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Directorate General for Economics, Statistics and Research

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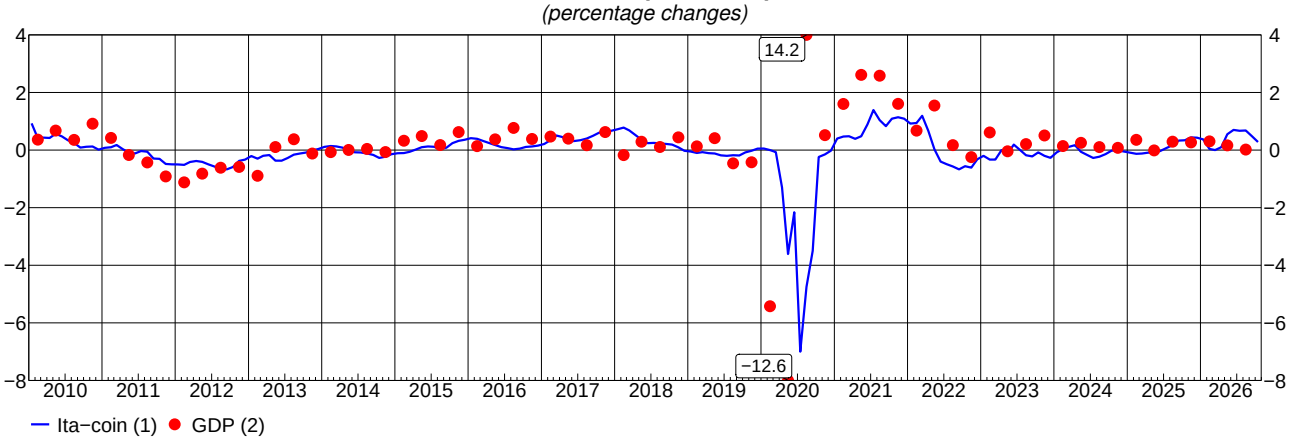
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1 – Coincident indicator (Ita-coin) and Italian GDP

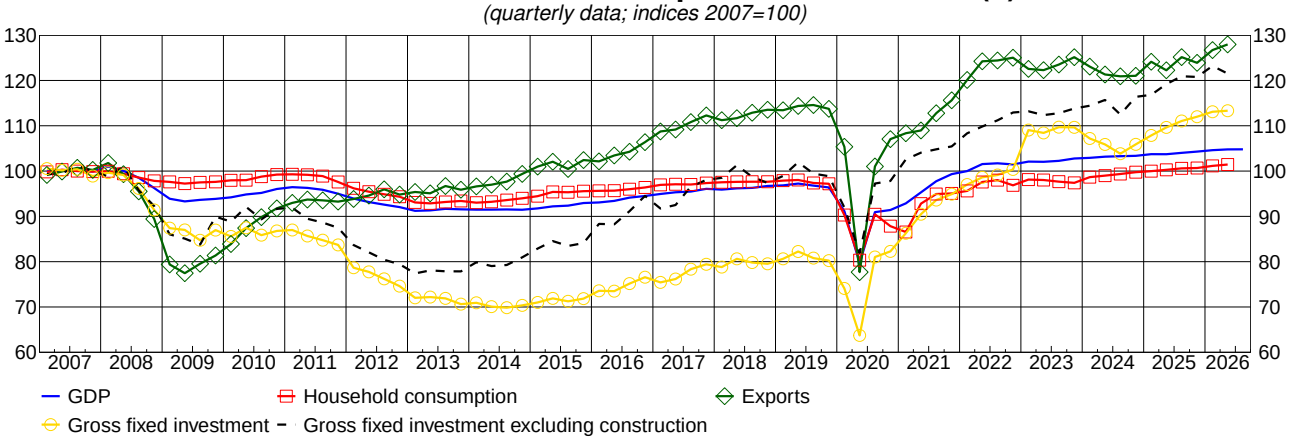
(percentage changes)



Source: Banca d'Italia.
1) Monthly estimates of changes in GDP on the previous quarter net of the most erratic components. Further details are available on the Banca d'Italia website: 'Ita-coin coincident cyclical indicator' https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/indicatori/indicatore-ciclico-coincidente/index.html?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=1 . Since November 2019, the dataset used for the Ita-coin estimate has been expanded with new data on services, which has meant adjusting the indicator profile. – (2) Quarterly data; percentage change on previous quarter.

2 – GDP and the main components of demand (1)

(quarterly data; indices 2007=100)



Source: Based on Istat data.
(1) Chain-linked volumes adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

3 – GDP, national demand, foreign trade (1)

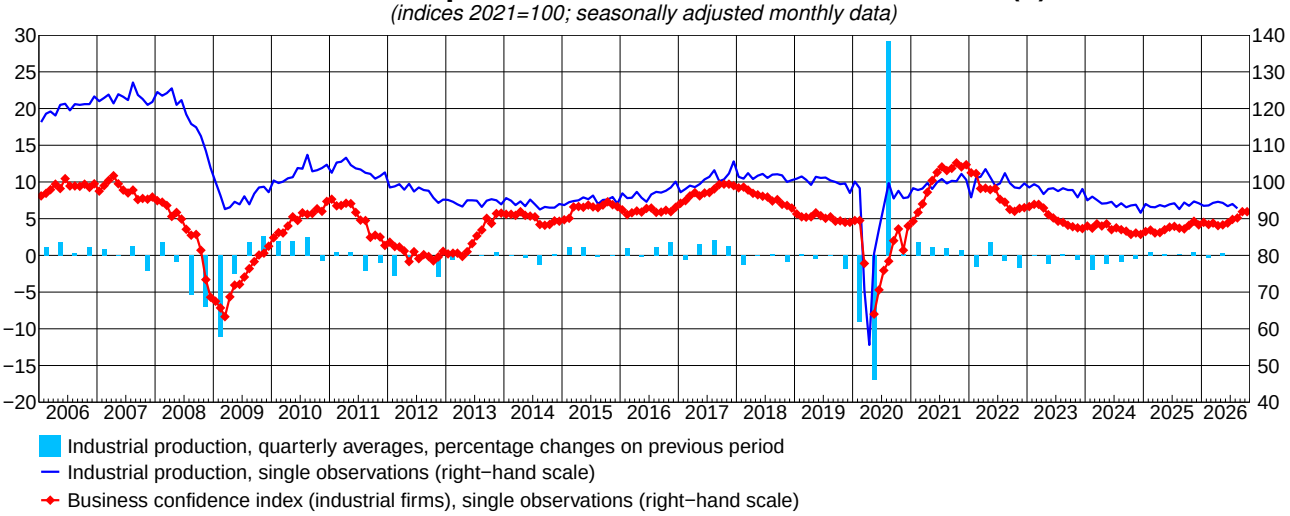
(percentage changes on previous period)

	Gross domestic product	Gross fixed investment	Resident household and NPISH consumption (2)	Government consumption	Total national demand (3)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
2022	4.9	7.8	5.1	0.4	5.6	10.1	12.6
2023	1.0	10.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.9
2024	1.1	-2.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.8	-0.7
2025	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.7	4.2
2025 - Q4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	-1.0	1.4
2026 - Q1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.4	2.3	-0.1
2026 - Q2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.5
2026 - Q3	0.0						

Source: Istat.
(1) Chain-linked volumes; quarterly data are adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. – (2) Non-profit institutions serving households. – (3) Including changes in inventories and valuables.

4 – Industrial production and business confidence (1)

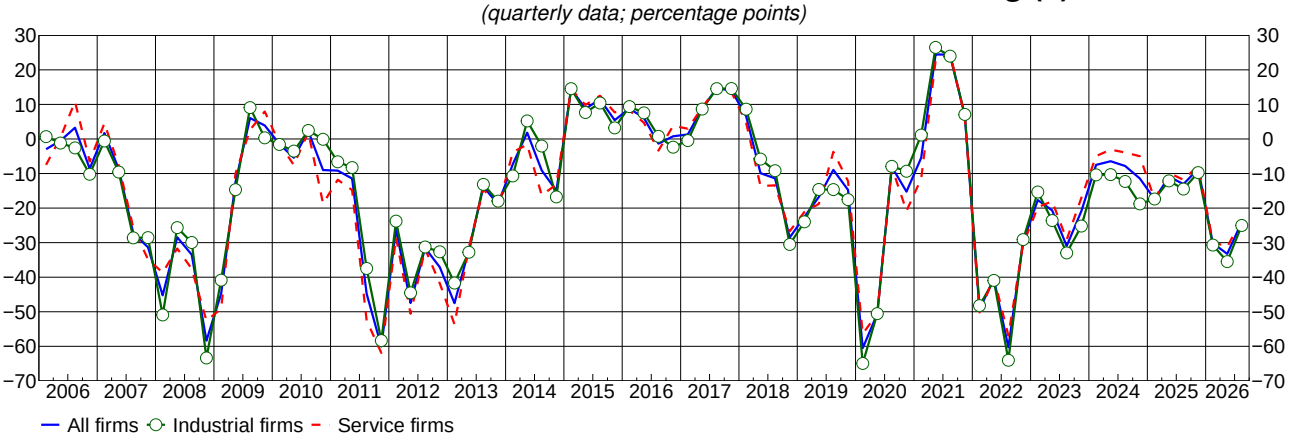
(indices 2021=100; seasonally adjusted monthly data)



Source: Based on Istat data.
(1) Following the operational difficulties linked to the Covid-19 emergency, the survey on Business confidence index for April 2020 was not conducted.

5 – Firms' assessment of the conditions for investing (1)

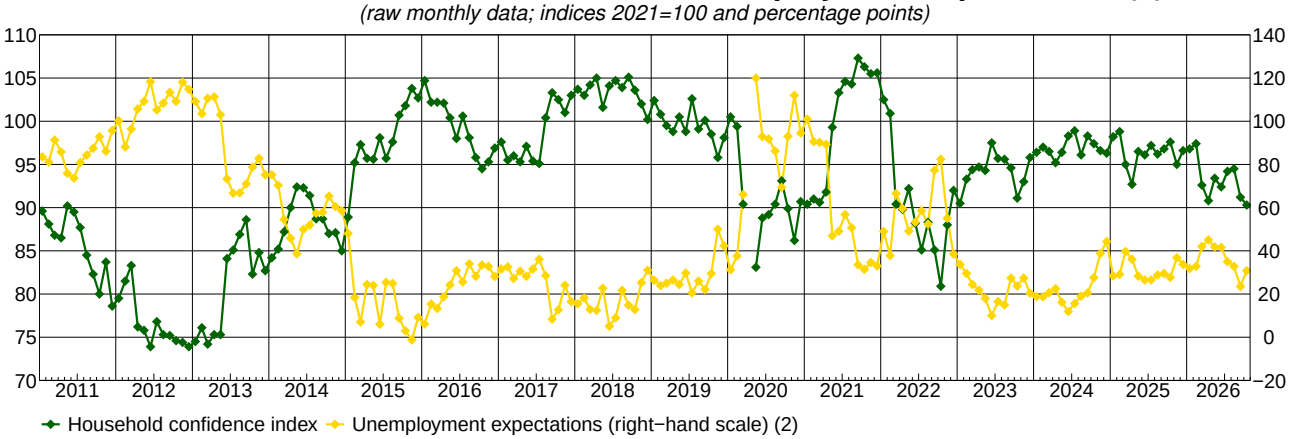
(quarterly data; percentage points)



Source: Banca d'Italia, Survey on Inflation and Growth Expectations (in collaboration with Il Sole 24 Ore up to October 2018).
(1) Balance of positive and negative responses compared with the previous quarter.

6 – Household confidence index and unemployment expectations (1)

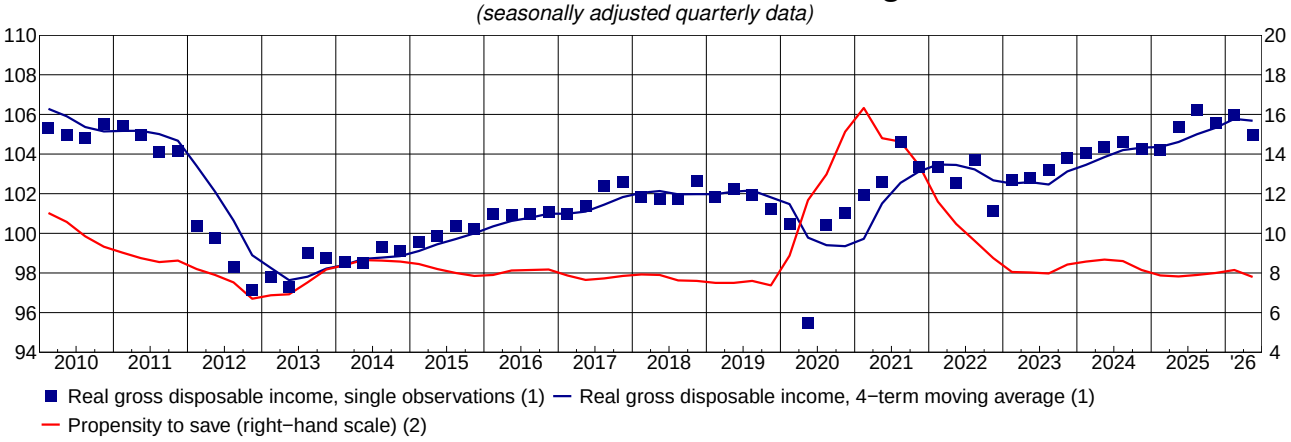
(raw monthly data; indices 2021=100 and percentage points)



Source: Based on Istat data.
(1) Following the operational difficulties linked to the Covid-19 emergency, the survey for April 2020 was not conducted. In June 2013 Istat introduced methodological changes and so, as a result, subsequent data cannot be directly compared with those preceding that date. – (2) Weighted net balance between the "strong increase" or "slight increase" and "strong decrease" or "slight decrease" response categories.

7 – Household income and saving

(seasonally adjusted quarterly data)

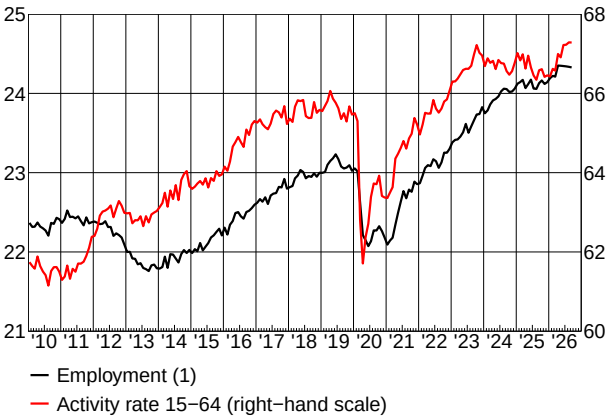


Source: Based on Istat data.
(1) Net of the variation in the final consumption expenditure deflator for resident households. Indices: 2015=100. – (2) Consumer households' savings as a percentage of gross disposable income; 4-term moving average.

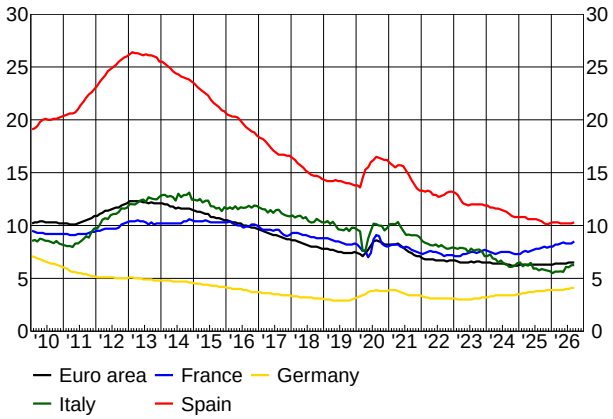
8 – Main labour market indicators

(seasonally adjusted monthly data; per cent, unless otherwise specified)

(a) Italy: Employment; activity rate



(b) Euro area: Unemployment rate

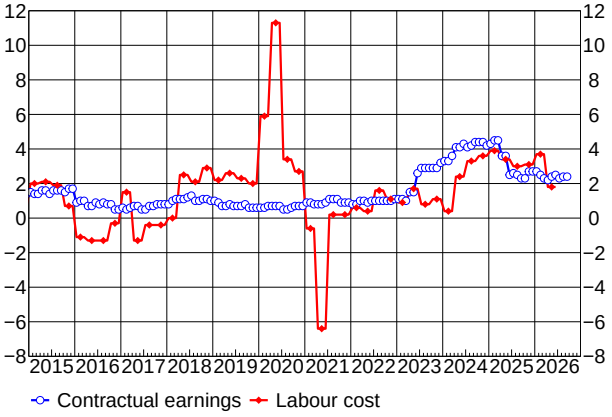


Sources: (a) Istat's labour force survey; (b) Eurostat; for Italy, Istat's labour force survey.
(1) Millions of persons.

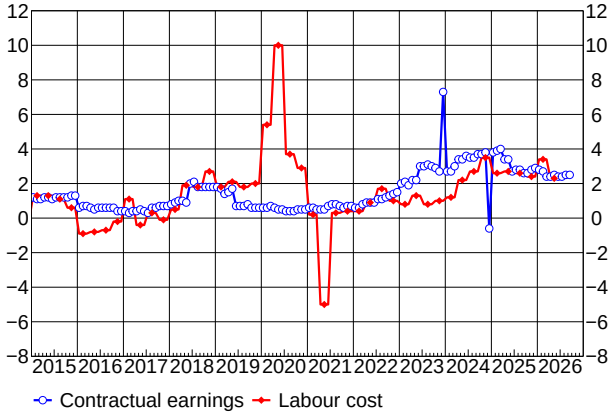
9 – Contractual earnings and labour costs per hour worked (1)

(year-on-year percentage changes)

(a) Non-farm private sector



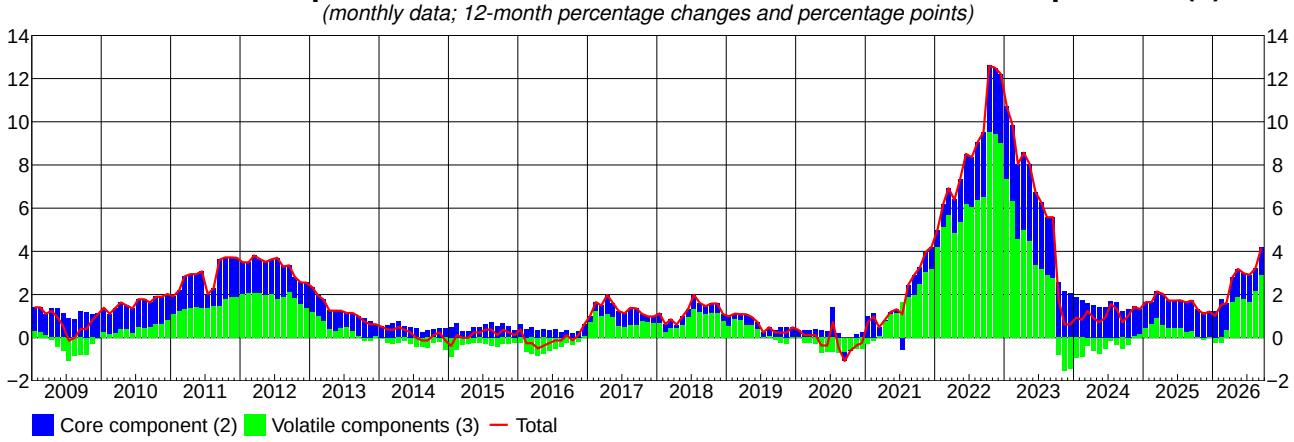
(b) Total economy



Source: Istat's national accounts and contractual earnings survey.
(1) Raw monthly data for contractual earnings; seasonally adjusted quarterly data for hourly labour costs. Labour costs include gross wages and social security contributions.

10 – Consumer price inflation and contributions of the main components (1)

(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes and percentage points)



Source: based on Eurostat data.
(1) Harmonized index of consumer prices. – (2) Includes non-food and non-energy products, and services. – (3) Includes food and energy products.

11 – Indicators of inflation

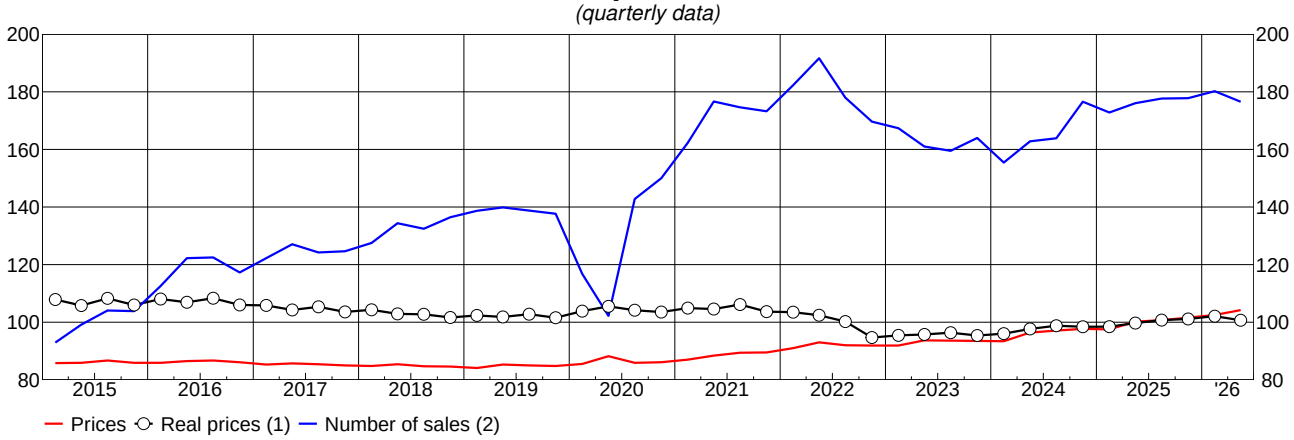
(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes)

		HICP (1)				PPI (2)
		Italy		Euro area		Italy
		Overall index	Excl. Energy and food	Overall index	Excl. Energy and food	Overall Index
2024		1.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	-5.7
2025		1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7
2025 -	Dec.	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	-2.0
2026 -	Jan.	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	-2.1
	Feb.	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	-3.7
	Mar.	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	5.4
	Apr.	2.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	8.8
	May	3.2	2.0	3.2	2.6	9.1
	June	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.4	6.8
	July	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.5	9.3
	Aug.	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.4	13.5
	Sept.	4.2	1.9	3.8	2.5	17.4
	Oct. (3)	5.6	2.3	4.0	2.5	

Source: based on Istat and Eurostat data.
(1) Harmonized index of consumer prices. – (2) Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market. – (3) Preliminary data.

12 – House prices and sales

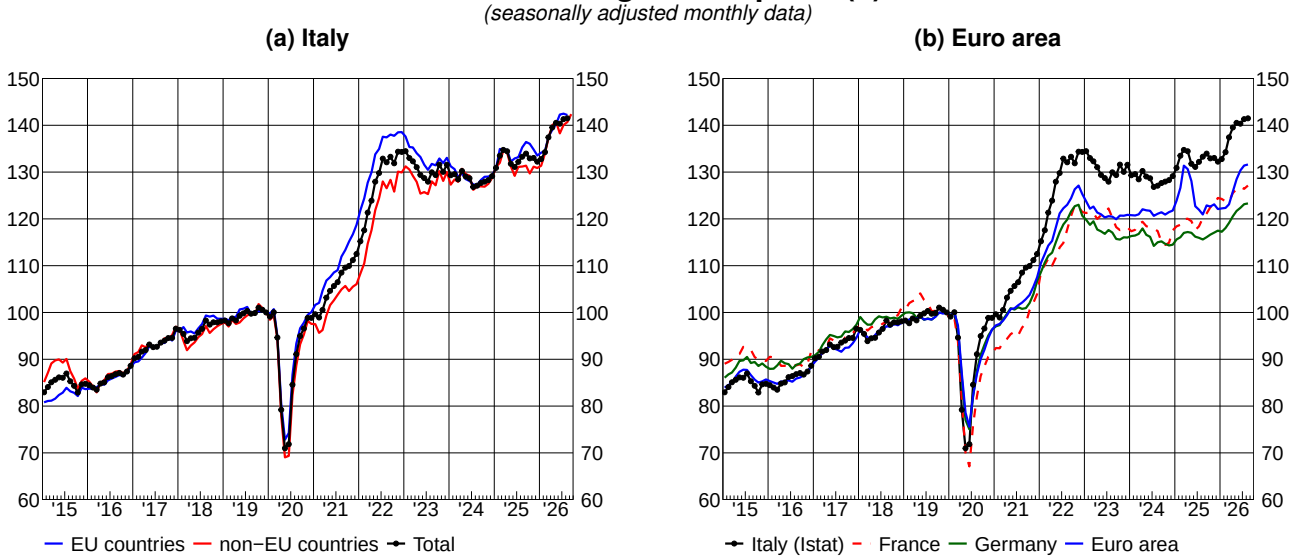
(quarterly data)



Sources: Based on data from Osservatorio del Mercato Immobiliare (OMI) of the Italian Revenue Agency, Banca d'Italia, Istat and Consulente Immobiliare.
(1) House prices deflated by the consumer price index. Indices 2025=100 – (2) Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Indices 2015=100

13 – Value of goods exports (1)

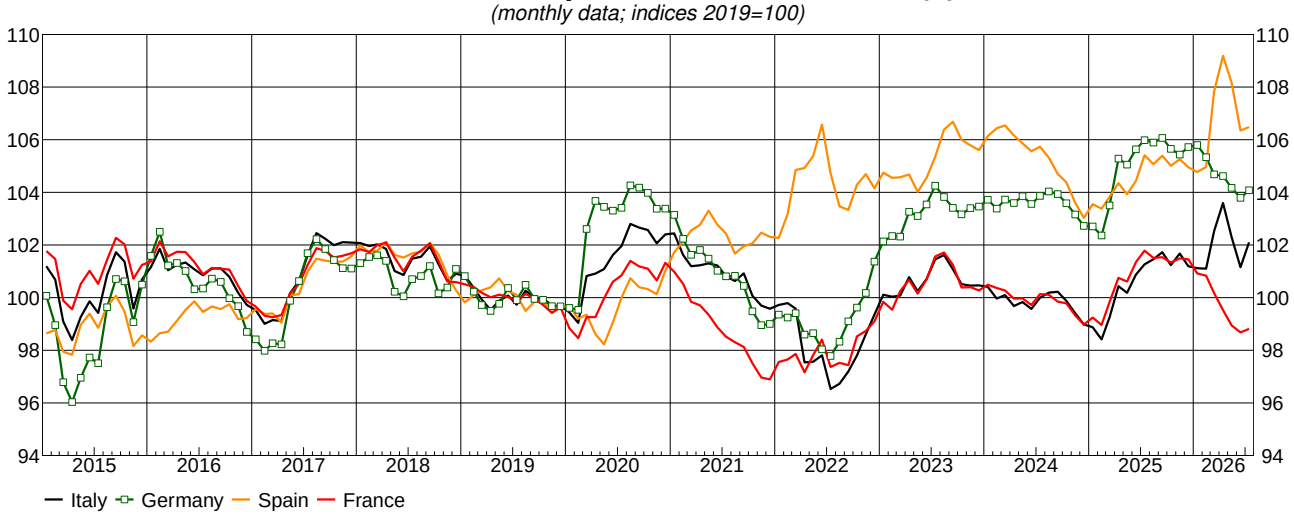
(seasonally adjusted monthly data)



Source: Based on Istat data.
(1) Indices: Q4 2019=100; 3-month moving averages.

14 – Price-competitiveness indicators (1)

(monthly data; indices 2019=100)



Sources: Based on ECB, CEPII, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN data and national statistics.
(1) In relation to 60 competitor countries; based on producer prices of manufactured goods and weighted by manufactured goods trade flows. An increase in an index indicates a loss of competitiveness.

15 – Balance of payments

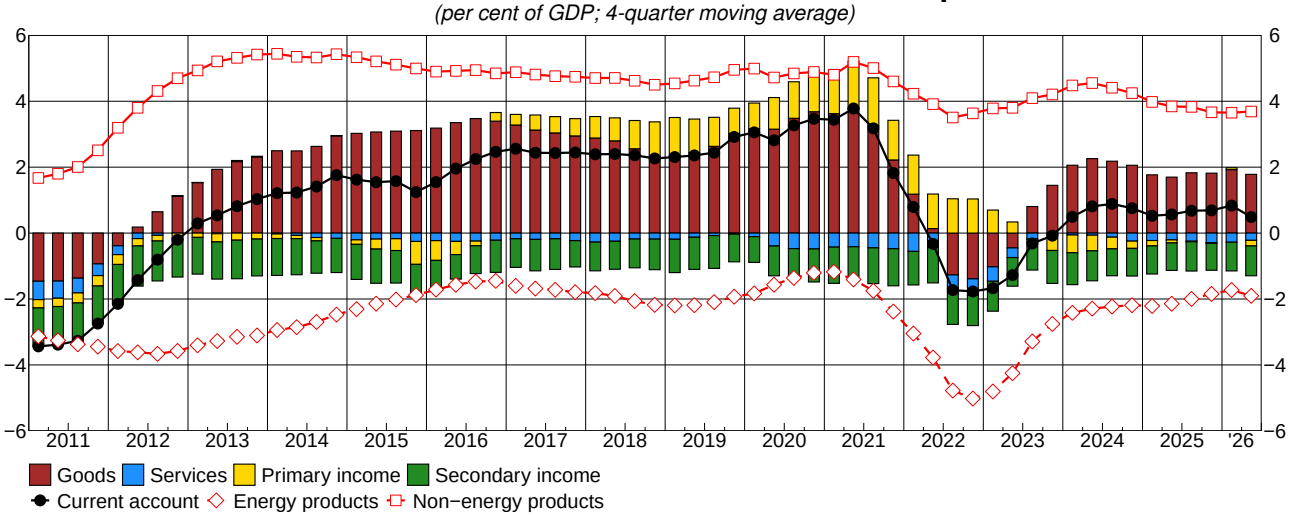
(net balances; billions of euros)

		Current account		Capital account	Net lending/borrowing to the rest of the world	Financial account			Errors and omissions
		Total	*of which:* Goods			Total	*of which:* Portfolio investment	*of which:* Change in reserve assets	
		A		B	A+B	C			C-(A+B)
2022		-35.4	-27.7	10.8	-24.6	-11.8	169.0	2.0	12.8
2023		-1.7	31.0	16.7	15.0	25.0	-26.6	2.7	10.0
2024		16.7	45.5	0.2	16.8	49.5	-76.4	2.1	32.7
2025		15.6	41.2	4.2	19.8	2.2	-36.6	1.7	-17.5
2025	Jan. - Aug.	12.7	27.4	-0.4	12.3	-0.7	-19.1	0.7	-13.0
2026	Jan. - Aug.	9.6	28.7	2.5	12.1	1.0	-10.7	6.0	-11.1
2025 -	Aug.	2.3	2.1	-0.4	1.9	-1.4	10.9	-0.7	-3.3
	Sept.	1.6	2.3	-0.6	1.1	-9.5	-2.9	1.3	-10.5
	Oct.	2.8	3.0	2.3	5.2	10.2	-17.7	-1.8	5.1
	Nov.	-2.4	3.6	2.0	-0.5	-9.5	-11.3	0.6	-9.0
	Dec.	0.9	4.9	0.8	1.8	11.6	14.4	0.9	9.9
2026 -	Jan.	-2.1	0.6	0.2	-1.9	-0.8	-5.7	0.0	1.1
	Feb.	1.2	4.2	0.2	1.4	-3.2	-7.8	0.1	-4.6
	Mar.	0.7	4.0	-0.2	0.6	-13.6	14.2	1.2	-14.2
	Apr.	0.4	3.3	0.2	0.6	9.1	0.3	-0.1	8.4
	May	-3.4	3.4	0.3	-3.1	-4.1	2.8	3.4	-1.0
	June	2.4	2.8	1.4	3.8	0.2	-50.0	0.8	-3.5
	July	7.6	8.2	0.2	7.8	8.5	11.4	-0.4	0.6
	Aug.	2.8	2.3	0.2	3.0	5.0	24.1	1.1	2.1

Source: Banca d'Italia.

16 – Current account balance and its main components

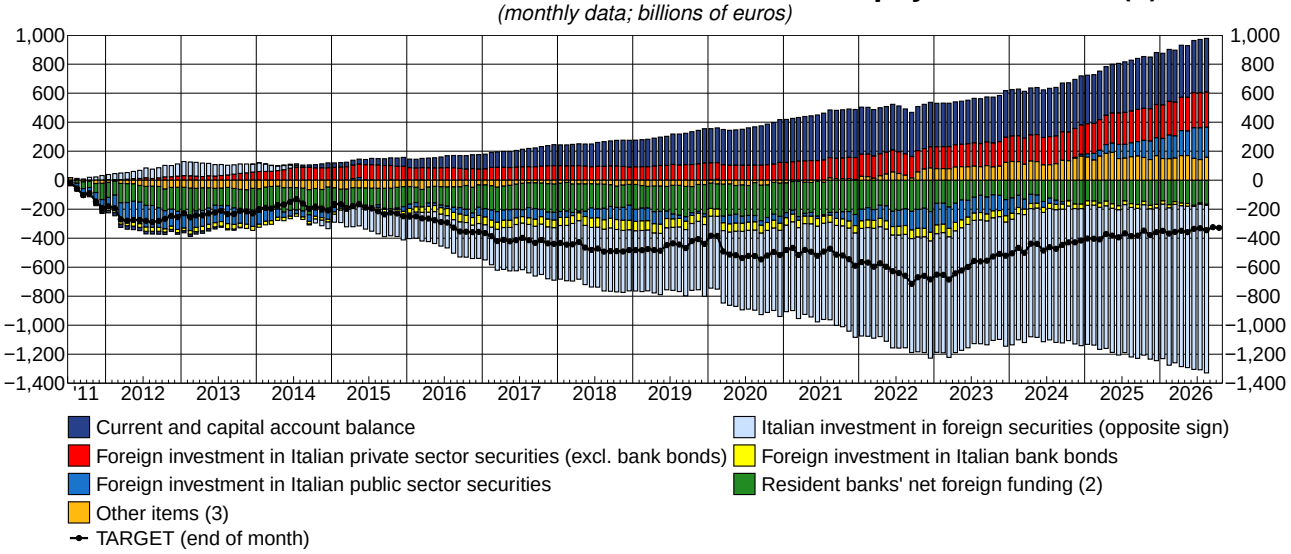
(per cent of GDP; 4-quarter moving average)



Source: Istat for GDP; based on Istat foreign trade data for the breakdown between energy and non-energy products.

17 – TARGET balance and cumulative balance of payments flows (1)

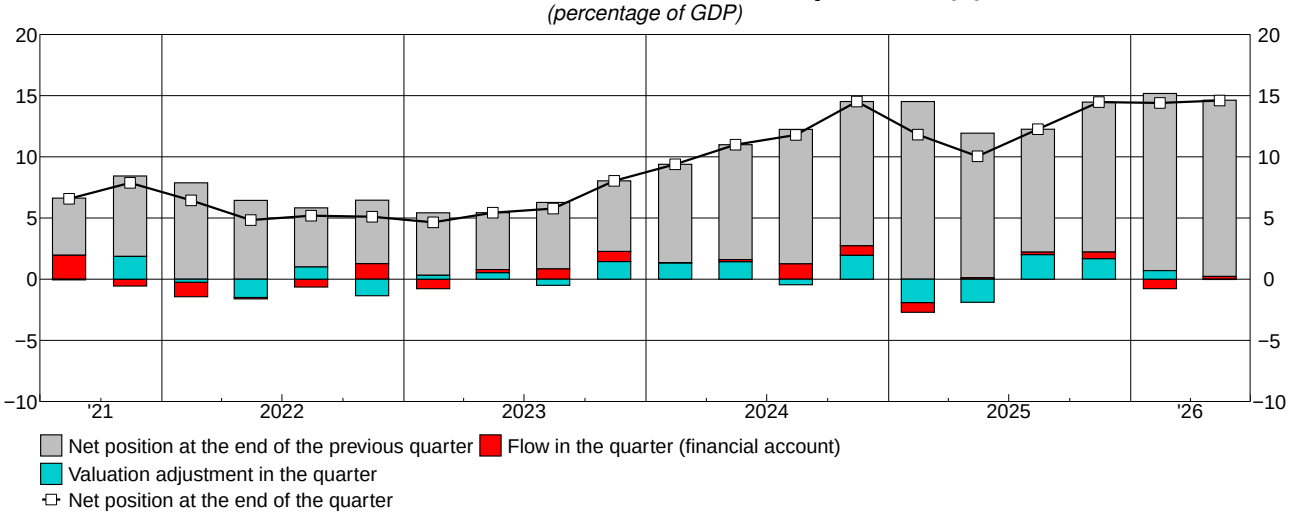
(monthly data; billions of euros)



Source: Banca d'Italia.
(1) Using the balance of payments accounting identity, an improvement in the Banca d'Italia's debtor balance vis-à-vis the ECB in the TARGET payment system may reflect investment in Italy by non-residents (greater liabilities), residents' disposals of foreign assets (lower assets) or a current account and capital account surplus. Cumulative flows since July 2011. – (2) Net funding in the form of loans, deposits and other investments by the banking sector, including those intermediated by resident central counterparties. – (3) Direct investment, financial derivatives, other investment, official reserves, errors and omissions.

18 – Net international investment position (1)

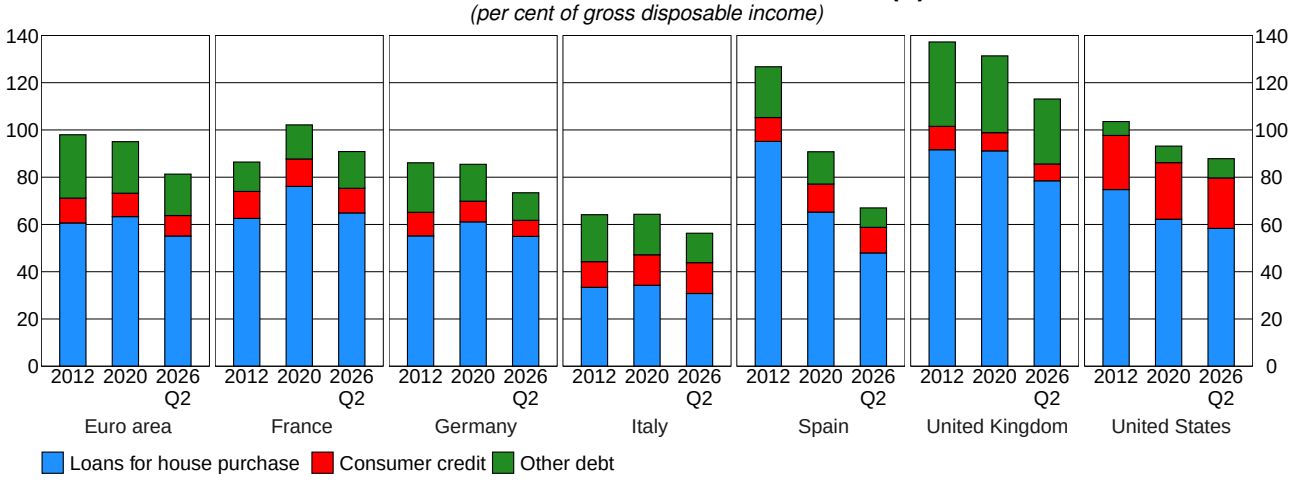
(percentage of GDP)



Source: Istat, for GDP.
(1) The net position at the end of the quarter equals the net position at the end of the previous quarter corrected for financial account flows during the quarter and for valuation adjustments.

19 – Financial debt of households (1)

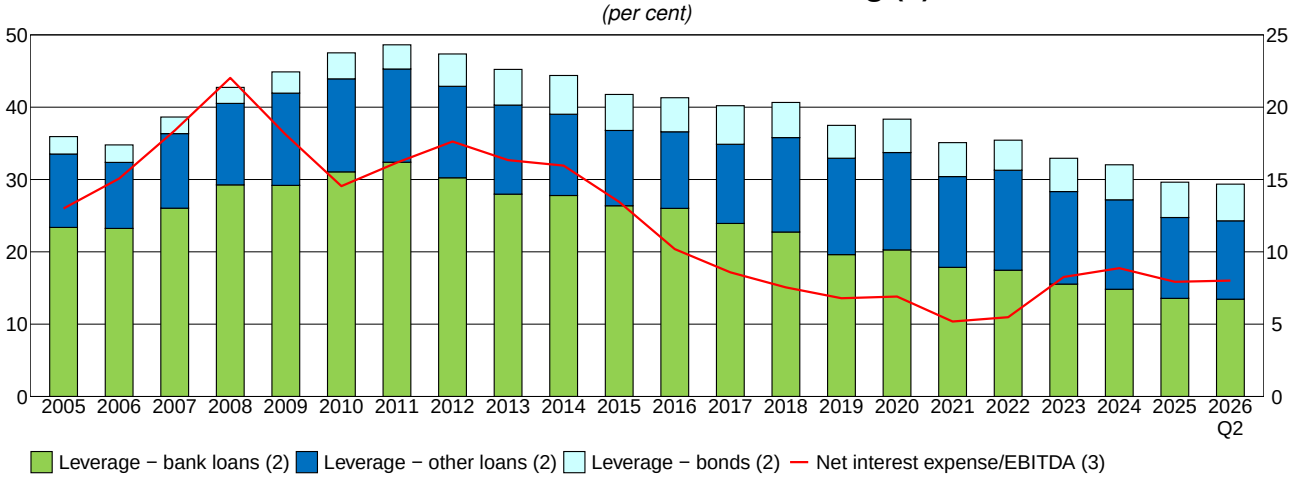
(per cent of gross disposable income)



Sources: Banca d'Italia and Istat for Italy, ECB for euro-area countries, Office for National Statistics and Bank of England for the United Kingdom, Federal Reserve System - Board of Governors and Bureau of Economic Analysis for the United States.
(1) Data refer to consumer and producer households; for the United States data refer to only consumer households. End-of-period data.

20 – Indicators of firms' borrowing (1)

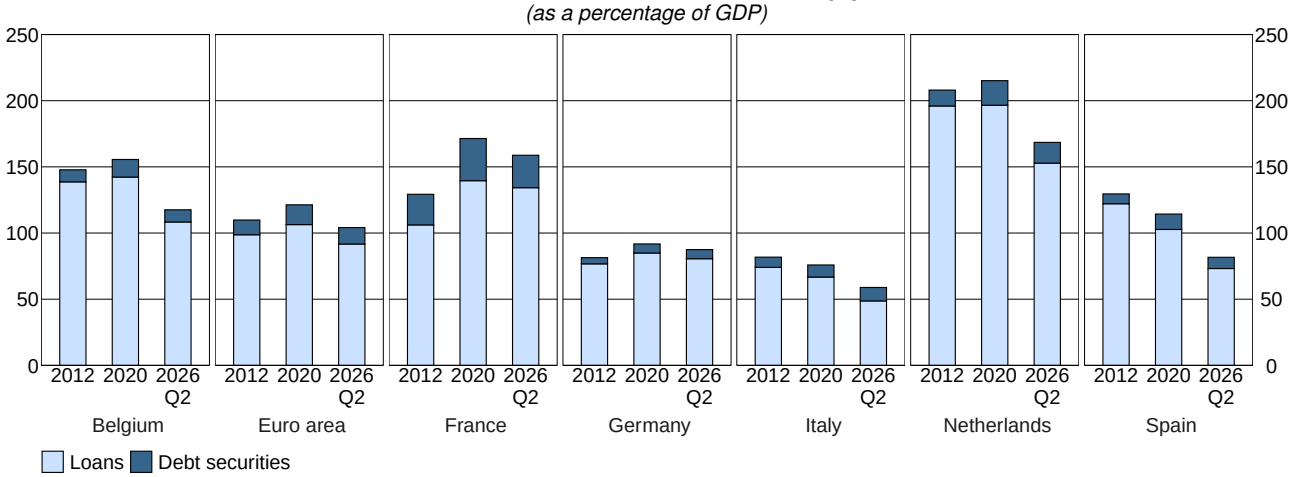
(per cent)



Sources: Banca d'Italia (Financial Accounts) and analyses of Istat data, National Accounts by institutional sector.
(1) Data refer to non-financial corporations sector. – (2) Leverage is calculated as the ratio of financial debts (bank loans, bonds, other loans) to the sum of financial debts and shareholders' equity at market prices. End-of-period data. – (3) 4-quarter cumulative data (right-hand scale).

21 – Firms' financial debt (1)

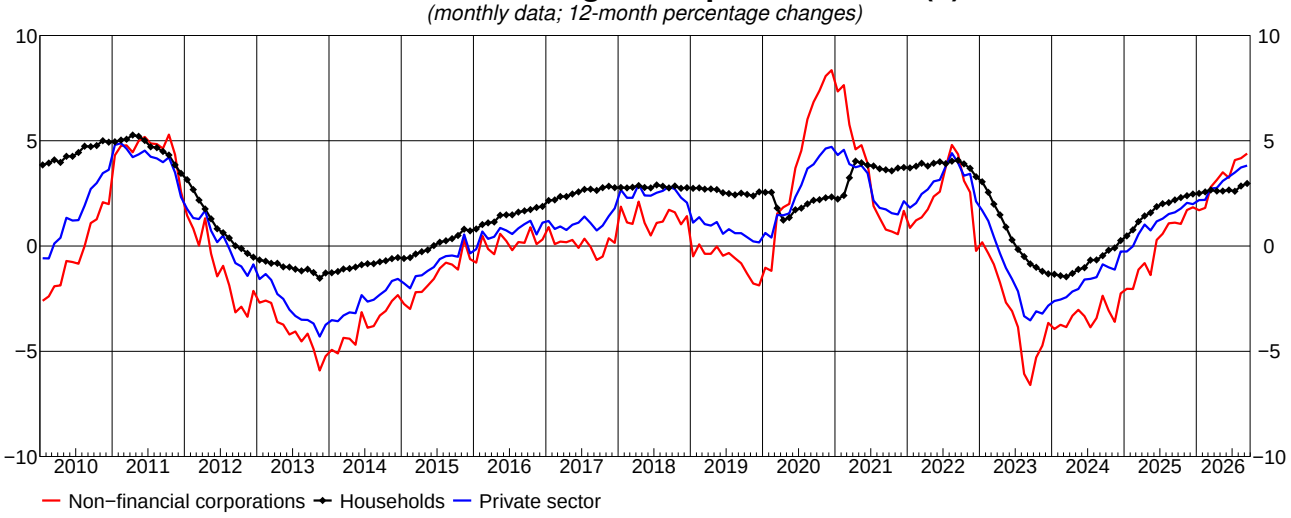
(as a percentage of GDP)



Source: based on ECB data.
(1) The data refer to the non-financial corporations sector. End-of-period data.

22 – Bank lending to the private sector (1)

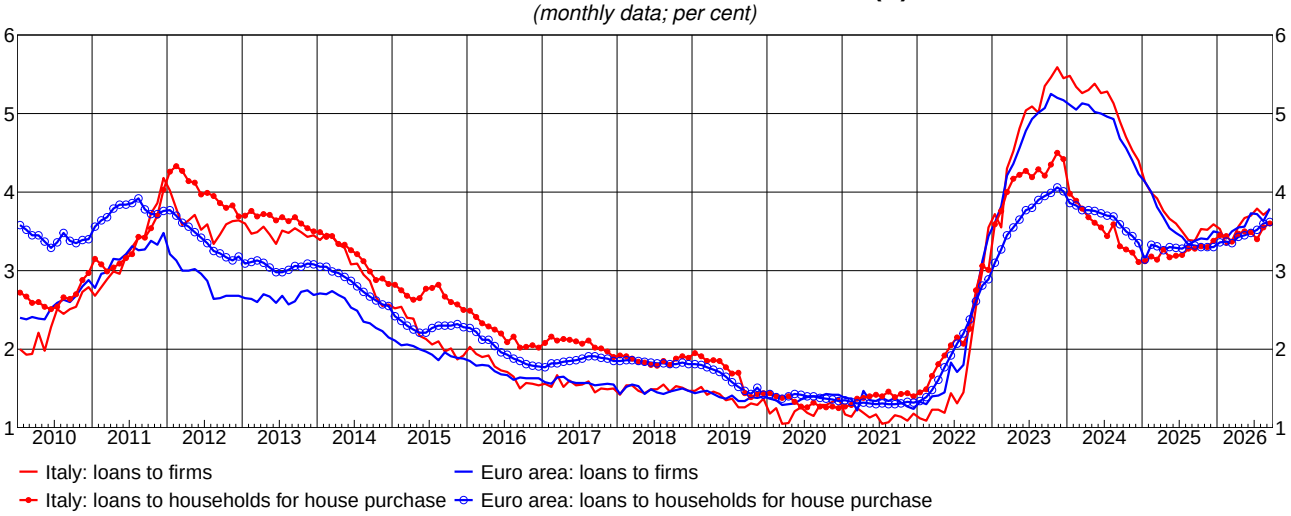
(monthly data; 12-month percentage changes)



Source: Supervisory reports.
(1) Includes bad debts, repos and loans not recorded in banks' balance sheets because they have been securitized. The percentage changes are net of reclassifications, exchange rate variations, value adjustments and other variations not due to transactions; operations concluded with central counterparties are excluded.

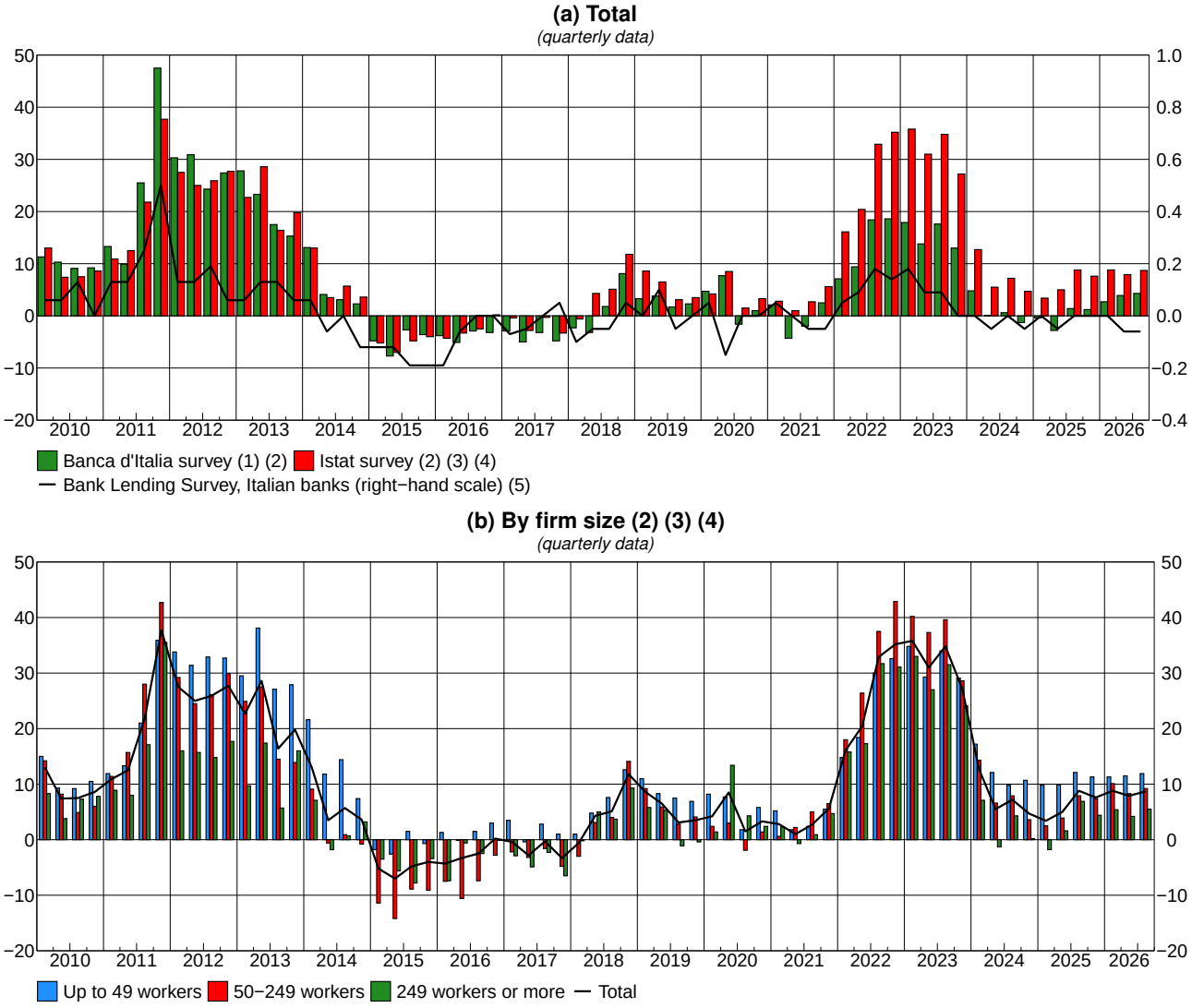
23 – Interest rates on new loans (1)

(monthly data; per cent)



Source: Based on Banca d'Italia and ECB data.
(1) Averages. Data refer only to transactions in euros and are gathered and processed using the Eurosystem's harmonized method.

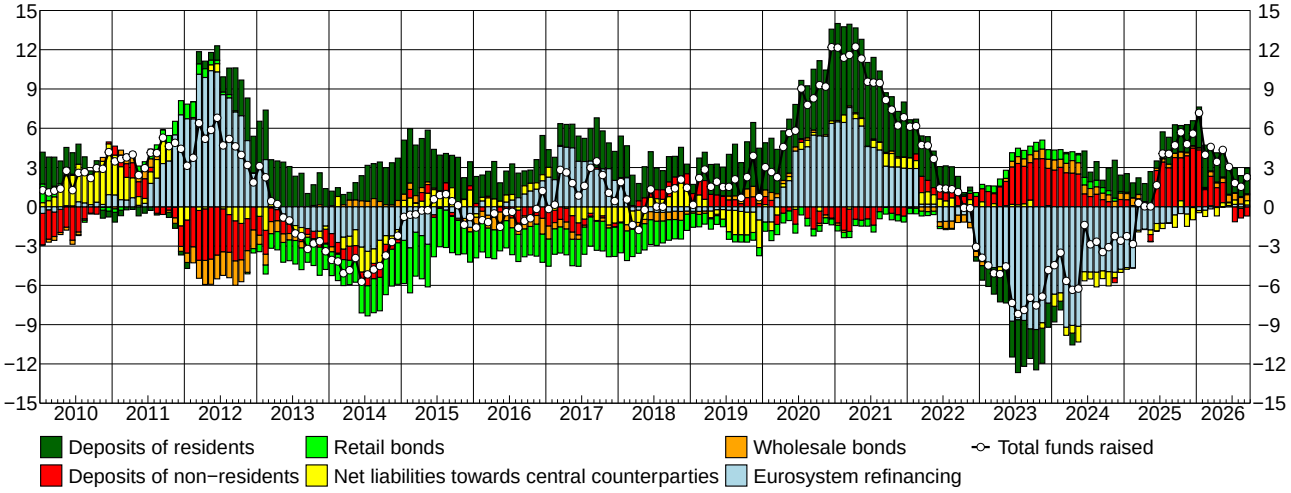
24 – Credit access conditions for firms



(1) Source: Banca d'Italia, Survey on inflation and growth expectations (in collaboration with Il Sole 24 Ore up to October 2018); firms in industry (excluding constructions) and services. – (2) Net percentage of firms reporting difficulty in obtaining credit. – (3) Source: Istat, Monthly business confidence survey in the manufacturing sector. – (4) Last survey in the quarter. – (5) Source: Banca d'Italia, the euro area bank lending survey. Degree of credit supply tightening compared with the previous quarter (diffusion index).

25 – Growth in bank funding: contributions of the various components (1)

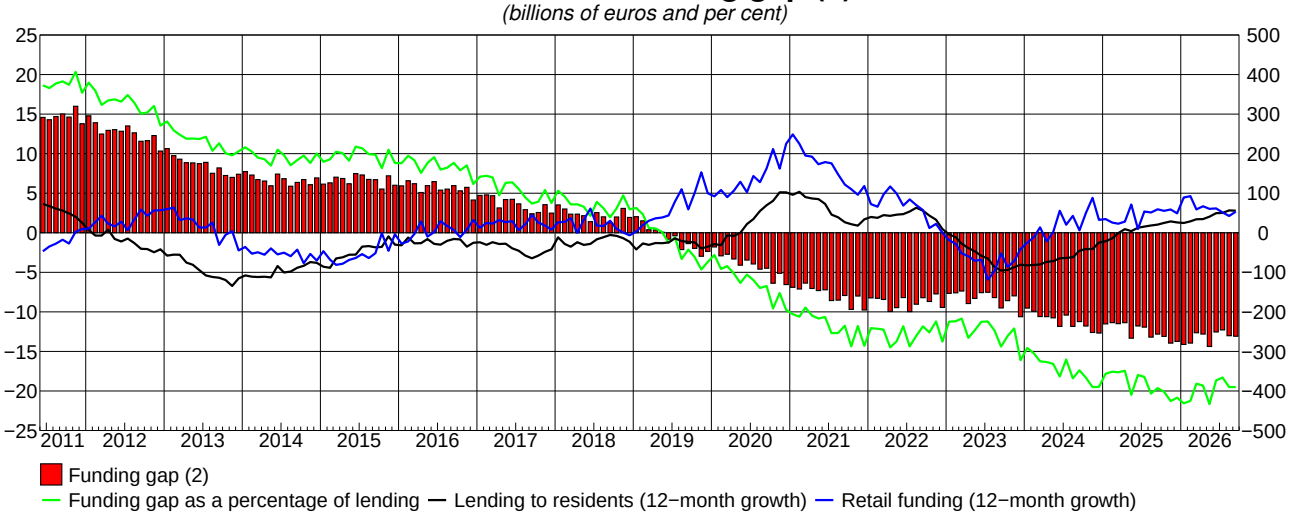
(percentage points and 12-month percentage changes)



Source: Supervisory reports.
(1) The sum of the contributions is equal to the percentage change over 12 months in the total funds raised. The percentage changes in the single components are calculated net of reclassifications, exchange-rate variations, value adjustments and other variations not due to transactions. Net liabilities towards central counterparties are the funds raised by way of repos with non-residents via central counterparties.

26 – Banks' funding gap (1)

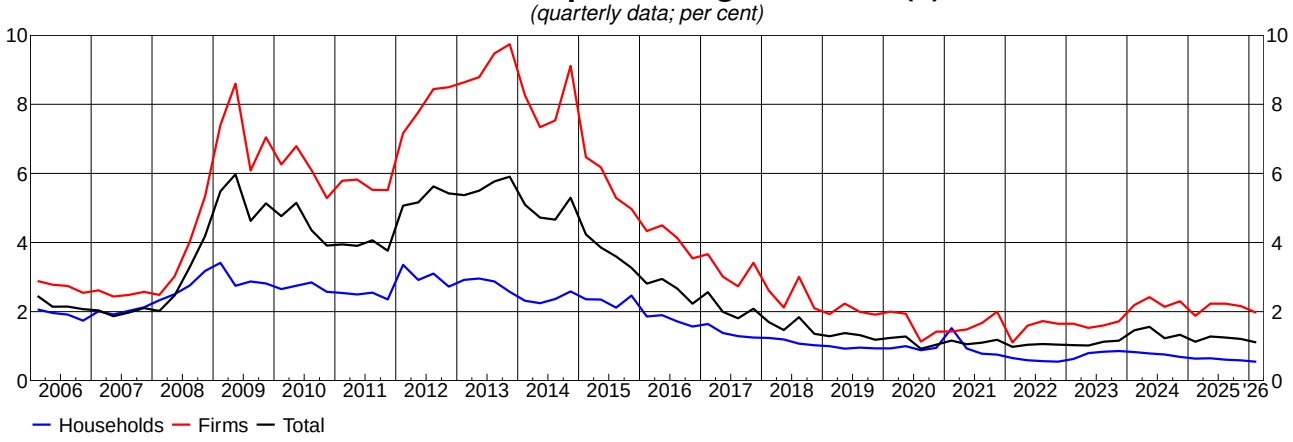
(billions of euros and per cent)



Source: Supervisory reports. Data includes only those reported by credit intermediaries registered in the Banca d'Italia's supervisory register, excluding branches of foreign banks.
(1) Difference between lending to residents and retail funding (residents' deposits plus bank bonds subscribed by households). – (2) Right-hand scale (billions).

27 – New non-performing loan rates (1)

(quarterly data; per cent)

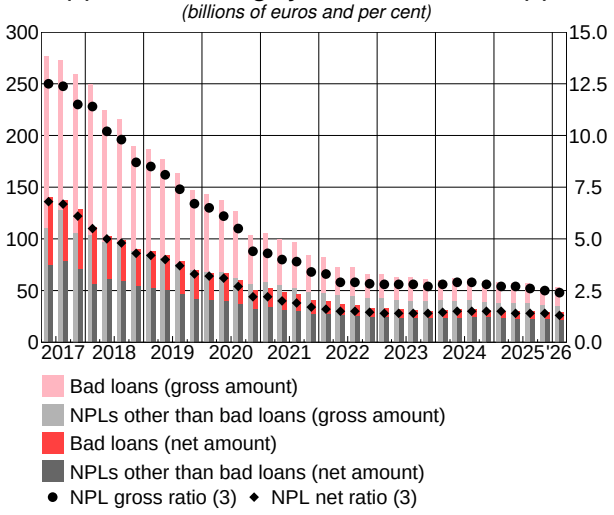


Source: Central Credit Register.
(1) Annualized quarterly flows of adjusted NPLs in relation to the stock of loans net of adjusted NPLs at the end of the previous quarter. Data seasonally adjusted where necessary.

28 – Non-performing loans (1)

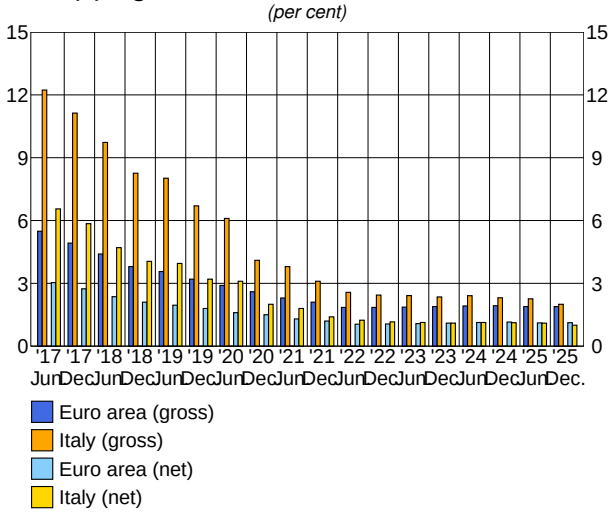
(a) Italian banking system: total amount (2)

(billions of euros and per cent)



(b) Significant banks: share of total loans

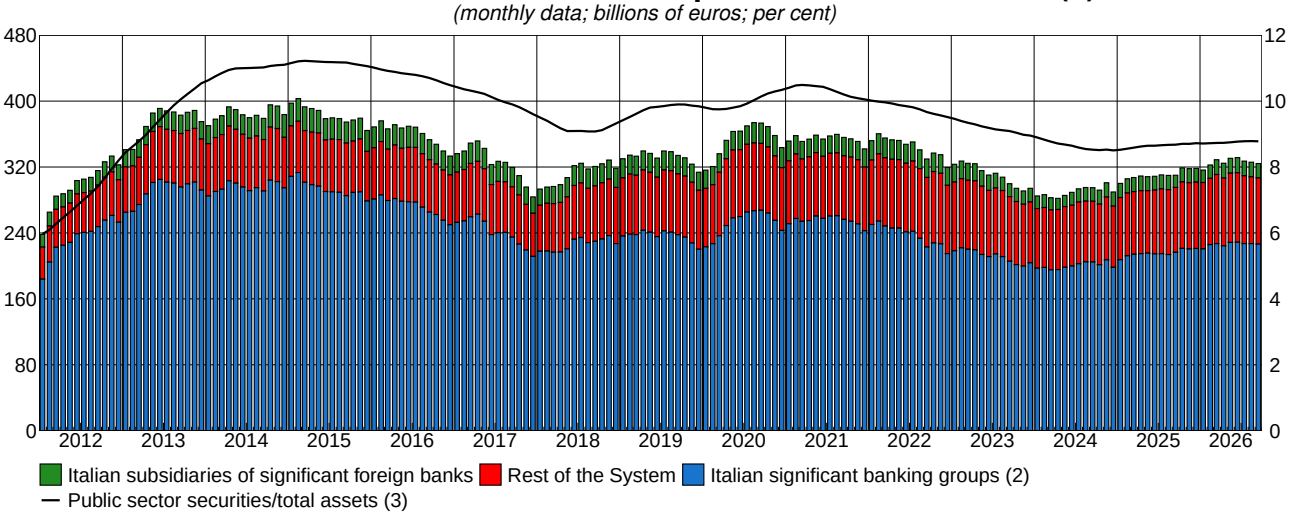
(per cent)



Sources: Supervisory reports, on a consolidated basis for banking groups and on an individual basis for the rest of the Italian banking system; ECB, Supervisory Banking Statistics for the euro area.
(1) Includes loans to customers, credit intermediaries and central banks. End of period data. Amounts and ratios are calculated net and gross of provisions. – (2) Includes banking groups and banks subsidiaries of foreign intermediaries; excludes branches of foreign banks. – (3) Right-hand scale, per cent.

29 – Banks' investment in Italian public sector securities (1)

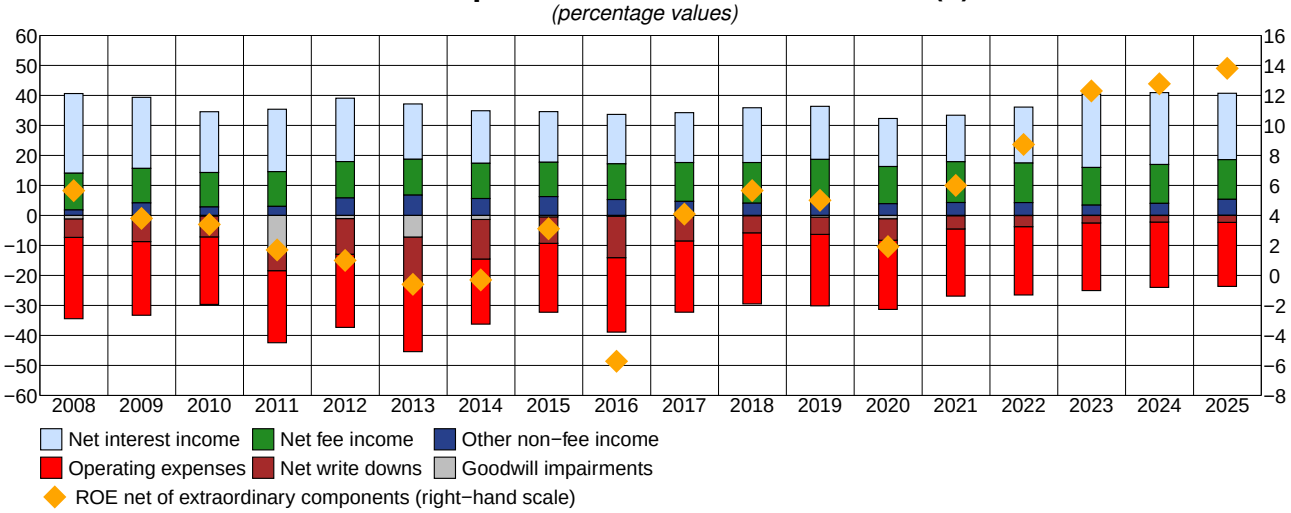
(monthly data; billions of euros; per cent)



Source: Individual supervisory reports.
(1) All public sector securities, including those issued by local authorities. Data includes only those reported by credit intermediaries registered in the Banca d'Italia's supervisory register. The stock of Italian public sector securities in portfolios was revised starting in 2013, following the extension of the perimeter of general government as defined by Istat in agreement with Eurostat. – (2) Includes the cooperative credit banks merged into cooperative credit banking groups. – (3) Twelve-month moving average ending in the month indicated. The series 'total assets' does not include repurchased self-issued bonds. Right-hand scale.

30 – Main profit and loss items of banks (1)

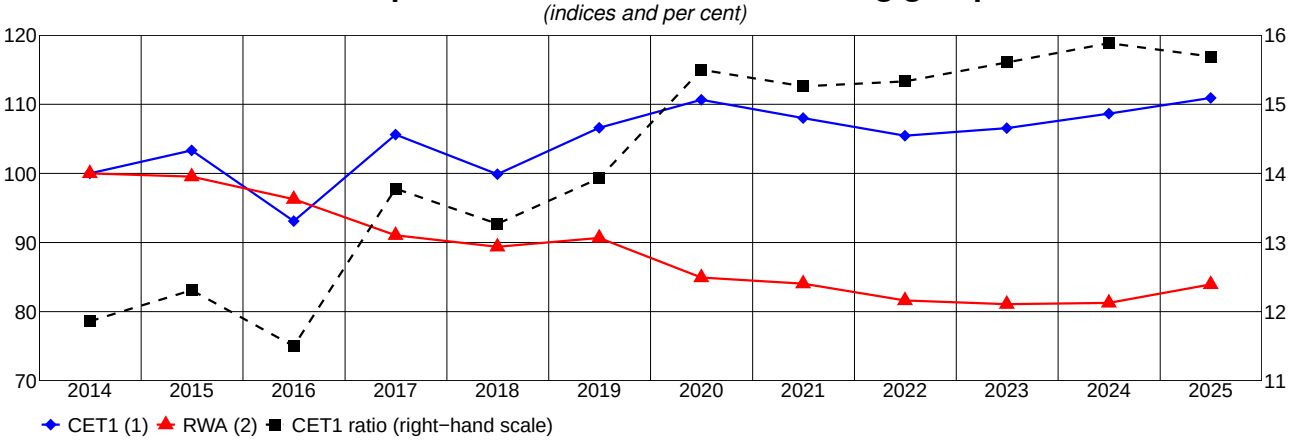
(percentage values)



Sources: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.
(1) As a ratio to average equity in the year. For the definition of the items, see the Section Methodological Note of the Appendix of the 2025 Annual Report (available only in Italian).

31 – Capitalization of banks and banking groups

(indices and per cent)



Sources: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.
(1) 'Common equity tier 1'). Index: 2014=100. – (2) 'Risk-Weighted Assets'. Index: 2014=100.

32 – Capital and liquidity indicators of the banking system

(per cent; reference date: June 2026)

	CET1 Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	Leverage Ratio	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Net Stable Funding Ratio
			Total		
Simple Average	27.95	28.95	11.47	485.72	174.65
Weighted Average	15.49	19.48	6.30	174.54	131.72
Standard Deviation	21.81	21.30	7.47	431.27	79.73
1 Quartile	17.22	18.65	6.48	227.57	139.66
Median	23.18	23.91	9.25	327.23	153.83
3 Quartile	32.52	33.09	15.09	581.04	184.21
			Significant banks		
Simple Average	19.00	22.27	6.93	284.82	174.49
Weighted Average	15.65	19.85	6.04	164.25	129.71
Standard Deviation	5.76	4.83	1.96	232.20	97.53
1 Quartile	14.26	18.67	5.05	147.75	123.77
Median	16.28	19.51	6.54	170.06	135.96
3 Quartile	23.18	27.08	8.58	300.18	173.58
			Less significant banks		
Simple Average	29.48	30.11	12.09	503.99	174.67
Weighted Average	18.55	20.47	7.50	264.33	149.34
Standard Deviation	22.86	22.53	7.83	440.45	77.91
1 Quartile	18.40	19.48	6.63	234.72	142.01
Median	25.31	25.31	10.55	346.34	156.30
3 Quartile	33.52	33.52	15.87	607.58	184.70

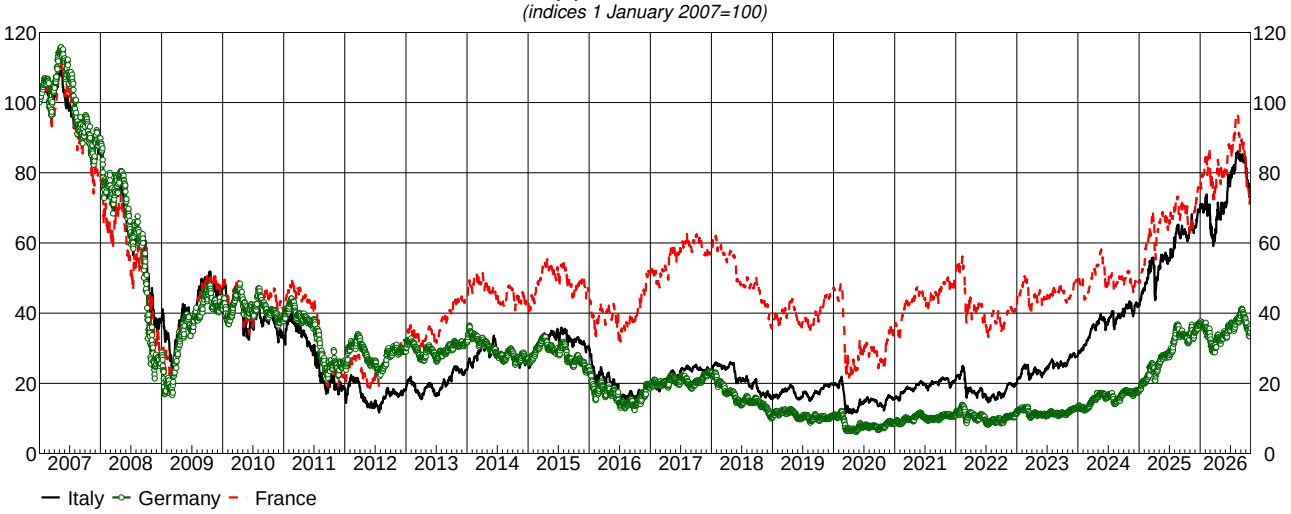
Source: Consolidated supervisory reports for banking groups, individual supervisory reports for stand-alone banks.
From April 2025, the methodology for calculating the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio data was changed, aligning it with that used in other official publications of Banca d'Italia. Following the new methodology, the data previously published in the April 2024 to March 2025 editions were also changed.

33 – Share prices and CDS spreads of listed banks

(daily data)

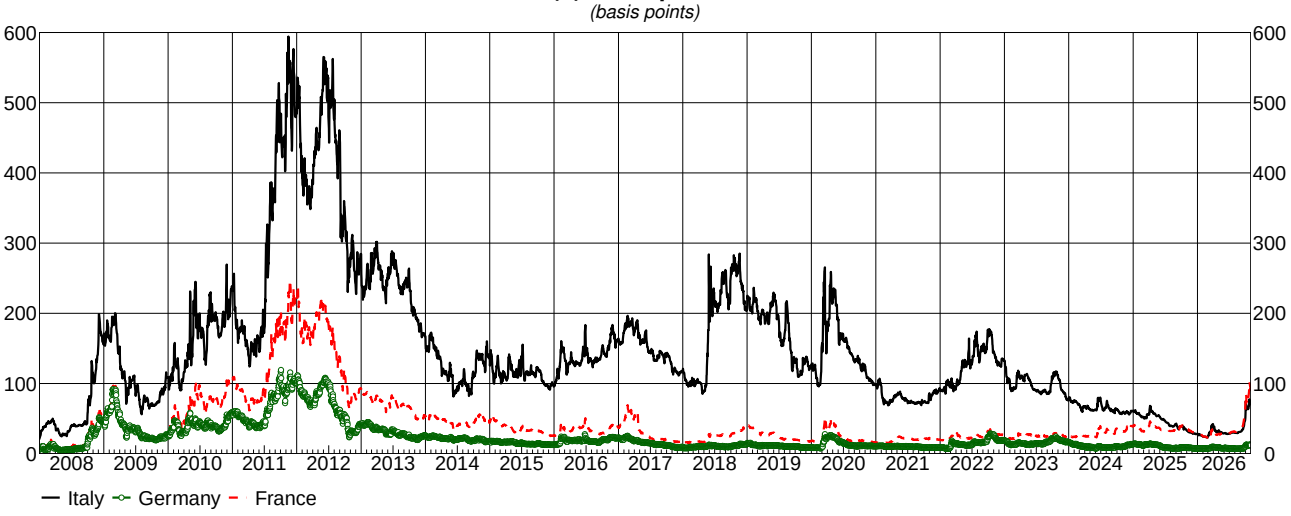
(a) Bank indices

(indices 1 January 2007=100)



(b) CDS spreads

(basis points)



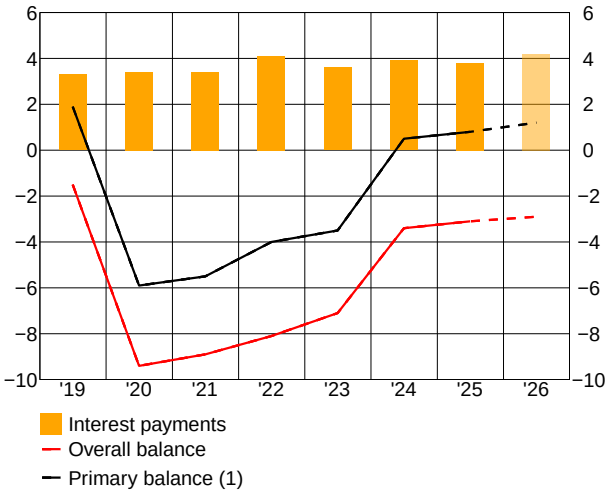
Source: Refinitiv and ICE Data Derivatives UK ltd.

With reference to data provided by ICE Data Derivatives UK Limited, the supplier has requested publication of the following disclaimer: “The data referenced herein is the property of ICE Data Derivatives UK Limited, its affiliates and/or their respective third party suppliers (“ICE and its Third Party Suppliers”) and is used with permission. This material contains information that is confidential and proprietary property and/or trade secrets of ICE and its Third Party Suppliers and is not to be published, reproduced, copied, disclosed, or used without the express written consent of ICE and its Third Party Suppliers. ICE and its Third Party Suppliers does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness or availability of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause or for the results obtained from the use of such information. ICE and its Third Party Suppliers accepts no liability in connection with the use of this data or marks. ICE and its Third Party Suppliers disclaim any and all express or implied warranties, including, but not limited to, any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use. In no event shall ICE and its Third Party Suppliers be liable for any direct, indirect, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with the Banca d’Italia’s or others’ use of ICE and its Third Party Suppliers’ data or services. ICE and its Third Party Suppliers do not sponsor, endorse, or recommend any part of this research and/or presentation”.

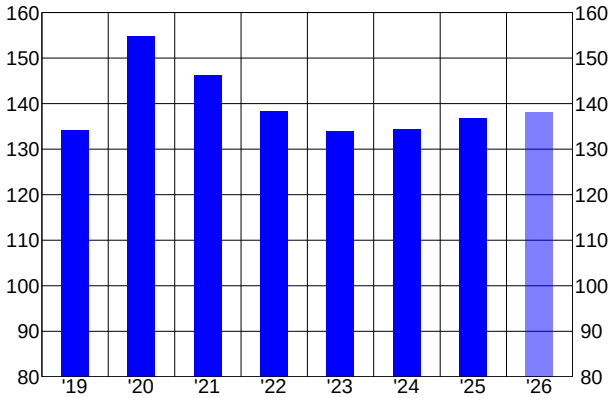
34 – Main public finance indicators

(per cent of GDP)

(a) General government balances



(b) General government gross debt



Source: for the period 2019-2025 Istat (for the items of general government consolidated accounts and GDP) and Banca d'italia (for debt); for the 2026 official targets Ministry of Economy and Finance, Public Finance Planning Document (October 2026).
(1) Overall balance net of interest payments.

35 – Main public finance indicators (European comparison)

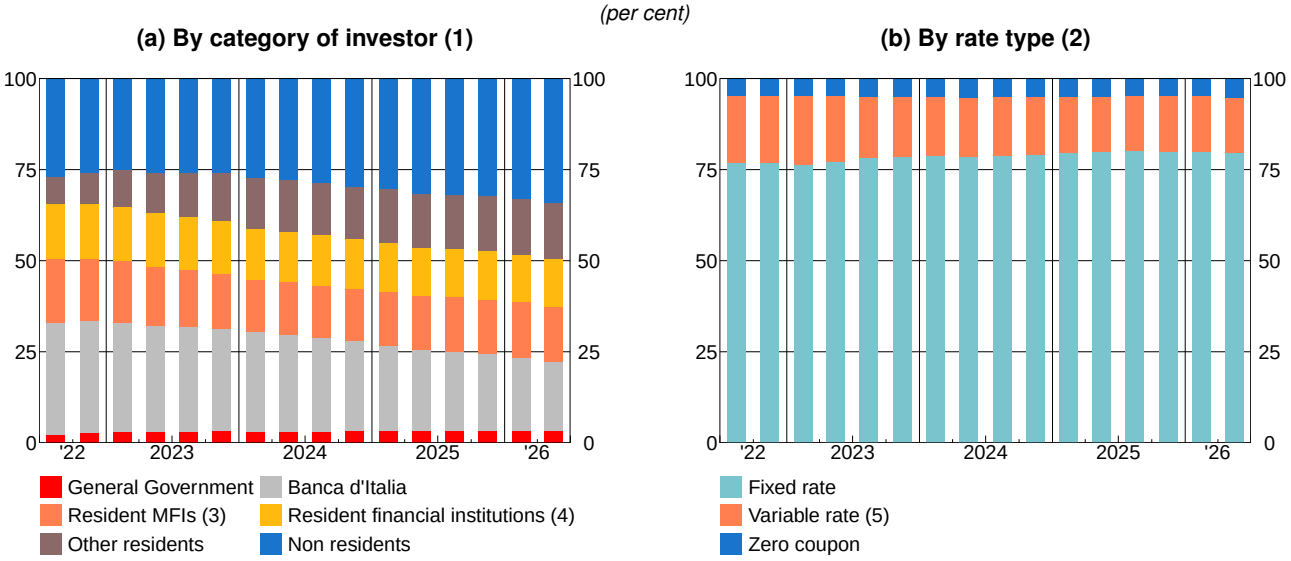
(per cent of GDP)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
					Overall balance				
Italy	-1.5	-9.4	-8.9	-8.1	-7.1	-3.4	-3.1	-2.9	-3.4
France	-2.4	-8.9	-6.6	-4.7	-5.4	-5.8	-5.1	-5.1	-5.7
Germany	1.3	-4.4	-3.2	-1.9	-2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-3.7	-4.1
Spain	-3.1	-9.9	-6.7	-4.6	-3.3	-3.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.0
Euro area	-0.5	-7.0	-5.1	-3.4	-3.5	-3.0	-2.9	-3.3	-3.5
					Primary balance (1)				
Italy	1.9	-5.9	-5.5	-4.0	-3.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
France	-0.9	-7.7	-5.2	-2.8	-3.5	-3.7	-2.9	-2.5	-2.9
Germany	2.1	-3.7	-2.6	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-2.5	-2.9
Spain	-0.8	-7.7	-4.5	-2.3	-1.0	-0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5
Euro area	1.1	-5.5	-3.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3
					Gross public debt				
Italy	134.2	154.7	146.1	138.4	134.0	134.3	136.7	138.1	138.5
France	98.2	114.9	112.8	111.4	109.5	112.6	115.6	118.1	120.2
Germany	58.7	68.0	67.9	64.4	62.3	62.2	63.5	65.8	68.0
Spain	97.7	119.3	115.7	109.3	105.2	101.6	100.7	99.6	98.9
Euro area	85.2	98.2	95.3	90.6	88.0	88.0	88.7	90.2	91.2

Source: for Italy for the period 2019-2025 Istat (for the items of general government consolidated accounts and GDP) and Banca d'Italia (for debt); for the 2026 and 2027 official targets Ministry of Economy and Finance, Public Finance Planning Document (October 2026). For other countries and for euro area: AMECO, European Commission, Spring 2026 Economic Forecast (May 2026).
(1) Overall balance net of interest payments.

36 – Government securities – stocks

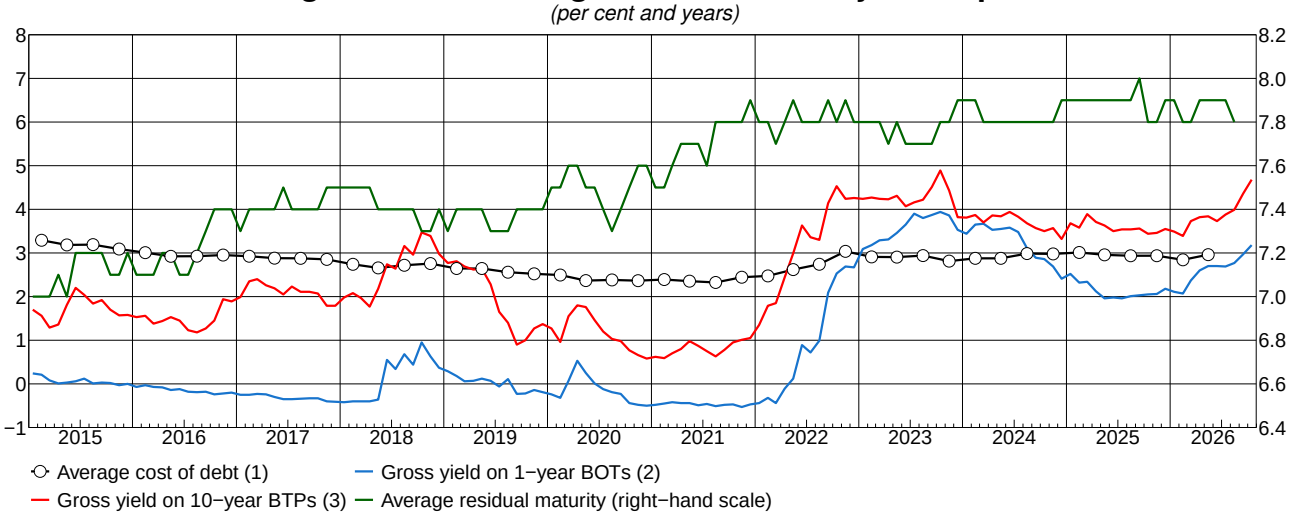
(per cent)



(1) Sources: Banca d'Italia's Accounts, supervisory reports, External statistics. – (2) Source: the Securities Database. – (3) Excluding Banca d'Italia. – (4) Excluding Monetary financial institutions (MFIs). – (5) Includes BTP€i and BTP-Italia.

37 – Average cost and average residual maturity of the public debt

(per cent and years)



Source: Istat, for interest expense.

(1) Ratio between interest expense in the preceding 4 quarters and the stock of the debt at the end of the year-earlier quarter. – (2) The yield at issue is the average, weighted by the issue amounts allotted, of the compound allotment rates at the auctions settled during the month. – (3) Average monthly yield at maturity of the benchmark traded on the online government securities market.

38 – Government benchmark securities: gross yields at maturity (1)

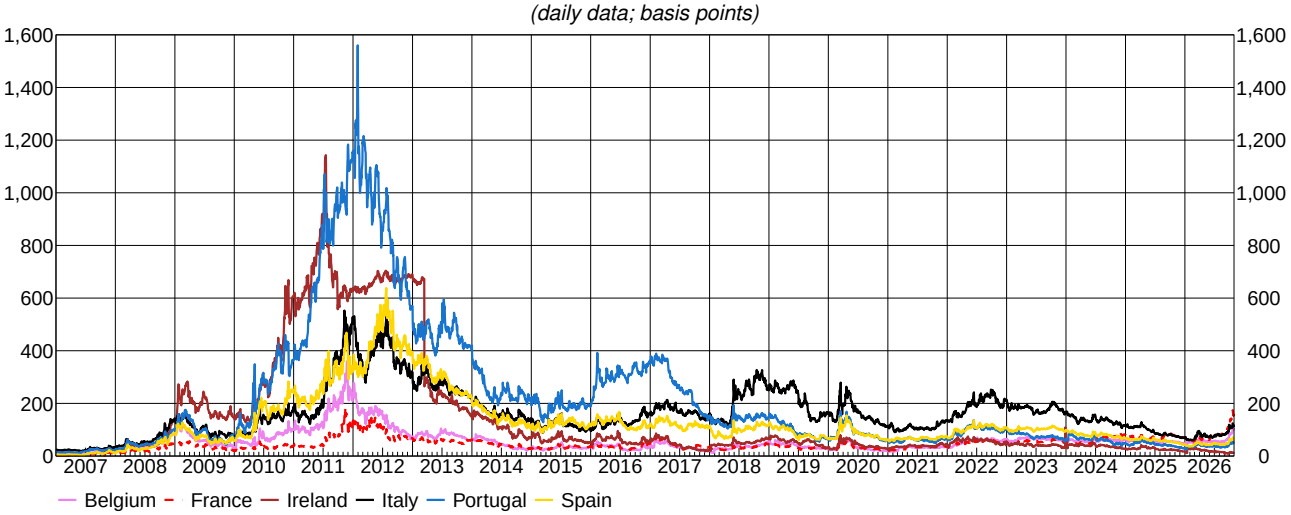
(percentage points, annual and monthly averages)

		BTPs				CCTs
		3 year	5 year	10 year	30 year	
2015		0.34	0.77	1.72	2.77	0.71
2016		0.08	0.46	1.48	2.56	0.53
2017		0.19	0.83	2.11	3.25	0.74
2018		0.94	1.62	2.61	3.42	1.36
2019		0.64	1.15	1.95	2.94	1.34
2020		0.23	0.59	1.17	2.06	0.49
2021		-0.19	0.10	0.81	1.73	-0.03
2022		1.97	2.42	3.17	3.43	1.19
2023		3.58	3.76	4.29	4.66	4.45
2024		2.99	3.17	3.71	4.31	4.96
2025		2.44	2.84	3.59	4.41	3.43
2025 -	Oct.	2.40	2.77	3.44	4.39	2.99
	Nov.	2.40	2.76	3.46	4.36	2.85
	Dec.	2.51	2.86	3.55	4.44	2.79
2026 -	Jan.	2.46	2.79	3.49	4.39	2.75
	Feb.	2.37	2.69	3.39	4.33	2.73
	Mar.	2.82	3.10	3.73	4.54	2.90
	Apr.	2.90	3.17	3.82	4.61	3.13
	May	2.92	3.20	3.84	4.61	3.25
	June	2.90	3.14	3.73	4.53	3.24
	July	3.06	3.28	3.88	4.67	3.27
	Aug.	3.15	3.38	3.99	4.78	3.27
	Sept.	3.56	3.80	4.36	5.01	3.34
	Oct.	3.73	4.08	4.68	5.13	3.85

Source: Based on daily MTS data.
(1) The benchmark security for each category is the last security issued from the time it becomes the most heavily traded.

39 – Yield spreads between euro-area countries and German 10-year government bonds

(daily data; basis points)



Sources: Based on Bloomberg data.

40 – Growth and inflation forecasts

(percentage change on previous period)

	Italy					
	Growth			Inflation (1)		
	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028
Banca d'Italia (Oct.) (1)	0.9	0.7	0.8	3.2	2.4	1.7
European Commission (May) (2)	0.5	0.6	n.a.	3.2	1.8	n.a.
IMF (Oct.) (3)	0.8	0.6	n.a.	3.3	2.8	n.a.
OECD (Sept.) (4)	0.9	0.6	n.a.	3.0	2.6	n.a.
	Euro area					
	Growth			Inflation (1)		
	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028
Eurosystem/ECB (Sept.) (5)	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.1
European Commission (May) (2)	0.9	1.2	n.a.	3.0	2.3	n.a.
IMF (Oct.) (3)	1.1	1.2	n.a.	3.1	2.8	n.a.
OECD (Sept.) (4)	1.0	1.0	n.a.	3.0	2.9	n.a.

(1) Macroeconomic projections for the Italian economy, baseline scenario, October 2026. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects. - (2) EC European Economic Forecast. Spring 2026, May 2026. - (3) IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2026. - (4) OECD Interim Economic Outlook, September 2026. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects. - (5) ECB staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area, Baseline, September 2026. GDP data adjusted for calendar effects.