

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

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	11Q3	11Q4	12Q1	12Q2	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.7	100.5	101.0	98.4	93.6	94.1	91.1	92.9	90.5	89.9	87.9	86.1	--
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.9	-4.7	0.1	-2.8	-7.0	-6.6	-11.1	-9.0	-11.4	-12.8	-15.1	-15.3	--
Services confidence	balance	11.1	4.5	5.4	3.5	-1.6	-0.6	-5.0	-2.4	-5.2	-7.4	-8.5	-10.8	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	0.9	-0.6	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.1	7.3	3.4	3.9	-0.2	-1.8	-2.5	-2.6	-2.6	-2.2	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	-0.5					
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	-0.1	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.3	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	--					
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-12.1	-14.2	-14.6	-15.9	-20.6	-20.0	-19.7	-19.9	-19.3	-19.8	-21.5	-24.6	--
Retail confidence	balance	-8.3	-4.1	-5.5	-7.5	-11.1	-13.8	-14.5	-11.1	-18.1	-14.4	-15.0	-17.3	--
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7					
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	-1.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.9	0.1	-0.2	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.7	-3.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.5	75.8	80.4	80.5	79.6	79.8	79.7	79.7	--	--	77.8	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	6.5	11.4	9.4	5.2	0.6	2.1	-3.6	-1.6	-3.5	-5.6	-7.7	-8.6	--
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period				-0.4	-0.5	-1.3	-0.8						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	-0.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	-2.4	-3.0					
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	-0.9	-2.4	--						
	% ch. on prev. year			4.6	4.3	3.6	0.9	-2.7	--					
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				-0.9	-0.5	-1.1	--						
	% ch. on prev. year			-4.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.4	-3.2	--					
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-11.3	-7.7	2.7	1.6	-3.7	-3.7	-7.1	-4.7	-7.5	-9.0	-10.9	-12.5	--
Employment expectations (services)	balance	6.5	1.5	6.3	6.2	3.2	3.0	-2.9	-0.4	-3.2	-5.0	-3.6	-4.0	--
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	--					
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period			-815	194	-263	-341	-281	--					
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.2	0.5	0.6	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	--					
Unemployment expectations	balance	26.3	31.2	23.3	24.1	33.8	34.7	32.6	33.5	30.8	33.4	36.5	43.0	--
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		10.1	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		876	115	438	628	503	542	203	150	120	88	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.0	2.6	-1.4	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		14.9	5.7	5.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.3	--	--	--
Export order books	balance	-18.4	-24.7	-6.5	-8.8	-14.4	-13.8	-20.0	-17.3	-20.2	-22.5	-26.5	-25.5	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		-14.6	-9.2	-5.5	12.6	11.4	22.1	4.8	6.8	10.5	--	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.5	-0.2	0.7	1.3						
	% ch. on prev. year		5.0	11.1	6.1	5.7	3.4	2.6	3.4					
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	-1.4	-0.2	0.9						
	% ch. on prev. year		4.8	9.5	4.0	3.5	0.4	-0.9	-0.3					
Current-account balance	billion EUR		-9.5	-3.2	-1.2	5.8	16.8	28.5	5.5	10.3	12.7	--	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		-113.9	-148.7	-19.2	-54.9	-5.3	-30.3	-9.6	9.9	-30.6	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		165.1	305.6	35.0	-4.5	-77.1	87.6	1.3	26.7	59.7	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	21.3	8.1	25.8	25.2	25.6	25.7	23.1	27.0	22.6	19.7	21.6	26.1	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	--
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	--	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	5.9	5.9	5.1	3.7	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	--	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		10.8	10.2	7.3	8.3	6.0	--	5.1	5.6	--	--	--	--
	level		80.3	110.9	112.3	109.1	118.2	109.4	120.7	111.3	96.4	102.2	112.4	114.4
Oil (Brent) in USD	% ch. on prev. period				-4.0	-2.9	8.4	-7.5	-3.1	-7.7	-13.4	6.0	10.0	1.8
	% ch. on prev. year		28.5	38.2	46.3	25.1	12.4	-6.5	-1.5	-3.3	-15.4	-12.1	2.0	3.2
	level		60.6	79.6	79.5	81.0	90.1	85.1	91.6	87.0	76.9	83.1	90.6	90.4
Oil (Brent) in EUR	% ch. on prev. period				-2.2	1.8	11.2	-5.5	-2.7	-5.0	-11.7	8.2	9.0	-0.2
	% ch. on prev. year		36.2	31.4	34.0	25.9	17.4	4.7	8.2	8.4	-2.9	2.2	18.0	12.1
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-1.7	-9.1	4.8	-1.5	-1.0	-0.3	-1.8	5.7	-3.0	--
	% ch. on prev. year		37.2	12.6	8.8	-5.7	-9.5	-7.8	-8.7	-7.2	-7.5	-2.9	-4.2	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		0.81	1.39	1.56	1.50	1.04	0.69	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.27
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		2.78	2.65	2.30	1.99	1.88	1.54	1.72	1.47	1.43	1.31	1.42	1.47
ECB repo rate	level		1.00	1.25	1.47	1.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.75	0.75
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	% ch. on prev. period				-16.9	-4.4	8.6	-10.0	-7.6	-6.1	-2.1	4.9	7.4	2.7
	% ch. on prev. year		10.1	-6.0	-12.3	-19.2	-15.7	-22.3	-20.5	-23.8	-22.2	-17.7	5.5	17.2
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		0.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.8	--	--
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	1.6	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		0.0	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	--	--
	level		1.33	1.39	1.41	1.35	1.31	1.28	1.32	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.26
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	% ch. on prev. period				-1.8	-4.6	-2.8	-2.2	-0.3	-2.8	-2.1	-1.9	0.9	1.9
	% ch. on prev. year		-5.0	5.0	9.4	-0.7	-4.2	-11.0	-8.9	-10.9	-12.9	-13.9	-13.5	-8.2
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				-1.6	-1.4	-2.6	-1.3	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	-1.9	-0.2	--
	% ch. on prev. year		-6.4	-0.2	2.1	-1.2	-3.1	-6.7	-6.0	-6.5	-7.4	-8.4	-8.3	--

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

According to Eurostat's second estimate, euro-area **GDP** in 2012-Q2 decreased by 0.2% compared to the previous quarter (q-o-q), following a slight surprise on the upside (compared to the Commission's spring forecast) with stagnating output in the first three months of 2012. GDP growth turned negative also when compared with the second quarter of 2011, after remaining stable in the previous quarter. The most recent national data confirm the expected persistence of cross-country growth divergencies. Among the largest euro-area economies, only Germany was growing in the second quarter of 2012 (by 0.3% q-o-q), whereas GDP was stable in France (for the third successive quarter) and declined in Italy and Spain (-0.7% and -0.4% 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 (in Slovakia 1.8% growth, while in Greece -4.7% fall was forecasted).

Confidence in industry continued the downward trend reported since March, although the August drop was very marginal (-0.2 change compared to July). The negative contributions came from managers' production expectations and their assessment of the current level of overall order books. At the same time, the assessment of the adequacy of the current level of stocks of finished products improved.

In June 2012, seasonally adjusted **industrial production** (excl. construction) fell by 0.6% month-on-month (m-o-m), after a 0.9% pick-up in May. On a less volatile, 3 month on 3 month basis, industrial production was declining as well, by 0.5% in 2012-Q2 compared to 2012-Q1. Compared to June 2011, industrial production fell by 2.2%. As to the countries, industrial production of all the largest euro-area countries (DE, FR, IT, ES, NL) was falling in June, with the lowest fall recorded in France (by -0.1% m-o-m) and largest in Italy by 1.4%.

2. Private consumption

In the second quarter of 2012, **private consumption** continued to shrink for a third successive quarter, falling by -0.2% q-o-q, the same rate as in the previous quarter. With respect to the same period of the previous year, private consumption was down by 0.7% in the euro area in the second quarter of 2012.

In August 2012, the **consumer confidence indicator** decreased by substantial 3.1 points to -24.6, which is the largest fall since August of last year. The deterioration is mainly based on a substantial increase of the consumers' unemployment fears and worsened consumer expectations about the future general economic situation, their own financial situation and their savings.

In the three months up to July the volume of **retail trade** in the euro area was 0.1% higher than in the preceding three-month period (February-April). **Confidence in the retail sector** decreased markedly in August (by -2.3 points), while both present and expected business situation were clearly assessed more negatively.

3. Investment

After having grown by 2.0% q-o-q and being the main driver of growth in 2011-Q1, **gross fixed capital formation** has been decreasing since then. In 2012-Q2, it continued declining; though at a lower speed than in the first quarter of the year (-0.8% q-o-q after -1.3% in 2012-Q1). On an annual basis, investment was contracting at a sharp -3.0%, the second strong decline (by -2.4% in 2012-Q1) in a row. **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** was 11.3% in July, unchanged compared to June. It's the highest rate in the history of the series, that started in 1995. The rate stood at 10.1% in July 2011. This aggregate number conceals sharp differences across Member States with the lowest rate in Austria (4.5%) and the highest rate in Spain (25.1%). According to Eurostat's first estimate, in the first quarter of 2012, seasonally-adjusted **employment** decreased. The number of persons employed fell by 0.2% q-o-q, after a decline by 0.3% in 2011-Q4. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, employment fell by 0.5%.

Employment expectations over the next 3-month continued to deteriorate in both, manufacturing and services, in August. While the employment expectations in the services sector have been below their long-term average already for a year, in the industry sector they turned below the long-term average only this month. The level of labour shortages has remained stable at 5.2% in 2012-Q2, after 5.8% in 2012-Q1.

5. International transactions

In August, managers in manufacturing became more optimistic about their **export order books** (from -26.5 to -25.5), which is however below its long-term average of -18.9. The balance of **extra-euro area trade** (seasonally adjusted) posted its 10th consecutive surplus (10.5 bn euro) in June. A positive contribution to GDP growth, albeit

markedly lower than in the preceding quarters, stemmed from **net exports** (+0.2 pp.) reflecting an acceleration in export growth (1.3% q-o-q after 0.7% in 2012-Q1).

In June 2012, the seasonally adjusted **current account balance** of the euro area recorded a surplus of 12.7 bn euro. This reflected surpluses for goods, services and income, which were partly offset by a current transfers' deficit. The financial account recorded net inflows of 29 bn euro as a result of net inflows for portfolio investment that were only partly offset by net outflows for direct investment.

6. Prices

Euro-area annual **inflation** is expected to be 2.6% in August 2012 according to Eurostat's flash estimate. HICP inflation stood at 2.4% in July. **Core inflation** (all items excl. energy and unprocessed food) increased by 0.1 pp. to 1.9% in July. The **Commission's spring 2012 forecast** projects an inflation rate of 2.4% for 2012 and 1.8% for 2013.

A less favourable global economic outlook and concerns linked to future commodity demand were among the factors behind the major fall in **oil prices** in the second quarter of 2012, some 20% down on 2012-Q1. Brent crude declined from about 125 USD/bl. in end-March to about 92 USD/bl. at the end of June. Since then, prices have increased back to 116 USD/bl. (on 5 September). Factors behind the most recent upswing were renewed tensions over Iran and the threat to shut the Strait of Hormuz, a strike of North Sea oil workers in Norway. Due to the depreciation of the euro, the price in euro has come down less (from about 90 EUR/bl. in early May to some 74 EUR/bl. end of June), before rebounding to close to 92 EUR/bl. on September 5.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

On 6 September, the ECB Governing Council decided to leave the key **ECB interest rates** unchanged. This implies interest rates on the main refinancing operations of 0.75%, on the marginal lending facility of 1.50%, and on the deposit facility of 0.00%. In July 2012, the ECB Governing Council had lowered the main policy rates by 25 bps each. The 3-month Euribor has almost steadily fallen since mid-last year. On 10 September it stood at 0.26%. In the **US**, on 1 August 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 through late 2014. On September 10, the US 3-month Libor rate was at 0.40%.

In 2012, **benchmark sovereign-bond yields** have been mainly driven by investors' responses to the sovereign debt crisis. Sharp declines in the first half of the year

were followed by a stabilisation in August and September. On 10 September 2012, the US 10-year Treasury yield stood at 1.67% and the euro-area benchmark 10-year bond yield at 1.55%, both 26 bps. lower than one year earlier. Several European sovereign yields remain at elevated levels, but have sharply declined in the wake of the ECB's announcement of its Outright Monetary Transactions. This applies especially to programme countries (Greece, Portugal, Ireland), but also to Italy and Spain.

As to **monetary indicators**, the annual rate of change of M3 increased to 3.4% in the last 3 months up to July, from 3.0% up to June. On the counterpart side, the annual growth rate of credit extended to general government stood at 9.4% in July (unchanged from the previous month), while the annual growth of credit to the private sector was more negative at -0.6% in July, from -0.4% in June. 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 was less negative at -0.2% in July, from -0.4% in the previous month. The annual growth of loans to households (also adjusted) stood at 1.1% in July, unchanged from the previous month.

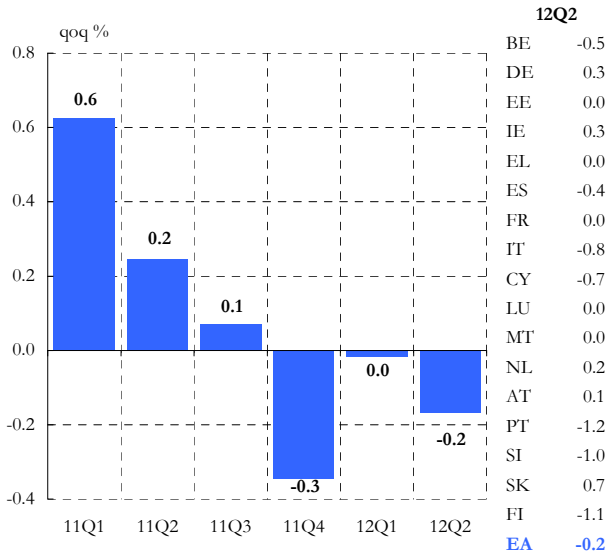
The renewed focus on the euro-area sovereign-debt crisis and heightened concerns about the economic outlook affected **foreign exchange markets**. From May through July, the euro exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar gradually depreciated to reach 1.2089 on July 24. Following the ECB's announcement of a bond purchase programme, and later of the modalities for OMTs, the euro appreciated to 1.2776 against the USD and 99.98 against the JPY on 10 September.

Following the strong rebound in 2011Q4 and in the first months of 2012, **stock market indices** had entered a new downward trend in May. Indices lost ground in the US, Europe and Japan, driven by the renewed tensions in the European sovereign-debt markets and increased risk aversion. Reflecting market participants' expectations about future central bank activity in general, and in the euro area in particular, stock markets gained again in early September, with the **Eurostoxx** returning to a level last seen in March standing about 23% above this year's trough, while the **Dow Jones** and the **Nikkei** stand about 10% and 7% above their troughs of 2012.

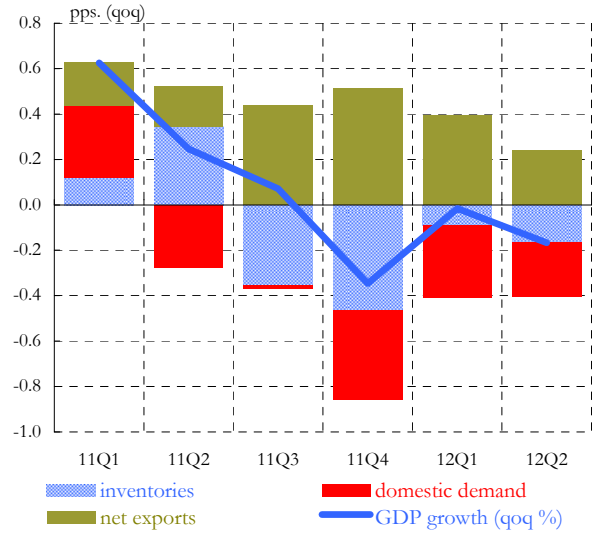


1. OUTPUT

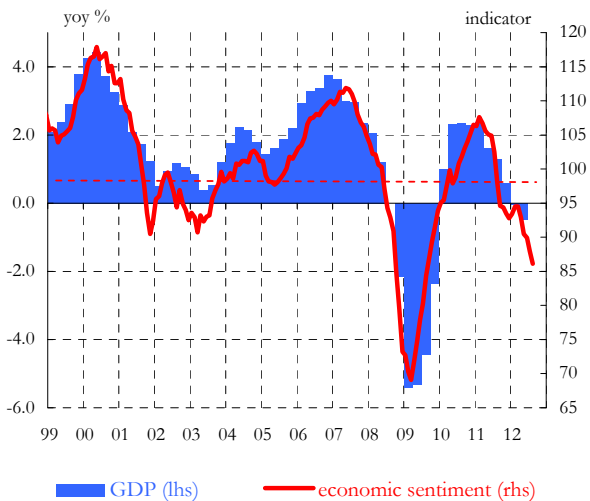
GDP



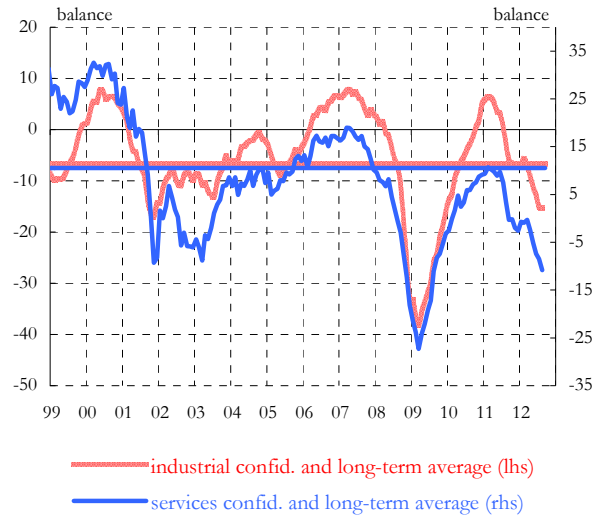
Contributions to GDP growth



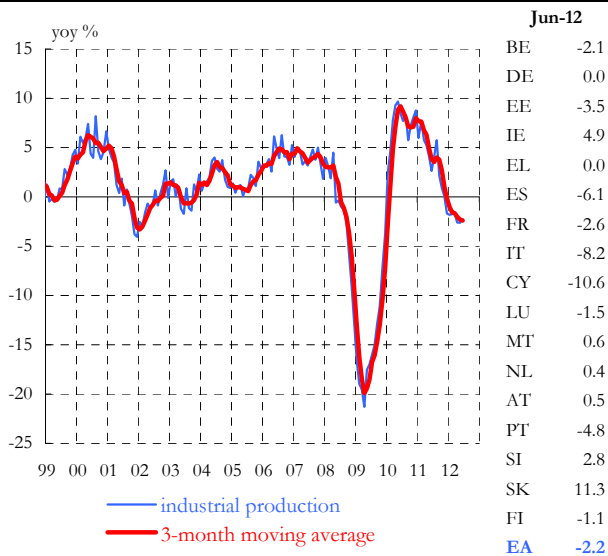
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



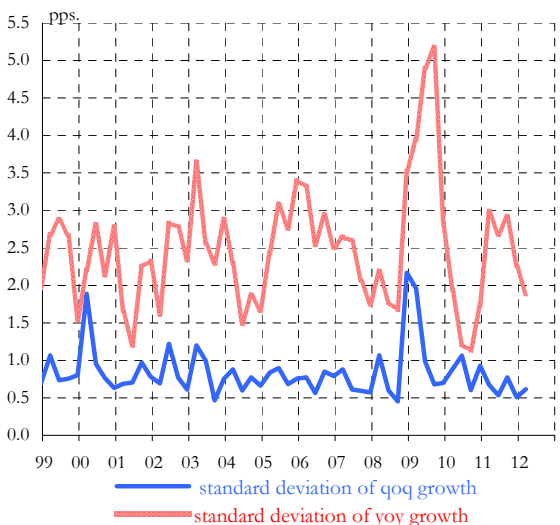
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



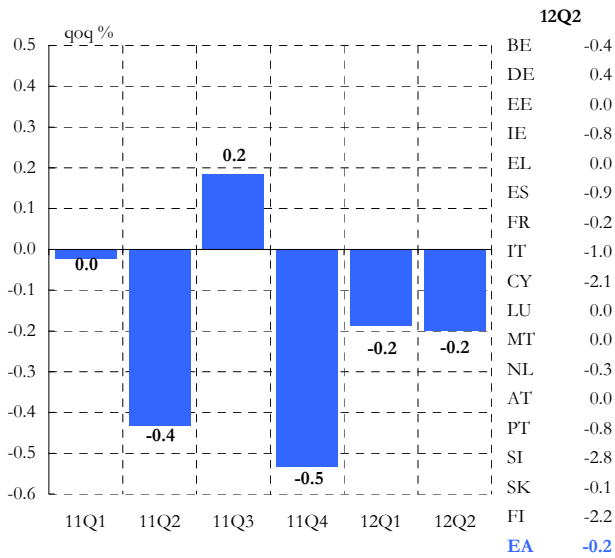
GDP growth divergence, euro area



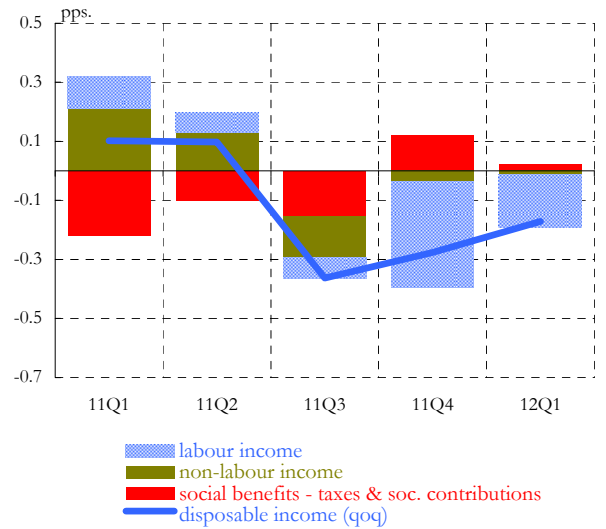


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

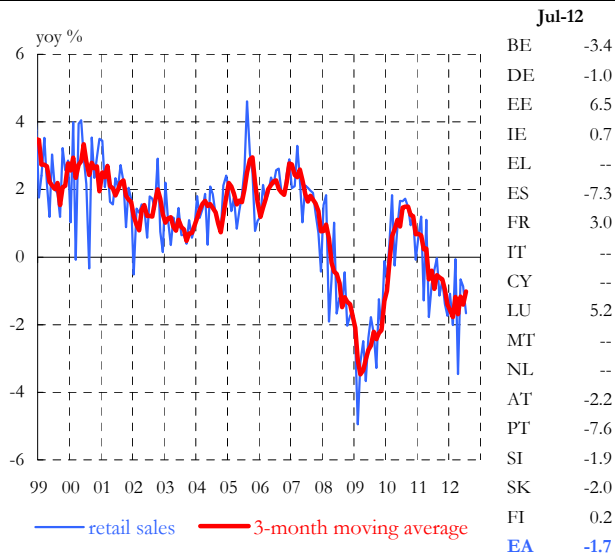
Private consumption



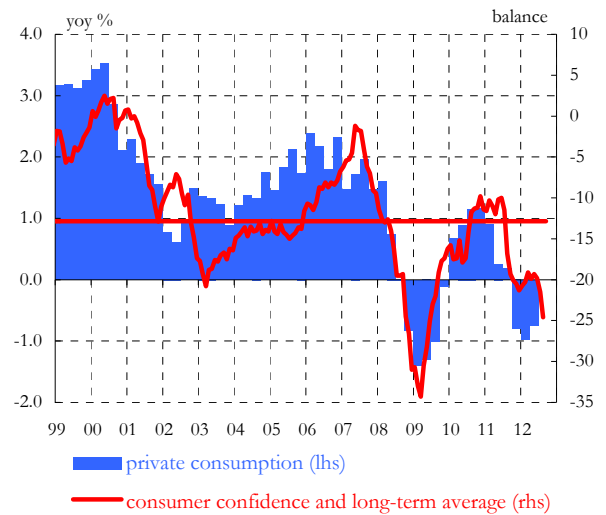
Gross disposable income and its components



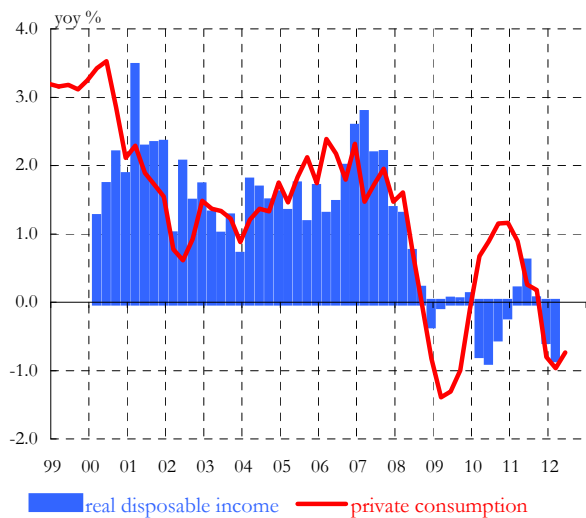
Retail sales



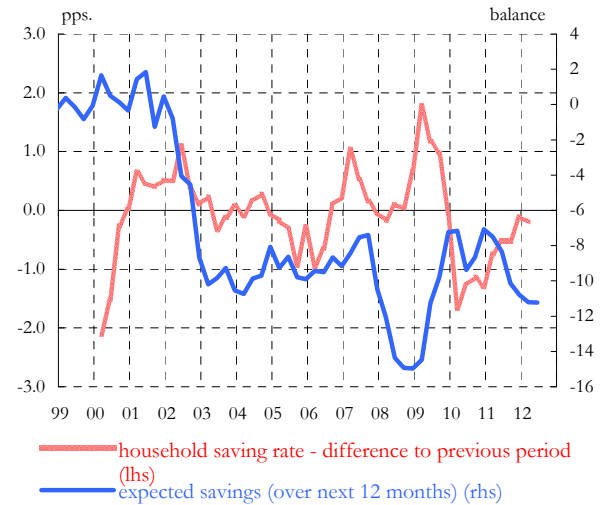
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



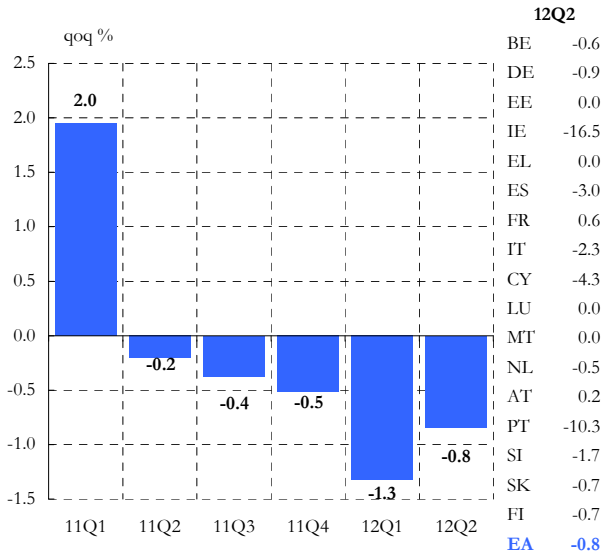
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



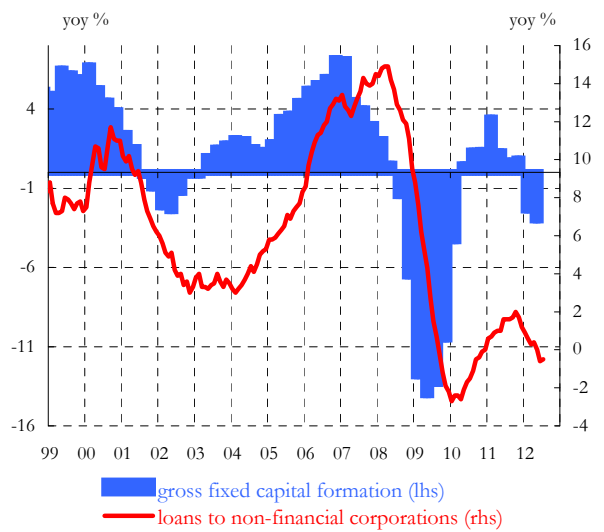


3. INVESTMENT

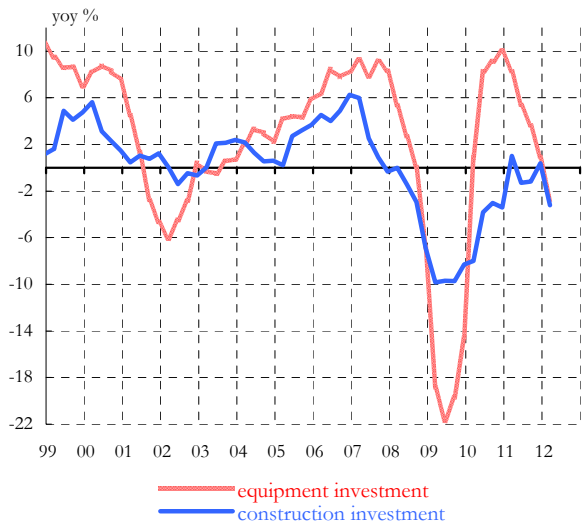
Gross fixed capital formation



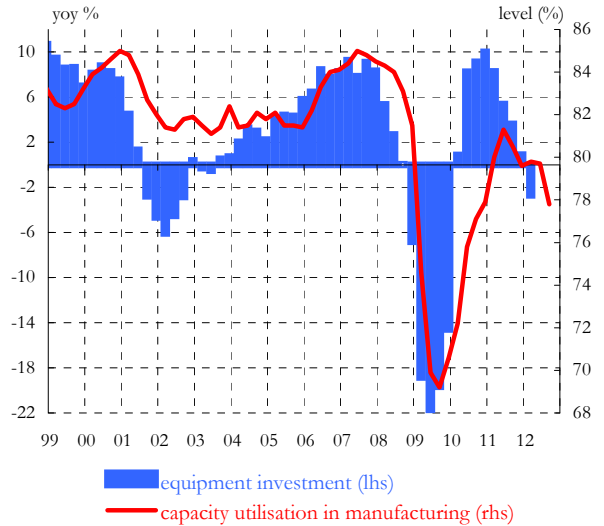
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



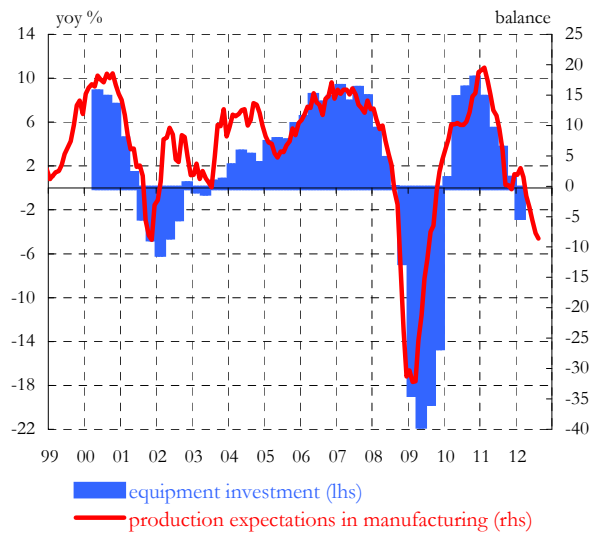
Equipment and construction investment



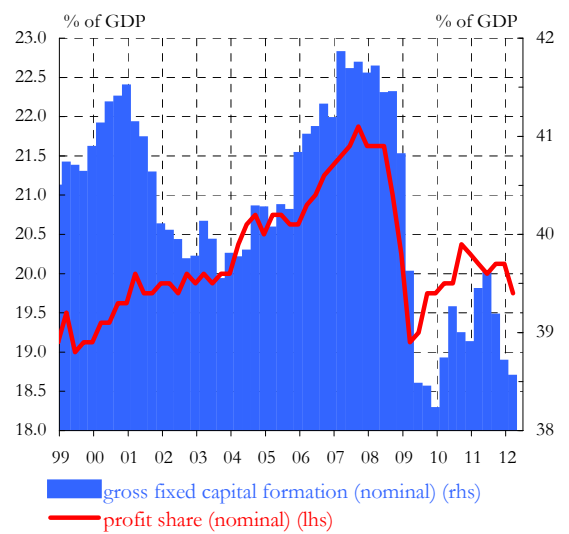
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



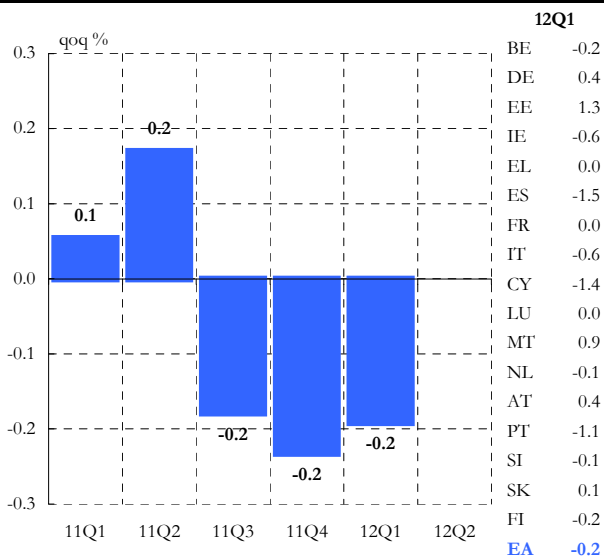
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



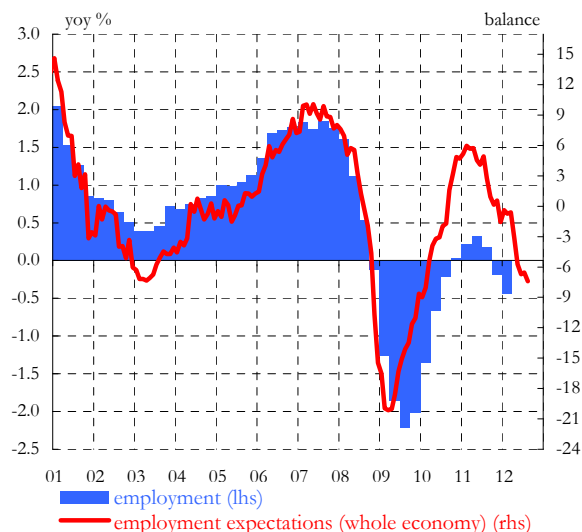


4. LABOUR MARKET

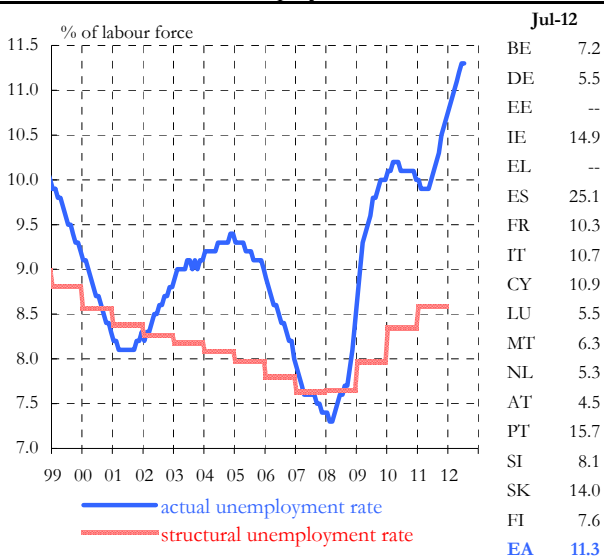
Employment



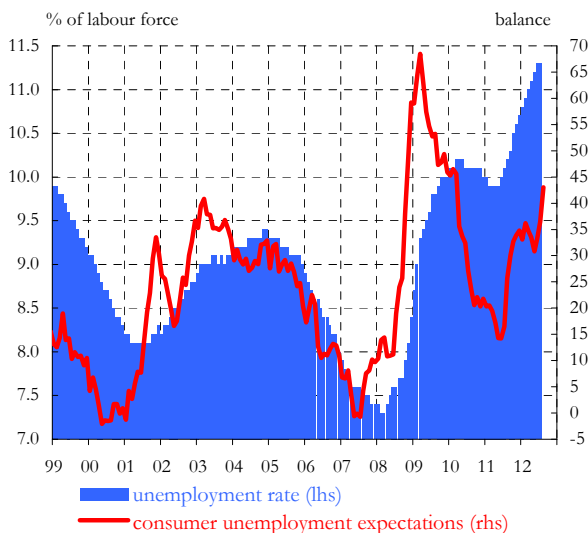
Employment and employment expectations



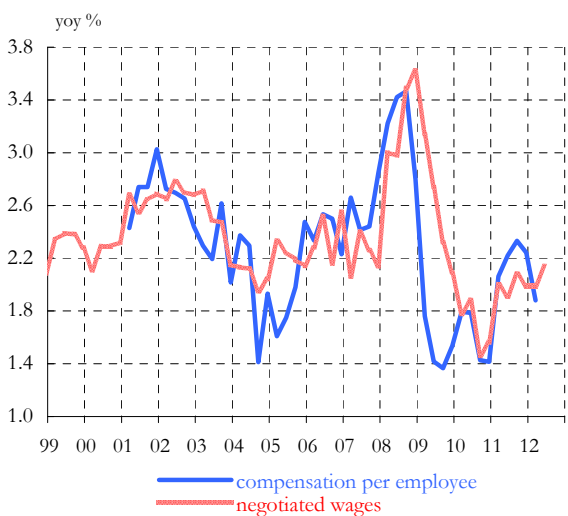
Actual and structural unemployment rate



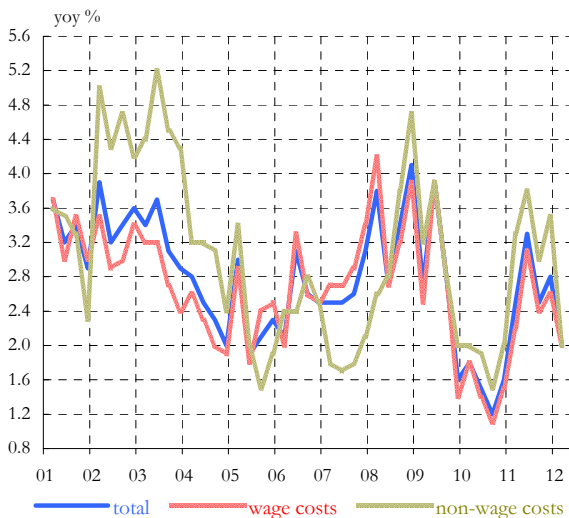
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



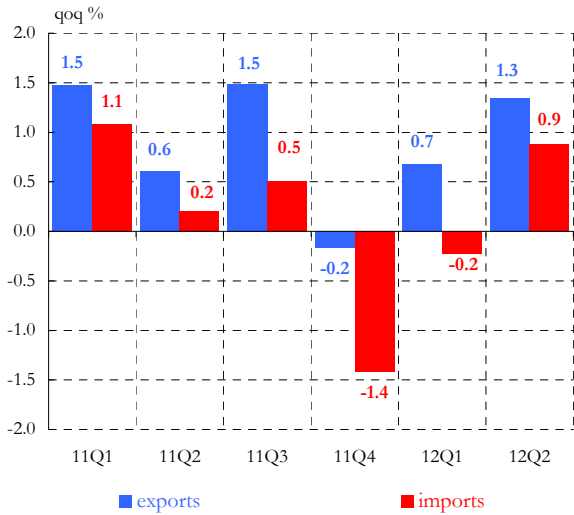
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



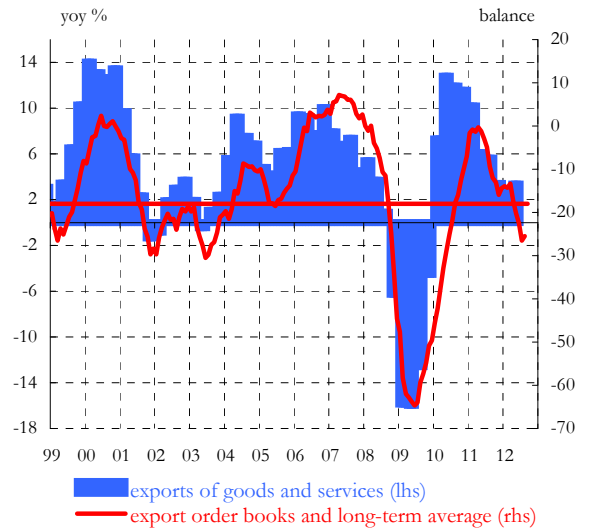


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

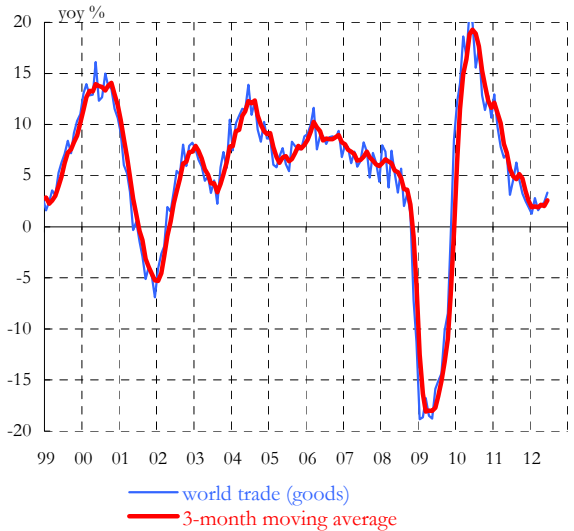
Exports and imports of goods and services



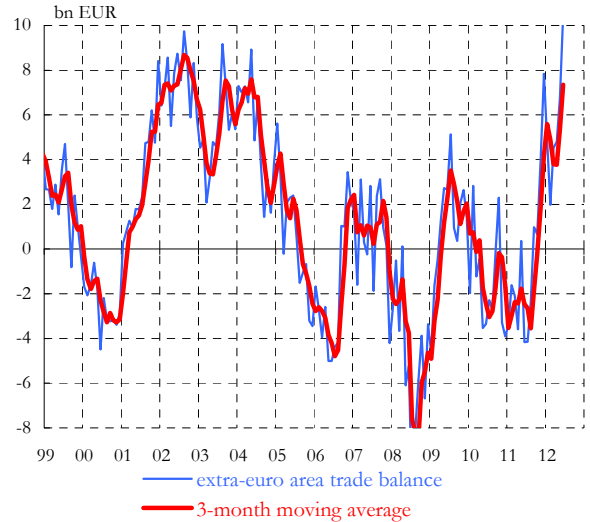
Exports and export order books



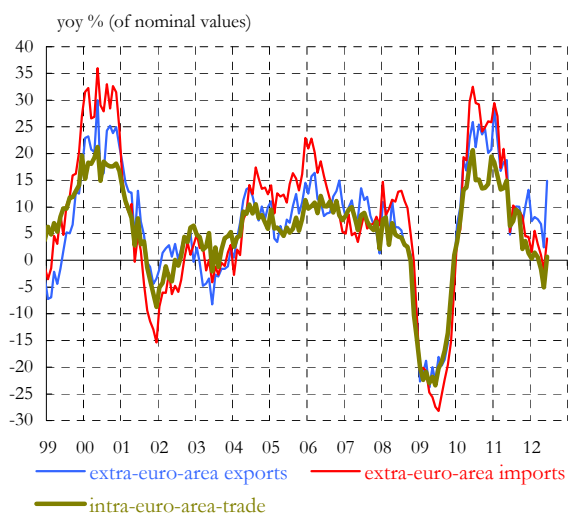
World trade



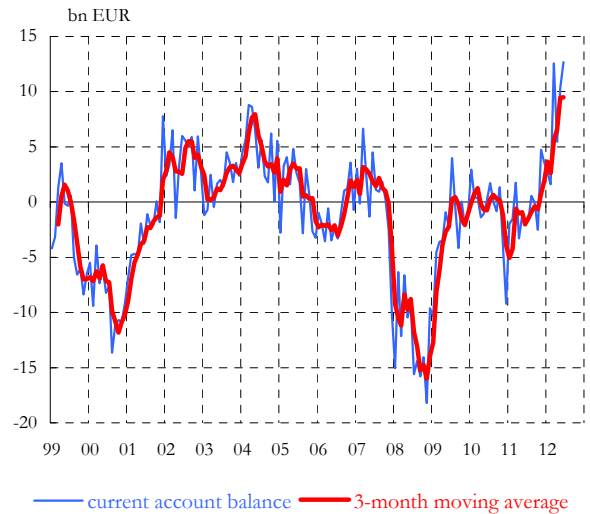
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



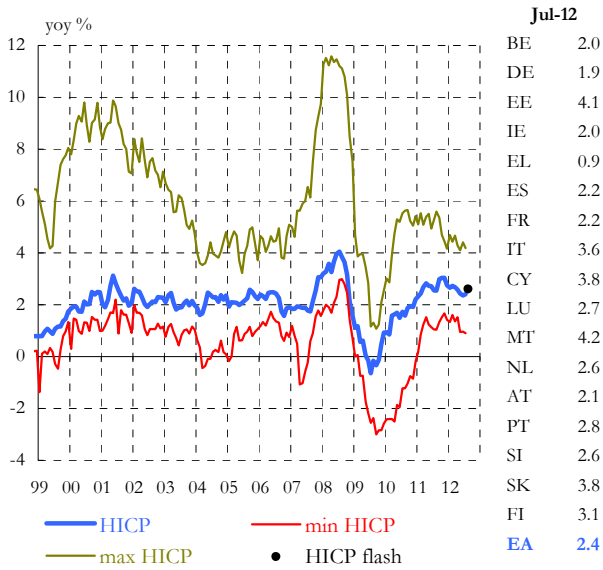
Current-account balance



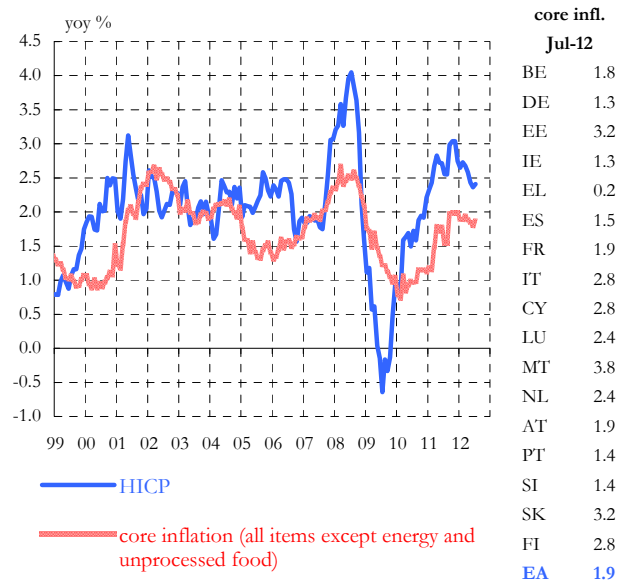


6. PRICES

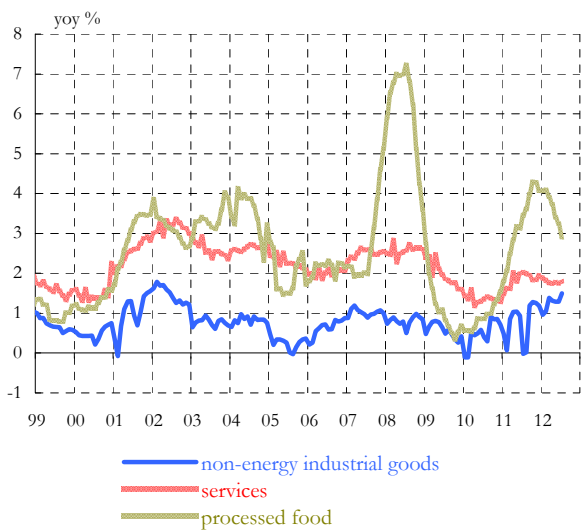
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



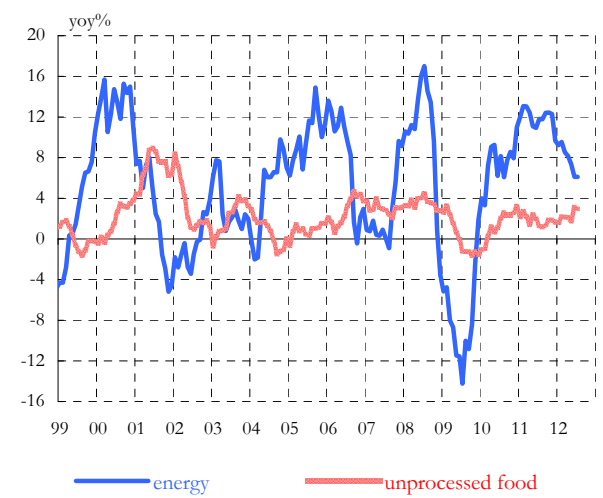
HICP headline and core inflation



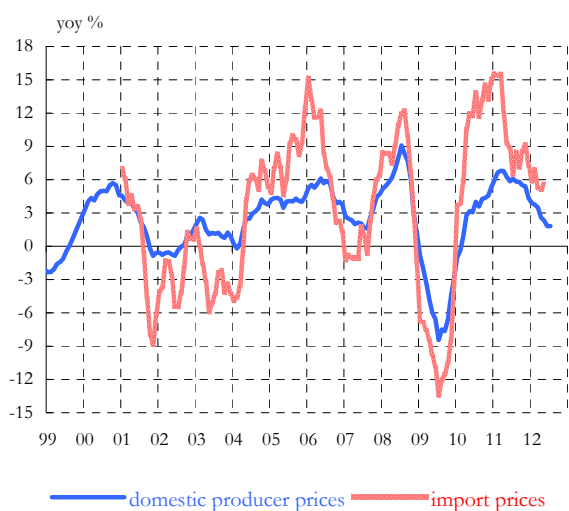
Breakdown of core inflation



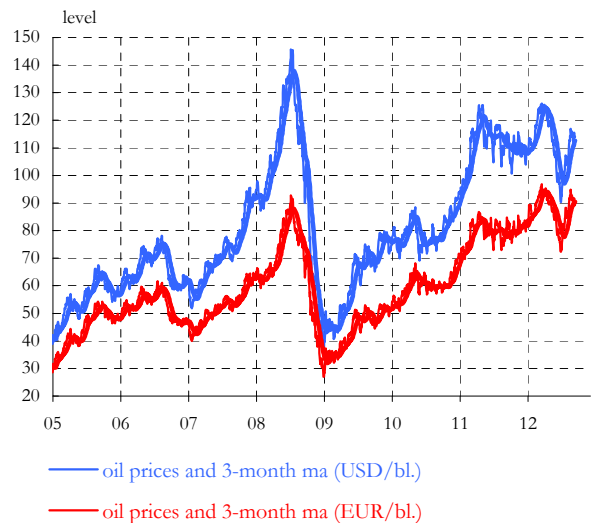
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



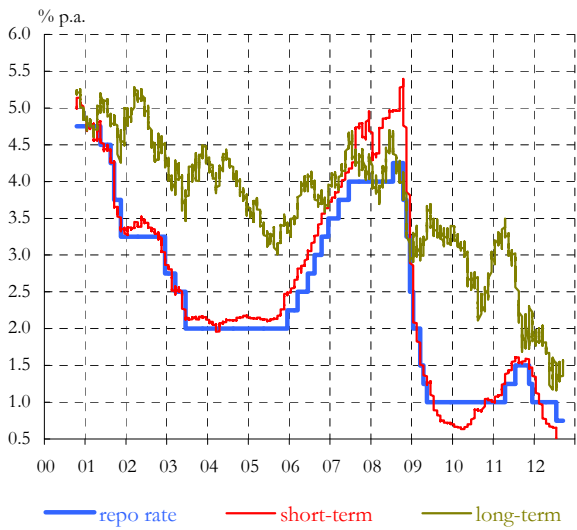
Oil prices



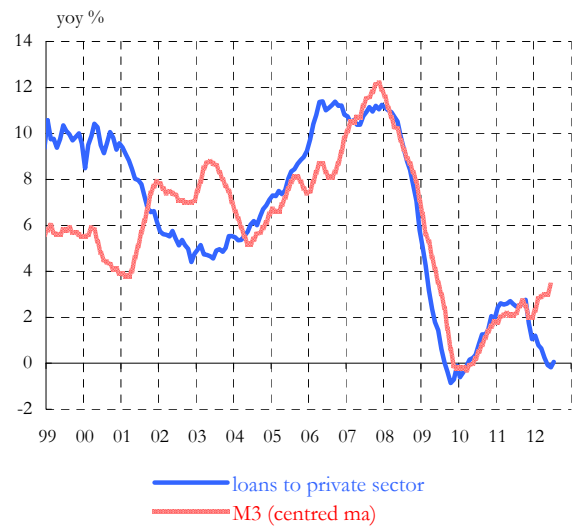


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

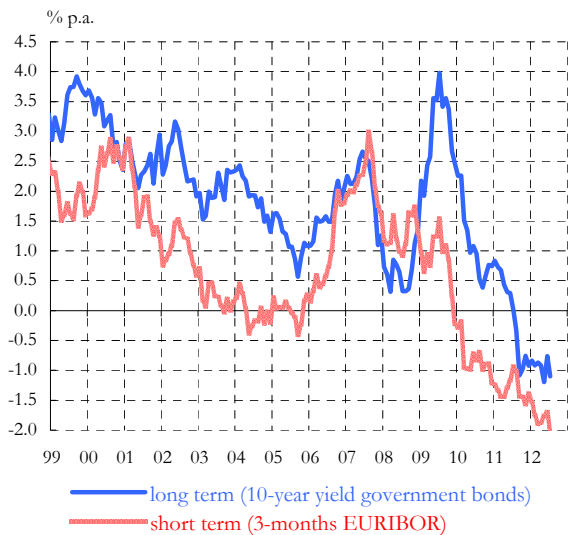
Nominal interest rates



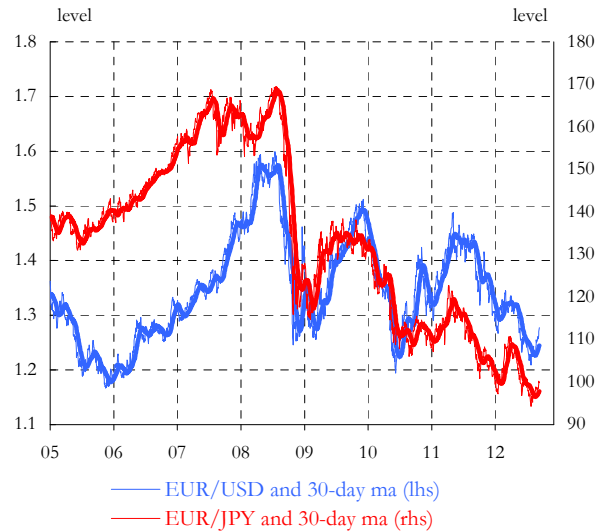
Loans to private sector and money supply



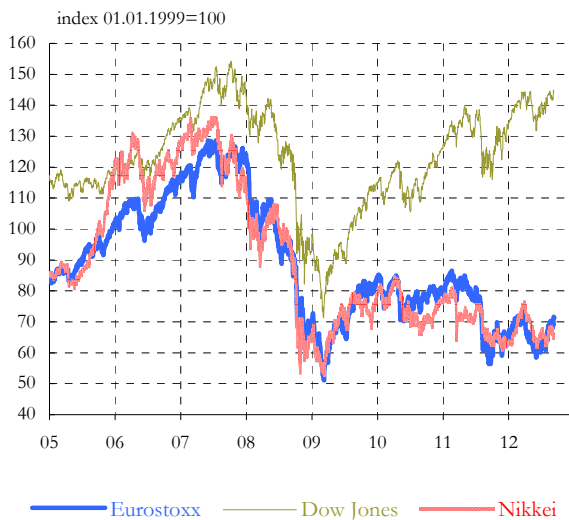
Real interest rates



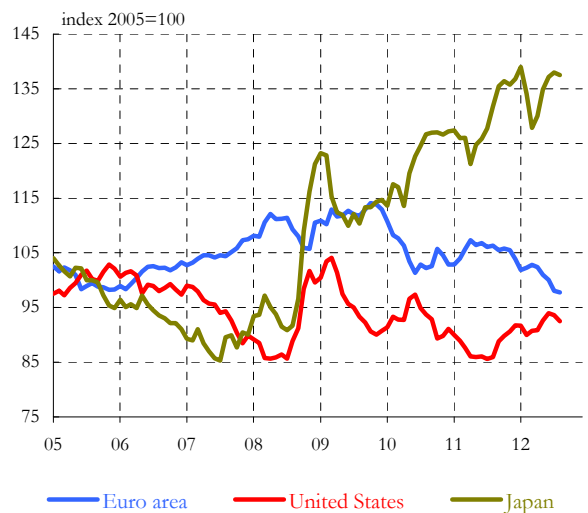
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



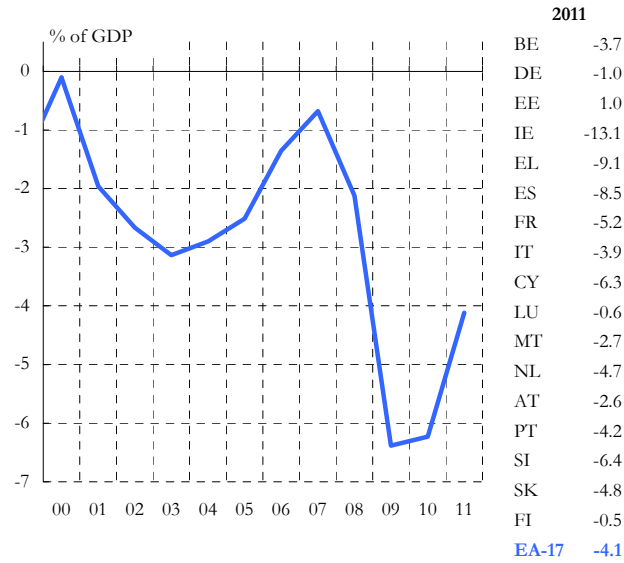
Nominal effective exchange rates



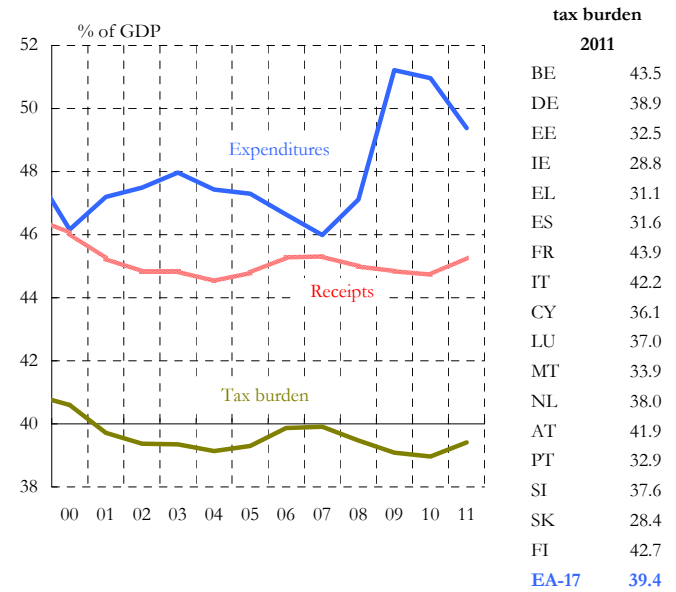


8. Public finances*

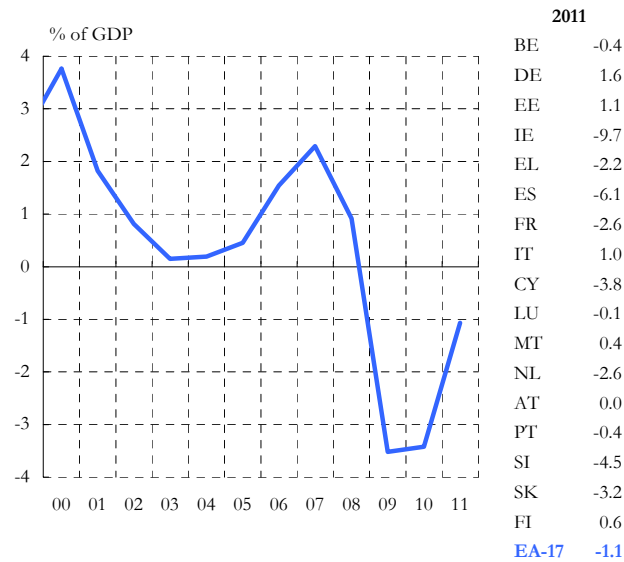
General government balance



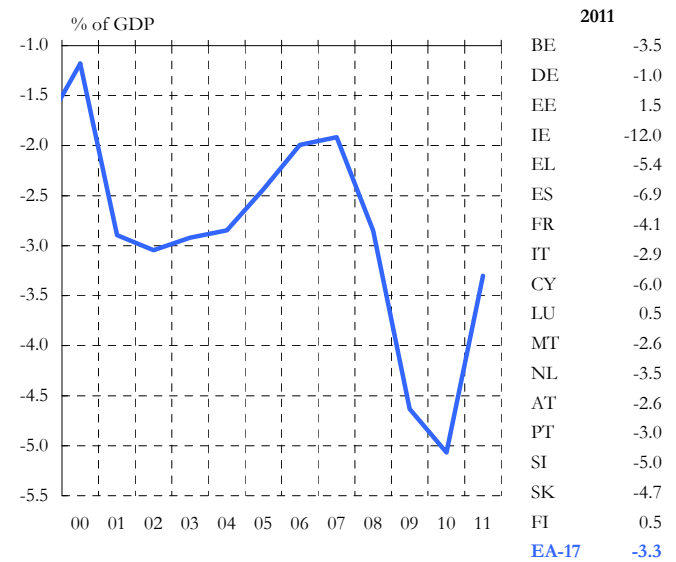
General government expenditure and receipts



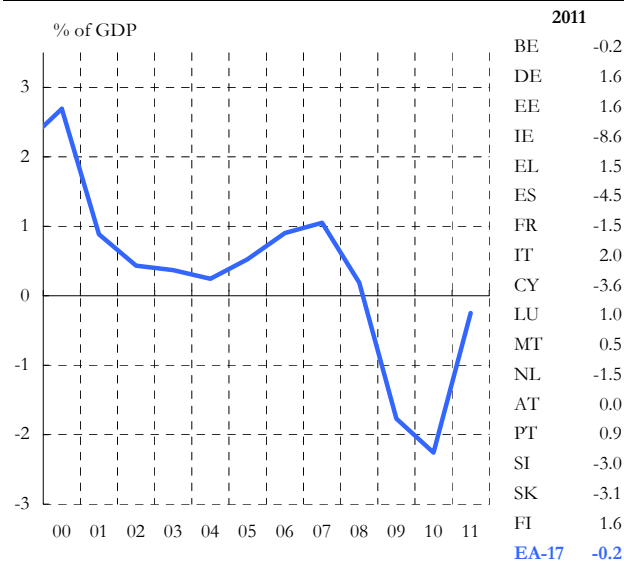
Primary balance



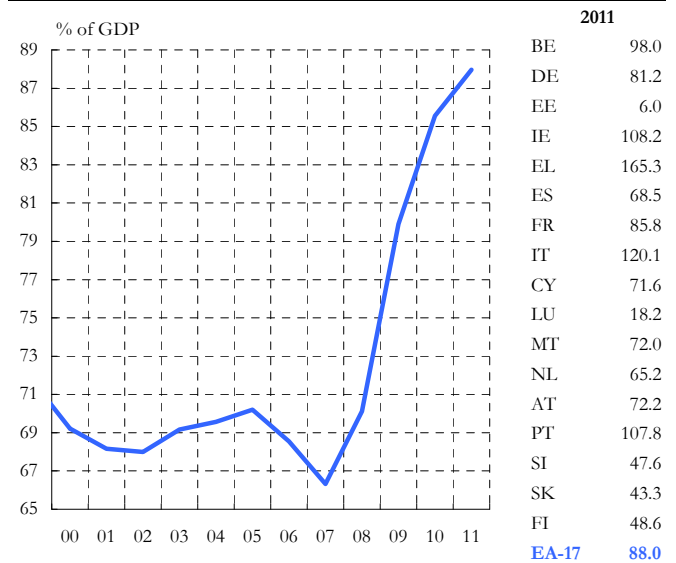
Cyclically adjusted balance



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