KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

This update: [2] **17-mars-17**
Next update: **13-avr-17**

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

		LTA[1]	2015	2016	16Q1	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	oct-16	nov-16	déc-16	janv-17	févr-17	mars-17
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	*indicator*	100.0	104.2	104.8	103.9	104.2	104.2	106.9	106.3	106.5	107.8	107.9	108.0	--
Industrial confidence	*balance*	-6.5	-3.1	-2.7	-3.8	-3.4	-2.9	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	--
Services confidence	*balance*	9.5	9.3	11.2	10.7	11.2	10.3	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.8	13.8	--
Industrial production	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.9	-0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.5	-1.2	0.9	--	--
(excluding construction)	*% ch. on prev. year*	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.5	0.6	--	--
Gross domestic product	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7						
Labour productivity	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	*balance*	-12.6	-6.2	-7.7	-8.3	-7.8	-8.2	-6.4	-8.0	-6.2	-5.1	-4.8	-6.2	--
Retail confidence	*balance*	-8.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.5	3.5	2.3	1.9	--
Private consumption	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8						
Retail sales	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year	0.8	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	*level (%)*	80.8	81.3	81.8	81.9	81.5	81.6	82.3	82.3	--	--	82.5	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	*balance*	6.0	8.0	8.3	6.8	7.3	8.0	11.1	10.8	10.7	11.7	13.9	13.0	--
Gross fixed capital formation	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.3	1.2	-0.7	0.6						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.8	2.3	1.5						
- equipment investment	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.8	1.2	-0.4	0.3						
	% ch. on prev. year		4.6	3.0	5.1	6.3	4.8	2.0						
- construction investment	*% ch. on prev. period*				1.4	-0.4	0.8	0.7						
	% ch. on prev. year		1.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.5						
Change in stocks	*contrib. to GDP (pp.)*	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	*balance*	-9.7	-2.3	-1.2	-3.6	-2.6	-0.9	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.7	--
Employment expectations (services)	*balance*	5.3	6.4	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.0	10.7	9.9	11.2	11.0	9.7	10.2	--
Employment	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1						
Employment (000)	*abs. ch. on prev. period*		1,538	1,955	510	557	301	384						
Compensation of employees per head	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5						
(nominal)	*% ch. on prev. year*	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4						
Unemployment expectations	*balance*	26.4	13.8	15.5	18.1	13.7	15.2	14.8	19.1	14.3	11.1	8.4	10.1	--
Unemployment rate	*% of lab. force*		10.9	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	--	--
Unemployment (000)	*abs. ch. on prev. period*		-1,193	-1,210	-276	-246	-257	-351	-182	-58	-126	-56	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.2	-0.4	0.6	--	-1.0	--	2.6	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		2.0	--	0.8	1.5	1.1	--	-0.2	--	2.6	--	--	--
Export order books	*balance*	-19.0	-11.6	-11.9	-12.3	-12.9	-12.4	-9.8	-9.7	-10.4	-9.4	-8.4	-7.1	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	*billion EUR*		232.3	266.8	63.7	71.0	65.7	65.0	19.8	22.2	23.1	15.7	--	--
Exports of goods and services	*% ch. on prev. period*				0.2	1.3	0.3	1.5						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.9	6.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3						
Imports of goods and services	*% ch. on prev. period*				-0.1	1.4	-0.1	2.0						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.6	6.5	3.5	3.4	4.0	2.8	3.2						
Current-account balance	*billion EUR*		319.3	364.7	84.9	95.1	88.8	95.8	28.4	36.4	31.0	--	--	--
Direct investment	*billion EUR*		243.4	278.9	39.0	-38.1	125.2	152.7	71.0	29.3	52.4	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	*billion EUR*		106.4	441.4	93.5	156.6	167.8	23.5	-3.0	-43.1	69.6	--	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	*balance*	18.9	1.5	4.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	6.4	4.3	6.3	8.7	14.5	14.5	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	*% ch. on prev. year*		0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.0	--
Core HICP	*% ch. on prev. year*		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	--
Domestic producer prices	*% ch. on prev. year*		-2.7	-2.3	-3.7	-3.8	-2.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	1.6	3.5	--	--
Import prices	*% ch. on prev. year*		-0.3	-2.1	-2.8	-3.7	-2.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.4	2.7	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	*level*		52.6	44.4	33.8	45.6	46.6	51.1	51.4	47.1	54.9	55.4	56.0	53.6
	% ch. on prev. period				-22.3	34.6	2.3	9.6	7.8	-8.3	16.6	0.9	1.1	-4.3
	% ch. on prev. year		-47.2	-15.7	-38.6	-26.1	-7.5	17.3	6.1	6.4	44.6	80.5	74.1	40.3
Oil (Brent) in EUR	*level*		47.4	40.2	30.6	40.4	41.7	47.4	46.6	43.7	52.1	52.2	52.6	50.7
	% ch. on prev. period				-22.9	31.7	3.4	13.6	9.7	-6.3	19.4	0.1	0.9	-3.7
	% ch. on prev. year		-36.7	-15.3	-37.5	-27.8	-8.1	19.3	8.1	5.9	49.1	84.5	81.3	47.2
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	*% ch. on prev. period*				-1.9	7.6	2.4	10.3	4.0	8.6	4.8	2.1	2.9	--
	% ch. on prev. year		-7.5	-0.4	-14.6	-6.5	2.9	19.2	9.1	19.3	29.5	34.5	37.7	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	*level*		-0.02	-0.26	-0.19	-0.26	-0.30	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.32	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	*level*		0.54	0.12	0.30	0.12	-0.12	0.19	0.04	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.29	0.36
ECB repo rate	*level*		0.05	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	*% ch. on prev. period*				-10.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.0	-0.5	6.0	2.9	-0.2	3.2
	% ch. on prev. year		9.5	-12.8	-13.6	-17.9	-12.1	-7.3	-7.1	-12.0	-2.5	8.9	15.0	12.1
Money demand (M3)	*% ch. on prev. year*		4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.9	--	--
Loans to households	*% ch. on prev. year*		1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	*% ch. on prev. year*		0.5	2.3	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	--	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	*level*		1.11	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06
	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	2.5	-1.1	-3.4	-1.7	-2.1	-2.4	0.7	0.3	-0.6
	% ch. on prev. year		-16.5	-0.2	-2.1	2.2	0.4	-1.5	-1.9	0.6	-3.1	-2.3	-4.1	-4.7
Nominal effective exchange rate	*% ch. on prev. period*				1.8	0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	0.3
	% ch. on prev. year		-9.3	2.6	1.2	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	4.2	1.8	0.9	-0.9	0.1

(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 fourth quarter of 2016. According to Eurostat's estimate (released on 7 March 2017), it increased by 0.4% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), unchanged from the previous quarter. As compared to 2015-Q4, real GDP increased by 1.7% year-on-year (y-o-y). According to the **Commission's winter 2017 forecast**, released on 13 February, GDP growth is projected at 1.7% in 2016, 1.6% in 2017 and 1.8% in 2018. The steady but moderate expansion should remain driven by domestic demand, and particularly by private consumption. In 2017, euro area GDP growth is expected to ease marginally on the back of slowing growth in private consumption and government consumption. While investment growth is projected to remain broadly unchanged, the contribution of net exports to GDP growth is set to turn neutral.

In February 2017, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** remained broadly stable (0.1 pts. increase to 108.0), resulting from higher industry, services and construction confidence on the one hand and lower consumer and retail trade confidence on the other hand.

Increasing **industry confidence** (by 0.5 pts.) was driven by an increase in managers' markedly more optimistic assessment of the current level of overall order books, while their production expectations and their assessment of the stocks of finished products worsened.

The final **PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area rose to a 70-month high of 56.0 in February (from 54.4 in January). Output growth momentum strengthened markedly in the service sector (PMI up by 1.8 pts. to 55.5) and to a lesser extent in the manufacturing sector (PMI up by 0.2 pts. to 55.4).

In January, **industrial production** rose by 0.9% month-on-month (m-o-m), after decreasing by 1.2% in December. The sectoral breakdown showed the increase was due to the production of capital goods rising by 2.8% and energy by 1.9%, while the production of non-durable consumer goods fell by 0.7% and both intermediate goods and durable consumer goods by 0.4%.

2. Private consumption

In 2016-Q4, the growth of **private consumption** marginally increased to 0.4% q-o-q (0.3% in 2016-Q3) and contributed by 0.2 pps. to GDP growth. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption was up by 1.8%. In February, **consumer confidence** decreased markedly (by 1.4 pts.), resulting from more negative assessments of the future general economic situation, future unemployment and households' future financial situation; only the views on consumers' savings expectations remained broadly stable.

In January, the volume of **retail trade** fell by 0.1% in the euro area compared to December, mainly driven by declines of 0.2% for non-food products and of 0.1% for "Food, drinks and tobacco", while automotive fuel rose by 0.8%. In February, **retail trade confidence** decreased (0.4 pts.) due to a sharp drop in managers' assessment of the present business situation, which was partly offset by an improved expected business situation; retailers' views on the adequacy of the volume of stocks remained broadly unchanged.

3. Investment

In 2016-Q4, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 0.6% (q-o-q) up from -0.7% in the third quarter. As compared to 2015-Q4, investment increased by 1.5%. In 2017-Q1, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing industry (data collected in January) stood at 82.5% (0.2 pps. higher than in October), whereas capacity utilisation in the services sector remained unchanged at its highest level (89.4) in the history of the series (since 2011).

4. Labour market

In January, the **unemployment rate** was 9.6%, unchanged from December and thereby at the lowest level since May 2009. Compared to January 2016, unemployment was down by 0.8 pps.

In 2016-Q4, seasonally-adjusted **employment** was 0.3% higher than in 2016-Q3 and 1.1% higher than in 2015-Q4. According to the Commission's survey results, in February 2017 **employment expectations** saw a significant upward revision in construction and smaller increases in services and retail trade, while employment plans remained broadly unchanged in industry.

5. International transactions

In December, the **world trade volume** (goods) rose by 0.5% (m-o-m), following a 2.6% increase in November. In February 2017, views on **export order books in manufacturing** were more positive (-7.1 pts.) than in January (-8.4 pts.), and above the long-term average.

In January, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** was in surplus at €15.7 bn, from €23.1 bn in December. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** also recorded a surplus in December (€31.0 bn). This reflected surpluses for goods (€31.7 bn), services (€4.6 bn) and primary income (€5.3 bn), which were partly offset by a deficit in secondary income (€10.6 bn).

6. Prices

In February 2017, annual **HICP inflation** increased to 2.0%, up from 1.8% in January. Looking at the main components, energy had the highest annual rate in February (9.3%, up from 8.1% in January), followed by food, alcohol and tobacco (2.5%, up from 1.8% in January), services (1.3%, up from 1.2% in January) and non-energy industrial goods (0.2%, down from 0.5% in January). **Core inflation** (all items except energy and unprocessed food) remained unchanged at 0.9% for a third consecutive months.

In 2016, HICP inflation was 0.2%. The **Commission's winter 2017 forecast** projects HICP inflation at 1.7% in 2017 and at 1.4% in 2018. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** remained unchanged in February at 14.5 pts., which is the highest reading since January 2014.

In January, **industrial producer prices** rose by 0.9% in the euro area compared with December, and they were 0.6% higher than in January 2016.

Brent crude **oil prices** have been 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 higher. Up to mid-March, oil prices moderated reflecting news about Saudi Arabia's increase in output, rising US inventories, and increased drilling activity. On 15 March, Brent crude traded at 51.74 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 48.71 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have stabilised in recent months, remaining close to the ECB's deposit facility. On 15 March, the 3-month EURIBOR was at -0.329%.

At its meeting on 9 March, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB **policy 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 this month, followed by monthly asset purchases of €60 bn until the end of 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 aim.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area had 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 0.390 on 15 March.

The January 2017 **bank lending survey** showed a broad stabilisation in loan supply conditions for loans to enterprises and households in the fourth quarter of 2016, as well as a continued increase in loan demand for all loan categories. Credit standards for loans to enterprises tightened in net terms. Credit standards on loans to households for house purchase remained broadly unchanged, whereas credit standards on consumer credit and other lending to households eased further.

The annual rate of change of **M3** in January 2017 decreased to 4.9%, from 5.0% in December. The annual growth of loans to the private sector (adjusted for sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling) stood at 2.4% in January (from 2.3% in December). The annual growth of adjusted loans to households stood at 2.2% in January (from 2.0% in December), and the annual growth rate of adjusted loans to non-financial corporations stood at 2.3% in January (unchanged from December).

At its meeting on 14-15 March, the **FOMC** decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 25 bps to a range between 0.75% to 1.0%. It reiterated the strengthening economy would warrant gradual policy tightening over the medium term. On 14 March, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 1.1373%.

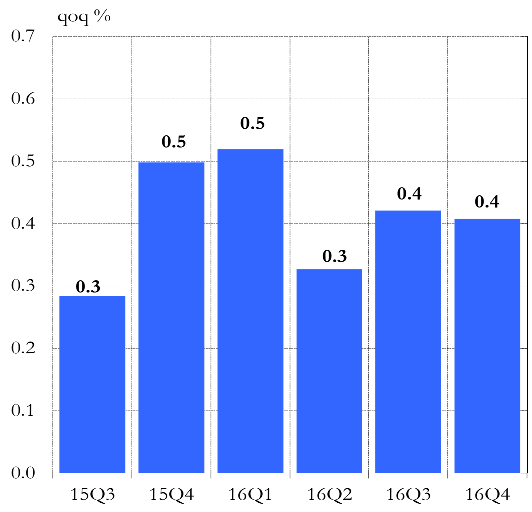
Between early November and mid-March, the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has fallen by about 3.7%. In terms of the nominal effective exchange rate the euro has depreciated by about 1½%, reflecting a weakening of the euro vis-à-vis the currencies of many economies inside (e.g. the UK and Sweden) and outside the EU (e.g. US and China). 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 more than 3% between early November and mid-March.

Stock market indices in Europe joined the global rally following the US elections in November, which removed losses observed after the UK referendum. By 15 March, the EuroStoxx50 had gained around 19% since late June 2016. The Dow Jones index has posted strong gains since the US elections, hitting multiple record highs in early March; on 15 March, the index stood about 15% higher than in late October. In Japan, the Nikkei index also posted strong gains in late December; on 15 March, the index noted almost 31% higher than the 2016-year low.

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

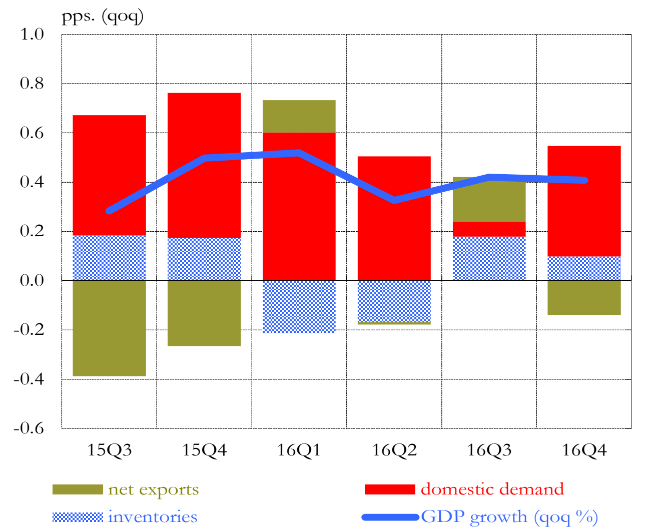
1. OUTPUT

GDP

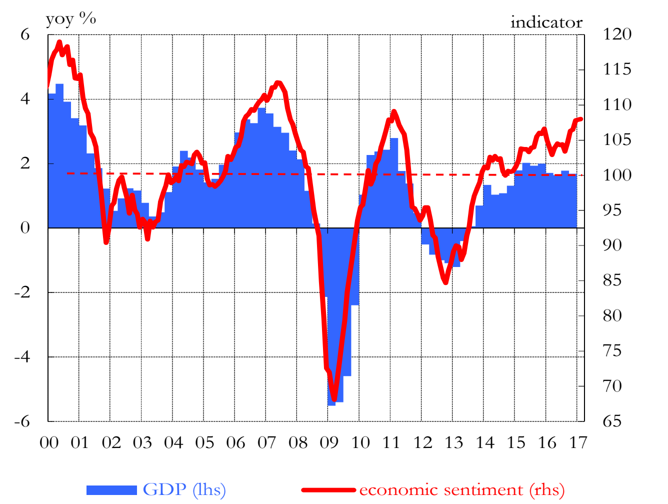


	16Q4
BE	0.5
DE	0.4
EE	1.9
IE	--
EL	-1.2
ES	0.7
FR	0.4
IT	0.2
CY	0.7
LV	1.1
LT	1.4
LU	--
MT	1.8
NL	0.5
AT	0.6
PT	0.6
SI	1.2
SK	0.8
FI	0.0
EA	**0.4**

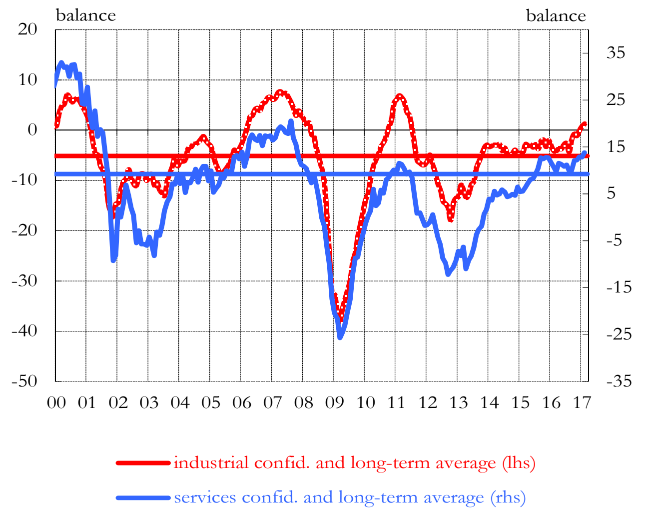
Contributions to GDP growth



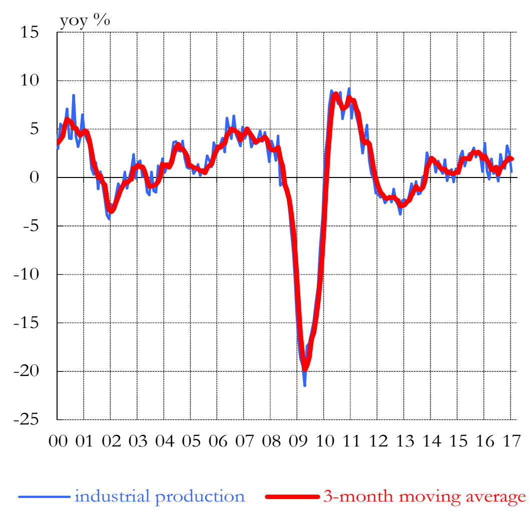
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



Industrial and services confidence

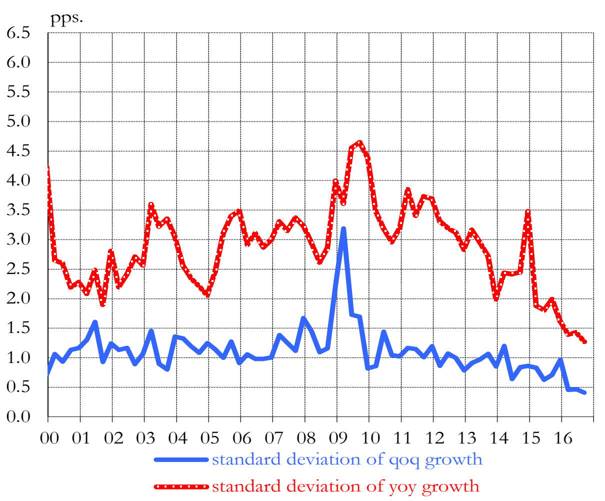


Industrial production



	janv-17
BE	--
DE	0.6
EE	6.7
IE	-8.6
EL	7.4
ES	2.7
FR	0.4
IT	-0.5
CY	--
LV	4.7
LT	8.4
LU	-0.9
MT	5.6
NL	3.8
AT	--
PT	3.1
SI	--
SK	--
FI	-0.1
EA	**0.6**

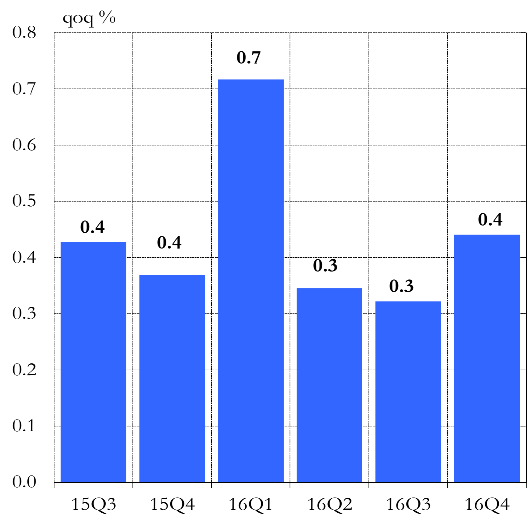
GDP growth divergence, euro area*



** Calculations for 2015-2016 without Ireland.*

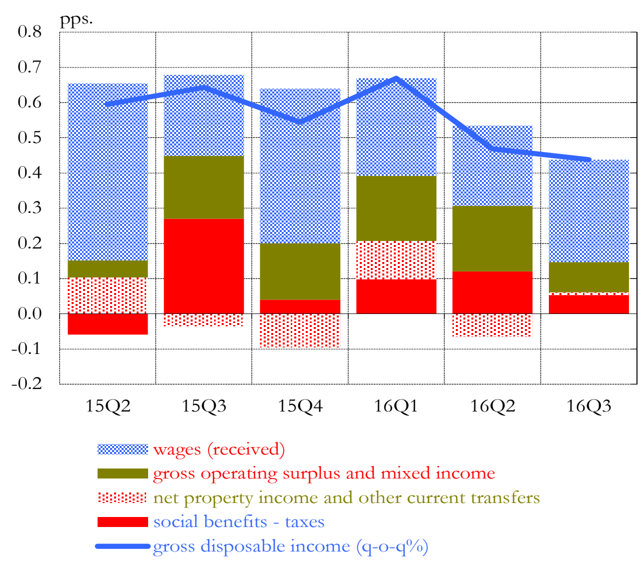
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

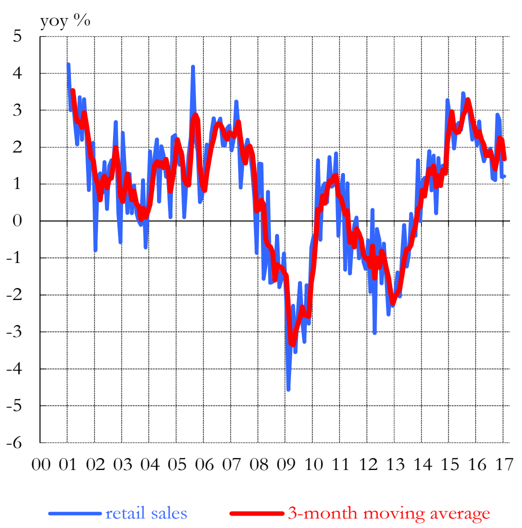


	16Q4
BE	0.2
DE	0.3
EE	0.7
IE	--
EL	0.2
ES	0.8
FR	0.6
IT	0.1
CY	0.4
LV	0.9
LT	1.4
LU	--
MT	2.2
NL	0.7
AT	0.8
PT	1.1
SI	1.4
SK	0.8
FI	0.1
EA	**0.4**

Household adjusted gross disposable income

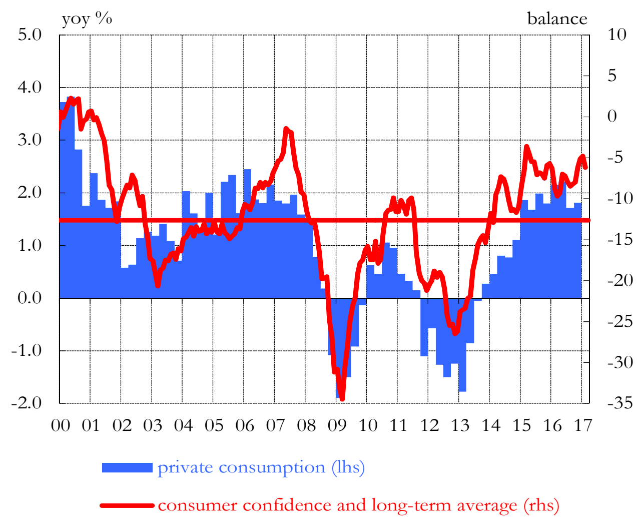


Retail sales

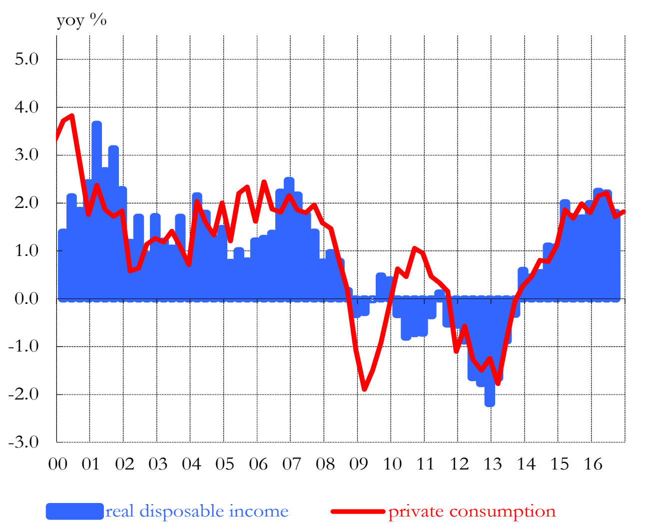


	janv-17
BE	0.6
DE	-0.4
EE	0.2
IE	6.3
EL	--
ES	-1.2
FR	2.1
IT	--
CY	--
LV	3.8
LT	8.5
LU	8.8
MT	1.1
NL	--
AT	0.7
PT	1.7
SI	15.4
SK	5.7
FI	1.4
EA	**1.2**

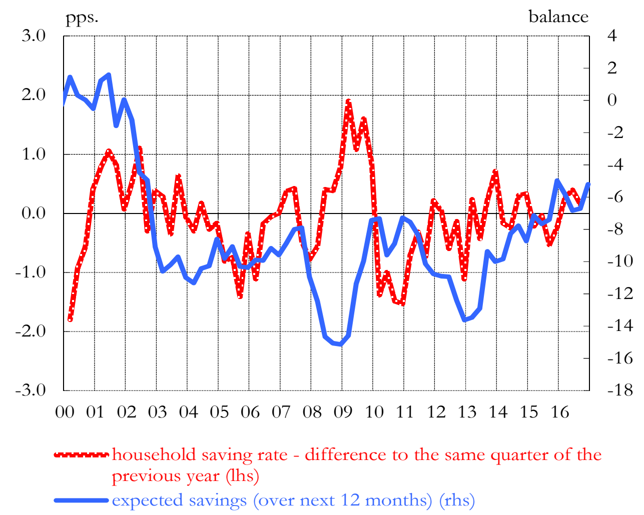
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption

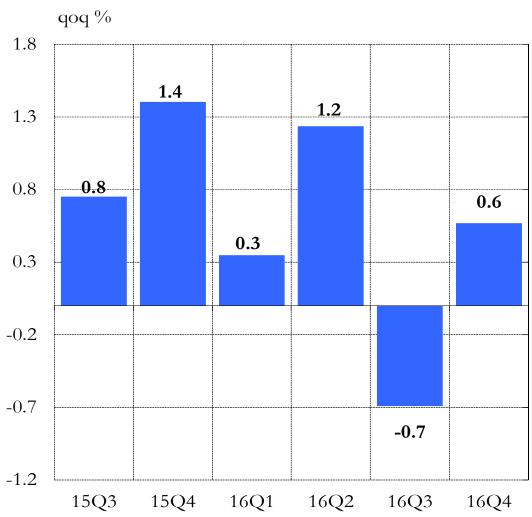


Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



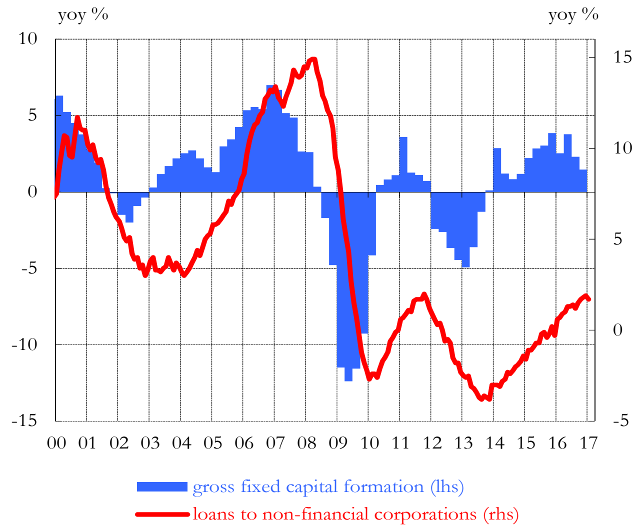
3. INVESTMENT

Gross fixed capital formation

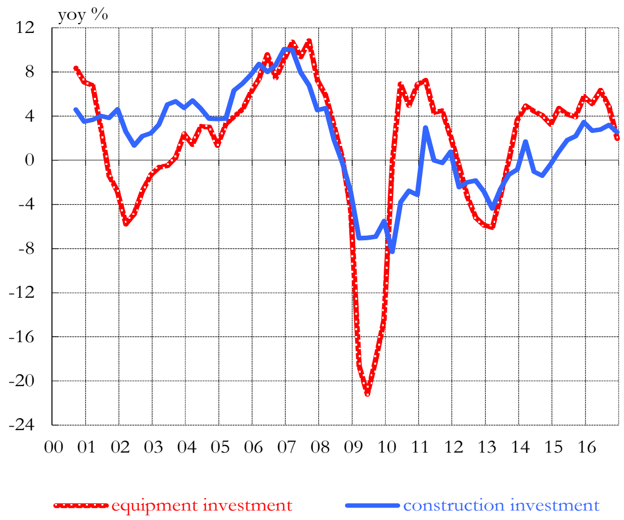


	16Q4
BE	1.5
DE	0.8
EE	4.7
IE	--
EL	0.1
ES	0.5
FR	0.4
IT	1.3
CY	65.0
LV	1.7
LT	4.1
LU	--
MT	4.6
NL	-2.9
AT	-1.2
PT	4.6
SI	2.6
SK	-0.3
FI	3.0
EA	**0.6**

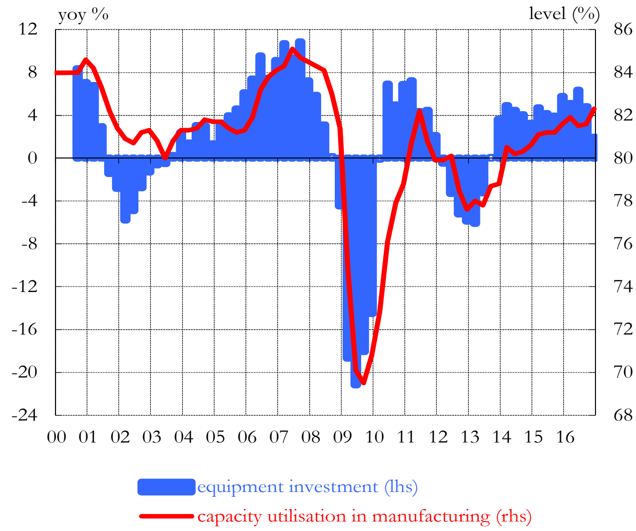
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



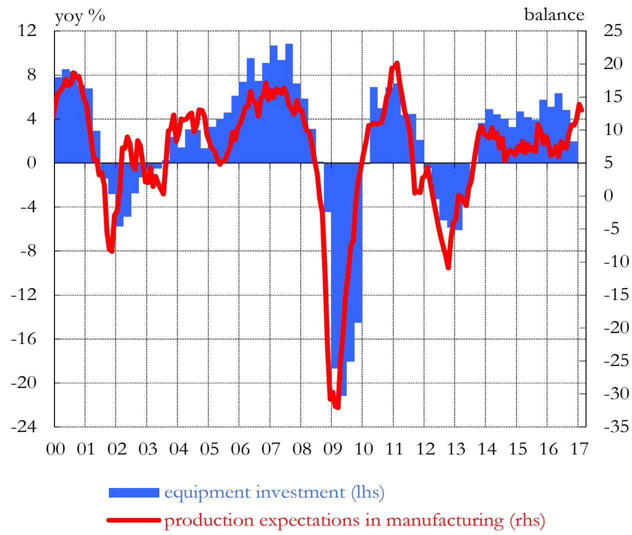
Equipment and construction investment



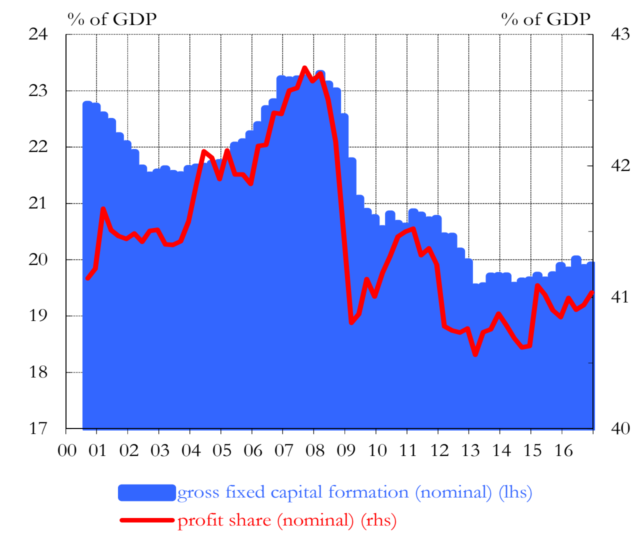
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations

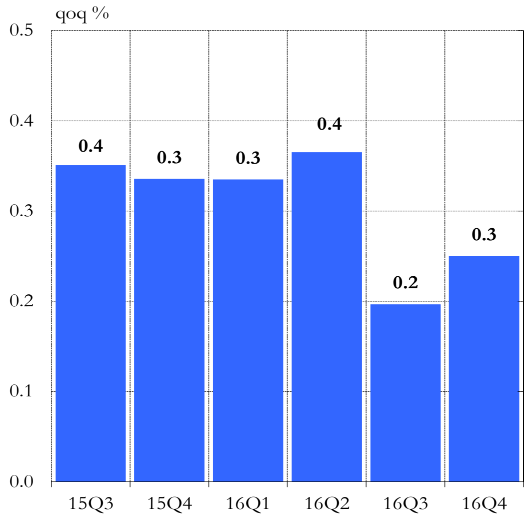


Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



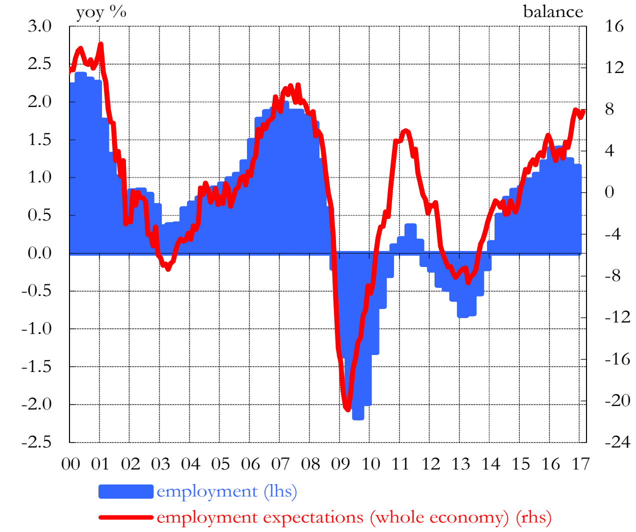
4. LABOUR MARKET

Employment

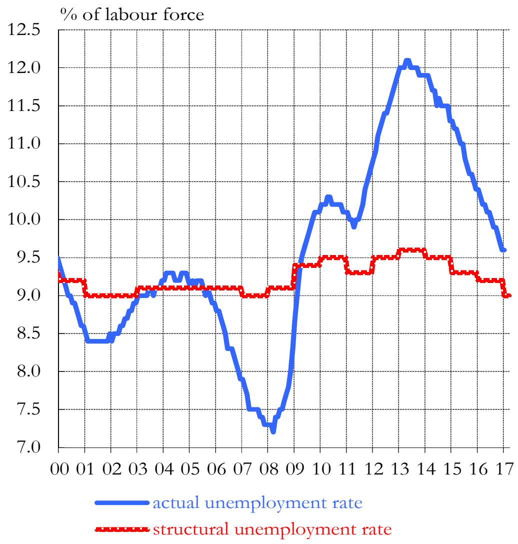


	16Q4
BE	0.3
DE	0.1
EE	-1.5
IE	--
EL	-0.9
ES	0.4
FR	0.2
IT	0.3
CY	--
LV	0.6
LT	-0.2
LU	--
MT	1.9
NL	--
AT	0.5
PT	0.4
SI	0.6
SK	0.6
FI	0.1
EA	**0.3**

Employment and employment expectations

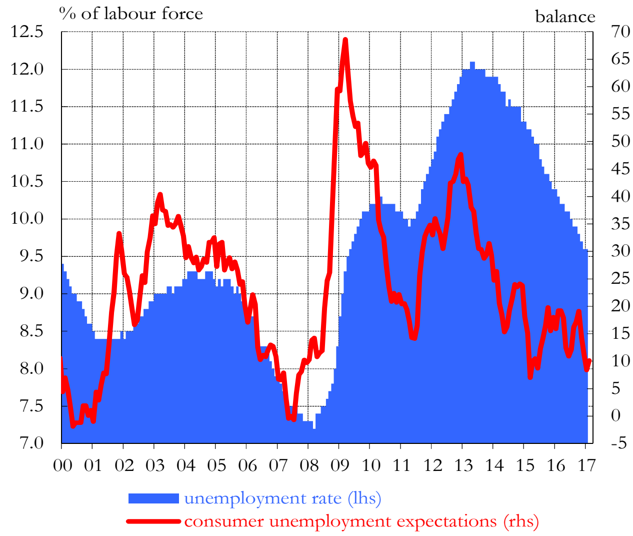


Actual and structural unemployment rate

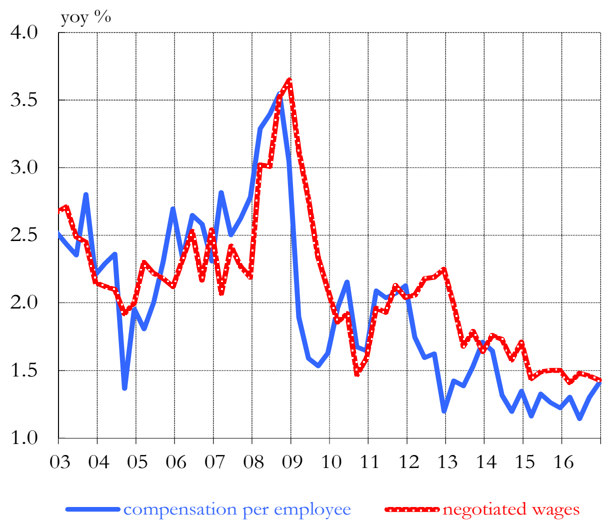


	janv-17
BE	7.7
DE	3.8
EE	--
IE	6.7
EL	--
ES	18.2
FR	10.0
IT	11.9
CY	14.1
LV	9.7
LT	8.1
LU	6.1
MT	4.4
NL	5.3
AT	5.7
PT	10.2
SI	7.5
SK	8.6
FI	8.7
EA	**9.6**

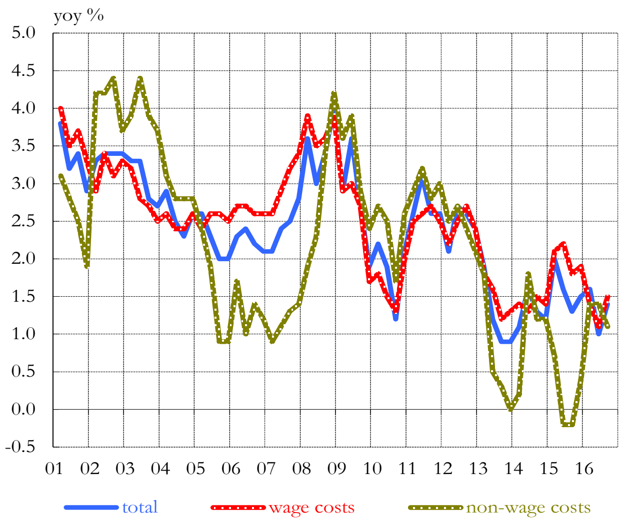
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

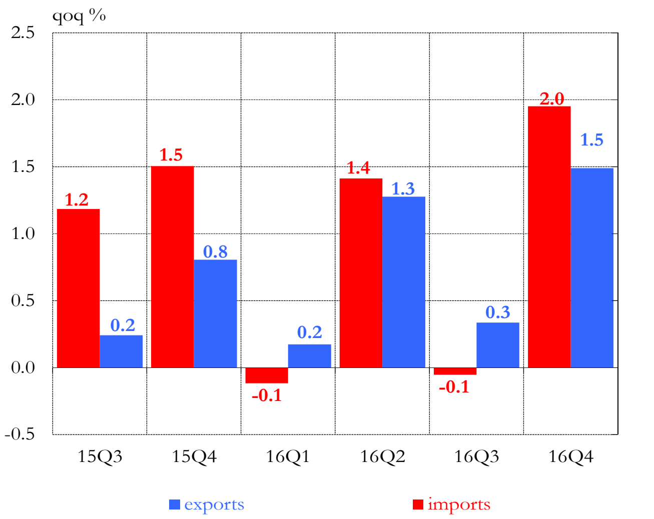


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

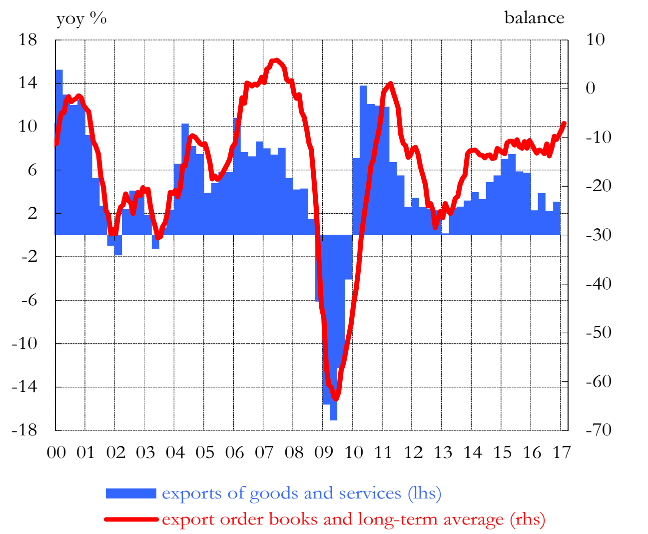


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

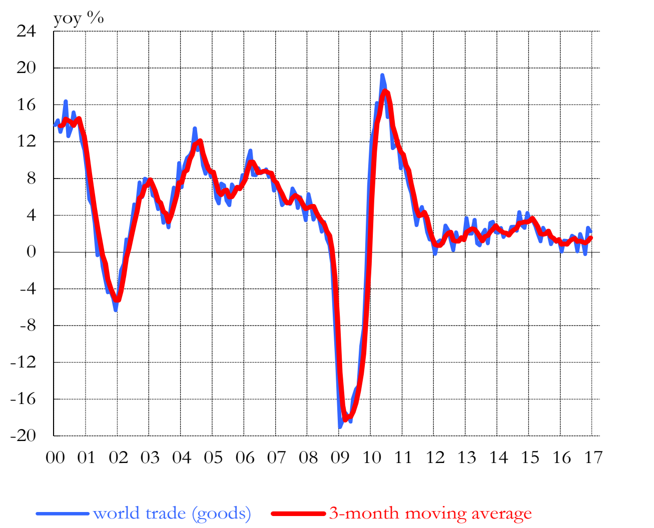
Exports and imports of goods and services



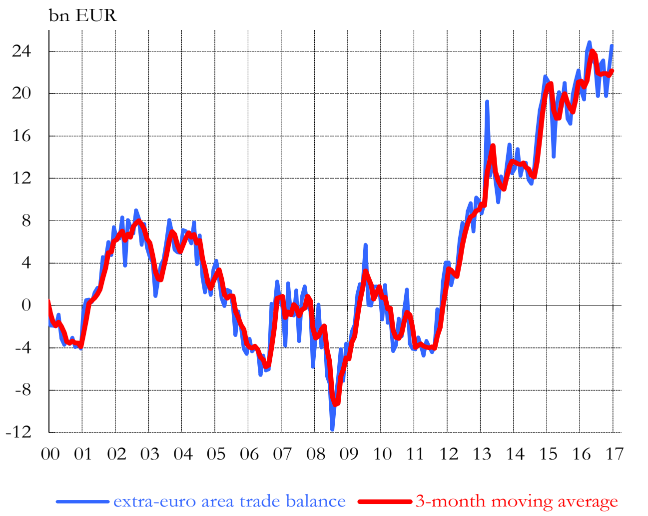
Exports and export order books



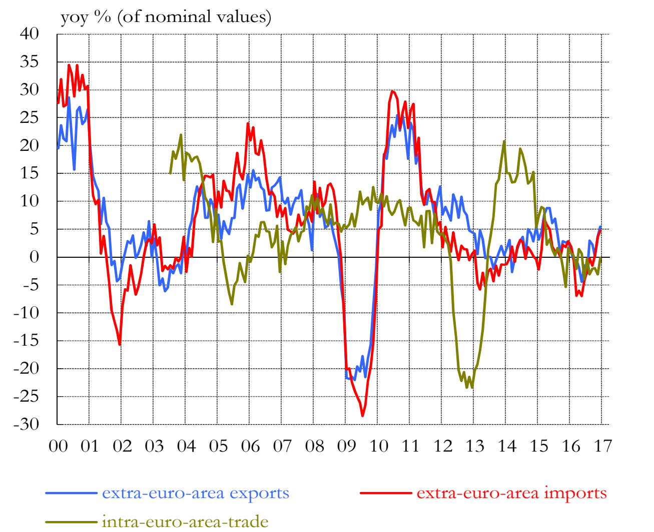
World trade



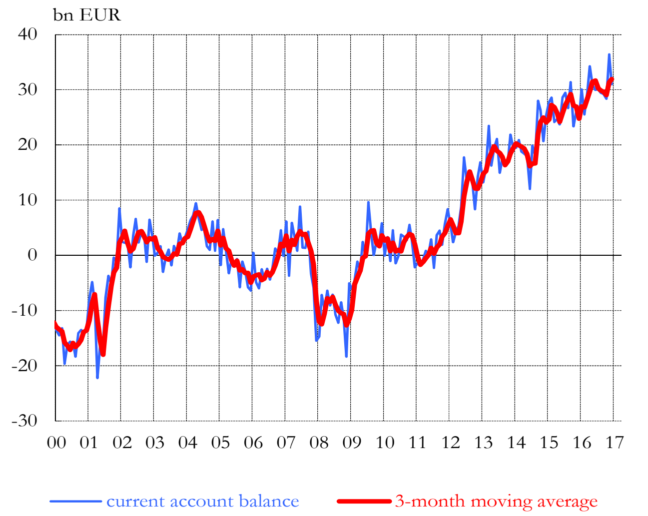
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade

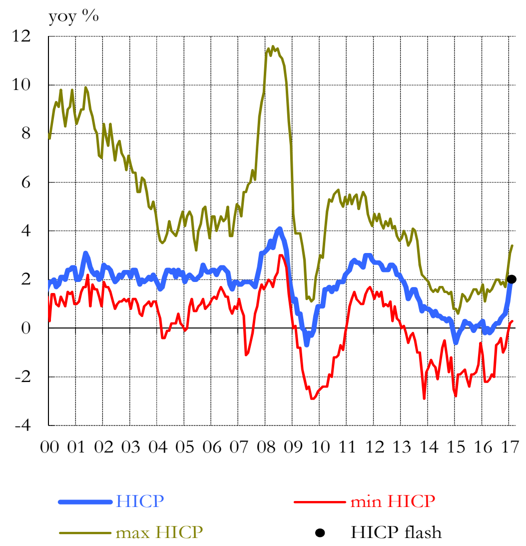


Current-account balance



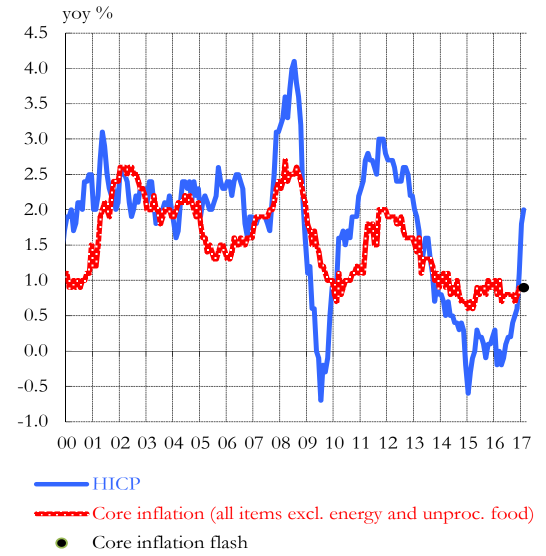
6. PRICES

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



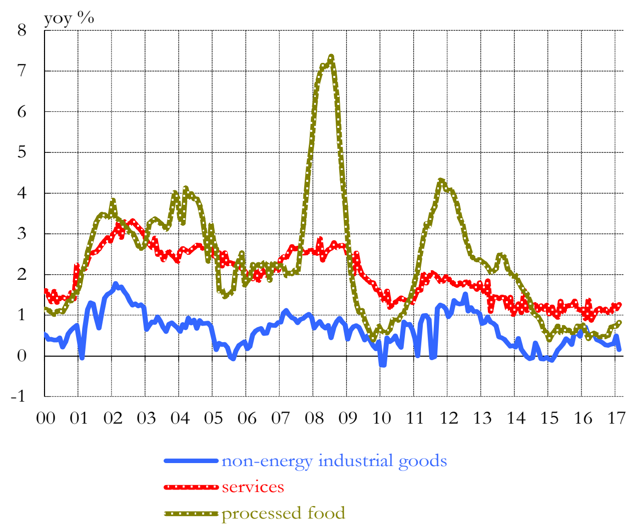
févr-17	
BE	3.3
DE	2.2
EE	3.4
IE	0.3
EL	1.4
ES	3.0
FR	1.4
IT	1.6
CY	1.4
LV	3.2
LT	3.2
LU	2.7
MT	1.2
NL	1.7
AT	2.4
PT	1.6
SI	2.5
SK	1.3
FI	1.4
EA	**2.0**

HICP headline and core inflation

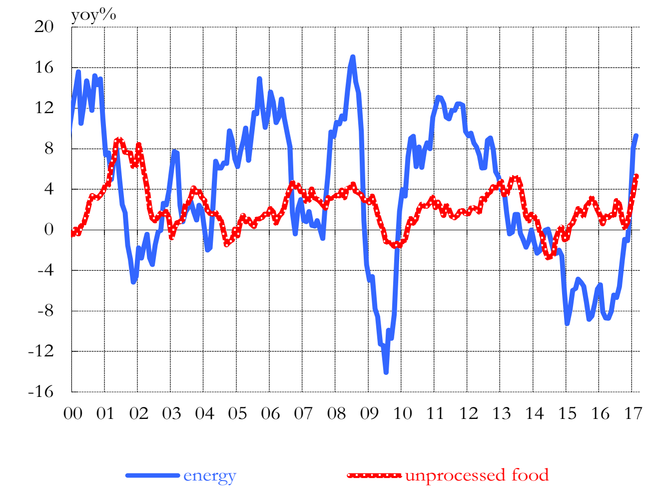


févr-17	
BE	1.5
DE	1.2
EE	2.7
IE	-0.4
EL	0.1
ES	1.0
FR	0.2
IT	0.6
CY	-0.2
LV	2.3
LT	2.6
LU	1.2
MT	0.9
NL	1.0
AT	1.8
PT	0.7
SI	1.1
SK	1.5
FI	0.6
EA	**0.9**

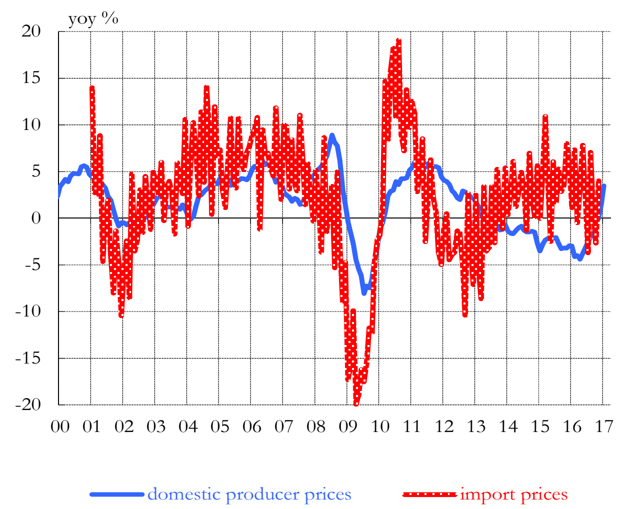
Breakdown of core inflation



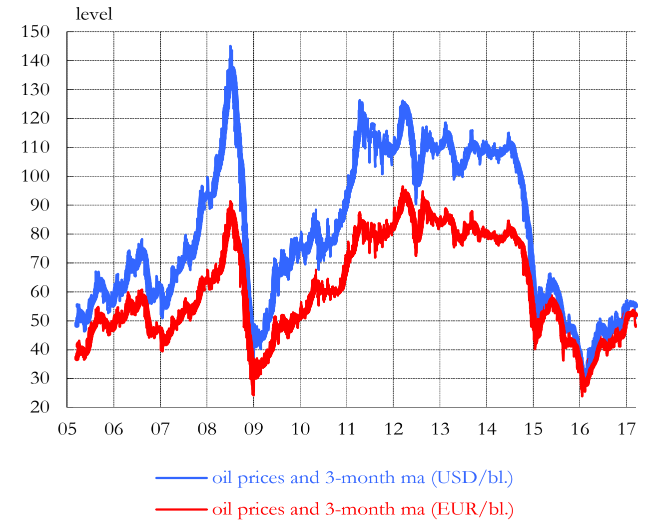
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

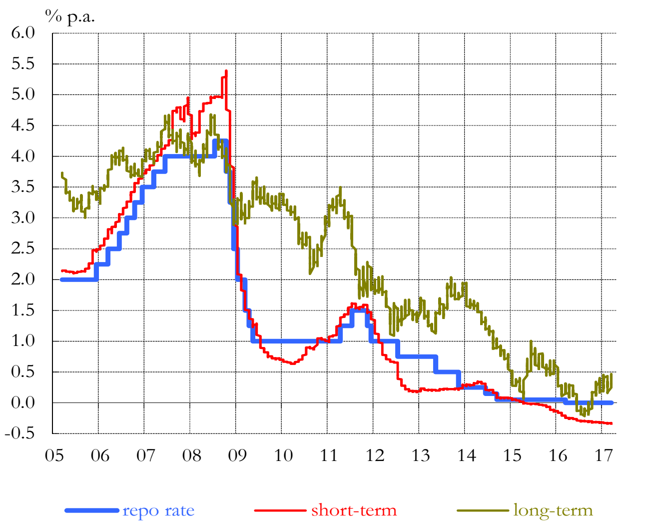


Oil prices

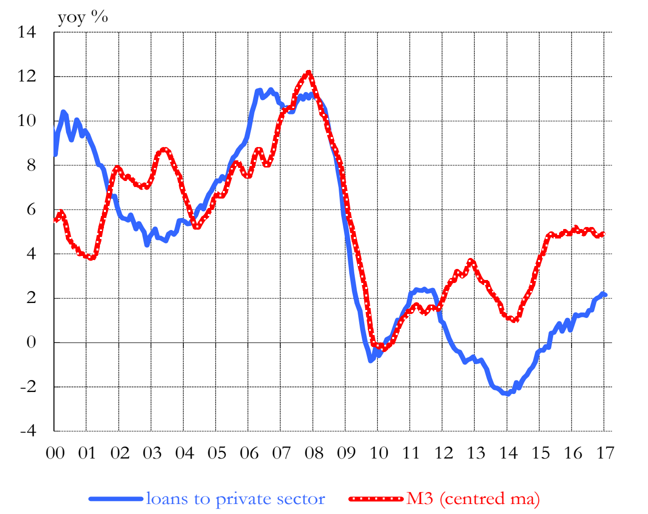


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

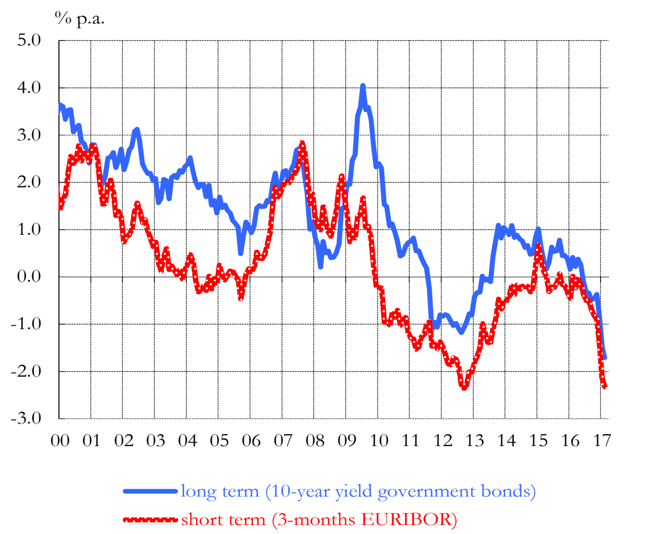
Nominal interest rates



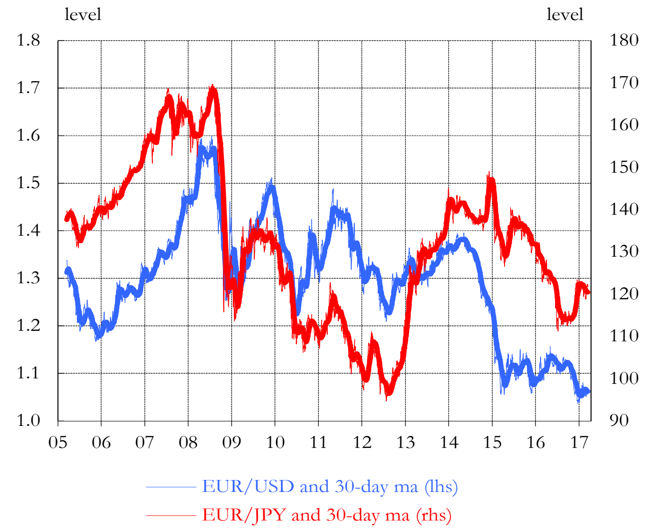
Loans to private sector and money supply



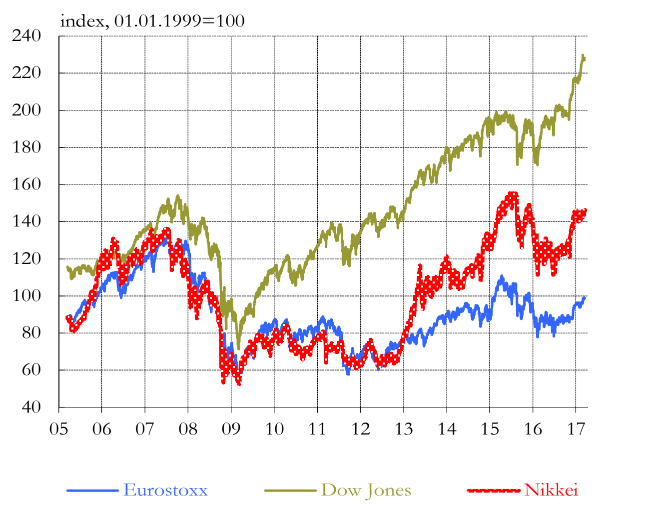
Real interest rates



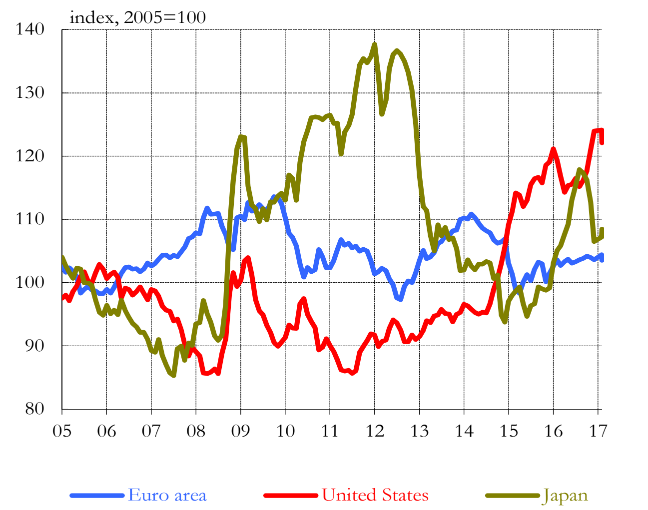
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



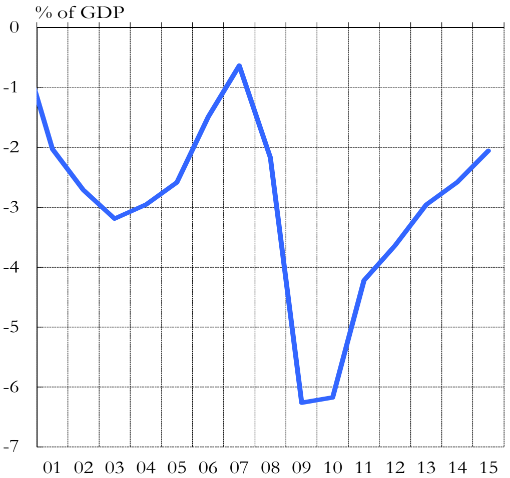
Nominal effective exchange rates



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

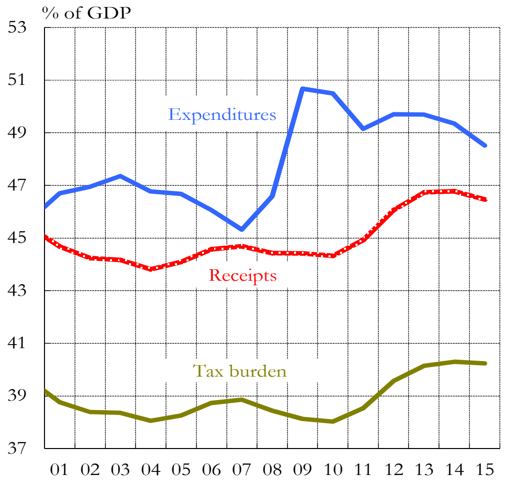
8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance



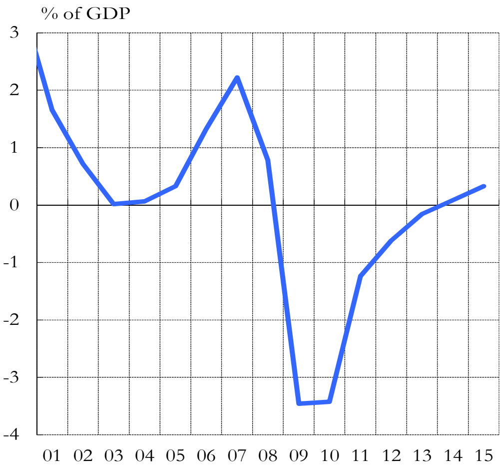
	2015
BE	-2.5
DE	0.7
EE	0.1
IE	-1.9
EL	-7.5
ES	-5.1
FR	-3.5
IT	-2.6
CY	-1.1
LV	-1.3
LT	-0.2
LU	1.6
MT	-1.3
NL	-1.9
AT	-1.0
PT	-4.4
SI	-2.7
SK	-2.7
FI	-2.7
EA	**-2.1**

General government expenditure and receipts



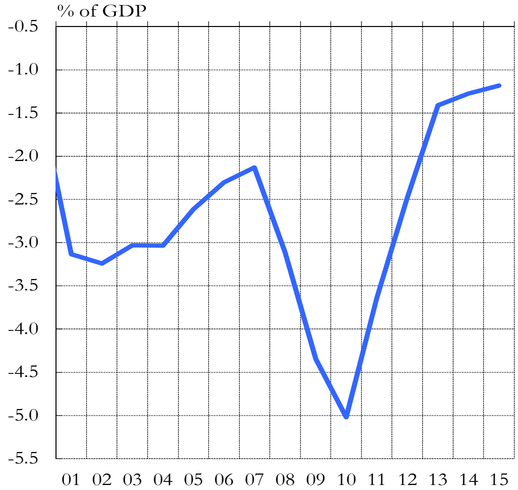
	tax burden 2015
BE	44.5
DE	38.7
EE	33.7
IE	23.8
EL	36.3
ES	34.2
FR	46.1
IT	43.1
CY	32.9
LV	32.3
LT	25.6
LU	37.8
MT	31.8
NL	37.3
AT	43.7
PT	34.4
SI	36.7
SK	32.0
FI	44.0
EA	**40.2**

Primary balance



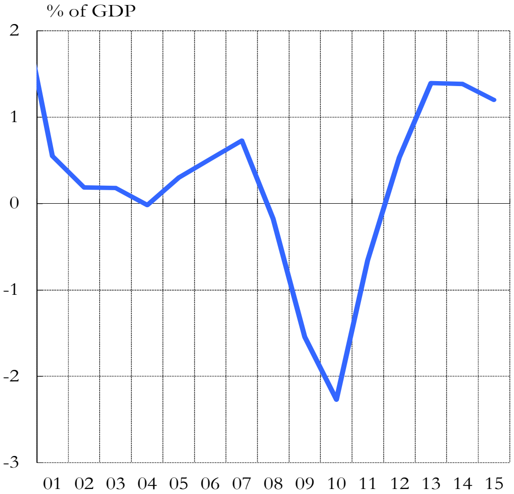
	2015
BE	0.5
DE	2.2
EE	0.2
IE	0.7
EL	-3.9
ES	-2.0
FR	-1.5
IT	1.5
CY	1.7
LV	0.1
LT	1.3
LU	2.0
MT	1.2
NL	-0.6
AT	1.3
PT	0.2
SI	0.3
SK	-1.0
FI	-1.5
EA	**0.3**

Cyclically adjusted balance



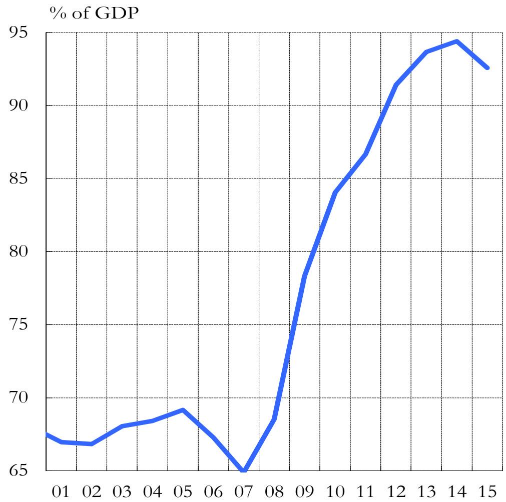
	2015
BE	-2.3
DE	0.7
EE	-0.4
IE	-2.4
EL	-2.2
ES	-2.8
FR	-2.7
IT	-1.1
CY	0.9
LV	-1.6
LT	-0.5
LU	2.5
MT	-2.8
NL	-0.9
AT	-0.5
PT	-3.5
SI	-1.8
SK	-2.3
FI	-1.1
EA	**-1.2**

Cyclically adjusted primary balance



	2015
BE	0.7
DE	2.3
EE	-0.3
IE	0.2
EL	1.4
ES	0.3
FR	-0.7
IT	3.0
CY	3.7
LV	-0.3
LT	1.0
LU	2.9
MT	-0.3
NL	0.4
AT	1.9
PT	1.0
SI	1.1
SK	-0.5
FI	0.1
EA	**1.2**

General government debt



	2015
BE	105.8
DE	71.2
EE	10.1
IE	78.6
EL	177.4
ES	99.8
FR	96.2
IT	132.3
CY	107.5
LV	36.3
LT	42.7
LU	22.1
MT	60.8
NL	65.1
AT	85.5
PT	129.0
SI	83.1
SK	52.5
FI	63.5
EA	**92.6**

* Figures are from the Commission's winter 2017 forecast

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

	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, 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	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

	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