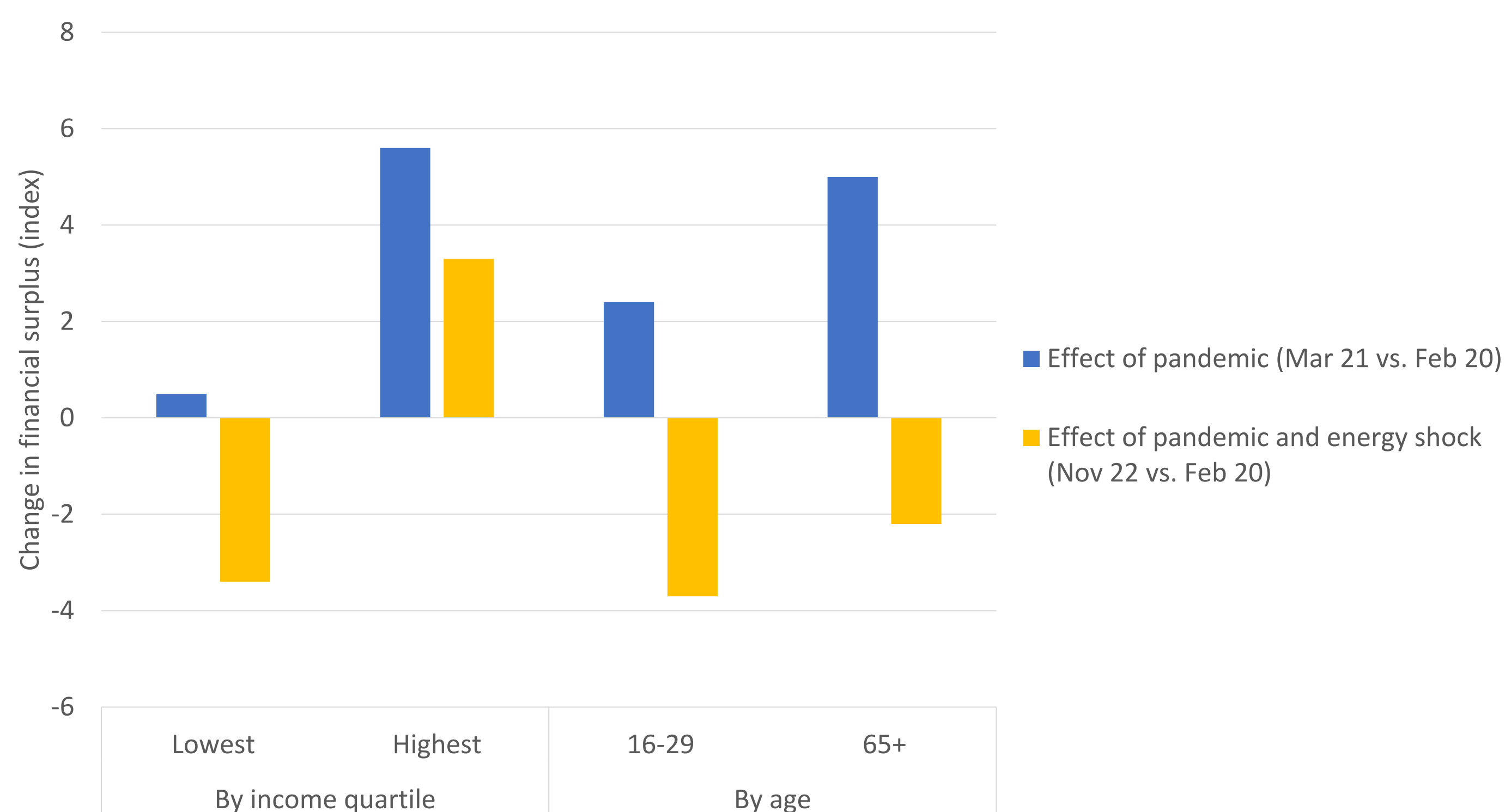
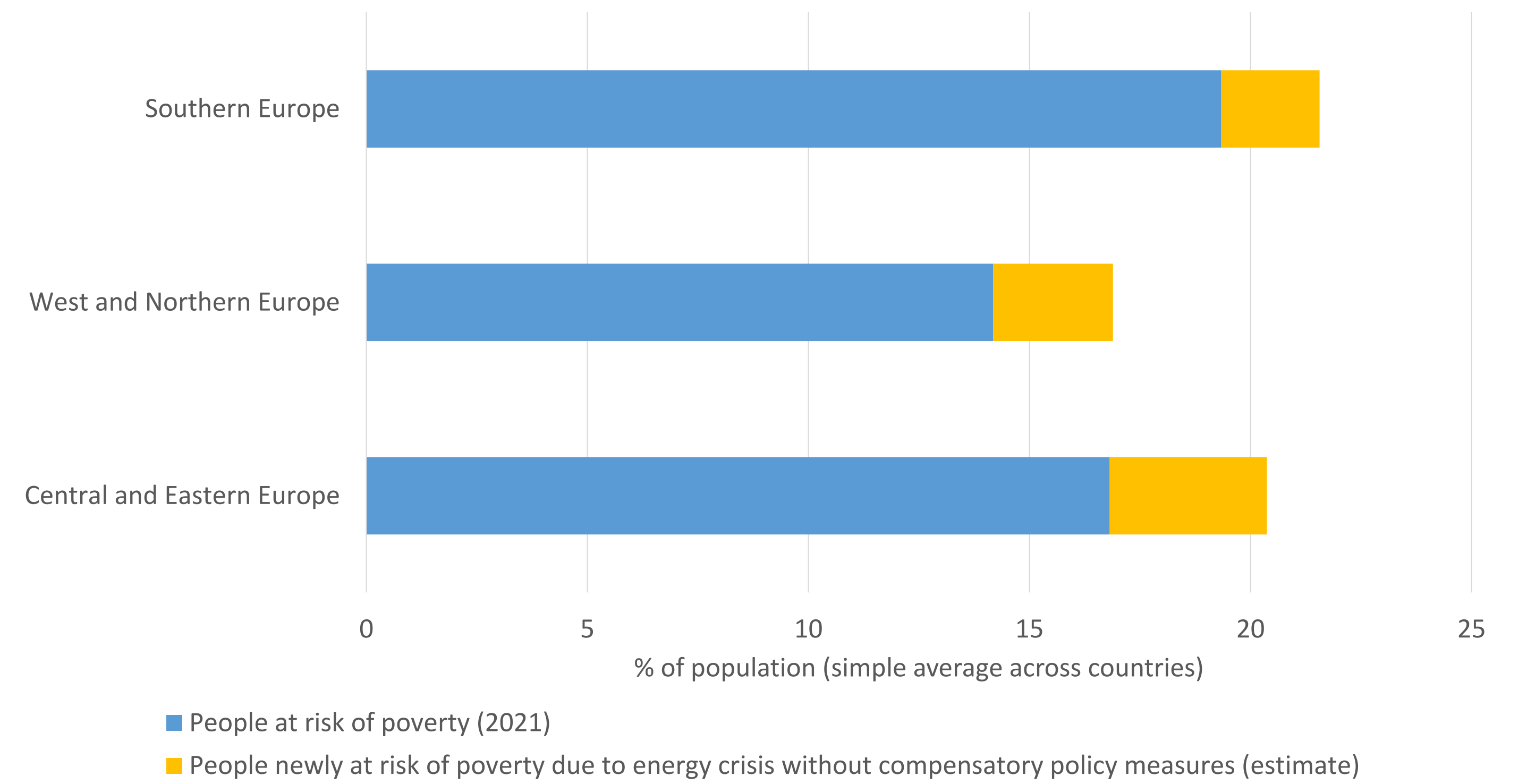


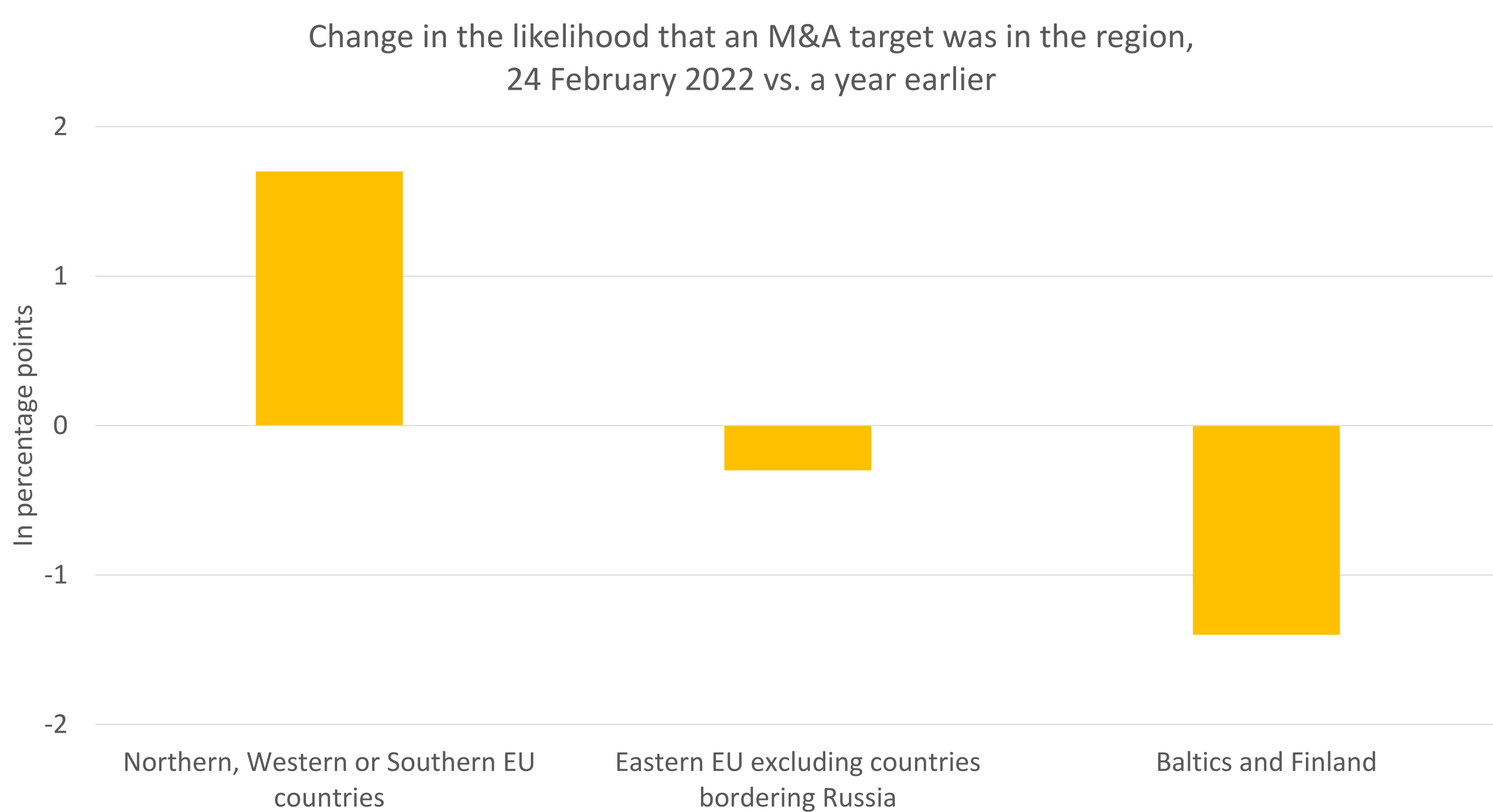
Inflation hurt everyone's financial situation, especially poorer and younger households that had accumulated less savings during the pandemic.



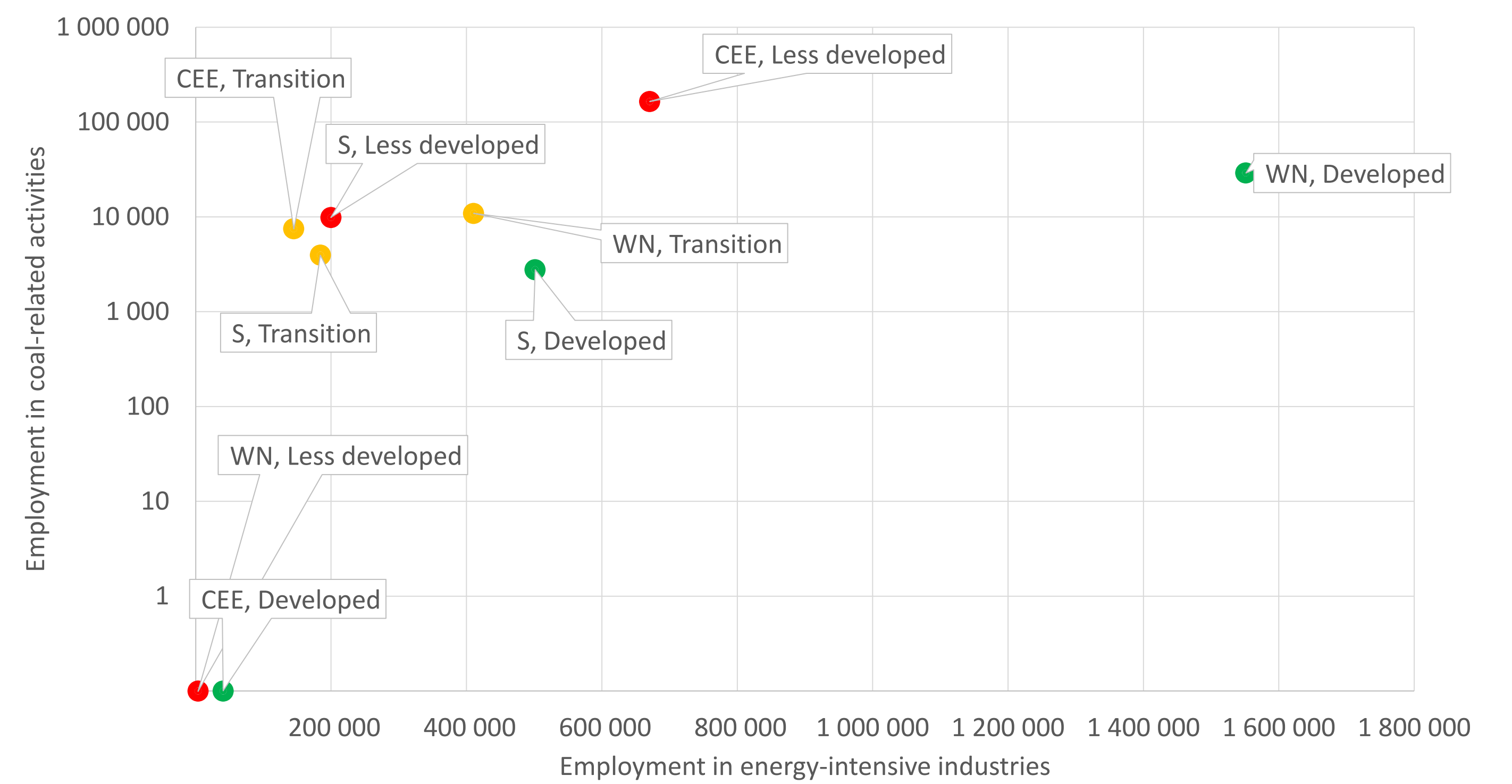
Inflation could push more people in the European Union into poverty, especially in Central and Eastern Europe.



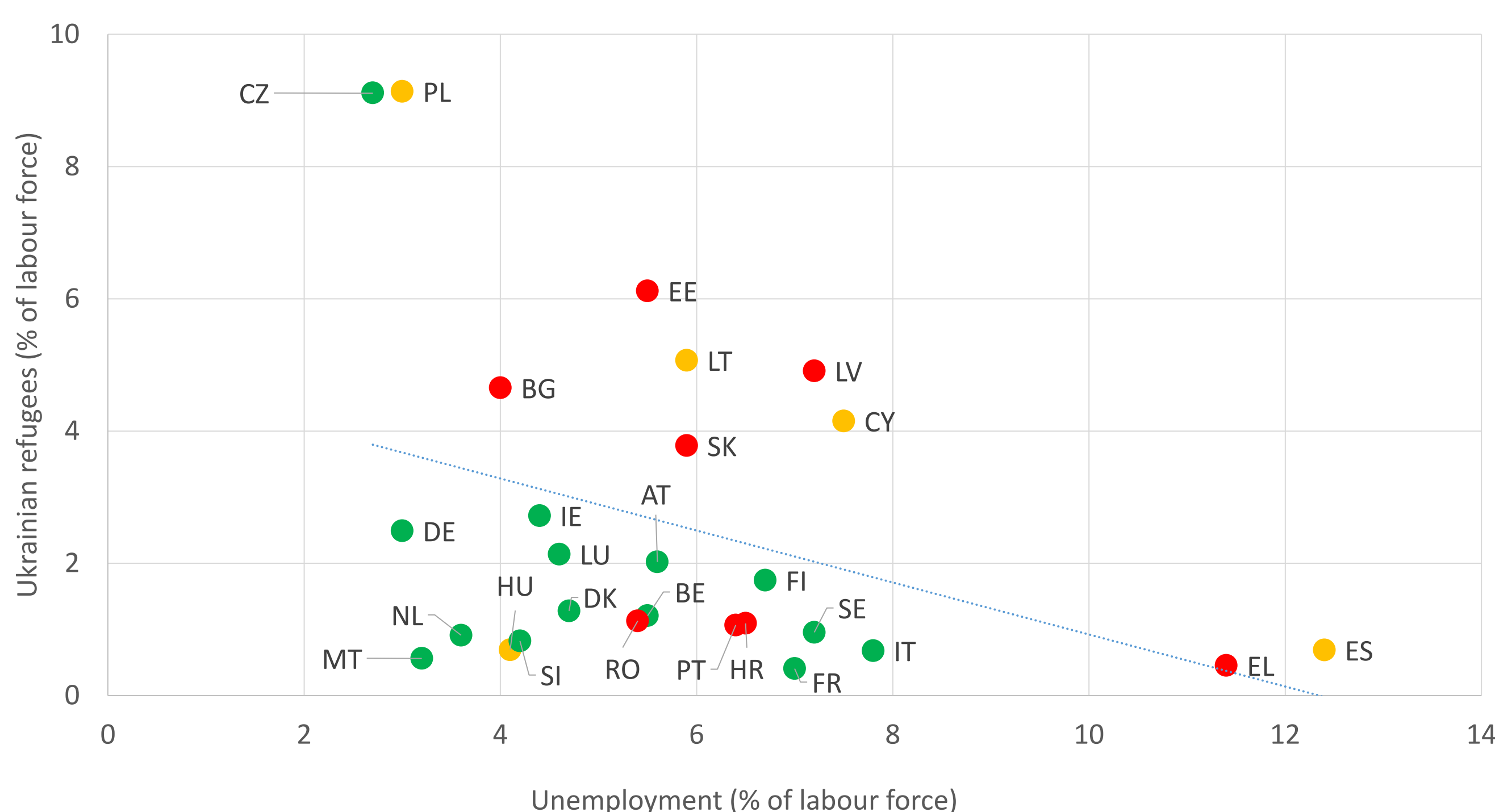
Merger and acquisition announcements appeared to slow more in countries closer to Russia, a possible sign that geopolitical uncertainty is dampening investment in Eastern Europe.



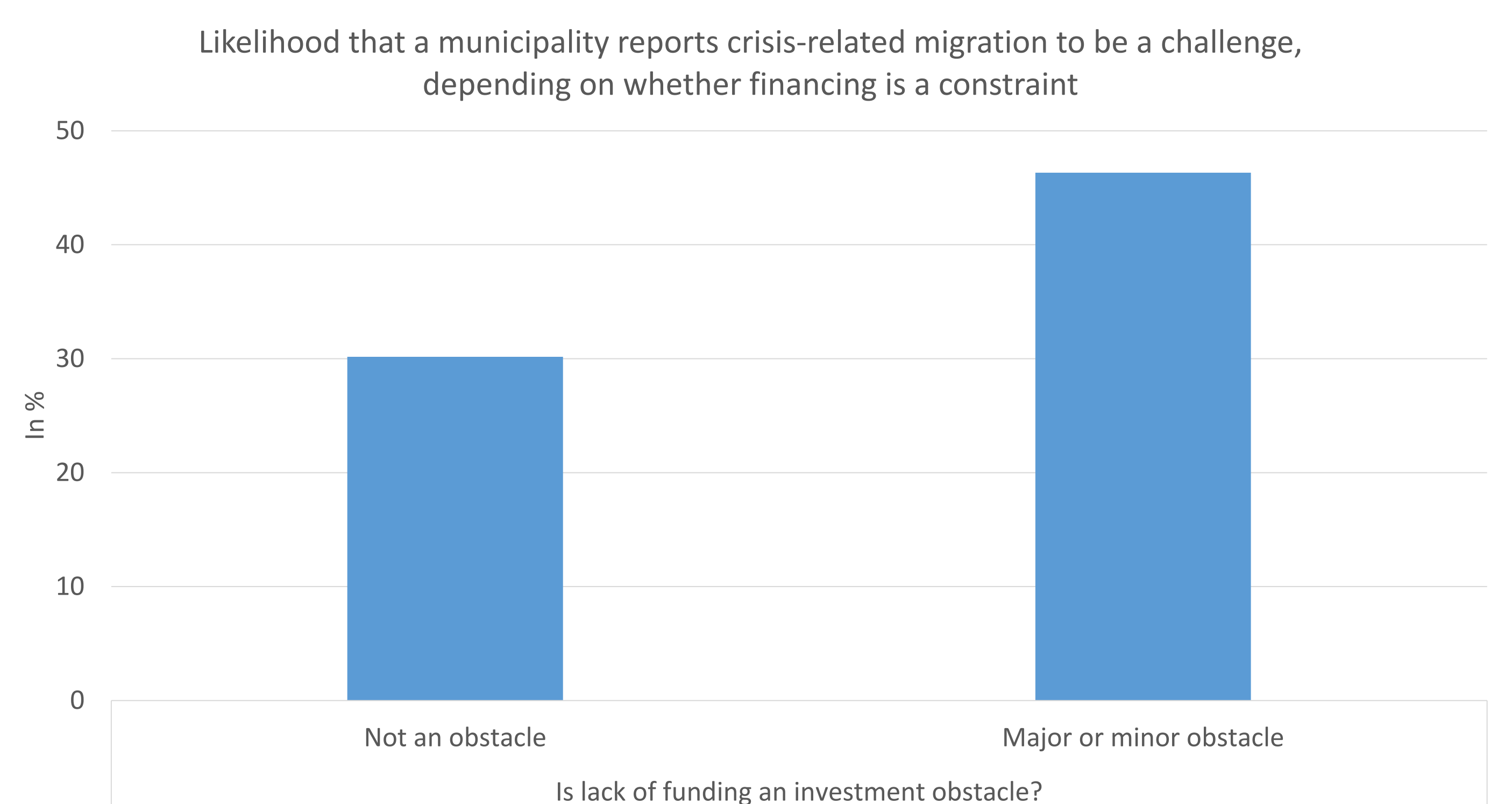
Central and Eastern Europe contains more regions in which high energy prices are compounding existing challenges faced by energy-intensive and coal-related activities.



The integration of refugees into labour markets is likely to increase growth, but mostly in richer countries where employment opportunities tend to be better.



Crisis-related migration appears to be more challenging for municipalities with financial constraints



POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Social and regional cohesion need to be strengthened as soaring inflation exacerbates inequalities caused by the pandemic.
- Fiscal support for the energy crisis should focus on the most vulnerable groups while keeping intact incentives to save energy.
- Public investment and lower administrative and regulatory barriers can encourage firms to invest and innovate.
- To promote cohesion, public investment should boost social, transport, green, and digital infrastructure and continue to improve skills.



The EIB Investment Report, issued annually by the European Investment Bank, provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of investment and the financing of investment in the European Union. It combines the exploration of investment trends with in-depth analysis, focusing especially on the drivers and barriers to investment activity.

The Investment Report 2022/2023 can be downloaded at <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/20220211-investment-report-2022>

