Article | 13 April 2022

Strong rebound in Italian industrial production data in February

A surprisingly strong reading in February – but it should be read with caution, as it does not incorporate the impact of the war in Ukraine



We are tentatively pencilling in a 0.8% quarter-on-quarter decline in 1Q22 Italian GDP

The publication of February industrial production data shows that in the current times, data can be extremely volatile and hard to interpret. February production data were collected before the start of the war in Ukraine, which raises an obvious note of caution.

Istat data shows that industrial production, having contracted 3.4% month-on-month in January, rebounded by a strong 4% in February in seasonally-adjusted terms, doing much better than expected. The working day-adjusted measure was up 3.3% year-on-year. In February, the Italian seasonally-adjusted industrial production index stood 2.5% higher than its February 2020 pre-Covid-19 level. The rebound was widespread across big aggregates but stronger for consumer goods, where the level of inventories had been reported as particularly low.

While confirming that Italian producers had proved relatively resilient to pre-war supply disruptions, February data cannot be interpreted as a signal of a turnaround, in our view. The impact of the war in Ukraine on commodity (energy and non-energy) prices has started weighing on manufacturing business confidence in March. Respondents to the survey signalled a clear deterioration both in orders and in production expectations, and anecdotal evidence of production

Article | 13 April 2022

stops in heavy energy user sectors has grown frequent. All this will likely be reflected in production data over 2022.

Notwithstanding February's strong rebound, production in the December 2021 to February 20222 quarter posted a negative 0.9% change over the previous quarter. As we expect a new monthly contraction in March production data, industry should act as a drag on quarterly GDP growth in 1Q22. As the inflation backdrop remains extremely painful for consumers, we also expect private consumption to turn out as a growth detractor in 1Q22. The scope of the contraction is highly uncertain, though. We are tentatively pencilling in a 0.8% quarter-on-quarter decline in 1Q22 Italian GDP; today's release might add an upward risk to our call.

Author

Paolo PizzoliSenior Economist, Italy, Greece paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

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.

Article | 13 April 2022