BigPictureTrading macro . technical . options

MACRO MASTERS

Tutorial 5 Modules 22-25



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Module 22
Building your Own
Portfolio

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Cynical Reality of the Markets



CLIENTS, n. Also known, on Wall Street, as muppets, flunkies, chumps, suckers, marks, targets, victims or "vics," dupes, baby seals, sheep, lambs, guppies, geese, pigeons, and ducks (as in "When the ducks quack, feed'em").

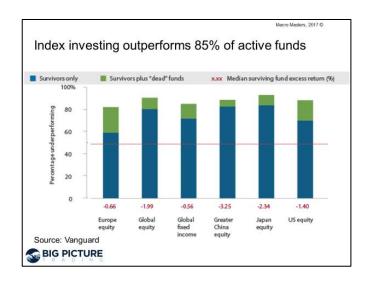
Macro Masters, 2017

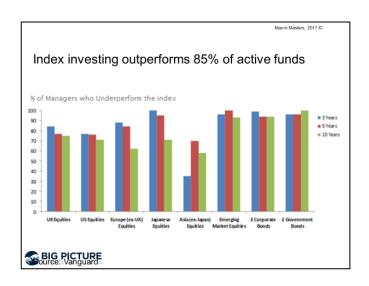
Cynical Reality of the Markets

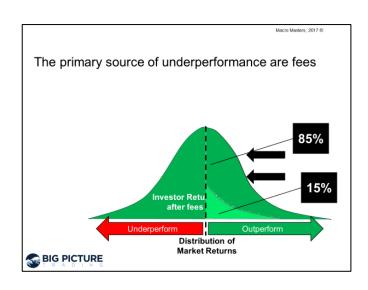


STOCKBROKER, n. ...Reputed to have disappeared, they have been renamed FINANCIAL ADVISORs by the brokerage firms employing them and now typically charge a mere 1 percent every year for the rest of their clients' lives. Often, such "financial advisors" are forbidden from providing a broad range of financial advice, are under limited obligation to put their clients' interests ahead of their own, and blindly follow the recommendations of their employer regardless of their clients circumstances.

trading









RBC U.S. EQUITY FUND C\$

FUND DETAILS

Series: A Fund Code: RBF263 Load Structure: No Load Currency: CAD

Inception Date: Oct, 1972 Series A NAV \$: 24.86

Series A MER %: 2.10% Benchmark:

S&P 500 (C\$)



S&P500 INDEX ETF (VFV)

Management fee

MER

KEY FUND FACTS

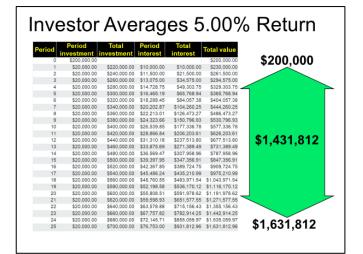
Inception date: 02-11-2012 Benchmark: S&P 500 Index Net assets: \$697.1 million 12 month trailing yield: 1.76% B Dividend schedule : Quarterly Distribution per unit: \$0.24198 Eligibility: RRSP, RRIF, RESP, TFSA, DPSP, RDSP

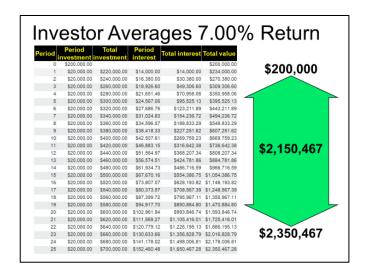


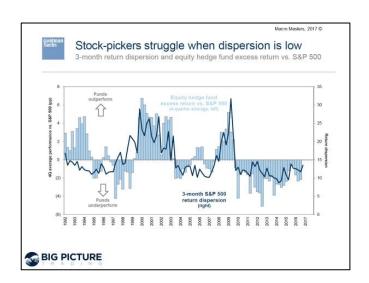
Impact of Fees - Fund vs. ETF

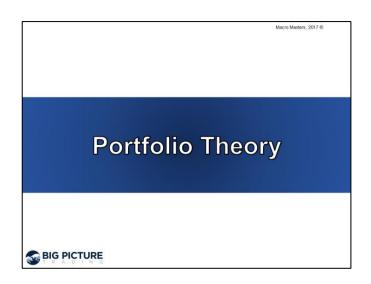
- · Assume the only difference between the performance is the fee
- Investor starts with \$200,000.00 in a retirement
- Will continue to contribute \$20,000.00 every year
- · Tax sheltered compounding











Does Price Discount Everything?

- Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) suggests share prices adjust to all new publicly available information and changing economic conditions
- This supports the idea that all known information is priced into the markets
- Supply and demand, investor sentiment and expected future valuations are already being considered



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Flaws in Efficient Markets

- The mark to market structure is vulnerable to supply/demand imbalances caused by the psychological herding of investors
- Negative sentiment drives further weakness which validates further negative sentiment
- Positive sentiment drives further strength which validates further positive sentiment
- This creates substantial and extended trends that drive markets materially above and below their mean price



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Top Down Investing

- · Top down investing focuses on the big picture
- Analyzing the economy for the sectors and industries that will do the best
- Individual companies are then further analyzed within the targeted sectors



Top Down Investing

- There is more active application of options to the top down approach
- When identifying economic conditions that are favorable, you seek to identify sectors that would have a high correlation to the markets



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Modern Portfolio Theory

- Theory that it is possible to construct an optimal portfolio offering the maximum possible expected return for a given level of risk
- This requires Security Valuation, Asset Allocation, Optimization and Performance Measurement

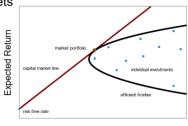


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Modern Portfolio Theory

Asset Allocation broken down:

- · Diversification to remove unsystematic risk
- Optimizing the best risk adjusted returns of assets



BIG PICTURE

Standard Deviation

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Beta

- Beta is a measure of the volatility, or systematic risk of a stock in comparison to the market as a whole
- It also measures the variance of the stock to the movement of the markets



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Alpha

- · Measure of performance on a risk adjusted basis
- Anyone can double returns by doubling risk
- Increasing returns without adding risk is termed "Creating Alpha"



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Diversification

- · Seeking a basket of uncorrelated assets
- Owning multiple stocks in a sector only removes company specific risk, but not market risk
- Utilizing risk management and hedging reduces the need for diversification



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Position Size

- It is a function of risk (often volatility adjusted)
- Many professionals suggest 10+ uncorrelated positions is a minimum threshold
- ETFs are often used to achieve the diversification

Alternative methods:

- 1. Fixed dollar size
- 2. Volatility adjusted (standard deviation)
- 3. Sizing by max risk



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Sharpe Ratio - Performance

- · Excess return per unit of risk
- Can be on an investment or on a trading strategy
- · The higher the Sharpe Ratio the better
- = (Return Risk Free Rate)
 - Standard Deviation



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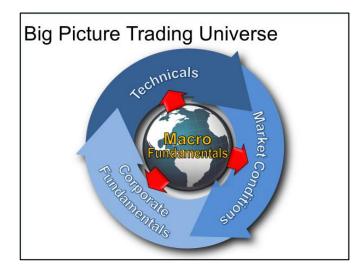
Developing a Methodology

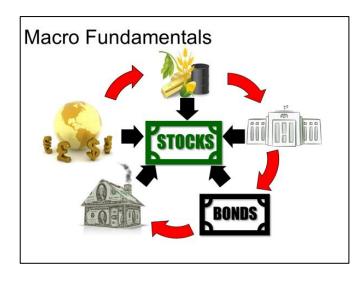
- 1. Macro economic assessment
- Develop a thesis on the market and identify the sectors that would allow you beta participation
- Find the stocks that have the best relative strength within a sector
- Technically observe if the price behavior is confirming your thesis
- Develop options strategy to create asymmetrical risk/reward

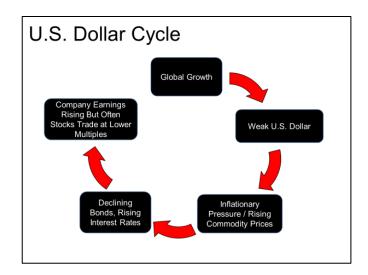


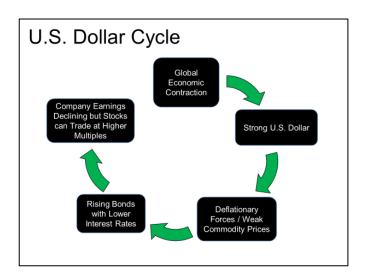
Module 23 Macro Analysis for Equity Investing

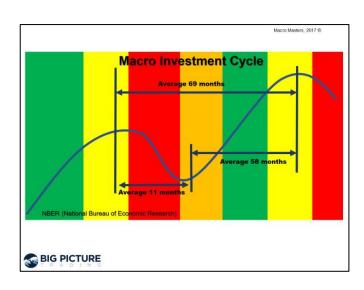


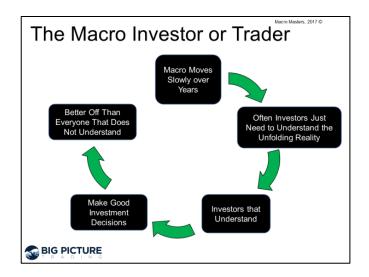












The Macro Investor or Trader

- Recognize the underlying macro fundamental drivers in play
- Assess the liquidity flow of the trends using technical analysis
- Utilize options to build asymmetry in your positions
- Have willingness to move or hedge your currency exposure



Module 24 **Equity Analysis** BIG PICTURE **Market Earnings Cycle** BIG PICTURE Macro Masters, 2017 © Stock Market Drivers 1. Growth in top line revenues and earnings 2. Growth in margins 3. Growth in multiples BIG PICTURE

Revenues and Earnings

Growth in top line revenues and earnings:

- Brand new product or market
- Stealing market share from competitors
- Inflationary price rises

Earnings Per Share	Earnings Multiple P/E	Perceived Value of Stock
\$10.00	10	\$100.00
\$11.00	10	\$110.00
\$12.00	10	\$120.00
PIG DICTUDE		

Growth in Margins

No Growth, but increasing profits:

- **Cutting costs**
- Innovation and productivity

Earnings Per Share	Earnings Multiple	Perceived Value of Stock
\$5.00	15	\$75.00
\$5.50 👚	15	\$82.50
\$5.75 👚	15	\$86.25

BIG PICTURE

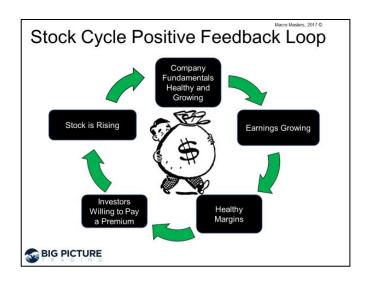
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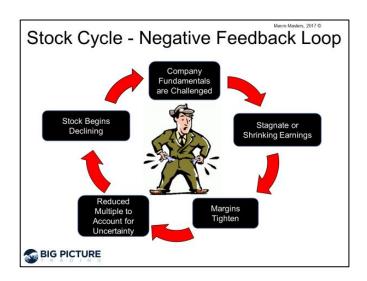
Growth in Multiples

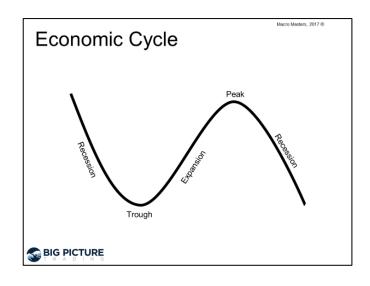
What the market is prepared to pay for:

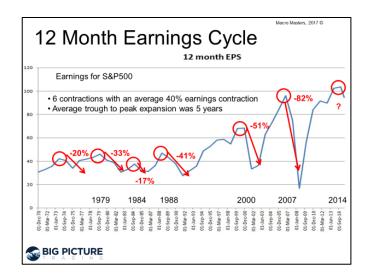
- · Discounting all future growth and earnings
- This discounts interest rates

Earnings Per Share	Earnings Multiple	Perceived Value of Stock
\$1.25	15	\$18.75
\$1.25	17 👚	\$21.25
\$1.25	20 👚	\$25.00









Earnings Contraction

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When a companies earnings contracts:

 The stock becomes more expensive, even if the stock stays the same in price

Earnings Per Share	Stock Price	P/E Price Earnings
\$10.00	\$100.00	10.00
\$7.50 棏	\$100.00	15.00 👚
\$5.00 棏	\$100.00	20.00 👚
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BIG PICTURE

Multiple Contraction

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When a companies earnings contracts:

The stock may decline based to maintain the same multiple

Earnings Per Share	Stock Price	P/E Price Earnings
\$10.00	\$100.00	10.00
\$7.50 棏	\$75.00 👢	10.00
\$5.00 棏	\$50.00 👢	10.00

Multiple and Earnings Contraction

When a companies earnings contracts:

 The stock price may decline and uncertainty may drive a lower multiple

Earnings Per Share	P/E Price Earnings	Stock Price
\$10.00	20.00	\$200.00 (0.0%)
\$7.50 👢	15.00 👢	\$112.50 (-44%)
\$5.00 🖶	10.00 棏	\$ 50.00 (-75%)

BIG PICTURE

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Additional Metrics for Valuations

- · Price to Sales
- Price to Book
- Enterprise Value to Sales
- · Enterprise Value to EBITDA
- Enterprise Value to Free Cash Flow

Book Value: value of assets on company's books

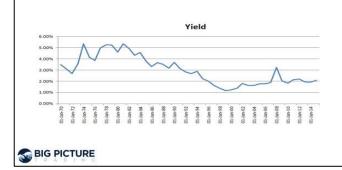
Enterprise Value: theoretical takeover value of the company – market cap + debt + minority interest + preferred – cash

EBITDA: Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization



Dividends

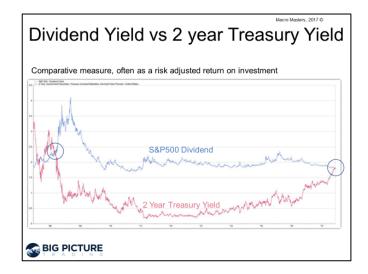
 Dividends and dividend yields are discounted like bonds and real estate income cap rates





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	Total	Price	Income		of Total Return
	Return	Appreciation	Return	Price App.	Div. Income
1930's	0.1%	(5.3%)	5.7%	na	na
1940's	8.9%	3.0%	5.7%	33.6%	64.5%
1950's	18.9%	13.6%	4.7%	72.0%	24.7%
1960's	7.7%	4.4%	3.1%	57.2%	41.0%
1970's	5.8%	1.6%	4.1%	27.8%	71.1%
1980's	17.2%	12.6%	4.1%	73.2%	23.8%
1990's	18.0%	15.3%	2.3%	85.1%	12.9%
2000's	(0.9%)	(2.7%)	1.8%	na	na
2012	16.0%	13.4%	2.3%	83.8%	14.3%
2003-2012	7.1%	4.9%	2.0%	69.7%	28.9%
1930-2012	9.3%	5.2%	3.9%	56.0%	(41.8%)



Company Share Buybacks



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Understanding Share Buybacks



- Company ABC is trading at \$100.00 a share
- The company has 1,000,000 shares outstanding
- Market Cap \$100,000,000
- \$10,000,000 in earnings
- · Earnings per share: \$10.00
- P/E Ratio of 10 (\$100.00/\$10.00)

BIG PICTURE

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Understanding Share Buybacks





Company ABC

- Company borrows \$5,000,000
- · Buys 50,000 shares back from the markets

Understanding Share Buybacks



- ABC is trading at \$100.00 a share
- The company has 950,000 shares outstanding
- Market Cap \$95,000,000
- \$10,000,000 in earnings
- · Earnings per share \$10.50
- P/E Ratio of 9.52



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Understanding Share Buybacks



- Company is now cheaper at the P/E Ratio of 9.52
- Market trades the stock up to \$10.50
- At \$10.50 the shares are back up to a P/E Ratio of 10.00
- Shareholders make profit without the stock actually growing its earnings

	В	IG	Р	C	ΓU	IR	Ε
500	T	R	A			N	

1	Λ	

Module 25 Asset Class and Sector Rotation



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Cyclical vs. Defensive Stocks

- Cyclical stocks are highly correlated to the economic cycle
- · Generally cyclical stocks have a higher beta
- Defensive names have far more inelastic to the economic cycle
- · Generally defensive names have a lower beta



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Cyclical Sectors

- 1. Consumer Discretionary
- 2. Financials
- 3. Industrials
- 4. Information Technology
- 5. Basic Materials

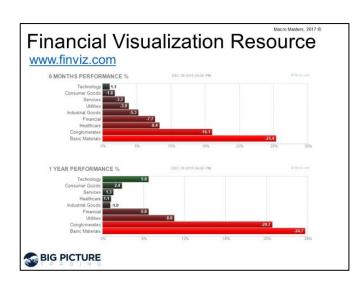


Defensive Sectors

- 1. Consumer Staples
- 2. Energy
- 3. Healthcare
- 4. Telecommunications
- 5. Utilities
- 6. Conglomerates









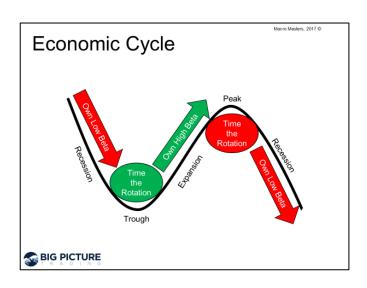
Comparing Low/High Beta SPHB - Powershares S&P500 High Beta ETF Top 10 holdings: Chesapeake Energy Corp CHK Beta 2.48 Freeport-McMoRan Inc FCX Beta 3.22 Williams Companies Inc WMB Beta 1.82 Transocean Ltd RIG Beta 1.66 Micron Technology Inc MU Beta 2.17 Marathon Oil Corp MRO Beta 2.80 Devon Energy Corp DVN Beta 2.61 Western Digital Corp WDC Beta 1.19 United Rentals Inc URI Beta 2.94 Murphy Oil Corp MUR Beta 2.61

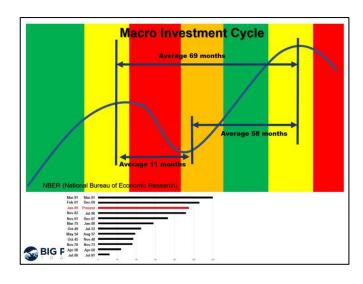
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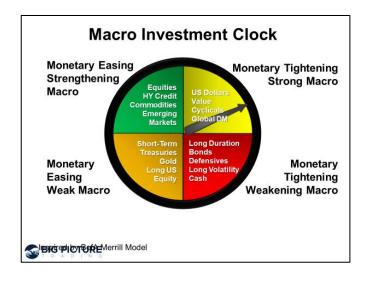
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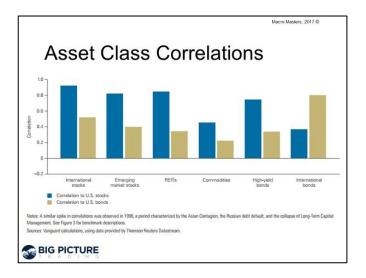
Macro Masters, 2017 © Comparing Low/High Beta SPLV - Powershares S&P500 Low Volatility ETF Top 10 holdings: AT&T Inc Т Beta 0.39 PEP PepsiCo Inc Beta 0.63 Republic Services Inc RSG Beta 0.57 Beta 0.95 Allstate Corp ALL Procter & Gamble Co PG Beta 0.51 Altria Group Inc MO Beta 0.46 Waste Management Inc WMBeta 0.56 McDonald's Corp MCD Beta 0.73 Johnson & Johnson JNJ Beta 0.64 United Parcel Service Inc **UPS** Beta 0.90 BIG PICTURE











Style of Market Timing

- 1. Changing weighting of cash
- 2. Changing weighting of beta exposure
- 3. Changing duration on bonds
- 4. Changing weighting in commodities

Long/Short Investment Strategy

- Commonly utilized by hedge funds and progressive asset managers
- Combining two correlated assets anticipating a particular investment to relatively outperform the other
- Long the anticipated higher alpha asset
- · Short the anticipated underperforming asset
- Allows one to hedge out systematic risks while profiting from relative outperformance



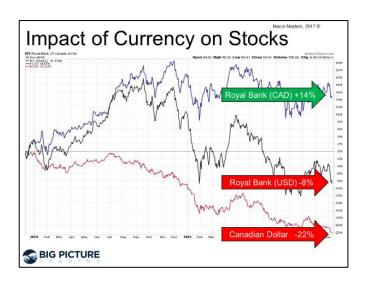
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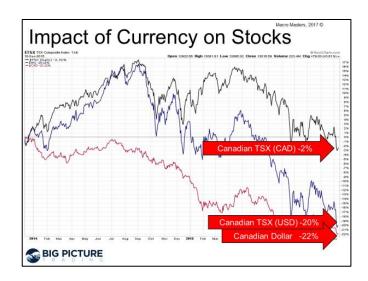
Module 26 Currency Impact on Investing

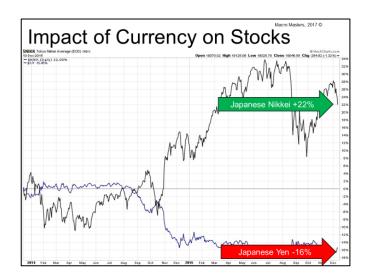


Impact of Currency on Stocks

- Significant currency moves have material affect on the performance of stocks
- When the majority of investors believe in constant dollars, they are deceived by performance



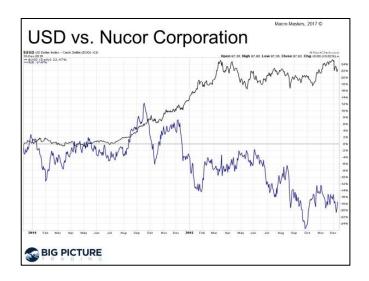


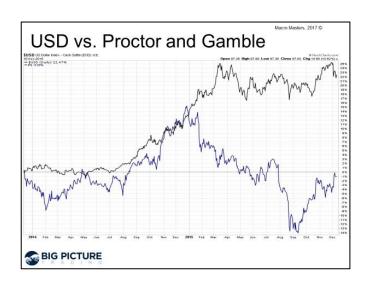


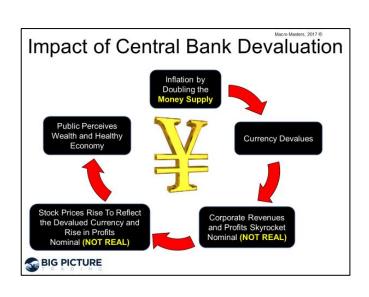
Intermarket Relationships

- Most stock traders do not realize that they are currency traders by default
- International conglomerates are currency sensitive
- · Commodity stocks are currency sensitive





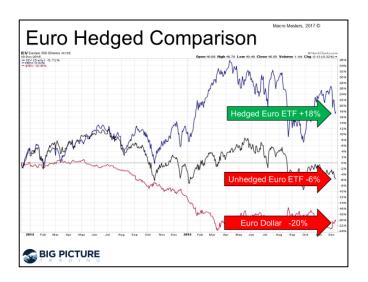


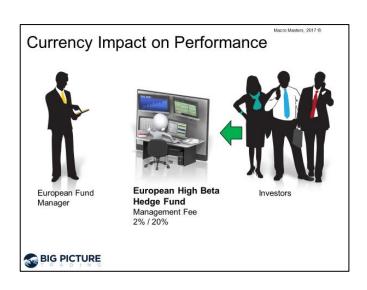


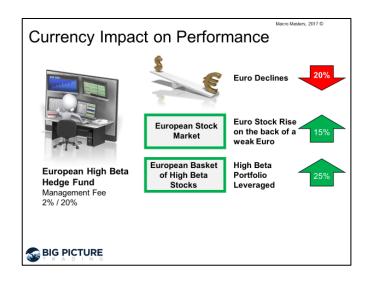
Way to Trade It

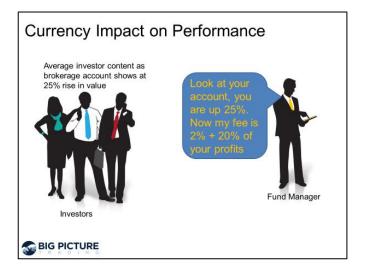
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- Invest in the stock markets on a currency hedged basis
- If you know which Central Banks are implementing currency destructive policies, you know their stock markets will benefit if you can hedge the currency loss









Was there anything impressive?



- · Took double the risk to create the returns
- No real alpha with a poor Sharpe ratio (underperformed on a risk adjusted basis)
- Clients made relatively little return on a currency adjusted basis
- The decline in the Euro was the biggest precipitating contributor to the performance

		-	
	BIG	PICT	URE
ALC: UNKNOWN			

Designing Portfolio 1. What is the primary bias for the USD? 2. What stage of the business cycle are we in? BIG PICTURE Bullish US Dollar / Late Cycle Generalization: 1. Overweight US dollars and cash 2. Underweight commodities 3. Defensive low beta over cyclical 4. Overweight international markets with currency hedges 5. Underweight corporate and high yield bonds 6. Overweight longer duration government bonds R BIG PICTURE Bearish US Dollar / Early Cycle Generalization: 1. Underweight US dollars and low cash levels 2. Overweight commodities 3. Overweight cyclical high beta over defensive 4. Equal weight international markets (no currency

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5. Underweight long duration government bonds6. Overweight corporate and high yield bonds

hedge)

Big Picture Investment Considerations



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Summary

- 1. Credit and business cycles matter
- 2. Liquidity matters for short-term asset pricing
- There are always strategic times to be overweight and underweight different asset classes
- 4. It is always about your risk adjusted return



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Realities of the System

- Mature stage of debt super cycle where the massive inexhaustible debts are a drag on global growth
- Central bank intervention into capital markets (asset price manipulation is a new reality)
- At some point the global economies will be forced to address the paradox with some form of financial reset



The System

- The inextinguishable debt continuously extracts money supply from the system forcing structurally low rates (negative real interest rates)
- · The system only works with continuous inflation
- If money supply (debt) is not continuously created, deflation is a certainty
- Everything is exponential, which over a long enough period guarantees a culmination point



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Critical Thinking

- · Know the rules of the game
- Accept the unfolding reality over opinions
- Critically think through the best risk adjusted way to benefit from the markets
- Use options to make asymmetrical trades to manage