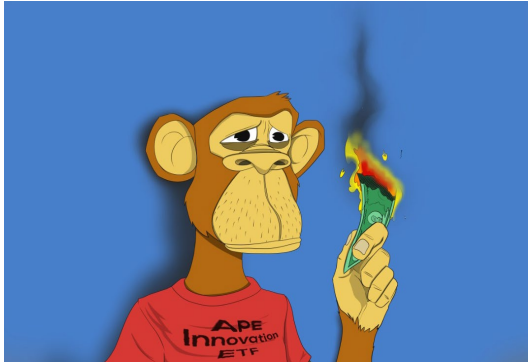




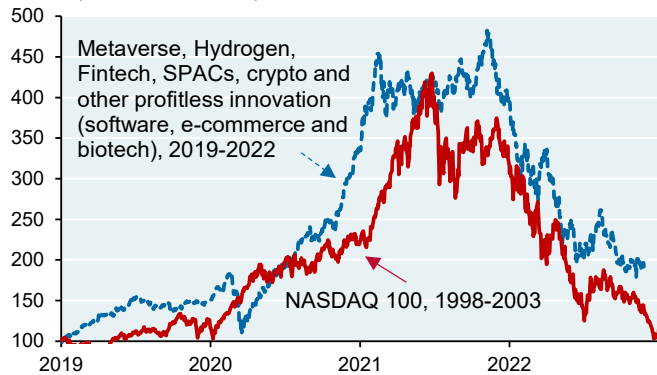
Holiday Eye on the Market: the YUCs, the MUCs, FTX, the Gensler Rule and the Summers Rule

Non-Fungible Trainwreck. First, I’m pleased to offer readers of the Eye on the Market a holiday gift that I commissioned for you: a one-of-a-kind “APE Innovation ETF” non-fungible token. Just copy and paste the image below and your digital journey will begin. Maybe hang it in the digital living space that you bought this year¹.



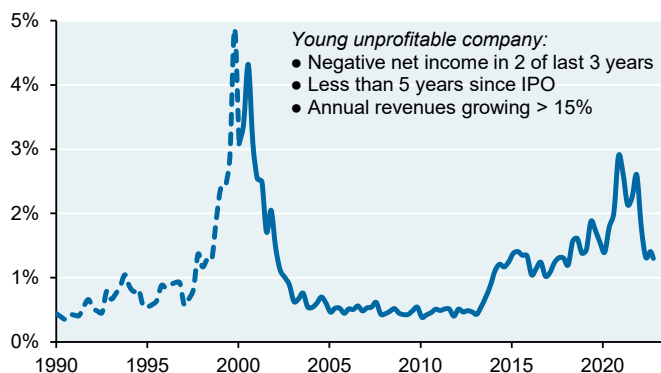
Like 2002, 2022 was also a year when unprofitable companies got repriced. The 2019-2022 cycle was arguably “dumber” since there was a historical precedent for this kind of thing. The second and third charts you will have seen before in this piece (I started writing about the YUCs in our 2020 Outlook), and are part of how we monitor the price for equity risk. Around 60%-70% of the YUC/MUC surge has now been reversed.

Dumb and Dumber
Index (100 = Jan 2019)



Source: Bloomberg, JPMAM. November 30, 2022.

The YUCs: Young Unprofitable Companies
% of equity market capitalization



Source: Factset, JPMAM. November 28, 2022.

The MUCs: Megavalued (P/E >50x) or Unprofitable Companies, % of total US market capitalization



Source: Factset, JPMAM. November 28, 2022.

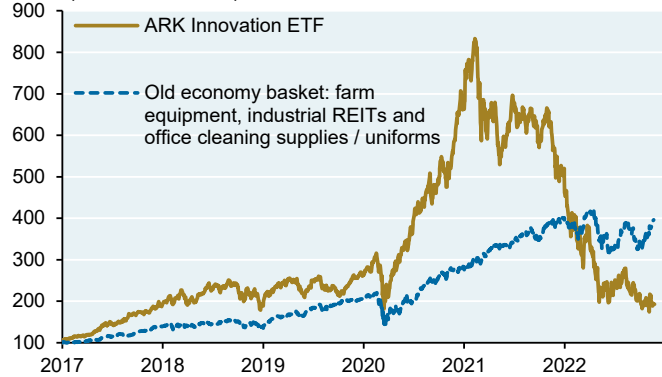
¹ Virtual real estate trading volumes and prices are down 98% and 88% from peak levels [Protos.com/Delphi Digital]. Another fun fact: McKinsey estimates that so far, \$120 billion has been invested in the Metaverse.



During the stimulus bonanza, digital assets were priced at an unrealistic premium relative to physical ones. Monetary and fiscal policy are normalizing now after the longest period of negative real interest rates since 1820 and the largest fiscal deficits since 1800 (other than during WWI and WWII), so I'm not surprised to see a basket of farm equipment, office cleaning supplies and industrial REITs finally outperforming "innovation" stocks. I'm also not surprised to see oil, gas and pipeline companies outperforming renewable energy companies again this year given all the issues we discuss in our energy paper. The real world is a tough and unforgiving place, and my job is to help investors navigate that.

The Tortoise and the Hare

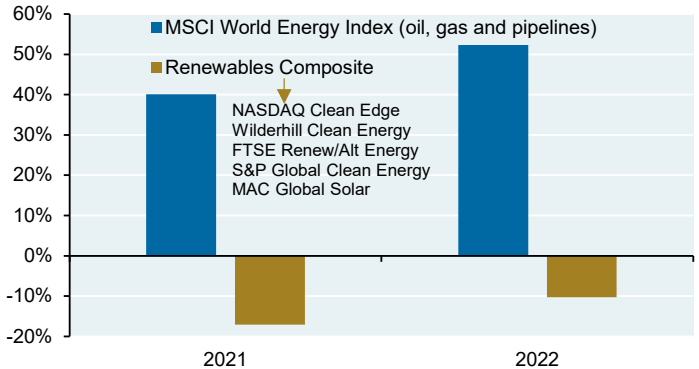
Index (100 = Dec 2016)



Source: Bloomberg, JPMAM. November 28, 2022.

"Reports of my death were greatly exaggerated"

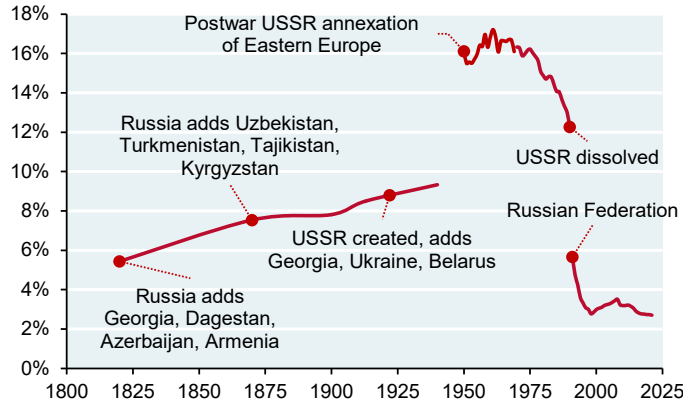
Annual return, %



Source: Bloomberg. November 27, 2022.

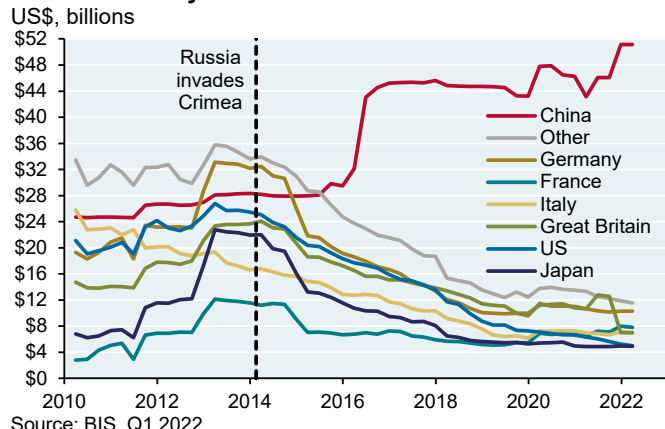
On energy, many investors and politicians underestimated the importance of Russia; after all how much damage could a country do if their share of world GDP was just 3%, its lowest in 200 years? This miscalculation was part of a broader underappreciation for thermal energy and ammonia/fertilizer at a time when the world was more focused on wind and solar power instead. That's changing now; Germany just completed the first of five floating LNG regasification units, France plans for a substantial nuclear renaissance and China is importing record amounts of Russian gas and coal as part of a broader geopolitical realignment, one example of which is illustrated below. And while Russia is ruthlessly laying waste to Ukraine's power grid, don't be surprised if there is a ceasefire at some point, partially driven by the need for Europe to regain access to some Russian energy (oil and natural gas via land-based pipelines given damage to Nord Stream).

Russia/USSR share of World GDP since 1820



Sources: Angus Maddison database, Conference Board, JPMAM. 2021.

Cross-border syndicated loans to Russia



Source: BIS. Q1 2022.

To wrap up 2022, I have created three rules for investors to follow...

**#1: The Gensler Rule: Don't be a complete hypocrite**

Existing rules give the SEC jurisdiction over onshore and offshore crypto intermediary platforms (exchanges and broker-dealers) to prevent fraud, manipulation, front-running, wash sales and other misconduct. However, this also usually requires an SEC determination that the intermediary is trafficking in “securities”, a loaded phrase in crypto. In doing so, the SEC is acting pursuant to a decades-old Howey test definition of a security (which has been upheld by Federal Courts so far, most recently in SEC vs LBRY), and almost always over the objections of the crypto industry, politicians in both parties, influential venture capital firms and people within the SEC itself (including SEC Commissioner Peirce, known as “Crypto-Mom” based on her support for the industry).

As a result, the Gensler Rule works as follows: you may only criticize Commissioner Gensler and the rest of the SEC for the FTX failure if you meet all of the following criteria. No exceptions.

- (a) you have stated that many cryptocurrencies (although not Bitcoin) qualify as securities and not commodities, and that the SEC should make this judgment based on the existing test unless Congress legislates a new one
- (b) you have stated that the SEC should have responsibility for regulating onshore and offshore crypto exchanges dealing with US customers when “securities” are involved. SEC and CFTC jurisdiction over offshore platforms requires a nexus with US individuals. This is often not difficult to establish: it's an open secret that US crypto investors frequently evade jurisdictional requirements; roughly 60% of all US crypto derivative trades were reportedly executed at the offshore unit of FTX.com²
- (c) you support the many speeches by Gensler and SEC predecessor Clayton on crypto risks, and support the SEC's 100+ crypto enforcement actions to-date (Grayscale, Telegram, Kik, BlockFi, BitTorrent, Coinbase, LBRY etc), and support Clayton's 2018 stinging rebuke to a group of attorneys who worked on initial coin offerings
- (d) you are not one of the Senators or Representatives that receive campaign contributions from Coinbase, Digital Currency Group, Ripple, Andreessen Horowitz, Blockchain Capital and other firms that generally argue against SEC jurisdiction, **and** you are not one of the eight House members that [wrote directly to Gensler at the SEC](#) in March of 2022 stating that SEC information gathering from FTX and other crypto exchanges was “burdensome”, “stifling innovation” and that it might violate Federal Law
- (e) you acknowledge that Binance, Bitfinex, Huobi, Deribit etc domicile outside the US because of more stringent US rules³. US investors don't transact in crypto offshore because there isn't enough “regulatory clarity” onshore; they transact offshore since that's where the crypto industry offers the highest margin lending, the widest selection of tokens and the widest array of derivative products (i.e., crypto free-for-all)
- (f) you do not own any books, articles or pamphlets by Ayn Rand

In other words, “lack of regulatory clarity” criticism of the SEC after the FTX failure is often hypocritical nonsense. Securities laws are rarely prescriptive and are instead part of a principles-based regulatory framework designed to be flexible enough to apply to new instruments as they're created. The crypto industry litigated against retailer and exchange reporting requirements in the 2021 Infrastructure Act that are designed to prevent fraud, and both the Blockchain Association and the Association for Digital Asset Markets complained about SEC efforts to put crypto exchanges under its purview in January 2022⁴. Just ignore them.

For two very different views of the crypto world, compare our “[Maltese Falcoin](#)” piece from February 2022 to the hilarious profile of FTX CEO Sam Bankman-Fried from Sequoia Capital's website, which you can still find archived online.



² See “US Crypto Traders Evade Offshore Exchange Bans; Americans can easily bypass measures that seek to block them from trading risky crypto derivatives outside the US”, WSJ, July 30, 2021

³ See “FTX's Failure Is Proof that Crypto Regulation Works”, Kevin Werbach (UPenn), Barron's, November 21, 2022

⁴ John Reed Stark on the Duke Financial Economics Center FinReg Blog, November 28, 2022



#2: The Sirens Rule: Watch out for shifting priorities in developing countries

In Greek mythology, the Sirens lured sailors to their deaths by drawing them in with song. The same thing sometimes happens in emerging markets: countries enact policies to draw in foreign capital just before either defaulting on it, or enacting policies which then destroy its value. The Sirens Rule: beware of false promises and of shifting priorities.

- The classic example of course is **Argentina**, whose external debt borrowing ballooned right before its bond defaults in 1989, 2001 and 2020
- **Russia** nationalized foreign assets as far back as 1917, a practice Putin then revived; by 2008, half of Russian industrial output was produced by corporations under state control⁵. Despite that history, foreign direct investment into Russia rose sharply from 2005 to 2013, right before Russia's invasion of Crimea and the initial imposition of sanctions (which were tightened again in 2022 after its invasion of all of Ukraine). Firms whose investments are at risk: BP, Shell, Equinor, Exxon, ENI, Wintershall, German automakers and 4,000 other German companies doing business in Russia. In 2022, Russia banned foreign investors from selling Russian assets
- The latest example is **China**, which enacted "market-friendly" policies that lured MSCI into increasing China's weight in the Emerging Markets Equity Index to 40% by January 2021. Then, Xi's campaign of progressive authoritarianism⁶ began which led to the largest underperformance of China vs world equities on record (-50%)
- See Three Sirens charts in the Appendix

#3: The Summers Rule: Pay attention to Larry

Larry Summers is willing to take unpopular positions when he thinks his economic views are right, even if they conflict with the economic orthodoxy of the day. The Summers Rule: when Larry talks you should listen.

- In Larry's February 2021 Op-Ed in the Washington Post, he argued that rapid labor market healing, deployment of pent-up savings and stimulus tacked on to the largest deficits in the post-war era would reignite wage/price inflation⁷. He was earlier than anyone else (only one month into the vaccination process), and he was right.
- Here's what I wrote at the time: "I think Larry is onto something here; I expect Powell to face difficult decisions well before the mid-term elections in 2022, particularly as it relates to how the Fed will message a policy exit for a stock market used to zero rates and lots of Fed asset purchases. **Markets are pricing in a Fed largely on hold for several years. Even if the Fed goes slow on the policy rate, the bigger question for markets is what happens to longer term rates; 2.5%+ inflation and 3.5% on 10-year US Treasuries could be a journey that involves substantial equity and credit market corrections, depending on how quickly we get there.**" Larry's inflation road map ended up being a useful roadmap for us on financial markets.

Our 2023 Eye on the Market Outlook will be released as usual on January 1st. Have a safe and happy holiday season.

Michael Cembalest
JP Morgan Asset Management

⁵ "A History of President Putin's Campaign to Renationalize Industry", US Army War College, 2008

⁶ For an explanation of progressive authoritarianism, see "Xi Jinping's Capitalist Smackdown Sparks a \$1 Trillion Reckoning", Bloomberg, August 1, 2021

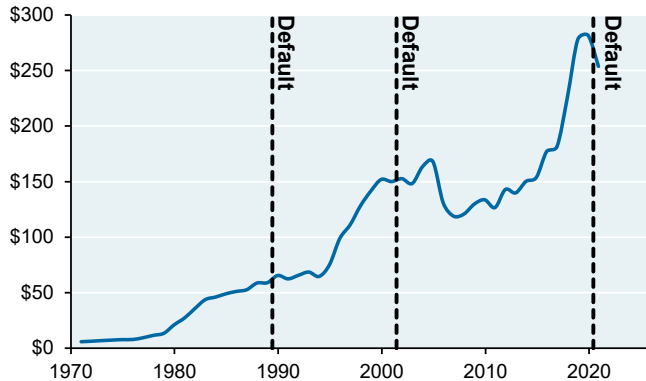
⁷ In economic terms, Larry essentially argued that a lot of fiscal stimulus and a 0.50 or 0.75 multiplier would push the output gap into inflationary territory, and to a greater degree than at any time since the 1970's



Appendix charts: the Three Sirens

Argentina's external debt balance

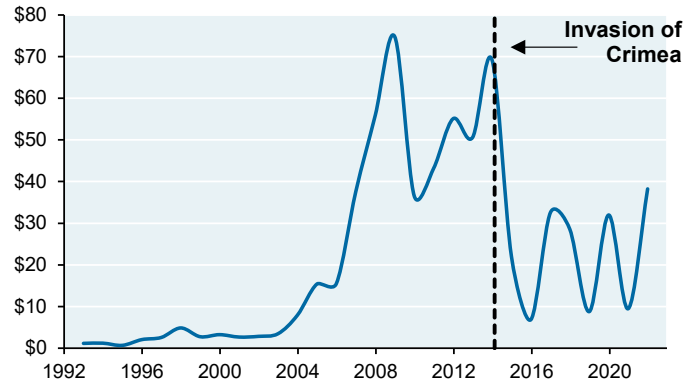
US\$, billions



Source: World Bank, JPMAM. 2020.

FDI inflows to the Russian Federation

US\$, billions



Source: World Bank, UNCTAD, JPMAM. 2021.

China's index weight, performance and policy changes

China outperformance

China index wt



Source: Bloomberg, JPMAM. December 01, 2022.

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