

Our April 2021 Market Update concluded with the following inference:

“We reiterate our cautious stance towards the US capital markets. We are gravitating towards raising 20-25% cash and reducing exposure in high technology and some parts of overbought healthcare sectors. We believe that intermittent corrections in the near future will provide better opportunities that we should prepare ourselves for.”

The S&P 500 index gained approximately 5-6% since our April 2021 Newsletter. Having said that, the same index corrected approximately -4% to -5% in the month of May 2021, after we published the April 2021 Newsletter. We shared our research and opinion during this correction via a [video clip](#) encouraging investors to start initiating and adding to quality companies trading at relatively attractive prices (Please see Chart 1 below).

Chart 1



S&P 500 has gained 17% year to date

Since the May correction, the markets have gained 9.5%, and year to date the markets have gained approximately 17%. We believe that this is primarily attributable to economic recovery due to improvement in domestic COVID pandemic, low interest rates and a huge influx of capital by the US Federal government.

As mentioned in our previous Newsletter, we still believe and reiterate that the US economy is moving in the positive direction, fueled by low interest rates, improving employment scenario and somewhat tame inflation.

Even though the US economy is strong and improving, an investor should not lose sight of how human psychology views gains and losses via the emotions of fear and greed.

If markets would only go up, we would not have to analyse, review or worry about our portfolios. But the truth is that despite a consistent growth in the major stock market indexes, there have been many painful periods that have devastated the markets and investors. It is easy for us as fallible emotional beings to lose sight of history and lessons its taught us.

Following is an illustration of major recessions and market downturns over the last 150 years. In addition, it is crucial to recognize how the role of government has evolved and impacted the capital markets.

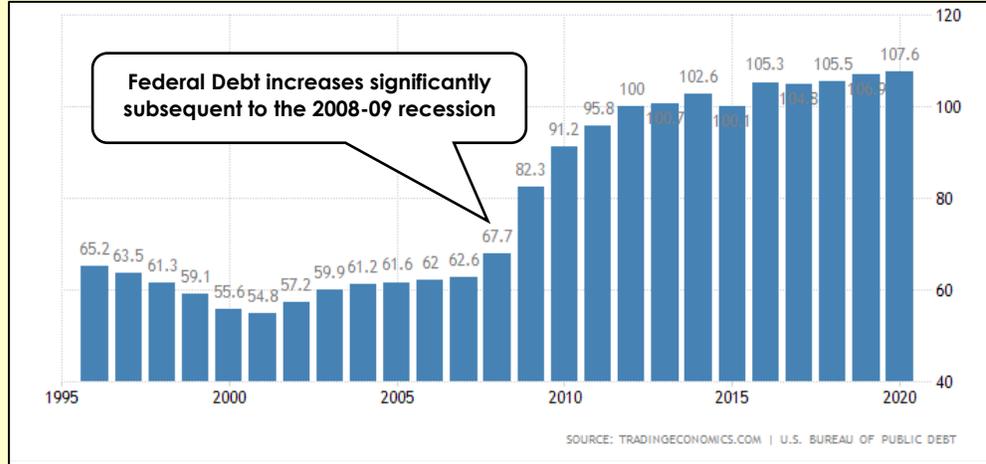
Major recessions and their recovery since 1870s...

| Recession Start | Recession Finish | 10-Yr Rate Start Of Expansion | 10-Year Rate At Recession | Total Rate % Change | Recession Length - No Of Months | Recovery Length - No Of Months | S&P Peak Prior To Recession | S&P Trough During Recession | S&P 500 Decline - Peak To Trough | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Oct-1873 | Mar-1879 | 5.32 | 5.50 | 3.34% | 66 | 35 | Aug-1871 109.07 | Jun-1877 73.30 | -32.79% | |
| Mar-1882 | May-1885 | 5.50 | 3.62 | -34.12% | 39 | 21 | Jun-1881 187.28 | Jun-1884 136.49 | -27.12% | |
| Mar-1887 | Apr-1888 | 3.62 | 3.55 | -2.12% | 14 | 26 | Nov-1886 203.45 | Mar-1888 166.19 | -18.31% | |
| Jul-1890 | May-1891 | 3.55 | 3.52 | -0.71% | 11 | 19 | Sep-1889 193.26 | Dec-1890 157.74 | -18.38% | |
| Jan-1893 | Jun-1894 | 3.52 | 3.75 | 6.53% | 18 | 17 | May-1892 214.23 | Jul-1893 156.54 | -26.93% | |
| Dec-1895 | Jun-1897 | 3.75 | 3.59 | -4.31% | 19 | 23 | Sep-1895 190.54 | Aug-1896 164.30 | -13.77% | |
| Jun-1899 | Dec-1900 | 3.59 | 3.12 | -13.05% | 19 | 20 | Mar-1899 249.53 | Sep-1900 201.31 | -19.32% | |
| Sep-1902 | Aug-1904 | 3.12 | 3.26 | 4.49% | 24 | 32 | Jun-1901 306.23 | Oct-1903 207.18 | -32.35% | |
| May-1907 | Jun-1908 | 3.26 | 3.74 | 14.62% | 14 | 18 | Jan-1906 315.64 | Nov-1907 189.24 | -40.05% | |
| Jan-1910 | Jan-1912 | 3.74 | 3.91 | 4.64% | 25 | 11 | Aug-1909 289.74 | Jul-1910 236.45 | -18.39% | |
| Jan-1913 | Dec-1914 | 3.91 | 4.45 | 13.81% | 24 | 43 | Aug-1912 273.74 | Nov-1913 215.84 | -21.15% | |
| Aug-1918 | Mar-1919 | 4.45 | 4.53 | 1.78% | 8 | 9 | Dec-1915 249.24 | Jan-1919 128.84 | -48.31% | |
| Jan-1920 | Jul-1921 | 4.53 | 4.97 | 9.73% | 19 | 21 | Jul-1919 148.01 | Dec-1920 95.06 | -35.77% | |
| May-1923 | Jul-1924 | 4.97 | 4.26 | -14.29% | 15 | 26 | Oct-1922 150.16 | Oct-1923 125.70 | -16.29% | |
| Oct-1926 | Nov-1927 | 4.26 | 3.43 | -19.60% | 14 | 20 | Sep-1926 206.12 | Nov-1926 201.80 | -2.09% | |
| Aug-1929 | Mar-1933 | 3.43 | 3.42 | -0.17% | 44 | 49 | Sep-1929 489.95 | Jun-1932 94.98 | -80.61% | |
| May-1937 | Jun-1938 | 3.42 | 2.64 | -22.79% | 14 | 79 | Nov-1936 335.79 | Apr-1938 188.61 | -43.83% | |
| Feb-1945 | Oct-1945 | 2.64 | 2.36 | -10.80% | 9 | 36 | Sep-1939 249.52 | May-1942 131.75 | -47.20% | Declined In Adv Of Recession |
| Nov-1948 | Oct-1949 | 2.36 | 2.33 | -0.99% | 12 | 44 | Jun-1948 189.00 | Jun-1949 158.29 | -16.25% | |
| Jul-1953 | May-1954 | 2.33 | 2.93 | 25.66% | 11 | 38 | Aug-1952 255.38 | Sep-1953 234.26 | -8.27% | |
| Aug-1957 | Apr-1958 | 2.93 | 3.93 | 34.13% | 9 | 23 | Apr-1956 483.72 | Dec-1957 384.56 | -20.50% | |
| Apr-1960 | Oct-1960 | 3.93 | 4.28 | 8.91% | 11 | 105 | Jul-1959 554.03 | Oct-1960 488.26 | -11.87% | |
| Dec-1969 | Nov-1970 | 4.28 | 7.65 | 78.74% | 12 | 35 | Jan-1966 794.69 | Jul-1970 525.77 | -33.84% | |
| Nov-1973 | Mar-1975 | 7.65 | 6.73 | -12.03% | 17 | 57 | Jan-1973 752.65 | Sep-1974 364.56 | -51.56% | |
| Jan-1980 | Jul-1980 | 6.73 | 10.80 | 60.48% | 7 | 11 | Sep-1976 496.00 | Apr-1980 344.35 | -30.57% | |
| Jul-1981 | Nov-1982 | 10.80 | 14.28 | 32.22% | 17 | 91 | Nov-1980 429.80 | Mar-1982 317.51 | -26.13% | |
| Jul-1990 | Mar-1991 | 14.28 | 8.47 | -40.69% | 9 | 119 | Aug-1987 779.74 | Oct-1990 622.98 | -20.10% | |
| Mar-2001 | Sep-2001 | 8.47 | 4.89 | -42.27% | 9 | 72 | Aug-2000 2,327.91 | Sep-2001 1,586.59 | -31.84% | |
| Dec-2007 | Jun-2009 | 4.89 | 4.10 | -16.16% | 19 | 127 | Jul-2007 1,977.01 | Mar-2009 963.91 | -51.24% | |
| Feb-2020 | Apr-2020 | 1.52 | 0.62 | -59.21% | 3 | | Feb-2020 3,373.23 | Mar-2020 2,237.40 | -33.67% | COVID Pandemic Shut-Down |
| Averages Since 1871 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | | 4.69 | 4.62 | 0.19% | 18.24 | 42.31 | | | -29.13% | |
| Median | | 3.91 | 3.91 | -0.17% | 14.00 | 32.00 | | | -26.93% | |
| Mode | | | | | 14.00 | 35.00 | | | | |
| Averages Since 1900 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 15.74 | 47.22 | | | -30.76% | |

- The average recession lasts for 18 months but takes an average of 42 months for recovery.
- The major market indexes decline by an average of -29% during a recession. Markets declined over -80% during the 1929 depression and took over 2 decades to recover.
- The recession caused by COVID-19 was the shortest, lasting 3 months. During this time markets declined over -33%.

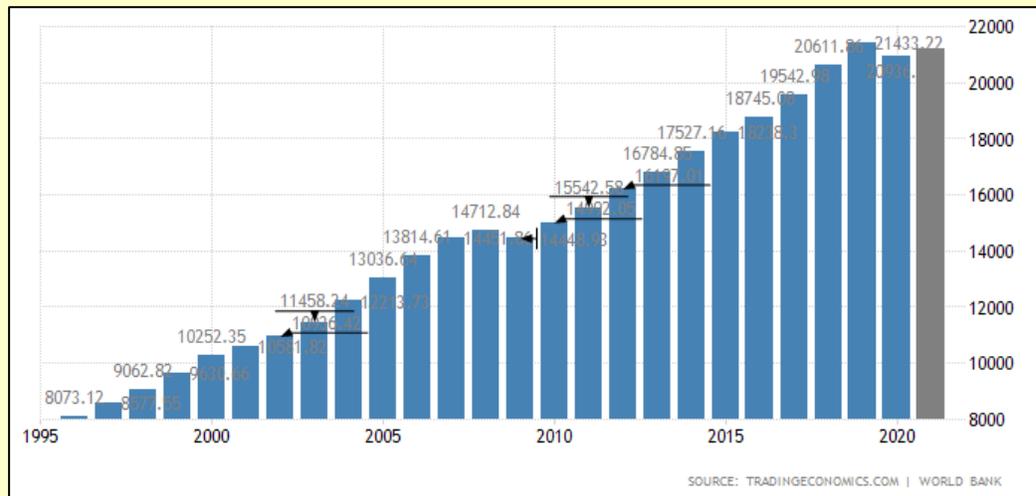
It can be observed in the chart below that the US Federal debt is now twice as much as it was prior to the 2008-2009 financial crisis.

US Gross Debt as a percent of GDP...



The US GDP has also grown considerably since the 2008-09 recession. The perplexing statistic is that the US Federal Debt is approximately \$25-26 trillion, an increase of 150% since the Federal government's stimulus aid during the 2008-09 financial crisis.

US GDP growth since 1995...



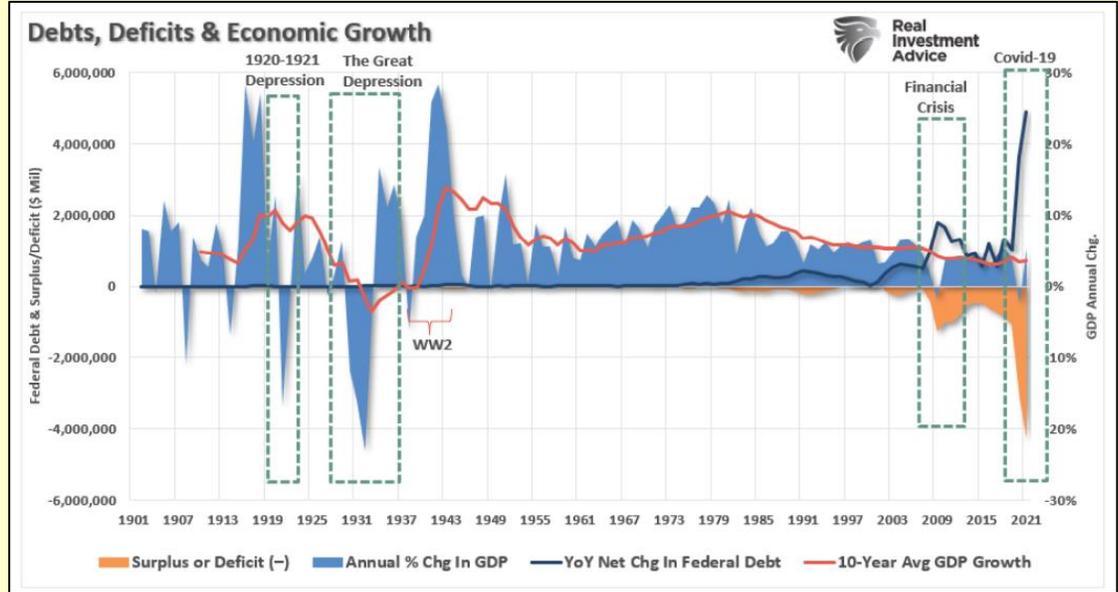
Are debt level out of control...

Debt is an important variable in the capital structure of any functioning organization. The trick is to have an appropriate level of debt that can help the organization grow at a sustained basis.

Debt levels that are out of control and in jeopardy of not being served can and will be detrimental to the organization's growth.



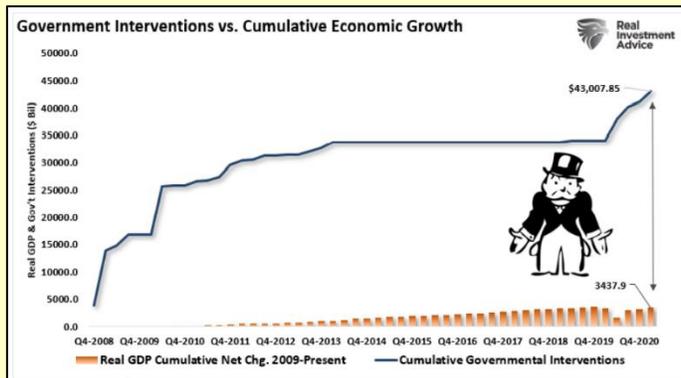
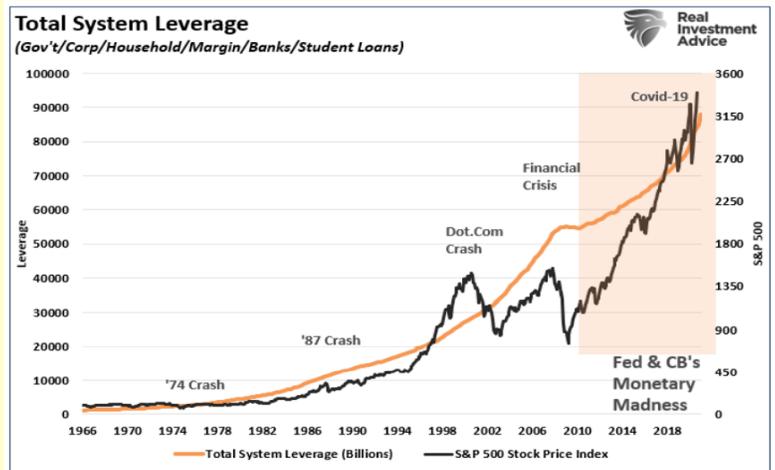
US debt has increased significantly since the 2008-09 financial crisis...



Federal deficit has never been this high in the last 150 years of US economic history. Low interest rates and Federal stimulus package that were intended to assuage the effect of COVID-19 has fueled the capital and real estate markets to elevated levels.

Government intervention has increased at an accelerated pace...

It can be observed in the adjacent chart that the total system leverage has been consistently increasing over the last 5 decades. But its even more important to recognize that the leverage has accelerated at an extraordinary rate since the dot.com recession that started in 2000 and lasted till 2003.



The chart to the left is an illustration of the impact of the leverage on Real US GDP.

We can observe that more leverage is being infused to sustain and generate GDP growth. The resulting return (growth) in US GDP does not commensurate the rate of leverage and can not be sustained in our view.

There seem to be considerable red flags...

All the excesses that existed before the last recession have only worsened since then.

- *Excess Debt*
- *High Stock Market Valuations*
- *Investor Complacency*
- *Financial System Fragility*
- *Weak Economic Underpinnings*
- *Declining Monetary Velocity*
- *Low Interest Rates Detering Productive Activity*
- *Financial Liquidity Required To Keep Asset Prices Elevated*

Fear and greed have and will continue to propel markets. Markets can stay euphoric for a lot longer than an investor can stay disciplined. Having said that, markets are like a rubber band, the more they are stretched, the more they will retreat.

Conclusion...

We believe that the US economy continues to grow from improvement in the COVID pandemic scenario. We also believe that valuations in the markets continue to stay elevated and cannot be sustained forever.

We do not believe that investors can effectively and consistently time the markets. On the same token, its prudent to hedge one's bets by being prepared for the worst.

Currently the S&P 500 trades at a 35 Price to Earnings ratio, which is more than twice the historical average of approximately 15.50. Even with a robust growth in US corporate earnings, we are in an overbought territory. The Federal Government will gradually lower its involvement with the Bond / Mortgage buying program. In other words, the Federal government cannot flood the economy with easy money endlessly.

We would therefore be in the camp of lowering equity exposure to specifically high beta stocks that have done well during the rebound from COVID pandemic lows. Again, we are not recommending timing the markets but being contrarian when majority of investors are euphoric and can stay euphoric for some time.

PLEASE REMEMBER: Each investor is unique and should invest to complement their respective financial conditions and objectives.

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