

PRESS RELEASE

28 January 2015

EURO AREA ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR: 3rd Quarter 2014

The new European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) transmission programme and the new ECB Guideline on quarterly financial accounts allow presenting the economic and financial developments by institutional sector with an improved timeliness. Advanced results for households and non-financial corporations were published on 20 January 2015. The current press release includes detailed and updated results for the total euro area economy and all institutional sectors.

- Euro area gross saving, which is the sum of the savings of households, corporations and government, increased after decreasing previously (third quarter 2014: 2.5%, second quarter: -0.6%).
- The increase in euro area savings was only partially matched by the continued slow increase in euro area gross fixed capital formation (0.7% after 0.9%), which grew only moderately in case of households and non-financial corporations and declined for financial corporations and government.
- Net lending by euro area households and non-financial corporations increased as a percentage of euro area net disposable income (third quarter 2014: 3.7% and 1.0%, compared to third quarter 2013: 3.5% and 0.7%), while net lending by the financial corporations sector and net borrowing by the government sector decreased. As a result, euro area net lending to the rest of the world increased to 3.1% of net disposable income.

Chart 1. Household financing, financial and non-financial investment
Annual growth rates

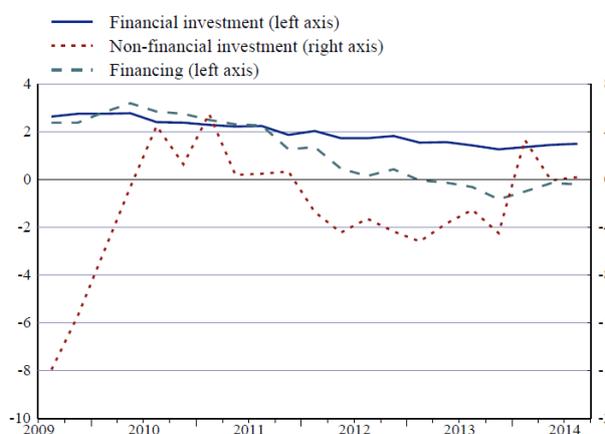
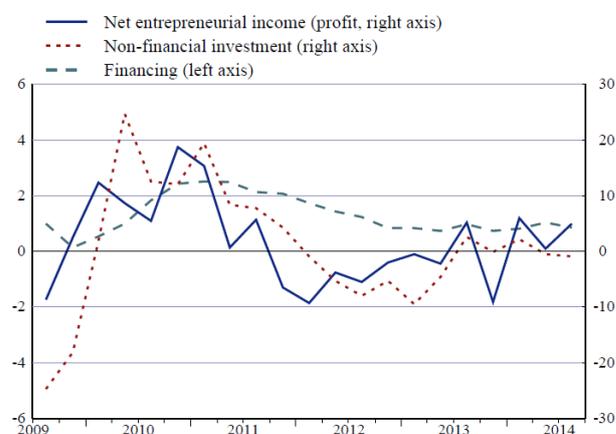


Chart 2. Non-financial corporation profits, non-financial investment and financing
Annual growth rates



Total euro area economy

Euro area gross saving, which is the sum of the savings of households, corporations and government, increased after decreasing previously (third quarter 2014: 2.5%, second quarter: -0.6%). The increase in euro area savings was only partially matched by the continued slow increase in euro area gross fixed capital formation (0.7% after 0.9%). As a result, euro area net lending to the rest of the world increased to 3.1% of net disposable income. Net lending by euro area households and non-financial corporations increased as a percentage of euro area net disposable income (third quarter 2014: 3.7% and 1.0%, compared to third quarter 2013: 3.5% and 0.7%), while net lending by the financial corporations sector and net borrowing by the government sector decreased.

Households

Household gross disposable income increased at a higher annual rate (third quarter 2014: 2.2% after 1.2% in the second quarter). Compensation of employees grew at a higher rate (2.3% after 2.1%) while the growth of gross operating surplus and mixed income from the self-employed slowed (0.4% after 1.1%).

Household consumption expenditure increased at a higher annual rate (2.0% after 1.7%). The household gross saving rate was 13.0% in the third quarter of 2014, compared to 12.9% in the third quarter of 2013. Household gross non-financial investment increased after being unchanged previously (0.3% after 0.0%). Household financing decreased at a broadly unchanged annual rate (-0.2% after -0.1%). Loan financing remained broadly unchanged (-0.1%, after 0.0%).

Household financial investment grew at an unchanged rate (1.5%). Among the components, additions to currency and deposits grew at a broadly unchanged rate (2.5% after 2.4%), while investments in shares and other equity and additions to life insurance and pension schemes accelerated (to 2.8% after 2.0%, and to 3.3% after 3.1% respectively).

Household net worth increased at a lower rate (2.7% after 2.9%), with the continued increase being explained by increases in financial and non-financial investments as well as net valuation gains, which exceeded the incurrence of debt. The value of housing wealth increased after having declined in the previous quarter (0.3 after -0.1%). The household debt ratio decreased to 94.9% in the third quarter of 2014, from 96.7% in the third quarter of 2013.

Household saving, change in net worth and debt								
<i>(percentages of adjusted gross disposable income, based on four-quarter cumulated flows)</i>								
	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3
Saving rate (gross)	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0
Change in net worth	4.1	-4.3	-1.2	3.0	2.6	12.2	19.0	17.7
Non-financial investment (net)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Financial investment	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7
Financing (-)	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Revaluation of assets and other changes	-2.5	-10.5	-7.5	-3.1	-3.5	6.2	13.1	11.6
Debt (loans, outstanding amount)	97.4	97.0	97.1	96.7	96.1	95.5	95.5	94.9

Non-financial corporations

Net entrepreneurial income of non-financial corporations and net value added increased at higher annual rates (5.5% after 0.6%, and 1.4% after 0.9%, respectively). Non-financial investment decreased at a faster rate (-0.9% after -0.5%). This was due to declining inventories (-2.8 percentage points) while gross fixed capital formation grew at a higher rate (1.9% after 1.0%).

Financing of non-financial corporations grew at a broadly unchanged annual rate (0.9% after 1.0%). Loan financing was reduced at a broadly unchanged rate (-0.9% after -0.8%), as the decline in loans granted by non-MFIs accelerated while the decline of loans granted by MFIs slowed.¹ The issuance of debt securities grew, albeit at a lower rate (4.2% after 6.1%). Trade credit financing increased at a higher rate (0.5% after 0.3%). The debt ratio, which includes trade credit, decreased to 129.6% in the third quarter of 2014, from 132.1% in the third quarter of 2013. Equity financing grew at a lower rate (1.1% after 1.4%).

Non-financial corporations								
<i>(percentages of net value added, based on four-quarter cumulated flows)</i>								
	2012Q4	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3
Net entrepreneurial income (current profits)	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.2	30.6	31.0	31.0	31.3
Net saving (retained earnings)	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
Non-financial investment (net)	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
Debt (outstanding amount to GDP)	133.5	133.5	132.9	132.1	130.2	129.4	130.3	129.6

Financial investment grew at a lower rate (1.7% after 2.0%). Among the components, loans granted grew at a lower rate (0.6% after 1.3%), and investment in shares and other equity grew at a higher rate (0.7% after 0.4%).

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This press release incorporates revisions compared to the press release on "Euro area households and non-financial corporations" of 20 January mainly due to the inclusion of a complete set of data for the government sector. Euro area charts and additional tables are available under "Euro area accounts" in the statistics section of the ECB's website at: [Euro area charts and additional tables](#). Quarterly financial and non-financial accounts by institutional sector are available at the [ECB's Statistical Data Warehouse \(SDW\)](#). The next quarterly press release, with advanced results for households and non-financial corporations, is scheduled for 14 April 2015 (see also the Statistical Release Calendar on the ECB website: [calendar](#)).

Notes:

- The annual growth rate of non-financial transactions and of outstanding assets and liabilities (stocks) is calculated as the percentage change between the value of the transaction or outstanding amount for a given quarter and that value recorded four quarters earlier. The annual growth rates used to analyse financial transactions refer to the total value of transactions during the year in relation to the outstanding stock a year before.

¹ Loan financing comprises loans granted by all sectors (including loans granted by non-MFI financial institutions) and by creditors that are not residents in the euro area.

- Net entrepreneurial income is broadly equivalent to current profits in business accounting (after the receipt and payment of interest and including the profits of foreign subsidiaries, but before the payment of income taxes and dividends).
- The non-financial corporation debt ratio is defined here as the outstanding amount of loans, debt securities, trade credits and pension scheme liabilities as a percentage of GDP. The sum of household debt and non-financial corporation debt (also referred to as “private debt”), as a percentage of GDP is one of the headline indicators of the macroeconomic imbalances procedure (MIP). For non-financial corporations the definition of debt used by the MIP differs from the definition applied here as the MIP indicator is based on annual, consolidated (excluding debt financing within the NFC sector) data, moreover, pension fund reserve liabilities and trade credits are excluded. For the MIP data see: [Annual scoreboard for the surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances](#).
- Further methodological information is available at: [Euro area accounts](#).