

## Stagnating eurozone GDP is worse than it seems

GDP growth in the eurozone was revised down from 0.1% to 0% in the fourth quarter. Poor household consumption and investment data show that underlying developments are weaker than expected, adding concern about eurozone economic performance



Sentiment about the eurozone economy has been more upbeat of late as many bad economic scenarios have been avoided. However, as more data comes in it is clear that the eurozone economy is struggling, with GDP growth revised down to 0.0% in the fourth quarter.

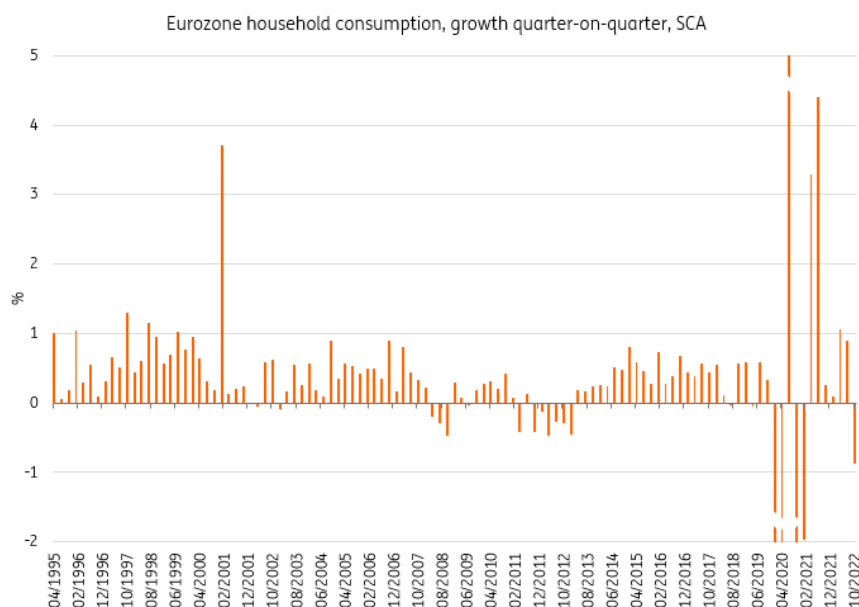
This in itself is concerning, but when we look deeper into the GDP release a bleaker picture is revealed. As expected, growth was revised down thanks to weaker than initially released German and Irish data, but even stagnation seems to overstate the real performance of the eurozone economy in the fourth quarter.

### Household consumption contracts

Household consumption in the fourth quarter of 2022 saw the largest decline since the start of the eurozone in 1999, with the exception of during the Covid-19 pandemic. The decline was not the

same across countries; the Netherlands and Belgium, for example, saw healthy growth, but France, Germany and Italy all saw declines of around -1%, while Spain experienced a drop of -2.4%.

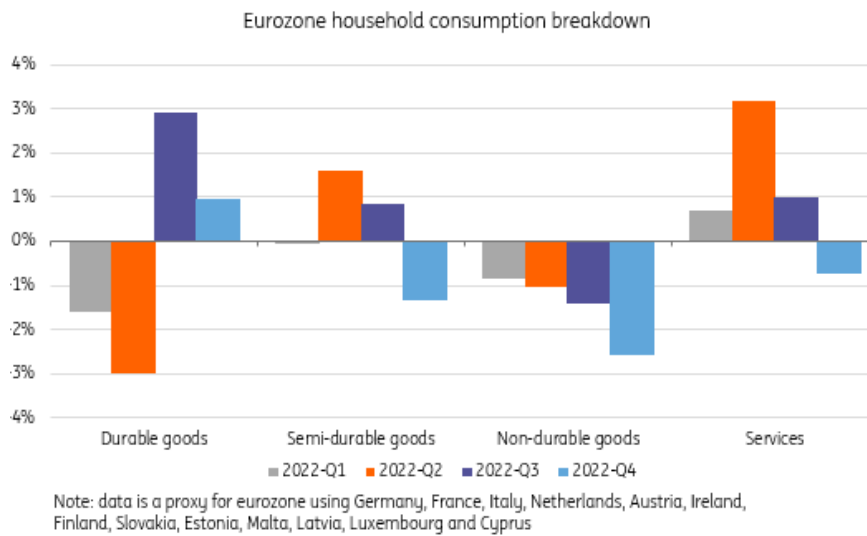
## Household consumption saw the largest decline, with the exception of the Covid-19 pandemic



Source: Eurostat, ING Research

When looking at a breakdown of consumer categories to see what caused this drop, we see that a large decline in non-durable goods consumption led the way. This is likely due to a large adjustment in energy consumption, which is a positive development. The declines in services and semi-durable goods consumption are more worrying though. Durable goods consumption did continue to grow, likely mainly due to older orders being fulfilled now that supply chain problems and input shortages have faded.

## Most consumption categories showed declines in 4Q



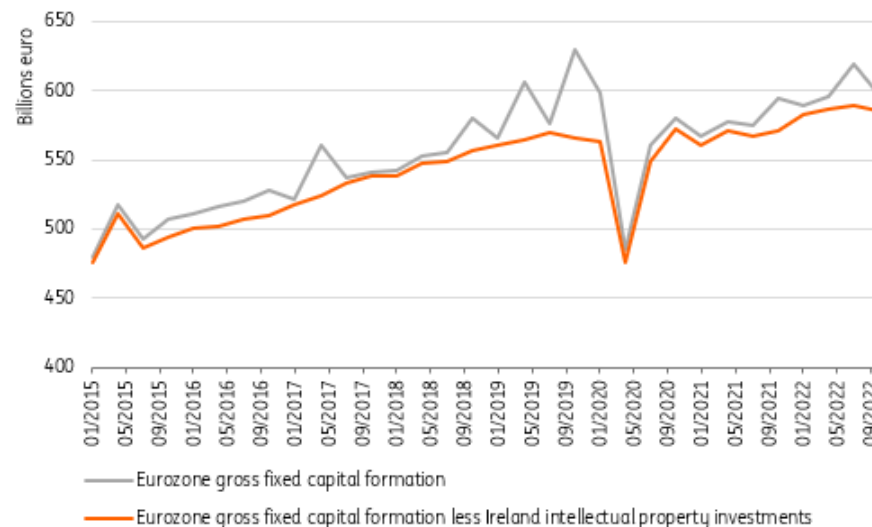
Source: Eurostat, ING Research calculations

## Weak investment reflects economic concerns and higher rates

Investment dropped sharply as well in the fourth quarter, by 3.5% quarter-on-quarter. It's important to note, however, that Irish intellectual property investments, related in large part to multinational accounting activity, had a big negative impact on this figure. Stripping this out, we still note a decline of -0.7%. This is the first decline since the third quarter of 2021.

Germany, Spain and Belgium saw declines in investment, France and the Netherlands were roughly stable, and Italy and Greece saw increases – the latter in part due to EU recovery fund support. Overall, the lower investment appetite from firms is likely related to concerns about economic growth and uncertain prospects for the months ahead, while higher interest rates are also starting to bite.

## Investment has also dropped, but less markedly



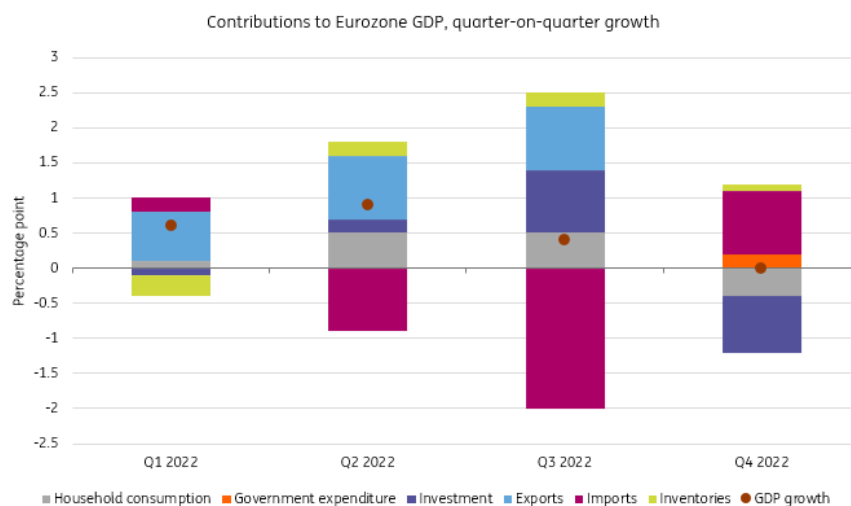
Source: Eurostat, ING Research calculations

## Government and weak imports pushed the GDP growth figure up to 0%

With household consumption and investment down so sharply and together contributing -1.2 percentage points to the GDP growth figure, it's important to look at offsetting factors.

Government consumption is a key one, contributing 0.2 ppt positively, while inventories still added 0.1 ppt to the GDP figure. The main contribution came from net exports though as imports declined sharply in the fourth quarter while exports growth slowed markedly to 0.1%. In total, that resulted in a 0.9 ppt positive contribution from net exports. This means that the main positive contributor to GDP in the fourth quarter was the sharp decline in imports – this is hardly a sign of strength.

## Weaker imports contributed positively to GDP, masking very weak domestic demand



Source: Eurostat, ING Research

For the ECB, the release of the underlying components of GDP actually provides a dovish signal. Stagnation in GDP at face value is not a sign that demand is cooling rapidly, but the underlying components show that economic conditions did deteriorate more markedly than initially expected. It's hard to read where economic activity is headed in the short term, with both positive and negative news coming in about the first quarter of this year. On the back of that, we expect another quarter of stagnating GDP.

### Author

**Bert Colijn**

Chief Economist, Netherlands

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