

Press conference, 29 June 2017

# Economic Convergence despite Political Uncertainty

Economic Analysis and Outlook for Central, East and Southeast Europe and its Economic Relations with Austria

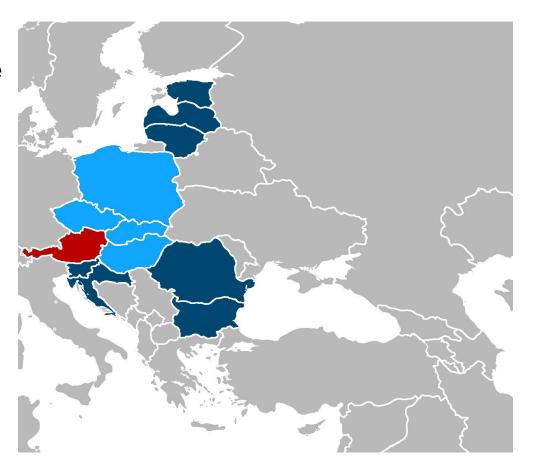
Julia Grübler



Growth projections for the CESEE region were for the most part revised upwards, to 2.4% in the aggregate for the year 2017

EU members in Central and Eastern Europe

EU-CEE		3.5
Bulgaria	BG	3.5
Croatia	HR	2.7
Czech Republic	CZ	2.7
Estonia	EE	2.3
Hungary	HU	4.0
Latvia	LV	2.9
Lithuania	LT	3.0
Poland	PL	3.3
Romania	RO	4.8
Slovakia	SK	3.3
Slovenia	SI	3.5
Visegrád	V-4	3.3

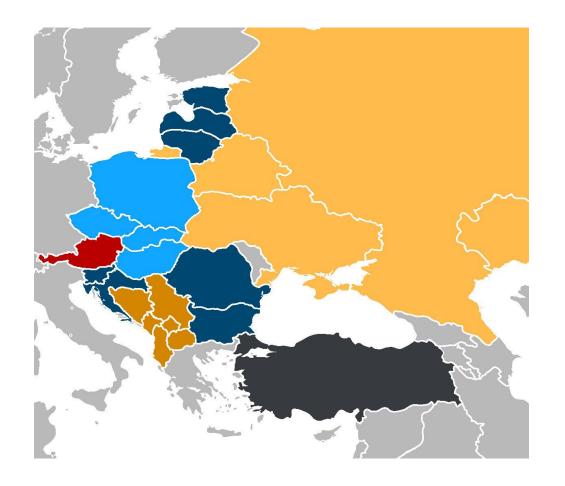




Growth projections for the CESEE region were for the most part revised upwards, to 2.4% in the aggregate for the year 2017

#### Western Balkan

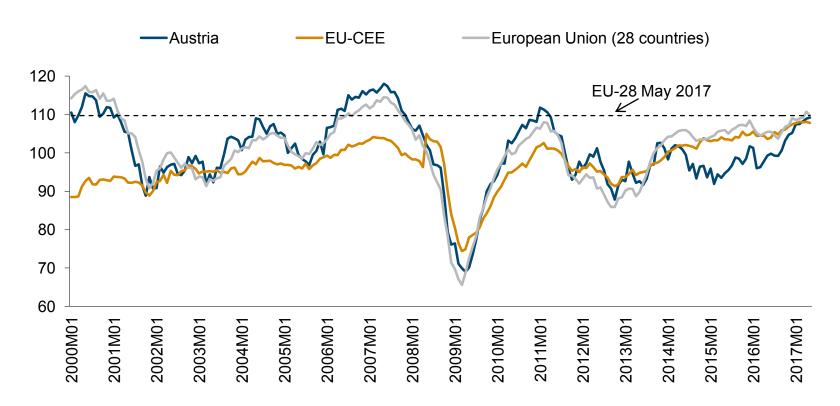
WB		2.9		
Albania	AL	3.9		
Bosnia and				
Herzegovina	BA	3.2		
Kosovo	XK	3.7		
Macedonia	MK	2.6		
Montenegro	ME	2.5		
Serbia	RS	2.5		
<ul><li>CIS &amp; Ukraine</li><li>1.5</li></ul>				
Kazakhstan	KZ	2.5		
Russia	RU	1.3		
Belarus	BY	1.4		
Ukraine	UA	2.0		
Turkey	TR	2.8		





## Economic confidence indicators for the EU show highest scores since the onset of the global economic crisis

Economic sentiment indicator, 2000-2017



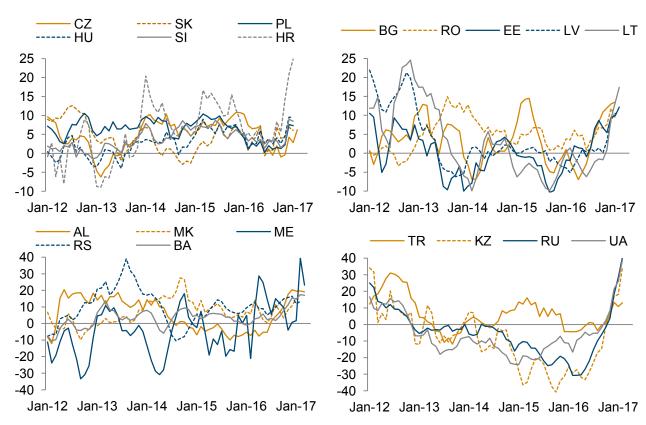
Note: Index of 100 shows the long-term average of EU-28.





### The economic recovery in the euro area boosts exports of the CESEE region

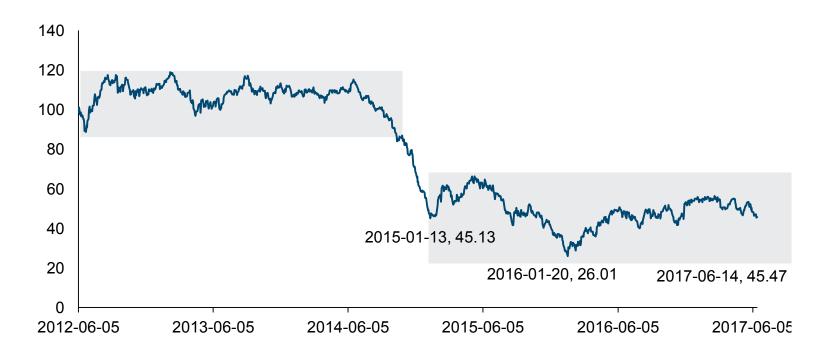
Exports of goods (nominal, euro-based), 2012-2017 Change against previous year in %, 3-month moving average





### The relatively low oil price is beneficial for private consumption in energy importing countries

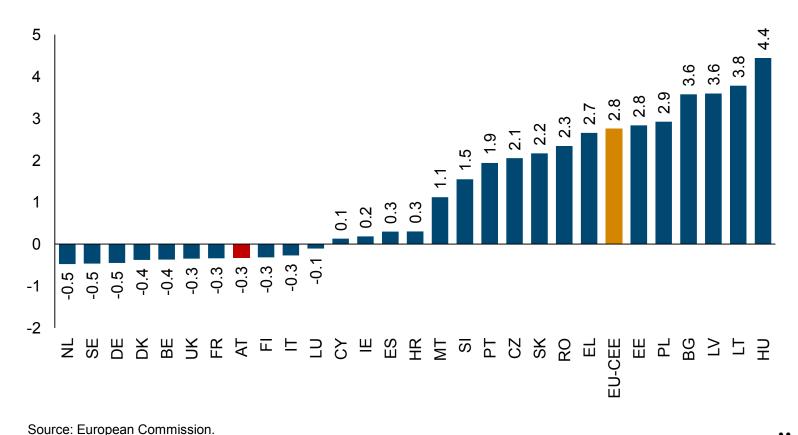
The assumption underlying the wiiw summer forecast report is a relatively stable oil price at around 50-55 US dollar.





## Higher contributions of EU-cofinanced investments to GDP growth are expected already for this year

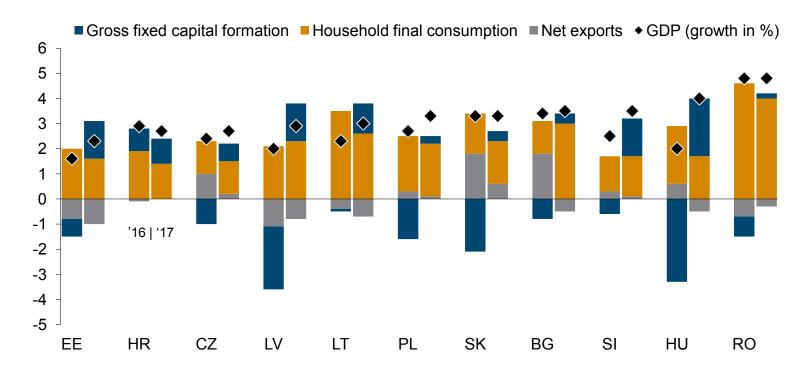
Operating budgetary balance in % GDP, 2011-2015





## Positive wage developments are backing household consumption in the EU-CEE

GDP growth in 2016 and 2017 in % and contribution of individual demand components in percentage points



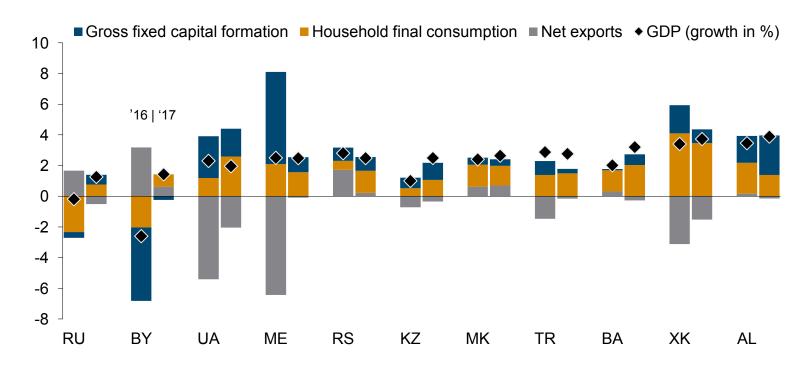
Note: Ranking by growth rates for the year 2017.

Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national and Eurostat statistics; wiiw forecast (June 2017).



## Negative effects of political turmoil materialise in Western Balkans and Ukraine; not (yet) in Turkey

GDP growth in 2016 and 2017 in % and contribution of individual demand components in percentage points



Note: Ranking by growth rates for the year 2017.

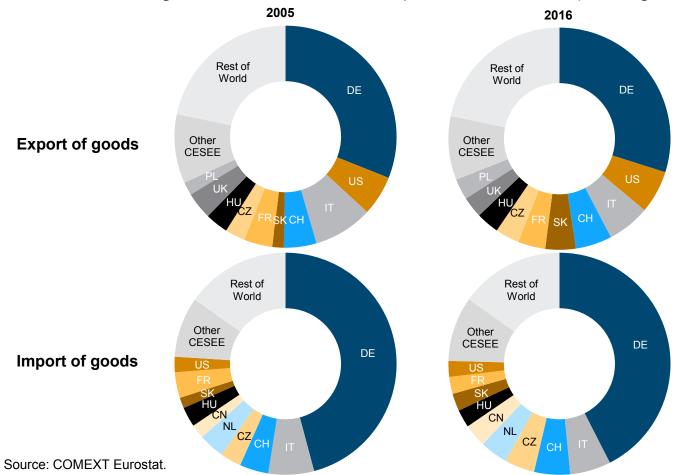
Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national and Eurostat statistics; wiiw forecast (June 2017).





### A trade reorientation towards the East is set to continue; however, trade with Germany is still dominant

Austrian trade in goods, 2005 and 2016, top 10, shares in % (ranking 2016)

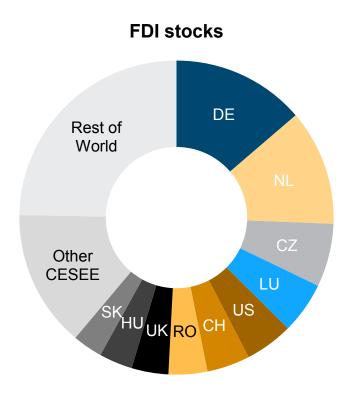


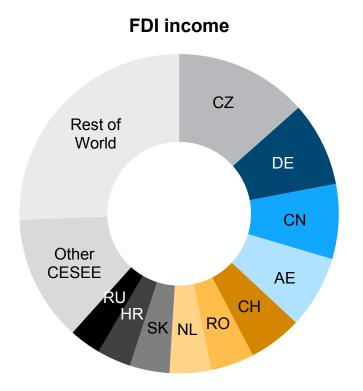




#### Austria continues to be one of the main investors in CESEE

Austrian foreign direct investments, 2016 Top 10, shares in %

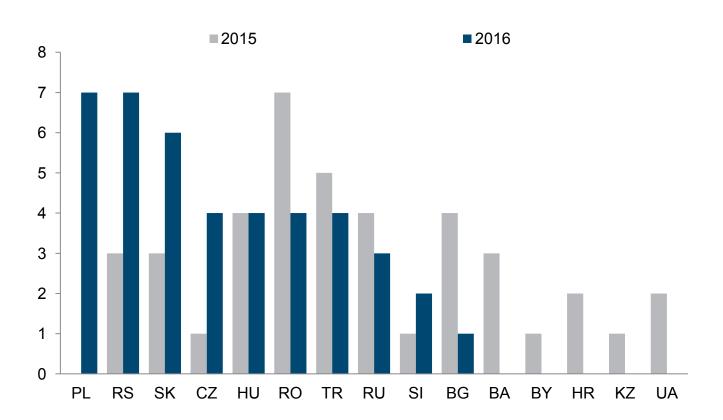






#### Visegrád countries form the core of investment activity ...

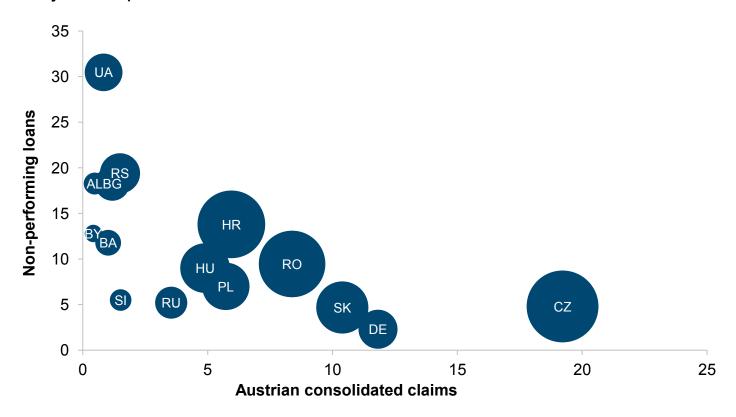
Number of greenfield projects in CESEE with Austria as investor, 2015 and 2016 (ranking 2016)





#### ... and engagement of Austrian banks

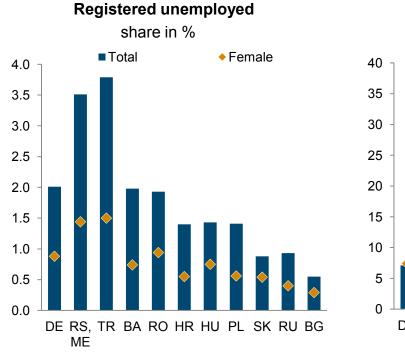
Foreign claims of Austrian banks and non-performing loans, 2016 Germany and top 14 CESEE, shares in %

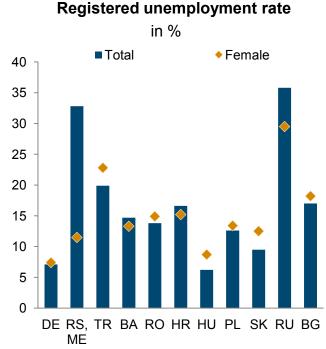




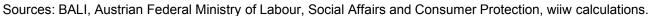
## Unemployment rates for Austrians and CESEE nationals decreased, but vary by country of origin

Share of unemployed people and unemployment rate in Austria by nationality, 2016 Germany and top 10 CESEE (ranking by population)





Note: Serbia and Montenegro are taken together and include former Yugoslavia. The unemployment rate is defined as unemployed in % of the labour force.

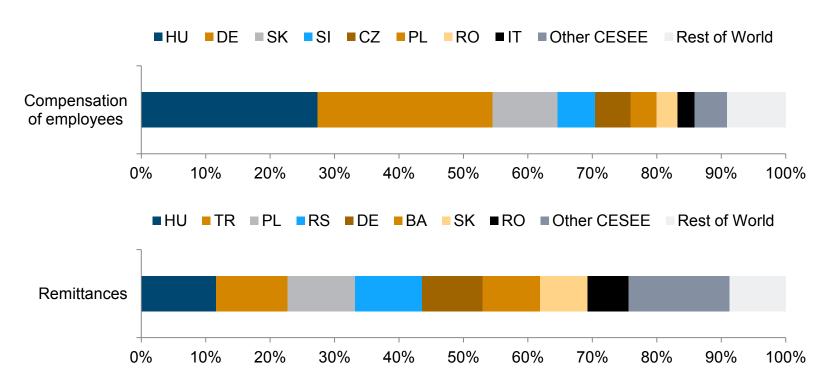






### Neighbourhood accounts for lion's share of wages paid - in addition Western Balkans and Turkey important for remittances

Compensations of employees and migrant workers' remittances according to the balance of payments by partner countries, 2016, top 8, shares in %

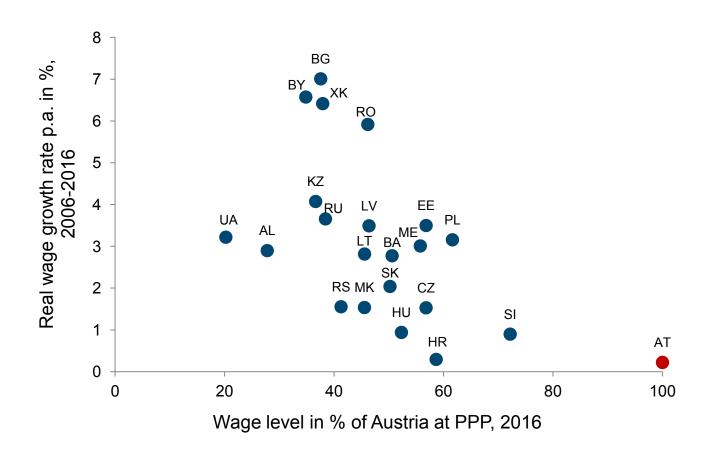


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#### CESEE on wage convergence track...

Gross monthly wages and wage increase in relation to Austria

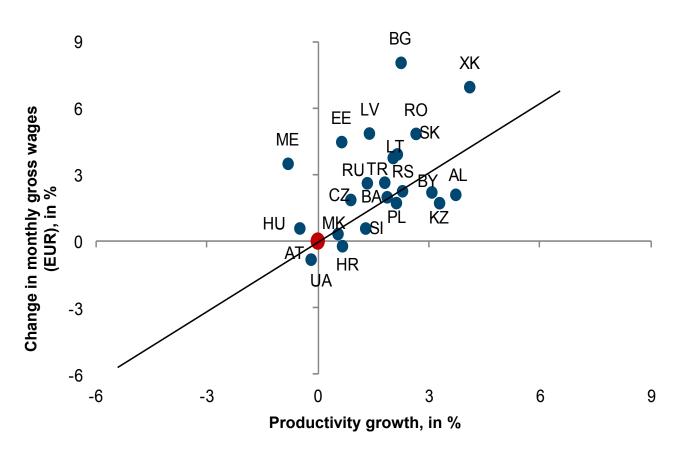


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#### ... but lagging behind in productivity growth

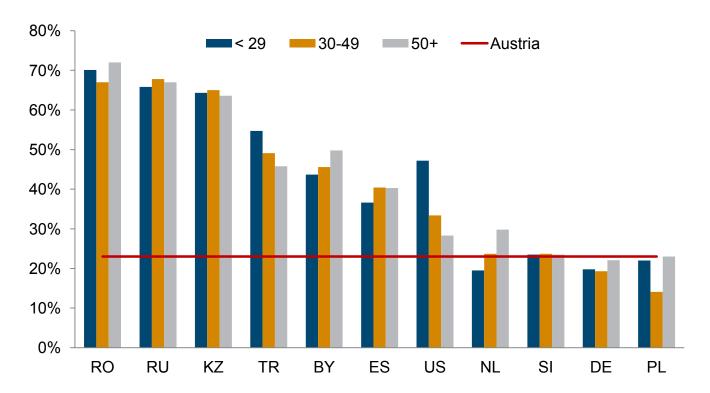
Wage and productivity growth in relation to Austria, 2007-2016





## Political developments together with Brexit represent the greatest sources of uncertainty in the medium term

Preference for 'having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections', in % of the interviewed persons by age groups





### In the short term, positive effects are prevailing over potential negative effects of political turmoil

Real GDP growth forecast and revisions

		Forecast, %			Revisions, pp		
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
EU-CEE	BG	3.5	3.5	3.6	<b>1</b> 0.6	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.3
	HR	2.7	2.9	3.0	<b>↓</b> -0.1	中 0.0	0.0
	CZ	2.7	2.7	2.4	<b>1</b> 0.3	<b>1</b> 0.1	<b>1</b> 0.1
	EE	2.3	2.5	2.6	<b>1</b> 0.1	<b>1</b> 0.2	<b>1</b> 0.2
	HU	4.0	3.9	3.3	<b>1</b> 0.7	<b>1</b> 0.5	<b>1</b> 0.2
	LV	2.9	3.0	2.9	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.3	<b>1</b> 0.1
	LT	3.0	3.2	3.3	<b>1</b> 0.3	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.2
	PL	3.3	3.2	3.1	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.2	0.0
	RO	4.8	4.3	4.3	1.8	<b>1</b> 0.3	<b>1</b> 0.3
	SK	3.3	3.6	3.9	<b>1</b> 0.2	0.0	0.0
	SI	3.5	3.2	3.1	<b>1</b> 0.6	<b>1</b> 0.3	<b>1</b> 0.1
WB	AL	3.9	4.0	4.1	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.1	<b>1</b> 0.1
	BA	3.2	3.4	3.4	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.4	<b>1</b> 0.3
	XK	3.7	3.8	3.7	<del>-</del> 0.2	0.0	0.0
	MK	2.6	3.3	3.4	<del>-</del> 0.5	0.0	<b>1</b> 0.4
	ME	2.5	2.7	2.5	<del>-</del> 0.6	<del>-</del> 0.2	-0.8
	RS	2.5	2.6	2.8	<b>↓</b> -0.3	<del>"</del> -0.4	<del>-</del> 0.5
Turkey	TR	2.8	2.9	3.0	<b>1</b> 0.7	<b>1</b> 0.3	<del>-</del> 0.1
CIS +UA	BY	1.4	2.1	2.6	<b>1</b> 0.9	<b>1</b> 0.5	<b>1</b> 0.4
	KZ	2.5	3.0	3.0	<b>1</b> 0.5	0.0	0.0
	RU	1.3	1.6	1.8	<del>-</del> 0.4	<del>-</del> 0.1	<del>-</del> 0.2
	UA	2.0	3.0	3.0	<b>↓</b> -0.5	<b>O</b> .0	0.0



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