



Naming and taming the bear

From leverage to liquidity

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OCTOBER 2022

Agenda

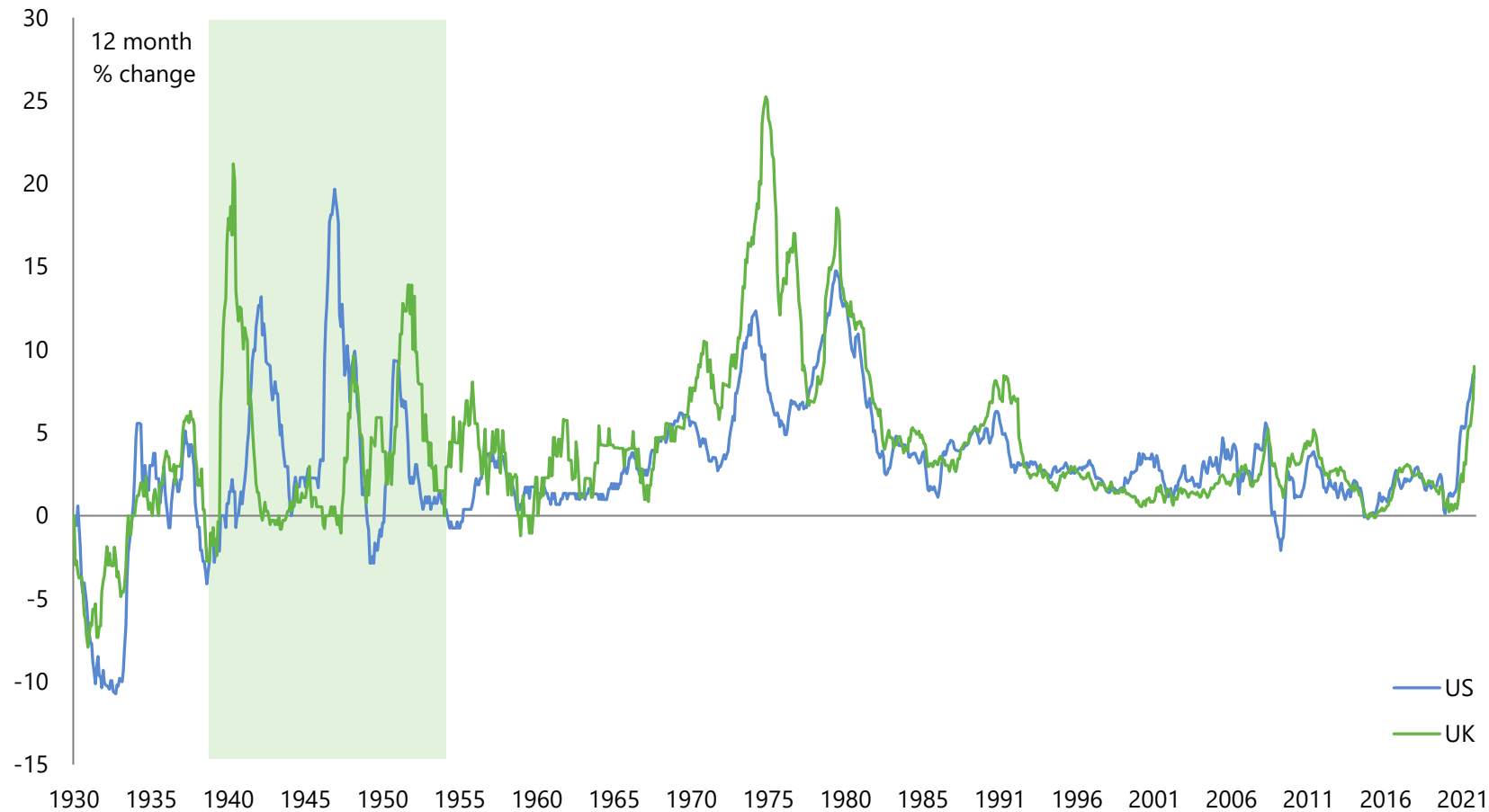
- Welcome
- Where are we now?
- What works in a bear market
- How are we positioned?
- Q&A

R U F F E R

Where are we now?

A new regime, echoing the past

VOLATILE AND ELEVATED INFLATION



Central banks are fighting an inflation problem they underestimated

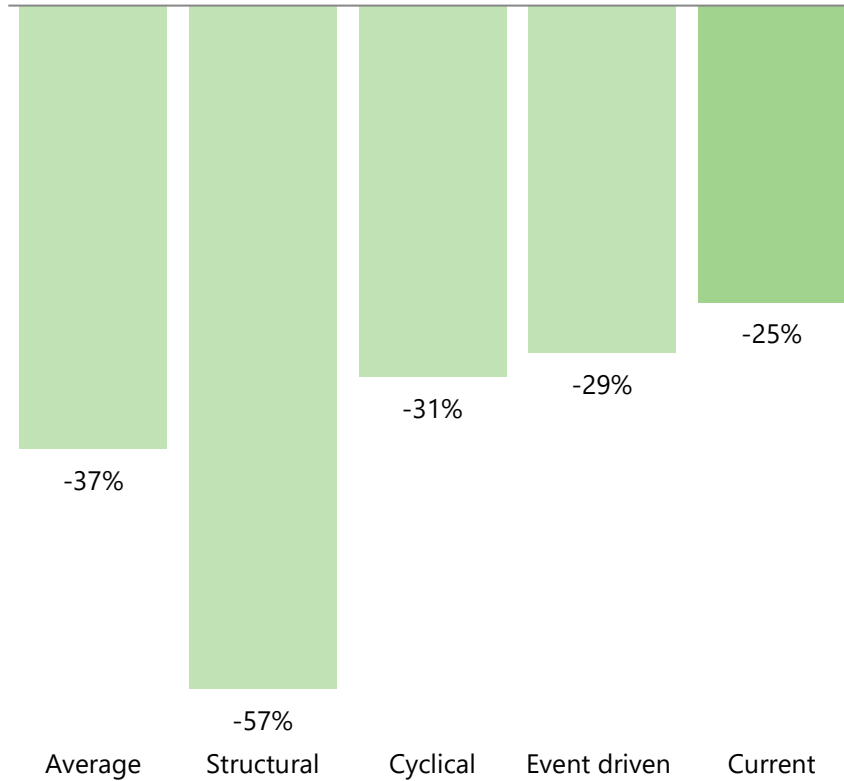
We've seen a repricing of risky assets. Now we face a possible liquidation of risky assets

Liquidity is the new leverage post the GFC

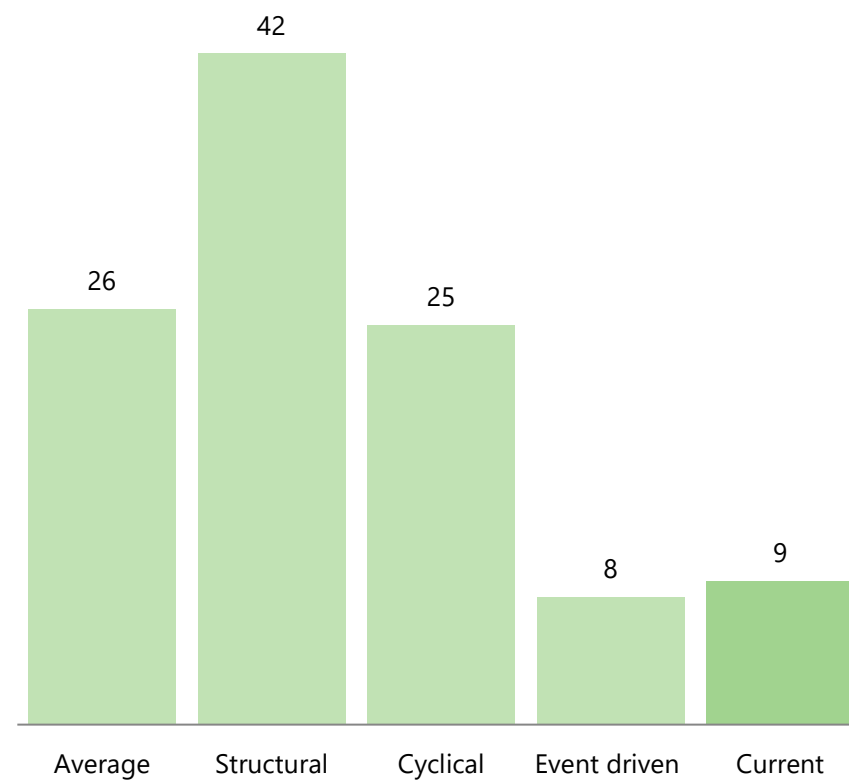
Naming the bear

US BEAR MARKETS AND RECOVERIES SINCE THE 1800S

Average decline

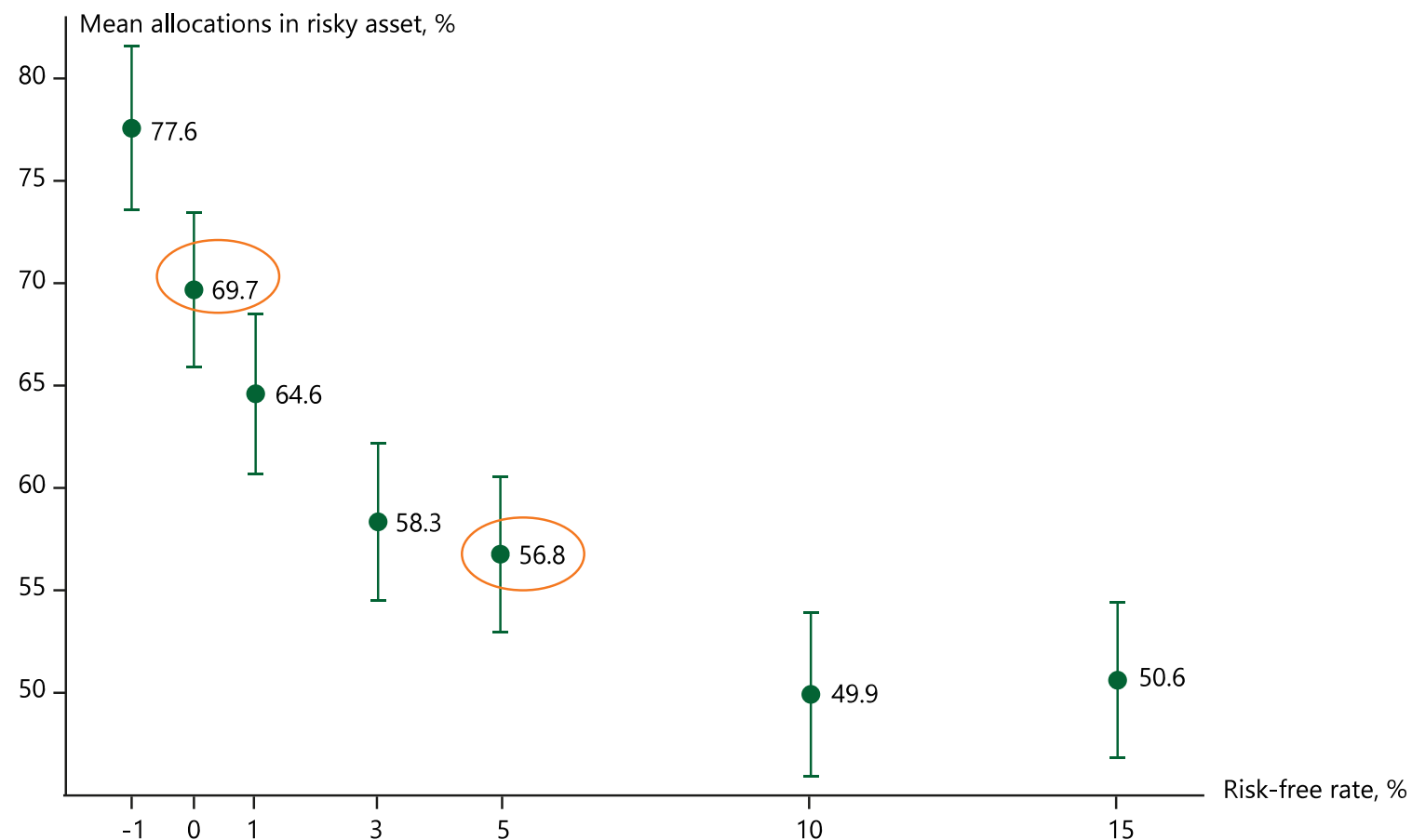


Average length (months)



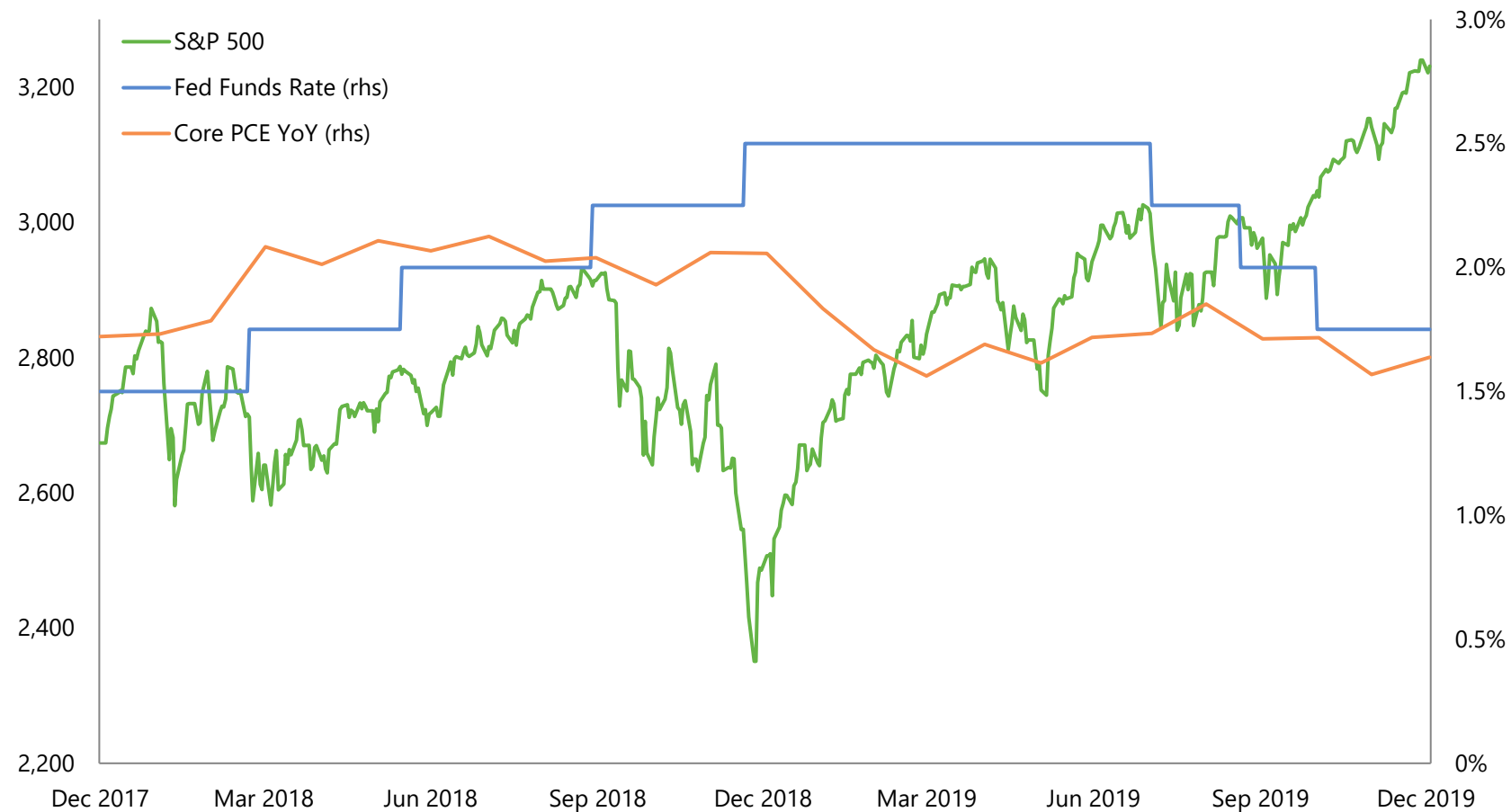
The unwind of post GFC behaviour

LOWER RATES DRIVE HIGHER ALLOCATIONS TO RISKY ASSETS



We got close in 2018

THE S&P VS THE FED FUNDS RATE VS CORE PCE INFLATION



Spot the difference?

THE S&P VS THE FED FUNDS RATE VS CORE PCE INFLATION



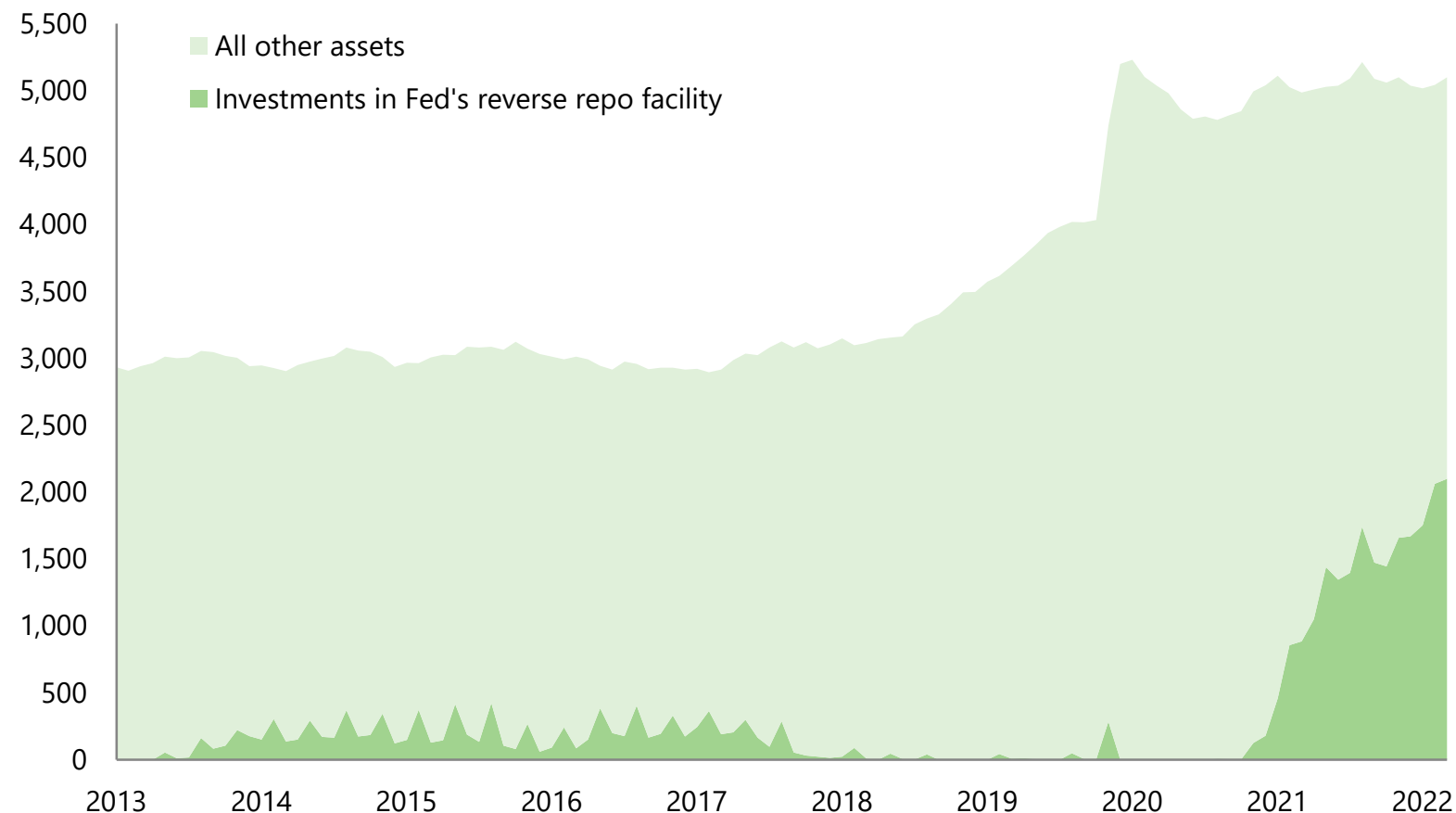
The Fed's Reverse Repo Program (RRP), its interaction with central bank reserves and the level of interest rates

The inflating nominal economy's need for more of the commercial banks' aggregate balance sheet

The reluctance of commercial banks to expand their balance sheets because of regulatory pressure

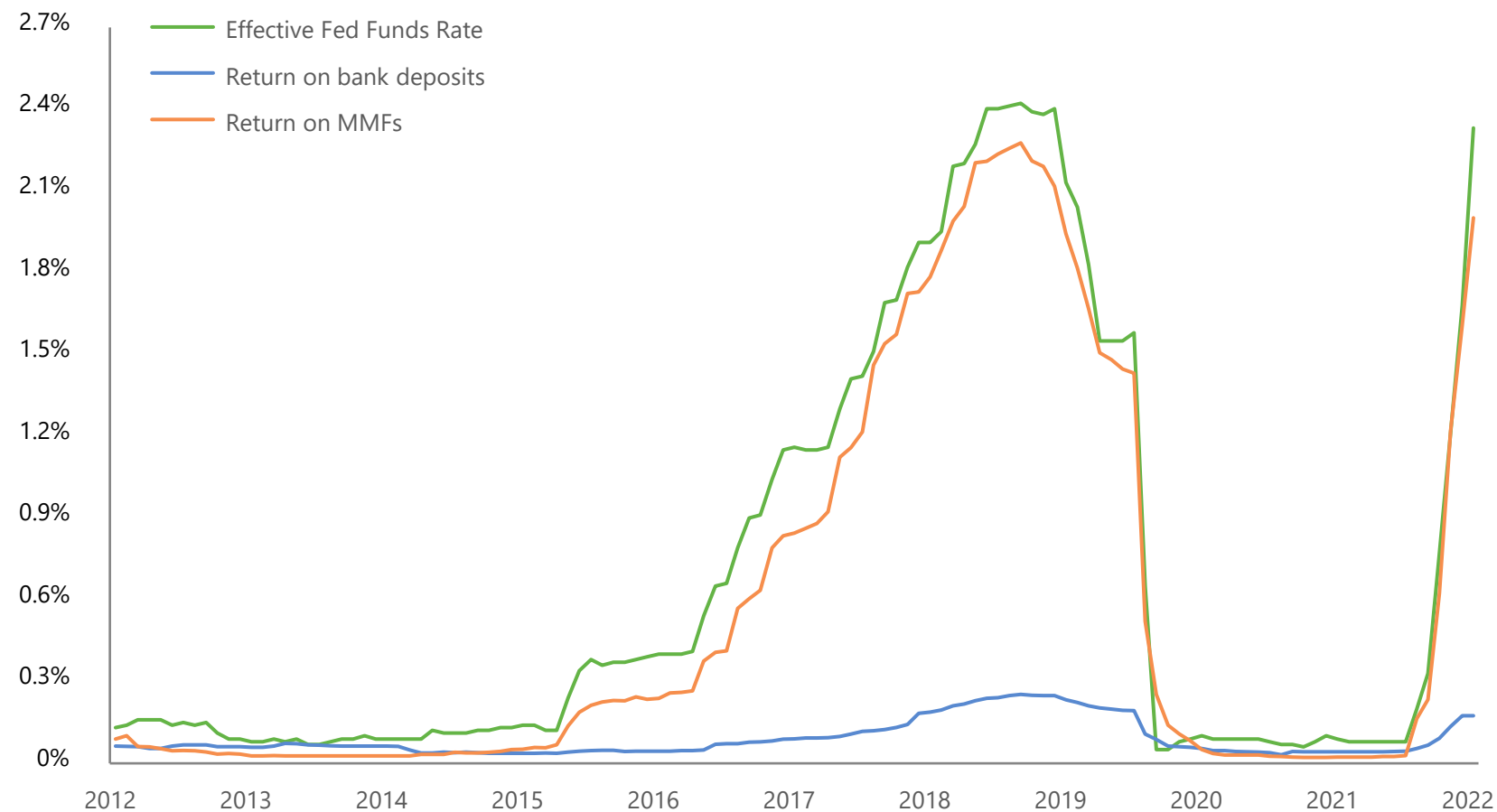
Fed's monetary mechanics: the RRP facility

TOTAL MONEY MARKET FUND ASSETS AND ALLOCATION TO FED'S RRP, \$BN



Banks are not passing on higher interest rates

RETURN OFFERED BY MONEY MARKET FUNDS VERSUS BANK DEPOSITS, %



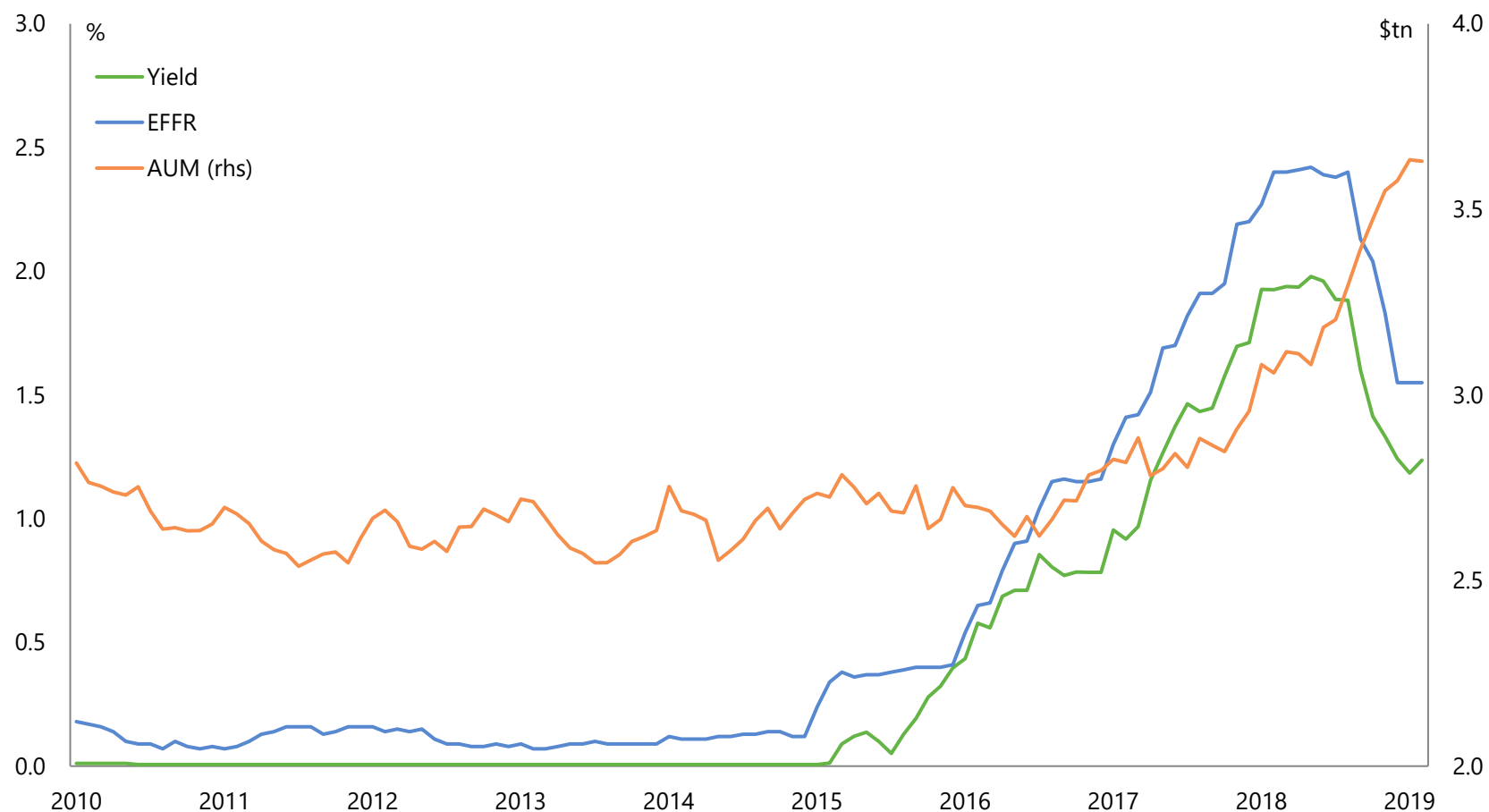


“John Bull can stand many things but he cannot stand two per cent.”

Walter Bagehot

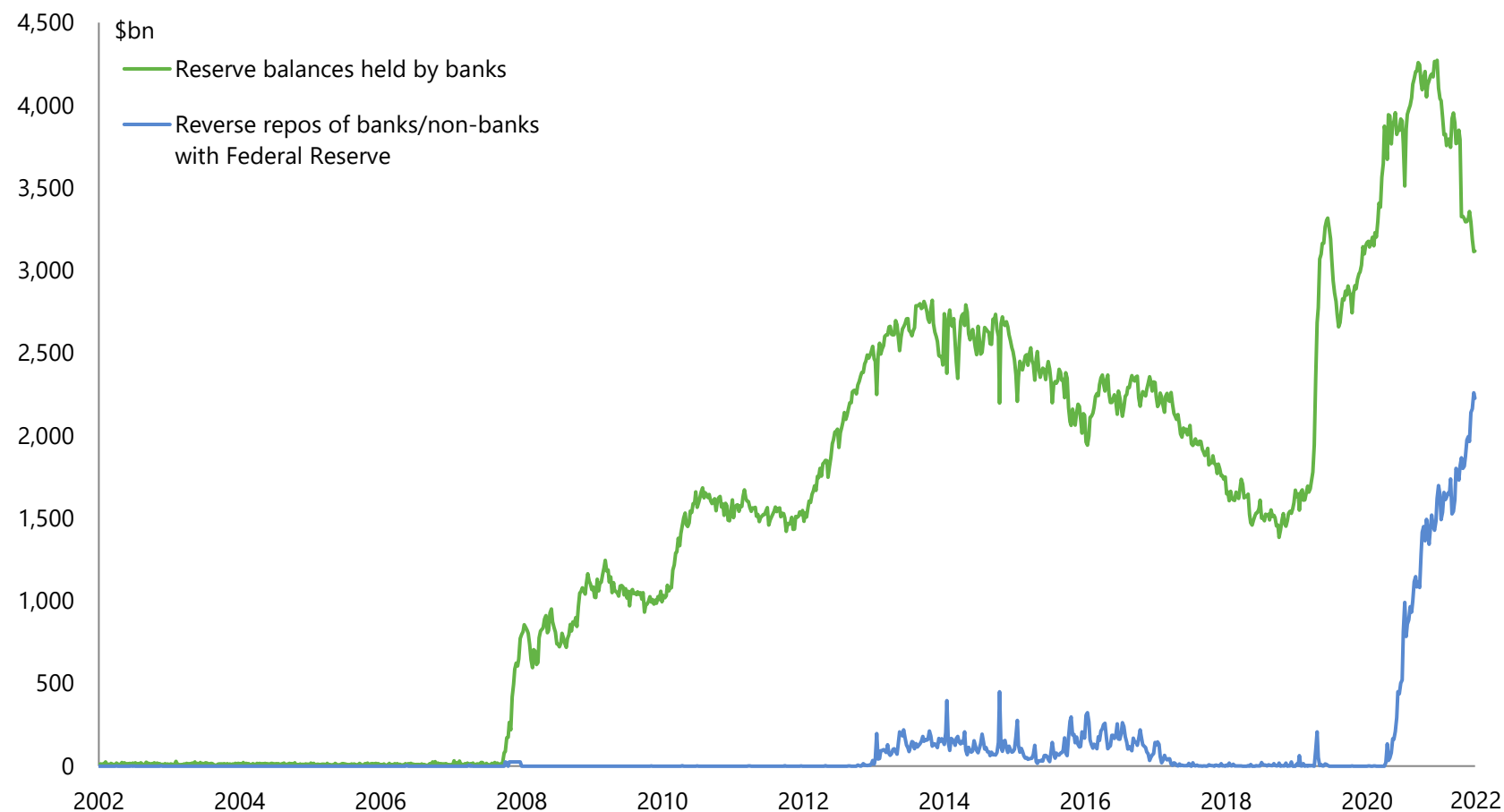
Interest rate level that gets depositors excited

IN 2018, 2.5% WAS THE LEVEL THAT TRIGGERED GROWTH IN MONEY MARKET FUND AUM



The trigger for hidden tightening

RESERVE BALANCES AT/REVERSE REPOS WITH THE US FEDERAL RESERVE, \$BN



Interest rate hikes drive a non-linear deallocation to risk assets

Cash moves from commercial bank deposits to money market funds

Bank reserves are drained as the RRP grows

Result is hidden tightening that risks a disorderly sell off in asset markets

Bank balance sheets can't flex to absorb this



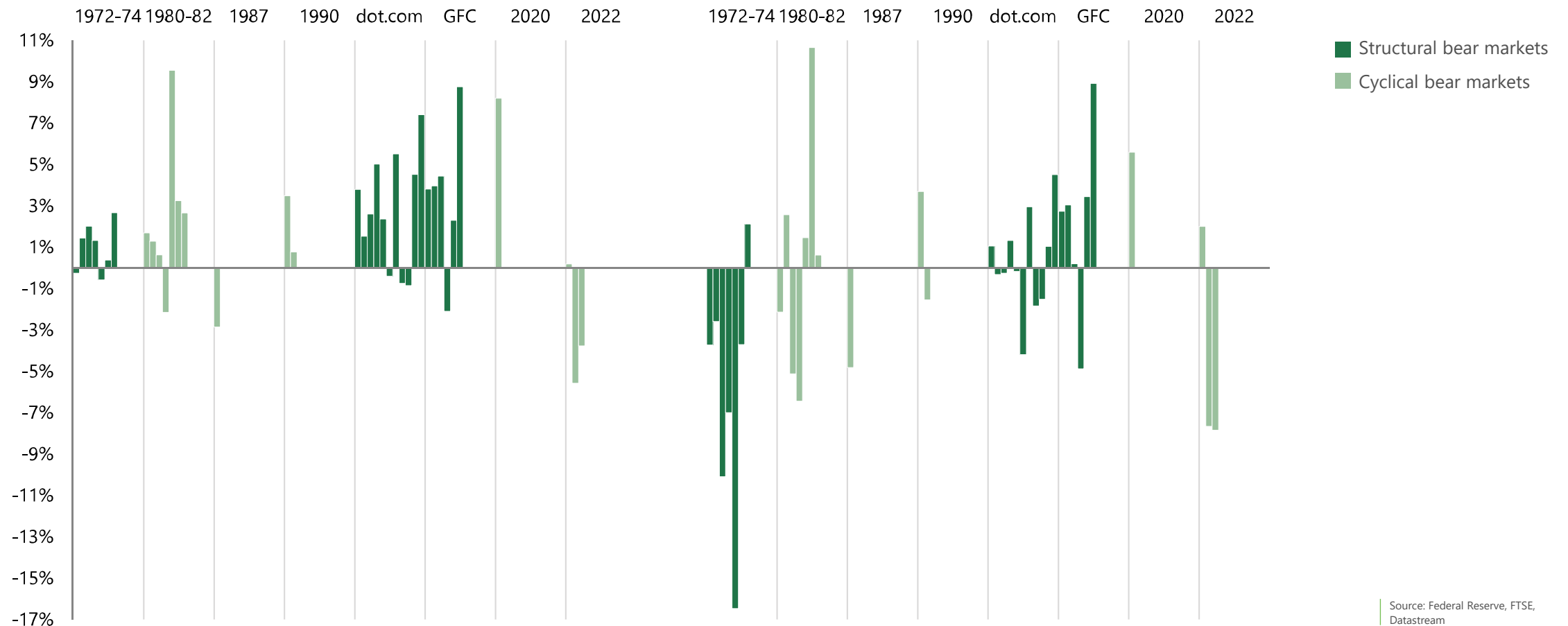
What works in a bear market

Nominal duration

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE OF TREASURIES AND GILTS DURING BEAR MARKETS

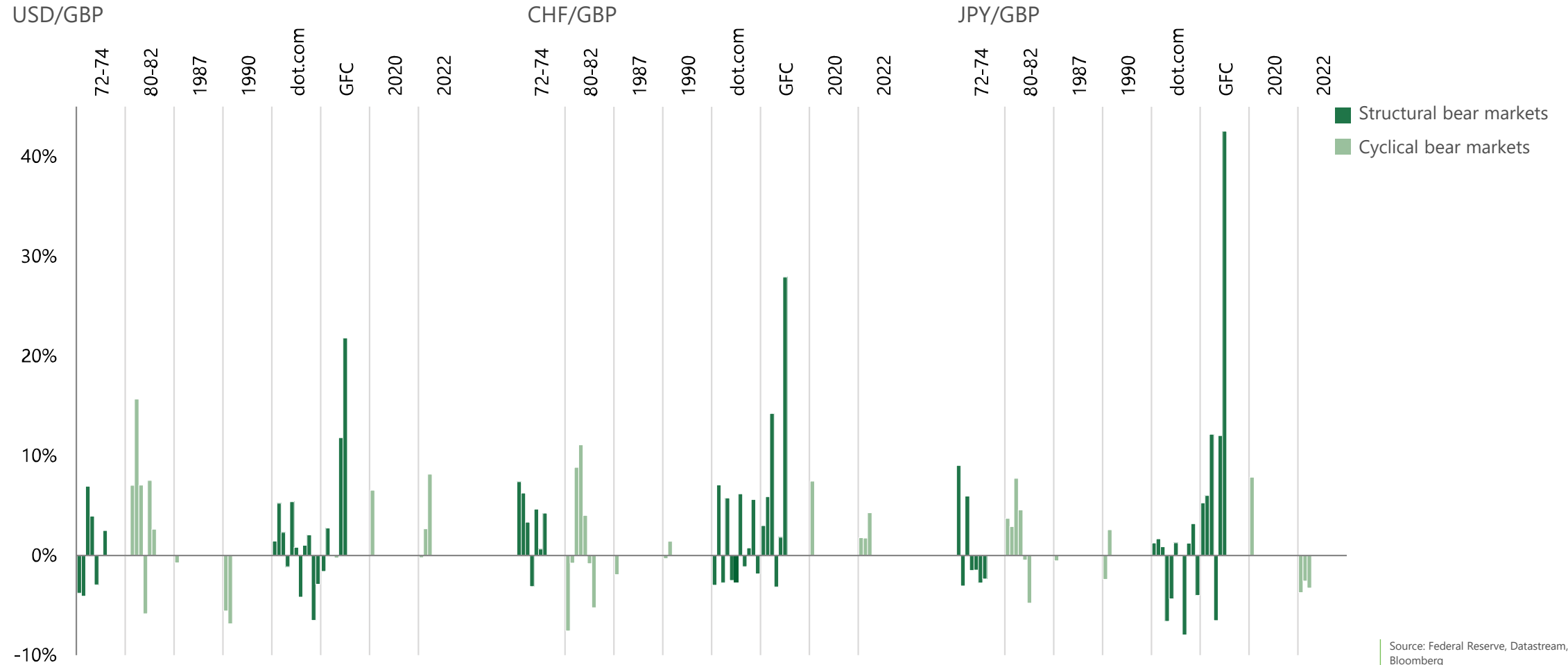
US Treasuries

UK gilts



Currencies

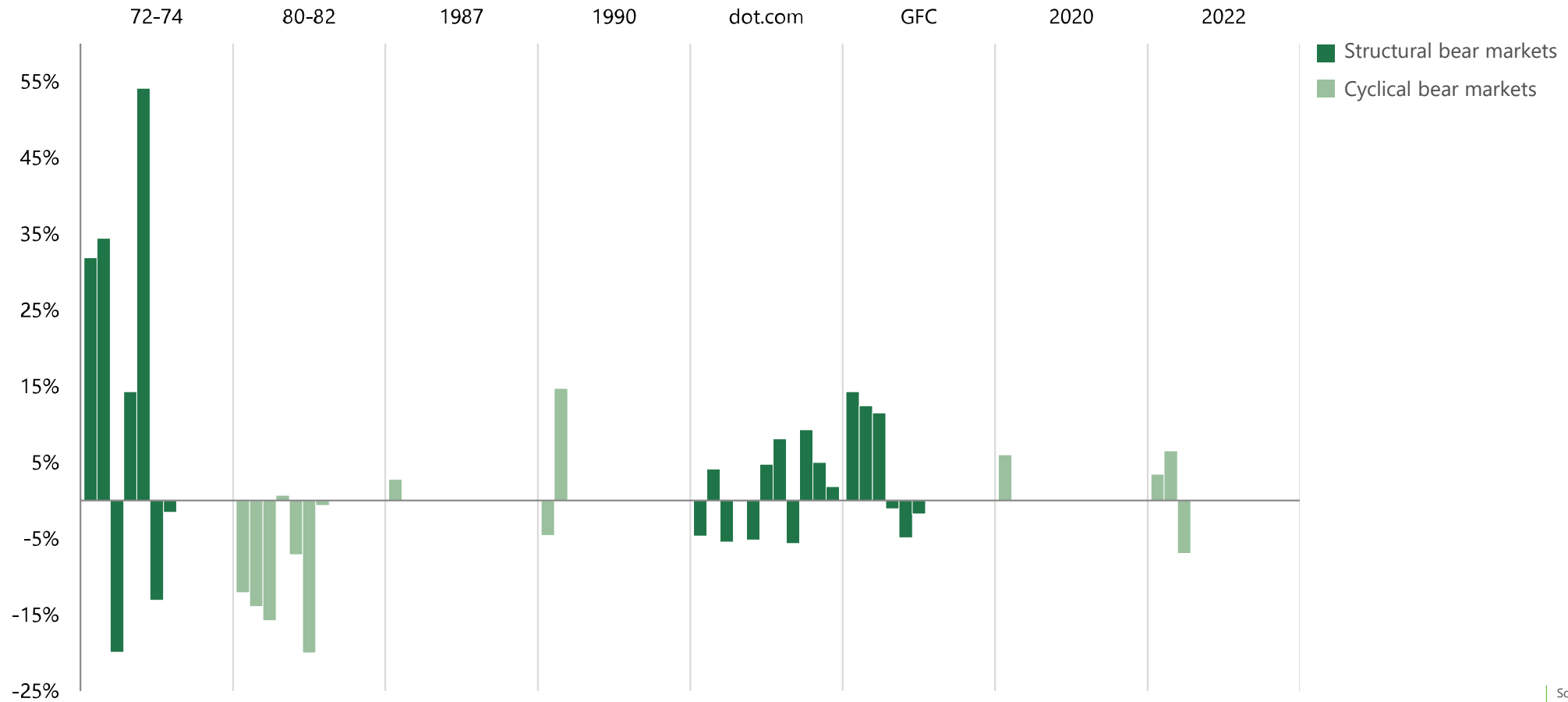
QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS CURRENCIES VERSUS STERLING DURING BEAR MARKETS



Source: Federal Reserve, Datastream, Bloomberg

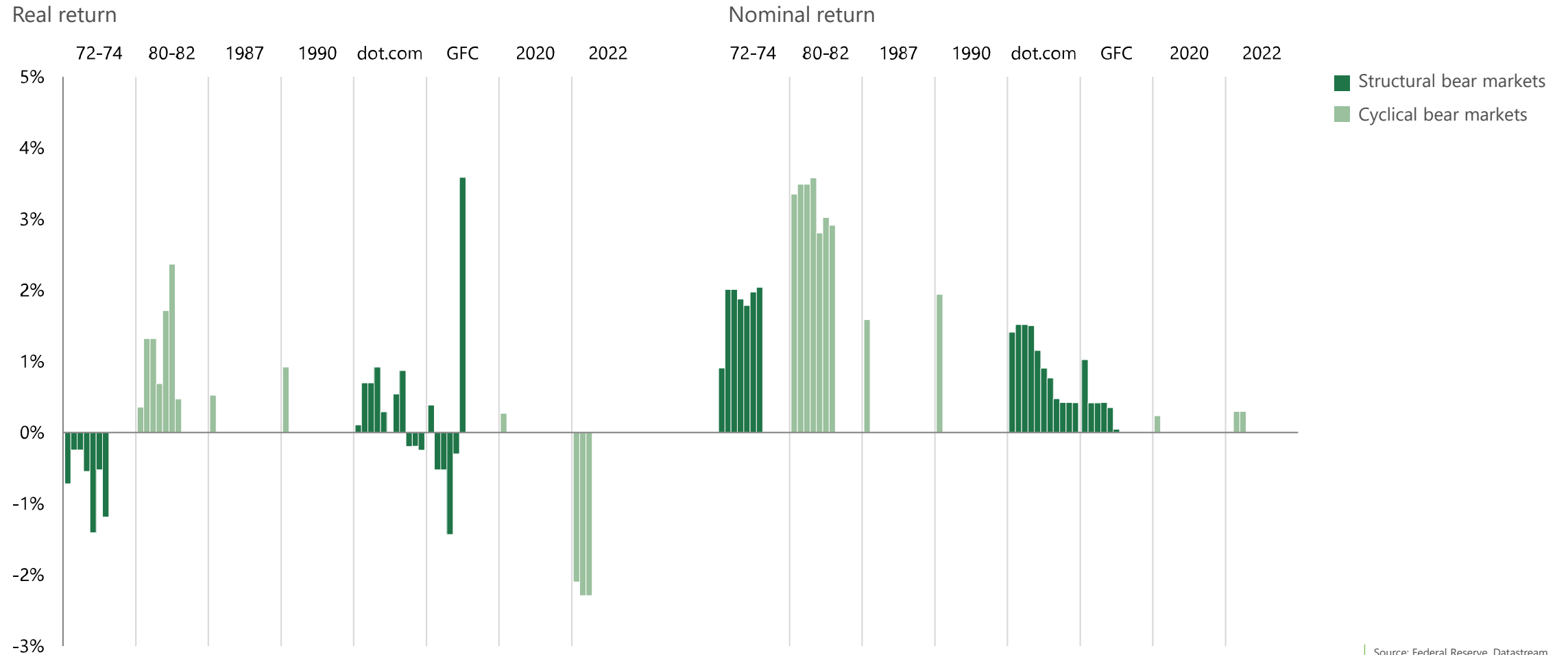
Gold

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE OF GOLD BULLION DURING BEAR MARKETS



Cash – real versus nominal returns

US 3M T-BILLS

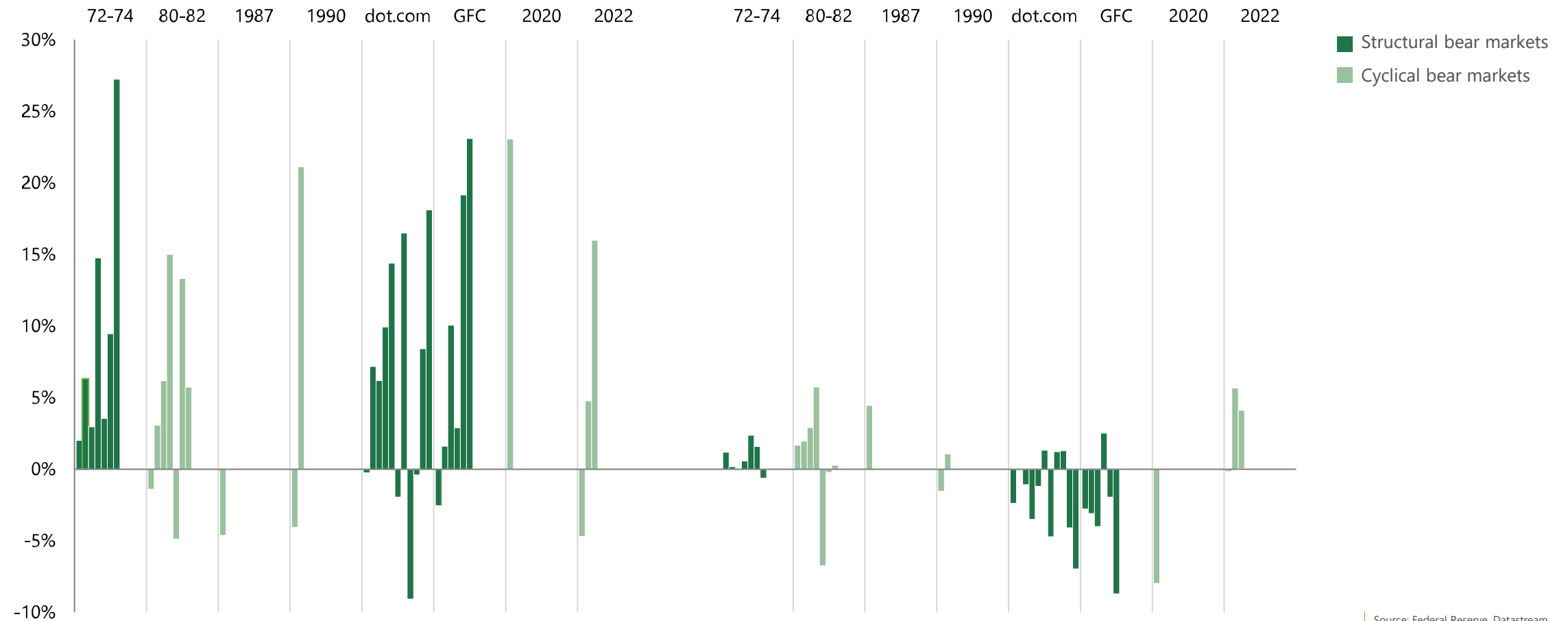


Cash – returns versus bonds and equities

US 3M T-BILLS

Versus global equities

Versus US Treasuries

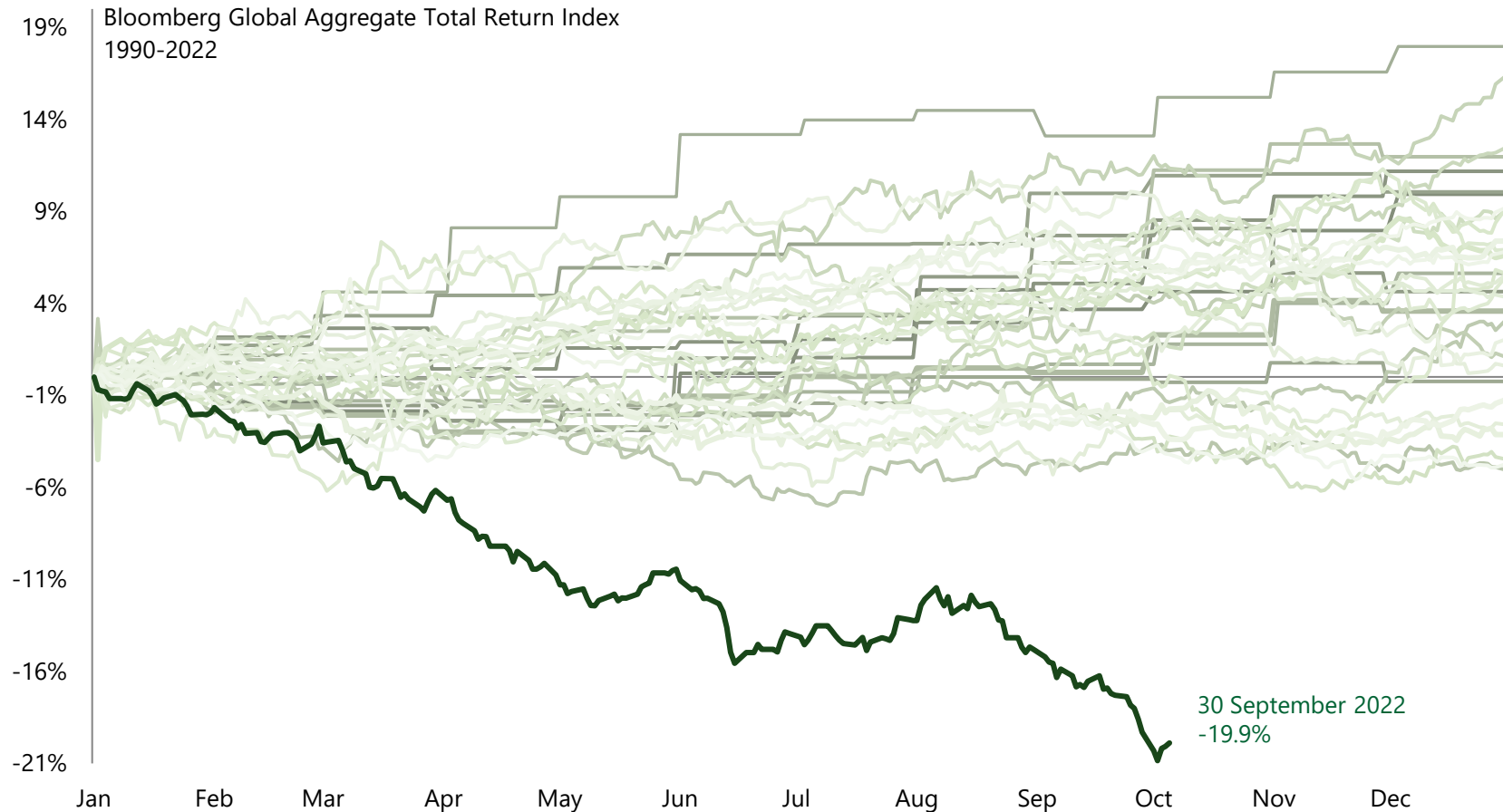




How are we
positioned?

So much for 'safe haven'

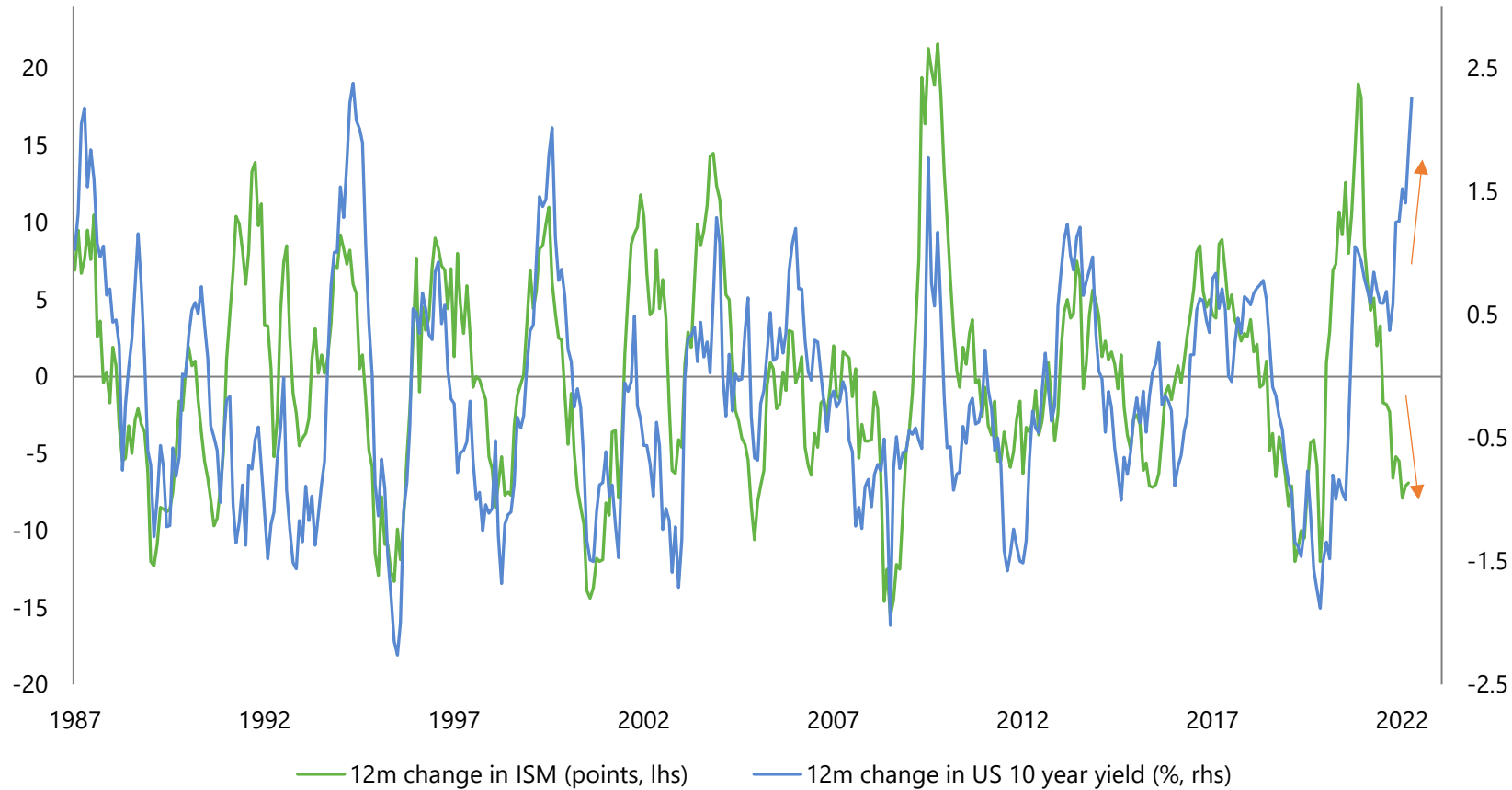
FIXED INCOME ENDURES ITS WORST START TO A YEAR. REMIND ME WHY YOU OWN CONVENTIONAL BONDS?



S&P 500 Down Years	S&P 500 TR (Stocks)	Bloomberg Barclays US Agg Index TR (Bonds)
1977	-7.2%	3.0%
1981	-4.9%	6.2%
1990	-3.2%	9.0%
2000	-9.1%	11.6%
2001	-11.9%	8.4%
2002	-22.1%	10.3%
2008	-37.0%	5.2%
2018	-4.4%	0.0%
2022 YTD	-23.9%	-19.9%

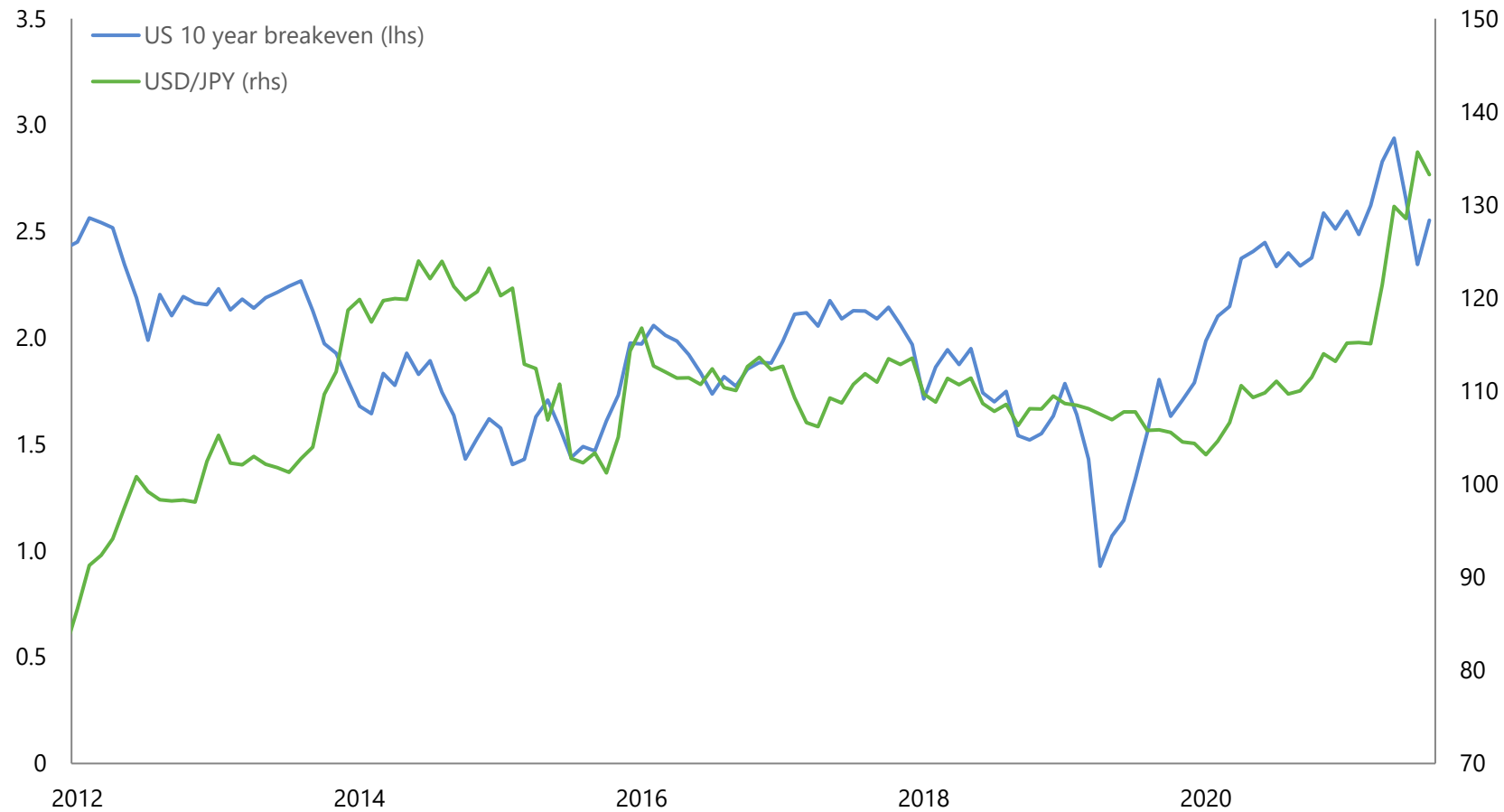
When will US bond yields reflect slowing growth?

INFLATION MEANS THAT BOND YIELDS ARE RISING EVEN AS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FALLS



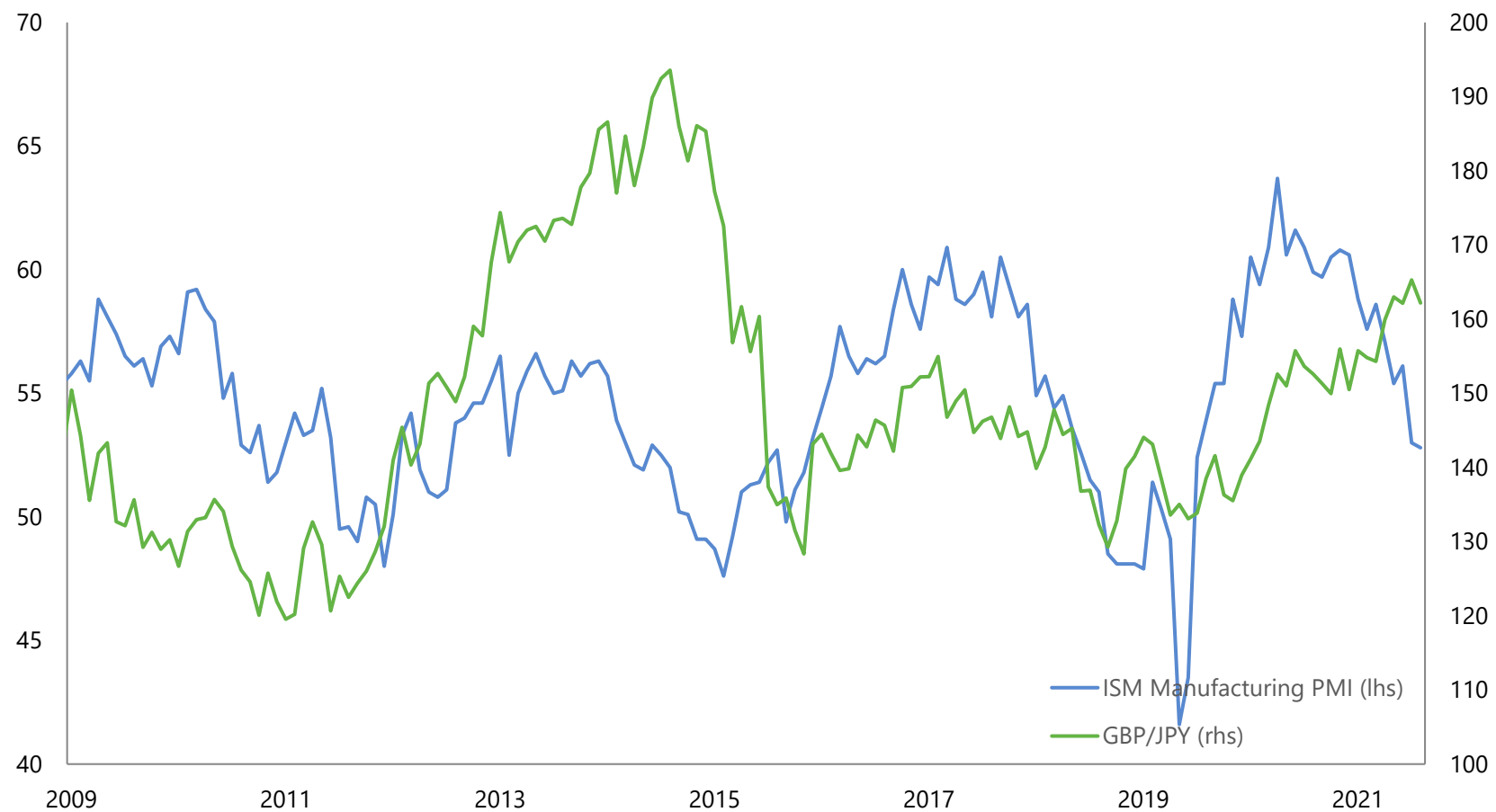
The yen should perform as US inflation slows

THE YEN IS IGNORING FALLING INFLATION EXPECTATIONS



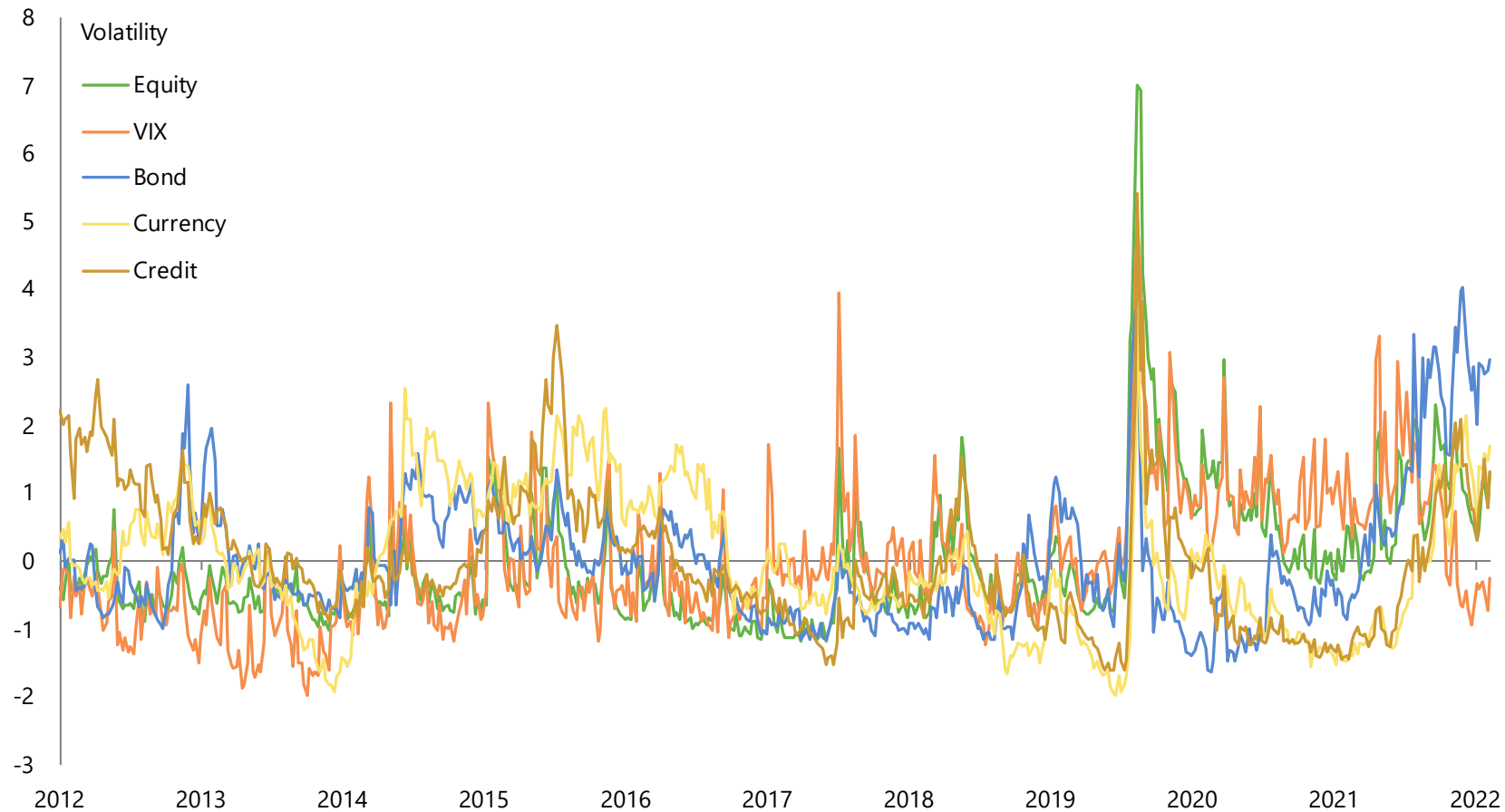
The yen should perform as global growth slows

THE YEN AGAINST STERLING HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO GROWTH CONCERNS



The cost of protection is higher

WHICH REQUIRES INVESTORS TO BE SELECTIVE AND DYNAMIC



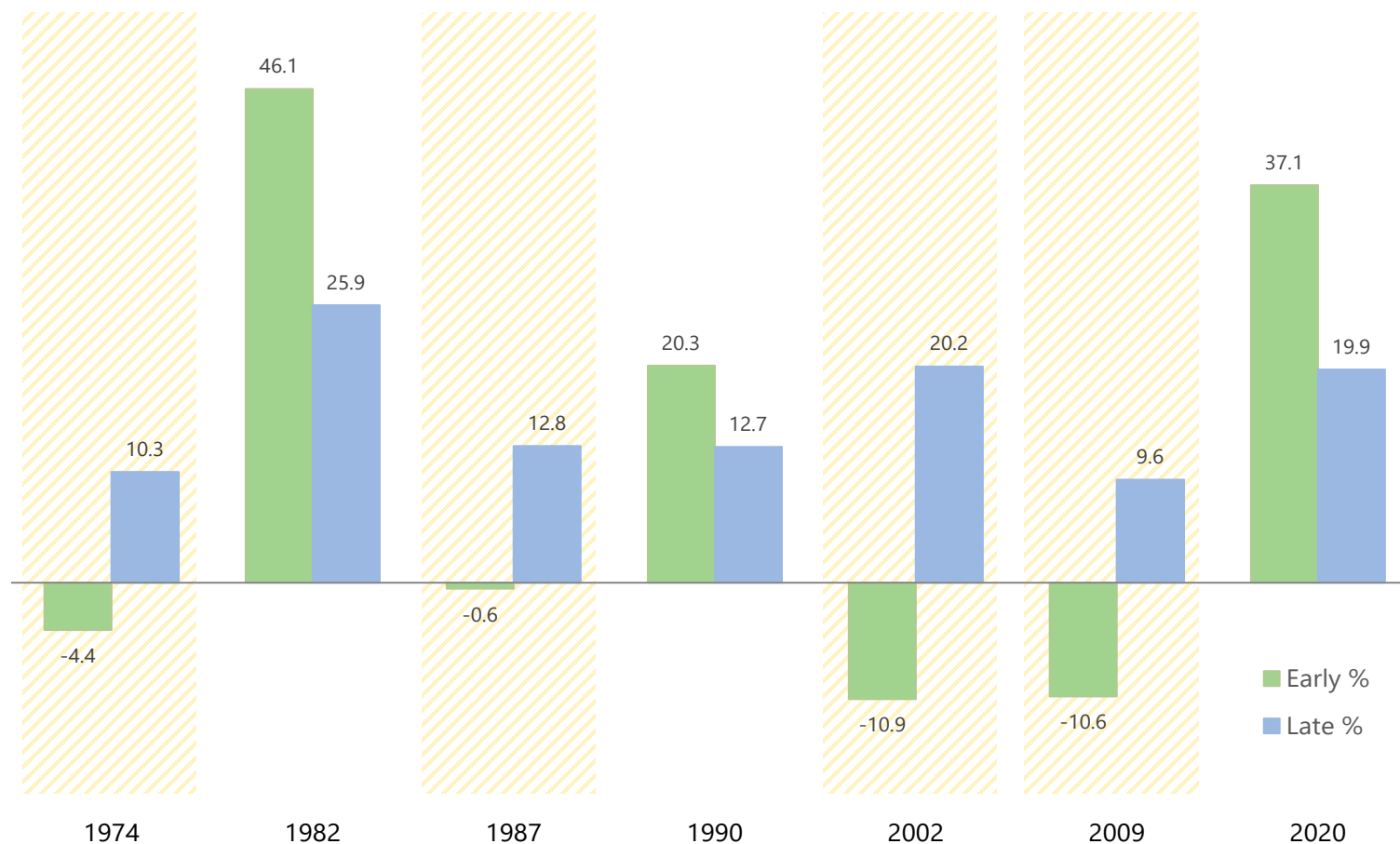
Credit provides asymmetry in a further sell-off

US INVESTMENT GRADE CREDIT VERSUS US TEN YEAR TREASURIES



You don't need to pick the bottom

TOTAL RETURNS SIX MONTHS BEFORE BEAR MARKET TROUGH TO 12 MONTHS AFTER



Source: Richard Bernstein Advisors LLC. "Early" assumes S&P 500 total returns for the full 18 month period. "Late" assumes 3 month Treasury bill returns as a proxy for returns on cash for 12 months, and then S&P 500 total returns for the final 6 months. Shaded areas denote periods where returns were better for the "Late" approach.



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