

## Eurozone: Tentative green shoots

First-quarter Eurozone growth was weak, but March data seems to suggest a rebound is in the offing. With improving consumer sentiment and international trade off lows, the second quarter could come a bit stronger, provided that a 'hard Brexit' is avoided



Source: Shutterstock

The first quarter saw hardly any acceleration in eurozone growth momentum. Although economic indicators have been equivocal lately, we see sufficient reason to expect a stronger second quarter, unless a sudden shock would hit the economy.

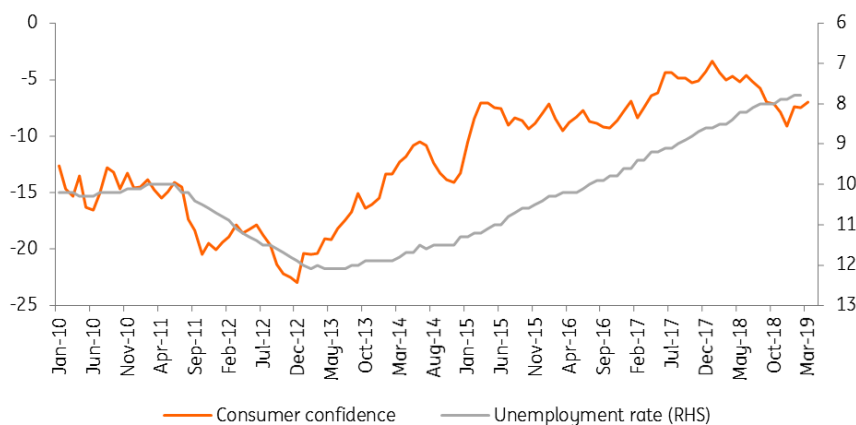
It has been a rather difficult month for economic pundits. A number of indicators have been rather disappointing. Both the composite PMI and the European Commission's economic sentiment indicator fell unexpectedly in March, with the services sector now also weakening. In that regard, the weaker global environment and slowing international trade, that had already hit the manufacturing sector in the course of 2018, is now seemingly starting to have second-round effects on the services sector.

However, this rather sober assessment does not chime with a number of national economic sentiment indicators. Both the French INSEE indicator and the German IFO indicator improved in March, with the services sector actually doing very well in Germany.

What to make of this? The contradictory data at least suggests that it is certainly too soon to pencil in a strong upturn. But at the same time, there are some green shoots, suggesting that even manufacturing is likely to bottom out. The DHL global trade indicator signalled a mild improvement in international trade for Germany in March.

At the same time, domestic demand is still supported by growing employment and the gentle upward trend in wages. In March the European consumer showed himself rather upbeat about his household finances over the next 12 months, which bodes well for consumption.

## Eurozone consumer more upbeat again



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Also, bear in mind that fiscal policy is slightly more expansionary this year compared to previous years. In that regard we continue to expect some growth acceleration in the second quarter, resulting in 1.2% for the whole of the year. For next year we currently forecast the same growth rate, which is clearly below the ECB's expectation for 2020 (1.6% GDP growth).

Of course, Brexit remains the elephant in the room. If a hard Brexit were to materialise over the next few weeks, then we can forget about a growth pick-up. It looks quite likely that a hard Brexit would strongly distort trade flows and international value chains. Also, depending on the financial markets and confidence impact, annual GDP growth could be cut by 0.3 percentage points, with the biggest impact in the second and third quarters.

---

### *A hard Brexit could cost 0.3 percentage points of growth*

---

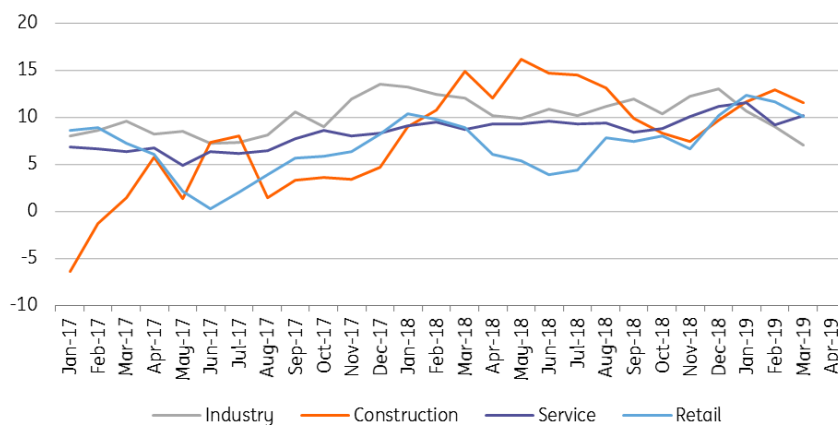
Another potential worry is the political situation in Italy. On the back of the recession, there is clearly a deterioration in the budget deficit which will have to be addressed in the course of the year. As we think that Lega will win big at the European parliamentary elections, with 5star losing, we don't exclude elections just after the summer. This would imply that the current government would not have to decide on the more difficult budget for 2020, which would probably result in a further deterioration of public finances.

In a recent speech Mario Draghi, the president of the ECB, remained confident that the inflation

would pick up. However, survey results are still ambiguous. Selling price expectations increased in services in March, but remained stable in retail trade, while they strongly declined in construction and industry. Consumer price expectations also fell in March. And although the late Easter has distorted inflation figures, one cannot deny that core inflation currently remains below 1%.

We therefore downgraded our inflation forecasts to 1.2% in 2019 and 1.6% in 2020. We wouldn't be surprised if headline inflation fell temporarily below 1% in the course of this year.

## Price expectations moving sideways



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

All of this explains why the ECB will want to keep in place sufficient accommodation. The discussion surrounding monetary policy is now even starting to focus on the question of whether the ECB will still have some ammunition, should the expansion come to a standstill. Of course there are the new TLTROs. The ECB conveniently hasn't announced the conditions yet, and according to chief economist Peter Praet, this will only happen in June, which gives the ECB still some time to assess the economic developments. The interest rate will likely be generous if in the meantime the economy slows further.

Another issue that created some excitement in the markets was Mario Draghi's remark that the ECB would monitor the banks' health in the wake of compressed interest margins. This opens the possibility of a two-tier system for excess liquidity, which would neutralise a part of the side-effects of the negative interest rate policy. However, we would caution against any premature expectation for this to happen. As a matter of fact, it's only likely to be put in place if the ECB would be forced to cut negative rates even further in the wake of adverse economic developments.

### Author

**Peter Vanden Houte**

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

[peter.vandenhoute@ing.com](mailto:peter.vandenhoute@ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).