Express Innovation

Episode 10

Play Macro Game Saturday February 15, 2025

On This Week's Episode - Saturday February 15th

- Government debt, inflation, interest rates, GDP, and employment.
- Long term holdings survive disruption.
- Use the "30 Minute Drill" to confirm trajectory and look for opportunity.
- View our weekly stock example Emera pulled at random from our portfolio.
- Headline from the investing news.
- Closing thoughts for next week



This Episode Brought to you By Express Innovation Personal Finance

At El Personal Finance we focus on providing straightforward tools to manage your wealth planning.

We are not part of a financial advisor network or a financial institution.

We are everyday investors with a track record of building wealth using easy to use dashboards to ensure you are on course to achieve your long term investing goals.

Our Thirty Minute Drill delivers an immediate view of all assets and a scorecard to consistently track your results.

We help you take control of your investments and reduce fees that erode your long term returns.

Visit us at expressinnovation.ca and book an appointment today for as little as \$99 and you will own a personalized toolkit to easily support your long term financial objectives.



Government debt, inflation, interest rates, GDP, and employment

1. Government Debt

- Impact on fiscal policy: Government debt influences how much the government can spend and borrow. Excessive debt may limit future government spending or lead to higher taxes.
- Confidence in economy: High levels of government debt can reduce investor confidence and increase the cost of borrowing for the government.
- Sustainability: Debt management is critical to ensure that debt levels do not become unsustainable. When debt levels are too high, it can lead to economic instability.

2. Inflation

- Purchasing power: Inflation affects the purchasing power of consumers. If inflation is too high, wages may not keep pace, reducing individuals' real income.
- Interest rates and monetary policy: Central banks often adjust interest rates to control inflation, making it an important factor in shaping monetary policy.
- Uncertainty and investment: High or unpredictable inflation creates uncertainty, which can discourage investment and savings, potentially slowing economic growth.

3. Interest Rates

- Cost of borrowing: Interest rates directly influence how expensive it is for businesses and consumers to borrow money. Lower rates encourage borrowing and investment, while higher rates can have the opposite effect.
- Consumer spending and business investment: Changes in interest rates can affect consumer and business decisions regarding spending, saving, and investing, impacting economic growth.
- Monetary policy tool: Central banks adjust interest rates to manage inflation and stabilize the economy. It is a critical tool for controlling the money supply.

4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- Economic output and growth: GDP measures the total economic output of a country and is an essential indicator of economic health. Strong GDP growth indicates a growing economy, while a shrinking GDP suggests contraction.
- Living standards: A rising GDP generally correlates with improving living standards, as it typically indicates higher production and income levels.
- Policy decisions: Policymakers rely on GDP growth to gauge the effectiveness of economic policies and adjust strategies accordingly.

5. Employment

- Economic stability: High employment levels indicate a healthy economy with high productivity and consumer spending, contributing to economic growth.
- Labor force participation: Employment figures reflect the level of labor force participation, which is important for understanding potential output and human capital in the economy.
- Social implications: Unemployment or underemployment can lead to social and political challenges, impacting overall societal well-being and increasing government spending on welfare programs.



Long Term Holdings Survive Disruption

Long-term stock holding can survive macroeconomic disruptions by maintaining a diversified portfolio, investing in resilient companies, staying committed during volatile periods, and adapting to changing market conditions. Examples from the past two decades, such as Amazon during the financial crisis or Apple and Microsoft navigating various disruptions, show that with the right strategies, long-term investors can not only survive but thrive through challenging times.



Resilience in diversified portfolios: Diversification allows investors to cushion losses in certain sectors.

Strong fundamentals matter: Resilient companies with solid financials, diverse business models, and growth potential tend to fare better during disruptions.

Staying invested is often the best strategy: Though volatile, markets tend to recover over time, rewarding long-term investors.

Adapt to changes: Embrace new economic and technological trends to capture growth opportunities.

Government interventions can stabilize: Fiscal and monetary policy measures help mitigate economic disruptions, aiding in market recovery.



1. Diversification

- Why it works: Diversifying across different sectors, industries, and geographies helps minimize the impact of a single economic event on a portfolio. When one sector is hit hard, others may perform better helping to balance the overall risk.
- Example: During the 2008 Financial Crisis, while banks and real estate stocks plummeted, technology companies like Apple and Google (now Alphabet) performed relatively well due to strong consumer demand and growth in digital services. Investors who had diversified portfolios were able to cushion losses from the worst-hit sectors.



2. Focus on Resilient, Well-Established Companies

- Why it works: Companies with strong balance sheets, established market positions, and diversified revenue streams tend to survive economic downturns better. These companies often have the ability to innovate, adapt, and capture market share during recovery.
- Example: Amazon during the 2008 Financial Crisis—despite the economic downturn, Amazon's diversified revenue stream (retail, cloud services, digital media) allowed it to continue growing. Its Amazon Web Services (AWS) division, which wasn't as significant back then, became a key driver of growth in the years that followed.
- Example: Microsoft also proved resilient during the dot-com bubble burst in the early 2000s and the 2008 recession, as its strong product lineup (e.g., Windows, Office) continued to be in high demand, and its shift toward cloud computing and subscription-based revenue models (e.g., Office 365) helped stabilize the business.

3. Staying the Course (Riding Out Volatility)

- Why it works: Long-term investors who remain committed during periods of high volatility tend to benefit from market recoveries. Stock prices often rebound after recessions or disruptions, rewarding those who stayed invested.
- Example: The COVID-19 Pandemic (2020) caused severe market volatility, with the S&P 500 dropping over 30% in a matter of weeks. However, long-term investors who held on to their stocks during this period saw significant rebounds as the economy began recovering, with stocks like **Tesla** and **Apple** reaching new all-time highs by 2021.

4. The Power of Compound Growth

- Why it works: Long-term stock holdings benefit from the compounding effect, where reinvested dividends and capital gains generate additional returns over time. Even in volatile periods, staying invested allows for the benefit of compounding once the economy stabilizes.
- Example: Over the last 20 years, Apple is a prime example. Despite facing multiple disruptions like the dot-com bust, the 2008 financial crisis, and the pandemic, Apple's stock has seen extraordinary growth. Investors who held onto their stock during downturns saw significant returns due to the company's innovation and growth, especially in the smartphone and services market.



How Does this Relate to the 30-Minute Drill:

- We are constantly monitoring our quarterly success against objectives.
- Our investing trajectory includes ETF's as part of "steady Eddie" approach.
- Passive, low cost investments with a modest dividend will grow over time and should be set it and forget it.

2021 Jan 1				
Non Registered - TFSA, Canadian Margin, US Margin	Total Value	Cash	Invested	% Cash
Cash Accounts	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	(
CDN Margin	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$24,000	7%
US Margin	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$24,000	7%
TFSA	\$80,000	\$0	\$100,000	09
Totals	\$115,000	\$7,000	\$108,000	69
Registered - RRSP/RESP	Total Value	Cash	Invested	% Cash
RRSP+Commuted Pension \$	\$250,000	\$5,000	\$295000	29
Totals	\$250,000	\$5,000	\$295000	29
Grand Total All	\$365,000	\$12000	\$403000	39
House Value	\$400,000			
Auto Values	\$20,000			
Other Assets	\$55,000			
Total of All Assets	\$840,000			
Total Liabilities	\$275,000			
Total Assets Net Liabilities	\$565,000			
Available TFSA Contribution	\$5,000			
Available RRSP Contribution	\$5,000			
Forecasted Investment Income				
USD CAD =	1.33			
Mortgage Rate	4.5%			

Two Very Simple Dashboards

Most Work First Time

30 Minutes Every Quarter

Share with FA or CPA

Make Small Adjustments





Episode 10 - Play Macro Game February 15, 2025

Review the Master Spreadsheet

Review YTD Results in the Sample Portfolio

Discuss a Headline in the Financial News



February 15, 2025

Review the Master Spreadsheet

2021 Jan 1				
Non Registered - TFSA, Canadian Margin, US Margin	Total Value	Cash	Invested	% Cash
Cash Accounts	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	(
CDN Margin	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$24,000	7%
US Margin	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$24,000	7%
TFSA	\$80,000		\$100,000	0%
Totals	\$115,000	Stawn		200/8%
Registered - RRSP/RESP	Total Value	Cash Cly II	Invested	% Cash
RRSP+Commuted Pension \$	\$250,000	\$5,000	\$295000	29
Totals	\$250,000	\$5,000	\$295000	2%
Grand Total All	\$365,000	\$12000	\$403000	39
House Value	\$400,000			
Auto Values	\$20,000			
Other Assets	\$55,000			
Total of All Assets	\$840,000			
Total Liabilities	\$275,000			
Total Assets Net Liabilities	\$565,000			
Available TFSA Contribution	\$5,000			
Available RRSP Contribution	\$5,000			
Forecasted Investment Income				
USD CAD =	1.33			
Mortgage Rate	4.5%			

Key Data::

Non-Registered Accounts - YTD Returns = 32%; Profit/Tax Loss Harvesting Plans; Adding safety in fixed income 5% overall?, reducing total names for 2025.

Registered Accounts - RRSP Contribution room to Feb, 2025, adding safety in fixed income?,

Reducing total names - shift out of mediocre names. Cash - Profit Taking Apple and Alibaba

Home - Value of Home

Autos - Value of Autos

Other - List with values

Debt:

Mortgage - Total amounts owing

Line of Credit - Total amounts owing

Auto Loans - Total amounts owing

USD/CAD - Document for Quarter

Mortgage Rates - Document for Quarter

LOC Rates - Document for Quarter

TOTAL ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES - QoQ and YoY Growth/Decline Highlight Contributors to Growth or Decline



February 15, 2025



Review YTD Results

Key Data::

10 Year Returns - US Margin 256%; Canadian Margin 87%; Canadian Registered: 56%

5 Year Reruns - US Margin 146%: Canadian Margin 46%; Canadian Registered 32%

US Markets driving overall portfolio growth including USD at 1.41 CAD.

Top US Names: Apple, JP Morgan and

Top Canadian Names: TC Energy, Royal Bank of Canada, XAW ETF, and Couche Tard

What are we looking at:

Profit taking in Q1 to harvest some gains.

Adding fixed income as % of overall portfolio - Bull run has been great and we fully participated. Adding to laggards with positive financials.

Other:

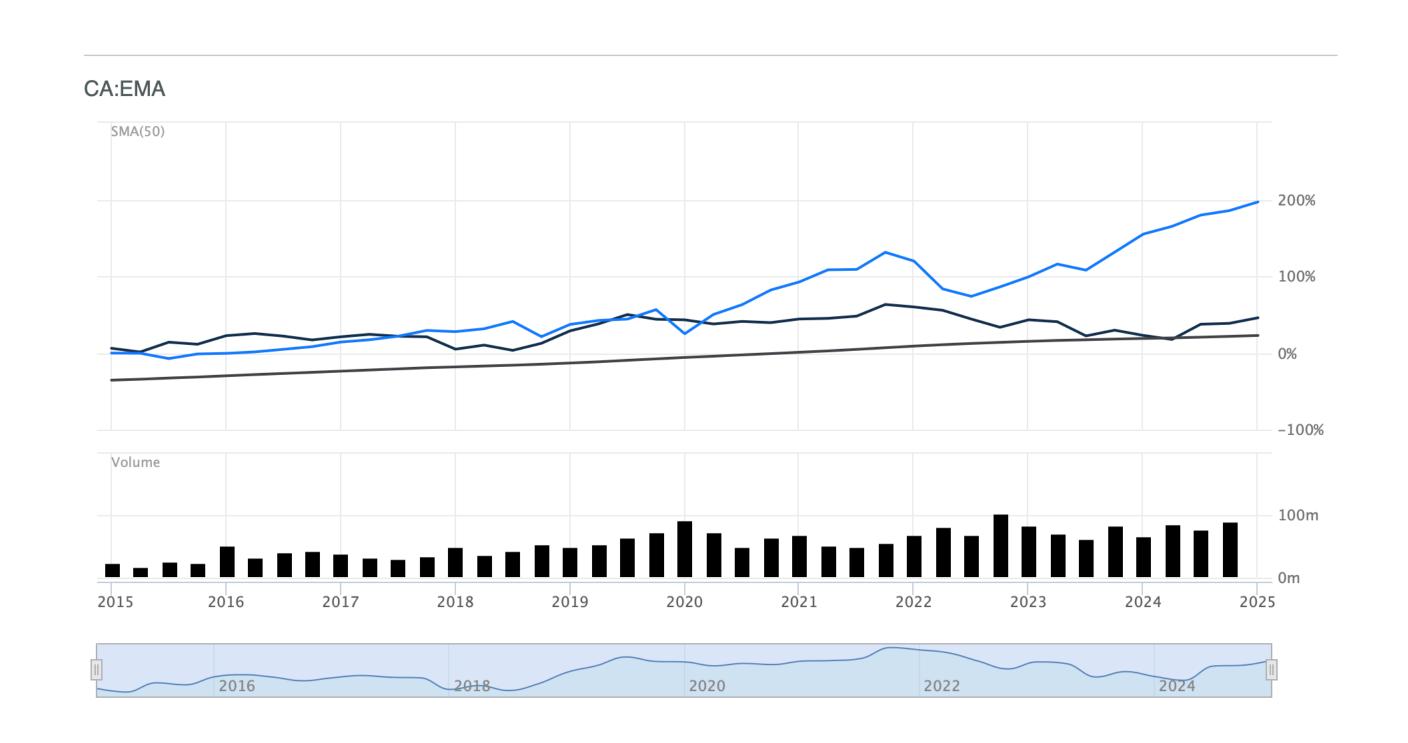
Alibaba Rollercoaster
Bell Canada Disaster

TD Bank Struggles



February 15, 2025

Pick A Stock - Emera



Another solid Utility stock
from the Canadian market. S&P over
ten years a better but normalize
last two years and this is a solid
dividend paying stock.



February 15, 2025

Negative

2022-02

2023-02

2024-02

Pick A Stock - Emera

EMERA INC (EMA-T) DETAILED STOCK REPORT Utilities / Electric Utilities & IPPs / Electric Utilities Report Date: 2025-Feb-16 **Last Close** Avg Daily Vol 52-Week High Trailing PE ROE **Annual Div** LTG Forecast 1-Mo Return 56.70 25.4 9.7% **56.53** (CAD) 1.7M 2.90 6.6% 3.9% 2025 February 14 3-Mo Return Market Cap 52-Week Low Forward PE Inst Own **Dividend Yield Annual Rev TORONTO Exchange** 44.13 5.1% 31.9% 12.1% 16.7B 18.0 7.4B AVERAGE **SCORE AVERAGE SCORE Score Averages NEUTRAL OUTLOOK:** EMA's current score is relatively in-line with the market. Electric Utilities & IPPs Group: 5.1 Large Market Cap: 7.6 Utilities Sector: 5.6 TSX Comp Index: 7.5 **Average Score Trend** (4-Week Moving Avg) 1Y Trend -1M **Peers** Current CUP'U 10 8 9 Positive **FTS**

EMA

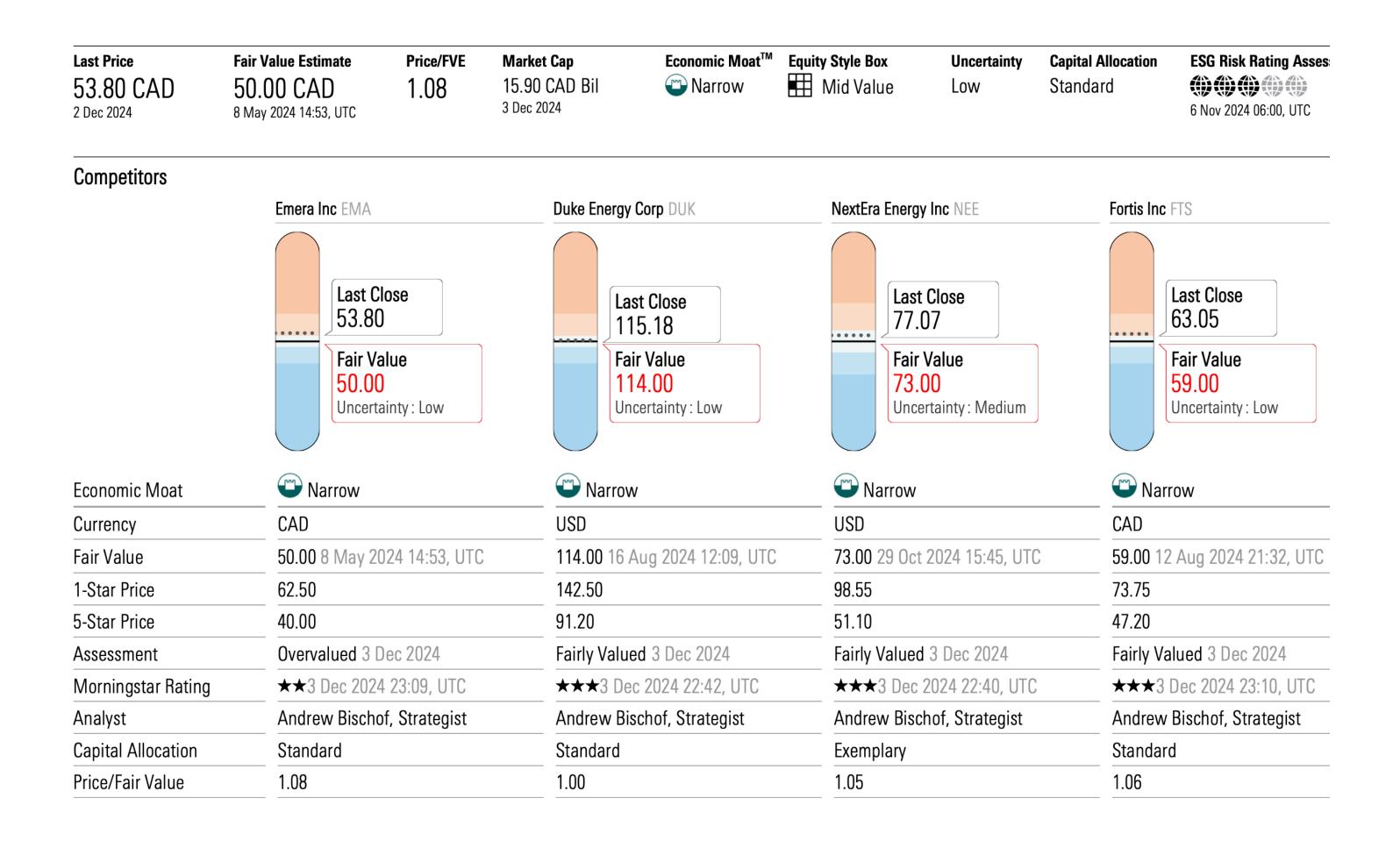
REVV

2025-02



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Emera





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Weekly Headline

OPINION

The 2025 Globe and Mail Digital Brokerage Ranking: Improvements all around, but a clear winner emerges



ROB CARRICK > PERSONAL FINANCE COLUMNIST PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 13, 2025
UPDATED YESTERDAY



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