

This update: 14-Jan-21  
Next update: 11-Feb-21

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

	LTA <sup>(1)</sup>	2018	2019	20Q1	20Q2	20Q3	20Q4	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
<b>1. Output</b>													
Economic Sentiment <i>indicator</i>	100.0	111.5	103.1	100.0	69.4	86.9	89.7	82.4	87.5	90.9	91.1	87.7	90.4
Industrial confidence <i>balance</i>	-5.7	6.7	-5.1	-8.1	-27.2	-13.5	-8.8	-16.2	-12.8	-11.4	-9.2	-10.1	-7.2
Services confidence <i>balance</i>	9.2	15.2	10.7	6.6	-39.2	-18.2	-15.5	-26.2	-17.2	-11.2	-12.1	-17.1	-17.4
Industrial production <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-3.2	-15.9	16.5	-	5.6	0.4	0.2	2.3	2.5	-
(excluding construction) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	0.8	-1.4	-13.4	-11.8	-6.3	-	-6.9	-6.7	-6.3	-3.5	-0.6	-
Gross domestic product <sup>(2)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-3.7	-11.7	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.9	1.3	-3.2	-14.7	-4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>	0.5	0.3	0.1	-3.4	-8.7	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-3.6	-11.7	-2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Private consumption</b>													
Consumer confidence <i>balance</i>	-10.8	-4.9	-7.1	-8.8	-18.5	-14.5	-15.7	-15.0	-14.7	-13.9	-15.5	-17.6	-13.9
Retail confidence <i>balance</i>	-8.6	1.3	-0.4	-3.0	-26.4	-11.4	-10.9	-15.1	-10.5	-8.6	-6.9	-12.7	-13.1
Private consumption <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-4.5	-12.4	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private consumption <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.1	1.5	1.3	-3.9	-16.0	-4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail sales <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-2.7	-4.9	10.5	-	-1.5	4.1	-1.5	1.4	-6.1	-
Retail sales <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.6	2.4	-1.4	-6.7	2.4	-	0.2	4.4	2.6	4.2	-2.9	-
<b>3. Investment</b>													
Capacity utilisation (manufacturing) <i>level (%)</i>	80.7	83.8	82.3	80.8	68.3	72.1	76.3	72.1	-	-	76.3	-	-
Production expectations (manufacturing) <i>balance</i>	7.1	16.7	4.6	0.0	-22.6	7.2	3.8	7.4	7.0	7.3	6.6	0.1	4.6
Gross fixed capital formation <sup>(3)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-4.4	-11.8	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross fixed capital formation <sup>(3)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	3.6	3.0	-4.1	-15.4	-4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- equipment investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-9.6	-18.2	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- equipment investment <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.4	3.8	2.2	-9.9	-26.7	-8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- construction investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-2.5	-12.5	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- construction investment <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.2	3.8	3.4	-2.5	-14.3	-3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in stocks <i>contrib. to GDP (pp)</i>		0.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4. Labour market</b>													
Employment Expectations Indicator <i>indicator</i>	100.0	113.8	107.0	101.3	70.7	89.3	88.4	86.7	89.5	91.6	89.9	86.9	88.3
Employment expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	-6.4	9.4	-1.4	-7.6	-23.4	-14.1	-9.6	-16.4	-13.8	-12.1	-10.9	-10.0	-7.9
Employment expectations (services) <i>balance</i>	5.8	13.0	9.4	5.4	-19.7	-3.5	-7.0	-4.7	-3.6	-2.3	-6.2	-7.1	-7.6
Employment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.3	-3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.4	-3.0	-2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		2,423	1,908	-452	-4,739	1,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees per head (nominal) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.8	-4.6	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees per head (nominal) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.6	-4.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment expectations <i>balance</i>	27.1	4.0	10.9	16.4	57.9	50.3	52.3	51.9	51.5	47.4	52.2	56.9	47.9
Unemployment rate <i>% of lab. force</i>	9.4	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.6	8.6	-	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	-
Unemployment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,386.1	-990.2	-134.0	204.3	1,808.0	-	1,382.0	-84.0	-139.0	-129.0	-172.0	-
<b>5. International transactions</b>													
World trade <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-2.7	-12.2	12.5	-	4.9	2.1	2.7	0.7	-	-
World trade <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.5	3.4	-0.4	-3.1	-14.4	-4.2	-	-6.5	-4.8	-1.3	-1.1	-	-
Export order books <i>balance</i>	-18.3	1.2	-13.4	-18.9	-46.4	-41.2	-28.9	-45.0	-40.3	-38.4	-31.4	-29.1	-26.2
Trade balance (merchandise) <i>billion EUR</i>		191.3	223.2	70.8	23.8	63.4	-	18.7	21.0	23.7	25.9	-	-
Exports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-3.8	-18.9	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.3	3.6	2.5	-3.1	-21.5	-8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-3.0	-16.5	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.3	3.7	2.0	-2.9	-19.1	-8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current-account balance <i>billion EUR</i>		336.5	280.5	50.7	42.1	67.7	-	17.1	23.4	27.1	26.6	-	-
Direct investment <i>billion EUR</i>		138.8	-72.0	26.8	-91.9	55.1	-	24.2	23.9	7.0	19.0	-	-
Portfolio investment <i>billion EUR</i>		203.1	-46.9	-188.6	182.1	-26.9	-	-49.4	24.3	-1.8	85.9	-	-
<b>6. Prices</b>													
Consumer inflation expectations <i>balance</i>		22.3	20.7	21.6	26.5	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.9	12.5	13.3	15.4	14.8
Headline inflation (HICP) <sup>(2)</sup> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.8	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Core HICP <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	-	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Domestic producer prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.3	0.6	-1.7	-4.5	-2.7	-	-3.2	-2.6	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-
Import prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	-0.1	-0.9	-2.9	-2.7	-	-2.6	-2.6	-2.9	-2.6	-2.4	-
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>level</i>		71.6	64.2	51.1	33.4	43.3	45.4	43.2	44.8	41.9	41.4	43.7	50.4
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-18.3	-34.7	29.9	4.6	5.8	3.7	-6.6	-1.0	5.5	15.2
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		30.8	-10.4	-19.8	-51.3	-30.1	-27.4	-32.7	-24.8	-32.6	-30.6	-30.3	-22.9
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>level</i>		60.7	57.3	46.3	30.3	37.1	38.0	37.8	37.9	35.5	35.2	36.9	41.4
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-17.9	-34.6	22.4	2.5	4.1	0.3	-6.3	-0.9	4.9	12.1
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		25.0	-5.6	-17.4	-50.3	-33.5	-32.6	-34.0	-29.3	-37.1	-34.9	-34.9	-29.7
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.0	-5.5	10.9	8.9	2.7	4.9	5.9	0.5	0.5	7.2
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-3.0	3.3	2.1	-5.5	3.9	14.1	-5.7	6.7	11.3	12.1	12.9	17.2
<b>7. Monetary and financial indicators</b>													
Nominal interest rates (3 month) <i>level</i>	1.6	-0.32	-0.36	-0.41	-0.30	-0.47	-0.52	-0.44	-0.48	-0.49	-0.51	-0.52	-0.54
Nominal interest rates (10 year) <i>level</i>	3.9	0.47	-0.21	-0.41	-0.45	-0.48	-0.58	-0.47	-0.48	-0.49	-0.57	-0.58	-0.59
ECB repo rate <i>level</i>	1.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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>				-6.0	-12.7	9.8	2.4	2.3	-0.9	-0.9	-2.2	6.2	4.4
Stock market (Eurostoxx) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	6.1	-3.1	1.6	7.0	-12.3	-4.8	-7.7	-5.5	-2.0	-7.4	-10.3	-8.4	-5.3
Money demand (M3) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	5.5	4.0	5.0	6.1	8.8	10.0	-	10.1	9.5	10.4	10.5	11.0	-
Loans to households <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	-
Loans to non-financial corporations <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	7.0	7.1	-	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	-
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>level</i>	1.21	1.18	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.22
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.5	-0.1	6.1	2.0	1.6	3.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	2.8
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.6	4.6	-5.1	-3.0	-2.0	5.1	7.7	2.0	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.1	9.6
Nominal effective exchange rate <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.2	1.4	2.5	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	1.2
Nominal effective exchange rate <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.3	2.5	-1.8	-1.0	0.6	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.7

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average (since 1990 or earlier available); (2) Flash estimate for the last month, if final data not available yet; (3) Data on total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and on imports of goods and services don't include Ireland.



## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



### 1. Output

According to Eurostat's estimates, real **GDP in 2020-Q3** increased by 12.5% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), after falling by 11.7% in the previous quarter. As compared to 2019-Q3, GDP decreased by 4.3%.

In December 2020, the **Economic Sentiment Indicator** (ESI), rebounded by 2.7 pts. to 90.4, offsetting most of the drop registered in November.

The Eurozone **PMI Composite Output Index** increased to 49.1 from a six-month low of 45.3 in November, signalling a further decline of business activity, albeit at a much slower rate. The **manufacturing PMI Output Index** increased from 53.8 in November to 55.2 in December. At the same time, the **services PMI Output Index** increased from 41.7 to 46.4.

In November 2020, **industrial production** (excluding construction) rose by 2.5% (m-o-m), after an increase by 2.3% in October. , Industrial production was 0.6% lower than in November 2019.

### 2. Private consumption

In 2020-Q3, **private consumption** surged by 14.0% (q-o-q), following a decline of 12.4% in 2020-Q2. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption decreased by 4.6%, after a decrease by 16.0% recorded in the preceding quarter.

In December 2020, **consumer confidence** increased by 3.7 pts. to -13.9, which reflected improvements in all four components, i.e., households' assessments of their past and future financial conditions, their intentions to make major purchases, and their expectations about the general economic situation (which increased most).

In November 2020, compared to the previous month, the **retail trade volume** decreased by 6.1% (after an increase of 1.4% in October). Retail trade decreased by 10.6% for automotive fuels, by 8.9% for non-food products (within this category mail and internet trade increased by 1.8%) and by 1.7% for foods, drinks and tobacco. Compared with the same month of the previous year, retail trade decreased by 2.9%. In November 2020, new passenger car registrations decreased by 7.8% (m-o-m), and by 14.6% compared with November 2019.

In December, **retail trade confidence** decreased by 0.4 pts., as a result of retailers' much-worsened views on the past business situation and, to a lesser extent, the adequacy of the volume of stocks, partially offset by a significant increase in managers' assessment of the expected business situation.

### 3. Investment

In 2020-Q3, **gross fixed capital formation** (excluding Ireland) surged by 13.7% quarter-on-quarter, following a decline by 11.8% in the preceding quarter. Compared

with the same quarter of the previous year, it decreased by 4.4% in 2020-Q3 and by 15.4% in 2020-Q2.

In 2020-Q4, the **capacity utilisation rate** in manufacturing (survey conducted in October) increased to 76.3% from 72.1% in 2020-Q3 and after a historical low of 68.3% in 2020-Q2, but remains significantly below its long-term average (80.7%). The rate of capacity utilisation in services increased to 86.2 from its historical low at 85.5% in 2020-Q3.

### 4. Labour market

In 2020-Q3, **employment** (in terms of number of persons) increased by 1.0%, after a drop of 3.0% in the previous quarter. In November 2020, the **unemployment rate** stood at 8.3%, down by 0.1 pp. from October 2020 and 0.9 pp. higher than in November 2019. In December, the **Employment Expectations Indicator** (EEI) decreased by 1.4 points to 88.3 after a decrease of 3.0 points in the previous month. According to the Commission's surveys, **employment expectations** increased by 2.7 pts. to -8.0 in retail trade, by 2.1 to -7.9 in industry, while they fell somewhat in services (by 0.5 pts. to -7.6) and marginally in construction (by 0.1 pts. to -1.5). At the same time, consumers' unemployment expectations decreased by 9 pts. to 47.9 pts..

### 5. International transactions

The CPB **world trade volume** (goods) continued its recovery and increased by 0.7% (m-o-m) in October 2020, after an increase of 2.7% in September. However, compared with October 2019, it was still 1.1% lower.

In October 2020, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** stood at €25.9 bn, up from €23.7 bn in September. At the same time, the seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** decreased from €27.1 bn to €26.6 bn.

The assessment of **export order books in manufacturing** improved by 2.9 pts. to -26.2 pts. in December, continuing its recovery for the sixth month in row. Meanwhile, export expectations in 2020-Q4 (survey conducted in October) improved to -4.8 from -6.8 in 2020-Q3.

### 6. Prices

Eurostat's flash estimate of annual **HICP inflation** stood at -0.3% in December 2020, unchanged since September 2020. Core inflation stood at 0.4% (also unchanged since September). Prices of food, alcohol & tobacco had the highest annual rate (1.4%, after 1.9% in November) followed by services (0.7% after 0.6 in November). At the same time, the annual rate of energy inflation increased (up to -6.9% from -8.3 in November). Annual inflation of non-energy industrial goods decreased to -0.5% (-0.3% in November).



## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



In November 2020, **industrial producer prices** rose by 0.4% in m-o-m terms (at the same pace as in the two preceding months). Compared with the same month of 2019, they decreased by 1.9% (following a 2.0% decrease in October).

**Brent crude oil prices** were relatively stable from June until October 2020 fluctuating between 37 and 46 EUR. Since the beginning of November, they trended higher, surging by around 48 % from between the end of October 2020 and mid-January 2021. On 13 January, Brent oil was traded at 55.86 USD/bbl., corresponding to 46.10 EUR/bbl.

### 7. Monetary and financial indicators

At its meeting on 10 December 2020, the ECB Governing Council decided to reinforce its accommodative monetary policy by several measures. First, the **ECB policy interest rates** remained unchanged on the main refinancing operations, with the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.50% respectively. Second, the volume of the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) was increased by €500 billion to €1,850 billion and the horizon of net purchases was extended to at least March 2022, while the reinvestment of maturing principal payment will last at least until end of 2023. Third, the period over which the more favourable conditions will be applied to the third series of the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO III) was extended and the total amount to which counterparts will be eligible, in case of banks that achieve a new lending target, was raised. Fourth, the duration of the collateral easing measures adopted by on 7 and 22 April 2020 was extended. Fifth, four additional pandemic emergency longer-term refinancing operations (PELTROs) will be offered in 2021. Sixth, the asset purchase programme (APP) will continue at a monthly pace of €20 billion. Seventh, the Eurosystem repo facility for central banks (EUREP) and all temporary swap and repo lines with non-euro area central banks will be extended until March 2022. Finally, regular lending operations will be continued at usual pace and conditions.

**Money market interest rates** followed a mildly decreasing trend since end of April 2020. On 6 January 2021, the 3-month Euribor reached its new all-time low at -0.556% and remained close to this level since. On 14 January it stood at -0.550%.

**Benchmark sovereign bond yields** (10-year German Bund) remained at low levels. Their average in December 2020 was -0.59% which is almost unchanged compared with November and October (-0.58% and -0.57%, respectively).

According to the October 2020 **ECB bank lending survey**, banks tightened credit standards for loans to

enterprises significantly, indicating credit risk considerations due to the COVID-19 pandemic (the strongest tightening since 2011-Q4). They also expect further tightening in the next quarter. Firms' demand for loans declined moderately in the third quarter of 2020, reflecting a decline in emergency liquidity needs relative to the previous quarter. Credit standards for housing loans tightened in 2020-Q3 strongly again and further tightening is expected for the next quarter. Net demand for housing loans increased significantly in 2020-Q3, after a considerable decline in the previous quarter (+31% and -61% respectively). Credit standards for consumer credit and other lending to households continued to tighten in 2020-Q3 (9%, after 26% in the previous quarter), while net demand for these loans increased slightly (after a record low in the previous quarter).

In November 2020, the annual growth rate of **M3** increased to 11.0% from 10.5% in October. Meanwhile, the annual growth rate of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) stood at 4.7% in November, up from 4.6% in the previous month. The annual growth rate of adjusted **loans to households** stood at 3.1%, (3.2% in the previous month), while the growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** increased to 6.9% from 6.8% in October.

At its meeting on 15-16 December, the Federal Reserve's FOMC decided to maintain the target range for the **US federal funds rate** at 0.00-0.25%. On 13 January, the USD 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.24%.

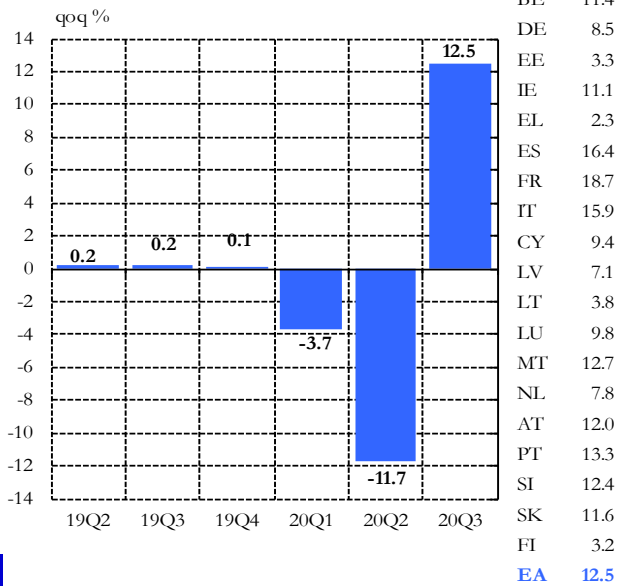
The **EUR/USD exchange rate** was broadly stable between August and late October, hovering between 1.17 and 1.19. It started to increase strongly in the beginning of November 2020 and reached a 32-month high of 1.2338 on 6 January 2021. On 13 January, it stood at 1.2166. In December 2020, in nominal effective terms, the euro appreciated 1.2% compared with the previous month, and stood 4.7% higher than in December 2019.

All three main **stock market indices** are on a broadly growing trend since mid-March 2020, when they were hit by the first wave of the pandemic. However, their performance varies significantly. While the Nikkei225's monthly average in December surpassed its pre-pandemic level (January average) by 13.3% and the Dow Jones' monthly average has exceeded its pre-pandemic level by 4.4%. By contrast, the EuroSTOXX's monthly average was still about 6% below the value observed in January 2020.

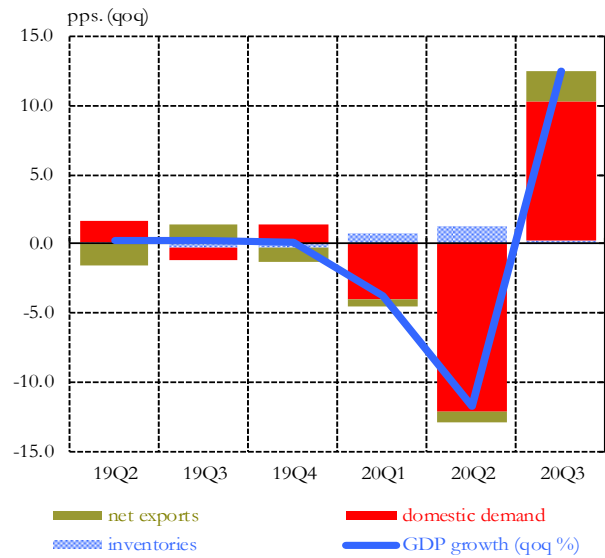
## 1. OUTPUT

### GDP

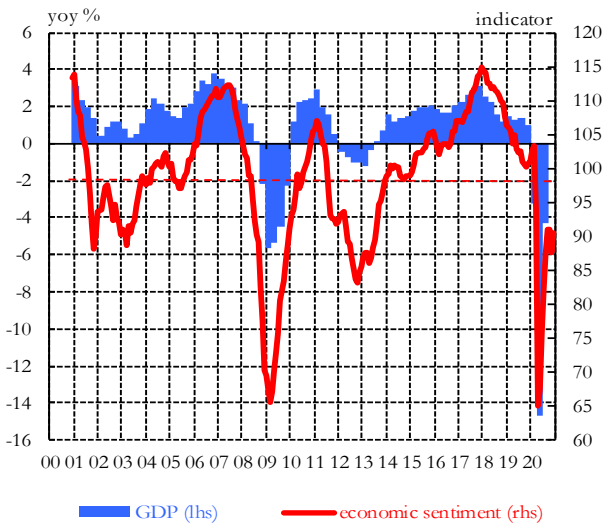
20Q3



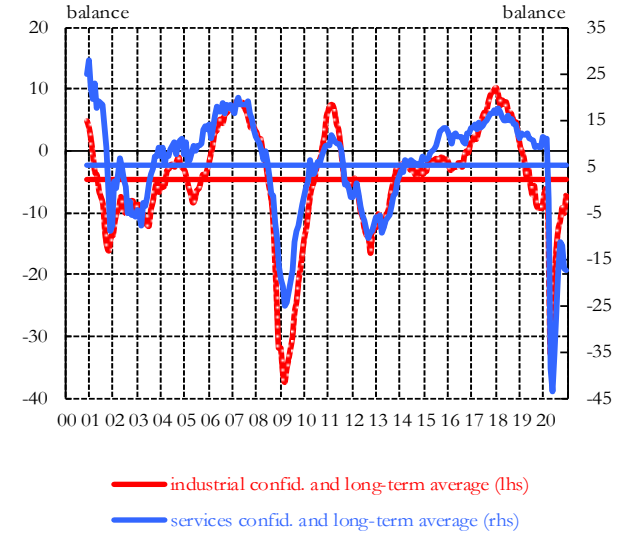
### Contributions to GDP growth



### GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

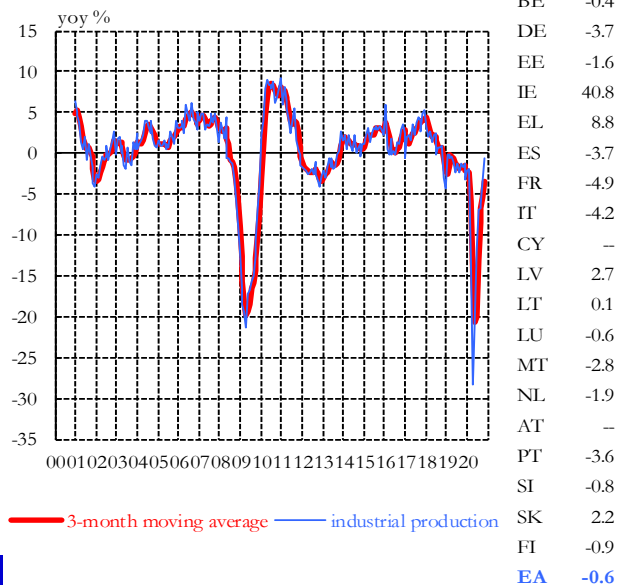


### Industrial and services confidence

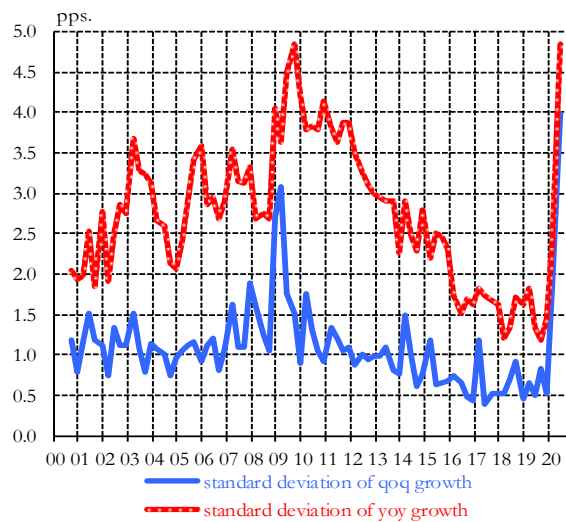


### Industrial production

Nov-20



### GDP growth divergence, euro area\*



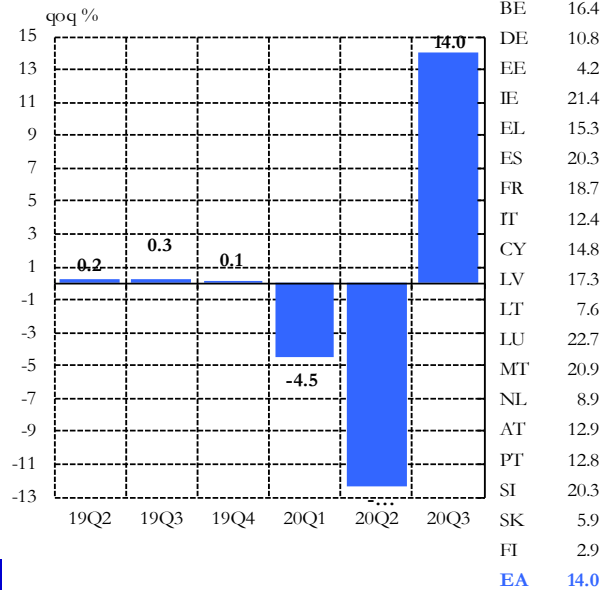
\* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.



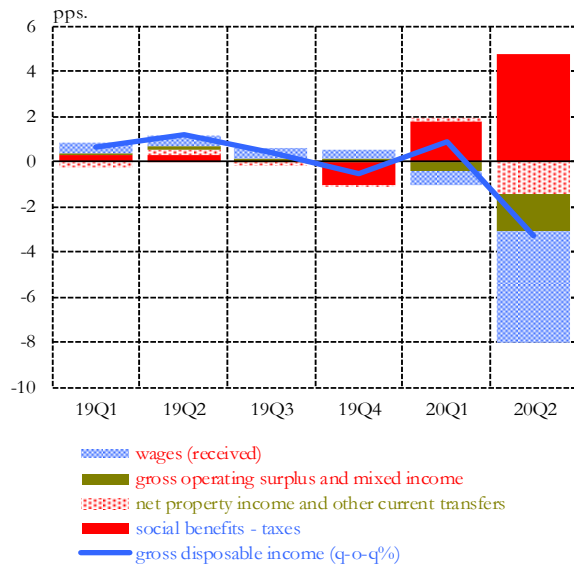
## 2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

### Private consumption

20Q3

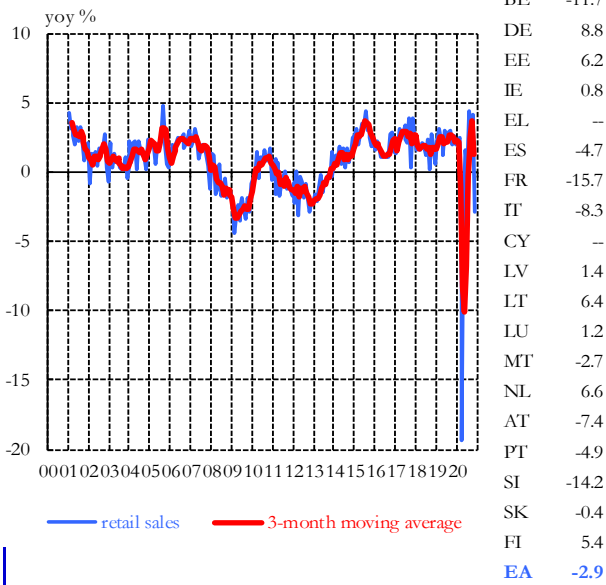


### Household adjusted gross disposable income

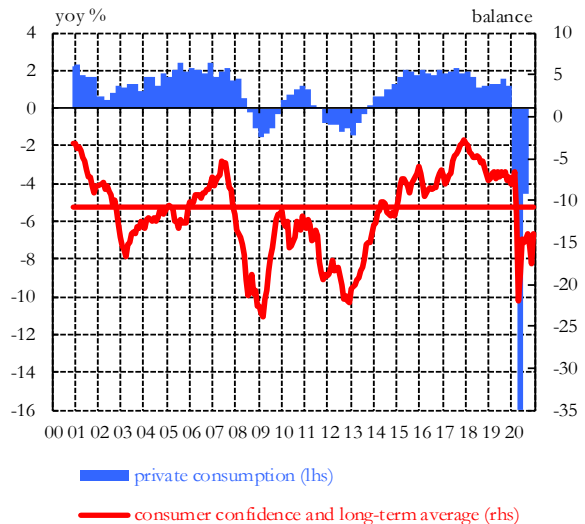


### Retail sales

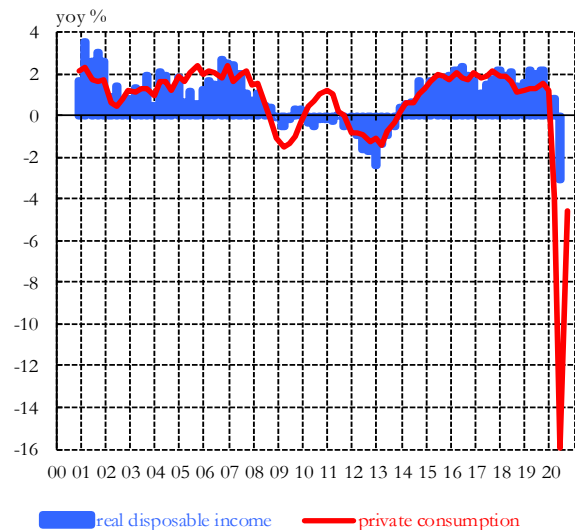
Nov-20



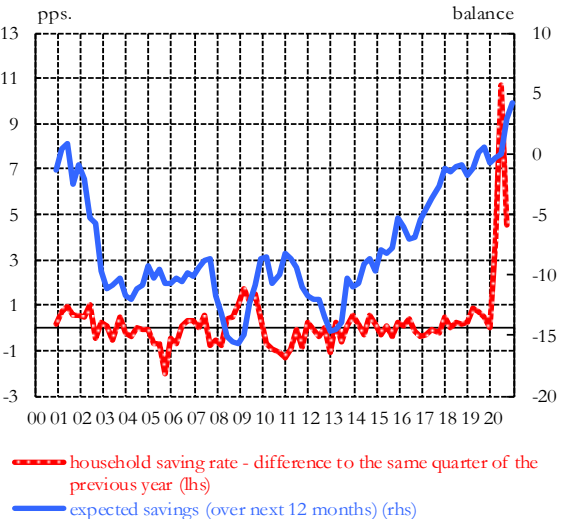
### Consumer confidence and private consumption



### Households: real disposable income and consumption



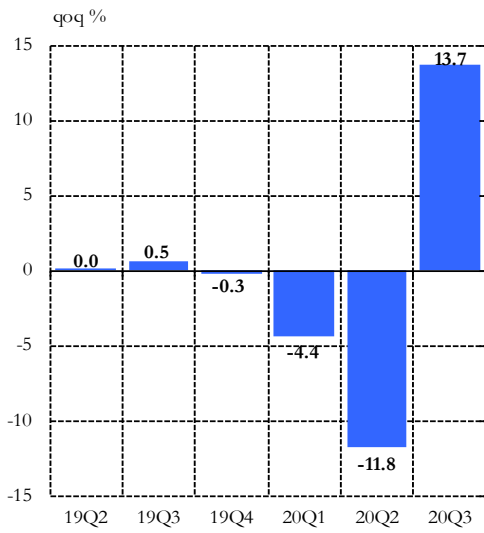
### Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



## 3. INVESTMENT

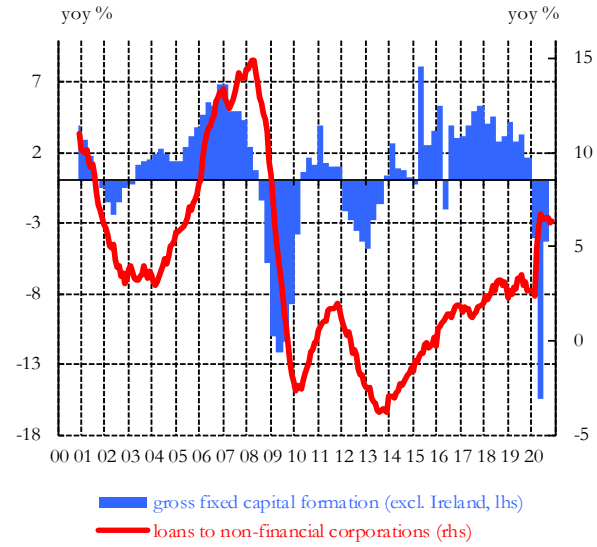
### Gross fixed capital formation (excl. Ireland)

20Q3

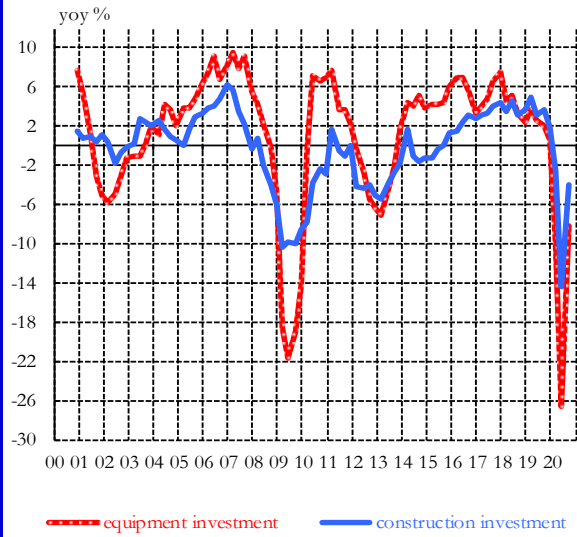


BE	10.7
DE	3.6
EE	20.2
IE	4.4
EL	-0.4
ES	21.7
FR	23.9
IT	31.3
CY	64.5
LV	5.4
LT	8.2
LU	34.3
MT	-2.1
NL	7.2
AT	7.9
PT	9.2
SI	13.5
SK	9.0
FI	-0.3
<b>EA</b>	<b>13.7</b>

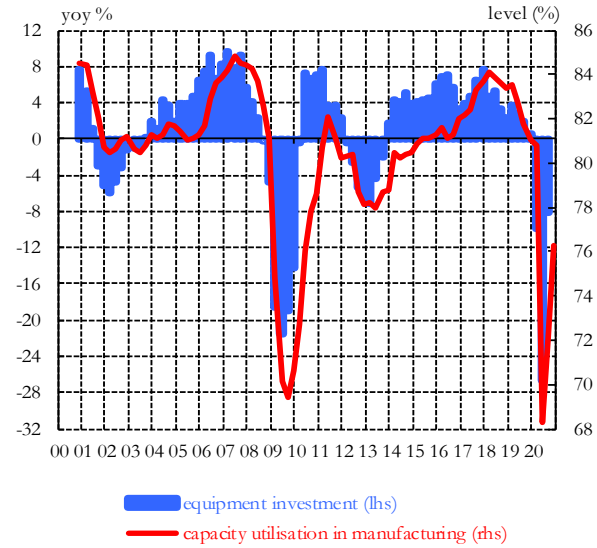
### Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



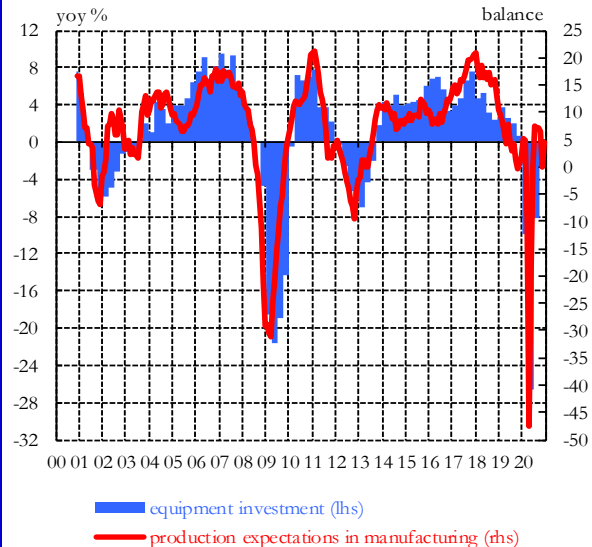
### Equipment and construction investment



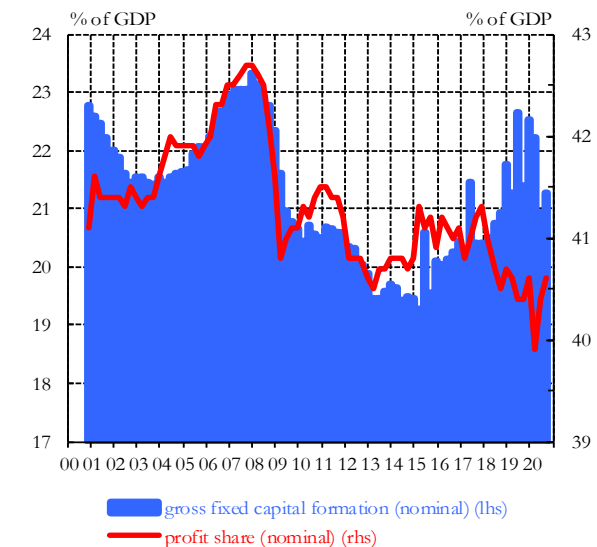
### Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



### Equipment investment and production expectations



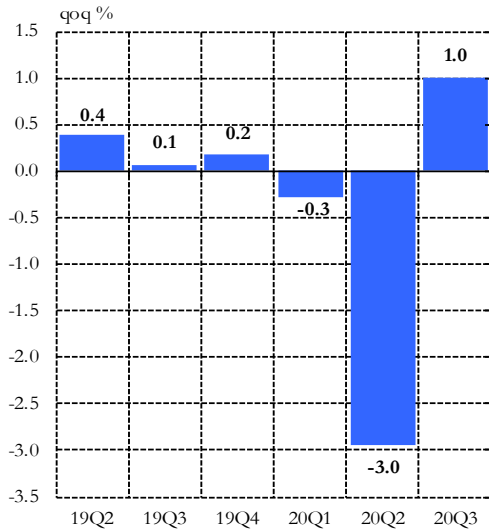
### Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



## 4. LABOUR MARKET

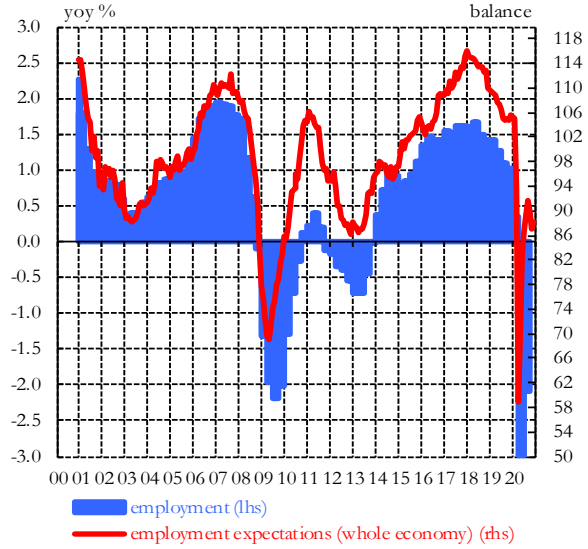
### Employment

20Q3



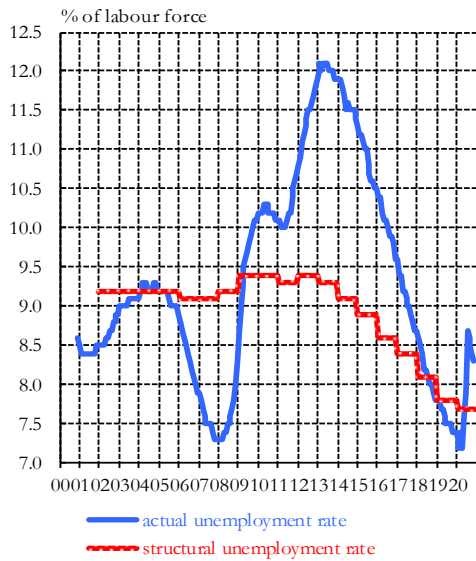
BE	0.3
DE	-0.1
EE	-0.3
IE	3.3
EL	1.2
ES	3.1
FR	1.3
IT	0.9
CY	-0.4
LV	1.4
LT	-1.9
LU	1.3
MT	0.5
NL	1.6
AT	3.0
PT	1.2
SI	0.2
SK	0.0
FI	0.1
<b>EA</b>	<b>1.0</b>

### Employment and employment expectations



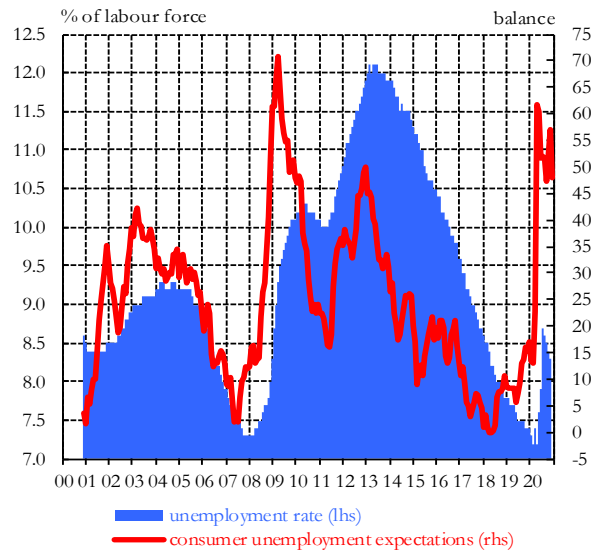
### Actual and structural unemployment rate

Nov-20

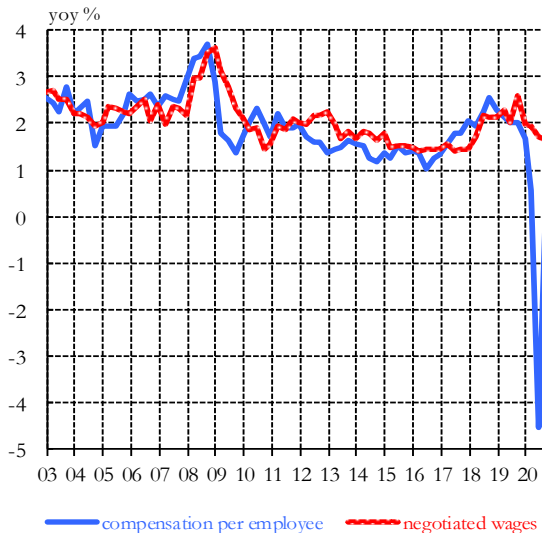


BE	6.1
DE	4.5
EE	-
IE	7.5
EL	-
ES	16.4
FR	8.8
IT	8.9
CY	7.8
LV	8.1
LT	10.4
LU	6.5
MT	4.8
NL	4.0
AT	5.2
PT	7.2
SI	4.9
SK	7.1
FI	7.8
<b>EA</b>	<b>8.3</b>

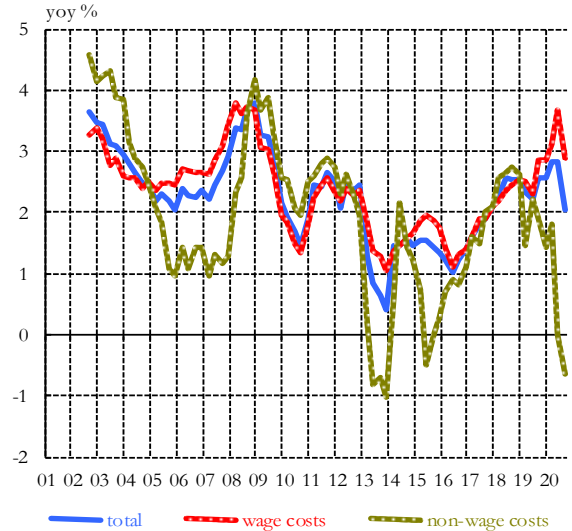
### Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



### Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

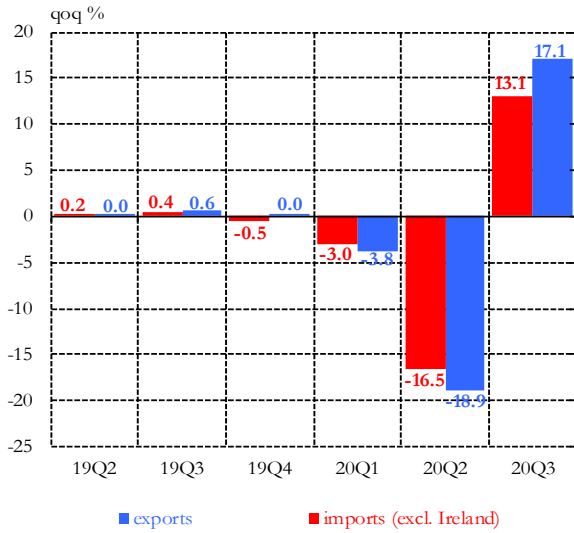


### Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

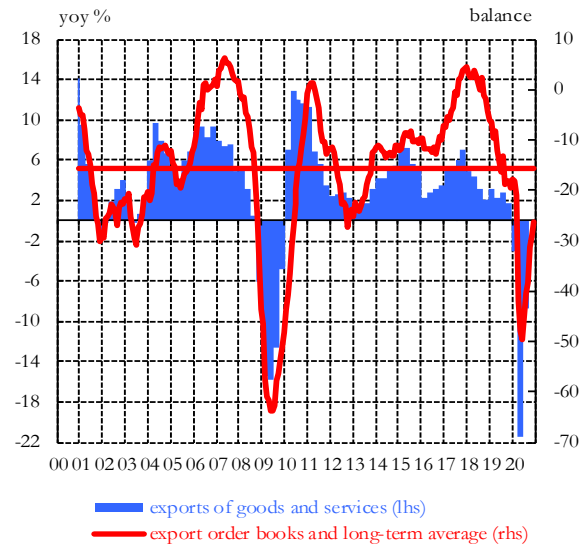


## 5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

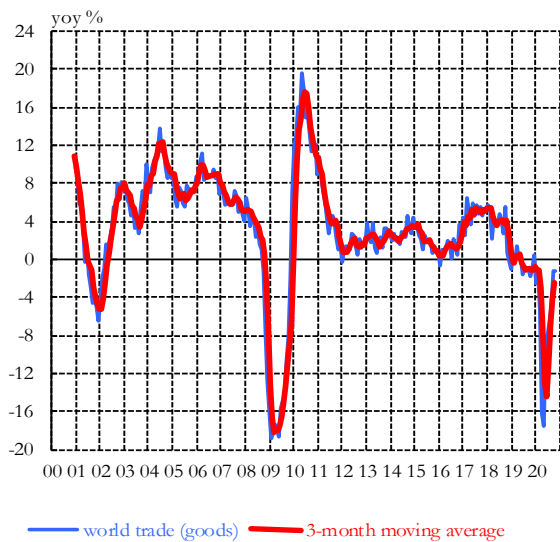
### Exports and imports of goods and services



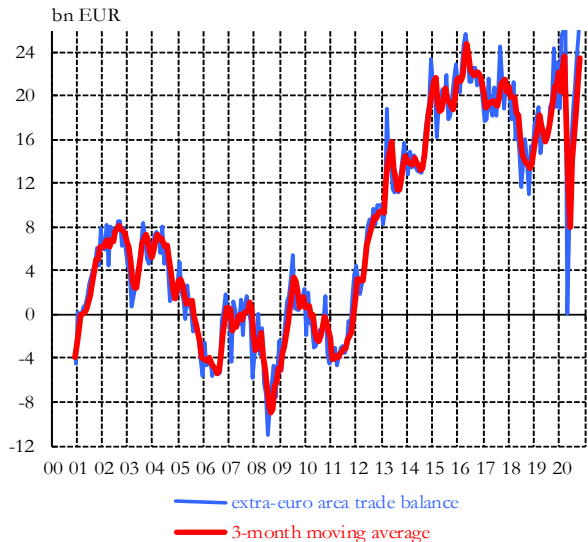
### Exports and export order books



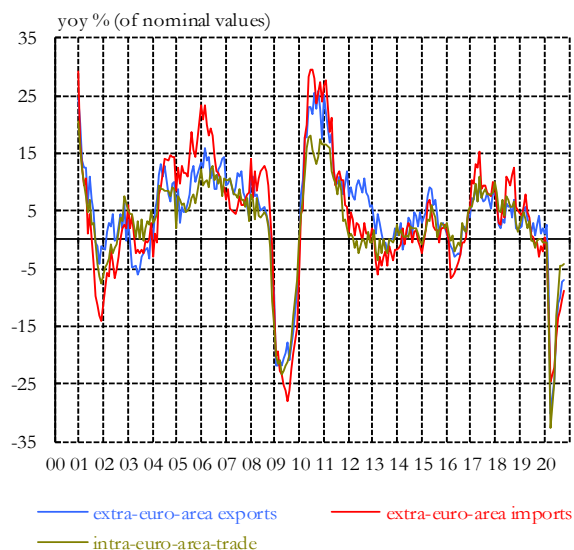
### World trade



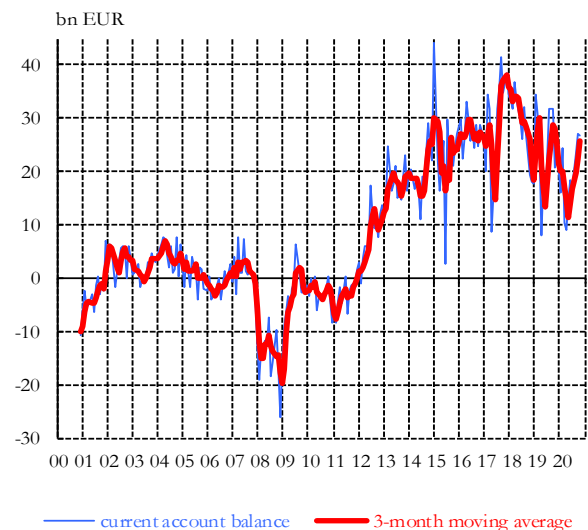
### Extra euro-area trade balance



### Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



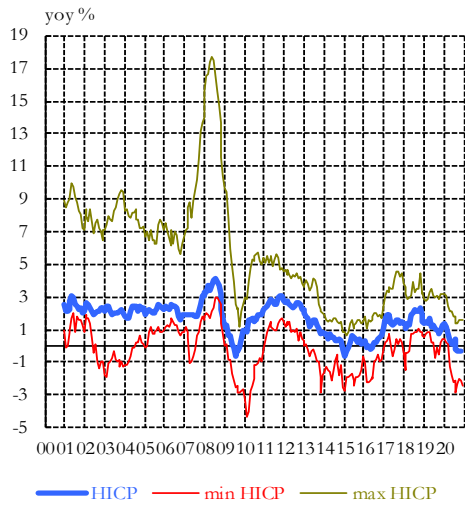
### Current-account balance





## 6. PRICES

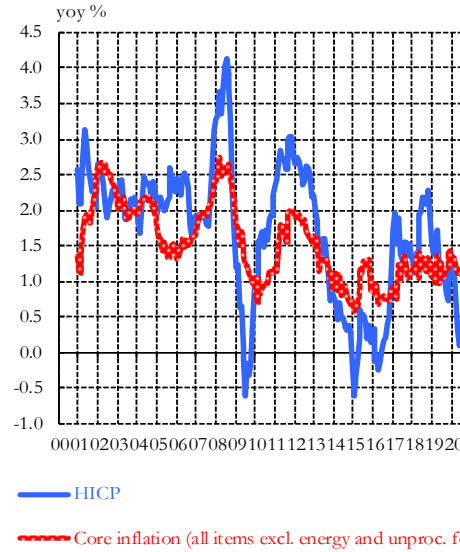
### Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) Dec-20



Note: Flash estimate added, if final data not available.

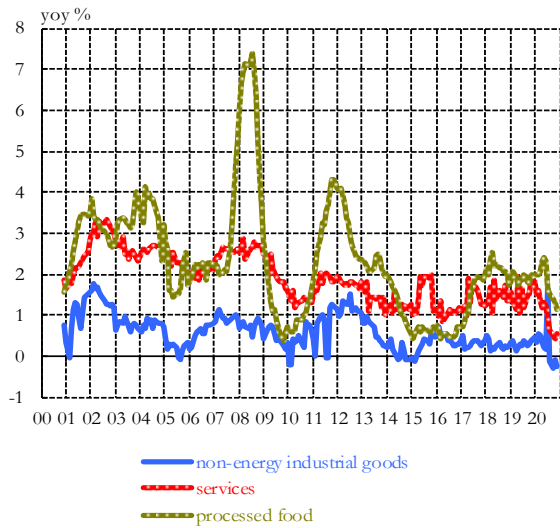
BE	0.4
DE	-0.7
EE	-0.9
IE	-1.0
EL	-2.4
ES	-0.6
FR	0.0
IT	-0.3
CY	-0.8
LV	-0.5
LT	-0.1
LU	-0.3
MT	0.2
NL	0.9
AT	-
PT	-0.3
SI	-1.2
SK	1.6
FI	0.2
EA	-0.3

### HICP headline and core inflation Nov-20

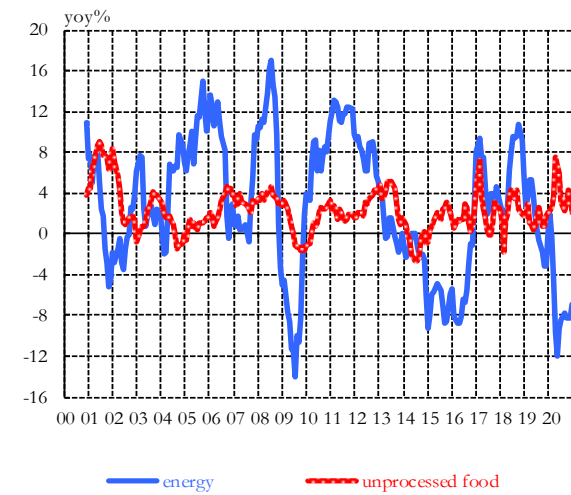


BE	1.3
DE	0.0
EE	-0.3
IE	-0.6
EL	-1.8
ES	0.1
FR	0.7
IT	0.3
CY	-0.5
LV	0.9
LT	1.8
LU	1.1
MT	0.2
NL	1.7
AT	1.9
PT	-0.3
SI	0.5
SK	2.1
FI	0.8
EA	0.4

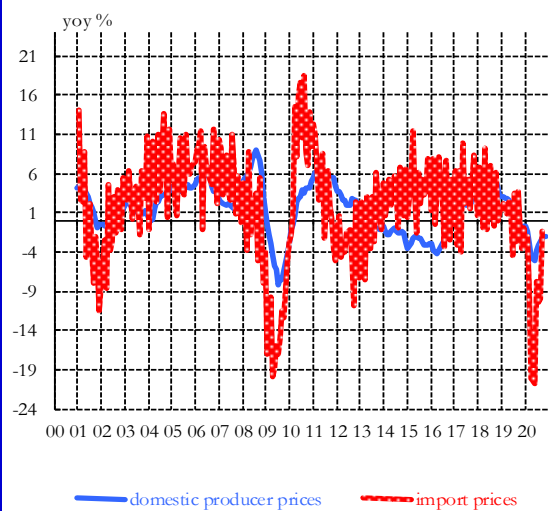
### Breakdown of core inflation



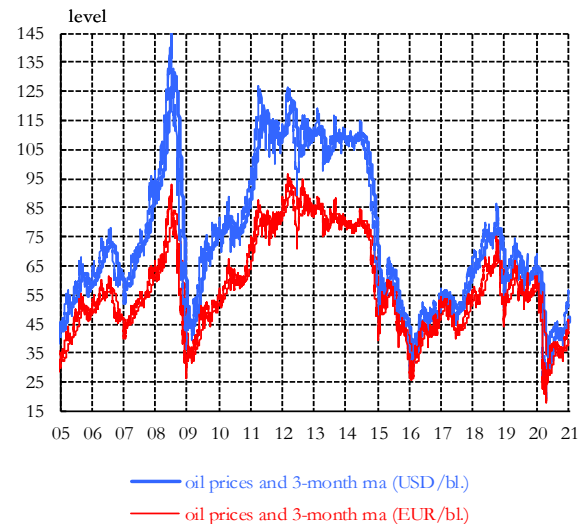
### Energy and unprocessed food



### Domestic producer prices and import prices

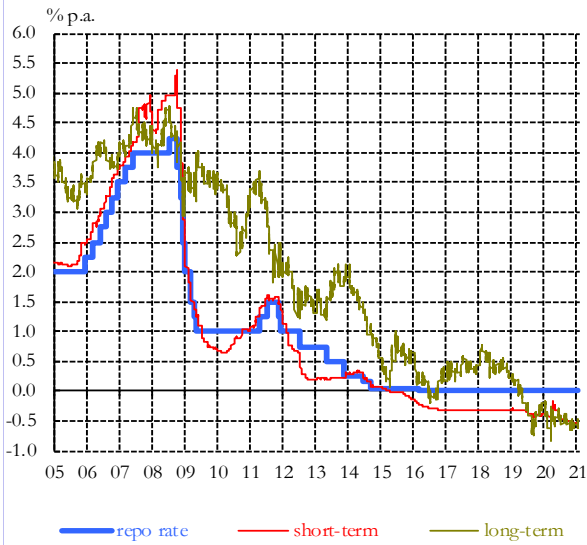


### Oil prices

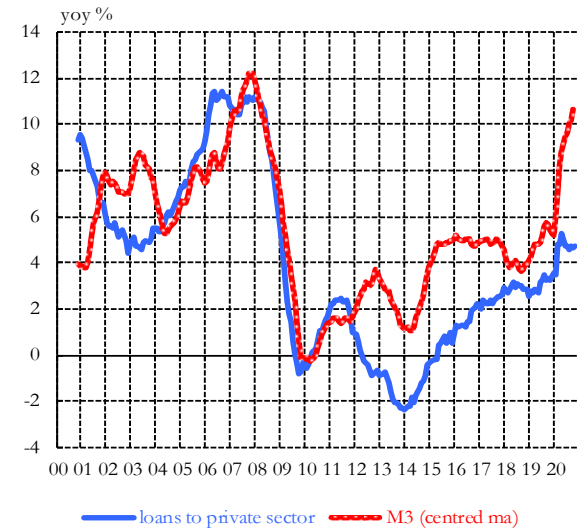


## 7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

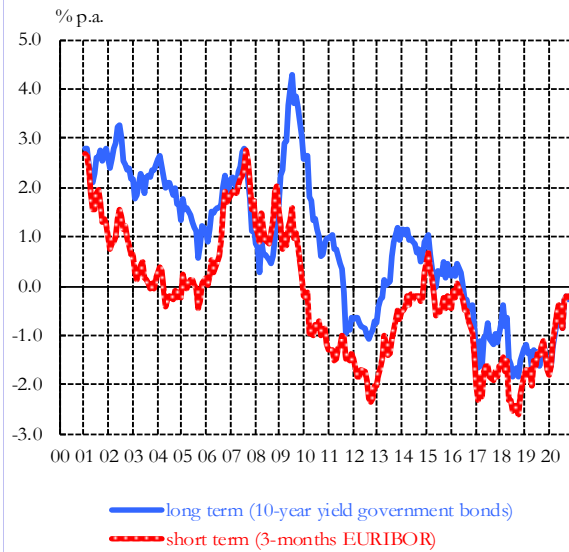
### Nominal interest rates



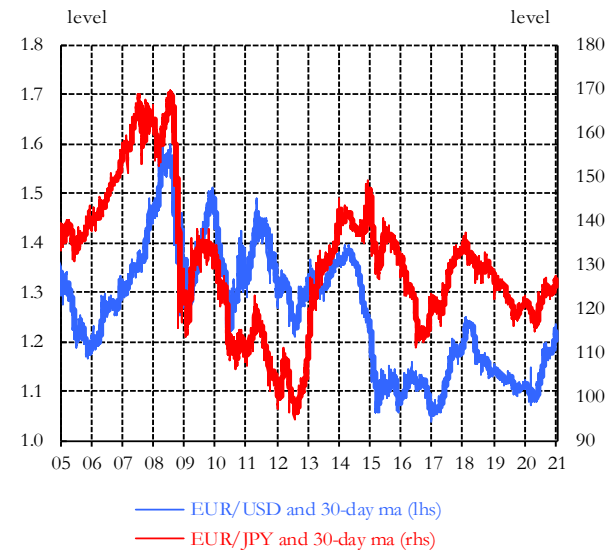
### Loans to private sector and money supply



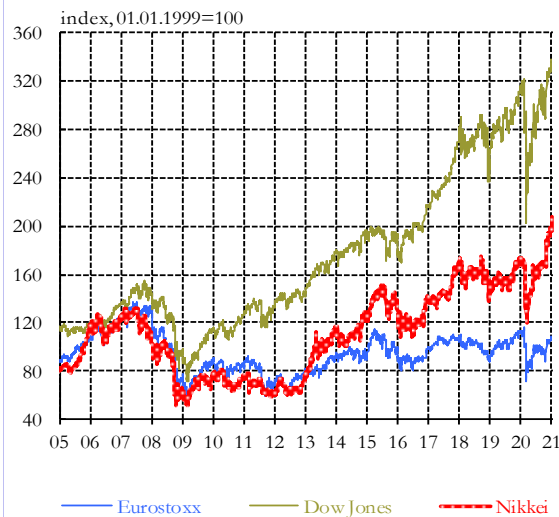
### Real interest rates



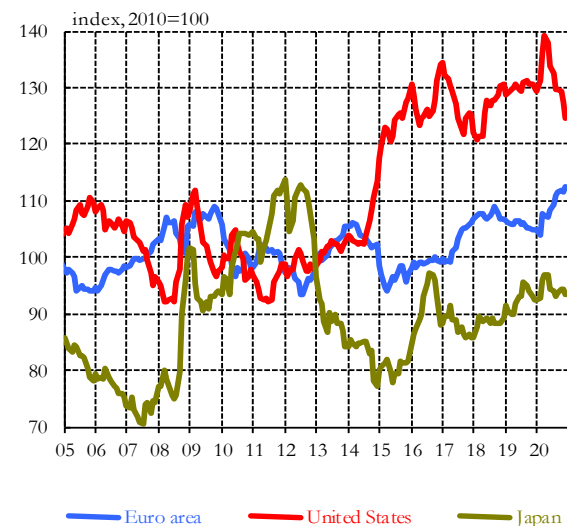
### Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



### Stock market indices



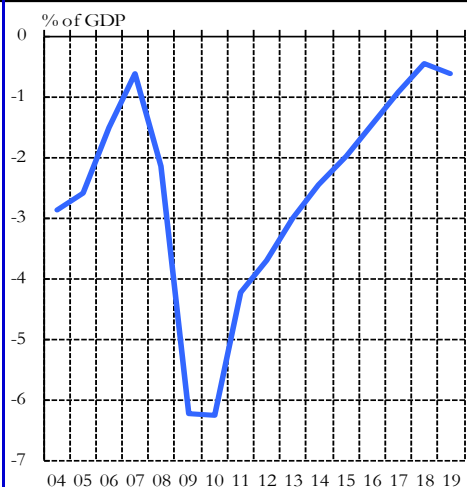
### Nominal effective exchange rates



## 8. PUBLIC FINANCES

### General government balance

2019

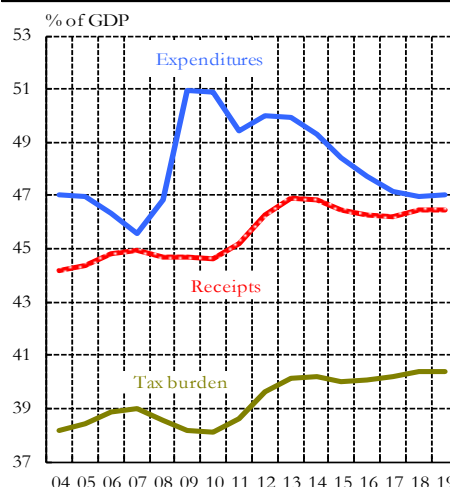


BE	-1.9
DE	1.5
EE	0.1
IE	0.5
EL	1.5
ES	-2.9
FR	-3.0
IT	-1.6
CY	1.5
LV	-0.6
LT	0.3
LU	2.4
MT	0.5
NL	1.7
AT	0.7
PT	0.1
SI	0.5
SK	-1.4
FI	-1.0
<b>EA</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

### General government expenditure and receipts

tax burden

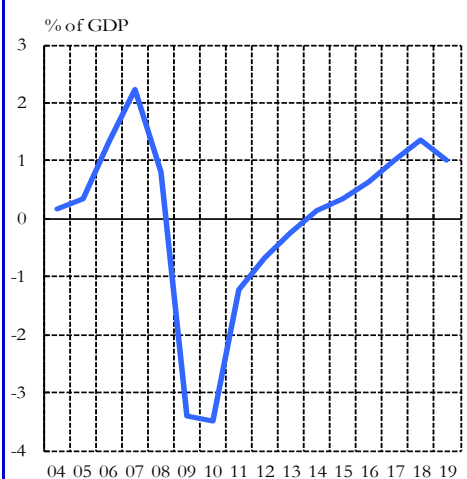
2019



BE	43.1
DE	40.3
EE	32.9
IE	22.0
EL	39.3
ES	34.6
FR	45.6
IT	42.2
CY	35.3
LV	30.7
LT	29.8
LU	39.0
MT	31.1
NL	38.9
AT	42.5
PT	34.4
SI	37.3
SK	34.2
FI	42.2
<b>EA</b>	<b>40.4</b>

### Primary balance

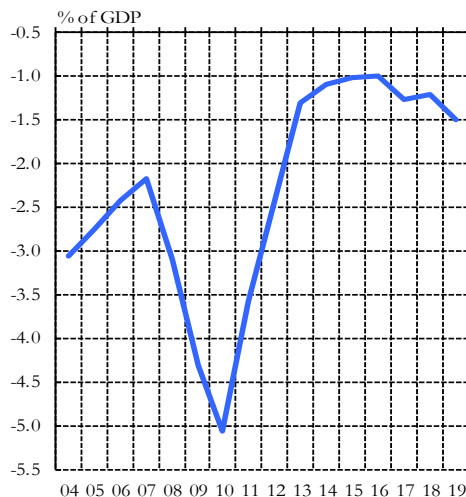
2019



BE	0.0
DE	2.3
EE	0.1
IE	1.8
EL	4.5
ES	-0.6
FR	-1.6
IT	1.8
CY	3.8
LV	0.1
LT	1.1
LU	2.7
MT	1.9
NL	2.5
AT	2.1
PT	3.1
SI	2.2
SK	-0.1
FI	-0.2
<b>EA</b>	<b>1.0</b>

### Cyclically adjusted balance

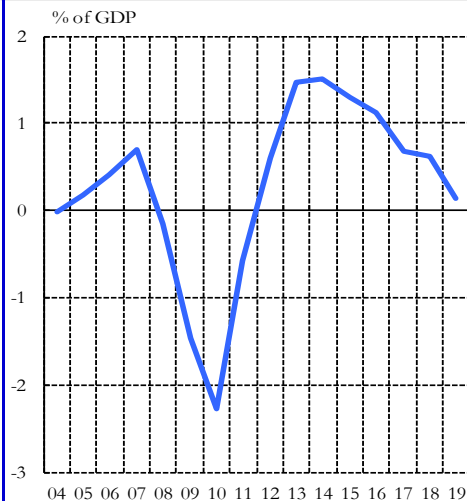
2019



BE	-3.1
DE	0.9
EE	-2.0
IE	-0.5
EL	3.9
ES	-4.2
FR	-4.2
IT	-1.9
CY	-1.3
LV	-2.0
LT	-1.3
LU	2.4
MT	-1.7
NL	0.5
AT	-0.8
PT	-2.0
SI	-1.9
SK	-2.8
FI	-1.6
<b>EA</b>	<b>-1.5</b>

### Cyclically adjusted primary balance

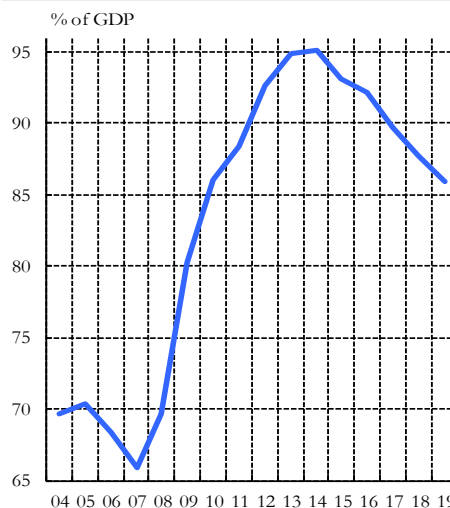
2019



BE	-1.1
DE	1.7
EE	-2.0
IE	0.8
EL	6.9
ES	-2.0
FR	-2.8
IT	1.5
CY	1.0
LV	-1.3
LT	-0.5
LU	2.7
MT	-0.3
NL	1.3
AT	0.7
PT	1.0
SI	-0.2
SK	-1.6
FI	-0.8
<b>EA</b>	<b>0.1</b>

### General government debt

2019



BE	98.1
DE	59.6
EE	8.4
IE	57.4
EL	180.5
ES	95.5
FR	98.1
IT	134.7
CY	94.0
LV	36.9
LT	35.9
LU	22.0
MT	42.6
NL	48.7
AT	70.5
PT	117.2
SI	65.6
SK	48.5
FI	59.3
<b>EA</b>	<b>85.9</b>

\* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2020 forecast

## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro area	Indicators as from 2011 refer to Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), 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
<b>1. Output</b>		
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 (2015=100), NACE Rev.2, Total industry excluding construction (sections B-D). Mom% and qoq% ch. are seasonally and working day adjusted, yoy% ch. are calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Real gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar 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. Starting from 2015, Irish data on GDP have been excluded due to its high volatility.	Eurostat
<b>2. Private consumption</b>		
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 (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Retail sales	Retail trade (NACE Rev.2 G47) excluding motor vehicles, motorcycles; Deflated turnover, mom% ch. and qoq% ch. are seasonally- and calendar adjusted, while yoy% ch. are calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
<b>3. Investment</b>		
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 (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted. Data don't include Ireland, due to high volatility of investment in intellectual property rights.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2015), ESA 2010), EUR, real machinery and equipment and weapons systems. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Construction investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2015), ESA 2010), EUR, dwellings and other buildings and structures. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 Indicator (total economy)	The Employment Expectations Indicator is made up of four seasonally adjusted balances (in percentage points) which summarise managers' answers to a question about their employment plans in, respectively, the industry, services, retail trade and construction sector. Before being summarised in one composite indicator, the four balance series are weighted so that the relative importance of each economic sector for overall employment is adequately reflected. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
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	Total domestic employment (number of persons). Data are seasonally adjusted for Ireland, Greece, France, Cyprus, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, and seasonally and calendar 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 calendar-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 calendar 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 calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Non-wage costs	Nominal non-wage costs include the employers' social contributions plus employment taxes less subsidies. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Ratio between GDP and employment. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	DG ECFIN
5. International transactions		
World trade	Volume, 2010=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	Current-account balance according to the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	ECB
Exports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2015), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2015), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 2015=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 2015=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 2015=100)	HWWI
7. Monetary and financial indicators		
Nominal interest rate (3-month)	3-month EURIBOR interbank rate (360 days)	ECB/ Macrobo nd
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/ Macrobo nd
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/ Macrobo nd
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)	Macrobo nd
Exchange rates	EUR/USD and EUR/JPY reference rates	ECB
Nominal effective exchange rate	Graph – Monthly Nominal Effective Exch. Rates vs. rest of IC37 (index 2010 = 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