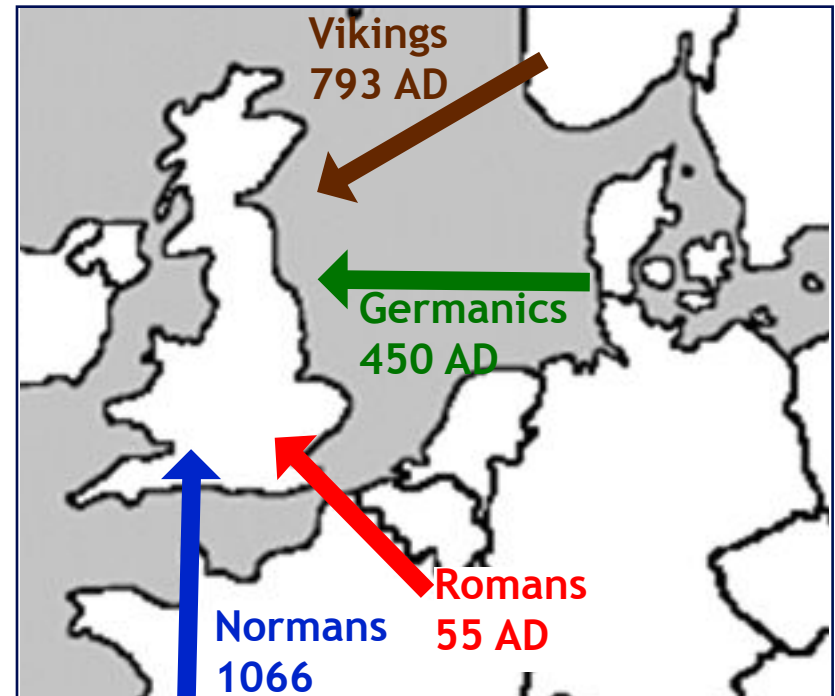


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How Dr Who Explains Brexit:
An enduring fear of invasion

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Can technical analysis help us experience reality?

The essential insight of technical analysis is that the forces that drive the price action in the markets are endogenous, not exogenous in nature. The markets are not a blank and inert slate waiting for external news stories to write the price action. Price trends in the markets are driven by swings in the collective mood of the marketplace. News does not create price trends. The news follows the trend. And the trend reflects swings in the mood of collective human behavior. This viewpoint may seem counter-intuitive at first. However with prolonged and careful attention to the markets this insight becomes entirely self-evident.

To summarize, the revelation of technical analysis is that the collective consciousness is primary, the news is secondary. What further understanding and deeper comprehension might be possible if we turned this essential insight from technical analysis onto our experience of the wider world in which we live. That is the objective of this 'Observations' section.

This 'technical analysis' angle on decrypting news events has proven especially useful when a news event involves a dramatic disturbance in the force of the status quo.

The status quo bias

If there is an opposite to technical analysis then it is fundamental analysis. The foundation of fundamental analysis is that the markets are rational and so every price move, big and little, can be explained with a bit of news. But there is a real danger to spending time with this approach. The danger is that one comes to assume that one has the market completely figured out. Once everything has been explained then the perceived risk of a surprise event recedes dramatically.

One finds oneself trapped in the 'status quo bias.' When everything has been figured out, one has removed any room for surprises. One has become blind-sided to the still very real risk of sharp and adverse price moves in the market. Once everything makes sense as it is, any changes are likely to be nominal, transient, and non-significant. Of course the markets are not like that. And neither is the world in which we live. Even a little bit of this technical analysis approach to news events can reduce the risk of being blind-sided. Over the years I have come to regard this technical approach as an antidote to being completely gobsmacked by news events. It does not completely eliminate the risk of surprises. But then who would wish for that?

The Wages of Fear

From the ancient Vedas we read of an accomplished yogi who retired to the forest to spend his final years in deep meditation. However this yogi brought to the forest with him a deep seated fear of being eaten by a tiger. Once in the forest, this fear grew and grew. His yogic thought force was powerful enough to attract a tiger, which quickly ate him.

Doctor Who Basics

1. Doctor Who is a British science fiction show that first aired back in 1963 and ran until 1989.
2. The series has been running continuously since 2005.
3. Doctor Who is a “Time Lord” who is able to travel anywhere in space or time
4. His time travelling spaceship, the Tardis, is disguised as a small, dusty, blue British police box
5. Doctor Who is able to live forever by regenerating and then reincarnating into a new body when the old one is seriously damaged or destroyed.
6. There have been a total of 12 Doctor Who entities so far. The transfer from old body into new is written into the story.
7. Doctor Who typically travels with a young, attractive female assistant. Of course.
8. As of late December 2016 there have been over 827 episodes and at least 264 stories over 35 seasons
9. Over the course of these 35 seasons Doctor Who has encountered at least 340 different alien races
10. A wildly and unreasonably large percent of these aliens are intent of invading England, and typically from London.



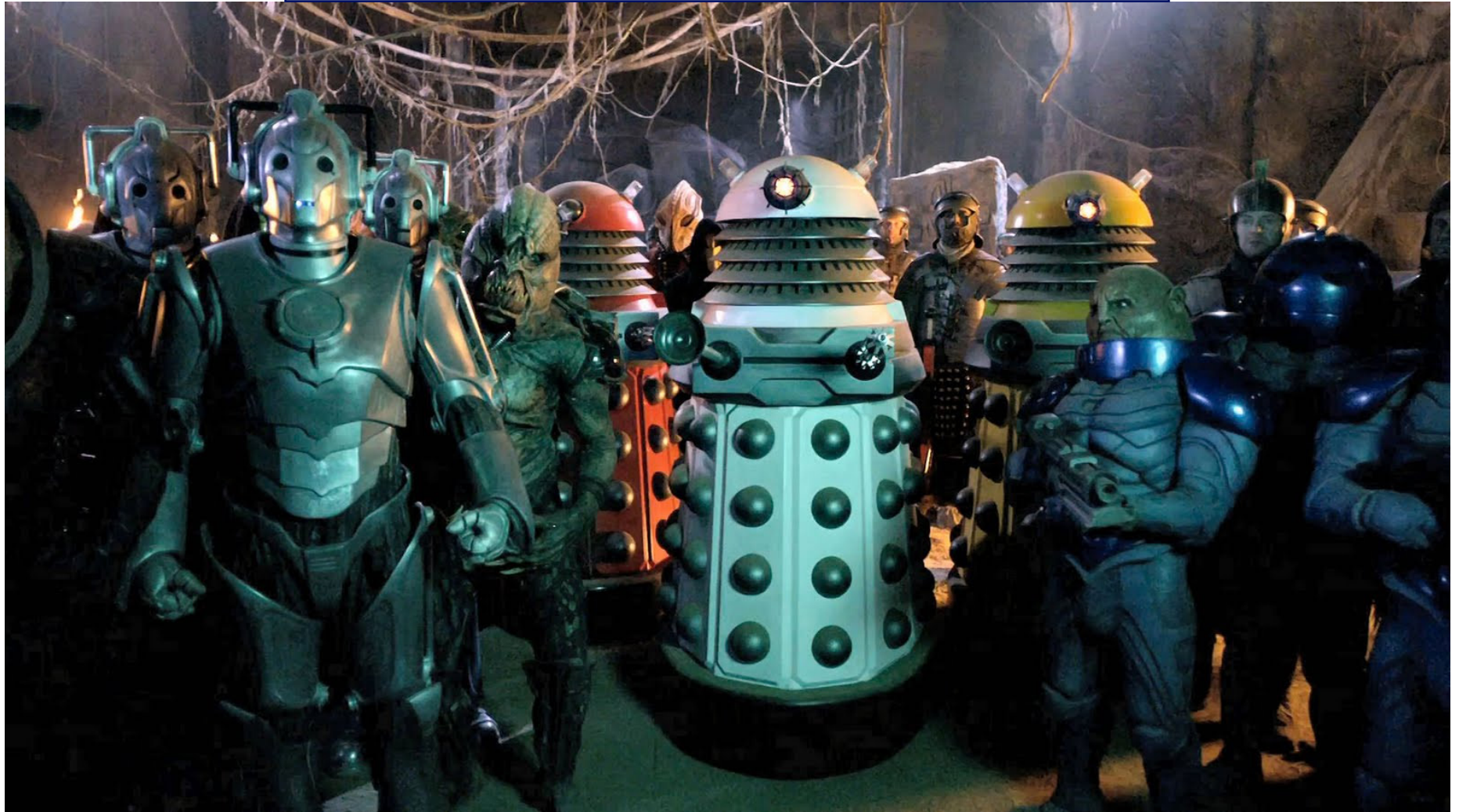
OBSERVATIONS

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How 'Dr. Who' Explains Brexit

An assortment of 'Doctor Who' aliens intent on an imminent invasion of England



Entertainment Expresses the Collective Mood

1. In other observations reports I have explored how movies express the collective mood and character of a nation.
2. During economic boom times happy ending fairy tales are common and the rare horror movies are typically comedies.
3. During economic downturns horror movies run wild and happy endings quickly go extinct.
4. Science fiction movies, being free from more standard formulas, are able to more freely explore national moods.
5. This is especially evident in science fiction films and TV series from the USA.
6. During upbeat times science fiction typically depicts an edenic life-style where everyone is free to do great science.
7. During downbeat times science fiction depicts devastating wars against horrible alien entities.
8. Contrast the 1986 'Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home' released during a raging bull market with the 2009 'Star Trek'
9. The more deeply the science fiction series resonates with collective hopes and fears, the more popular it becomes.
10. Series that do not resonate with the national character and mood fail and flop, whether sci-fi or not.

Doctor Who and the 'Acute Invasion Syndrome'

1. We must begin by considering the fact that, as a Time Lord, Doctor Who is free to travel to any time or place.
2. The possible range of alien life forms and landscapes and plots is quite literally unbounded.
3. So it is nothing less than astonishing to find how much of the Doctor's time is spent fighting those who would invade London - and then England.
4. To my knowledge no other science fiction series in history has been so completely obsessed with invaders.
5. And this is even more remarkable considering the fact that the 'Doctor Who' series has run for over 50 years.
6. So the fear of invasion clearly resonates with the collective psyche of Brits. This is definitely not some transient mood.
7. Year in, year out, decade after decade it is rare to find a Doctor Who episode where he is not battling an invasion.
8. So this fear of invasion clearly arises from a deep seated and core ingredient of British national consciousness.
9. If they ever find a genome that expresses itself as a fear of invasion it will surely be found abundant in the UK
10. Why should this be the case? What the heck is going on here?

Invasions of England

- Glaciers invade from 25,000 to 15,000 years ago
- From the retreat of the Glaciers until about 100 BC migrations were the name of the game, not invasions.
- Gaelic invasion from 100 BC
- Julius Caesar invades England in 55 and 54 BC
- The Roman conquest from 43 AD to 60 AD under Claudius
- Note: Claudius also brought 38 war elephants with him.
- From 60 to 78 Cerialis proceeded as far north as York
- Agricola 78 - 84 reaches the northernmost tip of Scotland
- Then from 410 AD the Romans leave
- But then the Picts, Jutes, Angles, and Saxons invade
- By 613 the Anglo-Saxons had conquered all of Britain
- From 793 Viking raids and invasions began
- A more organized conquest by Viking bands began from 866
- Another major Viking invasion started from 980
- By 1013 the Danes had conquered all of England
- From 1066 the Norwegian king Harald Hardrada invades
- William the Conqueror lands in 1066

Invasions of England continued

- The Norman conquest is likely the most brutal so far.
- A Danish invasion occurs from 1069 to 1070
- From 1215 in the 'First Barons War' the French invade
- Note: the English Barons invited the French in
- In 1224 France declares war on England
- Scots invade England in 1322, 1327, 1346, 1385, and 1513
- French troops invade in 1464
- Hundred Years war, from 1337 to 1453
- This conflict brings innumerable French invasions and raids
- Spanish Armada invasion fleet defeated by storms in 1588
- The Dutch invade from 1688
- One million Brits dead by the end of World War One (1918)
- Dunkirk in late May 1940 and then from 1940 to 1941 the Blitz
- Operation Sea Lion finally cancelled in Sept 1940
- 2009 Treaty of Lisbon increases powers of European Parliament
- The invasion of the UK by Brussel's legislation begins
- In 2016, in a surprise outcome, the UK votes Brexit in order to halt this legislation invasion and to restrict immigration.

Further Implications

There were certainly many levels of geo-political and economic motivations for the rise of the British Empire. However in light of the history cited on the previous page, one must wonder whether there were more deeply seated reasons for the dramatic rise and broad reach of the empire. For a country that was long ago traumatized and sick and tired of getting invaded, the most aggressive national response would be to invade others. This is the 'best defense is a good offense' approach.

At its height in 1922 the British Empire was the largest in history. A tiny island of 38 million people ruled over 460 million and a quarter of the Earth's land mass. The British army and navy routinely took what they wanted whenever they wanted. The result was a fantastic concentration of wealth (booty) and a completely unsustainable case of overreach. If the empire was a wild over-reaction to over a thousand years of invasions, then it was a reaction guaranteed to produce the opposite of the intended effect. A death by a thousand cuts was the fate of the empire. And now it is questionable whether the United Kingdom can even hold onto Scotland.

"He who has overcome his fears will truly be free."
- Aristotle

Robert Merton's 'Law of Unintended Consequences' cites three possible outcomes to any purposeful and deliberate action.

1. Unexpected Benefits
2. Unexpected Drawbacks
3. Perverse Results

Perverse results, also known as blow-back, backfire or backlash occur when an intended solution makes the problem worse. In many cases perverse results are the outcome of a deeply flawed motivation. And arguably the two most deeply flawed motivations are fear and anger. And we do not need to visit the history of geo-politics to substantiate this point. If we only look into our own personal experience with an unbiased eye we will likely find numerous occasions where acting out of fear or anger only made things worse. And it very likely made things worse because our vision and objectivity were deeply compromised at the very outset.

Few would question that the Brexit vote was a vote based on fear and anger. As such we can expect a host of perverse results.