



A UK focused Turnaround Value Investment Partnership

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TODAY'S TOPICS

1. US inflation & the Phillips curve
2. UK Autumn Statement
3. Supply shock over?
4. Credit events in online retail

1. US INFLATION & THE PHILLIPS CURVE

US CPI – OCTOBER CORE PRINT BEAT BY 0.2%

+0.4% September 2022 CPI Print

Biggest drivers:

- 1.1% used cars (4.0% weight)
- +0.7% new vehicles (4.05% weight)
- +2.5% car and truck rental (0.15% weight)

- 1.0% lodging away (0.97% weight)
- +0.8% airline fares (0.62% weight)
- +0.8% rent of shelter (32.1% weight)
- +1.9% transportation services (5.9% wgt)
- 0.3% apparel (2.43% weight)
- 2.1% energy (8.24% weight)

+0.8% Food (13.63% weight)

+1.0% Medical care services (6.89% wgt)

+0.4% October 2022 CPI Print

Biggest drivers:

- 2.4% used cars (3.8% weight)
- +0.4% new vehicles (4.05% weight)
- 0.5% car and truck rental (0.14% weight)

- +4.9% lodging away (0.93% weight)
- 1.1% airline fares (0.62% weight)
- +0.8% rent of shelter (32.6% weight)
- +0.8% transportation services (5.9% wgt)
- 0.7% apparel (2.48% weight)
- +1.8% energy (8% weight)

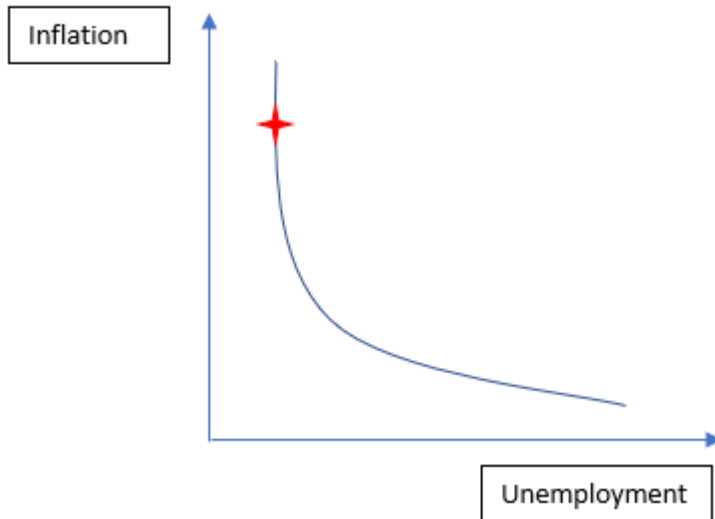
+0.6% Food (13.7% weight)

-0.6% Medical care services (6.9% wgt)

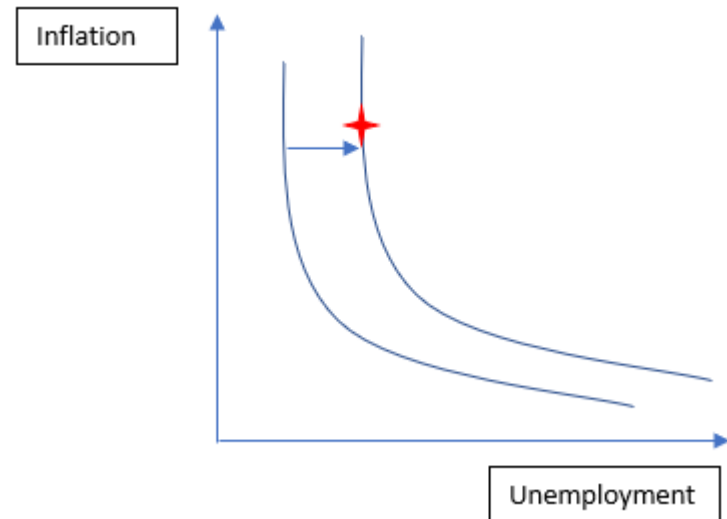
PHILLIPS CURVE – SUPPLY SHOCKS SHIFTS CURVE TO RIGHT

1. High inflation
2. Supply shock/stagflation: Central banks cannot do anything, except raising rates, causing a recession

1.



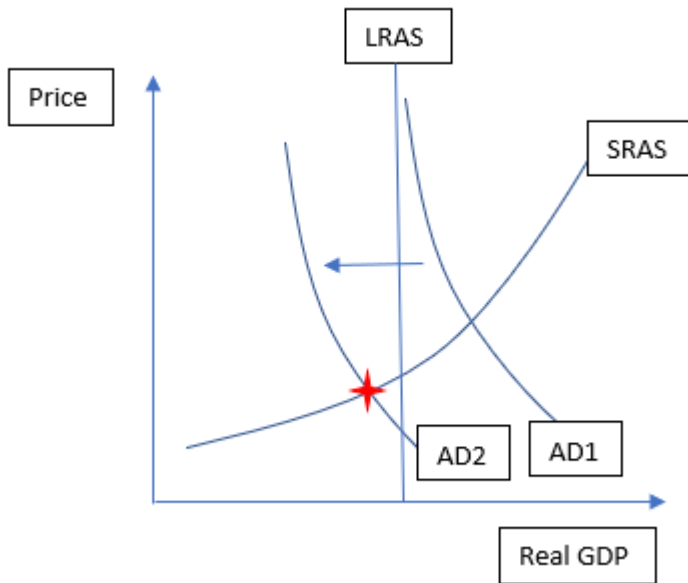
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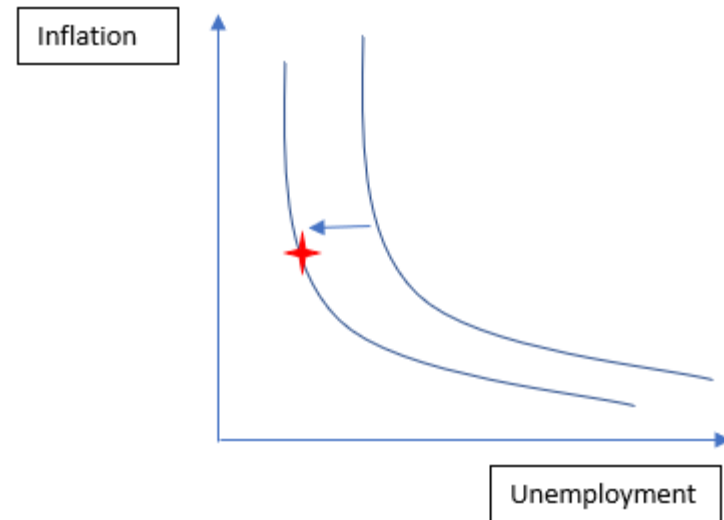
PHILLIPS CURVE – AGGREGATE DEMAND NEEDS TO DECLINE

3. Short term supply cannot move, but government can help with changing aggregate demand: Raise taxes and reduce spending to shift aggregate demand to the left
4. Philips curve will shift back to the left at lower prices

3.



4.

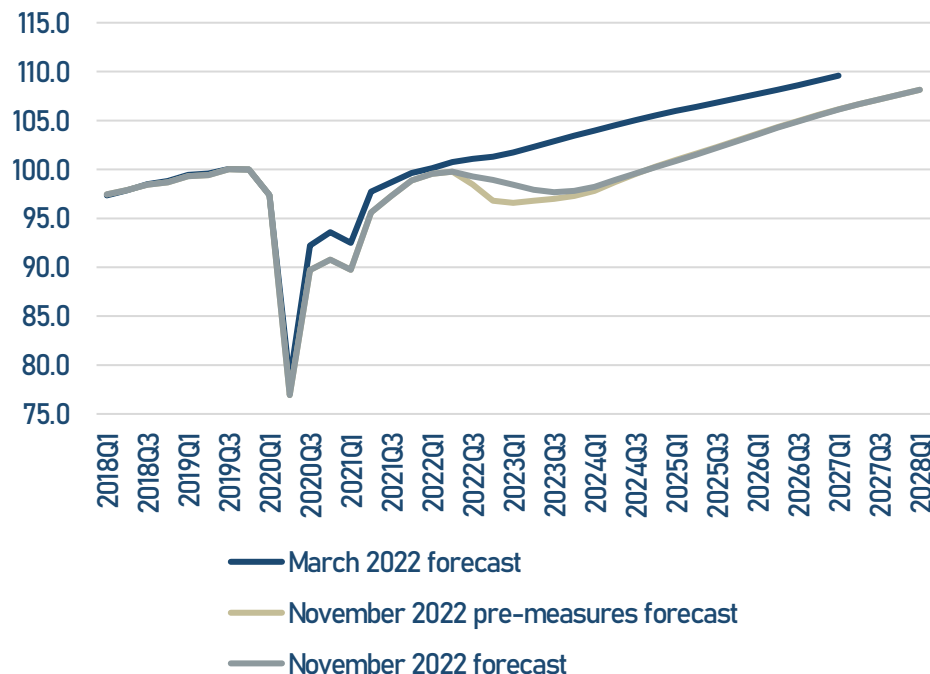


2. UK AUTUMN STATEMENT

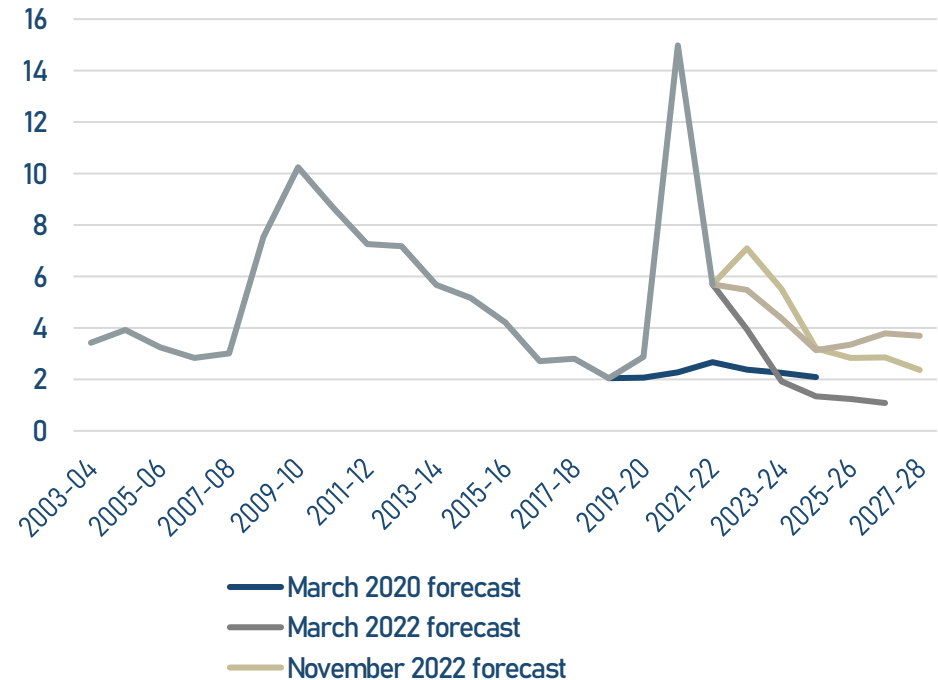
OBR – A VERY PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK

- Like the BOE, OBR expects a one year long depression
- The forecast is entirely focused on inflation & interest rates

OBR UK GDP forecast could turn out to be too pessimistic for Q4 22



OBR UK Public sector net borrowing as % of GDP has had a wide margin of error



AUTUMN STATEMENT – ALL ENERGY RELATED

- Without the energy crisis, the UK government would be in a very healthy spot

	in £ bn 22/23	in £ bn 21/22	in £ bn 23/24
Key Expenditures			
Energy support 22/23	40	-	20
Debt Interest	120.4	42.9	?
Bulb Energy takeover	6.5	-	-

- If gas prices were to drop to 100p a therm, the UK government would quickly have a fiscal surplus

	in £ bn 22/23
Key Expenditures part 2	
Business rates support for 5 years	13.6
NHS support in 24/25	3.3
Adult social care in 24/25	4.7
Public schools in 23/24 and 24/25 each	2.3

- Index linked interest payments were £47.8bn Jan-Sep 2022 vs. £27.5bn nominal interest payments

Key Tax Revenues	in £ bn 22/23
Additional income tax threshold moved from £150k to 125.14k	0.67
Energy Profits Levy increased from 25% to 35%	14
Capital gains tax allowance reduced to £6k and then to £3k	1.6 (5 yrs)
Dividend allowance reduced to £1k and then to £0.5k	0.8 ?
Corporation tax from 19% to 25%	15

AUTUMN STATEMENT – BIG PLUS FOR THE NHS

- More spending towards the NHS & health care

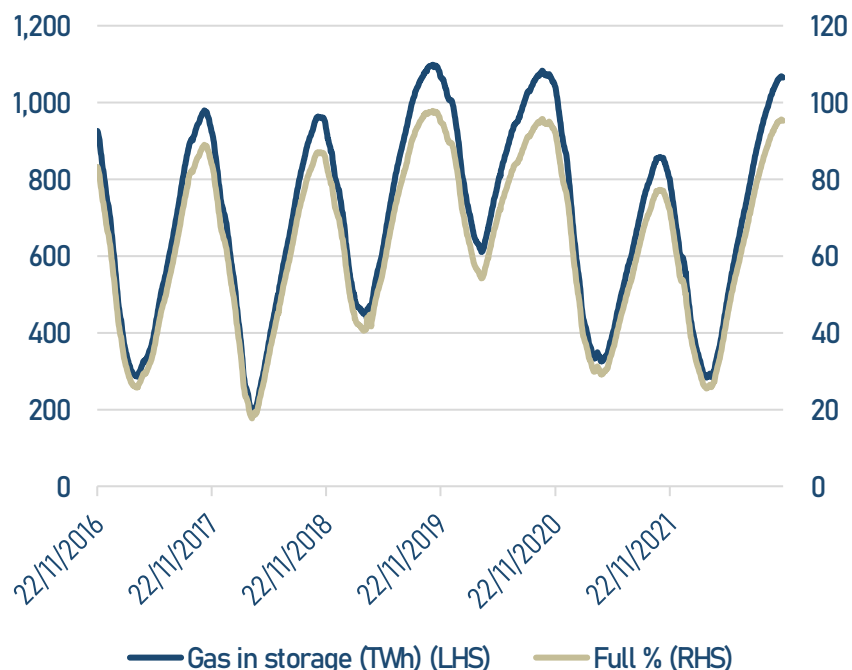
Largest spending items UK government	Current % of total expenditures	2024/25 % of expenditures
Health and Social care	38%	39%
Education	18.5%	18%
Defence	8.5%	7%
Scotland	8.5%	8%

3. SUPPLY SHOCK OVER?

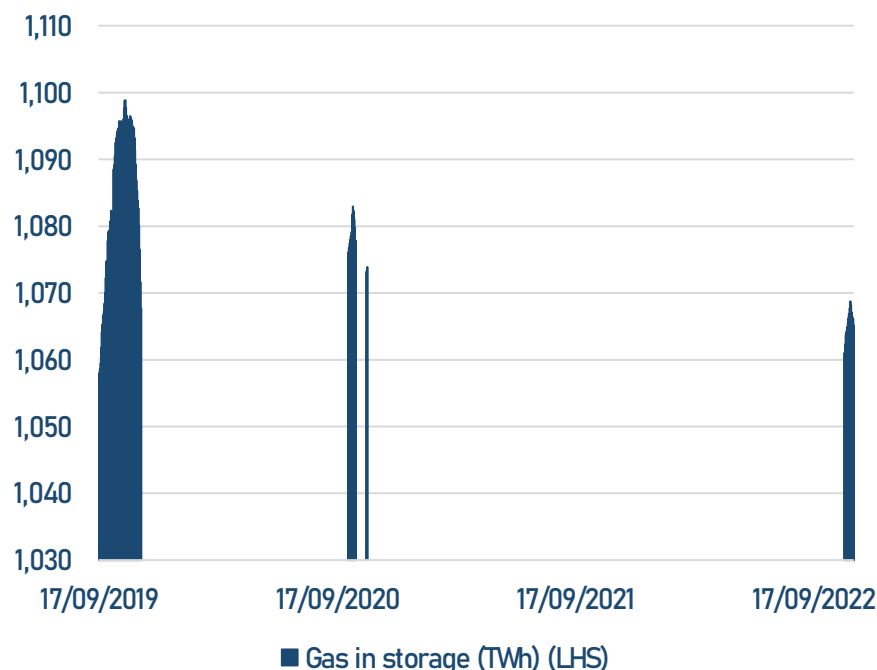
GAS STORAGE NEAR 2019 HIGHS

18 th Nov	EU Gas Storage Full % (RHS)
18/11/2017	85
18/11/2018	86
18/11/2019	96
18/11/2020	93
18/11/2021	73
18/11/2022	95

European gas in storage peaked on 13th Nov 2022

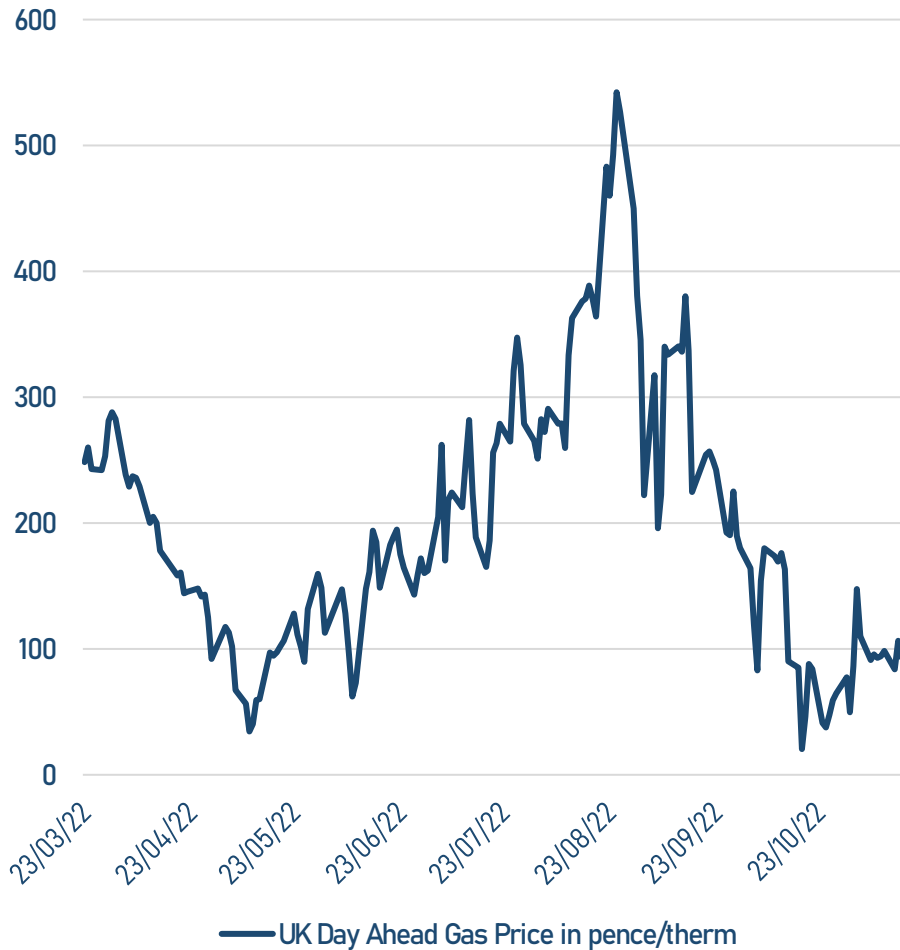


Days when EU gas storage was above 95%

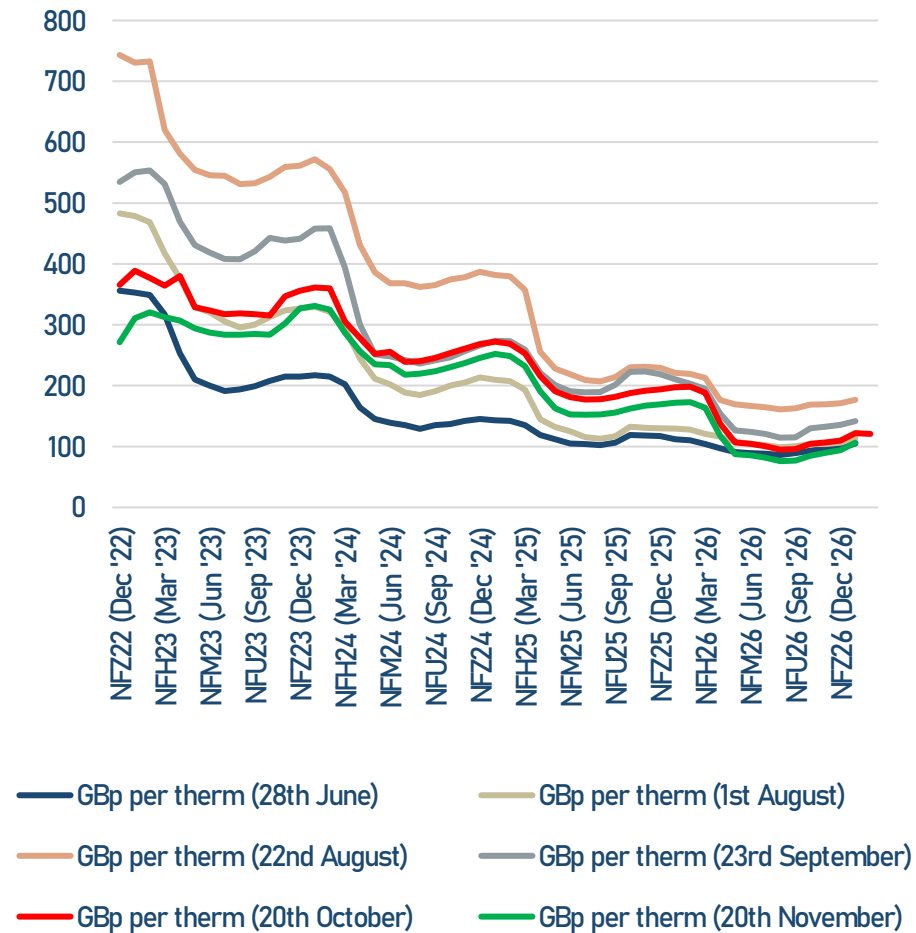


FUTURES GAS PRICES REMAIN ELEVATED

Day-ahead gas prices have cooled amid high storage levels



UK future gas prices remain elevated, but near-term have come down



4. CREDIT EVENTS IN ONLINE RETAIL

MADE.COM AND JOULES BANKRUPTCIES & RETAIL

- Made.com had 7 showrooms, but was selling purely online
 - Joules made 61% of its sales from online in 2021
 - US based Target sees fewer sales in discretionary items in recent weeks vs. Walmart, which has tried to leave prices low and has a higher share (50%) of sales in groceries sees strong demand
-
- Consumer shifts towards cheaper products
 - Consumer moves back to stores and away from online