

CEPREMAP / DBNOMICS

## Macroeconomic Outlook – March 2026

## DBnomics

- Most data presented in the forthcoming slides are extracted from DBnomics (<https://db.nomics.world/>), an open-sourced databank created at CEPREMAP. The slides are updated each Friday
- The project has been financed by generous grants from Banque de France, AFD, DG Trésor, France Stratégie and OECD
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- Links to the DBnomics data are available in the Appendix
- All materials presented here can be freely used with proper acknowledgment
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## 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, global demand as well as labor market trends.
- Since Trump's inauguration and with the onset of the tariff war, some economic and financial indicators have weakened: the US dollar has depreciated and risk premiums have risen. With the (limited) tariff truce, other indicators as stock market indices have improved, but the uncertainty still hinders economic activity.
- The current Middle-East situation is closely followed by observers as it notably led to a surge of raw-material prices and may influence negatively more macroeconomic and financial indicators if the situation does not improve rapidly.
- Headline inflation is now at 1.9% in the Euro Area while it is at 2.4% in the US. Core inflation remains higher than headline inflation. Since 2024, a loosening of monetary policy has been happening. The ECB decreased its rates eight times by 25bp while the Fed cut its rates by 175 bp in total.
- GDP growth differences between the US and Europe remain large. However, because of the trade war and the economic uncertainty it is causing, the OECD's growth projections for 2026 are lower than a year ago for all developed countries (they expect a 1.2% growth for the Euro Area versus a 1.7% growth for the US in 2026).
- Sovereign yields remain at a high level in the Euro Area despite their slow decrease over the past couple of years 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.

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# I Growth and inflation in selected G20 countries



## **A The growth slowdown**

# Forecasts of economic growth fell

The OECD revised upwards its growth projections in December as tariffs and geopolitical uncertainties fell.

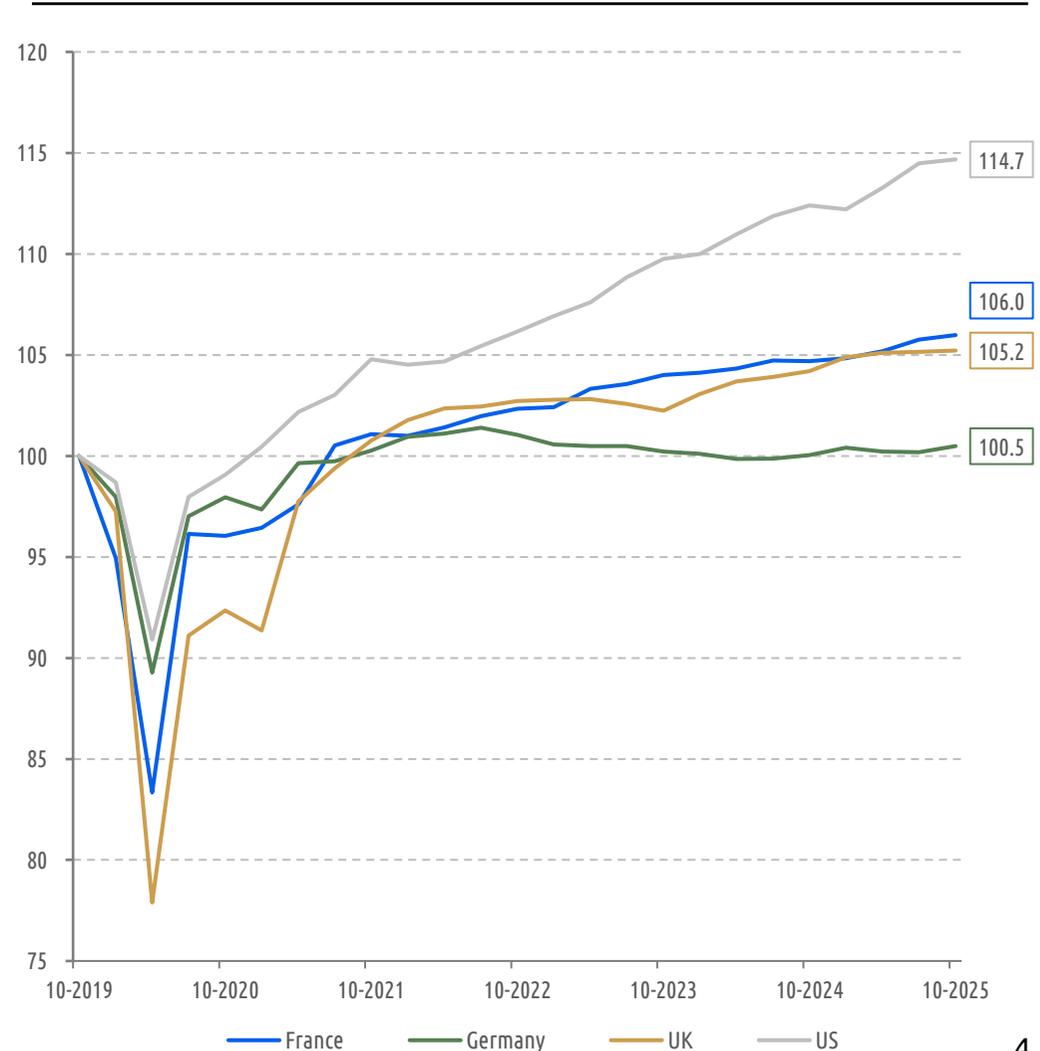
Yearly GDP growth rate (YoY % change)

Yearly GDP growth rate %						
Country	2022	2023	2024	2025(P)	2026(P)	2027(P)
<b>Euro Area</b>	3.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
<i>Germany</i>	1.9	(0.1)	(0.5)	0.3	1.0	1.5
<i>France</i>	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
<i>Italy</i>	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
<b>UK</b>	4.4	(0.3)	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
<b>USA</b>	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.2
<b>Japan</b>	1.0	1.9	(0.2)	1.3	0.9	0.9

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

Quarterly GDP growth rate %										
Country	23Q3	23Q4	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	25Q1	25Q2	25Q3	25Q4
<b>Euro Area</b>	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
<i>France</i>	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
<i>Germany</i>	0.2	(0.4)	0.2	(0.3)	0.0	0.2	0.3	(0.2)	0.0	0.3
<i>Italy</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
<b>UK</b>	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>USA</b>	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	(0.1)	0.7	1.1	0.2
<b>Japan</b>	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.5)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	(0.4)	0.0

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 and Mexico have particularly low economic growth. The OECD forecasts in December are slightly better for most countries for 2025 and 2026.

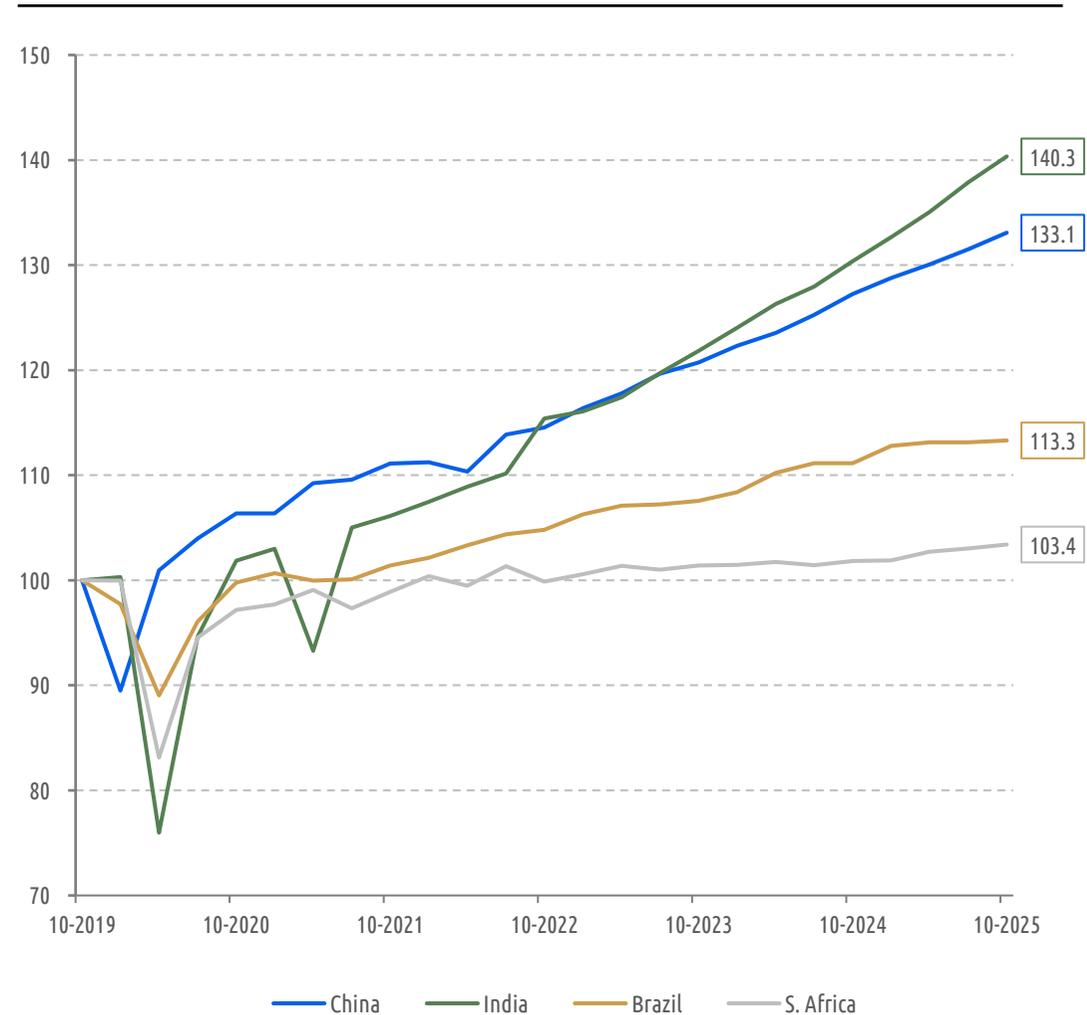
Yearly GDP growth rate (YoY % change)

Yearly GDP growth rate %						
Country	2022	2023	2024	2025(P)	2026(P)	2027(P)
China	3.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.3
S. Africa	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
Brazil	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.7	2.2
India	7.0	7.8	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.4
Mexico	3.9	3.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.7
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1

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

Quarterly GDP growth rate %									
Country	23Q4	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	25Q1	25Q2	25Q3	25Q4
China	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
S. Africa	0.4	0.1	0.3	(0.3)	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4
Brazil	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	(0.1)	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
India	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
Mexico	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	(0.6)	0.2	0.4	(0.3)	0.6
Indonesia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

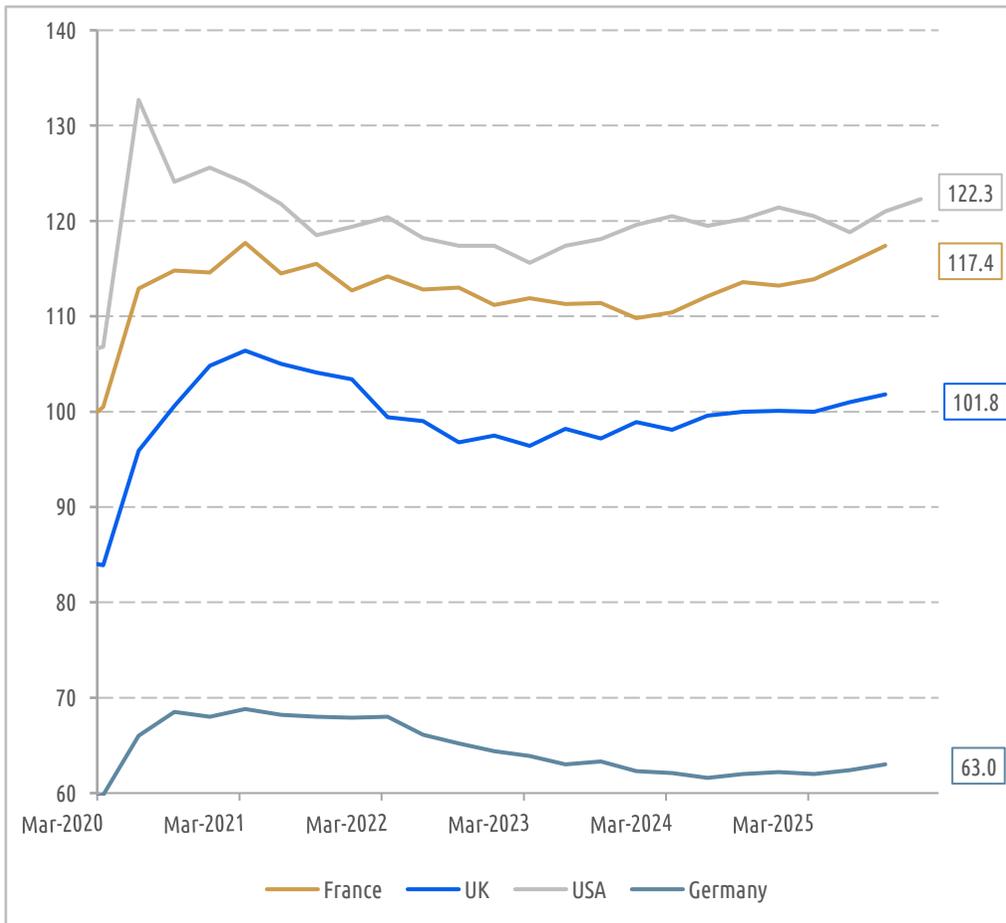
Quarterly GDP (base 100 in 2019-Q4)



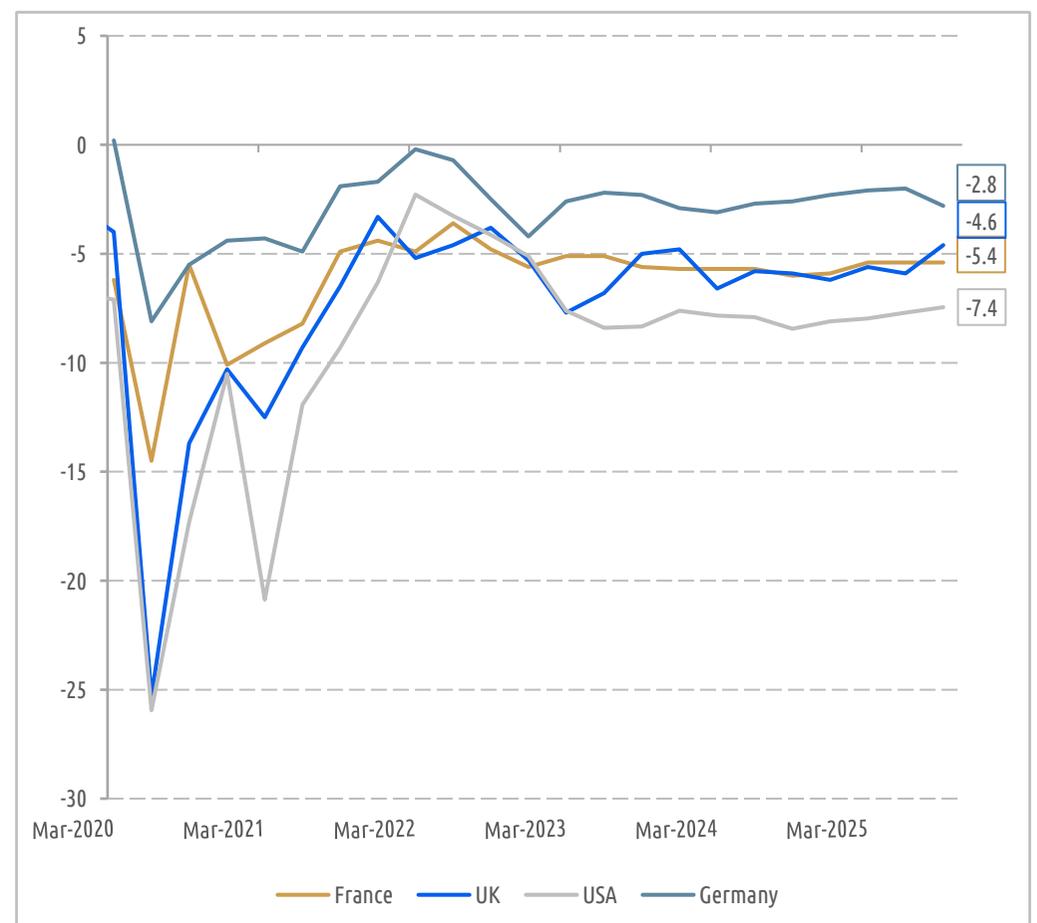
# Government debts are at high levels in G4 countries<sup>1</sup>

With the fall of inflation governments need to decrease primary deficits to stabilize public debts. However, deficits remain quite large: from 2.8% in Germany to 7.4% in the US, and do not seem to be decreasing.

**General Government debt (% of GDP) – Since 2020**



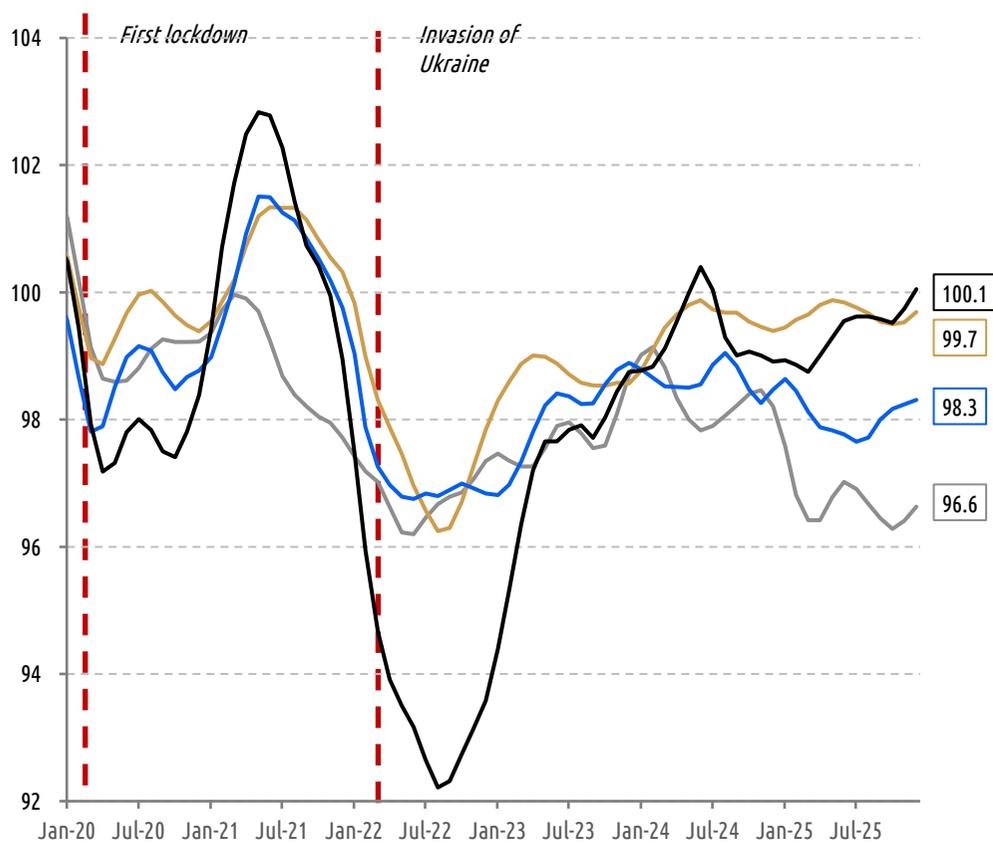
**General Government deficit (% of GDP) – Since 2020**



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

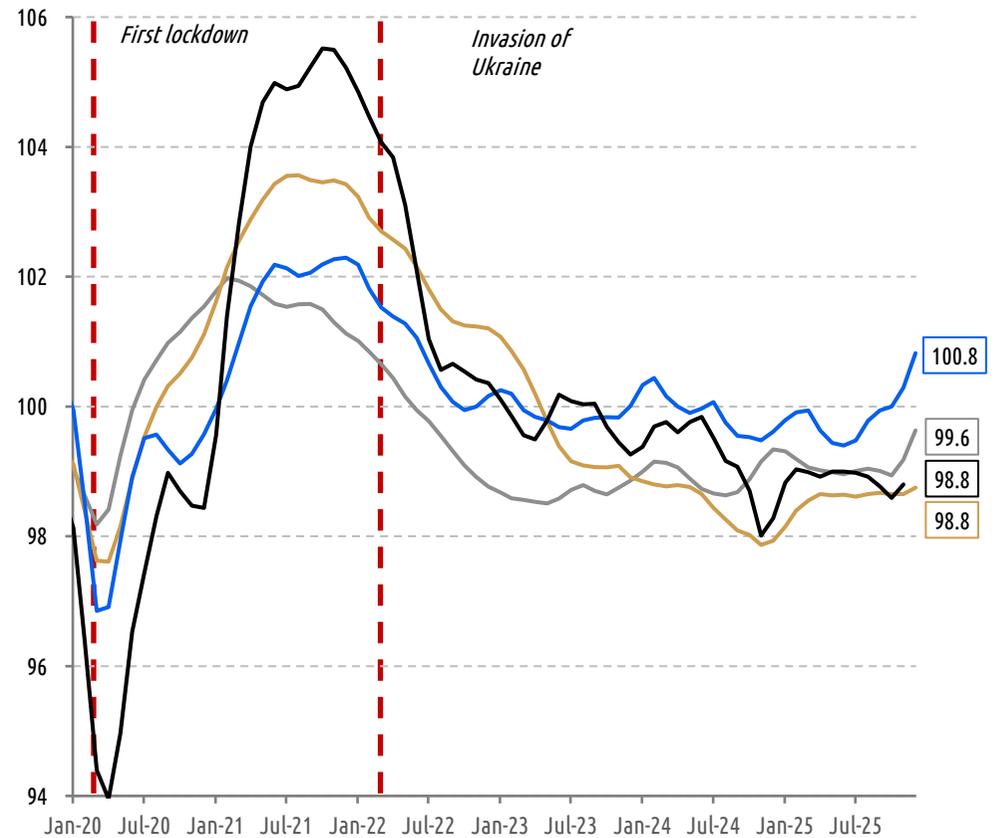
Over the last few months, consumer confidence has been at low levels, especially for the US (following tariff uncertainty) and France (due to political uncertainty). However, business confidence in France is quite high.

**Consumer confidence indicator – Since Jan. 2020**



— USA — Germany — France — UK

**Business confidence indicator – Since Jan. 2020**



— USA — Germany — France — UK

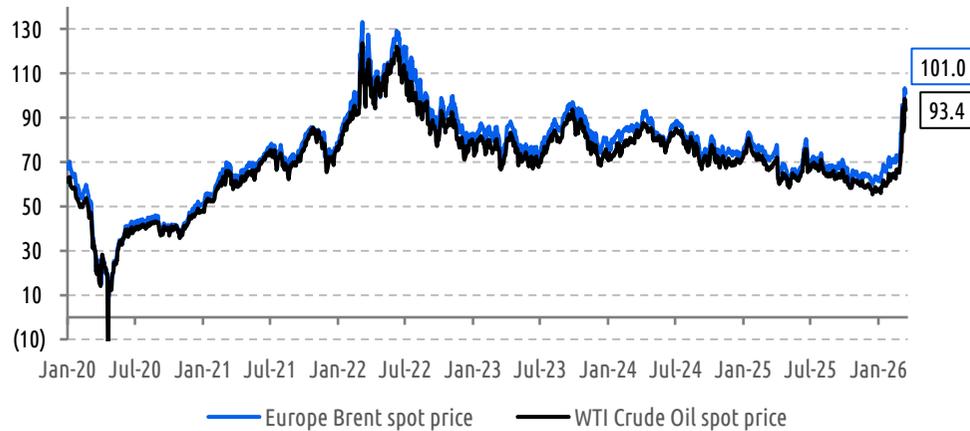


## **B The seeds of inflation**

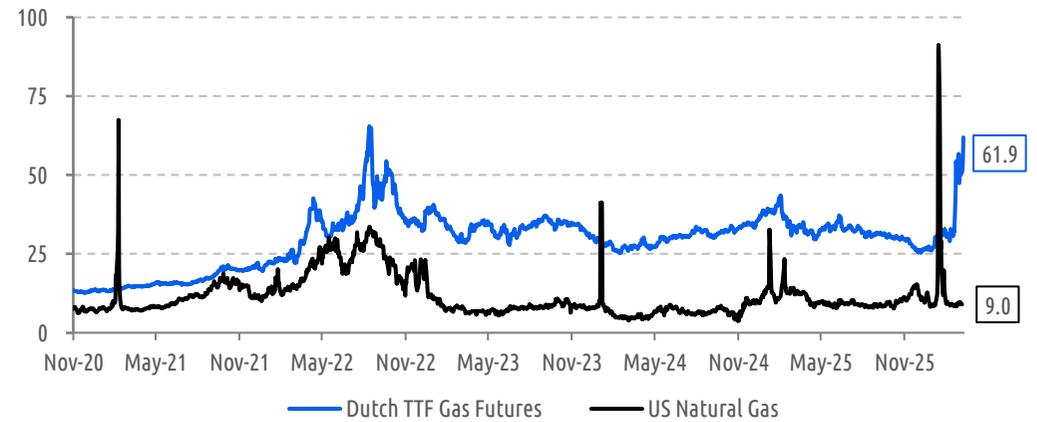
# Prices of raw materials have mostly returned to their pre-war range

Oil and natural gas (only for Europe) prices spiked following the closing of the Strait of Hormuz. Wheat prices have strongly decreased since the beginning of the Russian invasion to reach their pre-COVID level while copper prices are particularly high as supply has been lower than expected.

Oil prices in historical perspective (USD per barrel)



EU (left scale) and US (right scale) natural gas prices<sup>1</sup> (€/MWh)



Copper prices in historical perspective (USD/ton)



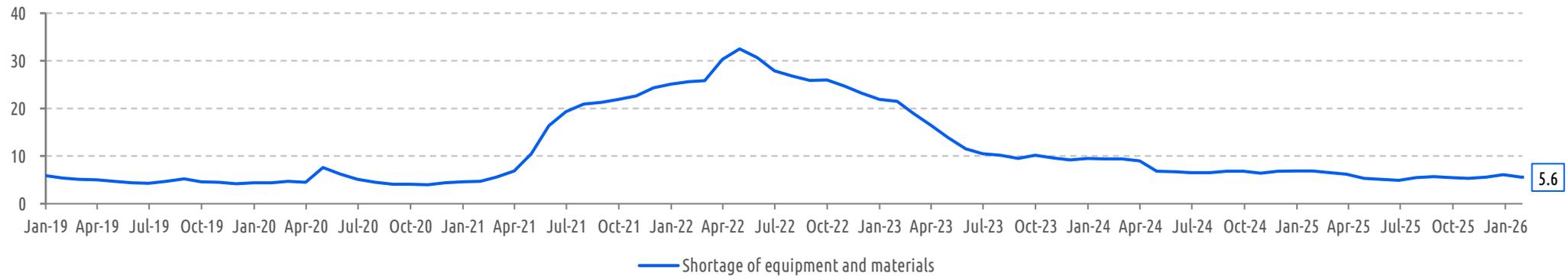
CBOT Wheat (USD/Bushel)



# Supply-chain disruptions occurred in 2024 and at the beginning of 2025

However, transportation costs have strongly decreased and are now around their long-time average. Current Middle-East events, with notably the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, are likely to raise transportation prices in the coming weeks.

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



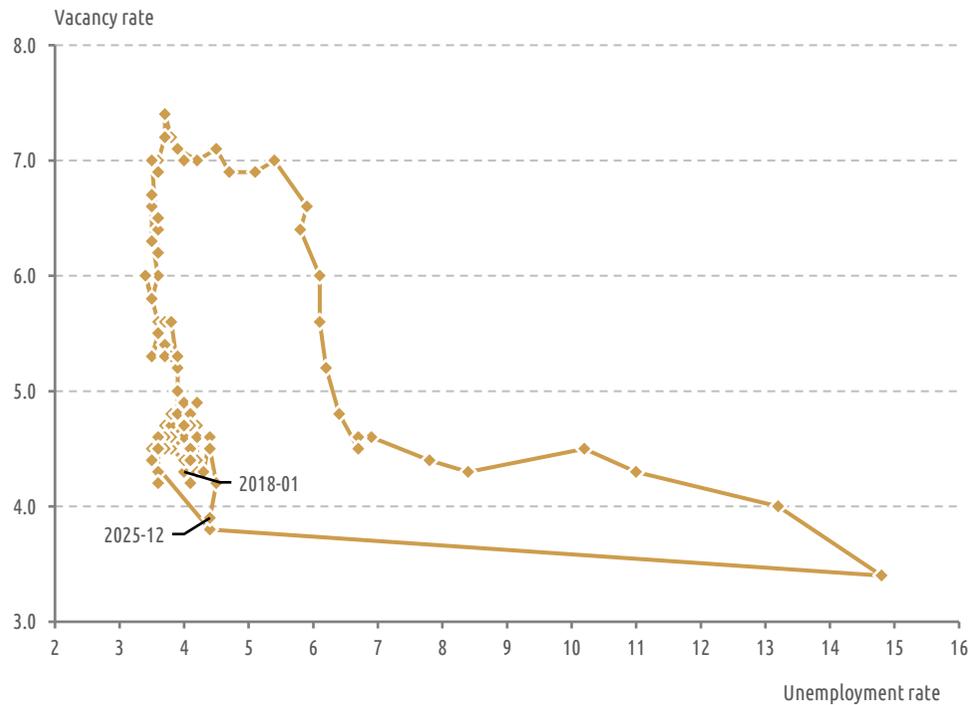
**Shipping Container Index (based on spot rate for 40 feet containers)**



# Both vacancies and unemployment rates are at particularly low level

In the US, the vacancy rate is at its lowest level of the last decade (except for the beginning of the Covid period).

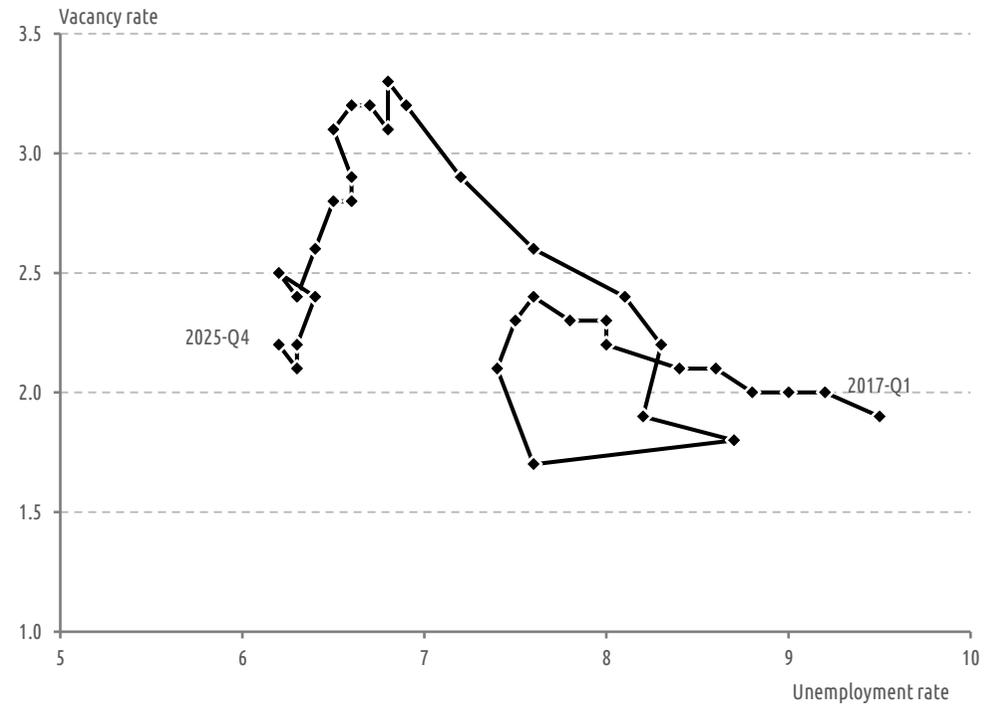
**Beveridge curve - USA, Monthly**



**Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly**

Civilian unemployment rate – Total – USA - Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	03-25	04-25	05-25	06-25	07-25	08-25	09-25	10-25	11-25	12-25	01-26	02-26
Rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	-	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4

**Beveridge curve – Euro Area, Quarterly**

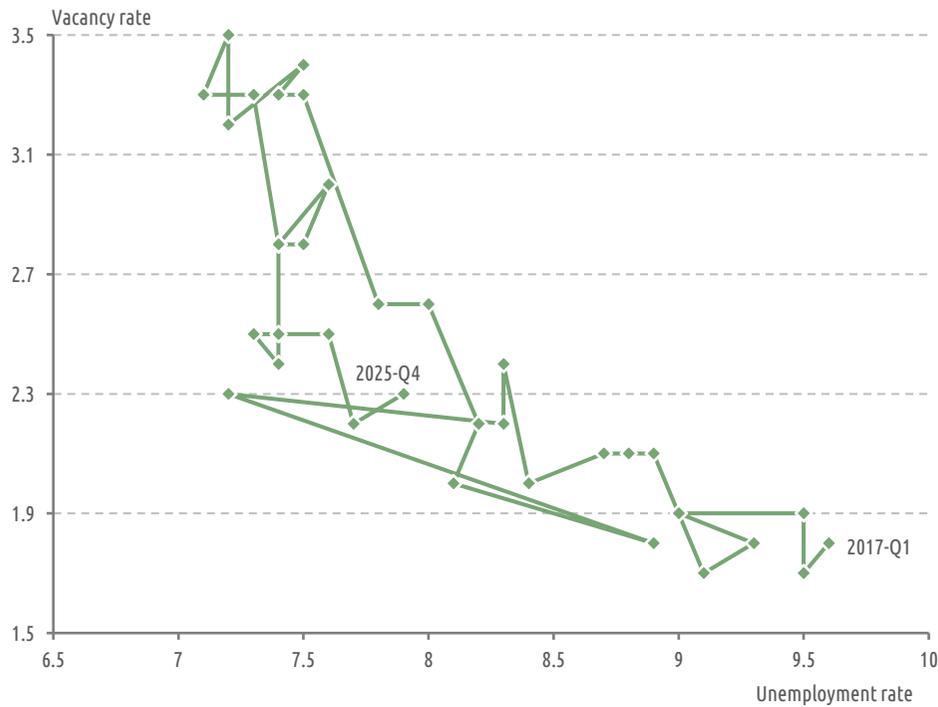


**Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly**

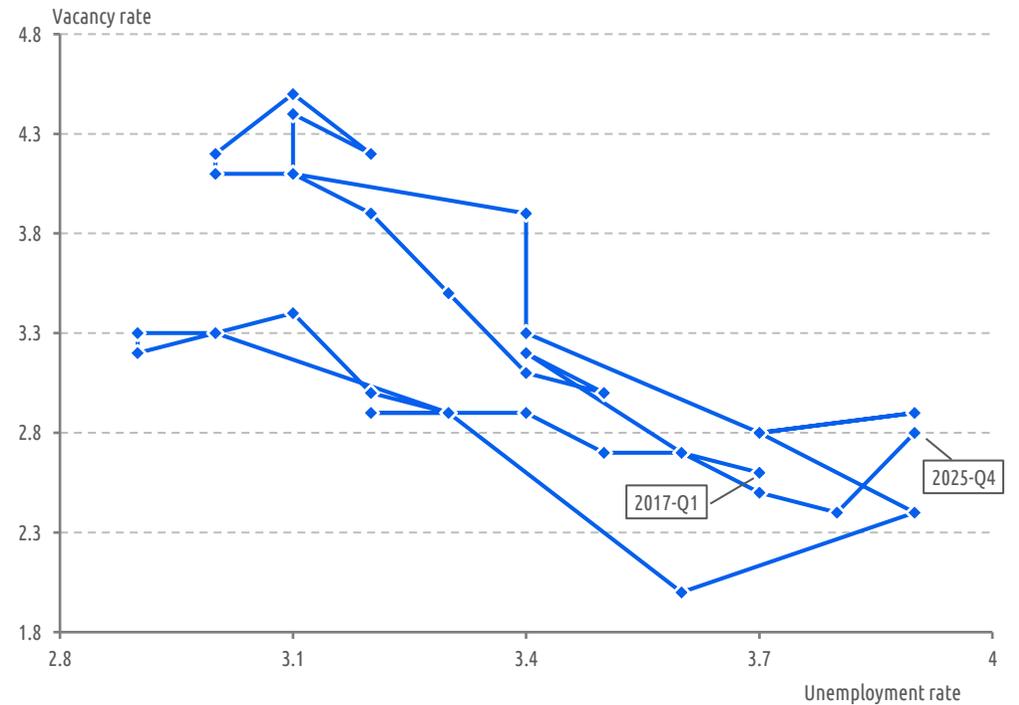
Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total – Euro area – Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-25	03-25	04-25	05-25	06-25	07-25	08-25	09-25	10-25	11-25	12-25	01-26
Rate	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1

# Vacancies and unemployment are back to pre-covid levels in Germany

**Beveridge curve - France, Quarterly**



**Beveridge curve - Germany, Quarterly**



**Unemployment rate (% of labor force) – Monthly**

Unemployment rate – Total – France- Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-25	03-25	04-25	05-25	06-25	07-25	08-25	09-25	10-25	11-25	12-25	01-26
Rate	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7

**Unemployment rate (% of labor force) - Monthly**

Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total – Germany – Seasonally adjusted												
Indicator	02-25	03-25	04-25	05-25	06-25	07-25	08-25	09-25	10-25	11-25	12-25	01-26
Rate	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0

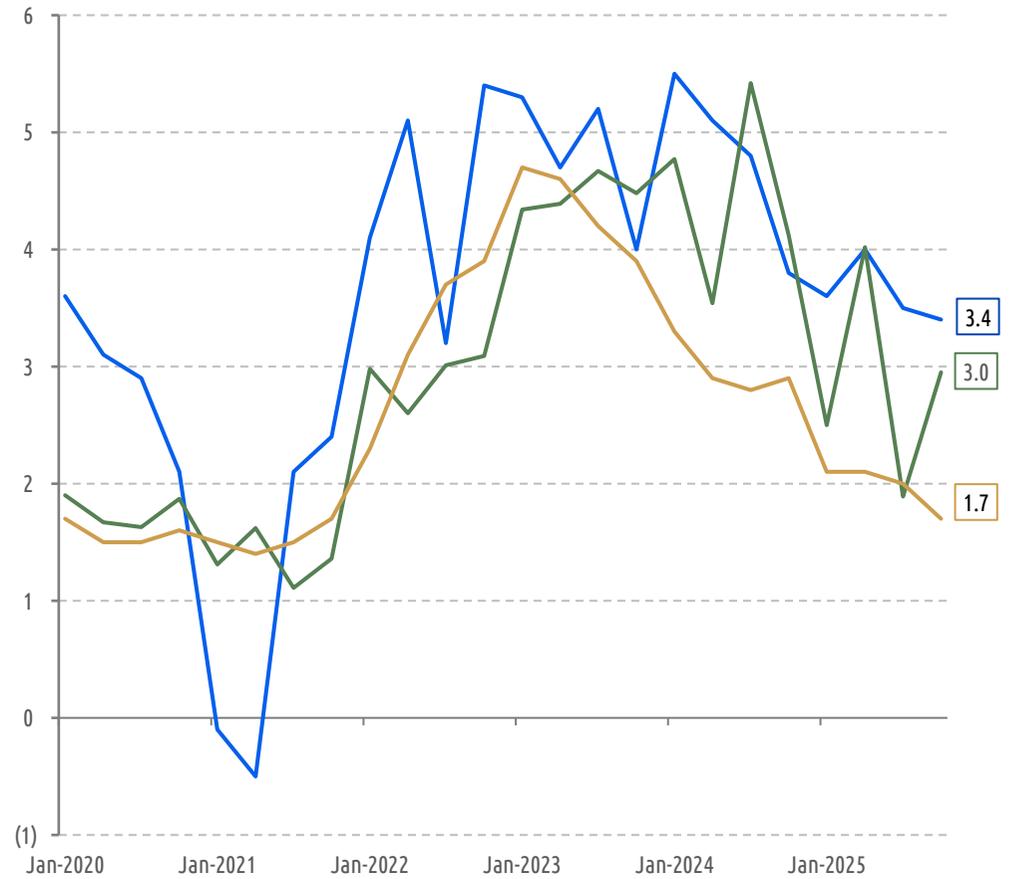
# Wage inflation has been on a downward trend

However, it remains at a high level in the US.

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



Indicator of negotiated wages in the Euro Area (Quarterly)





## **C Inflation stabilization**

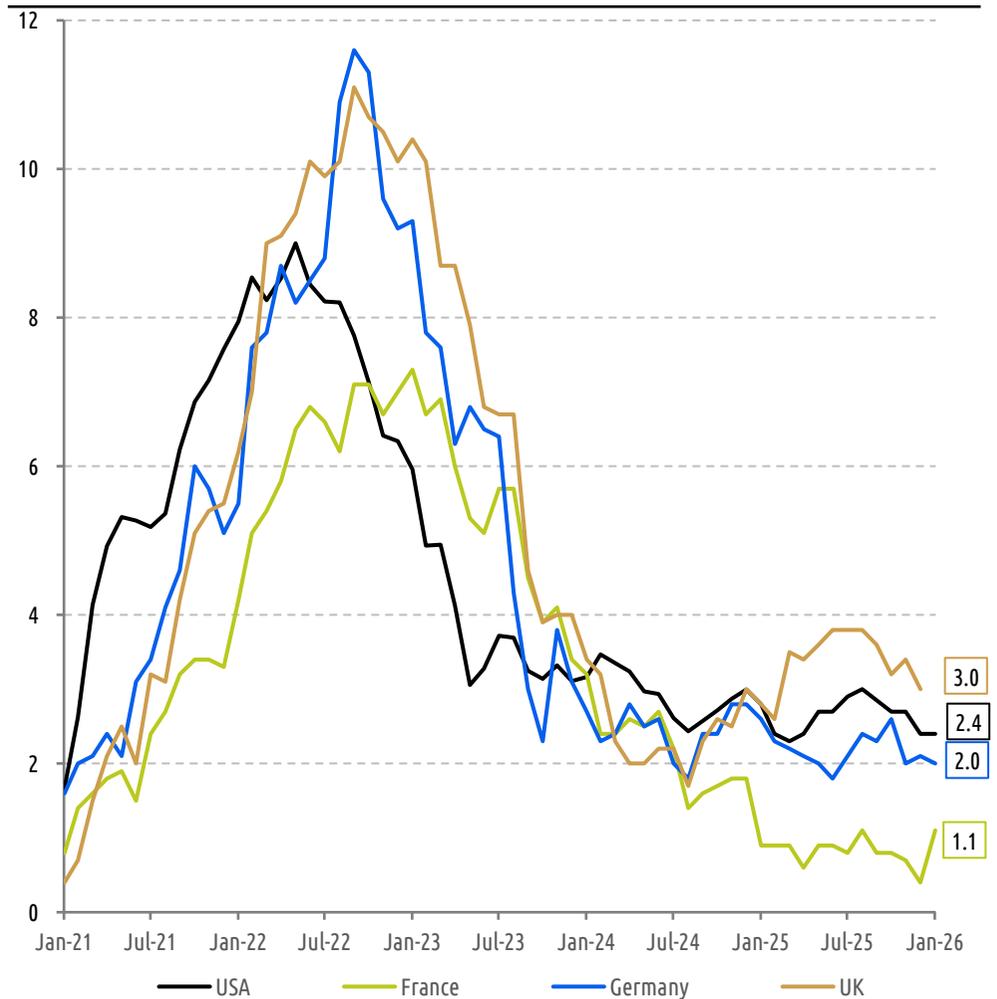
# Headline Inflation is now close to the 2% target for most advanced economies

It has been rather stable in last few months in the Euro Area. However, it remains above the 2% target for the US and the UK. It is particularly low for France. Core inflation has been 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 (%) – 2025/2026											
Country	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<b>US</b>	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	-	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
<i>US core</i>	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
<b>Euro Area*</b>	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
<i>Euro Area core*</i>	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
<b>France*</b>	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1
<i>France core*</i>	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4
<b>Germany*</b>	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
<i>Germany core*</i>	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
<b>Italy*</b>	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6
<i>Italy core*</i>	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.7
<b>UK</b>	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	-
<i>UK core</i>	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	-
<b>Japan</b>	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	-
<i>Japan core</i>	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	-

CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – since Jan 2021



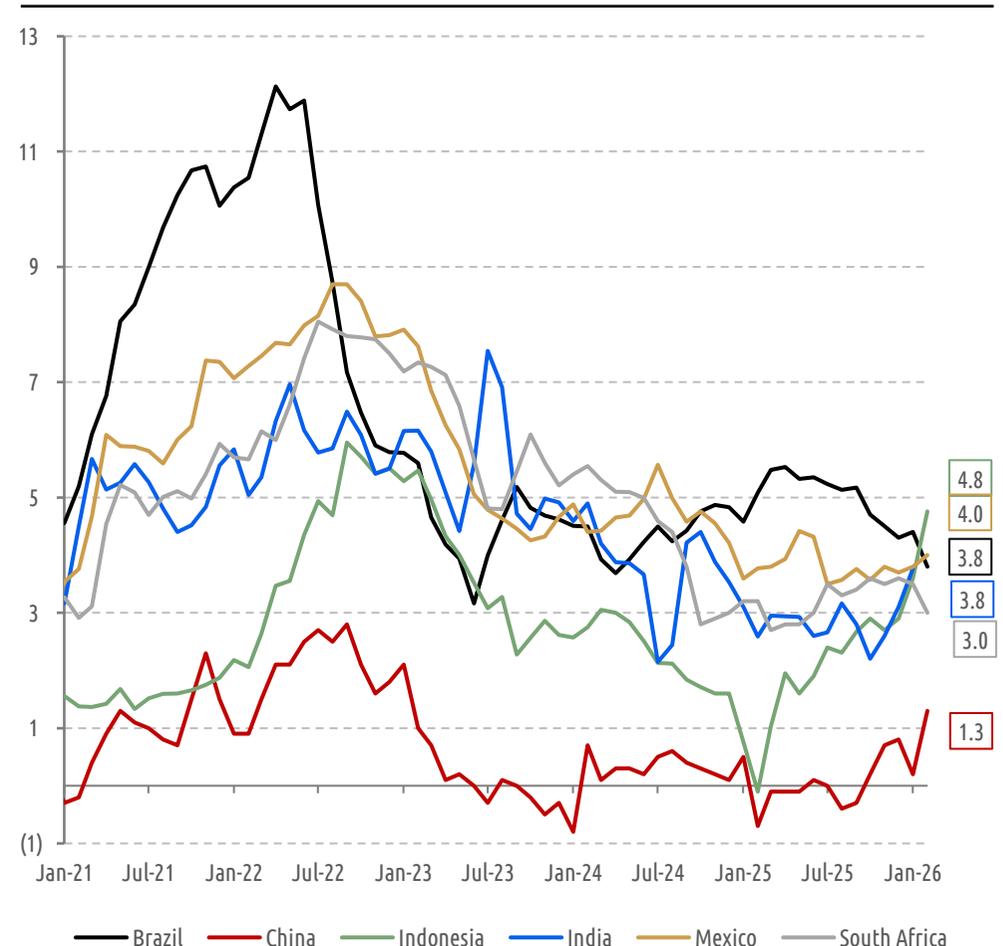
# Inflation has been decreasing in most emerging economies

Inflation has been particularly low in China following strong 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
<b>China</b>	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	(0.4)	(0.3)	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3
<b>India</b>	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.8	-
<b>South Africa</b>	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.0
<b>Brazil</b>	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.8
<b>Mexico</b>	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
<b>Indonesia</b>	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.8

CPI Inflation (YoY % change) – since Jan 2021



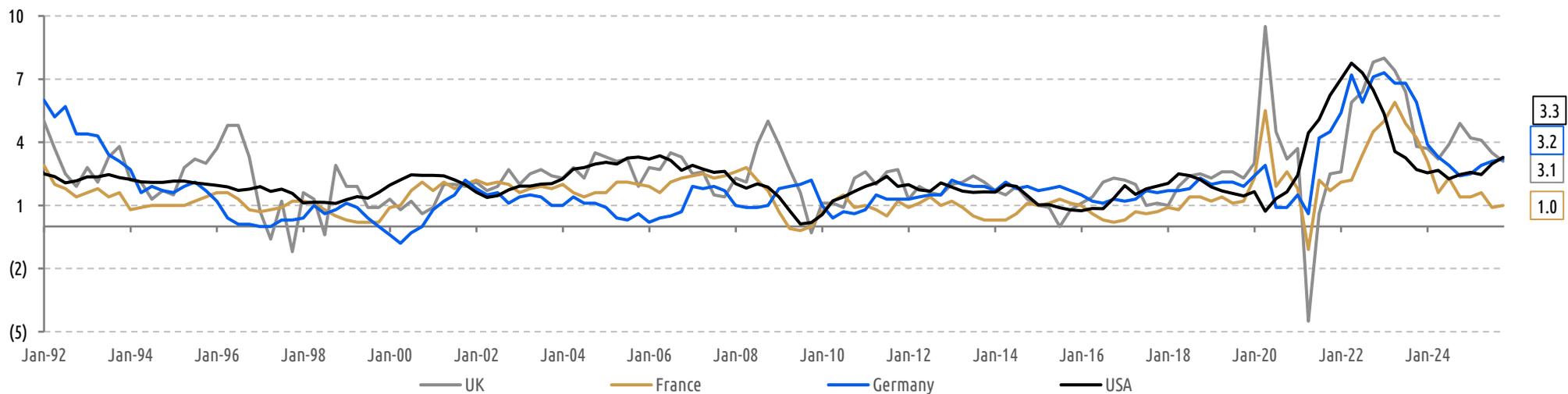
# Implied GDP deflators have strongly decreased over the last couple of years

It is particularly low in France.

## Quarterly implied GDP deflator

Implied GDP deflator (YoY % change)								
Country	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25	Q4-25
USA	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3
Germany	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2
France	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0
UK	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.1

## Quarterly implied GDP deflator – Since Q1-1992





## II Monetary policy



**A In the US**

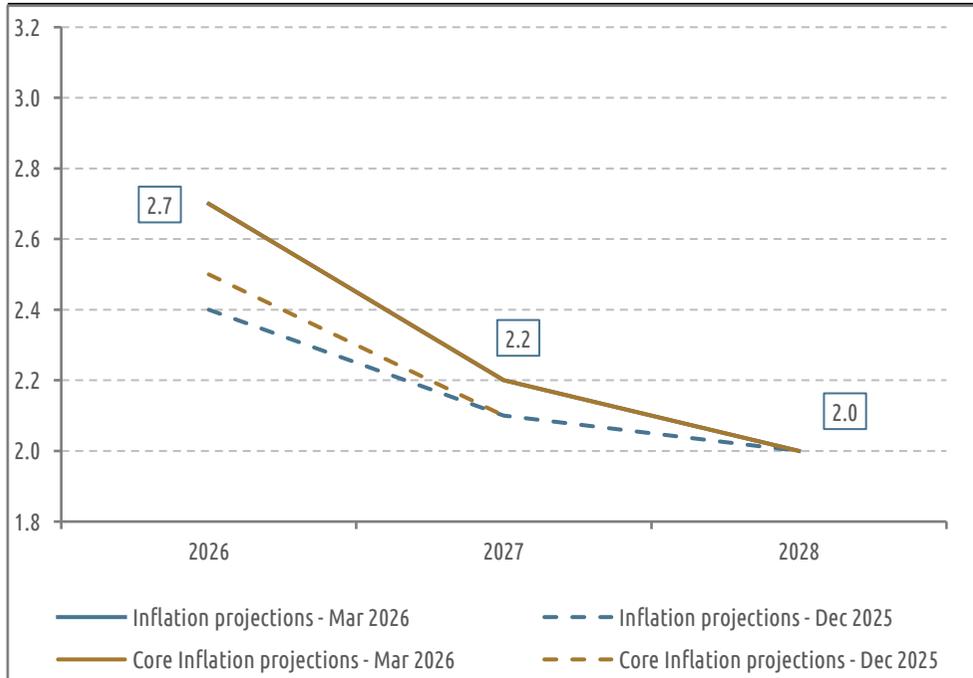
# The Fed maintained its interest rates in January

The Fed consider that the US economy grew at a solid pace over the past year while the labor market has been stabilizing notably thanks to their previous rate cuts. Besides, they consider that they need to wait and see the impact of current Middle East events and geopolitical uncertainty before deciding a new course of actions.

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

Price indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures							
Indicator	07-25	08-25	09-25	10-25	11-25	12-25	01-26
PCE inflation	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8

## PCE Inflation Projections as of March 2026 (%)



## Key considerations

- **The target range of the federal fund rates was maintained at 3.50%-3.75% on March 18<sup>th</sup>.**
- The decision was expected by most investors. It follows three cuts in September, October and December after several months without interest changes. In 2024 the rate was at its highest since 2001.
- The Fed raised its 2026 inflation projection by 0.3 percentage points following events in the Middle East, while slightly increasing its GDP forecast by 0.1 percentage points.
- **Next meeting will be on April 29<sup>th</sup>. The decision will probably depend on the duration of the energy crisis in the Middle East.**

## Federal Reserve economic projections as of March 18<sup>th</sup> 2026

Indicator	2026	2027	2028
Change in real GDP	2.4	2.3	2.1
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.2
PCE Inflation	2.7	2.2	2.0
Federal funds rate	3.4	3.1	3.1

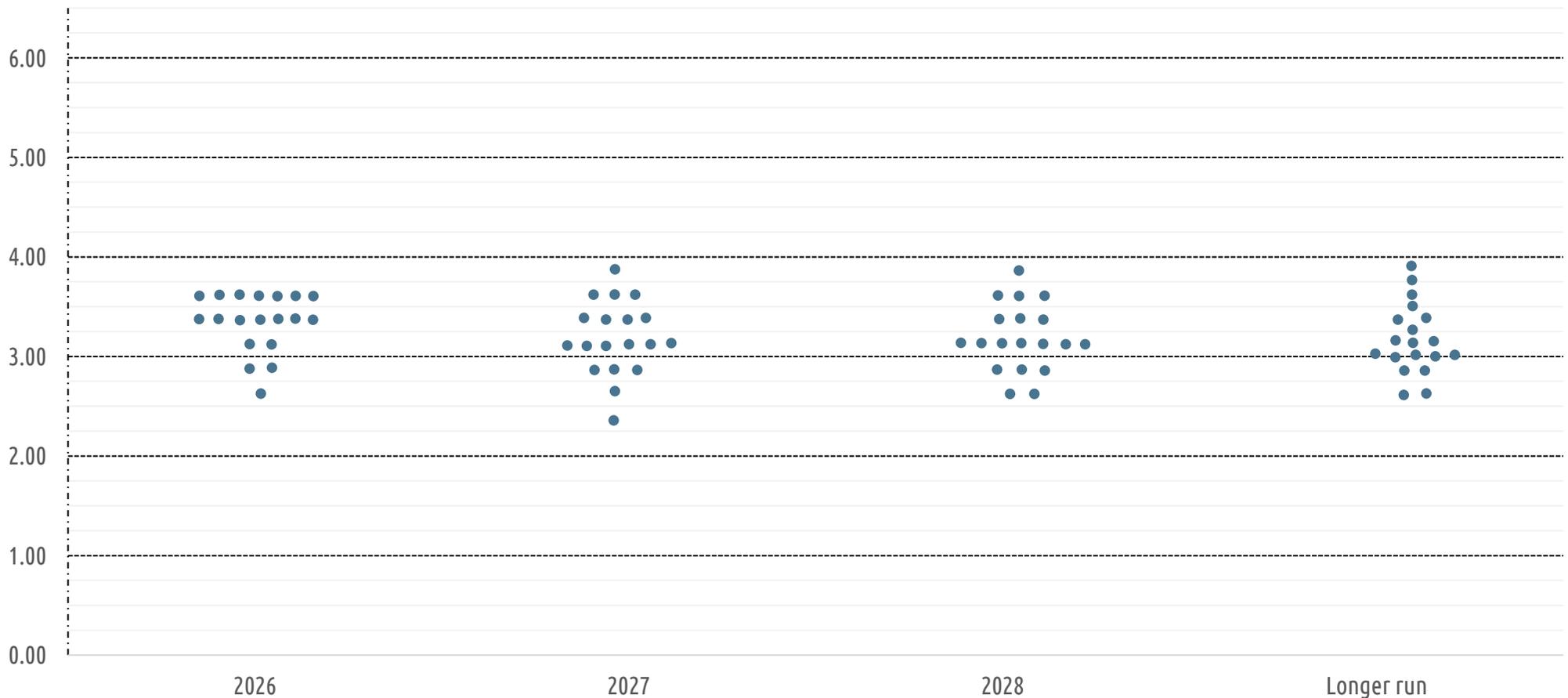
“But the implications of events in the Middle East for the U.S. economy are uncertain. In the near term, higher energy prices will push up overall inflation, but it is too soon to know the scope and duration of the potential effects on the economy.”

JEROME POWELL, PRESS CONFERENCE, MARCH 18<sup>TH</sup>, 2026

# 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 March, Fed members have forecasted interest rates similar to those in September. It notably implies that Fed members consider that one 25bps cuts is likely to occur in 2026.

FOMC participants’ assessments of appropriate monetary policy: Midpoint of target range or target level for the federal funds rate as of 18<sup>th</sup> March



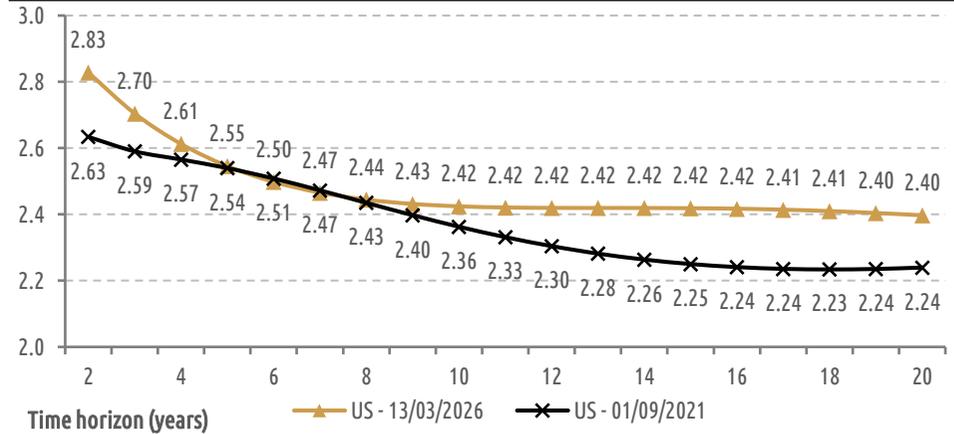
# Nominal long-term rates are at high levels, slowly decreasing

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

Federal funds interest rate



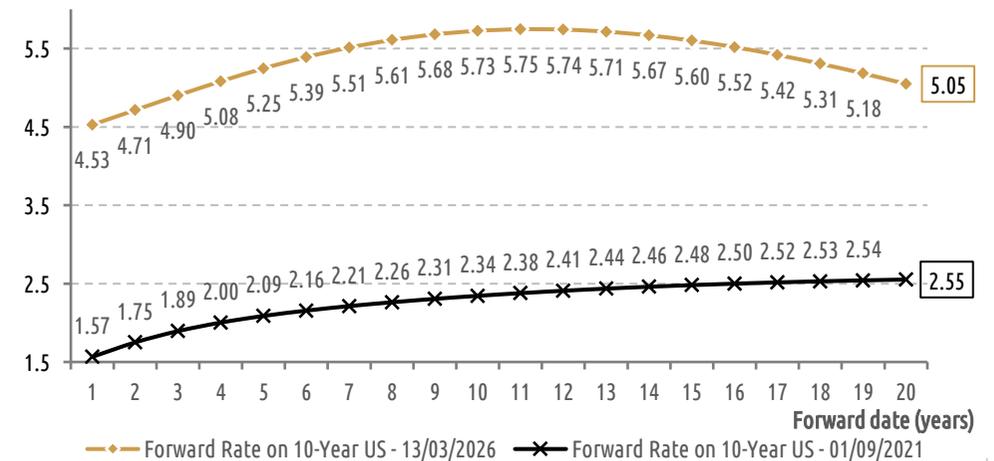
Inflation Expectations - US (%)



10-Y Nominal yield - US



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



# The US yield curve has been positive for the past year

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

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



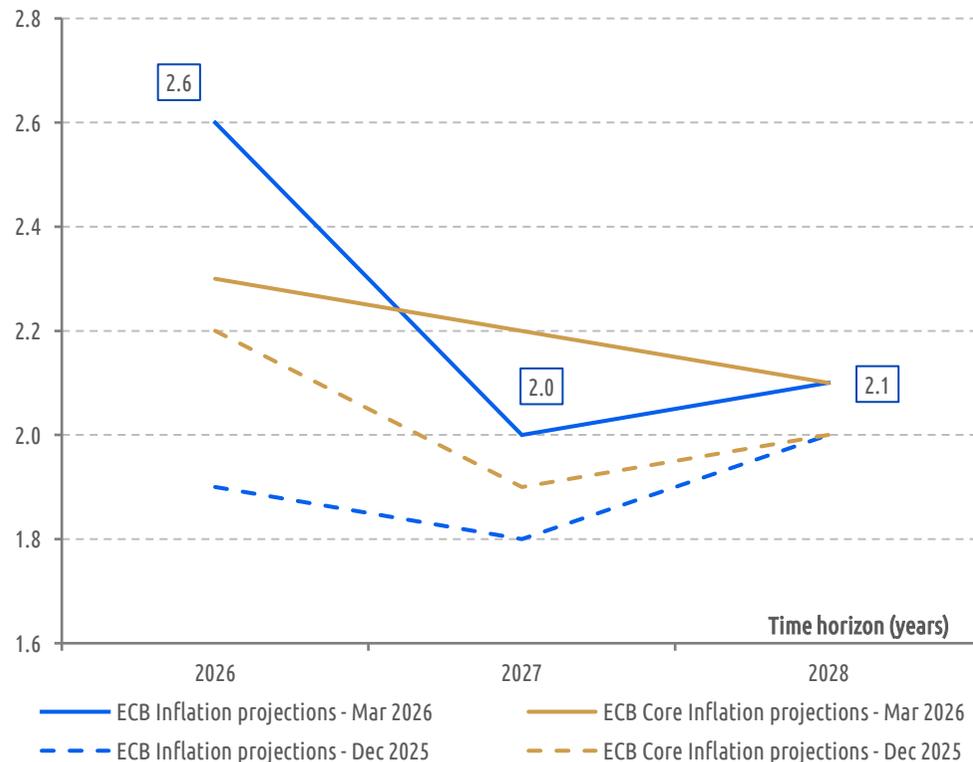


## **B In the Euro Area**

# The ECB kept its rates unchanged at 2% in March

President Lagarde explained that ECB actions over the last few months have brought inflation down. They are monitoring the current uncertain environment that may raise inflation in the coming weeks and will respond when needed.

**Inflation expectations & projections as of March 19<sup>th</sup> 2026 (%)**



## Key considerations

- **The target of the ECB rates was maintained at 2.00% on March 19<sup>th</sup>.**
- The Governing Council decision comes after eight 25bp cuts since June 2024. Interest rates were previously at their highest level since the creation of the ECB.
- The ECB staff decreased their GDP projections for 2026 by 0.3pp while increasing their inflation projections by 0.7pp following trade and energy supply uncertainties.
- **The next meeting is set on April 30<sup>th</sup>. The decision will depend on the duration of the energy crisis following event in the Middle East.**

ECB economic projections as of March 19 <sup>th</sup> 2026			
Indicator	2026	2027	2028
<b>Change in real GDP</b>	0.9	1.3	1.4
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	6.3	6.2	6.1
<b>Inflation</b>	2.6	2.0	2.1

“The war in the Middle East has made the outlook significantly more uncertain, creating upside risks for inflation and downside risks for economic growth. It will have a material impact on near-term inflation through higher energy prices. Its medium-term implications will depend both on the intensity and duration of the conflict and on how energy prices affect consumer prices and the economy.”

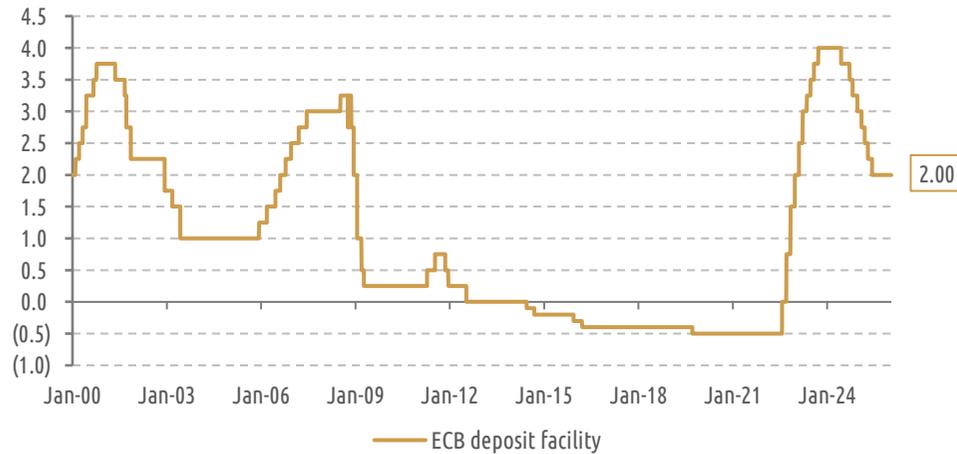
Source: ECB

CHRISTINE LAGARDE, ECB PRESS CONFERENCE, MARCH 19<sup>TH</sup> 2026

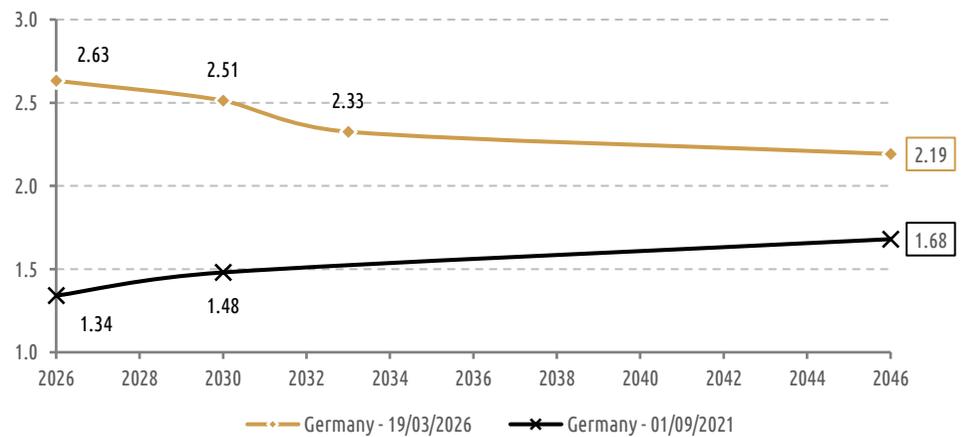
# In the Eurozone, nominal rates have been slowly increasing in the last few months

Expected real rates, however, are near zero in the longer run while inflation expectations are strongly increased in the short term following the military strikes in Iran and the closing of the strait of Hormuz.

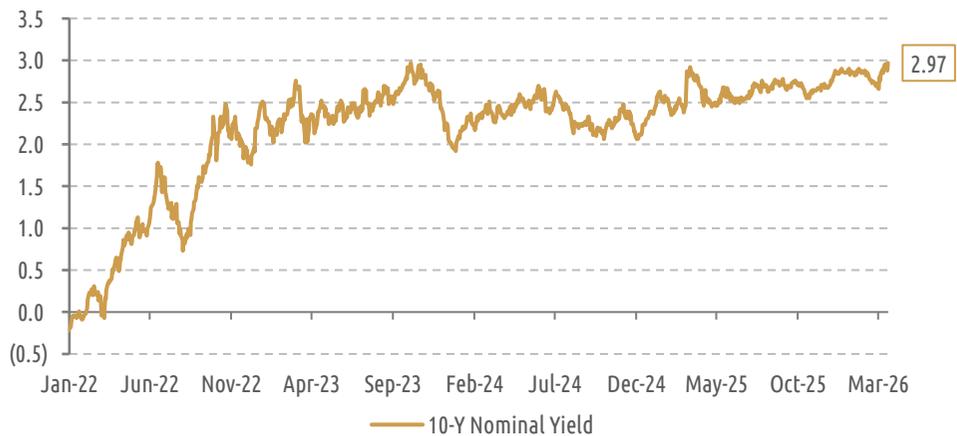
**ECB deposit rate**



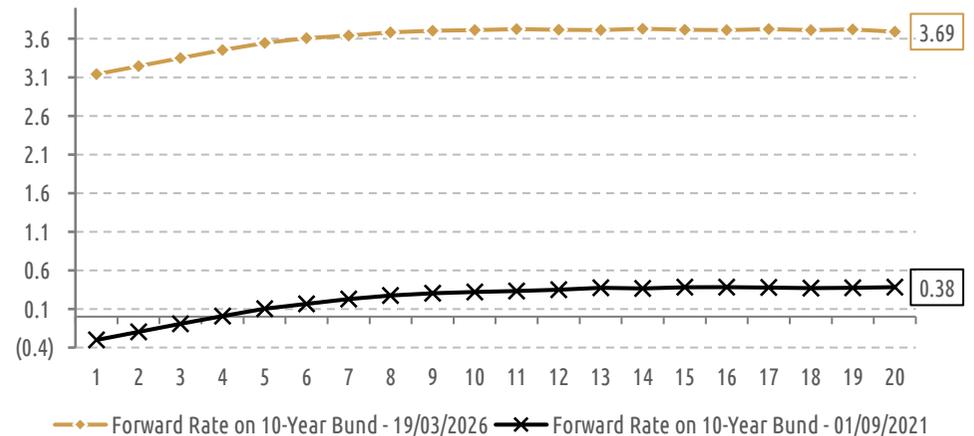
**Inflation Expectations<sup>1</sup> - Germany (%)**



**10-Y Nominal yield – German Bund**



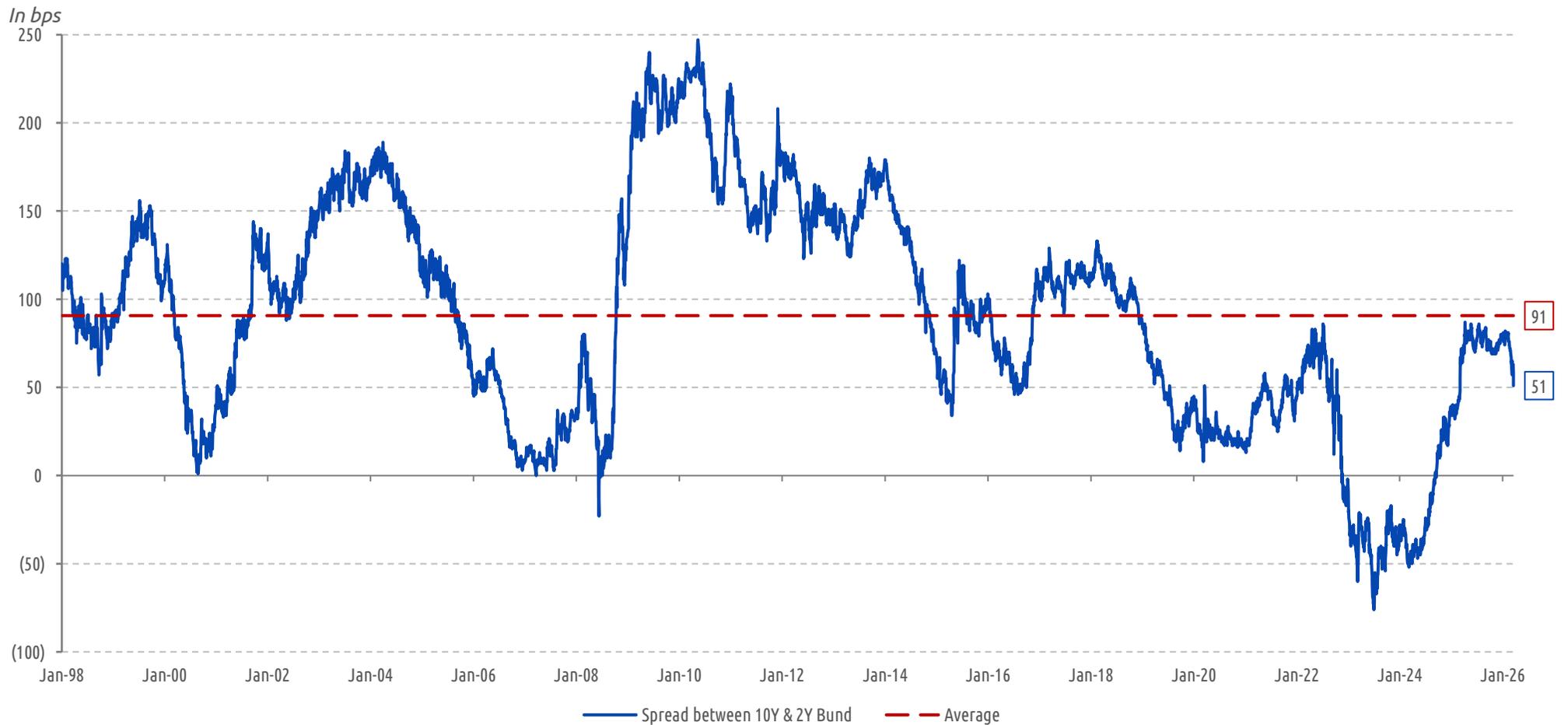
**Forward Rates on 10-Year German Bund (%)**



# The German yield curve has been positive for a year

It is currently at the same level as in the US.

**Bund 2Yr/10Yr Spread – Since Jan 1998**



# The Euro depreciated following the results of the European elections, but it has been going up since Trump's inauguration

It has, however, decreased over the last couple of weeks as consequence of the situation in the Middle East.

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



“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

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



— USD/EUR

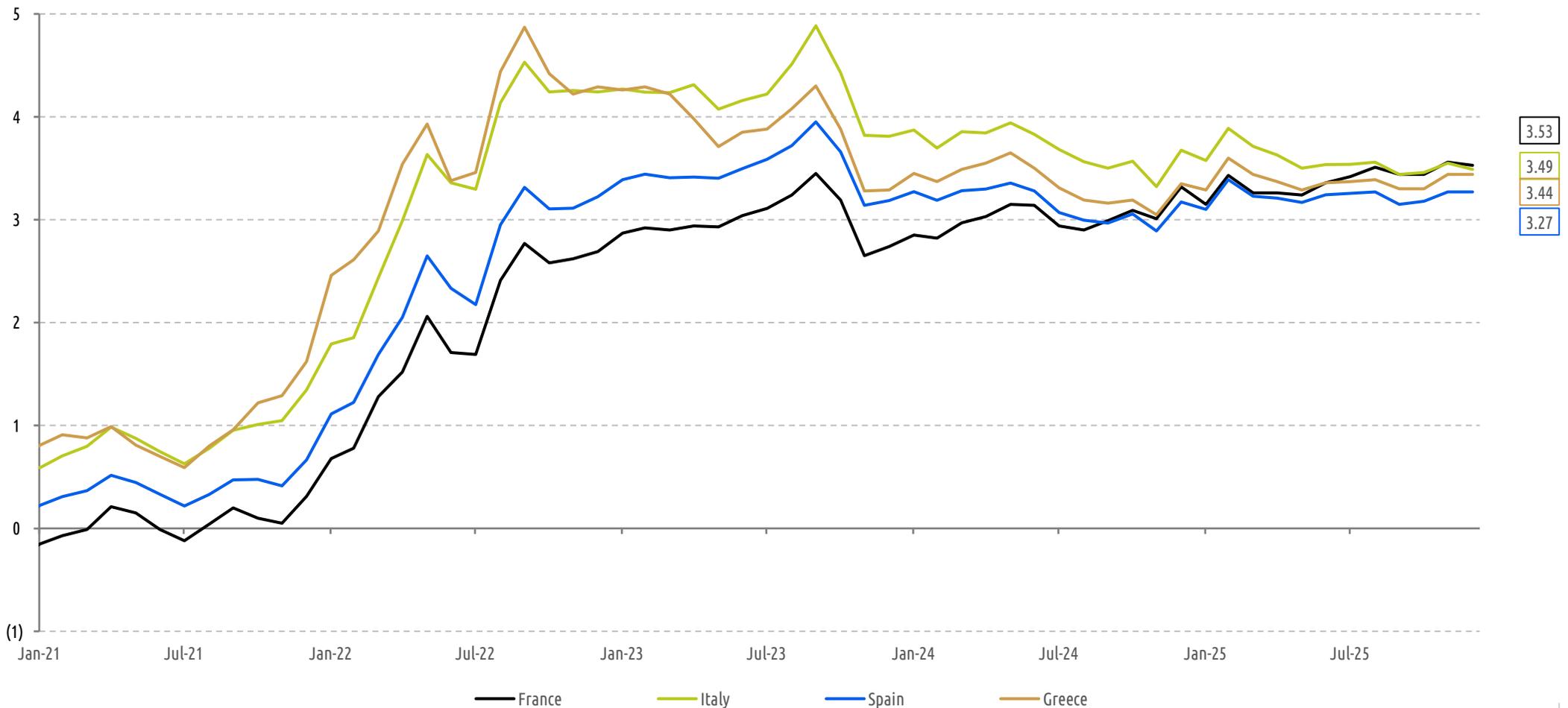


### **III Impact on yields and spreads**

# In Europe, sovereign yields remain at particularly high levels

Due to political uncertainties, French yield on public debt is now higher than the one for Spain, Italy and Greece.

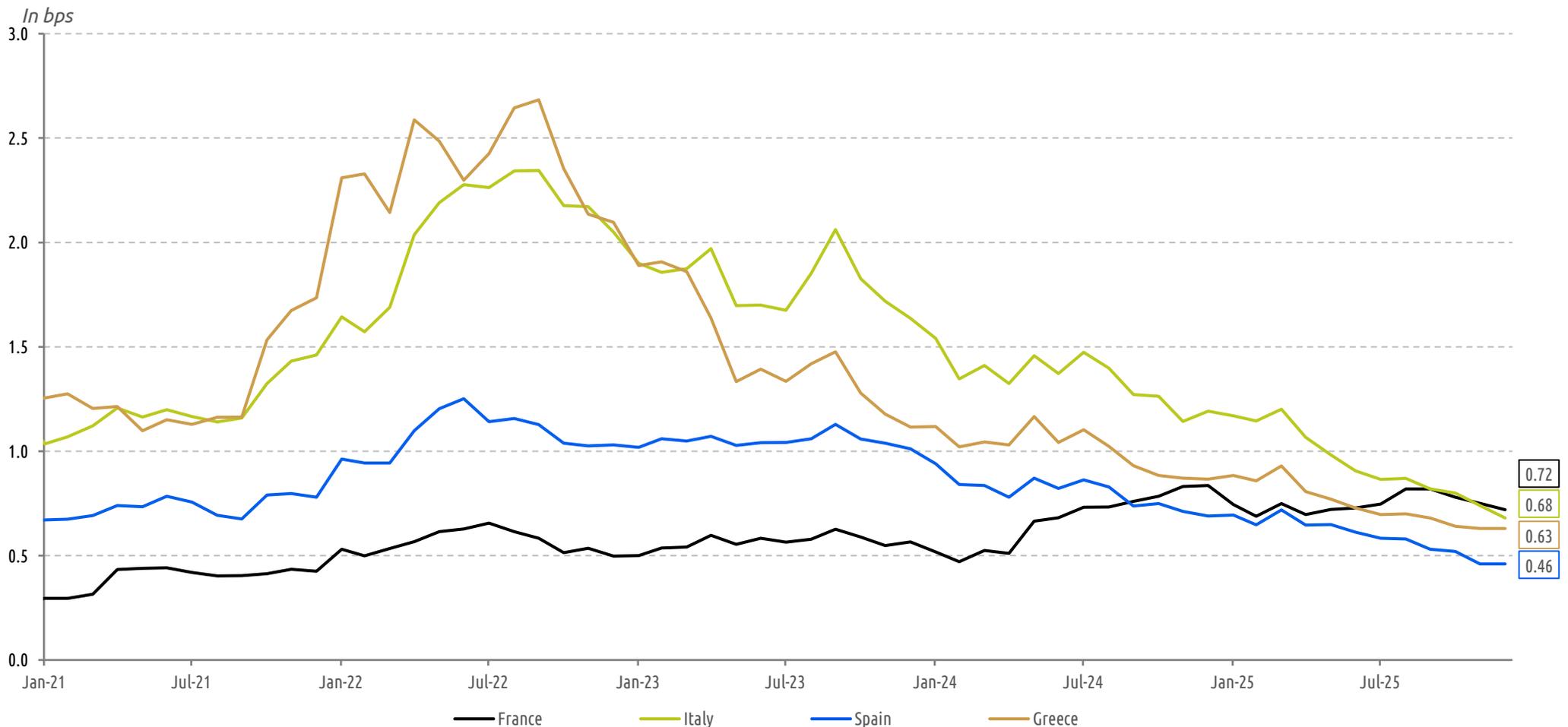
Italian, Greek, Spanish and French 10-Y yields – Since Jan. 2021



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

On the contrary, for France, the spread with Germany increased after the results of the European and legislative elections in 2024 and has not returned to its 50bp medium-term value.

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



# High-yield corporate-bond have been on a falling trend since April 2025

It has been higher in the US since September. It has, however, increased in both cases following the events in the Middle East.

High yield corporate bond spreads – Since 2000



High yield corporate bond spreads – Since 2022



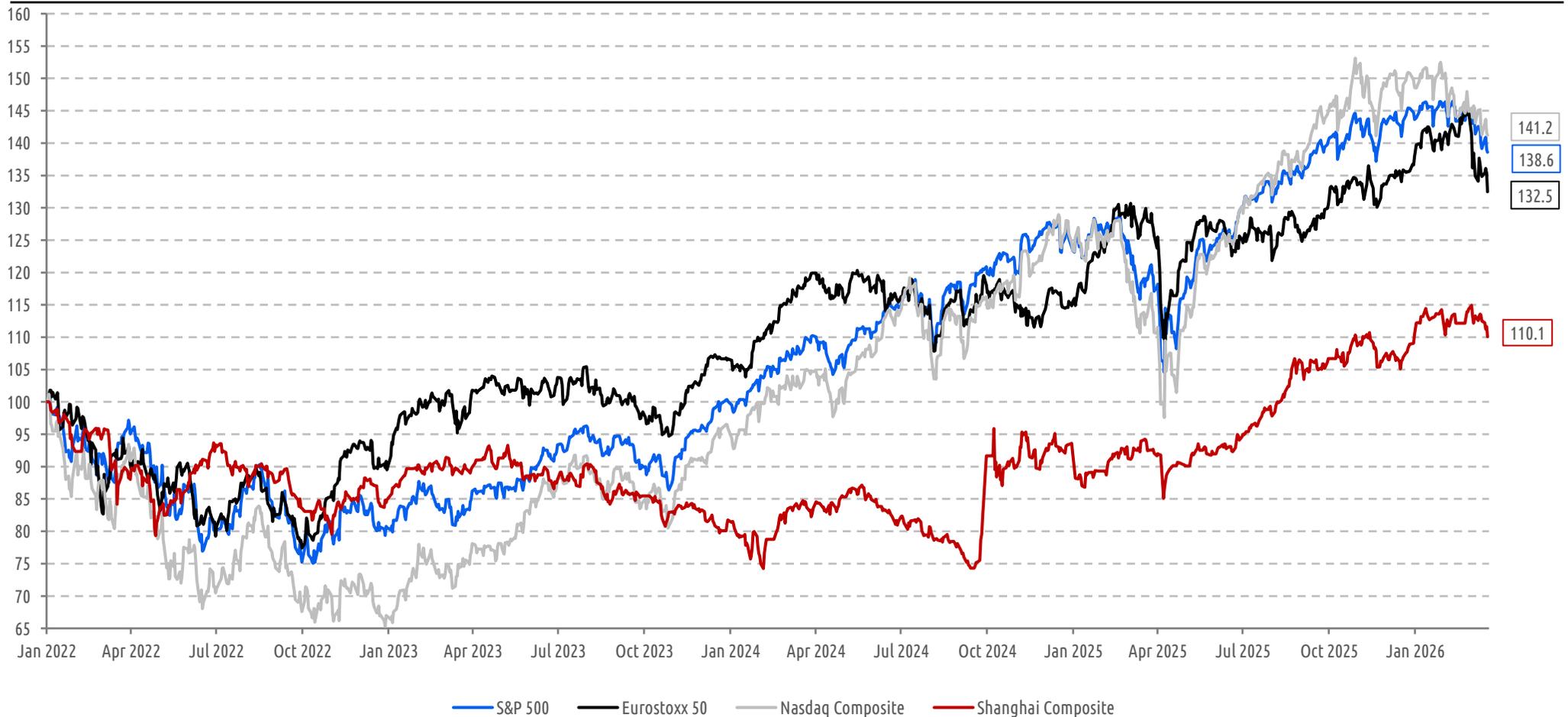


## **IV Impact on stock markets**

# US Stock market indices are at their highest levels ever.

Indices dropped following Trump's tariffs threats but they had more than recovered their losses between May and October. They have, however, fallen since the beginning of the military strikes on Iran.

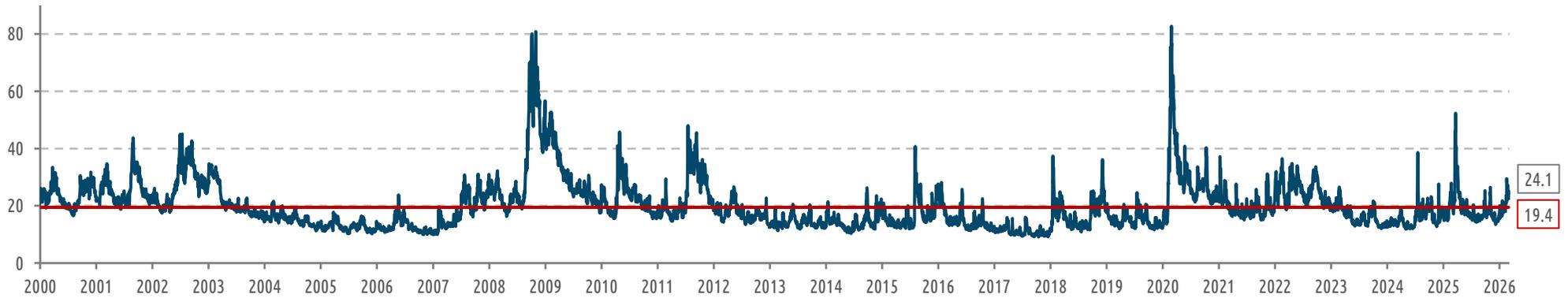
Nasdaq Composite, S&P 500, Shanghai Composite and Eurostoxx 50 indices – Jan. 2022 = 100



# The VIX index remains around its long-term level

It has increased over the last two weeks following the military conflict in Iran

VIX index – Since 2000



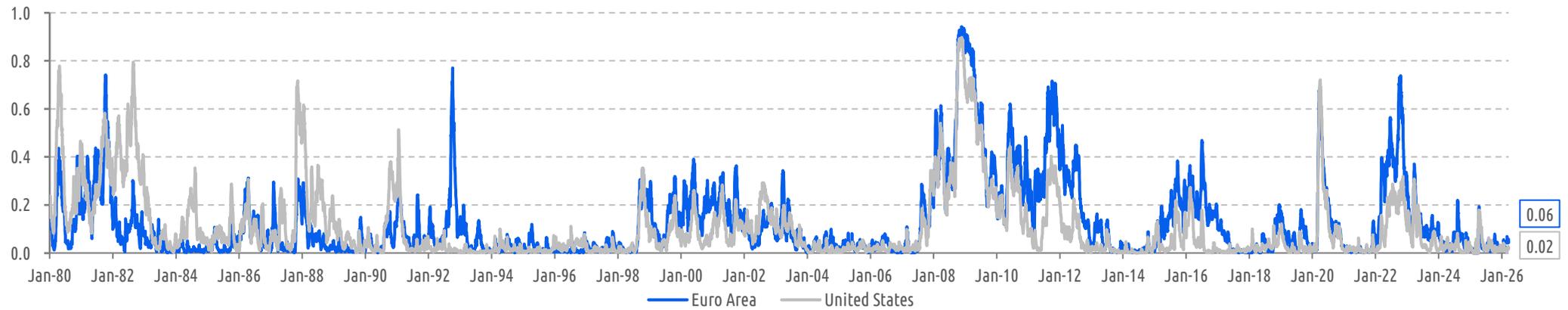
VIX index – Since 2022



# Financial stress indicators are at pre-war levels

They increased with US tariffs' uncertainty but are now back to very low levels. The European index surged following the start of the military strikes on Iran.

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



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



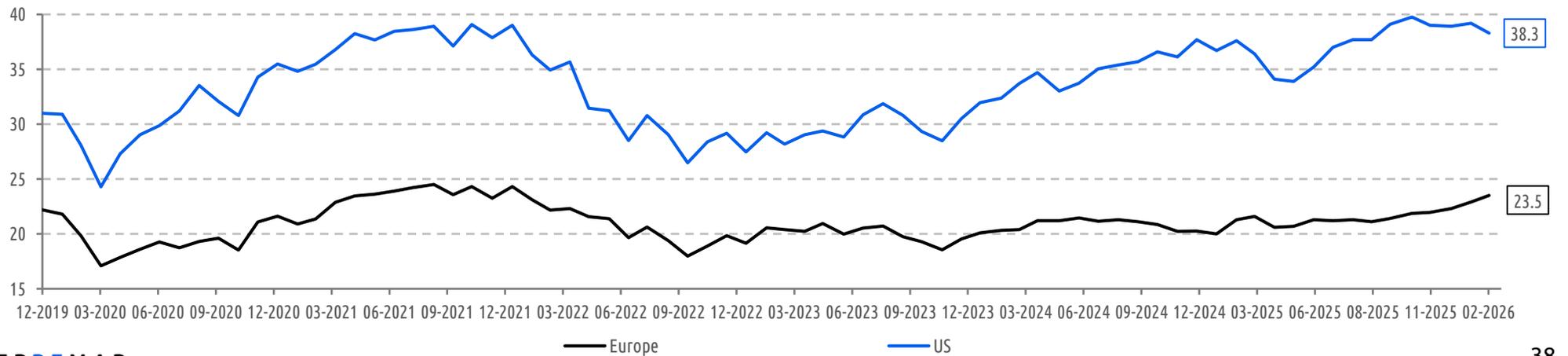
# Shiller CAPE ratio is higher in the US than in Europe

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	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.deu.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.DEU.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Eurozone	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.ea20.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.EA20.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – France	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.fra.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.FRA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – UK	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.gbr.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.GBR.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Italy	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.ita.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.ITA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Japan	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.jpn.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.JPN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
4	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – US	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.usa.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.USA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – China	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.chn.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.CHN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Brazil	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.bra.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.BRA.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Mexico	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.mex.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.MEX.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – South Africa	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.zaf.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.ZAF.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – Indonesia	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.idn.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.IDN.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>
5	Quarterly GDP growth (% change over the previous period) – India	<a href="https://data.oecd.org/gdp/namain1@df_qna_expenditure_growth_oecd/q.y.ind.s1.s1.b1gq.z.z.z.pc.l.g1.t0102">OECD/DSD NAMAIN1@DF QNA EXPENDITURE GROWTH OECD/Q.Y.IND.S1.S1.B1GQ. Z. Z. Z.PC.L.G1.T0102</a>

## Links to DBnomics data

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6	General government debt - Germany	<a href="#">Eurostat/GOV_10G_GGDEBT/Q.GD.S13.PC_GDP.DE</a>
6	General government debt – France	<a href="#">Eurostat/GOV_10G_GGDEBT/Q.GD.S13.PC_GDP.FR</a>
6	General government debt – United Kingdom	<a href="#">ONS/EDP1/YEQJ.Q</a>
6	General government deficit – United States	<a href="#">BEA/NIPA-T30100/AD01RC-Q</a>
6	General government deficit – Germany	<a href="#">Eurostat/TEINA205/Q.B9.S13.PC_GDP_SCA.DE</a>
6	General government deficit – France	<a href="#">Eurostat/TEINA205/Q.B9.S13.PC_GDP_SCA.FR</a>
6	General government deficit – United Kingdom	<a href="#">ONS/UKEA/CT8O.Q</a>
7	Consumer confidence index – United States	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.USA.M</a>
7	Consumer confidence index – Germany	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.DEU.M</a>
7	Consumer confidence index – France	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.FRA.M</a>
7	Consumer confidence index – United Kingdom	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/CSCICP03.GBR.M</a>
7	Business confidence index – United States	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.USA.M</a>
7	Business confidence index – Germany	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.DEU.M</a>
7	Business confidence index – France	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.FRA.M</a>
7	Business confidence index – United Kingdom	<a href="#">OECD/MEI_CLI/BSCICP03.GBR.M</a>





## Links to DBnomics data

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17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator – France	<a href="#">Eurostat/NAMQ_10_GDP/Q.PD_PCH_SM_NAC.SCA.B1GQ.DE</a>
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator – France	<a href="#">Eurostat/NAMQ_10_GDP/Q.PD_PCH_SM_NAC.SCA.B1GQ.FR</a>
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator - United Kingdom	<a href="#">ONS/QNA/IHYU.Q</a>
17	Quarterly implied GDP deflator - United States	<a href="#">BEA/NIPA-BEA/NIPA-T10109/A191RD-Q/A191RD-Q</a>
20	Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	<a href="#">BEA/NIPA-T20804/DPCERG-M</a>
23	10-Y Nominal yield – US	<a href="#">FED/H15/RIFLGFCY10_N.B</a>
24	Yield curve – US	<a href="#">FED/H15/RIFLGFCM03_N.B</a>
27	10-Y Nominal yield – German Bund	<a href="#">BUBA/BBK01/WT1010</a>
27	Inflation Expectations - Germany	<a href="#">BUBA/BBSSY/D.KCP.EUR.A607.DE0001102523.A</a>
27	Forward Rates on 10-Year German Bund	<a href="#">BUBA/BBSIS/D.I.ZAR.ZI.EUR.S1311.B.A604.R10XX.R.A.A. Z. Z.A</a>
27	Yield curve – Germany	<a href="#">BUBA/BBSSY/D.KCP.EUR.A607.DE0001102523.A</a>

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28	Nominal Foreign exchange rate in historical perspective	<a href="#">BUBA/BBEX3/D.USD.EUR.BB.AC.000</a>
30	Italian 10-Y yield	<a href="#">OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/ITA.M.IRLT.PA. Z. Z. Z</a>
30	Greek 10-Y yield	<a href="#">OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/GRC.M.IRLT.PA. Z. Z. Z</a>
30	French 10-Y yield	<a href="#">OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/FRA.M.IRLT.PA. Z. Z. Z</a>
30	Spanish 10-Y yield	<a href="#">OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/FRA.M.IRLT.PA. Z. Z. Z</a>
30	German 10-Y yield	<a href="#">OECD/DSD KEI@DF KEI/DEU.M.IRLT.PA. Z. Z. Z</a>
36	Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – Euro Area	<a href="#">ECB/CISS/D.U2.Z0Z.4F.EC.SS CIN.IDX</a>
36	Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (daily) – United States	<a href="#">ECB/CISS/D.US.Z0Z.4F.EC.SS CIN.IDX</a>