

## MMT Can Kill Secular Stagnation

*“You can check out anytime you like, but you can never leave.”*

–THE EAGLES, from Hotel California

*“Outrageously easy monetary policies (has) become the Hotel California of central banking. By encouraging consumers, corporations, and governments to take on excess debt, policymakers were painting themselves into a corner from which normalizing policy would be impossible.”*

–LOUIS GAVE, co-founder of Gavekal Research

*“Disparity in wealth, especially when accompanied by disparity in values, leads to increasing conflict and, in the government, that manifests itself in the form of populism of the left and populism of the right.”*

–RAY DALIO, hedge fund titan and billionaire

*“Bernie Sanders could win this time.”*

–Longtime GOP strategist KARL ROVE

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**Say what?** It’s my suspicion that many, if not most, *EVA* readers have heard the term secular stagnation without quite fathoming what it means. It could be that the comprehension problem lies in that highfalutin word “secular”.

Intellectual folks, like former Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, probably use it in front of stagnation because it sounds more impressive and scholarly than merely saying something plain-spoken like “long-term”. In fact, to those of you who grew up in faith-based schools, “secular” meant the opposite of “clerical” or “religious”. Ironically, that last word might have special applicability to this week’s Guest *EVA* which is on a subject that has attained a level of fervency usually associated with religious beliefs. That would be, for those who have missed the last two *EVA*s, the increasingly famous Modern Monetary Theory, or MMT.

As promised, this *EVA* is dedicated to presenting the most credible endorsement I’ve come across so far of this economic theory that has so rapidly come to dominate the discourse among policymakers and financial pundits. For years, I’ve read with great appreciation the work of Gerard Minack in his *Down Under Daily*. Since almost everything these days is converted into an acronym—including, of course, Modern Monetary Theory—a cynic might be tempted to abbreviate Gerard’s weekly missive as DUD. But I can guarantee you that would be a most inaccurate initialization.

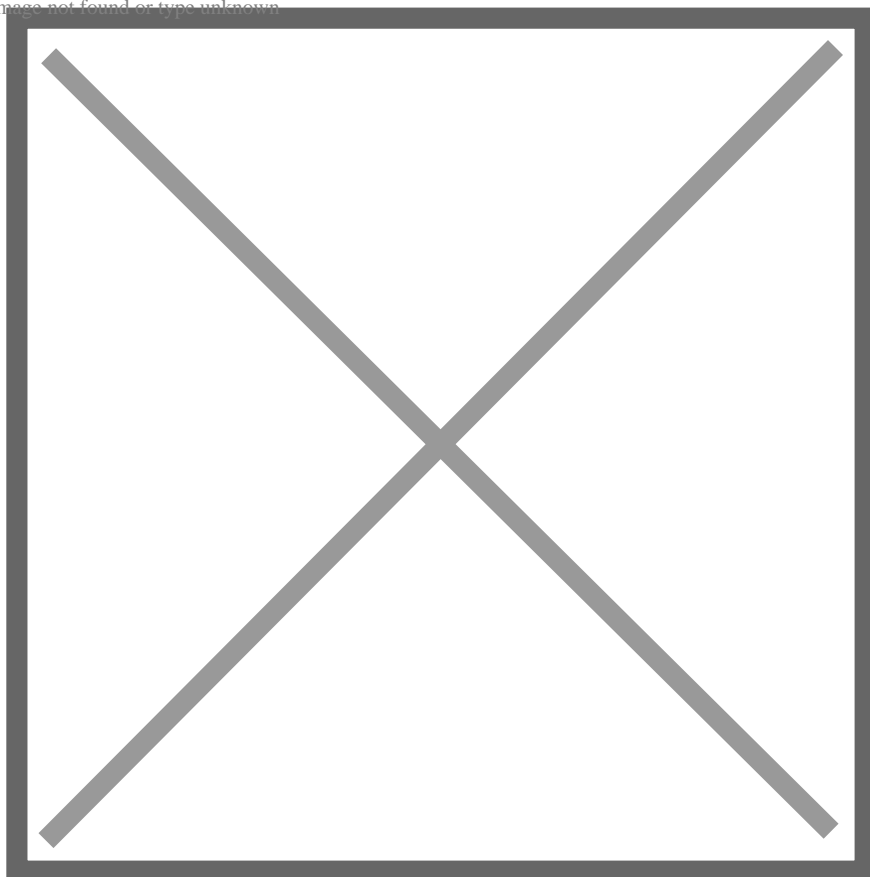
Thus, it was with some degree of surprise that I read his February 23rd edition titled: “MMT Can Kill Secular Stagnation”. My bemusement wasn’t due to the confident opinion expressed by the title. In actuality, I agree with it—at least on a medium-term (I guess that would be semi-secular) basis. Rather, what caught me off-guard was the relaxed attitude by Gerard to what I view as an economic model that is highly likely to ultimately severely destabilize America’s economy and currency.

But I’m getting ahead of myself once again. The first order of business is to agree or disagree with the contention that the developed world, and possibly China, are in reality bogged down in ~~secular~~ long-term stagnation. As you will read, Gerard doesn’t spend much time on this aspect,

implicitly treating it as a given. Frankly, I think he's right but a lot of people, especially the legions of stock market perma-bulls, would disagree. After all, it's inconvenient to argue that stocks will continue to appreciate at double-digit rates, as they've done seemingly forever, during an era of chronic economic underperformance that shows no signs of ending.

As these pages have repeatedly noted--and in doing so have merely been restating a fact--this expansion has been the weakest of the post-WWII era. Moreover, it is taking ever larger amounts of debt to generate even the meager 2% growth seen for the last decade (down from 3% to 4% in the 1980s, 1990s and the pre-crisis 2000s). Perhaps the worst aspect for the typical American is that inflation-adjusted median household income has flat-lined over the last 20 years, rising a pathetic 0.12% per year.

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*Source: Bloomberg, Evergreen Gavekal as of 4/18/2019*

And to really rub salt in the wounds of Joe and Jane Sixpack, wealth in our country is the most concentrated it has been since 1929. Maybe that's a key reason that, according to RealClearPolitics, 56.4% of Americans feel the country is on the wrong track.

Gerard's main reference to this quagmire and the related rising societal dissatisfaction is as follows: "Secular stagnation is caused by a growing gap between the private sector's desired saving and investment. For 30 years the main policy response to this growing gap has been to reduce interest rates." In other words, the private sector has been saving too much and investing too little (though, in my view, the saving part is a bit hard to swallow, at least in America, but there's not much doubt about the under-investment assertion).

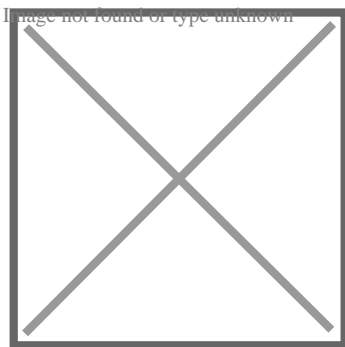
Further in his view, as with most who support at least some of MMT's core principles, the US

government has been far too parsimonious when it has come to deficit spending. To this line of thinking, an over-reliance on free money (i.e., from central banks like the Fed) and an under-reliance on fiscal profligacy (also, i.e., via governments running massive deficits) has led to the stuck-in-the-mud global economy.

In my mind, though, the proof-positive that long-term economic stagnation is real is the ascendance of populist and, even, socialist politicians. You may have read that the Democratic party bosses are expressing growing alarm that Bernie Sanders will win their party's nomination in 2020. And as the last two "Bubble 3.0" EVAs on MMT noted, Mr. Sanders is a big fan of this theory. That's no shocker but the fact that a lengthening list of mainstream thinkers, like Gerard, are writing words such as this definitely is: "One reason this (MMT) may be attractive is that it is increasingly clear that monetary policy is exhausted, at least in the developed economies." Since the conclusion that ~~wildly imprudent~~ highly questionable central bank policies have hit the wall was one of my main points in "Bubble 3.0, No Way Out" EVA, he'll get no argument from me on that score. Basically, monetary remedies wouldn't be looking hapless and helpless if most economies around the world weren't sucking wind.

Consequently, as I've previously written and Gerard is also contending, the time is ripe for MMT. Call me pig-headed, old-fashioned, and an MMT kill-joy but I'm personally convinced giving US politicians the ability to spend whatever they want until it becomes clear that inflation is out of control will lead to horrific ~~secular~~ long-term problems. This is not to say it can't create a fleeting boom, but it's almost certain to be of the inflationary variety as money printing goes from stealth-mode (QEs) into hyper-drive (MMT). What I'm trying to say, probably awkwardly, is that while I have little doubt MMT will end secular stagnation, I believe this will be a case of the cure being worse than the disease.

As you will soon read, even Gerard feels the investor class – which has benefited so handsomely from the economic sluggishness of the last decade – is likely to find itself with a serious case of nostalgia. Therefore, with fair warning to all similarly pig-headed, old-fashioned and MMT kill-joys, please read on...but for "mature" folks like me, you might want to have your blood pressure meds close at hand.



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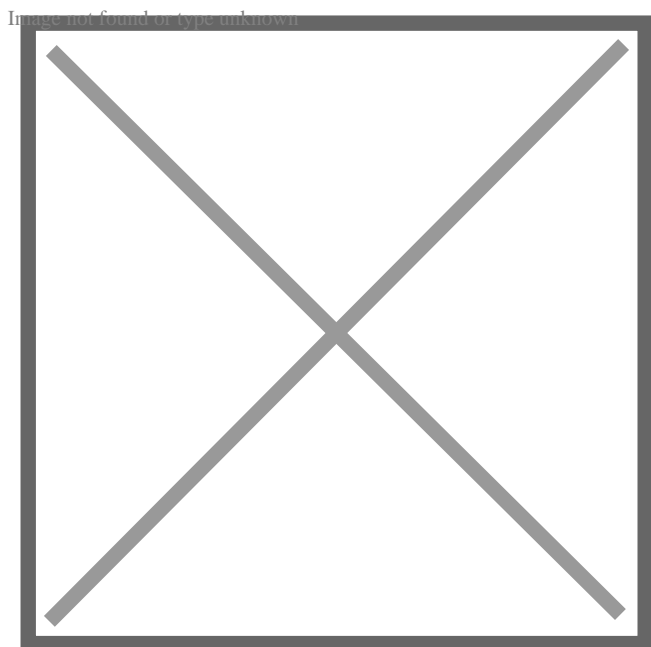
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## MMT CAN KILL SECULAR STAGNATION

*By Gerard Minack*

The theory behind Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) is both correct and obvious. But a factual theory is a descriptive device that has no policy implications. MMT is controversial because many of its adherents argue that the theory permits aggressive fiscal expansion. Whether or not you agree with that conclusion, I think MMT is likely to be used to justify aggressive and unconventional policies in the next cycle. If MMT were deployed as many MMT advocates suggest then it would bring the curtain down on secular stagnation.

MMT is based on a handful of obvious observations. The first is that a government that issues debt in a currency it controls can always fund itself. Therefore no government that has a printing press need default on debts denominated in that currency. Oddly, some governments have defaulted on their own debt, but most public debt crises have been on foreign-currency debt (Exhibit 1). Governments can also run into strife on debt issued in their local currency if they don't control the printing presses – as the European euro-periphery and state & local governments in the US have discovered.



*Source: Minack Advisors, 2/23/2019*

A second (obvious) MMT observation is that there are limits to the productive capacity of an economy.

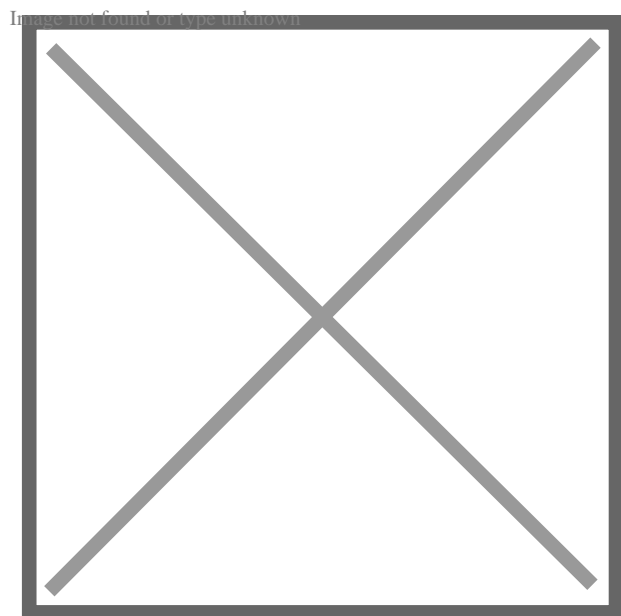
These two observations imply that it is wrong to see government fund raising – either by taxation or debt issuance – as a prerequisite for government spending. The government does not need to tax to fund itself. The principal reason for a government to tax the private sector is to reduce the private sector's demand. Put another way, taxation doesn't need to be adjusted to the level of government spending; it needs to be adjusted to balance the productive capacity of the economy and aggregate demand from public and private sectors.

The third observation is that in a closed economy net saving (saving net of investment) is zero – or, put another way, saving by one sector must be matched by dis-saving by other sectors.

This isn't really a theory; it's an accounting identity. The world is a closed economy. So if one country saves (runs at external surplus) there must be other countries running external deficits.

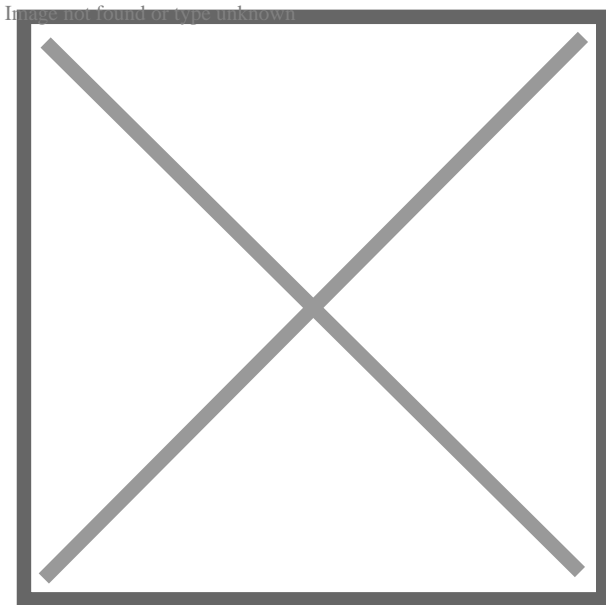
Likewise, this implies that if the private sector, in aggregate, wants to save then the public sector *must* dis-save. Put another way, without the public sector running deficits it would be impossible for the private sector to save.

In an open economy, net domestic saving (or dis-saving) is equal to the external surplus (or deficit). In practice, the largest swings within most developed economies are not the internal/external balances adjusting; it's private and public sector net savings balances adjusting in an offsetting pattern. Exhibit 2 shows how net lending by the private and public sectors in the US tend to be mirror images of each other. The adjustment in the external sector (not shown in the chart) is a second order factor. The only time the US public sector has become a net lender (that is, run a surplus) the private sector was running an unusual – and unsustainable – deficit.



*Source: Minack Advisors, 2/23/2019*

As an aside, it's worth highlighting the difference between saving and wealth. Saving is a flow. A sector saves if it consumes less than it produces. In the net lending series 'consume' includes investment spending as well as consumption spending. Wealth is a stock. While net saving in a closed economy must add to zero, the same is not true of changes in wealth. Historically, changes in wealth are dominated by asset price changes, not the flow of asset purchases or sales. Exhibit 3 compares household net lending in the US and the change in household sector net wealth.



Source: *Minack Advisors*, 2/23/2019

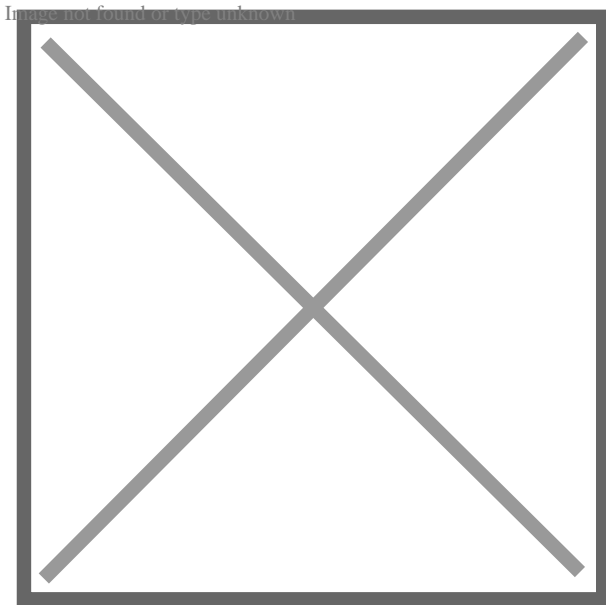
The key observations behind MMT seem to me to be incontrovertible. However, they imply a view of debt and deficits that runs against conventional thinking. But as a theory it is only a descriptive framework without any direct policy implications. The key point now is that MMT is being used as an argument to justify important policy changes.

The key argument – one that goes back to the roots of MMT in Abba Lerner's idea of 'functional finance' – is that the public sector should adjust spending to achieve full employment and price stability. If the result is large and sustained deficits, then so be it.

Put simply, this would see fiscal policy play the role that monetary policy has played for decades. One reason this may be attractive is that it is increasingly clear that monetary policy is exhausted, at least in the developed economies.

If this policy approach were implemented it would be fatal to secular stagnation. Secular stagnation is caused by a growing gap between the private sector's desired saving and investment. For 30 years the main policy response to this growing gap has been to reduce interest rates. (And that is why it is nonsense to point to average growth rates remaining relatively steady and then claim secular stagnation doesn't exist. The point is that it has required lower and lower rates to achieve any given growth rate.) Increased public dis-saving is the direct antidote to the private sector's rising saving.

A second argument is that the deficit spending can be financed by money printing, not debt issuance. This causes many people conniptions. However, the fact is we now live with fiat money. Under a fiat system printing is *the only* way to create money. Historically most of the printing has been done by the commercial banks (Exhibit 4) but there's no in-principle reason why the government couldn't increase its share of money printing. In any case, money *is* a public debt. But – conveniently – it's debt that pays zero interest and is non-redeemable.



*Source: Minack Advisors, 2/23/2019*

Whether or not you agree with any of the above is not really important. It seems to me that MMT is the perfect theory for the times. It appears to justify a switch from monetary to fiscal policy as the key tool of macro management. It also appears to justify a shift to fiscal expansion after fiscal austerity. And, more aggressively, it can also be used to fund popular policies after years of plutocrats' policies. Most important for investors, if there is a broad-based adoption of MMT in the next downturn it will end the secular stagnation era. Secularly stagnating was great for investors, a MMT era probably not so.

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## OUR CURRENT LIKES AND DISLIKES

No changes this week.

### LIKE

- Large-cap growth (focus on lower P/E issues within this style; i.e., “growth at a reasonable price”)
- Some international developed markets (especially Japan)
- Publicly-traded pipeline partnerships (MLPs and other mid-stream energy securities) yielding 7%-15% (as a result of the continuing rally, do limited buying for now; however, the momentum is strong and long-term value remains)
- Gold-mining stocks
- Gold
- Select blue chip oil stocks (buy more cautiously based on the continuing rally; we still like their long-term outlook, however)
- One- to two-year Treasury notes
- Canadian dollar-denominated short-term bonds
- Short-term investment grade corporate bonds (1-2 year maturities)
- Emerging market bonds in local currency (start a dollar-cost-averaging process)
- Large-cap value (there are still bargains in this style, but not nearly as many as there were in late 2018)

- Intermediate municipal bonds with strong credit ratings
- Intermediate-term Treasury bonds (especially the five-year maturity)
- Long-term municipal bonds
- Long-term Treasury bonds

## NEUTRAL

- Most cyclical resource-based stocks (some are looking more attractive)
- Mid-cap growth
- Emerging stock markets; however, a number of Asian developing markets appear undervalued
- Canadian REITs
- Intermediate-term investment-grade corporate bonds, yielding approximately 4%
- US-based Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)
- Long-term investment grade corporate bonds
- Short euro ETF
- Investment-grade floating rate corporate bonds
- Select European banks
- Small-cap growth
- Preferred stocks
- Solar Yield Cos (PG&E's bankruptcy has weakened the fundamentals for some of these)
- Mexican stocks (after a healthy rally, we have sold all of our REIT holdings)
- Cash

## DISLIKE

- Small-cap value
- Mid-cap value
- Lower-rated junk bonds
- Floating-rate bank debt (junk)
- US industrial machinery stocks (such as one that runs like a certain forest animal, and another famous for its yellow-colored equipment)
- BB-rated corporate bonds (credit spreads widened significantly during the 4th quarter of 2018 but have declined sharply this year; we expect renewed widening in the months ahead) \*
- Short yen ETF (i.e., we believe the yen is poised to rally)
- Dim sum bond ETF; individual issues, such as blue-chip multi-nationals, are attractive if your broker/custodian is able to buy them

\* Credit spreads are the difference between non-government bond interest rates and treasury yields.

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