

# Investment Letter 

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## 䧺 Yield Cockpit

Overview current effective yields in USD *)

|  | current | 2 months ago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months US T-Bills | 0.14\% | 0.13\% |
| 2 Year US Treasury | 0.20\% | 0.37\% |
| 5 Year US Treasury | 0.34\% | 0.50\% |
| 10 Year US Treasury | 0.70\% | 1.38\% |
| 3-5 Year IG Corp Bonds | 1.65\% | 2.55\% |
| 7-10 Year IG Corp Bonds | 2.38\% | 3.13\% |
| 15+ Year IG Corp Bonds | 3.33\% | 3.60\% |
| High Yield BB-rated | 4.23\% | 5.30\% |
| High Yield B-rated | 6.34\% | 8.65\% |
| EM Corporate Bonds | 4.45\% | 5.79\% |
| EM Sovereign Bonds | 5.21\% | 6.45\% |

Spreads \& Inflation

| FED Funds Rate | $0.05 \%$ | $0.05 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TED-Spread | $0.17 \%$ | $0.97 \%$ |
| 10yr-2yr Treasury Spread | $0.47 \%$ | $0.45 \%$ |
| 5yr Breakeven Inflation | $0.95 \%$ | $0.67 \%$ |
| 10yr Breakeven Inflation | $1.21 \%$ | $1.01 \%$ |

*) derived from relevant BofA Merrill Lynch effective yield indices mangenta $=$ Gigant Swiss preferences

## What to take note of:

- In 2020 alone, the $\mathbf{2 y r}$ Treasury yield has collapsed all the way from around 1,5\% to almost 0\% (see chart underneath) in a few weeks time and the FED just made it clear in their June meeting that short term rates are likely to stay there until 2020. Therefore, those institutional investors which per definition of their mandate must invest in the bond market and my not switch to other asset classes will need to either increase credit- and/or duration risk in order to met their liabilities. With the implicit backing of the FED which has announced to buy even junk rated corporate bonds, we thus believe that many investors will continue to chase corporate bonds from all market segments, thus sending credit spreads back to the lows we have seen earlier this year.
- In contrast to credit risk, taking duration risk is the less compelling option in our eyes. The increased funding requirement by the US government (to finance their expensive covid19-combat programmes during times where the budget deficit was soaring anyway) is leading to a rise in longer term US treasury rates (higher yields imply lower bond prices). Together with the well anchored short term rates, this will lead to a steepening of the yield curve. We thus continue to favour the short end and the belly of the curve over the long end.



## Don't run after the money.....

Over the recent weeks, both professional investors but also financial media have scratch their head about the astonishing speed and power of the equity markets recovery and subsequently, the decoupling from the dire economic reality. Many prominent commentators and market participants conclude that the unprecedented wave of liquidity unleashed by central banks around the world but also a surge in retail investor trading activity is behind that rally. Representing for this camp we cite the Head of Equity Strategy at Wells Fargo in a Bloomberg interview from $10^{\text {th }}$ of June: "The emerging narrative (...) is that this rally is a house-of-cards driven by FED largess and retail investors naiveté". We at Gigant have some sympathy for that opinion but note that there is no empiric proof for that thesis. Anyhow, the more interesting question to us is whether we do need to join this rally or if we shall continue to stay absent (having an underweight-rating in equities does off course imply we have exposure to the market but less than what we could). At that point, arguing with economic data alone is somewhat tricky as it is in the nature of most economic data series to be backward looking hence to be particularly outdated when released during this volatile times. Anyhow, following the gloomy outlook of the IMF from late April, this week's turn was on the OECD which said that "by the end of 2021, the loss of income exceeds that of any previous recession over the last 100 years outside wartime, with dire and long-lasting consequences for people, firms and governments". This is not exactly a message which screams "buy risk assets". An other popular critic goes that a variety of valuation metrics stand at high, higher- or even highest levels which yes, generally makes us not feel very comfortable. That said, we have sympathy for the opinion that valuations are ill-suited for a proper assessment of the current times as unprecedented liquidity provided by Central Banks, the low absolute

Daily Chart S\&P 500


OECD global real GDP expectation
$110,00 \%$
$105,00 \%$
$100,00 \%$
$95,00 \%$
$90,00 \%$
850

## ...better wait until it runs after you!

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US Saving Rate as \% of disposable pesonal income


Investors pile into troubled stocks


[^0]level of interest rates but also the currently limited explanatory power of corporate earnings are distorting equity valuations. Accordingly, it might not be wise to rely entirely on valuation as a reason for folding on the current rally. We also well understand that the recent optimism surrounding the latest releases of lockdowns is sparking risk appetite: a development which is best described by the recent outperformance of more cyclically geared industry groups which contrasts to the market behavior witnessed during the first phase of the rally during which defensive sectors outperformed. However, what definitively makes us uncomfortable is the increased retail investor activity which has also gained a lot of media attention recently. Goldman Sachs noted in a proprietary study that the trading volume of retail- or commission free brokers has exploded to unseen highs, a development which seems intuitively logic given the spike in the US savings rate (see upper chart on the right) and the collapse in USD interest rates (historically, Americans tended to hold non-invested savings in money market funds whose yield has now collapsed). The most ominous sign is probably the sharp rise of companies which recently filled for bankruptcy (see lower chart on the left). The backing of retail investors of those stocks is confirmed by the soaring number of clients of the market leading, commission free trading platform Robin Hood. The problem with increased retail speculation is that it has a historically bad track record (anybody remembering the crypto asset bubble in late 2017?). For now, we conclude that there is no specific killer reason why we do not want to chase this rally and we do not pretend to say it is all built on sand. Anyhow, the sum of the above reasons leads us to conclude that the current risk reward ratio for additional purchases is not attractive. We hence want to preserve our fire power for better opportunities.

## Our Tactical Asset Allocation (6months horizon)

## 四 EQUITIES $\rightarrow$ REMAIN UNDERWEIGHT

- As we have detailed on page 4 \& 5, we do not see enough evidence to chase the current rally (i.e. increase our underweight position) and so yes, we risk some intermediate underperformance. Although with the sell off from Thursday $11^{\text {th }}$ of June, that risk has already substantially diminished again.
- More cyclically geared sectors have started to catch up in late May, earl June. Anyhow, while we do not mind adding one or the other stock of that group, we do not advice to increase cyclical exposure at the expense of more defensives. The above mentioned sell-off has demonstrated (again) that gains in cyclicals may be short lived. Our preference for less cyclical sectors is undermined by the fact that the consumer defensive but also the technology-sector are the first two sectors which just surpassed their previous all time highs and are thus likely to attract more buyers.
- Quality, mainly in form of solid balance sheets and steady cash flow generation capacity remain the factor criteria of choice. We well understand that the current euphoric mode leads to high demand for speculative grade stocks (which usually come free of "quality") but that is just a very short term market spleen which is unlikely to pay off over the medium term. On the other hand, during times of ultra low interest rates, valuation is less of an important component so a high valuation does not per see make a single stock unattractive these days.


## CASH $\rightarrow$ REMAIN NEUTRAL

- Traditionally US savers park their savings which they do not invest in the stock market in money market funds. Now, the 3months Treasury Bill yield has collapsed all the way from around $1,5 \%$ to almost $0 \%$ in a few weeks time. In that perspective, it seems intuitively logic that savers increase their allocation to the stock market (for the anecdotal evidence of increased retail activity in the stock market \& the increase of US savings rate, kindly refer to page 4\&5). Anyhow, the Marchturmoil in markets was a stark reminder that large drawdowns must be avoided at any price: for illustration purposes, when an asset drops by $-30 \%$ and rises subsequently by $+30 \%$, it only trades at $91 \%$ of initial value, resulting in a loss of $-9 \%$. As this simple example explains, keeping funds on cash does not always need to be a loss of opportunity.


## Our Tactical Asset Allocation (6months horizon)

## BONDS -> REMAIN NEUTRAL

- On the back of soaring funding requirements, the very long end of the US treasury yield curve has increased, sending the US treasury yield curve to its steepest level in more than a year. The FED on the other hand just announced to keep short term rates near $0 \%$ until at least 2022. Further soring funding requirements by the US government will thus lead to a continued steepening of the US treasury curve which is why we continue to avoid exposure to the long end of the curve (rising yields imply falling bond prices).
- As indicted on page 3, we thus continue to favour low investment grade / high non-investment grade corporate bonds as we expect credit spreads of that segment to further tighten. Accordingly, total returns will be composed by a large parts of price gains- not yield to maturity. There is no contradiction in that view to the fact that default rates are deemed to rise- one just needs to be highly selective.
- We happily maintain our relative preference for emerging markets in hard currency but likewise to developed markets, selectivity is more than ever, the strategy of choice. Within Emerging Markets, we now establish a preference for selected Corporates vs. Governments as the group of the later are facing (even) larger fiscal deficits due to Covid19-combat measures.
- Until the dust settles down, we avoid exposure to less liquid markets such as for example senior loans.


## * ALTERNATIVES $\rightarrow$ REMAIN OVERWEIGHT

- As central banks awash the world with liquidity and fiscal spending reaches levels unseen, real assets such as gold remain the asset of choice. Over the last days, gold seems to just broke out of the most recent consolidation range. Next stop on the way up would be 1'800 USD per ounce.
- Relative value and low beta strategies continue to be the place to hide during troubled times.
- Gigant Option based Equity Growth Strategy, one of the underperformers in 2019, is back with a vengeance, performing a stunning $+35 \%$ so far in 2020. A high volatility regime like the current is the perfect playground for it.


## House View: our Preferences on one Slide

## Asset Class

We Like
We Don't Like

| Equities | Area: businesses not affected by lockdown Sectors: Consumer defensives, Healthcare, Technology Style: Quality, Value, Dividends | Area: businesses affected by lockdown <br> Sectors: Energy, Materials, Consumer Cyclicals <br> Style: Value traps, High Growth with no quality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds | B Duration: Medium term duration of up to 5 years <br> 13 Area: Emerging Markets corporate debt in hard currency <br> © Credit: high \& low grade IG; subordinated debt | © Duration: duration > $\mathbf{7}$ years Area: EU government bonds, EM sovereign in local currency Credit: High Yield, Senior Loans, Convertible Bonds |
| FX \& Commodities | © FX Majors: EUR <br> - $B$ FX Minors: <br> B Commodities: Gold | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FX Majors: CHF, GBP } \\ & \text { FX Minors: TRY } \\ & \text { Commodities: Base Metals } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alternatives | - Alternatives: relative value strategies, Gigant Option based Equity Growth Strategy | Alternatives: listed Private Equity |

## Overview US Equity Model Portfolio

| Performance Overview | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | ITD *) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gigant US Equity <br> Model Portfolio | $+\mathbf{3 , 1 1 \%}$ | $+\mathbf{3 0 , 5 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 2 \%}$ | $+\mathbf{1 7 , 6 \%}$ | $+56,30 \%$ |
| S\&P 500 | $-7,08 \%$ | $+28,88 \%$ | $-6,2 \%$ | $+19,4 \%$ | $+34,09 \%$ |
| Dow Jones | $-11,95 \%$ | $+22,34 \%$ | $-5,6 \%$ | $+25,1 \%$ | $+27,15 \%$ |
| Nasdaq 100 | $+9,80 \%$ | $+37,96 \%$ | $-1,0 \%$ | $+27,1 \%$ | $+97,15 \%$ |


| Current Situation: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current Value: | $1^{\prime} 562^{\prime} 955$ USD |
| Start Value: | $1^{\prime} 000^{\prime} 000$ USD |
| Realized Gains: | $+402^{\prime} 372$ USD |
| Unrealized Gains: | $+100^{\prime} 339$ USD |
| Dividend Income: | $+60^{\prime} 244$ USD |
| Cash: | $434^{\prime} 811$ USD (21\%) |
| Equities: | $1^{\prime} 128^{\prime} 144$ USD (79\%) |

Evolution of 1Mio USD invested into the Gigant US
Equity Model Portfolio since inception:


## Current Sector Allocation:



## Constituents of our US Equity Model Portfolio



## Overview USD Bond Model Portfolio

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| Performance <br> Overview | YTD | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gigant USD Bond <br> Model Portfolio | $+1,15 \%$ | $+9,5 \%$ | $+1,0 \%$ | $+4,7 \%$ |
| Bloomberg <br> Barclays US <br> Aggregate Index | $+5,89 \%$ | $+8,7 \%$ | $+0,0 \%$ | $+1,2 \%$ |
| Bloomberg <br> Barclays EM USD <br> Aggregate Index | $-1,08 \%$ | $+10,1 \%$ | $-2,5 \%$ | $+6,9 \%$ |


| Current Situation: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weighted average YTM: | $4,16 \%$ |
| Weighted average Duration: | 4,40 |




## Constituents USD Bond Model Portfolio

| Coupon | Bond Instruments | Rating | Country | Industry | YTM | Duration | Bid-Price | Value in USD | minimum size | Allocation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,950\% | GAP INC | BB- | US | Supermarkets \& Stores | 3,46\% | 0,8 | 102,00 | 208.080 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,03\% |
| 2,362\% | CENTRAL NIPPON EXPRESSWAY COMPANY LIMITED | A1 | Japan | Railways \& Transportation | 0,82\% | 0,9 | 101,46 | 205.862 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,98\% |
| 5,000\% | TURKIYE IS BANKASI AS | B+ | Turkey | Banking \& Finance | 4,34\% | 1,0 | 100,66 | 202.629 USD | 1.000 USD | 4,90\% |
| 5,375\% | VOLCAN COMPANIA MINERA S.A.A. | BB | Peru | Mining \& Refining | 8,88\% | 1,4 | 94,77 | 179.627 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,34\% |
| 2,750\% | STATE GRID OVERSEAS INVESTMENT (2016) LIMITED | A+ | China | Utilities | 1,35\% | 1,8 | 102,60 | 210.525 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,09\% |
| 8,500\% | FORD MOTOR CO | BB+ | US | Automobile Manufacturers | 7,19\% | 2,3 | 103,30 | 213.418 USD | 2.000 USD | 5,16\% |
| 5,250\% | LOUIS DREYFUS COMPANY B.V. | n/a | France | Commodity Trading | 5,35\% | 2,6 | 99,73 | 198.902 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,81\% |
| 2,800\% | TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL FINANCE NETHERLANDS III B.V. | BB | Israel | Pharmaceutical | 4,78\% | 2,8 | 94,35 | 178.046 USD | 2.000 USD | 4,31\% |
| 3,875\% | DANSKE BANK A/S | A- | Denmark | Banking \& Finance | 1,91\% | 3,0 | 106,15 | 225.354 USD | 2.000 USD | 5,45\% |
| 4,750\% | INDIAN OIL CORPN LTD | A- | India | Oil \& Petroleum | 3,01\% | 3,2 | 105,86 | 224.106 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,42\% |
| 5,250\% | ALFA, S.A.B. DE C.V. | BBB- | Mexico | Industrial (General) | 3,34\% | 3,3 | 106,70 | 227.698 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,51\% |
| 5,375\% | GMR HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED | BBB | India | Services | 5,83\% | 3,2 | 98,45 | 193.848 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,69\% |
| 4,215\% | COCA COLA ICECEK URETIM AS | BBB | Turkey | Food Manufacturing | 3,91\% | 3,8 | 101,20 | 204.829 USD | 2.000 USD | 4,95\% |
| 4,000\% | BOS FUNDING LTD | BBB+ | UAE | Banking \& Finance | 3,82\% | 3,8 | 100,70 | 202.798 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,90\% |
| 6,125\% | EQT CORPORATION | BB+ | US | Oil \& Petroleum | 6,11\% | 3,8 | 100,05 | 200.208 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,84\% |
| 3,500\% | OAKTREE SPECIALITY LENDING | BBB- | US | Banking \& Finance | 3,69\% | 4,6 | 99,15 | 196.626 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,76\% |
| 5,150\% | GAZPROM OJSC | BBB | Russia | Oil \& Petroleum | 2,87\% | 4,8 | 111,85 | 250.186 USD | 200.000 USD | 6,05\% |
| 4,949\% | GTLK EUROPE DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY | BB+ | Russia | Oil \& Petroleum | 4,57\% | 4,8 | 101,89 | 207.611 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,02\% |
| 4,750\% | TOWNGAS FINANCE LTD | A- | Hong Kong | Utilities | 4,58\% | 15,4 | 102,67 | 210.823 USD | 200.000 USD | 5,10\% |
| 4,800\% | BANK OF MONTREAL | BBB- | Canada | Banking \& Finance | 4,88\% | 20,5 | 98,40 | 193.635 USD | 200.000 USD | 4,68\% |



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[^0]:    Source: St.Louis FRED; FIS Market Map

