

Overview

- The recession is now behind us and a global recovery is under way although, admittedly, the upswing is far from fulminant and the rate of expansion is very modest. As was to be expected, some indicators are good and some less encouraging and economic data are likely to remain volatile for some months to come. It is likely to prove a bumpy transition from the effects of expansive monetary and fiscal policy to a sustainable expansion driven by the private sector. Nevertheless, after shrinkage of the global economy by 1.3% this year we expect growth of 3.2% in 2010.
- Globally, there is currently little danger of either inflation or deflation, although both remain possible, as substantial production capacity will remain idle until 2010 and enormous budget deficits and rising levels of public debt are distorting economic policy incentives. In the medium term the prevailing rate of inflation will depend upon the determination of central banks to defend their inflation targets. In spite of the rising level of public debt, we expect them to prove very determined with respect to their targets, especially in the Euro area and inflation rates will therefore remain below normal levels for some time to come.
- The capital markets have so far lived from the road out of the recession and the recovery was anticipated. The positive impact of monetary and fiscal policy has restored confidence to the markets. However, the path to recovery is not smooth enough to allow us to expect a constant improvement on equity and spread markets. Nevertheless, the normalisation of financial markets should continue with rising equity prices and a modest increase in the yields of government bonds.
- We have made no major forecast revisions.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Contents | Page |
| Regions | 2 |
| Markets..... | 4 |
| Global economic development | 6 |
| Interest rates in industrialised countries..... | 7 |
| Interest rates in EM countries / Yield spreads | 8 |
| Currencies / Commodities | 9 |
| Contact | 10 |

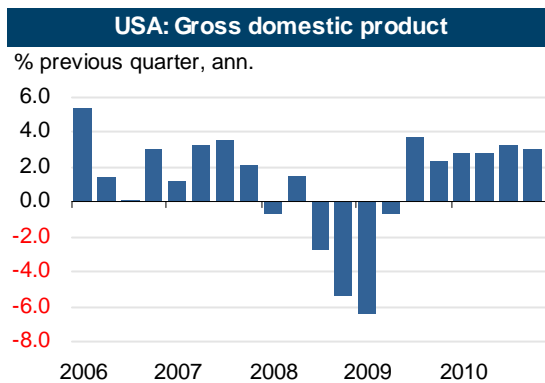
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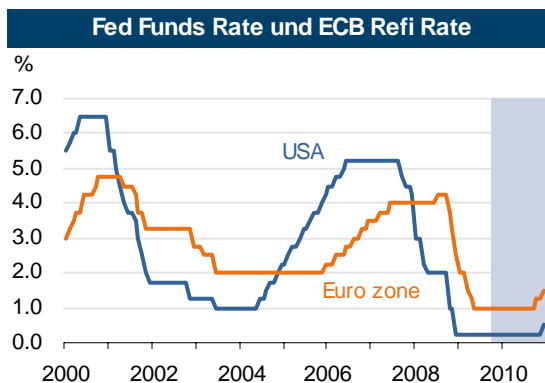
Regions

USA:

Economic data published in recent weeks have confirmed the picture of a modest, somewhat sluggish recovery. There are signs that investment activity may have risen again for the first time in the third quarter. However, the labour market does not seem to have benefited from this increased economic activity and the number of persons employed has continued to fall. The banks' adjustment process is still our main reason for expecting the economic upswing to prove sluggish.



Except for a few sharp price rises for individual energy goods consumer prices have risen very little in recent months. This situation should prevail for some time to come and only towards the end of the year do we expect positive rates of inflation again, even if at historically low levels.



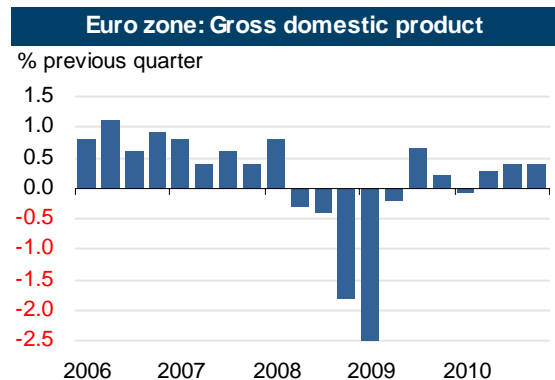
The Fed is also expecting there to be very little pressure on prices and should therefore leave key rates at their current low level in order to stimulate economic recovery. On the other hand, it will probably end its purchase

of securities in the spring of 2010 and also make a gradual withdrawal from its policy of quantitative easing.

Revisions: We have raised our GDP forecast for 2009 from -2.6 % to -2.4 %.

Euro zone:

Economic development in the Euro zone continues to be very uneven, although the result for the third quarter will be on average positive. German growth proved strongest in comparison with that of the previous quarter. Orders are flowing into the manufacturing sector and exports have recovered. Once again it is up to the global economy to set things right. Spain, on the other hand, has again failed to emerge from recession in the third quarter. The road that remains to be travelled is full of potholes. Labour market problems and insolvencies will continue to increase and will hold back the economy in the year to come.



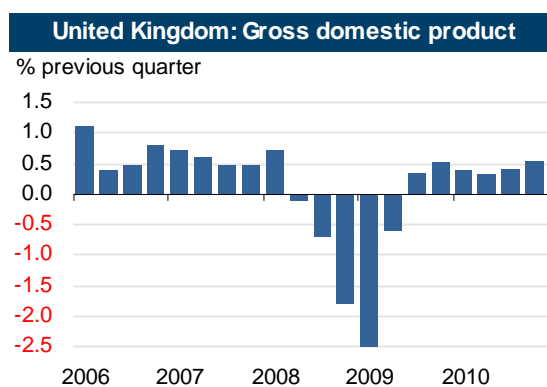
The ECB will hold its key rates at their current level well into 2010. In spite of the positive economic signals it is therefore unlikely to consider a reversal of its interest-rate policy for some time to come, even if it makes constant reference to the fact that it has both the instruments and the will to prevent a phase of higher inflation rates. At the moment, however, there is no danger of inflation, as wage costs have hardly risen and import prices have fallen. We do not expect the ECB to expand its program for the purchase of covered bonds.

Revisions: –

United Kingdom:

With publication of the final data GDP for the second quarter was revised upwards. According to the purchasing managers' index the construction industry has now been in a slump for 19 months. After a brief rise above

the 50-point mark the PMI for the manufacturing sector has again fallen below that point for the second time. The British economy is driven by developments in the service sector. The PMI for the service sector has been rising since May and has now reached the average level for the 13 years of its existence. This appears to signal positive GDP growth in the third quarter and an end to the UK recession.



The first members of the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee have voiced fears of bubbles on the financial markets as a result of the easy money policies that have been pursued. However, this should not be seen as a signal that the Bank of England is about to reverse its monetary policy. The outlook for the real economy is far too bleak for it to consider raising key rates again.

Revisions: We have raised our inflation forecast for 2009 and 2010 to 2.1%.

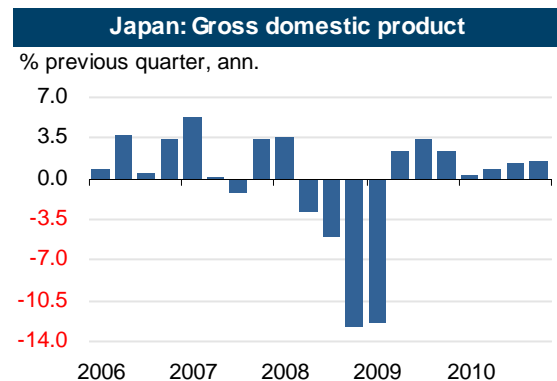
■ Japan:

GDP growth for the second quarter has been revised downwards quite substantially, which has resulted in a slight fall in our average annual GDP forecast for 2009. Nevertheless, the outlook for the second half of the year remains reasonably optimistic and the Japanese economy will continue to register positive growth rates. However, economic recovery will still be very largely dependent on foreign trade.

The rate of deflation has accelerated once again. In August the inflation rate (excluding fresh food) was -2.4 %, the lowest rate ever recorded. However, the Bank of Japan does not regard this as the beginning of a deflationary spiral, but as a normal process of adjustment in the current economic crisis.

Revisions: Due to the revision of data we have lowered our GDP forecast for 2009 to -5.6 %. In addition, we

have lowered our inflation forecasts for 2009 and 2010 by 0.1 percentage points to -1.3 % and -0.7 % respectively.



■ Emerging Markets:

In recent weeks there has been no change to the picture of an economic recovery with very marked regional differences. Both Asian and Brazilian economies are recovering at a rapid pace. Mexican and Central and Eastern European economies should at least touch the bottom of the trough in the third quarter, but recovery thereafter is likely to prove as sluggish here as in the industrial countries.

The easing of tension on the financial markets has further reduced the danger of crisis, but substantial problems remain to be resolved, especially in Central and Eastern Europe. In Romania the government has collapsed and in the Czech Republic caretaker prime minister Fischer had to threaten to resign in order to push the budget through parliament. In Ukraine political conflict is bound to intensify in the run-up to the presidential election in January. Political developments in Argentina have been positive. The government wishes to launch a new round of talks with creditors on rescheduling its debt, with a view to preparing the ground for restoring relations with the IMF. Meanwhile the Turkish government is optimistic with regard to the possibility of concluding a new credit agreement with the IMF.

There seems to be little danger of inflation despite the process of economic stabilisation. Central banks in Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Romania and Mexico are therefore likely to lower their key rates further. The South Korean central bank, on the other hand, will probably be the second emerging-market country after Israel to raise key rates again, in order to anchor inflationary expectations and counteract possible exaggerations on the property market.

Revisions: –

Monday, October 12th 2009

Macro Research

Markets

Equities:

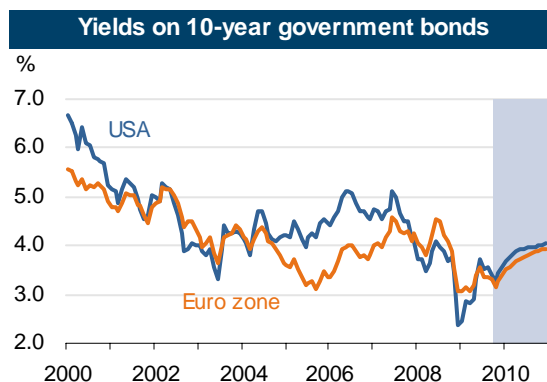
Equity markets in the industrial countries have risen almost to a high for the year and the season for quarterly reports is about to open. Here, as with economic data that is published, there will be a mixture of good and less encouraging news to digest. Nevertheless, the economic recovery is under way and offers companies good prospects of making solid profits. However, coming in the wake of a rapid upswing it is not strong enough to remove all doubts with regard to the durability of the expansion. There is undoubtedly potential for the equity markets, although disappointing phases are to be expected from time to time.

| | Equity Markets | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Actual Oct 12, 09 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| | | months | | |
| DAX | 5 743.05 | 6 000 | 5 500 | 6 500 |
| EuroStoxx50 | 2 882.18 | 3 000 | 2 780 | 3 250 |
| S&P 500 | 1 071.49 | 1 100 | 1 020 | 1 200 |
| Topix | 897.83 | 940 | 860 | 1 020 |

Revisions: We have raised our 3-month and 12-month forecasts.

Bonds:

Yields on **government bonds** have continued their positive trend. Longer maturities in particular have benefited, so that interest rate curves in both the Euro zone and the USA have flattened somewhat.



Something of a damper has been put on the narrowing of the spreads between the bonds of peripheral Euro zone countries and German bunds. In the wake of the sluggish auction of French government bonds following reports of the growth of the French government budget

deficit their spreads have widened substantially. As a direct consequence the spreads between the bonds of other Euro zone countries and German bunds have widened by up to 15 basis points. Although interest rate differences between the Euro zone countries should be reduced in the coming months, it will still be necessary to take into consideration differences between the speeds of recovery in individual countries.

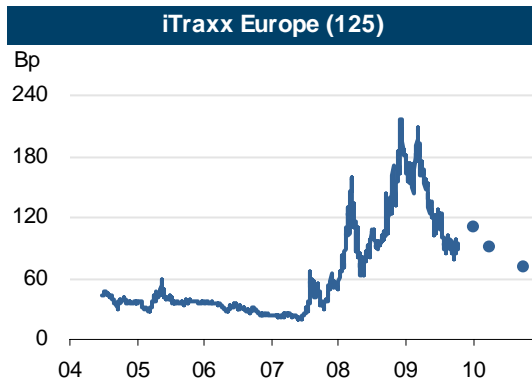
The spreads of **emerging-market bonds** have benefited from the worldwide growth of confidence in the economy on financial markets and in recent weeks spreads have fallen by some 75 basis points to 325 basis points (EMBIG). However, towards the end of the year we expect spreads to widen again, as in the industrial countries both economic recovery and stabilisation of the financial sector are likely to proceed less smoothly than is currently expected by the market. In addition, a growing number of investors will try to secure a good result for the year and new issue activity, which rose to a record level in the third quarter, could become a burden for the market. However, the fundamentally sound condition of the emerging markets and the growing readiness of new investor groups to invest in the emerging markets lead us to believe that spreads will narrow again in the course of the next year.

Emerging market yield spreads



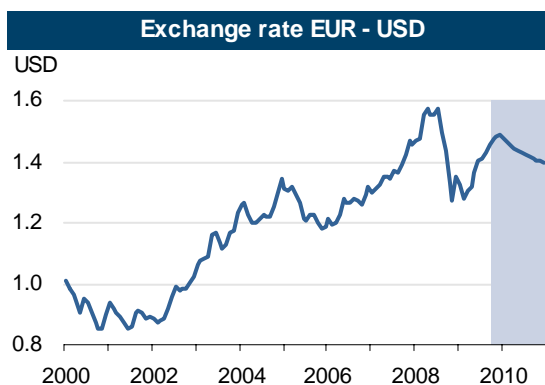
Like the equity markets **corporate and bank bonds** have continued their friendly development. Here too unwelcome economic data had a short-term negative impact on prices, but a more friendly atmosphere was quickly restored. Large volumes of new issues have again been very successfully placed on the market. The ECB continues to pursue its purchasing measures on the covered bond market and is thus holding down yield premiums for mortgage bonds. Meanwhile central banks have started to purchase covered bonds from Euro zone countries other than Germany and France, so that their risk premiums, which have hitherto been very

high, have also been substantially reduced.



Currencies:

The US dollar has not had an easy passage. In recent weeks the dollar has come under attack at both the G20 summit and the G7 meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors, and its status as a world reserve currency has been blamed in part for the global economic crisis. At first sight this would appear to have driven the dollar to a new 12-month low of 1.48 EUR-USD against the Euro in the middle of September. However, it seems more likely that the dollar has suffered as a result of reduced risk aversion on the part of investors as well as its use as a funding currency for carry trades. One clear indication of this is the development of the equity markets, which has been diametrically opposed to that of the Euro-US dollar exchange rate. In mid-September the Dow Jones reached its highest level for almost a year.



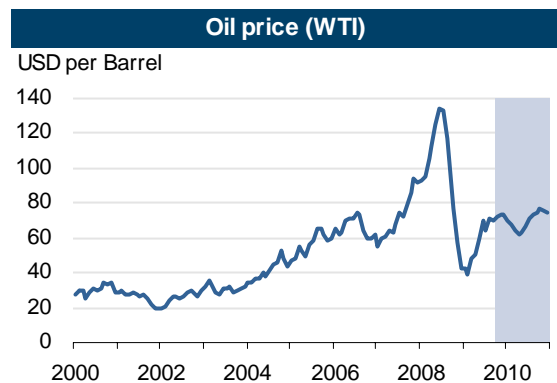
Revisions: –

Commodities:

The world is currently well supplied with commodities, a situation that is reflected in commodity prices. Inventory

levels range from satisfactory to above-average and there can be no talk of bottlenecks in supply. The economic recovery may be well under way, but it will be some time before the global economy again pushes commodity markets to the limits of their capacity. Only if the ample supplies of liquidity on the money markets were to go in search of higher yields would a more marked rise in commodity prices be likely. However, with the exception of precious metals, such a price rise would soon be dissipated if it became clear that the supply side reacts flexibly to higher prices. We therefore expect no more than modest commodity price rises in the remainder of 2009.

Revisions: We have revised our gold price forecast upwards. For 2009 we now expect an average gold price of USD 955 per ounce and USD 980 for 2010.



Annual average oil price

| Year | USD per Barrel | |
|------|----------------|-------------|
| | WTI | Brent Blend |
| 2000 | 30.2 | 28.4 |
| 2001 | 25.9 | 24.9 |
| 2002 | 26.1 | 25.0 |
| 2003 | 31.0 | 28.8 |
| 2004 | 41.4 | 38.3 |
| 2005 | 56.6 | 55.1 |
| 2006 | 66.2 | 66.1 |
| 2007 | 72.3 | 72.7 |
| 2008 | 99.6 | 98.4 |
| 2009 | 61.0 | 61.5 |
| 2010 | 70.0 | 69.0 |

Global economic development

| Country/ Country Group | GDP- Weights ¹⁾ | GDP | | | Consumer Prices ²⁾ | | | Current Account | | | General Government Balance ³⁾ | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | percentage change on previous year | | | | | | as a percentage of nominal GDP | | | | | |
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Germany | 4.2 | 1.3 | -4.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -4.0 | -5.0 |
| France | 3.1 | 0.3 | -2.0 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | -3.8 | -4.3 | -4.0 | -3.4 | -8.3 | -8.5 |
| Italy | 2.6 | -1.0 | -5.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | -3.0 | -2.7 | -3.0 | -2.7 | -5.2 | -5.5 |
| Spain | 2.0 | 0.9 | -3.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | -0.3 | 1.5 | -9.5 | -7.5 | -7.0 | -3.8 | -10.0 | -10.5 |
| Netherlands | 1.0 | 2.0 | -4.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 1.0 | -4.5 | -6.0 |
| Euro zone | 15.7 | 0.7 | -3.8 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -1.7 | -2.1 | -1.9 | -6.3 | -6.9 |
| United Kingdom | 3.2 | 0.6 | -4.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | -1.7 | -2.6 | -2.8 | -5.5 | -10.5 | -10.3 |
| Sweden | 0.5 | -0.4 | -4.6 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 2.5 | -2.5 | -3.9 |
| Denmark | 0.3 | -1.2 | -4.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.6 | -1.5 | -3.9 |
| Poland | 1.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | -5.4 | -0.5 | -3.7 | -3.9 | -6.6 | -7.3 |
| Hungary | 0.3 | 0.6 | -6.8 | -0.9 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 3.2 | -8.4 | -2.8 | -3.3 | -3.4 | -3.4 | -3.9 |
| Czech Republic | 0.4 | 3.1 | -4.8 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | -3.1 | -1.5 | -2.0 | -1.5 | -4.3 | -4.9 |
| EU-27 | 22.0 | 1.0 | -4.0 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | -1.6 | -1.7 | -2.1 | -2.4 | -6.7 | -7.2 |
| USA | 20.6 | 0.4 | -2.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | -0.3 | 2.0 | -4.9 | -3.0 | -3.0 | -6.5 | -12.0 | -9.0 |
| Japan | 6.3 | -0.7 | -5.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -1.3 | -0.7 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | -2.9 | -6.7 | -8.7 |
| Canada | 1.9 | 0.4 | -2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 0.3 | -1.3 | -1.7 |
| Australia | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | -4.6 | -3.2 | -5.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| New Zealand | 0.2 | -0.9 | -1.4 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | -8.8 | -7.1 | -7.0 | -1.1 | -6.3 | -6.1 |
| Switzerland | 0.5 | 1.6 | -1.5 | 1.0 | 2.4 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 1.0 | -0.5 | -1.0 |
| Norway | 0.4 | 2.1 | -1.4 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 19.5 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Developed Countries⁴⁾ | 50.7 | 0.4 | -3.3 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | -1.8 | -1.5 | -1.8 | -3.7 | -8.3 | -7.6 |
| Russia | 3.3 | 5.6 | -8.0 | 3.0 | 14.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.8 | -8.0 | -5.5 |
| Turkey | 1.3 | 1.1 | -5.6 | 3.8 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 7.0 | -5.7 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -1.8 | -5.5 | -5.3 |
| Ukraine | 0.5 | 2.1 | -15.0 | -1.5 | 25.2 | 16.5 | 12.2 | -7.2 | -0.6 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -7.2 | -3.5 |
| Emerging Europe⁵⁾ | 7.8 | 4.1 | -6.7 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -1.3 | X | X | X |
| South Africa | 0.7 | 3.1 | -2.0 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 | -7.6 | -5.4 | -5.2 | -1.1 | -4.5 | -3.6 |
| Middle East, Africa | 2.6 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | -1.0 | -2.3 | -0.3 | X | X | X |
| Brazil | 2.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -2.6 | -1.9 |
| Mexico | 2.2 | 1.4 | -6.6 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.6 | -1.5 | -2.4 | -3.0 | -0.1 | -4.0 | -2.0 |
| Argentina | 0.8 | 6.8 | -3.5 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | -4.6 | -3.8 |
| Chile | 0.4 | 3.2 | -1.5 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | -2.0 | -0.3 | -0.7 | 5.7 | -4.2 | -1.7 |
| Latin America | 8.0 | 4.2 | -2.6 | 2.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -1.3 | X | X | X |
| China | 11.4 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 6.5 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 4.3 | -0.4 | -4.2 | -3.2 |
| India | 4.8 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 5.6 | -2.9 | -1.2 | -2.1 | -6.1 | -7.8 | -6.8 |
| South Korea | 1.8 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.2 | -5.0 | -3.8 |
| Philippines | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | -0.9 | -3.1 | -2.5 |
| Emerging Asia | 22.9 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 3.6 | X | X | X |
| Total⁶⁾ | 92.0 | 2.8 | -1.3 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | X | X | X | X | X | X |

1) Of 2008, recalculated with purchasing power parities. Source: IMF. - 2) Euro zone, United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark = Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices. - 3) According to National Accounting Standards. - 4) Without Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania. - 5) Including the eight member countries of the EU named before and Turkey. -

Interest rates in industrialised countries

| | | Actual | Forecasts | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Oct 12 2008 | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months |
| Germany | Monetary policy (Refi) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| | 3 months (EURIBOR) | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.50 |
| | 12 months (EURIBOR) | 1.24 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.75 |
| | 2 years | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.90 |
| | 5 years | 2.41 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| | 10 years | 3.22 | 3.50 | 3.70 | 3.90 |
| | 30 years | 3.92 | 4.30 | 4.50 | 4.70 |
| USA | Monetary policy (FFR) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| | 12 months (LIBOR) | 1.22 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.70 |
| | 2 years | 0.97 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 years | 2.35 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.30 |
| | 10 years | 3.38 | 3.70 | 3.90 | 4.00 |
| | 30 years | 4.22 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 4.60 |
| Japan | Monetary policy (Call) | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 0.34 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| | 12 months (LIBOR) | 0.77 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| | 2 years | 0.26 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| | 5 years | 0.62 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.90 |
| | 10 years | 1.29 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| | 30 years | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.30 |
| United Kingdom | Monetary policy (Base) | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 0.56 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| | 12 months (LIBOR) | 1.11 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.60 |
| | 2 years | 0.78 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 2.00 |
| | 5 years | 2.49 | 2.80 | 2.90 | 3.20 |
| | 10 years | 3.42 | 3.80 | 3.90 | 4.00 |
| | 30 years | 4.03 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.80 |
| Sweden | Monetary policy (Repo) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 3 months (STIB) | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| | 5 years | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.60 | 2.80 |
| | 10 years | 3.21 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.40 |
| Denmark | Monetary policy (Repo) | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| | 3 months (CIBOR) | 1.58 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 2.40 |
| | 5 years | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.30 |
| | 10 years | 3.58 | 3.85 | 4.00 | 4.20 |
| Norway | Monetary policy (Deposit) | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| | 3 months (NIBOR) | 2.02 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.80 |
| | 5 years | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| | 10 years | 4.07 | 4.40 | 4.70 | 4.80 |
| Switzerland | Monetary policy (LIBOR) | 0,00 - 0,75 | 0,00 - 0,75 | 0,00 - 0,75 | 0,00 - 0,75 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 5 years | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| | 10 years | 2.02 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Canada | Monetary policy (O/N) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | 12 months (LIBOR) | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| | 2 years | 1.70 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| | 5 years | 2.86 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.20 |
| | 10 years | 3.51 | 3.50 | 3.70 | 3.90 |
| | 30 years | 3.97 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.20 |
| Australia | Monetary policy (Cash) | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 3.67 | 3.70 | 4.00 | 4.40 |
| | 5 years | 5.30 | 5.20 | 5.30 | 5.50 |
| | 10 years | 5.36 | 5.40 | 5.50 | 5.60 |
| New Zealand | Monetary policy (Cash) | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.25 |
| | 3 months (LIBOR) | 3.10 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| | 5 years | 4.94 | 4.90 | 5.20 | 5.40 |
| | 10 years | 5.55 | 5.80 | 5.90 | 6.00 |

Interest rates in EM countries

| | | | Actual | Forecasts | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | Oct 12 2008 | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months |
| Central- and Eastern Europe | Poland | Monetary policy (Repo) | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| | | 3 months (WIB) | 4.09 | 4.00 | 4.30 | 4.40 |
| | | 5 years | 5.77 | 5.60 | 5.90 | 6.00 |
| | | 10 years | 6.21 | 6.25 | 6.40 | 6.50 |
| | Czech Rep. | Monetary policy (Repo) | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| | | 3 months (PRIBOR) | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| | | 5 years | 3.76 | 3.70 | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| | | 10 years | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 5.30 |
| | Hungary | Monetary policy (Deposit) | 7.50 | 6.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| | | 3 months (BUBOR) | 7.41 | 6.40 | 6.10 | 6.20 |
| | | 5 years | 7.31 | 6.60 | 6.50 | 6.55 |
| | | 10 years | 7.70 | 6.80 | 6.60 | 6.65 |
| Latin America | Brazil | Monetary policy (Repo) | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 9.25 |
| | | 3 months (ABG) | 8.70 | 8.75 | 8.80 | 9.25 |
| | | 5 years | 12.29 | 11.70 | 11.40 | 11.30 |
| | Mexico | 10 years | 12.71 | 11.70 | 11.40 | 11.30 |
| | | Monetary policy | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| | | 3 months (Mexibor) | 5.02 | 4.30 | 4.25 | 4.75 |
| Asia | Singapore | 5 years | 7.35 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.60 |
| | | 10 years | 7.85 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 7.70 |
| | | Monetary policy | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | | 3 months | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| | South Korea | 5 years | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.90 | 2.10 |
| | | 10 years | 2.44 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.00 |
| | | Monetary policy | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| | | 3 months | 2.39 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.25 |
| | | 5 years | 4.77 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | 10 years | 5.28 | 5.30 | 5.40 | 5.50 |

Yield spreads in basis points¹⁾

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Emerging Markets, EMBIG Spreads | Central- and Eastern Europe | Bulgaria | 217 | 265 | 280 | 245 | |
| | | Poland | 125 | 170 | 180 | 160 | |
| | | Russia | 238 | 290 | 305 | 270 | |
| | | Turkey | 253 | 325 | 340 | 300 | |
| | | Ukraine | 1 011 | 1 100 | 1 150 | 1 000 | |
| | Africa | South Africa | 167 | 225 | 237 | 208 | |
| | Latin America | Argentina | 663 | 800 | 850 | 750 | |
| | | Brazil | 213 | 280 | 290 | 255 | |
| | | Mexico | 208 | 265 | 275 | 245 | |
| | | Venezuela | 922 | 1 050 | 1 100 | 950 | |
| | Asia | China | 87 | 110 | 120 | 100 | |
| | | Philippines | 239 | 310 | 325 | 290 | |
| | Total (EMBIG) | | | 306 | 380 | 400 | 350 |

1) The yield spread is calculated as the market weighted sum of the spreads between the respective USD-bonds and the US treasuries of corresponding maturity. The Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBUG) is relevant.

Currencies

| EURO | | Actual Oct 12 2008 | Forecasts | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months |
| Dollar-Bloc | EUR-USD | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.41 |
| | EUR-CAD | 1.53 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.49 |
| | EUR-AUD | 1.63 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.58 |
| | EUR-NZD | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.07 | 1.96 |
| Japan | EUR-JPY | 132.6 | 131 | 135 | 134 |
| Euro-Outs | EUR-GBP | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.88 |
| | EUR-DKK | 7.44 | 7.44 | 7.44 | 7.44 |
| | EUR-SEK | 10.36 | 10.40 | 10.50 | 10.30 |
| | EUR-CHF | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.50 | 1.54 |
| | EUR-NOK | 8.31 | 8.50 | 8.40 | 8.50 |
| Central- and Eastern Europe | EUR-PLN | 4.29 | 4.25 | 4.30 | 4.15 |
| | EUR-HUF | 271.4 | 270 | 280 | 275 |
| | EUR-CZK | 25.93 | 26.00 | 26.50 | 26.00 |
| Africa | EUR-ZAR | 10.98 | 11.92 | 12.33 | 12.69 |
| Latin America | EUR-BRL | 2.56 | 2.68 | 2.83 | 2.82 |
| | EUR-MXN | 19.54 | 19.67 | 19.14 | 18.61 |
| Asia | EUR-SGD | 2.06 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.04 |
| | EUR-KRW | 1719.5 | 1773 | 1740 | 1657 |
| US-DOLLAR | | | | | |
| Dollar-Bloc | USD-CAD | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.06 |
| | AUD-USD | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.89 |
| | NZD-USD | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.72 |
| Japan | USD-JPY | 90.2 | 88 | 93 | 95 |
| Euro-Outs | GBP-USD | 1.58 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1.60 |
| | USD-DKK | 5.07 | 4.99 | 5.13 | 5.28 |
| | USD-SEK | 7.05 | 6.98 | 7.24 | 7.30 |
| | USD-CHF | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.09 |
| | USD-NOK | 5.66 | 5.70 | 5.79 | 6.03 |
| Central- and Eastern Europe | USD-PLN | 2.92 | 2.85 | 2.97 | 2.94 |
| | USD-HUF | 184.6 | 181.2 | 193.1 | 195.0 |
| | USD-CZK | 17.65 | 17.45 | 18.28 | 18.44 |
| Africa | USD-ZAR | 7.48 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 |
| Latin America | USD-BRL | 1.74 | 1.80 | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| | USD-MXN | 13.30 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Asia | USD-SGD | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| | USD-KRW | 1170.0 | 1190 | 1200 | 1175 |

Commodities

| Commodity | Ø 09 2009 | Forecasts | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months |
| Gold (USD per troy ounce) | 998.13 | 1050.0 | 1030.0 | 930.0 |
| WTI crude (USD per Barrel) | 69.47 | 73.0 | 64.0 | 77.0 |
| Brent crude (USD per Barrel) | 68.15 | 72.0 | 63.0 | 76.0 |

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