

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

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	11Q2	11Q3	11Q4	12Q1	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.7	100.5	101.0	105.2	98.4	93.6	94.1	93.4	94.5	94.5	92.9	90.6	--
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.9	-4.7	0.1	4.0	-2.8	-7.0	-6.6	-7.0	-5.7	-7.1	-9.0	-11.3	--
Services confidence	balance	11.1	4.5	5.4	9.5	3.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	-2.4	-4.9	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				0.2	0.7	-2.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.8	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.1	7.3	4.0	3.9	-0.2	-1.6	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	-2.3	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.7	-0.1						
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.0	0.3	-0.1	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	--						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-12.1	-14.2	-14.6	-10.7	-15.9	-20.6	-20.0	-20.7	-20.3	-19.1	-19.9	-19.3	--
Retail confidence	balance	-8.3	-4.1	-5.5	-2.4	-7.5	-11.1	-13.8	-15.5	-14.0	-12.0	-11.1	-18.1	--
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.0						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.6						
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				-0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.3	-1.0	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-2.0	-0.2	-2.6	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.5	75.8	80.4	81.3	80.5	79.6	79.8	79.8	--	--	79.7	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	6.5	11.4	9.4	13.1	5.2	0.6	2.1	1.9	3.0	1.5	-1.6	-3.3	--
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period				-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-1.4						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	-2.2						
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.8	-0.7	--						
	% ch. on prev. year			4.6	5.4	4.4	2.1	--						
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	--						
	% ch. on prev. year			-4.3	-1.7	-1.7	-0.2	--						
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.4	--	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-11.3	-7.7	2.7	6.2	1.6	-3.7	-3.7	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-4.7	-7.6	--
Employment expectations (services)	balance	6.5	1.5	6.3	7.5	6.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.0	-0.4	-3.1	--
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				0.2	-0.2	-0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	--						
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period			-754	264	-257	-333	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	0.2	0.5	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		2.3	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	--						
Unemployment expectations	balance	26.3	31.2	23.3	15.2	24.1	33.8	34.7	33.1	36.2	34.7	33.5	30.8	--
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		873	129	111	430	563	436	164	141	133	110	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				-0.6	1.7	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	-0.2	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		14.9	5.7	5.3	5.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.0	--	--	--
Export order books	balance	-18.4	-24.7	-6.5	-1.5	-8.8	-14.4	-13.8	-13.9	-14.3	-13.3	-17.3	-19.6	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		-14.6	-10.9	-6.9	-4.2	12.0	13.7	5.4	4.0	4.3	--	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.1	1.5	-0.7	1.0						
	% ch. on prev. year		5.0	11.2	6.4	5.7	3.3	2.9						
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	0.7	-1.7	0.1						
	% ch. on prev. year		4.8	9.6	4.4	3.6	0.3	-0.3						
Current-account balance	billion EUR		-11.1	-4.2	-6.1	-0.2	4.3	11.6	3.7	-1.2	9.1	--	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		-113.9	-151.1	-31.8	-19.2	-57.3	-28.2	-6.4	-3.4	-18.4	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		165.1	308.3	139.1	35.0	-1.8	-59.4	-43.4	19.4	-35.4	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	21.3	8.1	25.8	27.2	25.2	25.6	25.7	26.8	26.4	24.0	27.0	22.6	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	--
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.6	--	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		10.8	10.2	10.1	7.4	8.3	--	6.1	7.0	--	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	level		80.3	110.9	117.0	112.3	109.1	118.2	111.5	118.4	124.5	120.7	111.3	99.3
	% ch. on prev. year		28.5	38.2	46.9	46.3	25.1	12.4	15.4	14.3	8.8	-1.5	-3.3	-12.8
Oil (Brent) in EUR	level		60.6	79.6	81.3	79.5	81.0	90.1	86.4	89.4	94.2	91.6	87.0	79.6
	% ch. on prev. year		36.2	31.4	29.8	34.0	25.9	17.4	19.6	17.9	15.4	8.2	8.4	0.6
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-3.4	-1.7	-9.1	4.8	5.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.3	--
	% ch. on prev. year		37.2	12.6	15.8	8.8	-5.7	-9.5	-10.1	-11.3	-7.1	-8.7	-7.2	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		0.81	1.39	1.42	1.56	1.50	1.04	1.23	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		2.78	2.65	3.14	2.30	1.99	1.88	1.86	1.90	1.88	1.72	1.47	1.31
ECB repo rate	level		1.00	1.25	1.22	1.47	1.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	% ch. on prev. period				-2.3	-16.9	-4.4	8.6	4.3	5.3	1.0	-7.6	-6.1	-3.5
	% ch. on prev. year		10.1	-6.0	4.7	-12.3	-19.2	-15.7	-17.9	-16.8	-12.4	-20.5	-23.8	-23.4
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		0.6	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	--	--
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	1.6	3.3	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		0.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	--	--
	level		1.33	1.39	1.44	1.41	1.35	1.31	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.28	1.25
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	% ch. on prev. period				5.2	-1.8	-4.6	-2.8	-2.1	2.5	-0.2	-0.3	-2.8	-2.4
	% ch. on prev. year		-5.0	5.0	13.2	9.4	-0.7	-4.2	-3.4	-3.1	-5.7	-8.9	-10.9	-13.3
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				2.4	-1.6	-1.4	-2.6	-1.8	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-1.4	--
	% ch. on prev. year		-6.4	-0.2	3.0	2.1	-1.2	-3.1	-2.4	-2.7	-4.1	-6.0	-6.5	--

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

According to Eurostat's second estimates, euro-area **GDP** in 2012-Q1 remained stable compared to the previous quarter (quarter-on-quarter, q-o-q). In the fourth quarter of 2011, GDP was declining by 0.3% (unchanged from the first estimate). GDP decreased by 0.1% compared with the first quarter of 2011, after having increased by 0.7% in the previous quarter. Eurostat's figures confirm the expected persistence of cross-country growth differences. Among the big euro-area economies, only Germany was growing in the first quarter of 2012 (by 0.5% q-o-q); GDP was stable in France and declined in Italy and Spain (-0.8% and -0.3% respectively).

According to the **Commission's spring 2012 forecast**, released on 11 May 2012, euro-area GDP is expected to contract by 0.3% in 2012. In 2013, with confidence rebuilding, a more favourable external environment, and improved real income growth, economic growth is expected to accelerate to 1.0%. Concerning the Member States, growth divergences remain pronounced. Among euro-area countries, the highest economic growth rates for 2012 are expected in Slovakia (1.8%) and Estonia (1.6) and the lowest in Greece (-4.7%) and Portugal (-3.3%).

The **confidence in industry** deteriorated substantially in May (by -2.3 points). The strongest negative contribution came from managers' assessment of their companies' current level of order books (-4.1 points). At the same time, production expectations, the assessment of the adequacy of the current level of stocks of finished products and the assessment past production also worsened.

In April 2012, seasonally adjusted **industrial production** (excl. construction) fell by 0.8% month-on-month (m-o-m), after a -0.1% decline in March. On a less volatile, 3 month on 3 month basis, industrial production was stable compared to March. Compared to April 2011, industrial production fell by 2.3%. Among the large euro-area countries, only French industrial production was growing in April (by 1.5%), while Germany, Italy and Spain recorded declines (by 2.0%, 1.9% and 0.7% respectively).

2. Private consumption

During the first quarter of 2012, **private consumption** expenditure was stable, after a contraction by 0.5% in the previous quarter. In annual comparison, private consumption was declining by 0.6% in 2012-Q1, the second negative reading after a -0.7% fall in 2011-Q4. The contribution of household final consumption expenditure to growth was also flat in 2012-Q1.

In May 2012, the **consumer confidence indicator** improved by 0.6 point, while remaining for the 10th consecutive month below its long-term average of -12.8. The improvement is mainly based on somewhat more positive expectations about the future general economic situation and a significant easing of unemployment fears. Consumers' assessment of their own financial situation and their savings worsened slightly in the euro area.

In April 2012, **retail trade** volumes declined by 1.0% m-o-m, after a small increase recorded in March (by 0.3%). In May 2012, **confidence in the retail sector** witnessed the largest decrease among the sectors (by -7.0), based on a sharp worsening in the perceived present and, to a lesser extent, the expected business situation. Also retailers' assessment of the adequacy of the current volume of stocks deteriorated.

3. Investment

After having grown by 1.8% q-o-q and being the main driver of growth in 2011-Q1, **gross fixed capital formation** has been decreasing since then; by -0.1% in 2011-Q2, -0.3% 2011-Q3, -0.4% in 2011-Q4 and -1.0% in 2012-Q1. On an annual basis, investment was thus contracting at a sharp -2.2%, the first fall since the beginning of 2010. Investment acted as the main drag on growth in 2012-Q1 (-0.3 pp.).

Capacity utilisation decreased slightly (from 79.8% in 2012-Q1 to 79.6% in 2012-Q2) and remains below its long-term average (81.4).

4. Labour market

The euro-area **unemployment rate** remained stable at 11.0% in April 2012, which is the highest rate since the creation of the euro area. The rate had stood at 9.5% in April 2011. This aggregate number conceals sharp differences across Member States with the lowest rate in Austria (3.9%) and the highest rate in Spain (24.3%). The difference between the Member States with the lowest and the highest unemployment rate has been continuously increasing since March 2011.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, seasonally-adjusted **employment** decreased by 0.2% q-o-q in the euro area, after a similar decline in 2011-Q3. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, employment fell by 0.2%. Employment expectations over the next 3-month continued to deteriorate in both, manufacturing and services, in May. While they remain above long-term average in industry, they are below long-term averages in services (since August 2011). The level of labour shortages has remained stable at 5.2% in 2012-Q2, after 5.8% in 2012-Q1.

5. International transactions

In May, managers in manufacturing became more pessimistic again about their **export order books**. The index decreased substantially from -17.3 in April to -19.6, falling for the first time since mid-2010 below its long-term average of -18.9. The balance of **extra-euro area trade** (seasonally adjusted) posted its seventh consecutive surplus (4.3 bn euro) in March. **Net trade** in 2012-Q1 made a positive contribution to GDP growth (0.4 pp) as the expansion of exports (1.0%) exceeded the expansion of imports (0.1%).

In March 2012, the seasonally adjusted **current account balance** of the euro area recorded a surplus of 9.1 bn euro. This reflected surpluses for goods, services and income, which were partly offset by a current transfers' deficit. The financial account recorded net outflows of 54 bn euro as a result of net outflows both for portfolio investment and for direct investment.

6. Prices

In May, **headline HICP** inflation declined from 2.6% to 2.4%, thereby confirming Eurostat's flash estimate and falling for the second consecutive month. Inflation dispersion across euro-area economies remained high as rates were between 0.9% in Greece and 4.1% in Estonia. Different cyclical positions but also increases in VAT and administered prices were among the key determinants. **Core inflation** in May declined to 1.8%, down from 1.9% in the three preceding months. The **Commission's spring 2012 forecast** projects an inflation rate of 2.4% for 2012 and 1.8% for 2013.

In May and early June 2012, a less favourable global economic outlook has prompted market participants to worry about future commodity demand. Despite looming supply-side risks associated with geopolitical tensions developing in the Middle-East, this has lowered **oil prices** markedly. Brent crude declined from about 120 USD/bl. in early May to below 100 USD/bl. in the beginning of June (97.5 USD/bl. on 13 June). Due to the depreciation of the euro, the price in euro has come down less (from about 90 EUR/bl. in early May to below 80 EUR/bl. in early June).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

As to the **money market**, on 6 June, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB interest rates unchanged. In November and December 2011 it had lowered the main policy rate by 25 bps each, to current 1.0%. The 3-month Euribor has almost steadily fallen from about 1.6% in July 2011 to 0.66% on 13 June 2012. Over the same period, the

spread vis-à-vis short-term bank lending rates on loans to households and non-financial corporations has widened. In the US, on 25 April the Federal Open Market Committee decided to keep the target range for the federal funds (0-0.25%) and anticipated that conditions are likely to warrant low levels at least until late 2014. On June 13, the US 3-month Libor rate was at 0.47%.

Amid volatility, the **benchmark sovereign-bond yields** have continued following the downward trend entered at the beginning of last year. On 13 June 2012, the US 10-year Treasury yield stood at 1.60% (about 140 bps. lower than one year before) and the euro-area benchmark 10-year bond yield at 1.50% (about 150 bps. lower). By contrast, several European sovereign yields remain at elevated levels, and some have increased lately. This applies to programme countries (Greek yields at 29.2% on 13 June, Portuguese at 10.7%, Irish at 7.3%), but also to Spanish (6.8%) and Italian (6.2%) sovereign bond yields.

As to **bank lending**, the annual rate of change of M3 decreased to 2.7% in the last 3 months up to April, from 2.8% in the first three months of 2012. On the counterpart side, the annual growth rate of credit extended to general government increased to 7.7% in April (from 7.5% in March), while the annual growth credit to private sector decreased to 0.0% in April from 0.5% in March. Among the components of credit to the private sector, the annual growth rate of loans (adjusted for loan sales and securitisation) to non-financial corporations increased to 0.7% in April, from 0.5% in the previous month. The annual growth of loans to households (also adjusted) decreased to 1.5% in April from 1.7% in March.

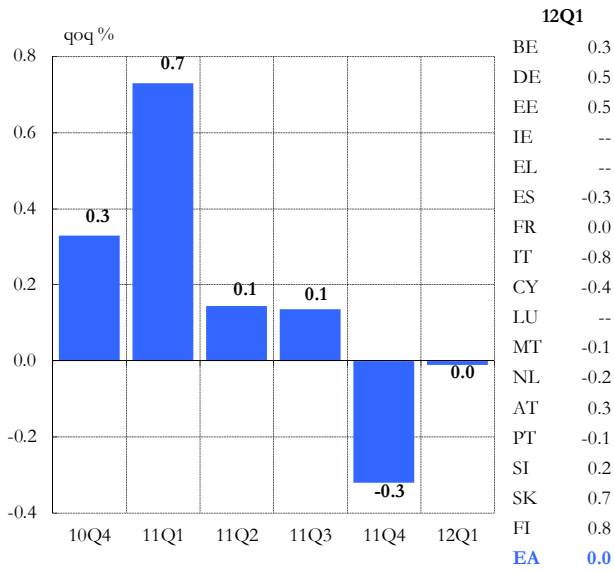
After few months with declining **exchange rate** volatility, the renewed focus on the euro-area sovereign-debt crisis and heightened concerns about the economic outlook affected foreign exchange markets in recent weeks. The euro depreciated in particular against the US dollar reflecting changes in market sentiment with regard to developments in some euro area sovereign debt markets. Since early May, the euro has depreciated 4½% against the US dollar. On 13 June the euro foreign exchange reference rate stood at 1.2534 US dollar.

After a strong rebound at the turn of the year, **stock market indices** have entered a new downward trend in the US, Europe and Japan. Since the beginning of April the Eurostoxx has declined by some 15%, driven by the renewed tensions in the European sovereign-debt markets and increased risk aversion linked to developments in Greece and Spain.

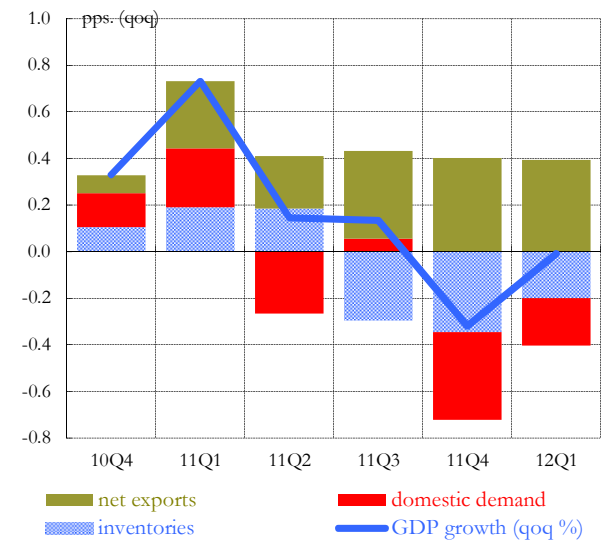


1. OUTPUT

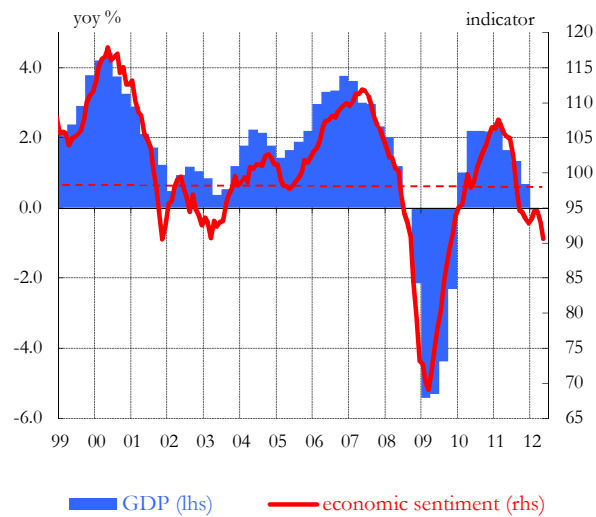
GDP



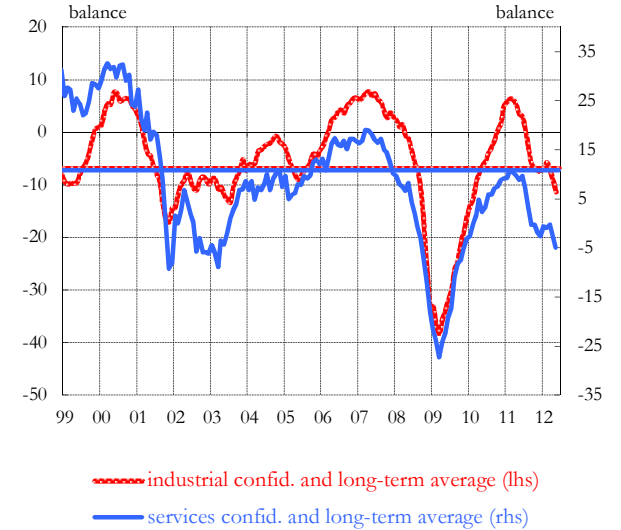
Contributions to GDP growth



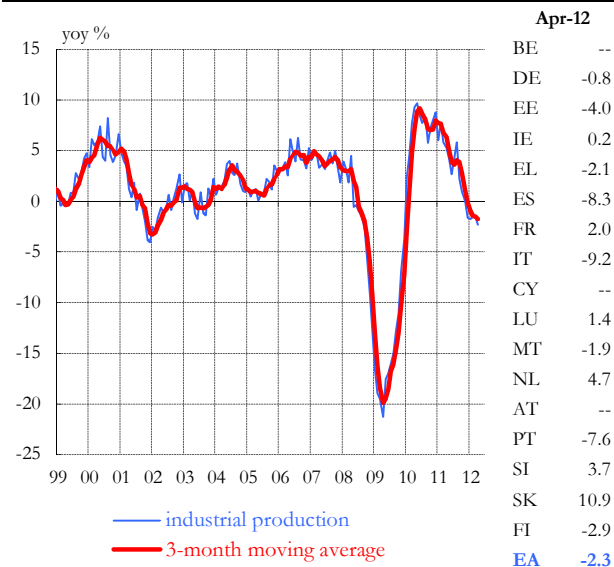
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



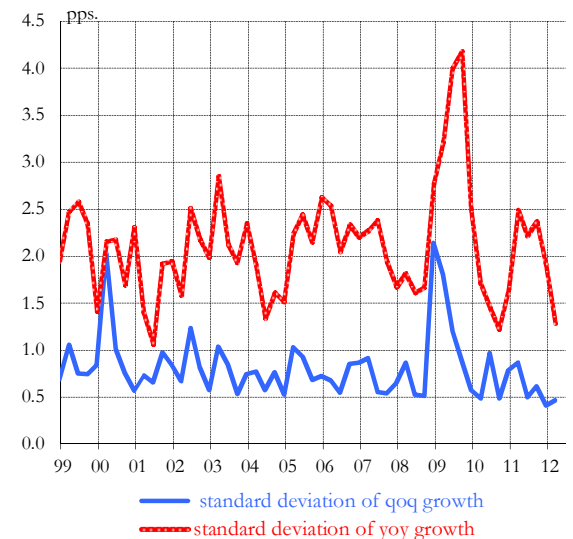
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



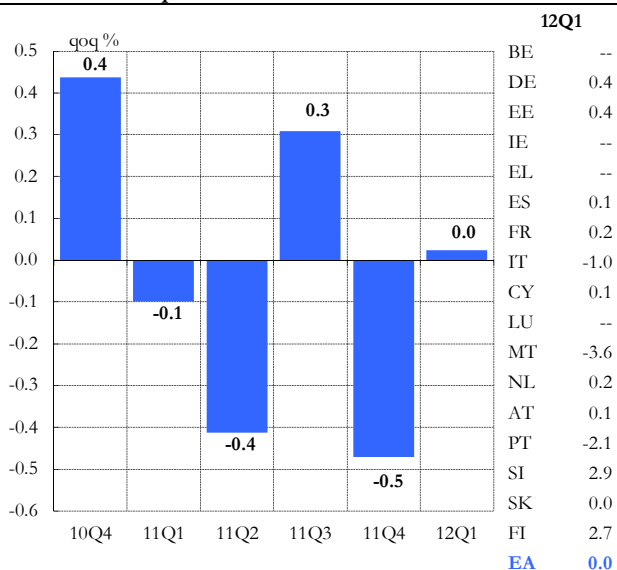
GDP growth divergence, euro area



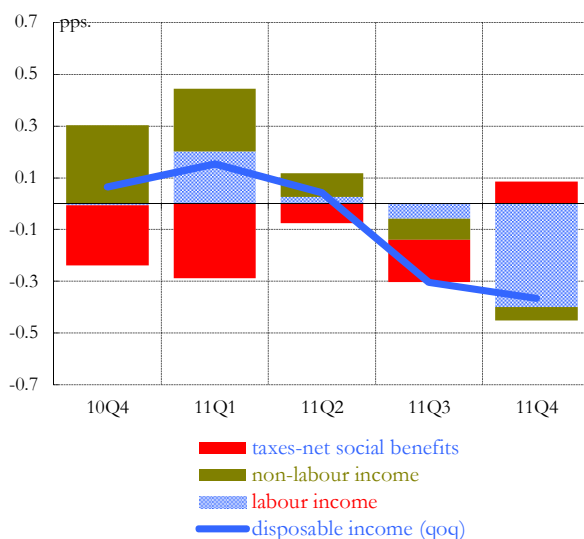


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

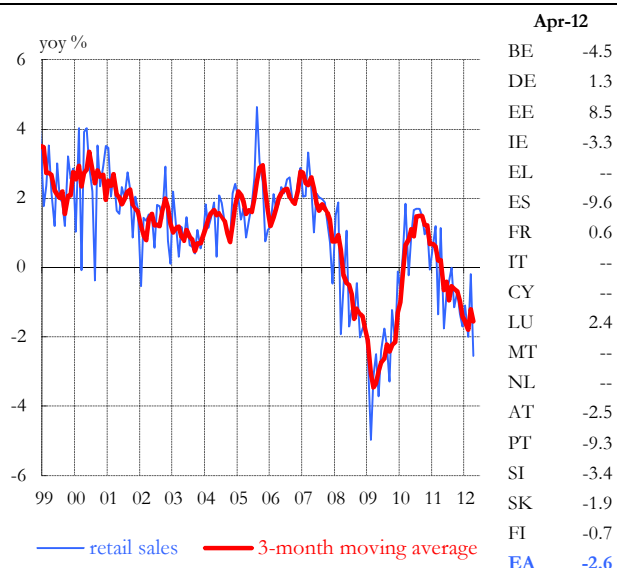
Private consumption



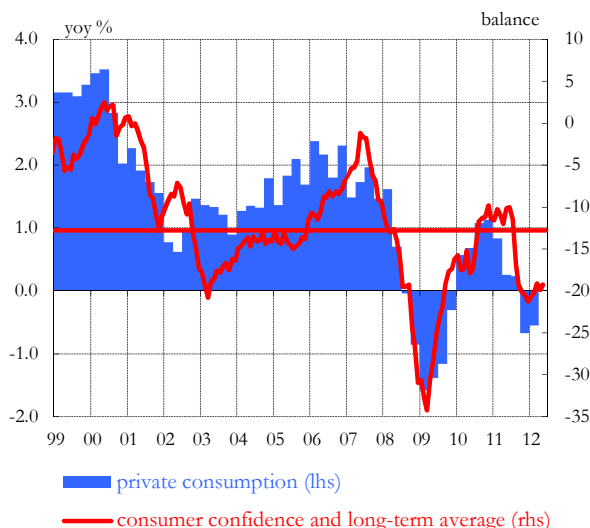
Gross disposable income and its components



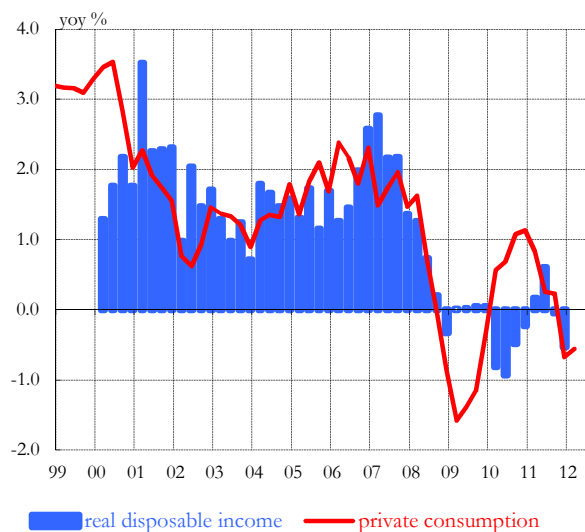
Retail sales



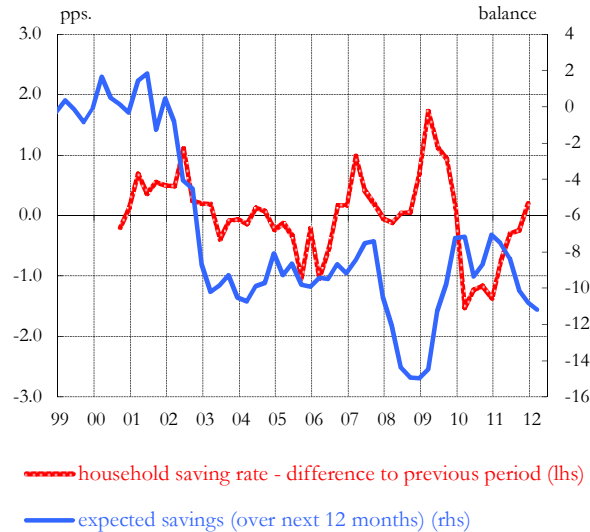
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



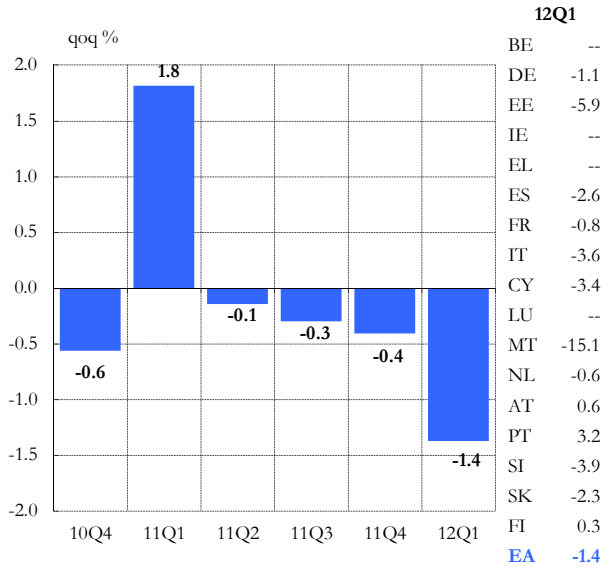
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



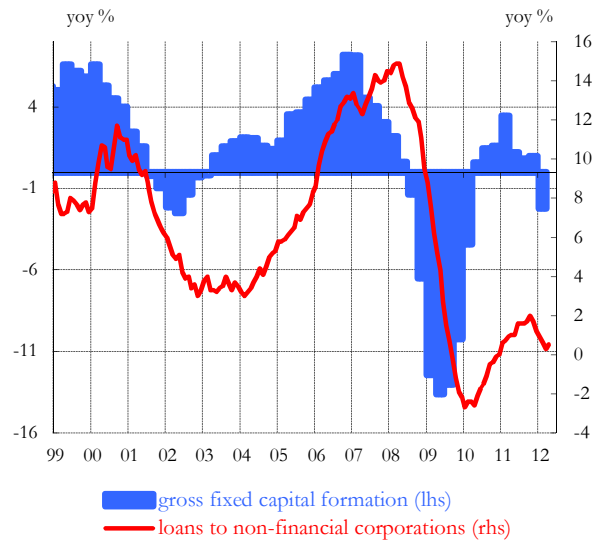


3. INVESTMENT

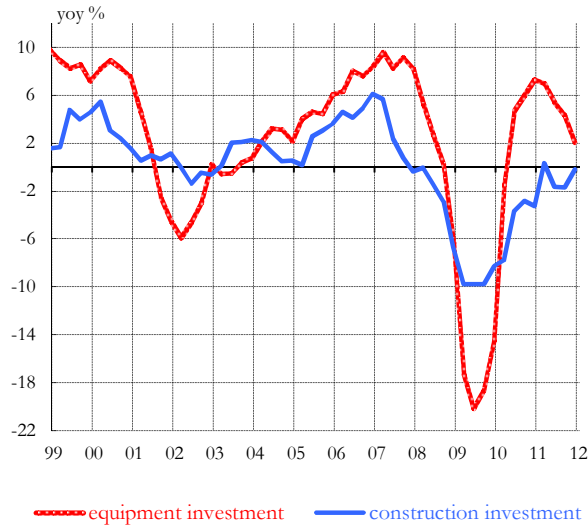
Gross fixed capital formation



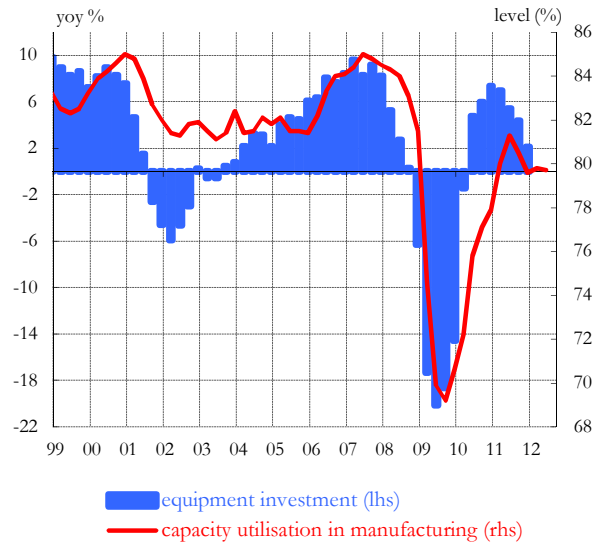
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



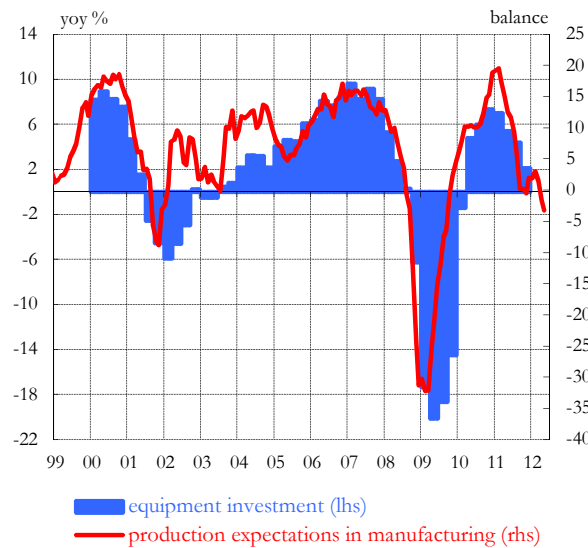
Equipment and construction investment



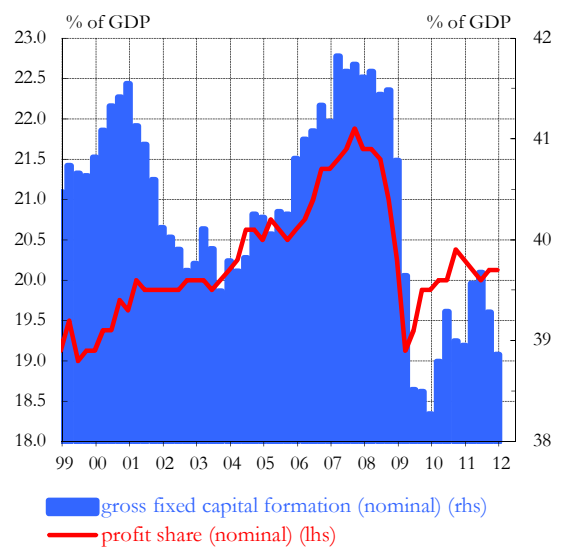
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



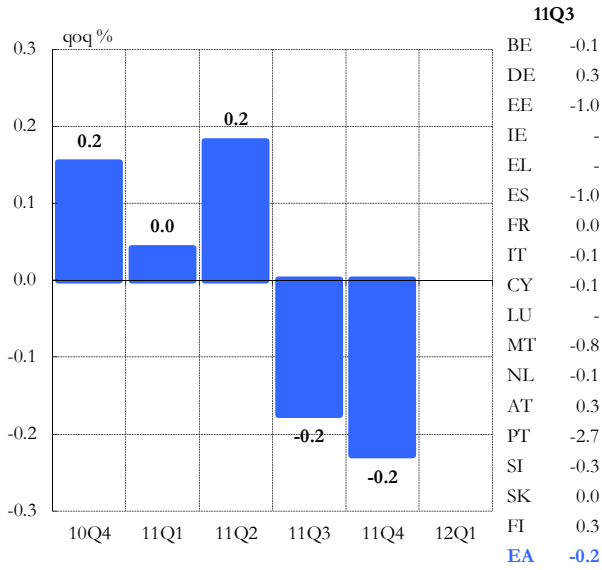
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



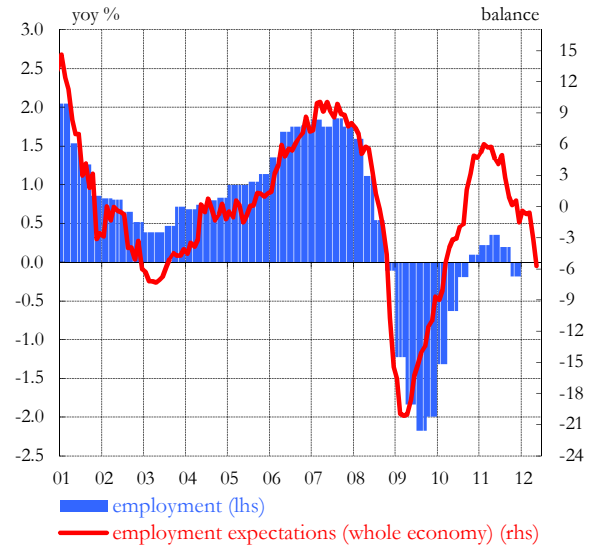


4. LABOUR MARKET

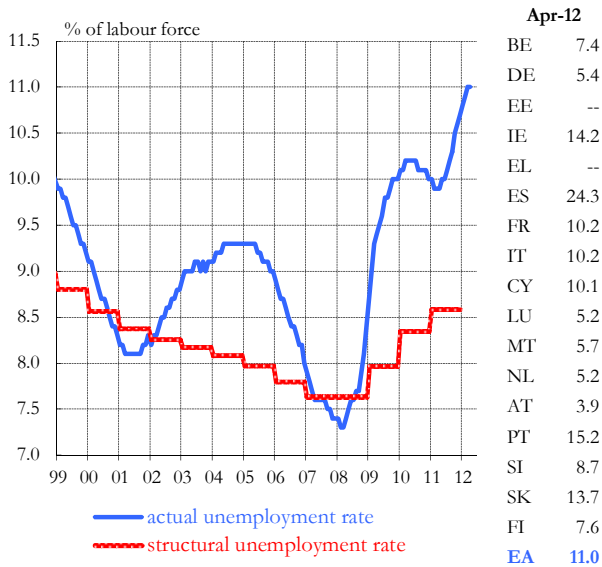
Employment



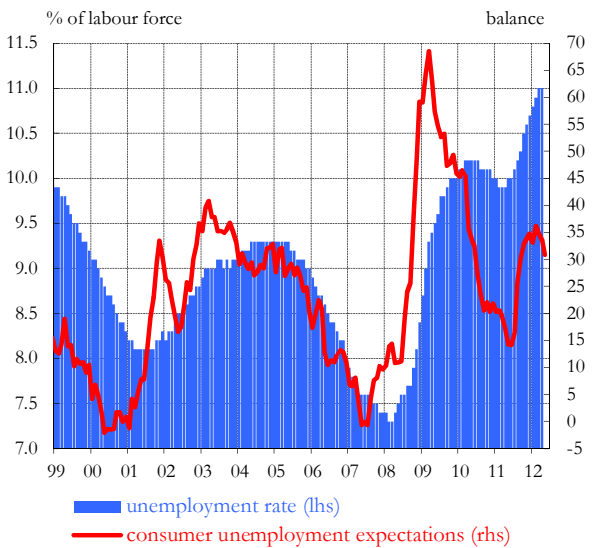
Employment and employment expectations



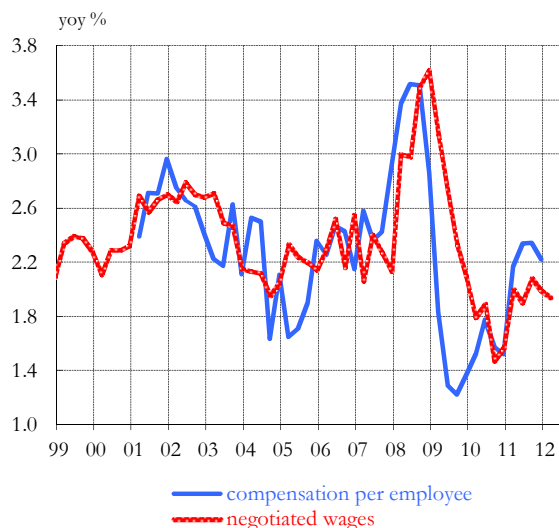
Actual and structural unemployment rate



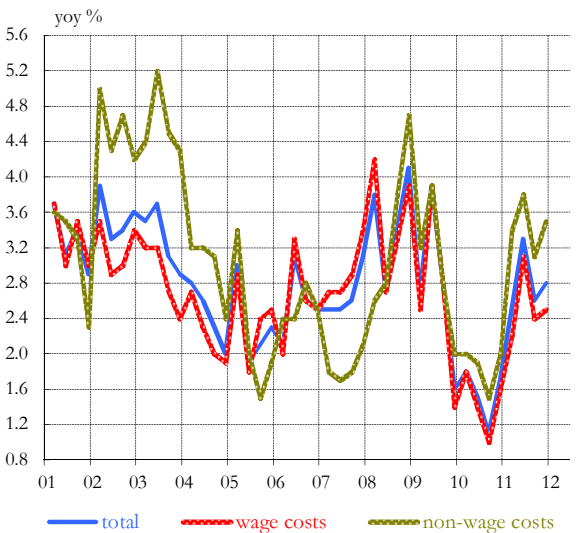
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



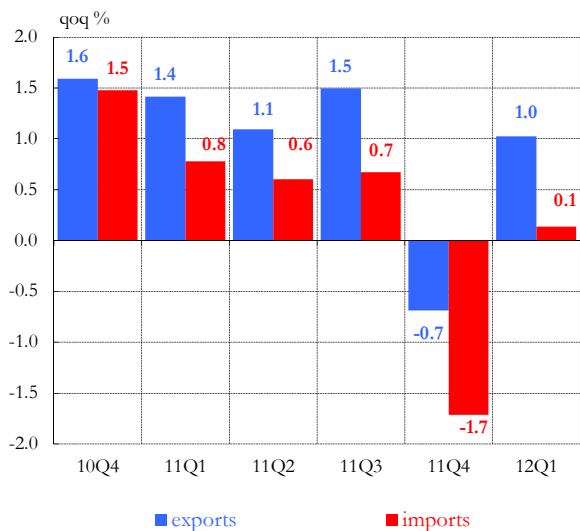
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



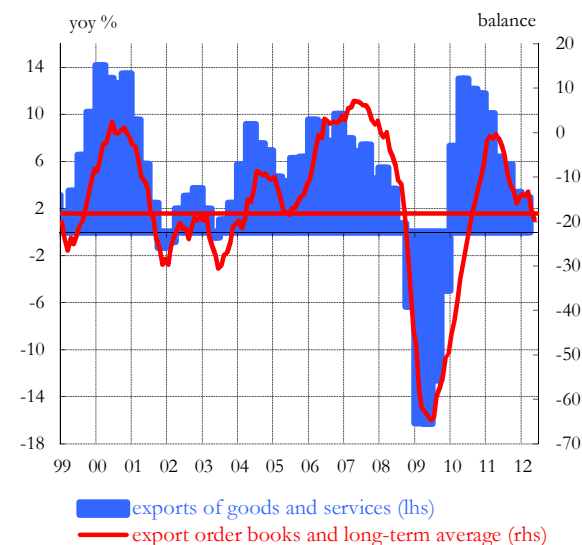


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

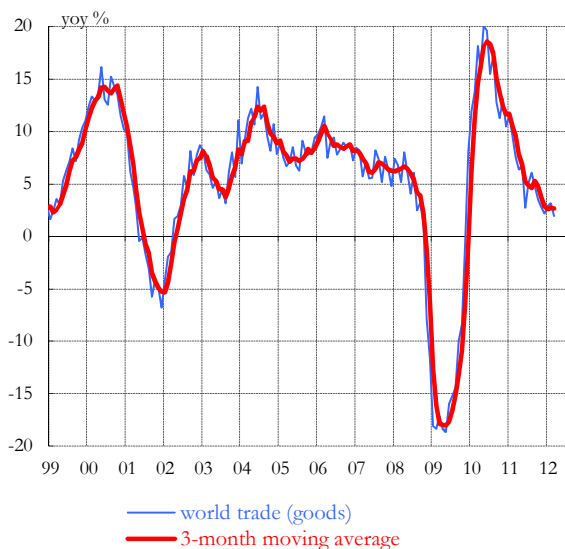
Exports and imports of goods and services



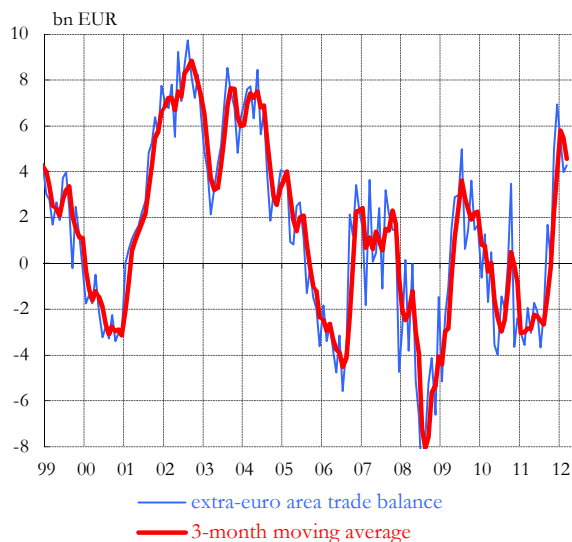
Exports and export order books



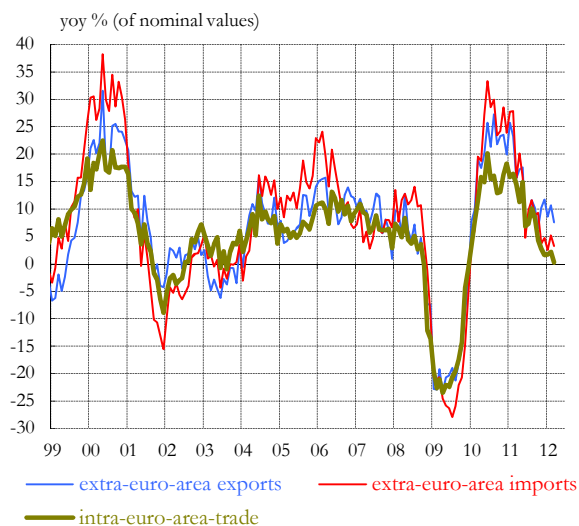
World trade



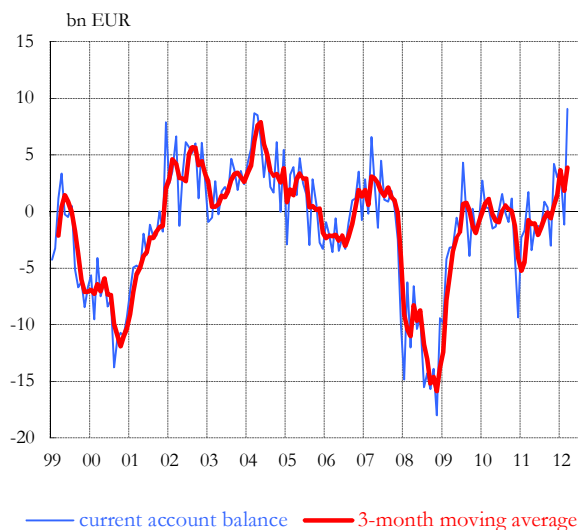
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



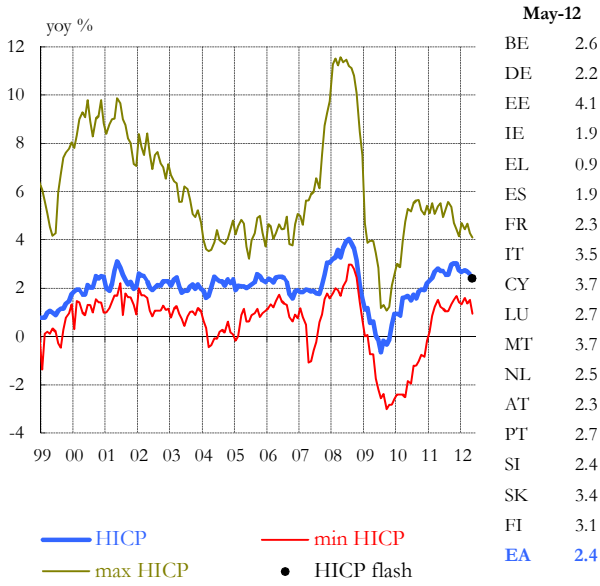
Current-account balance



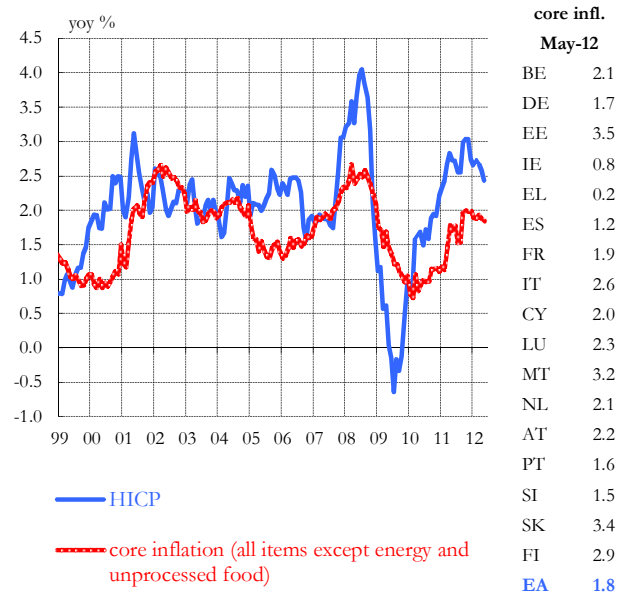


6. PRICES

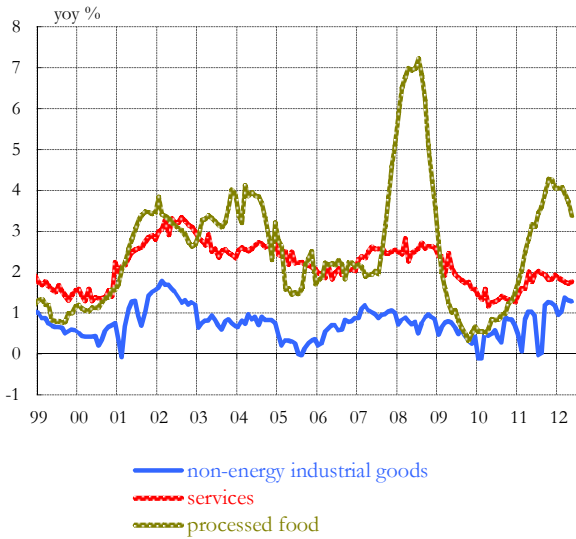
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



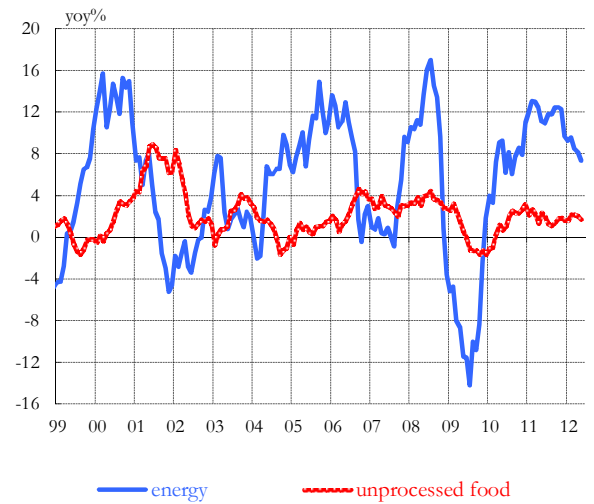
HICP headline and core inflation



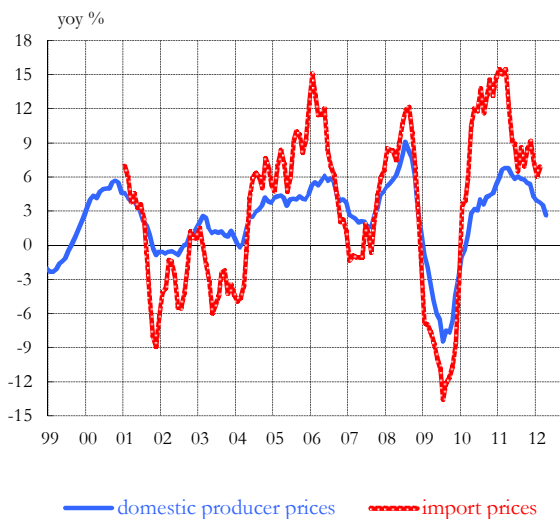
Breakdown of core inflation



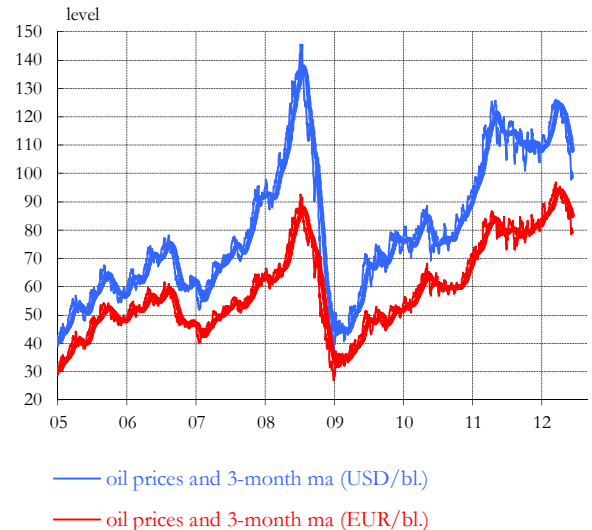
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



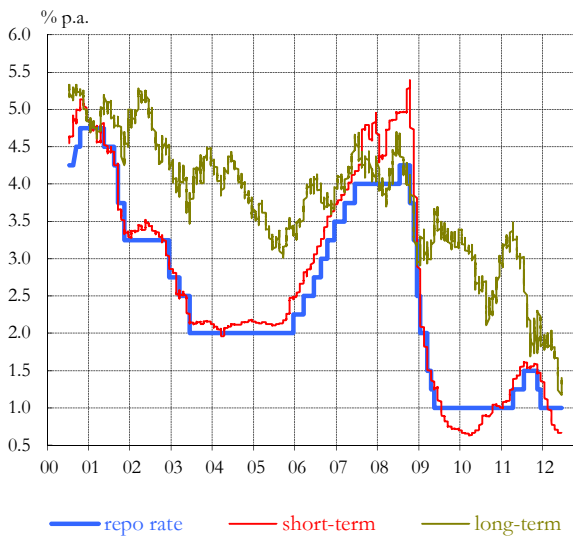
Oil prices



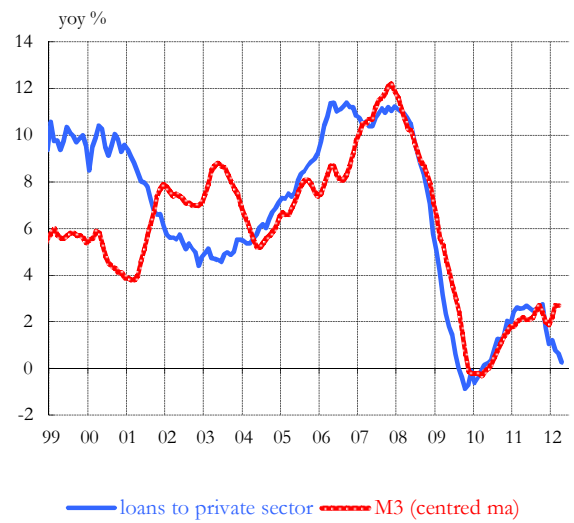


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

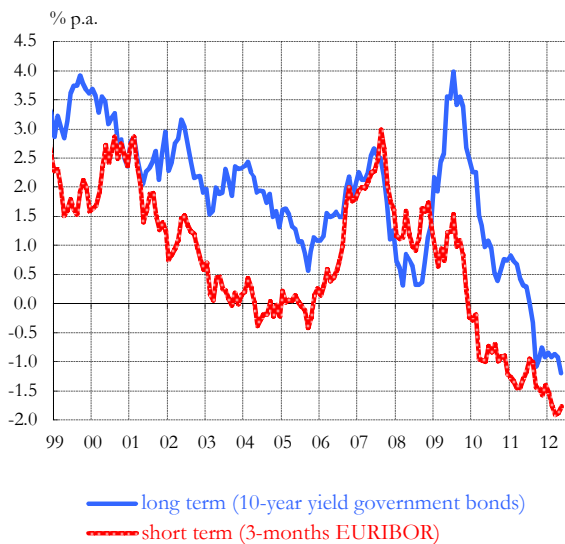
Nominal interest rates



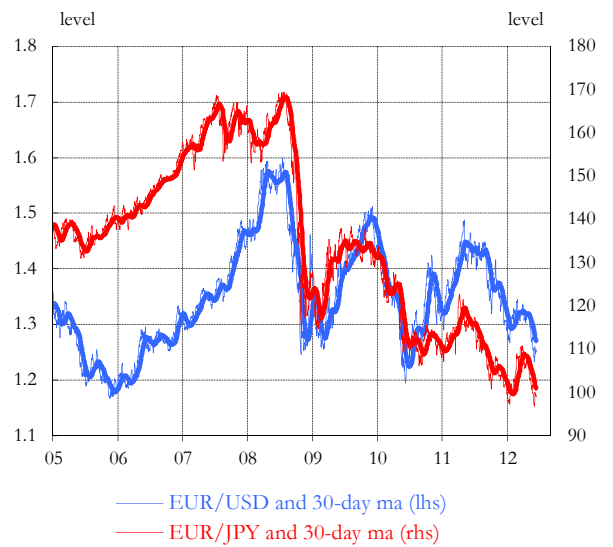
Loans to private sector and money supply



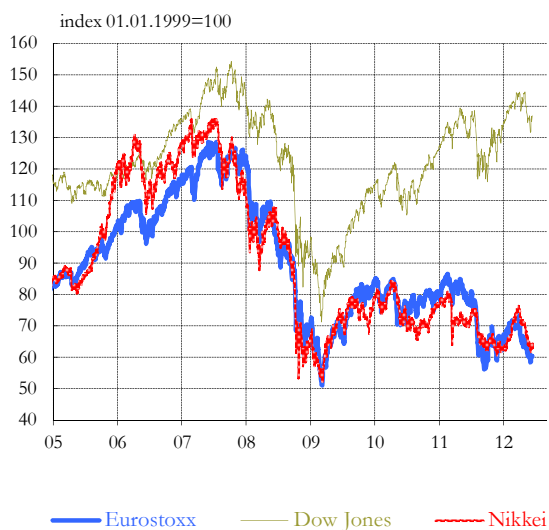
Real interest rates



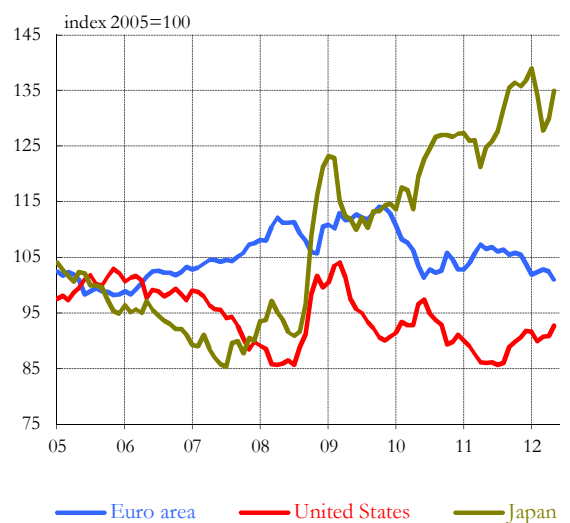
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



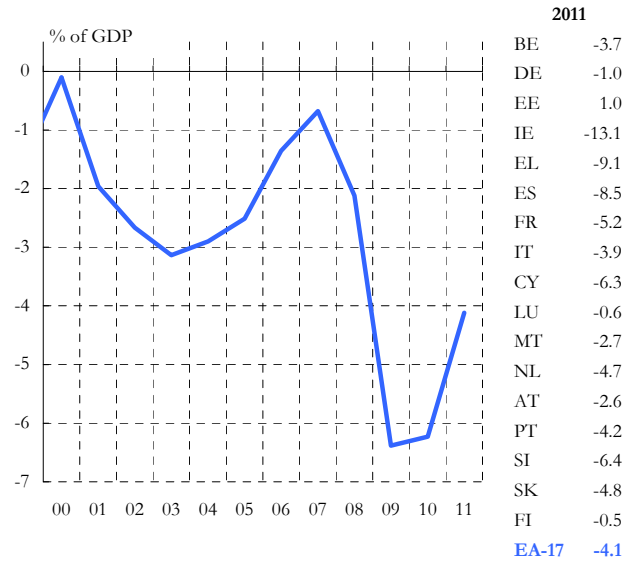
Nominal effective exchange rates



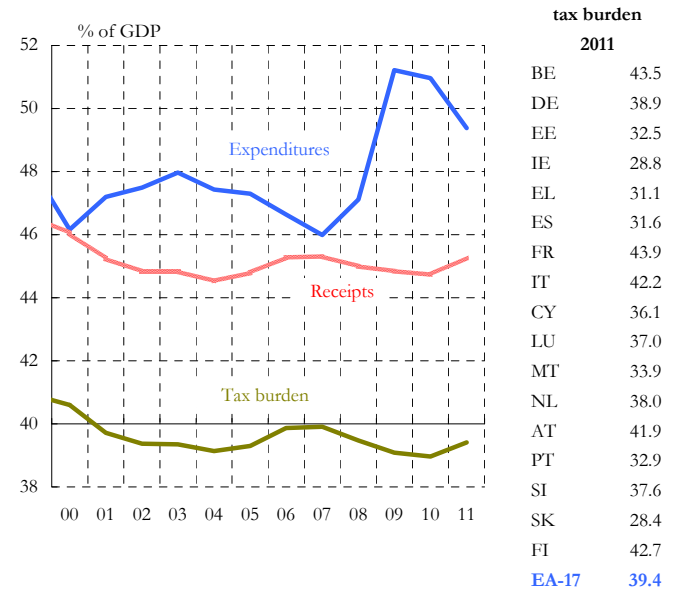


8. Public finances*

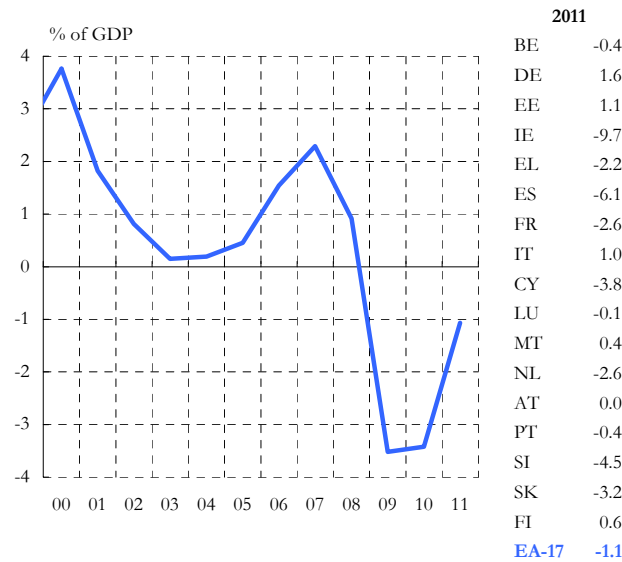
General government balance



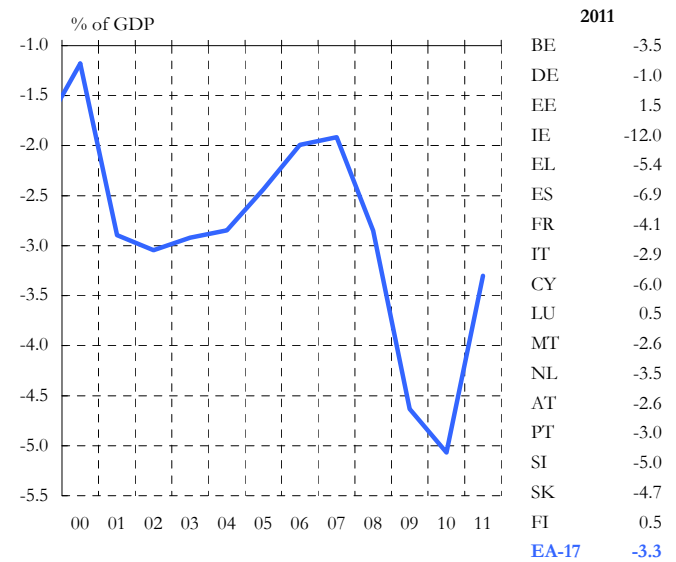
General government expenditure and receipts



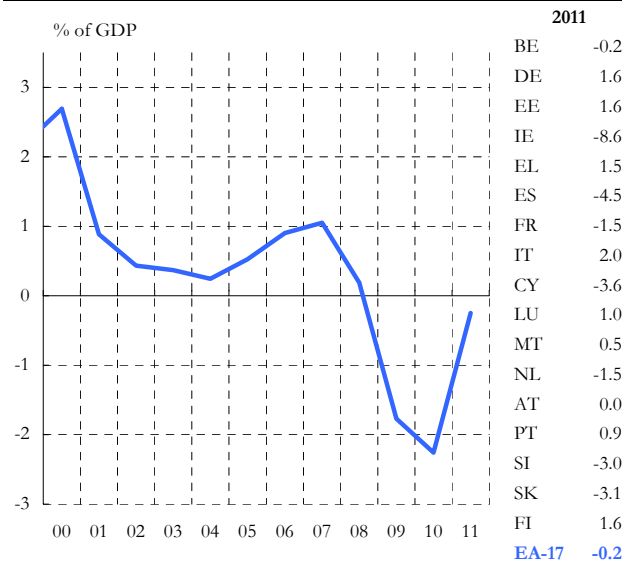
Primary balance



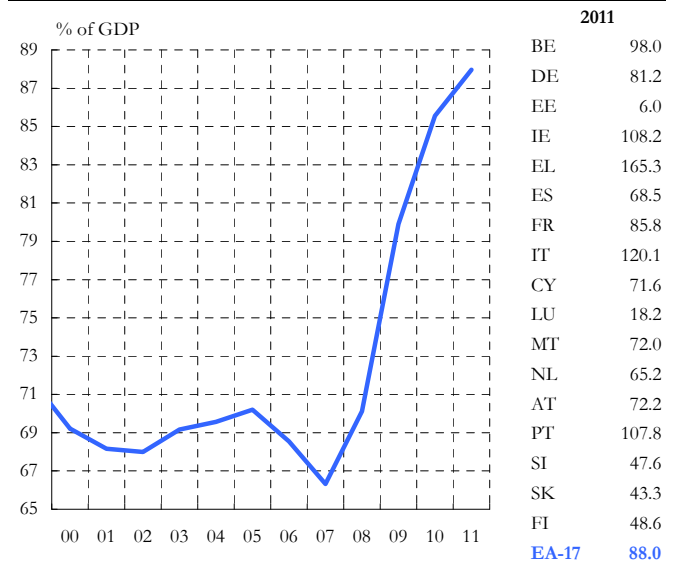
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2012 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) 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 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 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, 2000=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 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 days)	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