



# Mapping the World's Prices - 2025

June 24, 2025



Which are the world's cheapest and most expensive cities?

Mapping the World's Prices, now in its ninth edition, is the definitive guide to quality of life, rental costs and prices for phones, coffee, taxis and more in 69 cities from Abu Dhabi to Zurich.

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## Mapping the World's Prices – 2025

After a pandemic-induced pause, we're back with the ninth edition of Mapping the World's Prices —first launched in 2012. And there's no better moment to reassess the global landscape of relative prices. Inflation has made a roaring comeback over the last five years, currency swings are influencing purchasing power, and the world's cost-of-living leaderboard is shifting quickly. We've focused on 69 cities that matter most to global financial markets. If your portfolio cares about a city, it's probably in here.

So—how does your city stack up? Who has the best quality of life? Where are salaries soaring? How much does a square metre of apartment cost you? Where is rent breaking the bank? Where can you still afford to drink good wine and date well? Where should you go to buy a new iPhone? What does coffee, beer, cinema tickets and denim cost around the world? We have a surprise new number one in the quality of life stakes in this edition. A clue would be that this country is 90 spots lower in the FIFA world football rankings. Can you guess who it might be?

When we first published this report, US cities were a bit of a bargain relative to their developed market peers—rarely cracking the global top 10 for prices, or pay for that matter. Fast-forward a decade or so and the US is now jostling with Geneva and Zurich at the top of many of the charts. Yes, a strong dollar helped—but the story runs deeper: it's a tale of US exceptionalism, Wall Street strength, and a tech sector that's gone global (but has remained American led).

That said, our DB House View suggests we might be nearing the top of the arc. If 2012 marked “cheap US,” 2025 may represent “peak US”—at least in pricing terms. The policy mix at home hints at a correction in relative pricings, and by the time we release the 2030 edition, the rankings could look quite different.

One surprise in the report is how 'cheap' India remains versus its international peers. It will likely be the third-largest economy in the world by the end of the decade and remain one of the fastest growing. So Indian cities may have the most to climb in the years ahead.

In the report, you'll find a bulleted summary section followed by some further commentary alongside selected charts showcasing the highest priced 25 cities across key categories—from rents to salaries to lifestyle costs. This is followed by the full tables across all 69 cities.

**As always, feel free to quote and reference the report. If so we would be grateful if you could attribute to the Deutsche Bank Research Institute. Feel free to direct people to this report and many others at [www.dbresearch.com/research-institute](http://www.dbresearch.com/research-institute).**



## Summary Bullets:

- **Quality of Life:** Luxembourg, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Vienna and Helsinki are our top 5 cities. Zurich and Geneva have slipped out of the top five as cost of living is the most expensive in the world. Global financial hubs Tokyo (26th), Paris (44th), Hong Kong (48th), London and New York (tied 50th) score lower on liveability, hampered by expensive housing, long commutes, and high pollution levels. However this is a highly subjective measure. Frankfurt is climbing and is now 7th.
- **Salaries (net of taxes):** Geneva, Zurich, San Francisco, Luxembourg and Boston top the ranks. London (17th), Paris (22nd) and Tokyo (38th) are lower when looking at averages.
- **Salaries (net of taxes and rent):** Geneva, Zurich, San Francisco and Luxembourg continue to be in the top 4 but Frankfurt jumps into the top 5 due to lower rents than many of its peers. Paris (26th), Hong Kong (35th), Tokyo (36th), London (37th) and New York (41st) struggle as the average rent is very high relative to the average net salary.
- **Buying a city apartment (per sq. meter):** Hong Kong prices have fallen c.- 20% in 5 years but still top the list, followed by Zurich, Singapore, Seoul and Geneva. London (6th) and New York (7th) are just outside the top 5. Beijing (9th) highlights the elevated property prices in China. Paris (12th), Tokyo (21st), Frankfurt (25th) are "cheaper". The biggest climber over the last 5 years is Dubai up 15 places to 37th.
- **Renting a 3-bed city apartment:** New York tops the list, followed by Singapore, Boston, London and San Francisco. Hong Kong (7th), Paris (16th), Frankfurt (31st) and Tokyo (34th) are further back.
- **Utility bills:** Even though rents are low, you can see the energy crisis in Germany first hand as Munich (top), Frankfurt and Berlin all make the top five. Warsaw, Vienna and Prague also make the top 10 showing that Central and Eastern European cities are counting the costs of the lack of cheap Russian gas. 18 out of the most expensive 20 cities are European.
- **Public transport:** London is 30% more expensive than 5 years ago and tops the list for a monthly pass. Sydney, New York, Auckland and Melbourne make up the top 5. Paris (12th), Tokyo (22nd), Frankfurt (tied 30th) and Hong Kong (33rd) are further down the list and Luxembourg is the very cheapest as most public transport is now free!
- **iPhone:** Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Sweden and India are not good places to lose, and have to replace, your iPhone. Seoul is the cheapest as competition with Samsung makes it even cheaper than in US cities.
- **Groceries:** Geneva, San Francisco, Zurich, New York and Boston are the top 5 with all 5 of our US cities in the top 10. Paris (12th), London (25th), Tokyo (28th), and Frankfurt (35th) see relatively reasonable prices.
- **Cheap Date Index:** Geneva, Zurich, Copenhagen, Oslo, London and New York are expensive cities to be a romantic. Bangalore is the cheapest place in our survey to date.
- **Wine:** Singapore, Jakarta, Seoul, New York and Oslo are the most expensive. Interestingly some lovely cities make up the cheapest five, namely Rome, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Budapest and Lisbon. Lisbon and Cape Town are in the top 5 for best climates too which will help the wine go down.
- **Cappuccino:** A pick-me-up will be most costly in Zurich, Copenhagen, New York, San Francisco, and Geneva. Italian cities stand out as very cheap places to get both caffeine and wine!

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- **An imported beer:** Dubai, New York, Oslo, Abu Dhabi and LA are expensive places to drink beer in a restaurant.
- **Cigarettes:** Most expensive in Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, Auckland and London where very high duties aim to dissuade consumption and raise revenues.
- **A summer dress:** Buenos Aires, Geneva, Oslo, Riyadh and Dubai are the most expensive.
- **Jeans:** Don't double denim in Zurich, Geneva, Copenhagen, London and Edinburgh as they are the most expensive.
- **McDonalds:** Don't double up your burgers in Zurich, Geneva, Tel Aviv, Copenhagen and Amsterdam.
- **Restaurants:** Zurich, Geneva, New York, San Francisco and Boston are the most expensive.
- **Cinema:** Zurich, Geneva, London, Copenhagen and New York bring Hollywood level prices.
- **Gym:** New York, Singapore, Doha, Riyadh and San Francisco will cost you plenty of dollars to shed a few pounds.
- **Petrol/Gas:** Driving is expensive in Hong Kong, Zurich, Amsterdam, Geneva and Copenhagen.
- **Buying a car:** Singapore and Copenhagen actively discourage it and are the most expensive followed by Tel Aviv, Istanbul and Abu Dhabi.
- **Internet data:** Most expensive in the Middle East and the US.

**Methodology:** We've continued to improve consistency, standardising goods and services across geographies and converting all figures into USD.

Crowdsourced data remains our backbone and thanks to Numbeo for their wealth of data here. Numbeo offer data on many more global cities beyond those we selected on their website. For our sample, we augment the data by rigorous cleaning where necessary across thousands of datapoints. There will always be a few puzzling outliers—particularly in the historical numbers—but we're confident this edition offers the most comprehensive snapshot for cities relevant to the financial world.

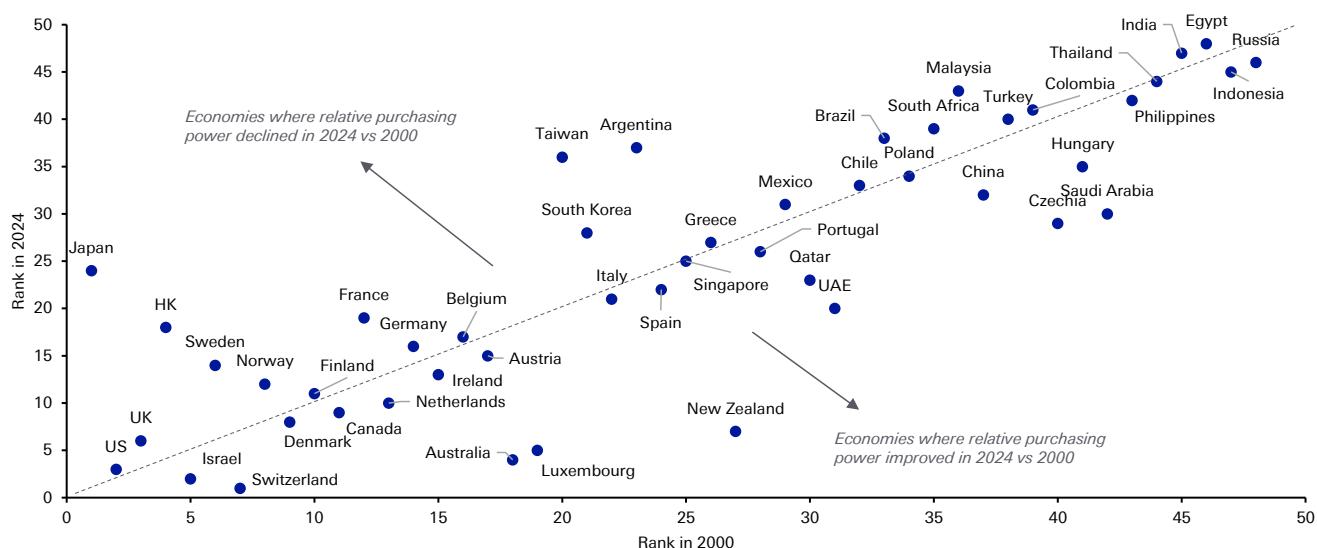


## Then and Now: A Snapshot of US Exceptionalism

When we launched this report in 2012, US cities were relatively cheap compared with their DM peers, with costs of goods and salaries generally outside the global top 10. Fast-forward a decade or so, and the US now ranks near the top in both categories—rivaled only by Geneva and Zurich across the globe. While a stronger dollar has played a role, the surge has also been fueled by US exceptionalism, the strength of its financial sector, and the explosive growth in a US-dominant global tech sector.

But before we get into prices, quality of life, and salaries, it's worth looking at longer-term shifts in relative price levels across economies. In 2000, the US was second to Japan in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. Since then, Japan has dropped 23 places—paying the price for excesses that peaked in the early 1990s. Hong Kong, too, has slid more than 10 places. Conversely, countries like New Zealand (+20), Luxembourg (+14), Australia (+14), Saudi Arabia (+12), the Czech Republic (+11) and the UAE (+11) have all moved up notably in the rankings.

**Figure 1: Relative Price Levels as Implied by PPP (US = 100), ranked by economy between 2000 and 2024**



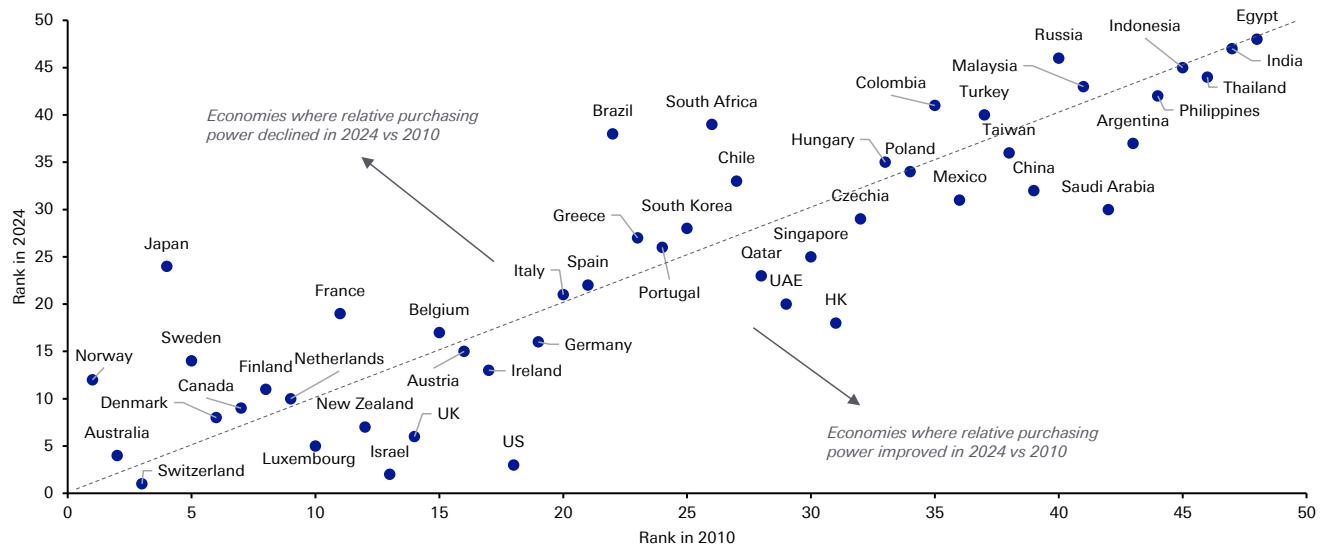
Source : IMF, WEO, Haver Analytics, Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank calculations.

Note: The PPP conversion rates as published by the IMF have been adjusted with actual foreign exchange rates (as on 31 December each year) to derive the implied price levels. Also note that some of the above numbers may not match those published last year exactly due to data revisions.

The US declined 16 places between 2000 and 2010, only to bounce back to number 3, behind Switzerland and Israel, by the start of 2025. Japan (-20), Brazil (-16), and South Africa (-13) have seen notable deterioration since 2010.



Figure 2: Relative Price Levels as Implied by PPP (US = 100), ranked by economy between 2010 and 2024



Source : IMF, WEO, Haver Analytics, Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank calculations.  
Note: The PPP conversion rates as published by the IMF have been adjusted with actual foreign exchange rates (as on 31 December each year) to derive the implied price levels. Also note that some of the above numbers may not match those published last year exactly due to data revisions.

Back to the US, and as [Figure 3](#) shows, these shifts have broadly aligned with periods of dollar over and undervaluation on a trade-weighted basis. We continue to be in one of those periods of dollar overvaluation today which explains why the US tops many of our charts in this study in 2025.

Figure 3: The dollar has been more than 20% expensive vs PPP for 3 years - unprecedented



Source : Refinitiv Eikon Datastream, Deutsche Bank.

## A Turning Point?

While the US has returned to the top of many rankings, the DB House View suggests we may be at the start of a slow decline in US exceptionalism, driven by the recent policy mix. As a result, our "Mapping the World's Prices" report for 2030 may look quite different from today. So in terms of relative global pricings, this might be around the point of "peak US".

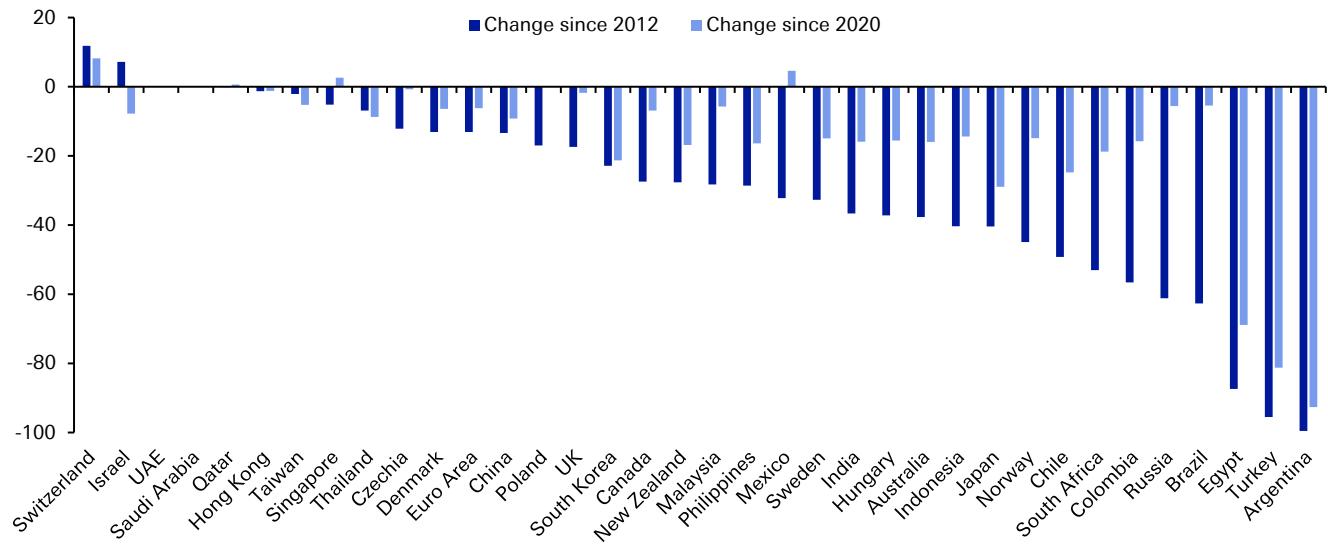
### Why is Switzerland so expensive?

Since we've first published Swiss cities have always been near the top of most of



our categories. They have an attractive mix of being home to high-paying industries and have had one of the most stable currencies and lowest inflation rates in the world over the past several decades. This has allowed it to retain purchasing power and has helped it attract capital and people. [Figure 4](#) below shows that since we first started this document in 2012, the Swiss Franc has been the best performing currency in our survey. The USD has been very strong in this period, but the CHF has been even stronger.

[Figure 4: Cumulative changes in currencies of our sample economies vs the USD \(%\) since 2012](#)

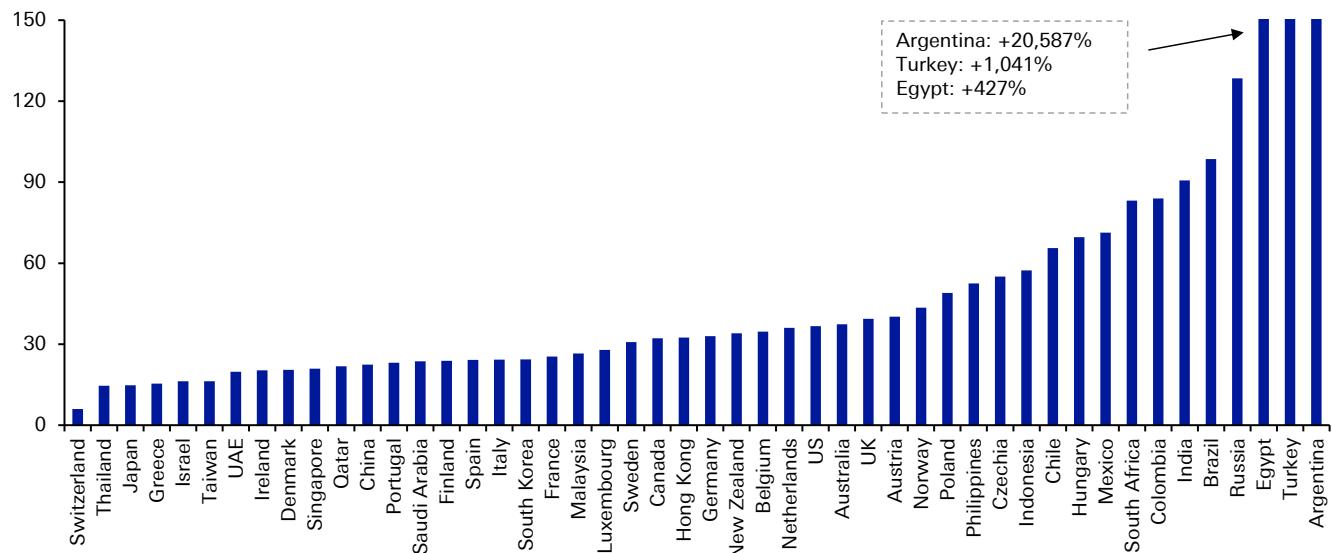


Source : Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank.

Over this period, those at the top of the FX list have tended to have been more likely to see the lowest inflation and vice-versa ([Figure 5](#)). One major exception is the US which is slightly nearer the worst end than the best on this inflation list. This highlights how so much of the USD performance, and with it high US prices, has been down to US exceptionalism rather than pure economic performance. This perhaps leaves the USD and prices of US goods and services more exposed if that exceptionalism starts to fade.



Figure 5: Cumulative change in the CPI of our sample economies since 2012 (%)

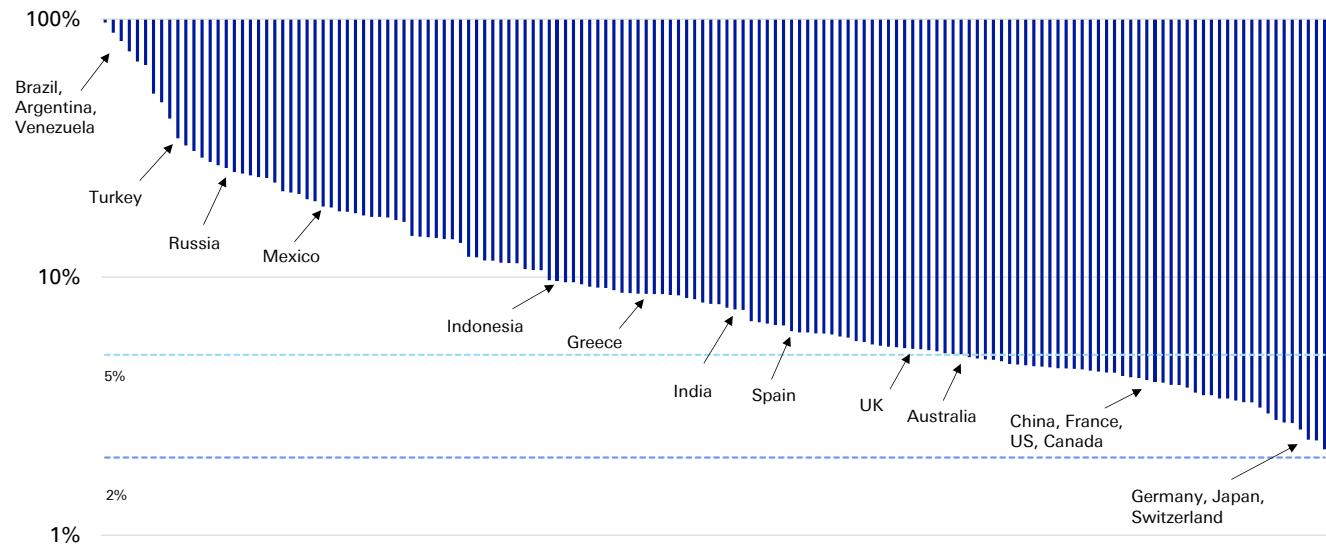


Source : Haver Analytics, Deutsche Bank.

Switzerland also has the best longer-term record of being a store of value, as in our database of 152 countries it has the lowest average annual inflation rate since the Bretton Woods system collapsed in 1971 and we moved to a fiat currency world. No country has seen inflation average below 2% since this point (which is remarkable in itself in a world of 2% central bank targets) but Switzerland is the closest at 2.2% – an impressive record. Until 1999, the SNB was constitutionally mandated to hold at least 40% of its reserves in gold and even though this was subsequently abandoned, they have maintained a notable holding as part of their reserves. No other country has come close to such policy although the Bundesbank continues to hold more gold than any central bank other than the Fed, and between 1971 and the introduction of the Euro, this helped keep the currency strong, inflation low and allowed it to maintain strong PPP.



Figure 6: Average annual inflation of 152 countries since 1971 when the Bretton Woods system collapsed. No country has averaged less than 2% inflation but Switzerland at 2.2% comes closest.



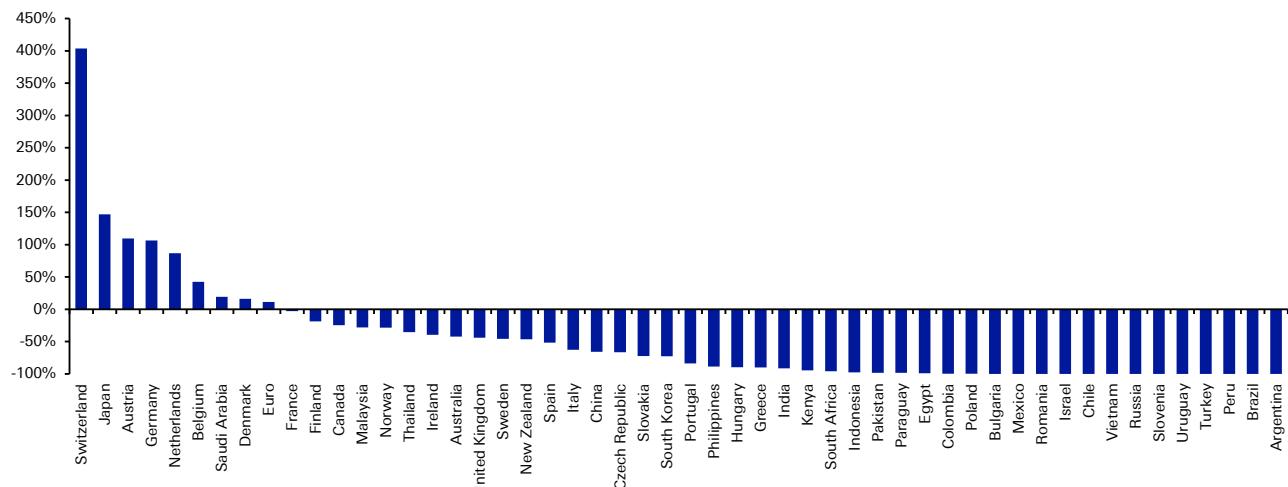
Source : World Bank, Deutsche Bank. Note: log scale.

Countries with cities in our study that have seen inflation average below 4% since 1971 are limited to Switzerland (2.2%), Japan (2.3%), Germany (2.7%), Singapore (2.7%), Holland (3.3%), Austria (3.3%), Malaysia (3.3%), Saudi Arabia (3.4%), Luxembourg (3.4%), Belgium (3.6%), China (3.8%), Canada (3.9%) and the US (3.9%). The likes of Argentina (82.2%), Brazil (74.9%), Turkey (34.5%), Russia (25.2%) and Mexico (18.8%) have found themselves at the other end of the spectrum.

The track record on inflation broadly correlates to the performance of currencies. It is no surprise to see Switzerland have the strongest global currency in the era of fiat money. Many of the others near the top of the inflation charts are near the top of the FX charts and vice-versa. So amongst the most expensive cities there are many who have the best record on controlling inflation and have seen strong relative currency performance over the very long run. They will also likely to be amongst those countries that have best maintained PPP and have the highest salaries in our study. So while there will always be outliers, these countries will likely stay nearer the top or bottom of our tables if they continue to see the trends of the past few decades continue.



Figure 7: Change in value vs US Dollar since June 1971. Switzerland stands out on the positive side but with several EM countries seeing their currency completely debased over the full period....



Source : Finaeon, Deutsche Bank.

## This Year's Survey: 69 Financially Relevant Cities

We begin with quality-of-life indicators—a subjective measure that sparks no shortage of debate. Our index spans PPP, safety, healthcare, cost of living, property affordability, commute time, pollution, and climate. There is no one-size fits all criteria for quality of life. Many may value the cultural, entertainment and social opportunities a mega city can provide. These and other intangibles (both good and bad) are missed from such a data-driven approach and every individual has their own preferences. In addition averages only apply to the average person. Those who move away from the average may find substantial changes to their quality of life in either direction. This is probably more extreme in the very largest cities. So please see these rankings as a basis for debate rather than the definitive oracle.

### Quality of Life - Top Performers:

Luxembourg takes the top spot, replacing Zurich and Wellington who were top in the two years prior to the pandemic. So while Luxembourg languishes in 91st in the FIFA world football rankings, its quality of life score is buoyed by its strong PPP, short commutes, and low pollution. Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Vienna, and Helsinki complete the top five. Geneva is sixth and Zurich eighth, with the latter slipping outside the top five. These are still strong showings but they are now the top two cities in terms of the most expensive cost of living, which impacts it relative to its peers. Frankfurt is climbing the quality of life ranks and now sits in 7<sup>th</sup> place.

### Best Climates:

If you're chasing ideal weather, Auckland tops our climate index, followed by São Paulo and Lisbon. This is one area holding back Middle Eastern cities.

### Mega-City Struggles:

Global financial hubs Tokyo (26th), Paris (44th), Hong Kong (48th), London and New York (tied 50th) score lower on liveability, hampered by expensive housing, long commutes, and high pollution levels. Mega-cities in Emerging Markets tend to fare even worse, struggling near the bottom on most of the inputs.

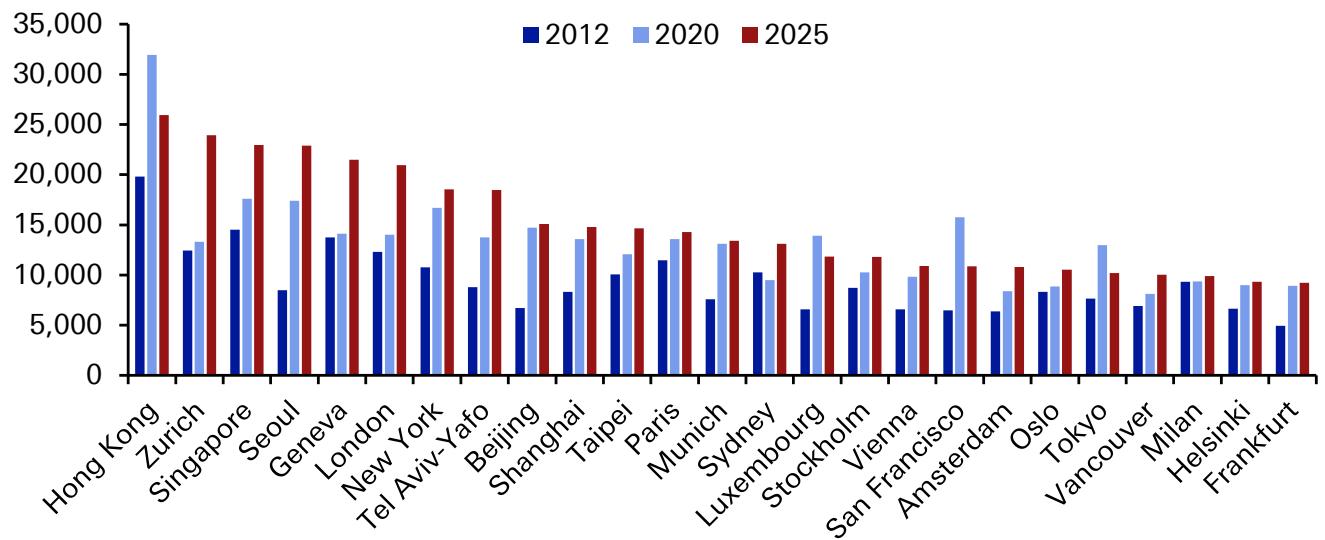


## Real Estate: Buying and Renting

### Most Expensive to Buy (per m<sup>2</sup>):

- Despite a ~20% fall over the past five years, Hong Kong still tops the list, with property over 25 times more expensive than in Cairo or Johannesburg.
- Zurich, Singapore, Seoul, and Geneva round out the top five, with London 6th. Tel Aviv is 8<sup>th</sup> due to being the capital of a small, but densely populated, country with strict zoning rules and more recently, a booming tech sector.
- New York comes in 7<sup>th</sup> and other US cities are actually relatively low down the list on this basis. Perhaps more abundant land than many of its international peers helps, allowing for more urban sprawl and less intense supply/demand issues.

Figure 8: Price per square meter to buy apartment in city centre (USD), top 25 most expensive cities



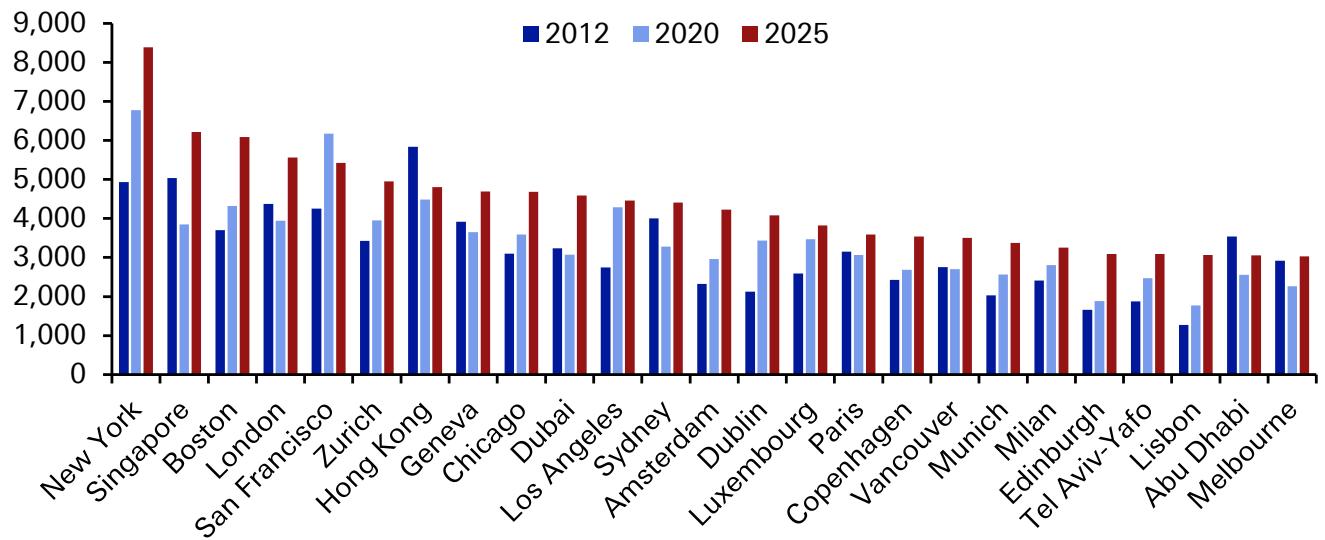
Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.



### Most Expensive to Rent (3-bed apartment):

- New York tops the list followed by Singapore, Boston, London, San Francisco, Zurich, Hong Kong, and Geneva. Dubai has entered the top 10 too this year.
- US rents are high internationally even if apartment prices to buy aren't as expensive relative to its peers.

Figure 9: Rent per month for a 3-bedroom apartment in city centre (USD), top 25 most expensive cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.

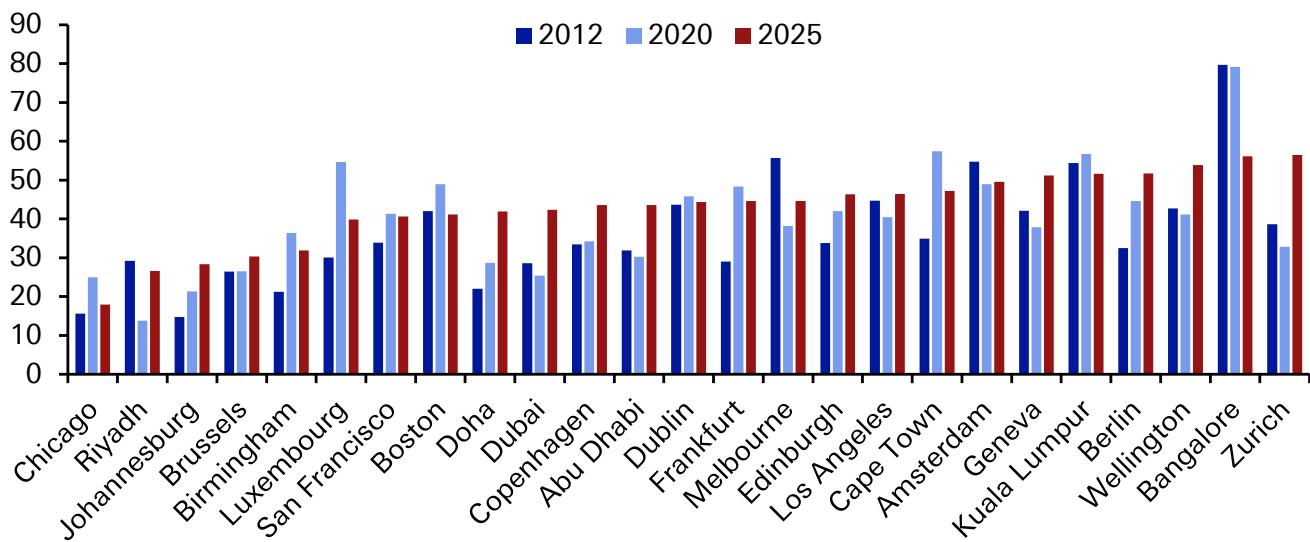


### Housing Affordability (Mortgage % of Income):

Most affordable: Chicago, Riyadh, Johannesburg, Brussels, Birmingham, Luxembourg and San Francisco.

The Middle East stands out here, with Doha and Dubai also in top 10. As does the fact that New York lags 45 places behind Chicago. So the US property market remains the most bifurcated in the world. Its home to the highest rents but purchasing outright on a square metre basis is relatively inexpensive internationally. However there is much regional variation and prices to buy per sq. metre might also be cheaper partly due to mortgage rates being higher than most comparable countries for current buyers. The added complication is that existing mortgagors that took out a loan before rates rose sharply in 2022 are likely financing their property at considerably cheaper levels. So its probably the least "one-size-fits-all" property market in the world.

Figure 10: Mortgage % of income \*, top 25 most affordable cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank. \* Note: assuming purchasing a 90 sqm apartment in city centre with a 20% down payment and 20-year mortgage term and interest rate (or proxy where not available), 2 people working.



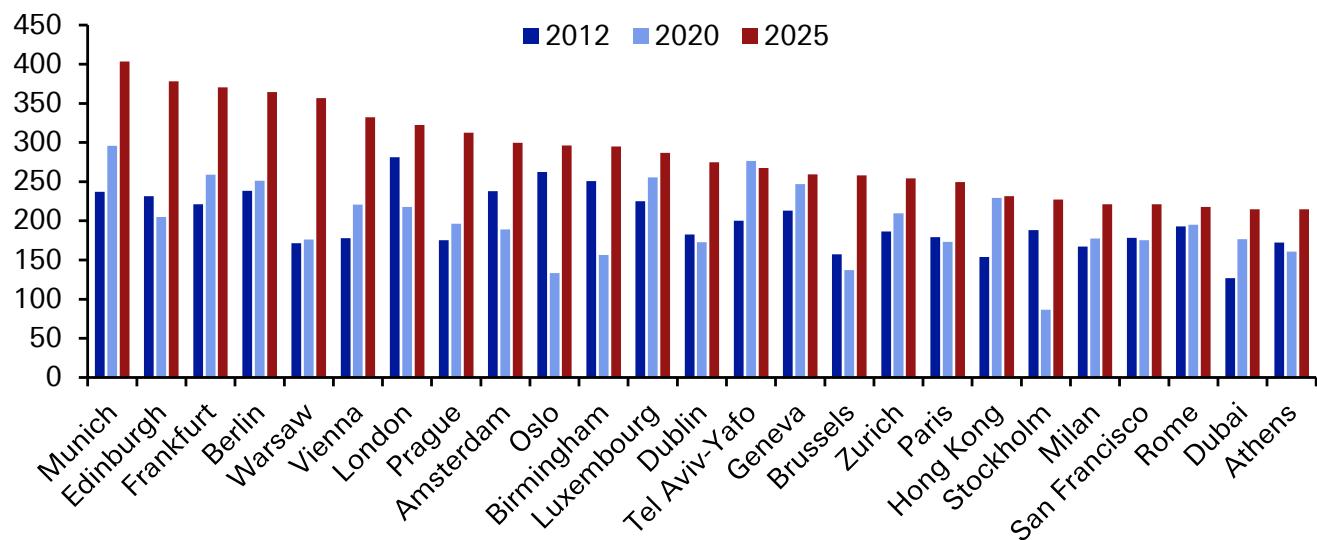
### Utilities:

German cities are relatively cheap to buy or rent an apartment. Munich (13th and 19th), Frankfurt (25th and 31st) and Berlin (30th and 33rd) are all ranked below many peers.

However all three cities are in the top five most expensive for utility bills (with energy a big part) —highlighting the impact of Europe's recent energy shock on Germany, the earlier phasing out of nuclear power, and the shift towards more expensive renewables. Warsaw, Vienna, and Prague also rank high and have climbed a lot over the last five years which makes sense given their prior heavy exposure to cheap Russian gas.

Cheapest: Egypt, India, Mexico, China, and Brazil.

Figure 11: Monthly basic utilities (electricity, heating, cooling, water, garbage) for 85m<sup>2</sup> apartment



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.

### Salaries: The Top Earners

To maximize net income, head to Geneva, Zurich, San Francisco, Luxembourg, Boston, Chicago and New York. Switzerland and the US continue to be magnets for high earners. Amsterdam and Frankfurt have also made solid gains over the last decade.

Adjusting salaries for rent (2 people working and renting a 3-bed apartment), New York falls sharply due to high rental costs, though income variance is especially high there so averages don't tell the full story. Frankfurt ranks a strong 5th when adjusting net salaries for rent.

Cities that make the top 10 for both quality of life and salary-after-rent include:

- Luxembourg (1st, 4th respectively)
- Copenhagen (2nd, 6th)
- Amsterdam (tied 3rd, 10th)



- Geneva (6th, 1st)
- Frankfurt (7th, 5th)
- Zurich (8th, 2nd)

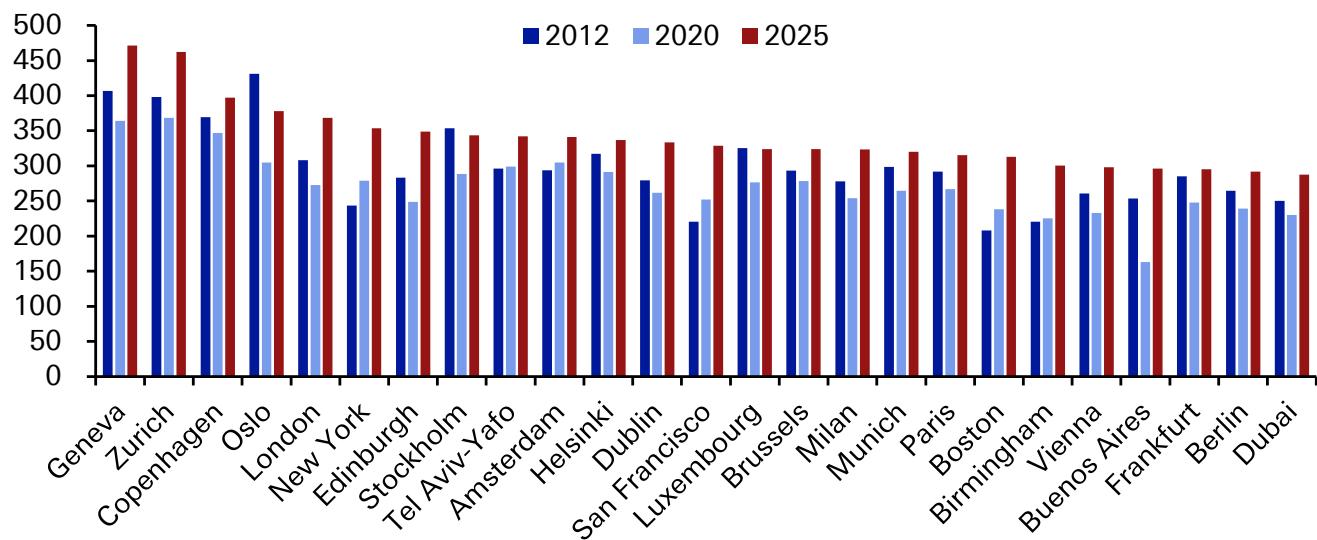
No US city makes the top 10 in both metrics— though top earners in major financial hubs may have a very different experience.

## Lifestyle Indices

### "Cheap Date" Index:

The most expensive cities for a night out with a partner are Geneva, Zurich, Copenhagen, Oslo, London, and New York. So settling down young, and staying at home in front of the telly, are good for the bank balance there, even if less so for romance. If you're in India, dating costs are among the lowest globally.

Figure 12: Our Cheap Date index (USD), top 25 most expensive cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank calculations. Note: We have defined a cheap date as follows: 1 bottle of wine, 1 pair of jeans, 1 dress, 2 coffees, a meal for 2 people in mid range restaurant, 2 cinema tickets, 2 transport tickets one way, a 5km taxi trip.

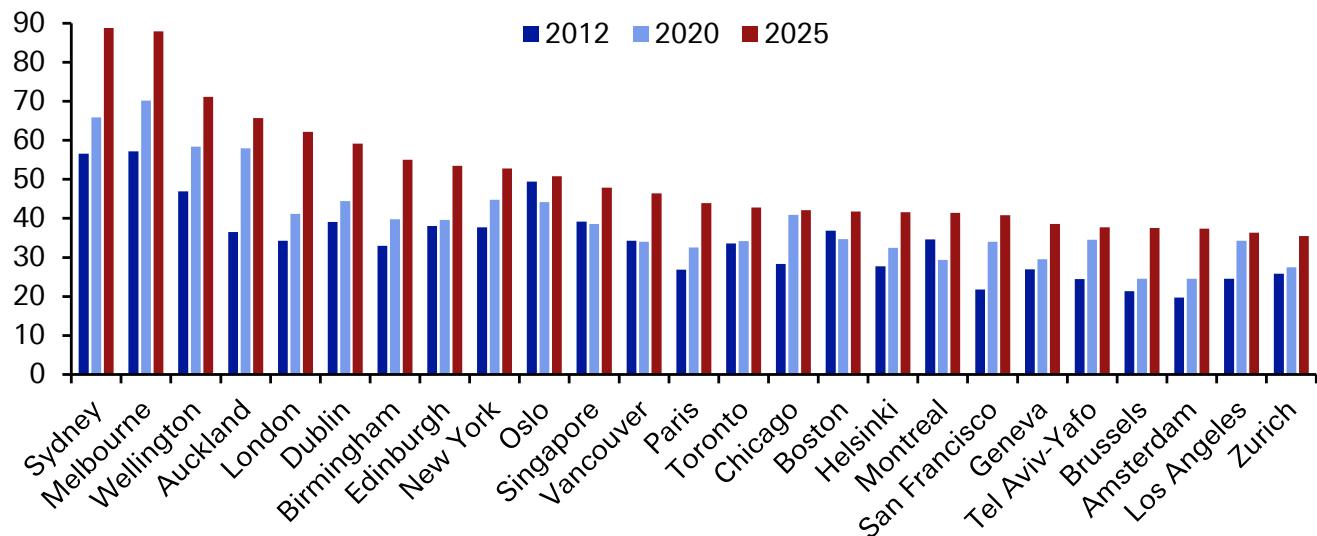
### The Oasis Index (cigarettes & alcohol):

Sydney now tops the list of the most expensive place in the world to buy cigarettes and beer, followed by Melbourne, Wellington, Auckland, and London. So as well as the high price of Oasis reunion tour tickets, if you want the full experience at these gigs in these cities, it's going to be expensive. These top priced countries apply high sin taxes to discourage consumption and boost public finances.

If your lifestyle aligns more with the classic Oasis tune, you're better off in China, Brazil, or Egypt, where these vices are much cheaper.



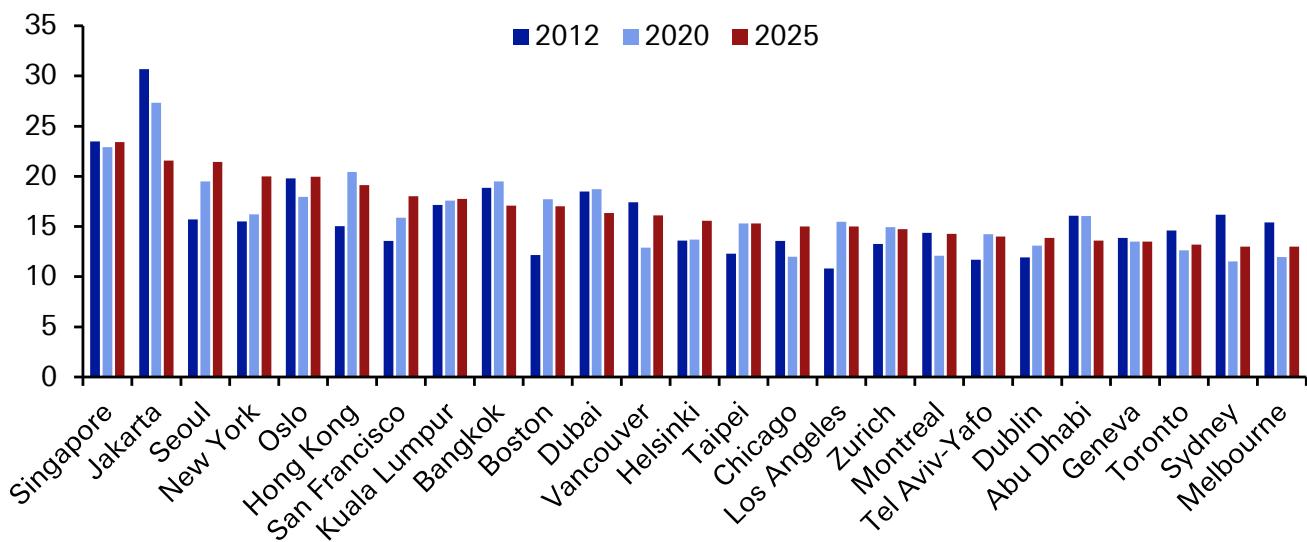
Figure 13: Our "Oasis" index (USD), top 25 most expensive cities for cigarettes and alcohol (beers)



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank calculations. Note: We have defined the "Oasis" index as 5 beers and 2 packs of cigarettes.

Interestingly wine is treated much more favourably policy wise in Australia and New Zealand, likely due to its large domestic wine industry. Mid-range wine is most expensive in Singapore, Jakarta, Seoul, New York, and Oslo—and cheapest in Rome, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Budapest, and Lisbon. Not a bad list of cities to savour the sights with a bottle of wine.

Figure 14: Prices of mid-range bottle of wine (USD), all cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.

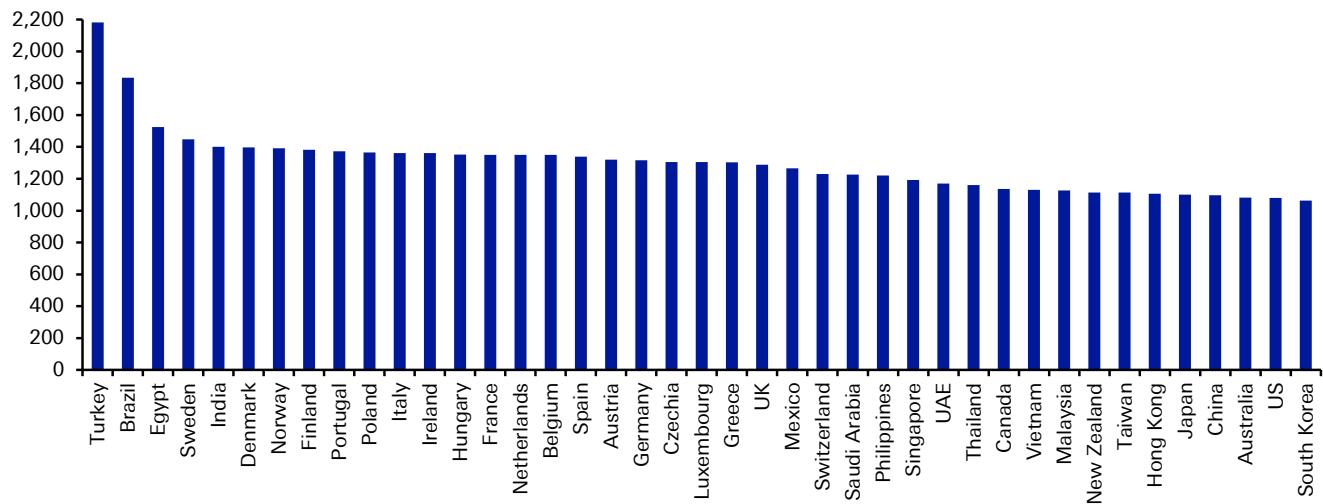
Buying an imported beer in a restaurant is most expensive in Dubai, New York, Oslo, Abu Dhabi and Los Angeles.



### iPhone Prices:

Don't drop or lose your iPhone in Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, India or the Nordic countries. It could cost 30-100% more than in the US to replace. The US remains one of the cheapest markets for Apple products, second only to South Korea for iPhones, where fierce competition with Samsung requires a more aggressive pricing structure. Australia's relatively low sales tax at 10% vs 20% VAT in Europe, and around 25% in the Nordic region, makes a notable difference here.

Figure 15: iPhone 16 Pro (128GB) - Full available list



Source : Official Apple Website, Online Retailers

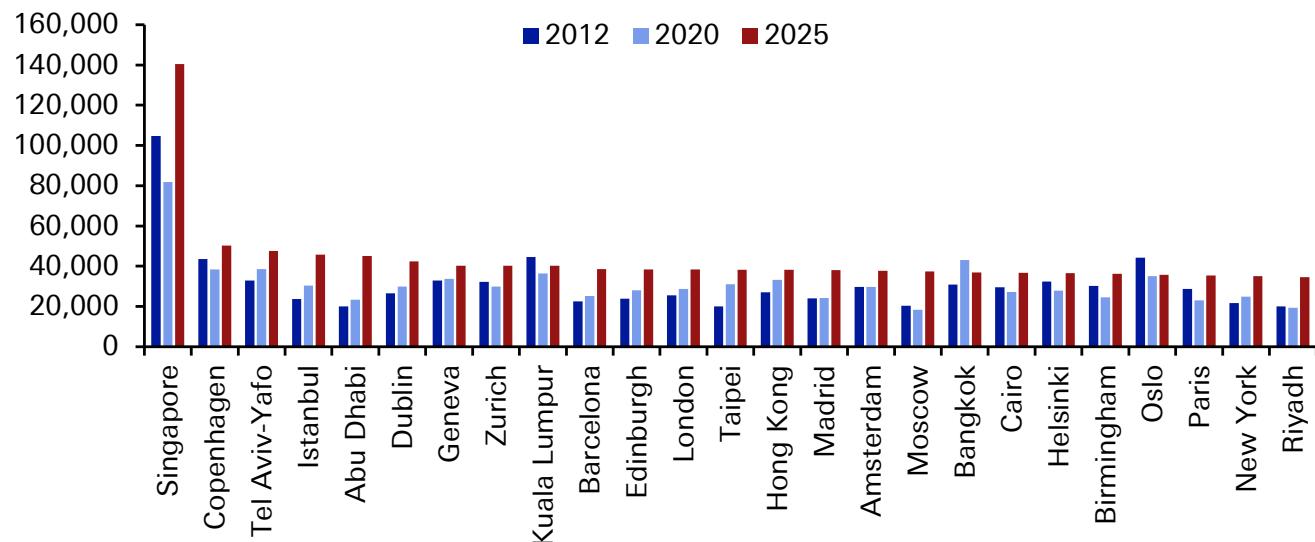
Note: Prices are for iPhone 16 Pro (128GB). The prices are sourced from official Apple store websites. In the absence of official prices via websites, we have used prices from online retailers



### Car Ownership:

In Singapore and Copenhagen, car ownership is discouraged through heavy taxes and policy. Consider walking or cycling there, with a cool drink in Singapore and a slightly warmer one in Copenhagen.

Figure 16: Prices of Volkswagen Golf 1.4 90 KW Trendline (or equivalent new car, USD), top 25 most expensive cities

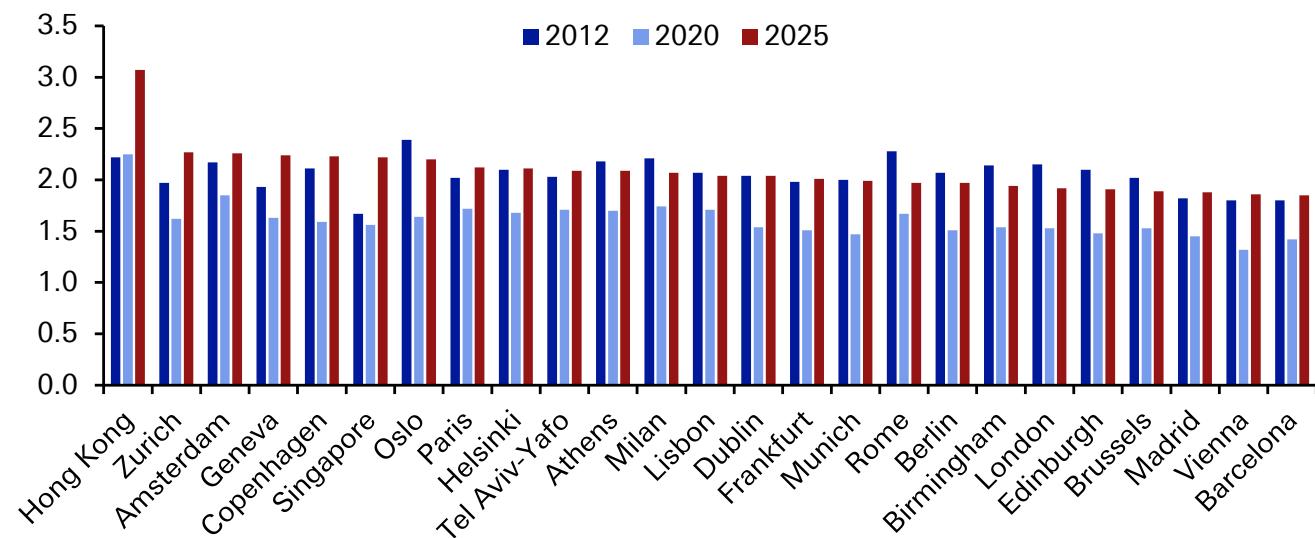


Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.

### Fuel Prices:

Staying with cars, petrol/gas in Hong Kong, due to policy, is nearly 10x the price in Cairo, and about 6x that in Dubai, Riyadh, and Doha, where the supply is plentiful.

Figure 17: Prices of gasoline (1 liter, USD), top 25 most expensive cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.

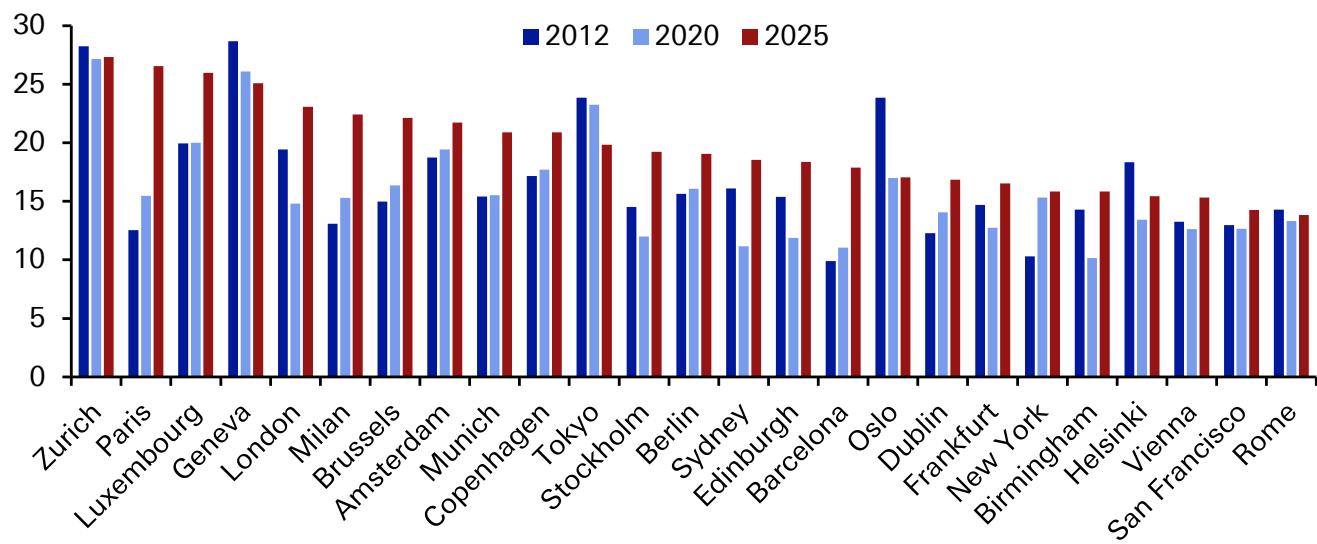


### Taxi Costs:

Most expensive for a 5km trip: Zurich, Paris, Luxembourg, Geneva and London.

The US is relatively cheap, with New York (20th) and San Francisco (24th) only just making the top 25. Possibly a sign of a more mature app based ride-hailing market. In fact we've found taxi data some of the most volatile in our study, perhaps hinting at the huge disruption in this market over the last decade or so as incumbents compete with app based ride-hailing firms. Price differentials can be all over the place so some caution should be applied when analysing the data.

Figure 18: Prices of a taxi trip (starting fee + 5km, normal tariff, USD), top 25 most expensive cities



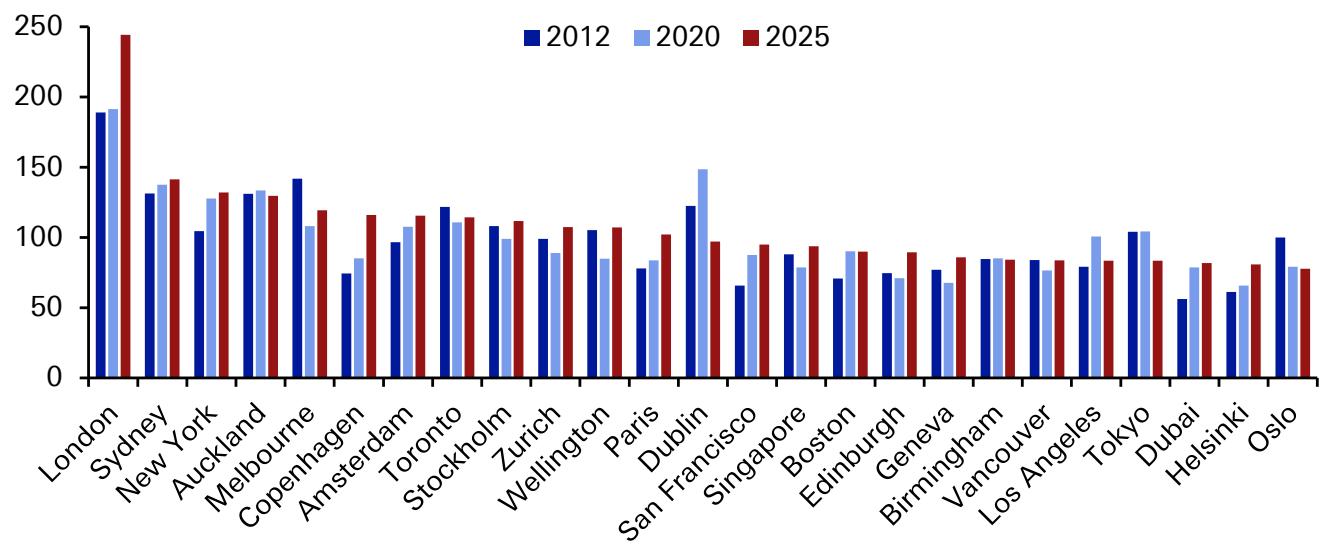
Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank.



### Public Transport:

If cars, walking or cycling aren't your thing. London retains the crown for the world's most expensive monthly transport pass, with the cost increasing a further 30% in the last five years. Sydney, New York, Auckland, and Melbourne make up the top five. Note that Luxembourg doesn't charge for much of its public transport and is the cheapest on our list.

Figure 19: Prices of monthly pass (regular price, USD), top 25 most expensive cities



Source : Numbeo, Deutsche Bank. Note: transport passes cover different travel zones and transport modes depending on city and year.



## Other highlights

### Internet & Mobile:

India and Moscow have the world's cheapest internet. A FaceTime call between Mumbai and Abu Dhabi (the most expensive) might be 10x cheaper on one end than the other. Meanwhile US mobile plans remain among the most expensive globally.

### Restaurants:

Zurich, Geneva, New York, San Francisco and Boston are the priciest for a mid-range meal for two.

Cheapest? India, Indonesia, Egypt, Philippines, China, Malaysia, and Thailand.

### Groceries:

Most expensive in Geneva, San Francisco, Zurich, New York, and Boston.

### Gym Memberships:

Most expensive in New York, Singapore, Doha, Riyadh, and San Francisco.

## Conclusion

These are just a few highlights from the full report, which includes detailed tables covering all 69 major cities surveyed. Where available, we've included data from 2012 and 2020, showing how rankings have changed, how much in absolute USD terms prices have gone up over the last 5 years and also how they currently compare to New York — our global benchmark. All figures have been converted into US dollars for consistency.

As noted at the outset, the data is collected through a crowdsourcing methodology. While we and our data providers aim to ensure accuracy and standardisation, some anomalies are inevitable, especially in the historical data. The most valuable insights come from observing broader trends across the dataset rather than focusing solely on individual data points.

Parts of the report offer a light-hearted or hopefully interesting comparison of global prices, income levels, and quality of life, while other sections point to potential opportunities — or risks — for investors.

A key question going forward is whether US cities will remain near the top of many of these rankings. Historical patterns of US dollar cycles, combined with ongoing policy shifts in 2025, suggest there's a meaningful chance that US cities could slip down the list in the years ahead. The 2000–2010 period offers a useful precedent for the US, as does the case of Tokyo — once the world's most expensive city, now sitting much closer to the global average across most metrics.

At the other end of the spectrum, countries such as India — poised to be among the major drivers of global growth in the coming years — remain at the more affordable end of our tables, but their rising prominence could reshape these rankings in future editions.

Enjoy the wealth of information in the tables that follow.



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**Figure 20: Top 50 out of our 69 financial market relevant cities in terms of Quality of Life. Lower ranks are the most positive across the subcomponents.**

Quality of Life Index	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Care Index	Cost of Living Index	Property Price to Income Ratio	Traffic Commute Time Index	Pollution Index	Climate Index
1. N/A	+4	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	6	21	15	57	21	5	4	40	
2. +6	+1	Denmark	Copenhagen	11	16	12	61	16	7	5	36	
3. N/A	+12	Netherlands	Amsterdam	17	18	4	58	22	2	7	28	
3. N/A	+1	Austria	Vienna	21	20	3	43	34	1	2	42	
5. N/A	+2	Finland	Helsinki	16	13	5	45	24	4	1	56	
6. N/A	+3	Switzerland	Geneva	1	23	33	68	28	18	12	40	
7. N/A	+6	Germany	Frankfurt	4	39	8	50	14	3	19	32	
8. -6	-6	Switzerland	Zurich	3	8	31	69	39	29	9	43	
9. +7	+1	Australia	Melbourne	7	35	22	41	10	42	13	13	
10. N/A	-4	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	19	24	15	49	13	13	14	34	
11. N/A	-10	New Zealand	Wellington	18	27	56	38	18	34	8	6	
12. N/A	-4	Germany	Munich	20	5	11	53	43	12	10	47	
13. -9	-2	Australia	Sydney	12	29	17	47	28	47	14	8	
14. N/A	-2	United States	Boston	8	33	26	62	5	50	16	49	
15. N/A	+8	Norway	Oslo	27	29	8	65	25	8	6	58	
16. -1	+11	Spain	Madrid	42	21	5	30	33	5	24	30	
17. N/A	+1	New Zealand	Auckland	24	43	38	37	27	31	17	1	
18. N/A	-2	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	14	1	25	29	41	10	29	68	
19. -13	+7	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	13	3	34	34	8	26	32	66	
20. -19	+0	Germany	Berlin	15	38	42	42	23	17	25	39	
21. -10	-7	Canada	Vancouver	38	34	27	40	37	27	11	19	
22. -19	-1	Sweden	Stockholm	30	40	48	55	34	19	3	51	
23. N/A	+1	Qatar	Doha	10	2	21	22	6	9	45	69	
24. -5	+1	Czech Republic	Prague	46	9	18	26	52	14	20	44	
24. -16	-8	United States	San Francisco	2	58	54	66	8	55	32	7	
26. -16	-7	Japan	Tokyo	35	11	7	32	44	46	28	31	
27. -22	-5	Canada	Montreal	27	26	59	35	20	35	21	65	
28. N/A	+3	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	33	17	20	60	60	23	30	14	
29. N/A	-1	United States	Chicago	5	63	51	51	1	43	36	53	
30. N/A	+8	South Africa	Cape Town	36	67	39	8	4	45	25	5	
31. N/A	+2	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	21	12	49	23	3	15	49	67	
32. N/A	-3	United Kingdom	Birmingham	26	61	29	36	10	16	34	27	
33. -26	+1	Canada	Toronto	34	36	19	38	34	51	23	54	
34. N/A	+9	South Korea	Seoul	23	9	2	46	63	40	38	52	
35. -17	+0	Singapore	Singapore	41	7	27	64	61	38	18	62	
36. -23	+5	Ireland	Dublin	32	50	67	52	19	36	27	29	
37. -16	-5	Belgium	Brussels	29	52	22	48	10	28	47	35	
38. N/A	-1	Taiwan	Taipei	51	4	1	28	67	20	31	33	
39. -22	-9	Portugal	Lisbon	58	25	24	25	59	20	22	3	
40. -15	+2	Poland	Warsaw	45	13	63	24	38	22	44	48	
41. -2	+10	Italy	Rome	49	41	54	31	42	24	35	15	
42. -23	+8	India	Bangalore	9	51	51	3	7	65	64	21	
43. N/A	-3	Spain	Barcelona	50	46	14	33	30	11	48	10	
44. -21	+5	France	Paris	31	55	12	56	48	39	50	23	
45. -19	+1	Hungary	Budapest	54	28	66	20	40	33	39	46	
46. -34	-10	United States	Los Angeles	25	49	60	59	14	68	56	11	
47. -25	-3	South Africa	Johannesburg	39	69	61	11	2	37	46	18	
48. N/A	+9	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	37	6	43	53	64	43	52	37	
49. -21	+6	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	40	57	37	11	17	40	51	63	
50. -24	-3	United Kingdom	London	43	53	36	63	57	52	42	24	
50. -37	-12	United States	New York	44	45	57	67	45	48	42	45	

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com)

Note: Index ranks are based on indices published periodically on source website. Rank changes are affected by many cities missing 2012 data.

**Note on methodology:** The Numbeo Quality-of-Life index is an empirical measure of the living standards across various cities. The index is calculated by aggregating various sub-indices that measure certain broad factors that affect overall quality of life in a given location. These underlying sub-indices measure (1) consumer purchasing power (purchasing power index); (2) regional crime and safety (safety index); (3) overall quality of health care availability (healthcare index); (4) general cost of consumer goods (cost of living index); (5) housing affordability (property price to income ratio); (6) traffic congestion and commute times (traffic commute time index); (7) overall pollution (pollution index); (8) regional climate likeability (climate index). Further details on methodology around data collection and aggregation can be found at the source website [here](#).



















Figure 29: iPhone 16 Pro (128GB)

Rank	Economy	Y2025	Relative to the US
01.	Turkey	2,182	202%
02.	Brazil	1,835	170%
03.	Egypt	1,525	141%
04.	Sweden	1,448	134%
05.	India	1,401	130%
06.	Denmark	1,398	130%
07.	Norway	1,391	129%
08.	Finland	1,383	128%
09.	Portugal	1,372	127%
10.	Poland	1,366	127%
11.	Italy	1,361	126%
11.	Ireland	1,361	126%
13.	Hungary	1,352	125%
14.	France	1,350	125%
14.	Netherlands	1,350	125%
14.	Belgium	1,350	125%
17.	Spain	1,339	124%
18.	Austria	1,320	122%
19.	Germany	1,317	122%
20.	Czechia	1,306	121%
21.	Luxembourg	1,305	121%
22.	Greece	1,303	121%
23.	United Kingdom	1,288	119%
24.	Mexico	1,265	117%
25.	Switzerland	1,230	114%
26.	Saudi Arabia	1,226	114%
27.	Philippines	1,220	113%
28.	Singapore	1,192	110%
29.	United Arab Emirates	1,170	108%
30.	Thailand	1,160	108%
31.	Canada	1,137	105%
32.	Vietnam	1,130	105%
33.	Malaysia	1,126	104%
34.	New Zealand	1,113	103%
34.	Taiwan	1,113	103%
36.	Hong Kong	1,106	103%
37.	Japan	1,100	102%
38.	China	1,097	102%
39.	Australia	1,082	100%
40.	United States	1,079	100%
41.	South Korea	1,063	99%

Source : Official Apple Website, Online Retailers  
Note: Prices are for iPhone 16 Pro (128GB). The prices are sourced from official Apple store websites. In the absence of official prices via websites, we have used prices from online retailers.



Figure 30: Groceries index \*

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+2	+1	Switzerland	Geneva	139	124	105	-15.9
2.	+11	+4	United States	San Francisco	98	87	104	19.2
3.	-2	-2	Switzerland	Zurich	144	128	103	-19.4
4.	+7	+0	United States	New York	100	100	100	0.0
5.	+9	+3	United States	Boston	98	81	92	13.6
6.	+30	+4	United States	Chicago	72	76	83	8.0
7.	+28	+9	United States	Los Angeles	74	71	81	13.8
8.	+17	-5	South Korea	Seoul	86	104	81	-22.2
9.	-7	-4	Norway	Oslo	139	89	78	-12.4
10.	+16	+1	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	85	76	76	-0.1
11.	-7	+6	Australia	Sydney	121	71	71	0.3
12.	+4	-3	France	Paris	96	79	71	-10.2
13.	+14	+8	Singapore	Singapore	83	67	71	6.0
14.	-4	+0	Canada	Vancouver	104	74	71	-4.0
15.	-9	+5	Australia	Melbourne	113	67	69	2.9
16.	+1	+3	Canada	Montreal	95	68	69	1.1
17.	+16	-2	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	79	73	68	-6.7
18.	N/A	+0	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	N/A	70	66	-4.9
19.	-4	-6	Canada	Toronto	96	74	65	-12.3
20.	-11	+4	New Zealand	Wellington	104	64	65	1.2
21.	-9	+1	New Zealand	Auckland	99	66	64	-3.8
22.	-14	+4	Denmark	Copenhagen	104	63	63	1.0
23.	+5	+11	Austria	Vienna	82	57	63	10.7
23.	+9	+6	Finland	Helsinki	81	60	63	4.2
25.	-5	+6	United Kingdom	London	93	57	62	7.5
26.	-2	-1	Italy	Milan	87	64	62	-3.6
27.	-8	+10	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	93	53	61	15.6
28.	-23	-21	Japan	Tokyo	120	83	61	-26.9
29.	-8	-2	Belgium	Brussels	91	61	61	0.2
30.	-1	-18	Taiwan	Taipei	82	76	60	-20.3
31.	-9	-8	Sweden	Stockholm	87	65	58	-10.1
32.	-2	+3	Germany	Munich	82	54	58	7.3
33.	+5	-3	Netherlands	Amsterdam	70	59	58	-1.8
34.	-27	-6	Ireland	Dublin	110	60	58	-4.2
35.	+7	+8	Germany	Frankfurt	66	48	58	18.9
36.	-2	+6	Germany	Berlin	75	50	55	10.1
37.	-14	-5	Italy	Rome	87	57	51	-10.0
38.	-20	+1	United Kingdom	Birmingham	94	52	51	-1.6
39.	+4	+7	Spain	Barcelona	65	45	49	10.2
40.	-3	+7	Greece	Athens	72	44	46	6.2
41.	+7	+3	Spain	Madrid	61	46	46	0.1
42.	-1	-1	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	66	51	45	-11.8
43.	N/A	+10	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	N/A	38	45	18.2
44.	+7	+7	Portugal	Lisbon	59	39	44	10.9
45.	+0	-12	Thailand	Bangkok	63	57	44	-23.5
46.	-2	-6	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	64	51	43	-15.8
47.	-16	-11	Qatar	Doha	82	54	43	-20.4
48.	+12	+2	Czech Republic	Prague	50	40	42	6.5
49.	+15	+10	Philippines	Manila	40	33	42	25.0
50.	+7	+8	Mexico	Mexico City	54	34	42	23.1
51.	+2	+14	Argentina	Buenos Aires	56	27	41	52.1
52.	+2	-3	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	55	41	40	-1.3
53.	+5	-1	Chile	Santiago	54	38	40	5.2
54.	-2	+8	Turkey	Istanbul	56	32	39	21.1
55.	-15	-17	China	Shanghai	68	53	39	-26.3
56.	+7	+1	Poland	Warsaw	42	35	37	5.9
57.	+4	+4	Hungary	Budapest	47	33	37	10.7
58.	-19	-13	Indonesia	Jakarta	70	45	35	-22.7
59.	-12	-11	China	Beijing	62	43	35	-19.6
60.	-14	+0	Brazil	Sao Paulo	63	33	31	-6.5
61.	-5	-7	South Africa	Cape Town	54	36	29	-19.0
62.	-12	-6	South Africa	Johannesburg	60	35	29	-17.2
63.	-4	+6	Colombia	Bogota	53	26	28	8.5
64.	+2	+0	India	Bangalore	35	27	27	1.1
65.	-10	-10	Russia	Moscow	55	36	27	-24.1
66.	-17	-3	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	60	31	26	-16.3
67.	-2	-1	India	Mumbai	36	27	26	-4.9
68.	-1	+0	India	Delhi	35	26	23	-11.9
69.	-7	-2	Egypt	Cairo	45	26	20	-24.1

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Note: values in dark blue are based on country-level data. 2012 data is missing for Riyadh and Luxembourg, affecting rank changes. \* Groceries index assesses the cost of grocery items in a city relative to New York City. It is calculated using the weighted prices of various food items commonly found in the "Markets" section of Numbeo's database.































Figure 45: 1 liter of gasoline (USD)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+3	+0	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2.22	2.25	3.07	327%	36.4
2.	+20	+10	Switzerland	Zurich	1.97	1.62	2.27	241%	40.1
3.	+4	-1	Netherlands	Amsterdam	2.17	1.85	2.26	240%	22.2
4.	+19	+7	Switzerland	Geneva	1.93	1.63	2.24	238%	37.4
5.	+5	+9	Denmark	Copenhagen	2.11	1.59	2.23	237%	40.3
6.	+26	+9	Singapore	Singapore	1.67	1.56	2.22	236%	42.3
7.	-5	+3	Norway	Oslo	2.39	1.64	2.20	234%	34.1
8.	+11	-4	France	Paris	2.02	1.72	2.12	226%	23.3
9.	+3	-1	Finland	Helsinki	2.10	1.68	2.11	224%	25.6
10.	+7	-5	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	2.03	1.71	2.09	222%	22.2
10.	-4	-3	Greece	Athens	2.18	1.70	2.09	222%	22.9
12.	-7	-9	Italy	Milan	2.21	1.74	2.07	220%	19.0
13.	+1	-8	Portugal	Lisbon	2.07	1.71	2.04	217%	19.3
13.	+3	+4	Ireland	Dublin	2.04	1.54	2.04	217%	32.5
15.	+6	+6	Germany	Frankfurt	1.98	1.51	2.01	214%	33.1
16.	+4	+7	Germany	Munich	2.00	1.47	1.99	212%	35.4
17.	-14	-8	Italy	Rome	2.28	1.67	1.97	210%	18.0
17.	-4	+4	Germany	Berlin	2.07	1.51	1.97	210%	30.5
19.	-10	-3	United Kingdom	Birmingham	2.14	1.54	1.94	206%	26.0
20.	-12	-2	United Kingdom	London	2.15	1.53	1.92	204%	25.5
21.	-10	+1	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	2.10	1.48	1.91	203%	29.1
22.	-4	-4	Belgium	Brussels	2.02	1.53	1.89	201%	23.5
23.	+2	+1	Spain	Madrid	1.82	1.45	1.88	200%	29.7
24.	+3	+3	Austria	Vienna	1.80	1.32	1.86	198%	40.9
25.	+2	+0	Spain	Barcelona	1.80	1.42	1.85	197%	30.3
26.	-11	-13	Sweden	Stockholm	2.04	1.61	1.84	196%	14.3
27.	+1	+5	Hungary	Budapest	1.79	1.24	1.80	191%	45.2
28.	+3	+4	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1.70	1.24	1.74	185%	40.3
29.	+4	+4	Poland	Warsaw	1.65	1.23	1.73	184%	40.7
30.	-1	-1	Czech Republic	Prague	1.75	1.29	1.71	182%	32.6
31.	+5	-3	New Zealand	Wellington	1.60	1.31	1.70	181%	29.8
32.	+2	-6	New Zealand	Auckland	1.63	1.33	1.66	177%	24.8
33.	+3	+4	Chile	Santiago	1.60	1.04	1.39	148%	33.7
34.	+29	+17	Mexico	Mexico City	0.73	0.90	1.32	140%	46.7
35.	+21	+7	United States	San Francisco	1.12	0.97	1.30	138%	34.0
35.	+7	+6	Canada	Vancouver	1.38	0.98	1.30	138%	32.7
37.	+20	+7	United States	Los Angeles	1.11	0.94	1.27	135%	35.1
38.	+4	+14	South Africa	Johannesburg	1.38	0.89	1.25	133%	40.4
39.	-15	-9	Japan	Tokyo	1.87	1.28	1.23	131%	-3.9
40.	+11	+15	Thailand	Bangkok	1.27	0.85	1.22	130%	43.5
40.	-10	-6	South Korea	Seoul	1.74	1.22	1.22	130%	0.0
40.	+6	+13	South Africa	Cape Town	1.34	0.88	1.22	130%	38.6
40.	+6	-5	India	Mumbai	1.34	1.07	1.22	130%	14.0
40.	-2	+4	Australia	Sydney	1.44	0.94	1.22	130%	29.8
45.	-2	-9	India	Bangalore	1.37	1.06	1.21	129%	14.2
46.	-3	+8	Canada	Montreal	1.37	0.86	1.19	127%	38.4
47.	-46	-7	Turkey	Istanbul	2.46	0.98	1.18	126%	20.4
48.	-8	-2	Australia	Melbourne	1.41	0.93	1.16	123%	24.7
49.	+5	-10	Philippines	Manila	1.22	0.99	1.15	122%	16.2
49.	+3	-11	India	Delhi	1.26	1.02	1.15	122%	12.7
51.	-14	-2	Argentina	Buenos Aires	1.46	0.92	1.14	121%	23.9
52.	-2	-3	China	Shanghai	1.30	0.92	1.12	119%	21.7
53.	-5	-9	China	Beijing	1.32	0.94	1.11	118%	18.1
53.	+0	+3	Canada	Toronto	1.25	0.82	1.11	118%	35.4
55.	-7	+2	Brazil	Sao Paulo	1.32	0.80	1.09	116%	36.3
55.	-17	-9	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1.44	0.93	1.09	116%	17.2
57.	-2	+1	United States	Chicago	1.13	0.78	1.07	114%	37.2
58.	+0	-9	Taiwan	Taipei	1.10	0.92	1.05	112%	14.1
59.	-11	+2	Colombia	Bogota	1.32	0.67	0.99	105%	47.8
60.	-1	-1	United States	New York	1.07	0.70	0.94	100%	34.3
61.	-1	+1	United States	Boston	1.00	0.64	0.91	97%	42.2
62.	+0	+1	Indonesia	Jakarta	0.77	0.62	0.79	84%	27.4
63.	+3	+1	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	0.47	0.60	0.78	83%	30.0
64.	-3	-4	Russia	Moscow	0.90	0.67	0.77	82%	14.9
65.	+0	+0	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	0.48	0.57	0.75	80%	31.6
66.	+3	+3	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	0.13	0.41	0.61	65%	48.8
67.	+1	+1	Qatar	Doha	0.27	0.46	0.57	61%	23.9
68.	-4	-1	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	0.60	0.46	0.50	53%	8.7
69.	-2	-3	Egypt	Cairo	0.31	0.49	0.32	34%	-34.7

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank



Figure 46: Public transport monthly pass (USD)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+0	+0	United Kingdom	London	189	191	244	185%	27.6
2.	+1	+1	Australia	Sydney	131	137	141	107%	2.8
3.	+6	+2	United States	New York	105	128	132	100%	3.3
4.	+0	+0	New Zealand	Auckland	131	133	130	98%	-2.7
5.	-3	+2	Australia	Melbourne	142	108	119	91%	10.4
6.	+21	+12	Denmark	Copenhagen	74	85	116	88%	36.4
7.	+7	+1	Netherlands	Amsterdam	97	108	115	87%	7.3
8.	-2	-2	Canada	Toronto	122	111	114	87%	3.1
9.	-2	+4	Sweden	Stockholm	108	99	112	85%	12.8
10.	+2	+6	Switzerland	Zurich	99	89	107	81%	20.8
11.	-3	+9	New Zealand	Wellington	105	85	107	81%	26.0
12.	+10	+9	France	Paris	78	84	102	77%	21.9
13.	-8	-11	Ireland	Dublin	123	148	97	73%	-34.7
14.	+18	+3	United States	San Francisco	66	87	95	72%	8.7
15.	+1	+9	Singapore	Singapore	88	79	94	71%	18.9
16.	+14	-1	United States	Boston	71	90	90	68%	-0.1
17.	+9	+10	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	75	71	90	68%	26.3
18.	+6	+10	Switzerland	Geneva	77	68	86	65%	27.2
19.	-1	+0	United Kingdom	Birmingham	85	85	84	64%	-1.1
20.	-1	+6	Canada	Vancouver	84	77	84	63%	9.2
21.	+0	-9	United States	Los Angeles	79	101	83	63%	-17.1
22.	-12	-12	Japan	Tokyo	104	104	83	63%	-19.9
23.	+16	+2	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	56	79	82	62%	4.0
24.	+11	+5	Finland	Helsinki	61	66	81	61%	23.1
25.	-14	-2	Norway	Oslo	100	79	78	59%	-1.8
26.	-9	-17	United States	Chicago	87	105	75	57%	-28.7
27.	+2	+5	Canada	Montreal	73	63	73	55%	16.4
28.	+8	+3	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	57	63	72	55%	14.2
29.	+2	-7	South Africa	Johannesburg	67	80	70	53%	-12.6
30.	-7	+0	Germany	Munich	78	63	67	51%	5.8
30.	-17	-19	Germany	Frankfurt	97	102	67	51%	-34.2
30.	-15	-16	Germany	Berlin	93	92	67	51%	-26.9
33.	+7	+1	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	56	61	64	48%	4.5
34.	+4	+1	Belgium	Brussels	56	56	60	45%	8.0
35.	-2	-2	Spain	Madrid	65	61	58	44%	-5.9
36.	-8	+11	Turkey	Istanbul	73	37	54	41%	45.6
37.	+17	+15	South Africa	Cape Town	35	32	48	36%	50.7
38.	+11	+1	South Korea	Seoul	43	46	47	36%	1.8
39.	+7	+6	Portugal	Lisbon	47	40	46	35%	16.6
40.	-15	+8	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	76	36	45	34%	26.4
41.	-21	-3	Brazil	Sao Paulo	81	51	45	34%	-11.8
42.	+8	+1	Italy	Milan	42	42	45	34%	7.7
43.	-1	-6	Chile	Santiago	52	51	42	32%	-17.6
44.	-7	-4	Austria	Vienna	57	46	42	32%	-8.2
45.	-2	-3	Taiwan	Taipei	50	43	41	31%	-4.6
46.	-1	+4	Colombia	Bogota	49	35	41	31%	17.1
47.	+0	-1	Italy	Rome	46	39	40	31%	3.2
48.	-4	+7	Russia	Moscow	50	31	37	28%	22.4
49.	+8	-13	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	27	54	37	28%	-31.3
50.	+5	-6	Thailand	Bangkok	32	40	37	28%	-8.4
51.	+2	+3	China	Shanghai	36	31	35	26%	12.7
52.	-11	-1	Greece	Athens	53	33	35	26%	3.7
53.	N/A	-4	Qatar	Doha	N/A	35	33	25%	-6.3
54.	+9	+4	China	Beijing	17	24	31	24%	29.7
55.	+3	+1	Poland	Warsaw	26	28	30	23%	6.3
56.	-22	-15	Spain	Barcelona	62	45	29	22%	-36.2
57.	-6	-4	Hungary	Budapest	41	31	26	20%	-16.1
58.	+1	+1	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	25	23	26	20%	14.3
59.	-3	+2	Czech Republic	Prague	27	20	26	19%	26.1
60.	+5	+5	Mexico	Mexico City	16	14	19	14%	34.1
61.	+1	+1	Argentina	Buenos Aires	18	16	16	12%	1.8
62.	-2	-2	India	Bangalore	18	21	15	11%	-29.6
63.	-2	+0	Philippines	Manila	18	15	14	10%	-9.6
64.	+2	+3	Indonesia	Jakarta	12	12	12	9%	3.3
65.	-13	-8	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	37	25	12	9%	-52.5
66.	-2	+0	India	Delhi	16	13	12	9%	-9.9
67.	+0	-3	Egypt	Cairo	10	14	6	5%	-56.7
68.	+0	+0	India	Mumbai	10	6	5	4%	-15.2
69.	-21	+0	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	44	0	0	0%	0.0

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Reliable 2012 data is missing for Doha, affecting rank changes.



Figure 47: One-way ticket on local transport (USD)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+5	+0	Switzerland	Zurich	3.83	4.24	4.91	169%	15.8
2.	+12	+2	Germany	Munich	2.95	3.59	4.62	159%	28.7
3.	-1	-1	Sweden	Stockholm	4.85	4.01	4.53	156%	13.0
4.	+8	+8	Germany	Frankfurt	3.14	3.09	4.21	145%	36.2
5.	-4	-2	Norway	Oslo	4.98	3.81	4.19	144%	10.0
6.	+3	+3	Germany	Berlin	3.33	3.18	4.04	139%	27.0
7.	-4	+0	United Kingdom	London	4.70	3.53	3.93	136%	11.3
8.	+2	-3	Netherlands	Amsterdam	3.28	3.57	3.92	135%	9.8
9.	-1	-3	Denmark	Copenhagen	3.51	3.56	3.71	128%	4.2
10.	+1	+1	Finland	Helsinki	3.23	3.13	3.69	127%	17.9
11.	-4	-1	Switzerland	Geneva	3.54	3.14	3.68	127%	17.2
12.	-7	+2	Australia	Melbourne	3.87	3.03	3.58	123%	18.2
13.	+4	+0	United Kingdom	Birmingham	2.90	3.07	3.39	117%	10.4
14.	-10	+5	Australia	Sydney	4.03	2.68	3.25	112%	21.3
15.	+16	+0	United States	San Francisco	2.00	2.95	3.00	103%	1.7
16.	+6	+8	Spain	Barcelona	2.47	2.49	2.94	101%	18.1
17.	+8	+0	United States	New York	2.30	2.75	2.90	100%	5.5
18.	+9	+12	France	Paris	2.27	2.10	2.89	100%	37.6
18.	+5	+3	Belgium	Brussels	2.42	2.53	2.89	100%	14.2
20.	-2	+6	New Zealand	Auckland	2.89	2.35	2.78	96%	18.3
21.	+1	-3	Austria	Vienna	2.47	2.68	2.77	96%	3.4
22.	-6	+1	Canada	Montreal	2.91	2.50	2.75	95%	10.0
23.	-4	-7	New Zealand	Wellington	2.82	2.77	2.72	94%	-1.8
24.	+5	+4	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	2.15	2.20	2.71	93%	23.2
25.	+9	+2	Italy	Milan	1.85	2.23	2.54	88%	13.9
26.	-2	-4	United States	Chicago	2.34	2.50	2.50	86%	0.0
27.	-12	-2	Canada	Toronto	2.92	2.38	2.45	84%	2.9
28.	-2	-8	United States	Boston	2.27	2.65	2.40	83%	-9.4
29.	-9	+0	Canada	Vancouver	2.49	2.15	2.36	81%	9.8
30.	+5	+2	Portugal	Lisbon	1.84	1.88	2.31	80%	22.9
30.	-17	-22	Ireland	Dublin	3.03	3.18	2.31	80%	-27.4
32.	+8	+4	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	1.67	1.70	2.24	77%	31.8
33.	+5	+0	United States	Los Angeles	1.80	1.81	1.75	60%	-3.3
34.	-2	+0	Spain	Madrid	1.87	1.73	1.73	60%	0.0
34.	+3	+3	Italy	Rome	1.82	1.67	1.73	60%	3.6
36.	+11	+4	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1.28	1.44	1.72	59%	19.4
37.	-1	-2	South Africa	Johannesburg	1.83	1.70	1.68	58%	-1.2
38.	+6	+0	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	1.43	1.56	1.63	56%	4.5
39.	+7	+2	Singapore	Singapore	1.29	1.24	1.56	54%	25.8
40.	-12	-9	Japan	Tokyo	2.19	1.89	1.42	49%	-24.9
41.	+1	+3	Czech Republic	Prague	1.47	1.07	1.40	48%	30.8
42.	-3	-3	Greece	Athens	1.73	1.53	1.39	48%	-9.2
43.	+2	-1	Hungary	Budapest	1.34	1.12	1.30	45%	16.1
44.	-1	+7	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1.46	0.80	1.26	43%	57.5
45.	+11	-2	Thailand	Bangkok	0.67	1.08	1.23	42%	13.9
46.	+3	+0	Poland	Warsaw	1.23	1.03	1.19	41%	15.5
47.	+6	-2	South Korea	Seoul	0.95	1.06	1.11	38%	4.7
48.	+10	+1	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	0.60	0.94	1.07	37%	13.8
49.	+2	-2	South Africa	Cape Town	1.01	1.01	0.95	33%	-5.9
50.	-9	+0	Brazil	Sao Paulo	1.48	0.82	0.90	31%	9.8
51.	-3	-3	Chile	Santiago	1.24	1.00	0.89	31%	-11.0
52.	+5	+0	Taiwan	Taipei	0.60	0.77	0.85	29%	10.4
52.	+2	+1	Russia	Moscow	0.84	0.72	0.85	29%	18.1
54.	-2	+1	Colombia	Bogota	0.95	0.67	0.72	25%	7.5
55.	+0	+1	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	0.72	0.62	0.71	24%	14.5
56.	+5	+9	Argentina	Buenos Aires	0.41	0.33	0.70	24%	112.1
57.	-7	+2	Turkey	Istanbul	1.10	0.54	0.69	24%	27.8
58.	+2	-1	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	0.54	0.58	0.68	23%	17.2
59.	+6	-2	India	Bangalore	0.32	0.58	0.58	20%	0.0
60.	+6	+1	China	Beijing	0.31	0.49	0.56	19%	14.3
61.	-31	-7	Qatar	Doha	2.15	0.69	0.55	19%	-20.3
62.	+1	+1	India	Delhi	0.36	0.42	0.53	18%	26.2
63.	+2	-1	Philippines	Manila	0.32	0.47	0.50	17%	6.4
64.	-5	-4	China	Shanghai	0.58	0.53	0.42	14%	-20.8
65.	+2	+2	Mexico	Mexico City	0.29	0.28	0.37	13%	32.1
66.	+3	-2	Egypt	Cairo	0.24	0.37	0.30	10%	-18.9
67.	+1	+1	India	Mumbai	0.27	0.26	0.23	8%	-11.5
68.	-6	-2	Indonesia	Jakarta	0.36	0.28	0.22	8%	-21.4
69.	-36	+0	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1.85	0.00	0.00	0%	0.0

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Note: values in grey are interpolated.



Figure 48: Taxi trip (start + 5km, normal tariff, USD)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+1	+0	Switzerland	Zurich	28.2	27.2	27.3	172%	0.6
2.	+23	+9	France	Paris	12.6	15.5	26.5	168%	71.7
3.	+2	+1	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	19.9	20.0	26.0	164%	29.8
4.	-3	-2	Switzerland	Geneva	28.7	26.1	25.1	158%	-3.9
5.	+1	+9	United Kingdom	London	19.4	14.8	23.1	146%	55.8
6.	+16	+7	Italy	Milan	13.1	15.3	22.4	142%	46.5
7.	+7	+1	Belgium	Brussels	15.0	16.4	22.1	140%	35.3
8.	-1	-3	Netherlands	Amsterdam	18.7	19.4	21.7	137%	11.9
9.	+3	+1	Germany	Munich	15.4	15.5	20.9	132%	34.6
10.	-1	-4	Denmark	Copenhagen	17.2	17.7	20.9	132%	18.0
11.	-7	-8	Japan	Tokyo	23.9	23.3	19.8	125%	-14.7
12.	+5	+12	Sweden	Stockholm	14.5	12.0	19.2	121%	60.3
13.	-2	-4	Germany	Berlin	15.6	16.1	19.1	120%	18.7
14.	-4	+14	Australia	Sydney	16.1	11.2	18.6	117%	66.1
15.	-2	+10	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	15.4	11.9	18.4	116%	54.6
16.	+21	+13	Spain	Barcelona	9.9	11.1	17.9	113%	61.7
17.	-14	-10	Norway	Oslo	23.9	17.0	17.0	108%	0.4
18.	+8	-3	Ireland	Dublin	12.3	14.1	16.9	106%	19.8
19.	-4	+0	Germany	Frankfurt	14.7	12.7	16.5	104%	29.8
20.	+15	-8	United States	New York	10.3	15.3	15.8	100%	3.3
21.	-3	+9	United Kingdom	Birmingham	14.3	10.2	15.8	100%	55.7
22.	-14	-6	Finland	Helsinki	18.3	13.4	15.4	97%	14.9
23.	-3	-2	Austria	Vienna	13.3	12.6	15.3	97%	21.4
24.	-1	-4	United States	San Francisco	13.0	12.7	14.3	90%	12.6
25.	-6	-8	Italy	Rome	14.3	13.3	13.8	87%	4.0
26.	+25	+22	Qatar	Doha	5.8	6.0	13.2	83%	118.5
27.	-11	+0	New Zealand	Wellington	14.5	11.3	13.0	82%	14.8
28.	+26	+22	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	5.6	5.8	12.6	79%	116.0
29.	-8	+2	New Zealand	Auckland	13.2	10.1	11.9	75%	18.0
30.	-6	-4	United States	Los Angeles	12.6	11.7	11.9	75%	1.7
31.	+2	+1	Spain	Madrid	11.1	10.1	11.7	74%	15.9
32.	-4	-14	United States	Boston	12.1	13.1	11.3	71%	-13.6
33.	-6	+1	Canada	Vancouver	12.2	9.6	11.1	70%	15.7
34.	-4	-12	Canada	Toronto	11.7	12.6	11.0	69%	-12.7
35.	+6	+4	Greece	Athens	8.5	8.2	10.7	67%	30.6
36.	+7	+4	Czech Republic	Prague	8.0	7.5	10.5	66%	39.9
37.	+3	-1	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	8.8	8.7	10.4	66%	19.3
38.	+6	-15	United States	Chicago	8.0	12.5	10.3	65%	-17.8
39.	-7	-6	Canada	Montreal	11.4	9.9	10.1	64%	2.1
40.	-11	-3	Australia	Melbourne	12.0	8.7	10.1	64%	16.3
41.	-7	-6	Colombia	Bogota	11.0	9.2	9.7	61%	6.1
42.	+8	+1	Hungary	Budapest	6.6	7.2	9.5	60%	32.4
43.	+12	+10	Poland	Warsaw	5.4	5.3	9.5	60%	78.2
44.	+1	+0	Portugal	Lisbon	7.9	6.9	9.4	59%	35.5
45.	-7	-3	Chile	Santiago	9.5	7.2	8.4	53%	16.4
46.	+22	-5	Thailand	Bangkok	2.0	7.3	7.6	48%	5.2
47.	+9	+5	Singapore	Singapore	5.2	5.4	7.5	47%	38.7
48.	-6	-1	South Korea	Seoul	8.1	6.2	7.2	46%	16.6
49.	+4	-4	Taiwan	Taipei	5.7	6.3	7.1	45%	12.6
50.	+10	+6	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.7	4.5	7.1	45%	55.9
51.	-4	-13	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	7.7	8.6	6.7	42%	-21.8
52.	+7	-6	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	4.0	6.3	6.7	42%	5.9
53.	-5	+1	South Africa	Cape Town	7.6	4.8	6.5	41%	33.5
54.	-8	+8	Argentina	Buenos Aires	7.9	3.2	6.4	40%	97.8
55.	+2	-6	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	4.5	6.0	6.0	38%	0.2
56.	-17	-5	South Africa	Johannesburg	9.3	5.5	5.6	35%	2.2
57.	-21	+1	Brazil	Sao Paulo	10.1	3.9	4.9	31%	27.4
58.	-9	-3	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	6.9	4.8	4.7	30%	-2.3
59.	-7	+1	Turkey	Istanbul	5.8	3.3	4.6	29%	40.0
60.	-29	+1	Russia	Moscow	11.5	3.3	4.6	29%	39.6
61.	-3	-4	China	Shanghai	4.3	3.9	4.3	27%	11.3
62.	-1	-3	China	Beijing	3.3	3.4	3.6	22%	3.5
63.	+2	+2	Mexico	Mexico City	2.3	2.2	3.6	22%	62.8
64.	-1	-1	India	Bangalore	2.8	2.3	2.9	18%	28.1
65.	-1	+1	Indonesia	Jakarta	2.4	2.1	2.4	15%	13.1
66.	-4	-2	Philippines	Manila	3.0	2.2	2.3	14%	3.2
67.	+2	+1	India	Mumbai	1.8	1.7	2.1	13%	19.9
68.	-2	-1	India	Delhi	2.3	1.9	2.0	13%	5.2
69.	-2	+0	Egypt	Cairo	2.1	1.7	1.9	12%	11.8

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Note: based on country-level growth and interpolated values for missing entries.



Figure 49: Volkswagen Golf 1.4 90 KW trendline (or equivalent new car) (USD)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+0	+0	Singapore	Singapore	104,749	81,804	140,534	402%	71.8
2.	+2	+2	Denmark	Copenhagen	43,520	38,409	50,298	144%	31.0
3.	+3	+0	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	32,867	38,598	47,599	136%	23.3
4.	+34	+8	Turkey	Istanbul	23,652	30,463	45,787	131%	50.3
5.	+51	+33	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	20,000	23,319	45,033	129%	93.1
6.	+17	+7	Ireland	Dublin	26,531	29,916	42,337	121%	41.5
7.	+0	+0	Switzerland	Geneva	32,831	33,755	40,265	115%	19.3
7.	+2	+7	Switzerland	Zurich	32,302	29,903	40,265	115%	34.7
9.	-7	-4	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	44,611	36,485	40,222	115%	10.2
10.	+33	+15	Spain	Barcelona	22,473	25,236	38,516	110%	52.6
11.	+25	+8	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	23,846	28,024	38,411	110%	37.1
12.	+18	+6	United Kingdom	London	25,611	28,696	38,372	110%	33.7
13.	+41	-3	Taiwan	Taipei	20,114	31,095	38,229	109%	22.9
14.	+7	-6	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	27,062	33,177	38,222	109%	15.2
15.	+20	+20	Spain	Madrid	23,990	24,223	38,095	109%	57.3
16.	-4	-1	Netherlands	Amsterdam	29,737	29,690	37,678	108%	26.9
17.	+36	+40	Russia	Moscow	20,408	18,411	37,438	107%	103.4
18.	-8	-16	Thailand	Bangkok	30,945	43,116	36,941	106%	-14.3
19.	-4	+2	Egypt	Cairo	29,596	27,254	36,710	105%	34.7
20.	-12	+0	Finland	Helsinki	32,407	27,847	36,627	105%	31.5
21.	-10	+12	United Kingdom	Birmingham	30,256	24,526	36,164	103%	47.4
22.	-19	-16	Norway	Oslo	44,189	35,019	35,726	102%	2.0
23.	-5	+18	France	Paris	28,807	23,010	35,486	101%	54.2
24.	+24	+4	United States	New York	21,667	24,900	35,000	100%	40.6
25.	+30	+27	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	20,007	19,442	34,652	99%	78.2
26.	-9	-9	Portugal	Lisbon	28,858	28,935	34,632	99%	19.7
27.	-9	+3	Belgium	Brussels	28,807	24,609	34,165	98%	38.8
28.	+5	+8	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	24,691	23,946	33,533	96%	40.0
29.	+3	-7	Italy	Milan	24,877	27,150	33,477	96%	23.3
30.	+29	+19	Poland	Warsaw	19,166	20,226	32,939	94%	62.9
31.	+27	+8	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	19,344	23,287	32,675	93%	40.3
32.	-4	-5	Sweden	Stockholm	25,676	24,938	32,548	93%	30.5
33.	+8	-7	Germany	Berlin	22,983	25,137	32,323	92%	28.6
34.	+8	-2	United States	Chicago	22,663	24,569	31,965	91%	30.1
35.	-19	-6	Germany	Munich	29,012	24,867	31,919	91%	28.4
36.	+28	-12	United States	Los Angeles	17,000	26,563	31,750	91%	19.5
37.	-11	+0	Austria	Vienna	26,189	23,804	31,746	91%	33.4
38.	+12	+5	United States	San Francisco	21,333	22,665	31,572	90%	39.3
39.	-34	-30	Indonesia	Jakarta	32,886	32,793	30,835	88%	-6.0
40.	+5	-6	Germany	Frankfurt	22,222	24,356	30,155	86%	23.8
41.	+24	-10	United States	Boston	16,672	24,571	30,000	86%	22.1
42.	+21	+8	Czech Republic	Prague	17,708	20,105	29,586	85%	47.2
43.	-30	+15	Australia	Melbourne	29,730	18,230	28,881	83%	58.4
43.	-21	+12	Australia	Sydney	26,989	18,678	28,881	83%	54.6
45.	-5	-22	Italy	Rome	23,045	27,018	28,860	82%	6.8
45.	+2	+2	Greece	Athens	22,078	22,152	28,860	82%	30.3
47.	-8	-1	New Zealand	Auckland	23,496	22,426	28,360	81%	26.5
48.	+1	-6	New Zealand	Wellington	21,629	22,710	28,272	81%	24.5
49.	-35	-38	South Korea	Seoul	29,705	30,896	27,864	80%	-9.8
50.	-13	-2	Hungary	Budapest	23,825	21,275	25,918	74%	21.8
51.	+1	+3	Canada	Vancouver	20,481	18,785	25,254	72%	34.4
52.	-18	-36	Argentina	Buenos Aires	24,349	29,207	25,000	71%	-14.4
53.	-9	+0	Canada	Toronto	22,423	18,966	24,960	71%	31.6
54.	-3	+6	Canada	Montreal	20,631	17,463	24,880	71%	42.5
55.	-28	-10	Japan	Tokyo	25,867	22,499	23,241	66%	3.3
56.	+6	-5	Qatar	Doha	18,201	19,576	22,579	65%	15.3
57.	-33	+2	South Africa	Johannesburg	26,442	17,619	22,390	64%	27.1
58.	-27	+3	Brazil	Sao Paulo	24,930	17,290	21,670	62%	25.3
59.	-34	+4	South Africa	Cape Town	26,253	16,536	21,297	61%	28.8
60.	-40	+6	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	27,113	13,302	20,586	59%	54.8
61.	+0	-17	Philippines	Manila	18,525	22,521	20,257	58%	-10.1
62.	-5	-6	China	Shanghai	19,407	18,635	19,501	56%	4.6
63.	-3	-1	Chile	Santiago	18,744	16,908	19,423	55%	14.9
64.	+3	+1	Mexico	Mexico City	14,518	14,792	19,007	54%	28.5
65.	-36	-25	China	Beijing	25,664	23,268	18,526	53%	-20.4
66.	+3	+3	India	Mumbai	13,914	11,650	17,518	50%	50.4
66.	+0	+2	India	Delhi	14,522	11,789	17,518	50%	48.6
68.	-22	-4	Colombia	Bogota	22,125	15,880	15,592	45%	-1.8
69.	-1	-2	India	Bangalore	14,002	13,058	14,015	40%	7.3

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Note: values in dark blue are based on country-level growth, values in grey are interpolated.



Figure 50: Monthly internet cost (60 Mbps or more, unlimited data, cable/ADSL)

Rank	vs 2012	vs 2020	Economy	City	2012	2020	2025	Relative to NY	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	+2	+0	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	73	101	102	163%	1.3
2.	+0	+0	United Arab Emirates	Dubai	74	97	101	160%	4.2
3.	-2	+0	Qatar	Doha	101	85	87	138%	2.0
4.	+2	+5	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	68	61	76	121%	23.7
5.	+24	+1	United States	Boston	41	66	72	115%	9.1
6.	+22	-1	United States	Los Angeles	42	67	70	112%	5.4
7.	+27	-3	United States	San Francisco	37	69	67	107%	-2.5
8.	+23	+0	United States	Chicago	40	65	66	105%	1.7
9.	+0	+6	Switzerland	Geneva	65	54	63	100%	16.1
10.	+17	-3	United States	New York	42	66	63	100%	-5.3
11.	+6	+1	Canada	Vancouver	49	59	61	97%	2.7
12.	+3	-1	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	52	60	59	94%	-2.3
13.	+0	-3	Switzerland	Zurich	55	61	58	93%	-3.4
14.	+9	-1	Ireland	Dublin	45	58	57	91%	-0.9
15.	+9	+8	Belgium	Brussels	45	49	56	90%	15.3
16.	-5	+9	Norway	Oslo	56	47	55	88%	17.7
17.	+1	+0	Canada	Toronto	49	52	54	86%	2.5
18.	-6	+2	Australia	Sydney	56	50	53	84%	5.3
19.	+18	+3	Netherlands	Amsterdam	36	49	52	82%	5.9
20.	-6	-1	New Zealand	Wellington	54	51	52	82%	0.8
21.	-5	+3	Australia	Melbourne	51	48	51	82%	7.3
22.	-15	-1	New Zealand	Auckland	66	50	49	78%	-1.5
23.	+16	+14	Germany	Berlin	35	36	47	75%	30.8
24.	+17	+6	Germany	Munich	34	40	47	74%	15.8
25.	+19	+8	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	31	38	44	70%	16.4
26.	-1	+1	Canada	Montreal	43	46	43	69%	-5.6
27.	+22	+4	Denmark	Copenhagen	30	39	43	69%	11.1
28.	+18	+4	United Kingdom	London	31	39	43	69%	11.3
29.	+16	+9	Germany	Frankfurt	31	35	43	68%	24.7
30.	-25	-16	South Africa	Johannesburg	68	54	43	68%	-21.2
31.	+22	+17	Sweden	Stockholm	28	28	42	67%	48.9
32.	-28	-14	South Africa	Cape Town	69	52	41	66%	-20.3
33.	+29	+1	Austria	Vienna	23	38	41	65%	8.5
34.	+8	+5	United Kingdom	Birmingham	32	34	39	63%	14.6
35.	+13	+0	Portugal	Lisbon	30	37	39	62%	6.9
36.	-1	+5	Singapore	Singapore	36	32	37	59%	16.6
37.	-11	-9	Spain	Barcelona	43	46	37	59%	-19.3
38.	-5	+8	France	Paris	37	29	36	57%	23.3
39.	+17	-3	Greece	Athens	26	36	35	56%	-3.4
40.	-10	-14	Spain	Madrid	40	47	35	55%	-25.6
41.	-3	-12	Japan	Tokyo	35	43	33	53%	-22.4
42.	+5	-2	Italy	Rome	30	32	31	49%	-5.1
43.	+0	+0	Italy	Milan	31	31	31	49%	-0.9
44.	+8	+3	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo	28	29	31	49%	7.0
45.	+14	+6	Mexico	Mexico City	24	25	30	48%	17.4
46.	-10	-2	Argentina	Buenos Aires	36	31	29	46%	-5.6
47.	-39	-31	Philippines	Manila	65	53	28	44%	-47.5
48.	-27	-3	Indonesia	Jakarta	46	30	27	43%	-9.9
49.	-30	+1	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	48	28	26	41%	-8.7
50.	-10	-1	Colombia	Bogota	35	28	26	41%	-9.1
51.	+3	+8	Taiwan	Taipei	27	20	25	40%	24.5
52.	+6	+1	Finland	Helsinki	25	24	24	38%	-0.6
53.	+2	-1	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	26	25	23	36%	-7.2
54.	+12	+2	South Korea	Seoul	21	21	22	36%	4.4
55.	-23	-13	Chile	Santiago	40	32	22	35%	-31.1
56.	+5	+1	Czech Republic	Prague	23	21	22	34%	2.9
57.	-37	-2	Brazil	Sao Paulo	46	22	20	32%	-5.4
58.	+9	+4	Hungary	Budapest	20	15	20	32%	32.3
59.	-37	-5	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	46	22	19	30%	-12.7
60.	+8	+5	Poland	Warsaw	18	14	17	27%	26.0
61.	+3	-3	Thailand	Bangkok	22	20	17	27%	-15.3
62.	-12	-1	Turkey	Istanbul	30	16	15	24%	-4.7
63.	-6	+1	China	Shanghai	25	14	14	22%	-1.3
64.	-54	-4	Egypt	Cairo	57	17	13	20%	-25.5
65.	-14	+1	China	Beijing	29	14	13	20%	-7.4
66.	-3	-3	India	Bangalore	23	15	11	17%	-26.6
67.	-2	+1	India	Mumbai	22	11	9	14%	-17.5
68.	-8	-1	India	Delhi	24	11	8	13%	-25.0
69.	+0	+0	Russia	Moscow	12	7	8	12%	16.8

Source : [www.numbeo.com](http://www.numbeo.com), Deutsche Bank. Note: values in dark blue are based on country-level growth, values in grey are interpolated.



## Appendix

Figure 51: Foreign Exchange Rates

Rank based on change from 2012	Economy	Y2012	Y2020	Y2025	cum change since 2012 (%)	cum change since 2020 (%)
1	Switzerland	1.0933	1.1297	1.2223	11.8	8.2
2	Israel	0.2678	0.3113	0.2870	7.2	-7.8
3	United Arab Emirates	0.2723	0.2723	0.2723	0.0	0.0
4	United States	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0
5	Saudi Arabia	0.2666	0.2665	0.2665	0.0	0.0
6	Qatar	0.2746	0.2726	0.2743	-0.1	0.6
7	Hong Kong	0.1290	0.1290	0.1274	-1.3	-1.2
8	Taiwan	0.0344	0.0356	0.0337	-2.1	-5.3
9	Singapore	0.8186	0.7568	0.7765	-5.1	2.6
10	Thailand	0.0327	0.0333	0.0304	-6.9	-8.7
11	Czech Republic	0.0526	0.0466	0.0462	-12.2	-0.8
12	Denmark	0.1769	0.1643	0.1537	-13.1	-6.4
13	Austria	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Belgium	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Finland	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	France	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Germany	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Greece	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Ireland	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Italy	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Netherlands	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Portugal	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Spain	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
13	Luxembourg	1.3196	1.2229	1.1468	-13.1	-6.2
25	China	0.1605	0.1532	0.1391	-13.4	9.2
26	Poland	0.3231	0.2676	0.2682	-17.0	0.2
27	United Kingdom	1.6244	1.3654	1.3414	-17.4	-1.8
28	South Korea	0.0009	0.0009	0.0007	-22.9	-21.3
29	Canada	1.0051	0.7832	0.7291	-27.5	-6.9
30	New Zealand	0.8263	0.7191	0.5977	-27.7	-16.9
31	Malaysia	0.3270	0.2487	0.2345	-28.3	-5.7
32	Philippines	0.0244	0.0208	0.0174	-28.6	-16.4
33	Mexico	0.0774	0.0501	0.0524	-32.2	4.6
34	Sweden	0.1537	0.1217	0.1035	-32.7	-15.0
35	India	0.0182	0.0137	0.0115	-36.7	-15.9
36	Hungary	0.0045	0.0034	0.0028	-37.2	-15.6
37	Australia	1.0383	0.7698	0.6470	-37.7	-15.9
38	Indonesia	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	-40.3	-14.4
39	Japan	0.0115	0.0097	0.0069	-40.4	-28.9
40	Norway	0.1799	0.1165	0.0991	-44.9	-14.9
41	Chile	0.0021	0.0014	0.0011	-49.2	-24.7
42	South Africa	0.1179	0.0682	0.0554	-53.1	-18.8
43	Colombia	0.0006	0.0003	0.0002	-56.6	-15.7
44	Russia	0.0328	0.0135	0.0127	-61.2	-5.6
45	Brazil	0.4874	0.1925	0.1820	-62.7	-5.5
46	Egypt	0.1571	0.0635	0.0198	-87.4	-68.9
47	Turkey	0.5605	0.1346	0.0253	-95.5	-81.2
48	Argentina	0.2034	0.0119	0.0009	-99.6	-92.6

Source : Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank.  
Note: All rates are USD in terms of unit of local currency as on 31 December each year, except for 2025 (June).



Figure 52: Changes in Consumer Price Indices

Rank based on change from 2012	Economy	cum change since 2012 (%)	cum change since 2020 (%)	5-yr cum change (%)
1.	Argentina	20,587	1,811	2,614
2.	Turkey	1,041	403	464
3.	Egypt	429	106	116
4.	Russia	128	39	44
5.	Brazil	99	29	33
6.	India	91	24	33
7.	Colombia	84	36	39
8.	South Africa	83	24	28
9.	Mexico	71	26	30
10.	Hungary	70	47	52
11.	Chile	66	30	34
12.	Indonesia	57	12	14
13.	Czech Republic	55	36	41
14.	Philippines	53	21	24
15.	Poland	49	37	42
16.	Norway	44	20	21
17.	Austria	40	24	25
18.	United Kingdom	39	23	24
19.	Australia	37	19	21
20.	United States	37	21	23
21.	Netherlands	36	23	25
22.	Belgium	35	22	22
23.	New Zealand	34	21	23
24.	Germany	33	22	22
25.	Hong Kong	32	8	8
26.	Canada	32	17	18
27.	Sweden	31	20	21
28.	Luxembourg	28	18	18
29.	Malaysia	27	11	9
30.	France	25	17	17
31.	South Korea	24	14	15
32.	Italy	24	19	18
33.	Spain	24	19	18
34.	Finland	24	15	16
35.	Saudi Arabia	24	10	14
36.	Portugal	23	18	18
37.	China	22	3	6
38.	Qatar	22	12	9
39.	Singapore	21	17	16
40.	Denmark	20	16	16
41.	Ireland	20	18	17
42.	United Arab Emirates	20	8	6
43.	Taiwan	16	10	10
44.	Israel	16	14	13
45.	Greece	15	18	16
46.	Japan	15	8	8
47.	Thailand	15	9	8
48.	Switzerland	6	7	6

Source : Haver Analytics, Deutsche Bank.



Figure 53: Relative Price Levels as Implied by PPP (US = 100)

Rank 2024	Economy	Y1980	Y1985	Y1990	Y1995	Y2000	Y2005	Y2010	Y2015	Y2020	Y2024
1.	Switzerland	96.2	79.7	129.1	142.1	94.7	106.8	146.0	123.2	124.8	106.7
2.	Israel	N/A	48.9	92.1	100.8	98.2	82.4	107.4	98.7	116.6	102.2
3.	United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.	Australia	110.9	74.4	101.0	93.1	70.6	98.2	153.8	106.0	110.2	88.7
5.	Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.6	87.0	109.2	93.8	102.5	88.7
6.	United Kingdom	117.5	78.2	122.8	103.7	99.3	114.3	106.3	99.7	89.2	83.2
7.	New Zealand	73.2	50.5	81.6	86.0	57.5	88.1	108.1	95.0	102.3	82.8
8.	Denmark	104.3	78.4	124.2	123.3	87.8	110.3	128.6	101.3	104.6	81.3
9.	Canada	93.1	83.7	105.6	87.5	80.0	104.1	122.1	87.2	94.1	81.3
10.	Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.8	98.7	110.0	85.6	91.5	80.1
11.	Finland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85.4	101.6	114.2	95.6	98.1	79.4
12.	Norway	112.1	88.5	120.1	105.2	91.0	126.0	165.6	110.5	111.7	78.9
13.	Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.9	101.8	101.1	87.3	94.8	78.7
14.	Sweden	152.4	97.0	156.5	139.5	96.1	109.3	131.9	103.5	102.7	76.1
15.	Austria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.3	90.8	102.0	84.2	89.2	74.7
16.	Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.7	91.4	99.7	81.0	86.5	74.2
17.	Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.6	91.9	103.1	83.3	87.6	73.3
18.	Hong Kong SAR	83.5	62.5	79.6	102.7	98.4	75.8	71.4	77.0	79.3	72.3
19.	France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.4	98.1	109.1	85.1	84.7	69.3
20.	United Arab Emirates	N/A	N/A	45.1	41.4	45.9	55.3	71.7	64.5	56.9	63.3
21.	Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.0	84.0	94.9	75.5	77.3	62.9
22.	Spain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.9	80.8	92.4	69.3	74.1	61.7
23.	Qatar	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.1	47.9	70.6	72.8	66.7	62.4	61.5
24.	Japan	122.7	104.6	141.3	172.1	139.7	113.5	142.6	89.5	97.5	59.3
25.	Singapore	N/A	50.5	59.7	76.3	58.1	54.7	71.4	62.0	63.2	58.8
26.	Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.9	70.3	79.6	62.2	66.4	57.6
27.	Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.9	75.3	89.1	64.4	64.8	55.1
28.	South Korea	N/A	59.2	86.6	103.5	65.2	84.0	76.8	73.3	76.3	53.1
29.	Czech Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5	33.6	51.9	67.5	49.7	56.6	53.0
30.	Saudi Arabia	N/A	N/A	31.7	29.7	31.9	39.5	49.7	44.5	51.2	51.4
31.	Mexico	56.0	25.3	37.0	32.6	52.8	57.3	58.9	47.0	49.2	49.0
32.	China	N/A	48.8	36.5	36.6	36.6	39.5	56.0	60.8	61.5	48.4
33.	Chile	N/A	N/A	38.5	56.1	42.7	54.8	73.2	52.6	57.7	46.1
34.	Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	39.7	51.9	60.0	44.8	45.4	46.0
35.	Hungary	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.4	32.7	52.6	60.2	45.6	47.8	46.0
36.	Taiwan	N/A	59.4	84.8	86.0	68.5	58.7	56.6	48.8	52.2	41.2
37.	Argentina	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.5	64.0	31.3	48.7	46.0	32.0	40.7
38.	Brazil	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.3	42.3	49.4	90.8	51.2	43.6	40.2
39.	South Africa	66.4	28.7	51.7	58.9	38.5	59.2	73.6	37.7	49.4	39.2
40.	Turkey	N/A	0.0	34.5	33.2	36.3	49.9	58.2	40.6	28.4	35.4
41.	Colombia	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.4	35.4	42.3	59.7	38.9	37.1	34.2
42.	Philippines	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.4	29.7	31.8	43.7	41.6	40.5	33.4
43.	Malaysia	62.0	49.8	41.4	47.1	36.8	38.5	50.8	36.4	37.9	31.4
44.	Thailand	N/A	32.1	36.7	40.5	25.1	27.3	40.0	33.8	38.0	30.5
45.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.8	18.4	25.5	43.0	33.2	34.1	29.4
46.	Russia	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	17.9	34.3	52.8	31.4	31.2	25.5
47.	India	50.5	38.7	33.5	25.0	22.9	26.3	36.1	29.6	27.8	23.9
48.	Egypt	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2	22.2	17.8	26.5	31.9	23.5	12.3

Source : IMF, WEO, Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank calculations  
Note: The PPP conversion rates as published by the IMF have been adjusted with actual foreign exchange rates (as on December 31 each year) to derive the implied price levels. Also note that some of the above numbers may not match those published in previous editions exactly due to data revisions.



Figure 54: Relative Price Levels as Implied by PPP (US = 100), ranks from 1980

Economy	Y1980	Y1985	Y1990	Y1995	Y2000	Y2005	Y2010	Y2015	Y2020	Y2024
Switzerland	8	6	3	2	7	6	3	1	1	1
Israel	N/A	16	10	9	5	21	13	8	2	2
United States	7	2	9	10	2	10	18	6	9	3
Australia	5	9	8	11	18	12	2	3	4	4
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	18	10	11	7	5
United Kingdom	3	8	5	6	3	2	14	7	15	6
New Zealand	11	14	13	13	27	17	12	10	8	7
Denmark	6	7	4	4	9	4	6	5	5	8
Canada	9	5	7	12	11	7	7	14	13	9
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	11	9	15	14	10
Finland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	9	8	9	10	11
Norway	4	4	6	5	8	1	1	2	3	12
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	8	17	13	12	13
Sweden	1	3	1	3	6	5	5	4	6	14
Austria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	16	16	17	16	15
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	15	19	19	18	16
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	14	15	18	17	17
Hong Kong SAR	10	10	14	8	4	23	31	20	20	18
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	13	11	16	19	19
United Arab Emirates	N/A	N/A	17	24	31	30	29	25	30	20
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	19	20	21	21	21
Spain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	22	21	23	23	22
Qatar	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	30	25	28	24	27	23
Japan	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	12	11	24
Singapore	N/A	13	15	15	25	32	30	28	26	25
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	26	24	27	24	26
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	24	23	26	25	27
South Korea	N/A	12	11	7	21	20	25	22	22	28
Czech Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	40	34	32	32	31	29
Saudi Arabia	N/A	N/A	25	33	42	39	42	38	33	30
Mexico	14	21	20	30	29	29	36	34	35	31
China	N/A	17	22	27	37	40	39	29	28	32
Chile	N/A	N/A	19	19	32	31	27	30	29	33
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	34	35	34	37	37	34
Hungary	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	41	33	33	36	36	35
Taiwan	N/A	11	12	14	20	28	38	33	32	36
Argentina	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	23	44	43	35	44	37
Brazil	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	33	37	22	31	38	38
South Africa	12	20	16	18	35	27	26	42	34	39
Turkey	N/A	22	23	29	38	36	37	40	46	40
Colombia	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	39	38	35	41	42	41
Philippines	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	43	43	44	39	39	42
Malaysia	13	15	18	20	36	41	41	43	41	43
Thailand	N/A	19	21	25	44	45	46	44	40	44
Indonesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	47	47	45	45	43	45
Russia	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	48	42	40	47	45	46
India	15	18	24	34	45	46	47	48	47	47
Egypt	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	46	48	48	46	48	48

Source : IMF, WEO, Haver Analytics, Bloomberg Finance LP, Deutsche Bank calculations

Note: The PPP conversion rates as published by the IMF have been adjusted with actual foreign exchange rates (as on December 31 each year) to derive the implied price levels.



## Appendix 1

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