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**"I'm not so much interested in the return on my money  
as I am the return of my capital." --Will Rogers**

**D**riven by low interest rates and easy credit, businesses and consumers have been taking on excessive leverage and ignoring downside risk. That same leverage is now being unwound and financial asset prices are falling dramatically. In this extraordinary environment, preserving your personal wealth becomes priority one. Or, in other words, return **of** capital and not return **on** capital is priority one.

There are three key courses of action available to those who wish to safeguard their portfolios from further damage. The first is to bolster portfolio diversification *beyond* stocks, bonds and cash (the three traditional asset classes). The second is to understand the *true* size and cost of inflation and fully hedge against it. The third is to recognize where we are in the *investment* cycle so as to take advantage of a generational opportunity. Let's examine these three keys in more detail.

## KEY 1: TRUE DIVERSIFICATION

If you're like most sophisticated investors, you know your portfolio should be fully diversified. But it is hazardous to your wealth to include only three asset classes. Cash may seem to be a safe haven but it won't protect against rising inflation, and as we have seen with money market funds, it can actually lose money in nominal and real terms. Adding bonds to your portfolio does not provide true diversification because according to Ibbotson Associates, a leading authority on asset allocation, stocks and bonds have been *positively* correlated

since 1969 (see Figure 1). Why is this so? Because today's sophisticated financial markets are, for all intents and purposes, globally integrated.

Modern portfolio theory tells us that having the right mix of *uncorrelated* assets reduces risk and improves return. Yet few investors take advantage of all the available asset classes, and fewer still realize that ***precious metals are the most negatively correlated asset class to stocks and bonds***. That's why truly diversified portfolios should always include these additional three asset classes: real estate, commodities, and precious metals. Key 3 will discuss what allocations to use.

Ibbotson Associates studied the portfolio diversification benefits of precious metals (gold, silver and platinum bullion). They determined that precious metals are the most negatively correlated asset class, they are a hedge against inflation, and that they provide positive returns when they are needed most.

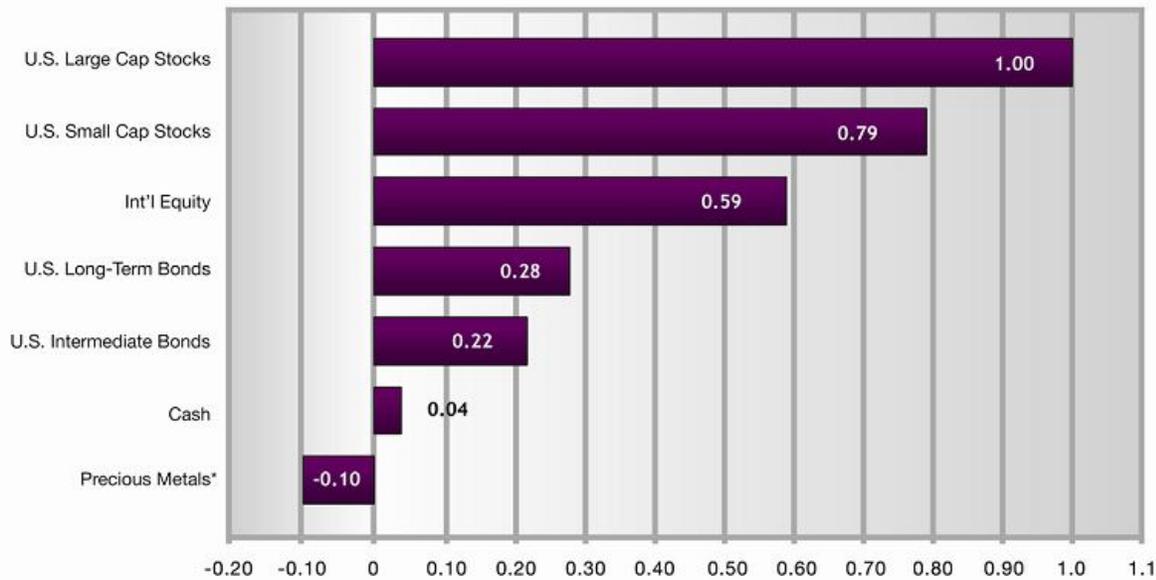
## KEY 2: TRUE INFLATION

Inflation has always been an important element in financial planning, but now it is moving to centre stage. The Consumer Price Index, the most common measure of inflation, has risen to a startling 5.6%. But many experts, including Bill Gross, manager of PIMCO, the world's largest bond fund, say America's CPI understates true inflation.



### Figure 1: Most Negatively Correlated Asset Class

Correlation Coefficients of Annual Total Returns, 1972-2004, Compared to U.S. Large Cap Stocks



\*Equally weighted composite index using gold, silver and platinum bullion used for comparison

Source: Ibbotson Associates, Portfolio Diversification with Gold, Silver and Platinum, 2005

Today’s CPI is calculated using a complex re-weighting formula that is riddled with substitutions, exclusions, hedonic adjustments and geometric weighting. If we were to recreate the CPI using the original 1980s formula, we would discover that inflation is running above 13%. *Figure 2* shows economist John Williams of *Shadow Government Statistics*, data of Official CPI vs. 1980 CPI. For more information on this visit [www.shadowstats.com](http://www.shadowstats.com). In Canada, there is a similar understatement of inflation.

Intelligent investment decisions can’t be made without knowing if we are in a high or low inflation environment. In a 5% inflation environment, bonds paying 5% won’t lose money to inflation. But what if real inflation is running closer to 13%, as many experts think? Then that 5% return bond is a guaranteed 8% loss. For a detailed comparison of holding bonds for income vs. taking systematic withdrawals from BMG BullionFund, please visit [www.bmginc.ca/bondsvsbullion](http://www.bmginc.ca/bondsvsbullion).

In recent years, the money supply issued by central banks globally has been growing at an alarming rate.

Most people think of inflation as a rise in the price of goods and services but in actuality price rises are the *effect*, not the cause, of inflation. The increase of the amount of currency in circulation is the cause of inflation. *Figure 3* shows how the US money supply has increased from 777 billion in 1971 when the US dollar was taken off the gold standard to today when the M3 money supply is now 13.7 trillion – an over 17 fold increase. Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman said that “inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon.”

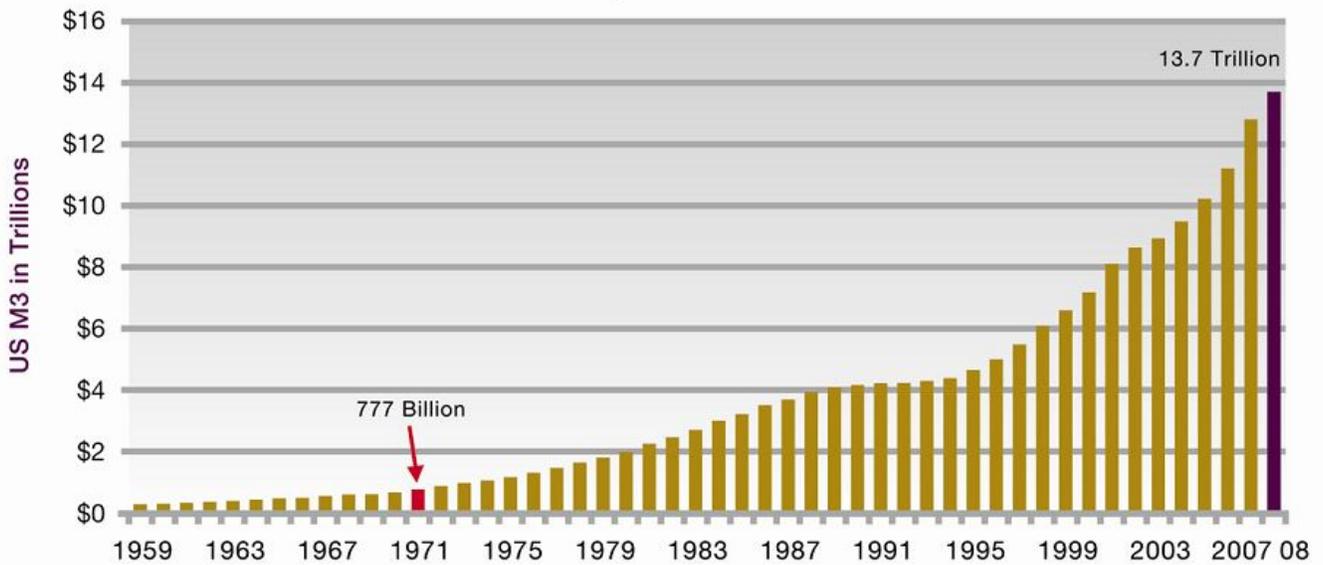


**Figure 2: Official vs. Actual Inflation**  
January 1971 - August 2008



Source: Shadowstats.com © 2008

**Figure 3: Money Supply**  
January 1959 - June 2008



Source: Bullion Management Group Inc. © 2008



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**KEY 3: THE INVESTMENT CYCLE**

A good way to understand the investment cycle is to look at what is called the Dow:Gold ratio. The Dow:Gold ratio (see Figure 4) calculates the number of ounces of physical gold bullion it would take to ‘purchase’ one share of the Dow Jones during any given time period. When the ratio rises, as it did in the 1920s, 1960s and 1990s, it tells us that portfolios should be overweight stocks. When the ratio slumps, as it did in the 1970s and today, it tells us that portfolios should be overweight precious metals.

The three major stock market bubbles ended with the Dow:Gold ratio above 18:1, while the two major bear markets in 1933 and 1980 ended with the ratio at 1:1. At the height of the equities bull market in 1999, the Dow:Gold ratio peaked at nearly 40:1.

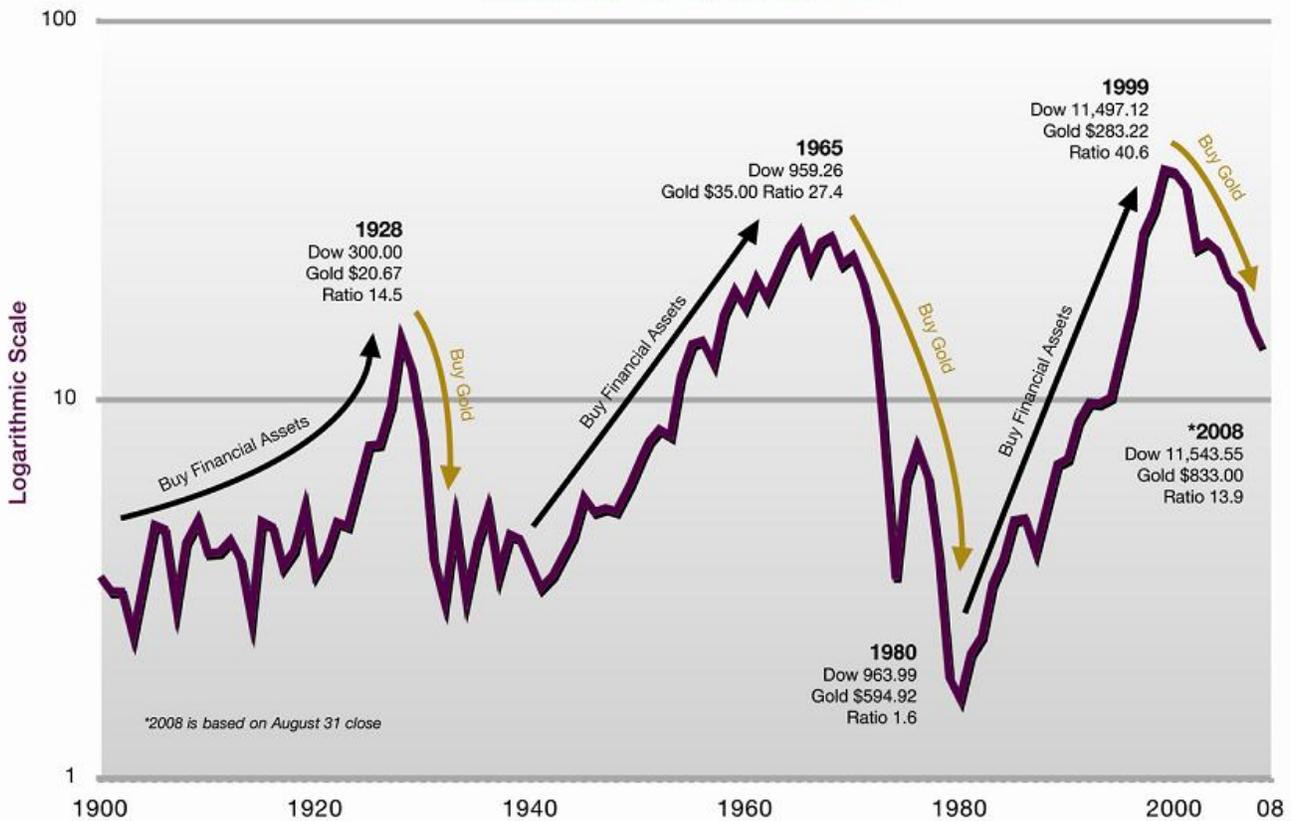
As of August 31, 2008 the Dow:Gold ratio is 13:9 and falling. This means that now is the time to increase your portfolio allocation to gold and other precious metals. The current trend favouring hard assets such as gold, silver and platinum is expected to last another 10 years.

**CONCLUSION**

Deleveraging is devastating the financial markets right now, and unfortunately it is likely to get much worse. For example, a financial institution with a net worth of \$30 billion and assets of \$600 billion can become insolvent if the value of its assets fall by only 5%. Without doubt, these are extraordinary times. You can take prudent action to preserve your portfolio’s value during this turbulent period by including an asset that has a long history of preserving value during structural monetary problems such as the US is currently experiencing.

**Figure 4: The Dow:Gold Ratio as a Major Trend Indicator**

Ratios Based on Annual Close



\*2008 is based on August 31 close

Source: Bullion Management Group Inc. © 2008



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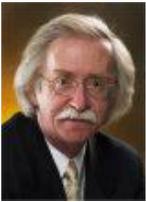
Today, preserving wealth should be priority one to accomplish this you should:

- 1) Bolster your portfolio by adding other asset classes, especially precious metals
- 2) Understand and hedge against true inflation
- 3) Recognize where we are in the investment cycle

Bullion preserves your wealth in both deflationary and inflationary cycles and is the only asset class that protects wealth from a systemic financial

crisis. A modest allocation of 10% to 15% into precious metals bullion not only diversifies, but adds assets that keep their value because they are unaffected by the explosive growth of continually depreciating printed money from the world's central banks. Finally, the investment cycle, as indicated by the Dow:Gold ratio, is telling us to be overweight precious metals because true inflation is not only rising, but is substantially higher than officially reported numbers suggest.

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