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Advanced Technical Analysis







SII Global Macro Research | Market Road Maps

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THE ROAD TO REGULATORY REPRESSION

FINANCING THE REGULATORY STATE



AGENDA • ECONOMIC GROWTH v DEBT GROWTH

- BREAKING \$100T IN EXPONENTIAL CREDIT GROWTH
- CAPITALISM v CREDITISM

CREDIT FOR CONSUMPTION v SAVINGS FOR INVESTMENT

• THE CHINA PROBLEM

• THE GLOBAL GROWTH ENGINE

- A FINANCING PROBLEM
 - DERIVATIVES, COLLATERAL TRANSFORMATIONS & SWAPS
 - CONTINGENT LIABILITY GUARANTEES

CONCLUSION

- POLITICAL FISCAL POLICY v FEDERAL RESERVE DOMINATION
- FINANCIAL REPRESSION + REGULATORY REPRESSION



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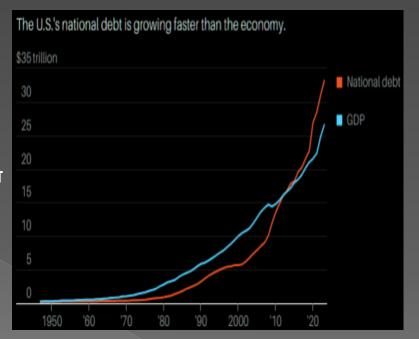
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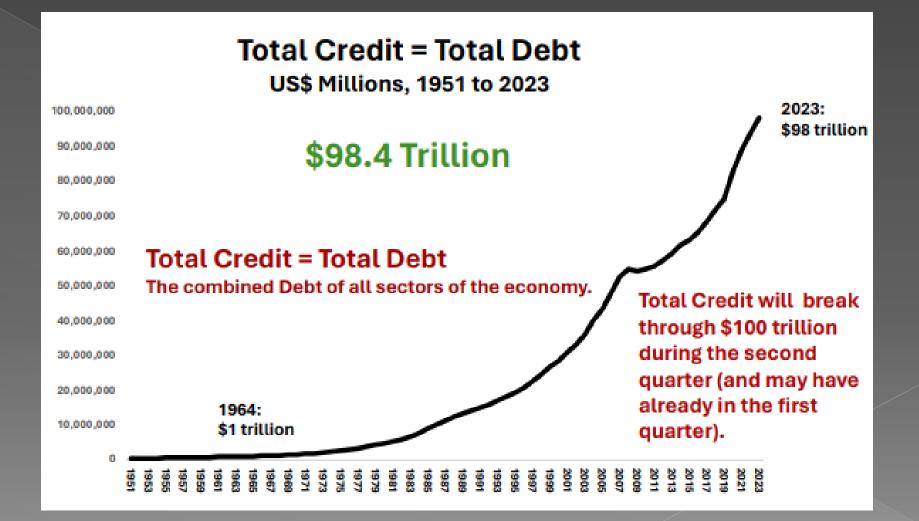
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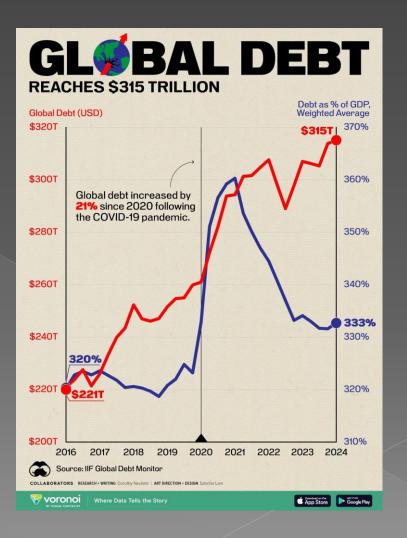


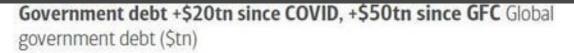
Global debt hit a new record in the first quarter of 2024, increasing by \$1.3 trillion in just three months to \$315T

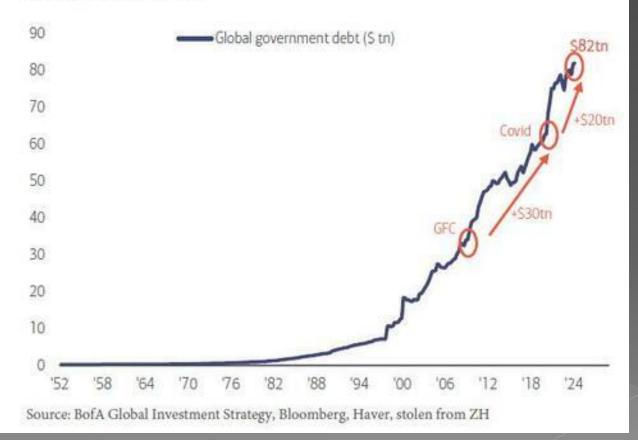
While the U.S. and Japan were the largest contributors across advanced economies, China, India, and Mexico drove the largest share in emerging markets.

Overall, the global debt-to-GDP ratio reached 333% as higher debt servicing costs and growing debt burdens continue piling up.

SINCE THE PANDEMIC debt has surged by 21%, adding \$54.1 trillion to the global total.







Government debt +\$20tn since COVID, +\$50tn since GFC Global government debt (\$tn)

\$20tn

Covid

\$30tn

18

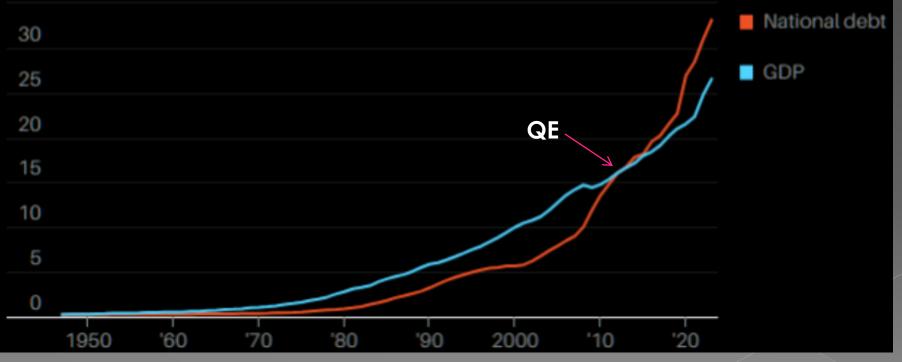
'74

- We HAD ~\$62T in government debt, on a global economy as measured by GDP in 2020, of ~\$84.96Tdebt
- It will be \$82T in 2022 with an
 expected GDP of \$104T.
- This is ~\$20T of new Debt to grow
 the Global economy by the same
 ~\$20T!
- ARE WE GROWING DEBT OR GDP??
 It makes you wonder whether we are growing the economy or just debt??

Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg, Haver, stolen from ZH

The U.S.'s national debt is growing faster than the economy.

\$35 trillion



KEY MESSAGES

- 1. Current Path is Unsustainable and will end with a Crisis.
 - Growth is Debt based in Paper Claims on Real Wealth.
 - Wealth however is Real, Unencumbered, Titled Collateral.
- 2. Debt will increasingly be harder to get because of Collateral Shortage.
 - Issue of Rehypothecation, Collateral Transformations and Encumbered Collateral
- 3. The Crisis Will Occur When Debt Growth No Longer Produces Growth.
 - Globally it has already eroded to \$1 Debt for a \$1 of Growth.
 - In the US it Takes as much as \$2.50 of New Debt to produce the \$1 of Growth.
 - In the US it Takes as much as \$1.50 of Deficit Growth to produce the \$1 of Growth.
 - Velocity of Money must be sustainably larger than Money Supply or GDP shrinks.
- 4. The Crisis Will Be the Implosion of the Derivative Security Complex.
 - An Unprecedented "Super Cycle" degree Collapse
 - Collateral Underpins All Derivatives
 - Collateral Will Be Swept Up On A Vast Scale.
- 5. The "Great Reset"
 - The Government Will Begin the Usage of Contingent Liability Guarantees.
 - The "Great Taking" A Collateral Confiscation Scheme will be Executed.
 - "Security Entitlement" & the "Protected Class"
 - "Dematerialization", "Secured Class" and "Safe Harbor " Global Provisions

US NOMINAL GDP GROWTH

Over the last three years, the nominal growth in US GDP has been 14.2%.

U.S. GDP growth rate for 2023 was 6.30% U.S. GDP growth rate for 2022 was 1.94% U.S. GDP growth rate for 2021 was 5.95%

14.2%

Over that same period, the US debt has grown due to \$7.6T in excessive fiscal spending for a 28.2% growth = almost exactly the growth in nominal GDP growth.

In other words, it takes a rate of US debt growth equal to twice the growth of needed nominal GDP.

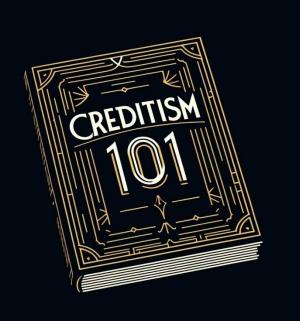
Assuming a target **3% REAL growth** with **3% INFLATION** (from above), it will require ~6% Nominal Growth.

That will require (an expanding) ~12% growth rate in the US National Debt.

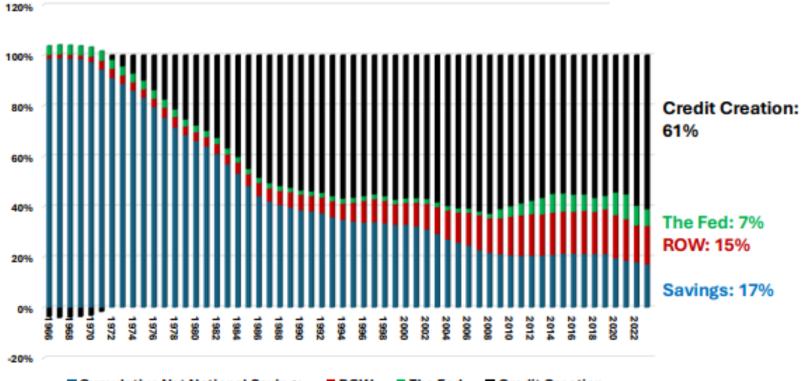
That rate of growth in the national debt will likely mean it will be nearly impossible to keep Inflation below 3%!

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Where Does The Money Come From To Fund Credit Extension? Source Of Funding, % Breakdown from 1966 to 2023



Cumulative Net National Savings ROW The Fed Credit Creation

Source: The Fed's Financial Accounts Of The United States: and the Bureau Of Economic Analysis



1- DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

Driven By Growth of Growth of Bank Reserve Growth

2- FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Driven by Trade Deficit – EuroDollar Growth

Households Net Worth US\$ Millions, 1951 to 2023

180,000,000

160,000,000 140,000,000 120,000,000	At the end of 2023, Total Wealth in the United States reached \$156 Trillion. That was an increase of \$39 Trillion (or 34%) over just four years from the end of 2019.
100,000,000	\$117 trillion
80,000,000	To put \$39 Trillion into perspective, that's enough to pay off the entire debt of
60,000,000	the US Government with \$5 Trillion
40,000,000	left over.
20,000,000	
0	2022 2022 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023

0000.

Total Debt* vs. Cumulative Net National Savings US\$ Billions, 1966 to 2023

100,000	> \$98.4 trillion														
90,000	The black line shows Cumulative														
80,000	Net National Savings (\$16.9 trillion), in other														
70,000	words, the total amount the country has saved.														
60,000	The blue line shows all the Debt														
50,000	The blue line shows all the Debt in the country (\$98 trillion in 2023).														
40,000	in the country (\$98 trillion in 2023).														
30,000	Notice the vast change														
20,000	since 1968.														
10,000	\$16.9 trillion														
0	2011 2012 2012 2013 2014 2014 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017														
	-Cumulative Net National Savings -Total Debt														

Source: The Fed's Financial Accounts Of The United States; and the Bureau Of Economic Analysis

The Fed plus Rest Of The World % of Total Credit, 1945 to 2023

30%

We looked at the Rest Of The World above. 2021:26% and saw that the money extended by the ROW 25% was created by Foreign Central Banks. This chart adds together the credit extended by the Fed and the Rest Of The World to show 20% just how much of Total Credit has been provided by money creation by central banks: 15% 23% of the total in 2023, down from a peak of 26% in 2021. Thus, Money Creation by Central Banks finances roughly a quarter 10% (\$21.5 trillion) of all US debt. 556 It's hard to imagine how much smaller the US (and global) economy would be had Central Banks not created so much Money. 0% 2 2011 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 2 2012 1 962 2 2012 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 962 1 965 1

Net Worth as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income %, 1990 to Q1 2024

900

The Wealth To Income Ratio, currently 776%,

is far above its long-term average of around 550% (going back to 1952).

776%

600

500

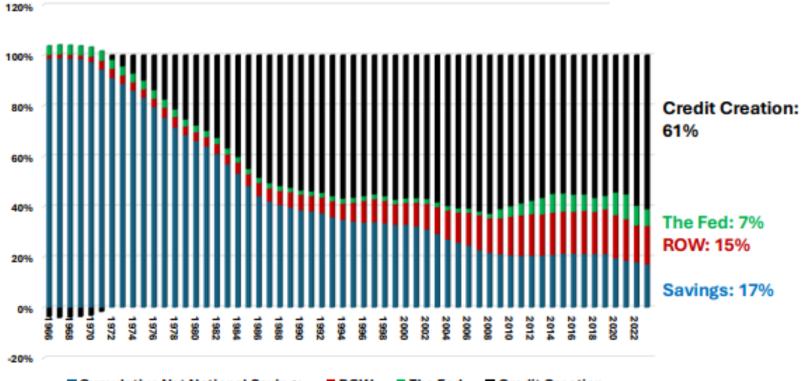
700

Earlier peaks of 620% in 2000 (the Nasdaq Bubble) and 680% in

⁴⁰⁰ 2007 (the Property Bubble) were followed by severe crashes. This suggests that any shock could send asset prices sharply lower.

300	1990Q1	1991Q1	1992Q1	1993Q1	1994Q1	1995Q1	1996Q1	1997Q1	1998Q1	1999Q1	2000Q1	2001Q1	2002Q1	2003Q1	2004Q1	2005Q1	2006Q1	2007Q1	2008Q1	2009Q1	2010Q1	201101	2012Q1	2013Q1	2014Q1	2015Q1	2016Q1	2017Q1	2018Q1	2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
	2	2	7	2	~	~	2	~	~	2	~	~	2	7	~	2	\simeq	\simeq	\simeq	\simeq	-	\simeq	\simeq	7	\simeq	\simeq	7	~	-	\simeq	~	-	\simeq	\simeq	2

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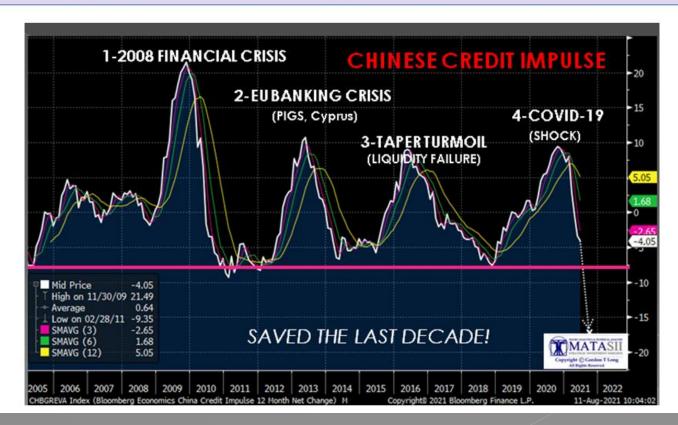
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THE CHINA CHALLENGE

MATASII MACRO MAPS



CHINESE CREDIT IMPULSE - Has Saved the Global Economy Four Times Since the 2008 Financial Crisis



WORST ECONOMIC CRISIS IN DECADES

China is in the midst of its worst economic crisis in decades.

 The property market, accounting for roughly a quarter of economic activity in China, is facing an oversupply of empty apartments on an inconceivably large scale, meaning that all activity in this industry should (but won't) cease.

The other pillar of China's economic strategy, export-led growth, is also under severe strain because the rest of the world is simply no longer willing to absorb China's glut of manufactured goods.

CAN CHINA AVOID A GREAT DEPRESSION?

China is facing a demographic nightmare.

 Its population is shrinking and is widely expected to contract by at least one-third by the end of the century.

 Government debt will have to skyrocket over the coming decades to prevent China's economy from collapsing into a Great Depression, just as Japanese government debt has since Japan's Economic Bubble popped in 1990.

 The grave economic challenges confronting China were discussed in last October's UnderTheLens video entitled: "Can China Rescue the World Again?"

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COLLATERAL IS REAL WEALTH

You must either;

- Grow it
- Mine It
- Produce It
- Build It

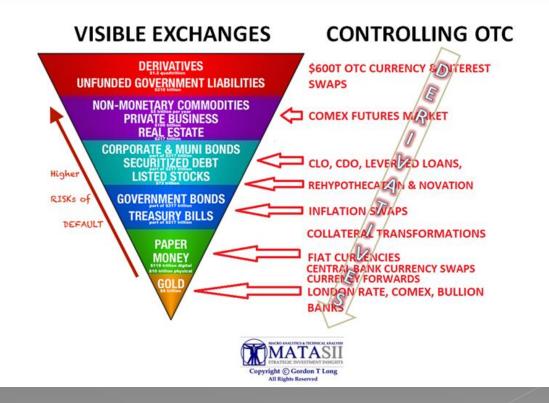
YOU CAN'T PRINT IT!!

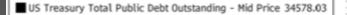
PAPER IOU s are only claims on real wealth – They themselves are not Wealth. Honoring those claims in tumultuous times often depends on solvency and continuing operations of intermediaries, third parties and banks.

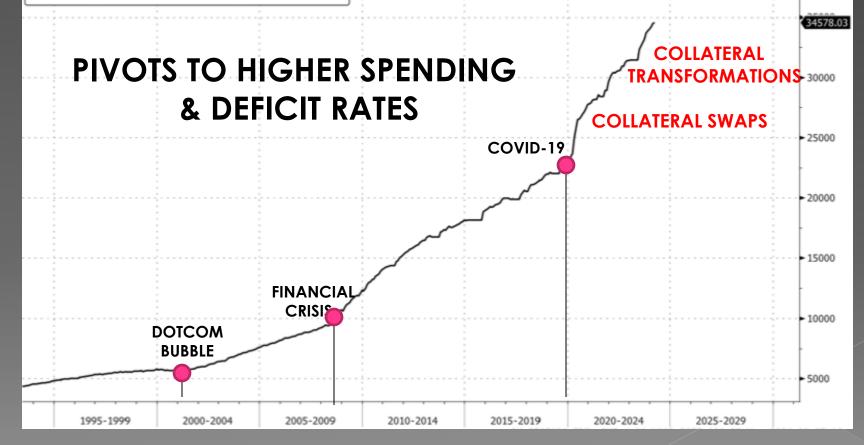
MATASII MACRO MAPS



THE DERIVATIVES COMPLEX







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\$210T FISCAL GAP SHOWS THE WAY

America's Fiscal Insolvency and Its Generational Consequences Testimony to the Senate Budget Committee February 25, 2015 Laurence J. Kotlikoff, Professor of Economics, Boston University

CONTINGENT LIABILITY GUARANTEES

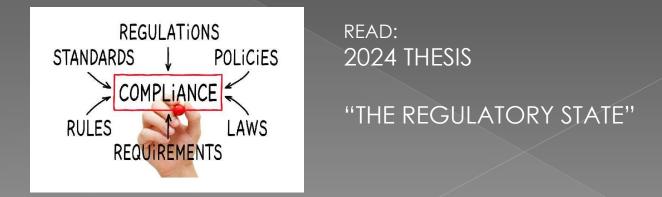
Foreign aid has been the Primary Recipient

Expect it to be quietly used as part of Modern Monetary Theory (MMT)

Expect a Shift to Dominant Fiscal Policy versus Monetary Policy

In response to a crisis, the state can be expected to resort to drastic measures such as:

- 1. Imposing price and capital controls,
- 2. Nationalizing banks and large corporations, and
- 3. Transforming the economy into a highly regulated command economy.



ADMINISTRATIONS CHANGE – BUT THE PRINTING NEVER DOES

DON'T WORRY, THEY WILL PRINT THE MONEY!

EVERYONE IS NOW IN PLACE & READY!!







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