

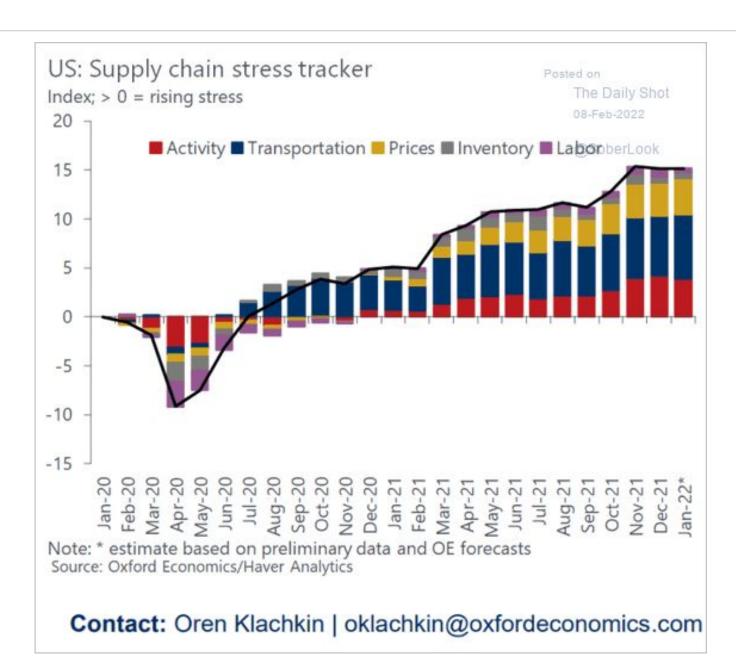
THE END OF THE INVENTORY SUPER-CYCLE?



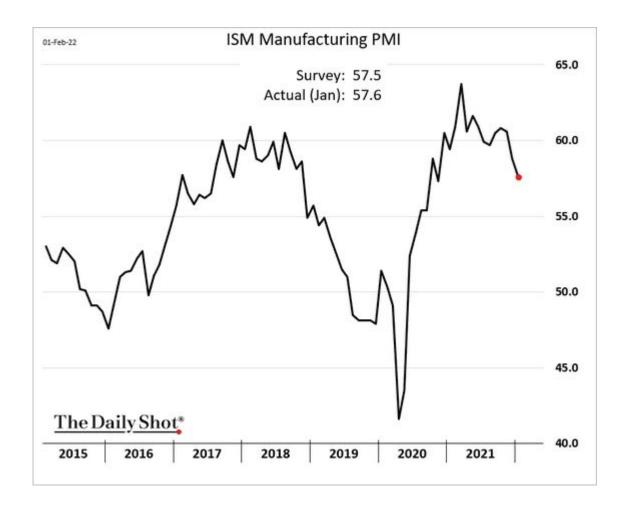
Agenda

- PMIs
- A typical inventory cycle
- Today's inventory / sales
- Retail sales
- Capacity expansion?

Supply Chains: Still stressed. Easing slightly.

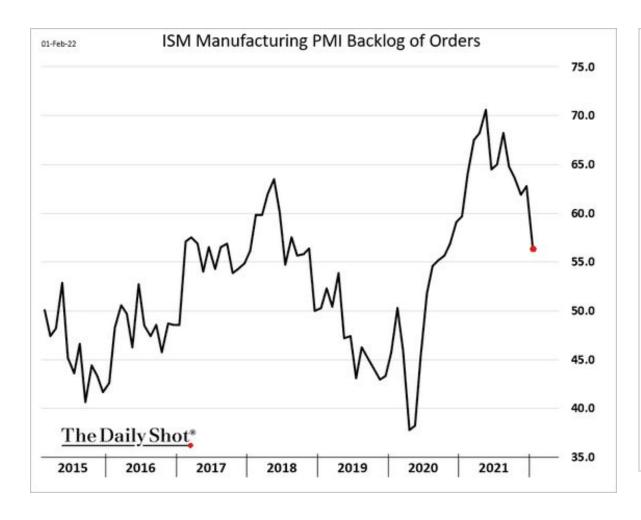


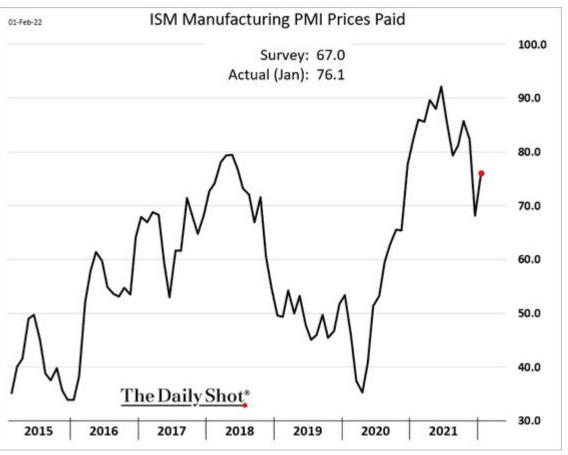
PMIs: Normalising



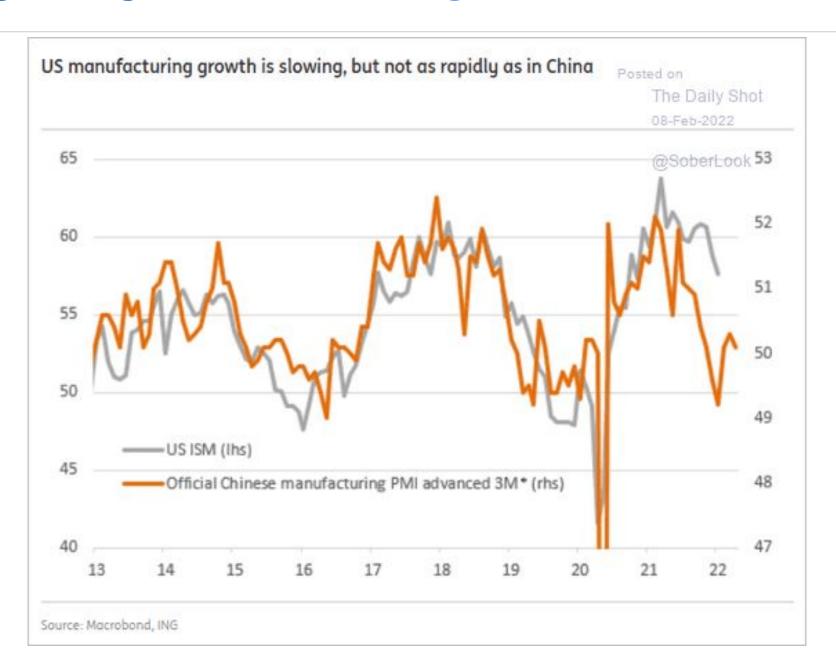


PMIs: Normalising

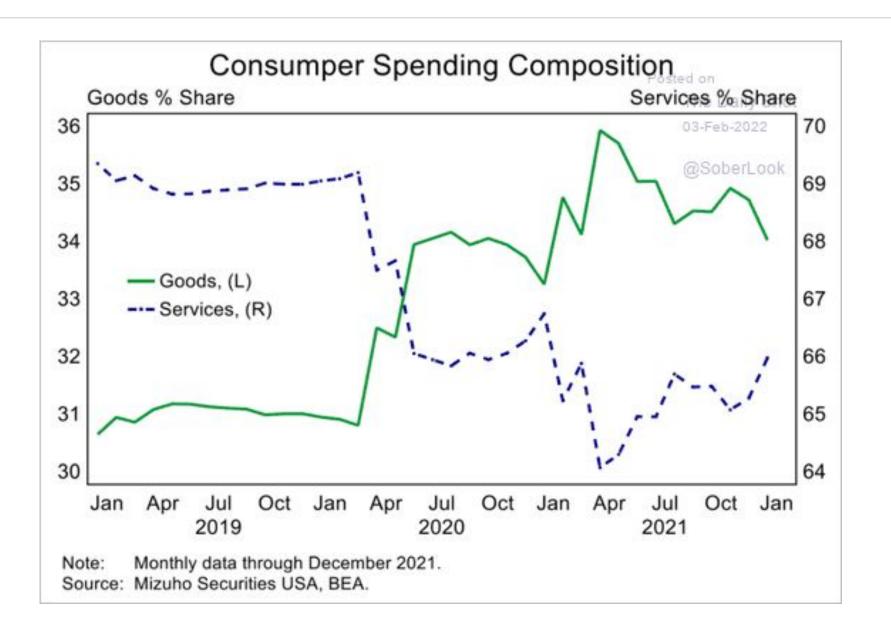




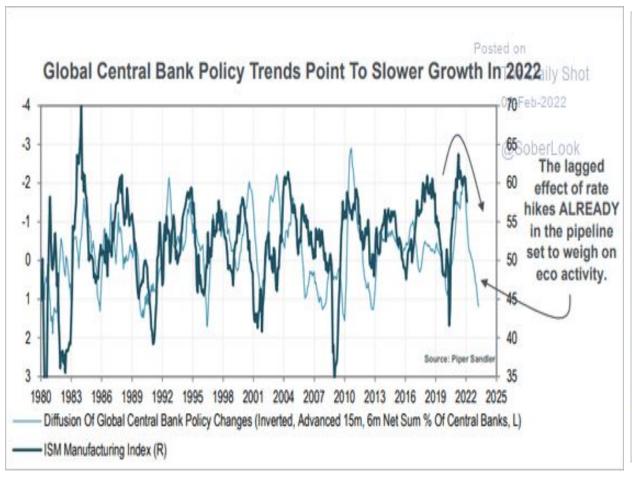
Purchasing manager indexes: Rolling over

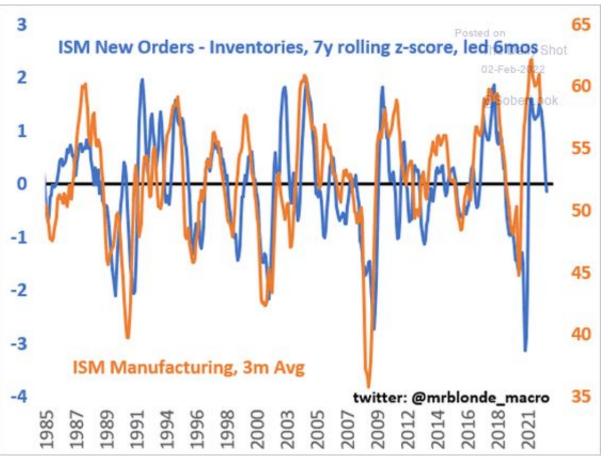


Goods vs Services: Normalising

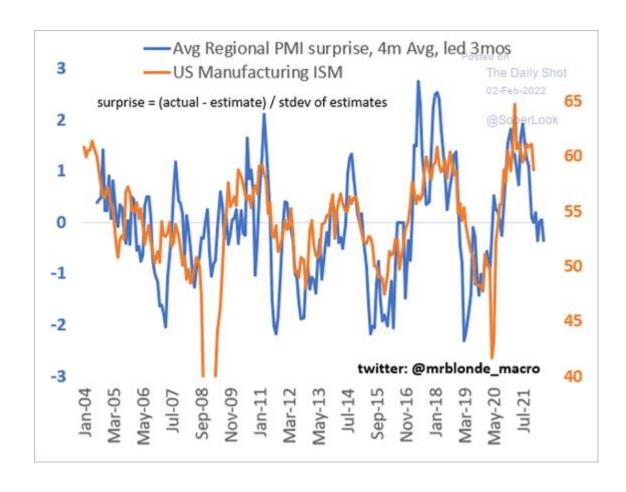


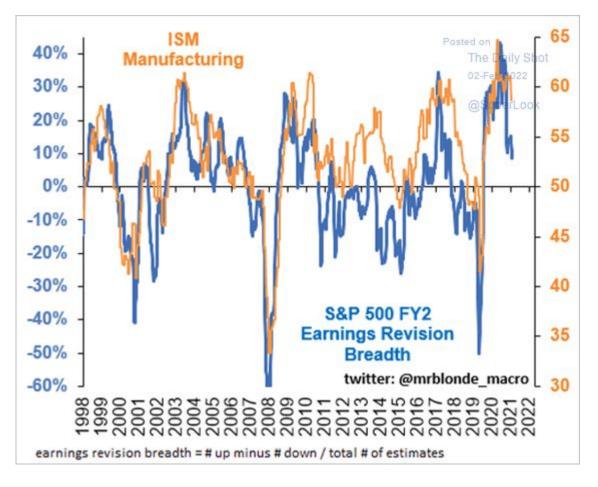
Forward indicators: Suggest further slowing





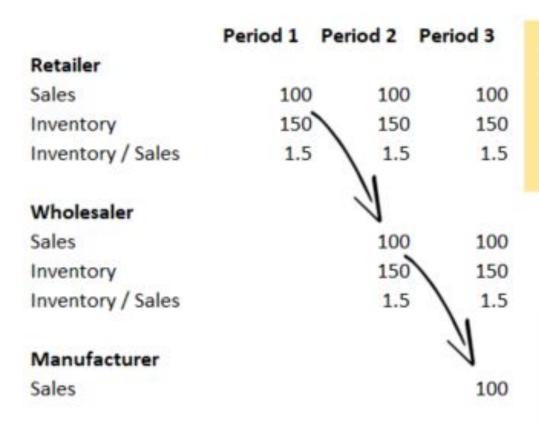
Forward indicators: Suggest further slowing





Typical Cycle:

Steady State



The retailer assumes they will keep selling 100 units. They want to keep their inventory at 1.5x sales and so orders another 100 units from the wholesaler

The wholesaler effectively does the same thing with the manufacturer.

Typical Cycle:

Drop in Sales

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	
Retailer							Sales drop to 90, so
Sales	100	100	100	90	90	90	inventory is 160. Bu
Inventory	150	150	150	160	135	135	retailer only needs 1
Inventory / Sales	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	inventory (1.5 x 90 of
Wholesaler							
Sales		100	100	100	65	90	So now the order is a units, then back to
Inventory		150	150	150	185	135	
Inventory / Sales		1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.5	
Manufacturer						4	
Sales			100	100	100	40	And the order for t Manufacturer is only

Sales Growth

- Retailer
- Wholesaler
- Manufacturer

Period 4 Period 5 Period 6

-10%



The drop in sales gets expoentially larger the further down the supply chain

so now ut the 135 of of sales)

only 65 to 90

4 40

Typical Cycle:

Increase in Sales

Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	Period 9	Period 10	
										Sales rise to 100 so now
100	100	100	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	inventory is low and needs an extra big order to restock
150	150	150	160	135	135	125	150	150	150	
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	
	100	100	100	65	90	90	125	5 100	100	
	150	150	150	185	135	135			150	Same for the wholesaler
	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	
		100	100	100	40	90	90	150	5 100	And the Manufacturer booms
	100 150	100 100 150 150 1.5 1.5	100 100 100 150 150 150 1.5 1.5 1.5 100 100 150 150 1.5 1.5	100 100 100 90 150 150 150 160 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 100 100 100 150 150 150 1.5 1.5 1.5	100 100 100 90 90 150 150 150 160 135 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 100 100 100 65 150 150 150 185 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8	100 100 100 90 90 90 150 150 150 160 135 135 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.5 100 100 100 65 90 150 150 150 185 135 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.5	100 100 100 90 90 90 100 150 150 150 160 135 135 125 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.3 100 100 100 65 90 90 150 150 150 185 135 135 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.5 1.5	100 100 100 90 90 90 100 100 150 150 150 160 135 135 125 150 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.5 100 100 100 65 90 90 125 150 150 150 185 135 135 100 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.5 1.5 0.8	100 100 100 90 90 90 100 100 100 150 150 150 160 135 135 125 150 150 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.5 1.5 100 100 100 65 90 90 125 100 150 150 150 185 135 135 100 150 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.5 1.5 0.8 1.5	100 100 100 90 90 90 100 100 100 100 150 150 150 160 135 135 125 150 150 150 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 100 100 100 65 90 90 125 100 100 150 150 150 185 135 135 100 150 150 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.5 1.5 0.8 1.5 1.5

Sales Growth

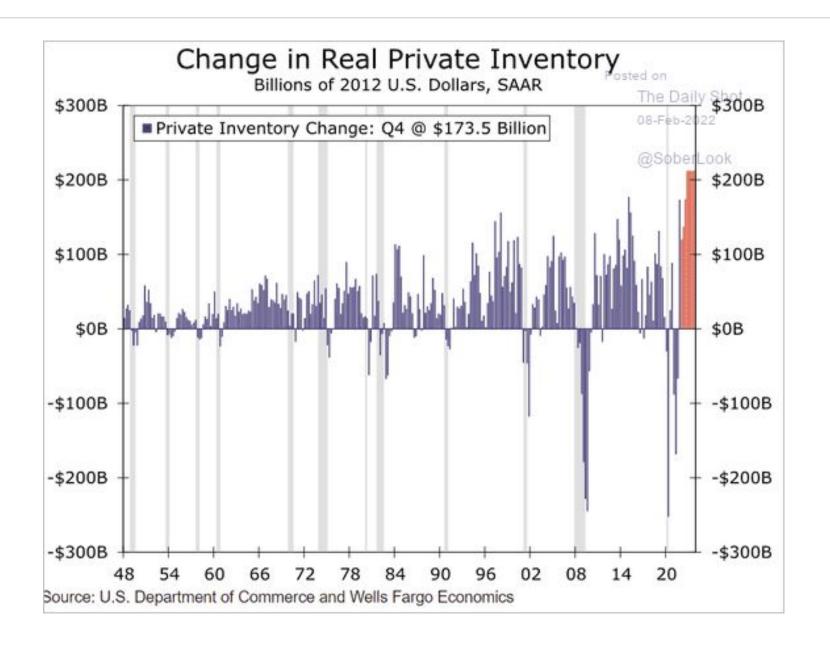
- Retailer
- Wholesaler
- Manufacturer

Period 7 Period 8 Period 9

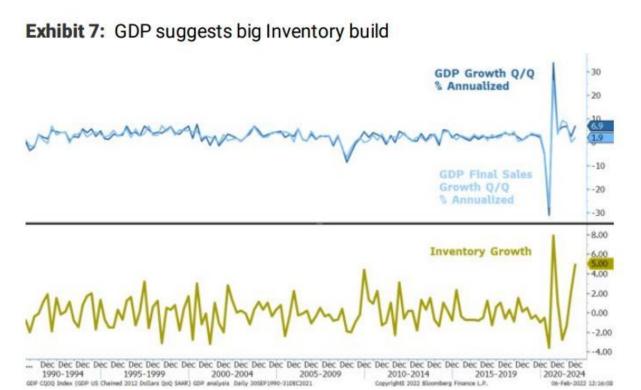


The rise in sales gets expoentially larger the further down the supply chain

Inventories: Building strongly.

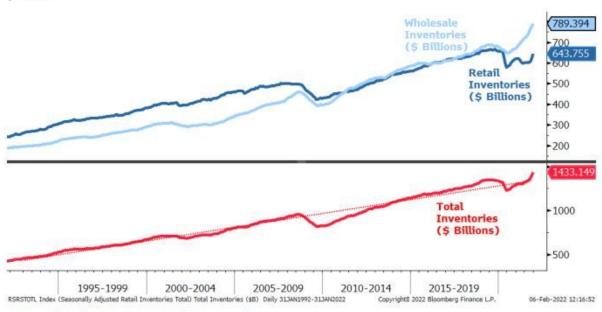


Inventory: Is there "shadow" inventory stuck in warehouses?



Source:Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

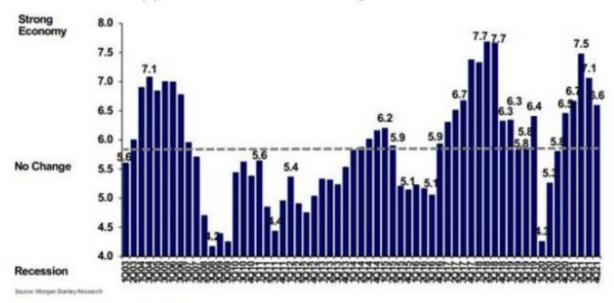
Exhibit 8: While Logistical constraints loosen and product reaches end point



Source:Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

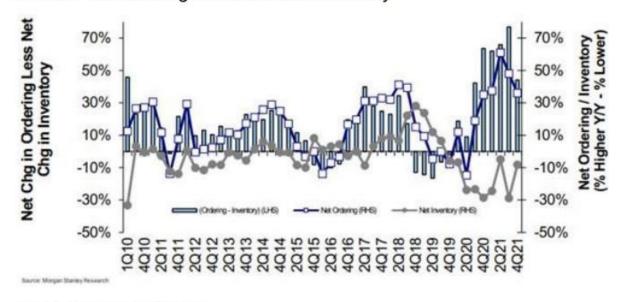
Inventory: Transport company outlook continues to fade

Exhibit 10: Shipper outlook downticks again



Source: Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 11: Leading fewer to build inventory

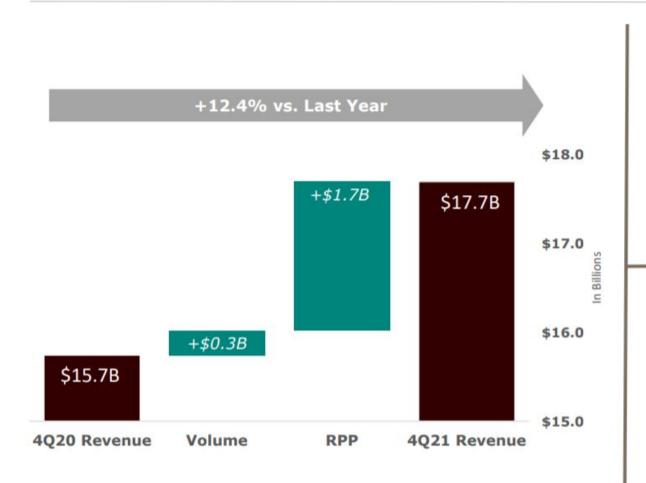


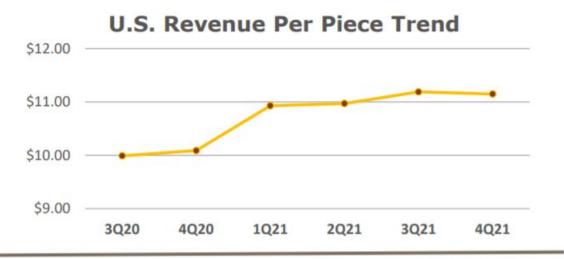
Source: Morgan Stanley Research

Inventory: UPS Revenue shows volumes not growing

4Q Revenue Increased 12.4% to \$17.7B

Driven by 10.5% increase in revenue per piece





- Revenue quality initiatives resulted in 10.5%
 RPP increase in 4Q21
 - Includes 380 basis point benefit from fuel and 110 basis point benefit from demandrelated surcharges
- RPP grew across all products and customer segments

Capacity Expansion:

- Capacity expansion
- Operational improvements
- Many companies reporting low volume growth, all in price. i.e. paid more to sit in a traffic jam. Will this reverse?
- Goods vs services
- Will there be excess capacity?

Viewer question of the week:

Is the inventory cycle over?

Drop your answers in the comments

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