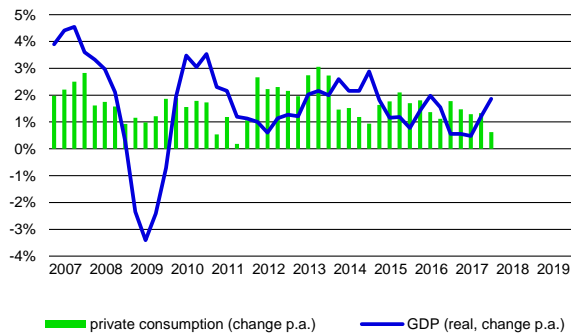


- BAK Economics, as before, expects for 2018 a robust increase of the Swiss Gross Domestic Product (+2,4%). The positive international context of business activity is the engine of this development that will continue to support the Swiss foreign trade also in the next months. Internal final demand support the Helvetic economy too. For the year 2019, BAK expects a normalization of the business activity and a growth of 1,7% for the Swiss GDP.
- In February 2018, the KOF Economic Barometer rose by 0,4 points to a new reading of 108,0. After the previous month's decline, it thus stabilised its position on a level clearly above its long-term average. The strongest positive contributions to this result come from the construction sector, followed by the hospitality industry and domestic private consumption.
- The procure.ch/Credit Suisse Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) closed February 2018 at 65,5 points and therefore once again practically unchanged on the previous month (+0.2 index points). It thus remains well within the growth zone at levels previously only seen in boom years.
- SNB: The conditional inflation forecast for the year 2018 has decreased marginally to 0,6%, from 0,7% in the previous quarter. For 2019, the SNB now expects inflation of 0,9%, compared to 1,1% last quarter. For 2020, it anticipates an inflation rate of 1,9%.

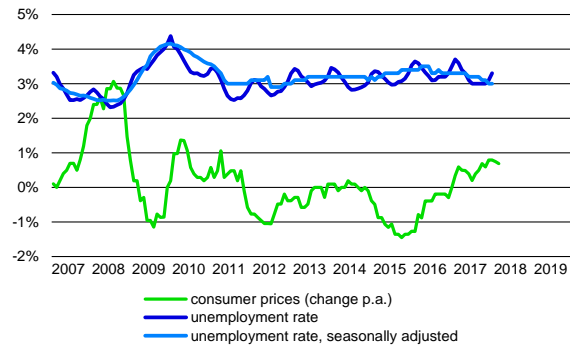
**GDP and private consumption**



Source: SECO.

**(1) Unemployment rate and inflation**

**(2)**



Source: SECO, FSO.

**Economic forecasts Swiss economy**

**(3)**

	SECO		KOF		Créa		CS		UBS		BAK		Arithmetic means	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
GDP, real	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	-	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
	↗		↗	↘	↘		→		→	→	→		→	↘
Private consumption	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
	→		↗	→	→		↘		↗	↗	→		→	→
Public consumption	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	-	-	1.8	-	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8
	↘		↘	→			→		↗	→	→		→	↗
Equipment investments	3.7	3.2	4.4	1.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	-	2.9	2.8	4.7	3.3	4.0	2.9
	↗		↗	↘	↗		→		↘	→	↘		→	↗
Investments in construction	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.1	1.0	-	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8
	↘		↘	↗	↗		↗		↘	→	↘		→	→
Exports	4.5	4.1	6.2	4.3	2.8	4.7	4.0	-	3.5	3.3	4.8	3.3	4.3	3.9
	↗		↗	↗	↘		→		↘	↘	↘		→	↘
Imports	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.5	-	2.8	3.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.8
	↘		↘	↗	↗		→		↘	↘	↘		→	→
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	-	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9
	↘		↘	↘	↗		→		↘	↘	↘		→	↘
Consumer prices	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	-	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9
	↗		↗	→	→		→		→	→	↘		→	→

Changes to previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:

SECO: 19.12.2017 (21.9.2017), KOF: 14.12.2017 (5.10.2017), Créa: 17.11.2017 (30.5.2017), CS: 12.12.2017 (12.9.2017), UBS: 19.1.2018 (16.11.2017), BAK: 8.3.2018 (7.12.2017).

Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow. The arrows with the arithmetic means (columns on the right) show the changes of the means to the previous meta analysis economy.

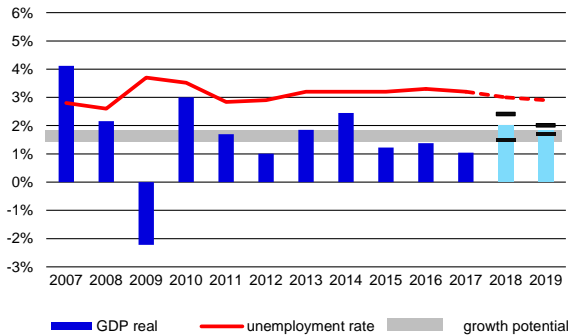
For all sources, please consult the last two pages «Sources and Glossary» and «Impressum».

GDP forecast Swiss economy

	2018							Ø	2019							Ø
	Créa	CS	UBS	SECO	KOF	BAK	KOF		BAK	UBS	SECO	Créa	CS			
GDP, real	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	-	1.8		

Evolution of GDP (real) and unemployment rate

(4)

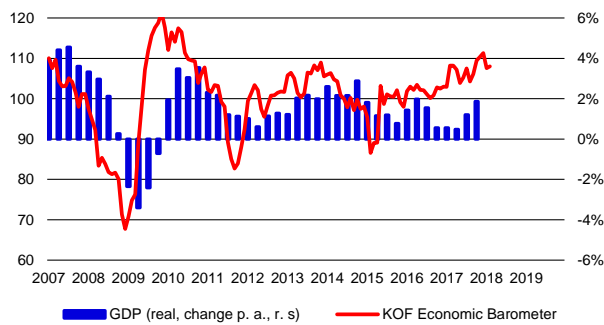


- The potential growth lies between 1,6% and 1,8%, according to calculations by Fahländer Partner.

Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).  
Source: figure 1, page 1, Fahländer Partner (growth potential).

KOF economic barometer

(5)



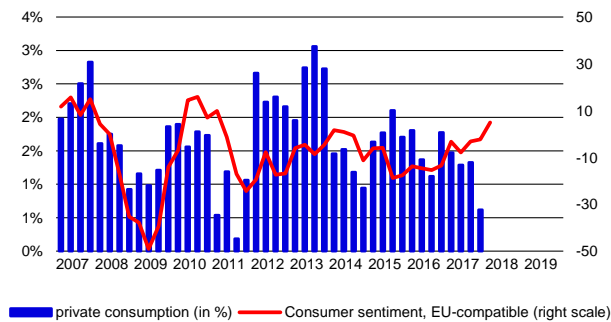
- The KOF Economic Barometer is a composite leading indicator for the Swiss economy. It comprises 219 variables which are combined based on statistically determined weights. It is one to two quarters ahead of the GDP growth rate of the previous year and thus enables an initial estimate to be made of how the Swiss economy will perform in the next or in the next two quarters.

- In February 2018, the KOF Economic Barometer rose by 0,4 points to a new reading of 108,0. After the previous month's decline, it thus stabilised its position on a level clearly above its long-term average. The strongest positive contributions to this result come from the construction sector, followed by the hospitality industry and domestic private consumption.

Source: KOF, SECO.

Private consumption and consumer sentiment

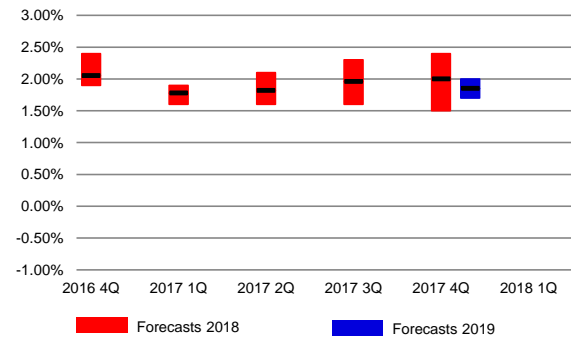
(6)



- SECO: Swiss consumer sentiment has improved. The overall index rose markedly in January 2018 and currently stands at 5 points, the highest level in seven years. Consumers' expectations are particularly more optimistic regarding the generaleconomic outlook and labour market prospects.

Source: SECO.

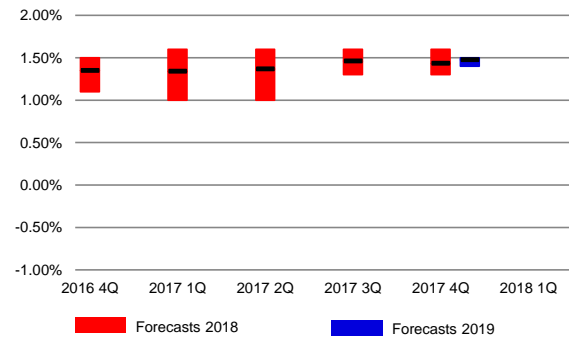
Evolution forecasts GDP



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

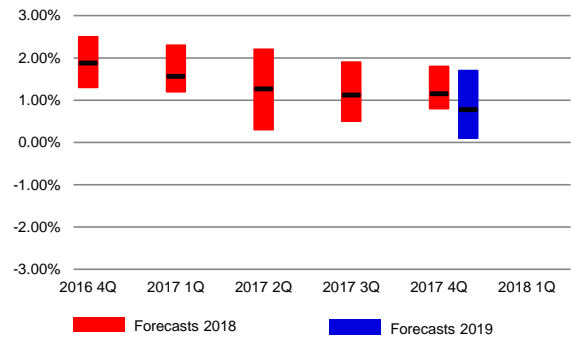
(7) Evolution forecasts private consumption

(8)



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

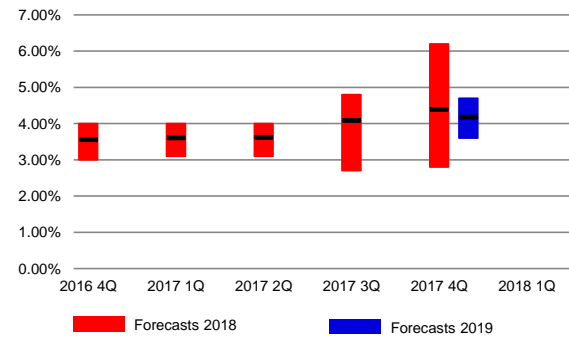
Evolution forecasts investments in construction



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

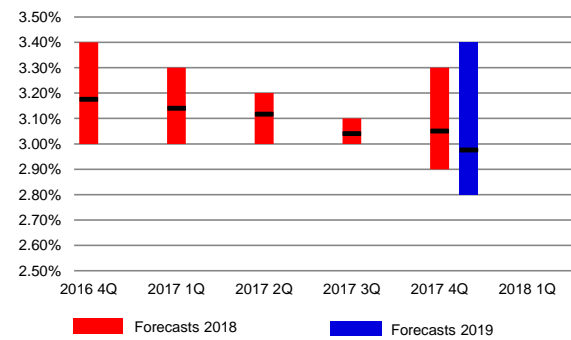
(9) Evolution forecasts exports of goods

(10)



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

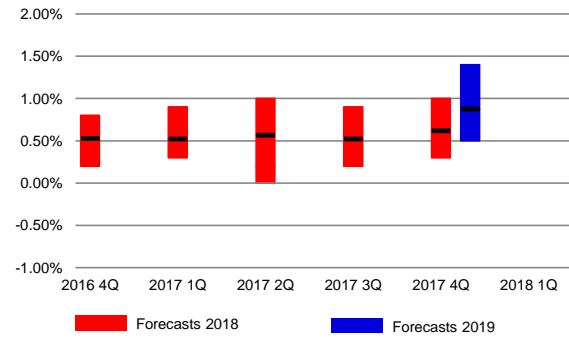
Evolution forecasts unemployment rate



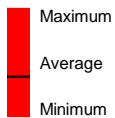
Source: cf. figure, page 1.

(11) Evolution forecasts rate of price increase

(12)



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

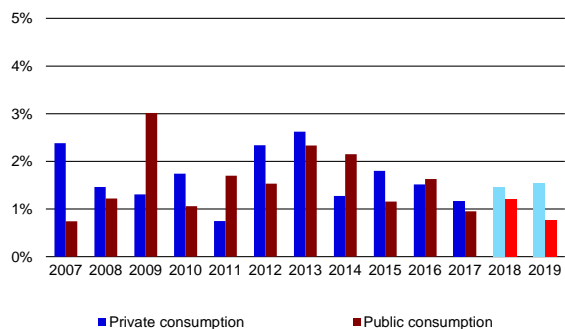


The horizontal axe shows the different forecast moments. The red bars show the band width of the forecasts for the year 2018, the blue bars for the year 2019. The average is illustrated in black.

	2018							2019						
	CS	SECO	Créa	UBS	KOF	BAK	Ø	Créa	SECO	KOF	UBS	BAK	CS	Ø
Private consumption	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	1.5
Public consumption	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	-	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	-	-	0.8

### Changes in consumption

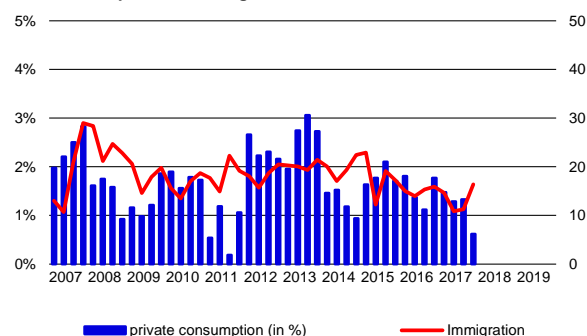
(13)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
Source: table 3, page 1.

### Private consumption and Immigration

(14)



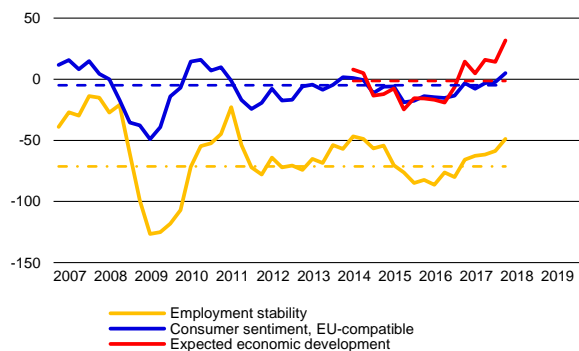
4th quarter 2017	
Net immigration permanent	16'392
4th quarter 2017	Change p.a.
Private consumption (in %)	0.6%

Switzerland.

Source: FSO (2001-2009), SEM (from 2010), SECO.

### Consumer sentiment index

(15)



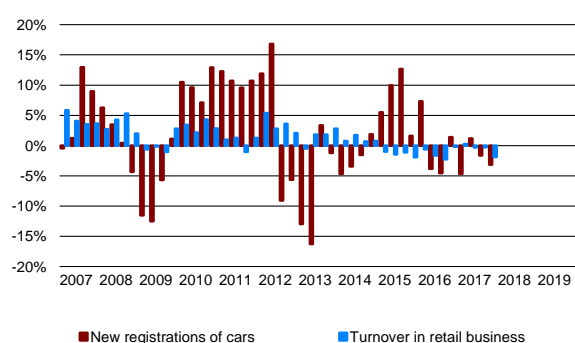
January 2018	Level of the index
Consumer sentiment	1
Employment stability	-49
Consumer sentiment, EU-compatible	5
Expected economic development	32

- Note: Since the second quarter 2007, the new EU-compatible index is displayed.

Note: The dashed line shows the corresponding mean.  
Source: SECO.

### Changes turnover in retail business and new registrations of cars

(16)



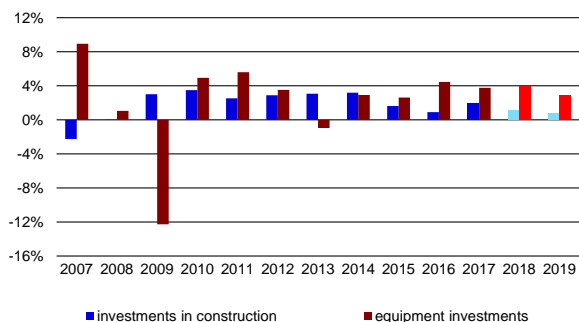
4th quarter 2017	Change p.a.
New registrations of cars	-3.1%
4th quarter 2017	Change p.a.
Turnover in retail business	-1.9%

Source: FSO.

	2018							2019						
	UBS	CS	SECO	KOF	Créa	BAK	Ø	KOF	UBS	SECO	BAK	Créa	CS	Ø
Equipment investments	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.0	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	-	2.9
	UBS	BAK	CS	SECO	Créa	KOF	Ø	Créa	SECO	BAK	UBS	KOF	CS	Ø
Investments in construction	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	-	0.8

## Changes in investments

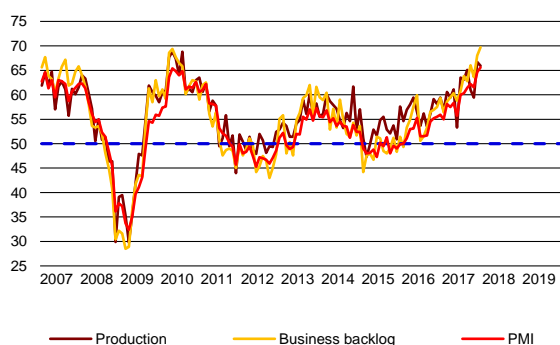
(17)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
Source: figure 3, page 1.

## Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)

(18)



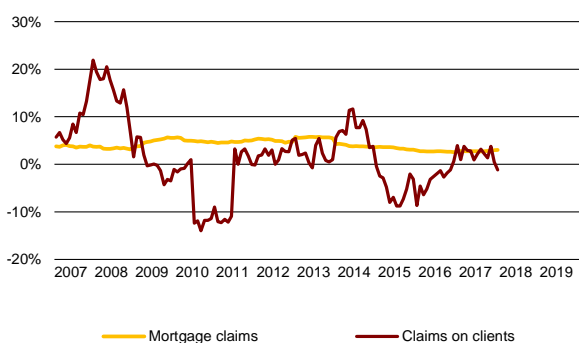
December 2017	Level of the index
PMI	65.6
Production	65.9
Business backlog	69.7

- The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is based on a monthly survey of Credit Suisse and procure.ch. The PMI shows an immediate picture of business development in industry.

Note: If the PMI or one of the subindices reads over (under) the 50.0-point-mark, this indicates an increase (decrease).  
Source: Credit Suisse, procure.ch.

## Changes in credit volume, inland

(19)

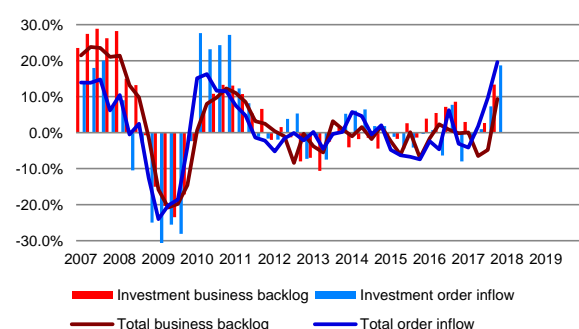


December 2017	Volume in billion CHF	Change p.a.
Mortgage claims	973.9	3.0%
Claims on clients	159.8	-1.2%

Source: SNB.

## Changes order inflow and balance of capital goods

(20)



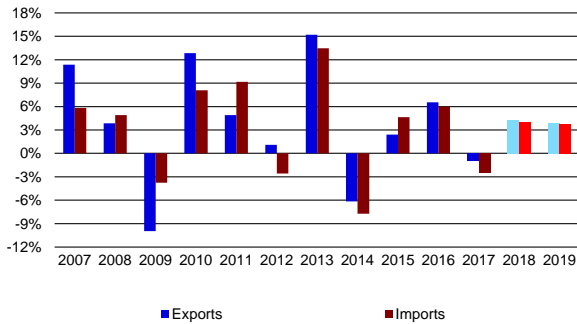
4th quarter 2017	Change p.a.
Total order inflow	19.6%
Investment order inflow	18.7%
Total business backlog	9.3%
Investment business backlog	13.4%

Source: FSO.

	2018							2019						
	Créa	UBS	CS	SECO	BAK	KOF	Ø	UBS	BAK	SECO	KOF	Créa	CS	Ø
Exports of goods	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.8	6.2	4.3	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	-	3.9
Imports of goods	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	-	3.8

Changes in foreign trade: exports and imports

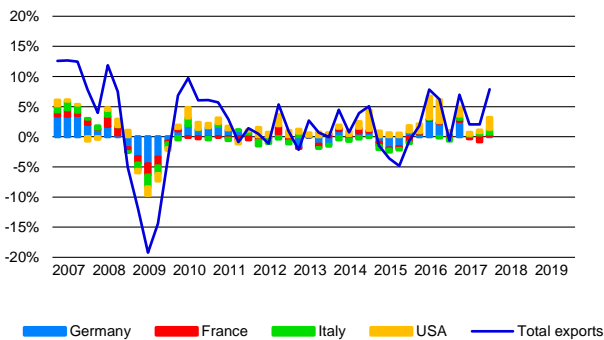
(21)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
Source: figure 3, page 1.

Changes in exports to Germany, France, Italy, USA: contribution to growth in export volume

(22)

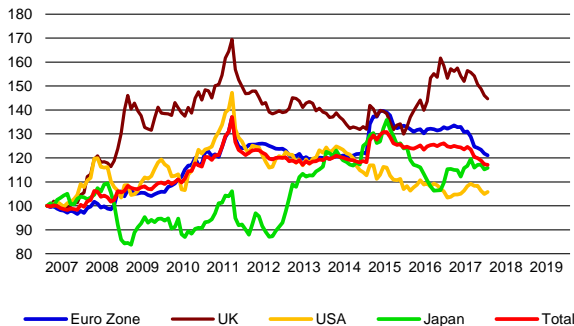


4th quarter 2017	Change p.a.
Total exports	7.9%
Germany	1.1%
France	4.4%
Italy	13.8%
USA	12.2%

Source: Swiss Customs Administration.

Real exchange rate indices, export-weighted

(23)



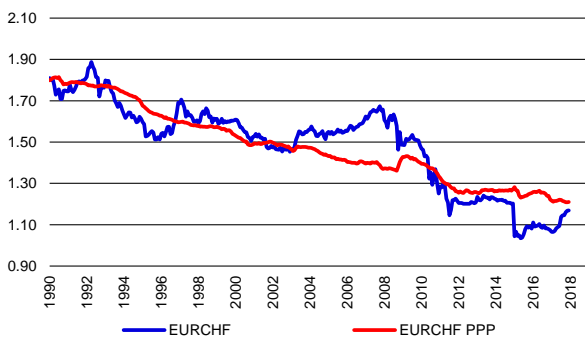
15.03.2018	Exchange rate
EUR	1.17
GBP	1.32
USD	0.95
JPY (100)	0.89

- The real external value of the Swiss Franc compared to the currencies of the most important trade partners of Switzerland is measured by the real export-weighted exchange rate index. It is often used as an indicator for the assessment of the price competitiveness of an economy. A fall in the exchange rate index means a depreciation of the Swiss Franc.

Source: SNB.

EUR/CHF and Purchasing-Power Parity (PPP)

(24)



31.12.2017	PPP
PPP	1.21

- The concept of purchasing-power parity (PPP) can be used to determinate the fair value of a currency. Purchasing-power parity exists when different currencies have the same purchasing-power due to the exchange rate and therefore the same basket of goods can be purchased with one unit of currency. If the EURCHF PPP is higher than the EURCHF exchange rate, the CHF is overvalued.

Source: UBS CIO, Macrobond.

	2018							2019						
	Créa	CS	KOF	SECO	UBS	BAK	Ø	CS	Créa	KOF	SECO	UBS	BAK	Ø
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	-	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9

Unemployment rate

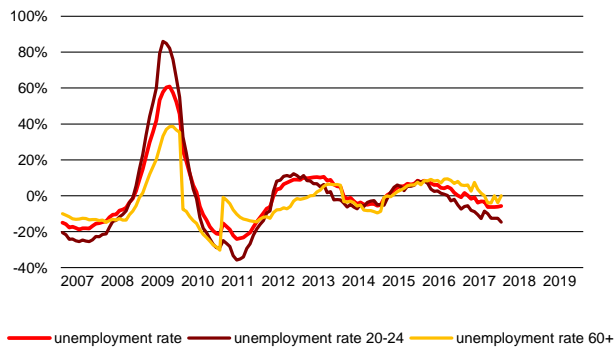
(25)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
 Note: Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).  
 Source: figure 3, page 1.

Changes in unemployment rate

(26)



Registered unemployed

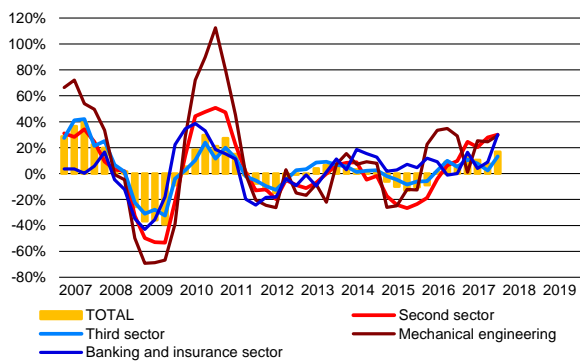
February 2018

	Number	Δ*	Rate
TOTAL	143'930	-9.9%	3.2%
Secondary sector	38'525	-14.9%	4.4%
Engineering	1'615	-27.8%	2.2%
Chemistry, petroleum refining	1'503	-3.6%	2.8%
Third sector	98'595	-6.9%	3.3%
Banking and insurance sector	6'889	-6.9%	2.8%

\* Changes to same month previous year  
 Note: Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).  
 Source: SECO.

Change job vacancies

(27)



Index of job vacancies

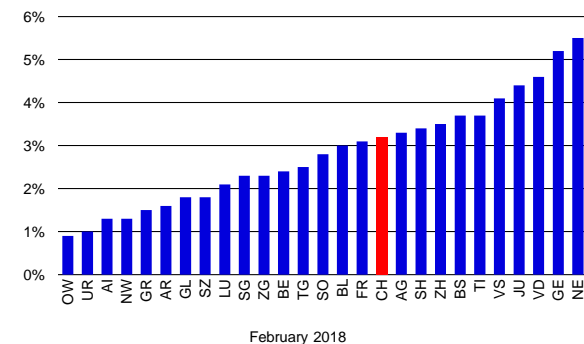
Change p.a.  
4th quarter 2017

TOTAL	17%
Second sector	30%
Mechanical engineering	29%
Third sector	13%
Banking and insurance sector	30%

Source: FSO.

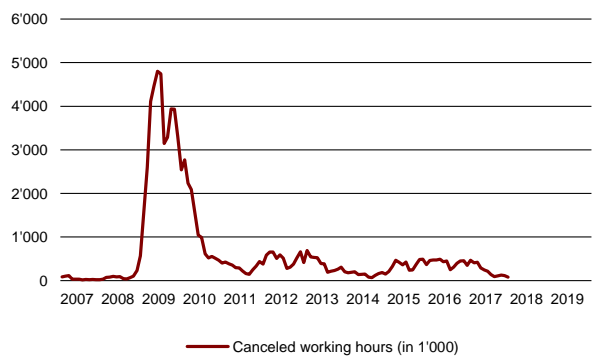
Cantonal unemployment rates

(28.a)



Short-time work

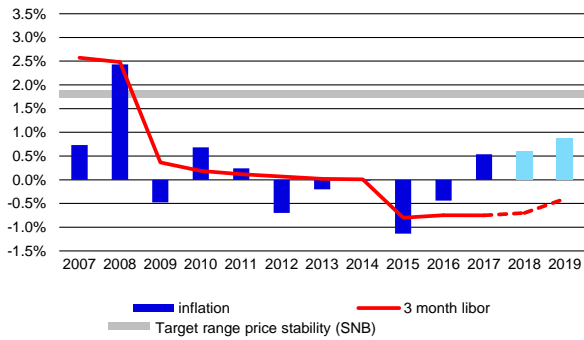
(28.b)



Source: SECO.

	2018							2019						
	SECO	KOF	CS	UBS	BAK	Créa	Ø	KOF	SECO	UBS	BAK	Créa	CS	Ø
Rate of price increase	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	-	0.9

## Rate of price increase



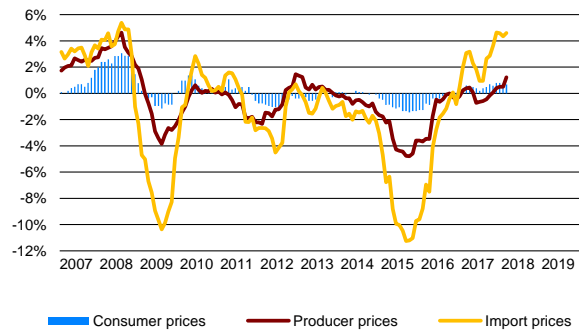
**(29)**

Inflation forecast SNB	2018	2019	2020
Forecast March 2018	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%
Libor	-0.75%		
Forecast December 2017	0.7%	1.1%	-
Libor	-0.75%		

- SNB: The conditional inflation forecast for the year 2018 has decreased marginally to 0,6%, from 0,7% in the previous quarter. For 2019, the SNB now expects inflation of 0,9%, compared to 1,1% last quarter. For 2020, it anticipates an inflation rate of 1,9%.

Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
Source: figure 3, page 1, SNB.

## Changes in producer and import prices

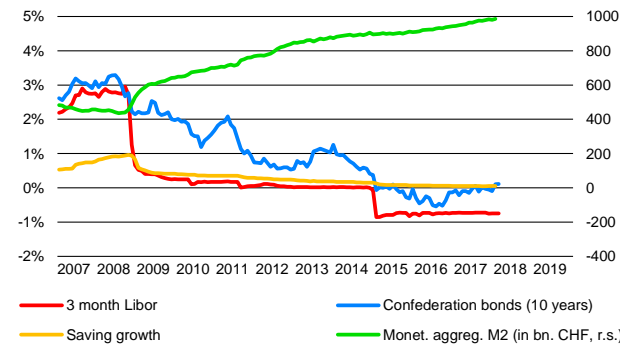


**(30)**

February 2018	change to previous month	change p.a.
Consumer prices		0.7%
Producer prices	0.4%	1.2%
Import prices	0.3%	4.6%

Source: FSO.

## Interests and monetary aggregates

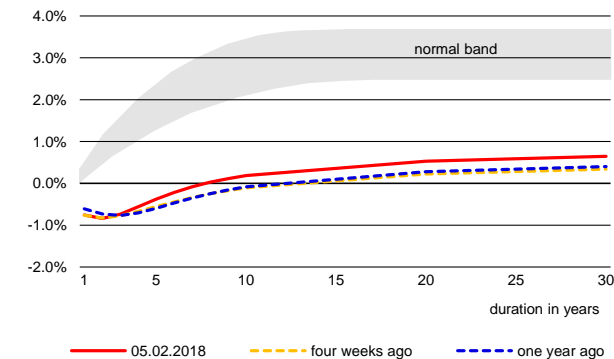


**(31)**

February 2018	
3 month Libor	-0.7%
Confederation bonds (10 years)	0.1%
January 2018	
Saving growth	0.1%

Source: FSO.

## Yields on Confederation bonds



**(32)**

	Expected interest rate			
	Interest rate 3-month-Libor		Yields on Confederat. bonds (10 years)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Seco	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
KOF	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Créa	-	-	0.3%	1.1%

- Normal band: long-term expectations of growth (ca. 1% - 1.5%) plus long-term expectations of price increase (ca. 1.5% - 2%).

Source: SNB, Fahrländer Partner (normal band).



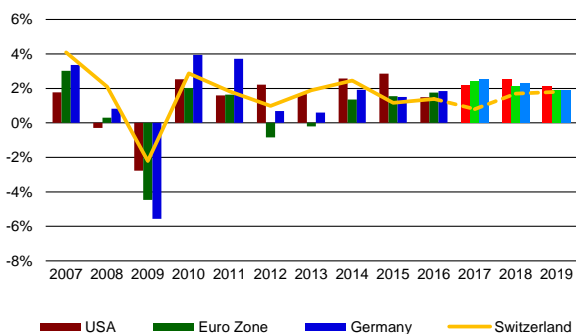
Economic forecasts global economy

(33)

	GDP, real						Rate of price increase						Unemployment rate					
	EU COM		OECD		DIW		EU COM		OECD		DIW		EU COM		OECD		DIW	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
CH	-	-	1.7	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.4	-	-
GER	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.5	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	5.2	4.8
GB	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
JAP	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
USA	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6
EU-27	2.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.2	-	-	-	-
Eurozone	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.4	8.1
OECD	-	-	2.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.3	-	-

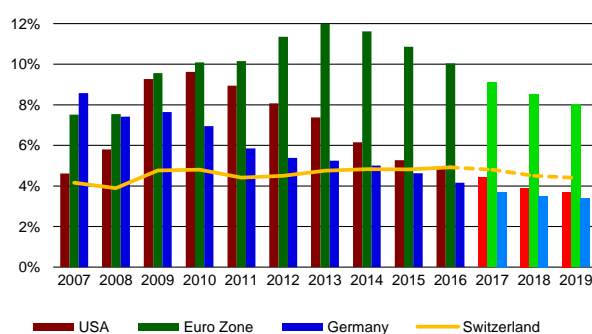
Changes to the previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:  
 European Commission (EU KOM): 9.11.2017 (11.5.2017), OECD: 28.11.2017 (1.6.2017), DIW: 15.3.2018 (14.12.2017).  
 Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow.  
 The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow.

International GDP



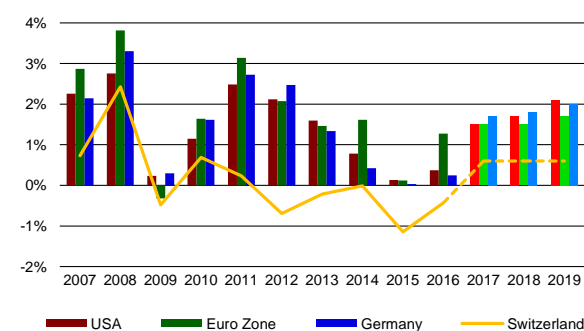
International unemployment rates

(34)



International expectations inflation

(36)

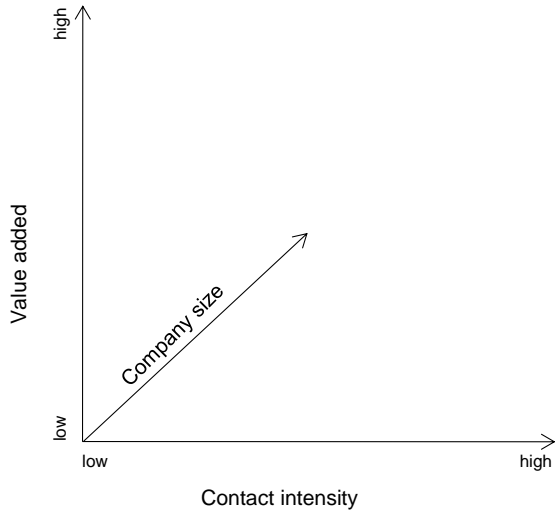


Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.  
 Source: OECD.

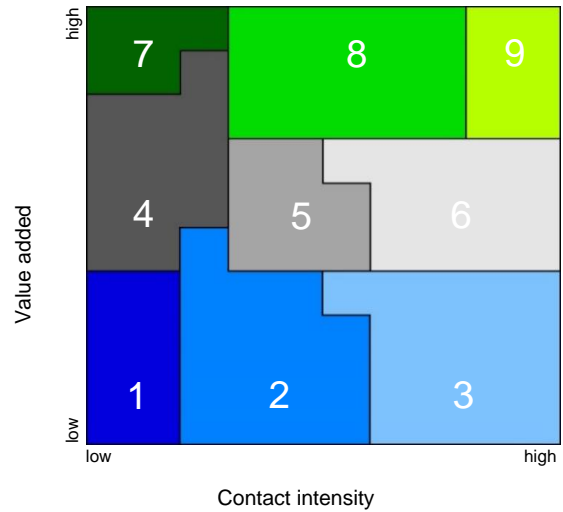
The segments of demand in the office market Fahrländer Partner & CSL Immobilien were calculated for the first time for the whole Switzerland. The segments of demand are an important instrument for the site analysis, market-oriented conception of office spaces and marketing/sale.

The segmentation of demand in the office market are a classification of businesses for the office market by the criteria value added, contact intensity and business size.

Three dimensions of the segment of demand in the office market (37)



Nine segment of the office space market (38)



**Nine segment of the office space market**

The nine segments of demand represent different businesses which differ in their preferences and possibilities to implement these preferences in the office market. They are based on the Business Census of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.

- |                           |                               |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Service centers         | 4 Back offices                | 7 Specialised performers  |
| 2 Local service providers | 5 Public-oriented enterprises | 8 Headquarters            |
| 3 Creative thinkers       | 6 Private consultancies       | 9 Exclusive front offices |

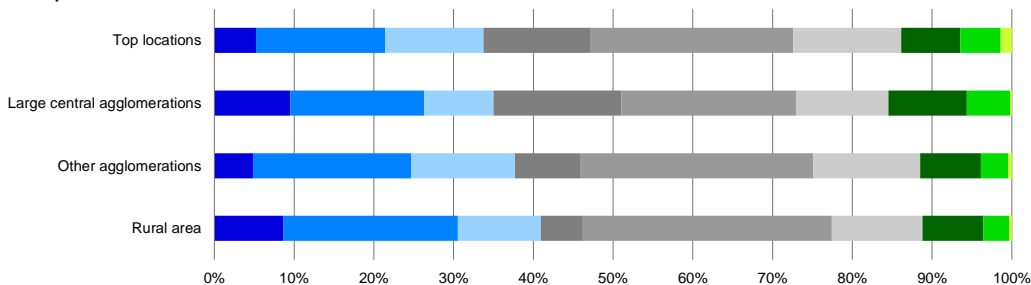
Source: Fahrländer Partner & CSL Immobilien.

The description of the method and the factsheets of the individual segments of demand can be found here:

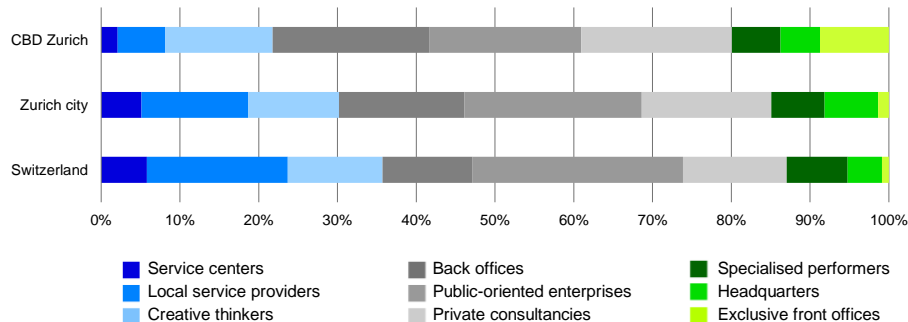
<https://www.fpre.ch/en/products/demand-office/>

Distribution of the segment of demand in the office space market by full-time equivalents (39)

**Types of space FPRE**



**Zurich city**



Note: CBD = Central Business District.

Source: Fahrländer Partner & CSL Immobilien.

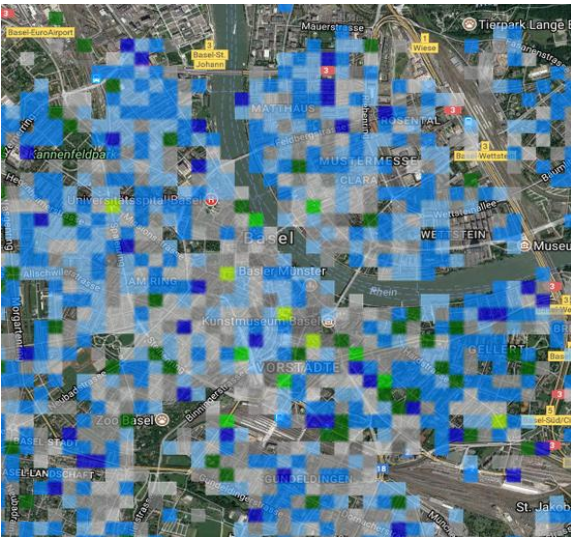
## Segments of demand in office market on a 100m grid

On a 100m grid, the dominant segments of demand can be now geographically located and illustrated.

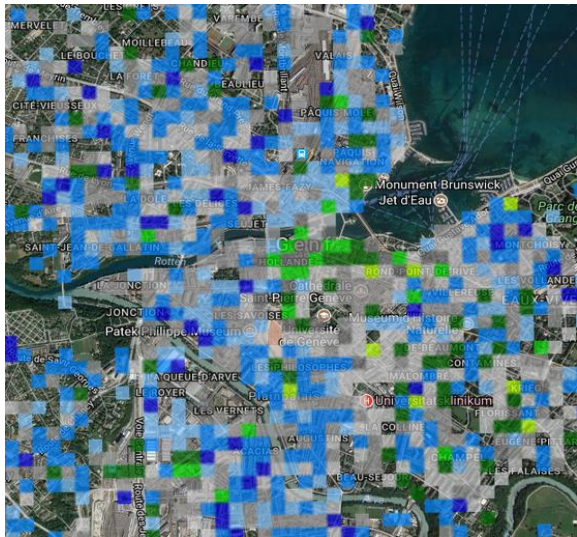
### Dominant segments of demand in office market (2015)

(40)

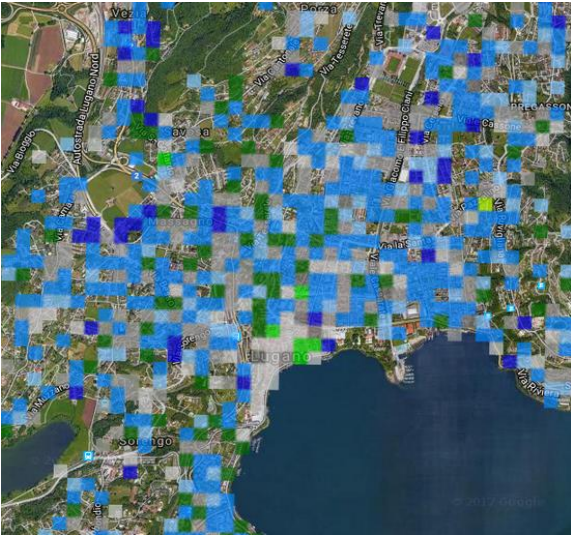
**Basel city**



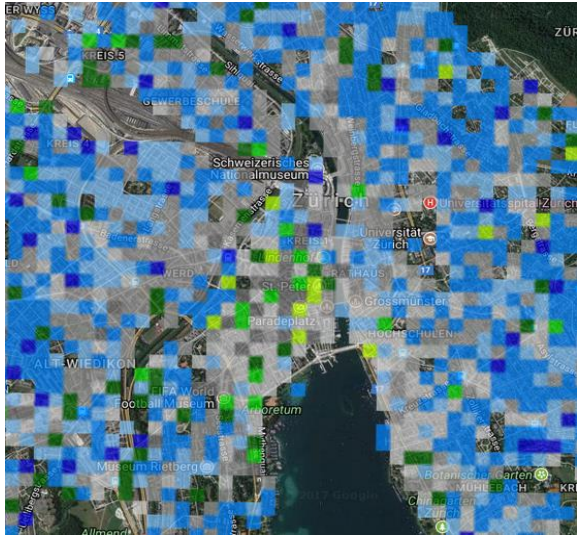
**Geneva city**



**Lugano city**



**Zurich city**



- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Service centers              | <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Back offices                | <span style="color: green;">■</span> Specialised performers   |
| <span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Local service providers | <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Public-oriented enterprises | <span style="color: green;">■</span> Headquarters             |
| <span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Creative thinkers       | <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Private consultancies       | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Exclusive front offices |

Source: Fahrländer Partner & CSL Immobilien.

Nb. of fig.	Note	Indicator	Source	Data as of
1	Real change as a % compared to previous year		SECO	4th quarter 2017
2	Level as a % Changes compared to previous year.	Unemployment rate Consumer prices	SECO FSO	December 2017 February 2018
3	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	SECO KOF Créa Credit Suisse UBS BAK	19.12.2017 14.12.2017 17.11.2017 12.12.2017 19.01.2018 08.03.2018
4	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
5		KOF Economic Barometer GDP	KOF SECO	February 2018 4th quarter 2017
6		Private consumption UBS consumption indicator Consumer confidence	SECO UBS SECO	4th quarter 2017 December 2017 1st quarter 2018
7-12			SECO KOF Créa Credit Suisse UBS BAK	19.12.2017 14.12.2017 17.11.2017 12.12.2017 19.01.2018 08.03.2018
13	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
14		Zuwanderungssaldo Private consumption	FSO/SEM SECO	December 2017 4th quarter 2017
15		Consumer confidence	SECO	1st quarter 2018
16	Quarterly date, changes as a % compared to previous year. Sales in retail business, adjusted, real.	New registrations of cars Retail trade turnover	FSO FSO	4th quarter 2017 4th quarter 2017
17	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
18		Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)	procure.ch, CS	December 2017
19	Outstanding credit (gross receivable), Change as a % compared to previous year (nominal values).		SNB	December 2017
20	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at prices of previous year), except construction business.		FSO	4th quarter 2017
21	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
22	Shares of exports to Germany, France, Italy and the USA to the relative growth of export volume in percentage points. Relative changes in growth of total exports as a % compared to the previous year (nominal values).		FCA Administration	4th quarter 2017
23			SNB	December 2017
24			UBS, Macrobond	31.12.2017
25	Unemployment rate as a percentage. Employment growth (full-time equivalent) in the second and third sector as percentage change compared to the previous year.	Unemployment rate Employment growth Forecasts	SECO SECO	December 2017 2017 figure 3
26	Changes compared to previous year.		SECO	December 2017
27	Changes compared to previous year.		FSO JOBSTAT	4th quarter 2017
28.a		Unemployment rate	SECO	December 2017
28.b		Short-time Work	SECO	December 2017
29	Consumer price index (changes as a % compared to previous year). 3-month-Libor as a %	Inflation 3-month-Libor Forecasts	FSO SNB	February 2018 February 2018 figure 3
30	Changes compared to previous year.		FSO	February 2018
31		Interests Monetary base Saving growth	SNB SNB SNB	February 2018 January 2018 January 2018
32		Normal band	SNB Fahrländer Partner	February 2018 2017
33	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	EU Commission OECD DIW	09.11.2017 28.11.2017 15.03.2018
34	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).		OECD	28.11.2017
35-36			OECD	28.11.2017
37	Special topic		FPRE & CSL Immo.	2015
38	Special topic		FPRE & CSL Immo.	2015
39	Special topic		FPRE & CSL Immo.	2015
40	Special topic		FPRE & CSL Immo.	2015

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**Impressum**      The meta analysis economy is compiled based on the newest available data.  
Authors: Mattia Farei-Campagna, Dominik Matter and Jaron Schlesinger.  
The meta analysis economy can be accessed or subscribed:  
  
<https://www.fpre.ch/en/products/meta-analysis/>

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