



I follow (and teach) the CFA code of ethics, but I particularly adhere to one part...

THE CODE OF ETHICS

Members of CFA Institute (including CFA charterholders) and candidates

- Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect and in an ethical manner with the public, clients, prospective clients, employers, employees, colleagues in the investment profession, and other participants in the global capital markets.
- Place the integrity of the investment profession and the interests of clients above their own personal interests.
- Use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment actions, and engaging in other professional activities.





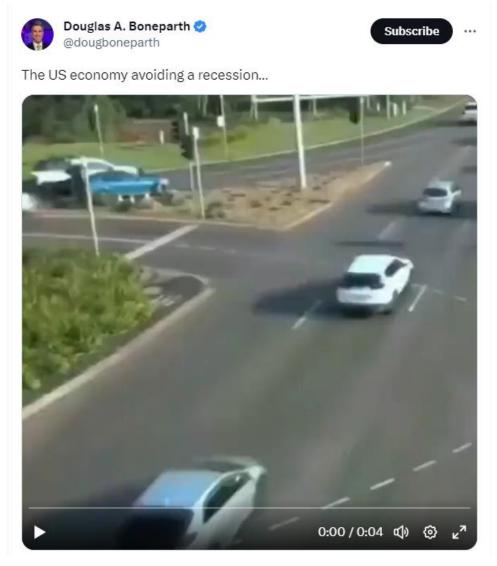
I noticed the same word on Page 3 of IOD's Chartered Director Applicants Handbook

★ "This person is sufficiently broad-based, capable of maintaining strong independence and upholding good standard of integrity and business ethics in performing the duties of a director in line with international best practices recognized by IOD."





Consensus is soft landing







In the US, recessions are mostly engineered by the government

- ★ By increasing taxes
- ★ Decreasing government spending
- **★** Tightening bank regulations
- ★ Tightening the money supply
- **★** Increasing interest rates





Then what happens is business activity slows

FVMR INVESTING

A. STOTZ INVESTMENT RESEARCH

- ★ This leads to a reduction in investment in new projects
- ★ After that, banks begin to slow lending to businesses

This leads to consumers having less to spend

- ★ This leads to a slowdown in the hours that employees work
- ★ Hence, workers make less money
- ★ This leads to a slowdown in consumer spending





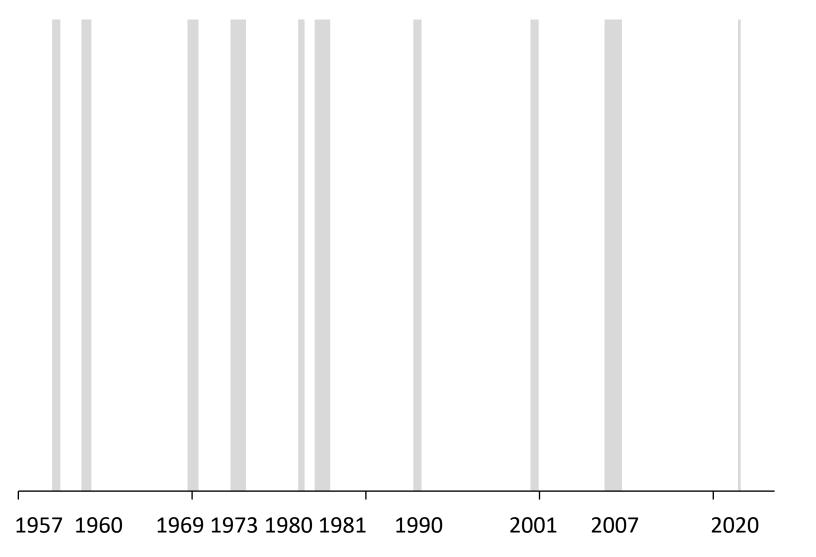
Eventually people start losing jobs

- ★ A slowdown in consumer spending means falling retail sales
- ★ This brings another wave of reduction in factory orders
- ★ Higher interest rates and lower purchasing power reduce the demand for housing
- ★ This leads to falling home sales, prices, and the construction of new projects
- ★ Eventually, we see layoffs and rises in unemployment benefit applications





The US has had 10 recessions since 1957, and I think that we are heading for number 11







5 Warning Signs of

Impending Recession

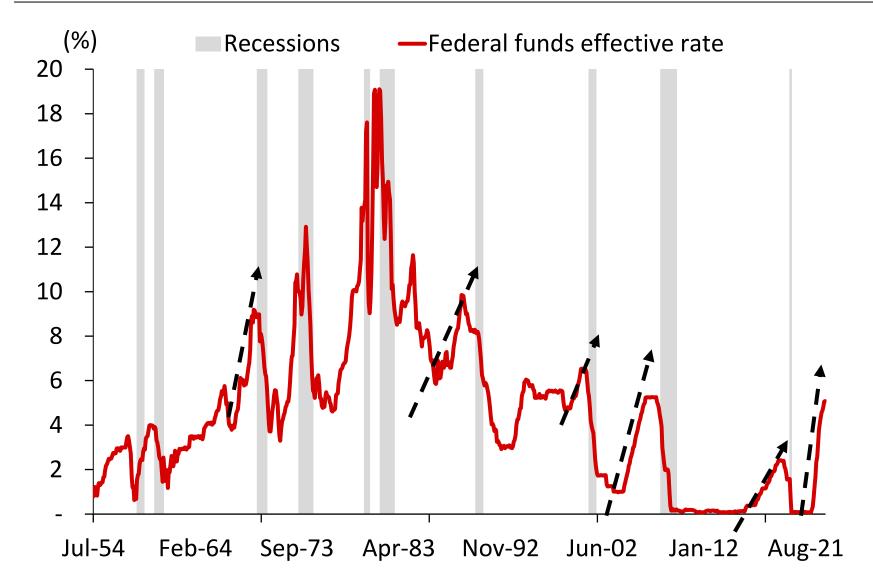


Warning Sign #1

Inverted yield curve



Steep rate hikes have historically preceded recessions



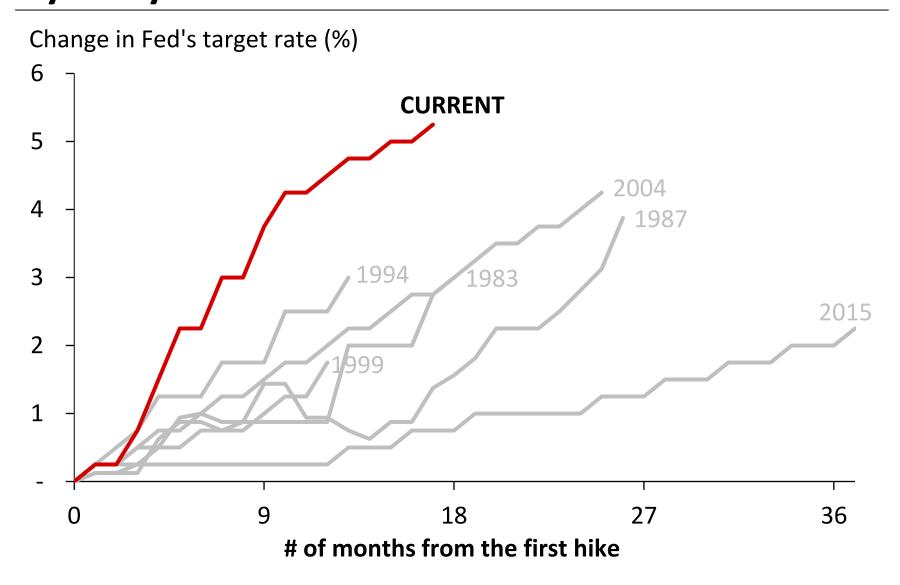


Andrew Stotz, PhD, CFA

Fed's tool to fight inflation is raising the federal funds rate



This is the fastest and most aggressive rate-hike cycle by the Fed since the 1980s





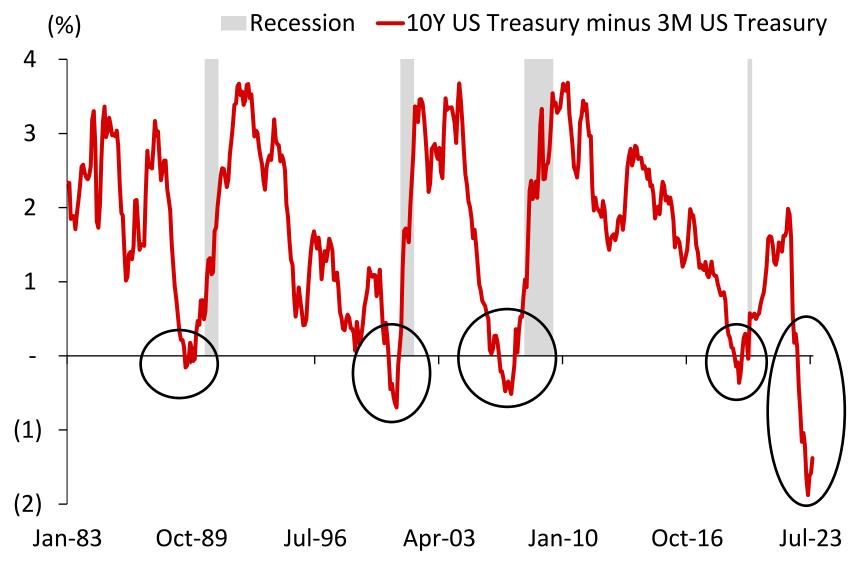
Andrew Stotz, PhD, CFA

- After the 0.25%-hike in Feb 2023, the current rate-hike cycle became the most aggressive since the 1980s
- The Fed has hiked rates by5.25% in the current cycle
- This has resulted in shortterm rates becoming higher than long-term (yield-cure inversion)



INVESTMENT RESEARCH

Yield-curve inversion signals 4Q23 US recession



Sources: A. Stotz Investment Research, FRED.

Note: Data as of 23 August 2023.



- All recessions in the US since 1968 were preceded by an inverted yield curve
- As it turns, recession typically follows
- Average time from inversion, until the recession started, was about 1 year (so 4Q23)

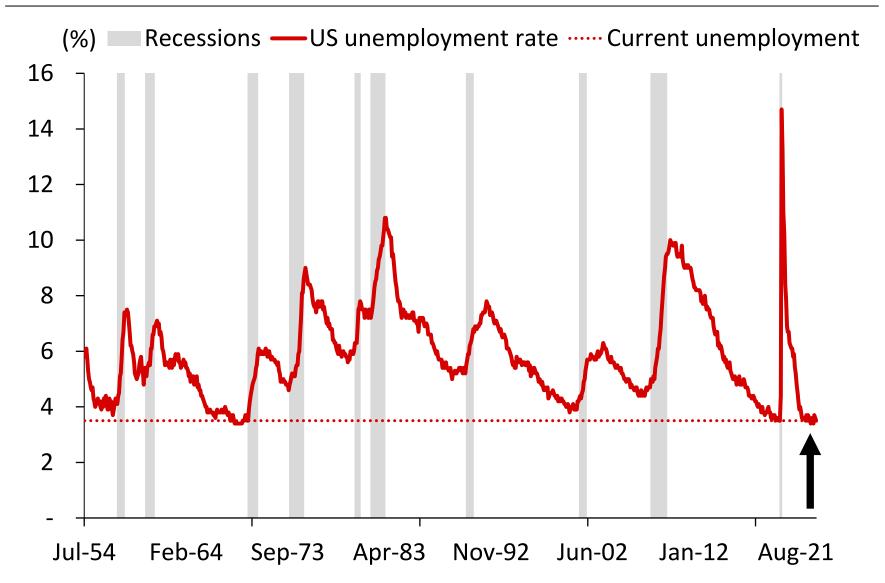


Warning Sign #2

Peak employment



US is now at peak employment





- Puts upward pressure on wages, which is inflationary
- Lowest unemployment since 1969; peak employment precedes recession

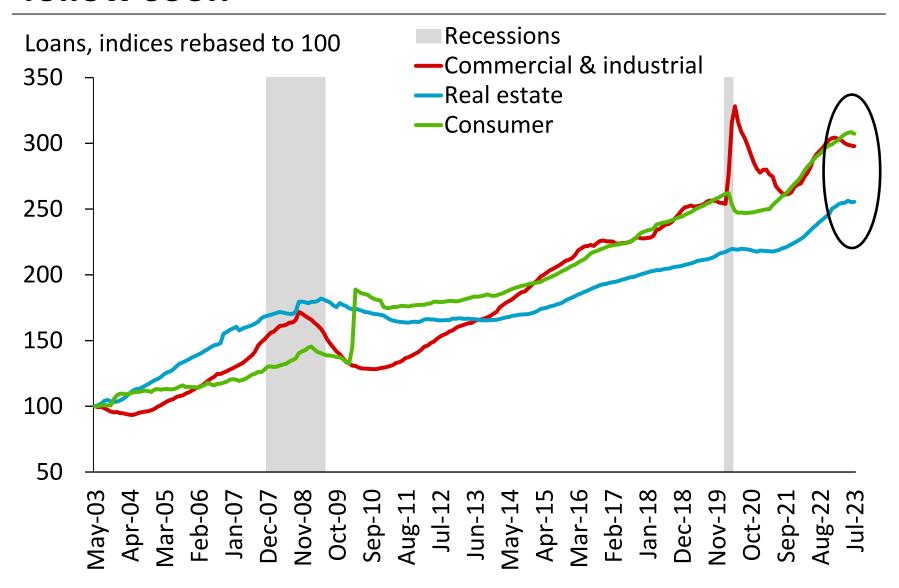


Warning Sign #3

Slowdown in bank lending



Business lending has slowed; real estate loans to follow soon





Andrew Stotz, PhD, CFA

Warns about a slowdown in business activity

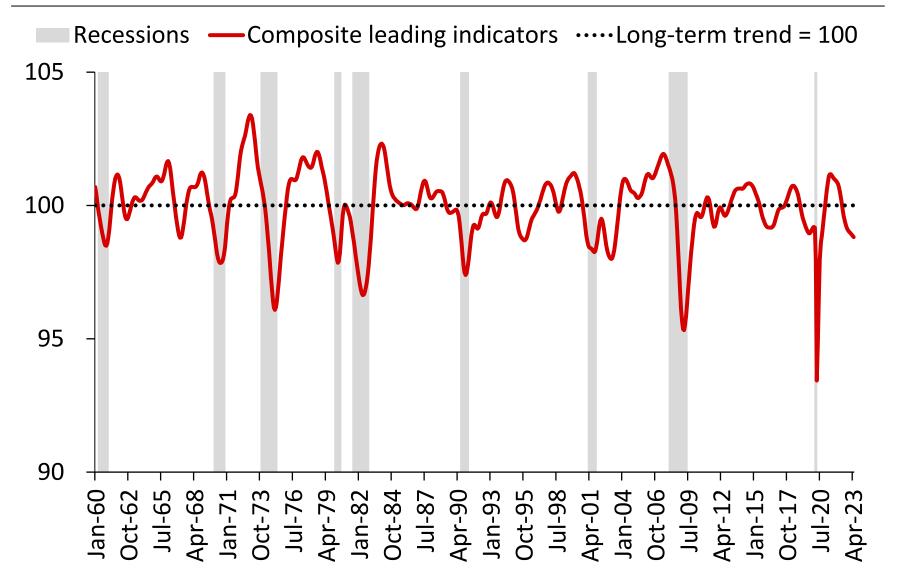


Warning Sign #4

Leading indicators falling



Composite leading indicators falling





- The indicator looks at factors aimed at providing early signals of turns in the business cycle
- While the indicator has given false signals before, recessions have typically followed large falls



Warning Sign #5

Weakening consumer



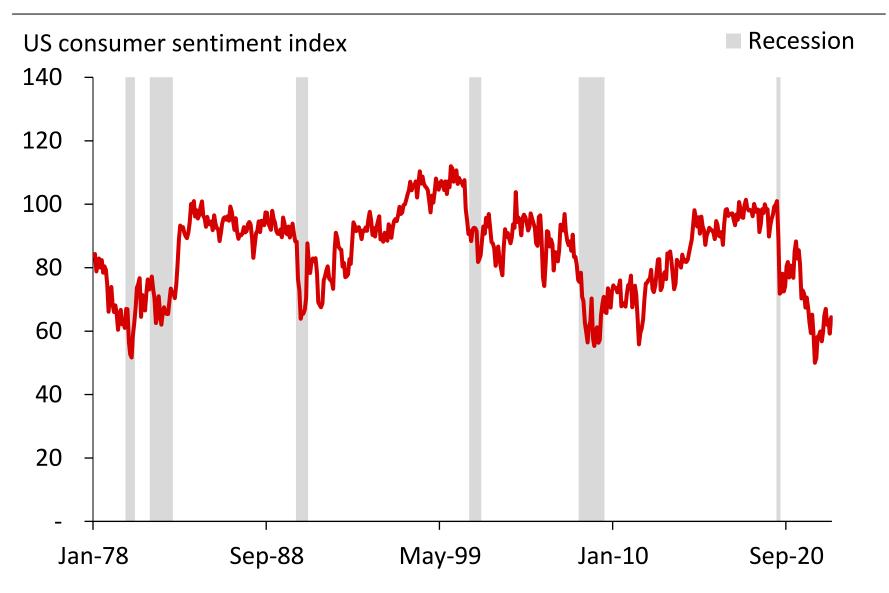
Retail sales have been slowing, which typically precedes a recession







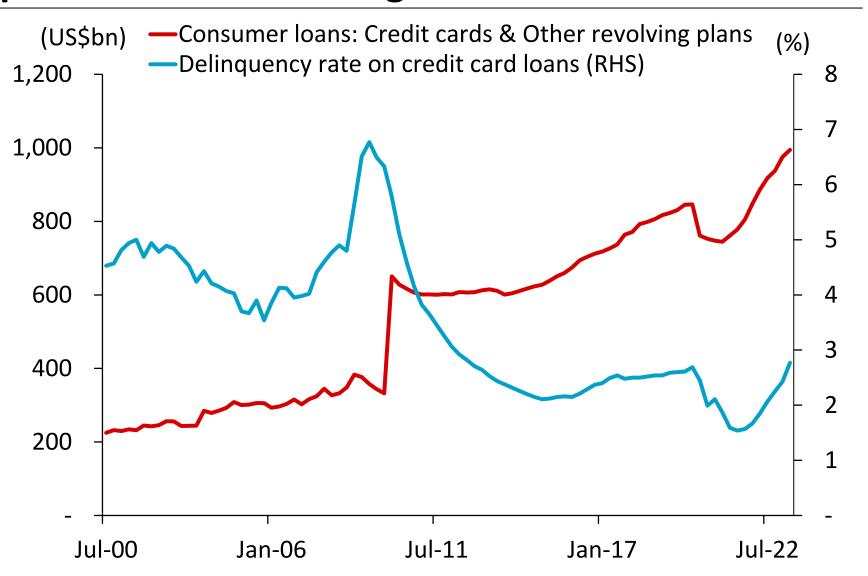
Consumer sentiment has fallen since 2020







Credit card debt at US\$1trn and growing while past due bills are rising



















Here's the method I use as an investor and business owner to measure a company's competitive position







Andrew Stotz, PhD, CFA

The World Class Benchmarking score card we developed 10 years ago



Here's how we construct the scorecard for any company

- ★ We gather the yearly and quarterly financial data of 26,000 companies worldwide
- ★ We then calculate each company's Profitable Growth score
 - Which is a composite measure of both profitability and growth





Here's how we construct the scorecard for any company

- ★ After that, we rank the subject company relative to sector peers of similar size
 - Decile ranking is from 1 (best) to 10 (worst)
 - A score of 1 or 2 is financially world class
- ★ We assess the company's performance over the prior four years and the past 12 months (PTM)



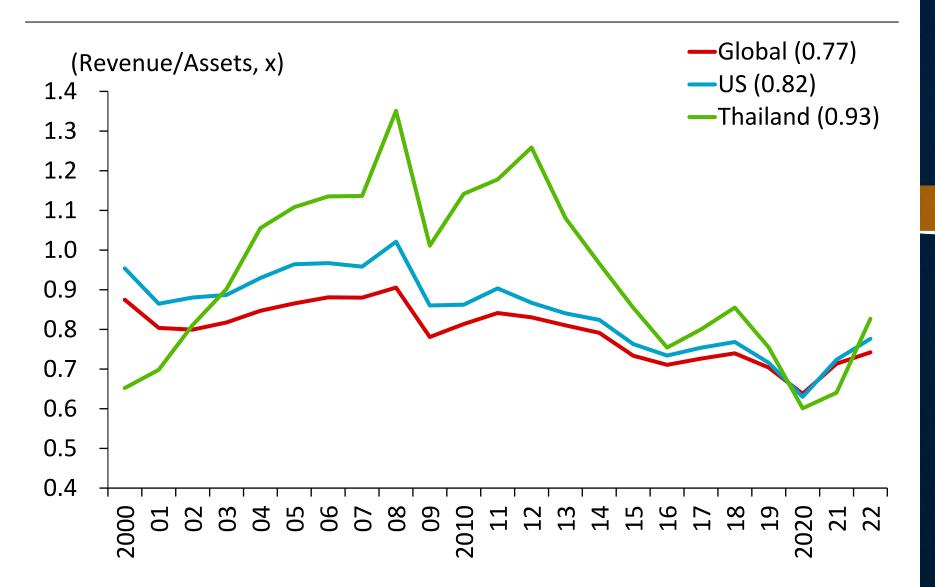
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Is the company financially world class?





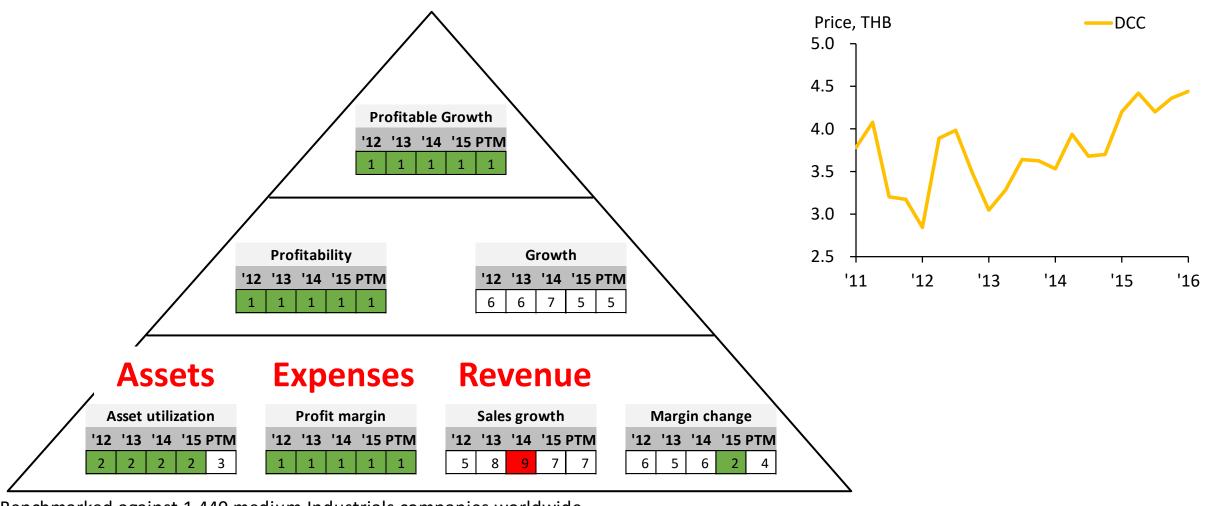
Keep revenue at or above 1x assets





DCC: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

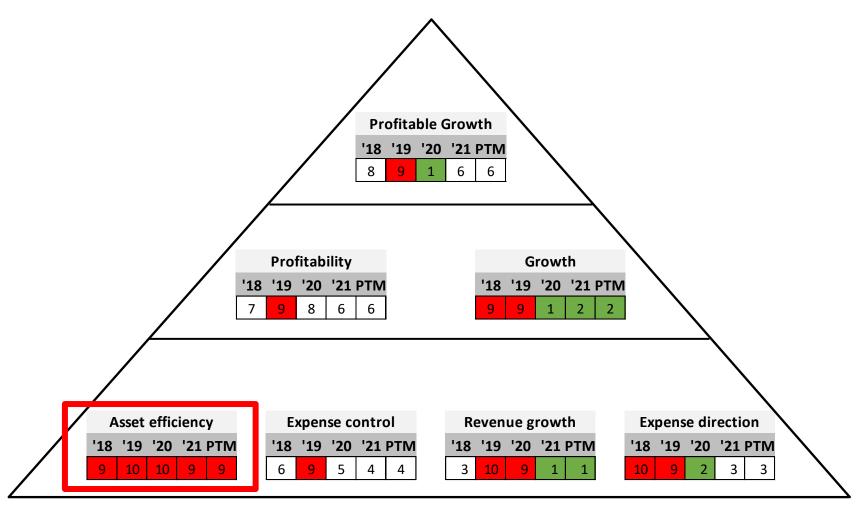




Benchmarked against 1,440 medium Industrials companies worldwide.



KSL: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

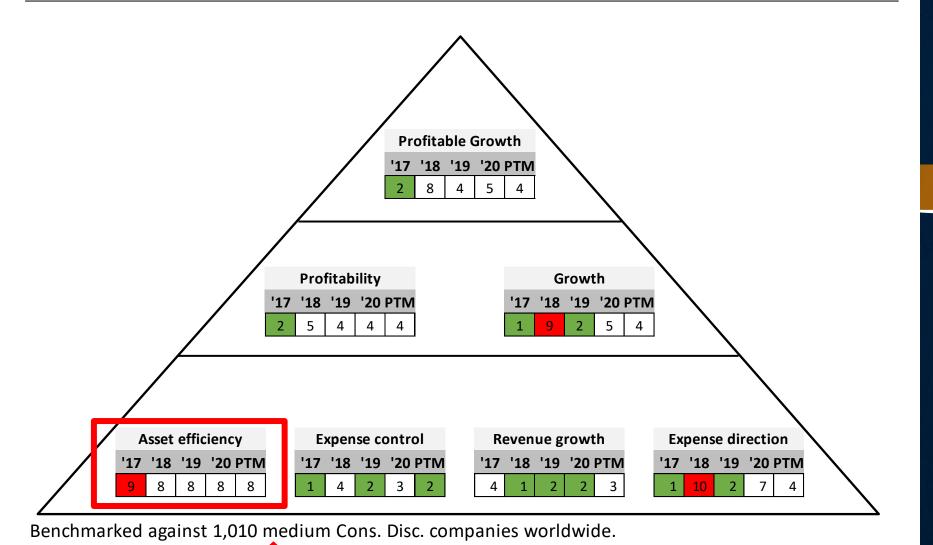


Benchmarked against 440 medium Cons. Staples companies worldwide.





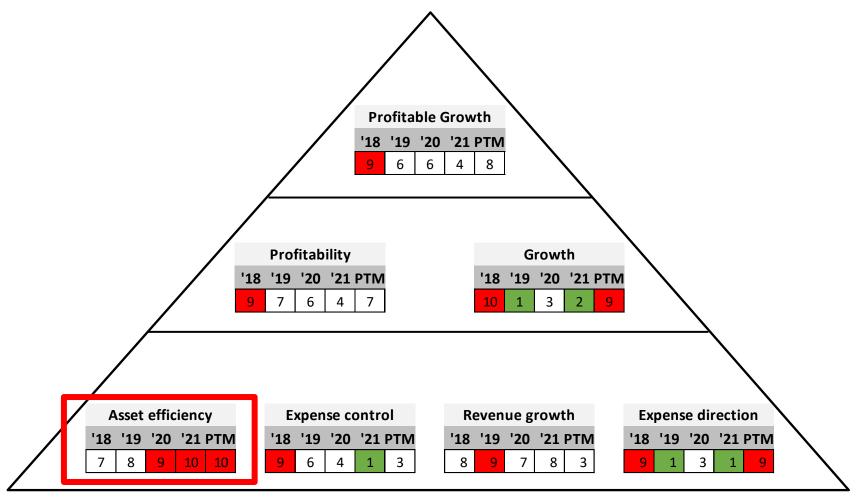
JWD: A. Stotz Profitable Growth







JMART: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

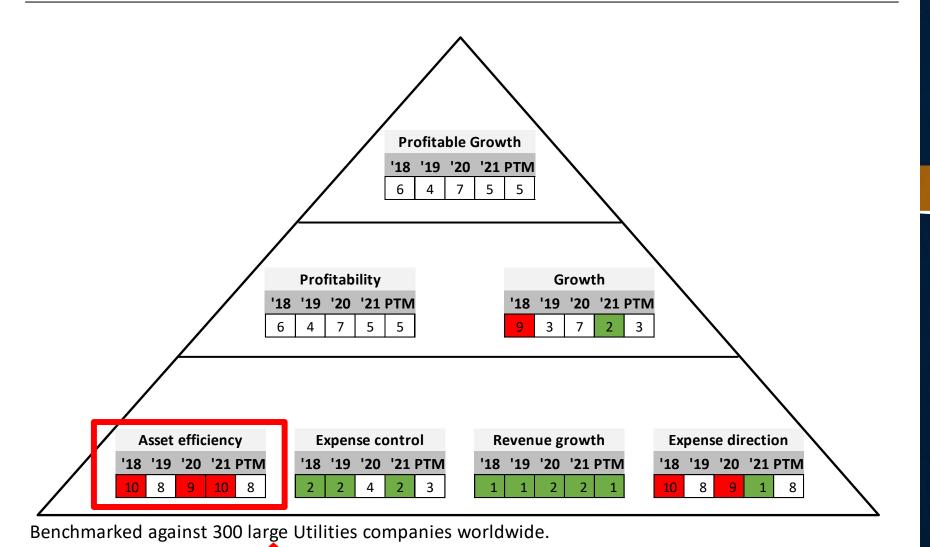


Benchmarked against 820 medium Info Tech companies worldwide.





GULF: A. Stotz Profitable Growth







Most common asset problems

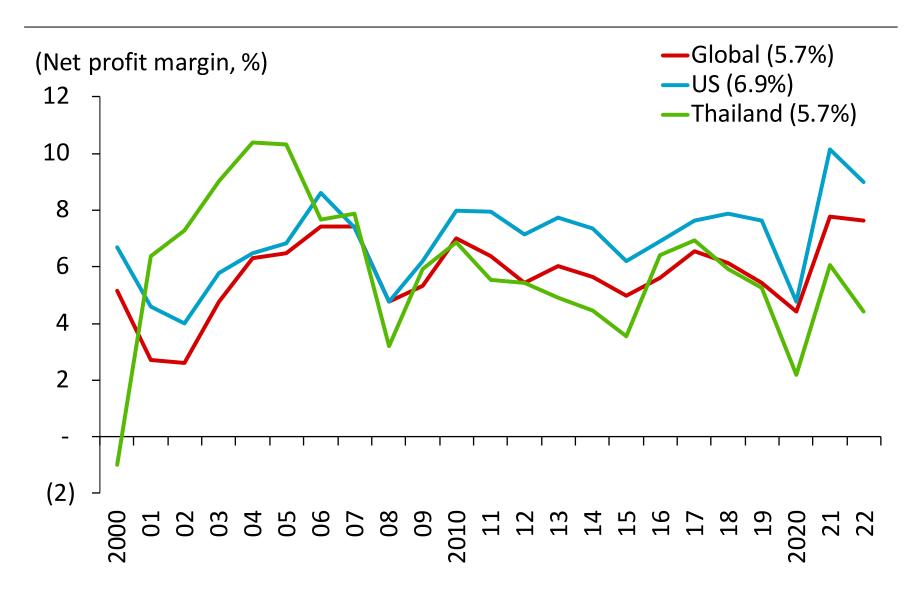
- ★ Giving too long credit terms to customers
- ★ Getting too short credit terms from suppliers
- ★ Holding too much inventory
- ★ Overinvested in fixed assets
- ★ Low asset efficiency
- ★ Poor asset management system







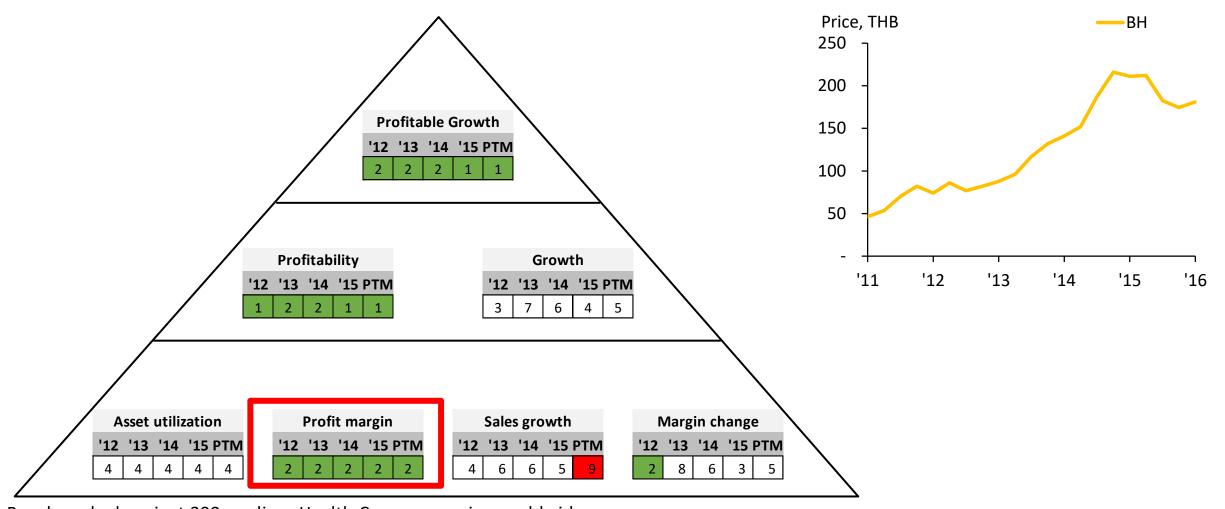
Keep net profit margin above 6%





BH: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

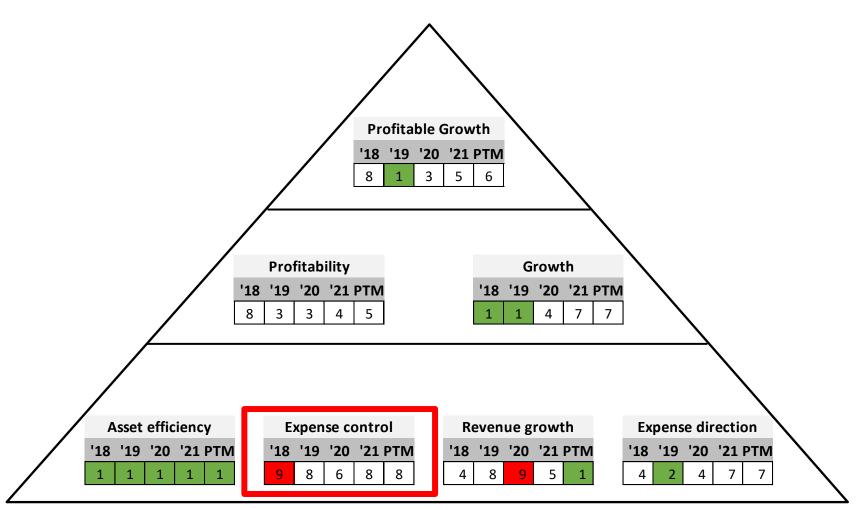




Benchmarked against 390 medium Health Care companies worldwide.



OR: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

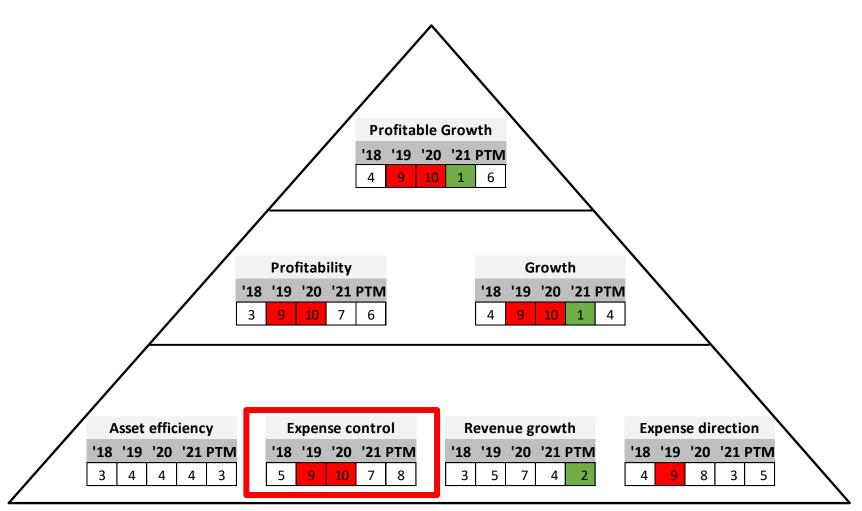


Benchmarked against 960 large Cons. Disc. companies worldwide.





IVL: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

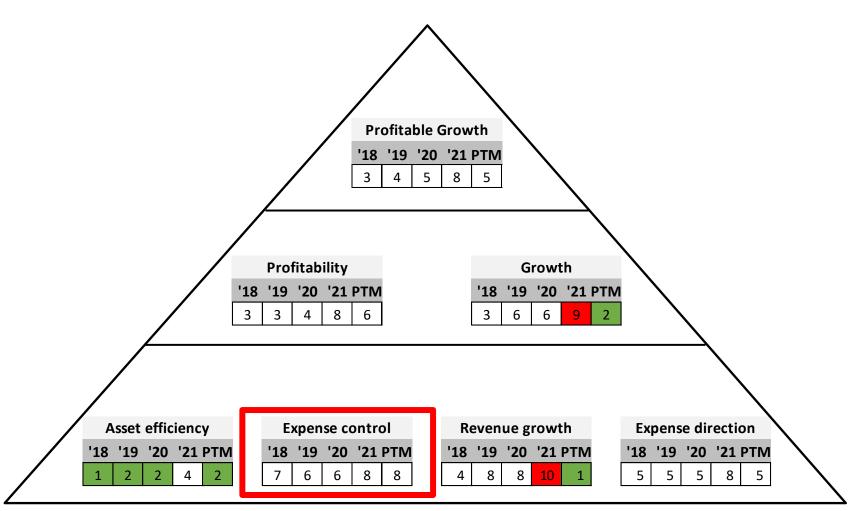


Benchmarked against 840 large Materials companies worldwide.





LPN: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

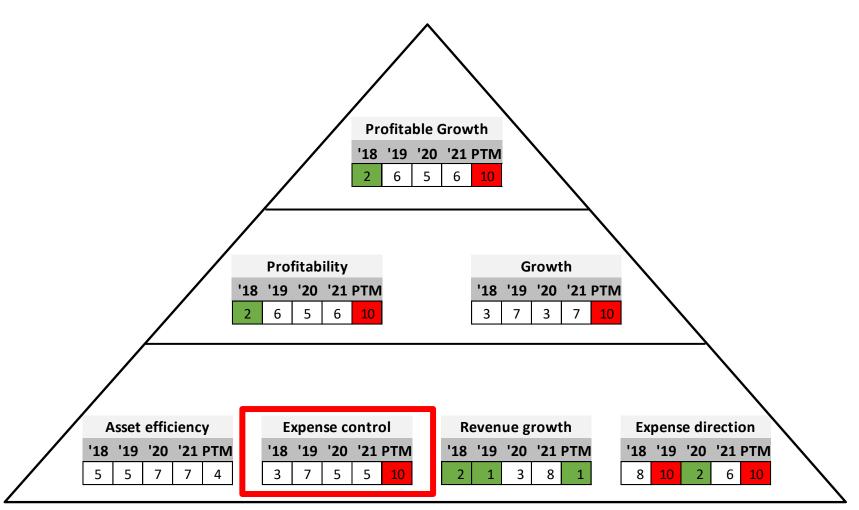


Benchmarked against 340 medium Real Estate companies worldwide.





GPSC: A. Stotz Profitable Growth



Benchmarked against 300 large Utilities companies worldwide.





Most common expense problems

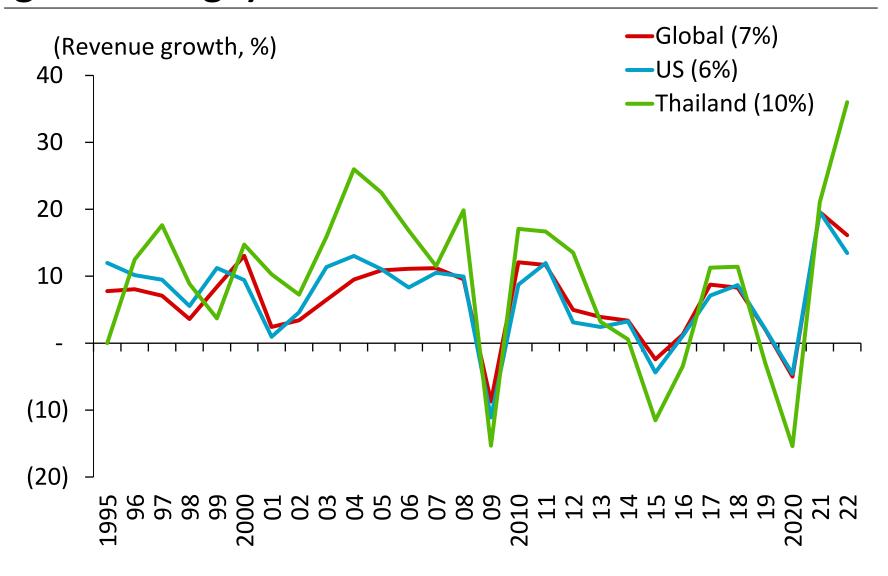
- ★ Poor sourcing of incoming raw materials
- ★ Lack of price discipline
- ★ Low sales volume
- ★ High fixed costs
- ★ Expensive marketing
- ★ Ineffective operating systems







Keep revenue growth above 10% (maybe 6% is good enough)

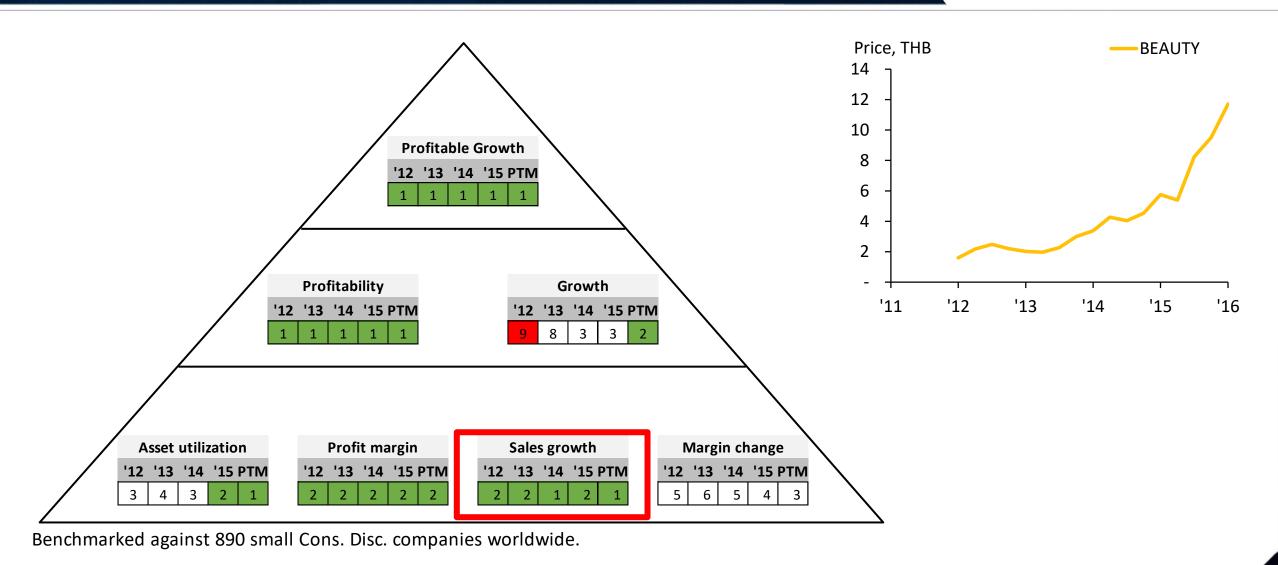






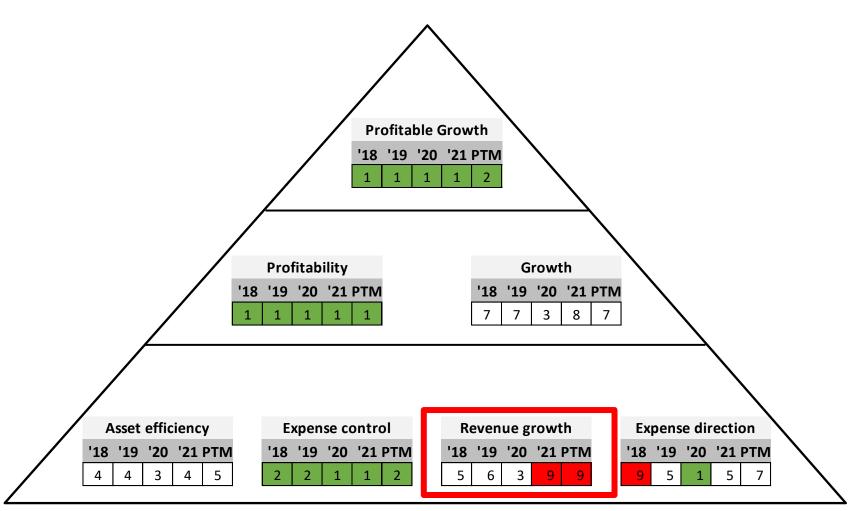
BEAUTY: A. Stotz Profitable Growth







DCC: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

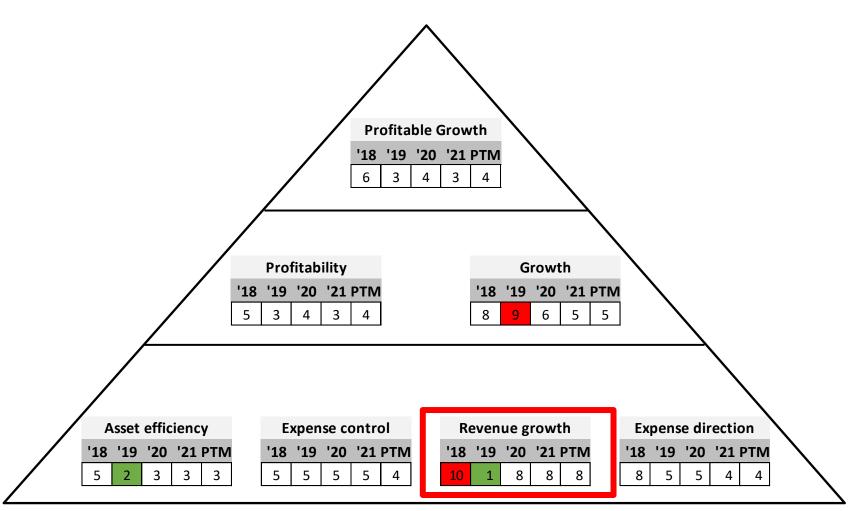


Benchmarked against 1,250 medium Industrials companies worldwide.





AIT: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

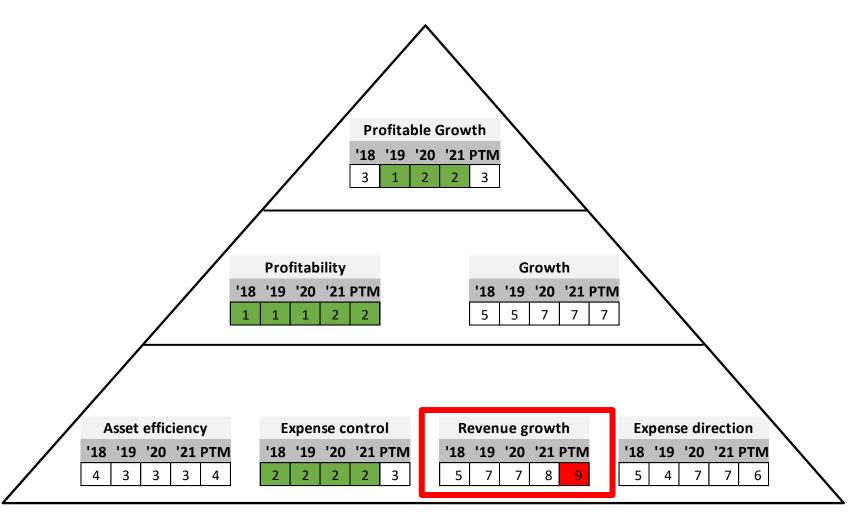


Benchmarked against 820 medium Info Tech companies worldwide.





FSMART: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

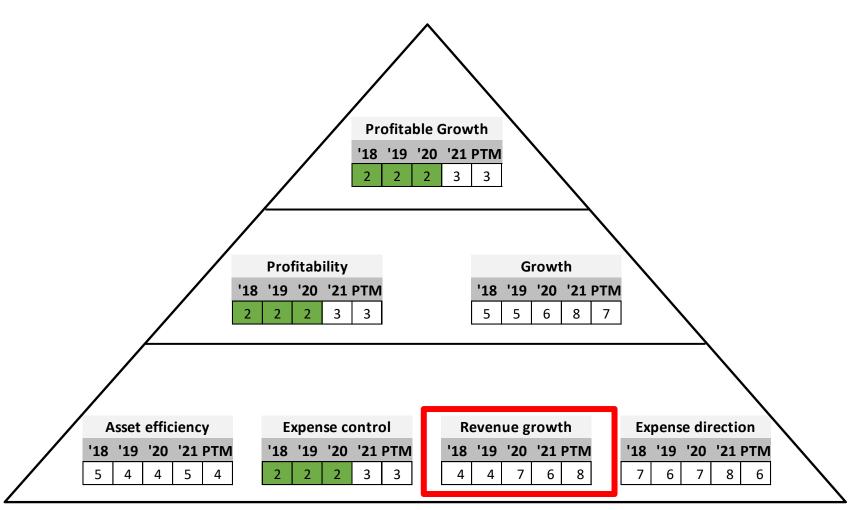


Benchmarked against 740 small Info Tech companies worldwide.





ADVANC: A. Stotz Profitable Growth

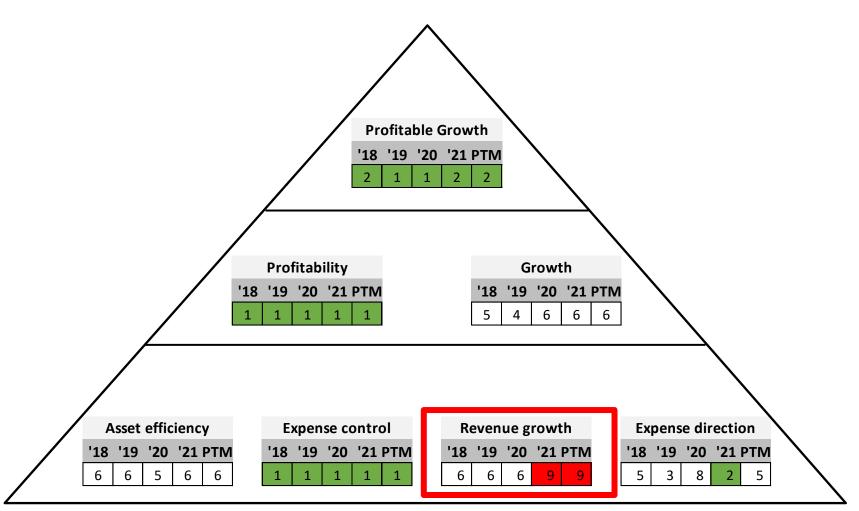


Benchmarked against 260 large Comm. Serv. companies worldwide.





TTW: A. Stotz Profitable Growth



Benchmarked against 130 medium Utilities companies worldwide.





Most common revenue problems

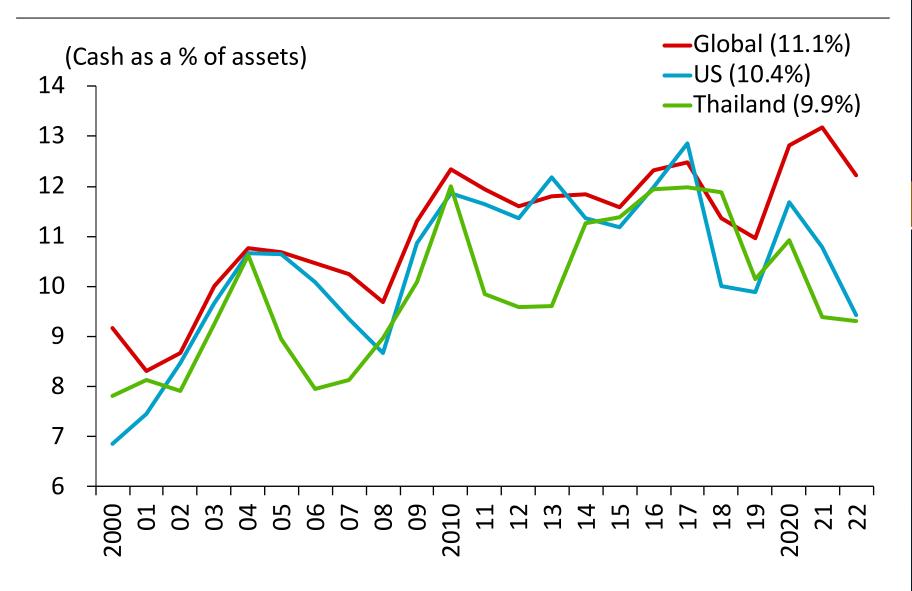
- ★ Weak sales team
- ★ Poor product
- ★ Poor service
- ★ Bad pricing
- ★ Inadequate marketing
- ★ Losing customers almost as fast as you gain them





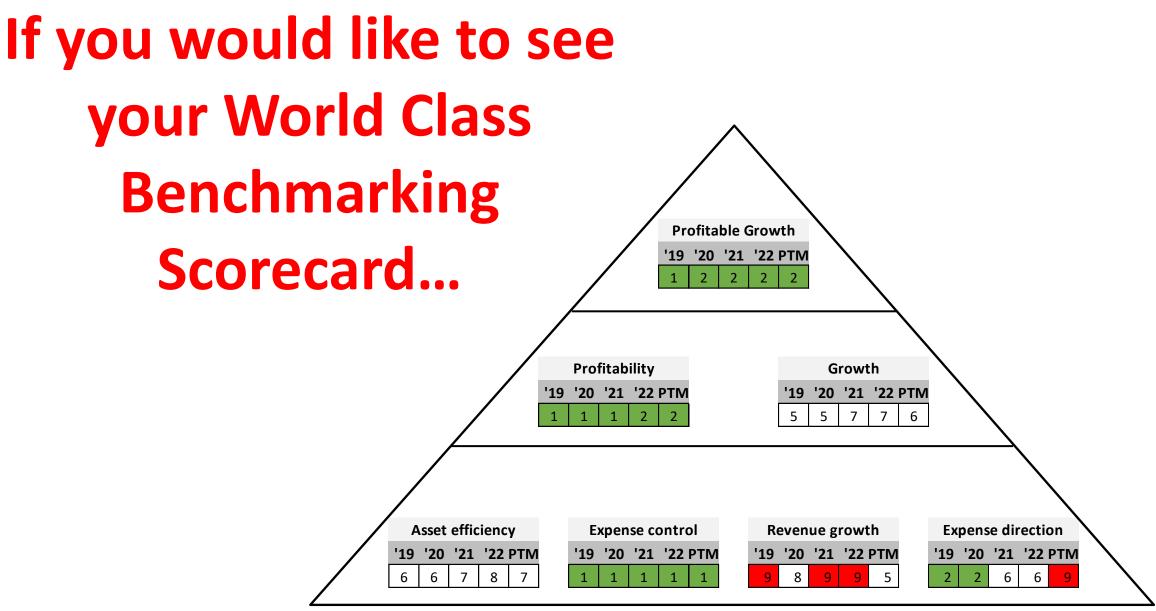


Have at least 10% of assets as cash









Benchmarked against 120 medium Utilities companies worldwide.

Message me on Line





