

Global Economic Outlook Mid-Year 2025

Macroeconomic Council (MEC)



Agenda

→ **Global Economic Outlook – 2025 mid-year**

→ Annex



Global Economic Outlook – 2025 mid-year

Core themes at mid-year:

- 1) Persistent macro-financial risks: tariff uncertainties, geopolitical tensions, and sovereign-debt concerns continue to weigh on economic and financial-market stability;
- 2) Moderate slowdown of global growth this year – spear headed by the softer US growth;
- 3) Policy-driven market volatility: markets remain sensitive to shifting US tariff policies;
- 4) Sticky global inflation: inflation remains elevated globally, although risks for the 2% target have moderated for the euro area;
- 5) Higher rates for longer: more-elevated official and long-term financing rates compared against levels from before/during the pandemic crisis; and
- 6) Continued tight labour markets, supporting low levels of non-performing loans and the risk profiles of transactional credit.

Euro-area growth remains moderate and uneven. Strength in peripheral-European economies offsets weaknesses in Germany and France. Euro-area GDP is forecast to grow 1.1% in 2025, rising to 1.5% in 2026 – near the 1.3% potential rate (see slides [21](#)–24 for details).

Global macro risks skewing “negatively”: Medium-term risks are skewed to the downside, representing: (i) The potential escalation of trade tensions; (ii) Increased financial-market and financial-stability vulnerabilities; (iii) Rising sovereign-debt risks from fiscal pressures; (iv) Elevated geo-political risks.

Financial-market developments. Global equities have rebounded, with European markets out-performing those of the United States. US and global yields remain elevated; euro-area yields have retreated from the March highs. Energy prices have risen amid Middle-East tensions. The euro has strengthened against the dollar. Credit spreads have narrowed but may under-price longer-run risks. 2s-10s yield curves have steepened for the US, UK and Germany.

The themes for the global outlook this year

On-again, off-again trade barriers under the Donald Trump administration ensure near-term economic slowdown.



Tariff, geo-political, and
sovereign-debt risks



Global slowdown near
term



Volatile financial
markets – periodic
corrections from lofty
valuations



Inflation for longer
though euro-area risks
more balanced



Post-cut steady-state
rates remain above the
pre-pandemic rates



Tight labour markets

Significant tariffs announced – despite a pause for extended negotiations

Tariff and counter-measures announced since the inauguration of US President Trump.

US blanket tariffs

- **The 'reciprocal' tariffs:** 10% baseline tariffs on most goods, effective since 5 April.
 - **Country- or region-specific** tariffs: 20% on the EU, 24% on Japan (suspended until 9 July). 50% tariffs on the EU threatened if talks fail.
- **China-specific tariffs:** initially 145% on most Chinese products. Reduced to 30% for 90 days on 12 May. An agreement in principle reached on 11 June maintaining the reduced tariff rates.
- **Canada and Mexico:** 25% baseline on non-United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) covered goods; 10% on Canadian energy and potash.
- **Additional measures:** 25% tariff barriers on importers of Venezuelan oil (not effective yet).

US sector-specific tariffs and exemptions

- **Steel and aluminium:** raised from 25% to 50% (UK exempted from 8 May). The tariffs were hiked to 50%.
- **Automobiles & automotive parts** (except for products already covered by Section 232 tariffs): 25% (reduced to 10% for the United Kingdom after a trade agreement).
- **Exemptions:** copper, pharma, semi-conductors, lumber, certain critical minerals, and energy imports.

Counter-measures

- **China:** 125% tariff on all US goods; additional 10-15% tariffs on energy, agri-machinery and farm products.
 - Export restrictions on rare earths (partial relief agreed).
 - Trade restrictions on select US companies.
 - Import suspension on several agricultural products.

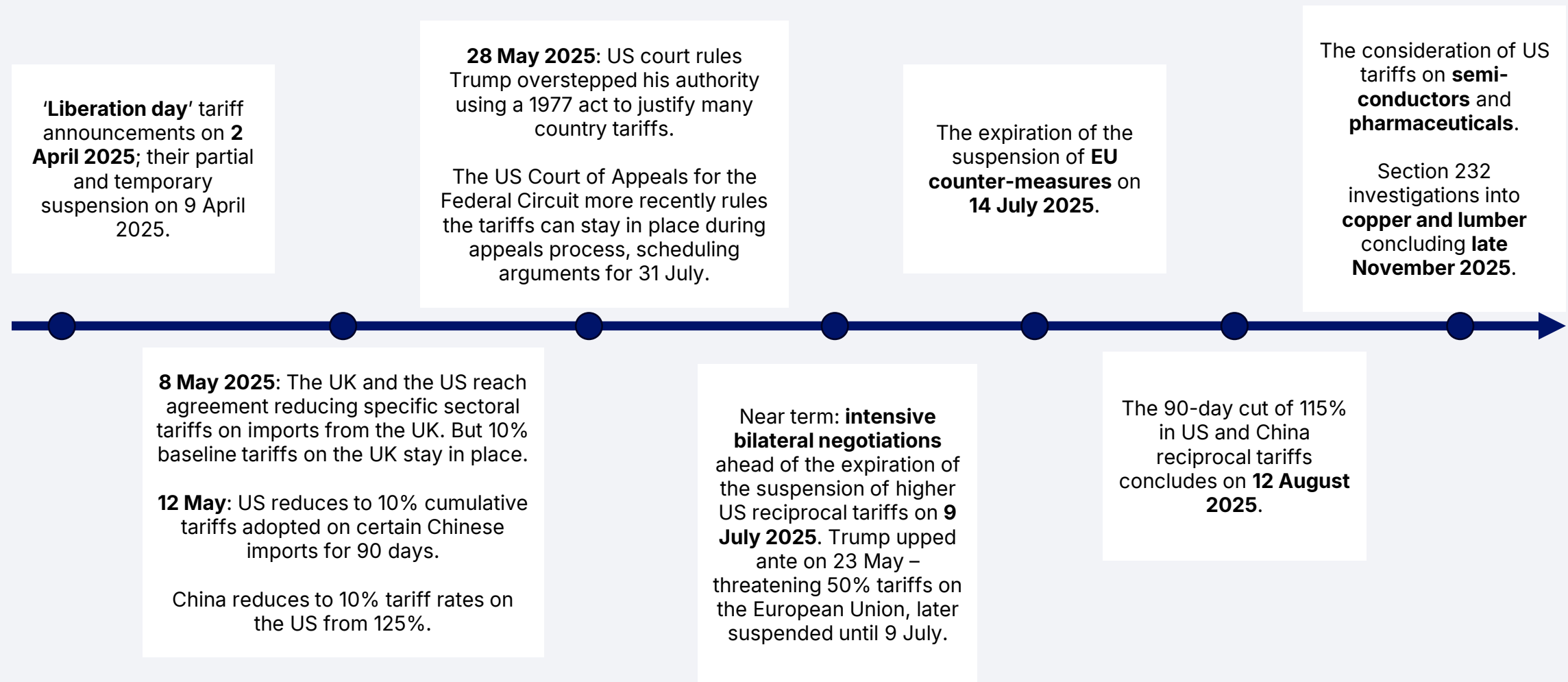
Tariffs cut for 90 days to 10% on 12 May. Reduced rate maintained after 11 June agreement.

- **Canada:** 25% tariffs on non-USMCA goods.
- **EU:** 4.4% to 50% duties on EUR 21bn of US goods suspended until 14 July.

Source: Scope Ratings.

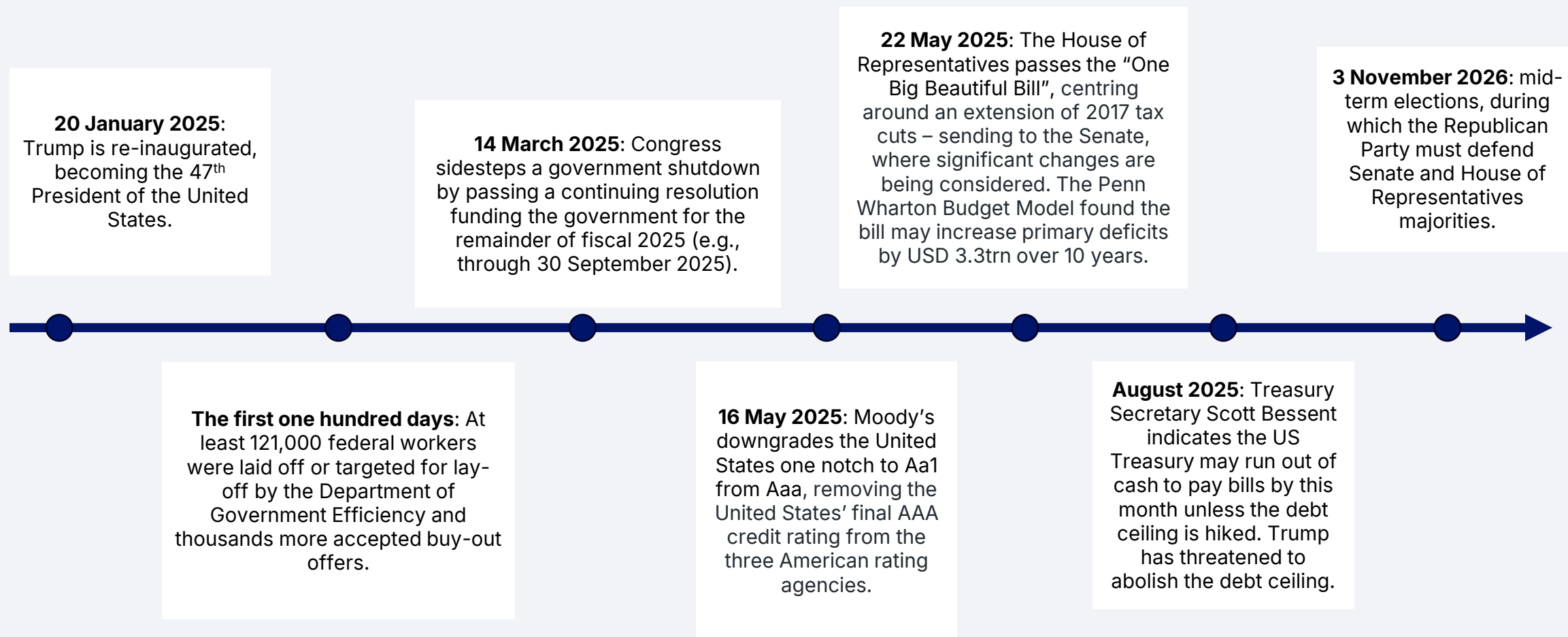
Trade policy to stay volatile as the US President responds to political/legal, economic and market pressures

Escalation and de-escalation cycles persist with temporary concessions presenting short-run relief but risking future flare ups. The roll-out of tariffs slows after the recent conclusion of Trump's first 100 days amid rising judicial challenges but additional rounds are anticipated.



US budgetary sustainability has become an increasing market concern

The fiscal sustainability of the United States has become an increasing risk factor.

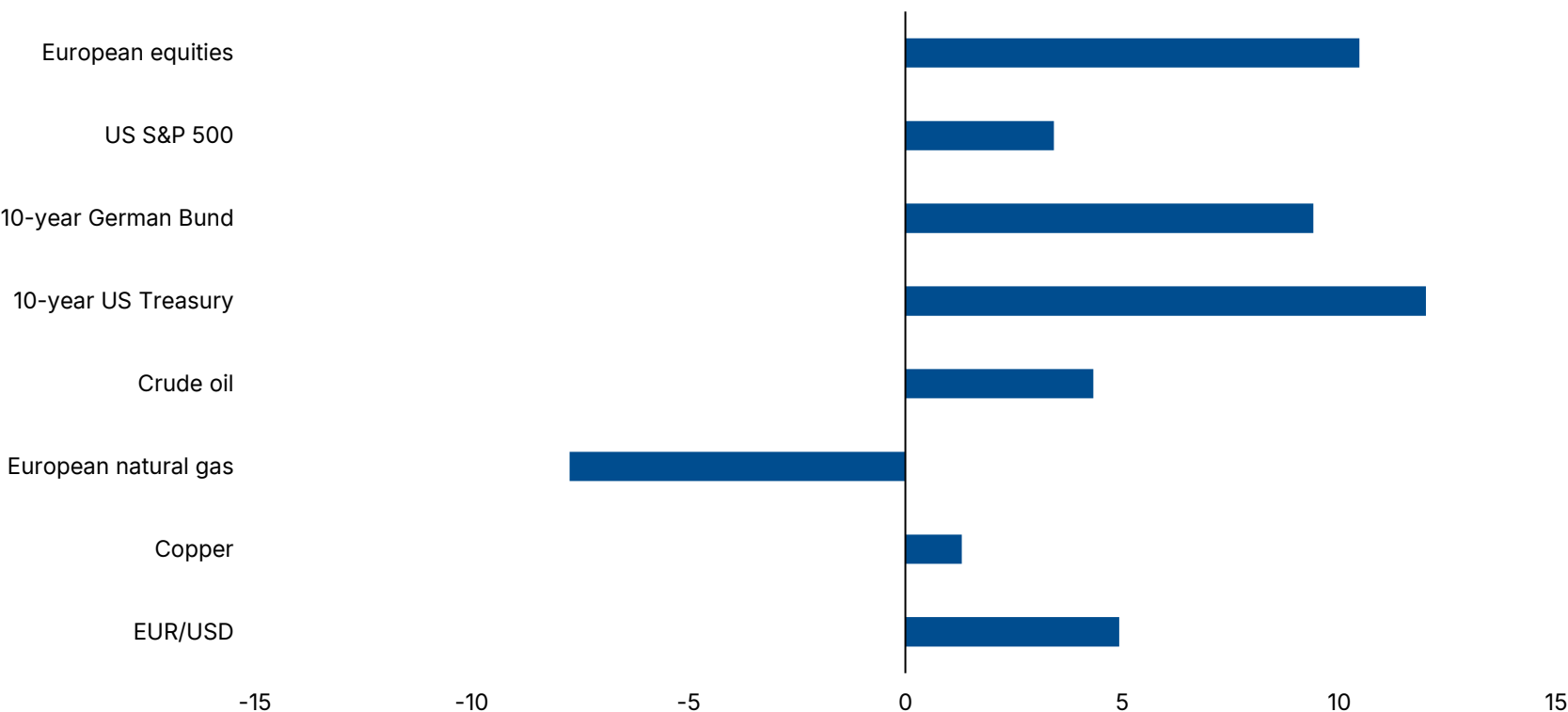


The US elections and the response in the capital markets

Snapshot.

The financial-market reaction

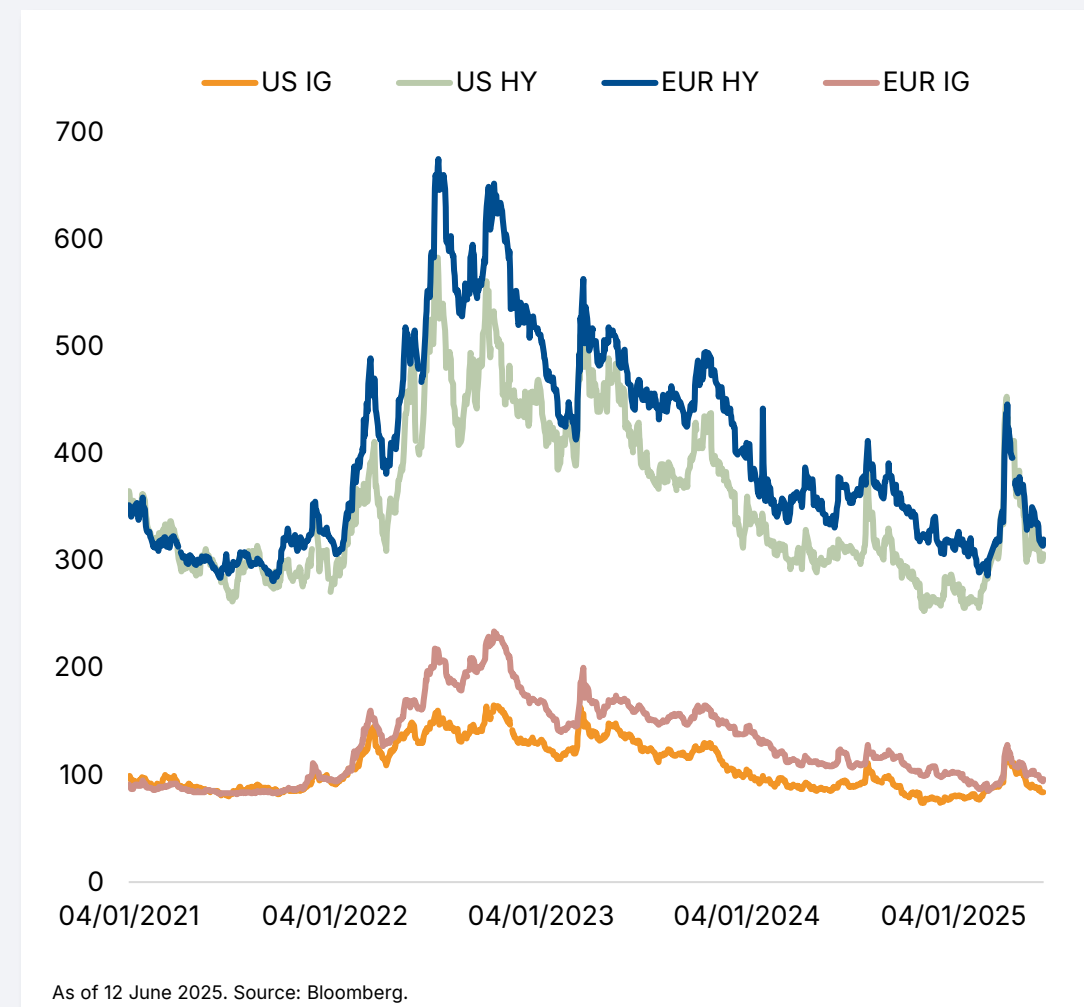
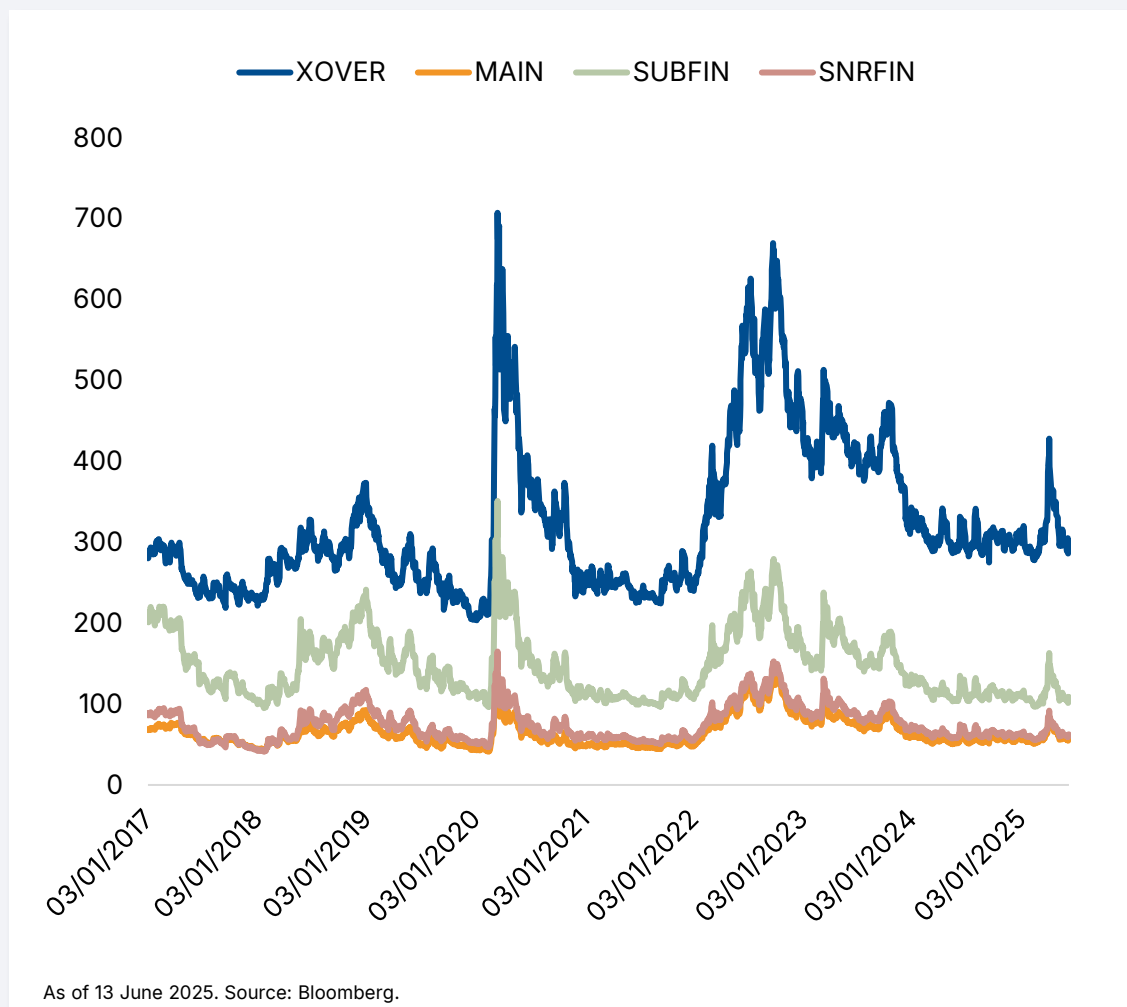
Percentage point (or basis point for bonds) change since 5 November 2024 (the US elections)



As of 19 June 2025. Source: Scope Ratings, Macrobond.

Credit spreads have moderated after spiking this spring

Credit spreads have moderated from the recent highs.

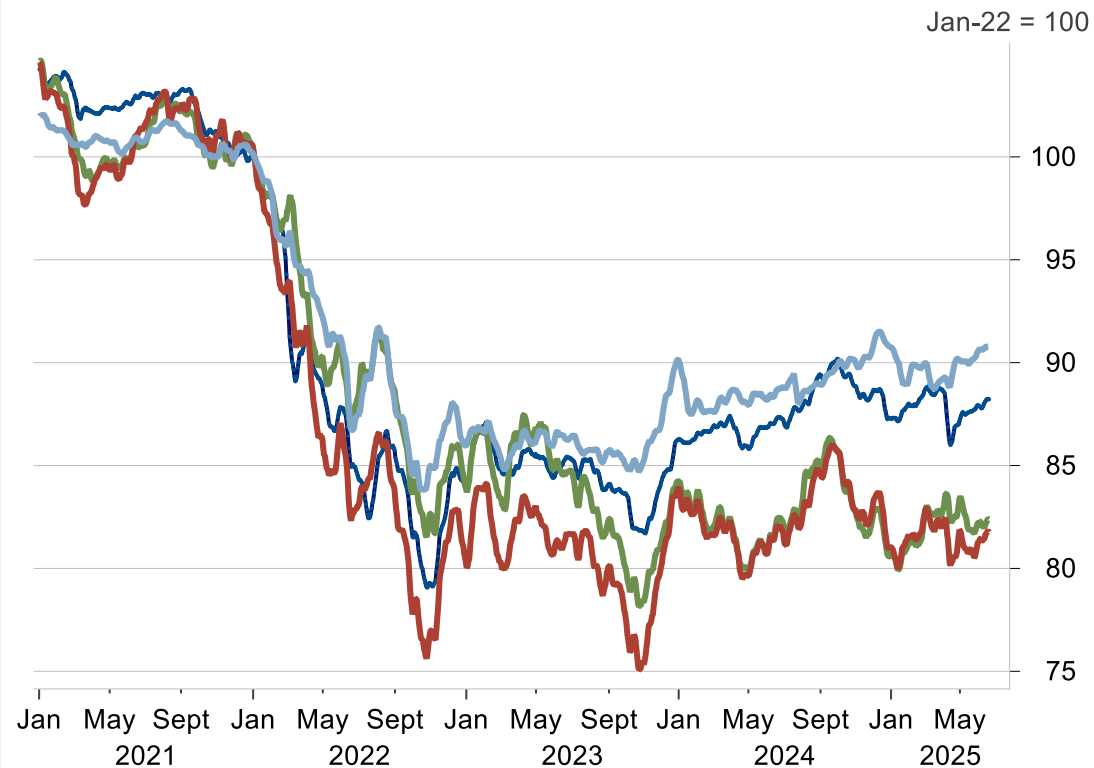


Yield curves have steepened

US bonds have sold off as yield curves have furthermore steepened.

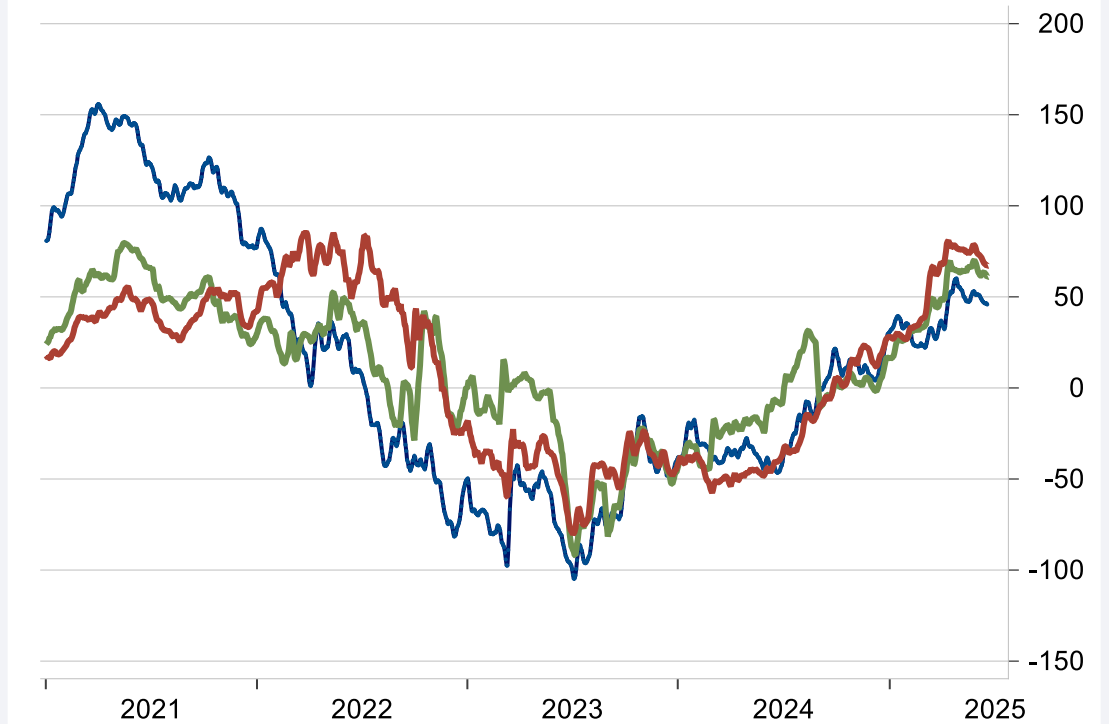
US fixed income has sold off

— EUR IG — US IG — US Treasuries — EM \$



2s10s spreads have steepened as markets price higher rates for longer

— German Bunds — UK Gilts — US Treasuries

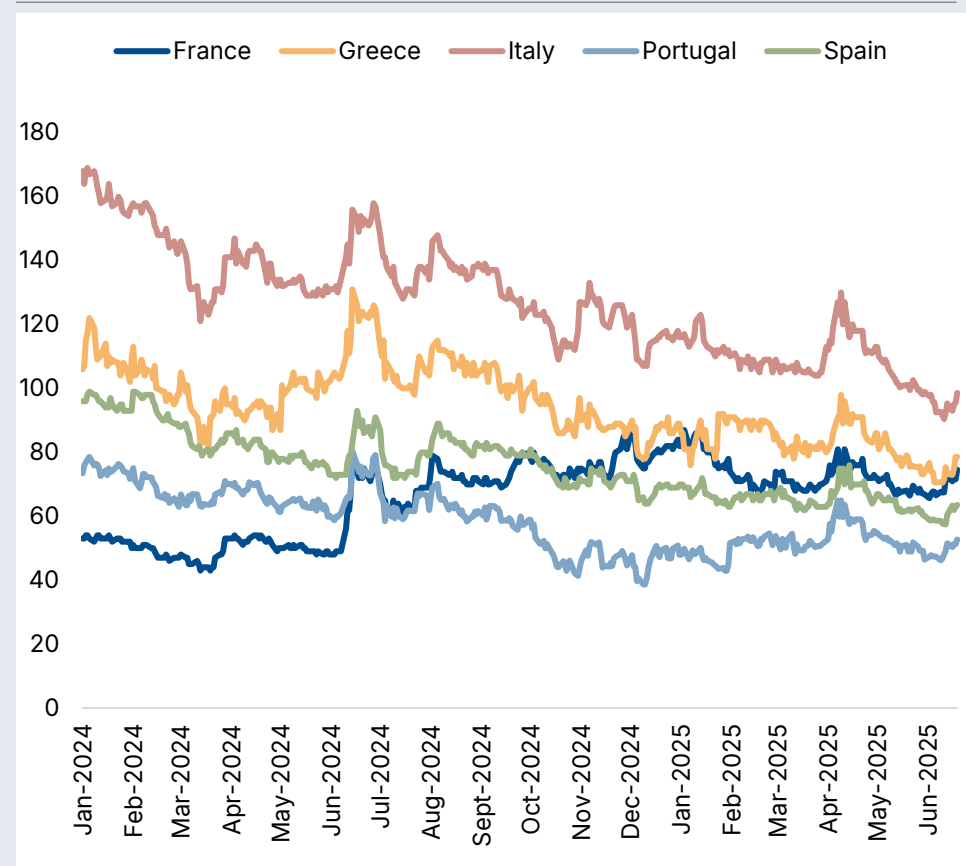


Source: Macrobond.

The sovereign yields within the euro area have reverted to near the levels from before an announcement of increased German defence expenditure

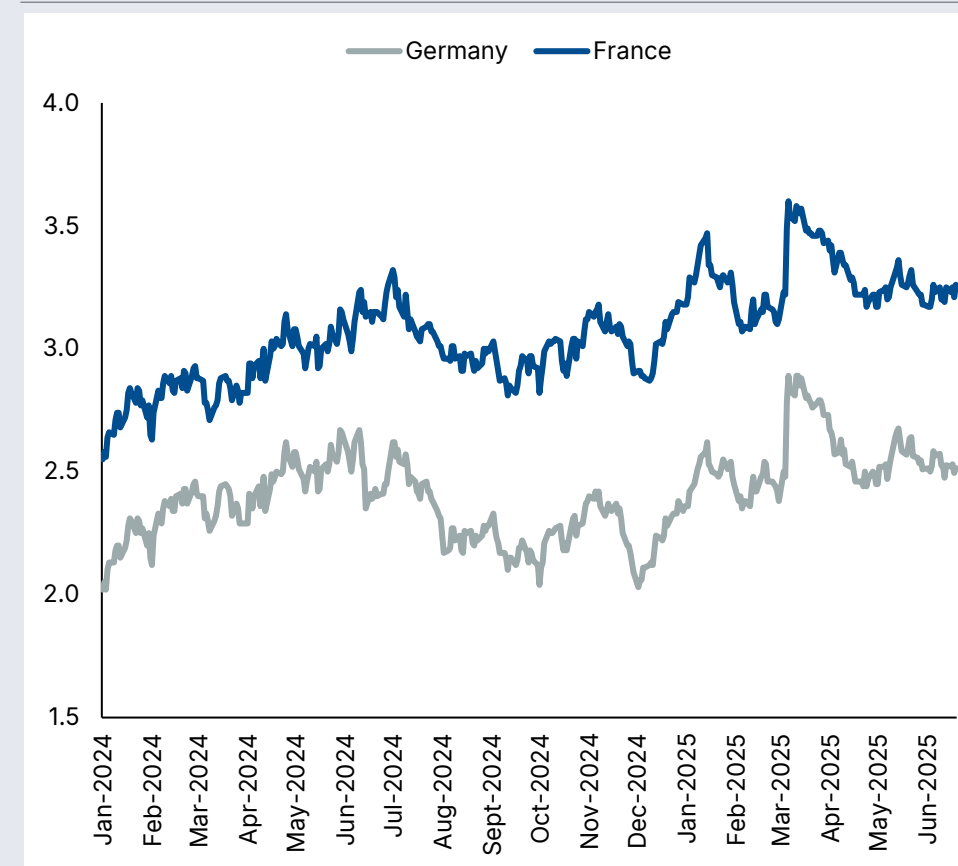
Euro-area sovereign yields have moderated from the recent highs.

10-year yield spreads to German Bunds, bps



As of 19 June 2025. Source: Macrobond, Scope Ratings.

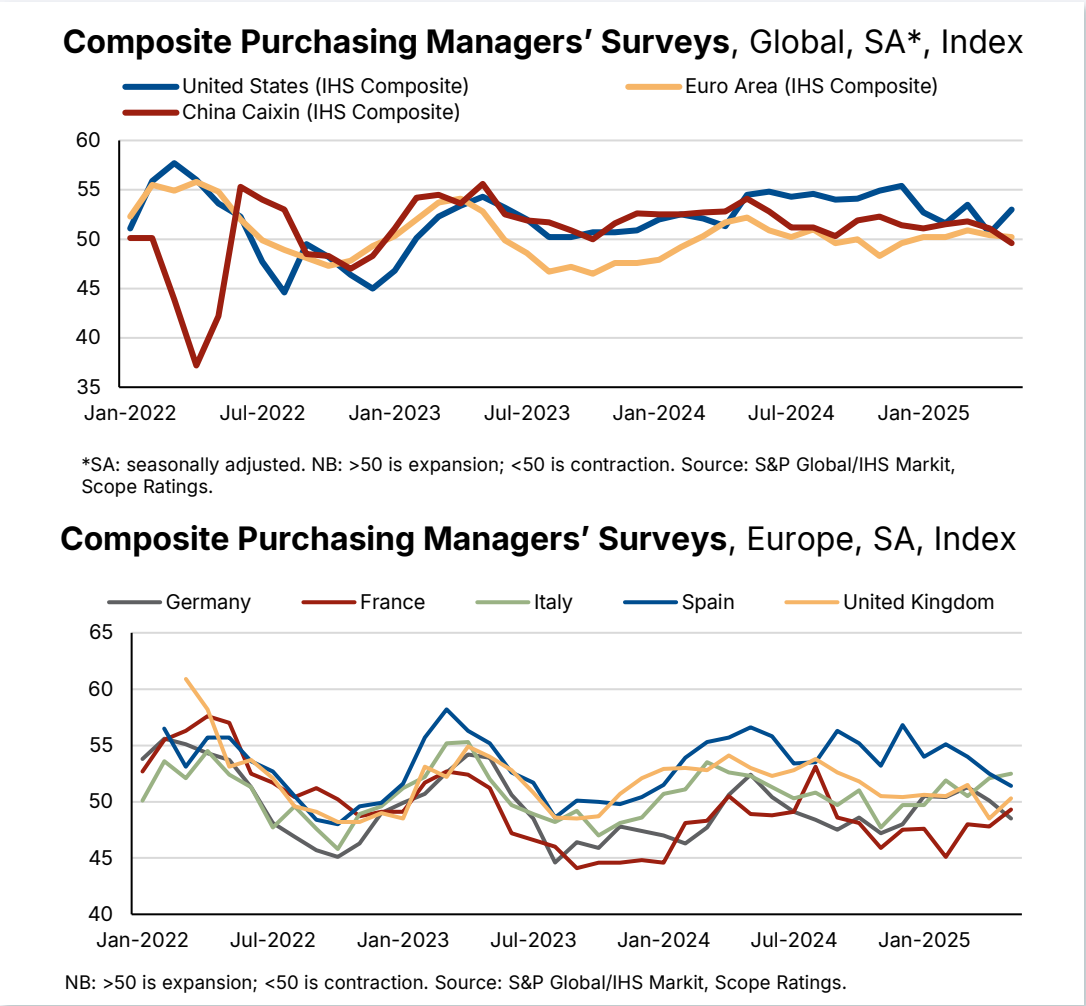
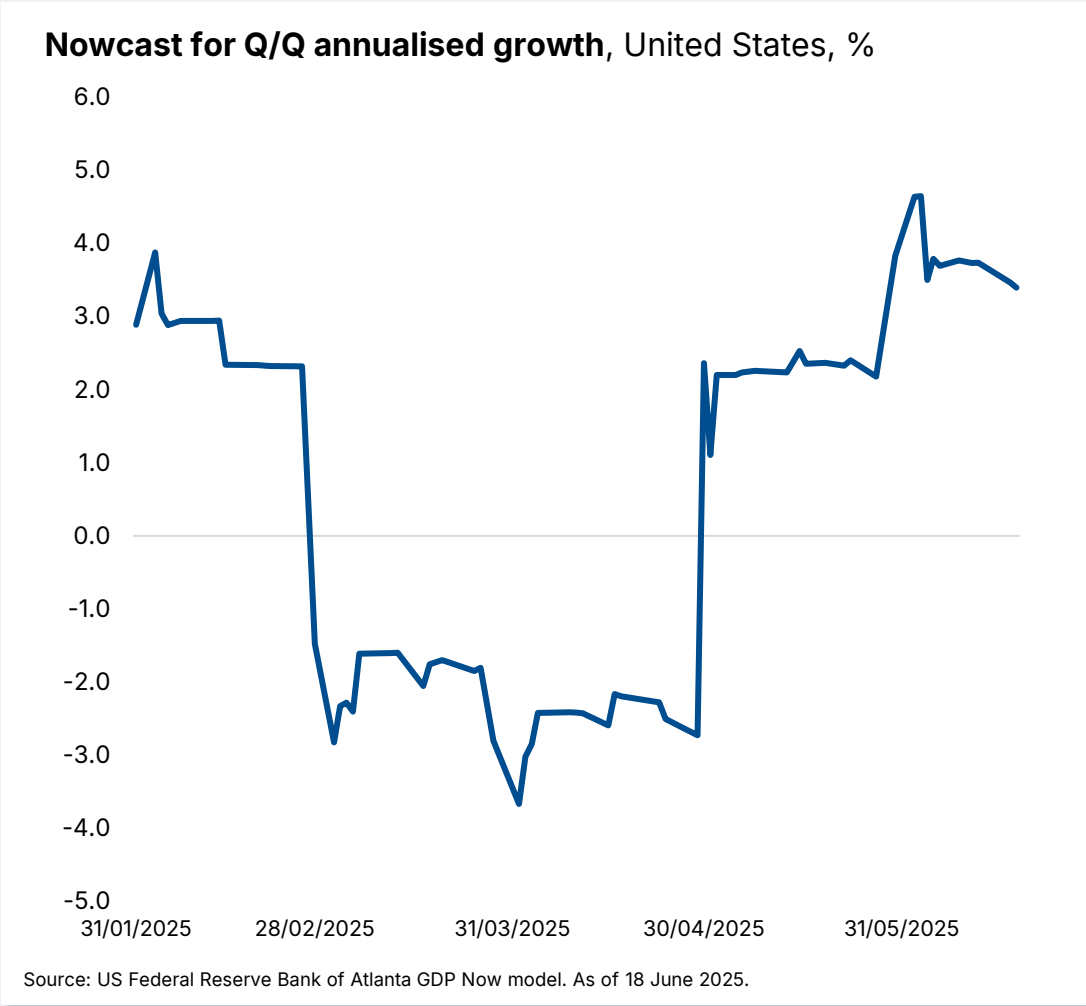
10-year government yields, Germany and France, %



As of 19 June 2025. Source: Macrobond, Scope Ratings.

US data have rebounded this quarter whereas European data remain soft

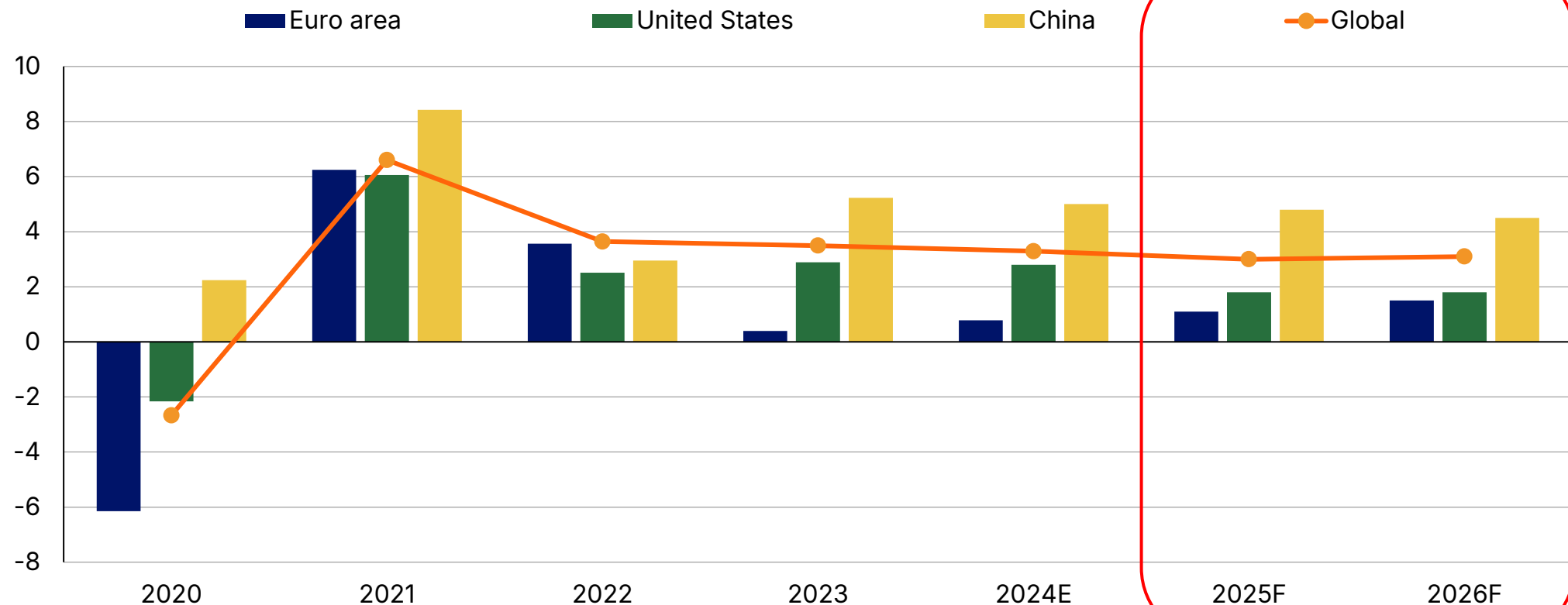
The data remain consistent with global slowdown this year – spear headed by US slowdown.



Moderate global slowdown this year – spear headed by softer US growth

Our non-consensus baseline has correctly been for the soft landing of the global economy since 2022 against the repeated market prediction of recession during the years. The risks for the global expansion have increased after the US elections.

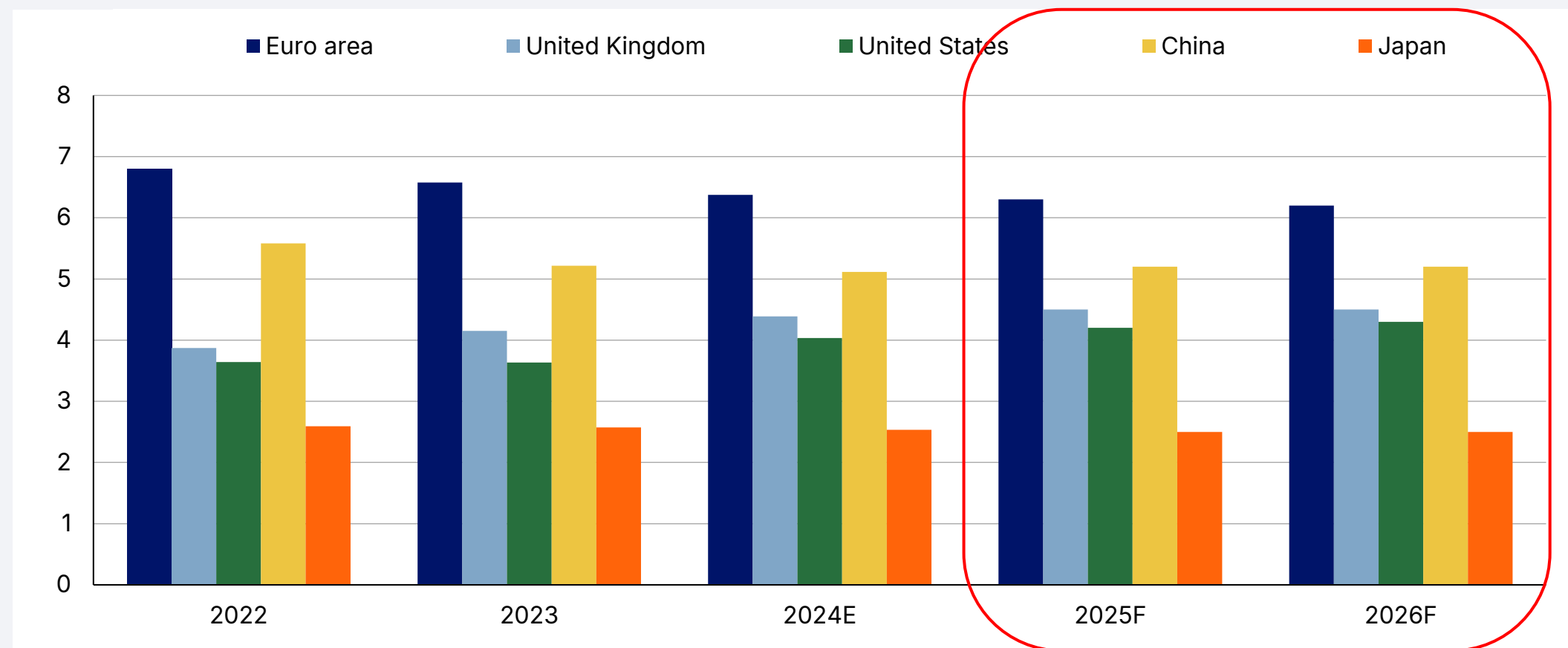
Global growth
%, 2020-2026F



Unemployment rates remain near or at their record lows

The labour market is seen staying tight. The labour market continues to exert pressure on price increases.

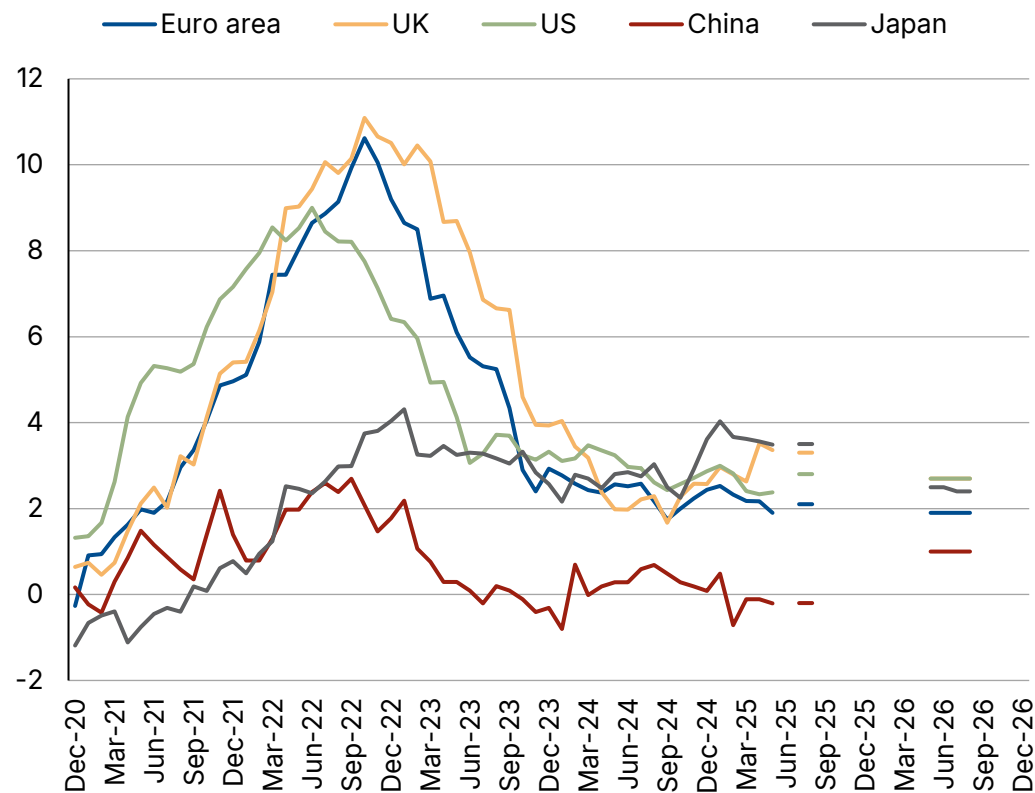
Unemployment rate
%, 2022-2026F



Inflation expected to stay a continued issue

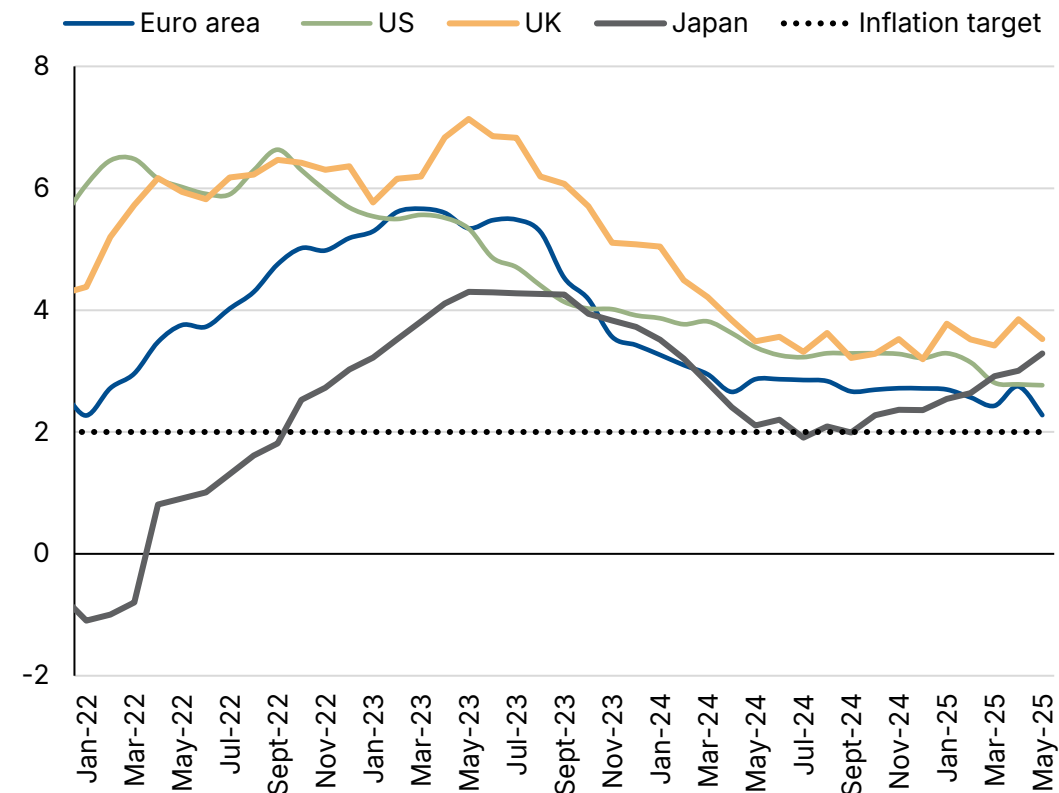
Our expectation remains for inflation to generally *average* above 2% across most economies this year. Nevertheless, inflation risks are more balanced for the euro-area economy – given the disinflationary effects for the region from the trade war.

Headline inflation, with Scope forecasts, % year-over-year



Straight lines on graphic designate Scope forecasting for calendar-year average inflation in 2025 and 2026.
Source: National/regional statistics bodies, Scope Ratings forecasts.

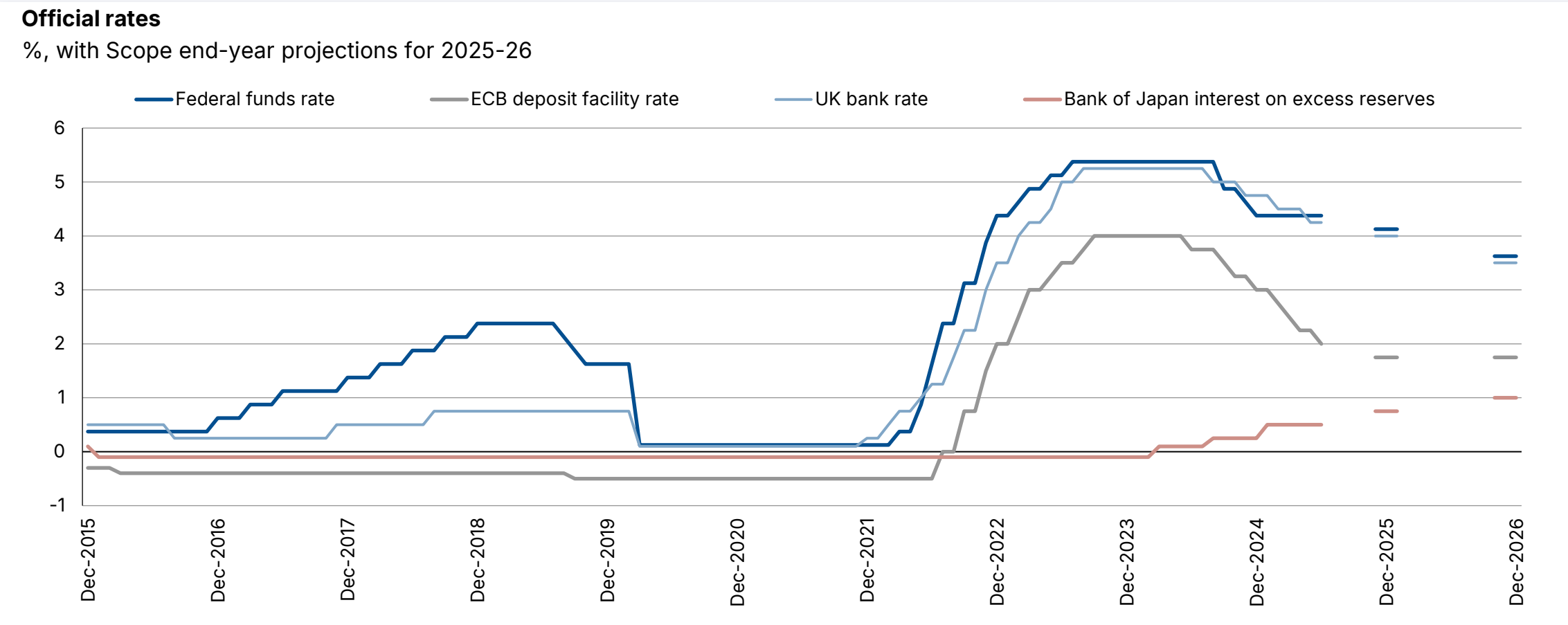
Core inflation, % year-over-year



Source: Eurostat, national statistics, Scope Ratings.

The long-standing expectation of higher steady-state rates

We have assumed since 2022 higher steady-state rates globally. This represents the assumption of the rate cuts of the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank and the Bank of England beginning later than markets have expected over these years and for ultimately the scale of rate reductions to prove less significant than the assumptions of policy makers, economists and markets.



Straight lines on graphic designate Scope forecasting for year-ends 2025 and 2026. Source: Central banks, Scope Ratings forecasts.

A negative macro risk outlook

The negative skew of global macro and credit risks.

Upside potential for medium-run economic expectations represents the outstanding scenarios of:



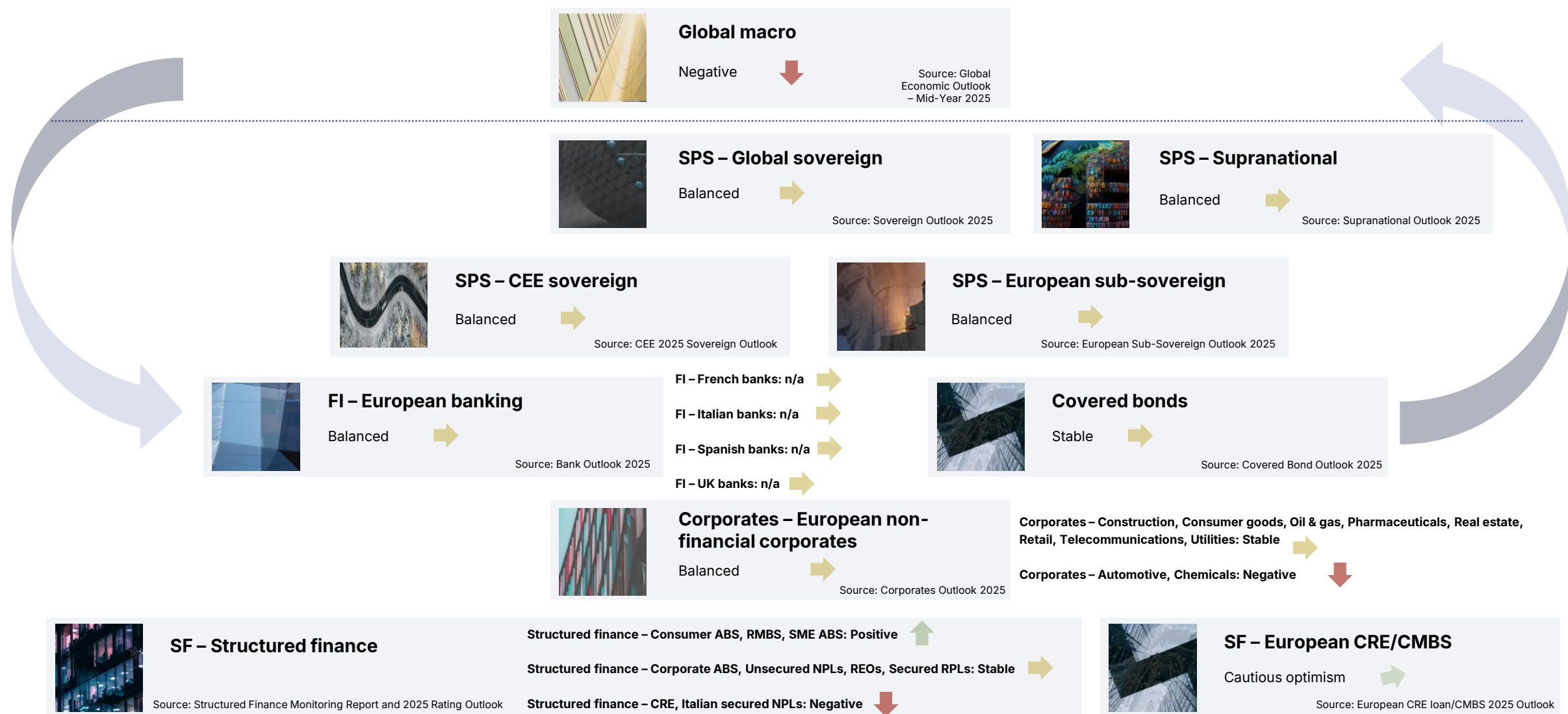
- **global expansionary budgetary policies** anchoring domestic spending;
- a return of inflation to target or going below-target and **monetary policy being eased more significantly** than currently anticipated;
- **resilient private demand** as wages increase and labour markets stay strong; and/or
- **structural reform and investment** paying economic dividends.

The downside risks consider the potential of:



- the **escalation of the trade war**, de-globalisation and how this may provoke greater **recessionary risks**;
- **financial-market and financial-crisis risks** – given higher steady-state rates, the effects of US and global financial de-regulation, tariff and global supply-chain risks, alongside geo-political stresses;
- government budgetary challenges triggering the **further market re-appraisal of sovereign risks**; and/or
- **geo-political risks** (Russia, US-centred conflicts and the Middle East) intensifying, affecting commodity prices and global supply chains.

Scope credit outlooks by sector



Agenda

→ Global Economic Outlook – 2025 mid-year

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Annex – Scope: Macroeconomic Outlook – June 2025

Economic overview

GDP Growth	Inflation	Unemployment	Official Rates			Default Rates
Global slowdown near term and a downside skew of macro risks	Global inflation remaining sticky around or somewhat above 2%	Labour markets remaining tight across many advanced economies	Official rates are reduced but remain above pre-pandemic levels			Default rates across the wider corporate sector rising from low levels
<u>2025 / 2026 (annual avgs)</u>	<u>2025 / 2026 (annual avgs)</u>	<u>2025 / 2026 (annual avgs)</u>		Fed	BoE	ECB
1.1% / 1.5% Euro area	2.1% / 1.9% Euro area	6.3% / 6.2% Euro area	2024 (EOP)	4.25-4.5%	4.75%	3.0%
1.0% / 1.25% UK	3.3% / 2.7% UK	4.5% / 4.5% UK	2025 (EOP)	4-4.25%	4.0%	1.75%
3.0% / 3.1% Global growth	2.8% / 2.7% US	4.2% / 4.3% US	2026 (EOP)	3.5-3.75%	3.5%	1.75%

Upside risks		Downside risks	
Expansionary budgetary policies	✓	✗	Tariffs, de-globalisation and recessionary risks
Moderating inflation and rate cuts	✓	✗	Financial-market and financial-crisis risks
The resilience of private-sector demand	✓	✗	The market re-appraisal of sovereign debt risks
Structured reforms and investment	✓	✗	Geo-politics

Annex – Global economic outlook (June 2025): growth, inflation and official rates, euro area, 2022-2026F

Country/region	Real GDP growth (annual average, %)								Headline inflation ² (annual average, %)						Policy rates (EOP, %)					
			Diff. from		Diff. from		Medium- run potential			Diff. from		Diff. from								
	2022	2023	2024E	Oct-24 ¹	2025F	Oct-24 ¹		2026F	2022	2023	2024E	Oct-24 ¹	2025F		Oct-24 ¹	2026F	End-2022	End-2023	End-2024	End-2025
Euro area ³	3.6	0.4	0.8	↓ 0.2	1.1	↓ 0.5	1.5	1.3	8.4	5.4	2.4	↓ 0.0	2.1	↓ 0.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	3.0	1.75	1.75
Germany	1.4	(0.1)	(0.2)	↓ 0.2	0.0	↓ 0.9	1.2	0.8	8.7	6.0	2.5	↓ 0.0	2.3	-	1.8					
France	2.8	1.6	1.1	↑ 0.1	0.7	↓ 0.6	1.1	1.1	5.9	5.7	2.3	↓ 0.2	0.8	↓ 1.0	1.5					
Italy	5.0	0.8	0.5	↓ 0.3	0.6	↓ 0.4	0.8	0.9	8.7	5.9	1.1	↓ 0.1	1.9	↓ 0.1	1.6					
Spain	6.2	2.7	3.2	↑ 0.8	2.5	↑ 0.3	1.8	1.75	8.3	3.4	2.9	↓ 0.1	2.3	-	1.9					
Netherlands	5.0	(0.6)	1.1	↑ 0.3	1.5	↓ 0.1	1.4	1.4	11.6	4.1	3.2	↑ 1.6	3.1	↑ 0.8	2.8					
Belgium	4.3	1.2	1.0	↓ 0.2	1.0	↓ 0.3	1.1	1.3	10.3	2.3	4.3	↑ 0.2	2.7	↑ 0.6	1.9					
Austria	5.4	(0.8)	(1.1)	↓ 1.6	(0.1)	↓ 1.7	1.3	1.0	8.6	7.7	2.9	↓ 0.9	3.4	↑ 1.0	2.0					
Ireland	8.7	(5.7)	1.3	↑ 1.0	5.0	↑ 0.7	4.0	3.2	8.1	5.2	1.3	↓ 1.7	1.9	↓ 1.0	2.0					
Finland	0.8	(0.9)	0.4	↑ 0.7	0.9	↓ 0.9	1.6	1.2	7.2	4.3	1.0	↓ 0.2	2.0	-	2.2					
Portugal	7.0	2.6	1.9	↑ 0.0	2.1	↓ 0.1	1.9	1.9	8.1	5.3	2.7	↓ 0.1	2.3	↑ 0.3	2.0					
Greece	5.7	2.3	2.3	↑ 0.3	2.1	↑ 0.3	1.8	1.25	9.3	4.2	3.0	↑ 0.3	3.1	↑ 0.5	2.5					
Slovakia	0.4	2.2	2.1	↓ 0.5	1.5	↓ 1.4	1.7	2.25	12.1	11.0	3.2	↓ 2.0	5.0	↑ 2.0	4.0					
Luxembourg	(1.1)	(0.7)	1.0	↓ 1.3	2.2	↓ 0.7	2.4	2.2	8.2	2.9	2.3	↓ 0.3	2.2	↓ 0.6	2.1					
Lithuania	2.5	0.4	2.7	↑ 0.5	2.8	-	3.0	2.5	18.9	8.7	0.9	↓ 0.2	3.9	↑ 1.1	2.4					
Slovenia	3.0	2.3	1.5	↓ 0.8	1.8	↓ 0.9	2.2	2.5	9.3	7.2	2.0	↓ 2.0	2.8	-	2.2					
Latvia	2.6	2.2	(0.4)	↓ 2.0	2.0	↓ 0.2	2.5	2.25	17.2	9.1	1.3	↓ 0.1	3.4	↑ 0.5	2.3					
Estonia	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.3)	↑ 0.0	1.3	↓ 1.9	2.3	2.0	19.4	9.1	3.7	↓ 0.1	4.6	↑ 2.3	4.5					
Cyprus	7.2	2.8	3.4	↑ 0.7	2.7	↓ 0.3	2.8	3.0	8.1	3.9	2.3	↓ 0.1	1.8	↓ 0.4	1.7					
Malta	4.3	6.8	5.9	↑ 1.7	3.9	↑ 0.3	3.9	3.5	6.1	5.6	2.4	↓ 0.5	2.1	↓ 0.2	2.0					
Croatia	7.2	3.3	3.9	↑ 0.6	2.8	↓ 0.3	2.6	2.8	10.7	8.4	4.0	↑ 0.3	4.2	↑ 1.6	2.8					

Negative values shown in parentheses. Presented for the 39 economies for which Scope publicly rates the sovereigns. Source: Scope Ratings forecasts, Macrobond, IMF.

1. Changes compared with Scope October-2024 [Global Economic Outlook](#) forecasting.

2. HICP headline inflation for euro-area member states.

3. Shown for the euro-area policy rate is the ECB deposit facility rate.

Annex – Global economic outlook (June 2025): growth, inflation and official rates, beyond the euro area, 2022-2026F

Country/region	Real GDP growth (annual average, %)								Headline inflation ² (annual average, %)						Policy rates (EOP, %)					
			Diff. from		Diff. from		Medium- run potential			Diff. from		Diff. from								
	2022	2023	2024E	Oct-24 ¹	2025F	Oct-24 ¹		2026F	2022	2023	2024E	Oct-24 ¹	2025F		Oct-24 ¹	2026F	End-2022	End-2023	End-2024	End-2025
Western Europe ex-euro area																				
United Kingdom	4.8	0.4	1.1	↑0.1	1.0	↓0.5	1.25	1.4	9.1	7.3	2.5	↓0.1	3.3	↑0.5	2.7	3.5	5.25	4.75	4.0	3.5
Switzerland	3.1	0.7	1.4	↑0.4	0.9	↓0.5	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.1	↓0.5	0.3	↓1.7	0.6	1.0	1.75	0.5	(0.25)	(0.25)
Sweden	1.3	0.0	1.0	↑0.6	1.8	↓0.2	2.4	1.8	8.4	8.5	2.8	↓0.2	2.5	↑1.0	1.8	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.75	1.75
Norway	3.2	0.2	2.1	↑0.9	2.0	-	1.3	1.7	5.8	5.5	3.1	↓0.3	3.1	↑0.5	2.8	2.75	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.5
Denmark	1.5	2.5	3.7	↑1.6	3.2	↑1.3	2.0	1.5	7.7	3.3	1.4	↓0.6	1.7	↓0.2	1.5	1.75	3.6	2.6	1.35	1.35
EU central and eastern Europe ex-euro																				
Poland	5.5	0.1	2.9	↑0.4	3.1	-	2.8	3.0	14.4	11.4	3.8	↓0.3	3.7	↓1.9	3.5	6.75	5.75	5.75	4.75	3.75
Romania	4.0	2.4	0.8	↓1.6	1.4	↓1.4	2.3	3.5	13.8	10.4	5.6	↓0.4	4.9	↑0.4	3.7	6.75	7.0	6.5	5.75	5.25
Czech Republic	2.9	0.1	1.0	↑0.4	2.1	↓0.1	2.4	2.25	15.1	10.7	2.4	↑0.2	2.4	↑0.5	1.8	7.0	6.75	4.0	3.25	2.75
Hungary	4.3	(0.7)	0.5	↓1.7	1.2	↓2.1	3.0	2.75	14.6	17.1	3.7	↓0.3	4.9	↑1.1	4.3	13.0	10.75	6.5	6.5	5.75
Bulgaria	4.1	2.0	2.7	↑0.3	2.6	↓0.4	3.0	2.75	15.3	9.5	2.4	↓0.1	3.6	↑1.0	1.7	1.3	3.75	3.04	1.57	n/a
Non-EU emerging Europe																				
Türkiye	5.5	5.1	3.2	↓0.3	2.8	↓0.4	3.2	3.8	72.3	53.9	58.5	↑3.5	37.5	↑7.5	22.5	9.0	42.5	47.5	40.0	35.0
Ukraine	(28.8)	5.5	2.9	↓0.8	2.75	↓0.8	3.5	2.5	20.2	12.8	6.5	↑1.0	14.0	↑6.9	8.3	25.0	15.0	13.5	15.5	12.0
Serbia	2.6	3.8	3.9	↑0.3	3.2	↓1.2	3.5	4.0	12.0	12.4	4.7	↑0.3	4.0	↑0.6	3.2	5.0	6.5	5.75	5.25	5.0
Georgia	11.0	7.8	9.4	↑1.9	7.5	↑2.1	6.5	5.0	11.9	2.5	1.1	↓0.5	3.8	↑0.9	3.1	11.0	9.5	8.0	8.0	7.5
Rest of World (Advanced)																				
United States	2.5	2.9	2.8	↓0.0	1.8	↓0.9	1.8	2.0	8.0	4.1	2.9	↑0.0	2.8	↑0.3	2.7	4.25-4.5	5.25-5.5	4.25-4.5	4-4.25	3.5-3.75
China ⁴	3.0	5.2	5.0	↑0.0	4.8	↑0.3	4.5	4.0	1.9	0.3	0.2	↓0.3	(0.2)	↓2.0	1.0	3.65	3.45	3.1	2.75	2.5
Japan ⁵	0.9	1.4	0.2	↑0.2	0.7	↓0.2	0.9	0.4	2.5	3.2	2.7	↑0.1	3.5	↑1.2	2.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.25	0.75	1.0
Africa																				
South Africa	2.1	0.8	0.5	↓0.3	0.7	↓0.7	1.3	1.5	7.0	6.1	4.4	↓0.3	3.2	↓1.1	3.7	7.0	8.25	7.75	7.0	6.75
Morocco	1.4	3.8	3.2	↑0.2	3.8	↑0.5	3.5	3.0	6.7	6.1	1.0	↓2.5	2.3	↓0.6	2.4	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.25	2.0
World	3.6	3.5	3.3	↓0.0	3.0	↓0.4	3.1	2.6	8.6	6.6	5.7	↓0.1	4.3	↓0.1	3.8					

Negative values shown in parentheses. Presented for the 39 economies for which Scope publicly rates the sovereigns. Source: Scope Ratings forecasts, Macrobond, IMF.

1. Changes compared with Scope October-2024 [Global Economic Outlook](#) forecasts.

2. CPI headline inflation (world aggregate inflation figures include a correction made on 28 June 2025 to 2022-24 historical data).

4. Shown for China's policy rate is the one-year bank prime loan rate.

5. Shown for Japan's policy rate is the deposit rate on current account balances.

Annex – Global economic outlook (June 2025): unemployment and fiscal metrics, euro area, 2022-30F

Country/region	Unemployment rate ⁶ (annual average, %)					General government balance (% of GDP)						General government debt level (% of GDP)					
	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2030F	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2030F
Euro area	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)	90	87	88	88	89	90
Germany	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	(2.1)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(4.0)	65	63	63	63	64	71
France	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	(4.7)	(5.4)	(5.8)	(5.6)	(5.3)	(4.0)	111	110	113	116	119	122
Italy	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.0	5.8	(8.1)	(7.2)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.0)	(2.5)	138	135	135	137	138	137
Spain	13.1	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.4	(4.6)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.5)	110	105	102	101	99	92
Netherlands	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	0.0	(0.4)	(0.9)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(3.0)	48	45	43	43	44	49
Belgium	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	(3.6)	(4.1)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(4.8)	103	103	105	106	109	117
Austria	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.5	(3.4)	(2.6)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(3.0)	78	79	82	83	84	85
Ireland	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.5	4.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	43	43	41	36	34	28
Finland	6.8	7.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	(0.2)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(3.2)	(2.7)	74	78	82	86	87	90
Portugal	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	(0.3)	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	(0.2)	111	98	95	91	87	75
Greece	12.5	11.0	10.1	8.7	8.4	(2.5)	(1.4)	1.3	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.3)	177	164	154	145	139	130
Slovakia	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	(1.7)	(5.2)	(5.3)	(4.6)	(4.4)	(4.5)	58	56	60	59	62	70
Luxembourg	4.6	5.2	6.3	5.8	6.1	0.2	(0.8)	1.0	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.8)	25	25	26	26	26	27
Lithuania	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(2.0)	38	37	38	41	43	45
Slovenia	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	(3.0)	(2.6)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(2.0)	73	68	67	66	65	59
Latvia	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.0	(4.9)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(3.4)	(3.0)	(2.8)	44	45	47	49	50	51
Estonia	5.6	6.4	7.6	8.6	8.9	(1.1)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.5)	19	20	24	25	27	34
Cyprus	6.3	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.3	3.5	3.2	1.5	81	74	65	61	56	40
Malta	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	(5.2)	(4.7)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(2.7)	50	48	47	49	50	50
Croatia	6.7	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.4	0.1	(0.8)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.3)	69	62	58	56	55	54

Negative values shown in parentheses. Source: Scope Ratings forecasts, Macrobond, IMF.

6. Unemployment rate data source is Eurostat for EU member states.

Annex – Global economic outlook (June 2025): unemployment and fiscal metrics, beyond the euro area, 2022-30F

Country/region	Unemployment rate ⁶ (annual average, %)					General government balance (% of GDP)						General government debt level (% of GDP)					
	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2030F	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F	2030F
Western Europe ex-euro area																	
United Kingdom	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	(4.6)	(6.1)	(5.7)	(4.9)	(4.3)	(3.6)	100	100	101	104	106	111
Switzerland	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	37	39	38	37	36	32
Sweden	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.4	1.0	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	0.0	34	32	34	34	34	31
Norway	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	25.5	16.5	13.2	13.2	11.3	9.7	36	44	43	43	43	40
Denmark	4.5	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	3.4	3.3	4.5	2.3	2.2	(0.8)	34	34	31	28	26	24
EU central and eastern Europe ex-euro																	
Poland	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	(3.4)	(5.3)	(6.6)	(5.7)	(4.8)	(3.0)	49	50	56	55	60	64
Romania	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	(5.8)	(5.6)	(8.6)	(7.7)	(7.0)	(5.5)	52	52	57	59	63	72
Czech Republic	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	(3.1)	(3.8)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(2.1)	43	42	43	44	45	46
Hungary	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	(6.2)	(6.7)	(4.9)	(4.2)	(3.8)	(3.1)	74	73	74	73	72	70
Bulgaria	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	(0.8)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.2)	23	23	24	27	28	34
Non-EU emerging Europe																	
Türkiye ⁷	10.5	9.4	8.7	9.5	9.5	(1.0)	(5.2)	(4.9)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(2.6)	31	29	26	25	26	24
Ukraine ⁷	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(16.1)	(20.4)	(17.6)	(18.4)	(10.9)	(4.5)	78	84	91	103	104	97
Serbia	9.6	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.0	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.2)	51	46	44	48	47	46
Georgia	17.3	16.4	13.9	14.5	14.0	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.1)	39	39	36	36	35	35
Rest of World (Advanced)																	
United States	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.3	(3.7)	(7.2)	(7.3)	(6.4)	(7.1)	(6.9)	119	119	121	122	124	133
China ⁸	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	(7.3)	(6.7)	(7.3)	(8.4)	(8.2)	(8.2)	75	82	88	97	104	121
Japan	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	(4.2)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(5.3)	248	240	237	234	232	231
Africa																	
South Africa	33.5	32.4	32.6	33.0	33.0	(4.3)	(5.4)	(6.1)	(5.8)	(5.7)	(5.4)	71	73	76	79	80	87
Morocco	11.9	13.0	13.4	12.5	12.7	(5.4)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(3.2)	72	69	70	69	68	67
World																	

Negative values shown in parentheses. Source: Scope Ratings forecasts, Macrobond, IMF.

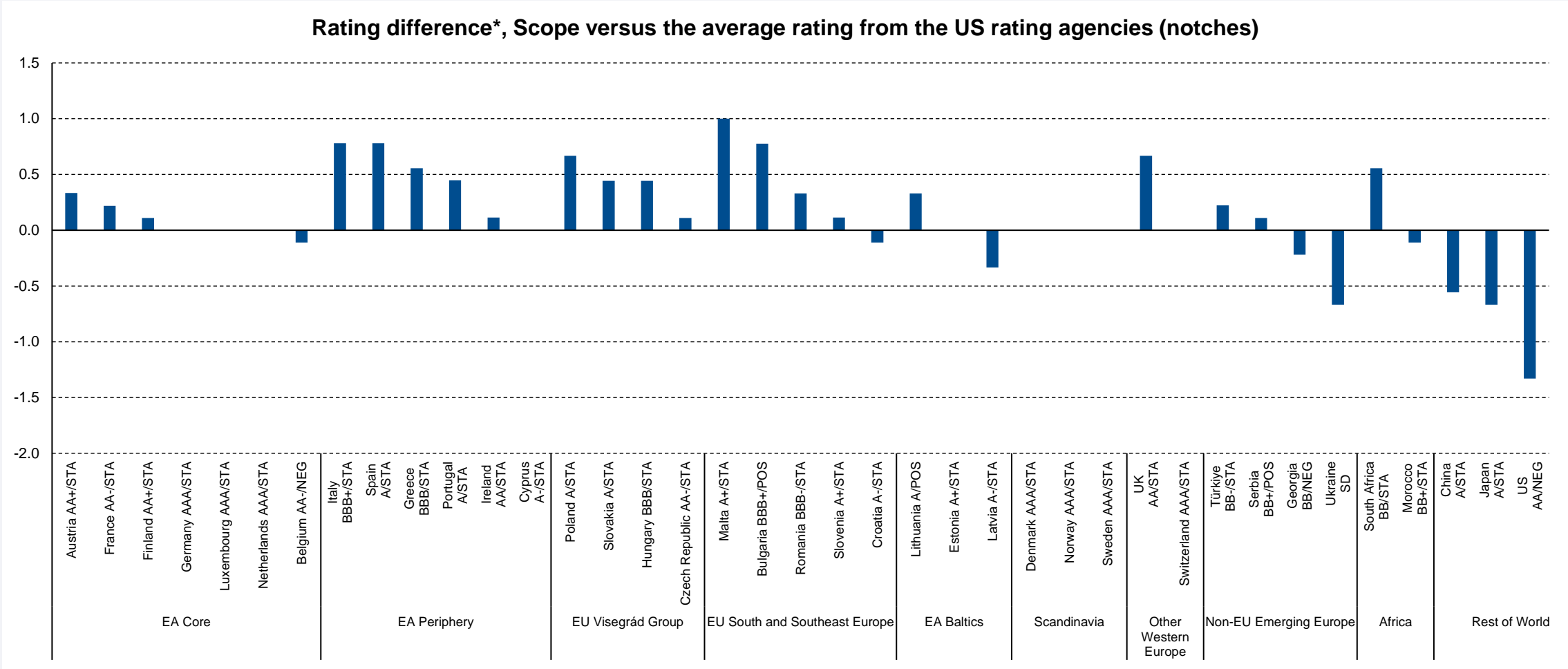
6. Unemployment rate data source is Eurostat for EU member states; national unemployment series otherwise.

7. Türkiye and Ukraine budget-balance figures are on their central-government budget balances.

8. Unemployment for China is survey-based urban unemployment.

Annex – Scope sovereign-rating levels* compared against US agency averages (notches)

Scope predicted early the 2022 and 2024 Eurobond debt restructurings of Ukraine (the sovereign currently rated selective default).



US agency average represents the mean of Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings. Represents Scope Ratings' portfolio of 39 publicly-rated sovereigns. Calculated based on an alpha-numeric conversion on a 20-point scale from AAA (20) to D (1) with US agency ratings adjusted to the Scope rating scale. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33 adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67 adjustment. *Long-term issuer ratings in foreign currency. As of 13 June 2025.

Annex – Platforms for accessing Scope macro projections

Available on:



MACROBOND

Bloomberg

LSEG
Workspace



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