

06 February 2024

# Euro Area Macro Monitor

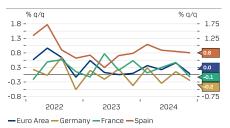
## PMI rebounds amid trade uncertainty

- The final quarter of 2024 concluded on a bleak note for the euro area, with GDP growth at 0.0% q/q, which resulted in full-year growth of 0.7% y/y. The final quarter reflects the recurring pattern of 2024: Germany performed poorly experiencing a 0.2% q/q contraction both in Q4 and for the full-year growth. France also contracted in Q4 by 0.1% q/q, but this was partly due to the backlash from the Olympics, which had boosted growth in Q3. In contrast, Spain continued to shine with a 0.8% q/q increase in Q4, achieving an overall GDP growth of 3.2% in 2024.
- While the final quarter of last year was bleak, this year started more positively with the euro area's composite PMI surprising on the upside, rising to 50.2 due to a larger-than-expected increase in manufacturing. The surprise was due to Germany's manufacturing PMI which rose to 45.0 from 42.5, still negative but suggesting slight improvement despite ongoing struggles. This pushed German composite PMI back in growth territory at 50.5, as firms expressed optimism about the outlook, hoping for a post-election economic boost and benefits from lower interest rates. The positive start of the year supports our expectation for a pickup in growth to 0.9% y/y in 2025 due to rising real incomes and falling interest rates.
- Euro area inflation rose to 2.5% y/y (0.3% m/m s.a.) in January, slightly above expectations, and up from 2.4% in December, driven by sharply higher energy costs. Core inflation remained stable at 2.7%, with services inflation persistently high at 3.9% y/y. The monthly price increase in services inflation was around 0.30% m/m s.a., so slightly to the high side. However, as many services prices are only adjusted in January, January's data offers modest relief to the ECB, as the ongoing softer momentum in underlying inflation continued. The figures align with ECB President Lagarde's view that inflation may fluctuate due to energy prices while slowing toward the 2% target as underlying inflation continues to ease.
- Speaking of Lagarde, the ECB meeting in January was exactly as expected with a 25 bp rate cut and no new policy signals. See *Flash: ECB Review A 25bp rate cut looking towards the spring*, 30 January. We expect another rate cut in March and a total of six this year, bringing the terminal rate to 1.50%, as concerns about sluggish economic growth outweigh worries about persistent inflation.
- Trade policy from the US administration has attracted significant attention also in Europe, as Trump has stated he "absolutely" wants to impose tariffs on the EU. However, since Trump quickly paused the announced tariffs on Canada and Mexico, the outcome for Europe remains uncertain. The euro has depreciated significantly against the dollar in recent months, and the US needs imports with or without tariffs since its economy is operating at potential. Therefore, we anticipate a limited short-term growth impact in the euro area on the back of US tariffs on European goods. Yet, the risks are clearly tilted toward a more negative effect as tensions could escalate. The EU Commission has declared its readiness to respond swiftly if Trump imposes tariffs on the EU. We expect that EU counter-tariffs would have a relatively small impact on prices in Europe, estimating that a 10-percentage point increase in US goods tariffs would lead to a one-off inflation increase of 0.2 percentage points.

### Key views

- Headline and core inflation to average 2% in 2025
- Near-term growth outlook weak
- We expect six 25bp rate cuts from the ECB in 2025

### Euro area growth halts as Germany contracts further



Source: Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing PMI shows signs of improvement



Source: S&P Global, Macrobond Financial

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### Euro area data overview

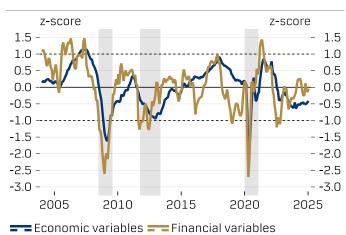
Financial variables were little changed at a 0.1 increase, primarily attributed to EuroStoxx50 and the Euro Surprise index increasing. The economic variables stayed put at -0.4, with the European sentiment indicator and unemployment improving, while capacity utilisation and consumer credit growth declined.

### Euro area data monitor

|                   | January | December | November |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| PMI Composite     | 50.2    | 49.6     | 48.3     |
| PMI Manufacturing | 46.6    | 45.1     | 45.2     |
| PMI Services      | 51.3    | 51.6     | 49.5     |
| German Ifo        | 85.1    | 84.7     | 85.6     |
| HICP              | 1.9     | 2.8      | 2.1      |
| HICP core         | 2.0     | 3.7      | 2.3      |
| HICP Services     | 3.0     | 4.1      | 3.2      |
| Unemployment rate | n/a     | 6.3      | 6.2      |
| Germany 10Y yield | 2.5     | 2.2      | 2.3      |
| Oil price         | 77.8    | 73.1     | 73.1     |
|                   |         |          |          |

Note: n/a indicates data is to be released Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Data tracker: financial and economic variables



Note: Shaded area indicates historical recessions Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

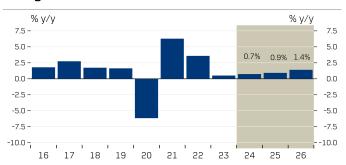
### Monthly development in data tracker

|                               | January 2025 | January 2024 | Monthly change |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Economic variables            | -0,4         | -0,4         | 0,02           |
| OECD CLI                      | 0,3          | 0,3          | 0,00           |
| EuroCOIN                      | 0,3          | 0,3          | 0,00           |
| Unemployment                  | 0,2          | 0,1          | 0,16           |
| Profit growth                 | 0,0          | 0,0          | 0,00           |
| ZEW                           | -0,2         | -0,3         | 0,06           |
| Consumer confidence           | -0,3         | -0,4         | 0,06           |
| Composite PMI                 | -0,4         | -0,5         | 0,12           |
| European sentiment indicator  | -0,4         | -0,6         | 0,15           |
| PMI order-inventory balance   | -0,7         | -0,8         | 0,13           |
| Capacity utlisation           | -0,8         | -0,4         | -0,36          |
| Credit growth                 | -0,9         | -0,8         | -0,16          |
| Real M1 growth                | -2,1         | -2,2         | 0,14           |
| Financial variables           | 0,0          | -0,1         | 0,10           |
| Eurostoxx50                   | 0,5          | 0,3          | 0,23           |
| Corporate vs. Gov. Bond yield | 0,4          | 0,4          | 0,01           |
| Euro Surprise index           | -0,1         | -0,3         | 0,17           |
| Sentix                        | -1,0         | -1,0         | -0,01          |

Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Euro area

### GDP growth forecasts



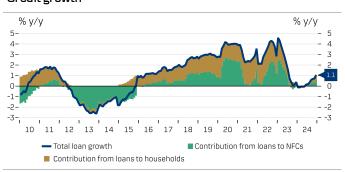
Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank forecasts

### Manufacturing sentiment and investments



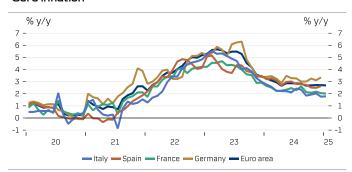
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Credit growth



Source: ECB. Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Core inflation



Source: Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### PMI and GDP growth



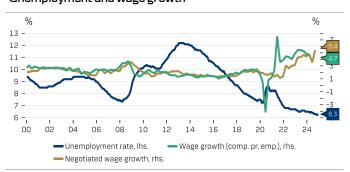
Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Consumer confidence and private consumption



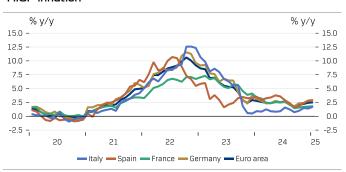
Source: Eurostat, European Commission, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and wage growth



Source: ECB, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### **HICP** inflation

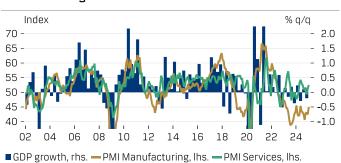


Source: Eurostat, Statistisches Bundesamt, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank



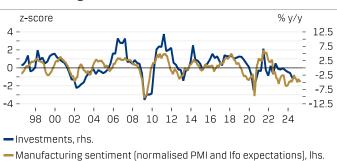
## Germany

### PMI and GDP growth



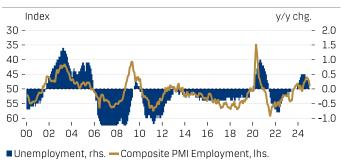
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing sentiment and investments



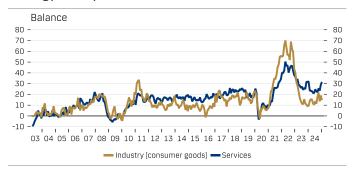
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and PMI



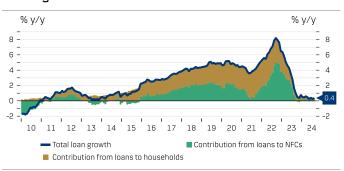
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Selling price expectations



Source: EU Commission, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Credit growth



Source: Deutsche Bundesbank, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Consumer confidence and private consumption



Source: European Commission, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and wage growth



Source: ECB, Eurostat, Deutsche Bundesbank, Macrobond Financial

### Financial markets



Source: Deutsche Boerse, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### **France**

### PMI and GDP growth



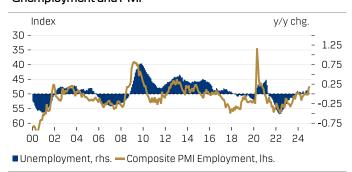
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing sentiment and investments



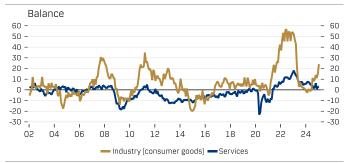
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and PMI



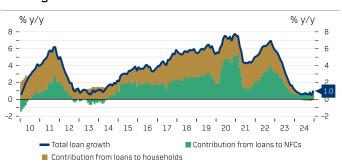
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Selling price expectations



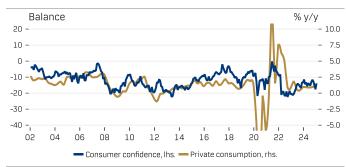
Source: EU Commission, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Credit growth



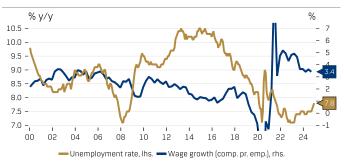
Source: ECB, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Consumer confidence and private consumption



Source: European Commission, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and wage growth



Source: ECB, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Financial markets

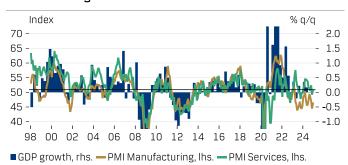


Source: Euronext, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank



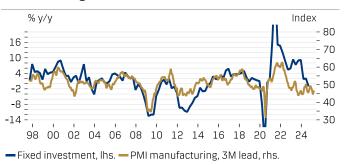
### Italy

### PMI and GDP growth



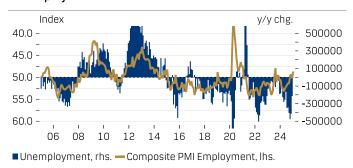
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing sentiment and investments



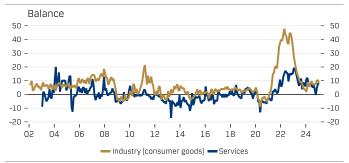
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and PMI



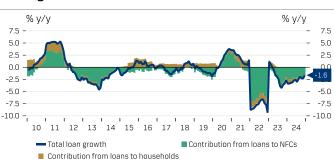
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Price expectations



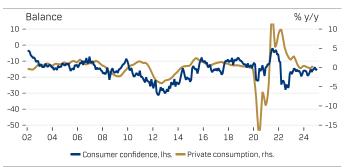
Source: EU Commission, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Credit growth



Source: ECB, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Consumer confidence and private consumption



Source: European Commission, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Unemployment and wage growth



Source: ECB, Eurostat, Istat, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Financial markets

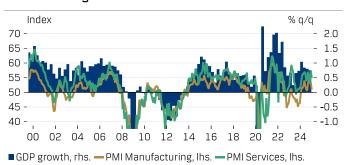


Source: FTSE, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank



## **Spain**

### PMI and GDP growth



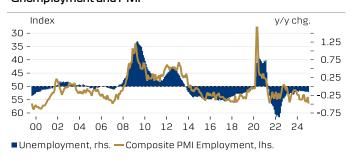
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Manufacturing sentiment and investments



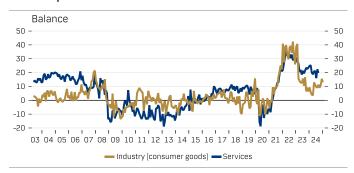
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and PMI



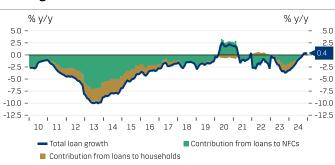
Source: S&P Global, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Price expectations



Source: EU Commission, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Credit growth



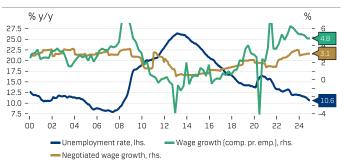
Source: ECB, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

### Consumer confidence and private consumption



Source: European Commission, Eurostat, Macrobond Financial

### Unemployment and wage growth



Source: ECB, Eurostat, Ministry of Labor and Social Economy, Macrobond Financial. Danske Bank

### Financial markets



Source: Madrid Stock Exchange, Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank



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Month1v

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