

Economic Update

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Improving manufacturing, easing FX pressure

- PMI climb above 50-pt threshold in Feb 23 for the first time since Nov 22, signaling a possibility of manufacturing recovery.
- CPI cooled down to 4.3% yoy in Feb 23 (vs. 4.9% yoy in Jan 23) while deposit rates peaked out across tenures from mid-Feb 23.
- We forecast Vietnam's GDP to grow 5.6% yoy in 1Q23F.

Manufacturing activities to bounce back

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increased 3.6% yoy (+5.1% mom) in Feb 23, from low base as Tet holiday happened in Feb last year (in Jan this year). Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) climbed to 51.2pts in Feb 23, ending three months in row below 50-pt threshold, which likely signaled a possible manufacturing recovery in the coming months.

State investment accelerated in Feb 23

According to GSO, the implemented state capital (public investment) in Feb 23 surged 36.9% yoy to VND30.0tr. For 2M23, the implemented state capital rose 18.3% yoy, which is higher than the 14.6% yoy growth in 2M22.

Inflation pressure cooled down slightly in Feb 23

Vietnam's headline inflation dropped down to 4.3% yoy in Feb 23 from 4.9% yoy last month. On mom basis, Vietnam's CPI was up 0.45%, a lower monthly gain from January's increase of 0.52%, mainly supported by the decline of Food & Foodstuff (-0.2% mom) and Education items (-0.6% mom) sub-indexes. We maintain our CPI forecasts of 4.2-4.6% for 1Q23F and 3.6-4.0% for 2023F.

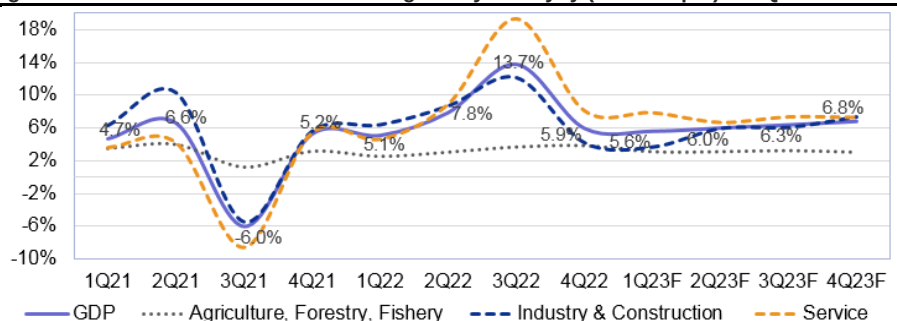
Lower pressure on VND exchange rate as DXY dropped after SVB crash

Dollar Index (DXY) dropped sharply after the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) as markets expected the FED to be more dovish on monetary policy. As of Mar 13, 2023, DXY fell to 104.0pts, down 1.3% before the SVB crash. The softer DXY has brought the US\$/VND down 0.1% ytd to 26,612. We expect lower pressure on VND exchange rate as FED could be less hawkish about monetary policy after SVB crash. Besides, the improvement of Vietnam's balance of trade and balance of payments in 2023 will support the VND exchange rate. We remain our view that the US\$/VND exchange rate will fluctuate between 23.400 and 23.800 at the end of 2023.

We forecast Vietnam's GDP to grow by 5.6% yoy in 1Q23F

We expect Vietnam's economy to grow 5.6% yoy (+/- 0.2% pts) in 1Q23F, slightly lower than the 5.9% growth rate in 4Q22. Strong tourism recovery will offset the manufacturing slowdown. We expect Vietnam's GDP growth to gradually recover in the remaining quarters of 2023 as we expect China's reopening could help global economy pick up from a trough. This will support the recovery of Vietnam's manufacturing and export sectors. We maintain our GDP growth forecast for Vietnam in 2023F at 6.2%.

Figure 1: We forecast Vietnam's GDP to grow by 5.6% yoy (+/- 0.2% pts) in 1Q23F



Source: GSO, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Analyst(s):



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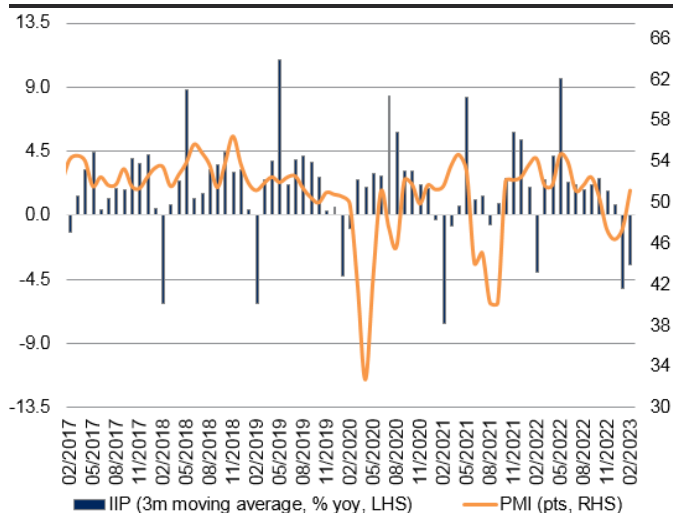
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Improving manufacturing, easing fx pressure

Vietnam's IIP increased 3.6% yoy (+5.1% mom) in Feb 23, from low base as Tet holiday happened in Feb last year (in Jan this year). For 2M23, IIP declined 6.3% yoy. Although the IIP index performed poorly in the first 2 months of 2023, the latest PMI data signal a recovery in manufacturing activities in the coming months. PMI climbed to 51.2pts in Feb 23, ending three months in row below 50-pt threshold. Specifically, S&P Global Market Intelligence (the provider of Vietnam's PMI Index) pointed out several highlights for Vietnam's manufacturing sector in Feb 23, including:

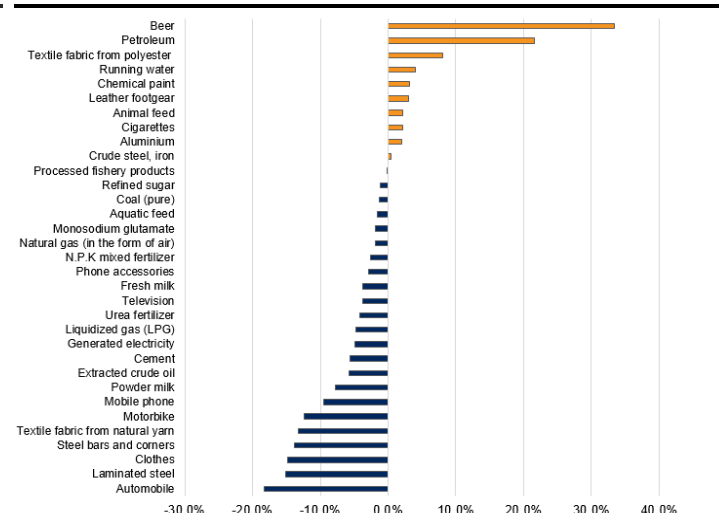
- The number of new orders rose for the first time in four months. New export orders increased for the second consecutive month as the external demand recovered.
- The increase in new orders helped boost output, employment and purchasing activity in Feb 23. Statistical data show that output increases are mainly among the producers of basic investment goods.
- Business sentiment has improved for the third consecutive month. Some businesses surveyed said the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in China will also boost growth next year.

Figure 2: PMI climbed to 51.2pts in Feb 23, ending three months in row below 50-pt threshold



Source: Fiinpro, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 3: Output growth of some key industrial products in 2M23



Source: Fiinpro, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Top industrial products experienced positive growth in 2M23, including: beer (+33.5% yoy), petroleum (+21.6% yoy), textile fabric from polyester or artificial yarn (+8.0% yoy), running water (+4.0% yoy), chemical paint (+3.1% yoy) and leather footwear (+3.1% yoy).

Top industrial products saw negative growth are: automobile (-18.3% yoy), laminated steel (-15.1% yoy), clothes (-14.8% yoy), steel bars and corners (-13.8% yoy), textile fabric (-13.3% yoy) and motorbike (-12.4% yoy).

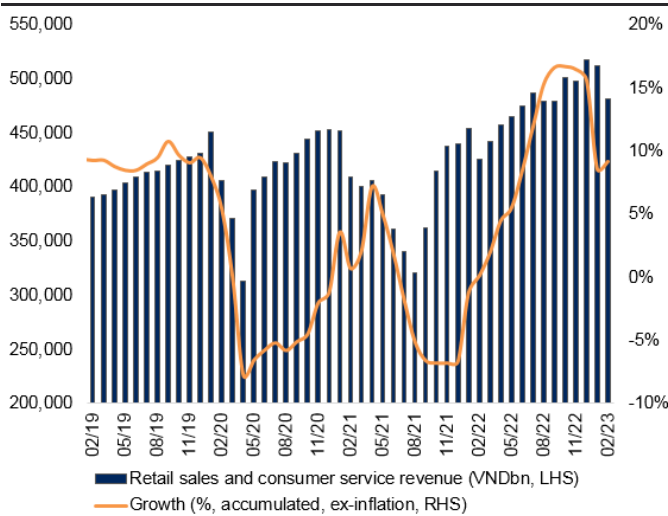
Service sector decelerated on weak domestic demand

Gross retail sales of consumer goods and services in Feb 23 grew 13.2% yoy (-6.0% mom), slightly higher than that of 12.8% yoy seen in Jan 23 (GSO has adjusted this figure from 20% yoy in previous report) but lower than the 17.5% yoy increase seen in Dec 22. The year-to-date gross retail sales was 13% yoy, higher than that of 2.1% yoy seen in same period last year.

Tourism is still a bright spot as international arrivals to Vietnam rose further in Feb 23. According to GSO, Vietnam welcomed about 933 thousand international

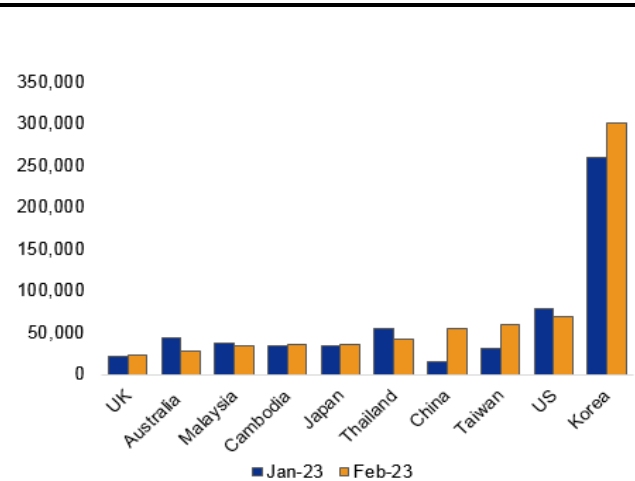
visitors (+7.1% mom, 31.6x over the same period last year). In 2M23, the number of international visitors to Vietnam was estimated at 1.8m arrivals, 36.6x over the same period last year but still less than 60% compared to the same period in 2019 (pre-pandemic level). In which, Korea accounted for the largest number of tourists to Vietnam in Feb 23 with an estimated 301,343 visitors, followed by USA with 69,648 visitors. According to our sources, China may include Vietnam in the second batch of China's resumption of outbound group tours since late-Mar 23. Therefore, we expect the number of international arrivals to Vietnam will accelerate recovery and Vietnam may soon exceed the Government's target of 8m international tourists in 2023.

Figure 4: Gross retail sales of consumer goods and services in Feb 23 grew 13.2% yoy



Source: GSO, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 5: Number of international visitors to Vietnam by country



Source: GSO, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

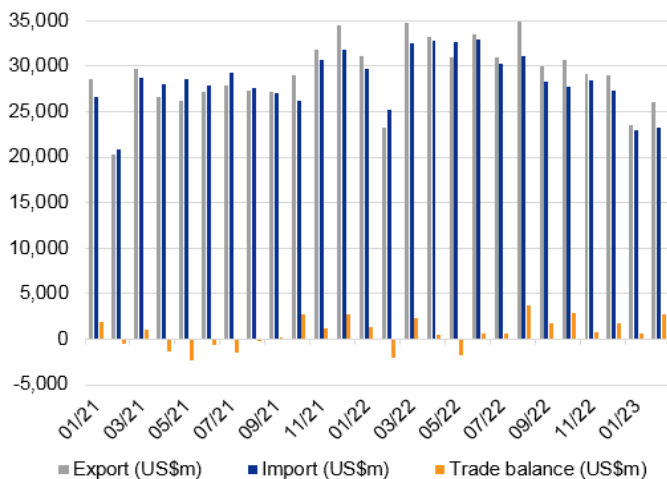
Exports remained weak amid global economic slowdown

Export value rose 11.9% yoy (+10.3% mom) to US\$26.1bn in Feb 23, mainly due to the low base of the same period in 2022 when many factories closed for Tet holiday in early Feb 22. However, export value in the first 2 months of 2023 still declined by 10.0% yoy to US\$49.6bn due to a sharp drop in orders in the past few months and as a consequence of global demand compression.

On the other side, imports value fell 7.9% yoy (+1.3% mom) to US\$23.3bn in Feb 23. On year on year basis, import value continues to decline in Feb 23 as manufacturing activities began to recover slightly in Feb 23 and businesses still had enough raw materials in inventory to meet orders. For 2M23, import value dropped 16.7% yoy to US\$46.2bn. Regarding to trade balance, Vietnam's recorded a trade surplus of US\$3.4bn in 2M23, a sharp improvement from of trade deficit of US\$0.3bn in 2M22.

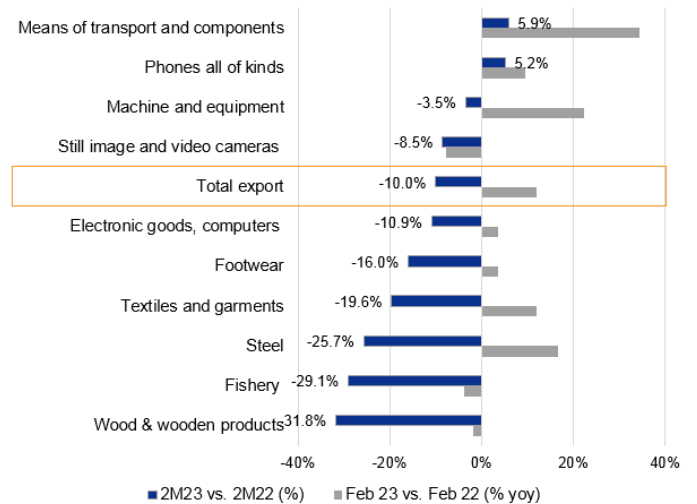
Basing on the global shrinking demand and declining import value, we expect Vietnam's export to grow 5% yoy in 2023, lower than the average of 15% yoy of the period FY21-22. The export growth in 2H23 might be higher following the low base 2H22 and the full effect from strong recovery China demand after the economy reopens.

Figure 6: Exports remained weak amid global economic slowdown



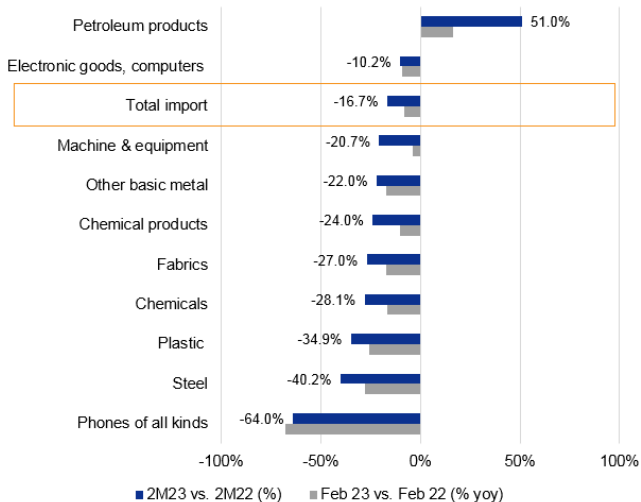
Source: GSO, Vietnam Customs, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 7: Top export products in term of value



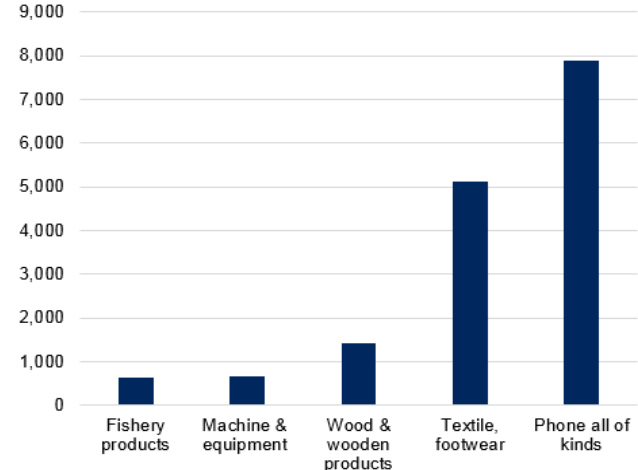
Source: Vietnam Customs, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 8: Top import products in term of value



Source: Vietnam Customs, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 9: Top net export products in 2M23 (Unit: US\$m)



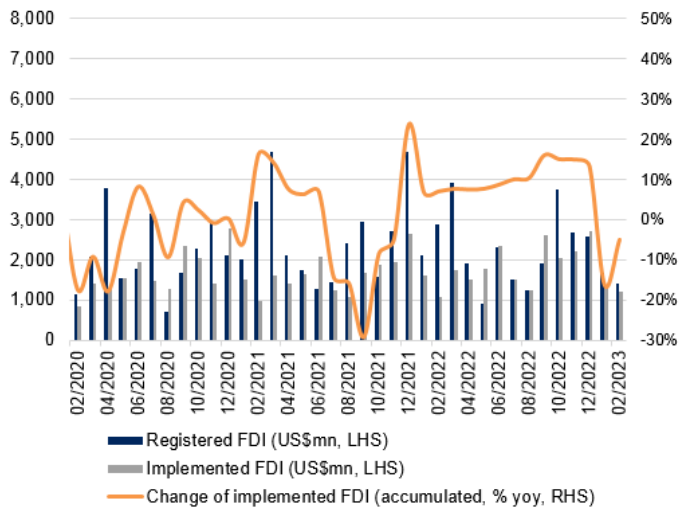
Source: Vietnam Customs, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Declining FDI inflows amid global economic uncertainty

According to the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), implemented FDI projects rebound 12.1% yoy in Feb 23 to US\$1.2bn. For 2M23, implemented FDI slid 4.9% yoy to US\$2.6bn. Registered FDI projects dropped 51.4% yoy in Feb 23, bringing the ytd new FDI inflow to only US\$3.1bn (-38.0% yoy).

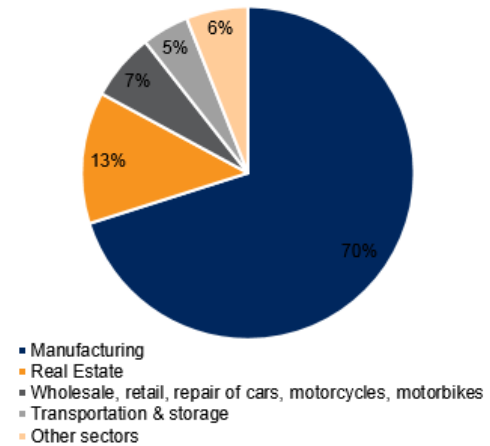
FDI inflows into Vietnam weakened in 2M23 as new investment plans and production expansion were halted amid global economic uncertainty, including (1) slowing global growth, (2) high inflation weighing on consumers' wallets, and (3) financial market liquidity tightens due to the FED's interest rate hike. We expect FDI inflows into Vietnam to recover in 2H23 thanks to: (1) FED's halt in interest rate hikes to help improve financial market conditions, (2) global economic growth could recover in 2H23, spurred by China's reopening and improving financial market conditions.

Figure 10: Implemented FDI dropped 4.9% yoy in 2M23



Source: MPI, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 11: Feb 2023 newly registered FDI (breakdown by sector)



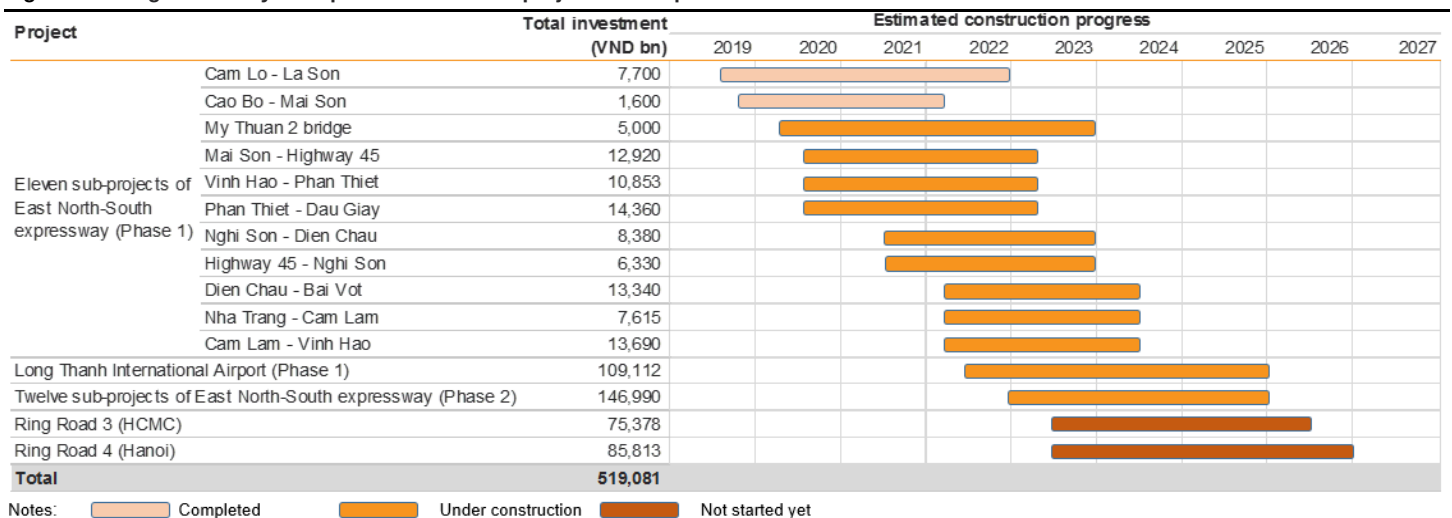
Source: MPI, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

State investment accelerated in Feb 23

Vietnam's government promoted implementation of public investment amid a decline in of FDI inflows in 2M23. According to GSO, the implemented state capital (public investment) in Feb 23 surged 36.9% yoy to VND30.0tr. For 2M23, the implemented state capital rose 18.3% yoy, which is higher than the 14.6% yoy growth rate of the same period last year.

The government has accelerated the progress of major infrastructure projects to complete at least 95% of the plan to disburse public investment capital in 2023 (National Assembly's plan of VND711,684bn). The T3 terminal project at Tan Son Nhat airport was officially started on Dec 24, 2022. In addition, 14/25 sub-projects of the North-South Expressway phase 2 started construction in the first two months of 2023. The remaining 11 component projects have completed the contractor selection and are expected to start construction in 1Q23. For 2023F, we maintain our forecast that the implemented state capital to increase by 25% compared to the actual implementation in 2021.

Figure 12: Progress of key transport infrastructure projects in the period of 2021 - 2026



Source: VNDIRECT RESEARCH

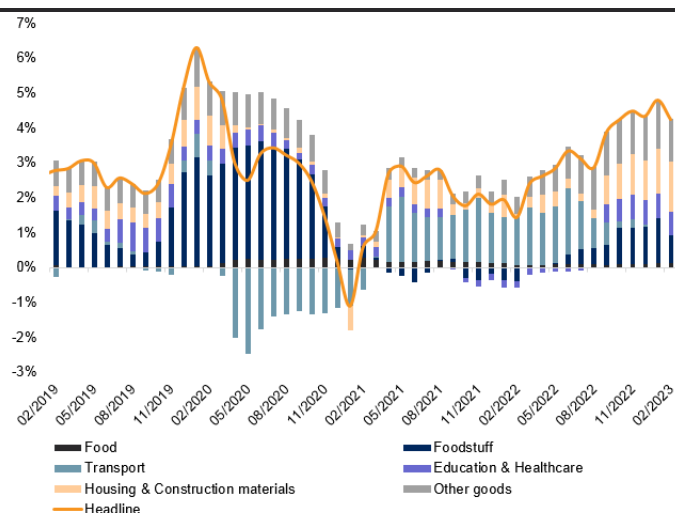
Inflation pressure cooled down slightly in Feb 23

Vietnam's headline inflation rose 4.3% yoy in Feb 23 (lower than the level of 4.9% yoy in the previous month). In 2M23, Vietnam's CPI averaged at 4.6%.

On mom basis, Vietnam's CPI was up 0.45% from the prior month, a lower monthly gain from January's increase of 0.52%, mainly supported by the decline of Food & Foodstuff (-0.2% mom) and Education items (-0.6% mom) sub-indexes. On the other side, Transports (+2.1% mom) and Accommodation & construction materials (+1.8% mom) are the only two sub-indexes with higher price increase than the previous month.

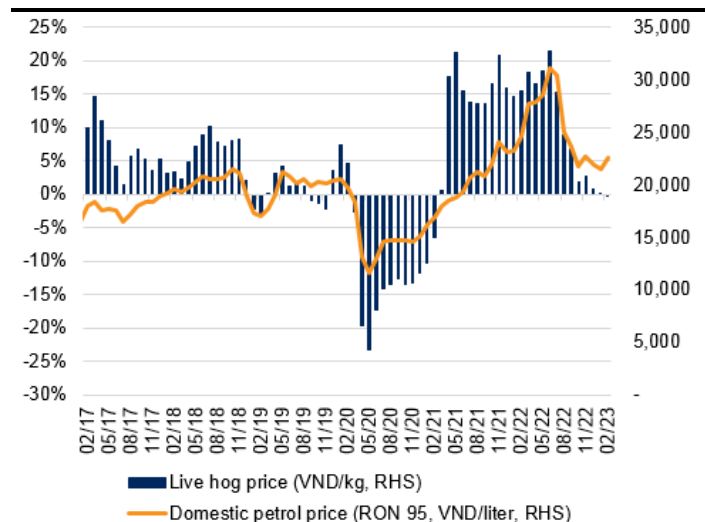
We maintain our Vietnam's CPI forecast at 4.2-4.6% yoy in 1Q23F. We keep unchanged our forecast of the 2023F average headline inflation increase of 3.8% yoy (+/- 0.2 percentage point), below the government's guidance of 4.5%. Downside catalyst for 2023F CPI could be: lower-than-expected demand in developed markets amid economic slowdown. Upside risk could be the stronger-than-expected demand recovery of China might boost the global inflation up.

Figure 13: Inflationary pressure cooled down slightly in Feb 23



Source: GSO, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 14: Transportation CPI



Source: GSO, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

DXY fell as market expected that the FED will be more dovish on monetary policy after the SVB crash

FED could be less hawkish about monetary policy after the collapse of SVB

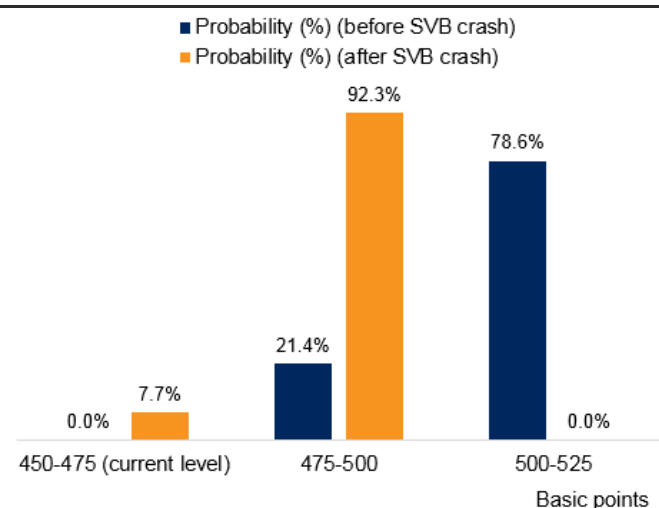
The recent collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) is putting the US Federal Reserve (FED) in a difficult position. On the one hand, the FED is still under pressure to raise its policy rates to control the persistent inflation in the US. On the other hand, a high interest rate environment will put financial institutions in jeopardy as real asset values are much lower than book values (as higher interest rates cause bond prices to plummet). So, while still believing that the FED will continue to raise its benchmark rates to control inflation, the market now expects the FED to be less hawkish than it was before the SVB crash. The market now forecasts the FED terminal rate at 5-5.25%, lower than the forecast of 5.5-5.75% before the SVB crash. In addition, the market now expects that the FED could start reducing its policy rates from the fourth quarter of 2023, earlier than the previous forecast of the first quarter of 2024.

Figure 15: The market expects the FED to be less hawkish about monetary policy after the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB)

Criteria	Before the collapse of SVB	After the collapse of SVB
March meeting (March 20-21, 2023)	The market predicted that the FED could raise its benchmark rates by 0.5 percentage points at the next meeting to 5-5.25%	The market is leaning towards the scenario that the FED will only raise its benchmark rates by 0.25 percentage points at the next meeting to 4.75-5%. In particular, some parties believe that the FED will not raise policy rates in the next meeting (such as Goldman Sachs).
FED terminal rate	The markets expected the FED terminal rate to reach at 5.5-5.75%. That means there are 3 more rate hikes in March 23 (0.5% pts), May 23 (0.25% pts) and Jun 23 (0.25% pts).	The market now forecasts the FED terminal rate at 5-5.25%. That means there are 2 more rate hikes in Mar 23 (0.25% pts) and May 23 (0.2% pts).
When will the FED start cutting policy rates?	The market predicted that the FED will not cut its benchmark rate in 2023.	The market now expects that the FED could start reducing its policy rates from the fourth quarter of 2023, earlier than the previous forecast of the first quarter of 2024.

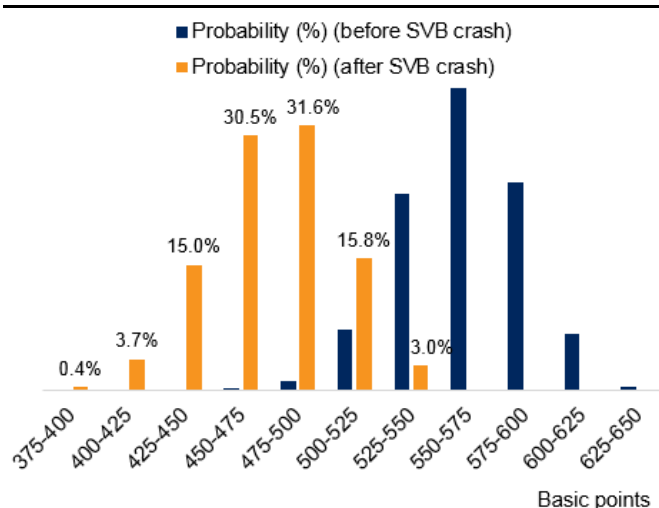
Source: CME GROUP, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 16: Markets bet that FED might raise the benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points at its next meeting in mid-Mar



Source: CMEGROUP, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 17: The probability of FED fund target rate at the Dec 23 meeting



Source: BLOOMBERG, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

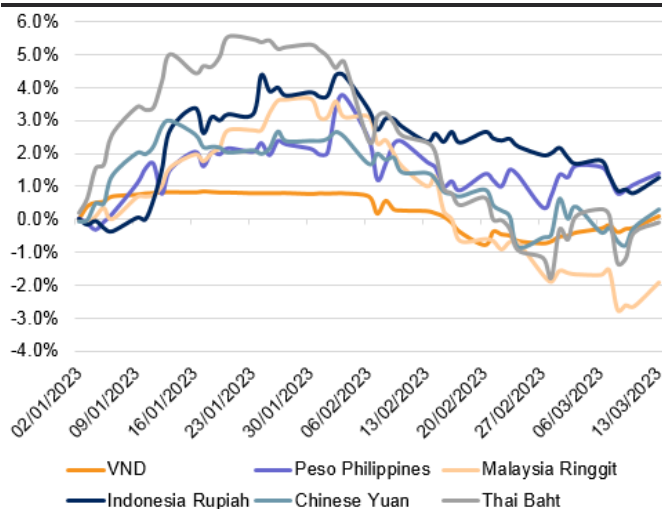
DXY fell as markets expected the FED to be more dovish on monetary policy after the SVB crash

Dollar Index (DXY) dropped sharply after the collapse of SVB as markets expected the FED to be more dovish on monetary policy. As of Mar 13, 2023, DXY fell to 104.0pts, down 1.3% before the SVB crash. The decrease of the US\$ in the international market has contributed to reducing pressure on the VND exchange rate. At as Mar 13, 2023, the softer DXY has brought the US\$/VND down 0.1% ytd to 26,612. Among regional currencies, the USD also depreciated against Chinese Yuan (-0.3% ytd), Indonesian Rupiah (-1.3% ytd) and Philippine Peso (-1.4% ytd).

We expect lower pressure on VND exchange rate as FED could be less hawkish about monetary policy after SVB crash. The DXY index is unlikely to return to its peak above 114 and is expected to fluctuate in the range between 102-106 within the remainder of 2023. Besides, the improvement of Vietnam's balance of trade and balance of payments in 2023 will support the VND exchange rate.

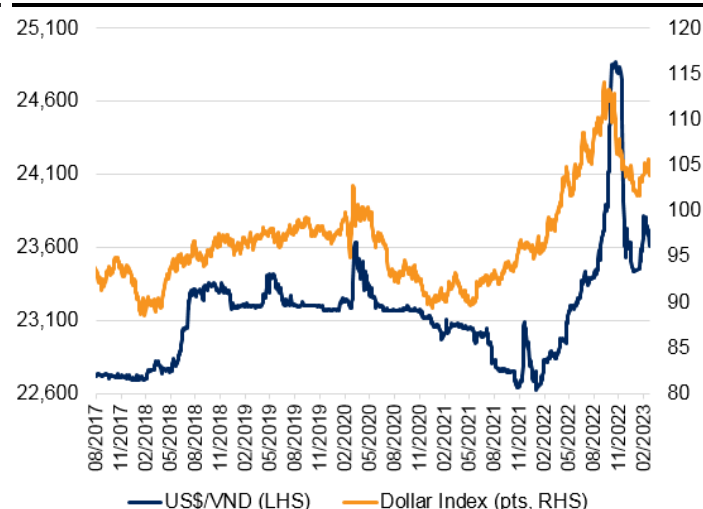
We remain our view that the US\$/VND exchange rate will fluctuate between 23.400 and 23.800 at the end of 2023.

Figure 18: Regional currency movements against the US\$ (+/- % ytd)



Source: BLOOMBERG, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 19: The US\$/VND exchange rate movements (Jul 17- Mar 23)



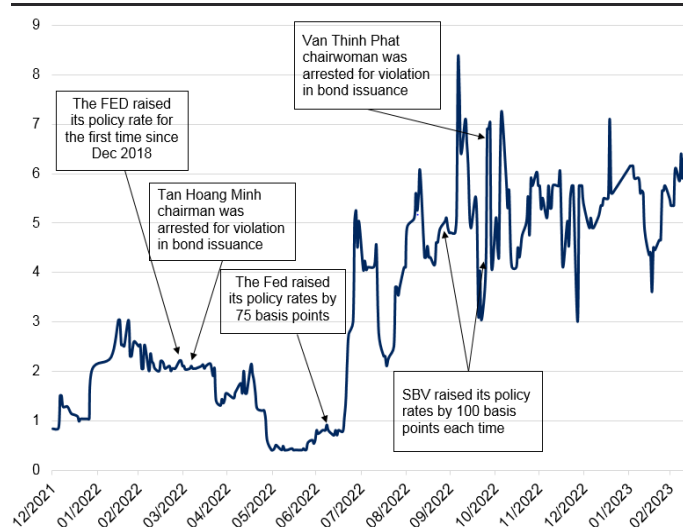
Source: BLOOMBERG, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Deposit interest rates are declining

Commercial banks have lowered deposit rates in the past month

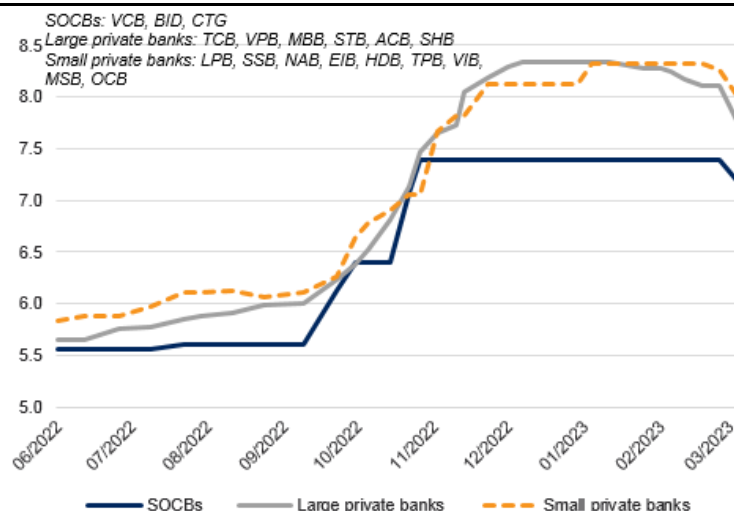
Deposit interest rates peaked at the end of Jan 23 and started to decline from mid-Feb 23. As of Mar 9, 2023, the average 6m term and 12m deposit rates of private banks were 7.5% and 7.8%, down 38 basis points and 41 basis points respectively from end-Jan 23. Meanwhile, the average 6m and 12m deposit rates of state-owned commercial banks (SOCBs) were 5.8% and 7.2%, down 20 basis points from the end of Jan 23.

Figure 20: The interbank overnight interest stayed above 6.0% (Unit: %)



Source: BLOOMBERG, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 21: The deposit interest rates declined markedly in Feb 23 (Unit: %)



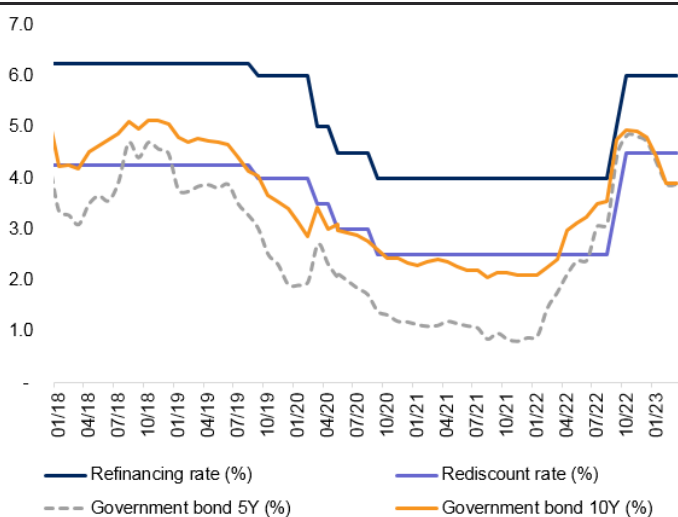
Source: COMMERCIAL BANKS, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

We expect deposit rates to drop a bit more until the end of 2023, due to the following arguments:

- Weak lending demand as corporates slow down the business expansion related to concerns over sluggish consumption. Additionally, the murky residential property market will weigh on credit growth. As of Feb 24, 2023, the credit of the whole economy increased by only 0.77% ytd, much lower than the increase of 2.52% in the same period last year, according to GSO.
- The government promotes public investment thereby injecting more money into the economy.
- We maintain our view that the SBV will keep policy rates unchanged in 2023 and proactively support market liquidity through the open market channel, purchasing foreign exchange reserves, etc.

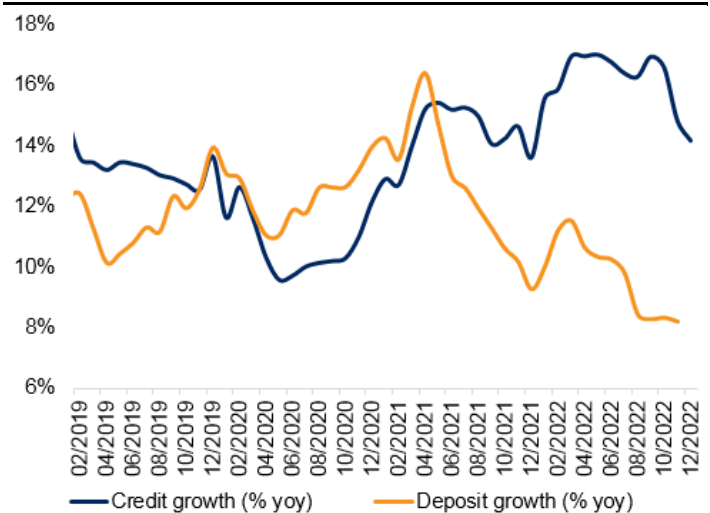
However, the upcoming reduction will not be large as falling interest rates will put more pressure on the exchange rate in the context that the FED will continue to raise its policy rates until the middle of this year.

Figure 22: We expect SBV's policy rate to keep unchanged in 2023F



Source: SBV, BLOOMBERG, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Figure 23: Credit growth vs. deposit growth



Source: SBV, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Some commercial banks have launched preferential lending programs

Figure 24: Some commercial banks have launched preferential loan interest rate programs

Banks	Preferential loan packages
Agribank	Agribank has announced a maximum lending interest rate reduction of 3% per year for outstanding loans for real estate
VCB	From January 1, 2023 to the end of April 30, 2023, interest rates will be reduced by 0.5% per year for all customers, except risky sectors such as real estate and securities
CTG	VietinBank has launched a VND10 trillion package with a preferential interest rate of 7% per year to support SMEs in the first half of 2023
BID	Under the VND30 trillion package, customers will enjoy preferential interest rates from 8% per year for loans of less than 6 months and 9% per year for loans from 6 months to 12 months. For VND100 trillion package, the preferential interest rate of 10.3% per year is applied for the first 12 months from the date of disbursement, or 10.9% per year for the first 18 months from the date of loan disbursement.
SOCBs	Four state-owned commercial banks will implement the VND120 trillion credit package (each bank shall arrange VND 30 trillion) with lower lending interest rates (1.5 - 2%) than the common market rates.
TCB	Techcombank has launched a VND30 trillion credit package with a 2% interest rate incentive for manufacturing and trading enterprises involved in import-export activities
MBB	MBBank has decided to lower loan interest rates by 1% for corporate customers with revenue below VND100 billion
SSB	SeABank has launched a package of VND3 trillion aimed at reducing lending interest rates by 1% per year for business purpose
STB	Individual customers can borrow money for short-term business purposes with a minimum interest rate of 8.99% per year. A preferential interest rate of 7.5% per year is also applied to corporates for imported/exported segments; car loans' interest rate of only 8.5% per year
ACB	ACB has launched a VND20 trillion credit package with a maximum 3% interest rate reduction. Otherwise, ACB also announced a maximum lending interest rate reduction of 2% per year for existing customers' loans.

Source: Commercial banks, VNDIRECT RESEARCH

Along with the move to reduce deposit interest rates, some commercial banks have also announced a series of preferential interest rate programs, mainly targeting short-term loans for production and business and lending to SMEs. Previously, the state bank had said that banks with lower lending rates could be considered for higher credit growth quotas than other banks in 2023.

In the field of real estate, four state-owned commercial banks have agreed to spend a credit package of VND120,000bn to provide loans for social housing development for workers and low-income people. Satisfactory social housing projects can enjoy a lower interest rate of 1.5-2.0% compared to the average lending rate of banks in the market. Besides, Agribank will consider applying a loan interest rate support policy of up to 3% for customers with outstanding loans for real estate business as of Jan 31, 2023.

We forecast Vietnam's GDP to grow by 5.6% yoy in 1Q23F

Figure 25: Key macro forecasts in 2022-2023F

Indicator	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023F	1Q23F	2Q23F	3Q23F	4Q23F
Real GDP growth	% yoy	7.5	7.4	2.9	2.6	8.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.8
Export growth	% yoy	13.3	8.4	6.9	18.9	10.5	5.0				
Import growth	% yoy	11.8	6.9	3.7	26.7	7.8	4.9				
Trade balance	USD bn	6.9	10.9	18.9	3.3	12.4	13.4				
Current account balance	USD bn	5.8	12.8	12.7	-7.2	-3.0	6.2				
Current account to GDP	% of GDP	1.9	3.8	3.7	-2.0	-0.8	1.4				
FX reserves	USD bn	55	78	95	109	90	102				
FX to GDP	% of GDP	17.8	23.4	27.4	29.9	22.6	23.5				
Import coverage	months	2.8	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.3				
CPI (period average)	% yoy	3.5	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.9
Credit growth	% ytd	13.9	13.7	12.1	13.6	14.0	11.5				
Credit to GDP	% of GDP	102.9	106.3	114.2	123.1	126.5	130.5				
M2 growth	% ytd	12.4	14.8	14.7	10.7	8.0	10.2				
Refinancing rate	%	6.3	6.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
12M deposit interest rate (year-end)	%	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
Government bond 10Y (year-end)	%	5.1	3.4	2.4	2.1	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0
Exchange rate (USD/VND)	% yoy	22,853	23,173	23,103	22,826	23,633	23,800	23,600	23,700	23,800	23,800
Fiscal balance	% of GDP	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.9				
Public debt	% of GDP	46	43	44	43	42	43				

Source: VNDIRECT RESEARCH, GSO, SBV, MOF

We expect Vietnam's economy to grow 5.6% yoy (+/- 0.2% pts) in the first quarter of 2023, slightly lower than the 5.9% growth rate in 4Q22.

- The service sector is expected to maintain high growth rate in 1Q23F thanks to the strong recovery of tourism. Note that the first quarter of last year was still the low season for tourism as Vietnam opened its doors to international tourists from March 15, 2022. We forecast the service sector to grow at 7.9% yoy in 1Q23F, slightly below the unusual 8.1% yoy growth in 4Q22. However, this is still a strong improvement compared to the growth rate of 4.6% yoy in the first quarter of last year.
- Lower orders for Vietnam's manufacturing amid global economic slowdown would have a negative impact on the industry and construction sector in the first quarter of 2023. We expect this sector to grow by only 3.7% yoy in 1Q23F, down from 4.2% in 4Q22 and 6.4% in 2Q21.
- Last but not least, we expect the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector to expand 3.1% yoy in 1Q23F.

We expect Vietnam's GDP growth to gradually recover in the remaining quarters of 2023 as we expect China's reopening could help global economy pick up from a trough. This will support the recovery of Vietnam's manufacturing and export sectors. We maintain our GDP growth forecast for Vietnam in 2023F at 6.2%.

Downside risks to our implication:

- (1) Higher than expected inflation:** China's reopening is a variable for global inflation in 2023. Stronger than expected demand recovery of China might boost the global inflation higher-than-expected.
- (2) Stronger than expected DXY could put more pressure on Vietnam's exchange rate:** Markets are betting on a scenario where the FED only raises its policy rate by 50 basis points. However, if for some reason, such as higher-than-expected inflation or higher-than-expected wage growth, it is possibility that the FED could raise its policy rate more than the current market scenario. This could make DXY stronger and put more pressure on the VND exchange rate.
- (3) Slower-than-expected economic growth of Vietnam's major trading partners hit Vietnam's exports harder:** Our export growth scenario is based on the assumption that the U.S. economy can avoid a recession in 2023. In case that the U.S. economy falls into a recession, it will have a worse impact on Vietnam's export and GDP growth in 2023.

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RECOMMENDATION FRAMEWORK

Stock Ratings

Definition:

- Add The stock's total return is expected to reach 15% or higher over the next 12 months.
- Hold The stock's total return is expected to be between negative 10% and positive 15% over the next 12 months.
- Reduce The stock's total return is expected to fall below negative 10% over the next 12 months.

The total expected return of a stock is defined as the sum of the: (i) percentage difference between the target price and the current price and (ii) the forward net dividend yields of the stock. Stock price targets have an investment horizon of 12 months.

Sector Ratings

Definition:

- Overweight An Overweight rating means stocks in the sector have, on a market cap-weighted basis, a positive absolute recommendation.
- Neutral A Neutral rating means stocks in the sector have, on a market cap-weighted basis, a neutral absolute recommendation.
- Underweight An Underweight rating means stocks in the sector have, on a market cap-weighted basis, a negative absolute recommendation.

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