

Netherlands: Nothing holding the economy back?

The Dutch economy still shows robust momentum with quarterly growth of 0.4% in the third quarter. At the same time, investment and business sentiment fell, which does not bode well for the quarters ahead



0.4% GDP growth rate

3019 (000)

The big divide

There is a large divide between consumers and the government on the one hand and businesses on the other. While consumers stepped up their spending by 0.2% QoQ and government consumption rose by 0.5% QoQ, total investment (excluding stock building) fell -0.2% QoQ. Consumers are benefiting from the late-cycle increase in wage growth and ongoing employment growth, while it seems that businesses have started to worry more about growth prospects. Investment in transport equipment dropped (6.3%).

Today's release of the business sentiment indicator by Statistics Netherlands and partners shows that non-financial businesses have become less optimistic. The fall in confidence was the largest since the final quarter of 2011. The drop in sentiment was particularly marked in the gas & oil industry and ICT, while the transport equipment industry and car dealers were among the most pessimistic industries. The recent performance in Dutch trade does not seem to be part of the story, however. Sentiment about turnover abroad in the next three months improved. Despite weak world trade and sluggishness in global industrial production, Dutch exports performed well,

with 1.1% QoQ growth in the third quarter. The net trade contribution was solidly positive, with imports increasing only 1.2% QoQ.

What the future holds

Looking ahead, there are obviously still substantial external political risks to the Dutch economy. The trade conflict is ongoing and the Brexit drama has not yet come to an end. This might have begun to take a toll on the willingness of enterprises to expand production capacity. But in fact, we've had reasons to be more optimistic in the last few weeks. While nothing is a done deal yet, President Trump said that a <u>mini deal between the US and China</u> was something that "could happen soon" and the risk of a 'no deal' Brexit has come down quite a bit. For Europe, including Dutch suppliers to the German car industry, it's encouraging to hear the US Commerce Secretary say that tariff hikes on European car imports can be avoided.

Over the last year, investment held up well in the Netherlands despite the general economic slowdown and worsened global prospects. Given that domestic spending is still ongoing and the fact that some political risks have increasingly become probable upside risks, one could ask businesses, what's holding you back? Today's business sentiment indicator shows that the majority of businesses still expect investment to increase both in 2019 and 2020, but the trend clearly is one of fading momentum. For now, at least, a solid GDP figure is in the bag, confirming our outlook of 1.7% GDP growth for 2019.

Author

Marcel Klok Senior Economist, Netherlands marcel.klok@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.