

Snap | 10 February 2021

French industrial sector in difficulty

Industrial production fell in France in December and is performing worse in comparison to its European neighbours, particularly Germany and Italy



Covid-19 Second wave lockdown in Paris, France - 07 Nov 2020

Source: Shutterstock

Declining industrial production

The end of the lockdown in November didn't allow industrial production in France to rebound.

For the second consecutive month, industrial production fell, and this time by 0.8%, which was more than expected after the 0.7% drop in November.

Over the year, industrial production is now down by 3%, and this decline is attributable to the manufacturing industry, which fell by 1.7% in a month, mainly due to falling capital goods manufacturing and industrial products and the fall in cooking and refining. But it can also be explained by the sharp monthly decline in construction (-8.7% in December).

Worse than in its European peers

Compared to its European neighbours, French industry isn't looking great.

The drop in production observed in December 2020 compared to December 2019 in Italy (-1.9%),

Snap | 10 February 2021 1

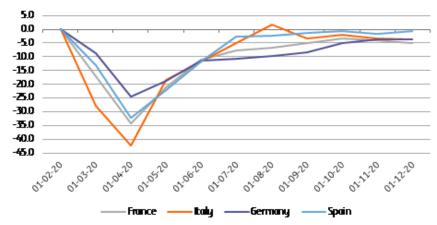
Germany (-0.7%) or Spain (-0.6%) is much less than the 3% drop observed in France. Compared to February 2020, the last month before the lockdown, the fall in French industrial production is also much greater than that of its European neighbours (-4.9% compared to -3.7%, -3.6% and -0.5% for Italy, Germany and Spain respectively).

The French industrial sector is probably more affected by the current crisis than neighbouring countries because of its structure and composition

The French industrial sector is probably more affected by the current crisis than neighbouring countries because of its structure and composition. The production of machinery and capital goods is a <u>smaller share of industrial production in France than in Germany or Italy.</u> This implies that France benefits less from the economic recovery in China than its neighbours.

Moreover, production in France is strongly oriented towards the aeronautics sector, which is suffering much more during the pandemic. This being the case, the weakness of the construction sector (-10.9% since February) also indicates that the sectors oriented towards the domestic market are also suffering significantly.

Eurozone: A new divergence



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, ING

Bad news for the economic outlook

Lockdowns and restrictive measures mainly affect the service sector, so in many European countries, industry has become the main driving force but in France, this engine isn't very dynamic, and the outlook isn't terribly encouraging either.

Although manufacturing PMI index rose in January to 51.6 and is now above the 50 mark, it is still lower than the manufacturing PMI index in Germany (57.1) and Italy (55.1), which underlines the fact that, for the time being, the outlook is less positive in France than in the rest of Europe.

Snap | 10 February 2021 2

The French central bank estimates that production in January is 5% below its pre-crisis level, as it was in December and expects it to remain stable at 5% for February.

Author

Charlotte de Montpellier Senior Economist, France and Switzerland charlotte.de.montpellier@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.

Snap | 10 February 2021 3