

Economic Twistory

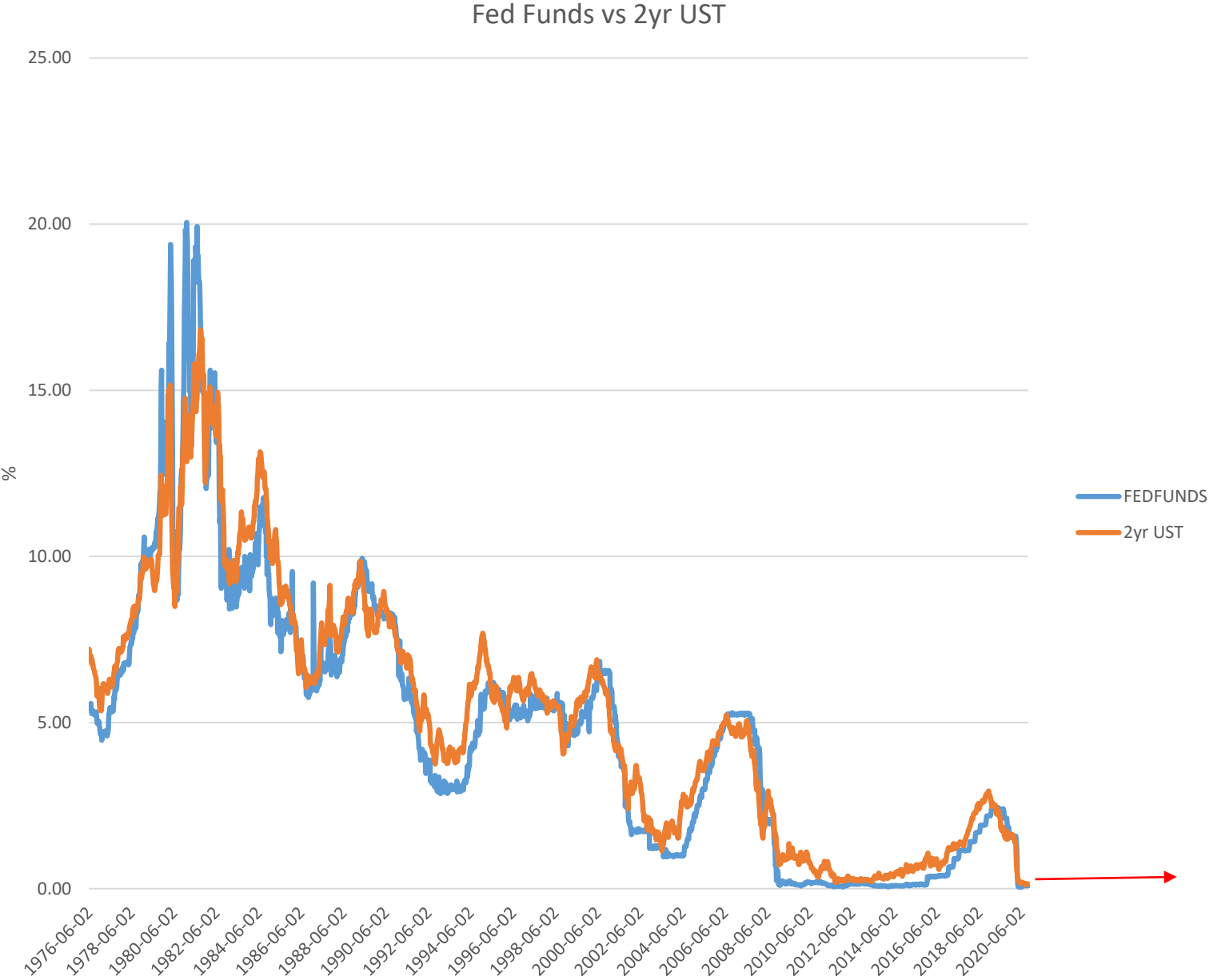
What economic history teaches us today...

Yield curve steepeners often result from recessions where front end rates get cut

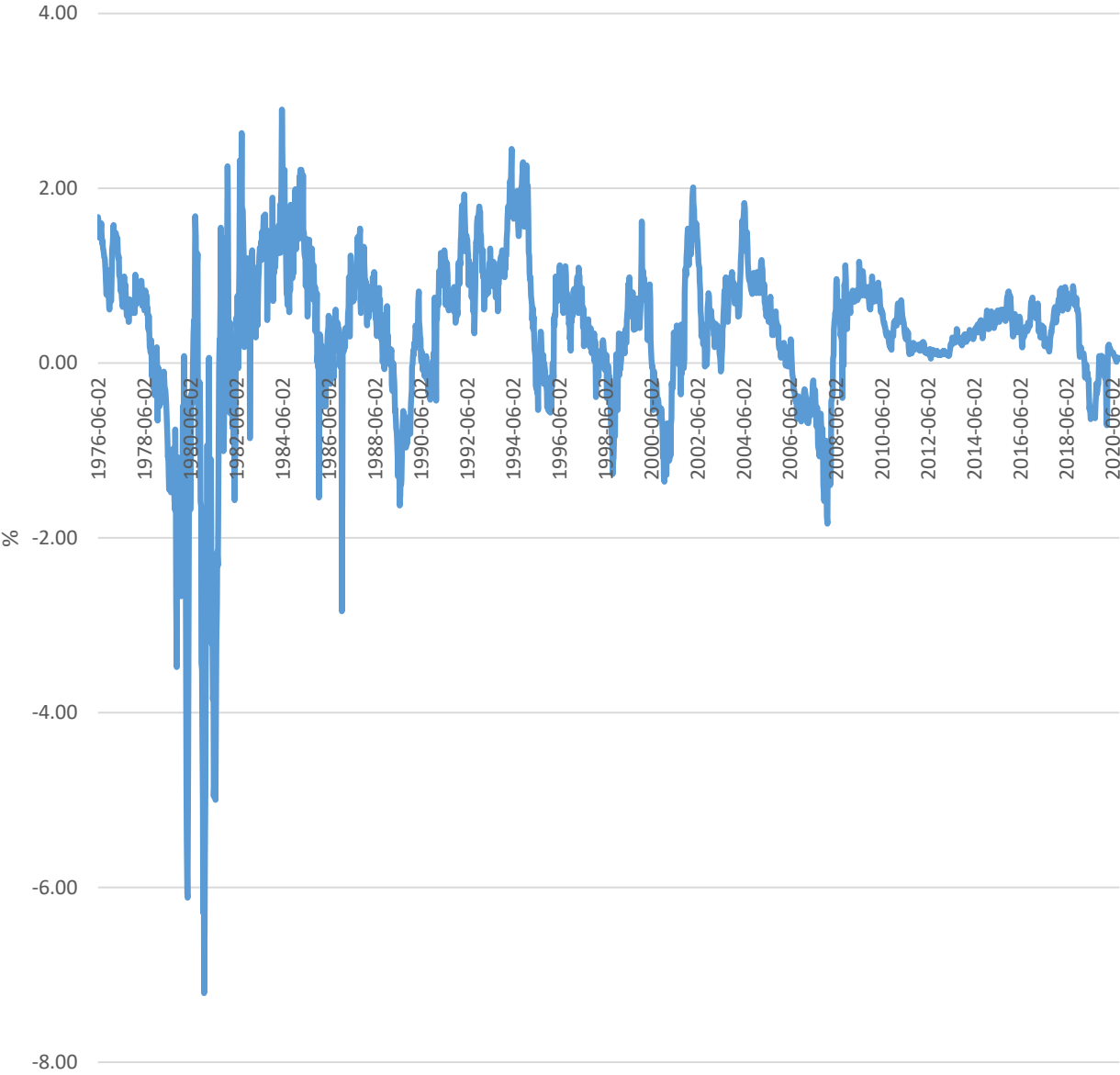
- After the steepening happened, rates often moved sideways for an extended period of time
- With Fed funds hitting 0% once again, market does not price in steepening of the curve as much as during 2009 and hence 2012 should be used as a comparison of how steep the curve can run

2yr UST anticipates FED
easing in most instances
throughout history

Again hit the lower bound



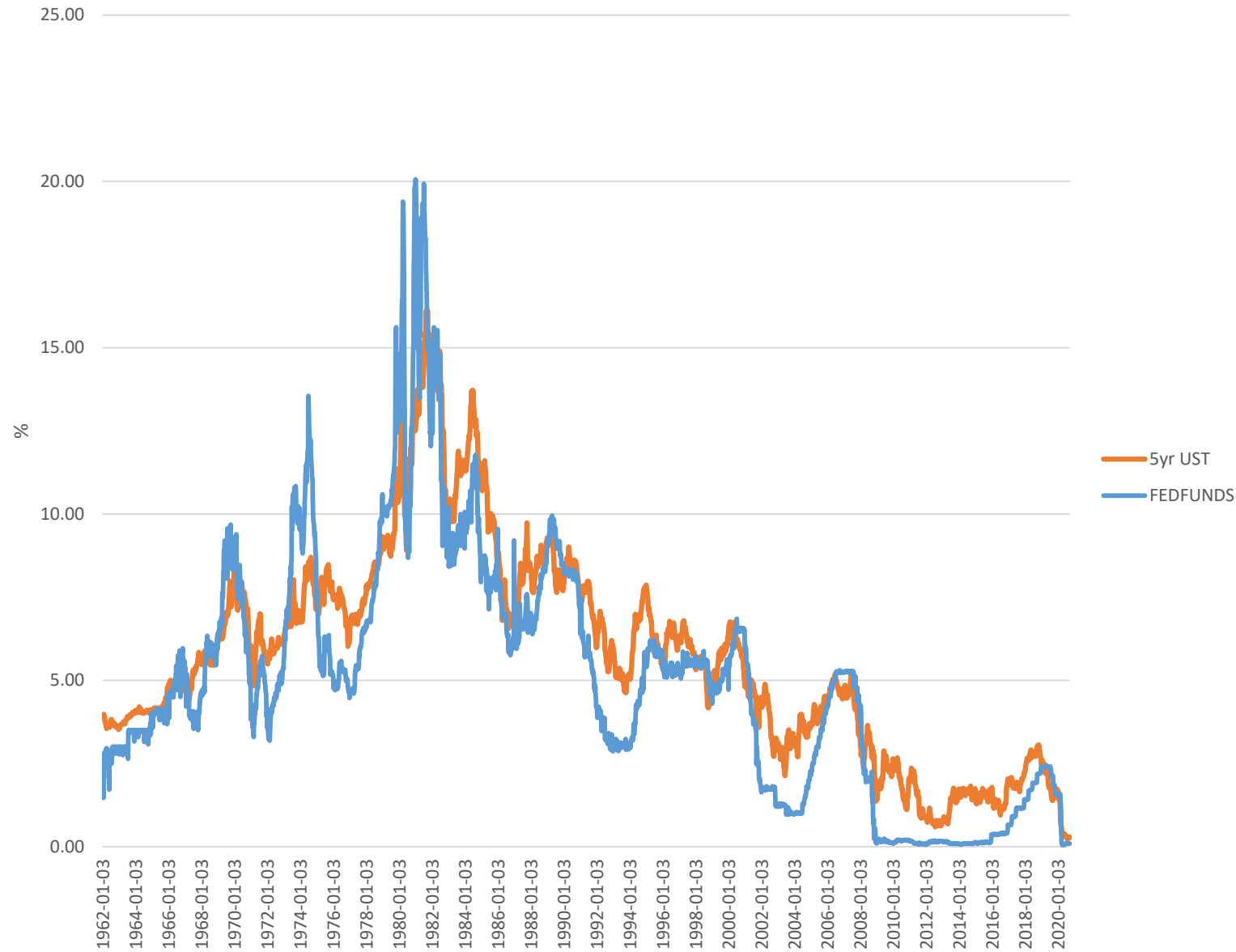
2yr UST - Fed Funds



2yr UST - Fed Funds

2yr UST – Fed Funds now
back positive and
expected to stay here for
some time

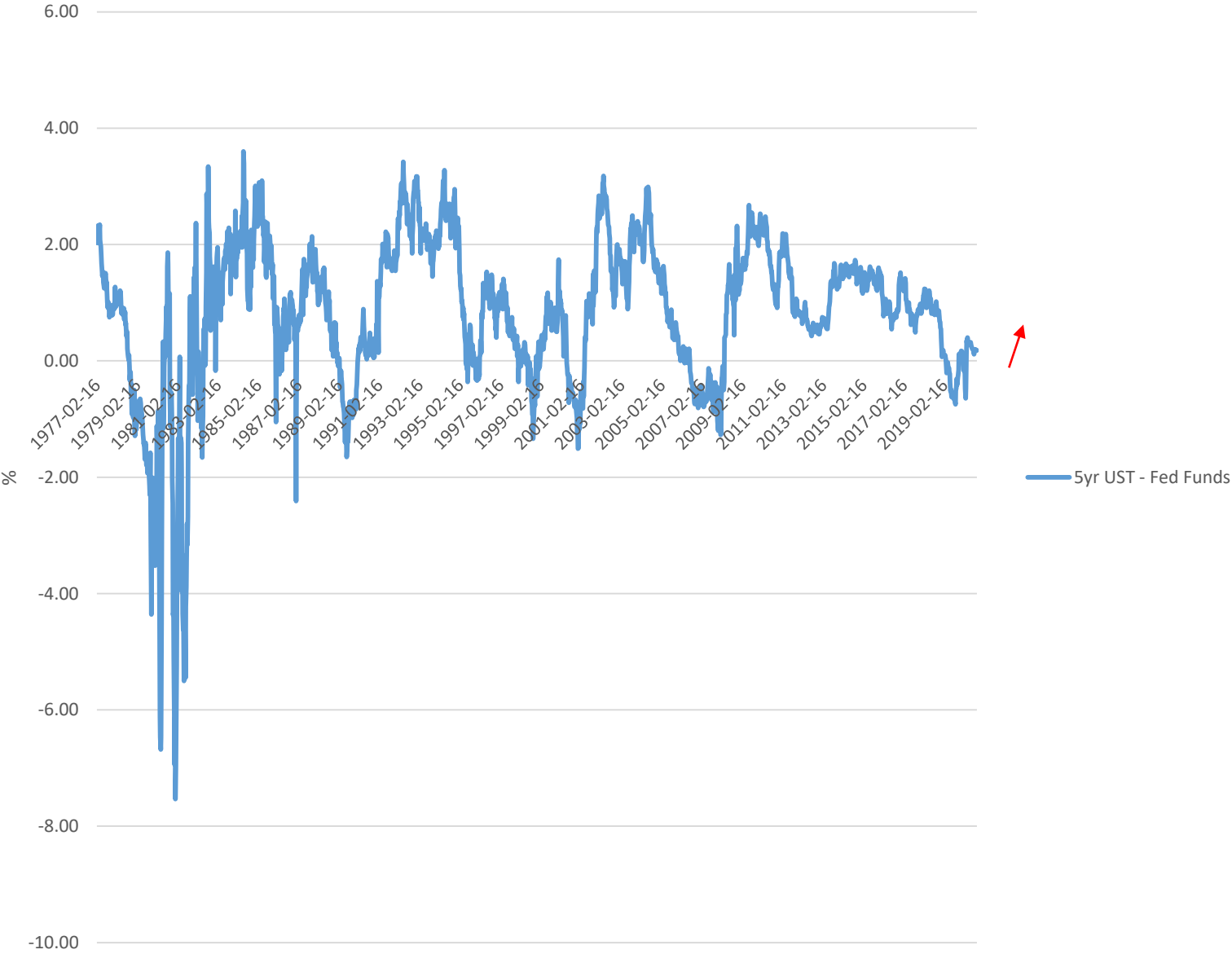
Fed Funds vs 5yr UST



2012 the 5yr hit a low, which was exactly 1/7 of the 2007 fed fund highs

Current 5yr yield at 0.27% are almost 1/9 of the 2018 Fed fund highs

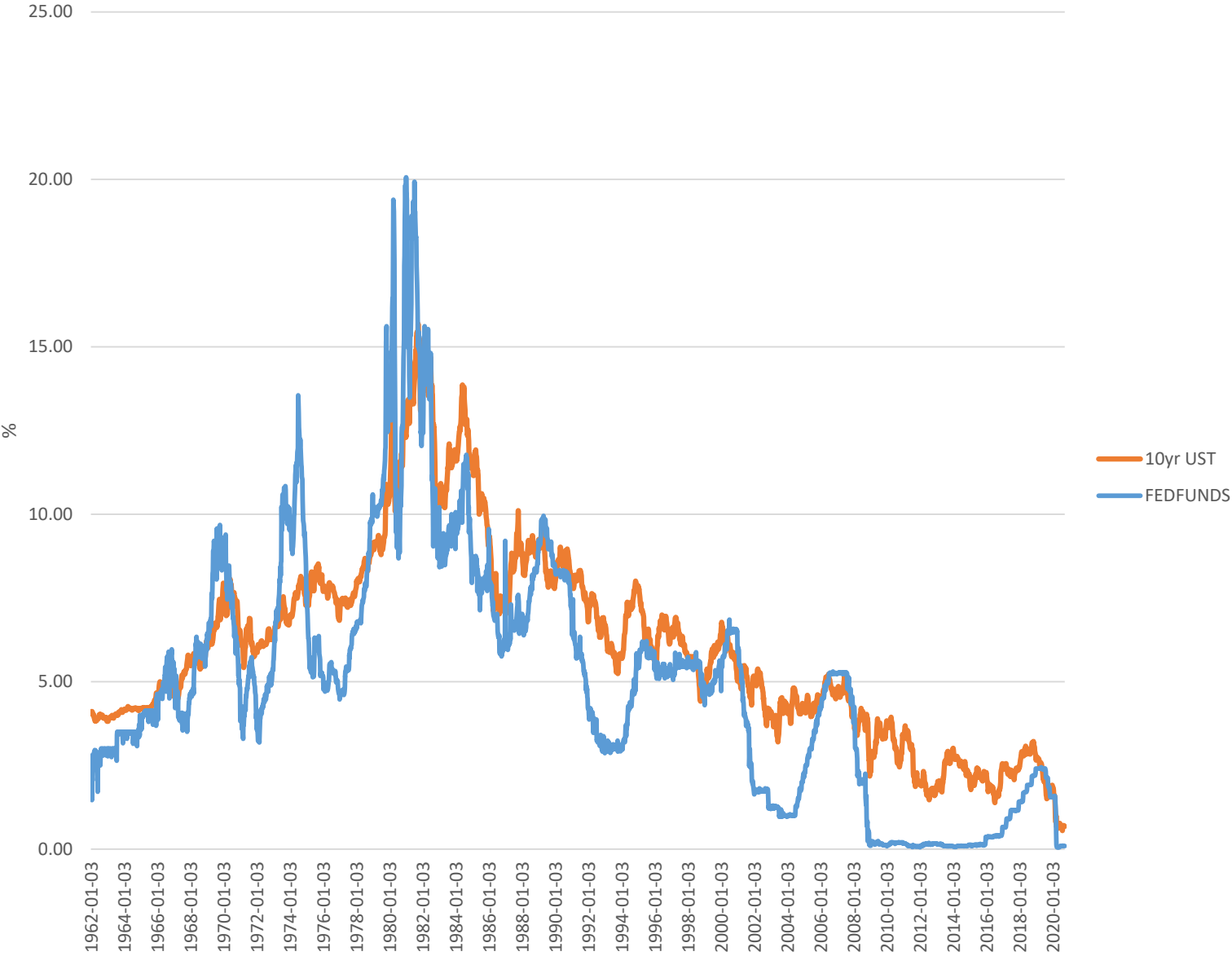
5yr UST-Fed Funds



5yr yields been struggling to rise, but historically should be moving higher from here

To move from 1/9 to 1/7 of 2018 Fed funds highs, the 5yr only needs to move from 0.27% to 0.34%

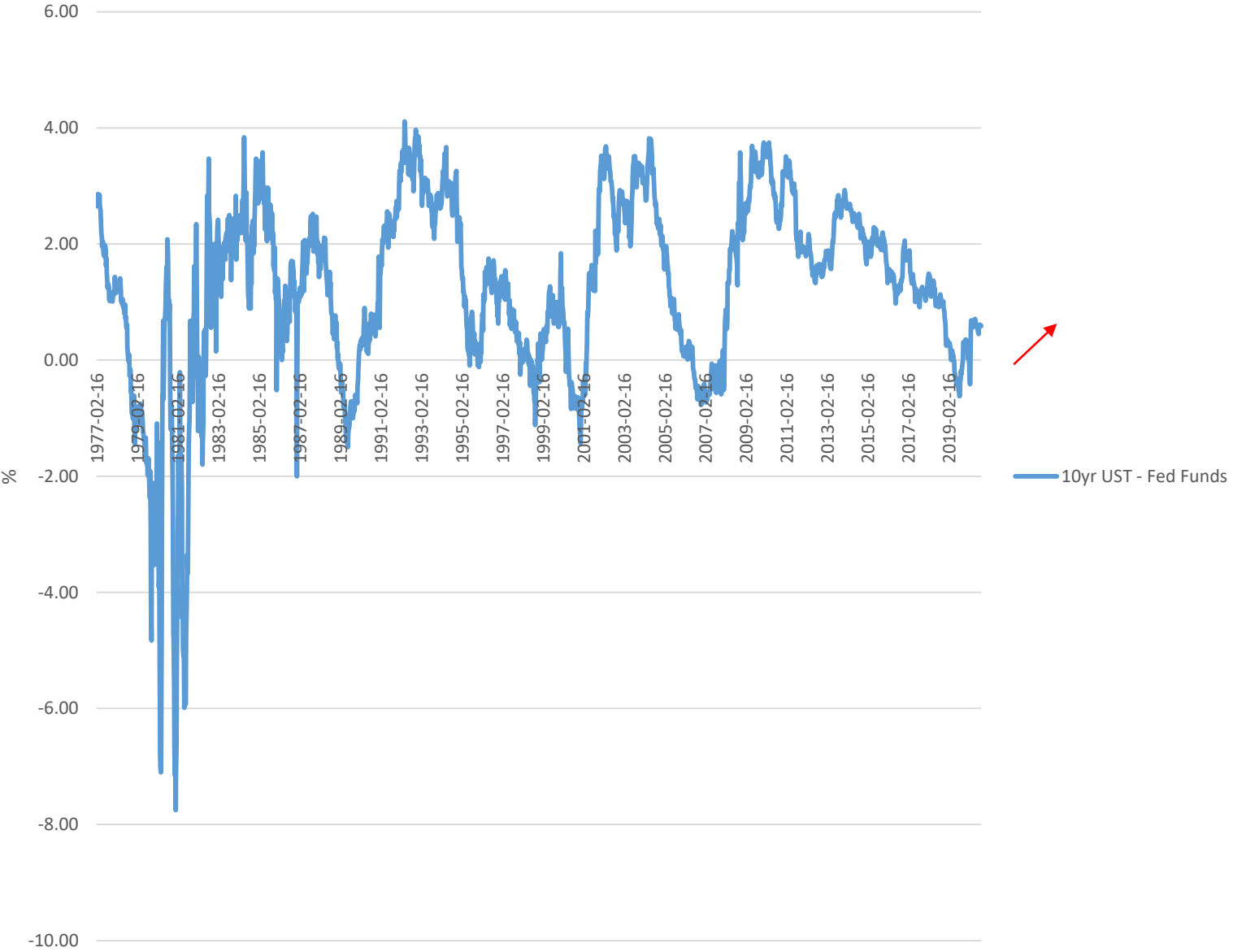
Fed Funds vs 10yr UST



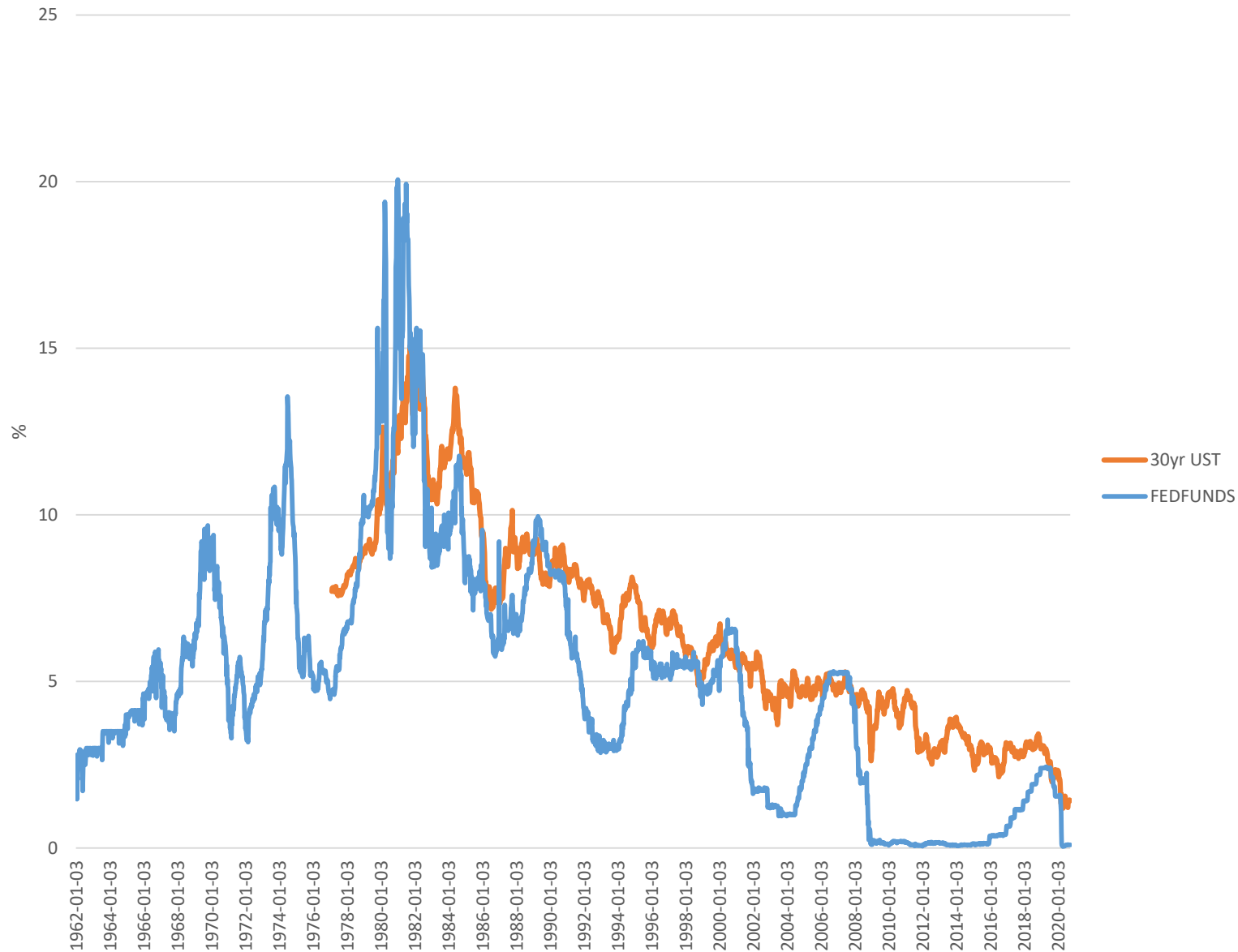
2012 the 10yr hit a low, which was slightly lower than 1/3 of the 2007 fed fund highs

Current 10yr yield at 0.68% is similarly slightly lower than 1/3 of the 2018 Fed fund highs

10yr UST-Fed Funds



Fed Funds vs 30yr UST



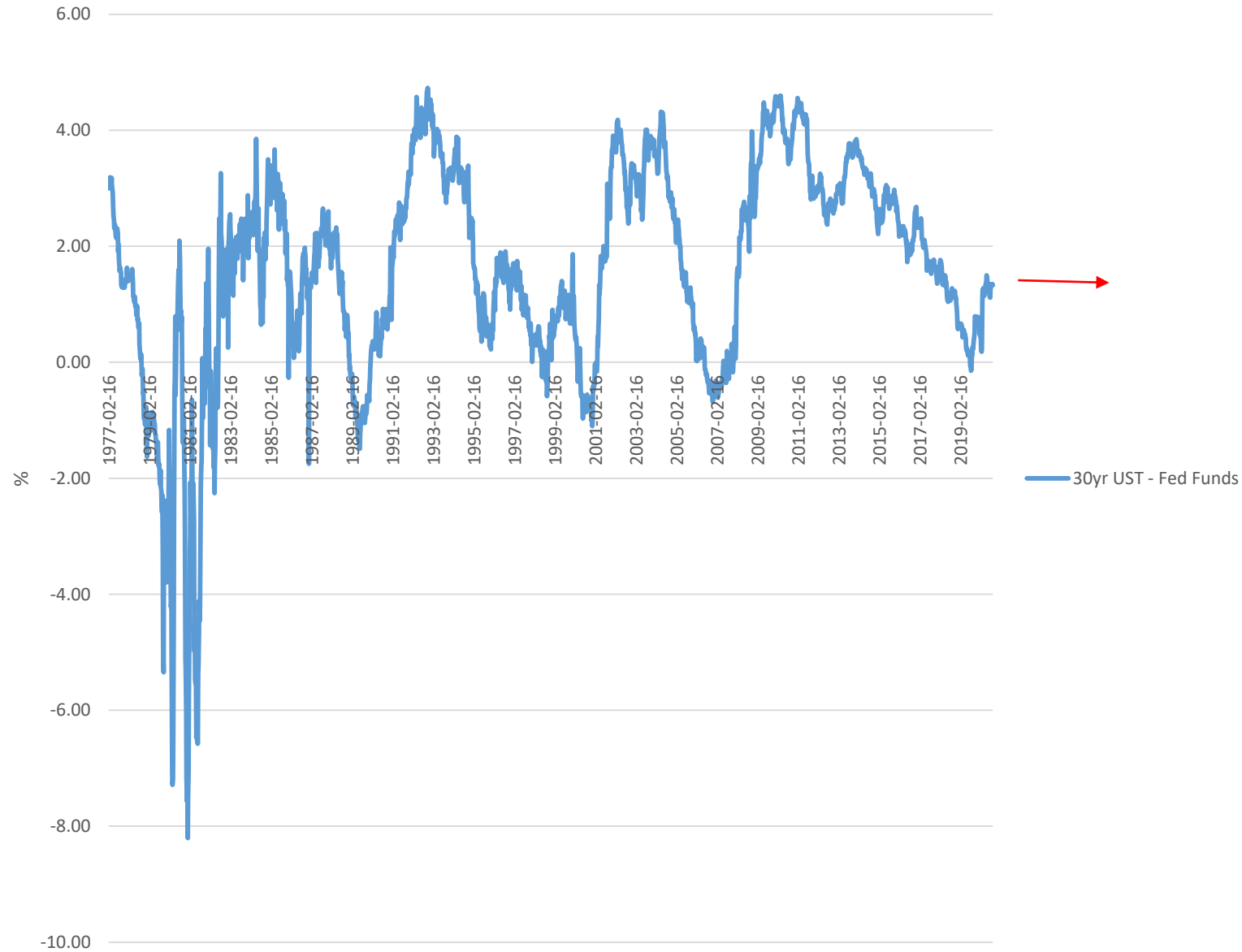
30yr UST all time low was 1.19% in end April 2020

Current 30yr rate is 1.42%

30yr rate has made a major move this year, but it does not look like rates will move much higher from here and rather stay in the 1.19-1.50% window

First 5-10yr need to start rising

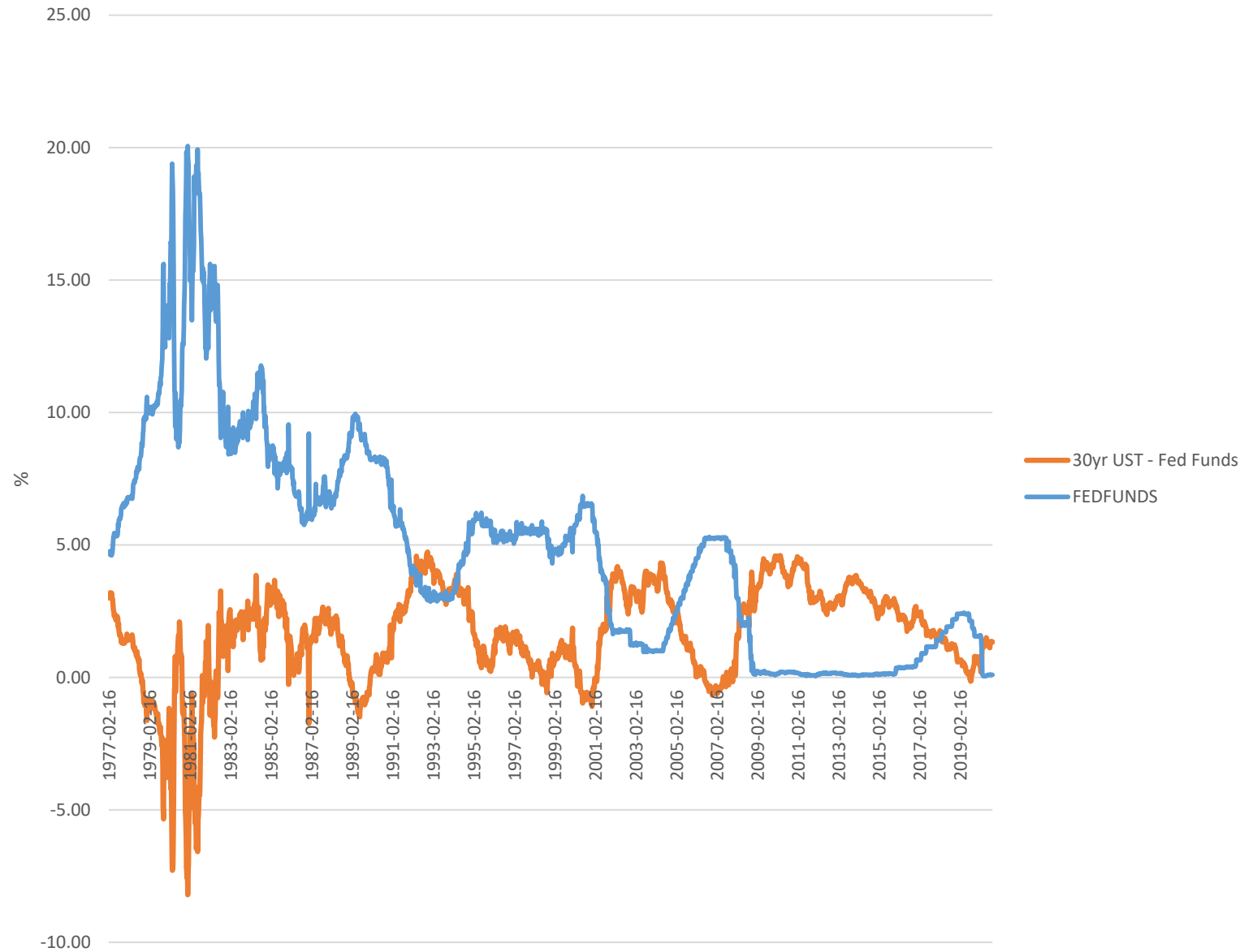
30yr UST-Fed Funds



30yr UST still yielding more than Fed Funds, but only 40bps short of their all time low

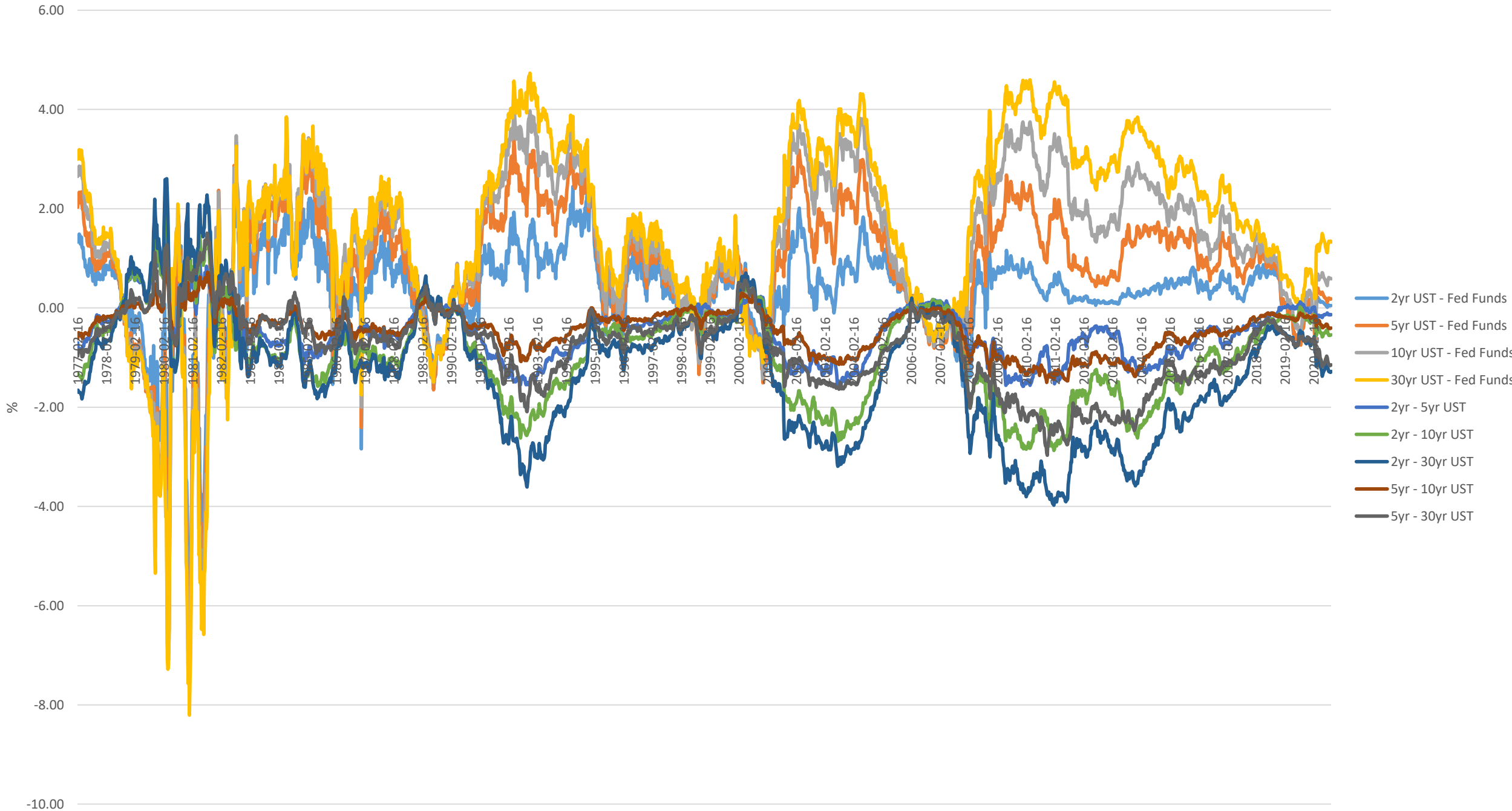
30yr yields don't necessarily need to drop below Fed Funds, as Fed Funds is much lower than in the past

Fed Funds vs 30yr UST-Fed Funds



Given 30yr hit half of 2007 Fed fund highs during most of 2010s, it is fair to say 30yr will stay around half of 2018 highs (1.2-1.4%)

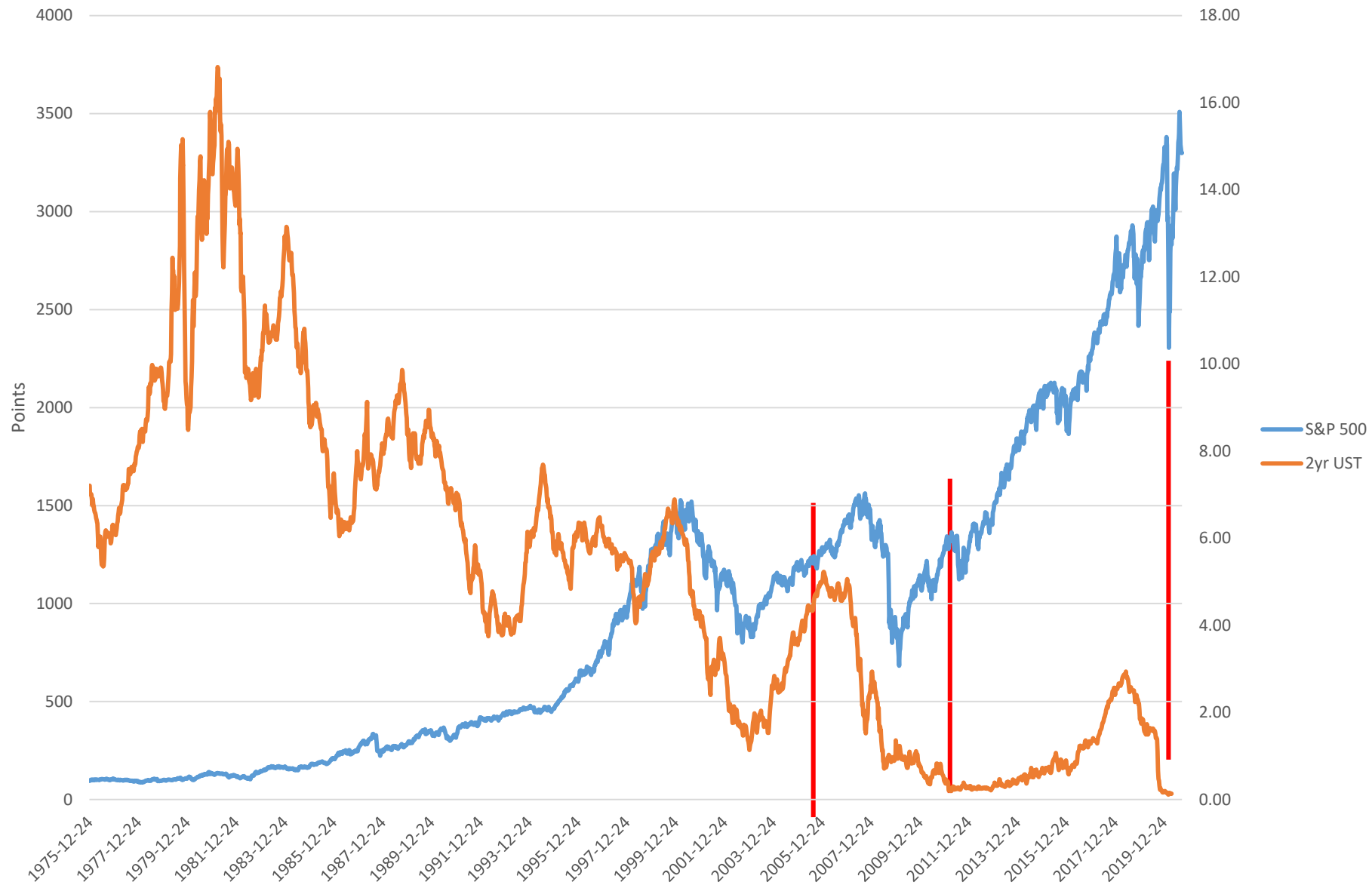
Yield curve dynamics 1976-2020



A steeper yield curve has often led to higher equity prices in the past

- Equity, precious metals move higher, while US dollar sells off
- Taxes and globalisation have also played a major role
- Now we might face higher taxation and de-globalisation? Higher Inflation balances corporate profits?

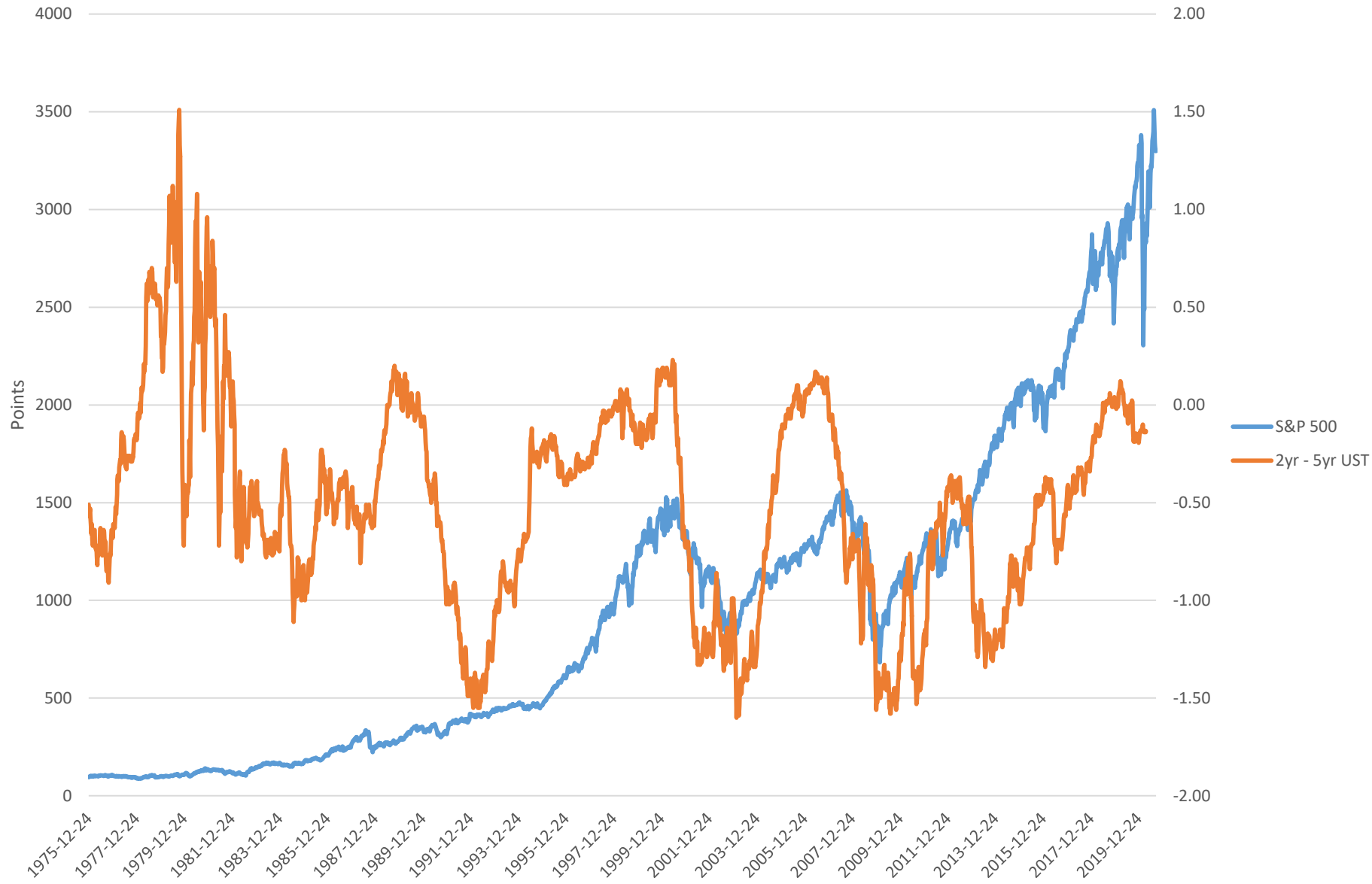
S&P 500 vs 2yr UST



Fast falling 2yr interest rates most of the time led to fast falling equity prices, & which in the end led to fast rising equity prices

In 2020, this all happened in super speed

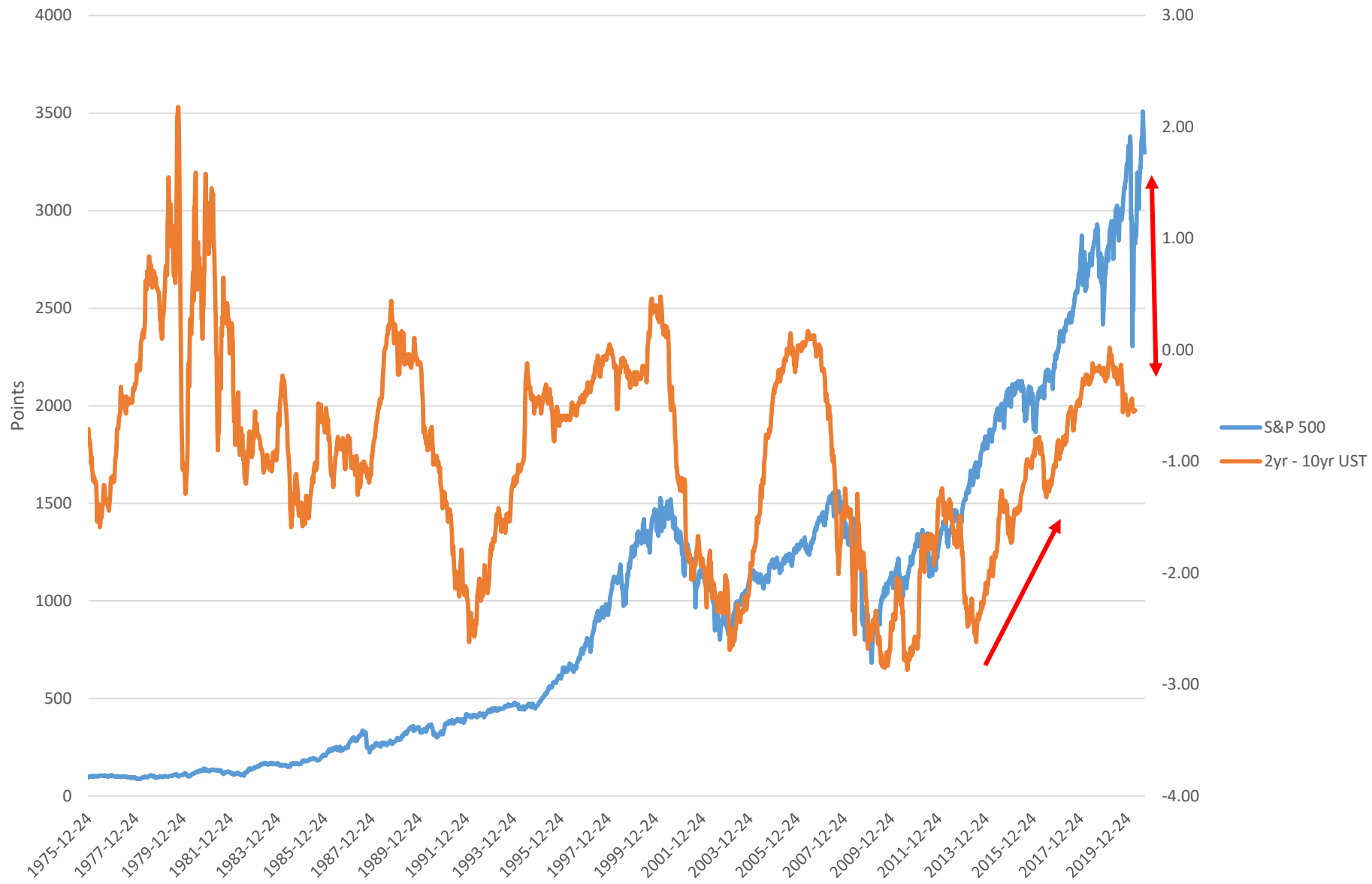
S&P 500 vs 2yr-5yr UST



A 2s5s steepening usually came along with rising equity prices in the past

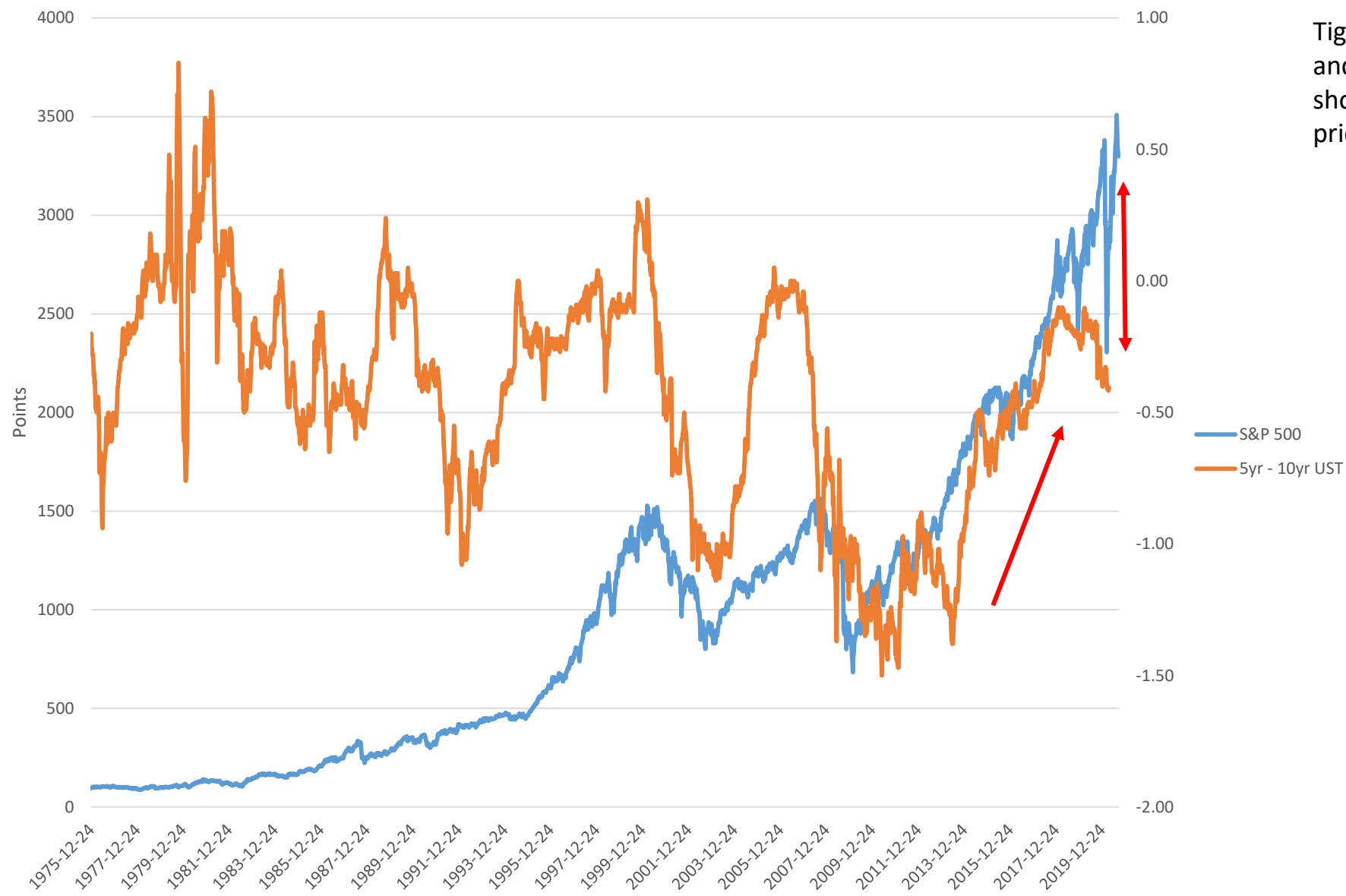
2020 has seen 2s5s relatively flat, yet equity prices have risen anyway

S&P 500 vs 2yr-10yr UST



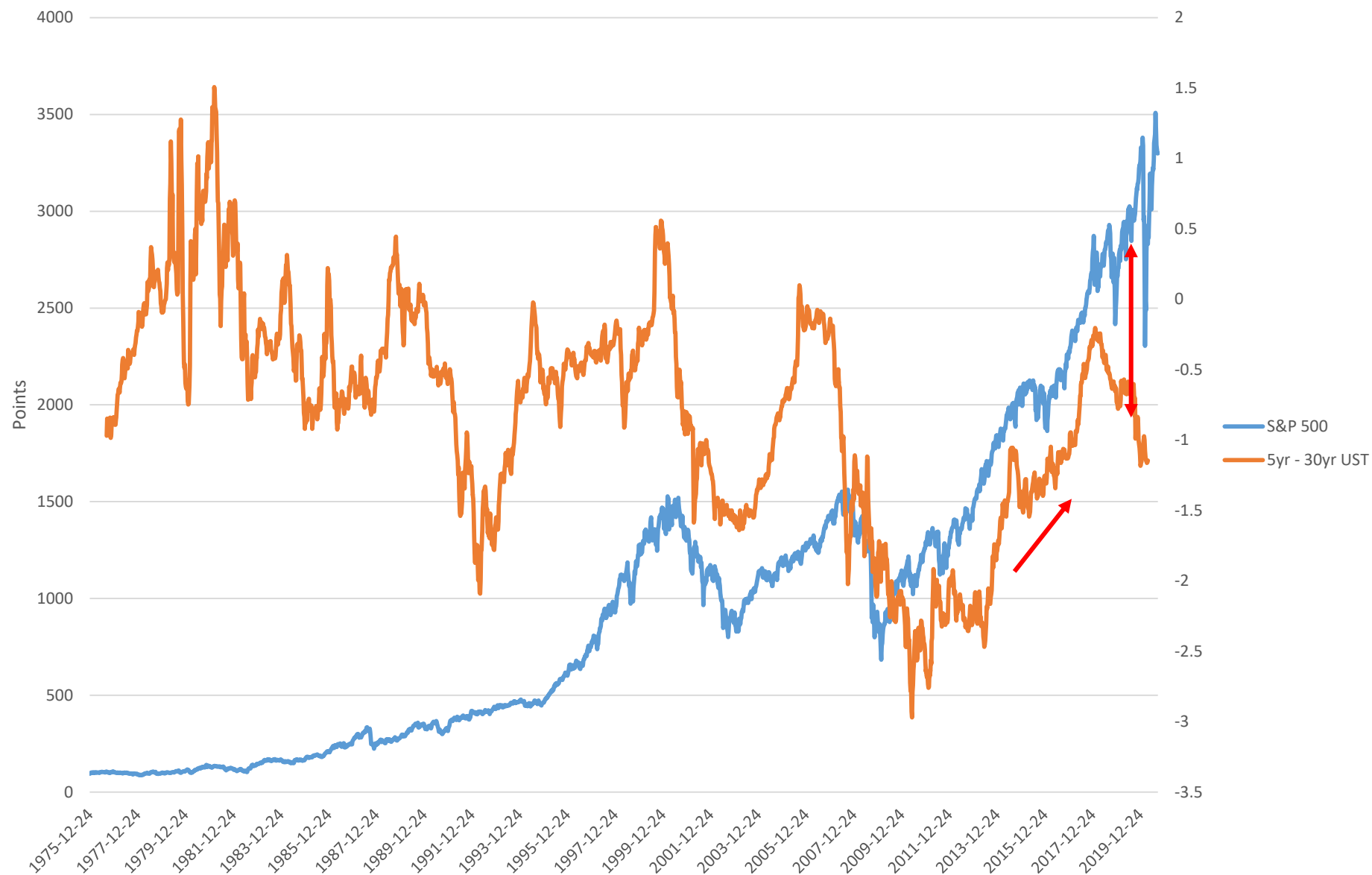
2s10s hasn't really steepened that much, which makes it hard for equities to move much higher here

S&P 500 vs 5yr-10yr UST



Tight range between S&P 500 and 5s10s is broken, which should point to lower equity prices

S&P 500 vs 5yr-30yr UST

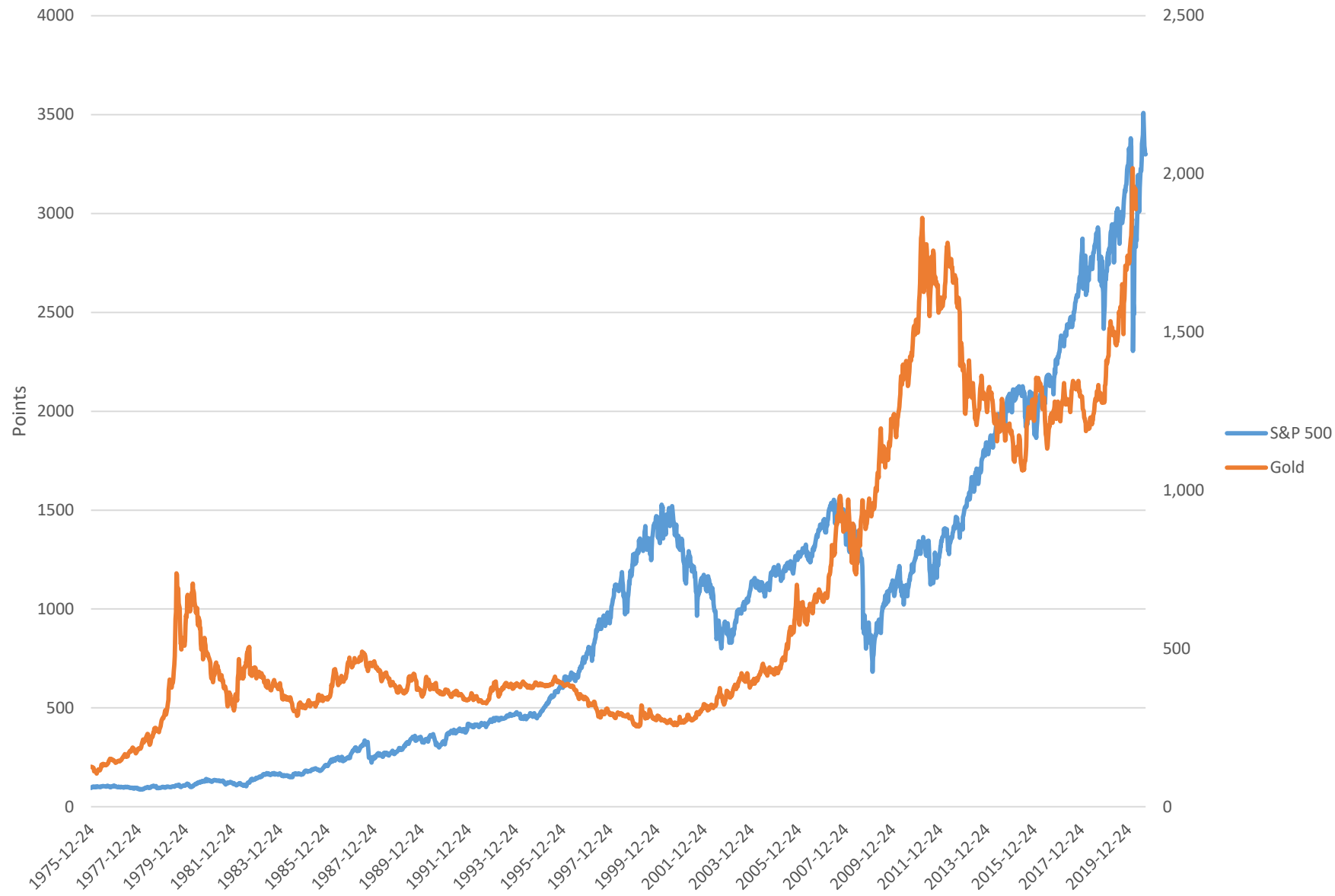


5s30s only good indicator
for a downturn/rebound
in equities, not thereafter

How do commodities like Gold, Oil react?

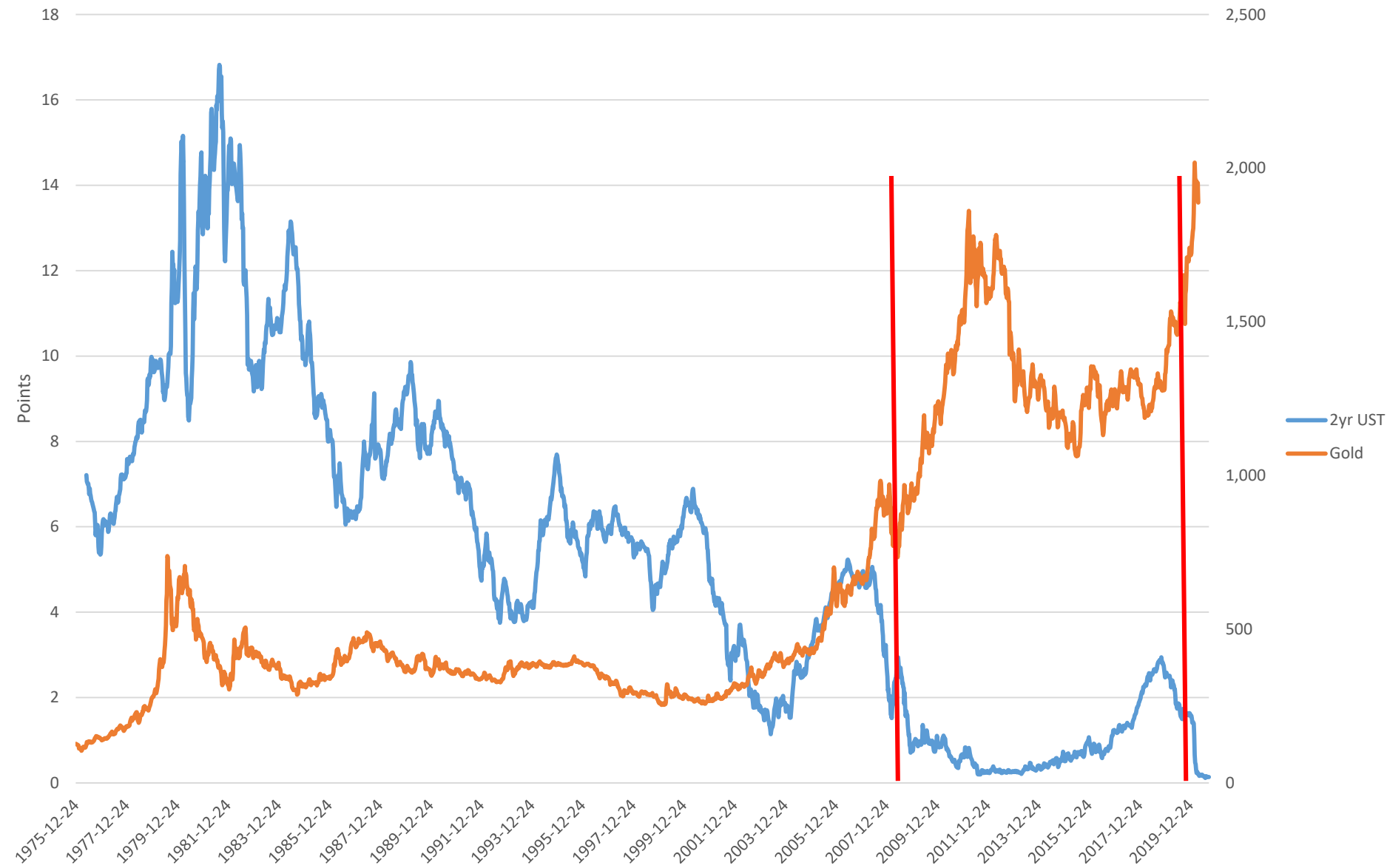
- There are generally positive correlations between 2yr interest rates and oil and negative correlations between 2yr interest rates and gold
- A weaker USD often leads to higher gold and oil prices

S&P 500 vs Gold

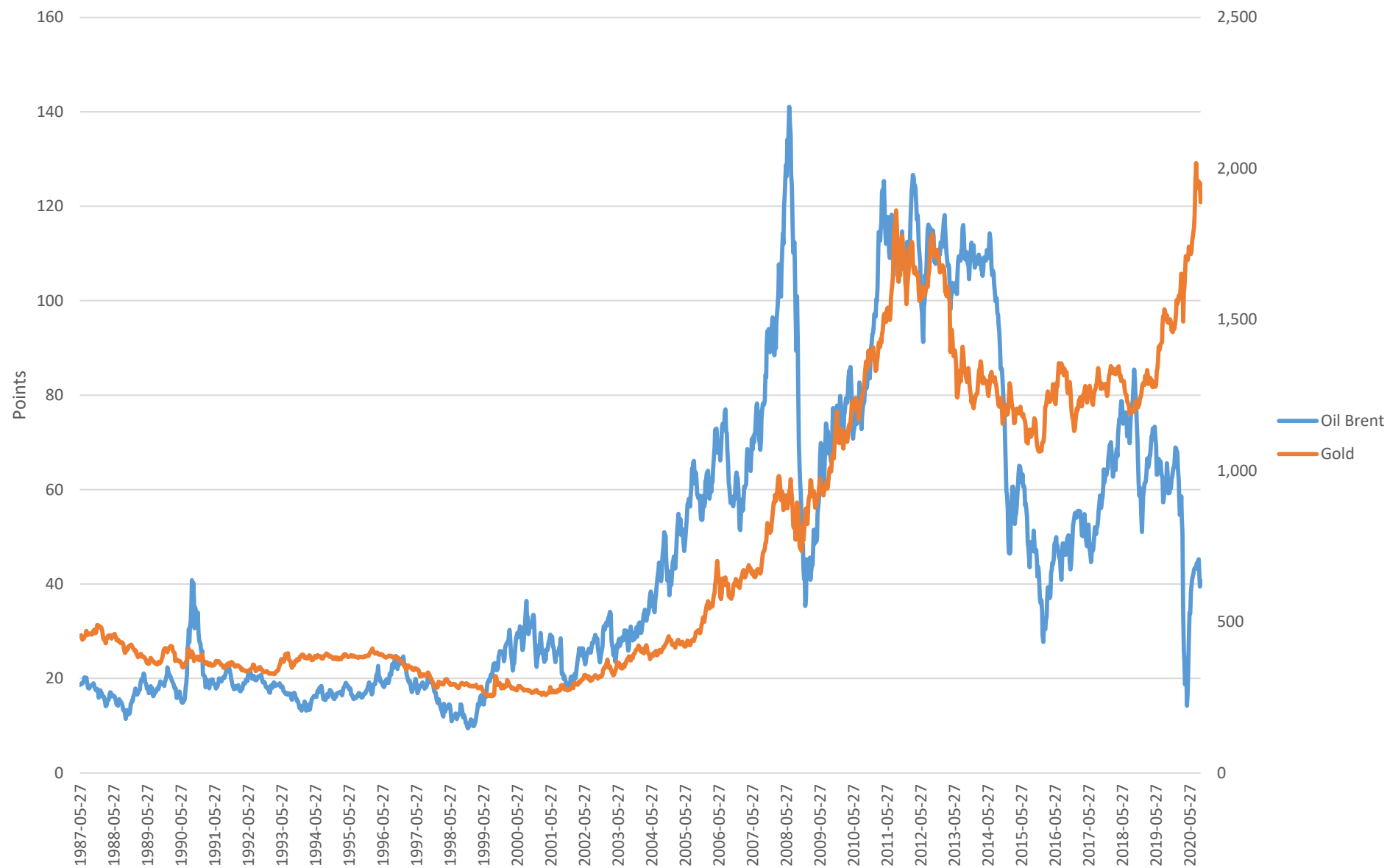


In a monetary driven world where we are right now, Gold and Equities often have positive correlations

Gold vs 2yr UST

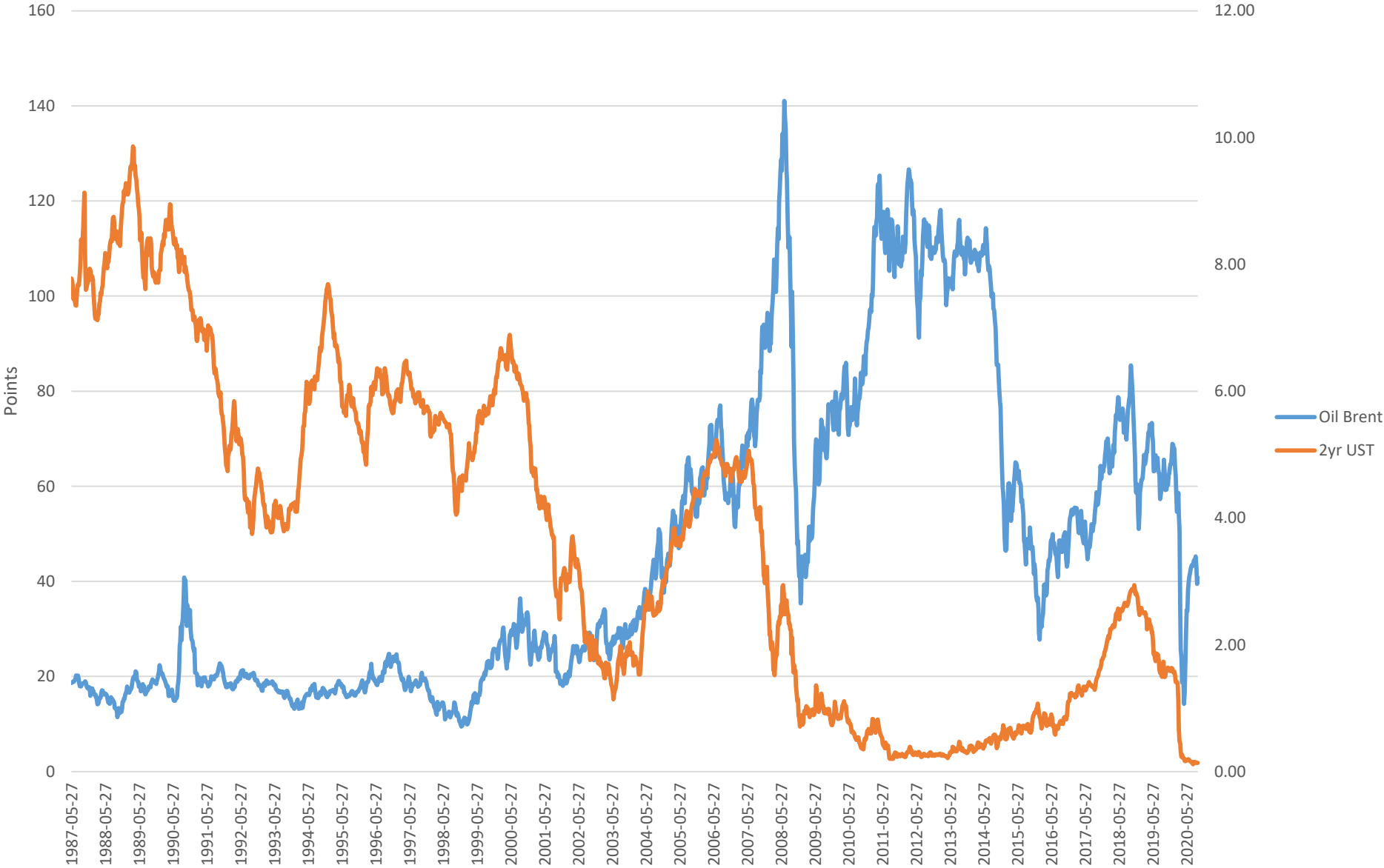


Brent Oil vs Gold



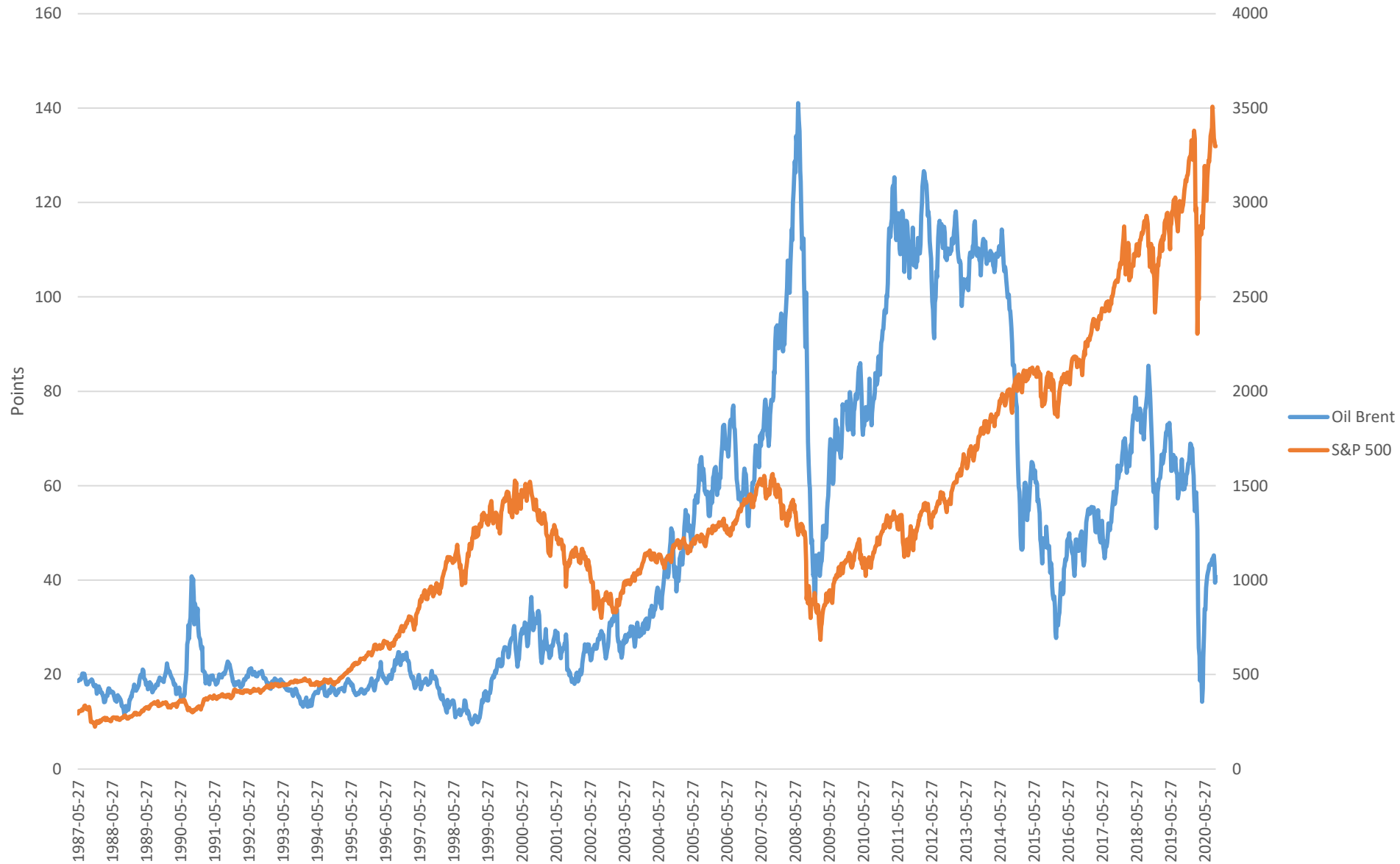
Gold and Oil's positive correlation is broken due to lockdowns (in the past it's been broken due to US shale oil)

Brent Oil vs 2yr UST



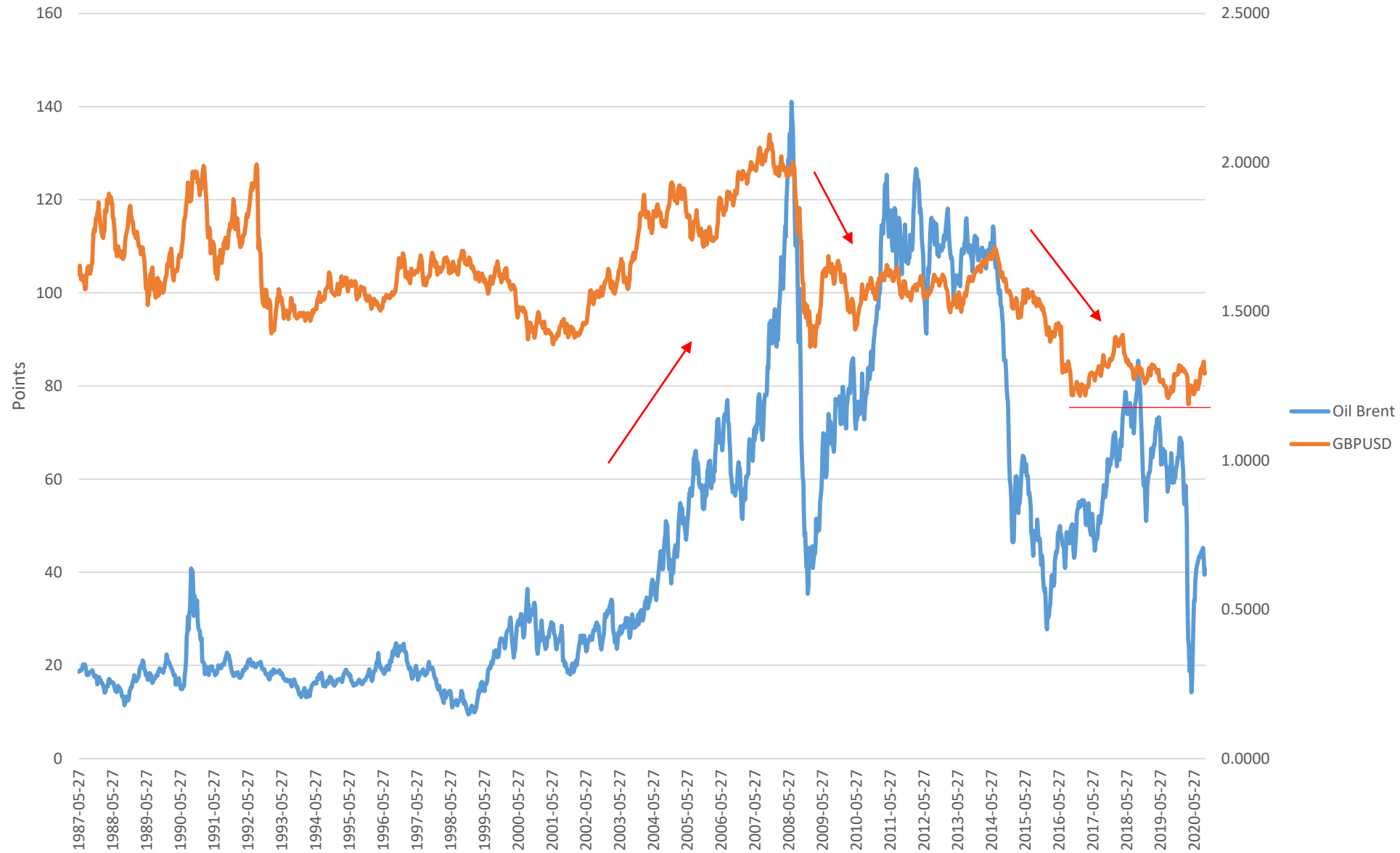
Very weak correlation between 2yr UST and WTI Oil, however, hiking cycles often came along with higher oil prices demonstrating stronger economy

Brent Oil vs S&P 500



Oil prices and equities show a slight positive correlation

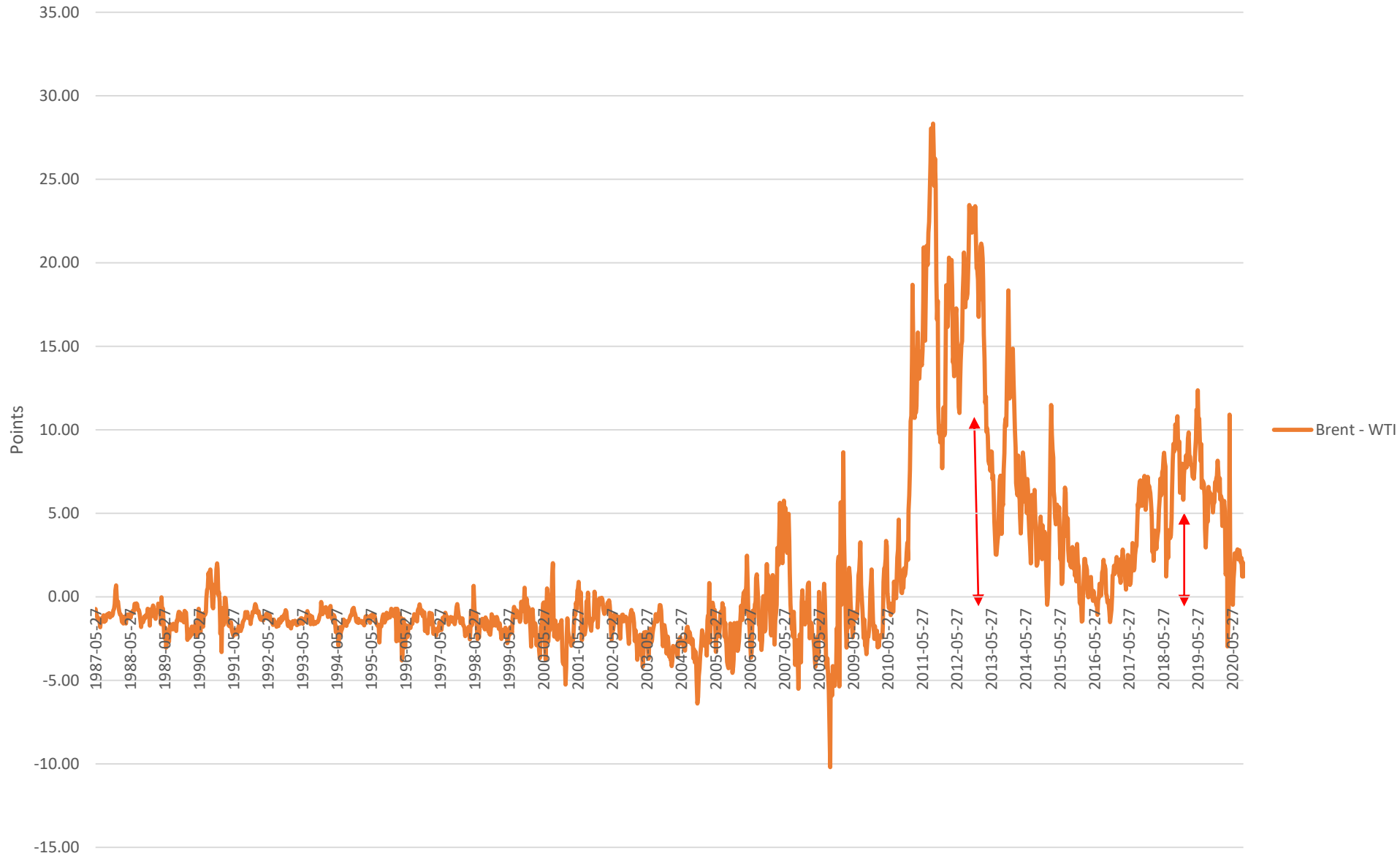
Brent Oil vs GBPUSD



Relative value and spreads of similar products can indicate market changes...

- Wider spreads in WTI vs Brent indicate general oil weakness ahead to come... whereas tight spreads indicate oil stability and rising oil prices

Brent Oil vs WTI Oil spread



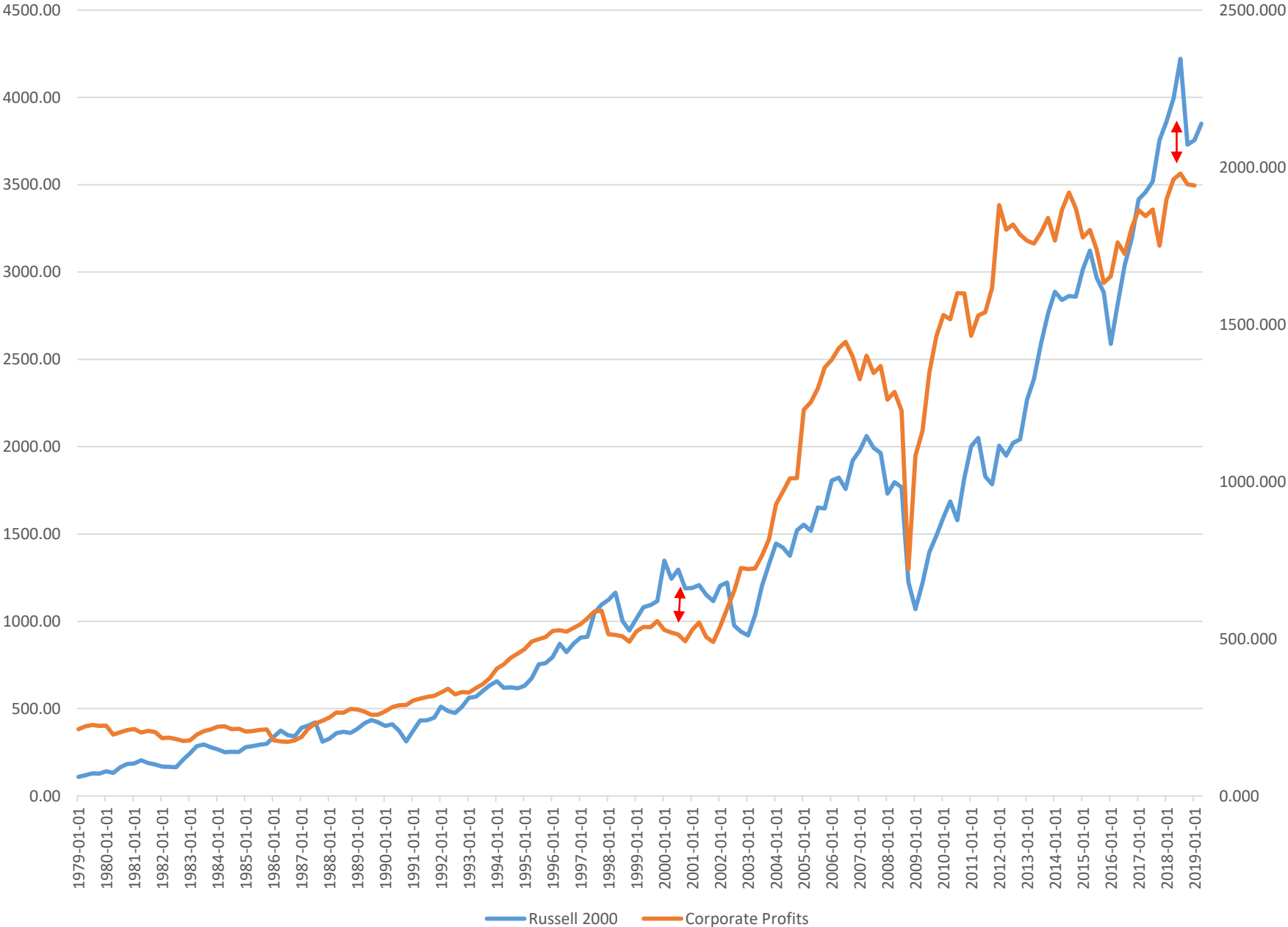
Brent trades more expensive than WTI due to Shale Oil. The wider spread led to a stabilization before a rapid decline in oil prices in the past.

We now have a pretty tight spread, which limits further oil downside somewhat

Corporate profits have stagnated for years, yet stock prices continued to shoot higher

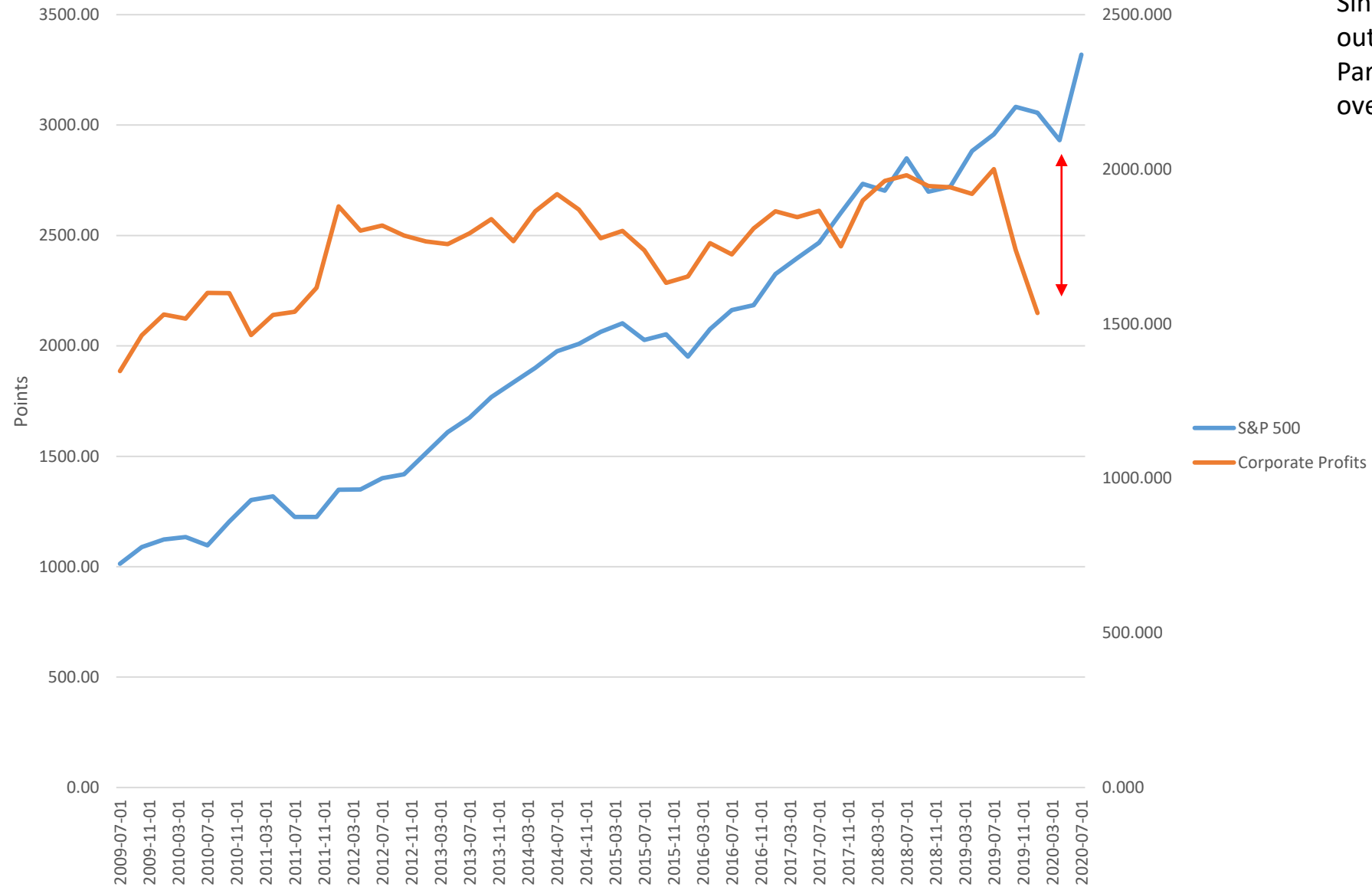
- Equity prices look stretched based on their slowing profit growth over the last years
- Recent decline in corporate profits makes a correction inevitable

Russell 2000 vs Corporate Profits until 2019



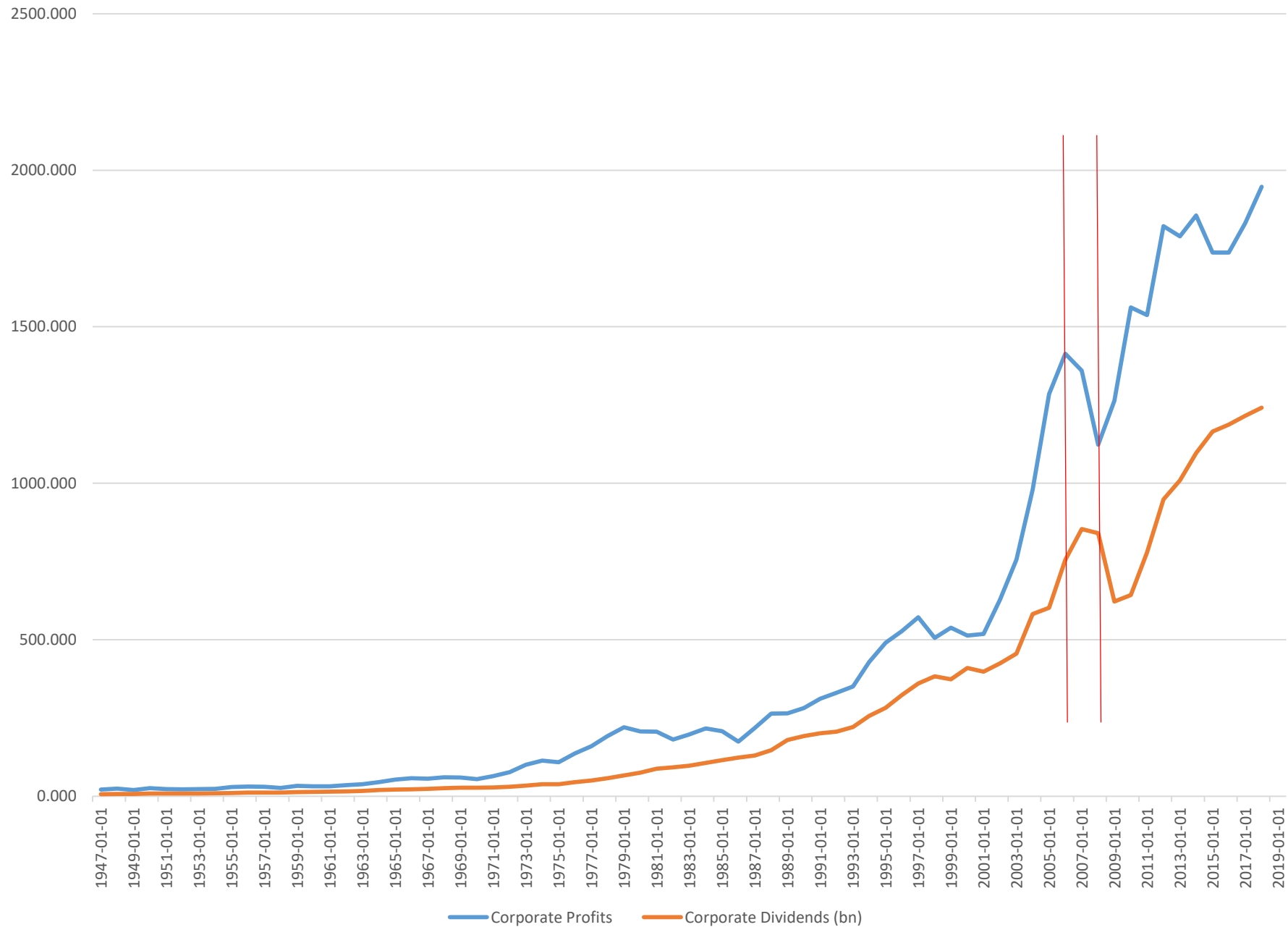
...same
picture for
small caps

S&P 500 vs corporate profits 2009 - 2020



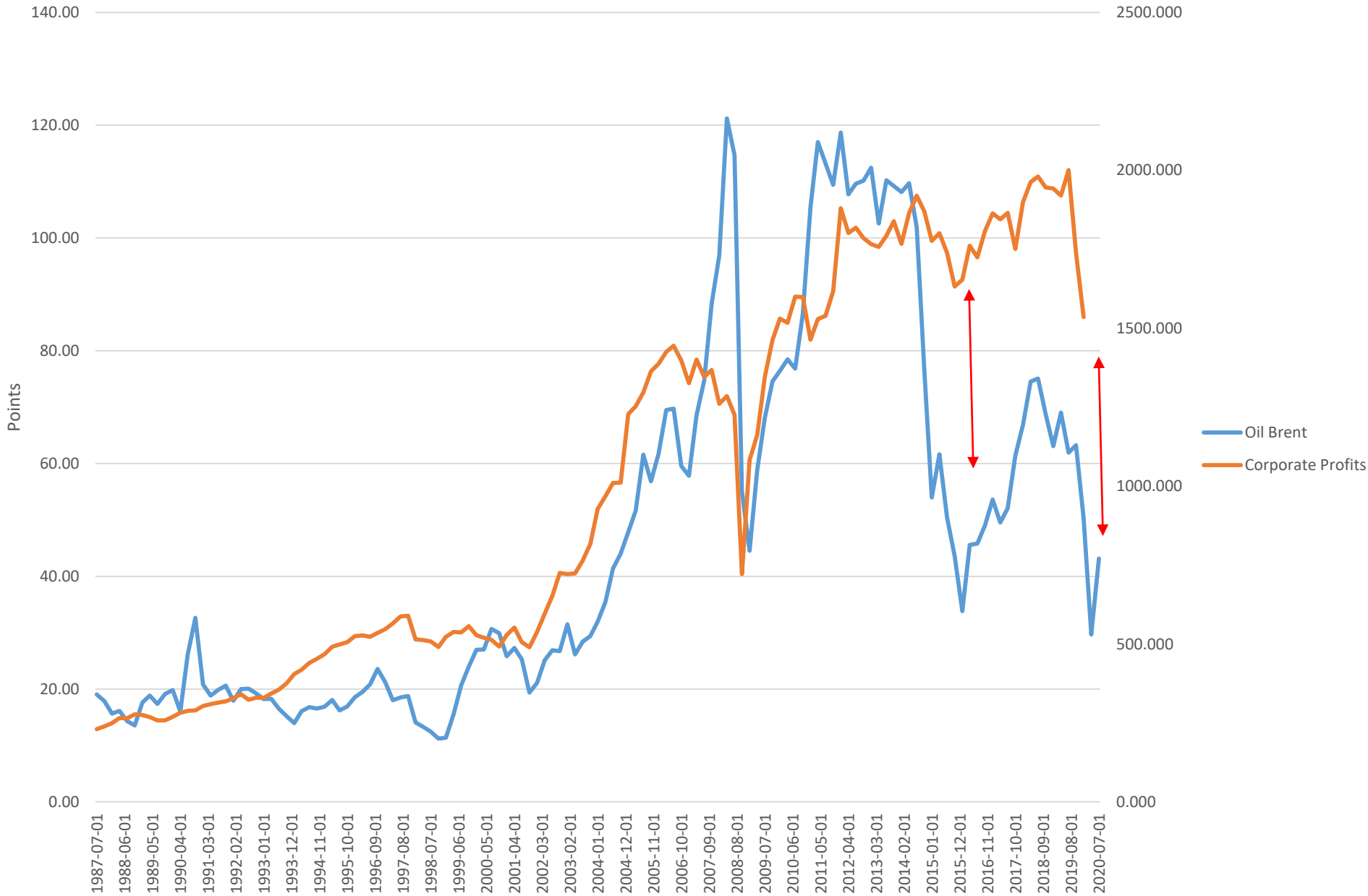
Since 2016 stock prices
outperformed corporate profits.
Partly this is driven by FAANG
overvaluation

Corporate profits vs dividends until 2019



Dividends
slightly lag
corporate
profits

Corporate profits vs Brent oil

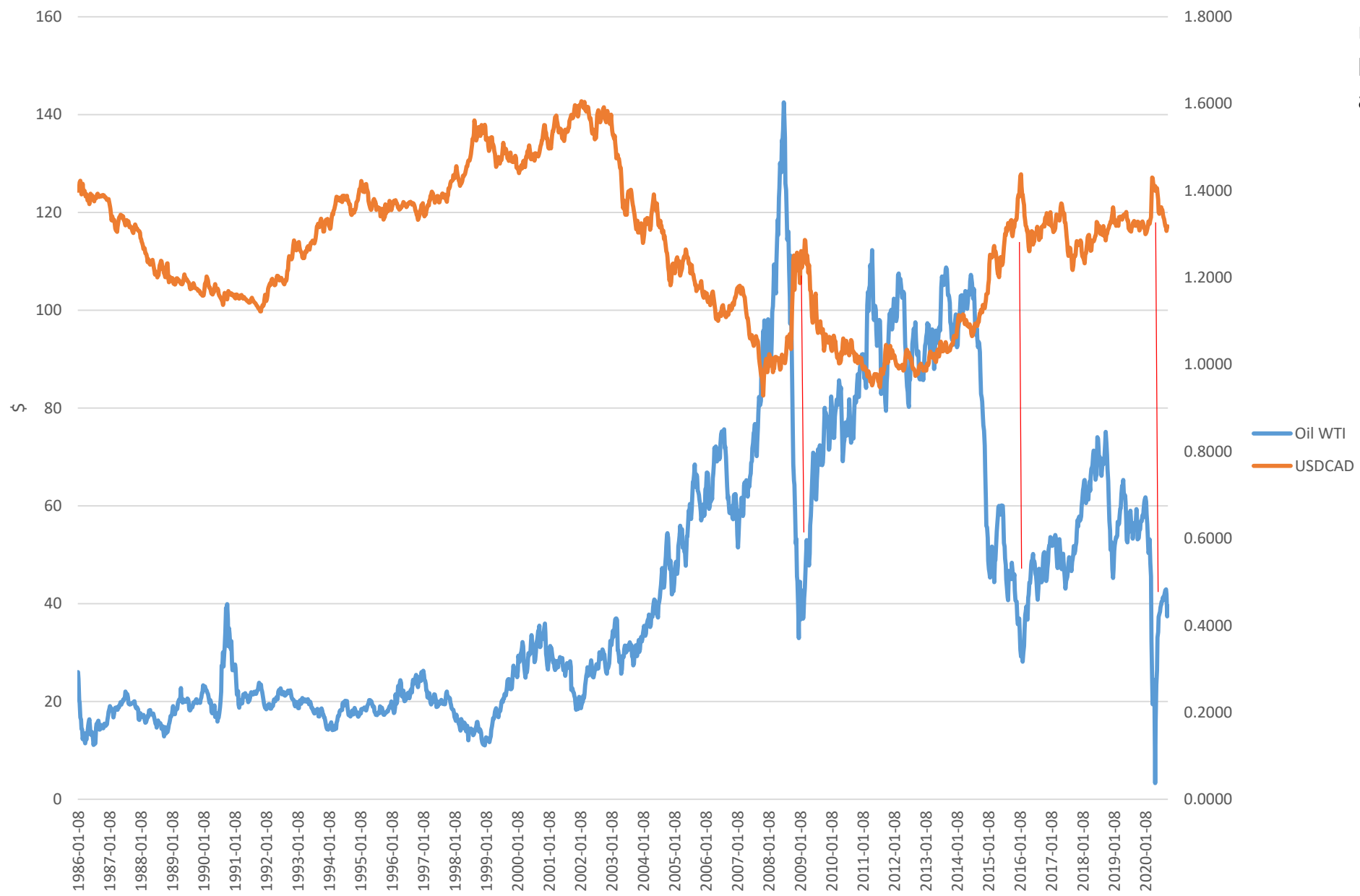


Without shale oil, you would see corporate profits very much in line with oil prices

A weaker USD often preceded economic downturns

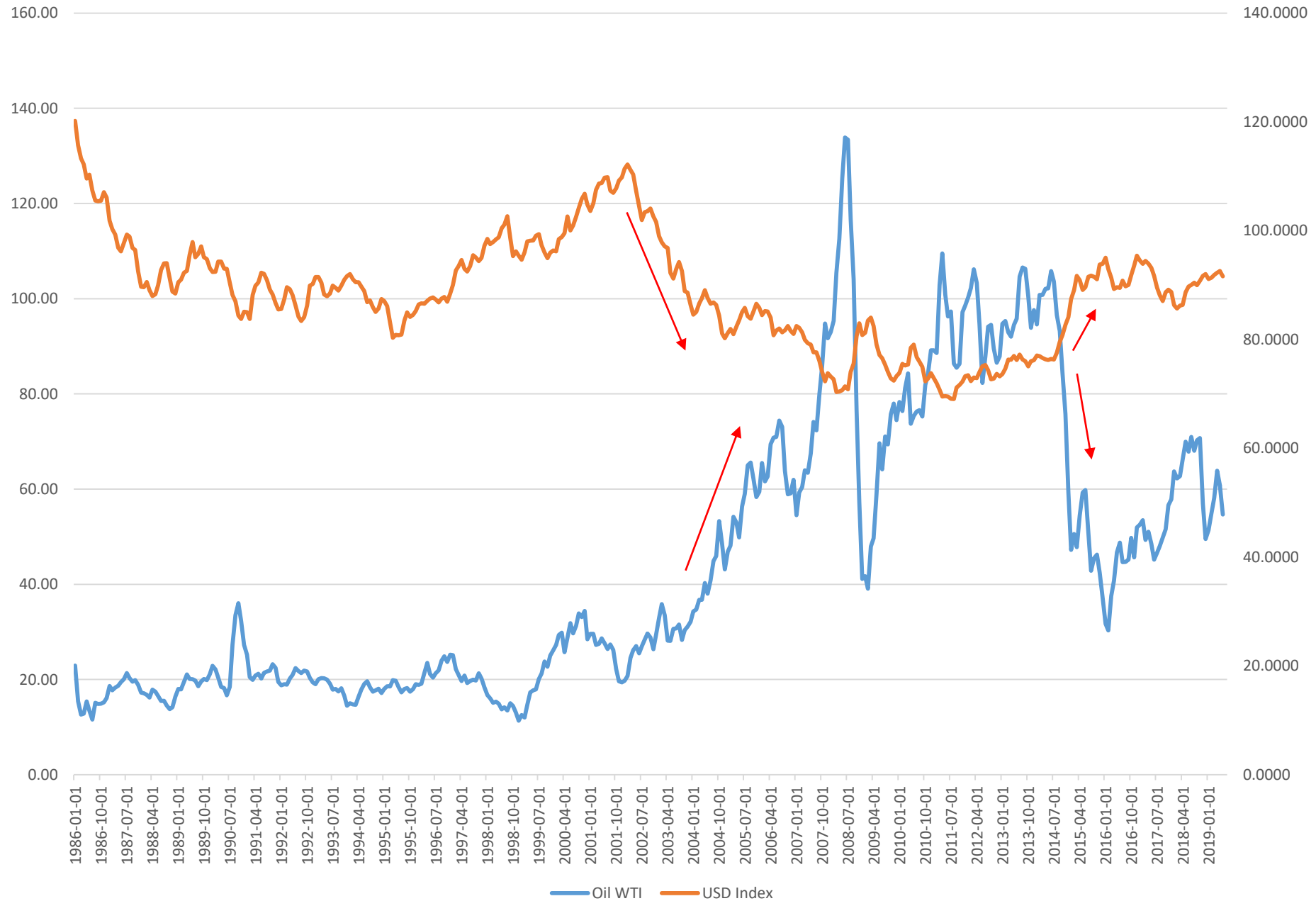
- Weaker USD was one factor leading to the rocketing Oil prices in 2008

Oil WTI vs USDCAD

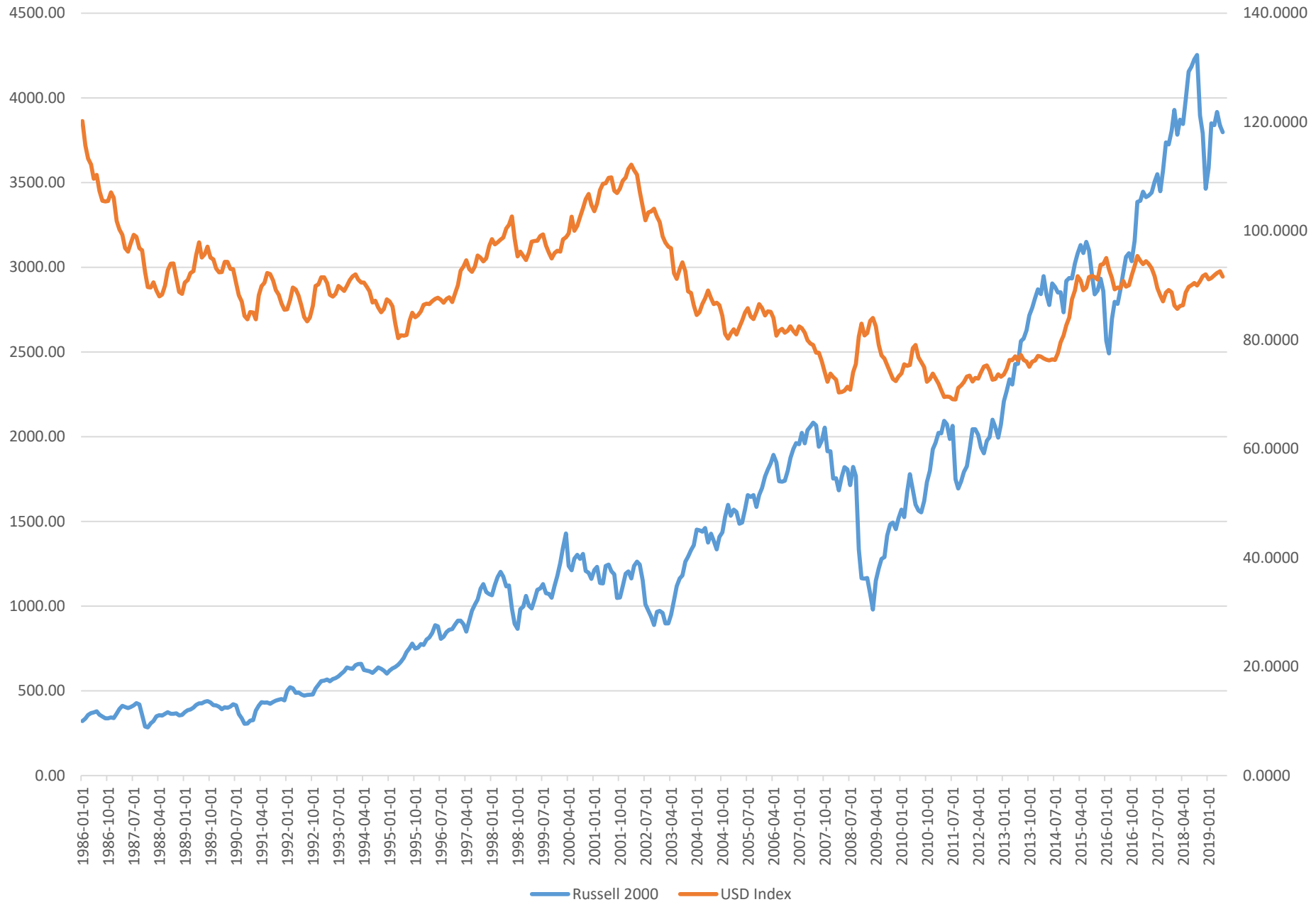


UDSCAD moves higher on large oil price drops, but always remain temporary

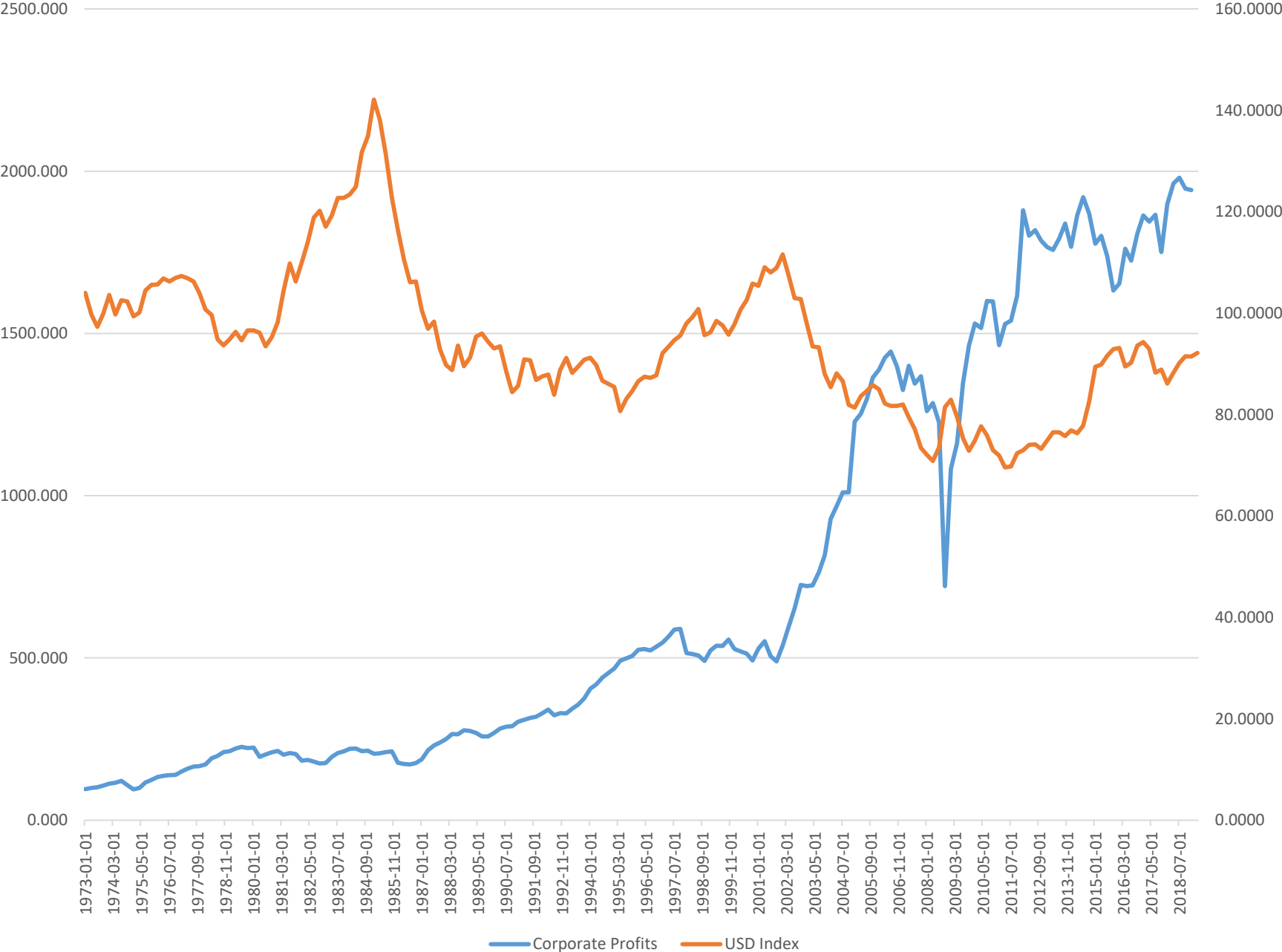
Oil WTI vs USD Index



Russell 2000 vs USD Index



Corporate Profits vs USD Index



EURUSD vs 2yr UST



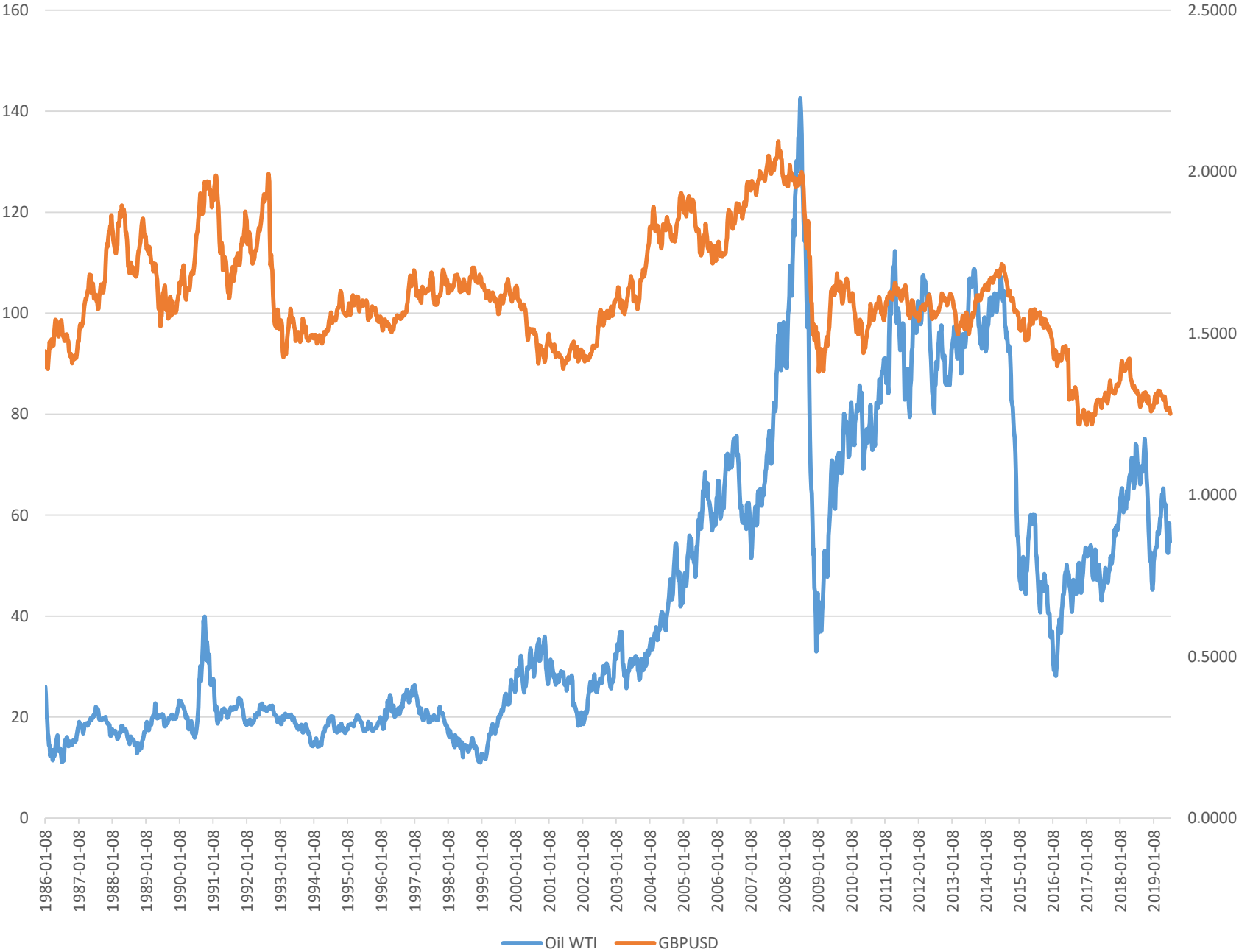
USD not
depreciating
this time as
it did 2008

Fed Funds vs EURUSD

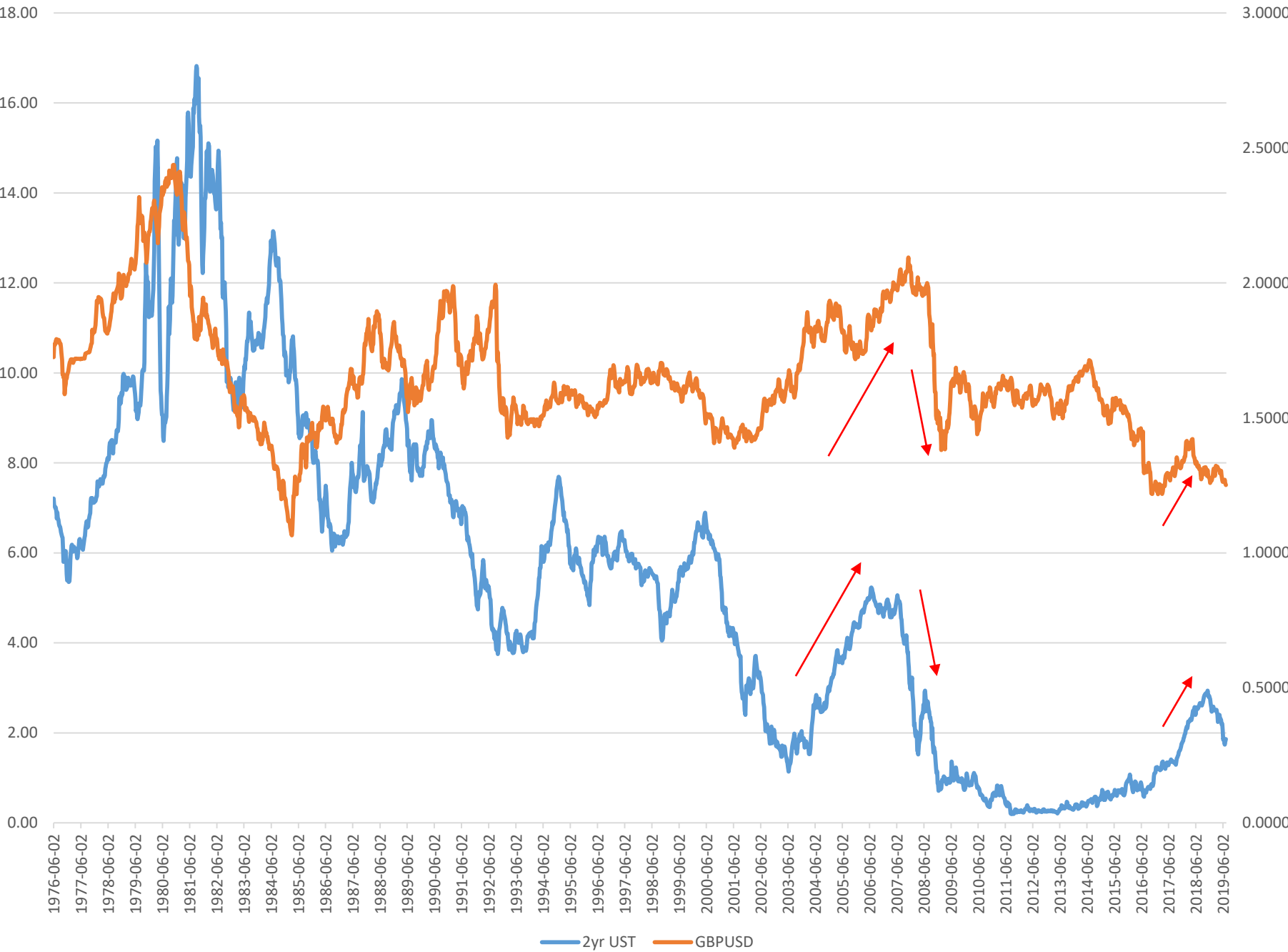


With Fed starting to cut interest rates, EURUSD remains surprisingly resilient

GBPUSD vs Oil WTI

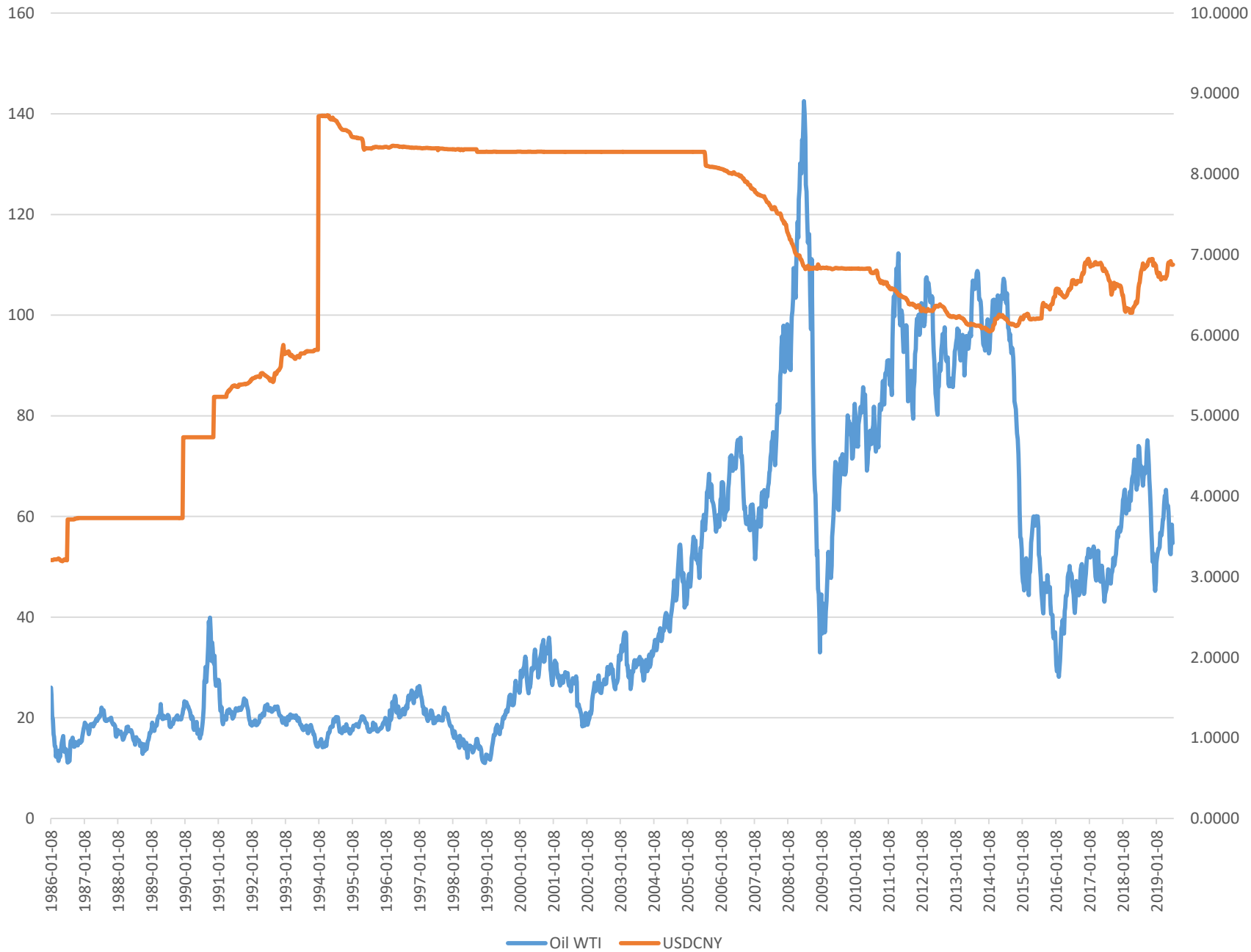


GBPUSD vs 2yr UST

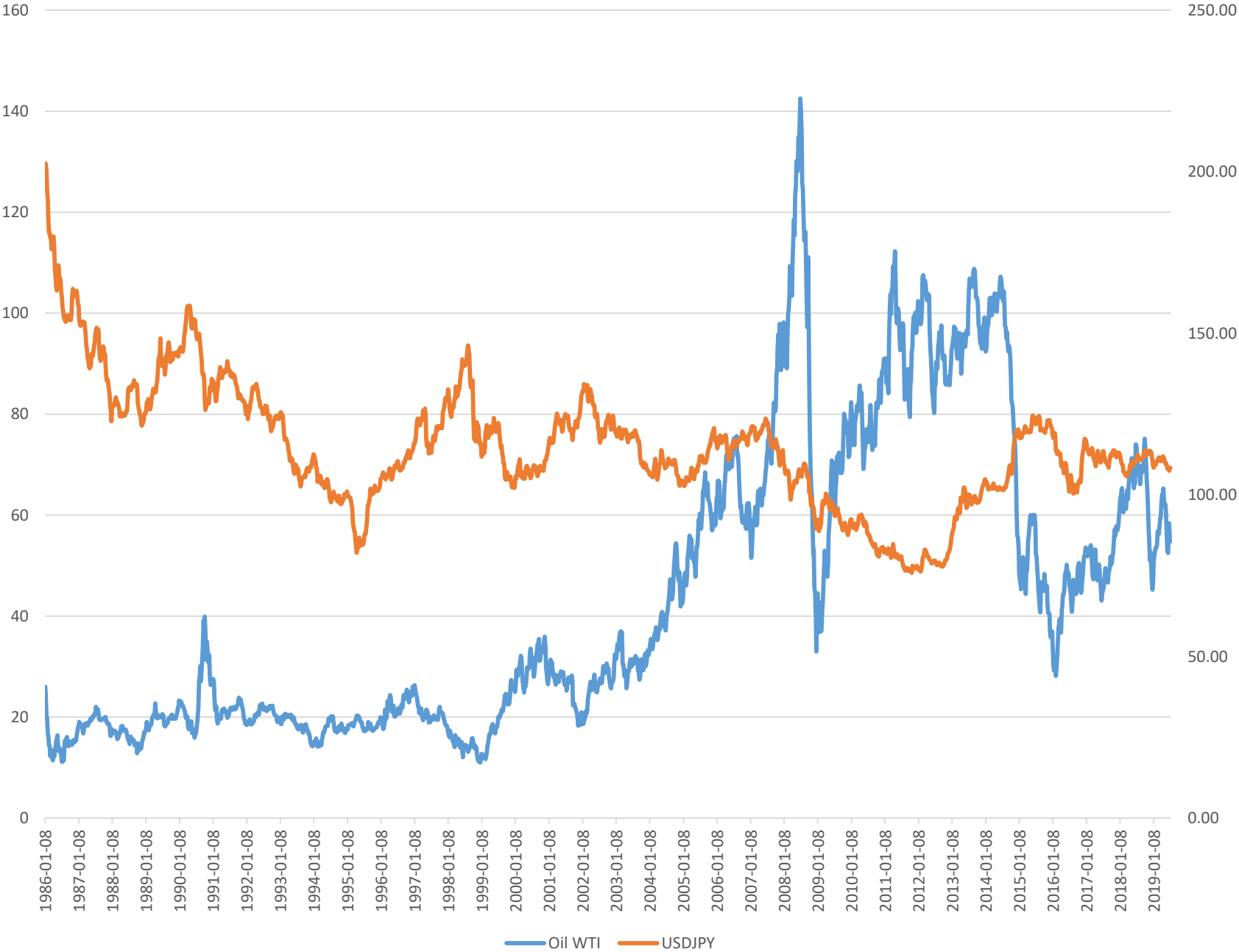


GBPUSD correlation to US interest rates is rather positive than negative

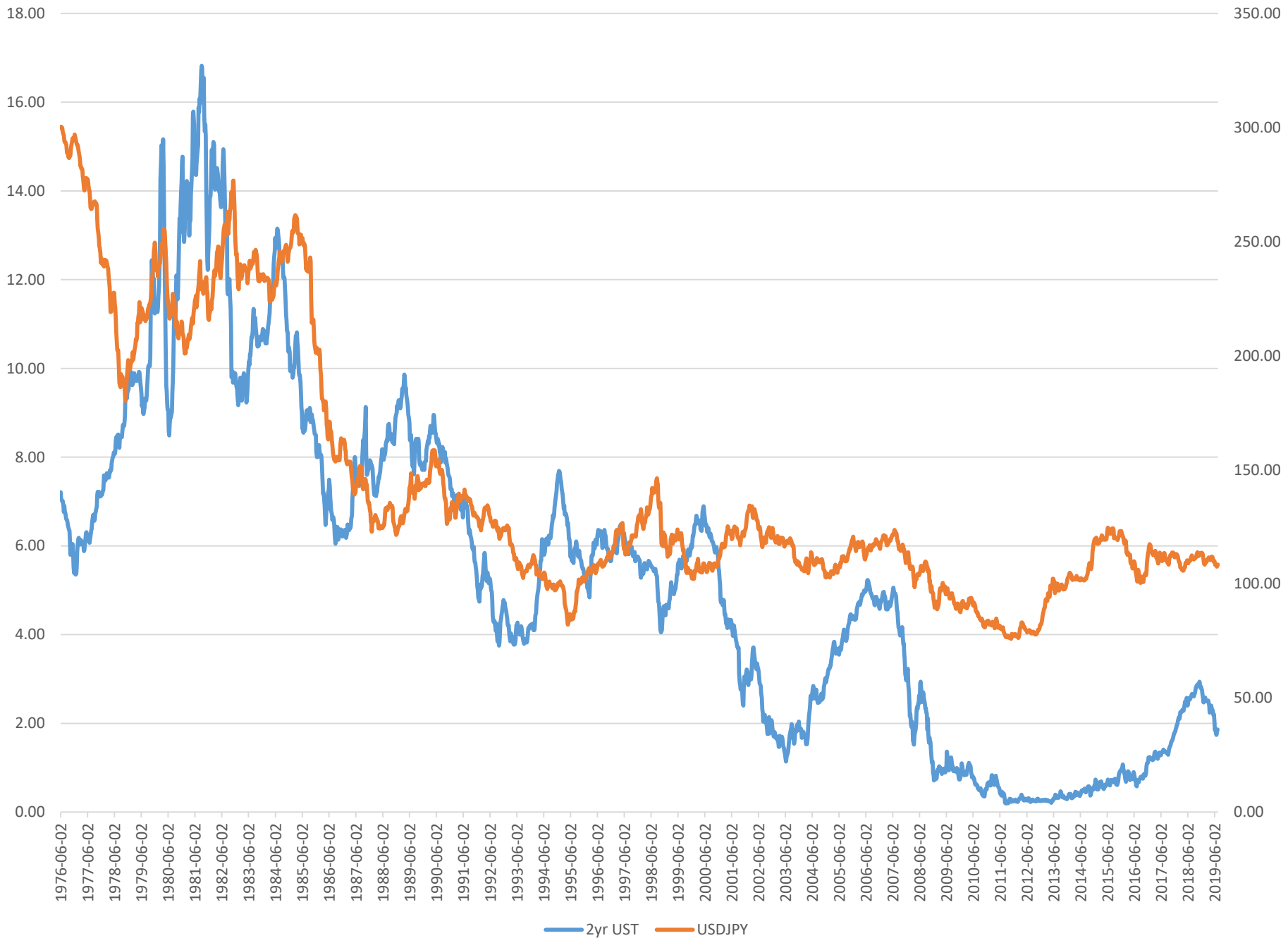
USDCNY vs Oil WTI



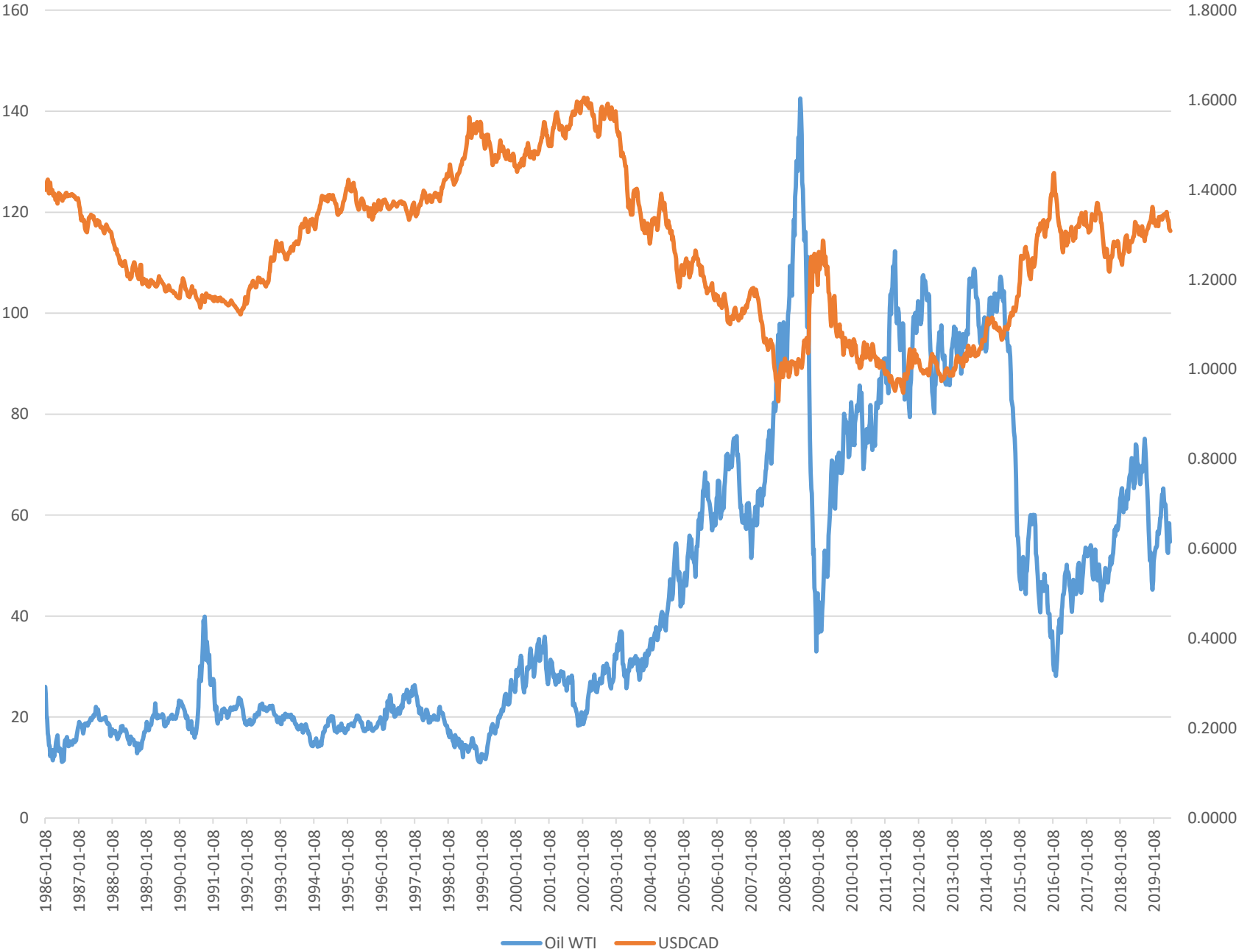
USDJPY vs Oil WTI



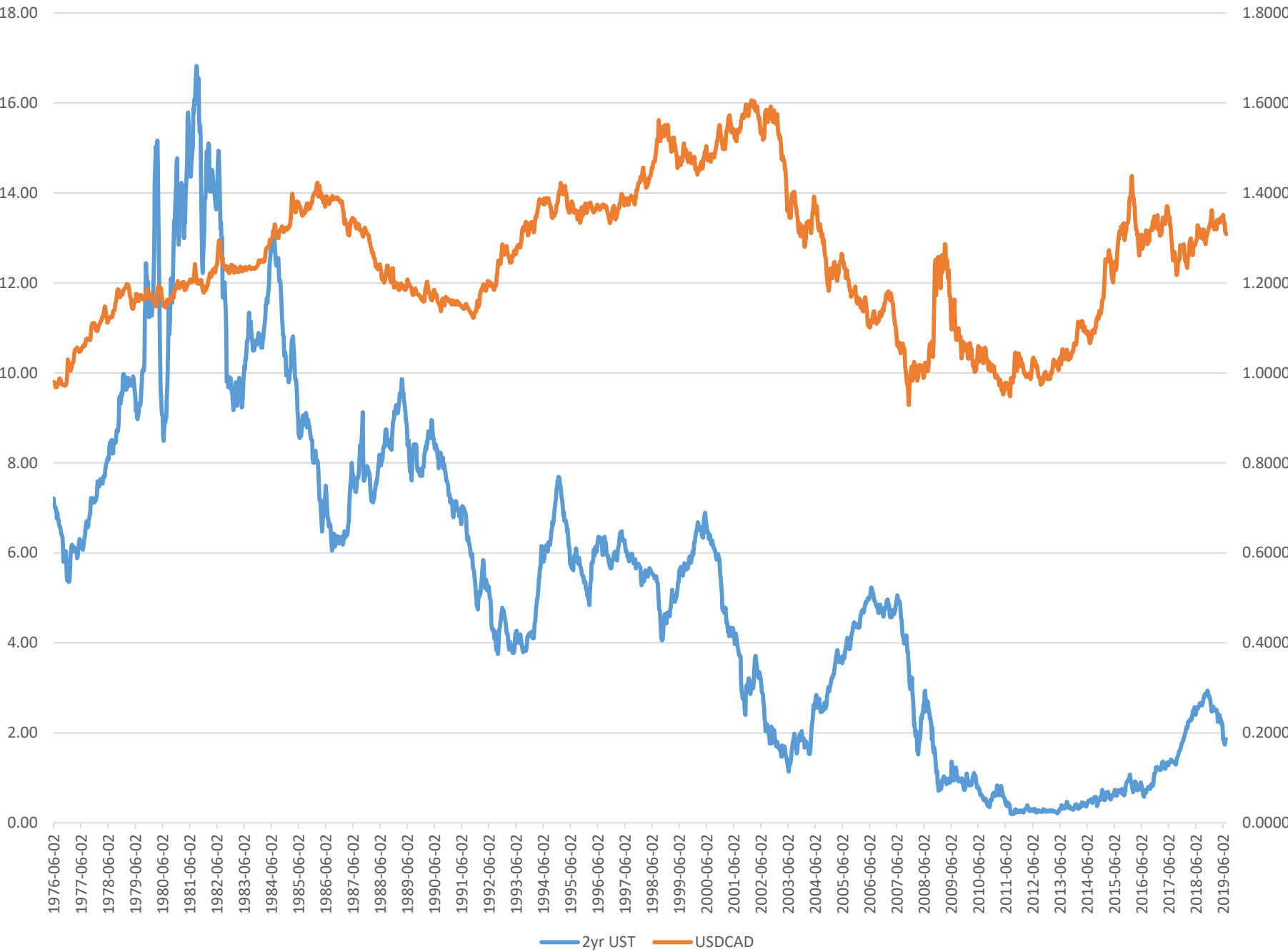
USDJPY vs 2yr UST



USDCAD vs Oil WTI



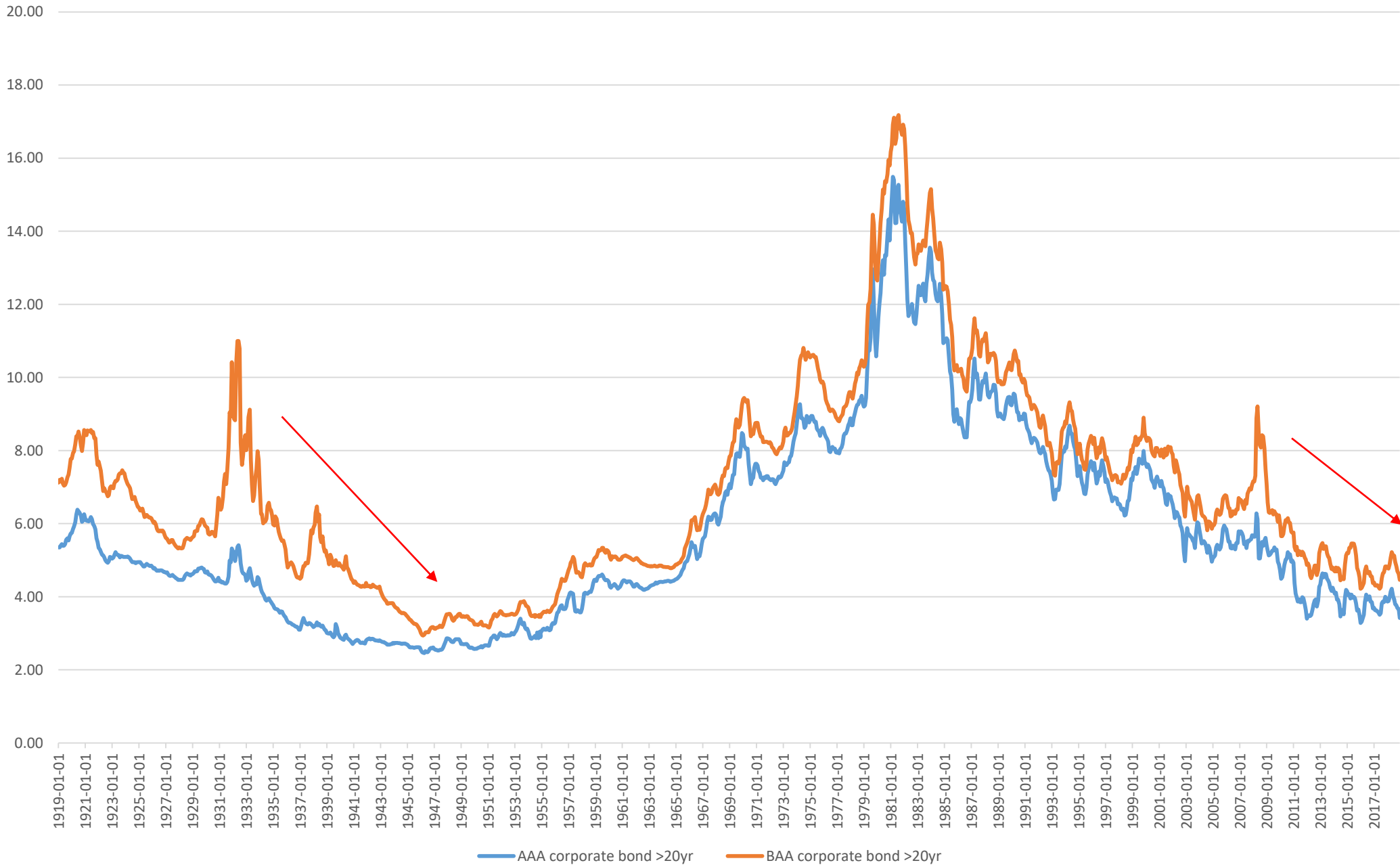
USDCAD vs 2yr UST



If the current economic state does not resemble 1998, are we approaching the dark ages of 1930s yet again?

- The spike in High Yield over Investment Grade yields in 2008 had only one historic competitor period: 1929
- The resulting crisis after 1929 led to lower yields for decades
- While initially the positive economic momentum/hope continued to be strong, 1938 led to another crisis that led to WWII and historic low yields

AAA vs BAA Corporate bond yield >20yr to maturity



Another 8 years to go for lower yields, lower interest rates?

Current market looks very similar to the 1930s, potentially 1937s/8s

Presidential elections vs. Recessions

- Number of recessions have declined dramatically over last few decades compared to 100 years earlier
- Past few decades presidents generally avoided recessions during their periods, but left office in bad economic state

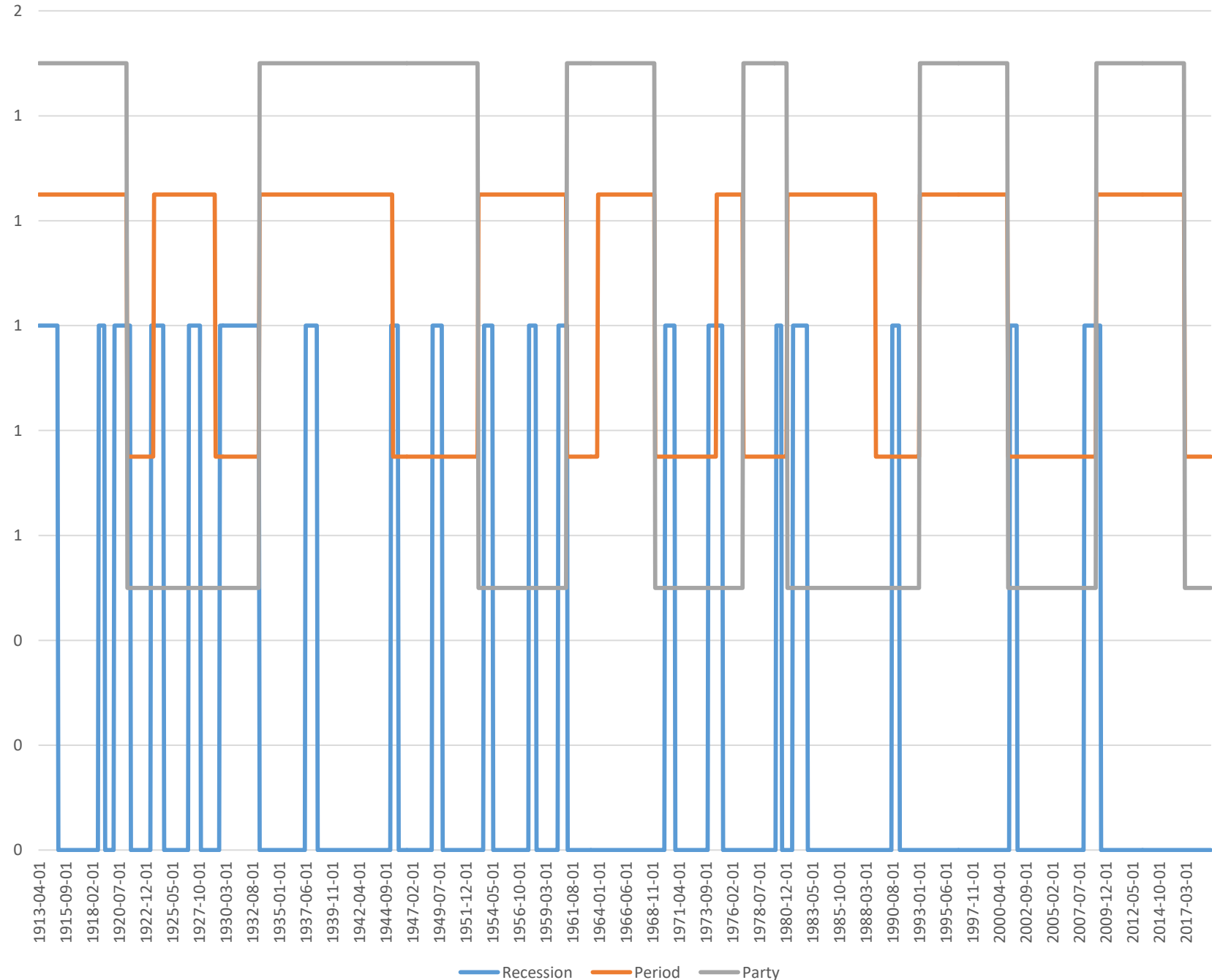
Recessions vs. Presidents and Parties

*Recession = 1
No recession = 0

**Period of one
president = 1.25
Period of next president
= 0.75

***Party Democrat =
1.5
Party Republican = 0.5

Time	Mont hs	Recessi ons	Republ ican	Demo crat
1854- Today	1975	577	422	155
1913- Today	1274	259	173	86
1953- Today	796	111	99	12

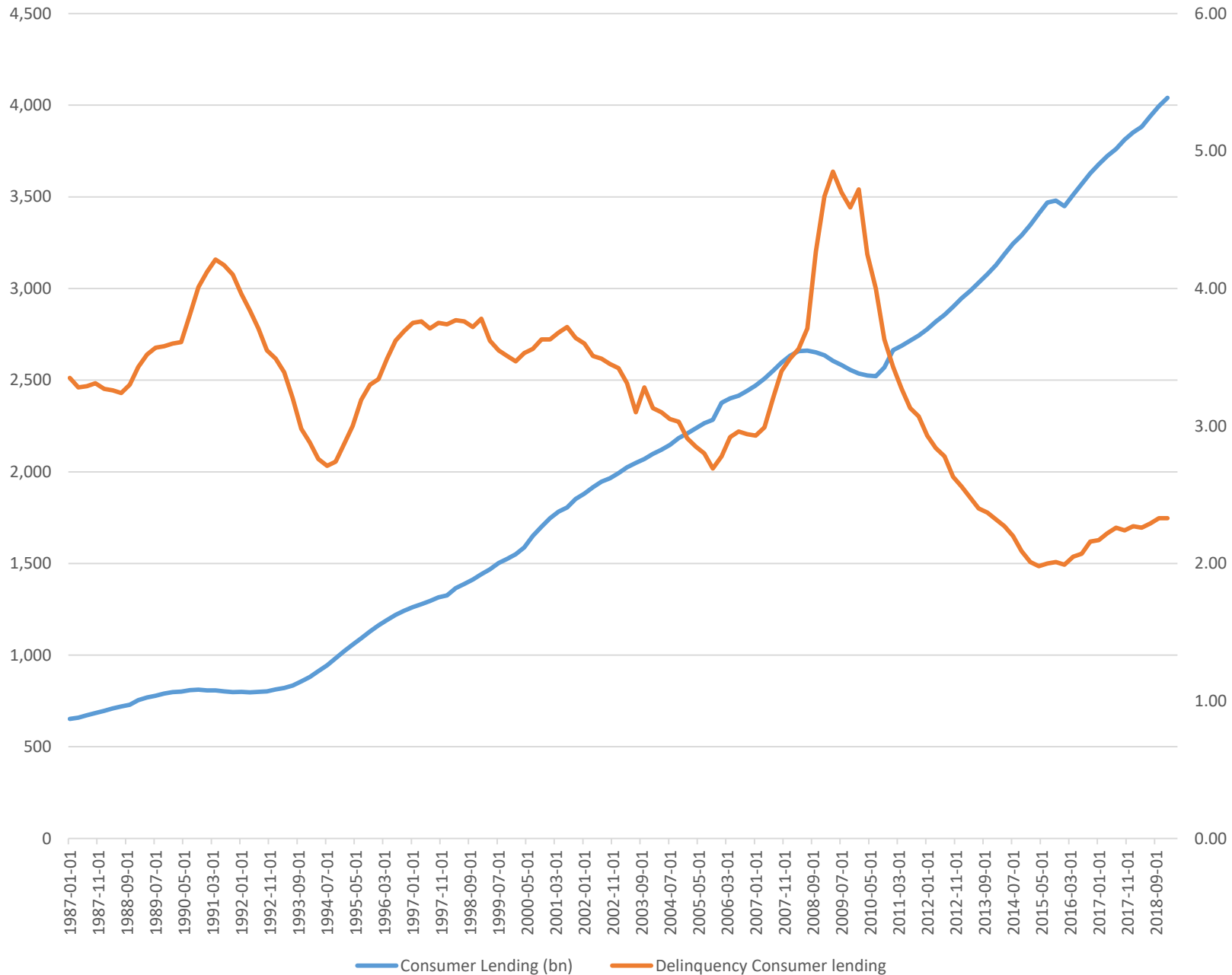


Recent presidents
avoided recessions
more often, but
more often left
office with trouble
ahead

Real economy follows markets... rather than market follow real economy

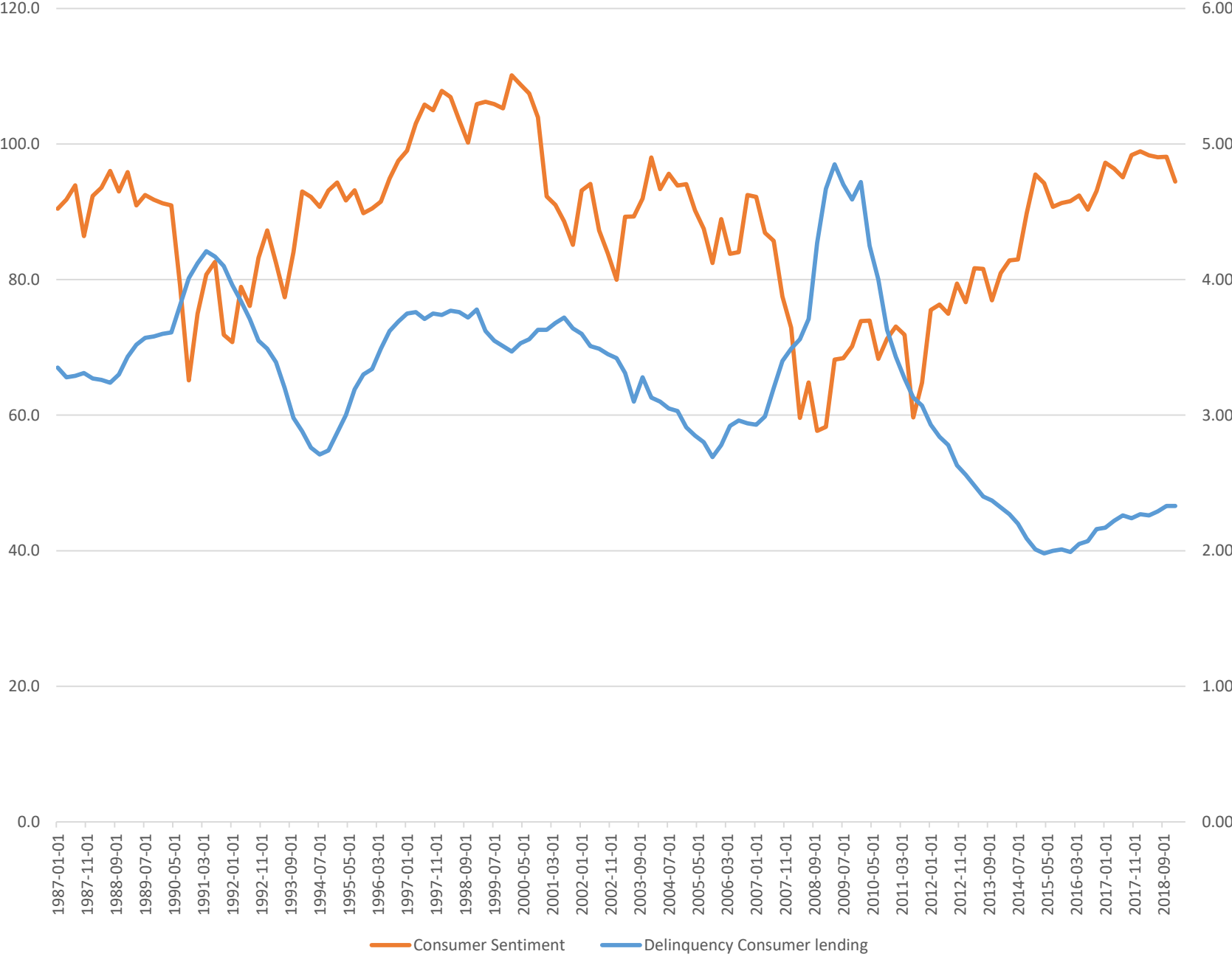
- Problem with Fed and other data dependent central banks is that market uncertainty can lead to real economic uncertainty

Consumer lending vs delinquency



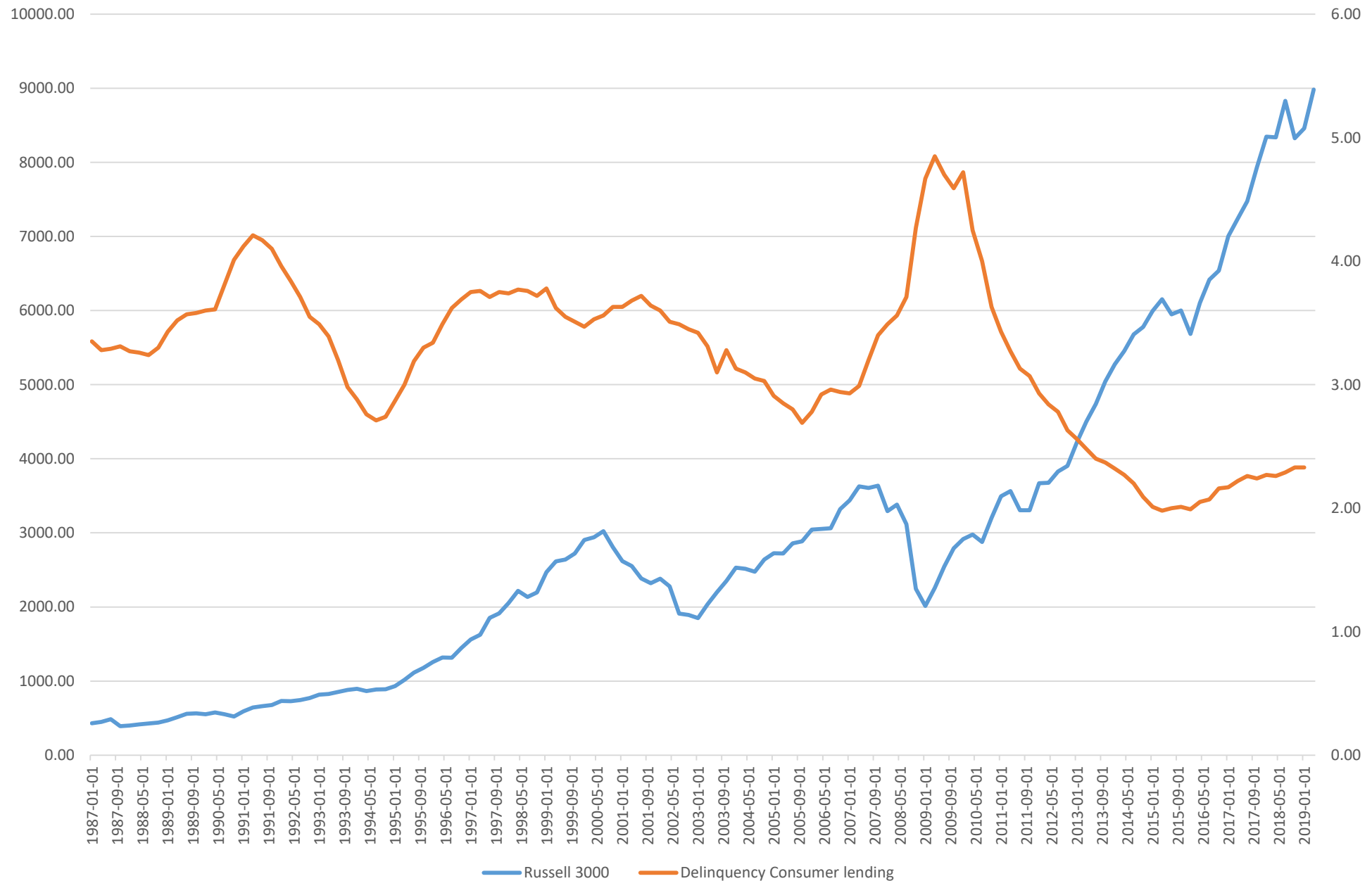
When delinquencies shoot up, consumer lending stagnates or declines

Consumer sentiment vs delinquency consumer lending

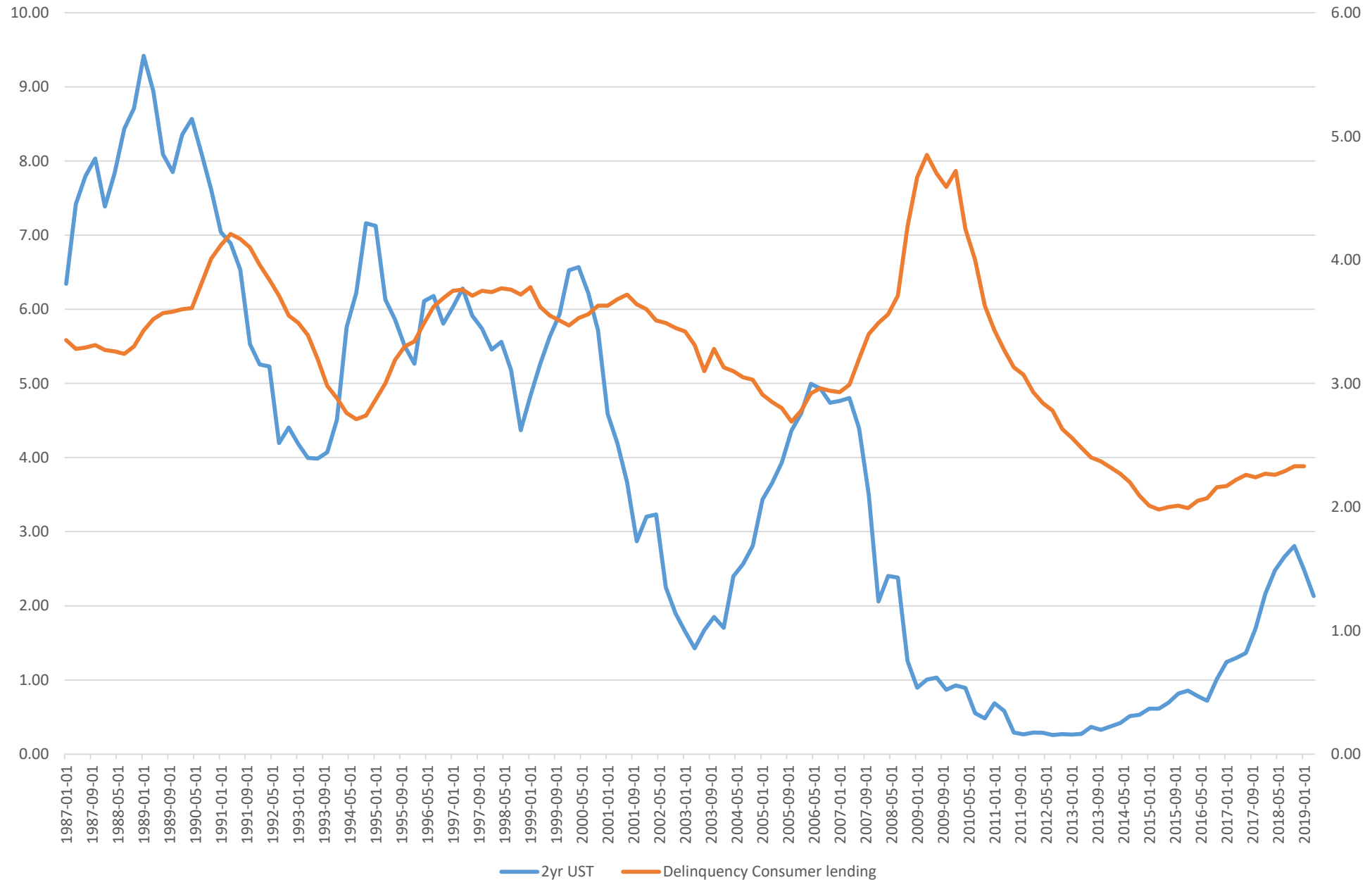


Sentiment a good estimate for delinquencies

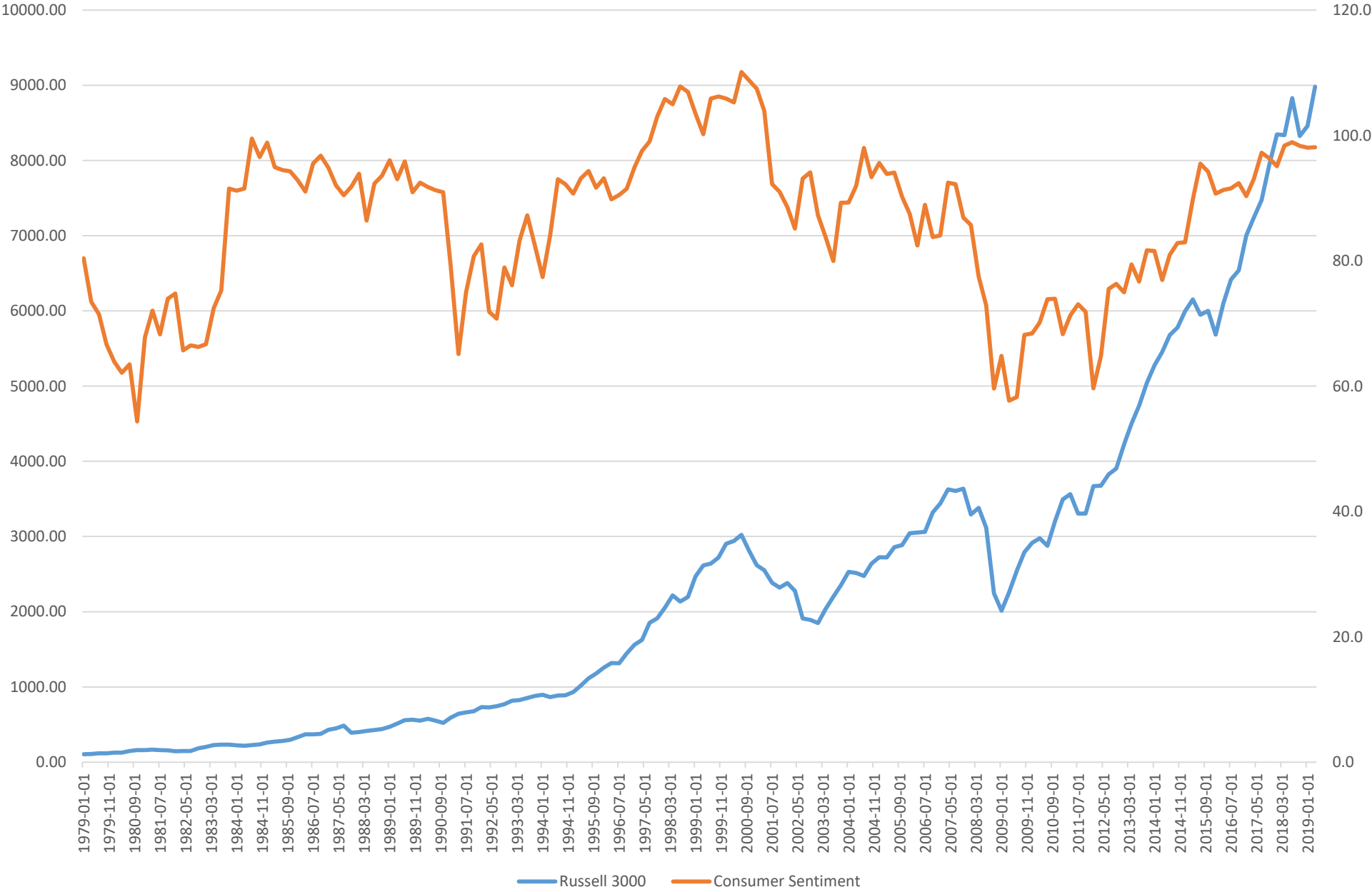
Russell 3000 vs Consumer delinquency



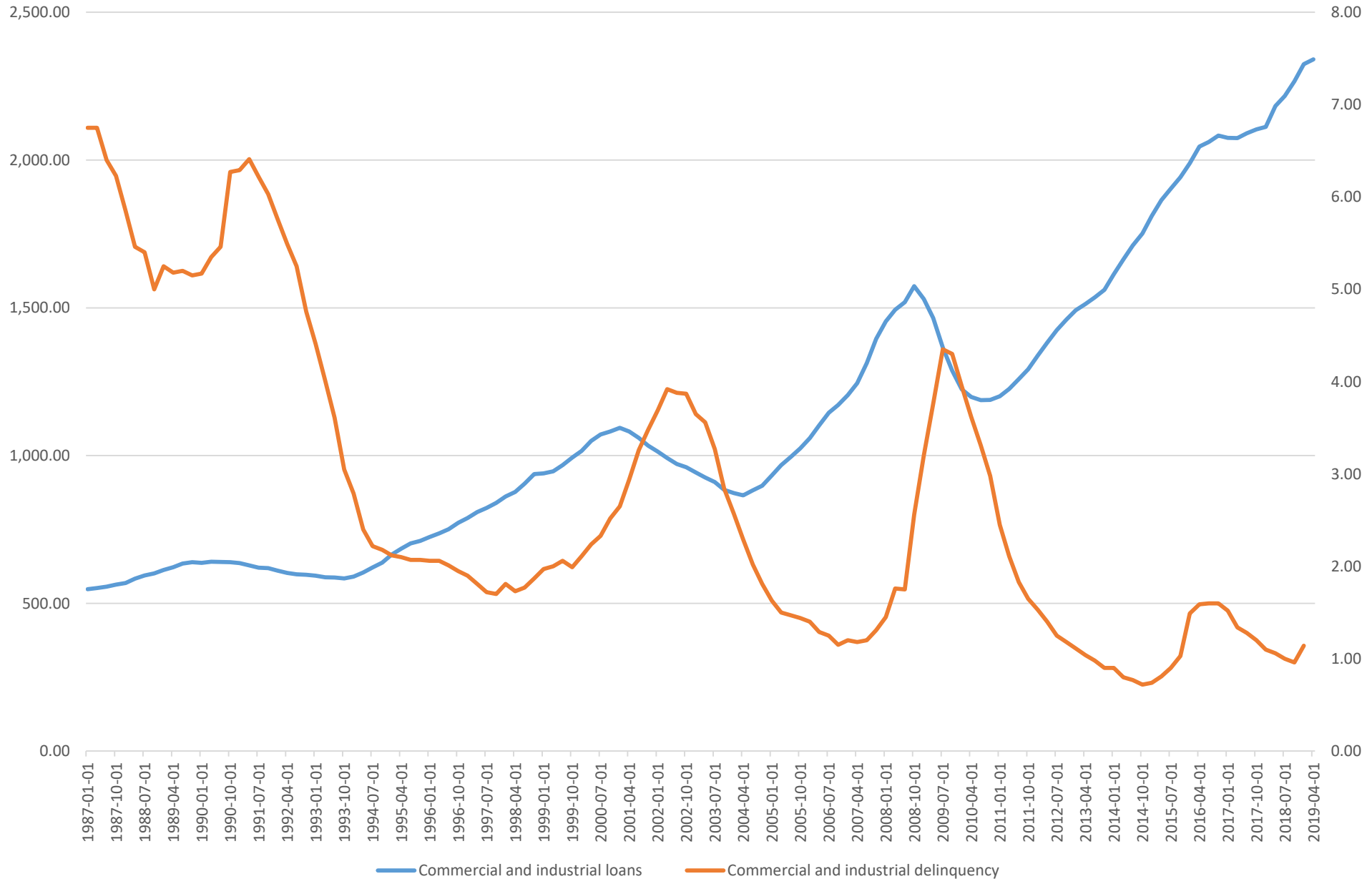
2yr UST vs Consumer delinquency



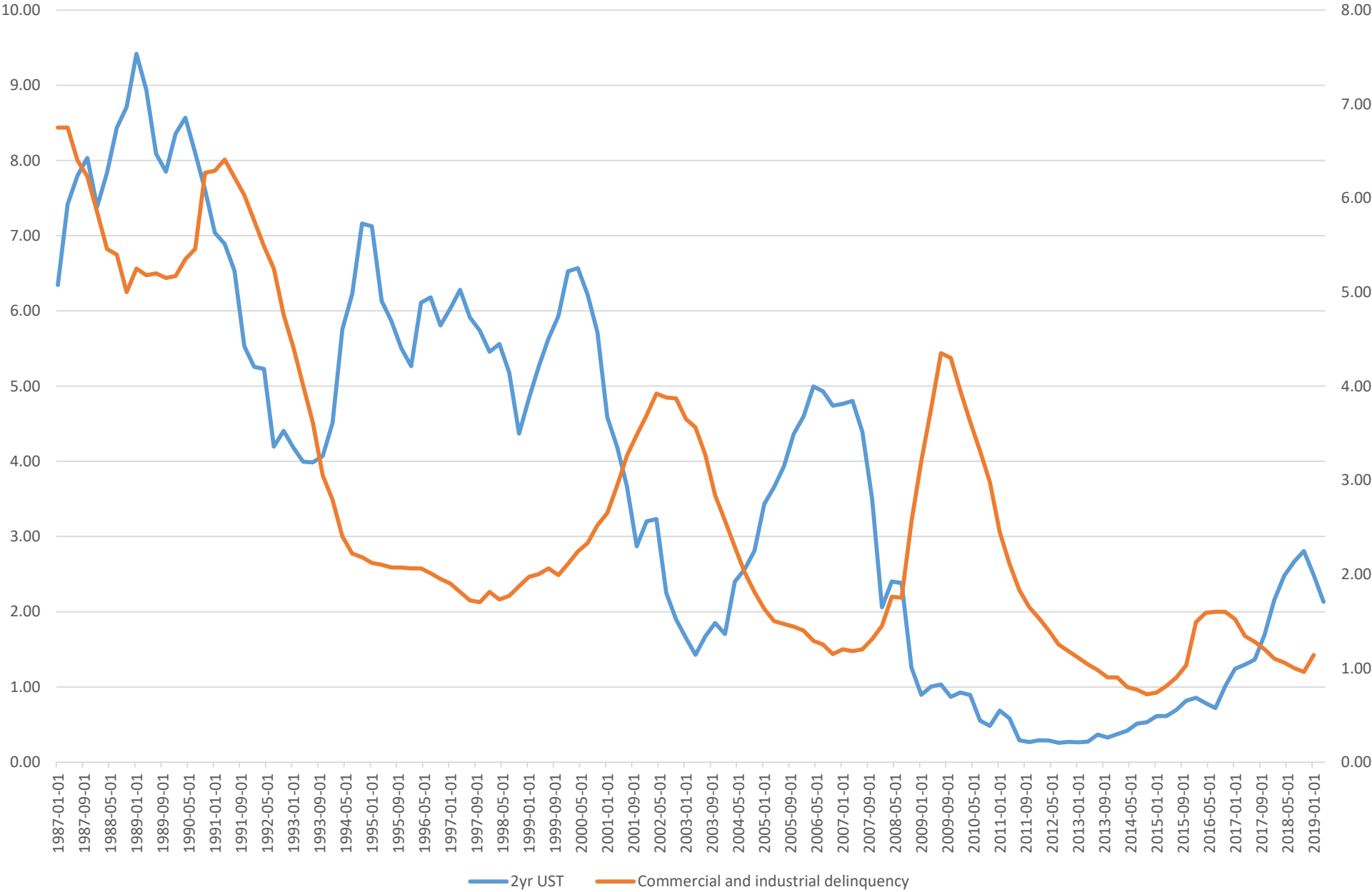
Russell 3000 vs Consumer sentiment



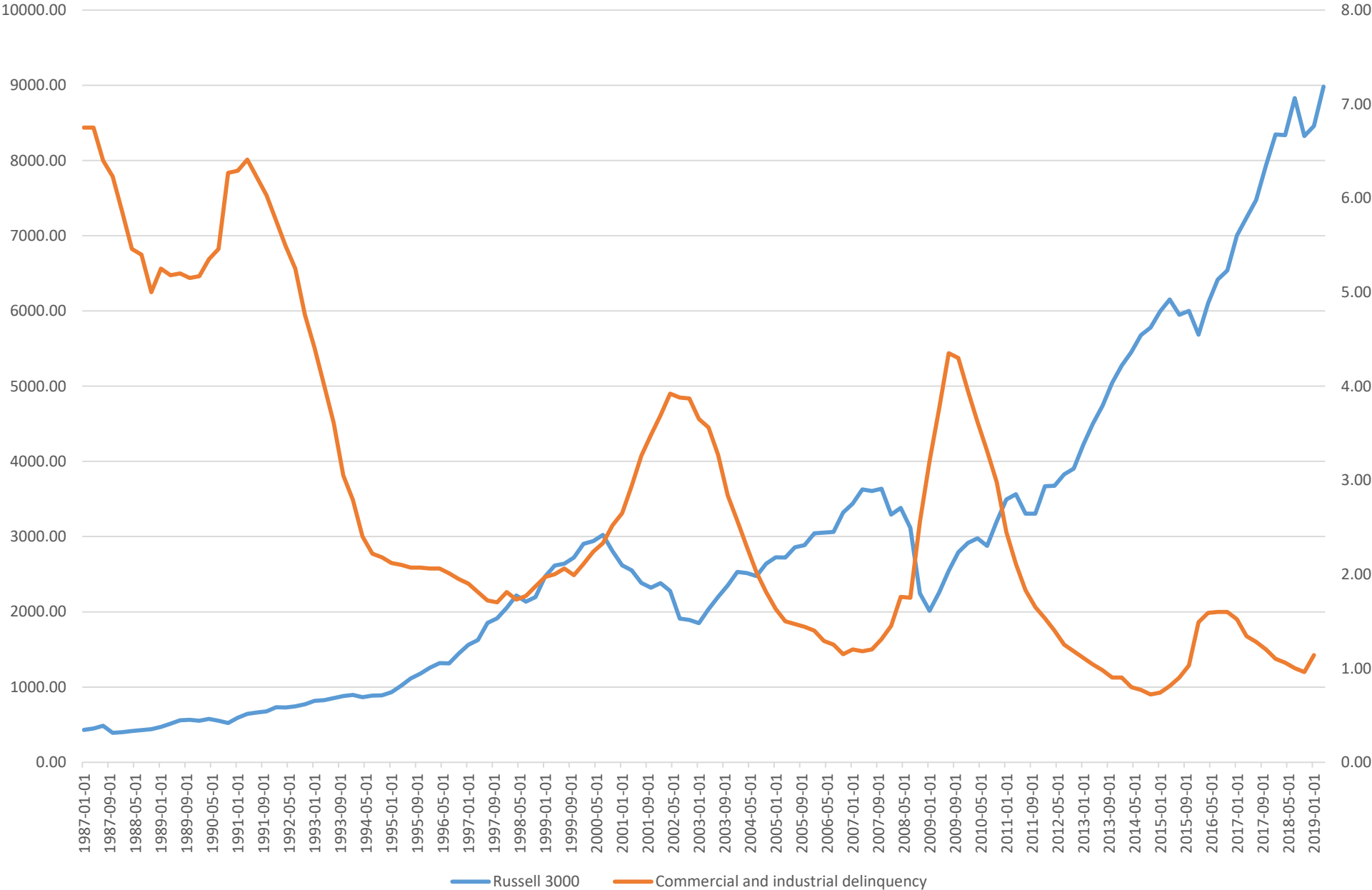
Commercial and Industrial loans vs delinquency



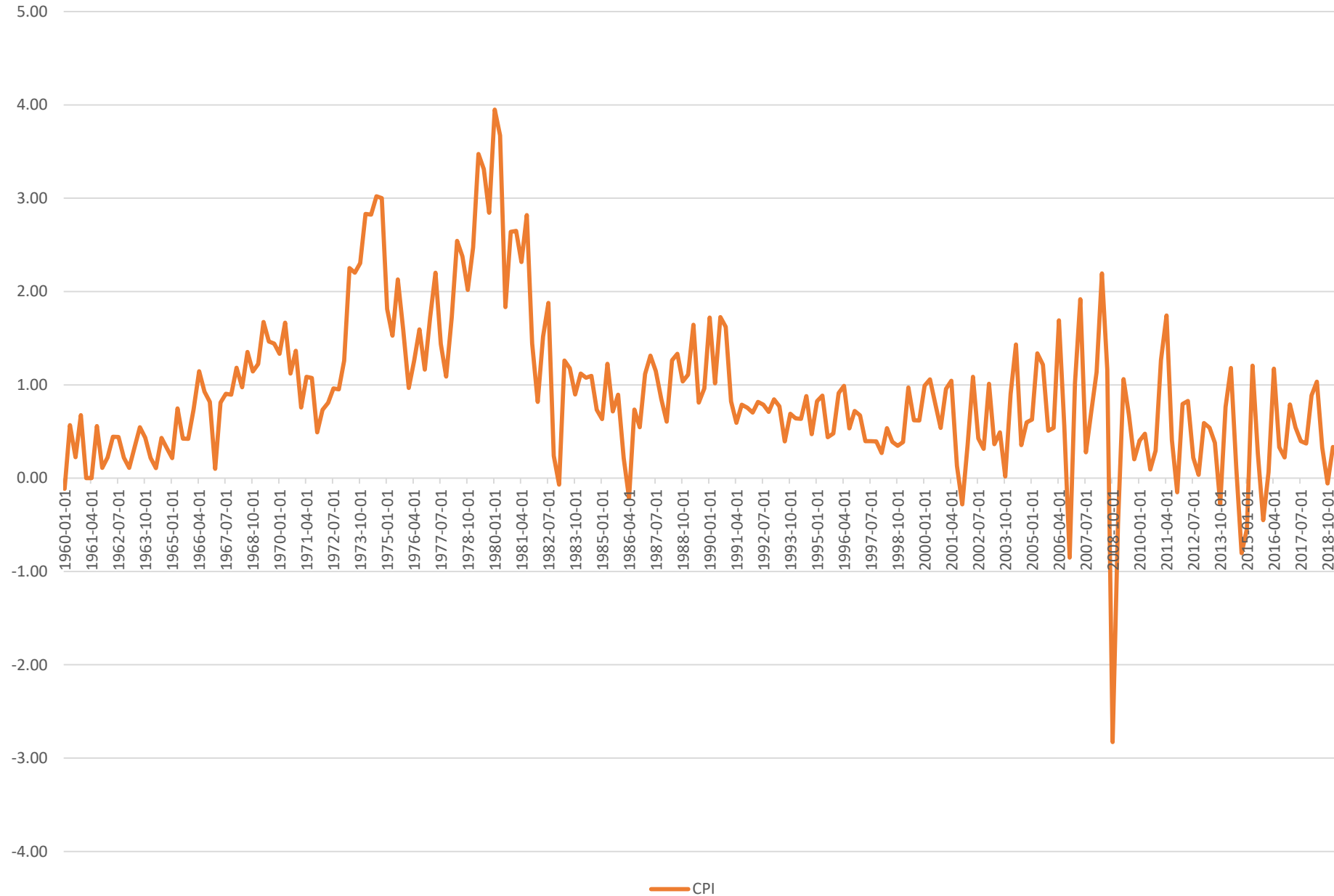
2yr UST vs Commercial and Industrial delinquency



Russell 3000 vs Commercial and Industrial delinquency

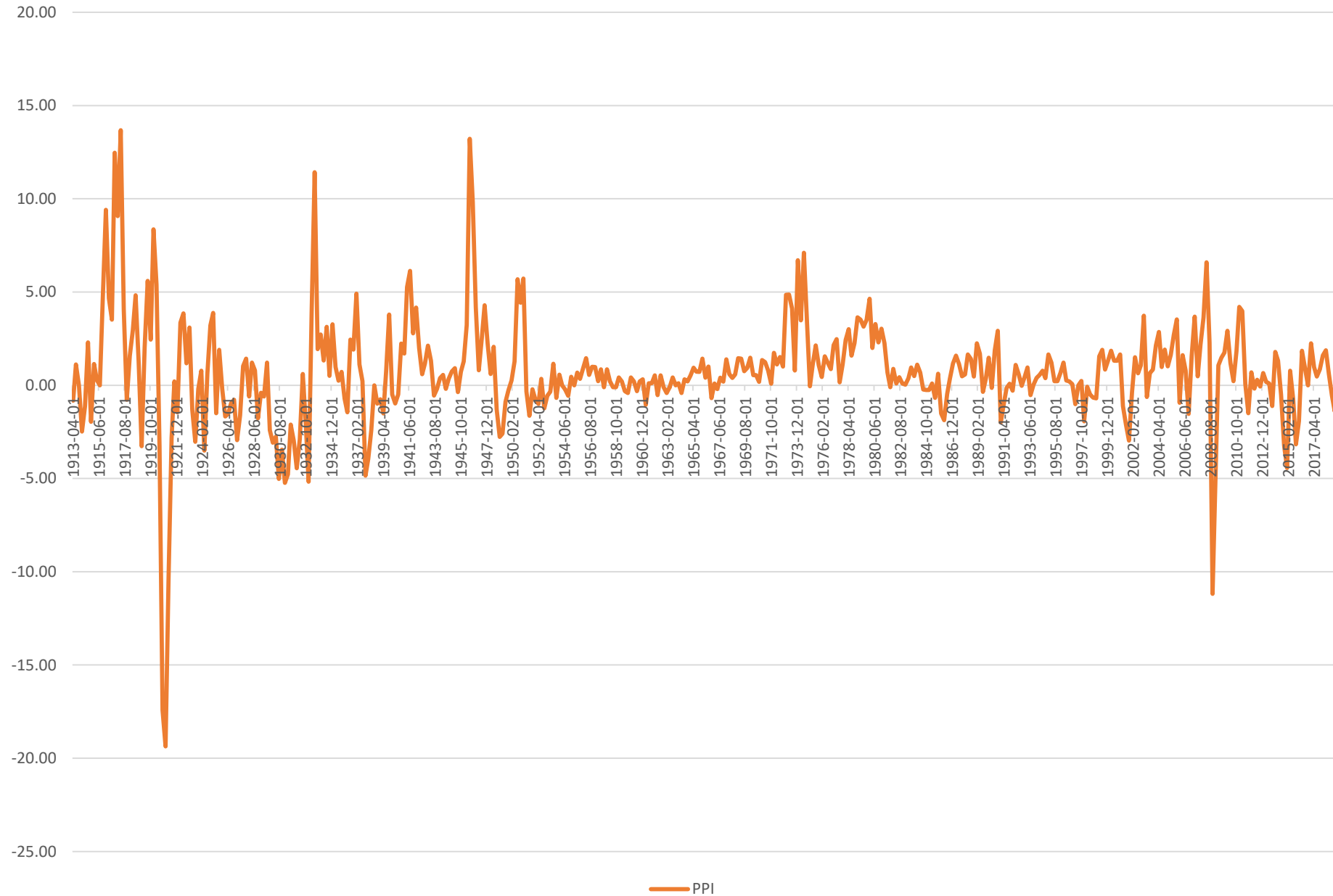


CPI



The disruption in inflation over the last 20 years are rather related to Globalization and cheap oversupply from China than indicating any weakness in the economy

PPI



Up/downs in PPI look utterly familiar with the period of 1920s where we had a large push in globalization, too