

Snap | 14 July 2020

## Eurozone industrial production recovers quickly, but is it enough?

Yes, eurozone industry is experiencing a boost from reopening after the lockdown. No, it's not going fast enough to expect a V-shaped recovery



A factory in the Netherlands

Eurozone industrial production grew by 12.4% in May. We're starting to get used to big numbers for the reopening months now, which means that there's no need to be particularly impressed with the industrial production reading. The current level of output is still 20.9% below production levels seen in May last year, which puts industrial production well behind retail sales in terms of its recovery (just 5.1% below May 2019 sales figures).

The retention of incomes thanks to short-time work programmes has caused significant pent-up demand spending, while industrial output is slower out of the gate due to weakness in orders. It may take some time before new orders start to come in again as uncertainty and weaker demand for some product categories weigh on the outlook. The consumption spree is also noticeable in industry though as May saw durable consumer goods production increase by more than 50%. That does come on the back of steeper declines than in most other production categories though.

By country, we see that Italy experienced the fastest recovery, at 42.1%, followed by France and

Snap | 14 July 2020 1

Spain at 20 and 15.1%, respectively. Germany saw production grow at just under 10%, which brings all large eurozone economies to production levels of around a quarter less than last year. This means that the smaller economies are outperforming the larger ones in terms of industry. The decline has been milder and the initial recovery has also been smaller, but with more ground to recover, it does seem that the larger industrial economies are at a disadvantage.

All in all, the big numbers in May don't tell us all that much yet about the actual state of eurozone industry. June will probably still experience a boost from reopening and with about 20% less output than before the crisis, it is important that it does. The rapid recovery will fade out though and if orders do not return quickly, many businesses will continue to struggle. That leads us to believe that there is still a long road ahead towards full recovery.

## **Author**

## **Bert Colijn**Chief Economist, Netherlands <a href="mailto:bert.colijn@ing.com">bert.colijn@ing.com</a>

## 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.

Snap | 14 July 2020 2