

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy strategy and co-ordination

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	13Q2	13Q3	13Q4	14Q1	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.0	90.8	93.8	90.2	95.3	99.1	101.6	98.8	100.4	101.0	101.2	102.5	102.0
Industrial confidence	balance	-7.0	-11.7	-9.3	-12.7	-8.3	-4.1	-3.5	-3.9	-3.4	-3.8	-3.5	-3.3	-3.6
Services confidence	balance	9.2	-6.8	-6.1	-9.9	-5.3	-1.3	3.4	-0.8	0.4	2.4	3.3	4.5	3.5
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.0	0.5	--	1.6	-0.3	0.0	0.3	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		0.8	-2.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	1.5	--	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.1	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	--					
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	0.1	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	--					
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-13.3	-22.1	-18.6	-20.8	-15.9	-14.4	-11.2	-15.3	-13.5	-11.7	-12.7	-9.3	-8.6
Retail confidence	balance	-9.2	-15.1	-12.5	-16.5	-10.4	-6.8	-3.0	-7.7	-5.0	-3.4	-3.0	-2.5	-2.6
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	0.1	0.1	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	--					
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.5	-0.5	--	1.0	-1.2	1.0	0.4	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		0.8	-1.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	0.2	--	1.4	-0.4	0.8	0.8	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.3	78.9	78.0	77.5	78.3	78.4	80.1	--	--	80.1	--	--	79.5
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	5.6	-4.0	2.8	-0.9	4.4	9.1	8.8	9.7	8.3	8.2	8.3	9.8	7.9
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	0.5	1.1	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.2	-4.0	-3.1	-3.7	-2.5	0.0	--					
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				1.1	0.4	2.7	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		-4.5	-2.1	-2.6	-1.4	2.3	--						
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				-0.4	0.6	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		-4.2	-4.1	-4.8	-3.5	-1.6	--						
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	--						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-10.8	-8.6	-9.6	-12.1	-9.4	-6.1	-4.6	-6.2	-4.7	-4.5	-4.8	-4.6	-5.8
Employment expectations (services)	balance	5.4	-2.3	-4.1	-5.6	-4.1	-1.9	1.1	-1.3	-1.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.0
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				0.0	0.0	0.1	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	--					
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-962	-1,250	-59	9	105	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.4	0.0	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	--					
Unemployment expectations	balance	27.7	38.1	34.4	35.7	29.6	29.8	23.8	31.3	29.0	24.6	26.3	20.4	18.4
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	--	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		2,019	1,085	58	2	-143	72	5	-104	157	-35	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	1.2	1.6	--	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.7	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.9	2.7	1.8	3.2	4.1	--	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.9	--	--
Export order books	balance	-18.7	-21.2	-22.1	-25.5	-21.4	-15.6	-13.8	-14.3	-14.3	-14.0	-13.4	-14.1	-15.1
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		82.7	159.5	41.0	36.0	44.1	28.9	15.9	14.7	13.9	15.0	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				2.4	0.1	1.3	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		5.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.8	--						
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.7	0.9	0.5	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		4.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.9	--					
Current-account balance	billion EUR		138.5	230.2	61.8	49.9	66.3	47.3	23.6	21.5	25.4	21.9	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		-71.6	-24.9	22.0	-12.7	-9.1	22.9	-19.8	-9.7	-9.1	31.9	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		95.4	105.8	44.0	4.9	54.6	43.6	57.0	3.9	19.3	24.3	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	20.8	25.0	16.8	16.0	15.9	15.4	13.2	14.2	15.1	15.1	13.6	10.8	7.5
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		2.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		2.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	--	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-2.0	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	level		111.7	108.7	103.5	109.5	109.3	108.0	107.9	110.7	107.5	108.7	107.9	107.9
	% ch. on prev. period				-8.2	5.9	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	2.6	-2.8	1.0	-0.7	0.1
	% ch. on prev. year		0.7	-2.7	-5.4	0.3	-0.8	-4.2	-1.4	1.3	-4.0	-6.7	-1.6	4.0
Oil (Brent) in EUR	level		79.6	86.9	87.3	85.0	85.4	79.3	79.7	79.6	78.3	81.8	82.6	78.8
	% ch. on prev. period				2.5	-2.7	0.4	-7.1	-5.8	-0.1	-1.7	4.5	0.9	-4.6
	% ch. on prev. year		31.4	9.1	9.8	5.0	-5.3	-6.9	-13.0	-8.5	1.9	-1.6	-8.9	-10.6
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-5.1	-3.9	-2.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	--
	% ch. on prev. year		-5.5	-8.3	-7.0	-12.2	-10.4	-11.1	-9.8	-10.2	-11.0	-11.0	-11.3	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		0.57	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.33
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		1.56	1.59	1.36	1.70	1.79	1.66	1.72	1.85	1.78	1.59	1.59	1.54
ECB repo rate	level		0.88	0.55	0.60	0.50	0.37	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	3.2	8.5	2.4	2.2	-1.5	2.7	-0.2	0.3	2.5
	% ch. on prev. year		-7.6	15.8	21.0	15.9	18.6	15.5	21.6	14.7	13.9	17.3	15.4	20.2
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	--
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		-2.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-2.9	-3.0	-3.8	-2.9	-2.9	-3.0	-3.0	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	level		1.28	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.38
	% ch. on prev. period				-1.1	1.4	2.8	0.6	-1.0	1.6	-0.7	0.4	1.2	-0.1
	% ch. on prev. year		-7.7	3.4	1.9	5.9	5.0	3.7	5.2	4.5	2.4	2.2	6.6	6.0
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	-0.2	1.2	-0.4	0.1	1.1	-0.1
	% ch. on prev. year		-5.4	3.9	2.7	6.3	5.4	3.1	5.6	5.3	3.0	1.9	4.4	4.1

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update



1. Output

Real GDP in the euro area continued growing in the fourth quarter of 2013. According to Eurostat's third estimate released on 2 April, it increased by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) as gross fixed capital formation increased by 1.1%, private consumption rose marginally by 0.1% and government consumption was down by 0.3%, whereas exports and imports rose by 1.3% and 0.5% respectively. As compared to 2012-Q4, real GDP was 0.5% higher. In the year 2013, real GDP fell 0.4% (y-o-y).

According to the Commission's winter 2014 forecast, released on 25 February, euro-area GDP is expected to increase by 1.2% and 1.8% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, on the back of further strengthening domestic demand, benefitting from higher confidence and real disposable income growth, as well as a more favourable external environment. Real GDP growth differences across Member States are set to remain pronounced.

In April, the Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator declined by 0.5 points (to 102.0 points), which followed eleven months of improvement. The decline in April was broadly based among industry, services, retail and construction, but the declines were comparatively modest. Industry confidence remained broadly unchanged (falling 0.3 points), reflecting a marked decrease of managers' production expectations which was mitigated by a brighter appraisal of the level of overall order books and a broadly stable assessment of stocks of finished products. The decrease in services confidence (-1.0) resulted from worsened assessments of the past business situation and past demand, while views on expected demand remained broadly stable. The flash PMI Composite Output Index stood in April at the 35-month high of 54.0 (up from 53.1), signalling a continuous expansion of economic activity for the tenth consecutive month. While the Flash Manufacturing PMI rose slightly (0.3 points) to 53.3, the Flash Services PMI recorded a larger increase (0.9 points) moving up to 53.1.

In February 2014, industrial production increased by 0.2% month-on-month (m-o-m) lifting output to the second highest level since August 2012. In February, production of intermediate goods and non-durable consumer goods increased respectively by 0.6% and 0.5%, production of capital goods remained unchanged, and production of energy and durable consumer goods decreased respectively by 1.7% and 1.2%.

2. Private consumption

In 2013-Q4, private consumption slightly increased by 0.1% q-o-q (unchanged since 2013-Q2). With respect to

the same period of the previous year, private consumption was up by 0.1% (-0.6% in 2013-Q3).

In April, consumer confidence increased by 0.7 points, as a result of improvements in consumers' views on the future general economic situation as well as the level of future unemployment.

In February 2014, the volume of retail trade rose by 0.4% m-o-m, following a markedly revised expansion in January of 1.0%. As compared to February 2013, retail trade volumes were 0.8% higher. In March, confidence in the retail sector increased slightly (0.4 points), driven by managers' more positive evaluation of the volume of stocks in combination with broadly unchanged assessments of the present and expected business situation.

3. Investment

In 2013-Q4, gross fixed capital formation increased by 1.1% q-o-q (0.5% in 2013-Q3). Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, investment remained unchanged.

The rate of capacity utilisation declined in the second quarter of 2014 (data collected in April) to 79.5%, moving further away from its long-term average of 81.1% and as such does not indicate much price pressure.

4. Labour market

In February, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 11.9%, stable since October, and 0.1 pp. lower than in February 2013. Significant differences persist across Member States, with the lowest rates recorded in Austria (4.8%) and Germany (5.1%), and the highest in Greece (27.5% in December) and Spain (25.6%). In February, youth unemployment was 23.5% of the labour force of the same age (people aged 15-24), down from 23.6% in January 2014.

In 2013-Q4, seasonally-adjusted employment increased by 0.1% (0.0% in 2013-Q3). According to the Commission's survey results, in April employment expectations were revised downwards in manufacturing and construction, remained virtually unchanged in services, and increased in the retail sector. Consumer unemployment fears decreased in April by 2 points.

5. International transactions

In February 2014, the world trade volume (goods) decreased 0.7% m-o-m, following a subdued increase in the previous month. World trade expanded by 1.6% q-o-q in 2013-Q4 (1.2% in 2013-Q3). In April 2014, export order books in manufacturing stood at



-15.1 pp. (-14.1 pp. in March), still above its long-term average.

In February 2014, the seasonally adjusted trade balance was in surplus, for the twenty-eighth consecutive month, at €15.0 bn. The seasonally adjusted current-account balance also recorded a surplus, for the thirty-first month in a row (€21.9 bn.). Surpluses were recorded for goods, services and income (€15.8 bn, €11.3 bn and €4.8 bn respectively), whereas a deficit was registered for current transfers (€9.9 bn). The financial account recorded net inflows of €56 bn by way of net inflows for both direct investment and portfolio investment (respectively €32 bn and €24 bn).

6. Prices

In April 2014, annual HICP inflation is expected to be 0.7% (up from 0.5% in March), according to Eurostat's flash estimate. Among the main components of headline inflation, services is expected to have the highest annual rate (1.6%, up from 1.1% in March) followed by food, alcohol & tobacco (0.7%, down from 1.0%), non-energy industrial goods (0.1%, down from 0.2%) and energy (-1.2%, up from -2.1%). Core inflation (all items excl. energy and unprocessed food) decreased to 0.9% in March (down from 1.1% in February).

The Commission's winter 2014 forecast projects HICP inflation of 1.0% in 2014, and 1.3% in 2015. In March 2014, consumer price expectations decreased (2.8 points), remaining below their long-term average. In February 2014, industrial producer prices fell by 0.2% (m-o-m). Compared with February 2013, industrial producer prices decreased by 1.7%.

Crude oil prices remained elevated through the winter months, sustained by the resurgence of demand growth in developed countries. In recent weeks, upward impact of the Russia-Ukraine crisis was offset by the downward impact of concerns about the demand from China. On 29 April, Brent crude traded at USD 109.24 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 79.01 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates increased slightly in April with the 3-month EURIBOR standing at 0.33%. At its meeting on 3 April, the ECB Governing Council kept policy interest rates on the main refinancing operations, on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility unchanged at the levels resulting from the rate cut in November (at 0.25%, 0.75% and 0.00% respectively).

Benchmark sovereign bond yields moved within narrow ranges in recent weeks, inter alia affected by the changes in the outlook for growth and inflation as well as tensions in a number of emerging market economies. While yields in higher-rated euro-area countries

decreased slightly, a more pronounced decline in most other Member States resulted in narrower intra-euro area sovereign bond yield spreads. On 29 April, the benchmark yield of ten-year sovereign bonds stood at 1.50%.

The April 2014 Bank Lending Survey confirmed the stabilisation of credit conditions for firms and households, in the current context of persistently weak loan demand. Net tightening of credit standards to non-financial corporations remained broadly unchanged, whereas the net tightening of credit standards applied to housing loans and consumer credit decreased further.

As to bank lending, the annual rate of change of M3 decreased slightly to 1.1% in March (1.3% in February). The annual growth rate of loans to the private sector remained unchanged in March (-2.0%, adjusted for loan sales and securitisation). Loans to non-financial corporations contracted by 3.1% in March (unchanged from February). The growth rate of loans to households stood unchanged at 0.4% in March (0.2% in January).

At its 2-day meeting on 18-19 March, the FOMC kept the Fed funds rate. The Committee made an important change to its formulation of forward guidance, replacing the numerical target for the unemployment rate (6½%) with the statement that it currently anticipates the fed funds rate to remain in the current 0 to 25 basis point range. On 29 April, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.23%.

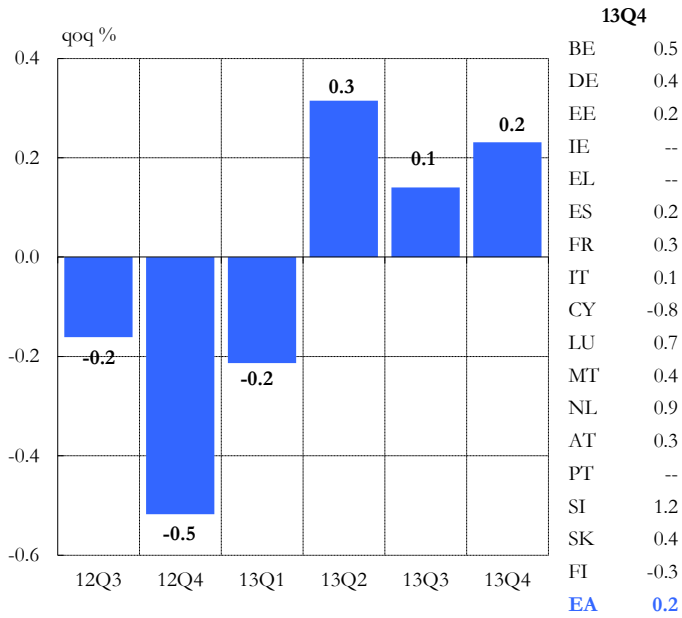
Since the beginning of 2013 the euro has appreciated. Between 29 March and 29 April, the EUR/USD exchange rate fluctuated between 1.37 and 1.39 USD (1.3826 USD/EUR on 29 April), which was lower than this year's peak of 1.3942 (13 March). Relative monetary policy has become a key factor, with the US tapering on course and expectations of additional ECB actions affecting markets. Among other factors at play are the improved economic outlook and elevated geopolitical risks in several regions. Following an almost steady depreciation vis-à-vis the Yen up to the end of 2013, the first months of 2014 have seen a stabilisation at high levels of 137-144 JPY/EUR). On 29 April, the euro foreign exchange reference rate stood at 142.03 JPY.

Since January, stock markets have not continued the substantial upward movements that had characterised last year. This reflected signs of a further consolidation of the recovery, partly countered by increasing geopolitical tensions. Between the end of February and 29 April, stock market indices rose in the euro area, as measured by the Euro-Stoxx 50 index, and in the US, as measured by the Dow Jones, by 1.3% and 1.9% respectively. By contrast, equity prices in Japan, as measured by the Nikkei 225 index, fell by 3.7% over the same period.

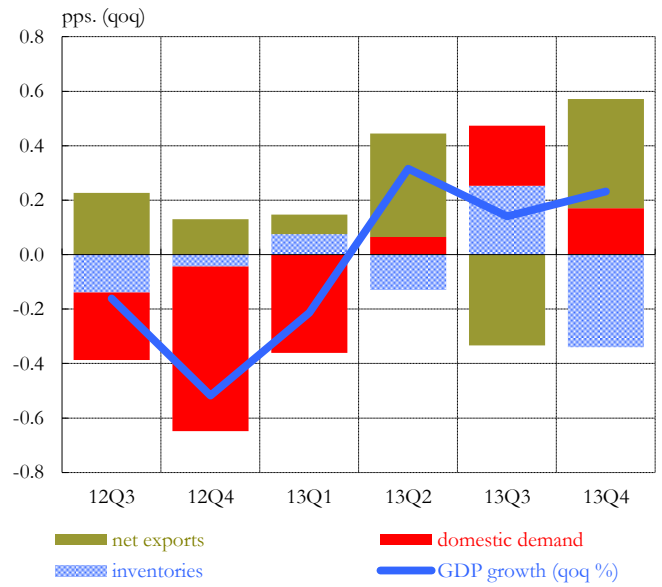


1. OUTPUT

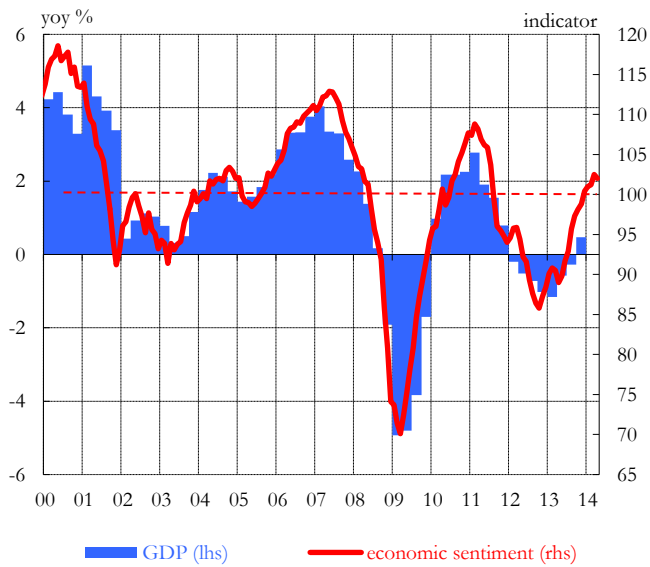
GDP



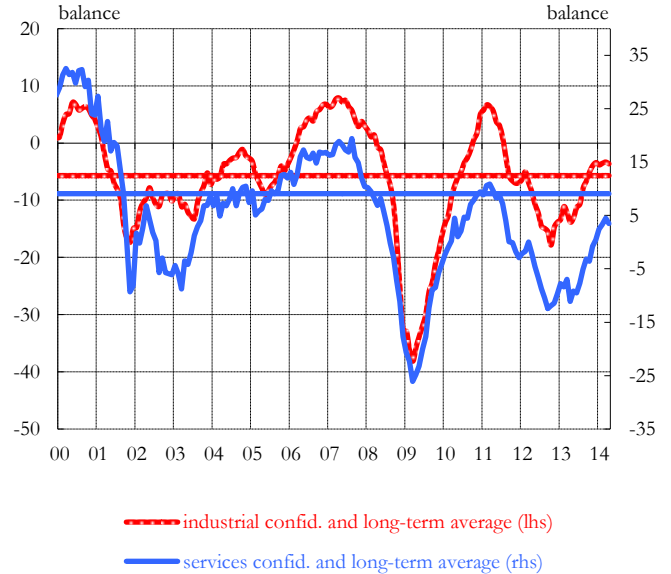
Contributions to GDP growth



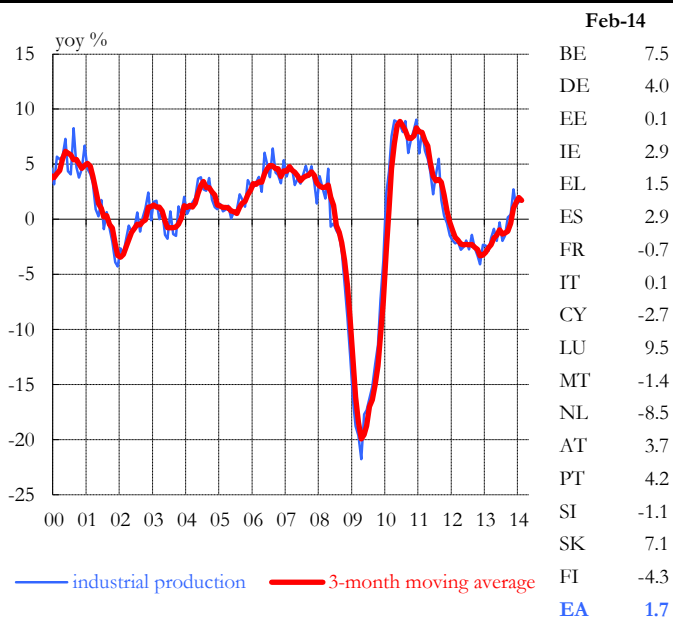
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



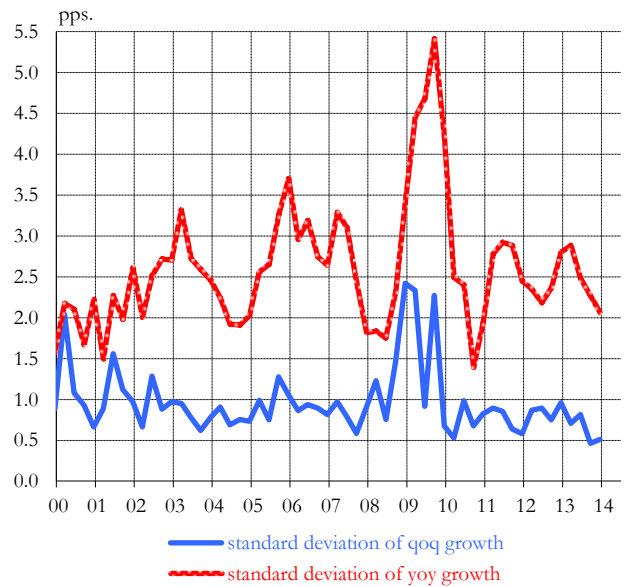
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



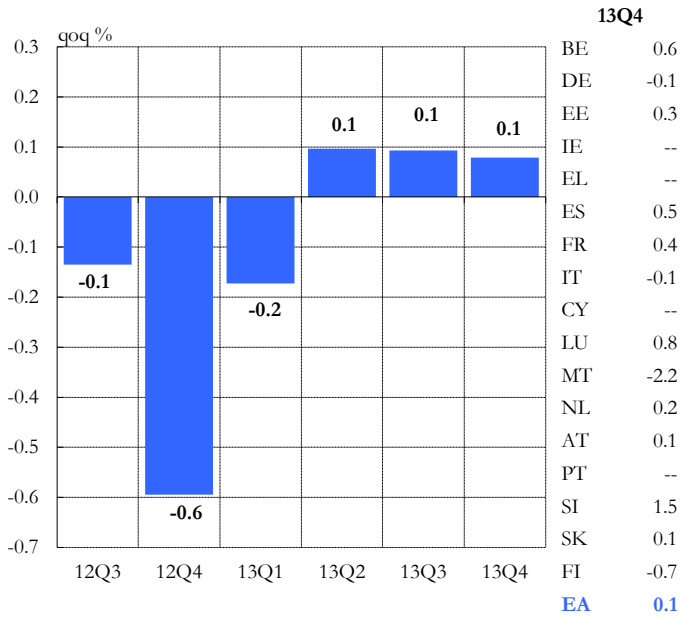
GDP growth divergence, euro area



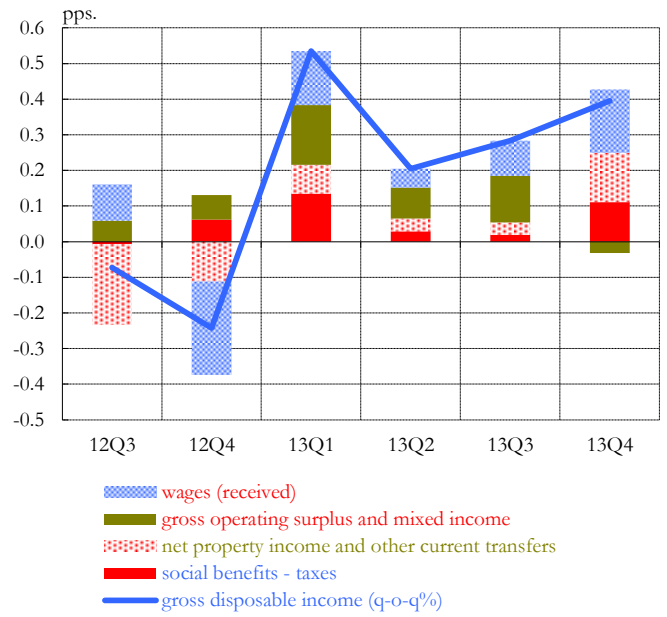


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

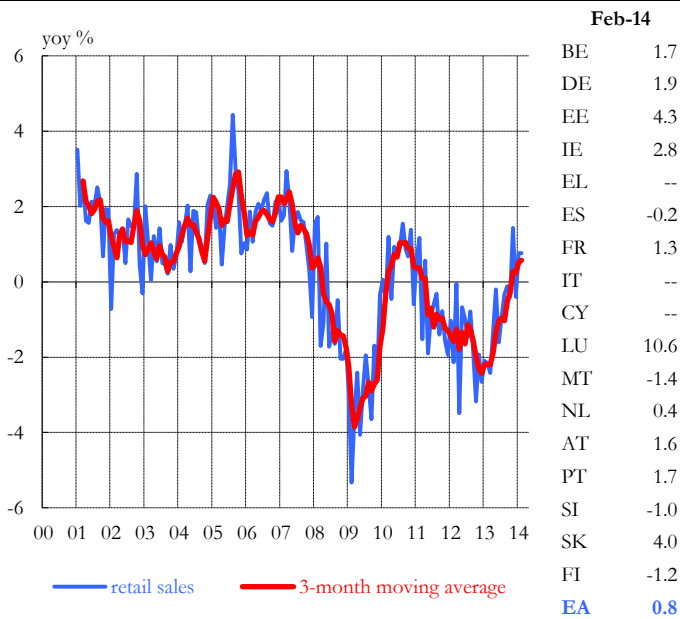
Private consumption



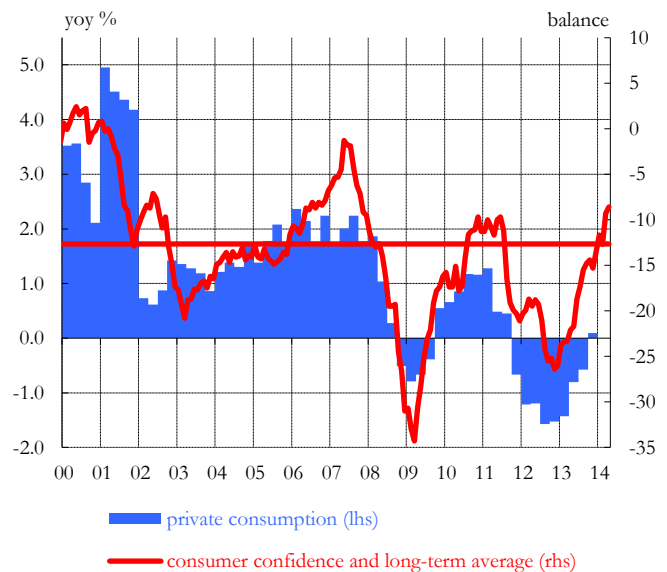
Household adjusted gross disposable income



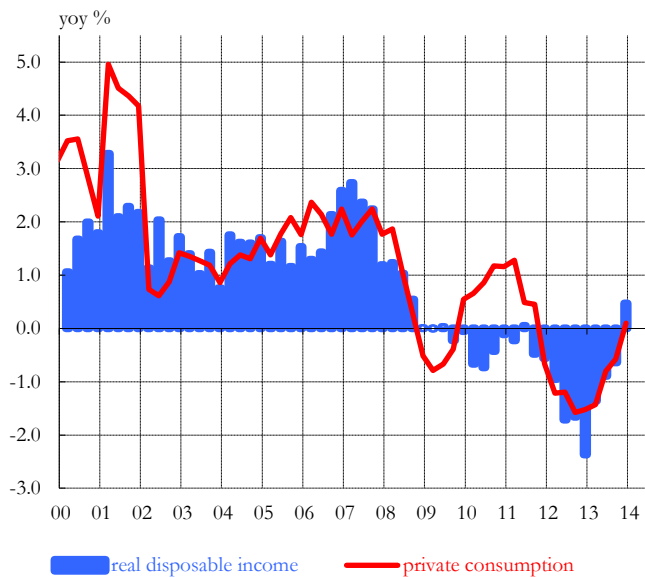
Retail sales



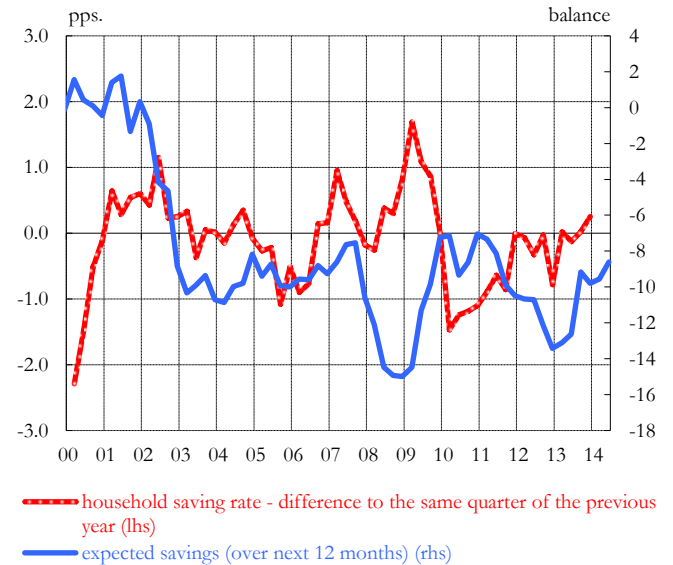
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



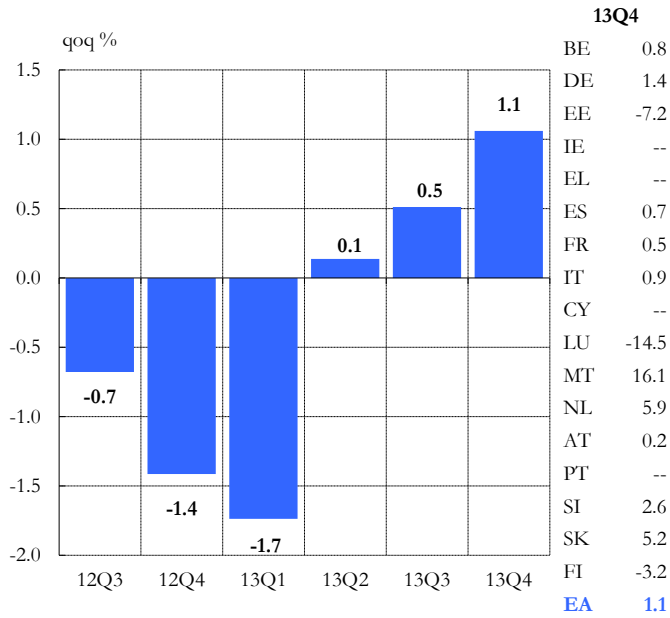
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



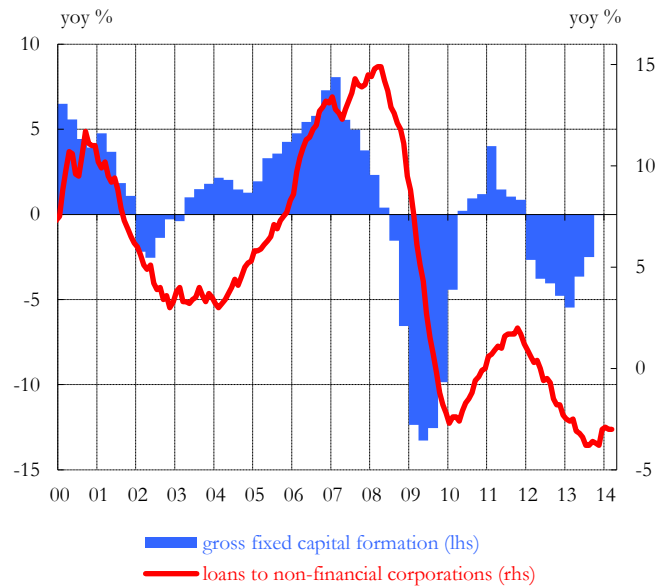


3. INVESTMENT

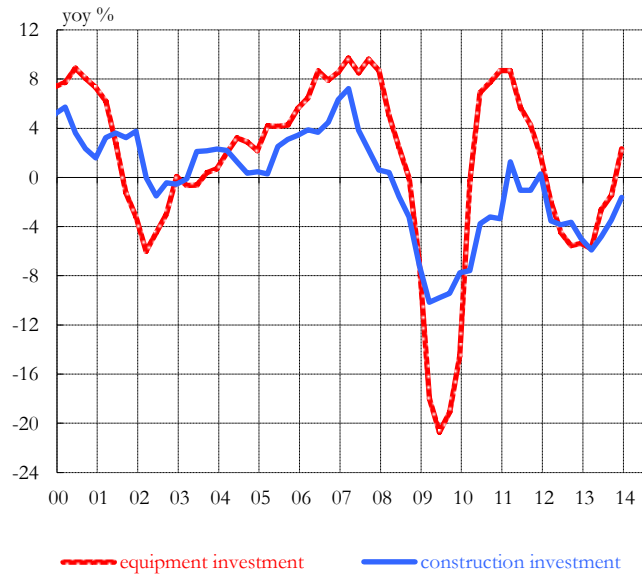
Gross fixed capital formation



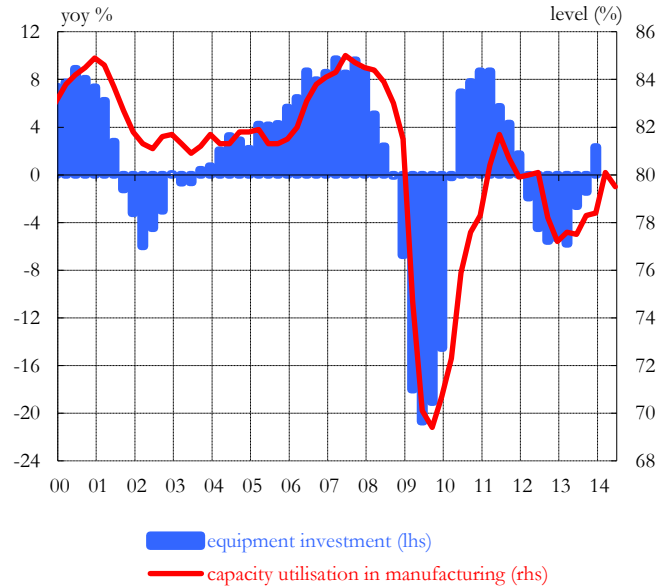
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



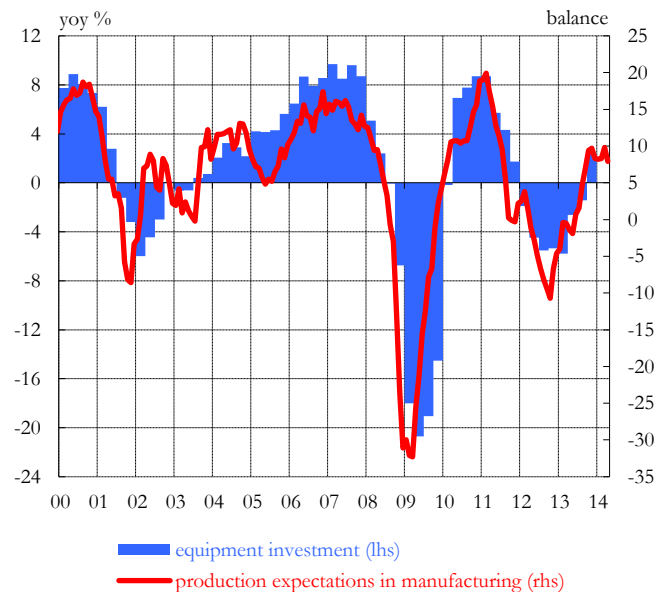
Equipment and construction investment



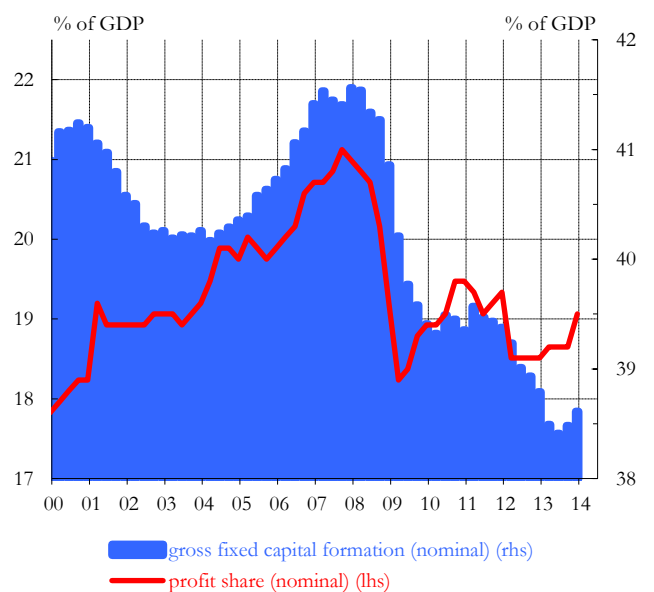
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



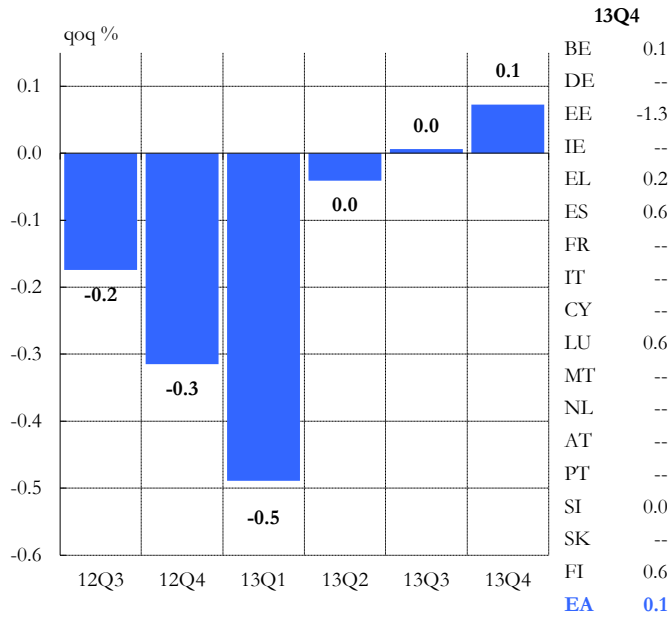
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



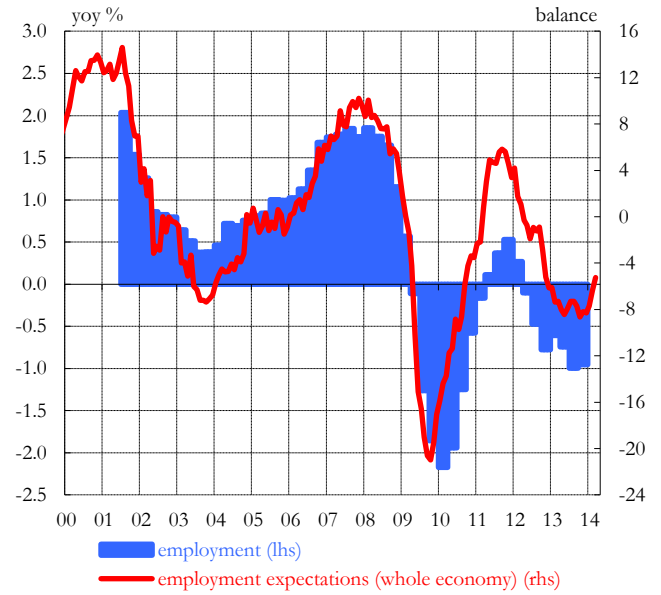


4. LABOUR MARKET

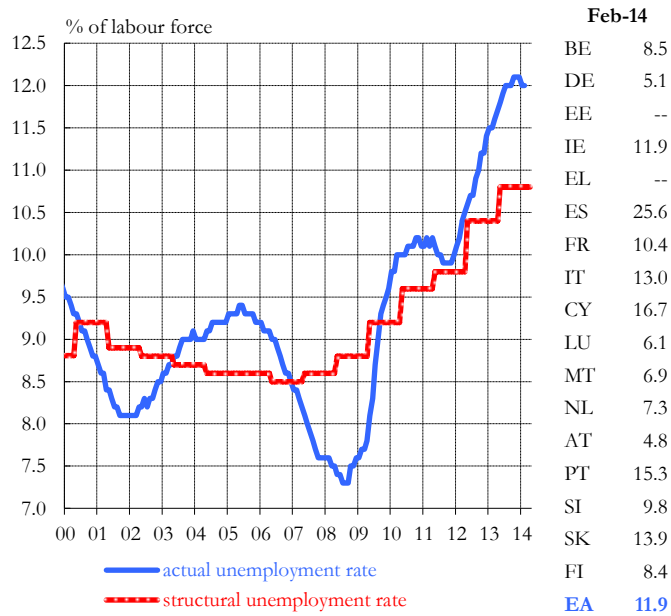
Employment



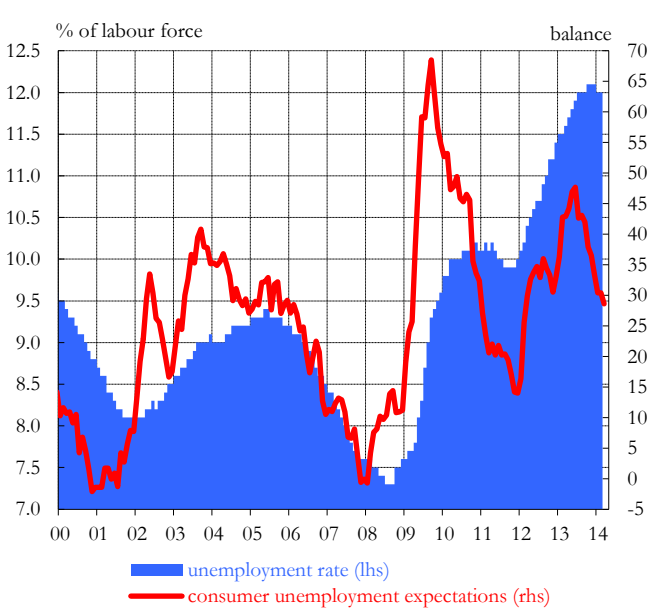
Employment and employment expectations



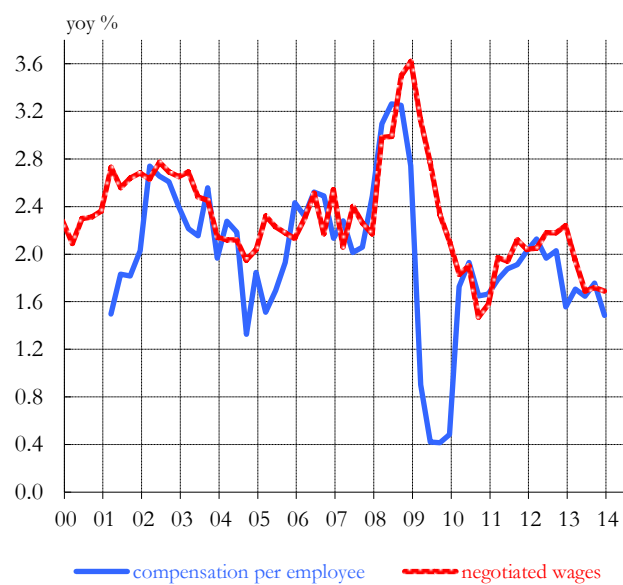
Actual and structural unemployment rate



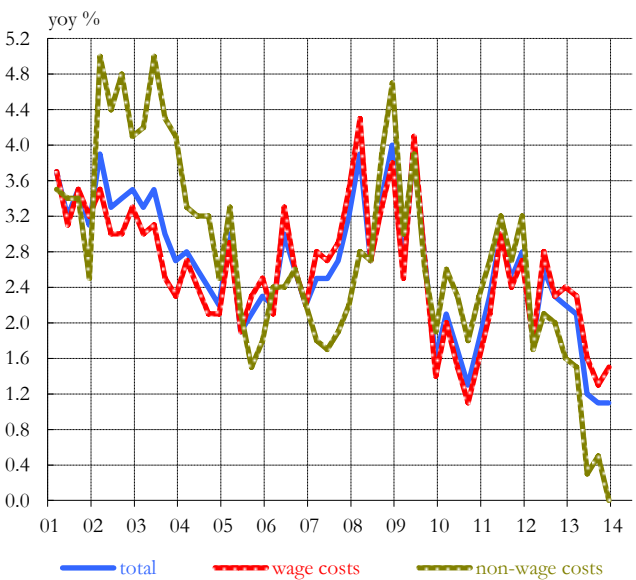
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



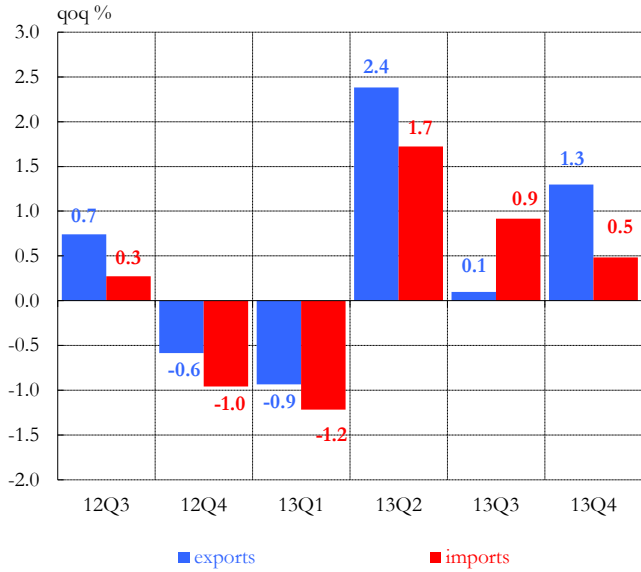
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



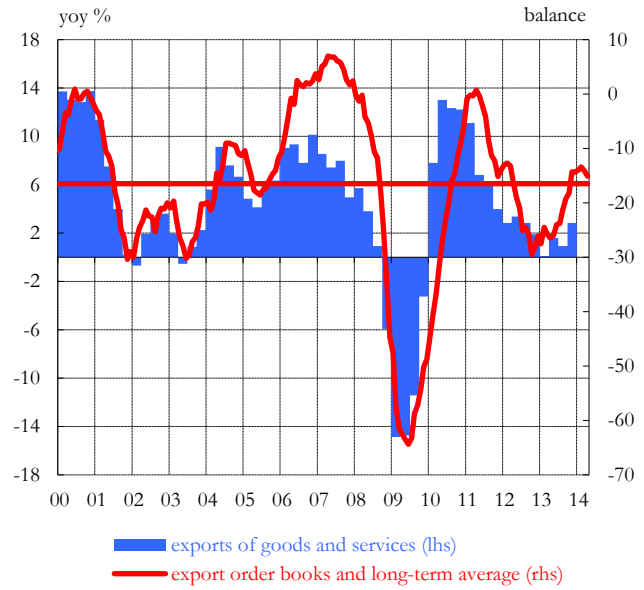


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

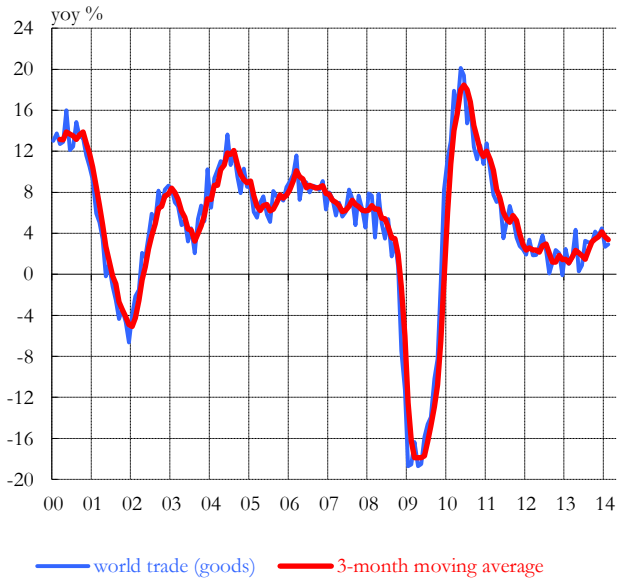
Exports and imports of goods and services



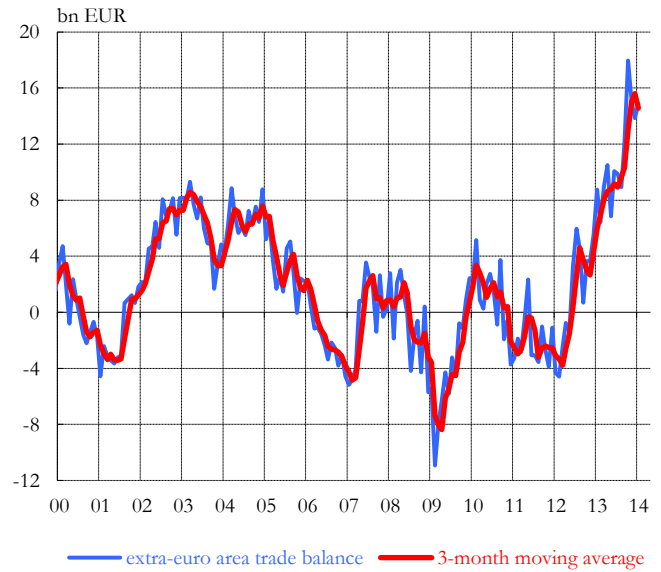
Exports and export order books



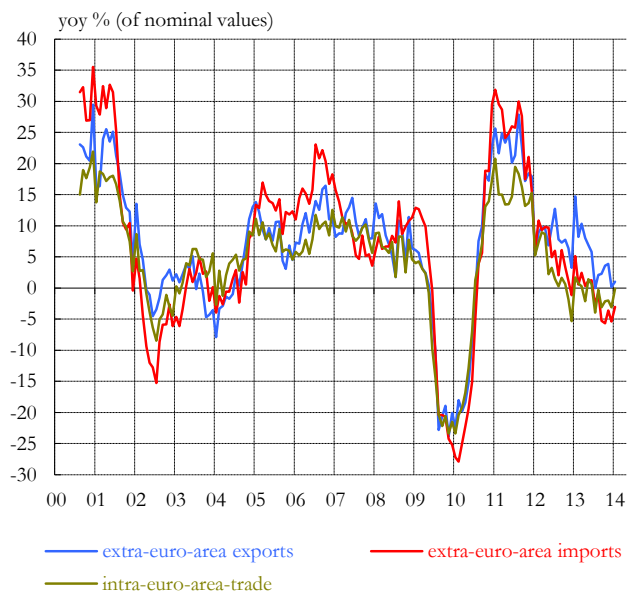
World trade



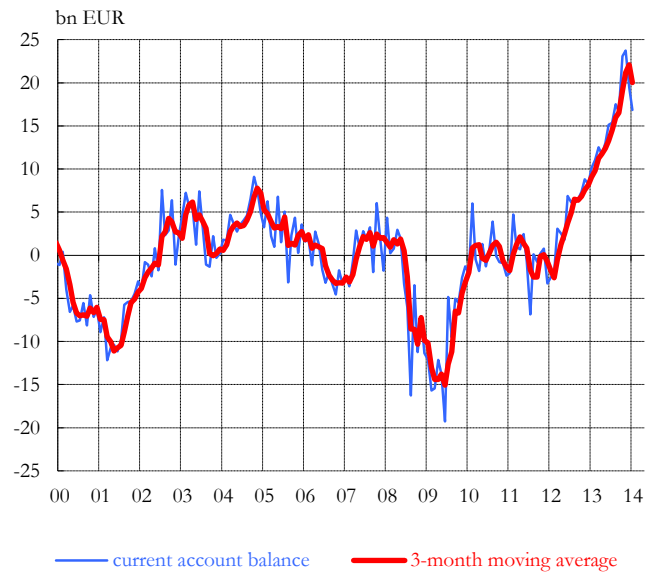
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



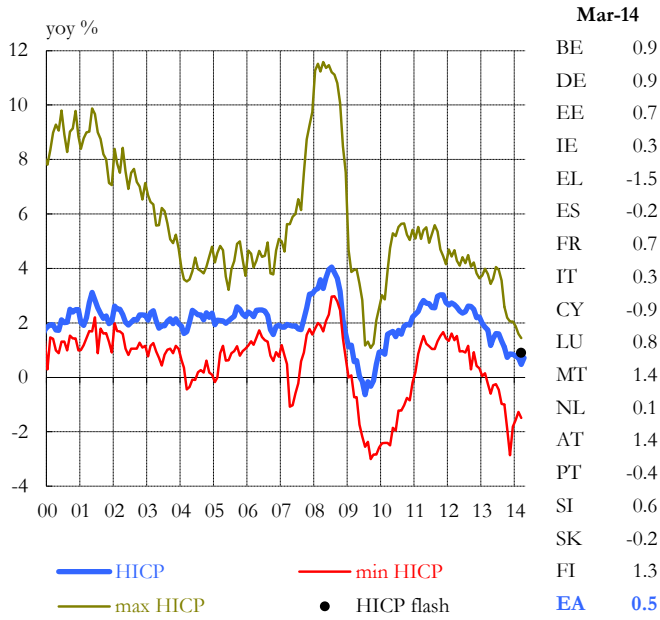
Current-account balance



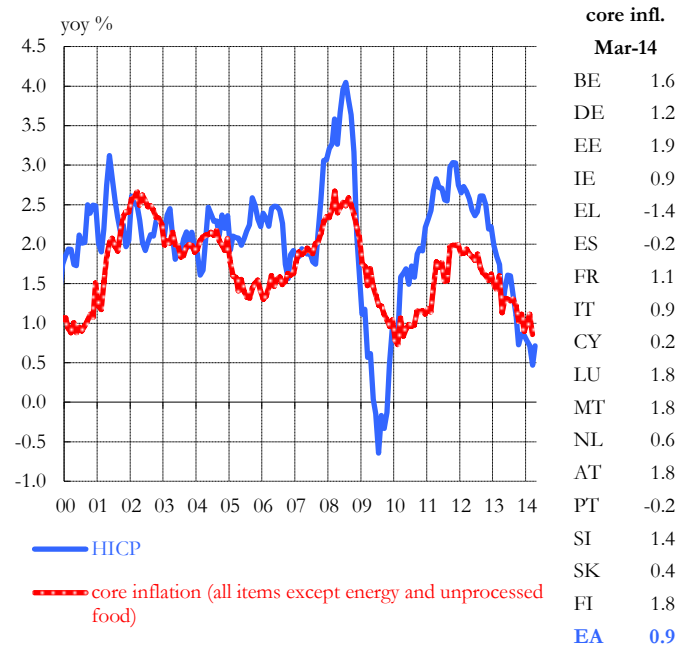


6. PRICES

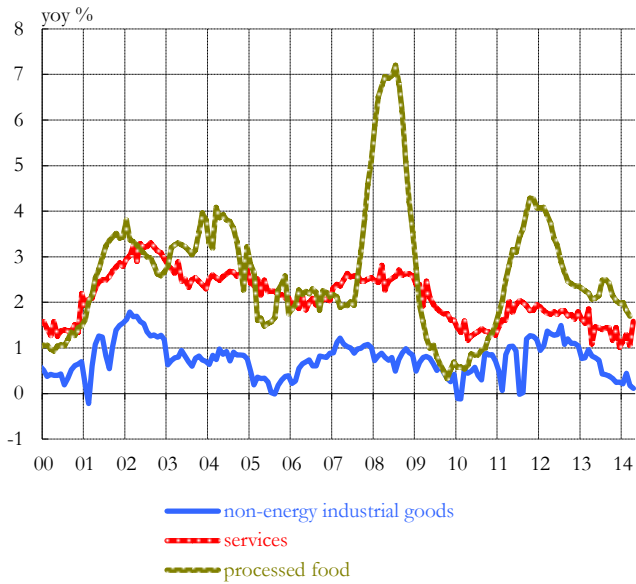
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



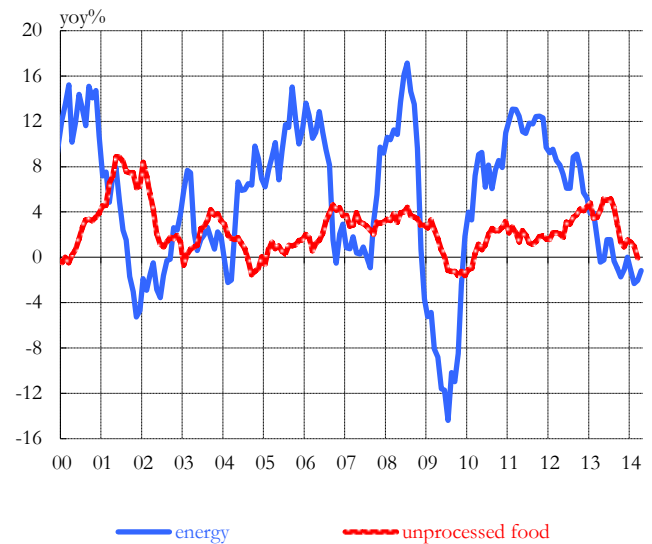
HICP headline and core inflation



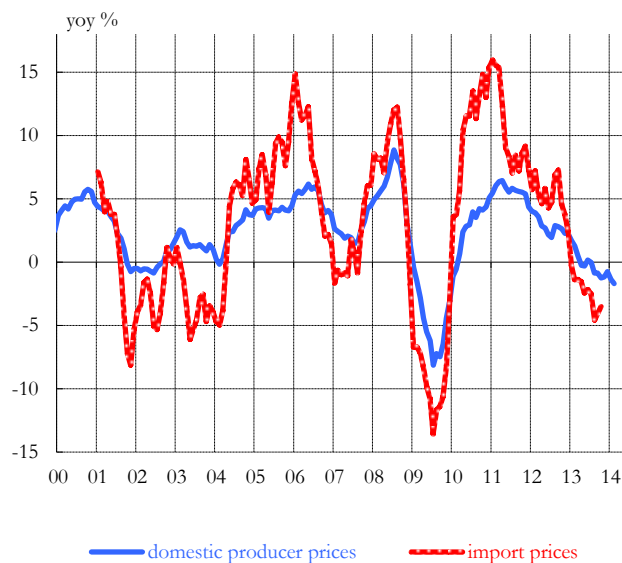
Breakdown of core inflation



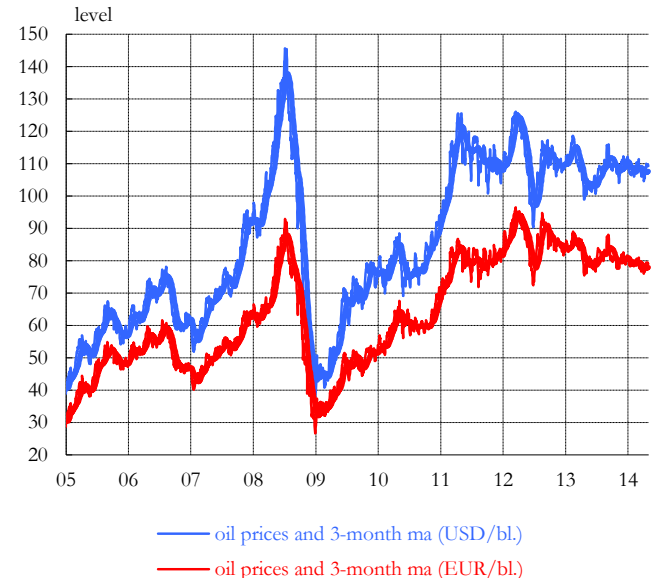
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

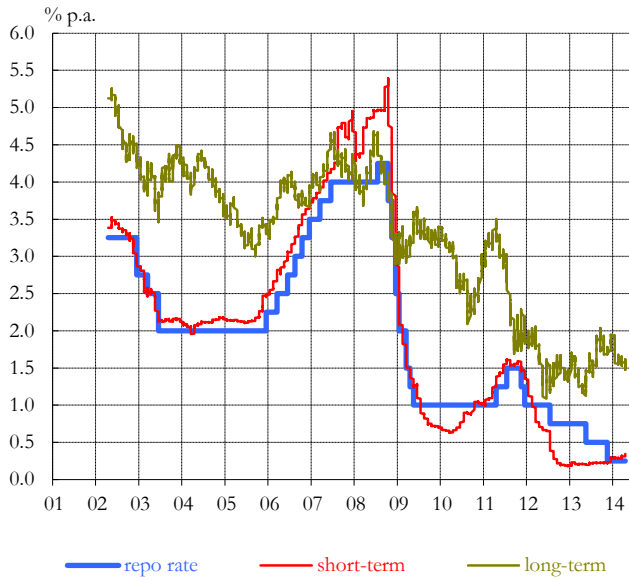


Oil prices

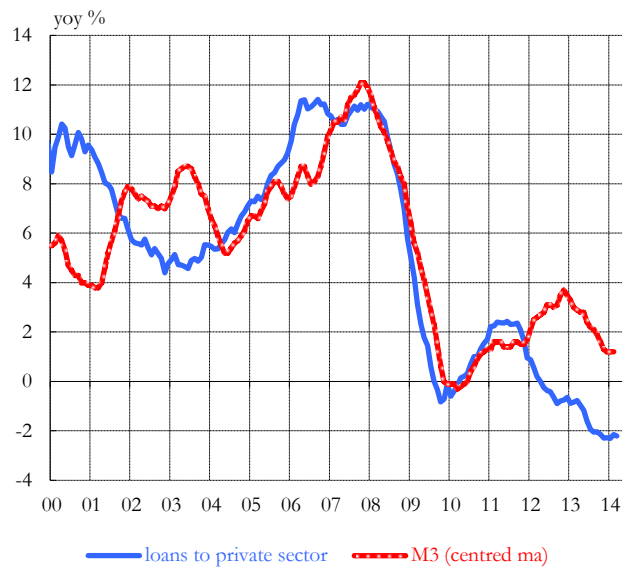




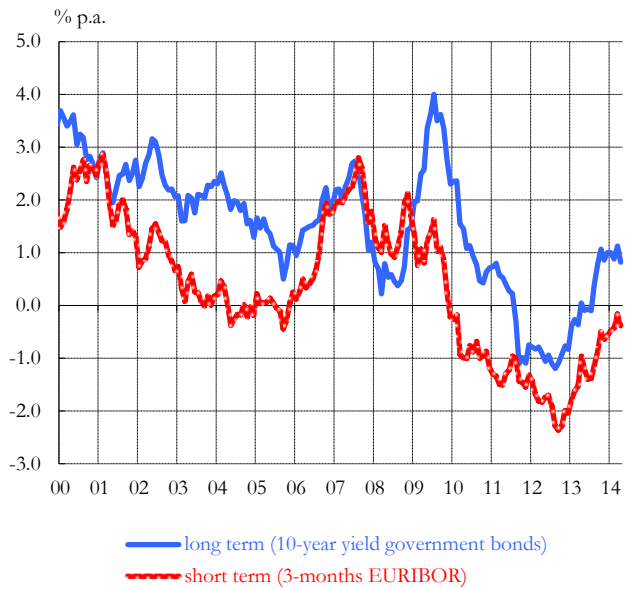
Nominal interest rates



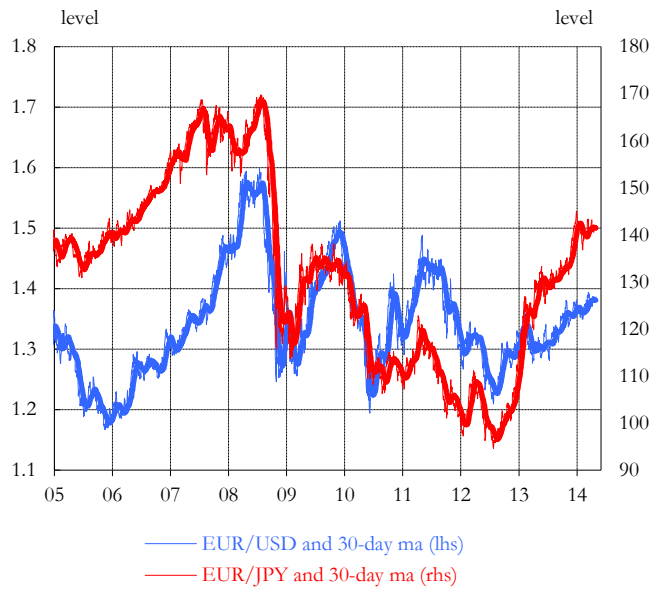
Loans to private sector and money supply



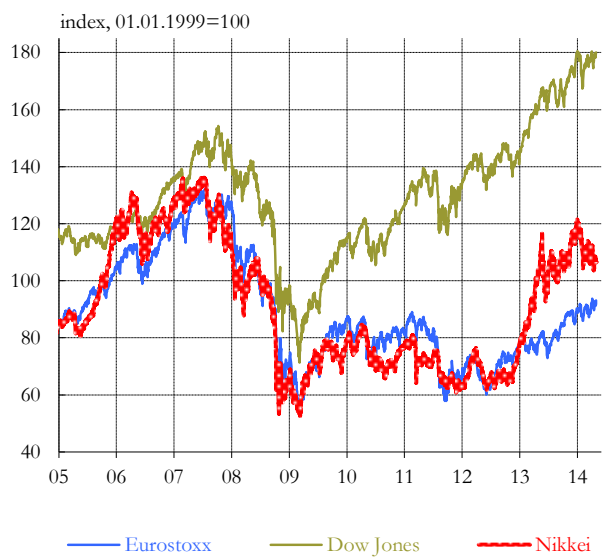
Real interest rates



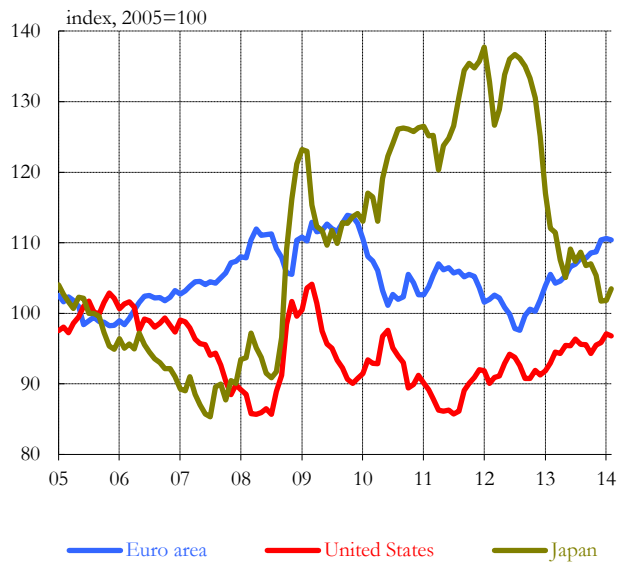
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



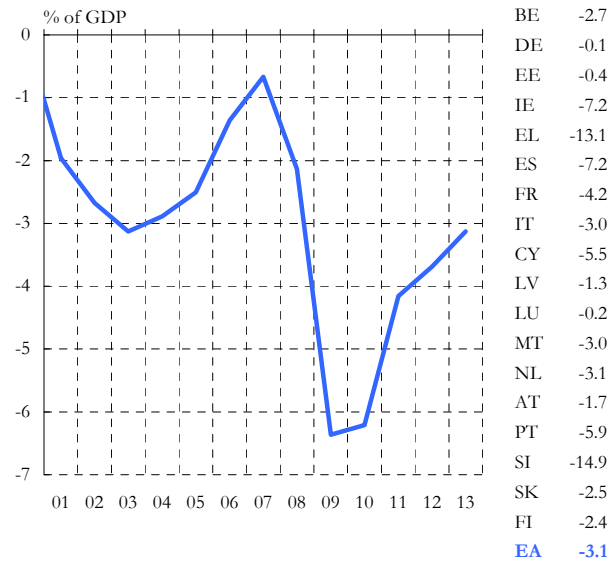
Nominal effective exchange rates



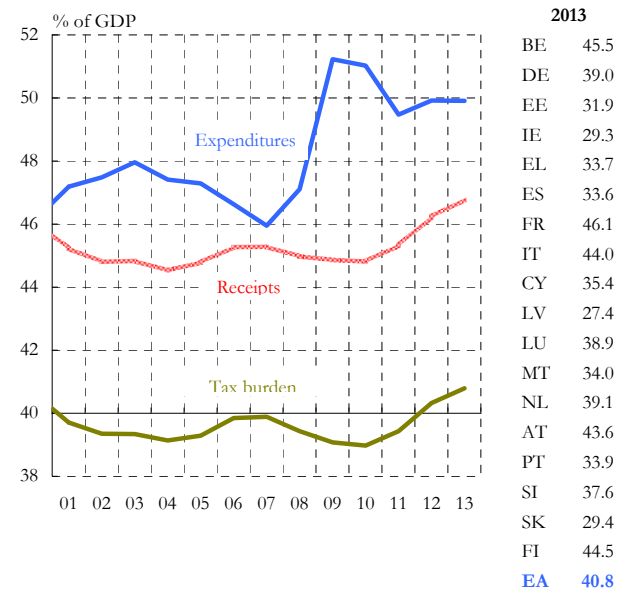


8. PUBLIC FINANCES

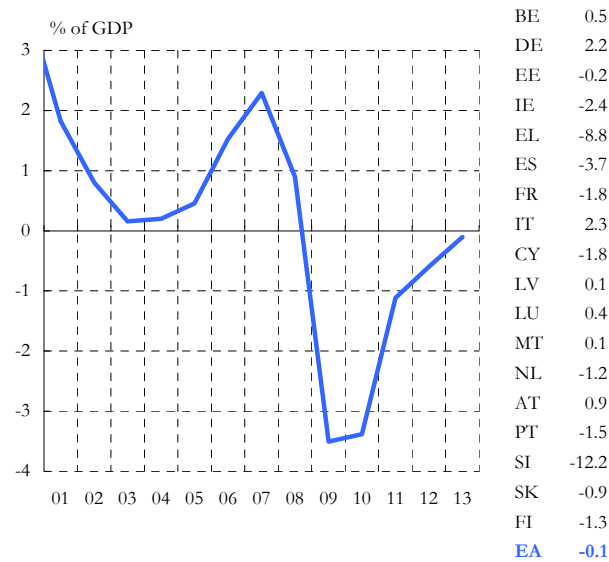
General government balance



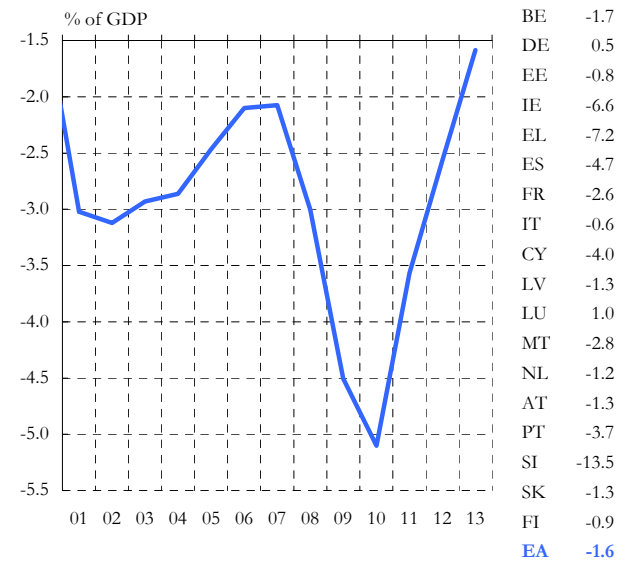
General government expenditure and receipts



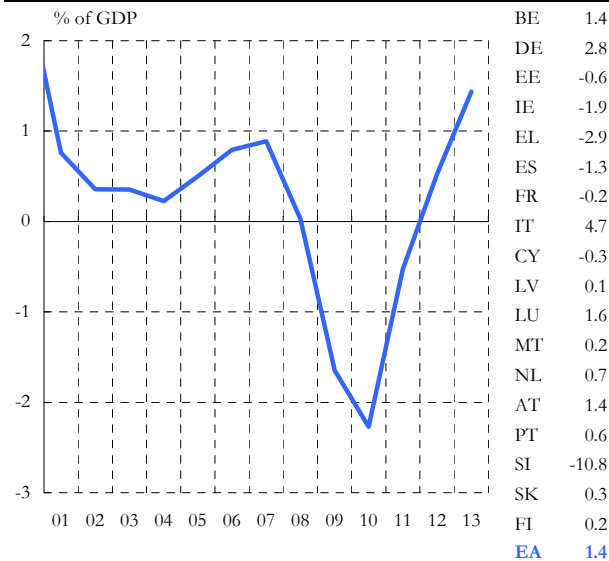
Primary balance



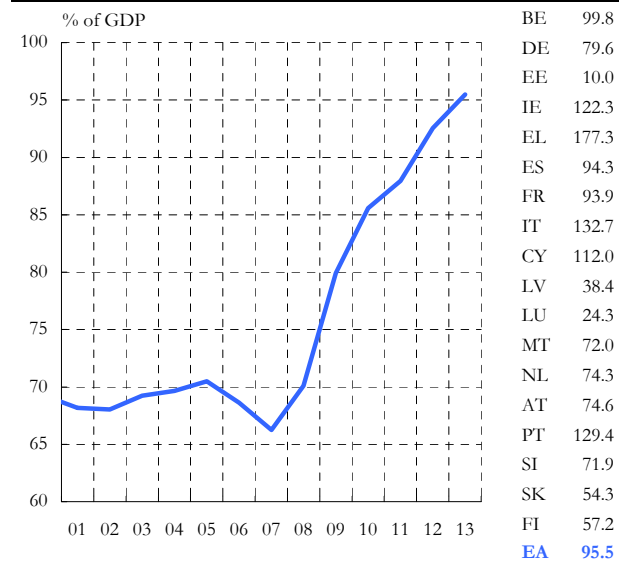
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's winter 2014 forecast

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro area	Indicators as from 2011 refer to Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (GR), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK) and Finland (FI).	
Indicator	Note	Source
1. Output		
Economic Sentiment Indicator	The economic sentiment indicator is the weighted average (of the industrial confidence indicator (40%), the services confidence indicator (30%), the consumer confidence indicator (20%), the construction confidence indicator (5%) and the retail trade confidence indicator (5%)). Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Industrial confidence indicator	The industrial confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on production expectations, order books and stocks (the latter with inverted sign) from the survey of manufacturing industry. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Services confidence indicator	The services confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on business situation and recent and expected evolution of demand from the survey of services. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Industrial production	Monthly Industry Production Index (2010=100), NACE Rev.2, Total industry (excluding construction). Mom % ch. and qoq% ch. are seasonally adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Labour productivity defined as the difference between GDP growth and employment growth.	Eurostat
GDP divergence	Standard deviation of GDP growth of the following countries: BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI.	Eurostat
2. Private consumption		
Consumer confidence indicator	The consumer confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on the financial situation of households, general economic situation, unemployment expectations (with inverted sign) and savings; all over next 12 months. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Retail confidence indicator	The retail confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on the present and the future business situation and the volume of stocks (with inverted sign). The long-term average refers to the period from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Private consumption	Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Retail sales	Retail trade (NACE Rev.2 G47) excluding motor vehicles, motorcycles; Deflated turnover, mom % ch. and qoq% ch. are seasonally adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
3. Investment		
Capacity utilisation	In percent of full capacity in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted (collected in January, April, July and October).	DG ECFIN
Production expectations	Production expectations in manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Gross fixed capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR, metal products, machinery and transport equipment. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Construction investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR, construction work and housing. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Change in stocks	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (at prices of previous year).	Eurostat
Profit share	Ratio of nominal gross operating surplus and gross mixed income to nominal GDP	Eurostat

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



4. Labour market		
Employment expectations (manufacturing)	Managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment expectations (services)	Managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the services sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment expectations (whole economy)	Weighted average of managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the manufacturing (19%), services (65%), construction (6%) and retail sectors (10%). Weights in brackets according to value-added share on GDP of the respective sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment	Total domestic employment (number of persons). Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Compensation of employees per head	Nominal compensation of employees divided by the number of employees. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Unemployment expectations	Consumers' unemployment expectations over the next twelve months. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Unemployment rate	Harmonised unemployment rate (in percent of labour force), ILO definition. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Structural unemployment rate	Non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment. Data are seasonally adjusted.	OECD
Total labour costs	Nominal wage- and non-wage costs less subsidies in the private business sector. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Wage costs	Nominal wage and salary costs include direct remunerations, bonuses, and allowances, payments to employees saving schemes, payments for days not worked and remunerations in kind. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Non-wage costs	Nominal non-wage costs include the employers' social contributions plus employment taxes less subsidies. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Ratio between GDP and employment. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	DG ECFIN
5. International transactions		
World trade	Volume, 2005=100, seasonally adjusted	CPB
Export order books	Managers' export order expectations in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Extra-euro area exports	Nominal extra-euro area exports of goods, fob. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Extra-euro area imports	Nominal extra-euro area imports of goods, cif. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Extra-euro area trade balance	Difference between extra-euro area exports and extra-euro area imports. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Intra-euro area trade	Nominal intra-euro area trade in goods, fob. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Current-account balance	Transactions in goods and services plus income and current transfers between residents and non-residents of the euro area. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	ECB
Exports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2005), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Direct investment	Nominal transactions/positions in assets abroad by euro-area residents less nominal transactions/positions in euro-area assets by non-residents. To be regarded as a direct investment, ownership in an enterprise must be equivalent to more than 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power.	ECB
Portfolio investment	Nominal transactions/positions in securities (including equities) abroad by euro-area residents less nominal transactions/positions in euro-area securities (including equities) by non-residents. To be regarded as a portfolio investment, ownership in an enterprise must be equivalent to less than 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power.	ECB

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



6. Prices		
HICP	Harmonised index of consumer prices (index 2005=100)	Eurostat
Core HICP	HICP excluding energy and unprocessed food (index 2005=100)	Eurostat
Producer prices	Domestic producer price index, total industry excluding construction (index 2010=100)	Eurostat
Selling price expectation	Managers' selling-price expectations in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Import prices	Import price index, manufacturing (index 2010=100)	Eurostat
Oil prices	Price of north sea Brent in USD/barrel and EUR/barrel	ICE
Non-energy commodity prices	Market price for non-fuel commodities in EUR terms (index 2010=100)	HWWI
7. Monetary and financial indicators		
Nominal interest rate (3-month)	3-month EURIBOR interbank rate (360 days)	ECB/ Global Insight
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/ Global Insight
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/ Global Insight
Money demand (M3)	Monetary aggregate including currency in circulating (banknotes and coins), operational deposits in central bank, money in current accounts, saving accounts, money market deposits, certificates of deposit, all other deposits and repurchase agreements. Data are seasonally adjusted.	ECB
Loans to private sector	Loans by MFI (monetary and financial institutions) to euro area residents (excl government). Data are seasonally adjusted.	ECB
Real long-term interest rates	Nominal interest rate (10-year) deflated by HICP index	DG ECFIN
Real short-term interest rates	Nominal interest rate (3-month) deflated by HICP index	DG ECFIN
Stock markets	Eurostoxx50, Dow Jones and Nikkei indices (1.1.1999=100)	Global Insight
Exchange rates	EUR/USD and EUR/JPY reference rates	ECB
Nominal effective exchange rate	Graph – Monthly Nominal Effective Exch. Rates vs. rest of IC36 (index 2005 = 100) Table - ECB Nominal effective exch. rate, euro area-17 countries vis-à-vis the EER-20 group of trading partners against Euro	DG ECFIN/ ECB
8. Public finance		
General government balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government	DG ECFIN
Primary government balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government minus interest payment	DG ECFIN
Cyclically adjusted balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government corrected for the influence of the business cycle	DG ECFIN
Cyclically adjusted primary balance	Primary government balance corrected for the influence of the business cycle	DG ECFIN
General government expenditures and receipts	Nominal expenditures and receipts; tax burden includes taxes on production and imports (incl. taxed paid to EU), current taxes on income and wealth (direct taxes) and actual social contributions	DG ECFIN
General government debt	Cumulative sum of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) positions of general government	DG ECFIN