Snap | 31 October 2022

Italian GDP still in expansion mode in 3Q22

We suspect that a combination of post-Covid re-opening and tourism effects was at play, possibly with the support of investments. We still expect a short recession to start in 4Q22



A good recovery in domestic and international tourism helped boost Italy's second-quarter GDP

Italian economy decelerating, but well clear of contraction in 3Q22

The flash estimate just released by Istat shows that Italy managed to avoid contraction in 3Q22. We had expected a positive reading, but the 0.5% QoQ gain (was 1.1% QoQ in 2Q) is clearly a positive surprise. The 2.6% YoY gain (was 4.7% in 2Q22) marks a clear deceleration, which looks set to continue ever the next few quarters.

As usual at the preliminary estimate stage, no detailed demand breakdown was released but the indication is that domestic demand (gross of inventories) provided a positive contribution to quarterly growth, while net exports acted as a drag. On the supply side, value added contracted over the quarter in agriculture and industry and increased in services.

Snap | 31 October 2022 1

The tail effects of re-opening and positive tourism numbers likely the main drivers

Today's release confirms our belief that the re-opening effect and a very positive tourism season were still powerful growth drivers in the third quarter of 2022. We suspect that detailed demand data will eventually show positive contributions from both consumption and, possibly, investments, the latter helped by the support of European recovery funds and generous domestic tax investments in the construction domain.

A contraction in 4Q22 still looks hard to avoid

Looking forward, we remain convinced that a GDP contraction is hard to avoid in 4Q22, opening a short-lived recession which looks set to end by 2Q23. Confidence data headed further south in October, including in the tourism sector. Households are gloomier as disposable incomes are increasingly eroded by accelerating inflation and with a backdrop of slowly growing wages. The new government will likely prioritize a new wave of compensatory measures, but these will mostly refinance expiring ones and so limit damage rather than inducing a turnaround.

Statistical carryover for 2022 GDP growth is now at 3.6%. Taking into account the 0.5% contraction that we are currently penciling in for 4Q22, we would end up with average GDP growth of 3.5% in 2022. Keeping our previous profile for 2023 unaltered, we now look for average GDP growth of 0.2% in 2023.

Author

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior 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.

Snap | 31 October 2022 2

 $Additional\ information\ is\ available\ on\ request.\ For\ more\ information\ about\ ING\ Group,\ please\ visit\ \underline{http://www.ing.com}.$

Snap | 31 October 2022