



Growth and inflation after the pandemic in the EU

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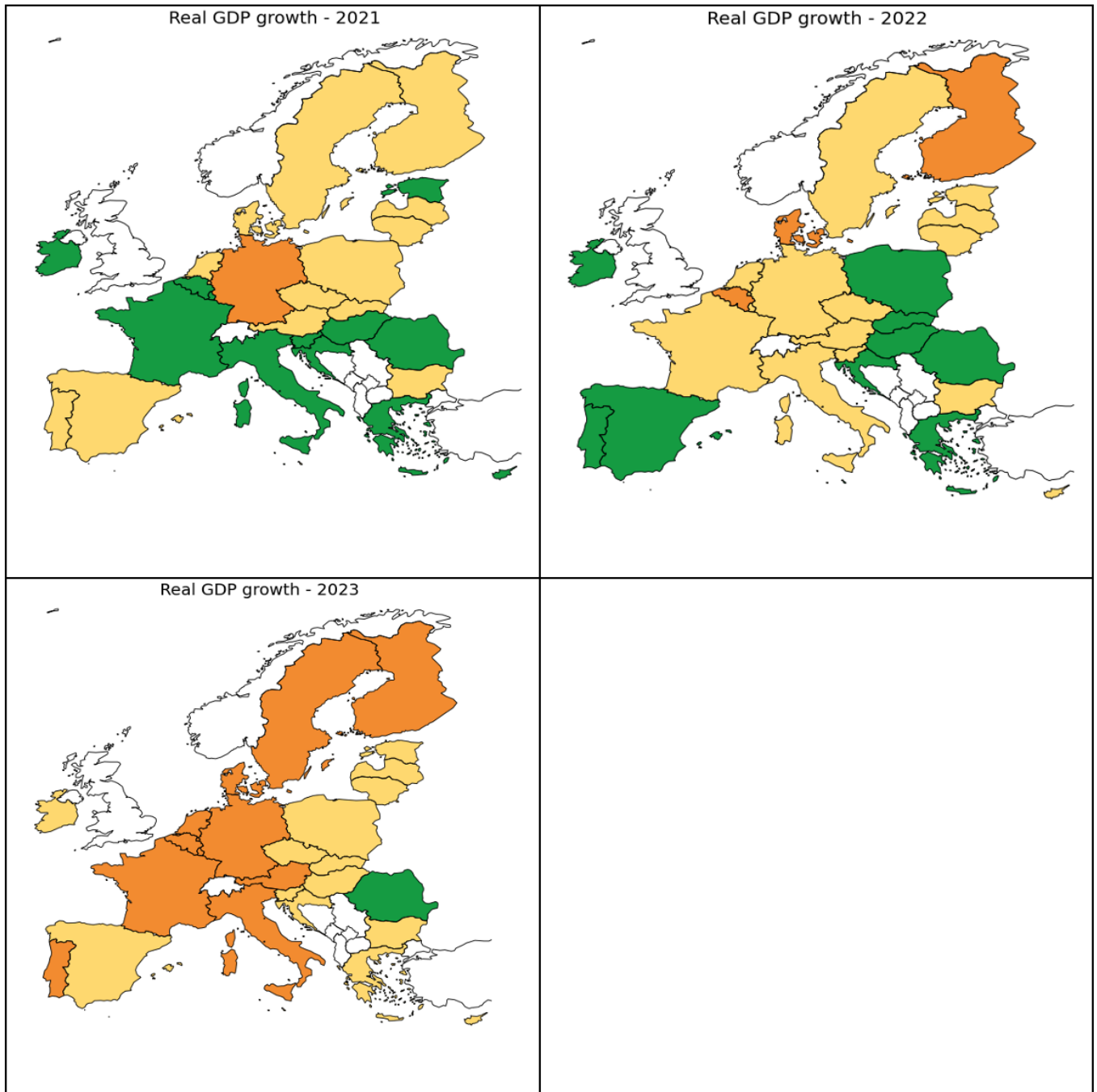
Maria Demertzis*

Countries hit comparatively hard during the financial crisis, helped also by domestic and European policies, are bouncing back from the pandemic faster than their peers.

The European economy is rebounding faster than expected according to figures [published](#) by the European Commission in its 2021 autumn economic forecast. However, the Commission also warns that the surge in new COVID-19 cases poses a downward risk to upbeat growth forecasts.

Figure 1 plots the rates of real growth for the three years, up to 2023.

Figure 1: Real growth rate forecasts in the EU, 2021-2023, %



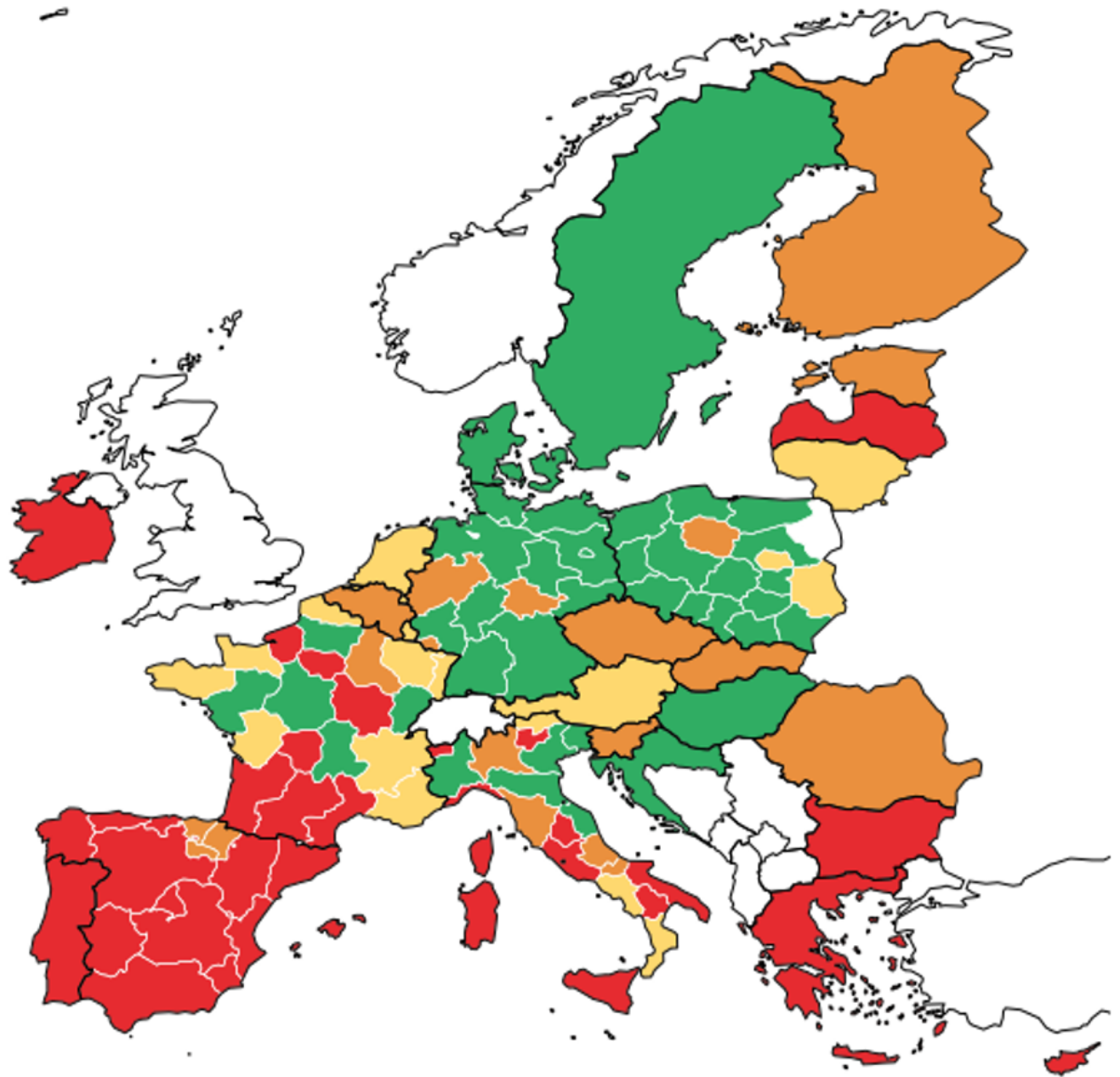
Source: Bruegel based on European Commission Autumn Forecast, 2021. Notes: orange: >3%, <5; green: >5%.

This year, France, Ireland, Italy, Greece, and a number of countries in central Europe and the Baltics will experience growth in excess of 6%. This is a strong recovery. Over the next two years there are countries where growth will pick up, like Poland and more countries in central Europe, but there are also those where growth will slow down faster, like Belgium and the Nordic countries.

This is interesting because countries in the south of Europe and some in central Europe and the Baltics were hit hard by the pandemic and were vulnerable to begin with, as they came into the pandemic with a higher number of zombie firms. This implies that as support measures are lifted, these countries would be expected to see a higher number of corporate defaults, which would affect their ability to rebound.

Figure 2 summarises these vulnerabilities geographically: red marks regions/countries with both a high share of zombie firms to begin with and high prevalence of sectors that were strongly affected by the pandemic; green marks regions/countries with both a low share of zombie firms to begin with and low prevalence of affected sectors during to the pandemic; yellow marks regions that have low zombie shares but high prevalence of affected sectors; and orange is for regions/ countries with high shares of zombie firms but low prevalence of affected sectors.

Figure 2: A geographical summary of vulnerabilities



Source: Bruegel. Altomonte et al (2021), COVID-19 financial aid and productivity: has su
been well spent?

Indeed, countries including Spain, Greece, Portugal and Cyprus were particularly exposed (red in Figure 2) as their economies rely heavily on sectors like services that were immediately affected during the pandemic and were in a relatively worse position in terms of underperforming firms at the onset of the pandemic.

However, the European Commission forecasts show that these vulnerabilities will not

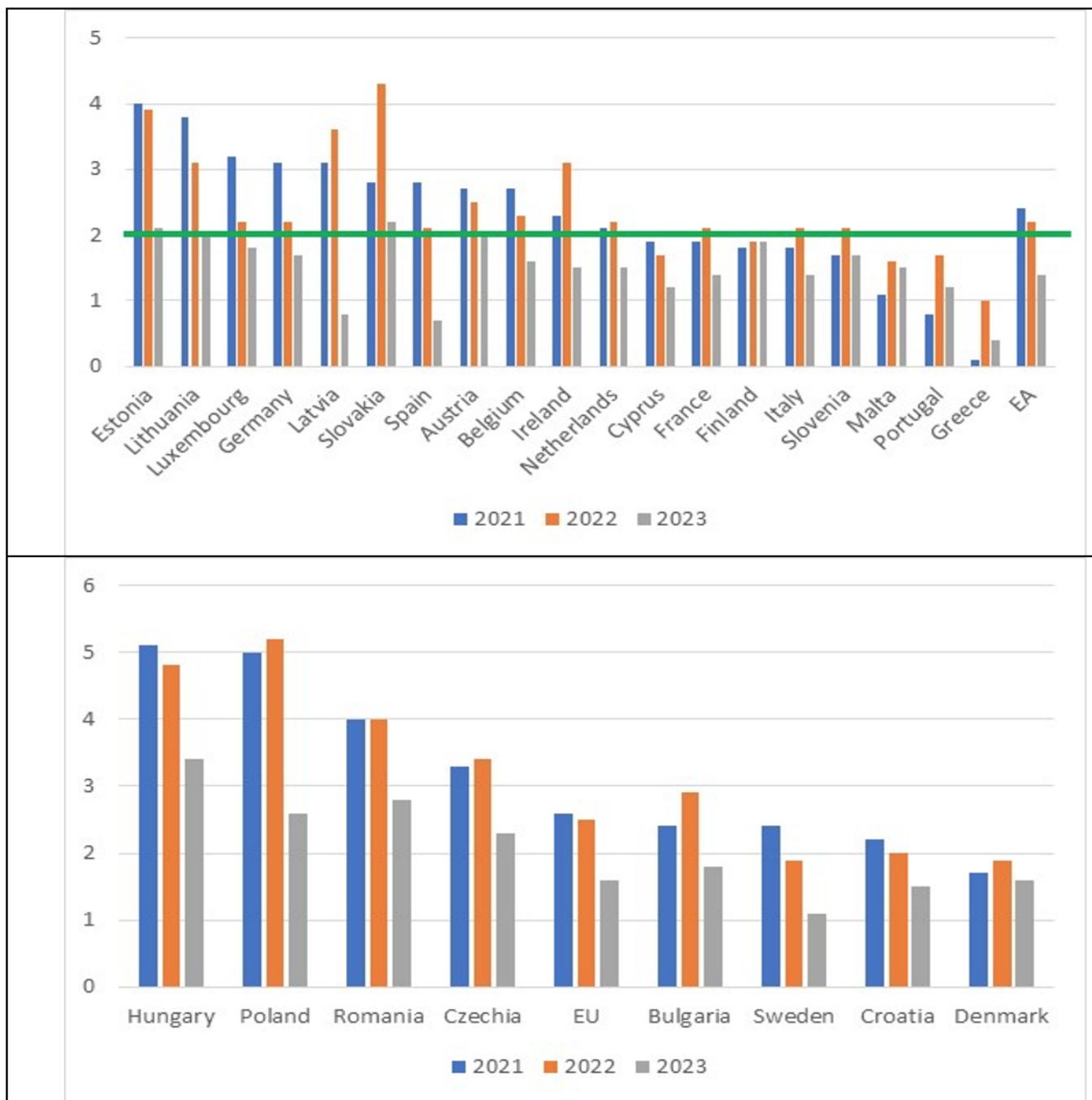
impact economic dynamism. Similarly, countries in the north of Europe that appear less vulnerable in Figure 2, do not necessarily do better over this three-year period. Countries that saw a larger drop in GDP during the COVID-19 crisis, are seeing now a large bounce-back.

An interesting picture also emerges when looking at inflation (Figure 3). In the euro area, there is a visible north-south divide. The north will face inflationary pressures this year and possibly in the next two years. Baltic economies and Slovakia will sustain high inflationary pressures this year and the next. Countries in the south of Europe, but also France, will not see any inflationary pressures for this three-year period, staying below the 2% inflation target.

Outside the euro area, Poland, Romania, and Hungary will face inflation rates of up to 5%. Almost all countries in central Europe and the Baltic will face high inflation this year and next before inflation begins to drop.

Scandinavian countries will not see any significant inflationary pressures, inside or outside the euro area.

Figure 3: Inflation Forecasts 2021-2023, %



Source: Bruegel based on European Commission Autumn Forecast, 2021 (based on HICP).
 Notes: The green line is the ECB's inflation target of 2% relevant for countries in the eurozone.

It is encouraging to see that those countries hit comparatively hard during the financial crisis and took time to recover are now able to absorb the current shock much faster and return to a pre-pandemic growth path. No doubt the help provided by policy, both in the form of quantitative easing by the European Central Bank, as well as the various programmes including the Recovery and Resilience Fund, are significant contributing factors.

A significant additional risk to both inflation and the growth outlook has to do with energy prices and the accompanying possible higher inflation, with secondary effects in the form of higher costs and wages. Currently, energy prices account for about [50%](#) of the euro area inflation rate. If higher prices were to persist longer, these second-round effects will begin to sustain pressures on inflation.

* Maria Demertzis is the Deputy Director at Bruegel, a Brussels based think-tank. This piece was originally published in the Money Review section of the Greek newspaper Kathimerini. It also appeared as an opinion column on the Bruegel blog and as a post in the Cyprus Economic Society blog.