

AIECE Spring Meeting 28 May 2021

# The European Commission's Spring 2021/Economic Forecast

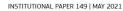
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> Economic and Financial Affairs

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this present are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.









Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/ economy-finance/ip149\_en.pdf

Spring 2021 Economic Forecast

### "Rolling up sleeves" Key messages

- 1. "The EU economy is set to **grow robustly** this year and next."
- 2. "Employment is expected to grow next year and unemployment to decline."
- **3. "Fiscal measures** have sheltered the economy and pave the way for the recovery."
- 4. "Inflation is set to peak this year ... it is set to moderate again in 2022."
- 5. "The **uncertainty** ...will remain elevated. Overall, the **risks**, ...are considered to be broadly balanced."

Source: Remarks by Commissioner Gentiloni at the press conference on the Spring 2021 Economic Forecast, 12 May 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH\_21\_2463



## Spring 2021 Forecast Setting the scene

**COVID-19,** vaccination, and SF21 assumptions



#### A brighter global outlook and spillovers



#### Economic support policies and NGEU/RRF



#### Determinants of private consumption



Scars and longterm effects of the pandemic

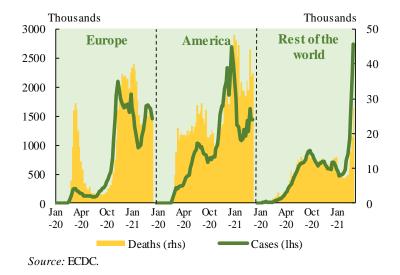




#### Spring 2021 Forecast The pandemic, ...

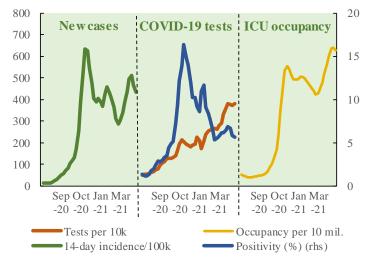
## The COVID-19 pandemic continues setting the course...

*Graph:* COVID-19 cases and deaths, Europe, America and rest of the world, weekly data



### ...with indicators in the EU reflecting the 'third wave'

Graph: COVID-19 features (new cases, tests, ICU occupancy), EU, weekly data



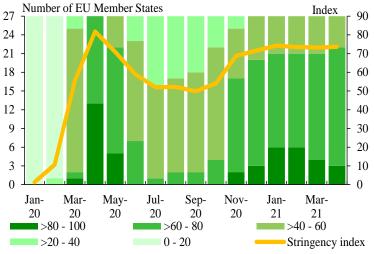
Source: ECDC, Our World in Data, own calculations.



### ... containment measures, ...

## The stringency of measures has remained high in early 2021...

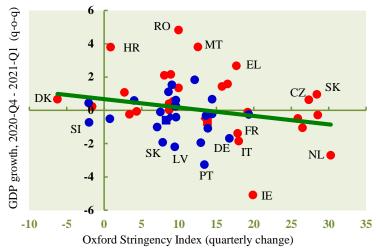
Graph: Oxford Stringency Index, EU and Member States, January 2020-April 2021



Source: Oxford Government Response dataset (30 April 2021).

#### ...with somewhat weaker linkages between tighter measures and GDP growth.

*Graph:* Oxford Stringency Index and GDP, quarterly developments, 20-Q4 and 21-Q1, EU Member States



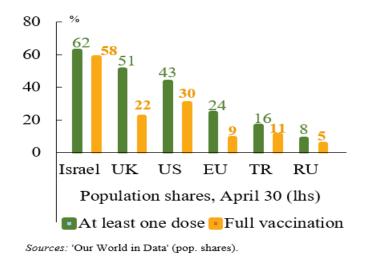
*Source:* Oxford Government Response data, European Commission. *Note:* **2020-Q4 red dots**, **2021-Q1 blue dots** (prel. flash. and forecasts).



### ...the vaccination progress in 2021,...

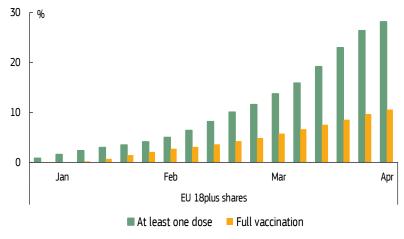
### The uptake of COVID-19 vaccines varied globally...

*Graph:* Shares of people that have been vaccinated and that have been fully vaccinated



### ...and in the EU the uptake increased quickly...

Graph: Vaccine uptake of adult population (18 and older) in the EU, cumulative shares of people, weekly data



Sources: ECDC.



### ...and the EU vaccination campaign...

#### ...which is reflecting the European vaccination campaign...

Source: Speech by President von der Leyen at the State of the Union conference of the European University Institute, 6 May 2021.

"It is clear that our European vaccination campaign is a success. Because what counts is neither the blaring headlines in certain countries abroad, nor the social media stunts of so-called vaccine diplomacy. What counts is the steadily increasing, daily delivery of vaccines to our people – and to the world."

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH\_21\_2284

#### ...and should allow reducing the numbers of infections and deaths.

*Table:* Cases, deaths, and share of vaccinated people in selected countries, February-April

	Vaccinated people, at lease one dose (% of pop.)											
	Fe	bruary 2	28	March 3	31	April 30						
ISR		54.5		60.6		62.4	62.4					
US		14.9		29.2		43.3	43.3					
UK		29.9		45.9 5			50.6					
EU		5.2		12.0		24.3						
	Cases p	er millio	n	Deaths per million			Deaths					
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.					
ISR	15293	6620	621	110	53	18	154					
US	7256	5479	5694	198	114	72	23736					
UK	5312	2521	1064	246	57	12	820					
EU	6399	9677	8957	168	160	<b>162</b>	71883					
Source: Our World in Data, own calculations												



### ...result in SF21 pandemic assumptions.

	Assumptions	Risks
Spring 2021 (May)	"This forecast assumes for the EU that, following a marginal easing of restrictions in the course of the second quarter, progress in vaccination will enable a more marked easing of restrictions in the second half of the year, when a substantial share of the adult population should be vaccinated and spare capacity in health care systems returns towards pre-pandemic levels. In 2022, a risk of infection will remain, despite the high share of the population being vaccinated (including refreshed protection when needed, for example due to new variants). It is therefore assumed that some limited containment measures will be in place as needed."	"Downside and upside risks related to the epidemiological situation primarily concern the evolution of the pandemic and the efficiency and effectiveness of vaccination programmes The global dimension of COVID-19. Unless COVID-19 is controlled everywhere, it cannot be under control anywhere." SOURCE: page 43 (SF21)

SOURCE: page 9 (SF21)

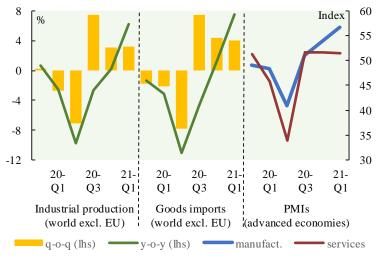
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## A brighter global outlook...

## Short-term indicators show strong rebound,...

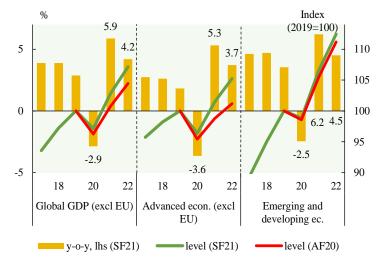
Graph: Selected global indicators (industrial production, imports, PMIs)



Sources: IHS Markit and CPB; data for 2021-Q1 are averages of available monthly data.

## ...reflected in upward revisions to projections.

Graph: Real GDP forecast for the EU's external environment

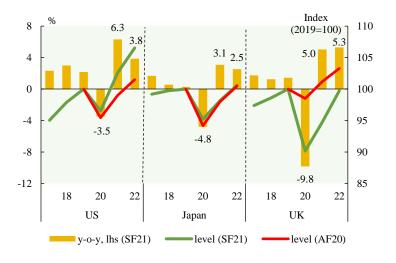




### ...and spillovers to the EU economy.

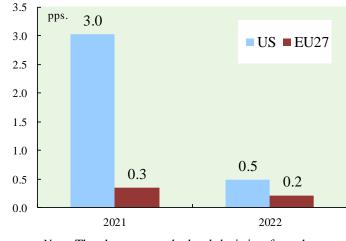
#### ...but a divergent impact of the crisis and strength of the rebound...

Graph: Real GDP forecast for the US, Japan and the UK



#### ...with stronger US growth creating spillovers to the EU.

Graph: Impact of US stimulus on real GDP (model-based results from the SF21)



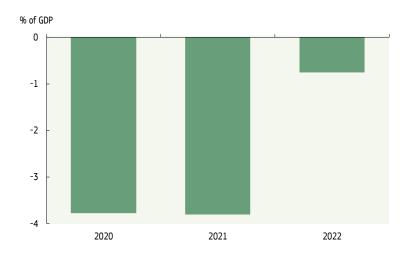
*Note:* The chart reports the level deviation from the no-stimulus scenario.



## Fiscal policy and NGEU/RRF...

#### **COVID-19 related emergency support measures** in the EU...

*Graph:* COVID-19 related emergency measures in the EU, direct impact on the deficit level



## ...and the NGEU/RRF support economic growth.

Funct	ioning	Grants and Loans									
• Works through g	rants and loans	<ul> <li>Grants: €312.5 billion</li> <li>Loans: €360 billion</li> </ul>									
Assessment Criteria											
Appropriate contribution to the 6 pillars											
MEMBER STATE Countries submit national plans of investments and reforms, with clear milestones and targets	<b>COMMISSION</b> The European Commission assesses these recovery and resilience plans	<b>COUNCIL</b> The Council approves national plans on a case-by- case basis	<b>COMMISSION</b> The EU pays 13% of the total support upfront to kick-start the recovery								
As a rule by 30 April	Within two months of receipt	Within one month	Within two months								

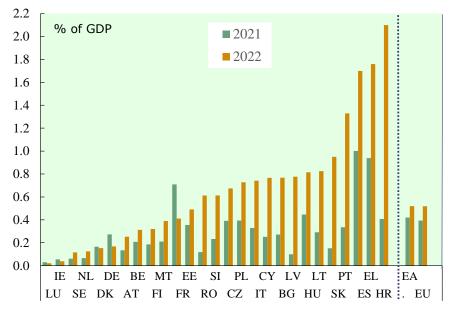
https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/recoverycoronavirus/recovery-and-resilience-facility\_en



### ...are set to generate GDP growth.

#### The expenditure financed by Recovery and Resilience Facility grants...

Graph: Expenditure and other costs financed by RRF grants as incorporated in the forecast



#### ...is set to generate growth by end-2022 of about 1.2% of the 2019 EU GDP.

The total EU expenditure expected to be **financed by RRF grants** over the forecast horizon amounts to EUR 140 billion, or just below 1% of 2019 GDP.

The total **economic impact** generated by the RRF over the forecast horizon is expected to be approximately 1.2% of 2019 EU real GDP.

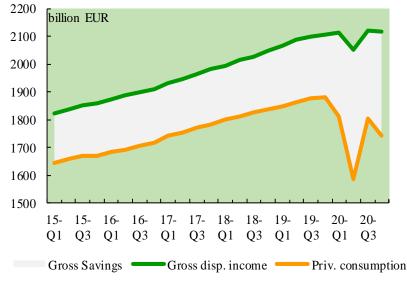
The EU's **public investment-to-GDP ratio** is forecast to rise to almost 3.5% in 2022, up from 3.0% in 2019.



### High savings and pent-up spending...

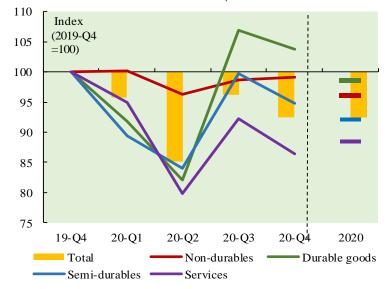
#### The household saving rate reached a historical high in 2020...

Graph: Households' savings, gross disposable income and private consumption, EU



#### ...but the consumption of durable goods already recovered in 2020-H2...

Graph: Final consumption expenditure of households, EU

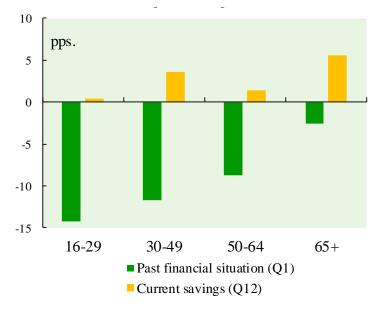




## ...and why it might be limited

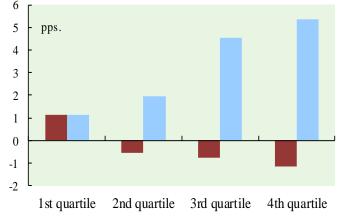
#### ...mainly older respondents improved their saving positions...

Graph: Consumers assessment of their financial situation, EU, April 2021 versus Feb. 2020



## ...and mostly high-income households accumulated savings.

Graph: Share of respondents who are in financial distress or are saving, EU, April 2021 versus Feb. 2020



Financial distress (drawing on their savings + running into debt)Increasing savings (saving a little + saving a lot)

For the detailed analysis, see section I.4.2 of the Spring 2021 Forecast document, and Roberta Friz and Fiona Morice (2021). Will consumers save the EU recovery? - Insights from the Commission's consumer survey'. *SUERF Policy Note* 237, May. https://www.suerf.org/docx/f 4e21a35107f3ebeb38da1a3ee0a6d47f 25007 suerf.pdf



### Scars and long-term damage?

#### Scars and long-term effects of the pandemic cannot be excluded...

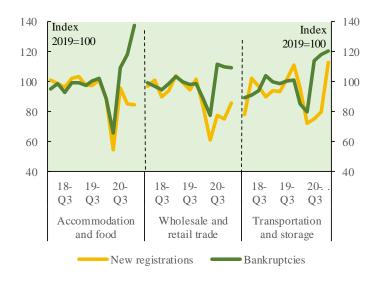
Even if the COVID-19 crisis ends soon, its economic consequences will not as there are several 'channels of (crisis) persistence'.

Possible elements of the crisis' long-term effects on potential output:

- Lower capital accumulation (e.g. because of **bankruptcies/** higher corporate debt levels).
- Labour input losses (e.g. due to skills obsolescence)
- TFP (resources locked in unproductive sectors, innovation impaired by lower R&D; reshoring of global value chains; accelerated digital transformation)

#### Information content of bankruptcy statistics remains limited...

Graph: Bankruptcies and new registrations of businesses, selected sectors, EU

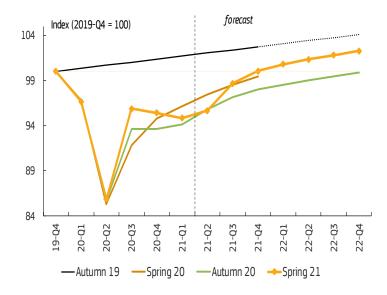




### The growth outlook for the EU/EA

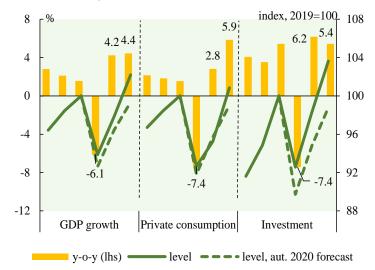
#### Real GDP growth is under way in the EU/EA...

Graph: Real GDP growth path, EU



## ...with annual GDP growth of about 41/4% in 2021-22.

*Graph:* Forecasts for real GDP, private consumption and total investment, EU



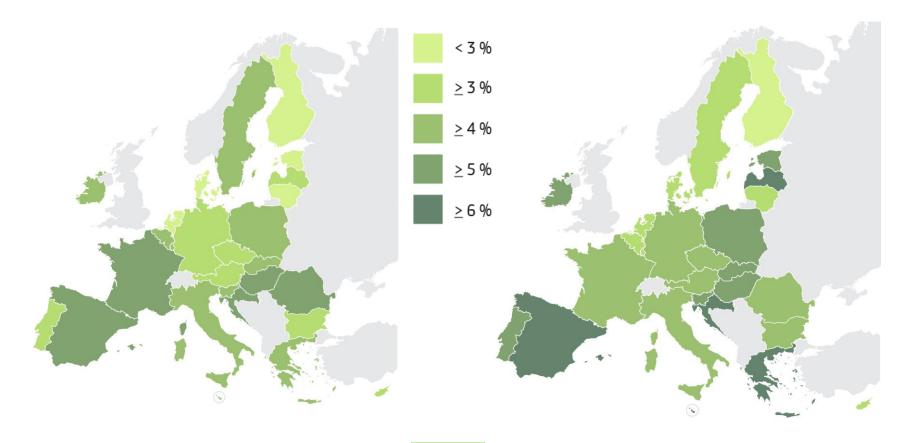
	Real GDP						
	2020 2021 2022						
Euro area	-6.6	4.3	4.4				
EU	-6.1	4.2	4.4				



### **Real GDP growth map**

2021

2022

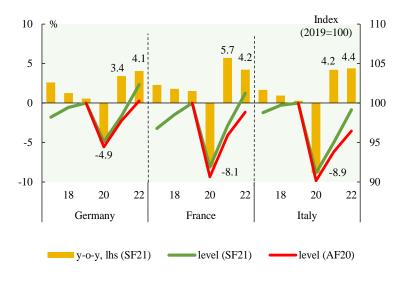




### **Growth outlook for Member States**

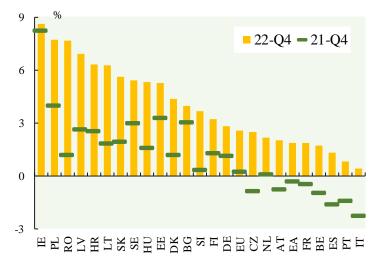
#### GDP above pre-pandemic levels in 2022 in Germany and France, ...

Graph: GDP forecasts for Germany, France and Italy (SF21)



#### ...and all Member States back at pre-pandemic GDP before the end of 2022.

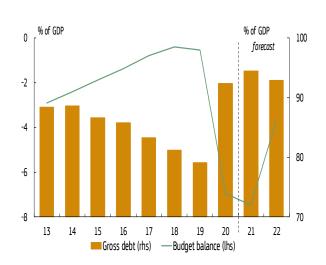
*Graph:* GDP levels in 2022-Q4 in comparison to pre-pandemic levels in 2019-Q4



Note: No GDP quarterly forecasts are reported for CY, EL, MT and LU.

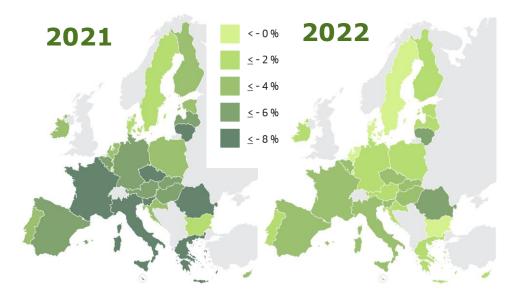


## Spring 2021 Forecast Budgetary outlook



**EU** aggregates

#### **Member States**



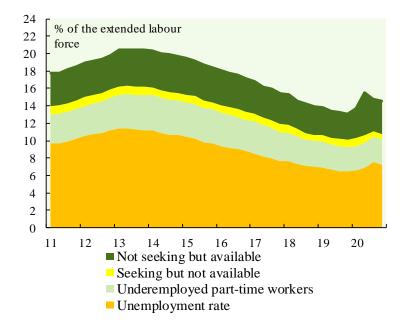


## Spring 2021 Forecast Labour market outlook

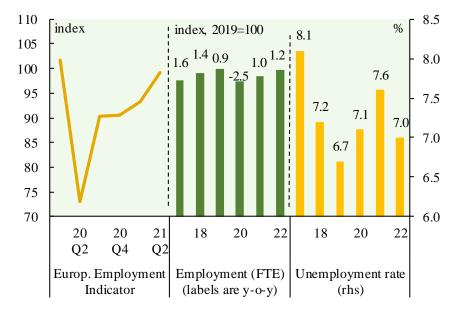
### Labour market slack above pre-pandemic levels...

### ...but the outlook is for improvements by 2022.

Graph: Total labour market slack, EU



Graph: Selected labour market indicators, EU

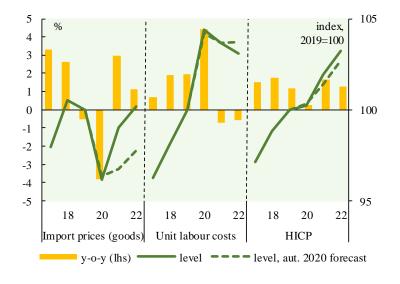




### **Inflation projections**

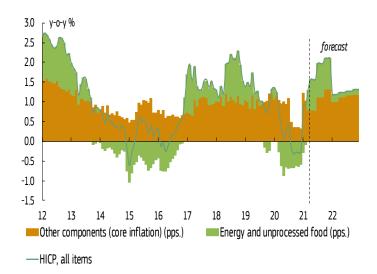
### Inflation is set to remain moderate...

Graph: Import prices, unit labour costs, and HICP, euro area



## ...as impact of energy price inflation is diminishing.

*Graph:* HICP inflation rate and decomposition, euro area





#### Overall, broadly balanced risks to the outlook

#### Epidemiological side

- + Faster vaccination with higher impact
- + More effective therapeutics
- New variants of concern
- Longer lasting restrictions globally

#### Economic side

- + Stronger impulse from the global economy
- + Unwinding of the accumulated savings
- Too early policy support withdrawal
- A pick-up in corporate insolvencies



The Commission's





Annex

	Real GDP			Inflation			Unemployment rate			Current account			Budget balance		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	- 6.3	4.5	3.7	0.4	1.8	1.5	5.6	6.7	6.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-9.4	-7.6	- 4.9
Germany	- 4.9	3.4	4.1	0.4	2.4	1.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	7.2	7.8	6.9	- 4.2	-7.5	- 2.5
Estonia	- 2.9	2.8	5.0	-0.6	1.6	2.2	6.8	7.9	6.3	- 1.0	1.9	1.7	- 4.9	- 5.6	- 3.3
Ireland	3.4	4.6	5.0	-0.5	0.9	1.3	5.7	10.7	8.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	-5.0	-5.0	- 2.9
Greece	- 8.2	4.1	6.0	- 1.3	-0.2	0.6	16.3	16.3	16.1	-7.8	-7.6	- 5.3	-9.7	- 10.0	- 3.2
Spain	- 10.8	5.9	6.8	-0.3	1.4	1.1	15.5	15.7	14.4	0.7	-0.1	0.3	- 11.0	-7.6	- 5.2
France	- 8.1	5.7	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	8.0	9.1	8.7	- 2.0	- 1.7	- 1.2	-9.2	-8.5	- 4.7
Italy	- 8.9	4.2	4.4	-0.1	1.3	1.1	9.2	10.2	9.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	-9.5	- 11.7	- 5.8
Cyprus	- 5.1	3.1	3.8	- 1, 1	1.7	1.1	7.6	7.5	7.2	- 11.8	- 11.0	- 8.9	- 5.7	- 5.1	- 2.0
Latvia	- 3.6	3.5	6.0	0.1	1.7	2.0	8.1	8.2	6.9	3.0	-0.4	-0.4	- 4.5	-7.3	- 2.0
Lithuania	- 0.9	2.9	3.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	8.5	8.3	7.1	7.6	6.0	5.8	-7.4	-8.2	- 6.0
Luxembourg	- 1.3	4.5	3.3	0.0	2.1	1.6	6.8	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.9	8.6	- 4.1	-0.3	- 0.1
Malta	-7.0	4.6	6.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	- 1.3	- 1.9	0.1	- 10.1	- 11.8	- 5.5
Netherlands	- 3.7	2.3	3.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	3.8	4.3	4.4	7.8	8.1	8.6	- 4.3	- 5.0	- 1.8
Austria	- 6.6	3.4	4.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	-8.9	-7.6	- 3.0
Portugal	-7.6	3.9	5.1	-0.1	0.9	1.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	- 1.1	-0.8	-0.4	- 5.7	- 4.7	- 3.4
Slovenia	- 5.5	4.9	5.1	-0.3	0.8	1.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.3	3.3	-8.4	-8.5	- 4.7
Slovakia	- 4.8	4.8	5.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	6.7	7.4	6.6	- 1.5	-0.3	-0.4	-6.2	-6.5	- 4.1
Finland	- 2.8	2.7	2.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	7.8	7.6	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	-5.4	- 4.6	- 2.1
Euro area	- 6.6	4.3	4.4	0.3	1.7	1.3	7.8	8.4	7.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	-7.2	- 8.0	- 3.8
Bulgaria	- 4.2	3.5	4.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.1	6.0	7.5	-3.4	-3.2	- 1.9
Czechia	- 5.6	3.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.8	3.5	0.1	-0.3	- 0.8	-6.2	-8.5	- 5.4
Denmark	- 2.7	2.9	3.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	7.8	8.0	8.4	- 1,1	- 2.1	- 1, 4
Croatia	- 8.0	5.0	6.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	7.5	7.2	6.6	- 1.1	- 2.0	- 0.7	-7.4	- 4.6	- 3.2
Hungary	- 5.0	5.0	5.5	3.4	4.0	3.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	- 8.1	-6.8	- 4.5
Poland	- 2.7	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	-7.0	- 4.3	- 2.3
Romania	- 3.9	5.1	4.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	5.0	5.2	4.8	- 5.0	- 4.9	- 4.6	-9.2	-8.0	-7.1
Sweden	- 2.8	4.4	3.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	8.3	8.2	7.5	5.4	6.0	6.7	- 3.1	-3.3	-0.5
EU	- 6.1	4.2	4.4	0.7	1.9	1.5	7.1	7.6	7.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	-6.9	-7.5	- 3.7
United Kingdom	- 9.8	5.0	5.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	4.4	5.6	5.9	- 3.5	- 5.0	- 4.8	- 12.3	- 11.8	- 5.4
China	2.3	7.9	5.4	:	:	:	:	1	1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1	:	:
Japan	- 4.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.2	- 13.2	-9.5	- 4.1
United States	- 3.5	6.3	3.8	1.2	2.2	2.0	8.1	4.6	3.4	- 2.9	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 16.1	- 16.0	-6.8
World	- 3.4	5.6	4.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: