



The Art of Tragedy

Prologue

From 2013 to 2014, we named the market anxiety on the Fed tapering (reversal of quantitative easing policy) the "Art of Tragedy". As a déjà vu concept, the Art of Tragedy is haunting investors again with the steep rise of inflation breakeven and long-term rates. This has recently put pressure on risky assets as their (very) high valuations must now incorporate the end of the extreme dovish monetary conditions.

Tragedy, a western civilization's invention, is based on human suffering that invokes in its audience (who knows that is going to end badly) an accompanying catharsis. Its rules are strict and consist in 3 unities:

- (1) Unity of Location: Washington DC, where FOMC members will meet for the much expected and feared outcomes.
(2) Unity of Action: the tapering drama.
(3) Unity of Time: September 22, 2021 FOMC meeting.

But before we reach the parodos, the spectator must endure many acts like in all good tragedies. First act, the presentation of the various characters: the ultra-dovish Fed under the traits of Jerome Powell, the ultra-spender newly elected US government under the familiar character of Janet Yellen, and the facetious Robinhood investors, born out of the worst pandemic in a century, driving the Retail exuberance. In this first act, at one point, everything becomes upside down, such as the correlation between bonds and equities becoming positive. A too fast rise of long-term rates and inflation breakeven make bonds and equities fall together. This first act is reminiscent of previous tragedies, as shown in the below chart, (1) the end of QE1 in 2011, (2) the Bernanke tapering, (3) Yellen tapering and (4) Powell rising rates. The chart shows the relationships between 10 YR US interest rates in red, 10 YR US real yields (10YR - 5 YR inflation expectations) in pink and the S&P500 in black. Our focus is to assess the size of the corrections happening during these 4 past strong rates rise, in order to have a market map for the current one.

10 YEAR US RATES (RED), REAL RATES (PINK), S&P500 (BLACK) FROM 2009 TO 2021



Source: Bloomberg - Stouff Capital 2021



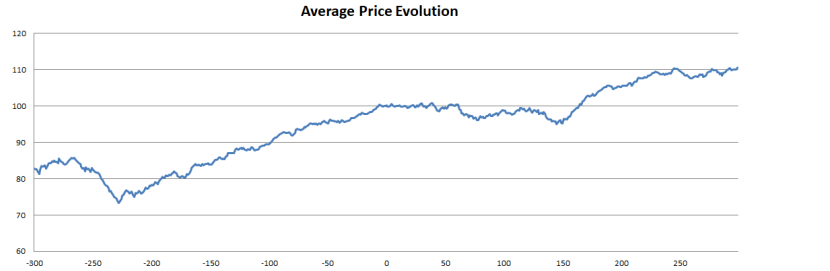
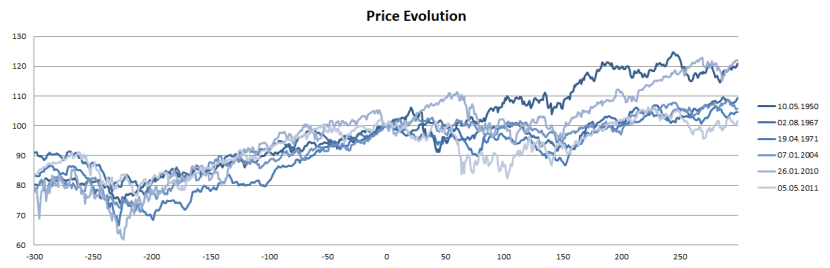
The performance of the SPX INDEX is given on several time periods each time when :
 - the return of USGG10YR INDEX on 30 days is between 30% and 250%

A simple statistical analysis since 1955 of the impact of a steep rate rise in just a 30-day period (right hand table), shows that the S&P500 lost -83 bps in the following month. Positively, the medium-term effect (3 months) was more neutral with 62% of positive observations. The right-hand below chart confirms this statistical study with an auto correlogram of the S&P500, that screens for the biggest correlations of the recent 250 days' price action for the S&P500 with its own past since 1928. While finding a strong auto-correlation with 1987 & 2010 (seems logical with the March 2009 and 2020 similar crashes), the ensuing average price evolution of the S&P500 is slightly bearish (no more than 4%) for the next weeks before rebounding. Thus, if history rhymes with the past, we should expect a period of consolidation for a few weeks. But let's dig into more details by looking at the 4 previous "tragedies" since 2010, before concluding that the current Tragedy is best described by one of the rare comedies of Shakespeare "Much ado about Nothing". Chart 2 shows the period (1) from Oct 2010 to Feb 2011, when US 10YR rises from 2.37% to 3.75% and real 10YR from -0.55 to 0.78%, SPX will have a first -4% drawdown, and after the rate rise ends, a -6.4% correction in March 2011. This period is rhyming a lot with today, as it follows the 2008-2009 recession.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| % Positives | 46% | 62% | 46% | 62% |
| % Negatives | 54% | 38% | 54% | 38% |
| Average Positives | 2.07% | 3.32% | 6.30% | 5.75% |
| Average Negatives | -4.11% | -7.47% | -6.56% | -8.83% |
| Maximum | 5.20% | 5.73% | 13.96% | 11.59% |
| Minimum | -20.68% | -23.25% | -20.97% | -14.13% |
| STDev | 6.24% | 7.86% | 8.60% | 8.34% |

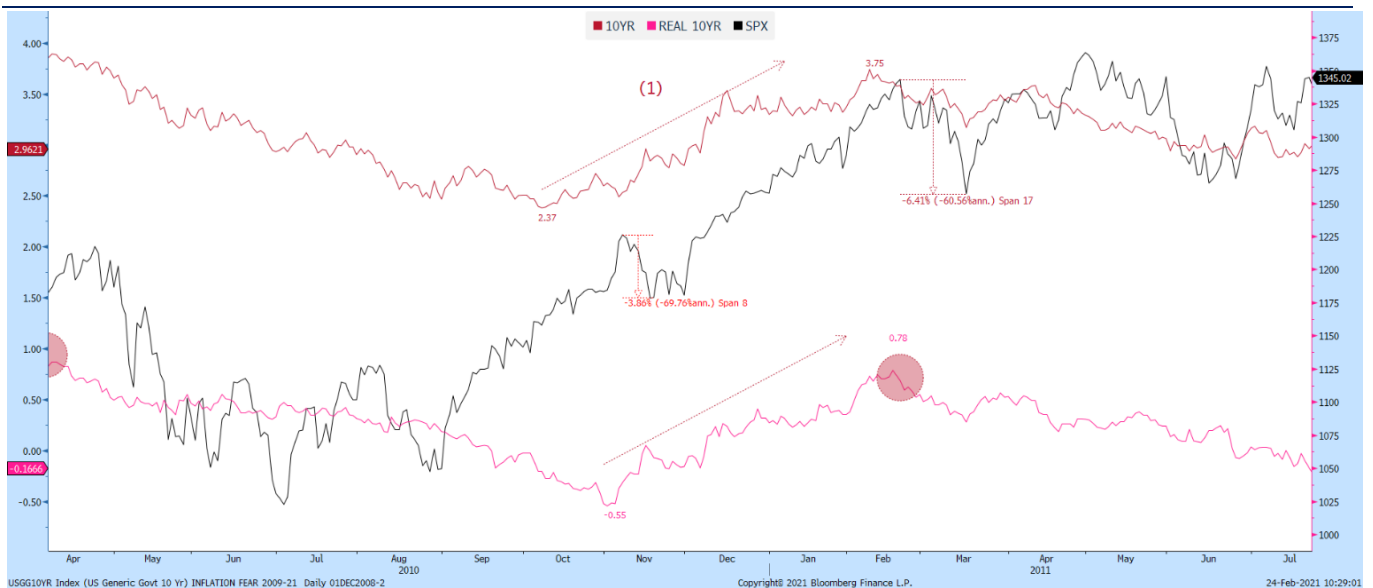
| AVERAGE | Number of days after | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 7 | 20 | 60 | 90 |
| Performance | t +7 | t +20 | t +60 | t +90 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| vendredi, 26 septembre 1969 | -1.14% | 4.12% | -3.88% | -8.79% |
| mardi, 19 février 1980 | -1.98% | -9.61% | -7.00% | 1.38% |
| jeudi, 30 avril 1981 | -2.36% | -0.17% | -2.22% | -11.84% |
| mercredi, 14 octobre 1987 | -20.68% | -23.25% | -20.97% | -14.13% |
| mercredi, 31 août 1994 | -1.97% | -2.83% | -5.00% | -2.95% |
| mercredi, 29 septembre 1999 | 5.20% | 2.21% | 13.96% | 11.59% |
| mercredi, 12 mai 2004 | -0.34% | 3.51% | -2.97% | 2.88% |
| jeudi, 10 décembre 2009 | 1.06% | 3.97% | 3.85% | 9.21% |
| vendredi, 31 mai 2013 | -0.28% | -1.51% | 1.58% | 1.50% |
| jeudi, 6 février 2014 | 3.73% | 5.73% | 6.08% | 9.08% |
| vendredi, 3 février 2017 | 1.73% | 3.33% | 4.00% | 5.94% |
| vendredi, 20 octobre 2017 | 0.00% | 0.14% | 8.30% | 4.41% |
| mercredi, 1 août 2018 | 0.71% | 3.52% | -3.91% | -6.45% |



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

CHART 2: 10 YEAR US RATES (RED), REAL RATES (PINK), S&P500 (BLACK) IN 2010-2011



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021



(2) From May 2013 to December 2013, 10YR rises from 1.67% to 3.03% and real yields from -1.1% to +0.4%, SPX has 4 drawdowns, the first -6% when Bernanke announces its tapering on June 19th, twice -5% in August and October 2013, and -6% in January 2014 – this is probably what we should expect if the tapering debate accelerates in the coming months or as we dubbed it in French: "l'étai(x) se resserre".

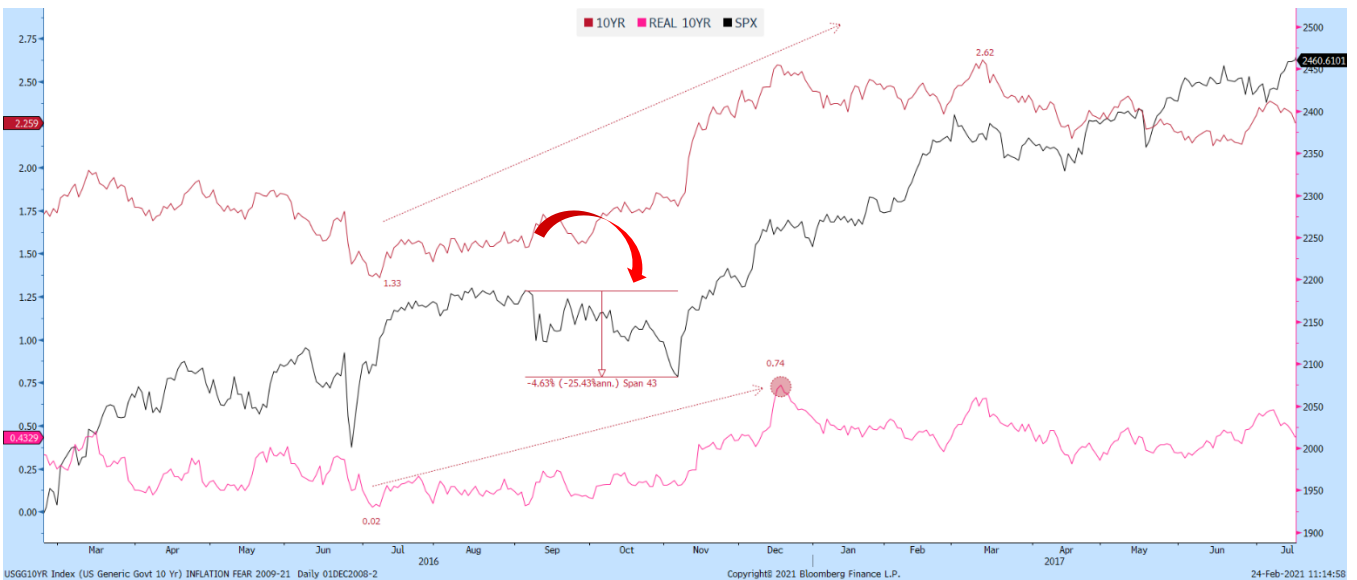
CHART 3: 10 YEAR US RATES (RED), REAL RATES (PINK), S&P500 (BLACK) IN 2013



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

(3) from July 2016 to March 2017, US 10YR rises from 1.33% to 2.62% and real 10YR from +0.02 to 0.74%, SPX will have a -4.6% drawdown.

CHART 3: 10 YEAR US RATES (RED), REAL RATES (PINK), S&P500 (BLACK) IN 2016-2017



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

(4) from September 2017 to November 2018, US 10YR rises from 2.05% to 3.24% and real 10YR from +0.27 to 1.11%, SPX will have 2 big drawdowns, one of 10% in January 2018 (the short VIX crash) and -20% in 4Q 2018. The second sell-off was probably a "débütant" mistake from a too hawkish Powell in the Trump era.



CHART 4: 10 YEAR US RATES (RED), REAL RATES (PINK), S&P500 (BLACK) IN 2018



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

All these charts and studies show positively that 10YR rises are positively correlated with higher equities. The correlation becomes only negative (rates up and equities down) when the rise of rates is too steep, just like now, but the corrections while lasting many weeks are limited to an average 4% drawdown. 2018 big drawdowns may not repeat as Fed Chairman Powell has learned from its early mistake of being too hawkish.

On a negative side, the Art of Tragedy derived from past occurrences must not neglect the current toxic environment with its new actors. With the retail exuberance, the market narrative is increasingly becoming more complex. Let us dig into our Equity regional Matrix to obtain other clues for the future. In line with the previous studies, the Matrix is very bullish on the medium run, with an OW in Europe, a neutral rating in US and UW in EM (with UW in China, which has been added for the first time in our matrix) but slightly bullish for the short term. Trend grades are 100% bullish in all regions except EM but falling on the short term owing to the recent correction. Both the Liquidity grade and the Economics grade are ultra-supportive again.

EQUITY REGIONAL GRADES, GLOBAL EQUITIES MATRIX 01.03.21

EQUITY REGIONAL GRADES

Three month outlook **Very bullish** 32%
One month outlook **Bullish** 16%

01.03.2021

Matrix recommended net exposure

Trend (one month outlook in blue)

Contrarian trend

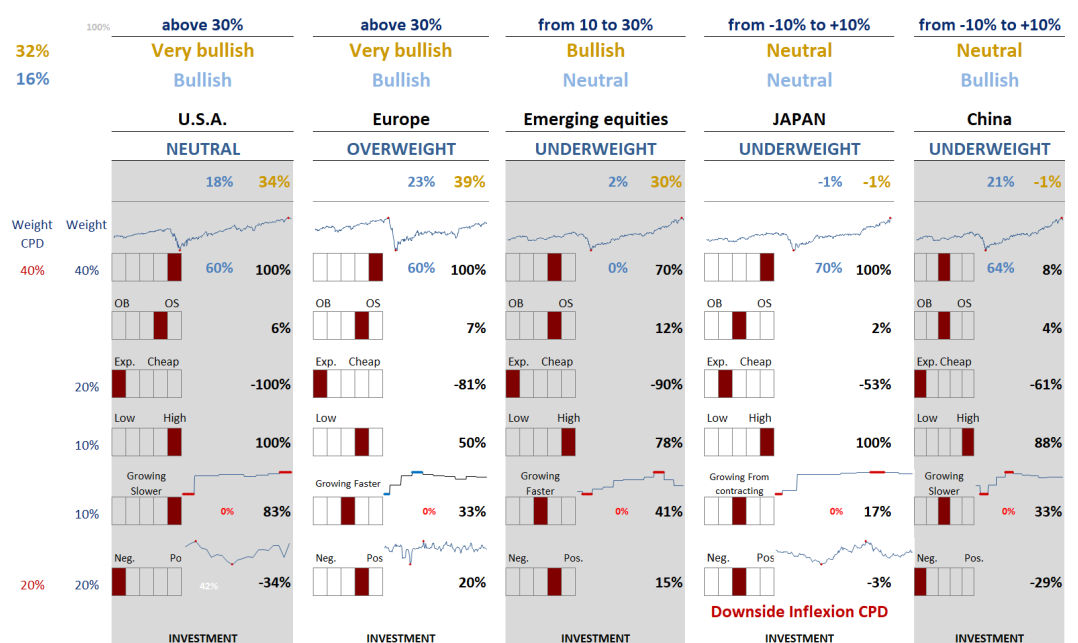
Relative valuation since 1995

Liquidity delta

Economics delta

Contrarian Sentiment

Investing Phases with Trend Charts

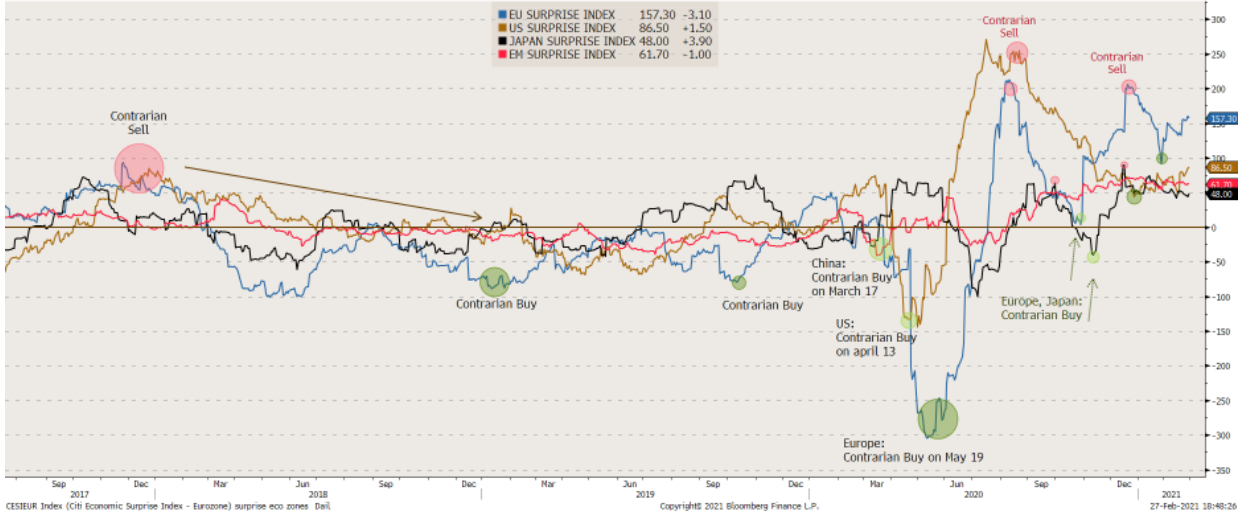


This matrix ranks from -100% to +100% the 4 regions (US, Europe, EM and Japan) with respect to 5 factors (Trend/Valuation/Liquidity/Economics/Sentiment). It suggests which region to overweight or underweight for a long only or a trader.

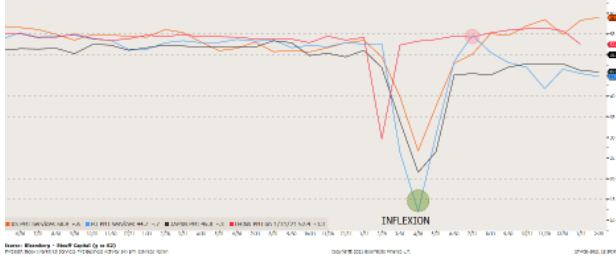


CHART 5: ECONOMICS GRADE – CITI SURPRISES & PMI - 26.02.22

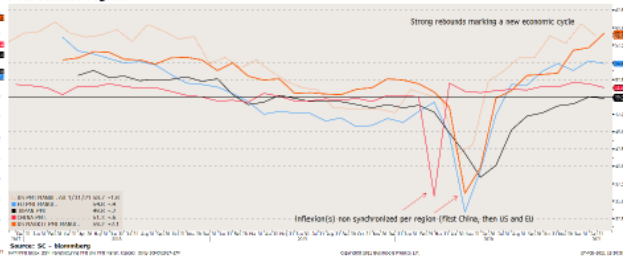
Citigroup Surprise Index



PMI SERVICES



PMI Manuf. regions

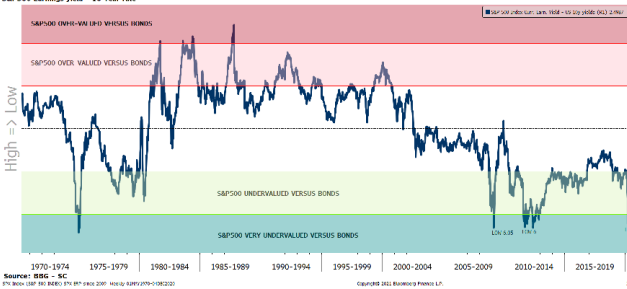


Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

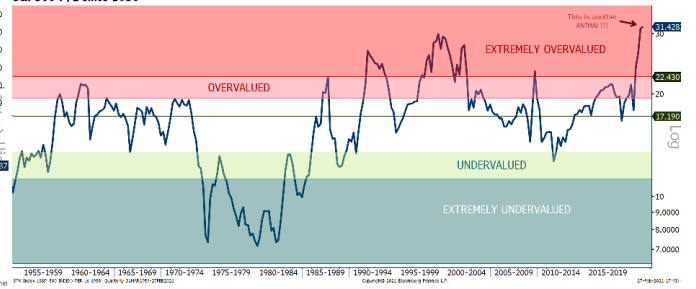
The “**Economics delta**” grade still confirms that we started a new economic cycle in May 2020. Indeed, the Citigroup surprise indicator (chart 5 upper panel), which compares expected versus actual economic releases, and PMI Manufacturing continue their strong respective rise. Now, the very weak part of the Matrix: **Valuation** is extreme in terms of P/E compared to the last 50 years and has also gotten out of its attractive zone in terms of Equity Risk Premium in **US**, that compares an investment in Bonds with one in equities. **While European P/E have moderated, Emerging markets Price to earnings ratios are extremely high** [these expensive valuations should be reduced by better earnings in 2021 (3811/ est. 2021 EPS 170=22,64)]. This extreme valuation is all the more a headwind than the Art of Tragedy is the new market focus. **Rising rates with extreme P/E are a recipe for disaster.**

CHART 6: GLOBAL VALUATIONS – US ERP & PE, EM & CHINA, EUROPE – 26.02.22

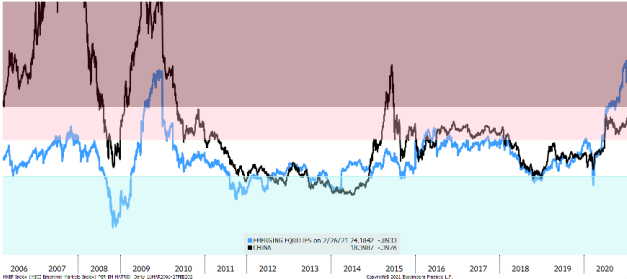
EQUITY RISK PREMIUM



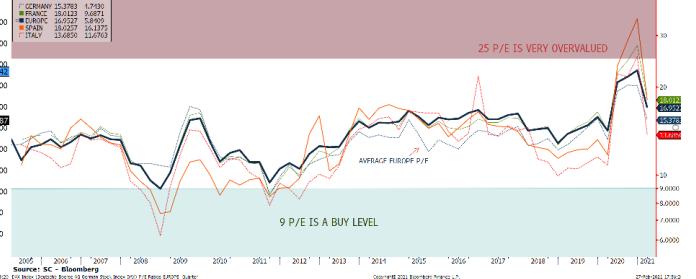
S&P500 P/E since 1950



VALUATION FOR EM & CHINA



P/E Ratios for main European Indices since 2005



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021



Another headwind refers to Sentiment. A number of technical indicators are stretched as shown by our US SC sentiment indicators on chart 8 [any reversal of more than 2% from the high would trigger a change point detection status].

No surprise also that Bank of America's latest monthly survey of fund investors found their cash levels at the lowest since March 2013, global equity allocations at a 10-year high, and a record number of respondents reporting taking a "higher than normal" level of risk.

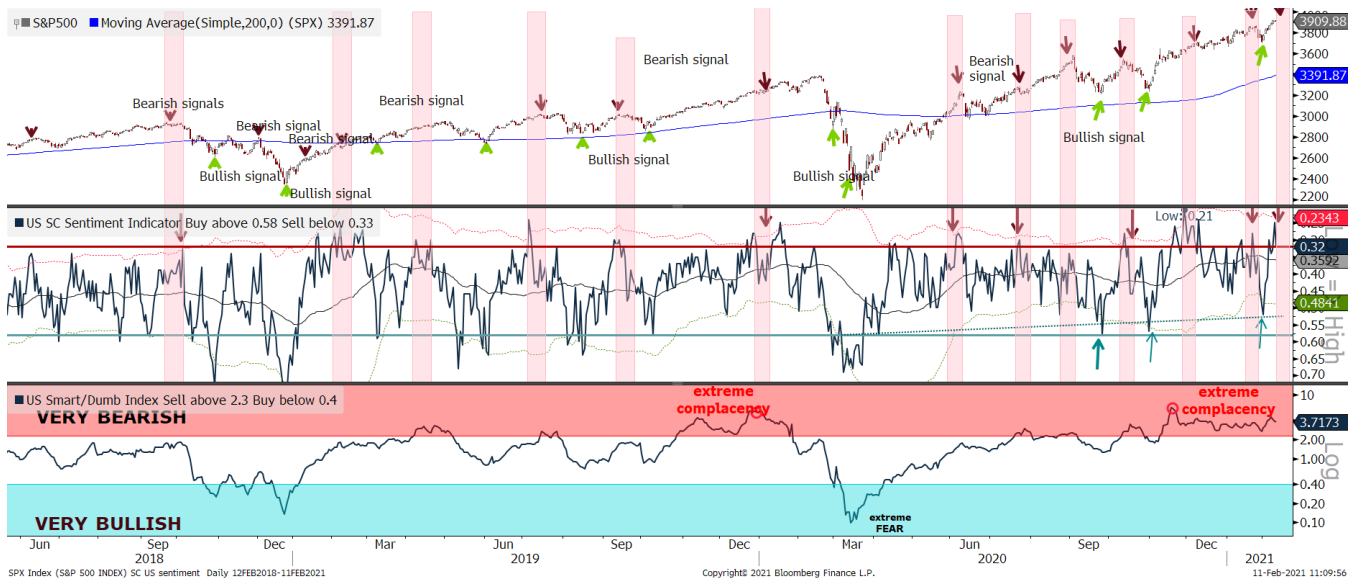
Risks in the short- to medium-term appear high, and the persistent last-hour selling adds to those concerns. Never before have we seen so many days when the S&P 500 was in the upper 90% of its 1-year range while the Smart Money Index is in the bottom 10% of its own 1-year range. As shown on the right-hand chart, this represented in the past major tops.

Our Smart indicator (blue line) is hanging near its lows despite indexes being at new highs (candle chart).



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021

CHART 8: SC US SENTIMENT READINGS ARE TOO COMPLACENT - 24.02.21



Source: Bloomberg – Stouff Capital 2021



TRADING PLAN

CHART 9: TRADING PLAN FOR THE S&P500 - 01.03.21



Source: Bloomberg - Stouff Capital 2021

Both our regional Matrix and our studies on the Art of Tragedy preach for a continuation of the rise with some small -2 to -4% corrections. The market narrative is focused on the macro with the Art of Tragedy, earnings compensating high valuation, and stimulus as a cure versus the pandemics. If we are right on the still benign impact of higher rates, a continuation of the rise for the MSCI World towards 719 (chart 10), and the S&P500 eventually rising to 4020, or another 5% return in a less volatile environment (VIX falling to 15... see annex 1 & 2) is possible.

This is the good news: we fear that once this target is reached, the Art of tragedy will become the new main market focus, triggering a meaningful correction around the September FOMC meeting. We must say that while 10YR US rates have already risen from 0.5 to 1.5, real rates are just up 25 bps. It means that rates mostly reacted to higher inflation and not (yet) to a normalization of monetary conditions after the Covid-19 pandemic. Real yields will rise when the US economy gets back to a maximum employment and inflation crosses 2%. We are not yet in the taper tantrum or 2018 "volmageddon". This is a process or a market map to be ready for the Art of Tragedy which, we think, will dominate in the near future (in the fall probably) all worries. Another medium-term headwind for us is the positioning of investors.

CHART 10: TRADING PLAN FOR THE MSCI WORLD - 01.03.21

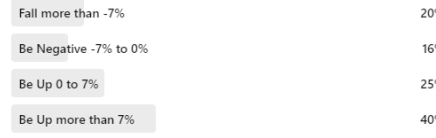


Source: Bloomberg - Stouff Capital 2021



Our recent survey shows that 65% of respondents think equities are up in 2021 with 40%, up more than 7%. The lowest percentage bets on a fall between 0 and -7%, which by the way is our target. We also learn that they believe EM and Tech (with Amazon as the best performer) should be the best region and sector, followed by US and Energy. What does our matrix think?

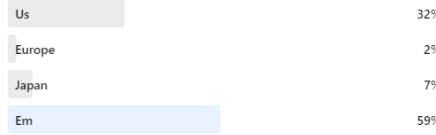
In 2021 Global equities will



153 votes •

Which equity region outperforms in 2021

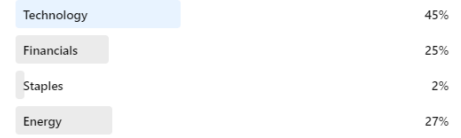
You can see how people vote. [Learn more](#)



41 votes • Poll closed

Which sector outperform?

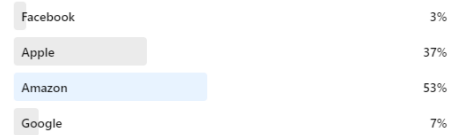
You can see how people vote. [Learn more](#)



44 votes • Poll closed

Which FAANG has the best 2021 return ?

You can see how people vote. [Learn more](#)



30 votes • Poll closed

Source: Bloomberg - Stouff Capital 2021

Contrary to this survey, our regional matrix is Overweight Europe, while being UW EM & China while US is neutral. Many factors favor Europe: a better valuation, the rotation from growth to value/cyclicals and a cautious sentiment (like in the above survey). US, China and EM are very expensive, their positioning / sentiment extremely complacent, driven by the new retail investors. What's more, our FX models favor a higher dollar, which is bullish Europe and Japan but bearish EM.

In chart 11, Euro versus dollar rate, real rate & inflation expectation differentials, new central bank assets differential calculate an equilibrium price between 1.15 and 1.18. Rising US yields & stronger US growth should drive USD up. The overall equity market typically performs better when USD is weaker, with the correlation between global equities and USD pretty consistently inverse (see chart 12). If USD were to show a notable strengthening this year, that would go against the consensual bullish equity market call.

Eurozone equities have underperformed the rest of the world (ROW) when Euro fell since 2011, but also continued their underperformance when Euro rebounded (chart 13). We think there is such a big alligator spread that, even if the Euro were to fall again, MSCI Europe could outperform the ROW. To the contrary, EM equities (chart 14) traditionally show a strong negative link to the USD. Say differently, EM equities tend to do poorly in strong dollar regime. This justifies our recent hedge on EEM.

CHART 11 & 12: EURO VERSUS USD EQUATION, CORRELATION MSCI / DXY- 01.03.21

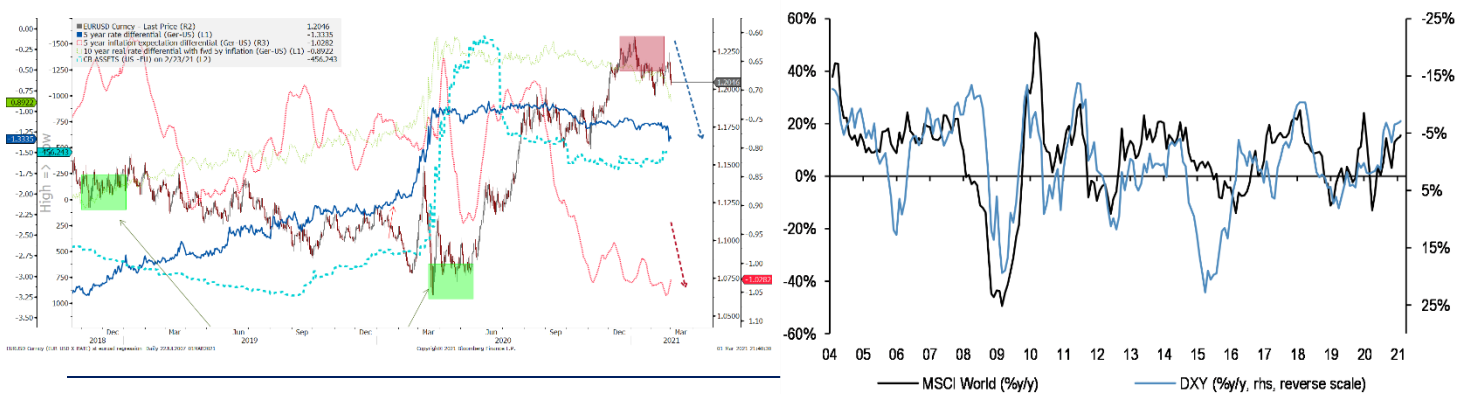
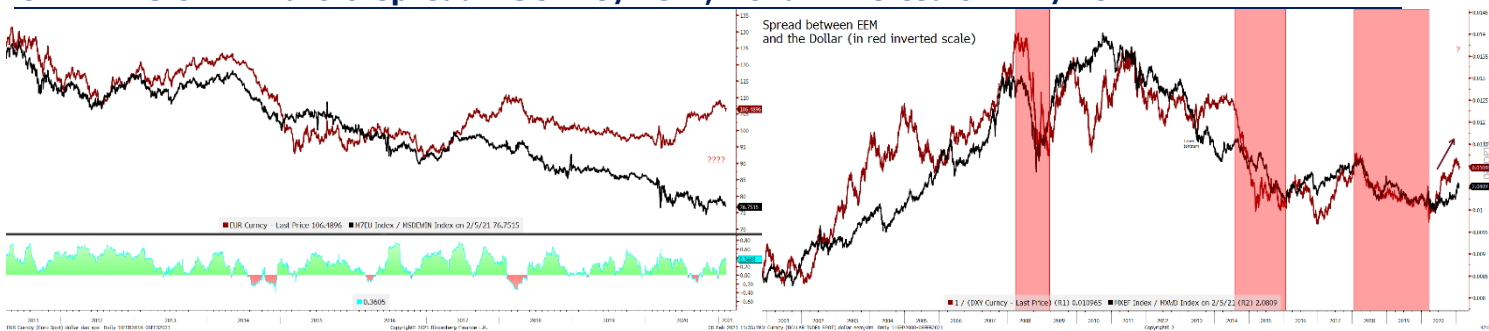


CHART 13 & 14: Euro & spread MSCI EU/ROW, Dollar inverted & EEM/ROW

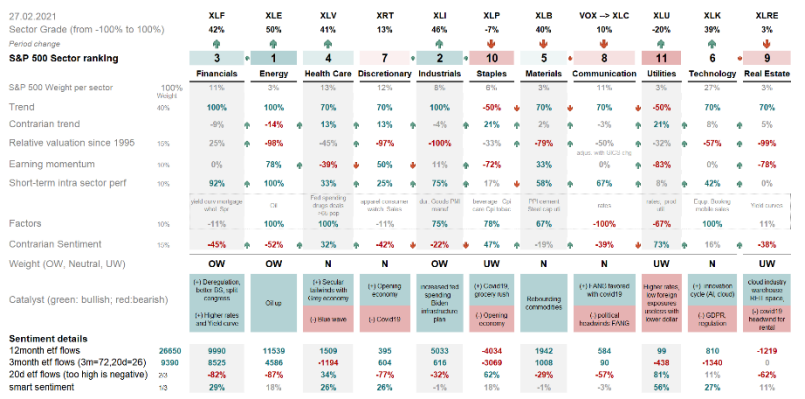


Source: Bloomberg - Stouff Capital - JPM



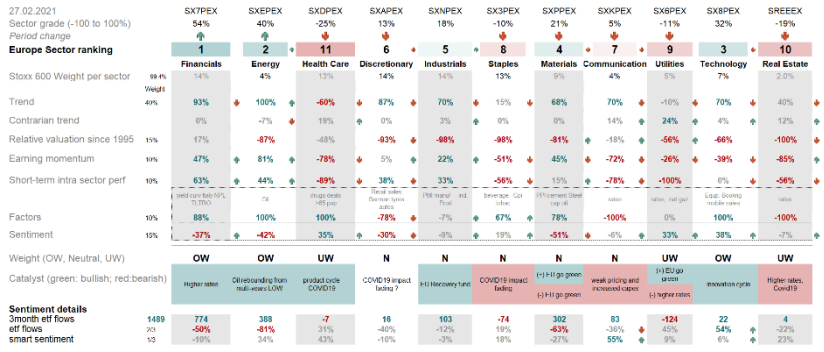
In terms of sectors, our Sector matrix is aligned with the message of the Bond vigilantes: OW Financials, value, cyclicals, UW Utilities, Staples and neutral Tech. Annex 2 to 5 show the performances of sectors in the 4 previous inflation fears. In 2013 (annex 2) Utilities XLU falls from 91.7 to 73.7, while Financials outperform (XLF rises from 97.5 to 102), Softwares outperform in the first step (IGV rises from 122 to 131 then falls to 124). In 2016 (annex 3), Financials outperform by 20%, while Softwares underperform by 5% and Utilities by 12%. In 2018, (annex 4), XLU falls from 91 to 74 in a first step before rebounding towards 95, while financials outperform (XLF rises from 108.5 to 120.4) before falling to 108.5 (4Q18), Softwares are in line with the S&P500 before outperforming during the big sell-off (IGV rises from 175 to 207). This time may be different for Softwares as they are much more expensive today. Conclusion is straightforward, stay long Financials, underweight Utilities and find level to reduce Softwares. Moreover, 10 YR breakeven tend to all the more help forecast the outperformance of Financials versus the benchmark once 10YR rates catch them, like in 2012, than the positioning is bullish bonds.

CHART 15: US SECTOR MATRIX



Source: Bloomberg - Stoff Capital - 2021

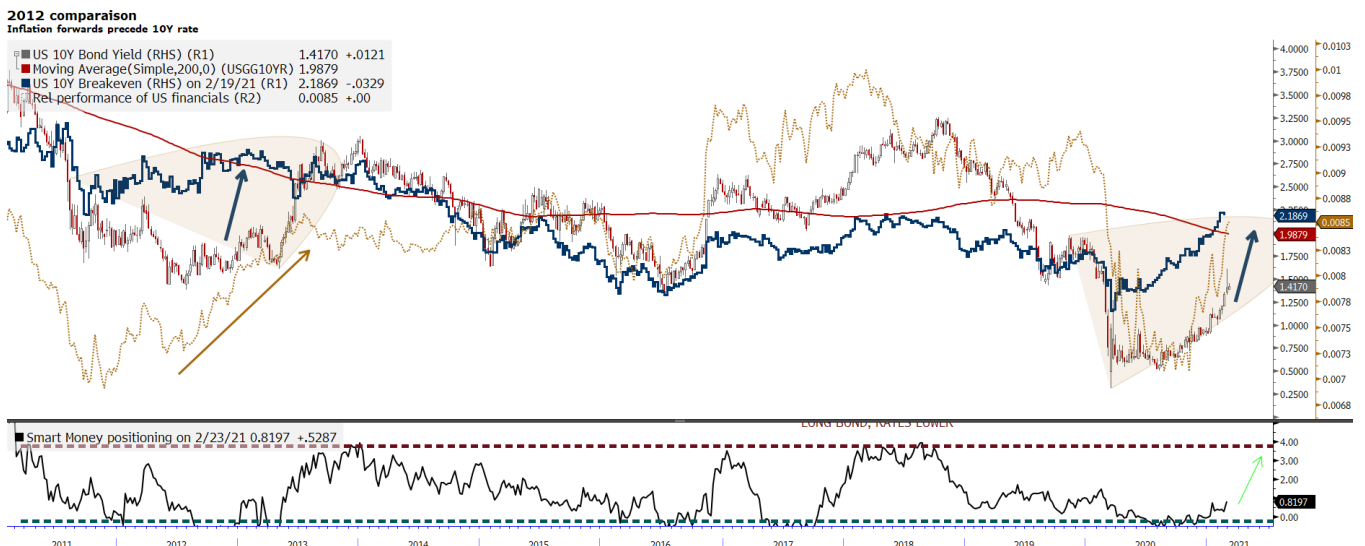
CHART 15: EU SECTOR MATRIX



Source: Bloomberg - Stoff Capital - 2021

Under the surface there will be winners and losers from a higher-yield backdrop. High-multiple, long-duration stocks like those of many highflying software companies will be disadvantaged. Bond-proxy sectors like utilities will appear less attractive relative to risk-free Treasuries. The vaccine should drive underperformance of companies experiencing a decline in earnings and sales' growth in 2021, after getting strong growth in 2020 which explained their strong 2020 price returns. In our updated quantitative list of stocks to short ([click here](#) and annex 5 & 6), we screen for bad quantitative Growth grades mixed with a bad 9th November's return and now a bad daily return when rates rose a lot (2 dates: Jan 6, 2021 and Feb 16th). We find Shorts, such as Gold miners, tech names like Coupa, Splunk, MongoDB, Roku, Beyond Meat, Pagerduty, Twilio, Godaddy, Campbell Soup, Iliad, Xilinx, Ubisoft, Vonovia. A lot of Tech, Telecommunications, Confinement consumer goods' companies make the list.

CHART 15: US 10YR BREAKEVEN (BLUE), XLF/SPX (dotted gold) & US 10YR RATES



Source: SC, Bloomberg, G SC 268

USGG10YR Index (US Generic Govt 10 Yr) inflation vs rate Weekly 11NOV2010-01MAR

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Source: Bloomberg - Stoff Capital - 2021/2021

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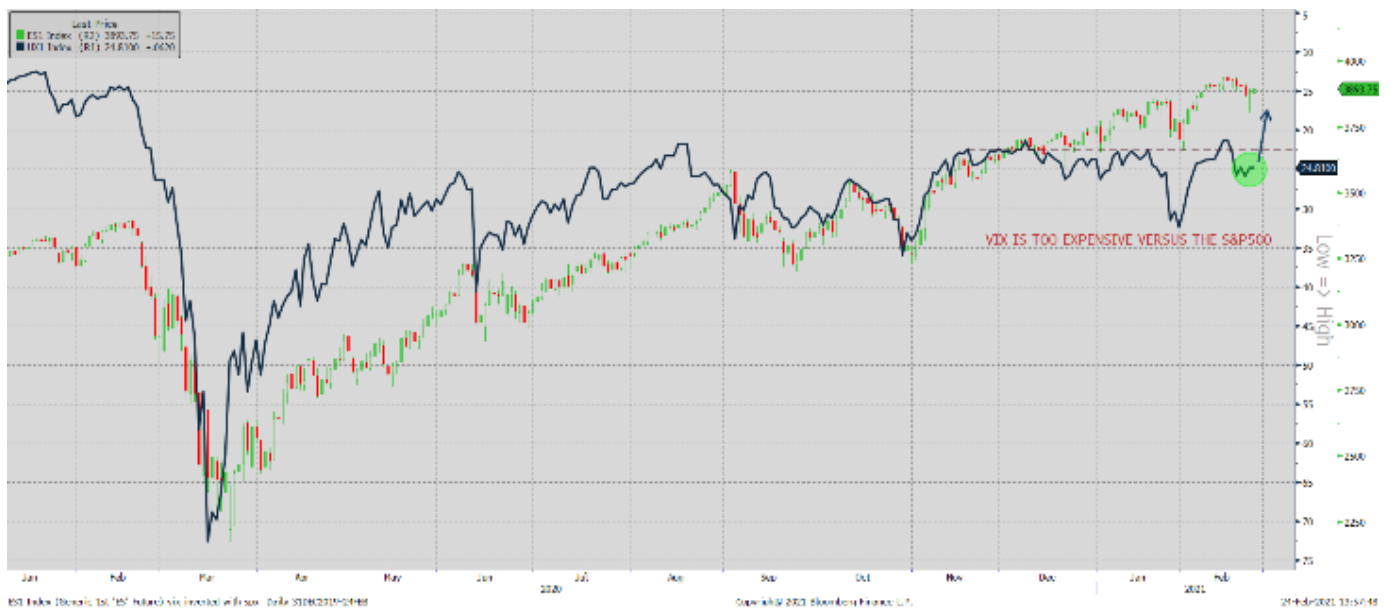
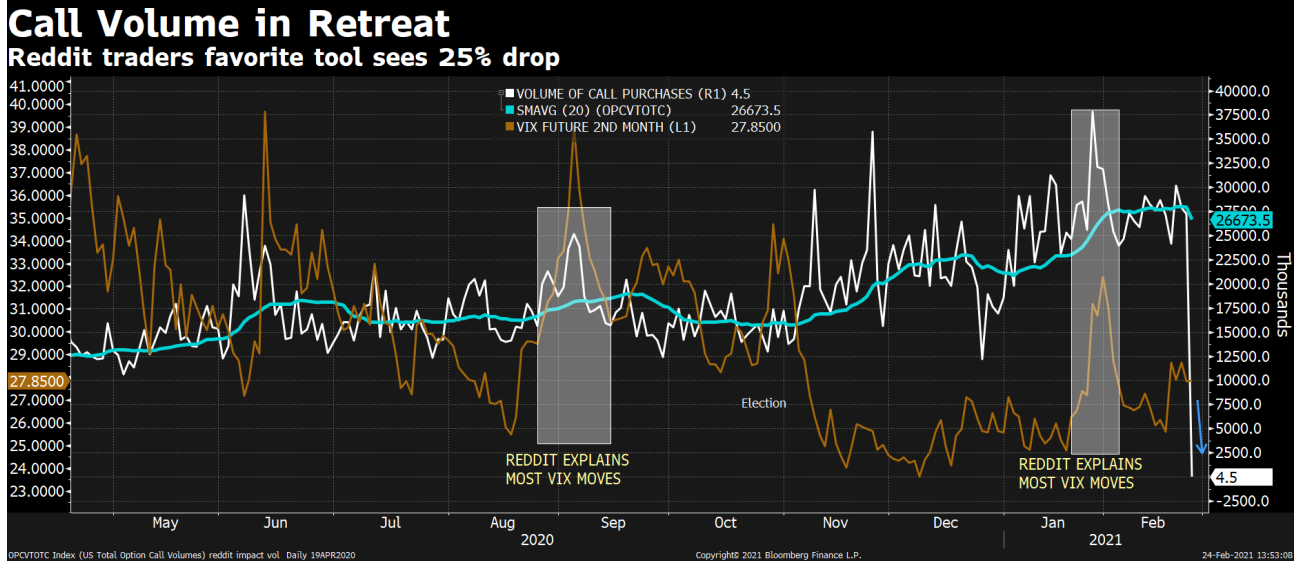
Parodos

The current positive bond-equity correlation starts the "Art of Tragedy", when stocks have struggled in past when 10y Treasury yield has moved up by ~100-125bps. We think all conditions are not yet in place for a significant equity correction as there is no pressure on the Fed to hike before "seeing actual progress, not forecast progress towards its employment and inflation goals". Long bonds are taking steep losses, but this is not the taper tantrum or "volmageddon." It is still simply a modest reversal and a return to yields that at least somewhat resemble normal. Furthermore, most of the rise in yields has been from higher inflation compensation amid greater optimism about the economy. Of the roughly 110-basis-point increase in the 10-year yield from the cycle's lows, only 25 basis points have been in the real yield. The real yield on 10-year Treasury inflation-protected securities is still negative, at minus 0.7%. Rising rates and rising stocks go hand in hand more often than not. An apt parallel might be 2009, when the 10-year Treasury yield increased by 1.6 percentage points and the S&P 500 returned 26%. In the coming weeks, the tug of war over multiples and when the Fed might flinch will inject volatility, but not yet ends the bull market; we expect global equities to not correct more than 4% during this turbulence and rises another 5%, with Europe outperforming US and EM.

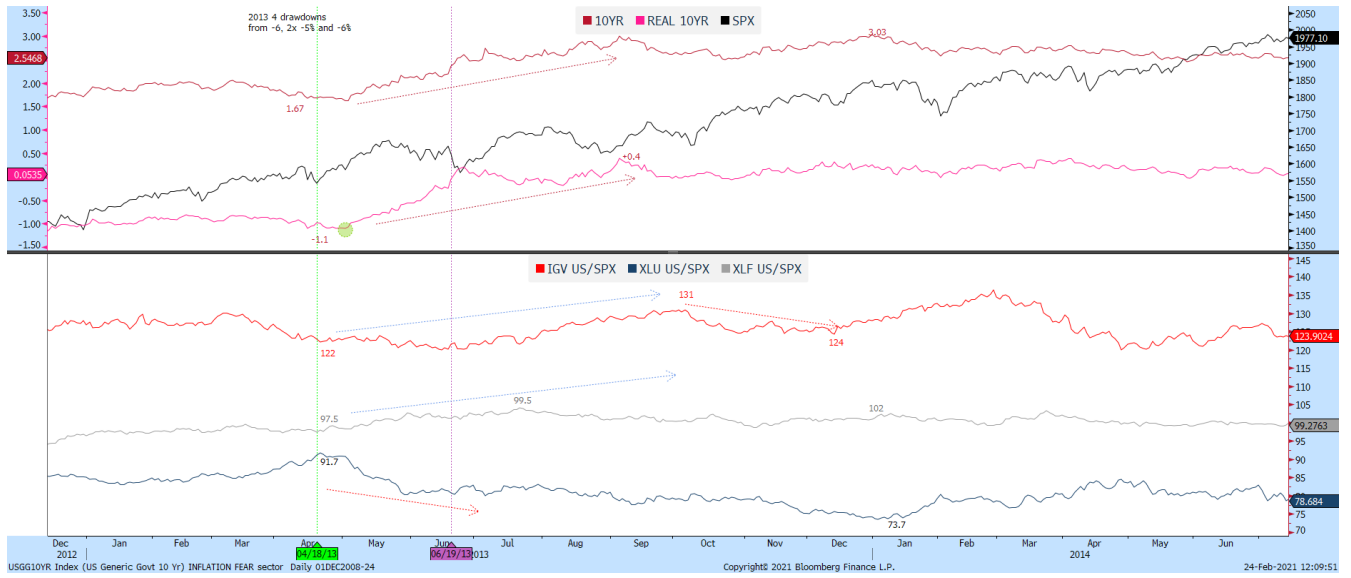
But we think sooner the FOMC September meeting arrives, then the delicate balance may switch to the ugly side. GOOD shall become BAD. Good economic data & earnings will become evil for the stock market, because faster inflation and the speed of the recovery could force the Fed to take its foot off the gas sooner than expected. Slowing in the pace of growth in central bank balance sheet expansion has been associated with valuation contraction in the past. Chinese free liquidity peaked in Q3 last year ([see here](#)). We have already reduced our allocation to EM and specifically for China by adding new hedges.

In terms of price action, we expect the S&P500 to trade between 3658 and 4020 during the first semester of 2021, with a sell-off of the VIX towards 15. We still expect the biggest returns from the companies benefitting from the rotation from confinement to the Vaccine theme over time. Then, the Art of Tragedy should intensify as we attend the September FOMC meeting and our best guess is that a strong correction could then emerge, with global equities finishing in negative territory in 2021.



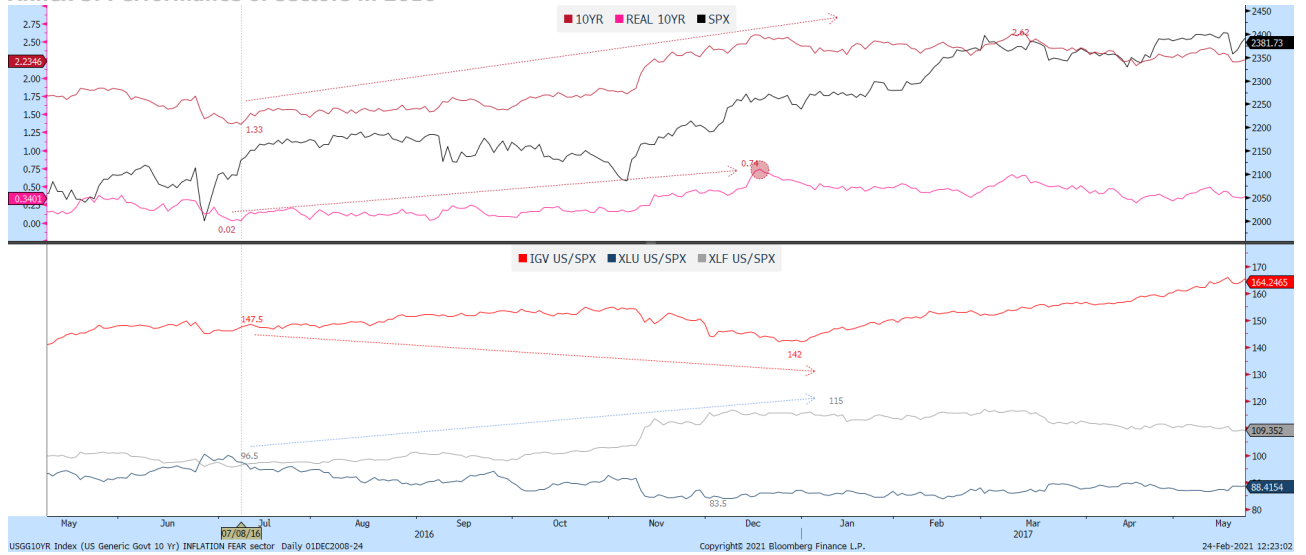


Annex 2: Performance of sectors in 2013

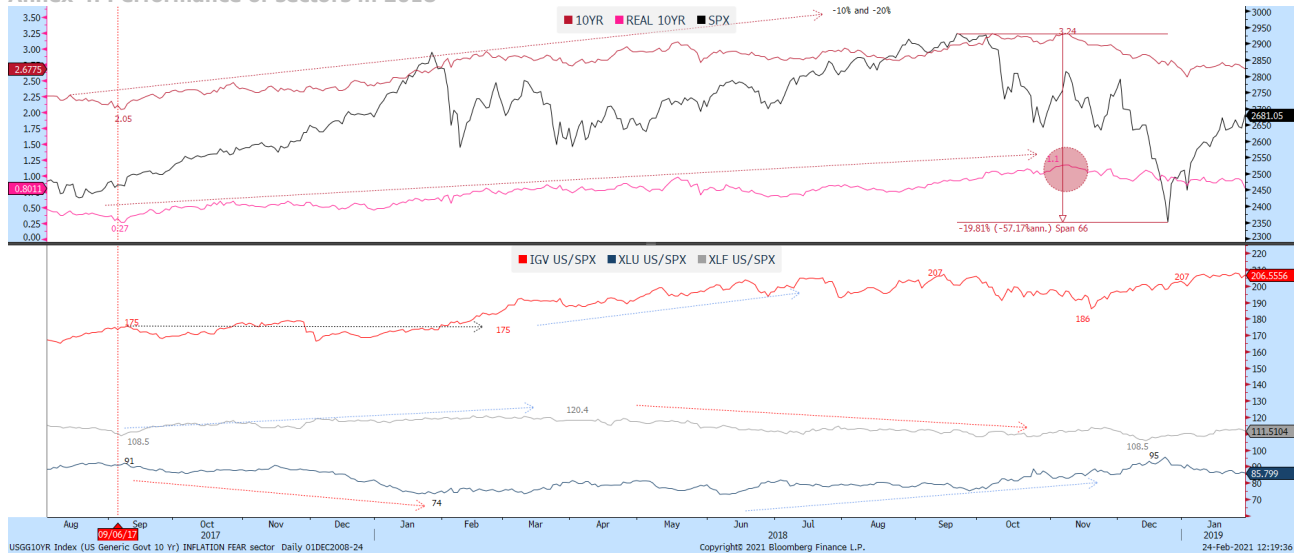


Source: Bloomberg -Stouff Capital

Annex 3: Performance of sectors in 2016



Annex 4: Performance of sectors in 2018



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The Equity quantitative grades

EPS Growth Grade: The EPS Growth Grade is a proprietary formula made up of earnings revisions momentum, past earnings growth, earnings stability, and current and long-term earnings growth. A grade above 55 is considered bullish on a 3-month basis, bearish below 45 and neutral between 55 and 45.

Sales Grade: The Sales Grade is a proprietary formula made up of current and next year's sales momentum, past sales growth, sales stability, and current and long-term sales growth. A grade above 55 is considered bullish on a 3-month basis, bearish below 45, and neutral between 55 and 45.

Relative Value Grade: The Relative Value Grade is a proprietary formula made up of estimated P/E, P/B, P/S and P/CF ratios. 40% of the grade is based on historical values and 60% on current market data. A grade above 55 suggests a stock is cheap, below 45 expensive, and neutral between 55 and 45.

Quality Grade: The quality rating is a proprietary formula that focuses on the balance sheet (i.e. change in accruals, change in free cash flows and profitability). A grade above 55 suggests a stock with a good balance sheet.

Volume Flow Grade: The Volume Flow Grade is a proprietary formula that gives the accumulation/distribution based on the volume flows of a stock. A grade above 55 indicates good money flow and a grade below 45 suggests weak money flow.

Global Grade: The Global Grade is a weighted average of the Growth, Value, Berkshire, Quality and Money Flow Grades.

Relative Strength (RS) Grade: The RS grade measures the price momentum of a stock over its 1-year price performance.

Smart Sentiment Grade: Sometimes referred to as "Smart Sentiment," the Sentiment Grade ranks the sentiment of the smart money. The first digit of the figure goes to the level of bullishness, and the second digit goes to predictability. For example, a sentiment grade of 97 indicates 90% bullishness and 70% predictability.

The Regional MATRIX grades

The Regional Matrix grades range from -100% to +100%. We consider a grade above 30% to be very bullish, a grade above 10% to be bullish, and a grade between -10% and 10% to be neutral. A grade between -10% and -25% we consider bearish and a grade below -25% very bearish. This Regional Grade is a benchmark for the net exposure of the Urizen Fund.

Regional Grade: The Regional Grade (-100 to +100) is an indicator of a structural bull market or not. It is calculated by combining and applying weight to each of the other grades that make up the Regional Matrix (Trend, Contrarian Trend, Relative Valuation, Liquidity delta, Economics delta, and Contrarian Sentiment). If we believe equities to be in a structural bull market, we use 15 years of data to assess Valuation.

Trend Grade: The Trend Grade (-100% to +100%) is based on a moving averages model adjusted according to the overbought/oversold conditions of the region's main indices.

Relative Valuation Grade: The Valuation Grade (-100% to 100%) is based on the percentile rank of the regional Index stocks' P/E ratios since 1995 (current year estimated).

Economics delta Grade: The Economics delta Grade (-100% to 100%) is based on a combination of manufacturing and non-manufacturing PMIs and the Citigroup Surprise Indices. The Citigroup Economic Surprise Indices are an objective and quantitative measure of economic news and are defined as weighted historical standard deviations of data surprises (actual releases vs. Bloomberg survey median). A positive reading of the Economic Surprise Index suggests that economic releases have on balance beaten the consensus.

Contrarian Sentiment Grade: The Contrarian Sentiment Grade (-100% to 100%) is based on various contrarian and non-contrarian indicators.

The SC quantamental portfolios

The SC quantamental portfolios refer to our regional single stocks portfolios which are constructed through a mixed process of algos and fundamental analysis

