

WKO Export Day 2020
Panel Internation Trade and Sustainable Development

Austria is facing unprecedented peacetime contraction

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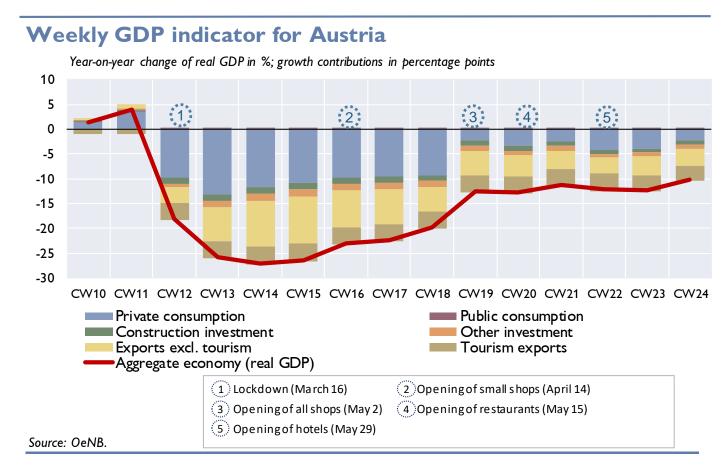
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## New OeNB weekly GDP indicator: GDP gap fell by roughly 10% year on year in mid-June



- "Flash recession" in the second half of March: in just two weeks, economic activity declined by 27%
- April: gradual recovery, small and mediumsized retail businesses reopened on April 14 (CW16), which had modest cyclical effects
- May: all other stores reopened on May 2 (CW19), which provided a strong stimulus – since then recovery has been taking hold
- In the last week of May (CW24), economic activity still fell short of last year's level by 10% → a sustainable recovery is still some way off
- From March 16 to June 12, 2020, aggregate GDP losses came to EUR 16.8 billion (4.5% of GDP)





Main results												
			June 2020			Revisions against Dec.						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022					
	Annual	nnual change in % Percentage po										
GDP	1.5	-7.2	4.9	2.7	-8.7	3.8	1.2					
Private consumption	1.3	-5.8	6.1	2.6	-7.0	4.8	1.3					
Government consumption	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.2					
Total investment	2.8	-6.7	4.7	3.1	-9.5	3.6	1.8					
Exports	2.7	-11.6	6.9	4.7	-14.2	5.6	1.9					
Imports	2.7	-8.9	5.7	3.7	-11.7	4.3	1.3					
HICP	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	-0.7	-0.6	0.0					
Unemployment rate (in %)	4.5	6.8	5.8	5.3	2.2	1.1	0.5					
Savings rate	8.3	13.4	7.7	7.4	5.9	-0.1	-0.4					
Annual change in %												
Employees	1.4	-2.2	2.2	1.5	-3.7	1.3	0.6					
	% of GDP											
Current account balance	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2					
Government balance	0.7	-8.9	-3.9	-1.5	-9.4	-4.1	-1.7					
Public debt	70.4	84.4	83.7	81.4	14.0	15.5	15.4					

- Simultaneous demand and supply shock at home and abroad triggered biggest economic slump in the postwar era
  - Massive downturn of consumption, investment and export activity
- Marked GDP contraction limited to a few weeks as comprehensive economic stabilizing measures were enacted swiftly to prevent enduring negative effects
  - Unemployment hits highest level in decades; shorttime working arrangements cushion income losses
- Austria's deficit and debt levels increase substantially
- Overshooting growth from Q3/2020 onward and normalization from mid-2021; yet permanent loss of GDP and income expected
  - Inflation declines at a relatively modest pace
  - Public finances are set to improve at a quick pace
    - without a need for consolidation measures

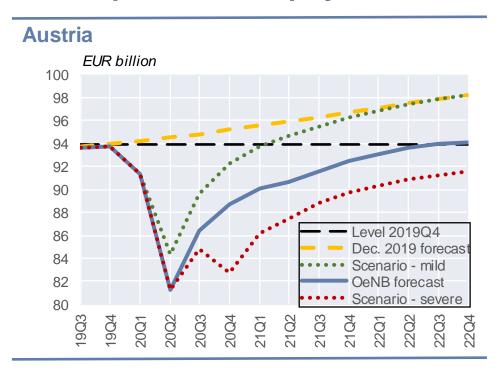
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Source: Statistics Austria. OeNB.



#### Results of the scenarios for Austria

### → Compliance with physical-distancing measures is key in the coming weeks



#### **Common assumptions for the forecast:**

 There will not be a second wave of infections; a drug or vaccine will be available mid-2021

#### Mild scenario: relatively lower GDP contraction

 Coronavirus spread is contained more swiftly and effectively (worldwide)

#### Severe scenario: relatively stronger GDP contraction

- There will be a second (albeit less pronounced) wave in Austria in fall 2020
- Negative effects on potential output

		Mild scenario Annual change in %			OeNB forecast Annual change in %			Severe scenario  Annual change in %		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP	1.5	-4.6	6.4	2.7	-7.2	4.9	2.7	-9.2	3.5	3.4
HICP	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.8	8.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.3

# Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit Thank you for your attention

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