

Spain: Political challenges ahead as the economy slows down

The next couple of weeks are likely to be stressful for the Spanish prime minister as he confronts a number of thorny issues. Meanwhile, evidence of a slowing economy is mounting. For 2018 as a whole, we forecast a growth rate of 2.6% and 2.0% for 2019



Spanish Prime Minister
Pedro Sanchez

Source: Shutterstock

2019 budget is the first political hoop

Parliament's rejection of the draft 2019 budget was the first serious blow to prime minister Pedro Sanchez's minority government. Only 88 parliamentarians (out of 350) voted in favour of the plan at the end of June, so the first political hurdle is the approval of the 2019 budget.

A deal between Sanchez and Pablo Iglesias would mean the prime minister can be more confident about Podemos support in parliament

Spain's leftwing party, Podemos, which holds 67 seats, didn't support the draft budget as it wanted softer deficit targets. However, Sánchez emphasised the importance of fiscal discipline and continued to pursue the deficit target of 2.2% of GDP. Finding a compromise will be difficult, and as the draft budget needs to be submitted to Brussels by 15 October, the pressure will increase.

Recently, however, Sánchez met with Pablo Iglesias, the leader of Podemos, to talk about common goals on education, housing and taxes. A deal between the two would mean Sánchez can be more confident about Podemos support in parliament and this increases the probability of budget approval and the chances that Sánchez governs until the next official elections in 2020.

The Catalonia problem

However, Sánchez's success depends a great deal on the second important political hurdle, namely Catalonia where he needs the support of Catalan pro-independent parties to approve the 2019 budget. Sánchez has already lifted financial controls on the region, moved prisoners closer to home and met with the new leader of Catalonia, Quim Torra. He has also offered the Catalan government a referendum on more autonomy.

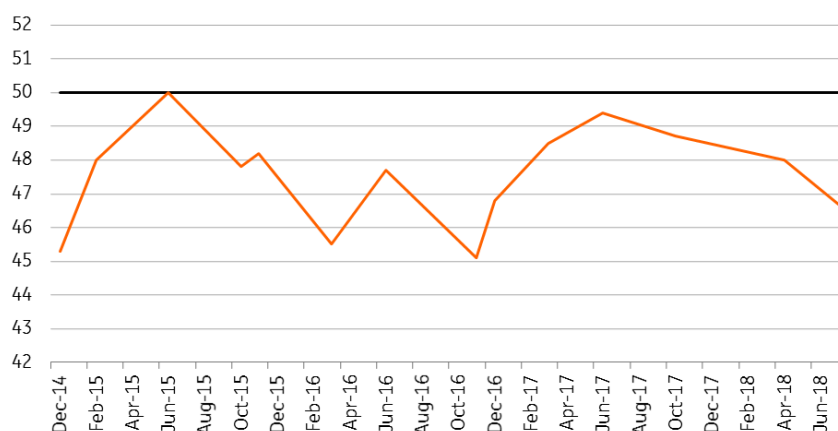
However, some sensitive events that are on the horizon could derail the prime minister's plans. On 1 October, there is the first anniversary of the Catalan unilateral independence referendum, so the tension on the streets is likely to rise, and the trial of the politicians that were jailed after the referendum could start in October. Quim Torra, the President of Catalonia, already said he would not accept "any sentence that is not total acquittal".

If the budget isn't approved by parliament before the end of the year, then the 2018 budget will roll over, which implies no new measures can be taken

An interesting and closely-watched poll by the Centro d'Estudis d'Opinio shows that support for an independent Catalonia remains high, but it doesn't reach a majority and is actually declining. Today, 46.7% of Catalans want Catalonia to be independent, whereas this was 48.7% in October 2017.

The poll, however, also shows that 62.3% of Catalans think that Catalonia has achieved an insufficient level of autonomy and this percentage already lies above 60% since 2007. The offer of Sánchez to have a referendum on more autonomy certainly is in line with the above, but it remains to be seen if it is enough to get the support of the pro-independent parties for the 2019 budget. If the budget isn't approved by parliament before the end of the year, then the 2018 budget rolls over, which implies no new measures can be taken.

Percentage of Catalans who want Catalonia to be an independent state



Source: Centro d'Estudis d'Opinio

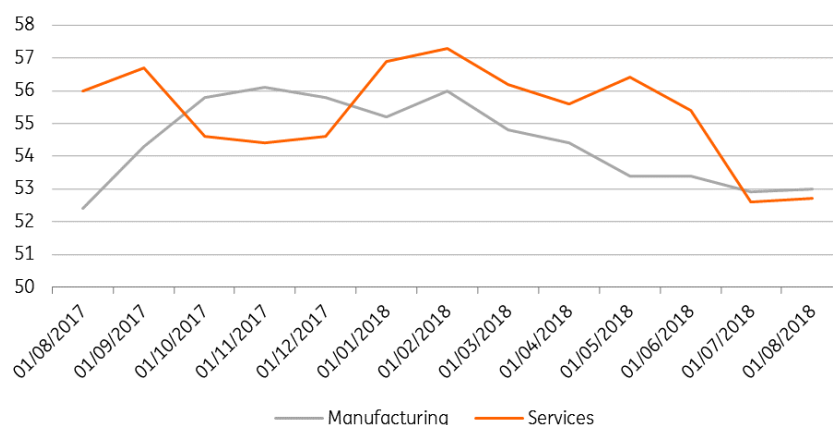
A slowing economy

According to the preliminary estimate of GDP, the Spanish economy slowed in the second quarter compared to the first. The economy grew by 0.6% quarter on quarter (QoQ), compared to 0.7% in the first quarter.

This is the slowest growth rate in more than three years. Since 4Q14, the economy has expanded by at least 0.7% QoQ

The first figures for the third quarter point to further slow down. Survey data, such as PMIs and the Economic Sentiment Indicator by the European Commission, continue to fall. The services PMI dropped sharply from 55.2 in June to 52.6 in July and remained at that level in August (52.7). The manufacturing PMI has already been in decline since the start of the year and came in at 53 in August.

PMIs stabilised in August, but are at a relatively low level



Source: Thomson Reuters

The first hard data for the third quarter doesn't show much movement compared to the second quarter. Retail sales fell in July by 0.4% year-on-year, compared to -0.1% in June. The uptick in headline inflation, from around 1.0% to above 2.0% in recent months, is a headwind for consumption. Industrial production growth is also on a downward trend since April 2018 and disappointed in July as it only grew by 0.5% year-on-year.

Due to the recent developments in some emerging markets, concern about the international presence of Spanish banks which could have negative spillovers increased. The Spanish banking sector has large exposure in terms of financial assets in Turkey, Brazil, Mexico and Chile.

We think the Spanish economy is still in good shape but nonetheless, we forecast a slight slow down in the coming quarters

However, these spillovers might be limited as Spanish banks follow the so-called subsidiary model, which implies large local claims (and mainly in the local currency) and large local operations. That said, a severe downturn in these countries, combined with falling exchange rates will, of course, impact the profitability of the Spanish banks.

That said, we think the Spanish economy is still in good shape. For example, the strong labour market will continue to support consumption. Nevertheless, we forecast the economy will slow down a bit further in the coming quarters.

Given the extraordinary performance in previous years (above 3% annual growth since 2015), this shouldn't be viewed as a sign of trouble. For 2018 as a whole, we forecast a growth rate of 2.6% and 2.0% for 2019.

The Spanish economy in a nutshell (%YoY)

	2016	2017	2018F	2019F	2020
GDP	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.5
Private consumption	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.3
Investment	3.1	5.5	4.6	2.7	2.1
Government consumption	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.5	0
Net trade contribution	0.9	0.3	0	0.3	0.4
Headline CPI	-0.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Unemployment rate (%)	19.6	17.2	15.5	14.5	14.0
Budget balance as a % of GDP	-4.5	-3.1	-2.6	-1.9	-2.0
Government debt as a % of GDP	99.0	98.3	96.9	95.3	94.3

Source: Thomson Reuters, all forecasts ING estimates

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