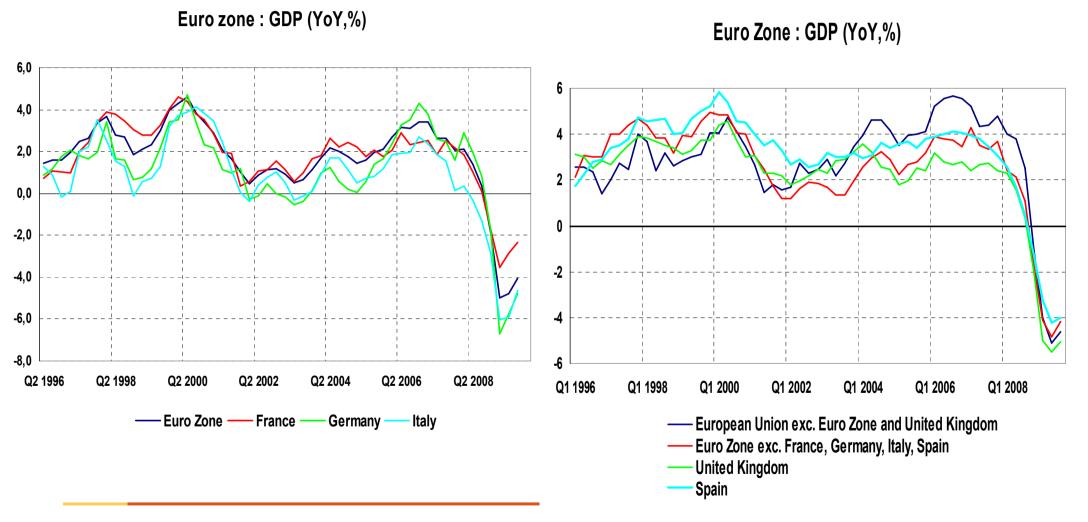


EURO ZONE: economic impact of the financial crisis

*Michel Aglietta*Univ Paris West, Cepii and Groupama-am



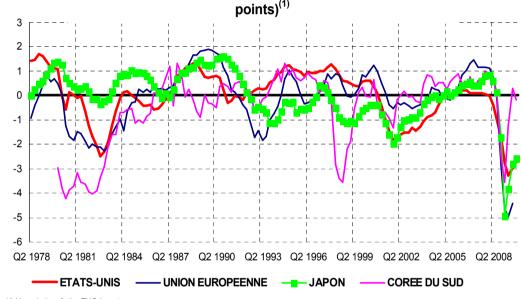
Euro zone and European Union: a generalized slump with a recovery starting in Q3 2009





Eurozone and EU: overcapacity has never been so high in the last 60 years. It entails a long and painful adjustment in capital depreciation that fosters debt reduction in the business sector.

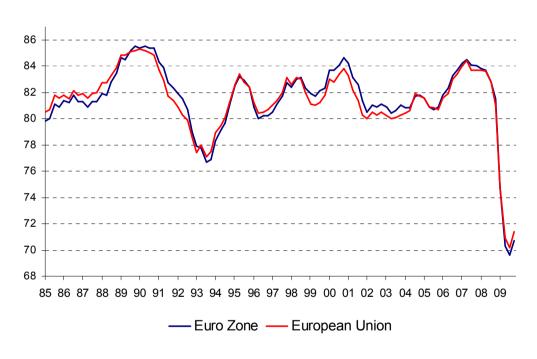
Capacity utilization rates (standardized, in standard deviation



(1) Here, below 0, the TUC long term mean, we consider that overcapacities exist.

Sources: Datastream, Groupama Asset Management

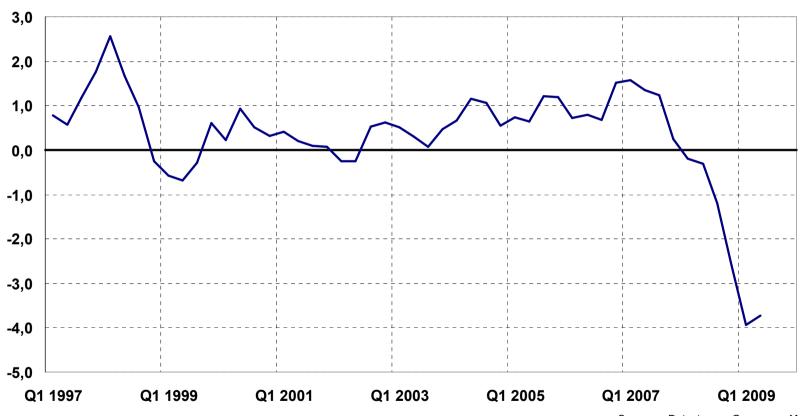
Capacity utilisation rate, EC survey (%)



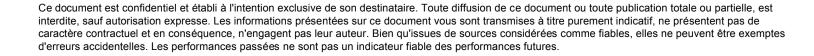


EURO ZONE: the deterioration in profits shows that the adjustment in th business sector has just started

ZONE EURO : OPERATING MARGINS (GDP DEFLATOR/ UNIT LABOUR COST) (Y/Y, %)



Sources: Datastream, Groupama AM





EURO ZONE: the deterioration in profits precludes business from improving its capital position soon. The financial situation of non-financial corporations was still deteriorating in the 2nd half of 2009

EURO ZONE: DEBT / NET PROFITS OF NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (annual mean)



Sources: Datastream, Groupama AM



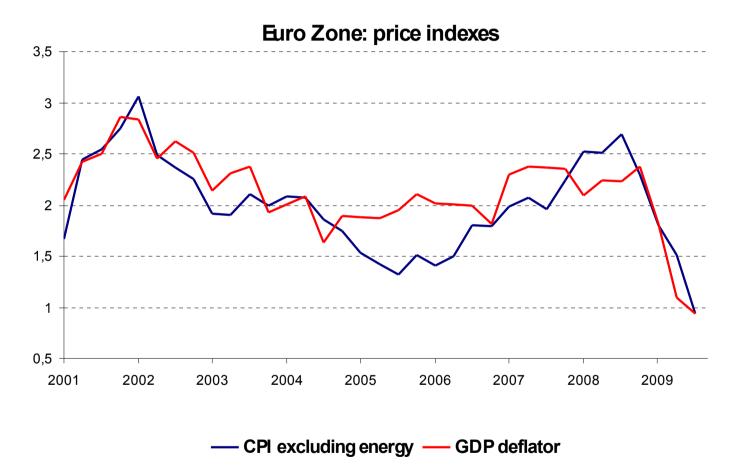
EURO ZONE: financial debt to cash flow ratio remains high and is still rising

EURO ZONE: LIABILITIES / CASH FLOW (annual mean)





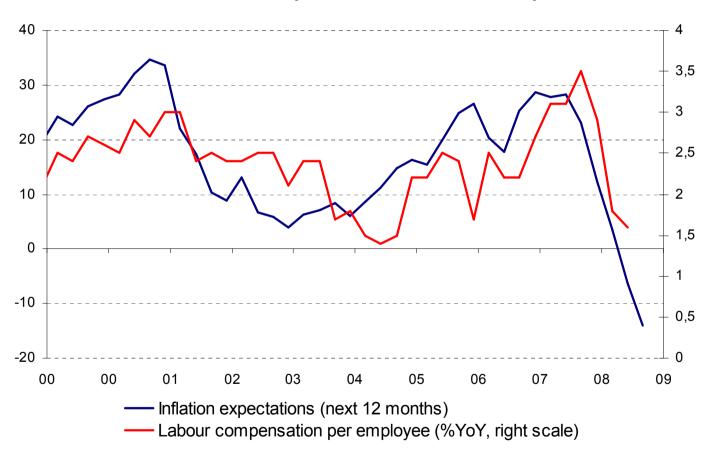
EURO ZONE: GDP deflator still slowing down. Deflation threatening but should be avoided. Conversely inflation is not a worry for a long time to come

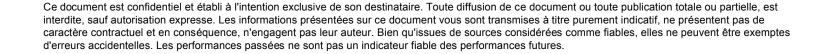




EURO ZONE: expectations of deflation will intensify the fall in labour compensation growth

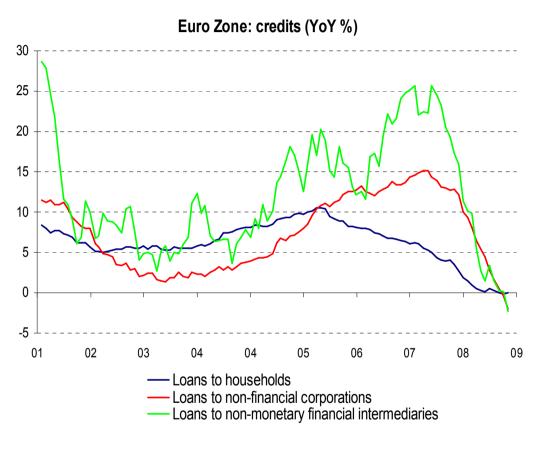
Euro Zone: inflation expectations and labour compensation



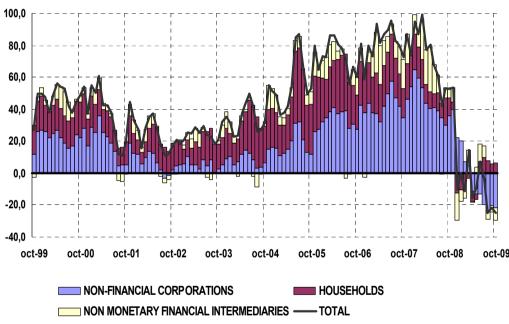




EURO ZONE: loans to non-financial corporations keep on shrinking. Loans to households stagnated in october and November 2009.



EURO ZONE: FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES LOANS (Q/Q, Billions euros)

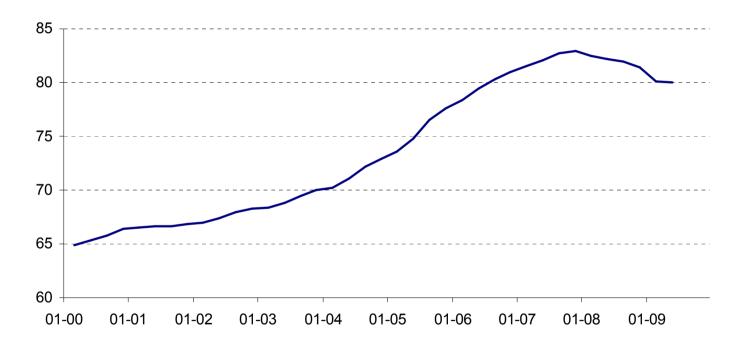


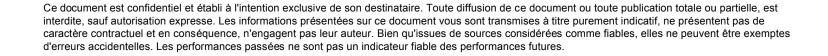
Sources: Datastream, Groupama Asset Management



EURO ZONE: household loans to disposable income ratio begins to decline. The adjustment is far from over and will induce a rise in saving and a low consumption growth with an outright fall in some countries

Euro Zone: households loans / gross disposable income (%)







Scenario 2010 for Euro zone

- •Growth: 0.8 to 1.3% in Euro zone against 1.5 to 2.0% in US and 1.0 to 1.5% in Japan.
- •Inflation (core): 0 to 1% in Euro zone, same in US, -1.5 to-1.0% in Japan
- The source of growth will be exports to emerging market countries boosted by what remains of stimulating fiscal policy
- •The impediments to growth will be located in all the components of private domestic demand:
 - -Overcapacities and weak balance sheets will impair productive investment
 - -Deterioration in labor income, rising unemployment and reduction in debt/income ratios will be conducive to negative consumption growth
 - -The end of cash to clunkers will depress purchases in durables

