# The current crisis: managing in the slump

**Professor Robin Matthews** 

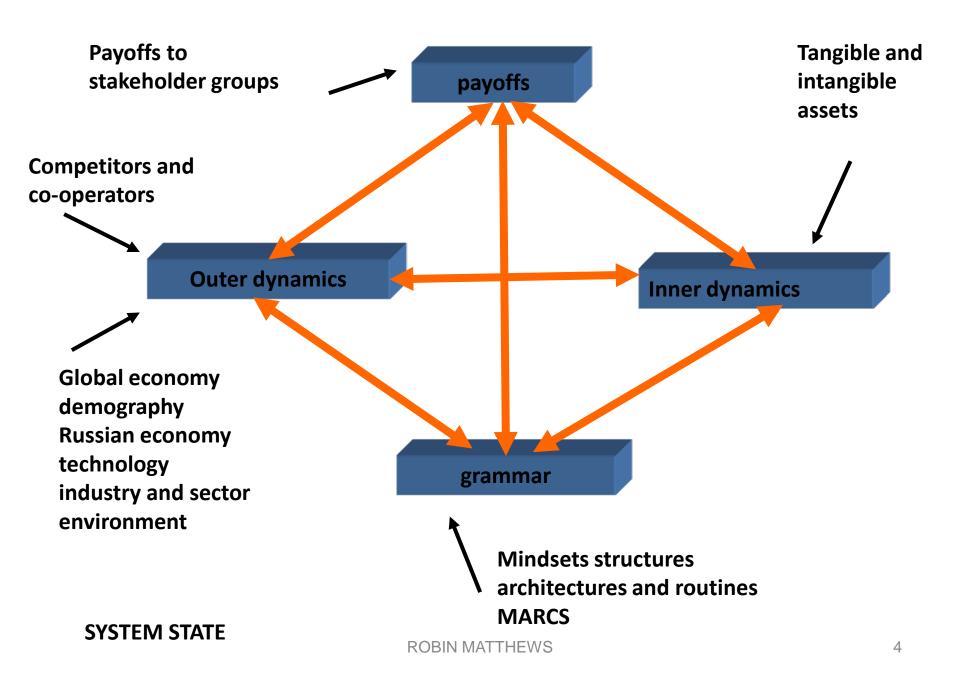
http://www.robindcmatthews.com http://www.tcib.org.uk/about.html http://kpp-russia.ru

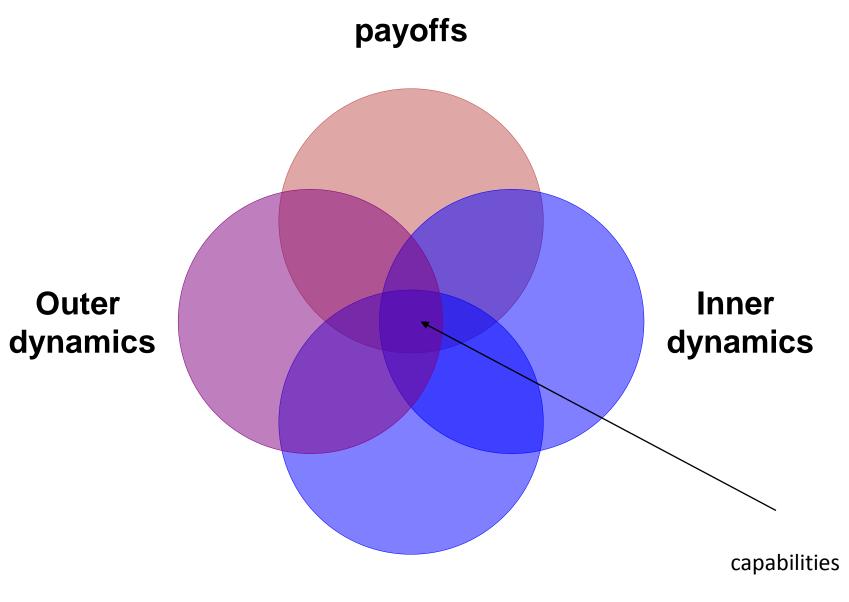
TYPE OF	V	U	W	L
RECOVERY				
PROBABILITY	_	1.5	<b>6</b> 0	20
%	5	15	60	20

### RISKS TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

## Some questions

- Shape of the future?
- Are the EM's decupled?
- Why 100 crises in last 30 years?
- What causes of crises?
- Why don't we learn from history?
- Percolation contagion viruses and TBTF?
- Will policies make it things worse?
- Keynes monetarism and Hyman Minsky?
- What should be done?





**Internal grammar** 

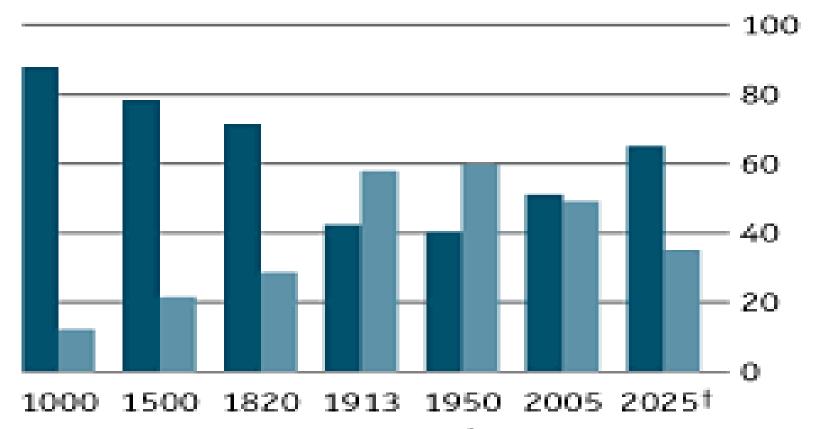
## **EMERGING MARKETS**

ARE THEY DECUPLED?

### Re-emerging

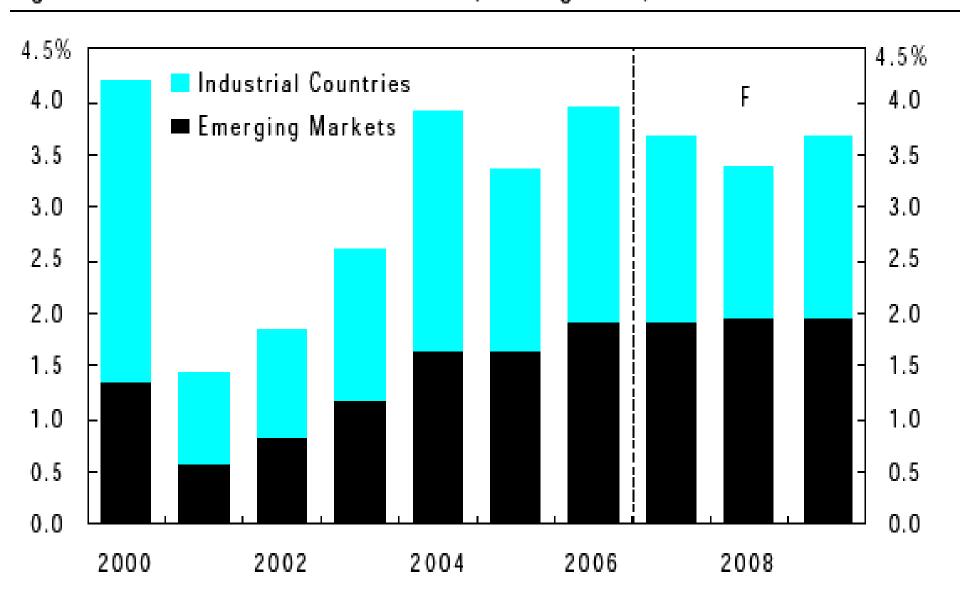
Share of global GDP\*, %

- Emerging economies
- Developed economies



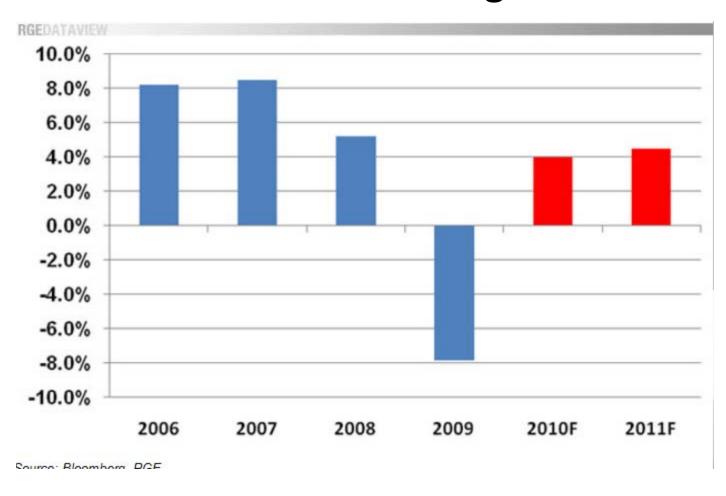
\*At purchasing-power parity | †The Economist forecasts | Sources: OECD, Angus Maddison; IMF

Figure 4. Global - Contributions to Global Growth (Percentage Points)



Sources: IMF and Citi.

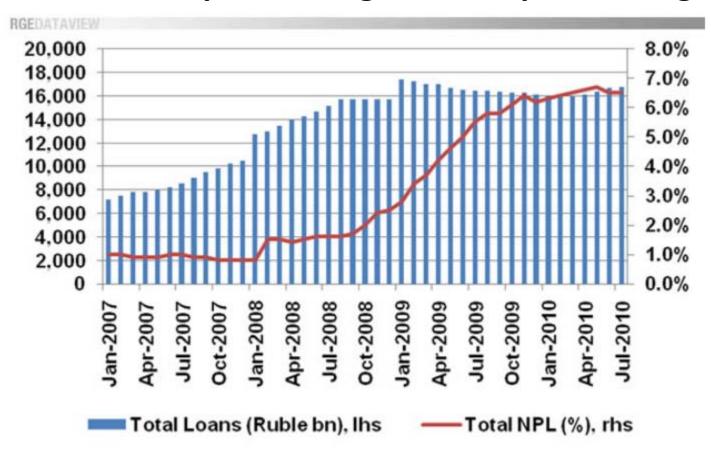
## Russia: economic growth



#### Russia: retail sales

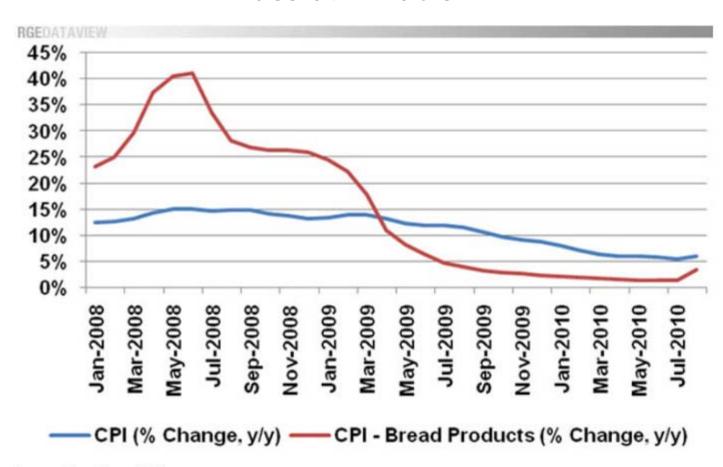


#### Russian banks: performing and non performing loans

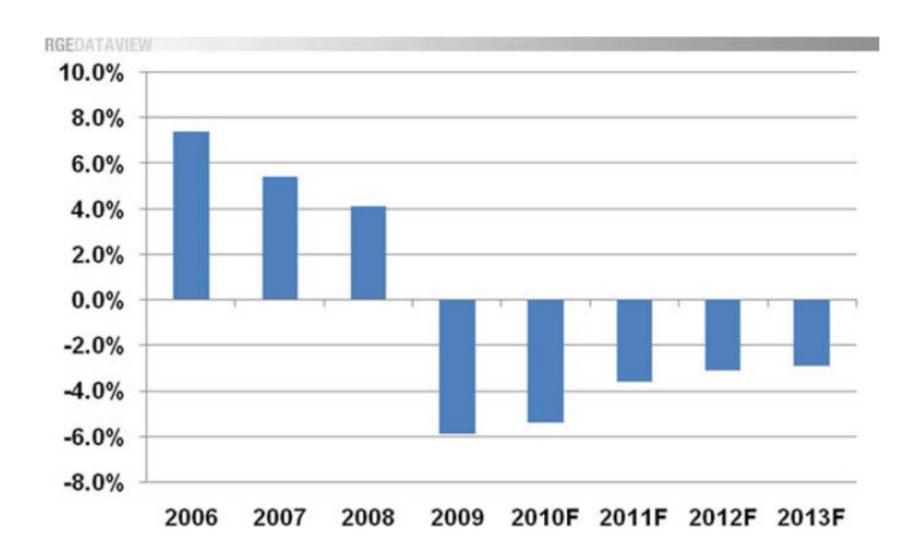


Source: Bloomberg, CBR

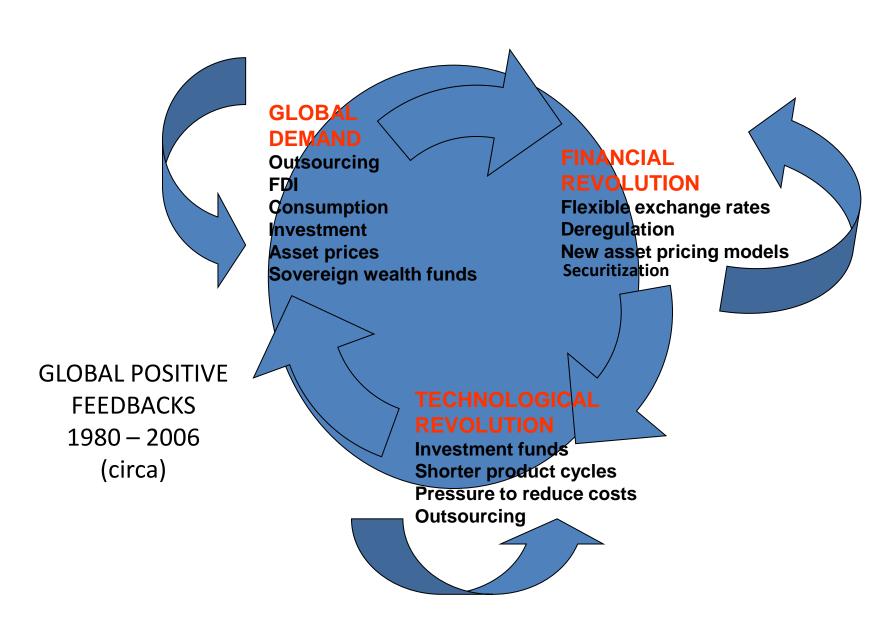
#### Russia: inflation



Source: Bloomberg, CBR



Russia: fiscal balance (G - T)



#### **CHANGING IDEOLOGY**

#### Privatization

- belief that the state ownership is inefficient
- Economic *shock therapy*

#### Deregulation

- Reliance on self regulation
- Condoning shadow banks and falsification

#### Monetarism

- Policies based on interest rates
- rational expectations theory
- supply side economics

#### Nationalization

- USSRUK
- USSRUSA
- Bail outs

#### Regulation

Awaiting policy decisions

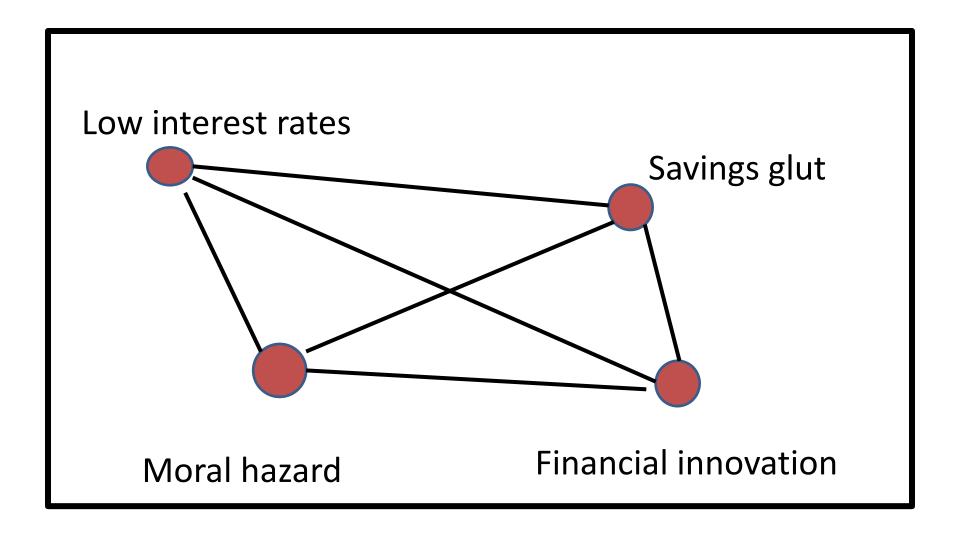
#### Keynesianism

- fiscal policy
- deficit finance
- demand side economics

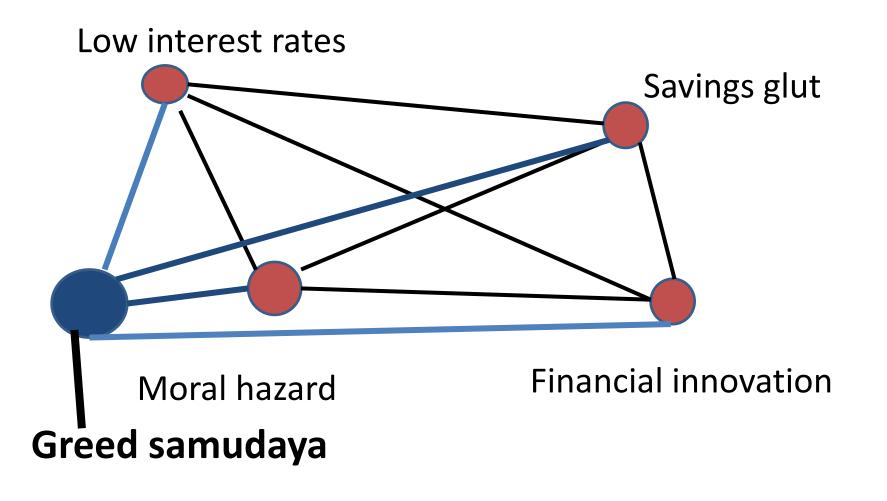
## Causes of crises

- Low interest rates
- Savings glut
- Financial innovation
- Moral hazard
- None of the above
- All of the above
- Samudaya (the second noble truth: thirst)

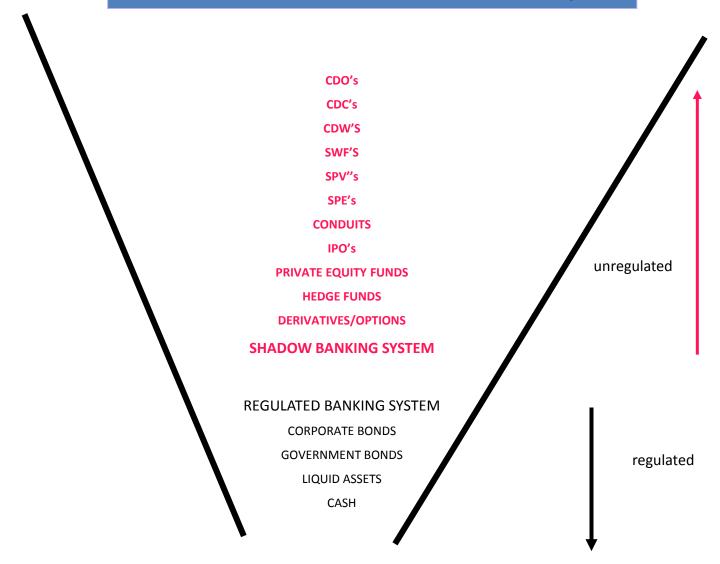
## interdependence



## interdependence



#### The financial tower of Babel: 21<sup>ST</sup> century



## Contagion percolation and viruses

## Why we don't learn from history TBTF

- The next 3 slides are taken from
- Haldane (2009)

**Chart 1: Global Financial Network: 1985** 

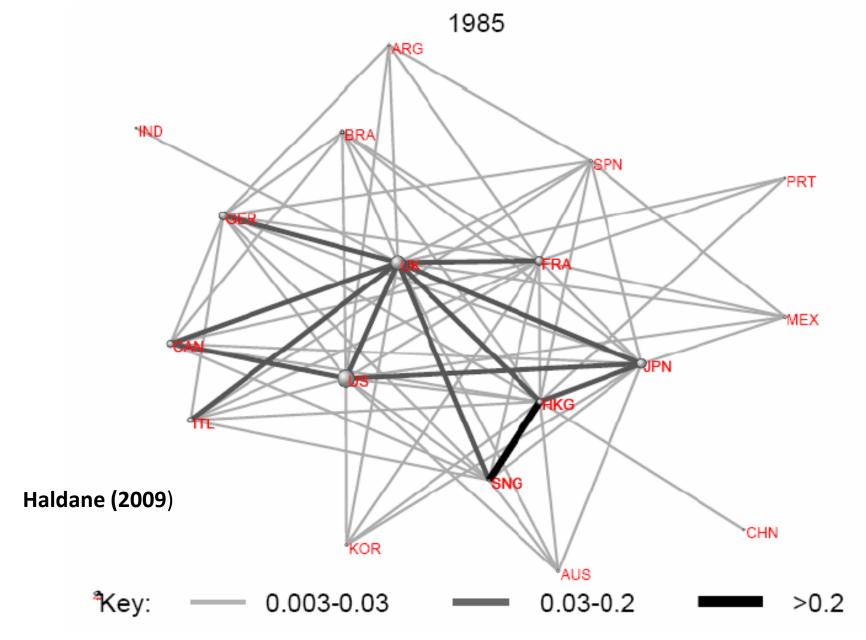


Chart 2: Global Financial Network: 1995

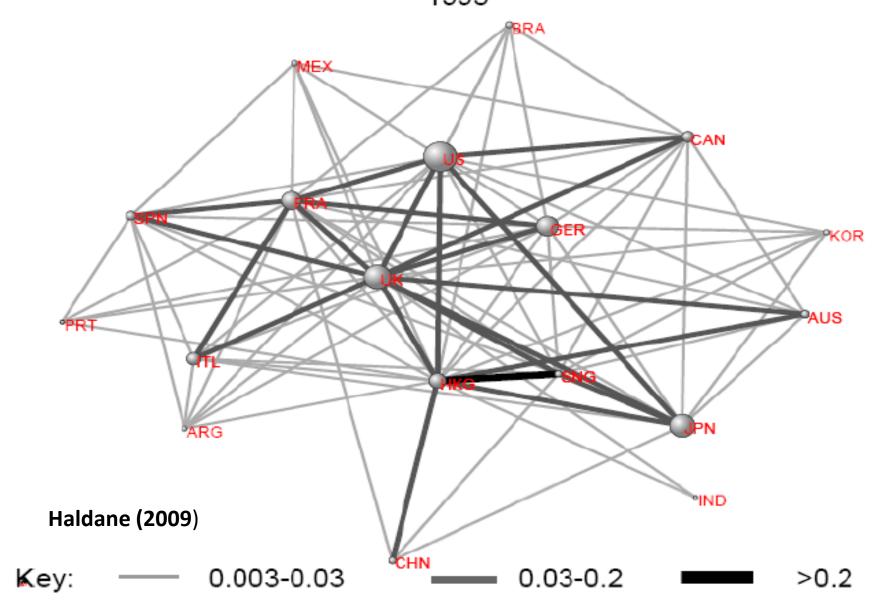
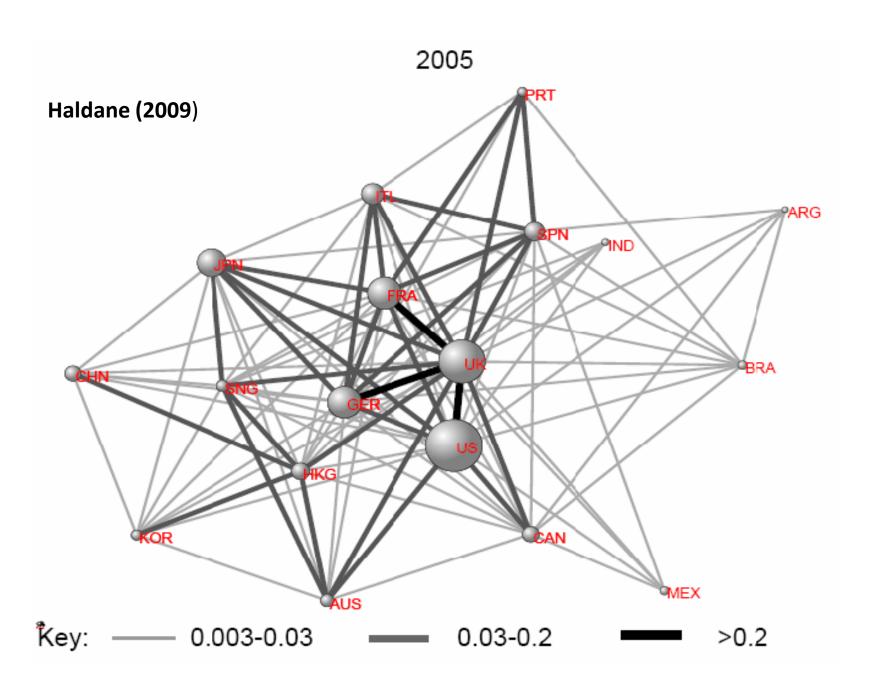


Chart 3: Global Financial Network: 2005



Company	On-book assets (A)	Intangibles (B)	Tangible Assets (C) = (A) - (B)	Equity (D)	Preferred (E)	Tangible Common Equity (F) = (D) - (B) - (E)	Leverage Ratio (G) = (C) / (F)
Citigroup	\$2,050	\$63	\$1,987	\$126	\$27	\$36	56
Bank of America	\$1,831	\$91	\$1,740	\$161	\$24	\$48	38
JP Morgan Chase	\$2,252	\$69	\$2,183	\$146	\$8	\$69	32
Wells Fargo (ex-Wachovia)	\$622	\$14	\$809	\$47	\$1	\$33	19
Goldman Sachs	\$1,082	\$10	\$1,071	\$46	<b>\$</b> 3	\$32	33
Morgan Stanley	\$987	\$4	\$983	\$36	\$1	\$31	32
GE	\$830	\$99	<b>\$</b> 731	\$112	\$0	\$14	54
TOTAL	\$9,654	\$349	\$9,305	\$874	\$65	\$260	38
\$ in billions	OptionARMageddon.com						

## Will policies make it worse?

Monetarist fixation on deficits will bring

## WorL

Minsky and Keynes

## Global cost of crisis?

\$3trillion – \$23 trillion 10 year recovery

## REFERENCES

Many different sources for this presentation have been used including the following.

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