

November 30, 2020

The following commentary is based on Franklin Quotential Balanced Growth Portfolio.¹

MARKET REVIEW

- Global equity prices made robust gains in November, as positive developments in the search for a viable COVID-19 vaccine bolstered market sentiment. Hopes of an economic recovery helped cyclical stocks to lead gains, particularly in developed markets, as investors preferred sectors such as financials, while the US dollar generally weakened against its major counterparts. Emerging markets (EMs) also rose, led by Latin America and Europe.
- Canadian equities rose in November, as value stocks did better than their growth counterparts. Small-cap equities also outperformed the broader market. The Canadian dollar strengthened against the US dollar, hurting returns from US investments.
- Yields on Canadian government bonds were broadly flat in November, while yields on 10-year US Treasuries fell due to uncertainty around ongoing fiscal stimulus. Canadian provincial and corporate bonds rose in November on improving risk appetite, particularly longer-dated issues, while global credit also posted gains, in local currency terms.

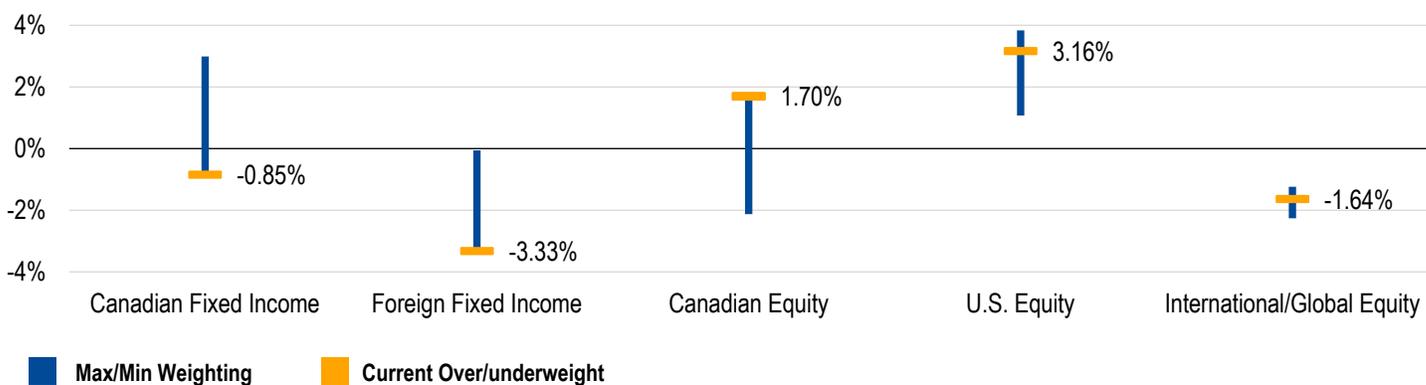
FORWARD-LOOKING INVESTMENT STRATEGY: INFLATION EXPECTATIONS BEGINNING TO NORMALISE

- We have improved our outlook on global equities as the ongoing threat of COVID-19 recedes in the face of effective vaccines. Rising market sentiment and an increased risk appetite among investors influences our positioning, although we remain cautious about short-term headwinds to economic growth. Any sustained recovery still depends on a broad and coordinated policy response from major governments and central banks.
- Regionally, we remain constructive on US equities and have become more optimistic towards Japan and China. We believe substantial exposure to technology in the US will continue to sustain markets, despite the robust performance of cyclical

stocks in November, while fiscal stimulus measures should be maintained. Japan's cyclical economy is well placed to benefit from a global recovery, while China's economy continues to outstrip other EM countries, despite persistent trade tensions. We have renewed our caution towards Canadian equities, reflecting fading fiscal support as COVID-19 concerns continue.

- We are becoming less constructive on developed-market government bonds, as we improve our outlook for equities in line with a more risk-oriented approach. Within this asset class, we prefer European bonds, which should receive further support from the European Central Bank and are likely, in our view, to perform better than other regions if global yields move lower in any short-term downturn. We also see Japanese government bonds as a good defensive portfolio diversifier, since yields should remain relatively low in any rising yield environment that accompanies a global recovery.
- Within credit, we have improved our outlook on high-yield bonds, which now provide adequate reward for the risk taken, in our view, despite recent spread narrowing. Improving underlying fundamentals, alongside a general risk-on environment, support high-yield debt, while the attractiveness of investment-grade credit has been lessened by the accumulation of debt on corporate balance sheets.
- We are more constructive on EM debt as a diversifier and a source of yield. We believe local-currency sovereign issues should benefit from foreign demand during a period of extended US dollar weakness, linked to improving risk appetite in global markets. Exchange rate risks are balanced by attractive relative valuations, although selective positioning is important, leading us to prefer Asian issues.
- Elsewhere, we see alternatives such as commodities and US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) as important diversifiers and a hedge against the potential for rising inflation.

TACTICAL POSITIONING²



1. Franklin Quotential Balanced Growth Portfolio's blended benchmark consists of 28% FTSE Canada Universe Index (Canadian fixed income), 12% Bloomberg Barclays Multiverse Hedged Index (foreign fixed income), 15% S&P/TSX Composite TR Index (Canadian equity), and 45% MSCI AC World Index (international/global equity).

2. Includes emerging markets. Reported changes in asset class weightings may be influenced by both buy/sell decisions as well as fluctuations in asset values. The percentage number and solid orange line represent the current under/overweighting. Blue line represents the over/underweighting minimum and maximum over the last 12 months.

