

Таблиця 1. А – Квартальний ланцюговий індекс ВВП досліджуваних країн, протягом 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	78,58	102,5	85,2	82,5	104,2	88,3	95,2	102,7	102,3	98,3
2 кв. 2015	89,58	89,5	87,9	89,8	88,3	88,1	86,1	75,6	104,8	99,2
3 кв. 2015	93,54	99,8	84,6	101,8	85,6	89,7	87,2	65,9	103,8	92,5
4 кв. 2015	87,95	88,6	85,7	98,6	100,1	90,1	89,7	78,2	101,7	94,6
1 кв. 2016	100,8	89,6	100,5	100,2	101,9	100,2	103,8	89,8	82,3	100,2
2 кв. 2016	100,1	93,8	99,4	107,4	109,3	100,9	104,7	85,3	83,4	99,3
3 кв. 2016	99,8	99,8	108,2	99,7	105,7	98,5	104,9	106,3	86,4	98,4
4 кв. 2016	99,5	82,3	100,6	104,2	103,8	95,3	108,7	109,4	84,7	98,1
1 кв. 2017	98,8	86,9	106,8	114,2	109,7	111,8	119,8	112,7	100,7	104,3
2 кв. 2017	99,3	106,8	105,8	116,5	104,8	102,4	121,9	123,7	106,8	100,9
3 кв. 2017	108,9	99,8	103,8	118,2	111,1	103,7	120,7	114,3	102,7	104,6
4 кв. 2017	112,3	100,1	106,8	103,8	108,3	114,7	116,8	119,5	105,7	100,2
1 кв. 2018	100,95	102,3	109,3	110,8	105,9	116,7	115,9	113,4	106,1	103,1
2 кв. 2018	119,8	109,4	106,8	125,6	108,9	120,8	114,6	118,3	105,4	103,9
3 кв. 2018	103,88	103,5	105,3	101,5	107,9	101,7	109,8	112,9	109,8	102,9
4 кв. 2018	110,6	109,5	106,7	104,8	109,3	111,1	116,7	113,7	106,1	101,8
1 кв. 2019	120,74	110,2	119,5	115,9	113,9	119,8	121,9	118,9	112,8	113,8
2 кв. 2019	118,8	114,6	121,7	113,5	114,1	109,8	120,7	121,3	111,3	119,3
3 кв. 2019	128,9	116,3	122,1	119,6	112,6	121,8	118,5	118,3	109,7	120,3
4 кв. 2019	116,8	108,5	123,8	124,7	109,8	114,7	117,3	112,8	110,4	112,8
1 кв. 2020	106,9	109,8	99,8	109,7	100,9	104,8	119,7	98,1	109,8	113,7

Таблиця А.2- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс реального обсягу промислового виробництва досліджуваних країн протягом 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	88,0096	114,8	95,424	92,4	116,704	98,896	106,624	115,024	114,576	110,096
2 кв. 2015	100,3296	100,24	98,448	100,576	98,896	98,672	96,432	84,672	117,376	111,104
3 кв. 2015	104,7648	111,776	94,752	114,016	95,872	100,464	97,664	73,808	116,256	103,6
4 кв. 2015	98,504	99,232	95,984	110,432	112,112	100,912	100,464	87,584	113,904	105,952
1 кв. 2016	112,896	100,352	112,56	112,224	114,128	112,224	116,256	100,576	92,176	112,224
2 кв. 2016	112,112	105,056	111,328	120,288	122,416	113,008	117,264	95,536	93,408	111,216
3 кв. 2016	111,776	111,776	121,184	111,664	118,384	110,32	117,488	119,056	96,768	110,208
4 кв. 2016	111,44	92,176	112,672	116,704	116,256	106,736	121,744	122,528	94,864	109,872
1 кв. 2017	110,656	97,328	119,616	127,904	122,864	125,216	134,176	126,224	112,784	116,816
2 кв. 2017	96,321	103,596	102,626	113,005	101,656	99,328	118,243	119,989	103,596	97,873
3 кв. 2017	105,633	96,806	100,686	114,654	107,767	100,589	117,079	110,871	99,619	101,462
4 кв. 2017	108,931	97,097	103,596	100,686	105,051	111,259	113,296	115,915	102,529	97,194
1 кв. 2018	97,9215	99,231	106,021	107,476	102,723	113,199	112,423	109,998	102,917	100,007
2 кв. 2018	116,206	106,118	103,596	121,832	105,633	117,176	111,162	114,751	102,238	100,783
3 кв. 2018	100,7636	100,395	102,141	98,455	104,663	98,649	106,506	109,513	106,506	99,813
4 кв. 2018	119,448	118,26	115,236	113,184	118,044	119,988	126,036	122,796	114,588	109,944
1 кв. 2019	130,3992	119,016	129,06	125,172	123,012	129,384	131,652	128,412	121,824	122,904
2 кв. 2019	128,304	123,768	131,436	122,58	123,228	118,584	130,356	131,004	120,204	128,844
3 кв. 2019	139,212	125,604	131,868	129,168	121,608	131,544	127,98	127,764	118,476	129,924
4 кв. 2019	126,144	117,18	133,704	134,676	118,584	123,876	126,684	121,824	119,232	121,824
1 кв. 2020	115,452	118,584	107,784	118,476	108,972	113,184	129,276	105,948	118,584	122,796

Таблиця А.3- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс реальних грошових доходів досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	74,651	97,375	80,94	78,375	98,99	83,885	90,44	97,565	97,185	93,385
2 кв. 2015	85,101	85,025	83,505	85,31	83,885	83,695	81,795	71,82	99,56	94,24
3 кв. 2015	92,51106	98,7022	83,6694	100,6802	84,6584	88,7133	86,2408	65,1751	102,6582	91,4825
4 кв. 2015	92,8752	93,5616	90,4992	104,1216	105,7056	95,1456	94,7232	82,5792	107,3952	99,8976
1 кв. 2016	106,4448	94,6176	106,128	105,8112	107,6064	105,8112	109,6128	94,8288	86,9088	105,8112
2 кв. 2016	105,7056	99,0528	104,9664	113,4144	115,4208	106,5504	110,5632	90,0768	88,0704	104,8608
3 кв. 2016	105,3888	105,3888	114,2592	105,2832	111,6192	104,016	110,7744	112,2528	91,2384	103,9104
4 кв. 2016	105,072	86,9088	106,2336	110,0352	109,6128	100,6368	114,7872	115,5264	89,4432	103,5936
1 кв. 2017	104,3328	91,7664	112,7808	120,5952	115,8432	118,0608	126,5088	119,0112	106,3392	110,1408
2 кв. 2017	98,0091	105,4116	104,4246	114,9855	103,4376	101,0688	120,3153	122,0919	105,4116	99,5883
3 кв. 2017	107,4843	98,5026	102,4506	116,6634	109,6557	102,3519	119,1309	112,8141	101,3649	103,2402
4 кв. 2017	118,5888	105,7056	112,7808	109,6128	114,3648	121,1232	123,3408	126,192	111,6192	105,8112
1 кв. 2018	106,6032	108,0288	115,4208	117,0048	111,8304	123,2352	122,3904	119,7504	112,0416	108,8736
2 кв. 2018	126,5088	115,5264	112,7808	132,6336	114,9984	127,5648	121,0176	124,9248	111,3024	109,7184
3 кв. 2018	109,6973	109,296	111,1968	107,184	113,9424	107,3952	115,9488	119,2224	115,9488	108,6624
4 кв. 2018	116,7936	115,632	112,6752	110,6688	115,4208	117,3216	123,2352	120,0672	112,0416	107,5008
1 кв. 2019	127,5014	116,3712	126,192	122,3904	120,2784	126,5088	128,7264	125,5584	119,1168	120,1728
2 кв. 2019	125,4528	121,0176	128,5152	119,856	120,4896	115,9488	127,4592	128,0928	117,5328	125,9808
3 кв. 2019	136,1184	122,8128	128,9376	126,2976	118,9056	128,6208	125,136	124,9248	115,8432	127,0368
4 кв. 2019	123,3408	114,576	130,7328	131,6832	115,9488	121,1232	123,8688	119,1168	116,5824	119,1168
1 кв. 2020	112,8864	115,9488	105,3888	115,8432	106,5504	110,6688	126,4032	103,5936	115,9488	120,0672

Таблиця А.4- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс споживчих цін досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	81,7232	106,6	88,608	85,8	108,368	91,832	99,008	106,808	106,392	102,232
2 кв. 2015	93,1632	93,08	91,416	93,392	91,832	91,624	89,544	78,624	108,992	103,168
3 кв. 2015	97,2816	103,792	87,984	105,872	89,024	93,288	90,688	68,536	107,952	96,2
4 кв. 2015	91,468	92,144	89,128	102,544	104,104	93,704	93,288	81,328	105,768	98,384
1 кв. 2016	104,832	93,184	104,52	104,208	105,976	104,208	107,952	93,392	85,592	104,208
2 кв. 2016	104,104	97,552	103,376	111,696	113,672	104,936	108,888	88,712	86,736	103,272
3 кв. 2016	103,792	103,792	112,528	103,688	109,928	102,44	109,096	110,552	89,856	102,336
4 кв. 2016	103,48	85,592	104,624	108,368	107,952	99,112	113,048	113,776	88,088	102,024
1 кв. 2017	102,752	90,376	111,072	118,768	114,088	116,272	124,592	117,208	104,728	108,472
2 кв. 2017	98,307	105,732	104,742	115,335	103,752	101,376	120,681	122,463	105,732	99,891
3 кв. 2017	107,811	98,802	102,762	117,018	109,989	102,663	119,493	113,157	101,673	103,554
4 кв. 2017	111,177	99,099	105,732	102,762	107,217	113,553	115,632	118,305	104,643	99,198
1 кв. 2018	99,9405	101,277	108,207	109,692	104,841	115,533	114,741	112,266	105,039	102,069
2 кв. 2018	124,3524	113,5572	110,8584	130,3728	113,0382	125,3904	118,9548	122,7954	109,4052	107,8482
3 кв. 2018	107,8274	107,433	109,3014	105,357	112,0002	105,5646	113,9724	117,1902	113,9724	106,8102
4 кв. 2018	114,8028	113,661	110,7546	108,7824	113,4534	115,3218	121,1346	118,0206	110,1318	105,6684
1 кв. 2019	125,3281	114,3876	124,041	120,3042	118,2282	124,3524	126,5322	123,4182	117,0864	118,1244
2 кв. 2019	123,3144	118,9548	126,3246	117,813	118,4358	113,9724	125,2866	125,9094	115,5294	123,8334
3 кв. 2019	133,7982	120,7194	126,7398	124,1448	116,8788	126,4284	123,003	122,7954	113,8686	124,8714
4 кв. 2019	121,2384	112,623	128,5044	129,4386	113,9724	119,0586	121,7574	117,0864	114,5952	117,0864
1 кв. 2020	110,9622	113,9724	103,5924	113,8686	104,7342	108,7824	124,2486	101,8278	113,9724	118,0206

Таблиця А.5- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс випуску за базовими видами економічної діяльності досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	89,5812	116,85	97,128	94,05	118,788	100,662	108,528	106,808	116,622	112,062
2 кв. 2015	102,1212	102,03	100,206	102,372	100,662	100,434	98,154	78,624	119,472	113,088
3 кв. 2015	106,6356	113,772	96,444	116,052	97,584	102,258	99,408	68,536	118,332	105,45
4 кв. 2015	100,263	101,004	97,698	112,404	114,114	102,714	102,258	81,328	115,938	107,844
1 кв. 2016	114,912	102,144	114,57	114,228	116,166	114,228	118,332	93,392	93,822	114,228
2 кв. 2016	114,114	106,932	113,316	122,436	124,602	115,026	119,358	88,712	95,076	113,202
3 кв. 2016	113,772	113,772	123,348	113,658	120,498	112,29	119,586	110,552	98,496	112,176
4 кв. 2016	113,43	93,822	114,684	118,788	118,332	108,642	123,918	113,776	96,558	111,834
1 кв. 2017	112,632	99,066	121,752	130,188	125,058	127,452	136,572	117,208	114,798	118,902
2 кв. 2017	113,202	121,752	120,612	132,81	119,472	116,736	138,966	128,648	121,752	115,026
3 кв. 2017	124,146	113,772	118,332	134,748	126,654	118,218	137,598	118,872	117,078	119,244
4 кв. 2017	128,022	114,114	121,752	118,332	123,462	130,758	133,152	124,28	120,498	114,228
1 кв. 2018	115,083	116,622	124,602	126,312	120,726	133,038	132,126	117,936	120,954	117,534
2 кв. 2018	136,572	124,716	121,752	143,184	124,146	137,712	130,644	123,032	120,156	118,446
3 кв. 2018	118,4232	117,99	120,042	115,71	123,006	115,938	125,172	117,416	125,172	117,306
4 кв. 2018	126,084	124,83	121,638	119,472	124,602	126,654	133,038	118,248	120,954	116,052
1 кв. 2019	137,6436	125,628	136,23	132,126	129,846	136,572	138,966	123,656	128,592	129,732
2 кв. 2019	135,432	130,644	138,738	129,39	130,074	125,172	137,598	126,152	126,882	136,002
3 кв. 2019	146,946	132,582	139,194	136,344	128,364	138,852	135,09	123,032	125,058	137,142
4 кв. 2019	133,152	123,69	141,132	142,158	125,172	130,758	133,722	117,312	125,856	128,592
1 кв. 2020	121,866	125,172	113,772	125,058	115,026	119,472	136,458	102,024	125,172	129,618

Таблиця А.6- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс обробного виробництва досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	77,16556	100,655	83,6664	81,015	102,3244	86,7106	93,4864	100,8514	100,4586	96,5306
2 кв. 2015	87,96756	87,889	86,3178	88,1836	86,7106	86,5142	84,5502	74,2392	102,9136	97,4144
3 кв. 2015	91,85628	98,0036	83,0772	99,9676	84,0592	88,0854	85,6304	64,7138	101,9316	90,835
4 кв. 2015	86,3669	87,0052	84,1574	96,8252	98,2982	88,4782	88,0854	76,7924	99,8694	92,8972
1 кв. 2016	98,9856	87,9872	98,691	98,3964	100,0658	98,3964	101,9316	88,1836	80,8186	98,3964
2 кв. 2016	98,2982	92,1116	97,6108	105,4668	107,3326	99,0838	102,8154	83,7646	81,8988	97,5126
3 кв. 2016	98,0036	98,0036	106,2524	97,9054	103,7974	96,727	103,0118	104,3866	84,8448	96,6288
4 кв. 2016	97,709	80,8186	98,7892	102,3244	101,9316	93,5846	106,7434	107,4308	83,1754	96,3342
1 кв. 2017	97,0216	85,3358	104,8776	112,1444	107,7254	109,7876	117,6436	110,6714	98,8874	102,4226
2 кв. 2017	94,335	101,46	100,51	110,675	99,56	97,28	115,805	117,515	101,46	95,855
3 кв. 2017	118,701	108,782	113,142	128,838	121,099	113,033	131,563	124,587	111,943	114,014
4 кв. 2017	122,407	109,109	116,412	113,142	118,047	125,023	127,312	130,255	115,213	109,218
1 кв. 2018	110,0355	111,507	119,137	120,772	115,431	127,203	126,331	123,606	115,649	112,379
2 кв. 2018	130,582	119,246	116,412	136,904	118,701	131,672	124,914	128,947	114,886	113,251
3 кв. 2018	113,2292	112,815	114,777	110,635	117,611	110,853	119,682	123,061	119,682	112,161
4 кв. 2018	109,494	108,405	105,633	103,752	108,207	109,989	115,533	112,563	105,039	100,782
1 кв. 2019	119,5326	109,098	118,305	114,741	112,761	118,602	120,681	117,711	111,672	112,662
2 кв. 2019	117,612	113,454	120,483	112,365	112,959	108,702	119,493	120,087	110,187	118,107
3 кв. 2019	127,611	115,137	120,879	118,404	111,474	120,582	117,315	117,117	108,603	119,097
4 кв. 2019	115,632	107,415	122,562	123,453	108,702	113,553	116,127	111,672	109,296	111,672
1 кв. 2020	105,831	108,702	98,802	108,603	99,891	103,752	118,503	97,119	108,702	112,563

Таблиця А.7- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс реального обсягу сільськогосподарського виробництва досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	81,7232	101,885	83,4108	80,7675	102,0118	86,4457	93,2008	100,5433	100,1517	96,2357
2 кв. 2015	93,1632	88,963	86,0541	87,9142	86,4457	86,2499	84,2919	74,0124	102,5992	97,1168
3 кв. 2015	97,2816	99,2012	82,8234	99,6622	83,8024	87,8163	85,3688	64,5161	101,6202	90,5575
4 кв. 2015	91,468	88,0684	83,9003	96,5294	97,9979	88,2079	87,8163	76,5578	99,5643	92,6134
1 кв. 2016	104,832	89,0624	98,3895	98,0958	99,7601	98,0958	101,6202	87,9142	80,5717	98,0958
2 кв. 2016	104,104	93,2372	97,3126	105,1446	107,0047	98,7811	102,5013	83,5087	81,6486	97,2147
3 кв. 2016	103,792	99,2012	105,9278	97,6063	103,4803	96,4315	102,6971	104,0677	84,5856	96,3336
4 кв. 2016	103,48	81,8062	98,4874	102,0118	101,6202	93,2987	106,4173	107,1026	82,9213	96,0399
1 кв. 2017	102,752	86,3786	104,5572	111,8018	107,3963	109,4522	117,2842	110,3333	98,5853	102,1097
2 кв. 2017	103,272	106,1592	103,5782	114,0535	102,5992	100,2496	119,3401	121,1023	104,5572	98,7811
3 кв. 2017	113,256	99,2012	101,6202	115,7178	108,7669	101,5223	118,1653	111,8997	100,5433	102,4034
4 кв. 2017	116,792	99,4994	104,5572	101,6202	106,0257	112,2913	114,3472	116,9905	103,4803	98,0958
1 кв. 2018	104,988	101,6862	107,0047	108,4732	103,6761	114,2493	113,4661	111,0186	103,8719	100,9349
2 кв. 2018	124,592	108,7436	104,5572	122,9624	106,6131	118,2632	112,1934	115,8157	103,1866	101,7181
3 кв. 2018	108,0352	102,879	103,0887	99,3685	105,6341	99,5643	107,4942	110,5291	107,4942	100,7391
4 кв. 2018	115,024	108,843	104,4593	102,5992	107,0047	108,7669	114,2493	111,3123	103,8719	99,6622
1 кв. 2019	125,5696	109,5388	116,9905	113,4661	111,5081	117,2842	119,3401	116,4031	110,4312	111,4102
2 кв. 2019	123,552	113,9124	119,1443	111,1165	111,7039	107,4942	118,1653	118,7527	108,9627	116,7947
3 кв. 2019	134,056	115,6022	119,5359	117,0884	110,2354	119,2422	116,0115	115,8157	107,3963	117,7737
4 кв. 2019	121,472	107,849	121,2002	122,0813	107,4942	112,2913	114,8367	110,4312	108,0816	110,4312
1 кв. 2020	111,176	109,1412	97,7042	107,3963	98,7811	102,5992	117,1863	96,0399	107,4942	111,3123

Таблиця А.8- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс заробітної плати досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	77,95136	101,5775	84,4332	81,7575	103,2622	87,5053	94,3432	101,7757	101,3793	99,5779
2 кв. 2015	88,86336	88,6945	87,1089	88,9918	87,5053	87,3071	85,3251	74,9196	103,8568	100,4896
3 кв. 2015	92,79168	98,9018	83,8386	100,8838	84,8296	88,8927	86,4152	65,3069	102,8658	93,7025
4 кв. 2015	87,2464	87,8026	84,9287	97,7126	99,1991	89,2891	88,8927	77,4962	100,7847	95,8298
1 кв. 2016	99,9936	88,7936	99,5955	99,2982	100,9829	99,2982	102,8658	88,9918	81,5593	101,5026
2 кв. 2016	99,2992	92,9558	98,5054	106,4334	108,3163	99,9919	103,7577	84,5323	82,6494	100,5909
3 кв. 2016	99,0016	98,9018	107,2262	98,8027	104,7487	97,6135	103,9559	105,3433	85,6224	99,6792
4 кв. 2016	98,704	81,5593	99,6946	103,2622	102,8658	94,4423	107,7217	108,4154	83,9377	99,3753
1 кв. 2017	98,0096	86,1179	105,8388	113,1722	108,7127	110,7938	118,7218	111,6857	99,7937	105,6559
2 кв. 2017	98,5056	105,8388	104,8478	115,4515	103,8568	101,4784	120,8029	122,5867	105,8388	102,2117
3 кв. 2017	108,0288	98,9018	102,8658	117,1362	110,1001	102,7667	119,6137	113,2713	101,7757	105,9598
4 кв. 2017	111,4016	99,1991	105,8388	102,8658	107,3253	113,6677	115,7488	118,4245	104,7487	101,5026
1 кв. 2018	100,1424	101,3793	108,3163	109,8028	104,9469	115,6497	114,8569	112,3794	105,1451	104,4403
2 кв. 2018	118,8416	108,4154	105,8388	124,4696	107,9199	119,7128	113,5686	117,2353	104,4514	105,2507
3 кв. 2018	103,049	102,5685	104,3523	100,5865	106,9289	100,7847	108,8118	111,8839	108,8118	104,2377
4 кв. 2018	109,7152	108,5145	105,7397	103,8568	108,3163	110,1001	115,6497	112,6767	105,1451	103,1234
1 кв. 2019	119,7741	109,2082	118,4245	114,8569	112,8749	118,7218	120,8029	117,8299	111,7848	115,2794
2 кв. 2019	117,8496	113,5686	120,6047	112,4785	113,0731	108,8118	119,6137	120,2083	110,2983	120,8509
3 кв. 2019	127,8688	115,2533	121,0011	118,5236	111,5866	120,7038	117,4335	117,2353	108,7127	121,8639
4 кв. 2019	115,8656	107,5235	122,6858	123,5777	108,8118	113,6677	116,2443	111,7848	109,4064	114,2664
1 кв. 2020	106,0448	108,8118	98,9018	108,7127	99,9919	103,8568	118,6227	97,2171	108,8118	115,1781

Таблиця А.9- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс цін виробників промислових досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	77,20485	100,7063	83,709	81,05625	102,3765	86,75475	93,534	100,9028	100,5098	96,57975
2 кв. 2015	88,01235	87,93375	86,36175	88,2285	86,75475	86,55825	84,59325	74,277	102,966	97,464
3 кв. 2015	91,90305	98,0535	83,1195	100,0185	84,102	88,13025	85,674	64,74675	101,9835	90,88125
4 кв. 2015	86,41088	87,0495	84,20025	96,8745	98,34825	88,52325	88,13025	76,8315	99,92025	92,9445
1 кв. 2016	99,036	88,032	98,74125	98,4465	100,1168	98,4465	101,9835	88,2285	80,85975	98,4465
2 кв. 2016	98,34825	92,1585	97,6605	105,5205	107,3873	99,13425	102,8678	83,80725	81,9405	97,56225
3 кв. 2016	98,0535	98,0535	106,3065	97,95525	103,8503	96,77625	103,0643	104,4398	84,888	96,678
4 кв. 2016	97,75875	80,85975	98,8395	102,3765	101,9835	93,63225	106,7978	107,4855	83,21775	96,38325
1 кв. 2017	97,071	85,37925	104,931	112,2015	107,7803	109,8435	117,7035	110,7278	98,93775	102,4748
2 кв. 2017	97,56225	104,931	103,9485	114,4613	102,966	100,608	119,7668	121,5353	104,931	99,13425
3 кв. 2017	106,9943	98,0535	101,9835	116,1315	109,1558	101,8853	118,5878	112,2998	100,9028	102,7695
4 кв. 2017	110,3348	98,34825	104,931	101,9835	106,4048	112,6928	114,756	117,4088	103,8503	98,4465
1 кв. 2018	99,18338	100,5098	107,3873	108,861	104,0468	114,6578	113,8718	111,4155	104,2433	101,2958
2 кв. 2018	117,7035	107,4855	104,931	123,402	106,9943	118,686	112,5945	116,2298	103,5555	102,0818
3 кв. 2018	102,0621	101,6888	103,4573	99,72375	106,0118	99,92025	107,8785	110,9243	107,8785	101,0993
4 кв. 2018	108,6645	107,5838	104,8328	102,966	107,3873	109,1558	114,6578	111,7103	104,2433	100,0185
1 кв. 2019	118,6271	108,2715	117,4088	113,8718	111,9068	117,7035	119,7668	116,8193	110,826	111,8085
2 кв. 2019	116,721	112,5945	119,5703	111,5138	112,1033	107,8785	118,5878	119,1773	109,3523	117,2123
3 кв. 2019	126,6443	114,2648	119,9633	117,507	110,6295	119,6685	116,4263	116,2298	107,7803	118,1948
4 кв. 2019	114,756	106,6013	121,6335	122,5178	107,8785	112,6928	115,2473	110,826	108,468	110,826
1 кв. 2020	105,0293	107,8785	98,0535	107,7803	99,13425	102,966	117,6053	96,38325	107,8785	111,7103

Таблиця А.10- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс експорту товарів із країни досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	76,92982	100,3475	83,4108	80,7675	102,0118	86,4457	93,2008	100,5433	100,1517	96,2357
2 кв. 2015	87,69882	87,6205	86,0541	87,9142	86,4457	86,2499	84,2919	74,0124	102,5992	97,1168
3 кв. 2015	91,57566	97,7042	82,8234	99,6622	83,8024	87,8163	85,3688	64,5161	101,6202	90,5575
4 кв. 2015	91,468	87,6254	84,7573	97,5154	98,9989	89,1089	88,7133	77,3398	100,5813	93,5594
1 кв. 2016	99,6912	88,6144	99,3945	99,0978	100,7791	99,0978	102,6582	88,8122	81,3947	99,0978
2 кв. 2016	98,9989	92,7682	98,3066	106,2186	108,0977	99,7901	103,5483	84,3617	82,4826	98,2077
3 кв. 2016	98,7022	98,7022	107,0098	98,6033	104,5373	97,4165	103,7461	105,1307	85,4496	97,3176
4 кв. 2016	98,4055	81,3947	99,4934	103,0538	102,6582	94,2517	107,5043	108,1966	83,7683	97,0209
1 кв. 2017	102,752	90,376	111,072	118,768	114,088	116,272	124,592	117,208	104,728	108,472
2 кв. 2017	103,272	111,072	110,032	121,16	108,992	106,496	126,776	128,648	111,072	104,936
3 кв. 2017	113,256	103,792	107,952	122,928	115,544	107,848	125,528	118,872	106,808	108,784
4 кв. 2017	116,792	104,104	111,072	107,952	112,632	119,288	121,472	124,28	109,928	104,208
1 кв. 2018	101,6466	103,0059	110,0542	111,5645	106,6307	117,5052	116,6997	114,1825	106,8321	103,8114
2 кв. 2018	120,6266	110,1549	107,5369	126,4666	109,6514	121,6335	115,3907	119,1163	106,1273	104,6169
3 кв. 2018	104,5968	104,2142	106,0266	102,2004	108,6445	102,4017	110,5576	113,679	110,5576	103,61
4 кв. 2018	111,3631	110,2556	107,4362	105,5231	110,0542	111,8666	117,5052	114,4845	106,8321	94,674
1 кв. 2019	121,5731	110,9604	120,3246	116,6997	114,6859	120,6266	122,7411	119,7204	113,5783	105,834
2 кв. 2019	119,6197	115,3907	122,5397	114,2832	114,8873	110,5576	121,5328	122,137	112,068	110,949
3 кв. 2019	129,7894	117,1025	122,9425	120,4252	113,3769	122,6404	119,3177	119,1163	110,4569	111,879
4 кв. 2019	117,6059	109,2487	124,6542	125,5604	110,5576	115,4914	118,1094	113,5783	111,1618	104,904
1 кв. 2020	107,6376	110,5576	100,4886	110,4569	101,5962	105,5231	120,5259	98,77689	110,5576	105,741

Таблиця А.11- Квартальний ланцюговий індекс імпорту товарів до досліджуваних країн, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія, млрд. дол	Великобританія, трил. дол	Італія, трил. дол	Литва, млрд. дол	Німеччина, трил.дол	Польща, млрд. дол	Республіка Молдова, трил. дол	Україна, млрд. дол	Франція, трил. дол	Швейцарія, трил. дол
1 кв. 2015	73,0794	95,325	79,236	76,725	96,906	82,119	88,536	107,3215	105,1644	125,824
2 кв. 2015	83,3094	83,235	81,747	83,514	82,119	81,933	80,073	79,002	107,7344	126,976
3 кв. 2015	86,9922	92,814	78,678	94,674	79,608	83,421	81,096	68,8655	106,7064	118,4
4 кв. 2015	81,7935	82,398	79,701	91,698	93,093	83,793	83,421	81,719	104,5476	121,088
1 кв. 2016	93,744	83,328	93,465	93,186	94,767	93,186	96,534	93,841	84,6044	128,256
2 кв. 2016	93,093	87,234	92,442	99,882	101,649	93,837	97,371	89,1385	85,7352	127,104
3 кв. 2016	92,814	92,814	100,626	92,721	98,301	91,605	97,557	111,0835	88,8192	125,952
4 кв. 2016	92,535	76,539	93,558	96,906	96,534	88,629	101,091	114,323	87,0716	125,568
1 кв. 2017	91,884	80,817	99,324	106,206	102,021	103,974	111,414	117,7715	103,5196	133,504
2 кв. 2017	92,349	99,324	98,394	108,345	97,464	95,232	113,367	129,2665	109,7904	129,152
3 кв. 2017	101,277	92,814	96,534	109,926	103,323	96,441	112,251	119,4435	105,5756	133,888
4 кв. 2017	104,439	93,093	99,324	96,534	100,719	106,671	108,624	124,8775	108,6596	128,256
1 кв. 2018	93,8835	95,139	101,649	103,044	98,487	108,531	107,787	118,503	109,0708	131,968
2 кв. 2018	111,414	101,742	99,324	116,808	101,277	112,344	106,578	123,6235	108,3512	132,992
3 кв. 2018	96,6084	96,255	97,929	94,395	100,347	94,581	102,114	117,9805	112,8744	131,712
4 кв. 2018	102,858	101,835	99,231	97,464	101,649	103,323	108,531	118,8165	109,0708	130,304
1 кв. 2019	112,2882	102,486	111,135	107,787	105,927	111,414	113,367	124,2505	115,9584	145,664
2 кв. 2019	110,484	106,578	113,181	105,555	106,113	102,114	112,251	126,7585	114,4164	152,704
3 кв. 2019	119,877	108,159	113,553	111,228	104,718	113,274	110,205	123,6235	112,7716	153,984
4 кв. 2019	108,624	100,905	115,134	115,971	102,114	106,671	109,089	117,876	113,4912	144,384
1 кв. 2020	99,417	102,114	92,814	102,021	93,837	97,464	111,321	102,5145	112,8744	145,536

Таблиця Б.1-Кореляційна залежність між зміною індексу ВВП на чинниками, що на нього впливають у досліджуваних країнах, 1. кв 2015-1.кв 2020рр.

	Болгарія	Великобританія	Італія	Литва	Німеччина	Польща	Республіка Молдова	Україна	Франція	Швейцарія
1 кв. 2015	0,90454	0,93884	0,782922	0,8281	0,93492	0,9457	0,84672	0,78204	0,84672	0,87122
2 кв. 2015	0,798395	0,82867	0,691049	0,730925	0,82521	0,834725	0,74736	0,69027	0,74736	0,768985
3 кв. 2015	0,91377	0,94842	0,790911	0,83655	0,94446	0,95535	0,85536	0,79002	0,85536	0,88011
4 кв. 2015	0,854513	0,886916	0,739622	0,782301	0,883213	0,893397	0,799891	0,738788	0,799891	0,823036
1 кв. 2016	0,952536	0,988656	0,824465	0,87204	0,984528	0,99588	0,891648	0,823536	0,891648	0,917448
2 кв. 2016	0,934076	0,969496	0,808487	0,85514	0,965448	0,97658	0,874368	0,807576	0,874368	0,899668
3 кв. 2016	0,893464	0,927344	0,773335	0,81796	0,923472	0,93412	0,836352	0,772464	0,836352	0,860552
4 кв. 2016	0,935922	0,971412	0,810085	0,85683	0,967356	0,97851	0,876096	0,809172	0,876096	0,901446
1 кв. 2017	0,931307	0,966622	0,80609	0,852605	0,962586	0,973685	0,871776	0,805182	0,871776	0,897001
2 кв. 2017	0,900663	0,934816	0,779567	0,824551	0,930913	0,941647	0,843091	0,778688	0,843091	0,867486
3 кв. 2017	0,867159	0,900041	0,750567	0,793878	0,896283	0,906618	0,811728	0,749721	0,811728	0,835216
4 кв. 2017	0,845283	0,877336	0,731633	0,773851	0,873673	0,883747	0,791251	0,730808	0,791251	0,814146
1 кв. 2018	0,931545	0,966869	0,806296	0,852823	0,962832	0,973934	0,871999	0,805388	0,871999	0,89723
2 кв. 2018	0,941072	0,976758	0,814542	0,861545	0,972679	0,983895	0,880917	0,813625	0,880917	0,906407
3 кв. 2018	0,880117	0,913491	0,761783	0,805741	0,909677	0,920166	0,823859	0,760925	0,823859	0,847697
4 кв. 2018	0,893003	0,926865	0,772936	0,817538	0,922995	0,933638	0,83592	0,772065	0,83592	0,860108
1 кв. 2019	0,926415	0,961545	0,801856	0,848127	0,95753	0,968571	0,867197	0,800953	0,867197	0,892289
2 кв. 2019	0,92743	0,962598	0,802735	0,849056	0,958579	0,969632	0,868147	0,80183	0,868147	0,893267
3 кв. 2019	0,924015	0,959054	0,799779	0,84593	0,955049	0,966062	0,86495	0,798878	0,86495	0,889978
4 кв. 2019	0,827931	0,859326	0,716613	0,757965	0,855738	0,865605	0,775008	0,715806	0,775008	0,797433
1 кв. 2020	0,081206	0,084285	0,070287	0,074343	0,083933	0,084901	0,076015	0,070208	0,076015	0,078214

References

Pandemic COVID-19 impact to the world economic crisis

Ozili, P.K., & Arun, T. (2020) Spillover of COVID-19 impact on the Global Economy, SSRN 3562570

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340236487_Spillover_of_COVID-19_impact_on_the_Global_Economy

The current coronavirus situation has a profound impact on all types of businesses. With the temporary shutdown of some companies and the slowdown of activities for many, the consequences of the pandemic are even worse for the world economy than those which followed the great financial crisis of 2007-2008.

The first country to suffer from the impact of COVID-19 is China, the second largest economy in the world. The drastic containment, which necessitated the closure or curtailment of the activities of a number of large manufacturing and retail businesses, has tremendously slowed the Chinese economy. According to the report of the Confederation of Chinese Enterprises (CEC) of March 6, more than 95% of the 299 large manufacturers questioned saw their incomes fall. In terms of consumption, compared to 2019, retail sales decreased by 20.5% in January and February. Although consumption started to be affected by the pandemic in January, all retail sales, except for basic necessities, were frozen from February for most of the month. Fortunately, as China has successfully stopped the spread of the virus, Chinese manufacturers have returned to full capacity. However, while the rest of the world is going through a similar form of foreclosure, the country's economy is hit a second blow with the closing of foreign markets. According to a document by IMF economists, China will suffer from the reduction in world demand, which represents 20% of the Chinese economy.

According to Fan Gang, one of the leading Chinese economists, we can expect a gradual recovery for China. In fact, according to a study by Cefuture, a Chinese logistics and transport consultancy company, 41% of citizens want to reduce their

expenses as a precaution in the event of future unforeseen events, while only 8% plan to do more shopping. after the epidemic. Although this may be worrying for businesses, the recovery of China still brings hope and optimism to the rest of the world where the situation is changing rapidly, especially in Europe and the United States.

In the United States, for example, as quarantine measures continually reduce economic activity, Morgan Stanley economists predicted a 30% drop in consumption and an unemployment level reaching around 12.8% in the second quarter. Indeed, the impact of the pandemic cannot be taken lightly because it affects everyone. The travel industry is one of the sectors most at risk due to travel restrictions put in place by governments around the world.

Given the uncertainty underlying COVID-19, we can expect the global market to be fairly volatile and that there will be no global growth this year. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the world economy could contract by 2.4% in 2020, before growing 3.3% next year. Tom Rafferty, senior economist for China at The Economist Intelligence Unit, suggests that by next year global supply and demand should return to normal. Indeed, to achieve this result, policy makers have been forced to review their policies to mitigate the severity of the impact, but the virus remains the last factor that will decide when each country can return to normal.

The COVID-19 pandemic plunged the world into a recession. For 2020, it will be worse than the global financial crisis. Economic damage is mounting in all countries, alongside the sharp rise in new infections and containment measures adopted by governments.

Fernandes, Nuno, Economic Effects of Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) on the World Economy (March 22, 2020).

SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3557504> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3557>

China was the first country to experience the full force of the disease, with more than 60,000 active cases confirmed in mid-February. European countries like Italy, Spain and France are now in the acute phase of the epidemic, followed by the United States, where the number of active cases is increasing rapidly. In many emerging and developing countries, the epidemic seems to have just started. In Italy, the first European country hit hard, the government imposed national confinement on March 9 to stop the spread of the virus. As a result, traffic in public places and the use of electricity have decreased considerably, especially in the northern regions where infection rates are much higher. In the United States, the speed and intensity of the economic consequences of the pandemic are unprecedented. In the last two weeks of March, almost 10 million people have applied for unemployment benefits. We have never seen such a dramatic and alarming increase, not even at the worst of the global financial crisis in 2009.

The disruption caused by the virus is starting to be felt in emerging countries. After little change at the start of the year, the latest indices based on surveys of purchasing managers point to a marked slowdown in manufacturing production in many countries, due to the fall in the external demand and growing expectations of a decrease in domestic demand. On a positive note, China posted a modest improvement in its purchasing managers index after sharp declines at the start of the year, despite weak external demand.

The slight improvement in economic activity in China also appears in the daily satellite data relating to the concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in the local atmosphere, an indicator of industrial and transport activity (but also of the density of the pollution as a by-product of the consumption of fossil fuels). After a sharp decline from January to February during the acute phase of the pandemic, concentrations increased due to the decline in new infections, which allowed China to gradually ease its strict containment measures.

Oscar, J. Singh, S. and Taylor, A. (2020) The Long Economic Hangover of Pandemics

,

FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, JUNE 2020, VOL. 57, NUMBER 2

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2020/06/long-term-economic-impact-of-pandemics-jorda.htm>

The major historic pandemics of the past millennium have generally been associated with low returns on later assets. Measured by differences in the natural interest rate, these responses indicate that pandemics are followed by prolonged periods - over several decades - with depressed real interest rates. This may reflect a lack of necessary investment (due to excess capital per unit of surviving work), an increased desire to save (out of prudence, greater uncertainty or a desire to rebuild exhausted wealth), or both.

If the historical trends we have highlighted manifest in a similar fashion in the wake of COVID-19, then secular stagnation (Summers 2014) would be a concern for monetary and fiscal stabilization policy for the next two decades or more.

But should we expect cuts of 1.5% to 2% in the natural rate this time? There are at least three factors that will likely mitigate the decline in the natural rate.

First, the death toll of COVID-19 relative to the total population may be lower than that of some of the great pandemics of the past, if modern medical care and public health measures are more effective.

Second, COVID-19 primarily affects older adults, who are no longer in the workforce and tend to save relatively more than younger people - a big difference from centuries ago when people had shorter life expectancies. .

Third, an aggressive anti-pandemic fiscal expansion will further stimulate public debt, reducing the national savings rate and possibly exerting upward pressure on real interest rates.

On the net, we are still forecasting a sustained period of low real interest rates (although mitigated by the factors we have mentioned). Low real rates should then offer governments welcome fiscal space to aggressively mitigate the consequences of the pandemic.

Muro, Whiton and Maxim (2020), “COVID-19 is hitting the nation’s largest metros the hardest, making a “restart” of the economy more difficult”, *The Avenue, Brookings*, https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2020/04/01/why-it-will-be-difficult-to-restart-the-economy-after-covid-19/?utm_campaign=brookings-comm&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=85726548.

If we take the case of the 2003 SARS epidemic as a reference, the current epidemic is already more deadly and does not seem to have to stop so quickly. According to estimates by Bloomberg and Nomura, SARS had caused Chinese GDP to drop by 2 points in the first quarter of 2003, but the economy had rebounded strongly from the second quarter thanks in particular to a 30% boom in exports , growth over the entire year was 10%. The shock caused by the current crisis will undoubtedly be much greater: in two months, the number of people infected is more than six times that of SARS in 6 months; with 2,808 deaths counted as of February 27, the number of deaths is already much higher than that which had been recorded on the whole of the epidemic of SARS (780) and this assessment will increase even more over several weeks.

This figure remains low if we compare it for example to the number of annual deaths in China, close to 10 million. But according to the World Bank, 90% of the damage created by an epidemic comes from the fears it raises. The psychological impact on the population and the authorities' necessary caution indicate that the recovery will be very moderate in China in the second quarter, while the second half of the year could allow a partial catch-up. In addition, by the time of SARS, export dynamics, increasing by 30%, had greatly contributed to the strong recovery of the economy. Unlike 2003, there is today a risk of seeing a sharp drop in exports in the months to come after the sudden drop in imports, which should also continue [20]. The Chinese economy is more based on consumption, which is not expected to experience

a significant rebound. In the first quarter of 2020, GDP growth could slow between 2% [21] and 5% according to an estimate by the Academy of Economics.

While the progression of the epidemic seems to mark a pause in China, it is not the same in the world where the sources of contamination are multiplying: from South Korea to Iran via Italy . The more the epidemic spreads, the more you risk losing control. Morgan Stanley said if the peak of the epidemic is not reached before mid-April, it could reduce global growth by 0.5 points in the first half of 2020.

Barua, S. (2020) Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

SSRN Electronic journal

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3566477

The coronavirus (COVID-19) appeared in December 2019 in the Chinese city of Wuhan, located in the province of Hubei (central China). The current spread indicates that America as a whole represents, in this month of June, the main focus of the pandemic, Europe having been relegated to second position. Taken individually, the United States, followed by Brazil, has the highest number of infected people. In Europe, Russia, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Germany and France are the most affected countries.

The economic impact will be felt through multiple channels. To contain the spread of the virus, first through forced closings of shops and physical stores and other emergency measures which have affected many sectors, including retail, leisure, tourism, and catering , transportation and events. Added to this, regardless of the sector, non-essential companies are unable to implement telework at home and the rules of physical distance. If all the sectors are negatively affected on average, the fall in sales or the cessation of sales in the absence of e-commerce endangers companies and the self-employed, in particular the smallest structures which do not have sufficient cash to deal with an ongoing crisis.

Strongly integrated into global value chains, China, the cradle of the epidemic, has become a major global economic player. Indeed, it is now the second world economy with a share of 15.8% in world GDP (calculations of the SPF Economy on the basis of figures from the World Bank Data) and 12.8% in world exports of goods (figures from UNCTAD). Due to the exponential increase in the number of contaminations in other geographic areas, measures have been taken to address the unprecedented global health, economic and human crisis.

It is however still premature to measure with precision the negative consequences of the pandemic on the world economy. Indeed, there remains much uncertainty about the duration and extent of the crisis, as well as the impact of the measures taken. The IMF forecasts (April 14, 2020) a fall in world GDP growth (-3%) less marked than that of the United States (-5.9%) and the Eurozone (-7.5%) in 2020 .

Mc Kinsey & Oxford Economics revised (April 3, 2020) world GDP growth for 2020 according to the best of scenarios at -1.8%, and the worst of scenarios at -5.7% and that of the region euro respectively at -4.7% and -10.6%. The United States would see its economic growth reach -2.4% in the first scenario and -8.7% in the second.

The Economist Intelligence Unit (March 26, 2020) now anticipates for 2020 a contraction in the GDP of the United States (-2.8% against a previous estimate of +1.7%) and of our main European trading partners. Italy (-7% compared to + 0.4%) and Germany (-6.8% compared to + 0.9%) showing a more pronounced recession than France (-5% after +1%).

For its part, the European Commission (May 2020) estimates that the Covid-19 crisis will have a very significant negative economic impact in 2020 on the EU and the euro zone and that its direct impact, all channels combined, will lead to a decline in GDP real in the EU (-7.4%) and the Eurozone (-7.7%). In 2021, the European Commission forecasts a substantial rebound of + 6.1% for the EU and + 6.3% for the euro zone.

According to the OECD's economic outlook for June 10, 2020, world economic activity will contract in 2020 (-6.0%) before recovering in 2021 (+ 5.2%). In the event of a second wave of contamination, world GDP would decline by 7.6% in 2020

followed by growth of + 2.8% in 2021. GDP in the euro zone will shrink by 9.1 %, before rebounding to + 6.5% in 2021. The declines forecast for France (-11.4%) and Italy (-11.3%) in 2020 are more severe than for the German economy (-6.6%). In contrast, in 2021, France and Italy will register a more significant increase in their GDP (+ 7.7%) than Germany (+ 5.8%). Regarding the United States, the OECD expects GDP to fall by 7.3% in 2020 and a rebound of 4.1% in 2021.

Financial markets, exchange rates and commodity price quotes are currently again subject to large fluctuations due to coronavirus, although this impact may be short-lived. The contraction in Chinese demand also caused the world price of oil (Brent oil) to fall. As the European economy is more closely linked to China than the American economy, the euro is under greater pressure than the dollar.

