# **Turbulent Times:**

# A Private Bank's Perspective

November 12, 2011

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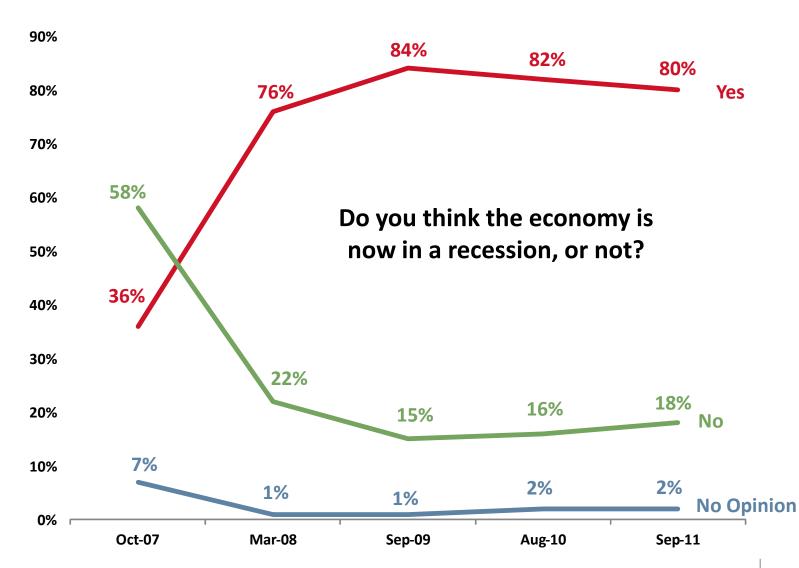




- Brown Brothers Harriman (BBH) was founded in 1818 and remains the oldest continuously operated partnership in the United States. BBH is wholly owned by 40 general partners who assume unlimited liability for the obligations of the firm, and who are caretakers of an enduring tradition of integrity, responsiveness, and superior execution that has lasted for almost 200 years.
- As a private partnership, BBH's stability is rare in today's business environment. Other than the selection of new partners or partner retirements, there have been no material structural changes to the firm since our 1931 merger with W.A. Harriman & Co. BBH has grown organically, providing our clients with a stable and predictable business environment. There are no plans to change this structure.
- Today, BBH's approximately 4,000 employees are organized into three integrated business units: Investor Services, Banking and Advisory, and Investment and Wealth Management.

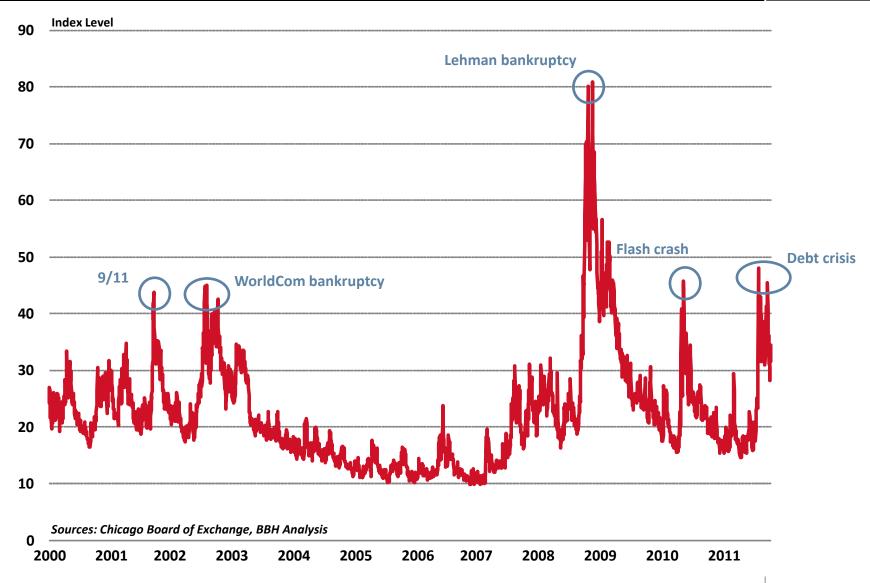


### Measures of Risk Aversion USA Today/Gallup Polls

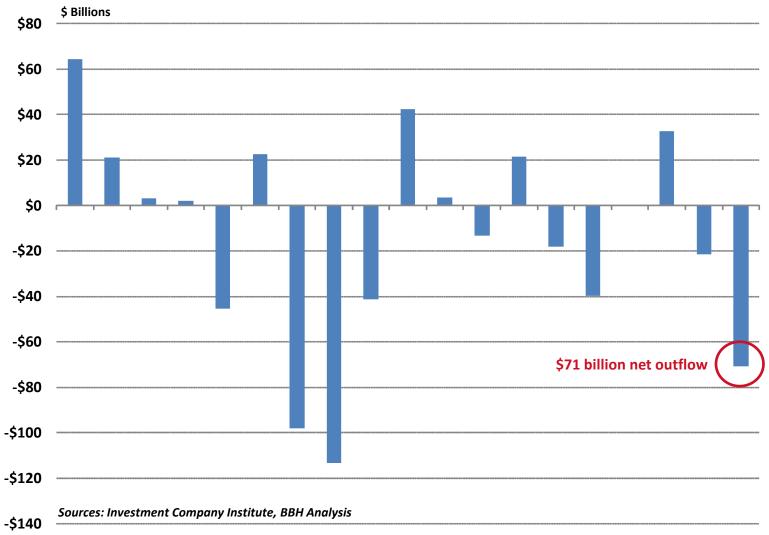


Sources: USA Today/Gallup, BBH Analysis

### Measures of Risk Aversion CBOE Volatility Index (VIX)

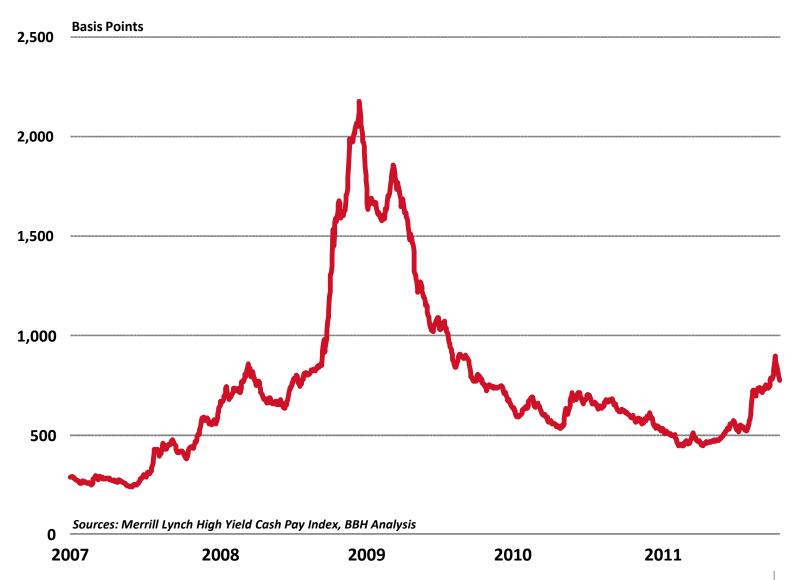


### Measures of Risk Aversion Equity Mutual Fund Flows

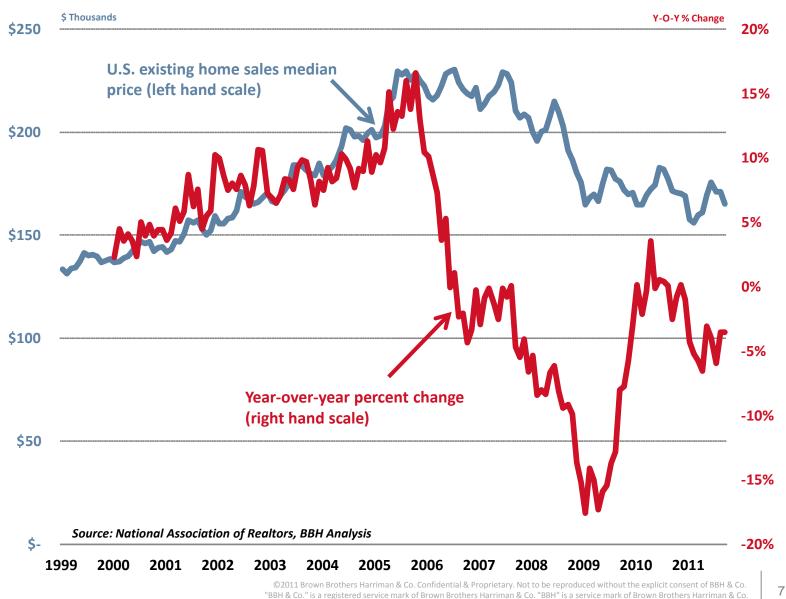


1Q07 2Q07 3Q07 4Q07 1Q08 2Q08 3Q08 4Q08 1Q09 2Q09 3Q09 4Q09 1Q10 2Q10 3Q10 4Q10 1Q11 2Q11 3Q11

### Measures of Risk Aversion High Yield Credit Spreads



**Measures of Reality Housing Prices** 



**Unemployment Rate** 

20%

18% 16.5% 16% 14% **Broad Unemployment Rate** 12% 10% 9.1% 8% 6% 4% **Narrow Unemployment Rate** 2% Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, BBH Analysis 0% 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

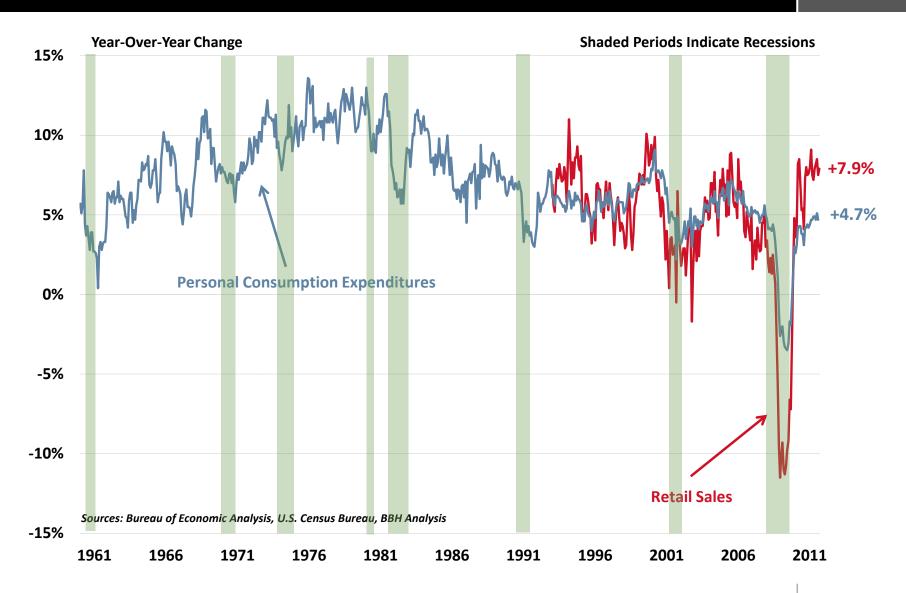
| (Jobs figures in 000s) Se   | eptember 2011 l              | Employment Data   | Change in Employment |                    |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Economic Sector   | Total Jobs                   | % of Total        | Month-over-Month     | Year-over-Year     |
|   |                              |                   |                      |                    |
| Goods Producing Sectors   |                              |                   |                      |                    |
| Manufacturing   | 11,741                       | 9%                | -13                  | 196                |
| Construction  | 5,551                        | 4%                | 26                   | 37                 |
| Mining & Logging  | 805                          | 1%                | 5                    | 80                 |
| Total Goods Producing Sectors   | 18,097                       | 14%               | 18                   | 313                |
| Trade, transportation & utilitie<br>Government<br>Education & health services | s 24,952<br>21,985<br>20,081 | 19%<br>17%<br>15% | 7<br>-34<br>45       | 325<br>-289<br>450 |
| Professional & business services  | -                            | 13%               | 43                   | 561                |
| Leisure & hospitality   | 13,223                       | 10%               | -4                   | 120                |
| Financial Activities  | 7,603                        | 6%                | -8                   | -13                |
| Other services  | 5,453                        | 4%                | -3                   | 64                 |
| Information   | 2,660                        | 2%                | 34                   | -41                |
| Total Service Providing Sectors   | 113,237                      | 86%               | 85                   | 1,177              |
| Total Economy   | 131,334                      | 100%              | 103                  | 1,490              |

#### 1.8 million new private sector

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Non-Farm Payroll Data, Table B-1

jobs created in the past year

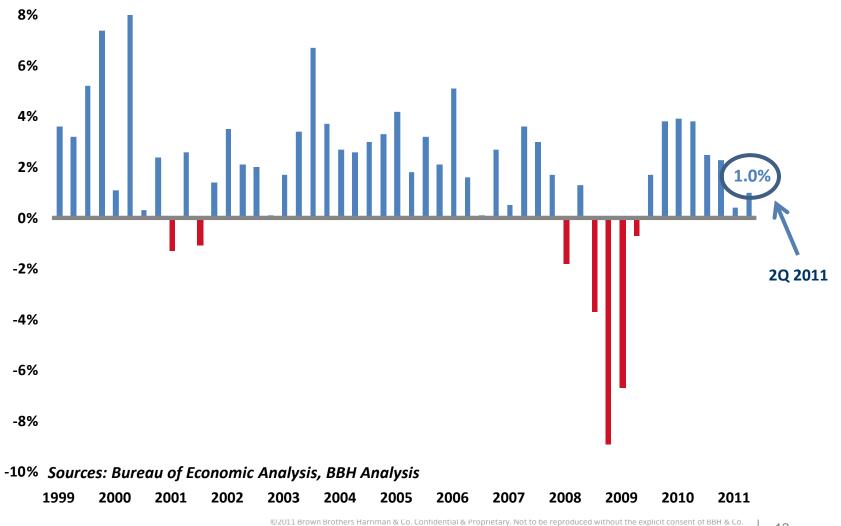
## Measures of Reality Personal Consumption

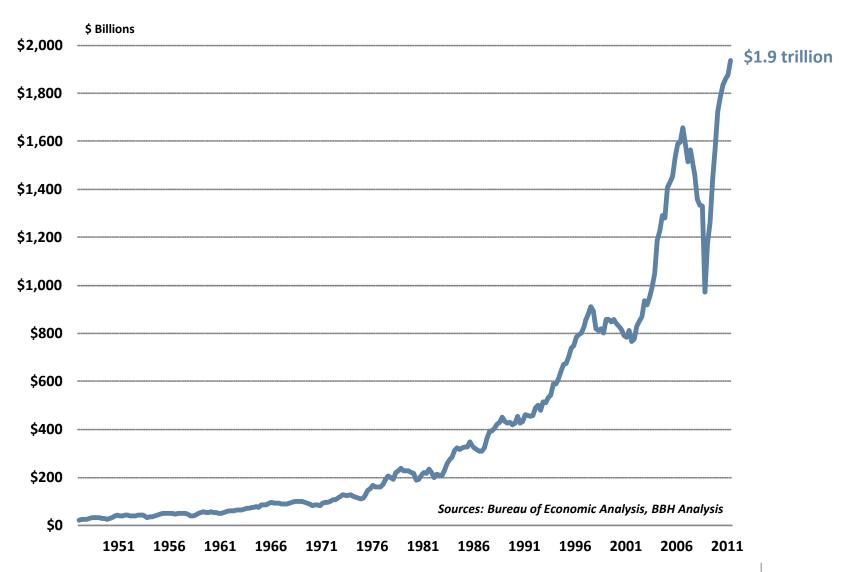


## Measures of Reality Leading Economic Indicators

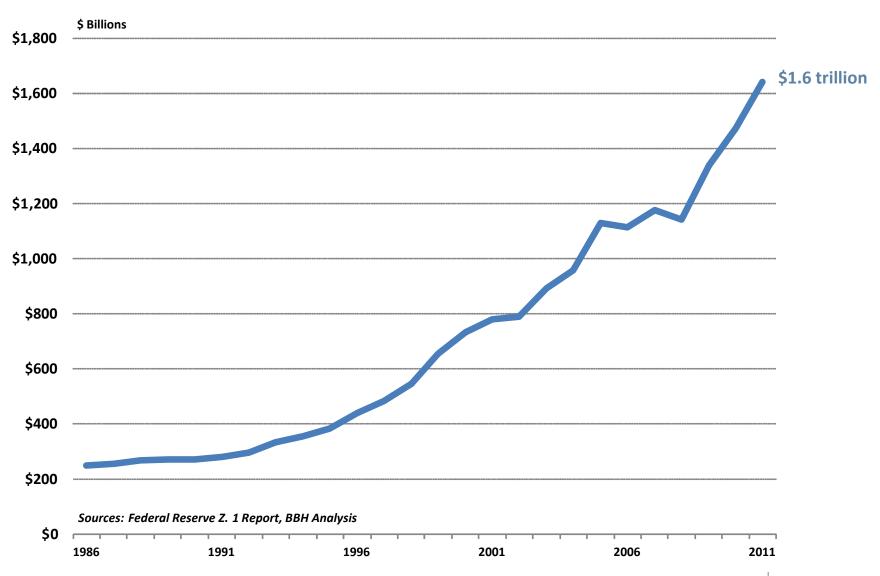
**Shaded Periods Indicate Recessions** 140 20% 15% 120 YOY % Change (right hand scale) 10% 100 5% 80 0% 60 -5% 40 -10% LEI Index (left hand scale) 20 -15% Source: Conference Board, BBH & Co. Analysis -20% 0 1976 1981 1996 2001 2006 1961 1966 1971 1986 1991 2011







#### Measures of Reality Cash on Corporate Balance Sheets



| Commodity | China % of World |
|-----------|------------------|
| Cement    | 53.2%            |
| Iron Ore  | 47.7%            |
| Coal      | 46.9%            |
| Pigs      | 46.4%            |
| Steel     | 45.4%            |
| Lead      | 44.6%            |
| Zinc      | 41.3%            |
| Aluminum  | 40.6%            |
| Copper    | 38.9%            |
| Eggs      | 37.2%            |
| Nickel    | 36.3%            |
| Rice      | 28.1%            |
| Soybeans  | 24.6%            |

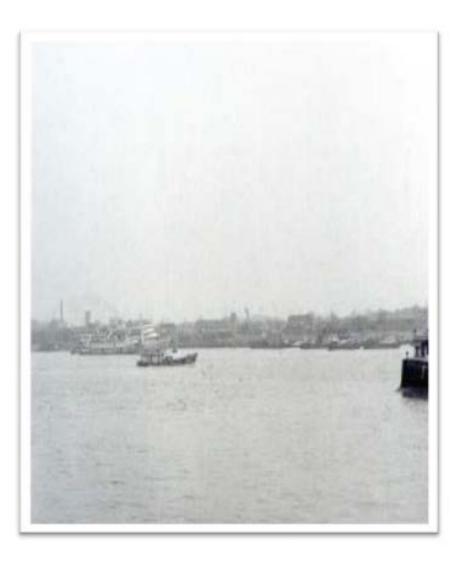
Source - GMO

# Shanghai in 2010



# Pudong section of Shanghai, circa 2010

# Shanghai in 1980

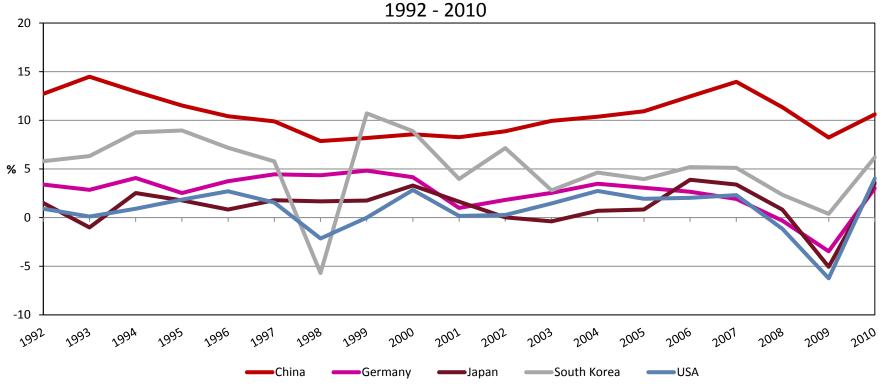


#### Brown = Brothers Harriman

#### Pudong section of Shanghai, circa 1980

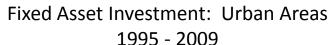
**GDP** Growth

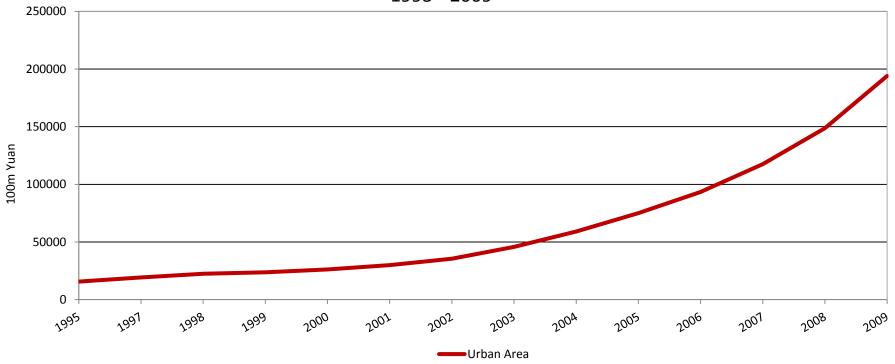
Year-on Year GDP Growth



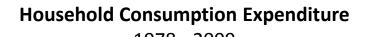
- China economic growth continues to lead the world, at around a 10% annual real growth rate of GDP
- Massive government stimulus in 2008/9 kept growth strong even during the Global Financial Crisis
- China GDP growth has slowed recently, to 9.1% per annum as of Q3 2011, and is expected to slow further

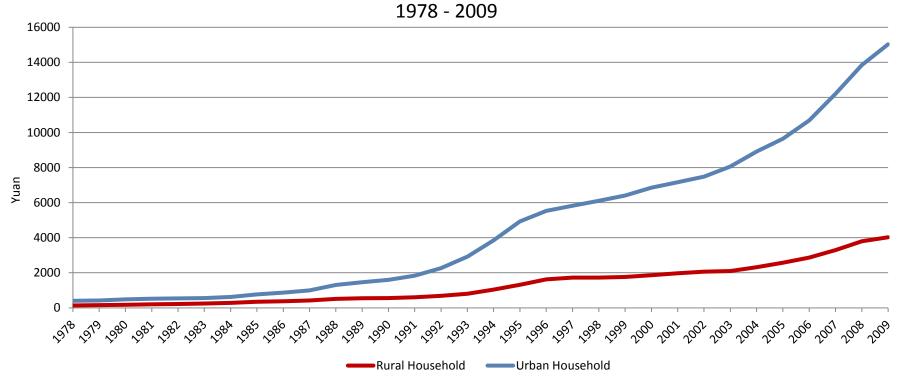
# **Fixed Asset Investment**





- Growth has been driven largely by fixed investment in real estate and infrastructure projects
- With export growth lagging since the global recession, the need for the government to invest to support the economy became even more acute

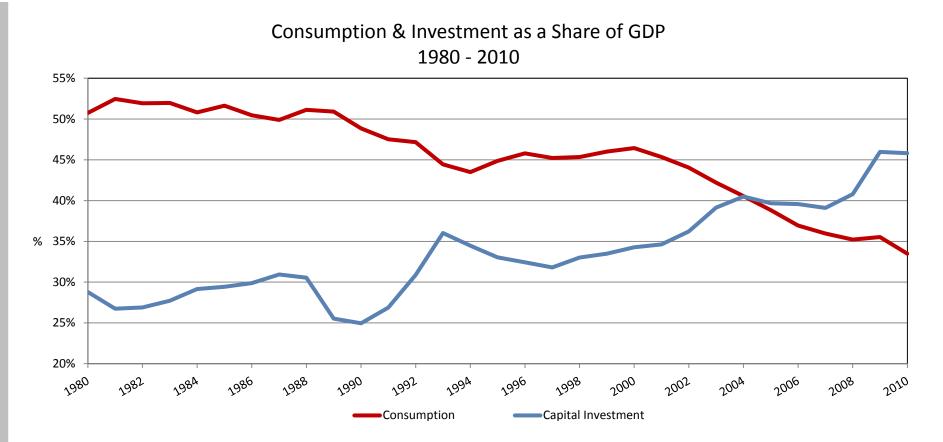




- Increasing urbanization and higher wage jobs have produced meaningful gains in personal consumption
- Since 1980, urban consumption per capita has grown at a 12.5% compound rate, while rural consumption has compounded at 11.3%

# Consumption & Investment as a Share of GDP

22

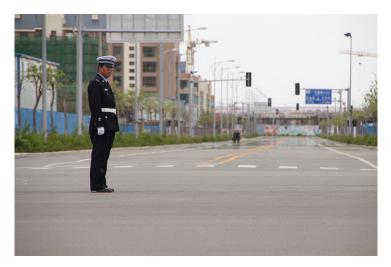


- Even with strong consumption growth, the extensive infrastructure and real estate investment have increased as a percent of GDP, leaving a materially imbalanced economy
- Premier Wen has referred to the economy as "unbalanced, unstable, uncoordinated, and unsustainable"

# Kangbashi – Ghost Town



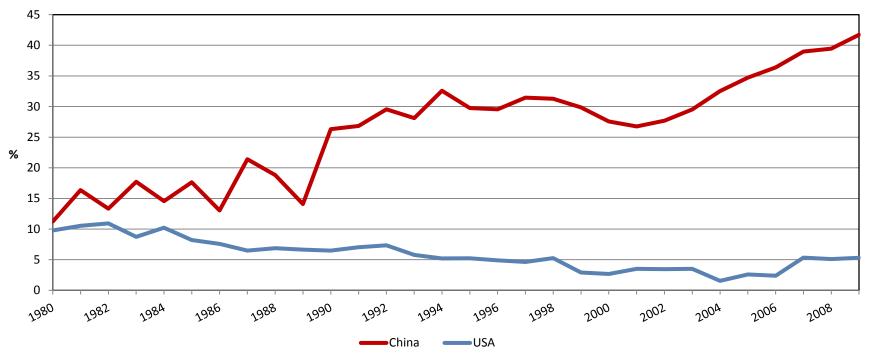






# **Personal Savings Rates**

Personal Savings Rates<sup>\*</sup> 1980 - 2009



- The lack of a "social safety net" has historically forced Chinese to be savers instead of consumers
- The government is focused on instituting programs to stimulate consumption demand
- Specific areas of focus include developing retirement programs including social security, improving healthcare, making insurance more affordable, and expanding educational and training opportunities

Source: CEIC, St. Louis Fed \* As a percentage of disposable personal income

# European Debt Crisis – Grecian Headache



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# What European Debt Crisis?



Source: CEIC

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