

## Austria: When it rains it pours

Austria had just left its Covid winter and political troubles behind when the start of the war in Ukraine brought new difficulties. A rebound in tourism could prevent a recession over the summer, if it weren't for labour shortages



The Austrian Chancellor, Karl Nehammer

### A deteriorating outlook

Slightly surpassing its pre-pandemic level, the Austrian economy grew by 1.5% quarter-on-quarter in the first three months of 2022. Industry, construction, and trade contributed to growth in the first three months of the year, but hospitality and accommodation also gained some tailwinds on the back of relaxed Covid containment measures and the return of skiing tourists.

With the start of the war in Ukraine, the economic outlook has deteriorated sharply. As one of the eurozone countries most dependent on Russian gas, Austria is clearly feeling the effects. The small industrial nation imports around 90% of the gas it needs each year, with only 10% covered by domestic production. Eighty percent of gas imports come from Russia. Of the total gas consumption, industry requires around 40%.

Old and new supply chain frictions are also weighing on industrial activity. Consequently, it is not surprising that the leading indicators for industry do not paint a rosy picture of the future. The PMI for manufacturing most recently stood at 51.2, the lowest level since November 2020, when

Austria was hit by its second Covid wave.

And consumers are not optimistic about their economic future either. The assessment of households' financial situation in the coming 12 months, as measured by the OeNB's consumer confidence indicator, was at a record low in June, mainly due to high inflation. Measured by the harmonised consumer price index, inflation stood at 8.7% year-on-year in June. A similarly high value was last reached in 1975 during the oil crisis. To ease the burden on consumers and businesses, the Austrian government launched a relief package in June. Among other things, the package includes financial subsidies and relief for low-income households, the postponement of the introduction of a CO2 tax, originally planned for July, until October, and a one-off payment. Although this should provide some relief for households, government support will not compensate for the loss of purchasing power.

The total volume of all measures amounts to €28bn until 2026, which means that government debt will rise in nominal terms in 2022. However, the government does not expect the debt ratio to deteriorate significantly, as high inflation would lead to higher tax revenues and private consumption would be boosted. In our opinion, this is too naive a view. We expect the debt ratio to continue to decline, but at a slower pace than in 2021. At the end of 2022, it should stand at around 80% of GDP, compared with 82.8% of GDP at the end of 2021.

## A desperate search for qualified staff

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate (Eurostat) stood at 4.8% in May, which is 0.1 percentage points below the level in May in the pre-pandemic year 2019. However, another problem has spread to the Austrian labour market: there is a shortage of workers in many sectors, and the situation is particularly tense in the tourism industry. More than one in two businesses in the accommodation sector recently complained that a shortage of labour was weighing on activity, according to the latest DG ECFIN's services survey.

In the food and beverage services sector, almost 50% of companies reported being burdened by a lack of workers, and in the travel agencies, tour operators and reservation services sector, it was almost one in three companies. Wage pressure, stemming from the shortage of labour, as well as the general increase in food and energy prices, is likely to cause sharp price markups in the tourism sector over the year. Since summer holidays are generally already planned at this point in time, it is quite possible that the loss of household purchasing power will not affect demand in the tourism industry until the winter. However, this is the more important season for the Austrian tourism industry.

When it rains in Austria it pours: industry is suffering from high prices and supply bottlenecks, consumers face an unprecedented loss of purchasing power, and the only silver lining on the horizon, tourism, is burdened by a shortage of skilled workers. In the short term, summer tourism could still provide some tailwind, but in the longer term, high energy prices, gas shortages and general price increases will plunge not only tourism but the entire Austrian economy into stagflation – at best.

## The Austrian economy in a nutshell (%YoY)

	2021	2022F	2023F	2024F
GDP	4.5	3.5	0.2	1.8
Private Consumption	3.3	3.9	1.8	3.0
Investment	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
Government Consumption	6.7	-0.5	0.8	0.5
Net trade contribution	0.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.5
Headline CPI	2.8	7.0	3.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
Budget balance in % of GDP	-5.9	-3.0	-1.5	-0.5
Government debt in % of GDP	82.8	79.5	77.4	72.0

Source: Thomson Reuters, ING estimates

### Author

**Franziska Biehl**

Economist, Germany

[Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de](mailto:Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de)

### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.