

## Quarterly Report

### Fourth Quarter 2024

Two major political events played out in the fourth quarter of 2024, with the UK budget and the US presidential election having a particular impact on portfolios across all asset classes. This comes on top of the continued tussle on interest rate expectations and bond yields given concerns over government deficits and fiscal expenditure.

The fourth quarter saw the bond bears prevail, with fixed income yields rising throughout the quarter, with the UK ten-year benchmark gilt rising from 4.003% to 4.568% by the end of the quarter. Whilst we reached these levels in 2023, we also reached them during the Liz Truss Mini budget disaster. Whilst we are not in a like-for-like position in terms of the chaos that was created in 2022, it highlights investors concerns. The latest budget managed to raise both fears of inflation and killed all hopes of growth.

It is a pertinent point given the backlash we have seen. Investors and the electorate lost confidence back in 2022, and they have done so again following Labours dismal start in office. Stemming from two fiscal events, the UK electorate have become increasingly frustrated with the two mainstream parties, lending support to Nigel Farage's Reform, who now poll at similar levels to Labour and the Tories. Still, plenty of time before the next election, and who knows, the UK could well be absorbed into the United States (alongside Canada and the Panama Canal) if Trump has his way.

The uncertainty is not just limited to the UK and the US, a rapid shift in the automobile industry to electric vehicles (keep in mind Europe and UK are now much less significant in this global dynamic) has impacted the European economy, along with a rapidly changing political dynamic. This has led to continued lack of budget discipline and high government debt levels. As a result, markets are demanding more for longer term debt making government borrowing more expensive and punishing certain countries such as France (who's longer term debt is more expensive than Greece's). This is known as a steepening yield curve and has implications across all asset classes.

Where portfolios are exposed to gilts, we are predominantly shorter duration, with the Amundi UK Government Bond 0-5Y returning +0.113%. Portfolios are also more exposed to labelled bonds (green, sustainable and development bank bonds), and the iShares green bond index returned -0.11% in sterling terms for the fourth quarter (for reference, the iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund returned -3.509% and a leading sterling corporate bond index returned -0.16% in the fourth quarter).

The re-election of Donald Trump was not taken well by a number of positive investments. When it comes to the energy transition, there are obvious concerns over how this sector will fare, and there has been a souring in sentiment towards the climate sector which has been felt in 2024, although we think some of this is overdone. There is wide consensus that offshore wind will most certainly be negatively impacted, and we expect this to come to a halt very early on in his tenor, in a similar fashion to how Biden suspended oil & gas leasing.

The benefits to Republican states of the Inflation Reduction Act have been well documented. The projects being made possible are creating billions in additional private investment and

subsequently thousands of new jobs, and not to the detriment of older industries that some initially had political concerns with (the number of coal mining employees is actually slightly higher since the introduction of the IRA). There are huge benefits of the act to US jobs and growth, but also building new industries to protect against Chinese dominance – all high up on Trumps agenda. Given the bi-partisan support, it will be hard for Trump to reach thresholds such as the 60% majority needed in the Senate to repeal the act. Even as recently as this summer, a number of Republican senators wrote to the house speaker to put their support behind preserving the IRA energy tax credits.

When it comes to equities, the quarter was mixed, with weakness in October before the US election, followed by a strong rally on the result, and then a sell off again in December as markets weighed up the implications of higher rates for longer. Despite this, US growth equities once again lead the way in the fourth quarter, whilst more generally, large caps outperformed smaller peers. The calendar year was dominated by US exceptionalism, with more modest gains in Europe and the UK.

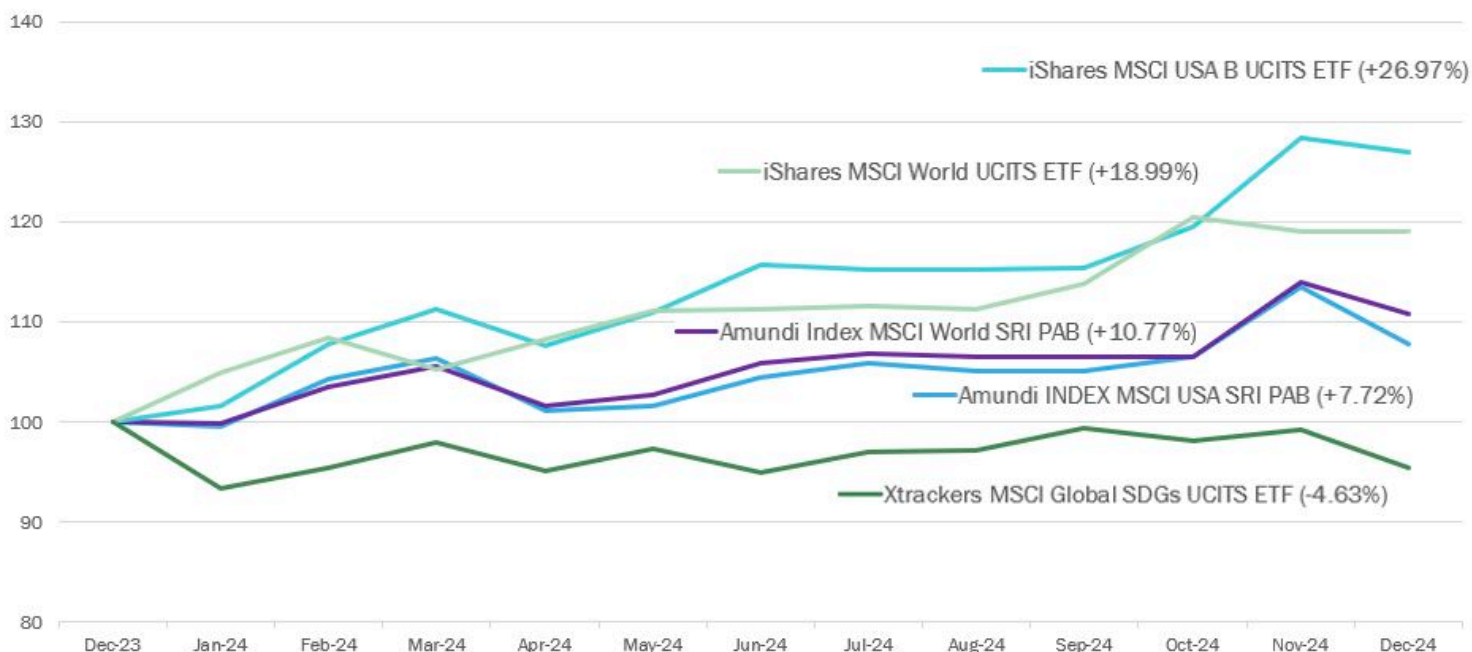
Chinese equities staged somewhat of a recovery for the year after a strong third quarter, although there was notable weakness in the fourth quarter as investors felt short changed on any potential fiscal stimulus. India mid-caps have performed strongly, which has raised questions over a frothy market.

### Portfolio review

In the fourth quarter, the SRI screened core equity funds did lag behind the non-screened equivalents, whilst the global SDGs ETF (focused on sustainable impact) lagged even further. Putting that into numbers for the fourth quarter, the Amundi Index MSCI World SRI PAB fund returned +3.96% compared to the non-screened parent index which returned +7.83%. Meanwhile, the Xtrackers MSCI Global SDG ETF returned -3.50%, weighed down by the higher for longer stance and souring sentiment from the Trump election victory.

For the calendar year 2024, this was even more pronounced, with the impact focussed ETF returning -4.63%, whilst the SRI screened fund returned +10.77% compared to the +18.99% return of the non-screened equivalent (in sterling terms). Much of this divergence comes down to the underweight exposure to a small handful of US large growth names, and is reflected in a circa 20% divergence in performance over a one-year basis between the USA SRI screened fund versus the non-screened counterpart, as presented in the graph below:

Comparison fund returns - 1 year in GBP (based to 100)



A lot has been discussed with regards to the concentration of a number of major indices due to the dominance of the so-called Magnificent 7 (Mag 7). When taking the largest 500 US companies, the top 10 names total circa 39% of the total market cap, which is an all-time high. In terms of returns, the points contribution in 2024 to the index of 500 leading US names by the Mag 7 was 645.35 or 58.05% share. That rises to a whopping 149.92% share of the index's returns for the fourth quarter given many stocks were negative over the period (the defiance Large Cap ex-Mag 7 ETF returned -1.67% in Q4).

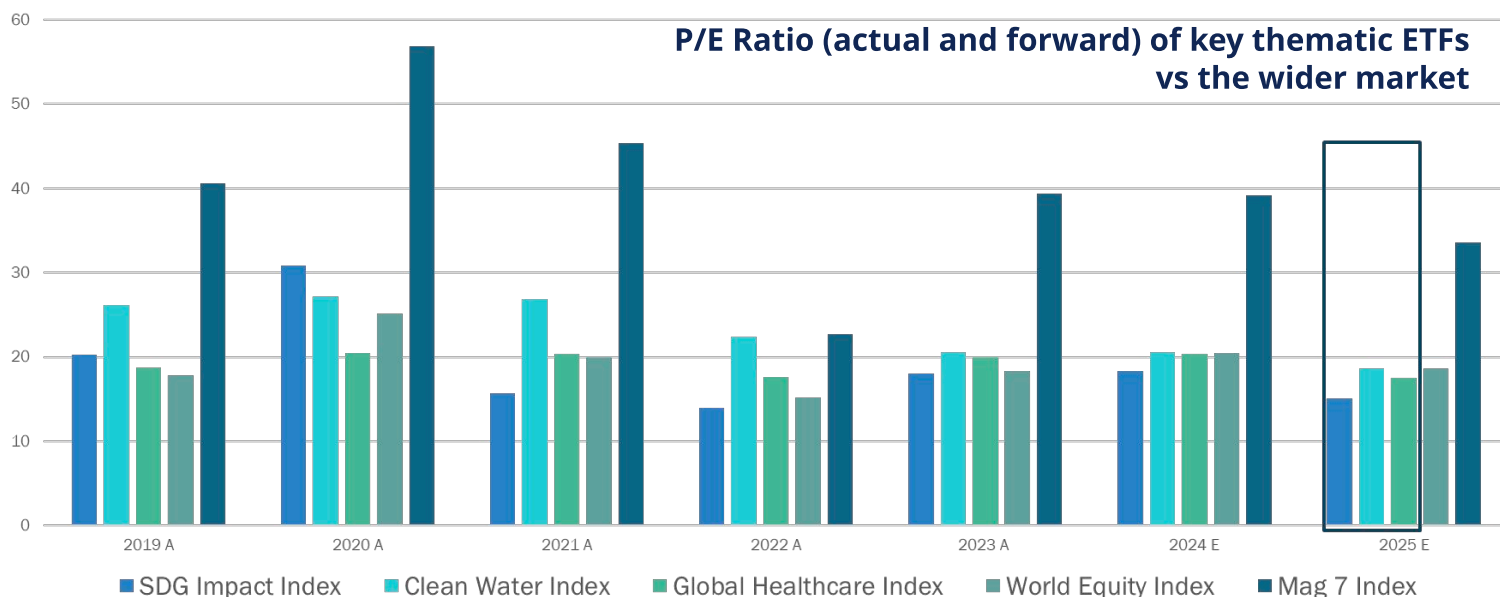
Some of the leading US growth names that have propelled markets higher are excluded from our portfolios due to concerns over tax, labour practices, and anticompetitive policies (this includes names such as Apple and Amazon). It is important to understand the performance dynamics this has given the oversized weight they hold in major indices. Of the Mag 7, portfolios are only exposed to Microsoft and Nvidia, and to a lesser extent, Tesla. Whilst the Brighter World MPS have been constructed to reduce some of the risks associated with ESG screens by providing a broader exposure through the SRI core allocation, it does mean portfolios top ten (and beyond) will look different to a conventional portfolio.

This raises two points that are important; firstly, we are positioned like that due to the desire of clients to avoid companies with poor environmental, social or governance practices. Secondly, our portfolios offer an opportunity to diversify clients' portfolios even if there is less of a desire to be focussed on sustainable outcomes, an important factor given the concentration in a small handful of names.

With regards to the satellite thematic exposure, healthcare was a detractor on performance, with the Xtrackers MSCI World healthcare ETF returning -4.95% in the fourth quarter. Healthcare came under pressure following Trump's announcement that Robert Kennedy was a candidate to be the next health secretary, given his controversial views on issues such as vaccines. This impacted pharmaceuticals and biotech in particular.

Trump's victory also weighed on portfolios clean energy exposure, with the iShares Clean Energy ETF returning -15.41% in the fourth quarter. We did sell portfolios holding in this ETF during the quarter given our concerns, particularly with the higher for longer stance on interest rates. In its place, we added the JP Morgan Climate Solutions ETF which provides exposure to a broader set of companies with a larger cap focus. This will provide greater ballast within the thematic allocation with a one-year volatility more aligned to global equities.

As we commented in the one-year review of the Brighter World Portfolios, we believe the satellite thematic allocation will play a larger part in portfolios returns in the year ahead. Given the weakness in many sustainable focussed companies over the last couple of years, valuations are now looking extremely attractive, as you can see below, many of the thematic indices now trade below the wider market on a forward earnings basis:



Source: Bloomberg



## Portfolio returns and positioning

Performance and Volatility			
	Q4 2024	Inception (Dec 23)	1 Year Volatility
Brighter World 3	-1.01%	5.29%	3.58%
Brighter World 4	-1.62%	6.04%	4.75%
Brighter World 5	-1.92%	7.37%	6.33%
Brighter World 6	-2.29%	8.26%	7.34%
Brighter World 7	-2.76%	8.82%	8.49%
Brighter World 8	-3.09%	8.60%	8.75%
Brighter World 9	-3.33%	8.74%	9.15%

The Brighter World portfolios sit above their bond neutral level, although this is weighted towards lower duration bond funds in both government and corporate allocations. This largely comes at the expense of any real asset exposure.

Portfolios sit at 2-3% above their neutral level with regards to the equity allocation. Given some of the interesting valuations and opportunities available, this largely sits in the thematic equity allocation. At our re-balance in November, we added the JP Morgan Climate Solution ETF, after selling portfolios exposure to the iShares Clean Energy ETF. Please see the stock profile below:

### J.P. Morgan Climate Change Solutions ETF

This fund invests into companies that are best positioned to develop solutions to address climate change, by being engaged in developing solutions, whilst not significantly harming any environmental or social objectives. The fund targets key sub themes, such as renewables & electrification, sustainable transport, sustainable food & water, recycling & re-use, and sustainable construction. The fund uses an AI ThemeBot, which through natural language processing, determines importance and revenue attribution to themes of climate change, which then allows for an active bottom-up approach to be applied. The fund excludes companies involved in traditional sin sectors such as fossil fuels, controversial weapons and tobacco production.

### Outlook

The new year begins with uncertainty in three key areas; these are political, economic and deficits. The political uncertainty, whilst dominated by the new Trump presidency, will also include elections in Germany and parliamentary uncertainty in France.

With regards to the new US presidency, markets will be wanting to see the extent of trade friction and also the reaction of others, which is just as important. There is hope that the talk is louder than the reality, and if this plays out markets have priced this in, if not, there are some far reaching concerns.

The expectation is Germany will shift to the right with its politics, but the country also needs reform as its outsized exposure to the car sector has become a significant economic risk. European rates are expected to fall further.

The main economic worries focus around the fact that outside of the US (and India) the rest of the world appears much more economically weaker. This is known as US exceptionalism and recent US economic data has only added to this. The risk is increased market concentration in

the US (which is now 76% of market capitalisation). There remains a significant amount of uninvested cash in the world, and should interest rates fall, we see this being invested in both bonds and equities to maintain returns.

Finally, high budget deficits pose a risk to bond markets that has already begun to play out. Whilst the UK has been in the limelight since the budget, it is also an issue in Europe and the US. In all the problem is the same, deficits are too high, growth is too low and the answer is not simply more taxation as it kills growth (as seen in the UK). What can be learned from the UK is that there is a higher level of scrutiny and political leaders must step up from words to meaningful actions. Higher long-term interest rates have severe implications on the investment decisions needed for growth.

All of these risks are significant and we expect short term volatility for the next quarter as markets adjust and we move from expectations to reality. Given the high cash levels markets are poised to exploit any weakness and we this as the prevailing trend for 2025.

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## About the Brighter World Model Portfolios

Until recently, offering a predominantly low-cost passive based portfolio has not been an option given the lack of investment solutions with a credible screen in place. There has been an expansion of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Index Funds, particularly thematic ETFs targeting sustainability-focused sectors, such as Water & Waste and Clean Energy. This means we feel we are in a position to offer an alternative lower cost passive blend solution to our advisor audience, which still aligns to sustainable companies and positive investment themes. We have created a range of risk-based model portfolios, labelled Brighter World 3 to 9. Each have a blend of core passive exposure with an element of thematic/active ETFs which provide exposure to solutions-based companies.

You can find details of the costs and charges associated with the Brighter World Portfolios in the table to the right. Should you have any questions regarding the Brighter World Portfolios, please contact us on via [ethical@kasl.co.uk](mailto:ethical@kasl.co.uk) or call 02074265960.

Charges (correct as at Dec 24)	
Management Fee	0.20%
Portfolios OCF range	0.15% to 0.27%
Transaction Costs	0.07% to 0.11%

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