



3 MAY 2016

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FORECAST

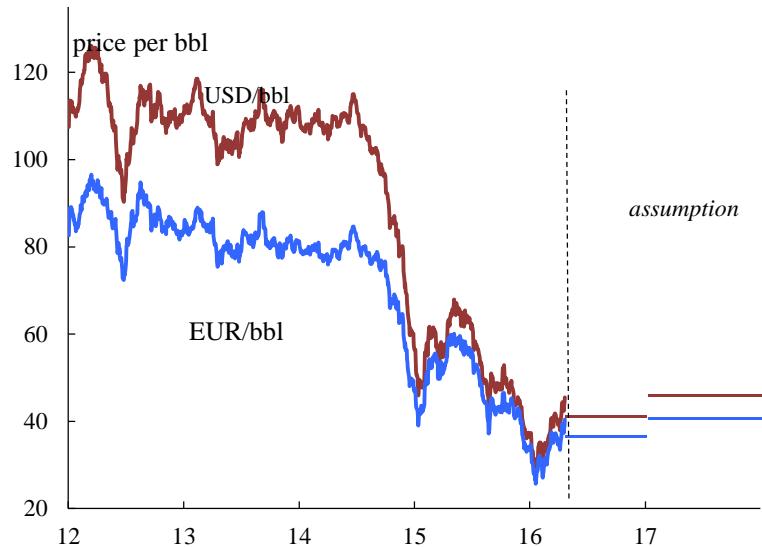
Spring 2016



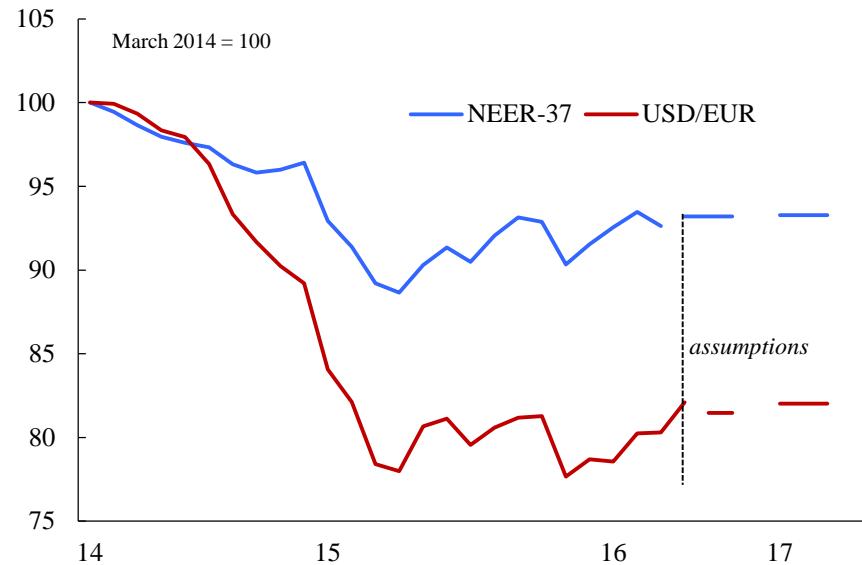
Björn Döhring
DG ECFIN

"Tailwinds" starting to fade

Rebounding oil prices

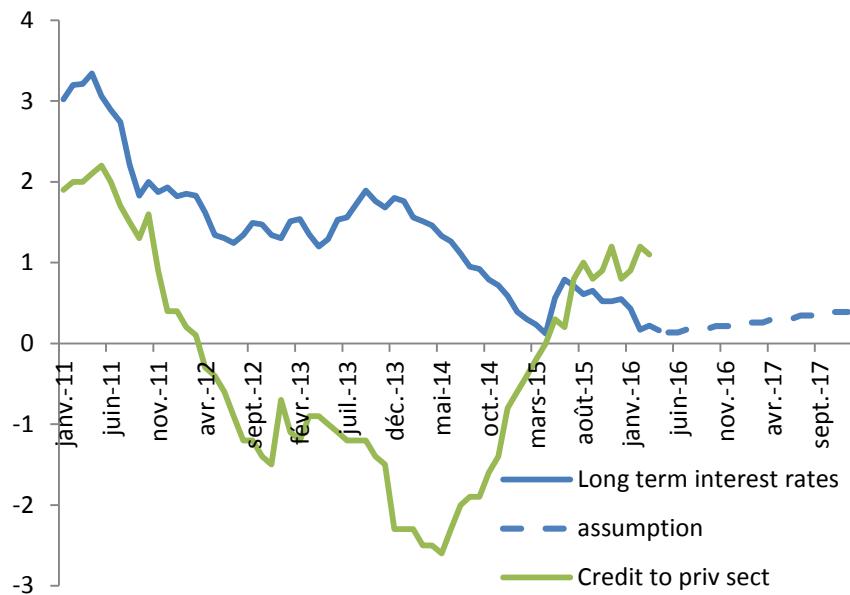


Appreciating euro

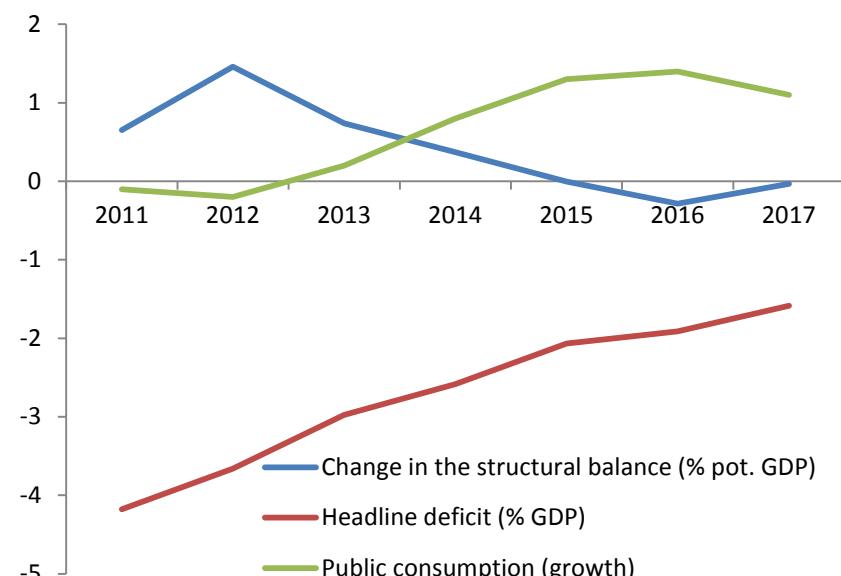


Supportive policies in place

Reduced financing costs & improved access to credit

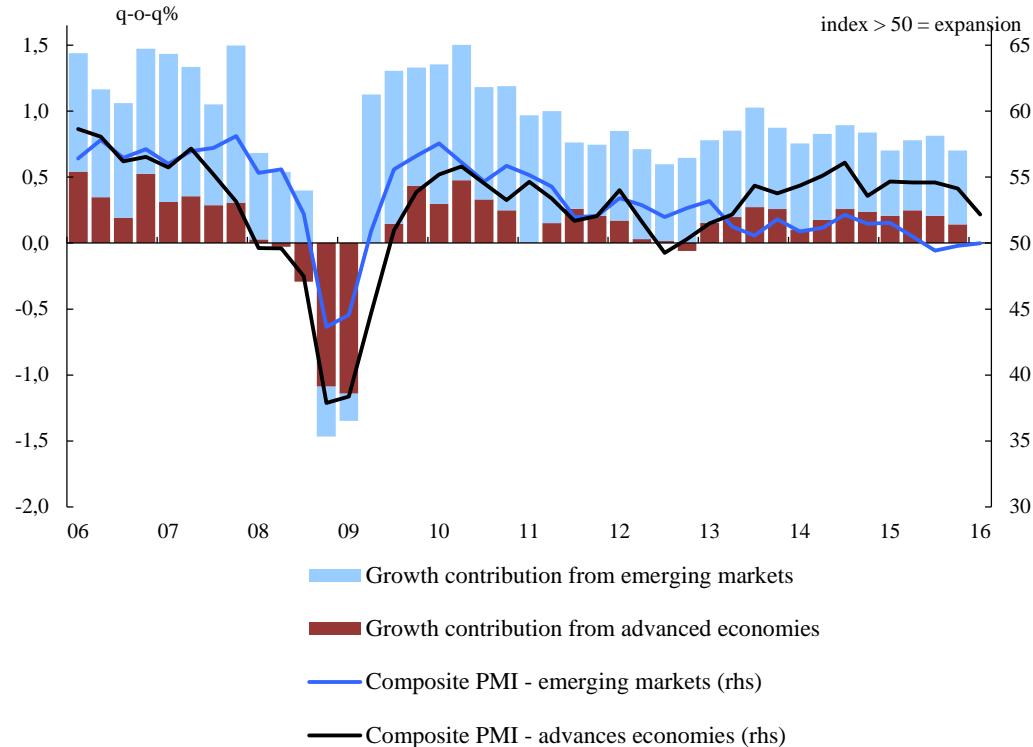


Slightly expansionary fiscal policy



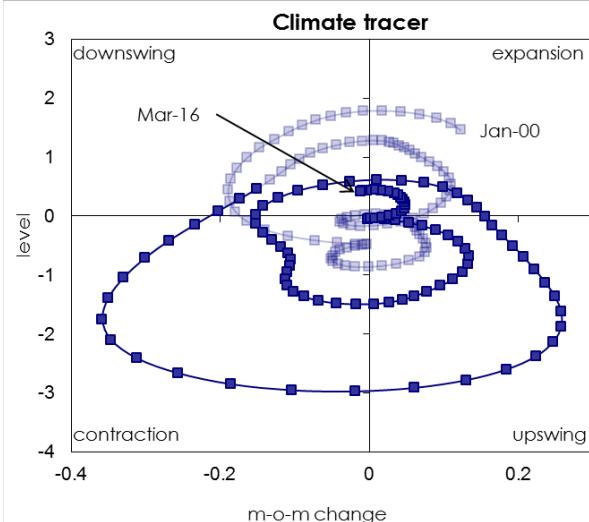
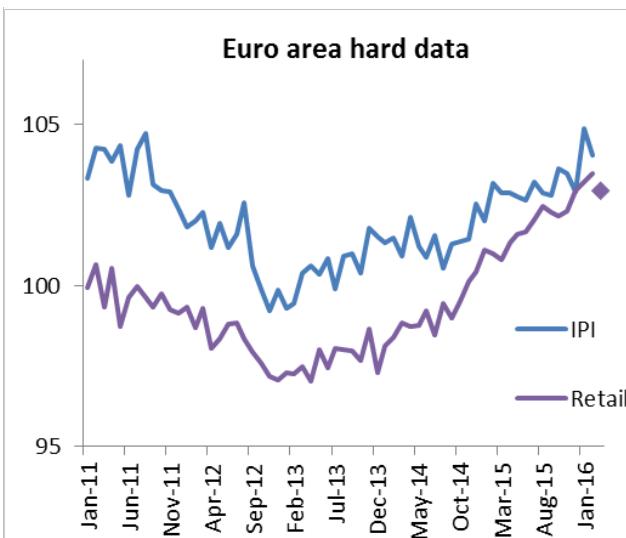
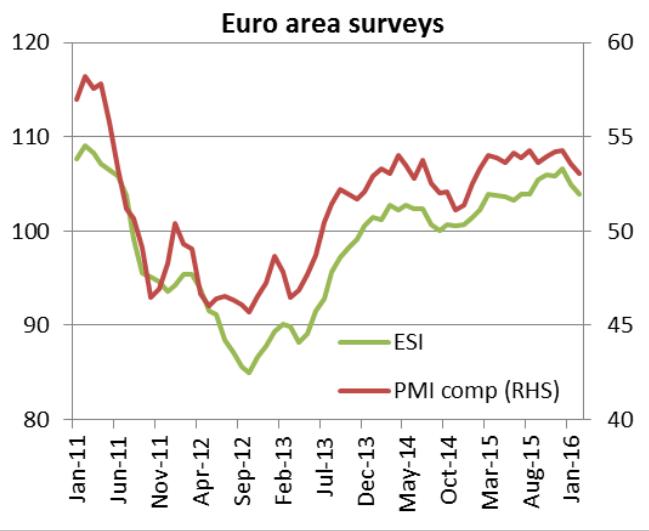
Increasingly challenging external environment

Global GDP and composite PMI



Source: OECD, IMF, EUROSTAT, and national statistical institutes for GDP, JPMorgan/Markit for PMI.

The first-quarter: a headache

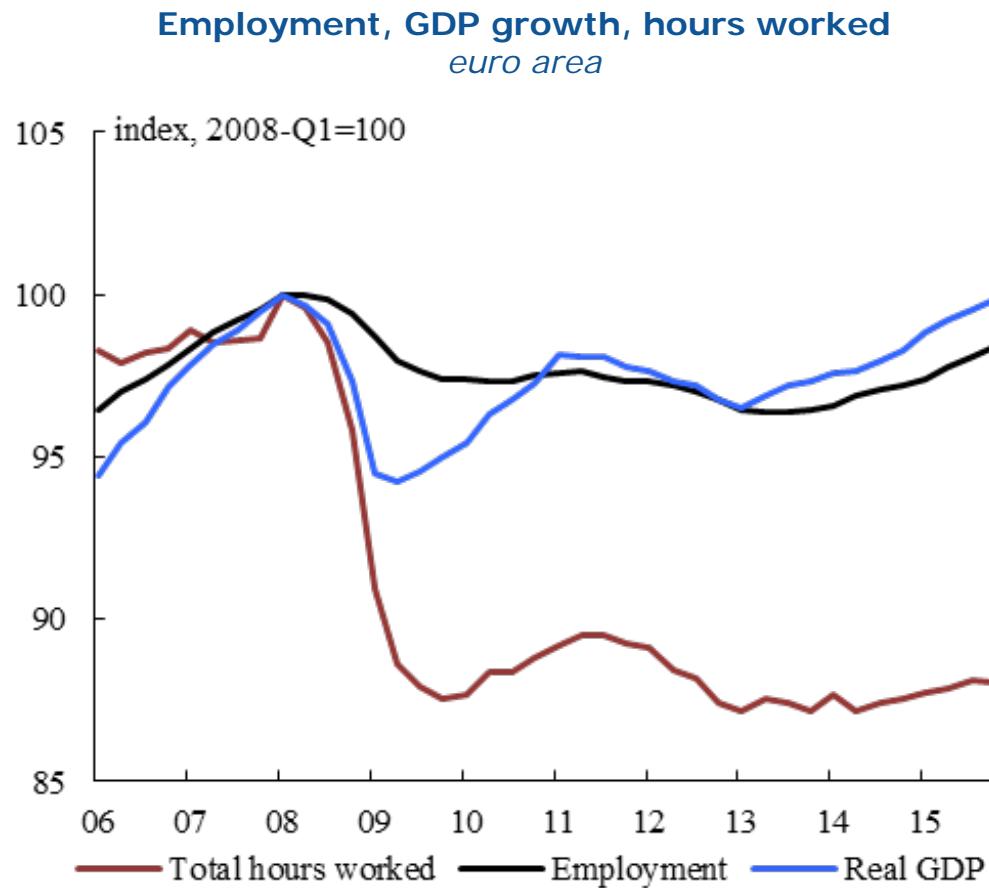


Factor model: **0.34%**

Spring forecast: **0.5%**

Prelim. flash est : **0.6%**

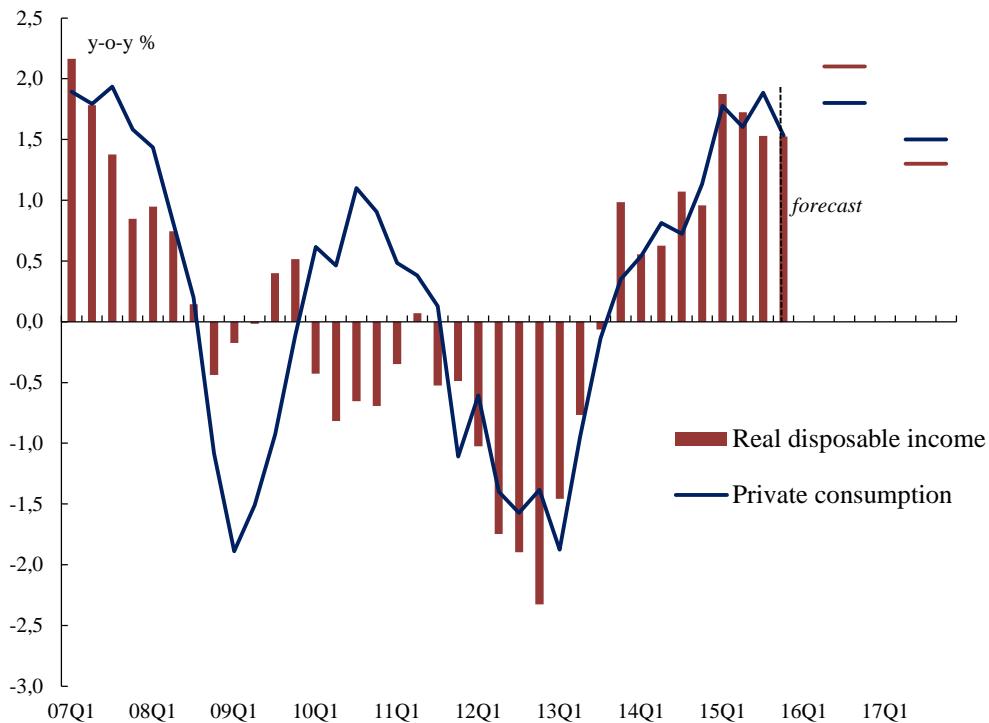
(slowly) improving labour market





Private consumption to lose momentum

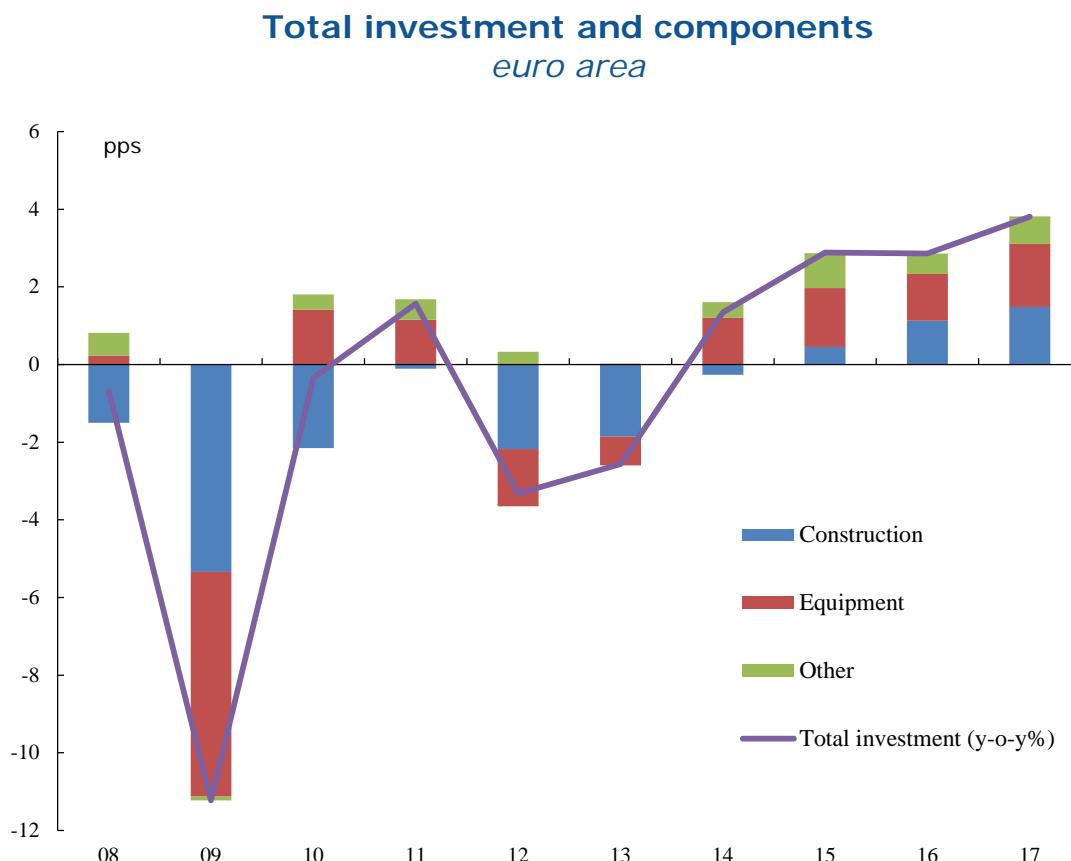
Private consumption and real disposable income
euro area, qoq annualised



2016 and 2017 figures are annual y-o-y %

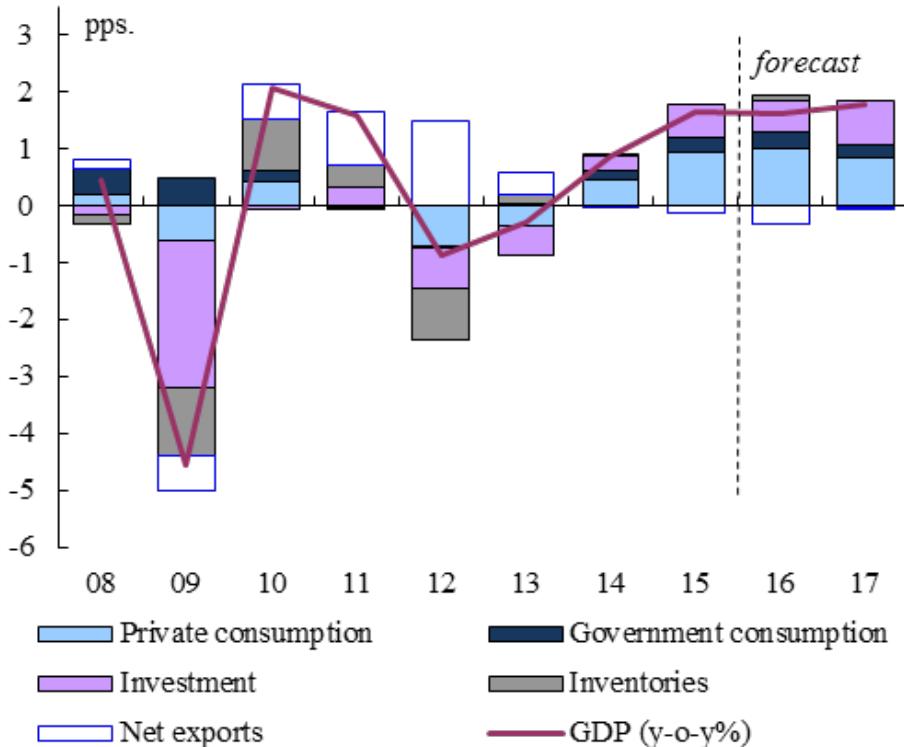


Conditions in place for investment rebound



Staying the course (but not accelerating)

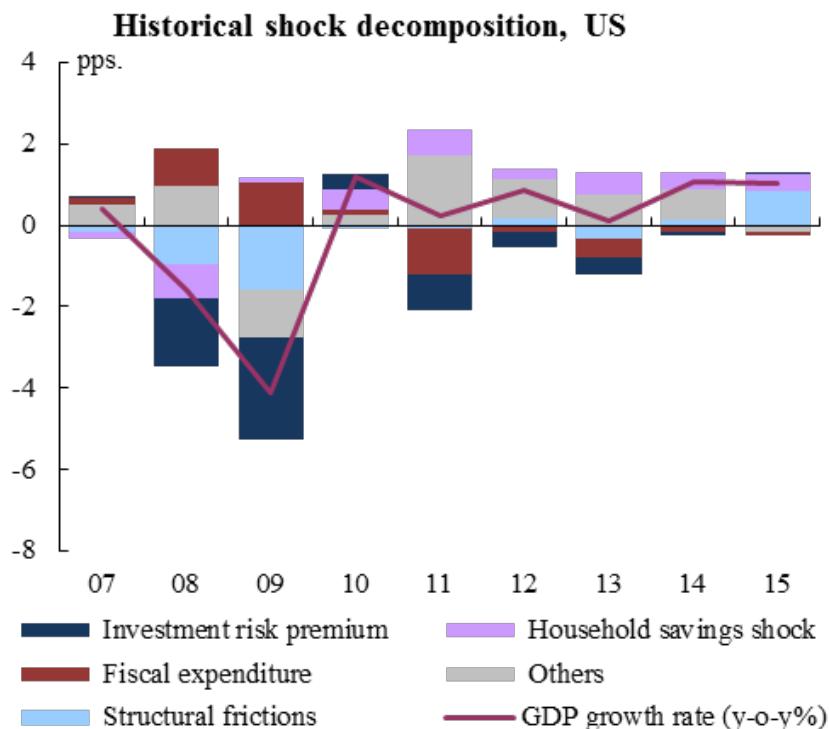
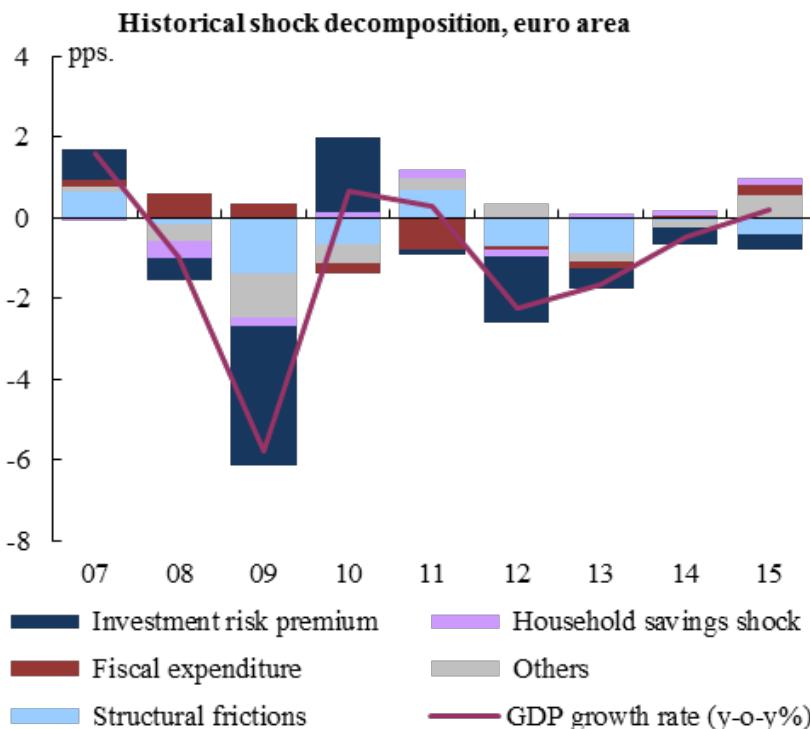
GDP growth and demand components
euro area



Shock decomposition from an estimated model

2016	
Long-run trend	1.4
Supply:	
TFP	-0.2
Labour & goods market adjustment	0.1
Oil	0.3
Demand:	
Domestic:	
Consumption	0.2
Investment	-0.1
Fiscal spending	0.0
Foreign:	
World demand and int. trade	-0.2
Exchange rate	0.2
Others	-0.3
Real GDP growth (from forecast)	1.6

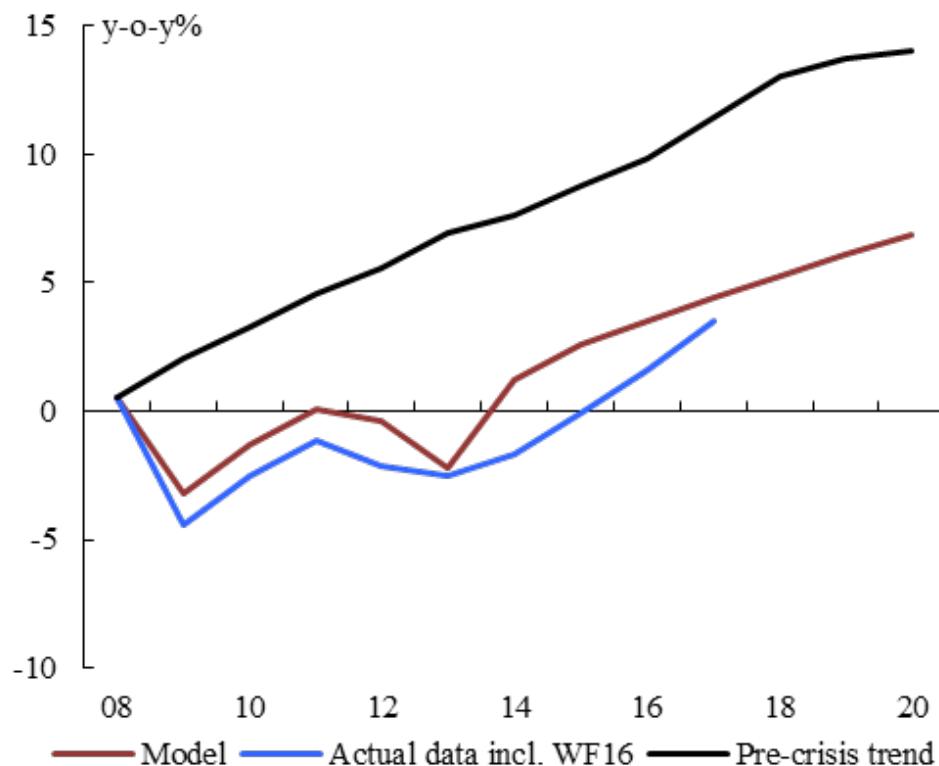
Box: US and euro area recovery compared





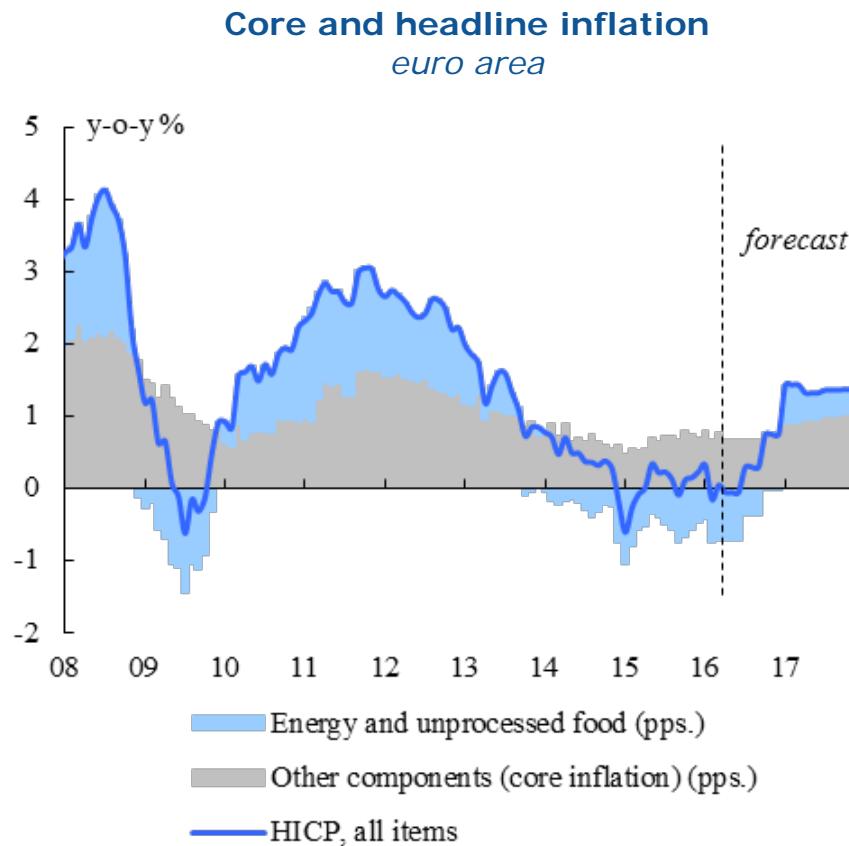
Box: Secular Stagnation

**Euro-area GDP: pre-crisis trend and post-crisis outcome
(as deviation from trend)**





Inflation still driven by oil prices





Box: a scenario of generalised border controls

Direct costs

(waiting at the border)

- Goods transport
 - Passenger mobility
 - Administrative costs
- Total: EUR 5bn –18bn p.a.

Indirect costs

(change of behaviour)

- cross-border travel
 - production chains
 - volume of trade
- Total: EUR 20bn – 55 bn over 10 years



Risks to the growth outlook

- (-) Deeper slowdown in EMEs
- (-) Uncertainty, Financial stability
- (-) Geopolitical tensions
- (-) Multiple Policy challenges within Europe

- (+) Larger impact of monetary policy
- (+) Stronger rebound in global growth
- (+) Impact of structural reforms