Worldwide recession – How deep, how long?



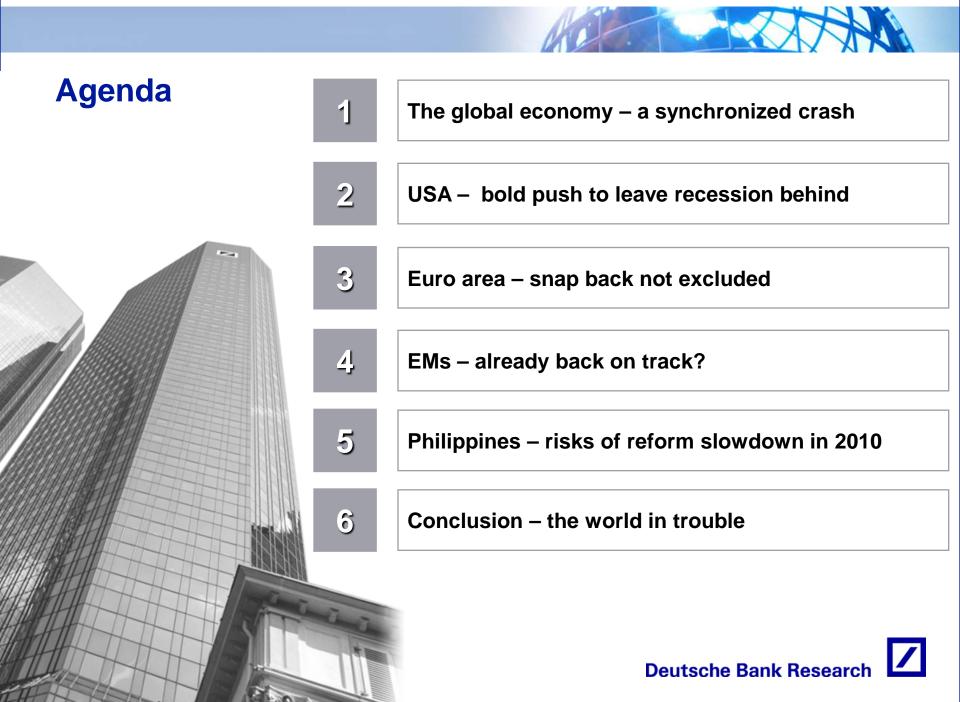
Prof. Dr. Norbert Walter

August 2009

Think tank of Deutsche Bank Group





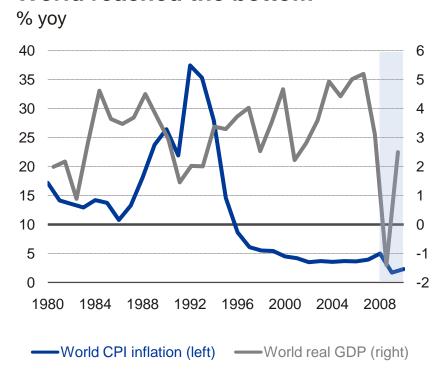


1 The Global Economy A synchronized crash



Any evidence for recovery?

World reached the bottom



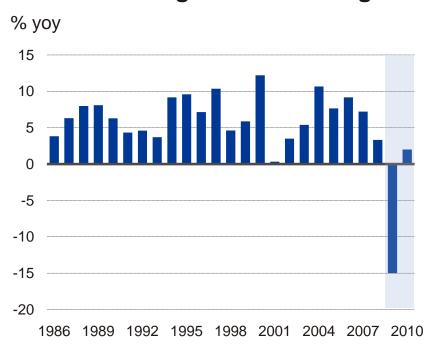
Sources: IMF, DB Research

- Global growth is expected to decline by 3% in 2009, due to a never before seen decline in real and financial activity
- Recent numbers indicate a modest recovery as of H2 09, thanks to supportive signals from Asia
- Inflation has come down to almost zero in line with the increasing output gap



Dramatically shrinking trade volumes

Trade declining with double digits



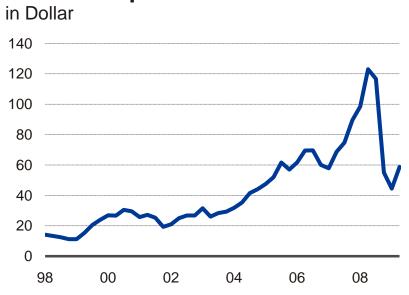
Sources: IMF, DB Research

- With declining growth, the global trade volume is likely to contract by 10-15% in 2009
- Recent data suggest that the bottom has now been reached and trade growth will resume in 2010
- However, due to taxpayers money thrown at ailing companies, rising protectionism may endanger growth of global trade



Oil price suffers from demand shock

Brent Oil Spot Price

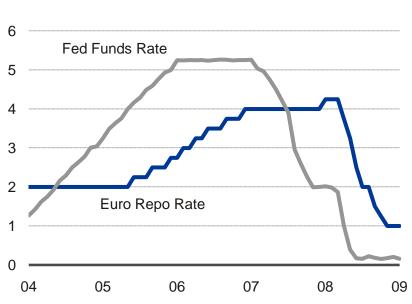


- Shrinking demand on world markets led to a huge fall in oil prices
- Oil- exporting countries are significantly affected, especially after high windfall gains before
- Investments in the exploitation of new (fossil) sources have been postponed

Monetary policy in quantitative easing mode – interest rates around zero

Central Bank interest rates

in %



■ FED: 0 – 0,25%

■ ECB: 1%

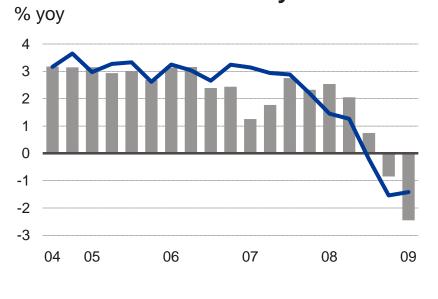
- Parallel measures: "Quantitative Easing"
- Central Banks play money market for two years already

The US Economy Bold push to leave recession behind



GDP reached a floor – unemployment on the rise

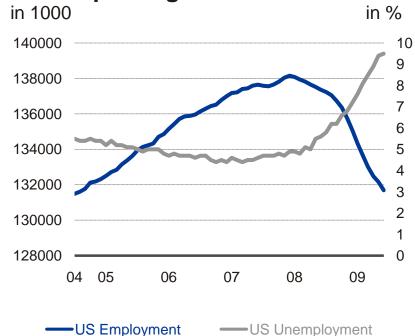
Fall in economic activity led to...



■ US real GDP ■ US Consumption Growth

Source: DB Research

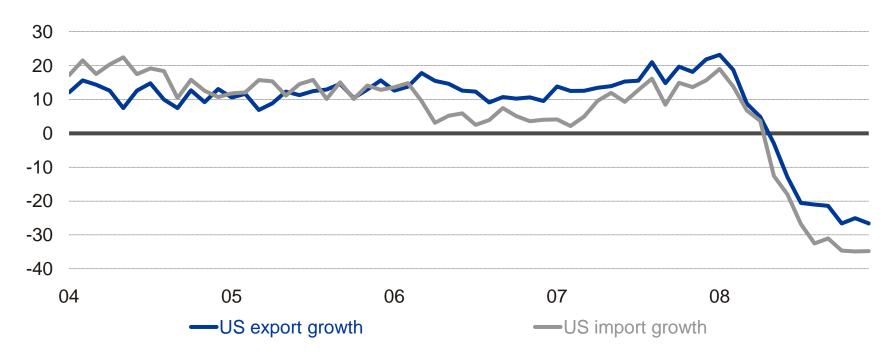
...an imploding labor market



Deteriorating trade volumes – current account deficit shrinks starkly

Collapse of trade - Danger of rising protectionism?

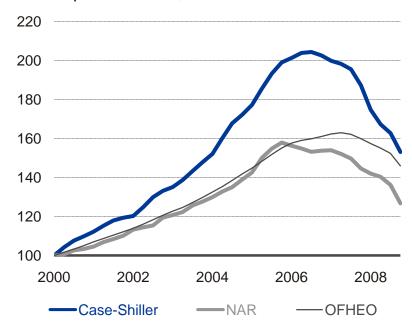
% change yoy, 3Mmov. avg



Private Sector: House prices collapsed – debt services still high, despite low interest rates

US house prices are falling

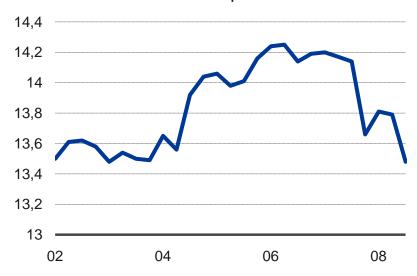
House price indices, 2000=100



Sources: S&P, NAR, OFHEO

Don't be carried away

Ratio of debt service to disposable income



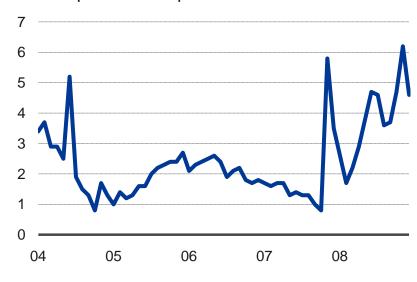
Source: WEFA, DB Research



Households start to save – indication for a changing attitude

Private Savings increase

in % of personal disposable income



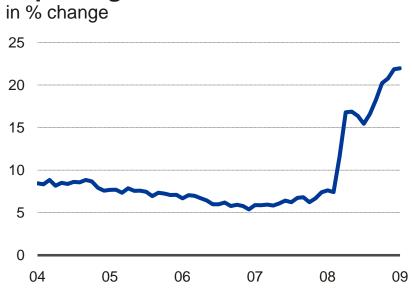
Source: WEFA, DB Research

- after years of extensive consumption and a savings rate around zero, households have recently started to increase their savings
- this change of behavior can be explained by
 - perceived economic risks (unemployment)
 - loss of wealth and confidence with falling house prices and crash on stock markets

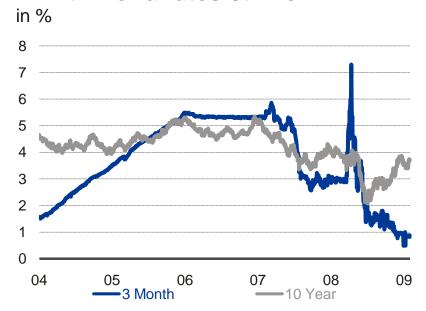


Public Sector: huge deficit but low credit costs – will it last?

Exploding Public Debt...



... with Bond rates still low



Source: DB Research

The Euro Economy Snap back not excluded

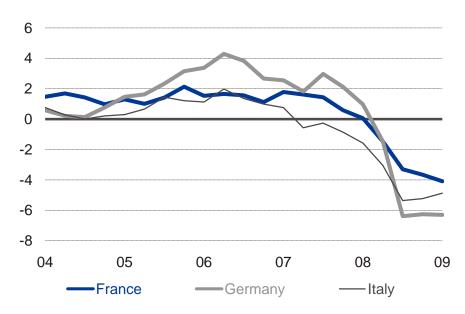




Euro economies far below potential – Any recovery in sight?

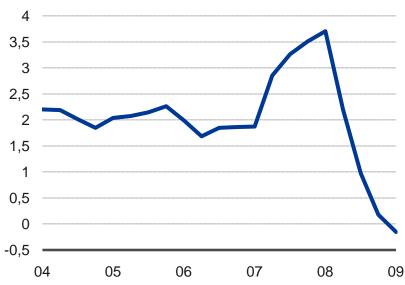
Real GDP found a floor in mid 2009... ... with inflation below zero

% change yoy



Source: WEFA, DB Research

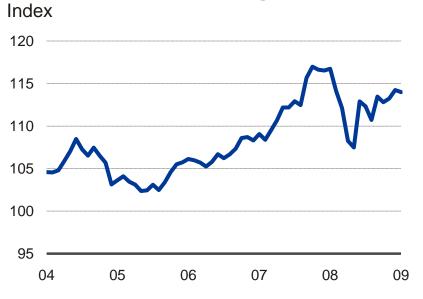
in % change yoy



Source: WEFA, DB Research

Expensive Euro helps US – and hurts Europe

Real Effective Exchange Rate

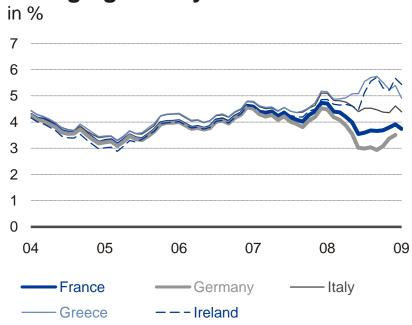


- The weakening US Dollar hurts export-oriented economies all across Europe
- In May 2009, the export value of Eurozone-countries fell by a record 24% year-on-year
- With the Dollar expected to remain weak, export growth in Euroland is expected to rebound only slightly towards 2010-11

Source: ECB, DB Research

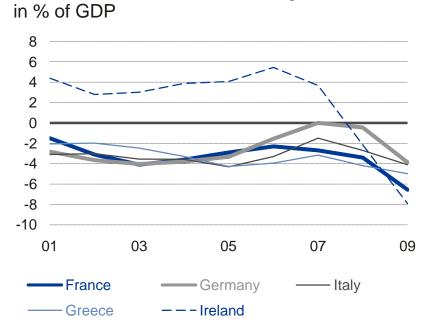
European Monetary Union in danger to fall apart?

Diverging Bond yields...



Source: WEFA, DB Research

... reflect different fiscal positions



Source: WEFA, DB Research

Fiscal Stance in Europe unsustainable...

- Housing and financial bubbles have forced some States to set up rescue packages for banks worth hundreds of billion Euros
- Huge fiscal deficits in most countries lead to rising and often even unsustainable debt-to-GDP ratios
- Such perspectives make it most likely that the Euro economy is growing below its low potential in the foreseeable future.

4 Emerging Markets Already back on track

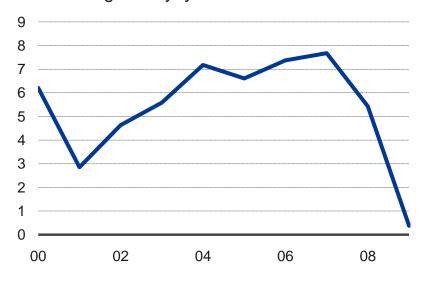




EM & Asia: Rising importance in the global economy

Emerging Markets in free fall...

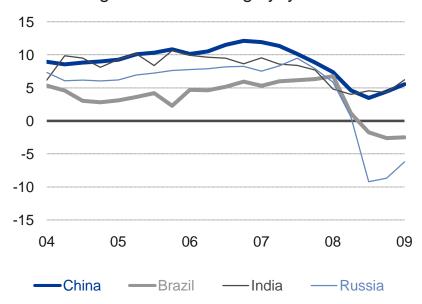
Real GDP growth yoy



Source: DB Research

...but with different prospects!!

Real GDP growth in % change yoy

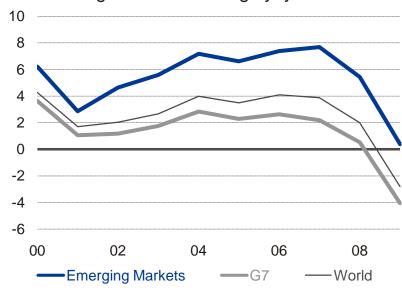


Source: WEFA, DB Research

Will Asia save the world?

EM's performance poor but still best in crisis

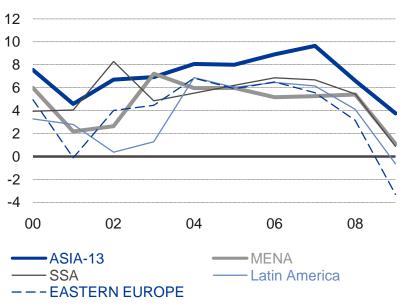
Real GDP growth in % change yoy



Source: WEFA, DB Research

Asia-13 dominate other regions

Real GDP growth in % change yoy



Source: WEFA, DB Research



Will Emerging Economies help developed countries to escape the crisis?

- Emerging Countries have been hit in different ways
 - Declining trade flows
 - Financial vulnerabilities
 - Substantial fall of remittances
- Raw material abundant economies have bigger problems than others (for example Russia) with falling energy prices
- Large economies like China seem to have substituted external demand with domestic programs to stimulate the economy
- Small export-oriented economies hit by global trade implosion
- Asia as a whole is in a better economic shape than other EM's



5 Philippines

Risks of reform slowdown in 2010





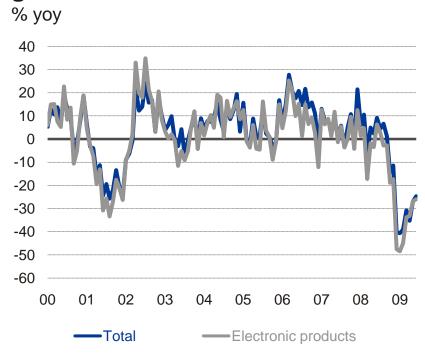
Think Tank of Deutsche Bank Group

Deutsche Bank Research



Remittances steady, exports down

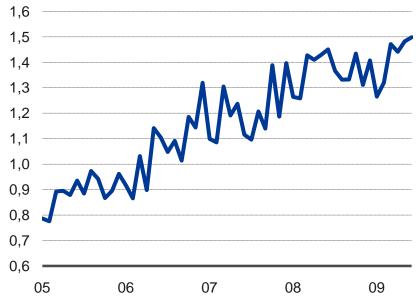
Exports hit hard by waning global demand



Source: CEIC data

Overseas workers' remittances still on upward trend

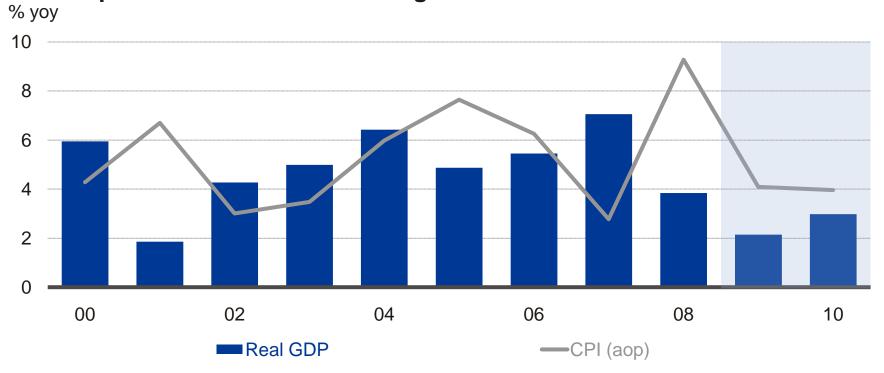




Source: CEIC data

Prolonged recession in G3 economies as main downside risk

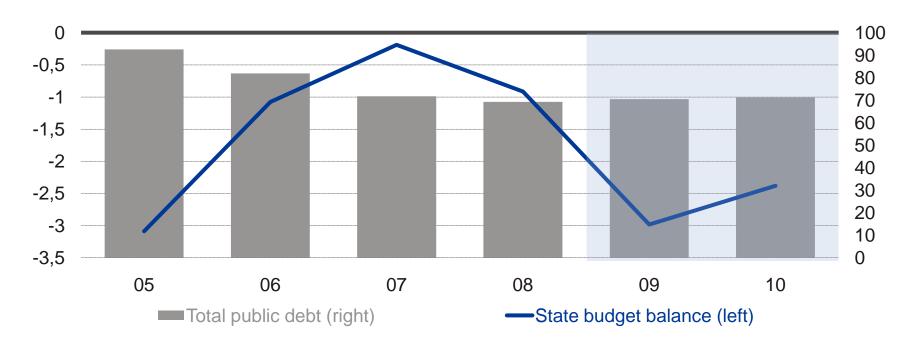
Growth performance to suffer from global recession



Weak fiscal position limits room for stimulus

Balanced budget postponed

% of GDP

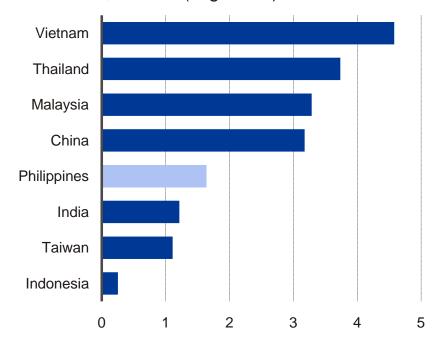




Some challenges for new political leadership

Room for further improvement

FDI inflows, % GDP (avg 00-07)



- Elections in 2010
- Business environment has to be improved
- Capital markets need further development
- More foreign direct investment necessary

Sources: UNCTAD, DB Research

6 Conclusion The world in trouble





The most important question - How can we escape the crisis?

- More international cooperation for financial supervision and environmental agreements is needed
- Divergence of monetary policy will the ECB be the only central bank that is serious about the exit strategy?
- A new consensus has to be achieved in how to face demographic challenges in industrial countries and in which way the globalization process should be revitalized in the future

Global downside risks – Poor regulation of financial markets and the environment

Environmental Policies

- Will Copenhagen 2009 fail?
- Will reduce governments' capability to meet social and other requirements
- How to organize technological support for Emerging Markets?

Financial Markets

- Will the G-20 conference in Pittsburgh 2009 fail?
- Supervision and regulation at the appropriate international level
- While implementing the necessary, politicians should, however, pay attention to avoid over-regulation.
- Better equity capital ratios to be established at the wrong time, i.e. more procyclicality?



Global downside risks – Protectionism and Ageing endanger growth opportunities

Protectionism

- will further diminish trade volumes
- A renaissance of the Doha- round to reduce trade barriers is of the essence

Ageing

- War of generations
- Lack of young damages entrepreneurial spirit
- Will societies accept new work-life concepts and social reforms?
- How to organize migration in coming years?



© Copyright 2008. Deutsche Bank AG, DB Research, D-60262 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. All rights reserved. When quoting please cite "Deutsche Bank Research".

The above information does not constitute the provision of investment advice. Any views expressed reflect the current views of the author, which do not necessarily correspond to the opinions of Deutsche Bank AG or its affiliates. Opinions expressed may change without notice. Opinions expressed may differ from views set out in other documents, including research, published by Deutsche Bank. The above information is provided for informational purposes only and without any obligation, whether contractual or otherwise. No warranty or representation is made as to the correctness, completeness and accuracy of the information given or the assessments made.

In the United States this information is approved and/or distributed by Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., a member of the NYSE, the NASD, NFA and SIPC. In Germany this information is approved and/or communicated by Deutsche Bank AG Frankfurt, authorised by Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht. In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by Deutsche Bank AG London, a member of the London Stock Exchange regulated by the Financial Services Authority for the conduct of investment business in the UK. This information is distributed in Hong Kong by Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch, in Korea by Deutsche Securities Korea Co. and in Singapore by Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch. In Japan this information is approved and/or distributed by Deutsche Securities Limited, Tokyo Branch. In Australia, retail clients should obtain a copy of a Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) relating to any financial product referred to in this report and consider the PDS before making any decision about whether to acquire the product.

