Euro area



Rising optimism

- Growth has exceeded expectations, and the labour market remains resilient. The EU-US trade deal has reduced a significant downside risk to the economic outlook. We expect growth to be muted in the second half of the year before gaining momentum in 2026. This year, we perceive the risks to the economic outlook as tilted to the downside, while they are balanced next year.
- Inflation has been fluctuating around the 2% target in recent months, and we expect this to continue through 2025 before falling below target next year. Core inflation remains above target, and we anticipate it will stay elevated until spring next year. We consider the risks to the inflation outlook as balanced.
- The ECB has reached its terminal rate of 2%, and we expect
 no changes within the forecast horizon. We perceive the
 risks to our forecast as tilted to the downside in the near
 term due to growth concerns. However, we see upside
 risks towards the end of 2026, driven by fiscal policy.

	2024	Forecast 2025	2026
GDP Growth	0.9%	1.2% (0.9%)	1.2% [1.2%]
Inflation	2.4%	2.1% (2.1%)	1.8% (1.9%)
Unemployment	6.4%	6.2% (6.2%)	6.1% (6.1%)
Policy rate*	3.00%	2.00% (1.50%)	2.00% (1.50%)

Paranthesis are the old projections (From June 2025)
*End of period
Source: Danske Bank. Eurostat. ECB

The euro area economy performed better than expected in the first half of the year despite trade uncertainty. The manufacturing sector is improving, the labour market remains strong, and inflation has returned to the ECB's target. As the EU and US have reached a trade deal imposing 15% tariffs on most EU exports to the US, a significant downside risk of even higher tariffs and EU retaliation has been eliminated. This makes the growth outlook less uncertain compared to our previous forecasts.

We expect growth to remain very muted in the second half of the year, as activity has already improved and we anticipate a reversal of the front-loading of exports to the US observed in the first half of the year. Private consumption is expected to be the main growth driver, supported by real wage increases, a strong labour market, and lower interest rates. However, weak consumer confidence and elevated savings continue to dampen growth.

We expect investments to steadily increase, driven by falling interest rates and the German infrastructure fund. The German

3 September 2025 Important disclosures and certifications are contained from page 3 of this report.



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The German government plans to accelerate investments while simultaneously implementing various tax cuts and transfers, which should result in a faster-than-expected boost to growth.

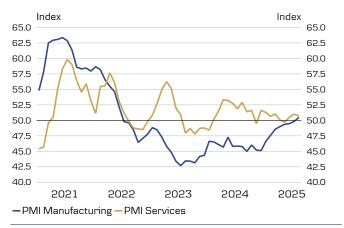
Rune Thyge Johansen, Analyst

government plans to accelerate investments while simultaneously implementing various tax cuts and transfers, which should result in a faster-than-expected boost to growth. After six years of no increases in GDP, there is sufficient slack in the German economy to meet current government-driven demand. However, by the end of next year, we anticipate wage pressures to begin building. Overall, we expect the euro area economy to gain momentum next year, with quarterly growth of 0.4% in each quarter, which is close to its potential. We view the risks to economic growth in 2025 as skewed to the downside, as consumers may remain cautious and export reversals could exceed expectations. By 2026, we foresee balanced growth risks, with potential positive impacts from defence spending and German fiscal measures.

The battle against inflation for the ECB is over, as headline inflation has fluctuated around the ECB's 2% target for the past four months. Inflation has declined due to lower energy prices and weaker momentum in underlying inflation. Core inflation remains slightly above target, and it is expected to stay elevated for the rest of the year as services inflation declines only gradually. Next year, we expect core inflation to average below the 2% target, driven by clearly declining wage growth and persistently low goods inflation, particularly due to falling export prices in China and a stronger euro. Food prices have risen significantly in recent months, and further increases pose an upside risk to the outlook. However, futures prices suggest a peak has been reached, leading us to forecast lower food inflation next year. Finally, the outlook for energy prices remains weak and, combined with base effects on energy inflation, is expected to significantly reduce headline inflation, bringing it well below 2% in 2026 in our forecast. We perceive the risks to inflation as balanced, with the potential for energy and food prices to rise more than expected, while fasterthan-anticipated declines in wage growth could lead to lowerthan-expected inflation.

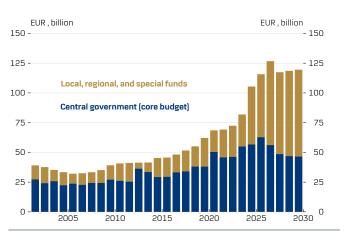
We have revised our view on the ECB since the previous Nordic Outlook update. Better-than-expected growth data, a trade deal that reduces downside growth risks, and a German government aiming to create a faster impact on growth have led us to conclude that the ECB's easing cycle is over. We now forecast an unchanged deposit rate of 2% throughout 2025 and 2026. The ECB has shifted its communication towards a more hawkish stance, downplaying the expected undershooting of inflation and focusing more on the potential inflationary impact of fiscal spending on defence and infrastructure. We perceive the risks to our forecast as tilted to the downside in the near term, as we see downside risks to growth, but we see upside risks to the forecast towards the end of 2026, driven by fiscal policy.

Manufacturing activity rising for the first time in three years



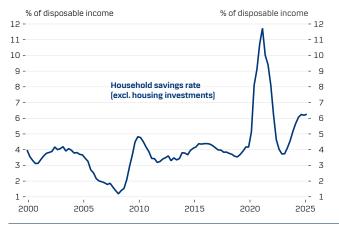
Source: S&P Global, Macrobond Financial

Germany to increase public investments significantly



Source: German Bundesbank, Federal Ministry of Finance, Danske Bank Note: Based on the draft budget, not approved in parliament yet

High savings dampen growth



Source: Eurostat, Danske Bank, Macrobond Financial





Rune Thyge Johansen Co-editor and euro area rujo@danskebank.com

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Where no other source is mentioned statistical sources are: Danske Bank, Macrobond, EC, IMF and other national statistical institutes as well as proprietary calculations.

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Global Danske Research

Head of Research Heidi Schauman heidi.schauman@danskebank.com

Macro

Head of Las Olsen Denmark laso@danskebank.com

Allan von Mehren China macro and CNY alvo@danskebank.com

Frida Måhl Sweden fmh@danskebank.com

Antti Ilvonen US macro, AUD and NZD ilvo@danskebank.com

Bjørn Tangaa Sillemann Denmark, Japan bjsi@danskebank.com

Frank Jullum Norway fju@danskebank.com

Kaisa Kivipelto Finland kakiv@danskebank.com

Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen Denmark louhan@danskebank.com

Minna Kuusisto Finland coordinator Emerging Markets mkuus@danskebank.com

Susanne Spector Sweden sspec@danskebank.com

Rune Thyge Johansen Euro Area rujo@danskebank.com

FI and FX Research

Co-Head of Kristoffer Kjær Lomholt Rates and FX Strategy klom@danskebank.com

Co-Head of Filip Andersson Sweden coordinator Fixed income strategy fian@danskebank.com

Mohamad Al-Saraf EUR, USD, JPY, and Institutional FX moals@danskebank.com

Jesper Fjärstedt SEK, PLN, HUF and CZK jesppe@danskebank.com

Stefan Mellin SEK Strategy mell@danskeban.com

Jens Nærvig Pedersen DKK, commodities, USD liquidity, Institutional FX jenpe@danskebank.com

Kirstine Grønborg Kundby-Nielsen EUR fixed income, GBP, CHF and Corporate FX kigrn@danskebank.com

Joel Rossier Fixed income strategy joero@danskebank.com

Jens Peter Sørensen Nordic and EUR fixed income jenssr@danskebank.com

Credit Research

Head of Jakob Magnussen Utilities jakja@danskebank.com

Brian Børsting Industrials & Transportation brbr@danskebank.com

Christian Svanfeldt Real Estate and Industrials chrsv@danskebank.com

Lina Berg Industrials linab@danskebank.com

Mads Rosendal TMT and Industrials madros@danskebank.com

Mark Thybo Naur Financials and Strategy mnau@danskebank.com

Marko Radman Norwegian HY mradm@danskebank.com

Olli Eloranta Industrials and Real Estate oelo@danskebank.com

Rasmus Justesen Credit Portfolios rjus@danskebank.com

Sebastian Grindheim High-Yield sgrin@danskebank.no

Sivert Meland Gejl Trana Credit Portfolios sivt@danskebank.com

Marcus Gustavsson Real Estate marcg@danskebank.com

Mille Opdahl Müller Norway coordinator Industrials & Real Estate mifj@danskebank.com

Cross Asset Strategy

Head of
Bjarne Breinholt Thomsen
bt@danskebank.com

Piet Haines Christiansen Chief strategist phai@danskebank.com

Molly Guggenheimer Strategist mogu@danskebank.com

Mathias Christiansen Analyst mathch@danskebank.com

Sustainability Research

Head of Louis Landeman Sustainability/ESG Ilan@danskebank.com

Ebba Edholm Sustainability/ESG eedh@danskebank.com

Hamza Ijaz Sustainability/ESG haij@danskebank.com