

## 2019 Top 10 List

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During 2018, we started to sound a bit like a broken record. We felt the Fed's dual policy agenda of simultaneous rate hikes and balance sheet reduction was too aggressive in the context of a global economy bloated with debt and addled far too long by salves of quantitative easing (QE) and zero interest rate policies (ZIRP). We even questioned whether the Keynesian academics at the Fed fully appreciated the direct and measurable impacts of QT on global money supply.

All the way through December's unanimous decision by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to hike fed funds for the **fourth** time in 2018, our concerns gained very little traction in consensus circles. Because we have remained confident in our analysis, we found the second half of 2018 to be a frustrating investment environment.

### Powell's Pivot: The Fed's Policy Reversal

How quickly things can change. In the four weeks following the December FOMC rate hike, the Fed executed one of its sharpest policy U-turns in memory. Indeed, the Fed's tonal shift has been so profound, it is difficult to square recent comments from Fed Governors and Regional Bank Presidents with their stated positions just a few weeks prior. What could possibly account for such a dramatic about-face from such a characteristically deliberative body? Is the explanation as simple as the 19.6% decline in the S&P 500 Index<sup>1</sup> between Chairman Powell's "long way from neutral" comment on 10/3/18 and Secretary Mnuchin's convening of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets on Christmas Eve?

In our experience, the contemporary Fed is always hyper vigilant about signs of financial stress with perceived potential to evolve into debt deflation. To us, S&P 500 Index air pockets are but a symptom of a far more troublesome underlying condition: insufficient credit creation to sustain inflated paper claims. Once equities complete their current Pavlovian bounce, consensus will need to confront the more sobering implications of the Fed's policy reversal. **The Fed is far too tight and has already tripped the switch on long overdue debt rationalization.**

Of course, this is precisely the juncture for which we have long prepared.

### Gold Coiling for Spirited Advance

Similar to early 2016, when global financial markets were destabilized by the Fed's initial 12/16/15 rate hike, the gold spot price responded quickly to market fallout from Chairman Powell's early October overreach, and has remained in steady uptrend ever since. Importantly, gold's advance has not been derailed by the S&P 500 Index's 18.1% bounce from Christmas Eve through 2/15/19. To us, gold's performance clearly signals Fed policy error, and we believe spot gold is coiling for spirited advance as global central banks pivot back toward easing. For gold investors, this is the mix of real-deal fundamentals on which spectacular gains are based.

Given the seminal nature of catalysts now in play for precious metals, we felt the timing appropriate for a comprehensive review of factors driving the gold spot price. In this report, we have compiled our Top 10 List of fundamentals supporting a portfolio allocation to gold in 2019. Because our gold investment thesis rests on epic global imbalances, our first few sections review underpinnings of our **long-term gold thesis.**

# Sprott Gold Report

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## 1. Gold has been the Best Performing Global Asset for 18 Years

We often marvel at investor apathy towards gold's investment merits. Especially in institutional circles, gold is generally viewed as an archaic asset offering negligible portfolio utility. To us, it is remarkable that gold could remain such an institutional outcast after posting **the single best performance of any global asset for eighteen years running**. Since 2000, not only has bullion outperformed traditional investment assets in cumulative total return, but gold's ongoing bull market has also proved to be highly consistent in its annual progression. As shown in the rightmost column of Figure 1, the average of gold's annual performance in nine prominent currencies has been positive in **16 of the past 18 years**.

Figure 1: Annual Performance of Spot Gold in Prominent Global Currencies (2001-2018)

Year	U.S. Dollar	Euro	Yuan	Rupee	Yen	Pound	CAD	AUD	CHF	Average
2001	2.46%	8.13%	2.45%	5.90%	17.62%	5.25%	8.65%	11.80%	5.32%	7.51%
2002	24.78%	5.76%	24.78%	24.08%	12.64%	12.67%	23.48%	13.85%	3.87%	16.21%
2003	19.37%	-0.21%	19.36%	13.52%	8.04%	7.80%	-1.81%	-11.22%	7.32%	6.91%
2004	5.54%	-2.19%	5.54%	0.54%	0.66%	-1.76%	-2.19%	1.40%	-3.10%	0.49%
2005	17.92%	35.09%	14.98%	22.23%	35.70%	31.44%	14.06%	25.84%	35.97%	25.91%
2006	23.16%	10.51%	19.11%	21.00%	24.32%	8.17%	23.46%	14.61%	14.24%	17.62%
2007	30.98%	18.46%	22.46%	16.64%	22.96%	29.28%	11.40%	17.77%	21.96%	21.32%
2008	5.78%	10.55%	-1.07%	30.62%	-14.10%	43.89%	29.91%	31.59%	-4.90%	14.70%
2009	24.37%	21.09%	24.40%	18.88%	27.38%	12.25%	7.90%	-2.39%	20.40%	17.14%
2010	29.52%	38.88%	25.02%	24.45%	12.75%	34.15%	21.95%	13.66%	16.91%	24.14%
2011	10.06%	13.51%	5.22%	30.74%	4.35%	10.65%	12.53%	9.81%	10.63%	11.94%
2012	7.14%	5.22%	6.04%	10.54%	20.84%	2.31%	4.86%	5.82%	4.39%	7.46%
2013	-28.04%	-31.13%	-30.15%	-18.76%	-12.42%	-29.45%	-23.13%	-16.30%	-30.09%	-24.39%
2014	-1.72%	11.99%	0.79%	0.45%	11.81%	4.48%	7.40%	7.44%	9.92%	5.84%
2015	-10.42%	-0.25%	-6.38%	-6.16%	-10.15%	-5.27%	6.65%	0.33%	-9.90%	-4.62%
2016	8.56%	11.85%	16.13%	11.42%	5.35%	29.57%	5.60%	9.66%	10.46%	12.07%
2017	13.09%	-0.79%	6.03%	6.22%	9.15%	3.23%	5.33%	4.47%	8.24%	6.11%
2018	-1.58%	3.32%	4.04%	7.42%	-4.13%	4.43%	7.04%	9.17%	-0.65%	3.23%

Source: Bloomberg.

Given gold's fringe standing in much of the investment world, it is interesting to note that gold bullion's cumulative performance since 2000 has trounced the S&P 500 Index. As shown in Figure 2, gold's cumulative gain from 12/31/00 through 2/15/19 totaled 385.42%, versus a 110.23% advance in the S&P 500 Index price level, and a 201.15% gain in S&P 500 Index total return.

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Figure 2: Spot Gold<sup>2</sup> vs. S&P 500 Index<sup>1</sup> (Price and Total Return Indices) (12/29/00-2/15/19)



Source: Bloomberg.

## 2. Paper Claims have Decoupled Completely from Productive Output

*Synopsis:* Greenspan, Bernanke and Yellen Feds have facilitated trillions of dollars of credit creation atop a fairly consistent GDP denominator. Why is debt-to-GDP analysis important and what does it have to do with gold's portfolio merits? While timing is uncertain, it is inevitable that the U.S. financial system will eventually rebalance to the degree that GDP can productively support total debt levels. There are only two possible routes for the U.S. debt burden to be recalibrated to underlying GDP: default or debasement. Because gold can neither default nor be debased, it is an ideal portfolio component until such time as the U.S. financial system rebalances.

## 3. Central Banks are Admitting Tightening is No Longer Possible

*Synopsis:* Since the Fed's about-face on rates, the biggest riddle in financial markets is what could possibly have served as the underlying trigger. Was it the S&P 500 Index swoon, pressure from President Trump or some signal of financial stress not yet publically disseminated? We suspect it was a combination of all three. Whatever the true mix of catalysts, the message has been received, not only by the Fed, but by all global central banks, which have discarded in unison their collective resolve for policy tightening.

## 4. The Return of Negative Interest Rates

*Synopsis:* In unison, global central banks are swinging quickly and hard back towards an easing posture. The world is quickly refocusing on the likelihood and utility of negative interest rates. The global total of negative yielding sovereign bonds has exploded 56% from \$5.733 trillion on 10/3/18 to \$8.944 trillion on 2/15/19. Already within \$1 trillion of its September 2017 high, how large will the ultimate supply of negative-yielding sovereigns become in the unfolding cycle? While just one of many factors influencing the gold spot price, correlations confirm that gold is taking notice of the global pivot to negative rates.

## 5. Fed Credibility Under Siege

*Synopsis:* While we recognize U.S. Fed power borders on the divine, we have always found the proposition that 19 individuals, no matter how capable and well-supported, might possibly price the world's reserve currency more efficiently than free markets to be a fairly absurd notion. Sidestepping our perceptions of Fed Governors and Regional Bank Presidents, both individually and as a deliberative body, we have detected since early 2018 distinct erosion in the Fed's factual credibility.

## 6. Deteriorating U.S. Fiscal Position

*Synopsis:* One of the least kept secrets in global financial markets is the deteriorating fiscal position of the United States. Everyone knows the Trump Administration's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) now forecasts \$1 trillion-plus budget deficits in fiscal 2019, 2020 and 2021. Everyone knows OMB assumptions for GDP growth in those years are likely a bit optimistic (3.2%, 3.1% and 3.0%). And everyone knows post-tax-cut federal receipts are already lagging advertised projections.

## 7. Gold Versus U.S. Dollar as Strategic Reserve

*Synopsis:* Central bank demand for gold soared to a multi-decade high in 2018, rising 74% YOY – the highest level of CB net purchases since the dissolution of Bretton Woods (1968-1973). There is no question that President Trump's penchant for sanctions has energized longstanding rancor towards the dollar-standard system. As recently as 2000, 72.7% of global foreign-exchange (FX) reserves were denominated in U.S. dollars. By year-end 2018, the U.S. dollar had shrunk to 61.9%. We believe that the declining use of dollar-denominated assets by global central banks has less to do with direct supply/demand impacts in currency markets than with the symbolic impact on the U.S. dollar's hegemonic status.

## 8. Global Policy Uncertainty

*Synopsis:* Since 2016, the twin shocks of Brexit and the Trump Presidency have bookended near continuous political turmoil in global markets. Investors have become inured to the daily twists and turns of President Trump's seemingly erratic decision-making and Prime Minister May's Sisyphean negotiations with both the EU and her own Parliament. Indeed, investors' increasingly thick skin to political headline risk may be leading to underestimation of potential black swans forming on the horizon.

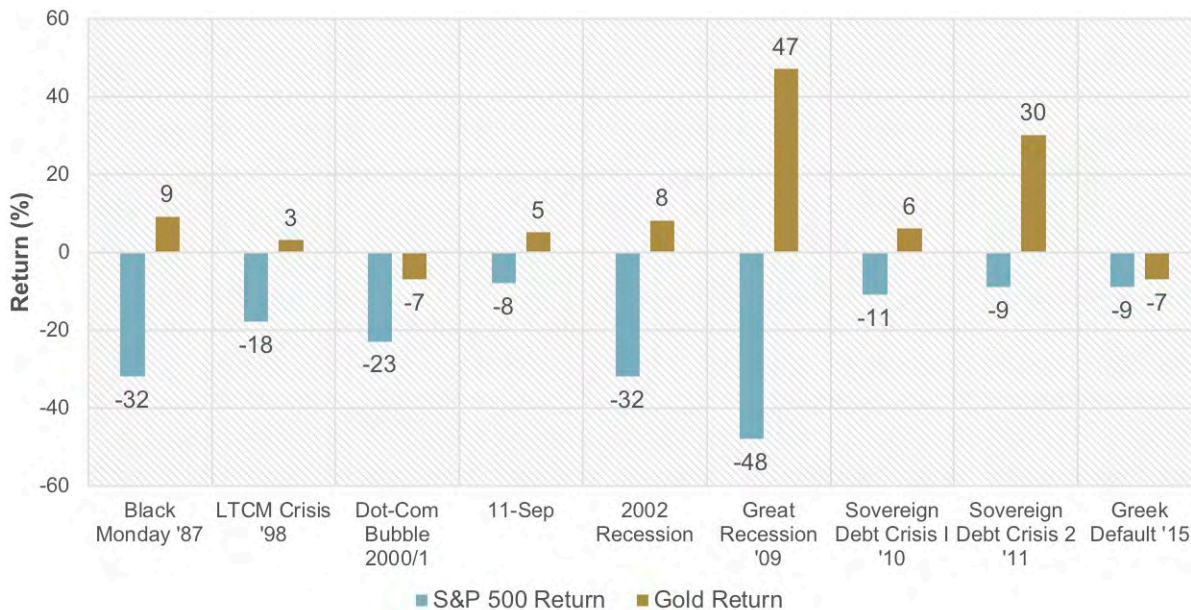
## 9. Dormant Volatility

*Synopsis:* Important components of our 2019 gold investment thesis are the lingering imbalances from eight years of QE (quantitative easing) and ZIRP (zero-interest-rate-policy). Artificially depressed interest rates always distort time preferences and foster malinvestment. In the instance of the post-GFC (Great Financial Crisis) Fed, these imbalances have become epic in size and scope. At Sprott, we adhere to the theory that volatility generally signals change. We believe isolated outbreaks of volatility during 2018 served as early signposts of profound change in financial markets (the unwinding of eight years of volatility-suppressing QE and ZIRP). What is being vastly underestimated by investor consensus is the stored force of volatility suppression during these past eight years.

## 10. Gold as Non-Correlating Portfolio Asset

In documenting an objective record of gold’s portfolio utility, one logically begins with gold’s traditional profile as safe-harbor asset. It goes without saying that gold’s safe-haven reputation accrues from bullion’s established history of relative outperformance during periods of financial stress. As shown in Figure 3, gold has done a masterful job of insulating portfolio capital from sharp declines in U.S. equities during the past three decades of financial crises.

**Figure 3: S&P 500 Index versus Spot Gold During “Crisis” Periods (1987-Present)**



Source: World Gold Council. Dates used: Black Monday: 9/1987-11/1987; LTCM: 8/1998; Dot-Com: 3/2000-3/2001; September 11: 9/2001; 2002 Recession: 3/2002-7/2002; Great Recession: 10/2007-2/2009; Sovereign Debt Crisis I: 1/2010-6/2010; Sovereign Debt Crisis II: 2/2011-10/2011; Greek Default: 6/2015-9/2015.

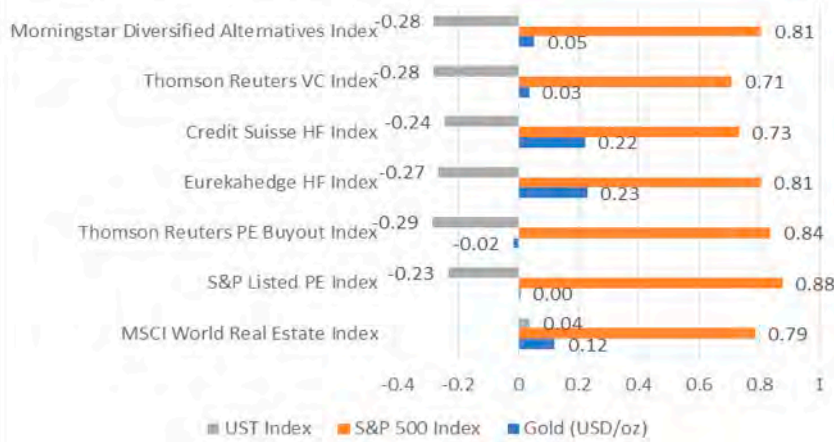
Institutional focus on non-correlating assets has directed trillions-of-dollars of investment capital towards hedge funds and specialized investment partnerships in disciplines such as real estate, private equity and venture capital. A more recent trend, however, has been mounting investor backlash against elevated fees charged by alternative managers in the context of mediocre investment returns (not to mention onerous liquidity and lockup provisions). In short, a marquee consideration for today’s pension and endowment stewards has become whether the fees, lockups and obfuscation of alternative investments are truly worth their while.

Even more challenging to the industry status quo, gold bullion has rivaled the performance of alternative asset indices while simultaneously displaying far lower correlation to these vehicles than either stocks or bonds. As shown in Figure 4, the correlation between prominent alternative asset indices and the S&P 500 Index has averaged 80% over the decade through 2018. By way of comparison, the 10-year correlation between these same indices and spot gold has averaged just 9%. At an 80% correlation-rate with U.S. equities, high-priced and unwieldy alternative vehicles seem hardly worth their freight.

# Sprott Gold Report

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**Figure 4: Correlations between Alternative Asset Indices and S&P 500 Index, U.S. Treasuries and Spot Gold**  
(Monthly Data Trailing 10-years through 2018)



Source: World Gold Council.

We thank you for your diligence in reviewing our fundamentals supporting a portfolio allocation to gold in 2019. We expect gold's 2019 performance to more than justify the effort.

Sincerely,

Trey Reik  
Senior Portfolio Manager  
Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc.

<sup>1</sup> S&P 500® Index represents 505 stocks issued by 500 large companies with market capitalizations of at least \$6.1 billion. This Index is viewed as a leading indicator of U.S. equities and a reflection of the performance of the large-cap universe. The SPX Index represents price only, and SPXT Index represents total return with dividends reinvested.

<sup>2</sup> Spot gold is measured by the Bloomberg GOLDS Comdty sub-index.



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- Seeks to outperform purely passive representations of the gold and silver mining industry
- Uses transparent, rules-based methodology designed to overweight gold stocks with attractive investment merits relative to the other stocks in the index
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**SGDM**

NYSE ARCA

**Sprott Gold Miners ETF**

- Stocks weighted in the index based on quarterly revenue growth and long-term debt to equity
- Reconstituted quarterly

**SGDJ**

NYSE ARCA

**Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF**

- Stocks weighted in the index based on revenue growth and price momentum
- Reconstituted semi-annually

## SPROTT ETFs

Sprott ETFs provide investors with access to innovative and unique indexes that are designed to outperform passive market cap-weighted offerings. Each Index is designed using specific **FACTORS** *that MATTER*<sup>™</sup> for a particular strategy. These customized factors are selected because they have historically shown correlation to stock performance.

# Sprott Gold Report

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## Sprott Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund

### Monthly Performance as of 01/31/2019

TOTAL RETURNS	Cumulative				Annualized		
	1 Month	3 Month	YTD	Since Inception <sup>2</sup>	1 Year	3 Year	Since Inception <sup>2</sup>
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	9.47%	24.03%	9.47%	-21.05%	-9.92%	14.07%	-5.06%
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Market Price) <sup>1</sup>	9.26%	23.27%	9.26%	-21.38%	-10.38%	13.92%	-5.15%
Sprott Zacks Gold Miners Index (Benchmark) <sup>3</sup>	9.50%	24.26%	9.50%	-18.42%	-9.27%	14.91%	-4.38%

### Quarterly Performance as of 12/31/2018

TOTAL RETURNS	Cumulative				Annualized		
	1 Month	3 Month	YTD	Since Inception <sup>2</sup>	1 Year	3 Year	Since Inception <sup>2</sup>
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	15.45%	12.79%	-15.01%	-27.88%	-15.01%	11.69%	-7.06%
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Market Price) <sup>1</sup>	15.49%	12.25%	-15.12%	-28.04%	-15.12%	11.64%	-7.10%
Sprott Zacks Gold Miners Index (Benchmark) <sup>3</sup>	15.55%	13.05%	-14.36%	-25.50%	-14.36%	12.50%	-6.38%

### Expenses as of 03/31/2017

Management Fee	0.57%
Other Expenses <sup>4</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.57%</b>

## Sprott Junior Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund

### Monthly Performance as of 01/31/2019

TOTAL RETURNS	Cumulative				Annualized	
	1 Month	3 Month	YTD	Since Inception <sup>5</sup>	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>5</sup>
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	10.89%	18.87%	10.89%	17.17%	-12.19%	4.21%
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Market Price) <sup>1</sup>	10.60%	18.71%	10.60%	16.96%	-12.38%	4.16%
Sprott Zacks Junior Gold Miners Index (Benchmark) <sup>6</sup>	10.92%	19.14%	10.92%	20.94%	-11.67%	5.07%

### Quarterly Performance as of 12/31/2018

TOTAL RETURNS	Cumulative				Annualized	
	1 Month	3 Month	YTD	Since Inception <sup>5</sup>	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>5</sup>
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	15.03%	3.80%	-25.66%	5.66%	-25.66%	1.48%
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Market Price) <sup>1</sup>	15.38%	3.75%	-25.67%	5.74%	-25.67%	1.50%
Sprott Zacks Junior Gold Miners Index (Benchmark) <sup>6</sup>	15.06%	3.98%	-25.20%	9.04%	-25.20%	2.33%

### Expenses as of 03/31/2017

Management Fee	0.57%
Other Expenses <sup>4</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.57%</b>

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results so that shares, when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. Call 866.675.2639 for current month end performance.

<sup>1</sup> Market Price is based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. ET and does not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times.

<sup>2</sup> Inception date of 07/15/2014.

<sup>3</sup> The Underlying Index was created by Zacks Index Services ("Index Provider") to provide a means of generally tracking the performance of gold and silver mining companies whose stocks are traded on major U.S. exchanges. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

<sup>4</sup> Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and are calculated as a percentage of the Fund's net assets.

<sup>5</sup> Inception date of 03/31/2015.

<sup>6</sup> This factor-based Index aims to track the performance of small-capitalization gold companies whose stocks are listed on major U.S. and Canadian exchanges.



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## IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & DEFINITIONS

**An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. To obtain a Statutory Prospectus, which contains this and other information please contact your financial professional or call 1.855.215.1425. Read the Statutory Prospectus carefully before investing.**

**Sprott Gold Miners ETF and Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF shares are not individually redeemable. Investors buy and sell shares of the Sprott Gold Miners ETF on a secondary market. Only market makers or “authorized participants” may trade directly with the Fund, typically in blocks of 50,000 shares.**

**The Funds are not suitable for all investors. There are risks involved with investing in ETFs including the loss of money. The Funds are considered nondiversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than diversified funds. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in diversified funds.**

Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable. These companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth.

The Funds will be concentrated in the gold and silver mining industry. As a result, the Funds will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gold and silver mining industry. Also, gold and silver mining companies are highly dependent on the price of gold and silver bullion. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund’s Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments.

Funds that emphasize investments in small/mid cap companies will generally experience greater price volatility.

Funds investing in foreign and emerging markets will also generally experience greater price volatility.

There are risks involved with investing in ETFs including the loss of money.

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

ETFs are considered to have continuous liquidity because they allow for an individual to trade throughout the day.

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