

Peter Praet

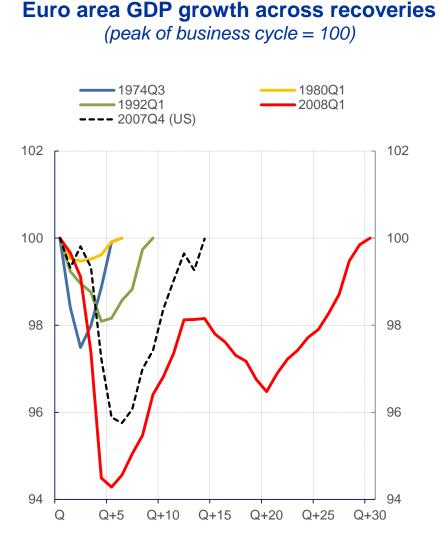
ECMI Annual Conference:

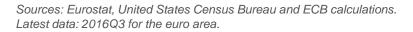
Member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank

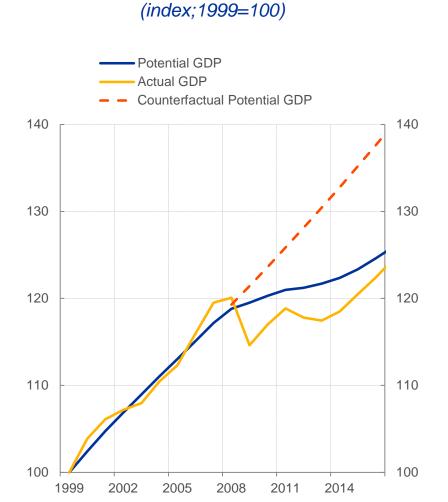
Monetary policy and the euro area banking system

Brussels, 9 November 2016

Past recoveries and the evolution of potential GDP







Euro area potential GDP

Sources: European Commission Spring 2016 forecast, Output Gap Working Group. Note: Counterfactual potential GDP assumes that potential GDP continued to grow at its 2007 growth rate.

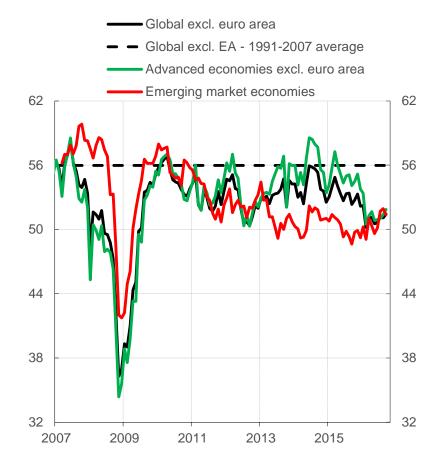
Output Gap Measures (percent of potential output)

Global — AE excluding EA — Emerging markets 3 2 1 0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 2004 2001 2007 2010 2013 2016 2019

Source: IMF WEO, ECB staff calculations. Note: AE consists of United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark; EM7 consists of China, Brazil, Russia, India, Turkey, Korea, Mexico. The weights are calculated according to GDP share.

Global PMI Composite Output

(diffusion index, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Markit and ECB staff calculations. Latest observation: September 2016.

Euro area inflation and economic activity

HICP and HICP excluding energy and food

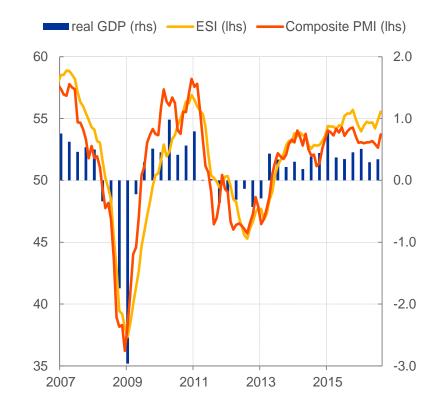
(annual percentage changes)

-HICP inflation -----HICP excl. food and energy inflation 5.0 5.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 -1.0 -1.0 2009 2011 2013 2007 2015

Source: Eurostat and ECB calculations. Latest observation: October 2016 (flash estimate).

Real GDP, composite PMI and ESI

(q-o-q % change, index and percentage balance)



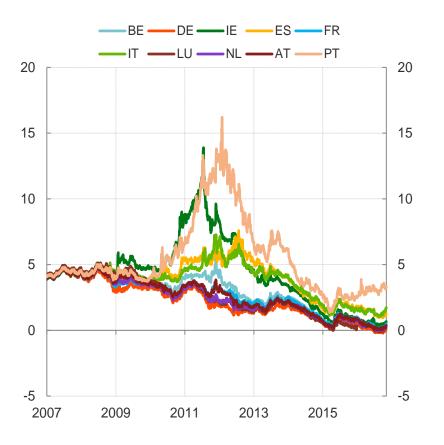
Sources: Markit, Eurostat and ECB.

Note: The ESI is normalised with the mean and standard deviation of the PMI. Latest observations: 2016Q3 for GDP, October 2016 for the ESI and the PMI.

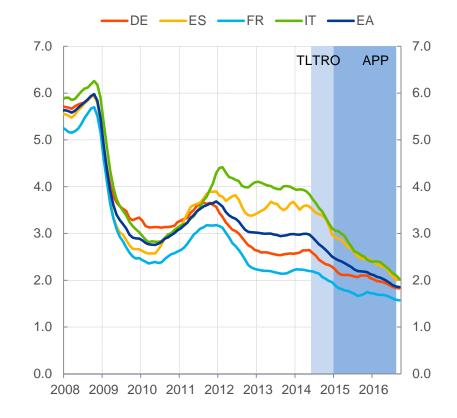
Euro area sovereign bond yields and bank lending rates for NFCs

10y bond yields (percent per annum)

Composite bank lending rates for non-financial corporations (percent per annum)



Source: ECB. Latest observation: 3 November 2016.



Source: ECB.

Notes: Composite bank lending rates are calculated by aggregating short and long-term rates using a 24-month moving average of new business volumes.

Latest observation: September 2016.