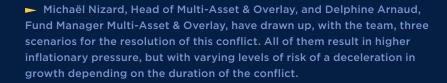


# CONFLICT IN UKRAINE 3 SCENARIOS



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## First scenario: A CEASEFIRE AND A WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS



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In this first scenario, Russia withdraws its troops from most of Ukraine in order to concentrate its forces on Crimea and Donbass, but without managing to keep full access to the Azov Sea. The rapid signing of a ceasefire would allow Putin to boast victory during the festivities on 9 May, although the situation will remain in conflict in southern and eastern Ukraine. The demobilisation of Ukrainian armed forces would lead to a resumption of agricultural work and reduce the risk of wheat shortages in emerging countries. Energy prices would fall back to levels close to pre-invasion levels, thereby reducing inflationary pressure. A relaxing of the sanctions would make it possible to fluidify production circuits. A decline in risk aversion on the markets and the shock on consumer confidence would make it possible to envisage economic growth in 2022 close to the level expected at the beginning of the year.

#### Second scenario: A STALEMATE IN THE CONFLICT

Both sides defer the signing of the ceasefire with a view to gaining a military advantage in the pursuing combat, and a stalemate of the conflict beyond the summer could be a fear. Although investors, like the media, gradually turn their attention away from the war in Ukraine, considering that the worst has already been priced in, the headlines would regularly return to the fore with events that could lead to fears of a shift of the conflict to a darker scenario. Commodity prices would be kept at high levels due to shortages. Although an escalation of the sanctions is not in this scenario, rations are nevertheless to be feared, posing a risk of a slowdown in activity in Europe. As agricultural work cannot be carried out, there is a risk of food shortage and an uprising in emerging countries.

#### Third scenario: ESCALATION OF THE CONFLICT

If Ukraine rejects the terms of a ceasefire in a referendum, if the sanctions are not enough to cause Russia to give in, if China were to give diplomatic or logistical support to Russia, we could fear an overflow of the conflict, until now localised, and see an international polarisation of the conflict, like during the Cold War. In this scenario, our fears are a disruption of European gas supply via Ukrainian gas pipelines, NATO military intervention and an escalation of

sanctions between the US and China. Global growth would collapse and risk assets would see a 15%-30% decline. We can wonder whether the financial markets have actually

priced in the new status of the European economy, that of a war economy.

KEY FEATURES		CEASE FIRE	STALEMATE	ESCALATION
		Cease fire or Russian troop retreats and most sanctions are withdrawn	No conflict resolution in the near terme	Conflict escalate : more sanction or conflict spreads out of Ukraine
Growth / inflation regime		Slow-flation*	Stagflation	Recession
Inflation choc	Energy			
	Cereals and fertilizers			
	Supply chain disruption			
Growth threats	World trade slowing			
	Confidence momentum			
	Momentum of bottleneck			
	Commodity shortages			
Monetary policy normalisation	FED			
	ECB			
	EM CB			

ASSET CLASSES - Performance forecast		CEASE FIRE	STALEMATE	ESCALATION
Equities	Europe (%)	8%	3%	-15%
	US (%)	4%	-3%	-10%
	China (%)	20%	5%	-10%
Rate & Credit	DE 10Y (bp)	10	-30	-70
	US 10Y (bp)	20	0	-30
	EUR HY (bp)	-50	0	150
FX	China (%)	1,14	1,075	1,02
	EUR/CHF	1,1	1,05	0,985



\*Sluggish growth in a context of high inflation.

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