



# THE ITALIAN ECONOMY IN BRIEF

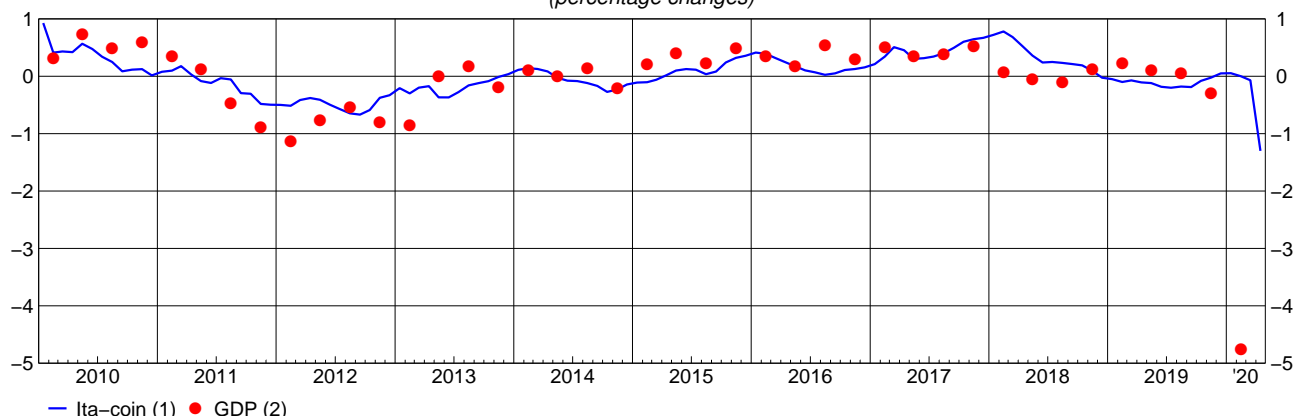
Directorate General for Economics, Statistics and Research

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## 1 – Coincident indicator (Ita-coin) and Italian GDP

(percentage changes)

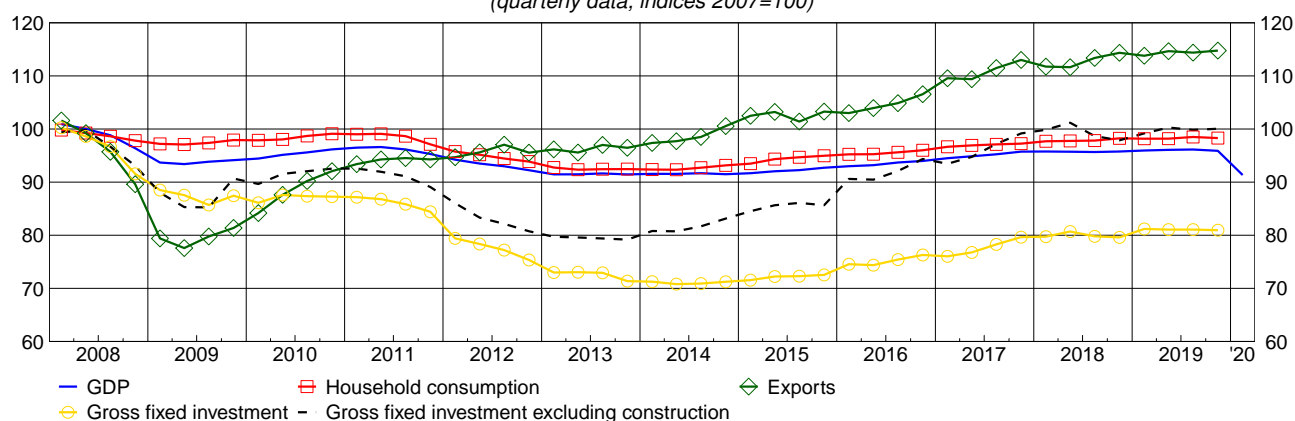


Source: Bank of Italy.

(1) The Ita-coin indicator tracks quarterly Italian GDP growth net of the most volatile components; monthly data. For more information, see <https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/indicatori/indicatore-ciclico-coincidente/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1>. With the November 2019 release, the dataset used to estimate Ita-coin has been expanded with new data on services which have led to a revision of the indicator starting from 2010. The indicator has only partly recorded the worsening of the economic situation under way, caused by a very large exogenous shock – owing to the pandemic –, which has suddenly interrupted a phase of prolonged, albeit modest, growth. – (2) Quarterly data; percentage change on the previous quarter.

## 2 – GDP and the main components of demand (1)

(quarterly data; indices 2007=100)



Source: Based on Istat data.

(1) Chain-linked volumes adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

## 3 – GDP, national demand, foreign trade (1)

(percentage changes on previous period)

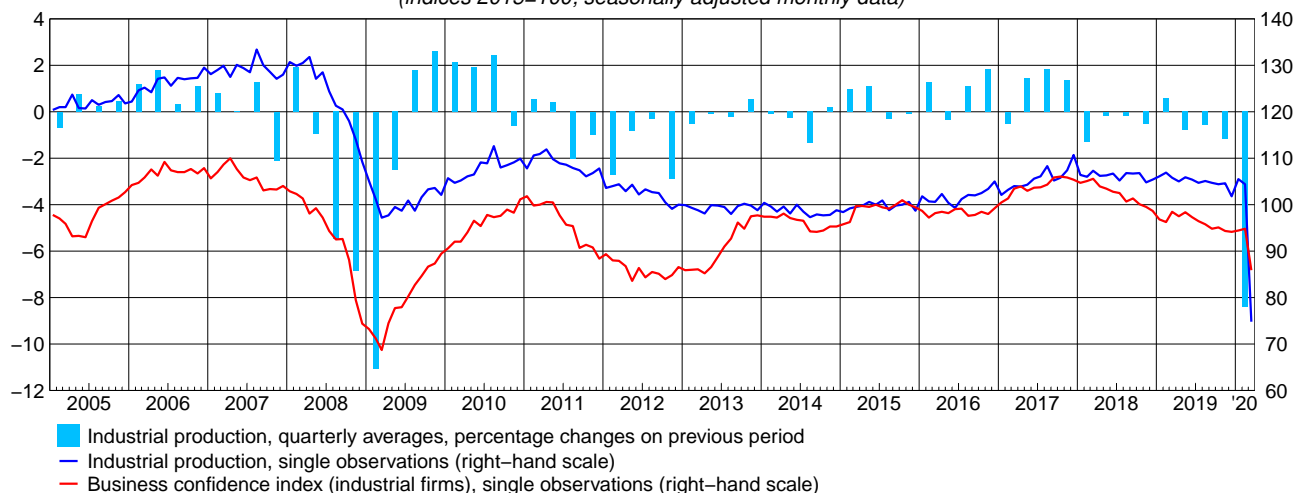
	Gross domestic product	Gross fixed investment	Resident household and NPISH consumption (2)	Government consumption	Total national demand (3)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
2016	1.3	4.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.9	3.9
2017	1.7	3.2	1.5	-0.1	1.7	5.4	6.1
2018	0.8	3.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	2.3	3.4
2019	0.3	1.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.2	-0.4
2019 - Q2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7
2019 - Q3	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	1.1
2019 - Q4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.3	-1.7
2020 - Q1	-4.7						

Source: Istat.

(1) Chain-linked volumes; quarterly data are adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. – (2) Non-profit institutions serving households. – (3) Including changes in inventories and valuables.

#### 4 – Industrial production and business confidence

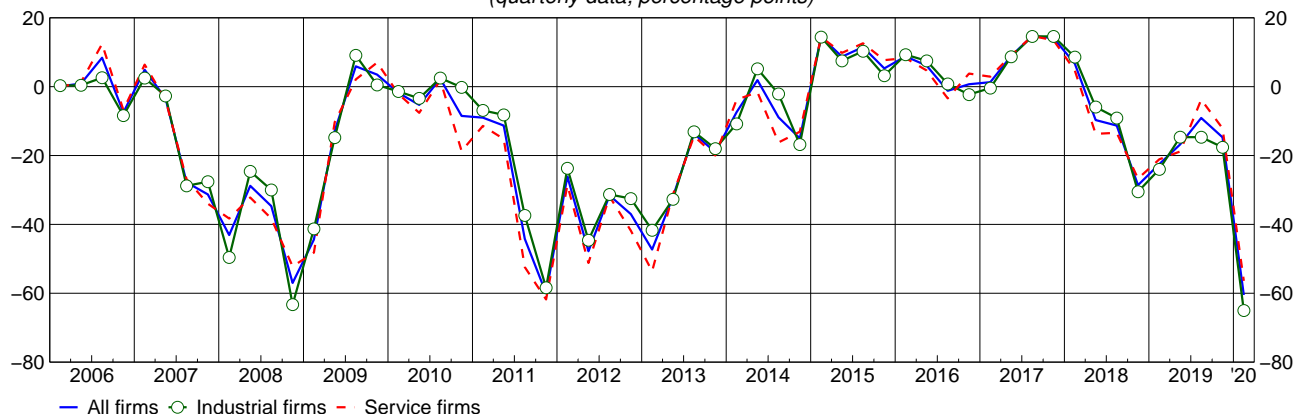
(indices 2015=100; seasonally adjusted monthly data)



Source: Based on Istat data.

#### 5 – Firms' assessment of the conditions for investing (1)

(quarterly data; percentage points)

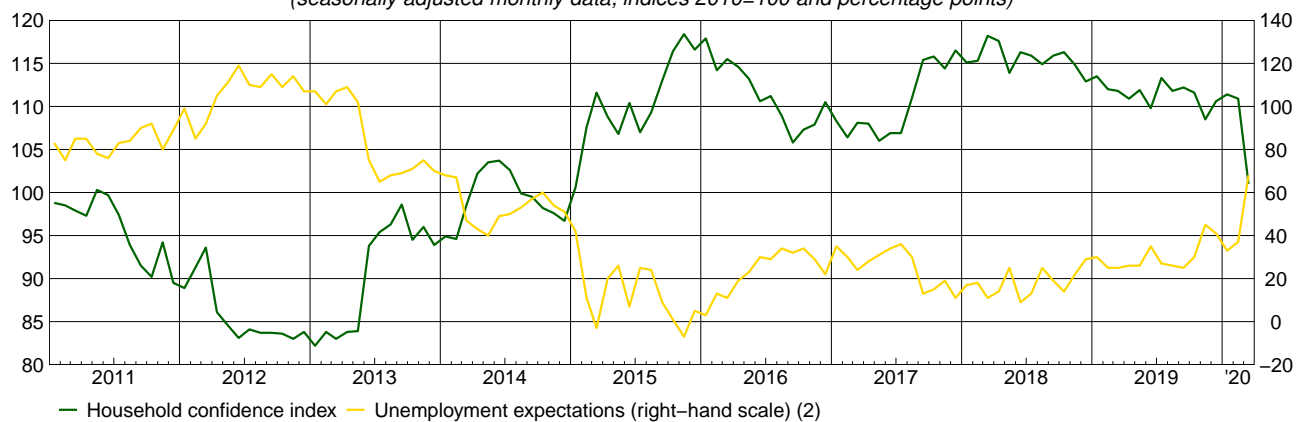


Source: Bank of Italy, Survey on Inflation and Growth Expectations (in collaboration with Il Sole 24 Ore up to October 2018).

(1) Balance of positive and negative responses compared with the previous quarter.

#### 6 – Household confidence index and unemployment expectations (1)

(seasonally adjusted monthly data; indices 2010=100 and percentage points)



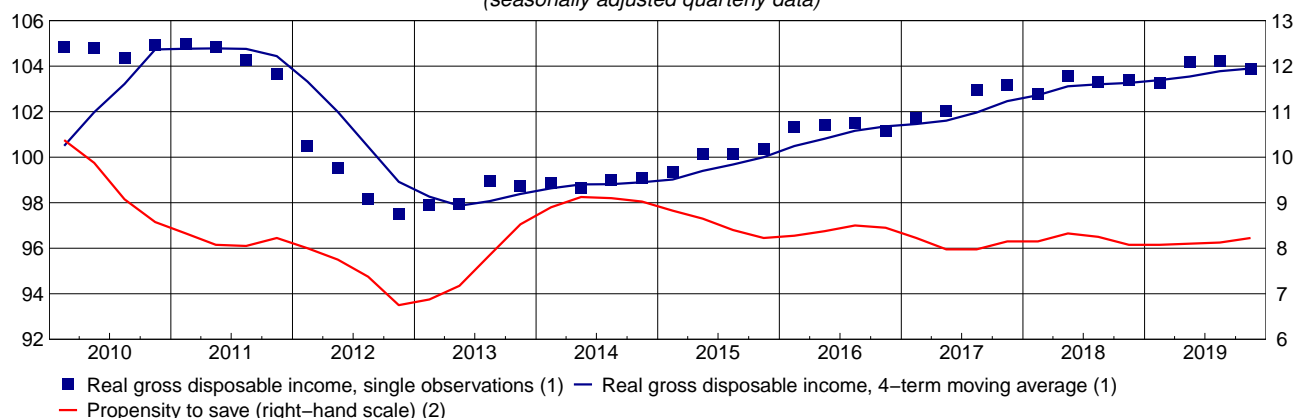
Source: Based on Istat data.

(1) In June 2013 Istat introduced methodological changes and so, as a result, subsequent data cannot be directly compared with those preceding that date.

(2) Balances of positive responses ('high', 'increasing') and negative responses ('low', 'decreasing').

## 7 – Household income and saving

(seasonally adjusted quarterly data)



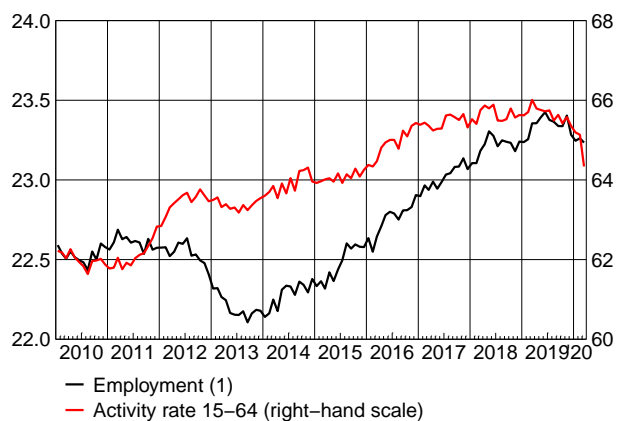
Source: Based on Istat data.

(1) Net of the variation in the final consumption expenditure deflator for resident households. Indices: 2015=100. – (2) Consumer households' savings as a percentage of gross disposable income; 4-term moving average.

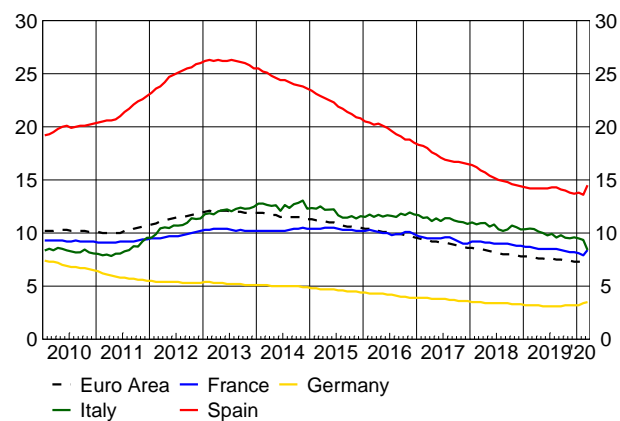
## 8 – Main labour market indicators

(seasonally adjusted monthly data; per cent, unless otherwise specified)

(a) Italy: Employment; activity rate



(b) Euro area: Unemployment rate



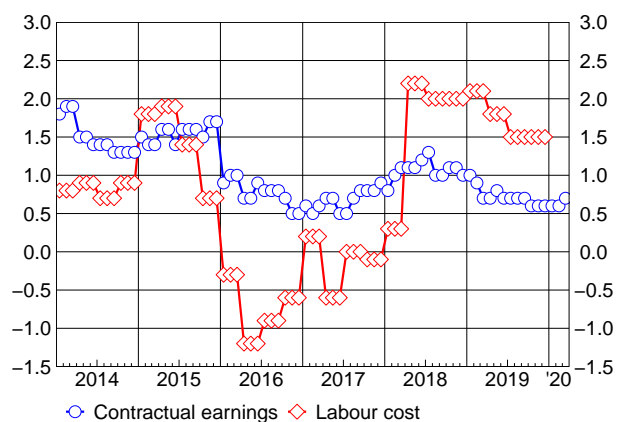
Sources: (a) Istat's labour force survey; (b) Eurostat; for Italy, Istat's labour force survey.

(1) Millions of persons.

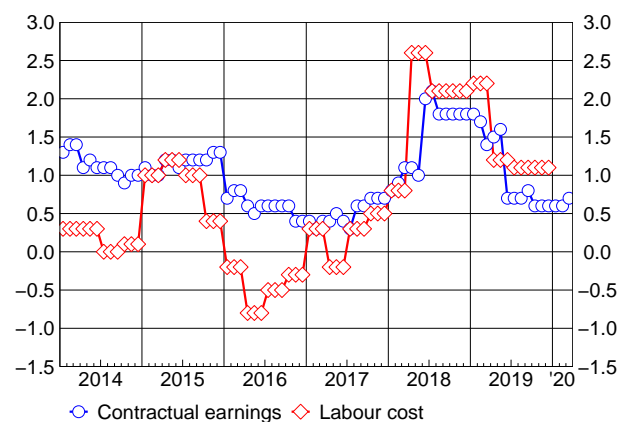
## 9 – Contractual earnings and labour costs per hour worked (1)

(year-on-year percentage changes)

(a) Non-farm private sector



(b) Total economy

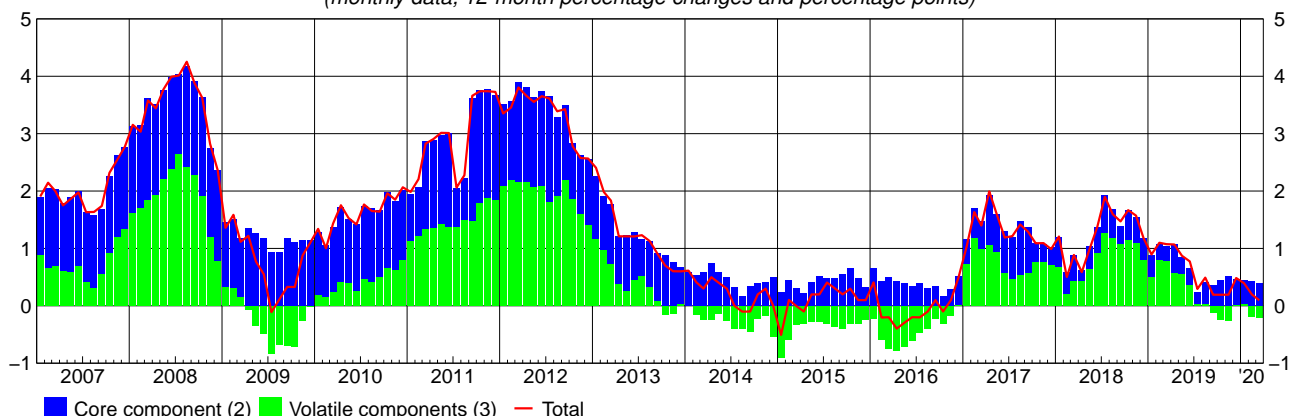


Source: Istat's national accounts and contractual earnings survey.

(1) Raw monthly data for contractual earnings; seasonally adjusted quarterly data for hourly labour costs. Labour costs include gross wages and social security contributions.

## 10 – Consumer price inflation and contributions of the main components (1)

(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes and percentage points)



Source: based on Eurostat data.

(1) Harmonized index of consumer prices. – (2) Includes non-food and non-energy products, and services. – (3) Includes food and energy products.

## 11 – Indicators of inflation

(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes)

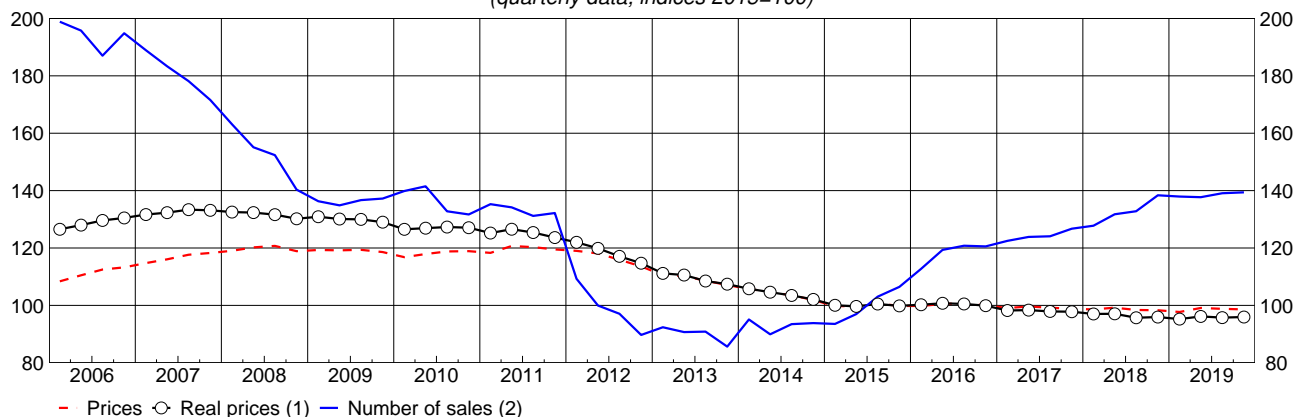
	HICP (1)				PPI (2)	
	Italy		Euro Area		Italy	
	Overall index	Excl. Energy and food	Overall index	Excl. Energy and food	Overall Index	Non-food consumer goods
2018	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.0	3.9	0.6
2019	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.2
2019 - May	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4
June	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
July	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	-1.0	1.1
Aug.	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	-2.1	1.1
Sept.	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	-2.4	1.0
Oct.	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	-4.1	1.3
Nov.	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	-3.6	1.1
Dec.	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	-3.1	1.1
2020 - Jan.	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	-3.4	1.0
Feb.	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.2	-3.8	1.2
Mar.	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	-4.9	1.1
Apr. (3)	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9		

Source: based on Istat and Eurostat data.

(1) Harmonized index of consumer prices. – (2) Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market. – (3) Preliminary data.

## 12 – House prices and sales

(quarterly data; indices 2015=100)



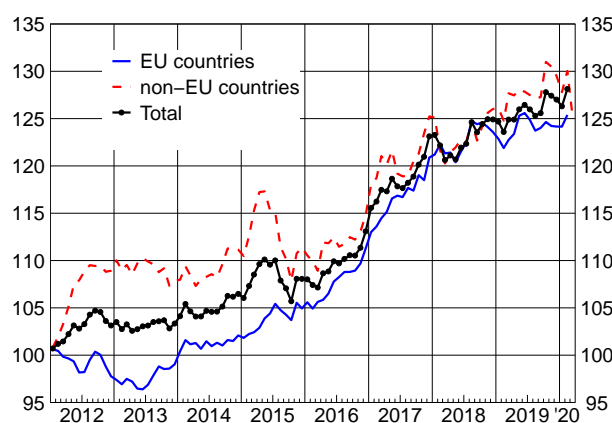
Sources: Based on data from Osservatorio del Mercato Immobiliare (OMI), Bank of Italy, Istat and Consulente Immobiliare.

(1) House prices deflated by the consumer price index. – (2) Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

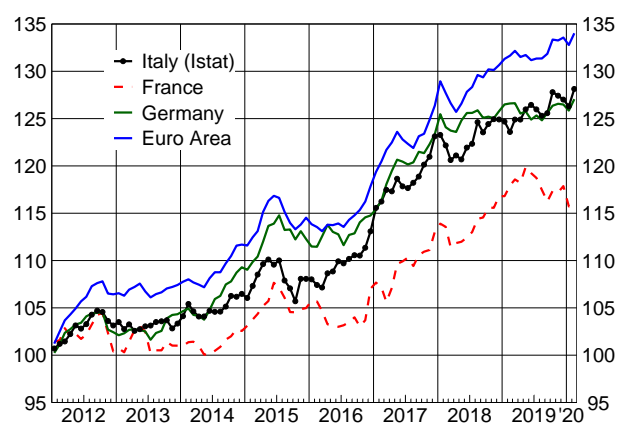
### 13 – Value of goods exports (1)

(seasonally adjusted monthly data)

(a) Italy



(b) Euro Area

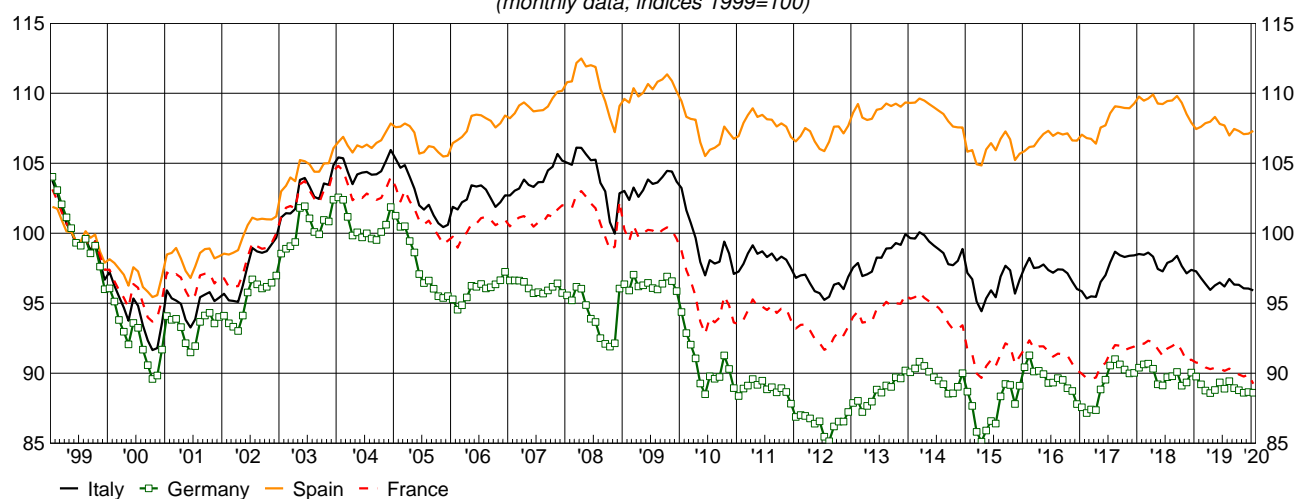


Source: Based on Eurostat and Istat data.

(1) Indices: Q4 2011=100; 3-month moving averages. Starting from February 2020, the United Kingdom is included in the non-EU aggregate.

### 14 – Indicators of competitiveness (1)

(monthly data; indices 1999=100)



Sources: Based on ECB, CEPIL, Eurostat, IMF, OECD and UN data and national statistics.

(1) In relation to 60 competitor countries; based on producer prices of manufactured goods. An increase in an index indicates a loss of competitiveness.

## 15 – Balance of payments

(net balances; billions of euros)

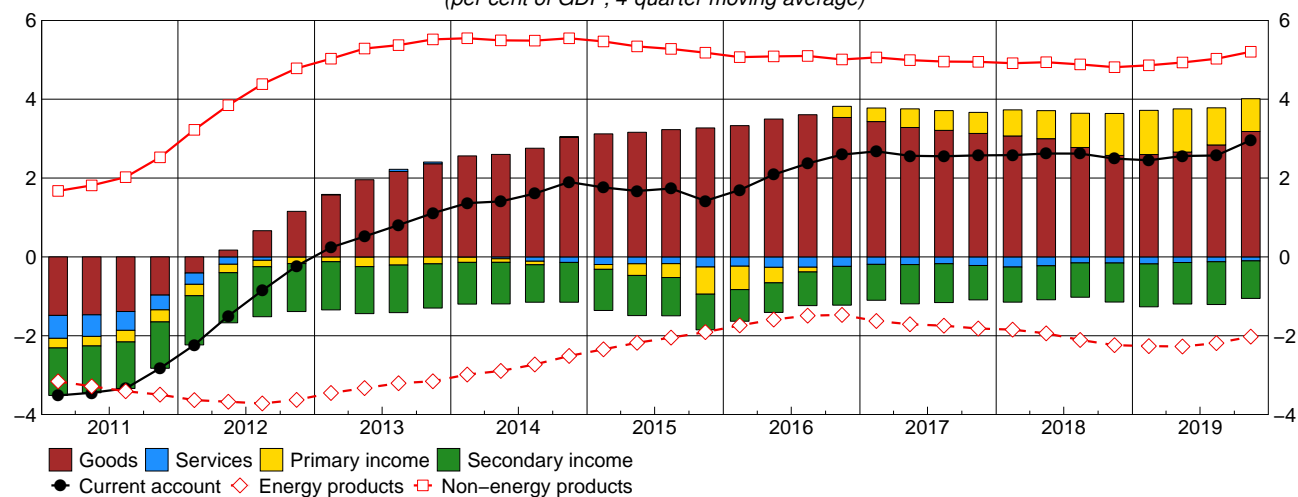
(net balances, billions of euros)

		Current account		Capital account	Net lending/borrowing to the rest of the world	Financial account			Errors and omissions
		Total	of which:			Total	of which:		
			Goods				Portfolio investment	Change in reserve assets	
		A		B	A+B	C			C-(A+B)
2016		44.0	60.0	-2.6	41.4	32.7	139.9	-1.2	-8.6
2017		44.7	54.4	1.0	45.7	47.6	84.1	2.7	2.0
2018		44.0	45.4	-0.6	43.4	30.4	119.9	2.6	-13.0
2019		52.9	56.9	-1.9	51.0	46.1	-50.6	3.2	-4.9
2019	Jan. - Feb.	1.1	4.6	-0.1	1.0	-2.7	-17.2	-0.2	-3.7
2020	Jan. - Feb.	4.5	8.8	-0.3	4.1	4.9	-21.6	0.2	0.8
2019 -	Feb.	2.1	3.8	-0.1	2.1	-4.2	11.3	0.0	-6.2
	Mar.	2.7	5.1	-0.1	2.6	3.8	-3.8	0.8	1.2
	Apr.	3.4	3.2	-0.2	3.2	6.4	-17.0	0.9	3.2
	May	3.7	5.4	-0.3	3.5	-0.2	10.7	0.7	-3.7
	June	5.6	5.7	-0.1	5.5	6.3	-30.6	-0.4	0.8
	July	8.7	8.0	-0.1	8.6	13.0	-24.9	0.9	4.4
	Aug.	4.5	3.4	-0.1	4.4	-2.9	3.5	-0.8	-7.3
	Sept.	3.3	3.4	-0.2	3.1	-1.8	15.5	0.5	-5.0
	Oct.	9.5	8.1	-0.1	9.3	8.8	-12.4	0.7	-0.6
	Nov.	4.8	5.0	-0.2	4.6	8.2	1.7	-0.6	3.5
	Dec.	5.5	5.1	-0.4	5.1	7.3	23.7	0.8	2.2
	2020 -	Jan.	-0.3	2.0	-0.2	-0.5	5.9	-21.8	0.0
Feb.		4.8	6.8	-0.2	4.6	-1.0	0.3	0.2	-5.6

Source: Bank of Italy.

## 16 – Current account balance and its main components

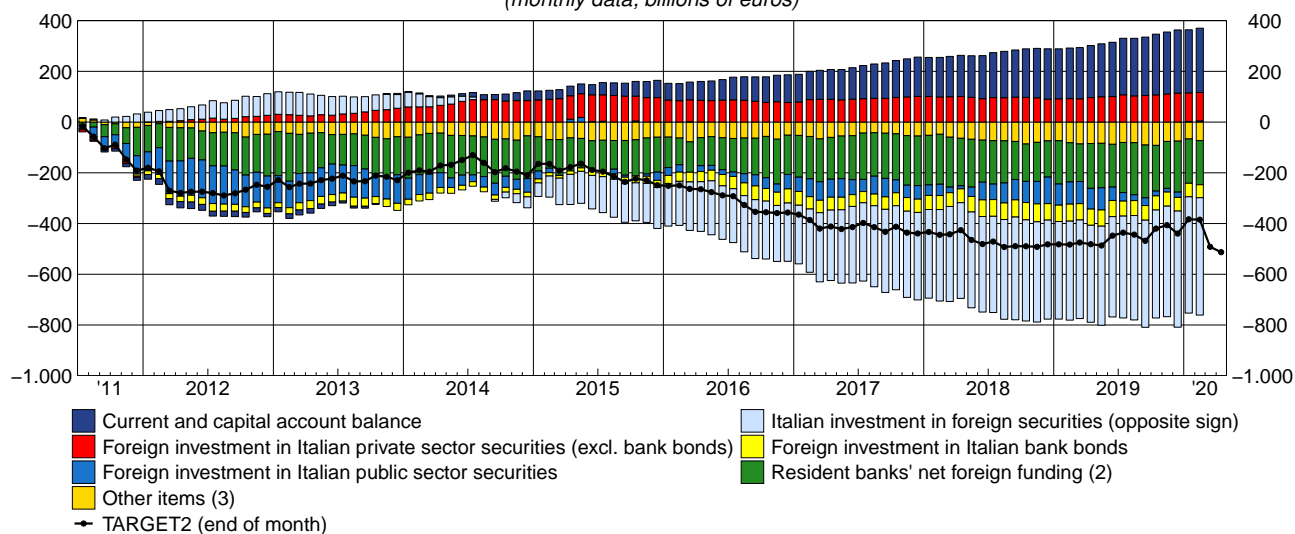
(per cent of GDP; 4-quarter moving average)



Source: Istat for GDP; based on Istat foreign trade data for the breakdown between energy and non-energy products.

## 17 – TARGET2 balance and cumulative balance of payments flows (1)

(monthly data; billions of euros)

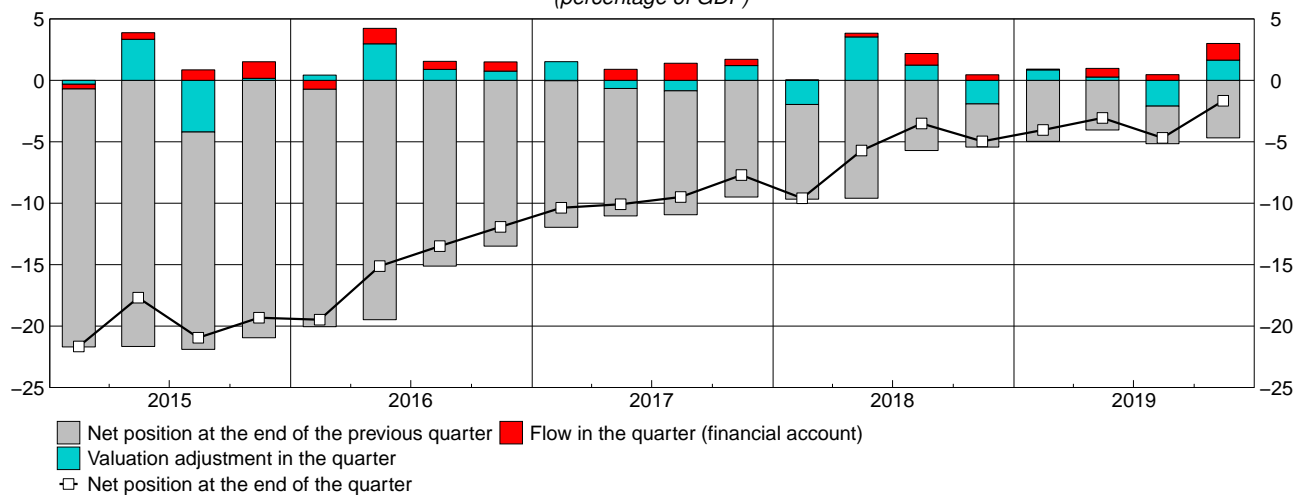


Source: Bank of Italy.

(1) Using the balance of payments accounting identity, an improvement in the Bank of Italy's debtor balance vis-à-vis the ECB in the TARGET2 payment system may reflect investment in Italy by non-residents (greater liabilities), residents' disposals of foreign assets (lower assets) or a current account and capital account surplus. Cumulative flows since July 2011. – (2) Net funding in the form of loans, deposits and other investments by the banking sector, including those intermediated by resident central counterparties. – (3) Direct investment, financial derivatives, other investment, official reserves, errors and omissions.

## 18 – Net international investment position (1)

(percentage of GDP)



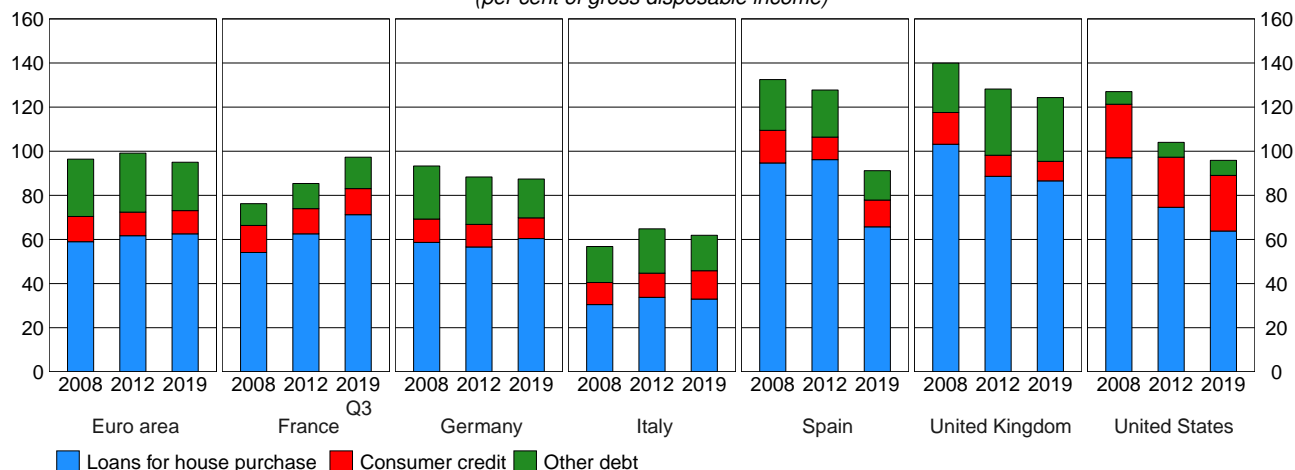
Source: Istat, for GDP.

(1) The net position at the end of the quarter equals the net position at the end of the previous quarter corrected for financial account flows during the quarter and for valuation adjustments.



## 19 – Financial debt of households (1)

(per cent of gross disposable income)

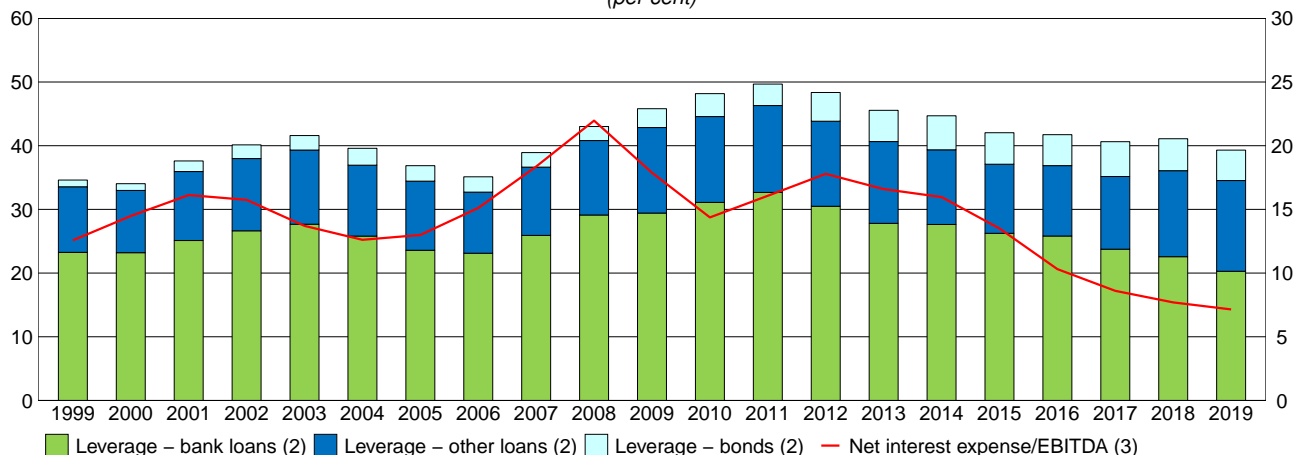


Sources: Bank of Italy and Istat for Italy, ECB for euro-area countries, Office for National Statistics and Bank of England for the United Kingdom, Federal Reserve System - Board of Governors and Bureau of Economic Analysis for the United States.

(1) Data refer to consumer and producer households; for the United States data refer to only consumer households. End-of-period data.

## 20 – Indicators of firms' borrowing (1)

(per cent)

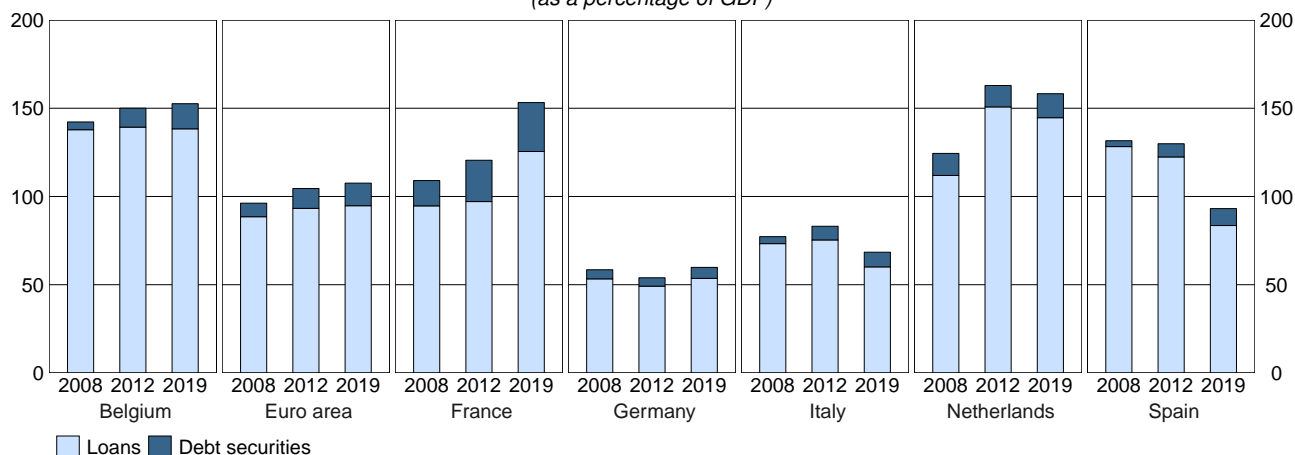


Sources: Bank of Italy (Financial Accounts) and analyses of Istat data, National Accounts by institutional sector.

(1) Data refer to non-financial corporations sector. – (2) Leverage is calculated as the ratio of financial debts (bank loans, bonds, other loans) to the sum of financial debts and shareholders' equity at market prices. End-of-period data. – (3) 4-period cumulative sum (right-hand scale).

## 21 – Firms' financial debt (1)

(as a percentage of GDP)

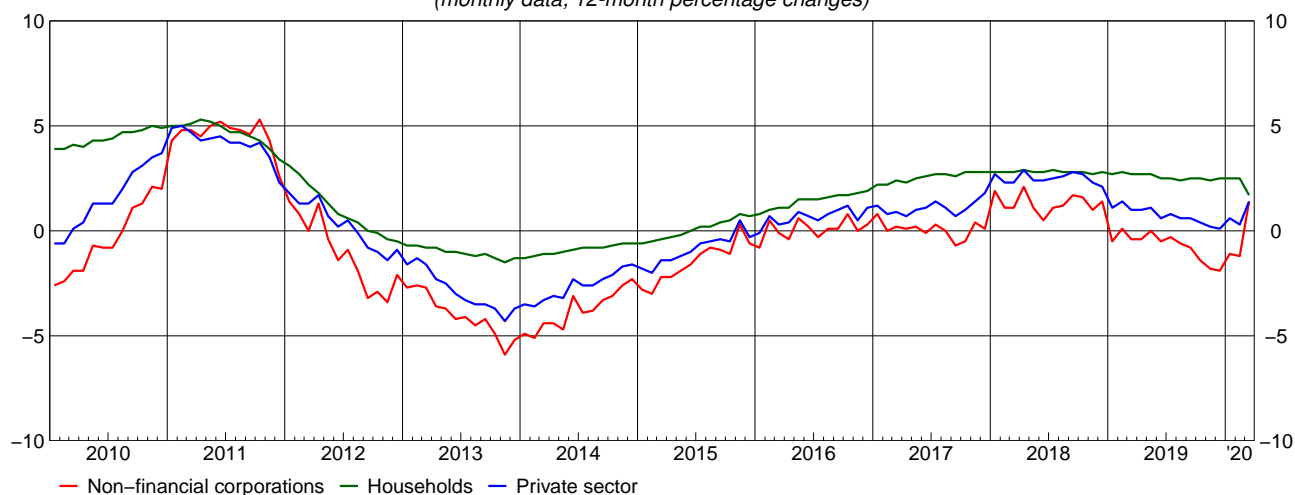


Source: based on ECB and Eurostat data.

(1) The data refer to the non-financial corporations sector. End-of-period data.

## 22 – Bank lending to the private sector (1)

(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes)

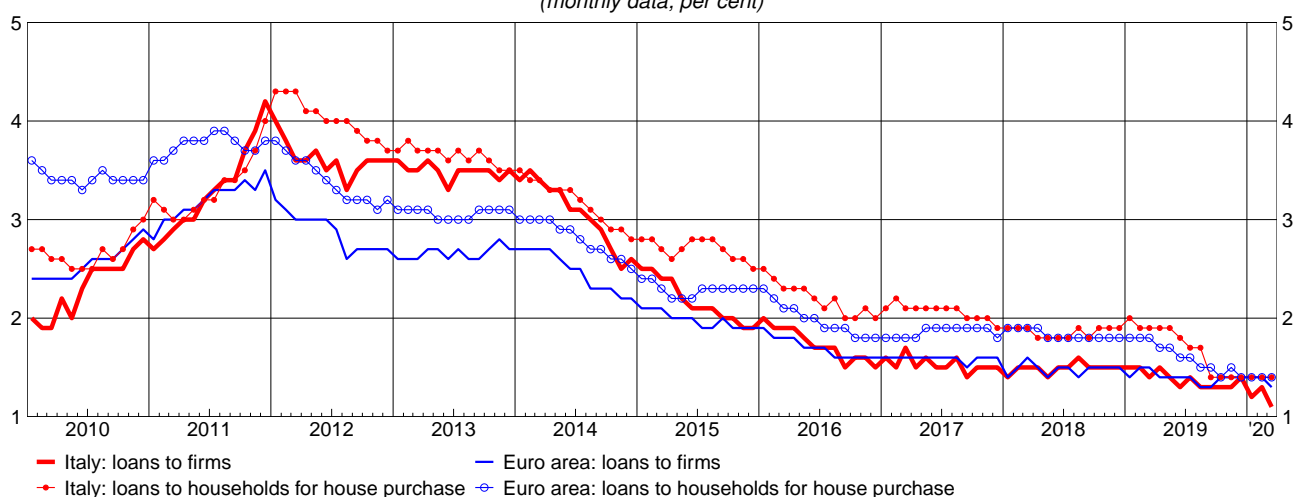


Source: Supervisory reports.

(1) Includes bad debts, repos and loans not recorded in banks' balance sheets because they have been securitized. The percentage changes are net of reclassifications, exchange rate variations, value adjustments and other variations not due to transactions; operations concluded with central counterparties are excluded.

## 23 – Interest rates on new loans (1)

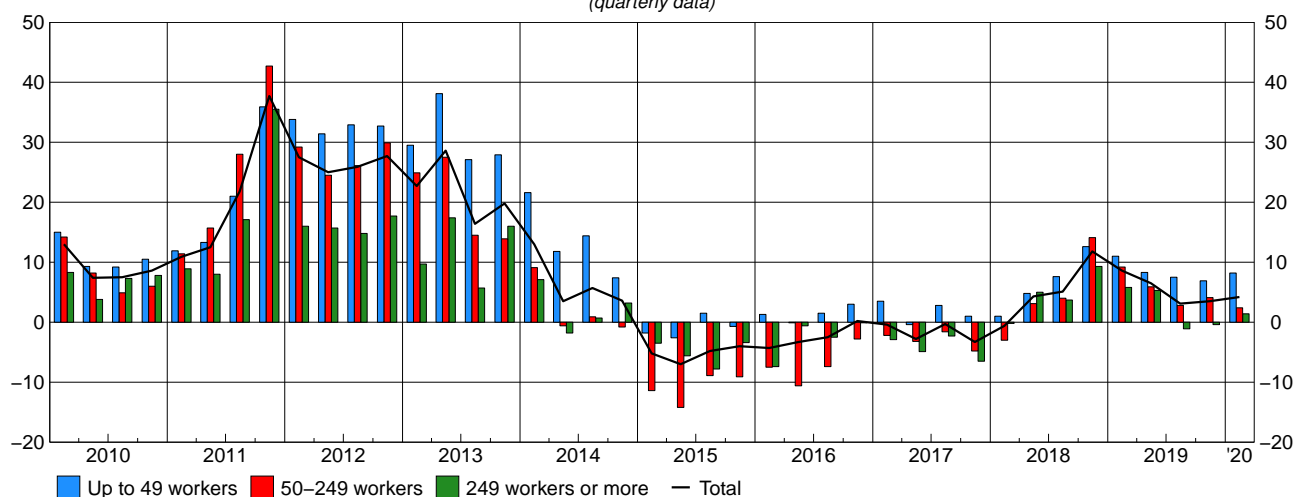
(monthly data; per cent)



Source: Based on Bank of Italy and ECB data.

(1) Averages. Data refer only to transactions in euros and are gathered and processed using the Eurosystem's harmonized method.

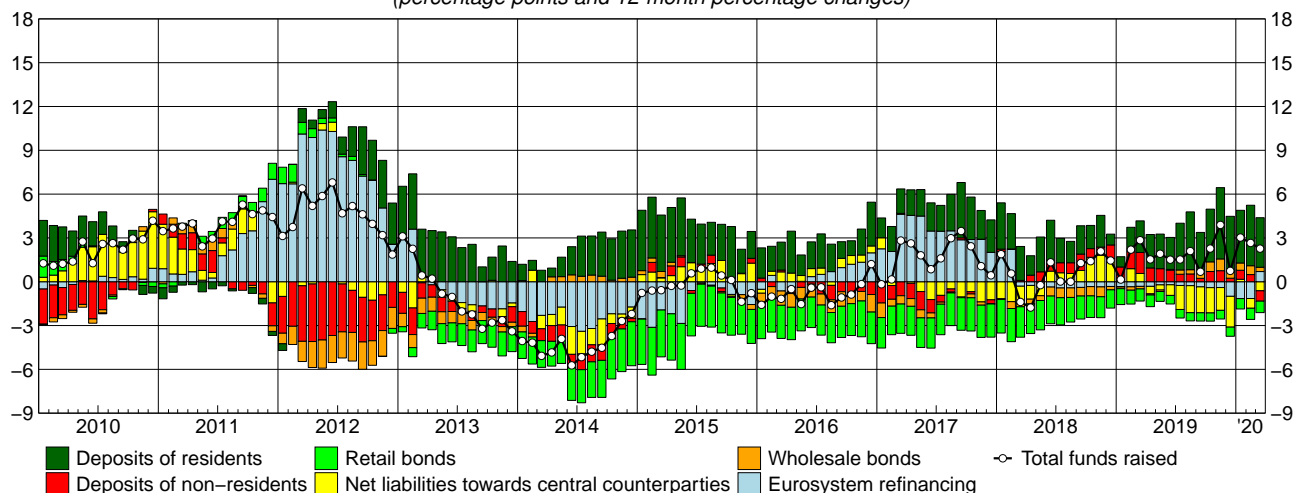
## 24 – Credit access conditions for firms

(a) Total  
(quarterly data)(b) By firm size (2) (3) (4)  
(quarterly data)

(1) Source: Bank of Italy, Survey on inflation and growth expectations (in collaboration with Il Sole 24 Ore up to October 2018); firms in industry (excluding constructions) and services. – (2) Net percentage of firms reporting difficulty in obtaining credit. – (3) Source: Istat, Monthly business confidence survey in the manufacturing sector. – (4) Last survey in the quarter. – (5) Source: The euro area bank lending survey. Degree of credit supply tightening compared with the previous quarter (diffusion index).

## 25 – Growth in bank funding: contributions of the various components (1)

(percentage points and 12-month percentage changes)

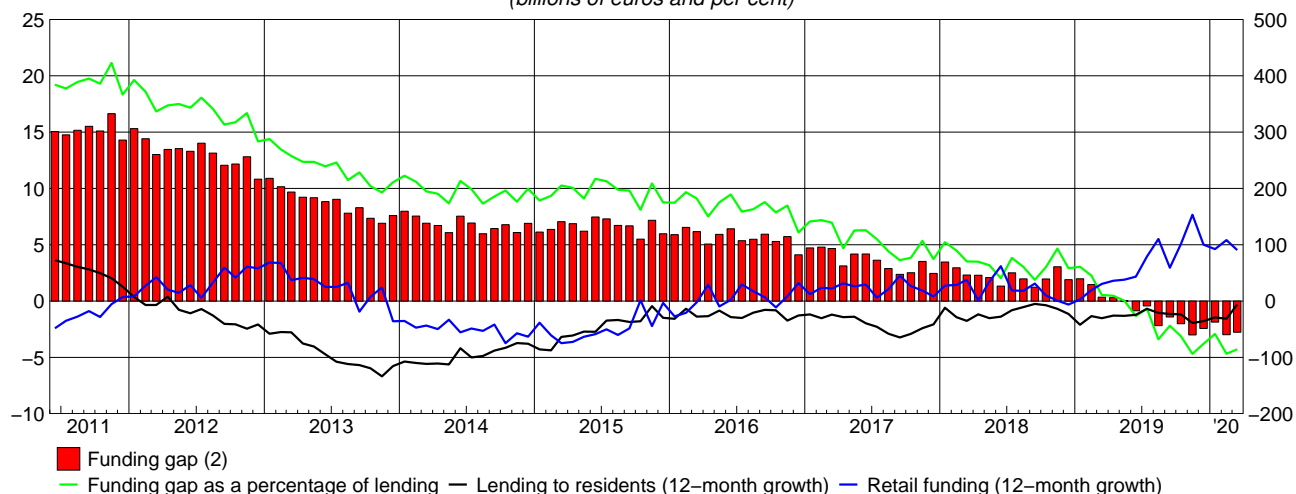


Source: Supervisory reports.

(1) The sum of the contributions is equal to the percentage change over 12 months in the total funds raised. The percentage changes in the single components are calculated net of reclassifications, exchange-rate variations, value adjustments and other variations not due to transactions. Net liabilities towards central counterparties are the funds raised by way of repos with non-residents via central counterparties.

## 26 – Banks' funding gap (1)

(billions of euros and per cent)

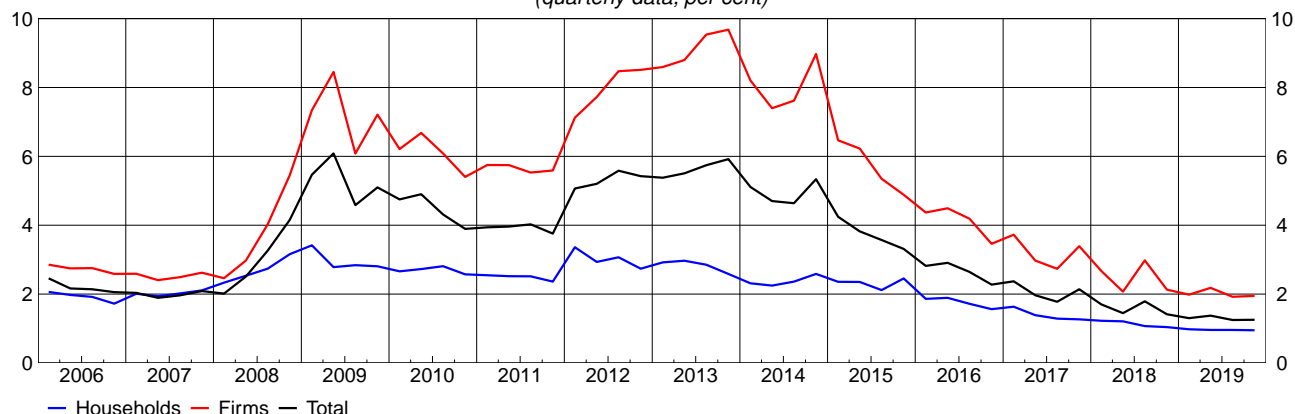


Source: Supervisory reports. Excludes Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and branches of foreign banks.

(1) Difference between lending to residents and retail funding (residents' deposits plus bank bonds subscribed by households). – (2) Right-hand scale (billions).

## 27 – New non-performing loan rates (1)

(quarterly data; per cent)



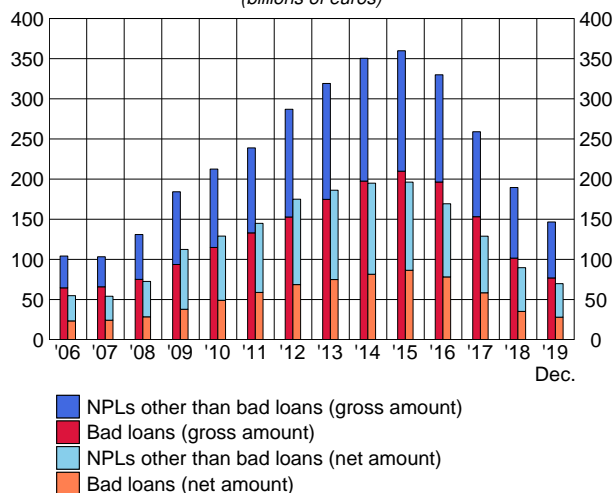
Source: Central Credit Register.

(1) Annualized quarterly flows of adjusted NPLs in relation to the stock of loans net of adjusted NPLs at the end of the previous quarter. Data seasonally adjusted where necessary.

## 28 – Non-performing loans (1)

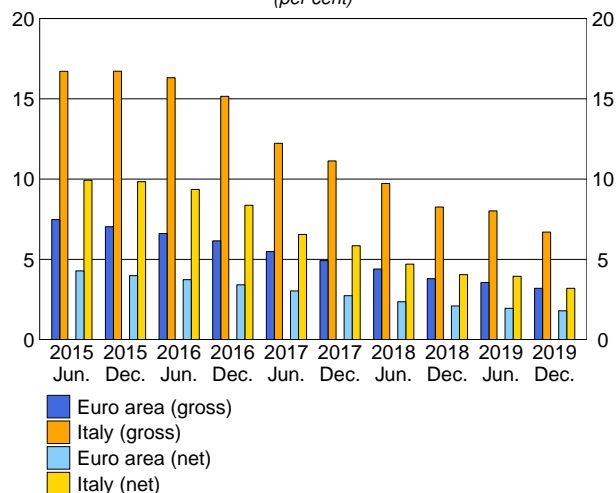
(a) Italian banking system: total amount (2)

(billions of euros)



(b) Significant banks: share of total loans

(per cent)



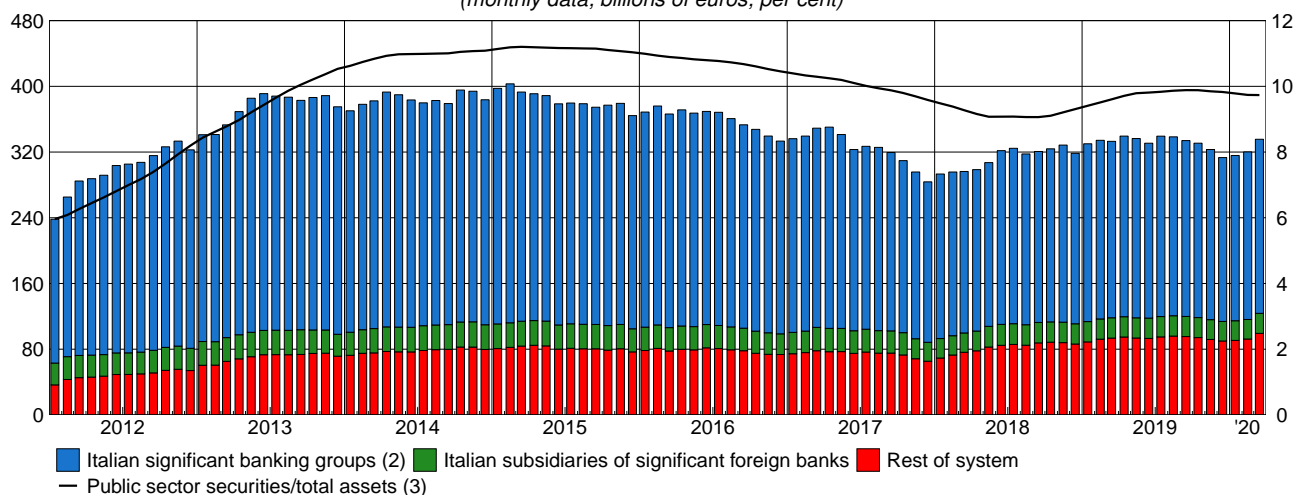
Sources: Supervisory reports, on a consolidated basis for banking groups and on an individual basis for the rest of the Italian banking system; ECB, Supervisory Banking Statistics for the euro area.

(1) Includes loans to customers, credit intermediaries and central banks. End of period data. Amounts and ratios are calculated net and gross of provisions. –

(2) Includes banking groups and subsidiaries of foreign banks; excludes branches of foreign banks.

## 29 – Banks' investment in Italian public sector securities (1)

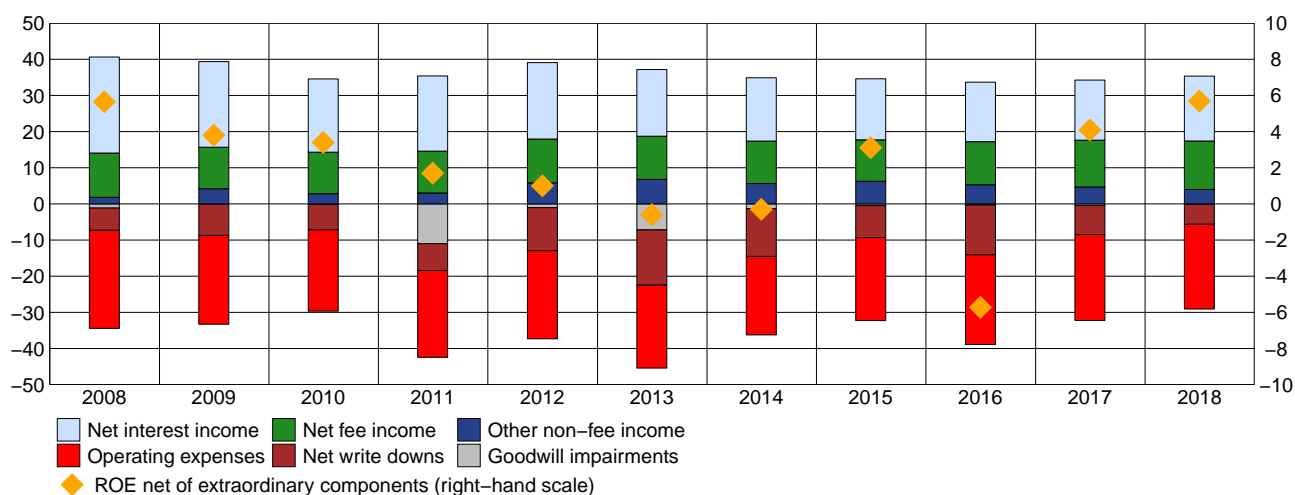
(monthly data; billions of euros; per cent)



Source: Individual supervisory reports.

(1) All public sector securities, including those issued by local authorities. Excludes Cassa Depositi e Prestiti SpA. The stock of Italian public sector securities in portfolios was revised starting in 2013, following the extension of the perimeter of general government as defined by Istat in agreement with Eurostat. – (2) Includes the cooperative credit banks merged into cooperative credit banking groups. – (3) Twelve-month moving average ending in the month indicated. The series 'total assets' does not include repurchased self-issued bonds. Right-hand scale.

## 30 – Main profit and loss items of banks (1)

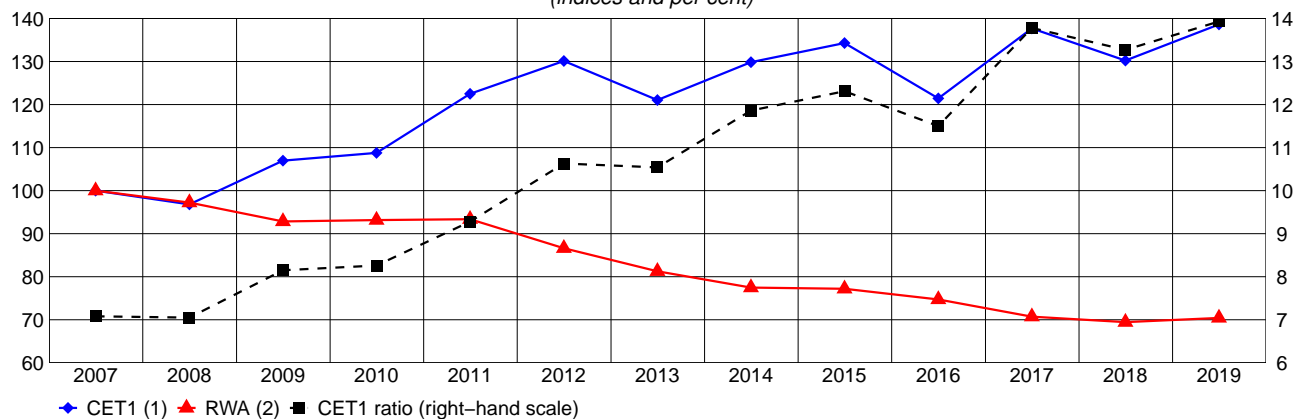


Sources: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.

(1) As a ratio to average equity in the year; percentage points. For the definition of the items, see the Section Methodological Note of the Appendix of the 2018 Annual Report (available only in Italian).

## 31 – Capitalization of banks and banking groups

(indices and per cent)



Sources: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.

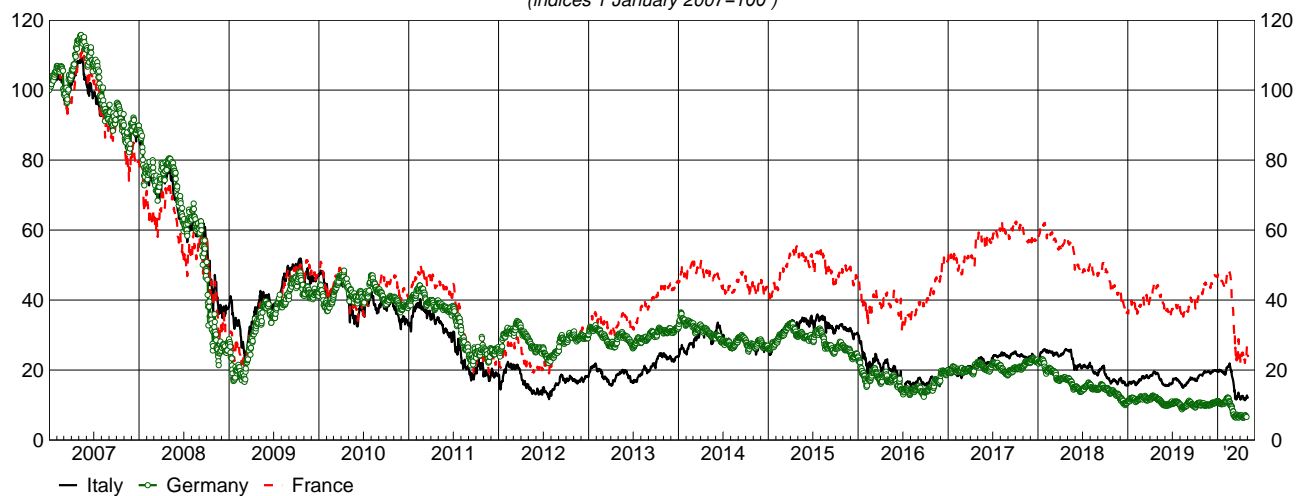
(1) Up to December 2013, the highest-quality capital component was the 'core tier 1'; from March 2014 it corresponds to CET1 ('common equity tier 1'). Index: 2007=100. – (2) 'Risk-Weighted Assets'. Index: 2007=100.

## 32 – Share prices and CDS spreads of listed banks

(daily data)

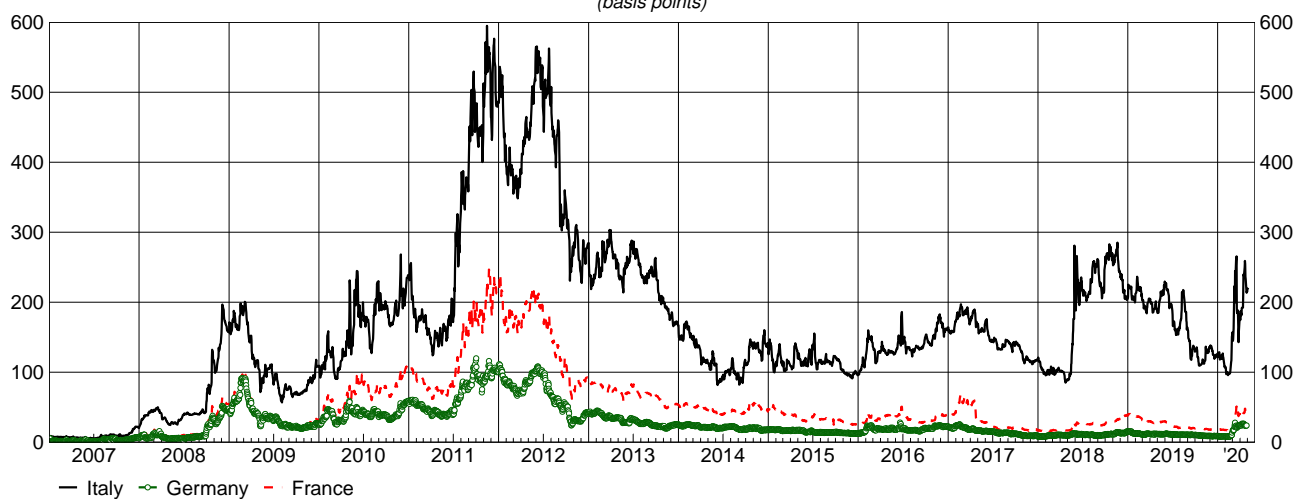
## (a) Bank indices

(indices 1 January 2007=100)



## (b) CDS spreads

(basis points)

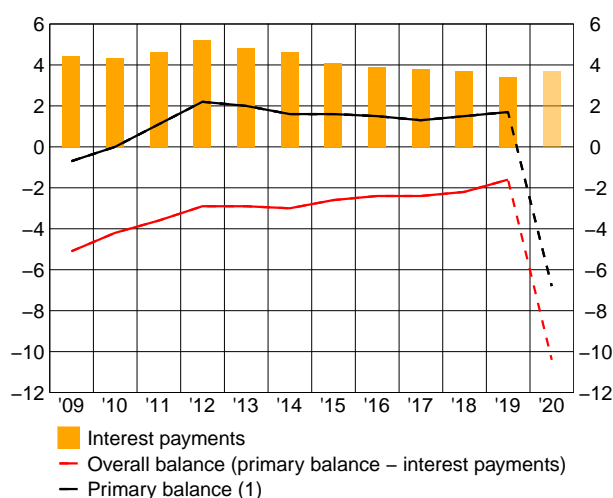


Sources: Refinitiv and ICE.

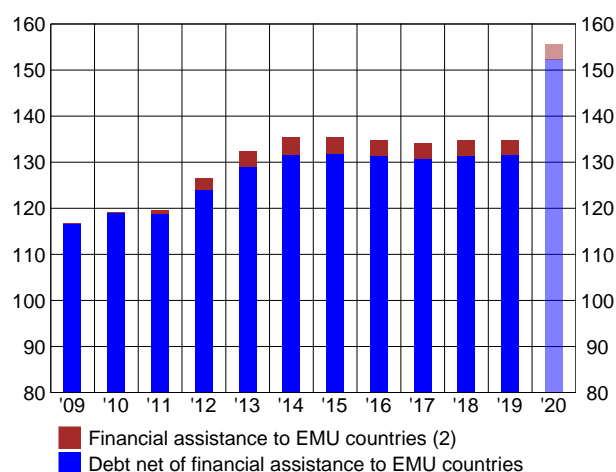
## 33 – Main public finance indicators

(per cent of GDP)

(a) General government balances



(b) General government debt



Sources: Istat, for the items of the 2009-2019 general government consolidated accounts; Ministry of Economy and Finance, for the 2020 estimates – Economic and Financial Document (April 2020).

(1) Overall balance net of interest payments. – (2) Loans granted to countries belonging to the EMU, both bilaterally and via the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), and contribution to the European Stability Mechanism's (ESM) paid-in capital.

## 34 – Main public finance indicators (European comparison)

(per cent of GDP)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Overall balance</b>													
Italy	-5.1	-4.2	-3.6	-2.9	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2	-1.6	-10.4	-5.7
France	-7.2	-6.9	-5.2	-5.0	-4.1	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	-3.0	-9.9	-4.0
Germany	-3.2	-4.4	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.4	-7.0	-1.5
Spain	-11.3	-9.5	-9.7	-10.7	-7.0	-5.9	-5.2	-4.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	-10.1	-6.7
Euro area	-6.2	-6.3	-4.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-8.5	-3.5
<b>Primary balance (1)</b>													
Italy	-0.7	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	-6.8	-2.0
France	-4.6	-4.4	-2.4	-2.4	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-1.6	-8.4	-2.7
Germany	-0.5	-1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	-6.3	-0.8
Spain	-9.6	-7.6	-7.3	-7.7	-3.6	-2.5	-2.2	-1.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-7.7	-4.4
Euro area	-3.4	-3.5	-1.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	-6.8	-2.0
<b>Gross public debt</b>													
Italy	116.6	119.2	119.7	126.5	132.5	135.4	135.3	134.8	134.1	134.8	134.8	155.7	152.7
France	83.0	85.3	87.8	90.6	93.4	94.9	95.6	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	116.5	111.9
Germany	73.0	82.4	79.8	81.1	78.7	75.7	72.1	69.2	65.3	61.9	59.8	75.6	71.8
Spain	53.3	60.5	69.9	86.3	95.8	100.7	99.3	99.2	98.6	97.6	95.5	115.6	113.7
Euro area	80.2	86.0	88.4	92.7	94.9	95.1	93.0	92.2	89.8	87.8	86.0	102.7	98.8

Source: AMECO, European Commission, Spring 2020 Economic Forecast (updated to 6 May 2020). For Italy: Istat, for the items of the 2009-2019 general government consolidated accounts; Ministry of Economy and Finance, for the 2020 and 2021 estimates – Economic and Financial Document (April 2020).

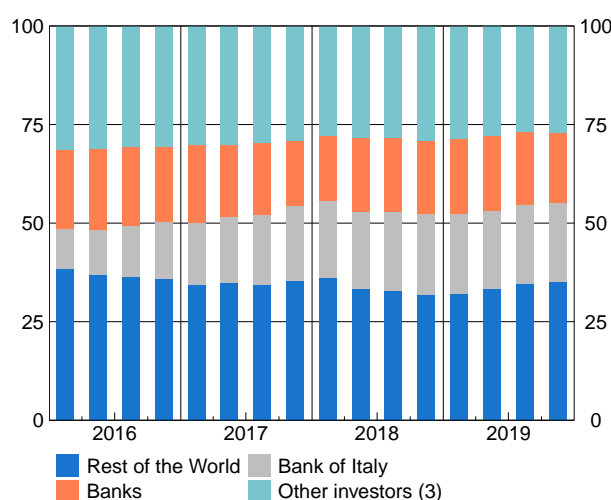
(1) Overall balance net of interest payments.



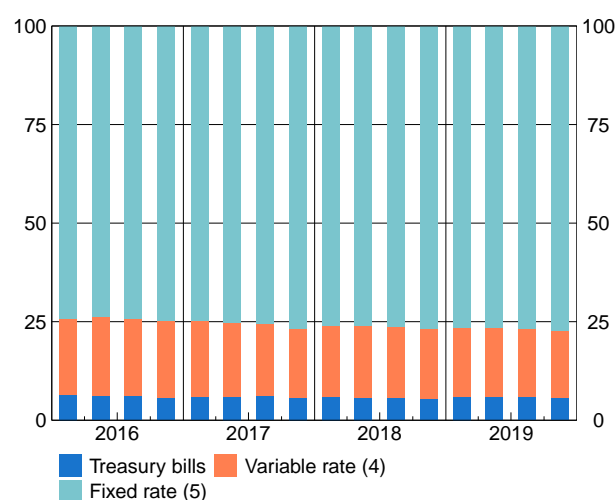
### 35 – Stock of government securities

(per cent)

(a) By category of investor (1)



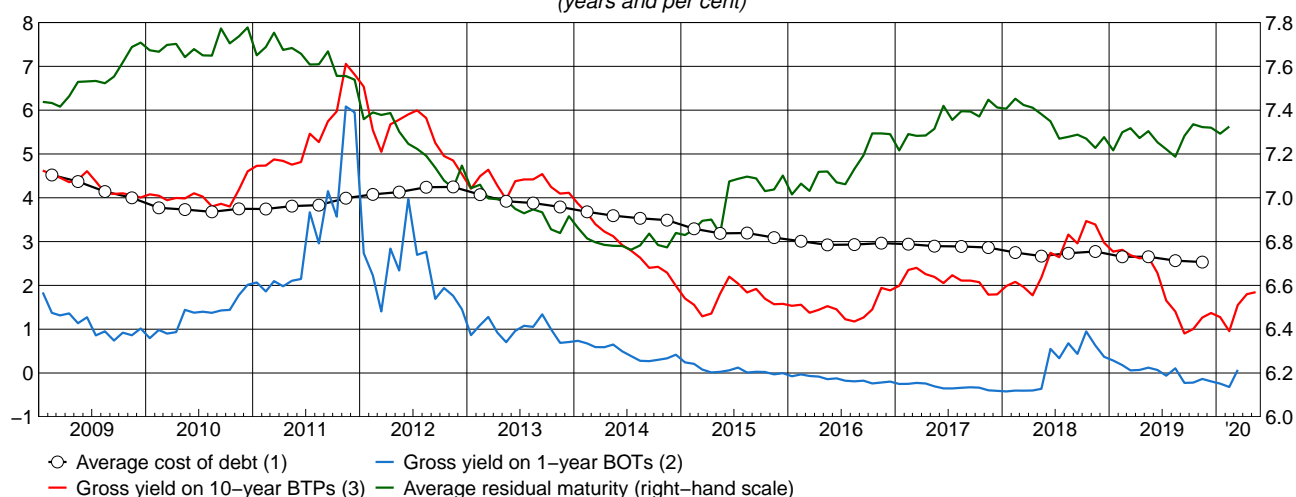
(b) By type of security (2)



(1) Sources: External statistics, Bank of Italy's Annual Accounts and supervisory reports. – (2) Source: the Securities Database. – (3) Difference between the total stock of government securities outstanding and the total held by the Rest of the World, the Bank of Italy and banks. – (4) Includes index-linked BTPs; includes CCTs. – (5) Includes fixed rate BTPs, CTZs and international securities.

### 36 – Average cost and average residual maturity of the public debt

(years and per cent)



Source: Istat, for interest expense.

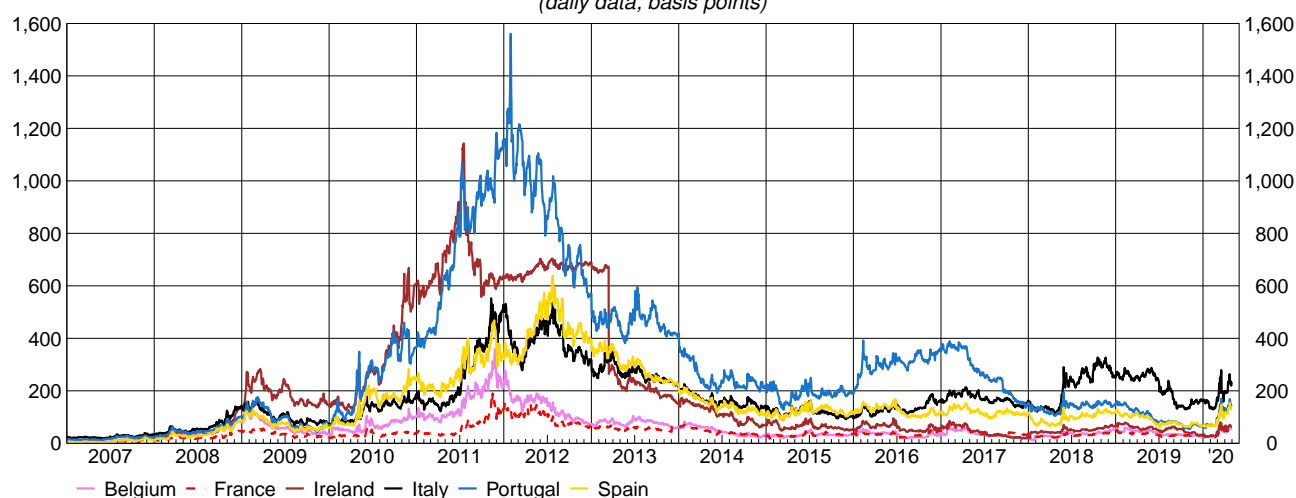
(1) Ratio between interest expense in the preceding 4 quarters and the stock of the debt at the end of the year-earlier quarter. – (2) The yield at issue is the average, weighted by the issue amounts allotted, of the compound allotment rates at the auctions settled during the month. – (3) Average monthly yield at maturity of the benchmark traded on the online government securities market.

**37 – Government benchmark securities: gross yields at maturity (1)***(percentage points, annual and monthly averages)*

		CTZs	BTPs				CCTs
			3 year	5 year	10 year	30 year	
2015		0.19	0.34	0.77	1.72	2.77	0.71
2016		-0.03	0.08	0.46	1.48	2.56	0.53
2017		-0.08	0.19	0.83	2.11	3.25	0.74
2018		0.56	0.94	1.62	2.61	3.42	1.36
2019		0.27	0.64	1.15	1.95	2.94	1.34
2019 -	Apr.	0.39	1.14	1.71	2.62	3.57	1.81
	May	0.64	1.24	1.83	2.64	3.59	1.94
	June	0.55	0.99	1.55	2.28	3.27	1.78
	July	0.15	0.47	0.92	1.65	2.71	1.18
	Aug.	0.14	0.38	0.78	1.40	2.42	1.14
	Sept.	-0.18	-0.01	0.30	0.90	1.97	0.63
	Oct.	-0.14	0.05	0.37	1.00	2.02	0.54
	Nov.	0.06	0.23	0.63	1.27	2.27	0.68
	Dec.	0.07	0.25	0.69	1.37	2.43	0.71
	Jan.	0.01	0.19	0.61	1.27	2.34	0.61
2020 -	Feb.	-0.11	0.00	0.34	0.96	2.00	0.23
	Mar.	0.51	0.70	0.96	1.55	2.31	0.70
	Apr.	0.78	0.95	1.26	1.80	2.56	0.99

Source: Based on daily MTS data.

(1) The benchmark security for each category is the last security issued from the time it becomes the most heavily traded.

**38 – Yield spreads between euro-area countries and German 10-year government bonds***(daily data; basis points)*

Sources: Based on Bloomberg data.

**39 – Growth and inflation forecasts***(percentage change on previous period)*

	Italy					
	Growth			Inflation (1)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Bank of Italy (Jan.) (2)	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3
Eurosystem (Mar.) (3)	-0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.2
European Commission (May) (4)	-9.5	6.5	n.a.	-0.3	0.7	n.a.
IMF (Apr.) (5)	-9.1	4.8	n.a.	0.2	0.7	n.a.
OECD (Mar./Nov.) (6)	0.0	0.5	n.a.	0.6	1.2	n.a.
Consensus Economics (Apr.) (7)	-7.5	4.5	1.3	-0.2	0.6	1.3

	Euro Area					
	Growth			Inflation (1)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Eurosystem (Mar.) (3)	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6
European Commission (May) (4)	-7.7	6.3	n.a.	0.2	1.1	n.a.
IMF (Apr.) (5)	-7.5	4.7	n.a.	0.2	1.0	n.a.
OECD (Mar./Nov.) (6)	0.8	1.2	n.a.	1.1	1.4	n.a.
Consensus Economics (Apr.) (7)	-5.7	5.4	1.8	0.4	1.3	1.4

(1) Measured by the harmonized index of consumer prices. (2) Economic Bulletin, 1/2020. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects. (3) ECB staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area. March 2020. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects. (4) European Economic Forecast. Spring 2020. (5) IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020. (6) OECD Interim Economic Outlook, March 2020, for growth; Economic Outlook, November 2019, for inflation. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects. (7) Consensus Forecasts, 9 April 2020.