

Snap | 9 October 2017 Germany

Germany: Summer action continues

Strong industrial production data provide further evidence that the economy has left summer lull behind and has returned to maximum speed



Source: istock

German industrial production surged by 2.6% MoM in August, after a 0.1% MoM drop in July. On the year, industrial production was up by 4.5%, from 4.1% in July. After two weak months, the German industry has left the summer lull behind. While the production of capital goods and consumer goods increased sharply, activity in the construction sector dropped due to the August vacation break.

In fact, the weak spot of the last years – investment and industrial production –has increasingly and steadily shown signs of a revival. With capacity utilization back at levels last seen in 2008 and equipment being increasingly mentioned by the manufacturing industry as a limiting factor to production, investment should further pick up. With the expected investment programme of the new government, the current cycle should be extended by another couple of years.

The German economy could continue to grow above its potential

Snap | 9 October 2017 1

growth rate.

The biggest risks, currently, seem to come from the external side: geopolitical risks, the stronger euro, a possible slowdown of the US economy as a result of further absence of tax relief or investment programs, a slowdown of the UK economy as a result of continuing Brexit uncertainty and China's ongoing transition from welcome export destination to serious competitor could spoil the German growth party in the coming years.

While the coalition talks have not even started (and are also unlikely to start before Sunday's regional elections in Lower Saxony), the German economy is powering ahead. In fact, even if the coalition talks could be more complicated and could also take longer than usually, there is no reason to get concerned. In fact, Germany can take comfort from the experience of its Western neighbors which shows that "only" having a caretaking government for a long while is no obstacle to strong growth.

As so often over the last years, the German industry has proven to be extremely sensitive to weather effects and vacation planning. After two weak months and first doubts about the strength of the industry, August industrial data should have washed away any of these concerns. Hard data are again catching up with buoyant sentiment indicators, boding well for growth in the third quarter.

Author

Carsten Brzeski Global Head of Macro carsten.brzeski@ing.de

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

Snap | 9 October 2017 2

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.

Snap | 9 October 2017