

CEPREMAP / DBNOMICS

Macroeconomic Outlook – March 2025

DBnomics

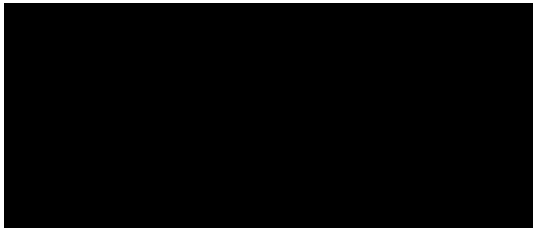
- Most data presented in the forthcoming slides are extracted from DBnomics (<https://db.nomics.world/>), an open-sourced databank created at CEPREMAP, and will be updated every Thursday at 6:00pm
- The project has been financed by generous grants from Banque de France, AFD, DG Trésor, France Stratégie and OECD
- The executive director of the DBnomics project is Christophe Benz
- The slides have been designed by Daniel Cohen and are updated by Jocelyn Maillard and François Langot at CEPREMAP
- Links to the DBnomics data are available in the Appendix
- All materials presented here can be freely used with proper acknowledgment
- Questions and comments about the presentation can be addressed at jocelyn.maillard@cepremap.org

Executive summary

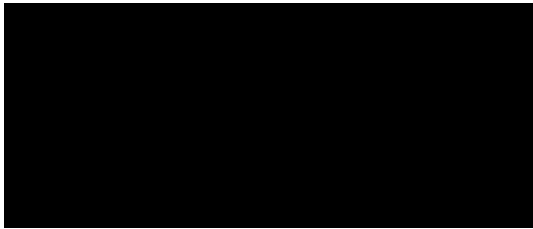
- Markets and policymakers are scrutinizing President Trump's decisions as the resulting political and economic uncertainties drive financial market volatility, influence governments' decisions, and affect inflation and labor market trends.
- In response to inflationary pressures, monetary policy was tightened up to levels unheard of for the last 20 years. However, with the fall of inflation, a loosening of monetary policy has started. The ECB decreased its rates six times by 25bp since June while the Fed cut its rates by 100bp since September.
- Headline inflation is now at 2.5% in the Euro Area while it is at 3% in the US. It has been slightly increasing over the last few months. Core inflation remains higher than headline inflation. The return to the 2% inflation target is more complex in the US as the Fed first had to deal with labor-market overheating.
- Most raw-material prices have come back to their pre-war levels. Natural-gas price difference between Europe and the US has decreased. Tensions in the Red sea led to a massive rise of transportation costs in 2024 while the threat of tariffs by US president-elect Trump has also maintained transportation costs at a high level in the last couple of months.
- GDP growth differences between the US and Europe remained strong in 2024. While differences should remain in the short term, the OECD significantly decreased its growth projections for all developed countries for 2025 (they expect a 1.0% growth for the Euro Area versus a 2.2% growth for the US).
- Sovereign yields remain at a high level in the Euro Area. They decreased over the past year with the fall of inflation. The spreads between core countries and the periphery have also been declining as macroeconomic results have overcome expectations in countries as Spain or Greece but have been disappointing in Germany or France.
- Since Trump's inauguration, economic and financial indicators have suffered: the US dollar has depreciated, the risk premium has increased, and US stock market indices have dropped.

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I Growth and inflation in selected G20 countries



A The growth slowdown

Growth rates are diverging in advanced economies

Growth remains particularly high in the US while it was flat in the Euro Area in the fourth quarter of 2024. The OECD decreased their growth projections for 2025 and 2026 for all developed countries.

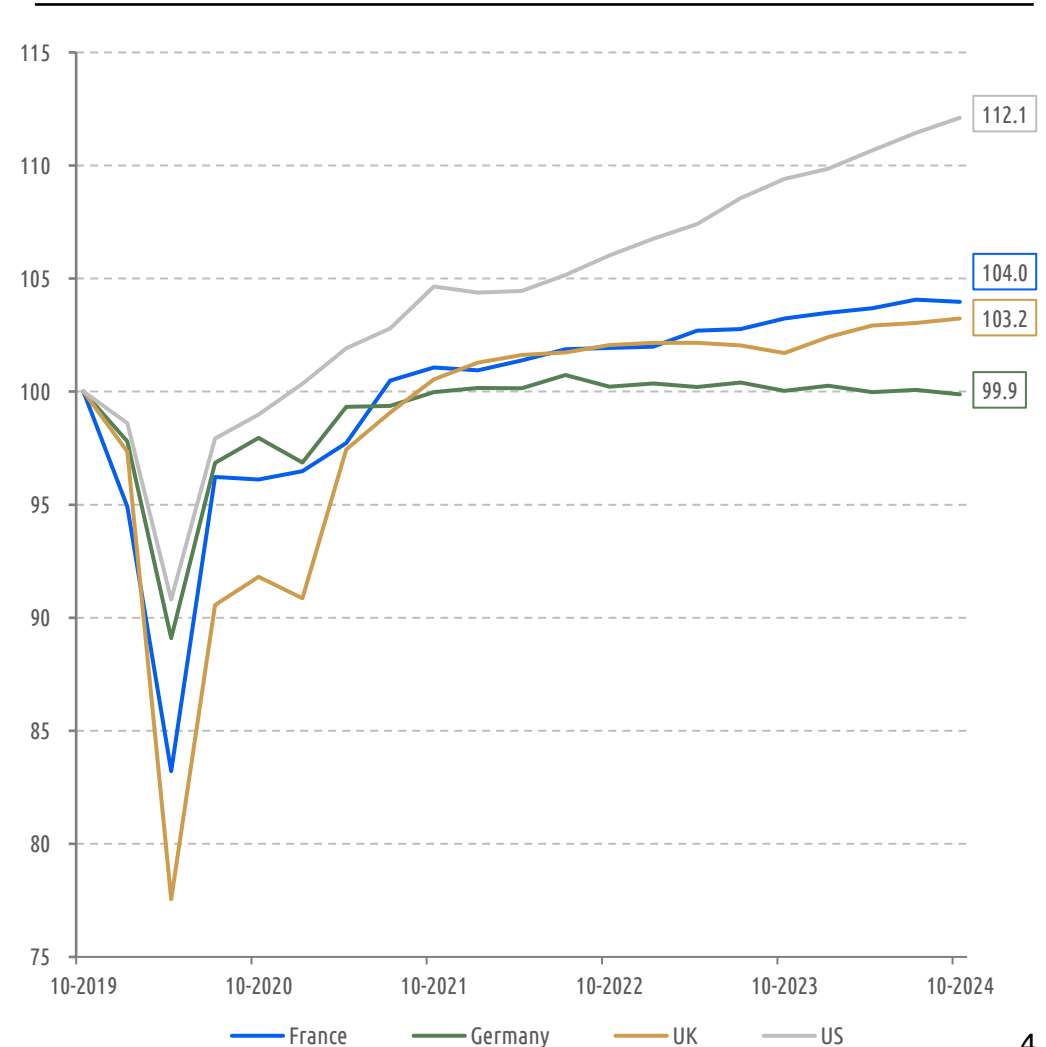
Yearly GDP growth rate (YoY % change)

Yearly GDP growth rate %						
Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025(P)	2026(P)
Euro Area	5.9	3.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
<i>Germany</i>	3.1	1.9	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.4	1.1
<i>France</i>	6.4	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
<i>Italy</i>	8.3	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
UK	8.7	4.4	(0.3)	0.9	1.4	1.2
USA	5.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.6
Japan	2.2	1.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.2

Quarterly GDP growth rate (% change over the previous period)

Quarterly GDP growth rate %										
Country	22Q3	22Q4	23Q1	23Q2	23Q3	23Q4	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4
Euro Area	0.6	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
<i>France</i>	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	(0.1)
<i>Germany</i>	0.6	(0.5)	0.1	(0.2)	0.2	(0.4)	0.2	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)
<i>Italy</i>	0.5	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)	0.2	(0.0)	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.0
UK	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2
USA	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Japan	(0.3)	0.4	1.2	0.6	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.5)	0.7	0.4	0.7

Quarterly GDP (base 100 in 2019-Q4)



Growth remains at high levels in emerging Asian countries

China, India and Indonesia outperforms other emerging countries. South Africa has particularly low economic growth. The OECD projected a significantly lower (and negative) growth for 2025 and 2026 for Mexico.

Yearly GDP growth rate (YoY % change)

Yearly GDP growth rate %						
Country	2021	2022	2023	2024(E)	2025(P)	2026(P)
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4
S. Africa	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7
Brazil	5.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.1	1.4
India	9.1	7.0	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.6
Mexico	5.7	3.9	3.2	1.5	(1.3)	(0.6)
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0

Quarterly GDP growth rate (% change over the previous period)

Quarterly GDP growth rate %									
Country	22Q4	23Q1	23Q2	23Q3	23Q4	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4
China	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.6
S. Africa	(1.3)	0.3	0.7	(0.4)	0.3	0.0	0.3	(0.1)	0.6
Brazil	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.2
India	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6
Mexico	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	(0.6)
Indonesia	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

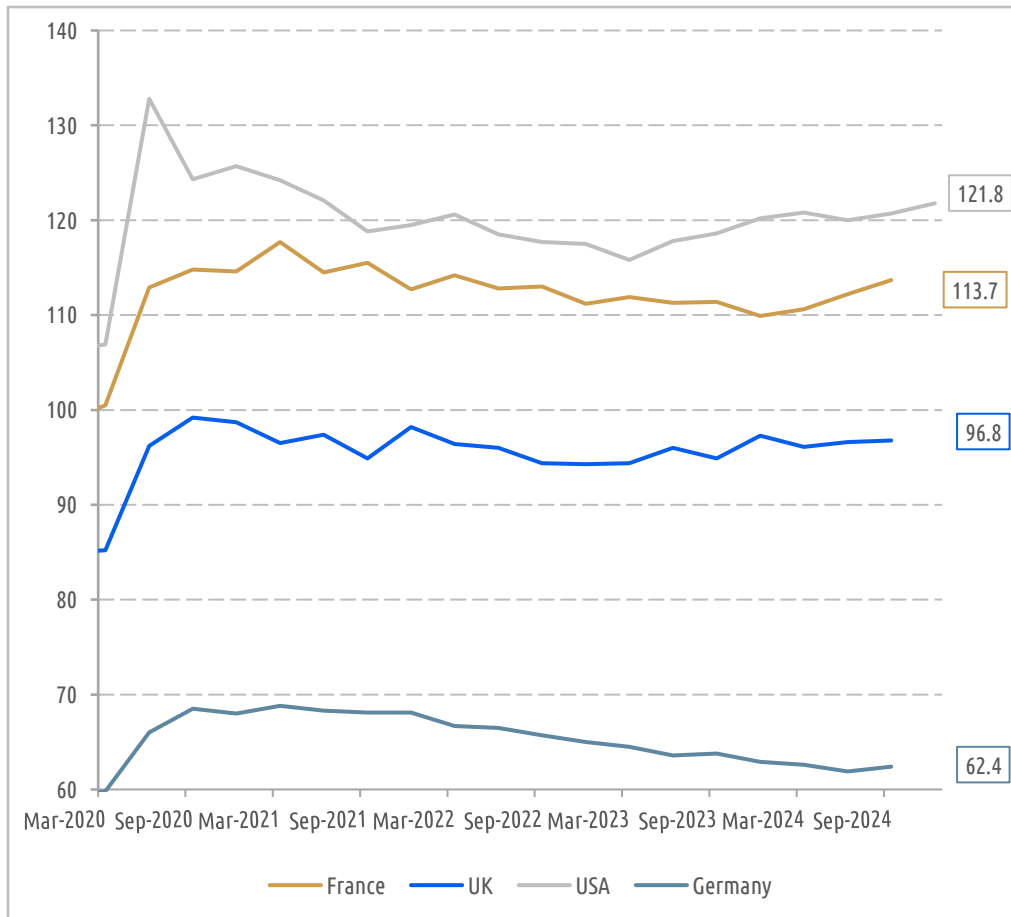
Quarterly GDP (base 100 in 2019-Q4)



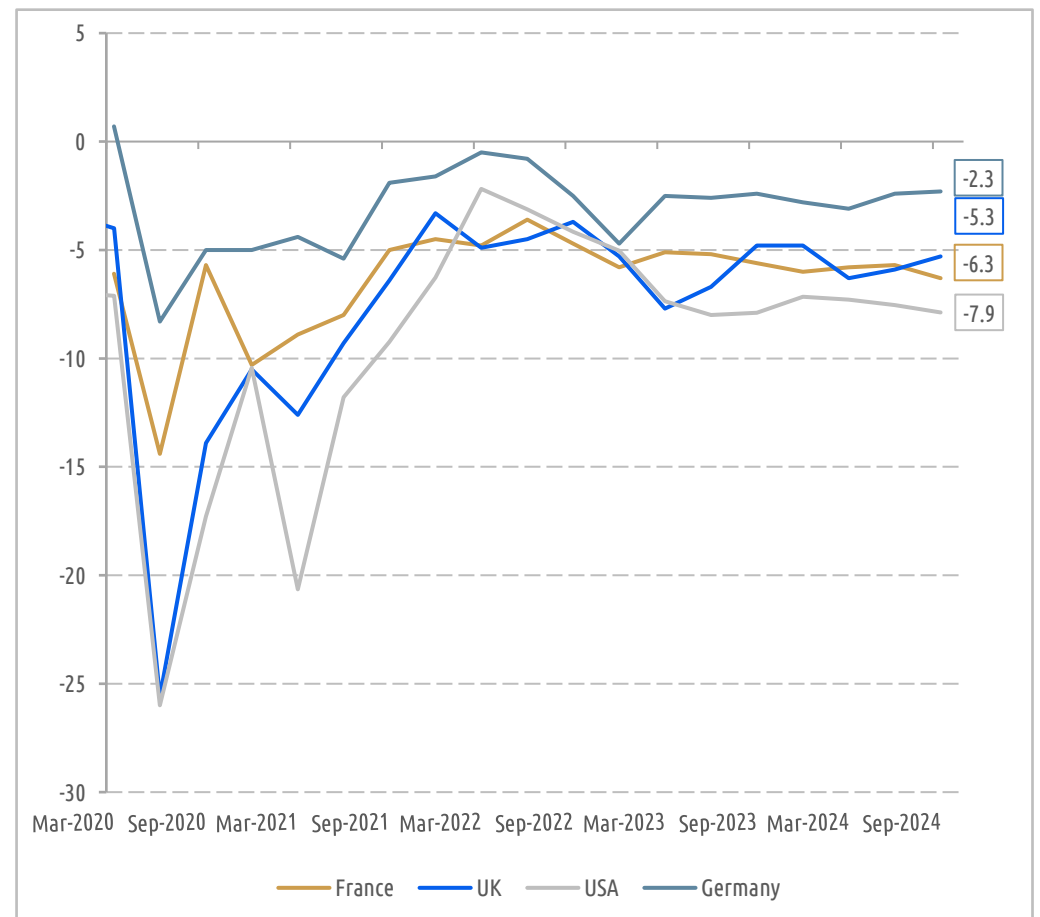
Government debts are increasing in G4 countries¹

Inflation acted as a moderating factor on the evolution on debt ratios. With the fall of inflation, however, public debts are increasing again. Deficits are quite large: from 2.3% in Germany to 7.9% in the US, and do not seem to be decreasing.

General Government debt (% of GDP) – Since 2020



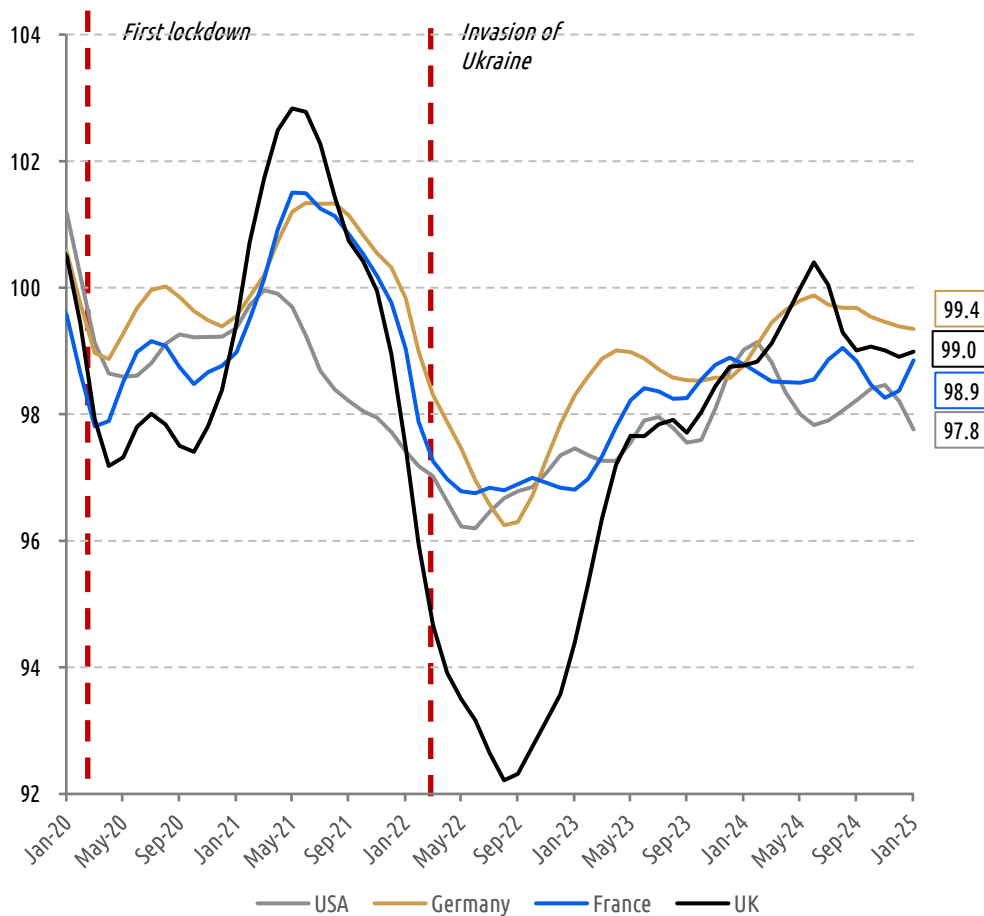
General Government deficit (% of GDP) – Since 2020



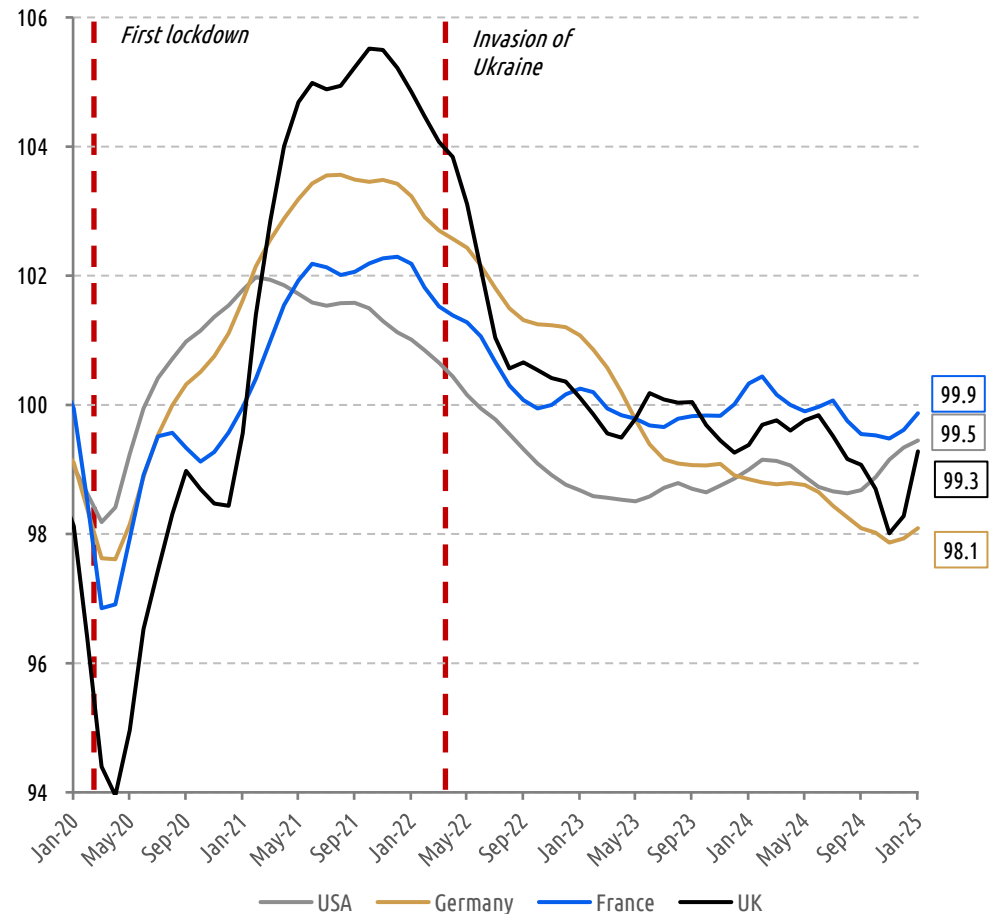
Consumer and business confidence indices are below their pre-covid levels

Over the last couple of years consumer confidence has been going down for the US while both indicators have been rather stable for European countries.

Consumer confidence indicator – Since Jan. 2020



Business confidence indicator – Since Jan. 2020



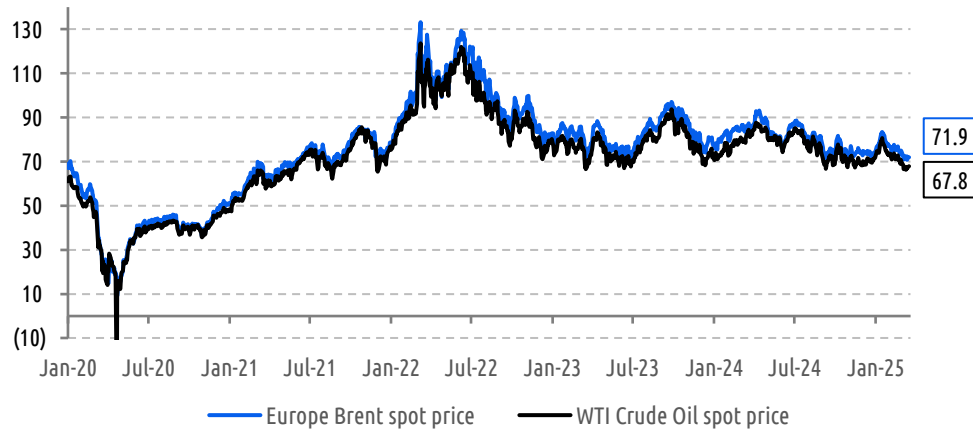


B The seeds of inflation

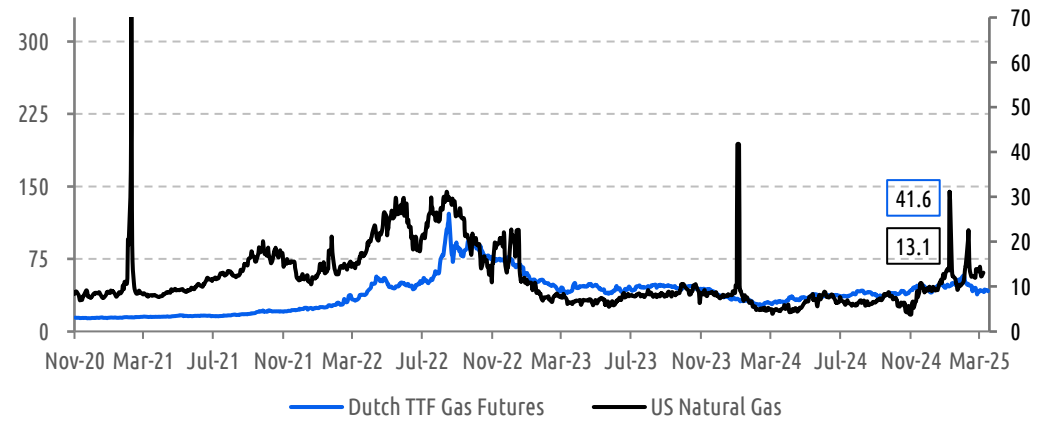
Prices of raw materials have mostly returned to their pre-war range

Natural-gas prices are at a one-to-three difference between the US and Europe, as price increased in the US following cold weather and higher demand. Wheat prices have strongly decreased since the Russian invasion to reach their pre-COVID level while copper prices remain high.

Oil prices in historical perspective (USD per barrel)



EU (left scale) and US (right scale) natural gas prices¹ (€/MWh)



Copper prices in historical perspective (USD/ton)



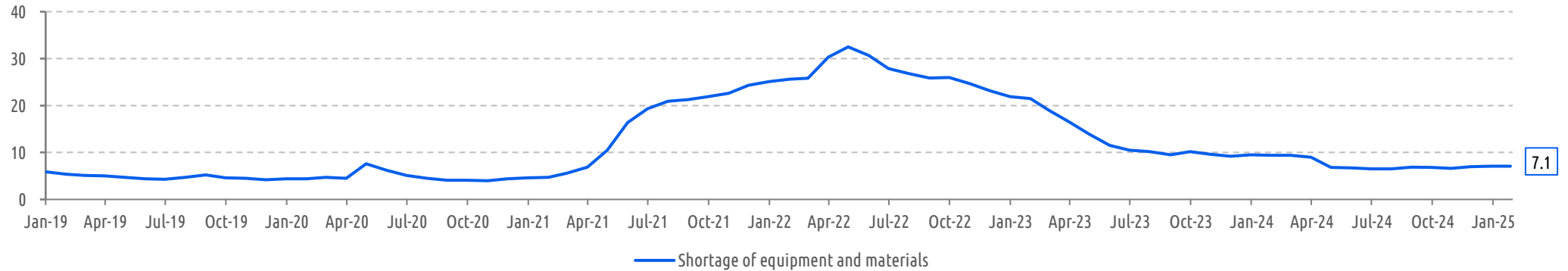
CBOT Wheat (USD/Bushel)



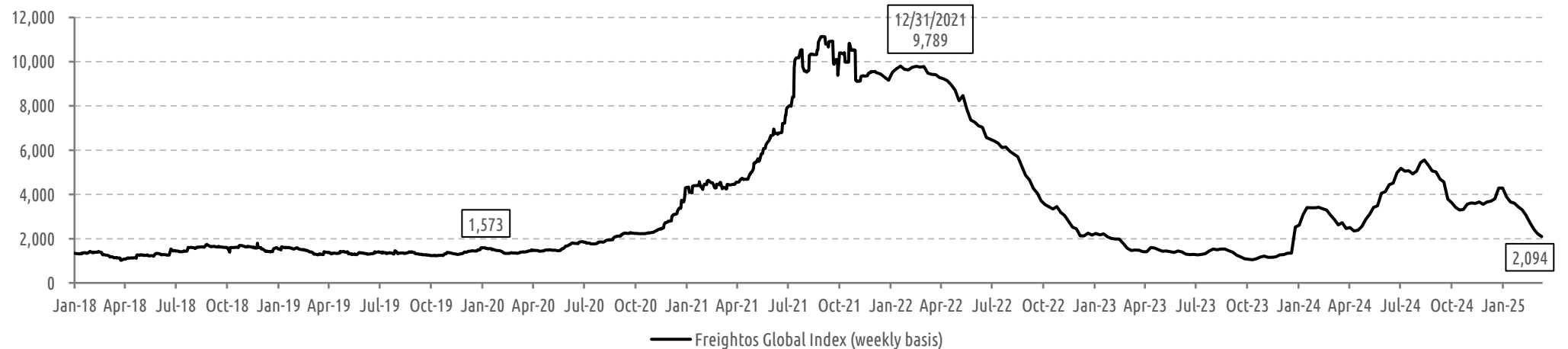
New supply-chain disruptions have occurred in 2024

Transportation costs also increased following the threat of tariffs by incoming US President Trump. They are now slowly decreasing.

% of EU business in the construction industry reporting shortages of materials and equipment as a limiting production factor



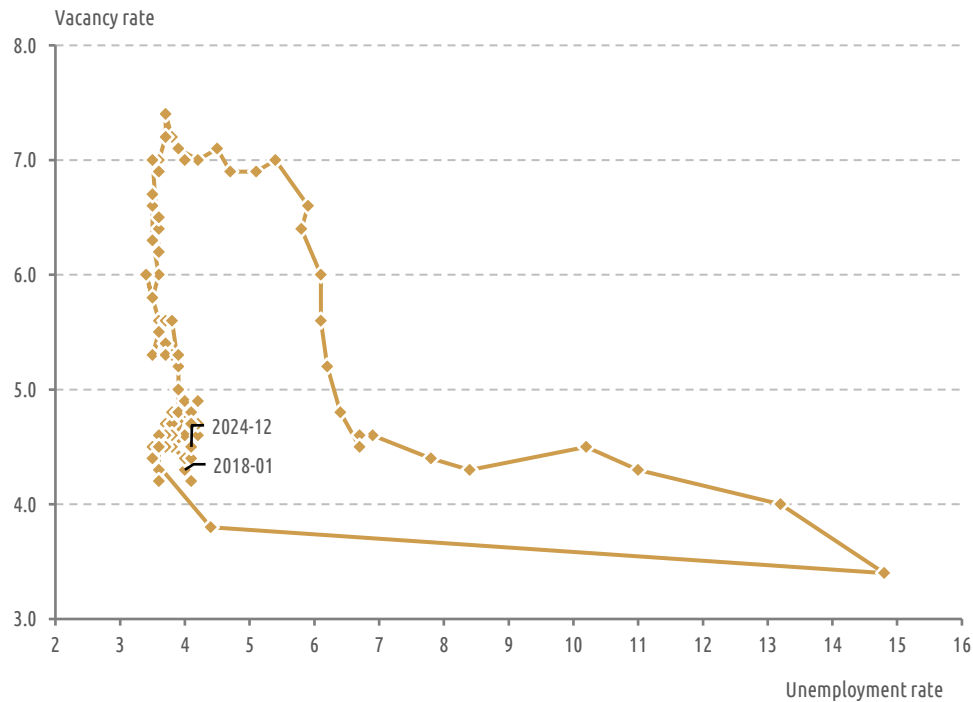
Shipping Container Index (based on spot rate for 40 feet containers)



Labor markets remain tight... (1/2)

The unemployment rate, both in the US and the EZ, remains at very low levels. In the US, the vacancy/unemployment ratio fell to its pre-covid level. In the Euro Area, it has also been falling but it remains high.

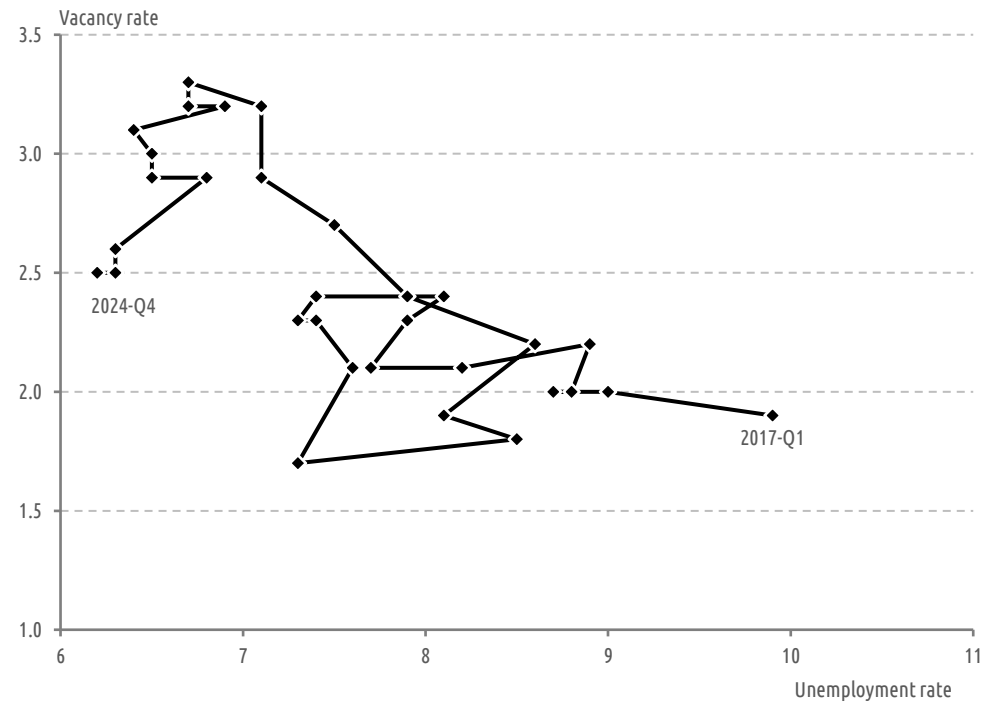
Beveridge curve - USA, Monthly



Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly

Civilian unemployment rate – Total – USA - Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-24	03-24	04-24	05-24	06-24	07-24	08-24	09-24	10-24	11-24	12-24	01-25
Rate	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0

Beveridge curve – Euro Area, Quarterly



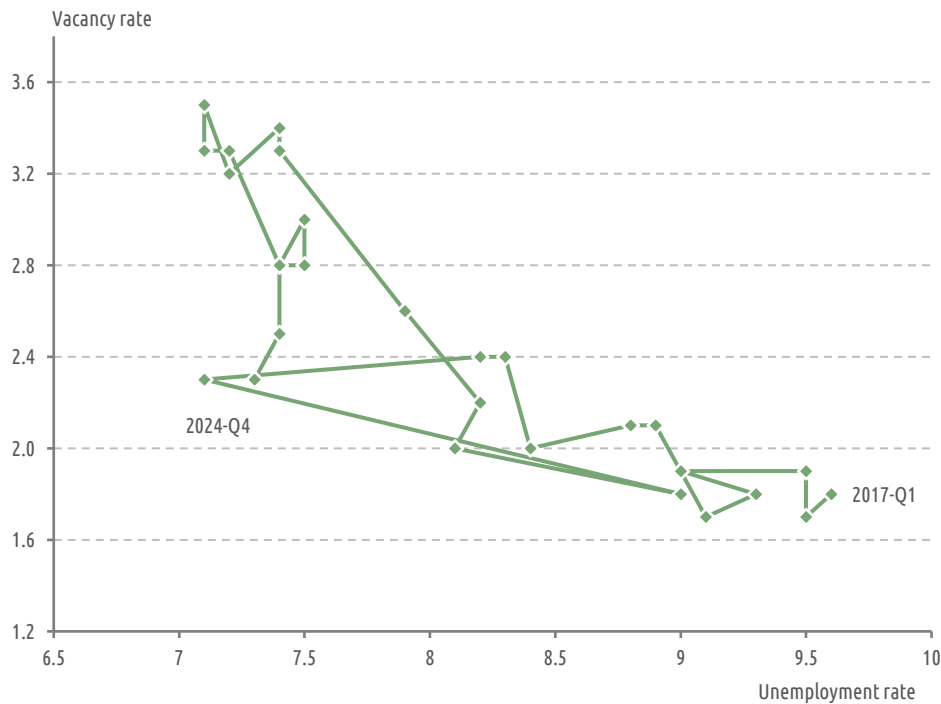
Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly

Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total – Euro area – Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-24	03-24	04-24	05-24	06-24	07-24	08-24	09-24	10-24	11-24	12-24	01-25
Rate	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2

Labor markets remain tight... (2/2)

The vacancy/unemployment are getting back to more usual levels in France and Germany.

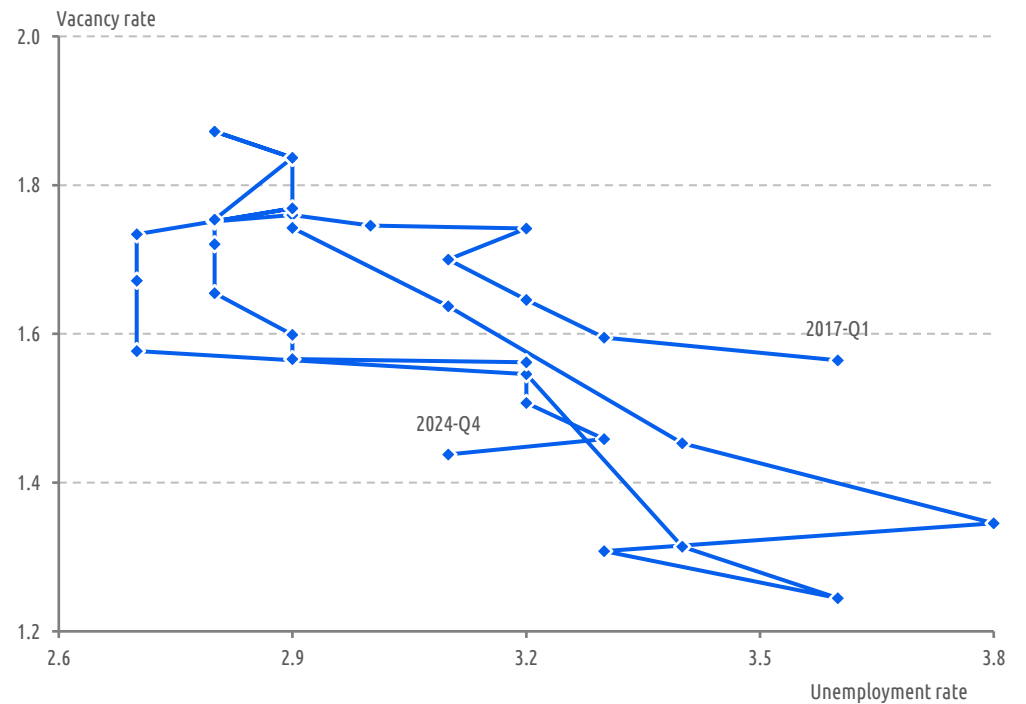
Beveridge curve - France, Quarterly



Unemployment rate (% of labor force) – Monthly

Unemployment rate – Total – France- Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-24	03-24	04-24	05-24	06-24	07-24	08-24	09-24	10-24	11-24	12-24	01-25
Rate	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

Beveridge curve - Germany, Quarterly



Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly

Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total – Germany – Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-24	03-24	04-24	05-24	06-24	07-24	08-24	09-24	10-24	11-24	12-24	01-25
Rate	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5

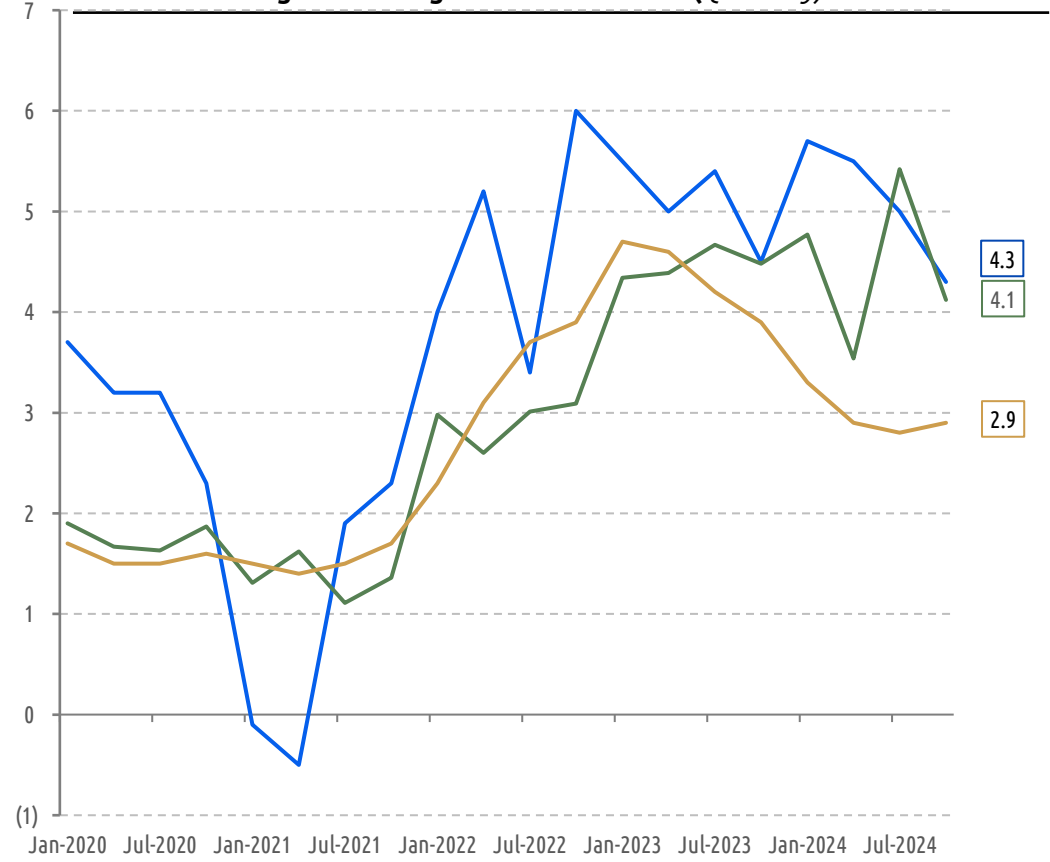
Wage inflation remains higher than price inflation

However, it is quite low in France.

Wage growth tracker (nominal wage growth of individuals) – US (Monthly)



Indicator of negotiated wages in the Euro Area (Quarterly)



— Euro Area - Labor cost index — Euro Area - Indicator of negotiated wages
— France - Salaire mensuel de base (SMB)



C Inflation unbound

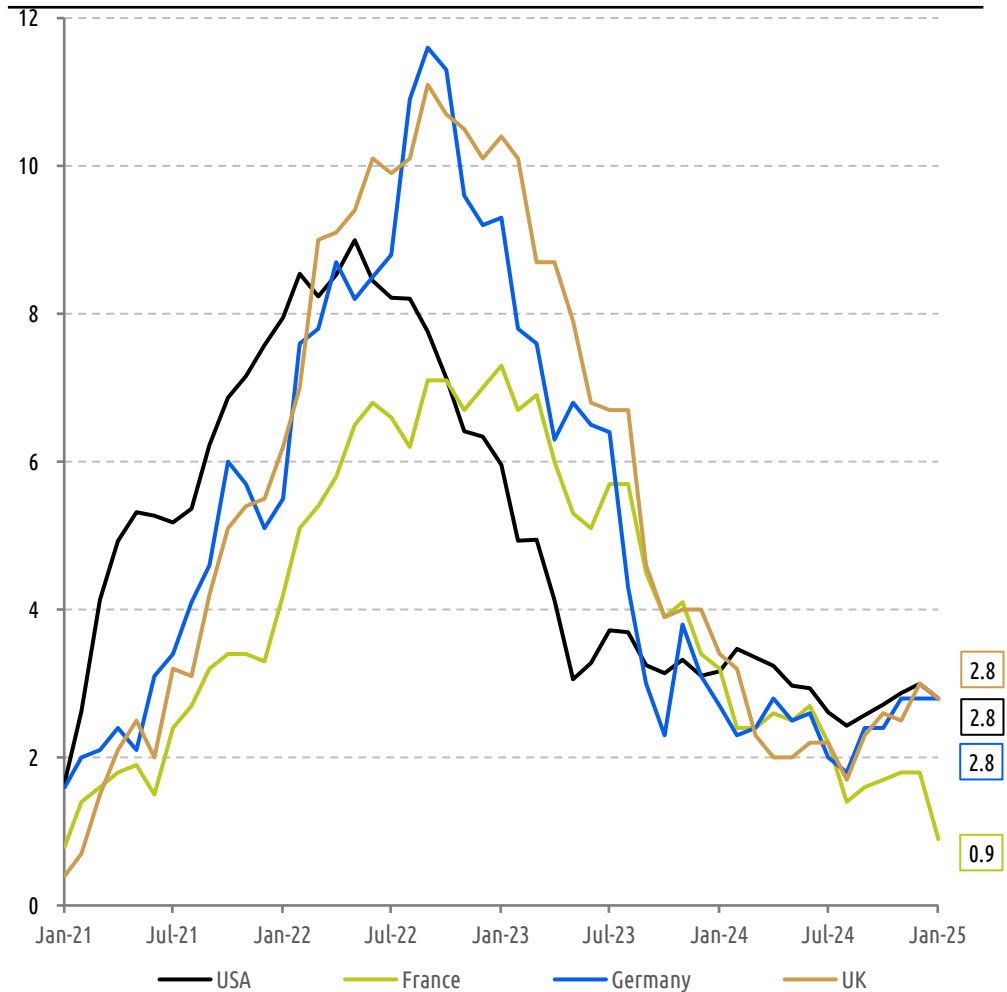
Headline Inflation is now close to the 2% target for most advanced economies

It slightly decreased in February in most countries (even dropped in France to 0.9). Core inflation is slowly decreasing but remains higher than 2% in most countries

CPI and core inflation in advanced economies (YoY % change)

Monthly Year-on-Year inflation rates (%) – 2023/2024											
Country	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
US	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8
<i>US core</i>	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Euro Area*	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
<i>Euro Area core*</i>	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
France*	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.9
<i>France core*</i>	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
Germany*	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
<i>Germany core*</i>	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.3
Italy*	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7
<i>Italy core*</i>	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5
UK	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8
<i>UK core</i>	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5
Japan	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.7
<i>Japan core</i>	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0

CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – since Jan 2021



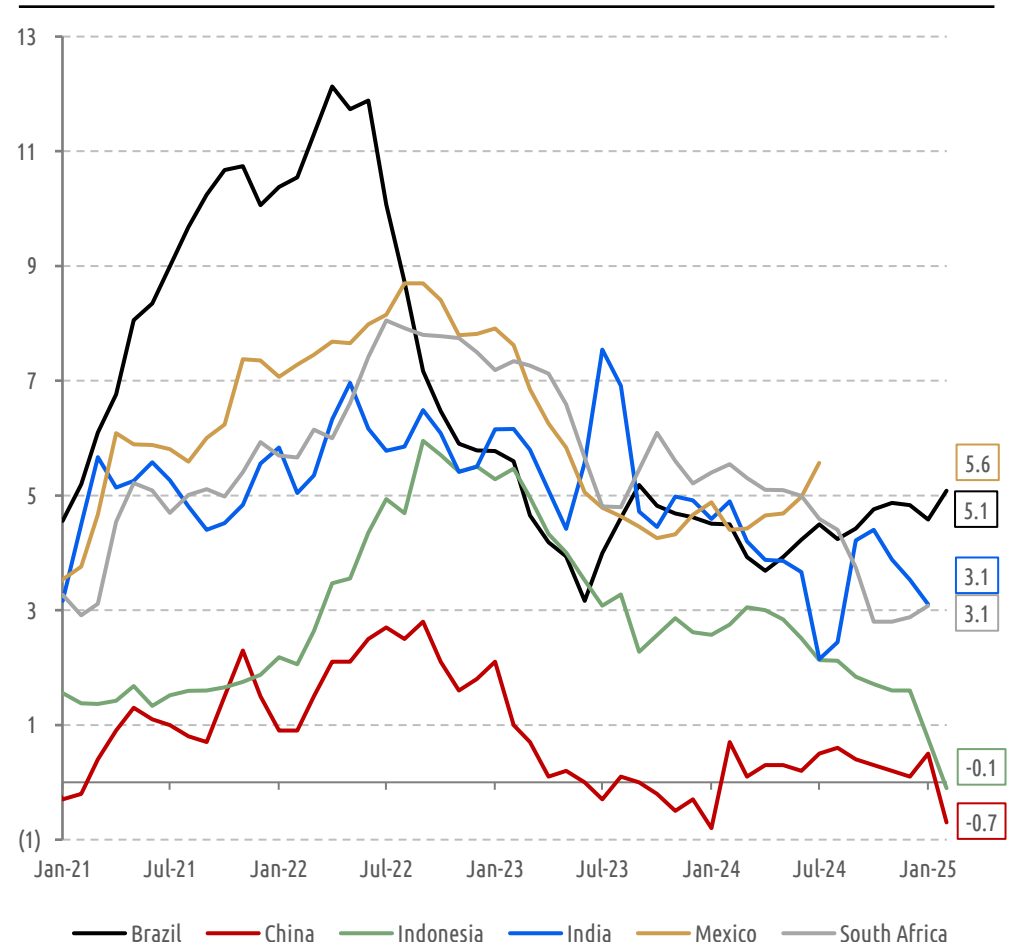
Inflation has been decreasing in most emerging economies

China and Indonesia were in deflation in February following strong new economic and geopolitical uncertainties

CPI inflation in emerging economies (YoY % change)

Monthly Year-on-Year inflation rates (%)												
Country	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
China	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	(0.7)
India	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	-
South Africa	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	-
Brazil	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1
Mexico	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	(0.1)

CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – since Jan 2021



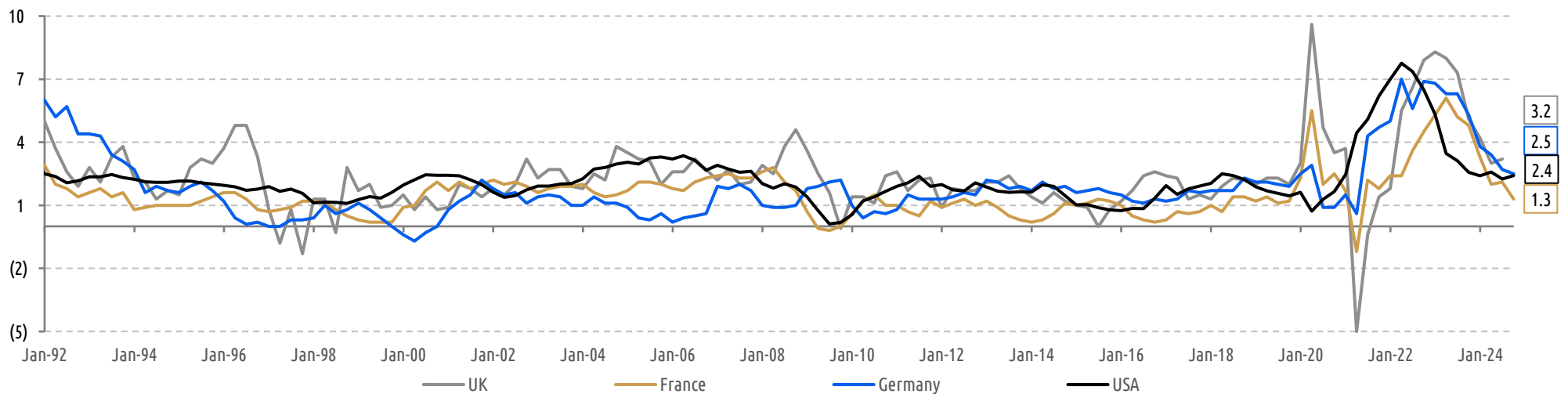
Implied GDP deflators have strongly decreased over the last couple of years

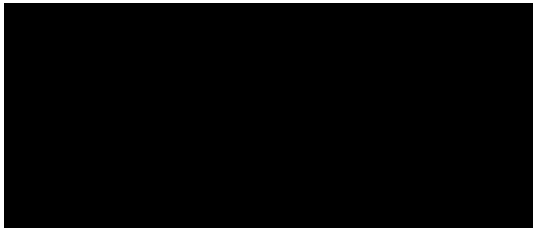
It is particularly low for France.

Quarterly implied GDP deflator

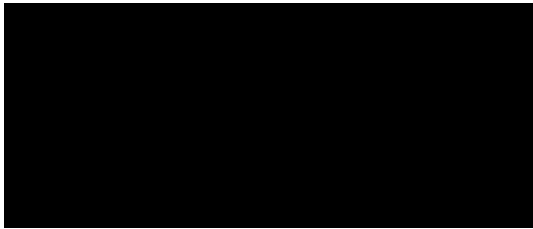
Implied GDP deflator (YoY % change)								
Country	Q1-23	Q2-23	Q3-23	Q4-23	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24
USA	5.3	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4
Germany	6.8	6.3	6.3	5.3	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.5
France	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.3
UK	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.1	4.2	3.0	3.2	-

Quarterly implied GDP deflator – Since Q1-1992





II Monetary policy



A In the US

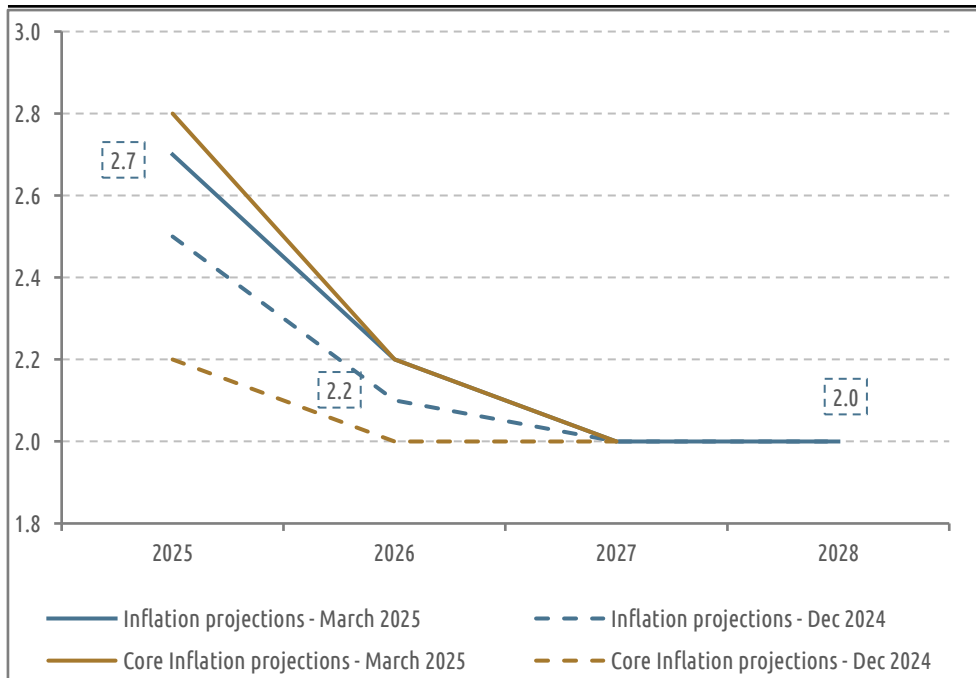
The Fed maintained its interest rate unchanged in March

While economic activity and labor indicators are solid, inflation has been increasing over the last few months. The Fed considers that the economy is currently well balanced, and the decrease of its interest rates can wait. However, their projections are less optimistic than in December.

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) – Monthly (YoY % change)

Price indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures							
Indicator	07-24	08-24	09-24	10-24	11-24	12-24	01-25
PCE inflation	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5

PCE Inflation Projections as of March 2025 (%)



Key considerations

- The target range of the federal fund rates was maintained to 4.25%-4.50% on March 17th.
- The decision was expected by most investors. It follows three cuts since September. The rate was previously at its highest since 2001.
- The Fed revised up inflation projections from 2.5% to 2.7% for 2025 while new GDP projections are considerably lower (1.7% vs 2.1% in December). Unemployment projections were revised up from 4.2% to 4.3%.
- Next meeting will be on May 7th. The question is whether a new cut will occur.

Federal Reserve economic projections as of 19th March 2025

Indicator	2025	2026	2027
Change in real GDP	1.7	1.8	1.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.3
PCE Inflation	2.7	2.2	2.0
Federal funds rate	3.9	3.4	3.1

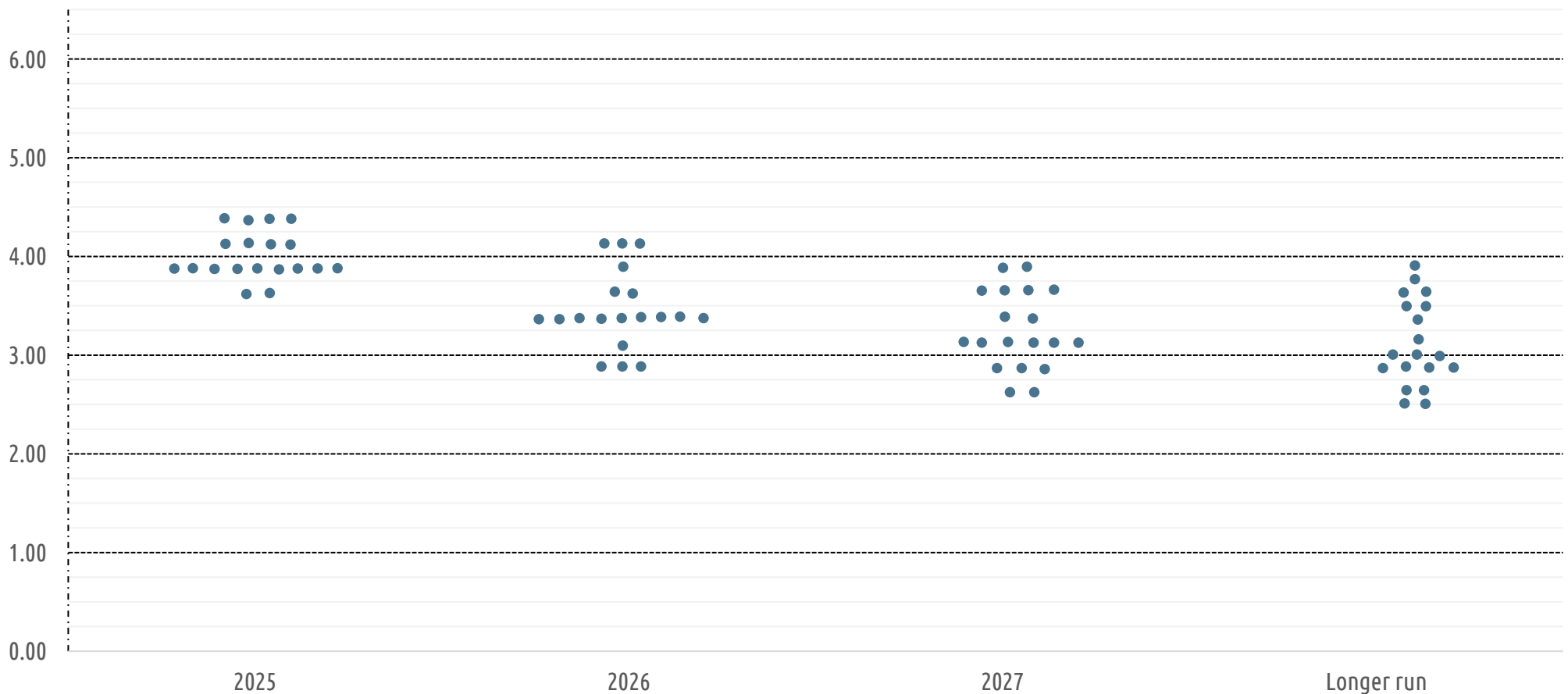
“Our current policy stance is well positioned to deal with the risks and uncertainties that we face in pursuing both sides of our dual mandate.”

JEROME POWELL, PRESS CONFERENCE, MARCH 19TH, 2025

Monetary policy decisions from the Fed (2/2)

The Federal Reserve’s so-called dot plot shows the median year-end projection for the federal fund rates. In December, Fed members have forecasted interest rates similar to those of December. It notably implies that Fed members consider that only two 25-bps cut will occur in 2025.

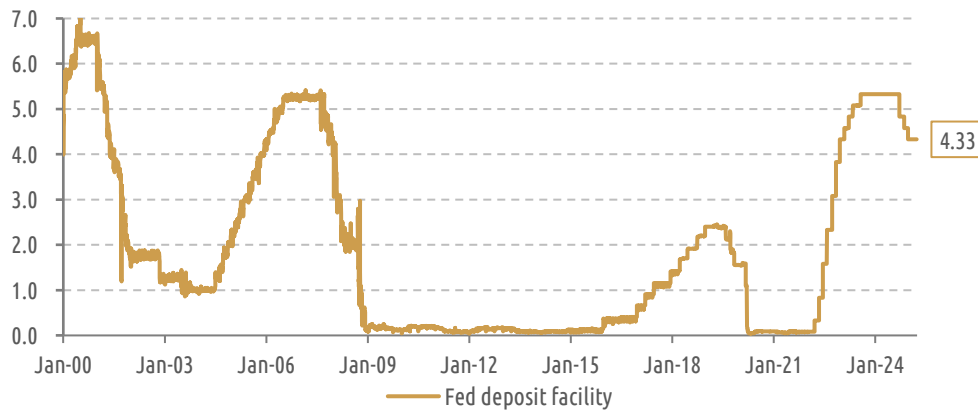
FOMC participants’ assessments of appropriate monetary policy: Midpoint of target range or target level for the federal funds rate as of 19th March



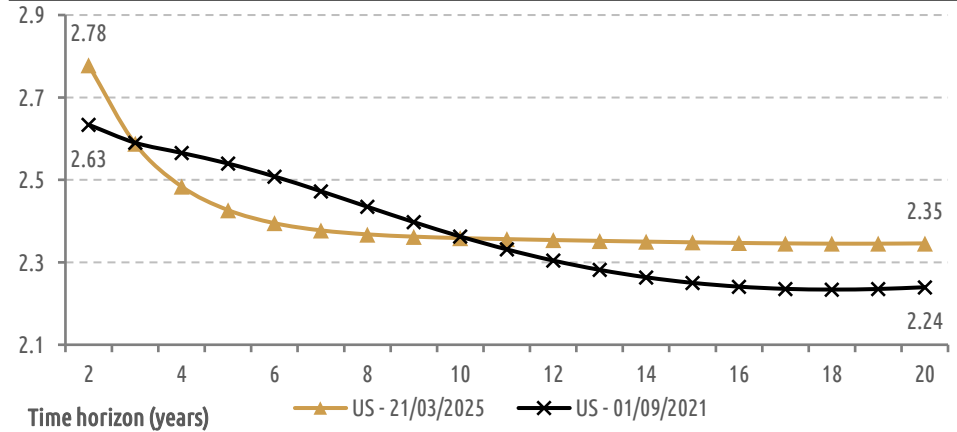
Nominal long-term rates are at high levels

Real rates however are expected to stay around 2% in real terms.

Federal funds interest rate



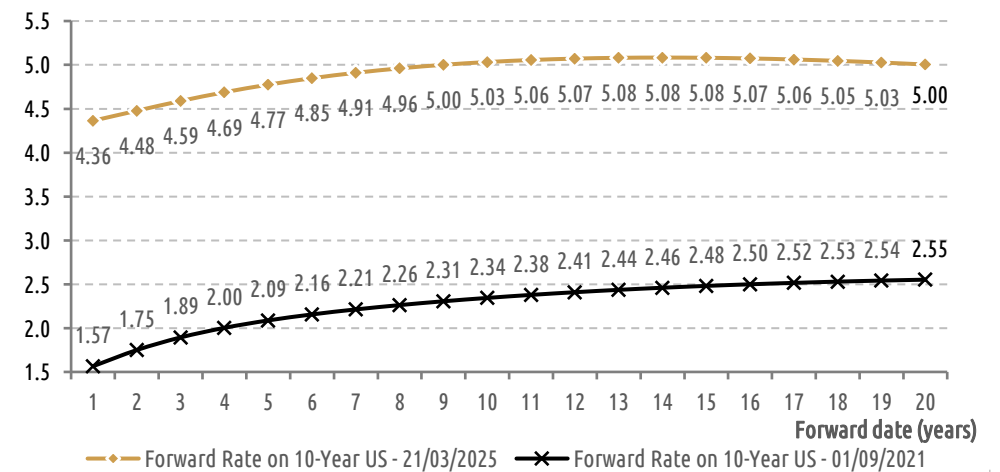
Inflation Expectations – US (%)



10-Y Nominal yield – US



Forward Rates on 10-Year U.S. Treasuries (%)



The US yield curve is positive for the first time in two years

This indicates trust in a durable decrease of inflation and in a sustained growth of the economy.

U.S. 10Yr/2Yr Spread – Since Jan. 1978



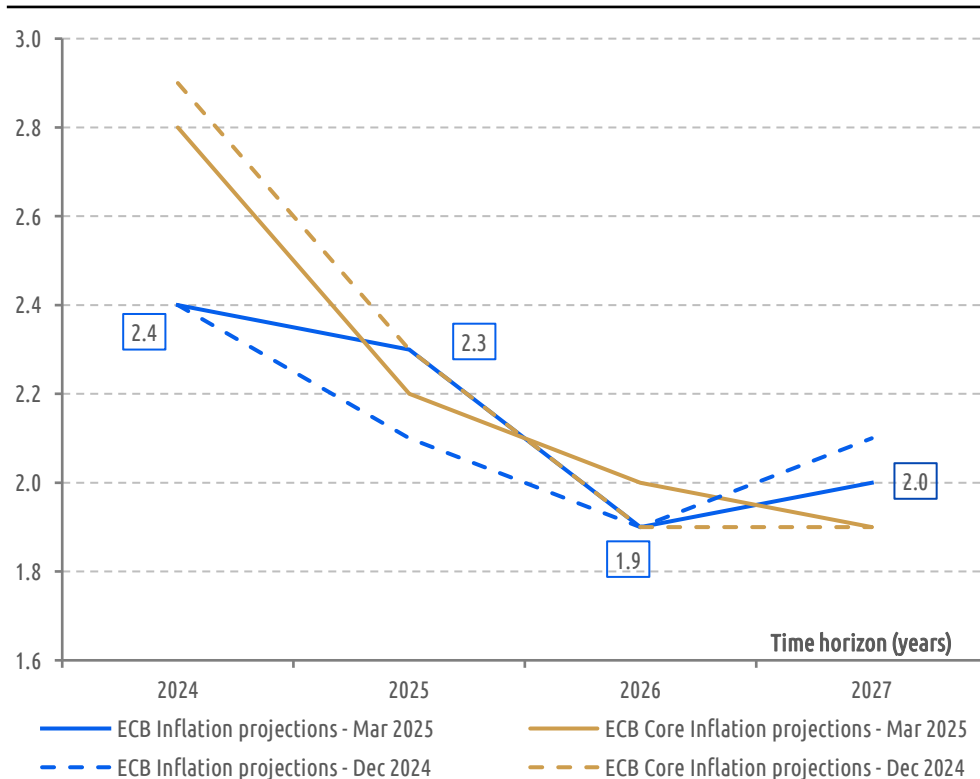


B In the Euro Area

The ECB cut again its rates in March as the disinflation process is on track

President Lagarde explained that ECB actions over the last few months have brought inflation down and the ECB is confident that inflation will be around the 2% target in 2025. As such, they decided to lower their key rates to support economic growth that has been affected by some downside surprises.

Inflation expectations & projections as of March 6th 2025 (%)



Key considerations

- **The target of the ECB rates was decreased to 2.5% on March 6th.**
- The Governing Council decided to cut by 25bp its three key ECB interest rates. This is the sixth 25bp cut since June. They were previously at their highest level since the creation of the ECB.
- The ECB staff have slightly increased their headline inflation projections for 2025. It is expected to average 2.3% in 2025. On the contrary, they decreased their core inflation projections to 2.2%. They especially revised downwards their output growth projections for 2025 from 1.1% to 0.9% and for 2026 from 1.4% to 1.2%.
- **The next meeting is set on April 17th. The question is whether a new cut will occur.**

ECB economic projections as of March 6 th 2025				
Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027
Change in real GDP	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
Inflation	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0

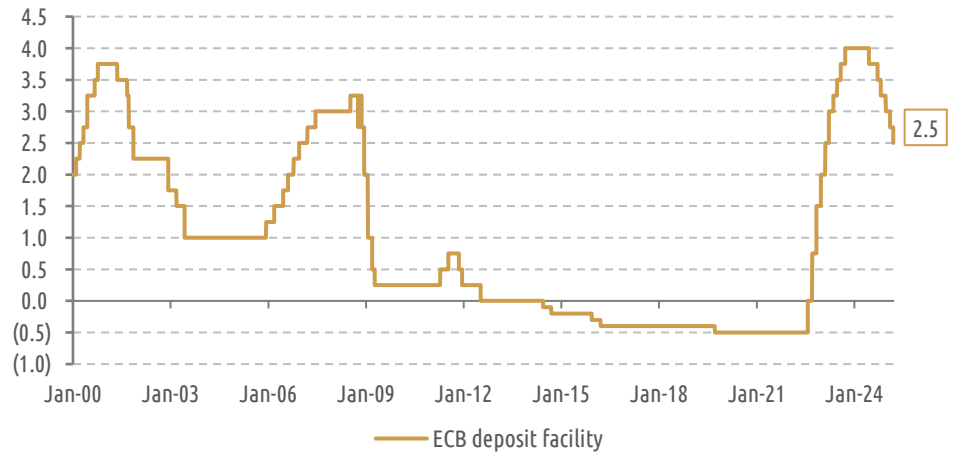
“Domestic inflation remains high, mostly because wages and prices in certain sectors are still adjusting to the past inflation surge with a substantial delay. But wage growth is moderating as expected, and profits are partially buffering the impact on inflation.”

CHRISTINE LAGARDE, ECB PRESS CONFERENCE, MARCH 6TH 2025

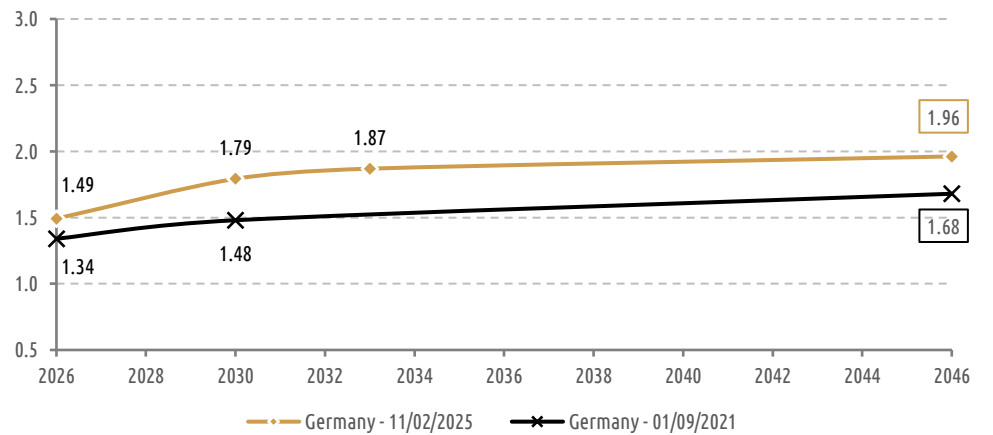
In the Eurozone, nominal rates are decreasing but still at high levels

Expected real rates, however, are near zero in the longer run. ECB deposit rates decreased to 2.5% in March.

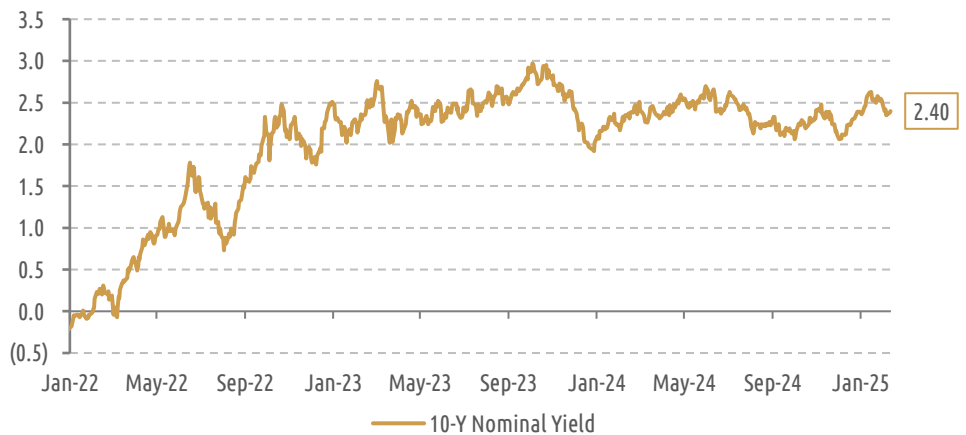
ECB deposit rate



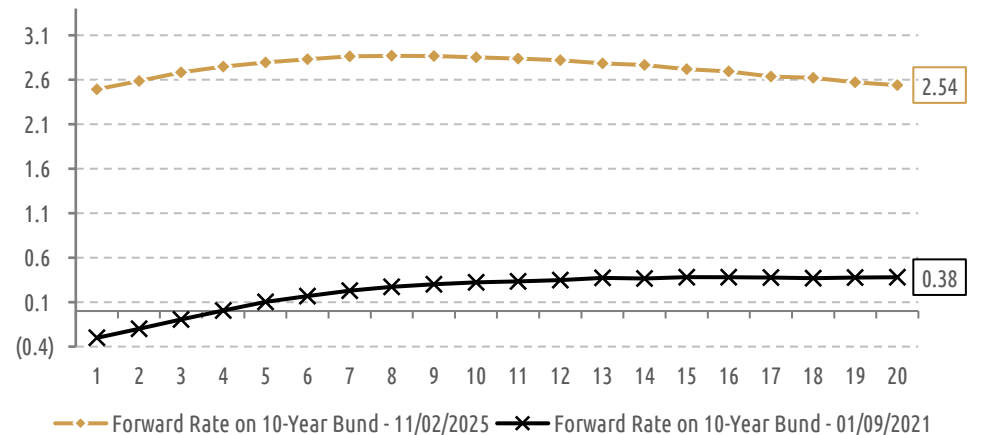
Inflation Expectations¹ - Germany (%)



10-Y Nominal yield – German Bund



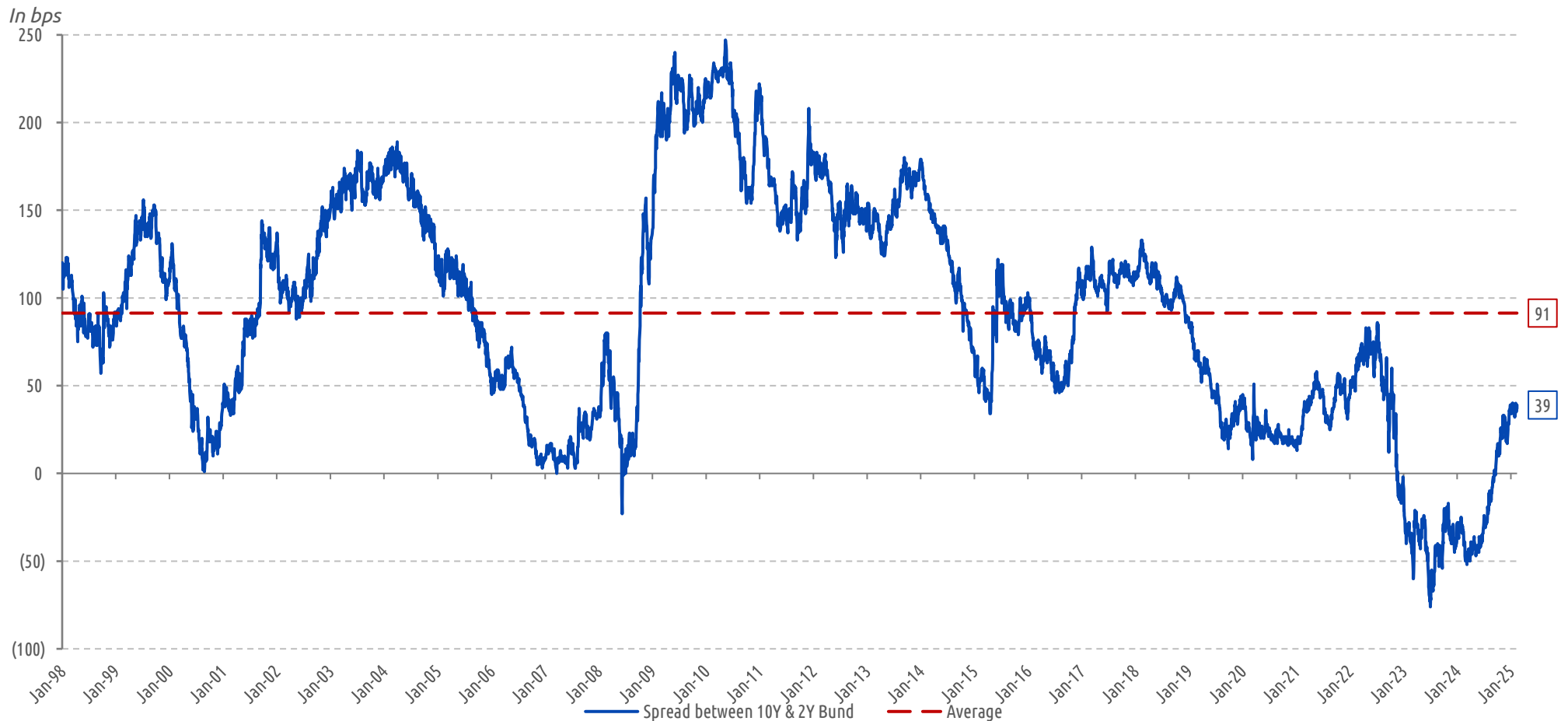
Forward Rates on 10-Year German Bund (%)



The German yield curve is positive, for the first time in almost two years

It is following the pattern of the US yield curve, signaling that investors believe that the decrease of inflation will be durable.

Bund 2Yr/10Yr Spread – Since Jan 1998



The Euro depreciated with the European elections, but it has been going up since Trump's inauguration

Nominal Foreign exchange rate in historical perspective – Since Jan. 1999

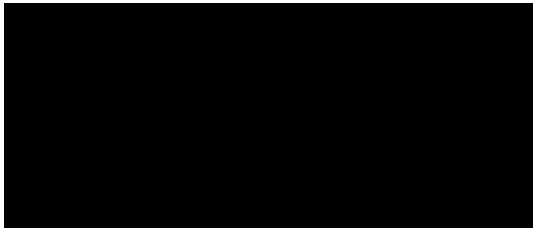


Nominal Foreign exchange rate in historical perspective – Since Jan. 2020



“The level of the euro matters significantly for imported inflation, [...]. A euro that is too weak would go against our price stability objective”

BANQUE DE FRANCE VILLEROY DE GALHAU, 06 JUNE 2022

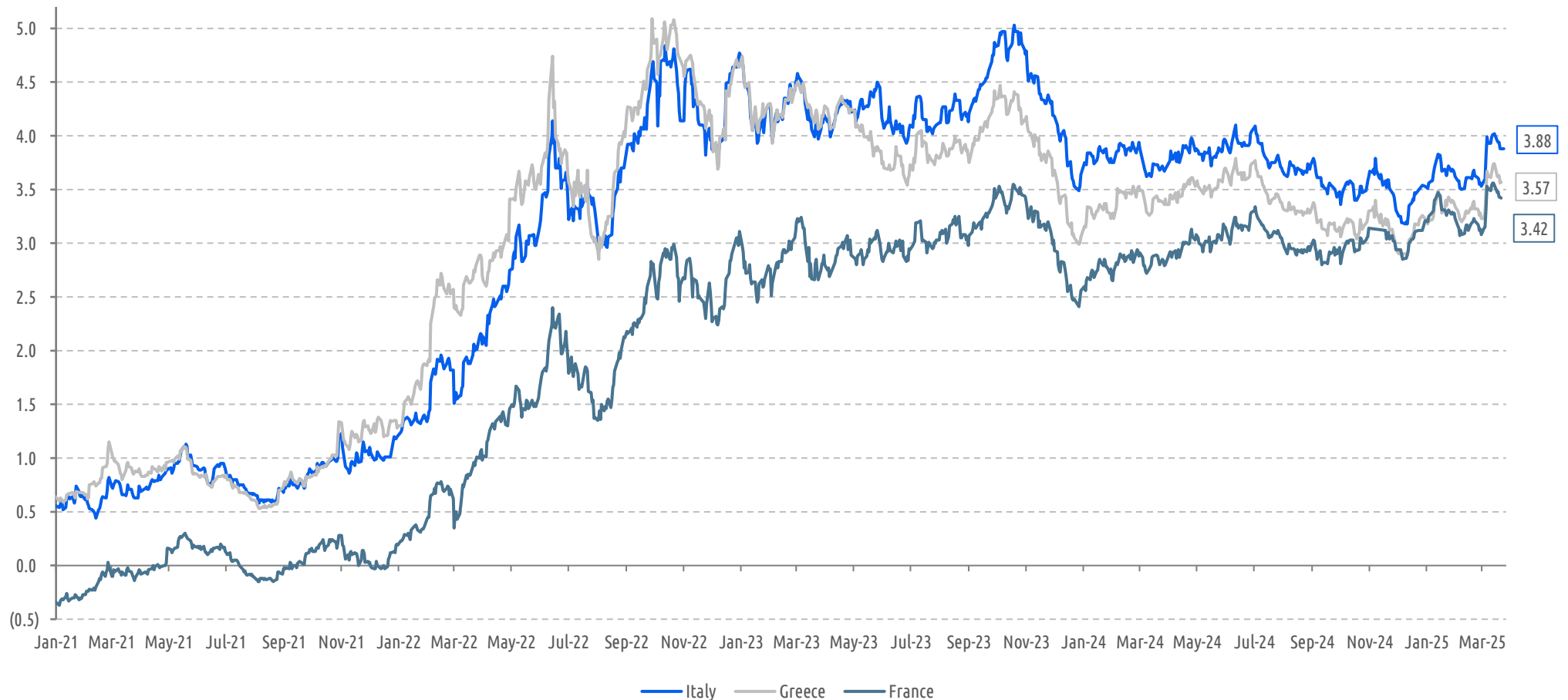


III Impact on yields and spreads

In Europe, sovereign yields remain at particularly high levels

The yields are now very close for France and Greece. Yields jumped following the threat of tariffs from the Trump’s administration and the decision to increase defense spending in Europe.

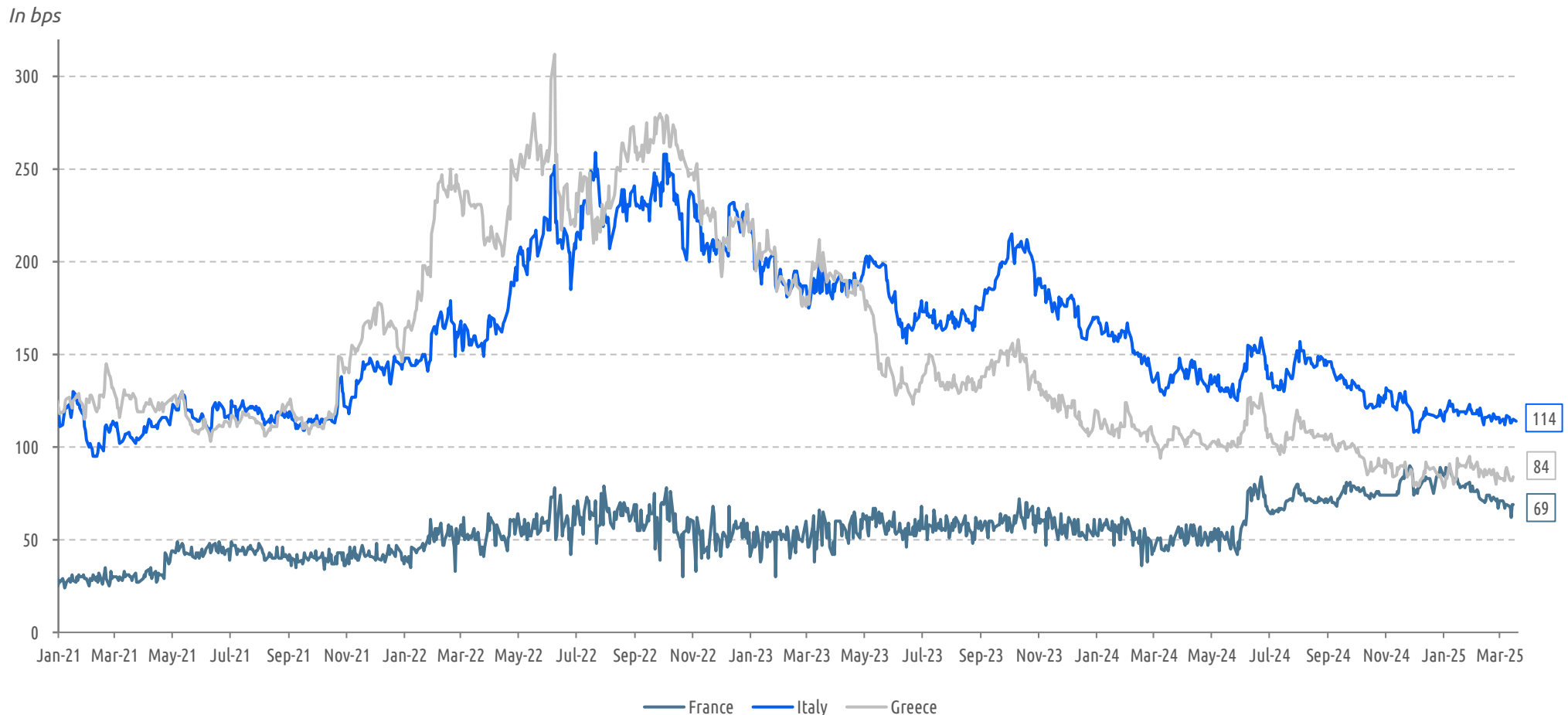
Italian, Greek and French 10-Y yields – Since Jan. 2021



Tensions on spreads have eased off for the periphery since their peak in 2022

For France, the spread increased after the results of the European and legislative elections and have not returned to the 50bp medium-term value. However, it has been decreasing following the passing of the Finance Act.

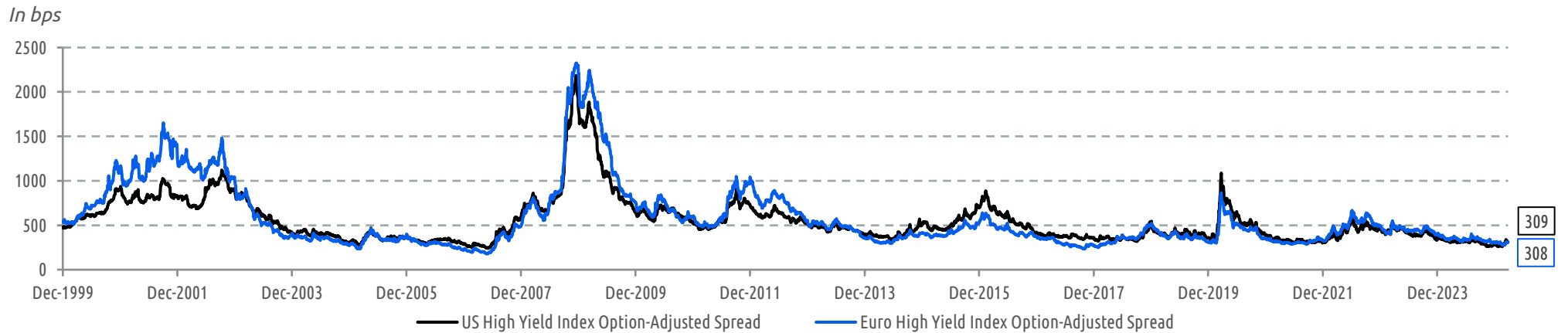
Italian, Greek and French spreads over 10Y German bund – Since Jan. 2021



While they reached their lowest levels since 2017, high-yield corporate-bond spreads have been increasing since January in the US

The spread is lower in the Euro Area than in the US for the first time in almost two years.

High yield corporate bond spreads – Since 2000



High yield corporate bond spreads – Since 2022

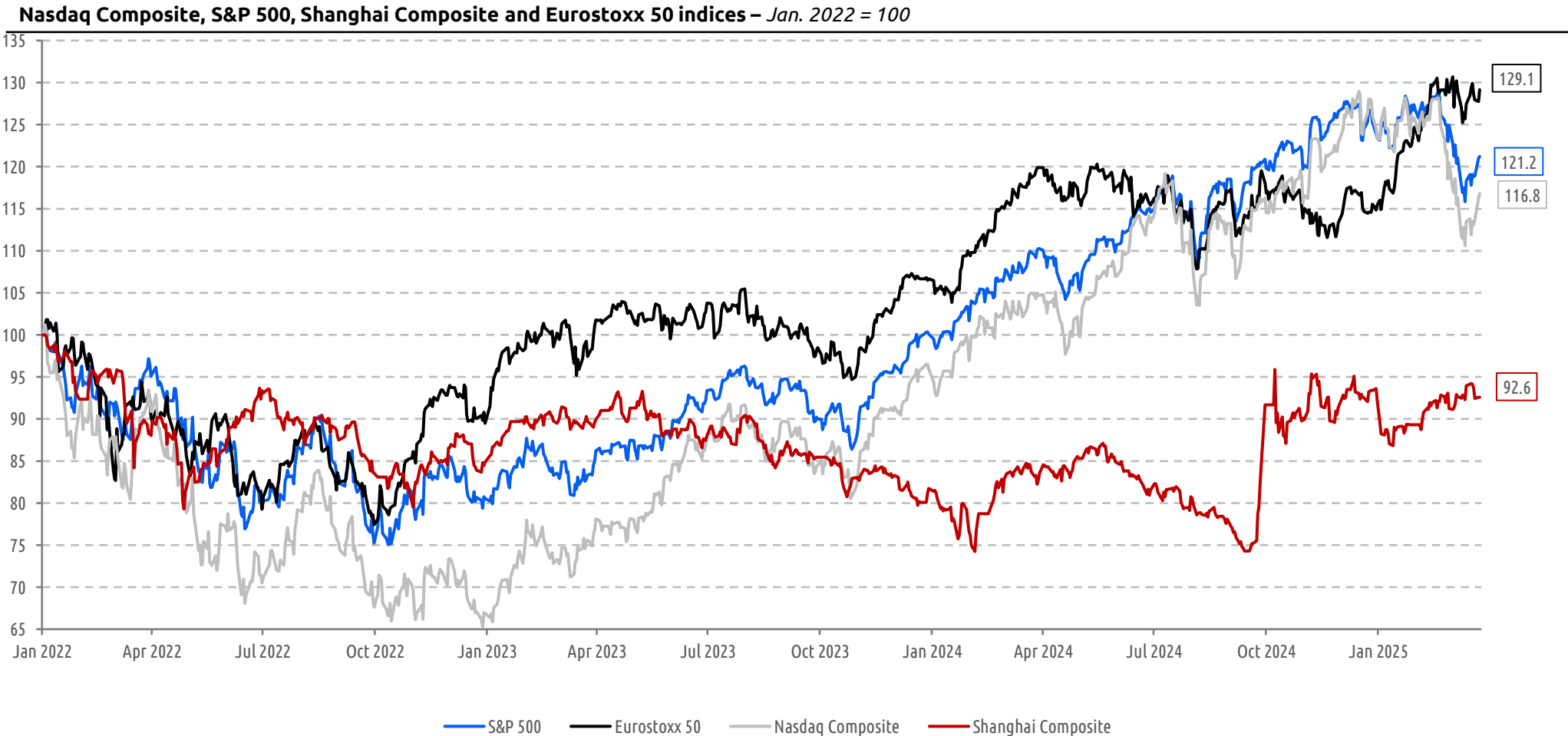




IV Impact on stock markets

Stock market indices have strongly increased during the last couple of years year except the Shanghai composite.

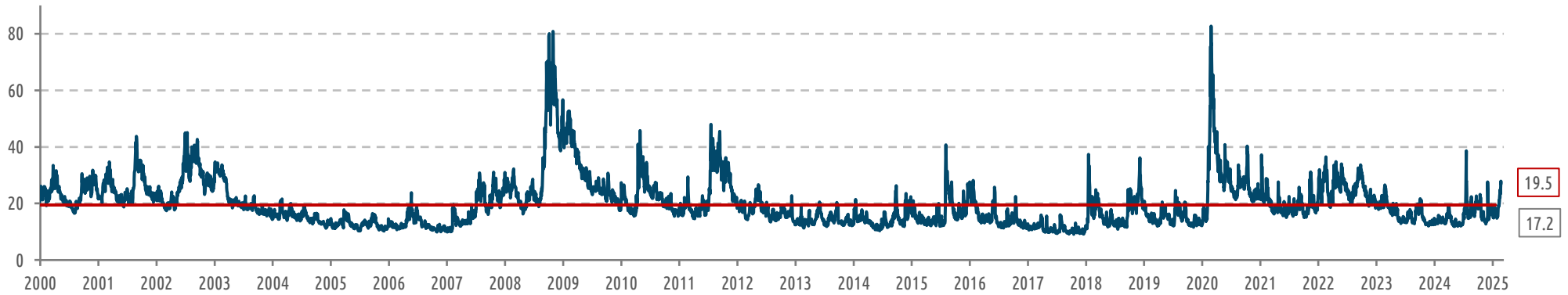
U.S. indices have declined significantly since Trump’s inauguration, especially in the past month, as uncertainty about economic policies has increased.



The VIX index surged as economic uncertainty increases

It is now around to its long-term average.

VIX index – Since 2000

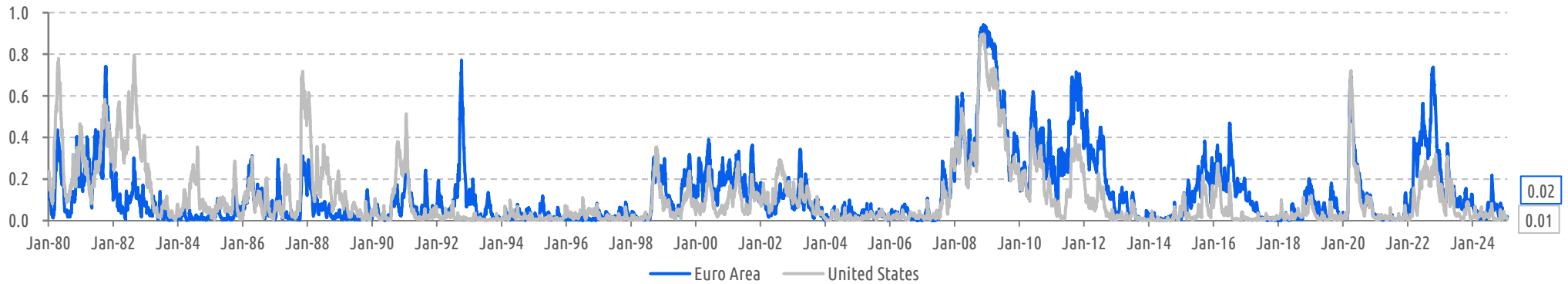


VIX index – Since 2022

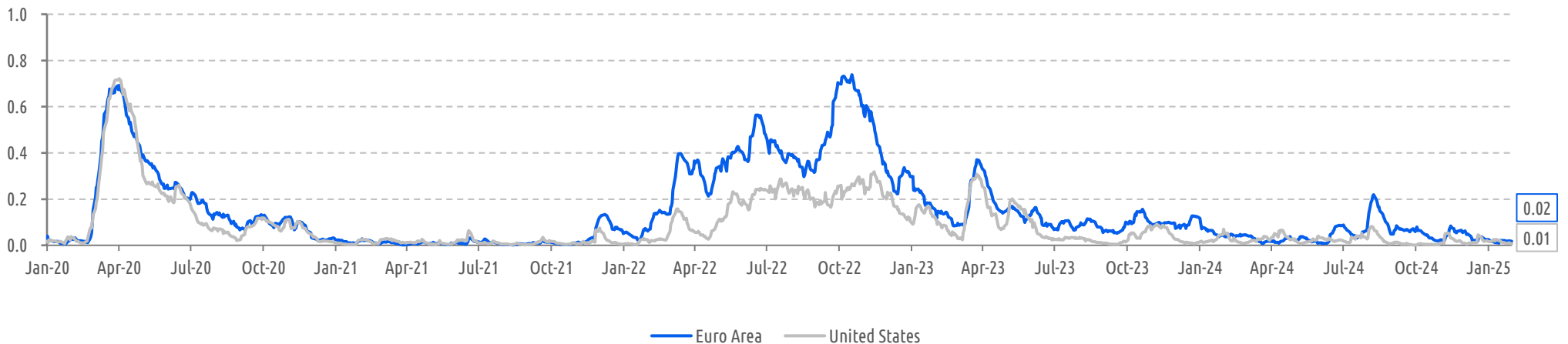


Financial stress indicators are to pre-war levels

Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – Since Jan. 1980



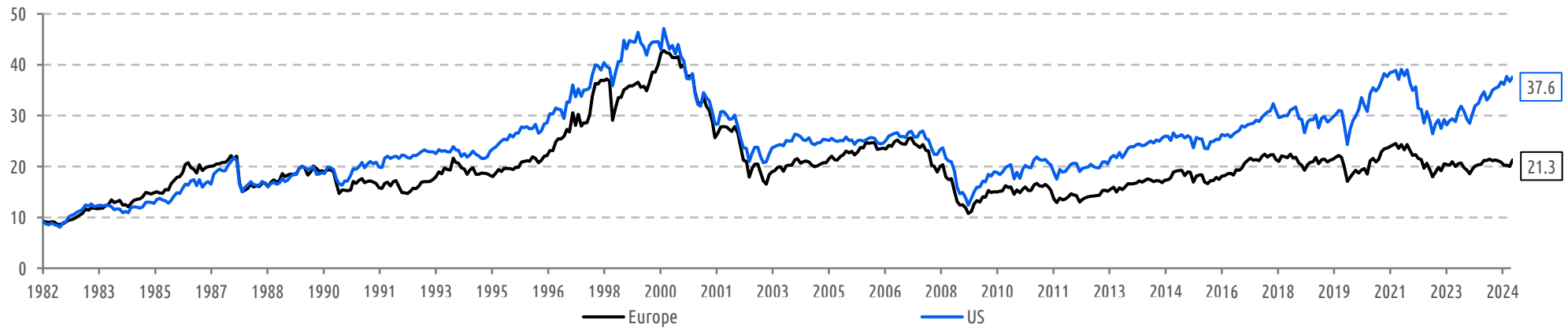
Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – Since Jan. 2020



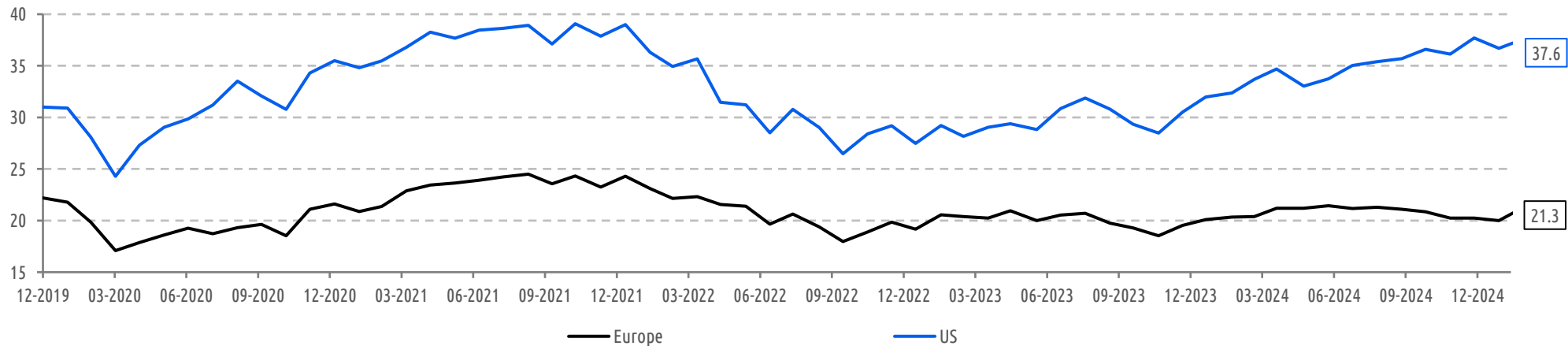
Shiller CAPE ratio is higher in the US than in Europe

Shiller CAPE ratio is close to its pre-Covid level and to its historical average in Europe.

Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings ratio – Since 1982



Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings ratio – Since 2020





V Appendix

Links to DBnomics data

Page #	Graph / Table	Web link
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Germany	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.DEU.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Eurozone	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.EA20.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – France	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.FRA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – UK	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.GBR.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Italy	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.ITA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Japan	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.JPN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – US	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.USA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – China	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.CHN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Brazil	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.BRA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Mexico	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.MEX.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – South Africa	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.ZAF.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Indonesia	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.IDN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – India	OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.IND.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102

Links to DBnomics data

Page #	Graph / Table	Web link
6	General government debt - Germany	Eurostat/gov_10q_ggdebt/Q.GD.S13.PC_GDP.DE
6	General government debt – France	Eurostat/gov_10q_ggdebt/Q.GD.S13.PC_GDP.FR
6	General government debt – United Kingdom	ONS/EDP1/YEQJ.Q
6	General government deficit – United States	BEA/NIPA-T30100/AD01RC-Q
6	General government deficit – Germany	Eurostat/teina205/Q.B9.S13.PC_GDP_SCA.DE
6	General government deficit – France	Eurostat/teina205/Q.B9.S13.PC_GDP_SCA.FR
6	General government deficit – United Kingdom	ONS/UKEA/CT8O.Q
7	Consumer confidence index – United States	OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.USA.M
7	Consumer confidence index – Germany	OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.DEU.M
7	Consumer confidence index – France	OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.FRA.M
7	Consumer confidence index – United Kingdom	OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.GBR.M
7	Business confidence index – United States	OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.USA.M
7	Business confidence index – Germany	OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.DEU.M
7	Business confidence index – France	OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.FRA.M
7	Business confidence index – United Kingdom	OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.GBR.M

Links to DBnomics data

Page #	Graph / Table	Web link
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – United States	BLS/cu/CUSR0000SA0 BLS/cu/CUSR0000SA0L1E
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Eurozone	Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.CP00.EA Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.TOT X NRG FOOD.EA
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – France	Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.CP00.FR Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.TOT X NRG FOOD.FR
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – France INSEE	INSEE/IPC-2015/M.IPC.SO.SO.4035.GLISSEMENT ANNUEL.ENSEMBLE.FE.POURCENT.BRUT.SO.FALSE INSEE/IPC-2015/M.ISJ.SO.SO.4035.GLISSEMENT ANNUEL.ENSEMBLE.FM.POURCENT.CVS-FISC.SO.FALSE
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Germany	Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.CP00.DE Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.TOT X NRG FOOD.DE
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Italy	Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.CP00.IT Eurostat/prc_hicp_manr/M.RCH A.TOT X NRG FOOD.IT
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – United Kingdom	ONS/MM23/D7G7.M ONS/MM23/DKO8.M
15	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Japan	STATJP/CPIm/001 STATJP/CPIm/740
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – South Africa	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/ZAF.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) - Brazil	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/BRA.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – China	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/CHN.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Indonesia	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/IDN.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – India	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/IND.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY
16	CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – Mexico	OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/MEX.M.CP.GR. Z. Z.GY

Links to DBnomics data

Page #	Graph / Table	Web link
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator – France	Eurostat/namq_10_gdp/Q.PD_PCH_SM_NAC.SCA.B1GQ.DE
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator – France	Eurostat/namq_10_gdp/Q.PD_PCH_SM_NAC.SCA.B1GQ.FR
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator - United Kingdom	ONS/QNA/IHYU.Q
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator - United States	BEA/NIPA-BEA/NIPA-T10109/A191RD-Q/A191RD-Q
20	Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	BEA/NIPA-T20804/DPCERG-M
23	10-Y Nominal yield – US	FED/H15/RIFLGFCY10_N.B
24	Yield curve – US	FED/H15/RIFLGFCM03_N.B
27	10-Y Nominal yield – German Bund	BUBA/BBK01/WT1010
27	Inflation Expectations - Germany	BUBA/BBSSY/D.KCP.EUR.A607.DE0001102523.A
27	Forward Rates on 10-Year German Bund	BUBA/BBSSIS/D.I.ZAR.ZI.EUR.S1311.B.A604.R10XX.R.A.A. Z. Z.A
27	Yield curve – Germany	BUBA/BBSSY/D.KCP.EUR.A607.DE0001102523.A

Links to DBnomics data

Page #	Graph / Table	Web link
28	Nominal Foreign exchange rate in historical perspective	BUBA/BBEX3/D.USD.EUR.BB.AC.000
30	Italian 10-Y yield	Eurostat/irt_lt_mcpy_d/D.MCBY.IT
30	Greek 10-Y yield	Eurostat/irt_lt_mcpy_d/D.MCBY.EL
30	French 10-Y yield	Eurostat/irt_lt_mcpy_d/D.MCBY.FR
30	German 10-Y yield	Eurostat/irt_lt_mcpy_d/D.MCBY.DE
36	Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – Euro Area	ECB/CISS/D.U2.Z0Z.4F.EC.SS_CIN.IDX
36	Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – United States	ECB/CISS/D.US.Z0Z.4F.EC.SS_CIN.IDX