# **WORLD WAR THREE**

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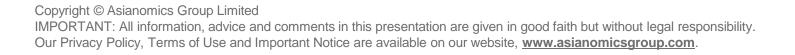
May 2017





# ASIANOMICS GLOBAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

| Recommendation   | 30-Nov-13   | 28-Apr-17   | Performance |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| Long gold  | XAU = US\$1253/oz                                 | XAU = US\$1268/oz                                 | +1.2%       |
| Long India   | BSE $500 = 7598$                                  | BSE 500 = 12979                                   | +74.6%      |
| Recommendation   | 28-Nov-14   | 28-Apr-17   | Performance |
| Long Emerging Asia,<br>Short Developed Countries           | Long AG16X = $687.3$<br>Short AD08X = $466.9$     | Long AG16X = $705.2$<br>Short AD08X = $508.9$     | -6.4%       |
| Recommendation   | 30-Nov-16   | 28-Apr-17   | Performance |
| Short European financials,<br>Long Indian financials       | Short MXEU0FN = $60.5$<br>Long MXIN0FN = $6523.6$ | Short MXEU0FN = $69.6$<br>Long MXIN0FN = $7935.9$ | +6.6%       |
| Short Sterling   | GBPUSD=US\$1.249/£1                               | GBPUSD=US\$1.294/£1                               | -3.6%       |
| Recommendation   | 31-Mar-17   | 28-Apr-17   | Performance |
| Long Asia Ex-Japan, Short S&P 500 Source: Asianomics Group | Long MXASJ = $582.0$<br>Short SPY US = $235.7$    | Long MXASJ = $594.2$<br>Short SPY US = $238.1$    | +1.1%       |





#### THE LOOMING CONFLICT BETWEEN GENERATIONS

- The rich countries in particular have been facing a demographic time bomb since the turn of the century
- The numbers of old dependents are rising in many regions of the world, including North Asia. Paying pensions is a problem
- The clock has started ticking faster on the bomb since the financial crisis.
   Growth is underperforming just when it needs to outperform. The US grew at just 1.6% YoY in 2016, 2.9% in nominal terms
- Add in growing government debt and the public sector payload and we have a looming crisis over the next decade
- For investors though, Asia as a whole is a silver lining



### RICH COUNTRIES AGEING RAPIDLY

# The working population is shrinking relative

|  | Total population (m) | Female fertility rate | Old age popin (65+) to | working age (15-64), % |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|  | 2016                 | 2014                  | 2016                   | 2050                   |
| United States                                | 323.1                | 1.9                   | 23.0                   | 36.9                   |
| United Kingdom                               | 65.4                 | 1.8                   | 28.0                   | 42.2                   |
| Germany                                      | 82.5                 | 1.4                   | 32.6                   | 58.6                   |
| France                                       | 64.7                 | 2.0                   | 31.4                   | 46.3                   |
| <b>Spain</b>                                 | 46.5                 | 1.3                   | 28.8                   | 69.5                   |
| Japan  | 127.0                | 1.4                   | 44.5                   | 70.9                   |
| South/Southeast Asian average (ex Singapore) | <b></b>              |                       | 10.8                   | 28.4                   |

Source: UN, World Bank and Haver Analytics



### RICH COUNTRY GROWTH RATES STRUGGLING

## Nominal growth rates are disastrous

REAL GDP GROWTH RATE AVERAGES, %, 1971 - 2016

|               | 1971-2016 | 2010-2016 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| us            | 28        | 2.1       |
| uk            | 22        | 2.0       |
| Germany       | 20        | 2.0       |
| <b>J</b> apan | 26        | 1.5       |

Note: Germany is taken as a proxy for the EU. No data back to 1971 is available for the block as a whole

Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics

NOMINAL US\$ GDP GROWTH RATE AVERAGES%, 1971 - 2016

|              | 1971-2016 | 2010-2016 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| us           | 6.4       | 3.7       |
| uk           | 7.2       | 1.6       |
| Germany      | 7.1       | 0.4       |
| <b>Japan</b> | 8.0       | -0.3      |

Note: Germany is taken as a proxy for the EU. No data back to 1971 is available for the block as a whole

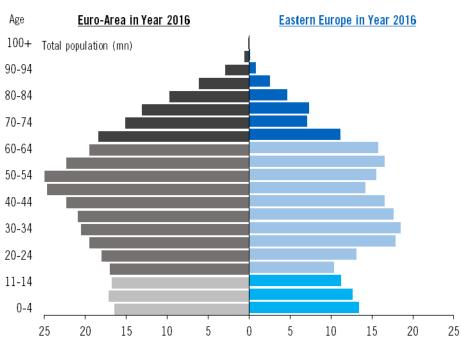
Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics



### EUROPE'S DEMOGRAPHICS ARE THE WORST

# No help coming from Eastern integration either

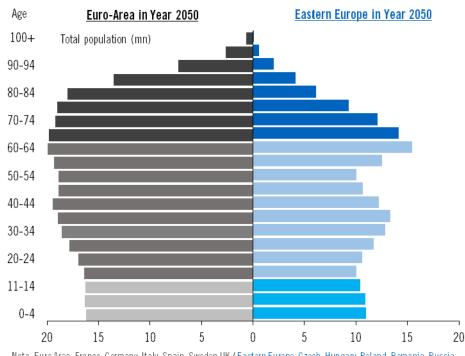
#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN EUROPE, 2016



Note: Euro Area: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK / Eastern Europe: Czech, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia

Source: Asianomics Group, UN

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN EUROPE, 2050**



Note: Euro Area: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK / Eastern Europe: Czech, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia

Source: Asianomics Group, UN

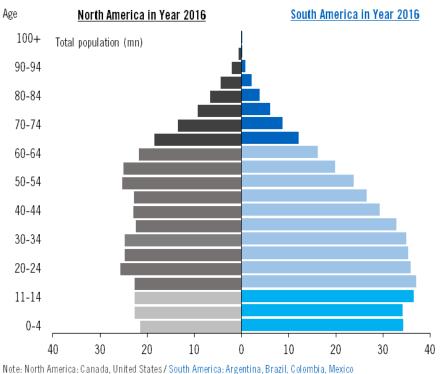


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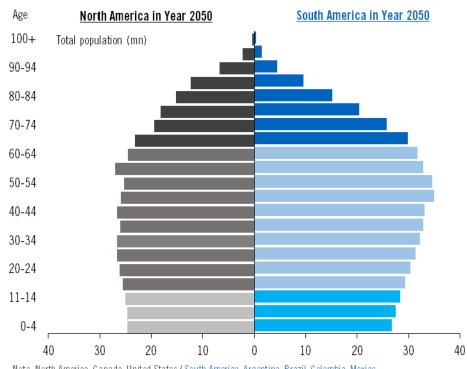


# But they worsen sharply over the coming 30 years

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN N.AMERICA & S.AMERICA, 2016



#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN N.AMERICA & S.AMERICA, 2050



Note: North America: Canada, United States / South America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico

Source: Asianomics Group, UN

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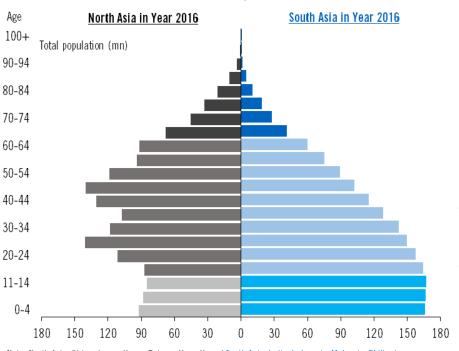
Source: Asianomics Group, UN

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### South and Southeast Asia are the escape routes

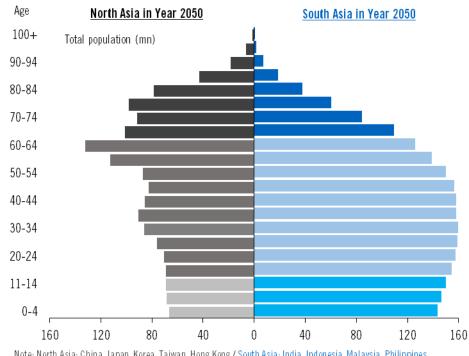
#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN ASIA, 2016



Note: North Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong / South Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand

Source: Asianomics Group, UN

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES IN ASIA, 2050



Note: North Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong / South Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand

Source: Asianomics Group, UN



# TIME IS STILL ON ASIA'S SIDE

# And so are fertility dynamics

|                         | Total population<br>(m), 2016 | Female fertility rate, 2014 | Old age pop'n (65+) to<br>working age pop'n (15-64),<br>%, 2016 | Od age pop'n (65+) to<br>working age pop'n (15-64),<br>%, 2050 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| North Asia              |                               |                             |   |  |
| China                   | 1382.7                        | 1.6                         | 13.8  | 46.7   |
| Hang Kang               | 7.4                           | 1.2                         | 21.6  | 64.6   |
| Japan                   | 126.8                         | 1.4                         | 44.5  | 70.9   |
| Korea                   | 50.6                          | 1.2                         | 18.7  | 65.8   |
| Taiwan                  | 23.5                          | 1.1                         | 17.2  | 71.2   |
| South/Southeast Asia    |                               |                             |   |  |
| India                   | 1311.1                        | 2.4                         | 8.8   | 20.5   |
| Indonesia               | 258.7                         | 2.5                         | 7.9   | 21.3   |
| Malaysia                | 31.7                          | 1.9                         | 8.7   | 25.3   |
| Philippines             | 103.2                         | 3.0                         | 14.5  | 17.0   |
| Singapore               | 5.6                           | 1.3                         | 17.0  | 61.6   |
| Thailand                | 65.9                          | 1.5                         | 15.2  | 52.5   |
| Vietnam                 | 91.7                          | 2.0                         | 9.9   | 34.1   |
| Australia               | 24.2                          | 1.9                         | 23.2  | 37.3   |
| Source: LINI World Bonk |                               |                             |   |  |

Source: UN, World Bank



# Although nominal dollar growth is not uniformly strong

#### EMERGING ASIA REAL GDP GROWTH RATE AVERAGES, %

|             | 1971-2016 | 2010-2016 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
|             |           |           |
| China       | 9.6       | 8.1       |
| India       | 5.6       | 7.1       |
| Indonesia   | 6.0       | 5.6       |
| Korea       | 7.1       | 3.5       |
| Malaysia    | 6.4       | 5.4       |
| Philippines | 4.1       | 6.3       |
| Taiwan      | 6.8       | 3.6       |
| Thailand    | 5.6       | 3.6       |

Note: For China real growth data is only available from 1979.

Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics

#### EMERGING ASIA NOMINAL US\$ GDP GROWTH RATE AVERAGES, %

|                 | 1971-2016 | 2010-2016 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| China           | 11.6      | 12.3      |
| India           | 8.4       | 8.4       |
| Indonesia       | 11.8      | 7.7       |
| Korea           | 12.5      | 6.7       |
| <b>Malaysia</b> | 10.6      | 5.7       |
| Philippines     | 6.4       | 9.0       |
| Taiwan          | 10.8      | 4.5       |
| Thailand        | 9.8       | 5.7       |

Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics



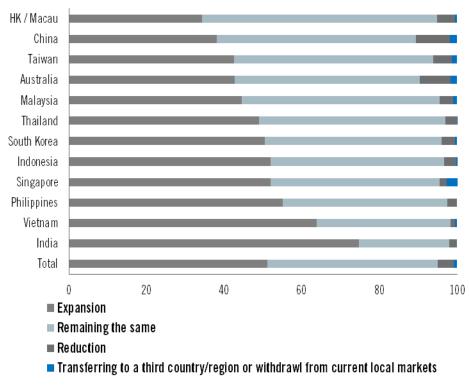
### NORTH ASIA HAS RECOGNISED THE POTENTIAL

## The race is on for North-South integration

ASEAN FDI FLOWS, US\$ BN

| Country/Region      | 2011 | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|---------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| China and Hong Kong | 12.1 | 11.2  | 11.7  | 16.8  | 12.8  |
| Japan               | 9.7  | 21.2  | 24.8  | 15.7  | 17.6  |
| Korea               | 1.7  | 1.6   | 4.3   | 5.8   | 5.7   |
| Taiwan              | 2.3  | 2.8   | 1.4   | 3.3   | 2.8   |
| North Asia total    | 25.8 | 36.8  | 42.2  | 41.6  | 38.9  |
| Europe and the US   | 38.8 | 20.9  | 31.7  | 39.7  | 33.8  |
| Total               | 97.5 | 115.5 | 124.9 | 130.0 | 120.8 |





Source: www.asean.org Source: JETRO



#### THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

- Government and total debt levels as a % of GDP have generally worsened since
   2007
- 20% of the workforce in rich countries are in the public sector. Denmark and Norway it is 35%. Japan and Korea 8%.
- Government debt, pensions, social security and public sector salaries ALL have to be paid for by the private sector
- The larger the public sector and the failure to revive private employment, the heavier the wagon that fewer and fewer people are available to pull (<a href="http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2009/02/the\_wagon\_analogy.html">http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2009/02/the\_wagon\_analogy.html</a>)



#### **ASIAN CRISIS: 20 YEARS ON**

- Asianomics Special Report No. 2/2017, Asia and Dollar Credit An Update,
   29 March.
- Concerns about a repeat of the Asian Crisis following US dollar debt build up are wide of the mark.
- Short-term external debt well covered by international reserves in all countries except Malaysia.
- External balance fundamentals are now supportive of Asian currency appreciations, not depreciations.
- Debt is not a problem and there is no chance of a re-run of the 1997 Asian Crisis.



### ASIA EXTERNAL DEBT DYNAMICS

### There is no comparison between 1997 and now

|             | External debt out | standing, bn US\$ | External deb | t increase,% | Short-termde<br>reserv |       |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-------|
|             | 2Q97              | 4Q16              | 1Q91-2Q97    | 1009-4016    | 2 <b>Q</b> 97          | 4Q16  |
| China       | 130.9             | 933.0             | 141.1        | 177.1        | 12.7                   | 22.1* |
| India       | 94.7              | 456.1             | 9.0          | 103.1        | 18.3                   | 24.9  |
| Indonesia   | 136.3             | 317.0             | 71.4         | 110.0        | 188.9                  | 37.9  |
| Korea       | 161.6             | 380.9             | 307.1        | 24.7         | 286.1                  | 29.1  |
| Malaysia    | 47.2              | 210.1             | 177.6        | 109.0        | 71.5                   | 99.4  |
| Philippines | 50.7              | 74.8              | 56.5         | 14.6         | 134.5                  | 20.2  |
| Taiwan      | 33.6              | 172.2             | 75.0         | 108.5        | 25.1                   | 36.8  |
| Thailand    | 109.7             | 131.4             | 191.0        | 86.1         | 140.7                  | 32.2  |
| Vietnam**   | 21.8              | 71.9              | -6.4         | 117.3        | 111.6                  | 38.5  |
| <b>Asia</b> | 786.5             | 2747.4            | 98.5         | 100.6        | 57.2                   | 26.5  |

Source: Haver Analytics, Asianomics Group

Note: \* Short-term external debt data for China were discontinued as at end-2014. In calculating the percentages in the last column above we have assumed that short-term debt as a percentage of total debt remained constant to 3Q15. If anything, this is likely to overstate China's short-term debt position given developments in policy and the external reserve position since August 2015.



### EXTERNAL BALANCE SUPPORT CURRENCY APPRECIATION

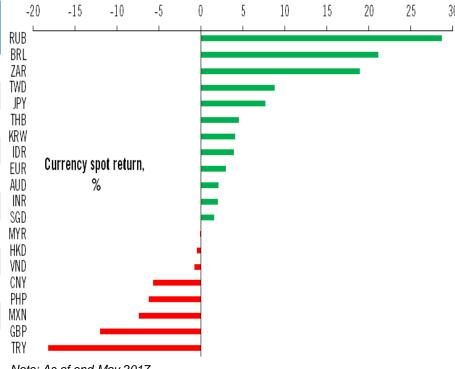
## Asia's currencies among the world's top performers

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE, 1996 AND 2016

| Ourrent account balance as a % of GDP |      |      |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|--|--|
|                                       | 1996 | 2016 |  |  |
| China                                 | 0.8  | 1.8  |  |  |
| India                                 | -1.2 | -0.5 |  |  |
| Indonesia                             | -2.8 | -1.8 |  |  |
| <b>J</b> apan                         | 1.4  | 3.7  |  |  |
| Korea                                 | -4.0 | 7.0  |  |  |
| Malaysia                              | -4.1 | 2.0  |  |  |
| Philippines                           | -4.3 | 0.2  |  |  |
| Singapore                             | 14.4 | 19.1 |  |  |
| Taiwan                                | 3.8  | 13.4 |  |  |
| Thailand                              | -8.0 | 11.5 |  |  |
| Vietnam                               | -8.2 | 4.2  |  |  |

Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics

#### **CURRENCIES AGAINST US\$ SINCE 1 JAN 2016**



Note: As of end-May 2017

Source: Bloomberg, Asianomics Group



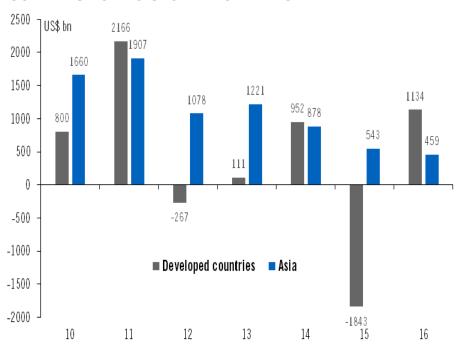
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#### BEGGAR-THY-NEIGHBOUR WAS ON PAUSE MOST OF 2016

# Dollar-denominated global growth was positive in 2016

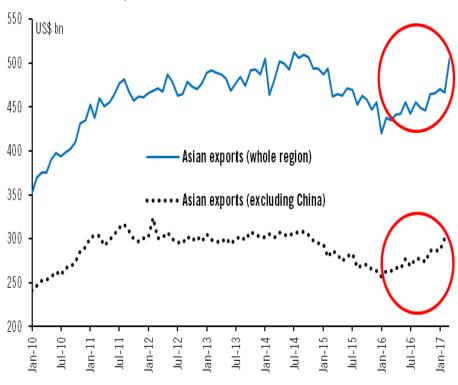
#### CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL NOMINAL GDP



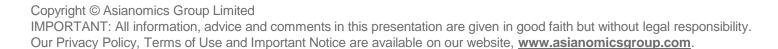
Note: Developed countries comprise US, Euro-area, Japan and UK; Asia comprises China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand

Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics

#### ASIAN EXPORTS, WHOLE REGION AND EX-CHINA



Source: Asianomics Group, Haver Analytics





#### CHINA: THE BULL AMONG US



- Asianomics Country Report No. 5/2017, China: The Bull Among Us, 10
  April.
- The Chinese economy had a hard landing in 2014/15. Corporate revenues fell, activity indicators were negative and credit injections were weak.
- In 2016 activity indicators turned up. The credit impulse increased but was not excessive.
- We are in a multi-year upcycle. Growth is better and the renminbi is stabilising.



### BROAD-BASED RECOVERY IN PROFITABILITY

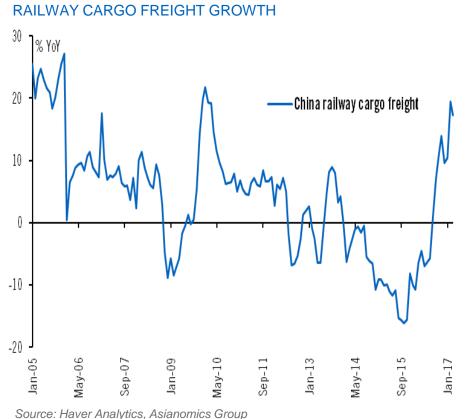
## Industrial enterprises and listed companies picking up



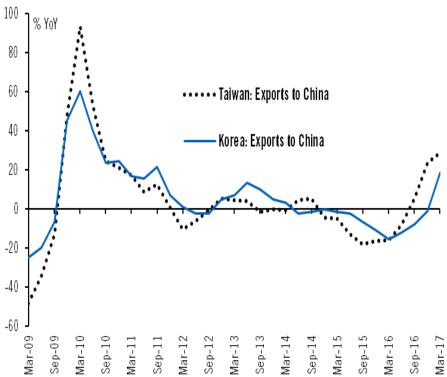




## Indicators show general upswing from mid-2016



#### TAIWAN AND KOREA EXPORTS TO CHINA



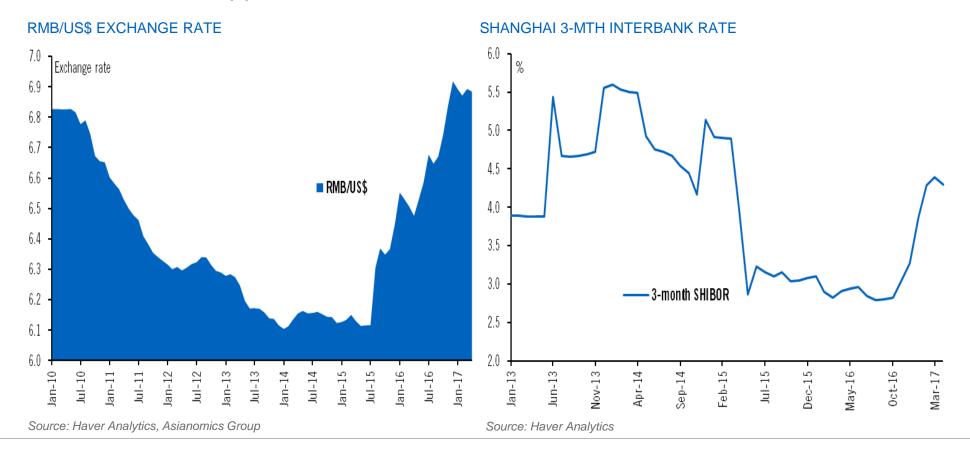
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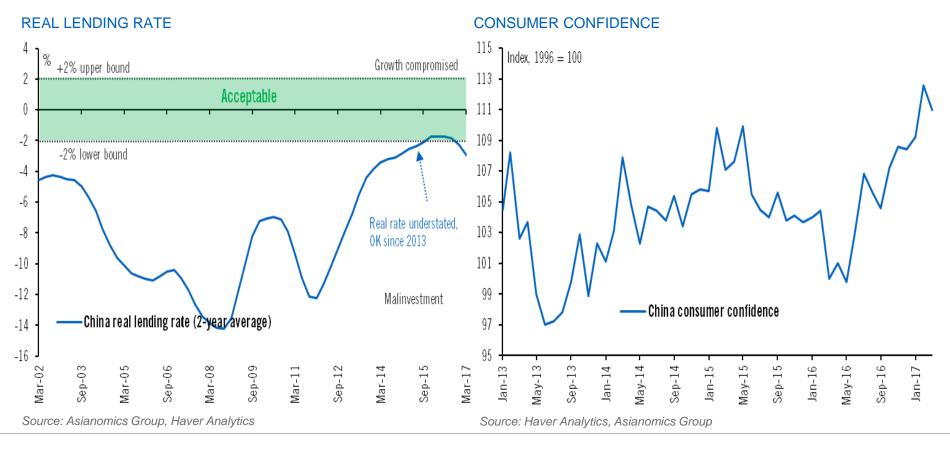
### Fundamentals support the renminbi from here







# Better signals to companies and banks







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