

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	17Q2	17Q3	17Q4	18Q1	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.0	104.1	110.7	109.5	111.8	114.4	114.1	115.3	115.1	114.4	112.7	112.7	--
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.9	-2.6	5.1	3.8	6.2	9.1	8.5	9.6	9.8	8.8	7.0	7.1	--
Services confidence	balance	9.8	10.6	14.0	12.9	14.5	16.1	16.3	16.9	15.9	17.0	15.9	14.9	--
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	1.9	1.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.5	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.7	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5						
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.3	0.4	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	--						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-12.3	-7.8	-2.5	-2.7	-1.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	--
Retail confidence	balance	-7.9	0.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.9	2.8	4.9	4.1	3.6	0.7	-0.6	--
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	0.3	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	--						
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.8	--	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation	level (%)	81.1	81.7	83.1	82.5	83.2	84.2	84.7	--	84.7	--	--	84.4	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	balance	6.4	7.7	15.3	13.6	16.2	18.4	16.8	19.1	19.8	16.3	14.3	15.8	--
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period				2.0	-0.3	1.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.6	4.6	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.0	--						
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				2.1	2.0	2.3	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		6.4	5.6	4.6	6.4	7.8	--						
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				1.1	0.2	0.7	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.6	--						
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	--						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-8.9	-1.3	6.7	5.3	7.2	10.7	10.5	12.6	11.3	10.4	9.9	9.4	--
Employment expectations (services)	balance	5.6	8.1	10.8	10.4	11.4	11.5	13.7	12.7	13.8	13.0	14.2	14.1	--
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	0.4	0.3	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	--						
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		2,027	2,480	640	599	415	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	0.4	0.6	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	--						
Unemployment expectations	balance	25.3	15.3	4.6	2.4	3.5	3.6	-0.5	2.4	-1.3	1.0	-1.2	-2.3	--
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		10.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	--	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-1,214	-1,502	-509	-272	-401	-258	-109	-8	-157	-83	--	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	1.3	1.1	--	0.2	1.2	-0.4	--	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.7	--	4.6	5.8	5.9	--	--	--
Export order books	balance	-17.8	-11.4	-1.6	-2.6	-0.3	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.2	--
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		262.5	233.1	56.6	61.1	61.6	62.2	23.3	20.0	20.9	21.2	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.2	1.7	2.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.5	5.8	6.6	--						
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.8	0.7	1.6	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	--						
Current-account balance	billion EUR		387.6	386.9	77.6	115.7	105.9	108.5	34.3	39.7	36.8	32.0	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		169.0	50.8	16.9	-6.8	50.8	92.1	13.6	24.7	4.3	63.1	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		499.3	328.2	21.4	134.4	75.2	34.3	13.0	21.4	45.9	-32.9	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	18.6	4.1	13.7	13.2	12.5	14.7	17.9	13.6	19.6	18.0	16.1	16.1	--
Headline inflation (HICP)	% ch. on prev. year		0.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	--
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	--
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		-2.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	--	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		-2.1	2.3	2.9	1.6	1.2	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	--	--
	level		45.1	54.7	50.8	52.2	61.5	67.3	64.3	69.0	65.8	66.9	71.8	77.4
Oil (Brent) in USD	% ch. on prev. period				-6.9	2.7	17.8	9.5	2.1	7.4	-4.7	1.8	7.3	7.8
	% ch. on prev. year		-15.8	21.3	8.0	11.0	20.3	23.3	16.9	24.0	17.3	27.4	33.5	50.6
	level		40.8	48.5	46.1	44.4	52.2	54.8	54.3	56.6	53.2	54.3	58.5	65.2
Oil (Brent) in EUR	% ch. on prev. period				-9.9	-3.8	17.5	4.9	1.2	4.3	-6.0	2.0	7.8	11.5
	% ch. on prev. year		-15.6	18.9	10.8	5.5	10.1	6.9	4.0	8.0	1.0	10.4	16.6	40.3
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-11.8	-2.0	-0.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	-1.5	0.6	--
	% ch. on prev. year		-0.4	9.1	8.9	4.2	-5.6	-12.4	-10.5	-11.1	-13.5	-12.6	-6.3	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		-0.26	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		0.13	0.37	0.30	0.45	0.38	0.61	0.35	0.54	0.73	0.58	0.54	0.56
ECB repo rate	level		0.01	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)	% ch. on prev. period				6.2	-1.9	3.3	-3.4	-1.2	1.5	-5.1	-1.6	2.4	3.2
	% ch. on prev. year		-12.7	16.2	19.3	16.9	16.2	3.9	11.0	9.4	4.1	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	--	--
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		2.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		2.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	--	--
	level		1.11	1.13	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.18	1.22	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.19
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	% ch. on prev. period				3.3	6.7	0.2	4.3	0.9	3.0	1.3	-0.2	-0.5	-3.3
	% ch. on prev. year		-0.3	2.0	-2.5	5.3	9.3	15.3	12.4	14.9	16.1	15.4	14.5	7.3
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				1.4	3.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.1
	% ch. on prev. year		2.8	2.4	0.7	3.9	4.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.1	2.9

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

The euro area economy continued growing in the first quarter of 2018, but at a slower pace than in 2017 when it had performed better than expected. According to Eurostat's flash estimate (released on 15 May), **real GDP** increased by 0.4% quarter on quarter (q o q). As compared to 2017 Q1, it increased by 2.5% year-on-year (y o y). The slower pace of growth was in line with the observed softening of survey and hard data. According to the Commission's spring 2018 forecast, released on 3 May, GDP growth is projected at 2.3% in 2018 and 2.0% in 2019.

In April 2018, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** remained unchanged at 112.7 after three consecutive drops, while remaining at a historically high level. Unchanged euro area sentiment resulted from drops in the retail trade, services and construction sectors which were counterbalanced by developments in industry confidence and consumer confidence.

Industry confidence remained broadly stable (0.1 points increase) in April, resulting from managers' markedly improved production expectations despite a worsened assessment of the current level of overall order books. Their assessments of the stocks of finished products remained virtually unchanged.

In April, the **PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area has fallen from an 11½ year peak in January to a 15-month low. However, the latest decline by 0.1 pts. to 55.1 was very small, with solid growth still signalled in both the manufacturing and service sectors.

In March, **industrial production** rose by 0.5% month-on-month (m-o-m). Production of durable consumer goods rose by 1.5%, non-durable consumer goods by 1.1% and energy by 0.8%, while production of capital goods fell by 0.6% and intermediate goods by 0.1%.

2. Private consumption

In 2017-Q4, the growth of **private consumption** decreased to 0.2% q-o-q (0.3% in 2017-Q3) and contributed 0.1 pps. to GDP growth. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption was up by 1.5%. In April, **consumer confidence** increased 0.3 pts. reflecting households' historically optimistic expectations regarding future unemployment, improved savings expectations and slightly brighter views on their future financial situation. Households assessment of the future general economic situation was however markedly more negative.

In March, the volume of **retail trade** increased marginally by 0.1% compared to February, due to a rise of 0.2% for "food, drinks and tobacco", while non-food

products fell by 0.5% and automotive fuels by 0.4%. In April, **retail trade confidence** went lower (-1.3 pts.), which resulted from markedly deteriorating appraisals of the past business situation and worsening views on the adequacy of the volume of stocks. Managers' expectations regarding the future business situation remained broadly flat.

3. Investment

In 2017-Q4, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 1.2% (q-o-q) in the euro area. As compared to 2016-Q4, it increased by 3.0%. In 2018-Q2, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing (survey conducted in April) decreased to 84.4% (0.3 pts. lower than in 2018-Q1), while remaining at historically high levels. The rate of capacity utilisation in services remained unchanged at 90.2%.

4. Labour market

Labour market conditions continue to improve. In March, the **unemployment rate** was 8.5%, unchanged from February and at the lowest level since December 2008. Compared to March 2017, unemployment was down by 0.9 pps.

In 2017-Q4, seasonally-adjusted **employment** was 0.3% higher than in 2017-Q3 and 1.6% higher than in 2016-Q4. According to the Commission's April survey, **employment expectations** saw a downward revision in industry and construction, but remained broadly unchanged in services and the retail trade sector.

5. International transactions

In February, the **world trade volume** (goods) decreased 0.4% m-o-m, after a 1.2% increase in the previous month. In April, views on **export order books in manufacturing** were slightly more negative (decrease by 1.0 pt. to 2.2pts.).

In March, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** was in surplus at €21.2 bn, up from €20.9 bn in February. In February, the seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** recorded a surplus at €35.1 billion. This reflected surpluses for goods (€27.9 billion), services (€8.9 billion) and primary income (€6.3 billion), which were partly offset by a deficit for secondary income (€8.0 billion).

6. Prices

In April 2018, the rate of annual **HICP inflation** decreased to 1.2% (1.3% in March). Looking at the main components, energy had the highest annual rate in April (2.6%, compared with 2.0% in March), followed by food, alcohol and tobacco (2.4%, compared with 2.1% in

March), services (1.0%, compared with 1.5% in March) and non-energy industrial goods (0.3%, compared with 0.2% in March). Core inflation (all items excluding energy and unprocessed food) was at 1.1% (down from 1.3% in March).

The **Commission's spring 2018 forecast** projects HICP inflation at 1.5% in 2018 and 1.6% in 2019. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** remained unchanged in April.

In March, **industrial producer prices** went up by 0.1% compared with February. Compared to March 2017 they were 2.1% higher.

Brent crude **oil prices** had ended 2017 at three-year highs and continued their upward movement in early 2018, reflecting tighter market conditions. In the last months, renewed geopolitical tensions and expectations of an extension of supply cuts by OPC and non-OPEC countries have pushed oil prices up. On 21 May, Brent crude traded at 79.22 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 67.41 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have in recent months remained close to the ECB's deposit facility rate. On 18 May, the 3-month EURIBOR was at -0.326%.

At its meeting on 26 April, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB **policy interest rates** unchanged and continued to expect them to remain at their present levels for an extended period of time, and well past the horizon of the net asset purchases, i.e. the interest rates on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. As regards non-standard monetary policy measures, monthly asset purchases in 2018 will be continued at the monthly pace of €30 billion until September 2018, 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 have increased in recent months, mainly reflecting revised market expectations of future monetary policy decisions. On 17 May the benchmark sovereign bond yield in the euro area stood at 0.63%.

According to the April 2018 **bank lending survey**, credit standards eased considerably for loans to enterprises and housing loans in the first quarter of 2018, and demand increased across all loan categories, thereby continuing to support lending growth. In the first quarter of 2018, credit standards for loans to enterprises eased considerably, whilst credit standards on loans to households for house purchase eased further. Credit

standards on consumer credit and other lending to households eased somewhat.

In March 2018, **monetary developments** were characterised by some moderation. The annual rate of change of **M3** decreased to 3.7% from 4.2% in February. The annual growth of loans to the private sector (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling) stood at 3.0% (from 3.1 in February). The annual growth of adjusted loans to households slightly increased to 3.0% (from 2.9% in February). Similarly the annual growth rate of adjusted loans to non-financial corporations increased marginally to 3.3% (from 3.2% in February).

At its meeting on 1-2 May, the Federal Reserve's **FOMC** decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate between 1.50% and 1.75% and thus at the levels that were reached after the rate hike by 25 bps. at the previous meeting (20-21 March). In its press release, the FOMC described the stance of monetary policy as remaining accommodative, thereby supporting strong labour market conditions and a sustained return to and inflation rate of 2%. On 21 May, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 2.330%.

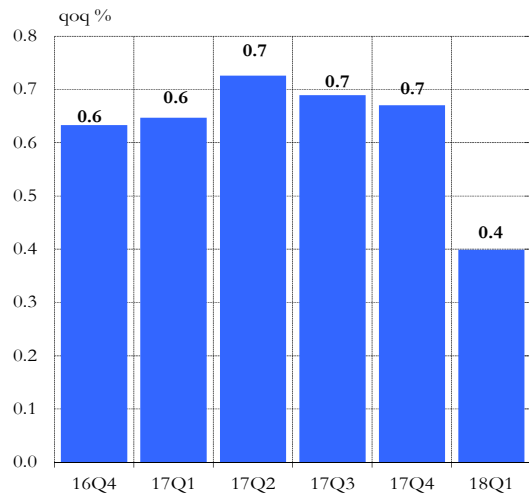
With regard to foreign exchange markets, the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has been fluctuating between 1.19 and 1.25 since the beginning of 2018. In mid-February the euro was trading vis-à-vis the US dollar near its highest in more than three years, standing on 8 March at 1.2421. Since the end of April the EUR was gradually depreciating against USD from a level around 1.23 to 1.18 on 21 May.

Stock market indices around the world had moved up strongly until early 2018. Between January 2017 and January 2018 (monthly average), the EURO STOXX had increased by 9.4%. It however decreased in February (by 5.1% m-o-m) and in March (by 1.6%). Since then it recovered in April and May. On 21 May its level was 1% below its average level in January.

The US and Japanese stock markets increased more strongly in 12 month till January 2018. The Nikkei 225 had gained 22.9% and the Dow Jones Industrial Average increased by 29.4%. Similarly to euro Stoxx 50, the Nikkei 225 and Dow Jones indices decreased in February and March. A recovery was observed in case of Nikkei 225 April, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average was still decreasing. On 21 May, the Nikkei 225 was 2.5% below its average level in January and the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 2.1% below.

1. OUTPUT

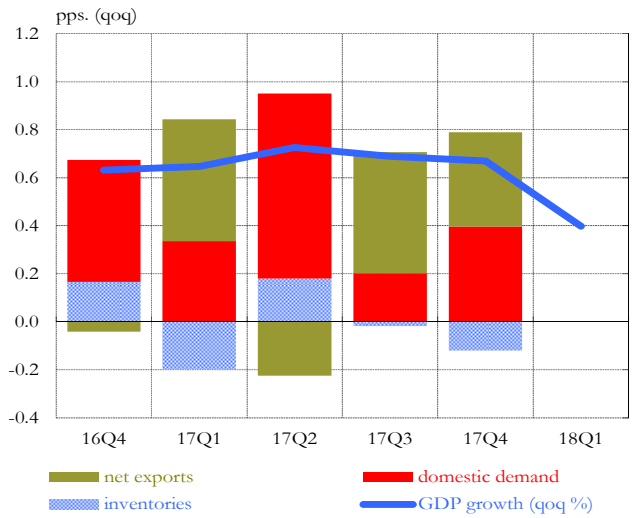
GDP



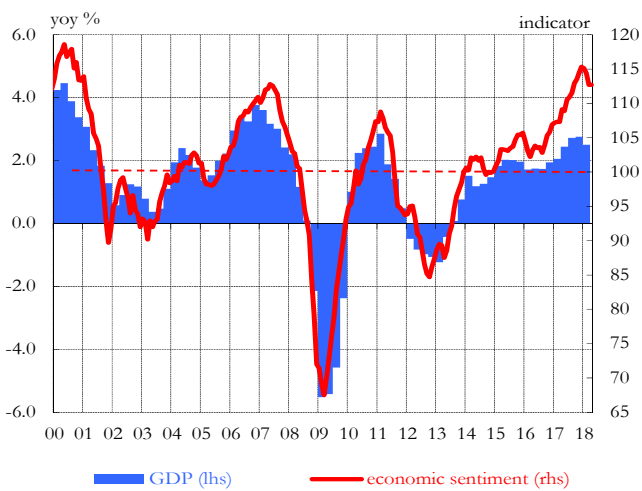
18Q1

BE	0.4
DE	0.3
EE	--
IE	--
EL	--
ES	0.7
FR	0.3
IT	0.3
CY	0.8
LV	1.7
LT	0.8
LU	--
MT	--
NL	0.5
AT	0.7
PT	0.4
SI	--
SK	0.9
FI	1.1
EA	0.4

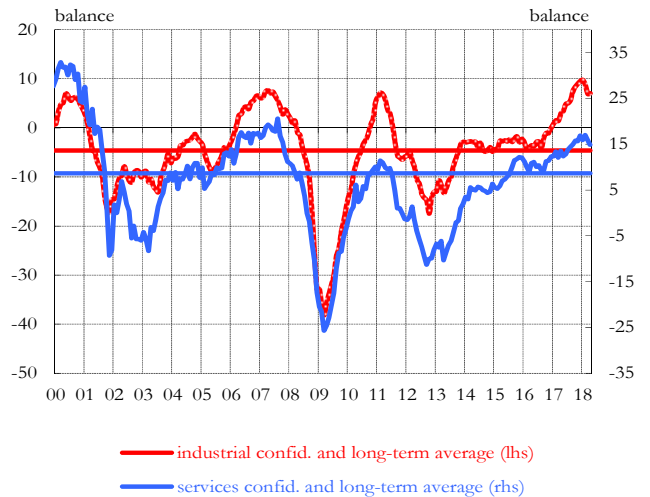
Contributions to GDP growth



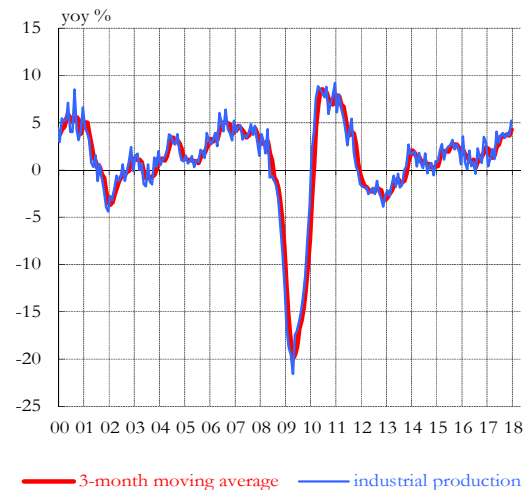
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



Industrial and services confidence



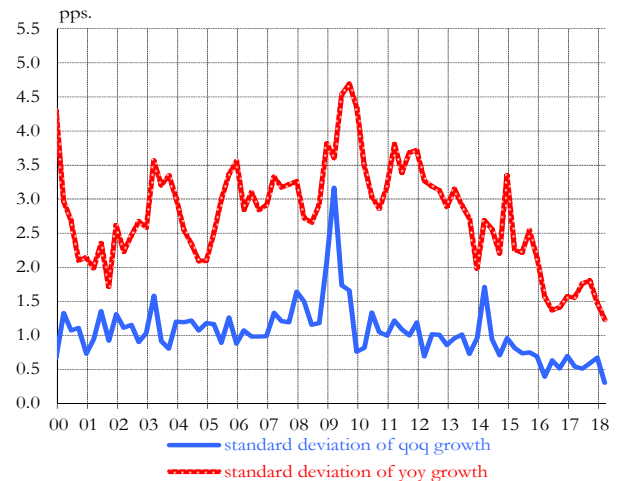
Industrial production



Mar-18

BE	--
DE	3.9
EE	7.6
IE	-14.7
EL	1.2
ES	5.7
FR	2.0
IT	3.6
CY	--
LV	0.6
LT	11.5
LU	4.8
MT	-3.2
NL	6.0
AT	--
PT	1.7
SI	6.4
SK	-2.3
FI	7.0
EA	3.0

GDP growth divergence, euro area*

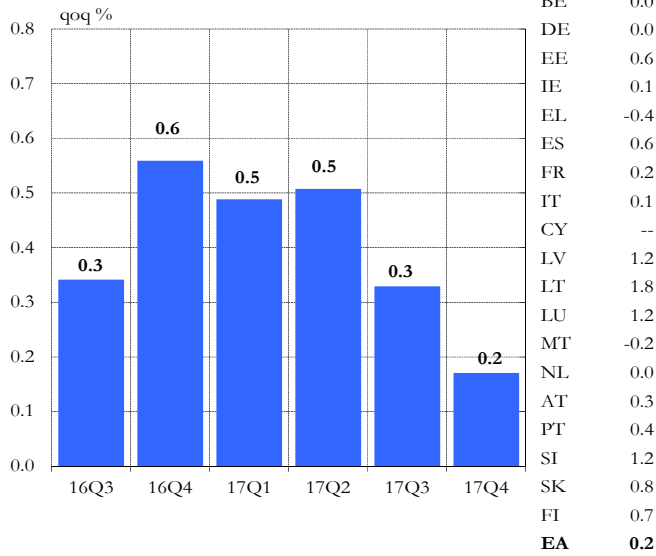


* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

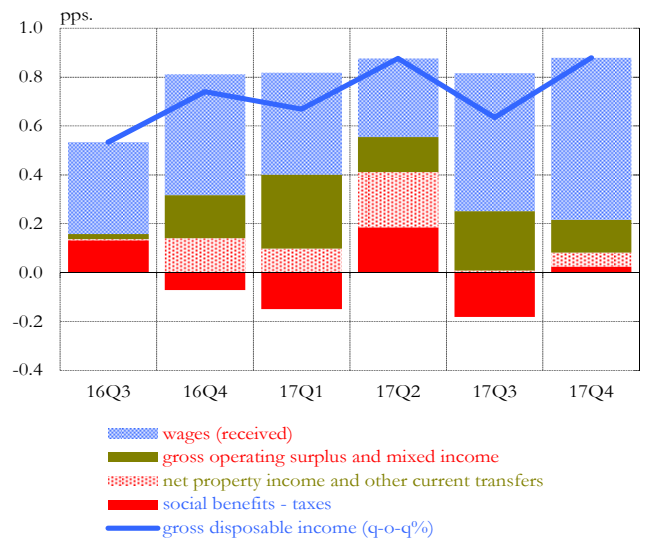
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

17Q4

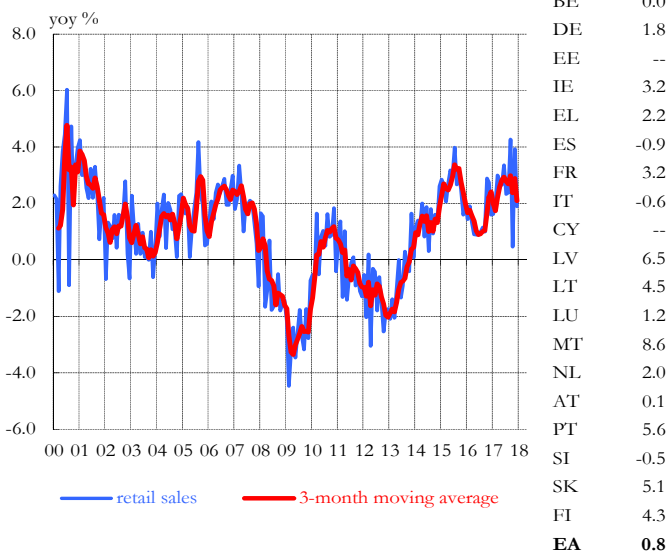


Household adjusted gross disposable income

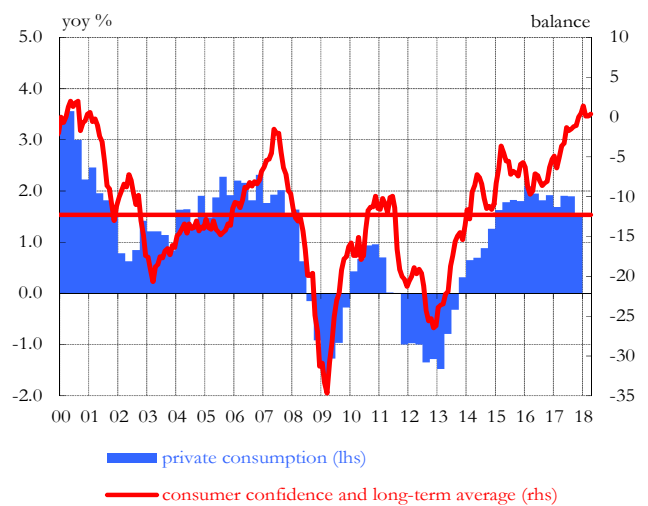


Retail sales

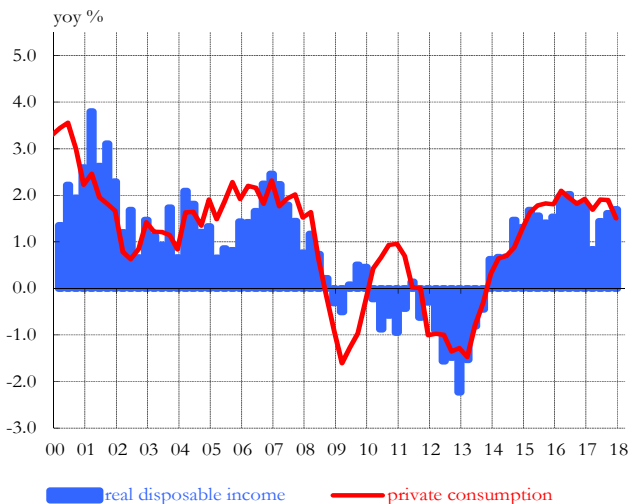
Mar-18



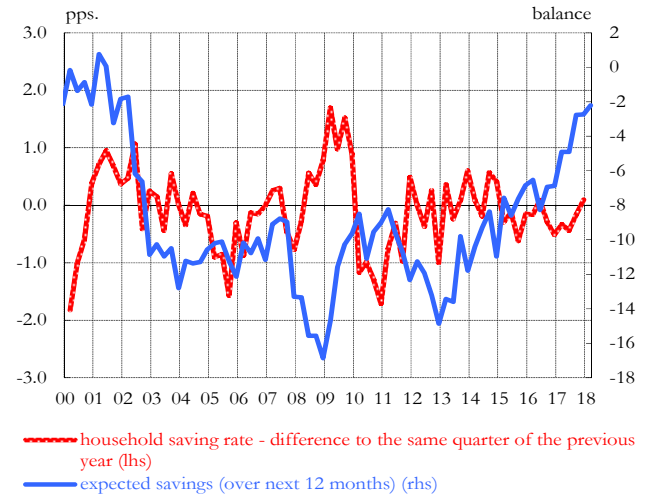
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



Households: actual saving rate and expected savings

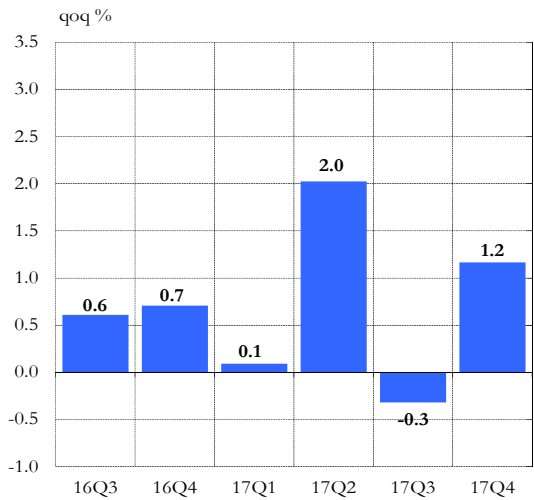


3. INVESTMENT

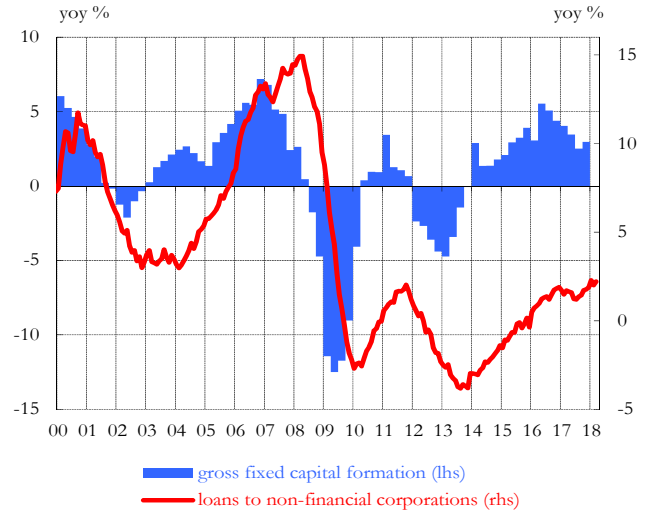
Gross fixed capital formation

17Q4

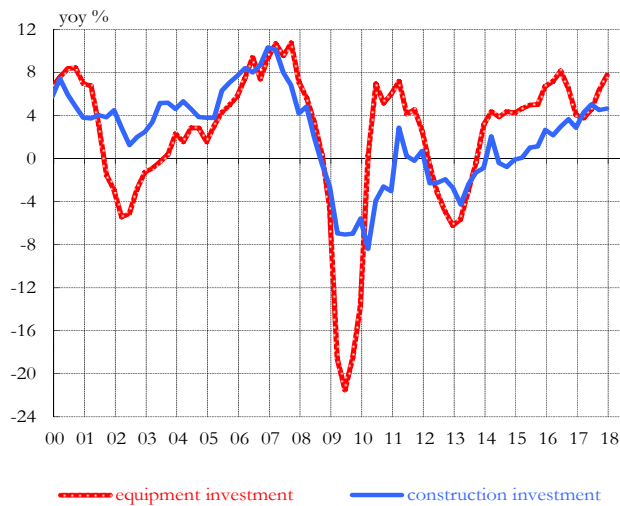
BE	0.8
DE	0.0
EE	-1.8
IE	6.1
EL	27.8
ES	0.7
FR	1.1
IT	1.7
CY	--
LV	-2.4
LT	7.5
LU	-1.0
MT	22.5
NL	0.3
AT	0.5
PT	0.4
SI	5.1
SK	-1.4
FI	-0.4
EA	1.2



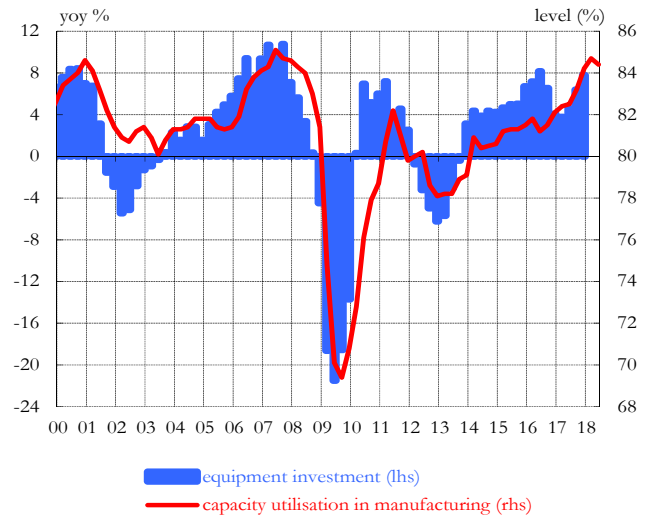
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



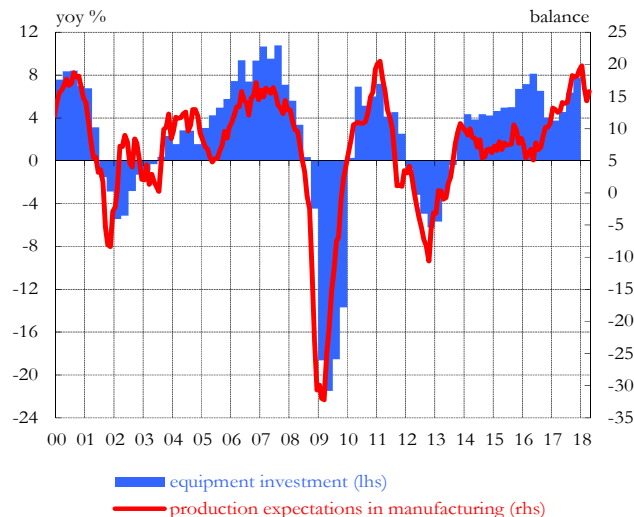
Equipment and construction investment



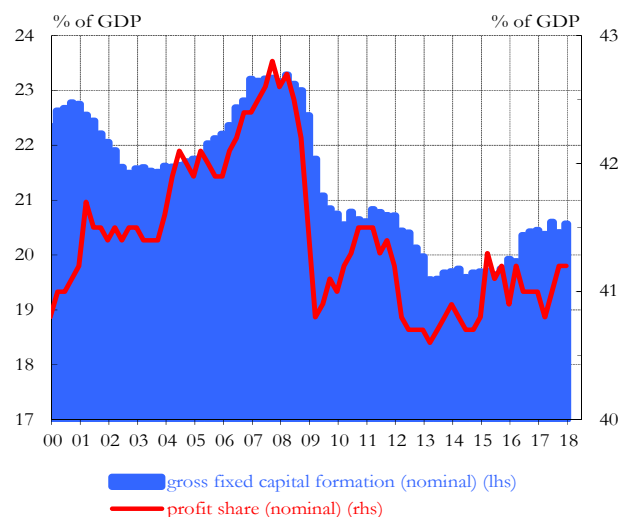
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



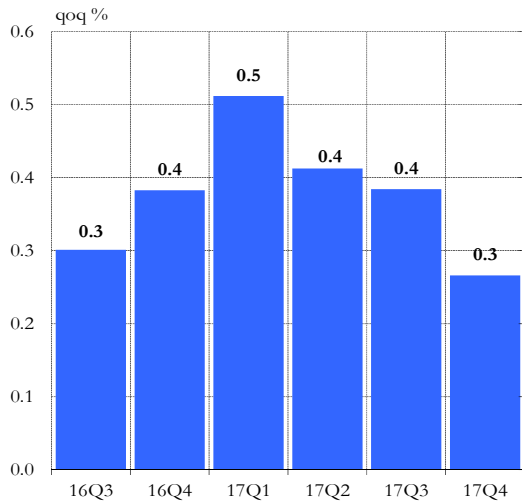
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



4. LABOUR MARKET

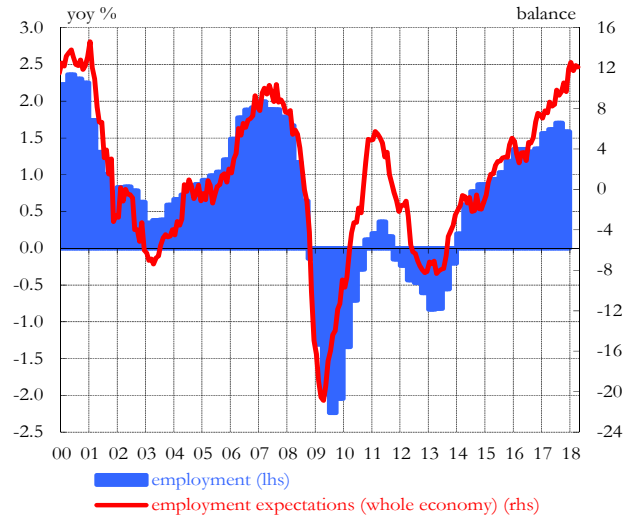
Employment

17Q4



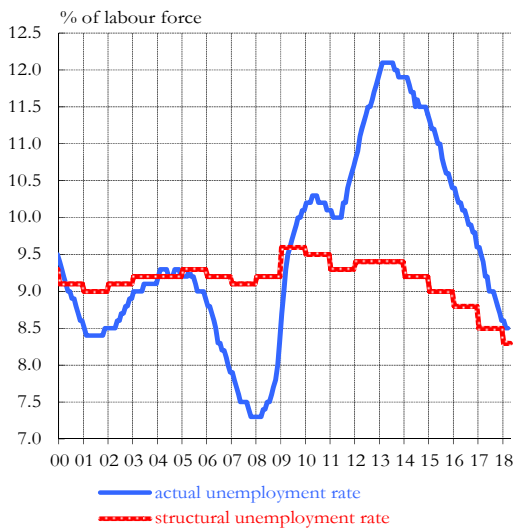
BE	0.2
DE	0.3
EE	1.6
IE	0.7
EL	-0.1
ES	0.4
FR	0.2
IT	-0.3
CY	0.7
LV	0.9
LT	-0.1
LU	1.1
MT	1.8
NL	0.7
AT	0.6
PT	0.7
SI	0.7
SK	0.5
FI	1.2
EA	0.3

Employment and employment expectations



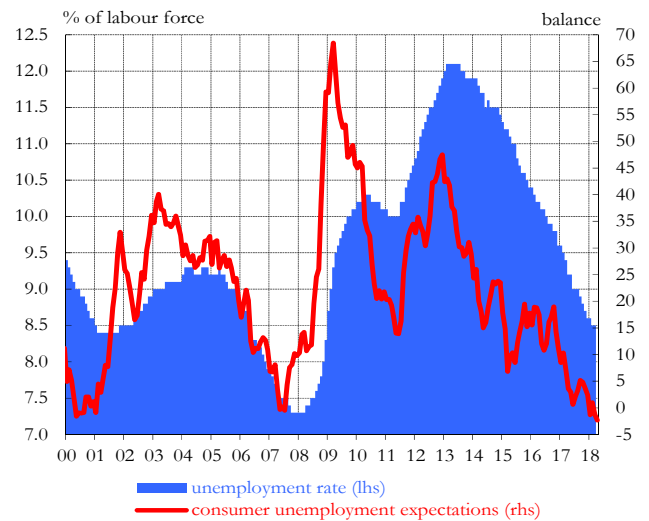
Actual and structural unemployment rate

Mar-18

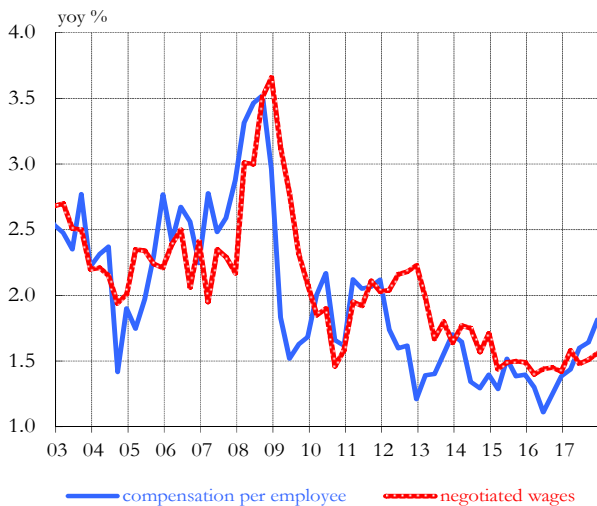


BE	6.4
DE	3.4
EE	--
IE	6.0
EL	--
ES	16.1
FR	8.8
IT	11.0
CY	9.1
LV	7.9
LT	7.5
LU	5.4
MT	3.4
NL	3.9
AT	5.0
PT	7.4
SI	5.2
SK	7.5
FI	8.2
EA	8.5

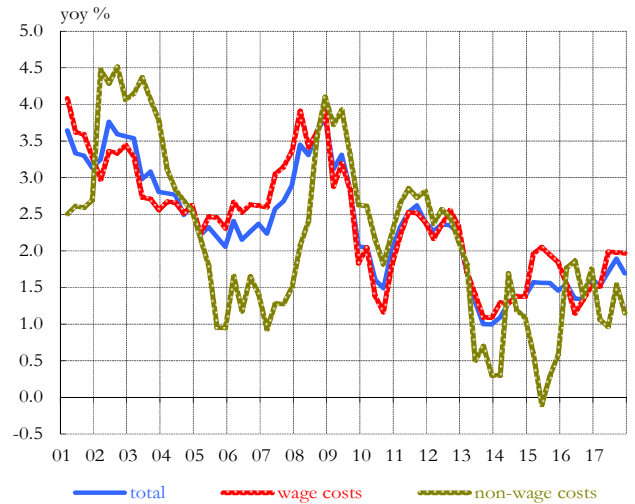
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

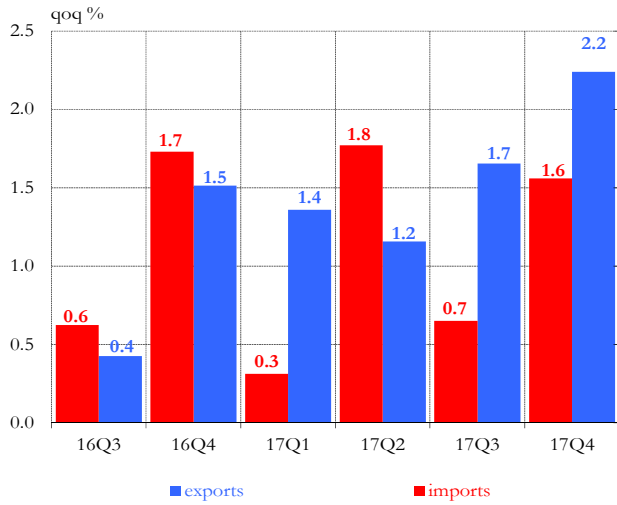


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

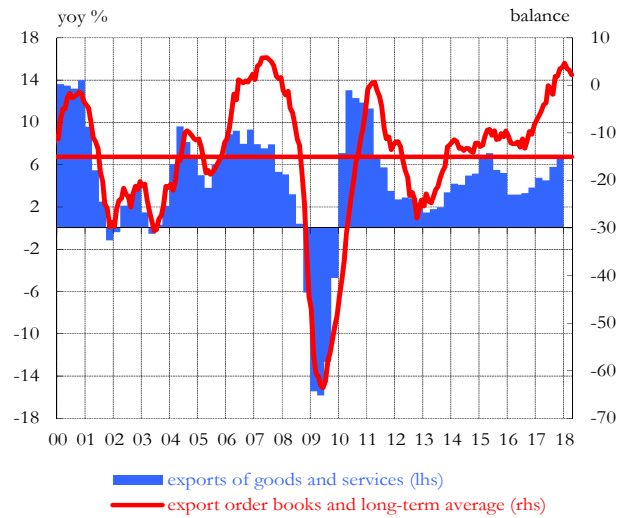


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

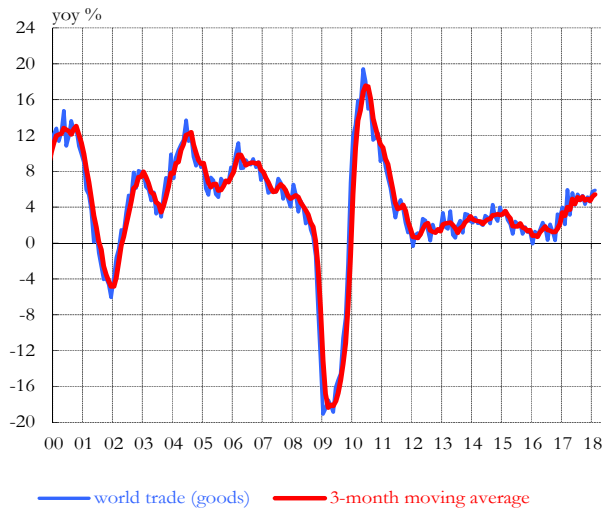
Exports and imports of goods and services



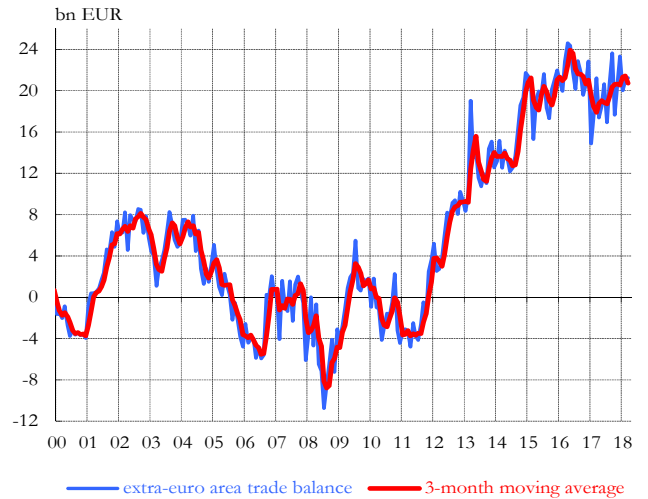
Exports and export order books



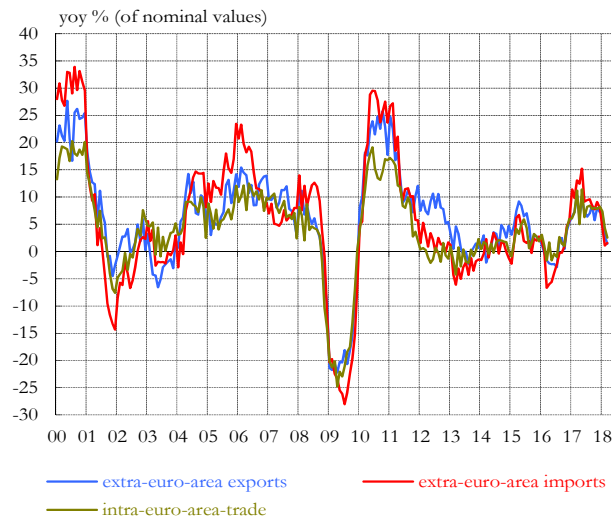
World trade



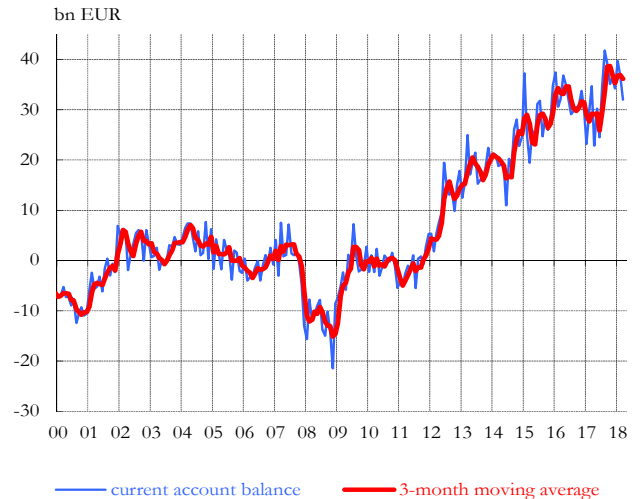
Extra euro-area trade balance



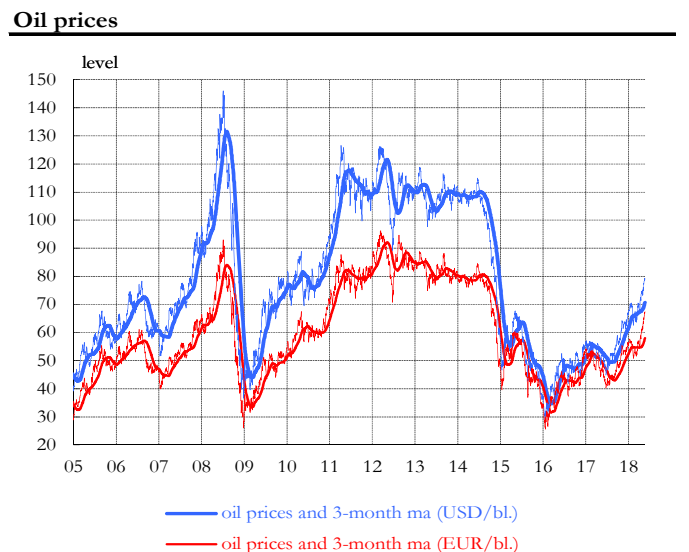
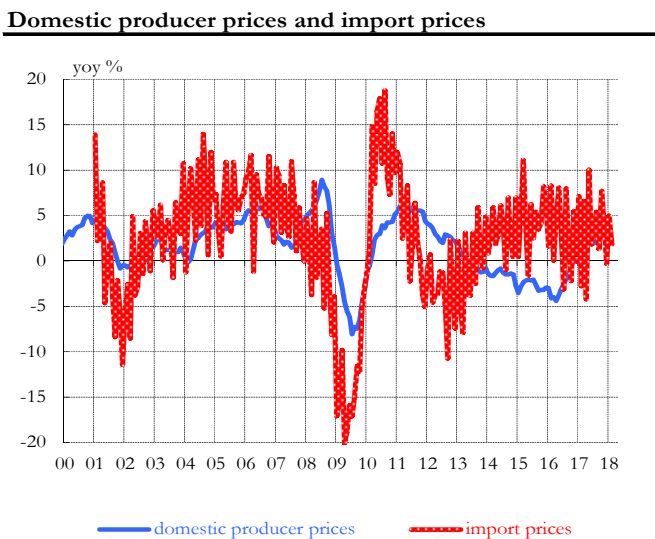
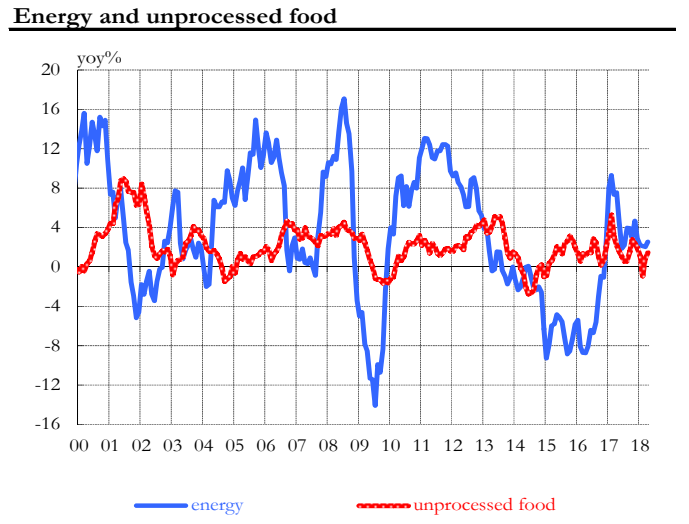
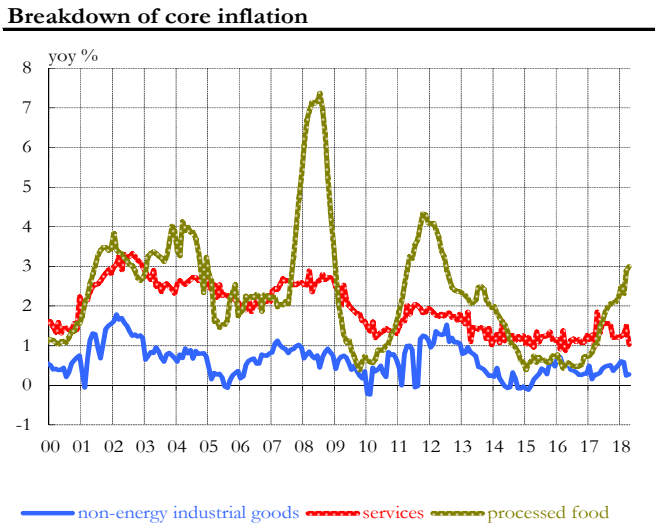
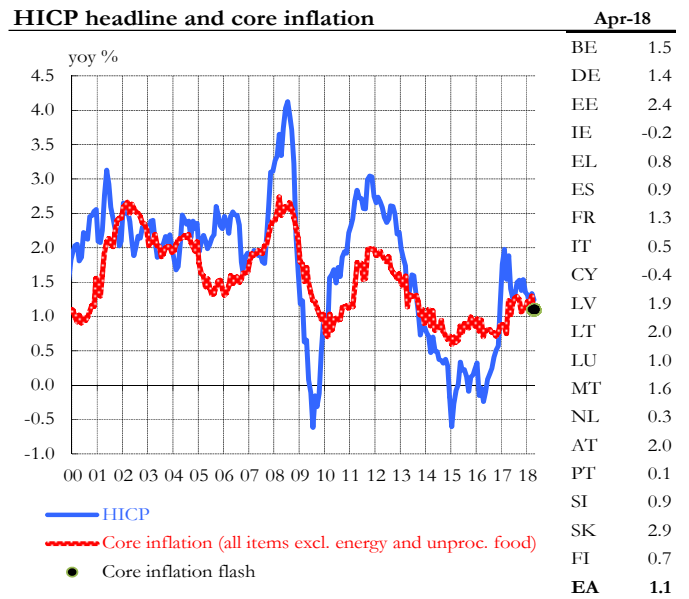
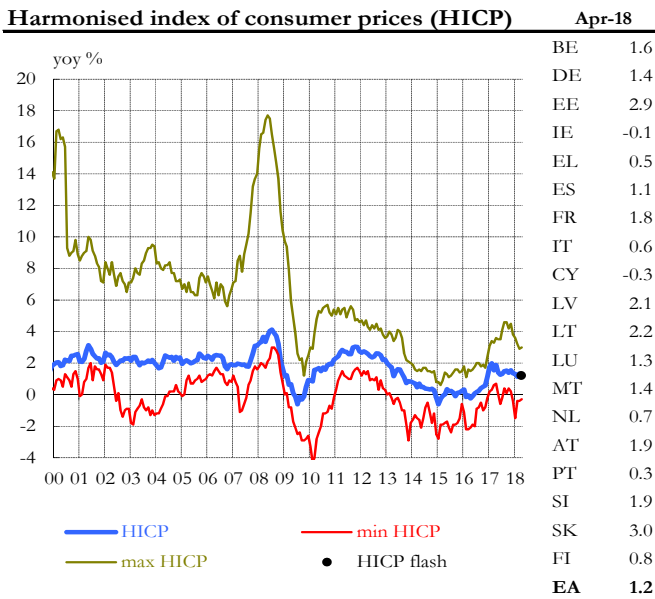
Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



Current-account balance

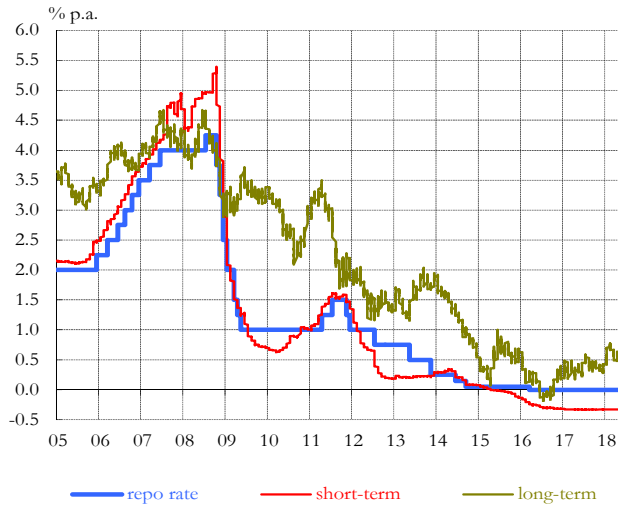


6. PRICES

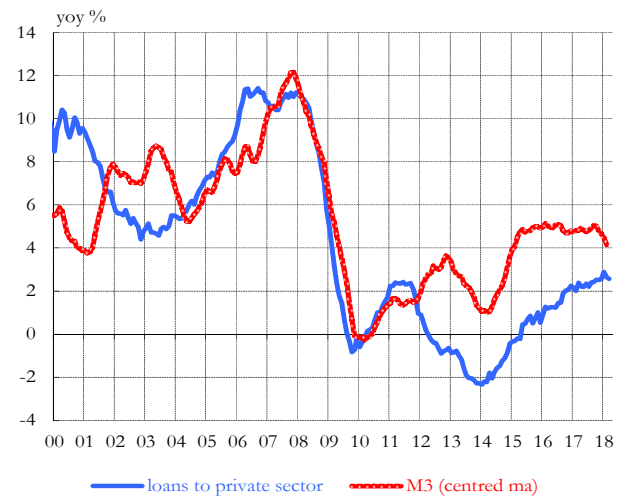


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

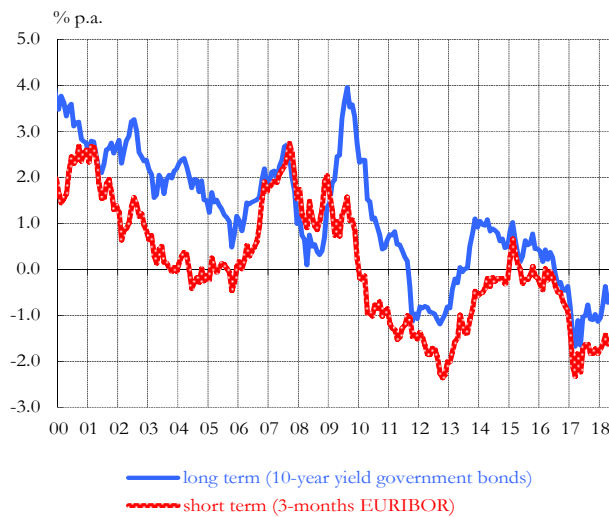
Nominal interest rates



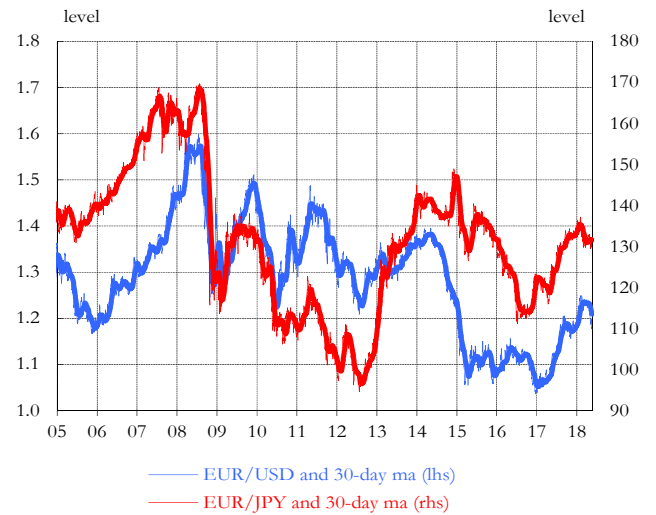
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



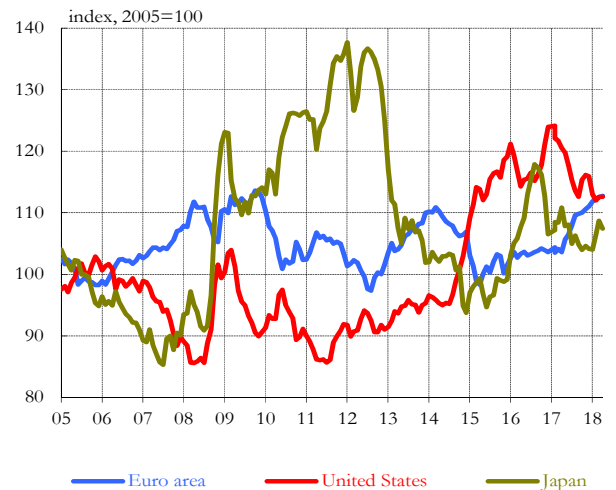
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices

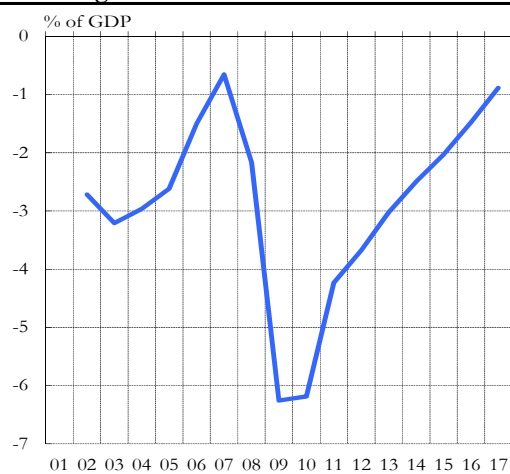


Nominal effective exchange rates



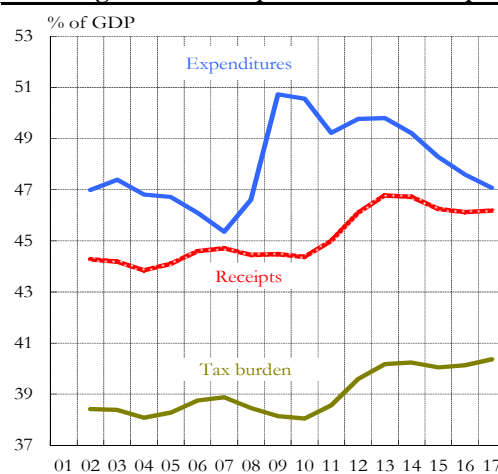
8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance



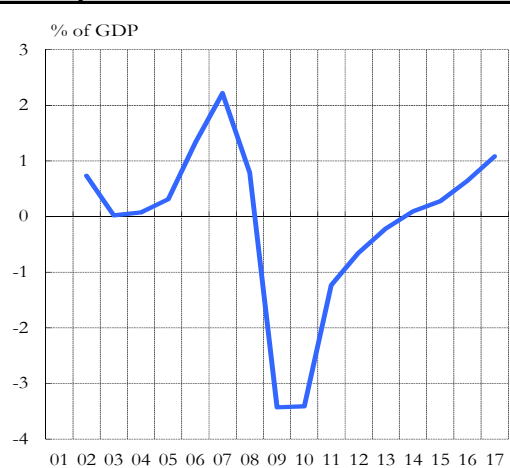
Country	2017
BE	-1.0
DE	1.3
EE	-0.3
IE	-0.3
EL	0.8
ES	-3.1
FR	-2.6
IT	-2.3
CY	1.8
LV	-0.5
LT	0.5
LU	1.5
MT	3.9
NL	1.1
AT	-0.7
PT	-3.0
SI	0.0
SK	-1.0
FI	-0.6
EA	-0.9

General government expenditure and receipts



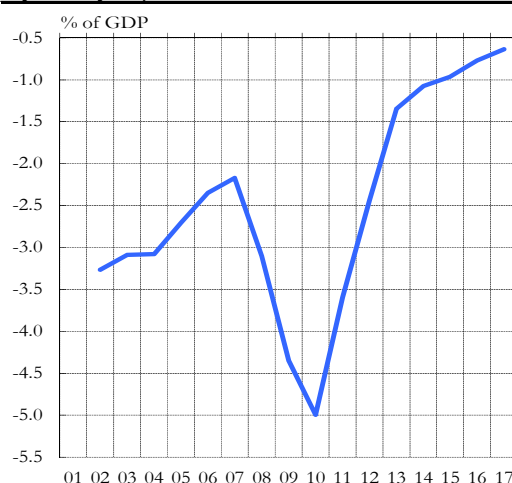
Country	tax burden 2017
BE	44.3
DE	39.4
EE	33.5
IE	22.6
EL	39.2
ES	33.9
FR	46.7
IT	42.2
CY	34.3
LV	34.9
LT	25.5
LU	38.6
MT	32.3
NL	38.5
AT	41.8
PT	34.5
SI	36.1
SK	32.6
FI	43.4
EA	40.4

Primary balance



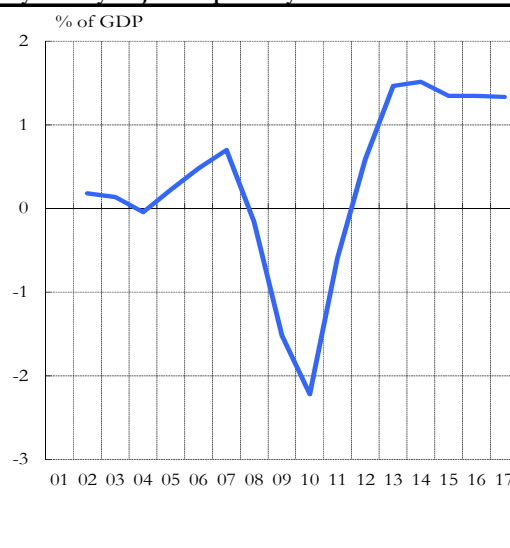
Country	2017
BE	1.4
DE	2.3
EE	-0.2
IE	1.6
EL	4.0
ES	-0.5
FR	-0.8
IT	1.5
CY	5.0
LV	0.4
LT	1.7
LU	1.9
MT	5.8
NL	2.1
AT	1.1
PT	0.9
SI	2.5
SK	0.4
FI	0.4
EA	1.1

Cyclically adjusted balance



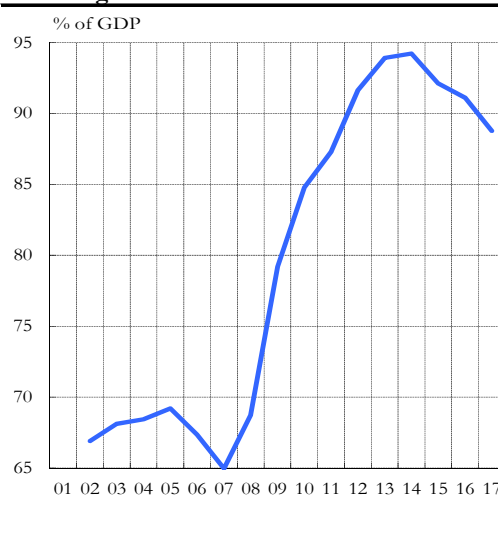
Country	2017
BE	-0.9
DE	1.3
EE	-1.2
IE	-0.1
EL	4.5
ES	-3.0
FR	-2.2
IT	-1.7
CY	1.4
LV	-1.2
LT	-0.6
LU	1.8
MT	3.3
NL	1.0
AT	-0.6
PT	-3.1
SI	-0.6
SK	-1.0
FI	-0.1
EA	-0.6

Cyclically adjusted primary balance



Country	2017
BE	1.6
DE	2.3
EE	-1.2
IE	1.9
EL	7.7
ES	-0.4
FR	-0.4
IT	2.1
CY	4.6
LV	-0.3
LT	0.6
LU	2.2
MT	5.2
NL	1.9
AT	1.2
PT	0.8
SI	1.8
SK	0.4
FI	0.8
EA	1.3

General government debt



Country	2017
BE	103.1
DE	64.1
EE	9.0
IE	68.0
EL	178.6
ES	98.3
FR	97.0
IT	131.8
CY	97.5
LV	40.1
LT	39.7
LU	23.0
MT	50.8
NL	56.7
AT	78.4
PT	125.7
SI	73.6
SK	50.9
FI	61.4
EA	88.8

* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2018 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 (2015=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, 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

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