

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy strategy and coordination

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	10Q1	10Q2	10Q3	10Q4	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	<i>indicator</i>	100.7	80.7	100.8	96.4	99.1	102.2	105.6	104.3	105.6	106.9	106.8	107.8	--
Industrial confidence	<i>balance</i>	-6.1	-28.7	-4.6	-12.0	-6.4	-2.5	2.5	0.6	1.8	5.1	6.1	6.5	--
Services confidence	<i>balance</i>	12.4	-15.5	4.9	-0.1	3.9	6.9	9.0	8.0	9.3	9.8	9.9	11.1	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				2.4	2.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	-0.1	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.9	-14.9	7.1	4.7	9.0	7.0	7.1	7.9	8.0	--	--	--
Gross domestic product	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.7	-4.1	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.9	2.0					
Labour productivity	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.9	0.4	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.7	-2.2	-	2.0	2.5	2.1	--					
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	<i>balance</i>	-12.0	-24.8	-14.0	-16.8	-16.7	-12.1	-10.4	-10.9	-9.4	-11.0	-11.2	-10.0	--
Retail confidence	<i>balance</i>	-8.7	-15.5	-4.0	-8.9	-5.1	-2.8	0.8	-0.8	-1.1	4.3	-0.6	-0.2	--
Private consumption	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.6	-1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1					
Retail sales	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.3	-2.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.7	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	<i>level (%)</i>	81.3	71.4	75.8	72.3	75.5	77.4	78.1	78.1	--	--	80.0	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	6.4	-14.8	11.3	8.1	10.1	10.9	16.2	14.6	15.2	18.7	18.9	19.5	--
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.6						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.7	-11.4	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3	0.7	1.2					
- equipment investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.4	3.5	0.4	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>			-17.8	--	-1.5	5.2	5.3	--					
- construction investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.6	1.7	-0.8	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	-7.8	--	-7.0	-3.6	-2.5	--					
Change in stocks	<i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	-1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	-11.9	-30.8	-7.7	-17.7	-10.1	-5.1	2.1	0.4	1.7	4.2	5.0	6.6	--
Employment expectations (services)	<i>balance</i>	6.5	-10.9	1.6	-3.6	0.0	2.4	7.6	6.5	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.5	--
Employment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.0	0.1	0.0	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.0	-1.8	-	-1.2	-0.5	-0.2	--					
Employment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>				32	111	-47	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	0.7	0.3	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.1	1.5	-	1.5	1.9	1.5	--					
Unemployment rate	<i>% of lab. force</i>				10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	--	--
Unemployment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>				131	123	9	-7	66	-73	-81	-72	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				4.9	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.6	-13.0	15.1	15.7	18.8	14.9	11.3	11.3	12.6	10.0	--	--
Export order books	<i>balance</i>	-18.7	-58.2	-24.5	-41.9	-28.9	-17.9	-9.4	-12.1	-9.4	-6.6	-0.9	-0.1	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	<i>billion EUR</i>		16.6	0.7	4.3	-4.3	-1.5	-2.5	3.1	-3.2	-2.3	--	--	--
Exports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				2.8	4.4	2.2	1.8						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.1	-13.2	10.9	6.5	12.4	11.9	11.7					
Imports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				3.4	4.2	1.4	1.1						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.0	-11.9	8.9	3.3	10.7	10.3	10.4					
Current account balance	<i>billion EUR</i>		-51.4	-56.4	-1.9	-6.7	-14.4	-33.4	-9.6	-10.5	-13.3	--	--	--
Direct investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		-74.5	-85.9	-40.3	-38.4	-37.4	30.3	-12.0	23.4	19.0	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		264.8	197.1	16.6	110.7	-13.9	83.7	20.6	25.6	37.5	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	<i>balance</i>	21.1	-6.7	8.4	0.7	10.2	10.8	11.9	9.7	10.8	15.1	20.9	25.7	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	--
Core HICP	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	--	--
Domestic producer prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-5.1	2.9	-0.1	3.0	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.9	--	--
Import prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-8.9	--	4.7	11.6	12.4	--	13.6	12.8	--	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	<i>level</i>		62.5	80.3	77.2	79.7	76.8	87.2	83.5	86.0	91.8	96.6	103.6	114.9
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-36.7	28.5	69.5	34.2	11.5	15.9	14.0	11.1	21.9	24.9	39.4	44.2
Oil (Brent) in EUR	<i>level</i>		44.5	60.6	55.9	62.6	59.4	64.3	60.1	63.1	69.4	72.3	75.8	82.6
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-32.8	36.2	60.0	44.2	23.3	26.2	21.6	21.6	34.4	33.4	39.6	40.6
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				10.9	13.6	4.7	4.9	-2.0	3.4	6.4	4.2	1.3	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-18.8	37.2	31.2	39.9	38.9	38.3	37.6	39.0	38.2	38.9	40.9	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	<i>level</i>		1.22	0.81	0.66	0.69	0.87	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.14
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	<i>level</i>		3.27	2.78	3.20	2.84	2.45	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.96	3.05	3.22	3.26
ECB repo rate	<i>level</i>		1.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.8	-4.0	-0.7	3.7	1.9	-0.3	0.6	2.7	4.0	-2.1
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-24.0	10.1	31.8	14.9	2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-1.2	-2.8	-0.8	10.6	2.2
Money demand (M3)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.0	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	--	--
Loans to households	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.3	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-2.2	-0.2	-2.4	-1.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	--	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	<i>level</i>		1.39	1.33	1.38	1.27	1.29	1.36	1.39	1.37	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.39
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-5.2	-5.0	6.1	-6.8	-9.7	-8.1	-6.2	-8.4	-9.5	-6.4	-0.3	2.4
Nominal effective exchange rate	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-4.5	-5.1	-0.8	2.0	3.5	-1.2	-2.0	-0.2	1.0	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	-6.4	-1.1	-7.2	-8.7	-8.2	-7.2	-8.2	-9.2	-7.6	-4.2	--

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until date of update



1. Output

According to Eurostat's second estimate released on 3 March, **GDP growth** was confirmed at 0.3% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) in 2010-Q4, unchanged from the previous quarter. Growth in the fourth quarter was mainly driven by private consumption and net exports (contributing 0.2 pp. and 0.4 pp. respectively), while investment and destocking were both a drag on growth (-0.1 pp. and -0.2 pp. respectively). As for the largest economies, GDP increased by 0.4% (q-o-q) in Germany, 0.3% in France, 0.2% in Spain and by 0.1% in Italy. In Greece, GDP still continued to fall (by -1.4%). Over the whole year 2010, euro-area GDP increased by 1.7%, following a decline of -4.1% in 2009.

According to the **Commission's February 2011 interim forecast**, based on the update of the 7 largest EU economies, euro-area GDP growth in 2011 is projected at 1.6%, 0.1 pp. higher than in the autumn forecast. This upward revision was supported by slightly better prospects for the global economy, in particular in the US, as well as by improved sentiment. However, the recovery is expected to remain uneven across Member States.

In February, **sentiment in industry** increased by 0.4 point. While all components of the overall industry-indicator improved, the largest improvement was registered for the order books sub-component (gaining 1.3 points). In a long-term perspective, industrial confidence has improved markedly since the March 2009 record low, now staying above the long-term average for the 11 consecutive months.

In December, **industrial production** decreased by 0.1% month-on-month (m-o-m), while the less volatile quarterly rate of change stood at 1.7% (q-o-q) in 2010-Q4. Compared with 2009, the average euro-area production index for 2010 increased by 7.1%.

In December 2010, the euro-area **industrial new orders** index grew by 2.1% m-o-m, after increasing by 2.2% already in November. Compared with 2009, the average new orders index for 2010 increased by 17.6%.

2. Private consumption

Private consumption showed some positive signs in the last quarter of 2010, when rising by 0.4% q-o-q, after a mere 0.1 pp. increase in 2010-Q3. In 2010-Q4 private consumption increased at an annual rate of 1.1%. After a decline of private consumption of 1.1% in 2009 as a whole, private consumption in 2010 increased by 0.8%.

After having remained almost unchanged in January, DG ECFIN indicator of **confidence among consumers** improved by 1.2 points in February, mainly driven by strong improvements in the positively-assessed expectation of people to be able to save in the coming year.

In December, **retail sales volumes** increased by 0.4% compared with November 2010 and by 0.7% compared with December 2009. The average volume of the retail trade index for 2010, compared with 2009, rose by 0.8%, while it decreased by 2.5% in 2009 as a whole. **Sentiment in the retail sector** improved marginally in February (by 0.4 point).

3. Investment

After having fallen by 0.1% q-o-q in 2010-Q3, **gross fixed capital formation** fell stronger in 2010-Q4 (-0.6%). On an annual basis, however, it recorded positive growth - increasing by 1.2% in 2010-Q4, after growing by 0.7% already in 2010-Q3.

Having reached a historic low in 2009-Q3 (69.6%), the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing has since improved, to stand at around 80% in 2011-Q1, close to its historic long-term average (81.2%).

4. Labour market

In January 2011 the **unemployment rate** declined to 9.9% following a long period of staying almost unchanged at 10.0% during all of 2010 (with the only exception of October 10.1%). However, this aggregate number conceals sharp differences across Member States, with unemployment rates ranging from 4.3% in the Netherlands and Austria to 20.4% in Spain. Such cross-country divergences in labour-market performance follow from, inter alia, differences in the sectoral composition of output, capacity utilisation and profitability at the outset of the crisis, the characteristics of labour-market institutions and the policy response.

Employment in 2010-Q3 was stable, following a 0.1% increase (q-o-q) in the previous quarter. Compared to a year earlier, employment was down by 0.2%. In February, managers' **employment expectations** improved in both, industry and services sectors, while consumers' unemployment fears for the future increased slightly (only on decimal basis). The level of **labour shortages** has been gradually increasing from the historical lows in the second half of 2009. In 2011-Q1, 4.6% of firms reported that unfilled job openings were constraining production (3.3% in 2010-Q4 and 2.4% in 2010-Q3).



5. International transactions

In February, the assessment of **export order books in manufacturing** improved yet again (by 1 point), exceeding the long-term average for the 7th month in a row. In December, the seasonally-adjusted **euro-area trade balance** with the rest of the world showed a deficit of 2.3 billion (bn) euro. In 2010-Q4, **export and import growth (goods and services)** slowed once more to 1.8% and 1.1% q-o-q respectively (from 2.2% and 1.4% in 2010-Q3 and 4.4% and 4.2% in 2010-Q2), in line with the expected softening of global growth in the second half of 2010.

In December 2010, the seasonally adjusted **current account** recorded a deficit of EUR 13.3 bn euro. This reflected deficits in current transfers, income and services, while goods account was close to balance. The **financial account** recorded net inflows of EUR 57 bn, which were accounted for by net inflows both in direct investment and in portfolio investment.

6. Prices

The flash estimate for the **HICP inflation rate** in February was 2.4%, up from 2.3% in January. **Core inflation** in January was at 1.2%, also up from 1.1% in December. A surge in energy and commodity prices was the main driver behind the uptick in headline inflation. **The Commission's February 2011 interim forecast** projected an inflation rate of 2.2% for 2011, up from 1.8% in the autumn forecast.

Industrial producer prices rose by 1.5% (m-o-m) in January 2011, following increases of 0.8% in December and 0.4% in November 2010.

Oil prices were increasing at the beginning of 2011, passing 100 USD/bl. (Brent) in the first days of February and 115 USD/bl. in the first days of March, reaching levels last seen in summer 2008. The increase in oil prices is related to the global recovery materialising in strong oil demand in 2010-Q4, especially stemming from emerging economies. The more recent reduction of Libya's oil supply and fears of contagion of the unrest to other oil producing countries intensified the surge of oil prices lately.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market rates were rising at the beginning of the year, the 3-month Euribor reached 1.18% (8 March), the highest levels since mid-2009, while it had been still at around 1.0% at the turn of the year. The recent rise came on the back of market expectations of an increase in the ECB's key policy interest rates at the rate-setting meeting in April, which are based on statements at the ECB press conference on March 3, 2011 ("strong vigilance"). The 3-month Libor-OIS spreads (a barometer of

banks' willingness to lend) came down since the beginning of last year, suggesting improved confidence among European banks.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields increased lately as risk appetite globally increased, lowering demand for safe havens. The 10-year German bund yield increased to 3.29% (8 March), the highest level for a year. Although European sovereign spreads narrowed somewhat last week, mainly as a consequence of higher German bund yields, beginning this week the peripheral euro-area countries' yields climbed again on the back of Moody's downgrade of its ratings for Greece. In the US, the US 10-year sovereign yield increased to 3.55% (on 8 March), while it was about 3.4% during the first days of March.

The annual rate of change of **M3** decreased to 1.5% in January 2011, after 1.7% growth in December 2010. Loan growth to the private sector stood at 2.4%, compared to 1.9% in the previous month. In more detail, the annual rate of change of loans to non-financial corporations turned positive to 0.4% in January 2011, from -0.2% in December. The annual growth of loans to households strengthened further to 3.1% in January from 2.9% in December 2010, driven mainly by house purchases.

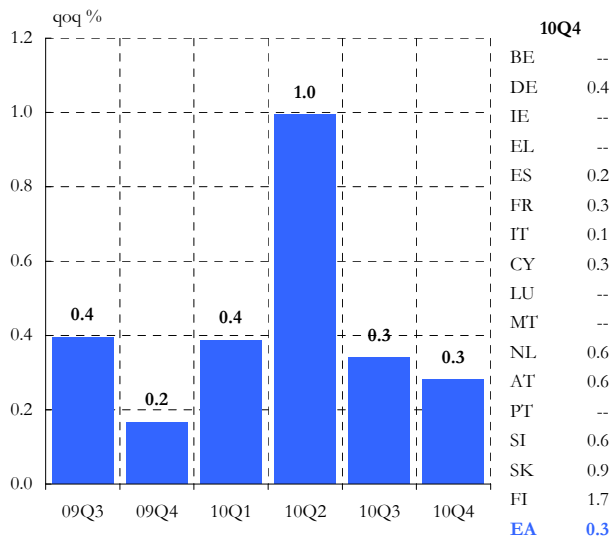
Reflecting the sovereign debt tensions in late 2010, the euro had depreciated around six percent in nominal effective terms between October and December 2010; much less than the depreciation during the first phase of the sovereign bond crisis between December 2009 and May 2010. However, the euro **exchange rate** has rebounded since the turn of the year (by some 4%) and the impact of renewed European sovereign debt tensions was very limited so far (with the euro being just marginally down). On 9 March 2011, the USD/EUR rate stood at 1.39 and the JPY/EUR rate stood at 114.9.

Stock markets started the year with price increases as positive economic news bolstered investors' expectations of an accelerating pace of economic expansion. However, more recently, investors started to worry about the potential knock-on effects from the turmoil in the Middle-east and North Africa and its effects on the still fragile economic recovery. The stock market indices (represented by Eurostoxx, Dow Jones and Nikkei) declined in the first days of March when compared with February (by up to 2%).

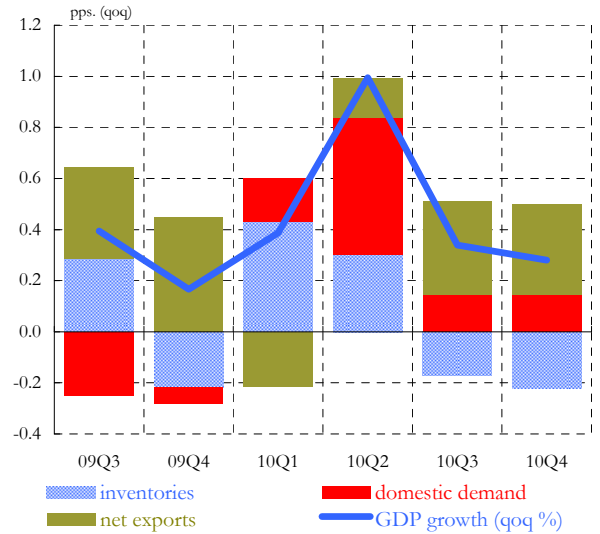


1. OUTPUT

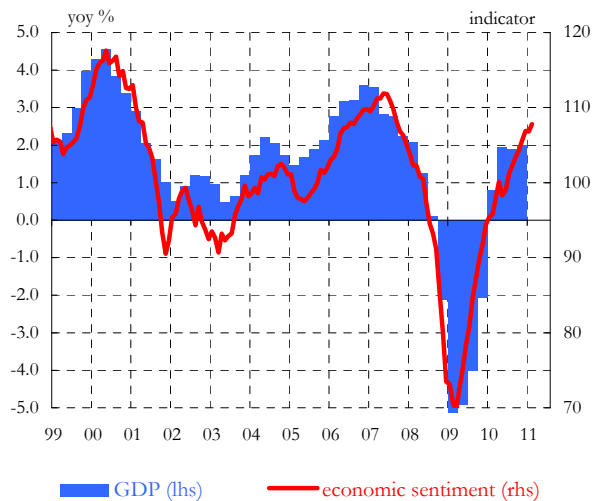
GDP



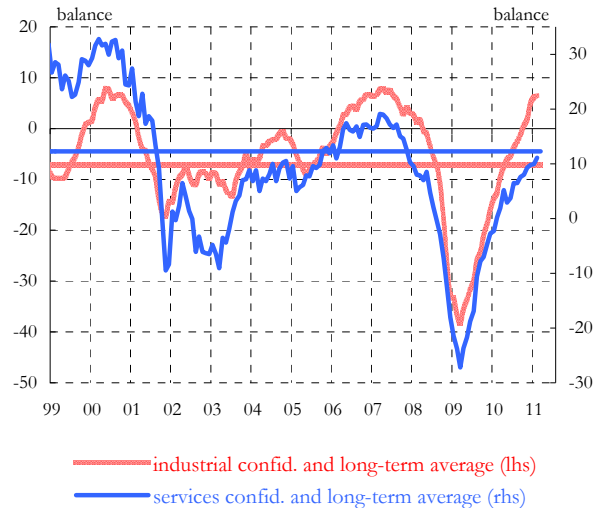
Contributions to GDP growth



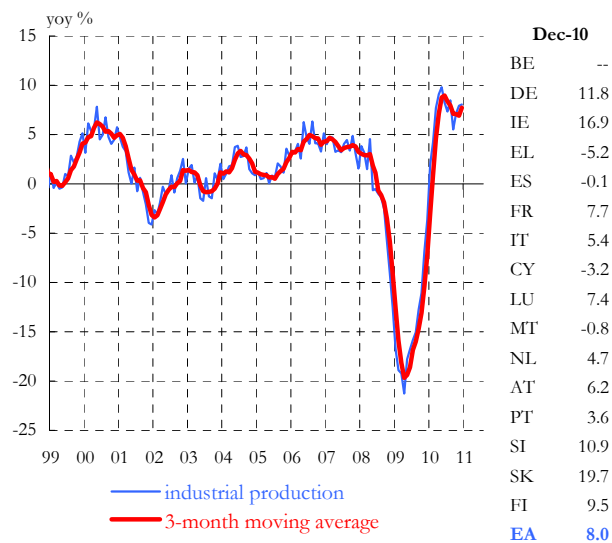
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



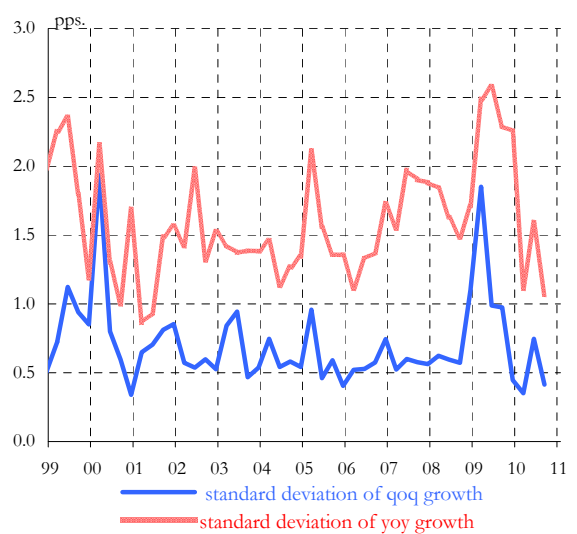
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



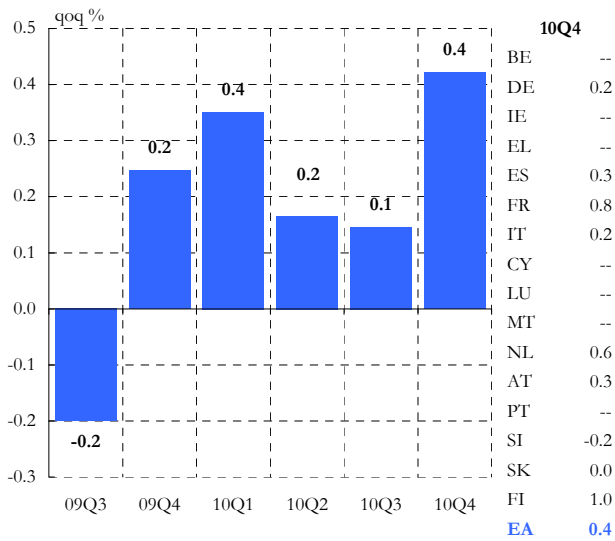
GDP growth divergence, euro area



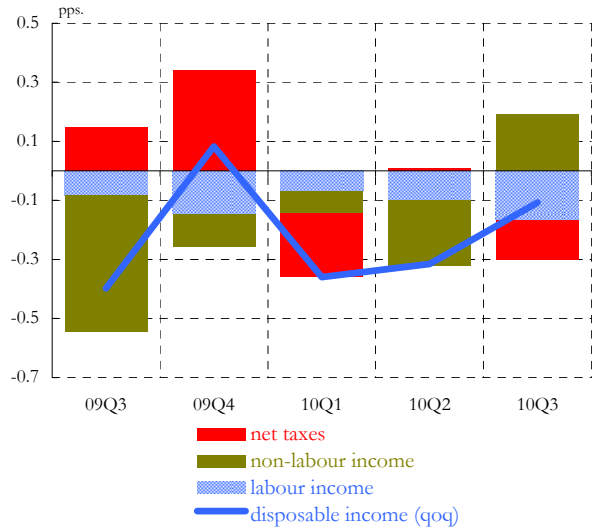


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

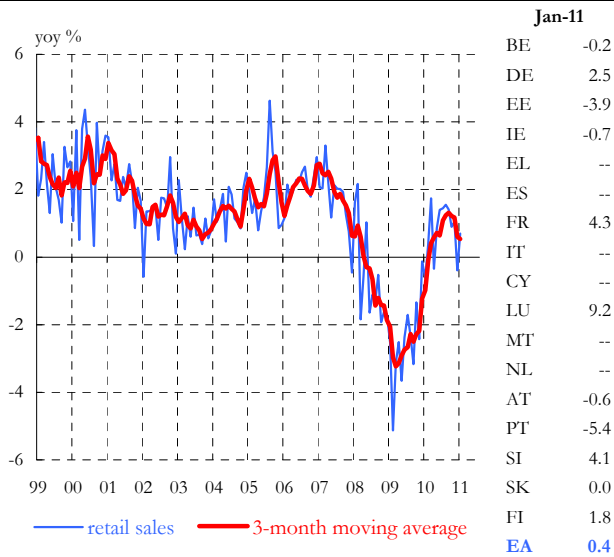
Private consumption



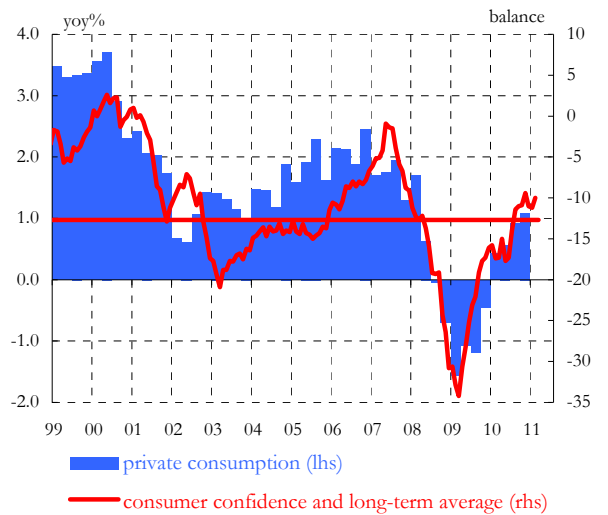
Gross disposable income and its components



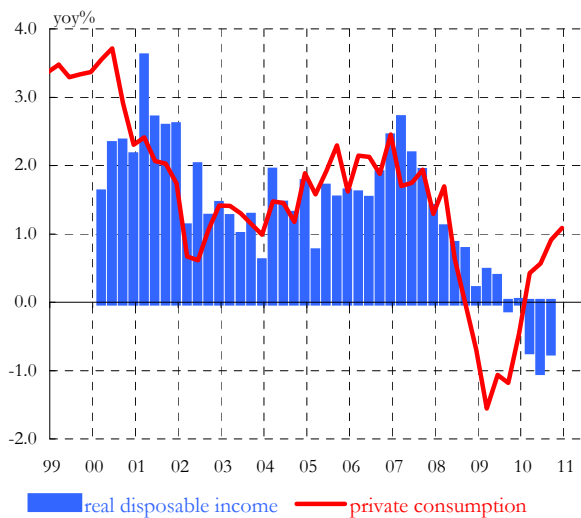
Retail sales



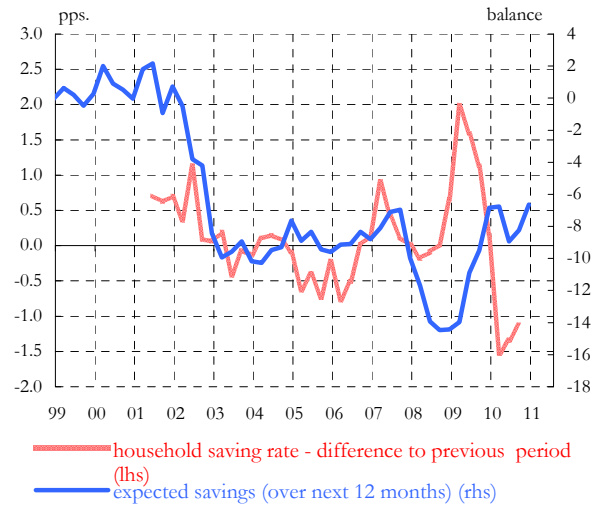
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



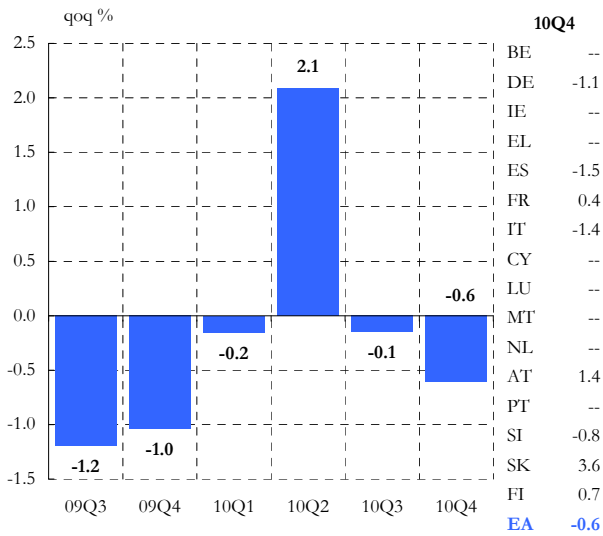
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



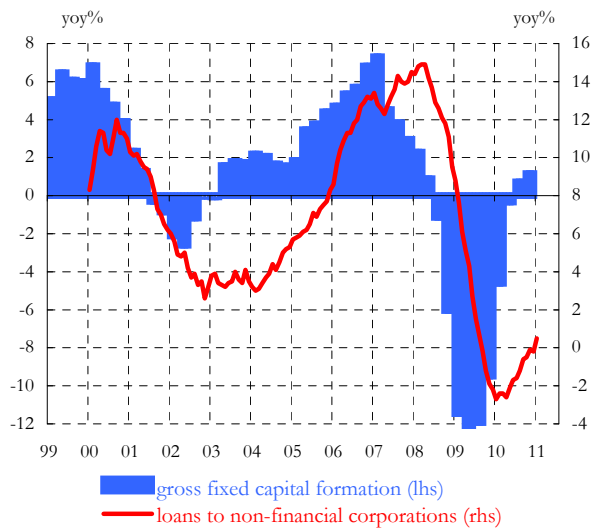


3. INVESTMENT

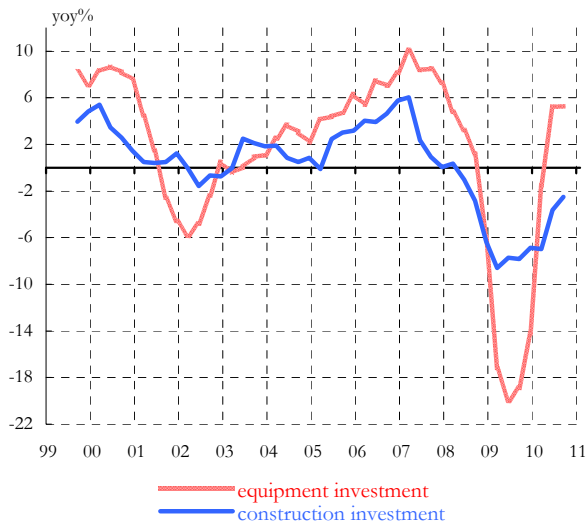
Gross fixed capital formation



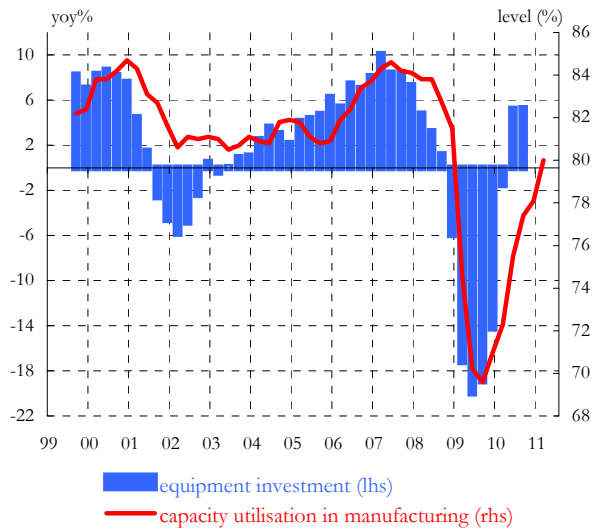
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



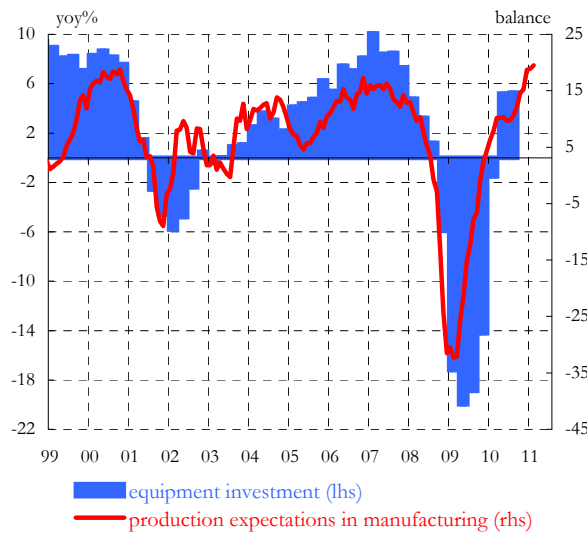
Equipment and construction investment



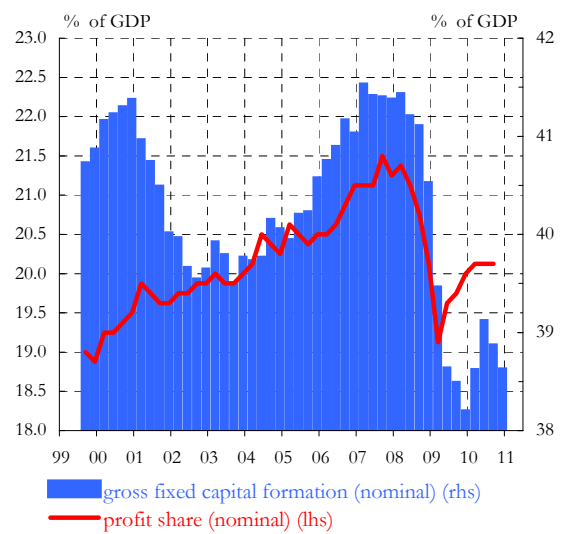
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



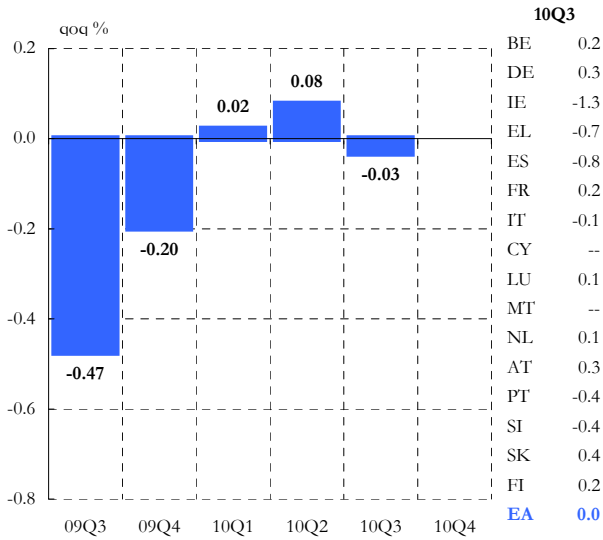
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



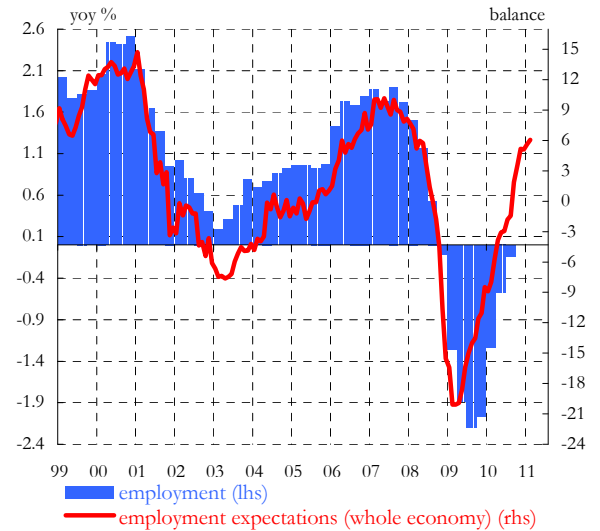


4. LABOUR MARKET

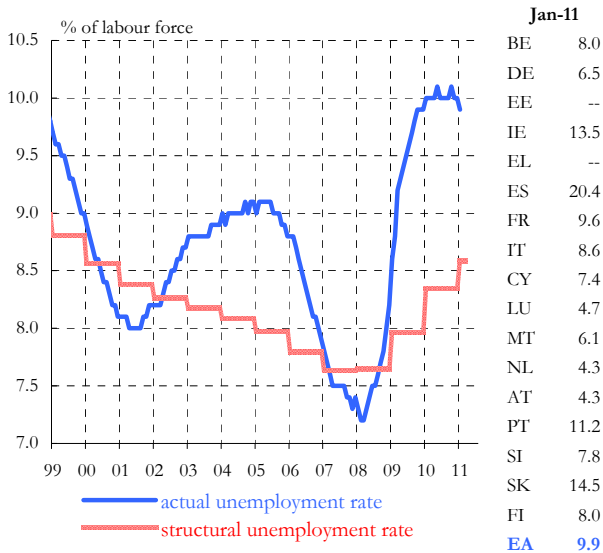
Employment



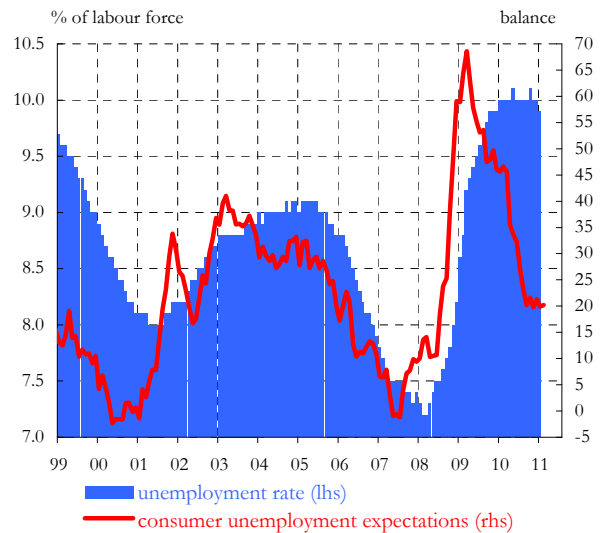
Employment and employment expectations



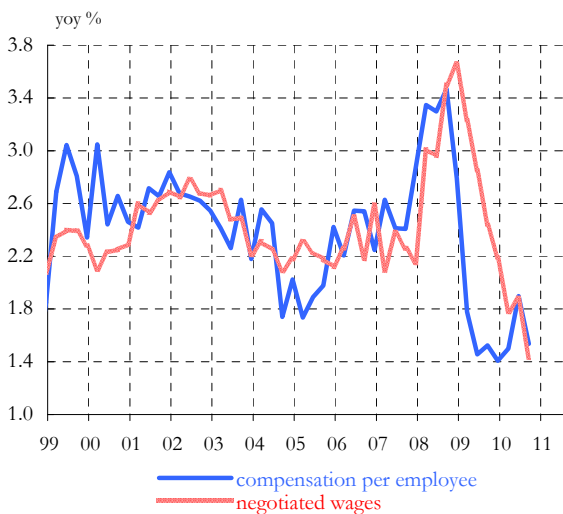
Actual and structural unemployment rate



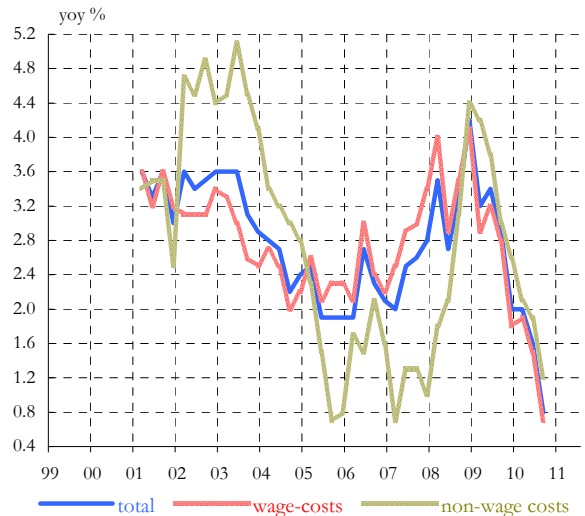
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



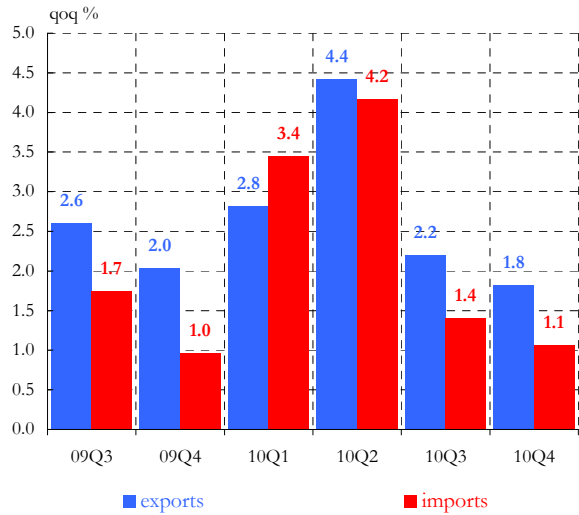
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



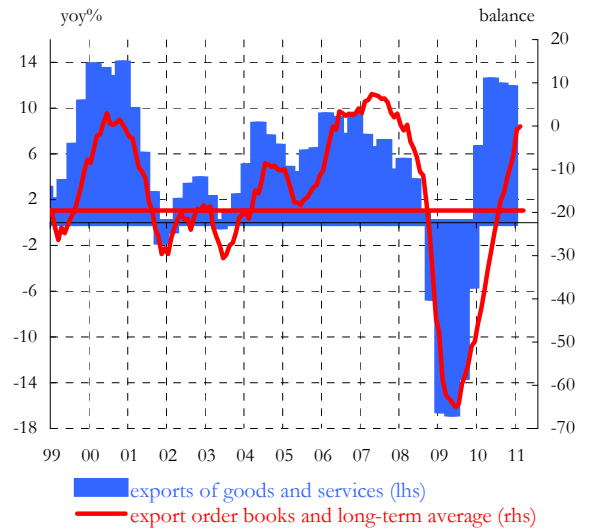


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

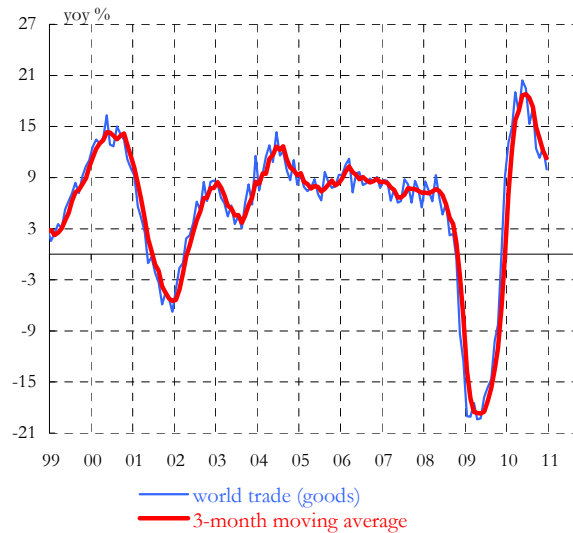
Exports and imports of goods and services



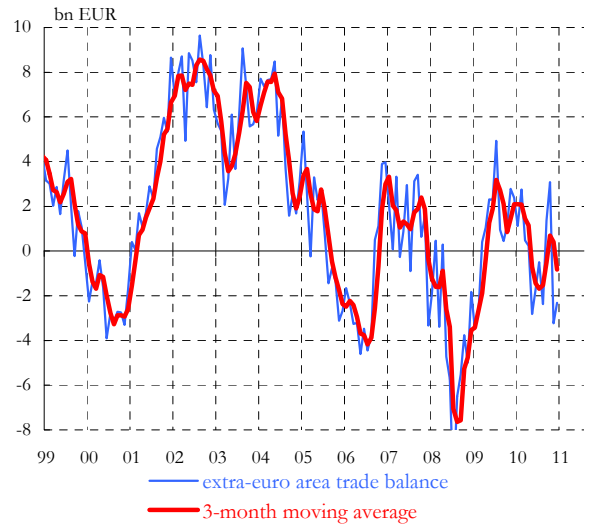
Exports and export order books



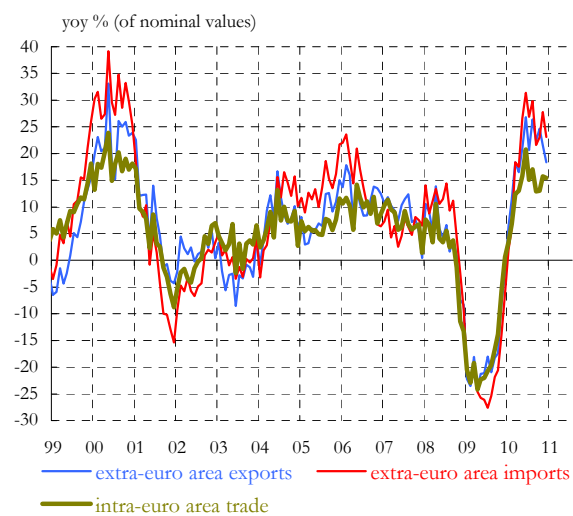
World trade



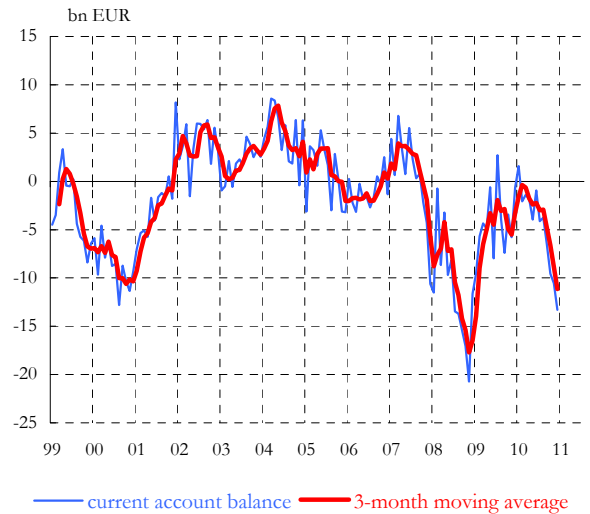
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro area trade



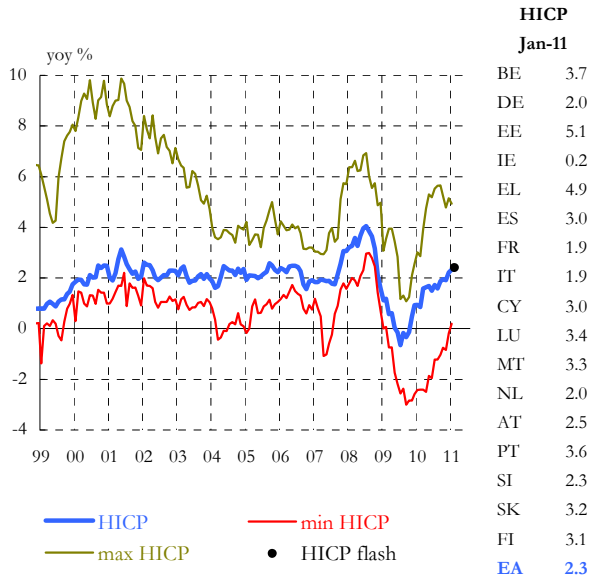
Current account balance



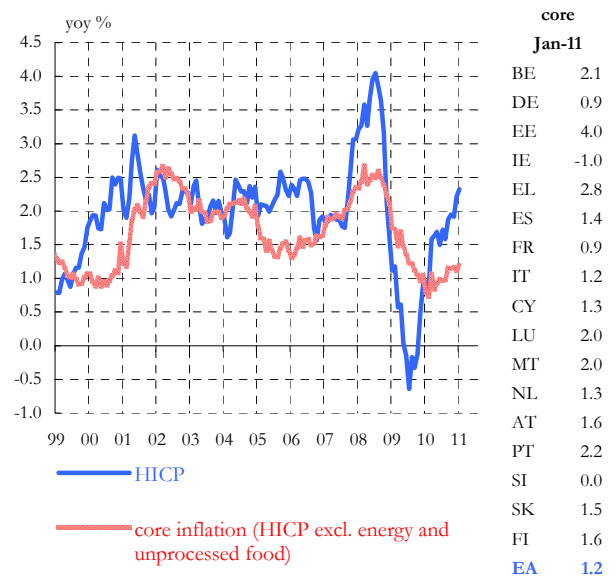


6. PRICES

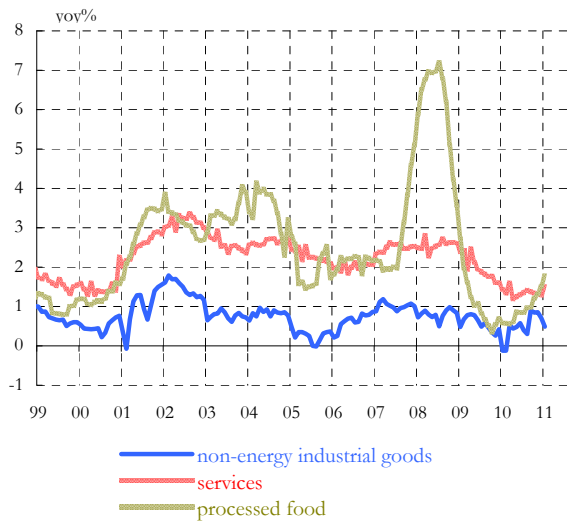
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



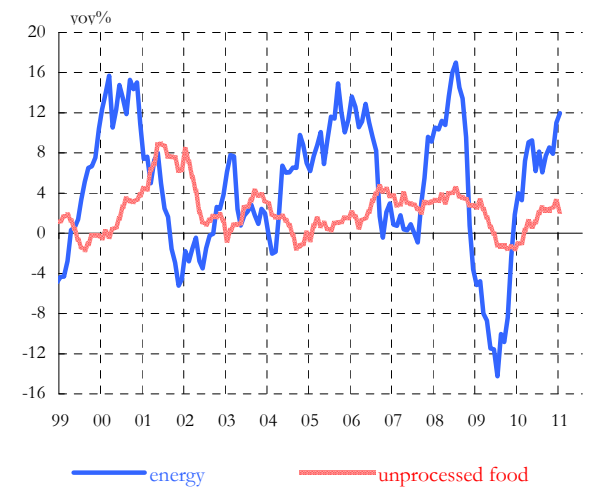
HICP and core inflation



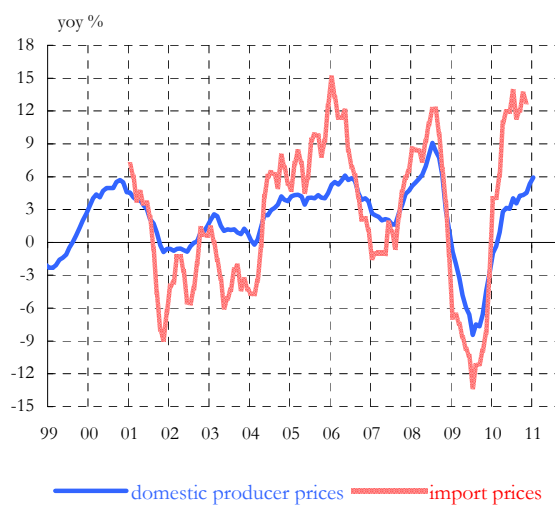
Breakdown of core inflation



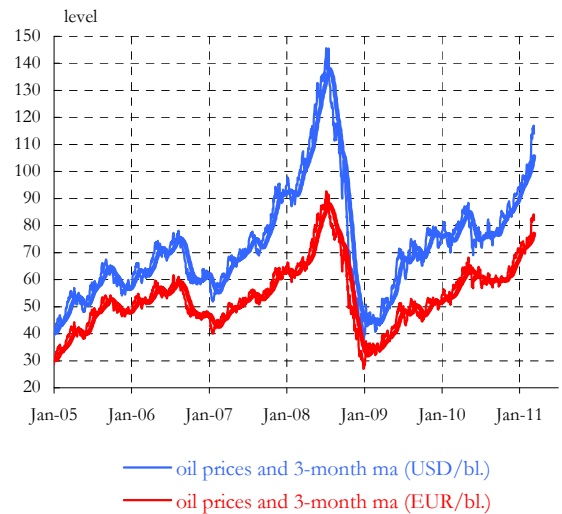
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



Oil prices



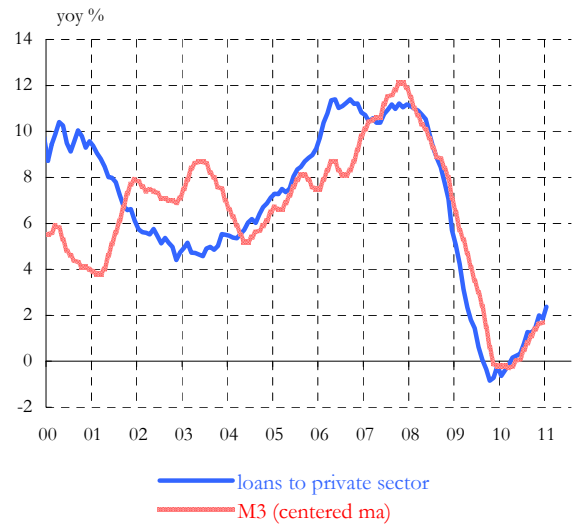


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

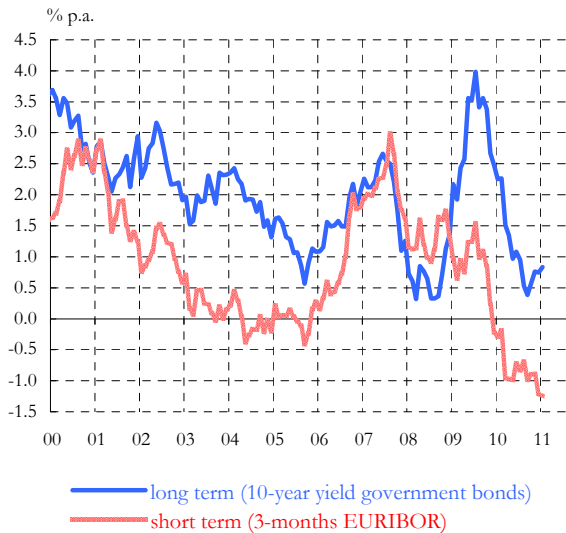
Nominal interest rates



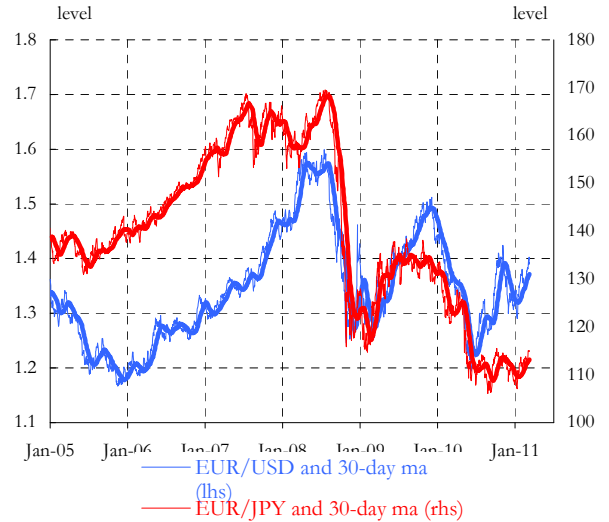
Loans to private sector and money supply



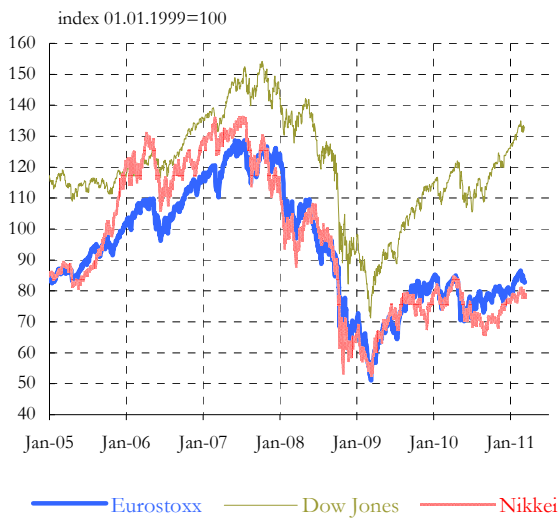
Real interest rates



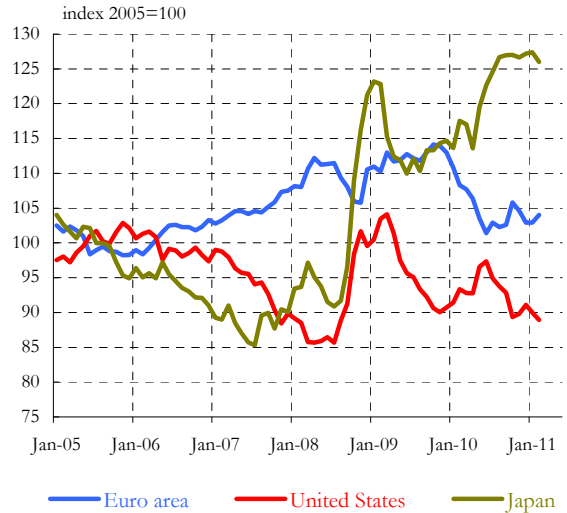
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



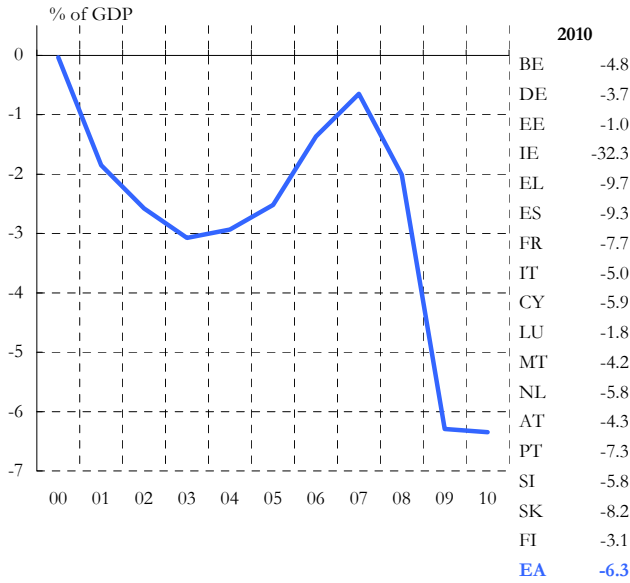
Nominal effective exchange rates



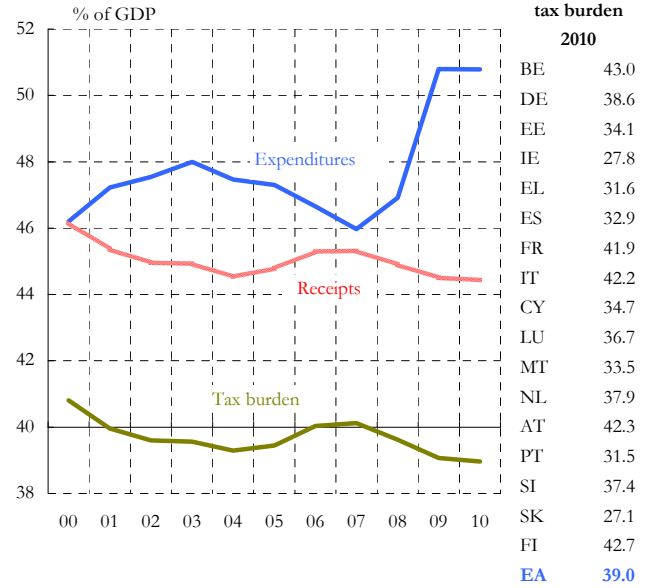


8. PUBLIC FINANCES*

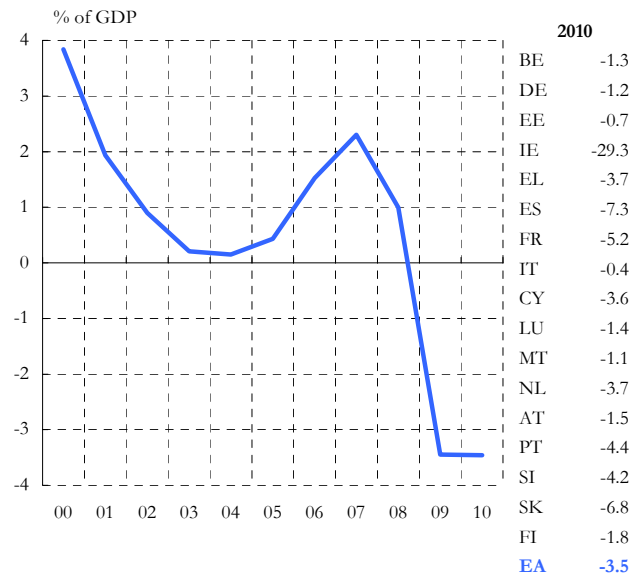
Government general balance



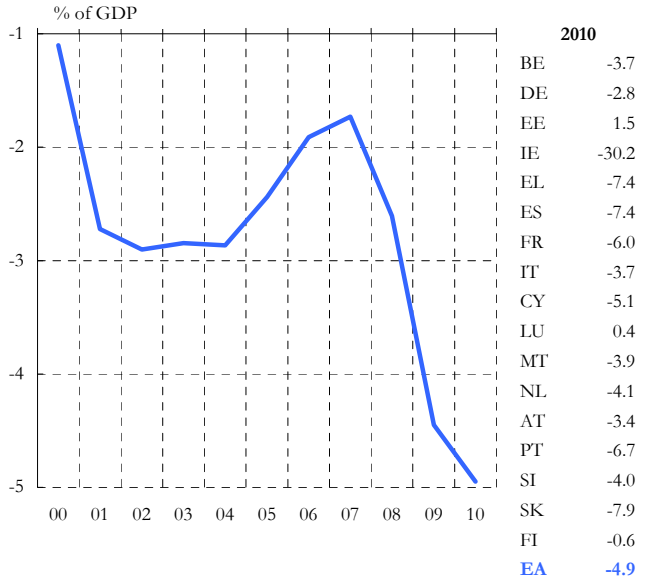
General government expenditures and receipts



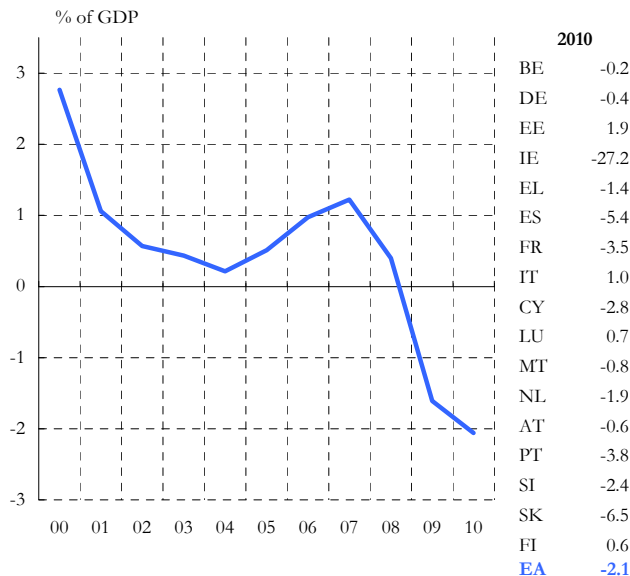
Primary balance



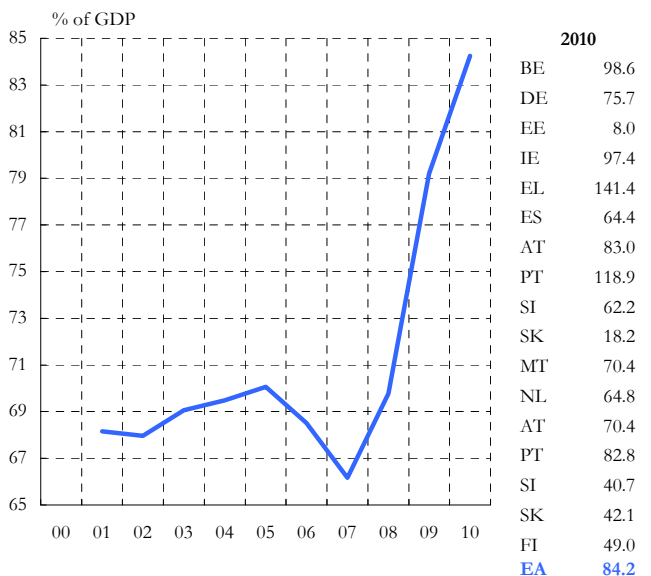
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2010 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), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), 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 (2005=100), NACE Rev.2 B-C-D, 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.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 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	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, 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 2005=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	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