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2 March 2021

The Anatomy of Bubbles





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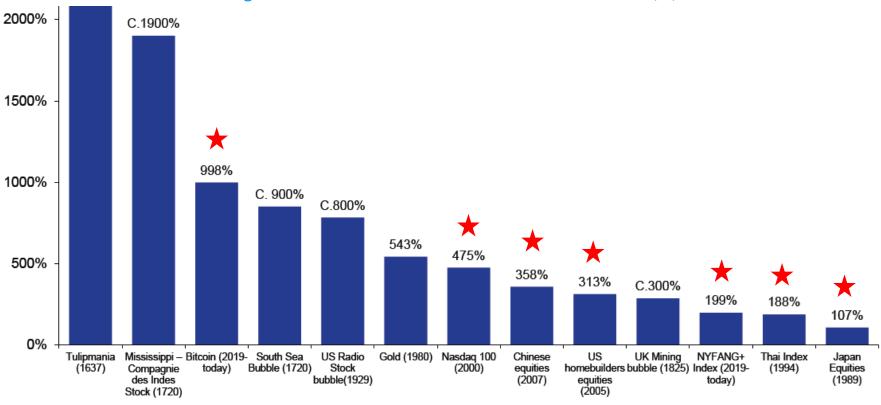
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Part 1 BUBBLES OF PAST AND PRESENT

For hundreds of years, bubbles have formed at regular intervals, and I have experienced at least seven of them since I joined the industry in 1984.

The Biggest Bubbles of the Last 400 Years

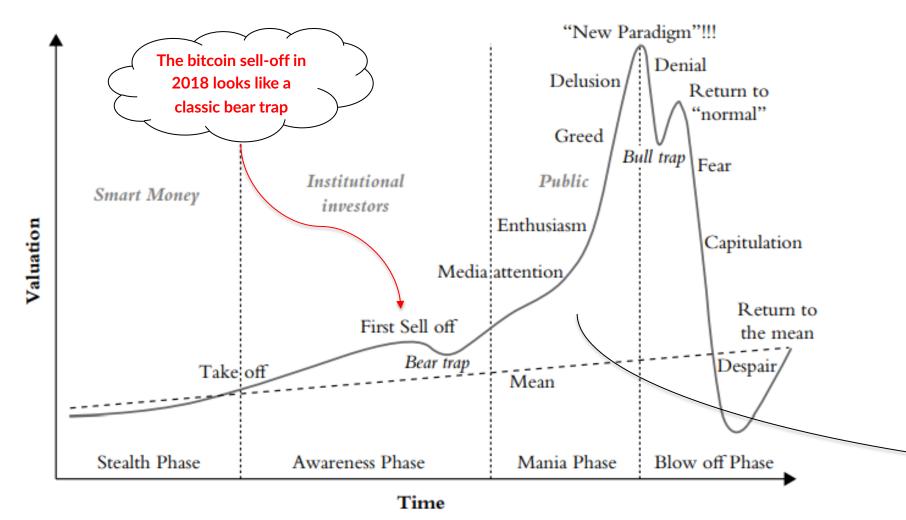
Trough-to-Peak Price Move within 3 Years of the Peak (%)



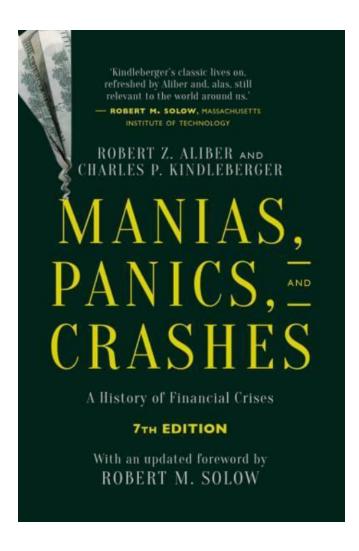
★: Bubbles since 1984.

Most bubbles follow a rather predictable pattern.

The Anatomy of a Bubble

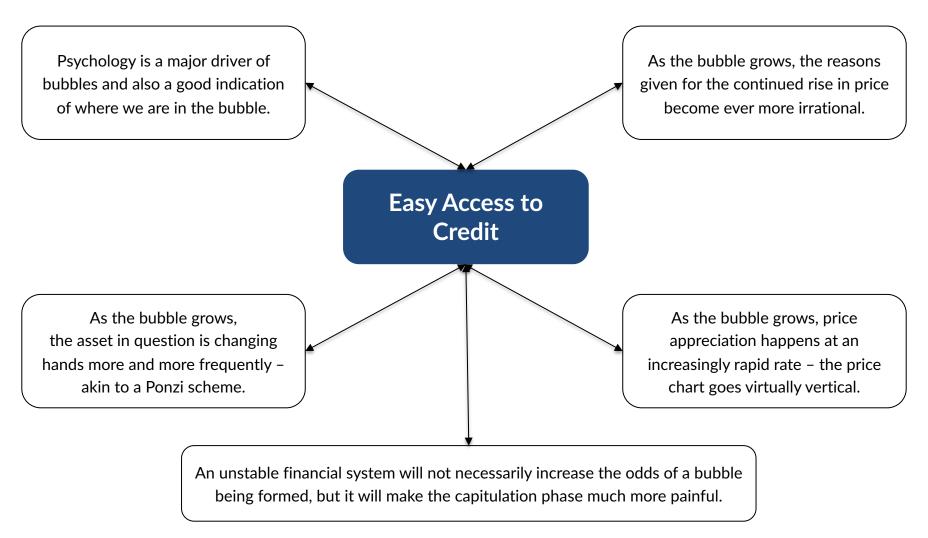


Aliber and Kindleberger's book on bubbles was first published in 1978, and the 7th and latest edition came in 2015.

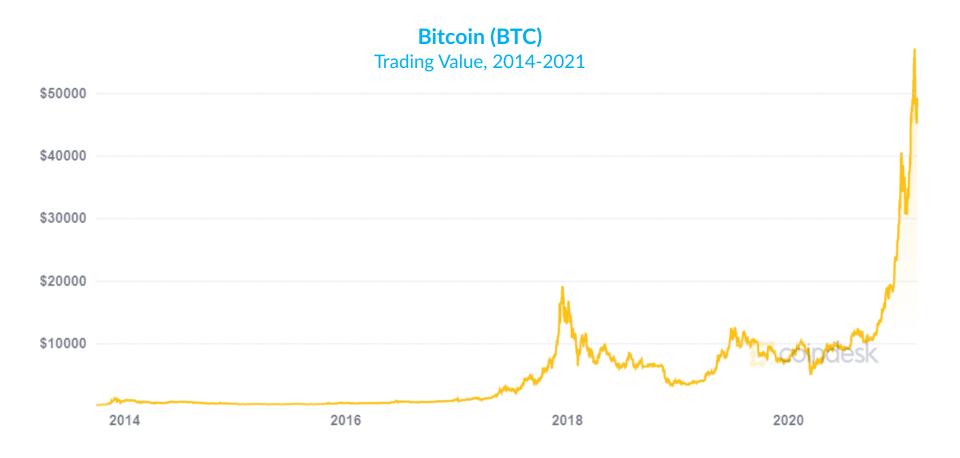


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According to Aliber & Kindleberger, there is one overriding driver of bubbles – easy access to credit – but several other factors are considered valuable signs of excess.



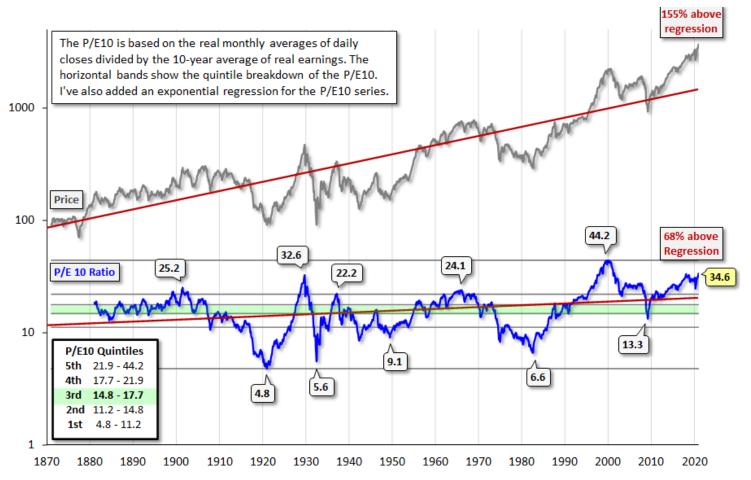
It certainly looks as if bitcoin is now in a bubble.



Is another bubble forming in US equities at present? Following the recent rally in Big Tech, US equities certainly look pricey.

S&P Composite in Real Terms

Absolute Price & CAPE Ratio

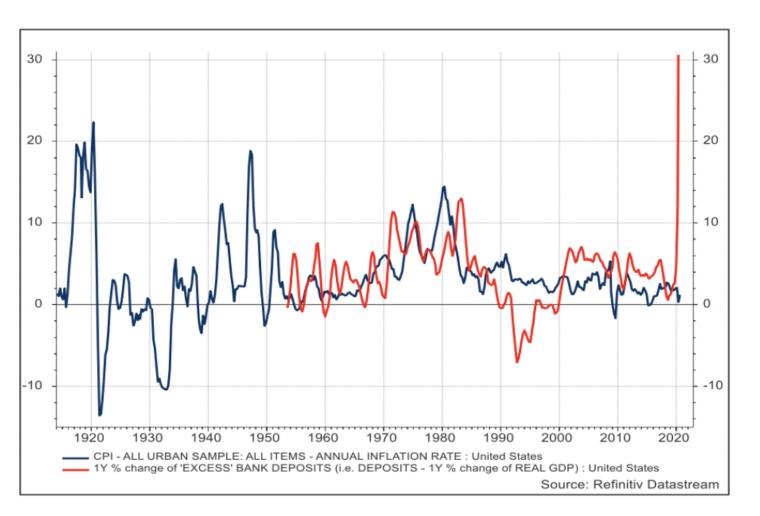


Part 2 HOW I SPOT BUBBLES

My bubble sign #1: When access to credit is easy.

The US is currently drowning in liquidity.

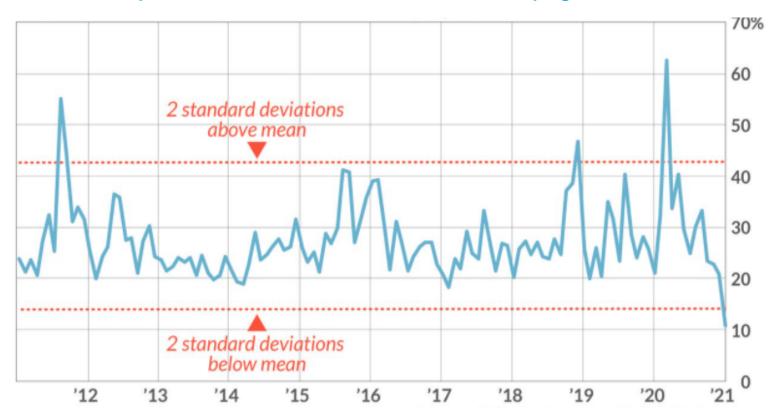
Growth in US Bank Deposits (red line) vs. US CPI (blue line) in %



My bubble sign #2: When insiders do not share investor optimism.

Recently, US insiders have been reluctant to buy their own shares.

Proportion of Firms for Which Net Insider Buying Is Positive



My bubble sign #3: When intrinsic value is being ignored by investors.

Value is being largely ignored by investors at present.

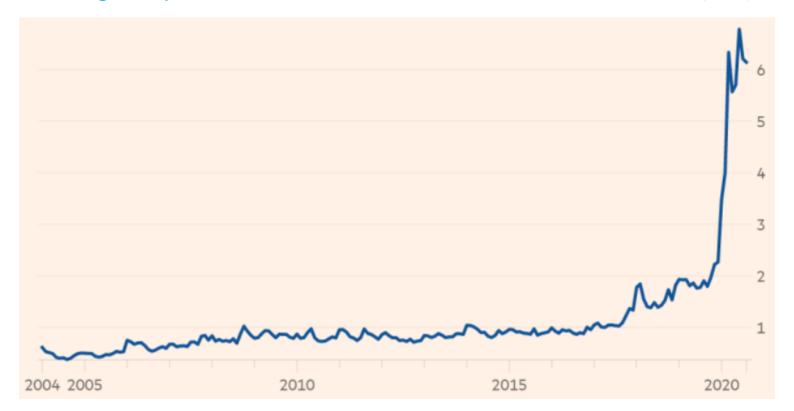
MSCI US Growth Index / MSCI US Value Index



My bubble sign #4: When retail investors dominate trading.

Recently, retail investors have accounted for much of US trading.

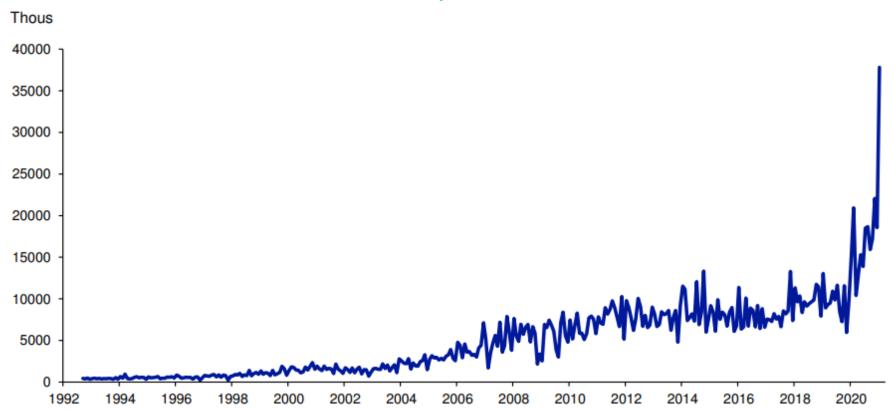
Average Daily Trades for E-Trade, TD Ameritrade and Charles Schwab (mill.)



My bubble sign #5: When option activity skyrockets.

Activity in call options has indeed spiked recently.

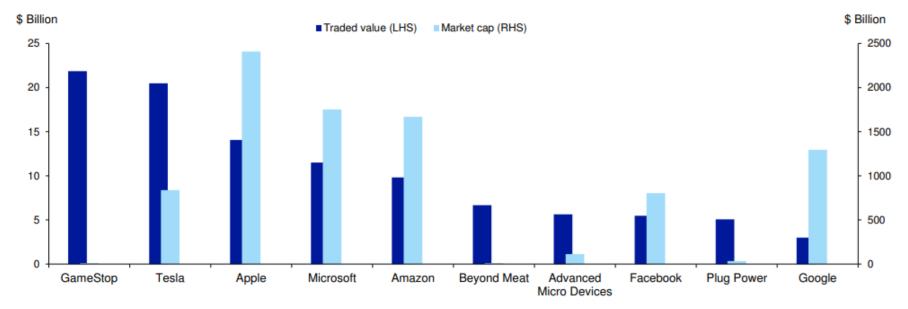
Total Call Option Volume



My bubble sign #6: When trading volumes are disproportionate to market caps.

Trading activity in some companies has been almost absurd.

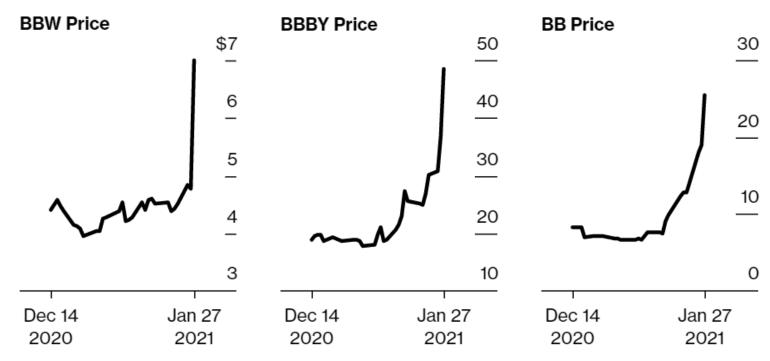
Top 10 US Stocks traded on 26th January vs. Market Caps



My bubble sign #7: When irrational behaviour drives the price of the asset.

Retail investors have behaved rather strangely recently.

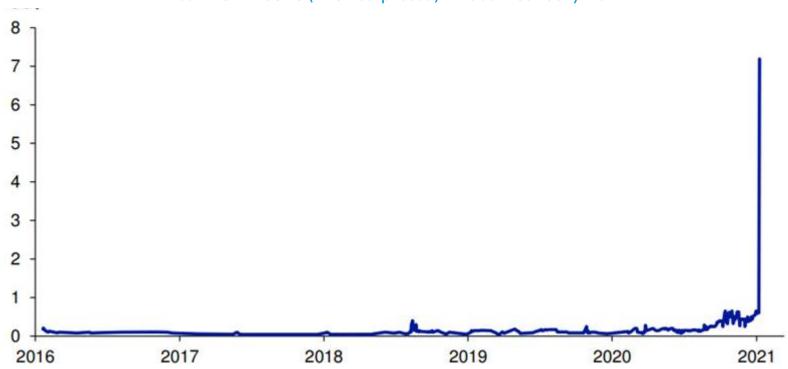
The BB Phenomenon
The Behaviour of Stocks Starting With BB on the 27th January



My bubble sign #8: When the bull market is fueled by misinterpreted information. Social media – do I need to say more?

Signal Advance Inc. Stock Price

After Elon Musk's (Misinterpreted) Tweet in January 2021

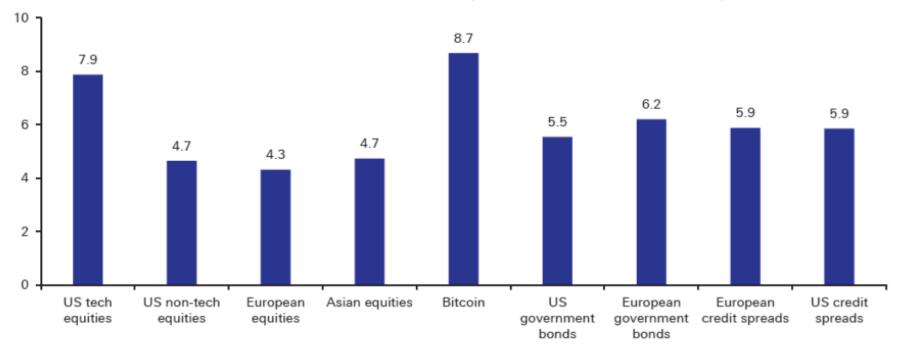


Part 3 ARE WE IN A BUBBLE NOW?

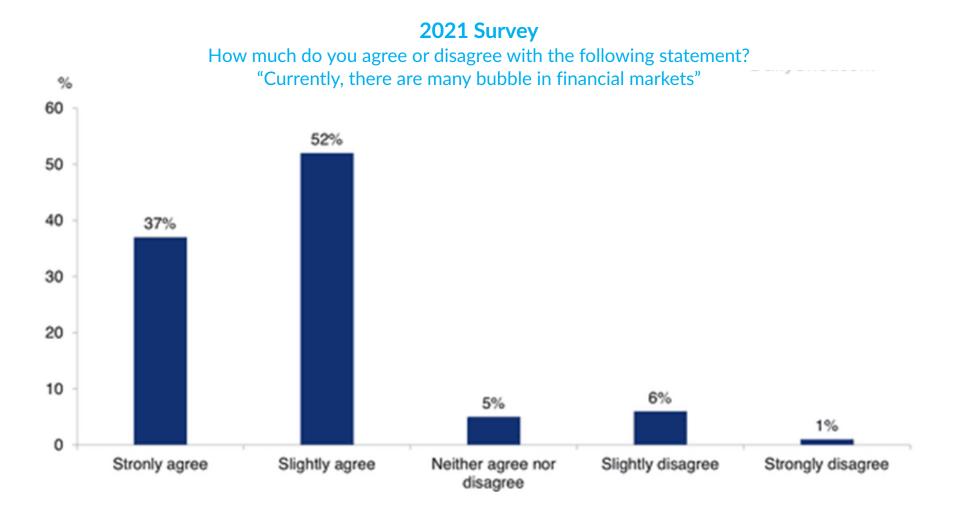
In a recent survey conducted by Deutsche Bank, investors reckoned that bitcoin and US tech equities form the biggest bubbles at present.

2021 Survey

"Looking at the following assets and using a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 means 'No Bubble' and 10 means 'Extreme Bubble, where do you think these assets currently are?"



... and almost 90% of those surveyed think there are more bubbles than those two.



Is bitcoin in a bubble? If so, at which stage of the bubble are we?

Is Bitcoin Boom a 'Better Gold' or Just Another Bubble?

By Olga Kharif and Edward Robinson

14 January 2021, 10:20 GMT Updated on 9 February 2021, 12:14 GMT

'Bitcoin will touch \$100,000 soon, it's not a bubble,' say cryptocurrency experts

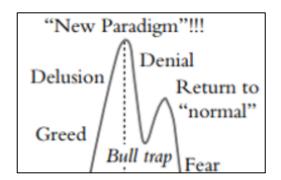
Bitcoin breached \$50,000 mark for the first time on Tuesday, mainly due to increasing interest and participation from institutional investors

Avneet Kaur | February 17, 2021 | Updated 15:44 IST

Tesla drives up bitcoin price to over \$47,000 with \$1.5 billion purchase

The announcements, buried deep in Tesla's 2020 annual report, drove a roughly 20% surge in the world's most widely held cryptocurrency to over \$47,000

Reuters | February 9, 2021 | Updated 12:35 IST





Why is the bitcoin price crashing?



Bitcoin price crashes spectacularly, wiping \$10k from value



How bad is bitcoin for the environment really?



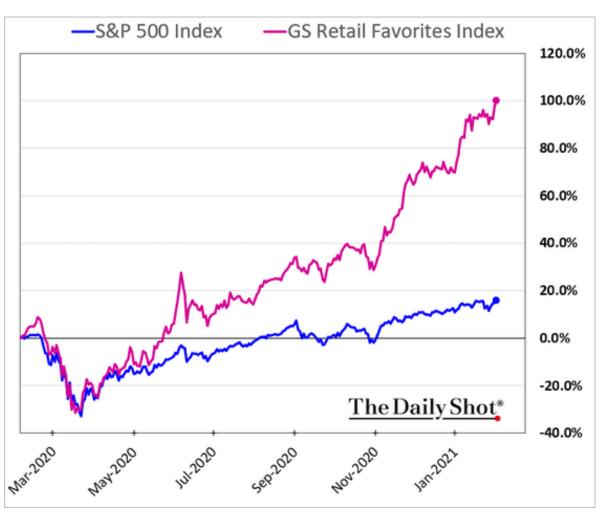
TECH
Bitcoin's value tops \$1 trillion



Bitcoin price hits new record high as market cap nears \$1 trillion

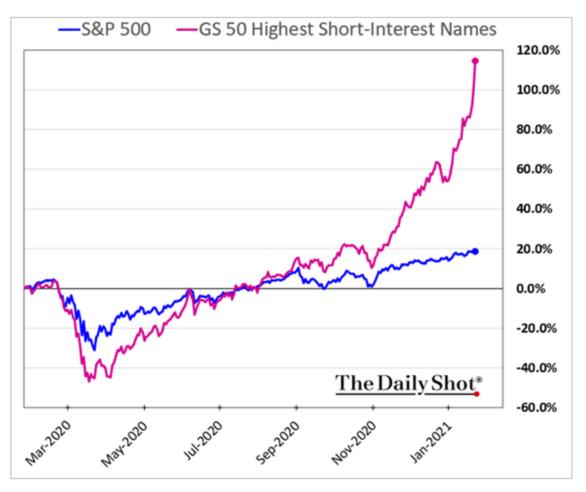
As far as equities are concerned, recent behaviour of those stocks favoured by retail investors seems to confirm that we are indeed in some sort of a bubble.





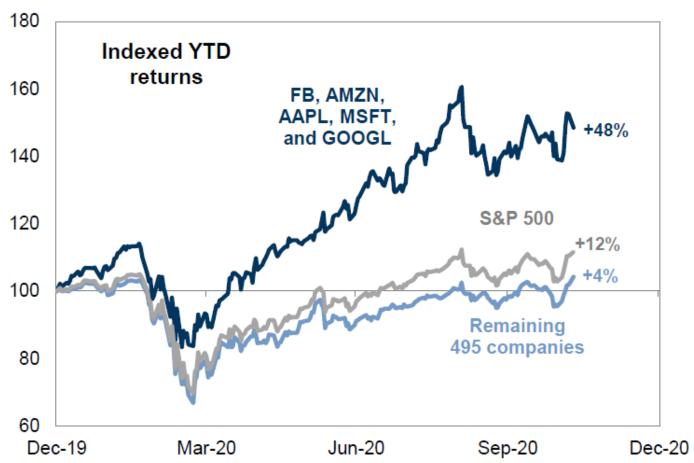
Short-sellers were squeezed by retail investors in early 2021, leading to massive losses in some hedge funds, as they were forced to cover their shorts.

S&P 500 vs. Goldman Sachs Highest Short-Interest Names

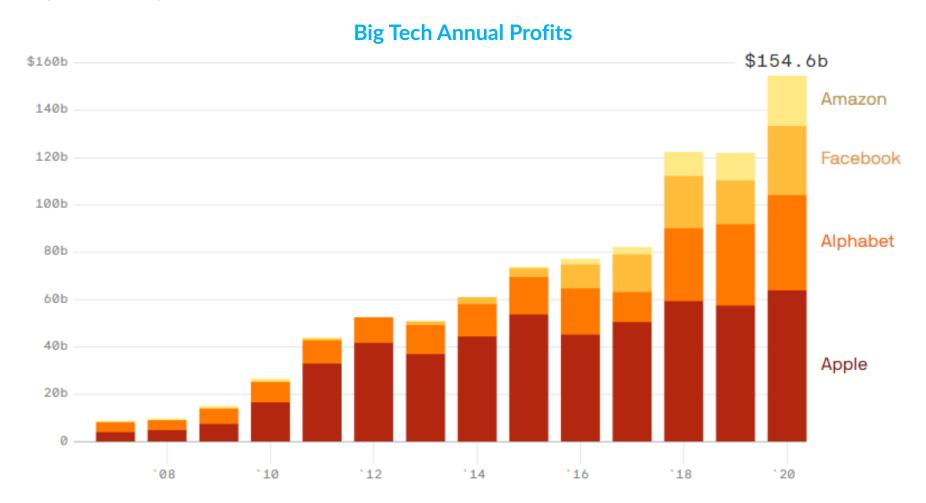


The FAAMGs accounted for a massive share of the 2020 rally in the S&P 500, leading some commentators to argue that the FAAMGs are now in a bubble too.

2020 Performance of FAAMGs vs. S&P 500 01/01/2020 - 09/11/2020

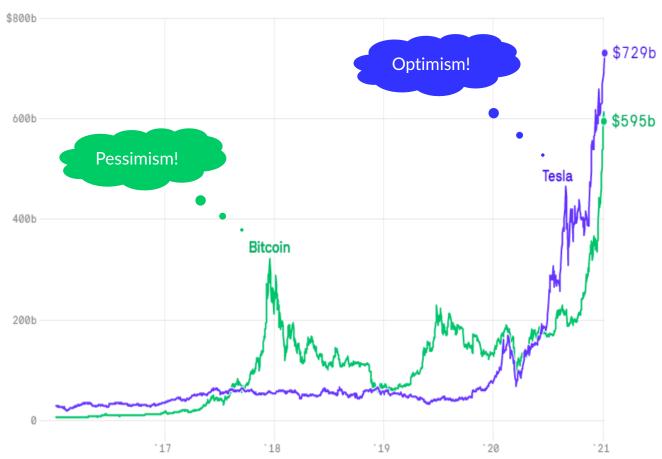


That said, the 2020 gains in Big Tech stocks were largely supported by strong gains in profitability.



Bottom line: There are indeed some examples of irrational exuberance, suggesting that a bubble may be forming in corners of the market ...





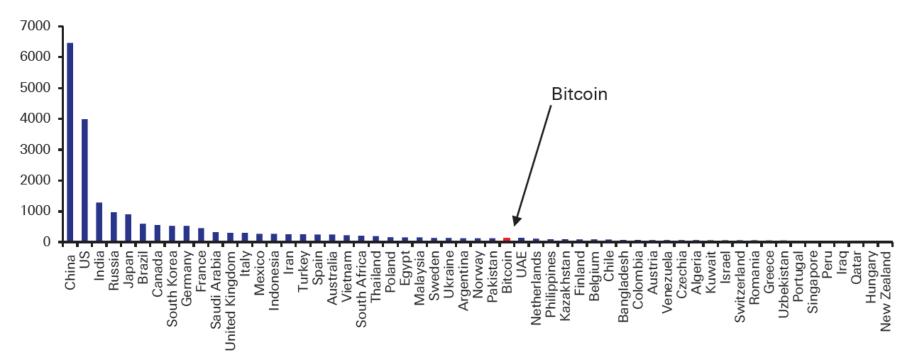
... but tech stock valuations are not at bubble levels (yet), assuming we can use dotcom valuation levels as a yardstick.

Ratio of Market Value to Total Revenues for Nasdaq 100 Index



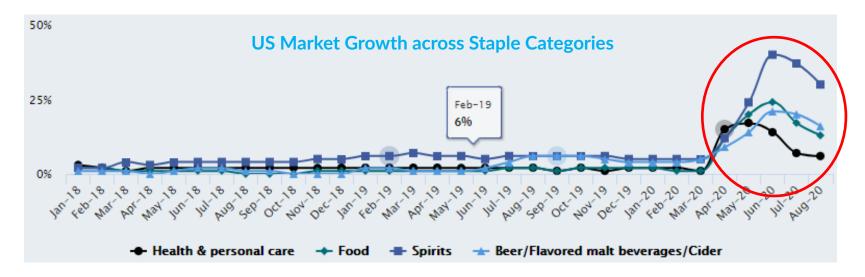
One final word of warning on bitcoin: its excessive use of electricity could turn many large, ESG-conscious investors against it. Could that cause the bubble to burst?

Annual Electricity Consumption (TWh per year) by Country



Conclusion

 The digital revolution has provided a very favourable backdrop to Big Tech, and COVID-19 has resulted in different spending patterns – both in businesses and in households.



- The combination of the two has led to extraordinarily benign business conditions for certain types of businesses, while it has spelled death for others.
- Therefore, it is not at all illogical that equity returns in general were modest in 2020, but that certain types of technology companies did, and continue to do, very well.
- Bottom line: don't avoid equities in general, but avoid the potholes created by retail investors.

Appendix A

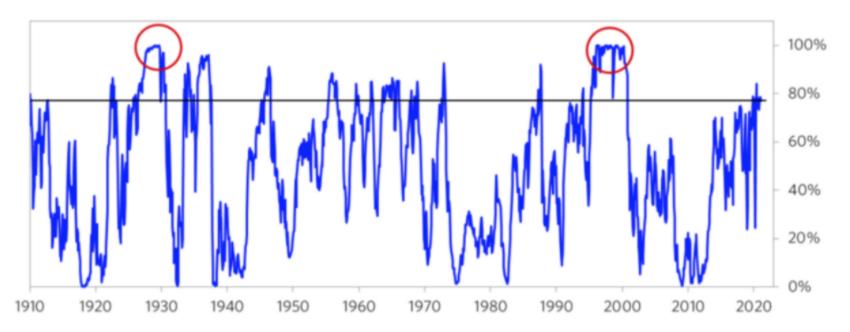
HOW RAY DALIO SPOTS BUBBLES

Ray Dalio uses six measures to determine whether we are in a bubble or not. Those six measures add up to his aggregate bubble gauge (see next page).

- 1. How high are prices relative to traditional measures?
- 2. Are prices discounting unsustainable conditions?
- 3. How many new buyers (i.e., those who weren't previously in the market) have entered the market?
- 4. How broadly bullish is sentiment?
- 5. Are purchases being financed by high leverage?
- 6. Have buyers made exceptionally extended forward purchases (e.g., built inventory, contracted forward purchases, etc.) to speculate or protect themselves against future price gains?

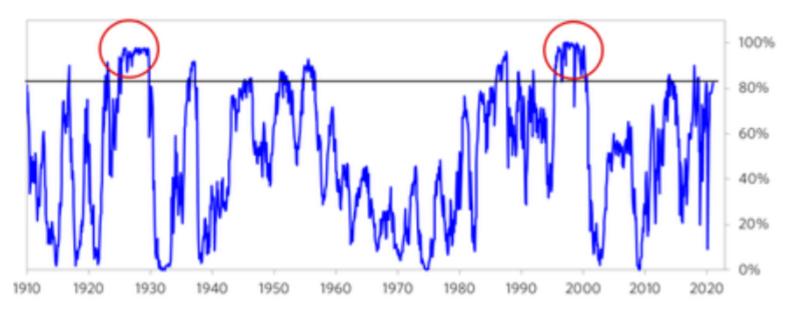
Ray Dalio's aggregate bubble gauge for US equities is around the 77th percentile. In the 1929 bubble, and in the 2000 bubble, the aggregate gauge had a 100% read.

USA Aggregate Bubble Gauge Percentile



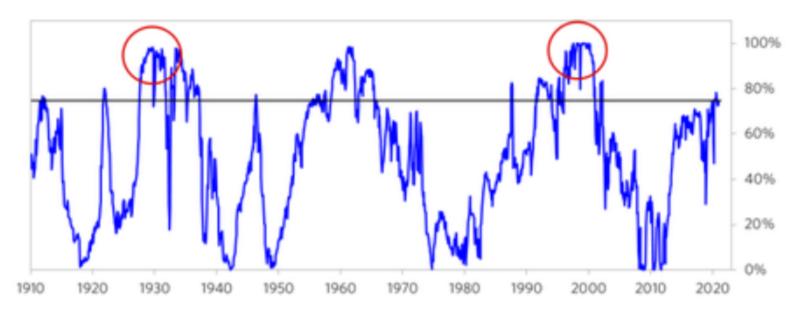
Ray Dalio's sign #1: The current read on the price gauge is around the 82nd percentile, less than the levels experienced in 1929 and in 2000.

USA Price Gauge Percentile



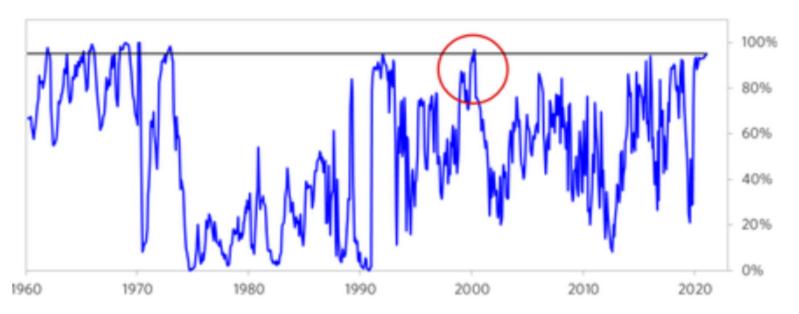
Ray Dalio's sign #2: The read on this gauge is around the 77th percentile, indicating that equities are not excessively valued relative to bonds.

USA Discounting Gauge Percentile



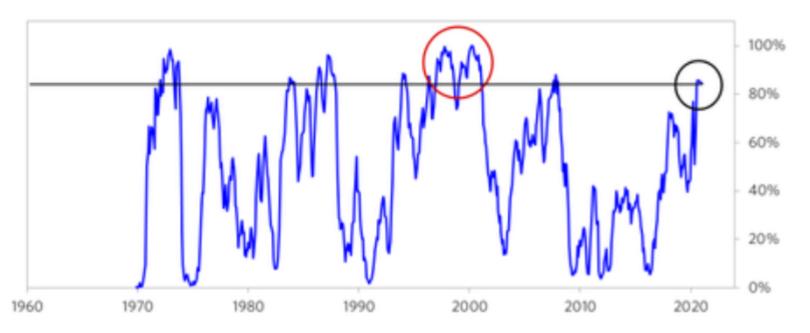
Ray Dalio's sign #3: The new entrants gauge is close to prior peaks as a result of the flood of new retail investors more recently.

USA Entrants Gauge Percentile



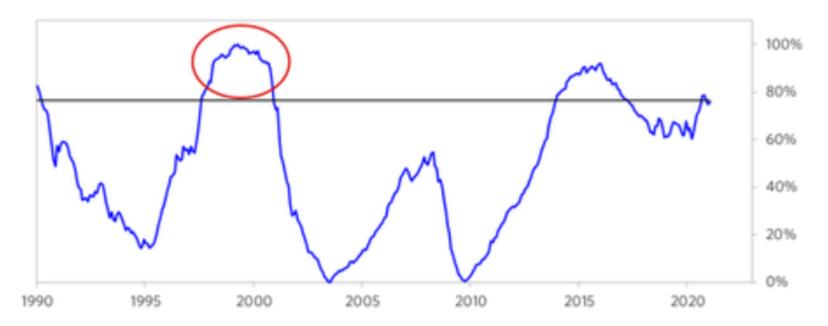
Ray Dalio's sign #4: The sentiment gauge is at a lofty 85% but is heavily concentrated in 'bubble stocks', i.e. mostly emerging tech.

USA Sentiment Gauge Percentile



Ray Dalio's sign #5: The leverage gauge is heavily impacted by retail investors and their love affair with emerging tech.

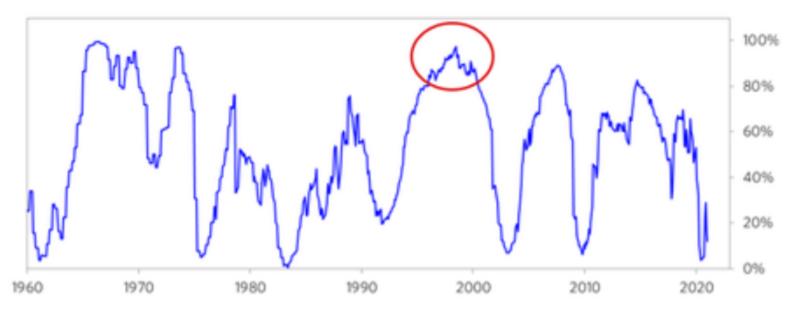
USA Leverage Gauge Percentile



Ray Dalio's sign #6: This gau

This gauge is by far the weakest of his six measures, pulling down the aggregate gauge.

USA Forward Purchase Gauge Percentile



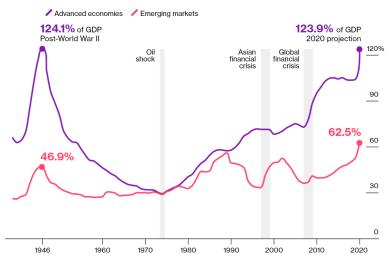
Appendix B THE SIX MEGATRENDS





- In the early stages of a typical debt supercycle, GDP and debt grows 1:1, but that ratio deteriorates as the cycle matures. All prior debt supercycles have come to an end when GDP grows only \$0.20-0.25 for every dollar of added debt. China is now at 0.21 and the US at 0.28.
- The fact that Δ Productivity and Δ GDP are both struggling to gain momentum at present are powerful indications that we are fast approaching the end of the current debt supercycle.
- The pandemic has driven global government indebtedness to the highs of the previous supercycle and has moved the end of this supercycle closer.

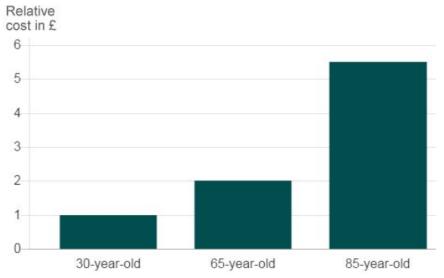
Total Govt. Debt: (% of GDP)



Changing Demographics

- 150 million OECD workers will retire between now and 2050.
- Servicing the elderly is extremely costly. According to the NHS, servicing a man in his mid-80s is 5-6 times more expensive than servicing a man at the age of 30.

NHS Spending on People by Age



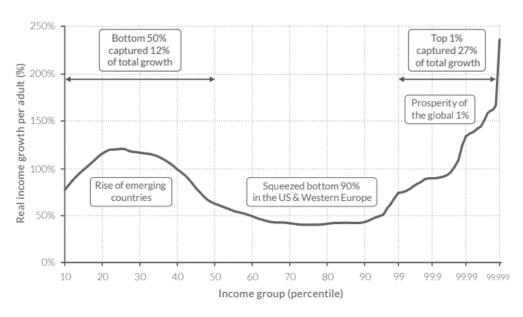


The Rising Gap between Rich and Poor

- Workers in many countries have not experienced any meaningful growth in real wages for years.
- Low or no real wage growth negatively affects aggregate demand and partly explains why GDP growth is so low everywhere.



Global Inequality



Rise of the East

- In PPP terms, China has more middle class families now than the US.
- The first thing people spend more money on when living standards improve is more and better quality food – almost always more protein-rich food.
- One should seek exposure to the phenomenal growth in the Chinese economy without being exposed to the over-leveraged financial system in China.



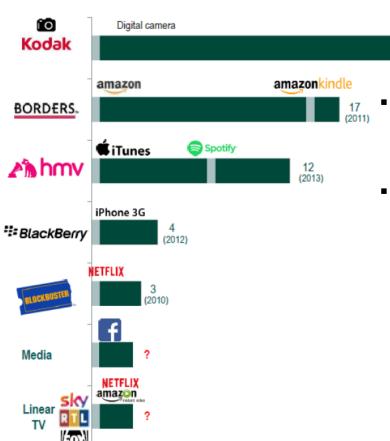
Chinese GDP Catch-Up under Various Assumptions

Annual Chinese GDP Growth

		3.00%	5.00%	7.00%
Annual US GDP Growth	1.00%	2047	2032	2027
	1.50%	2057	2034	2028
	2.50%	n/a	2041	2030

The Era of Disruption

No. of Years to Disrupt Incumbent's Businesses



 Some disruptive businesses succeed whereas others don't; is a misconception that entrants are disruptive by virtue of their success.

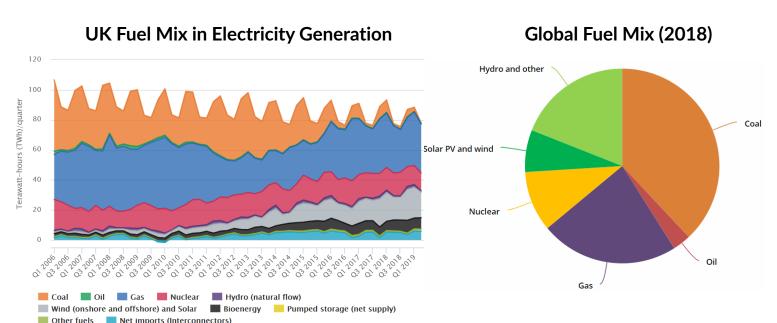
iPhone

 Disruption is even more pronounced as a result of digitisation, but the disruption phenomenon is not at all limited to the technology industry.



Climate Change

- The fight against global warming will drive governments all over the world to electrify most transportation and heating, dramatically reducing demand for fossil fuels.
- Food production must rise 60% in the next 20 years, and food production accounts for nearly 70% of all freshwater consumption globally. With the climate change doing damage to our water supplies, how will this pan out?





... and the aggregate result of those six megatrends

Mean Reversion of Wealth-to-GDP

- Asset prices have grown much faster than GDP since the 1980s and, in the long run, one *cannot* outgrow the other.
- Every single time wealth has deviated meaningfully from its long-term mean value (380%), it has regressed to the mean, and US wealth is now (as of the 30th September 2020) almost 600% of US nominal GDP.



Total US Household Wealth-to-GDP since 1950



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