## Green grass and high tides

It has been a very strong start to 2019. The broad-based S&P 500 Index has advanced nearly 18% in just four short months, and the tech-heavy NASDAQ Composite has surpassed the 20% mark.

More good news: The S&P 500 Index and the NASDAQ have both topped previous highs. It's quite a snapback from the gloomy outlook and oversold conditions we saw in late December.

Some of this year's rebound is simply timing. After a steep sell-off last year, the major market indexes bottomed in late December. Hence, much of the rally has occurred since the end of December. But let's not discount the fundamentals.

## What has been powering the rally?

- 1. Recession fears have faded. Put another way, recessions tend to crush profits and severely dampen the outlook for profits. Earnings growth isn't very strong right now, but Q1 reports are topping a low hurdle.
- 2. After slowing through much of 2018, the global economy appears to be stabilizing.
- 3. The Federal Reserve is on hold and interest rates remain low. Last year, the 10-year Treasury yield peaked above 3% (Bloomberg). Today, it's hovering near 2.5%. Given expectations of modest economic growth, options to earn a higher return in less volatile investments are seemingly limited, reducing competition for stocks.
- Investors purportedly remain optimistic that U.S. and Chinese trade negotiators will come to terms on an ever-elusive trade agreement. Here's a headline in the April 29 *Wall Street Journal*: (Treasury Secretary) "Mnuchin Suggests China Trade Talks Could Wrap Up by End of Next Week" (or about May 10). It's encouraging.

## **Berkshire Hathaway Meeting**

As many of you know, we took the opportunity to attend the Berkshire Hathaway annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska. This meeting has been coined "The Woodstock of Investing".

It was interesting to note that Berkshire Hathaway has \$118 billion currently in cash. They choose to have the money in cash to enable them to be able to make a big move. It is also interesting to note that they have it on hand to buy back shares.

Any opinions are those of Clay Brandt and not necessarily those of RJFS or Raymond James. Expressions of opinion are as of this date and are subject to change without notice. The information contained herein does not purport to be a complete description of the securities, markets, or developments referred to in this material. The information has been obtained from sources considered to be reliable, but we do not guarantee

that the foregoing material is accurate or complete. Any information is not a complete summary or statement of all available date necessary for making an investment decision and does not constitute a recommendation. Past performance may not indicative of future results, and there is no assurance any of the trends mentioned will continue or forecasts will occur. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks that's generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market. The NASDAQ Composite Index is an unmanaged index of securities traded on the NASDAQ system. Index performance does not include transaction costs or other fees, which will affect actual investment performance. Individual investor's results will vary. The 10-year Treasury note is a debt obligation issued by the United State government with a maturity of 10 years upon initial issuance. U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value. Bond prices and yields are subject to change based upon market conditions and availability. If bonds are sold prior to maturity, you may receive more or less than your initial investment. Holding bonds to term allows redemption at par value. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and bond prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, bond prices fall and when interest rates fall, bond prices generally rise. International investing in wolves special risks, including currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility. Investing in emerging markets can be riskier than investing in well-established foreign markets. There are risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification. Diversification and asset allocation do not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. Investing always involves risk. No investment strategy can guarantee success.