

Box 1.4: Some technical elements behind the forecast

Given the ongoing negotiation on the terms of the UK withdrawal from the EU, projections for 2019 are based on a purely technical assumption of status quo in terms of trading relations between the EU27 and the UK. This is for forecasting purposes only and has no bearing on the talks underway in the context of the Article 50 process.

The cut-off date for taking new information into account in this European Economic Forecast was 23 April 2018. The forecast incorporates validated public finance data as published in Eurostat's news release 69/2018 of 23 April 2018.

External assumptions

This forecast is based on a set of external assumptions, reflecting market expectations at the time of the forecast. To shield the assumptions from possible volatility during any given trading day, averages from a 10-day reference period (between 4 and 17 April) were used for exchange and interest rates, and for oil prices.

Exchange and interest rates

The technical assumption regarding exchange rates was standardised using fixed nominal exchange rates for all currencies. This technical assumption leads to an implied average USD/EUR rate of 1.23 in 2018 and 2019. The average JPY/EUR is 132.2 in 2018 and 131.9 in 2019.

Interest-rate assumptions are market-based. Short-term interest rates for the euro area are derived from futures contracts. Long-term interest rates for the euro area, as well as short- and long-term interest rates for other Member States are calculated using implicit forward swap rates, corrected for the current spread between the interest rate and swap rate. In cases where no market instrument is available, the fixed spread vis-à-vis the euro area interest rate is taken for both short- and long-term rates. As a result, short-term interest rates are assumed to be -0.3% in 2018 and -0.1% in 2019 in the euro area. Long-term euro area interest rates are assumed to be 0.6% in 2018 and 0.8% in 2019.

Commodity prices

Commodity price assumptions are also based on market conditions. According to futures markets, prices for Brent oil are projected to be on average 67.67 USD/bbl in 2018 and 63.94 USD/bbl in 2019. This would correspond to an oil price of

54.96 EUR/bbl in 2018, and 51.91 EUR/bbl in 2019.

Budgetary data and forecasts

Data up to 2017 are based on data notified by Member States to the European Commission before 1 April and validated by Eurostat on 23 April 2018. ⁽¹⁾

Eurostat is **expressing a reservation** on the quality of the data reported by France. Firstly, in relation to the sector classification of the *Agence Française de Développement*, which Eurostat considers should be classified inside the general government sector. A future reclassification will result in an increase in government debt. Moreover, Eurostat considers that the capital injection by the State into AREVA (NewCo/Orano) for an amount of €2.5 bn (0.1% of GDP) in 2017 should be treated as a capital transfer, with an impact on the deficit.

Eurostat is **expressing a reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of the foundations created by the Hungarian National Bank. Eurostat considers that these foundations, including their subsidiaries, should be classified inside general government. Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Hungary in relation to the sector classification of Eximbank (Hungarian Export-Import Bank Plc), due to the reclassification of Eximbank inside general government undertaken by the Hungarian statistical authorities.

Eurostat is **withdrawing the reservation** on the quality of the data reported by Belgium in relation to the sector classification of hospitals, pending the results of on-going consultations on the issue at EU level. Eurostat has made no amendments to the data reported by Member States.

The public finance forecast is made under the 'no-policy-change' assumption, which extrapolates past revenue and expenditure trends and relationships in a way that is consistent with past policy orientations. This may also include the adoption of a limited number of working assumptions, especially to deal with possible structural breaks. The forecast reflects all fiscal policy measures that imply a change to these past policy orientations on the condition that they are sufficiently detailed as well as adopted or at least credibly announced. For 2018 in particular, the annual budgets adopted or

⁽¹⁾ Eurostat News Release No 69/2018

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Box (continued)

presented to national parliaments are taken into consideration.

EU and euro area aggregates for general government debt in the forecast years 2018-19 are published on a non-consolidated basis (i.e. not corrected for intergovernmental loans, including those made through the European Financial Stability Facility). To ensure consistency in the time series, historical data are also published on the same basis. For 2017, this implies an aggregate debt-to-GDP ratio which is somewhat higher than the consolidated general government debt ratio published by Eurostat in its news release 69/2018 of 23 April 2018 (by 2.1 pps. in the EA19 and by 1.5 pps. in the EU).

ESA 2010

The current forecast is based on the ESA 2010 system of national accounts for all Member States, the EU and the euro area aggregates.

Calendar effects on GDP growth and output gaps

The number of working days may differ from one year to another. The Commission's annual GDP forecasts are not adjusted for the number of working days, but quarterly forecasts are.

However, the working-day effect in the EU and the euro area is estimated to be limited over the forecast horizon, implying that adjusted and unadjusted annual growth rates differ only marginally (by up to ± 0.1 pps.). The calculation of potential growth and the output gap does not adjust for working days. Since the working-day effect is considered as temporary, it should not affect the cyclically-adjusted balances.