

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

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	11Q4	12Q1	12Q2	12Q3	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.7	100.5	101.0	93.6	94.1	91.1	86.4	89.9	87.9	86.1	85.2	84.3	85.7
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.9	-4.7	0.1	-7.0	-6.6	-11.1	-15.5	-12.8	-15.1	-15.4	-15.9	-18.3	-15.1
Services confidence	balance	11.1	4.5	5.4	-1.6	-0.6	-5.0	-10.4	-7.4	-8.5	-10.8	-11.9	-12.1	-11.9
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period	1.1	7.3	3.4	-1.8	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.9	-2.5	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period	1.5	2.0	1.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-2.8	-1.3	-2.3	--	--
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. year	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year				-0.1	0.3	-0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year				0.7	0.4	0.2	--						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-12.1	-14.2	-14.6	-20.6	-20.0	-19.7	-24.0	-19.8	-21.5	-24.6	-25.9	-25.7	-26.9
Retail confidence	balance	-8.3	-4.1	-5.5	-11.1	-13.8	-14.5	-16.9	-14.4	-15.0	-17.2	-18.5	-17.4	-14.9
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period	1.4	0.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period	1.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	--	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year				-1.1	0.2	-0.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.5	-0.9	-0.8	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year				-1.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.4	75.8	80.5	79.7	79.8	79.7	77.9	--	77.9	--	--	76.8	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	6.5	11.2	9.3	0.6	2.1	-3.5	-8.8	-5.5	-7.6	-8.6	-10.2	-11.2	-6.7
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period	1.3	-0.1	1.4	-0.5	-1.2	-1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. year		4.6	4.3	0.8	-2.4	-3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period		-4.3	-0.9	-1.2	-2.3	-1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	-2.7	-5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year				-0.3	-0.9	-1.4	--						
	% ch. on prev. year				0.6	-2.7	-3.3	--						
	% ch. on prev. year				-0.5	-0.1	0.0	--						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-11.3	-7.7	2.6	-3.7	-3.7	-7.1	-12.3	-9.0	-11.0	-12.7	-13.3	-13.6	-13.2
Employment expectations (services)	balance	6.5	1.5	6.3	3.2	3.0	-2.9	-3.9	-5.0	-3.6	-4.1	-4.1	-5.7	-5.5
Employment	% ch. on prev. period	0.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-772	396	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period	2.1	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment expectations	balance	26.3	31.2	23.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	--	33.4	36.5	43.0	43.1	44.4	47.1
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		10.1	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		873	113	641	520	661	449	222	142	69	146	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period		14.9	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	--	-1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.8	--	--
Export order books	balance	-18.4	-24.6	-6.4	2.6	1.9	2.6	--	3.7	2.2	0.3	1.9	--	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		-14.6	-11.5	-14.4	-13.8	-20.1	-26.4	-22.6	-26.5	-25.5	-27.1	-30.6	-29.4
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period	5.1	11.2	6.3	10.9	10.9	21.0	27.3	9.3	7.1	8.9	11.3	--	--
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period	4.8	9.6	4.1	-0.1	0.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Current-account balance	billion EUR		-2.0	8.9	-1.4	-0.2	0.6	--	10.4	3.6	10.9	0.8	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		-95.0	-154.8	0.4	-0.9	-0.6	--	-19.1	-7.2	-12.1	-8.9	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		124.1	274.0	12.8	21.6	28.1	15.3	61.6	25.4	9.9	5.3	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	21.3	8.1	25.8	-34.0	-71.0	85.7	40.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.7	21.6	26.1	28.1	26.9	25.9
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	5.9	5.1	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		10.8	10.3	8.5	6.1	5.1	--	4.3	4.5	6.1	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	level		80.3	110.9	109.1	118.2	109.4	109.2	96.4	102.2	112.4	113.4	111.8	109.3
	% ch. on prev. period				-2.9	8.4	-7.5	-0.1	-13.4	6.0	10.0	0.9	-1.4	-2.2
	% ch. on prev. year		28.5	38.2	25.1	12.4	-6.5	-2.8	-15.4	-12.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	-1.2
Oil (Brent) in EUR	level		60.6	79.6	81.0	90.1	85.1	87.3	76.9	83.1	90.6	88.1	86.2	85.3
	% ch. on prev. period				1.8	11.2	-5.5	2.5	-11.7	8.2	9.0	-2.8	-2.1	-1.1
	% ch. on prev. year		36.2	31.4	25.9	17.4	4.7	9.8	-2.9	2.2	18.0	9.3	9.0	4.5
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-9.1	4.8	-1.5	1.7	-1.8	5.7	-3.0	-1.4	-1.5	--
	% ch. on prev. year		37.2	12.6	-5.7	-9.5	-7.8	-4.6	-7.5	-2.9	-4.2	-6.6	-0.3	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		0.81	1.39	1.50	1.04	0.69	0.36	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.21	0.19
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		2.78	2.65	1.99	1.88	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.31	1.42	1.54	1.52	1.39
ECB repo rate	level		1.00	1.25	1.31	1.00	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	% ch. on prev. period		10.1	-6.0	-4.4	8.6	-10.0	7.9	-2.1	4.9	7.4	4.4	-1.1	0.2
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		0.4	1.5	-19.2	-15.7	-22.3	0.8	-22.2	-17.7	5.5	19.1	8.3	12.0
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.9	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		-0.1	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	level		1.33	1.39	1.2	0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.5	-1.8	--
	% ch. on prev. period				1.35	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.29	1.30	1.28
	% ch. on prev. year		-5.0	5.0	-4.6	-2.8	-2.2	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9	0.9	3.7	0.9	-1.3
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				-0.7	-4.2	-11.0	-11.5	-12.9	-13.9	-13.5	-6.6	-5.3	-5.5
	% ch. on prev. year		-6.4	-0.2	-1.4	-2.6	-1.3	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-0.2	2.1	0.6	-0.6
	% ch. on prev. year				-1.2	-3.1	-6.7	-7.4	-7.4	-8.4	-8.3	-5.4	-5.1	-5.3

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

According to Eurostat's flash estimate, euro-area **GDP** in 2012-Q3 decreased by 0.1% compared to the previous quarter (q-o-q). Given that output also contracted in the period April-June 2012 the euro area has slipped into recession. Compared to 2011-Q3, GDP fell by 0.6%, down from -0.4% in 2012-Q2. The November flash estimate did not provide a detailed breakdown by demand components. The most recent national data confirm the expected persistence of cross-country growth divergences. Among the largest euro-area economies, Germany and France were growing in the third quarter of 2012 (by 0.2% q-o-q respectively), whereas GDP declined in Italy and Spain (by -0.2% and -0.3% respectively).

According to the **Commission's autumn 2012 forecast**, released on 7 November 2012, euro-area GDP is expected to contract by 0.4% in 2012. In 2013, a gradual return to modest economic expansion is expected, though annual GDP growth is projected at only 0.1%. In 2014, with confidence rebuilding, a more favourable external environment, and improved real income growth, economic growth is expected to accelerate to 1.4%. Concerning the Member States, growth divergences remain pronounced, while slightly reducing at the end of the forecast horizon.

Business confidence reversed its downward trend observed in the euro area since March. In November, the European Commission industrial confidence indicator increased by 3.2 points. The improvement is mostly due to a more positive assessment of production expectations. The other two components: order books and the assessment on the current level of stocks of finished products are also more favourable. In September 2012, seasonally adjusted **industrial production** (excl. construction) fell by 2.5% (m-o-m), following a rise of 0.9% in August. Production declined in all sectors. In the third quarter as a whole, industrial output rose by 0.3%, after a contraction of 0.5% in the previous period. Compared to September 2011, industrial production fell by 2.3%. In September, industrial production declined in all of the four largest euro-area economies.

2. Private consumption

In the second quarter of 2012, **private consumption** continued to shrink for a third successive quarter, falling by 0.4% q-o-q, after -0.2% q-o-q in the first quarter of 2012. With respect to the same period of the previous year, private consumption was down by 0.9% in the euro area in the second quarter of 2012.

In November 2012, the **consumer confidence indicator** deteriorated in the euro area (decreasing by

1.2 points to -26.9). Among the components of the indicator, only expectations about the general economic situation remained stable, while consumers' unemployment expectations, households' financial situation and expected savings worsened.

In the third quarter of 2012, the volume of **retail trade** in the euro area was 0.4% higher than in the previous quarter. **Confidence in the retail sector** picked up in the euro area in November (by 2.5 points), while both the present business situation and the current volume of stocks were assessed more positively.

3. Investment

Gross fixed capital formation has been declining for the fifth quarter in a row. In 2012-Q2, it fell by 1.5% q-o-q after -1.2% in the first quarter of 2012. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, investment contracted at a sharp 3.6%, the second strong decline in a row (-2.4% in 2012-Q1 compared to 2011-Q1). In the fourth quarter of 2012, **the capacity utilisation** rate fell to 76.8% from 77.9%, remaining below its long-term average since mid-2011. According to the industrial investment survey of October/November, companies in the euro-area plan to decrease real investment by 1% in 2013 compared with 2012.

4. Labour market

The euro-area **unemployment rate** was 11.6% in September, 0.1pp. up from August (11.5%), the highest rate since the series started in 1995. The rate stood at 10.6% in September 2011. The aggregate number conceals sharp differences across Member States with the lowest rate in Austria (4.5%) and the highest rate in Spain (25.1%). In the second quarter of 2012, seasonally-adjusted **employment** remained stable compared to the previous quarter, after declining in the three preceding quarters. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, employment fell by 0.6%.

Employment expectations over the next three months slightly improved in both manufacturing and services in November but remained below their respective long-term averages. While employment expectations in the services sector have been below their long-term average already for slightly more than a year, in the industry sector they dropped below the long-term average only in August.

5. International transactions

In November, managers in the manufacturing industry became less pessimistic about their **export order books** (decline from -30.6 to -29.4, but still below its long-term average).

The seasonally adjusted **trade balance** posted its 13th consecutive surplus (11.3 bn euro) in September.

In September 2012, the seasonally adjusted current account of the euro area recorded a surplus, for the eleventh month in a row, of €0.8 billion. This reflected surpluses for goods and services, which were partially offset by a deficit for current transfers. The income account was in balance. The financial account recorded net outflows of €4 billion in September 2012, as a result of net outflows in direct investment (€9 billion) that were only partly offset by net inflows in portfolio investment (€5 billion).

6. Prices

The euro-area annual **inflation** rate in October 2012 was 2.5%. HICP inflation stood at 2.6% in September. **Core inflation** (all items excl. energy and unprocessed food) stood at 1.6% in September, unchanged compared to September. The **Commission's autumn 2012 forecast** projects an inflation rate of 2.5% for 2012, decreasing to 1.8% in 2013 and 1.6% in 2014.

A less favourable global economic outlook and concerns linked to future commodity demand were among the factors behind the average fall in **oil prices** in USD in the second quarter of 2012, 7.5% down on 2012-Q1. Brent crude declined from about 125 USD/bl. end of March to about 90 USD/bl. at the end of June. Since then, prices have unevenly increased, stabilizing at levels close to 110 USD/bl. in November (110.5 on 28 November). Factors behind the upswing were fears about unrest in the Middle East, concerns about possible supply disruptions and the boost from monetary measures taken by ECB and Fed to support economic activity. While oil prices showed a downward trend in 2012-Q2 and an upward trend in 2012-Q3, the average price of Brent oil in these two quarters was almost equal. In the first two months of 2012-Q4, Brent oil in USD has remained close to this level.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

On 8 November, 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%. The 3-month Euribor has almost steadily fallen since mid-last year. On 29 November it stood at 0.19%. In the US, at its meeting on 23-24 October the Federal Open Market Committee decided to spur the economy through open-ended commitments to buy additional agency mortgage-backed securities. It kept **the US target range** for the federal funds at 0-¼% and anticipated that conditions are likely to warrant low levels at least through mid-2015. On November 28, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.31%.

In 2012, **benchmark sovereign-bond yields** have been mainly driven by investors' responses to the sovereign debt crisis. Sharp declines, especially in Europe, in the first half of the year were followed by a stabilisation in August and increases in September and October. On 28 November 2012, the euro-area benchmark 10-year bond yield stood at 1.37%. The US 10-year Treasury yield stood at 1.63%. Several **European sovereign yields** have declined in the wake of firstly the announcement (July 26) and then the confirmation of modalities of the Eurosystem's Outright Monetary Transactions (September 6). They have resumed increasing since mid-October but remain well below their June levels at the end of November.

Monetary developments in the euro area remained subdued as indicated by annual growth rate for October. The broad monetary aggregate M3 grew at 3.3% (2.7% in September). The three-month average growth (August to October) of M3 stood at 3.1%. On the counterpart side, the annual growth rate of credit extended to general government stood at 8.8% in October (after 8.2% in August), while the annual growth of credit to the private sector remained negative at -1.4% (after -1.2% in September). 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 negative at -1.5% in October (-1.2% in September). The annual growth of loans to households (also adjusted) increased to 0.5% in October (0.1% in September).

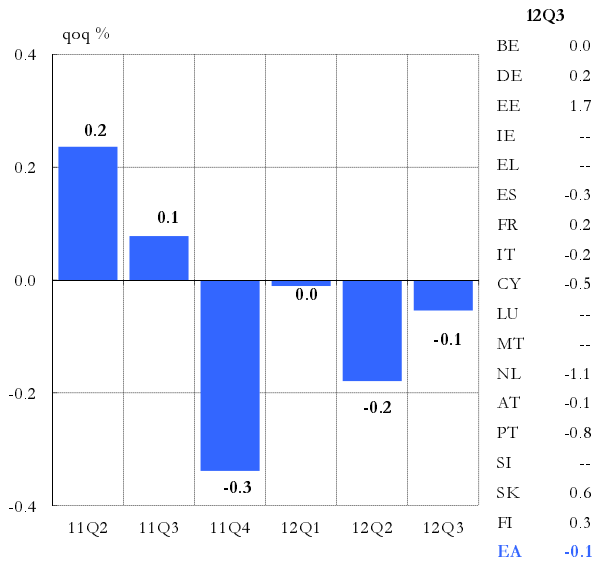
During the summer months, the renewed focus on the euro-area sovereign-debt crisis and heightened concerns about the economic outlook, had affected **foreign exchange markets**. In June, July, and August, the euro exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar moved inside a 1.20-1.27 trading range. However, in September, the ECB's announcement of modalities for undertaking OMTs and the Fed's launch of a further round of quantitative easing sent the euro exchange rate to a four-month high. At the end of November, the euro is still trading at 1.29 USD and at 103.7 JPY.

Since late July, **stock markets** in the euro area have responded favourably to statements by policymakers regarding their commitment to take the steps necessary to resolve the crisis and and strengthen financial stability. The **Eurostoxx50** halted its upward trend in October and stabilized at 1% below its September level. On November 28, the Eurostoxx50 was about 23% above this year's trough (beginning of June), while the **Dow Jones** and the **Nikkei** were about 13 and 7% above their troughs of 2012 respectively (beginning of June).

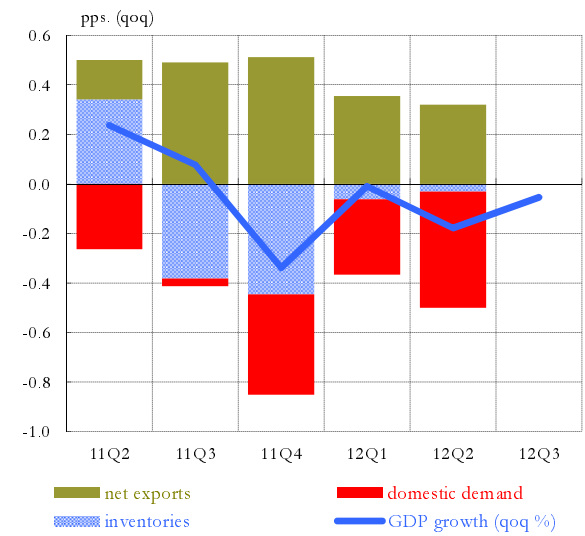


1. OUTPUT

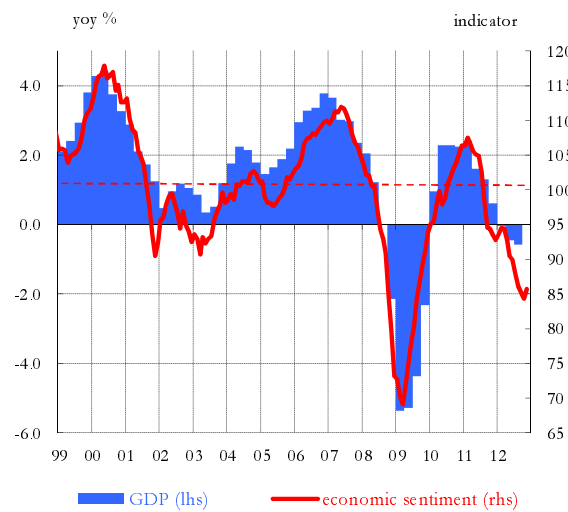
GDP



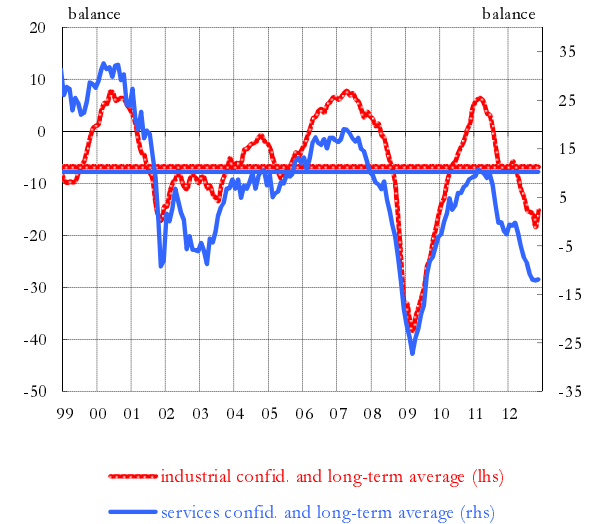
Contributions to GDP growth



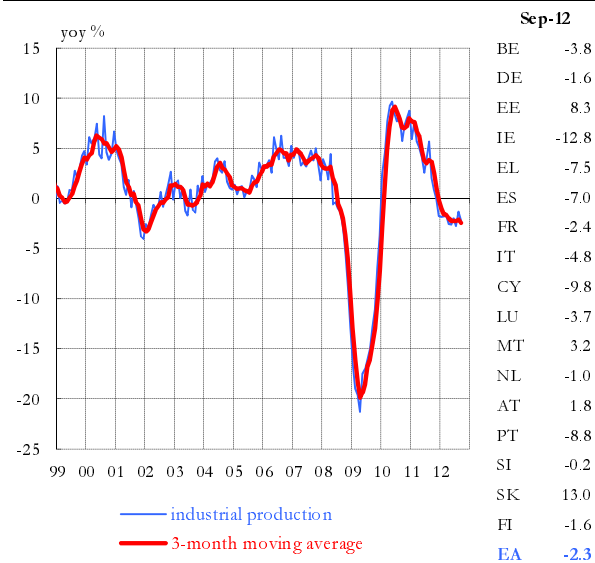
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



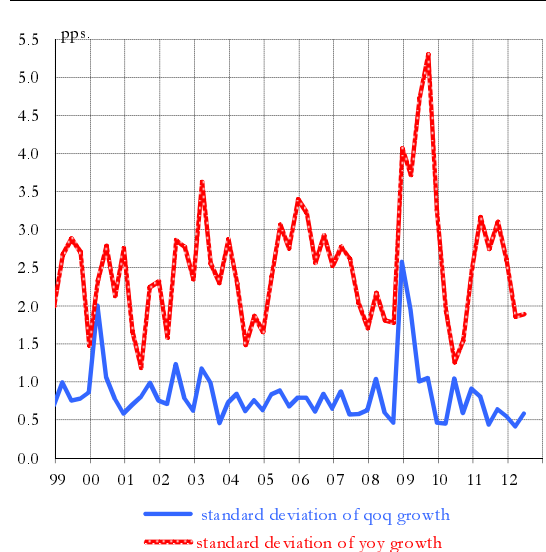
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



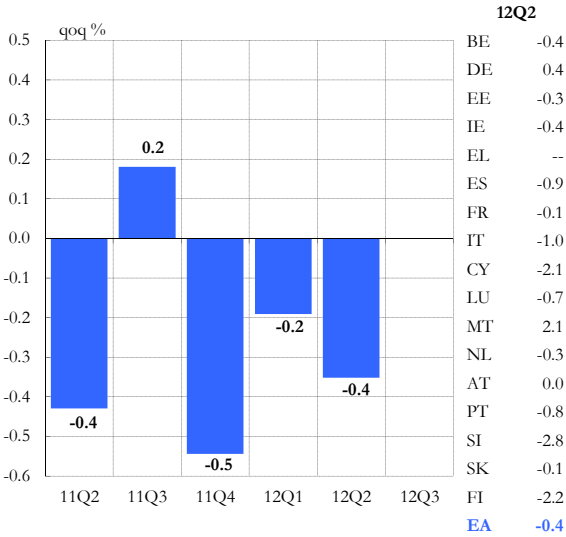
GDP growth divergence, euro area



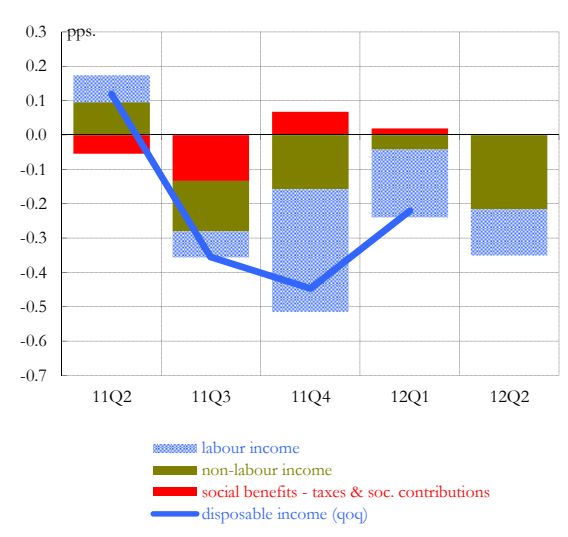


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

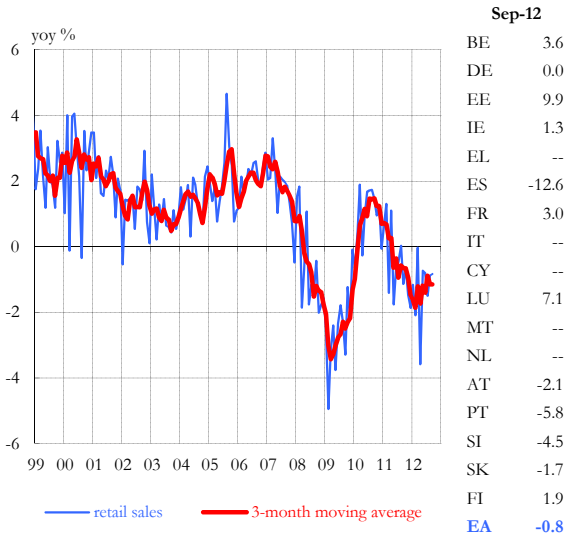
Private consumption



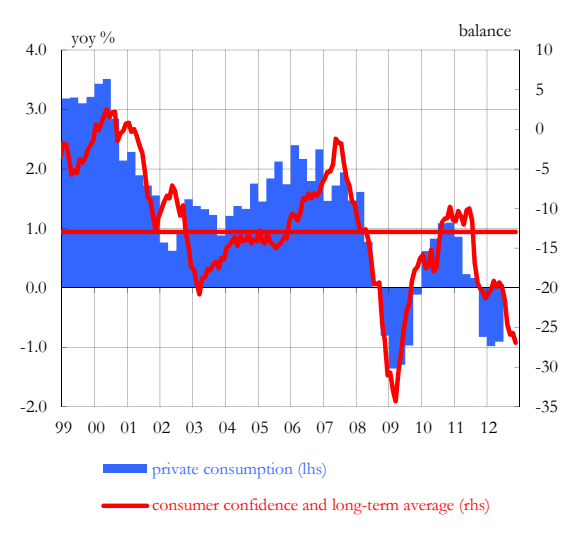
Gross disposable income and its components



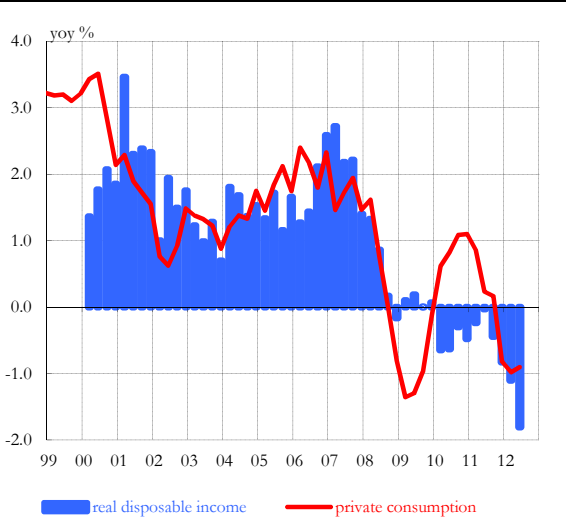
Retail sales



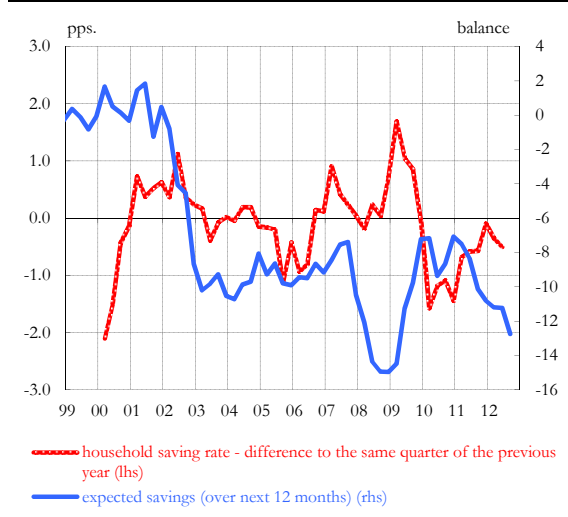
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



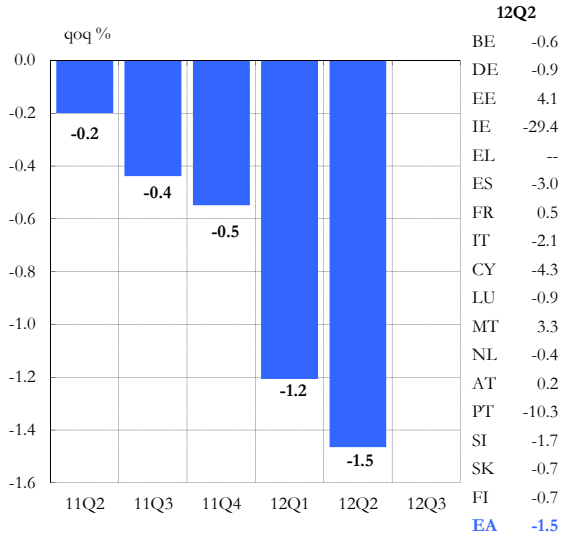
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



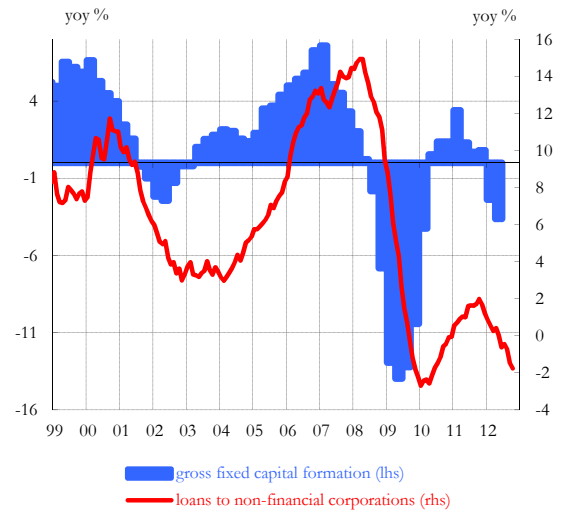


3. INVESTMENT

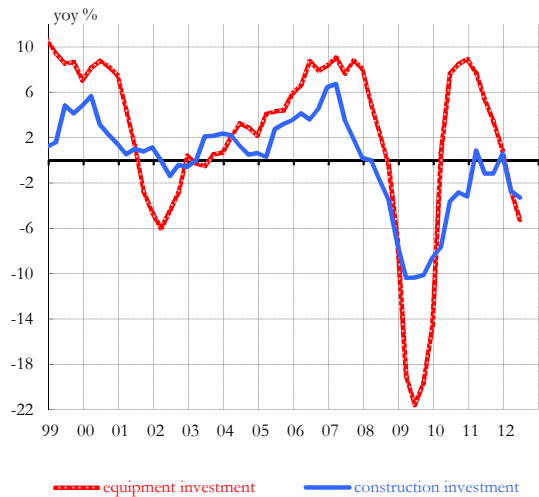
Gross fixed capital formation



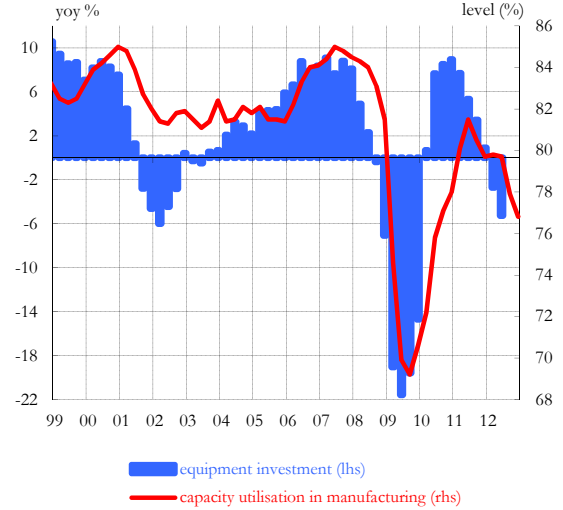
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



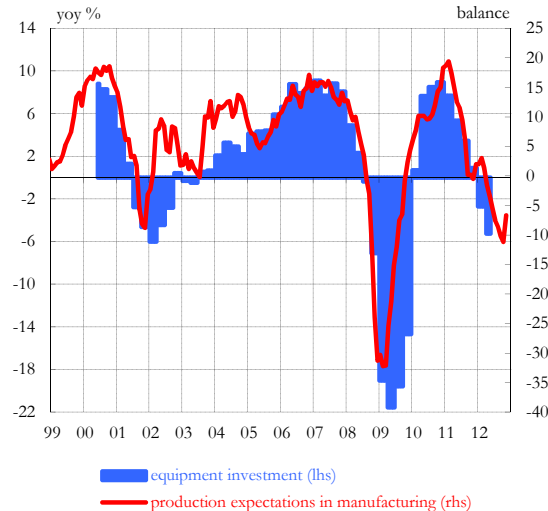
Equipment and construction investment



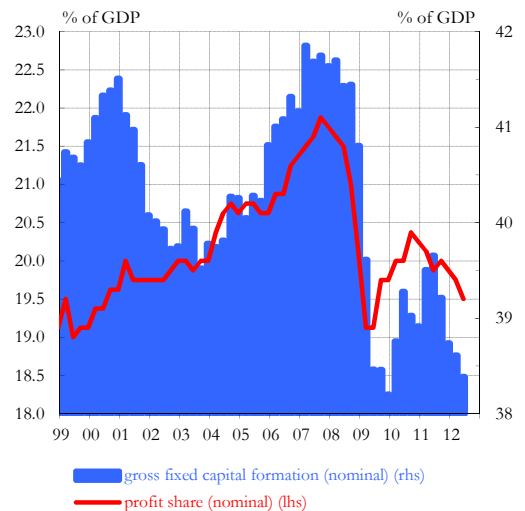
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



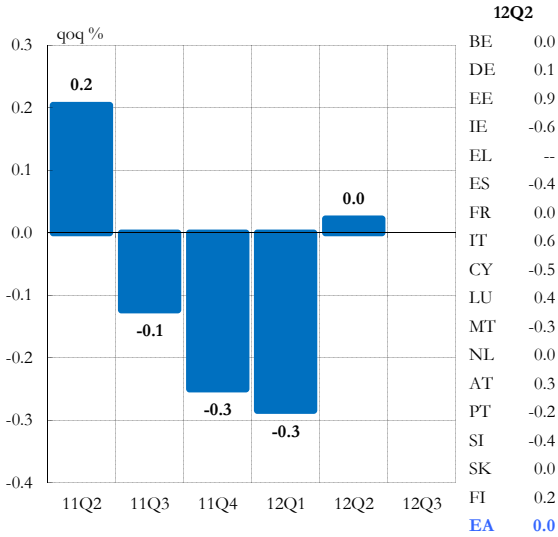
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



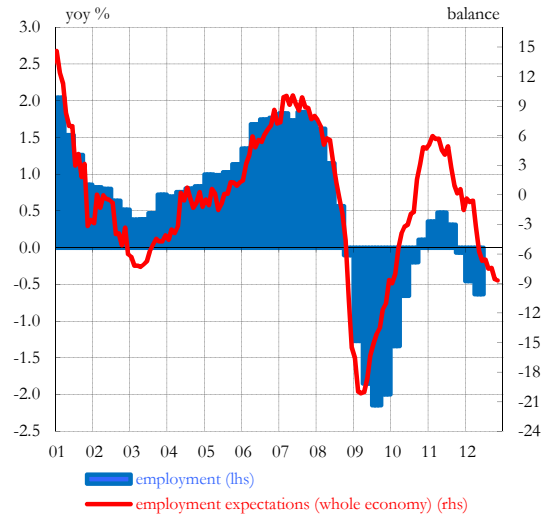


4. LABOUR MARKET

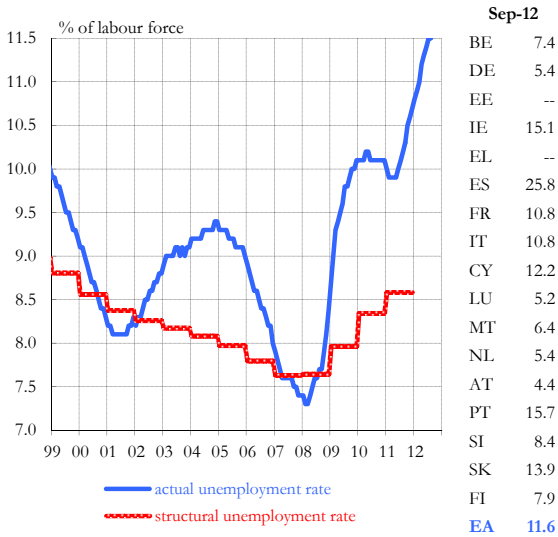
Employment



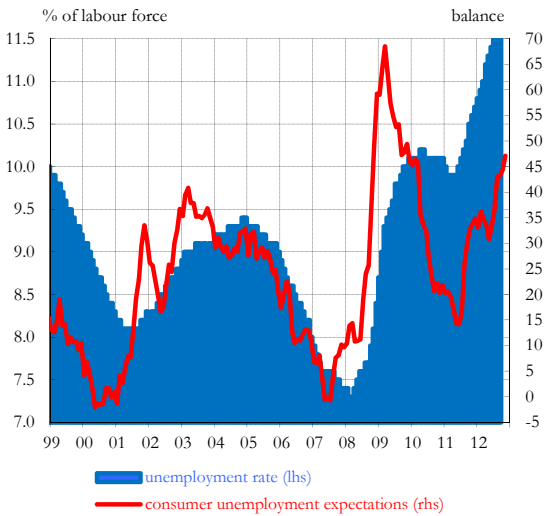
Employment and employment expectations



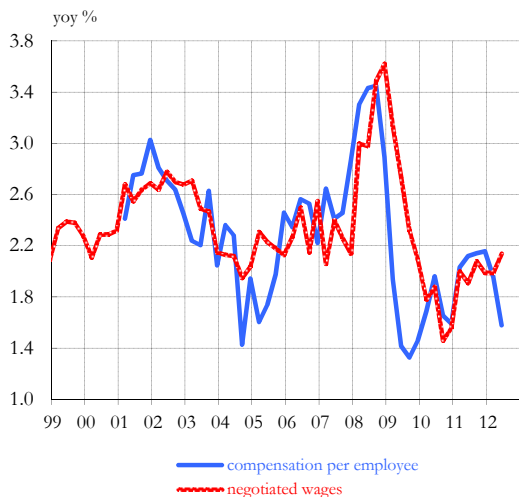
Actual and structural unemployment rate



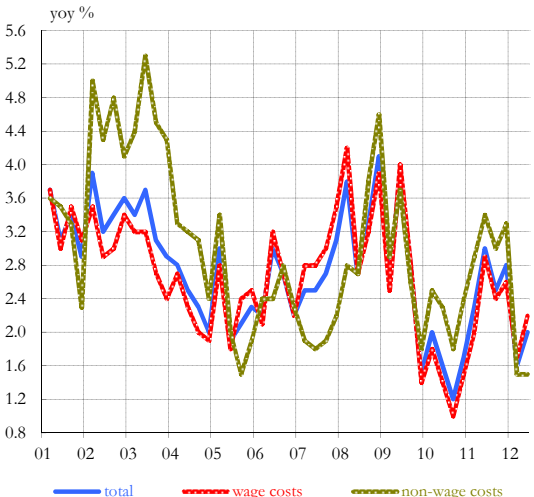
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



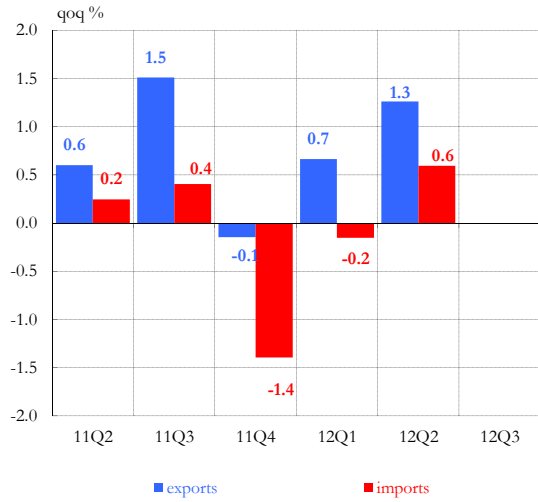
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



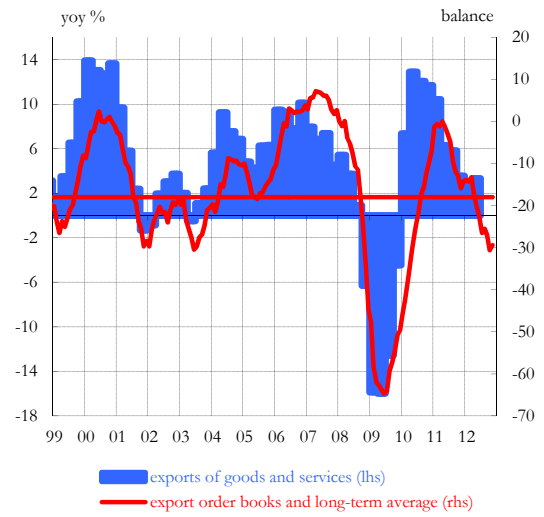


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

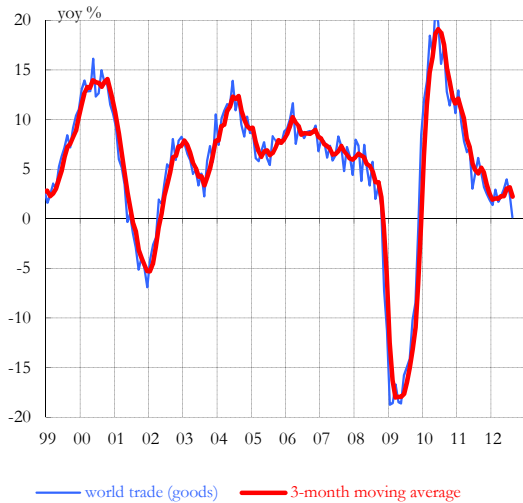
Exports and imports of goods and services



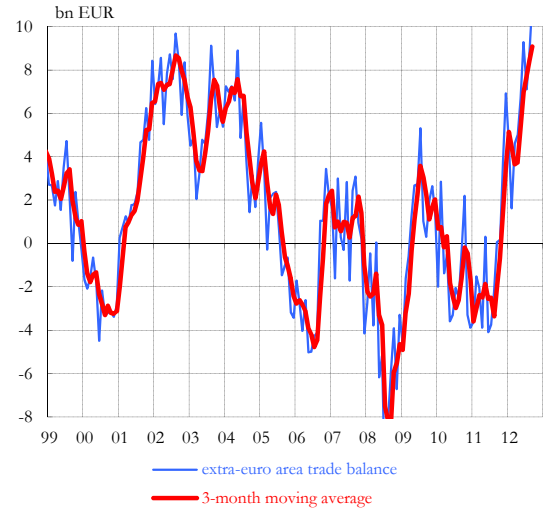
Exports and export order books



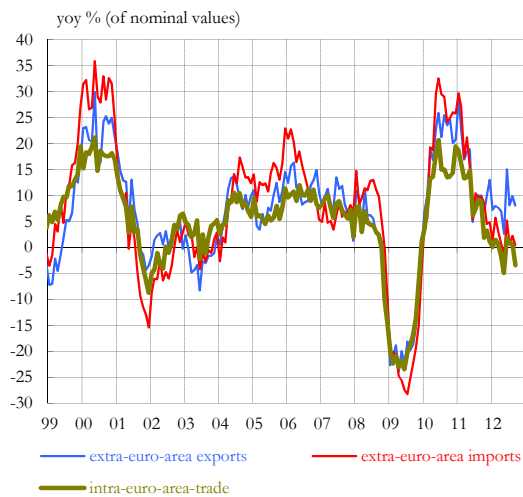
World trade



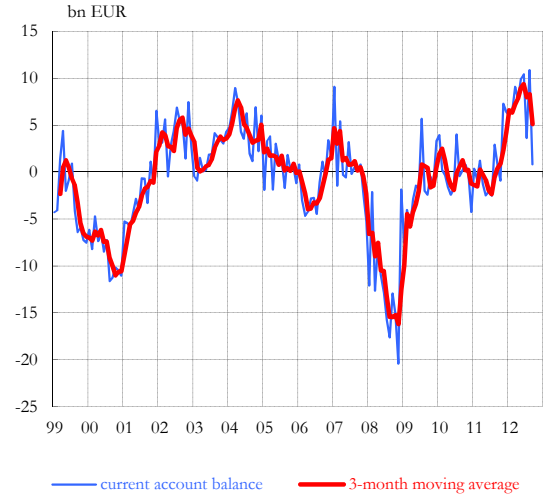
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



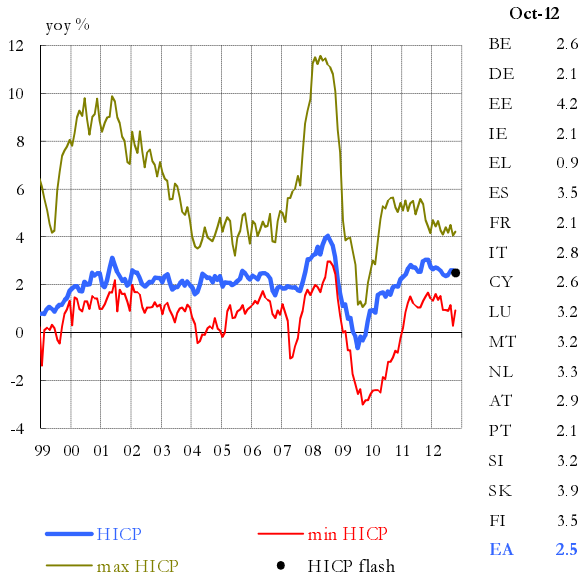
Current-account balance



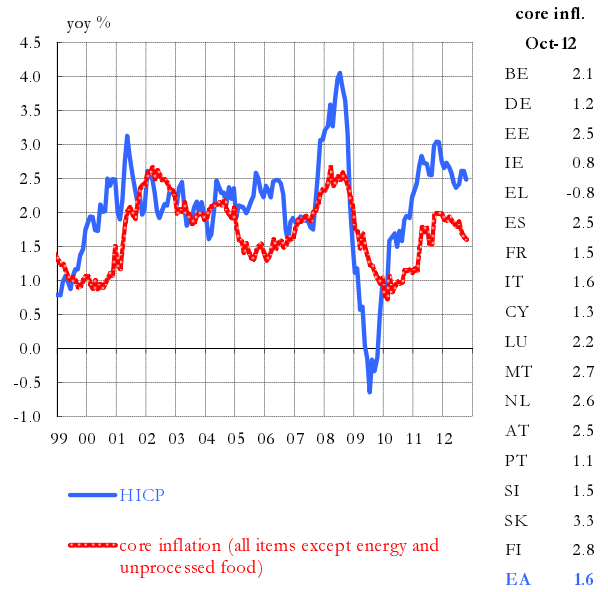


6. PRICES

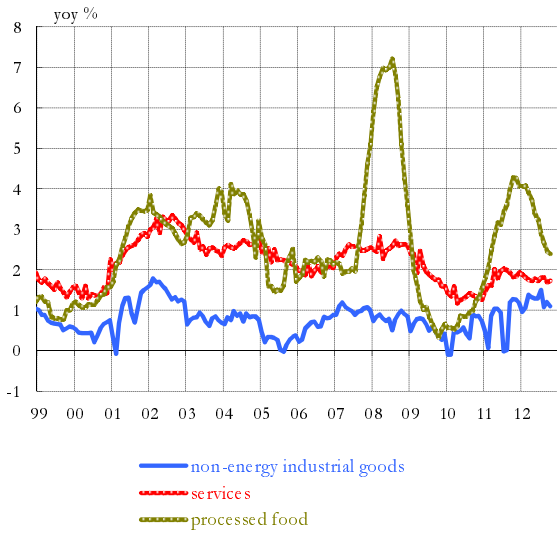
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



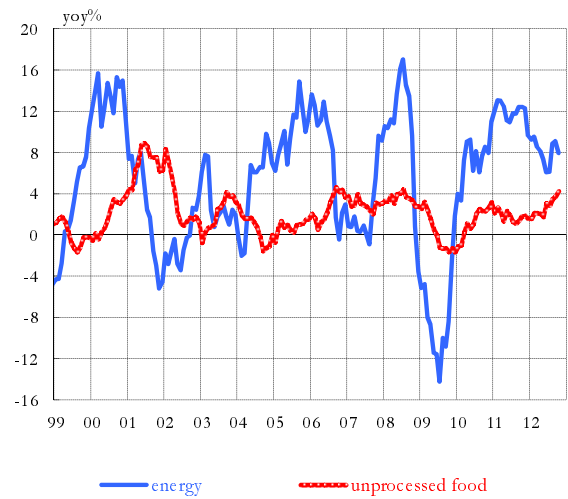
HICP headline and core inflation



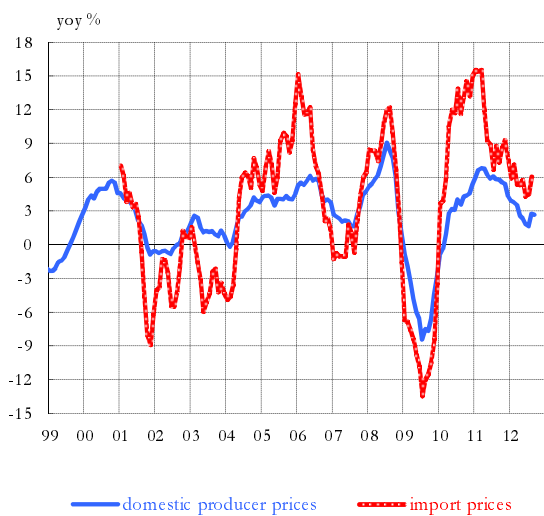
Breakdown of core inflation



Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



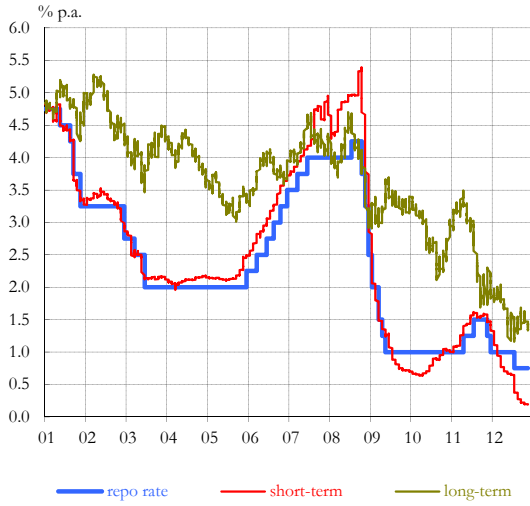
Oil prices



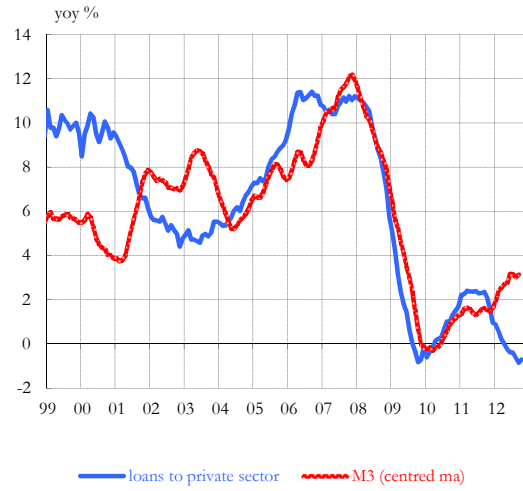


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

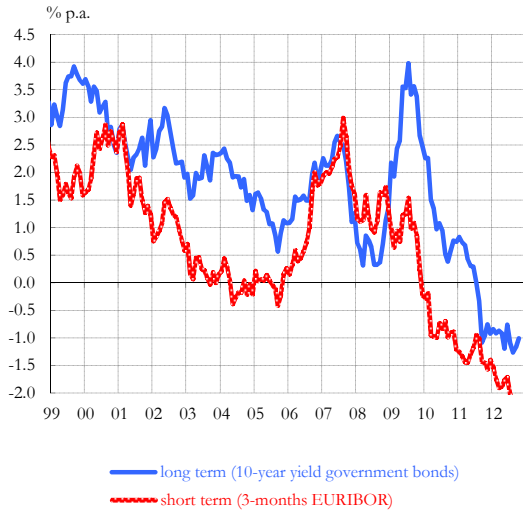
Nominal interest rates



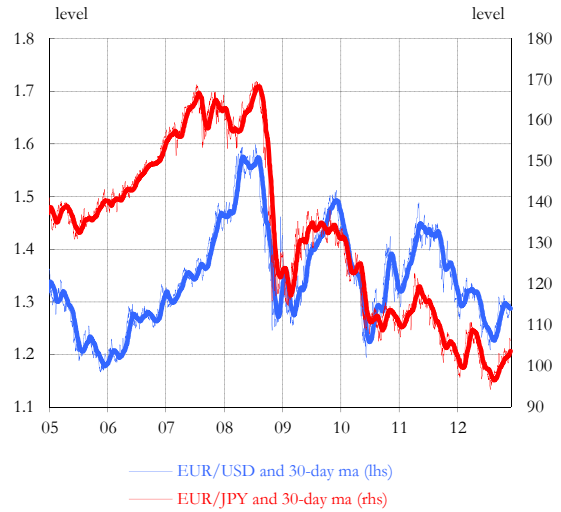
Loans to private sector and money supply



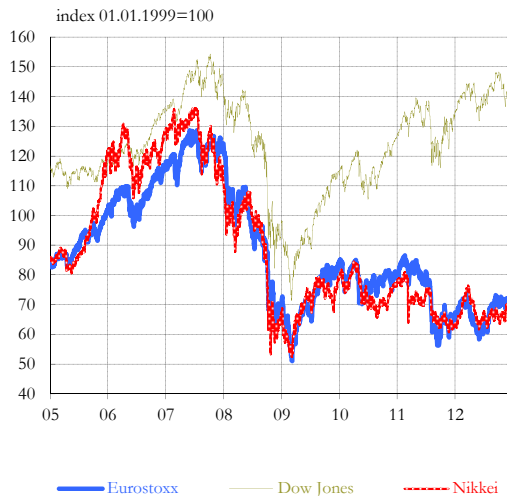
Real interest rates



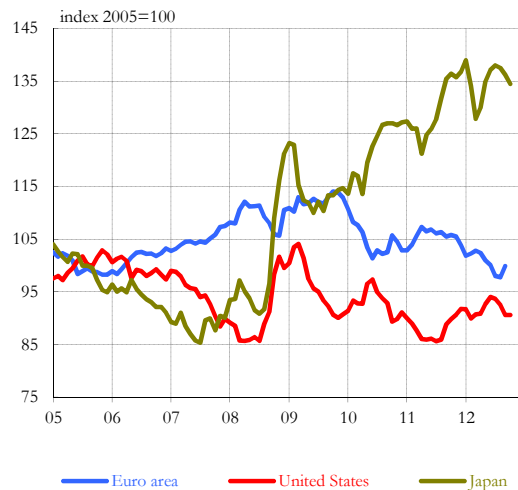
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



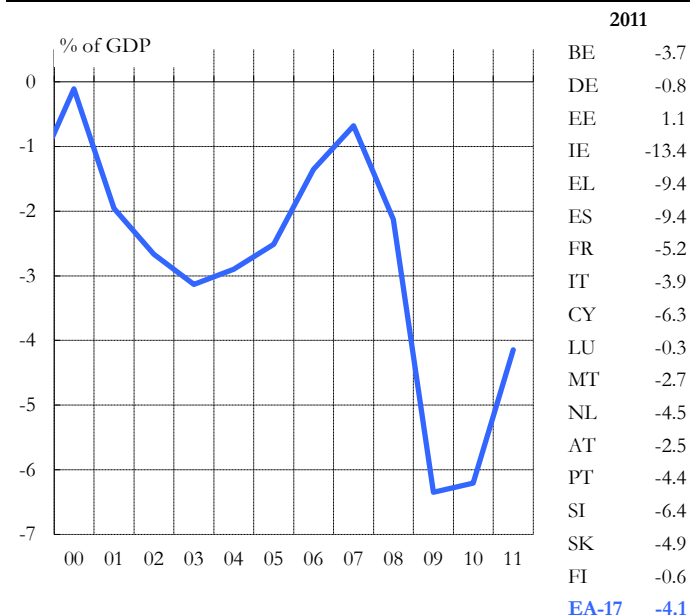
Nominal effective exchange rates



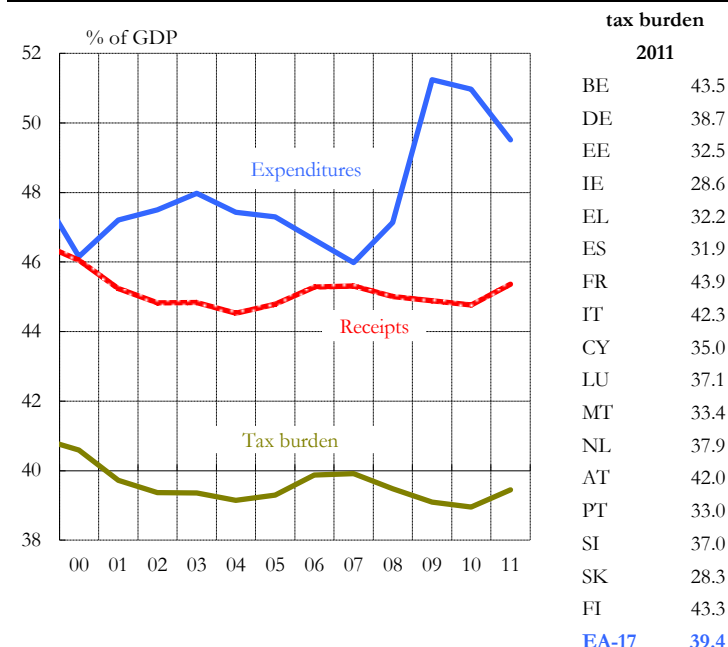


8. Public finances*

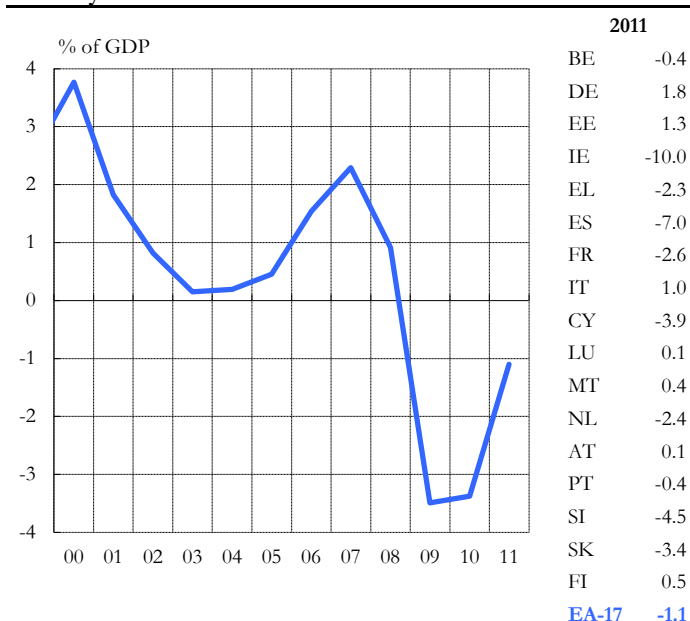
General government balance



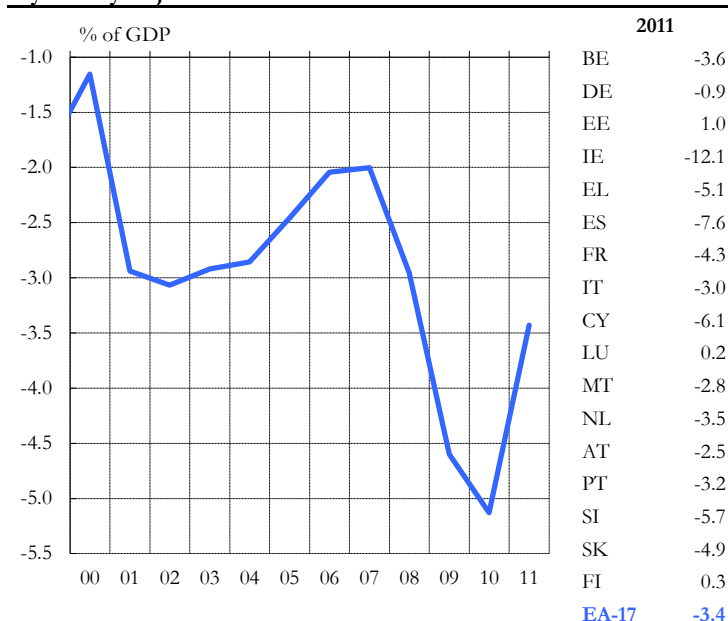
General government expenditure and receipts



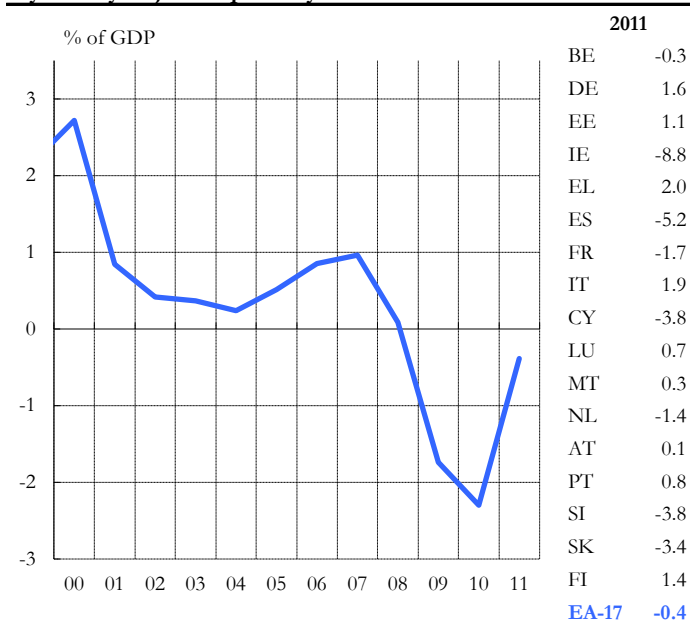
Primary balance



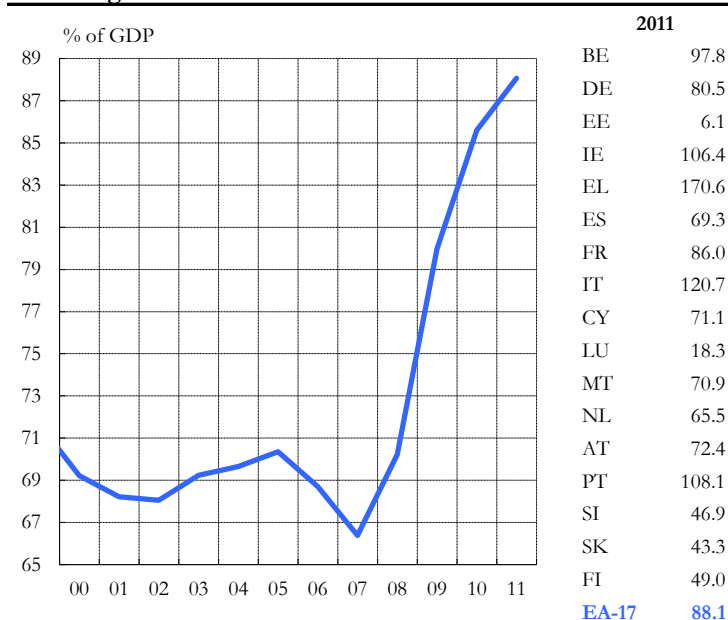
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 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