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> “The balance of risks to inflation appears slightly tilted to the downside compared to a few weeks ago: true to its new analytical framework, the ECB has not ruled out keeping its key rates unchanged without fully opening the door to that possibility.”

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

BNP PARIBAS

The bank
for a changing
world

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EDITORIAL

Could the ECB be done with rate hikes?

Gathered in Sintra, Portugal, from 29 June to 1st July, the members of the ECB Governing Council adopted a notably cautious stance, just three weeks after raising key interest rates. This unanimous decision was in response to the energy shock triggered by the conflict in the Middle East. Since then, energy prices have fallen sharply, and the inflation and survey data from June have shown positive trends. However, the indirect effects of the energy shock are still difficult to assess fully. We maintain our scenario of an additional ECB rate hike in September, despite the easing of inflation risks, which makes such a move less likely.

A DELIBERATELY CAUTIOUS APPROACH

In her opening remarks in Sintra, Christine Lagarde reminded the audience that the conduct of monetary policy now takes place in a more volatile and less predictable environment, characterised by a larger number of and more diverse economic shocks. Faced with this uncertainty, the ECB president advocated for a communication style she referred to as "framework guidance": an approach centred around scenarios and less prescriptive regarding the future rate paths compared to traditional "forward guidance". This aligns with the new monetary policy strategy the ECB introduced exactly one year ago in Sintra[1]. The strategy provides the ECB with increased flexibility to manage deviations from the 2% target when they are limited and temporary, without causing a significant de-anchoring of inflation expectations. The current shock is precisely the kind of situation the new framework is designed to address.

ECB chief economist Philip Lane summed up the common line – with only minor nuances – that emerged from the various Governing Council members during the forum: do not lock yourself into a specific rate path until the impact of the shock on other components of inflation is better understood. For her part, Christine Lagarde, participating in a panel discussion alongside Andrew Bailey (Bank of England), Kevin Warsh (U.S. Fed) and Tiff Macklem (Bank of Canada), defended the June rate hike as fully justified, while acknowledging that the risks to inflation and growth now appear more balanced (less upside risks to inflation, less downward risks to growth).

DESINFLATIONARY SURPRISES DO NOT INVALIDATE THE JUNE HIKE

At this stage, the indirect effects of the energy shock on economic activity and prices within the euro area are limited to a small number of goods and sectors that are directly exposed. European Commission surveys show that expected price indices are overall at historically high levels, but have been falling for the past two months (after reaching levels already below the peaks seen at the outset of the war in Ukraine; see table, page 4). Moreover, the harmonised inflation rate fell more than expected in June, to 2.8% y/y (0.4 pp). This slowdown was driven in particular by French and German data (0.8 and 0.4 pp, respectively). Price pressures on non energy industrial goods remain modest (+0.9% y/y), as do those on food (+1.6% y/y, the lowest in five years). By contrast, services inflation – which evolves with a certain inertia and also fell in June – remains firmly above 3% (3.2%). Households' one year inflation expectations have also eased (with the median falling from 4.0% to 3.5%). In addition, the alternative indicators tracked by the ECB are still within a range that the central bank will likely find acceptable (see chart 1).

That does not mean the June hike was a mistake. A return to the 2% inflation target will remain a challenge in the short to medium term.

1 The ECB's monetary policy strategy statement (2025).

ALTERNATIVE INFLATION MEASURES: NO CLEAR TRACE OF THE SHOCK

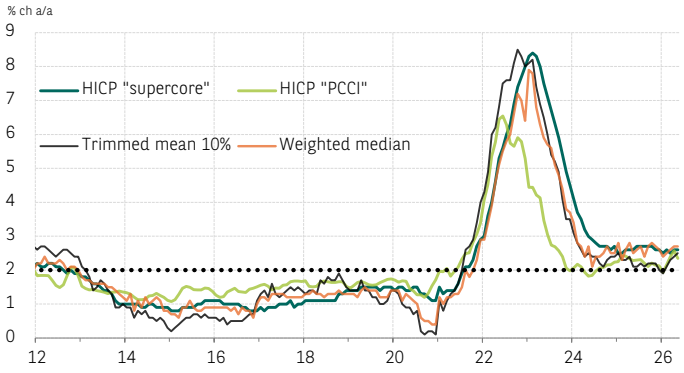
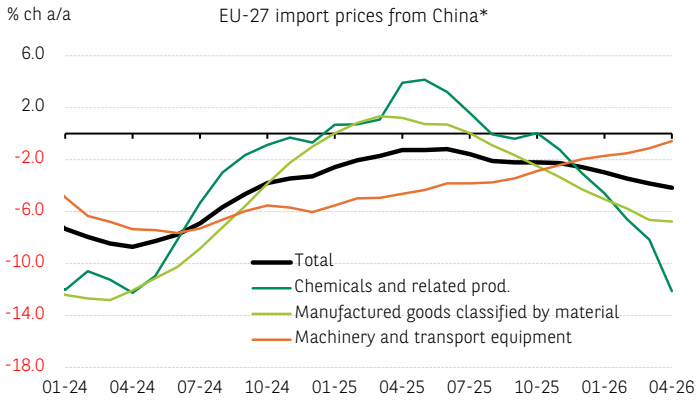


CHART 1 SOURCE: ECB, BNP PARIBAS

EUROPE CONTINUES TO IMPORT DEFLATION FROM CHINA



* Import unit value index, data smoothed over twelve months

CHART 2 SOURCE: EUROSTAT, BNP PARIBAS

We now anticipate a more modest rebound in inflation in 2026 (2.7%), but still no return to the target in 2027, with inflation remaining well above it (2.6%). The factors contributing to this include an increase in activity that sustains core inflation and the persistence of relatively high energy prices (around USD 80 per barrel on average in 2027).

EUROPEAN COMMISSION INDEX - PRICE EXPECTATIONS NEXT THREE MONTHS (Z-SCORE)

	01/2026	02/2026	03/2026	04/2026	05/2026	06/2026	06/2022
Manufacturing	-0.11	-0.05	0.42	1.05	0.84	0.54	2.89
Food products	-1.03	-0.76	-0.20	0.52	-0.09	-0.32	3.04
Beverages	-0.20	-0.50	-0.25	0.07	-0.05	-0.35	3.02
Textiles	-0.06	-0.12	0.36	1.29	1.66	1.10	2.49
Wearing apparel	-0.21	0.15	0.37	0.48	0.42	0.37	3.91
Leather and related products	0.15	0.01	-0.04	0.96	0.46	0.41	2.73
Wood and wood products, ex-furniture	0.65	0.37	0.39	1.27	1.18	0.79	0.92
Paper and paper products	-0.44	-0.55	0.34	0.94	0.95	0.82	1.53
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	-0.01	-0.04	0.66	1.34	1.50	0.71	3.59
Coke and refined petroleum products	-0.61	-0.61	2.74	1.76	1.35	0.44	1.63
Chemicals and chemical products	-0.71	-0.48	0.75	2.26	1.90	1.16	2.34
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	-0.40	0.78	0.28	1.35	1.37	1.09	4.02
Rubber and plastic products	0.17	0.00	0.43	1.49	1.37	0.72	2.36
Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.29	-0.36	0.10	0.89	0.85	0.21	2.47
Basic metals	0.51	0.52	0.81	1.32	1.55	0.97	0.35
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.30	0.35	0.62	1.21	1.02	0.89	2.44
Computer, electronic and optical products	0.48	0.40	0.62	1.00	0.86	0.89	3.54
Electrical equipment	-0.16	0.15	0.19	0.68	0.83	0.89	3.00
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	-0.21	-0.17	-0.11	0.34	0.34	0.37	3.19
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-0.17	0.09	-0.09	0.18	0.20	0.19	3.70
Other transport equipment	1.16	-0.02	0.51	-0.31	1.67	1.08	2.37
Furniture	-0.20	0.00	0.20	1.07	1.30	1.34	2.23
Other manufacturing	0.78	1.13	1.12	1.20	0.39	0.70	3.47
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.25	1.16	0.47	3.50
Construction	-0.07	-0.22	0.08	0.63	0.48	0.20	2.78
Construction of buildings	-0.17	-0.06	0.21	0.71	0.66	0.26	0.00
Civil engineering	0.02	-0.18	0.34	0.70	0.40	0.36	2.67
Specialised construction activities	-0.13	-0.25	-0.01	0.43	0.49	0.21	2.95

	01/2026	02/2026	03/2026	04/2026	05/2026	06/2026	06/2022
Retail	0.06	0.09	0.26	0.71	0.66	0.64	3.77
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-0.17	0.09	0.26	0.50	0.57	0.51	3.35
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.11	0.07	0.32	0.79	0.74	0.66	3.91
Services	0.31	0.26	0.35	0.63	0.48	0.24	3.34
Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.78	0.83	1.24	1.50	1.22	0.43	2.71
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.36	0.53	0.91	1.42	1.31	0.64	2.32
Accommodation	-0.53	-0.37	-0.23	-0.04	-0.04	-0.18	2.63
Food and beverage service activities	-0.48	-0.54	-0.44	0.23	-0.26	-0.71	3.98
Programming and broadcasting activities	0.42	1.85	-0.21	0.03	1.08	-0.43	-0.65
Telecommunications	1.96	0.83	1.24	1.42	1.14	1.08	1.57
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	-0.27	-0.23	-0.12	0.22	0.19	0.36	3.42
Information service activities	0.45	0.37	0.18	0.28	0.45	0.82	2.83
Real estate activities	-0.07	0.47	0.18	-0.03	-0.63	0.11	3.08
Legal and accounting activities	0.72	0.40	0.30	0.64	0.32	0.23	3.50
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	-0.01	-0.76	-0.42	-0.61	0.03	-0.34	2.93
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	0.25	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.05	-0.42	3.03
Advertising and market research	1.09	0.89	0.10	0.70	1.09	0.87	1.36
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	0.47	-0.26	0.50	0.08	-0.20	-0.16	2.87
Rental and leasing activities	-0.18	-0.36	-0.60	0.54	0.21	-0.05	3.51
Employment activities	-0.20	-0.53	-1.06	-1.04	-0.31	-0.06	2.49
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	0.69	0.36	1.03	1.24	1.01	0.17	2.95
Security and investigation activities	0.63	0.07	-0.14	-0.41	-0.10	-0.58	3.75
Services to buildings and landscape activities	0.69	0.33	-0.26	0.51	0.69	0.33	4.05
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	0.37	0.29	1.04	0.29	0.24	0.15	3.02
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1.45	0.48	0.21	0.55	0.31	-0.33	3.10

TABLE

SOURCE: EUROPEAN COMMISSION, BNP PARIBAS

STRUCTURAL FORCES AT WORK

The uncertainty surrounding the spread of the energy shock should not overshadow other inflationary pressures arising from the conflict (e.g., higher maritime freight rates) or from the robust demand for components related to the AI sector, which are driving up import prices for IT, electronic and optical equipment (+6.8% in April). Conversely, the downward trend in import prices from China has accelerated in recent months, especially in sectors where Chinese overcapacity is most pronounced, such as chemicals (see chart 2). The recent appreciation of the renminbi against the euro has not yet mitigated this effect: faced with a commercial decoupling from the United States, China appears to be intensifying its market share winning price strategy, a stance likely to continue in a context of weak domestic demand.

The deflationary impact of cheaper Chinese imports is not neutral for euro area inflation dynamics because the monetary union remains heavily dependent on imports (16.9% of euro area imports came from China in April). According to our calculations, a 10% drop in Chinese import prices would cut headline inflation by around 0.3 percentage points – a finding that aligns closely with a recent ECB research note[2].

Wage moderation is another factor supporting disinflation, at least in the short term. The ECB's wage tracker currently shows no signs of a second round effect by the end of the year, with base salary growth expected to stabilise at around 2.5% in the second half of 2026. The ECB will monitor this situation closely until September.

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In summary, the overall balance of inflation risks now appears to lean slightly more towards the downside than it did a few weeks ago, but not enough to warrant a change in monetary policy direction. Our central scenario therefore remains unchanged: a further rate increase is likely in September, albeit with less conviction than a month ago. In Sintra, true to its new framework, the ECB neither ruled out a pause in policy rates nor fully embraced it.

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2 What has kept goods inflation low? The role of the import exposure to China, ECB Economic Bulletin, June 2026. According to this study, a 10% drop in import prices from China would result in a reduction in inflation for non-energy industrial goods by 0.4 to 0.7 percentage points. Given the significance of this component in the HICP (25.7%), it would bring headline inflation down by 0.1 to 0.2 percentage points.

Find out more in our scenario and forecasts

ADVANCED ECONOMIES

Sintra ECB Forum. Encouraging signals. Global central bankers gathered in Sintra acknowledged with relief that both inflationary pressures and inflation expectations had come down in recent weeks. However, leading central bankers remain on their guard. Fed Chair Warsh reiterated his optimism about the productivity-lifting impact of AI but acknowledged it wasn't "policy-relevant" in the next 6-9 months and that for now the impact of AI was only visible on demand. ECB policy-makers sounded less sure about the need for more rate hikes, but didn't rule them out either (not in July though). During a panel on tokenization moderated by Piero Cippollone, both external speakers expressed doubts that a retail CBDC was needed or useful.

EUROPEAN UNION

Muscling up against China's exports. Monday 29th June saw the launch of the EU-China Trade and Investment Consultation Mechanism, which resulted in a joint statement to cooperate on imbalances, market access, export controls and WTO reform, including the explicit ambition on the EU's side to reduce China's surplus by October. The next day, the EU announced the implementation of two non China-specific measures but mostly aimed at it: a EUR 3 tax on small parcels replacing a de minimis exemption from customs duty; and sharply reduced steel quotas (by 47% in general and 31% for countries with an FTA with Europe), above which a 50% tariff applies (up from 25%).

France: Sharp fall in inflation, mixed activity news. Headline CPI **inflation** slowed from 2.4% to 1.8% (HICP at 2.0%, -0.8pp) in June, with all categories of the index contributing. June **PMI** revisions saw the manufacturing activity index revised higher (+0.5 pt to 51.2), but the services index revised further into contraction territory (46.8, -0.6pp), as was the composite index (to 47.2, still well above its May level of 44.9). New vehicle registrations dipped 2.6% m/m in June. The y/y cumulated number of **corporate bankruptcies declined slightly** in May for the first time since October 2025, primarily driven by microenterprises and the construction and transportation sectors.Meanwhile, business starts rebounded sharply. The OECD's latest economic survey of the French economy forecasts GDP growth at 0.7% in 2026 and 0.8% in 2027. The report stresses fiscal consolidation is "a priority" and recommends reducing public spending via better spending efficiency, lower ageing related outlays, and fewer tax breaks.

Germany: Inflation drop, better activity and more structural reforms. Headline HICP **inflation** fell 0.3pp to 2.4% y/y in June (vs. consensus: +2.6%), driven by lower energy prices (due to temporary tax cuts set to expire in July, suggesting a potential rebound). Core and services inflation were both steady at 2.5% and 3.1% respectively. The Final June **PMIs** were all revised higher with composite near exit from contraction territory at 49.5 (vs. flash: 48.0; +0.7pp m/m), manufacturing raised to 50.3 vs. 50.0), almost unchanged from May (50.1), and services contracting less (48.6 vs. flash 46.8; +0.5pp m/m). National **unemployment** rate held at 6.3% (same as May). New car registrations climbed +15.7% y/y In June (+5.8% y/y YTD). Battery EVs registrations up +78.2% (48% y/y YTD) while gasoline-powered car registrations fell 16.8% (-18.2% y/y YTD). In addition to the ambitious pension reform and income tax cuts previewed last week, the government has announced a broad package of **structural reforms** aimed at boosting the country's competitiveness including healthcare payments, sick-leave adjustments and bureaucracy reduction.

Italy: Better all around. Inflation slowed slightly in June at 3.1% y/y (-0.1pp from April), in line with market expectations. The June Composite **PMI** rose to 50.8 (+0.4pp from May), a four-month high, with services back in expansion at 50.2 (+0.8pp from May) for the first time since the beginning of the Iran war, and manufacturing still in expansion at 52.2 though a little slower than in May. The European Commission's **Economic Sentiment** Index increased significantly in June (+1.3pp), staying nonetheless under its long-term trend. Confidence improved in all sectors, but particularly in retail trade (+3.9pp) and construction (+2.4pp). However, consumer confidence decreased (-0.9pp). The **unemployment** rate decreased to 5% in May (-0.1pp from April), its lowest level ever, and among the lowest in the Eurozone. **Retail sales** increased in May by 2.2% y/y (+0.6pp) and 0.2% m/m (+0.2pp).

EUROZONE

Inflation relief and other better news. Headline inflation slowed more than expected to 2.8% in June (from 3.2% in May), pulled down by France and Germany. Core inflation (2.4%, -0.2 pp), energy (8.7%, -2.2 pp) and food/alcohol/tobacco (1.6%, -0.3 pp) all fell. Price increase intentions indices in the EC survey fell across nearly all sectors (manufacturing, services, retail, construction). The jobless rate stabilised at a record 6.2% in May. Household unemployment expectations remain, in May, close to their post-Covid high, however major purchase intentions recovered further. The composite PMI for June was revised higher to 50.0, marking exit from contraction. The housing market remains buoyant: house prices climbed by 1.0% q/q in Q1 and 4.7% y/y, led by Portugal (+17.8% y/y).

UNITED KINGDOM

Strong activity despite services contraction. GDP expanded by 0.6% in Q1 2026. Fixed capital formation increased by +0.4%, compared to earlier estimations of -0.1. The manufacturing PMI was revised down to 52.5 in June (flash of 53.1, (-1.4 pp m/m). Industrial output accelerated to its highest level in 21 months. Services and Composite PMIs were confirmed lower at 48.8 (-0.5 pp m/m), and 49.3 (-0.4 pp m/m) respectively. Firms' expectations for year-ahead CPI inflation fell to 3.3% in June, from 3.7% in May, while plans to raise own prices remain unchanged at 4% in the coming year (BOE Decision Maker Panel survey).

UNITED STATES

Decent economic data, Fed independence ring-fenced, Presidential powers boosted. Nonfarm payrolls grew by a well below expectations 57k in June (consensus: 114k), down from 129k in May, with gains primarily driven by healthcare; April-May payrolls were revised down by a cumulative 74k. This pace remains well above 2025's and is sufficient in our view to keep the unemployment rate trending down. Indeed, it unexpectedly fell to 4.2% amid a decline in participation. Manufacturing activity is still expanding but more slowly: the ISM index slipped to 53.3 in June (-0.7pp). Consumer confidence (Conference Board) rose slightly (91.2, up 0.6pt). Encouragingly for the Fed, the prices-paid gauge fell but stayed elevated (73.0, -9.1pp).

The Supreme Court blocked Governor Cook's dismissal with a 5-4 majority, on procedural grounds. But it also noted that upholding the President's decision would "in effect transform the Fed's for-cause protection into at-will employment", which effectively means it reserves the right to determine what constitutes "cause".

Find out more in our scenario and forecasts

Donald Trump vowed to "take immediate action". Other Executive Agencies' Heads hitherto considered to benefit from "for cause" employment protection (such as the Federal Trade Commission) were not so lucky. In a 6-3 decision, the Court ruled unconstitutional that protection, overturning a 91-year-old precedent (Humphrey's Executor).

USMCA: Negotiations to continue after US declines to renew the agreement. Mexico, Canada, and the US were unable to reach an agreement to renew the USMCA by the July 1st deadline. Discussions are ongoing and are expected to focus on rules of origin, the automotive sector and critical minerals. In the absence of a joint agreement, the treaty remains in effect under its current terms until 2036 but will now be subject to annual reviews.

JAPAN

Bullish business, strong wage growth, fragile yen. In Q2, the TANKAN headline index (all enterprises, all industries) held steady at 18 despite the Iran war shock. Large-manufacturer sentiment surprised sharply higher (+22, highest since 2018 and up from 17 in Q1, while expectations were for a decrease to 16). Large enterprises revised their FY 2026 CapEx growth forecasts to 11.2% (up from 3.3%). Firms also lifted their output-price projections at every horizon (up 0.6pp to 3.7% at one year, up 0.5pp to 6.1% at five years). Wage growth will top 5% for the 3rd year in a row following the conclusion of the annual Rengo negotiation round. After climbing to a near 40-year high of 162.63 on Tuesday 30, the USD/JPY exchange rate ended the week at 161.02 (vs. 161.73 the prior Friday), following growing expectations of additional FX intervention by the Ministry of Finance.

EMERGING ECONOMIES

EMERGING MARKETS

Broadly positive activity picture from June PMIs. In China, PMIs indicated a slight improvement in activity in both manufacturing and services in June: official PMIs rose a tad and stood just above 50 (manufacturing PMI at 50.3 and services PMI at 50.4), whereas PMIs released by RatingDog decreased slightly but remained in expansionary zone (manufacturing PMI at 51.7 and services PMI at 54.1). **In Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines**, manufacturing PMIs improved and were higher than 50. **In Taiwan and South Korea**, PMIs declined slightly but remained well above 50. **Indonesia** was the only major Asian country where the manufacturing PMI both fell and was below 50. **In CEMEA**, the picture is mixed, with activity in expansion and improving in **Czech Rep. and Hungary**, and the reverse **in Poland, Romania and Türkiye**. In the Gulf, PMIs fell in the UAE but remained slightly above 50 and continued to improve for Saudi Arabia. **Brazil and Mexico** both saw manufacturing PMIs improve and exceed 50 (in Mexico for the first time since August 2025).

EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA

Poland: Inflation falls further. June's inflation came in at 2.5% y/y (vs. 3.1% y/y in May). Going forward, an uptick in inflation is not ruled out following the end of temporary measures on fuel prices in June.

Ethiopia: Government reaches debt restructuring deal with holders of its USD 1 bn Eurobond. It implies a 12% principal haircut, which is moderate compared to previous African sovereign debt restructurings.

ASIA

Vietnam: Q2 2026 GDP data show no sign of the energy shock. Real GDP growth accelerated from a revised 7.9% y/y in Q1 to 8.4% in Q2, supported by strong industrial production (+10.3% y/y in Q2).

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina: Decline in activity in April and rise in poverty. The monthly GDP proxy contracted by 1.5% in April after a short-lived rebound in March, underscoring a trend of uneven growth more than halfway through President Javier Milei's term. Growth remains concentrated in a few competitive tradable sectors, notably agriculture. Besides, the poverty rate in Buenos Aires rose to 21% in Q1 2026, after five quarters of decline.

Colombia: Central bank resumes tightening cycle, raising its key rate by 75bp to 12%. Inflation rose to 5.8% y/y in May. President-elect A. de la Espriella vowed to respect central bank independence.

Peru: Conservative candidate Keiko Fujimori was elected president, with 50.1% of the vote. Fujimori's victory was widely expected and did not trigger any reaction in the financial markets. However, the political situation is likely to remain extremely tense in the short term.

COMMODITIES

Energy. Significant but incomplete relief. Oil prices remained near pre-war levels this week (approx. 72 USD/b) as traffic through the Strait of Hormuz has been progressively recovering. However, it remains far below pre-war level (30-60 per day vs. 130 on av). Accelerating the decline in price are buffers that remain in place, Chinese oil imports have not yet recovered, and US Strategic Petroleum Reserves continue to register a significant weekly decline (by 5.5 mb/d during the week of 26 June). Meanwhile, European spot gas prices (TTF) rebounded to 45 EUR/MWh on Friday, a 43% increase since February 27th. Prices are supported by the ongoing European inventory rebuilds (48% full vs. 56% a year before) and the heatwave in Europe.

OPEC+ members announced another rise in quotas of production to be implemented in August 2026. This modest rise (0.188 mb/d compared to a total required production of 31 mb/d) remains theoretical as long as the traffic in the Strait of Hormuz remains constrained.

MARKETS OVERVIEW

Bond Markets

	In %	In bps			
	03/07/2026	1-Week	1-Month	Year to date	1-Year
Bund 2Y	2.54	-6.0	-13.7	+44.8	+70.3
Bund 5Y	2.65	-3.2	-10.5	+18.6	+50.4
Bund 10Y	2.93	-1.9	-10.5	+7.0	+35.2
OAT 10Y	3.62	+2.6	-3.3	+12.1	+34.1
BTP 10Y	3.67	+1.2	-10.8	+17.3	+21.0
BONO 10Y	3.37	-0.2	-9.4	+12.5	+20.4
Treasuries 2Y	4.14	-9.2	+6.3	+66.0	+23.5
Treasuries 5Y	4.23	-6.0	+1.9	+50.5	+30.8
Treasuries 10Y	4.48	-1.2	-0.4	+31.9	+3.2
Gilt 2Y	4.13	-8.9	-24.4	+37.9	+28.7
Treasuries 5Y	4.31	-5.7	-18.3	+46.4	+32.8
Gilt 10Y	4.87	-3.9	-7.2	+47.6	+17.2

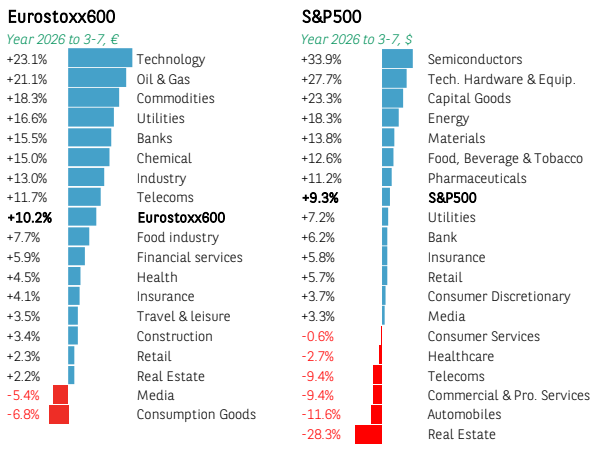
Currencies & Commodities

	Level	Change, %			
	03/07/2026	1-Week	1-Month	Year to date	1-Year
EUR/USD	1.14	-0.0	-1.5	-2.6	-2.6
GBP/USD	1.34	+0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.1
USD/JPY	161.28	-0.0	+0.8	+2.9	+11.1
DXY	100.86	-0.2	+1.3	+2.6	+0.6
EUR/GBP	0.86	-0.7	-0.9	-1.9	-0.5
EUR/CHF	0.92	-0.6	+0.2	-1.2	-1.8
EUR/JPY	184.55	-0.0	-0.6	+0.3	+8.2
Oil, Brent ($/bbl)	71.96	-7.7	-26.5	+18.3	+4.7
Gold ($/ounce)	4172	-0.6	-6.2	-3.5	+25.4

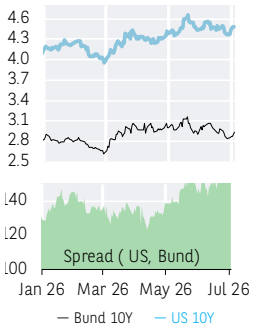
Equity Indices

	Level	Change, %			
	03/07/2026	1-Week	1-Month	Year to date	1-Year
World					
MSCI World ($)	4842	+0.4	-0.1	+9.3	+19.2
North America					
S&P500	7483	+0.1	-0.9	+9.3	+19.2
Dow Jones	52900	+2.3	+4.4	+10.1	+18.0
Nasdaq composite	25833	-1.3	-3.8	+11.1	+25.4
Europe					
CAC 40	8508	+1.3	+4.4	+4.4	+9.7
DAX 30	25779	+2.5	+4.0	+5.3	+7.7
EuroStoxx50	6413	+1.6	+5.9	+10.7	+20.0
FTSE100	10679	+2.3	+3.4	+7.5	+21.0
Asia					
MSCI, loc.	1943	-1.2	+0.8	+15.0	+31.7
Nikkei 225	69744	-3.6	+2.0	+38.5	+75.3
Emerging					
MSCI Emerging ($)	1721	-4.5	-3.7	+22.5	+39.2
China	70	-2.9	-8.8	-14.9	-5.5
India	953	-0.5	+3.7	-10.0	-12.2
Brazil	1801	+1.4	+1.0	+9.4	+19.6

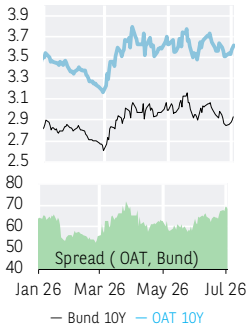
Performance by sector



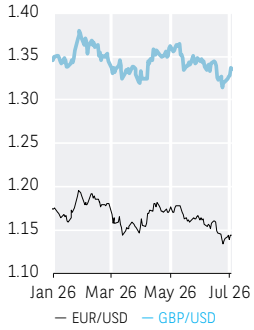
Bund 10Y & US Treas. 10Y



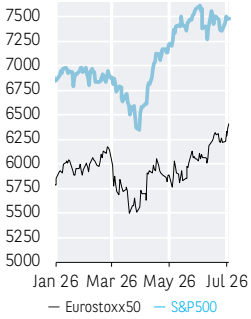
Bund 10Y & OAT 10Y



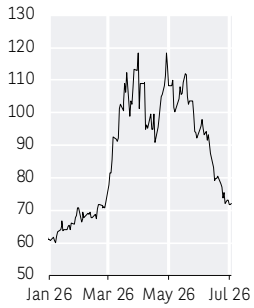
EUR/USD & GBP/USD



EUROSTOXX 50 & S&P500



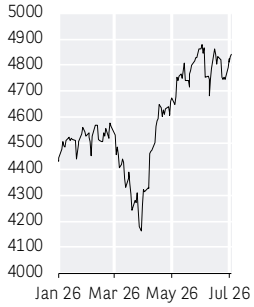
Oil, Brent ($/bbl)



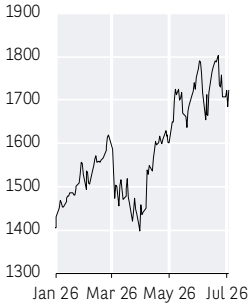
Gold ($/ounce)



MSCI World ($)



MSCI Emerging ($)



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DATA VISUALISATION AND CARTOGRAPHY: TARIK RHARRAB

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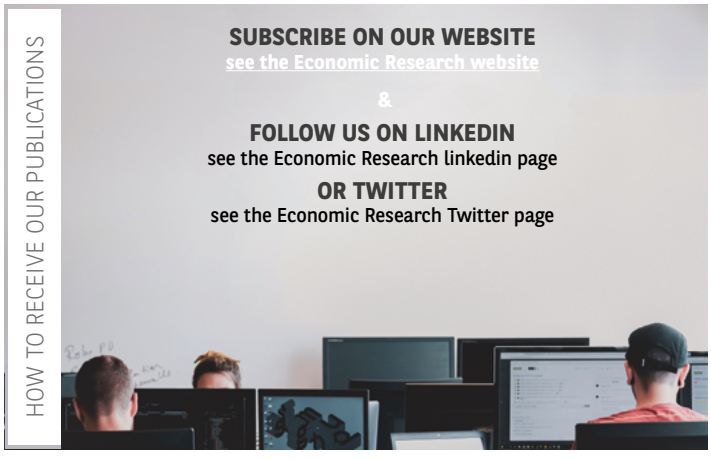
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