

Bulgaria

# Bulgaria: as good as an 'L' shape

Bulgarian economic activity remains subdued, with the recovery still not clearly in sight. On the other hand, the depth of the fall has also been slightly less dramatic, particularly in industry. That said, unless the government spending speeds up in the remaining half of the year, the economy could shrink in 2020 by more than our 5.0% forecast



Our outlook for Bulgaria's economy sees growth cautiously picking up despite shaky political ground

# Retail sales remaining remarkably stable at the bottom

After the 20% monthly contraction in retail sales back in March, it looks as if things are frozen around that level. Monthly sales remained almost flat in each of the following months, accelerating by only 0.9% in June from May. After the first six months of the year, retail sales are 10.3% below the same period of 2019. The second quarter itself is 15% below the previous quarter and almost 18% below 2Q19.

No matter how we look at it, sales dynamics resemble an L. We'd love to see the 7.2% monthly advance in fuel sales in June as a sign of recovery, but we said the same last month after the 9.5% advance. Now, with the number of Covid-19 infections on the rise again and anti-corruption protests still ongoing, the chances for a rebound in consumer morale are rather bleak.

#### 20.0 -15 -17 15.0 -19 10.0 -21 5.0 -23 0.0 -25 -5.0 -27 -10.0 -29 -15.0 -31 -20.0 -33 -25.0 -35 241-27 JU1-20 201-20 000-17 001.19 očí PQ1 Retail Sales (YoY%) Consumer confidence (rhs)

# Consumer confidence not helping

Source: NSI, EC, ING

# Industry looking more robust

Industrial output expanded in June by 5.8% compared to May. This might not look impressive compared to the numbers we've seen around Europe but bear in mind that, at its low point in April, industry's monthly contraction was "only" 11.7%.

On the year, total output is still 7.5% below the first six months of 2019, which, by the way, was not a great year for industry. Again, we find some comfort in the stabilising manufacturing sector (+6.0% vs May) which should act as a backstop given its large share in the overall index.



# External context is supportive

Source: NSI, EC, ING

# Looking forward

Today's retail and industrial data paints a rather weak picture for what we can expect from Friday's second quarter GDP. We have pencilled a 11% contraction compared to the previous quarter which looks slightly on the optimistic side now.

For the full year, unless 2Q GDP is truly shocking, we believe that the 5.0% contraction forecast still looks realistic given the weak activity data but also the government's fiscal expansion planned for the second half of 2020. If it wants to achieve its 3.0% of GDP budget deficit target, the government needs to spend the equivalent of around 4.5% of GDP in the last five months of 2020 which will be growth supportive.

Author

Valentin Tataru Chief Economist, Romania valentin.tataru@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 www.ing.com.