



Nordic Outlook

March 2026

Green shoots

Highlights

- The global economic situation is turning slightly more positive from an already decent near-term outlook.
- Nordic economies stand to improve in somewhat different ways, with more domestic growth in Denmark, Sweden and to some extent Finland recovering, and inflation cooling in Norway.
- Trade and security policies remain a source of high uncertainty and a longer run negative for growth, although currently overshadowed by the good cyclical situation.

Important disclosures and certifications are contained from page 36 of this report.

Analysts



Editor-in-Chief:
Las Olsen
Chief Economist
laso@danskebank.com



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



Susanne Spector
Sweden
sspec@danskebank.com



Antti Ilvonen
US
ilvo@danskebank.com



Frida Måhl
Sweden
fmh@danskebank.com



Allan von Mehren
China
alvo@danskebank.com



Frank Jullum
Norway
fju@danskebank.com



Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen
Denmark
louhan@danskebank.com



Ozan Yanar
Finland
ozan.yanar@danskebank.com



Bjørn Tangaa Sillemann
Denmark
bjsi@danskebank.com



Kaisa Kivipelto
Finland
kakiv@danskebank.com

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Green shoots



Global

Economic resilience against geopolitical turmoil remains high as we continue to be in a well-balanced soft-landing scenario. The economic outlook for this year and next has improved slightly as manufacturing is showing positive signs, inflation is mostly declining and downside risks have not materialised. Although we are not seeing signs of cyclical decline in major economies currently, the risk exists and is enhanced by highly valued financial markets and US fiscal problems. In the longer run, growth is undermined by tariffs, conflicts and lack of corporation but could be enhanced by AI.



Euro area

Growth has been better than expected, the labour market is resilient, and inflation is back below to the 2% target. We expect moderate growth to continue in both 2026 and 2027 due to rising real incomes and increased investments with balanced risks. Inflation is expected to remain close to 2% due to the recent rise in energy prices combined with easing wage pressures, with risks tilted to the upside. We expect the ECB to leave the policy rate unchanged at 2.00% in both 2026 and 2027, and thereby look through a temporary rise in inflation due to higher energy prices from the war in Iran as medium-term inflation expectations remain anchored. We view the risks to the outlook as balanced.



Denmark

Last year was another one characterised by high pharma driven GDP growth but only moderate growth within Danish borders. Going forward, we expect growth to be broader based as real wages accelerate on the back of very modest inflation and consumer confidence is recovering from record lows. Spending growth could be quite significant if we see a reduction in households' large savings and public spending is set to increase. House prices have accelerated through 2025 but we expect growth will gradually taper off, partly due to higher taxes. We expect pharma to continue as a key growth driver in 2026 but Novo Nordisk's expected revenue decline in combination with a continued stronger DKK is set to curb the massive surpluses on the current account balance.



Sweden

Sweden's 2026 outlook is bright, with lower inflation and fiscal policy boosting household purchasing power, making the domestic economy an increasingly important driver this year. Unemployment is declining, and the labour market is set for further improvement. Despite global political turbulence, households are benefiting from income growth, low inflation, and stable interest rates, which support both savings and consumption. Inflation has slowed, with VAT reductions on food further easing price pressures. However, fiscal stimulus and stronger demand may push inflation higher next year. The Riksbank is likely to keep rates steady before raising them to 2.0% at year-end, although the uncertainty about the rate path is elevated.



Norway

We expect growth to remain around trend in both 2026 and 2027, where consumption and private investments will be the most important drivers whereas oil investments will start to fall and growth in mainland exports and public demand will slow down. Unemployment has drifted downwards and employment growth has stabilized. Continued high wage and price growth will probably force Norges Bank to postpone the signaled rate cuts, and we now expect the first cut in September. The exchange rate has been supported by both domestic and global factors, but the risk is tilted towards a moderate weakening throughout the year.



Finland

The Finnish economy returned to growth at the end of 2025 and the growth rate is expected to cautiously accelerate starting from this year. The unemployment rate is high, but it is projected to decrease in forecast period. After years of subdued growth, private consumption is set to rise as the savings rate declines. Industrial outlook has strengthened especially in metal industry, evidenced by the growth of new orders. Manufacturing upturn in key trade partners, German investment package and Europe's increased defence spending support export growth. Private investments are increasing, while residential construction is expected to recover significantly next year. House prices continue to decline this year, but an upturn in housing transactions is anticipated to drive prices back up next year.



Near-term optimism and long-term concerns

- **The economic outlook for this year and next has improved slightly as manufacturing is showing positive signs, inflation is mostly declining and downside risks have not materialised.**
- **Although we are not seeing signs of cyclical decline in major economies currently, the risk exists and is enhanced by highly valued financial markets and US fiscal problems.**
- **In the longer term, growth is undermined by tariffs, conflicts and lack of corporation but could be enhanced by AI.**

Over the last three months we have become slightly more optimistic about the global economy. Data has mostly surprised to the positive side in terms of economic growth, and we have made small upwards adjustments to some of our forecasts. In particular, it seems that global manufacturing is picking up after a prolonged period of weakness, even with tariffs and trade policy uncertainty weighing on that part of the economy. Also worth noting is inflation which in general has surprised a bit to the downside.

We also take some comfort in risks that have not materialised. We have not seen an accelerated weakening of the US labour market that could herald a cyclical downturn beyond the effect of the sharp reduction in labour force growth, which naturally reduces the potential for job growth. Tariffs and trade conflicts have not maimed global trade. Even the sharp escalation in the war between Iran and the US and Israel in recent day has, at the time of writing, only caused a moderate increase in oil prices. Financial markets have stayed calm, broadly speaking.

Most of these things are related to the fact that the major Western economies are in a well-balanced state, in cyclical terms. Following the overheating and high inflation of 2021-2022, we have managed a soft landing with stable low inflation, stable low unemployment and growth close to potential, broadly speaking. In this situation, it takes a lot to disrupt the outlook.

China continues to have its challenges but not because external factors are hurting its exports, which continue to grow. It is domestic demand especially from consumers that remains lagging, not least because the housing market continues to deteriorate.



The near-term situation looks stable, the long-term situation looks full of risks, but not all of them in a negative direction”

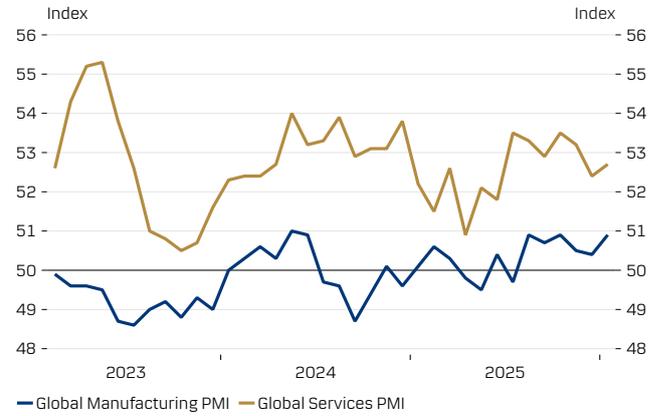
Las Olsen, Chief Economist

Among the Nordic countries, Sweden and to some extent Finland stand ready to benefit from the improving global manufacturing outlook as well as better domestic conditions, and Denmark should move from having high growth on paper to feel more like a high-growth economy.

However, this does not by any means imply that there are no economic consequences of conflict, tariffs and general uncertainty. On the contrary, barriers to trade and the lack of clarity over future conditions can only mean less efficient production and less incentive to invest. There is also a significant price to pay for reducing dependency on foreign production and for boosting national defence, even if it is necessary to do so. Lack of global trust and corporation can only make problems like climate change harder and more expensive to manage.

Technological progress, especially in generative AI, is on the other hand generating a large amount of investment and hopes of increasing productivity, even if it is also raising worries about disruption. It remains too early to judge the scale of this for the economy. The near-term situation looks stable, the long-term

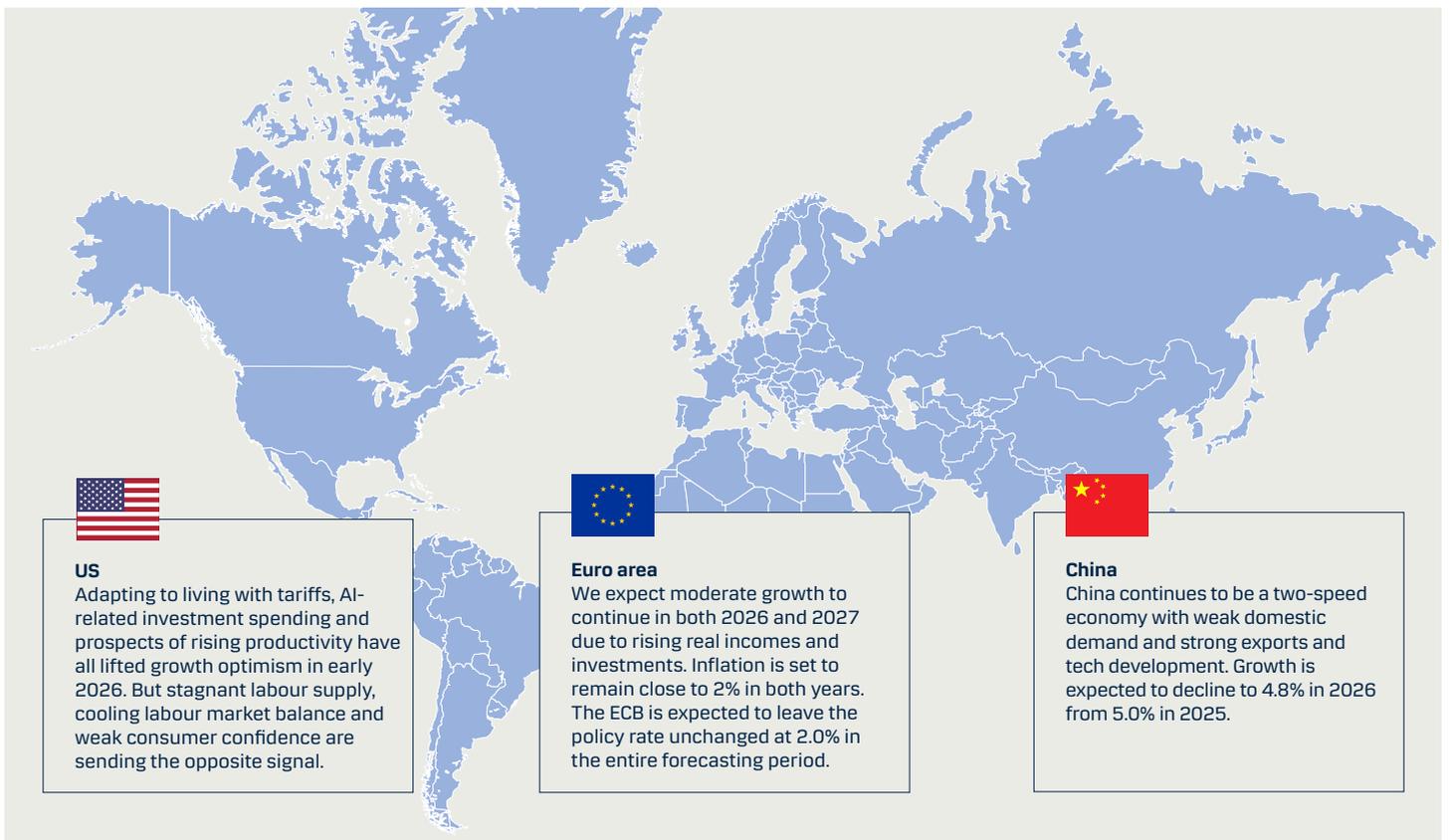
Global growth in positive territory



Source: Macrobond

situation looks full of risks, but not all of them in a negative direction.

Of course, there are also risks to the near-term forecasts covered in Nordic Outlook. The US labour market remains very important to watch for signs of higher unemployment and not just low job growth matching a stagnant labour force. Experience shows that once that starts to turn, it can move very quickly. If we do see a cyclical downturn, there is a risk of a rather severe negative reaction in financial markets where valuations are in many cases already stretched. And of course, the dire fiscal situation in the US continues to hang as a risk over the global economy.





Cruising along

- **The euro area economy has grown faster than expected despite geopolitical uncertainty, and the labour market remains resilient. We expect moderate growth to continue in both 2026 and 2027 driven by rising real incomes and investments. We see risks to the outlook as balanced.**
- **Inflation has fallen below the 2% target and is expected to remain close to 2% in both 2026 and 2027. The recent rise in energy prices due to the war in Iran is expected to drive inflation above target in the near-term but declining wage growth will drive core inflation lower during the forecasting period. We consider the risks to the inflation outlook as tilted to the upside due to energy prices.**
- **We expect the ECB to leave the policy rate unchanged at 2.00% in both 2026 and 2027, and thereby look through a temporary rise in inflation due to higher energy prices from the war in Iran as medium-term inflation expectations remain anchored. We view the risks to the outlook as balanced.**

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	1.5%	1.3% (1.2%)	1.4% (1.4%)
Inflation	2.1%	2.1% (1.8%)	1.8% (1.9%)
Unemployment	6.4%	6.2% (6.4%)	6.0% (6.2%)
Policy rate*	2.00%	2.00% (2.00%)	2.00% (2.00%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

**End of period*

Source: Danske Bank, Eurostat, ECB

Economic activity in the euro area has continued to beat expectations on the back of decent growth in the service sector and a manufacturing sector that is no longer a drag on activity. In February, the manufacturing PMI rose to its highest level since the ECB began raising rates in 2022. At the same time, the labour market remains resilient with low unemployment and a continued rise in employment although several indicators do suggest a gradual cooling in labour demand. We expect a continued rise in employment driven by Southern Europe, which should cause a further decline in the unemployment rate.

Moderate growth is also expected to continue in the coming years, and we forecast GDP growth at 1.3% y/y in 2026 and 1.4% y/y in 2027. The strong labour market combined with rising real incomes should support private consumption in both years. Weak consumer confidence has caused a significant rise in the household savings rate, which provides excess savings to be



In February, the manufacturing PMI rose to its highest level since the ECB began raising rates in 2022”

Rune Thyge Johansen, Analyst

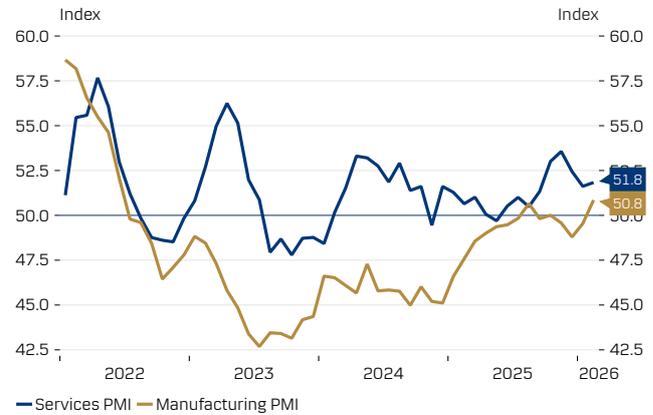
spend as confidence should gradually normalise over the forecast horizon. We expect investments to rise driven by the German fiscal package although a fading credit impulse in the euro area is suggesting only a gradual improvement. Funding from the German fiscal package started to fuel growth in the final quarter of 2025 and we therefore expect a rebound in activity to finally happen in 2026.

We still expect the southern European economies to be the fastest growing countries despite a German rebound as the strong rise in employment is fuelling private consumption and domestic demand, which again causes rising employment in a virtuous circle. Higher tax incomes also means that fiscal policy is tightened, which leaves the aggregate euro area fiscal stance neutral in 2026 and 2027 despite German easing and rising defence spending. We expect net export growth in 2026 to be negative due to the strengthened euro before turning neutral in 2027. Even with higher tariffs in the US, euro area exports to the US rose in 2025 and the trade balance was exactly the same as in 2024. We view the risks to the growth outlook as balanced since a stronger-than-expected boost to domestic production from rising defence spending could increase growth more than expected while a continued high household savings rate could result in lower than expected growth.

Inflation has returned below the ECB’s 2% target due to lower energy prices and weaker momentum in underlying inflation. Core inflation is still slightly above target, but we expect it to fall below 2% next year due to easing wage growth and thereby services inflation. Goods inflation is set to remain low in 2026 due to the stronger euro but rising input prices from metals, energy prices, and a rebound in the manufacturing sector should give some upward pressures in 2027. The recent rise in energy prices due to the war in Iran is expected to drive inflation temporarily above target in the second and third quarter of 2026. Yet, commodity futures show only a temporary increase in prices so energy inflation is expected to decline again in the summer. At the same time declining wage growth will drive core inflation lower during the forecasting period. We thereby forecast headline inflation to average 2.1% y/y in 2026 and 1.8% y/y in 2027. We view the risks to the inflation outlook as tilted to the upside this year as energy prices could be higher than expected.

We expect the ECB to keep the policy rate unchanged at 2.00% in both 2026 and 2027. Although inflation is expected to temporarily overshoot the 2% target this year due to higher energy prices caused by the war in Iran, we view this as a temporary effect. We expect the ECB to look through it, given that growth is also hurt and as medium-term inflation expectations remain anchored. We view the risks to the ECB outlook as balanced since higher than expected energy prices that spills over to core inflation could force the ECB to hike while lower than expected activity and a quick decline in energy prices could warrant a cut.

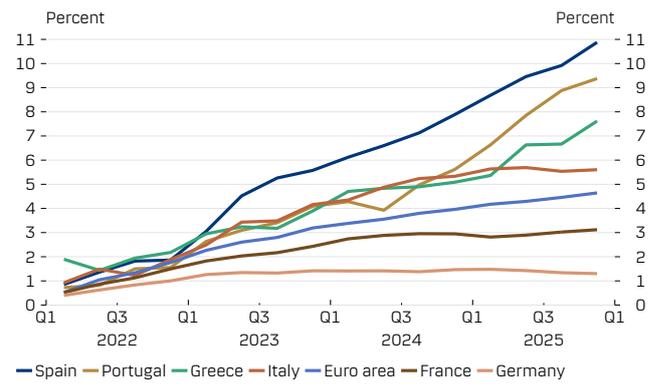
Rebounding manufacturing activity



Source: S&P Global, Macrobond

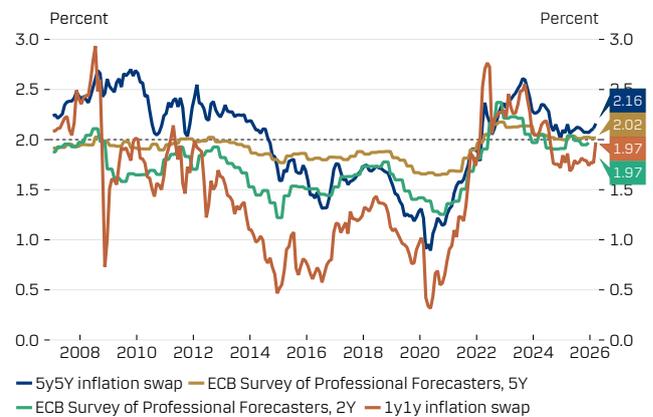
Rising employment in Southern Europe creates virtuous circle

Employment change since 2021Q4



Source: Eurostat, Macrobond

Inflation expectations are anchored despite current undershooting



Source: ECB, Bloomberg, Macrobond



On a structurally cooling trend

- Economic growth cooled towards the end of 2025, partly reflecting a rebound in imports. We expect structural forces to cool growth further in 2026, even though more favourable growth overhang lifts 2026 GDP forecast compared to December.
- We lift our 2026 GDP growth forecast to 2.0% (from 1.8%) but maintain 2027 at 1.7%. Stagnant labour supply growth and cooling wage growth are set to weigh on household consumption growth, which is only partially compensated by rising fixed investment spending.
- Inflation continues to evolve mostly in line with our forecasts despite the distortions that affected data in Q4. Slowing housing and unit labour cost growth will maintain overall inflation in check, even though tariff pass-through will still lift goods and food prices in 2026. We forecast headline inflation at 2.4% in 2026 (from 2.5%) and 2.4% in 2027 (unchanged). We forecast core inflation at 2.5% in 2026 (from 2.8%) and 2.6% in 2027 (unchanged).
- We expect the Fed to deliver two more 25bp rate cuts in June and September (prev. March and June) and then maintain the terminal rate of 3.00-3.25% through the rest of 2026 and 2027 (unchanged). Risks around the outlook are balanced. Sudden slowdown in private consumption could tilt the Fed towards resuming more aggressive rate cuts, but fiscal easing and stronger global manufacturing boom could allow the Fed to maintain rates at current levels for longer.

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	2.2%	2.0% (1.9%)	1.7% (1.7%)
Inflation	2.7%	2.4% (2.6%)	2.4% (2.6%)
Unemployment	4.3%	4.4% (4.5%)	4.3% (4.3%)
Fed Funds*	3.75%	3.25% (3.25%)	3.25% (3.25%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

*End of period

Source: Danske Bank, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Fed

The US economy has kicked off 2026 with mixed feelings. Adapting to living with tariffs, AI-related investment spending and prospects of stronger productivity growth have all lifted consensus growth expectations. But stagnant labour supply, cooling labour market balance and weak consumer confidence are sending the opposite signal.

A sharp decline in imports lifted growth contribution from net exports significantly until last October, but the effect began to reverse towards the end of the year. We expect this to continue, as pre-tariff inventories run dry and overall tariff levels have been reduced.

The Supreme Court's ruling against Trump's use of IEEPA emergency tariffs alleviated concerns of erratic trade policy changes, but the overall tariff burden begun to ease already in Q4. The latest ruling together with the series of trade deals have brought down the pre-substitution average tariff rate to around 14% from a peak of 26% last May. The effective post-substitution



Weaker household demand could offset the growth tailwind from AI-investments”

Antti Ilvonen, Senior Analyst

rate based on realized tariff revenue and import volume was even lower at just 10.9% in December. We assume that the administration will aim to maintain average tariff rates near current levels with a combination of country- and product-specific section 301 and 232 tariffs also after the 15 % section 122 replacement measures expire after 150 days. See more details from **RtM USD – Tariff ruling not a game changer for macro outlook**, 24 February.

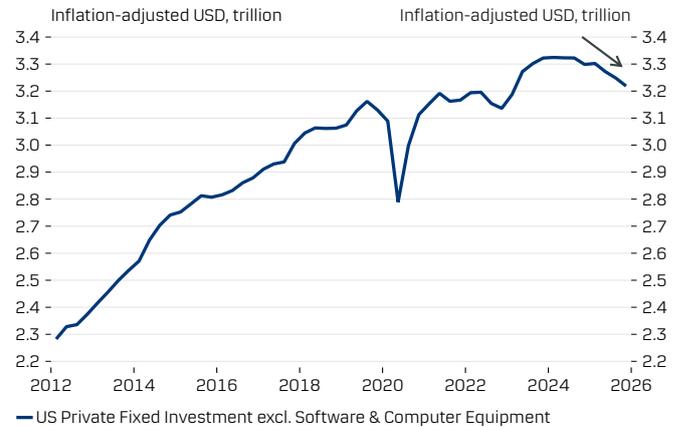
Rapid growth in investment spending on software and computer equipment, which is largely credited to AI, continues to provide a tailwind for growth in 2026. That said, the scale of the growth boost should not be overstated. In real terms, the aforementioned investments grew by USD237bn in 2025 on Q4/Q4 basis. This means, that a 1.4%-point slowdown in private consumption growth would have been enough to offset the entire positive growth impact. And it almost did, as real private consumption growth slowed from 3.4% y/y in Q4 2024 to only 2.2% y/y in Q4 2025. We expect weaker wage growth to weigh on household demand also in H1 2026.

All other types of fixed investments outright declined by USD80bn in 2025, driven particularly by manufacturing structures and residential housing investments. US housing market activity recovered very modestly in late 2025, but we do not expect construction investments to become a major growth driver in 2026. Elevated long-end mortgage rates continue to limit housing market activity.

Inflation has landed close to or slightly below consensus expectations over recent months despite the government shutdown complicating the interpretation of monthly inflation momentum. In our view, slowing unit labour cost growth and housing inflation will maintain underlying price pressures not far above the 2% target through most of 2025. We reduce our 2025 core CPI forecast to 2.5% (from 2.8%) despite the still ongoing tariff pass-through.

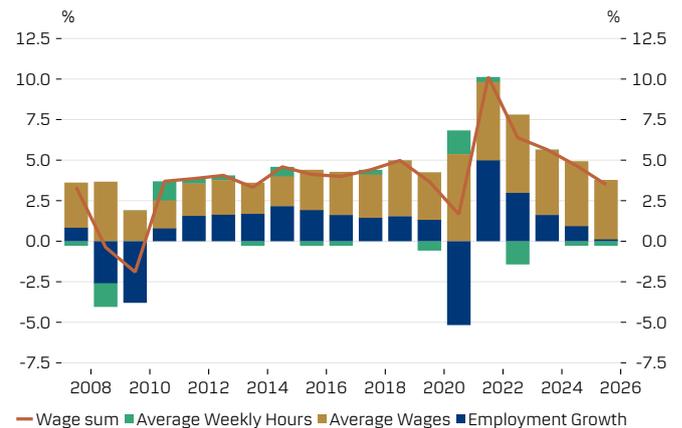
The Fed paused its rate cutting cycle again in Q1, but we expect cuts to resume already in early summer. We forecast two final rate cuts in June and September, after which the terminal rate target of 3.00-3.25% will be maintained through the rest of 2026 and 2027. Risks around the outlook are balanced. Sudden slowdown in private consumption could tilt the Fed towards more aggressive rate cuts, but fiscal easing and stronger manufacturing boom could allow the Fed to maintain rates at current levels for longer. The Congressional Budget Office sees 2026 fiscal deficit at 5.8% of GDP, essentially unchanged from 2025. In USD terms, deficit spending is projected to increase by USD77bn as the changes included in the ‘One Big Beautiful Bill Act’ take effect this year, but this would be offset by stronger nominal GDP growth. The longer-term deficit outlook remains as grim as ever, as the 30-year debt-to-GDP forecast for 2055 was revised up from 156% to 171% (current level: 100%).

Trump's policies have not been successful in fueling investment growth outside the AI-sector



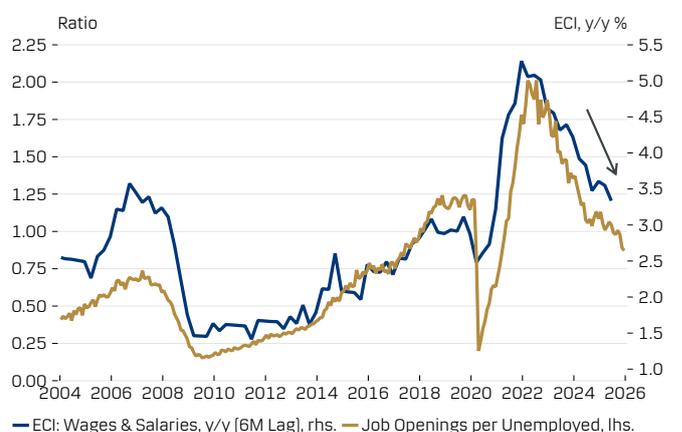
Sources: Macrobond, U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Danske Bank

Private consumption outlook is highly sensitive to changes in wage growth



Sources: Macrobond, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Danske Bank

Declining labour demand predicts weaker wage growth in 2026



Sources: Macrobond, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Danske Bank



More of the same

- **China continues to be a two-speed economy with domestic demand being weak while exports and tech powers ahead.**
- **After another year of 5% growth in 2025, we look for a slight softening to 4.8% in 2026 and 4.7% in 2027, unchanged from our December forecasts.**
- **We expect the composition of growth to be broadly unchanged in 2026 with sluggish consumption growth while exports are set to remain strong. The drag from housing should ease as construction levels have already fallen substantially.**
- **We expect overall supply to again outpace demand leaving overcapacity in place. However, there are signs that deflationary pressures are easing.**
- **In the new Five-Year Plan, China doubles down on tech and puts more weight on consumer demand. It requires new and more forceful measures to stabilize housing, which we believe will take some time still.**
- **US-China relations are calm ahead of the Xi-Trump meeting in Beijing in late March. The long-term rivalry remains intact, though. Trade relations with EU are set to remain on a rocky path due to a continued high Chinese trade surplus.**
- **The question of reunification with Taiwan will continue to linger but we see limited risk of military conflict during Trump's Presidency.**

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	5.0%	4.8% (4.8%)	4.7% (4.7%)
Inflation	0.0%	0.7% (0.7%)	1.0% (1.0%)
Unemployment	5.2%	5.2% (5.2%)	5.2% (5.2%)
Policy Rate*	1.40%	1.00% (1.00%)	0.80% (0.80%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

**End of period (7-day reverse repo rate)*

Source: Danske Bank, Macrobond

Strong exports but housing puts a drag on consumption

Chinese growth was again 5.0% in 2025, which we estimate is around potential growth. In nominal terms, GDP was only 4.0%, though, as prices declined. It is widely debated how strong GDP growth actually is. But judging from business confidence, which has hovered around the average of the past decade, it is probably not too far off.

The growth rate hides over significant sectoral differences, though. The property sector continued in deep recession with a decline in property investments of 19% in 2025 and construction starts are now at 25% of the level seen before the housing crisis started. Home prices also continued to drop, leading to falling household wealth and weak consumption growth. However, China's export engine remained strong despite the trade war with the US. In December, exports were up around 10% y/y supported by a close to 20% depreciation of the real trade weighted currency over the past three years as well as a strong product



“Our baseline is more weakness in housing activity and falling home prices, which in turn will continue to weigh on consumers in 2026”

Allan von Mehren, Chief Analyst

mix such as EVs, solar panels and legacy microchips. Massive investments in the green sector as well as AI related investments have also supported growth in 2025.

More of the same

Looking into 2026, we look for more of the same. Exports are expected to continue to be a robust growth engine, also underpinned by stronger global manufacturing in the beginning of the year. While China's leadership has again stated a goal of stabilization in the housing market, we have yet to see stronger measures to achieve this goal. Our baseline is more weakness in housing activity and falling home prices, which in turn will continue to weigh on consumers in 2026. However, given the low level of activity now reached, we look for property investments to decline less in 2026 than in 2025 and thus not be quite as big a drag on growth as in 2025. China still struggles with overcapacity and deflationary pressures in certain sectors. However, producer prices have increased for four months in a row suggesting the deflationary pressures are easing.

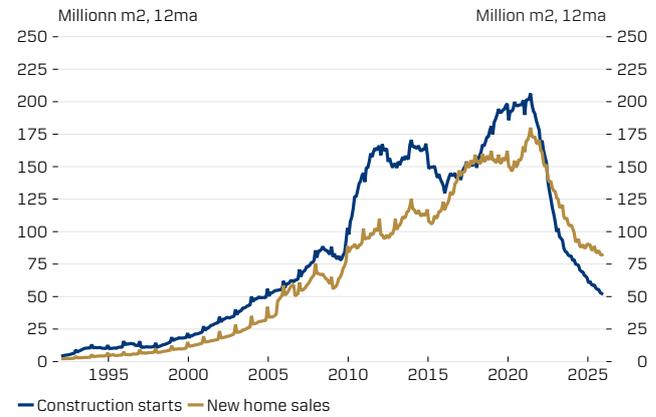
Five-Year Plan doubles down on tech and puts stronger focus on consumption

China's 15th Five-Year Plan for 2026-2030 outlines a range of goals and targets for the next five years. Three main points are 1) doubling down on tech, innovation and self-reliance, 2) making more efforts to become the high-tech manufacturing champion of the world and 3) boosting consumption growth and domestic demand in general to reduce overcapacity and reliance on external demand as well as reducing the trade surplus. While we believe China will continue to have success on 1) and 2), point number 3) has proven the toughest nut for China to crack and we see a risk it will take several years to get consumption to become a stronger growth driver. China is in a painful transition of the economy weaning itself off the past reliance on the housing market and moving to an economy instead driven by high-tech investments, 'smart infrastructure' and private consumption. Since the reliance on the housing sector has been substantial in the past, the process will likely take many years and could last for the rest of this decade. Eventually, China could come out stronger, though, if it manages to restore stability to the housing market and unleash pent up demand among consumers that are currently saving extensively due to high uncertainty and weak social security.

US-China trade war to face more bumps, EU-China tensions here to stay

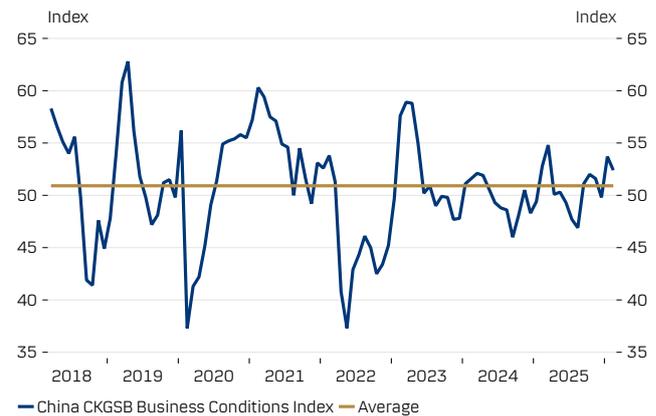
China's rising (goods) trade surplus continues to be a source of tension with other countries, not least the EU and US. Trump's tariffs have for now reduced China's surplus with the US but the surplus with Europe remains. As China becomes a stronger competitor to European companies and differences persist on geopolitical questions, tensions are here to stay. Calm is likely to remain between the US and China until Trump's visit to China in April. But the long-term rivalry is here to stay and we expect more bumps on the road in the relationship in the years ahead.

Chinese construction now at 25% of pre-crisis level



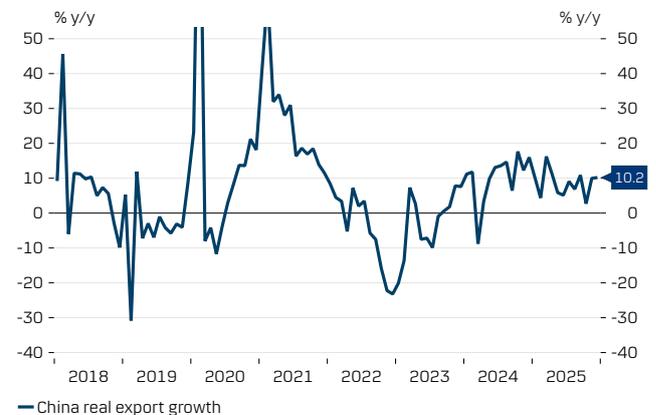
Source: China National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Note: Trend- and seasonally adjusted

Business confidence show more muddling through



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Macrobond, NBS, Danske Bank

Export growth remains robust



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Note: Seasonally adjusted

North-Eastern recovery



Sweden

Sweden's 2026 outlook is bright, with lower inflation and fiscal policy boosting household purchasing power. Unemployment is falling, and the labour market is set for further improvement. Households benefit from income growth, low inflation, and stable interest rates, supporting savings and consumption. Inflation has slowed, with VAT cuts easing pressures, but the low inflation is temporary and set to increase next year. The Riksbank is likely to hold rates steady before a hike to 2.0% by year-end.



Norway

We expect growth to remain around trend and unemployment to remain at relatively low levels. Continued high wage and price growth will probably force Norges Bank to postpone the signaled rate cuts until September. The exchange rate has been supported by both domestic and global factors, but the risk is tilted towards a moderate weakening.



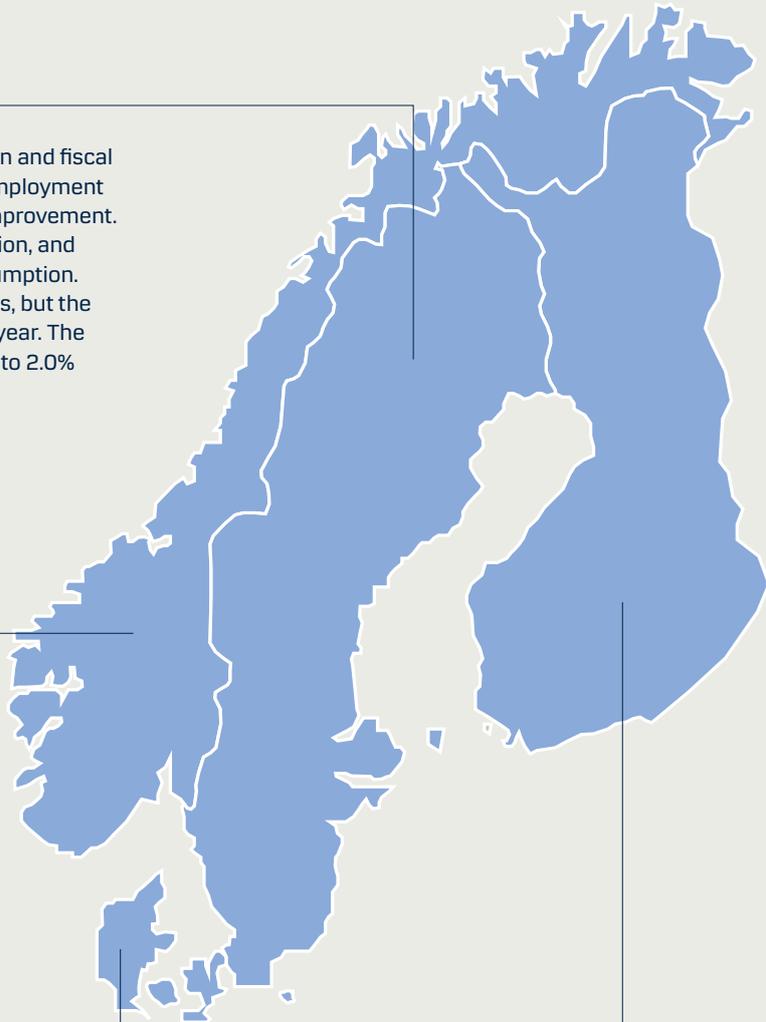
Denmark

The Danish economy has been supported by strong export growth but held back by very cautious consumers. Increased public spending will underpin demand along recovering consumer sentiment as real incomes are set to grow quickly this year. This will support our expectation of broader based economic growth. We pencil in a decent pickup in private spending growth but stress the chance this could also become stronger.



Finland

Economic growth is expected to accelerate cautiously, with the high unemployment rate projected to decrease during the forecast period. Private consumption is set to increase as the savings rate declines. The outlook for industrial production and exports has improved. Private investments are expected to grow, although residential construction is anticipated to recover more significantly next year. Also, the housing market price turnaround is expected next year.





More visible growth

- We expect that growth in Denmark will be driven more by domestic demand rather than exports, making it more visible among the broader range of businesses.
- This contributes to our expectation of a declining current account surplus after it set a record high again in 2025.
- Private consumption is set to increase, and the growth could be quite significant if we see a reduction in households' large savings - this may be the biggest uncertainty in the Danish economy right now.
- House prices nationwide have accelerated through 2025. We expect that growth will gradually taper off, partly due to higher taxes.
- Inflation has been falling to just under two percent and is being further significantly reduced by tax cuts in 2026.

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	2.9%	3.0% (2.7%)	2.1% (2.1%)
Inflation	1.9%	1.0% (1.1%)	1.8% (1.8%)
Unemployment	2.9%	3.0% (3.0%)	3.4% (3.0%)
Deposit rate*	1.60%	1.60% (1.60%)	1.60% (1.60%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

**End of period*

Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Denmark, Nationalbanken

2025 was, like the year before, characterised by very high GDP growth driven by exports, particularly of pharmaceuticals, but only moderate growth in what was sold and consumed in Denmark. We expect this picture to change in the coming years. Fiscal policy will be eased, and the interest rate cuts until mid-2025 have yet to show their full effect on the economy. There is room for more private consumption due to rising real income and large savings; public consumption growth was much lower than budgeted last year and is set to increase, and investments, especially in housing, are also expected to grow. We do not forecast that the domestic upswing will reach a scale that seriously pressures wage growth and inflation in Denmark, but it could happen, for example, if households significantly reduce their savings.

Novo Nordisk expects a decline in revenue of 5-13 percent in 2026. In our forecast, we assume that this is due to a significant price drop, particularly in the US market, but that there is still potential for considerable growth in the amount of medicine being produced.



We do not forecast that the domestic upswing will reach a scale that seriously pressures wage growth and inflation in Denmark, but it could happen”

Las Olsen, Chief Economist

Therefore, we have incorporated that the pharmaceutical industry contributes 0.5 - 1 percentage point to real GDP growth this year and next year. It is clear, however, that an increasing amount, which is largely produced abroad and sold at lower prices, will not significantly change the actual conditions in the Danish economy. Real GDP growth is not always a good measure of what really matters to most people, and this year's developments could serve as a good example of that.

Both unemployment and employment have increased

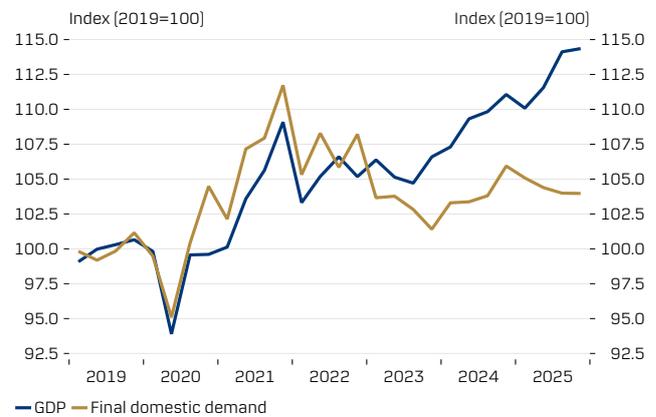
Since the COVID crisis, employment has increased more than production (outside the pharmaceutical industry), where we would normally expect the opposite - that productivity would rise. The gap narrowed in 2025, but there are still relatively many people employed compared to production, meaning we only expect a slight improvement in employment, despite expecting increasing domestic growth. The rising employment has in 2025 been well matched by a growing labour force, not least because more older people are part of the labour market, and throughout the year, there has been a slight increase in unemployment. From 2027, more recipients of social assistance will be classified as job-ready and therefore counted as registered unemployed. The Ministry of Economic Affairs expects that this will increase the unemployment figure by 14,000 people or 0.5 percent of the labour force, which we have also incorporated into our forecast. This is not an expression of a real increase in unemployment.

Private sector wages are developing approximately as one would expect based on the collective agreements made in 2025, which suggests that the situation in the labour market is neither putting upward nor downward pressure on wage levels at the moment. We expect this will continue, so wage growth will stick around 3.5 percent in the coming years. This will lead to an unusually high real wage growth in 2026, where lower electricity taxes pull inflation down, but we do not expect that Danish wage growth will be significantly higher than in trading partner countries. Throughout the period of high job growth, partly driven by Novo Nordisk, Danish companies have maintained wage competitiveness, and we expect that this will continue to be the case - even though overall competitiveness will be pulled down by a strong euro and thus krone.

Low inflation supports purchasing power

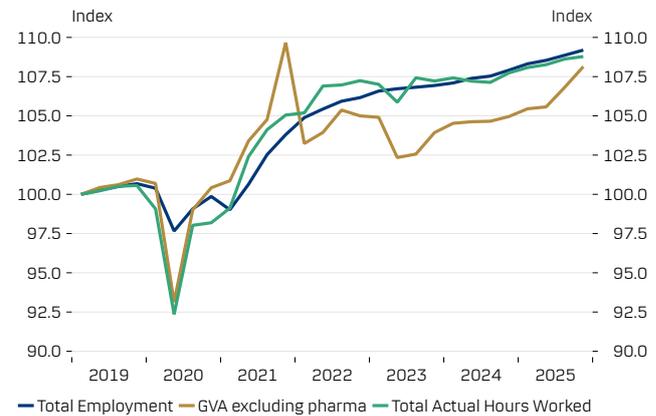
Inflation experienced a sharp drop in January to 0.8% due to the (almost) removal of the electricity tax. This effect will persist throughout the year, keeping inflation around 1% instead of 2% in 2026. Food inflation, which is the most visible to consumers, has eased. In fact, food prices have directly declined since the summer, although this is partly due to normal seasonal fluctuations. Commodity prices for coffee and, particularly, cocoa have fallen significantly after some very large price increases. In the forecast, we have assumed that the proposal to abolish excise duties on this will remain effective after the parliamentary elections. This will

Not much domestic growth so far



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond

Job growth still looks relatively high



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond

further reduce consumer prices later in the year, collectively cutting food prices by approximately 2%. Additionally, a significantly lower USD/DKK is helping to push down commodity prices. But if this is not implemented, inflation will be slightly higher in both 2026 and 2027. However, we must get used to inflation fluctuating more, as the market price of electricity now implicitly carries greater weight. Moreover, seasonal fluctuations in the cost of renting a summer house will contribute to inflation swings, as the weight of this in the consumer price index has doubled.

Looking further ahead, we expect inflation to rise back to just below 2% in 2027, once the effect of the electricity tax disappears from the inflation measure. We also anticipate that businesses' need and ability to raise prices more broadly will increase towards the end of the forecast period, as consumers begin to spend more money.

Personal finance tailwinds starts to lift private consumption

In 2026, noticeable improvement in personal finances, along with improved consumer sentiment, is expected to boost private consumption growth following an otherwise weak development in recent years. The purchasing power of households is supported by rising wages and transfer incomes, a significant drop in inflation, tax cuts, and the payout of the so called "food cheque" to approximately 2 million residents of Denmark in May and June. This improves Danes personal finances to an extent, where we expect to see consumption growth picking up.



“Inflation will be low, but also fluctuate more in 2026”

Bjørn Tangaa Sillemann, Chief analyst

A decisive factor for consumption during the forecast period will be people's willingness to spend both real income growth and savings. Generally, Danes have been very negative in their view of the economy – a view that gradually worsened throughout 2025 – and as a result, they have shown a high degree of restraint in their spending and build massive savings. This has suppressed consumption but also creates significant potential for even higher consumption growth if savings are utilised.

Therefore, it is also positive that, in recent months, we have begun to see some improvement in consumer confidence. It remains far below the historical average, but the trend is now upward – despite pronounced geopolitical unrest at the beginning of the year. As households start to experience an increase in their purchasing power, it is also expected to lead to a more optimistic view, particularly of their own finances. This is expected to gradually raise the consumption ratio – i.e., the proportion of income allocated to consumption – throughout the year, although we are still far from a true normalisation.

In 2027, we expect roughly the same growth in consumption throughout the year as in 2026, although annual growth is expected to be lifted by a stronger starting point. On the one hand, consumption is lifted by a greater propensity to spend, while, on the other hand, the absence of further tax and duty cuts means there is no significant additional boost to income in 2027 as there was in 2026.

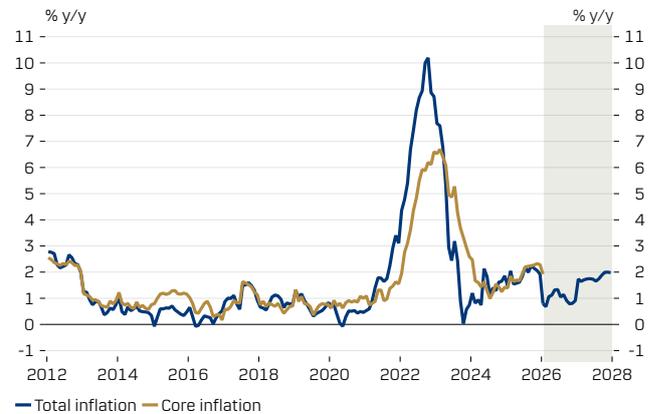
No signs of a slowdown in the housing market

The upturn in the housing market continues, and nationwide house prices have risen by 7.5% over the past year, according to Boligsiden, while the prices of owner-occupied flats have increased by 16.5%. At the same time, trading activity remains relatively high, while supply is low. This trend is observed across the country – not just in the capital, although it is most pronounced there.

In the Copenhagen area, house prices have risen by nearly 12% over the past year, and apartment prices have increased by more than 20%, meanwhile the supply of flats has never been lower, and we would need to go back to the mid-2000s to find similarly short selling times. However, much suggests that particularly significant wealth and generally higher incomes among homebuyers in Copenhagen mean that homeowners are not necessarily stretching themselves financially more than in the past on average. However, the high – and rapidly rising – prices in Copenhagen also mean there is a risk of larger price declines here if the economic situation changes, interest rates rise, or sentiment shifts.

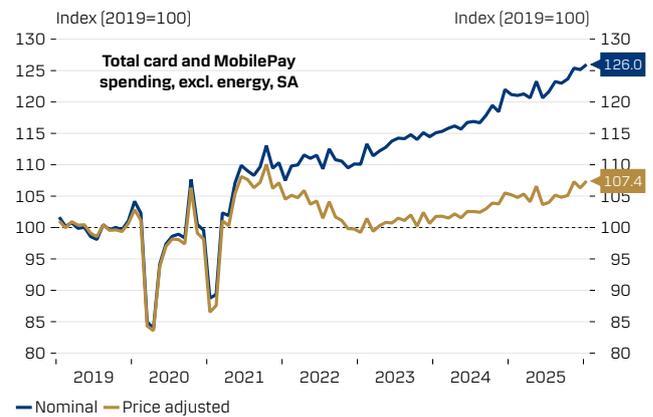
Throughout 2026, we expect price growth to gradually ease somewhat, partly because there is no prospect of further interest rate reductions and because more new construction is expected to gradually enter the market. This results in a price forecast of just under 7% for the year. If the trend from 2025 continues, however, it is not unrealistic for annual price growth to end up around 10%. For 2027, we expect a more subdued price development, partly

Inflation is being substantially reduced by the electricity tax



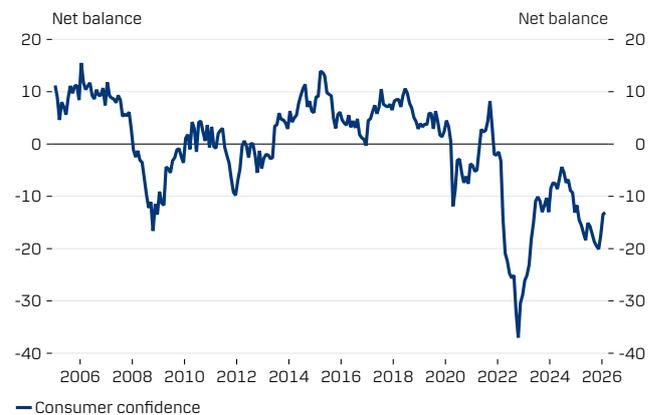
Sources: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond, Danske Bank

Consumption has gone up in recent months



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond, Danske Bank

Consumer confidence is improving from low levels



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond

because new property valuations will lead to increased property taxes as a result of last year's significant price increases and because the tailwind in personal finances will diminish. At the same time, we expect more new construction to continue to enter the market.



“Danes will have more money to spend this year, and together with a slightly more optimistic view of the economy, it will boost consumption”

Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen, Chief analyst

Another record-breaking surplus on the balance of payments, but perhaps it was the peak

Following a year-end surge with the largest monthly surplus on the balance of payments to date in December, 2025 concluded with yet another record-breaking surplus on the balance of payments overall. It reached DKK 390.6 billion, equivalent to 12.8% of GDP, surpassing the previous record from 2024 of 12.2%. The growth in 2025 was driven by goods exports, which contributed a surplus of DKK 251.9 billion. Conversely, trade in services generated a smaller surplus compared to the previous year, which can be attributed to significantly lower freight rates.

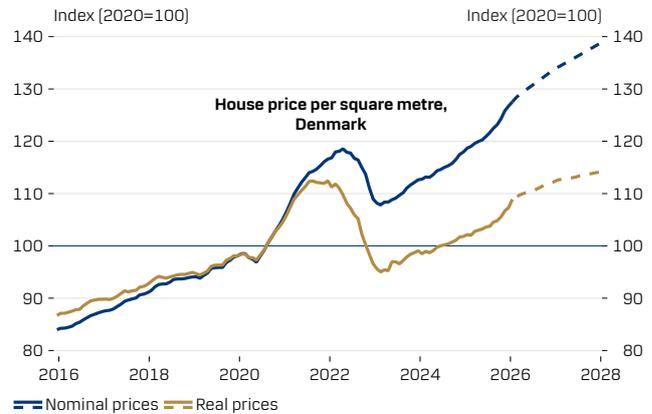
Looking ahead, for the first time in a long while, the outlook does not necessarily point to even larger balance of payments surpluses. Novo Nordisk's expectations of a decline in revenue suggest that the significant surge we have seen in the surplus from goods sold outside Denmark's borders in recent years is unlikely to persist on the same scale. The potential for a solid domestic consumption recovery, combined with increased defence spending and a strong DKK encouraging imports, indicates that Denmark may finally have reached the peak of its balance of payments surplus (as a share of GDP). However, we expect the surplus to remain substantial, partly because it is supported by the growing net foreign assets.

Looking ahead, we still see good opportunities for export growth. Danish export markets have been improving for some time, with brighter prospects south of the border and budding optimism among our Swedish neighbours. The more modest outlook for revenue from pharmaceutical sales is driven by lower prices rather than expectations of reduced sales volumes. The significant krone strengthening, which on a trade-weighted basis has not been stronger since 2010, poses a headwind, also because we expect it to strengthen further. That said, the development is primarily driven by the weakening of the dollar, which places many of the foreign competitors of Danish exporters in a similar situation.

Interest rates calm

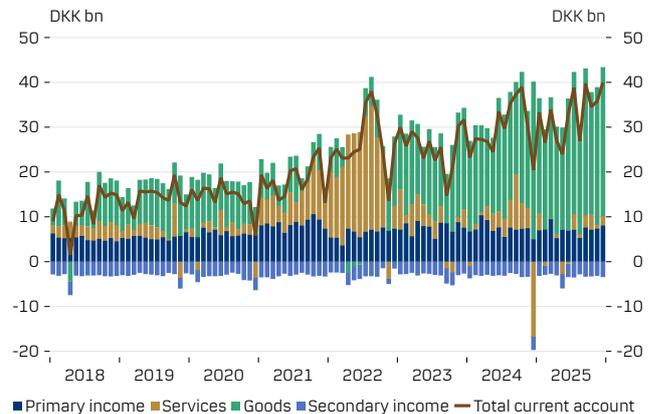
We expect no changes in interest rates from the European Central Bank this year or next, nor any changes in the Danish Nationalbank's rates. In December and January, there were periods where the krone exchange rate against the euro reached levels 0.15-0.16 percent weaker than the central rate, and thus was close to levels where the Nationalbank has previously intervened to support the krone. That did not become necessary this time, and it has now been over three years without intervention, which is a historically high degree of stability around the Danish currency. On this basis, among other things, we do not expect that independent Danish interest rate changes will be necessary. Also when it comes to 30-year mortgage loans and other long-term rates, our main scenario is that they will remain around their current levels. The economy will, however, continue to be supported by interest rate cuts in 2024 and 2025, and credit growth relative to GDP is higher than we have seen in most of the period since the financial crisis.

Continued high price growth ahead



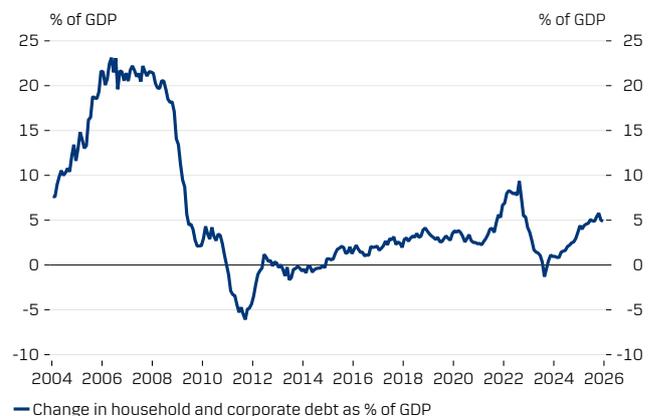
Sources: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond, Danske Bank

Another balance of payments record in 2025



Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond

Credit growth has increased



12-month moving average of monthly changes.
Source: Statistics Denmark, Macrobond



Signs of spring

- **The outlook for 2026 is positive. Lower inflation and expansive fiscal policy are boosting household purchasing power, making the domestic economy an increasingly important driver of growth this year.**
- **Unemployment is on the decline, and there are strong indications that the labour market will show significant improvement throughout 2026.**
- **A stronger krona, base effects, and the temporarily reduced VAT on food are contributing to very low inflation this year, creating potential upside for economic growth.**
- **Monetary policy now faces a different set of challenges compared to last year. The Riksbank will need to balance temporarily low inflation with increasingly strong economic conditions. While uncertainty is high, particularly with the appointment of a new board member in March, we still expect the interest rate to remain unchanged until the end of the year, when it is likely to be raised to 2.0%.**

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	1.8%	2.8% (2.6%)	2.5% (2.4%)
Inflation, CPIF	2.6%	1.1% (1.6%)	1.7% (2.0%)
Unemployment	8.8%	8.2% (8.3%)	7.5% (7.5%)
Policy rate	1.75%	2.00% (2.00%)	2.25% (2.25%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025).

Source: Statistics Sweden, Sveriges Riksbank, and Danske Bank.

Sweden's economic prospects are looking bright, with key economic indicators and outcomes largely in line with expectations. Inflation, however, has been lower than anticipated, giving households a stronger boost to purchasing power than previously predicted. With real household incomes growing faster than expected, there is both room for increased savings and a noticeable rise in consumption. Furthermore, indicators suggest that growth could pick up even more in the months ahead.

The labour market is also heading in the right direction. All indicators of unemployment now show improvement, reinforcing the narrative of a recovering job market. However, low inflation and the arrival of a new member on the Riksbank's Executive Board have increased short-term uncertainties around monetary policy. That said, strong economic prospects and temporarily low inflation still suggest that the next move will likely be an interest rate hike.



This year's outlook is even better, with strong income growth and low inflation translating to improved purchasing power for most households"

Susanne Spector, Chief Economist Sweden

Brighter days ahead for Swedish households

Despite the high inflation of last year, Swedish households managed to recover. This year's outlook is even better, with strong income growth and low inflation translating to improved purchasing power for most households.

The political turbulence at the beginning of 2026 has, however, created some concerns about consumption growth. While the risk of weaker-than-expected development cannot be ruled out, it is worth noting that stock market performance has been favourable despite some volatility. Households' savings plans have also remained unchanged. Furthermore, this year's substantial income increases provide households with the opportunity to both increase savings and consume.

With rising incomes and stable interest rates, monetary policy is gradually becoming less restrictive. Households have adapted to higher interest rates through lower debt growth, resulting in a declining debt-to-income and interest-to-income ratio. If interest rates remain at current levels and incomes continue to rise, the interest-to-income ratio is expected to decline further during the year.

Housing market in a holding pattern

The housing market has had a slow start to the year. While household expectations for home prices have improved, activity remains at similar levels to last year, after adjusting for seasonal effects. As households' financial situations improve, house prices are expected to gain momentum, rising by about 5% annually over the forecast period.

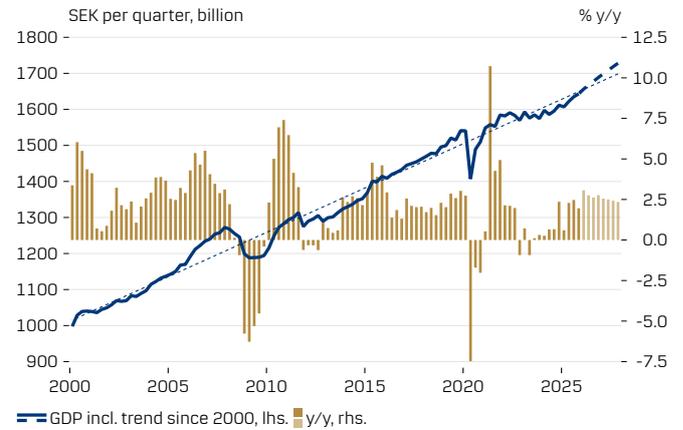
In April, new housing market regulations will come into effect. These changes include raising the borrowing cap for home purchases from 85% to 90%, lowering the borrowing limit for renovations to 80%, and removing the stricter amortisation requirement on debt-to-income above 450%. While these measures may provide a modest boost to house prices, the renovation market is expected to face challenges, partly due to the new borrowing rules and the reintroduction of older ROT regulations.

Supportive global conditions

Swedish exports and industrial production are largely shaped by global economic developments rather than isolated trade decisions. The global economic outlook remains positive, with clear signs of recovery in the industrial sector. The manufacturing industry's purchasing managers' index remains strong, despite profitability pressures from the stronger krona.

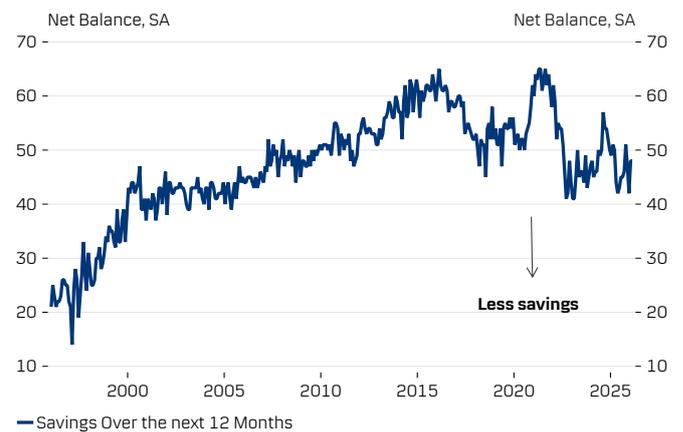
Europe's increased defence spending has also benefited Sweden's defence industry. For instance, orders in the transport

Stronger growth than trend during the forecast period



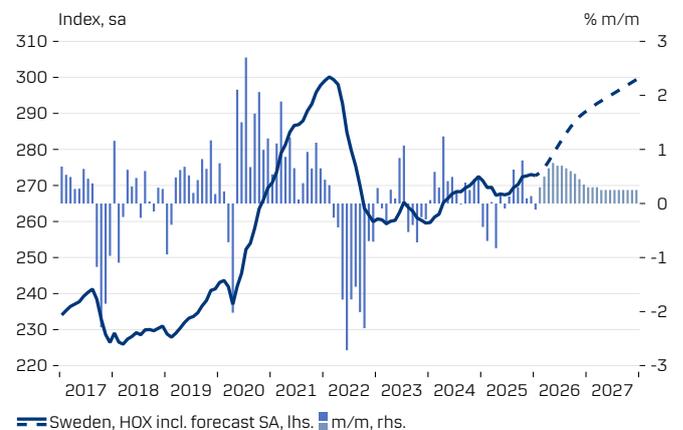
Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank

Households' savings plans remain stable



Source: National Institute for Economic Research, Macrobond and Danske Bank

Moderate effects of changes to mortgage rules



Source: HOX Valueguard, Macrobond and Danske Bank



The global economic outlook remains positive, with clear signs of recovery in the industrial sector.

Susanne Spector, Chief Economist Sweden

equipment sector surged by 141% in November. Investment in machinery, inventory, and weapons systems continues to rise, with public investments expected to strengthen further during the forecast period.

Slower population growth

One significant structural change in Sweden's economy is the slowing pace of population growth. In 2025, the population grew by just 0.2%, lower than in 2023 and 2024. This is a stark contrast to the 2010s, when growth averaged 1.0% per year, peaking at 1.5% in 2016.

High construction costs and revised population projections from Statistics Sweden are expected to weigh on construction activity, with housing starts likely to remain at current levels. Additionally, the number of young adults is set to decline significantly over the coming years, reducing demand for smaller flats and leading to fewer relocations within the country.

Signs of stronger labour market

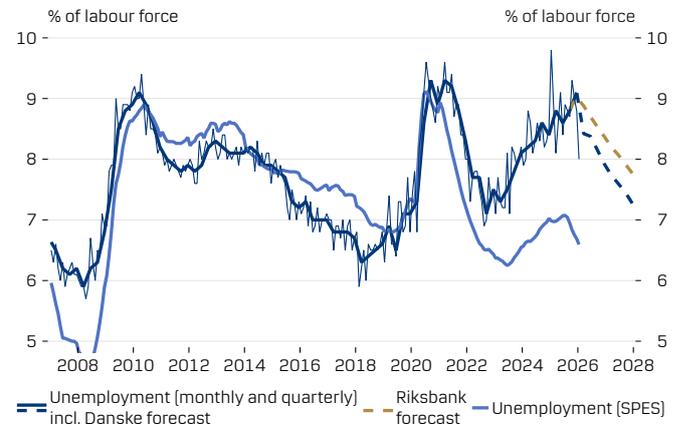
The labour market continues to show positive momentum. Employment grew by 1% in 2025, and the employment rate reached its highest level in two years during the fourth quarter. Labour force participation also rose unexpectedly, causing a temporary increase in unemployment. However, January started strong, with unemployment decreasing again and employment remaining high, according to Labour Force Surveys.

Even with these improvements, there are still available resources in the labour market. Businesses report lower-than-normal labour shortages, and demand for workers is expected to rise further as the domestic economy accelerates this year. Various unemployment measures provide differing perspectives on the slack in the labour market. For example, unemployment measured by the Public Employment Service is now lower than during the economic boom of the 2010s. This suggests structural improvements in unemployment, though cyclical unemployment remains elevated. As a higher proportion of unemployed individuals are now easier to match with jobs, unemployment could decrease rapidly as demand increases.

Inflation on target

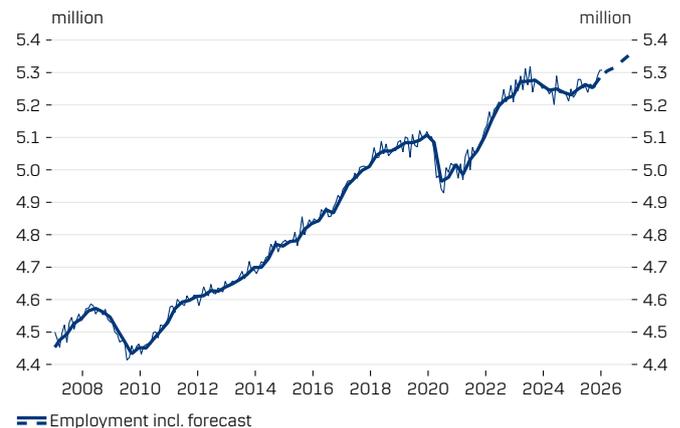
After several years of high inflation, price increases have now slowed, with underlying inflation falling below 2% at the start of the year – the first time in four years. High food prices in early 2025 paved the way for the political decision to temporarily reduce VAT on food items from 12% to 6%, starting in April 2026. Inflation risks have since been neutralised, and price pressures are expected to be significantly lower even before the VAT reduction comes into effect. In 2026, inflation, measured as CPIF, is expected to amount to 1.1%, of which 0.6 percentage points are due to the reduced food VAT.

Unemployment is falling across all measure



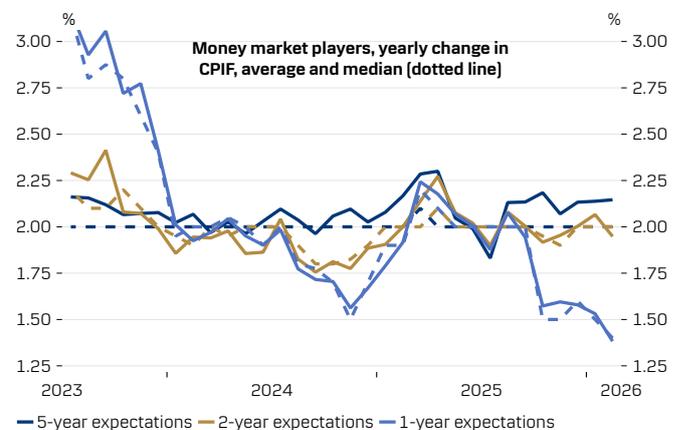
Source: Statistics Sweden, Swedish Public Employment Services, Macrobond and Danske Bank

Increasing number of people in employment



Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank

Stable inflation expectations over longer horizons



Source: Origo/Prospera, Macrobond and Danske Bank



Monetary policy faces opposite trade-offs compared to last year”

Susanne Spector, Chief Economist Sweden

Stronger domestic demand and fiscal stimulus are expected to drive inflation higher to 2.0% during the second half of 2027. Historically, studies have found that fiscal policy has had a limited impact on inflation, but the large budget deficit and lingering imbalances from recent years could amplify its effect this time.

The strengthening of the krona last year contributes to lower inflation by approximately 0.5 percentage points during the first half of this year. The krona's strengthening is not expected to continue, and the impact of the stronger krona will therefore be limited to this year. Global goods prices remain low, but the sensitivity to supply disruptions and commodity price volatility is high. Cold, dry, and windless weather at the beginning of the year pushed electricity prices up, which contributed to higher CPIF and CPI. High electricity prices rarely spread to other goods, but increased demand for electricity combined with the integration of Europe's power grid increase risks going forward.

During the years of high inflation, restrained wage increases in wage negotiations contributed to a faster normalisation of inflation. However, the coming years' wage increases, expected to remain at 3.5%, are higher than pre-pandemic averages. This helps counteract the risk of inflation becoming too low.

Balancing act for the Riksbank

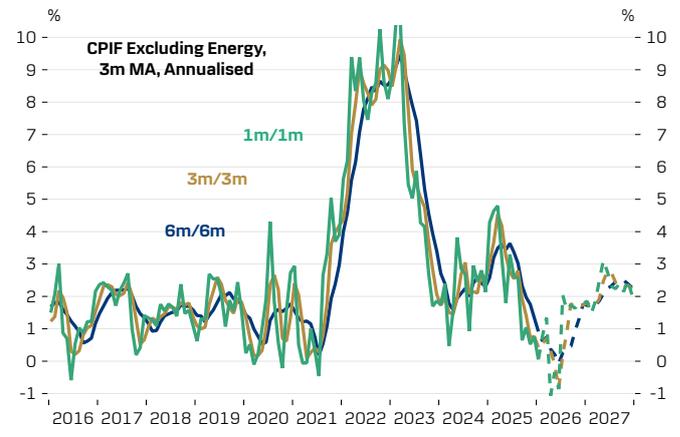
Monetary policy faces opposite trade-offs compared to last year. While low inflation has led to speculation about a rate cut, much of the low inflation is due to temporary factors. So far, there is no evidence that this has affected long-term inflation expectations.

At its latest meeting, most of the Executive Board emphasised that, just as they looked past temporarily high inflation last year, they are prepared to look past temporarily low inflation this year. With monetary policy operating on a lag, the focus remains on the economic and inflation outlook for 2027 rather than short-term fluctuations.

That said, the combination of low inflation and the arrival of a new Riksbank board member add short-term uncertainty. Our assessment, however, is that the Riksbank will stick to its communicated focus on medium-term inflation prospects and thus keep the interest rate unchanged until the end of the year. Stronger economic conditions will then contribute to the normalisation of monetary policy, with an interest rate increase to 2.0%.

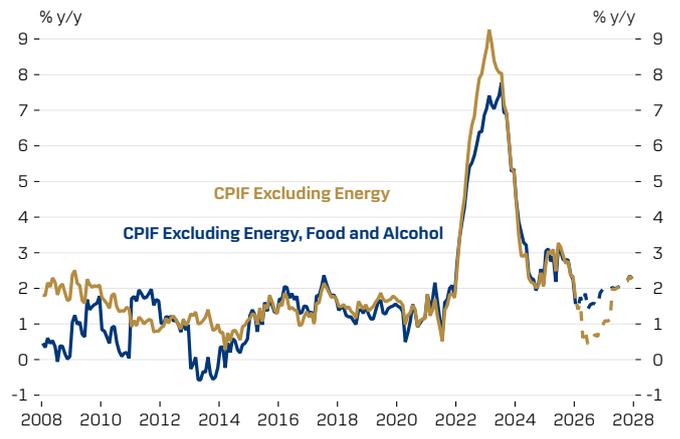
The timing, however, is uncertain, and the risk scenario currently suggests that the rate hike could be delayed into 2027 due to a lower inflation path and/or setbacks to growth. On the other hand, there are upside risks to economic growth, and as recent years have shown, conditions can shift quickly in either direction.

Low inflation outcomes in recent months



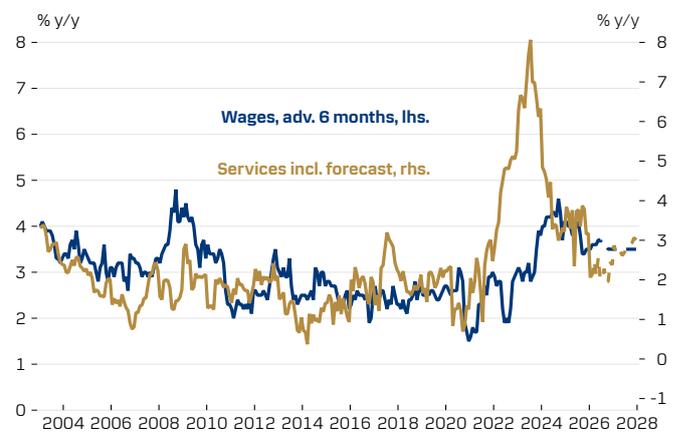
Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank

The lower food VAT reduces inflation by 0.6 percentage points



Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank

A wage growth rate of 3.5% is consistent with the inflation target



Source: Statistics Sweden, National Mediation Office, Macrobond and Danske Bank



Growth is picking up

- **Signs of recovery into 2026.**
- **Unemployment is falling.**
- **Surprisingly high inflation...**
- **...will force Norges Bank to postpone the rate cut.**
- **The exchange rate is supported by both domestic and global factors – but will it last?**

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	1.8%	1.6% (1.6%)	1.6% (1.6%)
Inflation	3.0%	2.7% (2.2%)	2.4% (2.4%)
Unemployment	2.1%	2.2% (2.3%)	2.3% (2.3%)
Policy rate*	4.00%	3.50% (3.00%)	3.25% (3.00%)

Parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

**End of period*

Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Norway,

Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organization (NAV), Norges Bank

Mainland GDP rose 0.4% in Q4, bringing annual growth in 2025 to 1.8%, marginally higher than we expected in the previous report (1.7%). The details reveal that growth was broadly based with solid growth in private consumption, private investment, housing investment and oil investment, while public demand grew moderately and net exports declined. The result is well in line with the signals from Norges Bank's Regional survey published before the New Year. In the same survey, 33% of companies reported that they were operating at full capacity utilization, down from 35% in the previous quarter and the lowest since spring 2024. At the same time, 22% of companies said that they lack qualified labor, down from 25% in the previous round and the lowest since winter 2024. This suggests that capacity utilization declined towards the end of last year, i.e. that growth was somewhat below trend. The decline was entirely driven by lower capacity utilization in the oil supply industry and construction.

Key figures for 2026 have been sparse so far, but the fall in unemployment at least indicates that growth has been



The economy seems to handle the current rate level pretty well”

Frank Jullum, Chief Economist Norway

somewhat higher than trend growth. Employment growth also appears to have picked up towards the end of last year and into 2026, which points in the same direction.

The Confederation of Norwegian Employers (NHO) conducts a monthly survey among its members that has historically shown quite good correlation with economic growth. The market outlook for the next six months was clearly better in January and February than in Q4 last year. The net figures (improved minus worse outlook) rose from a record low of -13 in December to -3 in February, the highest since July last year. The sector details show that the pessimism in the oil industries seen before the New Year has now turned to optimism, and that optimism in the tourism industry is increasing. There is still great pessimism in the construction and subcontractors and increasing pessimism in services and trade.

We still expect moderate growth recovery this year, driven by strong growth in private business investments, continued solid growth in private consumption and a gradual recovery in housing investments and somewhat higher growth in public demand. On the other hand, we expect somewhat lower oil investments and net exports other than oil. Persistent high inflation makes it more difficult for Norges Bank to cut the policy rate, so we have adjusted down expectations for private consumption and especially housing investments. On the other hand, we now expect somewhat stronger growth in business investments, both related to the power sector and the defense sector, but also a general increase in IT-related investments. The investment survey for the oil industry also points to the fall in oil investment this year being smaller than previously assumed.

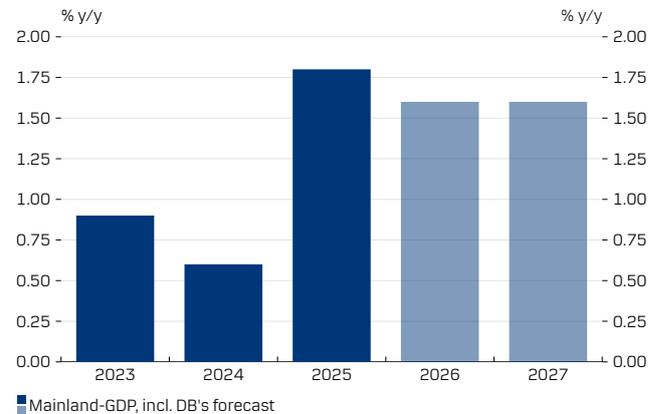
We have not made major changes to the projections for 2027, but in general, somewhat lower interest rates mean that housing investment will pick up. Private consumption will also be supported by lower rates but partly counteracted by lower real wage growth. We also expect that growth in business investment will be positive, but somewhat lower than this year and we now expect a more modest decline in oil investment than in the previous round.

Unemployment is falling

Since the previous report, the unemployment figures from NAV have clearly surprised on the downside. Not only did the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fall to 2.1% in December and remain there in January and February, but the number of unemployed people fell as well. The LFS unemployment rate has also fallen, but from a high level and the two unemployment sources tell two completely different stories about developments over the past year.

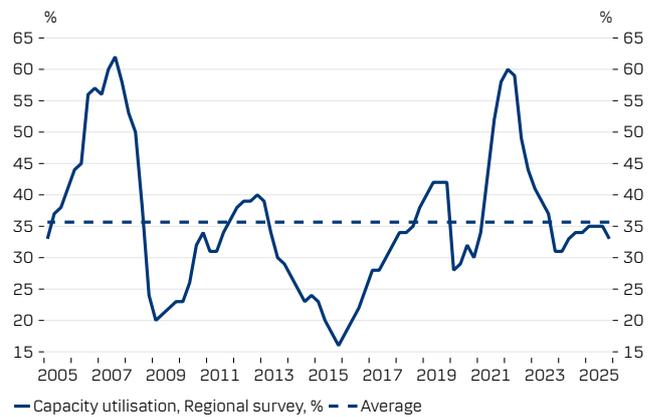
Employment growth may also have picked up towards the end of last year and into 2026. At the same time, the number of new vacancies from NAV has stabilized in recent months. On the other hand, the stock of vacant positions from Statistics Norway fell in Q4 after an increase in the previous quarter. Leading employment

Moderate growth



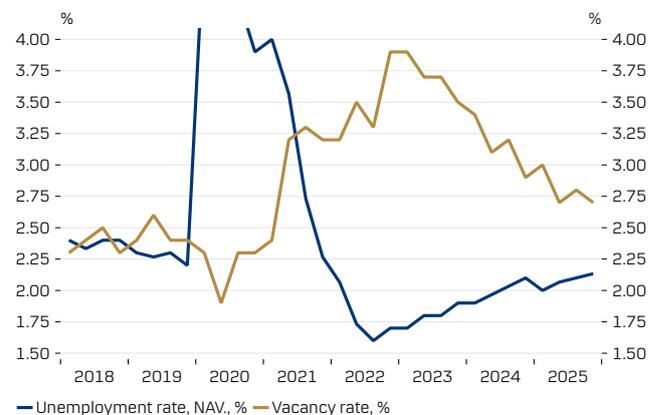
Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

A mild recession



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

The labour market remains tight



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank



Inflation remains sticky”

Frank Jullum, Chief Economist Norway

indicators have also shown a marginal improvement, both from the Expectations Survey from Norges Bank and the membership survey from NHO.

We still expect a moderate increase in registered unemployment to 2.2% in 2026 and 2.3% in 2026, which is somewhat lower than in the previous report. We still believe that productivity growth will gradually pick up, causing unemployment to increase somewhat even if growth picks up.

Upside inflation surprise

Inflation surprised strongly on the upside in January with an annual growth of 3.6%. Core inflation also rose from 3.2% to 3.4%. This was driven by an increase in rents and service ex rent, with higher airfares, higher hotel/restaurant prices and higher insurance premiums being the most important drivers. Insurance premiums are unlikely to increase again in February and airfares fluctuate a lot from month to month, but some of it may of course be cyclical, while higher hotel/restaurant price growth may also be cyclical. However, much of the price increase in services in January may be one-off effects, or even be reversed in February.

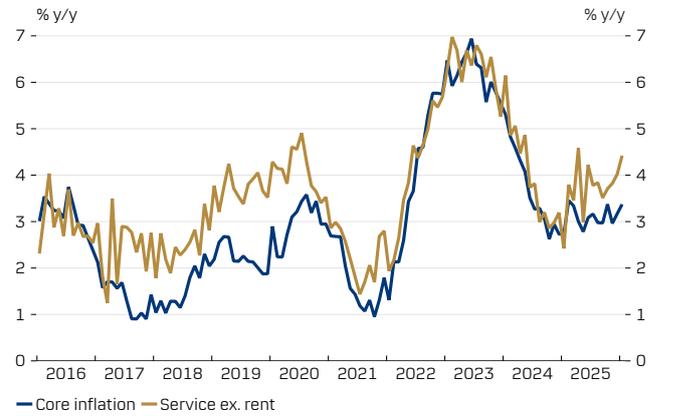
This also applies to rents. While price growth in January was higher than last year, it was lower than the year before in both November and December. There is therefore no sign that underlying growth is increasing, but on the other hand, annual growth in market-based rents increased towards the end of last year and the imbalance in the rental market clearly poses an upside risk to inflation going forward.

With this uncertainty, the inflation figures for February become very important, and we see three possible outcomes: (i) monthly growth remains high, which means that inflation is accelerating (ii) monthly growth normalizes so that the annual growth rate decreases back down to 3%, which indicates that much of the increase in January was due to one-off effects and (iii) monthly growth falls more than normal so that annual growth corrects to well below 3% again. Then the underlying inflation picture will have been roughly as expected, as was the conclusion after the high inflation figures for February and the correction in March-May last year.

For the time being, we still expect inflation to decline. The tight labor market will continue to generate relatively high wage growth, but it will still decline from 5.7% in 2024 to around 4% this year. At the same time, we see that productivity growth is approaching 1% this year, so that growth in unit costs is slowing. This is now reinforced by the fact that the import-weighted exchange rate has strengthened somewhat since the new year and is gradually helping to pull imported inflation down again.

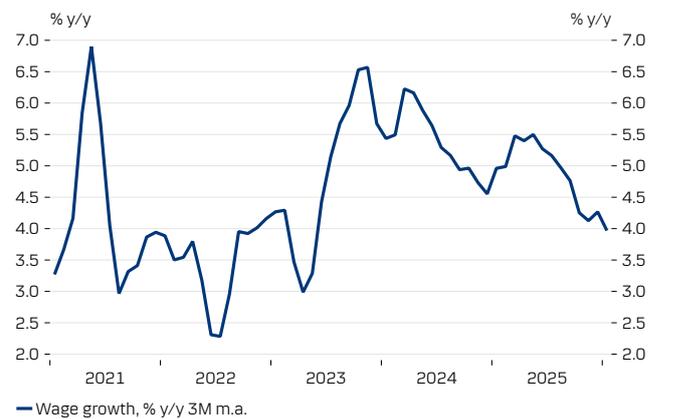
On the other hand, it appears that service prices are rising somewhat more than the growth in unit costs would indicate. This could either mean that costs other than wages are contributing, and/or that margins in the service sector are rising. A closer look at the national accounts figures for recent years shows that there are large differences between the various service sectors, and it is therefore difficult to conclude with certainty. What we see, however, is that the service sectors as a whole had somewhat

Inflation is too high



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

Wage growth is slowing



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

The NOK is supported by higher rate spreads



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

weaker operating results in 2025 than the year before, and the wage share in large parts of the service sectors is at its highest level since the financial crisis. There is therefore still a risk that companies in the service sectors will need to increase prices further to improve profitability. The alternative is, of course, that wage growth in these sectors will decline or that unemployment will rise.

We have adjusted the estimate for core inflation this year upwards from 2.5% to 2.9%, while for next year we still expect core inflation to decline further to 2.2%. According to the national accounts, wage growth ended at 5% last year, which is somewhat higher than we had expected. This is also significantly higher than the signals from the central wage settlement of 4.4%. This may be due to wage drift (local supplements, etc.) being higher than assumed, or that wage growth outside the negotiation areas has been higher. That said, the wage figures for Q4 showed that wage growth clearly decreased from 4.8% the previous quarter to 4.3%, and the trend appears to have continued into January. Against the background of the upward adjustment of the price estimate, a somewhat tighter labor market and a wage share in manufacturing still below the historical average, we have nevertheless adjusted the wage estimate for this year upwards from 3.7% to 4%. For next year, we still expect 3.5% wage growth.

NOK has been supported by both global and domestic factors

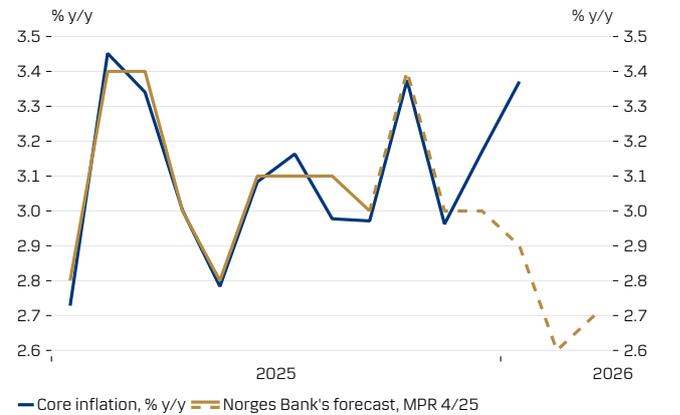
The NOK exchange rate has strengthened significantly since the previous report, and the trade-weighted exchange rate is now more than 4 % stronger than at the New Year and at its strongest level since August 2023. There are several reasons why the krone has strengthened, including that the spot price of oil is almost USD 10 higher than at the turn of the year. In addition, strong Norwegian key figures, including high inflation figures, have contributed to reducing the market's expectations of rate cuts in Norway. The interest rate spread against our most important trading partners has therefore increased by approximately 0.2-0.4 pp., measured by one-year interest rates. Last but not least, the general weakening of the USD has provided support for most cyclical assets, including the Norwegian krone. Going forward, we still believe that domestic factors will contribute to pressure in the direction of a continued weak NOK. We still expect Norges Bank to cut the policy rate somewhat more than market pricing suggests, because both growth and inflation are expected to decline going forward. We also believe that the global drivers could quickly be negative for the exchange rate, both the current risk premium on the oil price from the US/Iran conflict and the support for cyclical assets from AI fears could quickly be reversed.

Norges Bank will make sure that inflation moves toward the 2%-target

Norges Bank kept the policy rate unchanged at 4.00% at the rate meetings in December and January. At the same time, the central bank signaled that 1-2 rate cuts were on the cards this year, with the first most likely to be delivered in June (based on the calculations in the Monetary policy report), which is somewhat less than indicated in September.

However, as mentioned above, inflation has surprised strongly on the upside at the same time as unemployment has fallen. If we are correct that some of the inflation surprise in January was driven by one-off effects, the inflation path will be lifted but still indicate declining inflation. In that case, Norges Bank will signal

High inflation puts pressure on Norges Bank



Sources: Macrobond and Danske Bank

that the next rate move will most likely be downward, but that the normalization of monetary policy will take somewhat longer. We therefore believe that at the MPC-meeting in March, NB will signal that the policy rate will most likely be cut during the year.

We expect that both price and wage growth will continue to decline throughout the year and indicate that the normalization of monetary policy continues. Hence, we expect that NB will cut the policy rate in September and December and a final time in March next year, leaving the key rate at 3.25%.



The economy has finally turned

- **The Finnish economy returned to positive growth at the end of 2025, with the growth rate expected to cautiously accelerate this year.**
- **The unemployment rate remains high but is expected to decline during the year.**
- **Growth in real incomes will continue to gradually improve households' confidence in the economy.**
- **Private consumption will increase after several subdued years as the savings rate gradually declines.**
- **Industrial outlook has improved, which is evidenced by the growth of new orders. Especially the metal industry is performing strongly.**
- **Private investments are growing, but residential construction will begin to recover significantly next year.**

	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
GDP Growth	0.2%	1.5% (1.5%)	1.9% (1.8%)
Inflation	0.3%	1.6% (1.4%)	1.8% (1.8%)
Unemployment	9.7%	9.9% (9.3%)	9.1% (8.7%)
Deposit rate*	2.00%	2.00% (2.00%)	2.00% (2.00%)

Figures in parentheses are the old projections (From December 2025)

**End of period*

Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Finland, ECB

The Finnish economy emerged from a technical recession in the last year's final quarter, and we continue to expect economic growth to accelerate during the forecast period. We are maintaining our forecast largely unchanged, estimating that total output will grow by 1.5% in 2026 and 1.9% in 2027.

The rise in nominal wages continues to surpass inflation, meaning that the purchasing power of households, which has increased over the past two years, will strengthen further. This will boost households' confidence in the economy even more and, combined with the gradual improvement in employment, private consumption will grow after several subdued years as the savings rate gradually declines.

Industrial outlook has improved, and companies' order books have grown significantly. Growth has been particularly driven by the metal industry.

Situation in the housing market remains challenging. Although the transactions volumes of old apartments have increased, the



The turnaround in economic growth at the end of last year, the strengthened order book in the industrial sector and the positive outlook for exports give reason for optimism.”

Ozan Yanar, Senior Economist

prices of old dwellings in housing companies have continued to decline. No significant recovery is expected in residential construction this year and instead, we forecast that residential construction will accelerate next year. We forecast that the prices of old dwellings will decrease by 1.8% this year and increase by 2% next year.

The outlook for the economy is improving, although uncertainties remain. The risks to our growth forecast are balanced. The recovery in domestic demand may be further delayed if there is no positive turnaround in the labour market. In addition, worsening geopolitical tensions and trade policy uncertainties could reduce growth in exports and manufacturing sector. On the other hand, a faster recovery in the labour market could unleash pent-up demand and strengthen domestic consumption more than we currently estimate.

Unemployment remains high, despite starting to decline

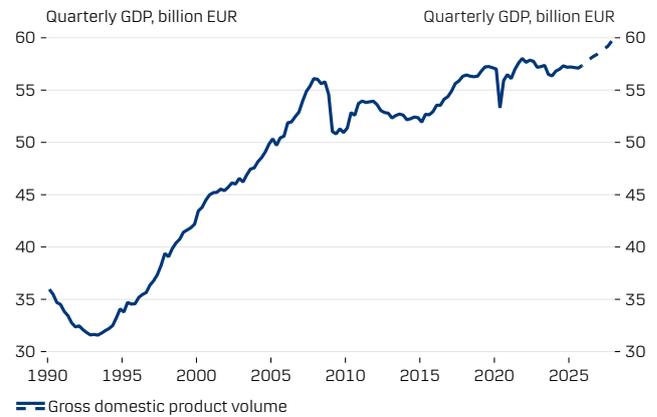
The employment trend has stabilised over the past six months, and the unemployment rate trend shows signs of declining. The unemployment rate trend for those aged 15–74 peaked last November and began to decline for the first time in January since 2023. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate remains high at 10.3%. The employment rate trend for those aged 15–64 was 71.1% in January.

The trend-adjusted number of employed people has decreased slightly, by only 8,000 compared to a year ago. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed people has increased by 39,000 during the same period. This difference is explained by the rise in the participation rate over the past year. The labour market has seen the greatest increase in participation among individuals aged 35–44 compared to a year ago. Additionally, workers over the age of 55 and those of retirement age have become more active. It is likely that the job-seeking obligations introduced under the previous government’s labour market service model and the benefit cuts legislated by the current government have encouraged people to enter the labour force.

An increase in the participation rate during an economic downturn raises the unemployment rate. The number of job vacancies has continued to decline over the past year, from 33,000 to 22,700. The number of companies filing for bankruptcy was exceptionally high in January. On a monthly basis, the number of bankruptcies has not been this high since 1997.

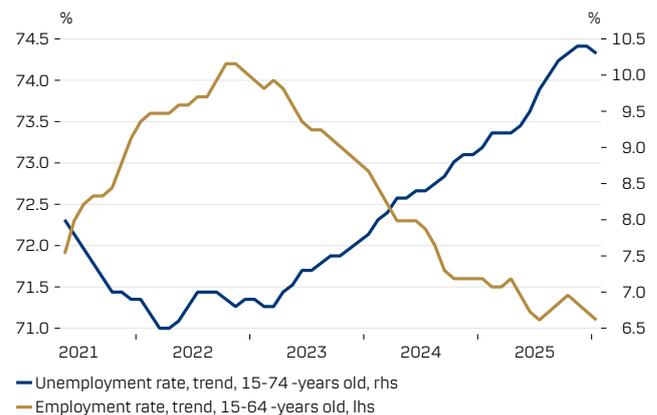
We forecast that employment will improve this year, particularly as the growth of industrial activity influences employment. The unemployment rate is expected to average 9.9% this year, up from 9.7% last year. Next year, the unemployment rate is projected to decline significantly to 9.1% as the recovery in domestic consumption and the construction sector boosts economic growth.

Finland's economy returned to a growth path and is set to accelerate cautiously



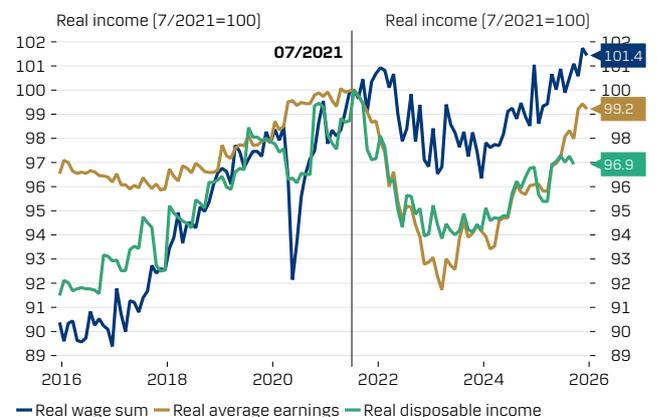
Source: Statistics Finland, Danske Bank's forecast

The employment trend stabilised, and the growth in unemployment rate reversed



Source: Statistics Finland

Earnings are growing faster than cost of living supporting spending opportunities



Source: Statistics Finland

Low inflation supports the growth of real wages

Consumer prices in Finland rose by only 0.2% last year. The decline in housing loan and consumer credit interest rates significantly contributed to the low inflation. The impact of lower interest rates is still visible in early-year inflation figures but is expected to fade over the year.



Private consumption will grow this year and the next due to rising earnings and a turnaround in employment”

Kaisa Kivipelto, Private economist

This year, inflation will accelerate moderately. High electricity and petrol prices at the beginning of the year raise inflation in the coming months. Additionally, the net impact of the VAT changes coming into effect this year will also accelerate inflation. In the industrial sector, price pressures arise from increasing base metal costs and the recovery of the economic cycle, although the strengthening of the euro's exchange rate will mitigate the increase in import prices.

We forecast that inflation will reach 1.6% this year and accelerate to 1.8% next year, with real wages also continuing to grow due to new collective agreements for the private and public sectors made last year. We forecast nominal wages to increase by 3.6% this year and by 3.3% next year.

Wallets loosen as employment rises

Private consumption will grow this year and next year due to rising earnings and a turnaround in employment. The wage settlements made last year will raise earnings levels faster than consumer prices, supporting purchasing power. Gradually improving employment will increase the disposable income of households for a wider group. However, income development is more moderate for households relying on subsidies.

Consumer confidence is recovering slowly. Intentions to buy a home and renovate, as well as purchase intentions for durable consumer goods, have been subdued, but consumers' confidence in the prospects for their own finances has recovered to reasonably good levels.

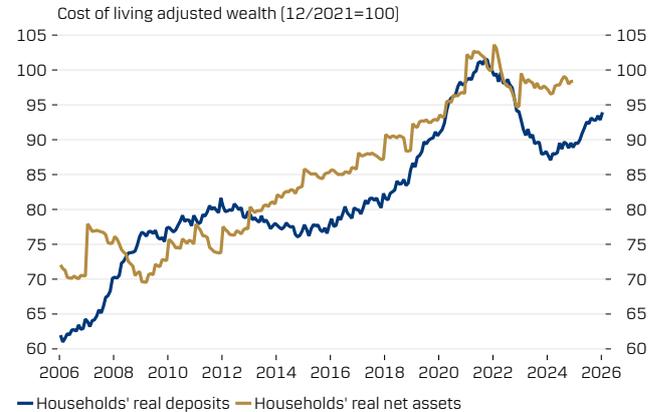
The labour market situation has had a significant impact on household sentiment: in February, nearly one in three Finns felt that the threat of unemployment or layoffs increased. Households have also used savings to offset the impoverishment created by the inflation shock. Household net wealth and deposit stock, relative to the cost of living, are still significantly below their previous peak levels. The wealth indicators of the national financial accounts do not include housing price developments, so the actual decline in net wealth may be larger, also explaining the caution in households.

The recovery in employment is key to private consumption growth, also through the savings rate. Even if the savings rate did not fall, rising earnings would still boost consumption. However, we expect the turnaround in the labour market to lead to increased confidence and a decline in the savings rate, further supporting private consumption growth. We do not consider growth surprises caused by the release of pent-up demand to be impossible.

Industrial orders as well as positive investment and export prospects drive growth

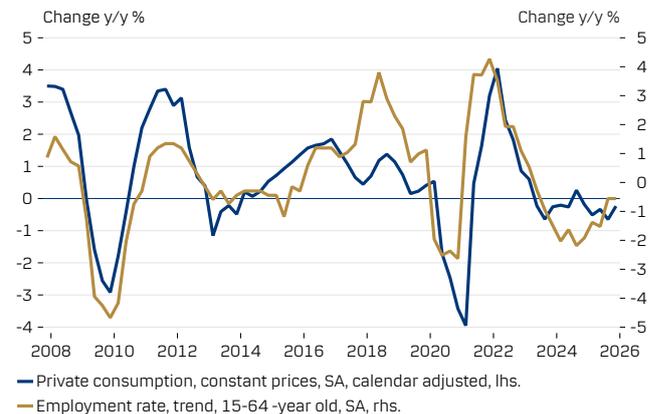
New industrial orders increased by 5% last year compared to the previous year, driven by the metal industry. In contrast, orders in the chemical and paper industries slightly declined. Industrial confidence indicators have also improved. However, the realisation

Households have increased savings to compensate for the decline in the purchasing power of their wealth



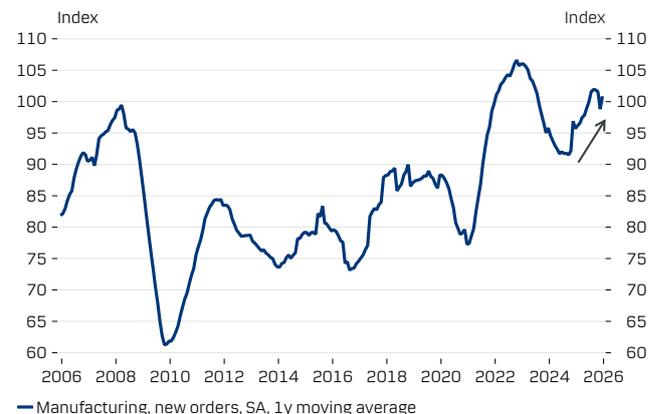
Source: Statistics Finland, Bank of Finland

Growth in private consumption goes hand in hand with growth in employment



Source: Statistics Finland

Industrial orders on the rise, driven by the metal industry



Source: Statistics Finland

of positive industrial prospects into new investments and the recruitment of new employees is slowed by the low-capacity utilisation rate in the industrial sector.

Growth in production-related investments is expected to accelerate during the forecast period, with private investments increasing particularly in projects related to data centres and the

green transition. Residential construction, which accounts for around one-fifth of all investments, is not expected to recover substantially until next year, as housing construction begins to pick up.

This year, public investments are driven by the fighter jet procurements. At the same time, these purchases will increase the volume of imports in equal proportion.

The growth of industrial activity in key trading partner countries, such as Germany and Sweden, supports export demand. Finland's strong cost competitiveness, Germany's investment package, and European defence investments also provide favourable outlook for exports. However, uncertainties related to trade policy and geopolitical conflicts overshadow these prospects.

The turnaround in housing prices is further delayed

The housing market continues to face a divided situation. Last year, the prices of old dwellings fell by 2.5% compared to the previous year. Although fewer homes have been built than average in recent years, the number of homes for sale has remained high, which is restraining price pressures this year. The high number of homes for sale is explained by longer sales periods and pent-up demand for moving.

There are also signs of recovery in the housing market. The number of transactions and the volume of new mortgage drawdowns have been increasing for a couple of years now. Additionally, the growth in the number of homes for sale may indicate that households are returning to the market. We estimate that, particularly in the second half of the year, growth in real incomes and improving employment will support the recovery of the housing market.

Despite the gradual recovery, we forecast that housing prices will decline by 1.8% this year. We have significantly revised our price trend forecast downwards, as prices continued to decline strongly in December. The continued decline in prices also means that the recovery in the construction sector will not yet gain full momentum. Next year, a clear upturn in housing transactions will turn prices around, leading to a 2% increase.

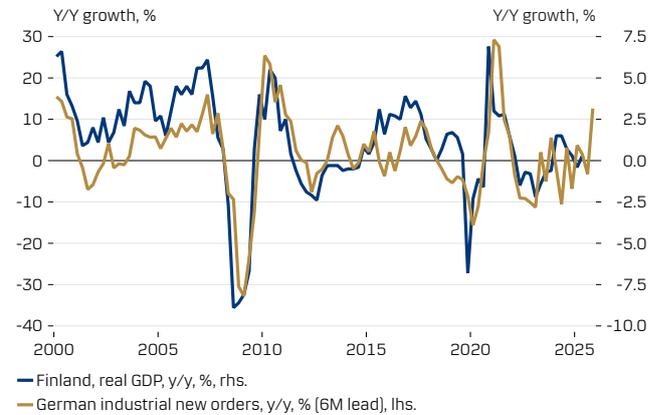
Following the debt brake framework would reduce public debt

Finland's public debt has grown significantly in recent years despite major spending cut measures. Employment growth decreases indebtedness, but on the other hand, increases in defence spending will raise public expenditure, especially next year." By the end of the forecast period, we expect the debt-to-GDP ratio to reach almost 93%.

The parliamentary debt brake working group set a goal to reduce the public deficit from last year's 3.9% to 2–2.5% of GDP by 2031. Additionally, the average annual deficit-to-GDP ratio would be 3% until 2033. Achieving these targets would require adjustments approximately 8–9 billion euros during the next parliamentary term, which would slow the growth of public debt in the coming years.

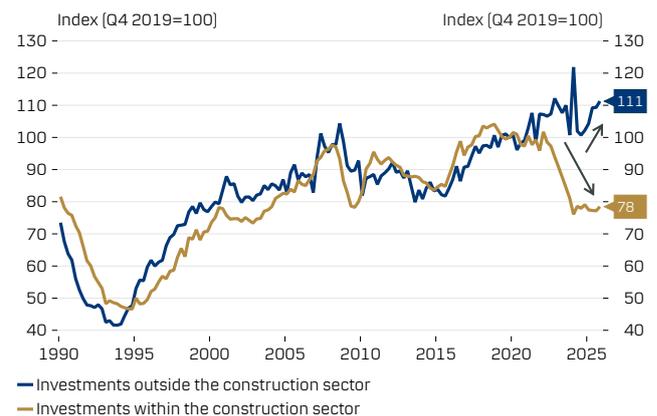
The level of public debt also impacts credit rating agencies' assessments, and credit ratings influence interest expenses. The credit rating agency Scope downgraded Finland's rating from AA+ to AA in January, citing increasing public debt and worsening deficit trends as key reasons.

Strong order volumes of key export partners boost Finland's export prospects



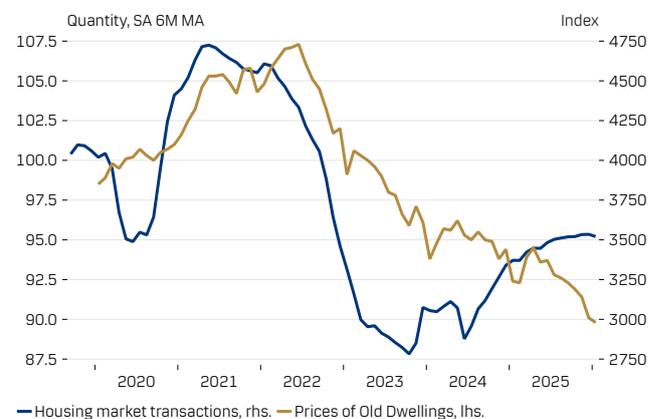
Source: Statistics Finland, German Federal Statistical Office

Investments have grown, except for the collapse in the construction sector



Source: Statistics Finland

Housing prices continued to decline, even though the number of transactions increased



Source: Statistics Finland

Forecast tables



Macro forecasts - Denmark

	2025	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
National Accounts	DKK bn (Current prices)		y/y	y/y
Private consumption	1289.1	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%
Government consumption	705.3	0.7%	3.8%	1.8%
Gross fixed investment	668.1	-3.7%	0.3%	2.9%
- Business investment	426.8	-7.4%	-1.1%	1.2%
- Housing investment	138.5	0.7%	1.8%	5.7%
- Government investment	102.8	8.2%	4.1%	6.1%
Growth contribution from inventories		0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%
Exports	2149.1	3.2%	3.5%	2.7%
- Goods exports	1283.2	6.8%	3.5%	2.6%
- Service exports	865.9	-1.6%	3.6%	2.8%
Imports	1804.6	-0.6%	2.5%	3.3%
- Goods imports	979.3	3.4%	2.7%	3.0%
- Service imports	825.4	-5.2%	2.3%	3.6%
GDP	3057.4	2.9%	3.0%	2.1%
Economic indicators				
Current account, DKK bn		390.6	370.0	374.0
- Share of GDP		12.8%	11.6%	11.3%
General government balance, DKK bn		82.0	25.0	10.0
- Share of GDP		2.7%	0.8%	0.3%
General government debt, DKK bn		902.0	885.0	890.0
- Share of GDP		29.5%	27.8%	26.9%
Employment**		3254.6	3281.5	3290.5
Gross unemployment**		87.7	91.1	104.5
- Share of total work force		2.9%	3.0%	3.4%
House prices, y/y		6.0%	7.0%	4.0%
Private sector wage level, y/y		3.8%	3.4%	3.3%
Consumer prices, y/y		1.9%	1.0%	1.8%
Financial figures				
Lending Rate*		1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Certificates of deposit Rate*		1.60%	1.60%	1.60%

*End of period, ** Annual average, thousand

Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Denmark, Nationalbanken, Confederation of Danish Employers (Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening), Boligsiden

Forecast tables



Macro forecasts - Sweden

	2025	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
National Accounts	SEK bn (Current prices)		y/y	y/y
Private consumption	3023.8	1.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Government consumption	1736.9	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%
Gross fixed investment	1658.2	2.0%	4.3%	3.4%
Excl. residential investments	1460.4	2.2%	4.0%	3.0%
Residential investments	197.8	0.2%	6.0%	6.1%
Growth contribution from inventories		0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Exports	3513.4	4.4%	2.0%	2.8%
Exports of goods	2289.7	3.8%	1.2%	2.8%
Exports of services	1223.8	5.4%	3.4%	2.8%
Imports	3365.6	4.6%	2.6%	3.2%
Contribution from net exports	147.9	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Domestic demand	6430.6	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%
Aggregate demand	9927.8	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
GDP	6585.5	1.5%	3.0%	2.7%
GDP, calendar adjusted		1.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Economic indicators				
Employment (LFS)		0.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Unemployment (LFS), % of labour force		8.8%	8.2%	7.5%
Wages (NMO)		3.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Home prices (HOX)		1.1%	4.3%	4.9%
Inflation, y/y				
CPIF		2.6%	1.1%	1.7%
CPIF excl. energy		2.8%	0.9%	1.9%
CPI		0.7%	0.4%	2.2%
Public debt ratio, % of GDP		34.7%	35.9%	37.1%
Financial figures				
Riksbank policy rate*		1.75%	2.00%	2.25%

*End of period.

Source: Statistics Sweden, The Swedish National Mediation Office, The National Institute of Economic Research, Riksbanken, Valueguard, Macrobond, and Danske Bank.

Forecast tables



Macro forecasts - Norway

	2025	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
National Accounts	NOK bn (Current prices)		y/y	y/y
Private consumption	2346.4	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%
Government consumption	1245.3	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Gross fixed investment	1290.0	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Petroleum activities	283.4	8.2%	-3.0%	-3.0%
Mainland Norway	1003.7	0.2%	3.0%	3.5%
Dwellings	208.6	-3.6%	5.0%	11.0%
Enterprises	501.0	1.9%	5.0%	2.0%
General government	294.0	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%
Exports	2503.5	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Traditional goods	724.5	6.4%	2.3%	2.0%
Imports	1858.3	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%
Traditional goods	1084.7	3.5%	3.0%	2.0%
GDP	5517.6	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
GDP Mainland Norway	4400.4	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Economic indicators				
Employment, y/y		0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Unemployment rate (NAV)		2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Annual wages, y/y		4.7%	4.0%	3.5%
Core inflation, y/y		3.1%	2.9%	2.2%
Consumer prices, y/y		3.0%	2.7%	2.4%
House prices, y/y		5.9%	6.0%	7.0%
Financial figures				
Leading policy rate		4.00%	3.50%	3.25%

*End of period
Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Norway, Real estate Norway, Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organization (NAV), Norges Bank

Forecast tables



Macro forecasts - Finland

	2025	2025	Forecast 2026	2027
National Accounts	EUR bn (Current prices)		y/y	y/y
GDP	280.6	0.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Imports	114.9	1.4%	4.7%	3.4%
Exports	118.5	3.2%	1.7%	3.7%
Consumption	214.0	-1.0%	0.4%	1.3%
- Private	142.4	-0.2%	1.5%	2.5%
- Public	71.5	-2.4%	-1.9%	-1.1%
Gross fixed investment	61.2	0.7%	7.3%	3.5%
Economic Indicators				
Unemployment rate		9.7%	9.9%	9.1%
Earnings, y/y		2.8%	3.6%	3.3%
Inflation, y/y		0.3%	1.6%	1.8%
Housing prices, y/y		-2.5%	-1.8%	2.0%
Public budget balance**		-3.9%	-4.5%	-3.8%
Public debt**		86.9%	90.7%	92.9%
Financial Figures				
ECB deposit rate*		2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

*End of period, **Percent of GDP
Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Finland, ECB

Forecast tables



Macro Forecasts - Euro area

	2026				2027			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP, q/q	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Unemployment rate	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
HICP, y/y	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Core HICP, y/y	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
ECB deposit rate*	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

*End of period

Source: Danske Bank, Eurostat, ECB



Macro Forecasts - United States

	2026				2027			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP, q/q	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
CPI, y/y	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Core CPI, y/y	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Fed Funds target rate*	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%

*End of period

Source: Danske Bank, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Fed



Macro Forecasts - China

	2026				2027			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP, q/q	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
Inflation, y/y	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Policy rate	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%

*End of period

Source: Danske Bank, Macrobond

Forecast tables

	Year	GDP*	Private cons.*	Public cons.*	Fixed inv.*	Ex-ports*	Im-ports*	Inf-lation*	Wage growth*	Unemp.**	Public budget***	Public debt***	Current acc.***
Denmark	2025	2.9	2.0	0.7	-3.7	3.2	-0.6	1.9	3.8	2.9	2.7	29.5	12.8
	2026	3.0	2.2	3.8	0.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	3.4	3.0	0.8	27.8	11.6
	2027	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	1.8	3.3	3.4	0.3	26.9	11.3
Sweden	2025	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.4	4.6	2.6	3.7	8.8	-	34.7	-
	2026	2.8	3.0	2.1	4.3	2.0	2.6	1.1	3.5	8.2	-	35.9	-
	2027	2.5	2.8	1.7	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.7	3.5	7.5	-	37.1	-
Norway	2025	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	4.7	2.0	-	-	-
	2026	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.8	2.7	4.0	2.2	-	-	-
	2027	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	-	-	-
Euro area	2025	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.1	3.6	2.1	4.0	6.3	-3.2	89.2	2.7
	2026	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	3.3	6.2	-3.3	90.2	2.3
	2027	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.0	6.0	-3.4	90.8	2.3
Finland	2025	0.2	-0.2	-2.4	0.7	3.2	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.7	-3.9	86.9	-
	2026	1.5	1.5	-1.9	7.3	1.7	4.7	1.6	3.6	9.9	-4.5	90.7	-
	2027	1.9	2.5	-1.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	1.8	3.3	9.1	-3.8	92.9	-
United States	2025	2.2	2.7	1.2	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.3	-5.6	99.9	-3.6
	2026	2.0	1.3	1.6	5.3	0.9	0.9	2.4	3.5	4.4	-6.2	101.7	-3.3
	2027	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.8	2.8	4.6	2.4	4.0	4.3	-6.3	103.4	-3.3
China	2025	5.0	4.6	-	1.0	-	-	0.0	-	5.2	-9.1	96.8	3.1
	2026	4.8	4.7	-	2.0	-	-	0.7	-	5.2	-9.0	102.8	2.6
	2027	4.7	4.7	-	4.0	-	-	1.0	-	5.2	-8.9	106.8	2.3

Source: OECD and Danske Bank.
*% y/y. **% of labour force. ***% of GDP.

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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

Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen

Denmark

louhan@danskebank.com

Bjørn Tangaa Sillemann

Denmark, Japan

bjsi@danskebank.com

Rune Thyge Johansen

Euro Area

rujo@danskebank.com

Allan von Mehren

China macro and CNY

alvo@danskebank.com

Frida Måhl

Sweden

fmh@danskebank.com

Frank Jullum

Norway

fju@danskebank.com

Kaisa Kivipelto

Finland

kakiv@danskebank.com

Ozan Yanar

Finland

ozy@danskebank.com

Minna Kuusisto

Global macro, geopolitics

mkuus@danskebank.com

Susanne Spector

Sweden

sspec@danskebank.com

Antti Ilvonen

US macro, AUD and NZD

ilvo@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 Fjærstedt

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

llan@danskebank.com

Ebba Edholm

Sustainability/ESG

eedh@danskebank.com