



MACROECONOMIC MONITOR OF CYPRUS

May 2015

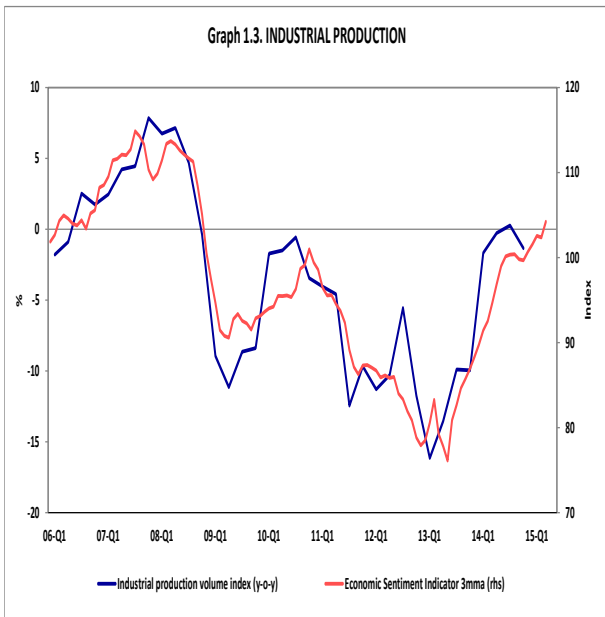
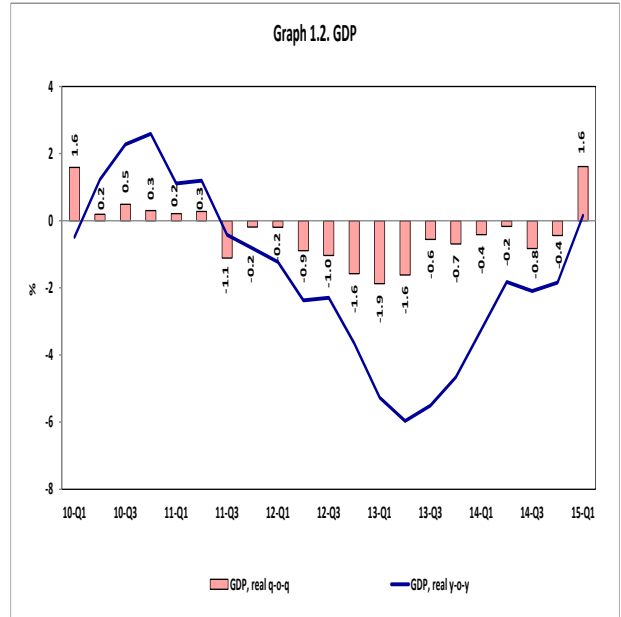
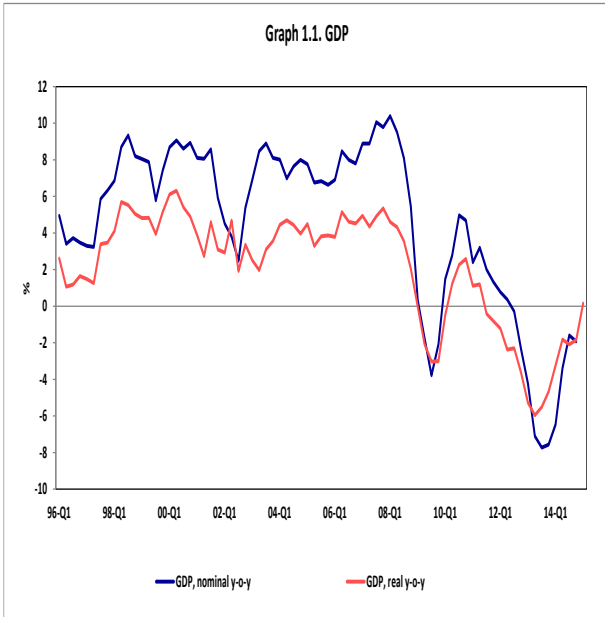
MACROECONOMIC MONITOR OF CYPRUS

Updated on 15 May 2015

- **In the 1st quarter of 2015, GDP** (in seasonally adjusted terms) **increased by 0.2% compared with -1.8% in the 4th quarter of 2014** on an annual basis (see graphs 1.1-1.2). Positive growth rates were recorded by the sectors of trade, hotels and restaurants, communication, electricity, education, health as well as the legal and accounting activities while negative growth rates were recorded by the secondary sector of the economy, mining, manufacturing and construction (see graphs 3.1-3.4 and 6.1-6.2).
- The business operating environment shows signs of stabilization and gradual improvement given that lending to non-financial corporations is marginally positive and interest rates are in decline and we assume return to growth in 2015.
- Developments are currently driven by lower, but improving, **domestic demand** (see graphs 2.1-2.4).
- The **economic sentiment indicator** by CypERC **increased by 4 points in April 2015** compared to March 2015, but still remaining in the negative territory (see graph 1.3). This increase is due to the improvement in the business climate in all sectors covered by the Survey and as well to the strengthening of the consumer economic confidence.
- **Exports of goods increased by 45.5%** in January-March 2015 compared to January-March 2014, mainly due to the transfer of economic ownership of mobile transport equipment, with total value of €158.6 mn in January 2015.
- In January-April 2015 **tourist arrivals increased by 13.7%** compared to January-April 2014 (see graph 6.3). An increase of 84.7% was recorded in tourist arrivals from Israel, a 14.3% increase from Germany, a 15.8% increase from the UK and a 39.4% increase from Greece. On the other hand a 16.2% decrease was recorded in arrivals from Russia.
- **Employment** is showing an adjustment to the conditions of lower economic growth (see graphs 4.1 and 4.4). Employment in persons **decreased by 1.9%** in 2014 compared to 2013. The decrease was more pronounced in the construction sector, the activities of households as employers and manufacturing.
- **Labour market** developments exhibit **considerable flexibility** adjusting to the new environment. This led to a decrease in the marginal costs of businesses and at the same time this allowed businesses to provide goods and services at reduced prices.
- **Labour Force Survey (LFS) unemployment**, in monthly seasonally adjusted terms, **decreased from 16.2% in March 2014 to 16% in March 2015** (see graphs 4.2-4.3). The most affected segment of the population is youth, although it has been on a downward trend since January 2014. Particularly challenging is also the increase in long-term unemployed.
- **Compensation per employee in 2014 declined by around 4.7% compared to 2013**, contributing to a decline of nominal unit labour cost and improving cost competitiveness further (see graphs 5.3-5.5). The observed wage adjustment is expected to help containing the upward pressure on unemployment.
- **Inflation (HICP) for April 2015 was -1.7%** compared to -1.4% in March 2015 (see graph 5.1) and for 2015 so far it stands at -1.2%. Core HICP inflation stood at -0.2% in January-April 2015 (see graph 5.2). All subcategories of HICP presented a decrease except for food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, health, communication and restaurants and hotels which presented an increase.
- The **current account balance** in 2014 recorded a **deficit of €885.3 mn (-5.1% of GDP)** compared with a deficit of €552.3 mn (-3% of GDP) in 2013 (see graph 6.4) mainly due to the deterioration in services and primary income.
- The **primary income** recorded a **deficit of €459.3 mn** in 2014 compared with a deficit of €227 mn in 2013 (see graph 6.4) mainly due to lower investment income (direct investment and other investment).

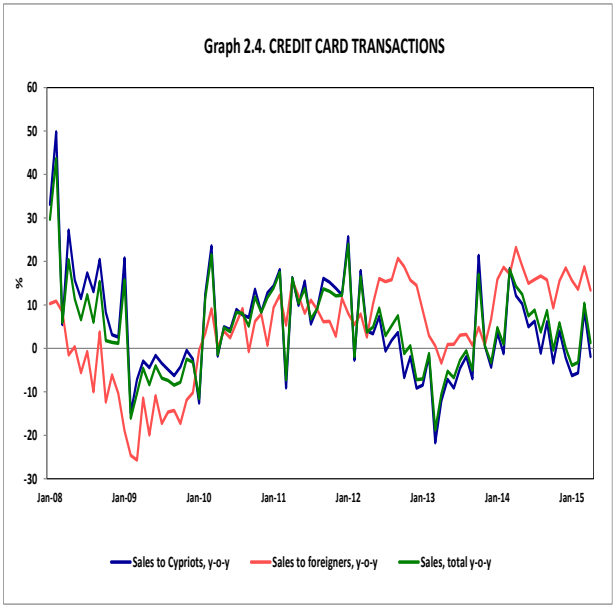
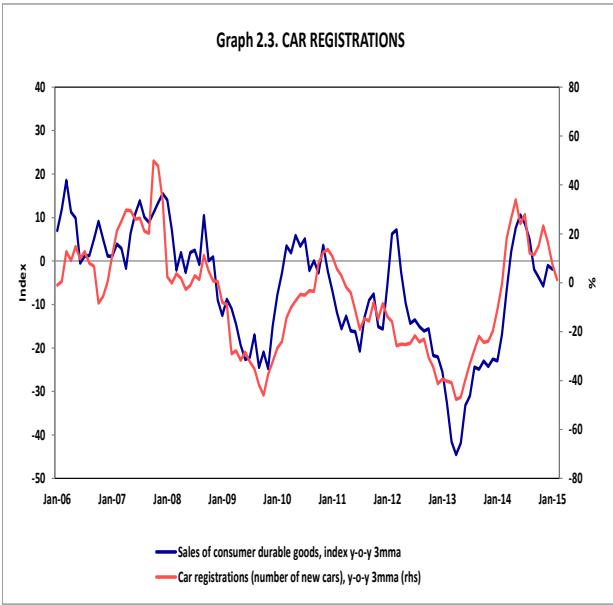
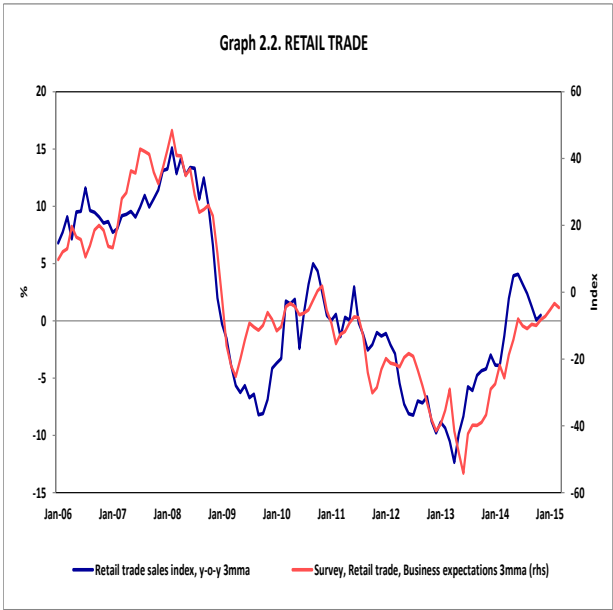
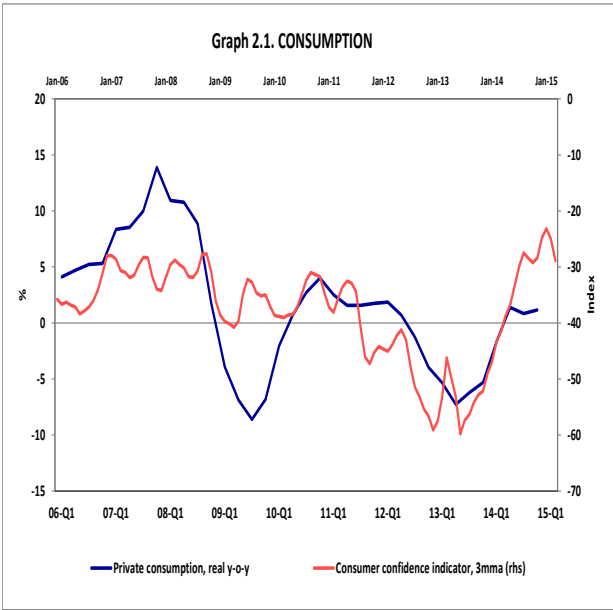
- The international investment position of Cyprus (see graph 6.5) recorded deterioration in 2014 reaching -€28,898.7 mn compared with -€28,417.9 mn in 2013.
- General government budget balance (GGBB) was in deficit in January-March 2015, of the order of **€18.2 mn (-0.1% of GDP)** compared to a deficit of €22.4 mn (-0.1% of GDP) the year before (see graph 9.1).
- General government **primary balance** (GGPB) **was in surplus** in January-March 2015, of the order of **€93 mn (0.5% of GDP)** compared to a surplus of €102.1 mn (0.6% of GDP) the year before (see graphs 9.1-9.2).
- General government debt (see graph 9.2) in January-March 2015 stood at €18,701.2 mn.
- **Total revenue** exhibited a **negative** rate of growth of about **3.1%**, reaching €1,529.9 mn in January-March 2015, compared to €1,579.3 mn the year before (see graph 9.3).
- **Total expenditure** exhibited a **negative** rate of growth of about **3.3%**, reaching €1,548.1 mn in January-March 2015, compared to €1,601.7 mn the year before (see graph 9.3).
- Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI) **loans to domestic residents** (private sector), marginally **increased** with an annual **rate of 0.4%** in March 2015, affecting both households and enterprises (see graphs 8.2-8.4). This is reflecting low demand and tight lending conditions (see graphs 8.7-8.8).
- **Deposits of domestic** residents held with MFIs (private sector) exhibited a contraction presenting an **annual decline of 2.7%** in March 2015, reflecting the negative climate in confidence (see graph 8.1).
- Overall lending and deposit interest rates in Cyprus have declined, however, the decline in deposit rates is much bigger than the decline in lending rates (see graph 8.5). In March 2015, deposit interest rates for maturity up to 1 year and up to 3 months decreased compared with the previous month. The lending interest rates to households for primary residence acquisition and the rate for other loans up to €1 mn for businesses decreased. The rate for bank overdrafts to non-financial corporations also decreased. A significant deviation of the Cypriot interest rates, compared to the euro area average is still observed.
- The CBC's residential property price index declined by 8.2% in the 4th quarter of 2014 compared to the 4th quarter of 2013. Cumulative from the 1st quarter of 2008 it has declined by 28.4% (see graph 7.1), revealing a modest adjustment to the conditions of lower domestic and foreign demand.
- According to the Department of Lands and Surveys, new sale contracts were up by 17.5% while, transfers of property were up by 5.7% in January-April 2015 compared to January-April 2014 (see graph 7.3). MFI loans to domestic residents for housing declined with an annual rate of 2.3% in March 2015 (see graph 7.2).
- The Cyprus Government bond spread compared to the German Government bond, decreased in mid-May 2015 compared to April 2015 to around 269 basis points above the German bond on 15/05/2015 from around 292 basis points above on 30/04/2015 (see graph 8.6, yields refer to the bonds maturing in 2020).

1. OUTPUT



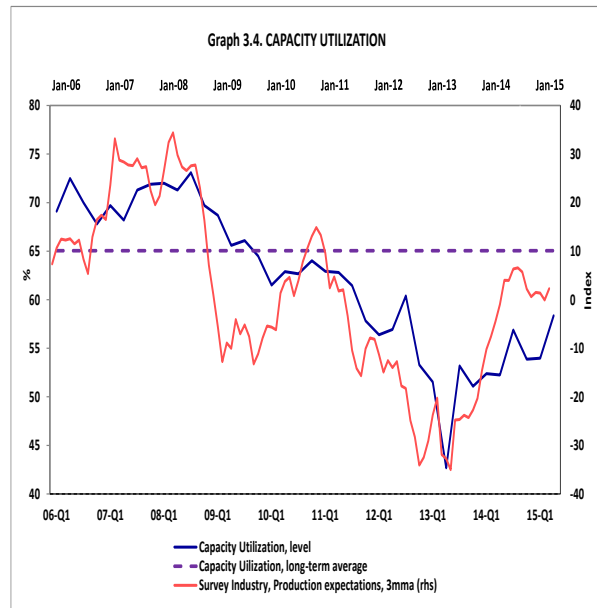
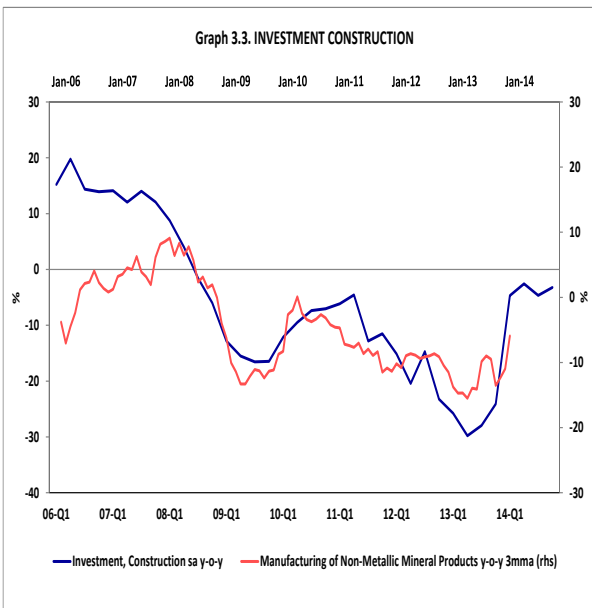
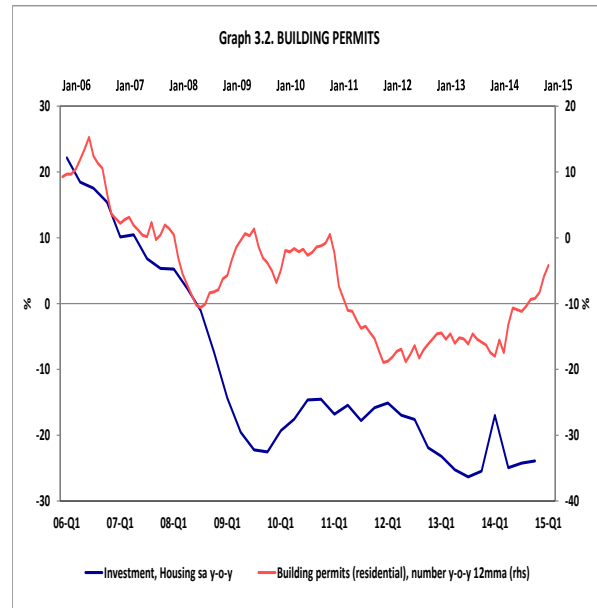
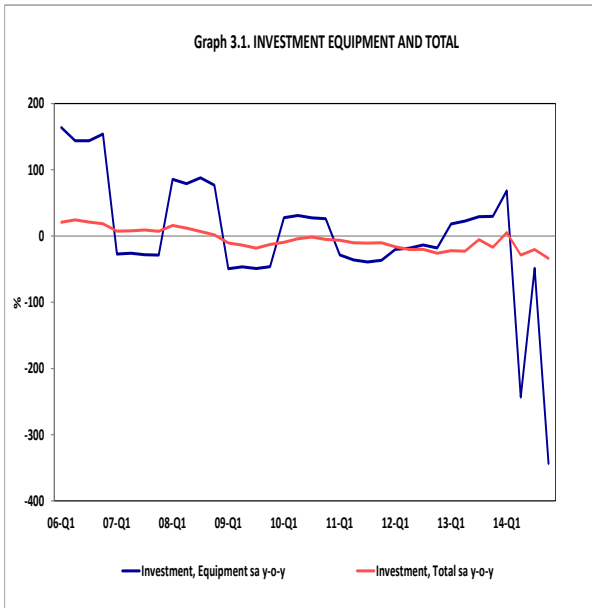
Sources: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, Cystat

2. CONSUMPTION



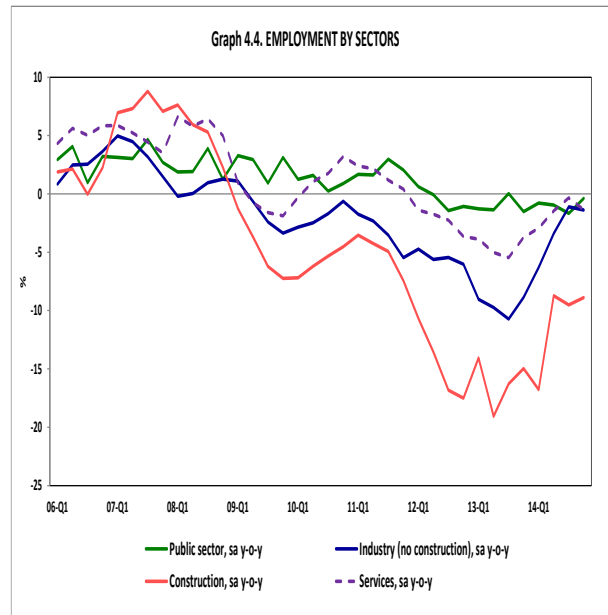
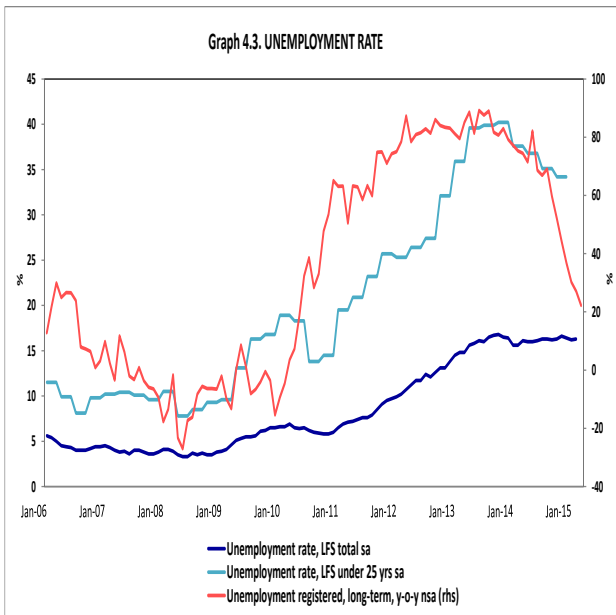
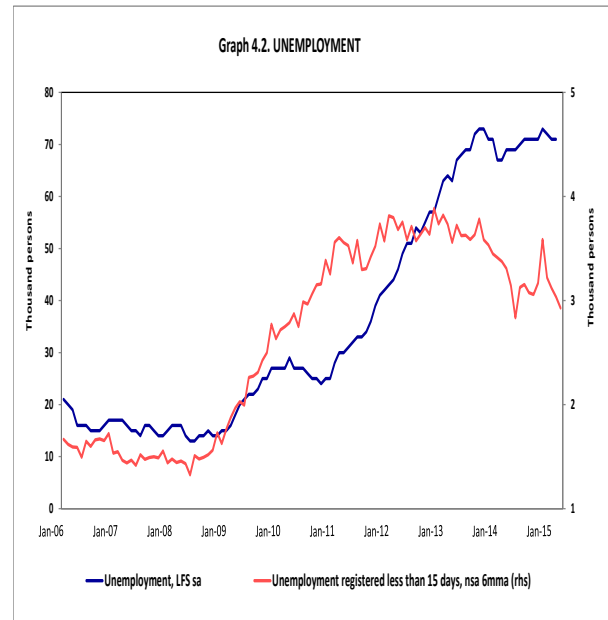
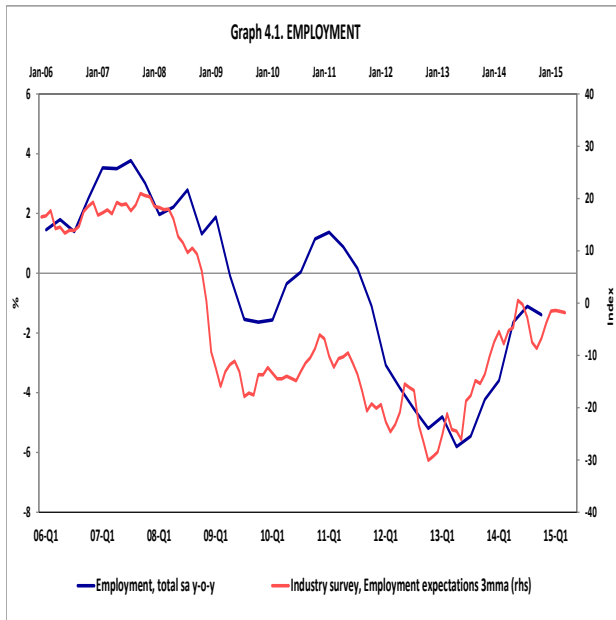
Sources: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, Cystat, JCC Payment Systems Ltd

3. INVESTMENT



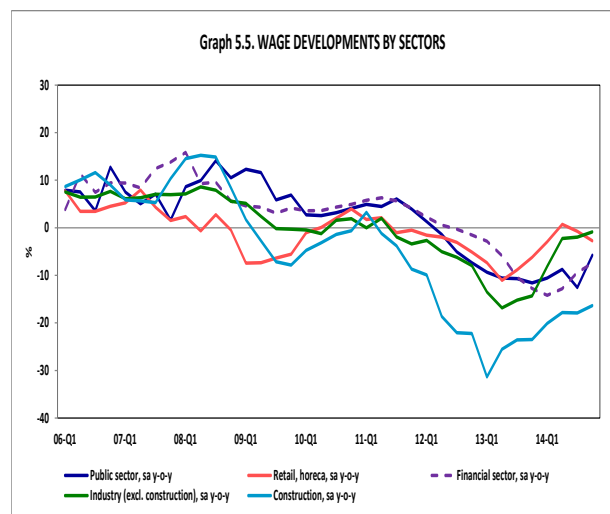
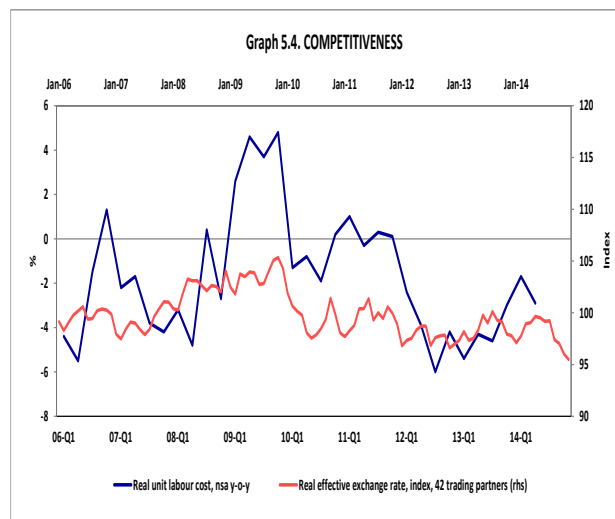
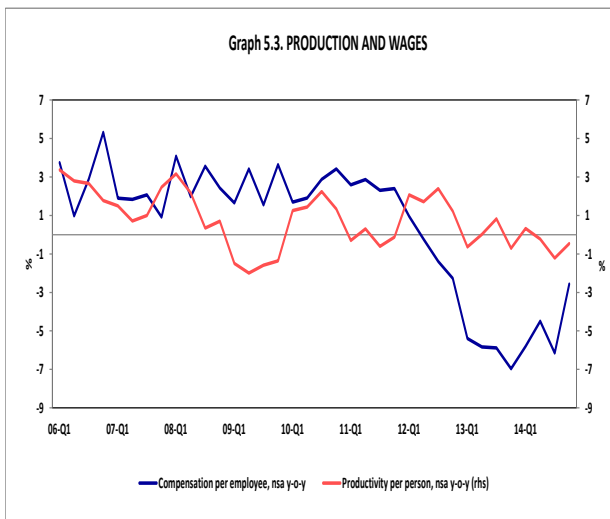
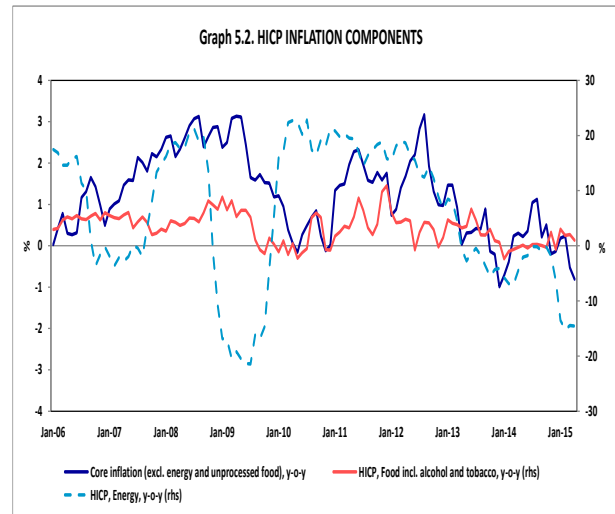
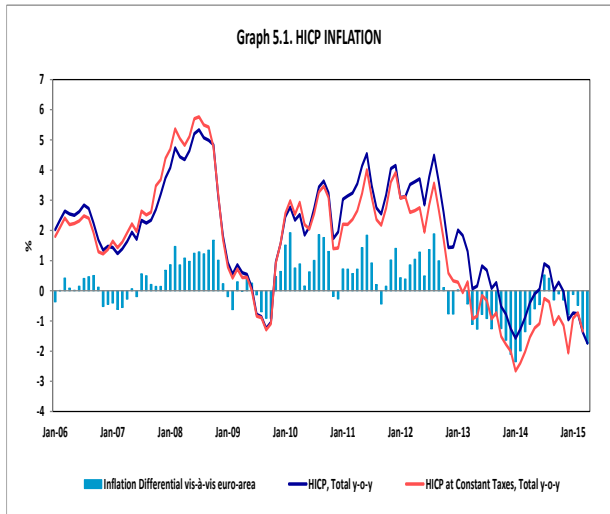
Sources: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, Cystat

4. LABOUR MARKET



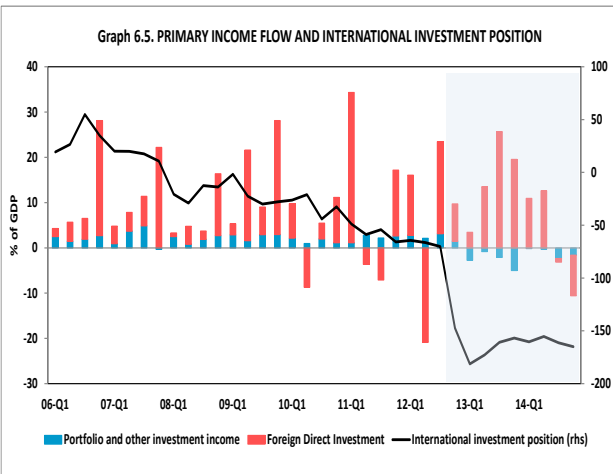
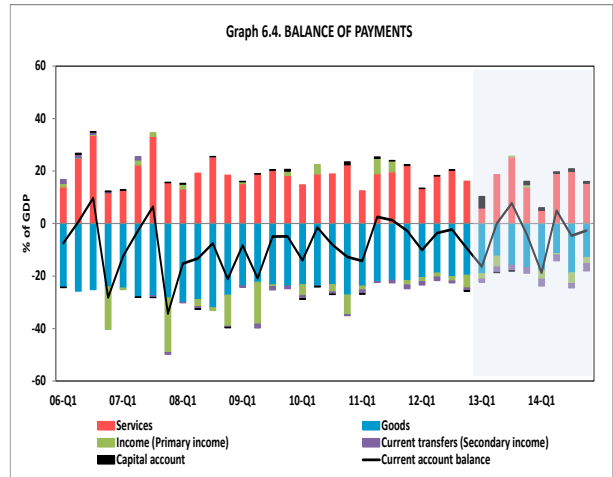
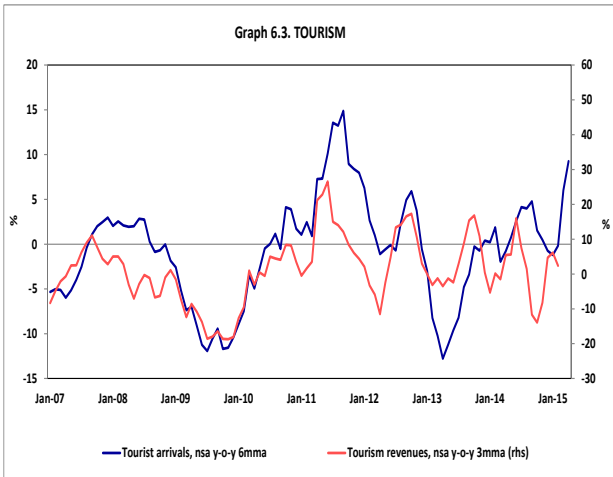
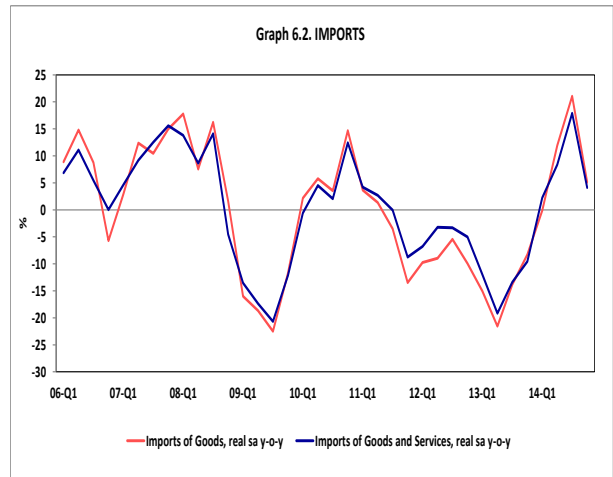
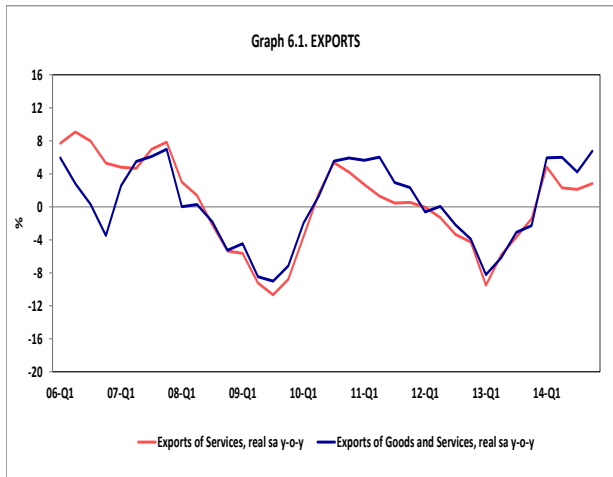
Sources: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, Cystat

5. INFLATION, WAGES



Source: Eurostat

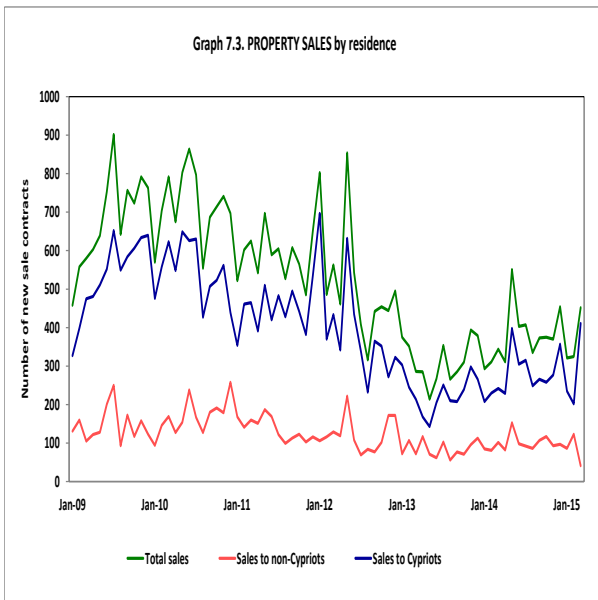
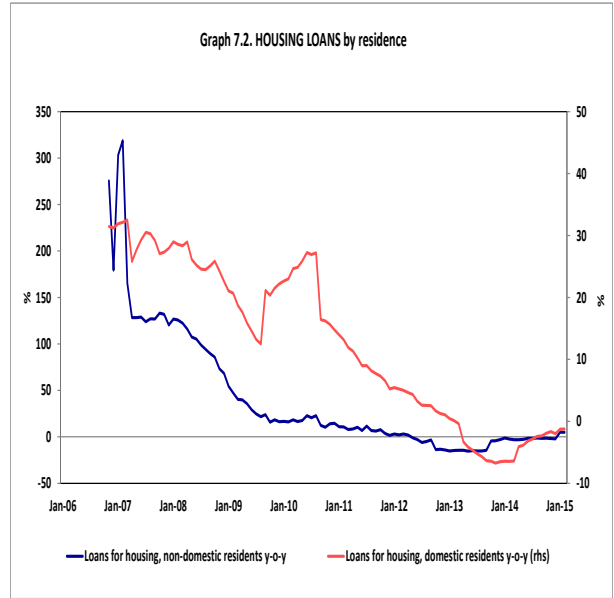
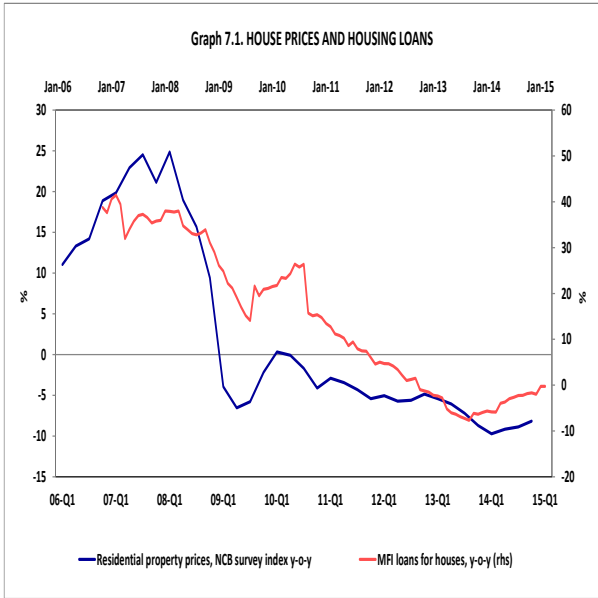
6. EXTERNAL SECTOR



Sources: Eurostat, Cystat, ECB, CBC

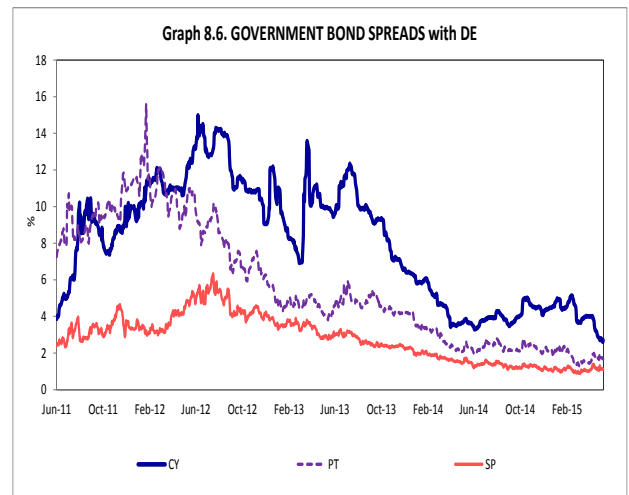
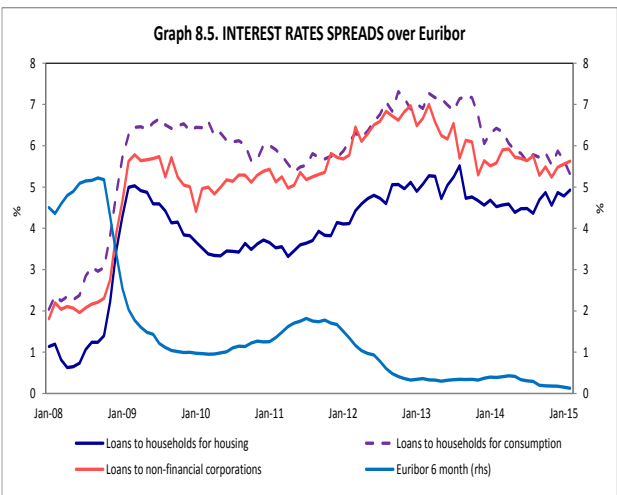
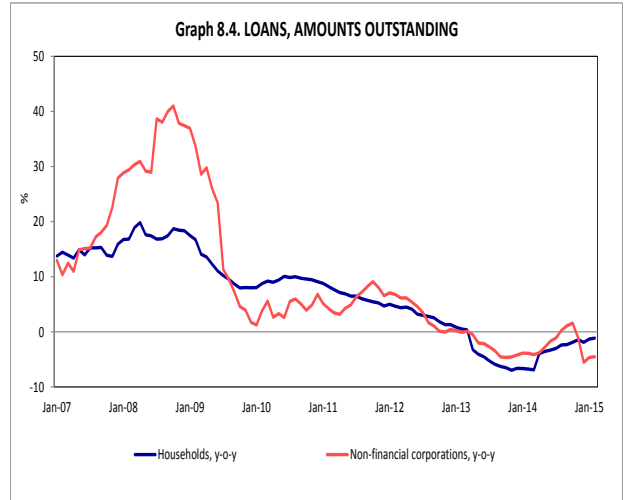
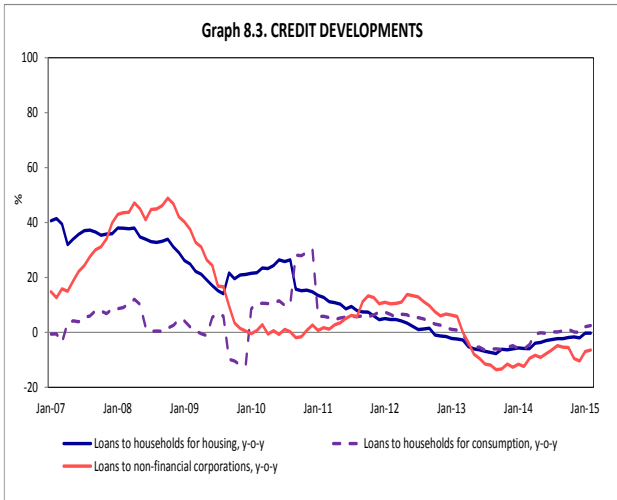
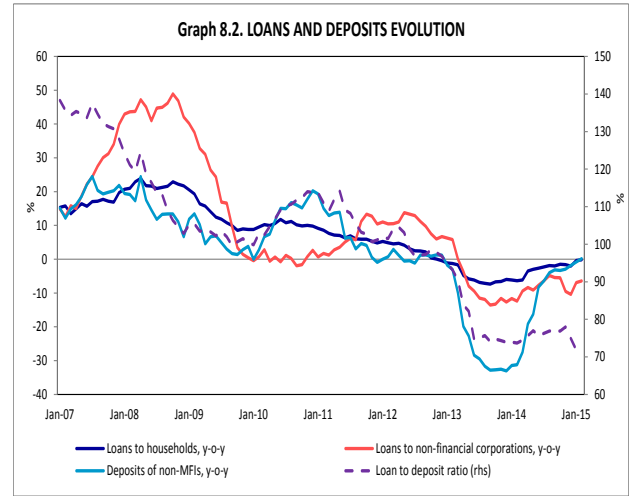
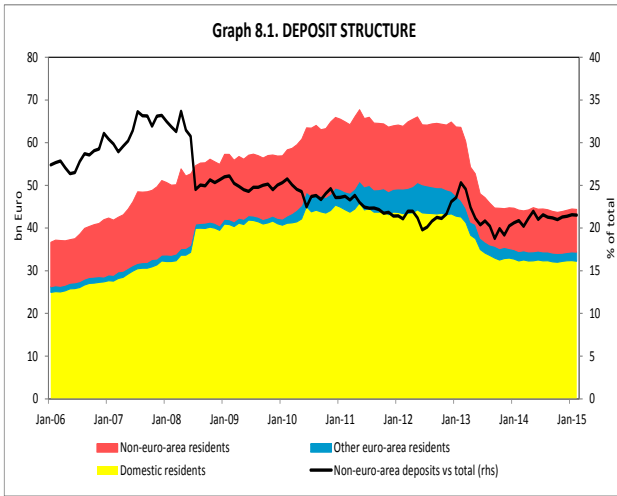
Note: Regarding graphs 6.4 and 6.5, BoP data from 2013 onwards and IIP data from 2012Q4 onwards are compiled in accordance with the new international methodological standards (BPM6) and are not comparable to data prior to this.

7. HOUSING



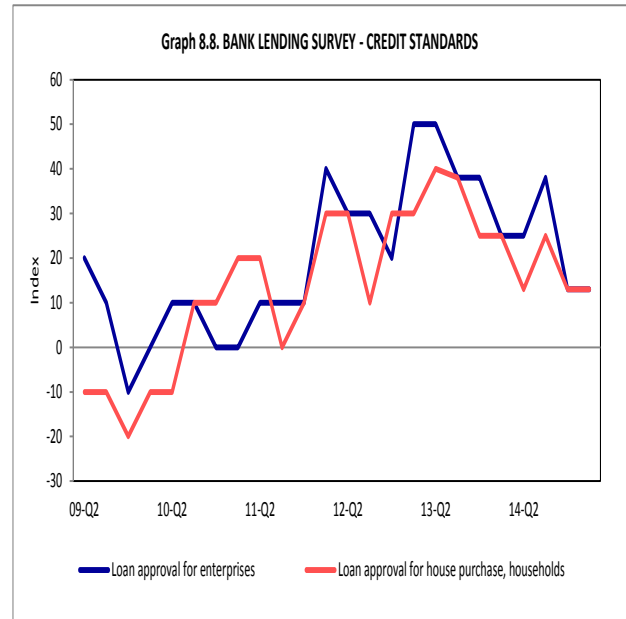
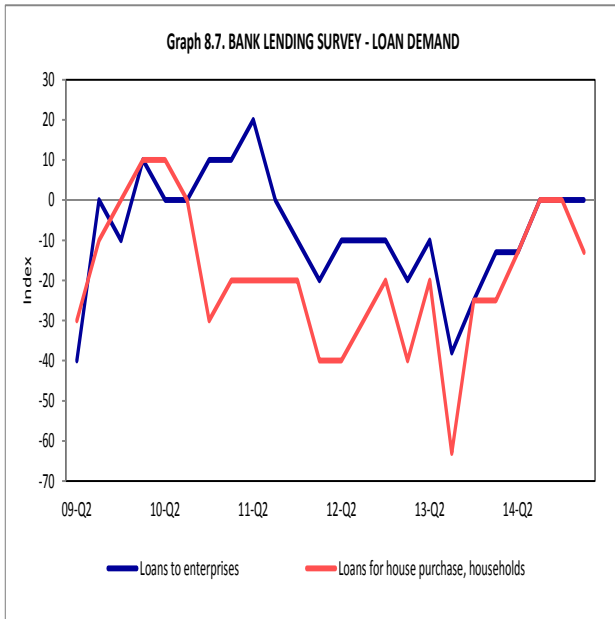
Sources: ECB, CBC, Dep. of Lands and Surveys

8. FINANCIAL SECTOR



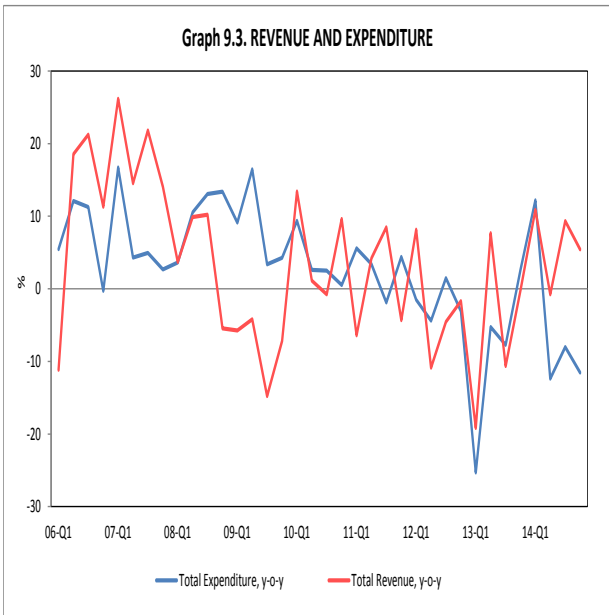
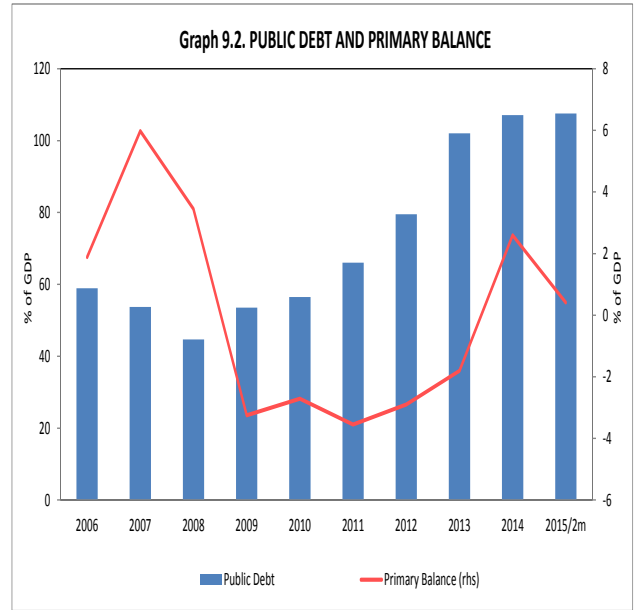
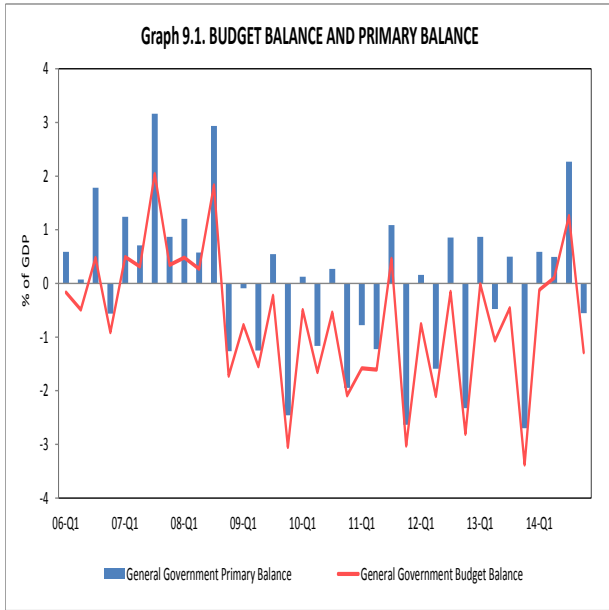
Sources: ECB, CBC, Bloomberg

8. FINANCIAL SECTOR – CONT.



Source: ECB

9. PUBLIC SECTOR



Sources: Ministry of Finance, Cystat