

# INSIGHTS INTO WHAT MAY LIE AHEAD

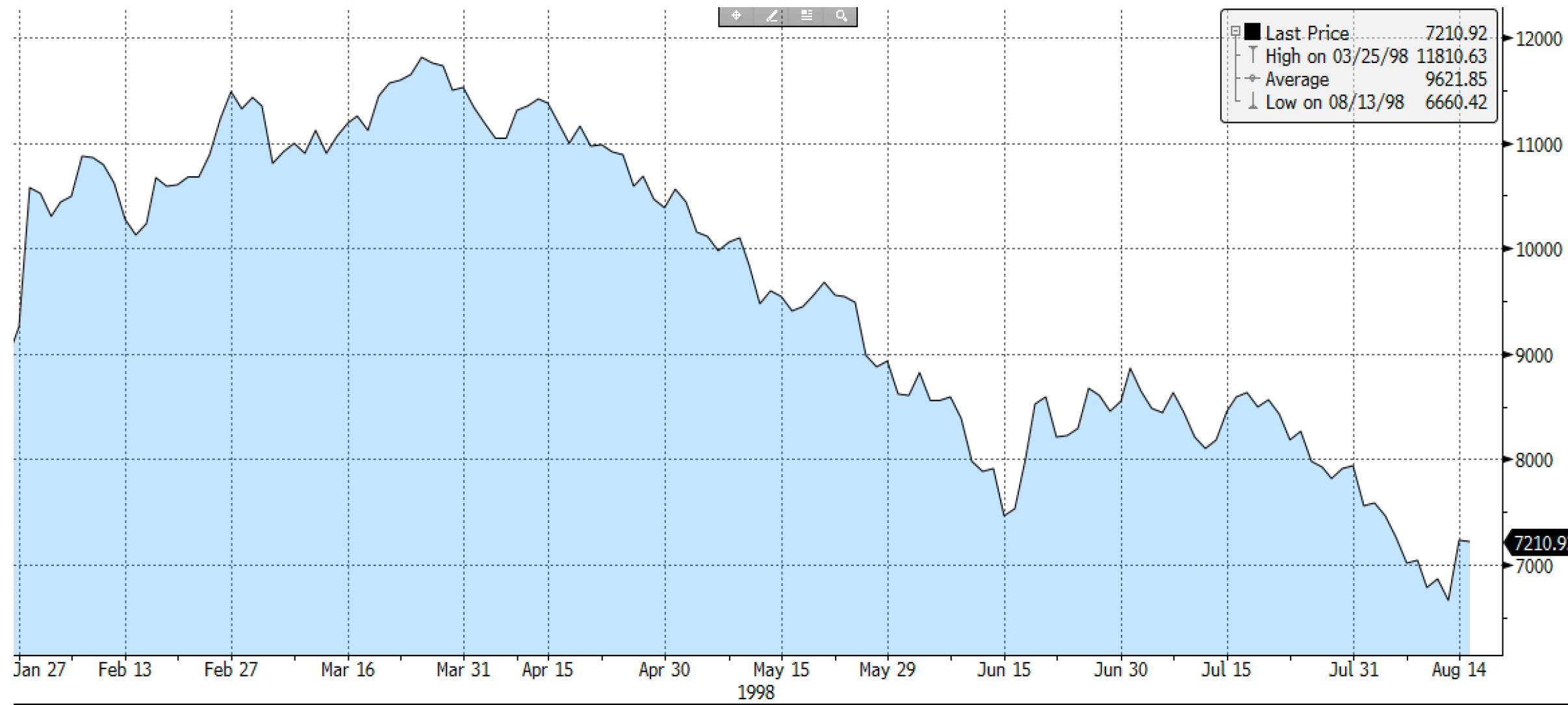
Global Macro and Market Update

For CFA Society Kuwait

November 2022



# My initiation into asset management.....



# Significant market selloffs of the time



# Hong Kong banks recovered better than others



## Lessons:

- Be aware of financial contagion - a crisis can spread rapidly
- Bottom-up research critical – not all stocks are the same

# Russia was a buy of a lifetime



## Lessons:

- Portfolio managers disown markets at their lows – opportunity in unloved markets
- Opportunity knocks when upside risk predominates – but many fail to see it

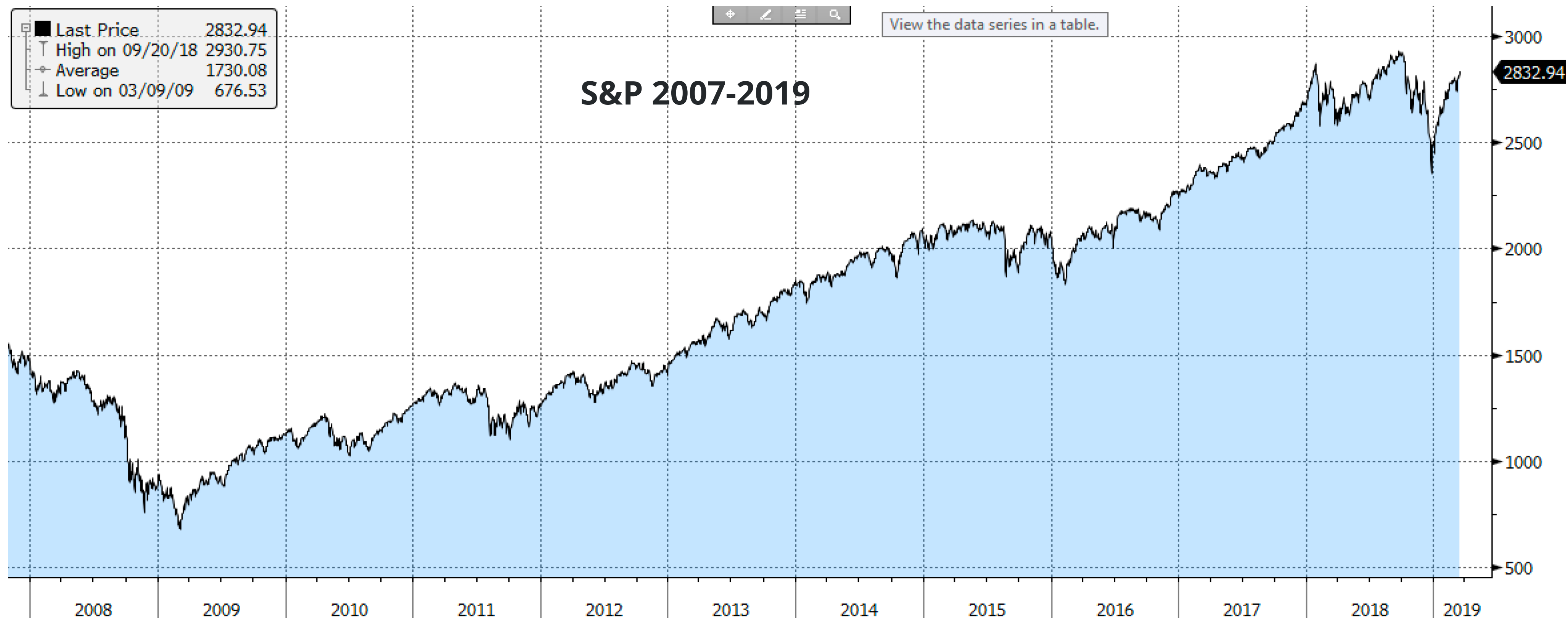
# Technology bust was severe



## Lessons:

- **Markets are inefficient and driven by sentiment and psychology**
- **Market miss-pricing can last longer than you can stay solvent – in case of shorts in '99**
- **Markets can break lower – and higher - for no clear reason**
- **Markets can remain unloved for lengthy periods**

# GFC was followed by a massive rally in equities



## Lessons:

- If something seems too good to be true – high yield on AAA credit – then it probably isn't
- Don't underestimate the innovation of the financial markets
- Correlations can go to 1 and everything can get sold down as investors search for liquidity
- Don't underestimate the power of the Central Bank to reverse market direction

# 2020 reinforced the power of governments



## Lessons:

- Don't underestimate the power of the central banks and the government combined to turn market direction



# 25 years and many lessons later

- Be aware of financial contagion - a crisis can spread rapidly
  - Bottom-up research critical – not all stocks are the same
  - Portfolio managers disown markets at their lows
  - Opportunity knocks when risk predominates – but many fail to see it
  - **Markets are inefficient and driven by sentiment and psychology**
  - Market miss-pricing can last longer than you can stay solvent
  - Markets can break lower –and higher - for no clear reason
  - Markets can remain unloved for lengthy periods
  - If something seems too good to be true – high yield on AAA credit – then it probably isn't
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  - **Don't underestimate the power of the Central Bank to reverse market direction**
- 
- .....markets rebound

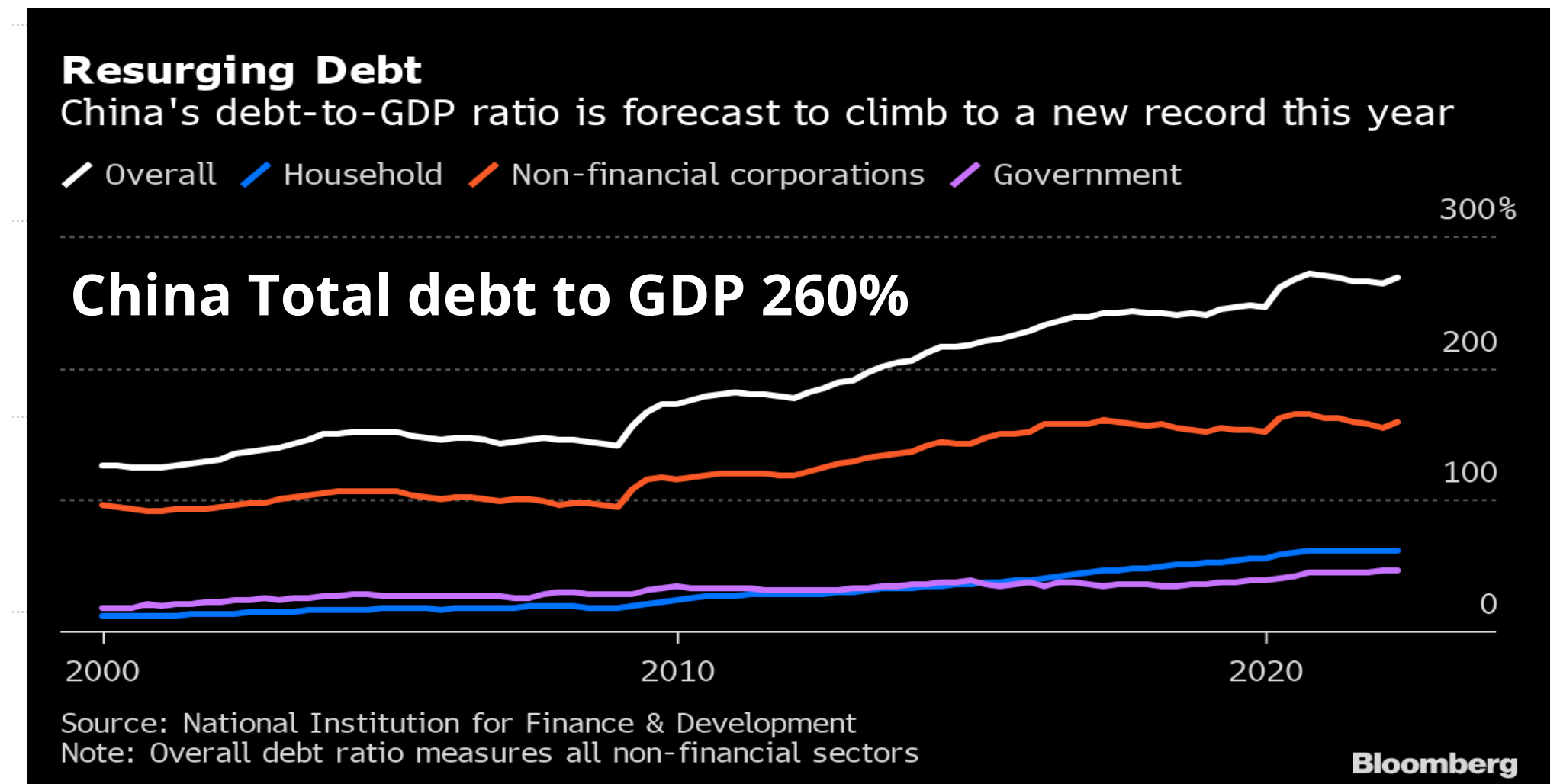
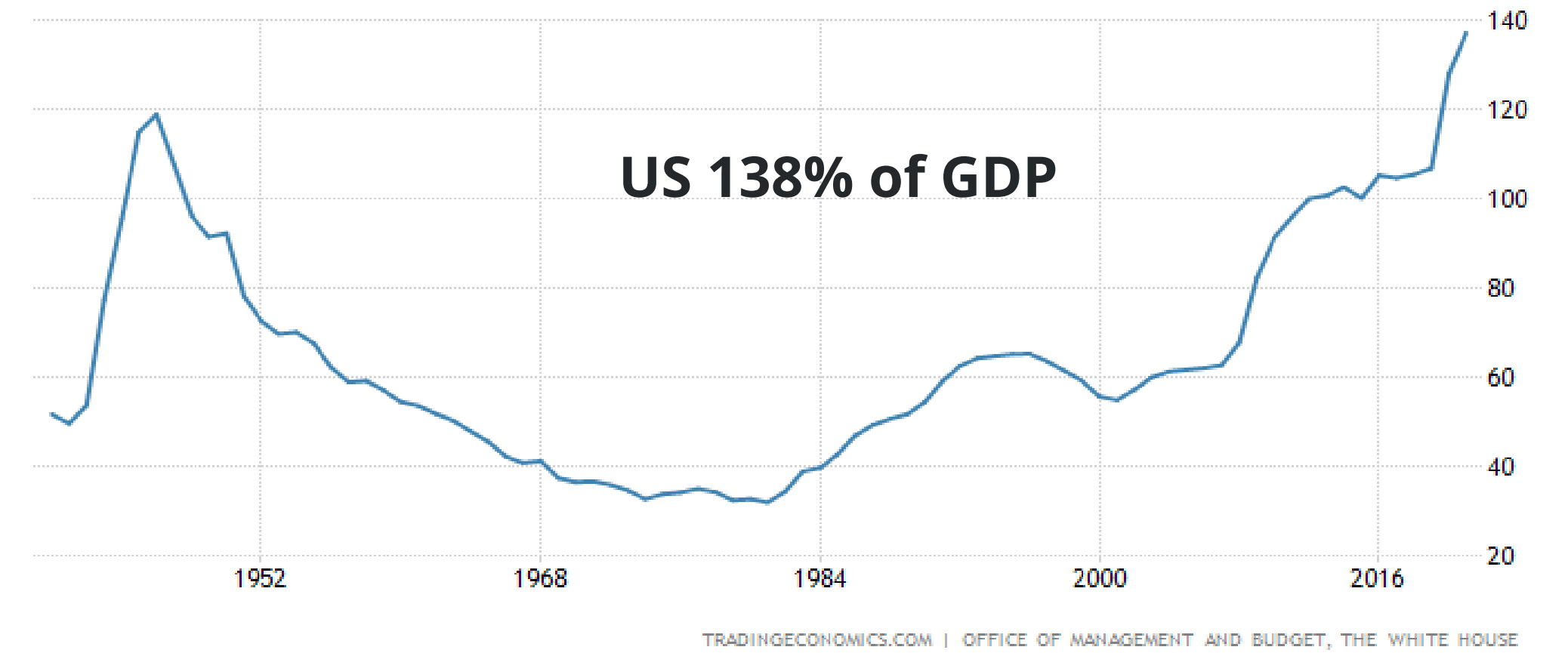
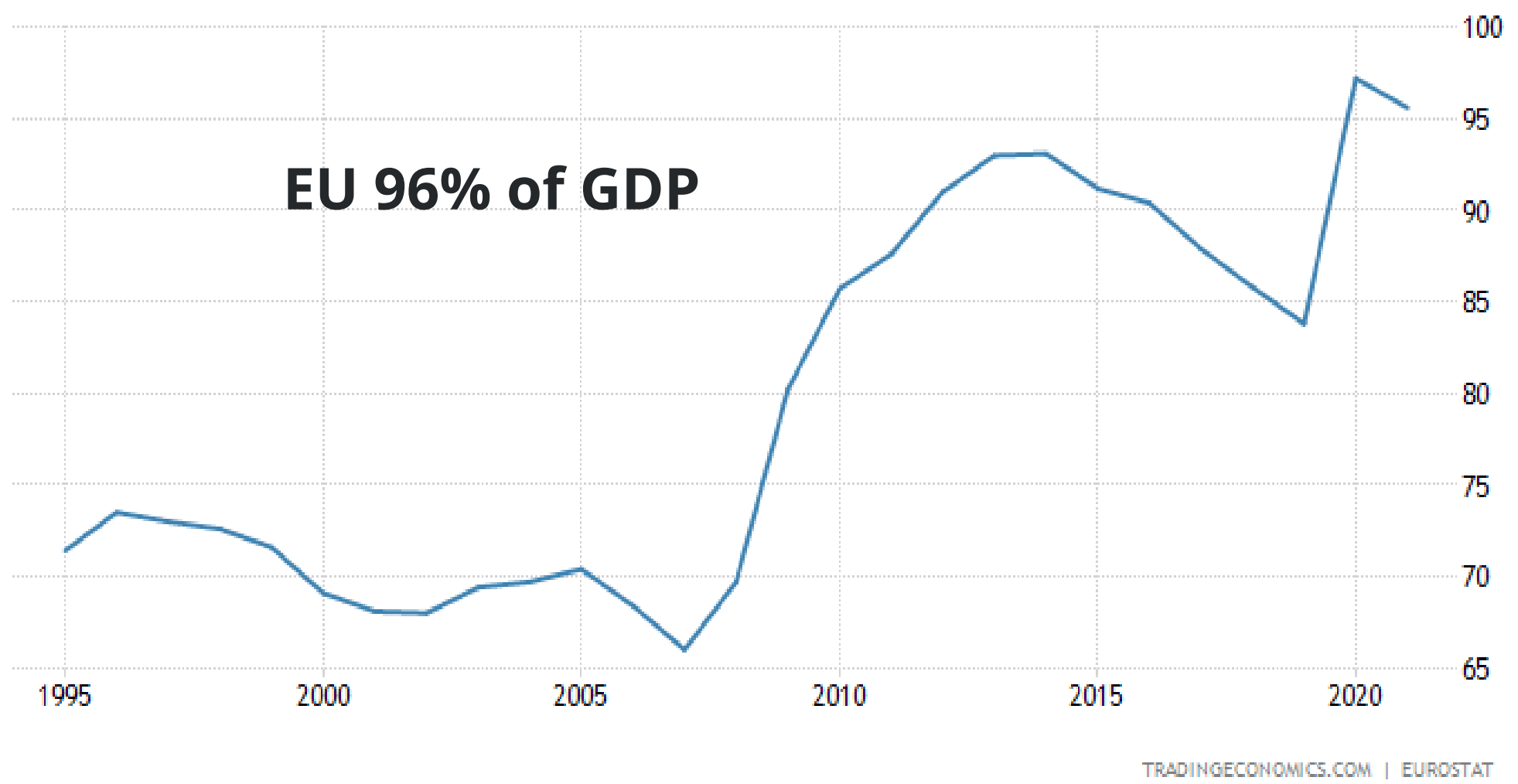
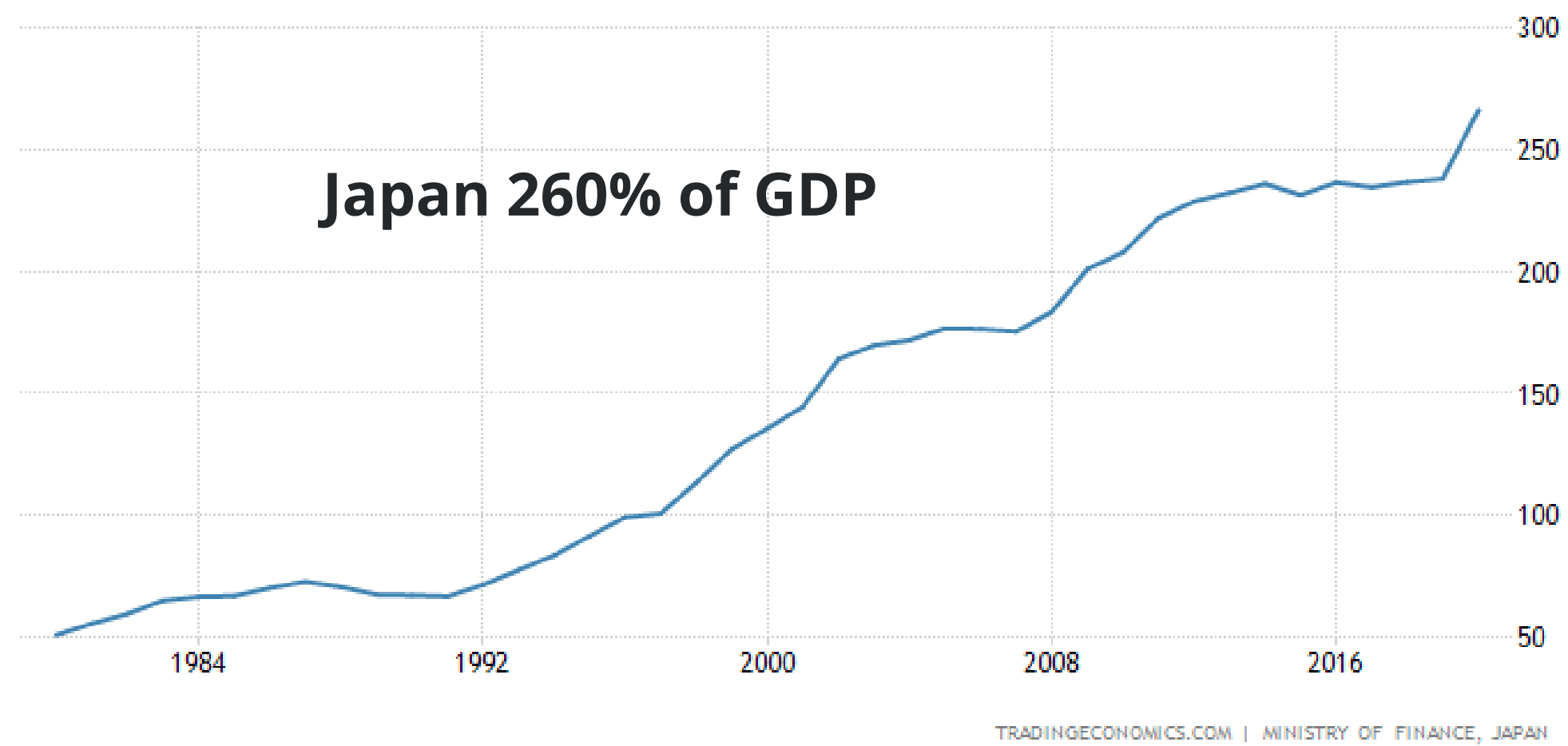
# Today's market will rhyme with prior cycle



## What is different in today market:

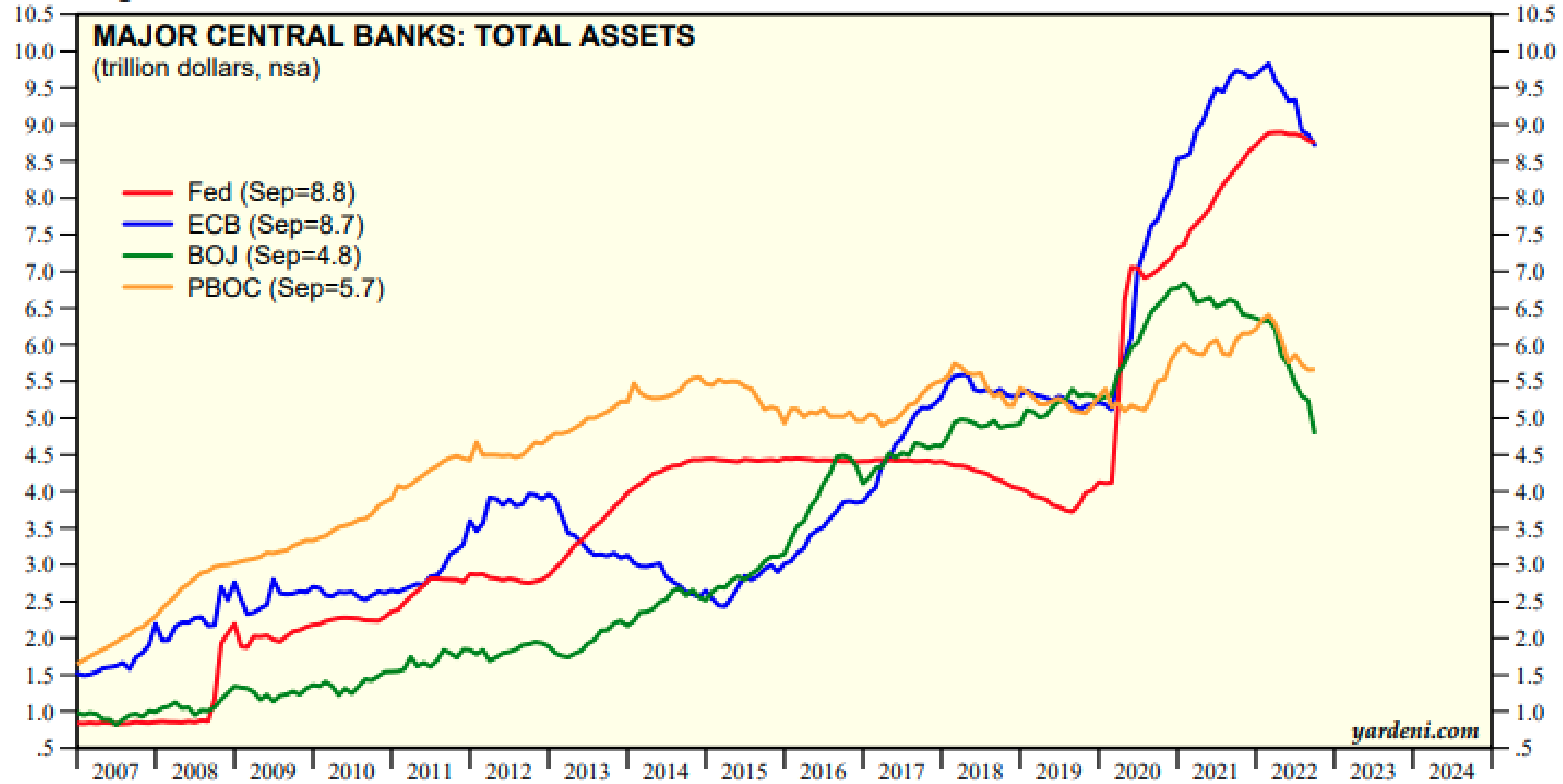
- Government Debt levels to GDP at much higher levels
- Central Bank balance sheets are significantly larger
- May be at the end of a 40yr era of falling yields ????
- Central banks and Governments more powerful than ever

# Government debt



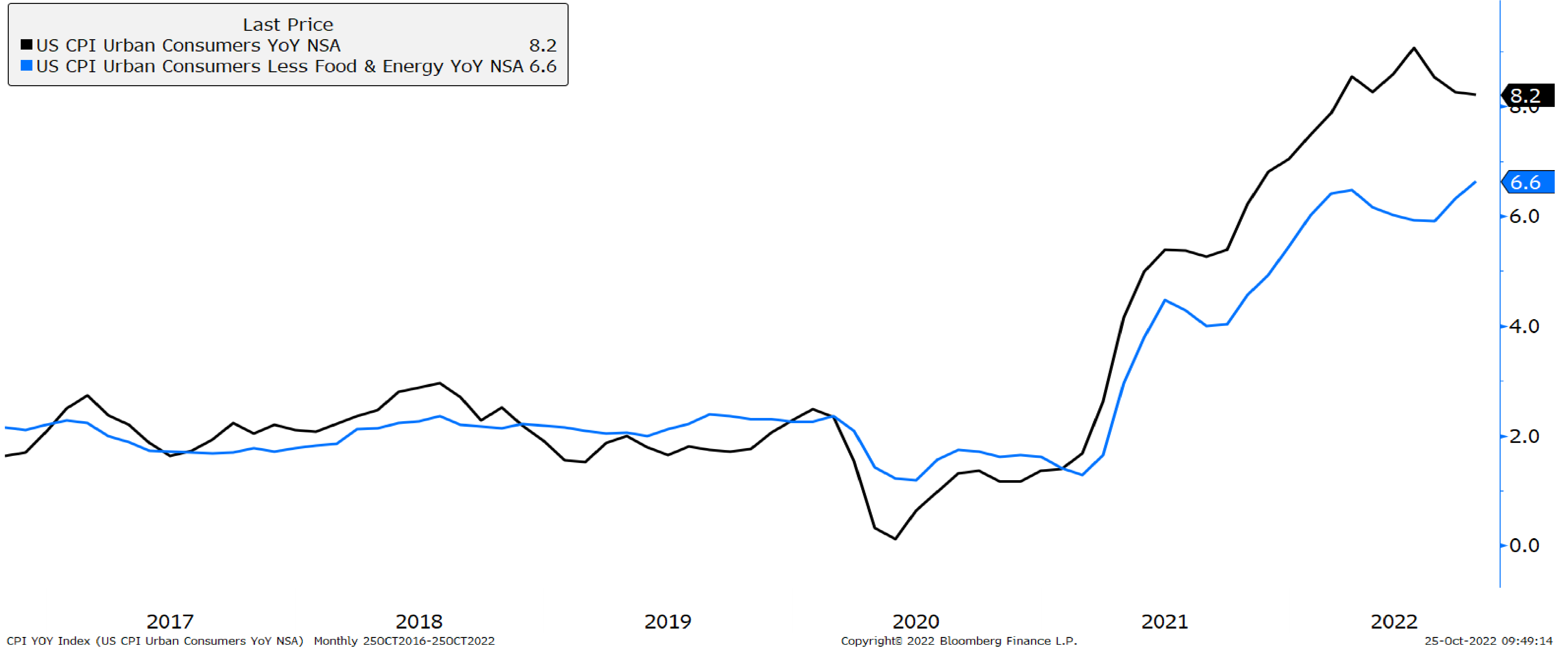
## Total Assets of Major Central Banks

Figure 1.

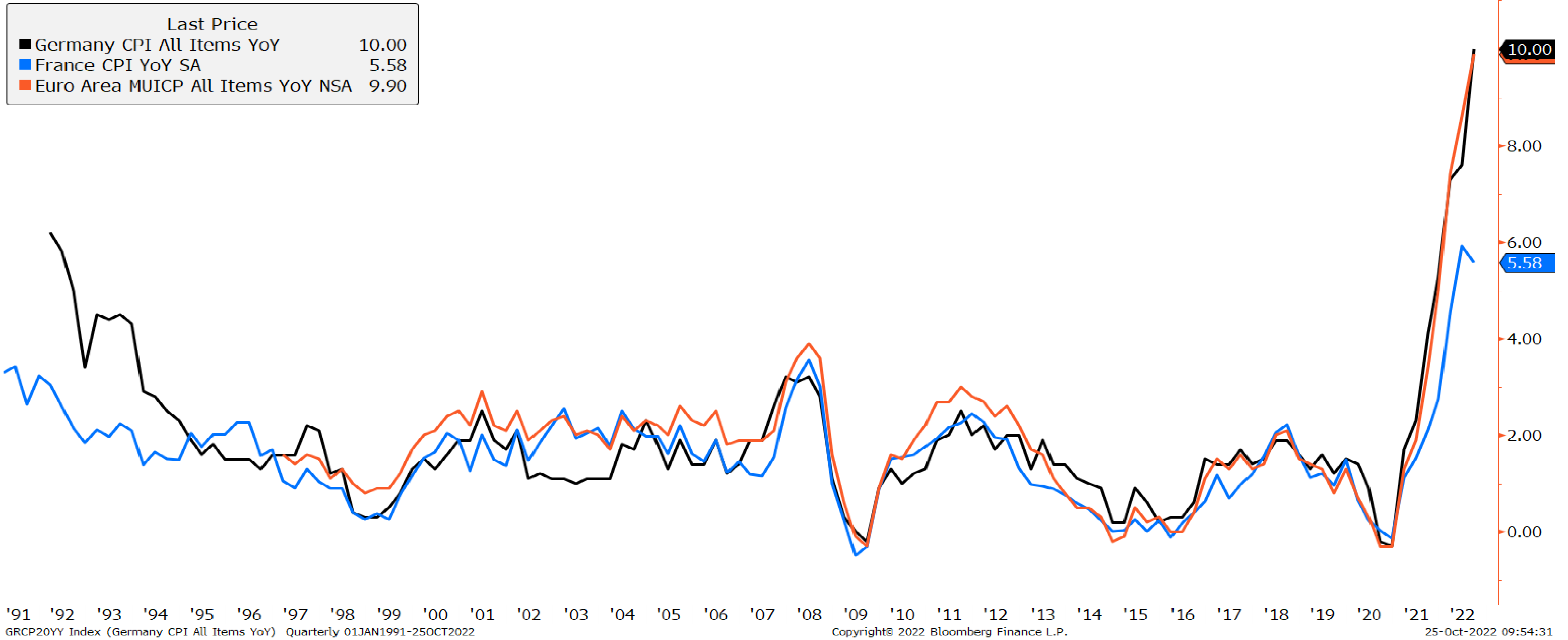


Source: Haver Analytics.

# Higher than expected US CPI (Headline & Core) yet again rattled investors

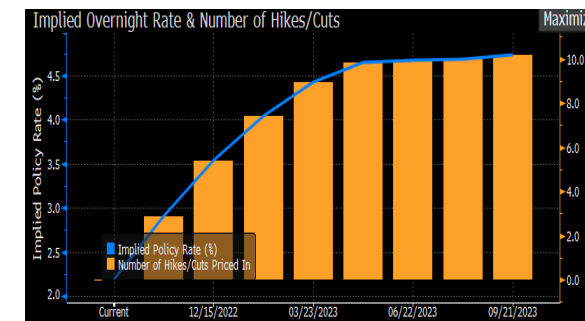


# Higher than expected EU CPI (Headline & Core) also rattled investors

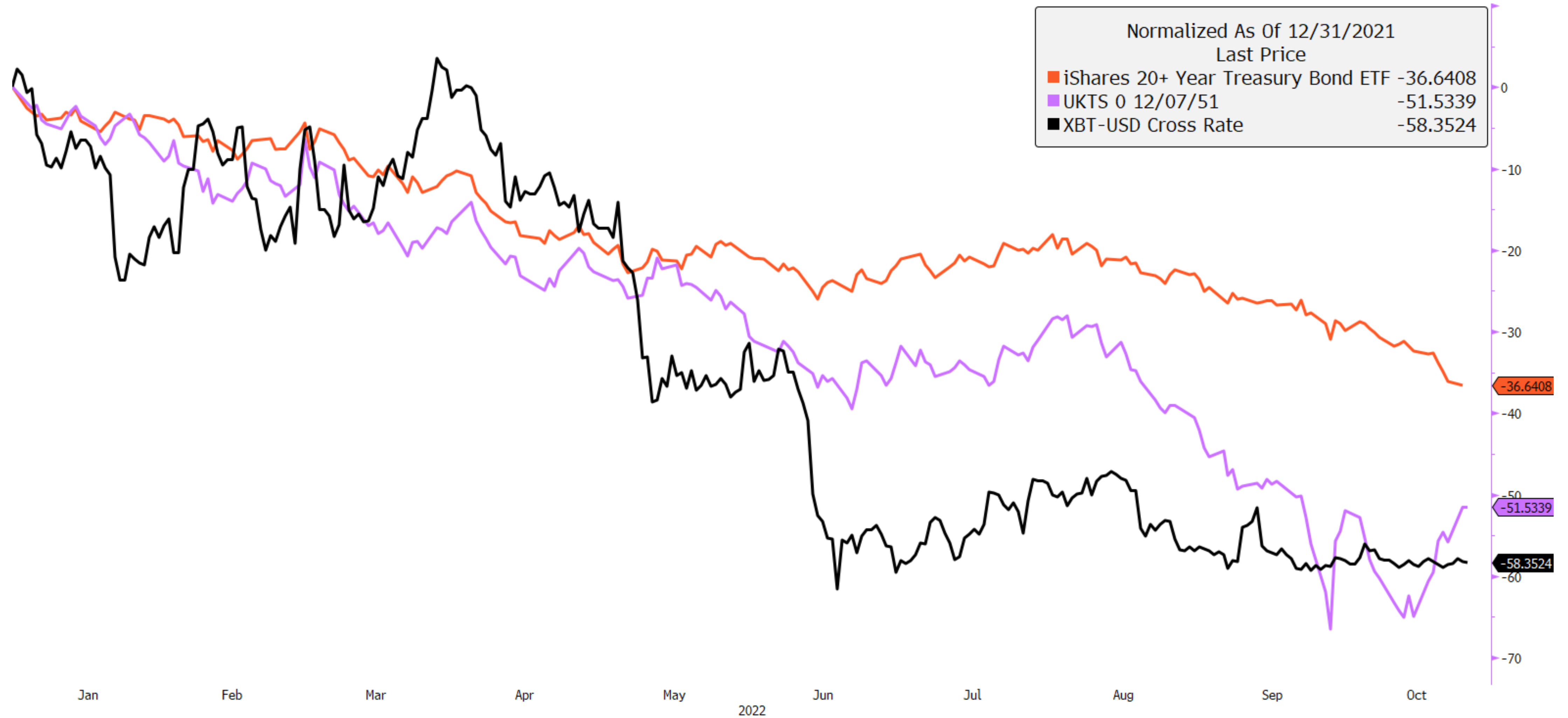


# Terminal CB rates have moved higher

Put these graphics in



# Bond market under unprecedented pressure

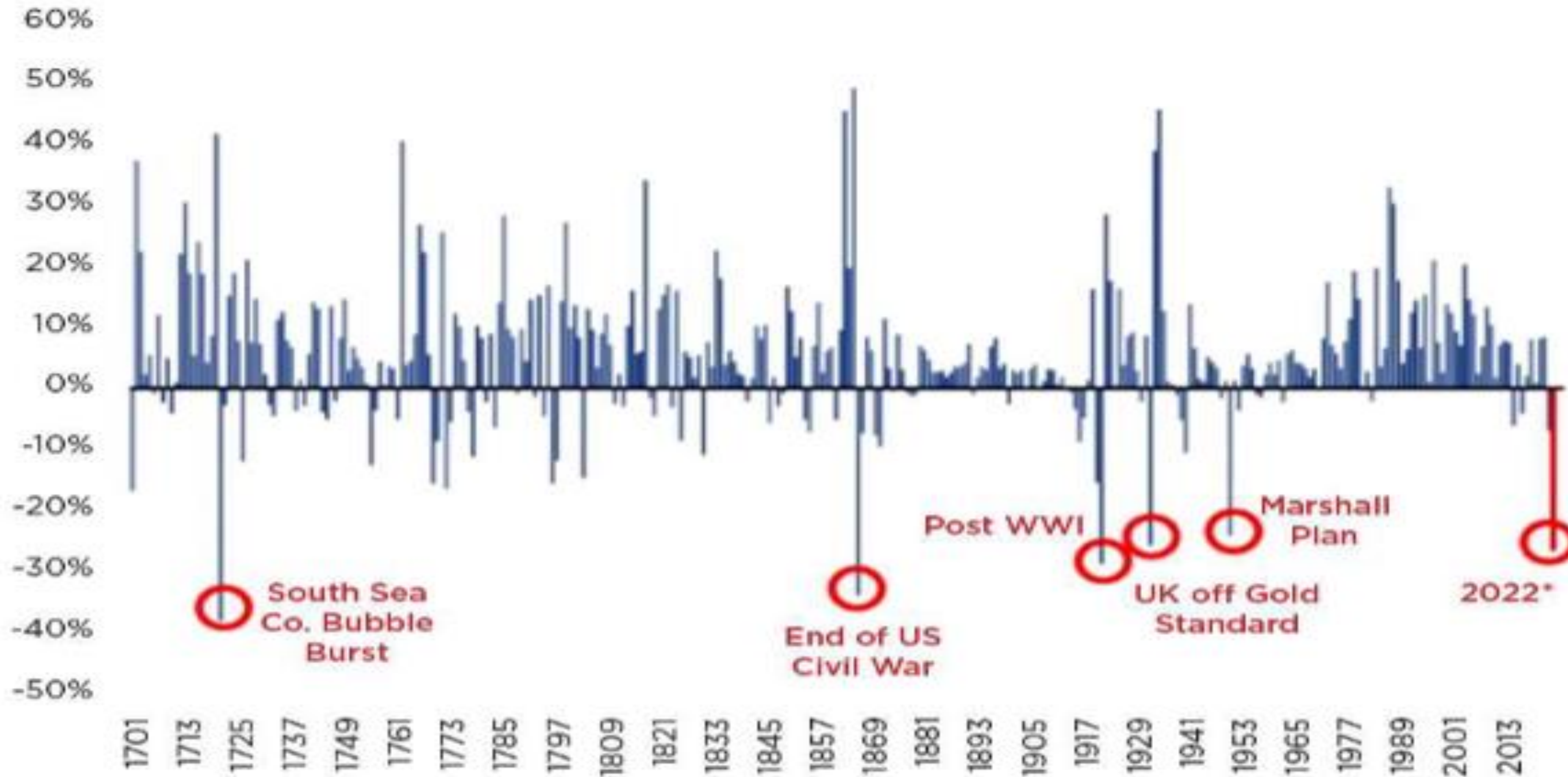




# Long Bonds = Pain Trade of 2022

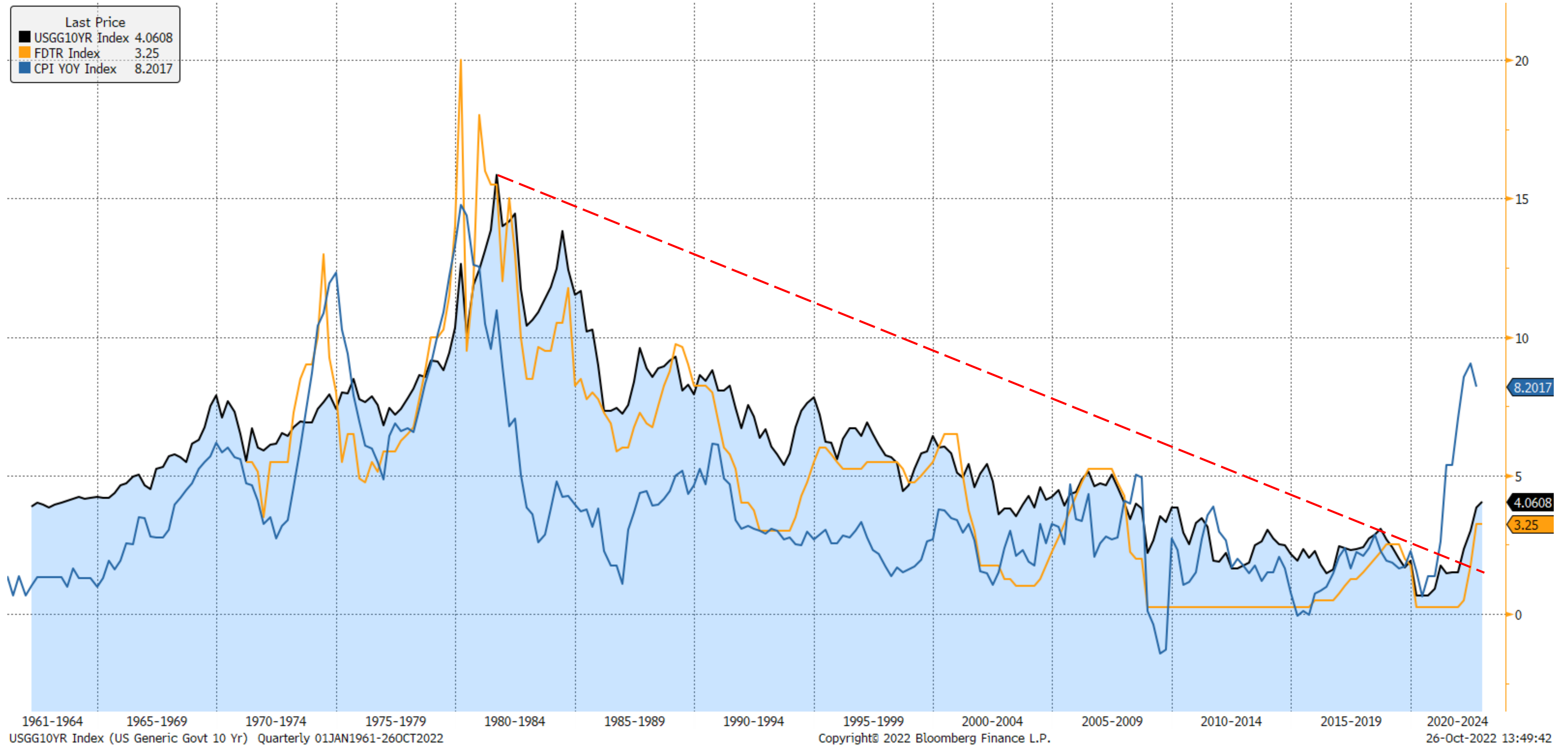
## Offered zero hedge for equities

World government bond index annual return (% , GDP-weighted)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, GFD Finaeon. 2022 annualized as of end of September.

# Are we at a turning point in inflation and yields?



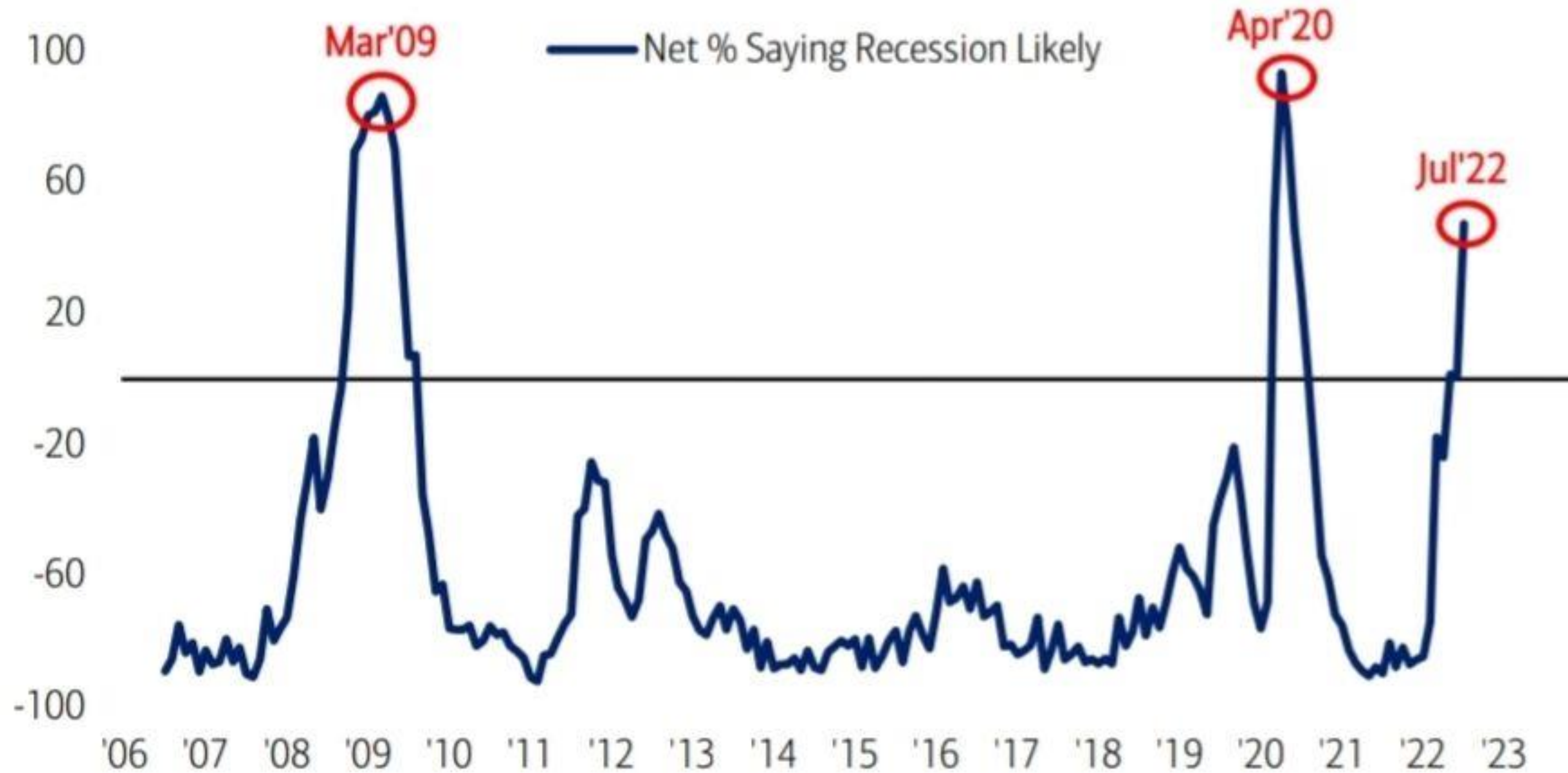
# FX market turmoil with USD continuing to strengthen

Chart of DXY for the last 50 yrs or so

# Recession is now consensus

**Chart 1: Recession now consensus**

Net % Saying Recession Likely



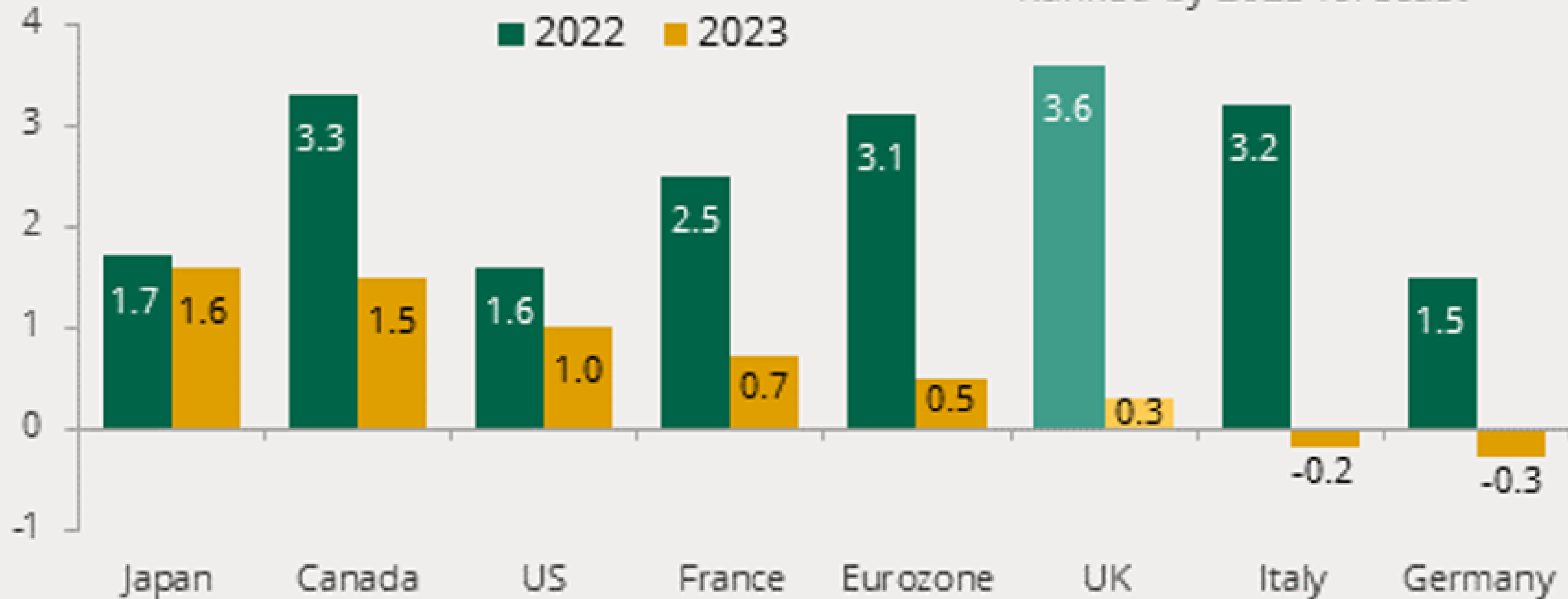
Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

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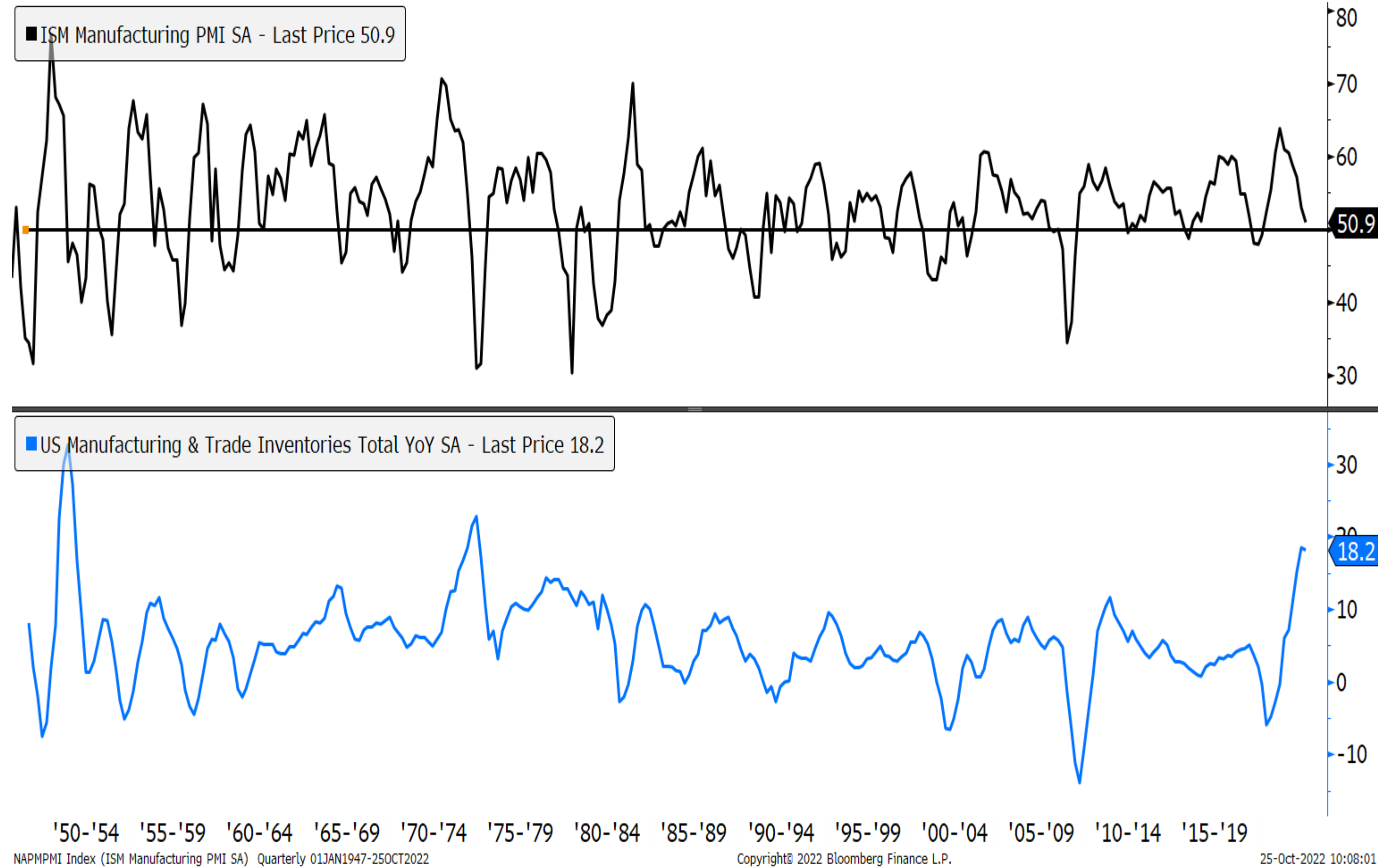
# Economic forecasts have declined

## IMF real GDP growth (%) 2022 and 2023 forecasts for G7

\*Ranked by 2023 forecast



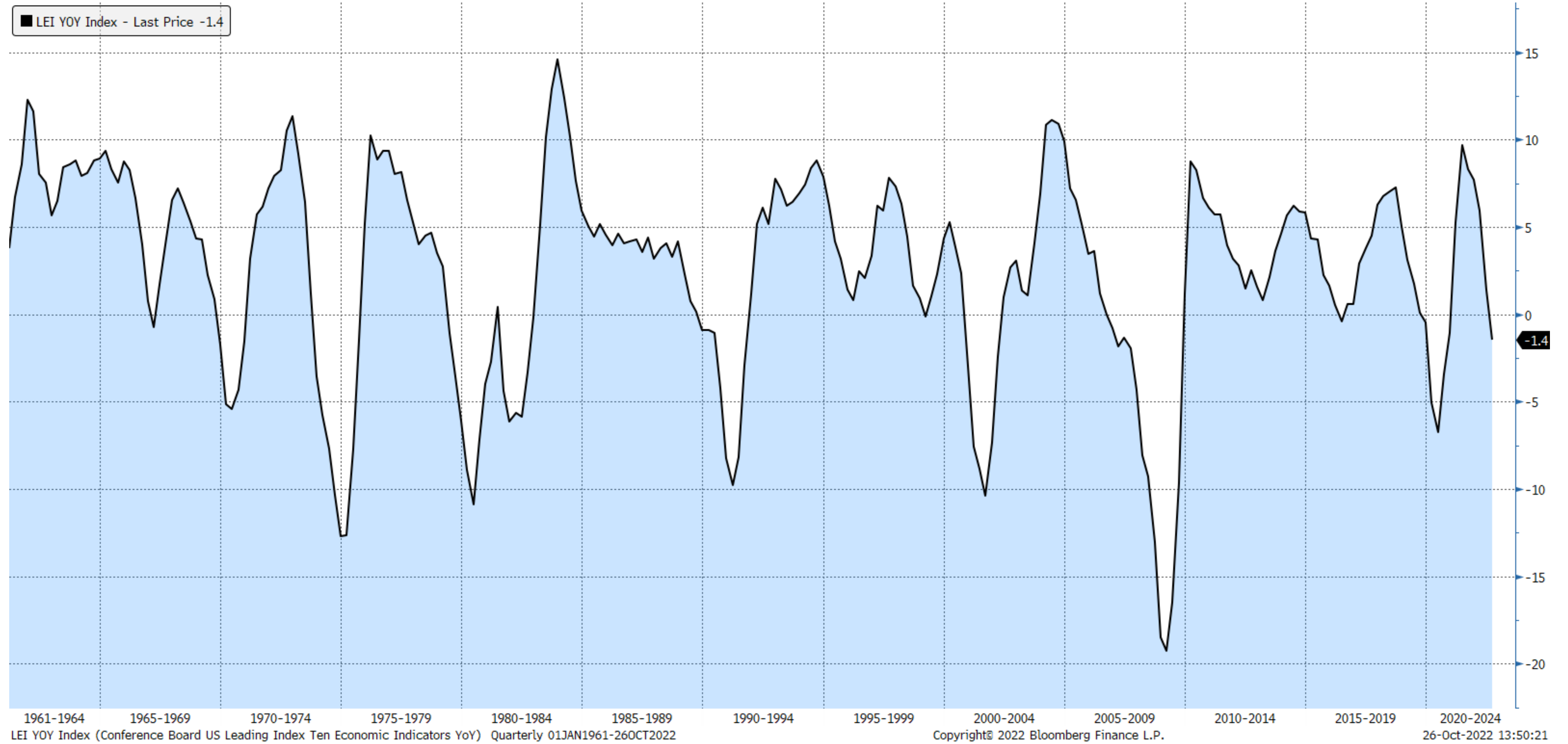
# Economic Data in US continues to weaken, and we expect it to weaken further in 2H22 and 2023



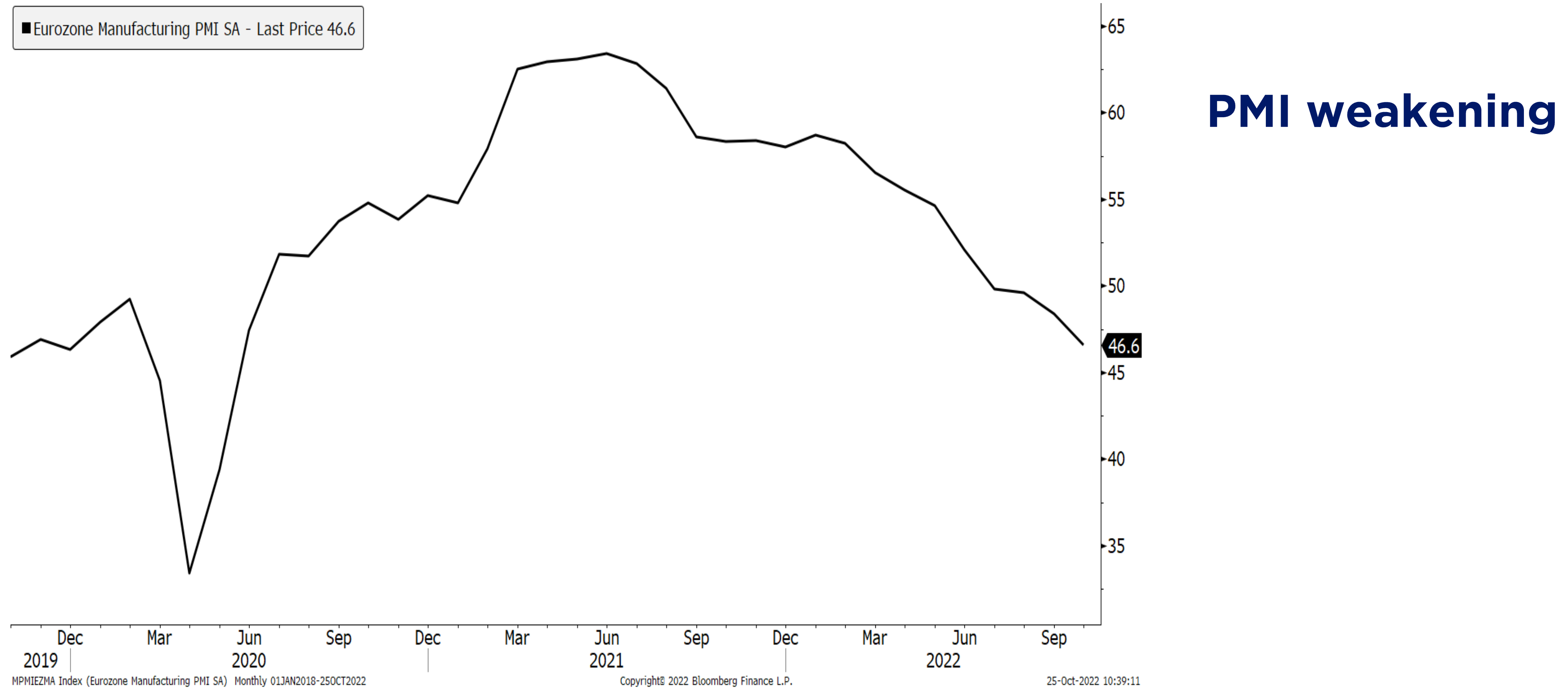
**ISM weakening**

**Manufacturing and Trade Inventory building up**

# Conference board leading economic index



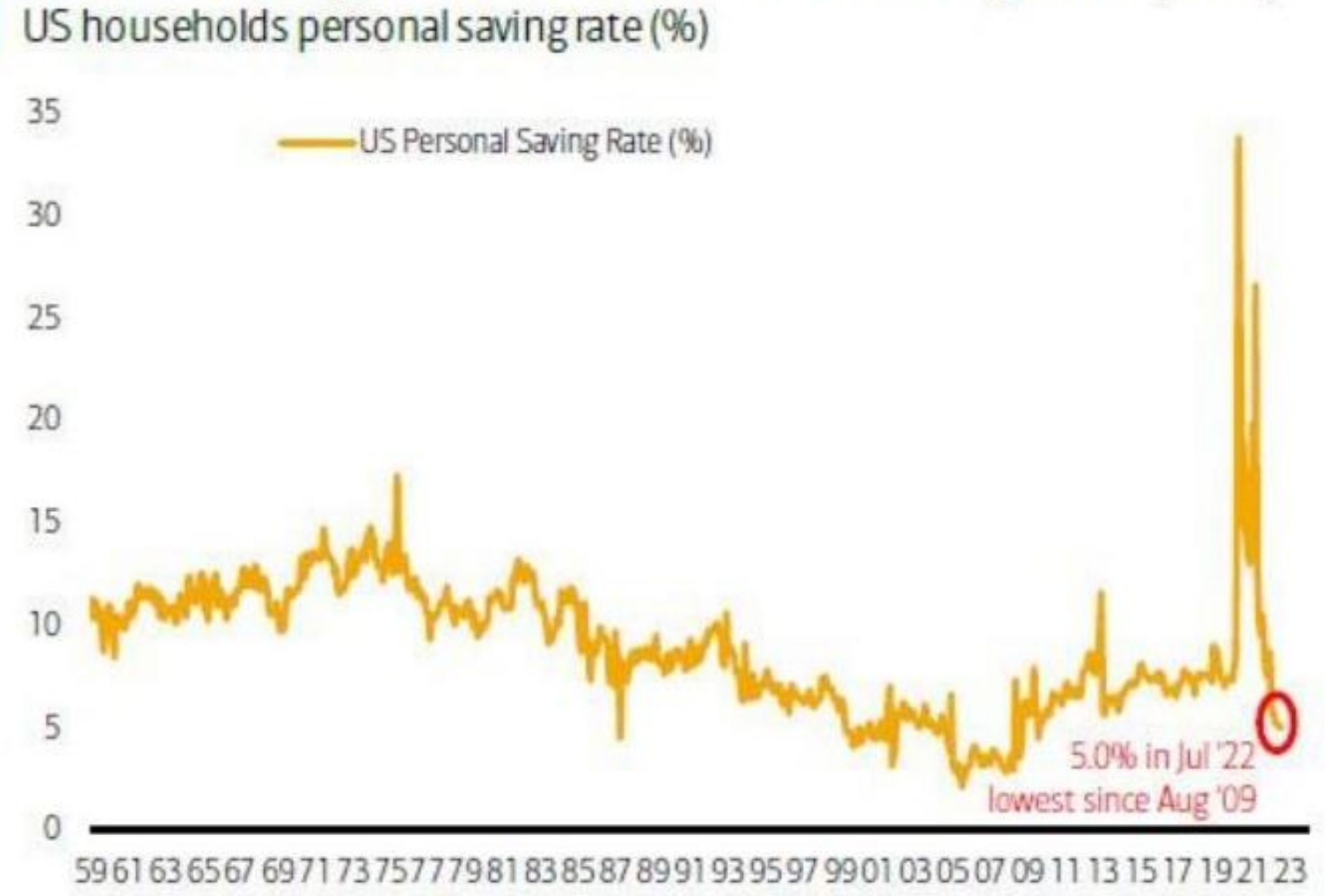
# Economic Data in EU continues to weaken, and we expect it to weaken further in 2H22 and 2023





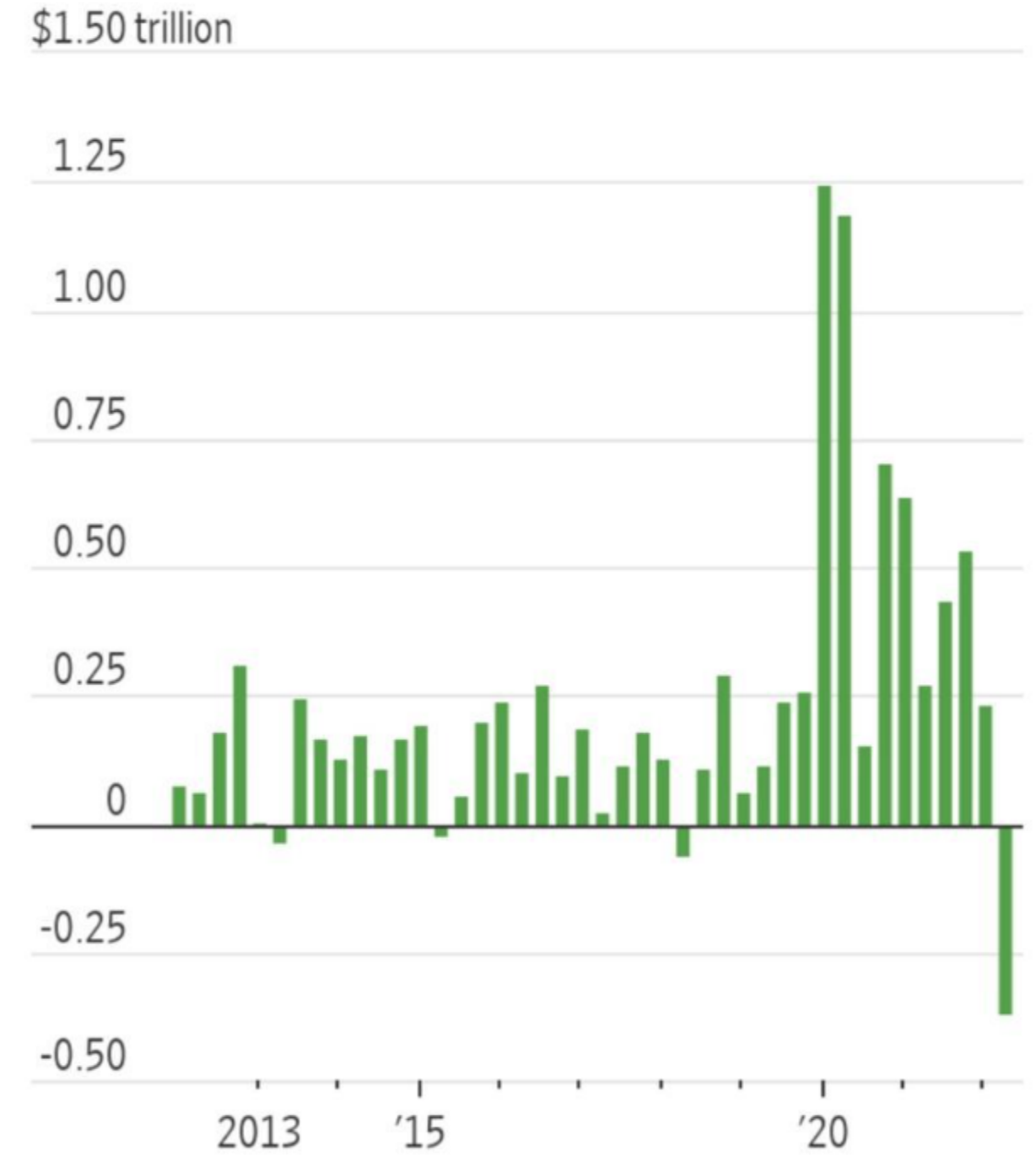
# Stimulus driven high savings are evaporating in this current high inflation environment

**Chart 6: US saving rate is now at the lowest since August '09 (5.0%)**



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Haver. As % of disposable personal income.  
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**Quarterly change in deposits at U.S. banks**

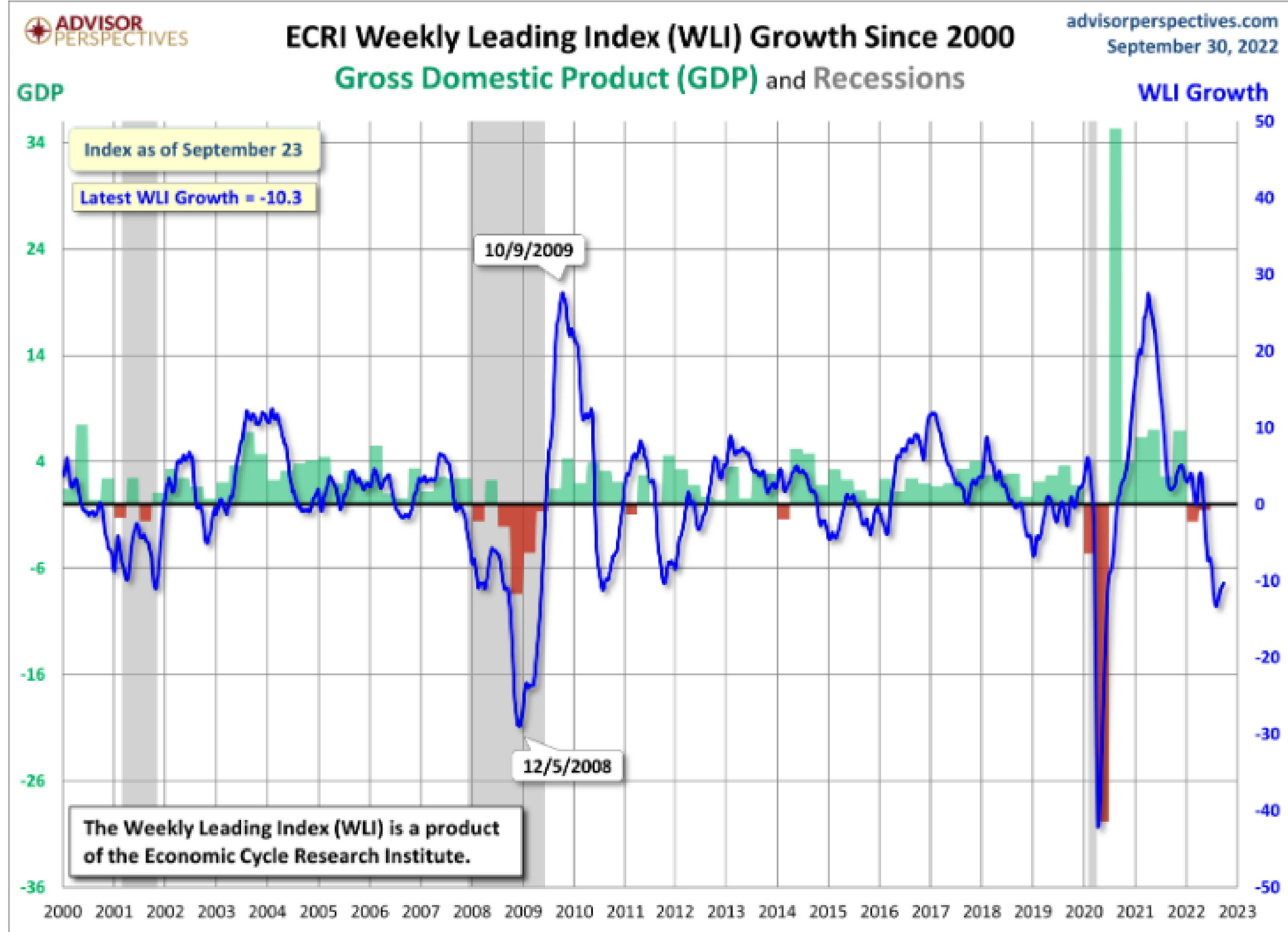


Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

# 2-10 curve inversion - Deeply inverted

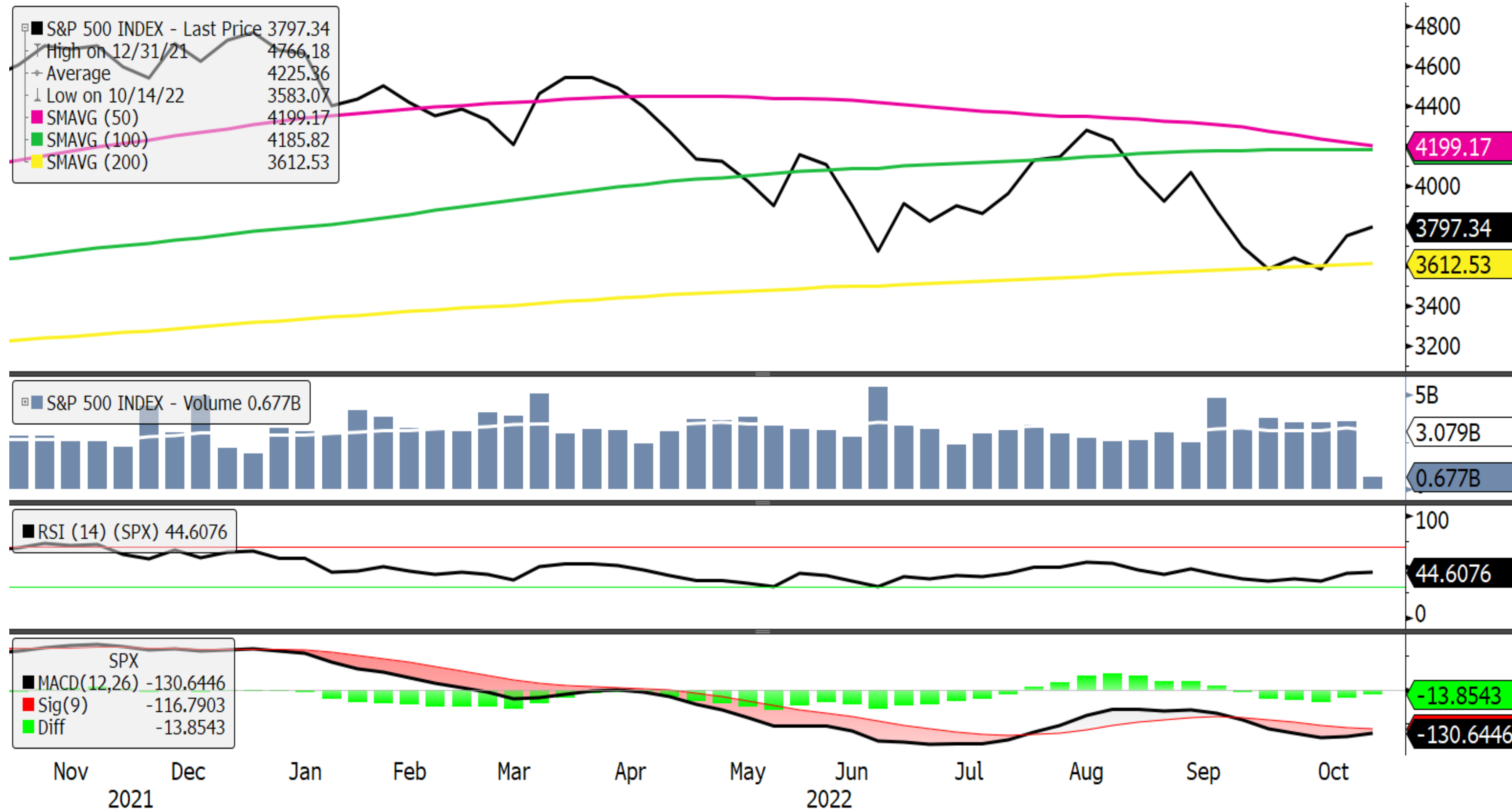


# ECRI Leading indicator



**So, what does the  
future hold for the  
main asset  
classes?????**

# The S&P 500 found support at its 200wma



Can expect a bounce at these levels Before falling lower?

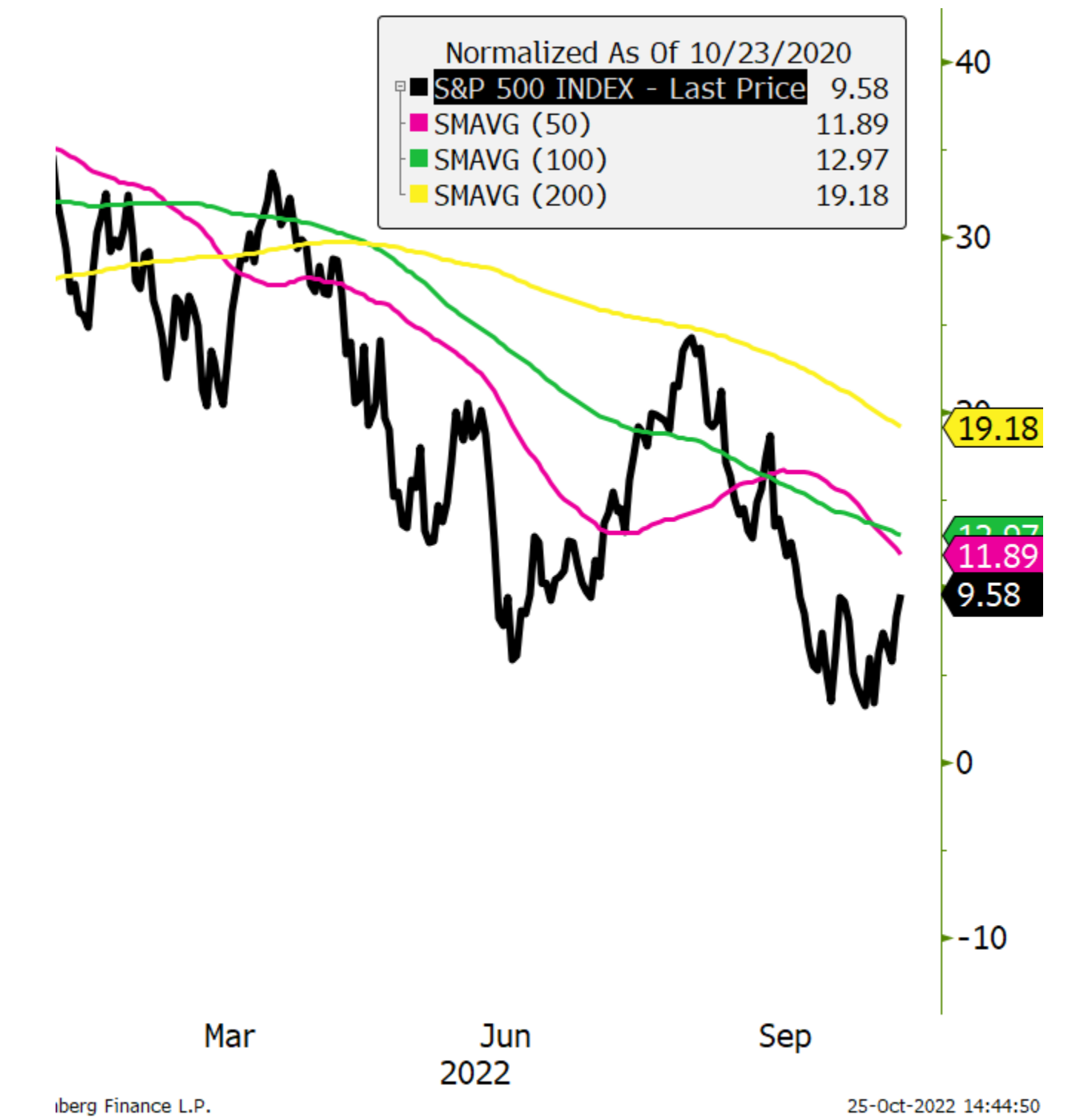
SPX Index (S&P 500 INDEX) Weekly 25OCT2021-25OCT2022

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25-Oct-2022 09:45:40

# In prior bear markets, the 200dma historically serves as resistance

Update following my comments in report



# Average bear market = 30% in S&P

## S&P down 25% as at end Sept

### S&P 500 Bear Markets Since 1950

Peak	Trough	%Decline	# of Days	Breakeven	# of Days	Years
7/15/1957	10/22/1957	-20.7%	99	9/16/1958	329	0.9
12/12/1961	6/26/1962	-28.0%	196	9/3/1963	434	1.2
2/9/1966	10/7/1966	-22.2%	240	5/4/1967	209	0.6
11/29/1968	5/26/1970	-36.1%	543	3/6/1972	650	1.8
1/11/1973	10/3/1974	-48.2%	630	7/17/1980	2114	5.8
9/21/1976	3/6/1978	-19.4%	531	8/15/1979	527	1.4
11/28/1980	8/12/1982	-27.1%	622	11/3/1982	83	0.2
8/25/1987	12/4/1987	-33.5%	101	7/26/1989	600	1.6
7/16/1990	10/11/1990	-19.9%	87	2/13/1991	125	0.3
7/17/1998	8/31/1998	-19.3%	45	11/23/1998	84	0.2
3/24/2000	10/9/2002	-49.1%	929	5/30/2007	1694	4.6
10/9/2007	3/9/2009	-56.8%	517	3/28/2013	1480	4.1
4/29/2011	10/3/2011	-19.4%	157	2/24/2012	144	0.4
9/20/2018	12/24/2018	-19.8%	95	4/23/2019	120	0.3
2/19/2020	3/23/2020	-33.9%	33	8/18/2020	181	0.5
<b>Averages</b>		<b>-30.2%</b>	<b>338</b>		<b>603</b>	<b>1.7</b>

# Equity Risk/Reward at least at the index level remains unattractive in our view

Equity risk/reward should negative earnings revisions accelerate

Severity of 2023 recession	Upside/Downside		2022 EPS Cut- Consensus \$223 EPS as on 10/10/2022					
	Spot SPX - 3588	Spot Fwd PE - 15x	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
			189.6	200.7	211.9	223.0	234.2	245.3
Mild	2023 EPS Cut	10%	-18.1%	-13.3%	-8.5%	-3.7%	1.2%	6.0%
		5%	-20.8%	-16.1%	-11.4%	-6.8%	-2.1%	2.6%
		0%	-23.4%	-18.9%	-14.4%	-9.9%	-5.4%	-0.9%
Severe		-5%	-26.0%	-21.7%	-17.3%	-13.0%	-8.6%	-4.3%
Like '02 & '08		-10%	-28.7%	-24.5%	-20.3%	-16.1%	-11.9%	-7.7%
		-15%	-31.3%	-27.3%	-23.2%	-19.2%	-15.2%	-11.1%

		S&P 500 2022 Target (Spot - 3588 on 10/10/2022)					
2023 EPS Growth		-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
2023 EPS		189.6	200.7	211.85	223	234.15	245.3
Fwd PE Ratio	15.5	2938	3111	3284	3457	3629	3802
	15.0	2843	3011	3178	3345	3512	3680
	14.5	2748	2910	3072	3234	3395	3557
	14.0	2654	2810	2966	3122	3278	3434
	13.5	2559	2709	2860	3011	3161	3312
	13.0	2464	2609	2754	2899	3044	3189
	12.5	2369	2509	2648	2788	2927	3066

Note - The above analysis is based on the assumption of 2022 EPS meeting the current consensus of \$223

If the S&P multiple falls to 15x and earnings growth falls by 5% for 2023 this would equate to an S&P of 3178 (11% downside from its current level).

Similarly, if we have a 10% fall off in earnings for 2023 and the market multiple falls to 13, this would equate to an S&P of 2609 (27% downside from its current level).

This is not a forecast, just a reflection of where the S&P could go based on its sensitivities to valuation multiple and earnings.



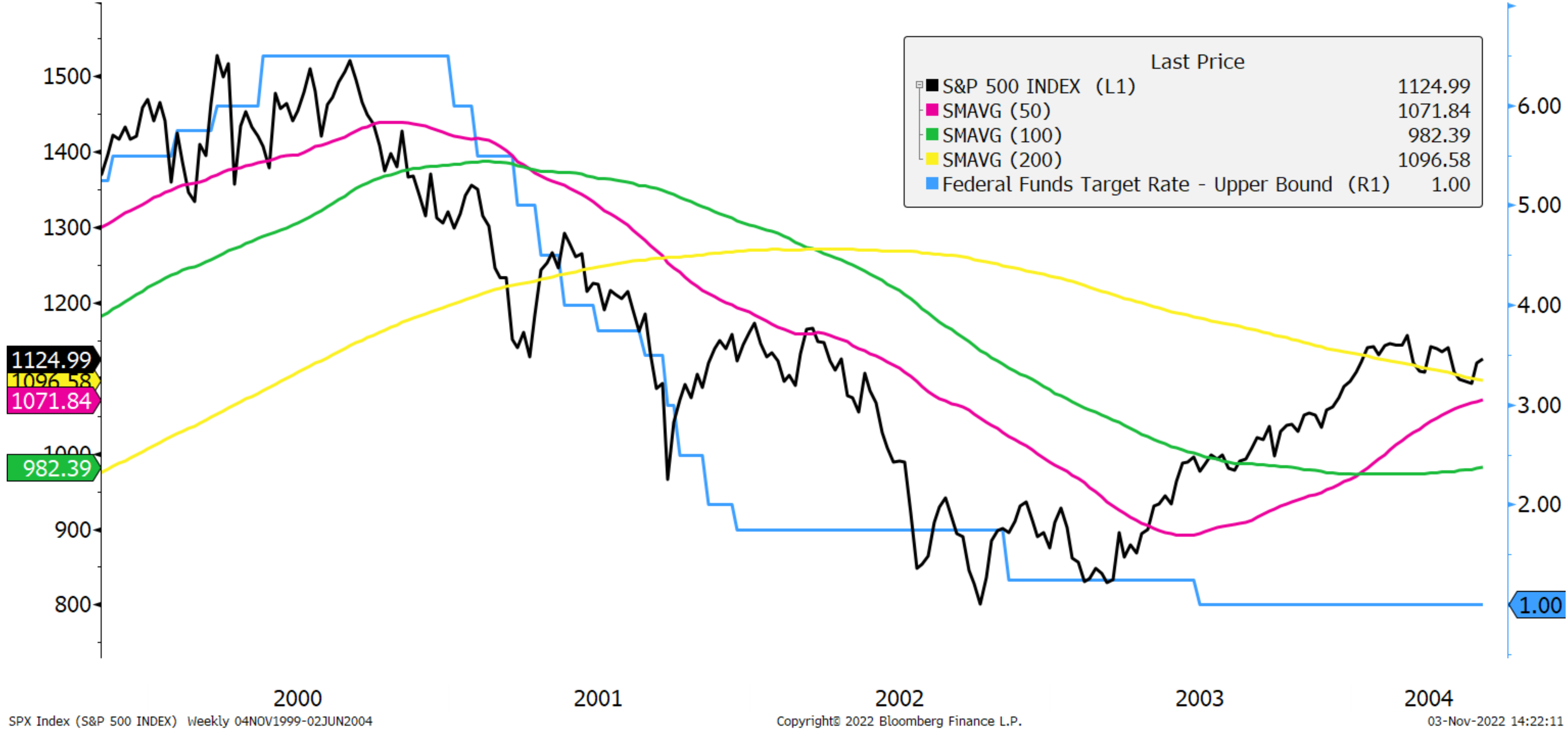
# S&P has sold off but is not at cheap levels yet

## S&P 500 valuation measures

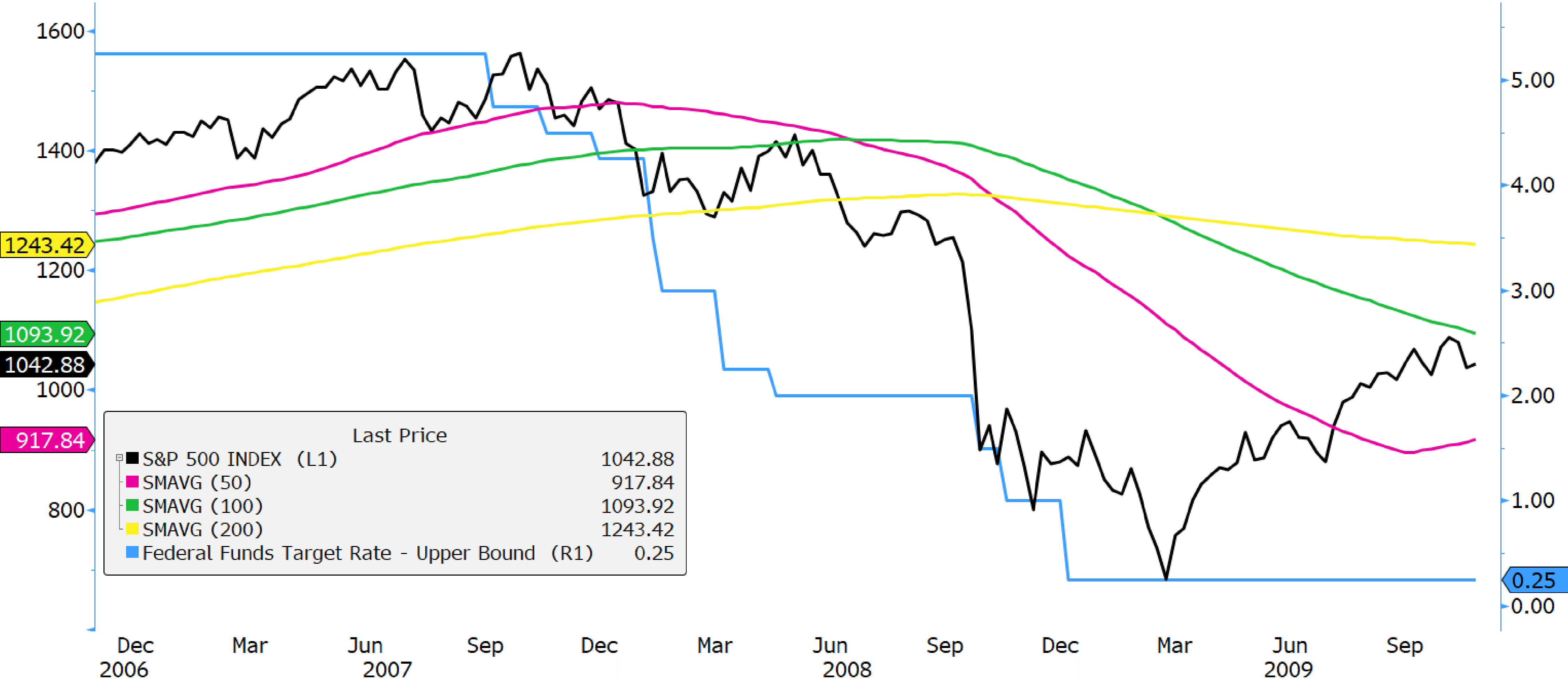
### S&P 500 Index: Forward P/E ratio



# Equities may not rally on pivot if slowdown entrenched



# Equities may not rally on pivot if slowdown entrenched



SPX Index (S&P 500 INDEX) Weekly 04NOV2006-02NOV2009

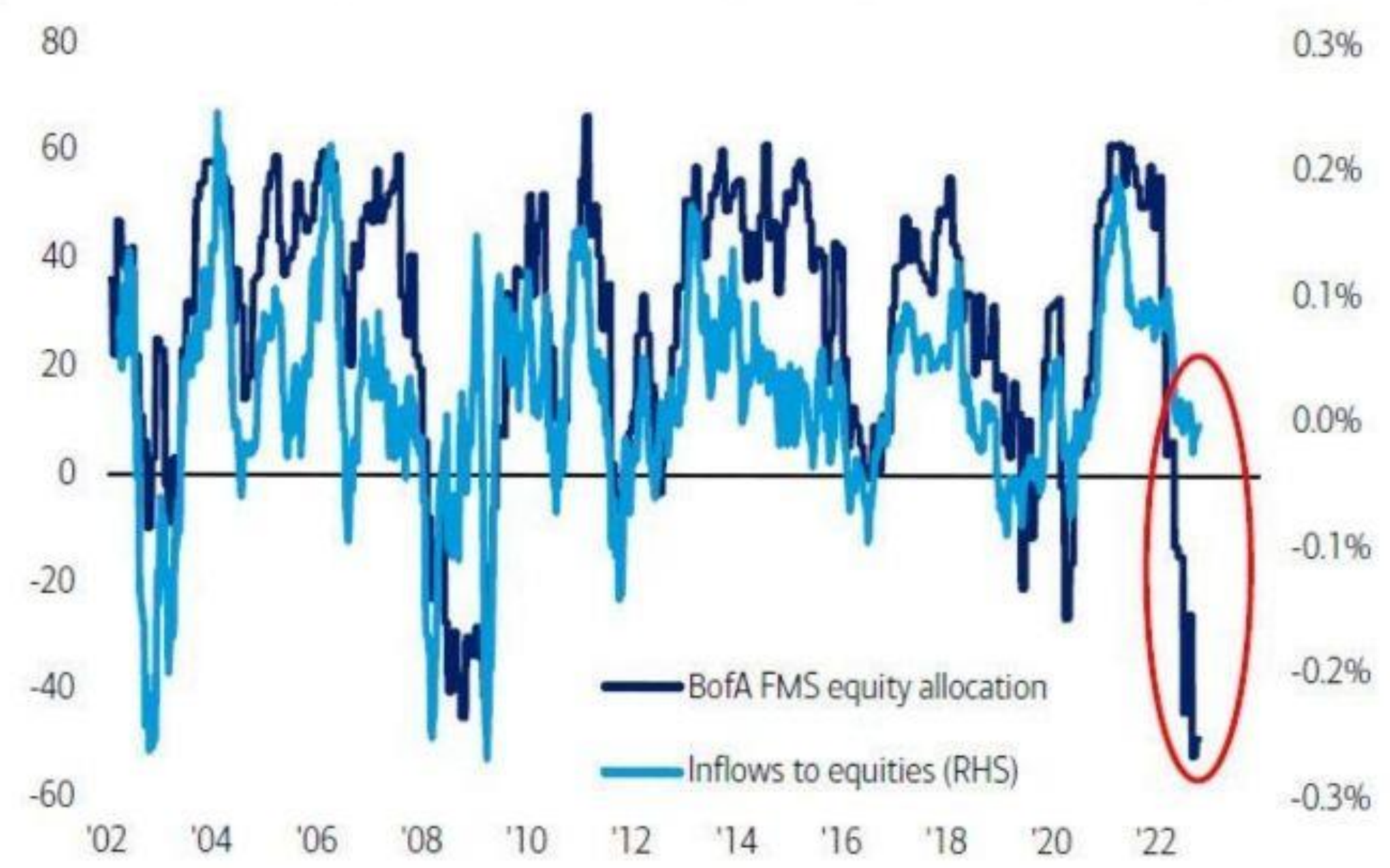
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# No Capitulation in Equities “yet”

## EPS revisions key before capitulation

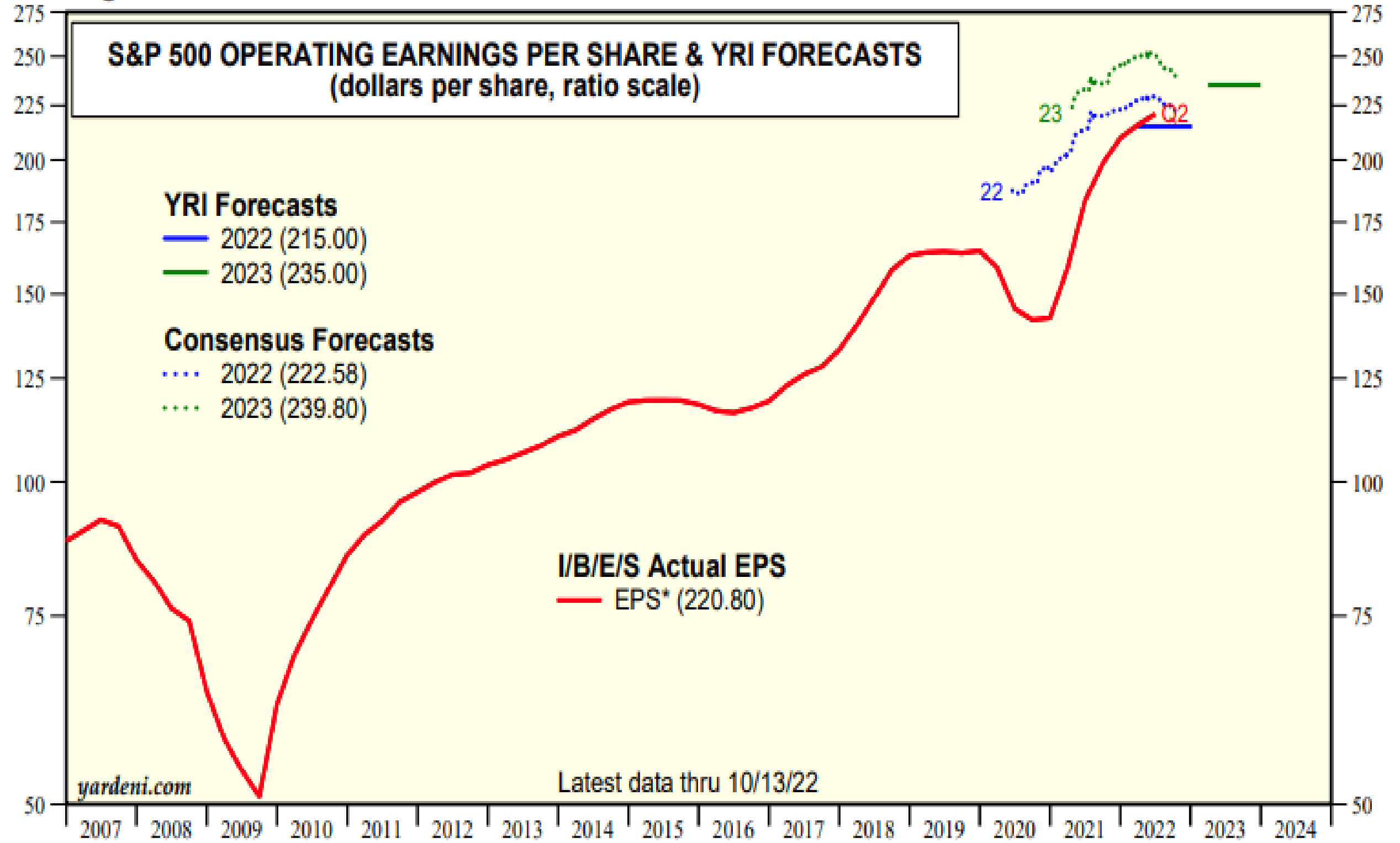
**Chart 5: Big BofA FMS equity UW yet no final capitulation equity flows**  
 FMS net % OW equities vs Inflows to equities (12wk MA % of AUM)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg.

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Figure 2.



\* Four-quarter trailing sum of operating earnings per share.  
 Source: I/B/E/S data by Refinitiv.

# Late Cycle dynamics at play – hence like Healthcare and Cash

S&P 500 sector excess price return relative to the S&P 500 Index

Position of economic cycle (ISM Manufacturing Index)	S&P 500 Materials	S&P 500 Industrials	S&P 500 Consumer discretionary	S&P 500 Financials	S&P 500 Information technology	S&P 500 Energy	S&P 500 Health care	S&P 500 Consumer staples	S&P 500 Utilities	S&P 500 Real estate
Early cycle	0.760%	0.144%	0.964%	0.513%	1.659%	-1.464%	-1.020%	-0.554%	-1.433%	-1.243%
Mid cycle	0.110%	0.142%	0.027%	0.682%	-0.533%	0.516%	0.119%	-0.206%	-0.439%	0.603%
Late cycle	0.301%	0.131%	0.120%	-0.100%	1.477%	-0.133%	-0.504%	-0.643%	-1.371%	-0.349%
	-0.509%	0.340%	-0.075%	-0.452%	0.692%	-0.213%	-0.184%	-0.285%	1.280%	0.562%
	-0.666%	-0.140%	0.249%	-0.014%	0.515%	-0.042%	0.620%	0.314%	0.152%	0.486%
	-0.276%	-0.095%	-0.095%	-0.480%	-0.818%	0.317%	1.524%	1.440%	0.267%	-0.539%

Healthcare, Consumer Staples, Utilities and Real Estate do well late in the cycle

Fed Cycle - Dec 2015 - Dec 2018			
	3M	6M	1Yr
Start	01/01/2019	01/01/2019	01/01/2019
End	01/04/2019	30/06/2019	01/01/2020

Fed Cycle - June 2004 - June 2006			
	3M	6M	1Yr
Start	01/07/2006	01/07/2006	01/07/2006
End	29/09/2006	28/12/2006	01/07/2007

S&P 500 ENERGY INDEX	18.0%	13.1%	11.8%
S&P 500 MATERIALS INDEX	11.9%	17.3%	24.6%
S&P 500 INDUSTRIALS IDX	19.6%	21.4%	29.3%
S&P 500 CONS DISCRET IDX	17.1%	21.8%	27.9%
S&P 500 CONS STAPLES IDX	11.8%	16.2%	27.6%
S&P 500 HEALTH CARE IDX	6.8%	8.1%	20.8%
S&P 500 FINANCIALS INDEX	11.2%	17.2%	32.1%
S&P 500 INFO TECH INDEX	21.5%	27.1%	50.3%
S&P 500 UTILITIES INDEX	10.1%	14.7%	26.3%
S&P 500 COMM SVC	15.6%	19.1%	32.7%
S&P 500 REAL ESTATE IDX	17.2%	20.4%	29.0%

S&P 500 ENERGY INDEX	-1.7%	10.3%	28.0%
S&P 500 MATERIALS INDEX	-0.6%	11.3%	29.1%
S&P 500 INDUSTRIALS IDX	-0.1%	6.4%	17.4%
S&P 500 CONS DISCRET IDX	5.0%	16.2%	19.1%
S&P 500 CONS STAPLES IDX	5.7%	9.9%	14.8%
S&P 500 HEALTH CARE IDX	10.2%	12.1%	18.6%
S&P 500 FINANCIALS INDEX	8.0%	16.3%	14.7%
S&P 500 INFO TECH INDEX	8.5%	15.4%	25.9%
S&P 500 UTILITIES INDEX	6.1%	16.0%	26.1%
S&P 500 COMM SVC	10.6%	19.8%	38.8%
S&P 500 REAL ESTATE IDX	9.7%	21.5%	11.7%

S&P 600 SMALLCAP INDEX	13.0%	13.7%	22.7%
S&P 400 MIDCAP INDEX	16.1%	18.0%	26.2%
MSCI US LARGE	14.8%	18.3%	31.8%

S&P 600 SMALLCAP INDEX	-0.9%	7.8%	16.0%
S&P 400 MIDCAP INDEX	-1.1%	6.6%	18.5%
MSCI US LARGE	5.7%	12.7%	18.5%

S&P 500 Value	13.7%	16.7%	31.9%
S&P 500 Growth	16.1%	20.2%	31.1%

S&P 500 Value	5.3%	13.9%	21.7%
S&P 500 Growth	6.1%	12.5%	19.4%

Technology, Consumer Discretionary, Communication and Materials have delivered good returns everytime the Fed paused rate hikes

# Energy should also perform better than the market

Goldman Sachs

## Sector share of S&P 500 equity cap since 1975

Tech accounted for 33% of S&P 500 equity capitalization at bubble peak in 2000

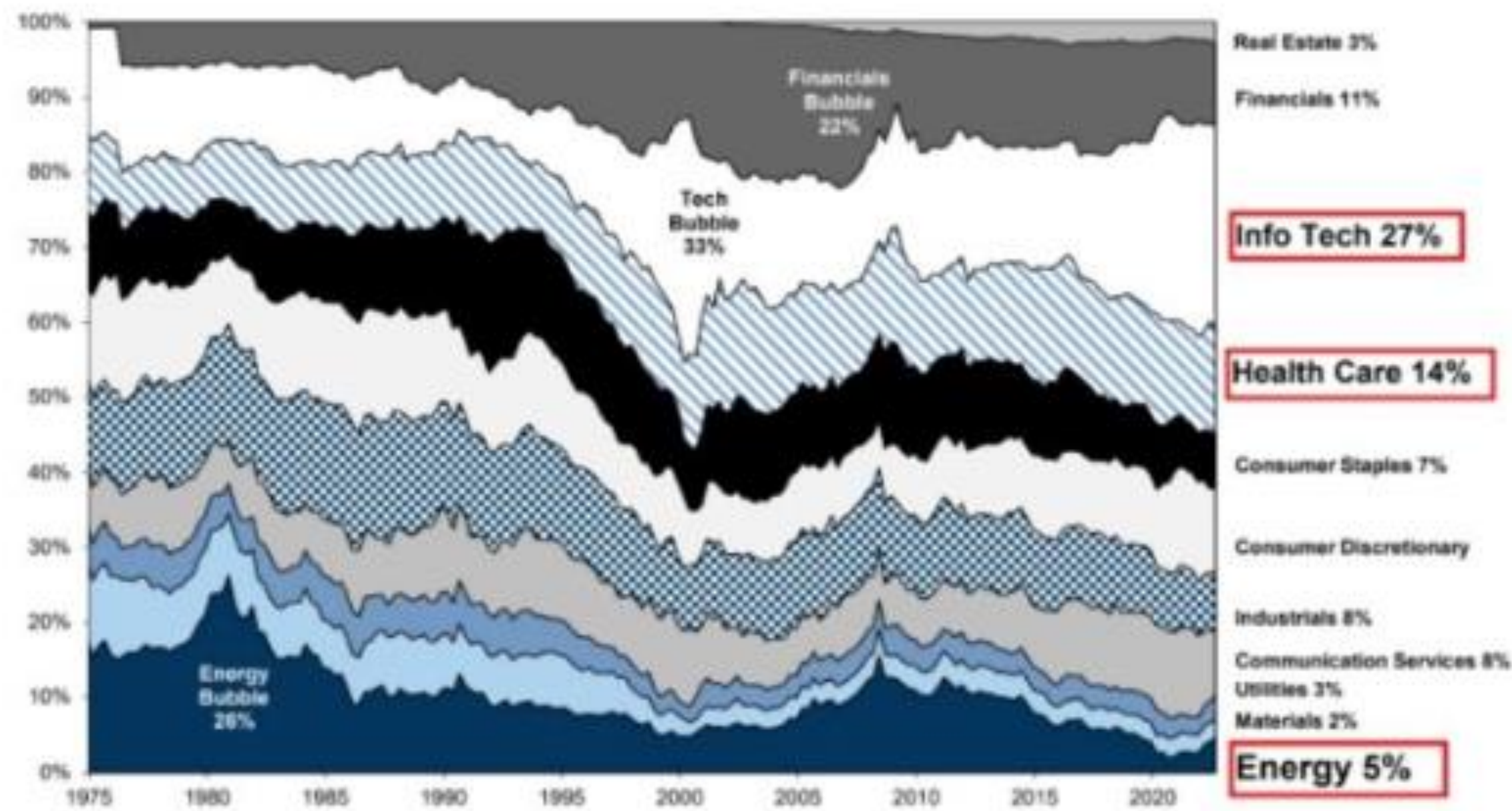
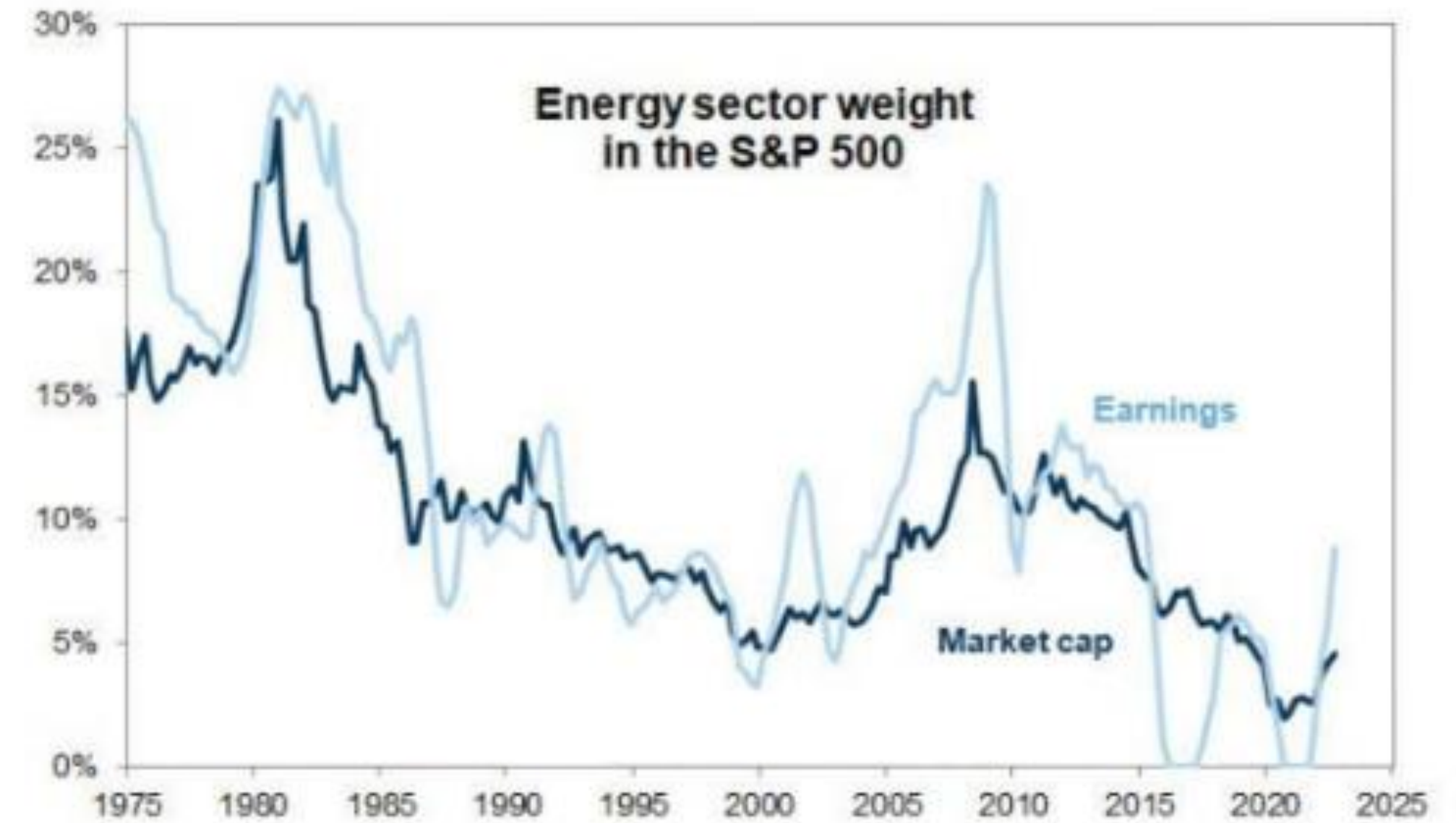


Exhibit 1: With confidence in durability of commodity prices, we see potential for Energy market-cap weighting within S&P 500 to further increase

Energy sector earnings and market-cap weighting within S&P 500

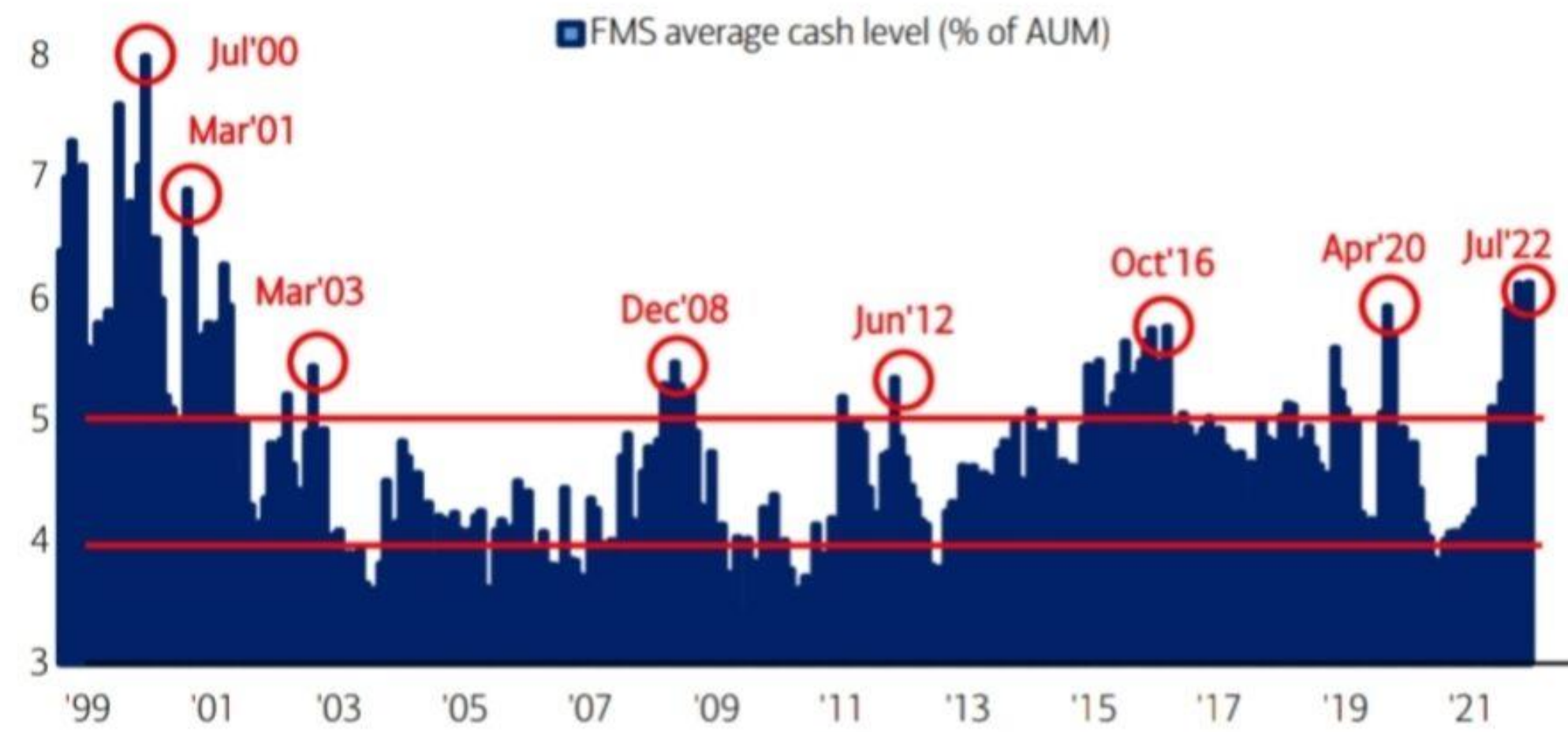


Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

# Like others we are also overweight cash

**Chart 8: Cash levels highest since 2001**

FMS average cash balance, %



Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

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**Chart 15: Equity allocation vs cash lowest since Oct'08**

Net % OW Equities vs Cash



Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

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# We continue to prefer USD over other currencies... At least for the moment

UPDATE

■ DOLLAR INDEX SPOT - Last Price	112.096
┆ High on 09/27/22	114.106
⊕ Average	101.936
┆ Low on 10/28/21	93.345



DXY Curncy (DOLLAR INDEX SPOT) Daily 25OCT2021-25OCT2022

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25-Oct-2022 10:13:22

We expect the USD to continue to strengthen, and significantly so if we see a flight from risk assets. We are not there yet. But soon.

When will the USD peak? When there is maximum pain and something breaks. At that point there will be a step shift at the Fed and the dollar will be driven lower. Gold should move higher on dollar weakness and the furthering of QE policies.

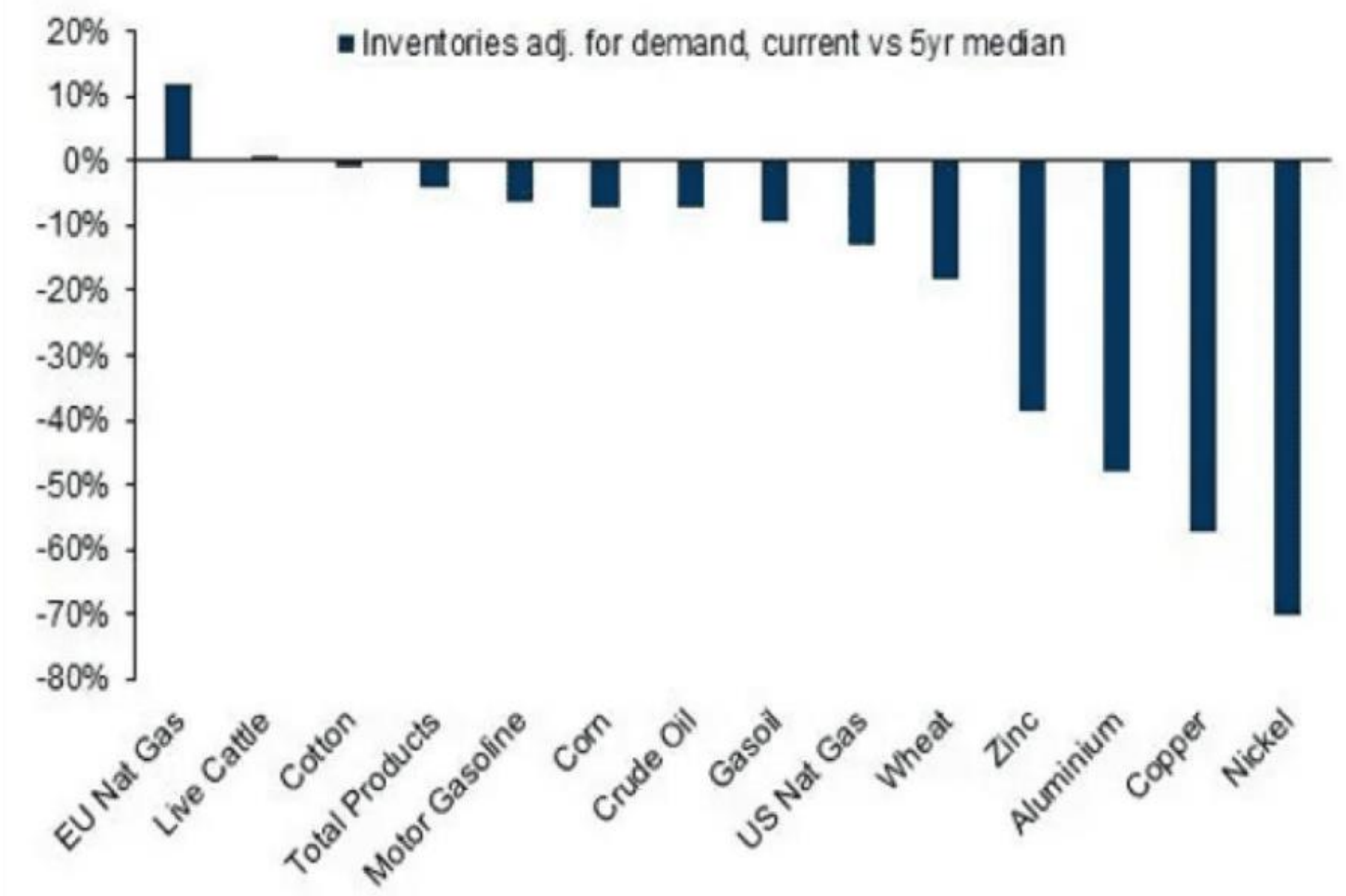


# Commodities inventories meanwhile continue to shrink

Short term we are underweight economically sensitive materials; longer term we are very optimistic

Exhibit 12: Inventories in almost all markets are significantly below the 5-year median and at risk of depletion

The Daily Shot  
15-Sep-2022  
@SoberLook

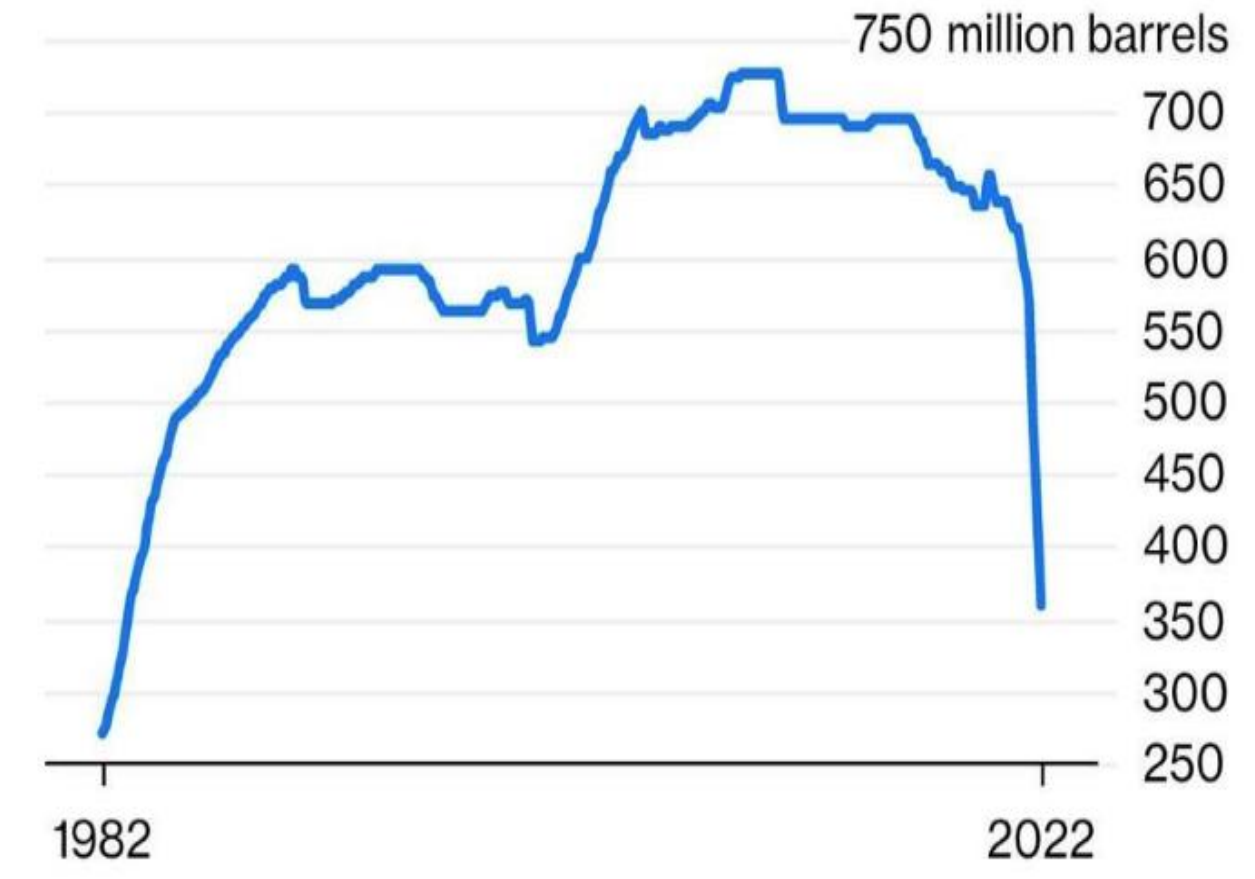


Source: Bloomberg, USDA, EIA, Wind, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

## Bloomberg

Subscribe

By October, the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve will shrink to a 40-year low as the White House taps it to put a lid on global oil prices

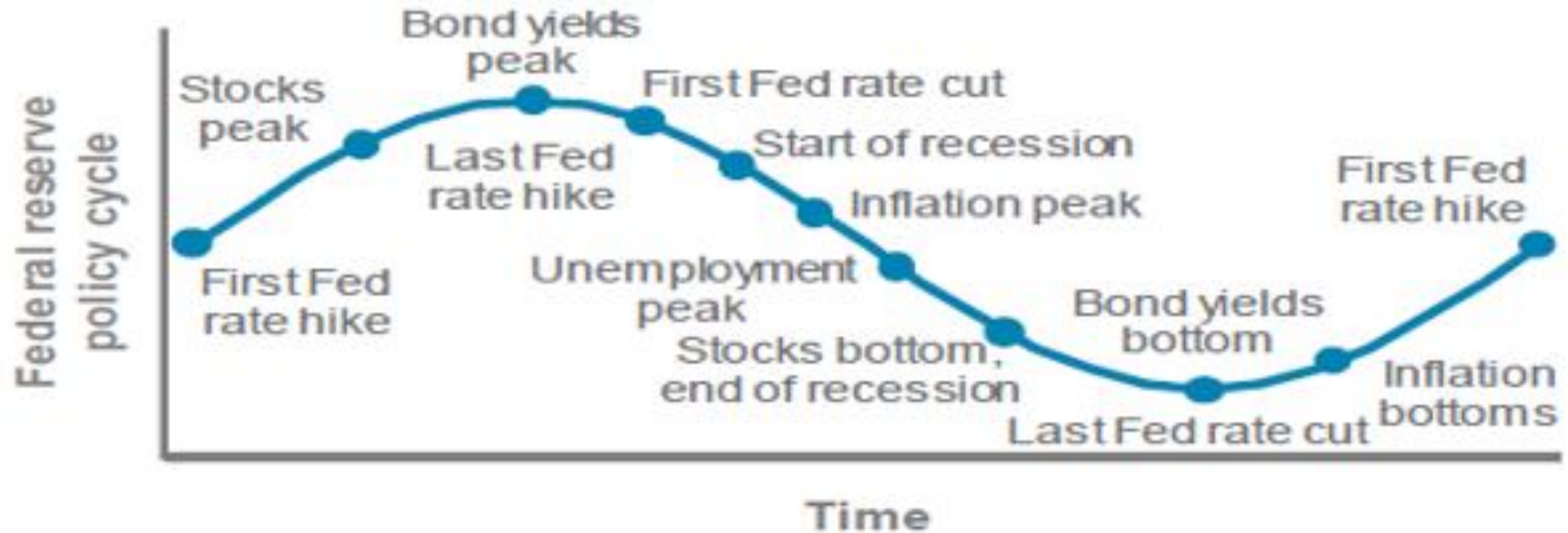


Source: US Department of Energy  
Source: Jun-Oct 2022 is forecast based on releases already pre-announced

Refilling of the SPR and the roll out of Climate Change Policies will drive commodity demand higher

# Yields peak usually towards end of rate hike cycle

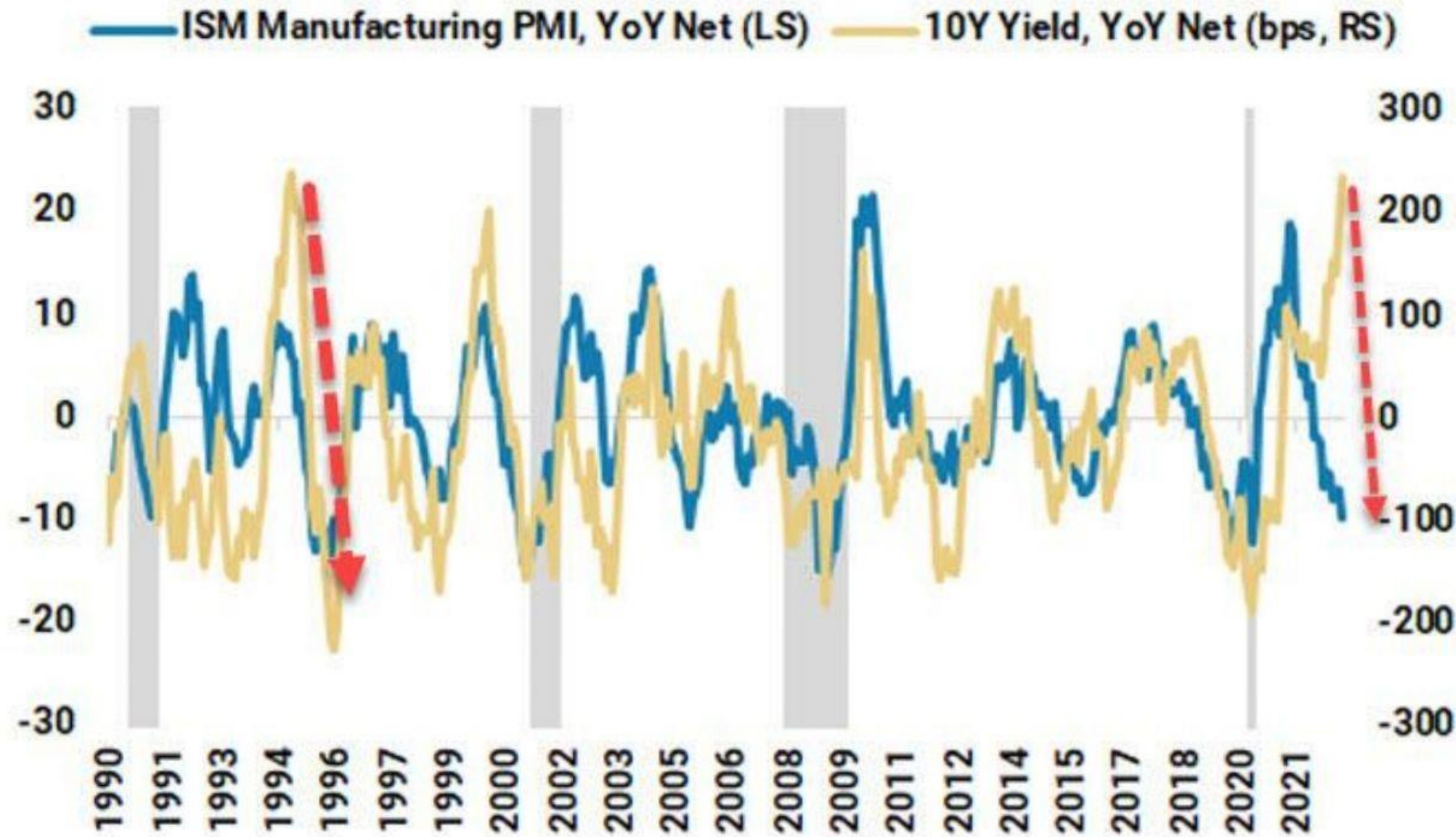
Stylistic view of how bond yields, inflation and equity performance tend to evolve historically



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

# Long Bonds the trade to be in 2023? ...bonds need to price in higher inflation for longer

## Exhibit 1: UST yields diverging from PMIs



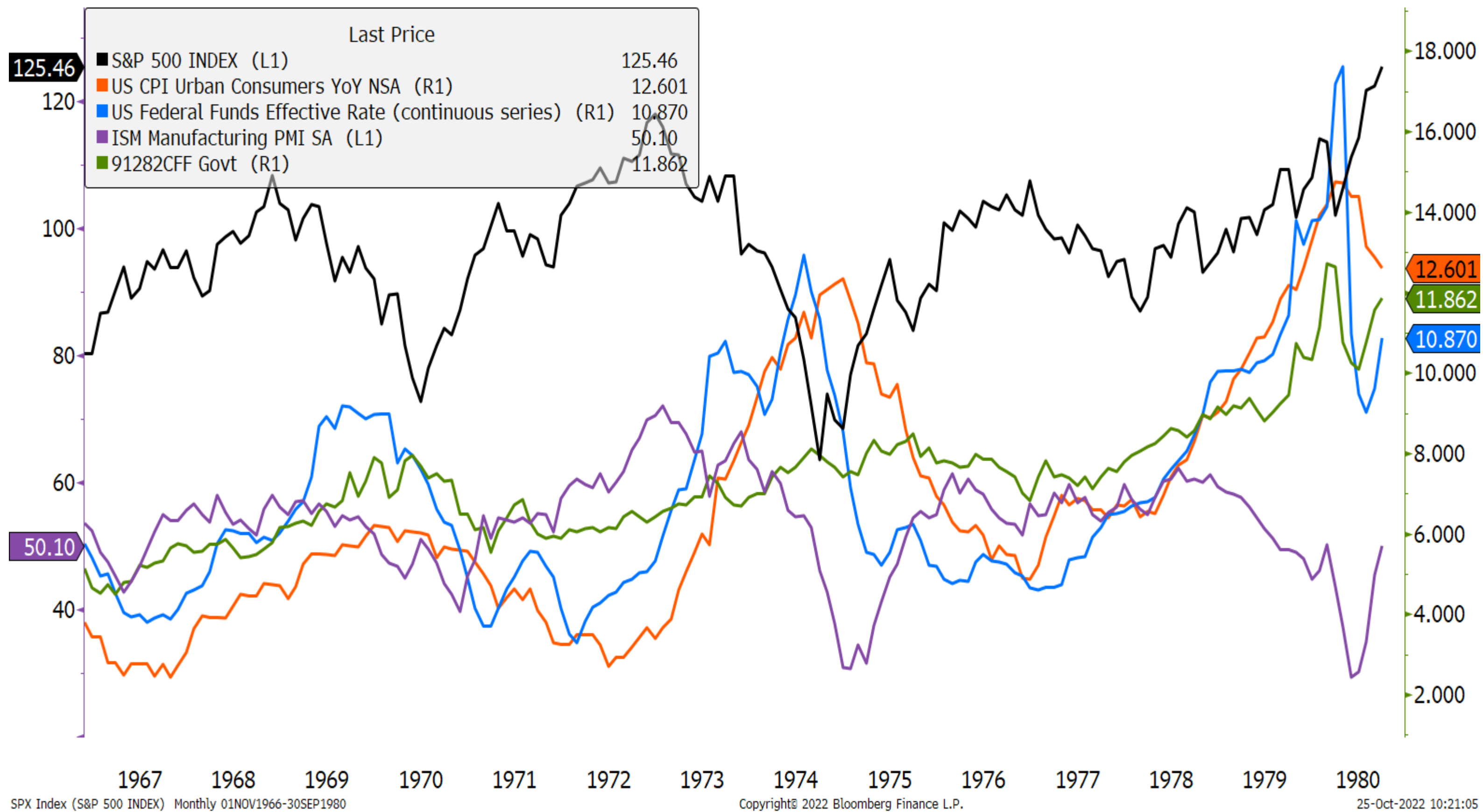
Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

Bonds are looking increasingly interesting from a pure yield point of view.

But where will inflation level off?

# 1970-1980 may be best historical comparison

Lets layer this chart

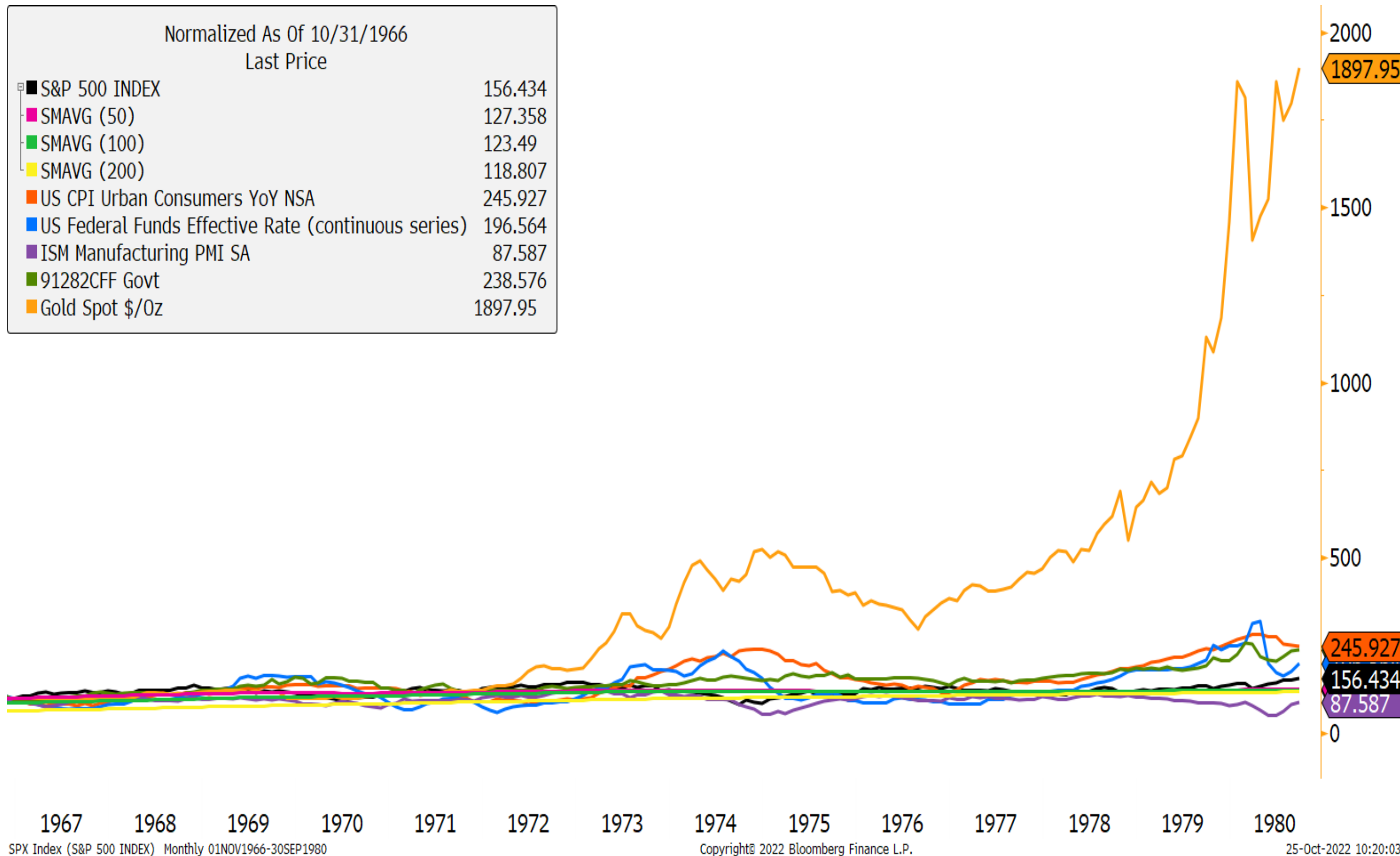


Inflation in the US ramped all the way up to around 12% in 1974, the Fed raised to 13% and the economy fell off a cliff. '73 to '74 the S&P fell around 47% peak to trough.

It was way worse back then in terms of inflation levels. Debt levels today though are far higher.

The higher inflation and rates collapsed the economy and the market. In time though the market reallocated to inflation hedging assets – shifting out of bonds and cash and into Equities and Gold.

# Gold a massive beneficiary of the inflation in late '70s



Gold rallied from '71 (off the Gold peg) and from '76 to '80 as investors sought a hedge against inflation.

Can't expect same magnitude but, if inflation does trend like the '75-80 period and become more entrenched, then gold will follow a similar pattern.

# Climate change policies to drive future economic growth?

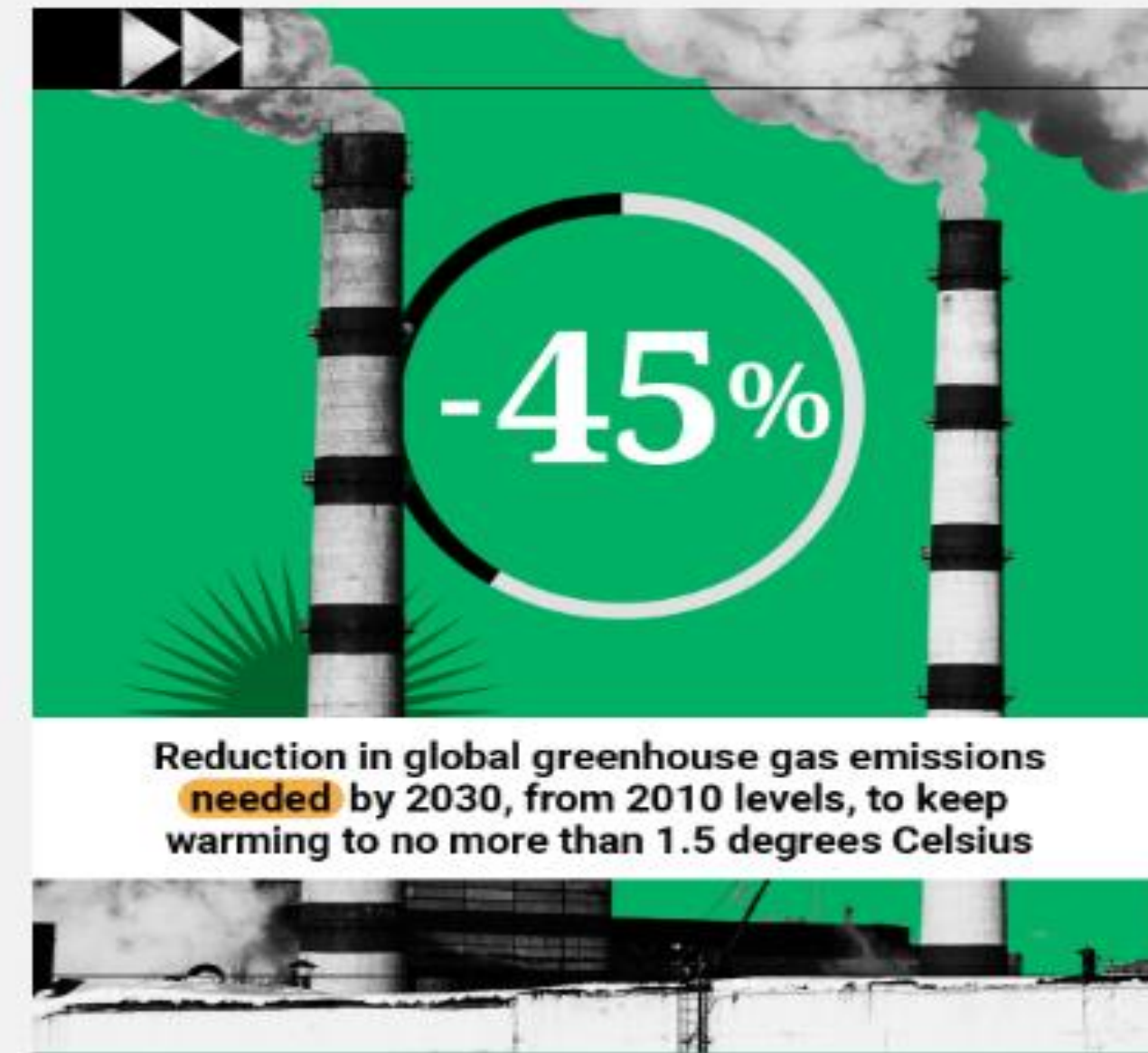
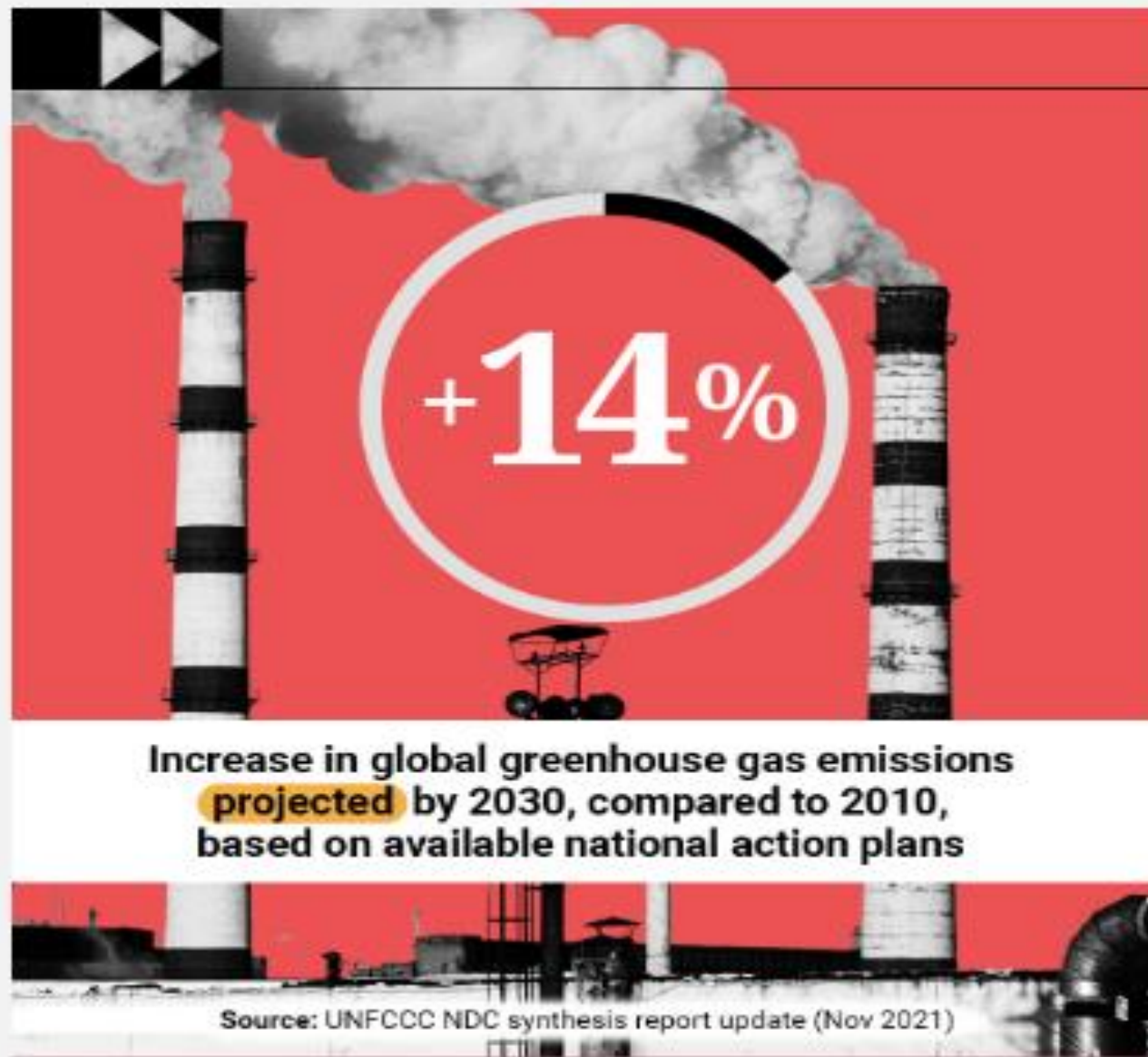


At the COP 27 climate conference in Egypt, we need **commitments** that will deliver a reduction of emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 so we can reach net zero emissions by mid-century."

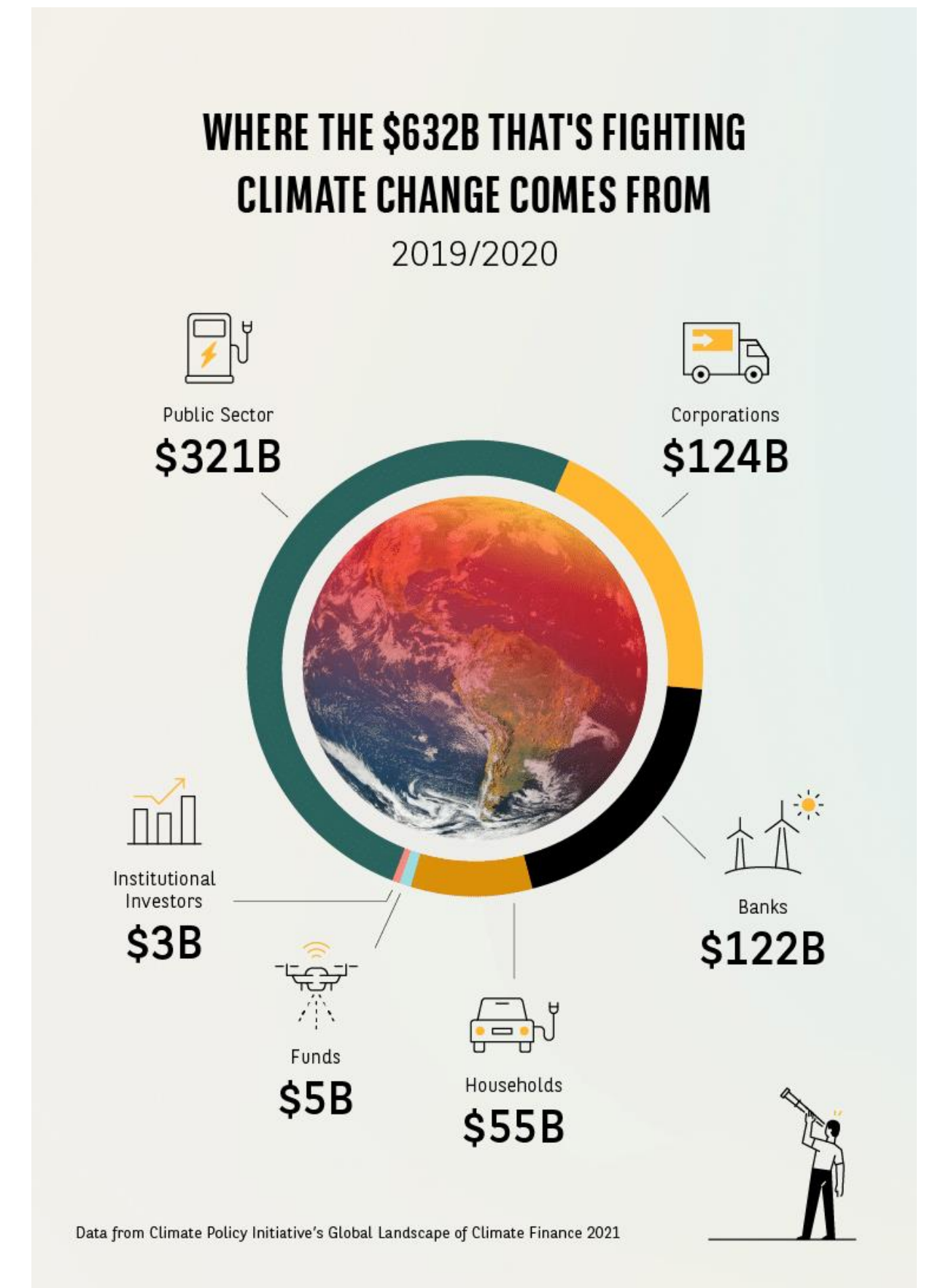
ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, *United Nations Secretary-General*



## Current national plans fall short of what is required



# Whether you believe in it or not, one should expect Trillions of USD to flow into the space



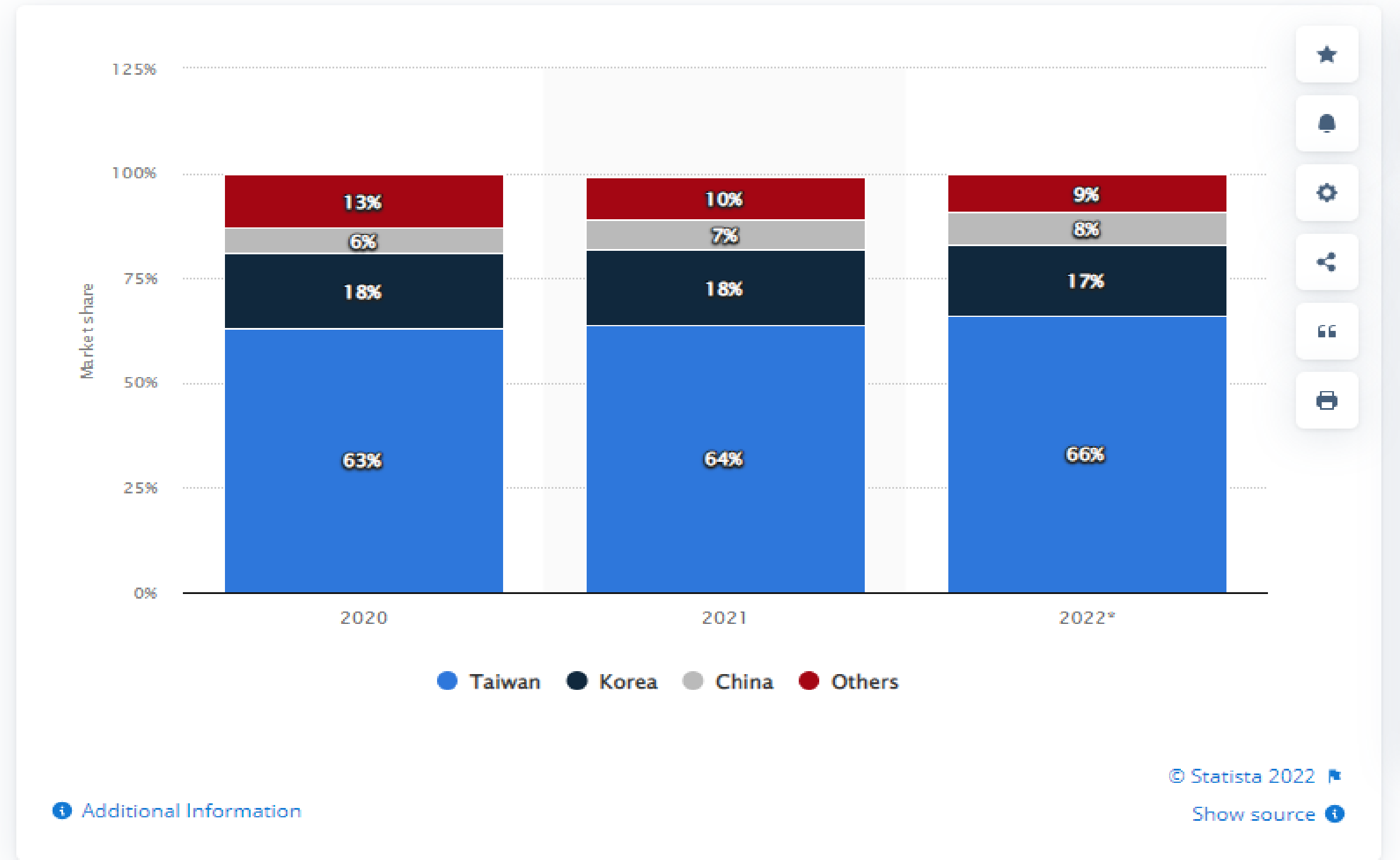
# 'Clean Energies' likely inflationary ....and dirty

Need a good chart for this



# Build back Better at Home

## Semiconductor foundries revenue share worldwide from 2020



## China's hegemony in rare earths production worldwide

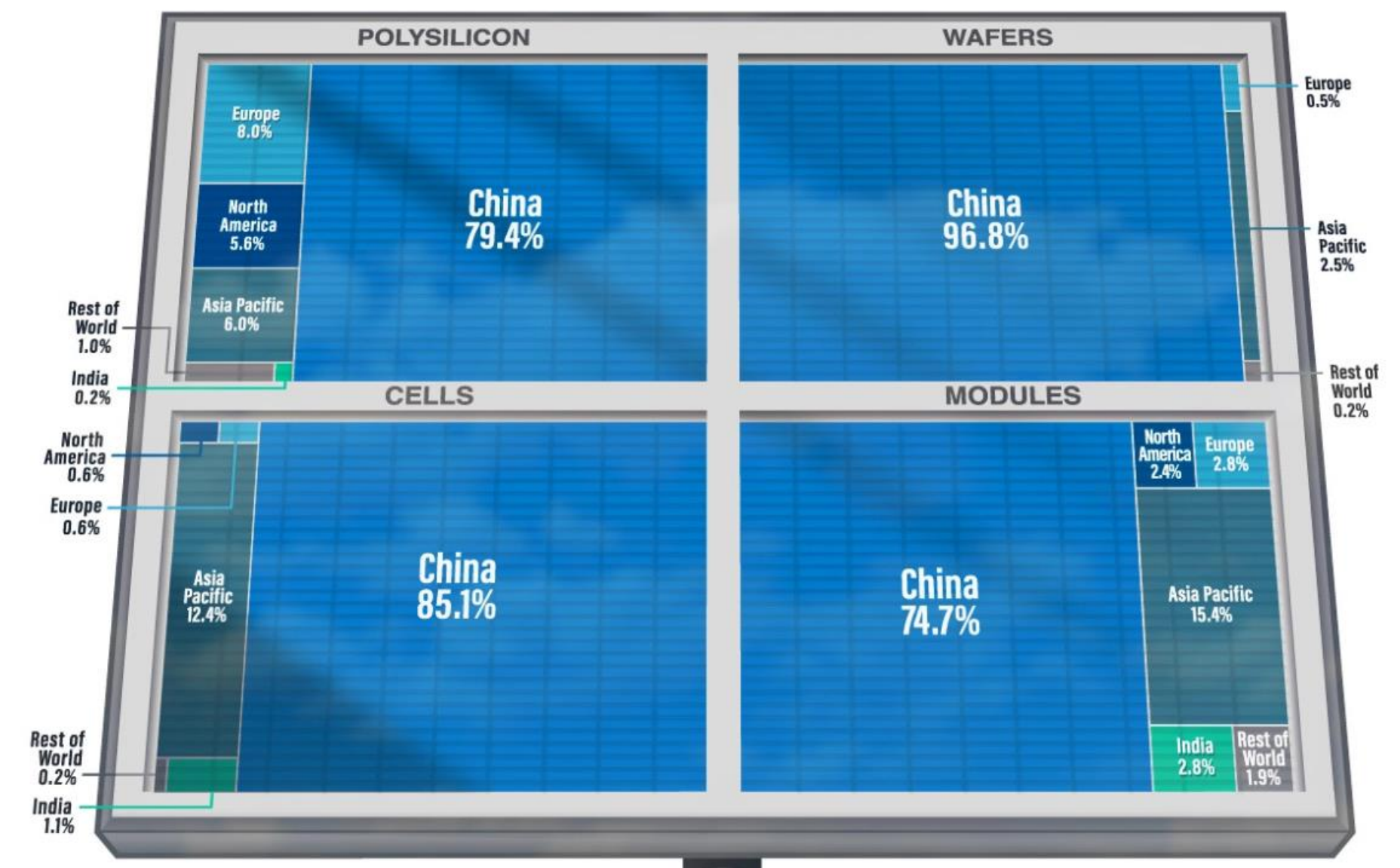
Production as share of global output by country, 2021

Country	Production share (%)
China	60.6%
US	15.5%
Myanmar	9.4%
Australia	7.9%
Thailand	2.9%
Madagascar	1.2%
India	1.1%
Russia	1%
Brazil	0.2%
Vietnam	0.1%
Burundi	0%
Rest of world	0.1%

Source: Statista

INVESTMENT MONITOR

## Share of Manufacturing Capacity by Country/Region in 2021



## Outlook for asset classes over next few months

- **Bonds:** Yields becoming attractive.....nor far off a good opportunity to add to mid to long duration

Bonds will do well as slowdown priced in by markets and inflation tapers off

- **Equities:** Too early to add.....but will offer excellent upside once this 'recalibration' is complete

**If we have higher inflation for longer, should rotate from Cash, to Bonds to Real assets**

- **Gold: watch for USD weakness ....not far off if DXY starts to peak**

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