

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2018	2019	19Q2	19Q3	19Q4	20Q1	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	<i>indicator</i>	100.0	111.5	103.1	103.8	102.0	100.6	100.1	100.9	102.6	103.4	94.2	64.9	67.5
Industrial confidence	<i>balance</i>	-5.6	6.7	-5.1	-4.0	-7.1	-9.2	-8.1	-9.3	-7.0	-6.2	-11.2	-32.5	-27.5
Services confidence	<i>balance</i>	9.9	15.2	10.7	11.7	9.7	9.8	6.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	-2.3	-38.6	-43.6
Industrial production (excluding construction)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.0	0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-3.3	-1.6	1.9	-0.1	-11.3	--	--
Gross domestic product ⁽²⁾	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	-3.1						
Labour productivity	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-3.4						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	<i>balance</i>	-10.7	-4.9	-7.1	-7.0	-6.8	-7.6	-8.8	-8.1	-8.1	-6.6	-11.6	-22.0	-18.8
Retail confidence	<i>balance</i>	-8.5	1.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-3.0	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-8.6	-30.1	-29.7
Private consumption	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	-4.7						
Retail sales	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-2.8	-1.0	0.8	0.7	-11.1	-11.7	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation (manufacturing)	<i>level (%)</i>	80.8	83.8	82.3	82.7	81.8	81.0	80.8	--	80.8	--	--	69.7	--
Production expectations (manufacturing)	<i>balance</i>	7.2	16.7	4.6	5.4	2.8	0.7	0.0	1.8	5.1	4.7	-9.8	-47.4	-20.0
Gross fixed capital formation ⁽³⁾	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	3.4	3.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-4.6						
- equipment investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.4	2.0	0.0	-0.1	0.8	-10.8						
- construction investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.3	3.2	-0.7	1.1	1.0	-5.5						
Change in stocks	<i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.3						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	-6.2	9.4	-1.4	0.1	-3.4	-6.1	-7.6	-6.6	-5.6	-7.4	-9.8	-27.3	-23.7
Employment expectations (services)	<i>balance</i>	6.0	13.0	9.4	9.9	8.6	9.4	5.4	9.7	9.1	8.8	-1.6	-30.5	-20.2
Employment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.2						
Employment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		2,357	1,919	400	216	424	-321						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	-1.0						
Unemployment expectations	<i>balance</i>	26.6	4.0	10.9	7.1	12.1	16.2	16.4	17.1	13.4	12.9	22.8	61.7	60.4
Unemployment rate	<i>% of lab. force</i>		8.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	--
Unemployment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,383	-979	-252	-106	-196	-274	-43	-18	-284	-83	211	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.7	-0.5	-2.5	0.4	-1.6	-0.7	-1.4	--	--
Export order books	<i>balance</i>	-17.9	1.2	-13.4	-11.4	-16.1	-18.6	-18.9	-19.4	-17.7	-18.1	-20.8	-41.9	-47.7
Trade balance (merchandise)	<i>billion EUR</i>		192.1	222.6	50.3	54.8	64.8	67.7	22.5	18.6	25.6	23.5	--	--
Exports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.8	3.5	2.5	-0.1	0.7	0.1	-4.2						
Imports of goods and services ⁽³⁾	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.4	3.4	2.1	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-3.8						
Current-account balance	<i>billion EUR</i>		361.0	327.2	64.3	94.9	81.6	97.3	26.9	32.1	37.8	27.4	--	--
Direct investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		122.4	10.7	-90.8	26.6	-28.7	70.0	-39.7	16.9	23.0	30.1	--	--
Portfolio investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		209.6	-50.0	-51.7	-41.2	130.4	-130.4	56.4	-35.0	2.7	-98.2	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	<i>balance</i>	22.5	22.3	20.7	21.5	20.3	20.5	21.6	20.5	20.7	21.1	23.0	29.2	28.6
Headline inflation (HICP) ⁽²⁾	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
Core HICP	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Domestic producer prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.2	0.7	1.6	-0.6	-1.2	-1.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-2.8	-4.5	--
Import prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-2.1	-3.0	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	<i>level</i> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		71.6	64.2	68.5	62.0	62.5	51.1	65.4	64.0	55.8	34.0	27.4	32.3
Oil (Brent) in EUR	<i>level</i> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		60.7	57.3	61.0	55.8	56.4	46.3	58.8	57.7	51.1	30.7	25.2	29.6
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	<i>level</i> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		25.0	-5.6	8.8	-8.5	1.2	-17.9	3.7	-2.0	-11.3	-39.9	-17.9	17.4
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.5	-1.6	-3.1	-14.4	-5.7	-17.4	16.8	9.6	-10.0	-48.2	-60.4	-52.9
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-3.0	3.3	2.1	0.9	-0.8	0.0	3.2	1.3	-3.2	-3.4	-4.1	1.3
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				0.2	6.3	5.3	2.1	9.2	9.1	0.2	-2.5	-7.3	-4.8
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	<i>level</i>		-0.32	-0.36	-0.32	-0.40	-0.40	-0.41	-0.39	-0.39	-0.41	-0.41	-0.25	-0.27
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	<i>level</i>		0.48	-0.22	-0.10	-0.52	-0.36	-0.41	-0.26	-0.27	-0.44	-0.53	-0.42	-0.49
ECB repo rate	<i>level</i>		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> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-3.1	1.6	6.5	1.2	5.6	-6.0	1.0	1.0	-0.9	-24.2	0.3	2.6
Money demand (M3)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.0	5.0	-1.8	1.1	15.5	7.0	22.0	21.9	15.9	-15.1	-18.2	-14.2
Loans to households	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	5.5	6.6	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	<i>level</i> <i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.18	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.09
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.6	-5.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.7	1.3	-1.8	0.5
Nominal effective exchange rate	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i> <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-5.6	-4.4	-3.0	-3.0	-2.4	-2.8	-3.9	-2.2	-3.4	-2.5
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-0.1	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	2.5	-0.6	0.2
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>				-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-0.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	1.2	0.7	0.3

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average; (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 estimate of 9 June, **real GDP** in 2020-Q1 decreased by 3.6% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) which is the sharpest decline in the history of the euro area. As compared to 2019-Q1, GDP decreased by 3.1%. The longest continuous expansion (27 quarters) since the start of the euro has come to an end.

In May 2020, the Commission's **Economic Sentiment Indicator** showed first signs of a recovery after the record slumps of March and April. The indicator edged up by 2.6 to 67.5 pts. The Employment Expectations' indicator led the way, bouncing back by 11.3 pts. to 70.2 pts., which is still historically low.

The **Eurozone PMI Composite Output Index** bounced back from the series low of 13.6 in April to 31.9 in May, but was still signalling strong contraction and remaining even below its Great Recession low (36.2). The **manufacturing PMI** increased from 33.4 in April to 39.4 in May. At the same time, the **services PMI** increased from 12.0 in April to 30.5 in May.

In March 2020, **industrial production** (excluding construction) slumped by 11.3% (m-o-m), after a decline of 0.1% in February. It is the biggest monthly decline since the data are collected. Among the largest euro area countries, the largest decline was in Italy (-28.4%), followed by France (-16.4%), Spain (-11.9%) and Germany (-11.2%). In comparison to the same month of the previous year, industrial production declined by 12.9% which is the biggest decrease since the Great Recession.

2. Private consumption

In 2020-Q1, **private consumption** decreased by 4.7% (q-o-q), following an increase by 0.1% in 2019-Q4. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption declined by 3.9%, after an increase by 1.3% recorded in the preceding quarter.

In May 2020, **consumer confidence** rebounded (+3.2 pts.) to -18.8 pts. on the back of households' much improved expectations with respect to their financial conditions, their intentions to make major purchases and the general economic situation. The appraisals of the past financial conditions, which had remained broadly stable in March and April, deteriorated to an unprecedented extent and thus muted the overall increase in consumer confidence.

In April 2020 compared to the previous month, the **retail trade volume** declined by 11.7% (after an 11.1% decline in March). Non-food products' sale declined by 17.0%; while food, drinks and tobacco decreased by 5.5% (after a 5.2% increase in March). In the same month, new passenger car registrations fell by 44.9% (m-o-m) and by 78.5 (y-o-y) to its lowest level on record.

In April, **retail trade confidence** remained virtually flat (up by 0.4 to -29.7 pts.).

3. Investment

In 2020-Q1, **gross fixed capital formation** (excluding Ireland) declined by 4.6% compared with in 2019-Q4, following an increase by 0.3% in the preceding quarter, and by 4.0% compared to 2019-Q1, after expanding by 2.2% in the preceding quarter.

In 2020-Q2, the **capacity utilisation** rate in manufacturing (survey conducted in April) decreased sharply to 69.7% from 80.8% in the first quarter. It was just 0.3 pps. above the historical low in 2009-Q3 and over 10 pps. lower than its long-term average. The rate of capacity utilisation in services decreased from 90.3% in 2020-Q1 to 85.6% in 2020-Q2 which is the lowest since these data are recorded (2011-Q3)

4. Labour market

In April 2020, the **unemployment rate** stood at 7.3%, just 0.2 pps. higher than in March 2020 and still below the 7.6% recorded in April 2019.

In 2020-Q1, **employment** (in terms of employed persons) decreased by 0.2%. Compared to the same period in 2019, employment increased by 0.4%. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may not be fully visible yet, because of the widespread use of short time work schemes and the fact that notice periods of many employment contracts didn't expire yet. In terms of hours worked, employment decreased by 3.1% (q-o-q).

According to the Commission's surveys, in May **employment expectations** recovered partially in all main sectors. They increased by 3.6 to -23.7 in industry; by 6.4 to -17.7 in retail trade, by 5.3 to -13.1 in construction and by 10.3 to -20.2 in services. Consumers' unemployment expectations decreased just by 1.3 to 60.4 in May, after an increase by 38.9 in the previous month.

5. International transactions

The CPB **world trade volume** (goods) decreased by 1.4% (m-o-m) in March 2020, after a decrease of 0.7% in February. Compared with March 2019 it was 4.3% lower.

The assessment of **export order books** in manufacturing decreased by 5.8 pts. to -47.7 pts. in May, after decreasing by 21.1 pts. in April and it is at the lowest level since the Great Recession. Meanwhile, export expectations in the second quarter 2020 (survey conducted in April) decreased to their lowest level since these data are collected (January 1980).

In March 2020, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** stood at €23.5 bn, down from €25.6 bn in February. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** decreased from €37.8 bn in February to €27.4 bn in March.



6. Prices

Eurostat's flash estimate for annual **HICP inflation** stood at 0.1% in May 2020, down from 0.3% in April. Core inflation is expected to be unchanged at 1.1%. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on some components significantly. Prices of food, alcohol & tobacco are expected to keep rising fast in May (3.3%, compared with 3.6% in April), especially unprocessed food (6.5%, compared with 7.6% in April). At the same time, energy prices declined even faster (-12.0%, compared with -9.7% in April).

In April 2020, decrease of **industrial producer prices** intensified. They decreased by 2.0% in m-o-m terms (1.5% in March) and by 4.5% y-o-y (2.8% in March). As for HICP, Eurostat reported that the collection of data has been affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

Brent crude oil prices have recently exhibited substantial volatility. They slumped from 59.6 USD/bbl. on 19 February 2020 to just 22.74 USD/bbl. on 30 March. After recovering temporarily, they hit another low of 19.66 USD/bbl. on 21 April, the lowest since February 2002. Since then, prices have recovered to some extent and even exceeded the level of 40 USD/bbl. in the beginning of June. On 5 June, Brent oil was traded at 41.86 USD/bbl., corresponding to 37.39 EUR/bbl..

7. Monetary and financial indicators

At its meeting on 4 **June 2020**, the ECB Governing Council decided on several measures to strengthen its **comprehensive package of policy measures** in reaction to the coronavirus outbreak. The envelope for the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) will be increased by €600 billion to a total of €1,350 billion. The horizon for net purchases under the PEPP will be extended to at least the end of June 2021. The maturing principal payments from securities purchased under the PEPP will be reinvested until at least the end of 2022. Net purchases under the asset purchase programme (APP) will continue at a monthly pace of €20 billion, together with the purchases of the additional €120 billion until the end of the year. At the same time, it was decided to keep the **ECB policy interest rates** on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility unchanged at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.50% respectively.

Money **market interest rates** have remained at around -0.4% since August 2019 till end of February 2020, when they decreased slightly and the 3-month Euribor reached its new all-time low at -0.49% on 12 March 2020. Then they increased and the monthly average of the 3-month Euribor was -0.27% in May.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields (10-year German Bund) reacted to concerns related to the impact of the

pandemic. Yields went down in late February and beginning of March and reached their historical low of -0.85% on 9 March, but later they bounced back. On 8 June they reached -0.26%.

According to the latest ECB **bank lending survey**, credit standards for loans to enterprises tightened in 2020-Q1, but banks expect a considerable net easing in the next quarter, probably on account of the liquidity support measures and loan guarantees. The demand for loans from enterprises surged on account of firms' emergency liquidity needs and it is expected to increase further in the next quarter.

Credit standards for housing loans tightened in 2020-Q1 to a level above their historical average and further tightening is expected. At the same time, banks reported a lower net increase in demand for housing loans, but expect a strong decrease in the next quarter (-67%).

Conditions for consumer lending also tightened strongly in 2020-Q1 along with the decline of demand.

In April 2020, the annual growth of **M3** increased to 8.3% from 7.5% in March. Meanwhile, the annual growth rate of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) stood at 4.9% in April, compared with 5.0% in the previous month. The annual growth rate of adjusted **loans to households** decreased to 3.0% from 3.4% in March, while the growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** increased to 6.6% from 5.5% the previous month, partly reflecting credit support to companies.

At its meeting on 28-29 April, the Federal Reserve's FOMC pointed to evolving risks caused by the coronavirus outbreak and decided to maintain the target range for the **US federal funds rate** at 0.00-0.25%. On 8 June, the USD 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.31%.

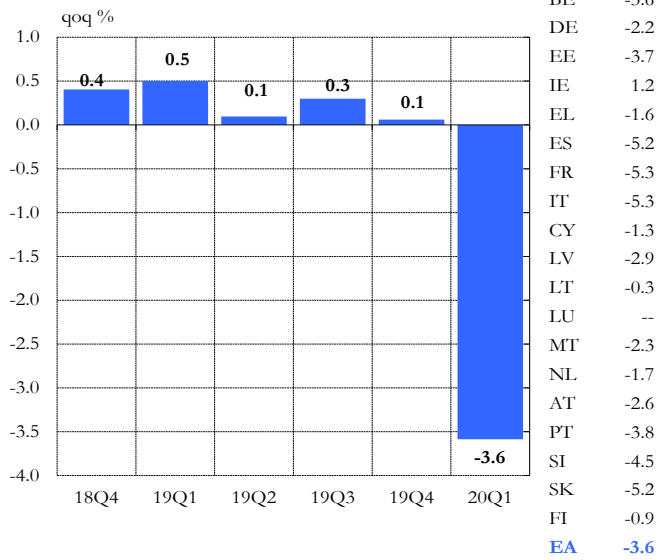
The **EUR/USD exchange rate** was very volatile in February and March amid various news on the COVID-19 pandemic reaching both a 1-year high and a 3-year low in March. It was more stable in April and early May at around 1.085, but at the beginning of June it jumped again and reached the level of 1.133 on 5 June. In May, in nominal effective terms, the euro appreciated 0.2% compared with the previous month, and it stood 0.3% higher than in May 2019.

Stock market indices slumped between 20 February and 23 March in the reaction to the evolving pandemic. In this period, EuroSTOXX and Dow Jones lost around 35%, and Nikkei 225 around 29%. However, between 23 March and early May all main indices rebounded strongly and entered in the second half of May a growing trend. On 8 June, the indices has approached their pre-pandemic levels; the Dow Jones stood just 5.6% below, , the EuroSTOXX around 11.9% and the Nikkei225 – around 1.3%.

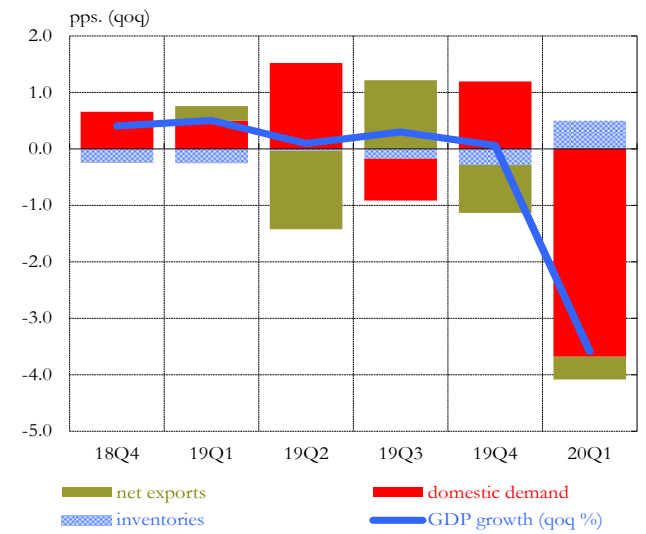
1. OUTPUT

GDP

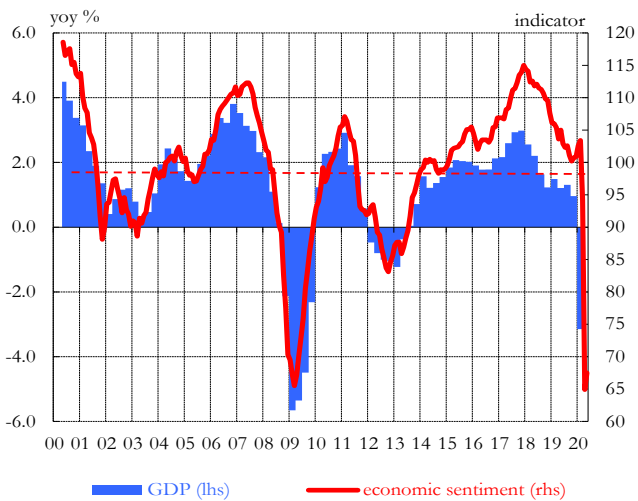
20Q1



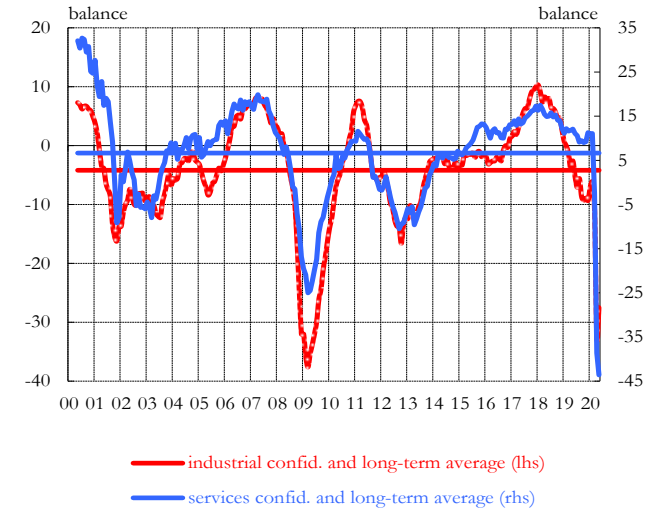
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

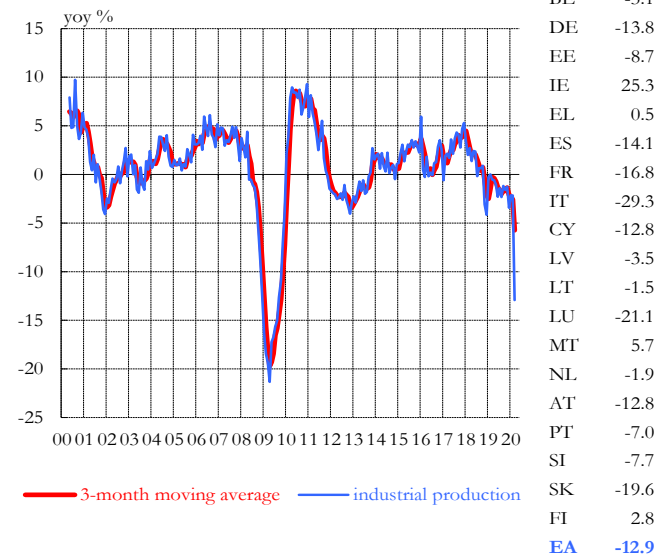


Industrial and services confidence

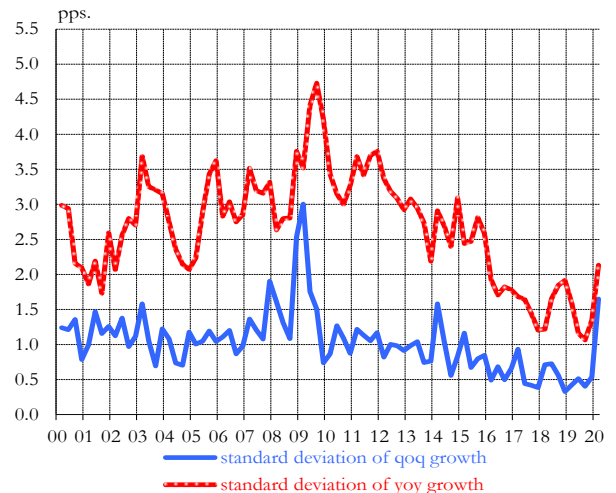


Industrial production

Mar-20



GDP growth divergence, euro area*

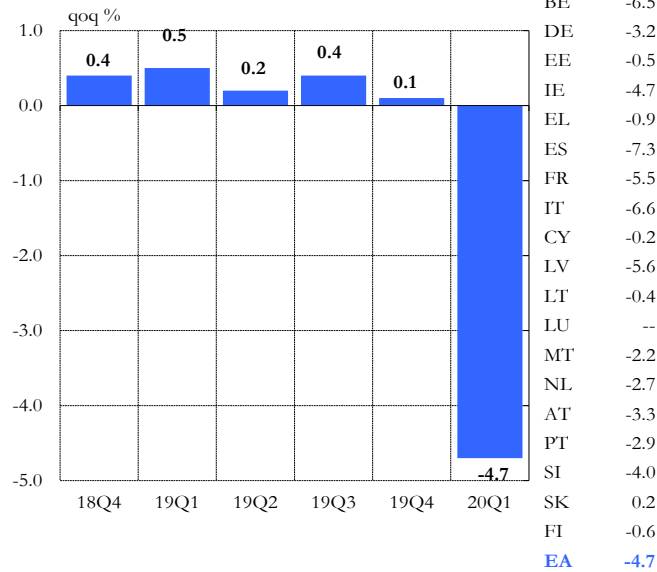


* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

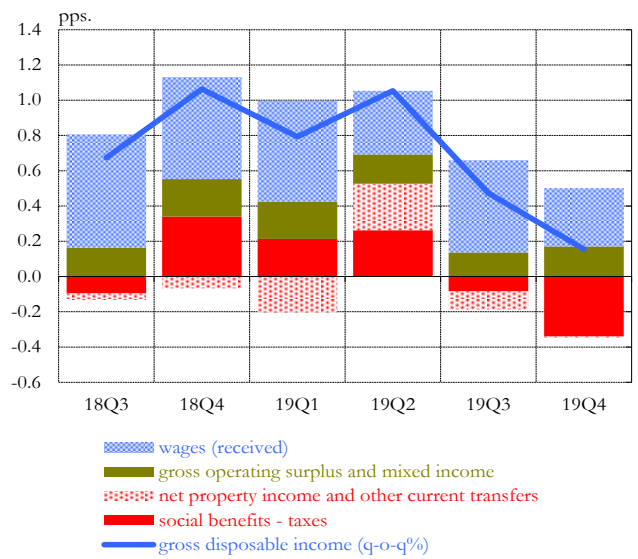
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

20Q1

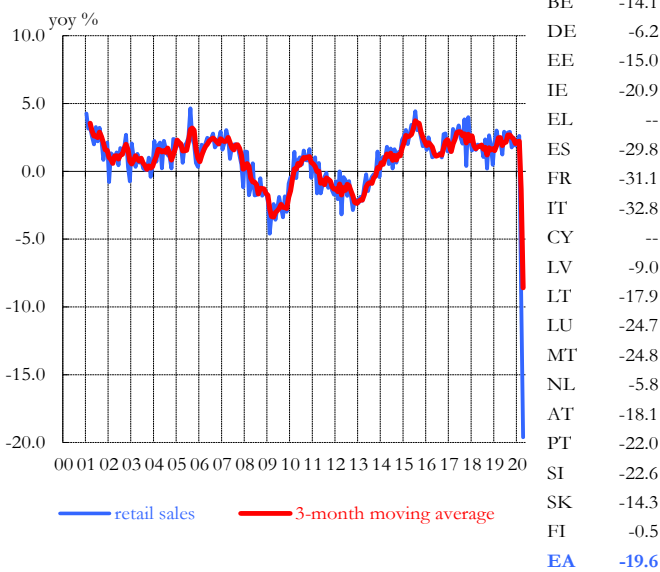


Household adjusted gross disposable income

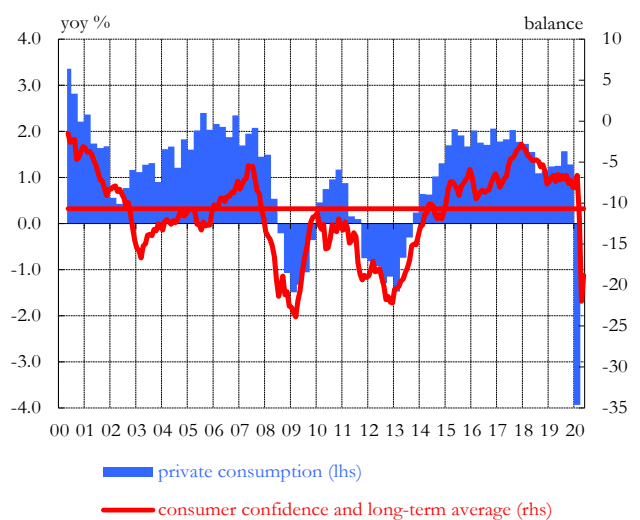


Retail sales

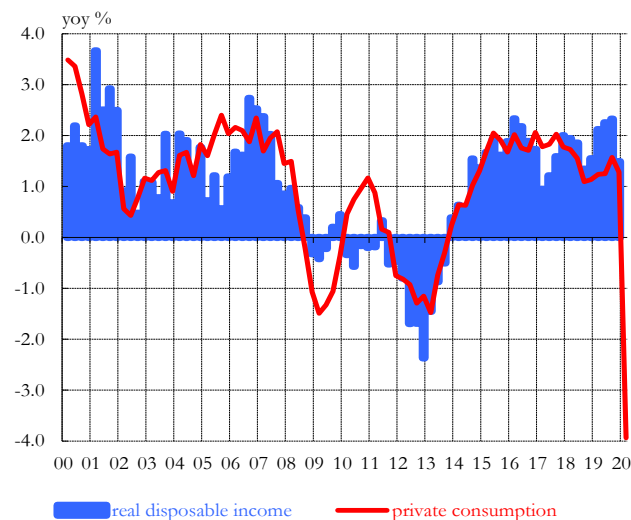
Apr-20



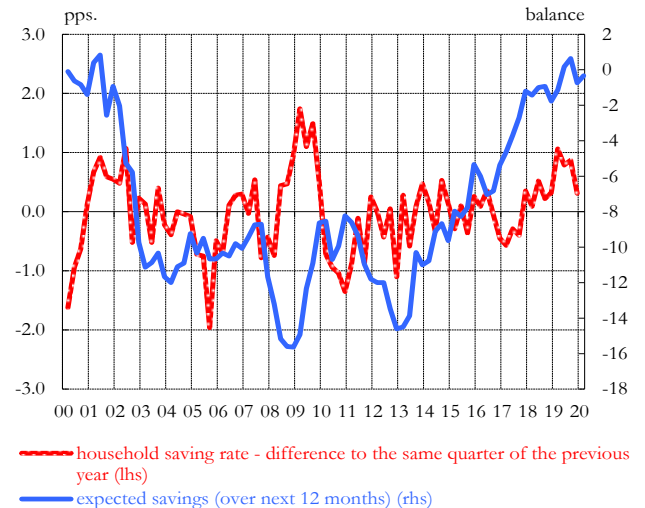
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption

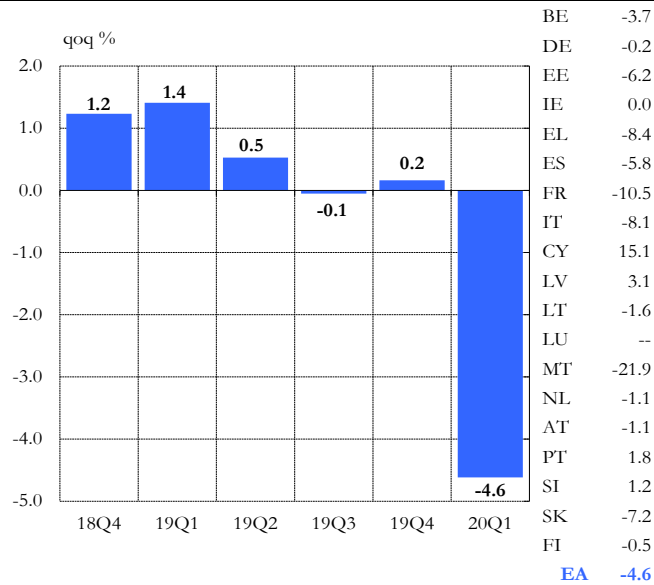


Households: actual saving rate and expected savings

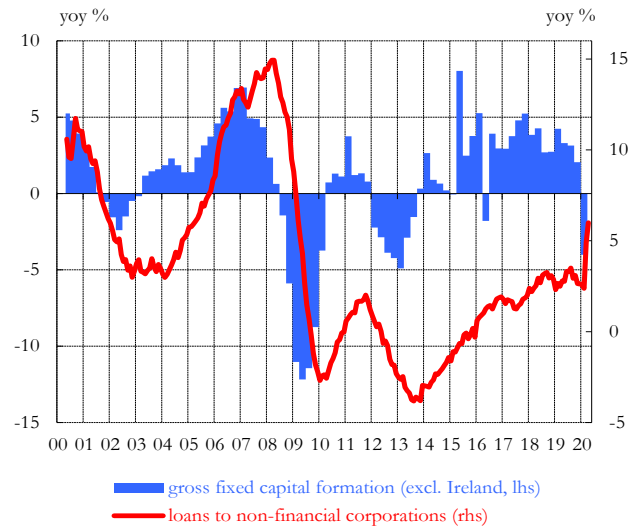


3. INVESTMENT

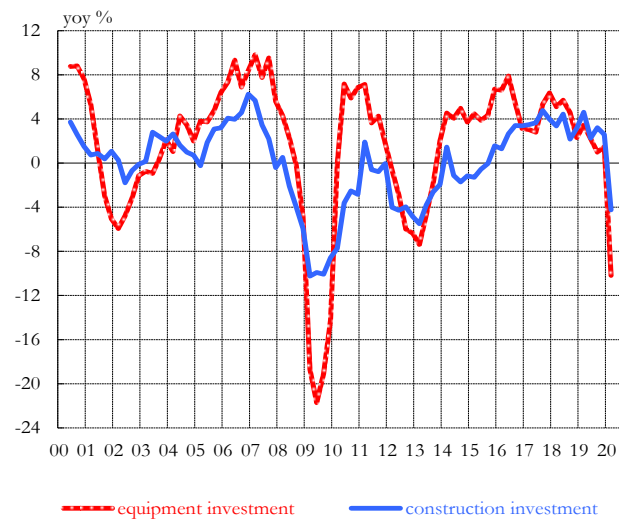
Gross fixed capital formation (excl. Ireland)



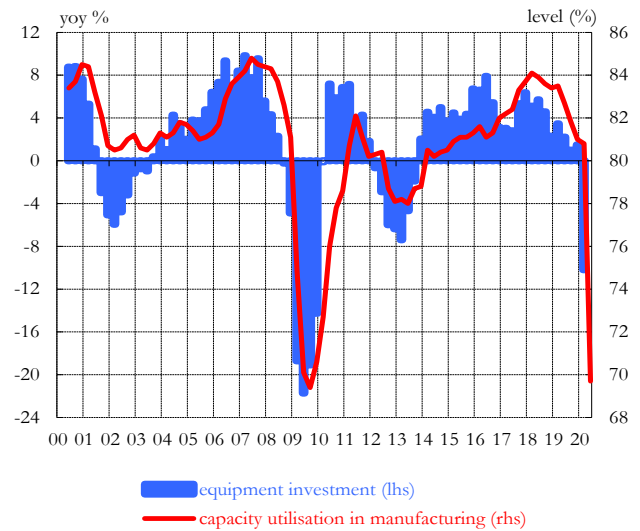
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



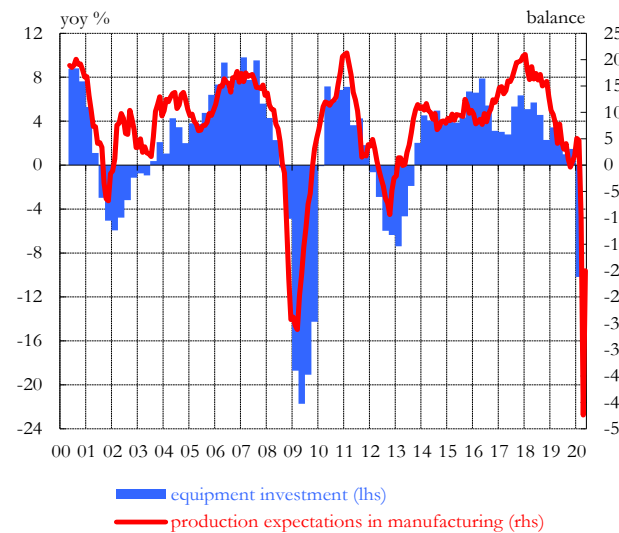
Equipment and construction investment



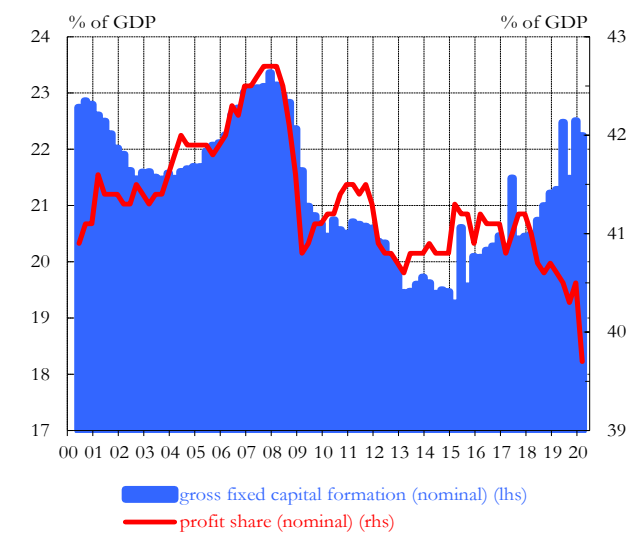
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations

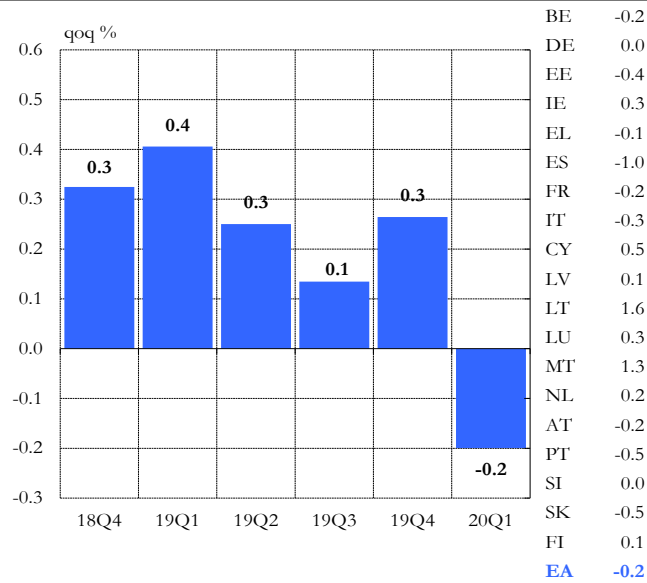


Gross fixed capital formation and profit share

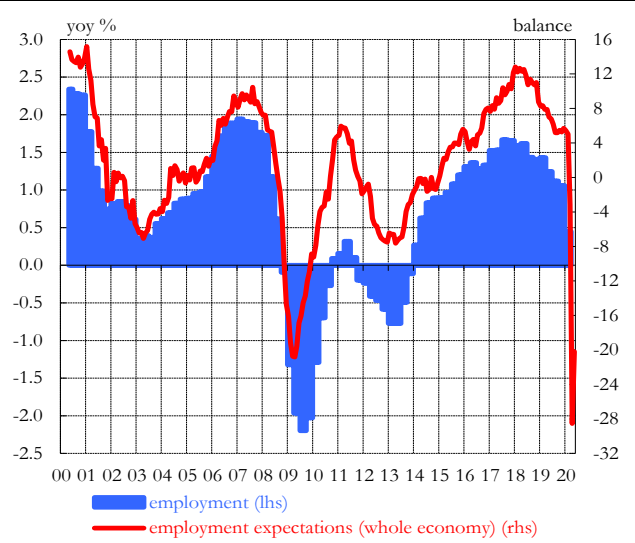


4. LABOUR MARKET

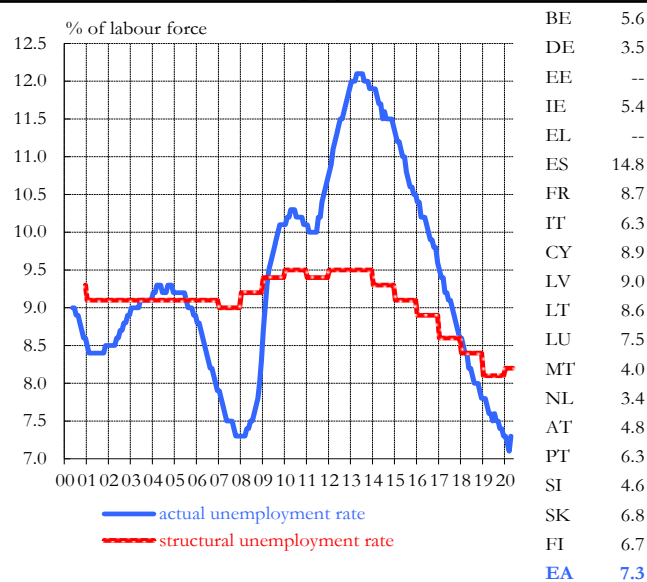
Employment



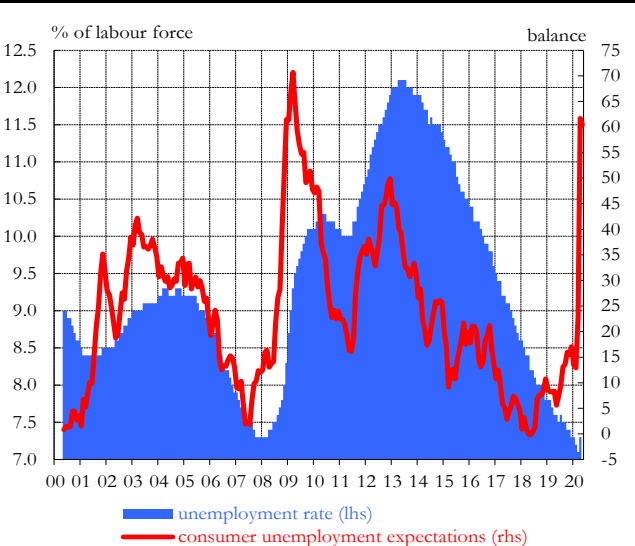
Employment and employment expectations



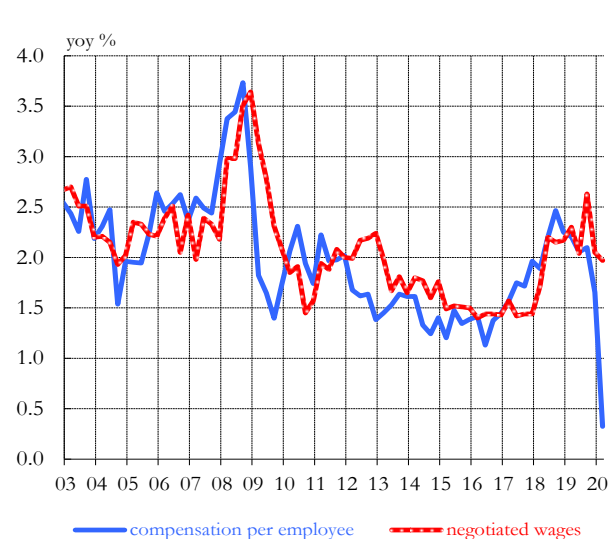
Actual and structural unemployment rate



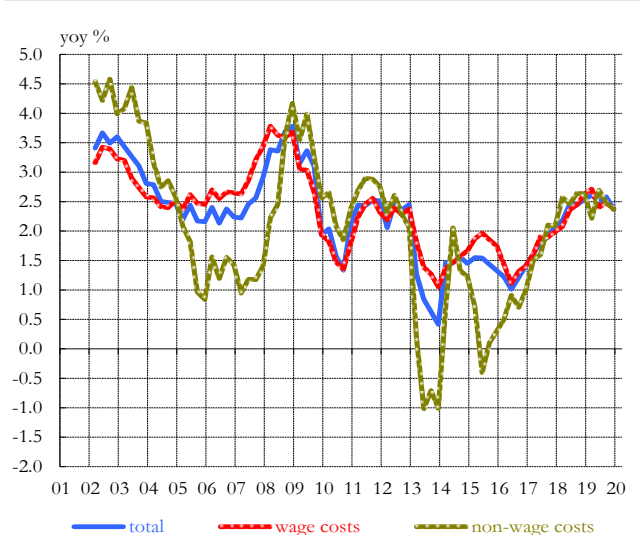
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

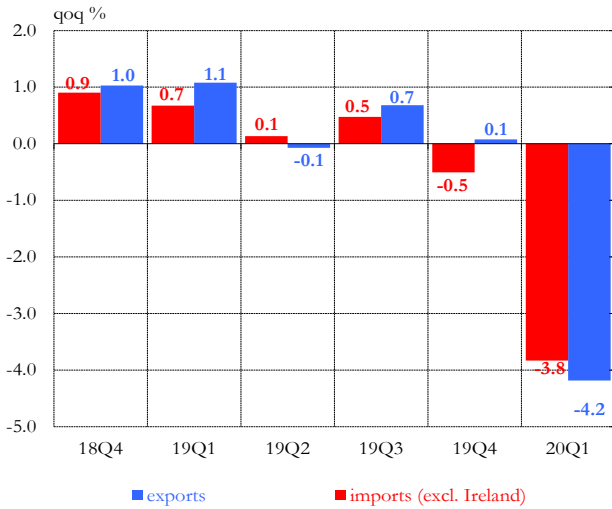


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

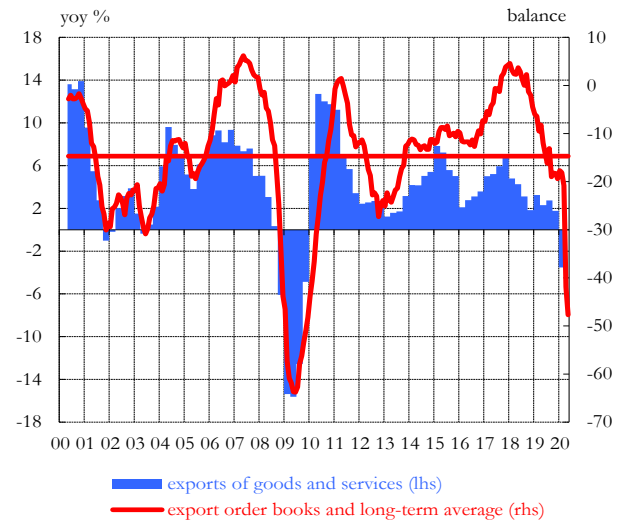


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

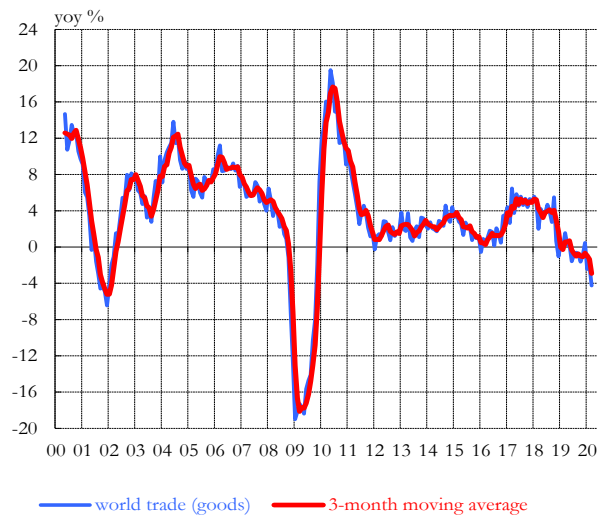
Exports and imports of goods and services



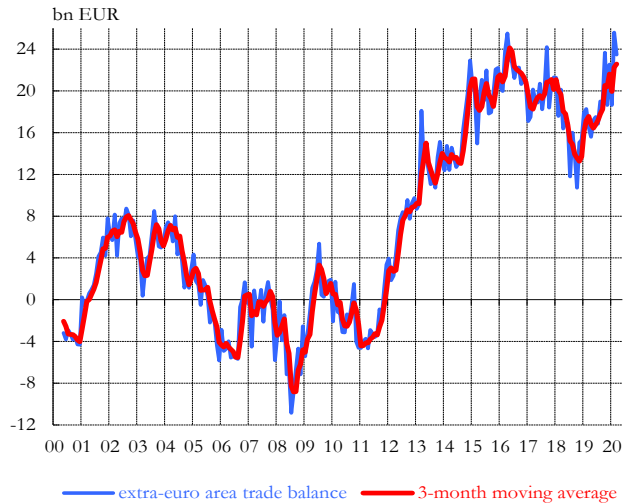
Exports and export order books



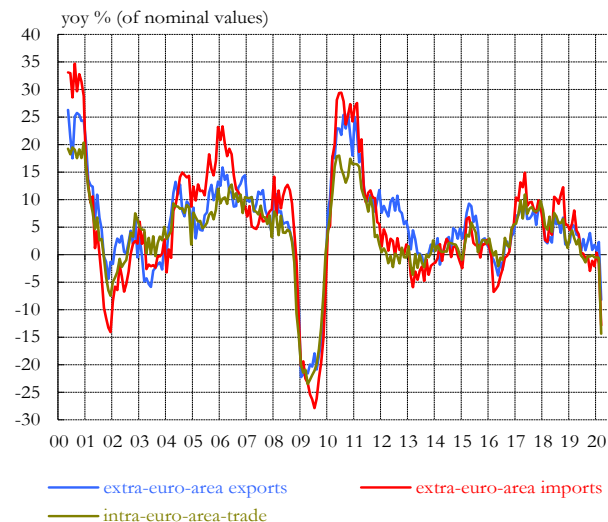
World trade



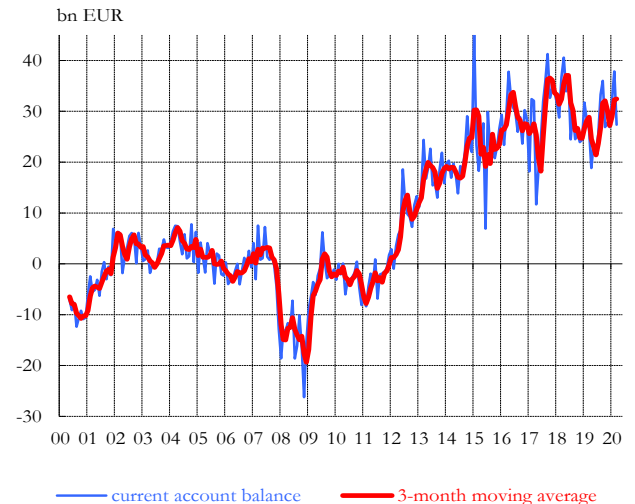
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade

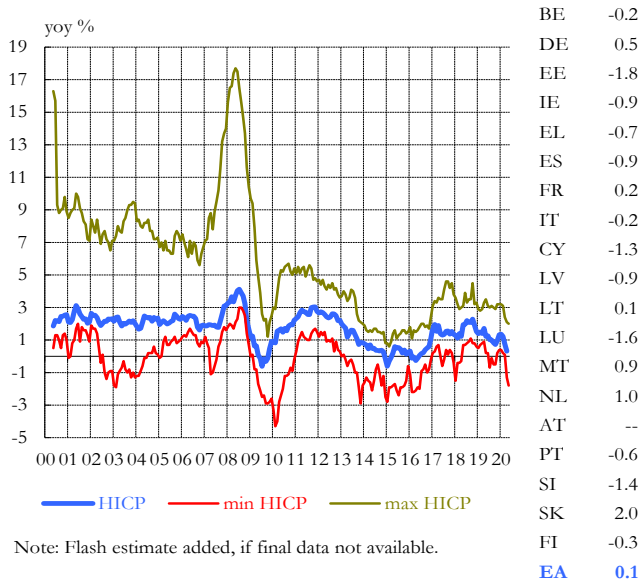


Current-account balance

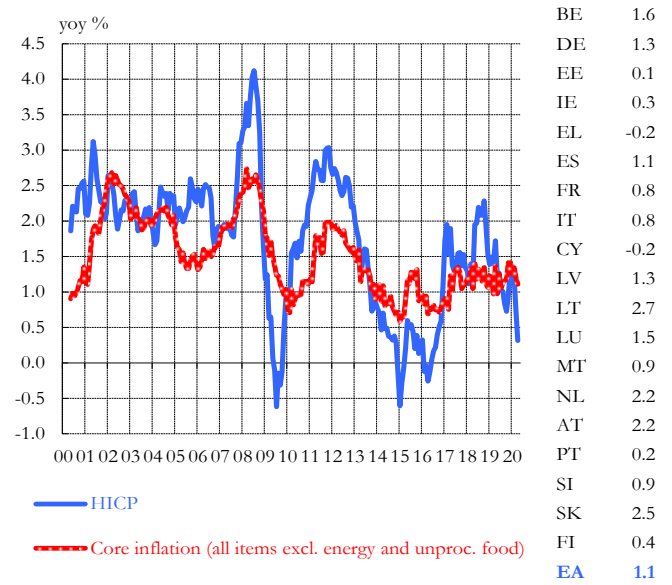


6. PRICES

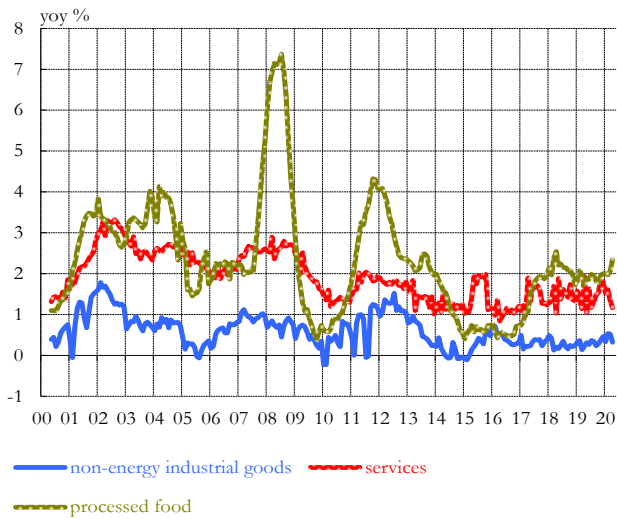
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) May-20



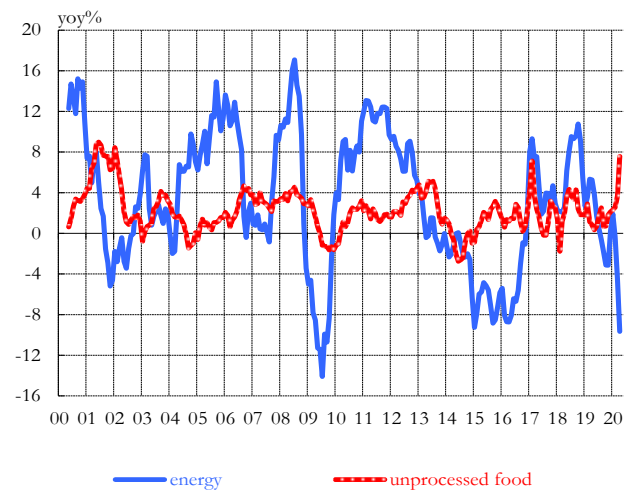
HICP headline and core inflation Apr-20



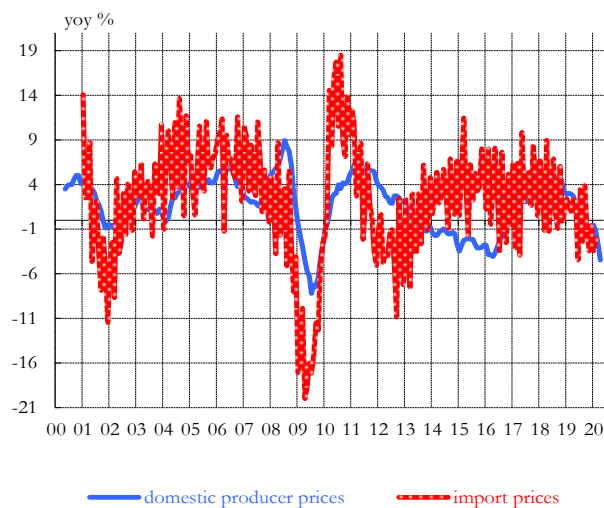
Breakdown of core inflation



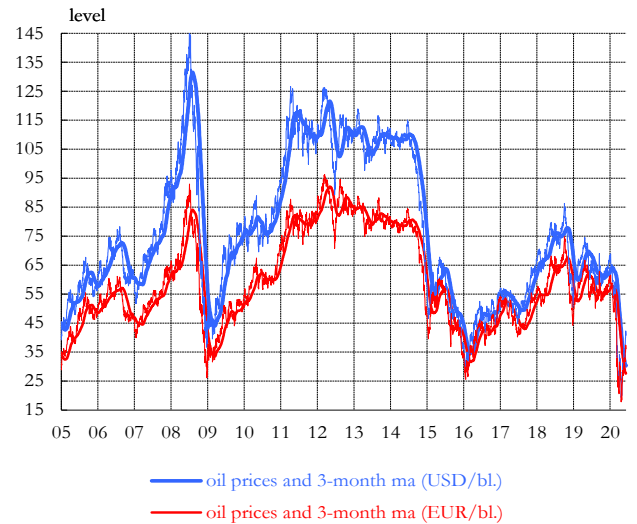
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

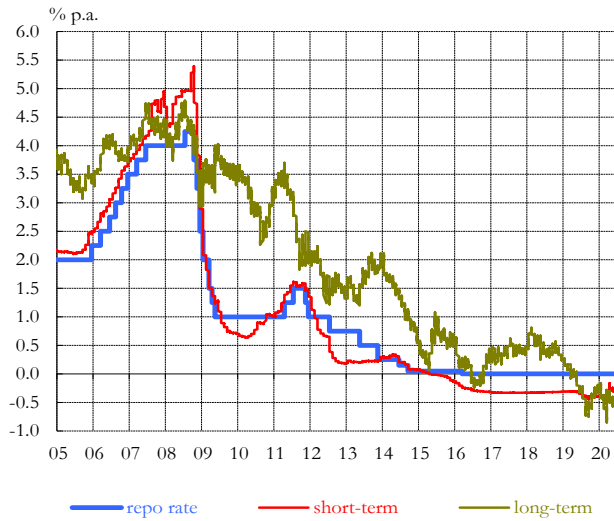


Oil prices

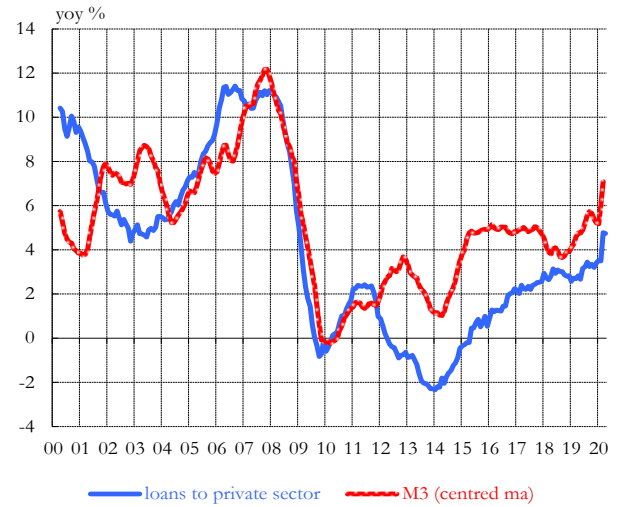


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

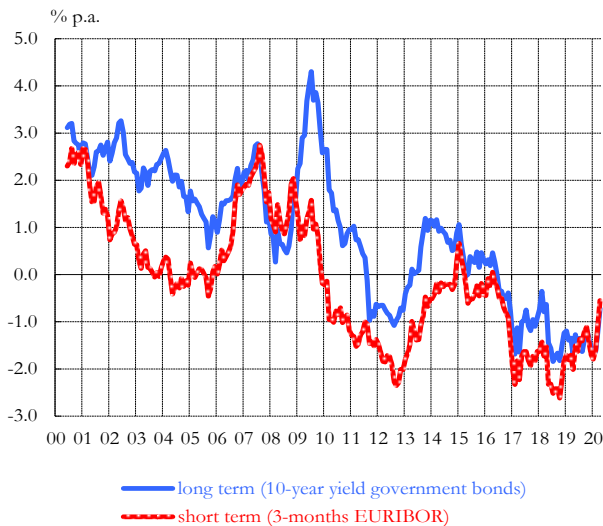
Nominal interest rates



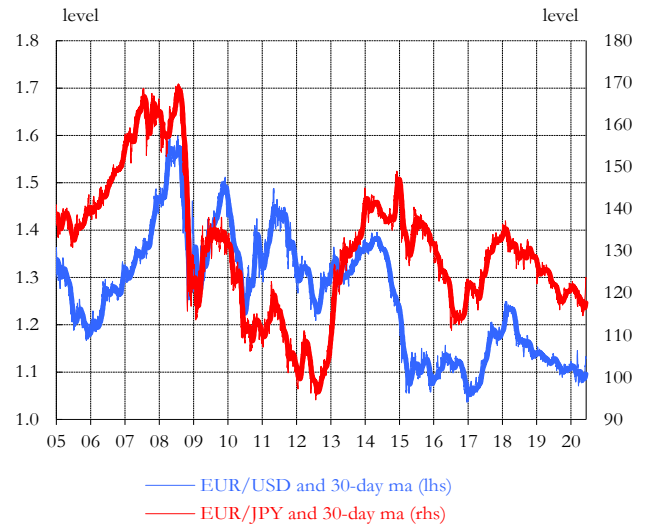
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



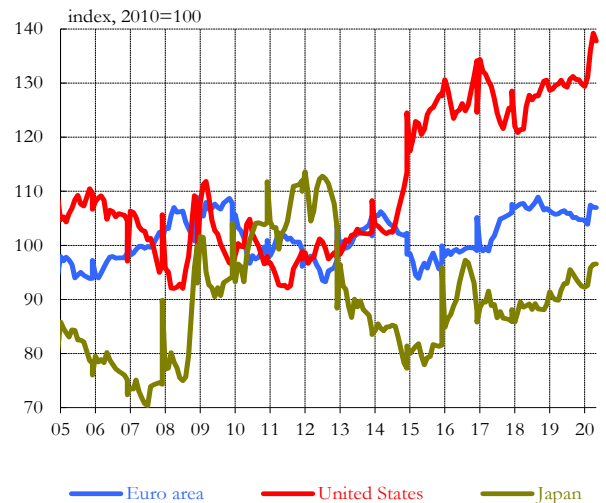
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



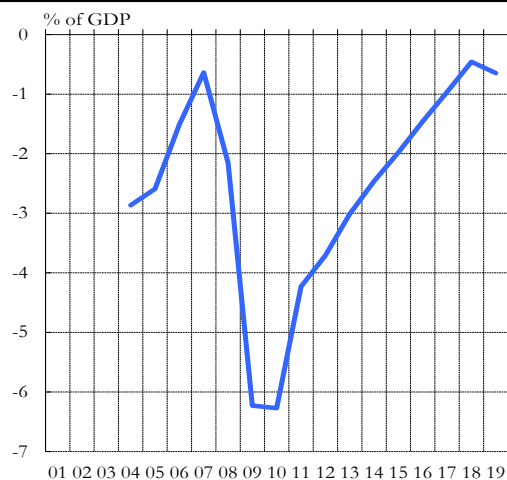
Nominal effective exchange rates



8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

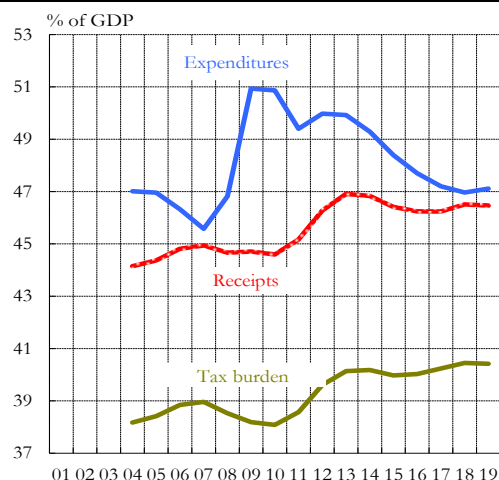
2019



General government expenditure and receipts

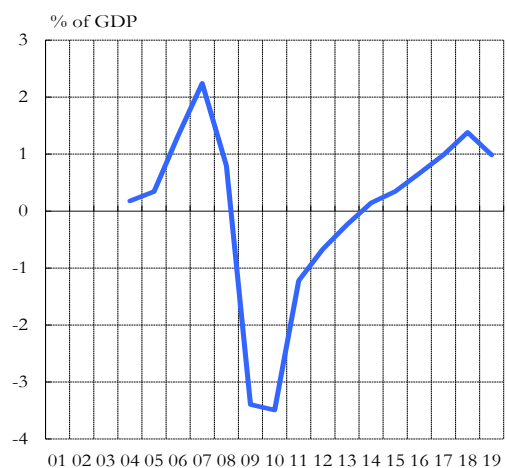
tax burden

2019



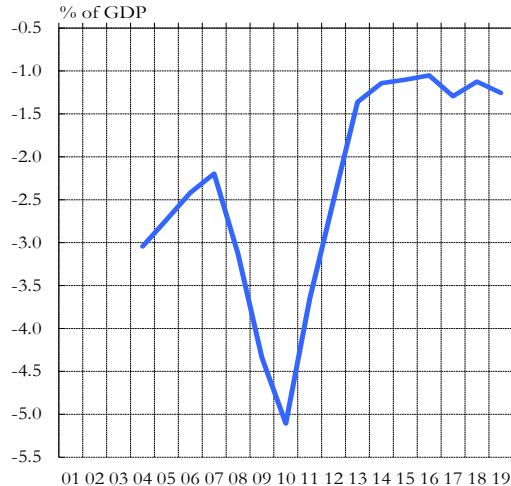
Primary balance

2019



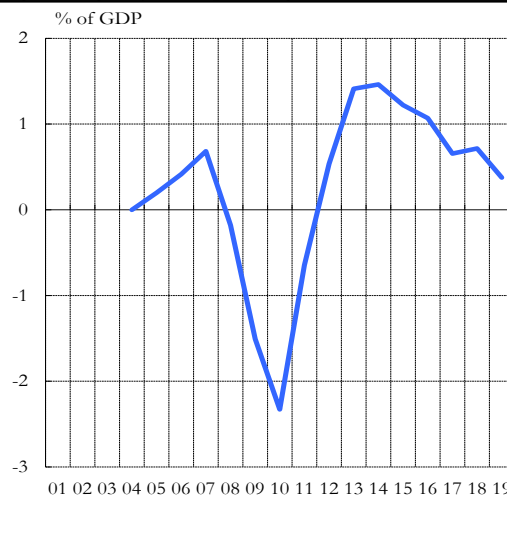
Cyclically adjusted balance

2019



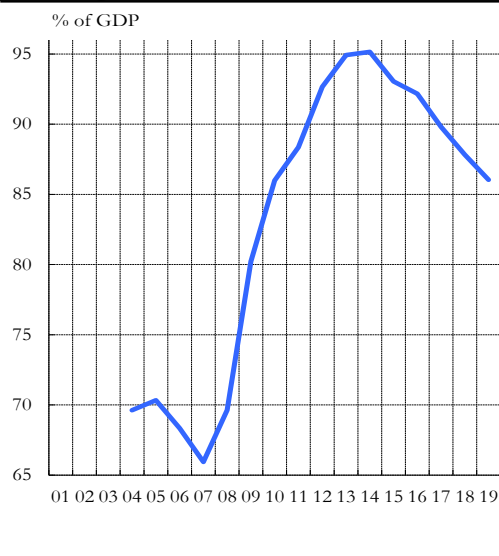
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2019



General government debt

2019



* Figures are from the Commission's spring 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
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 (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.	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 (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 adjusted, yoy% ch. are calendar 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 (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	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 (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 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	Transactions in goods and services plus income and current transfers between residents and non-residents of the euro area. 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