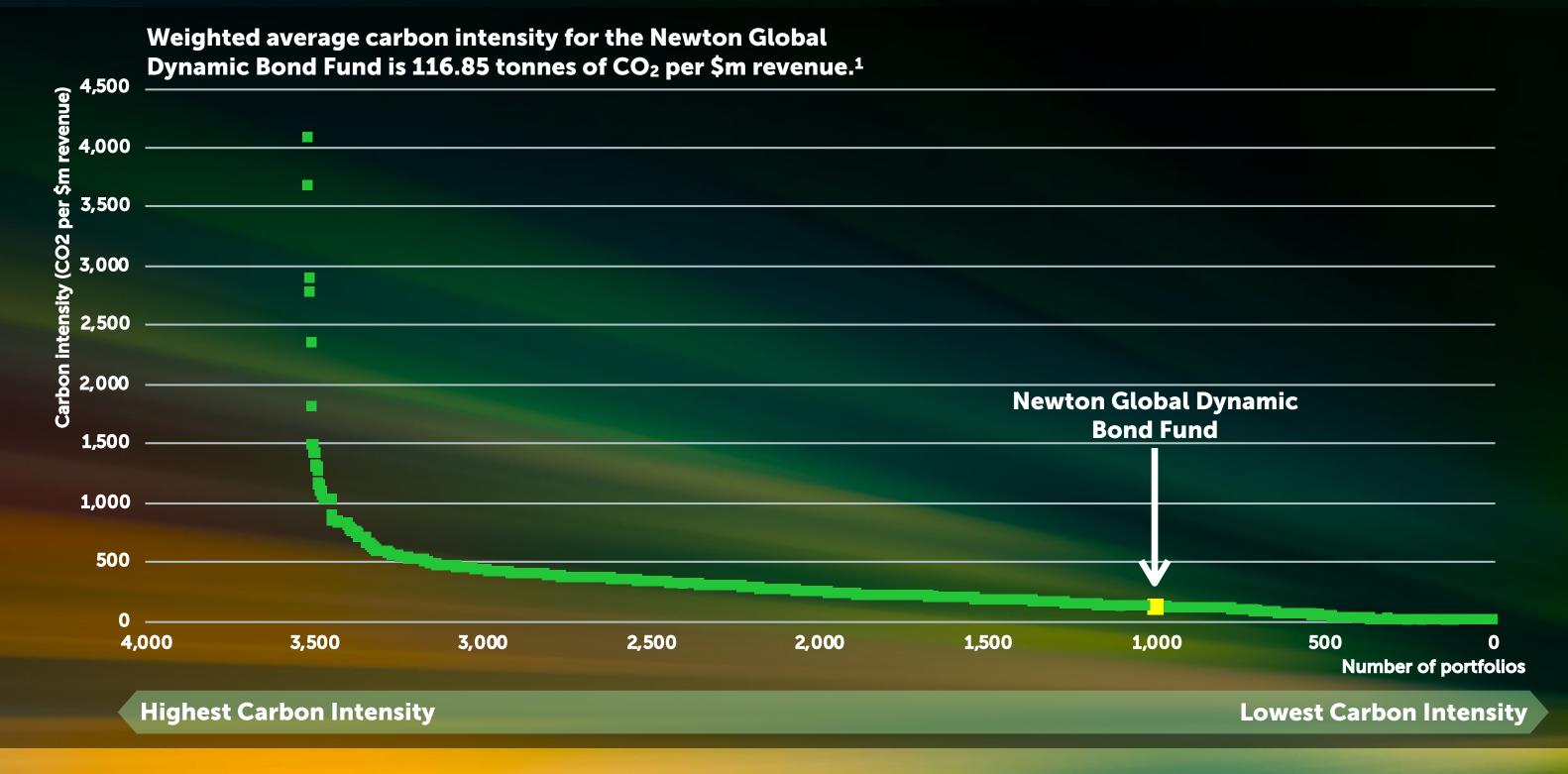


Avoiding the losers is at least as important as picking the winners

MSCIESG RATING AGAINST YTD TOTAL RETURN GOVERNMENTS



Avoiding the losers is at least as important as picking the winners

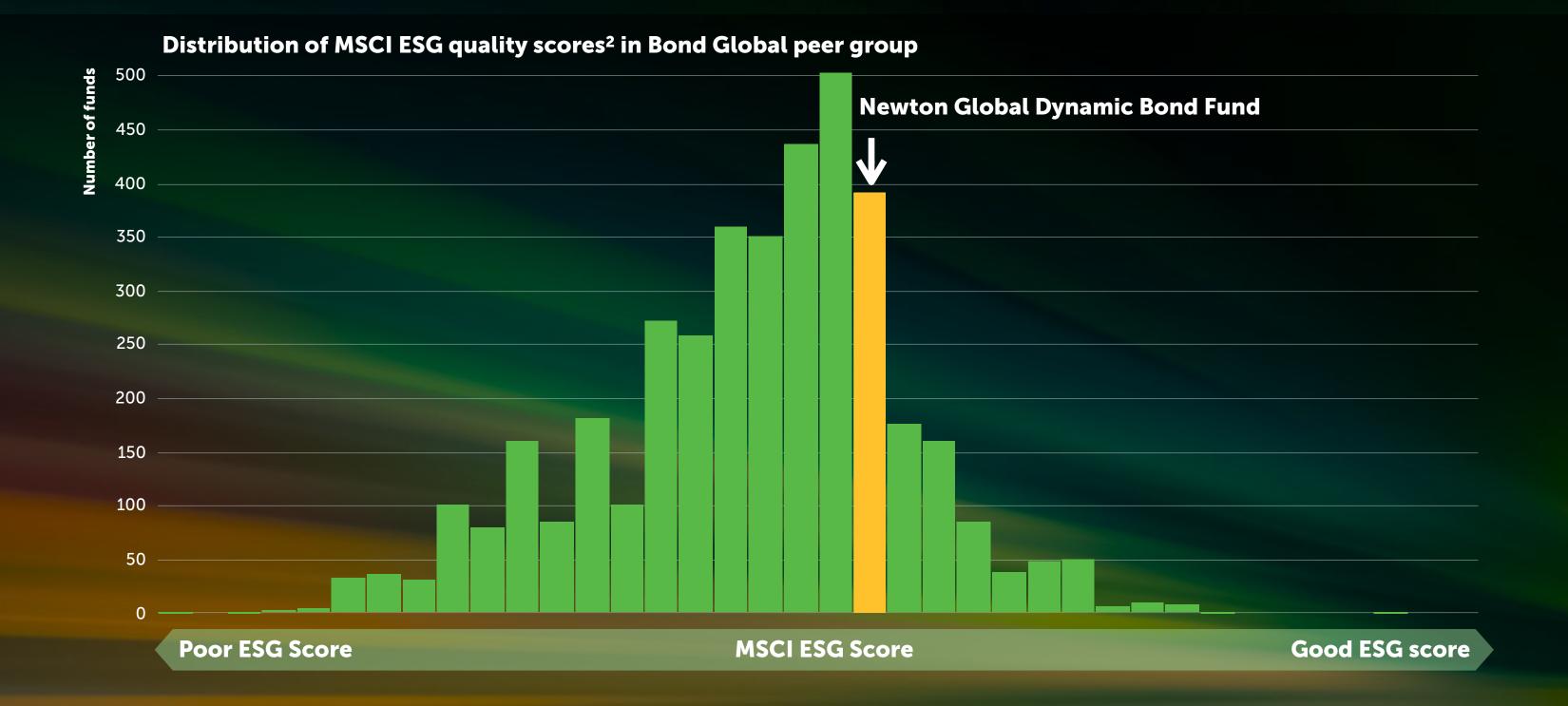


Notes: 1 The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity measures a fund's exposure to carbon intensive companies. The figure is sum of security weight (normalized) multiplied by the security. MSCI calculates weighted average carbon intensity as scope 1+2 emissions/\$m sales weighted by portfolio weight.

MSCI Fund Universe peer group: Bond Global. Number of funds in peer group: 4,035 (this figure includes multiple share classes run under the same strategy).

Source: MSCI ESG Manager. Data accessed October 2018. The data presented is based on the latest available holdings information for each fund in the MSCI ESG Research LLC's ('MSCI ESG') Fund Metrics products (the 'Information') provide environmental, social and governance data with respect to underlying securities within more than 21,000 Mutual Funds and ETFs globally across multiple asset classes. MSCI ESG is a Registered Investment Adviser under the Information constitutes an offer to buy or sell, or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial instrument or product or trading strategy, nor should it be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance, analysis, forecast or prediction. None of the Information is provided 'as is' and the user of the Information assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information.

OVERALL MSCI ESGI QUALITY RATING IS IN THE 66TH PERCENTILE



Notes: 1 Environmental, Social and Governance; 2 The overall Fund ESG Quality Score measures the ability of underlying holdings to manage key medium- to long-term risks and opportunities arising from environmental, social, and governance factors.

MSCI Fund Universe peer group: Bond Global. Number of funds in peer group: 4,035 (this figure includes multiple share classes run under the same strategy).

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THE MERITS OF ESG BOND INVESTING





ENGAGEMENT



Better risk adjusted returns

PRIVATE UK FOOD RETAILER: ICELAND

"This is the first time we have been asked ESG questions by a bondholder"
CFO

The securities we talk about in this presentation today are intended only to illustrate the investment process we follow at Newton. The opinions we give during the session should not be construed as investment or any other advice. We may or may not hold the securities in our client portfolios.

Why engage?

- Private company with limited disclosure
- Strong public messaging on topics such as plastics but was there substance behind it?
- Concern around supply chain controls and key man risk

Form

- Dedicated ESG meeting with the CFO
- Subsequent follow-up questions answered by different parts of the company

Outcome

- Increased comfort company is acting responsibly on a number of topics
- Currently speaking to them about their decision to remove Palm oil from own label products
- Review company's sustainability plan that is soon to be released

SOCIETY: NATIONNE

Given Newton's expertise in this area, we would like you to help us draft our ESG reporting and sustainability agenda.

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THE MERITS OF ESG BOND INVESTING







Better risk adjusted returns

THE MERITS OF ESG BOND INVESTING



RISK MITIGATION



ENGAGEMENT



BETTER OUTCOMES

Better risk adjusted returns

NEWTON Important information For professional investors only

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