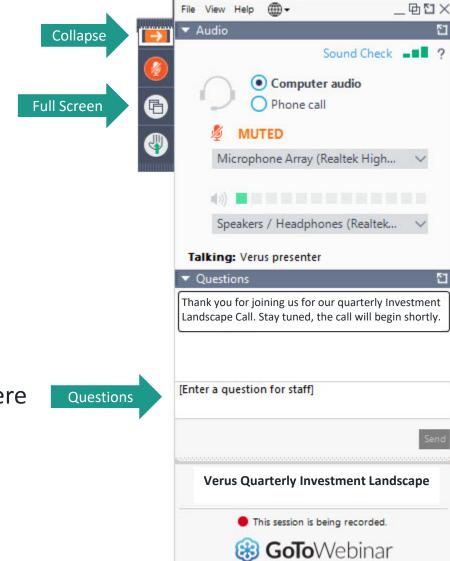


## Call instructions



Use the orange arrow to expand or collapse the control panel



Ask questions here

# 4<sup>th</sup> quarter conference call



#### **VERUSINVESTMENTS.COM**

SEATTLE 206-622-3700 LOS ANGELES 310-297-1777 SAN FRANCISCO 415-362-3484

#### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Dial in:	1 (	(877)	309-2074 U.S.	&	Canada
----------	-----	-------	---------------	---	--------

**Access Code:** 631-330-181

**Playback Info:** Will be available on the website after the call www.verusinvestments.com

**Audio Options:** You may choose to listen through the webcast on your computer *or* dial in.

**Introduction by:** Jeffrey MacLean, Chief Executive Officer

**Presented by:** Ian Toner, CFA, Chief Investment Officer



Jeffrey J. MacLean
Chief Executive Officer



lan Toner, CFA
Chief Investment Officer

# 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter summary

#### THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE

- Real GDP grew at a 2.3% rate year-over-year in the second quarter (2.0% quarterly annualized rate). U.S. Q2 consumer spending came in stronger than any time since 2014, while weak business inventory investment acted as a slight drag.
- Trade policies and conflict likely weighed on economic progress. Uncertainty regarding the future of U.S.-China trade relations and supply chain disruptions caused by new tariff impositions are expected to hinder growth in the future.

#### PORTFOLIO IMPACTS

- U.S. equities outperformed international in Q3 (S&P 500 +1.7%, MSCI EAFE -1.1%) as domestic markets continued to lead. Some convergence of U.S. interest rates with the ultra-low rates of international markets likely supported equity prices over the quarter.
- Core inflation has crept up to cycle-highs in 2019, increasing to 2.4% YoY in September. Headline inflation rose 1.7% YoY, dragged down by falling energy prices.
   Neither the media nor investors appear to be concerned about rising inflation, as of yet. Investors remain focused on deflationary forces in the global economy.

#### THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

- The Federal Open Market Committee cut the range for its benchmark interest rate by 0.25% in both its July and September meetings, bringing the new range for federal funds to 1.75-2.00%.
- Global sovereign bonds rallied, encouraged by muted inflation expectations and dovish guidance from global central banks. Central bankers appealed for fiscal action, citing the limited capacity of monetary policy to sustain further economic expansion.

#### ASSET ALLOCATION ISSUES

- Risk assets were flat over the quarter. Global equities gained 0.0% and U.S. Treasuries gained 2.4% as domestic interest rates fell. Longer duration exposures continued to outperform.
- The U.S. dollar appreciated 2.6% in Q3 relative to a tradeweighted basket of currencies. Dollar volatility has been suppressed so far in 2019, following large swings experienced during years 2014-2018. Emerging market currencies fell -4.0% in Q3 on the back of U.S. dollar strength. These currencies remain depressed relative to history.

A neutral risk stance may be appropriate in today's environment

## What drove the market in Q3?

#### "Trade talks seen as unlikely to mend U.S.-China divide"

#### **U.S. TREASURY FEDERAL BUDGET NET CUSTOMS RECEIPTS (\$BILLIONS)**

Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
\$5.24	\$4.93	\$5.61	\$6.47	\$7.01

Article Source: Reuters, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019

#### "World Economy Sends Up Flares as Manufacturing Slump Hits U.S."

#### ISM MANUFACTURING PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX

Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
52.8	52.1	51.7	51.2	49.1	47.8

Article Source: Bloomberg, September 30th, 2019

## "Fed Will Weigh Resuming Balance Sheet Growth at October Meeting"

#### SIZE OF FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCE SHEET (\$TRILLIONS)

Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
\$3.93	\$3.85	\$3.83	\$3.78	\$3.76	\$3.86

Article Source: The Wall Street Journal, September 19th, 2019

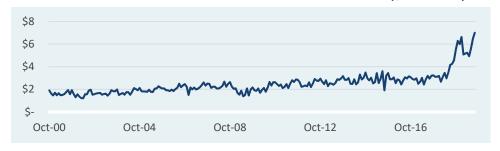
#### "Can Boris Johnson deliver Brexit as he pledged?"

#### GBP/USD SPOT EXCHANGE RATE (PRICE OF 1 GBP in USD)

Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
\$1.30	\$1.26	\$1.27	\$1.22	\$1.22	\$1.23

Article Source: The Australian Financial Review, September 11th, 2019

#### U.S. TREASURY FEDERAL BUDGET NET RECEIPTS CUSTOMS (\$BILLIONS)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 8/31/19

#### MANUFACTURING PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEXES (RELATIVE TO 50)



Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, as of 9/30/19. A reading of 0 is considered neutral.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCE SHEET (\$TRILLIONS)



Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, as of 9/30/19



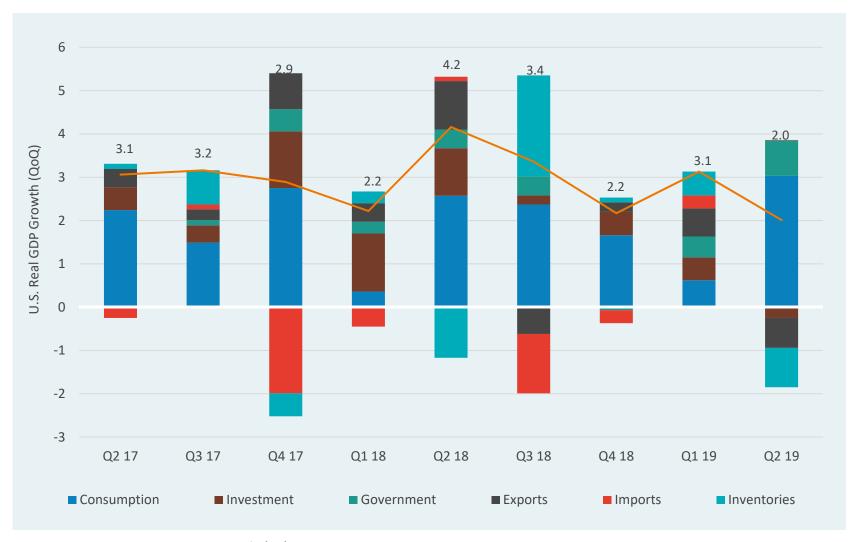
# U.S. economics summary

	Most Recent	12 Months Prior
GDP (YoY)	2.3% 6/30/19	3.2% 6/30/18
Inflation (CPI YoY, Core)	<b>2.4%</b> 9/30/19	2.3% 9/30/18
Expected Inflation (5yr-5yr forward)	<b>1.7%</b> 9/30/19	<b>2.2%</b> 9/30/18
Fed Funds Target Range	1.75 – 2.00% 9/30/19	2.00 – 2.25% 9/30/18
10 Year Rate	1.7% 9/30/19	3.1% 9/30/18
U-3 Unemployment	3.5% 9/30/19	3.7% 9/30/18
U-6 Unemployment	6.9% 9/30/19	<b>7.5%</b> 9/30/18

Source: Bloomberg



# U.S. GDP growth attribution

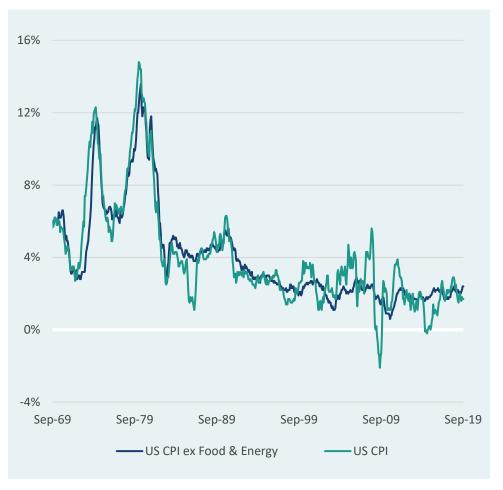


Source: BEA, annualized quarterly rate, as of 6/30/19

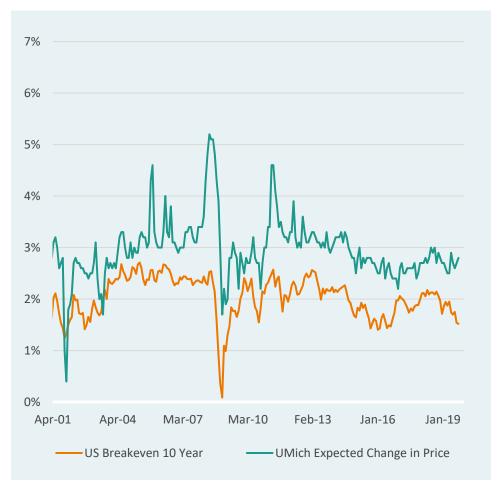


## U.S. inflation

#### U.S. CPI (YOY)



#### INFLATION EXPECTATIONS

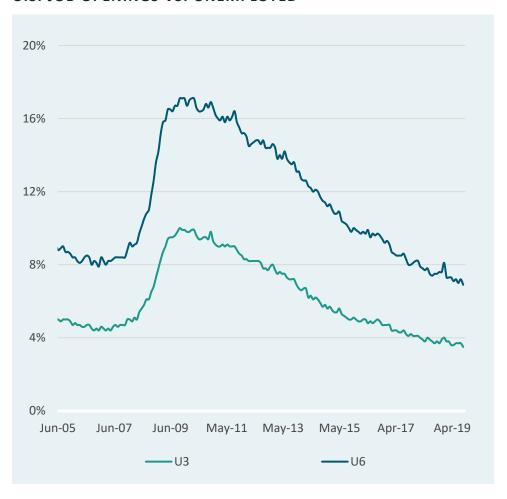


Source: Bloomberg, as of 9/30/19

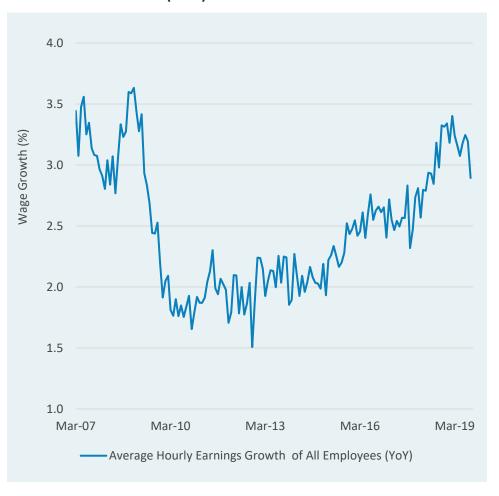


## Labor market

#### U.S. JOB OPENINGS VS. UNEMPLOYED



#### **U.S. WAGE GROWTH (YOY)**



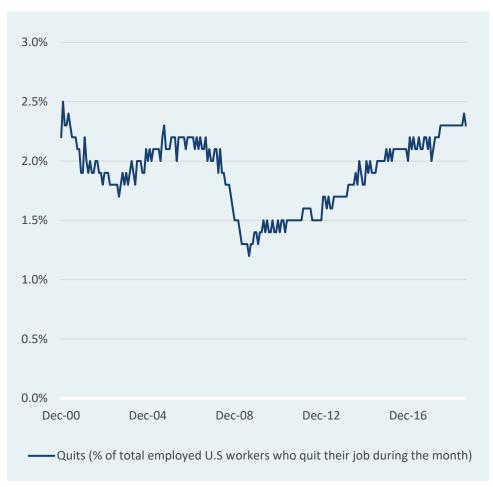
Source: Bloomberg, as 9/30/19

Source: FRED, as of 9/30/19

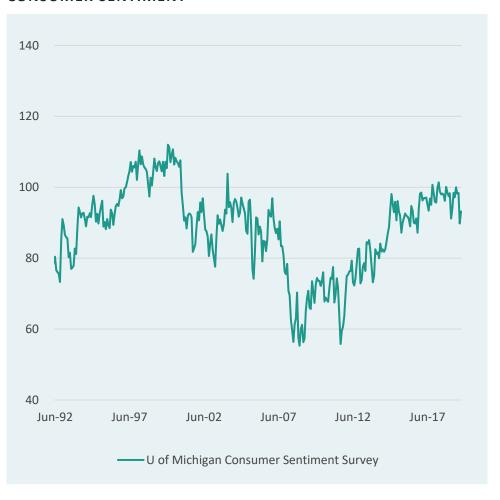


## U.S. sentiment

#### **U.S. WORKER QUIT RATE**



#### **CONSUMER SENTIMENT**



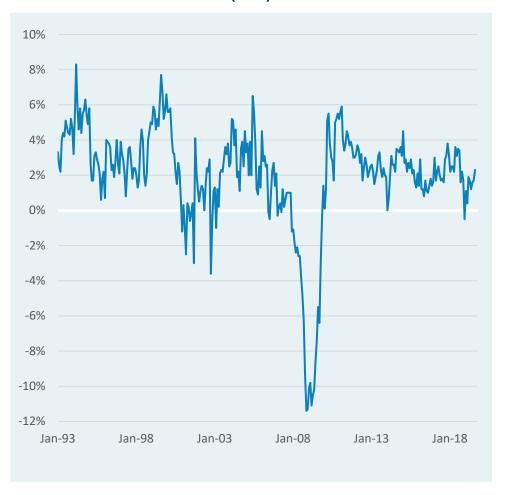
Source: FRED, as 8/31/19

Source: University of Michigan, as of 9/30/19

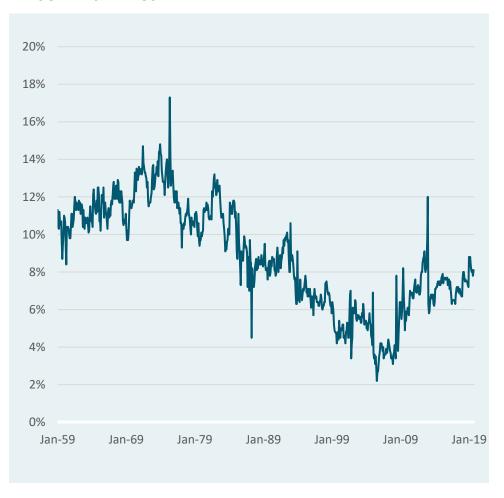


## U.S. consumers

#### **REAL RETAIL SALES GROWTH (YOY)**



#### **PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE**

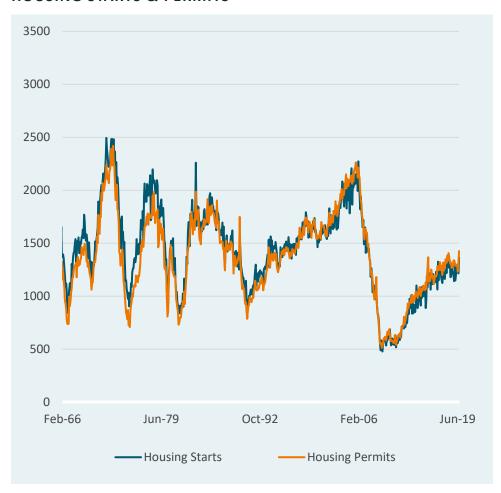


Source: Bloomberg, as of 9/30/19 Source: FRED, as of 8/31/19

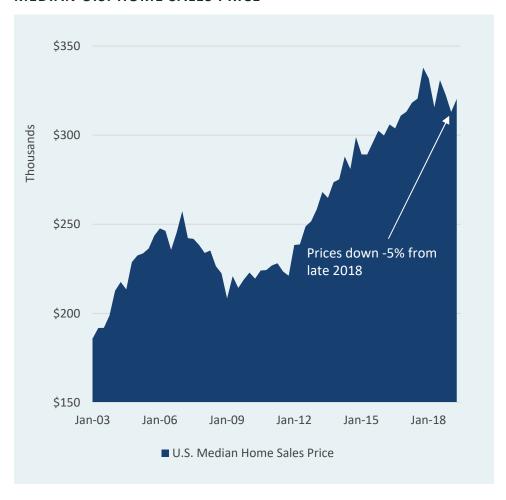


# U.S. housing

#### **HOUSING STARTS & PERMITS**



#### MEDIAN U.S. HOME SALES PRICE



Source: Bloomberg, NAHB, as of 8/31/19

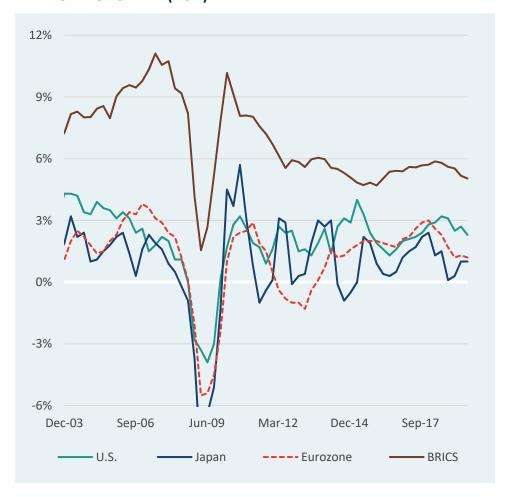
Source: FRED, as of 6/30/19



## International economics summary

Area	GDP (Real, YoY)	Inflation (CPI, YoY)	Unemployment
United States	2.3% 6/30/19	1.7% 9/30/19	3.5% 9/30/19
Eurozone	1.2% 6/30/19	<b>0.8%</b> 9/30/19	<b>7.4%</b> 8/31/19
Japan	1.0% 6/30/19	<b>0.4%</b> 9/30/19	2.3% 5/31/19
BRICS Nations	5.0% 6/30/19	3.1% 9/30/19	<b>5.1%</b> <i>6/30/19</i>
Brazil	1.0% 6/30/19	2.9% 9/30/19	11.8% 8/31/19
Russia	0.9% 6/30/19	4.0% 9/30/19	<b>4.3%</b> <i>8/31/19</i>
India	5.8% 3/31/19	<b>4.0%</b> 9/30/19	8.5% 12/31/17
China	6.2% 6/30/19	3.0% 9/30/19	3.6% 6/30/19

#### **REAL GDP GROWTH (YOY)**



Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/19

Source: Bloomberg



## Trade update



United States: 5/10/19

Hikes tariff rates on \$200B of Chinese imports from 10% to 25%, and reportedly considers 25% duties on an additional \$325B in Chinese imports.

#### China: 5/13/2019

Responds with commensurate tariff rate hikes on \$60B scheduled to take effect June 1st.

#### United States: 5/16/19

Places Huawei on it's "entity list" cutting it off from U.S. tech companies.

## United States: 5/30/19

President Trump announces 5% tariffs on all Mexican imports effective June 10<sup>th</sup>, which could move to 25% by October 1<sup>st</sup>.

## United States & Mexico: 6/7/2019

Tariffs indefinitely suspended following agreement on an immigration enforcement deal, which expanded the Migrant Protections Protocol (MPP) program.

#### **G20 SUMMIT**

## United States: 6/29/19

Relaxes stance on Huawei, allows company to resume importing high-tech U.S. intermediate goods.

#### China: 6/29/19

Unofficially agrees to boost purchases of U.S. agricultural goods.

### FOLLOWING 7/31/19 TALKS IN SHANGHAI

#### United States: 8/1/19

President Trump announced that a 10% tariff would be applied to the remaining \$300B in Chinese imports including electronic and clothing consumer goods, effective September 1st.

#### China: 8/6/19

Halts U.S. agricultural purchases; rebukes U.S. allegations of currency manipulation.

#### United States: 8/13/19

Delays some of the 10% tariffs effective 9/1/19 to 12/15/19.

#### China: 8/23/19

Applied new tariffs of 5%-10% on \$75B in U.S. imports, effective on 9/1/19 and 12/15/19.

#### United States: 8/23/19

Tariffs scheduled to take effect on September 1<sup>st</sup> applying to \$300B in Chinese imports will start at 15% rather than the original 10% rate. On October 1<sup>st</sup>, tariffs on \$250B in Chinese imports will be hiked from 25% to 30%.

## China & United States: 9/5/19

Agree to a 13<sup>th</sup> round of trade talks which will take place in Washington D.C. in early October.

## World Trade Organization: 10/2/19

Rules E.U. subsidies for the French aviation giant Airbus were illegal.

#### United States: 10/2/19

Announced duties on \$7.5B of European exports effective October 18<sup>th</sup>.

#### 10/18/19

Tariffs on various food products including whiskey, wine, coffee, pork, butter, and cheese set to start at 25%. Tariffs on commercial aircraft set to start at 10%.

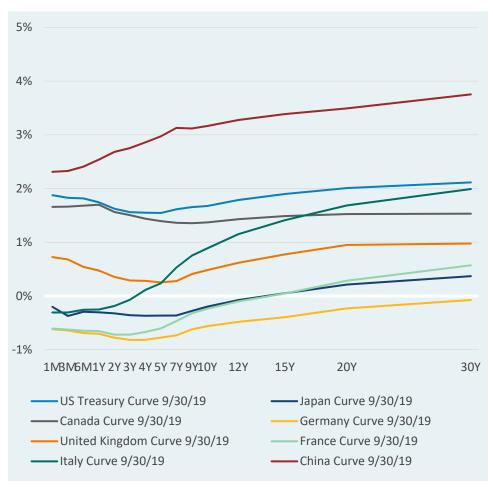
Source: Wikimedia Commons



## Interest rate environment

Area	Short Term (3M)	10-Year
United States	1.81%	1.66%
Germany	(0.57%)	(0.57%)
France	(0.59%)	(0.27%)
Spain	(0.54%)	0.15%
Italy	(0.28%)	0.82%
Greece	0.65%	1.35%
U.K.	0.78%	0.49%
Japan	(0.32%)	(0.21%)
Australia	1.06%	1.02%
China	2.33%	3.14%
Brazil	5.04%	7.05%
Russia	6.58%	7.01%

#### **GLOBAL GOVERNMENT YIELD CURVES**





# October Fed meeting

#### FUTURES IMPLIED PROBABILITIES FOR OCTOBER FED RATE DECISION



In September, the Fed cut its range for federal funds by 0.25%, in line with expectations

Investors expect the Fed to cut rates again by 0.25% at the October 30<sup>th</sup> meeting

Source: Bloomberg, as of 10/24/19



## Yield environment

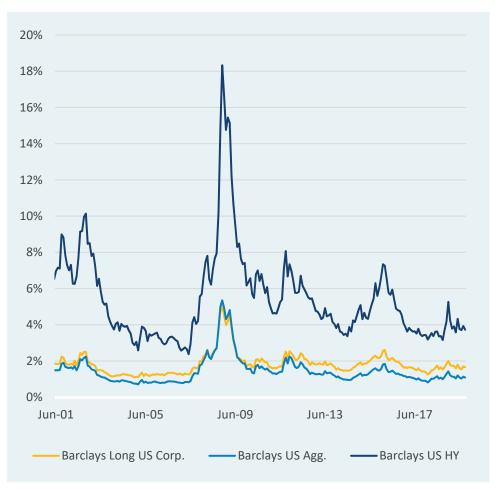
#### **IMPLIED CHANGES OVER NEXT YEAR**





## Credit environment

#### **SPREADS**



#### **SPREADS**

	Credit Spread (OAS)		
Market	9/30/19	9/30/18	
Long U.S. Corp	1.7%	1.5%	
U.S. Inv Grade Corp	1.2%	1.1%	
U.S. High Yield	3.7%	3.2%	
U.S. Bank Loans*	4.5%	3.7%	

Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, as of 9/30/19

Source: Barclays, Credit Suisse, Bloomberg, as of 9/30/19



# Equity environment

	QTD TOTAL RETURN		1 YEAR TOT		
	(unhedged)	(hedged)	(unhedged)	(hedged)	
US Large Cap (S&P 500)	1.7	%	4.3	4.3%	
US Small Cap (Russell 2000)	(2.4	%)	(8.9%)		
US Large Value (Russell 1000 Value)	1.4%		4.0	)%	
US Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth)	1.5%		3.7%		
International Large (MSCI EAFE)	(1.1%)	2.3%	(1.3%)	4.2%	
Eurozone (Euro Stoxx 50)	(1.4%)	3.8%	1.3%	11.5%	
U.K. (FTSE 100)	(2.2%)	1.4%	(2.7%)	5.4%	
Japan (NIKKEI 225)	2.9%	3.6%	(8.2%)	(5.9%)	
Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets)	(4.2%)	(2.2%)	(2.0%)	(0.4%)	

#### **FORWARD P/E RATIOS**



Source: Russell Investments, MSCI, STOXX, FTSE, Nikkei, as of 9/30/19

Source: Verus, as of 9/30/19



## Domestic equity

#### **S&P 500 INDEX PRICE & EARNINGS LEVEL**



U.S. equity performance has moderated

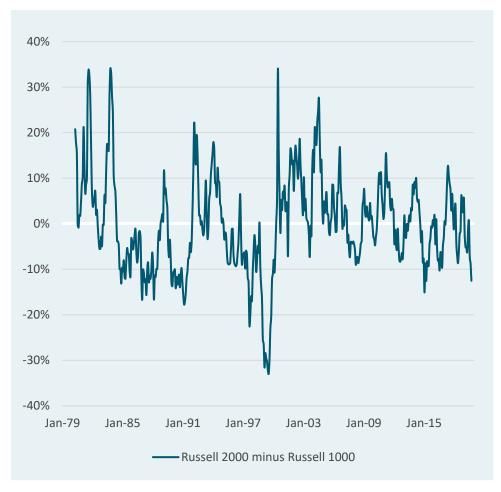
If earnings flatten out, this may lead to milder future returns

Source: Standard & Poor's, Bloomberg, as of 9/30/19



# Domestic equity size & style

#### **SMALL CAP VS LARGE CAP (YOY)**



#### **VALUE STARTING TO LOOK CHEAP**



Source: FTSE, as of 9/30/19

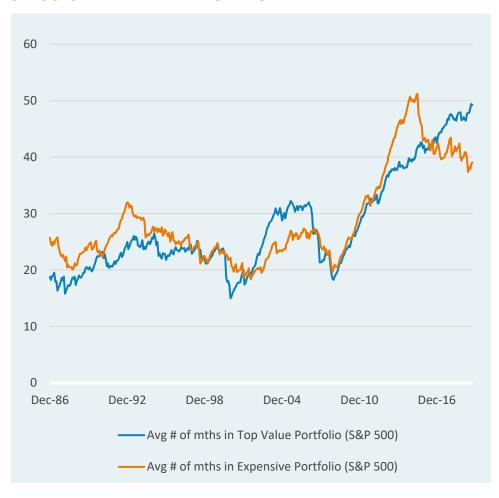


# Domestic equity style – a closer look

#### **EQUITY PERFORMANCE (3-YR ROLLING)**



#### STRUCTURAL HEADWIND TO VALUE



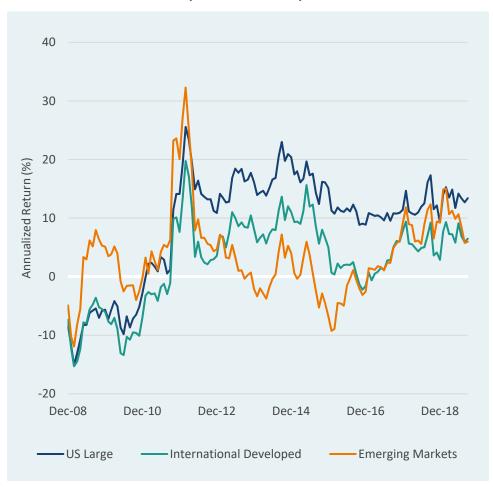
Source: J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., Copyright 2019, as of 9/30/19

Source: J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., Copyright 2019, as of 9/30/19

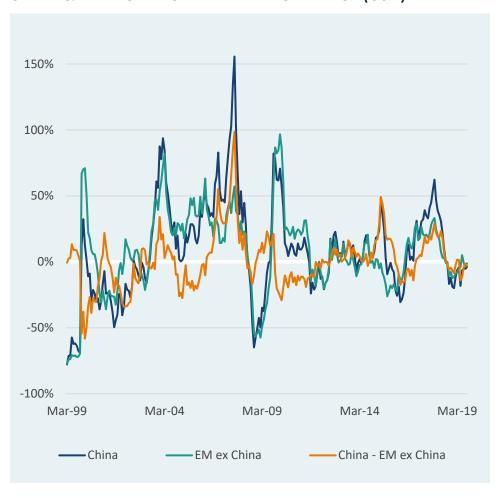


## Global equity

#### **EQUITY PERFORMANCE (3-YR ROLLING)**



CHINA & EM: ROLLING 1-YEAR PERFORMANCE (USD)



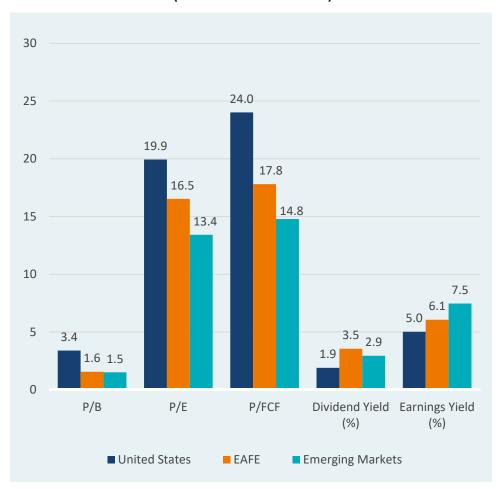
Source: Standard & Poor's, MSCI, as of 9/30/19

Source: MSCI, as of 9/30/19

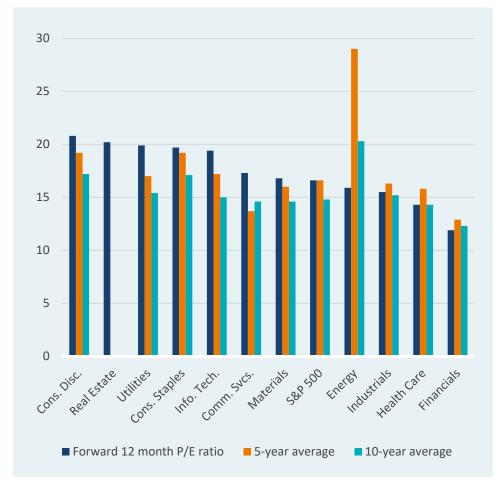


## Equity valuations

#### **VALUATION METRICS (3-MONTH AVERAGE)**



#### **S&P 500 INDEX FORWARD SECTOR P/E RATIOS**



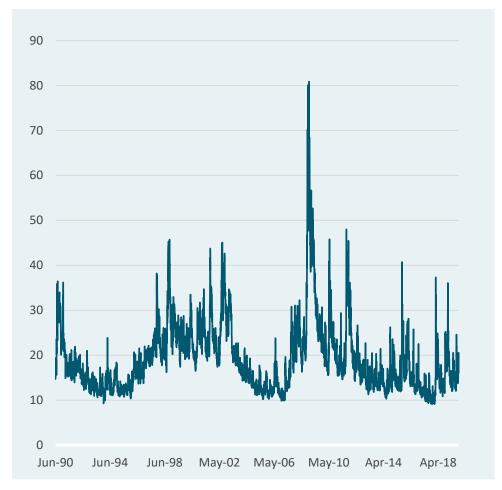
Source: Bloomberg, MSCI as of 9/30/19 - trailing P/E

Source: Standard & Poor's, FactSet, as of 10/11/19

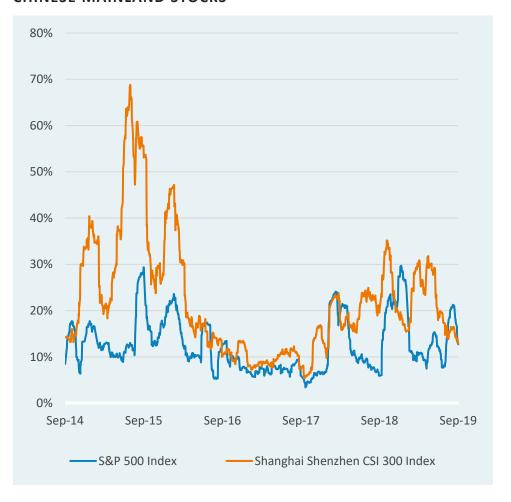


# Equity volatility

#### U.S. IMPLIED VOLATILITY (VIX)



## 30-DAY REALIZED VOLATILITY – U.S. LARGE CAP STOCKS VS. CHINESE MAINLAND STOCKS

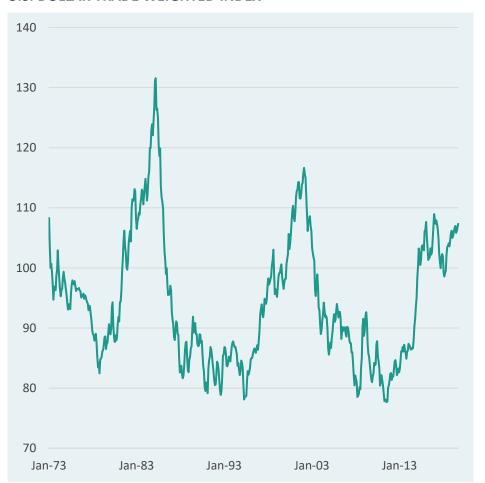


Source: CBOE, as of 9/30/19

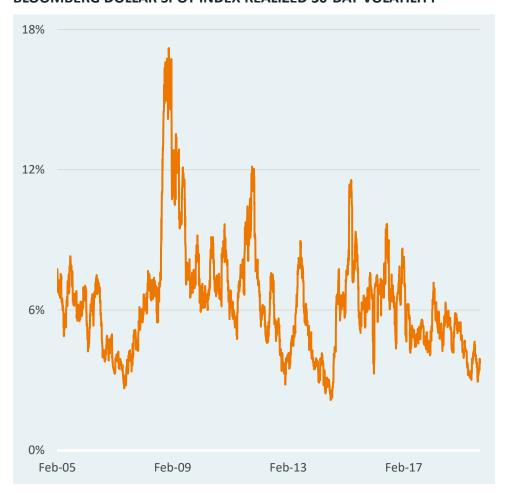


## Currency

#### **U.S. DOLLAR TRADE WEIGHTED INDEX**



#### **BLOOMBERG DOLLAR SPOT INDEX REALIZED 30-DAY VOLATILITY**



Source: Federal Reserve, Verus, as of 9/30/19



# 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter summary

#### THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE

- Real GDP grew at a 2.3% rate year-over-year in the second quarter (2.0% quarterly annualized rate). U.S. Q2 consumer spending came in stronger than any time since 2014, while weak business inventory investment acted as a slight drag.
- Trade policies and conflict likely weighed on economic progress. Uncertainty regarding the future of U.S.-China trade relations and supply chain disruptions caused by new tariff impositions are expected to hinder growth in the future.

#### PORTFOLIO IMPACTS

- U.S. equities outperformed international in Q3 (S&P 500 +1.7%, MSCI EAFE -1.1%) as domestic markets continued to lead. Some convergence of U.S. interest rates with the ultra-low rates of international markets likely supported equity prices over the quarter.
- Core inflation has crept up to cycle-highs in 2019, increasing to 2.4% YoY in September. Headline inflation rose 1.7% YoY, dragged down by falling energy prices.
   Neither the media nor investors appear to be concerned about rising inflation, as of yet. Investors remain focused on deflationary forces in the global economy.

#### THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

- The Federal Open Market Committee cut the range for its benchmark interest rate by 0.25% in both its July and September meetings, bringing the new range for federal funds to 1.75-2.00%.
- Global sovereign bonds rallied, encouraged by muted inflation expectations and dovish guidance from global central banks. Central bankers appealed for fiscal action, citing the limited capacity of monetary policy to sustain further economic expansion.

#### **ASSET ALLOCATION ISSUES**

- Risk assets were flat over the quarter. Global equities gained 0.0% and U.S. Treasuries gained 2.4% as domestic interest rates fell. Longer duration exposures continued to outperform.
- The U.S. dollar appreciated 2.6% in Q3 relative to a tradeweighted basket of currencies. Dollar volatility has been suppressed so far in 2019, following large swings experienced during years 2014-2018. Emerging market currencies fell -4.0% in Q3 on the back of U.S. dollar strength. These currencies remain depressed relative to history.

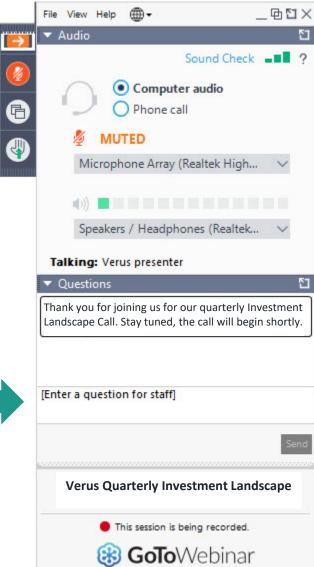
A neutral risk stance may be appropriate in today's environment





Use the orange arrow to expand the control panel

Ask questions here Questions



# Thank you

