

# *GLOBAL DISORDER & INFLATION*

*30 settembre 2022*

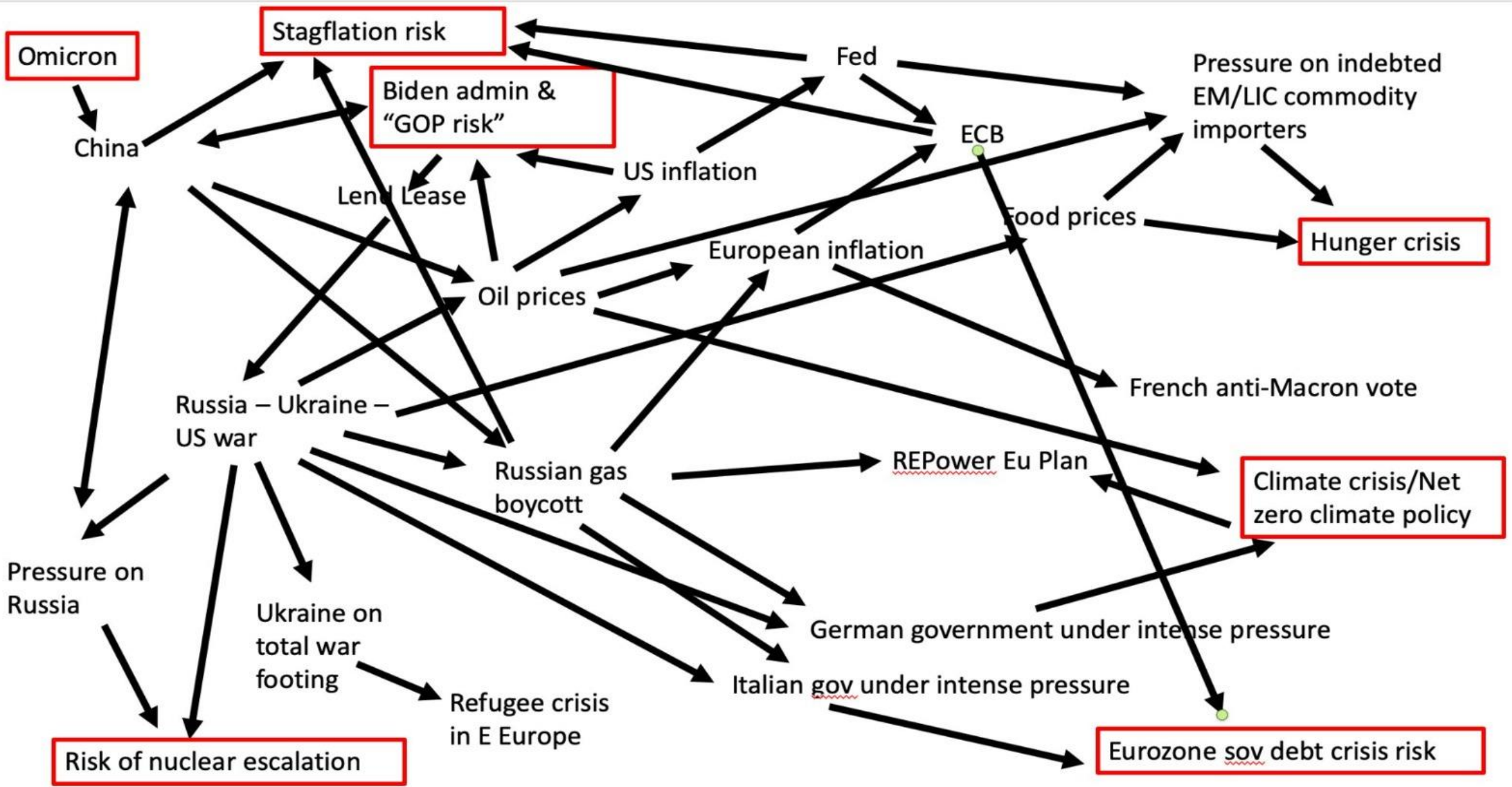
*Gabriele Pinoso*



*Economia e Finanza Professionale al Servizio dell'Investitore*

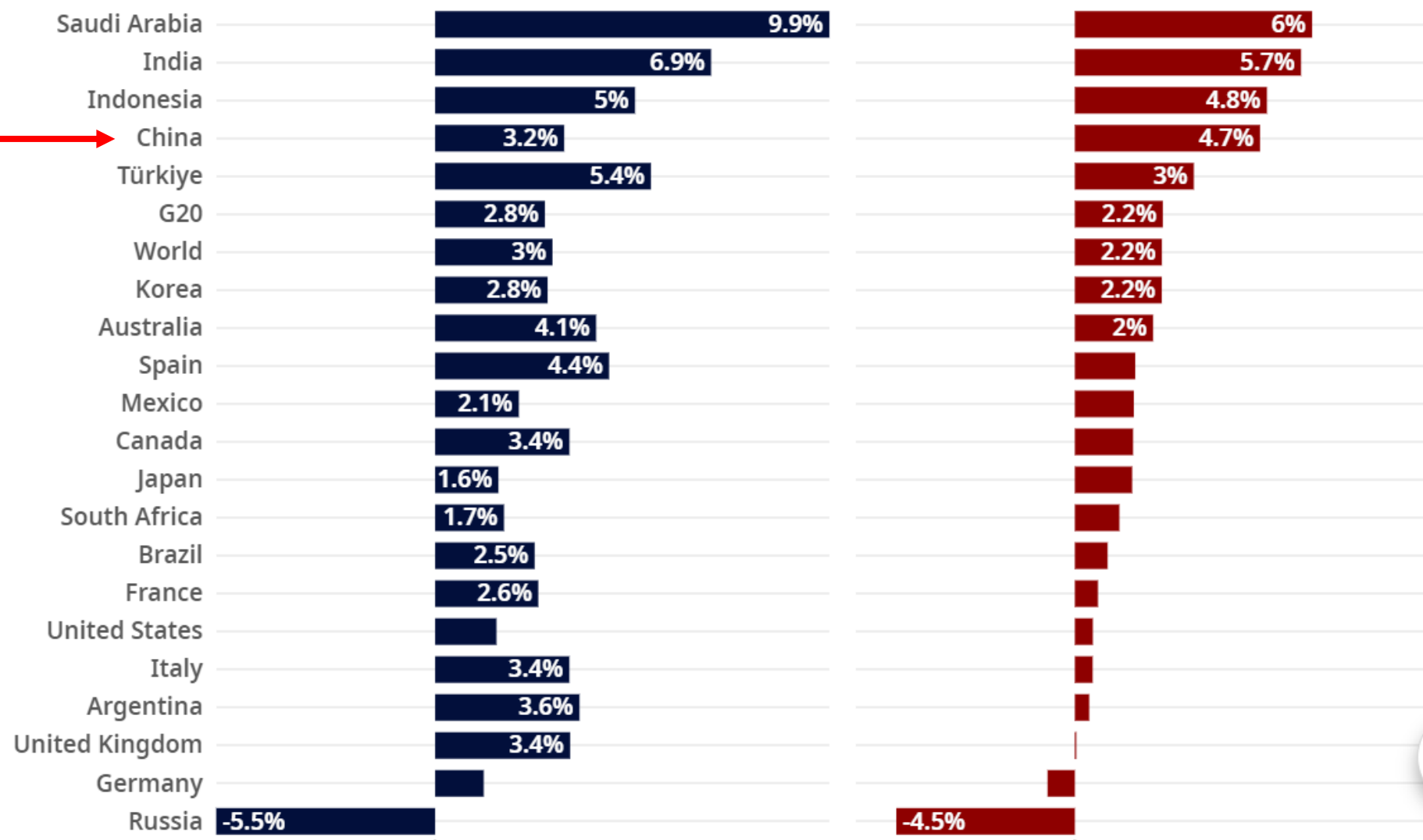
# *1. GLOBAL DISORDER*

*«Ci sono decenni in cui non accade nulla,  
poi ci sono settimane in cui accadono decenni»  
Vladimir Il'ič Ul'janov (Lenin)*

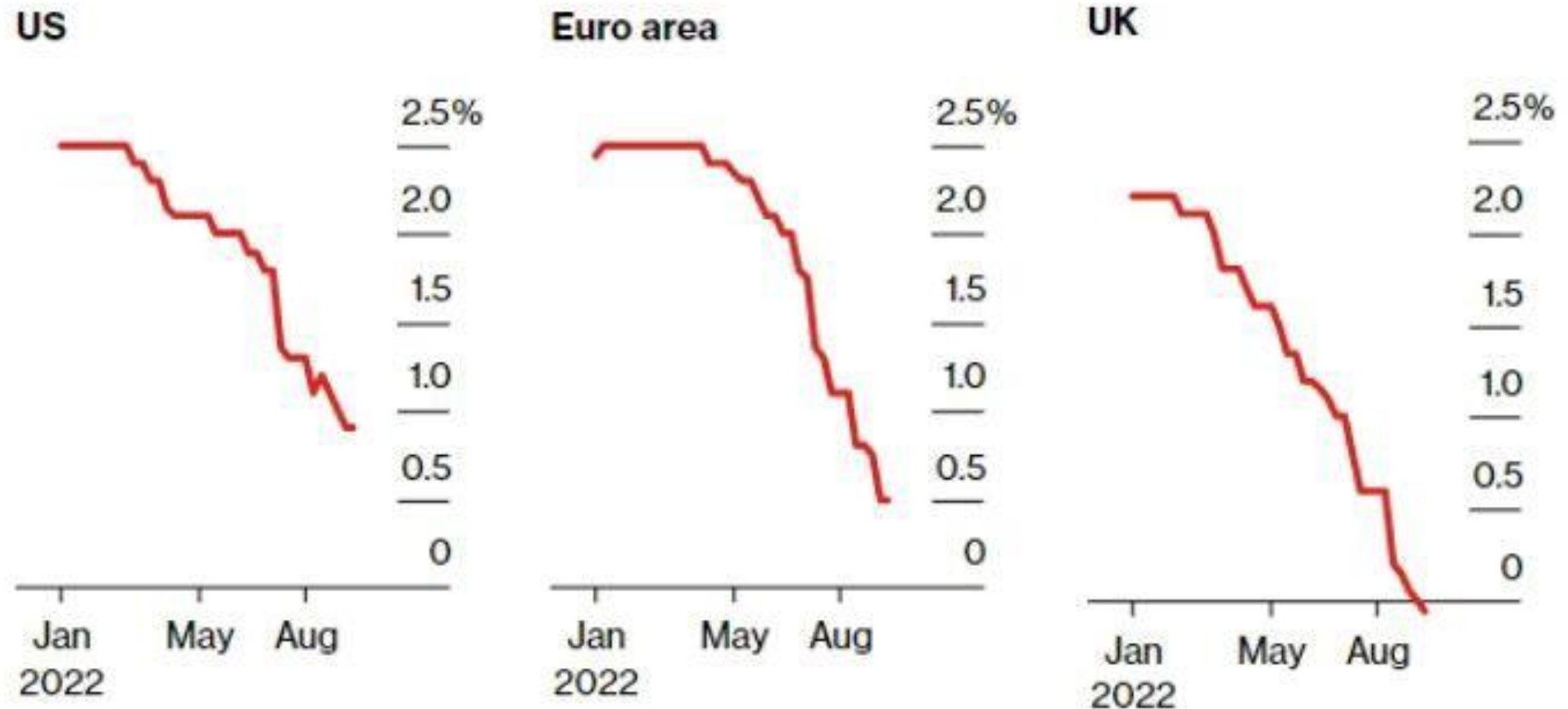


# Real GDP growth projections for 2022 and 2023

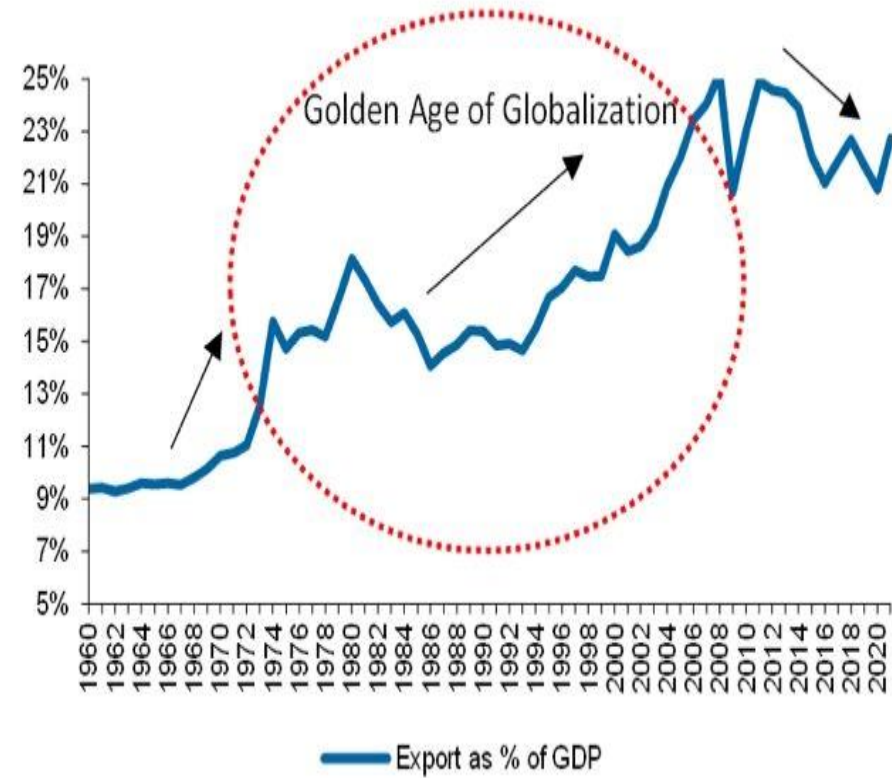
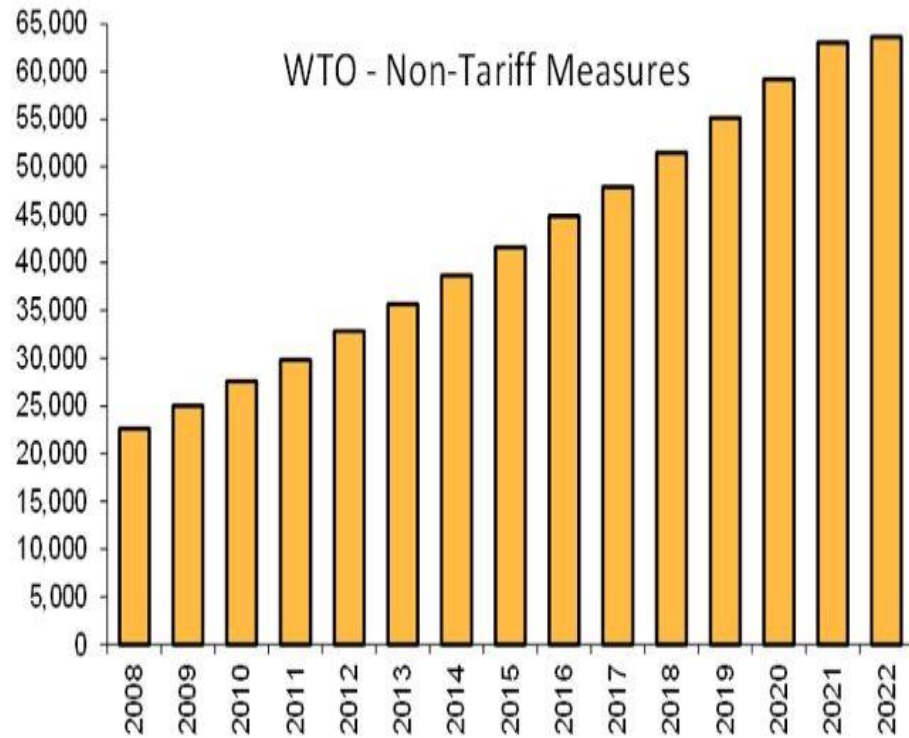
Year-over-year, %



## Growth forecasts for 2023 are sliding...

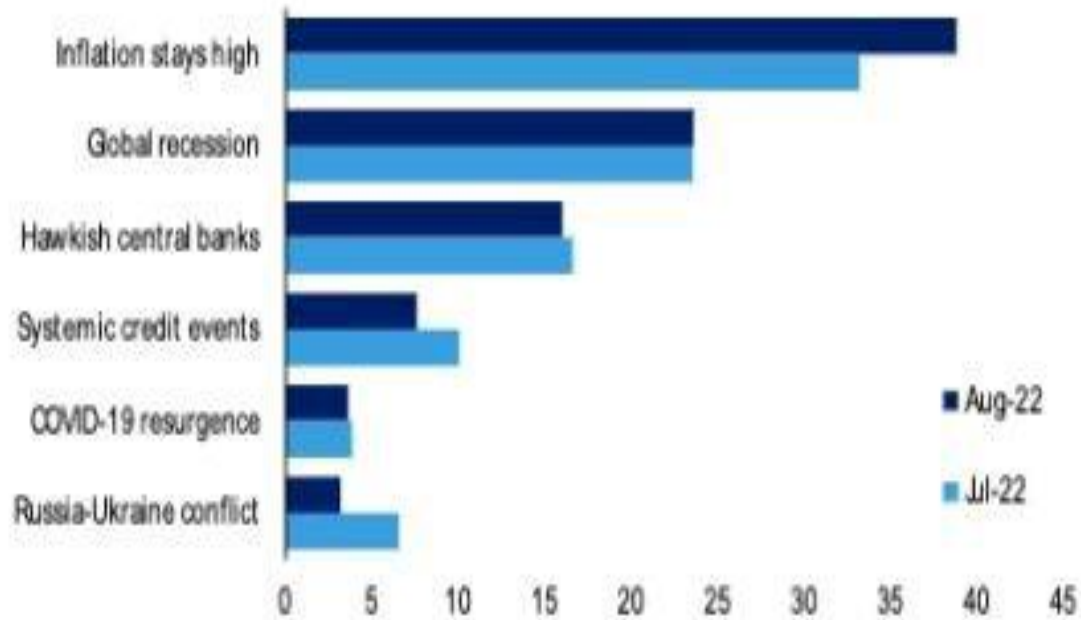


Source: Bloomberg economist surveys



**Chart 13: High, sticky inflation remains the biggest tail risk**

What do you consider the biggest 'tail risk'?



Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

BoFA GLOBAL RESEARCH

Biggest "tail risks"...

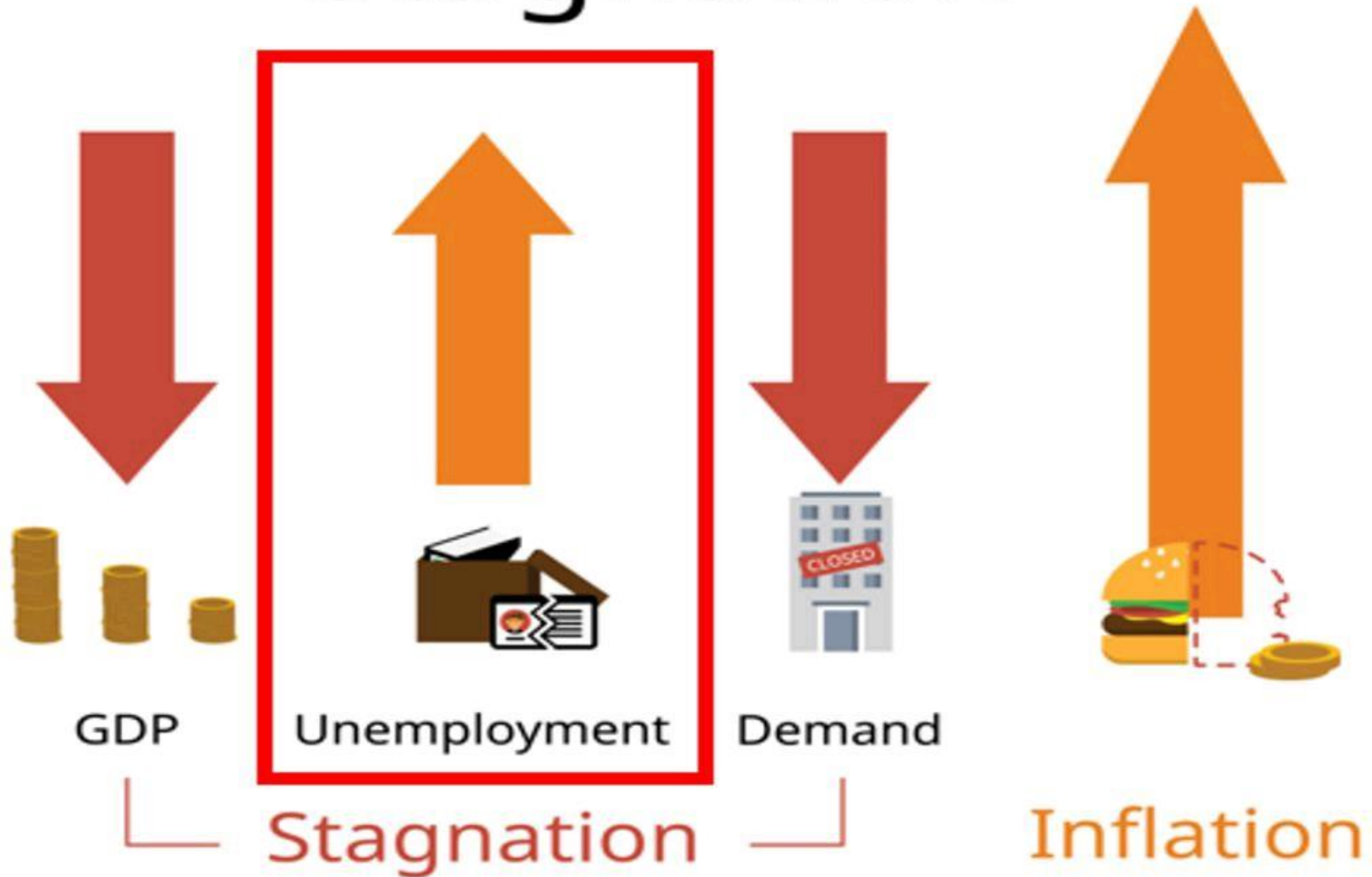
1. Inflation stays high (39%)
2. Global recession (24%)
3. Hawkish central banks (16%)
4. Systemic credit events (8%)
5. COVID-19 resurgence (4%)
6. Russia-Ukraine conflict (3%)



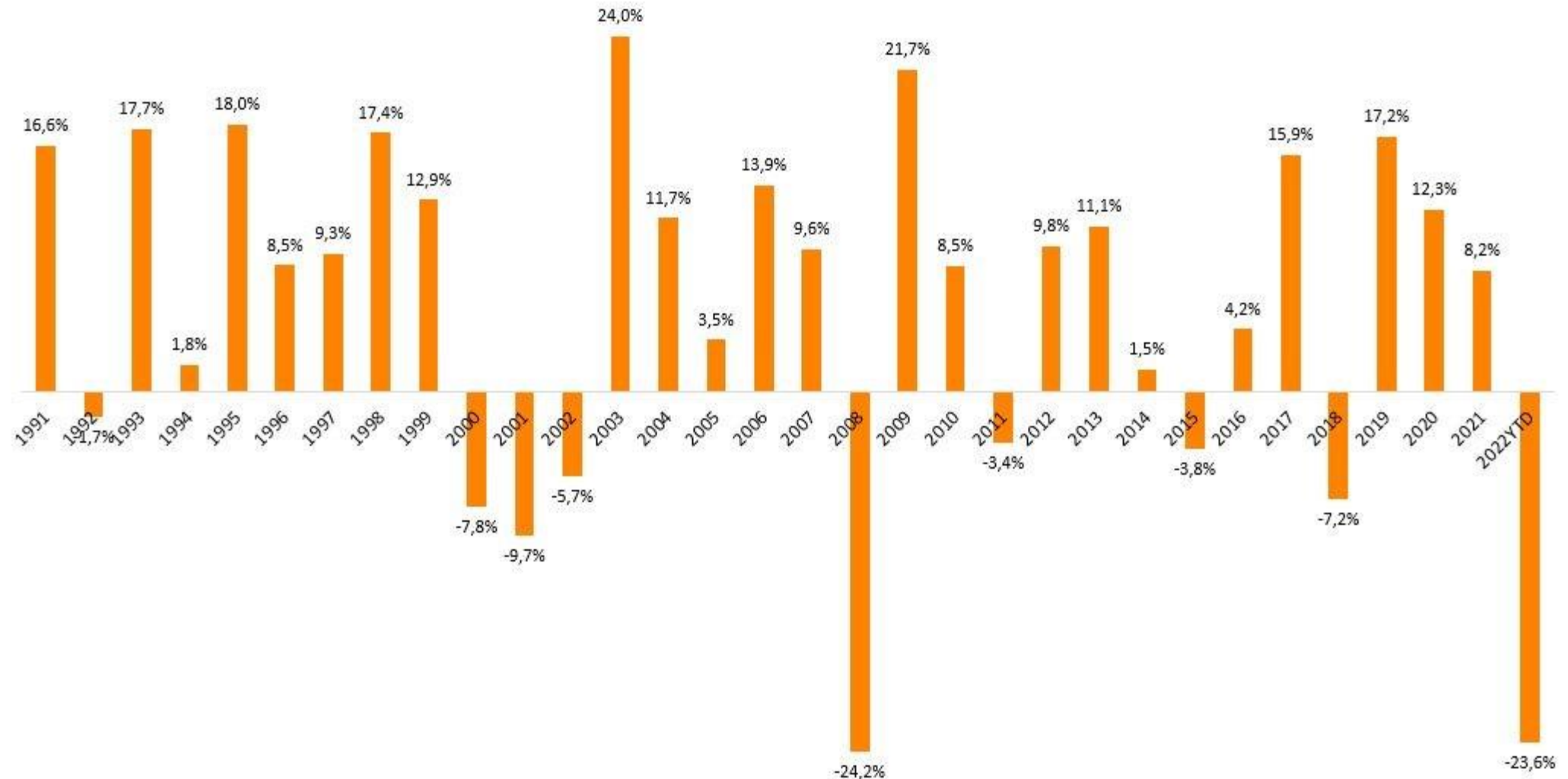




# Stagflation



## Global 60/40 portfolio - Annual performance (Stocks: MSCI All Country World; Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond)



Source: Bloomberg, Conseq



Markets

By Anna Shiryaevskaya

Bloomberg

# Energy Trade Risks Collapsing Over Margin Calls of \$1.5 Trillion

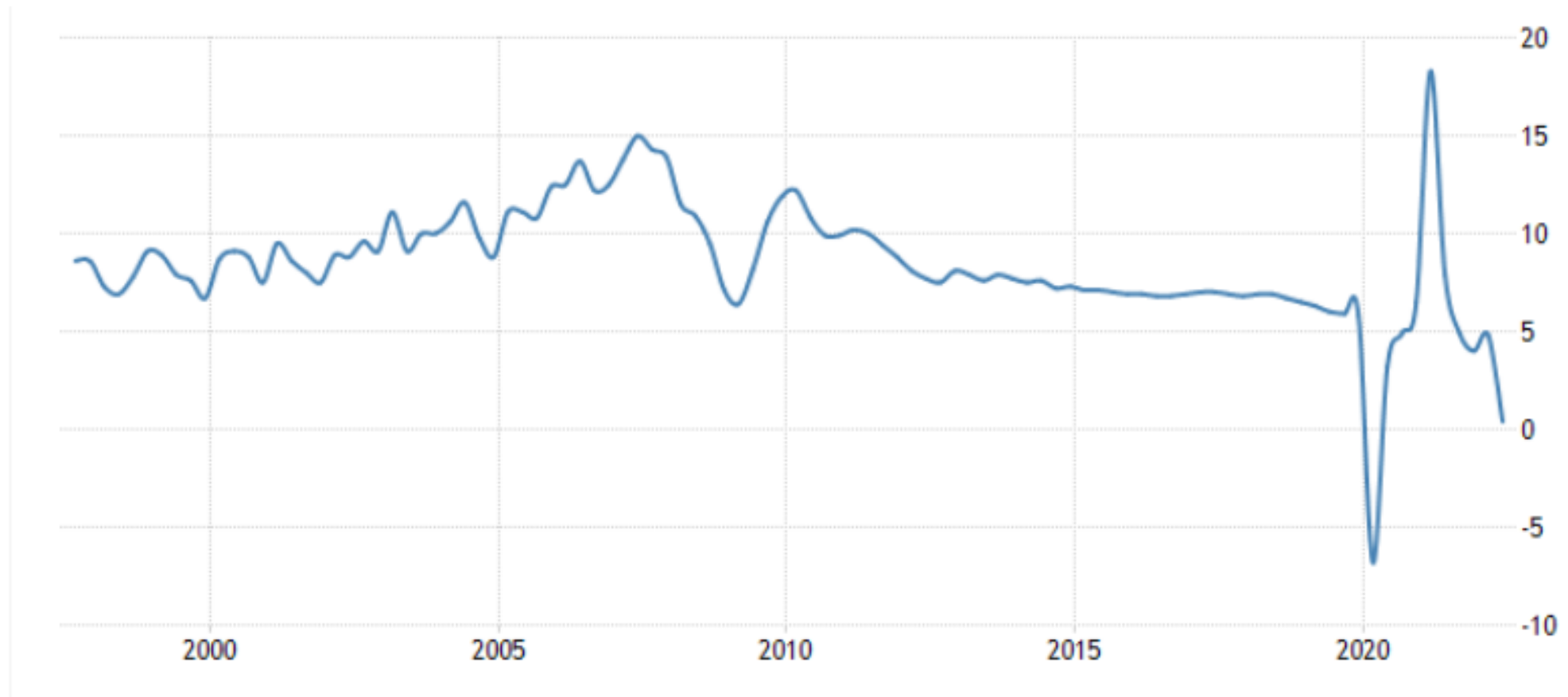
European energy trading risks grinding to a halt unless governments extend liquidity to cover margin calls of at least \$1.5 trillion,...

IQ

## *2. RALLENTAMENTO CINESE E CRISI ENERGETICA EUROPEA*

*«E' finita l'abbondanza: ci aspettano tempi duri»  
Emmanuel Macron (Agosto 2022)*

## CHINA GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE



IL GIGANTE ASIATICO ALL'ALBA DEL XX CONGRESSO DEL PCC



PER LA PRIMA  
VOLTA DAL 1990  
LA CRESCITA  
CINESE SARA'  
**PIU' LENTA**  
DEGLI  
EMERGING ASIA

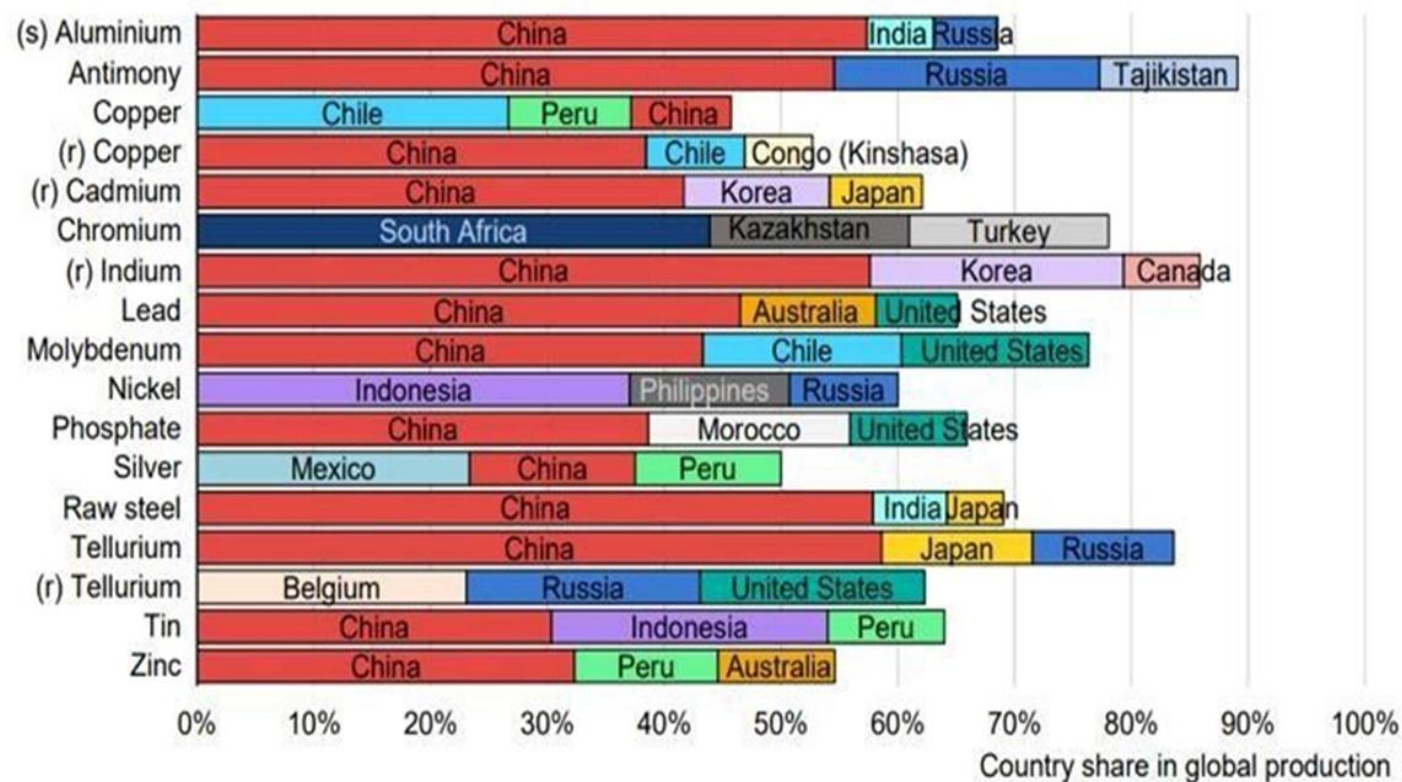
## Rest of Developing Asia set to outpace China's growth

*(Gross domestic product annual expansion; in percent)*

|   | 2022       |            | 2023       |            |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|   | April      | Sept.      | April      | Sept.      |
| Developing Asia*                            | 5.2        | 4.3        | 5.3        | 4.9        |
| <b>Developing Asia,<br/>excluding China</b> | <b>5.5</b> | <b>5.3</b> | <b>5.8</b> | <b>5.3</b> |
| <b>China</b>                                | <b>5.0</b> | <b>3.3</b> | <b>4.8</b> | <b>4.5</b> |
| India                                       | 7.5        | 7.0        | 8.0        | 7.2        |
| Pakistan                                    | 4.0        | 6.0        | 4.5        | 3.5        |
| Sri Lanka                                   | 2.4        | -8.8       | 2.5        | -3.3       |
| Indonesia                                   | 5.0        | 5.4        | 5.2        | 5.0        |
| Thailand                                    | 3.0        | 2.9        | 4.5        | 4.2        |
| Malaysia                                    | 6.0        | 6.0        | 5.4        | 4.7        |
| Philippines                                 | 6.0        | 6.5        | 6.3        | 6.3        |
| Vietnam                                     | 6.5        | 6.5        | 6.7        | 6.7        |

# LA CINA RESTA CRUCIALE NELLA GEOPOLITICA DELLE MATERIE PRIME ED ENERGETICHE DEL FUTURO

Top three producing countries' shares in global production of selected minerals used for solar PV manufacturing, 2021



IEA. All rights reserved.

## *Un vantaggio «instabile»:*

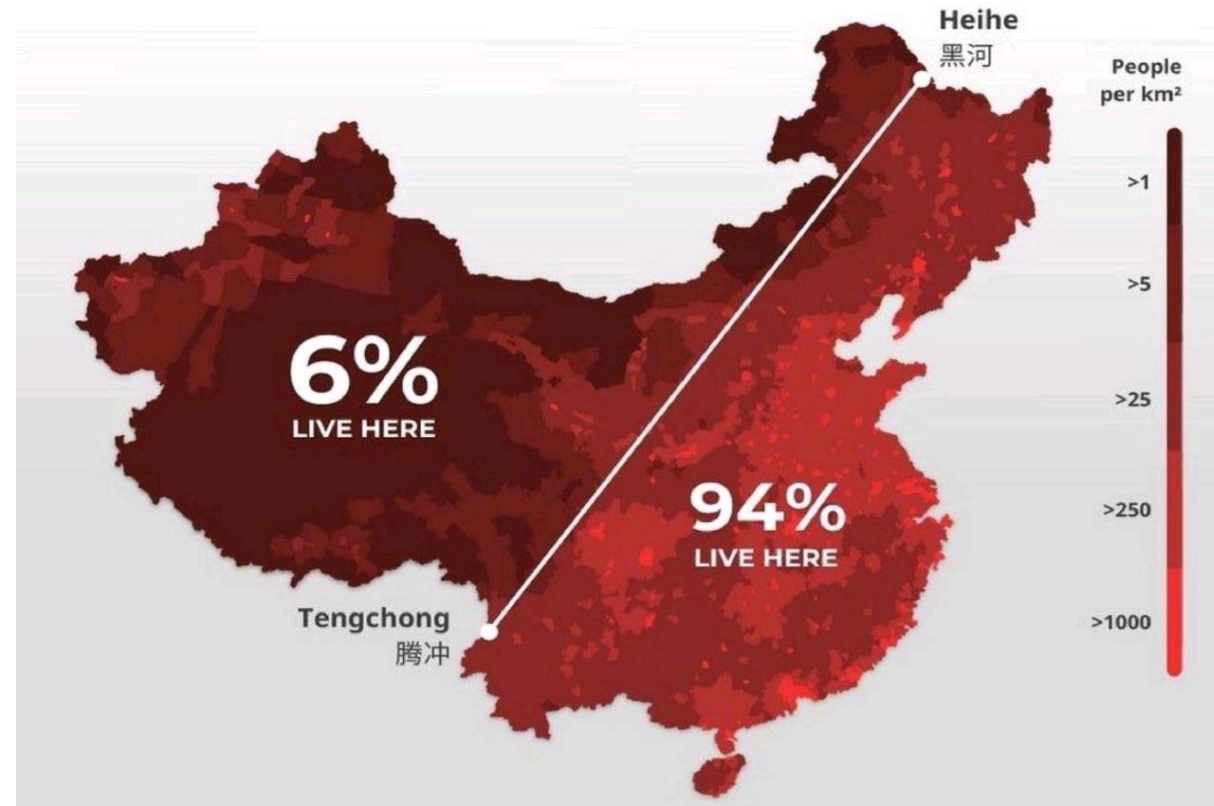
*1. Sostenibilità ambientale*

*2. Criticità strutturali  
dell'economia cinese:*

- A. Crisi del settore immobiliare
- B. Persistenza della politica «Zero Covid»
- C. Stretta sui giganti tech
- D. Dipendenza dall'export e recessione USA
- E. Siccità e cambiamenti climatici
- F. Rallentamento demografico

## Population Density in China

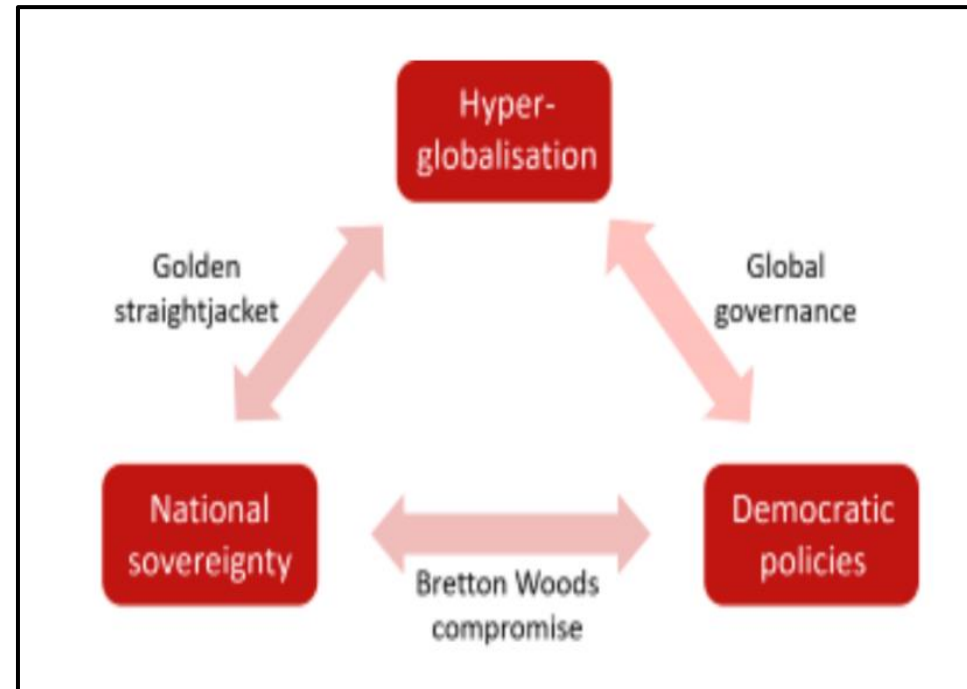
China's population density drastically varies on either side of the Heihe-Tengchong Line



# IL MODELLO CINESE...HA SCELTO

IL TRILEMMA DI RODRIK:  
E' IMPOSSIBILE PER UN PAESE  
PERSEGUIRE SIMULTANEAMENTE  
**DEMOCRAZIA, SOVRANITA' NAZIONALE**  
E **GLOBALIZZAZIONE**.  
E' NECESSARIO FARE UNA SCELTA IN  
CUI **SOLO DUE DEI TRE ELEMENTI**  
**POSSONO CONVIVERE**

*Se si vuole far progredire la globalizzazione  
si dovrà rinunciare o allo Stato o alla  
democrazia politica.*

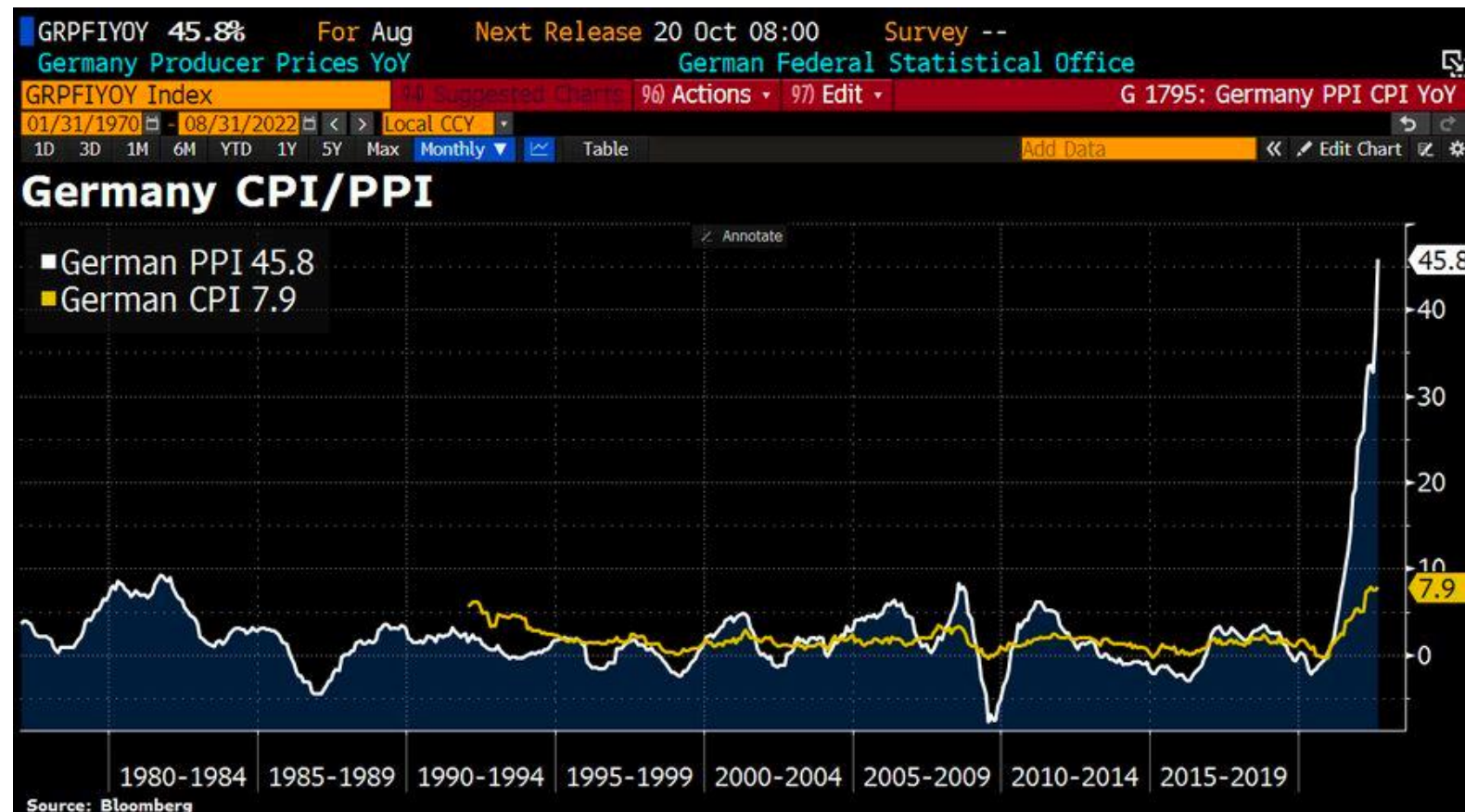


*E se si vuole conservare lo  
Stato e l'autodeterminazione  
è necessario scegliere fra  
salvaguardare la democrazia  
e  
potenziare la globalizzazione*

*Se si vuole difendere ed  
estendere la  
democrazia, si dovrà  
scegliere fra lo Stato e  
l'integrazione  
economica  
internazionale.*

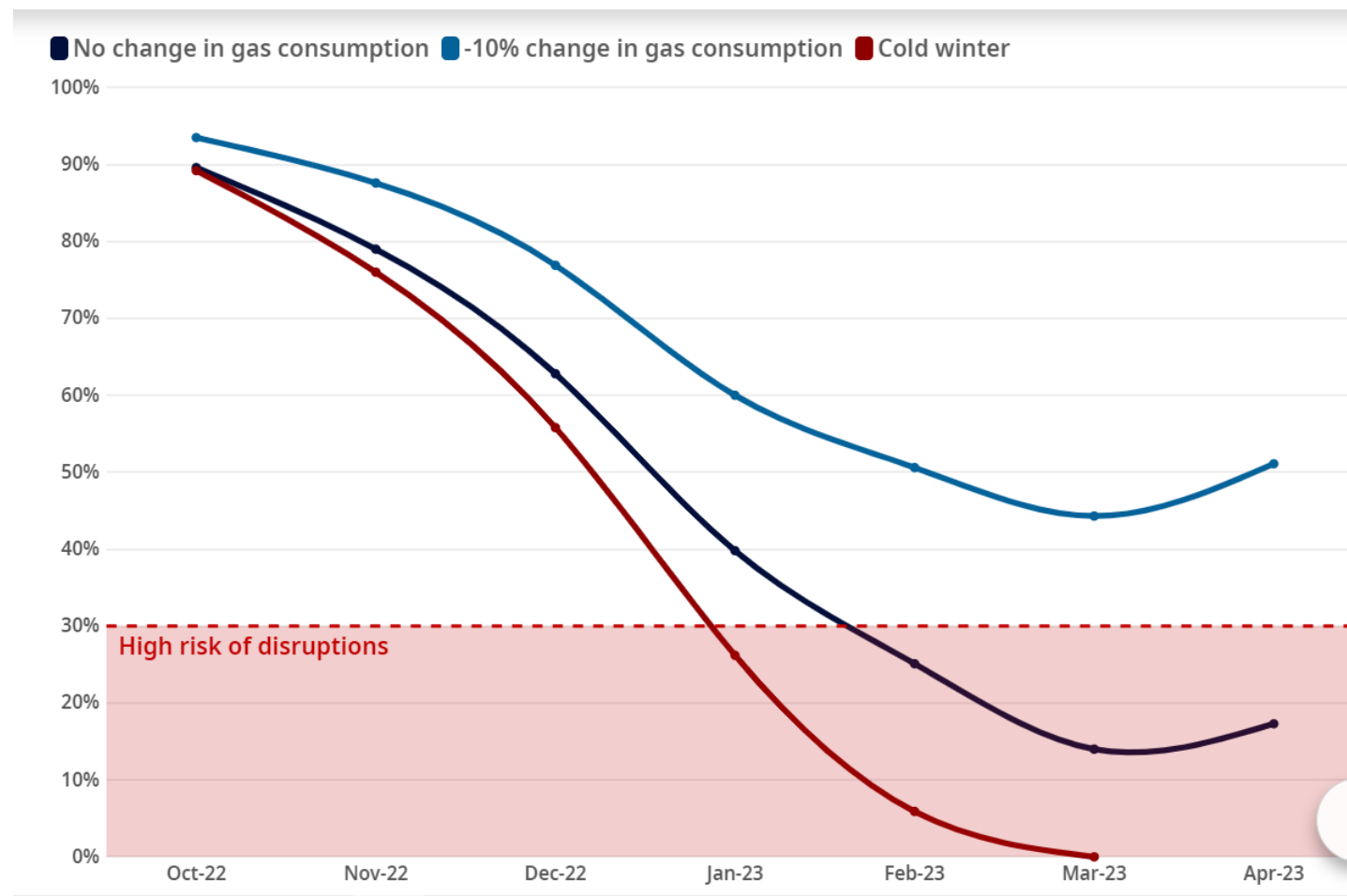


AD AGOSTO **IL PPI  
TEDESCO HA  
RAGGIUNTO IL +45.8%**  
(Y/y) EVIDENZIANDO  
LA CRESCITA PIU' ALTA  
DAGLI ANNI '80 CON  
UN IMPATTO  
INERZIALE INEVITABILE  
SUL CPI (!)



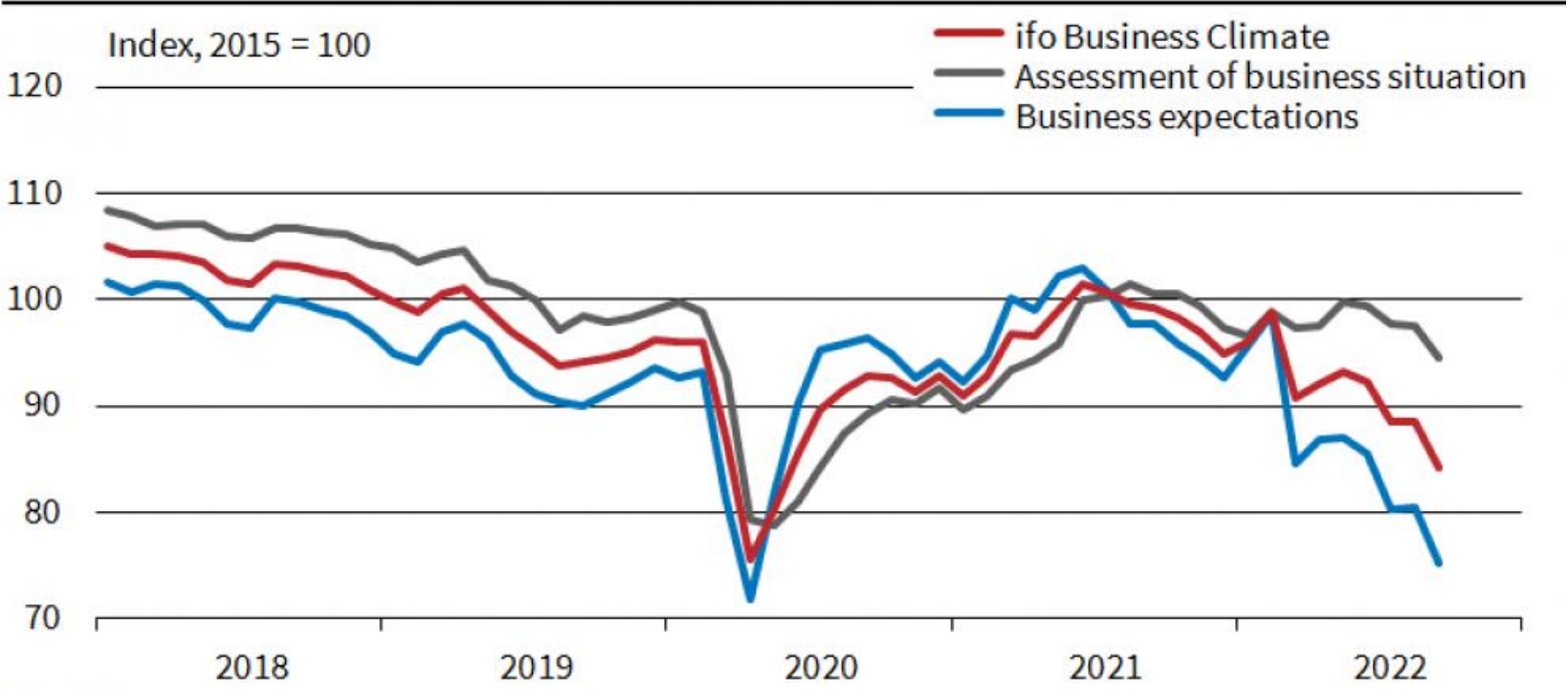
LE PREVISIONI DELL'OCSE  
INDICANO PER L'EUROPA LA  
NECESSITA' DI UNA RIDUZIONE  
DEL CONSUMO DI GAS  
(PARTENDO DA SCORTE  $\geq 90\%$ )

LE OSCILLAZIONI CAUSANO  
PROBLEMI DI LIQUIDITÀ ALLE  
UTILITY, CHE DEVONO  
AUMENTARE IL DENARO  
CONTANTE (**MARGIN CALLS**) PER  
GARANTIRE I LORO SCAMBI





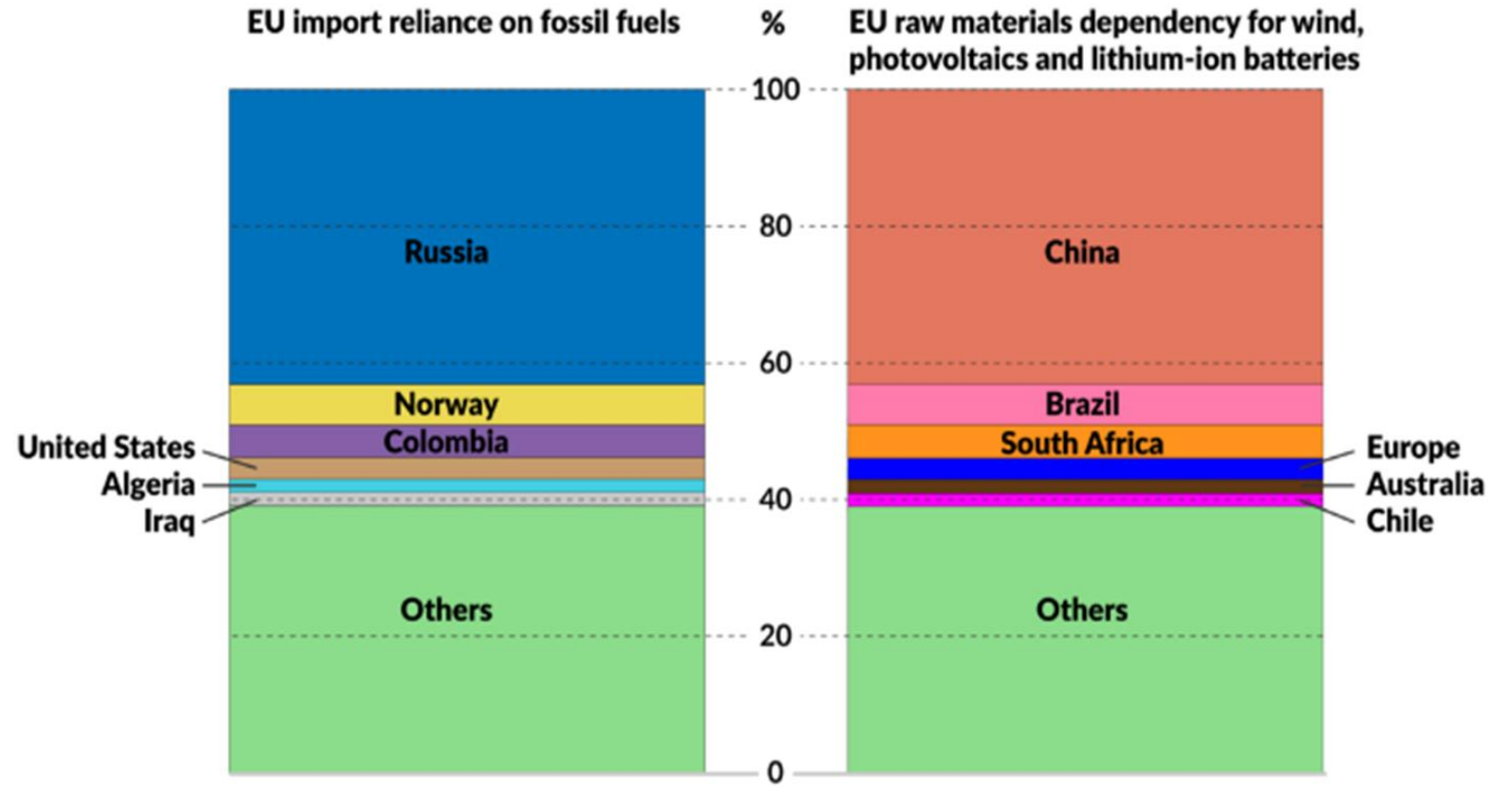
ifo Business Climate Germany<sup>a</sup>  
Seasonally adjusted



<sup>a</sup> Manufacturing, service sector, trade, and construction.  
Source: ifo Business Survey, September 2022.

L'INDICE IFO BUSINESS  
CLIMATE TEDESCO  
(SETTEMBRE 2022)  
SEGNALA **L'INGRESSO IN  
RECESSIONE DELL'EX  
LOCOMOTIVA EUROPEA**

# EUROPA: DALLA DIPENDENZA STRATEGICA RUSSA VERSO... QUELLA CINESE (!)



Even if it reduces its dependence on fossil fuel imports, Europe could soon find itself geopolitically vulnerable to cutoffs of CRMs. © macpixmap for GIS

## Le vie di rifornimento utilizzabili dall'Italia



LA RITROVATA  
CENTRALITA' DEL  
MEDITERRANEO  
(*ENERGY SHORING*)

### 3. LA “RECESSIONE INDOTTA” DALLA FED

*«L’inflazione è come una tigre: una volta uscita dalla gabbia è molto difficile convincerla a rientrarvi»*

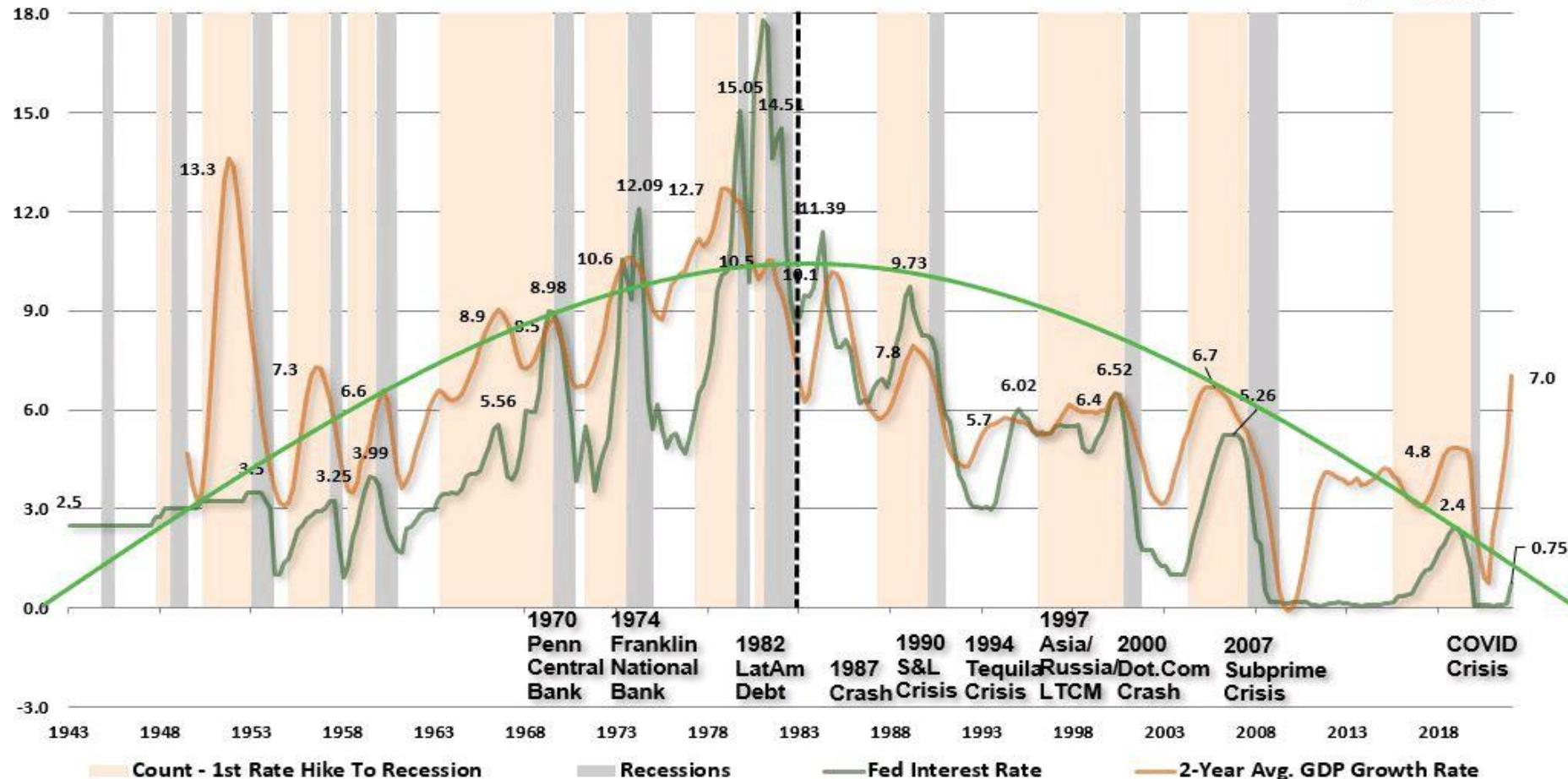
Wen Jiabao



# An "economic hurricane" is coming

THREE BIG ISSUES:  
1. INFLAZIONE  
2. REAZIONE  
BANCHE CENTRALI  
3. RECESSIONE

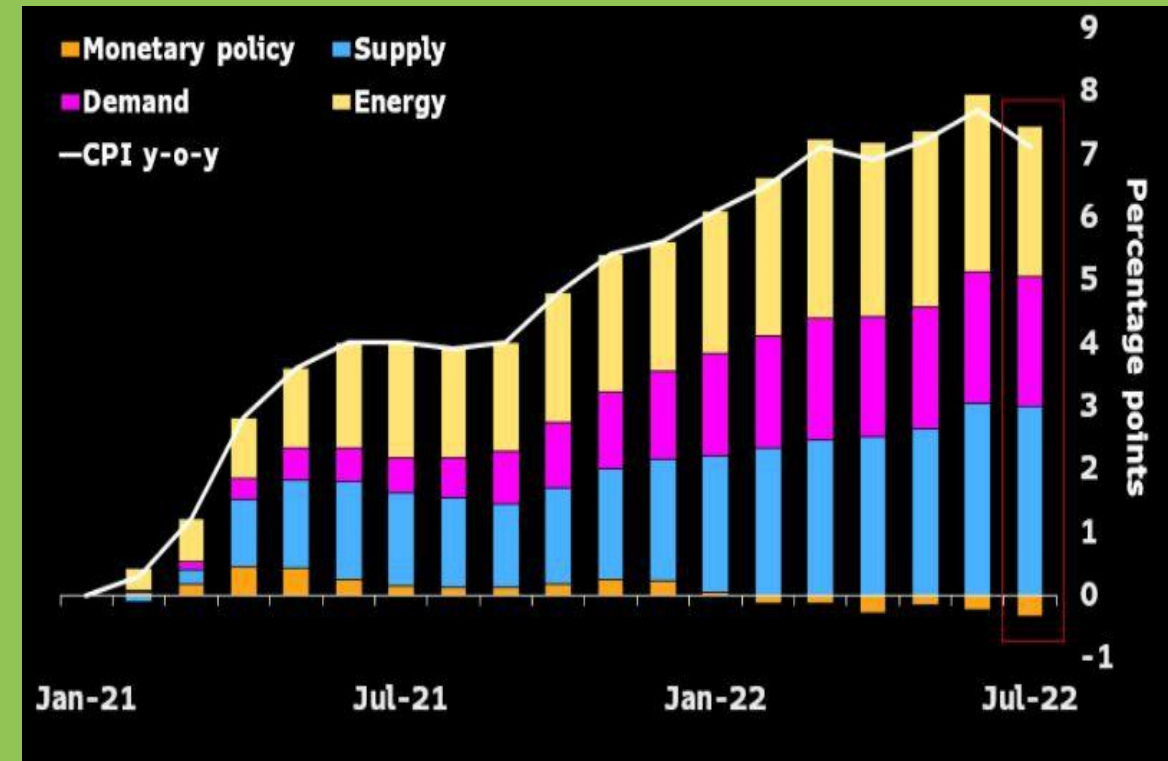
Fed Rate Adjustments, Recessions, & Economic Growth  
(Time From First Hike To Recession)



# INFLATION IS BACK

## LE 5 CAUSE STRUTTURALI DEL RISVEGLIO INFLATIVO

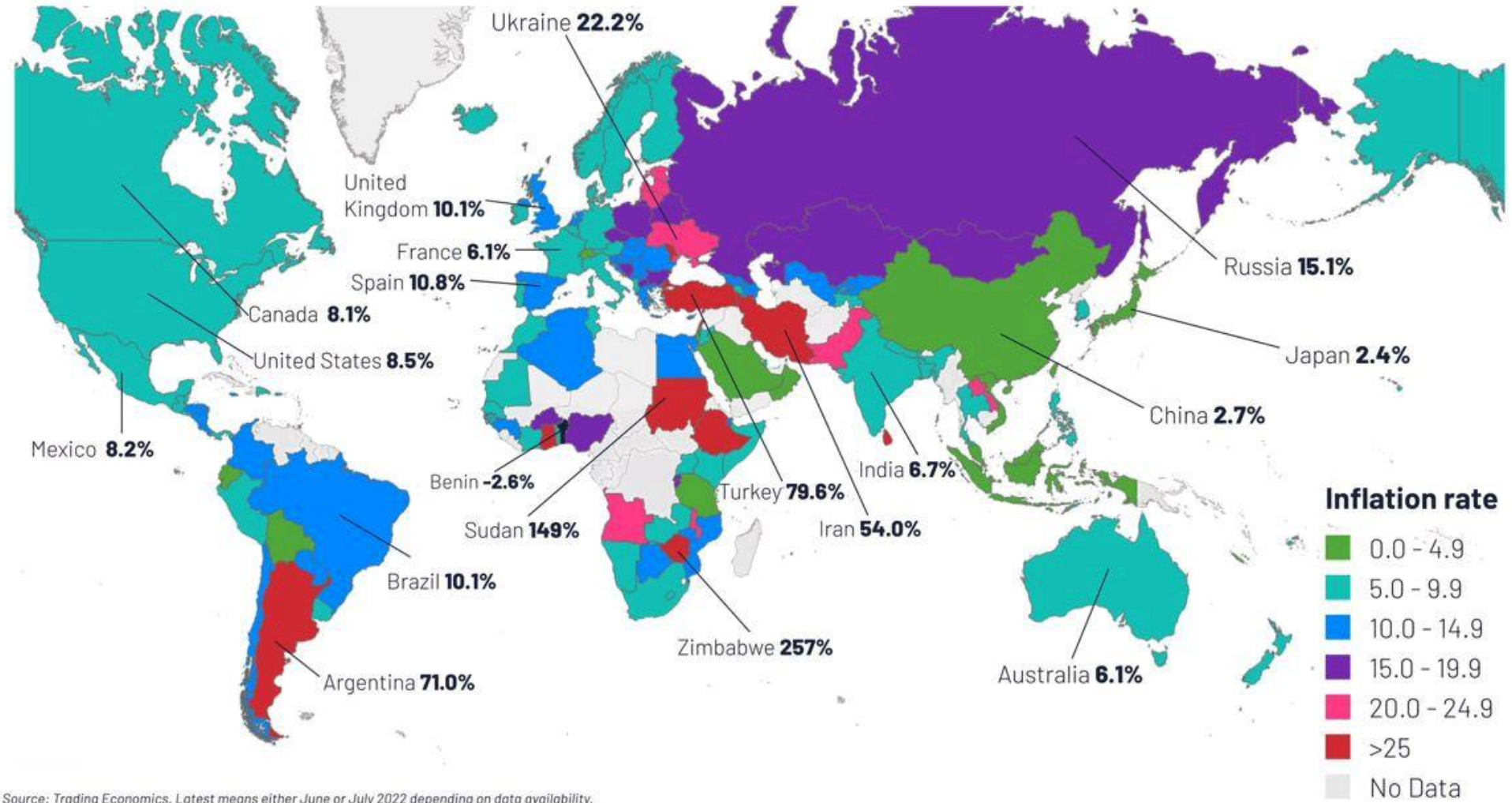
1. IL TRAMONTO DELL'IPERGLOBALEZZAZIONE  
(SUPPLY CHAINS DISRUPTION & RESHORING)
2. LA TRANSAZIONE ENERGETICA
3. GLI EVENTI CLIMATICI E GEOPOLITICI  
ESTREMI
4. IL NUOVO MODELLO ECONOMICO CINESE  
(LESS POLLUTION & CONSUMPTION DRIVER)
5. L'ACCELERAZIONE DELLA VELOCITA' DELLA  
MONETA (CONSEGUENTE ALL'HELICOPTER  
MONEY)





CPI WILL  
REMAIN  
HIGHER...  
THAN BEFORE

## Latest inflation rate by country



More charts at (link in bio): [genuineimpact.substack.com](https://genuineimpact.substack.com)

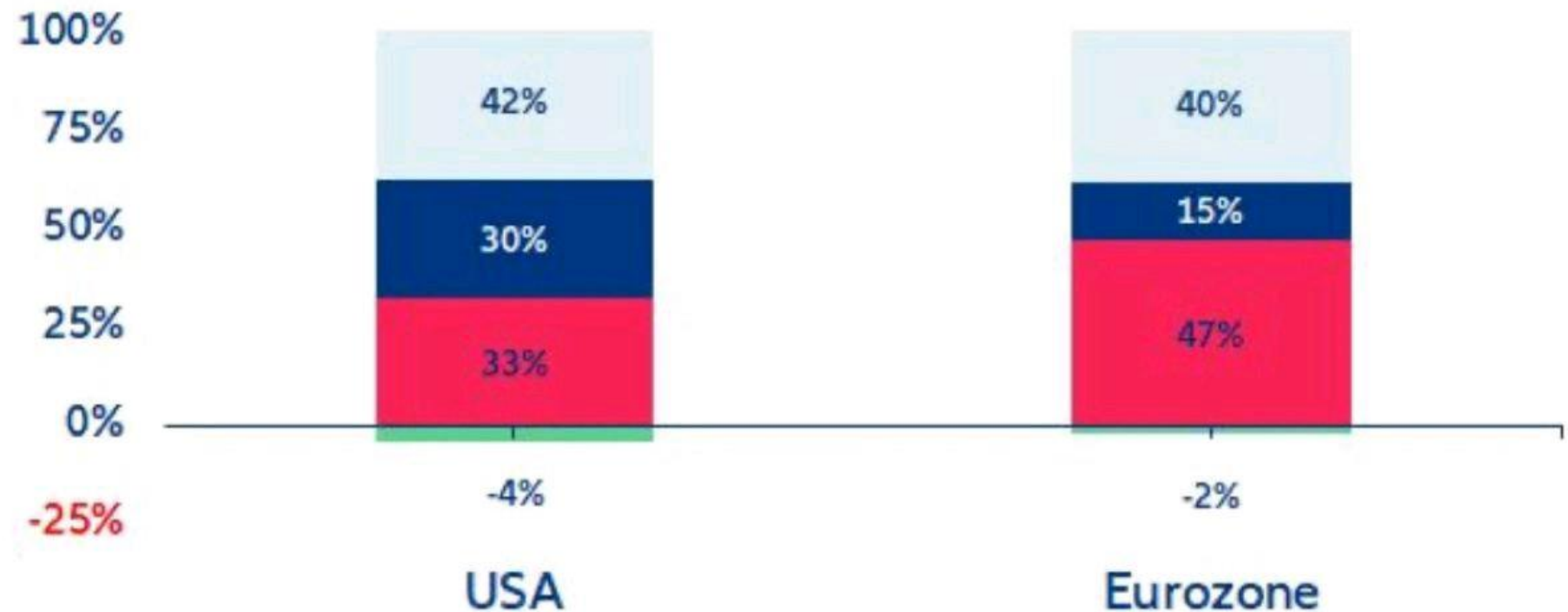
Created by genuine impact

US INFLATION  
AND  
EUROPEAN  
ONE...ARE  
DIFFERENT (!)

## Inflation decomposition by factors

Contribution to annual change of CPI Index (in %)

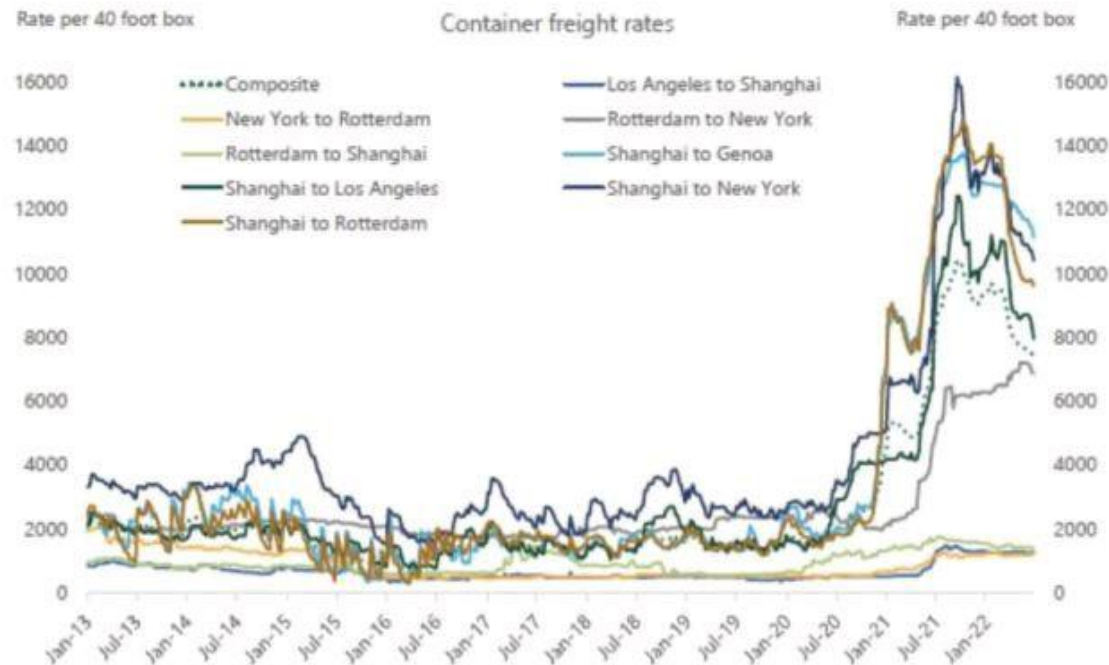
■ Energy ■ Demand ■ Supply ■ Monetary policy



Sources: Refinitiv Datastream, Allianz Research

# Inflation U-Turn Ahead

Container freight rates falling: Inflation pressures are easing

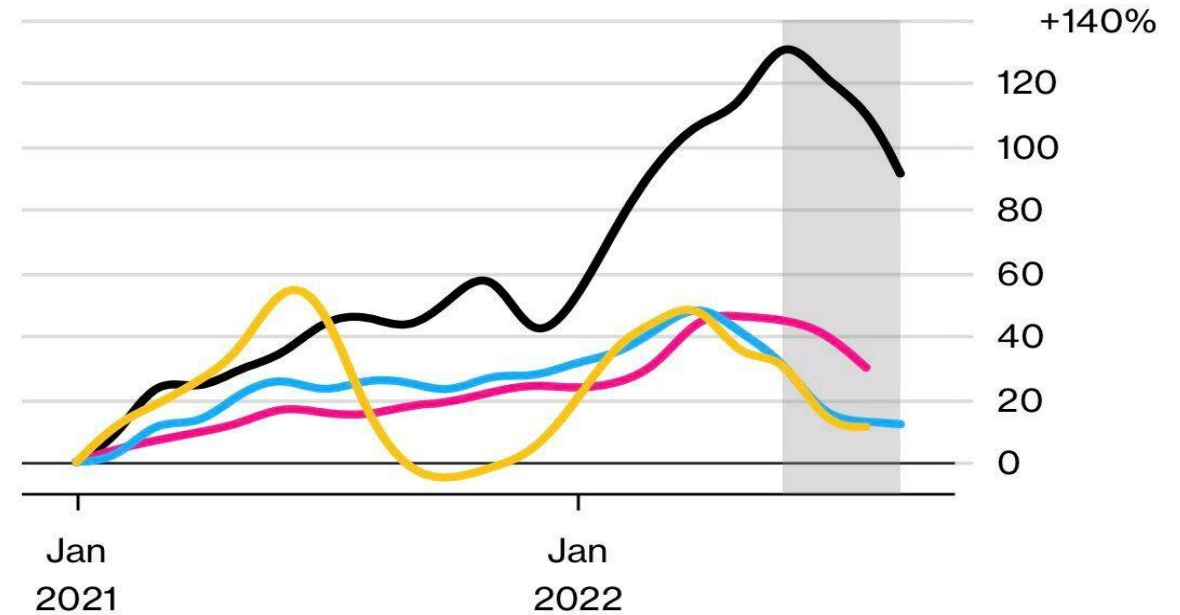


APOLLO

## The Cost of Key Commodities Is Falling

Change in prices since end of 2020

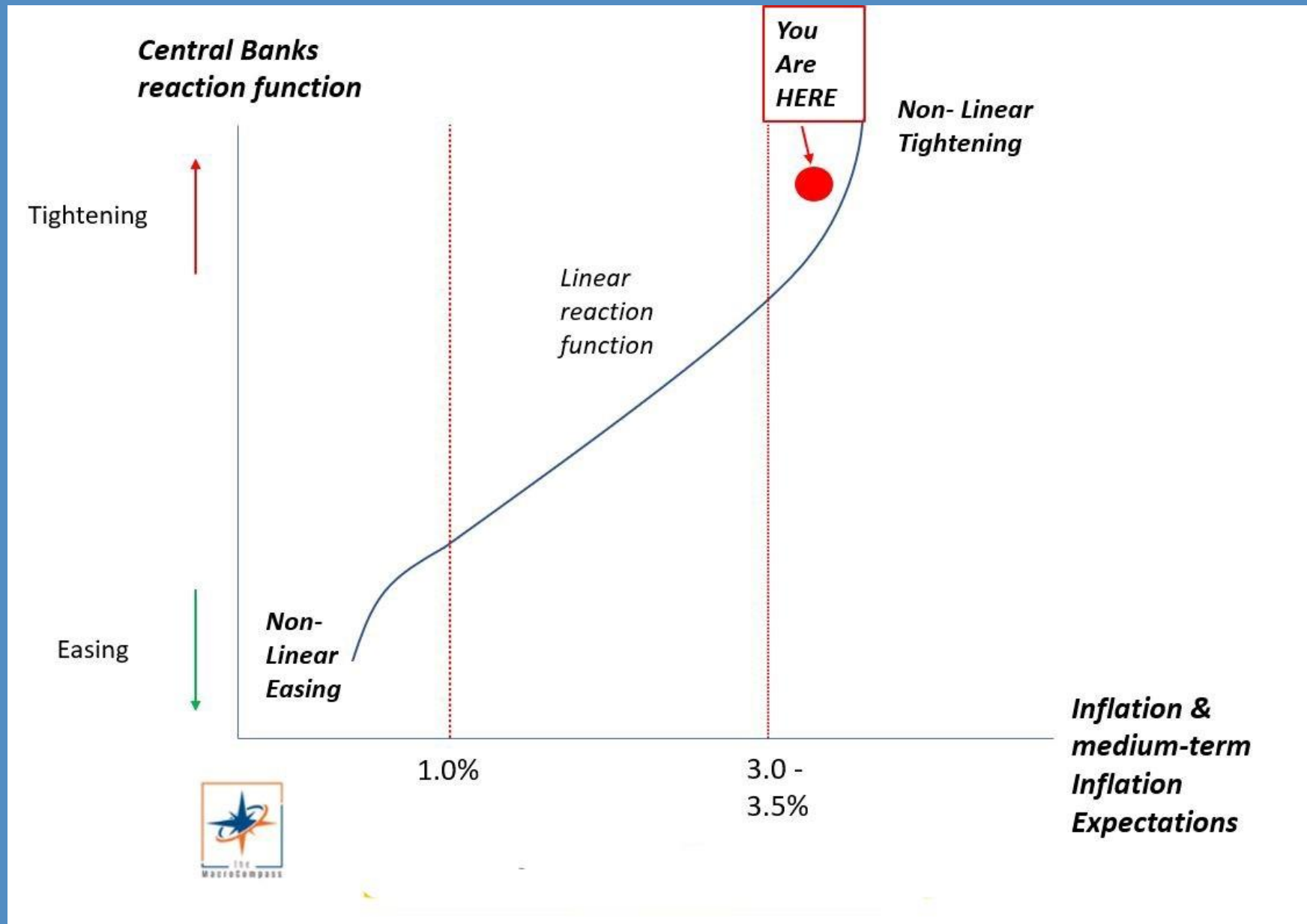
● Brent crude ● Global food ● Metals ● US Lumber



Source: Bloomberg, UNFAO, London Metal Exchange, Bureau of Labor Statistics

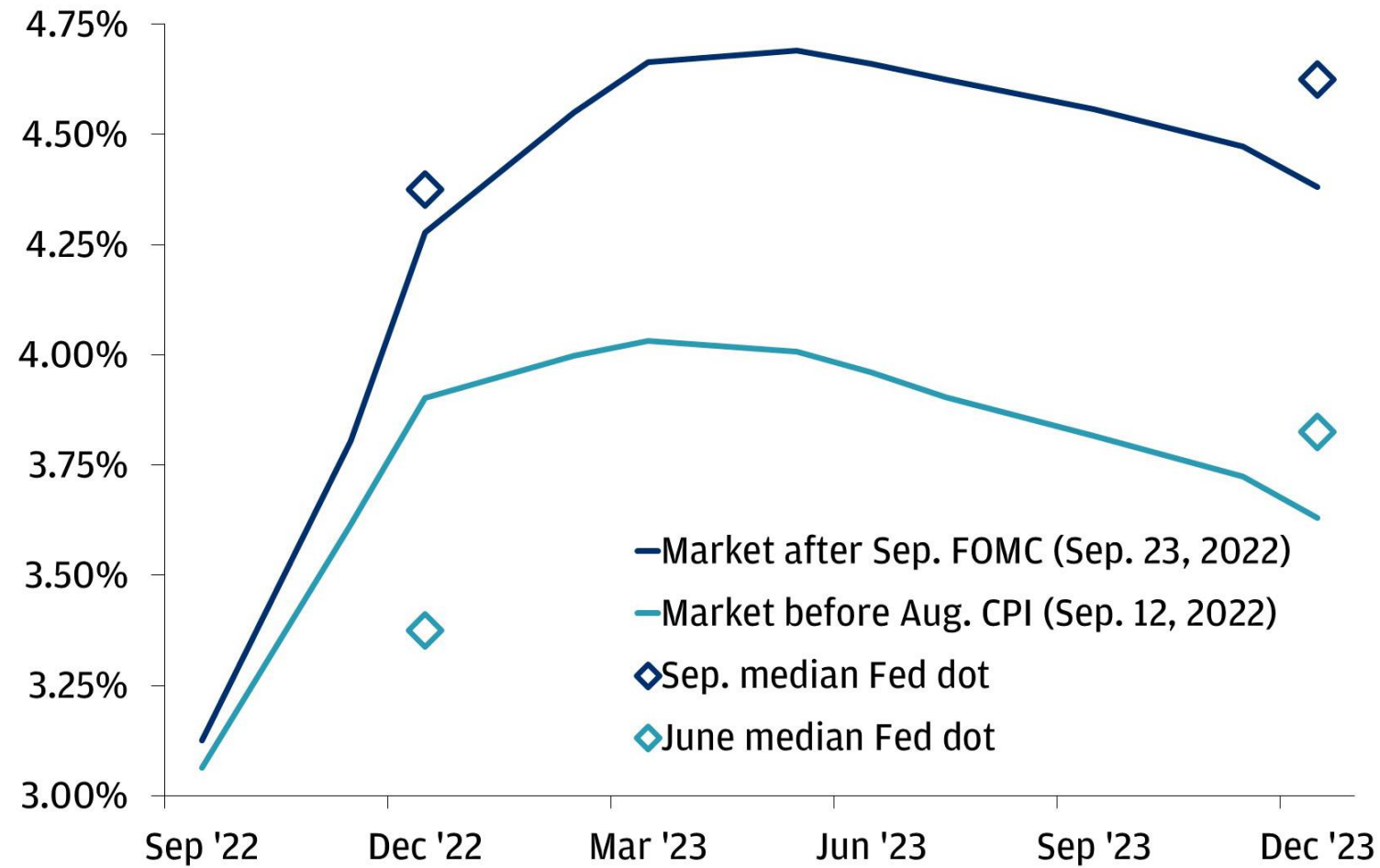
**Bloomberg**

CENTRALS BANKS  
ARE GETTING  
MORE HAWKISH...





Expected median target Fed Funds rate, %



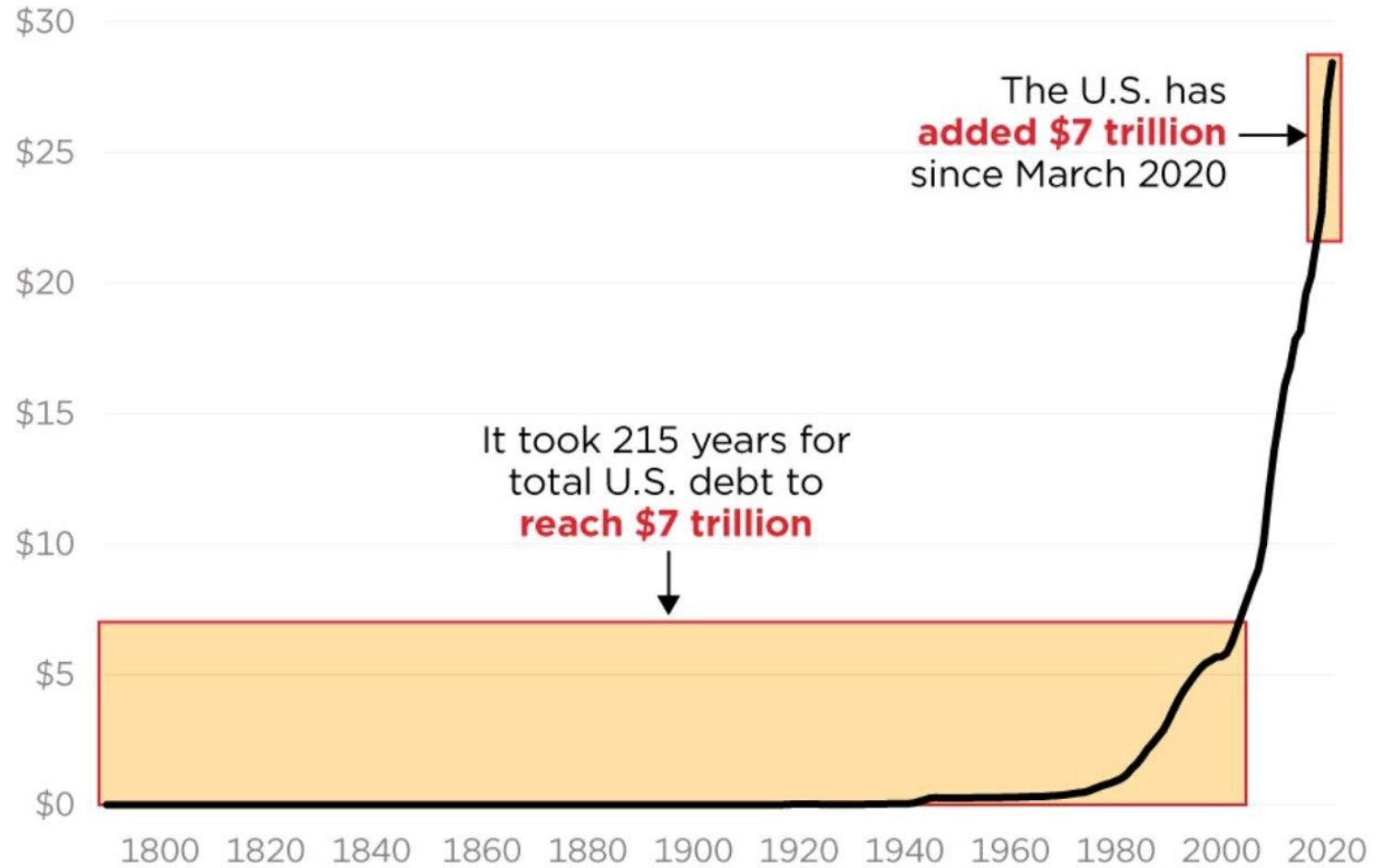
FED FUNDS TARGET 4%-4.5% BUT LATER...

THE ELEPHANT IN THE  
ROOM...DOES NEED  
FINANCIAL  
REPRESSION

***INFLATION DEFAULT  
IS POSSIBLE ONLY IF  
INFLATION >  
NOMINAL RATES  
(REAL RATES  
NEGATIVE)***

## Two Centuries of Debt in 27 Months

TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT, IN TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS



From March 2020 to June 2022, a span of just 27 months, the federal government added \$7 trillion to the national debt as a result of a massive spending spree. It took the government 215 years, from George Washington to George W. Bush, to initially reach \$7 trillion in debt.



# LA FED... NON HA SCELTA

**SCENARIO 1 «BARK DON'T BITE»**  
**LE BANCHE CENTRALI PROSEGUONO**  
**CON LE POLITICHE MONETARIE NON**  
**CONVENZIONALI**

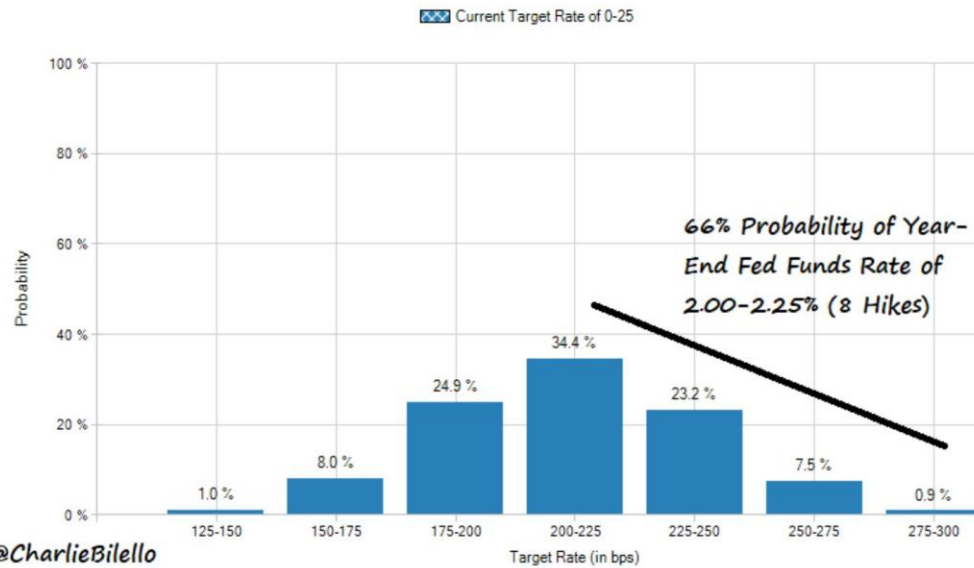


**PROSEGUE LA REPRESSIONE**  
**FINANZIARIA**



**AUMENTA LO SCONTRO TRA I**  
**DEBITORI DEL MONDO (GOVERNI**  
**AZIENDE) ED I CREDITORI DEL MONDO**  
**(BONDHOLDERS E FONDI) CON**  
**RISCHIO DI PERDITA DI CREDIBILITÀ**  
**DELLE BANCHE CENTRALI E FUGA DEI**  
**CAPITALI VERSO MONETE ALTERNATIVE**  
**(BITCOIN)**

TARGET RATE PROBABILITIES FOR 14 DEC 2022 FED MEETING



**SCENARIO 2 «BITING»**

**LE BANCHE CENTRALI RIDUCONO GLI**  
**STIMOLI MONETARI NON**  
**CONVENZIONALI**



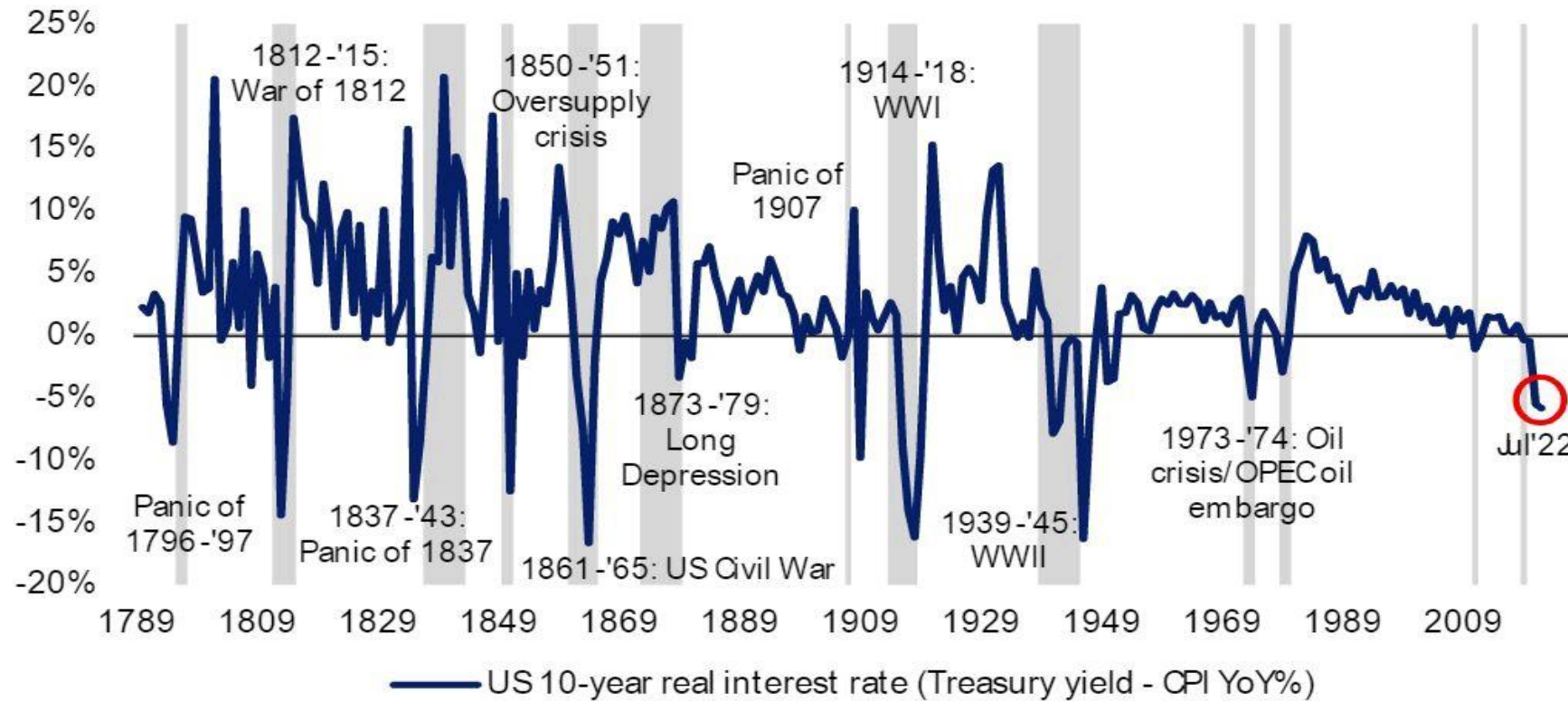
**I TASSI REALI TORNANO POSITIVI**



**LE CONDIZIONI CREDITORE-DEBITORE**  
**RITORNANO NELL'ALVEO DELLA**  
**NORMALITÀ (PREMIO SUL RISCHIO**  
**ASSUNTO) MA AL PREZZO DI UNA**  
**DIFFICILE SOSTENIBILITÀ DEL DEBITO E**  
**DI PERDITE DIFFUSE PER I**  
**BONDHOLDERS A TASSO FISSO LT**

## Chart 2: Real rates still deeply negative

US 10-year real rate (Treasury yield - CPI YoY %)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg, Global Financial Data

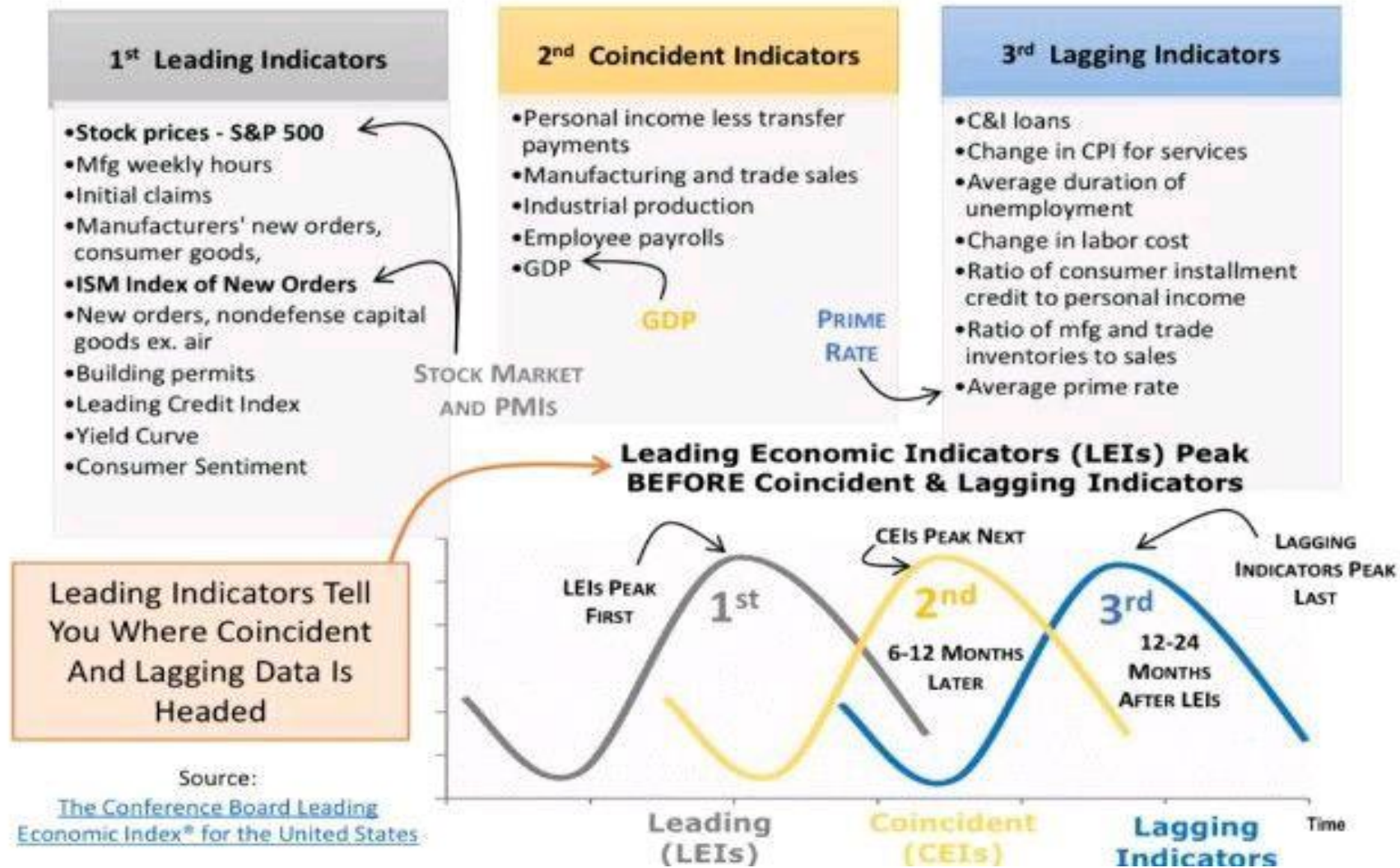
BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

# US DEBT (NOT ONLY) NEEDS NEGATIVE REAL RATES...

# DEBT DEFAULT BY MONETIZATION DOES BRING TO HYPERINFLATION... THE BRITISH CASE (!)

## WHEN NATIONS DON'T PAY THEIR DEBTS





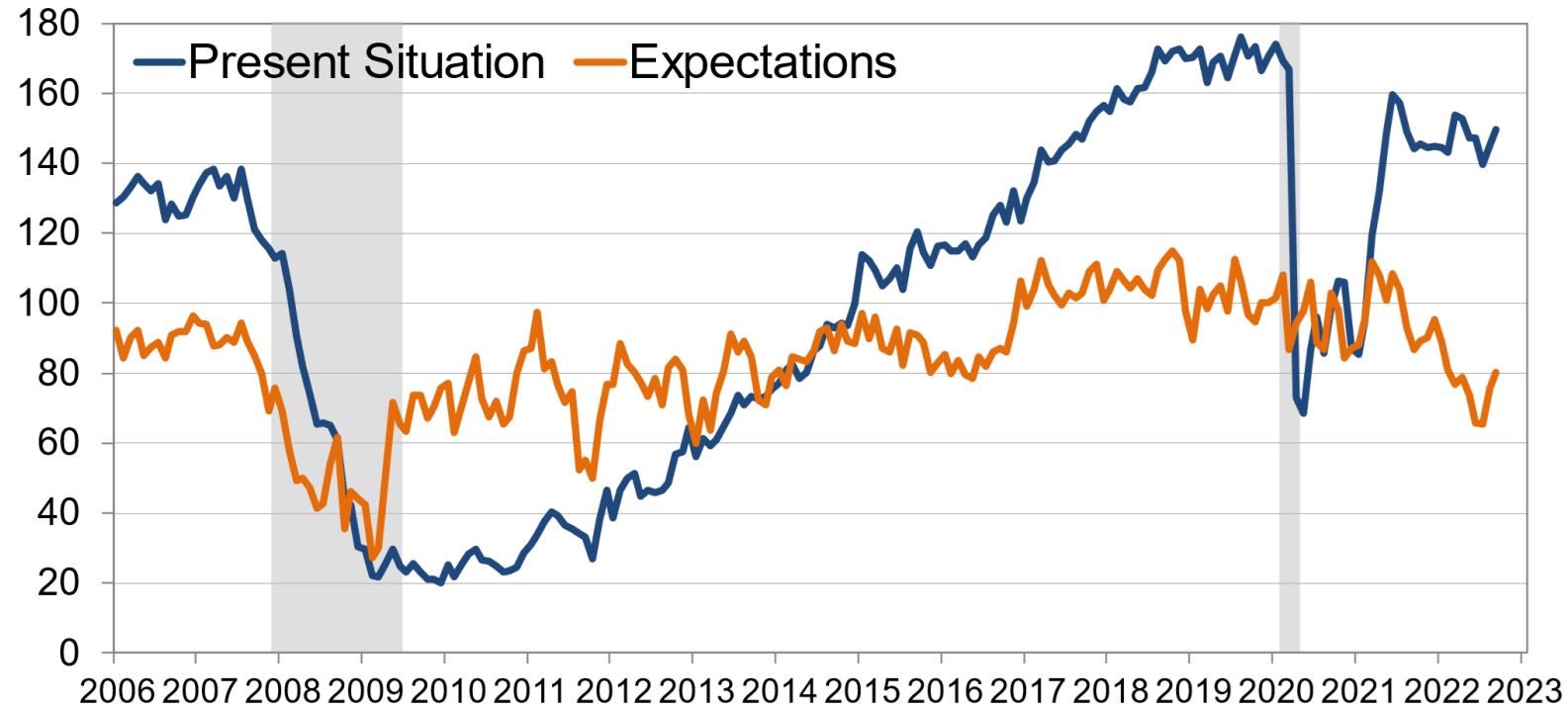
FOCUS ON...LEADING INDICATORS (!)



# IL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE COME TERMOMETRO DEL PEGGIORAMENTO DELL'OUTLOOK

## Present Situation and Expectations Index

Index, 1985 = 100



\*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.  
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER  
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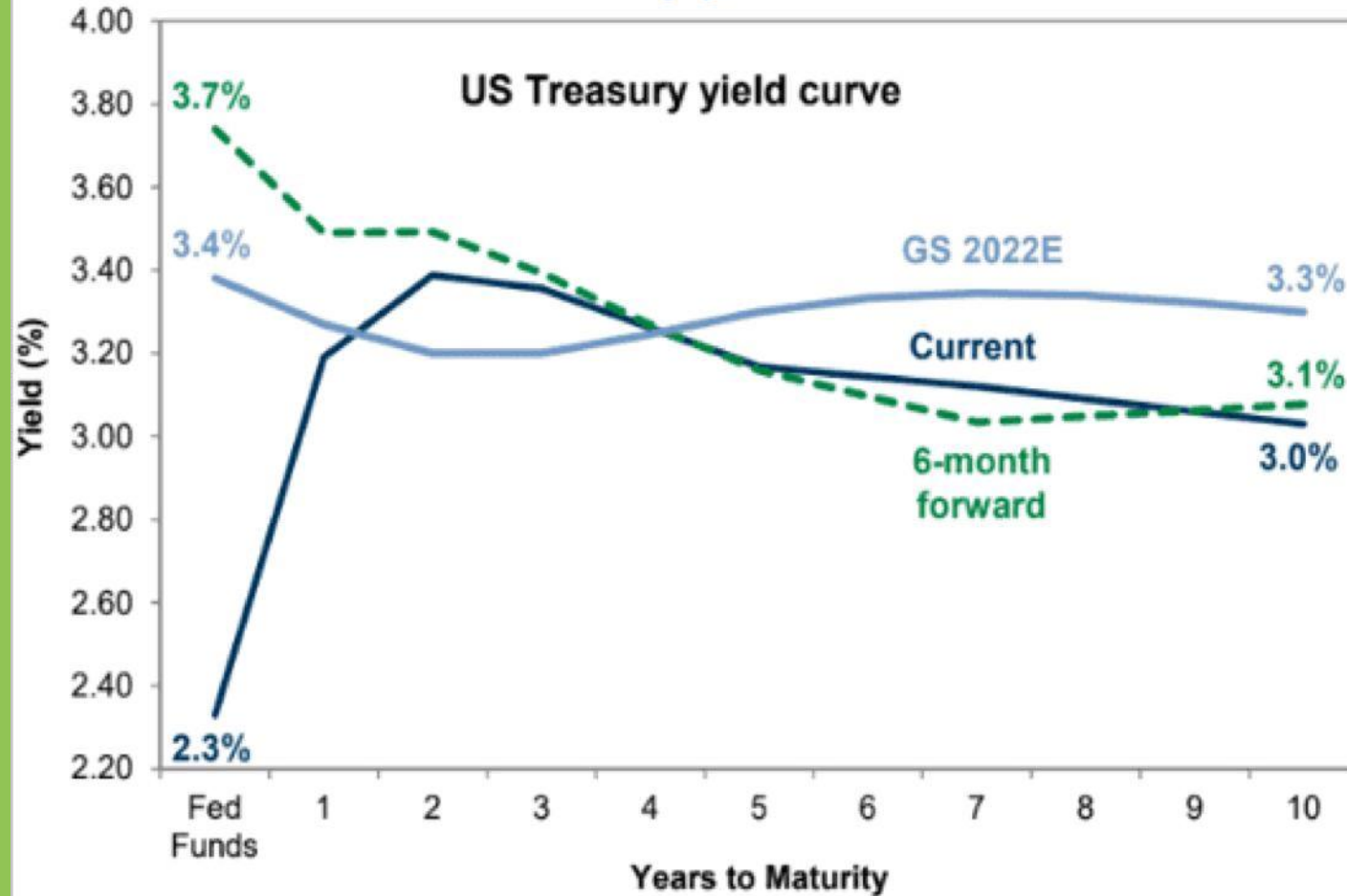
IL MERCATO IMMOBILIARE...  
PRIMO DECLINO DA 10 ANNI (!)

WHAT IS  
«DOCTOR  
COPPER»  
SAYING?



Source: Bloomberg, EPB Macro Research | Data As Of: June 2022

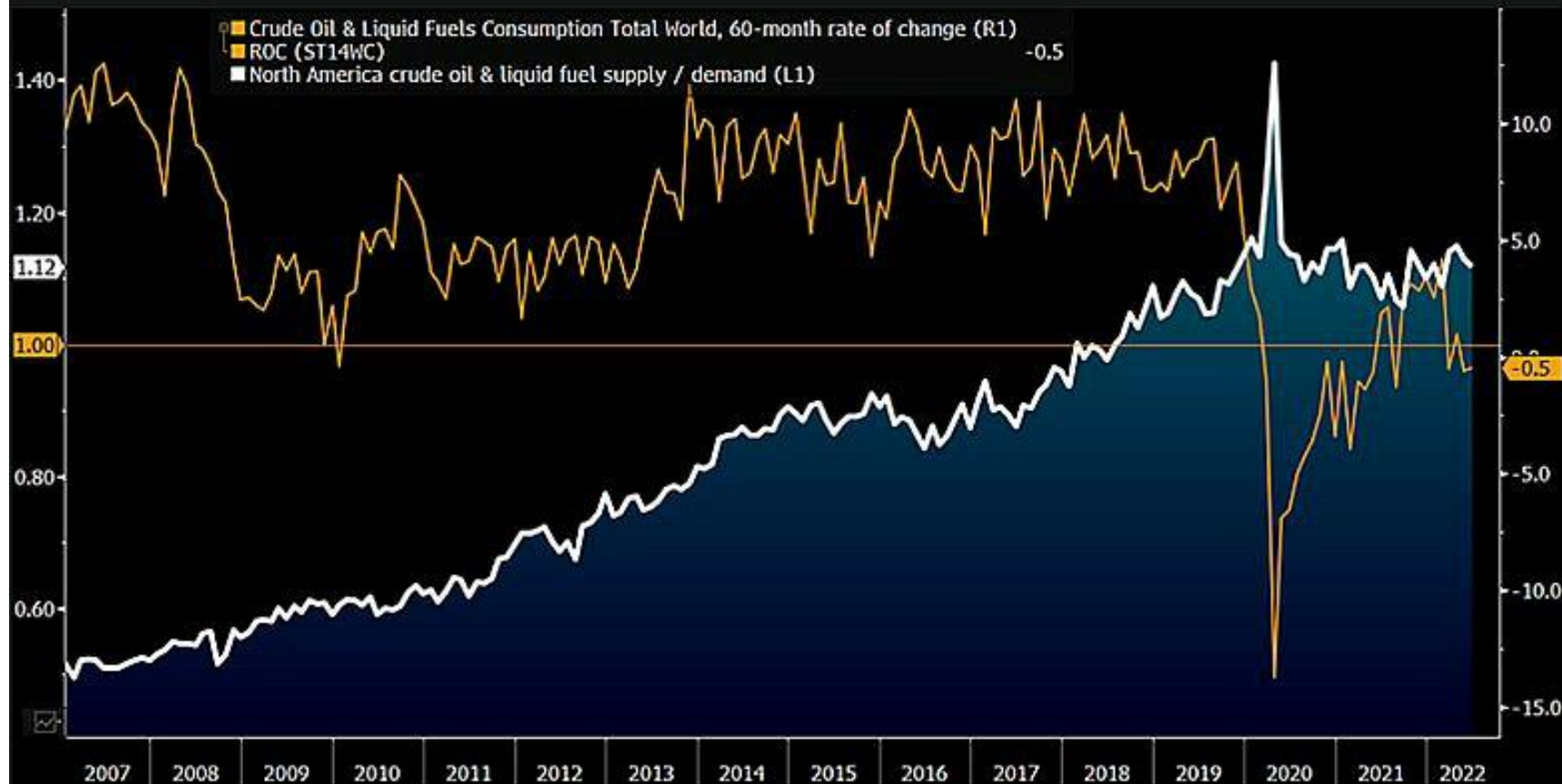
## US Treasury yield curve



| Futures      |       |   |       |
|--------------|-------|---|-------|
| Stock Market |       |   |       |
| Bonds        |       |   |       |
| U.S. 10Y     | 3.739 | + | 0.042 |
| US10Y=F      | 16:49 |   | 1.14% |
| U.S. 30Y     | 3.650 | + | 0.038 |
| US30Y=F      | 16:49 |   | 1.05% |
| U.S. 2Y      | 4.257 | + | 0.043 |
| US2Y=F       | 16:49 |   | 1.02% |

US INVERTED CURVE...RECESSION SIGN (!)

## Trend Is Your Friend Rules Do Not Favor Crude Oil



Source: Bloomberg Intelligence

CRUDE OIL DEMAND...HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY PRICES!

# CAN RECESSION HELP TO PUT INFLATION DOWN?

## Does inflation come down with a recession? History says: yes, big times.

| Year*                          | # Months for CPI to slow to 2% | Peak CPI ahead of recession | Low in CPI after recession     | Change in CPI (peak to trough) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1923                           | 6                              | 3.6                         | -0.6                           | -4.2                           |
| 1926                           | 7                              | 4.7                         | -3.4                           | -8.1                           |
| 1929                           | -                              | -                           | -                              | -                              |
| 1937                           | 9                              | 5.1                         | -4.1                           | -9.2                           |
| 1945                           | -                              | -                           | -                              | -                              |
| 1948                           | 11                             | 10.2                        | -2.9                           | -13.1                          |
| 1953                           | -                              | -                           | -                              | -                              |
| 1957                           | 16                             | 3.7                         | 0.3                            | -3.4                           |
| 1960                           | -                              | -                           | -                              | -                              |
| 1969                           | 30                             | 6.2                         | 2.7                            | -3.5                           |
| 1974                           | 24                             | 12.3                        | 4.9                            | -7.4                           |
| 1981                           | 41                             | 14.8                        | 2.5                            | -12.3                          |
| 1990                           | 16                             | 6.3                         | 2.6                            | -3.7                           |
| 2001                           | 13                             | 3.7                         | 1.1                            | -2.6                           |
| 2008                           | 5                              | 5.6                         | -2.1                           | -7.7                           |
| 2020                           | -                              | -                           | -                              | -                              |
| 2022-2023?                     | ?                              | ?                           | ?                              | ?                              |
| Average (1922-2022)            |                                |                             |                                |                                |
| # Months for CPI to slow to 2% | Peak CPI ahead of recession    | Low in CPI after recession  | Change in CPI (peak to trough) |                                |
| 16.2                           | 6.9                            | 0.1                         | -6.8                           |                                |

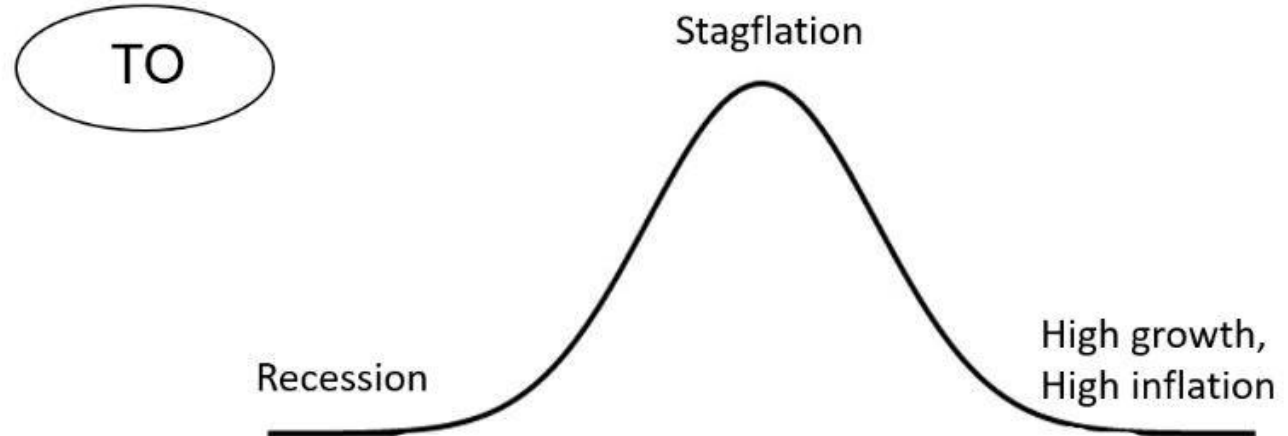
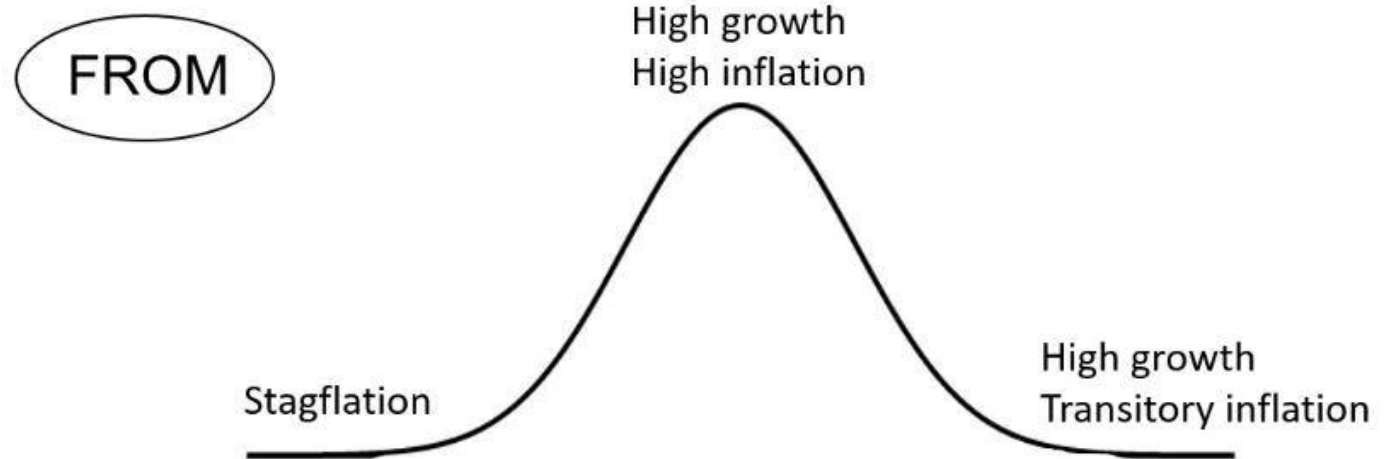


\*Period colored in grey (and ignored for analysis) when CPI <3% entering the recession



WHY COULD FED  
REMAIN HAWKISH  
DESPITE RECESSION  
SIGNS?

BECAUSE A SHORT  
RECESSION  
COULD BE BETTER  
THAN A LONGER  
STAGFLATION



Distribution of possible outcomes for the global economy

# EUROZONE IS CONDEMNED TO STAGFLATION

*«I rialzi dei tassi  
dovranno essere  
tempestivi, per arrivare  
velocemente al tasso  
neutrale...ma non so  
questo tasso neutrale  
dove sia» (!!!!!)*

Christine Lagarde  
8 settembre 2022

## Factbox-ECB unveils new TPI anti-fragmentation instrument

Reuters | Jul 22, 2022 02:16



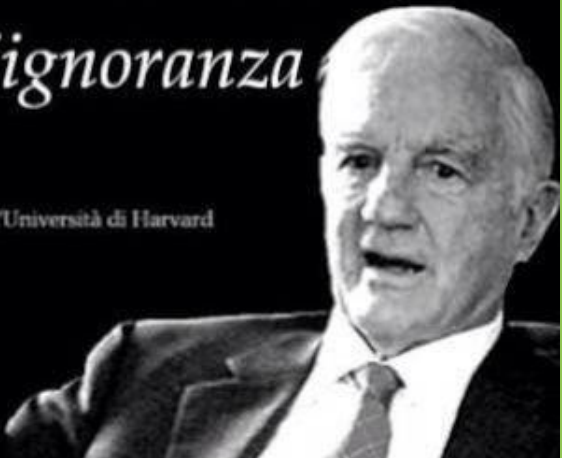
FRANKFURT (Reuters) -The European Central Bank unveiled on Thursday its Transmission Protection Instrument (TPI), a new bond purchase scheme aimed at helping more indebted euro zone countries and preventing financial fragmentation within the currency bloc.

### 4 AMBIGUOUS CONDITIONS:

1. DEFICIT CONTROL
2. ABSENCE  
MACROECONOMIC  
IMBALANCES
3. DEBT SUSTAINABILITY
4. PNRR COMMITMENT

*Se pensate che  
l'istruzione sia costosa,  
provate l'ignoranza*

Derek Bok  
Presidente dell'Università di Harvard



*"La conoscenza  
rende liberi"*

*Grazie*



*Economia e Finanza Professionale al Servizio dell'Investitore*

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