

JOINT ECONOMIC FORECAST 2/2022 PRESS RELEASE

Berlin, September 29, 2022

Energy crisis: inflation, recession, welfare loss

The crisis on the gas markets is having a severe impact on the German economy. Soaring gas prices are drastically increasing energy costs, leading to a massive reduction of the purchasing power. Despite a decline in the second half of the year, gross domestic product is expected to expand by 1.4% this year. For the coming year, the institutes expect a contraction by 0.4%, followed by an increase of 1.9% in 2024.

Table
Key Forecast Figures for Germany

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real gross domestic product ¹	1.1	-3.7	2.6	1.4	-0.4	1.9
Employment ² (1 000 persons)	45 277	44 915	44 980	45 557	45 567	45 657
Unemployment (1 000 persons)	2 267	2 695	2 613	2 413	2 564	2 479
Unemployment rate BA ³ (in %)	5.0	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.3
Consumer prices ^{1,4}	1.4	0.5	3.1	8.4	8.8	2.2
Unit labour costs ^{1,5}	3.1	2.8	0.7	3.8	6.2	3.7
General government financial balance ⁶						
Euro billion	53.2	-147.6	-134.3	-72.5	-51.2	-41.5
in % of GDP	1.5	-4.3	-3.7	-1.9	-1.3	-1.0
Current account balance						
Euro billion	262.9	238.7	265.0	165.7	172.9	193.5
in % of GDP	7.6	7.0	7.4	4.3	4.2	4.5

¹ Percent change over previous year. ² Domestic concept. ³ Unemployed person in percent of civilian labour force (Federal Employment Agency concept). ⁴ Consumer price index (2015=100). ⁵ Compensation of employees per hour worked by employees in relation to labour productivity. ⁶ On national accounts definition (ESA 2010).

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency; Deutsche Bundesbank; 2022 to 2024: forecast by the Institutes.

© GD Autumn 2022

For the current year, the institutes are almost halving their spring forecast. For the coming year, they are lowering their forecast from 3.1% to -0.4%. This revision mainly reflects the extent of the energy crisis. For example, the combined economic output in 2022 and 2023 should be EUR 160 billion lower than it had been expected in the spring. The inflation rate is expected to increase further over the coming months. The average annual inflation rate for 2023 should climb to 8.8%, slightly higher than the current year's figure of 8.4%. Only in 2024 will the 2% mark be gradually reached again.

The main reason for the deterioration in the economic outlook is the reduced gas export from Russia, which has eliminated a significant part of the gas supply



PRESS EMBARGO

September 29, 2022, 10:00 a.m. CEST

PRESS CONTACT

Sabine Weiler
RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research
Phone +49 201 8149 213
sabine.weiler@rwi-essen.de

SCIENTIFIC CONTACT

Professor Dr Torsten Schmidt
RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research
Phone +49 201 8149 287
torsten.schmidt@rwi-essen.de

www.gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de

and increased the risk that the remaining supply and storage volumes will not be sufficient to meet the demand during the coming winter. Against this background gas prices have skyrocketed in the summer. Businesses have already started to cut back their gas consumption noticeably. Even though the institutes do not expect any gas shortages under normal weather conditions over the winter, the supply situation remains extremely tight. Although the situation is expected to ease somewhat over the medium term, gas prices are likely to remain well above pre-crisis levels. This will mean a permanent loss of prosperity for Germany.

The labour market is having a stabilising effect. Demand for new labour is likely to decline in view of the economic downturn. However, due to the shortage of skilled workers in many areas, companies will be keen to retain existing staff, so employment is only likely to fall slightly temporarily.

"The Russian attack on Ukraine and the resulting crisis on the energy markets are leading to a noticeable slump in the German economy," says Torsten Schmidt, head of economic research at RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research and spokesman for the Joint Economic Forecast Project Group. "The high energy and food prices, which are likely to rise further in the coming year, are causing significant losses in purchasing power. Both low-income households and businesses are therefore dependent on further support from policymakers. In the case of businesses, however, care must be taken to avoid permanent subsidies. At least the labour market is showing signs of stability; due to the shortage of personnel in many sectors, no increase in unemployment is expected despite the economic crisis."

The Joint Economic Forecast was prepared by the ifo Institute (Munich), the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW Kiel), the Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH), and RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (Essen).

The full report will be available on September 29, 2022 at 10:00 a.m.
www.gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de/category/gutachten/.

About the Joint Economic Forecast

The Joint Economic Forecast is published twice a year on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action. The following institutes participated in the autumn report 2022:

- ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich in cooperation with the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)
- Kiel Institute for the World Economy
- Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH) – Member of the Leibniz Association
- RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna

Scientific Contacts

Professor Dr Torsten Schmidt
RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research
Phone +49 201 8149 287
Torsten.Schmidt@rwi-essen.de

Professor Dr Oliver Holtemöller
Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH) – Member of the Leibniz Association
Phone +49 345 7753 800
Oliver.Holtemoeller@iwh-halle.de

Professor Dr Stefan Kooths
Kiel Institute for the World Economy
Phone +49 431 8814 579 or +49 30 2067 9664
Stefan.Kooths@ifw-kiel.de

Professor Dr Timo Wollmershäuser
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich
Phone +49 89 9224 1406
Wollmershaeuser@ifo.de