Economics Group

Jay H. Bryson, Global Economist jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3274 Erik Nelson, Economic Analyst erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3267

Eurozone GDP Growth Tops Expectations in Q1

Real GDP in the Eurozone grew 0.6 percent in Q1, besting the consensus estimate. Despite solid growth, inflation remains weak, suggesting monetary policy needs support from other policy areas.

Solid Quarter but Expansion Remains Modest

Data released this morning showed that real GDP in the Eurozone rose 0.6 percent on a sequential basis in Q1 (2.2 percent on an annualized basis, top chart). Not only did this reading top most analysts' expectations, but it also matched the strongest sequential pace of growth in the current euro area expansion. That said, the year-over-year pace of growth has held steady at 1.6 percent for the past four quarters, suggesting the expansion in activity remains fairly modest.

This morning's GDP release is earlier than usual (this marks the first quarter of "flash estimates" for Eurozone GDP growth), and thus we do not have a breakdown of the data into its production-side or demand-side components. However, higher frequency data suggest the expansion in the first quarter was fairly broadly based. In particular, retail sales volumes in the euro area advanced at a 3.4 percent annualized pace in the first two months of the quarter, while industrial production ex-construction climbed at a 4.3 percent annualized rate over the same time period. In that regard, growth in personal consumption and fixed investment spending was likely relatively robust in Q1.

Few Signs of Inflation in the Euro Area

In a separate report this morning, we learned that the CPI declined 0.2 percent on a year-over-year basis in April, while core inflation downshifted to just 0.8 percent (middle chart). These soft inflation data will likely be viewed with disappointment by European Central Bank (ECB) policymakers, as they have adopted an extraordinarily accommodative monetary policy stance for the past several years in an attempt to achieve inflation "below, but close to, 2 percent." The ECB made no change to its policy stance at its April meeting, but it cut all three of its policy rates at its March meeting. Moreover, it ramped up its monthly pace of asset purchases under its quantitative easing (QE) program to €80B/month in March and broadened the array of assets available for purchase.

As we have written, the persistent lack of inflationary pressures in the Eurozone despite increasingly accommodative monetary policy suggests that these monetary measures help at the margin, but are not a "silver bullet" for the euro area economy.¹ In its prior two statements, the ECB has called upon other policy areas to contribute more decisively in order to reap the full benefits from accommodative monetary policy. In particular, the statements have called for structural policies to "raise productivity and improve the business environment," while also suggesting that fiscal policy should support the recovery as well. In our view, the ongoing economic recovery in the Eurozone likely will remain modest and inflation likely will be subdued until other policies become more supportive of growth.



Source: IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research, Economics & Strategy	(704) 410-1801 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 410-3275	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3277	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 410-3274	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3280	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5636	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Anika R. Khan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3271	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3273	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 410-3270	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Eric Viloria, CFA	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5637	eric.viloria@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 410-3278	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Jamie Feik	Economist	(704) 410-3291	jamie.feik@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3267	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Alex Moehring	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3247	alex.v.moehring@wellsfargo.com
Misa Batcheller	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3060	misa.n.batcheller@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3156	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Julianne Causey	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3281	julianne.causey@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Dawne Howes	Administrative Assistant	(704) 410-3272	dawne.howes@wellsfargo.com

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group publications are produced by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a U.S. broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the Securities Investor Protection Corp. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, distributes these publications directly and through subsidiaries including, but not limited to, Wells Fargo & Company, Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, Wells Fargo Securities Asia Limited and Wells Fargo Securities (Japan) Co. Limited. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. is registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission as a futures commission merchant and is a member in good standing of the National Futures Association. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. are generally engaged in the trading of futures and derivative products, any of which may be discussed within this publication. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not compensate its research analysts based on specific investment banking transactions. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC's research analysts receive compensation that is based upon and impacted by the overall profitability and revenue of the firm which includes, but is not limited to investment banking revenue. The information and opinions herein are for general information use only. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not guarantee their accuracy or completeness, nor does Wells Fargo Securities, LLC assume any liability for any loss that may result from the reliance by any person upon any such information or opinions. Such information and opinions are subject to change without notice, are for general information only and are not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sales of any security or as personalized investment advice. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is a separate legal entity and distinct from affiliated banks and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company

Important Information for Non-U.S. Recipients

For recipients in the EEA, this report is distributed by Wells Fargo Securities International Limited ("WFSIL"). WFSIL is a U.K. incorporated investment firm authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The content of this report has been approved by WFSIL a regulated person under the Act. For purposes of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority's rules, this report constitutes impartial investment research. WFSIL does not deal with retail clients as defined in the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2007. The FCA rules made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 for the protection of retail clients will therefore not apply, nor will the Financial Services Compensation Scheme be available. This report is not intended for, and should not be relied upon by, retail clients. This document and any other materials accompanying this document (collectively, the "Materials") are provided for general informational purposes only.

SECURITIES: NOT FDIC-INSURED/NOT BANK-GUARANTEED/MAY LOSE VALUE