What are we learning from the energy crisis? An Empirical Stock-Flow Consistent Model of the Italian Economy

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- We assess the impact of the energy crisis on the Italian economy

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- Coding: 11 R files (model upload, tables, in-sample and out-of-sample predictions, figures) + 1 xls file (data reclassification) + 1 csv file (reclassified series)

Table 1. Balance sheet, current prices, 2021

| | Households | Firms | Government | Banks | ECB | Foreign | Σ |
|----------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|---|
| Cash and reserves | 200683 | 0 | 0 | 10817 | -211500 | 0 | 0 |
| Deposits | 1428434 | 0 | 0 | -1428434 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Securities | 233263 | 0 | -2678397 | 1366294 | 868289 | 210551 | 0 |
| Loans | -763488 | -871902 | 0 | 1635390 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shares | 1372850 | -1372850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other net FA | 1583746 | 284629 | 323282 | -1563895 | -783662 | 155900 | 0 |
| Net financial wealth | 4055488 | -1960123 | -2355115 | 20172 | -126873 | 366451 | 0 |
| $\overline{\Sigma}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. Transactions-flow matrix, current prices, 2021

| Firms | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--|--|--|
| | Housesholds | Current | Capital | Gov. | Banks | ECB | Foreign | \sum | | | |
| Consumption | -1030124 | 1030124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total investment | 0 | 357215 | -357215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Government spending | 0 | 352718 | 0 | -352718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Export | 0 | 582192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -582192 | 0 | | | |
| Import | 0 | -540198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540198 | 0 | | | |
| Memo: GDP | 0 | [1782051] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Taxes | -483366 | 0 | 0 | 483366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Transfers | 188601 | 0 | 0 | -188601 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wages | 692915 | -692915 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Interest payments | 10905 | -2326 | 0 | -60678 | 29134 | 13200 | 9765 | 0 | | | |
| Corporate profit | 738858 | -1141970 | 403112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bank profit | 29134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -29134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| CB seigniorage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13200 | 0 | -13200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Other payments | -60675 | 55160 | 0 | 275577 | -151307 | -5171 | -113584 | 0 | | | |
| Change in money | 15250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -657 | -14593 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Change in deposits | 57376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -57376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Change in securities | -30072 | 0 | 0 | -105432 | -77658 | 103317 | 109845 | 0 | | | |
| Change in loans | -27196 | 0 | 169601 | 0 | -142405 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Change in shares | 138716 | 0 | -138716 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Change in other net FA | -67825 | 0 | 15012 | 275577 | 126789 | -93895 | -255658 | 0 | | | |
| Change in net wealth | 86249 | 0 | 45897 | 170145 | -151307 | -5171 | -145813 | 0 | | | |
| Σ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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- Create alternative scenarios and compare with baseline dynamics

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$$\Delta \log(i) = \gamma \cdot \Delta \left(\frac{Y}{K}\right) \tag{1}$$

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Real consumption of households:

$$\Delta \log(c) = \alpha_1 \cdot \Delta \log\left(\frac{WB}{p}\right) + \alpha_2 \cdot \Delta \log\left(\frac{YD - WB}{p}\right) + \alpha_3 \cdot \Delta \log\left(\frac{V_h^n}{p}\right) - \alpha_4 \cdot \Delta \log\left(\frac{L_h}{p}\right)$$
(2)

- Gross export:

$$\log(X) = \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_1 \cdot \log(Y^{row}) + \varepsilon_2 \cdot \frac{w}{pr} - \varepsilon_3 \cdot r^*$$
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- Price level:

$$\Delta \log(p) = \pi_0^{y} + \pi_1^{y} \cdot \Delta \log(p_{en}) + \pi_2^{y} \cdot \Delta \log\left(\frac{Y}{p}\right)$$
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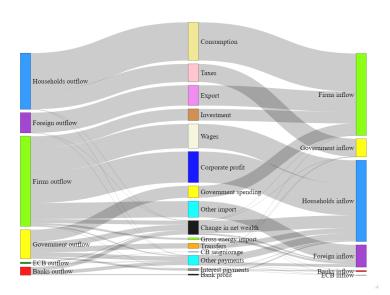
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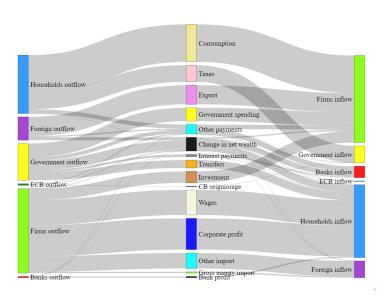
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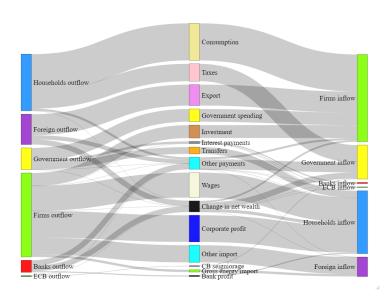
Energy import:

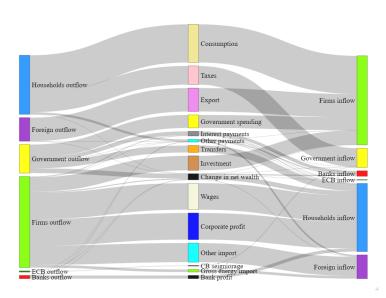
$$M_{en} = \mu_{en} \cdot M$$
, where: $\mu_{en} = \epsilon_1^{en} \cdot \mu_{en,-1} + \epsilon_2^{en} \cdot p_{en}$ (6)

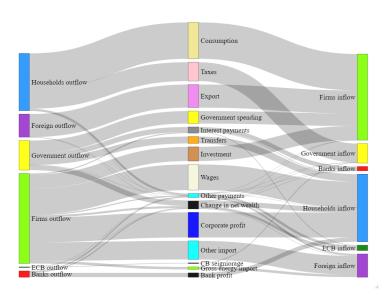












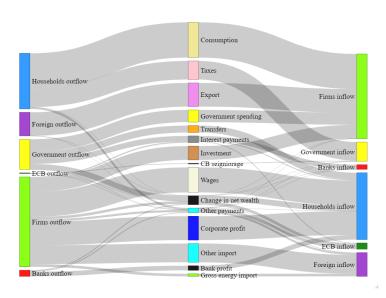


FIGURE 1. SANKEY DIAGRAM OF TRANSACTIONS, 2023

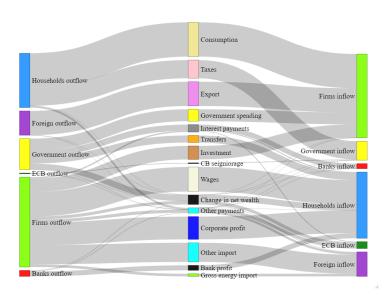


FIGURE 2. SELECTED VARIABLES UNDER ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

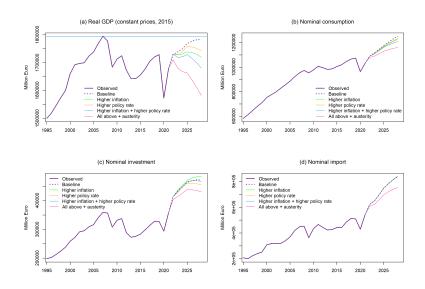


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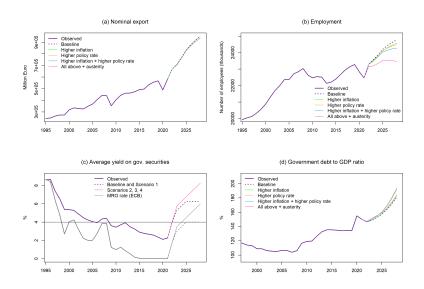


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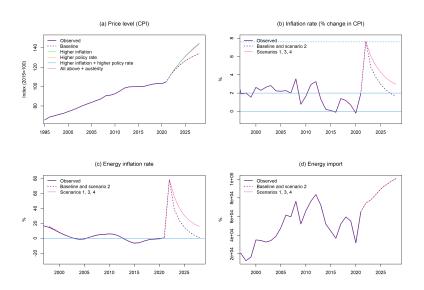


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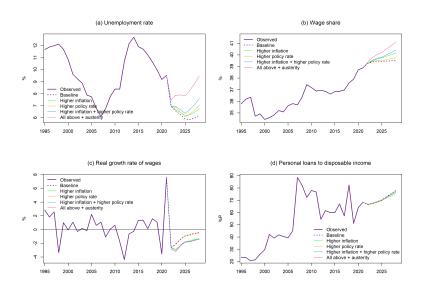


Table 3. Predicted values of selected variables in 2022-2024

| | NADEF (Nov 2022) | | | IMF (Oct 2022) | | | EU (Nov 2022) | | | Bol (Dec 2022) | | | OECD (Nov 2022) | | | ISTAT (Dec 2022) | | | Model baseline | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------------|------|------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Variable / period | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Growth rates (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | -0.2 | | 3.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.4 | - | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Consumption | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.8 | -0.4 | - | 2.2 | 1.4 | - | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.4 | - | 1.1 | -0.7 | -0.2 |
| Investment | 9.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 3.1 | - | 6.2 | 4.1 | - | 9.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 2.0 | - | 11.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Import | 14.3 | 1.9 | 4.3 | - | - | - | 6.1 | 4.2 | - | 15.2 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 13.2 | 2.2 | - | 10.3 | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| Export | 10.4 | 1.5 | 4.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | - | 4.9 | 4.3 | - | 10.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 2.0 | - | 10.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| GDP deflator | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | - | - | - | 3.1 | 2.4 | | - | - | - | 3.2 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | - | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| CPI | 7.0 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 5.2 | - | 8.7 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 5.4 | - | 7.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Gov. ratios (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deficit to GDP | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 3.9 | | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | | | | 5.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | | | | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.7 |
| Debt to GDP | 145.7 | 144.6 | 142.3 | 147.2 | 147.1 | | 144.6 | 143.6 | 142.6 | - | | | 146.5 | 144.4 | 143.3 | - | | | 146.4 | 148.7 | 152.5 |

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- The debt/GDP ratio rose from 106.2% in 2008 to 155.8% in 2020
- Model simulations show that the debt/GDP ratio will keep rising in the next few years (under every scenario)
- A tight monetary policy and/or austerity measures (to reduce inflation) can only make things worse...

References

- Canelli, R., Fontana, G., Realfonzo, R. and Veronese Passarella, M. (2023) What are we learning from the energy crisis? The case of Italy, working paper.

References

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