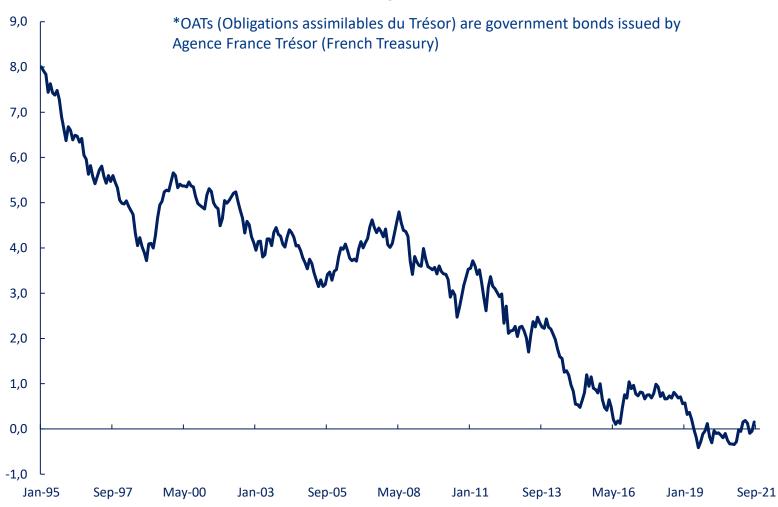


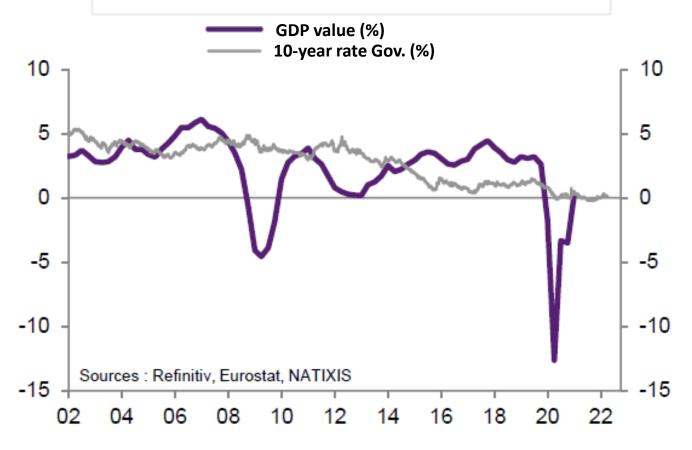
« The rise of financial instability»Conference presentation of Olivier Klein

November 17th 2021

France : OAT 10 years*

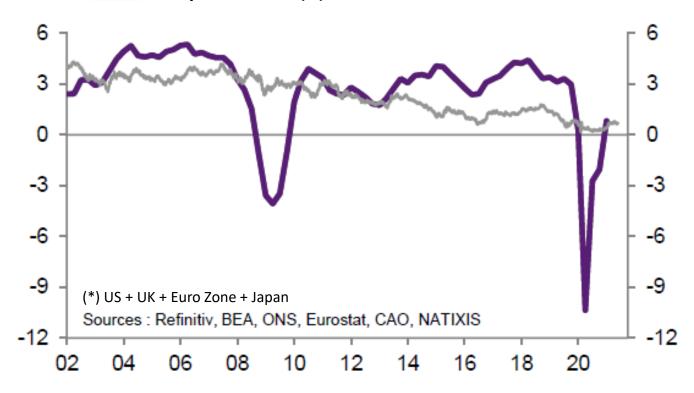


Euro zone: GDP value and 10-year interest rate on government bonds



OECD*: GDP value and 10-year interest rate on government bonds

GDP value (%)
10-year rate Gov. (%)

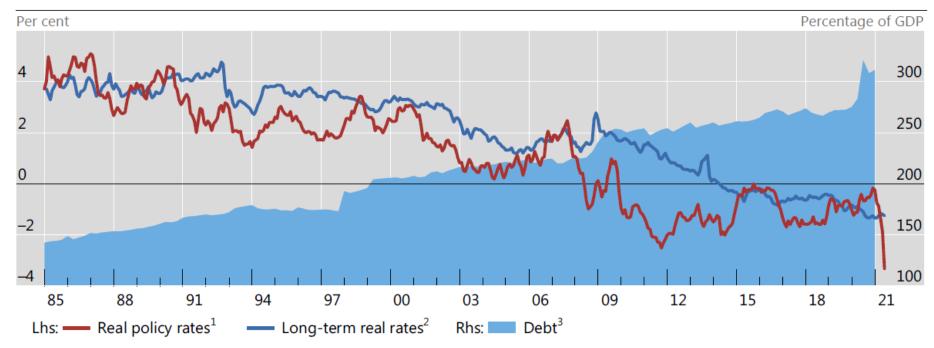


If interest rates are too low for too long, with good steady growth:

- 1) For borrowers (businesses and households, but also governments):
- demand for credit
- leveraged debt 1
- share buybacks 1

AND

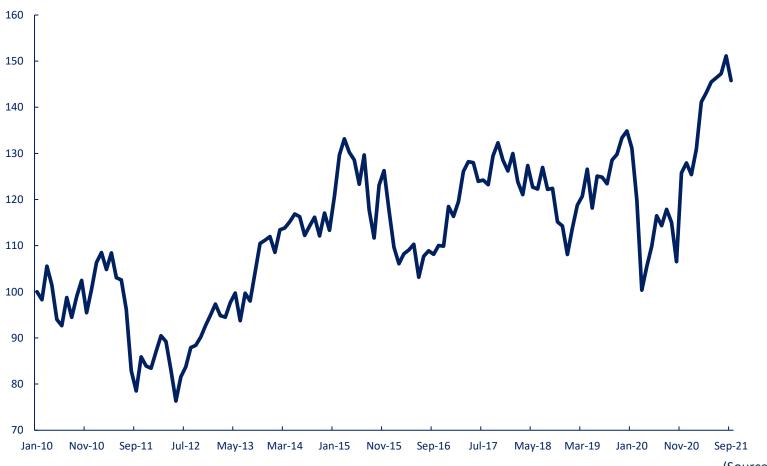
- 2) For lenders and financial investors, the search for yield at the cost of increased risk:
- risk perception
- Risk taking 1 (less selectivity) and risk premiums
- Loans and investments become longer and less liquid
- credits are less protected (guarantees and covenants of lesser quality)

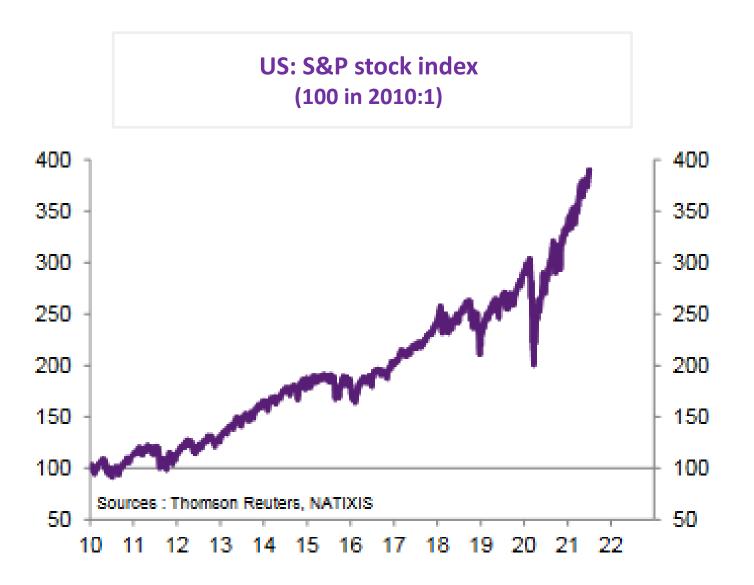


¹ Nominal rate less headline consumer price inflation. Unweighted average of United States, euro area and Japan. ² Simple average of index-linked 10-year government bond yields of the United States, France, Japan and the United Kingdom. ³ General government debt and non-financial sector debt, in percent of nominal GDP. Weighted average of G7 economies plus China based on GDP and PPP exchange rates.

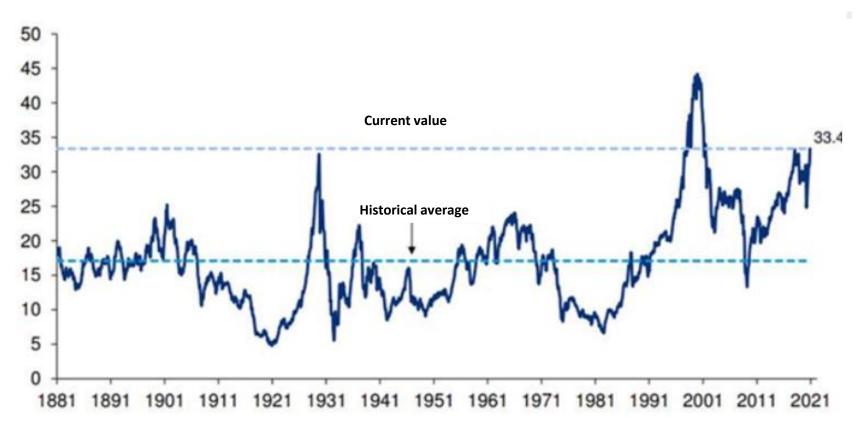
Sources: Bloomberg; Datastream; national data; BIS calculations.

Eurostoxx 50 evolution Base 100 jan 2010



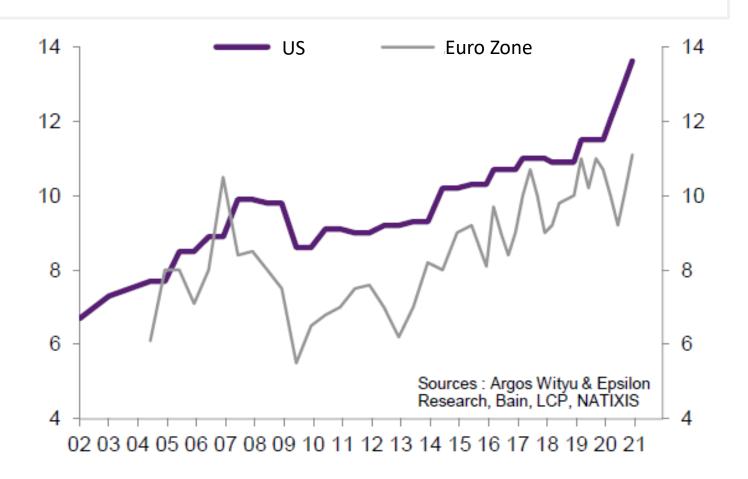


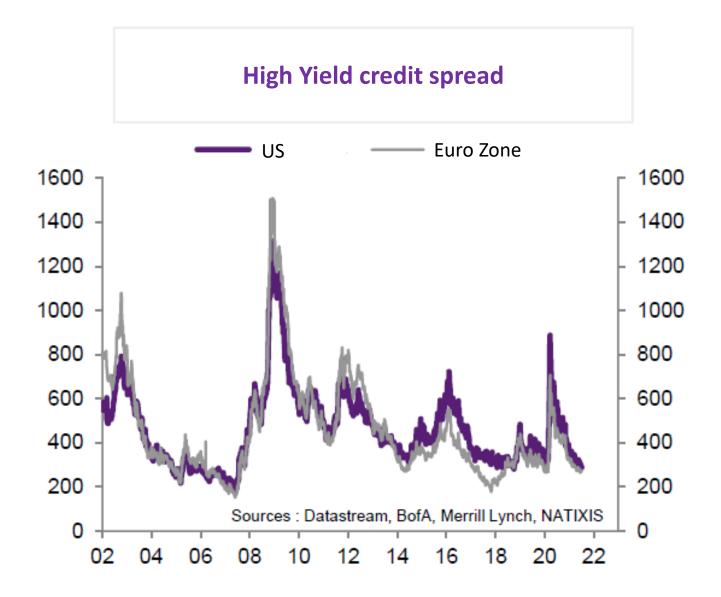
S&P 500 CAPE ratio now above 1929 levels for the only time apart from 1998-2001



Note: Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings Ratio P/E 10 or CAPE Source: robert Shiller, Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank

Multiples of private equity transactions (EBITDA multiples)





OECD: Residential Real estate prices (100 in 1995:1)

