

## France: Shifting into higher gear

The picture has changed dramatically in France in just a year. With the highest confidence levels in a decade, it's hard to ignore the positive effects of the reform atmosphere which we expect to continue in 2018



Source: Shutterstock

### There is no alternative

Back in the summer of 2017, the polls were suggesting an unconvincing start for President Emmanuel Macron and his government. His approval rating has plummeted, and in August we were among those who thought they could hardly go any lower. Only Mr Macron's base looked satisfied with his first steps, but five months later, all of that has become history.

An IPSOS poll indicated in January 2018 a 53% approval rating for the President and almost 60% for Prime Minister Edouard Philippe. Part of it is due to the disarray of the opposition in polls, and another is the lack of stability at a low level on the right. President Macron seems to leave no space for an alternative. His first successes on the Labour Law and the 'moralisation law', which didn't trigger the feared street opposition, give a sense something is finally happening.

This should continue, with expected 2018 reforms to ease businesses' life cycles from creation to transmission. The Government should also start spending its 50bn euro investment plan, which also entails new employment schemes for the unemployed. On top of that, the Government will have to take risks on two politically sensitive reforms: the Immigration Law and Constitutional

Reform, which aims to lower the number of MPs and limit the number of offices they can hold. President Macron is therefore likely again to be all over the place in 2018, showing France that there is no alternative.

One could note that the Philippe Government does not look keen on austerity as the bulk of the 80bn euro of spending cuts scheduled for the next five years have been pushed back to after 2020. If the target is still to reduce public spending from 55% to 51.1% of GDP between 2016 and 2022, delaying the process could bring the deficit to GDP ratio above 3% in 2020, although stronger growth will help the consolidation of public finances.

[Read this article in French here](#)

# 2.0%

## Expected 2018 GDP growth

The highest since 2011

Better than expected

## High business confidence will increase support for reforms

If there is one supporter of further reforms in France, it is probably the strong economic context, which is due both to the reform momentum and the high-cycle dynamism of the rest of the Eurozone. So far, the high confidence level has been broadly spread across sectors and suggest that the domestic economy should continue to grow strongly in 2018.

In the manufacturing sector, activity is set for a 2.4% rebound in 2017 after a paltry 0.4% YoY in 2016. As activity started 2018 at the same level as in October 2008, there is room for further recovery. With confidence indicators at a ten-year high, we expect 2018 manufacturing growth to reach 4%. Most companies in the manufacturing sector have remained upbeat about the general economic outlook since October and order books were still at their highest levels of the last ten years in December.

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*High confidence is spread across different sectors*

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Prospects are just as bright in the building sector where confidence also reached a high point at the end of the year, as expected activity is on the rise. Low-interest rates and a recovering housing market is essential for this sector which has been in recovery mode for the last three years. The December survey showed that hiring intentions remain high in building activities.

In the service sector, the rise in confidence looks more sustainable than in early 2017 as it is supported by the highest confidence level in the general outlook in years. Hiring intentions in services recovered in December to their high mark of last April which, together with similar signs from the building sector, is great news for the job market. Finally, even the retail sector gave signs of a revival of its hiring intentions as this component of the survey was above zero for the first time since 2012.

## Expect further improvements to the labour market

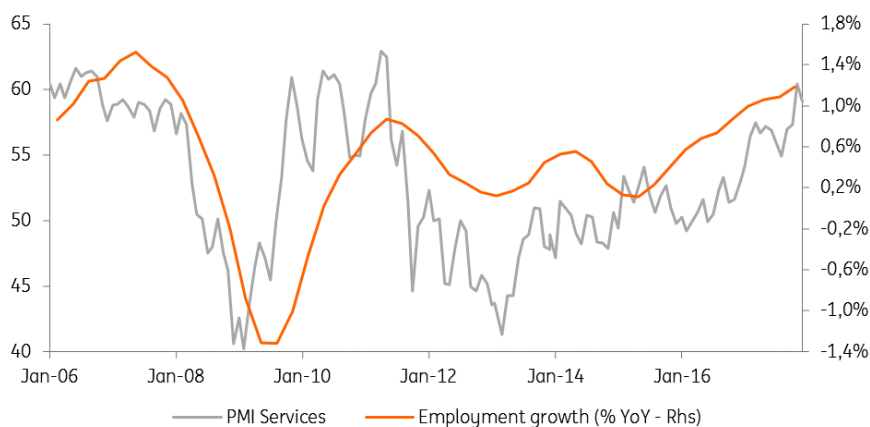
But as we all know, it takes time to translate these good intentions into higher employment growth.

The French recovery started at a slow pace in 2014, boosting private employment growth only very slowly. It took three years to go from 0.0% growth on average to 1.4% YoY in 2017 (9 first months).

This rhythm is, however, still too low to trigger a fast decline in unemployment. French unemployment was still at 9.4% in 3Q17, higher than at the beginning of the year. An explanation is that 72.4% (on average) of unemployed people who were on one of President Hollande's subsidised job schemes or training did not find a job after that period and they are now flowing back into the unemployment statistics. Over the first ten months of 2017, this amounted to 65-thousand, which explains why the unemployed population has increased by 16-thousand so far in 2017 after the 113-thousand decline in 2016, despite the acceleration of the recovery in the second half of this year.

That said, with GDP growth accelerating towards 2% in 2018 and supportive labour market reforms, employment growth should accelerate further in the second half of this year. This should allow for unemployment to decrease to 9% at the end of the year.

## Improvements in the service sector are key to support employment growth



Source: Thomson Reuters

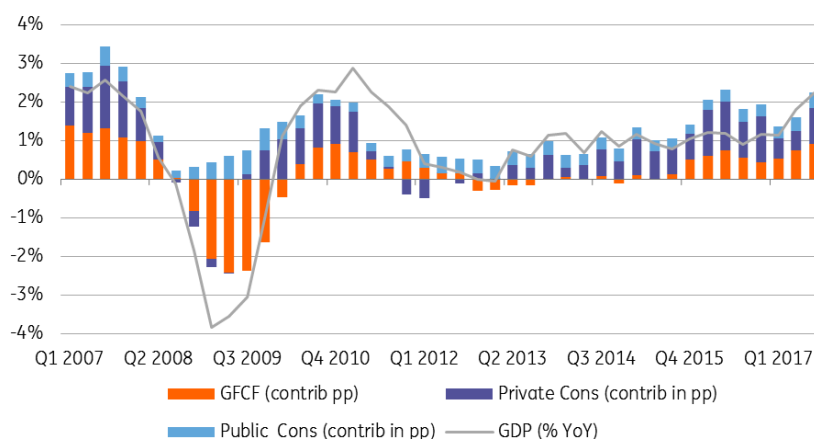
## Domestic demand remains strong

Domestic demand growth was back at its mid-2016 level in the third quarter. The difference is that this year's growth is more balanced between investments and consumption: contribution from investments to GDP growth was 0.9pp in the third quarter, its highest level since 2010. Private consumption contributed the same. Corporate investments are particularly dynamic given that higher activity levels are pushing up capacity utilisation which is driving corporate investments. Moreover, under Macron, the corporate tax rate will be cut from 33% to 25%. In 2016, the growth contribution of business investment was almost entirely due to fiscal measures. The effect was short-lived. This time it is driven by demand, which is why we expect the rebound to be sustained

in 2018 and 2019 where we expect growth of 5% and 4.2% respectively, after 4.4% this year. Together with strong households' investments (still backed by low-interest rates and the prospect of housing tax cuts), this should bring investment growth from 3.6% in 2017 to 3.9% this year.

Private consumption should also continue to recover as consumer confidence will benefit from declining unemployment and tax reforms. While the Hollande era was often synonymous with higher taxes in people's mind (although this is not true on average), PM Philippe has been avoiding that reputational mistake. If his Government were criticized at first as "*the Government of the rich*", the fact is that purchasing power among workers should rise in 2018, while a flat 30% tax on financial income has consolidated a number of schemes. We expect private consumption growth to catch up to its 2016 level in 2018 (2.2%) after 2017's blip (at 1.2% only).

## Investments posted their strongest contribution to GDP growth in 10 years



Source: Thomson Reuters

## Demand should ensure record growth in 2018 and 2019

Growth will therefore continue to be mainly based on domestic demand. So far, the negative contribution of net exports in 2017 has been compensated by inventory effects but it will nevertheless be -0.6pp, somewhat less negative than in 2016 (-0.8pp). We expect export growth to recover in 2017, at a healthy 3.4%. However, the recovery in private consumption and investment goods' demand will probably be quicker, leaving negative external trade contributions for 2018 and 2019.

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*All in all, the picture has changed dramatically in France in one year*

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The economic recovery is shifting into higher gear, backed by the highest confidence levels of the last ten years. It is hard not to recognise the positive effects of the reform atmosphere the Philippe Government has succeeded to install. Even if most measures will not take effect before some months, expectations can be built on stronger ground. We expect reforms to continue in 2018,

which should help GDP to reach 2.0% this year. With a popular PM and a weak opposition, it seems the path to reform hasn't been this clear since 2007, an opportunity that President Macron certainly intends to seize.

	2016	2017F	2018F	2019F
GDP	1.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Private consumption	2.1%	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%
Investment	2.7%	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%
Government consumption	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%
Net trade contribution	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Headline CPI	0.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.5
Budget balance as % of GDP	-3.4	-2.9	-2.9	-3.1
Government debt as % of GDP	96.5	97	98	98

Source: Thomson Reuters, all forecasts ING estimates, unemployment rates according to ILO definition

## Author

### Alissa Lefebre

Economist

[alissa.lefebvre@ing.com](mailto:alissa.lefebvre@ing.com)

### Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com](mailto:Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com)

### Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

[ruben.dewitte@ing.com](mailto:ruben.dewitte@ing.com)

### Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

[kinga.havasi@ing.com](mailto:kinga.havasi@ing.com)

### Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

[marten.van.garderen@ing.com](mailto:marten.van.garderen@ing.com)

### David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

[david.havrlant@ing.com](mailto:david.havrlant@ing.com)

### Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

[sander.burgers@ing.com](mailto:sander.burgers@ing.com)

### Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

[lynn.song@asia.ing.com](mailto:lynn.song@asia.ing.com)

**Michiel Tukker**

Senior European Rates Strategist

[michiel.tukker@ing.com](mailto:michiel.tukker@ing.com)

**Michal Rubaszek**

Senior Economist, Poland

[michal.rubaszek@ing.pl](mailto:michal.rubaszek@ing.pl)

**This is a test author**

**Stefan Posea**

Economist, Romania

[tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com](mailto:tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com)

**Marine Leleux**

Sector Strategist, Financials

[marine.leleux2@ing.com](mailto:marine.leleux2@ing.com)

**Jesse Norcross**

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

[jesse.norcross@ing.com](mailto:jesse.norcross@ing.com)

**Teise Stellema**

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

[teise.stellema@ing.com](mailto:teise.stellema@ing.com)

**Diederik Stadig**

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare

[diederik.stadig@ing.com](mailto:diederik.stadig@ing.com)

**Diogo Gouveia**

Sector Economist

[diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com](mailto:diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com)

**Marine Leleux**

Sector Strategist, Financials

[marine.leleux2@ing.com](mailto:marine.leleux2@ing.com)

**Ewa Manthey**

Commodities Strategist

[ewa.manthey@ing.com](mailto:ewa.manthey@ing.com)

**ING Analysts**

**James Wilson**

EM Sovereign Strategist

[James.wilson@ing.com](mailto:James.wilson@ing.com)

**Sophie Smith**

Digital Editor

[sophie.smith@ing.com](mailto:sophie.smith@ing.com)

**Frantisek Taborsky**

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

[frantisek.taborsky@ing.com](mailto:frantisek.taborsky@ing.com)

**Adam Antoniak**

Senior Economist, Poland

[adam.antoniak@ing.pl](mailto:adam.antoniak@ing.pl)

**Min Joo Kang**

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

[min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com](mailto:min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com)

**Coco Zhang**

ESG Research

[coco.zhang@ing.com](mailto:coco.zhang@ing.com)

**Jan Frederik Slijkerman**

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT

[jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com](mailto:jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com)

**Katinka Jongkind**

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure

[Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com](mailto:Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com)

**Marina Le Blanc**

Sector Strategist, Financials

[Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com](mailto:Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com)

**Samuel Abettan**

Junior Economist

[samuel.abettan@ing.com](mailto:samuel.abettan@ing.com)

**Franziska Biehl**

Economist, Germany

[Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de](mailto:Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de)

**Rebecca Byrne**

Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst

[rebecca.byrne@ing.com](mailto:rebecca.byrne@ing.com)

**Mirjam Bani**

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)

[mirjam.bani@ing.com](mailto:mirjam.bani@ing.com)

**Timothy Rahill**

Credit Strategist

[timothy.rahill@ing.com](mailto:timothy.rahill@ing.com)

**Leszek Kasek**

Senior Economist, Poland

[leszek.kasek@ing.pl](mailto:leszek.kasek@ing.pl)

**Oleksiy Soroka, CFA**

Senior High Yield Credit Strategist

[oleksiy.soroka@ing.com](mailto:oleksiy.soroka@ing.com)

**Antoine Bouvet**

Head of European Rates Strategy

[antoine.bouvet@ing.com](mailto:antoine.bouvet@ing.com)

**Jeroen van den Broek**

Global Head of Sector Research

[jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com](mailto:jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com)

**Edse Dantuma**

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare

[edse.dantuma@ing.com](mailto:edse.dantuma@ing.com)

**Francesco Pesole**

FX Strategist

[francesco.pesole@ing.com](mailto:francesco.pesole@ing.com)

**Rico Luman**

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

[Rico.Luman@ing.com](mailto:Rico.Luman@ing.com)

**Jurjen Witteveen**

Sector Economist

[jurjen.witteveen@ing.com](mailto:jurjen.witteveen@ing.com)

**Dmitry Dolgin**

Chief Economist, CIS

[dmitry.dolgin@ing.de](mailto:dmitry.dolgin@ing.de)

**Nicholas Mapa**

Senior Economist, Philippines

[nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com](mailto:nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com)



**Egor Fedorov**

Senior Credit Analyst  
[egor.fedorov@ing.com](mailto:egor.fedorov@ing.com)

**Sebastian Franke**

Consumer Economist  
[sebastian.franke@ing.de](mailto:sebastian.franke@ing.de)

**Gerben Hieminga**

Senior Sector Economist, Energy  
[gerben.hieminga@ing.com](mailto:gerben.hieminga@ing.com)

**Nadège Tillier**

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy  
[nadege.tillier@ing.com](mailto:nadege.tillier@ing.com)

**Charlotte de Montpellier**

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland  
[charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com](mailto:charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com)

**Laura Straeter**

Behavioural Scientist  
+31(0)611172684  
[laura.Straeter@ing.com](mailto:laura.Straeter@ing.com)

**Valentin Tataru**

Chief Economist, Romania  
[valentin.tataru@ing.com](mailto:valentin.tataru@ing.com)

**James Smith**

Developed Markets Economist, UK  
[james.smith@ing.com](mailto:james.smith@ing.com)

**Suvi Platerink Kosonen**

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials  
[suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com](mailto:suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com)

**Thijs Geijer**

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri  
[thijs.geijer@ing.com](mailto:thijs.geijer@ing.com)

**Maurice van Sante**

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors  
[maurice.van.sante@ing.com](mailto:maurice.van.sante@ing.com)

**Marcel Klokk**

Senior Economist, Netherlands  
[marcel.klokk@ing.com](mailto:marcel.klokk@ing.com)

**Piotr Poplawski**

Senior Economist, Poland

[piotr.poplawski@ing.pl](mailto:piotr.poplawski@ing.pl)

**Paolo Pizzoli**

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece

[paolo.pizzoli@ing.com](mailto:paolo.pizzoli@ing.com)

**Marieke Blom**

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research

[marieke.blom@ing.com](mailto:marieke.blom@ing.com)

**Raoul Leering**

Senior Macro Economist

[raoul.leering@ing.com](mailto:raoul.leering@ing.com)

**Maarten Leen**

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios

[maarten.leen@ing.com](mailto:maarten.leen@ing.com)

**Maureen Schuller**

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

[Maureen.Schuller@ing.com](mailto:Maureen.Schuller@ing.com)

**Warren Patterson**

Head of Commodities Strategy

[Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com](mailto:Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com)

**Rafal Benecki**

Chief Economist, Poland

[rafal.benecki@ing.pl](mailto:rafal.benecki@ing.pl)

**Philippe Ledent**

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

[philippe.ledent@ing.com](mailto:philippe.ledent@ing.com)

**Peter Virovacz**

Senior Economist, Hungary

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

**Inga Fechner**

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

[inga.fechner@ing.de](mailto:inga.fechner@ing.de)

**Dimitry Fleming**

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

[Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com](mailto:Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com)

**Ciprian Dascalu**

Chief Economist, Romania

+40 31 406 8990

[ciprian.dascalu@ing.com](mailto:ciprian.dascalu@ing.com)

**Muhammet Mercan**

Chief Economist, Turkey

[muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr](mailto:muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr)

**Iris Pang**

Chief Economist, Greater China

[iris.pang@asia.ing.com](mailto:iris.pang@asia.ing.com)

**Sophie Freeman**

Writer, Group Research

+44 20 7767 6209

[Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com](mailto:Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com)

**Padhraic Garvey, CFA**

Regional Head of Research, Americas

[padhraic.garvey@ing.com](mailto:padhraic.garvey@ing.com)

**James Knightley**

Chief International Economist, US

[james.knightley@ing.com](mailto:james.knightley@ing.com)

**Tim Condon**

Asia Chief Economist

+65 6232-6020

**Martin van Vliet**

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

[martin.van.vliet@ing.com](mailto:martin.van.vliet@ing.com)

**Robert Carnell**

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

**Karol Pogorzelski**

Senior Economist, Poland

[Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl](mailto:Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl)

**Carsten Brzeski**

Global Head of Macro

[carsten.brzeski@ing.de](mailto:carsten.brzeski@ing.de)

**Viraj Patel**

Foreign Exchange Strategist

+44 20 7767 6405

[viraj.patel@ing.com](mailto:viraj.patel@ing.com)

**Owen Thomas**

Global Head of Editorial Content

+44 (0) 207 767 5331

[owen.thomas@ing.com](mailto:owen.thomas@ing.com)

**Bert Colijn**

Chief Economist, Netherlands

[bert.colijn@ing.com](mailto:bert.colijn@ing.com)

**Peter Vanden Houte**

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

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

**Benjamin Schroeder**

Senior Rates Strategist

[benjamin.schroeder@ing.com](mailto:benjamin.schroeder@ing.com)

**Chris Turner**

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

[chris.turner@ing.com](mailto:chris.turner@ing.com)

**Gustavo Rangel**

Chief Economist, LATAM

+1 646 424 6464

[gustavo.rangel@ing.com](mailto:gustavo.rangel@ing.com)

**Carlo Cocuzzo**

Economist, Digital Finance

+44 20 7767 5306

[carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com](mailto:carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com)