

What to focus on in Global Macro for the week of July 18th, 2022

Markets continue to face a complex mix of Macro inputs.

A determined Fed in the face of last week's still high inflation data and the still firm labor market is being met with the growing feeling that the appearance of a recession of unknown magnitude is only a matter of time.

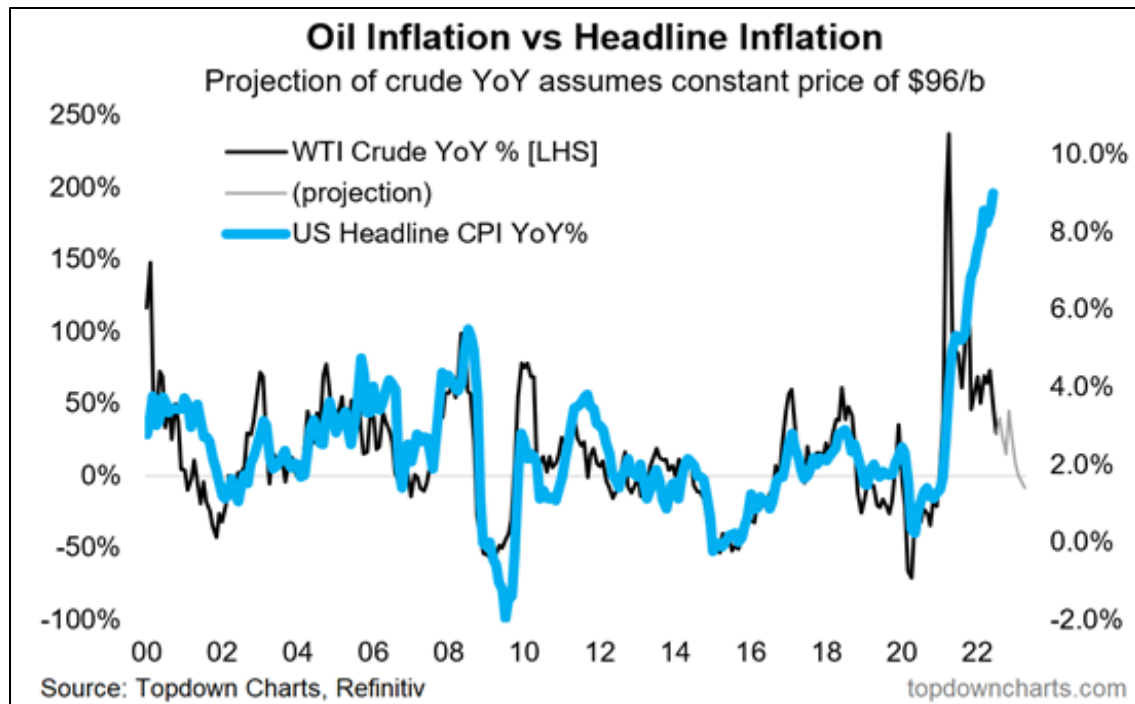
While it is certainly true that inflation in the US has broadened out, components have included rents, new and used cars, furniture, apparel, and airline fares as drivers, but food and energy, have been among the biggest contributors.

With global supply chain issues continuing to ease amid initial signs of demand destruction, many commodity prices have started to ease.

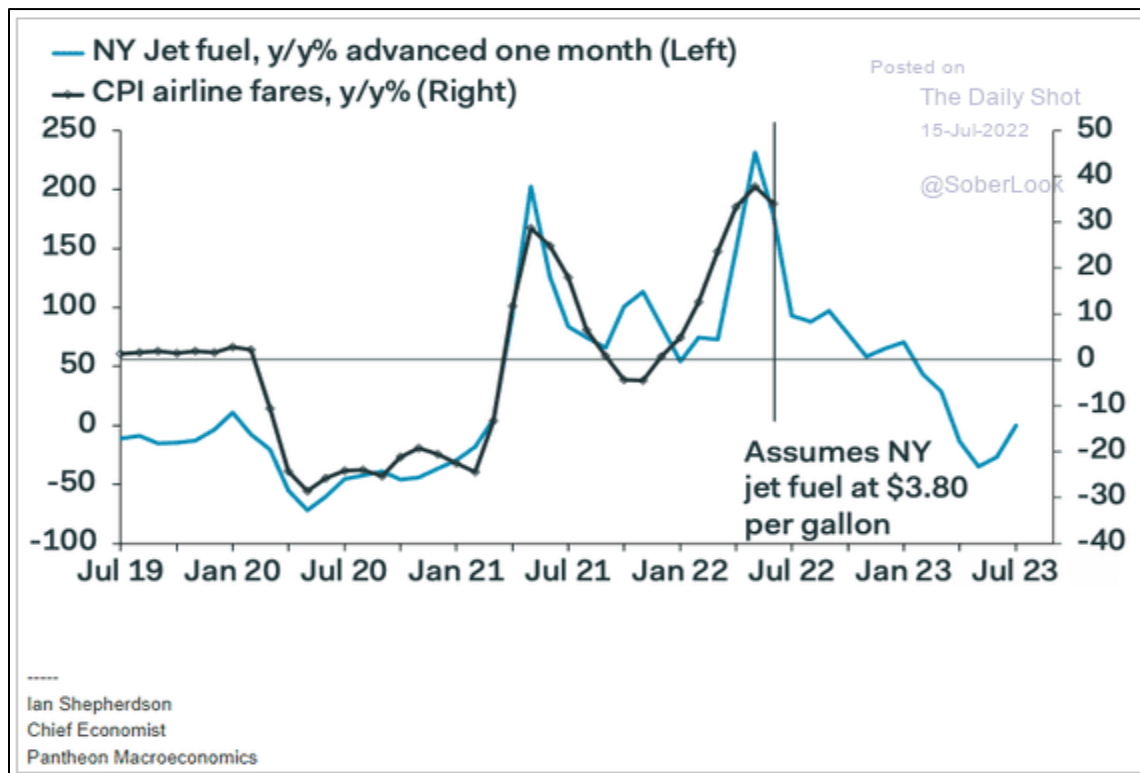
Energy and industrial metals have taken a beating as global growth concerns have intensified.



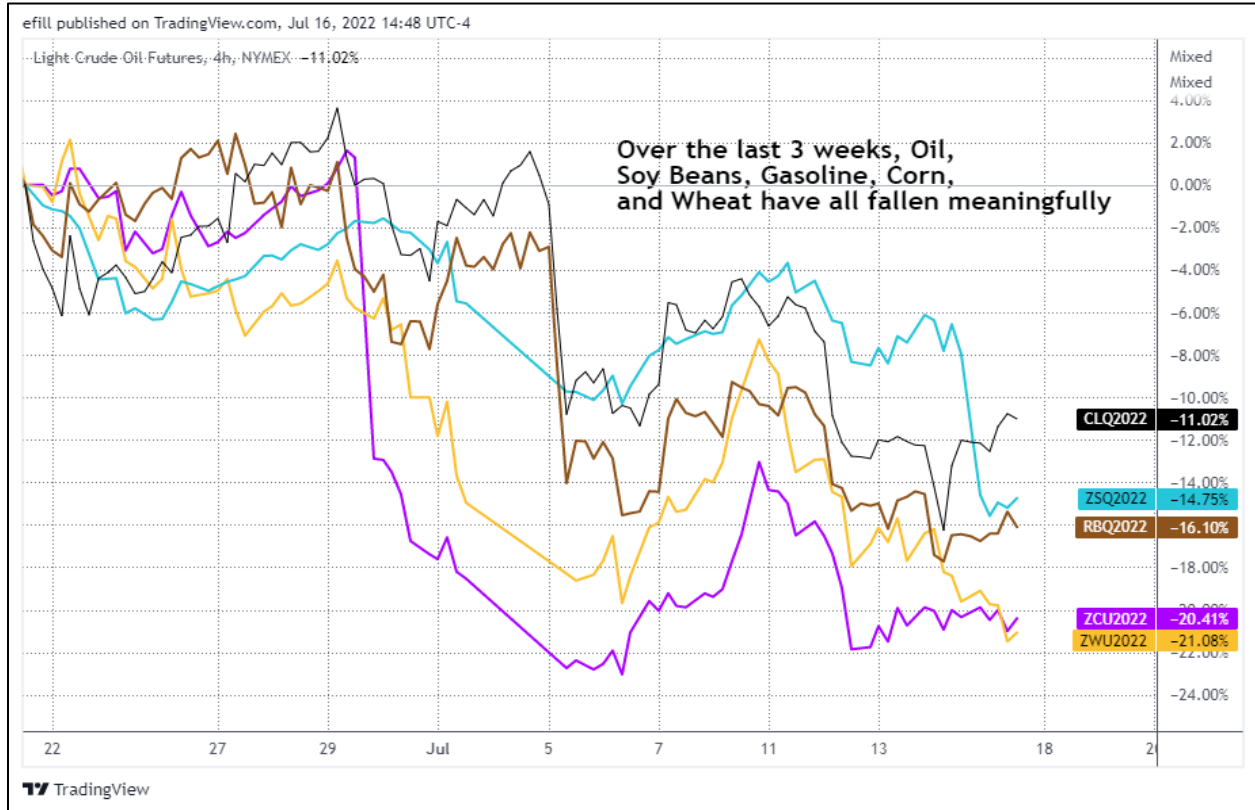
Given that the last high inflation print was largely driven by the recent jump in energy prices, there is hope that we will see a meaningful improvement in the coming months as those prices have started to fall.



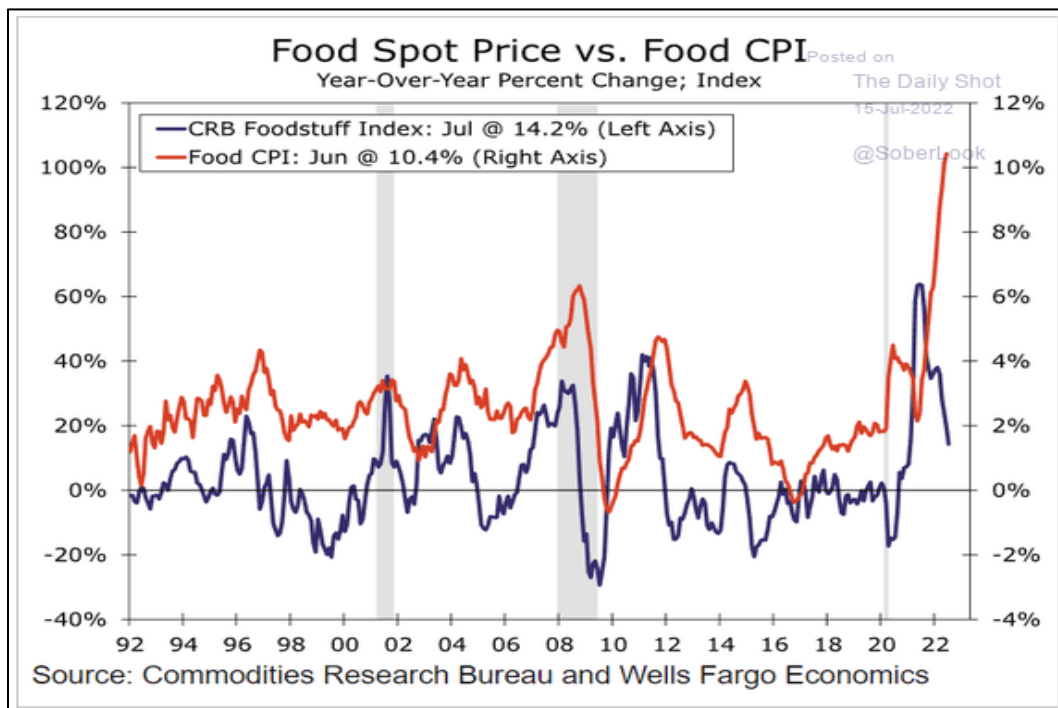
Energy prices leak into core inflation numbers as they directly affect input costs for things like airline fares.



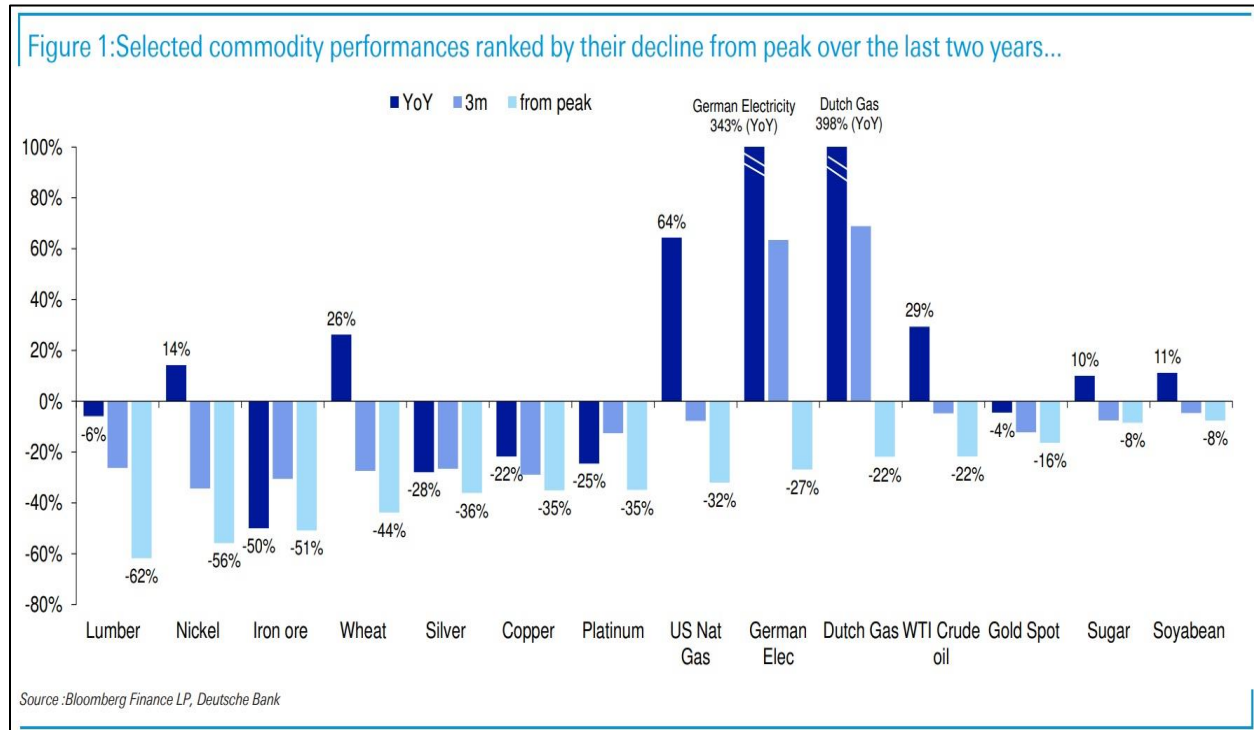
The story for food is much the same as prices of wheat, corn, and soybeans have been hit hard.



The food component in CPI should start to fall soon.



The commodity decline has become very widespread.



As El-Erian remarked on Twitter last week:

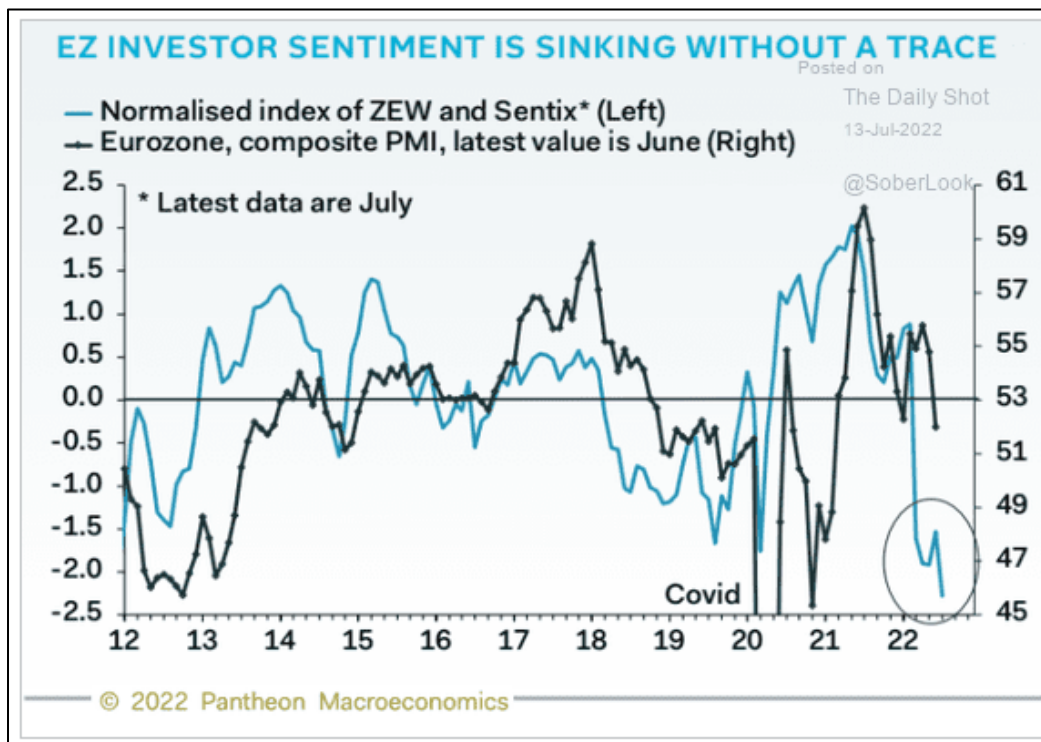
“Good news: Commodity prices pivot from inflationary to dis-inflationary. Bad news: Other drivers of inflation are broadening. Makes forecasting beyond 3 months (lower inflation) tricky, with the possibility of a rebound thereafter.”

ECB

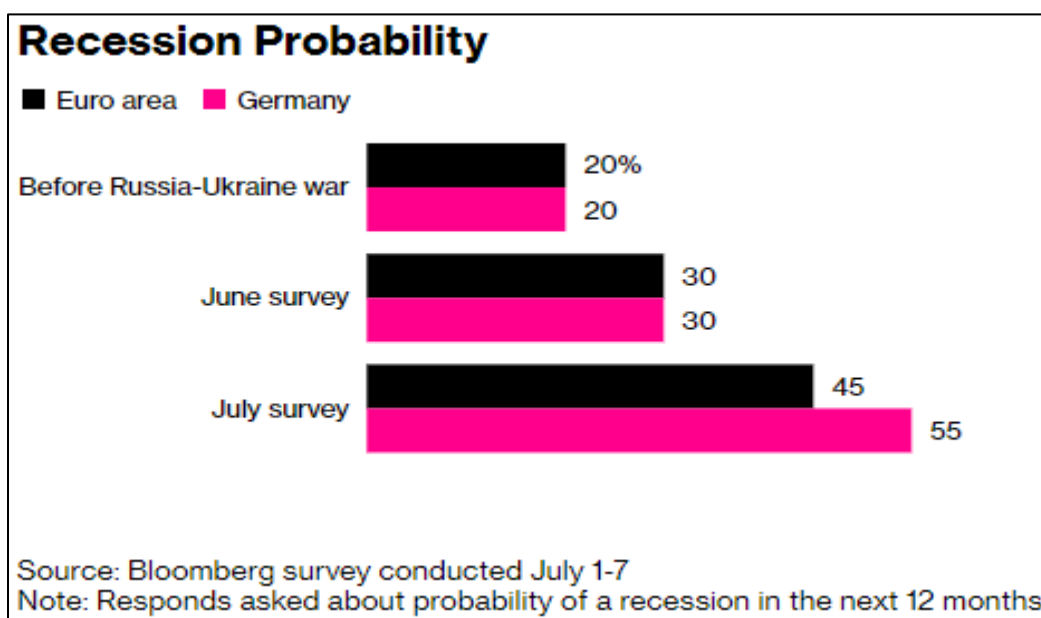
Markets expect a 25bp hike on Thursday leaving the deposit rate at -25bps, arguably still disturbingly low given the inflation backdrop.

The big question for investors is what happens after that? With real wages falling and Russian energy supply shocks potentially leading to rationing, German and indeed sentiment across Europe has been plunging. The ZEW German investor morale fell to -53.8 last week, below even the March 2020 pandemic lows. Now add heightened concerns about “fragmentation” as an unstable coalition in Italy has led to the attempted resignation of Prime Minister Mario Draghi, seen as a pillar of stability, representing European unity of purpose. Insiders say he is determined to resign, while many in government, business, and labor are [asking him to stay](#). He is due to address Parliament on Wednesday, the day before the ECB meets. These are trying times for the ECB and Ms. Lagarde.

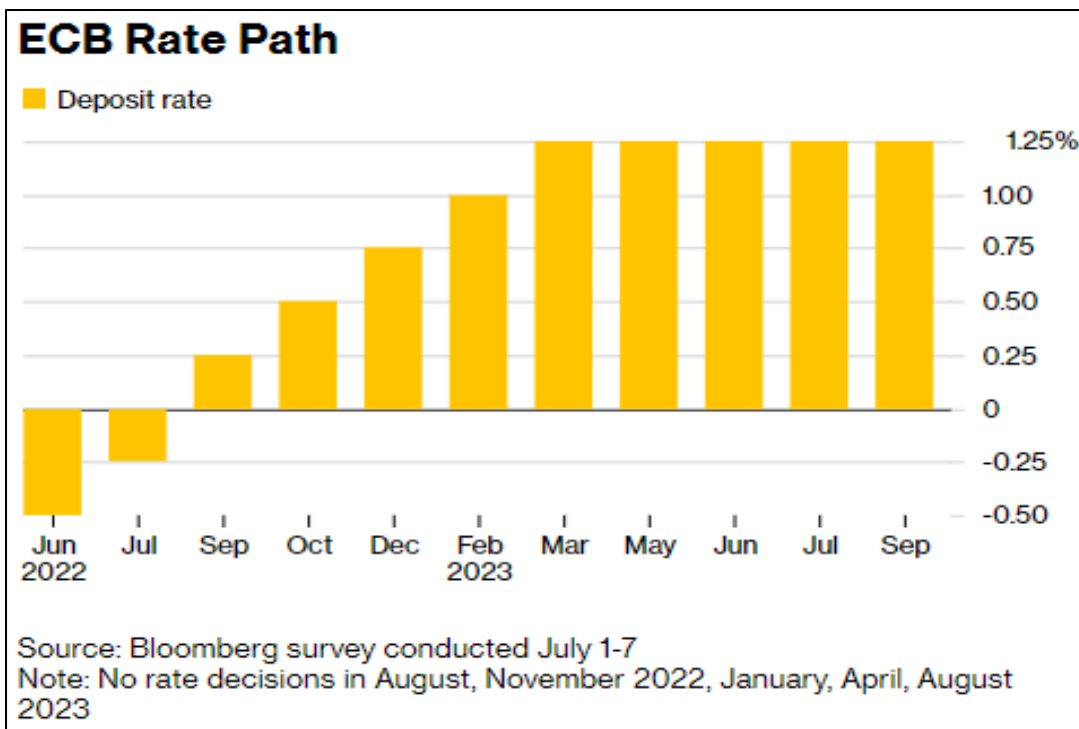
The sentiment is deteriorating quickly. Will PMIs follow?



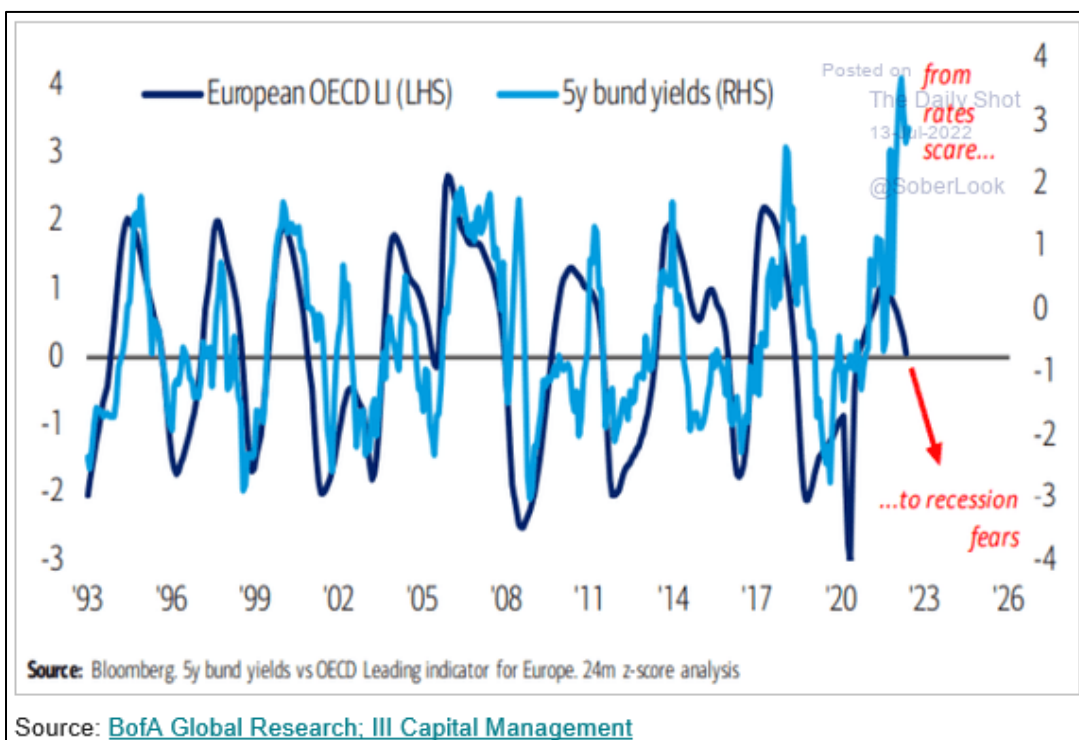
A recession is being increasingly priced.



I have serious doubts that the ECB will be able to enact the hikes that are expected after initial lift-off.



Leading indicators are also pointing to a lower terminal rate.



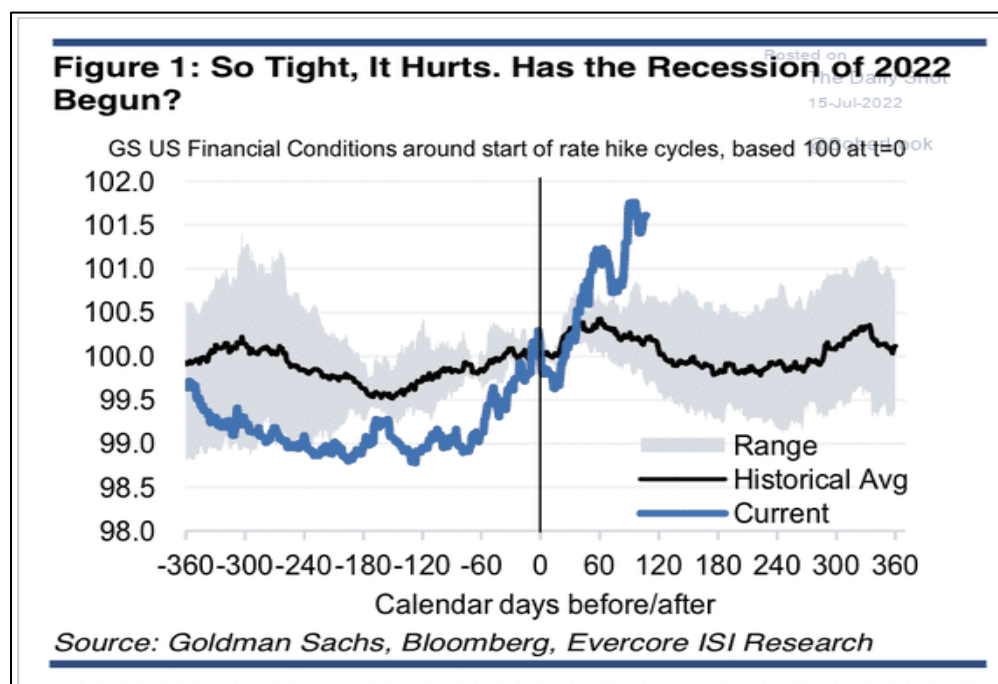
China – Continued growth concerns are only adding to global growth worries and general EM underperformance. China again announced measures to increase fiscal support but so far hasn't had much to show for previous efforts.

Bloomberg summed up the current situation well:

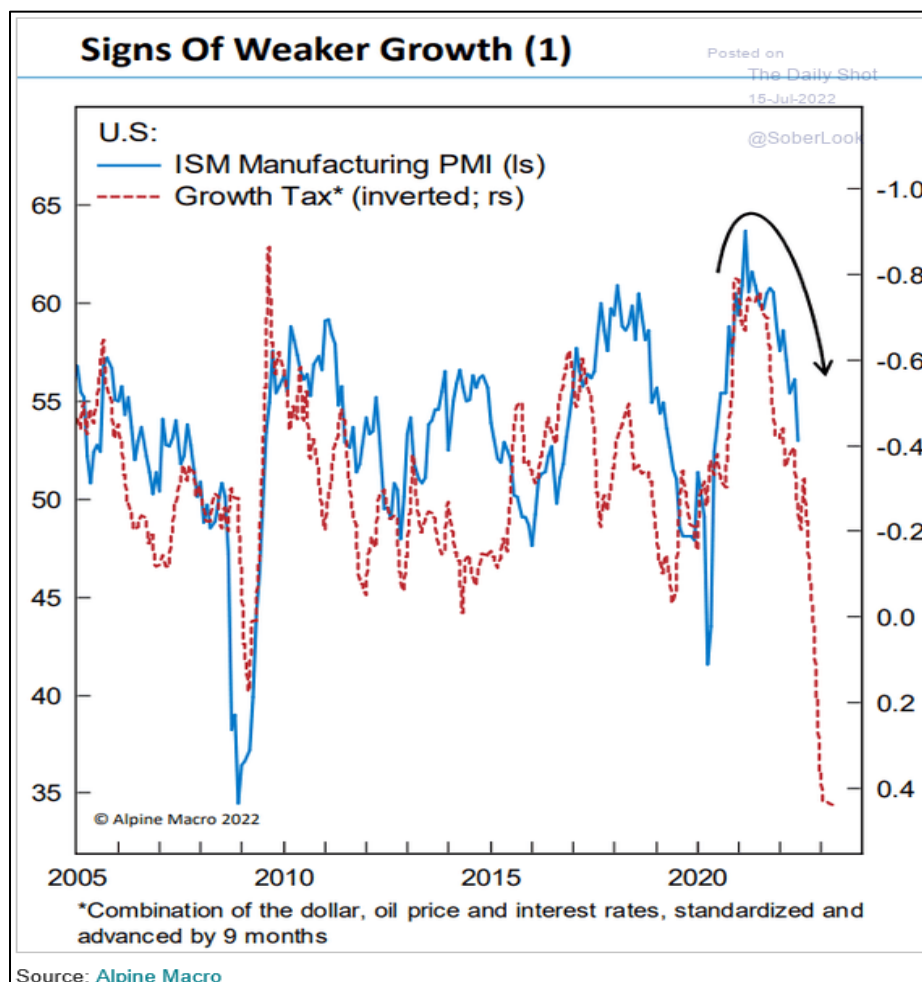
“China’s economy grew at the slowest pace since the country was first hit by the coronavirus outbreak two years ago, making Beijing’s growth target for the year increasingly unattainable as economists downgrade their forecasts further. Goldman Sachs Group Inc. cut their 2022 growth forecast for China to 3.3% from 4%. The country has been beleaguered by the “Zero Covid” policy of virus suppression. There is little sign the policy will soon be dropped, with parts of Shanghai still in lockdown even as cases stabilize. Separately, China’s banks have detailed 2.11 billion yuan (\$312 million) of loans at risk to the increasing number of homebuyers refusing to pay mortgages on unfinished homes.”

US Economy

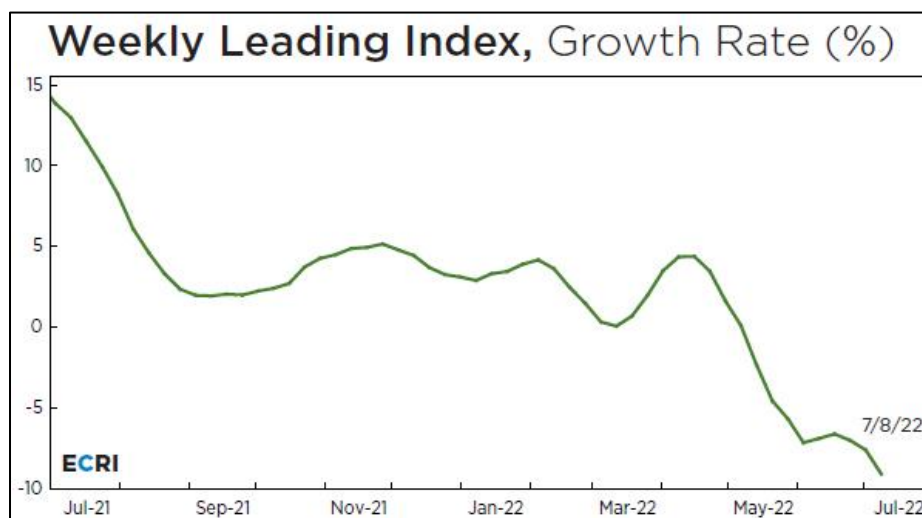
As discussed before, the tightening of financial conditions we have experienced in this cycle has been faster and more pronounced. We will see if the output matches the input.



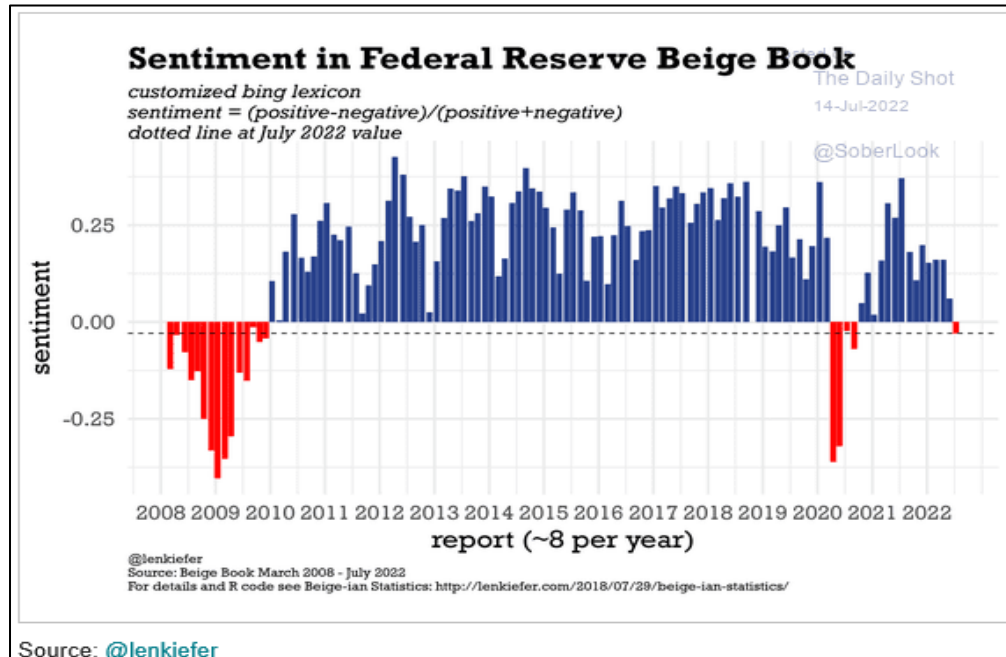
Alpine Macro's "growth tax" is another form of financial conditions that includes not only interest rates and the dollar, but also oil prices. The economy reacts with a lag.



ECRI's weekly Leading Index is making new lows.

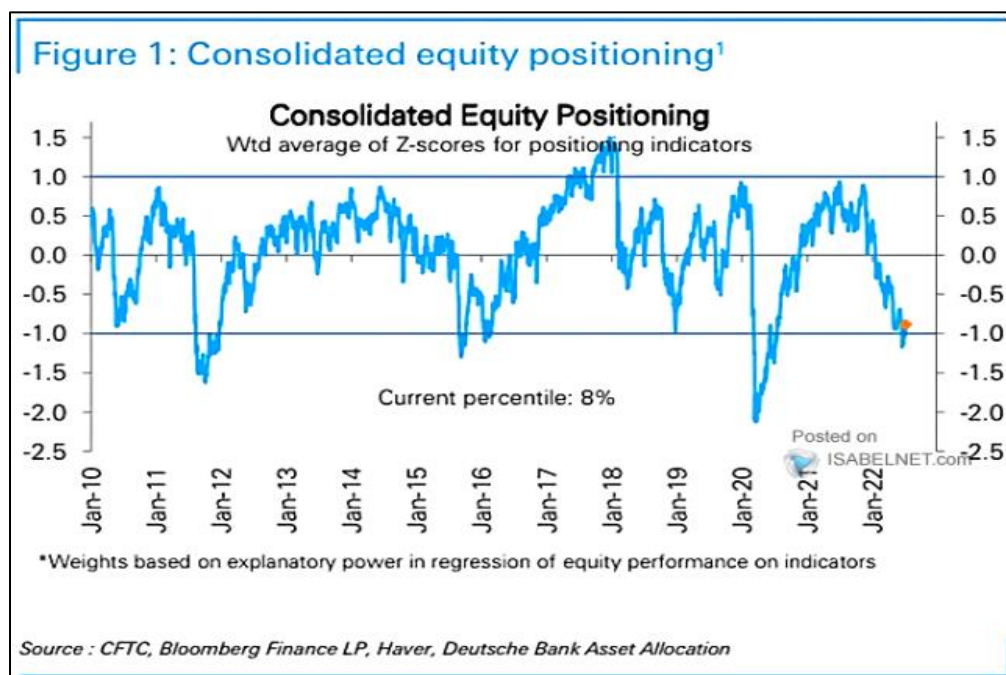


Sentiment in the Fed's Beige book is now negative, something generally reserved for recessions.

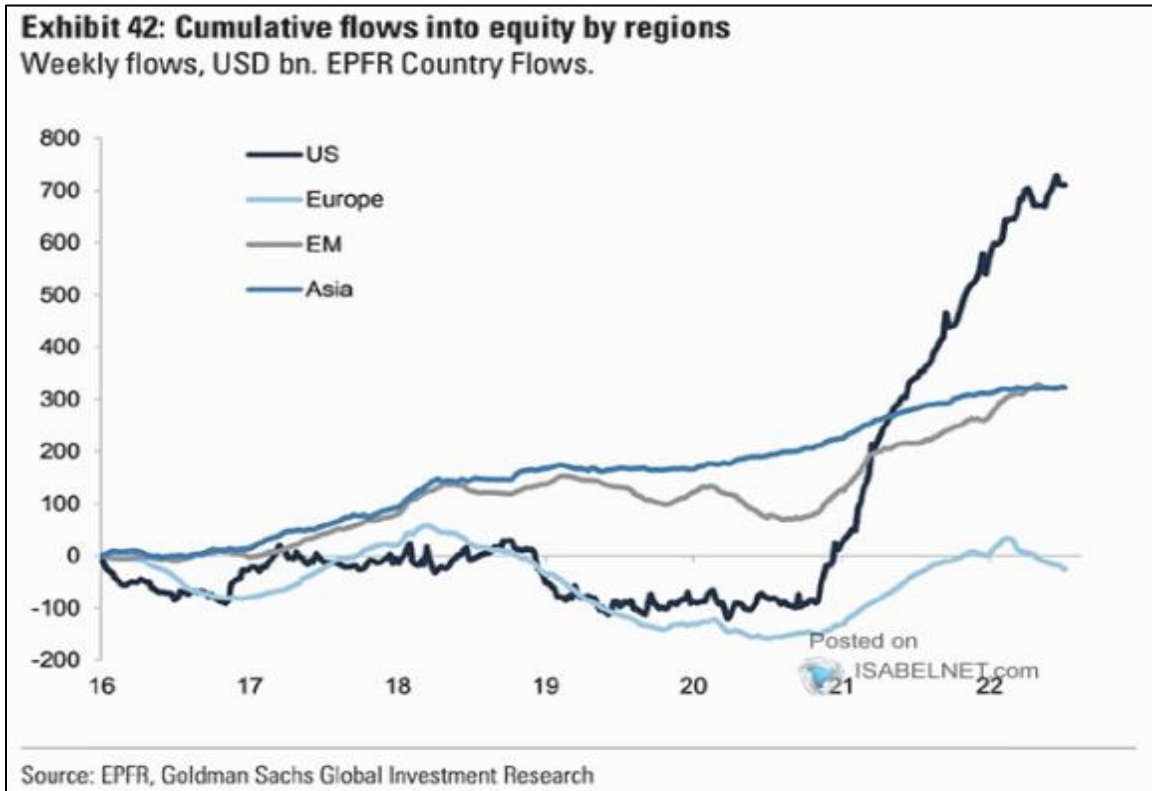


We will see if the drop in commodities we are seeing can have a positive effect on sentiment and markets in the coming weeks and months as inflation fears are taken down a notch and markets think about a slowing in the pace of hikes. The flip side would be a stagflationary outcome.

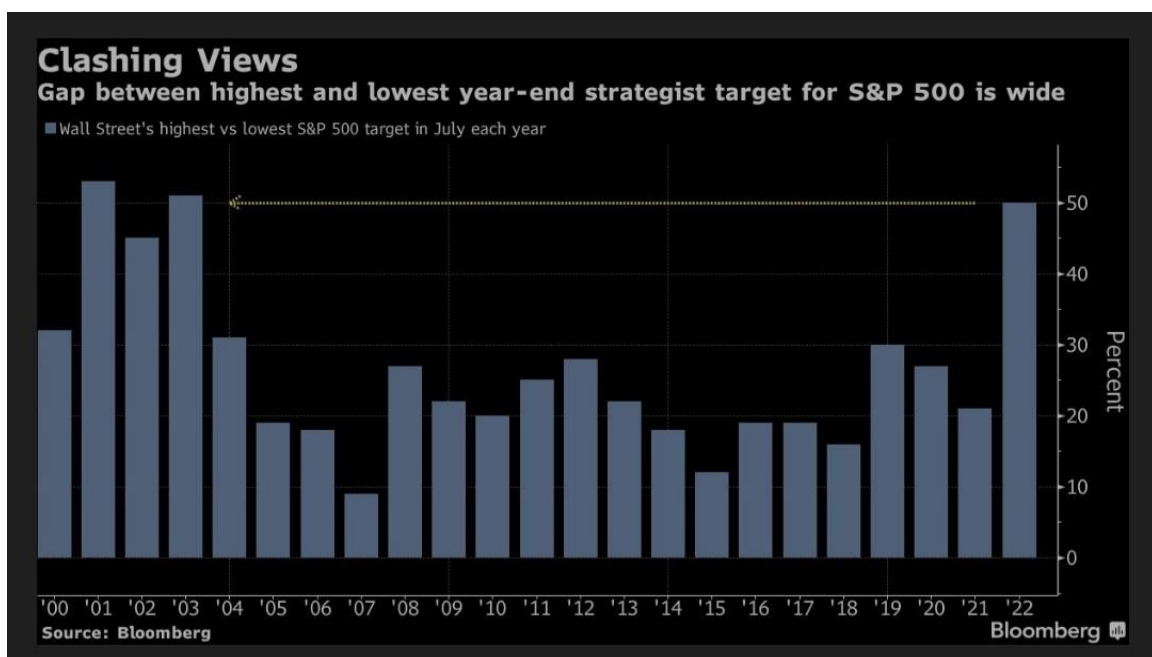
Equities - With institutional investors having raised cash and cut positions, markets are certainly primed for a squeeze higher if FOMO kicks in.



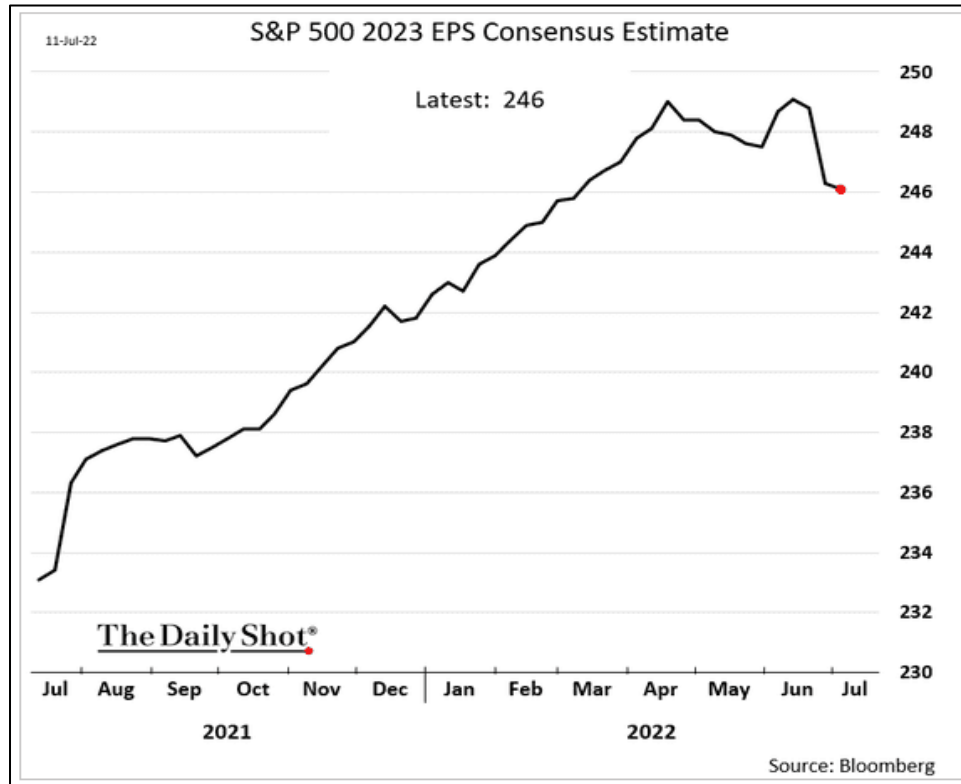
However, overall flows into US equities are near the highs.



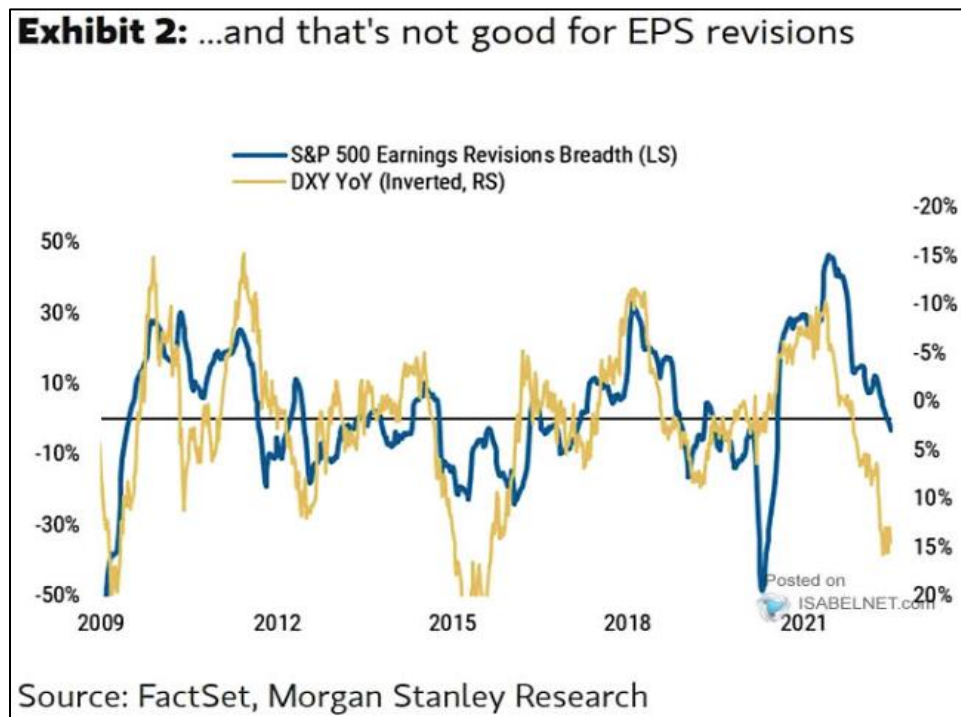
Equity strategists are all over the place in terms of where they think equities finish the year as uncertainty continues to loom large.



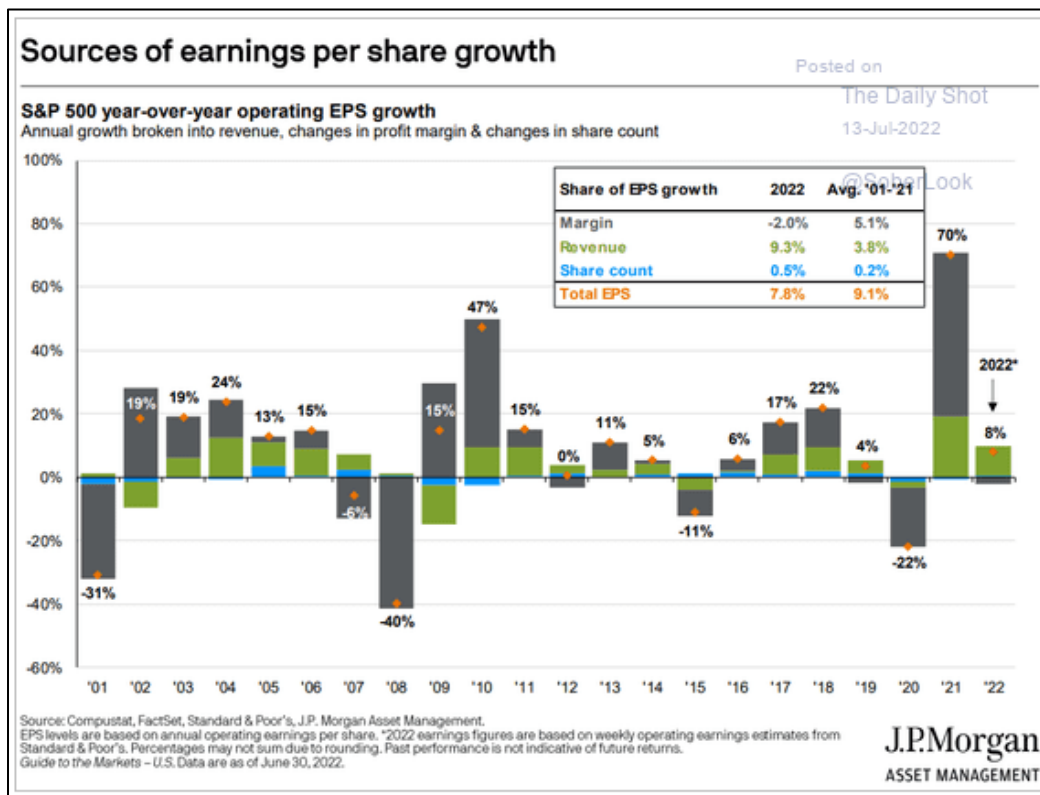
However, earnings estimates are only now starting to really be revised downward.



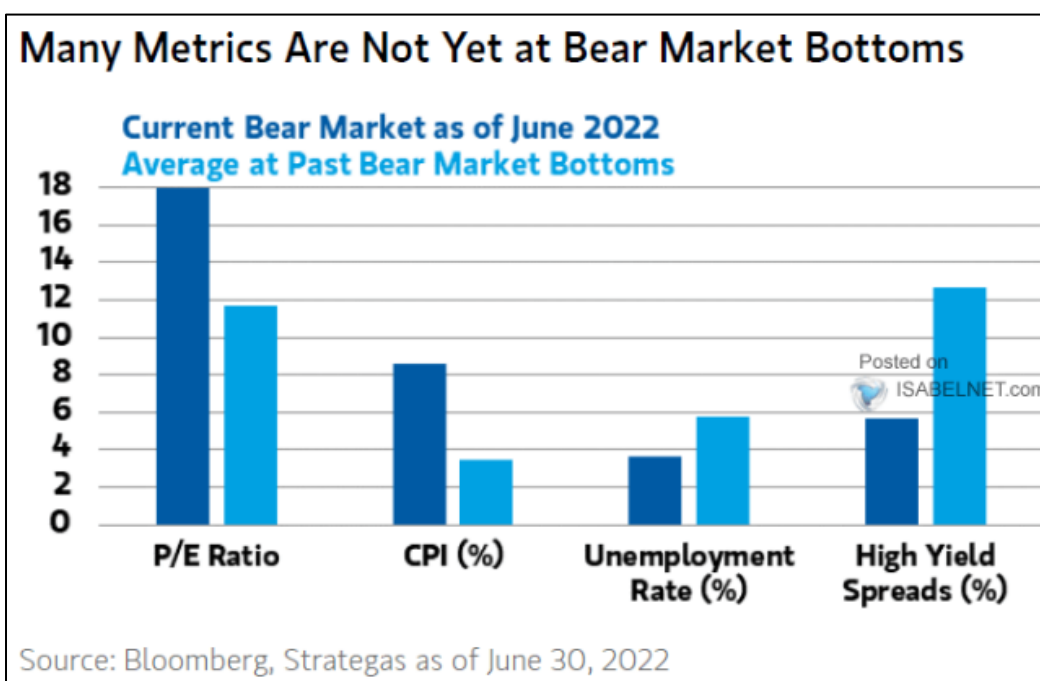
Financial conditions via the USD rally, are not helping.



Margins, fantastic in 2021, are now a concern.



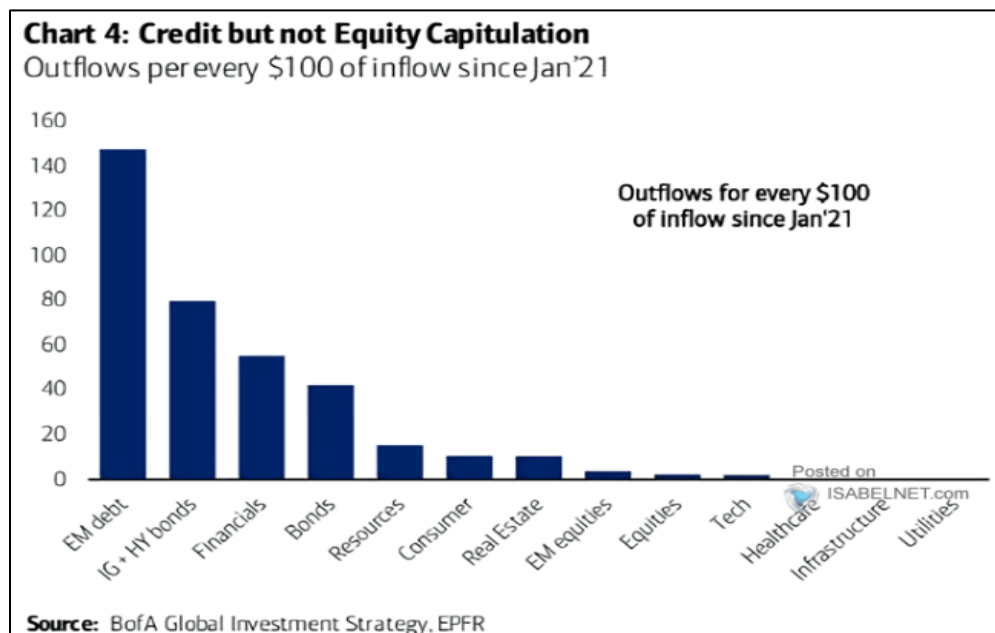
Unless inflation comes off much quicker than now expected, rallying markets, we haven't hit the extremes one usually sees at lasting lows.



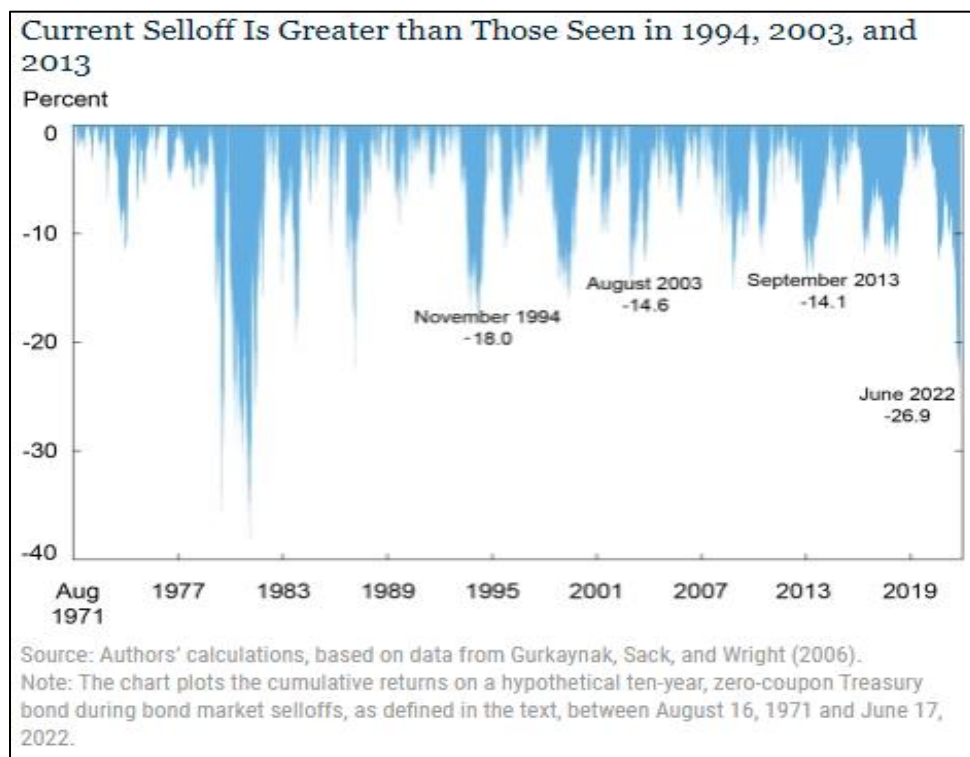
YTD performance divergence of the sectors means that active rotation has been effective.



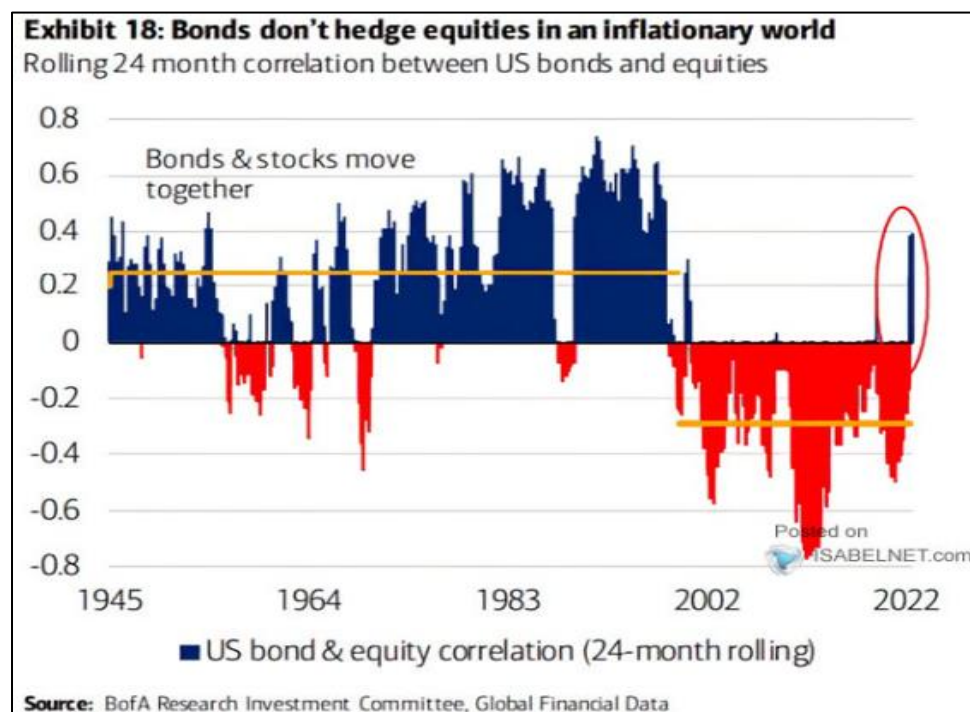
The real capitulation has been in fixed income.



FI – This selloff has been painful. This chart plots the cumulative return of a hypothetical 10-year, zero-coupon Treasury bond during selloffs back to 1971.



Correlations for stocks and bonds are back to the pre 1998 modulus operandi.



Balanced funds and risk parity funds have had an unusually tough time as a result.



With the inversion picking up steam and duration very short is the long end due for a rally?



I think we are getting close. The question is how much of a topping process do we need? Is a spike high already in? Last week's good price action despite the high CPI and PPI prints might support that view. Or does the top become more of a process like it was in 2018?



FX

The dollar has done some heavy lifting recently and looks a little tired vs DM currencies. However, for now the trend remains in place with only a little initial loss of momentum, so far. We will see how this develops.

EM has seen some very violent moves in COP, CLP, PHP. We will see if that was some kind of USD blowoff or a warning that the dollar is starting to break things.

I think it would be very worrying for global growth if the dollar were to push on from here and bonds start to rally.

Exhibit 2: Increases in the Rate of Change of the Dollar to this Magnitude Typically Coincide with Periods of Market Stress



DXY has been relentless.



Important Macro Data Releases and Events for the Week

Monday
7/18/2022



RBA Meeting Minutes

Tuesday
7/19/2022



UK Employment Data



Bank Lending Survey and HICP



Building Permits and Housing Starts (Jun)



Interest Rate Decision

Wednesday
7/20/2022



UK Inflation data CPI and PPI



CPI (Jun)



Consumer Confidence (Jul)



BoJ Interest Rate Decision, Policy Statement, and Press Conference

Thursday
7/21/2022



ECB Interest Rate Decision, Policy Statement, and Press Conference



Initial Jobless Claims



Initial Jobless Claims 4-week average



Continuing Jobless Claims

Friday
7/22/2022



PMIs across Europe and the US (prel Jul)

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