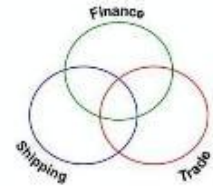




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The Costas Grammenos Center for Shipping, Trade & Finance

Seventh City of London Biennial Meeting 2013

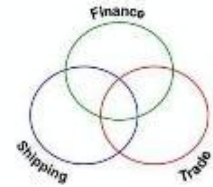
Looking Ahead with Optimism and Realism

Steve Thomas





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Big Finance in a Deleveraging World

- The growth of credit-the interplay of Macroeconomics, Politics, and Bank Regulation.....
- Too much finance?.....deleveraging.....
- Uncharted territory-what do we really know?.....



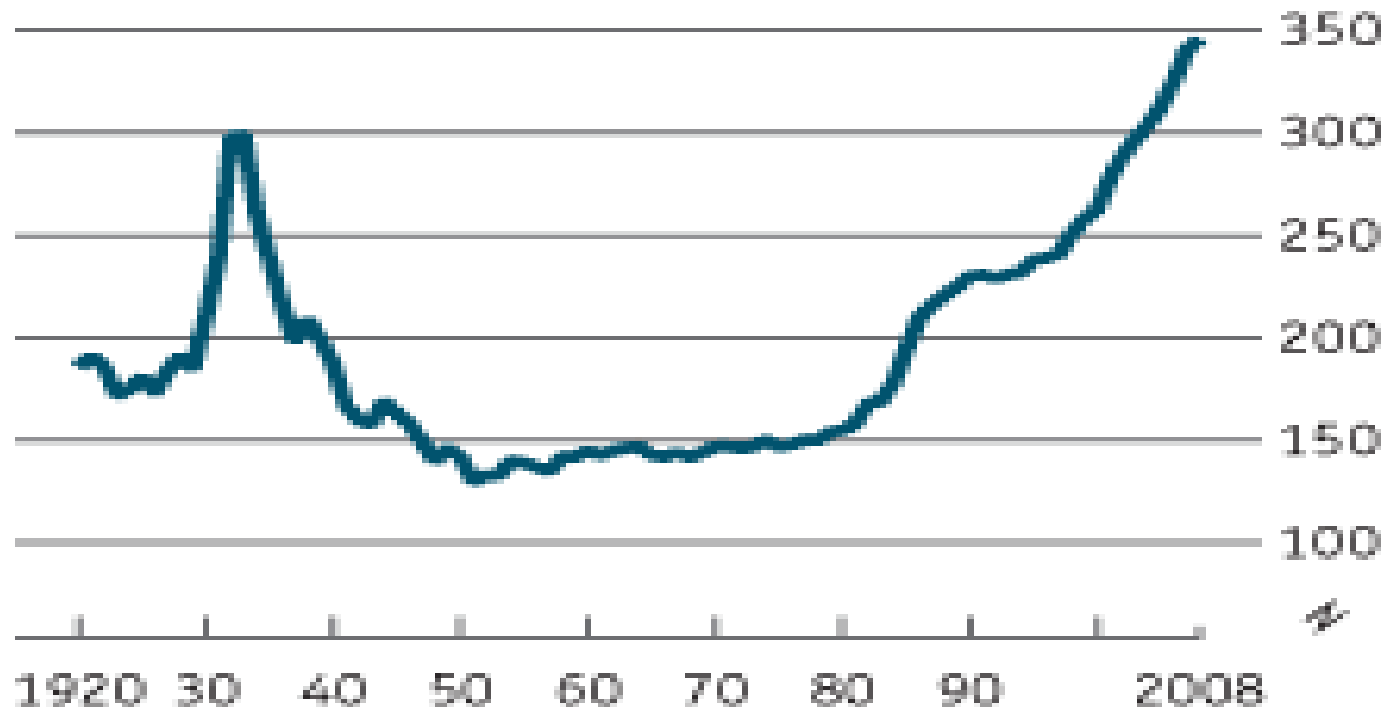


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In hock

US total debt as % of GDP



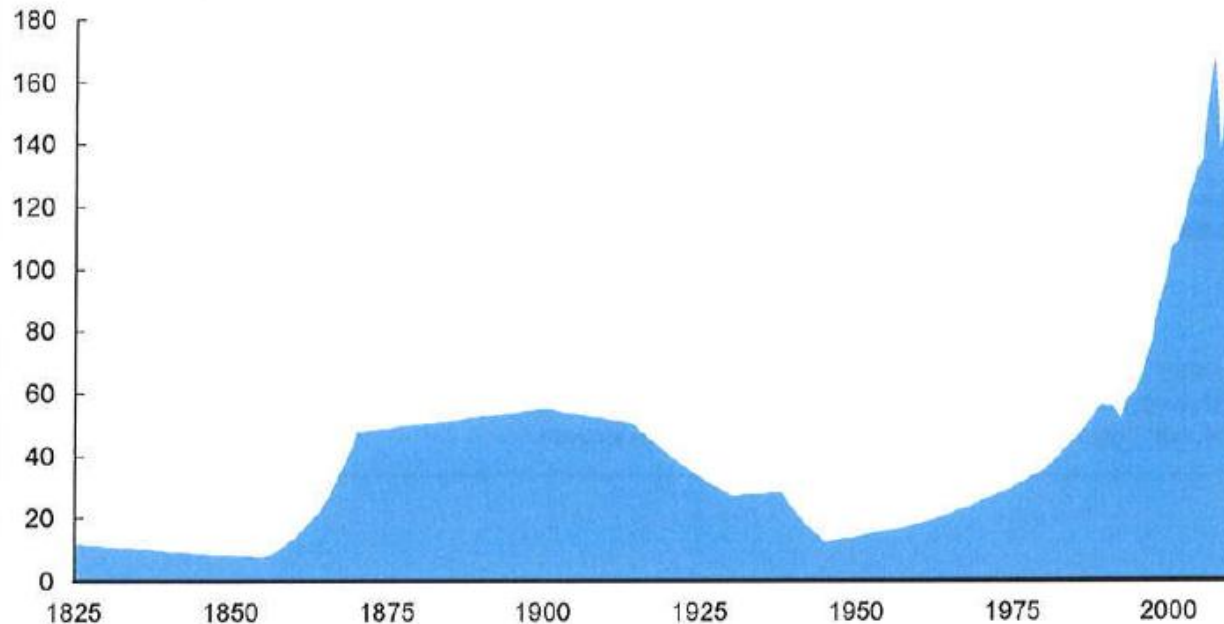
Sources: Morgan Stanley; Federal Reserve; BEA



Exhibit 12

Two eras of financial globalization

Global foreign investment assets
% country sample GDP¹



¹ From 1825 to 1938, our country sample includes Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, the United States, the United Kingdom, and other European countries. The sample expands as data becomes available. By 1990, the number of countries increases to 79.

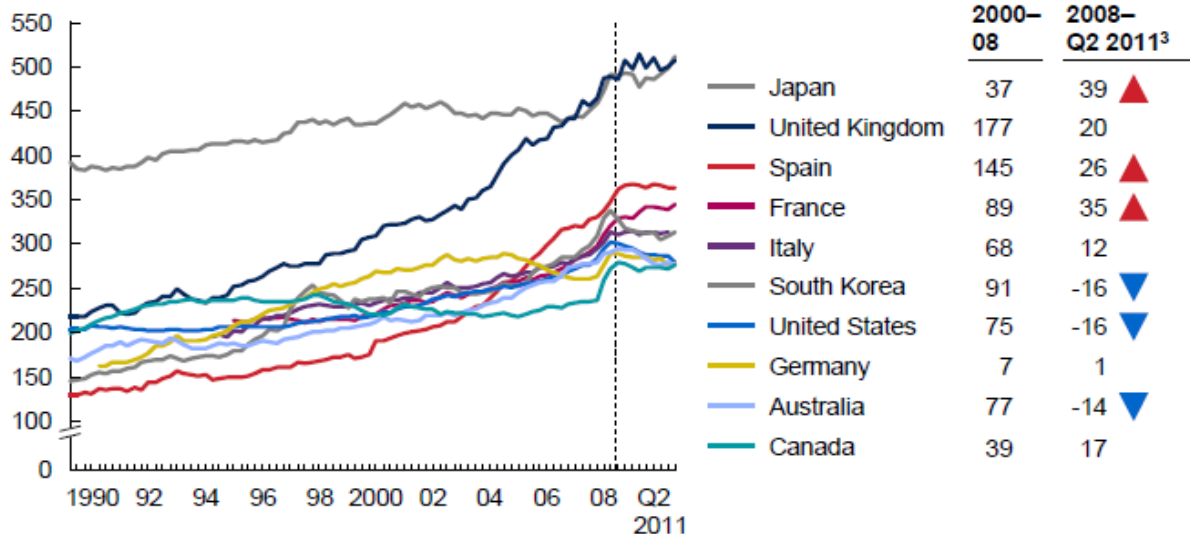
SOURCE: IMF Balance of Payments; Federal Reserve Flow of Funds; US Treasury; Obstfeld and Taylor (2004); McKinsey Global Institute analysis



Exhibit 1

Deleveraging has only just begun in the ten largest developed economies

Total debt,¹ 1990–Q2 2011
% of GDP



¹ Includes all loans and fixed-income securities of households, corporations, financial institutions, and government.

² Defined as an increase of 25 percentage points or more.

³ Or latest available.

SOURCE: Haver Analytics; national central banks; McKinsey Global Institute





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What will be 'normal'? Does it matter?



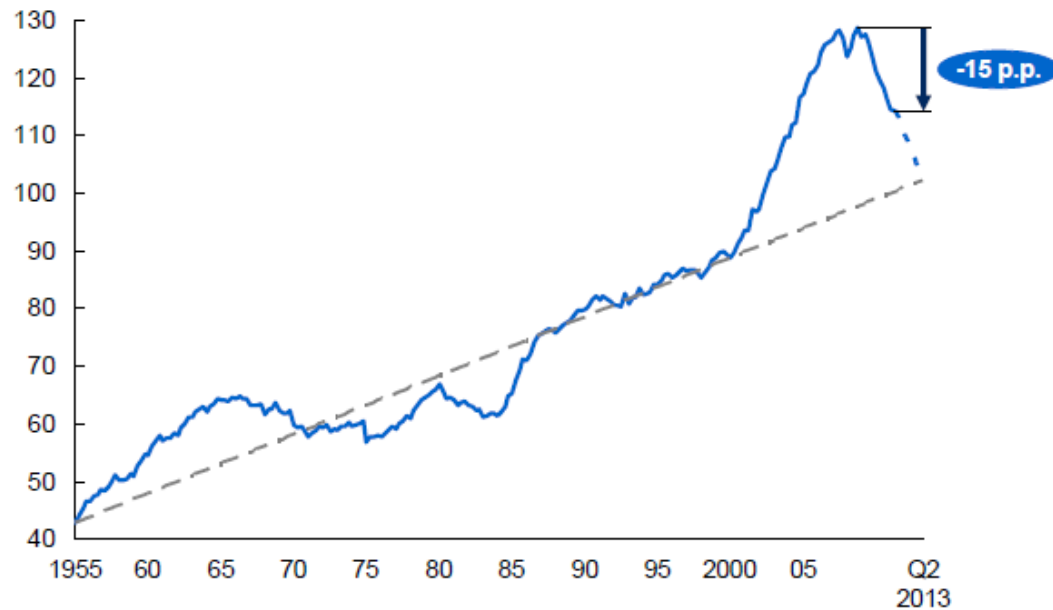
Exhibit 7

The US household debt ratio could return to its long-term trend in 2013

Household debt

% of disposable personal income, seasonally adjusted

— Historical
- - - Trend line based on 1955–2000 data
- - - Projected¹



¹ This is based on estimates of the foreclosure pipeline in Q2 2011 and ignores future growth in disposable income.

SOURCE: US Federal Reserve; CoreLogic; Haver Analytics; McKinsey Global Institute



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The Exploding Financial Sector-too much Finance?





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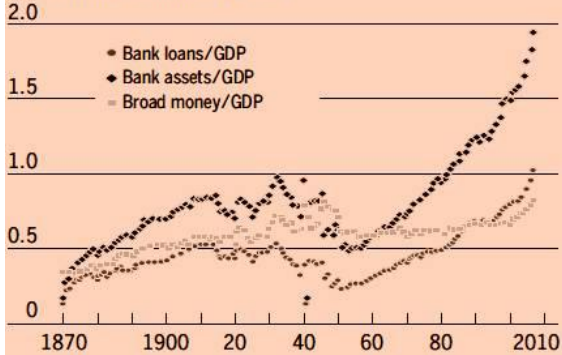
Is there a level above which financial development has a negative effect on growth?

- Yes(IMF)-when credit to the private sector reaches 80-100% of GDP
- Why credit to the private sector?Associated with growth.
- Data:2006,64 countries>50%,27>90%,17>110%(includes Spain,US,UK,Iceland etc)
- Very important for current policy debate on size of banking/finance sector:Basel 3,Dodd-Frank etc-constraining finance constrains growth is the industry mantra....

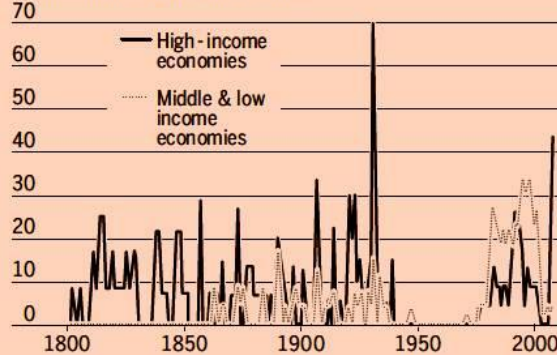




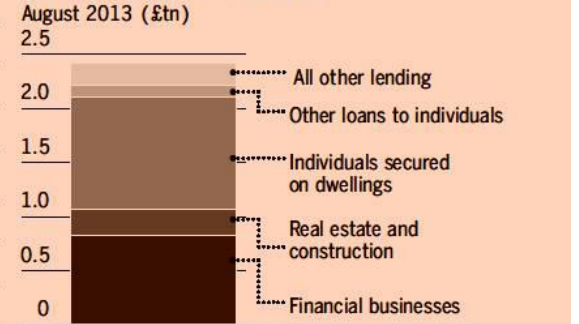
Size of banking sector In 14 advanced countries (ratio)



Frequency of banking crisis % of economies in a financial crisis



Loans from monetary financial institutions to UK residents

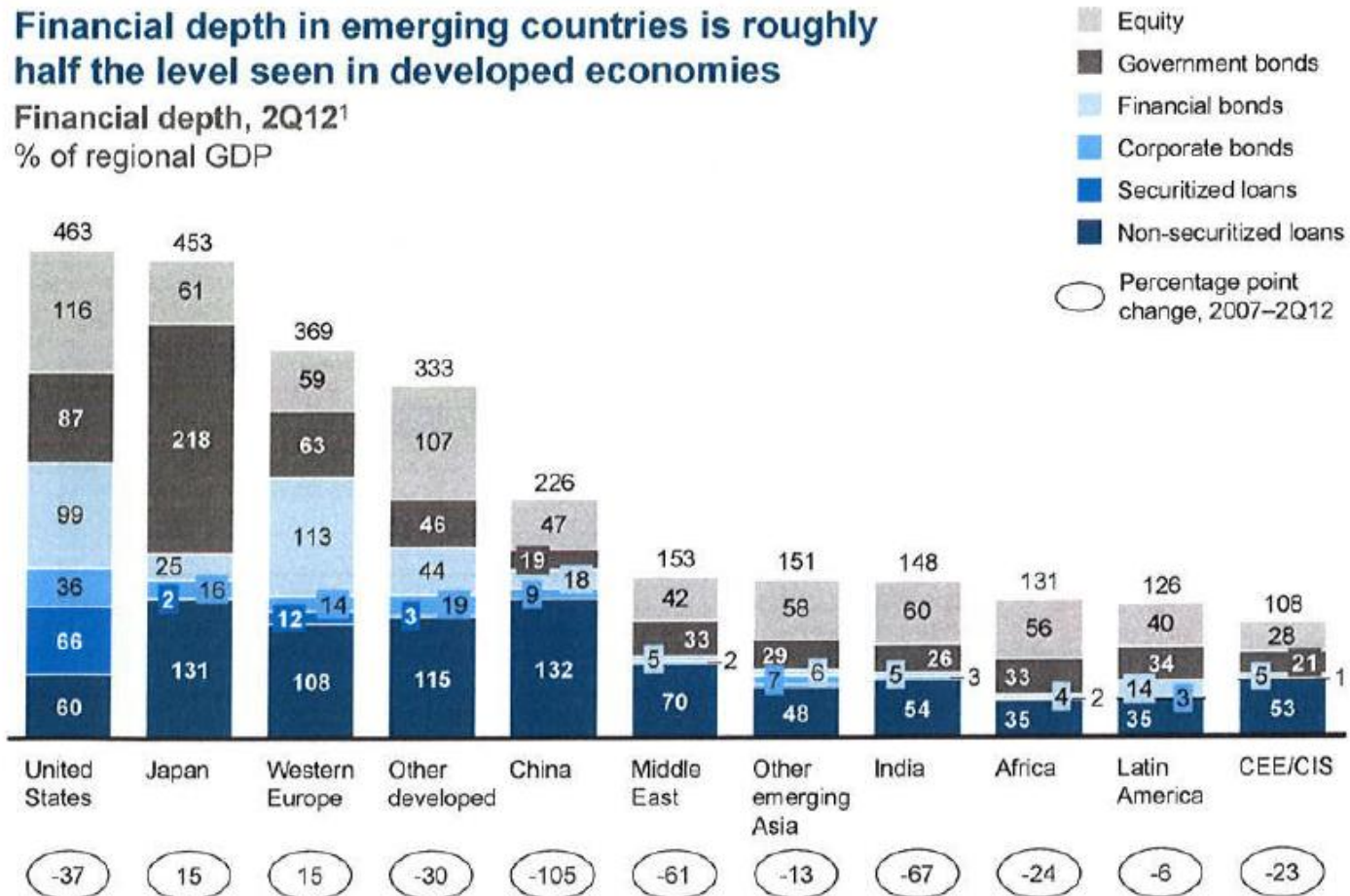


Sources: Schularick and Taylor (2012); Qian, Reinhart, and Rogoff (2010); Bank of England

Exhibit 6

Financial depth in emerging countries is roughly half the level seen in developed economies

Financial depth, 2Q12¹
% of regional GDP



¹ Calculated as total regional debt and equity outstanding divided by regional GDP

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute Financial Assets Database; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

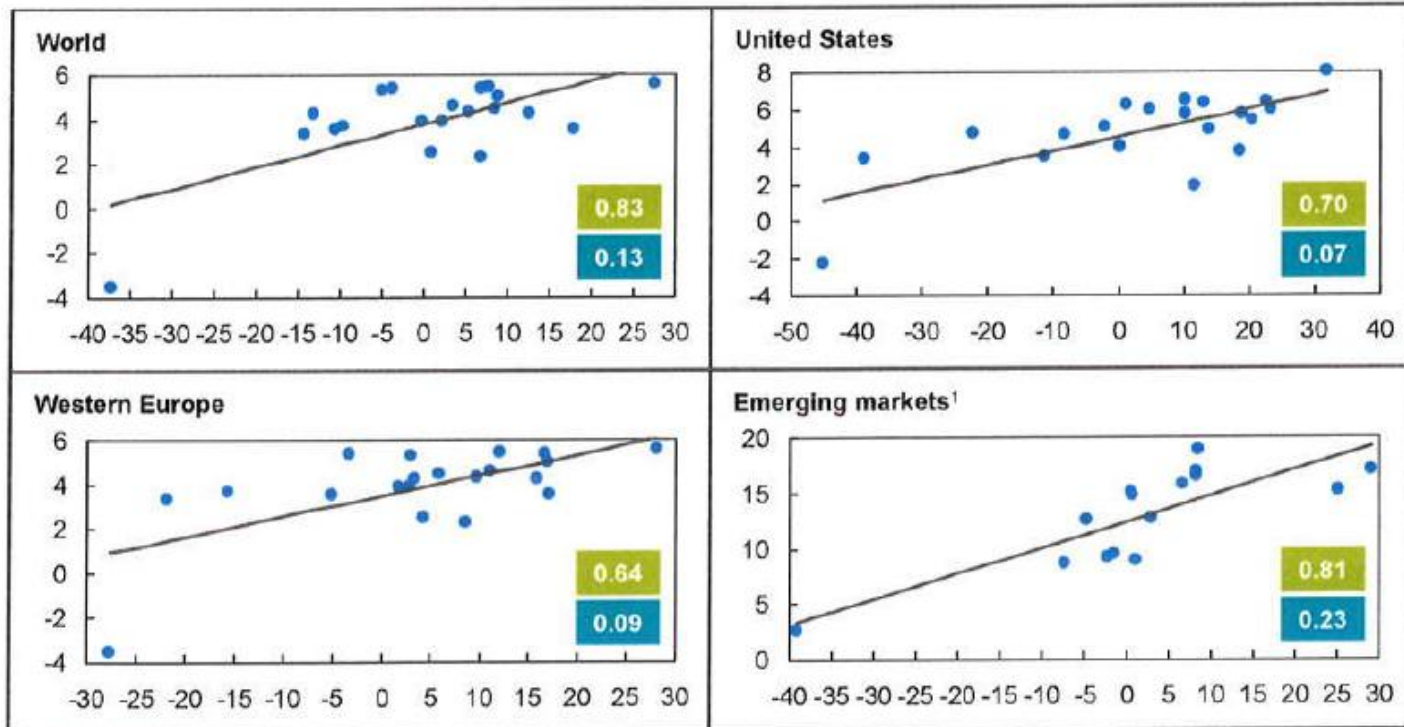
Exhibit 8

The decline in financial depth matters: GDP growth is correlated with private-sector financing

■ Correlation
■ Slope of regression line

X axis: Household and corporate debt and equity as a share of GDP annual change (t-1)

Y axis: Nominal GDP growth (t) (%)



¹ Emerging markets excluding China shows correlation of 0.66 and a slope of 0.20.

NOTE: Not to scale.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute Financial Assets Database; McKinsey Global Institute analysis



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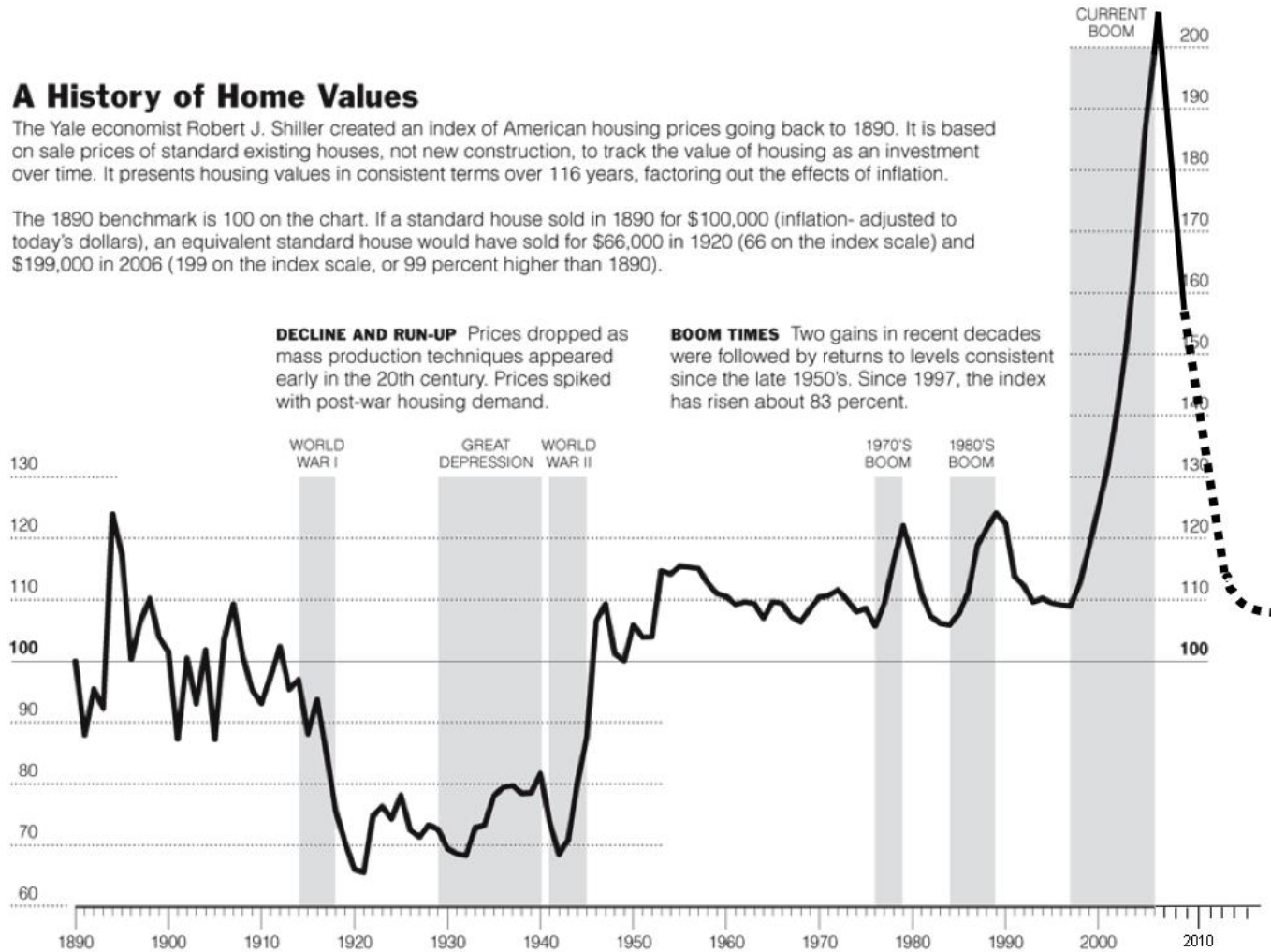
How little do we know!



A History of Home Values

The Yale economist Robert J. Shiller created an index of American housing prices going back to 1890. It is based on sale prices of standard existing houses, not new construction, to track the value of housing as an investment over time. It presents housing values in consistent terms over 116 years, factoring out the effects of inflation.

The 1890 benchmark is 100 on the chart. If a standard house sold in 1890 for \$100,000 (inflation-adjusted to today's dollars), an equivalent standard house would have sold for \$66,000 in 1920 (66 on the index scale) and \$199,000 in 2006 (199 on the index scale, or 99 percent higher than 1890).



DECLINE AND RUN-UP Prices dropped as mass production techniques appeared early in the 20th century. Prices spiked with post-war housing demand.

BOOM TIMES Two gains in recent decades were followed by returns to levels consistent since the late 1950's. Since 1997, the index has risen about 83 percent.

Source: "Irrational Exuberance," 2nd Edition, 2006, by Robert J. Shiller

Bill Marsh/The New York Times





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Thank you!

