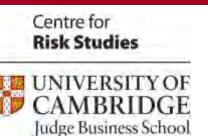


#### **Scenario 4: High Inflation World**



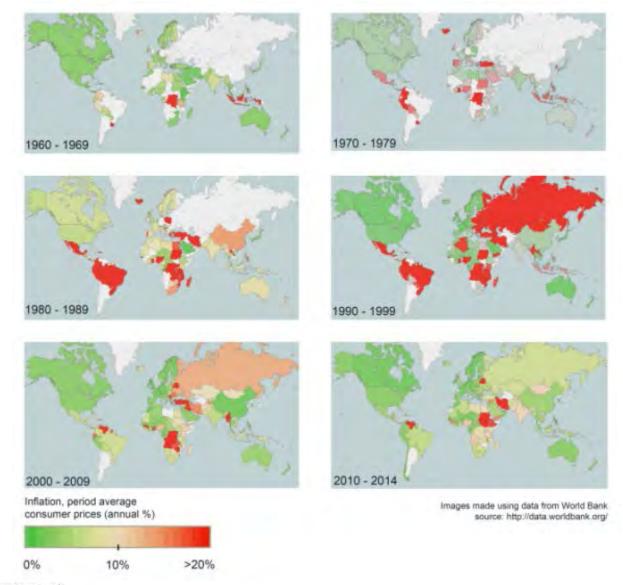
Jaclyn Yeo

Risk Researcher
Centre for Risk Studies





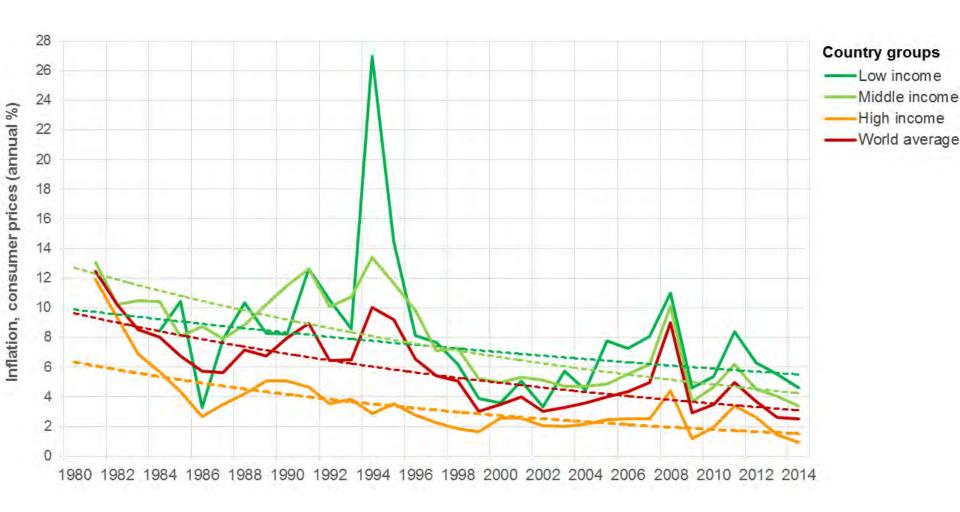
# **Global Inflation Rates History**







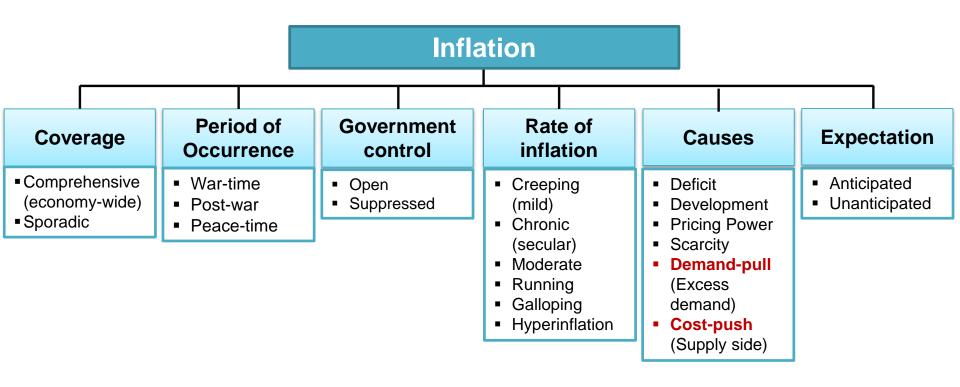
# **High Inflation World**







# **Types of Inflation**







Judge Business School

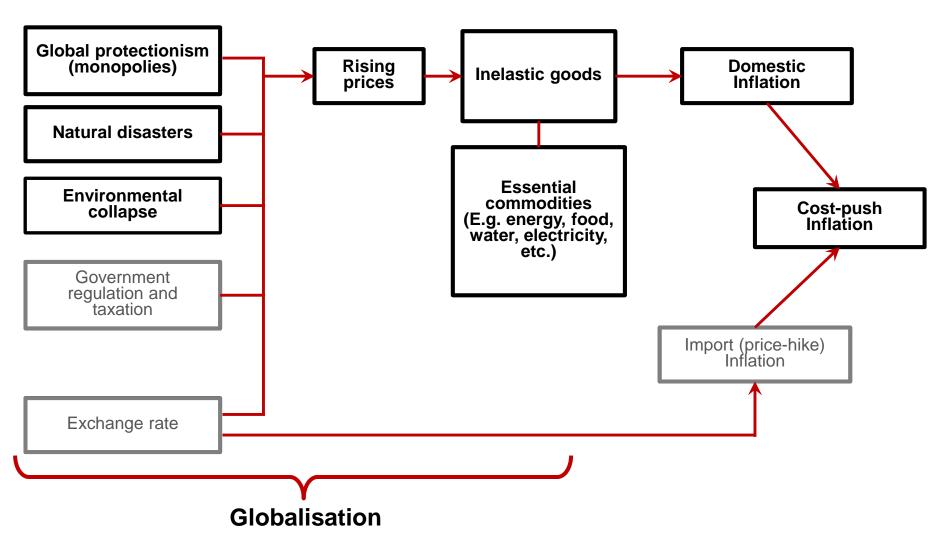
# How our Scenario plays out



from animal rights around who four



# **Key Transmission Mechanism**







# **Key Model Input Variables**

S/N	Macroeconomics	Scenario Variants		iants	Justification for shock		Scenario-specific key			
	input variables	S1	S2	X1			assumptions			
1	Global Energy Prices									
	Magnitude	210%	280%	440%	1973 Oil Embargo	Glo	bal Oil Production			
	Duration		4 Qtrs		<ul> <li>Expansionary monetary policies (Keynesian principles adopted after WW2)</li> <li>Oil production cut by up to 25%</li> <li>Price of oil increased \$3 to \$12 per barrel, after the oil embargo</li> </ul>	•	OPEC accounts for 40% global production Growing risk of military dictatorship and oil production control			



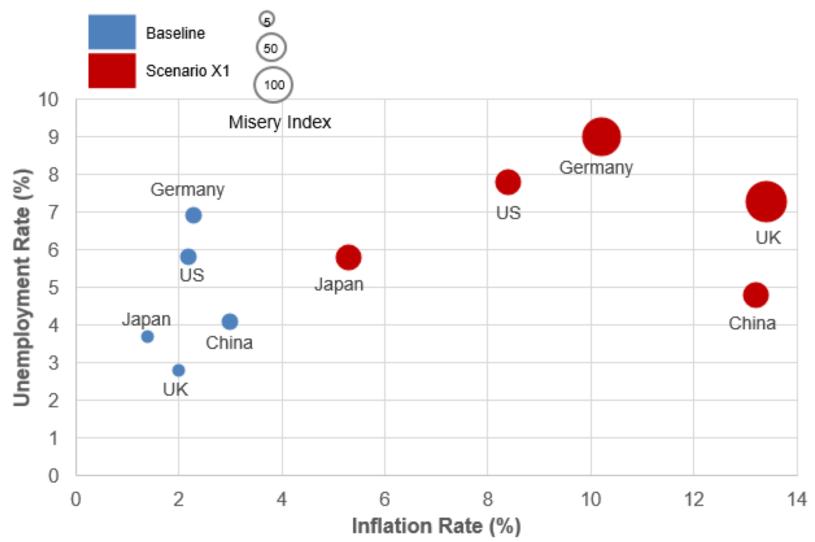


# **Key Model Input Variables**

S/N	Macroeconomics	Scenario Variants		iants	Justification for shock	Scenario-specific key		
	input variables	S1	S2	X1		assumptions		
2	Global food prices							
	Magnitude	180%	250%	310%	2007-8 World Food	Global population trend		
	Duration		4 Qtrs		<ul> <li>World population increased from 6.6 to 6.7 billion</li> <li>Developing countries food imports rose by 25% in 2007</li> <li>On average the world price for rice increased by 217%, whilst wheat increased by 136%, maze by 125% and soybeans by 107% during this period</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Population density explosion</li> <li>Higher affluence</li> <li>Changing weather patterns</li> <li>Extreme natural disasters</li> <li>Rising Oil Prices</li> <li>Costs of fertilisers and food transportation</li> <li>Bee colony disorders</li> <li>71% of world crop species bee-pollinated</li> <li>Up to 75% bee colonies in the US collapse during the 2006-07 period</li> </ul>		



# **High Inflation World**





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### **Global Macroeconomic Impacts - Summary**

Macroeconomic losses	S1	S2	<b>X</b> 1
Global recession severity (Qtr GDP min. growth rate)	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%
Global recession duration		No recession	
GDP@Risk (5 year loss of global output)	\$4.9 Tn (1.7%)	\$8.0 Tn (2.2%)	\$10.9 Tn (2.6%)

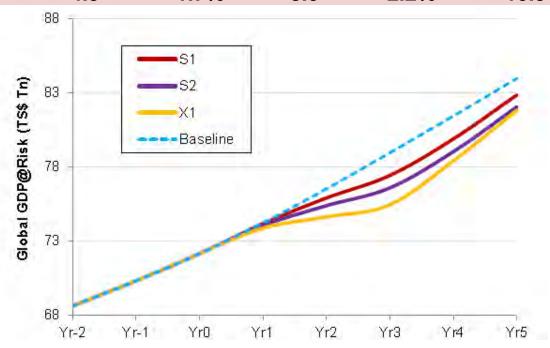
	Minimum GDP growth rate (% qtr)							
Location	Baseline	S1	S2	X1				
China	5.3	2.7	1.4	-0.6				
Germany	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.8				
Japan	-1.2	-2	-2.5	-3.2				
United Kingdom	2.2	1.2	0.6	-0.7				
United States	2.7	0.6	-0.2	-1.6				
World	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.6				





# **Global Macroeconomic Impacts - GDP@Risk**

Scenarios	Baseline	S1	1	S2		X1	
	5-year	GDP@Risk	GDP@Risk	GDP@Risk	GDP@Risk	GDP@Risk	GDP@Risk
Locations	GDP	(US\$, Tn)	(%)	(US\$, Tn)	(%)	(US\$, Tn)	(%)
China	48.4	1.1	2.9%	2.0	3.9%	2.7	4.6%
Germany	19.1	0.1	1.1%	0.2	1.5%	0.5	1.7%
Japan	29.3	0.3	1.3%	0.4	1.8%	0.7	2.1%
United Kingdom	14.0	0.2	1.5%	0.3	2.2%	0.4	2.7%
<b>United States</b>	88.9	1.6	2.4%	2.5	3.1%	3.4	3.6%
World	395.0	4.9	1.7%	8.0	2.2%	10.9	2.6%





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#### However in Reality...

- The world we live in today VS
- Counterfactual scenario narrative we described

So how will our results differ?





#### Signals or Noise?



Futures support view of Fed raising rates in mid-2015

WSJ Survey: Most Economists Expect Fed

#### THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

2 Dec 2015 Tech Markets Opinion U.S. Politics Business Life Economy Arts

ECONOMY | CENTRAL BANKS WSJ PRO

#### Yellen Signals Fed on Track to Raise Rates in December

Fed chief says gains in labor market bolster her confidence that inflation will return to 2%

#### U.S. Fed likely FINANCIAL TIMES Reuters poll

WASHINGTON | BY MEGAN CASSELLA

## ft.com/globaleconomy



October 18, 2015 2:51 pm

#### Economists still see Fed rate rise before year-end

Eric Platt in New York



Centre for



#### Reflections inour real world

#### Imagine...

- Short-term interest (Fed) rates now raised
- High inflation world sets in due to exogenous events
  - What are the mitigation options by governments and central banks

#### Counter measures...

- Contractionary monetary policy
  - Main goal of reducing money supply in the economy
  - Further increase interest rates
- Another option is to increase the reserve requirements banks are legally required to keep to cover withdrawals
  - Reduces the money (supply) in circulation
  - Further adds credit stresses to the banking sector



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