



FASANARA CAPITAL

*"Learn how to see. Realize that everything connects to everything else."*  
— Leonardo da Vinci

September 25<sup>th</sup> 2018

## FASANARA CAPITAL | COOKIE

| THEMATIC RESEARCH | Measuring Twin Bubbles

### Twin Bubbles: How Stretched?

*Indicators for measuring the Equity Bubble and the Bond Bubble point to vertiginous peaks. Nobody cares.*

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PREVIOUSLY, ON FASANARA CAPITAL:

- 11<sup>th</sup> September 2017  
**German Bunds have never before been this expensive: the ‘Real Rate to Growth’ Ratio**  
*Measuring the Bond Bubble*  
[link](#)
- 24<sup>th</sup> August 2017  
**The S&P has never before been this expensive: the ‘Peak PEG’ Ratio**  
*Measuring the Equity Bubble*

[link](#)

- 19<sup>th</sup> January 2018

**Measuring the Equity Bubble: an update of the ‘Peak PEG’ Ratio**

*On best revisions for GDP and earnings in 2018 after Tax reform, the S&P is now less expensive than before, at just 57% above historical average*

[link](#)

- 9<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Analysis of Market Structure: Towards A Low-Diversity Trap**

[link](#)

- 14<sup>th</sup> September 2018

**Complexity Live Streaming: Systemic Risk**

*Discussion on pandemics and financial crisis, with Yaneer Bar-Yam systems scientist, and founding president of the New England Complex Systems Institute.*

[link](#)

- 26<sup>th</sup> August 2018

**E-Book: Financial Complexity & Nonlinear Dynamics**

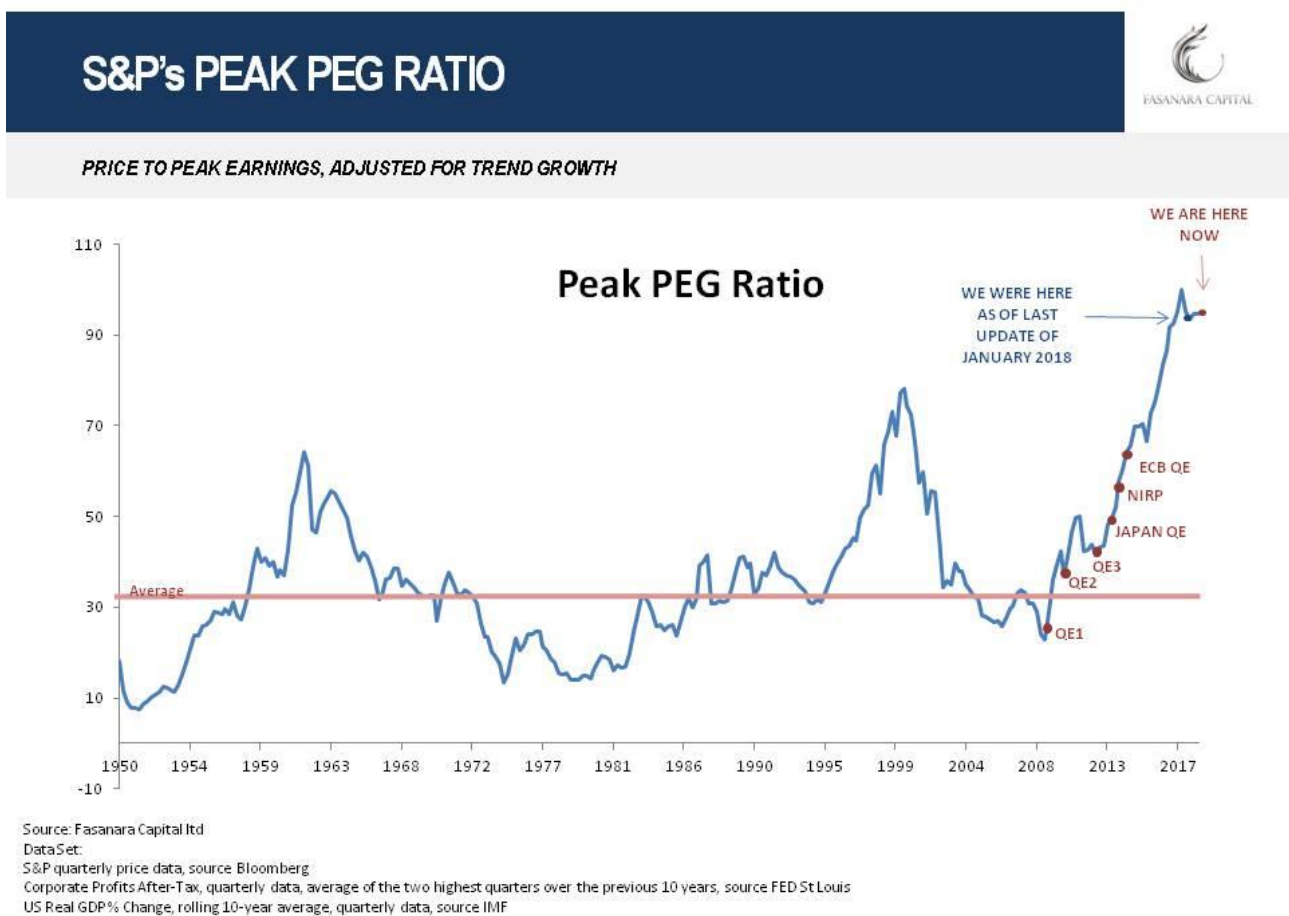
*A collaboration between Complexity Labs & Fasanara Capital*

[link](#)

## HOW EXPENSIVE IS THE EQUITY MARKET IN THE US

The biggest equity bubble out there is in the US: the Nasdaq and the S&P. This is no news, few disagree in market chatters. Nobody is positioned for it, though. Looking at valuation metrics, there is not the shadow of a doubt: Shiller P/E, Hussman P/E, P/Sales, P/Book, EV/EBITDA, Cash Flow Yield, Forward P/E.

At Fasanara, we add to the list the 'Peak PEG Ratio' ([read here a full working definition](#)), a measure of how expensive a stock is relative to its ability to generate earnings. In single stocks, the PEG ratio is commonly used, as is logic for investors to have the will to pay higher multiples for stocks capable of generating high growth. Yet, for indexes, this is rarely done. If and when you do, this is the incontrovertible result:



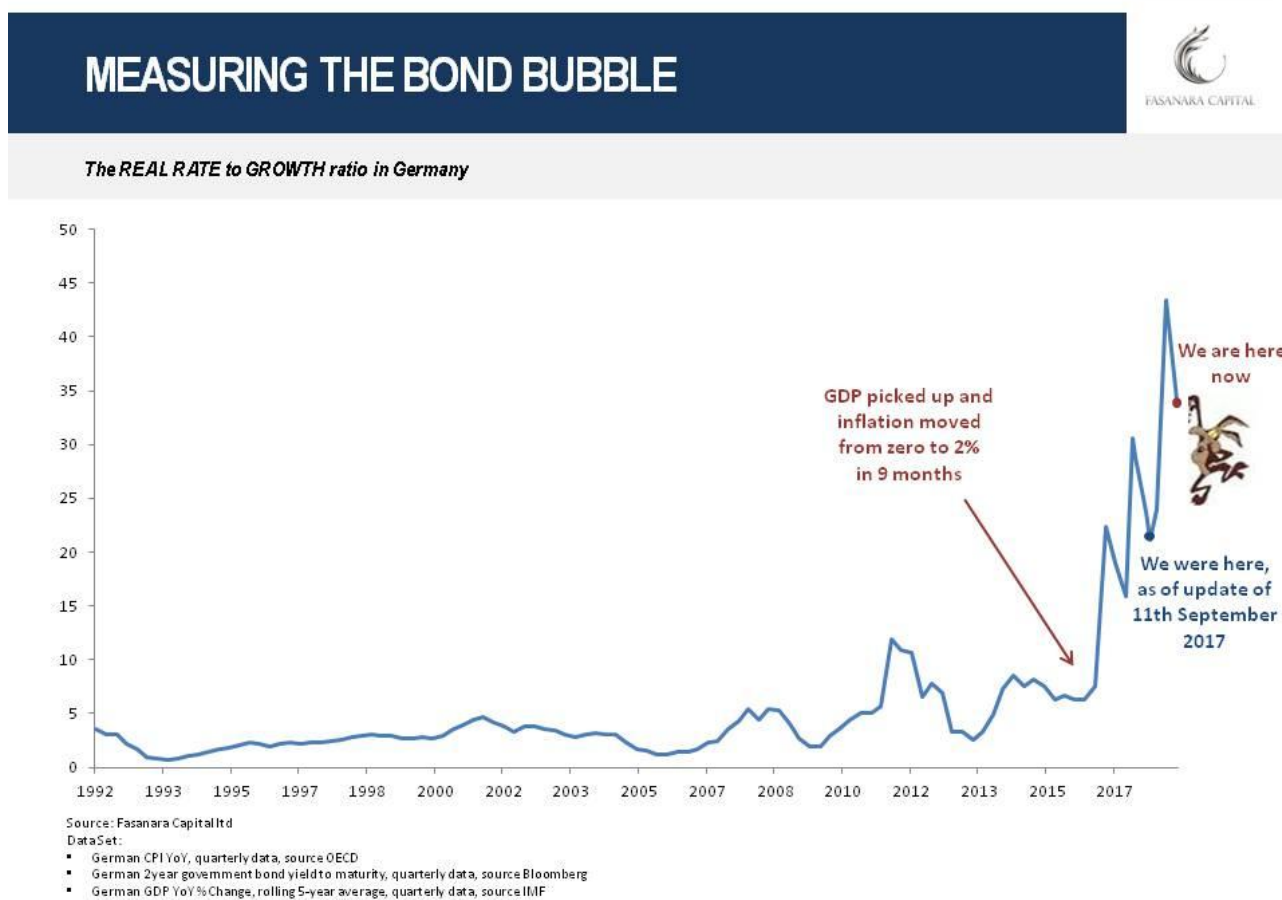
We consider cyclically-adjusted earnings, like Prof Shiller institutionalized (and won a Nobel doing). To counter one of its most frequent critics, to have included non-normal conditions during the Lehman crisis, we just consider the two top quarters in earnings in the last 40. In spite of that, the resulting pic is still a NASA Space Shuttle that left the orbit.

The cartel of ZIRP, 5trn US QE, 5trn US Buybacks, and now late-cycle 1.4trn tax cuts sugar-rush did not go unnoticed in markets. The S&P qualifies as the most expensive in history and pre-history. When compared to potential economic growth, multiples on the S&P500 exceed even those seen during the Tech Bubble in 2000. When measured

against potential growth, even against its peak earnings in 10 years, the S&P has never before been this expensive before. It is approx. 60% above its historical average fair value.

## HOW EXPENSIVE IS THE BOND MARKET IN EUROPE

The biggest bond bubble out there is in Europe, where real and nominal rates are still negative in spite of ebullient global equities. Bond yields are historically aligned with growth and inflation rates, according to basic valuation models. Why not, then, draw their historical simple relationship to them, in ratio format. This is what the 'Real Rate to Growth Ratio' does ([read here a full definition](#)), no more no less. And this is the self-explanatory Chart that results:



When compared to trend growth, government bonds in core Europe have rarely been as expensive as they are today. They are 250/300 basis point away from equilibrium.

## HOW MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE CAN THEY GET

**Not much further, perhaps.** This is what we find out in our studies on market structure and what we call the Tipping Points Analysis ('TPA'). Our analysis is available in this [e-Book](#), and is further discussed in slides 16 and 17 in this [presentation](#).

## NOBODY CARES

**Let's be clear: nobody cares about valuations these days in markets.** The lack of care is visible across the spectrum of investable assets, public and private: Equities, Bonds, High Yield, Emerging Markets, Venture Capital, Private Equity, Real Estate. It seems that we live through the apotheosis of what Nassim Taleb calls the 'Bob Rubin trade': my profit, your losses. A perverse incentive scheme is heavily skewed for money managers to not care, and moral hazard to disseminate across. Regulators, more strangely but not uncommonly to history, turn a blind eye, as 'you cannot know a bubble, except in retrospect', they lament. There is crowding in Academics too, Rob Arnott would probably say. Or worse, the 'Portfolio Balance Channel Theory' of Ben Bernanke actively goal-sought this out, as output to the experimental model. Call it the key to kick-off 'animal spirit' or 'trickle-down economics', elegantly.

**As sober investors though, we should care that nobody does.** Tail Risk badly needs complacency as a basic ingredient to assert itself, and compound Systemic Risks.

In Complexity Science parlance, complacency is the lack of the **negative feedback loop** keeping systems at bay, in stable state. Complacency is instead propelling them further out, in thin air stratosphere, where far-from-equilibrium dynamics apply.

## THE CRITICAL TRANSFORMATION HYPOTHESIS

Our thoughts are expanded upon in this [video slideshow](#). In a big long nutshell, we believe that **Systemic Risk in financial markets are best analyzed through the prism of Complexity Science**, using the analytical tools available to non-linear socio-ecological systems, where a shift in positive loops comes in anticipation of a dramatic transformation. **Chaos theory** and **Catastrophe Theory** can then help shed light on the current set-up in markets. Years of monumental **Quantitative Easing / Negative Interest Rates** monetary policy affected the behavioral patterns of investors and changed the structure itself of the market, in what accounts as **self-amplifying positive feedbacks**. The **structure of the market** moved into a **low-diversity trap**, where concentration risks of various nature intersect and compound: approx. 90% of daily equity flows in the US is today passive or quasi-passive, approx. 90% of investment strategies is doing the same thing in being either trend-linked or volatility-linked, a massive concentration in managers sees the first 3 asset managers globally controlling a mind-blowing USD 15 trillions (at more than 20 times the entire market cap of several G20 countries), approx. 80% of index performance in 2018 is due to 3 stocks only, a handful of tech stocks – so-called 'market darlings' - are disseminated across the vast majority of passive and active investment instruments. The **morphing structure of the market**, under the unequivocal push of QE/ZIRP new-age ideologism, is the driver of a **simultaneous overvaluation for Bonds and Equities (Twin Bubbles)**

**which has no match in modern financial history**, so measured against most valuation metrics ever deemed reputable; a condition which further compounds potential systemic damages. The market has lost its key function of price-discovery, its ability to learn and evolve, its inherent buffers and redundancy mechanisms: in a word, **the market lost its 'resilience'**. It is, therefore, prone to the dynamics of criticality, as described by Complexity Science in copious details. This is the **under-explored, unintended consequence of extreme experimental monetary policymaking**. A far-from-equilibrium status for markets is reached, a so-called unstable equilibrium, where System Resilience weakens and **Market Fragility approaches Critical Tipping Points**. A small disturbance is then able to provoke a large adjustment, pushing into another basin of attraction altogether, where a whole new equilibrium is found. In market parlance, more prosaically, **a market crash is incubating - and has been so for a while**. While it is impossible to determine the precise threshold for such critical transitioning within a stochastic world, it is very possible to say that we are already in such phase transition zone, where markets got inherently fragile, poised at criticality for small disturbances, and where it is increasingly probable to see severe regime shifts. **Fragile markets now sit on the edge of chaos. This is the magic zone, theorized by complexity scientists, where rare events become typical.**

A generational opportunity hidden in plain sight. Its status of loneliness and 'vox clamantis in deserto' makes for potential outsized returns.

## RELATED READINGS

Robert Shiller (2018)  
The market is experiencing 'irrational exuberance'  
Yahoo Finance  
[Link](#)

ZeroHedge (2018)  
Beware Buffet's Words: These 3 Critical Stock Market Indicators Signal Huge Losses Ahead.  
[Link](#)

Brian Sozzi (2018)  
Goldman Sachs: Stocks Are Expensive Right Now  
The Street  
[Link](#)

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard (2018)

The next downturn could rival the Great Depression and wipe \$10 trillion off US household assets  
The Telegraph  
[Link](#)

How Much Time Do You Have For Bubbles?  
Real Vision  
[Link](#)

Laurence Fletcher (2018)

Lonely, and Costly, Times for Hedge Funds That Bet on Collapse  
The Wall Street Journal  
[Link](#)

Joe Rennison (2018)

'50 cent' insurance buyer predicts further market turmoil  
The FT  
[Link](#)

Fergal O'Brien (2018)

The Global Economy Is Vulnerable and Central Banks Aren't Ready

Bloomberg  
[Link](#)

Jesse Felder (2017)

What Were You Thinking?

The Felder Report:

[Link](#)



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