



Investment Report N^o·80

Our aim is to protect investors' capital and increase its value over the long term.

Why now?

'Invert, always invert.'

Charlie Munger 1924-2023

There is nothing wrong with admitting that you don't know something. What makes investing so fascinating and sometimes frustrating is not knowing all the answers. Explaining market movements is never simple. Some price changes appear illogical, even irrational, whether it is the rise of the stock market the day of a missile attack on Iran or the sharp share price fall on blow-out quarterly profit numbers.

One issue has been vexing investors in the past quarter. It is not, 'why is the S&P500 index making new all-time highs?' No one questions rising stock markets; they are considered a given these days. No, the unanswered, unfathomable question is why is the gold price making new all-time highs? This has perplexed many, and not merely those that believe gold is a barbarous relic with no intrinsic value. Even long-in-the-tooth strategists and gold analysts are joining in with the collective head scratching over the recent price rise. We suspect there are several reasons for savers to be prepared to pay more for an ounce of the yellow metal today, but we would not begin to pretend to be omniscient on this matter.

Troy ounces

We have held exposure to gold in our Multi-Asset portfolios since January 2003, initially in the form of gold mining shares. The gold price back then was \$350oz (£210). Once physically-backed exchange traded commodities (ETCs) were created by early 2005, the price had risen to \$425oz (£225). Since then, we have held most of our exposure via ETCs (although, for regulatory reasons, Personal Assets Trust can

hold its exposure via a slightly cheaper allocated account). Today's price is \$2320oz (£1900), representing a compound return in sterling of 11% per year since we first purchased ETCs.

Remarkably, and surprising to many, gold has outperformed the S&P 500 index this century. It has contributed to our positive returns and, despite some inevitable bumps along the way, has provided valuable diversification, reduced portfolio risk and given us essential portfolio insurance over the past 20 years. Gold exhibits volatility similar to that of equities but performs a very different function. This is most apparent at times of market stress, whether during the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 or in 2020 when the pandemic hit. This has a value to us and, unlike other portfolio protection, the cost of ownership is very low.

Many a conspiracy theorist enjoys holding forth on the subject of gold. We prefer to focus our attention on the actions of rational savers and investors. Just as the stock market is a voting machine in the short run and a weighing machine in the long run, so too the gold price will misbehave in the short term whilst proving instructive over longer time periods. Our rationale for owning it has nothing to do with short-term price movements. Rather, it is rooted in gold's continued substance and scarcity in an increasingly financialised world.

Valuation metrics fail

We have not been taken aback by the rise in the price of gold this year. For much of last year we pointed out to clients that gold was making new highs in sterling, euros and yen. The US dollar had hitherto been the exception, but it was probably only a matter of time before it followed other currencies.

'Why has gold performed strongly' is likely the



wrong question to ask. Rather, we should invert, as Charlie Munger tells us to, and ask why these currencies are falling, relative to gold? For all the puzzlement and confusion over the gold price, perhaps we ought to accept that savers are simply looking for protection. One should not be obsessed about rationalising short-term swings in the price; rather, one should focus on the role that gold can play, and has played, in portfolios over the longer term.

In 2023, in a strongly rising interest rate environment, the consensus expected a zero-yielding asset to hold no merits, leading the price of gold to fall. Zero interest rates and even negative yielding bonds, which in 2020 reached \$18tn in value, supposedly offered support. Without these props in place and real yields also rising, there was surely too great an opportunity cost in holding the metal. Charts (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) provided strong indications of correlation, but these relationships have since broken down. Yet making these connections and correlations – simply put, *rates up/gold down* - assumes, somewhat naively, that the gold price is set exclusively by western investors. Those with longer memories recall sharply rising interest rates and rising bond yields in the second half of the 1970s, did not stop the price of bullion rising from \$100oz to \$850oz.

Go East

Gold means different things for different people. For the past four years westerners have been selling their gold ETC holdings (see Figure 3). Holdings have fallen by 800 tonnes, down 20% from their peak. There is strong evidence that this gold has been heading east, especially to China. Central banks have been buying consistently since 2022, particularly the People's Bank of China (PBOC). Others including Poland, Singapore and Turkey are also known to have added to their reserves. According to Grants Interest Rate Observer, the PBOC bought 735 tonnes in 2023 (two thirds of purchases were not disclosed in official holdings). Chinese private sector net imports were 1,411 tonnes in 2023 and 228 tonnes in January 2024 alone. It

seems individuals in China have lost faith in the residential property market and the domestic stock market has failed to deliver consistently positive returns. There is ongoing concern that China's currency will need to devalue against the dollar. China (wisely) bans trading in cryptocurrencies, so gold is widely accepted as a store of value.

Gold appears to be heading into safer hands. Central banks do not trade their reserves regularly and tend to have prolonged periods of buying or selling. Private individuals also typically buy and hold, taking ounces out of the market for long periods of time. ETC holders by contrast tend to trade. It seems likely that Central banks' buying of gold will continue, given a broader trend of de-dollarisation. At the outbreak of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the West immobilised \$350bn of Russia's foreign exchange reserves. By weaponising the dollar in this way, many countries which are not closely aligned to the United States are reconsidering their commitment to dollar reserves.

Fiscal incontinence & monetary gymnastics

Russian sanctions are not the only possible reason for gold's improved performance of late. In a post-pandemic economy, there is concern over sustained, sticky inflation that is underpinned by a reversal of globalisation. Inflation has also been driven in part by greater fiscal stimulus in the US which looks to be reaching unsustainable extremes. Higher interest rates are significantly increasing the burden of servicing a large and growing US fiscal deficit. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the interest on \$34tn of government debt has risen from \$300bn a year in 2020 to over \$800bn, a figure that exceeds the defence budget. Moreover, with a deficit currently running at 6% of GDP, the debt figure is rising at \$1tn every 100 days (see Figure 4). This deficit would usually be unheard of in peacetime. The US debt situation is perhaps another reason why international investors and central banks are seeking to diversify their reserves held in US treasuries.

The US government simply cannot afford interest



rates much higher than current levels. This places the Federal Reserve in an invidious position. With its credibility in question after its 'transitory' error on inflation, the Fed will be under pressure to compromise between its inflation target and interest rates. It may be forced to lower rates to avoid interest costs spiralling out of control, before its inflation-fighting work is done.

Long-term demand for gold should also be underpinned by the sheer growth in G7 central bank balance sheets since the global financial crisis. According to Jefferies, balance sheets of the Fed, ECB and Bank of Japan have risen from \$5.5tn in March 2009 when quantitative easing (QE) kicked off to \$25tn in February 2020 and have fallen modestly to \$20tn today. This increasingly aggressive monetisation was flagged as temporary as we exited the financial crisis but looks anything but 15 years later!

Mounting tension

The final, potential contributory factor to the gold price is rising geopolitical tensions. Markets have a tendency to ignore such risks until they are staring them in the face. Whether it is the war in Ukraine, now funded by Congress to the tune of \$61bn, or the Middle East, such conflagrations are inflationary. They also place further pressure on strained government budgets. These events have resulted in a spike in the oil price and other commodities, as well as adding to the cost of trade. One Chief Executive from a FTSE 100 company informed us recently that just when inflationary pressures seemed to be easing, the cost of shipping spiked. While markets may be hoping some of these ongoing tensions are abating, the risk of a second round of inflation remains. Our fear is the geopolitical risks are turning into realities and will play a greater role in markets in the future.

Gold on crack

We are occasionally asked by clients why we have never held other precious metals. The answer is simple. Palladium and platinum are very narrow, illiquid markets. Silver is more liquid but still only trades 1/8th the value of gold daily. It is also an asset that can be highly volatile and even more unpredictable. Unlike gold, it does not serve the traditional market as Central Bank reserves or as a store of value globally. Gold *is* the gold standard for precious metals – it is highly liquid with \$160bn traded daily (Source: World Gold Council). Silver may have some industrial uses but, as a wealth preservation vehicle, it has no appeal to us. It is for trading and speculating, not for holding and owning.

Uncommon Sense

We continue to own gold as a core part of the multi-asset strategy. We see an increasingly unpredictable world where the need to hold an uncorrelated store of value is greater than in the past. Even better if that asset pays you to own it, as gold has done this year. We recently published a [Multi-Asset paper](#) on the value that gold brings to the portfolio for those looking to read more on the subject.

Charlie Munger, Vice Chairman of Berkshire Hathaway, died last November, a month before his 100th birthday. He left behind a gold mine of wisdom about investment and life. Like many, we have been inspired by Munger's teachings, especially his belief that "acknowledging what you don't know is the dawning of wisdom. [There are] three baskets for investment yes, no and too tough to understand. If something is too hard, we move on to something else. What could be more simple than that?" At Troy, we have always been discerning and never felt the need to invest in everything. Instead, we are happy to admit what we don't know and will continue to keep things simple in a belief that doing so ultimately leads to better returns.

Sebastian Lyon
Charlotte Yonge

April 2024



FIGURE 1 - GOLD VS US REAL YIELDS



Source: Bloomberg, 22 April 2024. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

FIGURE 2 - GOLD VS NEGATIVE YIELDING DEBT



Source: Bloomberg, 22 April 2024. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

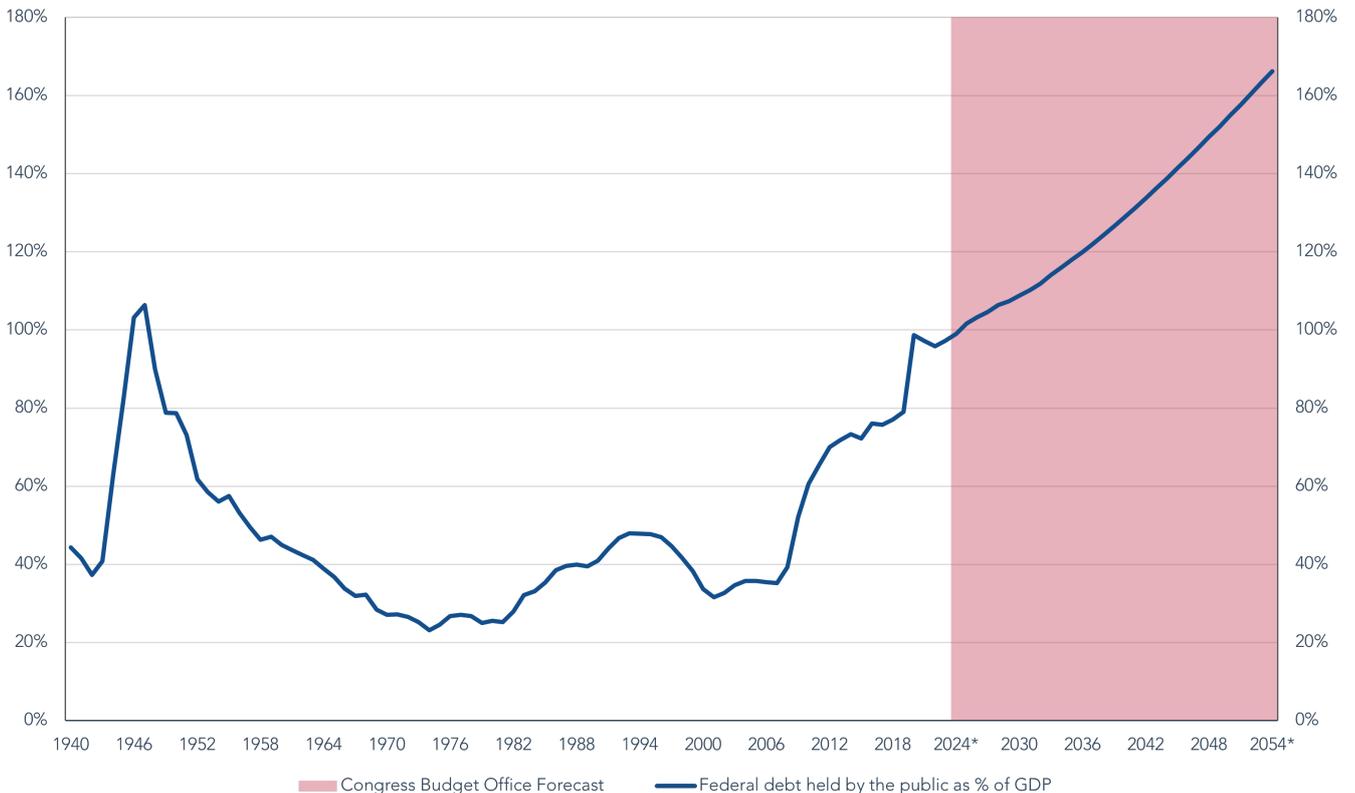


FIGURE 3 - GOLD ETF HOLDINGS (TONNES)



Source: World Gold Council, 31 March 2024.

FIGURE 4 - FEDERAL DEBT AS % OF GDP



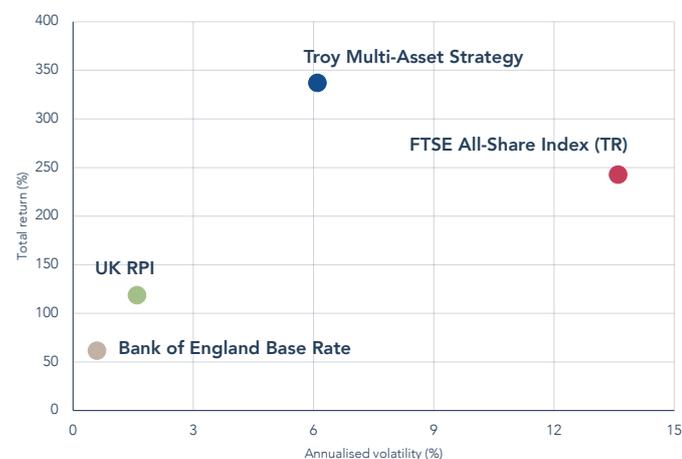
Source: fred.stlouisfed.org/series and www.cbo.gov/data/budget-economic-data#2, 31 March 2024. *2024 to 2054 data is an estimate.



TROY MULTI-ASSET STRATEGY TRACK RECORD

| Total Return 31 March 2024 | Annualised Return* | 31/05/01 Since launch | 31/03/14 10 years | 31/03/19 5 years | 31/03/21 3 years | 31/03/23 1 year | 30/09/23 6 months |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Troy Multi-Asset Strategy | +6.7% | +337.1% | +67.6% | +29.8% | +13.4% | +3.3% | +4.9% |
| Bank of England Base Rate | +2.1% | +61.5% | +11.2% | +8.7% | +7.8% | +5.1% | +2.7% |
| UK Retail Price Index | +3.5% | +118.7% | +49.5% | +33.6% | +28.3% | +3.8% | +0.7% |
| FTSE All-Share Index (TR) [†] | +5.5% | +242.6% | +75.3% | +30.3% | +26.1% | +8.4% | +6.9% |

RETURN VS VOLATILITY SINCE LAUNCH (31/05/2001)



RISK ANALYSIS

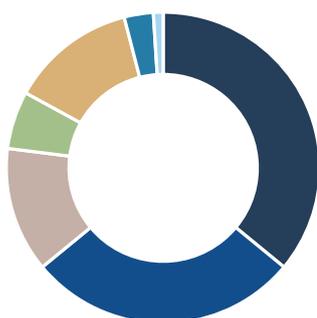
| Risk analysis since launch (31/05/01) | Troy Multi-Asset Strategy | FTSE All-Share Index (TR) |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total Return | +337.1% | +242.6% |
| Max Drawdown ¹ | -13.7% | -45.6% |
| Best Month | +8.9% | +12.7% |
| Worst Month | -4.7% | -15.1% |
| Positive Months | +65.7% | +59.1% |
| Annualised Volatility ² | 6.1% | 13.6% |

¹ Measures the worst investment period

² Measured by standard deviation of annual returns

Source: Lipper, 31 March 2024. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. All references to benchmarks are for comparative purposes only.
*Since launch 31 May 2001. [†] © FTSE International Limited 2024.

ASSET ALLOCATION



- US TIPS 36%
- Equities 28% (USA 14%, UK 8%, Swiss 3%, Europe 3%)
- Short-dated Gilts 13%
- Short-dated US Treasuries 6%
- Gold-related Investments 13%
- UK Index-linked 3%
- Cash 1%

Top 10 Holdings

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| iShares Physical Gold | 7.0% |
| Invesco Physical Gold | 5.7% |
| Unilever | 4.0% |
| Visa | 3.2% |
| Nestlé | 2.9% |
| Diageo | 2.6% |
| Microsoft | 2.3% |
| Heineken | 2.3% |
| Alphabet | 2.1% |
| Becton Dickinson | 1.9% |
| Total Top 10 | 34.1% |
| 7 Other equity holdings | 6.8% |
| US TIPS | 36.2% |
| Short-dated Gilts | 12.7% |
| Short-dated US Treasuries | 6.0% |
| UK Index-linked | 3.4% |
| Cash | 0.8% |

Source: Factset. Asset Allocation is subject to change. Holdings subject to change.



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Please refer to Troy's Glossary of Investment terms [here](#).

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