STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

April 16, 2021
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

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Spotlight on Next Week
The BoC and the ECB seen holding policy steady. Inflation is poised to accelerate in Canada. UK labor market may be bottoming.

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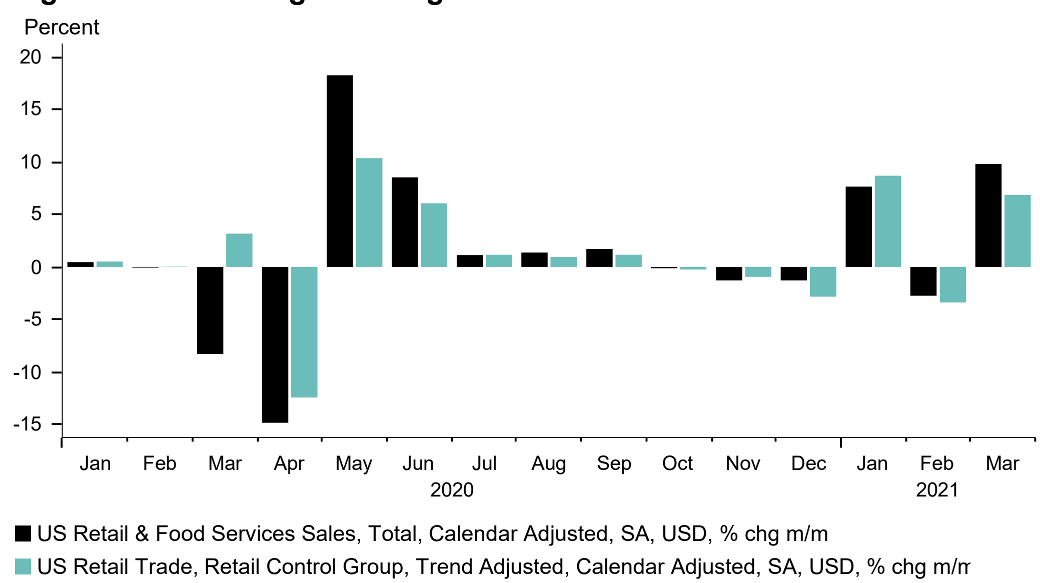
The Economy

Another week, another string of macro and market records…

US

With another round of stimulus check reaching consumers, several large states taking big steps towards reopening, and some bounce-back from weather-dented February activity, **retail sales** surged 9.8% in March. Most categories saw big gains, including a 15.1% jump in motor vehicles and parts, 18.3% increase in clothing, and a 23.5% jump in sporting goods. Perhaps most important from a reopening standpoint, spending at restaurants and bars rose 13.4%. Control sales (which exclude food services, building materials, autos dealers and gas stations) jumped 6.9%. Total retail sales rose 27.7% y/y, with control sales up 14.2% y/y. The Atlanta Fed's GDPNow measure of first-quarter growth rose about two percentage points to 8.3% (saar) following the release.

Figure 1: Wild Swings And Big Gains In US Retail Sales



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau

As widely anticipated, **consumer price inflation** is now accelerating rapidly given powerful base effects and strong demand conditions. Consumer prices increased 0.6% in March, with core prices (excluding food and energy) up 0.3%, slightly higher than expected. Higher energy prices were a key contributor as energy rose 5.0%% m/m, with gasoline prices up 9.1%. Food prices rose a modest 0.1%, as did medical care costs. Housing costs rose 0.3%. Apparel prices declined 0.3% for a second consecutive retreat. Overall inflation accelerated 0.9 percentage points (ppts) to 2.6% y/y and core inflation accelerated 0.3 ppts to 1.6% y/y. With base effects becoming even more powerful over the next couple of months, there is a general expectations that the inflation rate will accelerate sharply. However, there remains considerable debate among economists, investors, and policymakers as to the durability of this surge. Arguing in favor are superior pricing power conditions relative to other recent post-recession recoveries; arguing against durability are the pervasive structural deflationary forces of technology and demographics. It may not be until the latter part of this year or even 2022 that either side would have acquired sufficient data evidence to validate its position.

The various **Fed manufacturing surveys** have for months now signaled substantial improvement in activity. Those signals got stronger still in April, as both the Philly and the Empire Fed surveys beat expectations. The **Empire Fed index** jumped 8.9 points to 26.3, its highest level since October 2017, with new orders surging 17.8 points to the highest level since October 2009, delivery times increasing to the highest on record (in data going back to 2001) and backlogs hitting the highest level since September of 2001. Employment and the workweek both rose, but by not as much as one might expect given the huge backlogs. This may be remedied in coming months. Prices pressures continue to intensify. Prices paid rose to the highest level since 2008, while prices received hit a new historical record. It does appear as though firms are enjoying better pricing power now than in prior recoveries, but it still remains to be seen how long this can run.

The **Philly Fed index** increased by 5.7 points, although this was entirely due to a downward revision to March, such that at 50.2 points, the index was actually slightly below where the initial March print had been. However, since consensus had braced for a meaningful decline to 41.5, this represented a meaningful beat. The details were strong despite a slight moderation in new orders and a decline in the average workweek. But shipments and employment rose. The price metrics remain elevated, though a modest retreat in prices paid is raising the interesting question of whether pipeline inflationary pressures are peaking. It remains too soon to answer this since the prices paid metric remains at its second highest level since late 1980 (March was the highest). Moreover, the prices received component, which is a better indicator of intermediate and finished product prices, increased 3.5 points to the second highest level since 1989 (January was the highest).

Industrial production, which declined 2.6% in February amid heavy winter storms and a deep freeze in the South, rebounded 1.4% in March. Performance was much better in manufacturing (+2.8%) and mining (+5.7%) but was held back by a double-digit decline in utilities. Even so, overall output was up 1.0% y/y, the first positive annual comparison since August 2019. Base effects alone will ensure some really strong y/y prints over the next three months.

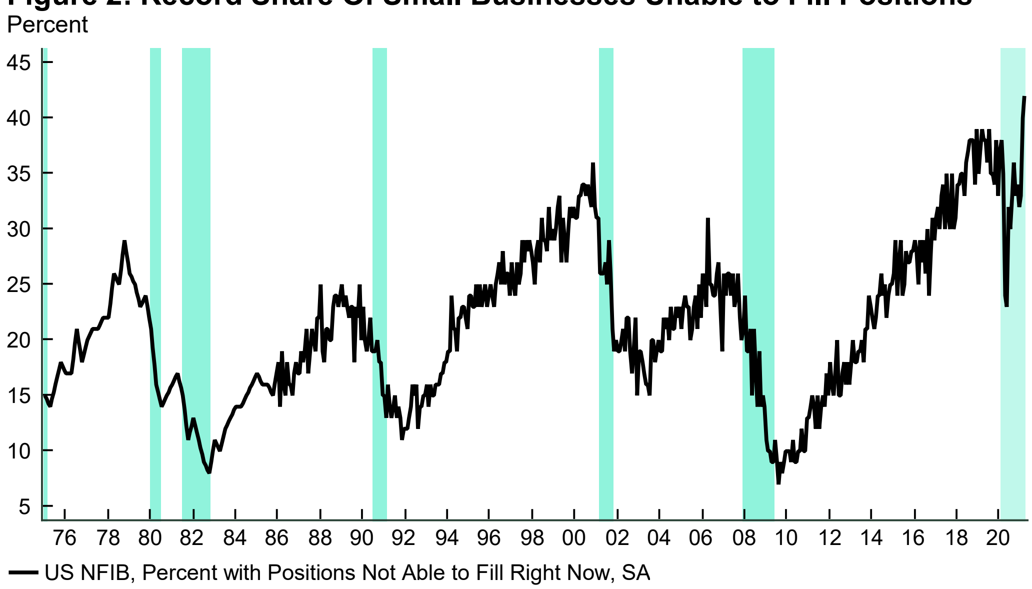
Residential construction rebounded strongly after a weather-induced slowdown in February. **Housing starts** surged 19.4% to 1.739 million (saar) with strong gains in both the single- and multi-family sectors. Momentum looks likely to continue as **building permits** also rose 2.7% to 1.766 million (saar), the second highest level since the Covid crisis began and up more than 30% y/y.

Homebuilder sentiment remains elevated but is off recent record highs. The NAHB index gained a point to 83 in April, and remains historically elevated. The details appear to speak to the lack of inventory rather than lack of demand since buyer traffic improved 3 points, present sales improve 1 point, but future sales expectations declined 2 points, retreating for the fourth time in the last five months.

Consumer sentiment continues to improve, though the 1.6-point increase in the **Michigan consumer sentiment index** was a bit smaller than expected. The improvement came entirely from the current situation component, whereas expectations were unchanged. What did change, quite drastically, were short term inflation expectations, which shot up six tenths to 3.7%, their highest level since March 2012. Longer term (5-10 years) inflation expectations eased a tenth to 2.7%. The Fed will be closely watching the behavior of inflation expectations as it sees it as an important driver of future inflation. However, even if expectations continue to rise, the Fed would not react immediately but would likely wait to see whether the rise is sustained beyond several months.

Small business sentiment remains somewhat at odds with the record-setting improvement in many other indicators. The NFIB index rose a smaller than expected 2.4 points in March; at 98.2, it actually remains lower than at any time during June and November of last year. The details were overall positive yet mixed. There were notable improvements in overall business conditions and in sales expectations, but actual sales and profits declined while uncertainty rose. Moreover, overall business conditions remain far below levels seen last summer; in fact, this metric has retraced very little of the heavy losses incurred between November and January. Hiring plans improved but capex plans weakened. The proportion of firms with job openings which they have difficulty filling rose to yet another record high.

Figure 2: Record Share Of Small Businesses Unable to Fill Positions



Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, NFIB, BLS

The **budget deficit** is skyrocketing again. As new stimulus payments went out, the deficit swelled to $659.6 billion in March, a level only exceeded twice before, namely in April and June of last year. Fiscal year to date (since October) the deficit totals $1.7 trillion; this follows a $3.1 trillion deficit in fiscal year 2020.

Canada

Manufacturing sales dropped 1.6% in February, a tad below expectations, following a robust 3.1% January gain. Losses were led by the transportation industry, where semiconductor shortages caused supply disruptions. Motor vehicle sales were down

14.5% to the lowest level since May, following a 9.1% drop in January. The declines were partially offset by higher sales in the petroleum and coal, chemical, and wood product industries. The capacity utilization rate (not seasonally adjusted) for the total manufacturing sector fell to 75.7% from 78.3% in January. Low capacity utilization implies that there is upside potential for manufacturing once supply normalizes.

Existing home sales reached another record high in March, rising 5.2% m/m. The number of newly listed properties also climbed 7.5%, the increased supply causing the national sales-to-new listings ratio to ease to 80.5%. There was just 1.7 months of inventory, the lowest reading on record. Prices have faced upward pressure as a result, with the Aggregate Composite MLS Home Price index rising 3.1% m/m.

UK

Industrial production increased 1.0% in February, retracing about half its January losses. Performance would have been even better if not for a 2.1% decline in mining activity, which blunted the positive contributions from all other sub-sectors. Overall industrial production remains 3.5% lower than in February 2020, with mining down 11.2% y/y and manufacturing down 4.2% y/y while energy and water utilities are up slightly from a year ago.

Eurozone

Given declines reported last week in France and Germany, it was not a surprise to see ***eurozone*** **industrial production** decline 1.0% in February. ***Italy*** was actually a positive contributor during the month, its output increasing a modest 0.2%. Eurozone industrial production remains 1.6% lower than a year earlier, while Italian production is 0.6% lower y/y.

Having rebounded sharply in the last couple of months, the **ZEW Index of *German* Investor Confidence** surprised with a moderate retreat in April. Worries about vaccine rollout and rising cases likely color these expectations. On the bright side, assessments of the current economic situation improved.

French **industrial sentiment** has proven surprisingly resilient in the face of rising Covid cases. Indeed, the Bank of France industrial sentiment unexpectedly increased four points in March to the highest level since August 2020.

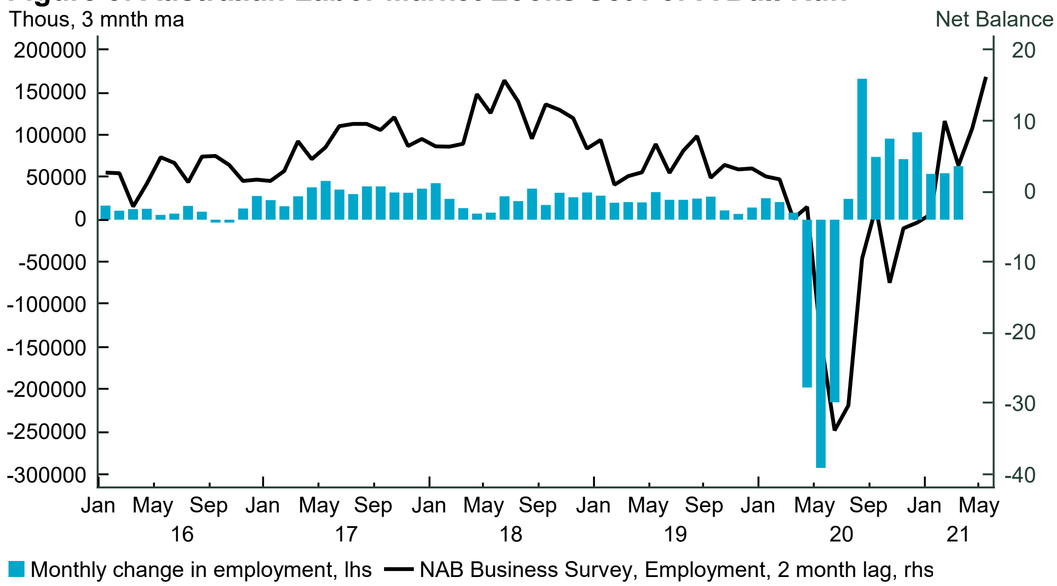
Japan

Core machinery orders (private sector orders other than for ships and electricity generating equipment) surprised on the downside in February, dropping 8.5%, contrary to contrary to expectations of a 2.5% increase. As a result the Cabinet Office downgraded its assessment, saying recovery had come to a standstill. Core non-manufacturing orders fell by 10.9%, accounting for bulk of the decline. Manufacturing orders dropped 5.5% as well. Among the positives, foreign orders—a leading indicator of capital goods exports—were up 76.2%. Expect only a gradual recovery.

Australia

March is the last month before the JobKeeper program is scaled down, but the solid **employment** report indicates that the labor market remains robust. Employment rose by 70,700, with gains in part time employment offsetting a decline in full time jobs. The participation rate also increased 0.2 percentage points (ppts) to a record high of 66.3%, driven by a 0.4 ppts rise in female participation. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 ppts to 5.6% and the underemployment rate eased 0.6 pts to 7.9%, the first sub-8% read since June 2014. Unemployment is expected to creep up a little with the expiry of the JobKeeper program, but with Australia now firmly in the recovery, we expect this improvement to continue.

Figure 3: Australian Labor Market Looks Set For A Bull Run



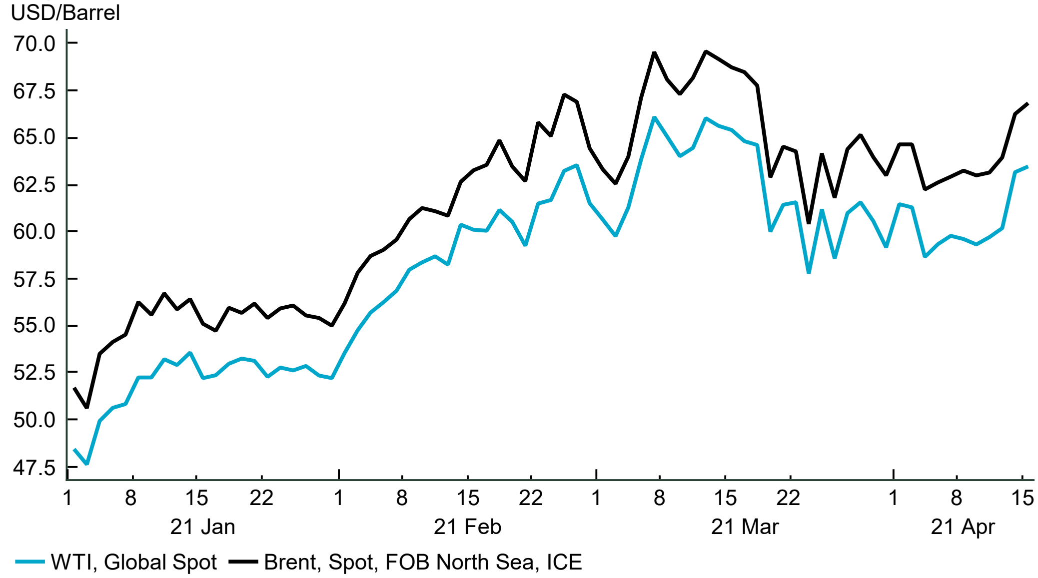
Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, NAB, ABS

The **NAB monthly business confidence** fell 3 points from an upwardly revised February to 15 in March, well above its long term average. Business conditions rose 8 points to a record 25, with broad based improvements. All three sub-components were up—with trading conditions leading the gain (+12 points to 35), profitability up 8 points to 26, and employment index also rising (+7 points to 16). Normalization in activity and start of vaccination program are the likely causes behind the optimism, but concerns over renewed surge in infections in some countries and a slower than anticipated vaccine rollout might pose headwinds to the ensuing recovery.

The Market This Week

Oil is heading for the biggest weekly gain since early March on optimism led by improved demand in US. This follows positive outlook for global oil market by IEA and OPEC earlier this week.

Figure 4: A Good Week For Oil



Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, ICE

Equities: Good week for global equities.

Bonds: US yields fall as Fed speeches calm nerves around early lift-off.

Currencies: AUD up on strong data, higher commodity prices and weaker USD.

Commodities: Oil rebounds after last week's plunge on hopes of recovery.

Note: The reference date for % change calculations for Oil (Brent) below is April 8.

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Stock Markets					10 Year Bond Yields			Currencies		
Country	**Exchange**	**Last**	**% Ch Week**	**% Ch YTD**	**Last**	**BP Ch Week**	**BP Ch YTD**	**Last**	**% Ch Week**	**% Ch YTD**
US	S&P 500®	4170.42	1.0%	11.0%	1.58	-8	66	91.76	-0.4%	2.0%
Canada	TSE 300	19321.92	0.5%	10.8%	1.48	-2	80	1.2543	0.1%	-1.4%
UK	FTSE®	6983.5	1.0%	8.1%	0.74	-4	54	1.3759	0.4%	0.7%
Germany	DAX	15255.33	0.1%	11.2%	-0.29	1	28			
France	CAC-40	6234.14	1.0%	12.3%	-0.04	1	30	1.1958	0.5%	-2.1%
Italy	FTSE® MIB	24528.69	0.4%	10.3%	0.73	0	19			
Japan	Nikkei 225	29714.82	-0.2%	8.3%	0.09	-2	7	108.83	-0.8%	5.4%
Australia	ASX 200	7046.5	0.7%	7.0%	1.73	-3	76	0.7734	1.5%	0.5%

Commodity Markets						
Commodity	**Unit**	**Source**	**Last Price**	**%Ch Week**	**%Ch YTD**	**%ChYr Ago**
Oil (Brent)	US $/Barrel	Bloomberg	66.74	6.2%	30.4%	187.2%
Gold	US $/troy oz	Bloomberg	1763.62	1.1%	-7.1%	2.7%

Source: Bloomberg®

Week in Review (April 12–April 16)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, April 12					
US	Monthly Budget Statement (Mar, $ bil.)	-658.0	-659.6	-119.1	Fiscal stimulus impact.
FR	Bank of France Ind. Sentiment (Mar)	101	105	99	Very encouraging!
Tuesday, April 13					
US	CPI (Mar, y/y)	2.5%	2.6%	1.7%	Prelude to much stronger prints coming.
US	NFIB Small Business Optimism (Mar)	98.5	98.2	95.8	Lagging other indicators.
UK	Industrial Production (Feb, m/m)	0.5%	1.0%	-1.8%(↓)	Good.
GE	ZEW Investor Expectations (Apr)	79.0	70.7	76.6	Lockdown/Covid-related pullback?
IT	Industrial Production (Feb, m/m)	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%(↑)	Better than nothing.
AU	NAB Business Confidence (Mar)	na	15	18(↑)	Broad based improvement.
Wednesday, April 14					
US	Fed Beige Book				Improving conditions.
EC	Industrial Production (Feb, m/m)	-1.3%	-1.0%	0.8%	Could have been worse.
JN	Core Machine Orders (Feb, m/m)	2.5%	-8.5%	-4.5%	Foreign orders were up.
Thursday, April 15					
US	Initial Jobless claims (Apr 10, thous)	700	576	769(↑)	Surprisingly large drop.
US	Continuing claims (Apr 3, thous)	3700	3731	3727(↓)	
US	Retail Sales (Mar, m/m)	5.8%	9.8%	-2.7%(↑)	Incredibly strong!
US	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	2.5%	1.4%	-2.6%(↓)	Are supply chain issues slowing gains?
US	Business Inventories (Feb, m/m)	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%(↑)	Inventory rebuilding continues.
US	NAHB Housing Market Index (Apr)	83	83	82	Strong housing demand.
US	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook (Apr)	41.5	50.2	44.5(↓)	Record high!
US	Empire Manufacturing (Apr)	20	26.3	17.4	Impressive!
CA	Manufacturing Sales (Feb, m/m)	-1.0%	-1.6%	3.1%	Supply disruptions impacting sales.
CA	Existing Home Sales (Mar, m/m)	na	5.2%	6.6%	Another record high.
AU	Unemployment Rate (Mar)	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	Another solid report.
Friday, April 16					
US	Building Permits (Mar, thous)	1750	1766	1720(↑)	Surging!
US	Housing Starts (Mar, thous)	1613	1739	1457(↑)	Rebound from storm-impacted February.
US	U of Mich Cons Sentiment (Apr, prelim)	89.0	86.5	84.9	Hmmm, better, but not stellar.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Week Preview (April 19–April 23)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, April 19				
CA	Housing Starts (Mar, thous)	255.0	245.9	
JN	Industrial Production (Feb, final, m/m)	-2.1%(p)	4.3%	
JN	Trade Balance Adjusted (Mar, ¥ bil.)	212.9	-38.7	
Tuesday, April 20				
CA	Teranet/National Bank HPI (Mar, y/y)	na	9.8%	
UK	ILO Unemployment Rate (Feb)	5.1%	5.0%	This might be the bottom for the labor market.
UK	Average Weekly Earnings (Feb, 3m y/y)	na	4.8%	
JN	Tertiary Industry Index (Feb, m/m)	0.5%	-1.7%	
Wednesday, April 21				
CA	BoC Monetary Policy Decision	0.25%	0.25%	Reinforce dovish message, expect mention of tapering.
CA	CPI (Mar, y/y)	2.3%	1.1%	
UK	CPI (Mar, y/y)	0.8%	0.4%	
AU	Retail Sales (Mar, prelim, m/m)	1.0%	-0.8%	Should get better.
Thursday, April 22				
US	Initial Jobless claims (Apr 17, thous)	na	576	
US	Continuing claims (Apr 10, thous)	na	3731	
US	Leading Index (Mar)	0.6%	0.2%	
US	Existing Home Sales (Mar, m/m)	-0.8%	-6.6%	Might surprise to the upside despite low inventory.
US	Kansas City Fed Manf. Activity (Apr)	na	26	
EC	ECB Monetary Policy Decision	0.00%	0.00%	Still very much on hold and cautious.
FR	Business Confidence (Apr)	na	97	
IT	Industrial Sales (Feb, m/m)	na	2.5%	
Friday, April 23				
US	New Home Sales (Mar, thous)	875	775	Housing demand is very strong.
UK	GfK Consumer Confidence (Apr)	-12	-16	Might surprise to the upside.
UK	Retail Sales (Mar, m/m)	1.5%	2.1%	April should be much better.
UK	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, prelim)	59.0	58.9	
UK	Services PMI (Apr, prelim)	59.0	56.3	Reopening.
EC	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, prelim)	62.2	62.5	
EC	Services PMI (Apr, prelim)	49.1	49.6	Might surprise to the upside.
GE	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, prelim)	65.7	66.6	
GE	Services PMI (Apr, prelim)	51.4	51.5	
FR	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, prelim)	58.9	59.3	
JN	CPI (Mar, y/y)	-0.2%	-0.4%	
JN	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, prelim)	na	52.7	Chugging along.
JN	Services PMI (Apr, prelim)	na	48.3	One to keep an eye on.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Economic Indicators

Central Bank Policy Targets

Region	Target	Year/Year % Change in Target				
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	Target: PCE price index 2.0% y/y	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	
Canada	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	
UK	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	
Eurozone	Target: CPI below but close to 2.0% y/y	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3
Japan	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4	
Australia	Target Range: CPI 2.0%-3.0% y/y	0.9	0.9			

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates

	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21
US (top of target range)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Canada (Overnight Rate)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
UK (Bank Rate)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Eurozone (Refi)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan (OCR)	-0.07	-0.07	-0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04
Australia (OCR)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP

								Forecast	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
US	-3.0	-2.6	-2.6	-3.7	-4.3	-5.4	-6.1	-11.7	-12.9	-6.8
Canada	-1.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-7.8	-6.7	-4.2
UK	-4.2	-4.9	-4.4	-3.3	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	0.5	-5.0	-4.8
Eurozone	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-4.0	-4.6	-2.6
Germany	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	-2.6	-4.0	-0.3
France	-2.9	-2.7	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-3.6	-5.2	-4.0
Italy	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.1	-5.1	-5.2	-4.1
Japan	-7.4	-5.7	-4.4	-4.3	-3.5	-2.7	-2.6	-11.3	-8.5	-3.6
Australia	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	-3.6	-9.1	-10.1	-6.9

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation

	CPI Year/Year % Change						PPI Year/Year % Change				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.6		0.8	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.2
Canada	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1			0.6	2.1	4.4	7.1	
UK	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4							
Eurozone	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3		-2.0	-1.1	0.4	1.5	
Germany	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	1.3	1.7		-0.5	0.2	0.9	1.9	
France	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1		-1.9	-1.2	0.1	1.5	
Italy	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8		-2.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.7	
Japan	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4			-2.3	-2.0	-1.6	-0.6	1.0
Australia	0.9	0.9					-0.1	-0.1			

Source: Macrobond

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)

	Quarter/Quarter % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20		Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20
US	0.6	-1.3	-9.0	7.5	1.1		2.3	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.4
Canada	0.1	-1.9	-11.4	8.9	2.3		1.7	-0.3	-12.7	-5.3	-3.2
UK	0.0	-2.8	-19.5	16.9	1.3		1.2	-2.2	-21.4	-8.5	-7.3
Eurozone	0.1	-3.8	-11.6	12.5	-0.7		1.0	-3.3	-14.6	-4.2	-4.9
Germany	0.0	-2.0	-9.7	8.5	0.3		0.4	-2.2	-11.3	-4.0	-3.6
France	-0.2	-5.9	-13.5	18.5	-1.4		0.8	-5.6	-18.6	-3.7	-4.9
Italy	-0.4	-5.5	-13.0	15.9	-1.9		-0.2	-5.8	-18.2	-5.2	-6.6
Japan	-1.8	-0.6	-8.3	5.3	2.8		-1.0	-2.1	-10.3	-5.8	-1.3
Australia	0.4	-0.3	-7.0	3.4	3.1		2.2	1.4	-6.3	-3.7	-1.1

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (M/M Seasonally Adjusted)

	Month/Month % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	0.9	1.0	0.9	-2.6	1.4		-4.7	-3.4	-2.1	-4.8	1.0
Canada	2.3	1.1	1.8				-4.6	-3.1	-1.6		
UK	0.8	0.0	-1.8	1.0			-2.7	-2.3	-4.3	-3.5	
Germany	1.2	1.8	-2.0	-1.6			-2.6	0.8	-3.9	-6.1	
France	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-4.7			-4.9	-3.2	-0.2	-6.6	
Italy	-1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2			-4.0	-1.2	-2.5	-1.0	
Japan	-0.5	-1.0	4.3	-2.1			-3.1	-4.2	-2.0	-3.8	

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21
US	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0
Canada	13.7	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.2	7.5
UK	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0			
Eurozone	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	
Germany	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
France	6.8	7.3	8.8	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	
Italy	8.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.3	10.2	
Japan	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Australia	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6

Source: Macrobond

Current Account Balance as a % of GDP (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Q1-17	Q2-17	Q3-17	Q4-17	Q1-18	Q2-18	Q3-18	Q4-18	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19
US	-2.2	-2.5	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	
Canada	-2.2	-2.7	-3.4	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6	-1.8	-2.8	-3.0	-1.2	-1.7
UK	-3.2	-4.0	-3.4	-3.3	-3.4	-4.4	-4.3	-5.1	-6.0	-4.6	
Eurozone	3.1	1.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	
Germany	8.3	7.0	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.6	6.5	7.4	7.8	7.6	8.1
France	-1.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Japan	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Australia	-1.5	-2.5	-2.8	-3.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.2	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	

Source: Macrobond

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