BBVA Research

Eurozone Economic Watch

December 2017





Eurozone: GDP projected at 0.6%-0.7% in 4Q puts an upward bias to our forecasts

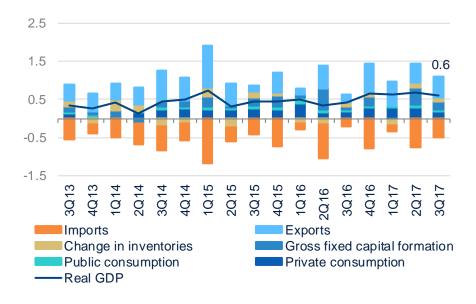
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- 3Q17 National Accounts confirmed a stronger and more balance growth taking root. Solid expansion of investment over the last two-and-a-half years adds to consumption resilience, while exports are benefiting from stronger global demand.
- Our MICA-BBVA model estimates a quarterly GDP growth figure of around 0.6%-0.7% in 4Q17, signaling a steady recovery or even gaining some momentum. This puts an upward bias to our growth forecast for 2017-18, clearly above 2% both years.
- Confidence increased further again in December to record levels, especially in the manufacturing sector, boosted by exports orders and lower political uncertainty. Strong domestic demand and increasing capacity utilization are encouraging job creation.
- Somewhat disappointing hard data in October, but this does not seem to affect the solid trend. Industrial output increased, but moderating from previous months, while retail sales posted a strong decline and offset the surge in September. Beyond volatility, industrial sector recovery remains on track, while solid employment and strong consumer confidence will continue to support consumption.
- Headline inflation increased slightly but core inflation remained stable and subdued in November. The headline rate could moderate slightly in coming months driven by the negative base effects of energy prices. In contrast, core inflation is likely to move up only very gradually.



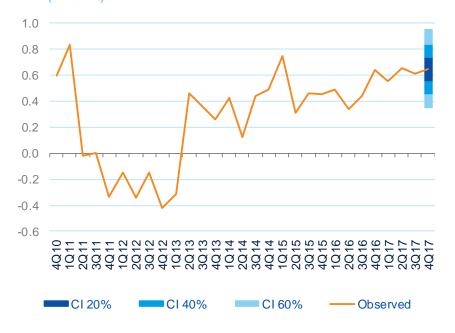
GDP growth in 4Q17 is expected to remain steady, or to increase mildly

GDP, Contribution by Components (%QoQ, pp)



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GDP and BBVA-MICA forecasts (%QoQ)



Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

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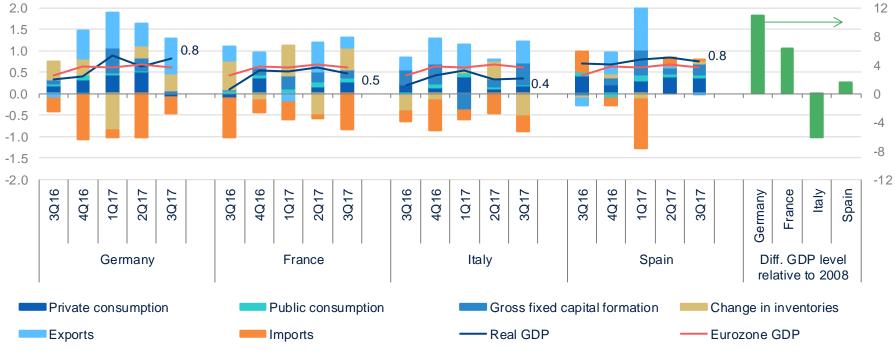
- The final **GDP growth** figure, confirmed **at 0.6% QoQ** in 3Q17, reinforces the view of a solid and more balanced recovery
- The solid **expansion of investment adds to consumption** resilience. Exports are benefiting from stronger global demand
- MICA-BBVA suggests a GDP growth at around 0.6/0.7% in 4Q17



Germany and Italy's growth accelerated in 3Q17, while it slowed down somewhat in France and Spain

GDP, Contribution by components

(%QoQ, pp)



Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

- Investment seems to be the main contributor of growth in Germany during 3Q17
- In France and Italy, GDP grew 0.5% QoQ in 3Q17, supported mostly by domestic demand

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Spain's growth, at 0.8%
 QoQ, showed a slight
 deceleration in 3Q17

Confidence figures surged again and continue to reflect a broad-based optimism

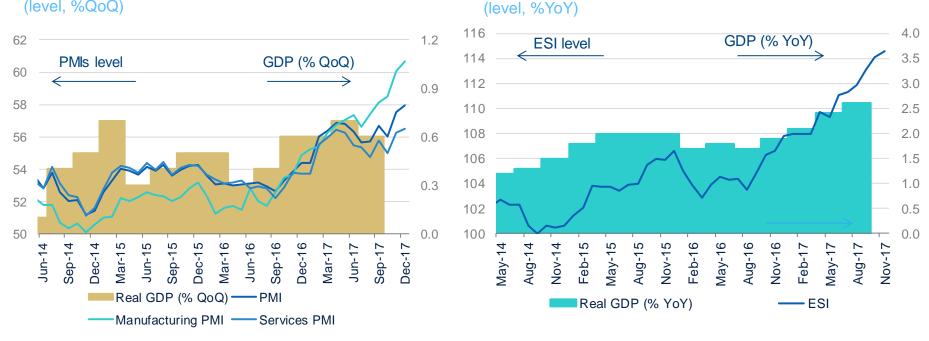
ESI and GDP

PMI and GDP

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(level, %QoQ)

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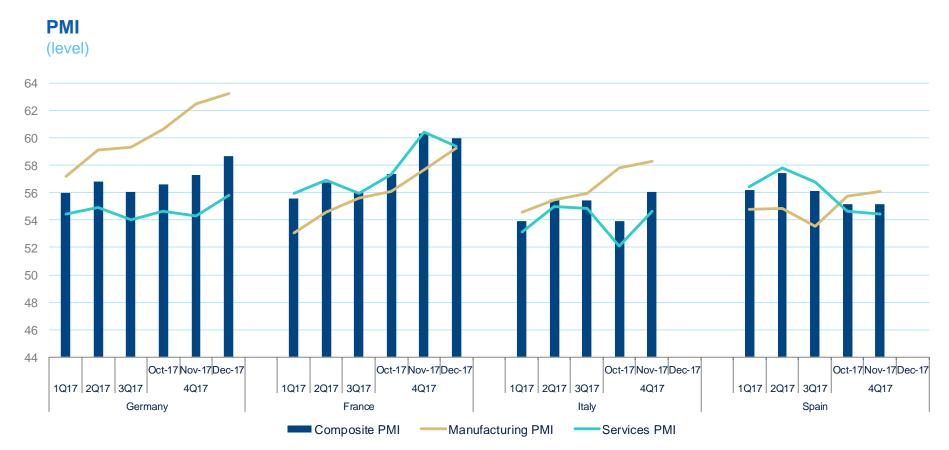


Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

- In December, confidence levels once again \diamond increased across sectors, mostly in manufacturing but also in services
- Both businesses and consumers' positive \diamond mood (according to ESI) continued to rise



PMIs: Increased optimism in Germany and some moderation in France due to services

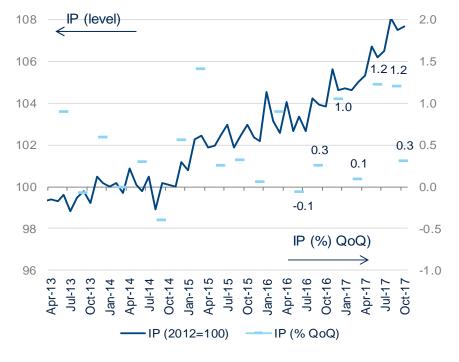




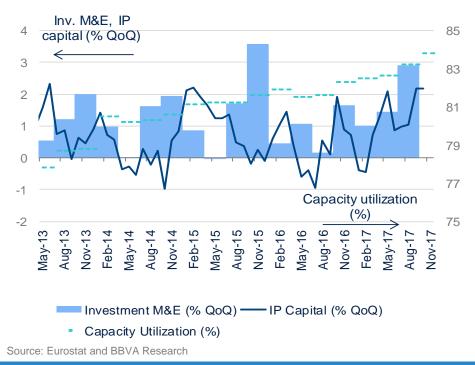
Industrial output continues to expand, but figures suggest some moderation at the start of 4Q17

Industrial production

(level, %QoQ)



IP capital, investment in machinery and equipment and utilization capacity (%QoQ, %)



Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

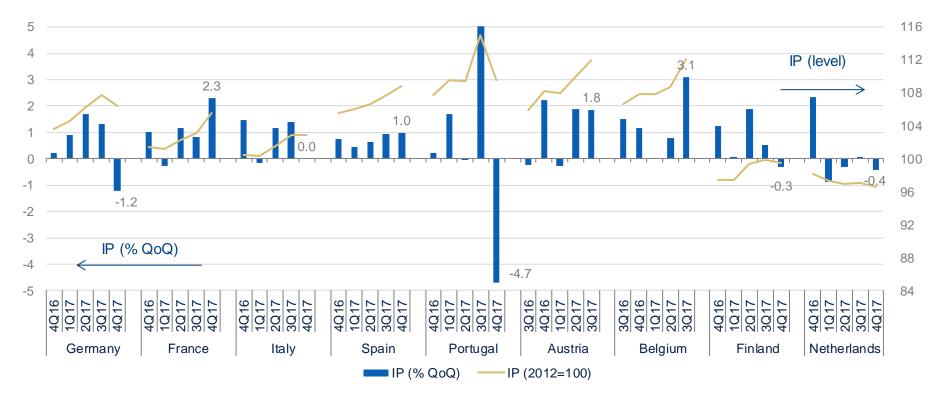
- Industrial production increased by 0.2%
 MoM in October, but suggest some moderation in output growth at the beginning of 4Q17
- The production of durables and capital goods, together with high capacity utilization, point to a still favourable investment outlook



The sign of moderation in industrial output is coming mostly from Germany and Italy

Industrial production

(%QoQ, level)



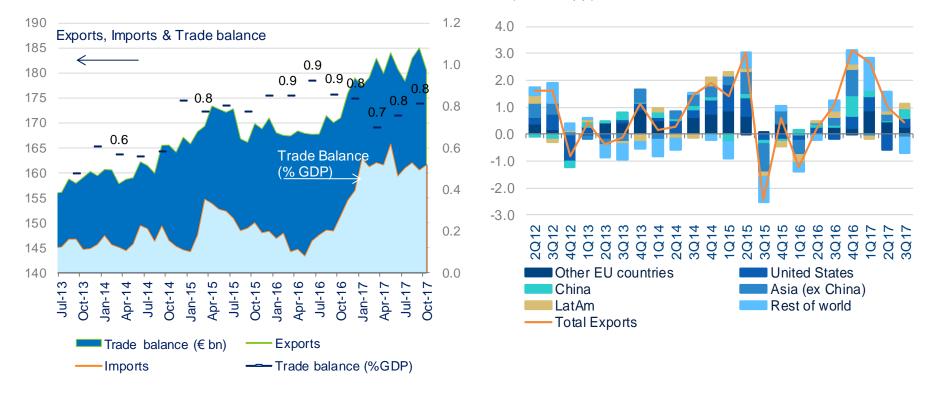
Foreign trade decelerated somewhat in October, although soft data suggest further support from external demand in 4Q17

Trade balance

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(€ bn, %GDP)

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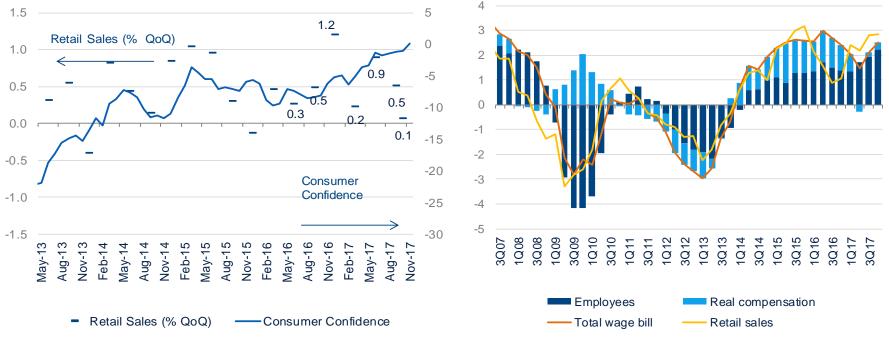


Exports contribution by destination (%QoQ, pp)

High volatility in retail sales contrasts with the steady improvement of consumer confidence

(%YoY)

Retail sales and consumer confidence (%QoQ, pts)



Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

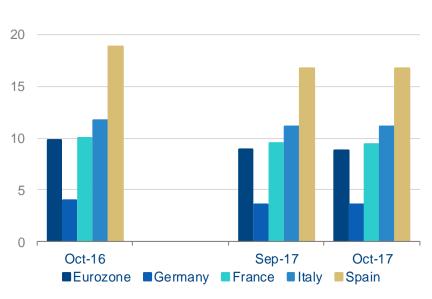
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- Retail sales decreased in October (-1.1% MoM) offsetting the surge in September (0.8% MoM, revised up 0.2pp)
- Continuous employment gains, low inflation and improving confidence are the main drivers of consumption growth

Retail sales and total wage bill

Labour markets continue to show underlying improvements ...

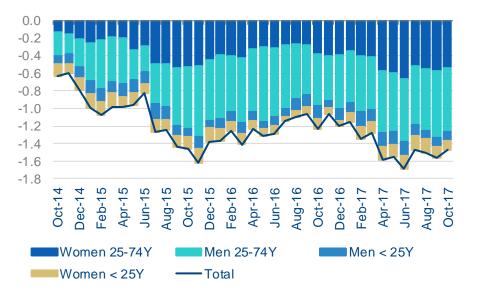


Unemployment rate by country (%)

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Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

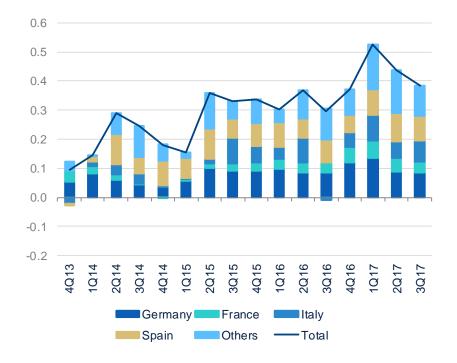
- The jobless rate declined 0.1pp to 8.8% in October, posting an annual decline of 1.0pp, mostly driven by Spain
- The unemployment fall continues and is observed mostly among the experienced population

... with strong job creation in core countries, coming mostly from services

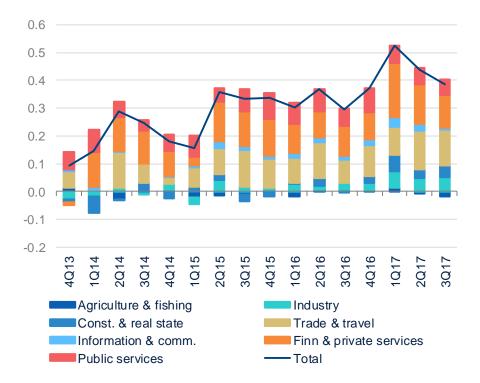
Employment growth by country (%QoQ, pp)

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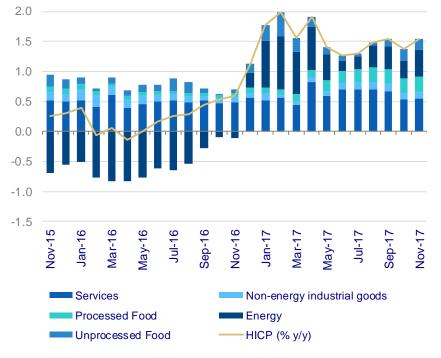
Employment growth by sector (%QoQ, pp)



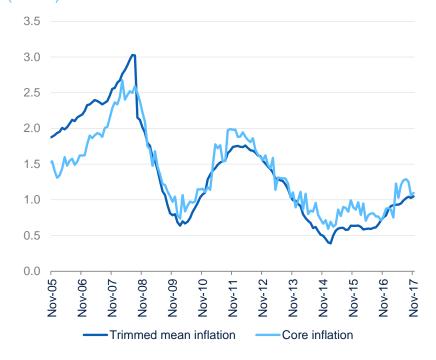


Headline inflation increased slightly in November driven by higher contribution from energy prices

Inflation and contribution of components (%YoY, pp)



Core and trimmed-mean inflation (%YoY)

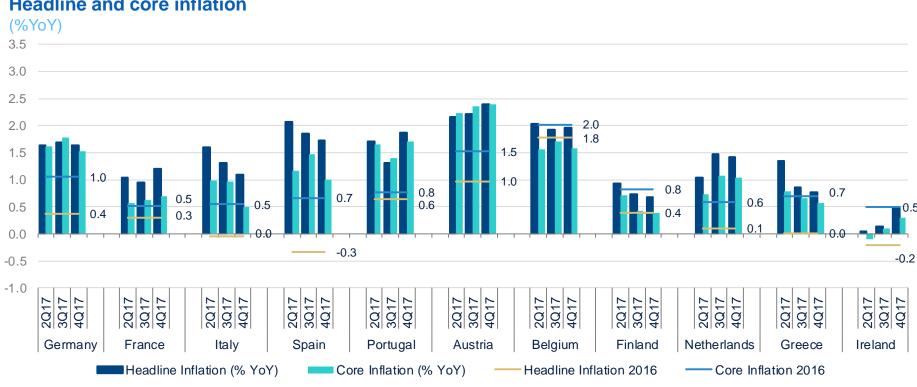


- Nonetheless, core inflation remained stable and subdued at 1.1% YoY
- Headline inflation is expected to moderate slightly at the start of next year, while core inflation should increase very gradually

Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research



Inflation remains subdued across countries in 4Q17



Headline and core inflation

Source: Eurostat and BBVA Research

November HICP pickup in most of core countries, with increases in Germany (1.79% after 1.49% \diamond YoY), France (1.24% after 1.15% YoY) and Spain (1.76% after 1.68% YoY). While in Italy remained stable (at 1.09% YoY).

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