

Global Events: How Resilient the U.S. Economy is Against War

Regional Economic Models, Inc.

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Overview



Effect of the War on Global Spectrum

The Effect of De-Globalization

Supply-Chain Shocks & Rising Inflation

Global Shortage of Microprocessors

Overall Economic Impact Caused by the War

Conclusion

Q&A



- Post-Pandemic Adjustment
- Time to pay the piper for "free money"
- 2020-2022 Massive Monetary and Fiscal Expansion
- Colossal Disruption of Economic Activity from the Pandemic
- First quarter decline of GDP with 8.5% Inflation
- Ukraine-Russia War has worldwide implications compounding the risk of stagflation



- Start date: Tuesday, February 24, 2022
- Escalation: Russia halting supply of gas to Poland and Bulgaria; Increase of NATO Military Aid; Renewed Russian Bombing of Civilian Targets
- No clear exit strategy for Russia, Ukraine or NATO
- The World Order is under Severe Strain
 - For example, Iran's Supreme Leader Khameni says: "Today, the world is on the threshold of a new world order"

How the War in Ukraine Effects the Globe









- Foreign Import Costs
 - Oil and gas extraction in 8 Major Metro Areas + Rest of U.S.
 - Increase by 10% since 2022

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[Active	View	Category				Detail		Region	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
		٩,	Foreign Impo	ort Costs			Oil and gas extraction		Regions (9)	Percent	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Scenario: 10% Increase in World Oil and Gas Price



Employment by Region

Economic Summary

Category Comparison Total Employment V Differences	Type Forecas	t Simulation 1	(✓ S	Comparison F tandard Regi	orecast onal Control				
Region	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
New York City Area	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.631	-0.582	-0.470	-0.317	-0.160	-0.021
Fulton County, GA (Atlanta)	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.134	-0.133	-0.124	-0.108	-0.089	-0.071
Cook, IL (Chicago)	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.779	-0.833	-0.832	-0.774	-0.693	-0.609
Harris County, TX (Houston)	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	+9.329	+11.646	+12.810	+12.935	+12.536	+11.877
King County, WA (Seattle)	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.441	-0.435	-0.382	-0.296	-0.203	-0.117
San Francisco County, CA	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.079	-0.074	-0.064	-0.045	-0.025	-0.008
Los Angeles County, CA	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-1.646	-1.550	-1.491	-1.336	-1.153	-0.974
Miami-Dade County, FL	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-0.491	-0.499	-0.478	-0.425	-0.360	-0.298
Rest of U.S.	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	0.000	-5.120	-7.539	-8.972	-9.640	-9.860	-9.787

Scenario: 10% Increase in World Oil and Gas Price

Consumer Price by Compensation Quintile

REMI

Consumption Price by Income Quintile														•	
Region		Category		Comparison Type	Forecast		Comparison Fo	recast							
All Regions		Consumption	Price Distribution	🖂 % Change	Regional S	mulation 1	Standard Regio	nal Control 🖂							
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Pro Globalization

- Each Country produces what they are best at (comparative advantage)
- GDP increases for all
- When Countries interconnect trades there is a lower chance of war and conflict

Anti-Globalization

- Hollowed-out manufacturing in the U.S.
- Leaves Countries vulnerable to political decisions made by other Countries
- Widening income inequality

The Overall Effect of De-Globalization in the U.S.



Inflation

- Focus on Inflation Impacts on Middle- and Lower-Income People
- Gas, Oil, Food, Materials all increased price dramatically

Specific Supply Shortages

 There is a global shortage of microprocessors used in phones and cars. Intel has invested \$20 billion in a new computer chip facility in Ohio. Simulations

- Foreign Import Cost Increase for Manufacturing
- Unexpected Event/Disruption



Motivation: Deglobalization is represented by increase in cost of imports. (trade friction; move away from U.S. dollar as global reserve currency; imposition of trade barriers)

In simple scenario (no Fed reaction;

- Lowers Employment in U.S.
- Lowers GDP

Explanation

- Higher consumer prices
- Higher production costs for inputs
- Higher consumer prices lead to lower consumption (final demand)
- Reduced output for industries that have higher input costs
- Increase in output and employment for U.S. Industries that compete against imports

Scenario 1: Lowers Employment in U.S.





Scenario 1: Lowers GDP





Scenario 1: Higher Consumer Prices Lead to Lower Consumption





Scenario 1: Increase in Output for U.S. Industries that Compete against Imports





Scenario 1: Increase in Employment for U.S. Industries Competing against Imports





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Scenario 1: Employment by Occupation Wage Quintile, MI



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Scenario 1: Employment by Educational Attainment, MI



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- Increasing domestic supply chain for critical inputs could reduce susceptibility to future supply shocks
- Black Swan events are unpredictable and have severe consequences
- Risk of major economic disruption due to lack of critical inputs could be mitigated by domestic production
- Higher cost of domestic inputs (and less efficient economy) could be justified to reduce disaster risk



- The high tension started in 2021 due to Beijing's view that Taiwan is a breakaway province of 23 million people that will eventually have to "reunified" with the rest of China.
- "The historical task of the complete reunification of the motherland must be fulfilled, and will definitely be fulfilled," Mr. Xi said.



- Disaster Resilience Study
 - Tool for evaluating the effectiveness of multiple disaster recovery and mitigation plans
 - E3+ can produce an automatic calculation discussing resilience through a forecast's "Resiliency Report"
- **Concept:** Cyber-attack shock with versus without resilient system
 - No-Action Baseline Control: Direct shock impact from cyber-attacks
 - Resilience Investment Scenario: Cushion from resilient system
- The model produces a Resilience Loss Reduction Potential figure:

 $RLRP = \frac{Avoided \ Losses}{Maximum \ Potential \ Losses}$



Disaster Baseline Control

- Output
 - Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing
 - Reduce by 50% in 2032

Resilience Scenario Policy Variable 1

- Foreign Import Costs
 - Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing & Computer and electronic product manufacturing
 - Increase by 10% since 2023

Resilience Scenario Policy Variable 2

- Output
 - Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing
 - Increase by 100% in 2032

Resilience Study Results: Output



- Total Maximum Loss Potential
 \$1,062B
- Actual Loss in Resilience Scenario = \$660B
- Avoided Loss Due to Resilience Measures = \$401B
- Resilience Loss Reduction
 Potential = 38%





- The COVID Pandemic and Russia-Ukraine War have set the stage for Deglobalization
- Generally, Globalization is Highly Efficient at Low-Cost Production
- Yet, there are winners and losers from Globalization
- Furthermore, the global supply chain may be fragile, so that developing domestic supply alternatives may mitigate potential disruptions.



Thank you for attending!

For more information, please contact info@remi.com