

### CRESCAT CAPITAL® THE VALUE OF GLOBAL MACRO INVESTING

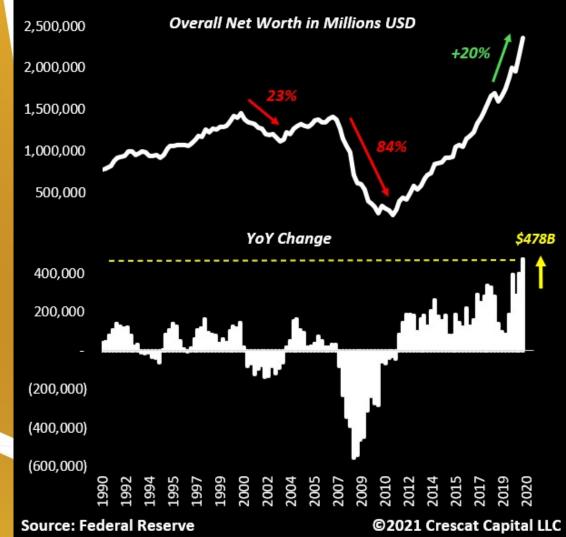
# MACRO PRESENTATION



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### US Bottom 50%

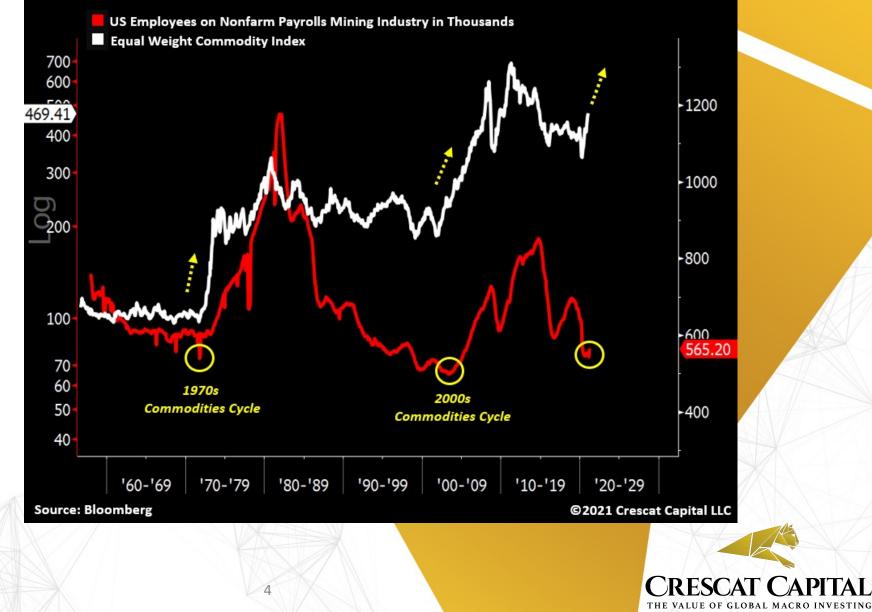


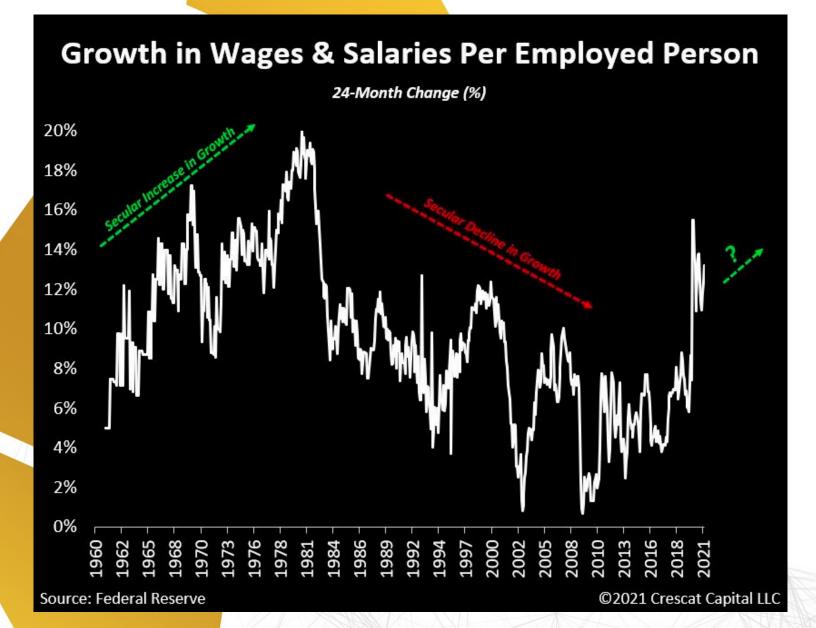
Wealth among the lower classes is at the highest in the history of the data, further charging up a demand-pull inflationary environment. Was the opposite case coming out of the GFC and tech bust.



A classic early sign of a commodity cycle. Mining industry nonfarm payrolls near historical lows. Labor & capital constrains are the amplifiers of bull market in resource stocks.

### **Commodities vs. Mining Labor Market**

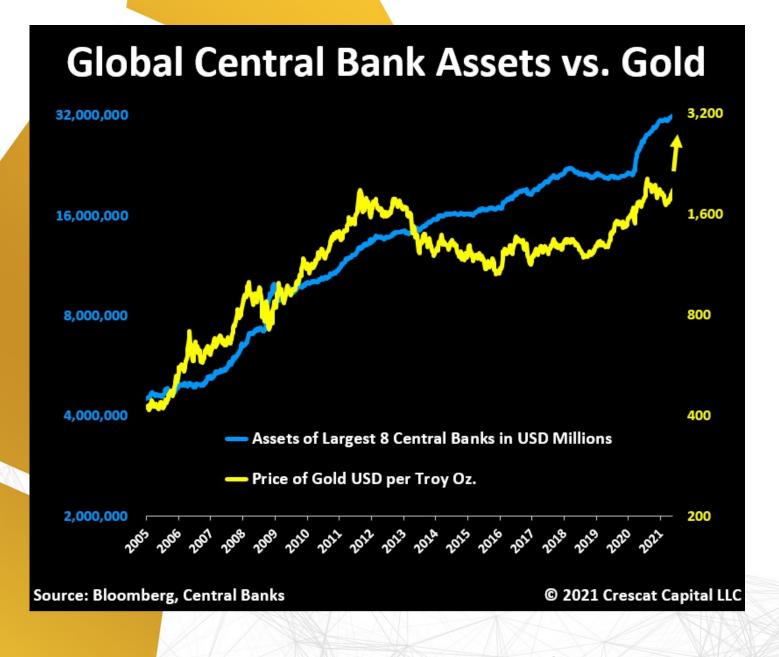




Wages & salaries look to be on a early secular rising growth trend. This takes time to develop but it's one of the key factors that will define how persistent inflation could be in the long run. Ultimately, rising cost of living is what triggers upward pressure in labor cost.



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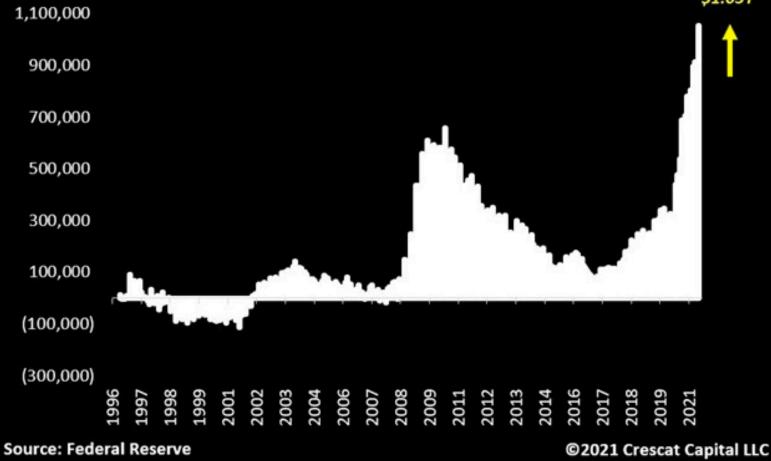


Money printing only supports financial asset bubbles for so long. Ultimately, QE drives flows out of overvalued stocks and credit and into undervalued precious metals.



### **US Treasury Notes & Bonds Issuance**

4-Month Change in Millions USD



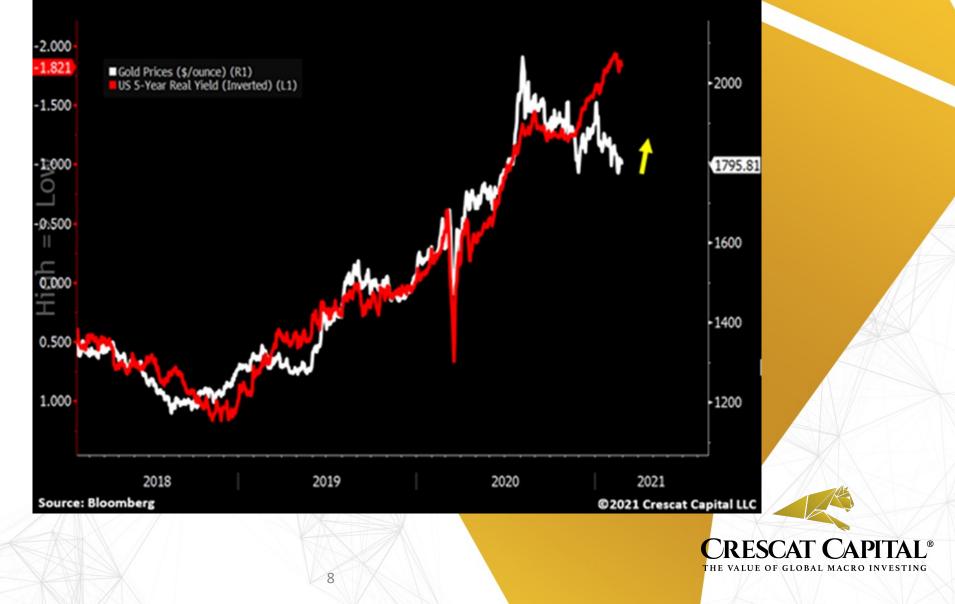
\$1.05T

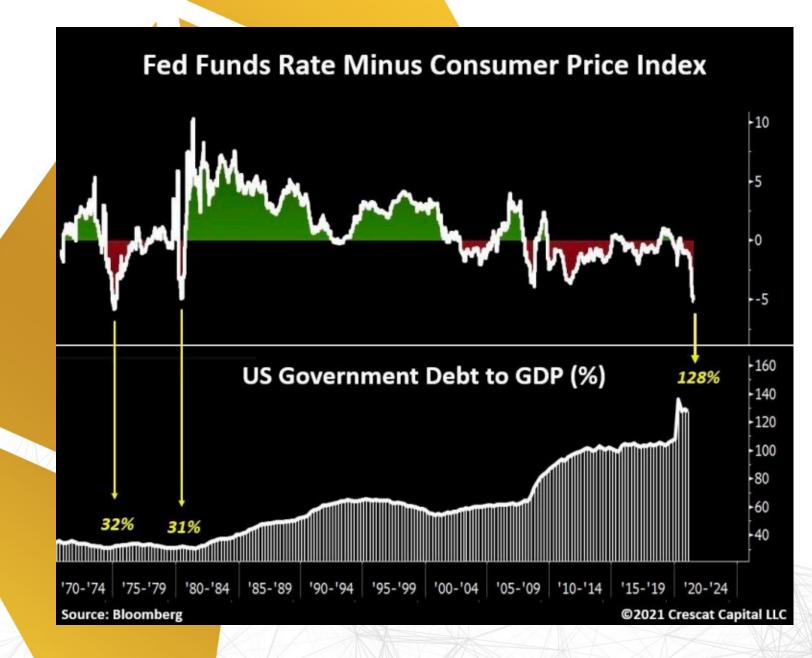
How can the Fed even consider tapering its QE policies when the government is issuing Treasuries such an aggressive pace? They just issued over \$1 trillion worth of bonds and notes just in the last four months. That was the largest amount for such a window of time ever recorded in history.



Real rates tend to lead the way for precious metals, particularly gold.

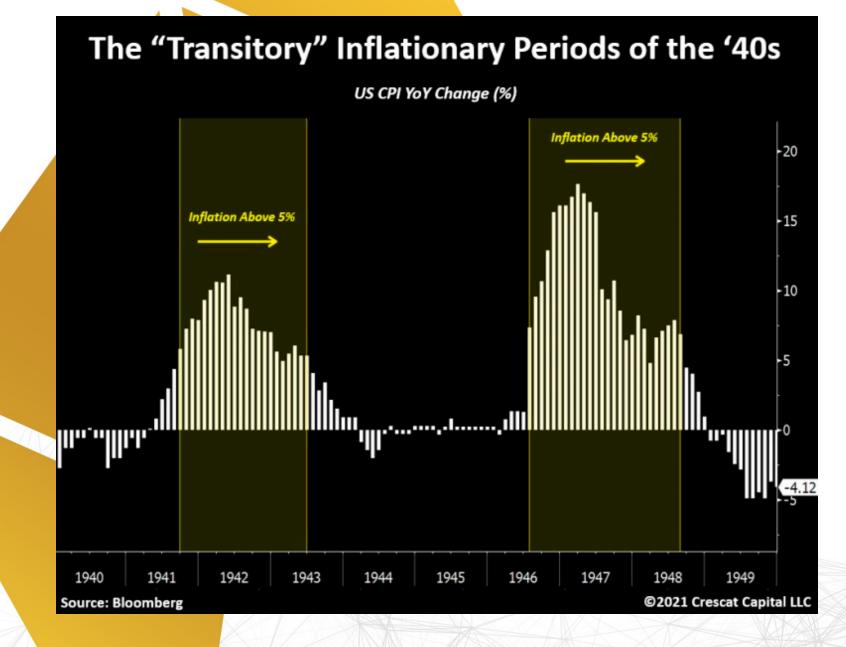






The world believes high asset prices are dependent on low interest rates. Our analysis shows they are even more dependent on low inflation, and that is the Fed's predicament.





Note that during each of those inflationary spikes, CPI stayed above a 5% YoY rate every month for over two years. To our friends, "the deflationistas", if this is an accurate roadmap to follow, buckle up, the rise in consumer prices is just getting started.



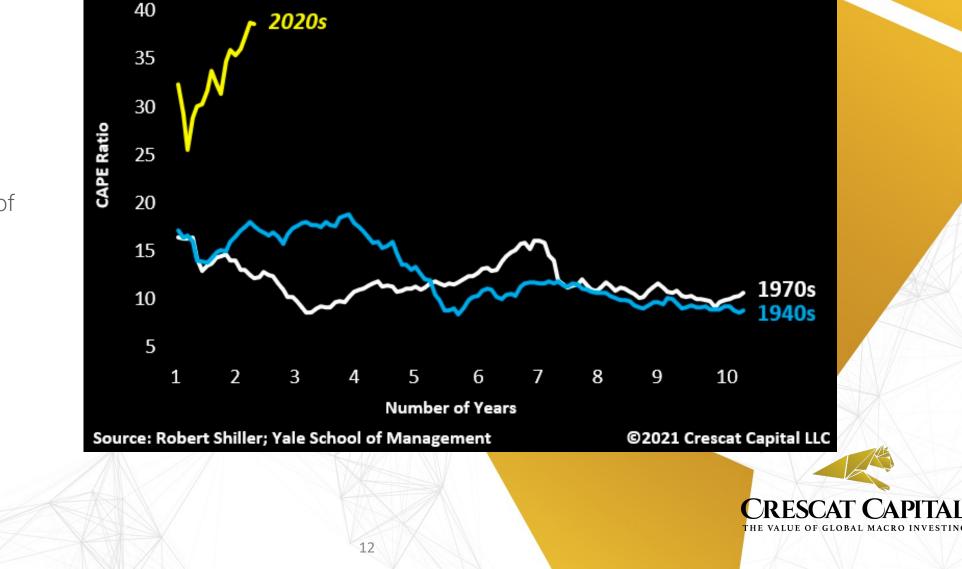
### The Three Inflationary Waves of the 70s



Those years were marked by fierce counter shifts in monetary and fiscal policies that repeatedly changed focus from fostering economic growth to strongly fighting inflation. As a result, financial markets experienced one of the most volatile boom-and-bust periods of history. At that time, the Fed was fortunate to be able to raise rates without triggering a debt crisis. This is a very different setup today.



Total debt, including private and public, as a percentage of GDP is almost double the size of the 1940s and 1970s.



### US Equity Valuations in The 40s, 70s & Today

S&P 500 Cyclically Adjusted Price to Earnings Ratio

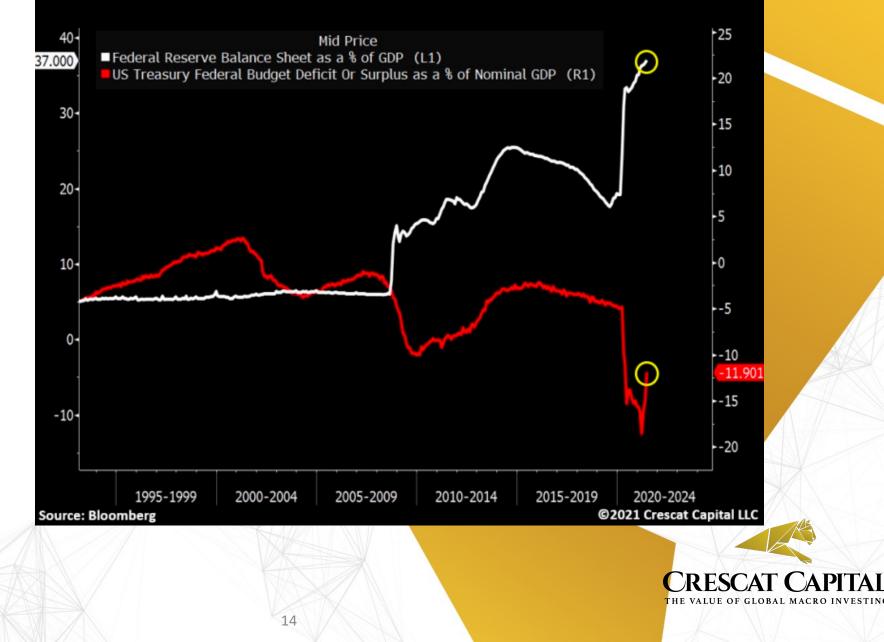
The tax rate for the highest bracket was 82% at its lowest level for the 1940s decade. It reached as high as 94% in 1944, which compares to 37% today.

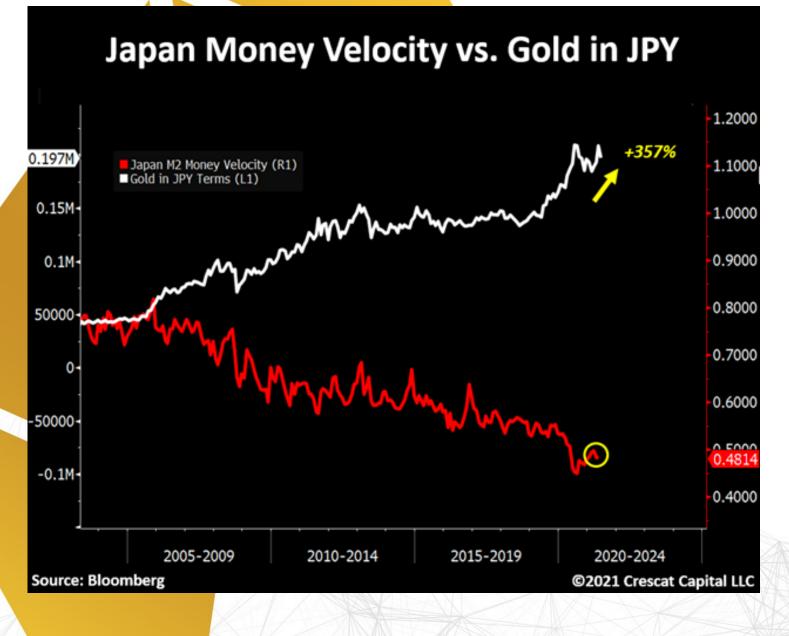
#### 100 94% -90 -80 -70 -60 -50 40 37% -30 -20 '30-'39 '10-'19 '20-'29 '40-'49 '90-'99 '00-'09 20-'29 '50-'59 '60-'69 '70-'79 '80-'89 Source: Bloomberg ©2021 Crescat Capital LLC CRESCAT CAPITAL® THE VALUE OF GLOBAL MACRO INVESTING 13

#### US Individual Income Tax Rates for the Highest Tax Bracket

The world believes high asset prices are dependent on low interest rates. Our analysis shows they are even more dependent on low inflation, and that is the Fed's predicament.

#### 12% Deficit/GDP + Negative Real Rates + At Least \$120B/Month of QE

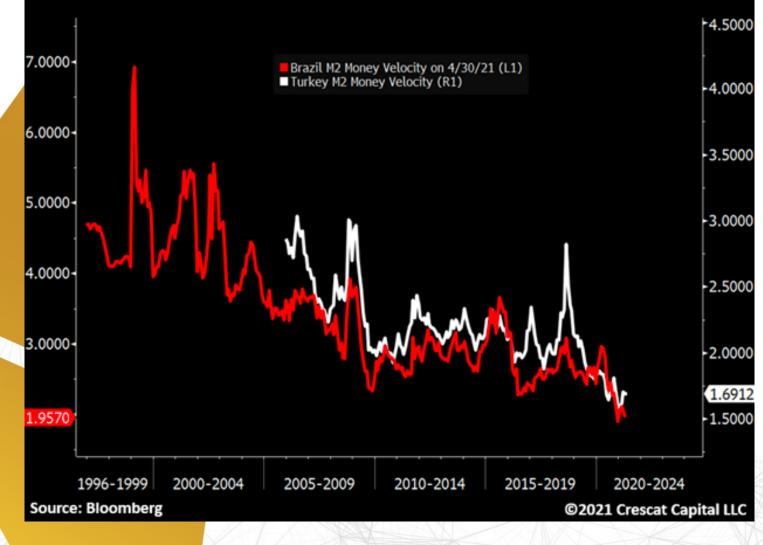




Gold in Japanese yen terms drastically diverged from money velocity, appreciating over 3-fold in the last 2 decades.



### Brazil & Turkey M2 Money Velocity



There were plenty of examples in history of other economies that went through similar secular downward trends in money velocity but also faced inflationary problems. Turkey and Brazil would be great examples. Both economies suffered from significant currency devaluations while also experiencing the pressure of a rising consumer price environment.



The US corporate bond market has become one the most central bank dependent parts of financial markets today.



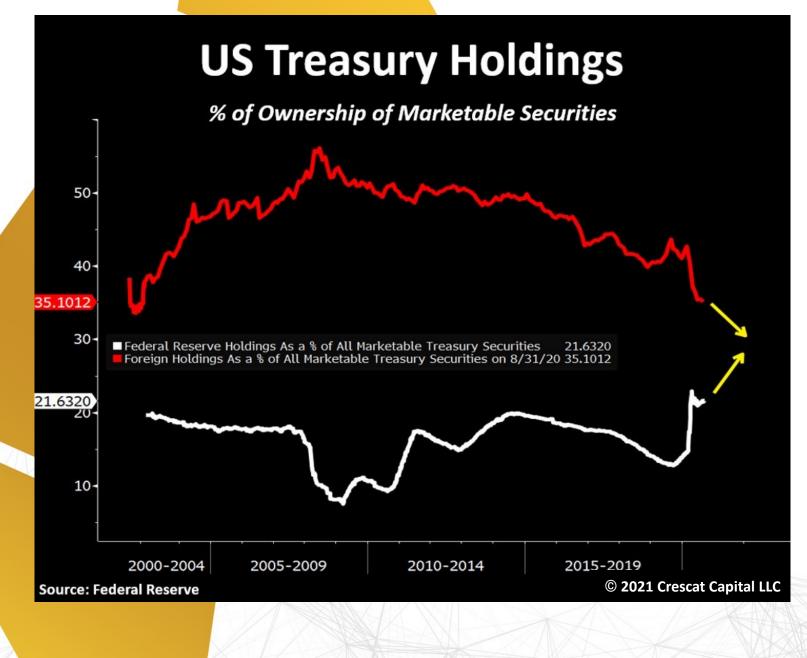
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### US Corporate Debt vs. Bond Yields

Source: Bloomberg



Foreign investors are currently holding the lowest percentage of marketable US Treasuries in 20 years. The Federal Reserve is becoming the buyer of last resort.

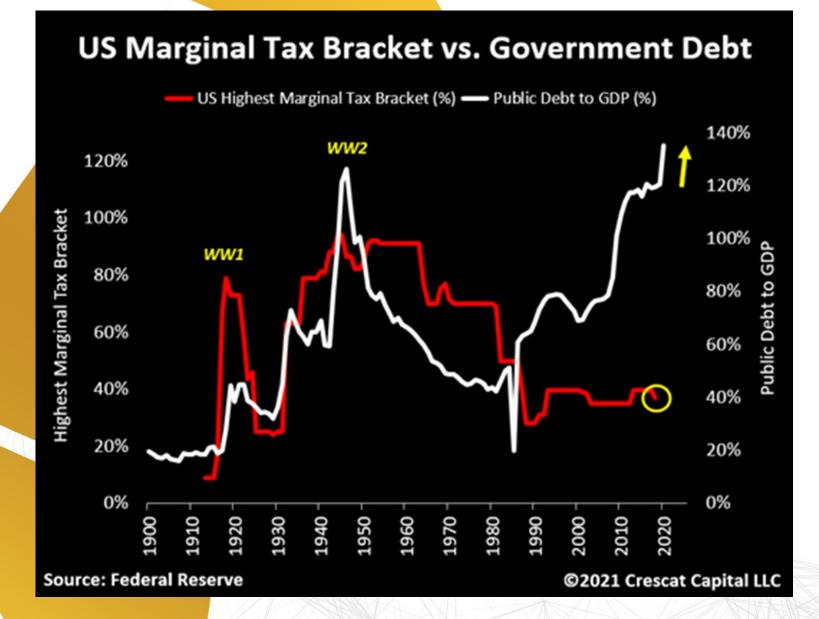


### Twin Deficits vs. Gold-to-S&P 500 Ratio

**Twin Deficits Calculation:** Annual Change in US Public Deficit + Current Account Balance -24% Twin Deficits to GDP (Inverted) Twin Deficits to GDP (%) - Inverted 4.0 - Gold-to-S&P 500 Ratio -19% Ratio 2.0 500 -14% 3old-to-S&P 1.0 -9% 0.5 0.3 -4% 0.1 2006 2008 1998 2000 2010 2012 2015 2019 1994 1996 2002 2004 2017 2021 © 2021 Crescat Capital LLC Source: US Treasury, Bloomberg

History has proven during times of fiscal disorder gold tends to outperform equities. Inverted twin deficits suggests a massive upward move in the gold to S&P 500 ratio is still ahead.



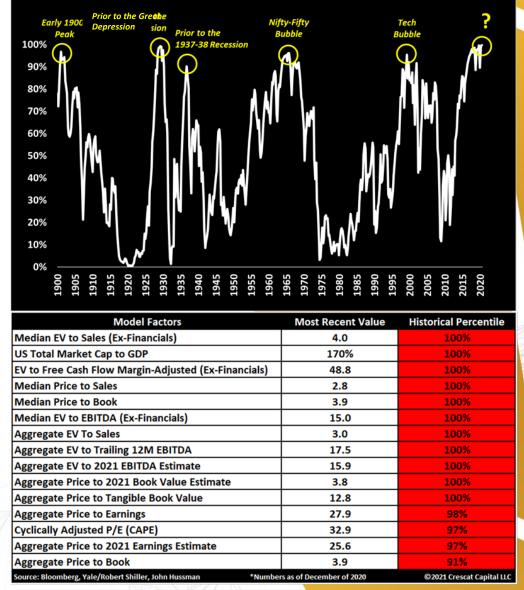


For people calling for the Roaring 20's, back then not only was inflation falling but tax rates were also in a downtrend. There is no way either of those factors will be in play today.



Crescat's 15-factor valuation model is at record levels with 11 out of 15 fundamental metrics in the 100<sup>th</sup> percentile historically.

#### **Crescat US Equity Market Valuation Model**



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#### S&P 500 5-Year Cyclically Adjusted Earnings Yield

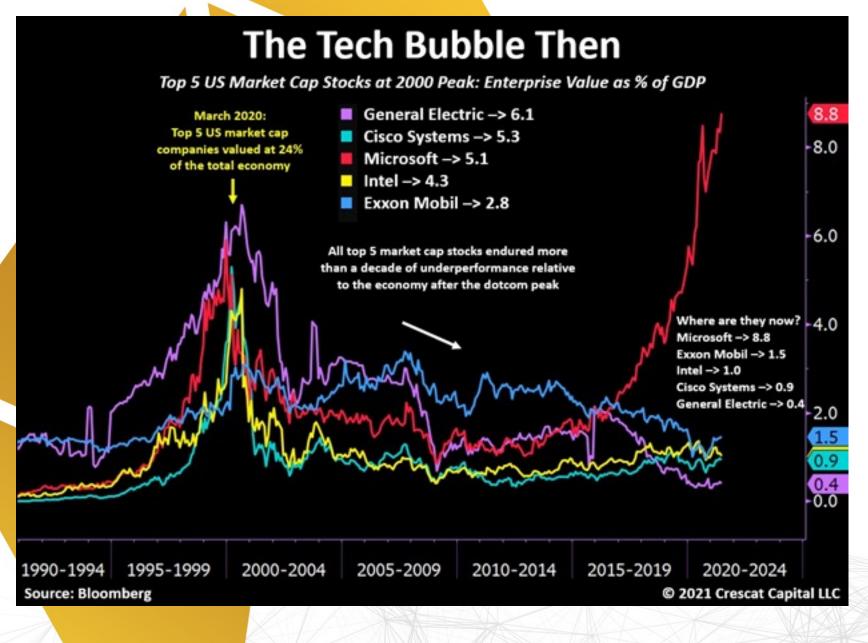
#### Source: Yale University, Robert Shiller

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Market Periods	5-Year Cyclically Adjusted Earnings Yield	Subsequent S&P 500 Performance			
		1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year
1929 Peak	3.8%	-30%	-59%	- <b>84</b> %	-74%
1937 Peak	3.5%	-37%	-29%	-33%	-51%
Tech Bubble	2.8%	-17%	-26%	-43%	-21%
Average at Peak	3.4%	-28%	-38%	-53%	-49%
Today	2.8%	?	?	?	?

Such depressed earnings' yields have always led to very significant market meltdowns.



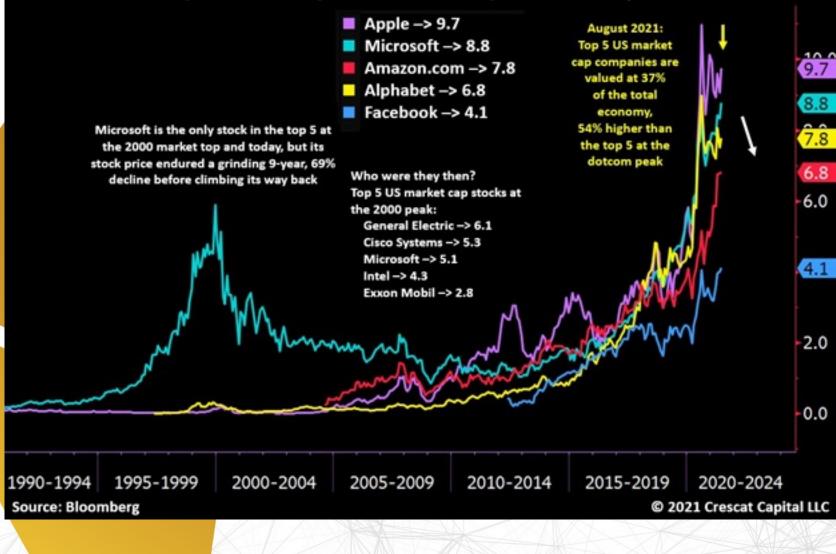


Over the two and a half years of the tech bust in 2000-02, the S&P 500 Index declined 49% and the NASDAQ Composite crashed 78%.



### The Tech Bubble Now

Top 5 US Market Cap Stocks in 2021: Enterprise Value as % of GDP



The combined enterprise value of the widely held top five is 37% of GDP, 54% higher than it was for the top five at the 2000 peak.



### America's Biggest Stock Market Manias

2.20 1.98 1.80 1.60 1929 Dotcom Bubble: 1.22 1.40 Housing 1.20 Bubble Nifty 1.00 Fifty M 0.80 2 And Mar 0.60 0.40 1970-1979 1990-1999 2010-2019 2020-2029 1980-1989 2000-2009 Source: Wilshire Associates, Bloomberg, Global Financial Data © 2021 Crescat Capital LLC CRESCAT CA

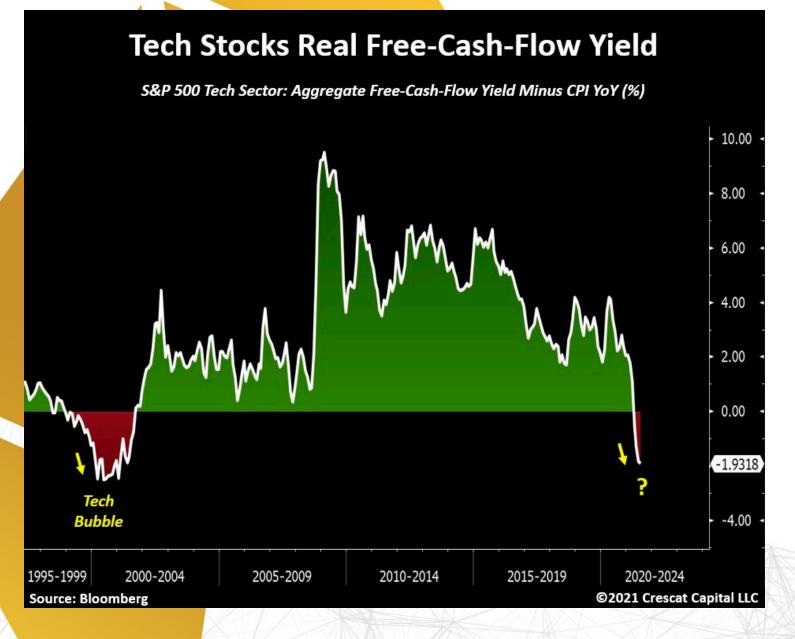
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Index investing is also highly popular today offering apparently low volatility and high returns by hopping on the momentum train, but it is high risk and large downside return ahead in our analysis. US Total Equity Market Cap to GDP

#### Russell 1000 Growth vs. Value **Relative Price to Book** -6.00 -5.50 -5.00 4.50 -4.00 -3.50 When there -3.00 -2.50 -2.00 1.50 1995-1999 2000-2004 2005-2009 2010-2014 2015-2019 2020-2024 Source: Bloomberg ©2021 Crescat Capital LLC CRESCAT HE VALUE OF GLOBAL MACRO INVESTING

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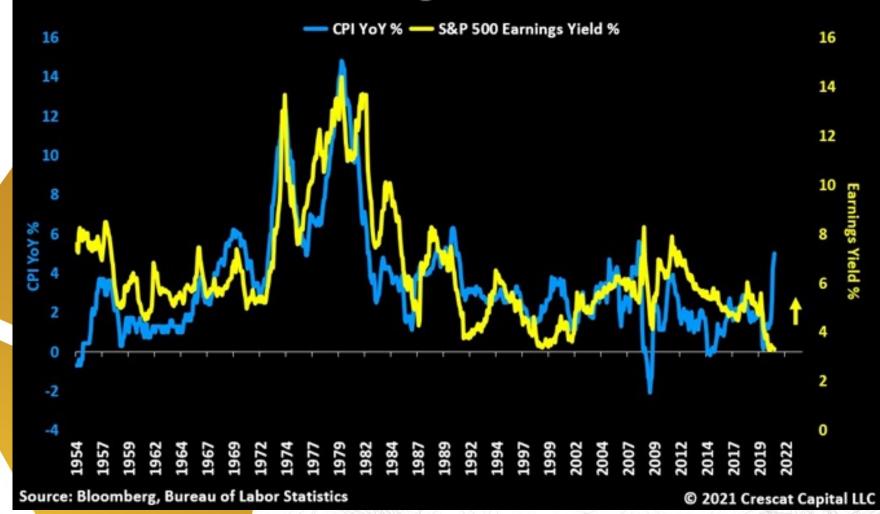
Our analysis shows that rising inflation is likely to be persistent, not a transitory problem. It is a consequence of years of reliance on ever greater monetary and fiscal stimulus as the primary policy tools in attempts to solve economic problems.



Real free cash flow yield for tech companies is now at its most negative since the bubble.



### S&P 500 Earnings Yield vs. CPI YoY



For proof that inflation deflates P/E multiples, look at the strong relationship between CPI and the earnings yield (inverse of P/E) of the S&P 500 Index over the last seven decades of data.



US Corporate Bonds Yield – Inflation Expectation Bloomberg Barclays US Agg Corporate Yield To Worst – 10-Year Breakeven Rate

Corporate bonds now yield less than inflation expectation for the first time in history.

2010-2014



4.00

2.00

-0.0252

2020-2024

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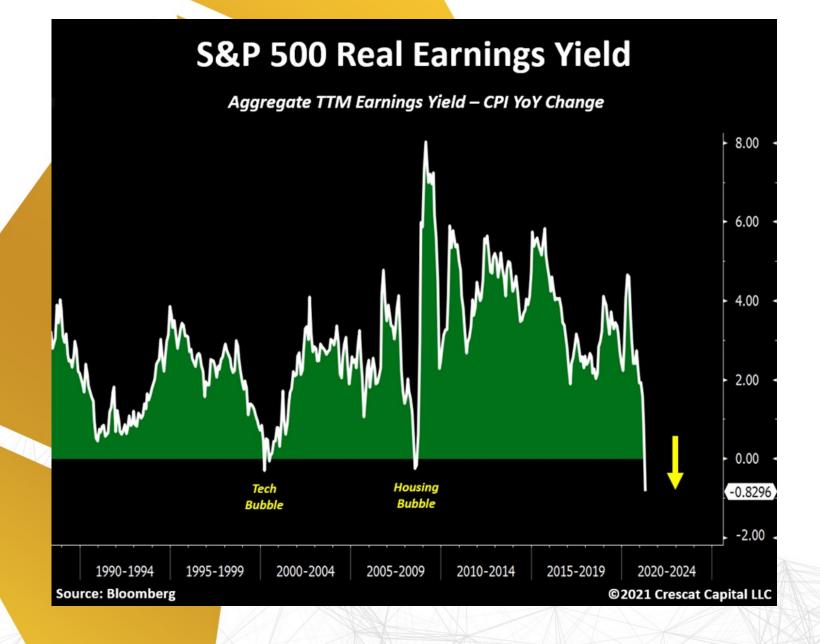
2015-2019

2005-2009

2000-2004

Source: Bloomberg

M.W.

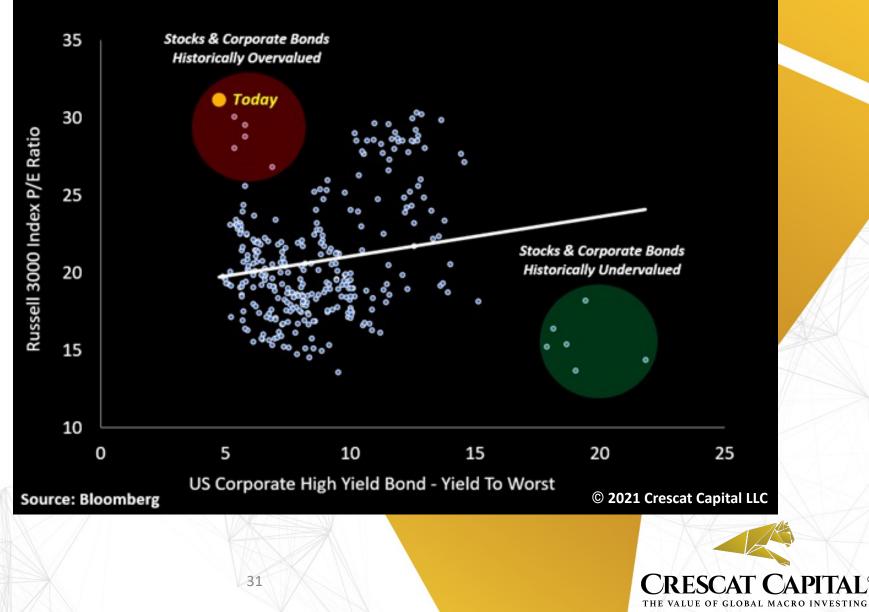


The S&P 500 earnings yield adjusted for CPI is now at its worst level in 30 years.



For the first time in history, junk bonds and stocks are record overvalued in tandem.

## Valuation of US Stocks vs. Junk Bonds

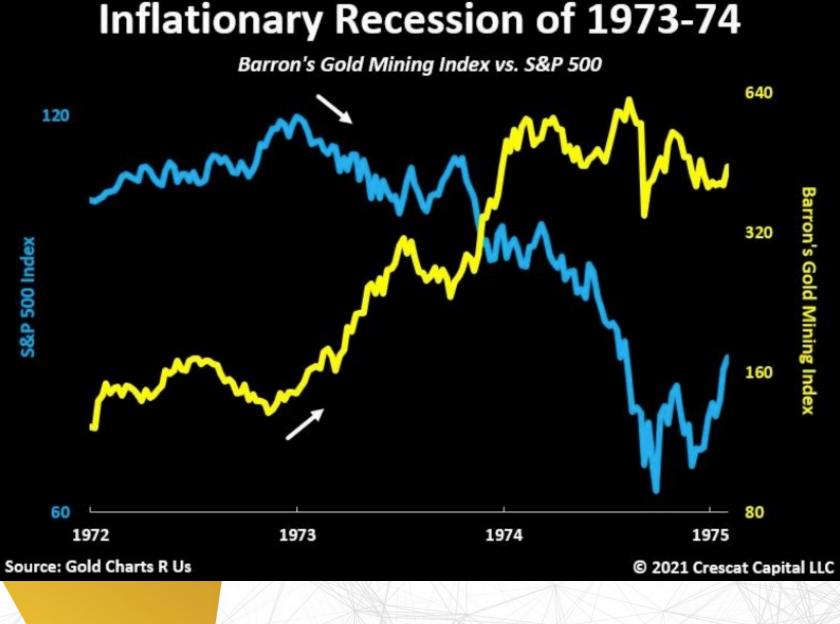


### **Great Depression**

Homestake Mining vs. Dow Jones



Gold mining companies acted in counter cyclical fashion to create wealth during the credit deflationary bust of the Great Depression.



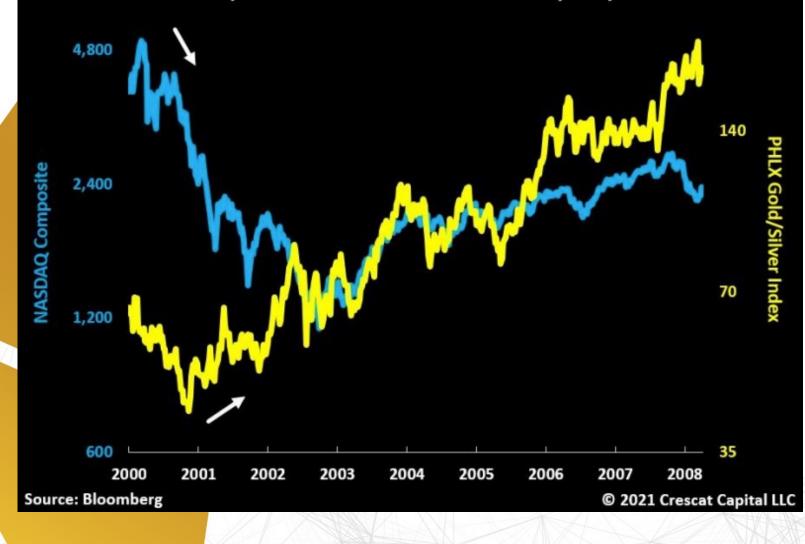
The 1973-74 stagflationary recession provides a good analog for the Great Rotation that we foresee. During that time, gold mining stocks increased 5- fold during the while the S&P 500 declined 50%, in just two years.



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### Tech Bust

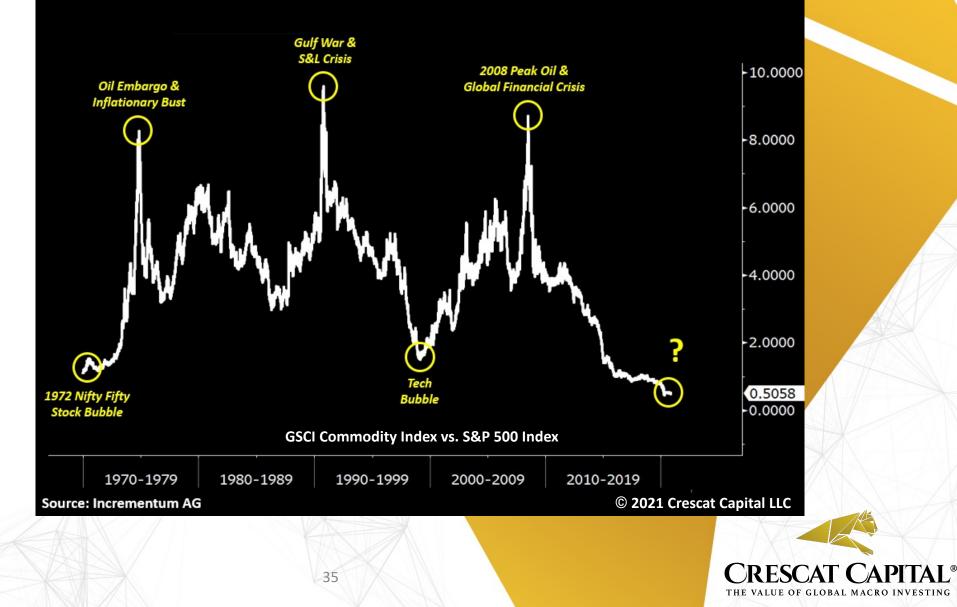
Philadelphia Gold and Silver Index vs. Nasdaq Composite



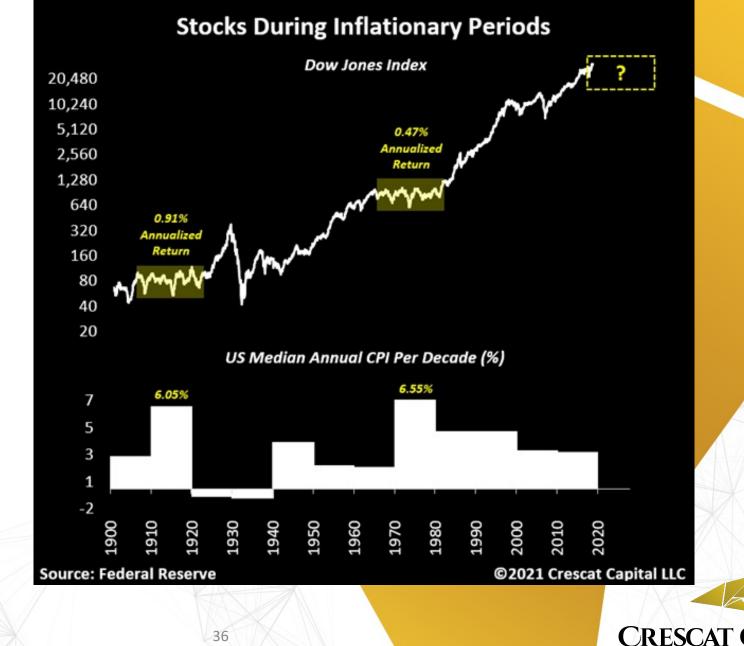
The wake off the tech bust provides another good analog for the Great Rotation. The NASDAQ Composite declined 78% from 2000 to 2002 and was still down through 2008. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange Gold and Silver Index increased five-fold from 2000 to 2008.



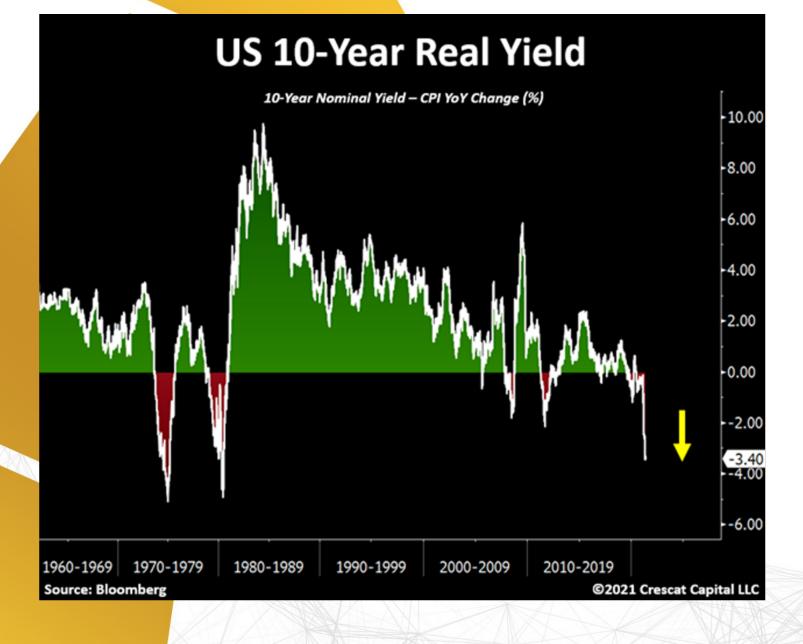
### **Commodities to Equities Ratio**



The commodityto-equity ratio is at a 50-year low. Annualized stock performance during the US's most inflationary decades was negative 5 to 6% on a real basis in the 10s and 70s. Commodities performed exceptionally well.

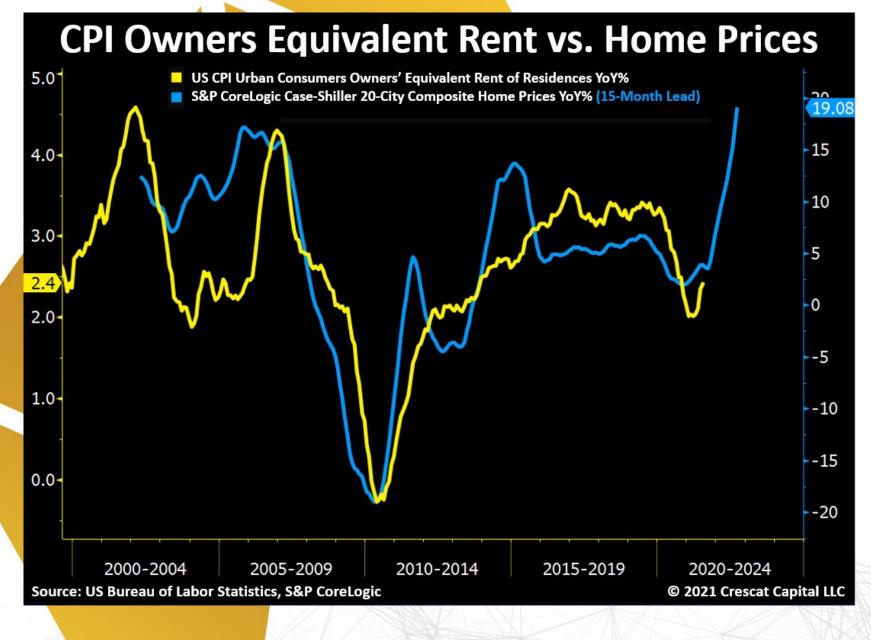


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Money printing only supports financial asset bubbles for so long. Ultimately, QE drives flows out of overvalued stocks and credit and into undervalued precious metals.





Shelter is a basic necessity, the largest household expense with a 40% weight in core CPI between rent and OER. The BLS incorporates it with a 5-quarter lag and numerous "quality" adjustments. 15 months of historic housing inflation pressure ahead for the econ PhDs to wrestle.





Worker remuneration is much more likely to rise (than rents or house prices fall) to cure this imbalance due to acute labor shortages.

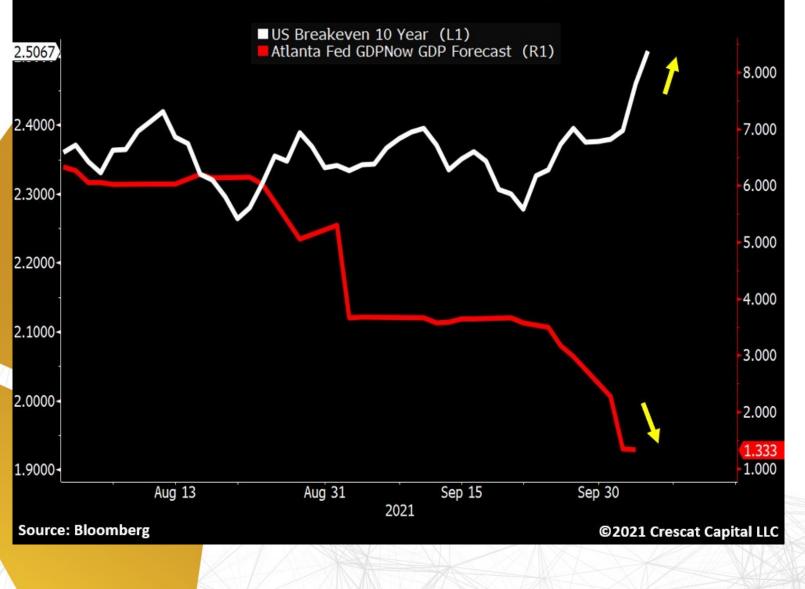


When it comes to macro indicators of a tight labor market, the ratio of job openings vs. new hires is at a record high. Even with waning government handouts post pandemic, wages will likely need to increase to incentivize people to go to work.

#### Labor Shortage Portends Wage Inflation US Job Openings vs. Hires (L1) 1.60 Atlanta Fed Wage Growth Tracker (R1) .478 -6.00 1.40 -5.00 1.20-1.00 0.80-0.60--2.00 0.40 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21 '22 '04 '01 '02 '03 '05 '06 '07 '08 '09 Source: Bloomberg, Bureau of Labor Statistics © 2021 Crescat Capital LLC



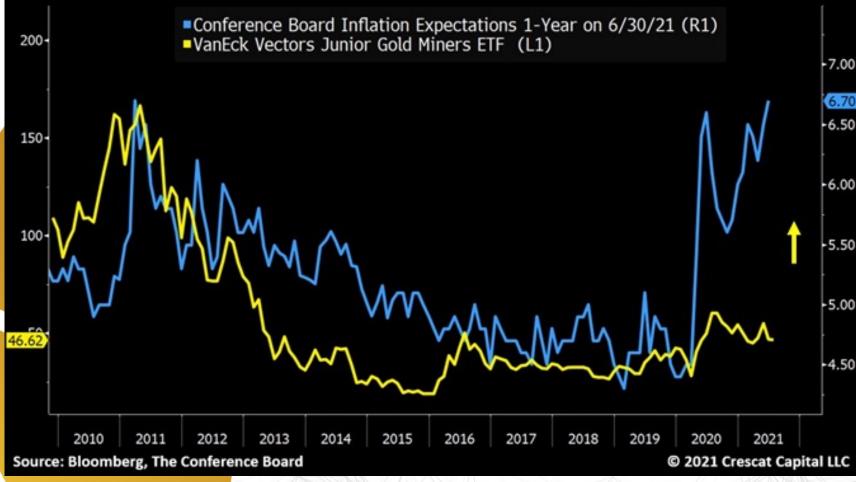
#### **GDP Nowcast vs. Inflation Expectation**



The Fed is trapped.

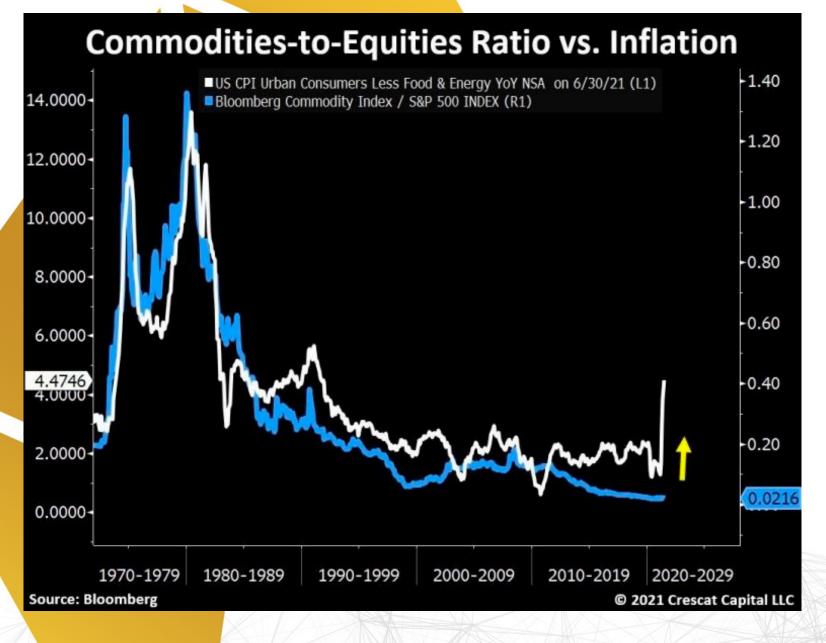


### **Junior Gold Miners vs. Inflation Expectations**



It is still early in what is likely to be a rip-roaring bull market for gold and silver mining and especially our expertly crafted exploration-heavy portfolio.





Given our strong views about the likely longer-lasting inflationary consequences in the economy, we believe this is the time for investors to be long tangible assets and short hyper-overvalued stocks while also avoiding bonds. Keep in mind, commodities remain under-allocated by institutions while stocks now have negative real earnings yield just like bonds.



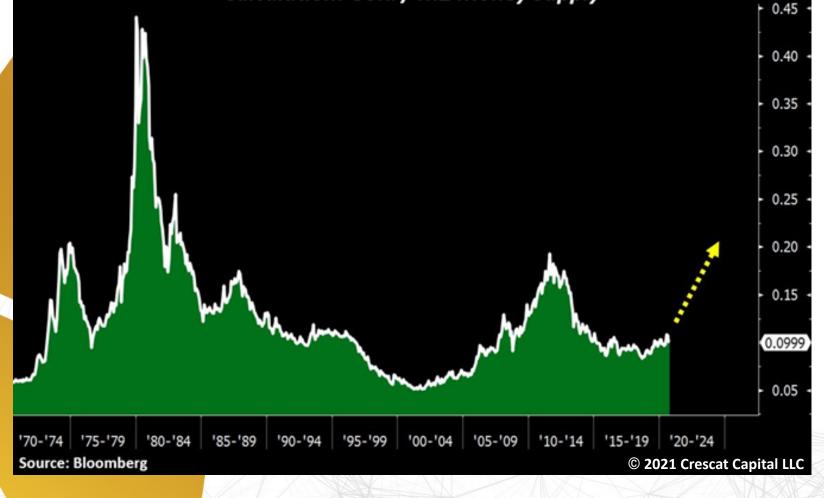


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Silver remains historically undervalued relative to money supply.

# Gold vs. Money Supply

Calculation: Gold / M2 Money Supply



Price of gold relative to M2 money supply still looks historically attractive with significant upside likely ahead.



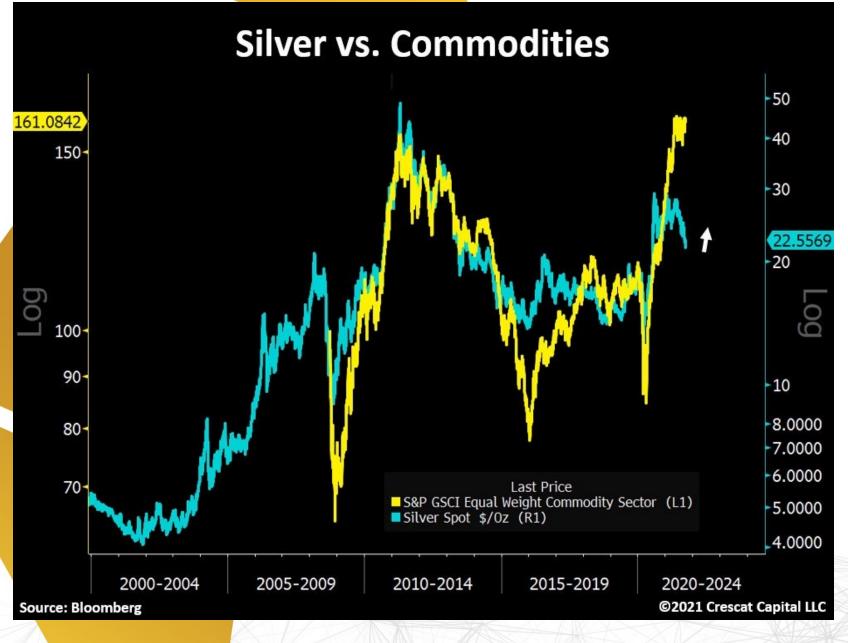


Bloomberg Precious Metals Subindex / S&P GSCI Equal Weight Commodity Sector



Precious metals are now at their cheapest levels relative to other commodities since 2009. The other 2 times this ratio reached such depressed levels also marked incredible buying opportunities.

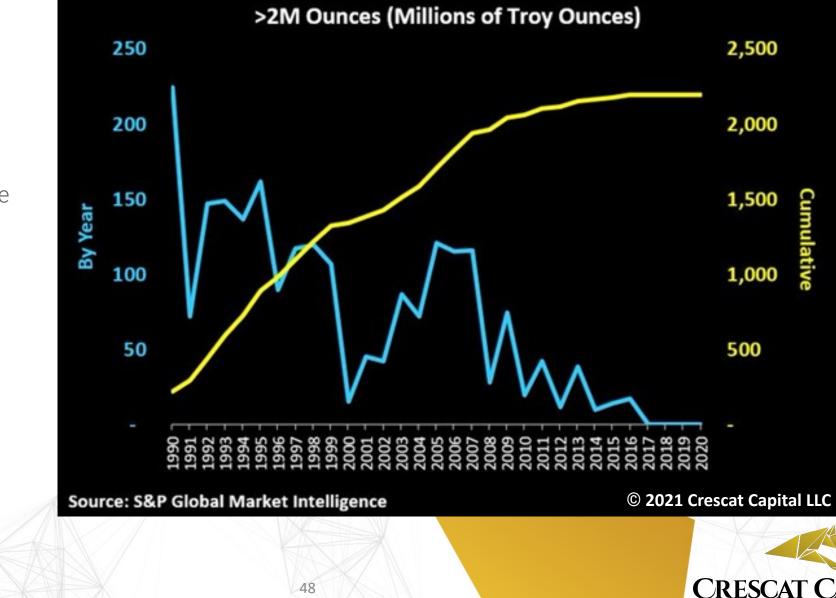




Silver has some major catch up to do. Overall commodities are leading the way and look ready for another big move to the upside after consolidating.



# **Gold Discoveries**



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Because of a decade of exploration underinvestment, there have been no major new gold discoveries in the last four years.

# **Gold Price vs. Exploration Budgets**

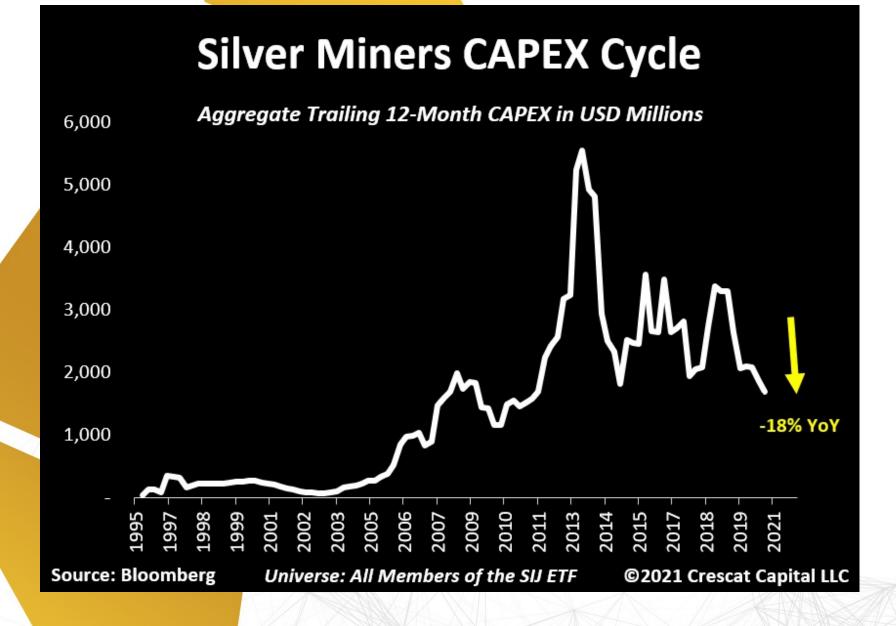
12,000 2,000 1,800 10,000 1,600 1,400 Exploration Budget (USD Million) 8,000 1,200 6,000 1,000 800 unce 4,000 600 400 2,000 200 0 0 008 0111 012 013 2014 2015 2016 600 010 2020 017 66 01 Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence © 2021 Crescat Capital LLC

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The gold mining industry has underinvested in exploration for the last decade.



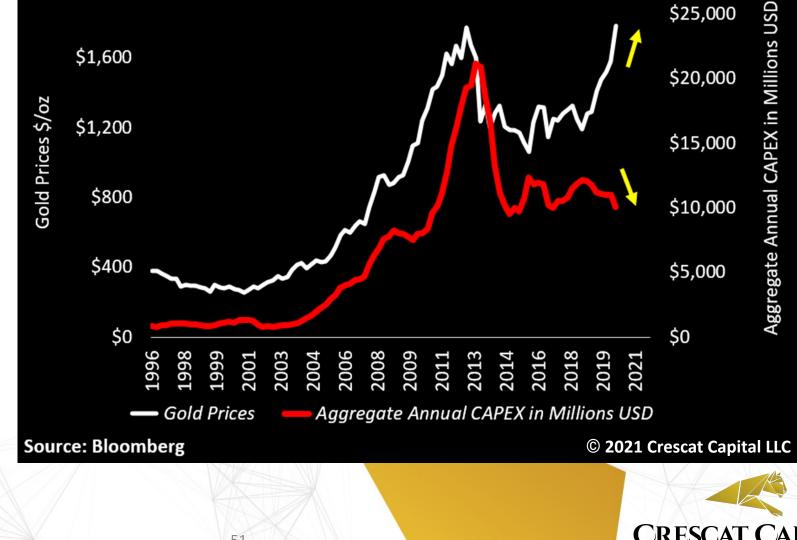
Silver miners CAPEX is at a decade low while, in the last 12 months, \$25T of newly issued debt worldwide, \$9T of monetary stimulus by central banks, and \$18T of negative yielding bonds.



Miners have been reluctant to spend capital even though gold prices have been moving higher. Thus, supply is constrained, an incredibly bullish fundamental backdrop for gold and silver.

### Gold vs. Miners' CAPEX

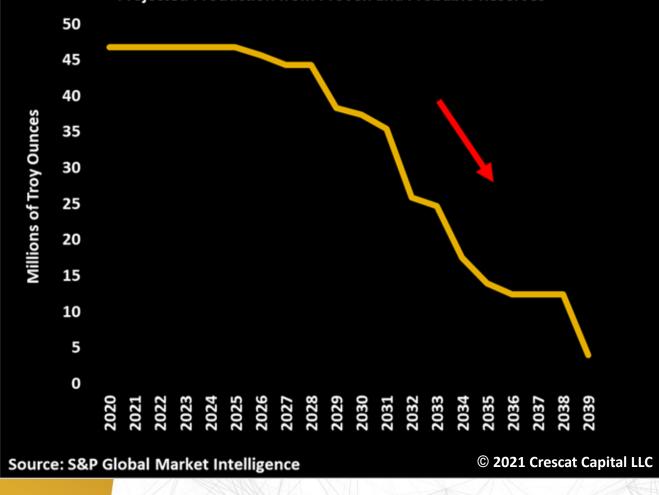
Top 50 Miners by Market Cap in the Canadian & US Stock Exchanges



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### **Gold Supply Cliff**

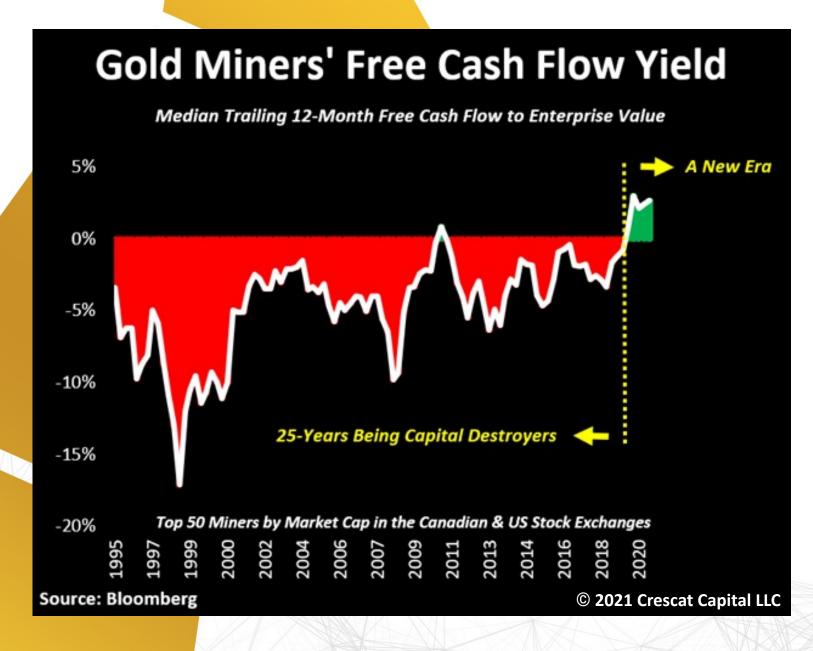
Top 20 Global Gold Producers Projected Production from Proven and Probable Reserves



The majors have not been replacing their reserves. The industry is facing a supply cliff.



Crescat Macro Deck Presentation

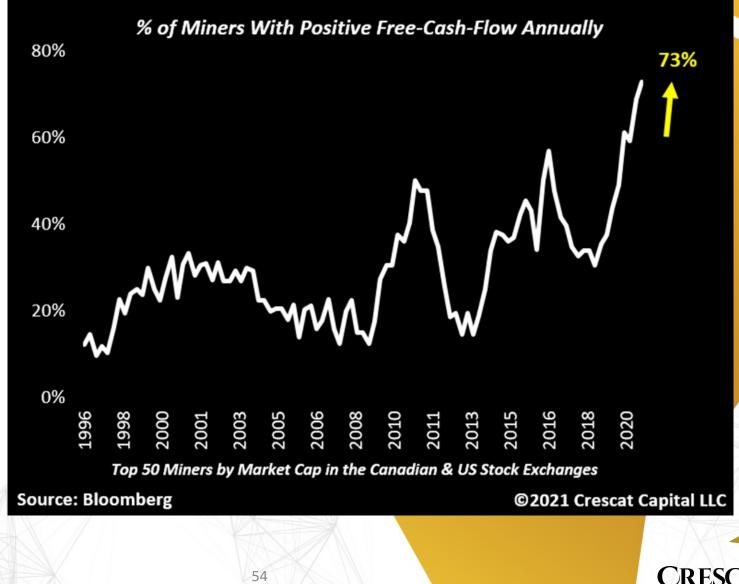


Free cash flow has been positive for the last seven quarters for the top 50 gold miners.



Believe it or not, today, 73% of the top 50 gold and silver miners are profitable on a free cash flow basis. That is the highest level we have ever seen.

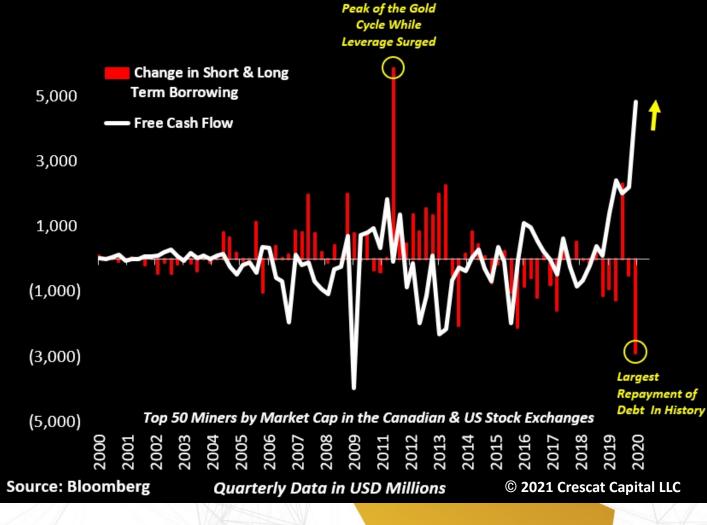
# **Gold & Silver Miners**



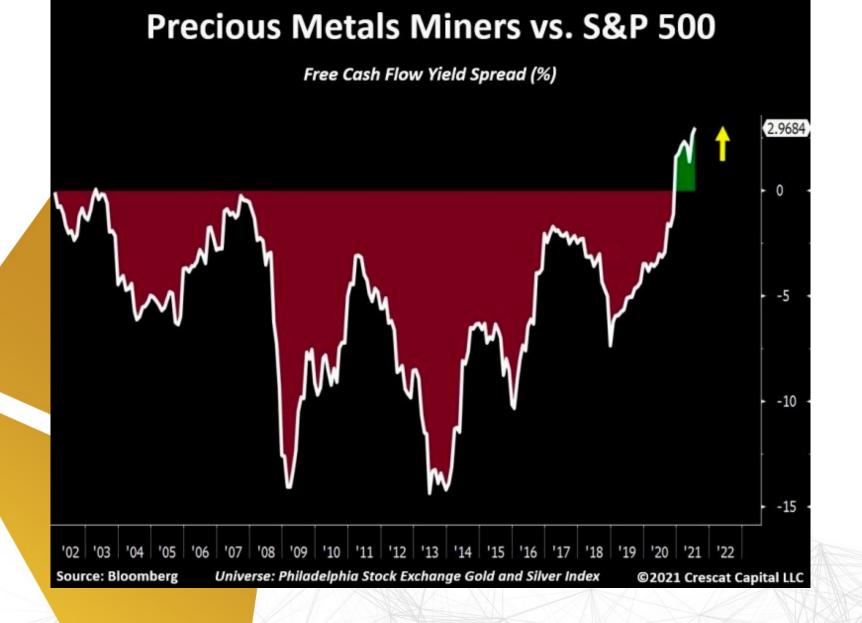
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Gold & silver stocks just did their largest repayment of debt in history. They have never generated this much FCF in a quarter.

### **Gold & Silver Miners**





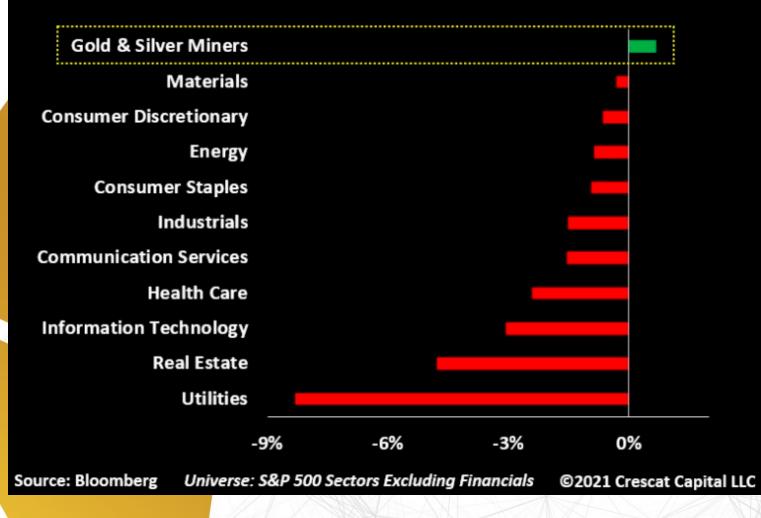


Gold and silver miners have never looked this cheap relative to the S&P 500. Their free-cash-flow yield is almost twice the overall market. The value and growth proposition embedded in miners today is unmatched by any other time in history.



#### **Real Free-Cash-Flow Yield by Sector**

Aggregate Free-Cash-Flow Yield Net of Consumer Prices Index YoY Change

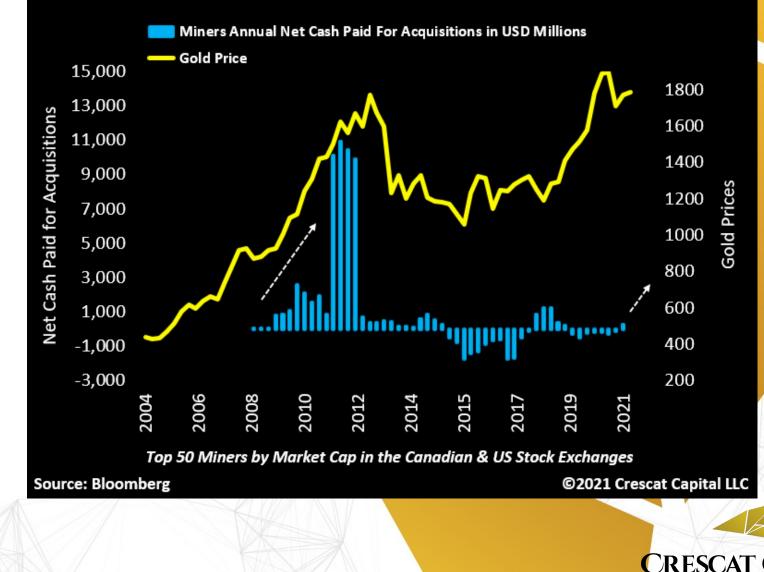


If gold and silver miners were considered a sector, it would be the only part of the economy today that generates higher free-cash-flow yield than inflation.



The precious metals M&A cycle hasn't even started yet. Miners have become true free-cash-flow machines at these metal prices.

### **Precious Metals' Miners M&A Cycle**

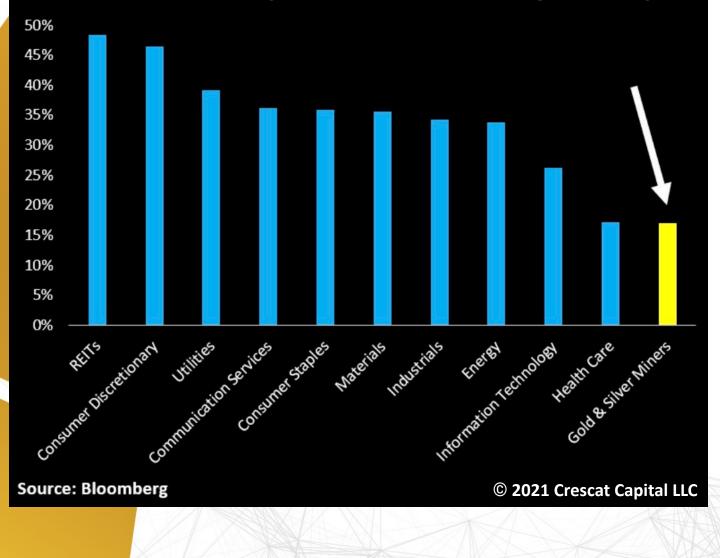


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### **Median Total Debt to Assets Ratio**

Russell 3000 Index & Top 50 Precious Metals Miners By Market Cap

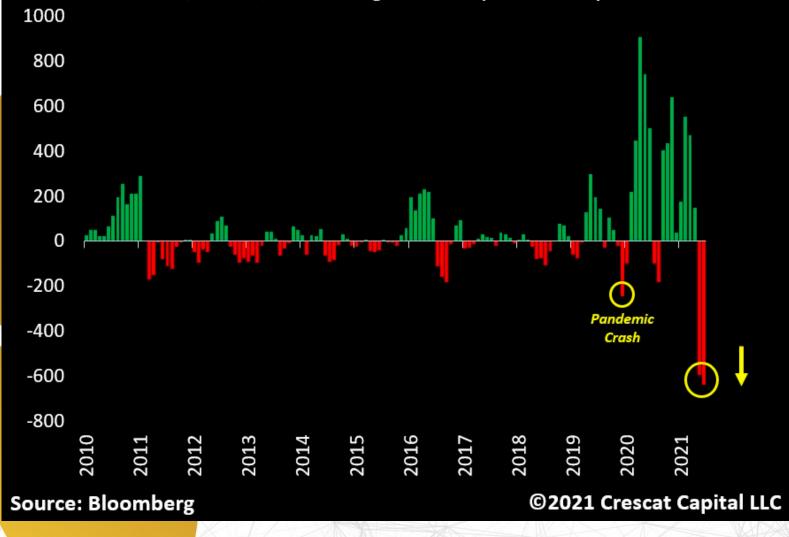


If precious metals stocks were a sector, they would have the cleanest balance sheets of them all.



### Silver Miners' ETFs Assets Flows

\$SIL and \$SILJ - Trailing 3-Months (USD Millions)

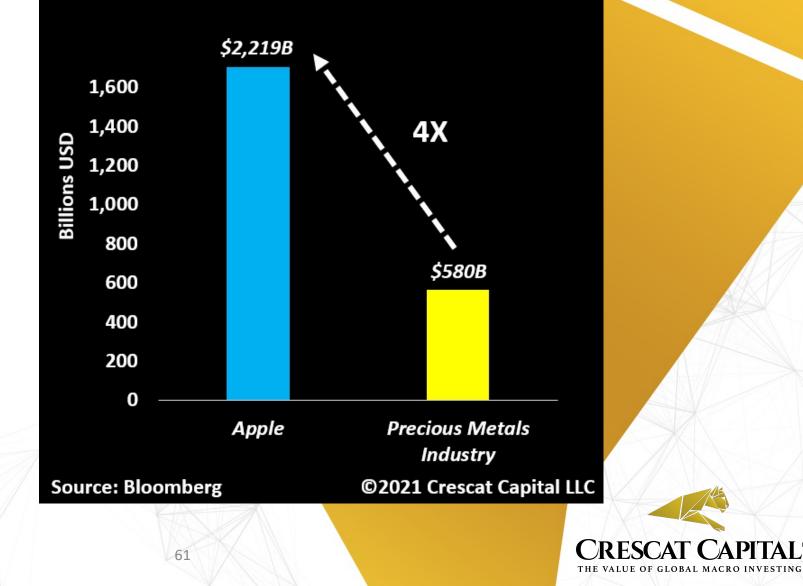


Total capitulation. Silver miners' ETFs just had their worst quarterly outflows ever. Almost 3x as much as what we saw during the pandemic crash. These companies have become insane deep-value opportunities. Time to step up.



The entire precious metals industry is dirt cheap. Apple's market cap is 4 times the size of the whole precious metals industry.

### **Total Market Cap**



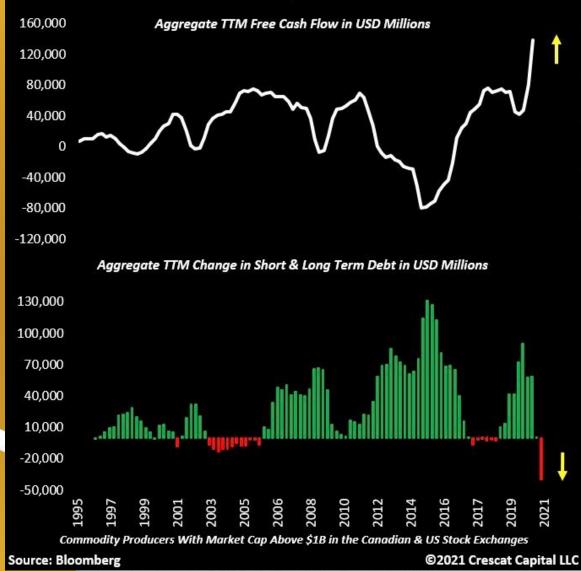
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Mining Stocks have taken a beating over the past few months. Today, the Junior Miners index has just 11% of its members sitting above their 200-day moving average. The point where most investors are scared out has been an opportune buying point in the past.



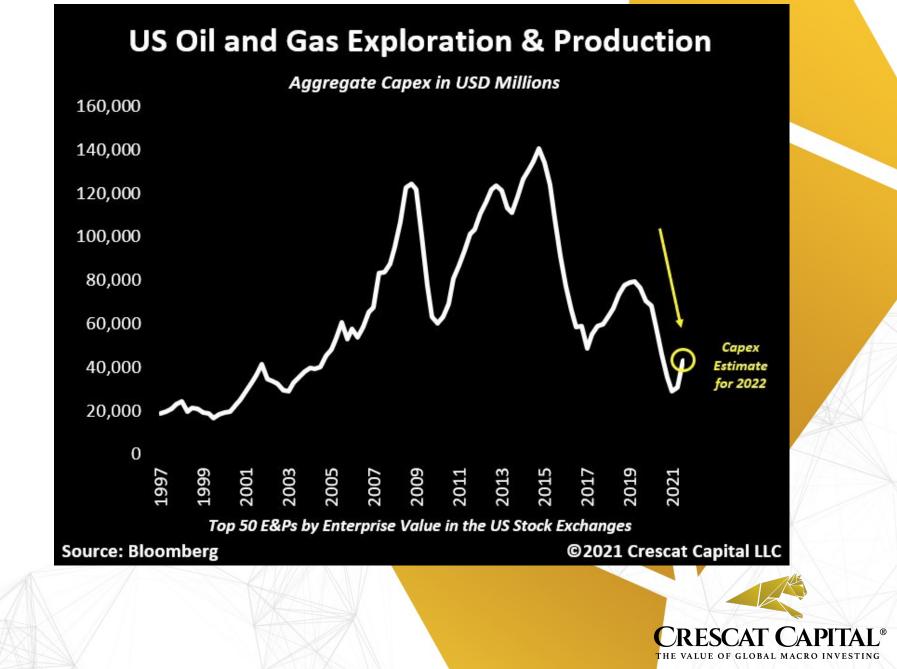
#### **Commodity Producers**



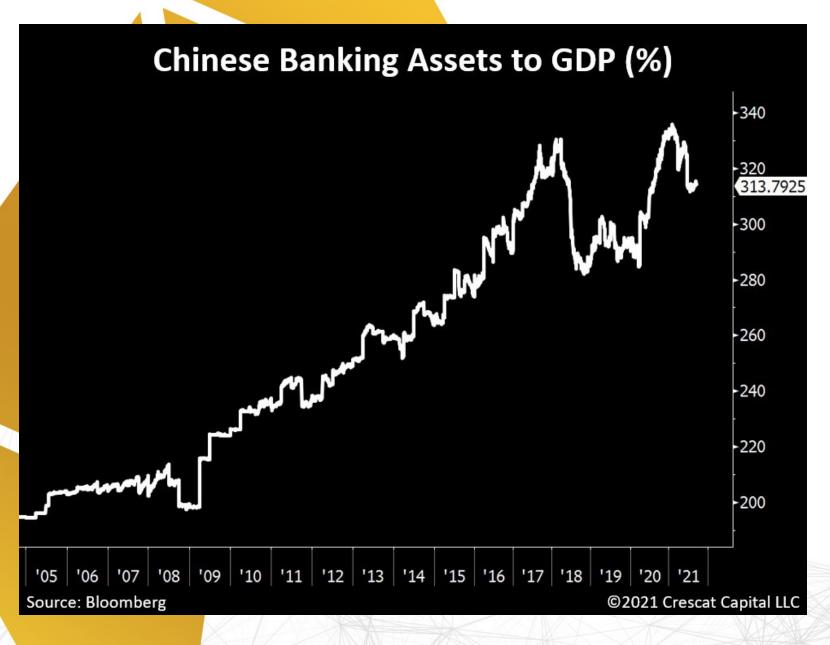
Aggregate free-cash-flow for commodity producers more than triple in the last 12 months.



What's intriguing about oil markets today: Regardless of how energy commodities are surging, the Capex estimate for E&Ps still is near all-time lows. This is not an indication of a market at its peak.



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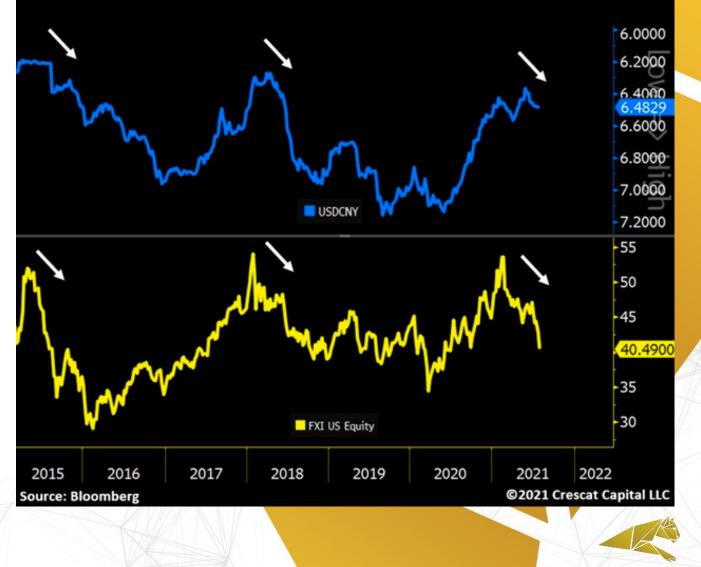


China's Minsky moment at 314% banking assets to GDP.



Notice in the chart how recent yuan devaluations have followed Chinese equity market meltdowns. As the Chinese stock market downturn has recently morphed into a more serious decline, we have just significantly increased our yuan put option exposure in the Crescat Global Macro Fund.

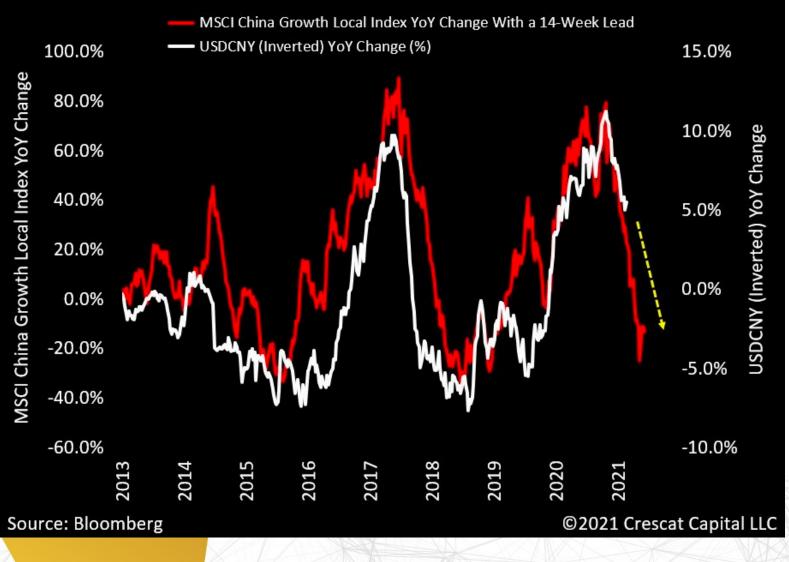
#### China FXI ETF vs. USDCNY (Inverted)



66

CRESCAT CAPITAL

#### **Chinese Growth Stocks Leads the Changes in CNY**

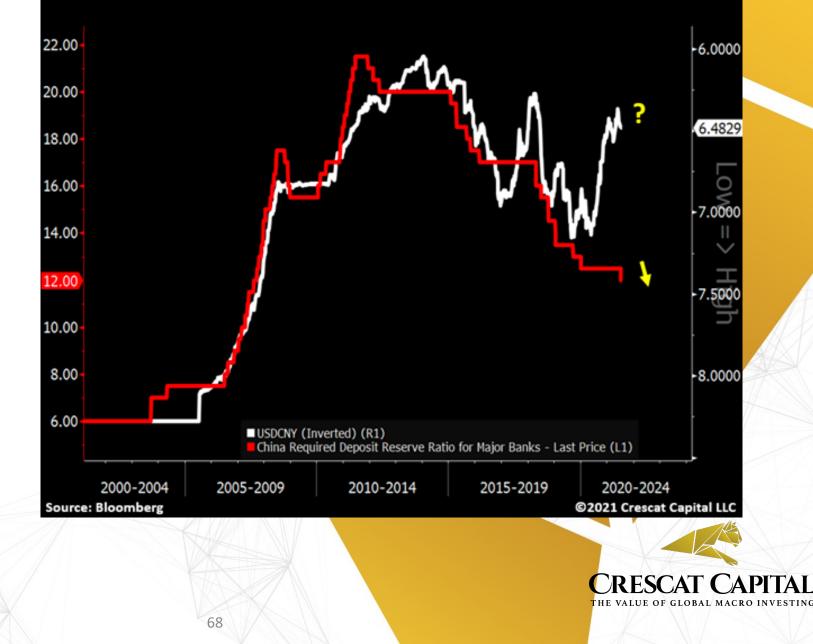


Chinese growth stocks have led the changes in CNY. It now suggests that a yuan devaluation is still ahead. An illustration of how the shock in the financial markets of a highly levered economy tends to be the precursor of further monetary disorder.

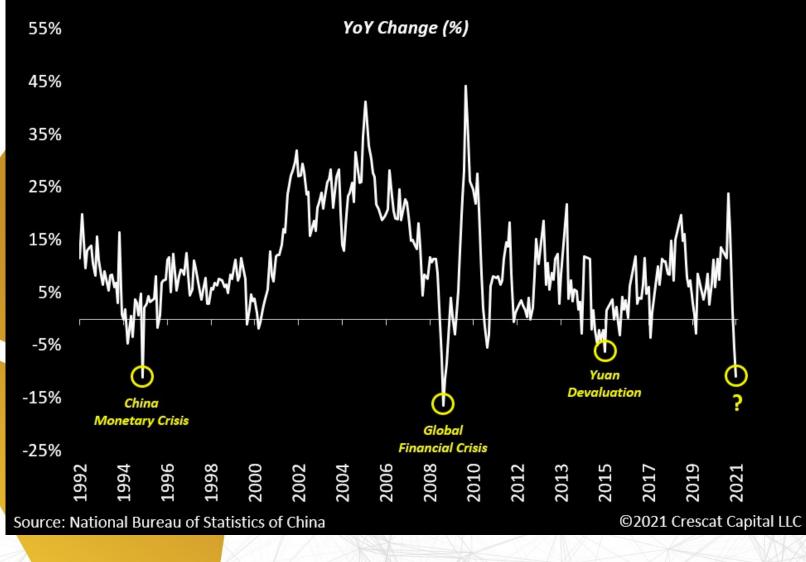


China's steady decrease in its banks' reserve requirement ratio is another long-building macro divergence and indicator for an impending currency devaluation.

#### Chinese Yuan vs. Required Deposit Reserve Ratio For Banks



#### **China Industrial Production of Crude Steel**



You know something is wrong in China when industrial production of steel is at its lowest levels since the Global Financial Crisis. This is much more serious than the meltdown of a massive property developer. These are the signs of a countrywide debt problem now unravelling.



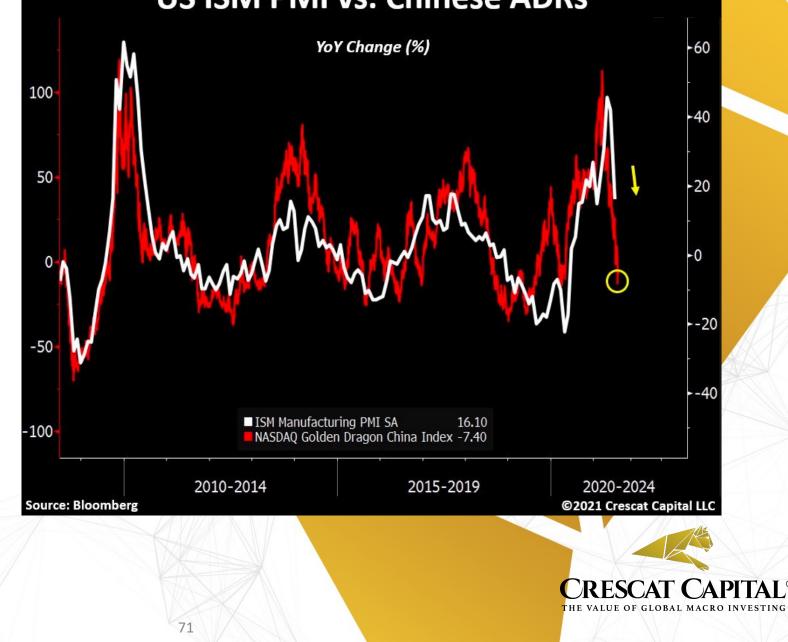


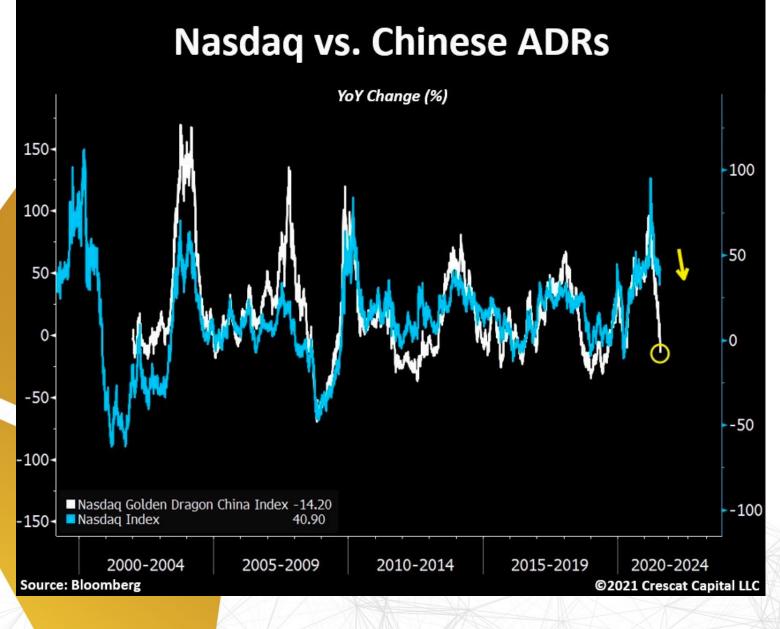
Major decline in Asian stocks suggests a systemic selloff in global equities ahead.



The recent collapse in Chinese ADRs suggests significant deceleration in US PMI in the near future. Note: We had one of the strongest economic environments in history in the last 6 months. Now, growth seems to be mean reverting.

### US ISM PMI vs. Chinese ADRs





It's hard to believe that a major downward move in Chinese equities wouldn't spill over on the rest of the world. Here is the same Chinese ADRs vs. Nasdaq Index.





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