

Effects of the crisis on the real economy



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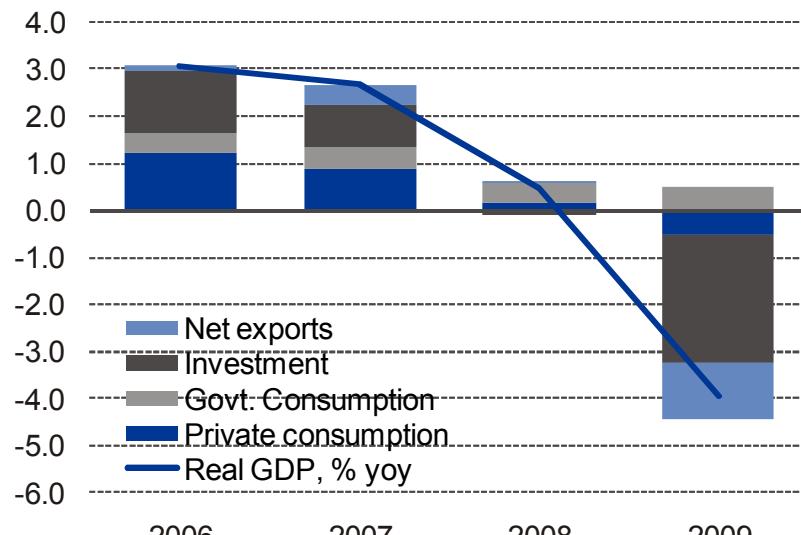
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Ouch! Worst ever drop in EMU GDP

EMU: Growth contribution

%-points, % yoy

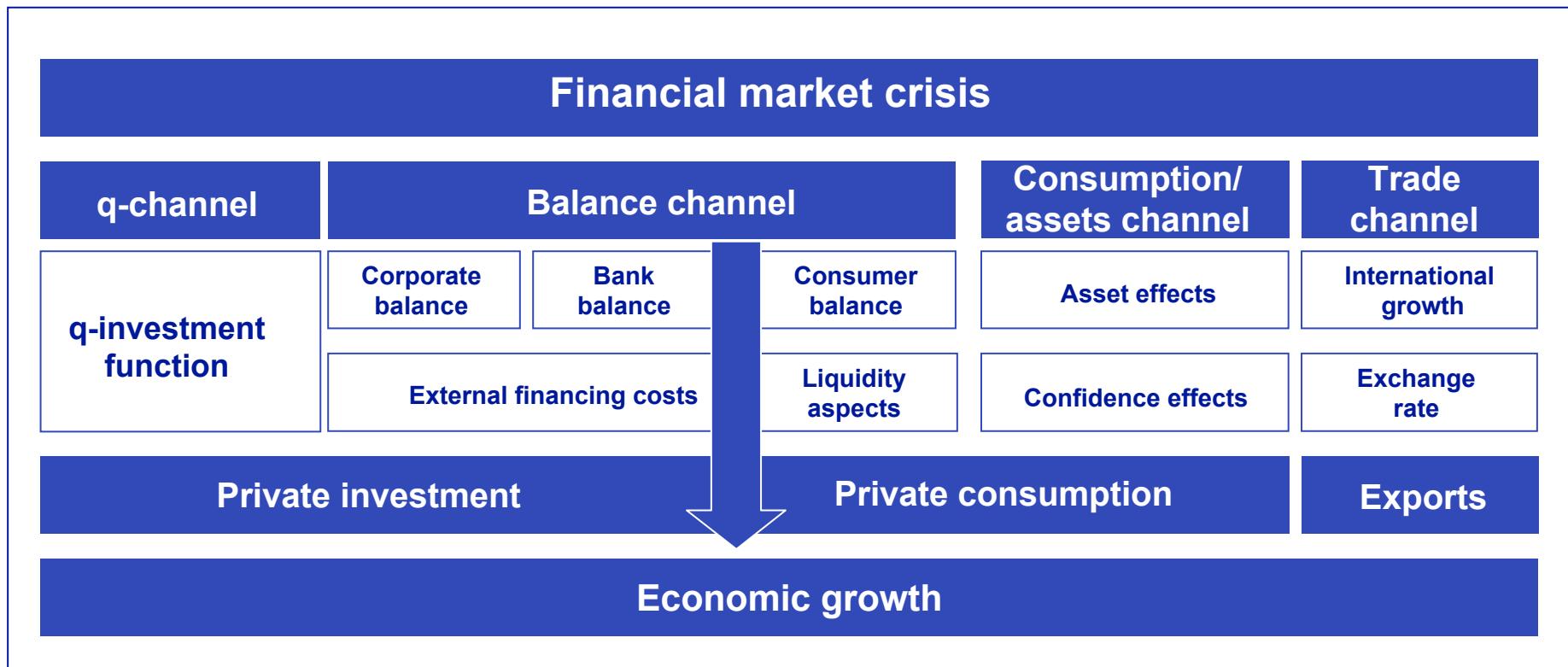


Sources: Eurostat, DB Research

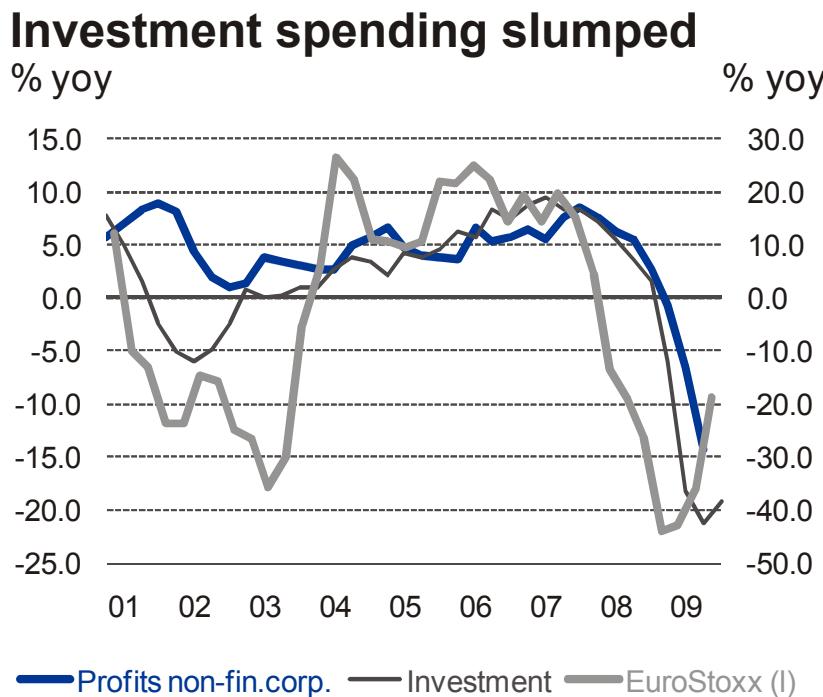
- The crisis hit in particular the “cyclical” components of GDP, i.e. net exports and investment spending
- The relatively small impact on private consumption can be traced to the fiscal stimulus programmes
- All in all EMU GDP has probably dropped by 3.9% in 2009



Impact of the financial market crisis on the real economy: Transmission channels



Investment spending following profits and share prices



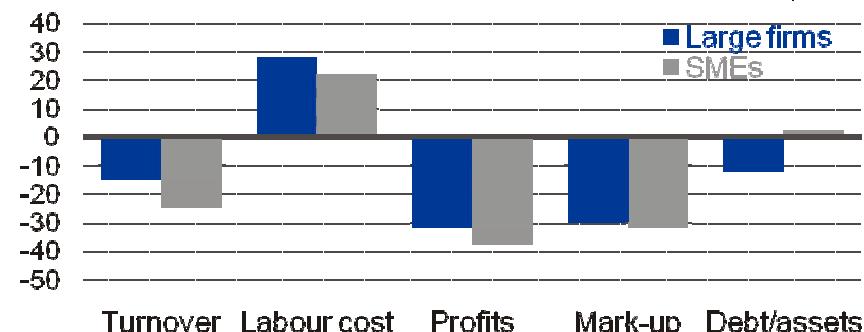
- Slumping share prices have dramatically lowered Tobin's q:
$$q = \frac{\text{equity market value of the capital}}{\text{replacement cost of capital}}$$
- Share prices suffered from a dramatic downgrade of the profit outlook and massive risk aversion
- All in all, investment spending in EMU fell by around 18% in 2009

Sources: ECB, EuroStat, Thomson Financial

Corporate balance sheets: Feeling the pinch

Effect of the downturn on firms

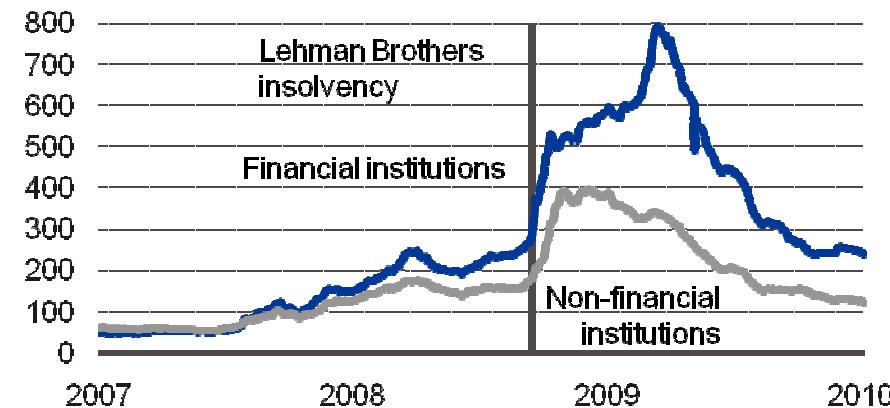
Net percentage of firms reporting an increase (H1 2009)



Source: ECB

EUR Corporate bonds

Yield difference to government bonds, in bp



Source: iBoxx

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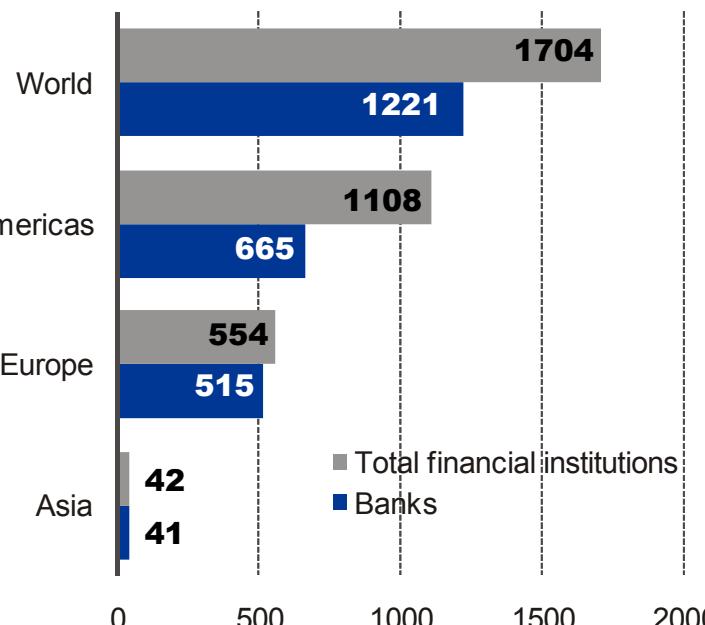
- The P&L hit and the deteriorating quality of corporate balance sheets have restricted corporates' access to capital and credit
- Corporate bond yields have risen strongly for non-financial institutions but even more so for financial institutions



Banks' balance sheet problems have reduced their propensity to lend

Writedowns & credit losses

USD bn



Source: Bloomberg

Bank lending to the private sector

EMU, % yoy

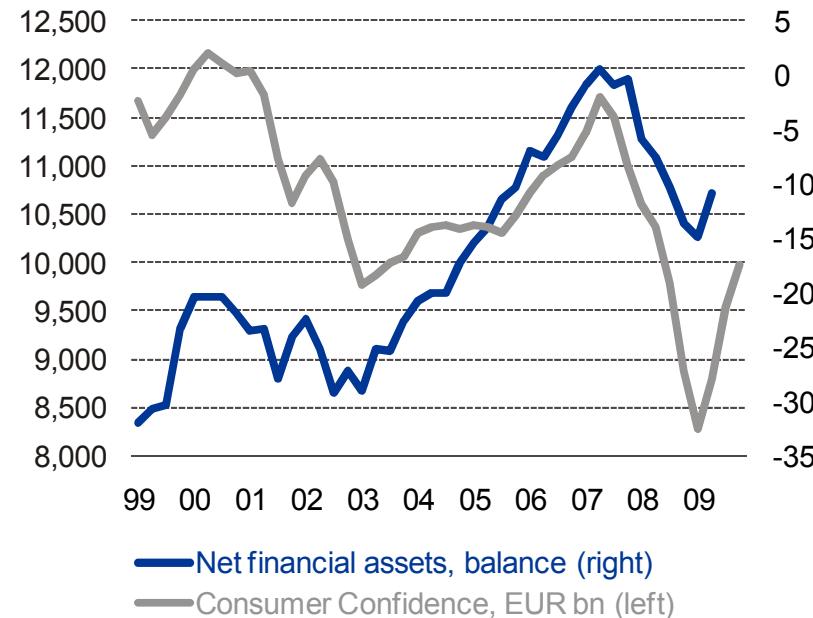


Source: ECB

- Banks have been able to raise new capital (in part with government support) but deleveraging is reducing lending ability. Still, the drop in bank lending is probably the result of the investment slump, rather than its cause.

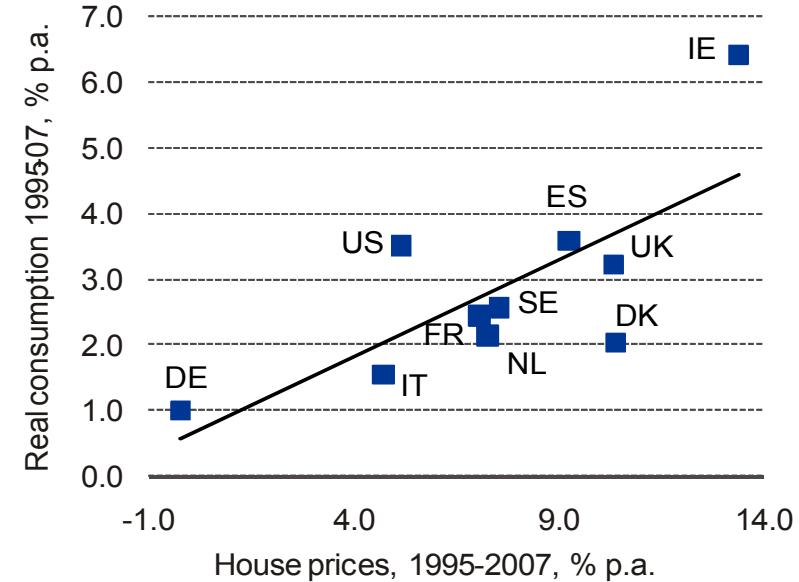
The consumption/asset channel

EMU: Private households' net financial assets & confidence



Sources: ECB, European Commission

House prices & private consumption



Sources: OECD, ECB, Eurostat, National Research Institutes

- Rising unemployment, slumping consumer confidence and a 12% decline in net worth probably led to a 0.8% drop in private consumption, despite the absence of inflation.

The trade channel: global synchrony



Sources: National Statistical Offices

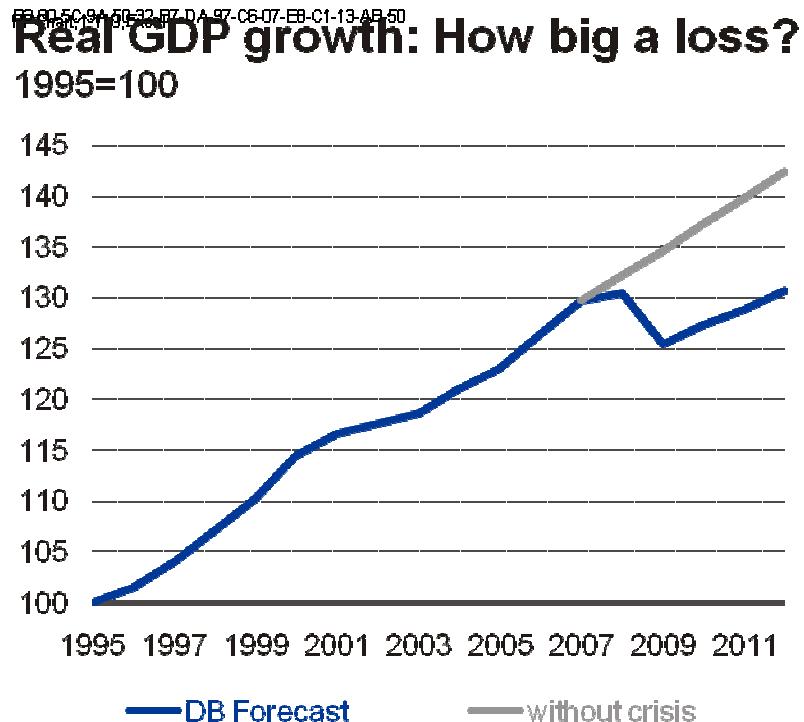
Purchasing Managers' Indices

Sources: Reuters, ISM, China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing

- The synchronous global slump triggering a 12% drop in world trade has – together with a 3% rise in the trade-weighted euro – resulted in a 13 ½% drop in EMU exports



EMU GDP: Back to pre-crisis level by 2012



- By 2012 EMU GDP should have climbed back to the 2008 level
- But the level of GDP will be some 9% lower than it would have been in a “no crisis” scenario
- Medium-term welfare losses will linger, if unaddressed fiscal problems lead to higher inflation and interest rates

Sources: Eurostat, DB Research

Warning: This crisis is uncharted territory!

SIX CHIX

BY RINA PICCOLO



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Information and communication technology plays an important part in dealing with the challenges of demographic change. On the one hand more and more age-appropriate offers are available (such as Ambient Assisted Living systems, e-Health and health games) tailored to the specific needs of older, often physically restricted people and broadening the sector's sales potential in the private consumer segment. On the other, technology is enabling

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► Dr. Thomas Mayer is new Chief Economist of Deutsche Bank Group January 4, 2010

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