

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

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	12Q2	12Q3	12Q4	13Q1	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	<i>indicator</i>	100.7	101.7	90.4	92.3	87.4	86.8	90.1	89.7	90.4	90.1	88.6	89.4	--
Industrial confidence	<i>balance</i>	-6.2	0.2	-11.8	-10.5	-14.9	-15.4	-12.3	-13.4	-11.1	-12.3	-13.8	-13.0	--
Services confidence	<i>balance</i>	10.1	5.3	-6.9	-4.5	-10.6	-11.1	-7.8	-7.9	-8.5	-7.0	-11.1	-9.3	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	0.8	3.2	-2.4	-0.6	0.1	-2.0	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	--	--
Gross domestic product	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	1.4	1.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-2.4	-3.2	-1.4	-0.6	--	--
Labour productivity	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.2	1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	<i>balance</i>	-12.5	-14.5	-22.3	-19.5	-23.8	-26.2	-23.7	-23.9	-23.6	-23.5	-22.3	-21.9	--
Retail confidence	<i>balance</i>	-8.6	-5.4	-15.2	-14.4	-16.8	-16.0	-16.2	-15.5	-16.1	-17.1	-18.4	-16.8	--
Private consumption	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	1.2	0.2	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.1						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-1.1	-1.6	-1.5	-1.2						
Retail sales	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	0.4	-0.3	-1.8	-0.7	0.1	-1.5	0.2	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-1.8	-1.5	-2.7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-1.1	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	<i>level (%)</i>	81.4	80.6	78.8	80.0	78.1	77.2	77.5	77.5	--	--	77.5	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	6.1	9.4	-4.0	-3.0	-8.1	-7.4	-1.6	-4.0	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.8	--
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	1.0	1.4	-4.3	-1.7	-0.9	-1.4	-1.6						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-4.1	-4.5	-5.3	-5.5						
- equipment investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>		4.3		-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-3.9	-5.5	-6.3	-6.6						
- construction investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>		-0.9		-1.9	-0.6	-1.4	-1.7						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-5.0	-4.6	-5.4	-0.5						
Change in stocks	<i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	-11.2	2.8	-8.6	-6.7	-11.9	-12.7	-11.1	-11.4	-10.9	-11.0	-12.6	-12.2	--
Employment expectations (services)	<i>balance</i>	5.9	5.4	-2.4	-2.4	-3.9	-5.1	-4.8	-4.7	-4.6	-5.2	-6.0	-5.4	--
Employment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	0.5	0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0						
Employment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		441	-960	-111	-146	-459	-672						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7						
Unemployment expectations	<i>balance</i>	26.8	23.2	38.4	32.3	40.7	46.3	42.6	42.7	43.2	42.0	37.9	36.6	--
Unemployment rate	<i>% of lab. force</i>		10.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	--	--
Unemployment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		105	2,020	639	410	446	449	286	86	65	95	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>		5.9	1.7	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	-1.1	0.2	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				2.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.3	--	--	--
Export order books	<i>balance</i>	-18.6	-5.8	-21.3	-18.8	-25.2	-27.9	-26.0	-27.6	-24.6	-25.9	-26.6	-26.1	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	<i>billion EUR</i>		-17.8	81.3	18.4	25.1	27.1	39.2	8.9	12.2	18.1	16.1	--	--
Exports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	4.9	6.3	2.7	1.6	0.8	-0.9	-0.8						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				3.7	3.2	2.3	0.7						
Imports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	4.5	4.2	-0.8	0.4	0.2	-1.2	-1.1						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-1.6						
Current-account balance	<i>billion EUR</i>		12.6	120.1	28.1	34.8	36.3	55.9	15.3	14.6	25.9	--	--	--
Direct investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		-118.7	-44.8	-15.2	-4.9	-21.2	-25.1	-8.3	-2.4	-14.4	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		252.5	52.3	96.7	-14.8	47.2	33.2	29.0	-4.1	8.3	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	<i>balance</i>	21.4	25.9	25.0	23.1	25.4	25.6	19.8	21.8	18.7	18.8	15.8	15.4	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	--
Core HICP	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	--
Domestic producer prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	-0.2	--	--
Import prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		9.9	5.0	4.8	6.1	3.5	-0.7	0.1	-1.0	-1.3	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	<i>level</i>		110.9	111.7	109.4	109.2	110.2	112.8	112.0	116.4	109.7	103.8	103.2	103.6
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-7.5	-0.1	0.9	2.3	2.5	3.9	-5.8	-5.3	-0.6	0.3
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-6.5	-2.8	1.0	-4.6	0.5	-1.6	-11.9	-13.9	-7.3	7.4
Oil (Brent) in EUR	<i>level</i>		79.6	86.9	85.1	87.3	85.0	85.4	84.2	87.3	84.6	79.7	79.6	78.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-5.5	2.5	-2.7	0.4	1.1	3.7	-3.1	-5.8	-0.1	-2.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				4.7	9.8	5.0	-5.3	-2.5	-2.4	-10.2	-13.0	-8.5	1.5
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.6	1.8	-4.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-3.6	-1.1	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-7.8	-4.5	0.7	-3.5	-3.7	-3.2	-3.7	-6.2	-6.7	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	<i>level</i>		1.39	0.58	0.69	0.36	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	<i>level</i>		2.65	1.57	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.53	1.56	1.60	1.41	1.25	1.37	1.55
ECB repo rate	<i>level</i>		1.25	0.88	1.00	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.55	0.50
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-10.0	7.9	5.9	5.2	3.4	-3.1	1.9	-1.6	5.7	-3.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-22.3	0.8	11.7	8.2	14.0	4.9	5.8	12.6	26.7	25.5
Money demand (M3)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.2	--	--
Loans to households	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	-2.3	-0.6	-1.5	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.4	-3.0	--	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	<i>level</i>		1.39	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.32
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-2.2	-2.4	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	-3.0	0.5	-0.3	1.8
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-11.0	-11.5	-3.8	0.7	3.0	1.0	-1.8	-1.0	1.5	5.5
Nominal effective exchange rate	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.3	-2.4	2.1	2.9	1.7	1.3	-1.4	0.2	0.1	1.1
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-0.2	-5.4	-6.7	-7.4	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.5	4.5

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update



1. Output

According to Eurostat's second estimate, in 2013-Q1, **GDP** fell by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) in the euro area, after a contraction of 0.6% in 2012-Q4, confirming the Flash estimate of 15 May. Compared to 2012-Q1, euro-area GDP fell by 1.1% in 2013-Q1.

The GDP breakdown shows that the GDP contraction in Q1 was mainly driven by falling investment, cutting 0.3 pp. off of GDP growth. In contrast, the contributions from household final consumption expenditure and changes in inventories were neutral. Overall, the contribution from total domestic demand (including inventory changes) was -0.3 pp. while net foreign trade made a slightly positive contribution to GDP growth (0.1 pp.).

According to the **Commission's spring 2013 forecast**, released on 3 May, euro-area real GDP is expected to contract by 0.4% in 2013, and to increase by 1.2% in 2014 on the back of rebuilding confidence, a more favourable external environment, and improved real disposable income growth. Concerning euro-area Member States, growth differences are set to remain pronounced.

In May 2013, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** picked up again (by 0.8 points to 89.4) but remains lower than in March. The recovery was driven by brightening sentiment in all business sectors except for construction and, to a lesser extent, by more optimistic consumers. The increase in industry confidence (0.8 points) resulted from a much more positive assessment of the current level of overall order books and, to a lesser extent, the stocks of finished products, which outweighed deteriorating production expectations. Services confidence rallied (1.8 points) after the sharp drop registered in April. The surge in sentiment results from significantly improved assessments of the business situation and demand over the past three months, as well as improved demand expectations.

In April 2013, **industrial production** grew by 0.4% month-on-month (m-o-m) in the euro area, the third monthly increase in a row. In April 2013, production of capital of goods (2.7% m-o-m) and non-durable consumer goods (0.7% m-o-m) increased in the euro area. Production of intermediate goods remained stable, while energy production decreased by 1.5% m-o-m. The sharpest drop was registered in durable consumer goods (-2.7% m-o-m).

2. Private consumption

In 2013-Q1, **private consumption** slightly increased by 0.1% q-o-q (from a revised -0.6% in the previous

quarter). With respect to the same period of the previous year, private consumption was down by 1.2% (from a revised -1.5% in 2012-Q4).

In May 2013, **consumer confidence** increased slightly (0.4 points) and for the sixth consecutive month. While consumers' expectations on their future financial situation brightened and unemployment fears declined, consumers were slightly grimmer about the future general economic situation. Their savings expectations remained unchanged.

In April 2013, the volume of **retail trade** fell by 0.5% m-o-m in the euro area. In March, retail trade decreased by a revised 0.2% m-o-m. Confidence in the retail sector picked up (1.6 points), driven by sharply improved business expectations, a more positive assessment on current stocks and a better assessment of the present business situation.

3. Investment

Gross fixed capital formation has now been declining for eight consecutive quarters. In 2013-Q1, it fell by 1.6% (q-o-q). Both investment in equipment and in construction declined in 2013-Q1 (-1.9% and -1.7% respectively). Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, investment was 5.5% lower. The rate of **capacity utilisation** for the second quarter of 2013 (data collected in April) stood unchanged at 77.5%, remaining below its long-term average of 81.4%.

4. Labour market

In April 2013, the euro area seasonally-adjusted **unemployment rate** reached 12.3% (from 12.1% in March), which is the highest level recorded since the series started in 1995. In April 2012 the rate stood at 11.2%. Eurostat estimates that 19.375 million men and women in the euro area were unemployed in April 2013.

The aggregate number conceals sharp differences across Member States with the lowest rates recorded in Austria (4.9%) and Germany (5.4%), and the highest rates in Greece (27.0% in February) and Spain (26.8%).

In 2013-Q1, seasonally-adjusted **employment** decreased by 0.5% q-o-q in the euro area (from -0.3% in 2012-Q4). According to the Commission's survey results, **employment expectations** improved in May, both in manufacturing and in services. Consumers' unemployment expectations decreased slightly in May after a sharp decrease in April.

5. International transactions

In March 2013, the **world trade volume** (goods) increased by 0.2% m-o-m, following a revised 1.1% decrease in February. World trade had continued to rise



by 0.7% q-o-q in 2013-Q1 (unchanged from 2012-Q4). In May 2013, managers were slightly more optimistic about **export order books in manufacturing**, the level rose to -26.1 (from a revised -26.6 in April), although remaining below its long-term average (-18.6).

The seasonally adjusted **trade balance** has been in surplus, for eighteen consecutive months, at €16.1 bn euro in April 2013. In March 2013, the seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** of the euro area also recorded a surplus, for the seventeenth month in a row (€25.9 bn.). This reflected surpluses for goods (€1.8 billion), services (€7.6 billion) and income (€4.4 billion), which were partly offset by a deficit for current transfers (€7.8 billion). The **financial account** recorded net outflows of €6 billion in March 2013, reflecting net outflows for direct investment (€14.4 billion) and net inflows for portfolio investment (€8.3 billion).

6. Prices

In May 2013, the annual **HICP inflation rate** in the euro area increased to 1.4%, from 1.2% in April, according to Eurostat. The largest price pressures came from fruit and vegetables (0.11 pp. each) and electricity (0.09 pp.), and the biggest downward impacts from fuels for transport (-0.28 pp.), telecommunications (-0.18 pp.) and medical & paramedical services (-0.08 pp.). **Core inflation** (all items excl. energy and unprocessed food) slightly increased to 1.3% in May (from 1.1% in April).

The **Commission's spring 2013 forecast** projects HICP inflation rates of 1.6% in 2013 and 1.5% in 2014. In May 2013, **consumer price expectations** slightly declined, falling further below their long-term average. In April 2013, **industrial producer prices** fell by 0.6% (m-o-m) in the euro area (from -0.2% m-o-m in March).

Oil prices remained under pressure in May, and were traded in the range of USD 102-105 per barrel. In May, Brent oil prices were about 7% lower than a year ago. The recent decrease in oil prices was due to a combination of lower-than-expected demand prospects and seasonal factors, against a background of ample supply owing to the increase in US shale oil production. On 14 June, Brent crude traded at about 104.29 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 78.14 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates were broadly stable in early 2013. Throughout May and June, the 3-month Euribor stood at 0.20%, after a stable rate of 0.21% in the months of April and March. At its meeting on 6 June, the ECB Governing Council decided that the **policy interest rates** on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the

deposit facility will remain unchanged at 0.50%, 1.00% and 0.00% respectively, after lowering them during the preceding meeting on 2 May.

In the euro area, **sovereign bond spreads** have widened in the last few weeks, as investors factored in the ECB's unchanged policy and reports that the ESM's ability to recapitalise euro area banks directly could be further limited and delayed. The strongest widening was in Portuguese bonds amid adverse economic developments. Spanish and Italian sovereign bond spreads also widened on concerns about raising public deficit targets. Greek bond spreads however fared well with a significant decline after Fitch upgraded Greece's credit ratings. On 14 June, the euro-area benchmark yield of ten-year bonds stood at 1.52%. At current levels, sovereign yield spreads are still much lower than in mid-2012, in particular in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Ireland.

The April 2013 ECB Bank Lending Survey showed that the pace of credit tightening eased in 2013-Q1. The net percentage of banks reporting tightening of lending standards declined for corporate loans, mortgages, and consumer credit. In April 2013, **monetary developments** remained subdued with M3 slightly increasing at an annual rate of 3.2% (from 2.6% in March). The annual growth rate of loans to the private sector was -0.5%, down from -0.3% in the previous month (adjusted for loan sales and securitisation). Loans to non-financial corporations contracted by 3.0% in April (from -2.4% in March). The growth rate of loans to households remained unchanged in April 2013 at 0.4% after three months in a row at 0.5% m-o-m.

In the US, at its May meeting the FOMC reiterated the highly accommodative stance of monetary policy (federal funds rate at 0 to ¼%) with thresholds related to the unemployment rate remaining above 6½%, inflation projections not exceeding the 2% target by more than 0.5 pp., and longer-term inflation expectations continuing to be well anchored. On 14 June, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.27%.

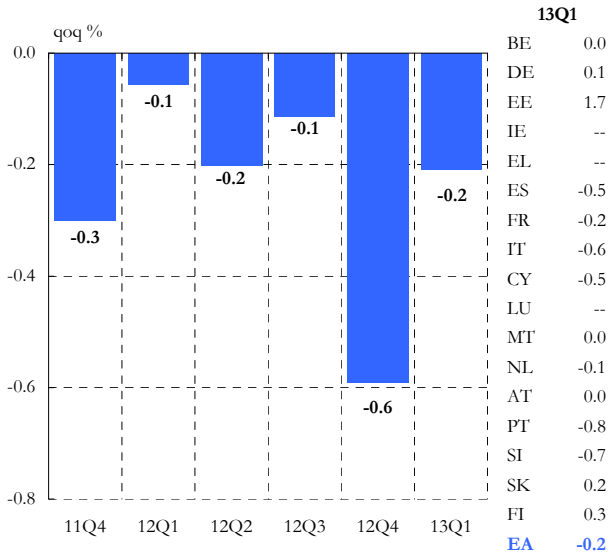
Since April 2013, the EUR/USD **exchange rate** has moved in a relatively narrow band between 1.28 and 1.34 USD, which is markedly below this year's high of 1.3644. Vis-à-vis the yen, the euro has been slowly depreciating since this year's high of 132.62 on 22 May. On 14 June, the euro foreign exchange rate stood at 1.33 USD and 125.53 JPY.

European **stock markets** rose sharply in April and May 2013 reflecting, inter alia, strong corporate earnings results and expectations of an interest-rate cut by the ECB. In early June, European and US stock markets started showing downside momentum amid higher volatility.

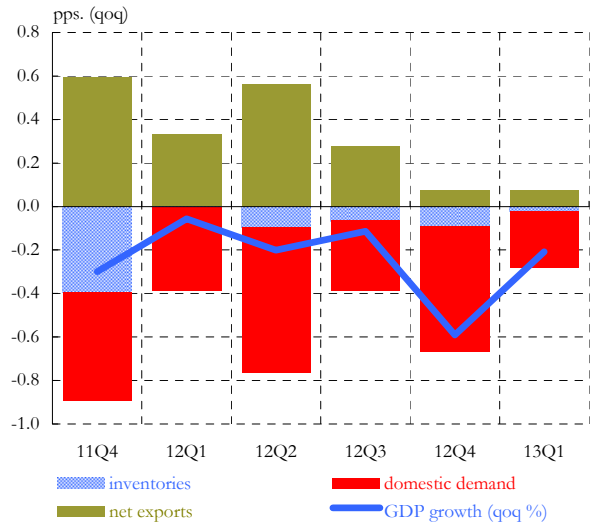


1. OUTPUT

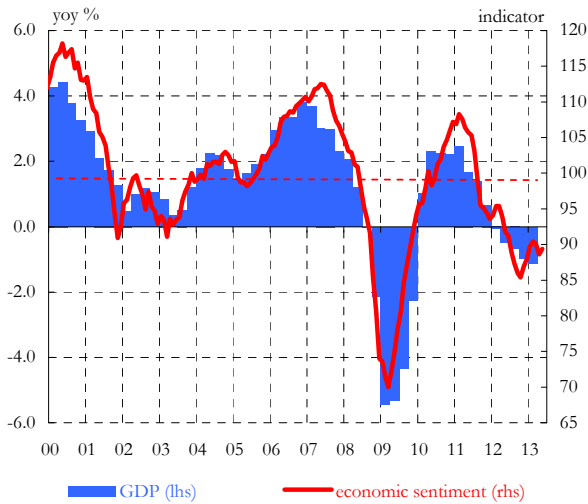
GDP



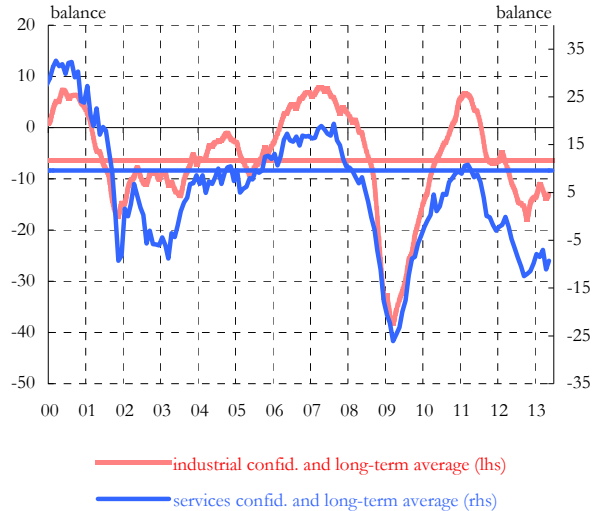
Contributions to GDP growth



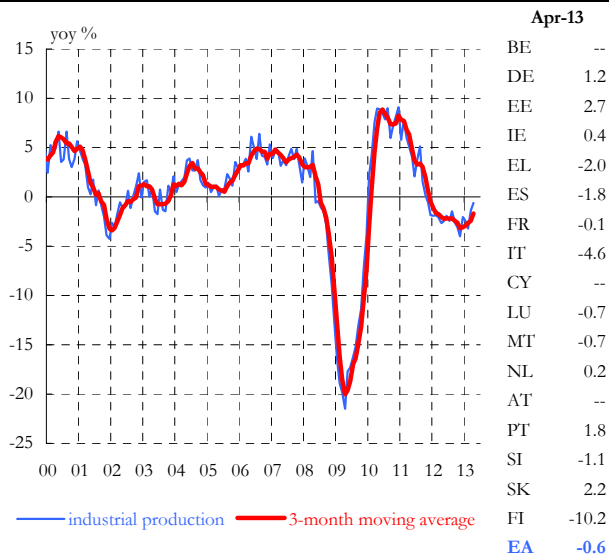
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



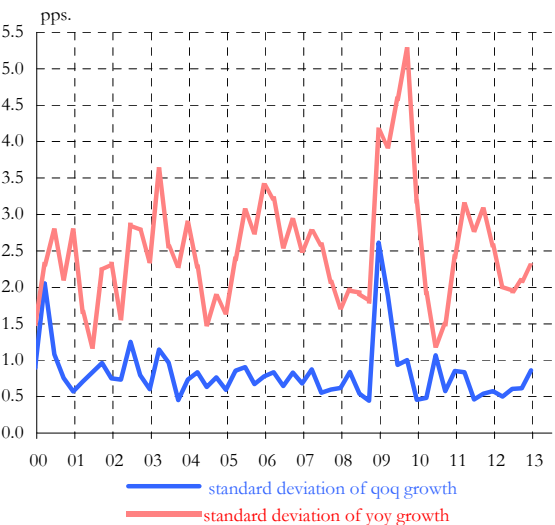
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



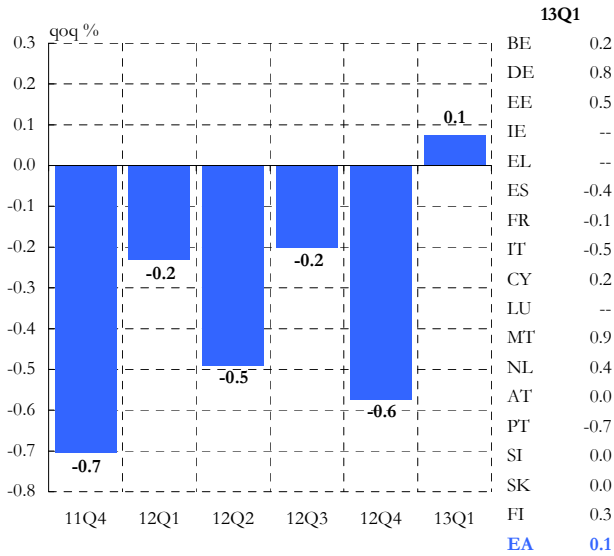
GDP growth divergence, euro area



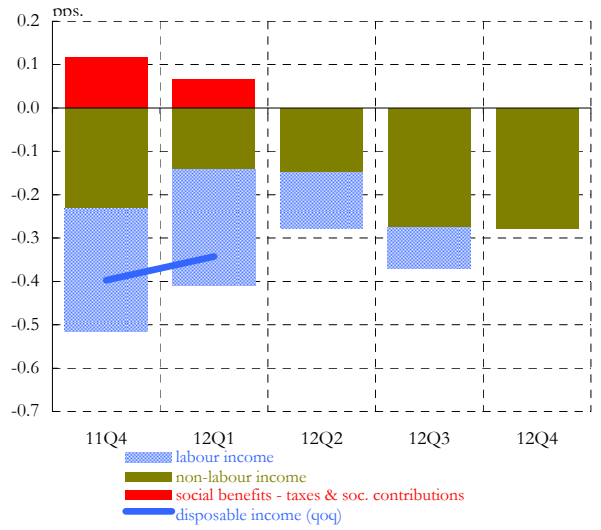


2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

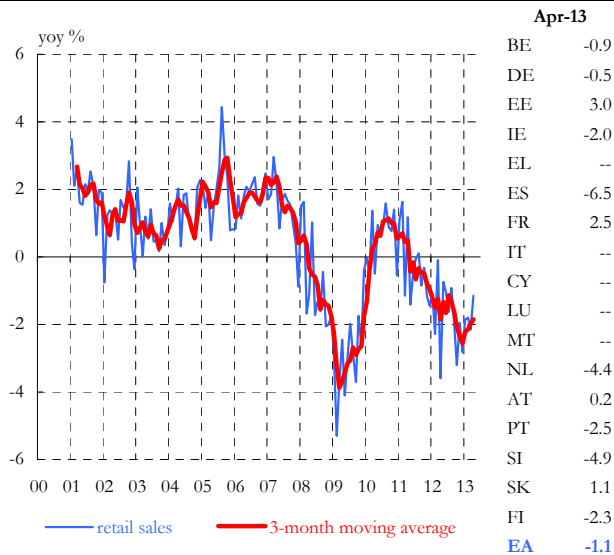
Private consumption



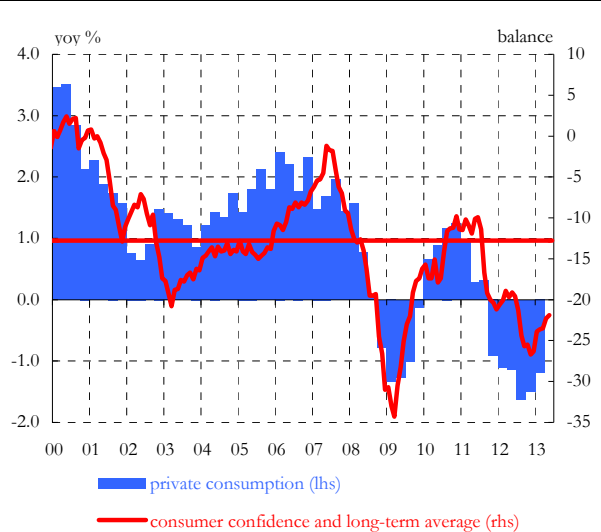
Gross disposable income and its components



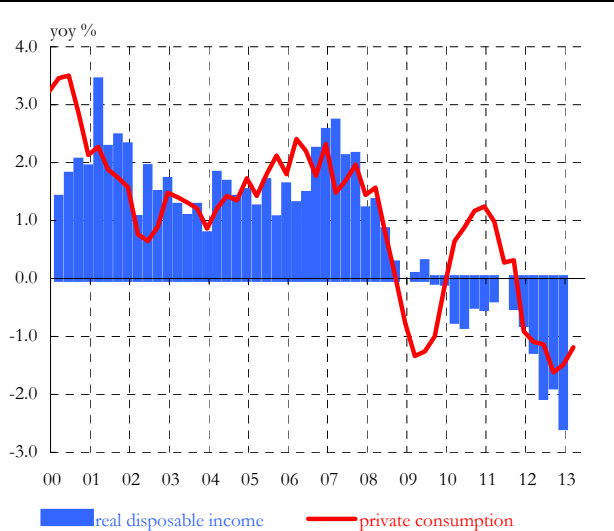
Retail sales



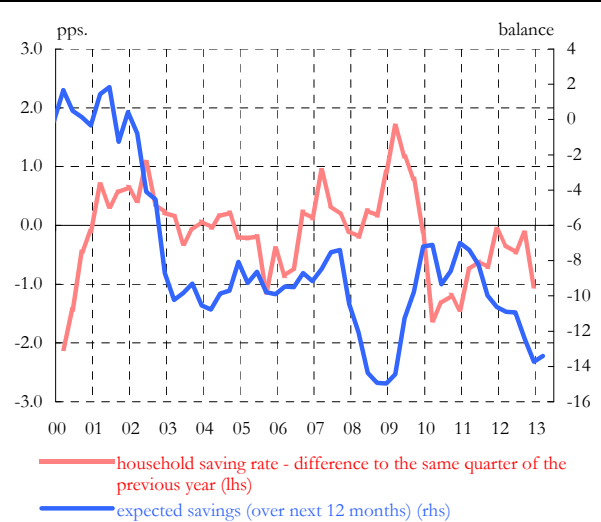
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



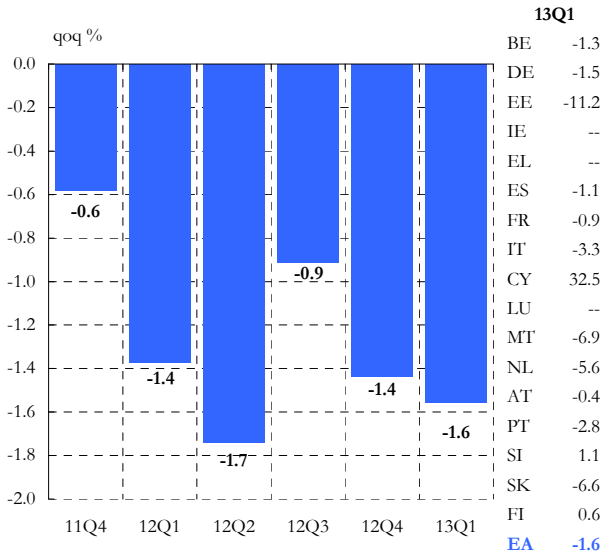
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



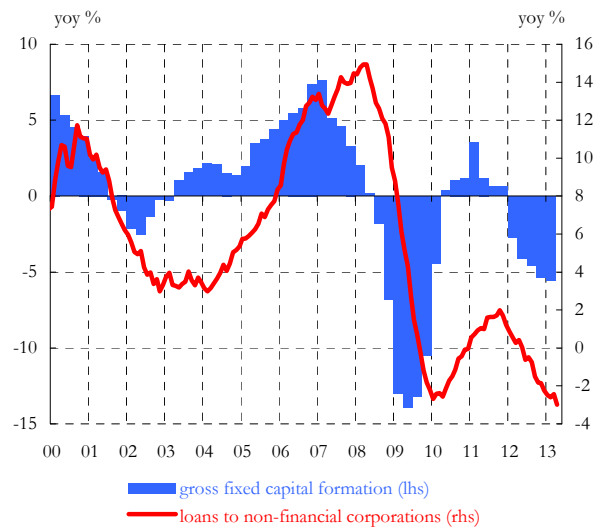


3. INVESTMENT

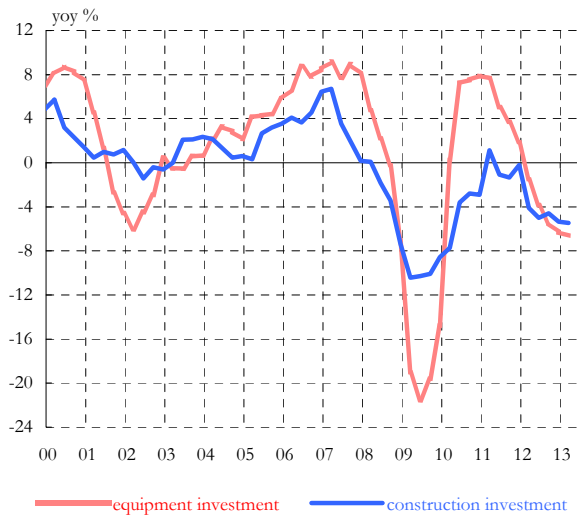
Gross fixed capital formation



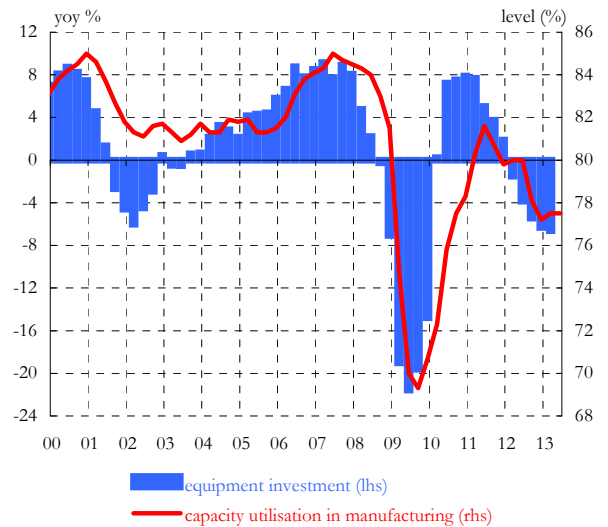
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



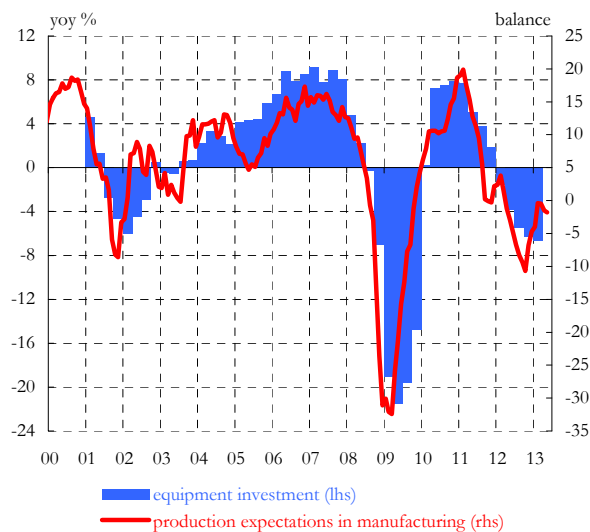
Equipment and construction investment



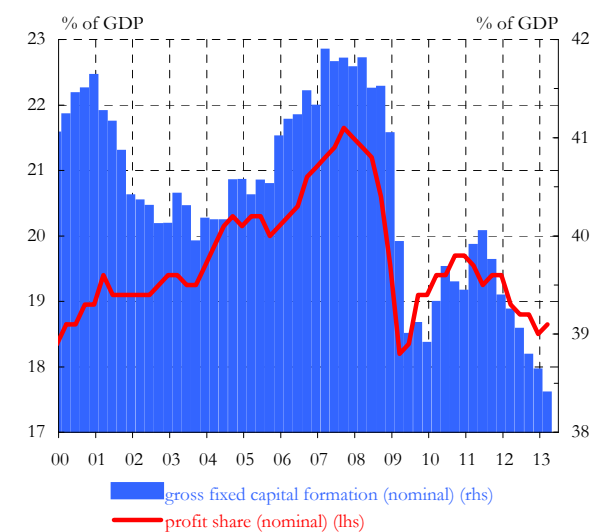
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



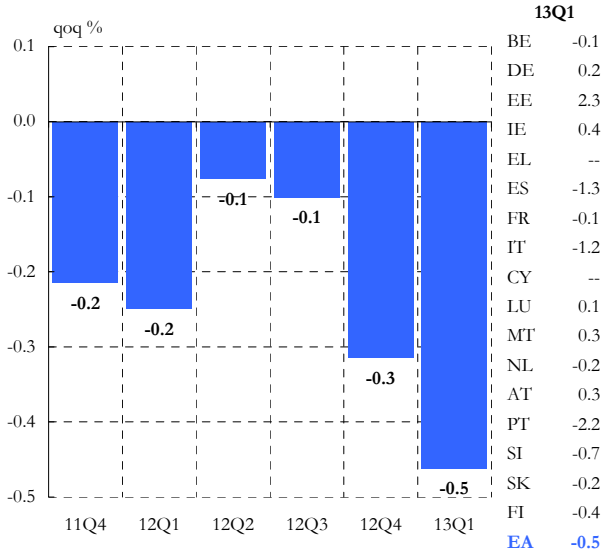
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



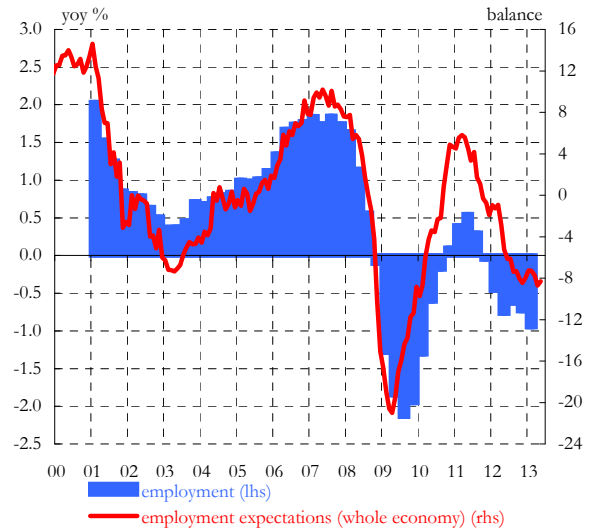


4. LABOUR MARKET

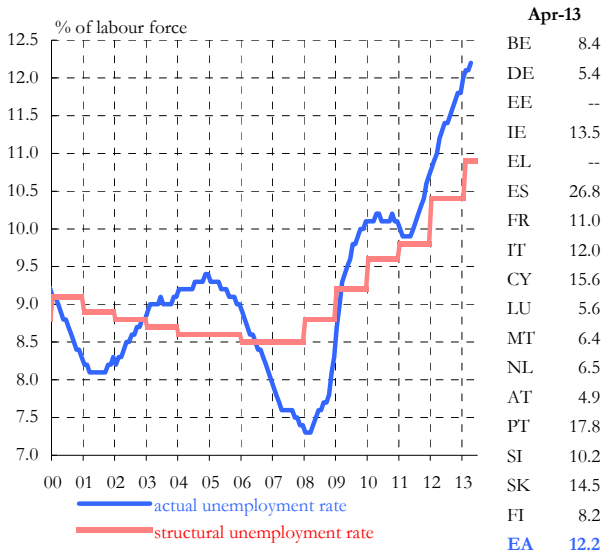
Employment



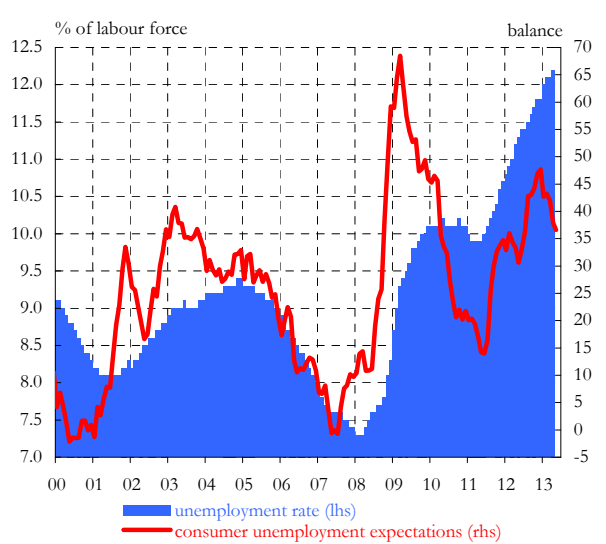
Employment and employment expectations



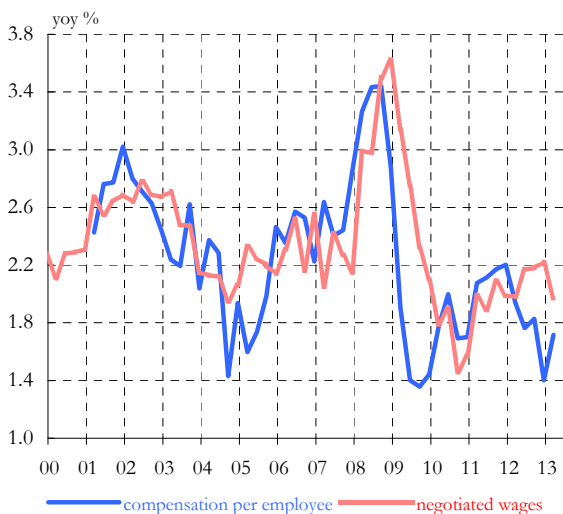
Actual and structural unemployment rate



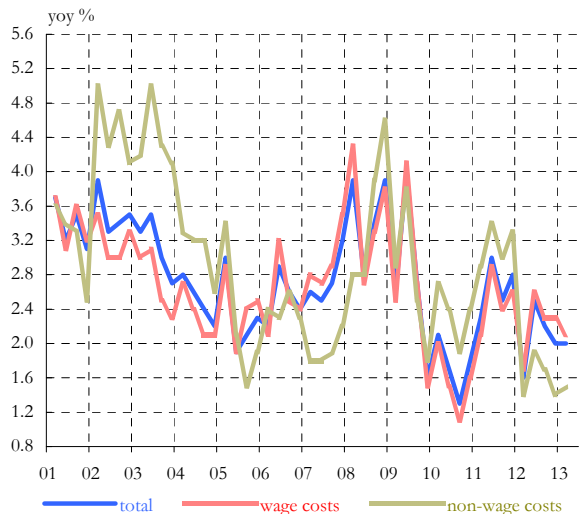
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



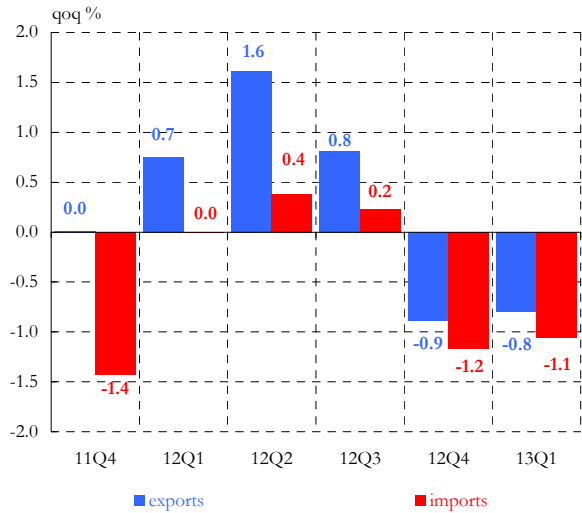
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



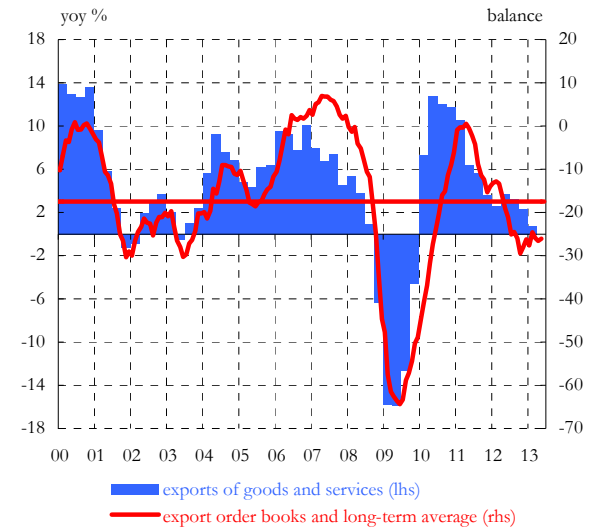


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

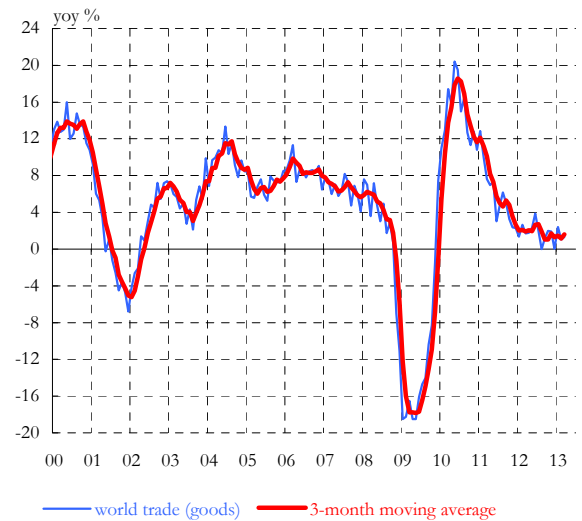
Exports and imports of goods and services



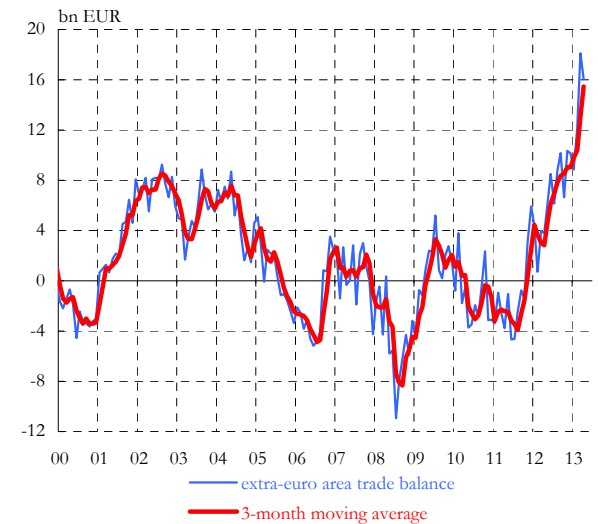
Exports and export order books



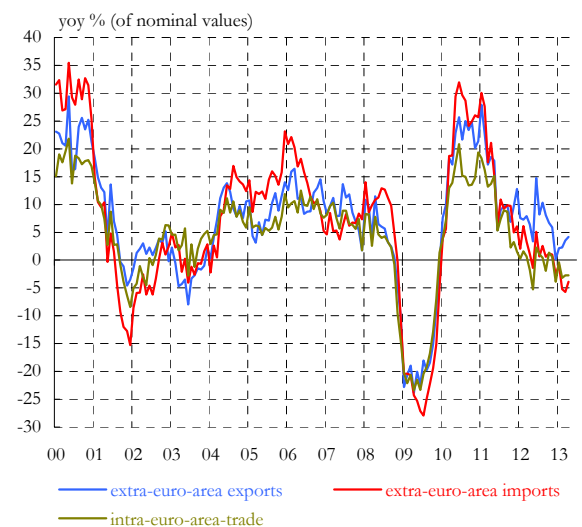
World trade



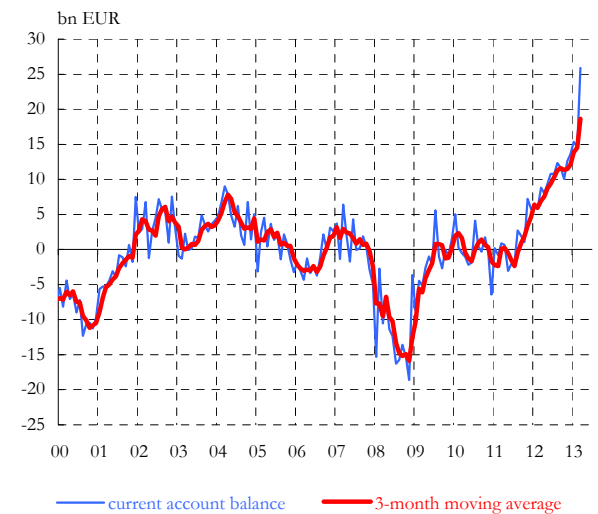
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



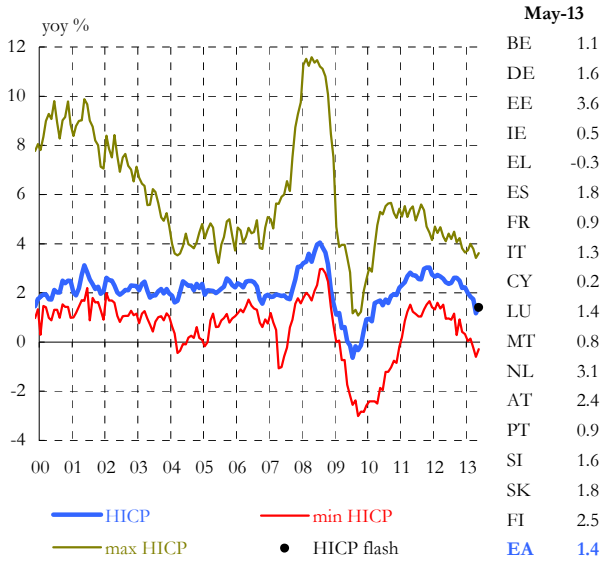
Current-account balance



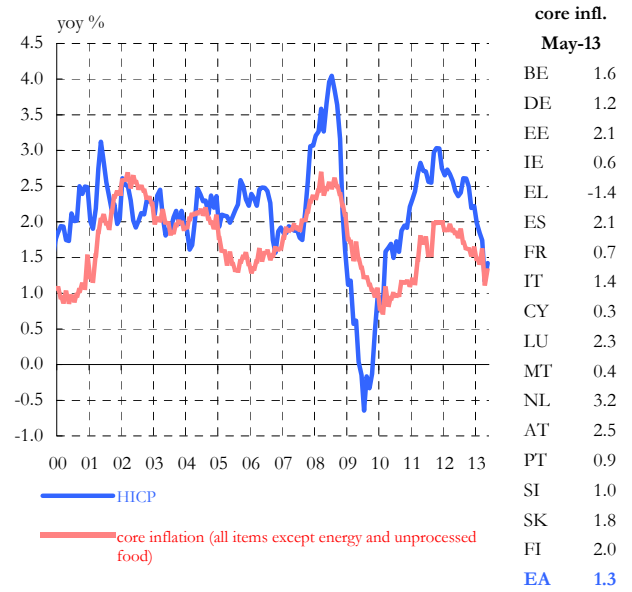


6. PRICES

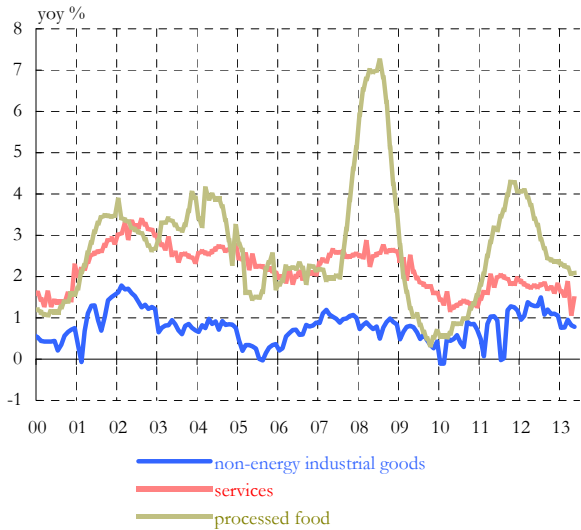
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



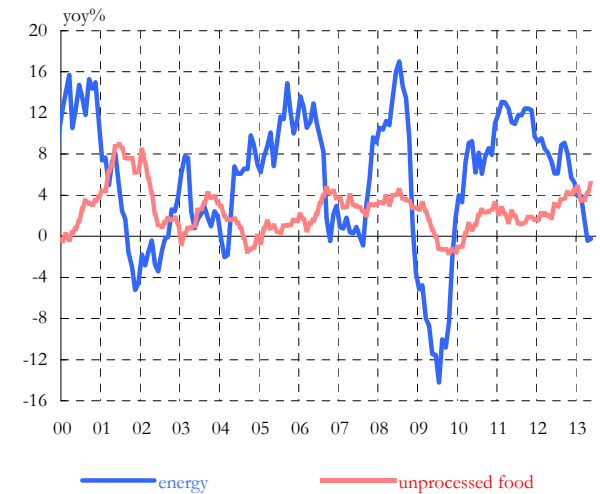
HICP headline and core inflation



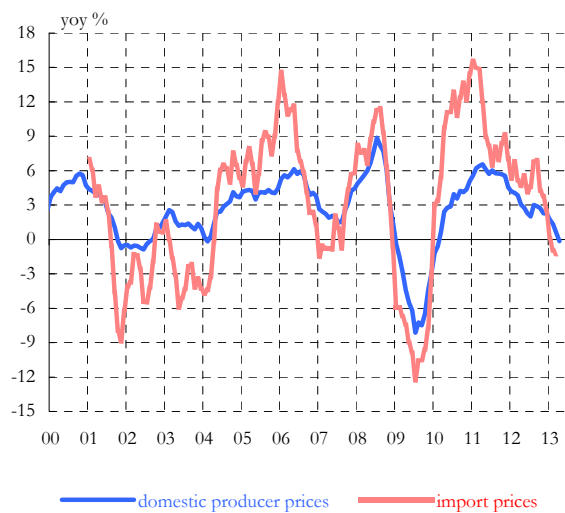
Breakdown of core inflation



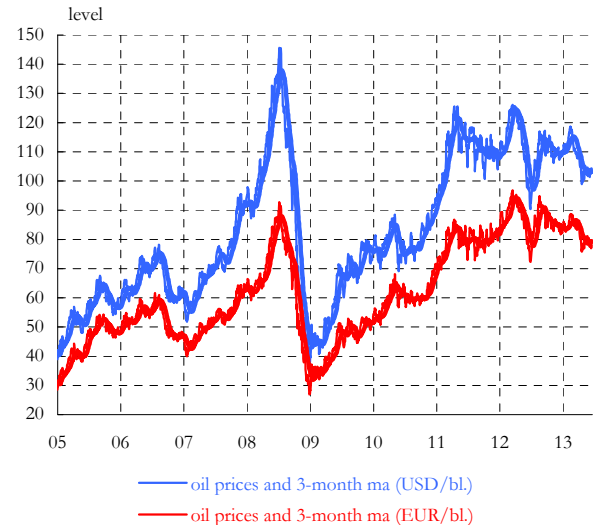
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



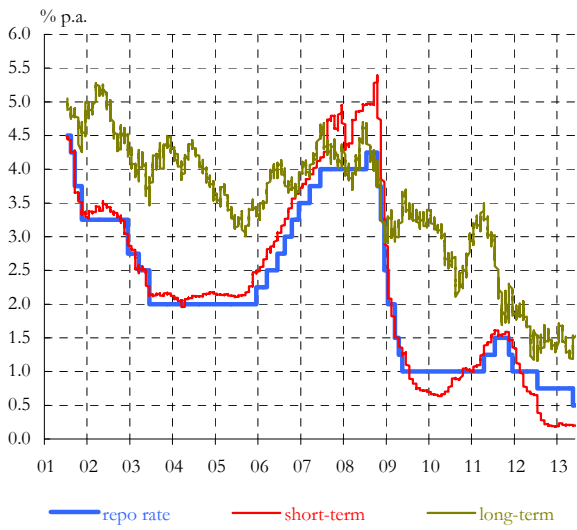
Oil prices



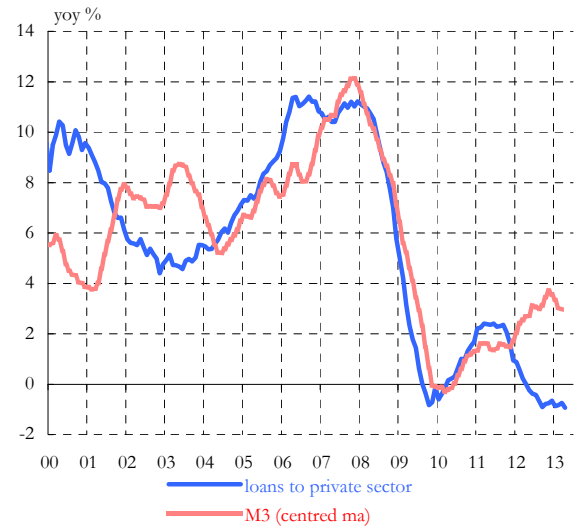


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

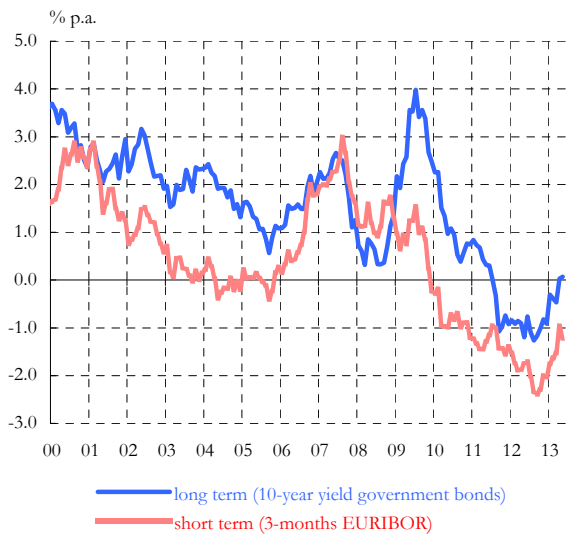
Nominal interest rates



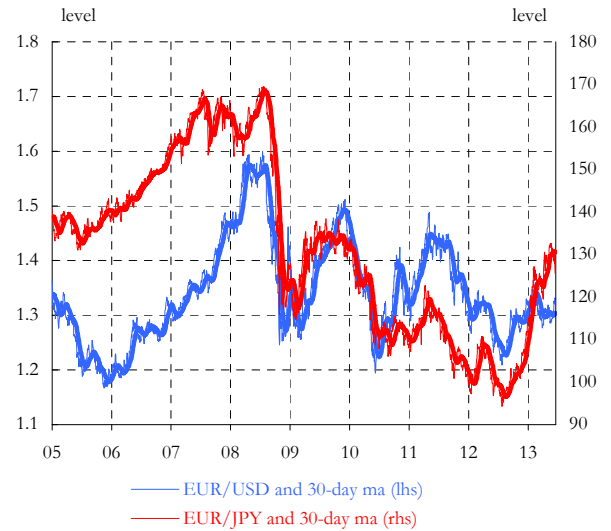
Loans to private sector and money supply



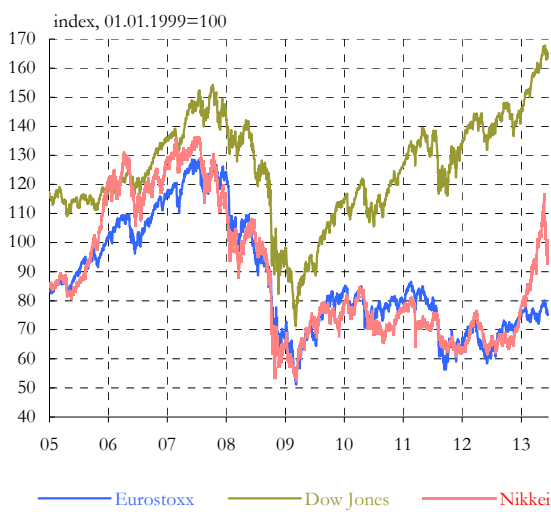
Real interest rates



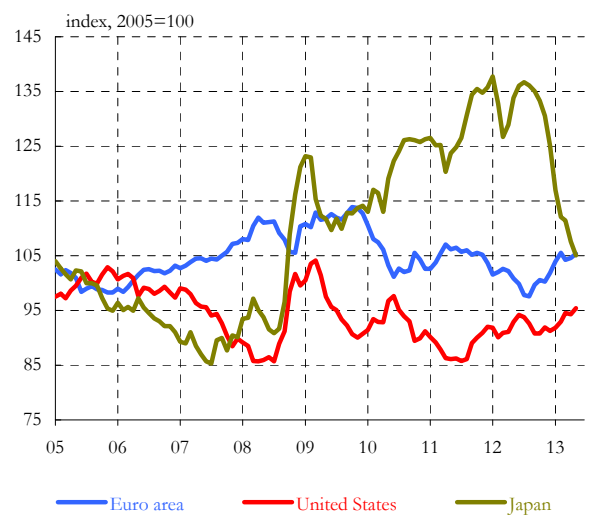
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



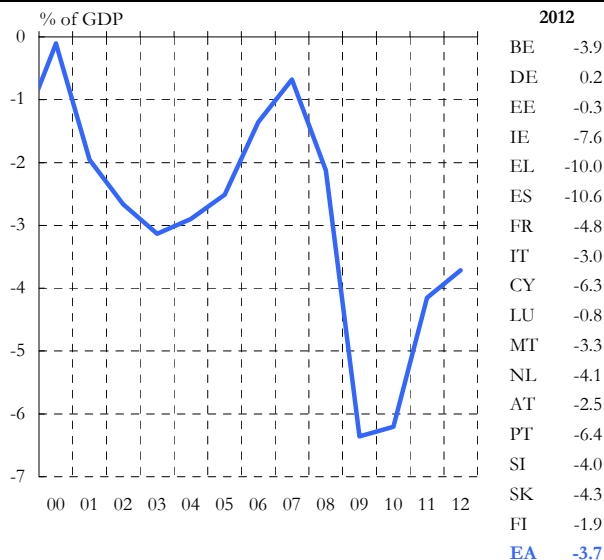
Nominal effective exchange rates



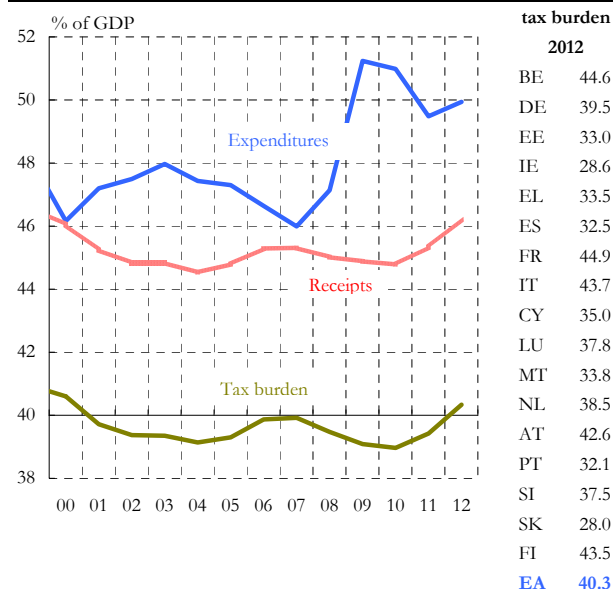


8. PUBLIC FINANCES

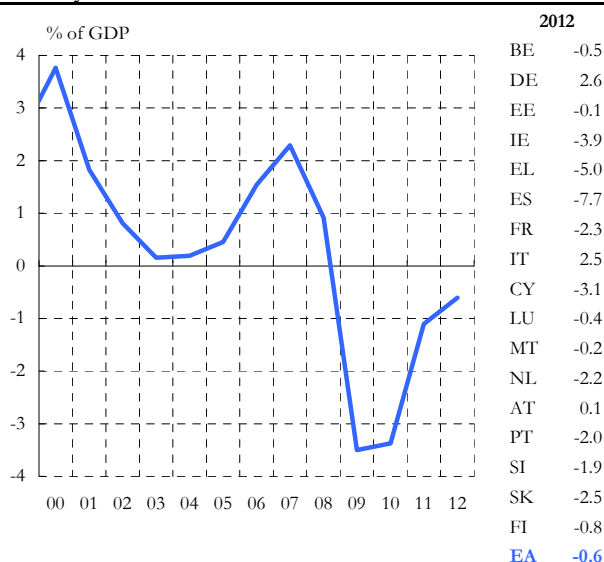
General government balance



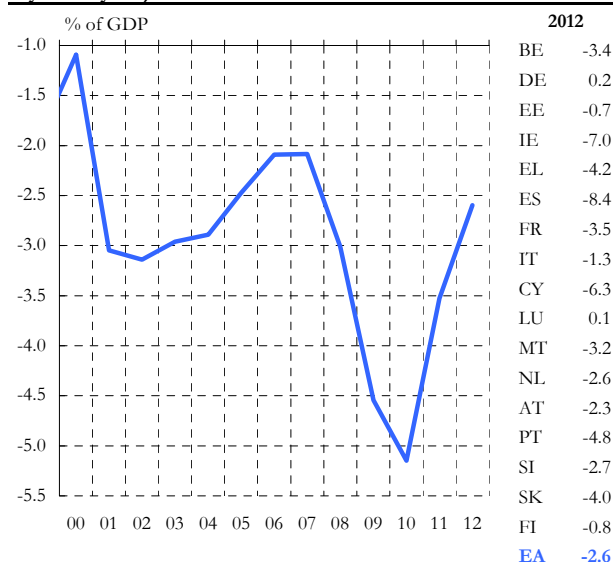
General government expenditure and receipts



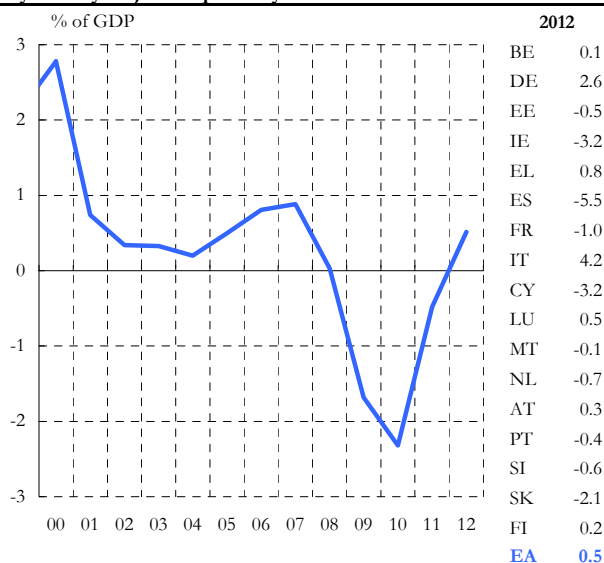
Primary balance



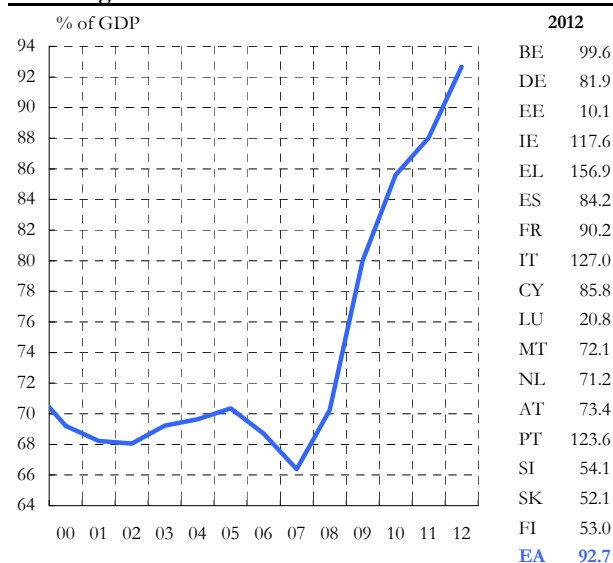
Cyclically adjusted balance



Cyclically adjusted primary balance



General government debt



* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2013 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 Industry Production Index (2010=100), NACE Rev.2, 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, 2005=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 2010=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 2005=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 2010=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)	ECowin
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