

Snap | 30 March 2020

Eurozone: Economic sentiment plummets in March, more to come...

The Economic Sentiment Indicator fell from 103.4 to 94.5, the worst month ever as businesses brace for what's to come



Vasco da Gama shopping center in Lisbon, Portugal

After four months of increases, economic sentiment nosedived in March, proving it is not immune to the fallout from the coronavirus. This decline may be historically large, but the survey was conducted between 26 February and 23 March and fieldwork was hindered by containment measures. That means that the decline understates the actual fall in sentiment for March.

The decline was uneven across sectors as the service sector was far harder hit than industry; a decline in the services indicator of -13.3 compared to -4.6 in industrial confidence. This is consistent with the PMIs, which showed a similar picture. Bear in mind though, manufacturing was already in recession going into this. The differences by country are also large, although they should be taken with a pinch of salt because of the data limitations mentioned above. Italian sentiment dropped by 17.6 points, German sentiment by 9.8, but the Spanish, French and Dutch indices fell by 5 points or less.

Because of the early data collection, actual observed production did not fall nearly as much as expected. Eurozone industry indicated that production observed in recent months fell slightly, from -0.6 to -3.5, while order books hardly dropped at all: -15.1 to -16.6. Expectations declined

Snap | 30 March 2020 1

from 4.7 to -9.4 though. In services, recent output declined more, indicating that the service sector was already more directly hit in March. Expectations fell much faster though, indicating that eurozone businesses were bracing themselves for what's to come at the time of the survey.

The effect of the current crisis on inflation is somewhat ambiguous as energy prices have plummeted on the back of the oil price decline, but the Saxony inflation figures released earlier this morning also show that food and some goods prices have increased. Make no mistake though, this crisis is deflationary: the ESI shows that selling price expectations for both goods and services dropped dramatically in March.

Author

Bert Colijn Senior Economist, Eurozone bert.colijn@inq.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 http://www.ing.com.

Snap | 30 March 2020 2