

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy, coordination and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	15Q4	16Q1	16Q2	16Q3	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	<i>indicator</i>	100.0	101.5	104.2	106.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.5	103.5	104.9	106.4	106.5	--
Industrial confidence	<i>balance</i>	-6.6	-3.8	-3.1	-2.4	-3.8	-3.4	-2.9	-2.6	-4.3	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	--
Services confidence	<i>balance</i>	9.5	4.9	9.3	12.7	10.8	11.3	10.4	11.2	9.9	10.0	12.1	12.1	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	1.8	-0.8	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	-0.5	2.2	1.2	--	--	--
Gross domestic product	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6						
Labour productivity	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.1	0.2	-0.1	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	--						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	<i>balance</i>	-12.7	-10.2	-6.2	-6.4	-8.3	-7.8	-8.2	-7.9	-8.5	-8.2	-8.0	-6.1	--
Retail confidence	<i>balance</i>	-8.2	-3.1	1.6	5.1	1.9	1.8	0.3	1.7	-1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	--
Private consumption	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.6	0.2	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	--						
Retail sales	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	--	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	<i>level (%)</i>	81.0	80.4	81.3	81.6	81.9	81.5	81.6	81.6	--	--	82.3	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	5.9	7.9	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.2	9.4	10.8	11.0	--
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.4	0.5	1.1	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.8	2.6	3.7	--						
- equipment investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				3.3	1.3	0.7	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.6	4.6	5.8	5.6	6.1	--						
- construction investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.4	1.4	-0.3	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-0.9	1.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	--						
Change in stocks	<i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	--						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	-9.8	-4.9	-2.3	-1.9	-3.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.3	1.9	2.3	--
Employment expectations (services)	<i>balance</i>	5.3	1.1	6.4	8.2	7.8	7.1	8.0	8.3	7.3	8.5	9.9	11.1	--
Employment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.4	0.4	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	--						
Employment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		824	1,504	525	539	546	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.3	0.2	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	--						
Unemployment expectations	<i>balance</i>	26.5	21.5	13.8	17.8	18.1	13.7	15.2	12.1	16.2	17.2	19.1	14.2	--
Unemployment rate	<i>% of lab. force</i>		11.6	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	--	--
Unemployment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-590	-1,195	-279	-275	-268	-200	-107	-29	-114	-178	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.0	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-1.2	1.7	-0.4	--	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.7	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	-0.2	1.6	1.0	--	--	--
Export order books	<i>balance</i>	-18.8	-13.4	-11.5	-11.2	-12.4	-12.9	-12.4	-11.3	-13.8	-12.1	-9.8	-10.3	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	<i>billion EUR</i>		178.9	234.3	63.5	64.4	72.6	69.1	20.8	23.4	24.9	--	--	--
Exports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	0.1	1.2	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	5.0	4.5	6.5	5.0	2.4	2.4	--						
Imports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.4	-0.2	1.1	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.7	4.9	6.4	5.9	3.1	3.6	--						
Current-account balance	<i>billion EUR</i>		245.9	326.2	76.0	85.8	94.0	81.7	27.2	29.1	25.3	--	--	--
Direct investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		62.7	245.5	21.2	40.7	-25.5	76.4	22.3	46.5	7.6	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		69.0	109.0	123.3	92.8	174.2	138.4	58.8	34.2	45.4	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	<i>balance</i>	19.0	7.9	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.7	4.3	6.3	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	--
Core HICP	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	--
Domestic producer prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-1.5	-2.7	-3.1	-3.7	-3.8	-2.0	-2.6	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	--	--
Import prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-1.4	-0.3	-1.1	-2.8	-3.7	-2.1	-2.7	-2.1	-1.4	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	<i>level</i>		99.7	52.6	43.6	33.8	45.6	46.6	45.3	46.8	47.7	51.4	47.1	47.1
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-13.6	-22.3	34.6	2.3	-6.0	3.3	1.8	7.8	-8.3	0.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-8.3	-47.2	-44.1	-38.6	-26.1	-7.5	-19.8	0.5	0.1	6.1	6.4	24.0
Oil (Brent) in EUR	<i>level</i>		74.8	47.4	39.7	30.6	40.4	41.7	41.0	41.8	42.5	46.6	43.7	43.7
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-12.5	-22.9	31.7	3.4	-4.7	1.9	1.8	9.7	-6.3	0.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-8.5	-36.7	-36.4	-37.5	-27.8	-8.1	-20.4	-0.3	0.1	8.1	5.9	24.9
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-4.8	-1.9	7.6	2.4	2.1	-1.4	-1.2	4.0	8.6	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-9.4	-7.5	-12.6	-14.6	-6.5	2.9	0.2	4.1	4.7	9.1	19.3	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	<i>level</i>		0.21	-0.02	-0.09	-0.19	-0.26	-0.30	-0.29	-0.30	-0.30	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	<i>level</i>		1.22	0.54	0.56	0.30	0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.14	-0.09	0.04	0.24	0.28
ECB repo rate	<i>level</i>		0.16	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.6	-10.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	1.0	-0.5	0.5
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		12.6	9.5	7.4	-13.6	-17.9	-12.1	-17.7	-13.1	-4.8	-7.1	-12.0	-7.6
Money demand (M3)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.4	--	--
Loans to households	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-1.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	--	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	<i>level</i>		1.33	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.5	0.6	2.5	-1.1	-1.4	1.3	0.0	-1.7	-2.1	0.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.0	-16.5	-12.4	-2.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-1.9	0.6	-2.4
Nominal effective exchange rate	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.3	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.5
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.6	-9.3	-6.7	1.2	4.0	2.7	3.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	4.2	2.2

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

Real GDP in the euro area continued growing in the third quarter of 2016. According to Eurostat's flash estimate, it increased by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), unchanged from the previous quarter. As compared to 2015-Q3, real GDP increased by 1.6% year-on-year (y-o-y). According to the **Commission's autumn 2016 forecast**, released on 9 November, GDP is expected to grow by 1.7% in 2016, by 1.5% in 2017 and by 1.7% in 2018. Private consumption is set to continue benefitting from employment growth that helps offsetting the negative impact of rebounding inflation on the purchasing power of households. Many of the preconditions for stronger investment growth remain in place and construction investment is set to finally end a long period of decline, but elevated uncertainty is expected to exert a dampening impact.

In November 2016, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** remained virtually unchanged at 106.5, after two months of sharp increases, resulting from a mild deterioration in industry confidence and stable readings in services, which offset more upbeat assessments of construction and retail trade managers, as well as consumers.

Slightly deteriorating **industry confidence** (-0.5 pts.) was driven by managers' more cautious assessments of the stocks of finished products and the current level of overall order books, while their production expectations remained practically unchanged.

The flash **PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area rose to an 11-month high of 54.1 in November, up from 53.3 in October. While the flash Services PMI signalled the strongest increase (from 52.8 to 54.1), the final Manufacturing PMI moved up to 53.7, the highest reading since January 2014.

In September, **industrial production** fell by 0.8% month-on-month (m-o-m), after increasing by 1.8% in August. The sectoral breakdown showed the fall was broad based with the production of durable consumer goods falling by 5.6%, capital goods by 2.2%, intermediate goods by 0.7% and energy by 0.2%, while that of non-durable consumer goods rose by 0.3%.

2. Private consumption

In 2016-Q2, the growth of **private consumption** slowed to 0.2% q-o-q (0.6% in 2016-Q1) and made therefore a smaller contribution to growth than in previous quarters. With respect to the same period of the previous year, private consumption was up by 1.6%. In November, **consumer confidence** increased markedly (1.9 pts.),

resulting from significantly brighter expectations regarding the future general economic situation and future unemployment. Households' opinions about their future financial situation and their savings expectations, by contrast, stayed broadly unchanged.

In September, the volume of **retail trade** fell by 0.2% in the euro area compared to August, mainly driven by a decline in non-food products. In November, **retail trade confidence** increased (1.1 pts.) due to more positive appraisals of the present and expected business situation. Meanwhile, the assessment of the adequacy of the volume of stocks barely changed.

3. Investment

In 2016-Q2, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 1.1% (q-o-q) up from 0.5% in the first quarter. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, investment increased by 3.7%. In 2016-Q4, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing industry (data collected in October 2016) stood at 82.3% (0.7 pts. higher than in July), whereas capacity utilisation in the services sector increased slightly, reaching its highest level (89.4) in the history of the series (since 2011).

4. Labour market

In October, the **unemployment rate** fell to 9.8%, the lowest rate since July 2009. Compared to October 2015, unemployment was down by 0.8 pps.

In 2016-Q2, seasonally-adjusted **employment** was 0.4% higher than in 2016-Q1 and 1.4% higher than in 2015-Q2. According to the Commission's survey results, in November 2016 **employment expectations** saw upward revisions in services and, to a lesser extent, industry, while they shrank somewhat in retail trade and remained virtually flat in construction.

5. International transactions

In September, the **world trade volume** (goods) fell by 0.4% (m-o-m), following a 1.7% increase in August. In November, views on **export order books in manufacturing** were more negative (-10.3 pts.) than in October (-9.8 pts.), but above the long-term average.

In September, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** was in surplus at €24.9 bn, from €23.4 bn in August. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** also recorded a surplus in September (€25.3 bn). This reflected surpluses for goods (€30.3 bn) and services (€4.8 bn) and primary income (€4.2 bn), which were partly offset by a deficit in secondary income (€14.0 bn).



6. Prices

In November, annual **HICP inflation** is expected to have been 0.6% according to Eurostat's flash estimate, up from 0.5% in October. Looking at the main components of euro area inflation, services is expected to have the highest annual rate in November (1.1%, stable for a fourth consecutive month), followed by food, alcohol & tobacco (0.7%, up from 0.4% in October), non-energy industrial goods (0.3%, also stable for a fourth consecutive month) and energy (-1.1%, down from -0.9% in October). **Core inflation** (all items except energy and unprocessed food) is expected to have increased to 0.8% (0.7% in October).

The **Commission's autumn 2016 forecast** projects HICP inflation at 0.3% in 2016 and 1.4% in both 2017 and 2018. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** increased in November, from 4.3 points to 6.3 points.

In October, **industrial producer prices** rose by 0.8% in the euro area compared with September, and they were 0.4% lower than in October 2015.

Brent crude **oil prices** have been very volatile over the past months. After moving in the 40-50 USD/bbl. range for several months, in late November, the OPEC agreement on how to implement production cuts has pushed the price again above the 50 USD/bbl. mark. On 1 December, Brent crude traded at 53.94 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 50.76 EUR/bbl.). At about 50 USD/bbl. the price of oil has almost doubled since mid-January.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have stabilised in recent months, remaining close to the ECB's deposit facility. On 1 December, the 3-month EURIBOR was at -0.313%.

At its meeting on 20 October, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB **interest rates** unchanged, i.e. the interest rates on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. It continued to expect these rates to remain at present or lower levels for an extended period of time, and well past the horizon of the Eurosystem's net asset purchases. Monthly asset purchases of €80 bn are intended to run until the end of March 2017, or beyond, if necessary, and in any case until the Governing Council sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with its inflation target.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have fallen to negative territory between mid-July and mid-September 2016, reflecting the search for safe haven

debt as global uncertainty increased and the global growth outlook deteriorated. Since then, benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have picked up steadily, reaching 0.3354 on 1 December.

The October 2016 **Bank Lending Survey** showed a further improvement in loan supply conditions for loans to enterprises and households in the third quarter of 2016, as well as a continued increase in loan demand for all loan categories. Credit standards for loans to enterprises remained unchanged. Credit standards on loans to households for house purchase, on consumer credit and other lending to households eased further.

The annual rate of change of **M3** in October 2016 decreased to 4.4%, from 5.1% in September. The annual growth of loans to the private sector (adjusted for sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling) increased to 2.2% in October (from 2.1% in September). The annual growth of adjusted loans to households stood at 1.8% in October (stable compared to September), and the annual growth rate of adjusted loans to non-financial corporations stood at 2.1% (from 2.0 in September).

At its meeting on 1-2 November 2016, the **FOMC** left the target range for the federal funds rate unchanged at between 0.25% and 0.50%. The Committee judged that the case for a rate hike had strengthened but decided, for the time being, to wait, at least until the meeting on December 13-14, for additional evidence of continued progress towards its objectives. On 30 November, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.934%.

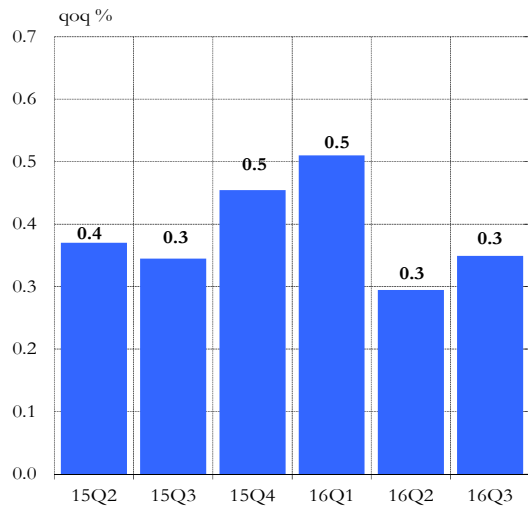
Between early November and early December, the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has fallen by about 3½%, but in effective terms the euro has depreciated only by about 1½%. This reflects a strengthening of the euro vis-à-vis the currencies of non-euro area Member States (e.g. Hungary, Poland) and several other countries (e.g. Japan, Brazil, Mexico). A lot of volatility has been observed in recent months in the EUR/GBP exchange rate. Between the day of the UK Referendum on EU membership (June 23) and mid-October, the euro appreciated by about 18% against sterling, whereas sterling appreciated against the euro by about 9½% between mid-October and 1 December.

Stock market indices in Europe joined the global rally following the US Presidential elections, which removed losses observed after the UK referendum. By 1 December, the EuroStoxx 50 had gained almost 6% since late June. The Dow Jones index has posted strong gains since the US elections, hitting multiple record highs in late November; on 1 December, the index stood almost 6% higher than in late October. In Japan, the Nikkei index also posted strong gains in late November; on 1 December, the index noted almost 24% higher than the year low.

1. OUTPUT

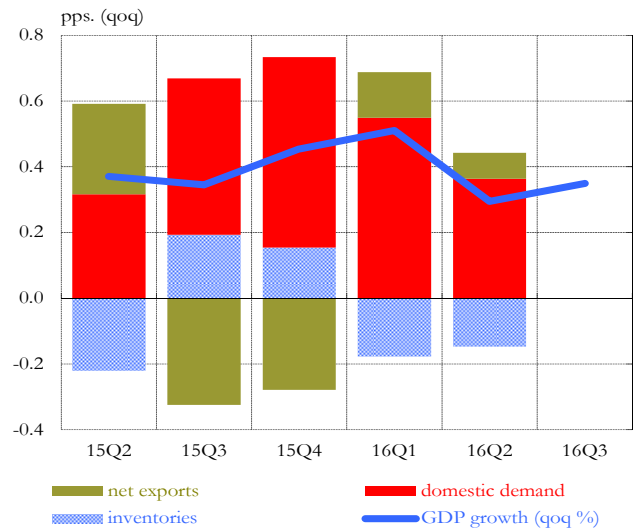
GDP

16Q3

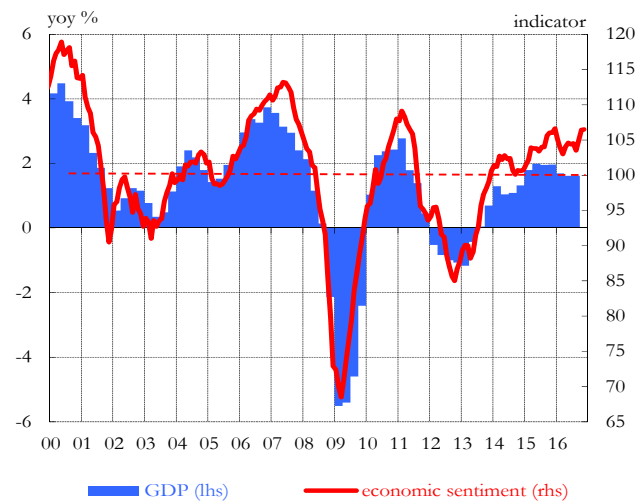


BE	--
DE	0.2
EE	--
IE	--
EL	0.5
ES	0.7
FR	0.2
IT	0.3
CY	--
LV	--
LT	0.1
LU	--
MT	--
NL	0.7
AT	0.5
PT	--
SI	--
SK	0.7
FI	--
EA	0.3

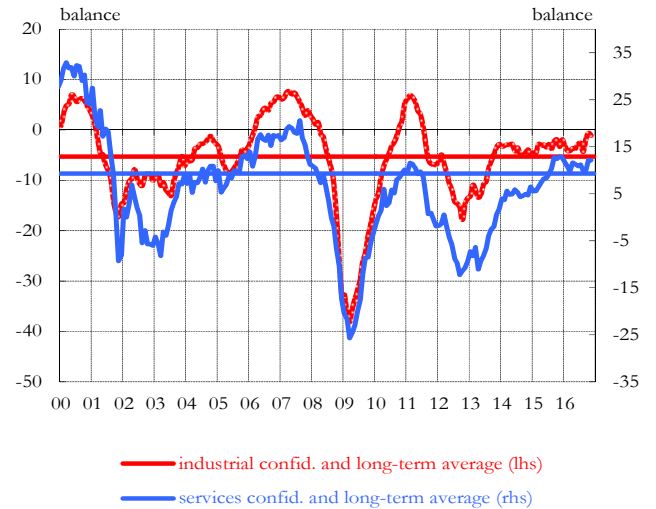
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

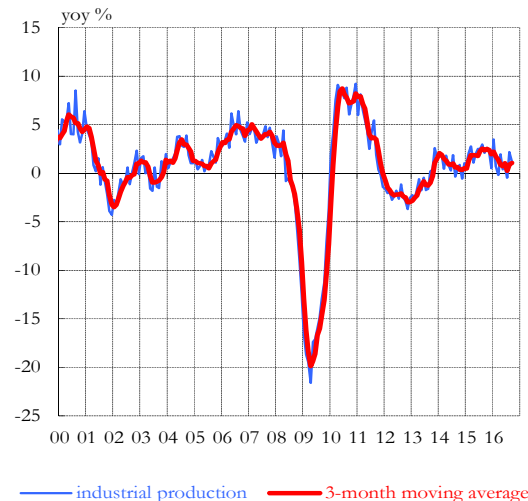


Industrial and services confidence



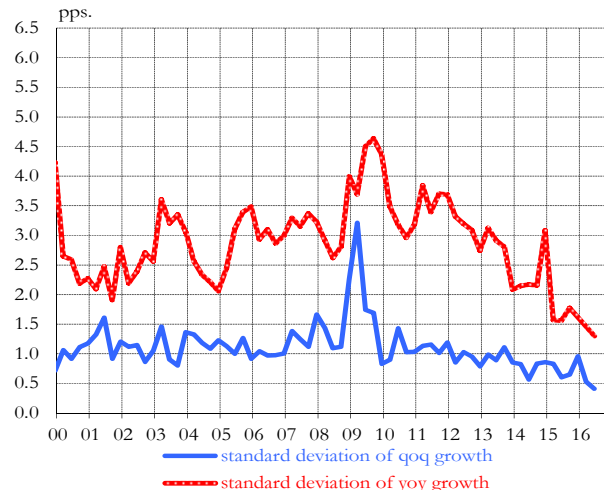
Industrial production

Sep-16



BE	4.5
DE	1.2
EE	6.5
IE	-0.9
EL	0.1
ES	0.3
FR	-1.0
IT	1.8
CY	0.9
LV	2.4
LT	8.2
LU	2.7
MT	0.4
NL	5.2
AT	3.1
PT	0.8
SI	7.4
SK	3.9
FI	3.3
EA	1.2

GDP growth divergence, euro area*

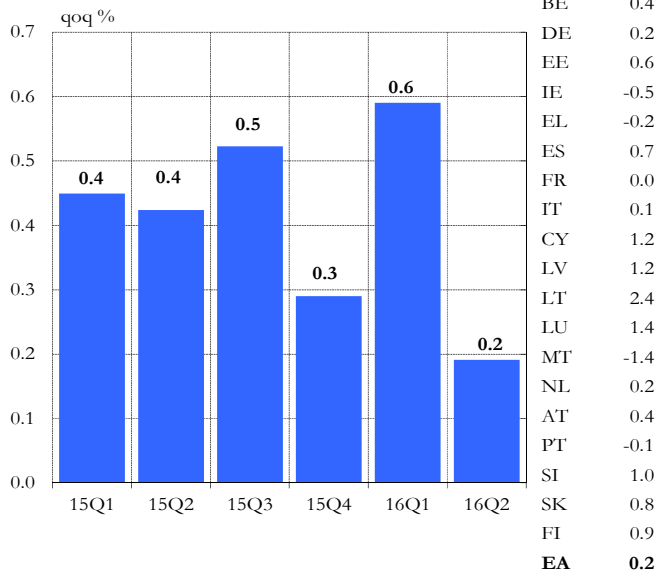


* Calculations for 2015-2016 without Ireland.

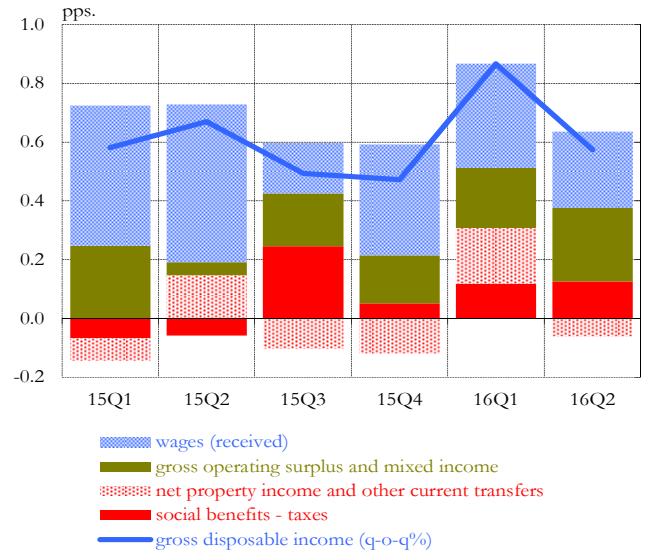
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

16Q2

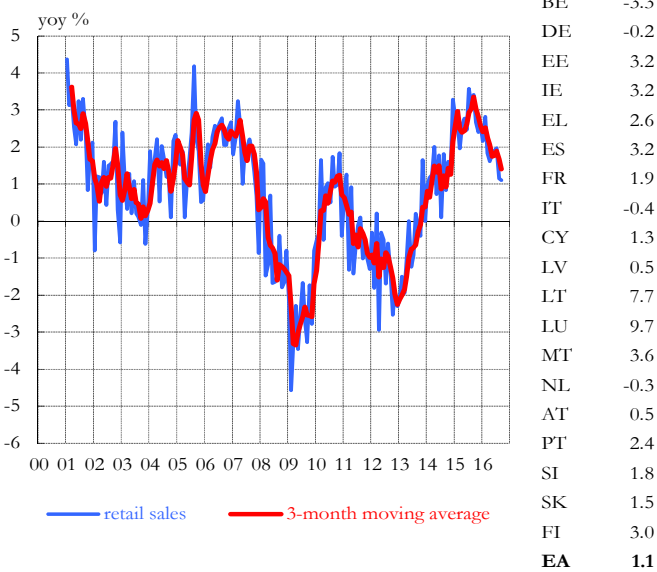


Household adjusted gross disposable income

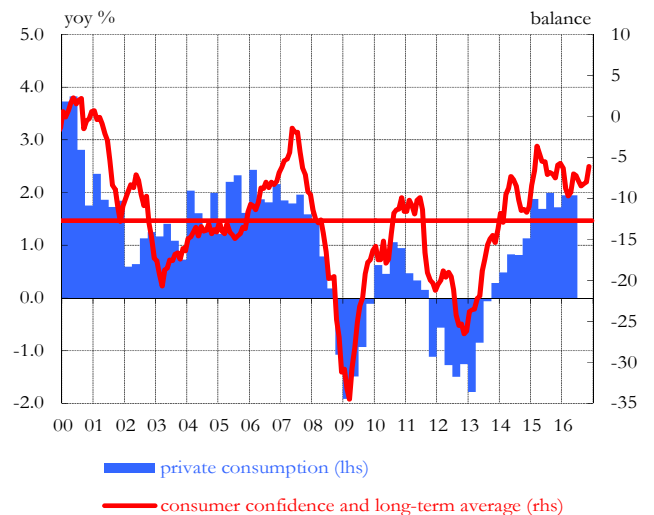


Retail sales

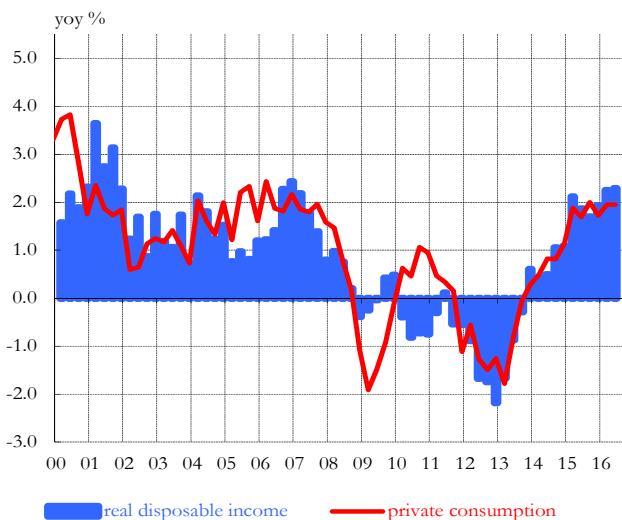
Sep-16



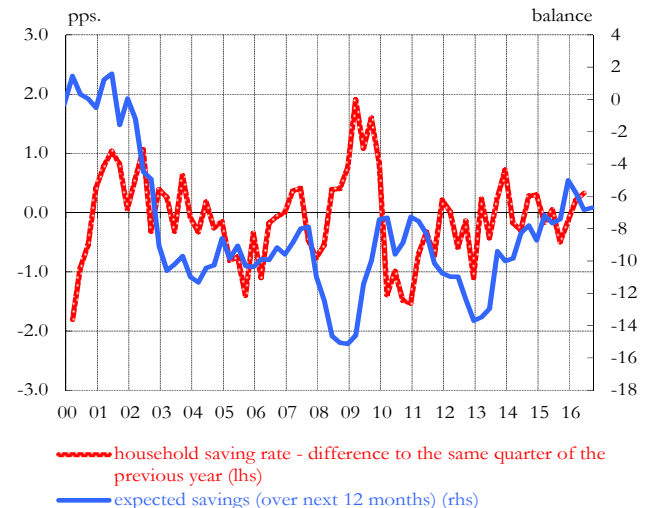
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption

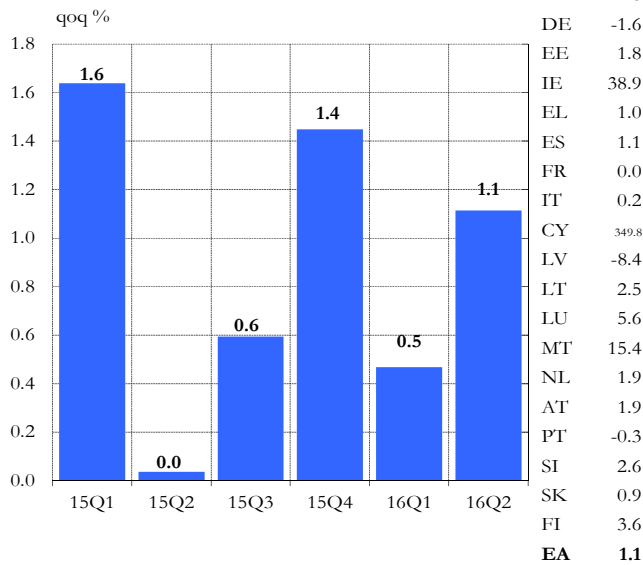


Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



3. INVESTMENT

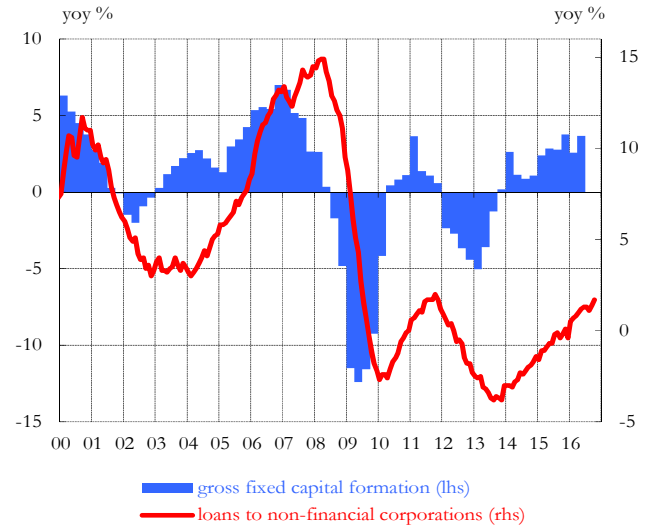
Gross fixed capital formation



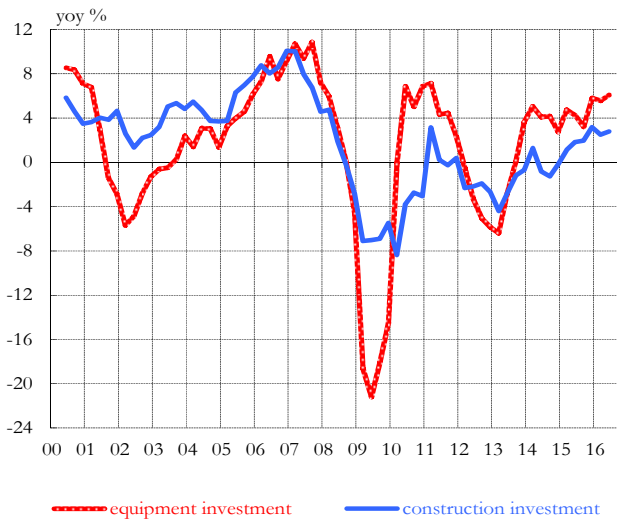
16Q2

BE	1.8
DE	-1.6
EE	1.8
IE	38.9
EL	1.0
ES	1.1
FR	0.0
IT	0.2
CY	349.8
LV	-8.4
LT	2.5
LU	5.6
MT	15.4
NL	1.9
AT	1.9
PT	-0.3
SI	2.6
SK	0.9
FI	3.6
EA	1.1

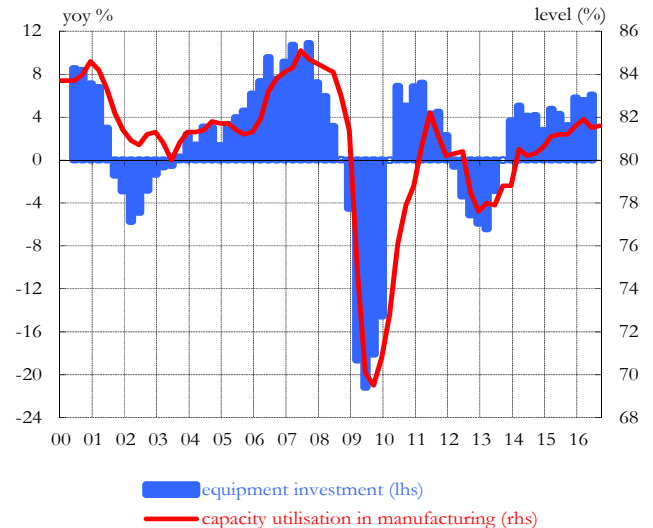
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



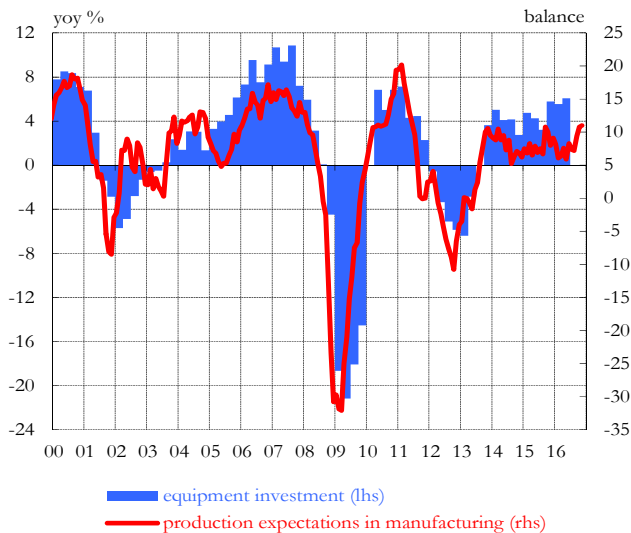
Equipment and construction investment



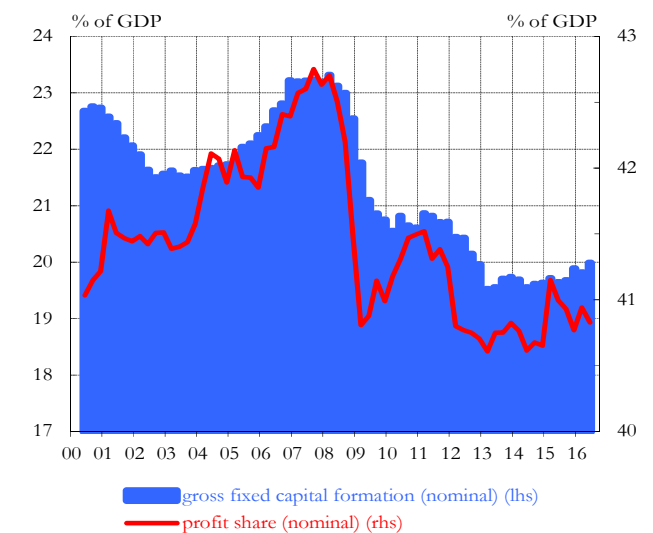
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations

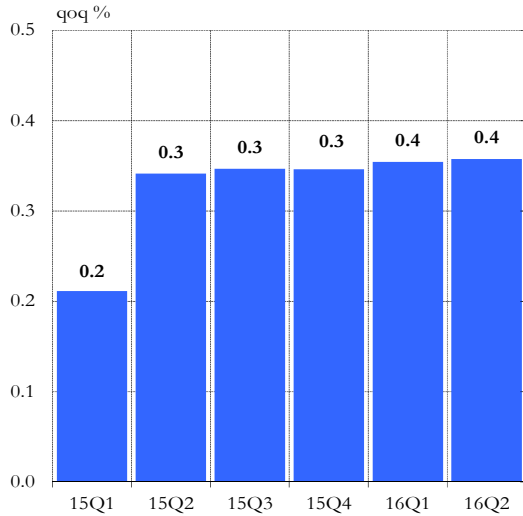


Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



4. LABOUR MARKET

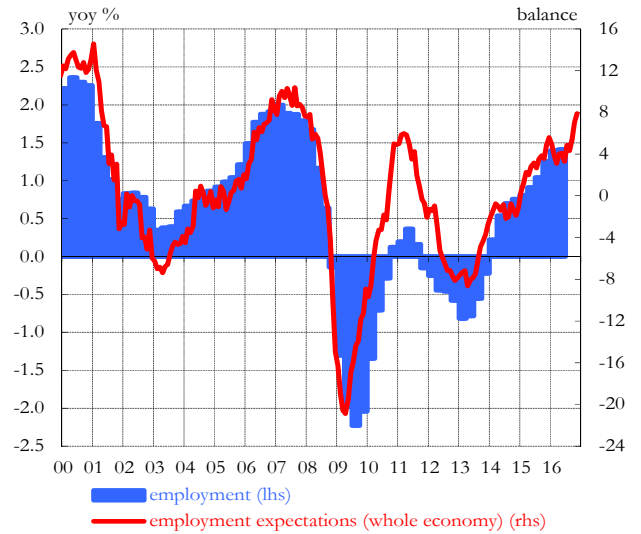
Employment



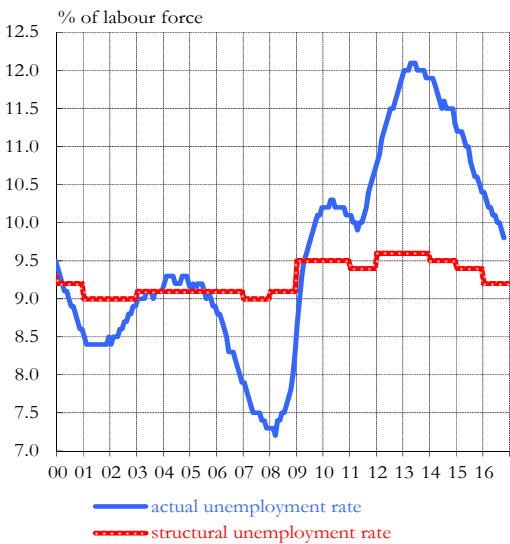
16Q2

BE	0.4
DE	0.2
EE	1.7
IE	--
EL	0.5
ES	0.6
FR	0.1
IT	0.5
CY	--
LV	0.2
LT	1.0
LU	0.7
MT	0.7
NL	--
AT	0.3
PT	0.4
SI	0.6
SK	0.6
FI	0.0
EA	0.4

Employment and employment expectations



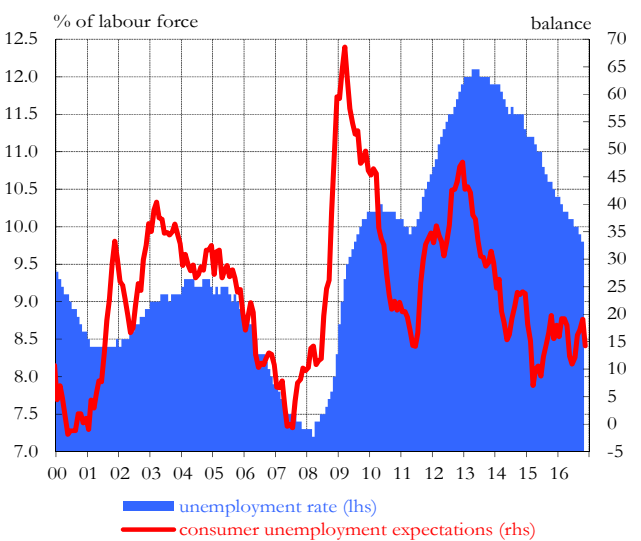
Actual and structural unemployment rate



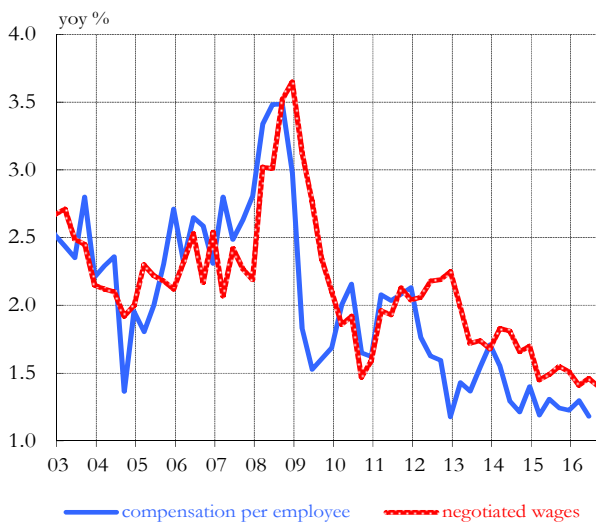
Oct-16

BE	7.9
DE	4.1
EE	--
IE	7.5
EL	--
ES	19.2
FR	9.7
IT	11.6
CY	12.0
LV	9.5
LT	7.6
LU	6.2
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PT	10.8
SI	7.6
SK	9.1
FI	8.6
EA	9.8

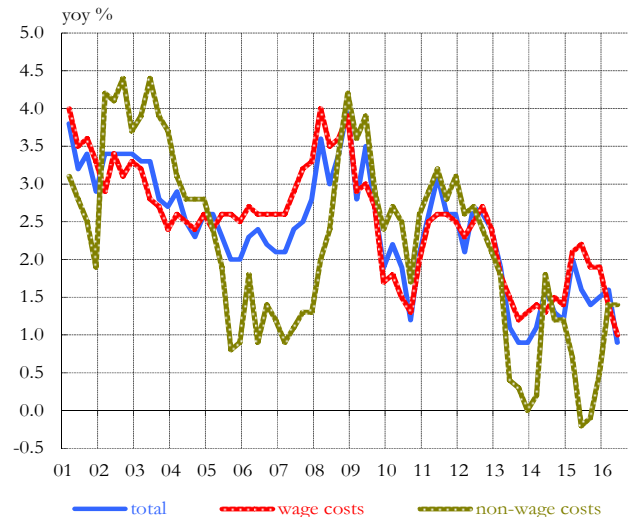
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

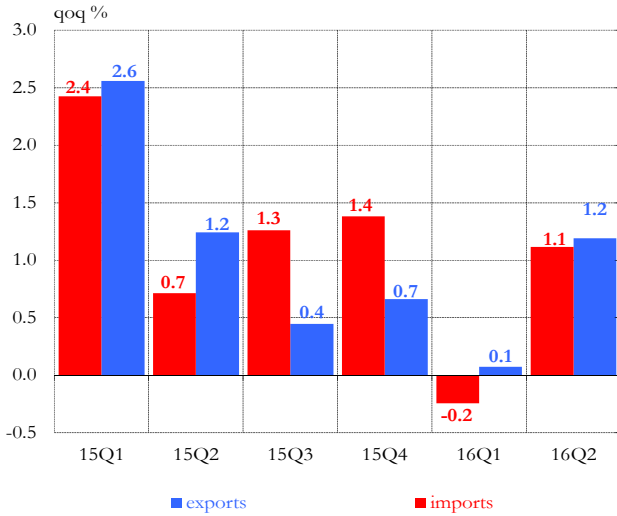


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

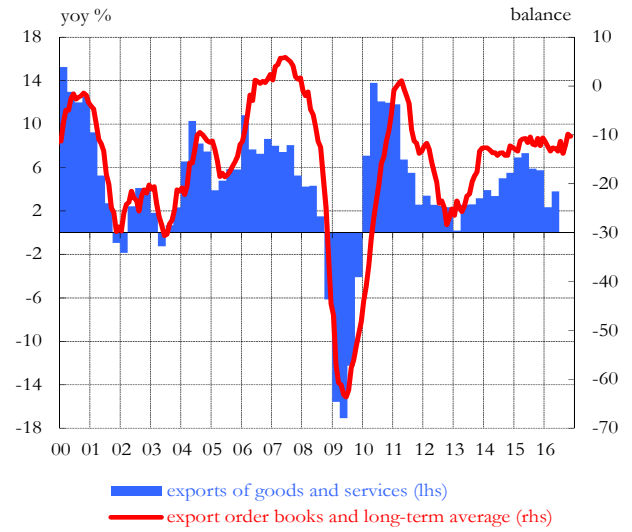


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

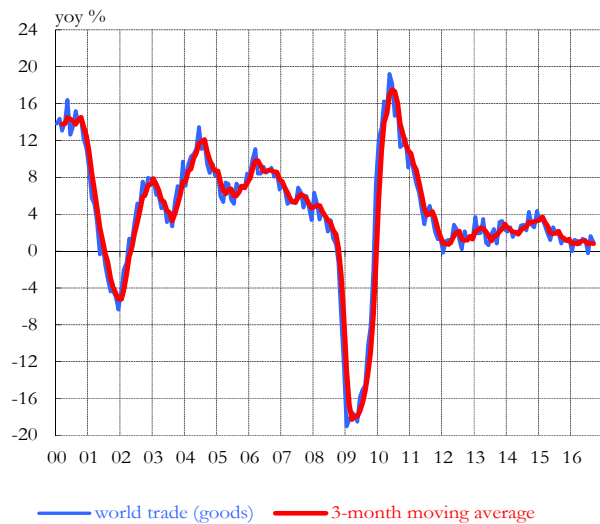
Exports and imports of goods and services



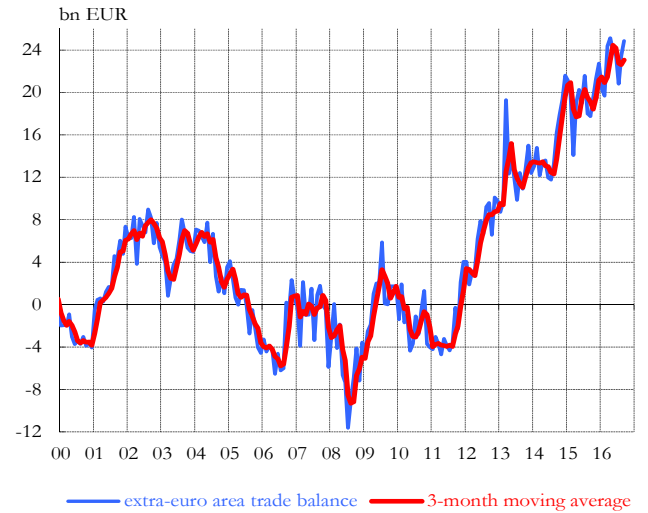
Exports and export order books



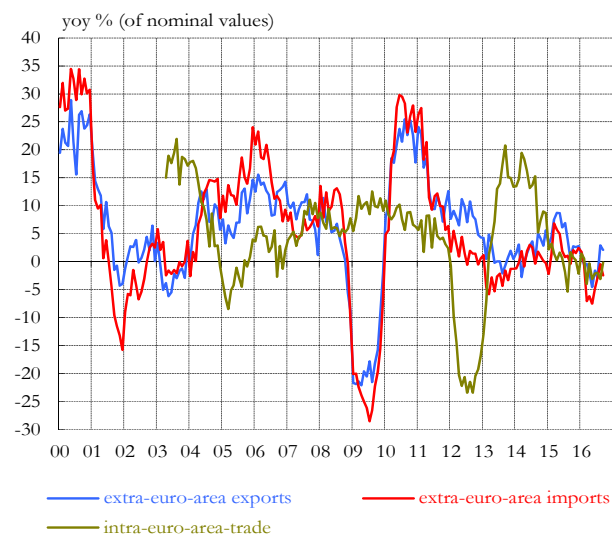
World trade



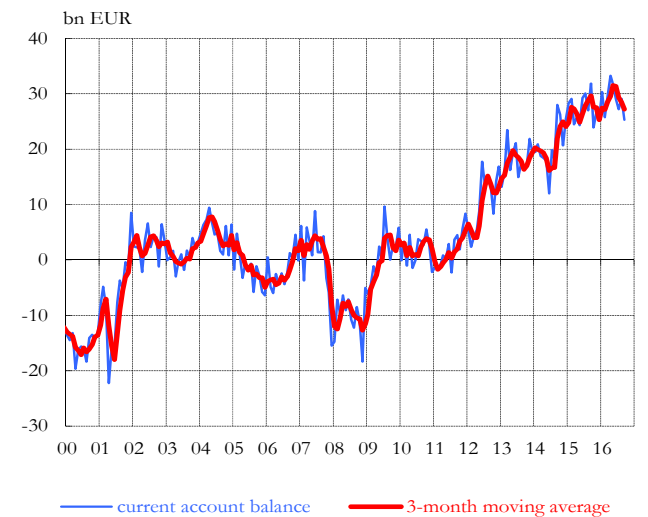
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



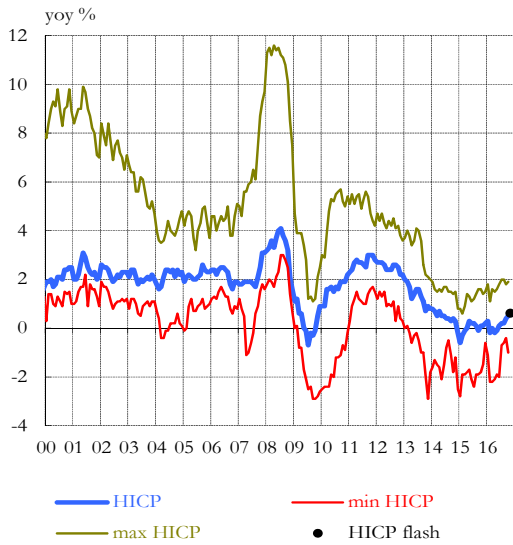
Current-account balance



6. PRICES

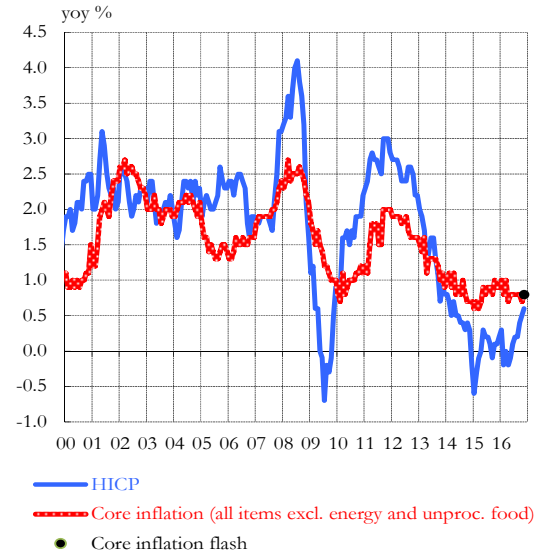
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Oct-16

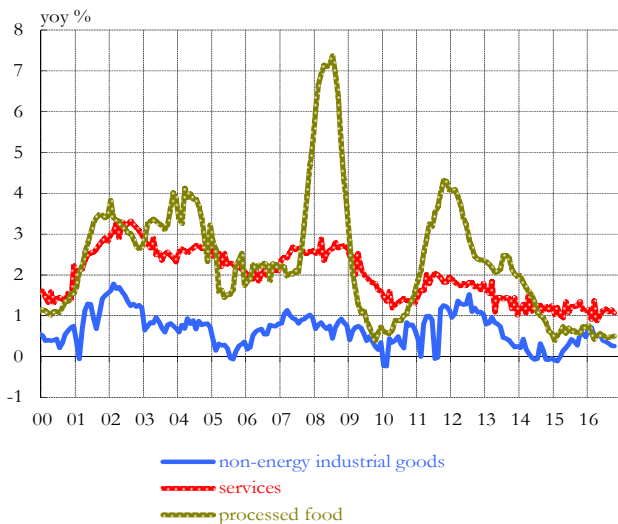


HICP headline and core inflation

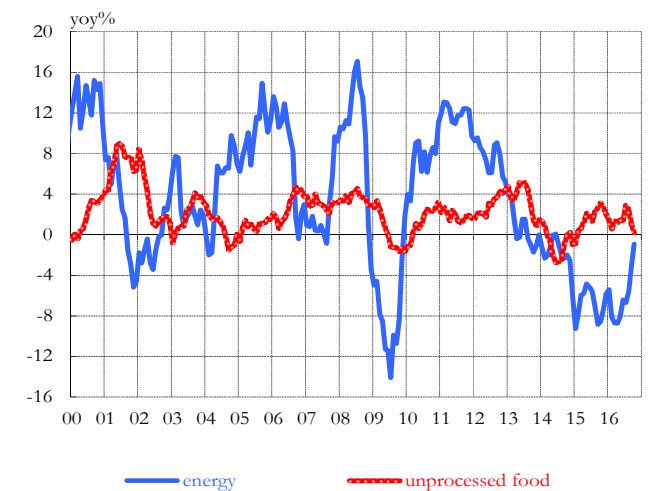
Oct-16



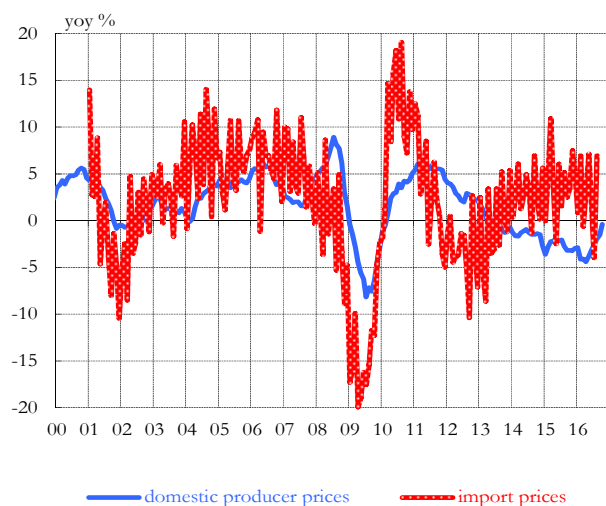
Breakdown of core inflation



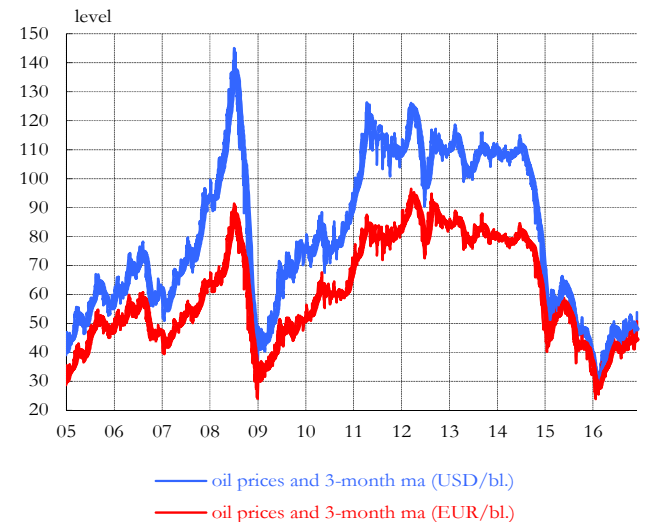
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

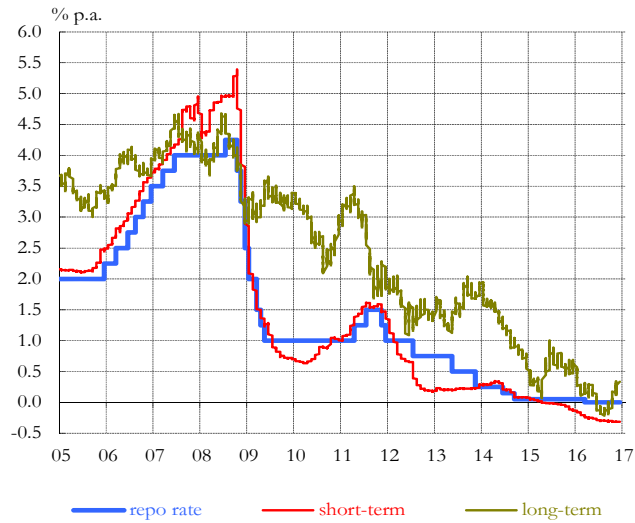


Oil prices

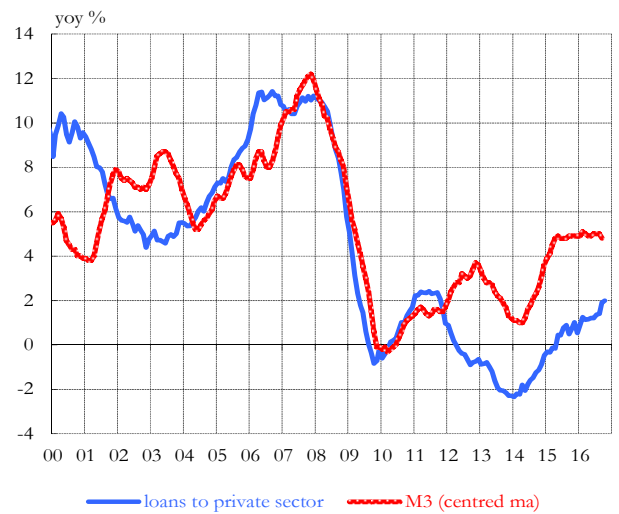


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

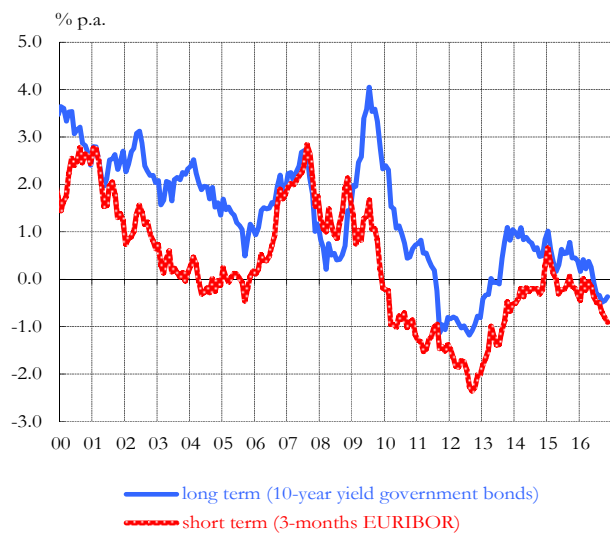
Nominal interest rates



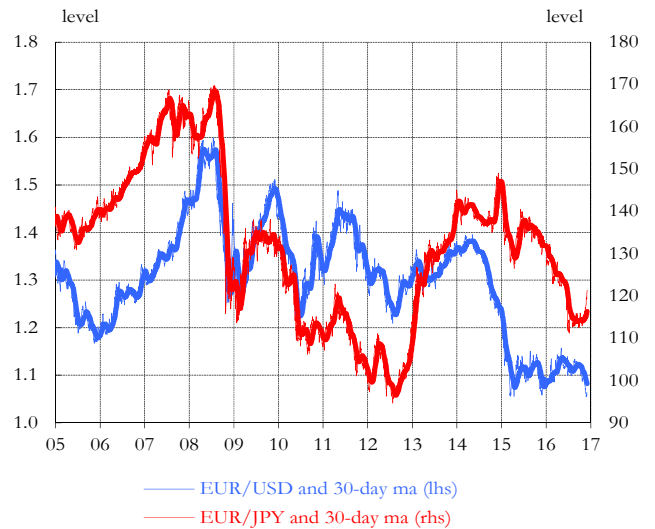
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



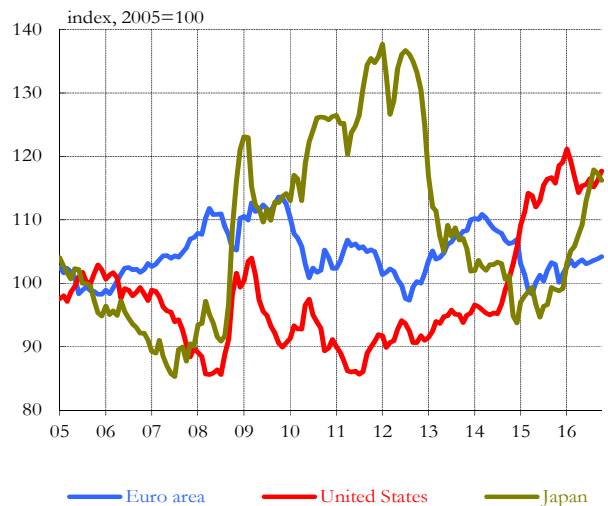
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



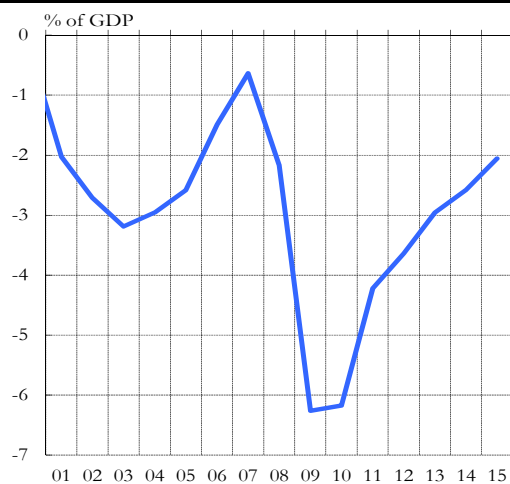
Nominal effective exchange rates



8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

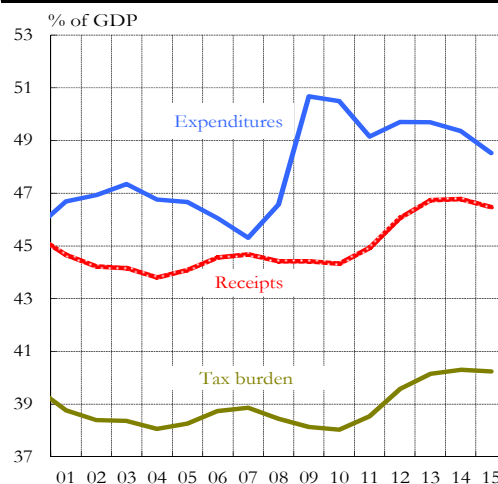
2015



General government expenditure and receipts

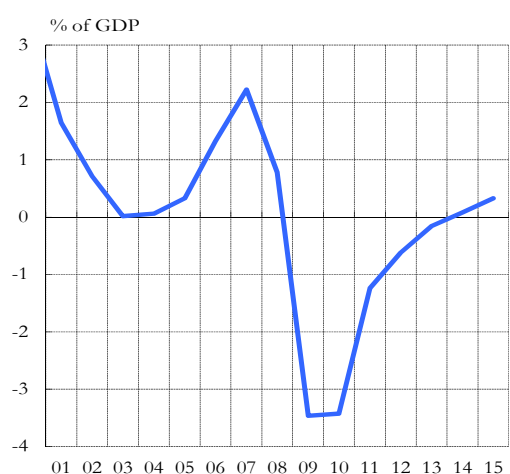
tax burden

2015



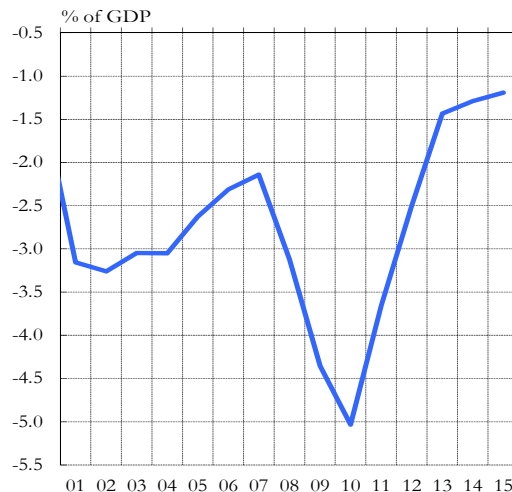
Primary balance

2015



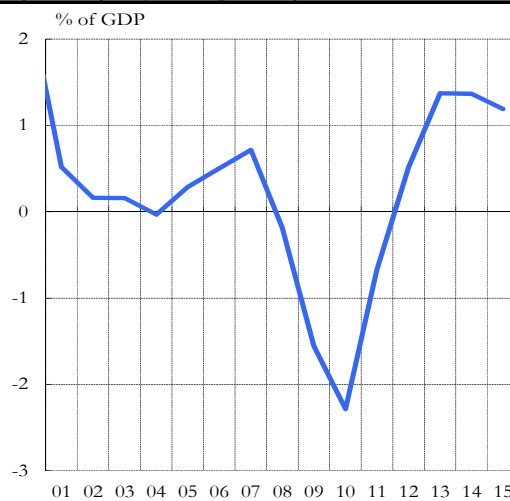
Cyclically adjusted balance

2015



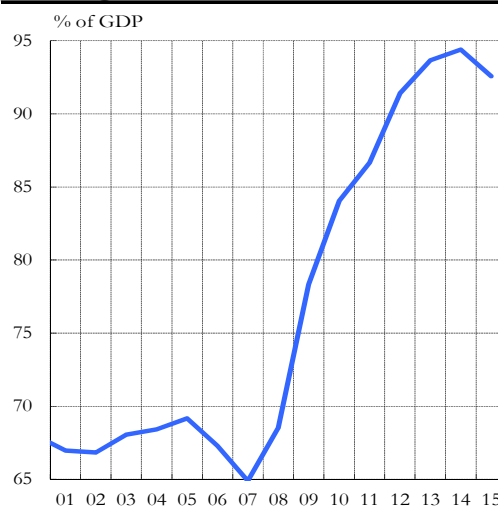
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2015



General government debt

2015



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2016 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), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK) and Finland (FI).	
Indicator	Note	Source
1. Output		
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% and qoq% ch. are seasonally and working day adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Real gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), 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 rates of the euro-area Member States.	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	Real household & NPISH final consumption expenditure at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), 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	Real gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2010), ESA 2010), EUR, real machinery and equipment and weapons systems. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Construction investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2010), ESA 2010), EUR, dwellings and other buildings and structures. 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 adjusted for Ireland, Greece, France, Cyprus, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, and seasonally and working day adjusted data for the remaining Member States.	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.	DG ECFIN
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 remuneration, bonuses, and allowances, payments to employees saving schemes, payments for days not worked and remuneration 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 2010), 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 2010), 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 2015=100)	Eurostat
Core HICP	HICP excluding energy and unprocessed food (index 2015=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	Import price index, manufacturing (index 2010=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/ Global Insight
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/ Global Insight
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/ Global Insight
Money demand (M3)	Monetary aggregate including currency in circulation (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)	Global Insight
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, based on weighted averages of bilateral euro exchange rates (EA19) against the currencies of the EER-18 group.	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