

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FORECAST

#### Autumn 2019

7 NOVEMBER 2019

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Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, Taxation and Customs

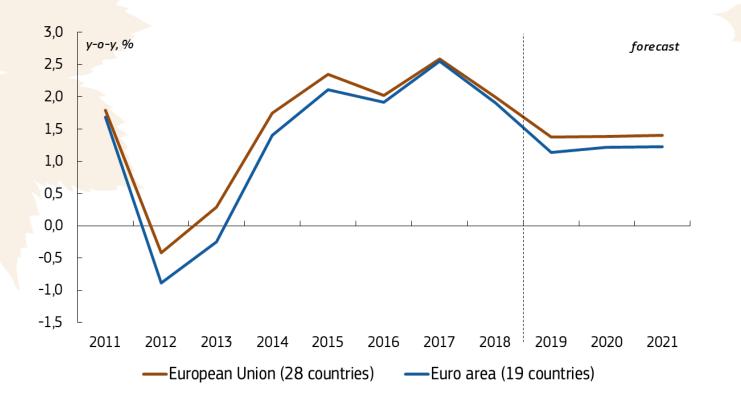
## Key messages from the Autumn 2019 European Economic Forecast

- 1. Fundamentals of the EU economy are solid
- 2. Economic growth expected to remain subdued
- **3**. **Trade tensions and high uncertainty have hit manufacturing**
- 4. Downside risks remain prominent
- 5. Inflation is still muted



### Growth expected to remain in low gear

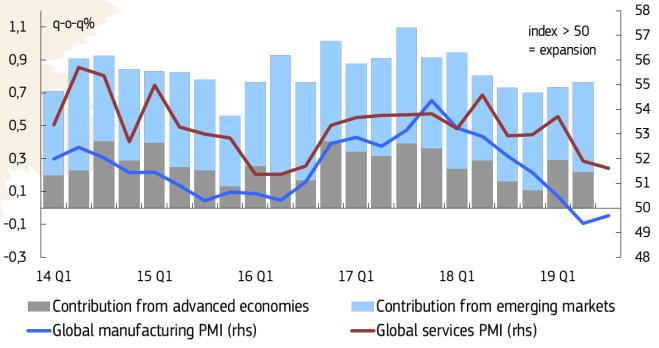
#### Real GDP growth





### **Global growth set to remain weak**

#### Global growth and PMIs

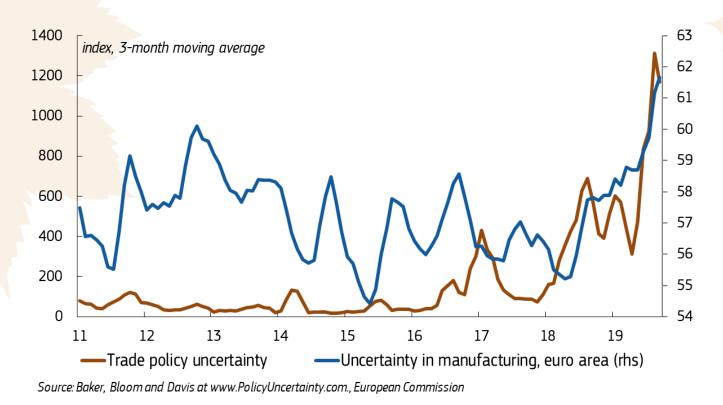


Sources: OECD, IMF and national sources for GDP, JPMorgan/IHS Markit for PMI



## High uncertainty, trade tensions weigh on trade

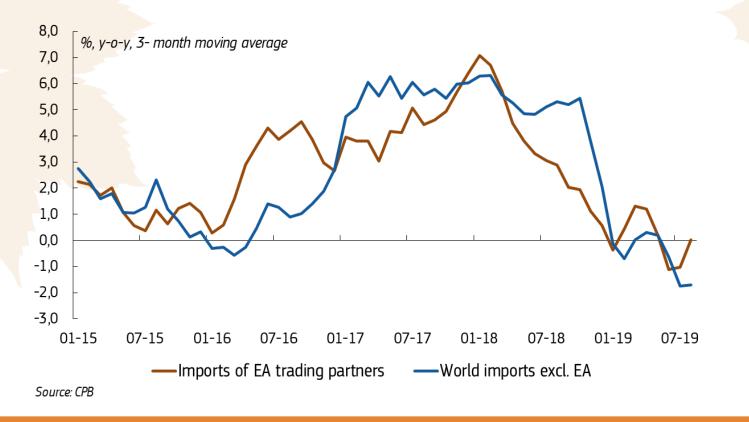
#### Measures of uncertainty





## High uncertainty, trade tensions weigh on trade

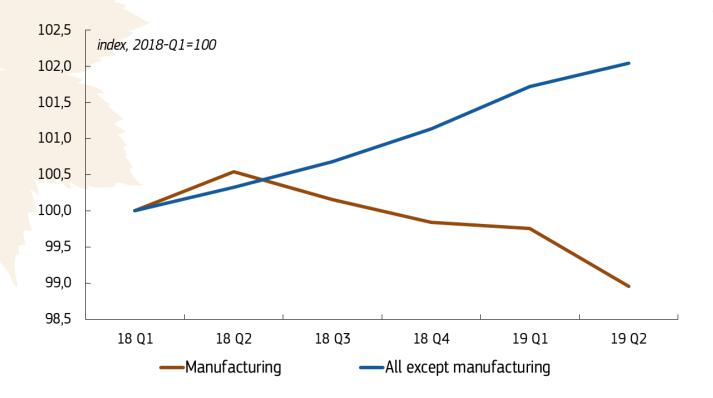
**Global** imports





## Repercussions on euro area manufacturing sector

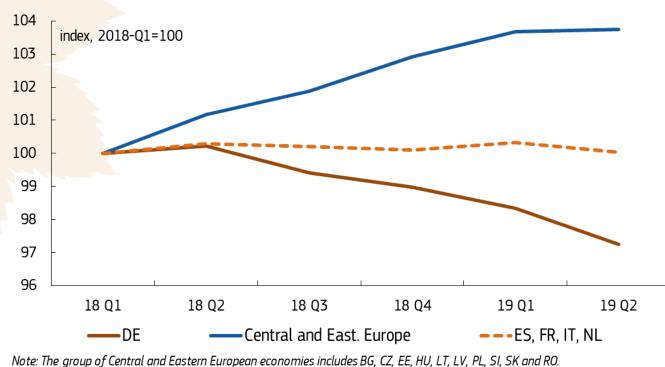
Gross value added, euro area





## Repercussions on euro area manufacturing sector

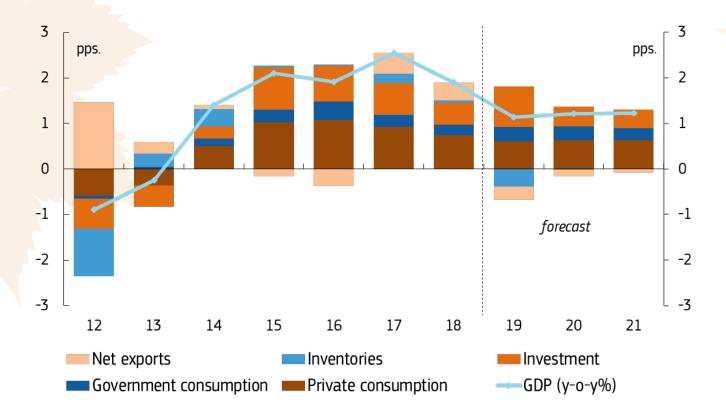
#### Manufacturing output





### Euro area to rely on domestic demand

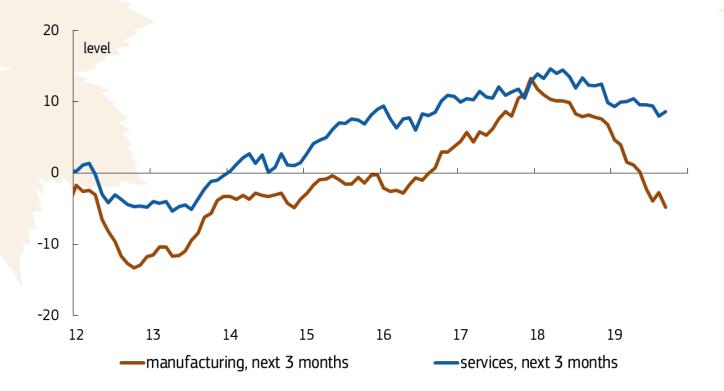
#### Real GDP and its components, euro area





# Further but slower labour market improvements

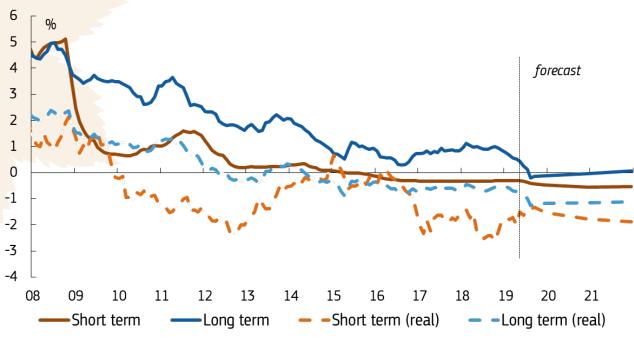
employment expectations in sectors, euro area





## Monetary policy remains supportive

#### Euro area interest rates

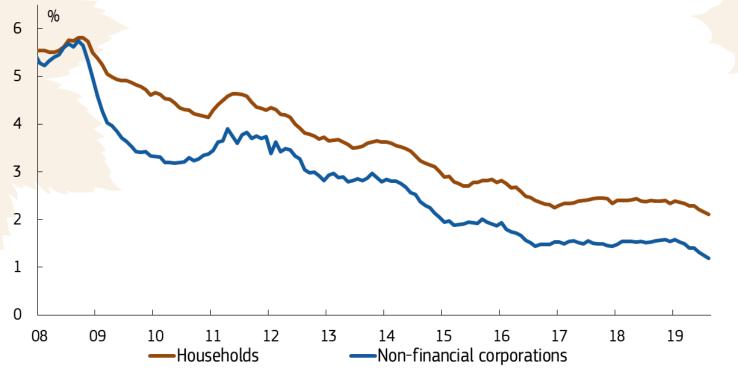


Note: Short term rate: 3M Euribor; Long term rate: 10Y interest swap



## Monetary policy remains supportive

Composite credit cost indicators, euro area

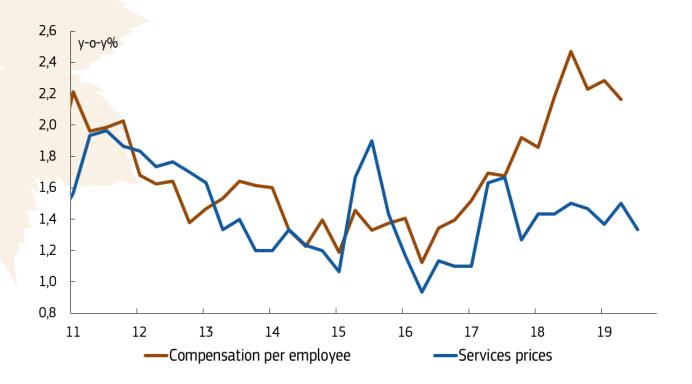


Sources: ECB, Bloomberg, own calculations, last observation: August 2019



# Inflation persistently subdued despite robust wage growth

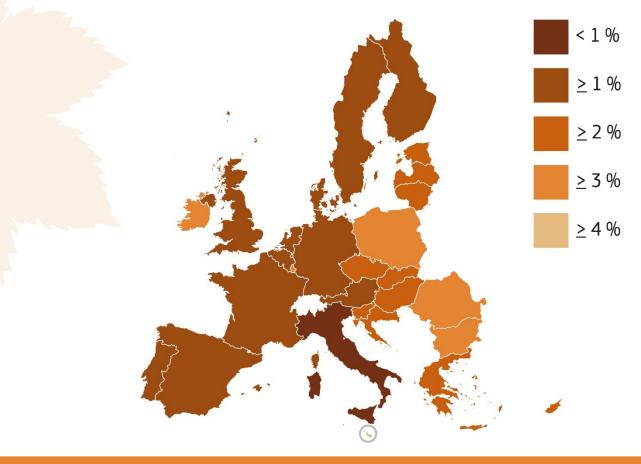
Inflation and wages, euro area





### European growth map 2020

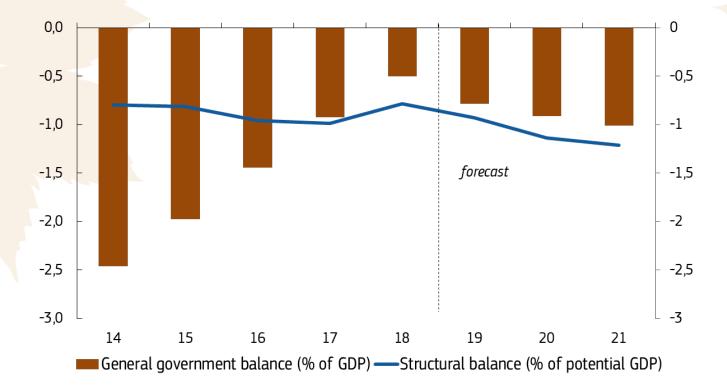
#### Annual real GDP growth, %





# Euro area fiscal stance remains broadly neutral

#### Composite credit cost indicators, euro area









## Downside risks remain prominent

#### External risks

- A further increase in policy uncertainty
- Intensifying trade and geopolitical tensions
- A sharper slowdown in China
- + Easing of trade tensions
- Domestic risks
- Spillovers from the manufacturing weakness
- Disorderly Brexit
- + More expansionary fiscal policies