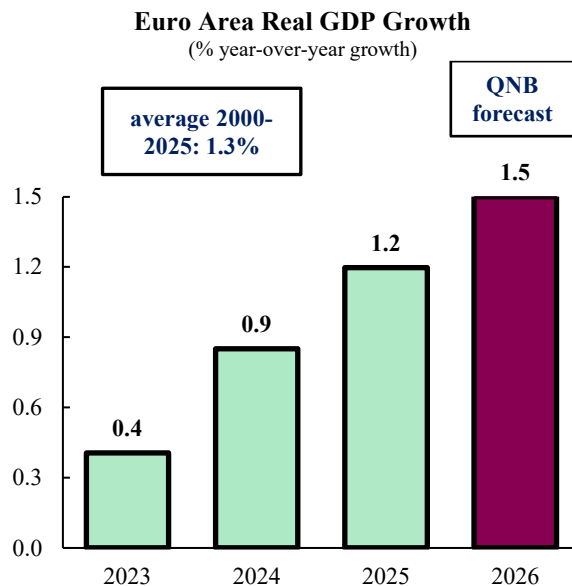


## Euro Area sustains a steady path of economic growth recovery

In recent years, the Euro Area economy has remained under significant stress, facing an accumulation of major headwinds that included record monetary policy tightening, an energy crisis, weak external demand, and high global uncertainty. In this challenging environment, Euro Area growth has been modest, averaging only 0.8% over the three-year period of 2023-2025. In comparison, this is less than a third of the 2.6% annual growth average of the US economy during the same period.

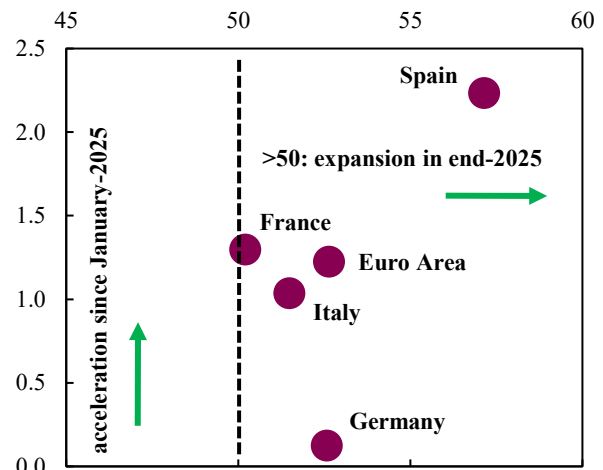


Source: Eurostat, QNB Economics

By the end of last year, key leading indicators began to point to improving trends in the Euro Area. The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a benchmark survey-based indicator that provides a measurement of improvement or deterioration in the economic outlook. The latest prints of the PMI highlight a more robust expansion in the services sector in the Euro Area as a whole. Furthermore, in each of the bloc's four major economies (Germany, France, Italy, Spain), the reference gauges stand above the 50-point threshold that mark expansion in activity. Since the services sector accounts for close to 70% of the Euro Area economy, this is an encouraging signal for the region.

In our view, the Euro Area economy is set for a slight recovery this year. In this article, we discuss three key factors that support our analysis.

**Services PMI in Major Euro Area Economies**  
(as of December 2025, change January-December)



Source: S&P Global, Haver Analytics, QNB Economics

First, consumer spending will be boosted by improving financial conditions and real income growth. Inflation has been brought under control in the Euro Area, fluctuating close to the 2% target of the European Central Bank (ECB) over the last year. This has allowed monetary policy to become more favourable, as the ECB has lowered its benchmark policy rate by 200 basis points (b.p.) from a highly restrictive level of 4% in mid-2024 to 2% by June-last year, a level that is no longer restraining consumer spending and is leading to an expansion of credit to the private sector in real terms.

Additionally, lower inflation rates and stable labour markets, with the unemployment rate close to an all-time low of 6.3%, are resulting in income growth outpacing inflation. This year, income is expected to expand at a rate of 1.5% controlling for the price of goods and services, which will translate into similar growth of consumption. Since household consumption represents over half of the Euro Area economy, this is an encouraging sign for aggregate growth in 2026.

Second, Germany's fiscal stimulus and defence spending in the whole Euro Area will result in a fiscal impulse for growth in 2026. This year, Germany will deliver a significant fiscal expansion, mostly explained by spending in subsidies, social spending and defence. The German deficit is expected to reach

3.7% of GDP, delivering a boost to economic growth of 0.5 percentage points (p.p.) to Germany, which represents close to 30% of the Euro Area economy.

Additionally, across the Euro Area, the Russia-Ukraine war has triggered defence spending initiatives that are estimated to escalate to more than 1% of additional GDP in more than 16 countries that have applied for coordinated flexibility under the European Union fiscal rules. The total increase in military outlays could contribute to approximately 0.2-0.4 p.p. of real GDP growth in 2026. Overall, fiscal policy will no longer represent a drag on Euro Area economic growth during 2026, implying an improvement in conditions for economic growth relative to the contractionary effect of fiscal policy during 2025.

Third, the manufacturing sector is showing signs of stabilization and an improving outlook. During 2023-2024, a battery of negative factors affected manufacturing, including tight monetary policy, weak external demand, elevated energy costs, and a prolonged inventory correction. As a result, the manufacturing sector underwent a prolonged

downturn during 2023-2024, reaching contraction rates of 6% in year-over-year terms.

Last year, manufacturing began to recover and deliver positive growth rates, as the inventory correction that weighed on manufacturing in 2023-2024 largely faded, no longer representing a drag on activity. Additionally, energy costs have normalized from crisis levels. The negative impact of global trade tensions is also beginning to diminish, as the drag from tariffs and uncertainty gradually fades. Although structural headwinds remain, the performance of the manufacturing sector is set to improve compared to last year. This is expected to be supportive for the Euro Area, as manufacturing represents 15-20% of the region's GDP.

All in all, in spite of significant challenges remaining, we expect a continued improvement in economic growth for the Euro Area. This year, we expect real GDP to expand by an above-consensus 1.5%, to be supported by improving conditions for consumption, the manufacturing sector recovery, and fiscal spending.

**QNB Economics Team:****Luiz Pinto**Assistant Vice President - Economics  
+974-4453-4642**Bernabe Lopez-Martin\***Senior Manager - Economics  
+974-4453-4643**Aisha Khalid Al-Thani**Senior Associate - Economics  
+974-4453-4647

\* Corresponding author

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