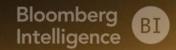
Hot Wars, Cold Wars, Trade Wars: Geoeconomic Risks, Challenges and Opportunities



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Bloomberg Intelligence



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475+ 15+ 600+

data providers

average

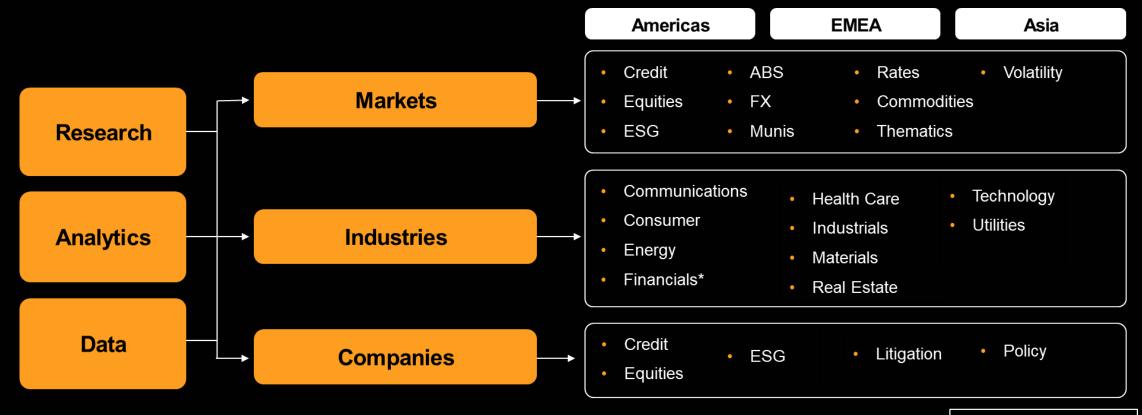
experience

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Research, analytics and data tools to help you make informed investment decisions



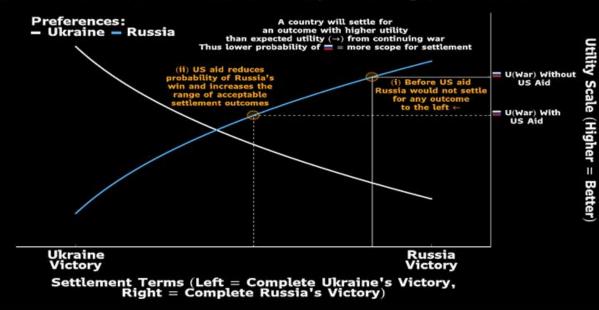
professionals

*Includes Market Structure Research



1. New Aid Delivers Hope for Ukraine, But Peace Remains Distant

US Aid Lowers Odds of Russia of Win, Encourages Settlement

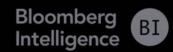


- \$60 Billion US aid will help Ukraine stave off further losses but will unlikely give Kyiv decisive victory

- Inflation shock is now a past and the war is no longer shifting the global economy

- the US election could be a pivot point, with the Republican nominee having questioned Ukraine support limiting Moscow's incentive to negotiate

Source: Bloomberg Economics



2. Israel-Iran War Could Spark Broader Global Economic Risks



Source: Bloomberg Economics. Note: Dotted ovals indicate optimal response, given the other opponent's move. Numbers in parentheses represent our subjective probability of each outcome occurring.

Source: Bloomberg Economics

Economic Impact of War

Global growth and inflation impact of three scenarios for how the Israel-Hamas conflict could evolve

Scenario	Details	Impact on oil prices and VIX*	Impact on global GDP and inflation**
Confined	 Ground invasion of Gaza Limited broader regional conflict Lower Iranian crude output 	Oil: +\$4/barrel	GDP: -0.1 ppts.
war		VIX: No impact	Inflation: +0.1 ppts.
Proxy war	- Multifront war in Gaza, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria - Unrest in wider Middle East	Oil: +\$8/barrel VIX: +8 points	GDP: -0.3 ppts. Inflation: +0.2 ppts.
Direct	- Israel and Iran in direct conflict	Oil: +\$64/barrel	GDP: -1.0 ppts.
war	- Unrest in wider Middle East	VIX: +16 points	Inflation: +1.2 ppts.

Source: Bloomberg Economics

*Impact calibrated based on 2014 Gaza War, 2006 Israel-Lebanon War, and 1990–1991 Gulf War. **Impact on year on year change in global GDP and inflation for 2024, estimated using Bayesian Global VAR

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3. Cross-Strait Tensions to Increase Risks to Global Supply Chains

					Scenario	Modeling Assumptions (Year One)	GDP Impact (Year One)
The Global Risk of a Taiwan War Model estimates show a Taiwan war could have a bigger impact on global GDP than other recent shocks					Chinese invasion draws US into	100% Cut in Taiwan trade	-40% Taiwan
Global GDP - deviation from pre-crisis trend				09	1	Near 100% Cut in US-China trade	-16.7% Mainland China
						50% Tariffs between US allies and China	-6.7% US
	с			5		40 point Spike in VIX	-10.2% World
						80% Cut in trade to and from Japan, Korea, ASEAN	
srael-Hamas September 11 Gulf war (1991)	Taiwan	GFC	Covid-19	-10 Taiwan War	China blockades	100% Cut in Taiwan trade	-12.2% Taiwan
war (2023) attacks (2001)	Blockade	(2009)	pandemic (2020)		Taiwan	50% Tariffs between US and China	-8.9% Mainland China
Sources: Bloomberg Economics, IMF Note: Israel-Hamas war, Taiwan blockade, and Taiwan war are Bloomberg Economics estimates.			Bloomberg		25% Tariffs between US allies and China	-3.3% US	
						16 point Spike in VIX	-5% World
					Source: Bloomberg	Economics	Bloombe

Source: Bloomberg Economics

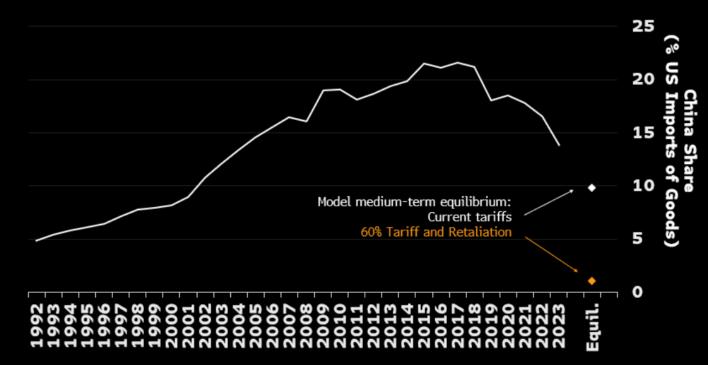
Source: Bloomberg Economics

Bloomberg



4. US – China Trade Tensions Set to Intensify

Drop in China's Share of US Import Market



Source: US Census Bureau, Bloomberg Economics (results from CGE model, five years after tariffs shock)

Source: Bloomberg Economics

- Raising tariffs to 60% from their current level would reduce trade flows by 90%. A \$575 billion trade pipeline would shrink to zero

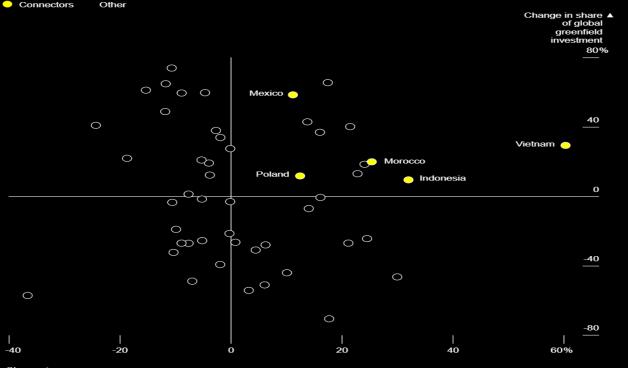
- by 2030, assuming tariffs are implemented in 2025, the total US imports gap would be close to 9% - of which half would be covered by imports from other countries

- Southeast Asia (mostly Asean countries), Mexico and the EU would be expected to pick up the largest share of the slack



5. Connector' Economies Are Winners From Global Fragmentation

Picking Winners: How We Found Our Five



Change in manufacturing export performance ►

Source: Bloomberg Economics analysis of UN Comtrade & UNCTAD World Investment Report data Change in share of global greenfield investment shown is 2013-22 relative to 2003-12. 2022 manufacturing export

Source: Bloomberg Economics

- Vietnam, Poland, Mexico, Morocco, Indonesia share opportunistic desire to seize the economic windfall to be had by positioning themselves as new links between the US and China or China and other Asia economies

- These connectors are proof that talk of the end of globalization is overwrought – goods and capital still move across borders – even more of them

- the five connectors represent 4% of global gross domestic product and attracted 10% or \$50 billion of greenfield investments



Is 2024 a Year of EM?

Emerging-Market Potential in 2024



Edmond Christou Team: Financials BI Senior Industry Analyst

1. From Brazil to Taiwan, EM Investment Themes Come Into Focus 🔤

Contributing Analysts Salome Skhirtladze (Financials)

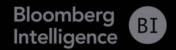
Emerging markets are among the most overlooked asset classes globally, with expected US monetary easing a key catalyst for 2024, according to our analysis. While China grapples with a gravitational pull in anticipation of policy support, India's share in the MSCI EM index may grow from 18%, with premium consumption and capital spending among five key trends to drive market gains. EM earnings growth may rebound to 18%, based on consensus, with a recovery in semiconductors pushing South Korea and Taiwan well ahead of peers. Demand for EM credit triggered record-high issuance in January, with currency diversification set to exacerbate relative performance. Brazil stands out, with one of the world's highest real rates.

For more research, visit BI BANK <GO>, BI FINAM <GO>, BI EMFI <GO>, BI CURRG <GO> and BI STOXG <GO> (02/20/24)

KEY TOPICS

EM 2024: Catalysts to Watch	Turkey NEW
EM Banks Overview	EM: Credit
Asian Financials	EM: Equity Strategy
MEA Financials	EM: Currencies
Emerging Europe	EM: Key Economic Theme
	Oil NEW

Source: {NSN S94TKDT0AFB4 <go>}

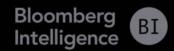


EM is Not Bucket of Idiosyncratic Risks

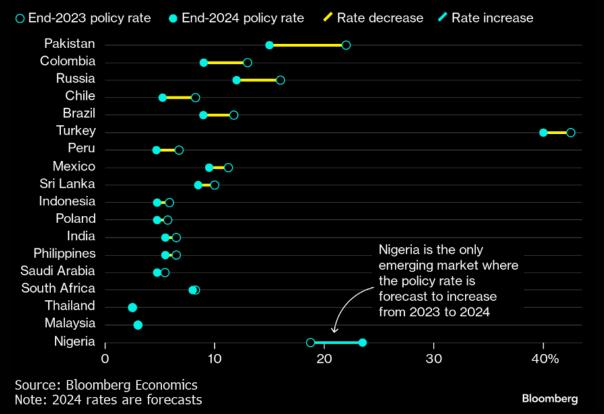
Negative Price Return		Return	Positive Price Return
	Best Performing		
	MSCI Egypt	67.71%	
	MSCI Turkey	40.41%	
	MSCI Hungary	34.91%	
	MSCI Poland	30.19%	
	MSCI Brazil	27.11%	
	MSCI Korea	24.04%	
	MSCI India	19.74%	_
	MSCI Emerging Markets	7.07%	
	MSCI South Africa	6.82%	
	Worst Performing		
	MSCI Qatar	-0.42%	
	MSCI Malaysia	-1.81%	
	MSCI UAE	-3.67%	
-	MSCI Kuwait	-10.05%	
	MSCI China	-13.22%	
Source: MSCI, Bloomberg	Intelligence		Bloomberg 🕮

Equity I	nflows	in 2023	Across EN	м	
Name		20231	2022	2021	2020
Sources: Eurostat, World Ba	a				
 Capital Flows (USD M) 					
 EQUITY 					
 YTD 		6,775.59	-51,456.60	-45,057.16	-51,399.95
India	2	1,426.50	-17,016.20	3,761.12	23,372.80
South Korea	1	0,705.23	-9,664.94	-23,009.80	-20,082.20
Brazil		9,222.06	19,384.40	-1,172.06	-9,679.77
Taiwan		6,932.85	-44,007.00	-15,603.60	-15,257.00
Dubai		1,380.89	1,368.81	509.08	184.29
Czech Republic		615.39	-148.73	-51.77	147.56
Poland		525.37	-1,120.84	608.47	-3,480.66
Qatar		495.55	1,578.70	1,759.59	202.69

Source: Stock Exchanges, Balance of Payments, Bloomberg Intelligence

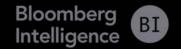


Supply Chain Shift + Rates Cuts A Boon for Some EM

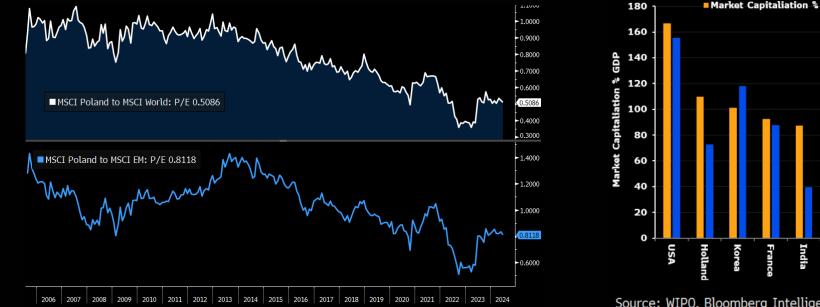


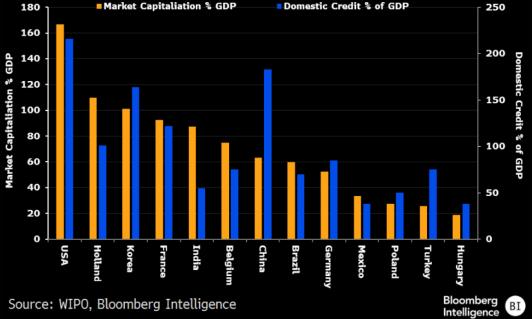
Rake Cuts at EM Central Banks Should Support Growth in 2024

Source: Stock Exchanges, Balance of Payments, Bloomberg Intelligence



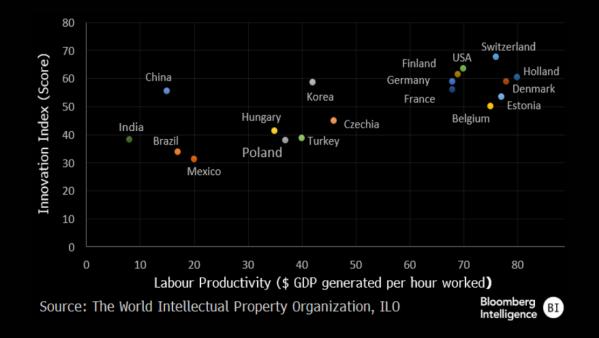
Poland's Valuation Discount Stands Out...Still







Productivity + Innovation = Wealth Creation







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