

		LTA ⁽¹⁾	2006	2007	07Q4	08Q1	08Q2	08Q3	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.6	106.3	108.4	104.3	100.5	96.5	88.6	97.6	94.8	89.5	88.5	87.7	--
Industrial confidence	balance	-6.1	2.2	4.4	2.0	0.5	-2.9	-9.7	-1.7	-4.9	-7.8	-9.3	-12.1	--
Services confidence	balance	17.8	18.0	19.3	14.9	10.3	8.1	0.7	8.3	9.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	1.7	4.0	3.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	--	-1.9	-0.2	-0.4	--	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	2.2	2.8	2.6	0.4	0.7	-0.2	--	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8	--	--	--
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	-0.4	--	0.4	0.5	0.2	--	--	--
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-11.1	-9.1	-4.9	-7.7	-11.9	-14.6	-19.3	-14.6	-16.7	-19.7	-19.2	-18.9	--
Retail confidence	balance	-6.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	-0.6	-3.5	-9.1	-0.9	-4.3	-8.9	-10.0	-8.4	--
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	--	1.2	1.2	0.4	--	--	--
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	1.5	1.6	0.9	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8	--	0.6	-0.8	0.1	--	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.9	83.0	84.2	84.0	83.9	83.8	82.7	--	--	82.7	--	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	6.5	12.8	13.1	11.4	9.8	6.5	-2.2	7.3	4.5	0.7	-3.3	-4.1	--
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	3.0	5.6	4.3	1.1	1.5	-1.2	--	3.2	3.7	2.4	--	--	--
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	4.6	6.6	5.5	1.7	0.4	-0.3	--	5.3	4.7	2.6	--	--	--
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	1.8	4.8	3.5	0.7	2.4	-2.0	--	1.6	2.7	1.8	--	--	--
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-12.3	-5.2	1.9	1.4	-0.5	-3.0	-8.7	-2.9	-4.3	-6.6	-8.5	-10.9	--
Employment expectations (services)	balance	9.6	10.7	13.5	13.8	10.4	8.2	4.4	9.7	7.3	3.4	4.4	5.3	--
Employment	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	--	1.8	1.5	1.2	--	--	--
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		2 268	2 511	404	454	283	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	--	2.9	3.2	3.6	--	--	--
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		8.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	--	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-772	-1 145	-106	-10	207	--	101	39	75	90	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	7.4	9.3	7.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	--	-0.9	-0.9	2.5	--	--	--
Export order books	balance	-17.8	-1.1	3.5	1.3	-2.0	-6.6	-14.9	-6.2	-9.1	-12.4	-12.7	-19.6	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		-1.1	2.2	0.6	-0.2	-1.4	--	-1.7	-3.5	-6.4	--	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	6.1	8.0	6.1	0.4	1.8	-0.4	--	4.1	5.4	3.6	--	--	--
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year	6.1	7.8	5.5	-0.4	1.9	-0.4	--	4.0	4.7	3.4	--	--	--
Current account balance	billion EUR		-0.3	2.1	-1.4	-4.3	-3.4	--	-5.5	-6.1	-1.7	--	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		-12.1	-9.8	-1.4	-34.9	-18.1	--	-8.8	-23.1	-14.5	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		22.2	19.6	-20.8	24.5	23.5	--	22.2	51.9	-4.6	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	22.7	21.9	22.5	27.4	27.4	28.7	23.0	27.8	30.6	30.0	22.3	16.8	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		2.2	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	--
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	--	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		5.1	2.8	4.0	5.4	7.1	6.4	7.1	8.1	9.2	8.5	--	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		7.4	1.4	5.6	10.4	12.4	--	12.5	14.8	--	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	level % ch. on prev. year		66.2	72.5	88.3	96.1	121.9	118.0	123.6	132.8	135.7	115.8	101.5	101.5
Oil (Brent) in EUR	level % ch. on prev. year		52.7	52.6	60.9	64.1	78.0	78.2	79.4	85.3	86.1	77.4	70.7	70.7
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year		18.3	-0.1	29.5	43.9	53.2	44.7	57.8	63.1	56.6	47.4	29.2	29.2
			25.2	8.0	0.3	10.2	7.2	8.4	6.4	9.5	9.4	9.8	6.1	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		3.08	4.28	4.72	4.48	4.86	4.98	4.86	4.94	4.96	4.97	5.02	5.29
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		3.78	4.23	4.22	3.94	4.27	4.28	4.21	4.56	4.50	4.22	4.11	4.04
ECB repo rate	level		2.76	3.84	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.23	4.00	4.00	4.18	4.25	4.25	4.25
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year		18.3	13.8	1.4	-13.0	-2.7	-11.5	1.2	-7.5	-6.5	1.4	-4.6	-4.0
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		8.5	11.1	8.6	-8.2	-16.2	-24.1	-14.2	-21.1	-25.9	-20.7	-25.5	-30.8
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		9.2	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.8	--	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.9	--	--
Loans to companies	% ch. on prev. year		11.5	13.4	14.1	14.7	14.2	--	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.6	--	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	level % ch. on prev. year		1.26	1.37	1.45	1.50	1.56	1.51	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.50	1.44	1.41
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period % ch. on prev. year		0.9	9.1	12.4	14.3	15.9	9.5	15.1	15.9	15.0	9.9	3.4	-1.0
			0.3	3.9	5.7	6.8	7.9	5.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	6.0	3.3	1.0

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until date of update



1. Output

Slovakia will join the euro area from January 1st on and will be included already in the Commission's autumn forecast in view of the forward-looking nature of the document.

During recent months, sentiment in the manufacturing has steadily deteriorated and is currently (at -12) below its long-term average of (-7). In September, the **industrial confidence indicator** reached its lowest level since July 2003. The decline of the indicator in September was mainly caused by a record month-on-month (mom) fall in managers' assessment of their order books and partly by the deteriorated perception of their production expectations, while the level of stocks of finished products is increasingly seen as being on the high side.

In July 2008, **industrial production** fell by 0.3% mom, following an almost equal decline in June (-0.2%) and significant one in May (-1.8%). Compared with July 2007, industrial production decreased by -1.7%. In July 2008, production of intermediate goods, capital goods and non-/durable consumer goods decreased (mom), while output rose of energy goods. Most of the euro-area countries recorded decline in the annual growth of industrial production in July, where the most pronounced were observed in Slovenia (-4.6%), Spain (-4.4%), Ireland (-4.3%) and Italy (-3.2%).

GDP in 08Q2 decreased by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (qoq), after the strong expansion of 0.7% in 08Q1. This was the first contraction since the early 90's. GDP contracted in the largest economies (Germany: -0.5%; France and Italy: -0.3%) with the exception of Spain (+0.1%). On a year-on-year (yoy) basis, euro-area growth was 1.4% in Q2, decelerating from 2.1% in 08Q1. Due to the weakness of consumption and investment, domestic demand was a significant drag on economic activity, subtracting 0.2 pp. from GDP growth.

2. Private consumption

In 08Q2, **private consumption** contracted by 0.2% (qoq), after a negative reading in 08Q1. Household spending decreased in Germany (for the third quarter in a row) and was very weak or flat in other major countries (France and Spain).

Consumer confidence remained essentially stable in September, after reaching the lowest value since early 1994 in July, well-below its long-term average. The deterioration of the consumers' perception as to their savings and their future unemployment situation was

offset by more optimistic assessment of their general economic situation and their financial situation, although it should be noted that it does not include the most recent, dramatic weeks.

In July, the **volume of retail trade** fell by 0.4% mom and by 2.8% yoy. At the same time, confidence in the **retail sector** improved in September

3. Investment

Gross fixed capital formation, which was the main engine of domestic demand until recently, declined by 1.2% qoq in the second quarter 2008. Among the Member States, investment dropped by 3.1% (qoq) in Finland and contractions between 1.5% and 2% were observed in Germany, Spain and France. In Q2, Belgium and Austria recorded growth in investment of 1.1% and 0.8% respectively.

According to the DG ECFIN's quarterly survey, **capacity utilisation** decreased further between April and July (currently at 82.9%), nevertheless remaining above its long-term average.

4. Labour market

In August, the **unemployment** rate stood at 7.5%, up from 7.4% in July. It was 7.4% in August 2007. Divergent trends are seen across the region. While German and Dutch labour market are holding up well, a worsening was observed in France and Spain, with the later having the highest unemployment in the euro area (11.3%).

According to the Eurostat's estimate, the number of persons employed in the **euro area** rose by 0.2% (283 000 persons) in 08Q2 compared with the previous quarter, a slightly lower increase than 0.3% recorded in 08Q1. Compared with second quarter of 2007, the increase in employment was 1.2% in 08Q2, implying a continued gradual deceleration.

In September 2008, **employment expectations** developed in the same manner as in August, with downward shift in manufacturing sector and upward shift in the services sector. **Consumers' unemployment expectations** worsened somewhat.

The level of recorded **labour shortages in manufacturing** decreased in 08Q3, with 6.7% of firms (7.3% in 08Q2) reporting that unfilled job openings were constraining production.

5. International transactions

The assessment of **export order books** recorded a sharp decline in September (from -13 to -20), shifting



the indicator below its long-term average of -18, last seen in June 2005. The seasonally adjusted **euro-area trade balance** with the rest of the world recorded another 6.4bn Euro deficit in July (after May and June). Both **exports and imports of goods and services** in volume terms were down by 0.4% qoq in 08Q2, after a robust growth of 1.9% in Q1.

In July 2008 the working day and seasonally adjusted **current account** of the euro area recorded a deficit of EUR 1.7 billion. This reflected deficits in current transfers and goods which were only partly offset by surpluses in services and income. In the **financial account**, combined direct and portfolio investment recorded net outflows of EUR 19 billion in July 2008. Large differences across the Member States persist with respect to their current account as % of GDP. While external surpluses in Germany, Netherlands and Austria are robust and represent up to 8% of their GDP on quarterly basis, current-account deficits of Cyprus, Spain and Portugal represent even a higher proportion of their GDP.

6. Prices

HICP in August stood at 3.8%, down from 4.0% in July. According to the flash estimate, euro-area inflation eased slightly to 3.6% in September. **Core inflation** was 2.6% in August, up from 2.5 in July.

The price of **crude oil** in September remained largely on its downward path from the record-high in mid-July 2008 (145.65 USD on 4 July). This follows from the financial crisis and the concerns about spill-over into the rest of the US economy, and beyond. While the announcement of the bail-out package brought some signs of comfort resulting in higher oil prices, its later rejection by Congress (29 Sept.) increased uncertainty about global growth and weighed on prices again.

In August 2008, **industrial producer prices** declined by 0.2% mom, after 1.2% rise in July. Compared to August 2007, producer prices rose by 8.5%.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

The ECB hiked its key interest rate to 4.25% on 3 July. The **3-month interbank interest rate** in the euro area has been practically stable in the first half of September, followed by a steep rise then after, as the financial crisis intensified. The immense reluctance of banks to take counterparty risks contributed to the liquidity constraints on the money market and caused a sharp increase of the 3-months interbank rates, reaching 5.28 bps. on September 30. Libor – OIS spread (over-night interest rate swap), benchmark

measure of the availability of cash among financial institutions, jumped to a record high of 250 bps at the end of the month, while this spread never exceeded 15 bps. for a 12-months period preceding the beginning of the crisis in 2007. On 30 April, the Fed lowered its target interest rate by 25 bps to 2.0%, the seventh cut since last September. On 30 September, the US 3-month interest rate was at 3.88%, significantly higher from 2.82% recorded in the middle of the month.

The **bond yields** in both the euro area and the US were on the rise since mid-March on the back of increasing inflation and possible second-round effects. However, this upward trend was reversed around mid-June due to weaker economic data and volatile and declining stock markets leading to stronger demand for safer assets. Recent events reinforced the flight to liquidity and on 30 September, the ten-year interest rate was 3.83% in the US (compared with 4.27%, the most recent high, on June 16) and 3.99% in the euro area (4.61% on June 18).

According to the ECB, the annual rate of **growth of M3** declined to 8.8% in August 2008, from 9.1% in July. The 3-month moving average declined to 9.2%, from 9.6% recorded last month. The annual rate of growth of **loans to the private sector** decreased to 8.8% in August, after 9.4% in July. The annual growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** decreased to 12.6% in August, after 13.1% in July. The growth rate of **loans to households** stood at 3.9% in August, down from 4.0% in July.

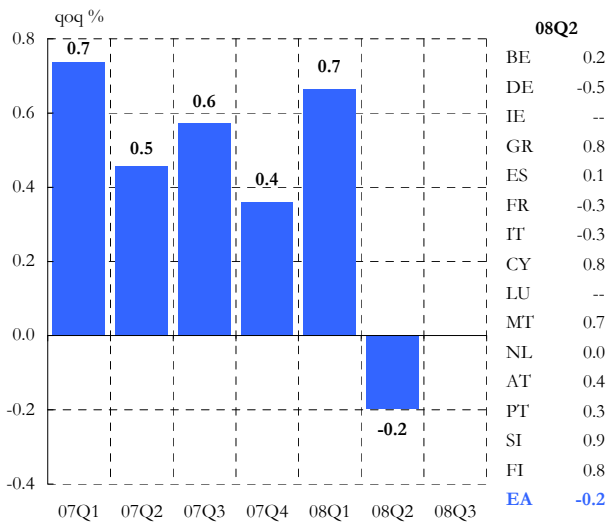
The **euro** was mainly depreciating in the course of September and reached its lowest level against both USD (1.39) and JPY (148.43) in the last 12 months, while the respective highs reached mid-July were 1.60 and 169.3. The euro decline amounted to -4.0% for USD and -6.0% for JPY. It follows from uncertainties about the magnitude of impact of the crisis on companies and economy together with speculations about possible policy reactions. On September 30, the euro was trading at 1.43 against dollar and 149.71 against yen.

In September, **stock markets** were very volatile and highly sensitive to any news from corporate and public sectors, keeping eyes especially on the developments in the US. After relative stability at the beginning of the month (on the back of lower oil prices, rebound in travel sector was able to offset losses in financial sector), stocks were particularly unstable in the second half. They tumbled worldwide after the rejection of the US bail-out plan by Congress, making the world stock indices (Dow Jones, Eurostoxx and Nikkei) closing about 10% lower compared to the beginning of the month.

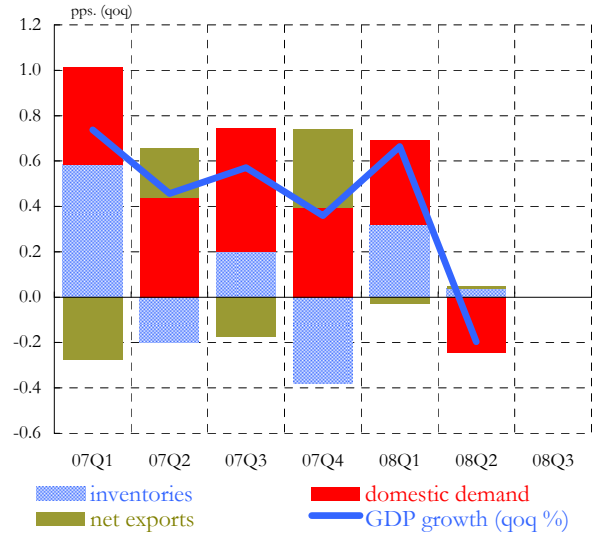


1. OUTPUT

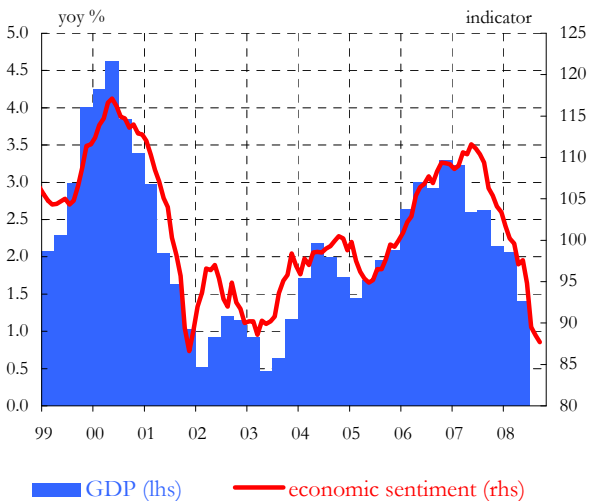
GDP



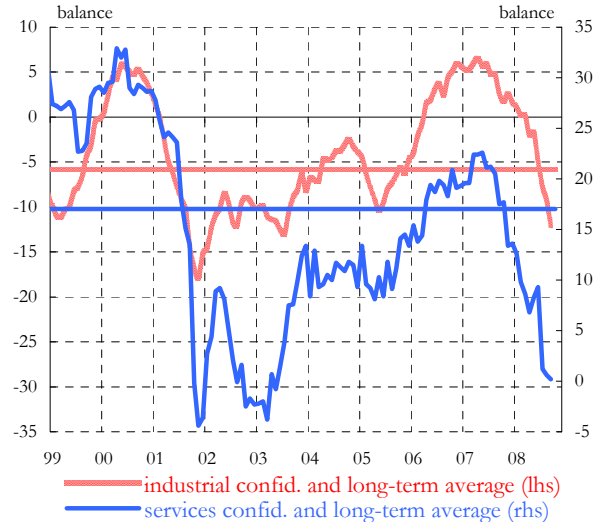
Contributions to GDP growth



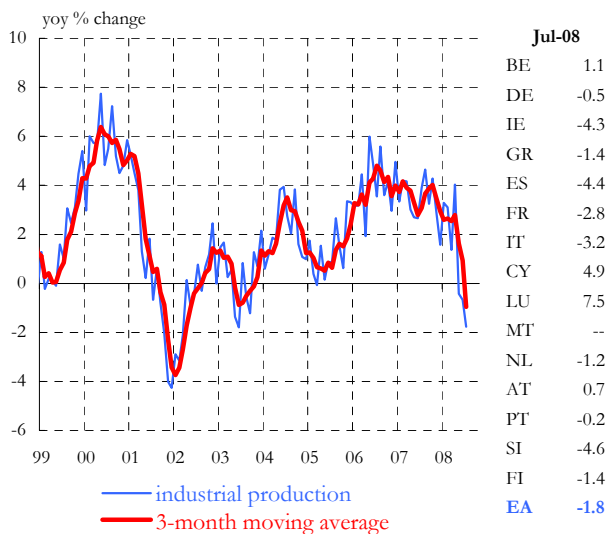
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



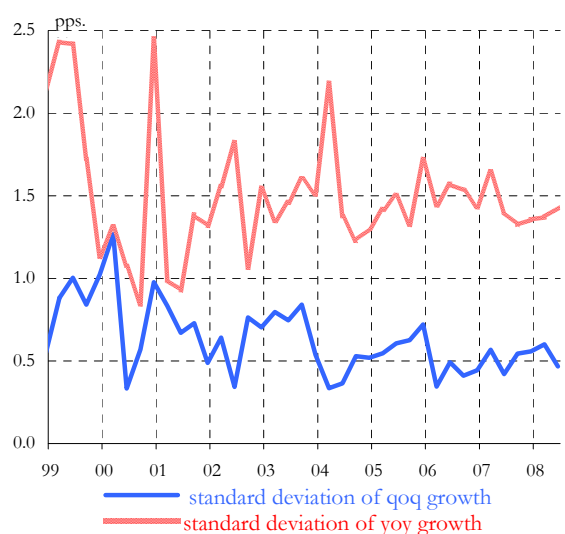
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



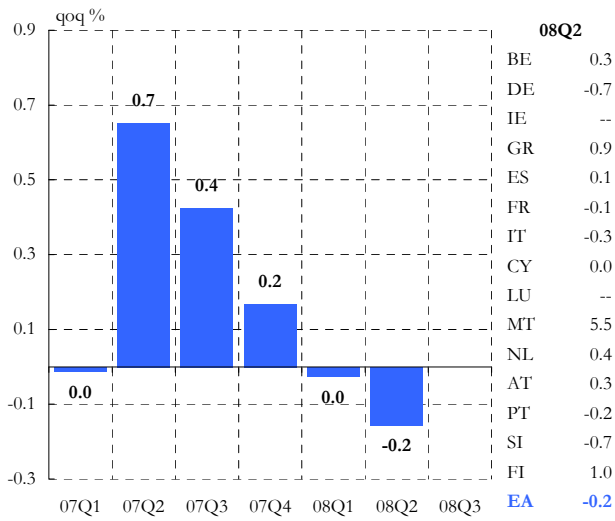
GDP growth divergence, euro area



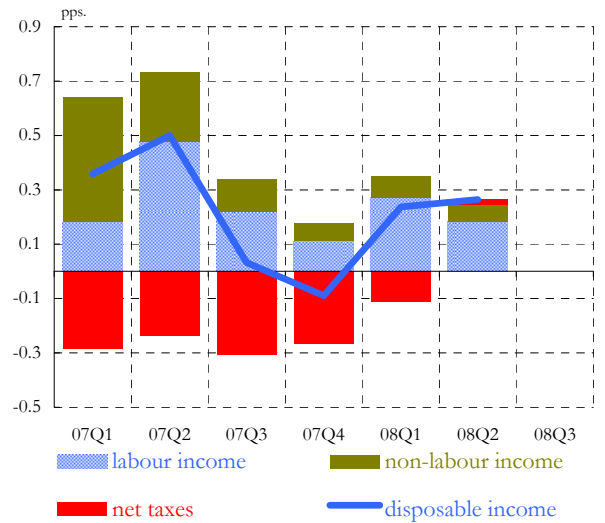


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

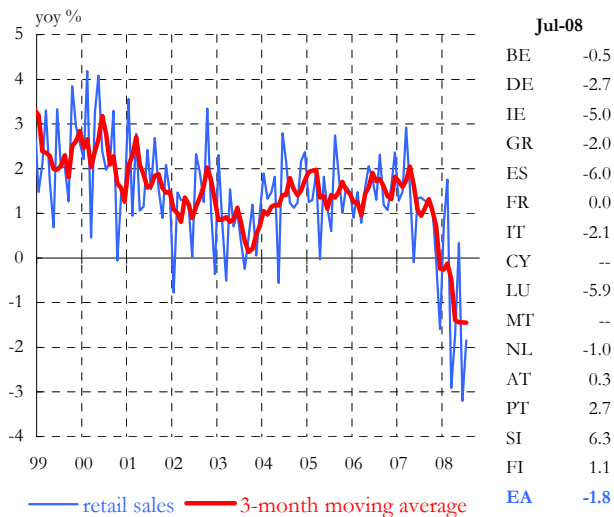
Private consumption



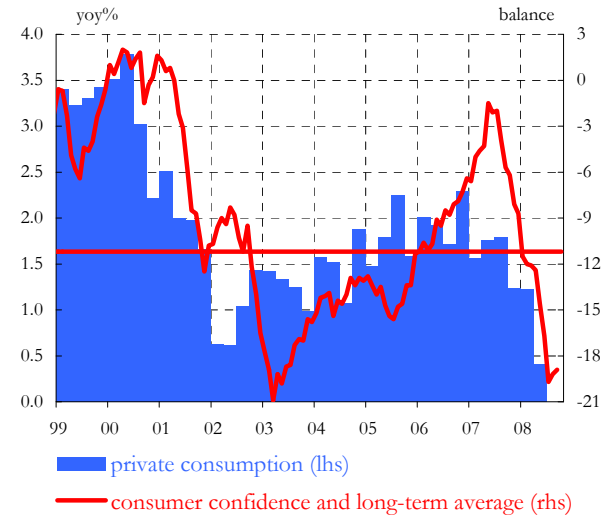
Gross disposable income and its components



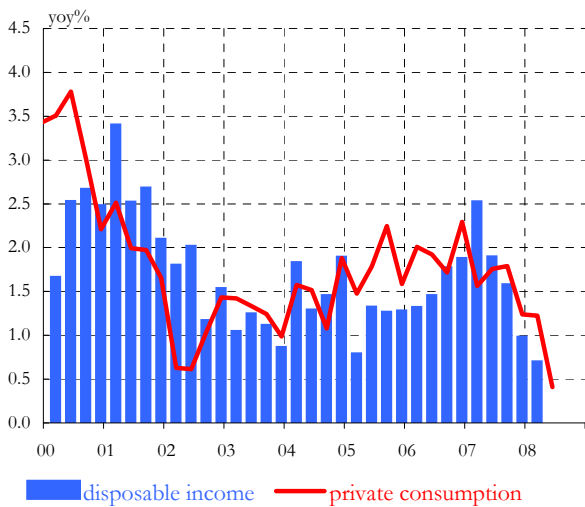
Retail sales



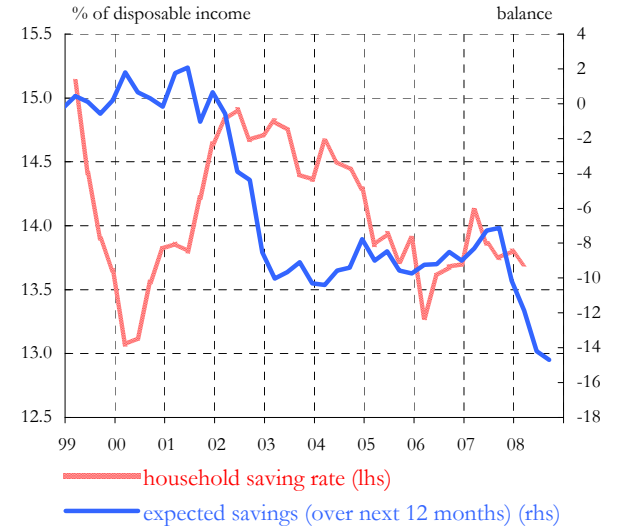
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: disposable income and consumption



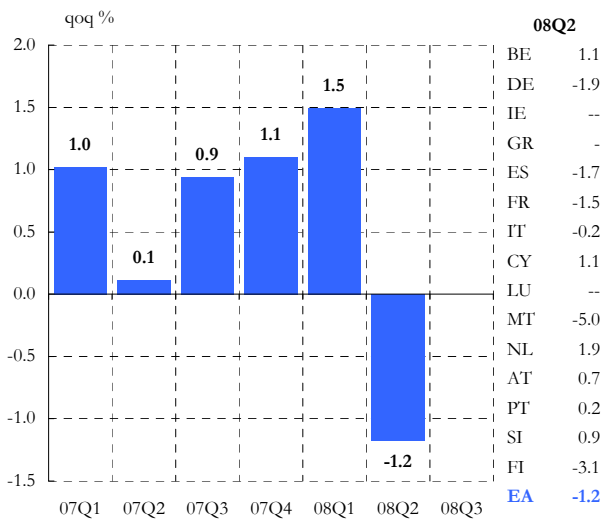
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



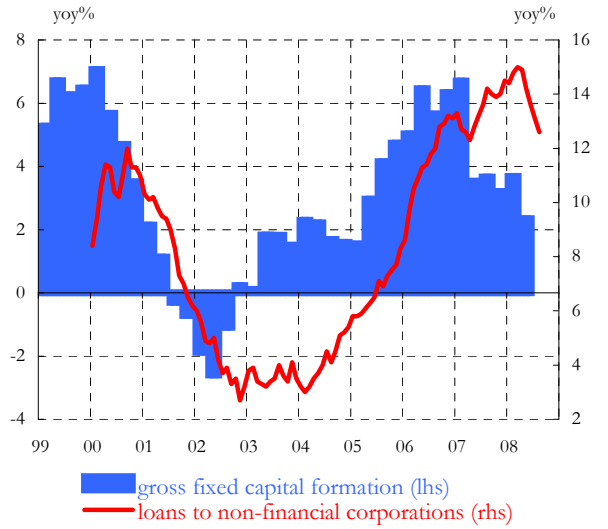


3. INVESTMENT

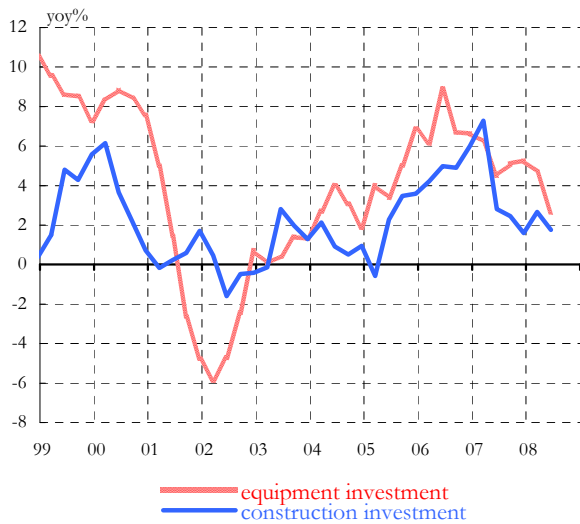
Gross fixed capital formation



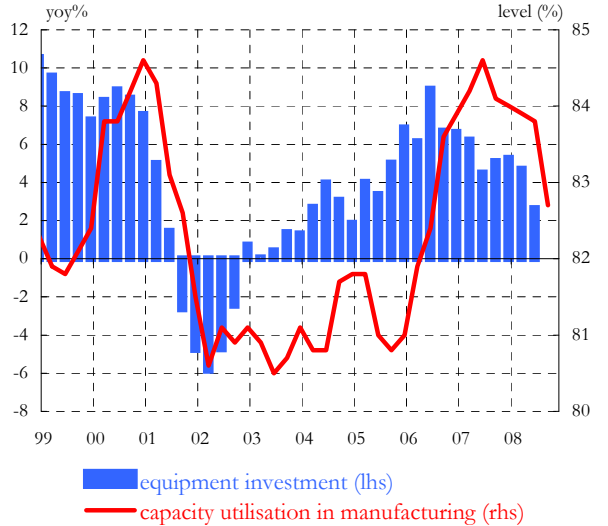
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



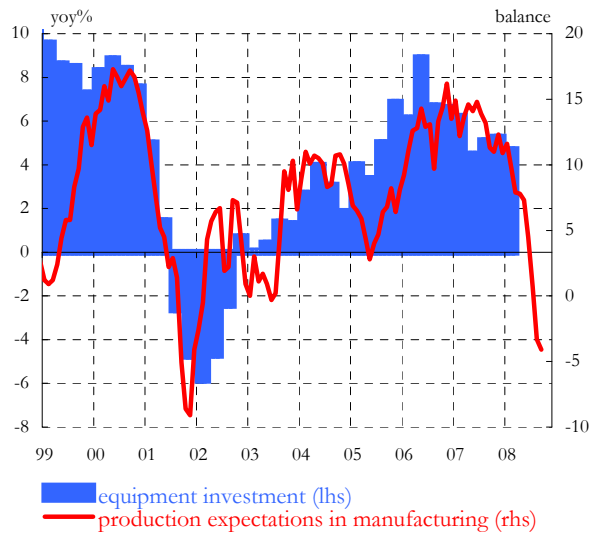
Equipment and construction investment



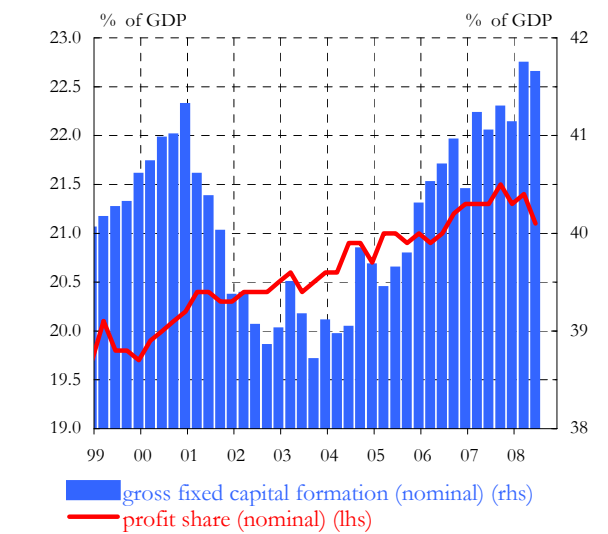
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



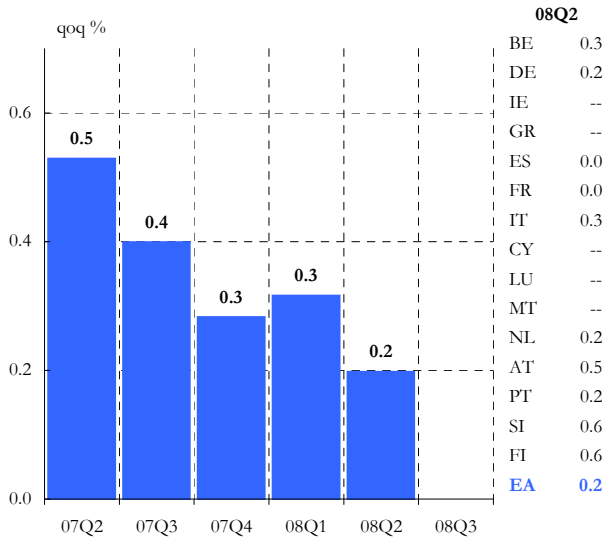
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



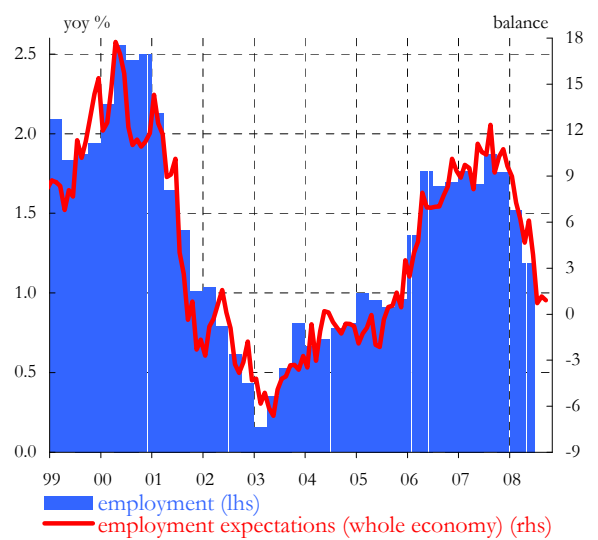


4. LABOUR MARKET

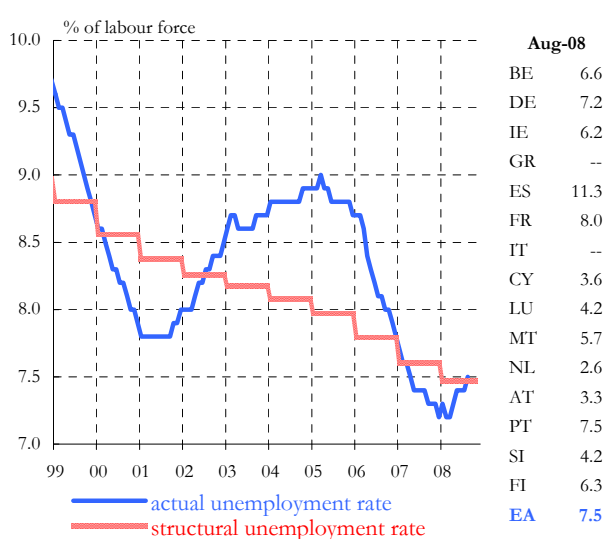
Employment



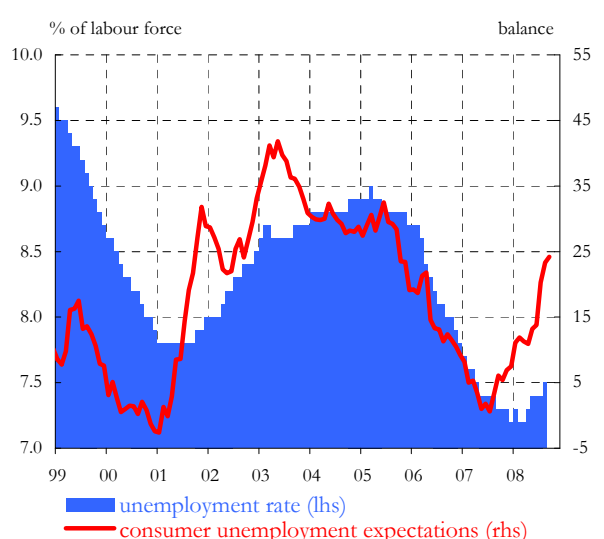
Employment and employment expectations



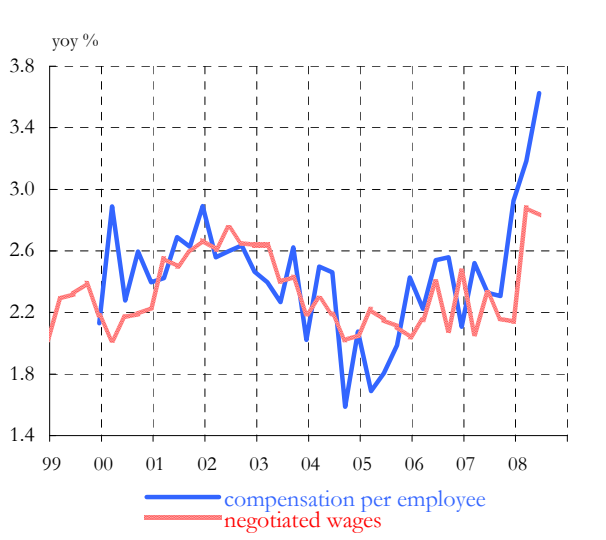
Actual and structural unemployment rate



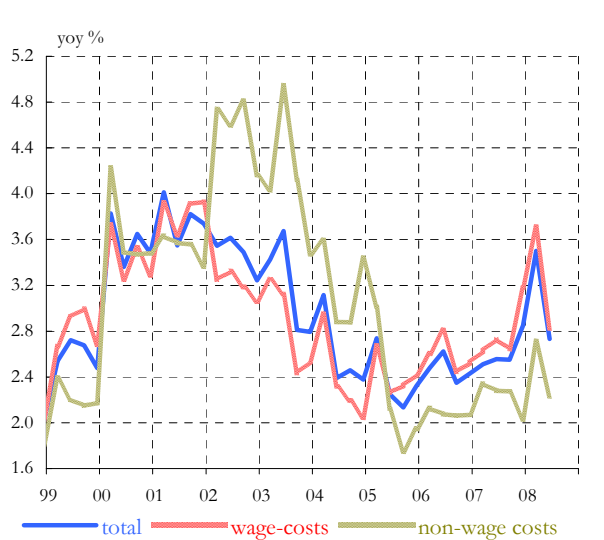
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



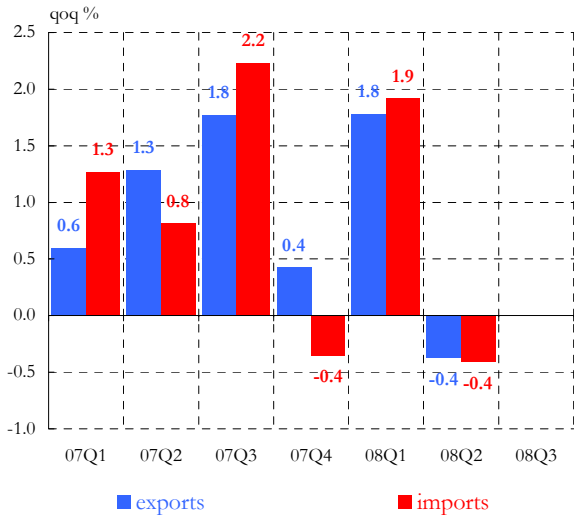
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



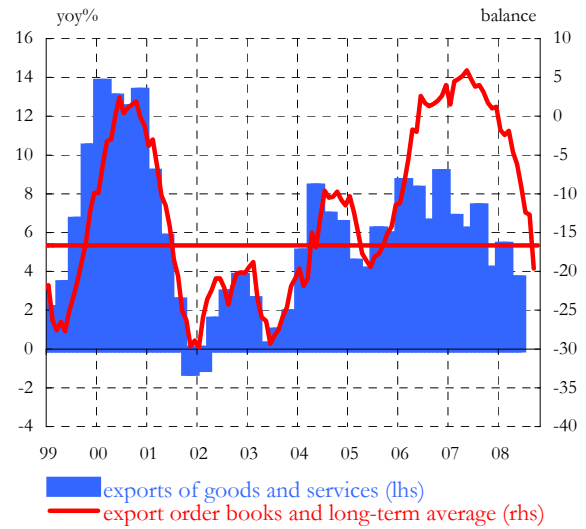


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

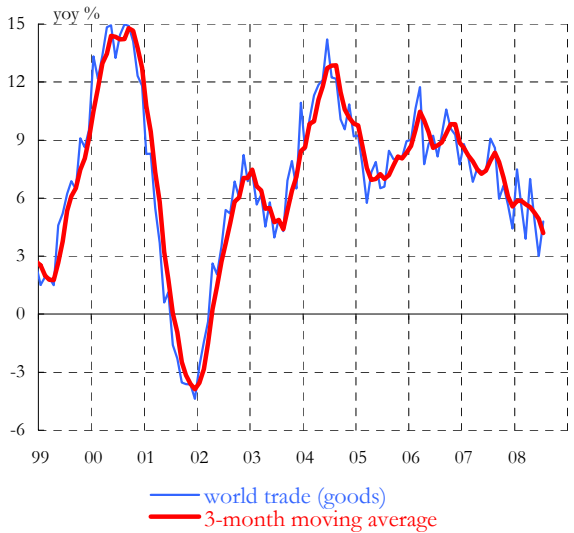
Exports and imports of goods and services



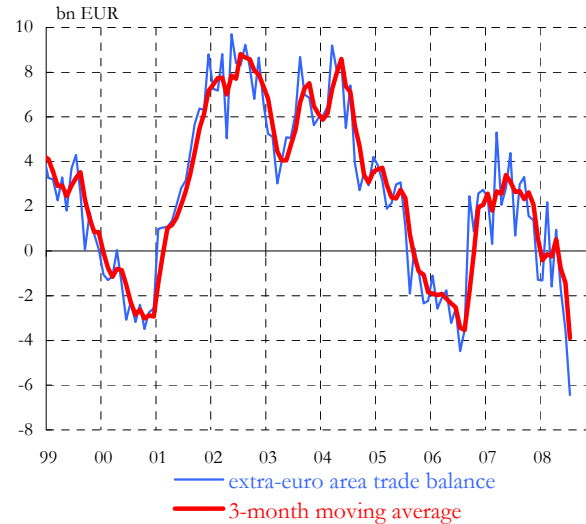
Exports and export order books



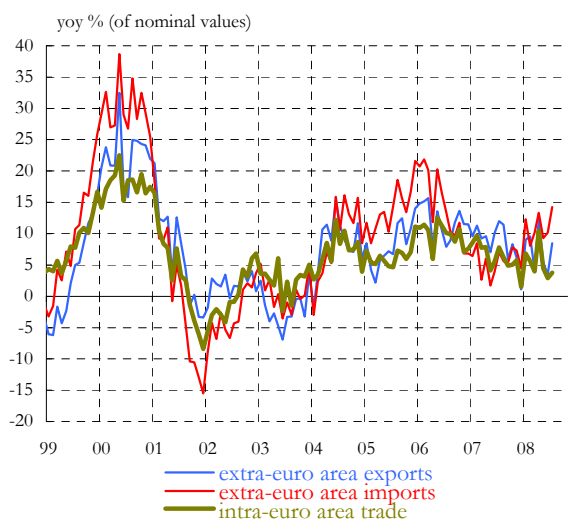
World trade



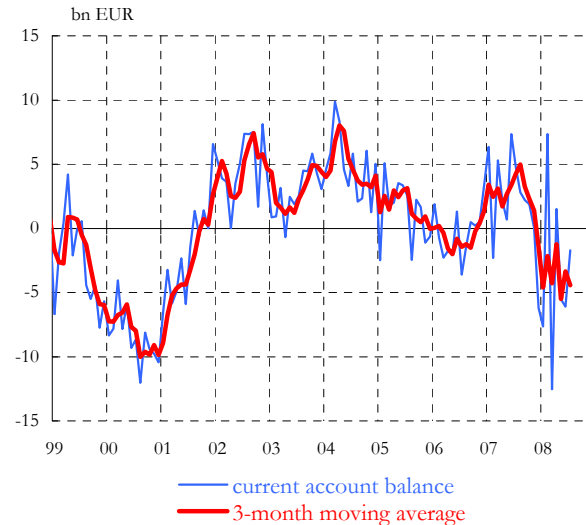
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro area trade



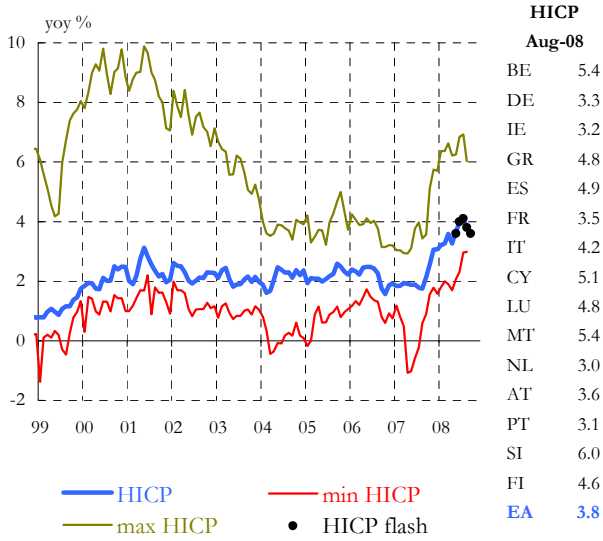
Current account balance



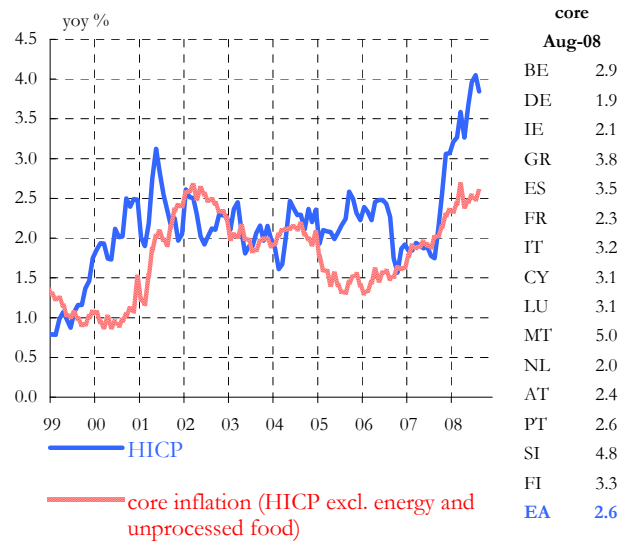


6. PRICES

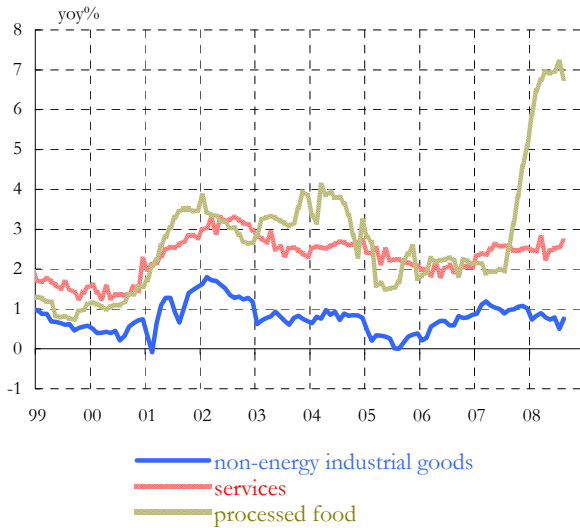
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



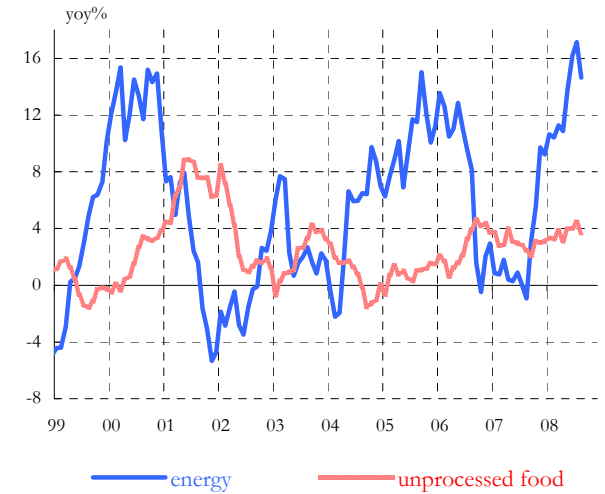
HICP and core inflation



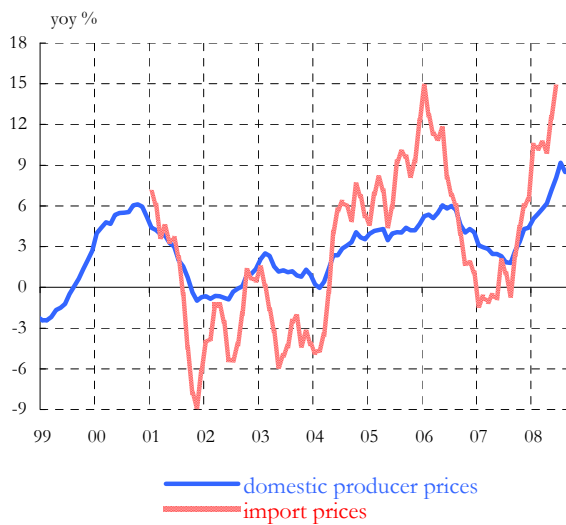
Breakdown of core inflation



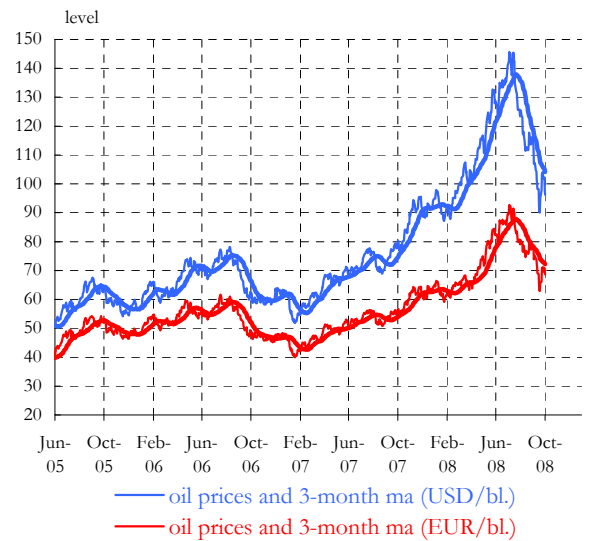
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



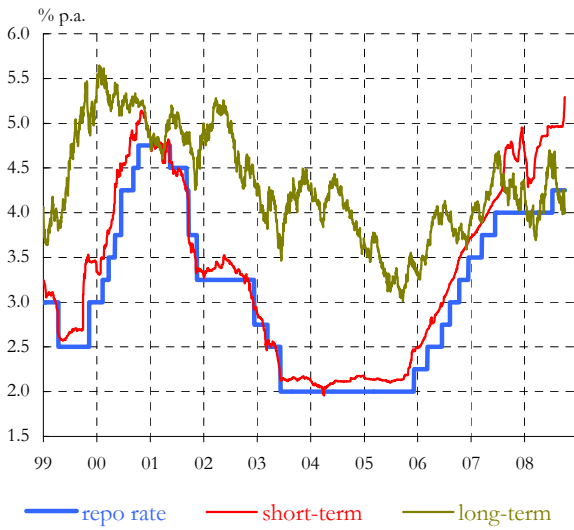
Oil prices



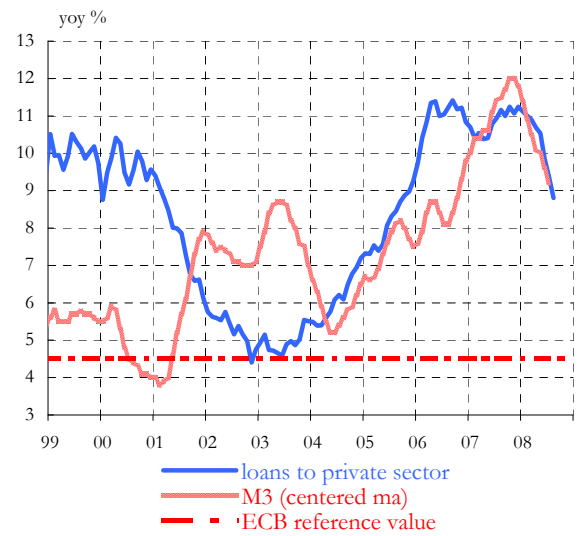


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

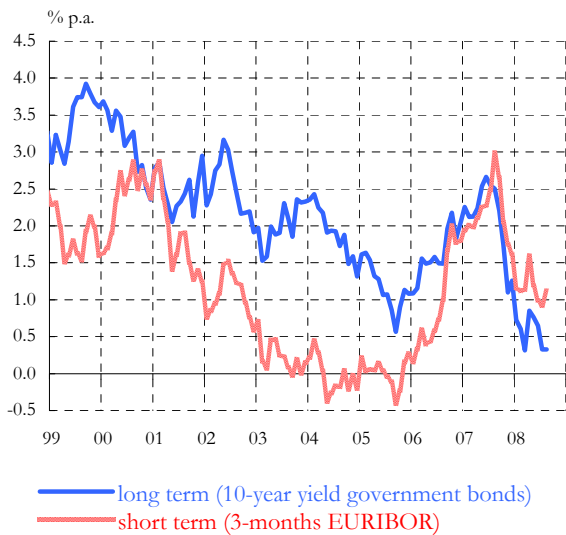
Nominal interest rates



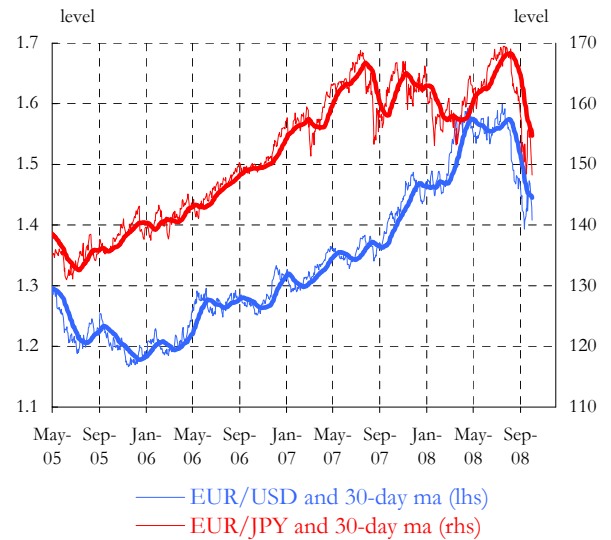
Loans to private sector and money supply



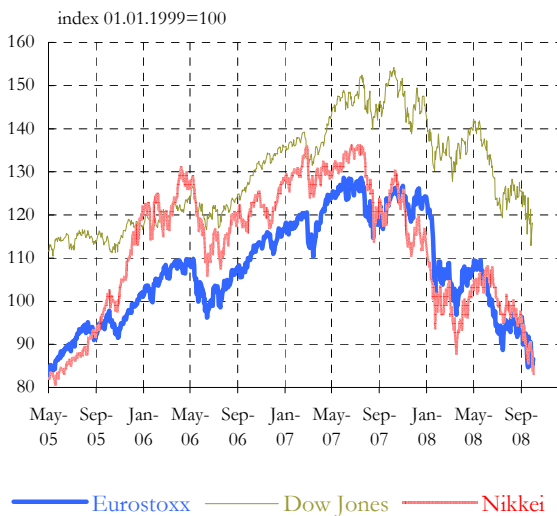
Real interest rates



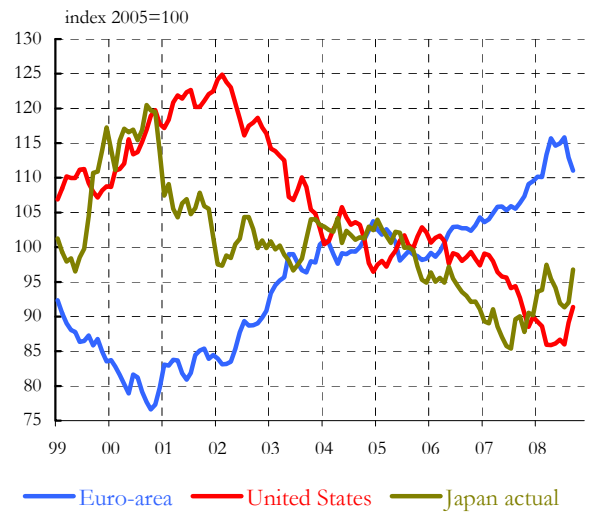
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



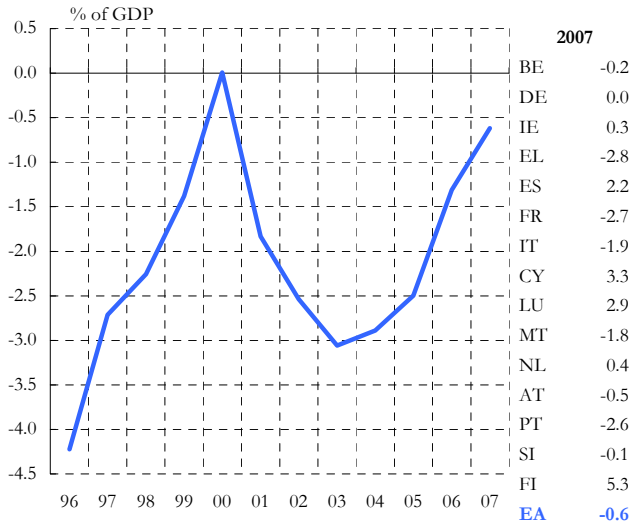
Nominal effective exchange rates



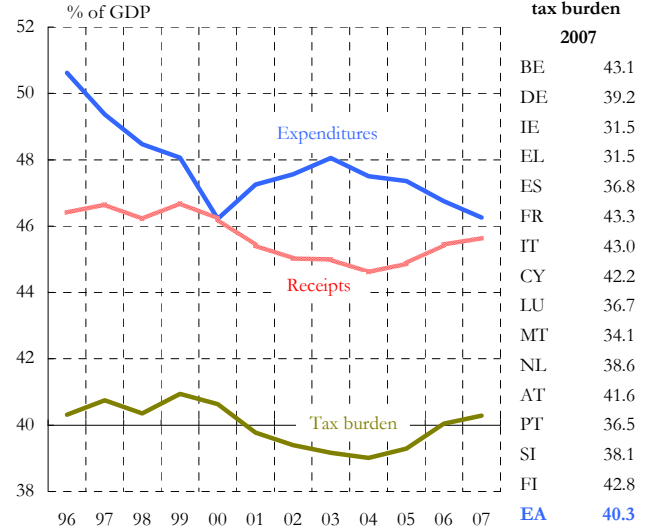


8. PUBLIC FINANCES*

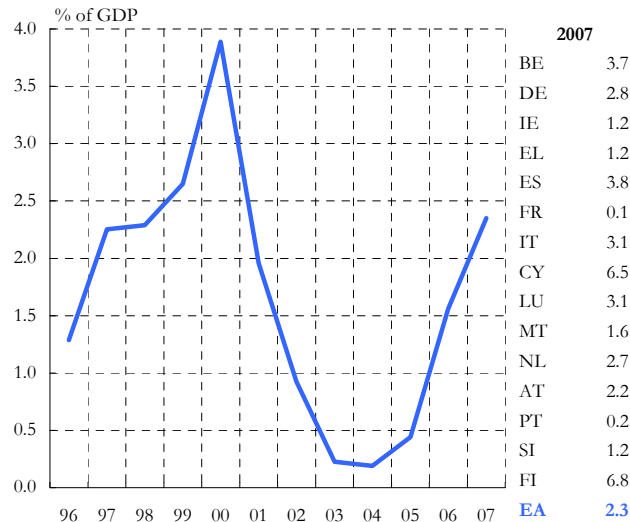
Government general balance



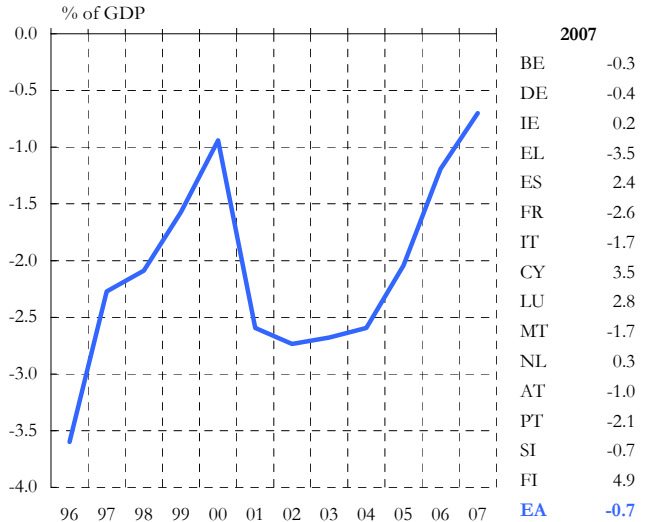
General government expenditures and receipts



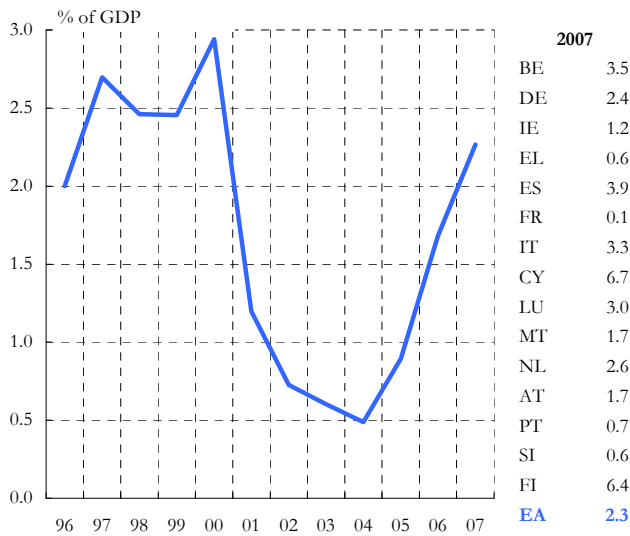
Primary balance



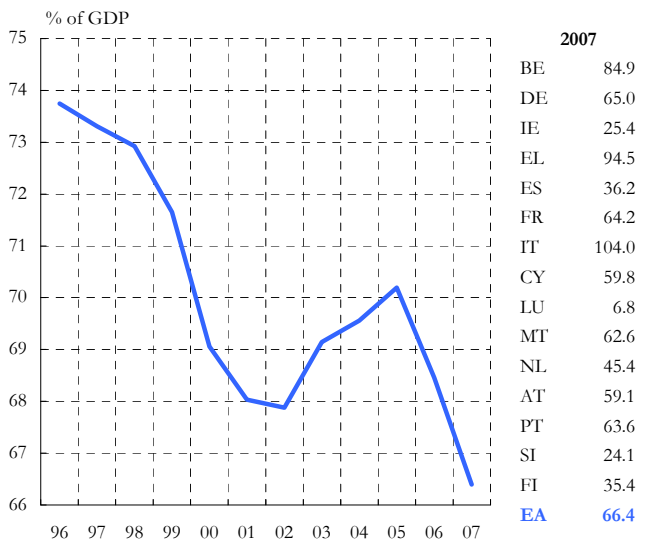
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2008 forecast

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro-area	As from 1.1.2008 the figures refer to Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (GR), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), 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 Production Index (2000=100), NACE Rev.1 C-D-E, 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 2000), 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 2000), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Retail sales	Retail trade (NACE Rev.1 52) excluding motor vehicles, motorcycles; Deflated turnover, mom % ch. and qoq% ch. are seasonally adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
3. Investment		
Capacity utilization	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 2000), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2000), 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 2000), 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	Harmonized 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, 1998=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 2000), 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 2000), 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	Harmonized 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 2000=100)	Eurostat
Selling price expectation	Managers' selling-price expectations in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Import prices	Unit value index of imports, Current Prices (index 2000=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 2000c=100)	HWWI
7. Monetary and financial indicators		
Nominal interest rate (3-month)	3-month EURIBOR interbank rate (360 day)	ECB/Ec owin
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/Ec owin
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/Ec owin
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)	Ecwin
Exchange rates	EUR/USD and EUR/JPY reference rates	ECB
Nominal effective exchange rate	Monthly Nominal Effective Exch. Rates vs rest of IC24 (index 2005 = 100)	DG ECFIN
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