cecimo
European Association of Manufacturing Technologies

Q4 2024

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL TOOLBOX

Key Highlights

- CECIMO8 Total Orders Index increased in the fourth quarter of 2024.
- The EU Industrial Production Index (IPI) slightly decreased in December 2024, indicating a modest contraction in the output of EU manufacturers.
- The Global Purchasing Managers' Index is still in the unfavourable zone in February 2025 (47.6).
- CECIMO MT Production reached 25.9 billion EUR in 2024, according to early data compared to 27.6 in 2023.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

CECIMO's Economic and Statistical Toolbox for **the fourth quarter of 2024** provides the latest updated data on the European and global Machine Tools (MT) sector. The report covers the fourth period of the year but also reflects on the whole of 2024. In addition, where possible, the most recent data has been included.

Looking at the latest macroeconomic indicators, the Autumn Forecast of the European Commission projects modest GDP growth for the EU and Euro Area in 2025, with rates of 1.5% and 1.3%, respectively. Positive signals include the European Central Bank's policy rate cuts decision. In addition, prices of both gas and electricity are expected to decline in 2026 from their 2025 levels. Inflation remains on a declining trend and is projected to decrease further in 2025 and 2026. However, it is important to highlight how the President of the European Central Bank (ECB), Christine Lagarde, affirmed how it may be difficult to reach in the short term the 2% goal for 2025 because of high uncertainty in the geopolitical and geoeconomic context. The goal for the ECB remains to reach the 2% inflation levels but the possible increase of public debt because of high spending in defence and infrastructure can jeopardize the process. In addition, in the short term, the eurozone is currently facing new shocks such as increased tariffs on trade as the and the increase of energy prices.

In terms of business climate, in February 2025, the global manufacturing sector strengthened further into expansion territory, as the Global Manufacturing PMI increased to an eight-month high of 50.6, up from 50.1 in January 2025. In the euro area, the index has remained in unfavourable territory even though the PMI rose to a two-year high of 47.6. The European Business Confidence Index slightly declined from 99.3 in Q3 to 99.2 in Q4 2024, reflecting a slight deterioration in business sentiment.

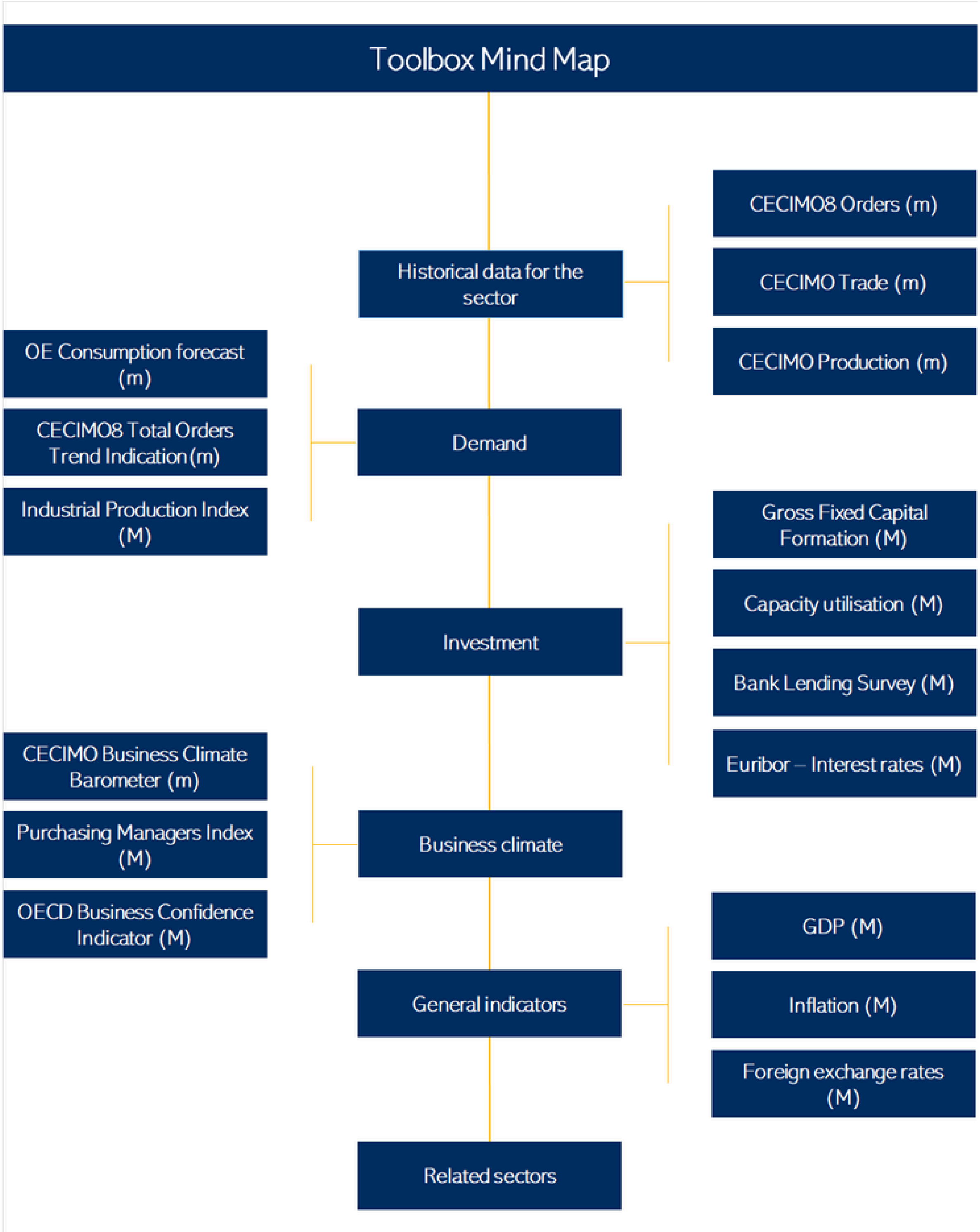
Negative signals of output contraction have emerged regarding the EU Industrial Production Index (IPI).

In terms of the European MT sector, based on the latest available data and early estimations, CECIMO MT output is estimated to have declined by 6.1% in 2024 compared to 2023. In 2024, CECIMO production levels are estimated to be equal to 25.9 billion EUR compared to 27.6 in 2023. Regarding MT consumption, the most recent forecast from October 2024 indicates that CECIMO machine tool consumption decreased by approximately -11% in 2024 but is expected to grow by 4.1% in 2025.

In terms of **CECIMO8 Total MT orders,** following the developments in domestic and foreign markets, new CECIMO total orders improved in Q4 2024. Looking ahead, CECIMO's total orders trend indication model shows that total MT orders are expected to improve in 2025.

Looking at related sectors, the **automotive** sector recorded mixed results in Q4 2024. 2024 Aerospace shows a more stable situation for the entire 2024 for Airbus, while for Boeing the data shows lower values compared to previous years.

According to the last update of the World Bank’s Commodity Market Outlook (October 2024) made in March 2025, raw materials increased by 1.6%, metal prices rose 3.5%, and precious metals climbed by 6.6%. **Aluminium, Copper and Tin** are projected to have higher prices in 2025.


Toolbox Mind Map
Historical data for the sector
CECIMO8 Orders (m)
CECIMO Trade (m)
CECIMO Production (m)
Demand
OE Consumption forecast (m)
CECIMO8 Total Orders Trend Indication (m)
Industrial Production Index (M)
Investment
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (M)
Capacity utilisation (M)
Bank Lending Survey (M)
Euribor – Interest rates (M)
Business climate
CECIMO Business Climate Barometer (m)
Purchasing Managers Index (M)
OECD Business Confidence Indicator (M)
General indicators
GDP (M)
Inflation (M)
Foreign exchange rates (M)
Related sectors

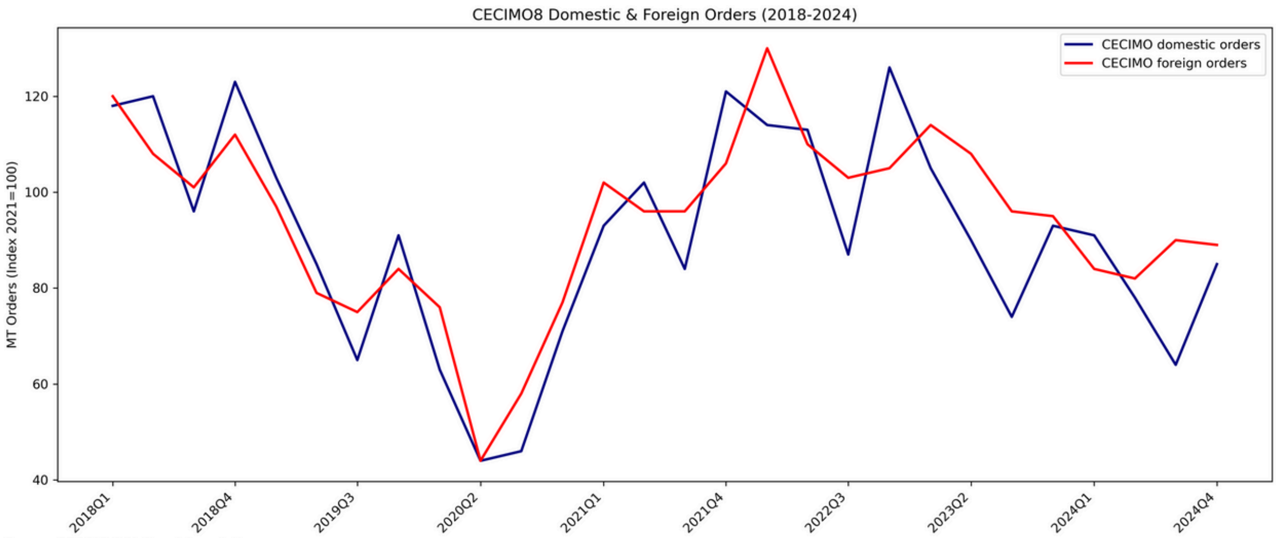
1. HISTORICAL DATA FOR THE SECTOR

1.1 CECIMO 8 ORDERS (M)

The CECIMO8 Order Index increased by 16% in the fourth quarter of 2024. However, by looking at yearly values, the index was 4% lower than in the fourth quarter of 2023.

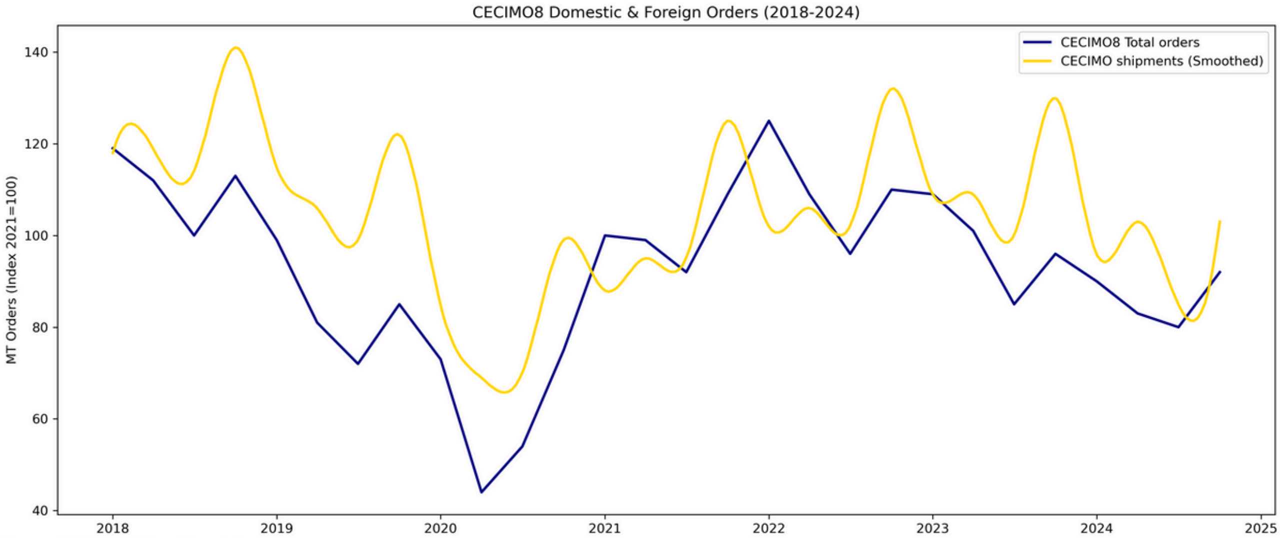
Positive developments have been recorded for domestic orders. For instance, quarter-on-quarter value for new domestic orders was 34% higher than in Q3 2024. The rest of the CECIMO8 MT builders recorded a significant reduction in new domestic orders. The most significant quarterly increase was experienced by Italy, Spain (+81%), France (+47%) and Switzerland (+32%). Germany, and Austria registered a moderate increase 3% and +1% respectively. UK and Czech Republic reported a drop in domestic orders (-8% and -9%). It is important to highlight that the Domestic order Index was 8% lower than in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Negative results characterized the fourth quarter of the year in relation to foreign orders. Even though the index indicates a decline of around -1% quarter on quarter, CECIMO 8 MT producers reported different performances. As a matter of fact, an upward quarterly trend has been recorded by UK, Spain, Switzerland, Germany and Austria (+19%, +12%, +7%, +3%, +1%). On the other hand, the rest of the CECIMO8 MT builders experienced a contraction in foreign orders. The contraction has been more significant in France (-20%) and Czech Republic (-16%). The Foreign order Index diminished by 6% compared to the same quarter last year.



Source: CECIMO & National Associations

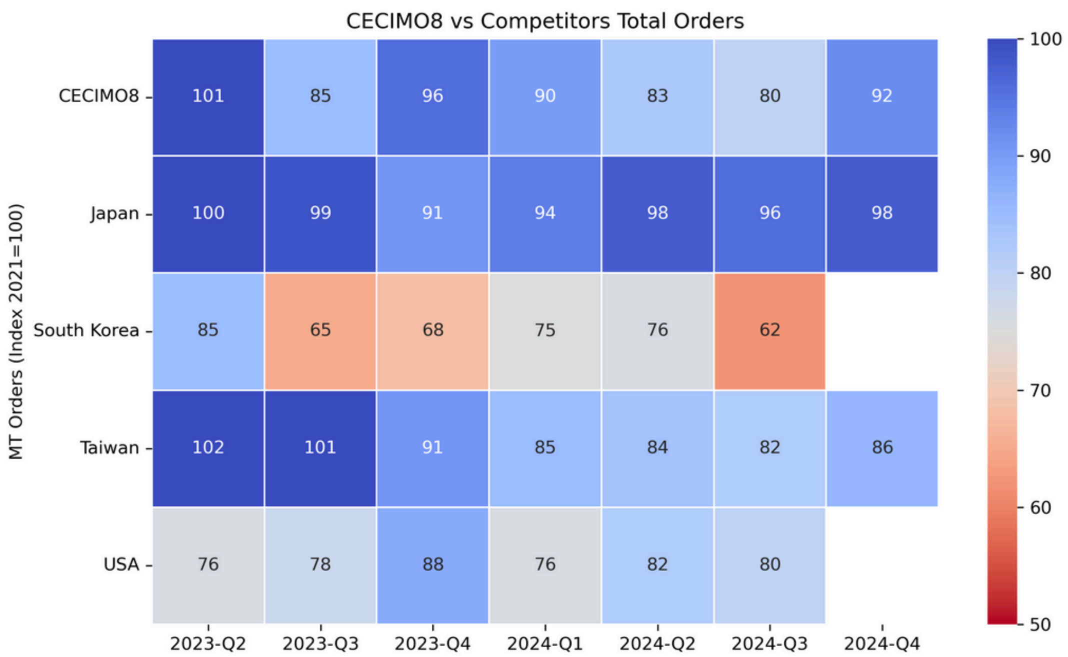
Total Orders



Source: CECIMO & National Associations

Based on the developments described above, the CECIMO8 order index increased by 16% quarter-on-quarter and dropped by 4% year-on-year.

In terms of shipments, looking at quarterly figures, the levels increased by 21% compared to the previous quarter. Nevertheless, the quarterly increase is related to the shipments' seasonal effect. On the contrary, shipment level is lower of around 21% when comparing it to the same period of last year.



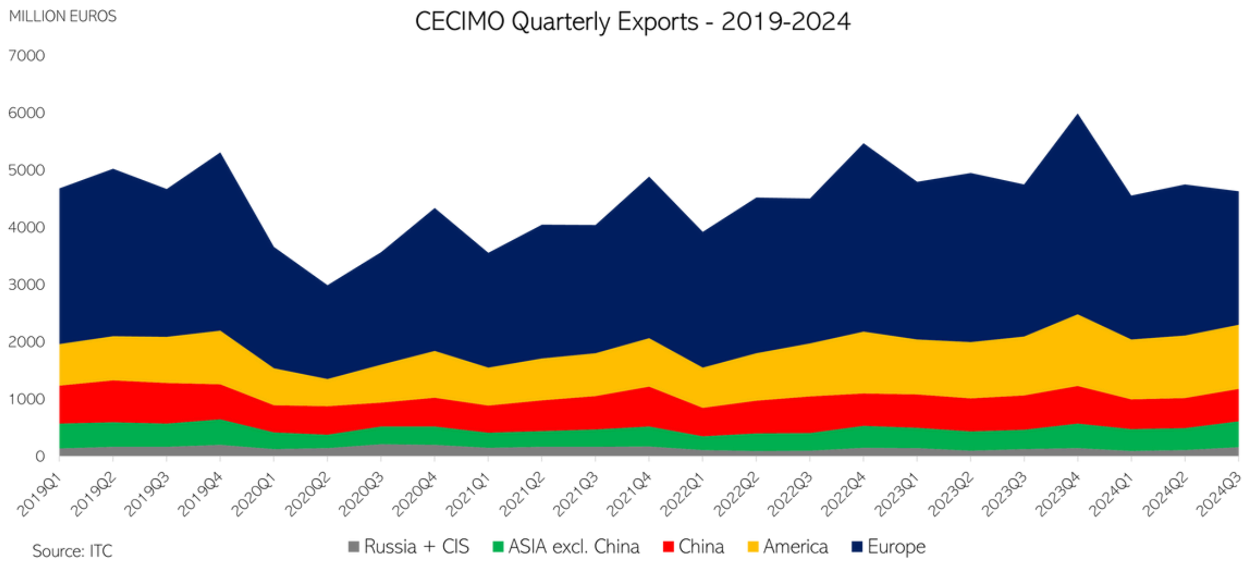
CECIMO Competitors

- Looking at total Japanese MT orders, Japanese MT producers recorded a moderate increase on quarterly basis (+2%) and regarding annual basis of around +7% in the fourth period of 2024. While orders for metal cutting increased compared to the previous quarter (+8), the metal forming sector registered a significant decrease (-29%) on a quarterly basis.
- Taiwanese MT producers experienced a moderate increase in total MT orders of around 5% higher than in the third quarter of 2024. On an annual basis Taiwanese total MT orders were down by almost 6% compared to the same period in 2023.
- During the preparation of this report, South Korean figures were not available.
- During the preparation of this report, US figures were not available.

1.2 CECIMO TRADE (M)

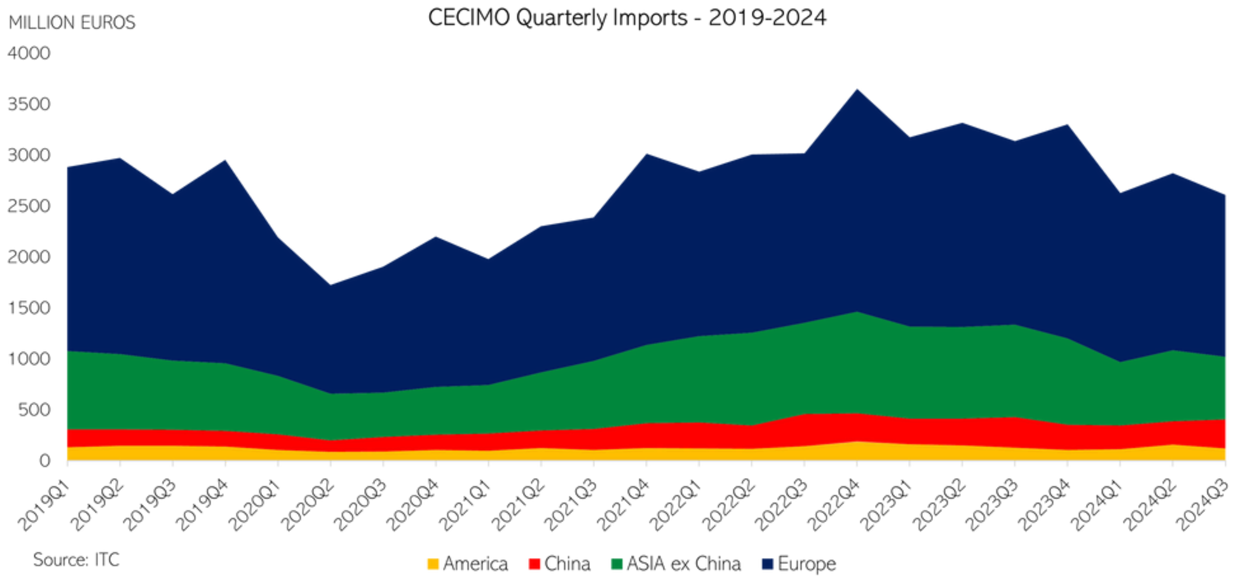
Note: The following analysis refers to Q3 2024 trade figures. ITC Q4 2024 figures for all regions were not available at the time of writing. The trade balance in the final section refers to CECIMO total trade figures and the latest estimates for 2024. Please consider that the figures presented may change based on ITC revisions.

Q3 2024 Exports

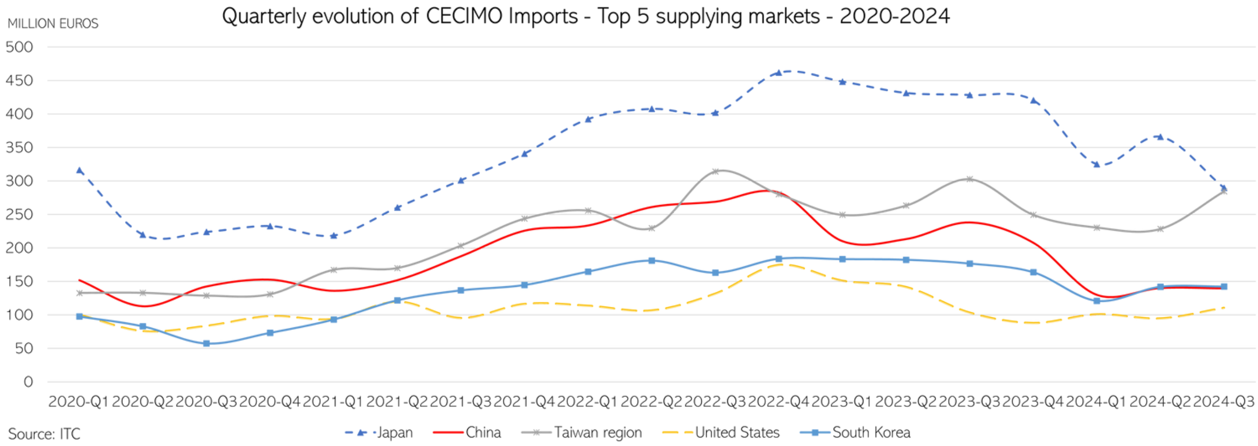


- Looking at the third quarter of 2024, total CECIMO MT exports fell by 2% on a quarterly basis. In addition, the level of exports declined by 2% than in the same period of the previous year.
- Looking at exports among CECIMO countries, MT exports dropped by 12% in the third quarter of 2024.
- Significant is the level of export from the CECIMO countries to the ex-Soviet bloc (Russia + CIS) which increased by 47% on a quarterly basis. This was mainly due to increased orders from countries like Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.
- Looking at Asia as a whole, export levels increased compared to the previous quarter (+12%). Compared with the previous quarter, exports to China slightly increased (+1%), while those to the rest of Asia remained unchanged.
- Exports to the Americas continued to improve by around 3% quarter-on-quarter. The level of exports was 9% higher than in the same period last year.

Q3 2024 Imports

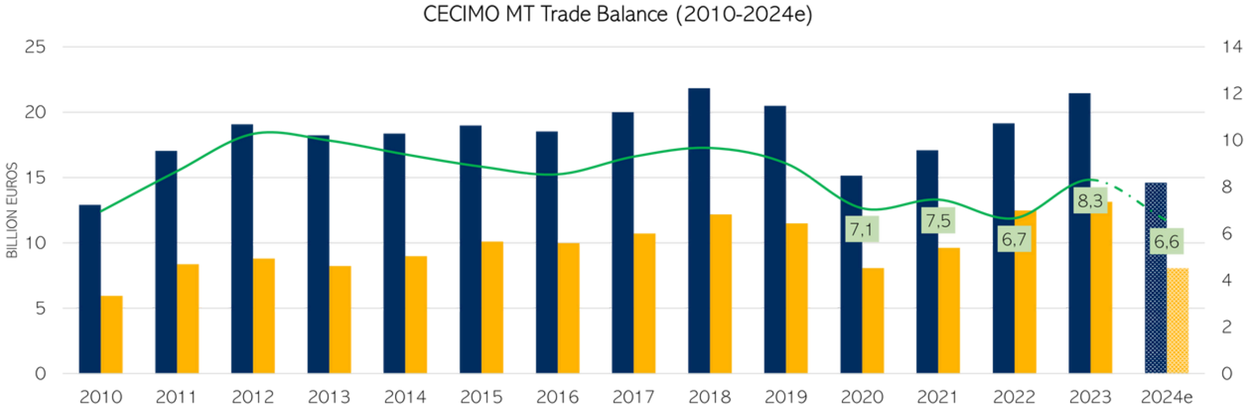


- The third quarter of 2024 brings a -9% deterioration in import levels among CECIMO countries on quarterly basis. By looking at yearly figures, a downward trend is observable in the MT imports which fell by 11% compared to Q3 2023.
- Imports from the Americas decreased by 23% compared to the previous quarter, meanwhile MT imports from Europe worsened on a quarterly basis (-9%).
- Imports from the CIS region improved by 43% on a quarterly basis.
- MT imports from the Africa region decreased by 14% on a quarterly basis.
- MT imports from 'Other countries' declined on a quarterly basis and the level was significantly lower compared to the same period in 2023 (-43%).



- As can be seen in the graph above, Japan continues to be the most important supply market in the third period of 2024. However, MT import levels from Taiwan, which is the second most relevant supplier, increased by 25%, almost reaching the Japanese imports, which saw a significant drop of around 21%. As a result, Taiwan's import levels are now closely approaching those of Japan, narrowing the gap between the two suppliers. In addition, the levels of MT import from the USA increased by 17% while import from China and South Korea remained mostly unchanged.

Trade Balance



Source: ITC

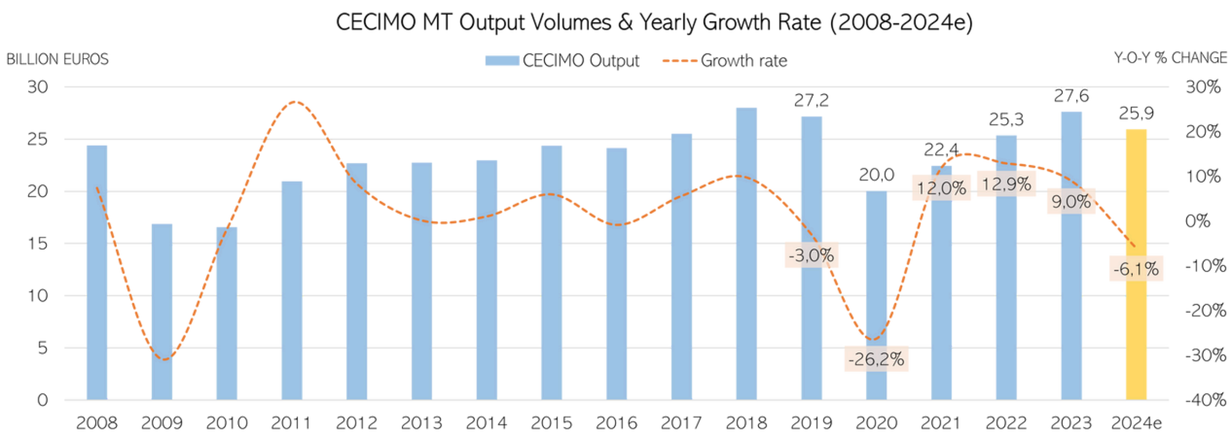
Note: The graph above presents the trade balance for 2024, based on figures from the first three quarters. These data points offer an early economic indication of the year's trade performance but are not annualized and should be considered provisional. When comparing with previous years, which reflect full-year data, this limitation must be considered. Therefore, readers should interpret the 2024 trade balance with caution, as it may not fully capture the year's overall performance.

- CECIMO latest yearly data for 2023 show an increase in total MT exports of around 12,1% and an increase in MT imports of around 5.3%. These developments resulted in a positive trade balance of around 8.3 billion EUR.

1.3 PRODUCTION (M)

- According to CECIMO estimates based on data collected in January 2025, CECIMO production levels decreased by 6.1% in 2024 (accounting around 25.9 billion EUR) compared to 2023 (compared to -7.5% estimated in the previous report). In 2023, MT production in the CECIMO countries reached a record level of 27.6 billion EUR. Regarding world MT production shares, CECIMO increased its shares by 0.8% in 2024, accounting for about 32% of world MT production compared to 31.3% in 2023.

- Regarding World Production, according to CECIMO estimates, it decreased by around 8.4% compared to 2023. For instance, World Output is estimated at 80.9 billion EUR while it was 88.3 billion EUR in 2023.



Source: CECIMO & National Associations

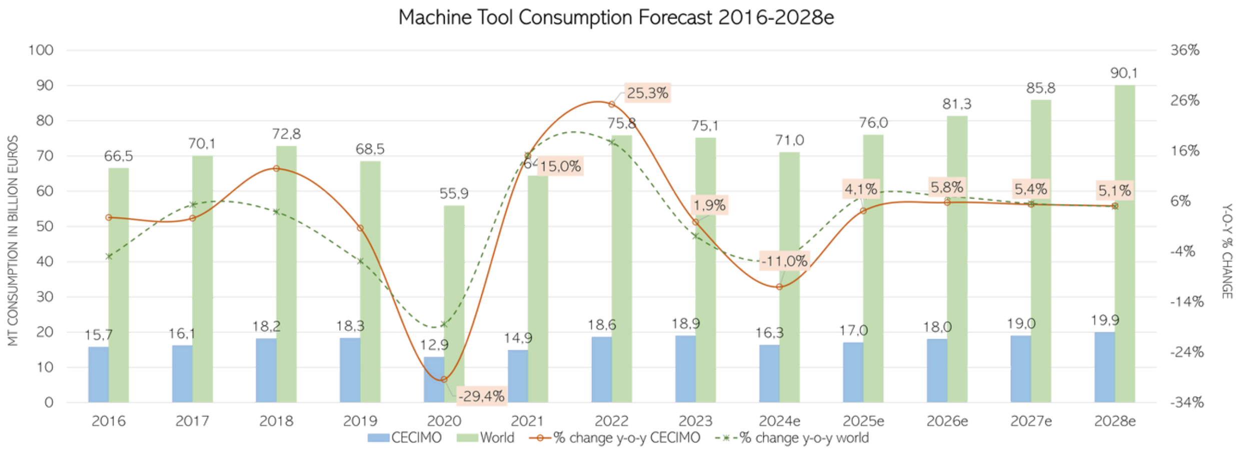
Please note that the CECIMO Global MT Report 2024, which includes global production estimates, was published in early April. This report provides the latest insights into worldwide MT production for 2023, including a breakdown of the metal cutting and metal forming sectors. As a result, minor revisions may still occur, even for CECIMO countries. The CECIMO Global MT Report 2025 is scheduled for release in April 2025.

2. DEMAND

2.1 CECIMO CONSUMPTION (M)

Note: Consumption = Production + Imports - Exports

The latest Oxford Economics Global MT Outlook (October 2024) shows that global MT consumption declined by 5.5% in 2024 reaching a level of EUR 71 billion. Oxford Economics expectations suggest a significant increase of 7% in 2025 (EUR values).



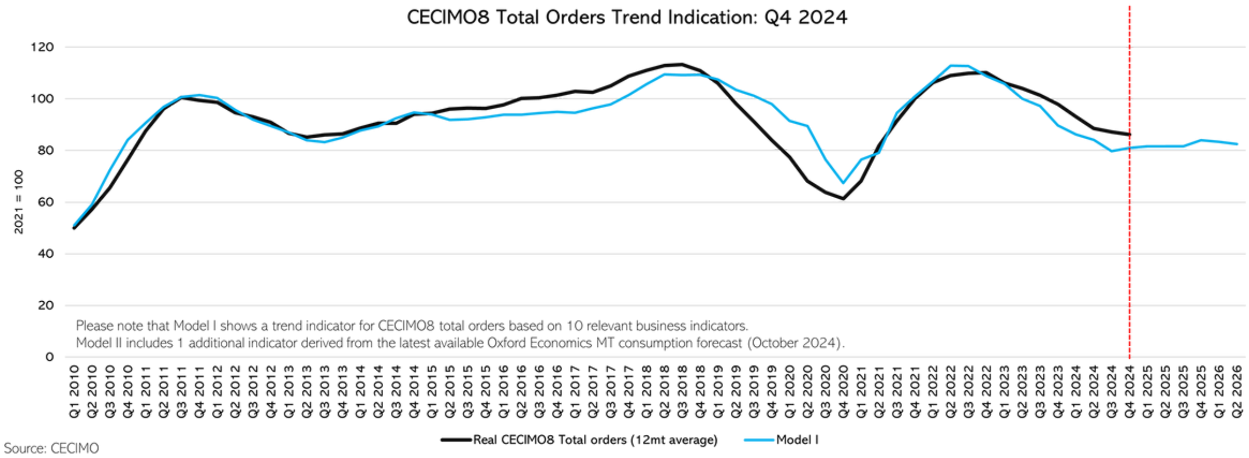
Source: CECIMO & Oxford Economics 2023-2027 estimates are based on OE consumption estimates for Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Czech Republic, France, UK and Turkey (October 2024)

As shown in the chart above, the latest estimates for CECIMO machine tool consumption indicate a drop by 11% in 2024, and is expected to increase by 4.1% in 2025, before stronger growth of 5.8% in 2026. Because of it, the share of CECIMO countries in total MT consumption decreased from 25% in 2023 to 23% in 2024 and to 22.4% in 2025.

Please note that the next update on this forecast will be available after a new report is released (April 2025).

2.2 CECIMO8 TOTAL ORDERS TREND INDICATION (TESTING PHASE)

Note: This chapter presents a new CECIMO project focused on providing trend expectations for CECIMO8 total MT orders. Please note that the project is in the testing phase.



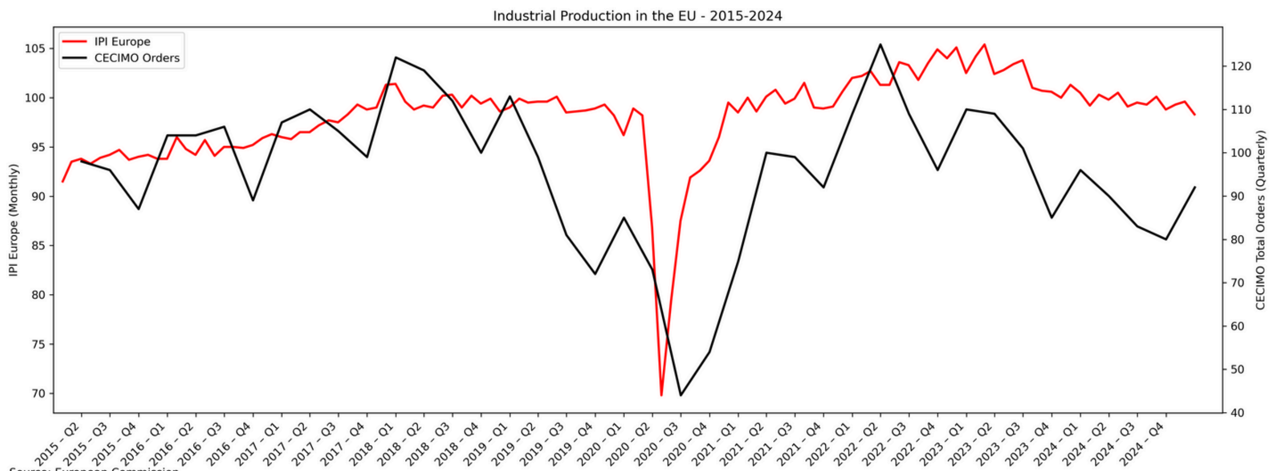
Source: CECIMO

Based on the latest data update, the preliminary CECIMO8 Total Orders Index reached 92 points.

Looking ahead, the model forecasts an improvement in total orders, indicating a moderate upward trend in 2025. As shown in the graph above, the volume of CECIMO8 MT orders is expected to increase in 2025 compared to 2024.

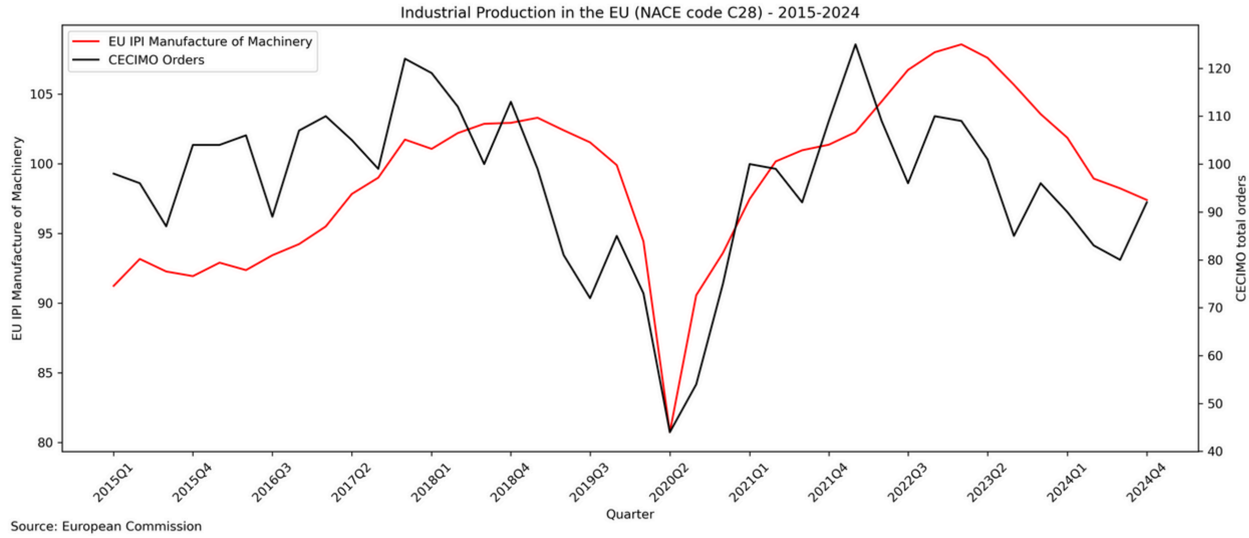
However, it is important to note that the economic indicators used in the model present a mixed outlook, with some suggesting growth while others point to unfavorable conditions.

2.3 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX (M)

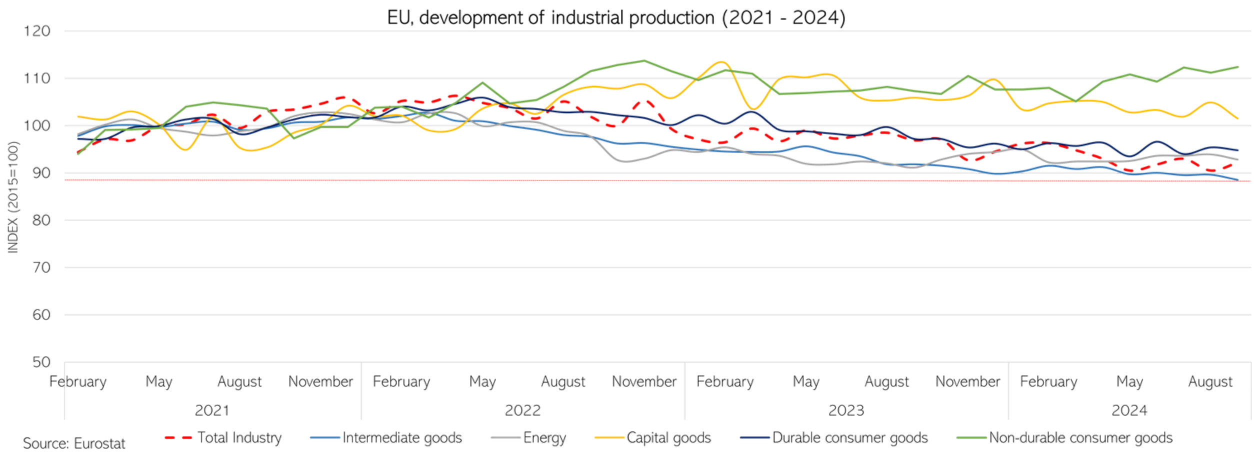


Source: European Commission

The **EU Industrial Production Index (IPI)**, a key business cycle indicator that tracks monthly changes in price-adjusted industrial output, recorded a slight 0.1% decline in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared to the previous quarter. This reflects a marginal decrease in manufacturing output across the EU.



The EU IPI for the Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c highlights a drop in both monthly and quarterly values. For instance, the monthly figure registered 96.3pp in December 2024. A review of the quarterly values shows how the EU IPI dropped by 0.8% compared to Q3 2024.

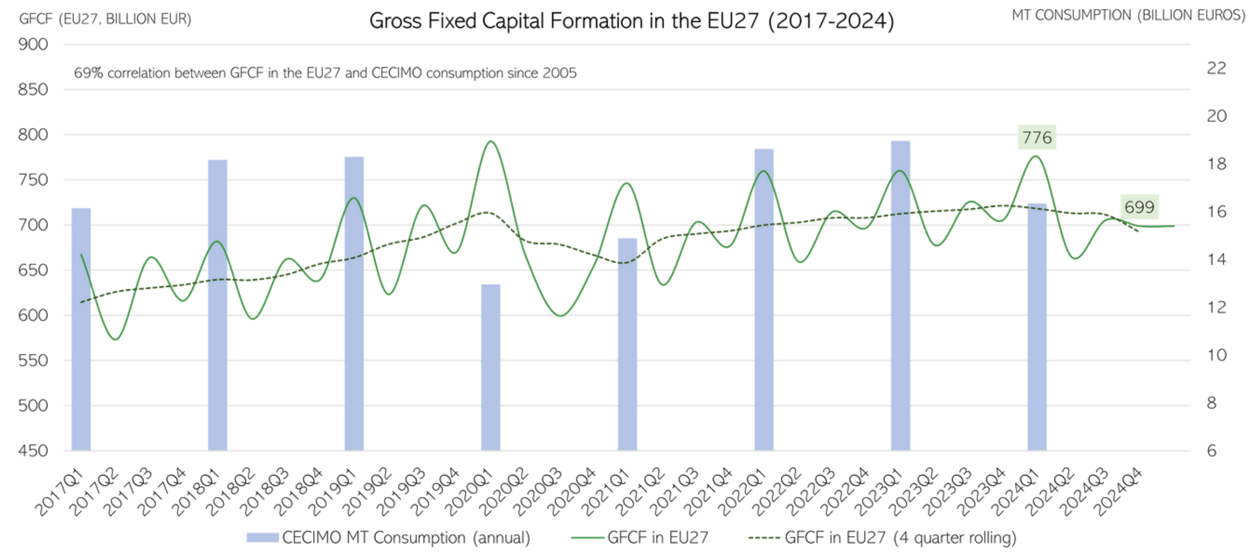


From a sectoral perspective, non-durable consumer goods saw the strongest quarterly growth in the fourth quarter of 2024, increasing by 1% compared to the previous quarter. More modest growth was recorded in the energy and durable goods sectors, both rising by 0.3%.

3. INVESTMENT

3.1 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (M)

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), also called "investment", is defined as the acquisition of produced assets, including the production of such assets by producers for their own use, minus disposals. The relevant assets relate to assets that are intended for use in the production of other goods and services for a period of more than a year (OECD).



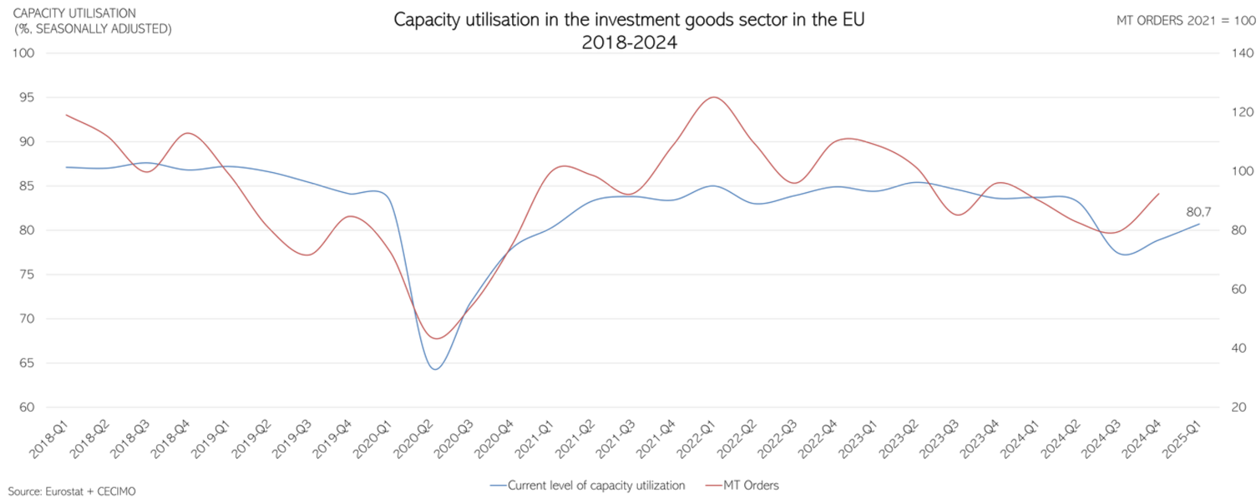
Gross fixed capital formation in EU27 significantly increased by around 9.4% in the fourth quarter of 2024 (q/q-1). In absolute terms, investments amounted to 763.12 billion euro in the fourth quarter of 2024, dropping by 1.6% compared to the same period of the previous year.

It is also important to highlight the European Central Bank approved a 25 basis point reduction for the sixth time since June in the three key ECB interest rates. As a result, the interest rates on deposit facility, main refinancing operations, and marginal lending facility were lowered to 2.50%, 2.65%, and 2.90%, respectively with effect from 12 March 2025.

3.2 CAPACITY UTILISATION AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY (M)

Methodological note: The data in this section refers to when the results were published; so, the Q1-2025 figures were published in Q1-2025 but reflect the position at the end of the previous quarter when the data collection took place (Q4 2024).

The latest data for capacity utilization in the EU's capital goods sector show an improvement in the first quarter of 2025, with the index increasing to 80.7%. However, the value is 3.6% lower compared to the same period in the previous year.



At the national level, among the selected CECIMO countries, Germany reported a better outlook compared to previous collection, together with Czech Republic. The situation is more stable for the rest of the CECIMO countries excluding UK, Spain and Austria.

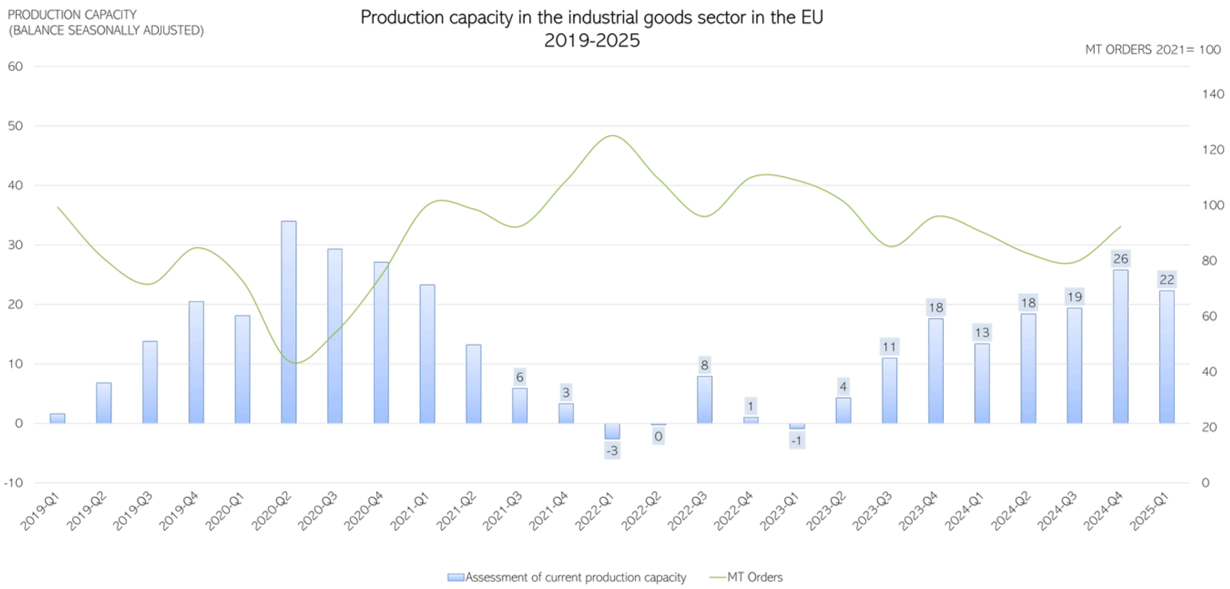
Capacity Utilisation (% of total capacity)									
	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
Austria	88,9	89,3	88,7	86,4	86,7	85	83,4	84,3	82,4
Czech Republic	80,6	90	91	90,1	89,4	88,6	82,4	86,9	88,2
France	82	84,9	82,1	84	85,5	83,2	85,4	83,6	84
Germany	87,4	88,3	87,1	85,3	86,4	85,7	71,8	77,1	81,3
Italy	80,8	80,4	80,7	79,4	78,1	78,1	77,6	77,2	76,9
Spain	84,4	81,8	83,1	84,9	85,8	85,9	86	86,3	81,9
Switzerland	89,6	89,5	88,2	87,7	87,1	85,5	84,1	82,9	81,3
United Kingdom	80	80	78	76	74	77	78	79	75

Source: Eurostat, MTA, SWISSMEM. Please note that UK figures are not seasonally adjusted like those calculated by Eurostat.

Methodological note: To track production capacity, business managers are asked to assess their current levels of production as sufficient or not, considering the changes in the order book and demand for capital goods.

Another important aspect to consider is that starting from July 2024, the European Commission suspended the update of some questions since some answers to questions could have been redundant or of limited added value for the users. Some figures may differ from the previous publications due to this new computation.

Negative developments can be observed regarding spare production capacity. After increasing during the entire 2024, the first quarter of 2025 registered a decline in production capacity by 13.6% compared to Q4 2024. As a reminder, lower and negative spare production levels imply that companies might require investments in additional capacity. However, the current level is still somewhat higher than the level observed in Q1 2024.



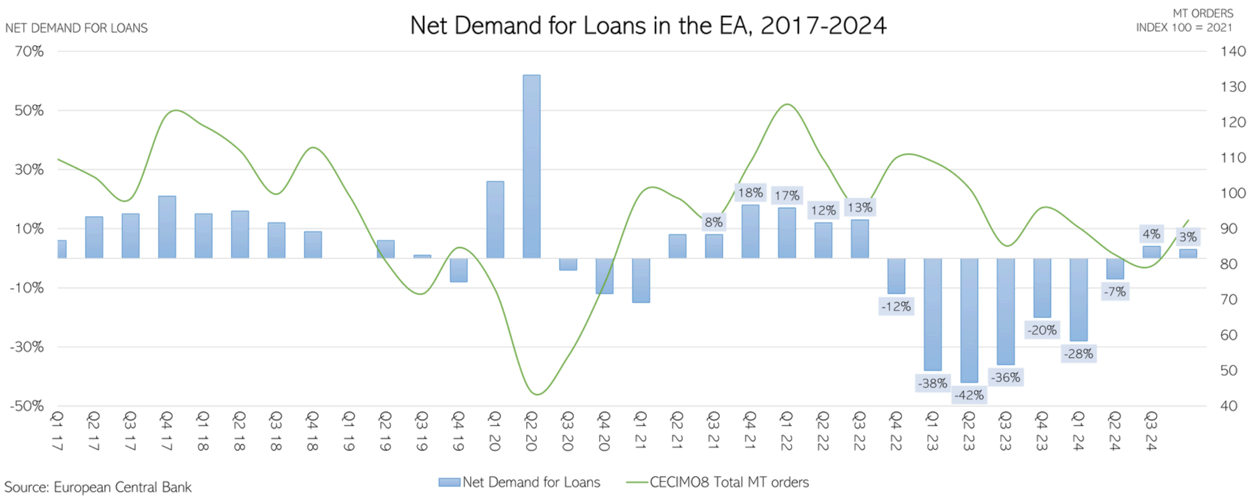
When examining the selected CECIMO countries, Spain and Germany experienced a significant decrease in spare production levels in Q1 2025. The rest of the listed countries in the below table recorded higher levels.

Production Capacity (balance in %)									
	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
Austria	5,9	1,8	7,8	5,7	13	7,8	27,1	22,1	32,5
Czech Republic	44,1	NA	4,5	7,1	9,5	14,7	17,1	16,2	17,3
France	-23,3	-8,2	-4	13,3	-15,5	1	-4,1	-0,7	9,5
Germany	-5	6,1	20,7	25,4	26,5	26	31,2	53,5	41,5
Italy	21,4	16,3	18,6	22,5	20,4	29	28,5	26,8	27,8
Spain	-13,2	-4,5	-5,9	0,3	-10,6	3,4	-1,3	-11,2	3,9

Source: Eurostat

3.3 BANK LENDING SURVEY (M)

The results reported in the January 2025 bank lending survey (BLS) relate to changes observed during the fourth quarter of 2024 and expectations for the first quarter of 2025.



Source: European Central Bank

- **Credit standards** – In Q4 2024, Euro area banks reported a renewed tightening of credit standards for corporate loans in Q4 2024 (net 7% of banks), the sharpest since Q3 2023 and higher than the previous survey's 4% expectation. This was mainly driven by Germany and France, amid political uncertainty, while Italy saw easing credit standards. Banks anticipate further tightening in Q1 2025 (net 10%), with SMEs (7%) facing less tightening than large firms (10%) and short-term loans (5%) less than long-term loans (11%). Tightening was primarily due to higher risk perceptions and lower risk tolerance, linked to concerns over the economic outlook and borrowers' creditworthiness. Germany and France reported the highest risk perceptions, while Italy saw easing risk tolerance.

- **Banks' overall terms and conditions for new loans** were unchanged (net -1%), as lower lending rates offset stricter collateral requirements. Margins on riskier loans stayed stable, while margins on average loans narrowed. Germany and France saw tighter terms linked to higher collateral demands, stricter covenants, and smaller loan sizes, whereas Spain and Italy eased due to lower rates and narrower margins. Terms eased for large firms (net -3%) but tightened for SMEs (2%), driven by heightened risk perceptions, lower risk tolerance, while competitive pressures exerted an easing effect. Germany and France reported higher risk perceptions, reflecting economic and firm-specific concerns.

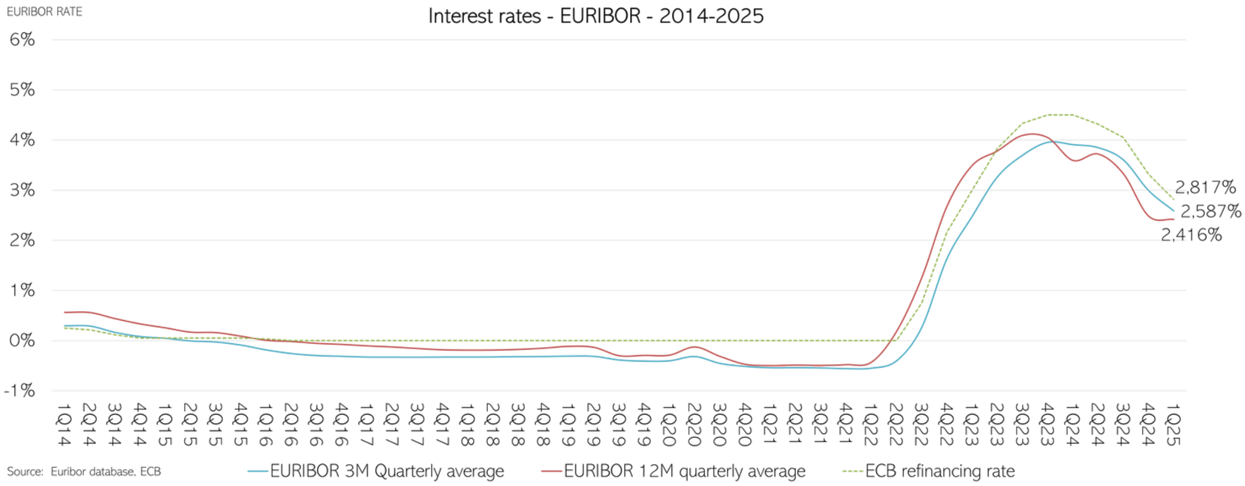
- **Rejected loan applications:** Banks reported an 8% net rise in rejected loan applications for firms, the largest since Q4 2023. For a third consecutive quarter, SMEs faced a higher share (10%) than large firms (7%), indicating greater perceived credit risk. Germany and France drove the increase, while Spain remained unchanged, and Italy saw further net declines in rejections.

- **Net demand for loans:** Firms' net demand for loans rose slightly in Q4 2024 (3%), continuing the small increase from the prior quarter but remaining weak overall. This follows net decreases from Q4 2022 to Q2 2024, consistent with somewhat subdued lending. Germany, Spain, and Italy saw demand rise; France saw declines. Large-firm demand was unchanged; SMEs dipped slightly. Lower interest rates supported loan demand, while fixed investment remained subdued amid weak economic conditions. Germany, Spain, and Italy benefited from inventories and working capital needs, but geopolitical uncertainties persist.

- **Expectations:** Banks expect broadly unchanged demand for loans to firms for the first quarter of 2025 (net percentage of -1%).

3.4 EURIBOR (M)

The European Central Bank's (ECB) refinancing rates from Q4 2024 to Q1 2025 continued their steady decline like the EURIBOR 3M and 12M averages, reflecting the ECB decisions and market expectations of easing monetary policy. EURIBOR 3M dropped from 2.562% in September to 2.464% in March, while the 12M rate fell from 2.436% to 2.365%. The ECB refinancing rate decreased from 2900% to 2.650%.



According to the ECB's latest Economic Bulletin (Issue I, 2025), the Governing Council lowered the ECB's three key interest rates by 25 basis points. In particular, the decision to cut the deposit facility rate – the rate through which the Governing Council steers the monetary policy stance– was based on updated assessments of the inflation outlook, underlying price pressures, and the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission. Despite a continued disinflation trend and inflation forecasted to reach the 2% target in 2025, domestic inflation remained high possibly related to wages and prices which in certain sectors are still adjusting to the past inflation surge causing delay. Recent rate cuts are gradually reducing borrowing costs for firms and households, but financing conditions continued to be tight also because monetary policy remained restrictive. In addition, past interest rate hikes are still transmitted to the stock of credit, with some maturing loans being rolled over at higher rates.

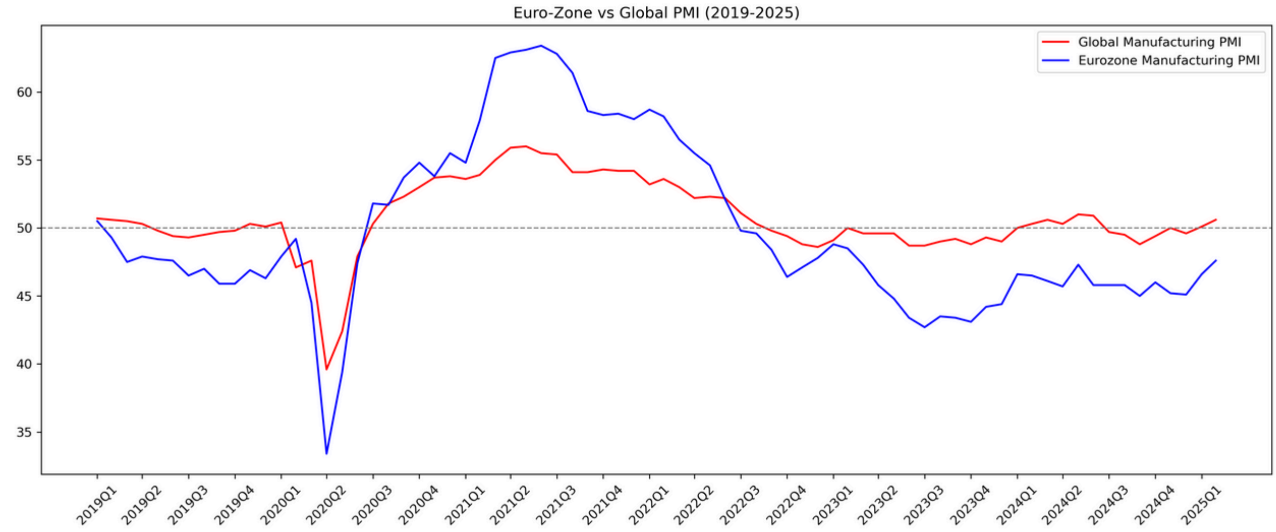
Economic growth stagnated in the fourth quarter of 2024, and it is estimated to remain weak in the short term. Manufacturing continues to contract, while services are expanding. Consumer confidence is still fragile. Fiscal and structural reforms, such as those advocated by the European Commission's Competitiveness Compass, are considered crucial to make the European economy more productive, resilient and competitive.

Annual inflation reached 2.4% in December 2024, up from 2.2% in November, largely due to an expected rebound in energy price falling out from calculation. Most underlying indicators align with a sustained return to 2% medium-term inflation. Inflation is projected to fluctuate in the near term around its current level before settling around 2%. Long-term inflation expectations continue to estimate a value around 2%.

4. BUSINESS CLIMATE

4.1 PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX (M)

The IHS Markit PMI® is compiled by IHS Markit from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 300 manufacturers for producing the Global Manufacturing PMI. The most recent data (February) were collected in March 2025.

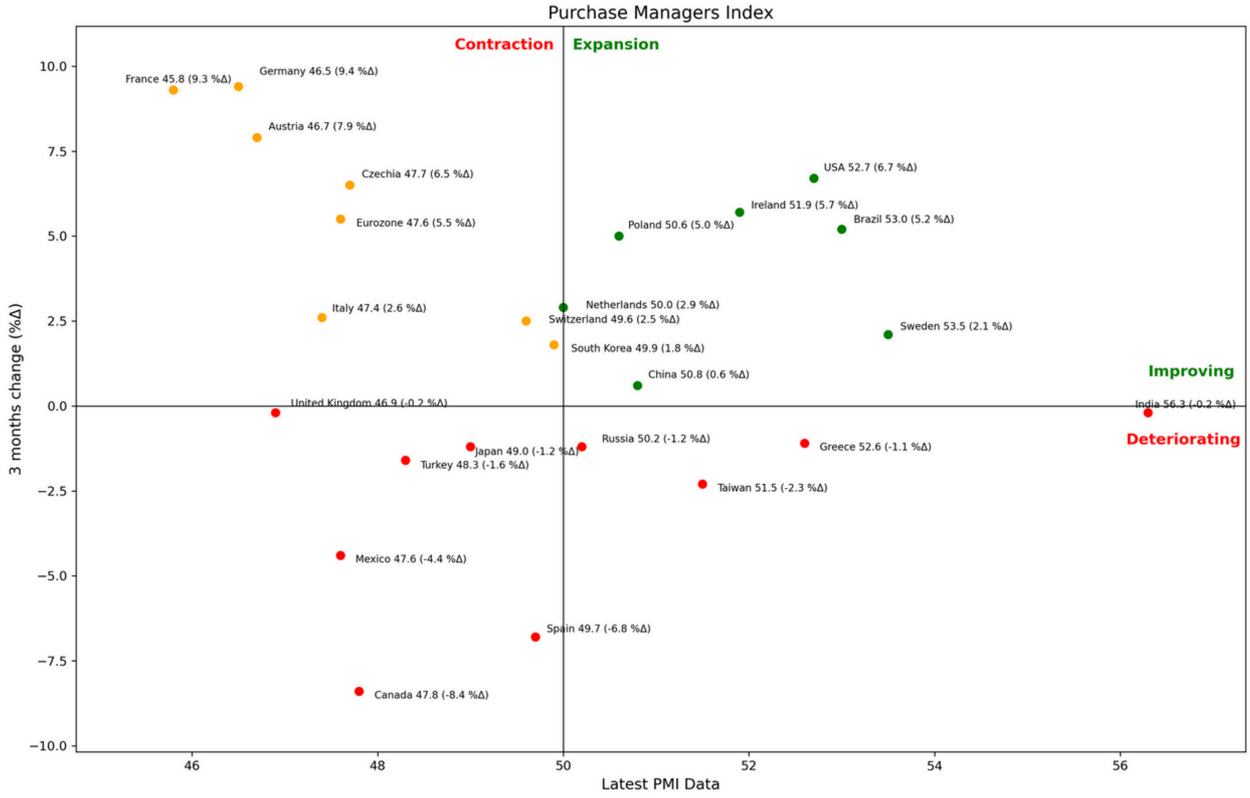


By comparing the averages of 2023 and 2024 from January to December, it's observable how the Global PM index in 2024 on average is 50 index points compared to 49.2 in 2023. This represents an increase of around 0.8 points underlying better conditions. In February 2025, the global manufacturing sector strengthened further into expansion territory, as the Global Manufacturing PMI increased to an eight-month high of 50.6, up from 50.1 in January 2025. This improvement reflected stronger growth in output and new orders, despite continued contractions in employment and stocks of purchases. Price pressures increased, with both input costs and selling prices rising at faster rates. Expansions were registered in the consumer and intermediate goods sub-industries while investment goods production stabilised following an eight-month downturn. In addition, three of the five PMI sub-indices indicated improved performance, supported by high PMI readings in India, Indonesia, Brazil, and the US. China’s level rose. On the other hand, the euro area, Japan, and the UK contracted. New orders rose at their fastest pace since March 2022, buttressing overall output and future output, even as global trade volumes continued to fall.

The Eurozone Manufacturing PMI average in 2024 was 0.9 points higher than the one registered in 2023. For instance, the data suggest that the Eurozone index has slightly improved recording 45.9 in 2024 compared to 2023 but still in unfavourable territory. As anticipated above, in February 2025, the euro area manufacturing remained in contraction, even though the PMI rose to a two-year high of 47.6 (up from 46.6 in January 2025), highlighting the least severe contraction since the start of 2023. Production nearly stabilized, helped by softer declines in total and exports of new orders. Euro area manufacturers reduced their purchases in February. Input buying volumes still fell, yet at the slowest rate in two-and-a-half years, while stocks of purchases declined at their mildest pace since last August. Country-level PMI data showed Germany, France, Italy, and Austria are still in contraction area but at softer rates, with Dutch factories stabilizing after seven months of decline. Spain slipped into contraction for the first time in over a year. While new orders fell more slowly than at any time in nearly three years, firms continued clearing backlogs. Nonetheless, manufacturing growth expectations stayed among their highest since early 2022, reflecting cautious optimism.

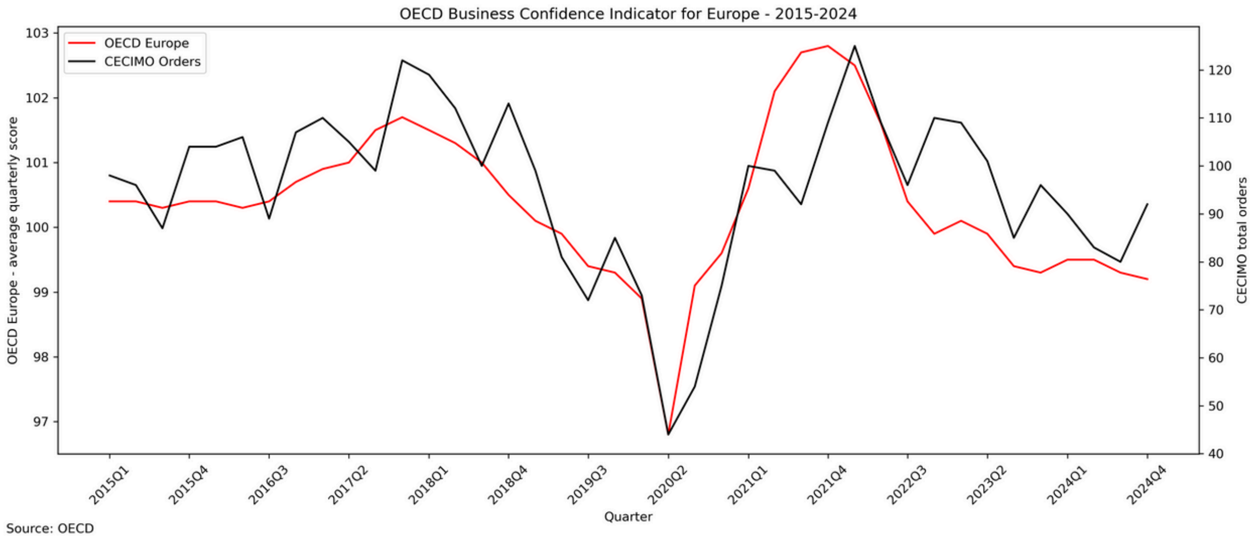
The below scatter plot represents the economic performance of various countries based on the latest PMI Data for February 2025 on the x-axis and the three-month change in PMI on the y-axis as indicators of short-term economic momentum and broader economic conditions. The chart indicates overall trends in economic activity, reflecting varying levels of growth, contraction, and recovery momentum across different countries.

Purchase Managers Index



4.2 OECD BUSINESS CLIMATE INDICATOR (M)

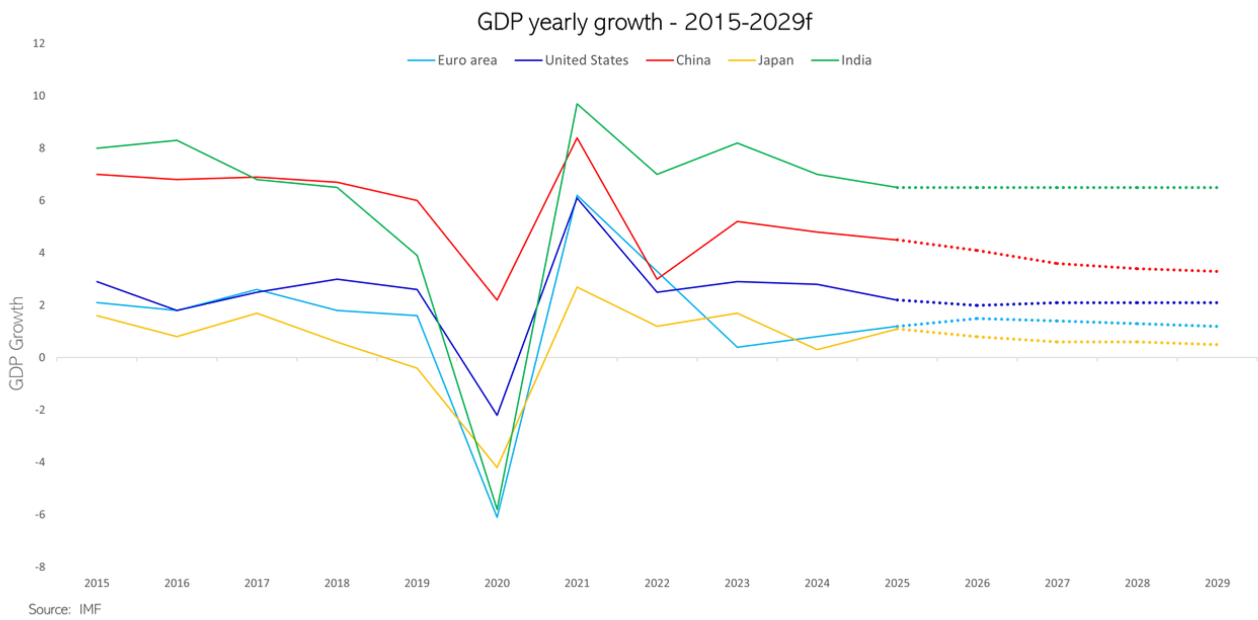
The Business Confidence Indicator (BCI) can be used to monitor output growth and predict turning points for economic activity. Numbers above 100 suggest an increased confidence in near future business performance, and numbers below 100 indicate pessimism towards future performance.



The **European Business Confidence Index (BCI)** for Europe, measured as a quarterly average, slightly declined from 99.3 in Q3 to 99.2 in Q4 2024, reflecting a slight deterioration in business sentiment. Moderate demand, current challenges such as ongoing geopolitical tensions, supply chains uncertainties, rising input costs may represent the current challenges for the manufacturing sectors which decrease confidence levels and affect business operations.

5. GENERAL INDICATORS

5.1 GDP (M)



The most recent developments in terms of the quarterly evolution of GDP and the forecasts for the years 2024 and 2025 are:

- According to the IMF, the Euro Area GDP is expected to be at 0.8% in 2024, improving to 1.2% in 2025, and stabilizing around 1.5% in 2026, reflecting moderate recovery. However, geopolitical uncertainties can still negatively affect the growth prospects.

- The IMF foresees China's growth at 4.8% in 2024, gradually slowing to 4.5% in 2025 and 4.1% in 2026, as structural challenges like demographic developments and weaker external demand may impact IMF projections.

- The latest IMF projections for the USA except at 2.8% in 2024, moderating to 2.2% in 2025 and to be at 2% in 2026. These forecasts indicate stable but decelerating economic activity for the upcoming years.

- The Japanese economy is expected to grow around 0.3% in 2024 and is forecast to grow by 1,1% in 2025, according to the latest IMF projections. This development reflects a gradual tightening of macroeconomic and monetary policies, among other factors.

European Commission's Forecast – Autumn 2024:

Despite the extended period of stagnation, the European Commission expects modest growth. For instance, projections for 2024 estimate a GDP growth of 0.9% in the EU and 0.8% in the Euro Area.

After a slowdown in the first quarter of 2024, the EU economies expanded during the rest of the year at a steady pace. In addition, employment growth and recovery in real wages are supported by disposable incomes. Meanwhile, investment saw a broad-based contraction across most Member States in the first half of 2024. However, investments are set to rebound, supported by strong corporate finances, recovering profits, improving credit conditions and EU funding boosting public investment.

In addition, the disinflationary process continues. However, inflation in the euro area fell to 1.7% in September but rose to 2% in October due to higher oil prices and previously low energy prices influencing the comparison. While some fluctuations are expected from past trends and the end of energy support measures, the overall disinflationary trend remains strong. Thus, the inflation for 2024 is expected to be at 2.6% in 2024 and to further decrease in 2025 and 2026 both in the EU and euro area. The positive outlook is also strengthened by the European Central Bank which cut its policy rate.

Therefore, the Commissions consider that all conditions for a rapid acceleration of domestic demand appear in place. Future projections for the upcoming years state a GDP increase of around 1.5% in 2025 and 1.8% in 2026 in the EU. This economic growth together with inflation and deficit reduction represent positive signals for the continent. However, elevated uncertainty and structural shifts are expected to weigh on segments of manufacturing, especially on the automotive sectors.

Uncertainty remains a major threat to the EU's economic outlook, with risks of economic downsizing. Key challenges include geopolitical tensions—Russia's prolonged war in Ukraine and the escalating Middle East conflict—threatening energy security. Additionally, rising protectionist policies among trading partners could impact the EU's open economy. Climate-related disasters, such as recent floods in Spain, further highlight growing economic risks.

Internally, the EU faces structural challenges outlined in The Future of European Competitiveness report by Mario Draghi. The report identifies three critical areas for growth:

- Closing the innovation gap with the US and China, particularly in advanced technologies.
- Balancing decarbonization with competitiveness.
- Enhancing security and reducing dependencies.

Global Economic Landscape

The US economy remains resilient, driven by strong domestic demand, though future policies may pose risks. Meanwhile, China's economy faces slowing growth due to weak domestic confidence, slow wage growth, and an ongoing real estate crisis. Although 2024 GDP growth is projected at 4.9%, structural challenges could further weaken its outlook.

5.2 INFLATION (M)

Q4-2024 average inflation data:

- EU27: 2.5%
- Eurozone: 2.2%
- United States: 3.6%
- United Kingdom: 3.4%
- Türkiye: 46.7%
- Switzerland: 0.6%
- China: 0.2%

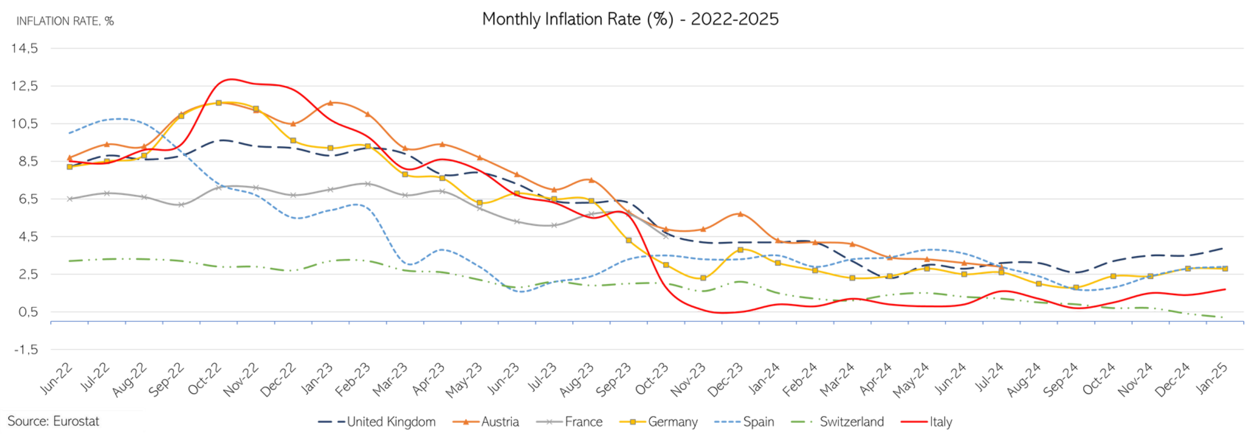
According to the latest OECD Outlook (January 2025), year-on-year inflation in the OECD remained at 4.7% in January 2025, unchanged from the previous two months. Inflation rose in 15 OECD countries, fell in 10, and remained stable in one third of the countries. The largest increases were seen in Lithuania, Austria, the Slovak Republic, Belgium, Hungary, and Luxembourg, driven partly by energy inflation. Türkiye's inflation continued its downward trend but stayed above 40%.

Year-on-year OECD energy inflation rose slightly to 4.0% in January 2025, up from 3.8% in December 2024, showing a mixed picture across countries. In the G7, overall inflation remained stable at 2.9%. Both energy and core inflation stayed largely unchanged on average, but food inflation saw a modest increase.

In Germany, headline inflation declined after three consecutive months of increases, driven by slower food and core inflation. In Italy and France, inflation rose but remained below 2.0%. In the United States, headline inflation remained stable.

In the Euro area, inflation was stable at 2.5% in January, up slightly from 2.4% in December 2024, with energy inflation rising in January but falling in February.

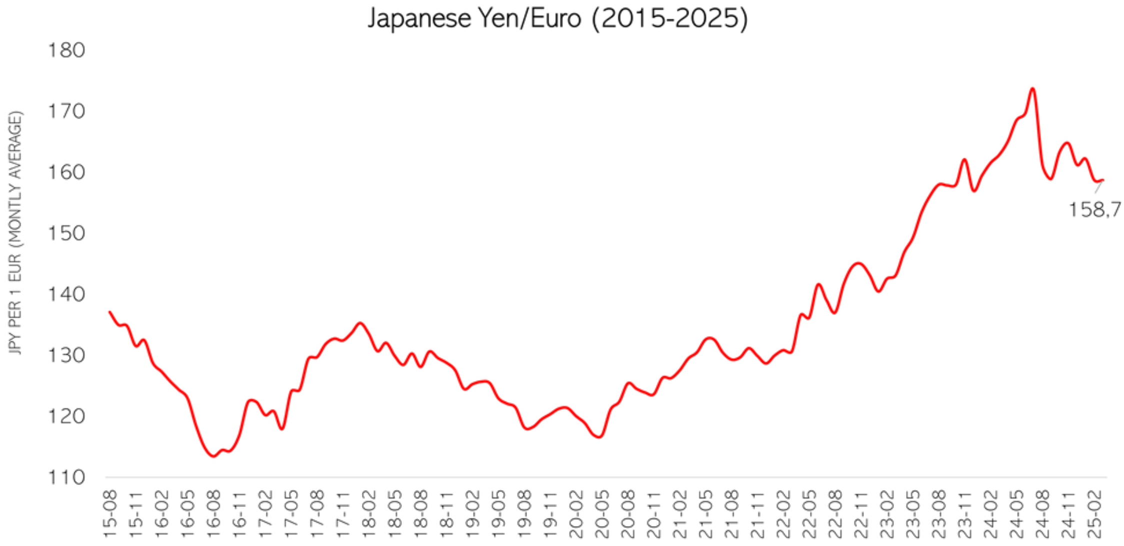
In the G20, inflation held steady at 5.0%, with declines in Indonesia and Brazil, but continued high inflation in Argentina, despite ongoing declines. China saw an increase in headline inflation to 0.5%, after remaining near zero in previous months.

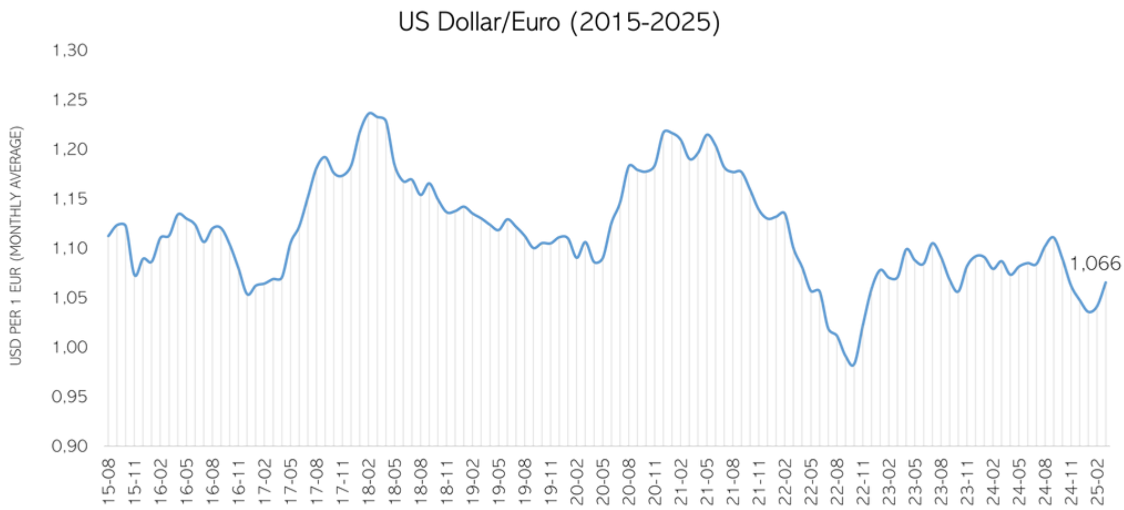


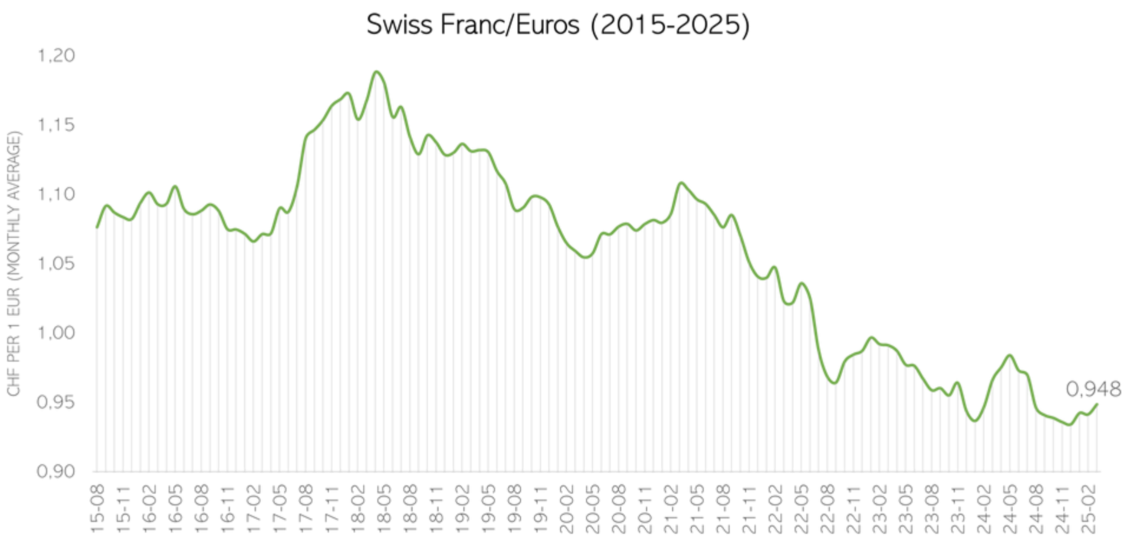
Looking at the largest CECIMO MT-producing countries (as listed in the table below), the inflation evolution differed among CECIMO countries in the fourth quarter of 2024. As stated in the previous paragraphs, higher inflation rates have been registered because of energy issues. This change is observable in the table.

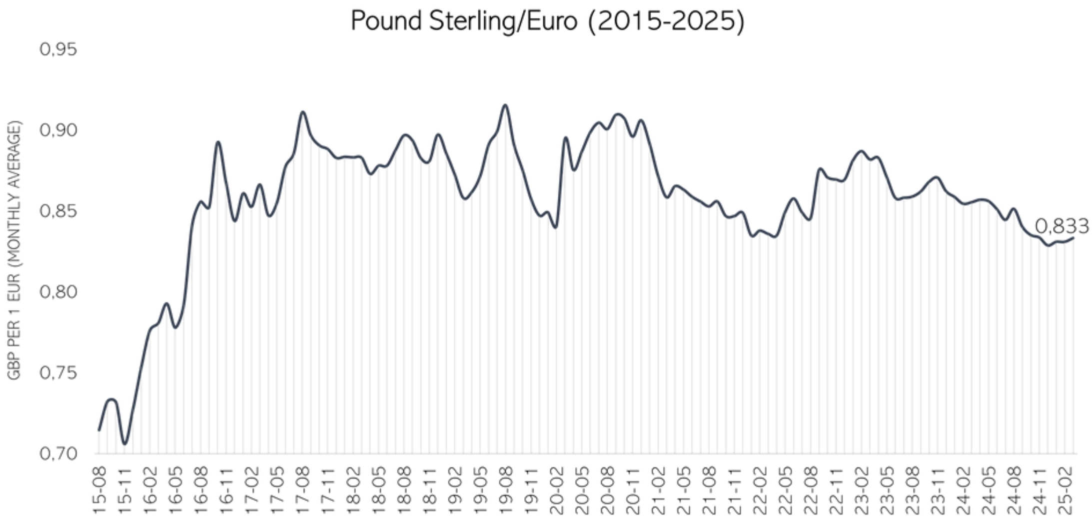
Inflation rates by Country (August 2024 - January 2025)						
% change on a year earlier	**Aug-24**	**Sep-24**	**Oct-24**	**Nov-24**	**Dec-24**	**Jan-25**
Austria	2,4	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,1	3,4
France	2,2	1,4	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8
Germany	2	1,8	2,4	2,4	2,8	2,8
Italy	1,2	0,7	1	1,5	1,4	1,7
Spain	2,4	1,7	1,8	2,4	2,8	2,9
Switzerland	1	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,2
United Kingdom	3,1	2,6	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,9
Source: Eurostat & OECD						

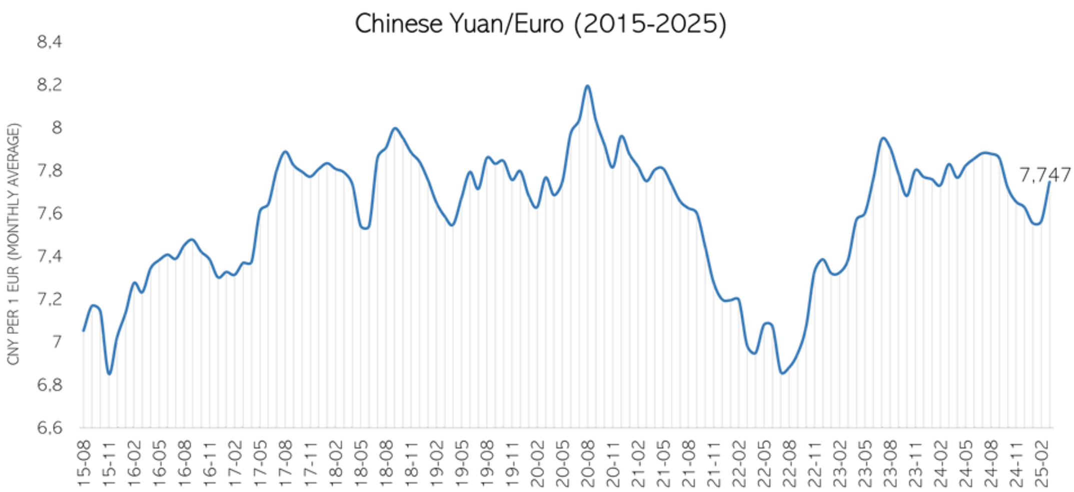
5.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (M)








Pound Sterling/Euro (2015-2025)
GBP PER 1 EUR (MONTHLY AVERAGE)
0,95
0,90
0,85
0,80
0,75
0,70
0,833
15-08 15-11 16-02 16-05 16-08 16-11 17-02 17-05 17-08 17-11 18-02 18-05 18-08 18-11 19-02 19-05 19-08 19-11 20-02 20-05 20-08 20-11 21-02 21-05 21-08 21-11 22-02 22-05 22-08 22-11 23-02 23-05 23-08 23-11 24-02 24-05 24-08 24-11 25-02


Chinese Yuan/Euro (2015-2025)
CNY PER 1 EUR (MONTHLY AVERAGE)
8,4
8,2
8
7,8
7,6
7,4
7,2
7
6,8
6,6
7,747
15-08 15-11 16-02 16-05 16-08 16-11 17-02 17-05 17-08 17-11 18-02 18-05 18-08 18-11 19-02 19-05 19-08 19-11 20-02 20-05 20-08 20-11 21-02 21-05 21-08 21-11 22-02 22-05 22-08 22-11 23-02 23-05 23-08 23-11 24-02 24-05 24-08 24-11 25-02

6. RELATED SECTORS

The Related Sectors section provides a brief overview of the automotive and aerospace sectors, major MT buying sectors. Moreover, the last section presents recent trends in commodity prices.

6.1 AUTOMOTIVE

According to the latest S&P Global Mobility forecasts, global new vehicle sales in 2025 are expected to rise 1.7% year-over-year, to 89.6 million units. The global automotive industry continues to focus on production and inventory management strategies in response to regional demand shifts, with slower growth in key markets, partly influenced by the gradual adoption of electric vehicles (EVs). The industry outlook considers improving supply chains, the effects of tariffs, persistently high interest rates, affordability concerns, rising new vehicle prices, varying consumer confidence, energy supply uncertainties, challenges in auto financing, and the complexities of electrification.

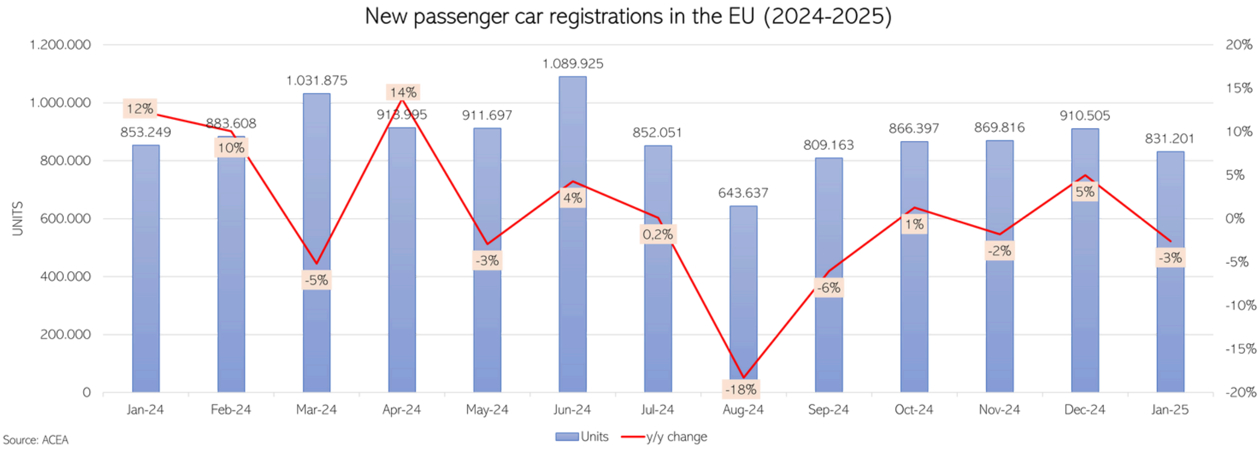
- In Europe, the market is expected to deliver just under 15.0 million units (+1.1% y/y), as customers remain cautious. For 2025, this trend is expected to accelerate as stricter emission regulations take effect, shaping both the market composition and overall sales. S&P Global Mobility projects that vehicle sales will remain stagnant at around 15 million units, increasing by only 0.1% year-over-year. This minimal growth reflects ongoing economic recession risks, persistently high car prices, reduced EV subsidies, EU tariffs on mainland Chinese imports, Trump tariff risks, hesitant consumers, and political uncertainty in Germany and France.

- Concerning the US, S&P Global Mobility projects US sales volumes to reach 16.2 million units in 2025, an estimated increase of 1.2% from the projected 2024 level of 16.0 million units and reflective of a still uncertain environment for auto sales levels. However, it is important to highlight how the stability of the North American automotive ecosystem it is experiencing an important threat because of the US President Trump vision regarding trade structures potentially enacting major new tariff. S&P Global mobility forecasted that tariff's potential on North American production may have an impact of 20,000 units per day.

- Mainland China's market despite slower economic growth, the automotive sector is expected to remain supported by NEV (New Energy Vehicles) and trade-in incentives, local government auto stimulus, broader economic measures, and ongoing vehicle price competition. As a result, vehicle demand in Mainland China is projected to reach 26.6 million units in 2025, marking a 3.0% increase over 2024 levels. The NEV boom is expected to continue into 2025, as lower battery costs and generous national and regional subsidies make electrified vehicles more affordable and stimulate demand. In addition, S&P Global mobility estimated how NEV penetration (as % of passenger vehicles) is projected to further increase to 58% in 2025, from 49% in 2024.

- In 2025, Japan's light vehicle demand is expected to return to growth after a challenging 2024, largely reflecting Daihatsu's unexpected halt in shipments due to emissions irregularities. S&P Global Mobility estimates sales to reach 4.6 million units in 2025, reflecting a 5.4% increase. However, potential challenges remain. The proposed universal tariffs in the U.S. and weaker global economic conditions could jeopardize Japan's export, a major net exporter of automobiles, particularly to North America. On the other hand, slower U.S. BEV (Battery Electric Vehicles) adoption may provide some relief, potentially benefiting Japan's traditional and hybrid vehicle exports.

2024 global vehicle sales are expected to reach 88.2 million units, according to S&P Global Mobility. This reflects a 1.7% increase from 2023, supported by ongoing inventory restocking throughout the year because of supply chains stability.



Source: ACEA

According to ACEA (the European Automobile Manufacturers Association), new car registrations in the EU fell around 2.6% in January 2025 compared to the same period last year. ACEA also reported negative results across the major European countries except for Spain. France (-6.2%), Italy (-5.8%) while the German market contracted by 2.8%. On the other hand, Spain experienced a significant growth (+5.3%).

As ACEA reported, in terms of car types, new battery-electric car sales grew by 34% to 124,341 units, capturing a 15% market share. Three of the region's four largest markets, accounting for 64% of battery-electric car registrations, saw strong double-digit growth: Germany (+53.5%), Belgium (+37.2%), and the Netherlands (+28.2%), while France declined slightly (-0.5%). In January, EU hybrid-electric car registrations rose 18.4%, driven by growth in France (+52.2%), Spain (+23.5%), Germany (+13.7%), and Italy (+10.6%), totalling 290,014 units (34.9% market share). Conversely, plug-in hybrid registrations fell 8.5% to 61,406 units, with steep declines in Belgium (-66.6%) and France (-54%), reducing their market share to 7.4%.

Regarding petrol and diesel cars, ACEA estimated how in January 2025, petrol car registrations fell by 18.9%, with major markets declining like France (-28.2%), Germany (-23.7%), Italy (-17%), and Spain (-11.1%). Petrol's market share dropped to 29.4% from 35.4% a year ago. Diesel registrations also fell by 27%, reducing market share to 10%, with most EU markets experiencing double-digit declines.

Total and EV new Passenger Car registrations in the EU				
	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
Total new PC registrations	2767173	2915617	2304851	2646718
Total (Q/Q-4)	4%	5%	-8%	1%
EV new PC registrations	537365	567556	493192	607953
EV % of Total	19%	19%	21%	23%
EV (Q/Q-4)	5%	-5%	-18%	-5%

EV = Electric Vehicles including BEV and PHEVs
Source: ACEA

As shown in the table above, the total number of new passenger car registrations in the EU in the fourth quarter of 2024 decreased by 1% compared to the same period of the previous year (2023). The share of new electric passenger cars increased up to 23% of total registrations. In contrast to the previous quarters, registrations of electric cars were 5% lower than in the same period of the previous year.

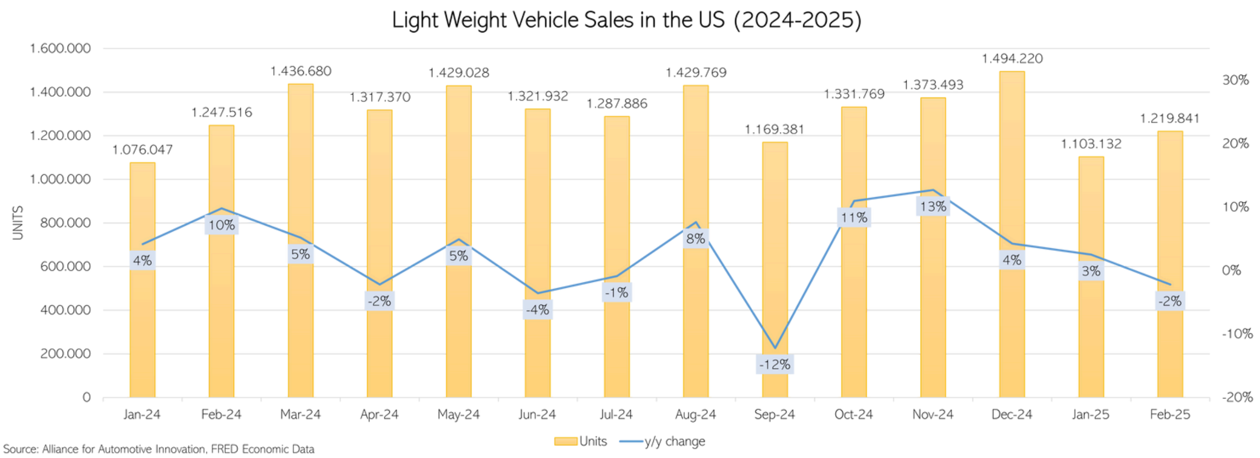
After experiencing mixed results at the beginning of 2024 China kept stable volume levels across the rest of 2024, as shown in the chart above. However, in January 2025 the volume decreased by 1% compared to the same period last year.

Total and EV new Passenger Car registrations in China								
	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
Automotive sales volume	5139000	5481000	6860000	7884000	6717000	7328000	7524000	9858000
Total (Q/Q-4)	-7%	14%	3%	20%	31%	34%	10%	25%
NEVs sales volume	1586000	1814000	2530000	3173000	2089000	2854000	3279000	4538000
EV % of Total	31%	33%	37%	40%	31%	39%	44%	46%
EV (Q/Q-4)	30%	35%	29%	37%	32%	57%	30%	43%

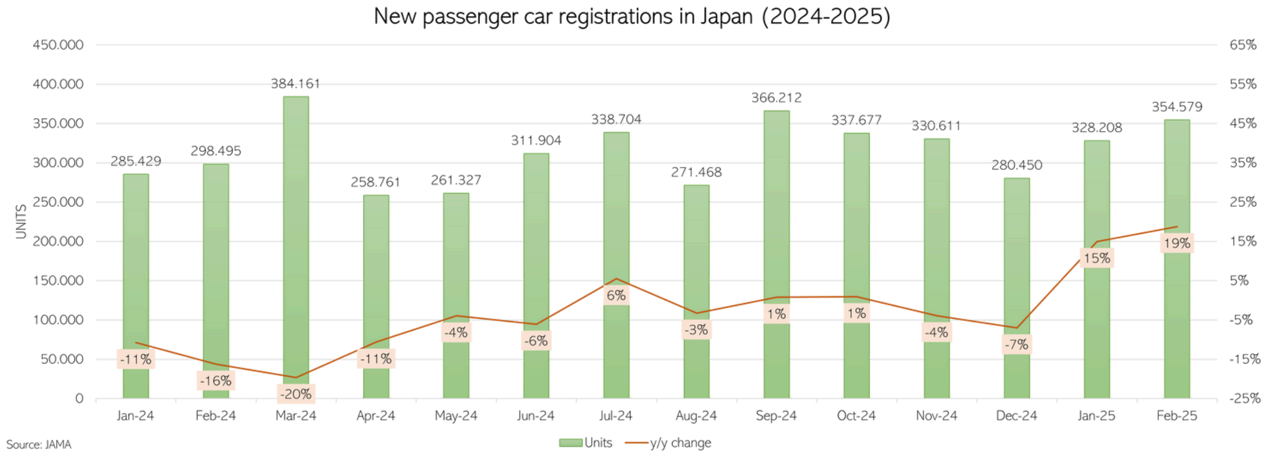
EV = Electric Vehicles including BEV and PHEVs

Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers

Looking at quarterly figures, in the fourth quarter of 2024, the total number of new passenger car registrations in China increased by 25% compared to the same period last year (2023), as shown in the table above. The share of new electric passenger cars reached 46% of the total registrations. The growth of the electric car segment compared to the same period last year was around 43%.



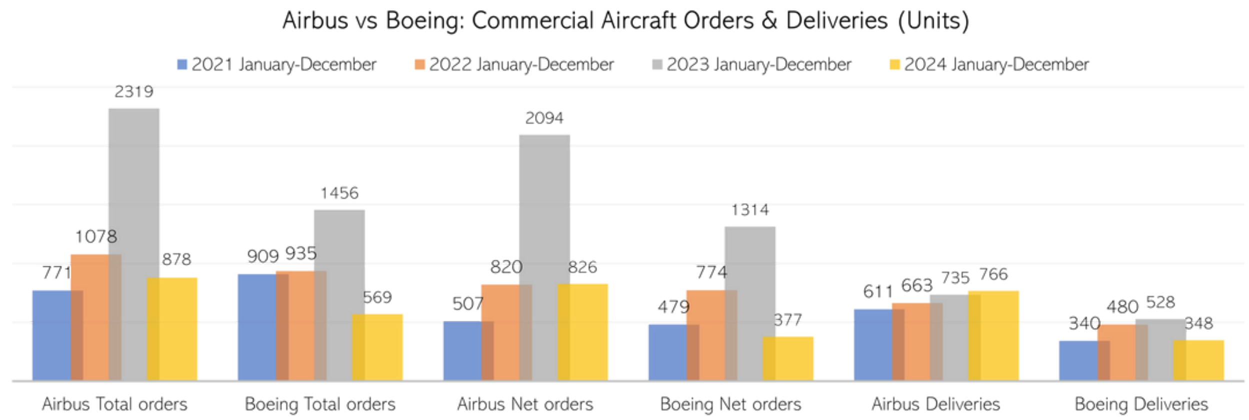
The latest data for the US automotive sector shows that the level of light vehicle sales in the US deteriorated in February 2025. For instance, compared to the previous year (2024), the sales of automotives in February 2025 were 2% lower.



According to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA), new car registrations/sales in Japan moderately increased by 19% in February 2025 compared to the same period last year. However, it is observable from the above chart how 2024 has been a challenging year for Japanese car manufactures.

6.2 AEROSPACE

EUROCONTROL's forecast update in October 2024 for 2024-2030 shows that the number of flights at European level is expected to reach 10.7 million in 2024, an increase of 5.1% (±0.7pp) compared to 2023. This trend is expected to continue, with an increase of 3.7% reaching 11.1 million in 2025 and a further increase to 11.3 million in 2026. The increasing trend is mostly due to an increased demand of travel which has led to a sharp rise of flights overcoming the projections. The upward revision is because of higher projections for GDP growth. The update foresees higher consumer spending including air travel. In addition, major airlines reported strong operating results in the first half of 2024. Nevertheless, EUROCONTROLS reports how disruptions with Pratt & Whitney (P&W) engines have caused delays in aircraft deliveries, slowing the expansion plans of some airlines



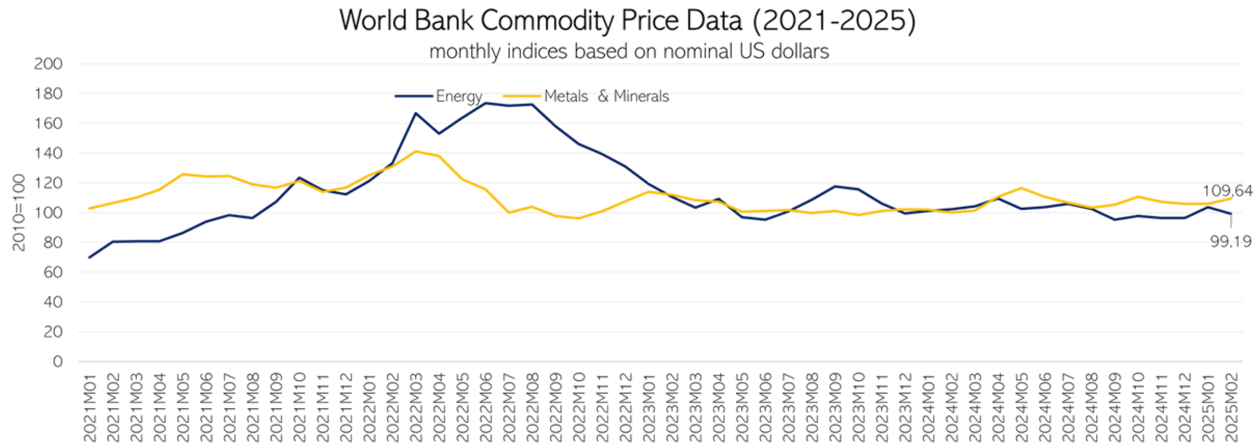
Source: Airbus & Boeing

Analysing the chart above, it is possible to compare Airbus and Boeing Total orders, Net Orders and deliveries for the entire 2024 compared to previous years. It is observable how Boeing values for 2024 are lower compared to previous years. A possible cause of this contraction can be explained by Boeing decision on prioritizing safety and quality improvements following the Alaska Airlines incident in early 2024. The company's conservative approach reflects its ongoing focus on operational stability and rebuilding customer confidence. On the other hand, Airbus is more aligned with deliveries and orders compared to the previous years.

For 2025, analysts at Forecast International estimate Boeing and Airbus to deliver 631 and 923 commercial jets, respectively. These estimations exclude militarized variants of their platforms.

6.3 ENERGY & METALS

This chapter gives a brief overview of energy and metal prices from the World Bank and London Metal Exchange sources. While the World Bank's commodity price data presents monthly indices based on the nominal US dollars, the prices for certain metals are based on information available on the London Metal Exchange (LME) website at the time of writing this report.



Energy Index Weights: Coal (4.7%), Crude Oil (84.6%), Natural gas (10.8%)
Metals & Minerals Index Weights: Aluminium (26.67%), Copper (38.43%), Iron Ore (18.86%), Lead (1.79%), Nickel (8.06%), Tin (2.09%), Zinc (4.07%).

According to the latest data from the World Bank, as shown in the graph above, energy prices significantly decreased in February 2025. For instance, with a recorded value of 103.53 in January, it dropped to 99.19 in February. On the other side, after dropping in the last months of 2024 metal prices increased again reaching 109.64 in February 2025. According to the last update (March 2025) of the World Bank's Commodity Market Outlook (October 2024), the energy price index fell 4.2% in February driven by declines in coal (-9.8%) and crude oil (-5.6%). Non-energy prices rose 1.4%. Food prices edged down 0.5%, while raw materials increased by 1.6%. Beverages inched up 0.6%.

Fertilizer prices surged by 7.4%. Metal prices rose 3.5%, and precious metals climbed by 6.6%. critical mineral prices are expected to have mixed developments in coming years. Aluminum, Copper and Tin are projected to have higher prices in 2025. Regarding commodity prices, they are expected to drop by 5% in 2025 and 2% in 2026, reaching their lowest levels since 2020. The World Banks foresees oil prices to have the sharpest decline while natural gas prices may increase. Nevertheless, over the forecast horizon, longer-term dynamics—including decelerating global oil demand, particularly in China, diversified production, and OPEC+ supply capacity are scenario that can jeopardize the discussed trend. In addition, industrial commodity demand depends on global economic activity. Therefore, additional stimulus in China and increase growth expectations for the US can impact the commodity prices pushing them higher than foreseen. On the contrary, minor global economic activity may damp the prices.

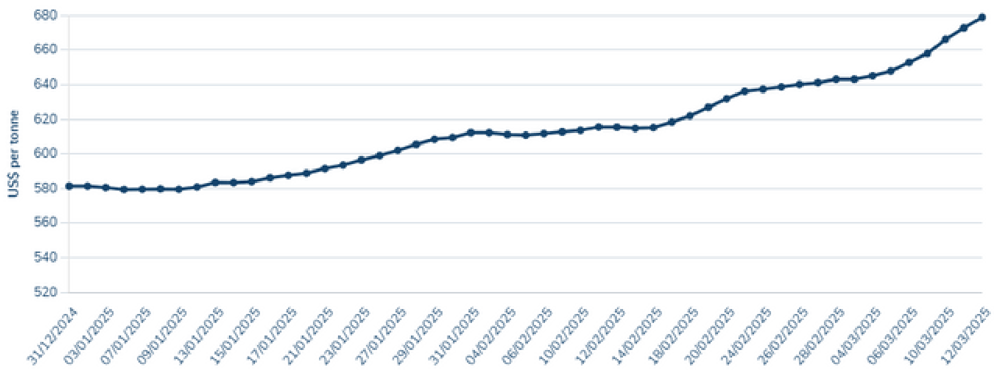
According to the World Bank's Commodity Markets Outlook (October 2024):

- Metals prices are expected to slightly decrease in 2025 and 2026. After a 6% increase in 2024, base metal prices are expected to remain steady in 2025 before declining by 3% in 2026, reflecting moderate projections for future industrial growth in major economies like China.

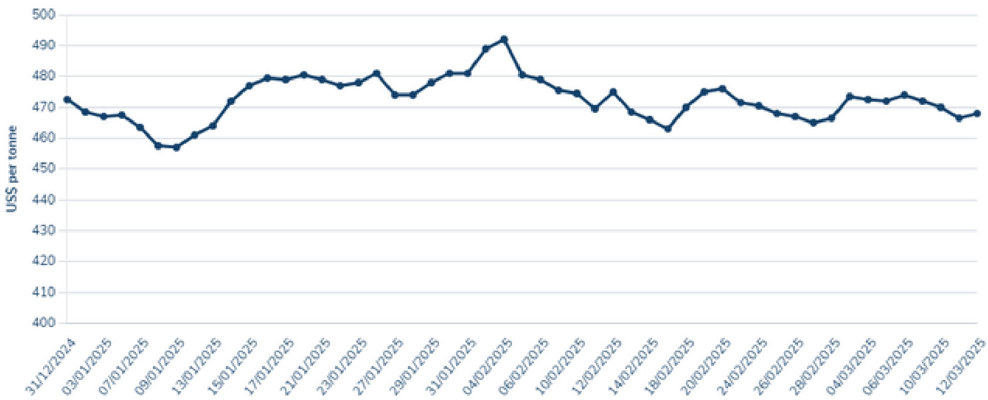
- Energy prices are projected to decline by 6% in 2025 and 2% in 2026. The projection assumes no further escalations of ongoing conflicts, stable global growth, and steady expansion of oil supply from non-OPEC+ producers. Global oil global oil supply is expected to exceed demand. Meanwhile, consumption is forecasted is expected to grow at a slow pace. The demand growth is projected to be driven mostly by China and India while consumption in advanced economies will decline. European natural gas prices are expected to moderately increase of 7% in 2025 and decline again in 2026.

- US natural gas prices are forecasted to decrease in 2024 because of elevated production and high inventories but are projected to rise in 2025-26 with growing global demand. Coal prices are expected to decline due to a relevant decrease in global consumption.

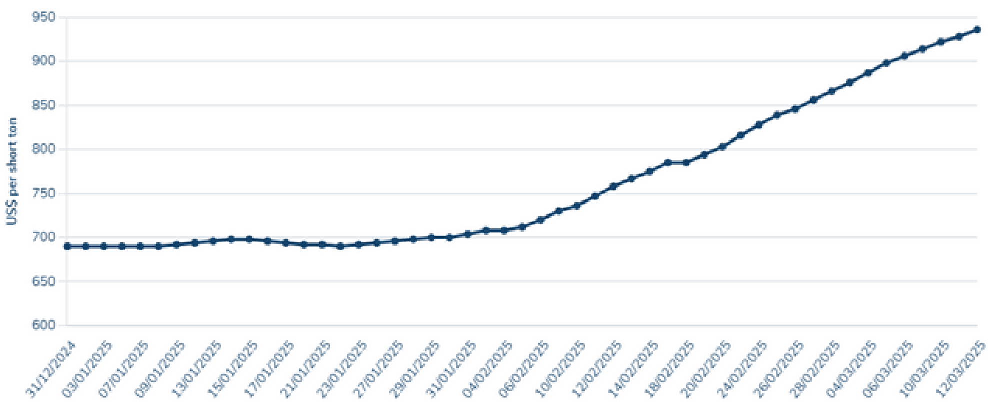
LME Steel HRC EXW NW Europe (Argus) Closing prices graph (March 13 = 678.86 USD/t)



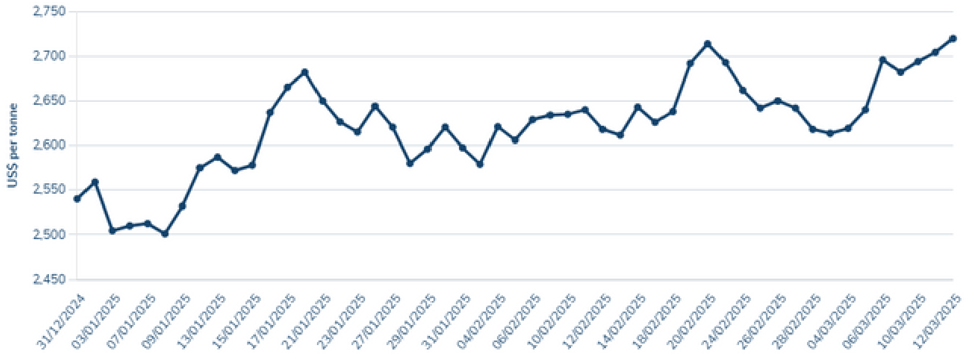
LME Steel HRC FOB China (Argus) Closing prices graph (March 13 = 468 USD/t)



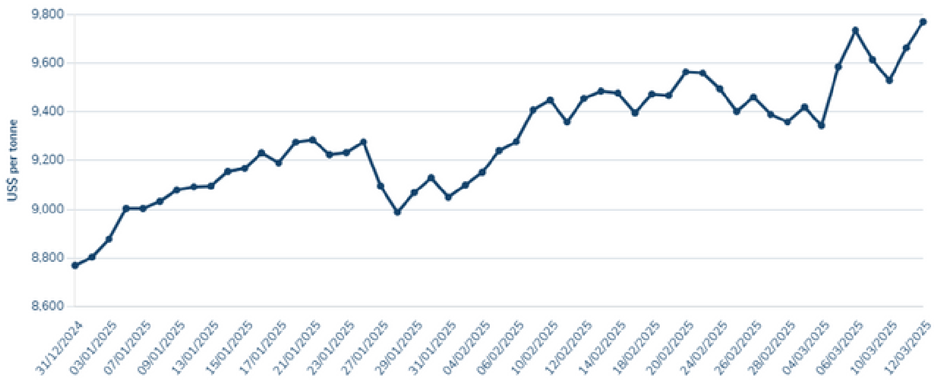
LME Steel HRC EXW N America (Platts) Closing Prices graph (March 13 = 936.0 USD/t)



LME Aluminium Closing Prices (March 13 = 2.720 USD/t)

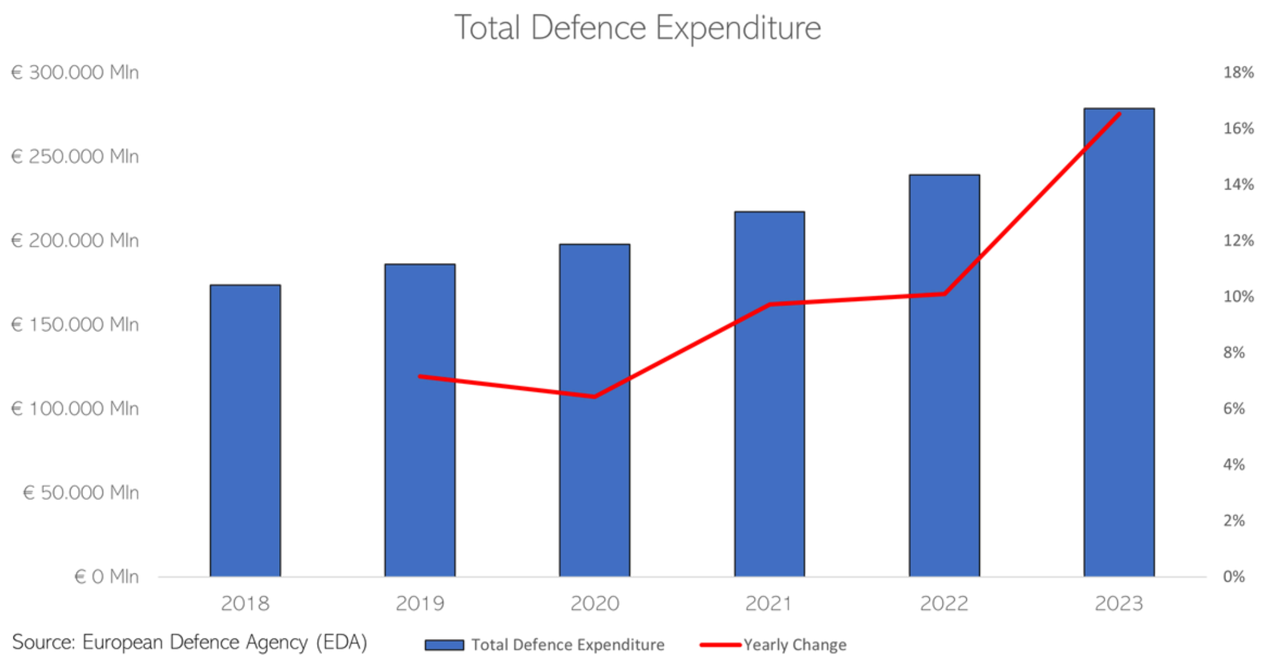


LME Copper Closing Prices (March 13 = 9.770 USD/t)



6.4 DEFENCE

Driven by changes in the security landscape, European Union member have intensified efforts to strengthen their military capabilities. For instance, The European Defence Agency (EDA) reported how total defence spending registered a significant increase in 2023 (+17% compared to 2022). As a percentage of GDP, defence expenditure increased to 1.6%, up from 1.5% in 2022. Given these new circumstances and security concerns, the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD) report indicated that this upward trend is likely to persist, with projections indicating that total defence spending could reach €326 billion in 2024. However, the continuously evolving geopolitical outlook in Europe - significantly influenced by foreign affairs decisions of the new Trump administration, particularly regarding NATO and transatlantic security— European countries advanced a new agenda for defence expenditures. Additionally, the European Commission proposed a new framework to facilitate the use of public funding for defence at the national level. By activating the national escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, Member States would be able to significantly expand their defence expenditures without triggering the Excessive Deficit Procedure and allowing for increased investment in security given the fiscal space. The European initiative named "ReArm Europe" may mobilise up to EUR 800 billion.

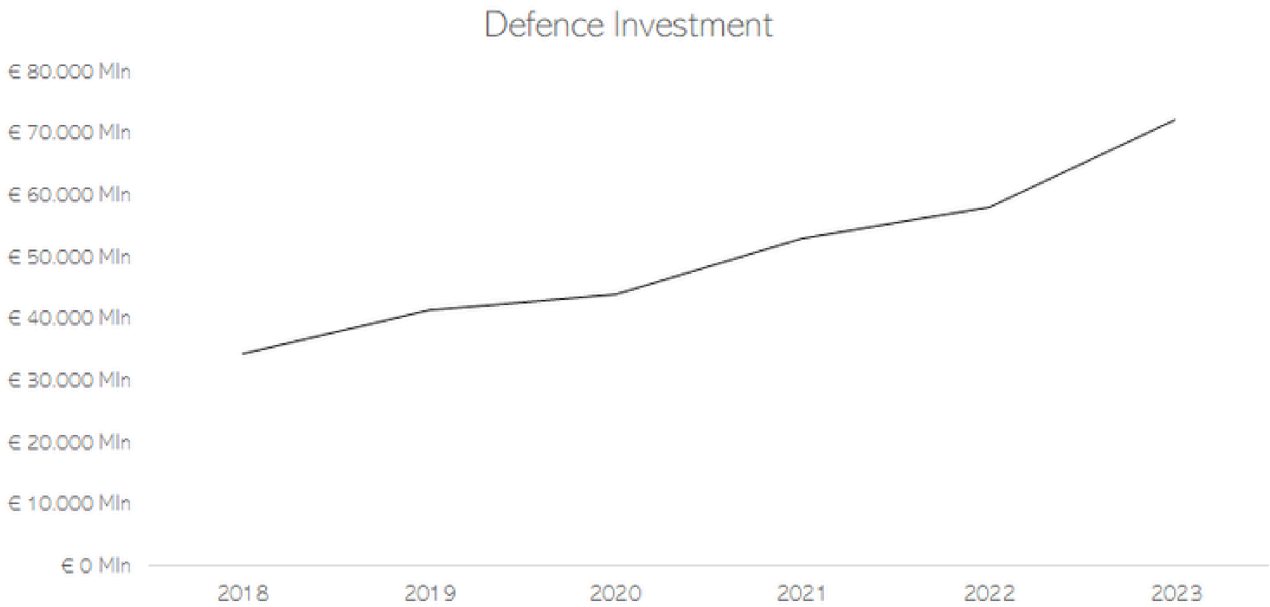


Source: European Defence Agency (EDA)

The rise in defence spending has the potential to generate substantial economic externalities, with impacts extending beyond national security. Increased investment in the military sector may lead to positive spillover effects for civilian industries by stimulating technological progress, encouraging innovation, and enhancing supply chain resilience.

The aerospace and defence sector rely on high-precision components manufactured using advanced technologies, including MT and additive manufacturing technologies. A possible increase in demand for these components may not only sustain industrial production but also drive efficiency gains and technological advancements.

Given the defence sector's strategic significance for CECIMO MT builders, the expansion of defence budgets and military modernization efforts present an opportunity for increased market activity. Additionally, continued investment in defence manufacturing may contribute significantly to the long-term development of the machine tool (MT) industry, improving productivity, fostering industrial competitiveness, and strengthening the overall efficiency and innovation capacity of the European manufacturing.



Source: European Defence Agency (EDA)

7. GLOSSARY

CECIMO8 orders

This section presents the "new orders received index" showing the development of the machine tool demand as an indication of future production. An order is defined as the value of the contract linking a producer and a third party in respect of the provision by the producer of goods and services. The CECIMO8 orders index combines the relevant indexes of Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The weights of the different indexes correspond to the countries shares in total production of the eight countries in 2010. The new orders received are split according to the origin of the order, based on the change of ownership. This identification is the basis for domestic and foreign new orders. The origin is determined by the residency of the third party that has made the order.

Industrial Production Index

The objective of the production index is to measure changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals, normally monthly. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added over a given reference period. The production index is a theoretical measure that must be approximated by practical measures. Value added at basic prices can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible plus any subsidies on products received. Industrial production is compiled as a fixed base year Laspeyres type volume-index.

Base period: Year 2015 = 100.
Source: Eurostat.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) consists of resident producers´ aquisitions, less disposals, of fixed tangible or intangible assets. This covers in particular machinery and equipment, vehicles, dwellings and other buildings. The GFCF is a key determinant of both aggregate demand and supply.

Source: Eurostat and ECB.

Capacity Utilisation in the Investment Goods Sector

Population: Investment goods producers.

Data covered: Assessment of current production capacity, measured as a balance (seasonally adjusted); Current level of capacity utilization, measured in % (seasonally adjusted). More than 38.000 industrial firms are surveyed every month, while the biannual investment survey includes over 44.000 units.

Answers obtained from the surveys are aggregated in the form of "balances". Balances are constructed as the difference between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies. The Commission calculates EU and euro-area aggregates on the basis of the national results and seasonally adjusts the balance series.

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/surveys/documents/userguide_ en.pdf

Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)

The Global Report on Manufacturing is compiled by IHS Markit and J.P. Morgan in association with ISM and IFPSM based on the results of surveys covering 9.000 purchasing executives in 30 countries. Together these countries account for an estimated 86% of global manufacturing output. Questions are asked about real events and are not opinion based.

Data are presented in the form of diffusion indices, where an index reading above 50,0 indicates an increase in the variable since the previous month, below 50,0 a decrease and equal to 50.0 means no change on prior month. All the indices are seasonally adjusted at the national sector level.

http://www.markiteconomics.com/Survey/Page.mvc/AboutPMIData

OECD Business Confidence Indicator (BCI) for Europe

The Composite leading indicators (CLI), which BCI is part of, comprises a set of component series selected from a wide range of key short-term economic indicators to ensure that the indicators will still be suitable when changes in economic structures occur in future. CLIs are calculated for 33 OECD countries (Iceland is not included) and several regional aggregates, based on enterprises' assessment of production, orders and stocks, together with its current position and expectations for the near future.

These indexes are designed to anticipate turning points in economic activity relative to trend, on average 6 to 9 months before they happen. While theory says that a turning point in the CLI signals a turning point in the reference series, such turning points, in reality, are determined by a complicated process. Turning points in the detrended reference series are usually found about 4 to 8 months in advance.

Therefore, one often needs to wait for several periods to draw a more definite conclusion. A useful way to exploit the information in CLIs is to take their year-on-year growth rate.

Typical indicators in the CLI include orders and inventories changes, financial market indicators, business confidence surveys and data on key sectors and trend in the main trade partners. The standardised BCIs represent only the manufacturing sector. It is based on companies' assessment of production, orders, stocks and its current position and expectations. BCI shows a long-term trend in industrial production (with a 6-month time-lag). An increase over 100 means expansion; a decrease above 100 means a downturn; an increase below 100 is an upturn and a decrease below 100 is a slowdown.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

CECIMO countries

The European Association of the Machine Tool Industries and related Manufacturing Technologies brings together 15 national associations of machine tool builders from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkiye and the United Kingdom.

Euro area (EA) / Eurozone (EZ)

The euro area (EA20), also called the Eurozone, consists of Member States of the European Union that have adopted the euro as their currency. It includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Croatia.

European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU27) includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden.

9. OTHER

M / m (Toolbox headings)
M = Macro-economic. non-caps (m) = microeconomic.

GDP
Gross Domestic Product

Billion
Billion means one thousand million

US
United States

Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
1st quarter, 2nd quarter, 3rd quarter, 4th quarter

EUR / €
Euros

USD / $
United States Dollar(s)

HF
Swiss Franc(s)

ECB
European Central Bank

Fed
Federal Reserve (System), the US Central Bank

GBP
Great Britain Pound(s), the Pound Sterling

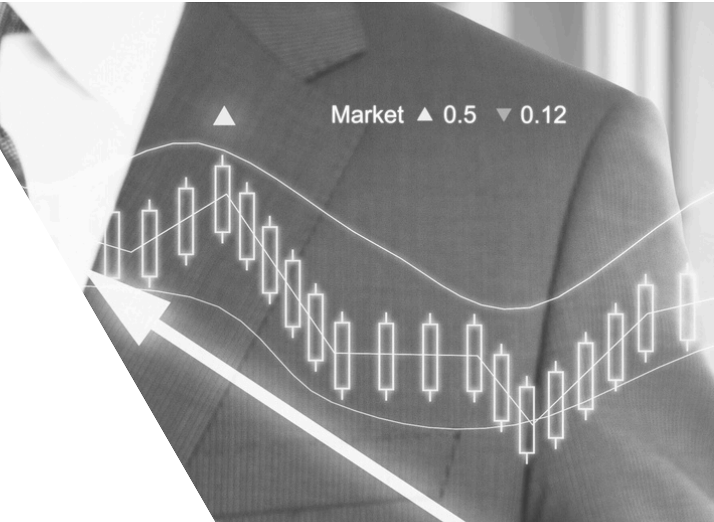
IMF
International Monetary Fund

WB
World Bank

MT
Machine tools

CECIMO countries
Countries whose machine tool sector is represented by CECIMO

European Association of Manufacturing Technologies



CREDITS

Publisher: CECIMO, European Association of Manufacturing Technologies
Author: Tommaso Lolli, Economist
Copyediting & Production: Diana Anichitoaei, Communications Manager

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Austria: FMTI, Association of Metaltechnology Industries
www.metalltechnischeindustrie.at

Belgium: AGORIA, the Federation of the Technology Industry
www.agoria.be

Czech Republic: SST, Svazu Strojírenské Technologie
www.sst.cz

Denmark: Danish Manufacturing Industry
www.danskindustri.dk

Finland: Technology Industries of Finland
www.teknologiateollisuus.fi

France: Evolis, Organisation professionnelle des biens d'équipement
www.evolis.org

Germany: VDW, Verein Deutscher Werkzeugmaschinenfabriken e.V.
www.vdw.de

Italy: UCIMU, Associazione dei costruttori Italiani di macchine utensili robot e automazione
www.ucimu.it

Netherlands: FPT-VIMAG, Federatie Productie Technologie / Sectie VIMAG
www.ftp-vimag.nl

Portugal: AIMMAP , Associacâo dos Industriais Metalúrgicos, Metalomecãnicos e Afins de Portugal
www.aimmap.pt

Spain: AFM - Cluster for Advanced and Digital Manufacturing
www.afm.es

Sweden: SVMF, Machine and Tool Association of Sweden
www.svmf.se

Switzerland: SWISSMEM, Die Schweizer Maschinen-, Elektro- und Metall-Industrie
www.swissmem.ch

Turkiye: MIB, Makina Imalatcilari Birligi
www.mib.org.tr

United Kingdom: MTA, The Manufacturing Technologies Association
www.mta.org.uk

CECIMO is the European Association of Manufacturing Technologies. With a primary focus on machine tools and additive manufacturing technologies, we bring together **15 national associations**, which represent approximately **1500 industrial enterprises in Europe** (EU + UK+ EFTA + Türkiye), over **80%** of which are SMEs. CECIMO covers **97%** of the total machine tool production in Europe and about **1/3** worldwide. It accounts for approximately **150,000** employees and a turnover of around **25.9 billion euros in 2024**.