

Bouncing Back? Indo-Italian Business in the Post-Crisis

Outlook on Indian Economy

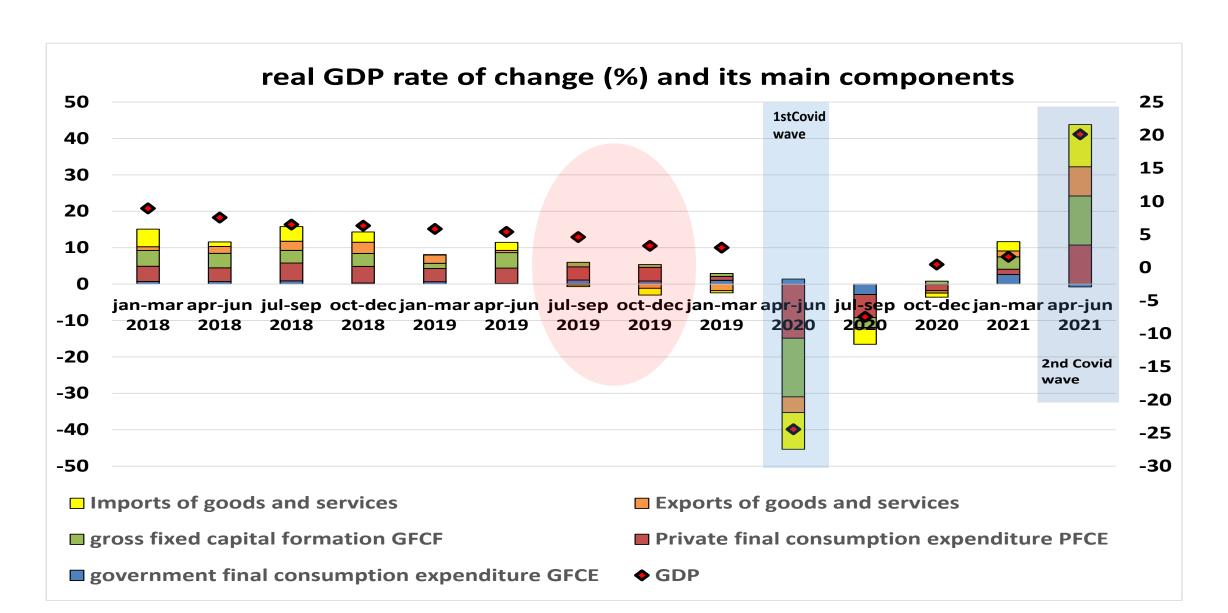
5th October 2021

Giovanni Vittorino

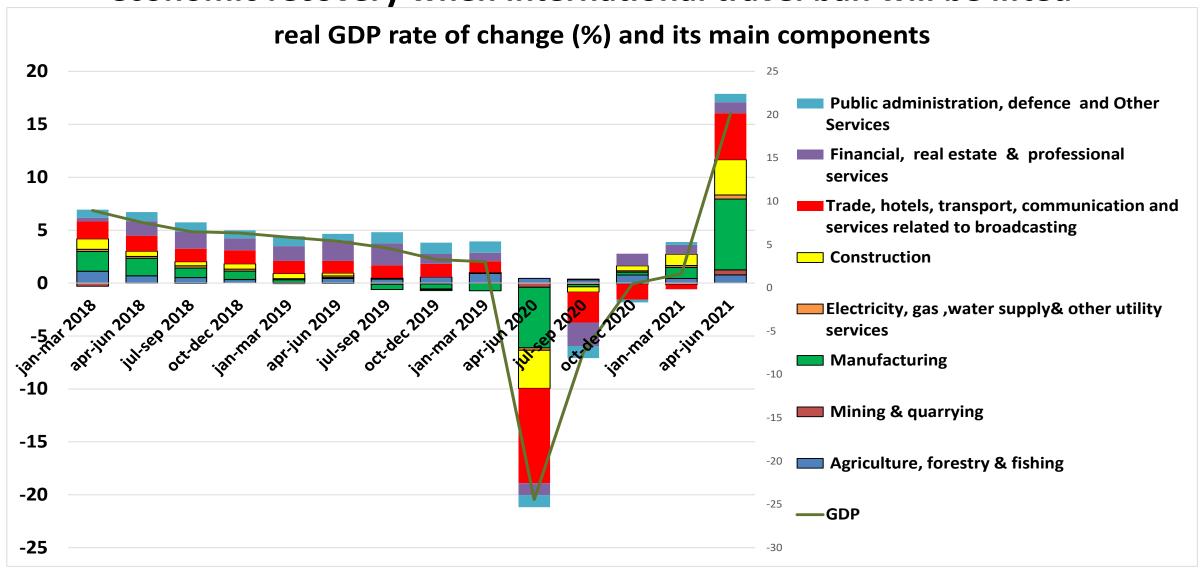
Financial attaché at the Embassy of Italy in New Delhi

Disclaimer: the views set out in this presentation are the presenter's own and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Bank of Italy.

Covid-19 hit a struggling economy... In 2021 Q1 the rebound has been substantial especially in trade



Manufacture can benefit from recent structural reforms and liberalization while service sector has the potential to contribute much more to economic recovery when international travel ban will be lifted





IMF (WEO, July 2021) Exps for GDP

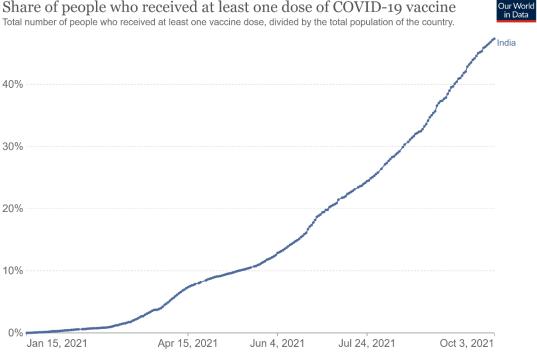
9.5% in FY21-22 (apr-mar) vs 8.5% FY22-23

- 1. Fiscal policy space is narrow however the fiscal stimulus has been effective with emphasis on poor people, health, liberalization and asset sales. Several structural reforms are in the pipeline.
- 2. Monetary policy (repo rate) on hold due to sharp increase in core inflation (cost-push shocks induced by Covid waves). Liquidity and regulatory measures proved adequate in supporting credit.
- 3. Threats: carbon and oil prices are rising (an incentive to speed up the green economy transition?). Financial system weaknesses (Non-Performing Assets) and MP tightening from other central banks. Covid-19 developments still worrying.

Vaccination campaign tightly connected with economic recovery







1.5

0.5

Feb 4, 2020

CC BY

2nd Covid wave

Jun 4, 2021 Oct 4, 2021

Feb 24, 2021

Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

Aug 8, 2020

1st Covid wave

Nov 16, 2020

Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

CC BY



Thank you for your attention!

giovanni.vittorino@bancaditalia.it

Disclaimer: the views set out in this presentation are the presenter's own and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Bank of Italy.