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EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

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In 2011 all ECB publications feature a motif taken from the €100 banknote.

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AUGUST 2011

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ABBREVIATIONS

COUNTRIES

		LU	Luxembourg
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary
BG	Bulgaria	MT	Malta
CZ	Czech Republic	NL	Netherlands
DK	Denmark	AT	Austria
DE	Germany	PL	Poland
EE	Estonia	PT	Portugal
IE	Ireland	RO	Romania
GR	Greece	SI	Slovenia
ES	Spain	SK	Slovakia
FR	France	FI	Finland
IT	Italy	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	UK	United Kingdom
LV	Latvia	JP	Japan
LT	Lithuania	US	United States

OTHERS

BIS	Bank for International Settlements
b.o.p.	balance of payments
BPM5	IMF Balance of Payments Manual (5th edition)
CD	certificate of deposit
c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight at the importer's border
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ECB	European Central Bank
EER	effective exchange rate
EMI	European Monetary Institute
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
ESA 95	European System of Accounts 1995
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
f.o.b.	free on board at the exporter's border
GDP	gross domestic product
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HWWI	Hamburg Institute of International Economics
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MFI	monetary financial institution
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union
NCB	national central bank
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPI	Producer Price Index
SITC Rev. 4	Standard International Trade Classification (revision 4)
ULCM	unit labour costs in manufacturing
ULCT	unit labour costs in the total economy

In accordance with EU practice, the EU countries are listed in this Bulletin using the alphabetical order of the country names in the national languages.

EDITORIAL

Based on its regular economic and monetary analyses, the Governing Council decided at its meeting on 4 August 2011 to keep the key ECB interest rates unchanged, following the 25 basis point increase on 7 July 2011. The information that has become available since then confirms the assessment that an adjustment of the accommodative monetary policy stance was warranted in the light of upside risks to price stability. While the monetary analysis indicates that the underlying pace of monetary expansion is still moderate, monetary liquidity remains ample and may facilitate the accommodation of price pressures. As expected, recent economic data indicate a deceleration in the pace of economic growth in the past few months, following the strong growth rate in the first quarter. Continued moderate expansion is expected in the period ahead. However, uncertainty is particularly high. For monetary policy, it is essential that recent price developments do not give rise to broad-based inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations in the euro area must remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of maintaining inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. Such anchoring is a prerequisite for monetary policy to make an ongoing contribution towards supporting economic growth and job creation in the euro area. At the same time, short-term interest rates remain low and financing conditions are favourable. Thus, the monetary policy stance remains accommodative. The Governing Council will continue to monitor very closely all developments with respect to upside risks to price stability.

Given the renewed tensions in some financial markets in the euro area, the Governing Council also decided at its meeting on 4 August to conduct a liquidity-providing supplementary longer-term refinancing operation (LTRO) with a maturity of approximately six months. The operation will be conducted as a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment. The rate in this operation will be fixed at the average rate of the main refinancing operations (MROs) over the life of the supplementary LTRO. The operation will be announced on 9 August 2011, with allotment on 10 August 2011 and settlement on 11 August 2011, and will mature on 1 March 2012.

The Governing Council also decided to continue conducting its MROs as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment for as long as necessary, and at least until the end of the last maintenance period of 2011 on 17 January 2012. This procedure will also remain in use for the Eurosystem's special-term refinancing operations with a maturity of one maintenance period, which will continue to be conducted for as long as needed, and at least until the end of the last quarter of 2011. The fixed rate in these special-term refinancing operations will be the same as the MRO rate prevailing at the time. Furthermore, the Governing Council decided to conduct the three-month LTROs to be allotted on 26 October, 30 November and 21 December 2011 as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment. The rates in these three-month operations will be fixed at the average rate of the MROs over the life of the respective LTRO.

As stated on previous occasions, the provision of liquidity and the allotment modes for refinancing operations will be adjusted when appropriate, taking into account the fact that all the non-standard measures taken during the period of acute financial market tensions are, by construction, temporary in nature.

As regards the economic analysis, in the first quarter of 2011 euro area real GDP posted a strong quarter-on-quarter increase of 0.8%. Data and survey releases for the second quarter point towards ongoing real GDP growth, albeit, as expected, at a slower pace. This moderation also reflects the fact that the strong growth in the first quarter was in part due to special factors. The underlying positive momentum of economic growth in the euro area remains in place and continued moderate expansion is expected in the period ahead. Euro area exports should continue to be supported by the ongoing expansion in the world economy. In addition, the present level of consumer and business

confidence in the euro area supports private sector domestic demand. However, growth dynamics are currently weakened by a number of factors contributing to uncertainty, and activity is expected to be dampened somewhat by the ongoing process of balance sheet adjustment in various regions and sectors.

In the Governing Council's assessment, the risks to this economic outlook for the euro area remain broadly balanced in an environment of particularly high uncertainty. On the one hand, consumer and business confidence, together with improvements in labour market conditions, could continue to provide support to domestic economic activity. On the other hand, downside risks may have intensified. They relate to the ongoing tensions in some segments of the euro area financial markets as well as to global developments, and the potential for these pressures to spill over into the euro area real economy. Downside risks also relate to further increases in energy prices, protectionist pressures and the possibility of a disorderly correction of global imbalances.

With regard to price developments, euro area annual HICP inflation was 2.5% in July 2011, following 2.7% in June. The relatively high inflation rates seen over the past few months largely reflect higher energy and other commodity prices. Looking ahead, inflation rates are likely to stay clearly above 2% over the coming months. Upward pressure on inflation, mainly from energy and other commodity prices, is also still discernible in the earlier stages of the production process. It remains of paramount importance that the rise in HICP inflation does not translate into second-round effects in price and wage-setting behaviour and lead to broad-based inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations must remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of maintaining inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term.

Risks to the medium-term outlook for price developments remain on the upside. They relate, in particular, to higher than assumed increases in energy prices. Furthermore, there is a risk of increases in indirect taxes and administered prices that may be greater than currently assumed, owing to the need for fiscal consolidation in the coming years. Finally, upside risks may stem from stronger than expected domestic price pressures in the euro area.

Turning to the monetary analysis, the annual growth rate of M3 decreased to 2.1% in June 2011, from 2.5% in May. Looking through the recent monthly volatility, M3 growth has broadly stabilised over recent months, after edging up until the first quarter of 2011. The annual growth rate of loans to the private sector declined to 2.5% in June, from 2.7% in May. Overall, the underlying pace of monetary expansion remains moderate. At the same time, monetary liquidity accumulated prior to the period of financial market tensions continues to be ample, and may facilitate the accommodation of price pressures in the euro area.

Looking at M3 components, the annual growth rate of M1 remained unchanged at 1.2%, whereas growth in other short-term deposits declined to 3.7%. The growth differentials continue to reflect in part the gradual increase in the remuneration of short-term time and savings deposits over recent months. At the same time, the still relatively steep yield curve implies a dampening impact on overall M3 growth, as it reduces the attractiveness of monetary assets compared with more highly remunerated longer-term instruments outside M3. However, this impact is likely to be waning. On the counterpart side, the annual growth of loans to non-financial corporations continued to edge up, from 0.9% in May to 1.5% in June, whereas the annual growth of loans to households hovered over recent months around rates of slightly above 3%.

The overall size of MFI balance sheets has remained broadly unchanged over recent months. Where it is necessary to provide adequate scope to expand the provision of credit to the private sector, it is essential for banks to retain earnings, to turn to the market to strengthen further their capital bases or to

take full advantage of government support measures for recapitalisation. In particular, banks that currently have limited access to market financing urgently need to increase their capital and their efficiency. In this respect, the Governing Council welcomes the EU-wide stress-testing exercise, which was prepared by the European Banking Authority and national supervisors, in close cooperation with the ECB. It also welcomes the commitment made by national authorities with regard to the provision of support facilities for banks where private sector means are insufficient.

To sum up, based on its regular economic and monetary analyses, the Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB interest rates unchanged, following the 25 basis point increase on 7 July 2011. The information that has become available since then confirms the assessment that an adjustment of the accommodative monetary policy stance was warranted in the light of upside risks to price stability. A cross-check with the signals coming from the monetary analysis indicates that while the underlying pace of monetary expansion is still moderate, monetary liquidity remains ample and may facilitate the accommodation of price pressures. As expected, recent economic data indicate a deceleration in the pace of economic growth in the past few months, following the strong growth rate in the first quarter. Continued moderate expansion is expected in the period ahead. However, uncertainty is particularly high. For monetary policy, it is essential that recent price developments do not give rise to broad-based inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations in the euro area must remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of maintaining inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. Such anchoring is a prerequisite for monetary policy to make an ongoing contribution towards supporting economic growth and job creation in the euro area. At the same time, short-term interest rates remain low and financing conditions favourable. Thus, the monetary policy stance remains accommodative. The Governing Council will continue to monitor very closely all developments with respect to upside risks to price stability.

Turning to fiscal policies, the Governing Council stresses the need for strict and timely implementation of the IMF/EU adjustment programmes in Greece, Ireland and Portugal. In addition, it underlines the importance of the renewed commitment of all Heads of State or Government of the euro area to adhere strictly to the agreed fiscal targets. For several countries, this requires announcing and implementing additional and more frontloaded fiscal adjustment measures. Those that enjoy better than expected economic and fiscal developments should make full use of this room for manoeuvre for faster deficit and debt reduction. The common aim should be to put public debt ratios and public finances on a sustainable path as soon as possible. As emphasised by the Heads of State or Government of the euro area, the inflexible determination of all euro area countries to fully honour their own individual sovereign signature is a decisive element in ensuring financial stability in the euro area as a whole.

The Governing Council also welcomes the renewed commitment of all Member States to improve competitiveness and address macroeconomic imbalances. Indeed, substantial and comprehensive structural reforms need to be implemented in the countries of the euro area in order to increase the flexibility of their economies and their longer-term growth potential. The removal of labour market rigidities and the implementation of measures which enhance wage flexibility, notably the elimination of automatic wage indexation clauses, are of key importance.

This issue of the Monthly Bulletin contains one article. It describes major enhancements to the ECB's monetary and financial statistics which help to keep these statistics fit for use.

The statement by the President of the ECB of 7 August 2011 can be found in the following box.

Box 1

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ECB ON 7 AUGUST 2011

1. The Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) welcomes the announcements made by the governments of Italy and Spain concerning new measures and reforms in the areas of fiscal and structural policies. The Governing Council considers a decisive and swift implementation by both governments as essential in order to substantially enhance the competitiveness and flexibility of their economies, and to rapidly reduce public deficits.

2. The Governing Council underlines the importance of the commitment of all Heads of State or Government to adhere strictly to the agreed fiscal targets, as reaffirmed at the euro area summit of 21 July 2011. A key element is also the enhancement of the growth potential of the economy.

3. The Governing Council considers essential the prompt implementation of all the decisions taken at the euro area summit. In this perspective, the Governing Council welcomes the joint commitment expressed by Germany and France today.

4. The Governing Council attaches decisive importance to the declaration of the Heads of State or Government of the euro area in the inflexible determination to fully honour their own individual sovereign signature as a key element in ensuring financial stability in the euro area as a whole.

5. It equally considers fundamental that governments stand ready to activate the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) in the secondary market, on the basis of an ECB analysis recognising the existence of exceptional financial market circumstances and risks to financial stability, once the EFSF is operational.

6. It is on the basis of the above assessments that the ECB will actively implement its Securities Markets Programme. This programme has been designed to help restore a better transmission of our monetary policy decisions – taking account of dysfunctional market segments – and therefore to ensure price stability in the euro area.

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

1 THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE EURO AREA

Global economic activity has lost momentum in recent months, as evidenced by the decline in sentiment indicators. Transitory factors such as the supply-chain disruptions following the Great East Japan Earthquake as well as high commodity prices appear to have contributed to the moderation in global activity. In addition, the need for balance sheet corrections in many advanced economies continues to hold back medium-term growth prospects compared with earlier post-recession recoveries. This contrasts with continued robust growth in most emerging economies. Headline inflation in advanced economies has stabilised, while price pressures continue to be more pronounced in emerging economies.

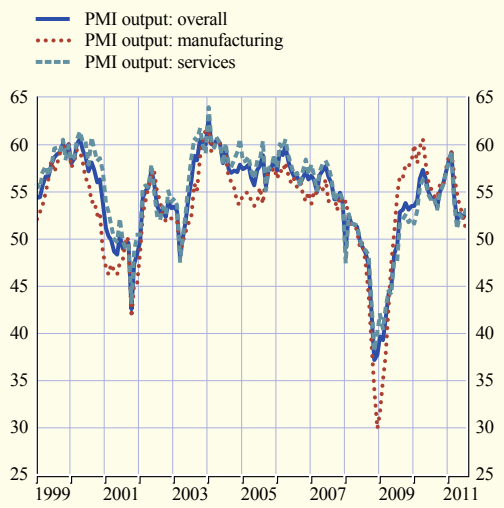
1.1 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Global economic activity has lost momentum in recent months, as evidenced by the decline in sentiment indicators. Although the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for global all-industry output increased slightly in July to 52.6, from 52.3 in the previous month, it is significantly below its post-recession high of 57.3, which was recorded in the first quarter of this year. Across sectors, the PMI for global manufacturing output fell to 51.0 in July, from 52.6 in June, while the global output PMI for the service sector rose to 53.1, from 52.2 in June (see Chart 1). Overall, the present levels of the global PMIs still remain above the theoretical expansion/contraction threshold of 50, which suggests that the global economy is continuing to expand, albeit at a rather muted pace, particularly the manufacturing sector. Consistent with these developments in global activity, the latest data for global trade and the PMI for new export orders also signal a slowdown in world trade growth. On a three-month-on-three-month basis, growth in global trade in goods (excluding the euro area) moderated to less than 1% in May, from around 3% in the first quarter of the year.

Some transitory factors have contributed to the recent moderation in global activity. The Great East Japan Earthquake had a notable adverse impact on the Japanese domestic economy and on global supply chains. However, more recently, the Japanese economy has been showing signs of recovery and supply-chain disruptions have been receding. Therefore, one factor restraining world economic growth in the second quarter is gradually subsiding, with the shortening of suppliers' delivery times from their peak levels in April being indicative of this. In addition, the decline in food and fuel prices from their peak levels may also have alleviated somewhat the erosion of real incomes recorded earlier this year. At the same time, recent data flows – notably in the United States – have been disappointing, raising the possibility that part of the weakness recorded in the second quarter could have spilled over into the third quarter.

Chart 1 Global PMI output

(diffusion index; seasonally adjusted; monthly data)

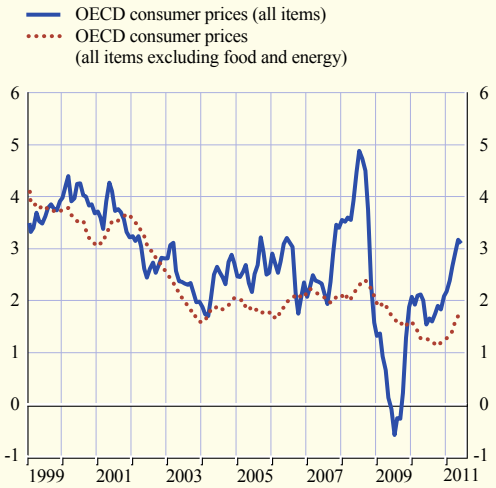


Source: Markit.

In the medium term, structural headwinds continue to restrain global growth prospects. This mainly relates to the prevailing need for private and public balance sheet repair as well as the persistent weakness in labour and

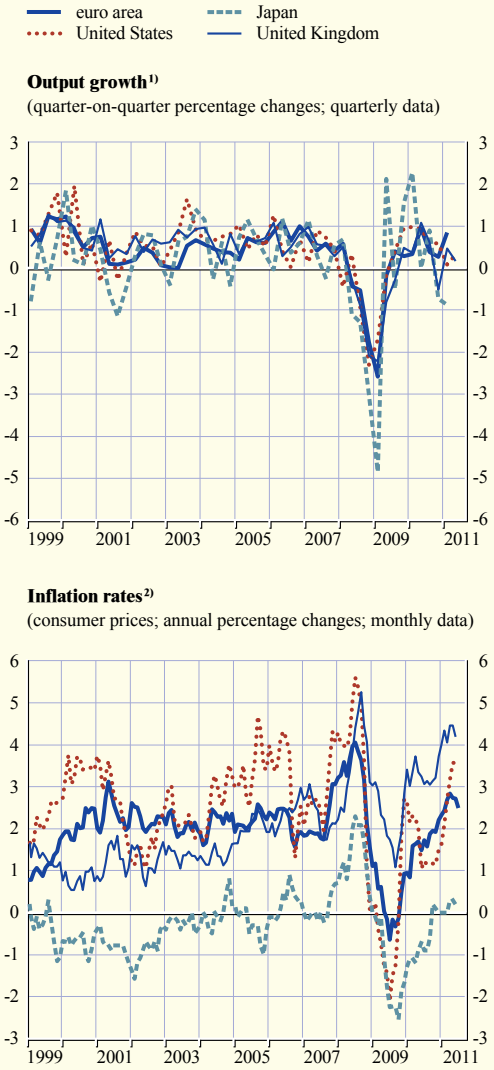
Chart 2 International price developments

(monthly data; annual percentage changes)



Source: OECD.

Chart 3 Main developments in major industrialised economies



Sources: National data, BIS, Eurostat and ECB calculations.
1) Eurostat data are used for the euro area and the United Kingdom; national data are used for the United States and Japan. GDP figures have been seasonally adjusted.
2) HICP for the euro area and the United Kingdom; CPI for the United States and Japan.

housing markets in some of the main advanced economies. By contrast, robust growth in most emerging economies continued, as evidenced, for instance, by strong activity data for China in the second quarter of the year. This has been alleviating some concerns about the slowdown in global growth, while raising challenges in terms of overheating risks.

Indeed, while annual headline inflation has stabilised in advanced economies, inflationary pressures continue to be more pronounced in emerging markets, as evidenced by the continued increase in inflation rates in June to 6.4% in China and to 6.7% in Brazil. This reflects rising capacity constraints in a number of emerging economies as well as the higher weight of commodity prices in these countries' consumption baskets. In the OECD area, by contrast, annual headline inflation eased slightly to 3.1% in June 2011 from 3.2% in the previous month (see Chart 2). Inflation excluding food and energy was unchanged at 1.7% in the OECD area in June. The latest developments in the global PMI for input prices also suggest some further easing in the rate of input price inflation, reflecting less buoyant global economic activity and the correction in a number of commodity prices.

UNITED STATES

In the United States, the economy continued its recovery in the first half of 2011, albeit at a slower pace than in the course of 2010. According to the advance estimate by the Bureau of

Economic Analysis, US real GDP increased at an annual rate of 1.3% in the second quarter of 2011 (i.e. 0.3% on a quarter-on-quarter basis). This followed annualised growth of 0.4% in the first quarter of the year, which was revised down significantly from earlier estimates of 1.9%. Weak economic developments in the second quarter reflected a slowdown in personal consumption expenditure as higher energy prices dented disposable income, while purchases of durable goods – in particular automobiles – declined partly because of supply disruptions caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. By contrast, growth in private fixed investment recovered owing to a rebound in construction activity which had declined earlier in 2011 partly because of severe winter conditions. Real GDP growth was supported by improving net exports. Government spending, particularly at the state and local level, subtracted from growth. Looking forward, the fading impact of some transitory factors affecting growth in the first half of 2011 might support the recovery in the second half of the year. At the same time, weak developments in housing and labour markets, lower confidence and growing uncertainty surrounding the US fiscal outlook might have a more lasting impact, extending the moderation in economic momentum to the second half of the year.

As regards price developments, annual CPI inflation remained at 3.6% in June, the same rate as in May. The increase in headline inflation since the start of the year continues to reflect the marked annual rise in energy prices of 20.1%. Excluding energy, annual inflation increased to 2.0% in June from 1.8% in May. The upward pressure from energy prices on headline CPI inflation has eased somewhat as of late, as energy prices fell both in May and in June relative to the previous month. At the same time, the ongoing rise in core inflation suggests that the pass-through of costs will continue to push prices upwards as the economic recovery proceeds.

On 22 June 2011 the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to maintain its target range for the federal funds rate at 0.0% to 0.25%. The FOMC continues to anticipate that economic conditions, including low rates of resource utilisation and stable inflation expectations, are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels for the federal funds rate for an extended period. At the end of June the Federal Reserve System completed its purchases of USD 600 billion of longer-term Treasury securities as planned, while maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its securities holdings.

On the fiscal front, the deal reached at the beginning of August is based on a two-stage approach. The first part includes government spending cuts of USD 0.9 trillion over the next decade, divided between defence and non-defence spending. The second part provides for the formation of a bipartisan congressional committee which will be responsible for recommending measures to reduce the deficit by a further USD 1.5 trillion, through both spending cuts and tax increases, again spread out over ten years. The committee will report its recommendations before the end of the year, and if these are not approved, cuts to key spending areas (including education, defence and medicare) would be enacted automatically. The fiscal deal allows for an increase in the debt ceiling by up to USD 2.4 trillion in three steps: an immediate increase of USD 0.4 trillion, a further USD 0.5 trillion increase later this year, and a final increase of USD 1.5 trillion following the recommendations of the committee.

JAPAN

The Japanese economy continued to show signs of recovery, with an easing of the supply-side constraints triggered by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Industrial production increased by 3.9% month on month in June, following growth of 6.2% in the previous month, implying that, thus

far, industrial production has recovered almost 66% of the losses arising from the earthquake. The recovery in manufacturing production also prompted a recovery in exports, albeit with a lag. Real exports of goods rose by 8.6% in June, after increasing by 4.6% in the previous month. At the same time, consumption continued to strengthen in June, as evidenced by the rise in retail sales and household spending. Business and consumer sentiment also continued to improve, albeit from relatively low levels.

Annual headline CPI inflation eased slightly in June to 0.2% (from 0.3% in May). Annual CPI inflation (excluding fresh food) also slowed to 0.4% in June (compared with 0.6% in the previous month), while annual core CPI inflation (excluding fresh food and energy) remained at 0.1%. At its meeting on 12 July 2011, the Bank of Japan decided to keep its target for the uncollateralised overnight call rate unchanged at 0.0% to 0.1%.

UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom, according to preliminary estimates by the Office for National Statistics, GDP growth declined to 0.2% in the second quarter, from 0.5% in the previous quarter, on a quarter-on-quarter basis. The growth rate was dragged lower by extraordinary factors, such as an extra bank holiday. Looking ahead, based on monthly survey indicators, the rebound in growth is likely to remain subdued in the short term, even though monetary stimuli should support economic activity. In the longer term, growth in domestic demand is still expected to remain constrained by tight credit conditions, household balance sheet adjustment and substantial fiscal tightening.

Annual CPI inflation has been elevated in recent months. However, it slowed down from 4.5% in May 2011 to 4.2% in June. There was a broad-based deceleration in services and non-energy goods inflation, and core inflation (CPI inflation excluding energy and unprocessed food) slowed down to 3.5% in June from 3.9% in the previous month. Going forward, the gradual diminishing of certain temporary factors (higher commodity prices, the lagged effects of the depreciation of the pound sterling, and the increase in the rate of VAT in January 2011), as well as the existence of spare capacity, will contribute to the dampening of inflationary pressures. In recent quarters the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee has maintained the official Bank Rate paid on commercial bank reserves at 0.5%. The Committee has also continued to vote for maintaining the stock of asset purchases financed by the issuance of central bank reserves at GBP 200 billion.

CHINA

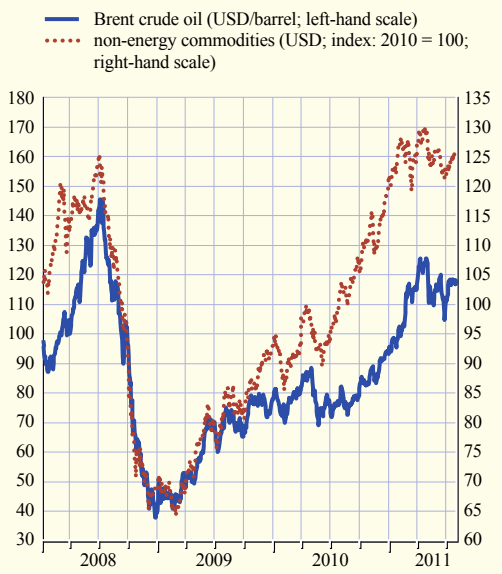
In China, the economy continued to grow at a strong pace despite the ongoing tightening of monetary policy. In the second quarter of 2011 real GDP increased by 9.5% year on year, slightly down from 9.7% in the first quarter. Investment has remained the major source of growth, while the contribution from consumption has declined somewhat compared with the previous quarter. The trade surplus rose to USD 22.3 billion in June, from USD 13.1 billion in May, mainly on account of weaker import growth. Annual CPI inflation accelerated to 6.4% in June, up from 5.5% in May. The increase in CPI inflation was mainly driven by base effects and rising food prices (in particular pork prices), while non-food CPI inflation moderated slightly. Growth in bank loans continued to decelerate in June and overall money supply growth is now close to the authorities' target. The People's Bank of China continued to tighten monetary policy by raising the key policy interest rates for the fifth time since October last year. Effective from 7 July, the one-year benchmark lending and deposit rates were increased by 25 basis points to 6.56% and 3.50% respectively.

1.2 COMMODITY MARKETS

Oil prices increased in July. Brent crude oil prices stood at USD 116.4 per barrel on 3 August, which is 24.9% higher than at the beginning of the year and 3.8% higher than at the beginning of July (see Chart 4). Looking ahead, market participants expect lower oil prices in the medium term, with futures contracts for December 2012 trading at around USD 111.8 per barrel.

The increase in prices came against the background of continued robust demand figures. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has released its first demand projections for 2012, which show a solid increase in global demand. On the supply side, data for June indicate a strong increase in production in Saudi Arabia. However, the decision of the IEA to suspend the release of strategic reserves initiated in June may have added upward pressure on prices.

Chart 4 Main developments in commodity prices



Sources: Bloomberg and HWWI.

The prices of non-energy commodities increased moderately in the course of July. Food prices posted some gains as a result of adverse weather conditions. Metal prices also increased slightly, driven in particular by copper prices. In aggregate terms, the price index for non-energy commodities (denominated in US dollars) was 2.1% higher towards the end of July than at the beginning of the year.

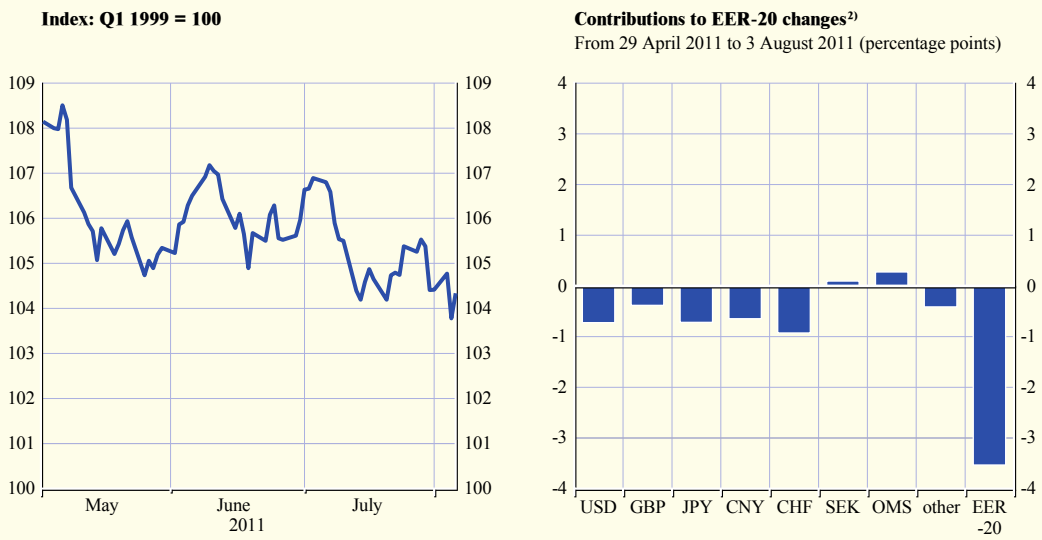
1.3 EXCHANGE RATES

From May to early August the nominal effective exchange rate of the euro, as measured against the currencies of 20 of the euro area's most important trading partners, was somewhat volatile, but depreciated rather strongly overall. On 3 August the nominal effective exchange rate of the euro was 3.5% below its level at the end of April 2011 and 0.4% below its average level for 2010 (see Chart 5).

In bilateral terms, over the past three months the euro depreciation has been broadly based. Between 29 April and 3 August 2011 the euro declined against the Swiss franc by 14.3%, the Japanese yen by 8.7%, the Chinese renminbi by 4.6% and the US dollar by 3.8%. The single currency appreciated vis-à-vis some other European currencies, namely the Swedish krona, the Polish zloty and the Hungarian forint (see Table 1). Market volatility, as measured on the basis of foreign exchange option prices, increased significantly in the course of the period under review in the EUR/CHF currency pair, while volatility in the EUR/USD and EUR/JPY currency pairs experienced rather wide swings, although always remaining above long-term average levels.

Chart 5 Euro effective exchange rate (EER-20) and its decomposition [1)]

(daily data)



Source: ECB.
1) An upward movement of the index represents an appreciation of the euro against the currencies of 20 of the most important trading partners of the euro area (including all non-euro area EU Member States).
2) Contributions to EER-20 changes are displayed individually for the currencies of the six main trading partners of the euro area. The category "other Member States" (OMS) refers to the aggregate contribution of the currencies of the non-euro area Member States (except the pound sterling and the Swedish krona). The category "other" refers to the aggregate contribution of the currencies of the remaining six trading partners of the euro area in the EER-20 index. Changes are calculated using the corresponding overall trade weights in the EER-20 index.

Between 29 April 2011 and 3 August 2011 the currencies participating in ERM II remained broadly stable against the euro, trading at, or close to, their respective central rates. The Latvian lats traded close to the weak side of the unilaterally set fluctuation band of +/-1%.

Table 1 Euro exchange rate developments [1)]

(daily data; units of national currency per euro; percentage changes)

	Weight in EER-20	Level on 3 August 2011	Appreciation (+)/depreciation(-) of the euro as at 3 August 2011 *since:* 29 April 2011	*since:* 1 January 2010	*compared with:* average for 2010
US dollar	19.4	1.430	-3.8	-0.6	7.9
Pound sterling	17.8	0.873	-2.1	-2.1	1.7
Chinese renminbi	13.6	9.201	-4.6	-6.3	2.6
Japanese yen	8.3	110.2	-8.7	-17.5	-5.2
Swiss franc	6.4	1.102	-14.3	-25.9	-20.2
Polish zloty	4.9	4.028	2.3	-1.8	0.8
Swedish krona	4.9	9.088	1.9	-10.8	-4.7
Czech koruna	4.1	24.29	0.3	-7.6	-3.9
Korean won	3.9	1,515	-4.6	-8.9	-1.1
Hungarian forint	3.1	272.4	3.0	0.9	-1.1
NEER [2)]		104.3	-3.5	-6.7	-0.4

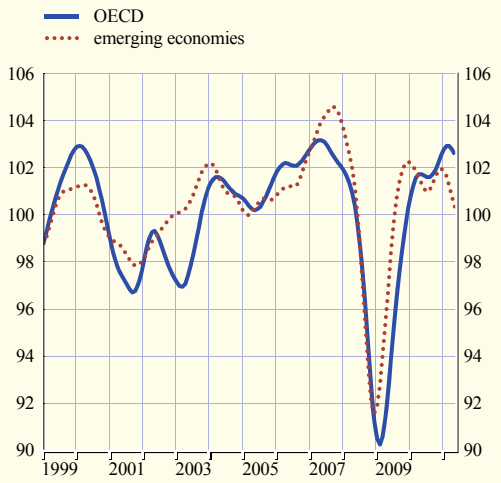
Source: ECB.
1) Bilateral exchange rates in descending order based on the corresponding currencies' trade weights in the EER-20 index.
2) Euro nominal effective exchange rate against the currencies of 20 of the most important trading partners of the euro area (EER-20).

1.4 OUTLOOK FOR THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Looking ahead, the expected gradual retreat of some adverse transitory factors should support world economic activity in the second half of the year. At the same time, structural headwinds in the main advanced economies continue to constrain the pace of the economic upturn. The need to ensure sustainable trajectories for fiscal positions could also restrain global growth prospects, particularly in advanced economies. In May the OECD's composite leading indicator – which is designed to anticipate turning points in economic activity relative to trend – edged down moderately, suggesting that the outlook for global industrial growth, despite weakening, remains rather resilient overall (see Chart 6). In emerging economies, the growth outlook remains buoyant, notwithstanding efforts to rein in overheating pressures amid tightening monetary and fiscal policies.

Chart 6 OECD composite leading indicators

(monthly data; amplitude-adjusted)



Source: OECD.
Note: The emerging market indicator is a weighted average of the composite leading indicators for Brazil, Russia and China.

The risks to this economic outlook remain broadly balanced in an environment of particularly high uncertainty.

2 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 MONEY AND MFI CREDIT

The annual growth rates of M3 and of MFI loans to the private sector decreased in June 2011, remaining at moderate levels. Currently, inflationary pressures stemming from monetary growth are contained. At the same time, monetary liquidity accumulated prior to the period of financial tensions remains ample, despite some further adjustments in the first half of 2011. The unwinding of this liquidity may facilitate the accommodation of asset and consumer price pressures in the euro area.

THE BROAD MONETARY AGGREGATE M3

The annual growth rate of M3 decreased to 2.1% in June, down from 2.5% in May (see Chart 7). This mirrors a decline in the month-on-month growth rate of M3, which was zero in June, after 0.5% in the previous month. MFIs' transactions with central counterparties (CCPs), reflecting to a significant extent secured interbank transactions conducted via entities that are part of the money-holding sector, did not affect monetary developments in June as strongly as they did in the previous month. The overall assessment of money growth remaining moderate still holds. At the same time, monetary liquidity accumulated prior to the period of financial market tensions remains ample, despite some further adjustments, and may facilitate the accommodation of price pressures.

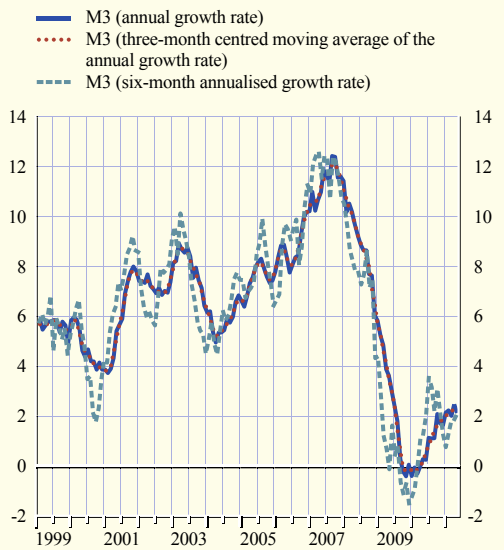
On the component side, the annual growth rate of M1 remained unchanged in June, while that of other short-term deposits (i.e. M2 minus M1) decreased marginally, the latter being mainly affected by transactions of non-monetary financial intermediaries other than insurance corporations and pension funds (OFIs). Marketable instruments (i.e. M3 minus M2) recorded a significant outflow as both repurchase agreements and money market fund shares/units experienced withdrawals.

On the counterpart side, the annual growth rate of MFI loans granted to the private sector (adjusted for the impact of loan sales and securitisation activity) decreased to 2.7% in June, following an increase to 3.0% in the previous month. The annual growth rate of loans to households declined, confirming that household loan growth has been levelling off in recent quarters, whereas that of non-financial corporations increased noticeably.

The other main assets held by euro area MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem) declined in June, after having increased in the previous month, reflecting a decrease in most of their components, in particular, securities other than shares and – albeit to a lesser extent – loans to euro area general government. Looking at the period from April to June as a whole, developments in the main assets of MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem) became slightly less negative than in the three months up to May.

Chart 7 M3 growth

(percentage changes; adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects)



Source: ECB.

MAIN COMPONENTS OF M3

The annual growth rate of the narrow monetary aggregate M1 remained unchanged in June, while that of other short-term deposits declined marginally and that of marketable instruments decreased sharply after a strong increase in May. The decrease in annual M3 growth observed in June was largely attributable to a sharp decline in the contribution of marketable instruments, which mainly reflected developments in repurchase agreements. Short-term deposits (other than overnight deposits) remained the strongest positive contributor to the annual growth rate of M3 in June.

The annual growth rate of M1 stood at 1.2% in June, unchanged from May, despite a sizeable inflow to overnight deposits in this month. This inflow was relatively evenly spread among non-financial corporations, the other general government sector and households, while deposits placed by non-monetary financial intermediaries stagnated.

The annual growth rate of short-term deposits other than overnight deposits declined marginally to stand at 3.7% in June, down from 3.9% in the previous month. This decrease was largely due to considerable withdrawals by OFIs of short-term time deposits (i.e. deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years), which are characterised by a high degree of volatility. As regards the non-financial private sector, portfolio reallocations within M3 towards holdings outside M1 continued, largely driven by a further widening of the spread between the remuneration of overnight deposits and that of other short-term deposits.

The annual growth rate of marketable instruments declined sharply to stand at 0.5% in June, after having increased considerably to reach 2.9% in the previous month, mainly on account of outflows from repurchase agreements. The monthly flow for repurchase agreements turned negative in June, as there were considerably fewer transactions conducted via CCPs than in the previous month. The monthly flow of short-term debt securities (i.e. debt securities issued with a maturity of up to two years) increased, as money market funds sold MFI securities to the money-holding sector against the background of continued withdrawals from money market fund shares/units.

The annual growth rate of M3 deposits – which comprise short-term deposits and repurchase agreements and represent the broadest monetary aggregate for which a timely sectoral breakdown is available – decreased to 2.7% in June, down from 3.4% in May. This development can be largely attributed to the reduction in M3 deposit holdings by OFIs in June. By contrast, monthly flows into M3 deposits were positive for all other sectors in June.

MAIN COUNTERPARTS OF M3

As regards the counterparts of M3, the annual growth rate of MFI credit to euro area residents declined to 2.6% in June, from 3.1% in May (see Table 2). This was the result of a further significant weakening in the growth of credit to general government and a marginal decline in credit to the private sector.

The weakening in credit to general government was driven by further contractions in loans to government. At the same time, MFIs continued to increase their holdings of government debt securities, although the annual rate of growth of their purchases declined marginally in June. Nevertheless, the annual growth rate of credit to general government remains high, reflecting to an important extent the impact from the financing of an earlier transfer of assets to bad bank schemes that are classified in the government sector. This impact will remain visible in the annual growth rates until September 2011.

Table 2 Summary table of monetary variables

(quarterly figures are averages; adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects)

	Outstanding amount as a percentage of M3 [1]	Annual growth rates					
		2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2	2011 May	2011 June
M1	**48.8**	**7.9**	**4.9**	**3.2**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Currency in circulation	8.4	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.1
Overnight deposits	40.3	8.1	4.8	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.7
M2 - M1 (= other short-term deposits)	39.2	-5.1	-1.1	1.3	3.4	3.9	3.7
Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years	19.1	-16.2	-8.7	-2.7	2.3	3.2	3.1
Deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months	20.1	8.4	7.2	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.3
M2	**88.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.3**
M3 - M2 (= marketable instruments)	12.0	-6.5	-3.0	-1.7	0.6	2.9	0.5
M3	**100.0**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**
Credit to euro area residents		**2.1**	**3.3**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**2.6**
Credit to general government		7.8	11.8	10.9	6.5	5.7	4.6
Loans to general government		6.5	15.5	17.8	10.7	9.0	6.7
Credit to the private sector		0.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
Loans to the private sector		0.9	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5
Loans to the private sector adjusted for sales and securitisation [2]		1.2	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7
Longer-term financial liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)		**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**4.2**

Source: ECB.
1) As at the end of the last month available. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
2) Adjusted for the derecognition of loans from the MFI statistical balance sheet owing to their sale or securitisation.

The annual growth rate of credit to the euro area private sector decreased to 2.2% in June, from 2.5% in the previous month. This reflected a significant shedding of private debt securities in June – which was not broadly based across countries or credit institutions – and a moderate decline in the annual growth rate of loans to the private sector. The annual growth rate of loans granted

Table 3 MFI loans to the private sector

(quarterly figures are averages; adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects)

	Outstanding amount as a percentage of the total [1]	Annual growth rates					
		2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2	2011 May	2011 June
Non-financial corporations	**42.3**	**-1.3**	**-0.4**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.5**
Adjusted for sales and securitisation [2]	-	*-0.7*	*0.6*	*1.5*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*2.3*
Up to one year	24.8	-8.3	-5.0	-1.6	1.2	0.9	4.0
Over one and up to five years	18.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.9	-2.5	-2.1	-3.7
Over five years	56.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Households [3]	**47.0**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.2**
Adjusted for sales and securitisation [2]	-	*2.9*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*2.9*
Consumer credit [4]	12.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-1.6
Lending for house purchase [4]	72.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3
Other lending	15.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.5
Insurance corporations and pension funds	**0.8**	**-1.0**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**5.6**
Other non-monetary financial intermediaries	**10.0**	**2.5**	**4.7**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**7.3**	**3.4**

Source: ECB.
Notes: MFI sector including the Eurosystem; sectoral classification based on the ESA 95. For further details, see the relevant technical notes.
1) As at the end of the last month available. Sector loans are expressed as a percentage of total MFI loans to the private sector; the maturity breakdown and breakdown by purpose are expressed as a percentage of MFI loans to the respective sector. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
2) Adjusted for the derecognition of loans from the MFI statistical balance sheet owing to their sale or securitisation.
3) As defined in the ESA 95.
4) Definitions of consumer credit and lending for house purchase are not fully consistent across the euro area.

to the private sector decreased marginally in June to 2.5%, a level it has hovered around since the beginning of the year. The monthly flow of loans granted to the private sector in June was negatively affected by a significant contraction in loans to OFIs.

The annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations adjusted for loan sales and securitisation increased further in June to 2.3%, from 1.8% in May. Loan sales and securitisation were negligible in June, as loan derecognitions in some countries were offset by transfers of previously derecognised loans back onto balance sheets of MFIs in other countries. Nonetheless, the gap between the annual growth rate of loans adjusted for loan sales and securitisation and that of loans remaining on balance sheets is still significant. Currently, the annual growth rate of on-balance-sheet loans remains hampered by a sizeable loan transfer to bad banks in the second half of 2010. Regarding the maturity breakdown, the increase in the annual rate of growth of MFI loans to non-financial corporations in June was mainly driven by strong increases in short-term loans in this month. By contrast, loans with maturities of between one and five years continued to contract. A large fraction of the monthly flow in loans to non-financial corporations was in the form of revolving loans. Heterogeneity in loan developments across countries remained significant, in line with the uneven recovery in economic activity; differences in external financing needs of different industrial sectors currently observed across countries in the euro area; and also varying levels of non-financial corporations' indebtedness across countries.

The annual growth rates of both (i) MFI loans to households adjusted for sales and securitisation and (ii) loans to that sector retained on MFIs' balance sheets decreased by about 0.2 percentage point to 2.9% and 3.2% respectively in June. The moderate deceleration in household borrowing was driven by a slight decrease in the annual growth rate of loans for house purchase and a sharp decline in the annual growth rate of consumer credit. The weakness of consumer credit to some extent reflects a lack of willingness to embark on purchases of "big-ticket" items as a result of still muted growth in real disposable income and high levels of household indebtedness. A broader analysis of savings, investment and financing broken down by institutional sector is presented in the box entitled "Integrated euro area accounts for the first quarter of 2011" in Section 2.6. The annual growth rate of other lending, which includes lending to sole proprietors and unincorporated businesses, continued to increase. Overall, June data confirmed that during the first half of 2011 loan growth to households levelled off at close to 3.0%.

For details of developments in both demand for loans on the part of euro area firms and households and the credit standards of banks, see the box entitled "The results of the July 2011 bank lending survey for the euro area".

Among the other counterparts of M3, the annual growth rate of MFIs' longer-term financial liabilities (excluding capital and reserves) increased to 4.2% in June, from 3.6% in May. This development was driven by a further strengthening in the annual growth rates of long-term MFI debt securities and long-term time deposits. However, the monthly flows for debt securities issued and long-term deposits were moderate in June. The monthly flow

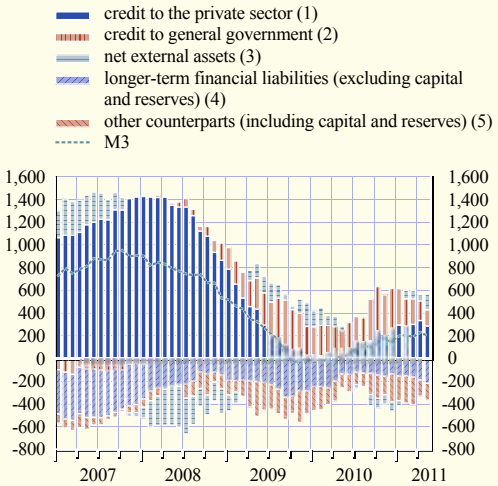
for capital and reserves was weak in June, after a sizeable monthly inflow recorded in the previous month.

The annual inflow for MFIs' net external asset position increased to €134 billion in June, from €54 billion in May (see Chart 8). This was the result of a significant monthly inflow of €42 billion in June. Developments continue to reflect the fact that the cumulated decrease in external liabilities (mainly in the form of deposits of non-residents) is outpacing the cumulated decrease in external assets (mainly in the form of loans to non-residents).

Overall, the latest data are in line with the broad assessment of moderate underlying monetary dynamics. At the same time, the monetary liquidity accumulated prior to the period of financial market tensions, despite some further downward corrections in the first half of 2011, remains ample and may facilitate the accommodation of price pressures.

Chart 8 Counterparts of M3

(annual flows; EUR billions; adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects)



Source: ECB.
Notes: M3 is shown for reference only (M3 = 1+2+3-4+5). Longer-term financial liabilities (excluding capital and reserves) are shown with an inverted sign, since they are liabilities of the MFI sector.

Box 2

THE RESULTS OF THE JULY 2011 BANK LENDING SURVEY FOR THE EURO AREA

This box describes the main results of the July 2011 bank lending survey for the euro area, which was conducted by the Eurosystem between 17 June and 1 July 2011.[1] Overall, euro area banks generally reported a slight decline in the net tightening of credit standards in comparison with the first quarter of 2011. This held true for both loans to non-financial corporations and loans to households for house purchase. In the case of consumer credit, banks generally reported an unchanged degree of slight net tightening. As regards demand for loans, survey participants reported a smaller increase in net demand from enterprises than in the previous quarter. For housing loans, by contrast, they noted a slower pace of decline than in the previous quarter, while demand for consumer credit was reported to have declined slightly more sharply.

Loans and credit lines to enterprises

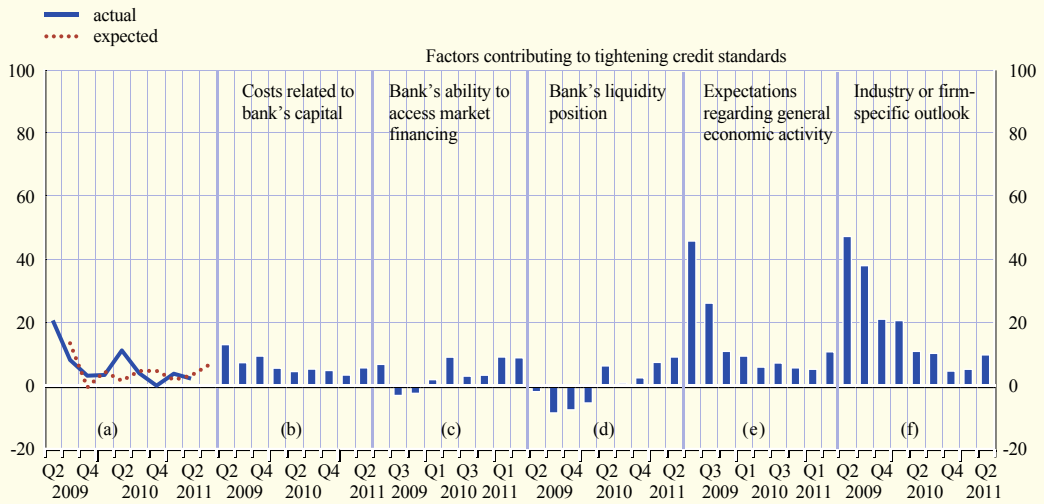
Credit standards: In the second quarter of 2011, the net percentage[2] of banks reporting a tightening of credit standards on loans and credit lines to enterprises declined slightly, to 2% (compared with 4% in the previous quarter), indicating broadly unchanged credit standards (see Chart A). This was

1 The cut-off date of the survey was 1 July 2011. A comprehensive assessment of its results was published on the ECB's website on 28 July 2011.

2 The reported net percentage refers to the difference between the proportion of banks reporting that credit standards have been tightened and the proportion of banks reporting that they have been eased. A positive net percentage indicates that banks have tended to tighten credit standards ("net tightening"), whereas a negative net percentage indicates that banks have tended to ease credit standards ("net easing").

Chart A Changes in credit standards applied to the approval of loans or credit lines to enterprises

(net percentages)



Notes: In panel (a), the net percentages refer to the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably". The net percentages for the questions related to the factors are the difference between the percentage of banks reporting that the given factor contributed to tightening and the percentage reporting that it contributed to easing. "Actual" values refer to the period in which the survey was conducted. "Expected" values refer to the expected changes over the next three months.

also broadly in line with what survey participants had expected three months earlier (3%). Across maturities, credit standards on short-term loans continued to be eased slightly (-3%, compared with -2% in the previous survey round), while those on long-term loans were tightened somewhat more strongly (8%, compared with 4% in the previous survey round).

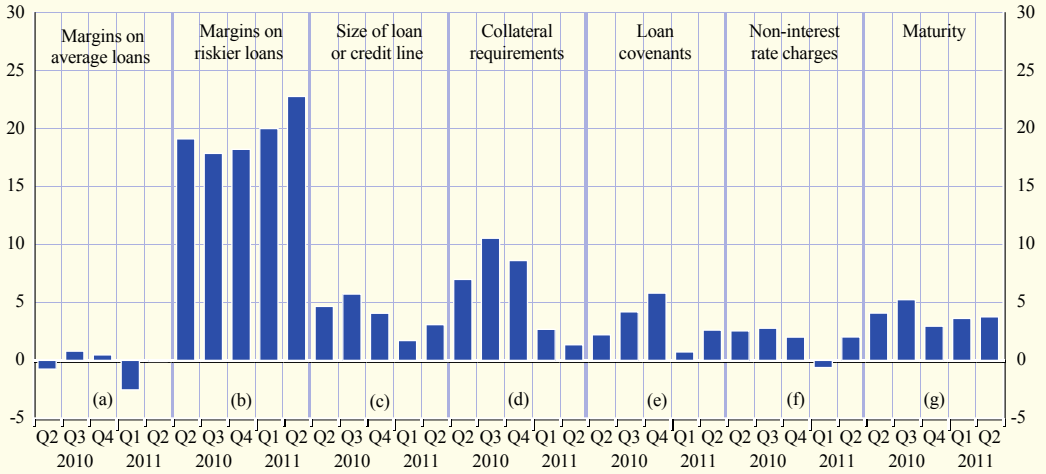
Looking at the factors underlying overall developments in credit standards, factors related to the perception of risks, in particular expectations regarding overall economic activity and the industry or firm-specific outlook, were reported to have contributed more to the tightening of credit standards (11% and 10% respectively, from 5% in the first quarter). At the same time, the overall contributions of banks' costs of funds and balance sheet constraints remained broadly unchanged, with the cost of capital (6%, from 3%) and banks' liquidity positions (9%, from 7%) gaining somewhat in importance. By contrast, as counterbalancing factors, competitive pressures from other banks were reported to have increasingly had an easing impact (-9%, after -7%).

Meanwhile, developments in the lending terms and conditions reported by euro area banks did not change visibly in the second quarter of 2011, as compared with the previous quarter (see Chart B). The widening of margins on riskier loans appears to have continued (23%, from 20%), while margins on average loans remained unchanged, after the slight narrowing reported in the previous quarter (0%, compared with -3% in the first quarter of 2011). Other terms and conditions (e.g. non-interest charges, size and maturity, and collateral requirements) only changed slightly at overall marginal levels.

Looking forward, on balance, euro area banks expect a slight increase in the net tightening of credit standards for loans to non-financial corporations in the third quarter of 2011 (to 6% in net terms). This is expected to affect primarily large firms, as well as long-term loans.

Chart B Changes in terms and conditions for approving loans or credit lines to enterprises

(net percentages of banks reporting tightening terms and conditions)

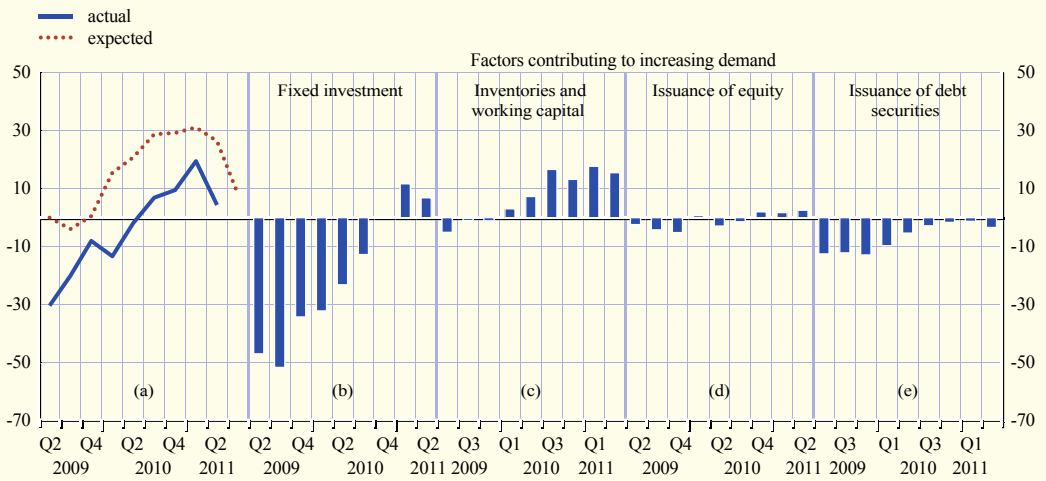


Note: The net percentages refer to the difference between the sum of the percentages for "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably".

Loan demand: In the second quarter of 2011, net demand for loans on the part of enterprises increased significantly less than in the first quarter (4%, from 19% in previous quarter; see Chart C). This development was somewhat more pronounced for loans to large enterprises (0%, down from 16% in the previous round) than for loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (6%, down from 13% in the previous round). As regards maturities, the increase in net demand was weaker for long-term loans (7%, down from 18%) than for short-term loans (9%, down from 14%).

Chart C Changes in demand for loans or credit lines to enterprises

(net percentages)



Notes: In panel (a), the net percentages refer to the difference between the sum of the percentages for "increased considerably" and "increased somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "decreased somewhat" and "decreased considerably". The net percentages for the questions related to the factors are the difference between the percentage of banks reporting that the given factor contributed to an increase in demand and the percentage reporting that it contributed to a decline. "Actual" values refer to the period in which the survey was conducted. "Expected" values refer to the expected changes over the next three months.

According to participants, the less marked increase in net demand appeared to be driven mainly by less pronounced financing needs for fixed investment (7%, down from 12%), as well as for inventories and working capital, albeit only to a very limited extent in the case of the latter (16%, down from 18% in the previous quarter). In addition, the issuance of debt securities was reported to have curbed demand for loans slightly (-3%, from -1%).

Looking forward, banks expect demand for corporate loans to rise at a higher pace than in the second quarter of 2011 (8% in net terms), but more moderately than in previous quarters. That would apply to both small and medium-sized enterprises and large firms. As regards maturities, the increase would affect short-term loans somewhat more markedly.

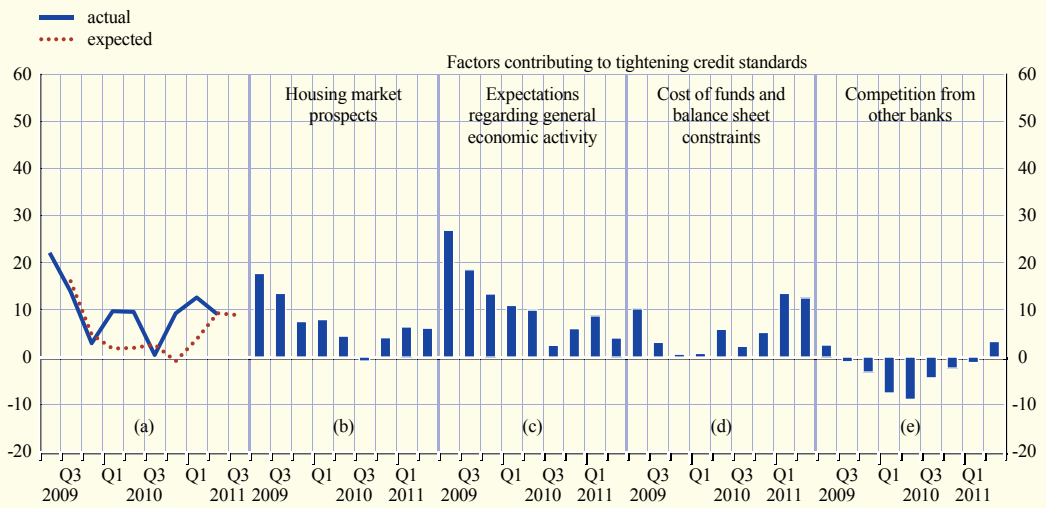
Loans to households for house purchase

Credit standards: In the second quarter of 2011, the net percentage of banks reporting a tightening of credit standards for loans to households for house purchase dropped slightly, to 9%, from 13% in the previous quarter (see Chart D). The decline in the degree of net tightening was mainly related to less negative expectations with respect to general economic activity (4%, down from 9% in the first quarter of 2011). The cost of funding and balance sheet constraints, by contrast, continued to contribute most to the overall level of net tightening, which remained unchanged at 13%.

In line with the less negative expectations regarding general economic activity, banks reported, in net terms, a marginal decrease in the tightening of risk-related terms and conditions (such as margins on riskier loans, collateral required, maturity, "loan-to-value" ratios, etc.) in comparison with the previous round, while indicating a slight rise in the widening of margins on average loans as well as in the increase in non-interest rate charges.

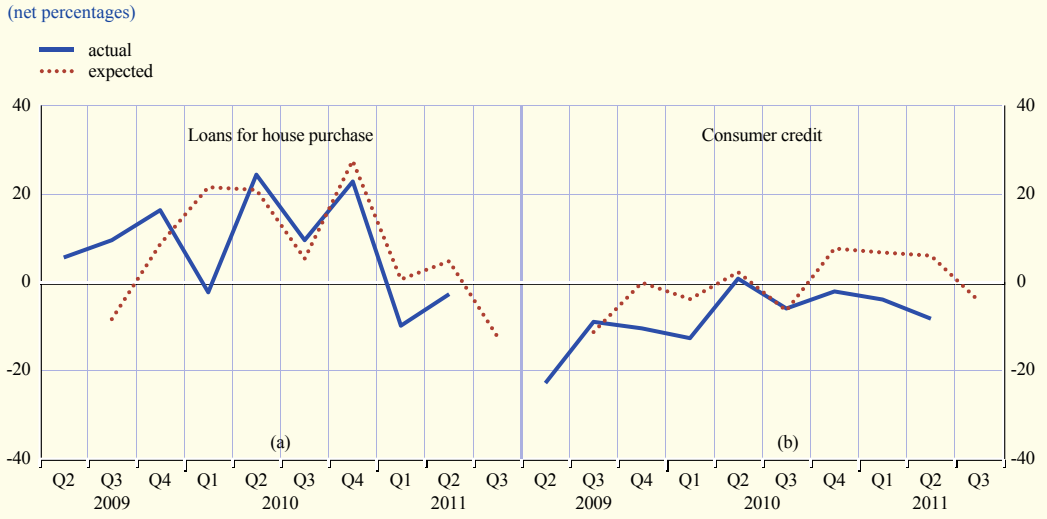
Chart D Changes in credit standards applied to the approval of loans to households for house purchase

(net percentages)



Note: See notes to Chart A.

Chart E Changes in demand for loans to households for house purchase and consumer credit



Notes: The net percentages refer to the difference between the sum of the percentages for "increased considerably" and "increased somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "decreased somewhat" and "decreased considerably". "Realised" values refer to the period in which the survey was conducted. "Expected" values refer to the expected changes over the next three months.

Looking ahead, at 9% for the third quarter of 2011, banks expect an unchanged degree of net tightening of credit standards on loans for house purchase.

Loan demand: After the contraction in loan demand reported in the previous quarter, euro area banks reported a lower pace of decline in demand for mortgage loans in the second quarter of 2011 (-3% in net terms, from -10% in the previous quarter; see Chart E). This appears to have been mainly related to substantially less negative housing market prospects.

Looking forward, however, banks expect a further decrease in demand for housing loans (-12% in net terms) in the third quarter of the year.

Consumer credit and other lending to households

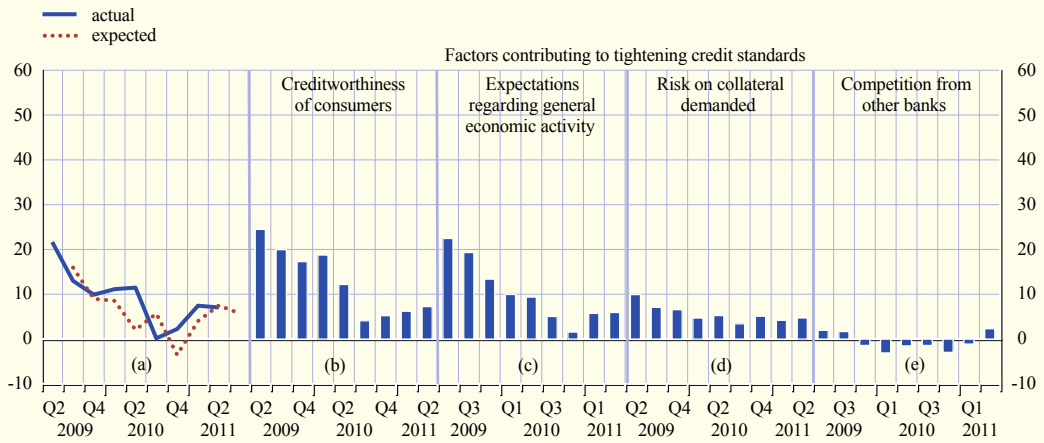
Credit standards: Broadly in line with expectations, euro area banks reported an unchanged degree of slight tightening of credit standards (7%) for the second quarter of 2011 (see Chart F). Factors contributing to this net tightening were again a combination of both credit supply-side factors and risk perceptions. Price-related terms and conditions on consumer credit (notably margins on both average and riskier loans) were raised further, while other non-price terms and conditions remained broadly unchanged.

Looking forward, in net terms, 6% of banks expect a further tightening of credit standards for consumer credit and other lending to households in the third quarter of 2011.

Loan demand: In the second quarter of 2011, the decline in demand for consumer credit was reported to have accelerated (at -8% in net terms, from -4% in the last quarter of 2010; see Chart E), mainly on account of lower spending on durable consumer goods.

Chart F Changes in credit standards applied to the approval of consumer credit and other lending to households

(net percentages)



Note: See notes to Chart A.

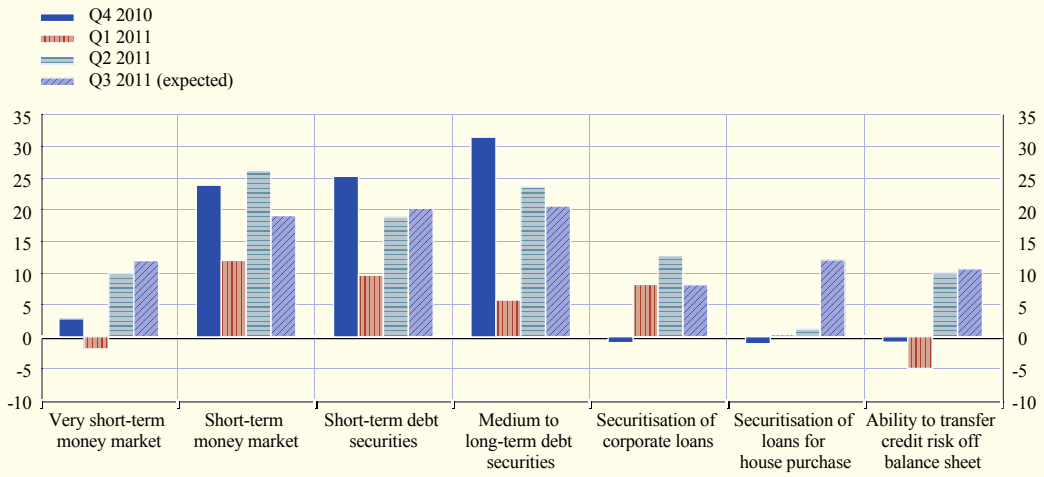
Looking ahead, banks expect the decline in demand for consumer credit to moderate in the third quarter of 2011 (to -4% in net terms).

Ad hoc questions on the impact of the financial turmoil

As in previous survey rounds, the July 2011 survey also contained an ad hoc question aimed at assessing the extent to which the financial market tensions affected banks' access to the wholesale funding market in the second quarter of 2011, and the extent to which they might still have an effect in the third quarter of 2011.

Chart G Change in the access to wholesale funding over the past three months

(net percentages of banks reporting deteriorated market access)



Note: The net percentages are defined as the difference between the sum of the percentages for "deteriorated considerably" and "deteriorated somewhat" and the sum of the percentages for "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably".

On balance, euro area banks reported a deterioration in their access to money markets, both for very short maturities (less than one week) and for maturities of more than one week (see Chart G). At the same time, euro area banks continued to report, in net terms, an overall deterioration in their ability to access debt securities markets, which was more pronounced than in the previous survey. Finally, still in net terms, conditions for access to securitisation remained broadly unchanged for loans to households, but deteriorated further for loans to enterprises. Likewise, the ability to transfer risks off their balance sheets was judged to have deteriorated, after the improvement that had been reported in the previous quarter.

Looking forward, euro area banks expect their access to the money market to deteriorate slightly less markedly in the third quarter of the year. By contrast, the issuance of debt securities, as well as the securitisation of loans, is expected to remain limited.

Ad hoc questions on the impact of Basel III and other changes in bank regulation

The questionnaire for the July 2011 survey also included two new ad hoc questions that aimed at assessing the extent to which the new regulatory capital requirements set out in "Basel III"[3] (or any other specific national regulations concerning banks' capital that have recently been approved, or are expected to be approved in the near future) affect banks' lending policies via the potential impact on their capital position and the credit standards they apply to loans.

According to banks' replies, in net terms,[4] 20% of the banks reported a decline in their risk-weighted assets over the past six months and expected a further decline in the next six months as a result of compliance with the capital requirements set out in "Basel III" (or any other specific national regulations concerning banks' capital that have recently been approved or are expected to be approved in the near future). This decline was and is expected to remain focused on riskier, as opposed to average, loans. For 2012, a net percentage of 13% of banks currently expect a further decline in their risk-weighted assets, with an even stronger focus on riskier loans. As regards the effect on their capital position, on balance, 40% of the banks noted an increase in their capital position for the past six months, 32% expect one in the next six months and 37% for 2012. In the last six months, the rise in banks' capital positions was achieved mainly through retained earnings and, albeit to a lesser degree, through the issuance of new shares. This focus on retained earnings in building up their capital is expected to strengthen further in the next six months, as well as in 2012.

Participating banks indicated that their credit standards for, in particular, loans to large enterprises were tightened as a result of adjustments implemented in view of the new capital requirements set out in "Basel III" (or any other specific national regulations concerning banks' capital that have recently been approved or are expected to be approved in the near future) over the past six months (22% in net terms). By contrast, credit standards for loans to small and medium-sized enterprises and for housing or consumer loans were affected only slightly. Looking forward, in the next six months, as well as in 2012 as a whole, banks expect the effects to continue to be strongest for loans to large enterprises (18% and 35% respectively in net terms), but also expect other loan categories – in particular loans to small and medium-sized enterprises – to be increasingly affected.

3 See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems*, Bank for International Settlements, 16 December 2010 (available at: http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs189.pdf).
4 The results shown are calculated as a percentage of the number of banks that did not reply "not applicable".

2.2 SECURITIES ISSUANCE

The annual growth of debt securities issued by euro area residents rose to 3.6% in May 2011, reflecting continued high financing needs from the public sector and the further consolidation of MFIs' balance sheets, as well as a rebound of debt securities issuance by non-financial corporations. At the same time, the annual growth rate of quoted share issuance remained unchanged at 1.4%.

DEBT SECURITIES

In May 2011 the annualised growth rate of debt securities issued by euro area residents rose to 3.6%, compared with 3.2% in the previous month (see Table 4). This increase in debt securities issuance activity was driven by a slower pace of contraction in short-term issuance, while the growth in issuance of long-term debt securities accelerated. Looking at short-term trends, in May 2011 the annualised and seasonally adjusted six-month growth rate of debt securities issuance continued its rapid decline to 1.1%, from 5% in January and 3% in March and April (see Chart 9). This decline was due mainly to a sharp decrease in debt issuance by financial corporations other than MFIs and a slowdown in the rate of growth of debt issuance by the public sector.

Since the beginning of 2010, the contraction in the issuance of short-term securities has been more than compensated for by growth in issuance of debt securities with fixed long-term rates. This trend continued in May 2011. While the long-term floating rate segment of the market showed signs of a moderate recovery in the last months of 2010 and at the beginning of 2011, this development was not sustained in the second quarter of 2011. In May 2011 issuance of floating rate long-term debt securities declined slightly, after the small increase registered in the previous month.

The increase in the annual growth of debt securities issuance recorded in May was broadly based across sectors, except in the case of financial corporations other than MFIs. The annual growth rate of debt securities issued by the general government edged up slightly to 7.0% in May 2011, compared with 6.7% in April, reflecting continued and relatively high funding needs in the euro area public sector. After having declined for more than a year, the annual growth rate of debt securities issued by non-financial corporations rose to 4.2% in May 2011, from 3.4% in April. This increase in the growth

Table 4 Securities issued by euro area residents

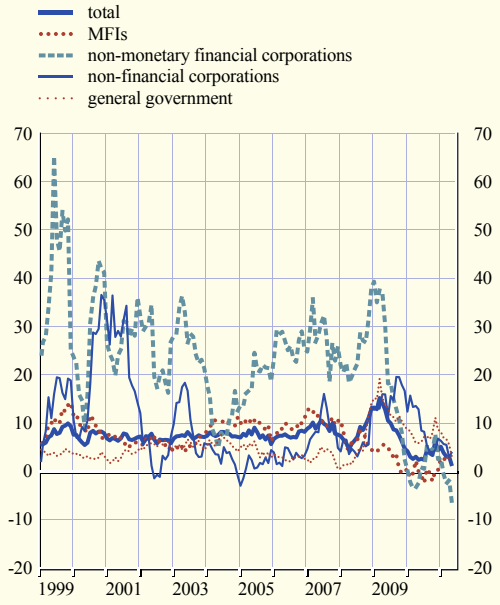
Issuing sector	Amount outstanding (EUR billions) 2011 May	Annual growth rates [1] 2010 Q2	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 April	2011 May
Debt securities	**16,203**	**4.7**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**3.6**
MFIs	5,394	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.4	1.7
Non-monetary financial corporations	3,268	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.3
Non-financial corporations	839	15.3	10.4	8.4	6.3	3.4	4.2
General government	6,703	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0
of which:							
Central government	6,119	8.3	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.1
Other general government	584	8.2	10.9	12.3	13.0	14.6	17.4
Quoted shares	**4,777**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.4**
MFIs	476	6.6	5.2	6.6	6.4	6.8	7.4
Non-monetary financial corporations	356	5.2	4.3	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.5
Non-financial corporations	3,945	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: ECB.
1) For details, see the technical notes for Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of the "Euro area statistics" section.

of debt securities issuance by the corporate sector may partly be explained by relatively tight bank lending standards at a time when financial conditions in the debt market were favourable for non-financial corporations. At the same time, issuance activity by the corporate sector remained far below the peaks reached in 2009 and 2010, thereby reflecting an ongoing normalisation both of recourse to market funding and of firms' demand for bank loans. The annual growth rate of debt securities issued by MFIs rose to 1.7% in May 2011, from 0.4% in April. This increase confirms the gradual recovery of debt securities issuance by the MFI sector, which had contracted in the second half of 2010. The new regulatory requirements may, to some extent, explain the recent rebound in issuance of debt securities and, in particular, covered bonds by euro area MFIs, which may be seeking to enhance their short-term liquidity positions. Issuance activity by financial corporations other than MFIs decreased further, to 0.3% in May 2011, compared with 1.1% in April.

Chart 9 Sectoral breakdown of debt securities issued by euro area residents

(six-month annualised growth rates; seasonally adjusted)



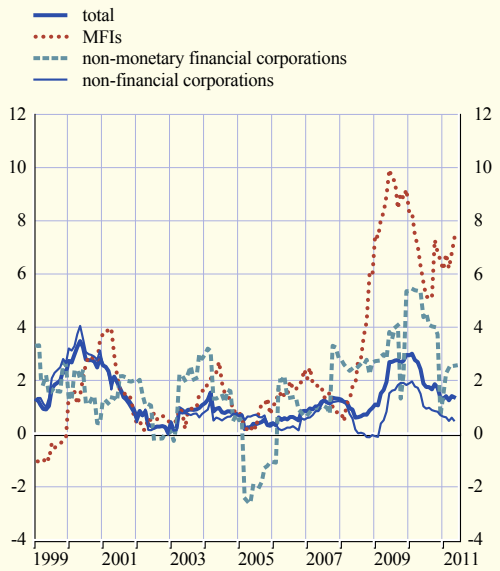
Source: ECB.

QUOTED SHARES

The annual growth rate of quoted share issuance by euro area residents remained unchanged at 1.4% in May 2011, mainly driven by increased issuance activity on the part of MFIs. The annual rate of growth in equity issuance by MFIs rose to 7.4% in May 2011, from 6.8% in April (see Chart 10). Equity issuance activity by euro area MFIs continued to be supported by ongoing efforts to strengthen balance sheets and replenish capital bases. At the same time, the annual growth rate of quoted shares issued by financial corporations other than MFIs remained unchanged at 2.5%, slightly above the growth rates recorded in the first quarter of the year. The annual growth of quoted shares issued by non-financial corporations fell slightly, to 0.5% in May 2011, from 0.6% in April.

Chart 10 Sectoral breakdown of quoted shares issued by euro area residents

(annual growth rates)



Source: ECB.
Note: Growth rates are calculated on the basis of financial transactions.

2.3 MONEY MARKET INTEREST RATES

Money market interest rates remained broadly unchanged between early July and early August 2011. In the seventh maintenance period

of 2011, which started on 13 July, the EONIA was relatively stable for the first week, staying relatively close to the main refinancing rate, before gradually declining in the following week.

Unsecured money market interest rates remained broadly unchanged between early July and early August 2011. On 3 August the one-month, three-month, six-month and twelve-month EURIBOR stood at 1.43%, 1.60%, 1.81% and 2.17% respectively – i.e. 9 basis points and 3 basis points higher, the same and 2 basis points lower than the levels observed on 6 July. Consequently, the spread between the twelve-month and one-month EURIBOR – an indicator of the slope of the money market yield curve – decreased by 11 basis points to stand at 74 basis points on 3 August (see Chart 11).

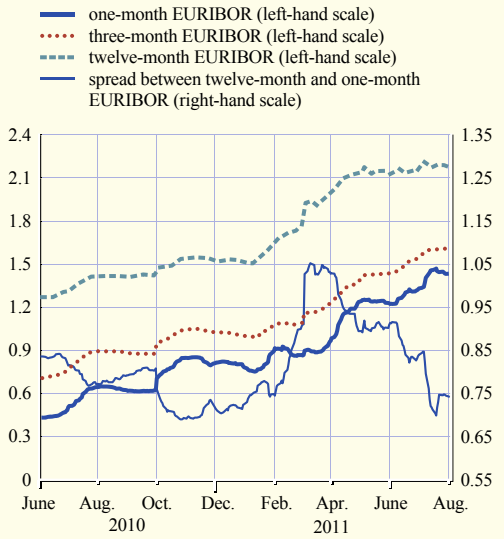
The three-month EONIA swap rate stood at 1.18% on 3 August, 5 basis points lower than on 6 July. The corresponding unsecured rate increased by 3 basis points to stand at 1.60% on 3 August, resulting in the spread between the unsecured three-month EURIBOR and the secured three-month EONIA swap rate increasing by 18 basis points to 42 basis points.

The interest rates implied by the prices of three-month EURIBOR futures maturing in September and December 2011 and March and June 2012 stood at 1.60%, 1.58%, 1.58% and 1.58% respectively on 3 August, representing respective decreases of 17 basis points and 33 basis points for September and December 2011 and decreases of 41 basis points and 48 basis points in March and June 2012 respectively compared with the levels observed on 6 July. These decreases imply a downward shift in the money market yield curve.

Between 6 July and the end of the sixth maintenance period on 12 July, the EONIA remained stable at around 0.60% amid conditions of continued excess liquidity. During the remainder of July, the EONIA was somewhat volatile, continuing the pattern observed since the beginning of

Chart 11 Money market interest rates

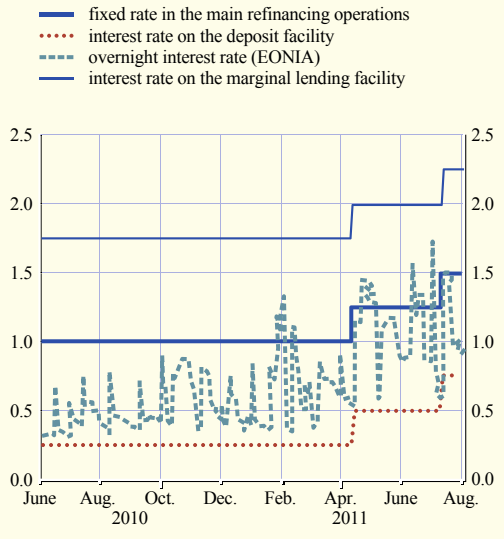
(percentages per annum; spread in percentage points; daily data)



Sources: ECB and Thomson Reuters.

Chart 12 ECB interest rates and the overnight interest rate

(percentages per annum; daily data)



Sources: ECB and Thomson Reuters.

the year. On 13 July the EONIA stood at 1.48% and began the seventh maintenance period of the year relatively close to the new level of the rate in the main refinancing operation conducted at the beginning of that maintenance period. The EONIA remained relatively close to the main refinancing rate during the first week of the maintenance period, reflecting a balance, on aggregate, between banks' desire to fulfil their reserve requirements early in the maintenance period and the overall amount of excess liquidity. The EONIA then started to decline in the following week, as a consequence of strong demand by banks displayed in the second main refinancing operation and the subsequent longer-term refinancing operation. On 3 August the EONIA stood at 0.86%.

The Eurosystem conducted a number of refinancing operations between 6 July and 3 August. On 12 July it conducted a fine-tuning operation in which €74.8 billion was absorbed in order to counter a liquidity surplus that emerged at the end of the sixth maintenance period of 2011. In the main refinancing operations of the seventh maintenance period, which were conducted on 12, 19 and 26 July and 3 August, the Eurosystem allotted €153.6 billion, €197.1 billion, €164.2 billion and €172.0 billion respectively. The Eurosystem also conducted two longer-term refinancing operations in July, both as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment: a special-term refinancing operation on 12 July with a maturity of one maintenance period (in which €67.8 billion was allotted); and a three-month longer-term refinancing operation on 27 July (in which €85.0 billion was allotted). The Eurosystem also conducted four one-week liquidity-absorbing operations on 12, 19 and 26 July and 2 August as variable rate tender procedures with a maximum bid rate of 1.50%. With these operations, the Eurosystem absorbed in full the liquidity provided by purchases carried out under the Securities Markets Programme.

The seventh maintenance period of the year, which started on 13 July, was characterised by higher levels of excess liquidity in its first week than those observed in the previous maintenance period, with average daily recourse to the deposit facility standing below €15 billion. Recourse to the deposit facility increased steadily thereafter, standing at a daily average of €39 billion on 3 August for the whole maintenance period.

2.4 BOND MARKETS

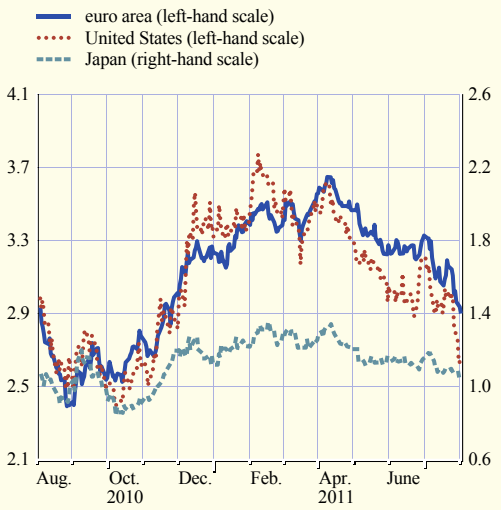
In the course of July and early August, yields on AAA-rated long-term euro area government bonds declined markedly, as did those on corresponding US government bonds. Negative surprises regarding the future strength of the economic recovery, as well as intensified tensions in euro area sovereign debt markets and discussions about the government debt ceiling and its implications for bond ratings in the United States, weighed on market sentiment. In this context, uncertainty about future bond market developments, as measured by implied bond market volatility, increased in the euro area while it remained broadly unchanged in the United States. Intra-euro area sovereign bond yield spreads widened further in the case of some countries, most notably for Italy and Spain. At the same time, data on euro area long-term break-even inflation rates in early August continued to indicate that inflation expectations remain firmly anchored.

Between the end of June and 3 August, AAA-rated long-term euro area government bond yields declined by 40 basis points to stand at 2.9% at the end of the period under review. In the United States, long-term bond yields declined by 55 basis points and stood at 2.6% on 3 August

(see Chart 13). Consequently, the nominal interest rate differential between ten-year government bond yields in the United States and those in the euro area increased over the period under review. Between the end of June and early August, implied bond market volatility increased in the euro area while it remained broadly unchanged in the United States. In Japan, ten-year government bond yields declined by 12 basis points over the period under review, to stand at 1.0% on 3 August.

Chart 13 Long-term government bond yields

(percentages per annum; daily data)



Sources: Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters.
Note: Long-term government bond yields refer to ten-year bonds or to the closest available bond maturity.

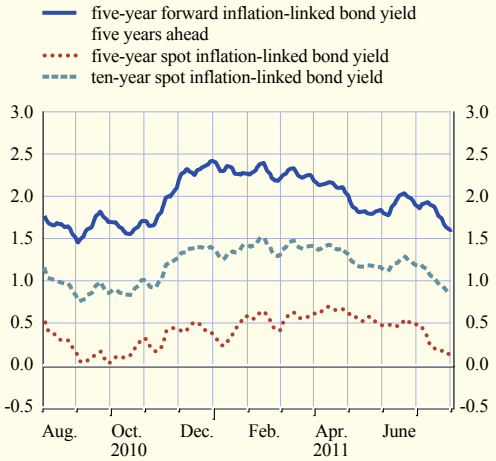
Developments in AAA-rated long-term euro area and US bond yields were mainly driven by a weaker outlook regarding the strength of the global economic recovery and the tensions in euro area sovereign debt markets prompting rising risk aversion and safe-haven flows. Both factors weighed significantly on market sentiment in sovereign bond markets, and were, to some extent, also reflected in equity and corporate bond prices. Regarding the assessment of the prospects for economic activity, the markets were confronted with a number of weaker than expected economic data releases, especially in the United States. Reflecting these developments, analysts also tended recently to revise their short-term GDP growth expectations for some of the major economies downwards. In addition, the tensions in euro area sovereign debt markets remained strong, thereby causing significant increases in demand for highly rated and liquid government bonds. In the last days of July, after the agreement reached at the European summit, these tensions temporarily abated and risk aversion decreased somewhat across markets, although these decreases were again reversed later on. In addition, the uncertainty associated with discussions about the government debt ceiling in the United States and its implications for bond ratings there contributed to undermining market confidence.

Intra-euro area sovereign bond yield spreads vis-à-vis German sovereign bond yields widened further for some countries during the period under review. At the same time, safe-haven flows kept intensifying in July. These developments were driven primarily by the discussions on, and uncertainty about, the form of further support for Greece, as well as by a series of sovereign bond rating downgrades. In late July, after the decision on further support for Greece had been reached at the European summit, the tensions related to the sovereign debt crisis abated to some extent, and intra-euro area sovereign spreads declined significantly, especially in the case of the countries covered by the support programmes. However, lingering fears of the crisis spreading to other euro area countries continued to weigh on market sentiment. In fact, at the end of the review period, sovereign bond spreads for Italy and Spain, in particular, were significantly above the levels observed at the end of June.

Yields on ten-year inflation-linked euro area government bonds declined by 28 basis points over the period under review, while those on five-year inflation-linked bonds fell by 38 basis points (see Chart 14). On 3 August, five and ten-year spot real yields stood

Chart 14 Euro area zero coupon inflation-linked bond yields

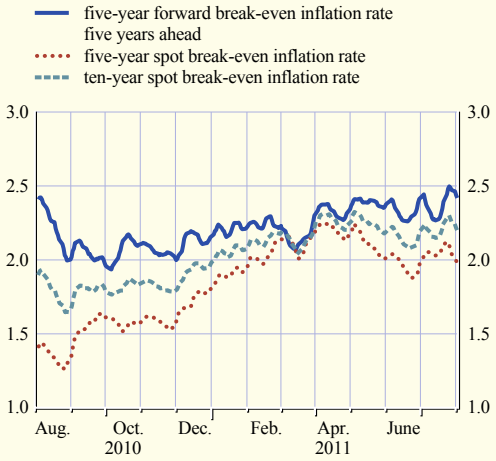
(percentages per annum; five-day moving averages of daily data; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Thomson Reuters and ECB calculations.

Chart 15 Euro area zero coupon break-even inflation rates

(percentages per annum; five-day moving averages of daily data; seasonally adjusted)



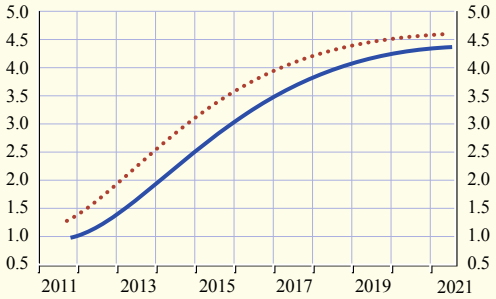
Sources: Thomson Reuters and ECB calculations.

at 0.1% and 0.9% respectively. The recent decline in inflation-linked bond yields most likely reflects a more muted outlook for economic activity. At the same time, implied forward break-even inflation rates (five-year forward five years ahead) in the euro area decreased by about 13 basis points, to stand at 2.4% on 3 August (see Chart 15). The corresponding inflation swap rates remained broadly unchanged, standing at around 2.4% on the same date. Compared with the signals received from the relatively stable inflation swap markets, estimates of implied inflation expectations inferred from break-even inflation rates were somewhat volatile in July and early August, reflecting increased volatility in nominal and real bond yields, as well as the fact that the nominal yield curve has responded more promptly to recent episodes of safe-haven flows than the real yield curve. Overall, market-based indicators suggest that market participants' inflation expectations remain firmly anchored.

The general pattern of long-term euro area bond yields can be decomposed into changes in interest rate expectations (and related risk premia) at different horizons (see Chart 16). Compared with the end of June, the term structure of short-term forward rates for all maturity horizons has shifted downwards by around 25 to 55 basis points, reflecting

Chart 16 Implied forward euro area overnight interest rates

(percentages per annum; daily data)



Sources: ECB, EuroMTS (underlying data) and Fitch Ratings (ratings).
Notes: The implied forward yield curve, which is derived from the term structure of interest rates observed in the market, reflects market expectations of future levels for short-term interest rates. The method used to calculate these implied forward yield curves is outlined in the "Euro area yield curve" section of the ECB's website. The data used in the estimate are AAA-rated euro area government bond yields.

adjustments to yield expectations amid a more muted outlook for economic activity, as well as adjustments to the risk premia during the period under review.

Over the review period, spreads on investment-grade corporate bonds issued by non-financial corporations increased slightly, especially in the case of lower rating classes. These indicators appear to be in line with expected default probabilities for non-financial corporations, and remain both close to historical averages and well below the high values recorded during the financial crisis. Spreads on investment-grade corporate bonds issued by financial corporations increased more than those on bonds issued by non-financial corporations, especially in the case of lower-rated bonds. Increased uncertainty about the prospects for global economic growth, as well as the increased risk aversion related to the turbulences in sovereign bond markets, which had a negative impact on financial stock prices, was also clearly visible in the prices charged for debt issued by financial corporations. However, the yields on corporate bonds issued by financial corporations continued to be significantly lower than during the period after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and close to the levels observed at the beginning of this year.

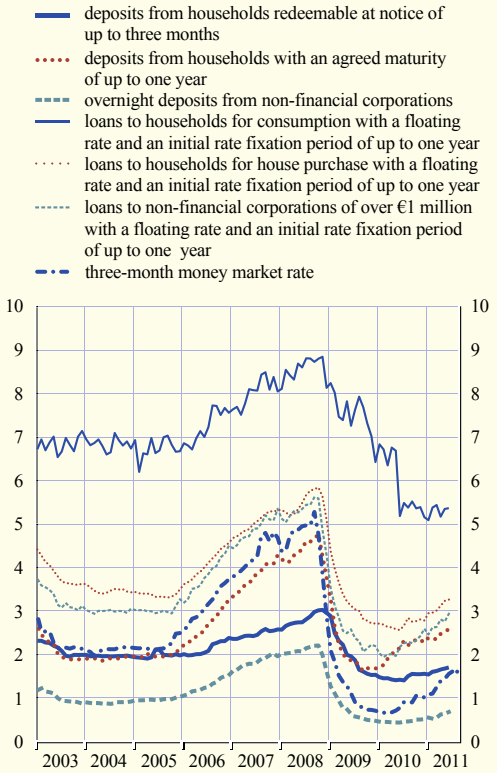
2.5 INTEREST RATES ON LOANS AND DEPOSITS

In June 2011 most MFI interest rates continued to rise. By historical standards, MFI lending rates for loans to both households and non-financial corporations still remain very low across all maturities.

In June 2011 most short-term MFI interest rates tended to increase. Short-term interest rates on deposits from households rose slightly (by between 3 and 6 basis points) in comparison with the previous month, whereas rates on deposits from non-financial corporations rose by between 4 and 12 basis points (see Chart 17). MFI interest rates on short-term loans to households, on the other hand, remained broadly unchanged, after the noticeable increases recorded in past months. Interest rates on short-term housing loans stood at 3.3%, 3 basis points above the level recorded in the previous month, and interest rates on consumer credit stood 2 basis points higher than in May, at 5.4%. Interest rates on overdrafts rose by 10 basis points for non-financial corporations and by 7 basis points for households. Bank lending rates on small corporate loans (i.e. loans of up to €1 million) increased slightly, by 4 basis points, and bank lending rates on large loans (i.e. loans of more than €1 million) with a rate fixation period of

Chart 17 Short-term MFI interest rates and a short-term market rate

(percentages per annum; rates on new business)



Source: ECB.
Note: Data as of June 2010 may not be fully comparable with those prior to that date owing to methodological changes arising from the implementation of Regulations ECB/2008/32 and ECB/2009/7 (amending Regulation ECB/2001/18).

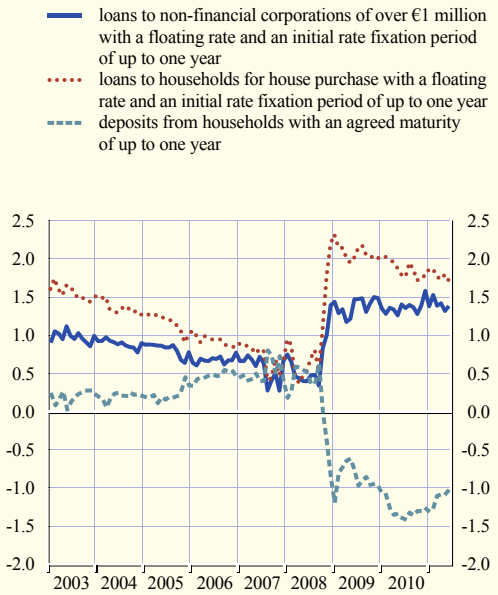
up to one year increased by 18 basis points, standing at 2.93% in June 2011 (compared with 2.75% in May). With the EURIBOR increasing by 11 basis points in June, the spread vis-à-vis short-term MFI lending rates on loans to households fell, while the spread vis-à-vis non-financial corporations increased, on average (see Chart 18).

Taking a longer-term perspective, a significant pass-through of changes in market rates to bank lending rates took place during the last cycle of monetary policy easing. In the period from October 2008 to March 2010, the three-month EURIBOR declined by more than 400 basis points. Short-term rates on both loans to households for house purchase and loans to non-financial corporations decreased by around 300 basis points over the same period. The increase of about 90 basis points in the three-month EURIBOR since March 2010 has partly been reflected in short-term bank lending rates on loans to non-financial corporations and on loans to households for house purchase, while the rates on loans to households for consumption have remained broadly stable (if the statistical reclassification of June 2010 is disregarded).

In the case of longer-term maturities, developments in MFI interest rates on loans to households and those to non-financial corporations were mixed. More specifically, the rates on loans to households for house purchase with an initial rate fixation period of over five and up to ten years remained broadly unchanged, while those on loans for consumption with an initial rates fixation period of over five years fell by 11 basis points. The average lending rates on small-sized loans with an initial

Chart 18 Spreads of short-term MFI interest rates vis-à-vis the three-month money market rate

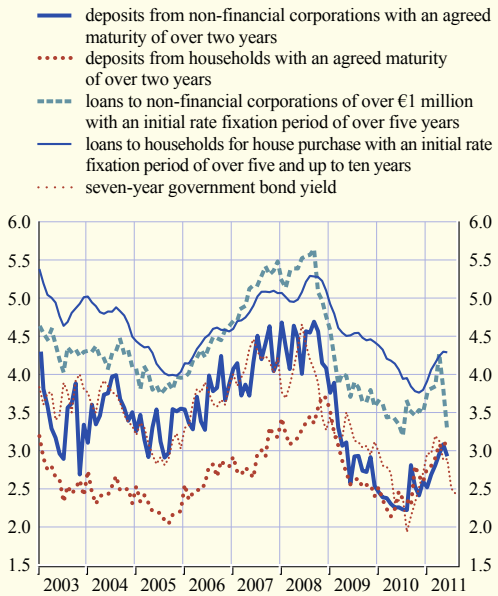
(percentage points; rates on new business)



Source: ECB.
Notes: For the loans, the spreads are calculated as the lending rate minus the three-month money market rate. For the deposits, the spread is calculated as the three-month money market rate minus the deposit rate. Data as of June 2010 may not be fully comparable with those prior to that date owing to methodological changes arising from the implementation of Regulations ECB/2008/32 and ECB/2009/7 (amending Regulation ECB/2001/18).

Chart 19 Long-term MFI interest rates and a long-term market rate

(percentages per annum; rates on new business)



Source: ECB.
Note: Data as of June 2010 may not be fully comparable with those prior to that date owing to methodological changes arising from the implementation of Regulations ECB/2008/32 and ECB/2009/7 (amending Regulation ECB/2001/18).

rate fixation period of over five years rose by 4 basis points. At the same time, however, interest rates on large-sized loans with similar maturity declined by yet another 57 basis points, standing at 3.2% in June 2011, more than offsetting the spike recorded in April.

In June 2011 the spread between long-term rates on loans to households and the yield on AAA-rated seven-year government bonds rebounded by around 15 basis points, to about 145 basis points, driven mainly by decreasing bond yields, while lending rates remained basically unchanged. For non-financial corporations, the corresponding spread vis-à-vis large-sized loans decreased significantly, standing at 43 basis points, while the spread vis-à-vis small-sized loans increased to 156 basis points.

Viewed from a longer-term perspective, euro area banks have adjusted their lending rates on large-sized long-term loans to non-financial corporations broadly in line with changes in the yields on AAA-rated long-term government bonds. By contrast, lending rates on long-term loans to households and small-sized loans to non-financial corporations have generally shown a somewhat more incomplete and sluggish pass-through.

2.6 EQUITY MARKETS

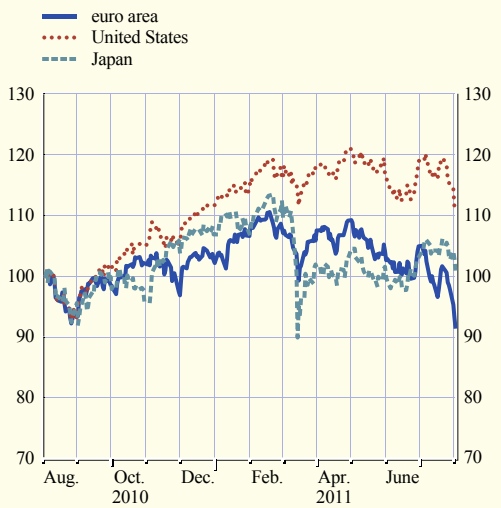
Between the end of June and 3 August, stock prices declined in both the euro area and the United States. These developments were driven by less favourable expectations about the global economic outlook, on the one hand, and by continuing tensions related to the euro area sovereign debt crisis, on the other. When these tensions eased after the European summit on 21 July, stock prices temporarily recovered somewhat, but suffered again towards the end of the period under review, as uncertainty associated with disappointing economic releases, discussions about the government debt ceiling in the United States and renewed tensions in euro area sovereign debt markets weighed on market sentiment. Stock market uncertainty, as measured by implied volatility, increased on both sides of the Atlantic.

Euro area and US stock prices decreased markedly in July and early August. Overall, euro area stock prices, as measured by the broad-based Dow Jones EURO STOXX index, declined by 12.2% between the end of June and 3 August. The Standard and Poor's 500 index in the United States declined by 4.6% (see Chart 20). Over the same period, stock prices in Japan, as measured by the Nikkei 225 index, declined by 1.8%.

The decline in stock prices, especially in the first half of July, in part reflected tensions related to the euro area debt crisis, which were a substantial factor of uncertainty, in particular with respect to the financial sector outlook. In the second half of July, after the decisions

Chart 20 Stock price indices

(index: 1 August 2010 = 100; daily data)



Source: Thomson Reuters.
Note: The indices used are the Dow Jones EURO STOXX broad index for the euro area, the Standard & Poor's 500 index for the United States and the Nikkei 225 index for Japan.

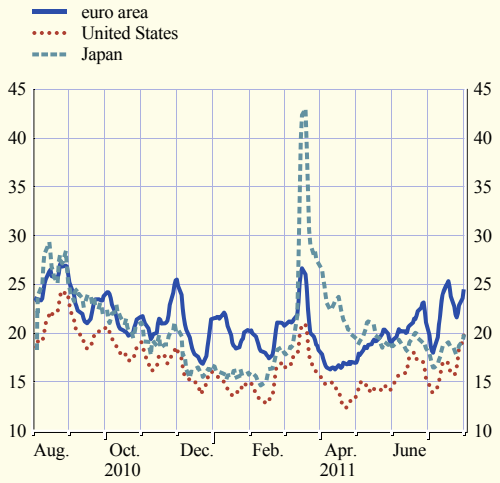
announced at the European summit, risk aversion temporarily abated and stock prices recovered to some extent. Towards the end of the review period, uncertainty associated with discussions about the government debt ceiling in the United States also weighed on market sentiment. In addition, less favourable expectations regarding the strength of the global recovery, in conjunction with recent company releases of disappointing quarterly earnings, continued to weaken investors' risk appetite, putting upward pressure on risk premia. Most economic data releases, especially in the United States, continued to disappoint the markets. Regarding the data on corporate earnings, the growth of actual annual earnings per share of the euro area corporations that are included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX index decreased to 26% in July, from 29% in June, while the earnings-per-share growth 12 months ahead projected by market participants also decreased to 11%, from 12% in June.

In both the euro area and the United States, the level of stock market uncertainty, as measured by implied volatility, generally increased in the period under review (see Chart 21). These developments reflected, to a large extent, changes in market sentiment about the sovereign debt crisis, as well as lingering uncertainty related to the outlook for economic activity.

Overall, stock price indices in the euro area decreased across all sectors in July. In particular, euro area financial stock prices fell sharply amid developments in euro area sovereign debt markets. At the end of the period under review, financial stocks stood 15.2% below the level observed at the end of June. Equity prices in the industrial sector also declined significantly, while healthcare and consumer goods stocks remained relatively less affected. In the United States, industrial and healthcare stocks were among the underperforming sectors, while price declines in the technology sector, as well as in the oil and gas sectors, were relatively small.

Chart 21 Implied stock market volatility

(percentages per annum; five-day moving average of daily data)



Source: Bloomberg.
Notes: The implied volatility series reflects the expected standard deviation of percentage changes in stock prices over a period of up to three months, as implied in the prices of options on stock price indices. The equity indices to which the implied volatilities refer are the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 for the euro area, the Standard & Poor's 500 for the United States and the Nikkei 225 for Japan.

Box 3

INTEGRATED EURO AREA ACCOUNTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2011[1]

The integrated euro area accounts up to the first quarter of 2011 that were released on 29 July 2011 offer comprehensive information on the income, spending, financing and portfolio decisions of institutional sectors in the euro area. Against the background of a continued recovery, the latest data point to a progressive rebalancing in financial deficits/surpluses across sectors in the euro area. Households maintained their saving rate at the lowest level recorded

1 Detailed data can be found on the ECB's website at http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=2019181.

since 2000, keeping private consumption somewhat resilient in the face of a large and persistent commodity price shock. Non-financial corporations (NFCs) stepped up investment and increased their net borrowing position. Governments managed to cut their deficits significantly in the first quarter of 2011. In addition, the pattern of pronounced financial disintermediation that had emerged since the inception of the financial crisis seems to be receding.

Euro area income and net lending/net borrowing

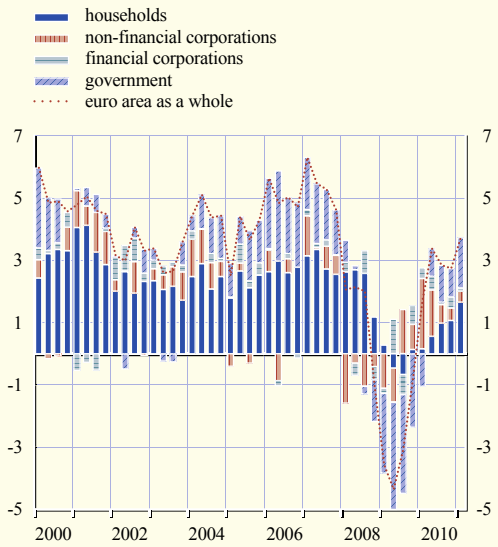
Nominal gross disposable income in the euro area rose faster in the first quarter of 2011, to an annual growth rate of 3.7%, which was to the benefit of, in particular, the government and household sectors (see Chart A).

Euro area saving increased notably, year on year, on the back of an expansion in euro area income that was faster than that in total consumption (marked by noticeably lower government consumption growth), with reduced government disaving contributing most, while household gross saving continued to decline. Gross capital formation rose significantly faster (11.9%, year on year), helped by some restocking, as well as by solid growth of gross fixed capital formation, in part reflecting sizeable favourable weather effects.

With euro area total investment growing faster than saving, the net borrowing of the euro area increased (to 0.9% of GDP, expressed as a four-quarter sum). From a sectoral point of view, this masked further rebalancing between sectors, with another reduction in government net borrowing (the government deficit falling to 5.5% of GDP on a four-quarter moving-sum basis, from a peak

Chart A Gross disposable income in the euro area – contribution by sector

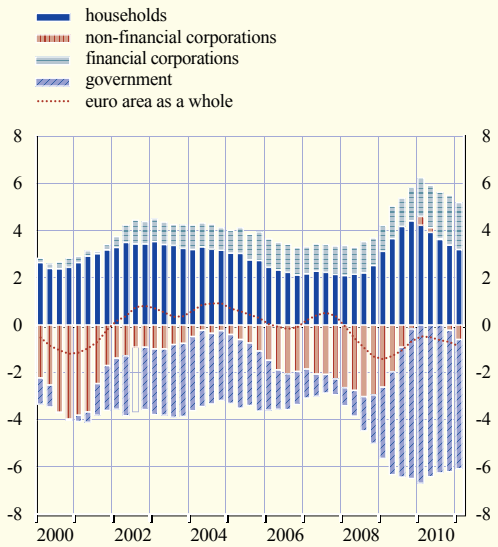
(annual percentage changes; percentage point contributions)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

Chart B Net lending/net borrowing of the euro area

(percentages of GDP; four-quarter moving sums)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

of 6.7% in the first quarter of 2010) and a further decline in households net lending, while the net borrowing of NFCs increased sharply (see Chart B).[2]

The mirror image of these developments can be seen in the external accounts, with a deterioration of the current account balance reflecting the adverse impact of the terms of trade, which was only partly compensated for by a positive net trade contribution in volume terms. On the financing side, cross-border transactions expanded in the order of €100 billion per quarter, pointing to a gradual normalisation. Regarding the funding of the net financing requirement of the euro area, net inflows in equity continued to replace gradually reduced net inflows in debt securities.

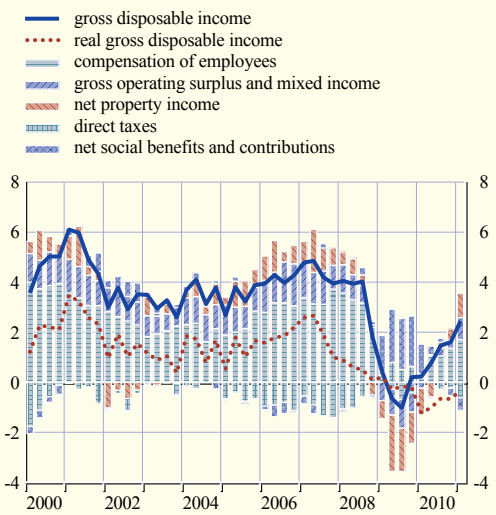
Behaviour of institutional sectors

The further acceleration in *households'* nominal income growth (2.4%, year on year) in the first quarter of 2011 was driven by more rapidly rising salaries, strong mixed income and buoyant property income received (dividends), while income streams originating from government (net social transfers and tax payments) continued to be an incrementally larger drag. Households' income still decreased in real terms, eroded by the rise in inflation due mainly to commodity price increases, albeit at a far slower pace than in the previous four quarters (Chart C). In this context, the annual growth of private consumption was again higher than the income growth, as households chose to continue to dip into their stock of precautionary savings. Viewed in seasonally adjusted terms, their savings ratio remained at the very low level reached in the previous quarter (13.3%; see Chart D), consistent with a somewhat better employment outlook, increasing household wealth

2 The net lending/net borrowing of a sector is the balance of its capital account, which measures the excess of saving and net capital transfers received over capital investments (net lending), or vice versa (net borrowing). It is also the balance of the financial accounts, which measures the difference between transactions in financial assets and transactions in liabilities.

Chart C Households' nominal gross disposable income

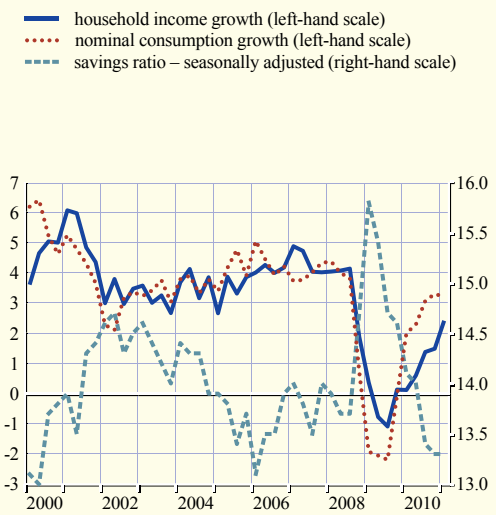
(annual percentage changes; percentage point contributions)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

Chart D The growth of households' income and consumption, and their savings ratio

(annual percentage changes; percentage of gross disposable income; four-quarter moving sum)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

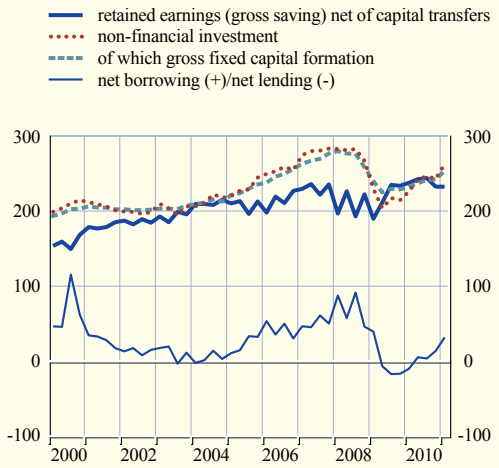
and a rebound in selected housing markets. With saving flows still falling on a year-on-year basis and housing investment recovering, households' net lending again fell markedly, approaching pre-crisis levels. Growth in loans incurred continued at a moderate pace, while the accumulation of financial assets slowed, with signs of a return to preferences for funds intermediated via banks.

The gross operating surplus of *non-financial corporations* again grew markedly in the first quarter of 2011, on the back of strong value-added growth, despite a further increase in the growth of compensation of employees. However, far higher direct taxes paid and dividends distributed led to a mere stabilisation of NFC saving at high levels, which, combined both with a faster expansion in fixed capital investment and with stock-building, induced NFCs to reduce their recourse to internal funds. Hence, net borrowing increased sharply in this quarter (Chart E). This expansionary behaviour on the part of NFCs did not, however, translate into any increase in the growth of their overall external financing, because of signs of re-intermediation: MFI lending picked up (turning positive in the first quarter of 2011), while hitherto strong market funding and buoyant intra-sector lending (trade credit and intra-group credit) moderated. After the failure of Lehman Brothers, trade credit had contracted noticeably less than value added, mitigating constrained bank credit (notably for small and medium-sized enterprises) and/or poor market access (see Chart F). At the same time, NFCs increased their liquidity buffers further (deposits and, in particular, debt securities), pointing to continued caution.

In this context, *government* deficits fell sharply in the first quarter of 2011, reflecting both automatic stabilisers in a recovering economy and the impact of sizeable consolidation measures. Taxes and social contributions grew solidly, while total expenditure contracted in year-on-year terms, for the first time since the start of Monetary Union. The annual growth of compensation of government employees also remained close to zero for the third successive quarter. Debt issuance, however, remained elevated.

Chart E Non-financial corporations' saving, capital investment and net lending (-)/net borrowing; (+)

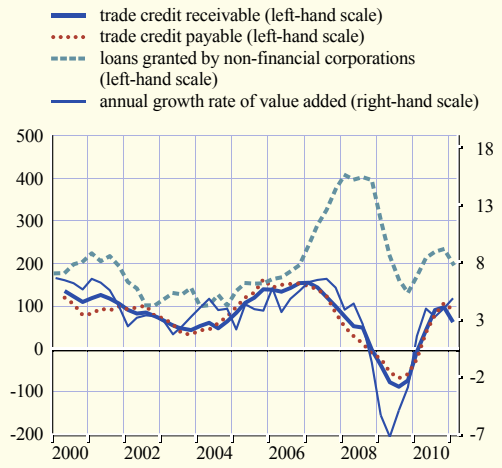
(EUR billions; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.

Chart F Loans granted by non-financial corporations and their trade credit receivable and payable

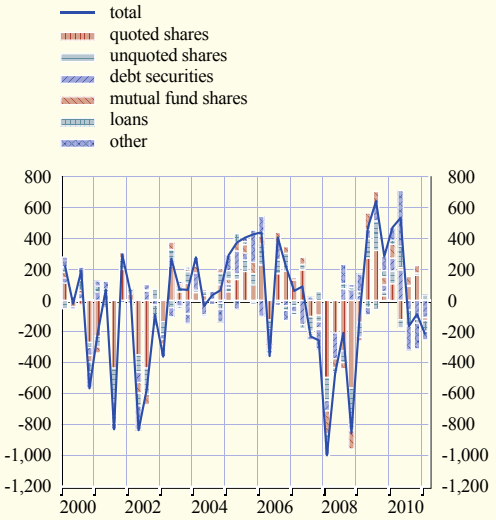
(four-quarter moving sums in EUR billions; annual percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.
Note: Trade credit receivable and payable are estimated by the ECB, on the basis of partial information.

Chart G Holding gains and losses in financial corporations' assets

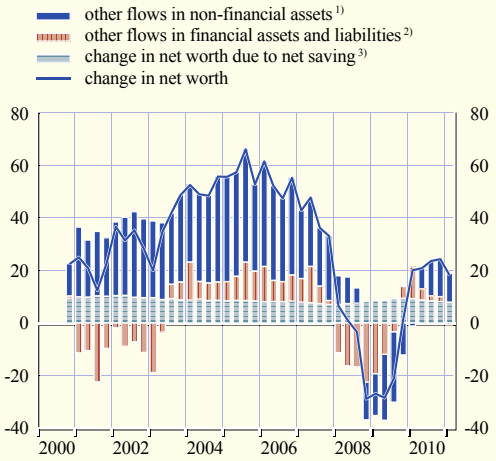
(quarterly flows; EUR billions)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.
Note: Total refers to "other economic flows", which mainly relate to (realised or unrealised) holding gains and losses (including loan write-offs).

Chart H Change in the net worth of households

(four-quarter moving sums; percentages of gross disposable income)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB.
Notes: Data on non-financial assets are estimates by the ECB.
1) Mainly holding gains and losses on real estate and land.
2) Mainly holding gains and losses on shares and other equity.
3) This item comprises: net saving, net capital transfers received and the discrepancy between the non-financial and the financial accounts.

The increase in *financial corporations'* disposable income again resulted mainly from the fact that the growth in dividends earned was higher than that of dividends paid, while value added plus net interest earned grew more slowly. Sizeable net retained earnings (€40 billion per quarter) compensated for valuation losses on debt securities held (stemming from turmoil in some government debt markets) and on instruments denominated in US dollars (see Chart G). Small holding gains on equity were generated in the first quarter of 2011, in contrast to what was experienced in six of the seven previous quarters. In a context of deleveraging pressures, additions to financial corporations' balance sheets (excluding interbank lending) remained subdued, averaging of €200 billion per quarter, compared with up to €1 trillion during the preceding leverage boom. However, the pattern of pronounced financial disintermediation that had emerged since the inception of the financial crisis seems to be receding: households favour more intermediated funds and NFCs' external financing draws less on intra-sector or market funding.

Financial markets

On the *debt securities market*, the government sector stepped up issuance in the first quarter of 2011 (a seasonal pattern), while NFCs again reduced their recourse to the debt securities market on a four quarter moving-sum basis and MFIs resumed their significant issuance of debt securities (partly a seasonally pattern). NFCs, households, insurers and pension funds, and other non-monetary financial intermediaries (referred to as "OFIs") added to their portfolios of debt securities held, while MFIs moderated their selling activities. The rest of the world was a significant net buyer. On the *mutual fund share market*, issuance of non-money market mutual fund shares moderated somewhat from elevated levels (while redemptions in money market mutual fund shares continued), with insurance corporations and non-residents the

biggest net buyers. On the market for *quoted shares*, net issuance moderated in the case of MFIs, but again accelerated somewhat in that of NFCs. MFIs and NFCs were sellers of quoted equity held, while non-residents were heavy net buyers. On the *loan market*, NFCs stopped their net redemptions of MFI loans to resume their net incurrence of loan liabilities, in particular in the short-term segment, while the growth of households' loan liabilities remained stable.

Balance sheet dynamics

In the first quarter of 2011, the net worth of households continued to grow at a significant annual rate, which nonetheless dropped to 18% of their income. Aside from the positive influence of net saving (7.9% of income – gradually declining on the back of falling saving ratios), households benefited from holding gains (10.2% of income) – but less so than in the previous two quarters – on mainly house prices. Residential property prices have now been rising, year on year, for five quarters in a row, after five consecutive quarters of decline (see Chart H).

3 PRICES AND COSTS

Euro area annual HICP inflation was 2.5% in July 2011 according to Eurostat's flash estimate, after 2.7% in June. The relatively high rates of inflation over the past few months largely reflect higher energy and commodity prices. It remains of paramount importance that the rise in HICP inflation does not translate into second-round effects in price and wage-setting behaviour and lead to broad-based inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations must remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of maintaining inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. Risks to the medium-term outlook for price developments remain on the upside.

3.1 CONSUMER PRICES

According to Eurostat's flash estimate, euro area annual HICP inflation was 2.5% in July 2011, after 2.7% in May and June (see Table 5). A detailed breakdown into HICP components is not yet available. However, it is likely that most of the decline stems from the impact of the methodological changes, affecting the measurement of seasonal items in the compilation of the HICP.[1]

In June, the last month for which an official breakdown is available, the annual rate of change in energy prices declined somewhat, to 10.9%, from 11.1% in May, largely owing to a month-on-month decline in the price of oil products such as fuels and lubricants for personal transportation.

The annual rate of change in unprocessed food prices declined from 2.4% in May to 2.0% in June, largely driven by a lower annual rate of increase in the price of fruit, whereas the annual rate of increase in the price of vegetables remained stable at 0.1%. The annual inflation rate of processed food declined somewhat to 3.1% in June – the first decline since March 2010 – despite higher annual rates of change in the prices of bread and cereals, and dairy products. The annual rate of change in tobacco prices continued to decline for the third month in a row.

Excluding all food and energy items, which represent around 30% of the HICP basket, annual HICP inflation increased marginally from 1.5% in May to 1.6% in June. This aggregate, which has

1 For more details, see the box entitled "Methodological changes in the compilation of the HICP and their impact on recent data", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, April 2011.

Table 5 Price developments

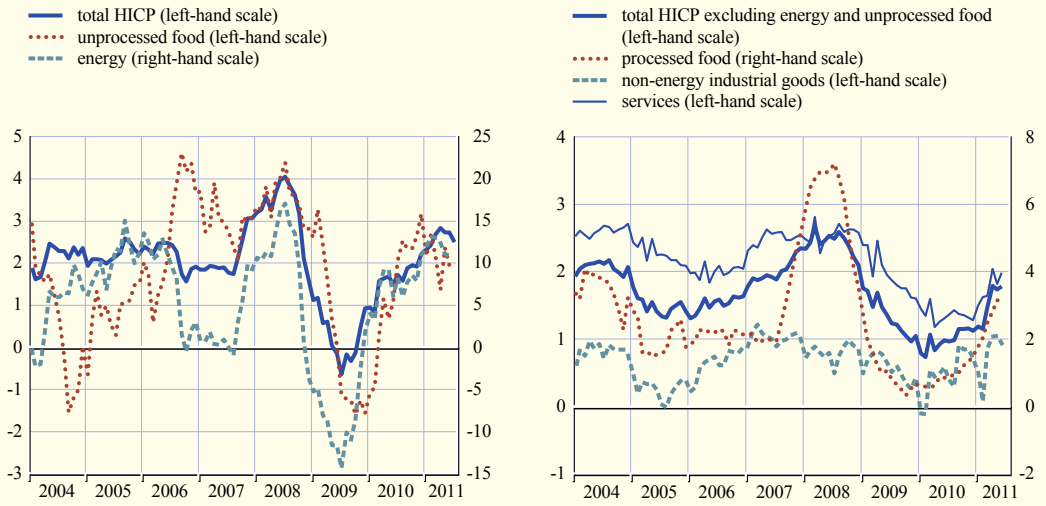
(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	2009	2010	2011 Feb.	2011 Mar.	2011 Apr.	2011 May	2011 June	2011 July
HICP and its components								
Overall index [1)]	0.3	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Energy	-8.1	7.4	13.1	13.0	12.5	11.1	10.9	.
Unprocessed food	0.2	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.4	2.4	2.0	.
Processed food	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	.
Non-energy industrial goods	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	.
Services	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	.
Other price indicators								
Industrial producer prices	-5.1	2.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	.
Oil prices (EUR per barrel)	44.6	60.7	76.6	82.1	85.1	79.8	79.1	81.7
Non-energy commodity prices	-18.5	44.7	47.5	35.7	15.1	11.1	8.7	7.8

Sources: Eurostat, ECB and ECB calculations based on Thomson Reuters data.
1) HICP inflation in July 2011 refers to Eurostat's flash estimate.

Chart 22 Breakdown of HICP inflation: main components

(annual percentage changes; monthly data)



Source: Eurostat.

two main components, i.e. non-energy industrial goods and services, has been growing at higher annual rates over the past few months than in the second half of 2010.

The annual rate of change in non-energy industrial goods edged down to 0.9% in June, reflecting, inter alia, lower annual rates of increase in the prices of garments and footwear. Services price inflation bounced back to 2.0% in June, reflecting higher annual rates of increase in the price of recreational and personal services (notably package holidays), as well as transport services.

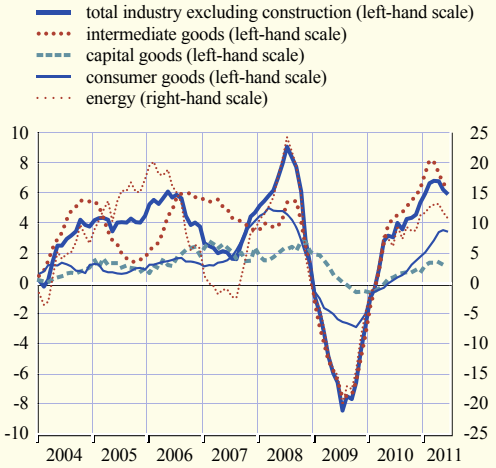
3.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCER PRICES

Industrial producer price inflation (excluding construction) declined to 5.9% year on year in June 2011, from 6.2% in May. The decline in the annual rate is mainly due to a fall of 1.1 percentage points in the energy component (see Chart 23). Excluding both the construction and energy components, PPI inflation remained unchanged at 4.2% in June.

At later stages of the production chain, producer price inflation in consumer goods industries edged down, from 3.5% in May to 3.4% in June, driven by a small decrease in the food component, which was mainly the result of a base effect. The annual rate of change in the PPI food component remains below the rates recorded in 2008 and suggests that the pass-through of higher food commodity prices to producer and consumer prices is still incomplete. The annual rate of change in the non-food consumer goods component was unchanged at 1.5%, the highest reading since 2001. The high level of producer price inflation in consumer goods industries signals continuing pipeline pressures for underlying consumer price inflation on the domestic side, whereas external pressures stemming from import prices have seen a gradual decline since December 2010, corresponding to the appreciation of the euro.

Chart 23 Breakdown of industrial producer prices

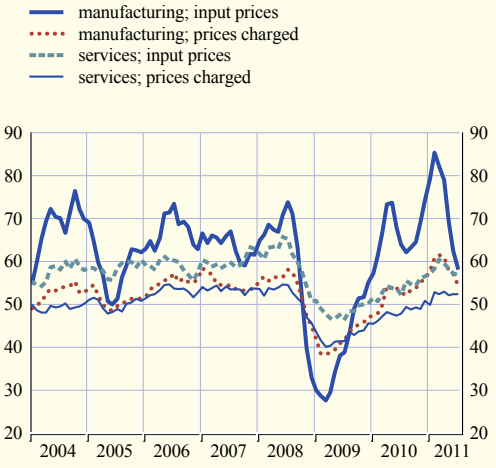
(annual percentage changes; monthly data)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Chart 24 Producer input and output price surveys

(diffusion indices; monthly data)



Source: Markit.
Note: An index value above 50 indicates an increase in prices, whereas a value below 50 indicates a decrease.

Looking ahead, most price survey indicators, which lead PPI developments, continued to ease further in July 2011, while remaining above their historical averages (see Chart 24). As was the case in June, price information derived from the Purchasing Managers' Index shows that there were countervailing developments in the manufacturing and services sectors in July. In the manufacturing sector, the selling price index declined for the fourth consecutive month from 57.2 in June to 54.3 in July to stand well below the peak of 61.5 recorded in March 2011. The decline is most likely related to the further drop in the input price index for manufacturing, which fell from 62.5 in June to 58.2 in July. This is the lowest level recorded since January 2010 and points to a slight easing in price pressures in the supply chain. In the services sector, the selling price index remained at 52.4, its highest value since July 2008, whereas the input price index decreased from 57.3 in June to 56.7 in July.

In summary, the slowdown in the annual rate of change in producer prices reflects a moderation in commodity price growth. However, producer price inflation remains elevated, indicating persistent pipeline pressures.

Table 6 Labour cost indicators

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	2009	2010	2010 Q1	2010 Q2	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1
Negotiated wages	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Hourly labour cost index	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.6
Compensation per employee	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Memo items:							
Labour productivity	-2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.1
Unit labour costs	3.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2

Sources: Eurostat, national data and ECB calculations.

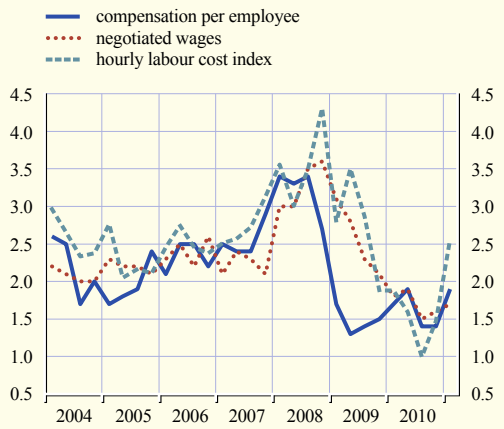
3.3 LABOUR COST INDICATORS

Labour cost indicators increased somewhat in the first quarter of 2011, in line with the ongoing improvements in labour market conditions. Preliminary information on negotiated wages for May suggests that the pattern of moderate wage growth seen in 2010 has, by and large, continued in 2011.

Euro area negotiated wages grew at 1.7% year on year in the first quarter of 2011, after 1.6% in the fourth quarter of 2010 (see Table 6 and Chart 25). The annual rate of growth in hourly labour costs rose markedly to 2.6% in the first quarter of 2011, after the growth rate in the fourth quarter of 2010 was revised down to 1.5%. This increase was broadly based across sectors (see Chart 26). At the country level, hourly labour cost growth accelerated in most euro area countries, but moderated in a few, while only Ireland and Greece reported a further year-on-year fall in hourly labour costs in the first quarter. Overall, non-wage costs continued to grow faster than the wages and salaries component of euro area hourly labour costs.

Chart 25 Selected labour cost indicators

(annual percentage changes; quarterly data)

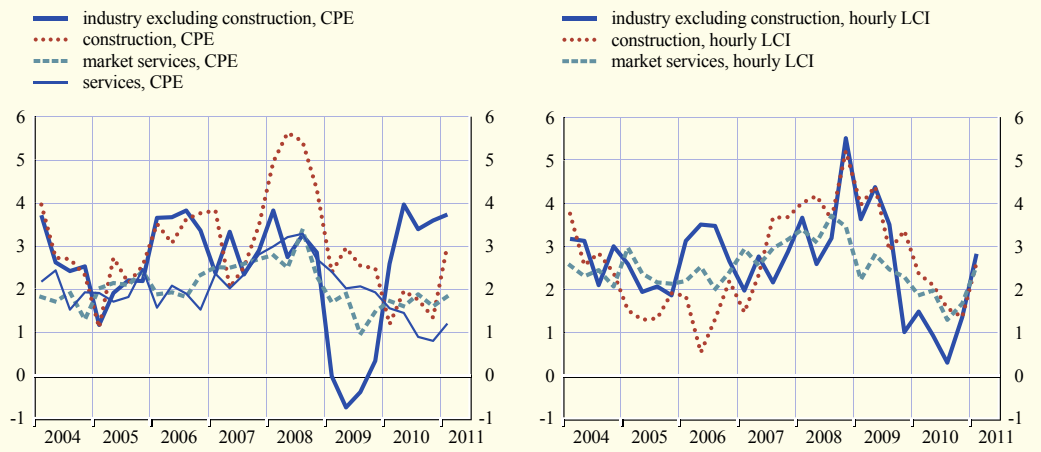


Sources: Eurostat, national data and ECB calculations.

The annual growth rate of labour productivity per person employed increased to 2.1% in the first quarter of 2011, from 1.7% in the fourth quarter of 2010. As this annual growth rate exceeded that of compensation per employee (which was 1.9% in the first quarter of 2011 after 1.4% in the fourth quarter of 2010), it resulted in a year-on-year decrease in unit labour costs of 0.2%, broadly similar to that seen in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Chart 26 Sectoral labour cost developments

(annual percentage changes; quarterly data)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.
Note: CPE stands for "compensation per employee" and LCI stands for "labour cost index".

3.4 THE OUTLOOK FOR INFLATION

Looking ahead, inflation rates are likely to stay clearly above 2% over the coming months. Upward pressure on inflation, mainly from energy and commodity prices, is also discernible in the earlier stages of the production process. It remains of paramount importance that the rise in HICP inflation does not translate into second-round effects in price and wage-setting behaviour and lead to broad-based inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations must remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of maintaining inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term.

The latest ECB Survey of Professional Forecasters (see Box 4) shows that forecasters, compared with the previous round, have revised slightly upwards their outlook for inflation in 2011 and 2012, to 2.6% and 2.0% respectively. Expectations for 2013 stand at 1.9%. The SPF inflation expectations for 2011 to 2013 are within the ranges reported in the June 2011 Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area. Longer-term inflation expectations (for 2016) remained unchanged at 2.0%.

Risks to the medium-term outlook for price developments remain on the upside. They relate, in particular, to higher than assumed increases in energy prices. Furthermore, there is a risk of increases in indirect taxes and administered prices that may be greater than currently assumed, owing to the need for fiscal consolidation in the coming years. Finally, upside risks may stem from stronger than expected domestic price pressures in the euro area.

Box 4

RESULTS OF THE ECB SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL FORECASTERS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2011

This box reports the results of the ECB Survey of Professional Forecasters (SPF) for the third quarter of 2011. The survey was conducted between 14 and 19 July 2011 and received 50 responses.[1]

The results imply a slight upward revision of shorter-term inflation expectations for 2011 and 2012, mainly owing to the impact of commodity price developments and indirect tax hikes. GDP growth expectations have been revised upwards for 2011, mainly driven by higher than expected activity in the euro area at the beginning of the year, while they have been revised slightly downwards for 2012. As regards longer-term inflation expectations (for 2016), the average point forecast remained unchanged at 2.0%, and the median of the point forecasts was also stable at 2.0%.

Shorter-term inflation expectations revised slightly upwards for both 2011 and 2012

The SPF inflation expectations for 2011 and 2012 stand at 2.6% and 2.0% respectively, revised upwards compared with the last SPF round by 0.1 percentage point for both horizons. Expectations for 2013 stand at 1.9% (see table). The SPF inflation expectations for 2011 to 2013 are broadly in line with the corresponding forecasts published in the July 2011 issues of Consensus Economics and the Euro Zone Barometer.

1 The survey collects information on expectations for euro area inflation, real GDP growth and unemployment from experts affiliated with financial or non-financial institutions that are based in the EU. Data are available on the ECB's website at www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/prices/indic/forecast/html/index.en.html

Results of the SPF, Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections, Consensus Economics and the Euro Zone Barometer

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

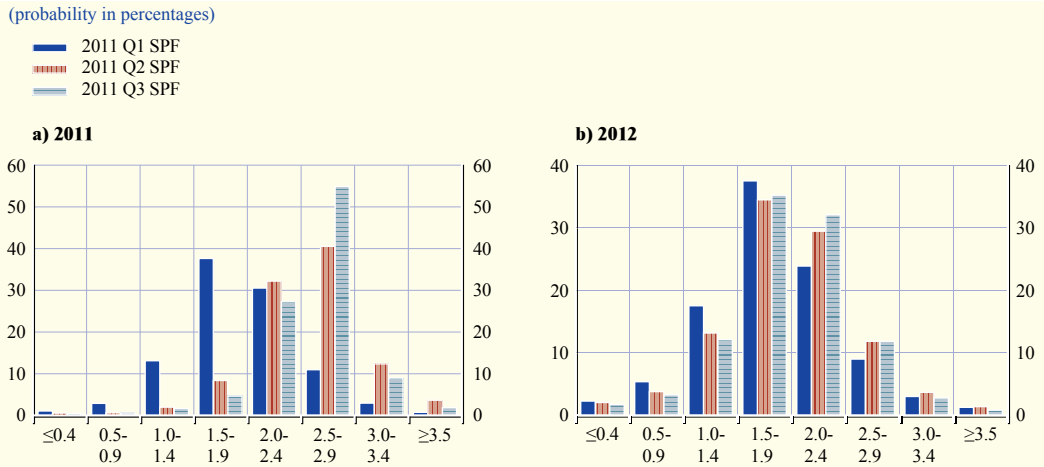
	Survey horizon			
HICP inflation	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Longer-term [2)]**
SPF Q3 2011	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0
Previous SPF (Q2 2011)	*2.5*	*1.9*	-	*2.0*
Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections	2.5-2.7	1.1-2.3	-	-
Consensus Economics (July 2011)	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.3
Euro Zone Barometer (July 2011)	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
Real GDP growth	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Longer-term [2)]**
SPF Q3 2011	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9
Previous SPF (Q2 2011)	*1.7*	*1.7*	-	*1.9*
Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections	1.5-2.3	0.6-2.8	-	-
Consensus Economics (July 2011)	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Euro Zone Barometer (July 2011)	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9
Unemployment rate [1)]	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Longer-term [2)]**
SPF Q3 2011	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.2
Previous SPF (Q2 2011)	*9.8*	*9.5*	-	*8.2*
Consensus Economics (July 2011)	9.8	9.5	-	-
Euro Zone Barometer (July 2011)	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.2

1) As a percentage of the labour force.
2) Longer-term expectations refer to 2015 in the Euro Zone Barometer and in the previous round of the SPF, and to 2016 in the SPF for the third quarter of 2011 and Consensus Economics. Expectations for 2013 and longer-term expectations for Consensus Economics are from the April 2011 release.

While the average point forecast for 2011 has increased only slightly, the aggregate probability distribution has shifted significantly further towards higher outcomes. The probability attached to the range between 2.5% and 2.9% is now 55%. For 2012 and 2013, the highest probabilities are still attached to the interval between 1.5% and 1.9% and that between 2.0% and 2.4%, with somewhat more than 30% in each case (see Chart A).

Chart A Aggregated probability distribution of average annual inflation expectations for 2011 and 2012 in the latest SPF rounds [1)]

(probability in percentages)



Source: ECB.
1) Corresponds to the average of individual probability distributions provided by SPF forecasters.

The slight upward revision to the point forecasts for 2011 and 2012 is accounted for by developments in commodity prices, in particular oil prices, which some of the respondents see feeding into core inflation. Forecasters' baseline view also incorporates upward pressures from wages, in particular in fast-growing countries, and increases in indirect taxes and administered prices. However, the overall impact of fiscal measures on the outlook for inflation is seen as broadly neutral, since fiscal consolidation is expected to have a dampening effect on aggregate demand. The main upside risks to the baseline inflation outlook are further rises in oil and food prices and the associated second-round effects, as well as a more general risk of more pronounced pressures from unit labour costs and tax increases spilling over into consumer prices. A weaker than expected economic outlook is mentioned as the main downside risk. Based on the individual probability distributions, the balance of risks to the point forecasts is assessed to be slightly on the downside for the whole forecast horizon.[2]

Longer-term inflation expectations unchanged at 2.0%

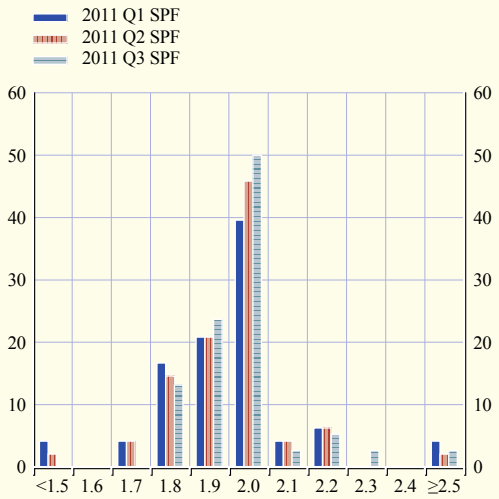
The average point forecast for longer-term inflation remained at 2.0% for 2016. At two decimal places, expectations stand on average at 2.01%, which is the second highest level after the third quarter of 2008 and an increase of 0.05 percentage point compared with the previous round. The median and the mode of the point forecasts are stable at 2.0%. The distribution of the point forecasts is still concentrated in the range between 1.8% and 2.0%; however, the share of respondents providing a point forecast of 2.0% has increased to one-half (the second highest share ever recorded, after 57% in the second quarter of 2008). Compared with the longer-term forecasts published in the April 2011 issue of Consensus Economics (for 2016) and the July 2011 issue of the Euro Zone Barometer (for 2015), the SPF longer-term inflation expectations are 0.3 and 0.1 percentage point lower respectively.

The aggregate probability distribution has marginally shifted to higher outcomes compared with the previous SPF round. Indeed, the probability of inflation being at or above 2.0% increased further, to 52%, from 50% in the previous SPF round. Since the SPF survey was first conducted, the 50% threshold has been breached only in the second half of 2008. As there are more respondents with a point forecast above the mean of their probability distribution, the balance of risks surrounding the average point forecast can be regarded as being on the downside.

Disagreement about longer-term inflation expectations as measured by the standard deviation of the point forecasts is unchanged at 0.2 percentage point. Aggregate uncertainty surrounding longer-term inflation expectations,

Chart B Cross-sectional distribution of longer-term (five years ahead) inflation point forecasts

(percentage of respondents)



Source: ECB.

2 The balance of risks is defined as being on the upside (downside) when fewer respondents report a point forecast above (below) the mean of their probability distribution than respondents reporting a point forecast below (above) the mean.

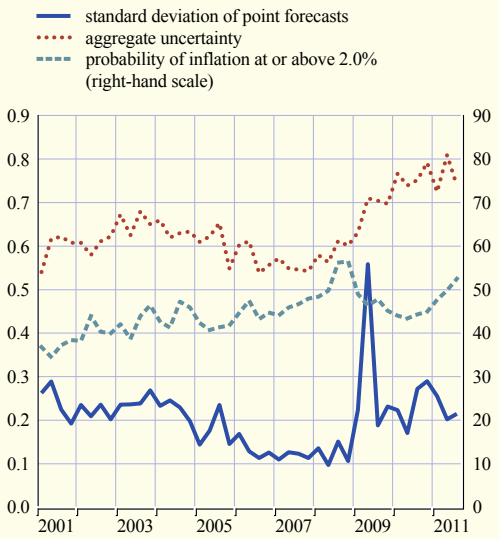
as measured by the standard deviation of the aggregate probability distribution, has declined from the all-time high recorded in the previous SPF round (see Chart C).[3]

GDP growth expectations revised upwards for 2011 and downwards for 2012

On average, GDP growth expectations for the shorter term have been revised upwards for 2011 and slightly downwards for 2012, now standing at 1.9% (+0.2 percentage point) and 1.6% (-0.1 percentage point) respectively. Expectations for 2013 stand at 1.8%. The aggregate probability distribution for 2011 has shifted notably towards higher outcomes, with respondents now assigning almost 40% probability to both the range between 1.5% and 1.9% and that between 2.0% and 2.4%. With respect to 2012 and 2013, the aggregate probability distributions are much more clearly concentrated in the interval between 1.5% and 1.9% (see Chart D).

Chart C Disagreement and uncertainty about longer-term inflation expectations

(percentages)

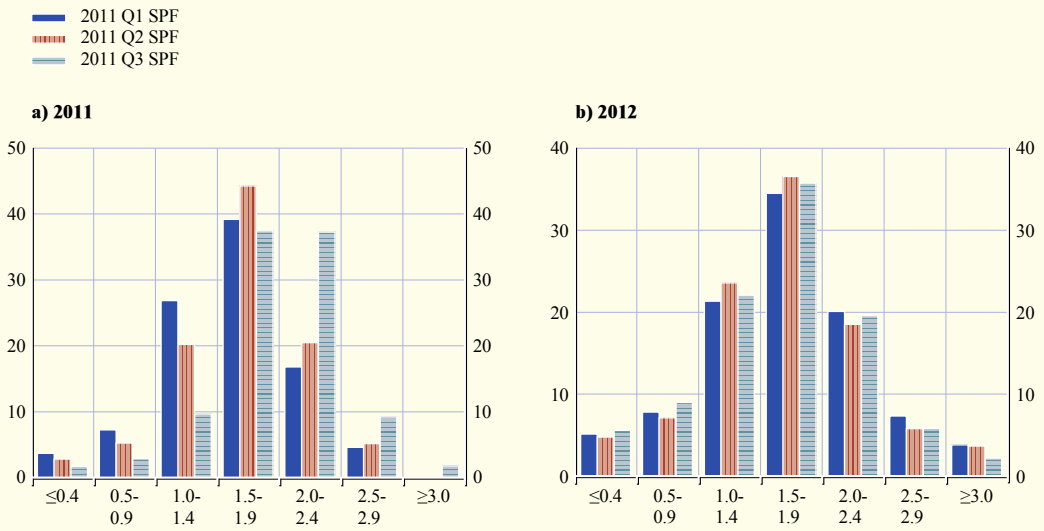


Source: ECB.
Note: Aggregate uncertainty is defined as the standard deviation of the aggregate probability distribution (assuming a discrete probability density function with probability mass concentrated in the middle of the interval).

3 For a discussion regarding uncertainty measures, see the box entitled "Measuring perceptions of macroeconomic uncertainty", *Monthly Bulletin,* ECB, January 2010.

Chart D Aggregated probability distribution of GDP growth expectations for 2011 and 2012 in the latest SPF rounds[1)]

(probability in percentages)



Source: ECB.
1) Corresponds to the average of individual probability distributions provided by SPF forecasters.

According to the respondents, the upward revision to the forecast in 2011 reflects mainly the stronger than expected growth at the beginning of the year in the euro area. Growth in the euro area is expected to decelerate in the remaining quarters of 2011 owing to the moderate expansion of global demand, the negative impact of the fiscal tightening and the various impacts of higher commodity prices (e.g. higher production costs and lower real purchasing power of households). Overall, respondents assess the balance of risks to the growth outlook to be on the downside over the whole forecasting horizon. The key downside risks to the growth outlook are considered to be: i) a stronger than expected impact of fiscal tightening and austerity measures, mostly in the fiscally distressed euro area countries; ii) further increases in oil prices; iii) the deceleration of growth in the emerging economies as well as in the United States; and iv) potentially tighter financing conditions.

Longer-term growth expectations (for 2016) stand at 1.9%. The balance of risks to this longer-term growth outlook is assessed to be on the downside. The aggregate probability distribution is broadly unchanged compared with the previous SPF round. The forecasters still assign a probability of around 30% to longer-term real GDP growth being within the interval from 1.5% to 1.9%, while the probability that it will be in the interval from 2.0% to 2.4% has remained close to 25%.

Expectations for the unemployment rate unchanged for 2011 and 2012

Unemployment rate expectations have remained stable at 9.8% for 2011 and 9.5% for 2012, and stand at 9.2% for 2013. Forecasters hence expect only a gradual decline in the unemployment rate over the forecast horizon. The main upside risk to this scenario is a potential slowdown in economic activity. Downside risks are mostly associated with the success of ongoing labour market reforms, which would lead to greater labour market flexibility. Comparing the point forecasts with the means of the probability distributions, the balance of risks is assessed to be on the downside for 2011 and on the upside for both 2012 and 2013.

Longer-term unemployment rate expectations (for 2016) remained stable at 8.2%, with the balance of risks assessed to be on the upside. The aggregate probability distribution has shifted slightly towards higher outcomes, with the highest probability (22%) still assigned to the interval from 8.0% to 8.4%.

Other variables and conditioning assumptions

According to other information provided by the respondents, the following assumptions underlying the forecasts have been used. Oil prices are expected to stand at around USD 113 per barrel during 2011 and 2012 and then to increase slightly. The euro/dollar exchange rate is expected to stand on average at 1.43 in the third quarter of 2011 and then to slightly depreciate. The ECB's main refinancing rate is expected to increase gradually to 2.2% on average in 2012. Finally, average annual wage growth is expected to rise gradually to 2.2% on average in 2013.

4 OUTPUT, DEMAND AND THE LABOUR MARKET

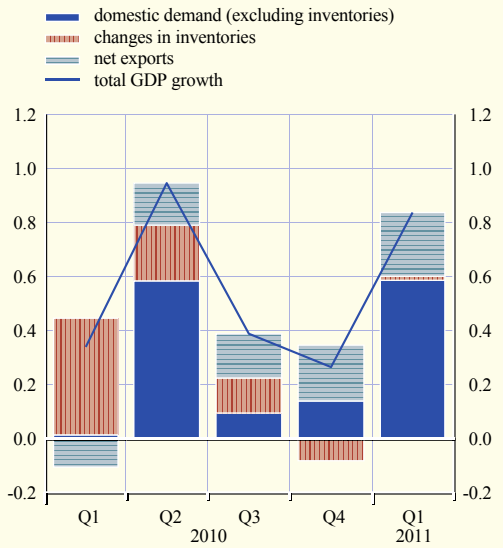
In the first quarter of 2011 euro area real GDP posted a strong quarter-on-quarter increase of 0.8%. Data and survey releases for the second quarter point towards ongoing real GDP growth, albeit, as expected, at a slower pace. This moderation also reflects the fact that the strong growth in the first quarter was in part due to special factors. The underlying positive momentum of economic activity in the euro area remains in place and continued moderate expansion is expected in the period ahead. Euro area exports should continue to be supported by the ongoing expansion in the world economy. In addition, the present level of consumer and business confidence in the euro area supports private sector domestic demand. However, growth dynamics are currently weakened by a number of factors contributing to uncertainties, and activity is expected to be dampened somewhat by the ongoing process of balance sheet adjustment in various regions and sectors. The risks to this economic outlook for the euro area remain broadly balanced in an environment of particularly high uncertainty.

4.1 REAL GDP AND DEMAND COMPONENTS

Real GDP in the euro area rose by 0.8%, quarter on quarter, in the first quarter of 2011 (see Chart 27). The average quarterly increase since the most recent trough in the second quarter of 2009 has been 0.5%, which is slightly higher than the average increase since 1995. Despite these positive developments, the level of output in the first quarter was still significantly below its peak in the first quarter of 2008. Box 5 describes in more detail the current recovery for the euro area and the four largest euro area countries from a historical perspective.

Chart 27 Real GDP growth and contributions

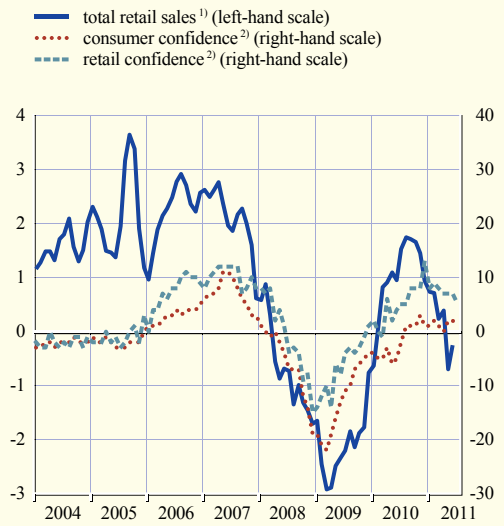
(quarter-on-quarter growth rate and quarterly percentage point contributions; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Chart 28 Retail sales and confidence in the retail trade and household sectors

(monthly data)



Sources: European Commission Business and Consumer Surveys and Eurostat.
1) Annual percentage changes; three-month moving averages; working day-adjusted. Excludes fuel.
2) Percentage balances; seasonally and mean-adjusted.

Private consumption was up by 0.2%, quarter on quarter, in the first quarter of 2011, following an increase of 0.3% in the last quarter of 2010. Even though consumption has shown positive quarter-on-quarter growth rates for six consecutive quarters, its pace of recovery has been particularly sluggish. As regards the second quarter of 2011, information on private consumption points towards continued subdued developments in consumer spending. Retail sales fell further in the second quarter as a whole (by -0.3%, compared with -0.2% in the first quarter), although they did recover somewhat in June. At the same time, new passenger car registrations declined by 4.0% in the second quarter, after a rise of 1.5% in the first. Retail sector survey data which are available for July point to continued weakness at the beginning of the third quarter (see Chart 28). According to the European Commission's consumer survey, the indicator on consumer confidence declined in July, but remained close to its long-term average, which, in turn, is consistent with continued positive – albeit subdued – growth in consumer spending at the start of the third quarter. The indicator on expected major purchases was broadly unchanged in July, remaining at a low level, suggesting that consumers are still cautious when deciding whether to purchase durable goods.

Box 5

THE CURRENT RECOVERY FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Given the strong acceleration in euro area GDP in the first quarter of this year, the current economic recovery, which had thus far lagged behind those observed in all previous recovery periods since 1970, has caught up relative to the two previous ones. The strength of the current recovery, from its onset in the second quarter of 2009 through to the first quarter of 2011, is comparable to that seen in the initial seven quarters of the upturns in the early 1980s and 1990s, but falls short of that in the mid-1970s.

This comparison does not take into account, however, the fact that the latest recession was much deeper than every other recession since 1970, as it was triggered by a major global financial crisis. Past experience indicates that economies tend to recover only slowly from a financial crisis, owing to the need for extensive balance sheet repairs and deleveraging, as well as to the prolonged impaired functioning of the banking sector, which in turn hampers the recovery in business activity.[1] Indeed, seven quarters into the recovery, GDP is still significantly below its pre-recession peak (-2.1%), while it had already clearly exceeded that level by the same stage in past recoveries. This box compares the growth patterns of the ongoing recoveries in the euro area and in the four largest euro area economies with those of previous recoveries since 1970.

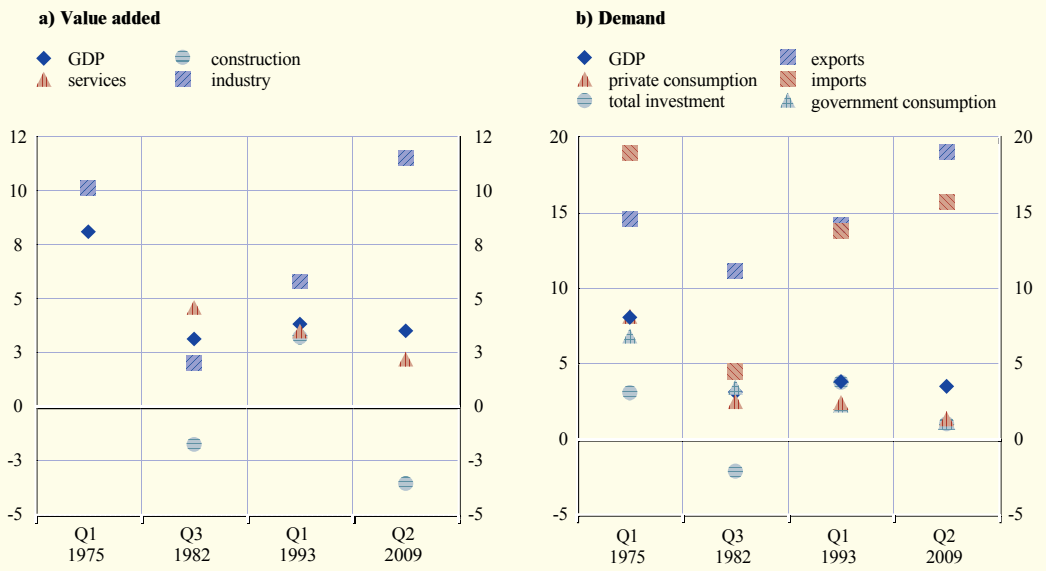
Euro area-wide developments

The fact that the strength of the current euro area recovery has been similar to that observed in the previous two upturns conceals contrasting developments in both sectoral activity and demand components (see Chart A).[2] In terms of sectoral value added, the ongoing pick-up in industrial value added since the trough in GDP has been the strongest by historical comparison. However, industrial value added had also dropped much more sharply than in

1 See the article entitled "The latest euro area recession in a historical context", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, November 2009.
2 See also the box entitled "The current euro area recovery across economic sectors from a historical perspective", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, April 2010, and the box entitled "The current euro area recovery across expenditure components from a historical perspective", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, February 2011.

Chart A Recoveries in euro area GDP and its components: cumulative changes after seven quarters of recovery

(percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat, OECD and ECB calculations.
Note: The last observation refers to the first quarter of 2011. The timing of the troughs in GDP after the respective recessions is indicated on the x-axis.

previous recessions and remained around 8% below its pre-recession peak in the first quarter of 2011. Services value added has shown its weakest recovery compared with the past. The same applies to the construction sector, where activity has been particularly weak, owing mainly to the bursting of housing bubbles in some euro area countries. While services value added has meanwhile reached its pre-crisis level, construction value added is still about 10% down on its pre-crisis peak.

A similar picture can be observed on the demand side.[3] The current recovery has shown the strongest export growth by historical comparison, and import growth has also been more robust than in most of the previous recoveries. However, this also needs to be viewed against the fact that euro area trade contracted more markedly during the recent recession than in the past, in line with the unprecedented decline in world trade.[4]

The strong export growth contrasts with a modest rebound in both private and government consumption, which has been the weakest since 1970. The moderate growth in consumer spending can be largely explained by increased uncertainty about the implications of the crisis, in particular with regard to the labour market. The currently less supportive role being played by government consumption appears to be related to higher debt and deficit levels in the run-up to the recent recession in comparison with the past, which forced earlier fiscal consolidation than during previous recoveries. With regard to total investment, the strength of

3 Inventories have also contributed notably to the current euro area recovery. However, given the residual nature of inventories and the particularly high uncertainty surrounding backdata for this component, the historical comparison for the demand components of GDP does not include this series.
4 See the article entitled "Recent developments in global and euro area trade", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, August 2010.

growth over the seven quarters since mid-2009 was similar to that seen at the same stage during previous recoveries (in the current upturn it remained 13% below its pre-crisis peak level up to the first quarter of 2011). However, this masks contrasting developments across its components, i.e. a more pronounced weakness in construction investment over the past two years and stronger growth in non-construction investment compared with previous recoveries.

Developments in the four largest euro area economies

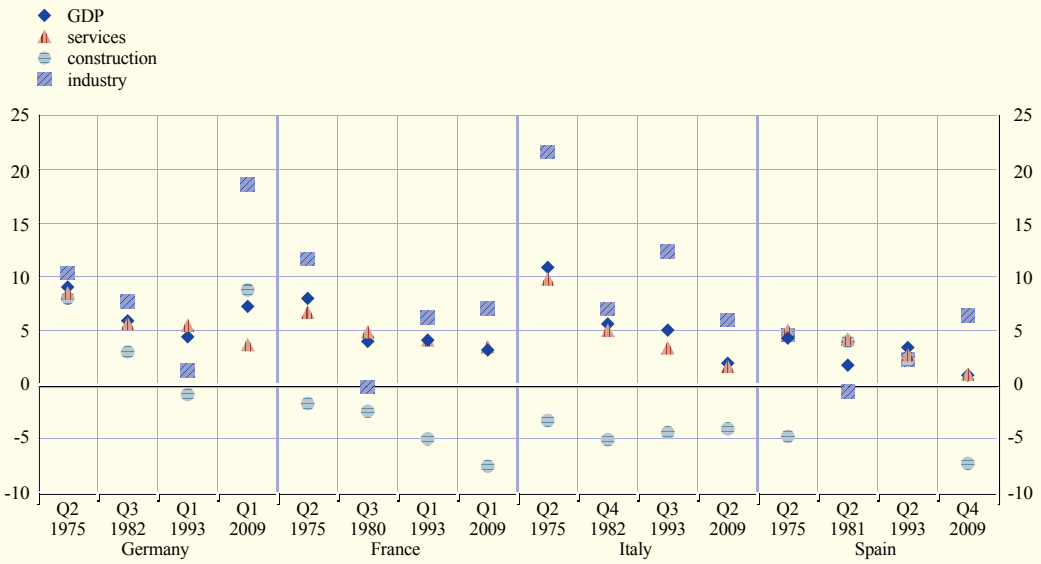
In addition to divergent developments across the economic sectors and demand components of the euro area as a whole, significant differences between the strength of the current upturn and that of past recoveries are also evident across the four largest euro area economies.[5] While the latest recession was the deepest for all countries, the subsequent recovery in GDP has proven to be weaker than all previous upturns since 1970 in France, Italy and Spain, but stronger than previous recoveries (except that of the 1970s) in Germany[6] (see Chart B).

Despite the differences across countries in the strength of the current recovery by historical comparison, the pattern of the relative strength of growth across economic sectors and demand components observed for the euro area as a whole in the current upturn is broadly shared by the four largest euro area economies. In terms of sectoral value added, similar to the euro area results, services and construction value added across countries have generally been moderate during the current recovery relative to previous recoveries, with developments in construction

5 For reasons of comparability, the analysis refers to country-specific recovery periods. The recovery periods considered cover eight quarters in Germany and France, seven in Italy and five in Spain.
6 The comparisons for Germany prior to 1991 refer to West Germany.

Chart B Recoveries in GDP and sectoral value added in the largest euro area economies: cumulative changes since the country-specific GDP troughs

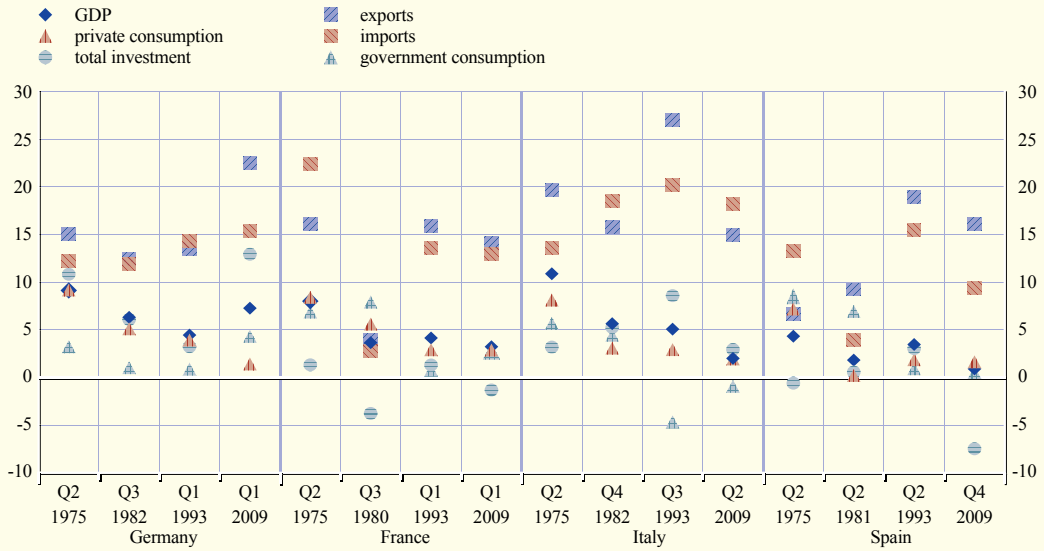
(percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat, OECD and ECB calculations.
Note: The last observation refers to the first quarter of 2011. Data for Germany prior to 1991 refer to West Germany. The timing of the country-specific GDP troughs is indicated on the x-axis. The recovery periods considered cover eight quarters in Germany and France, seven in Italy and five in Spain.

Chart C Recoveries in GDP and demand components in the largest euro area economies: cumulative changes since the country-specific GDP troughs

(percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat, OECD and ECB calculations.
Note: See note to Chart B.

value added being particularly weak in France and Spain, but more favourable in Germany. By contrast, in the industrial sector, the current pick-up in value added has been strong compared with previous upturns across most countries, but particularly in Germany. The exception is Italy, where developments in industrial value added have been slightly more modest than in all previous recoveries. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that, despite rebounding strongly, value added in the industrial sector is still significantly below its respective pre-recession peak in all countries, whereas, in previous recoveries, it had generally returned to that level by the same stage of the upturn.

On the demand side, the trade variables in most countries have recorded relatively strong growth compared with previous recoveries – with the recovery in German trade having been particularly strong – although Italian exports are an exception (see Chart C). Following substantial declines during the recent recession, exports have returned to, or are now close to, their pre-recession peaks in all countries except Italy. By contrast, the current recovery in private consumption has been weak in all four countries, while that in government consumption has also been modest across countries by historical comparison, except in Germany.

The picture is somewhat more diverse with regard to investment, where the current recovery has been broadly comparable with previous upturns in France, but more subdued in Spain and Italy, while it has entailed the strongest growth since 1970 in Germany. With regard to the sub-components of investment, in France and Spain the current recovery in construction investment has been very weak, as is also broadly reflected in the developments in construction value added in these countries (see Chart B).

The similarity in the growth patterns of the four largest euro area economies across both demand and supply components reflects important common determinants of economic activity, in additon

Euro area and country shares in both GDP and value added

(percentages)

	Euro area	Germany	France	Italy	Spain
Demand components					
Private consumption	58	58	58	60	58
Government consumption	22	19	25	21	21
Investment	19	18	19	19	22
Exports	41	46	25	27	26
Imports	39	41	28	28	28
Branches of activity					
Agriculture	2	1	2	2	3
Industry	19	24	13	19	16
Construction	6	4	6	6	10
Services	74	71	80	73	72

Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.
Note: Data refer to 2010.

to country-specific factors. For most countries, strong foreign demand, which has resulted in robust export growth, has been an even more important driver of growth during the current recovery than during most of the previous upturns, while domestic demand has generally played a smaller role than in the past. This is visible in the subdued developments in private consumption, for example. Furthermore, given the generally strong interlinkages between industrial activity and foreign demand, and between services value added and domestic demand, these influences are also apparent in developments on the supply side of the economies.

The differences in the strength of GDP growth in the current recovery between the four largest euro area economies are attributable in part to differences in their economic structures. The table shows that the booming exports in the current upturn account for a far bigger share of GDP in Germany (46%) than in the other large euro area economies (25% to 27%) and, while the same applies to imports, Germany is the only net exporting economy among these countries.

On the value added side, the more rapidly growing industrial sector (excluding construction) during the current recovery represents a much higher share in total value added in Germany (24%) than in the other large euro area economies (between 13% and 19%). Other relevant differences between the broad economic structures of the four largest euro area economies are the higher relative weight in total value added of the more slowly growing services sector in France (80%) and of the weak construction sector in Spain (10%). On the demand side, this is reflected in a larger share of government consumption in the case of France (25%) and investment in the case of Spain (22%). These structural features highlight the higher reliance on the relatively sluggish domestic demand components in these countries during the current recovery, implying weaker overall GDP growth compared with previous recoveries.

Differences in the growth dynamics between countries, however, also exist with respect to economic sectors. A noteworthy example is the much stronger growth in industrial activity in Germany than in the other large euro area economies during the current upturn. This can also be attributed to Germany's stronger specialisation in the more cyclical capital and intermediate goods industries, which are currently growing much more rapidly than the less cyclical consumer and energy goods industries. Moreover, the more marked export orientation of the German industrial sector is contributing to the stronger growth in that sector in Germany.

While these broad sectoral structures can to a notable extent explain the recent differences in growth performance across the four economies, differences with respect to other determinants may also be important. Noteworthy differences may exist with regard to, for example, the even more detailed sub-structures of the main branches of activity, the concrete product specialisation, the countries' competitiveness, their degree of competition with low-cost producing countries and differences in the main export destinations. Such factors, for instance, are likely to be of relevance in understanding the relative weakness of the Italian recovery, as it cannot easily be explained by the country's broad economic structures.

Overall, when measured up to the first quarter of 2011, the strength of the current recovery in euro area GDP has come into line with that of the two recoveries of the 1980s and the 1990s, although there are notable differences in the composition of growth across economic sectors and demand components. In particular, this is due to the fact that the current euro area recovery has been driven by foreign demand to a greater extent than past recoveries, which has benefited the four largest euro area economies to varying degrees. Part of this is attributable to differences in the broad economic structures across countries, but other factors, such as the need to correct past imbalances and restore countries' competitiveness, may also be important determinants.

Quarter-on-quarter gross fixed capital formation rose strongly in the first quarter of 2011, by 1.9%, after displaying negative growth in both the third and fourth quarters of 2010. This was the first positive rate of growth in total investment since the first quarter of 2008, with the exception of a temporary rise in the second quarter of 2010. With regard to the breakdown of investment in the first quarter, both non-construction and construction investment rose, the latter in part due to a correction following the unusually cold weather conditions in December. Available indicators point towards continued positive investment in the euro area in the second quarter of 2011, albeit at a slower rate. More fundamentally, subdued investment in the wake of the recession, alongside growing production in the industrial sector, has led to the total investment-to-GDP ratio in the euro area reaching historically low levels.

Industrial production of capital goods, an indicator of future non-construction investment, rose by 1.1% in May. In the first two months of the second quarter it was 1.8% above its first-quarter average. Survey results for the non-construction industrial sector – both the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) and the European Commission's industrial confidence indicator – point towards positive but slowing growth in the second quarter. The industrial confidence indicator declined further in the first month of the third quarter, but remained above its historical average, while the PMI output index in July was slightly above the theoretical no-growth threshold of 50. In addition, capacity utilisation in the industrial sector declined in July, interrupting its two-year upward trend since the trough in July 2009, and was still somewhat below its longer-term average.

In May 2011 construction production decreased by 0.5%, month on month, following an increase of 1.2% in the previous month. In the first two months of the second quarter it was 0.6% above its first-quarter average. Meanwhile, the indicator on construction confidence published by the European Commission showed a marginal improvement between the first and second quarters of 2011, although it was still below its long-term average. At the same time, the PMI for construction in the euro area was, on average, slightly below 50 in the second quarter, indicating negative growth over the whole of the second quarter.

Turning to trade flows, both imports and exports continued to rise in the second quarter of 2011. In May the values of both extra euro area imports and exports of goods grew at a slower rate, while trade in services contracted (in three-month-on-three-month terms), compared with the first quarter of 2011. Global activity has recently shown signs of a slowdown and euro area export growth is expected to do the same in the near term. The PMI for new export orders in the euro area manufacturing sector, available up to July 2011, has been declining since February 2011, pointing towards a moderation in euro area export momentum in the short term.

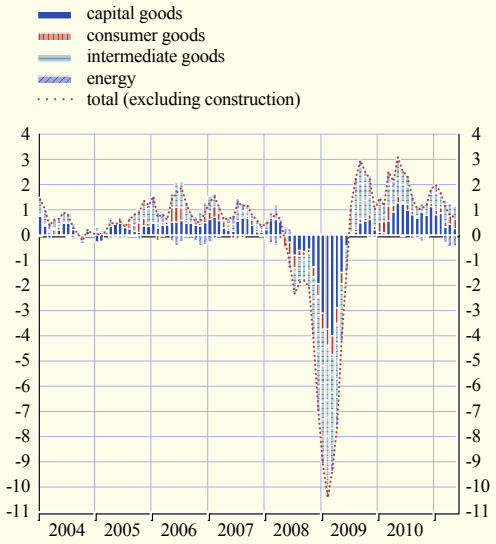
4.2 OUTPUT, SUPPLY AND LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Real value added increased by 0.8%, quarter on quarter, in the first quarter of 2011. Activity in industry (excluding construction) grew by 1.8%, while services activity increased by 0.4%. At the same time, construction value added rebounded, rising by 2.8%.

With regard to developments in the second quarter of 2011, industrial production (excluding construction) increased, month on month, by 0.3% in May, following a similar rise in the previous month. The average level of production in the first two months of the second quarter was 0.6% above that of the first quarter, pointing to a slowdown in production growth, after a quarterly increase of 1.1% in the first quarter. Meanwhile, euro area industrial new orders (excluding heavy transport equipment) increased, month on month, by 2.5% in May. The three-month-on-three-month growth rate of new orders fell further in May, to stand at 0.9%, still somewhat above its long-term average. These developments, together with survey indicators, confirm ongoing but slowing industrial growth in the second quarter. Furthermore, survey data for July give some initial indications as to developments in the third quarter. For example, both the PMI manufacturing output index and the services business activity index declined. However, their levels remain

Chart 29 Industrial production growth and contributions

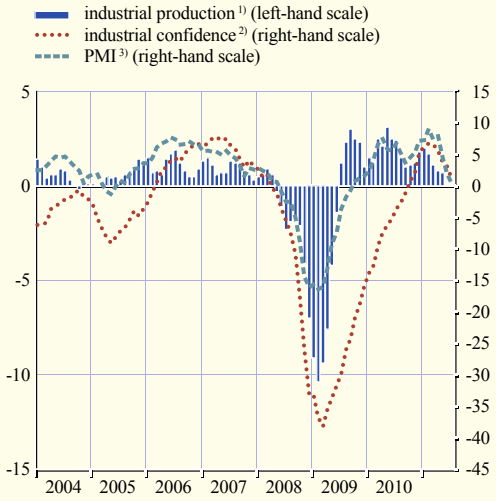
(growth rate and percentage point contributions; monthly data; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.
Note: Data shown are calculated as three-month moving averages against the corresponding average three months earlier.

Chart 30 Industrial production, industrial confidence and the PMI

(monthly data; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Eurostat, European Commission Business and Consumer Surveys, Markit and ECB calculations.
Notes: Survey data refer to manufacturing.
1) Three-month-on-three-month percentage changes.
2) Percentage balances.
3) Purchasing Managers' Index; deviations from an index value of 50.

above 50, indicating ongoing growth, albeit at a slower pace, at the beginning of the third quarter. Other business surveys, such as those of the European Commission, are broadly in line with developments in the PMI.

LABOUR MARKET

Conditions in the euro area labour markets are gradually improving. Employment increased, quarter on quarter, by 0.1% in the first quarter of 2011, following a rise of 0.2% in the previous quarter (see Table 7). Hours worked rose by 0.3% in the first quarter. The difference between developments in hours worked and employment is consistent with improving labour markets and should be seen as a reversal of developments during the downturn, when the decline in total hours worked took place largely via reductions in individual work time rather than via headcount employment.

At the sectoral level, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the latest figure reflects growth in employment of 0.3% in industry (excluding construction) and 0.9% in the finance and business sector, which helped to offset ongoing employment losses in construction (-0.8%) and declines in agriculture and fishing (-1.6%), as well as public sector employment (-0.1%).

In connection with the strong GDP figure in the first quarter of 2011 and the more muted developments in employment, productivity growth rebounded in the first quarter, led by developments in industry and construction and, to a lesser extent, trade and transport services. The annual growth rates of both labour productivity per person employed and hourly labour productivity increased by 0.4 percentage point in the first quarter of 2011, compared with the previous quarter, reaching 2.1% and 1.7% respectively (see Chart 32). Looking ahead, the latest data for the PMI productivity index suggest further improvements in productivity, albeit at a slower pace than that seen in the first quarter of 2011.

The unemployment rate remained stable in June at 9.9% for the fourth consecutive month (see Chart 33). However, this masks an ongoing improvement, as the number of unemployed has declined during this period. Moreover, survey indicators point towards ongoing positive employment growth in both industry and services in the second quarter of 2011 and in the first month of the third quarter, which should bode well for euro area unemployment in the months ahead (see Chart 31).

Table 7 Employment growth

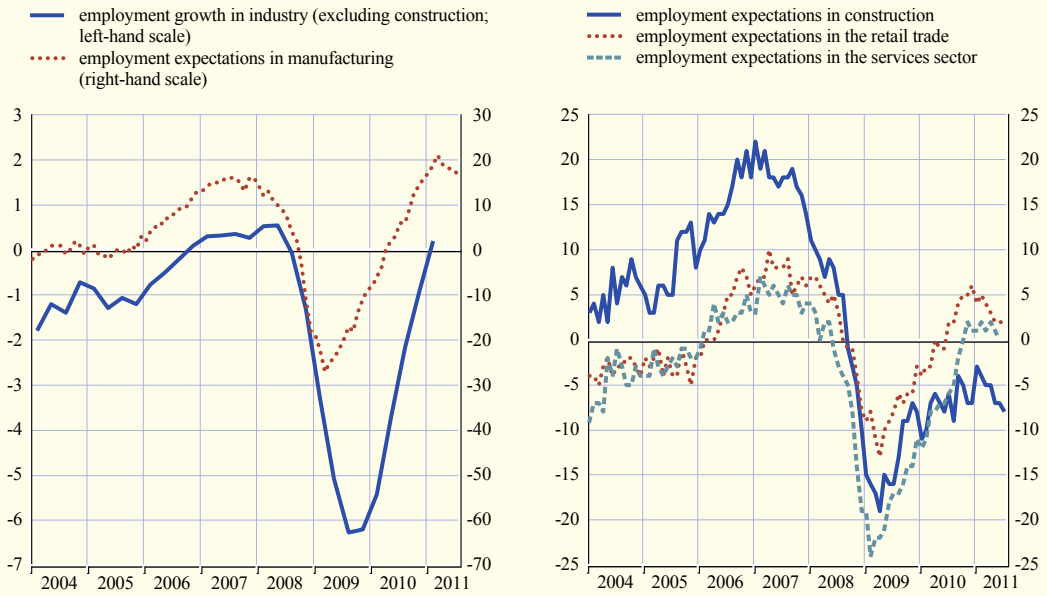
(percentage changes compared with the previous period; seasonally adjusted)

	Persons					Hours				
	Annual rates		Quarterly rates			Annual rates		Quarterly rates		
	2009	2010	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2009	2010	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1
Whole economy	-1.9	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	-3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
of which:										
Agriculture and fishing	-2.4	-0.6	0.3	0.4	-1.6	-2.3	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Industry	-5.7	-3.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-9.0	-1.3	0.2	-0.5	0.6
Excluding construction	-5.2	-3.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-9.2	-0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7
Construction	-6.7	-3.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-8.6	-3.3	-0.9	-1.7	0.5
Services	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	-1.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Trade and transport	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	-3.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Finance and business	-2.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	-3.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.1
Public administration [1]	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.
1) Also includes education, health and other services.

Chart 31 Employment growth and employment expectations

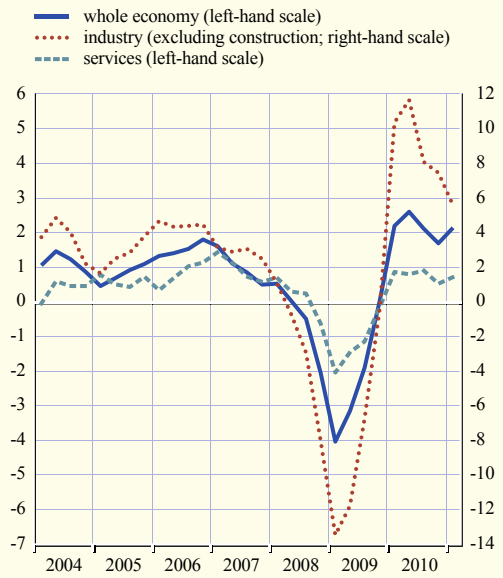
(annual percentage changes; percentage balances; seasonally adjusted)



Sources: Eurostat and European Commission Business and Consumer Surveys.
Note: Percentage balances are mean-adjusted.

Chart 32 Labour productivity

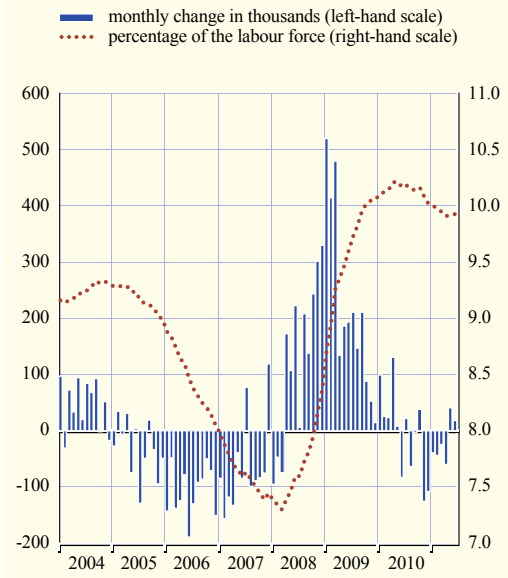
(annual percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Chart 33 Unemployment

(monthly data; seasonally adjusted)



Source: Eurostat.

4.3 THE OUTLOOK FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Data and survey releases for the second quarter point towards ongoing real GDP growth, albeit, as expected, at a slower pace. This moderation also reflects the fact that the strong growth in the first quarter was in part due to special factors. The underlying positive momentum of economic activity in the euro area remains in place and continued moderate expansion is expected in the period ahead. Euro area exports should continue to be supported by the ongoing expansion in the world economy. In addition, the present level of consumer and business confidence in the euro area supports private sector domestic demand. However, growth dynamics are currently weakened by a number of factors contributing to uncertainties, and activity is expected to be dampened somewhat by the ongoing process of balance sheet adjustment in various regions and sectors.

The risks to this economic outlook for the euro area remain broadly balanced in an environment of particularly high uncertainty. On the one hand, consumer and business confidence, together with improvements in labour market conditions, could continue to provide support to domestic economic activity. On the other hand, downside risks may have intensified. They relate to the ongoing tensions in some segments of the euro area financial markets, as well as global developments, and the potential for these pressures to spill over into the euro area real economy. Downside risks also relate to further increases in energy prices, protectionist pressures and the possibility of a disorderly correction of global imbalances.

ARTICLE

KEEPING THE ECB'S MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS FIT FOR USE

Keeping monetary and financial statistics fit for use requires constant efforts in an environment of continuous financial innovation and changes in policy needs, not least following the financial crisis. This article presents major enhancements in MFI balance sheet and MFI interest rate reporting, and, in addition, new detailed balance sheet statistics for financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation and for insurance corporations and pension funds. The enhanced reporting and new statistics will improve monetary analysis and enable non-bank financial institutions to be carefully monitored for other purposes, such as financial stability analysis. This article gives insights into the processes of such enhancements and provides examples of the practical relevance of the new statistics.

1 INTRODUCTION

In order to support policy analysis and implementation effectively, monetary and financial statistics must be of a high quality and accurately represent the most recent monetary developments and changes in financial markets. Since its inception, the ECB has established statistics for the euro area to serve the tasks performed by the ECB and the Eurosystem NCBs and has continuously sought ways of improving the quality and provision of such statistics. A major milestone in this process has been the ECB's recent publication of improved monetary and financial statistics.

These new and enhanced statistics are based on data reported by monetary financial institutions (MFIs), financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation (FVCs) and insurance corporations and pension funds (ICPFs). These statistics will further contribute to enhancing monetary analysis. They will also help the ECB, the Eurosystem NCBs and the ESCB in performing further analyses as part of their other tasks, such as ensuring financial stability or financial integration in Europe. The enhancements improve statistical coverage of the euro area financial sector and of new financial instruments.

The development of the new statistics and the respective reporting frameworks are the result of an intensive process that began in 2005, involving policy-makers, analysts, data producers, international organisations and the financial industry. The new statistics thus reflect the outcome of a pro-active stance to deal with financial innovation. The close involvement of users and reporting institutions serves to ensure the appropriate balance between the need for new datasets to underpin a sound economic and financial analysis and the reporting burden on the financial industry. The collection of harmonised monetary and financial statistics is, in most cases, based on ECB regulations.

This article is organised as follows. Sections 2 and 3 describe the improvements introduced in MFI balance sheet and MFI interest rate statistics. Sections 4 and 5 explain how entirely new statistics for FVCs and ICPFs have improved the coverage of the financial sector in euro area statistics. Section 6 concludes.

2 MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: STATISTICS ON BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

MFI balance sheet statistics provide the core information for the ECB's monetary analysis. MFIs represent the largest sub-sector of the financial corporations sector in the euro area, accounting for 60% of all assets held by the entire sector. MFIs have been subject to an ECB Regulation requiring the transmission of balance sheet data since 1998 (which entered into force on 1 January 1999). Since then, the Regulation has been updated twice, first in 2001 (for reporting from early 2003) and again in 2008 (for reporting from June 2010). The new Regulation[1] covers additional data relevant for monetary analysis, taking into account the impact of financial innovation on MFI balance sheets and addressing increased demands from users.

1 Regulation ECB/2008/32 (OJ L 15, 20.1.2009, p. 14).

This section introduces the newly published information belonging to the "traditional" balance sheet data, while the completely new information on securitisation and other loan transfers is discussed in Section 4, together with new data on FVCs, to which they are linked conceptually.

MONETARY POLICY USES OF BALANCE SHEET DATA

In its analysis of monetary, financial and other economic developments, the ECB gives a prominent role to the evolution of euro area monetary aggregates and counterparts. The information necessary for the compilation of these aggregates is based on the balance sheets reported by MFIs in accordance with the Regulation on MFI balance sheet statistics. These data provide a comprehensive picture of the asset and liability positions between MFIs and other economic agents, broken down by financial instrument category, counterpart sector, maturity, purpose and currency denomination. The data also play a crucial role in the general assessment of developments in the banking sector and of the euro area financial system as a whole.

NEW INSTRUMENTS AND BREAKDOWNS IN DETAIL

The new data have been collected from MFIs since June 2010 and cover a range of additional assets and liabilities items, as well as new counterparty and maturity breakdowns. Table 1 provides an overview.

Table 1 New MFI statistics covered by Regulation ECB/2008/32

Monthly items		Sector	Further breakdowns
MFI business with central counterparties (CCPs)	Within loans, reverse repurchase agreements with CCPs are identified separately	OFIs	-
	Within deposits, more specifically repurchase agreements, those with CCPs are identified separately	OFIs	By currency: euro/non-euro currencies
Revolving loans and overdrafts	Within the euro-denominated loans, revolving loans and overdrafts are identified separately	HHs NFCs	-
Credit card debt	Within the euro-denominated loans, credit card debt is identified separately	HHs NFCs	Convenience credit/extended credit
Lending to sole proprietors/ unincorporated partnerships (SP/UP)	Within the "lending for purposes other than house purchase and credit for consumption", the loans to SP/UP are identified separately	HHs	By maturity: up to 1 year, over 1 year and up to 5 years, over 5 years
MFI business with financial vehicle corporations (FVCs)	Within the holdings of securities other than shares, those issued by FVCs are identified separately	OFIs	-
	Within the deposits, those placed by FVCs are identified separately	OFIs	By maturity: total maturity and up to 2 years
Transferable deposits	Within the overnight deposits those deposits are identified separately, which can be frequently used for payment transactions	By certain counterpart sectors and for some of these by currency (euro/total currency)	
Debt securities issued with capital guarantee of less than 100%	Within the debt securities issued, maturity up to two years, those with a nominal capital guarantee of less than 100% are identified separately	-	By currency: euro/non-euro currencies
Quarterly item			
Loans broken down by remaining maturity/interest rate reset	Within the euro-denominated loans, information on residual maturity and interest rate reset periods is newly collected	HHs NFCs	By original maturity (over 1 year/over 2 years), by residual maturity (up to 1 year/ up to 2 years), by interest rate reset (next 12 months, next 24 months)

Notes: NFCs stands for "non-financial corporations"; HHs stands for "households"; OFIs stands for "other financial intermediaries".

EXAMPLES OF ENHANCEMENTS

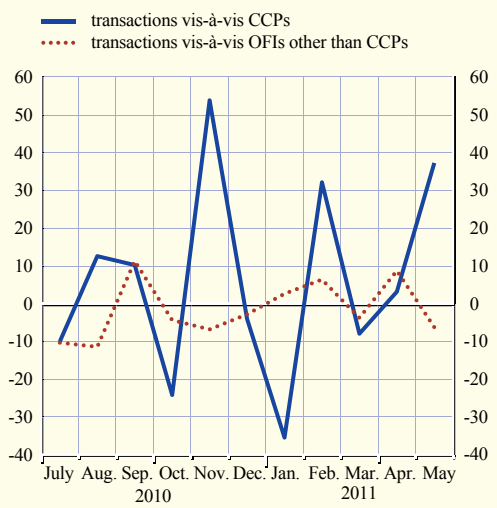
A first prominent feature of these new statistics consists of data on MFI business with central counterparties (CCPs)[2], which are classified for statistical purposes within the other financial intermediaries (OFI) sector. In recent years, business conducted via these CCPs has increasingly substituted inter-MFI business in the short-term secured money market. Secured money market trading involving a CCP offers important advantages, as it reduces counterparty risk and leads to lower prudential capital requirements. CCPs in the OFI sector are part of the euro area money holding sector and, therefore, repurchase agreements of MFIs are reflected in M3 when CCPs act as cash providers and deposit money with the MFI. Similarly, reverse repurchase agreements, under which CCPs are cash takers, are included in MFI short-term lending to other euro area resident sectors. Charts 1 and 2 show the evolution of repurchase agreements of MFIs with CCPs, compared with MFI business with OFIs other than central counterparties. They also provide evidence that repos with euro area CCPs are particularly volatile, having contributed considerably to the monthly changes of M3 in the past year.

A second prominent feature relates to information regarding revolving loans and overdrafts. Demand for these loans is assumed to be driven by different underlying motivations from other types of loans, particularly considering their very flexible nature, but also because they typically have relatively high interest rates. Revolving loans and overdrafts usually provide a "safety net", as households or non-financial corporations can draw upon them instantly in order to bridge gaps between outgoing and incoming cash flows, generally for a short period. In the first quarter of 2011, outstanding amounts of revolving loans and overdrafts represented 4% of all MFI loans to households, and 15% of all loans to non-financial corporations.

2 Regulation ECB/2008/32 defines CCPs as follows: "A central counterparty is an entity that legally interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer."

Chart 1 MFI repurchase agreements vis-à-vis CCPs and vis-à-vis OFIs excluding CCPs

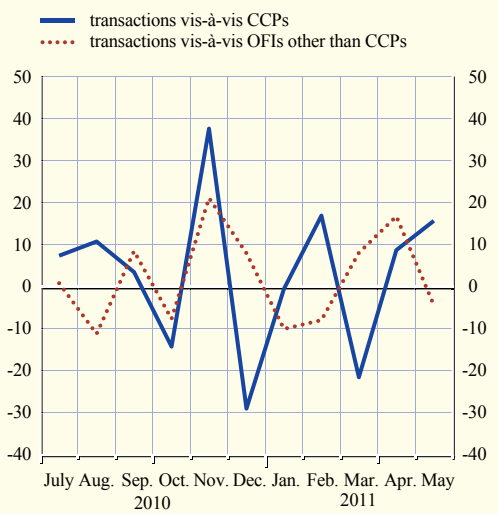
(financial transactions; EUR billions)



Source: ECB.

Chart 2 MFI loans to CCPs (reverse repos) and MFI loans to OFIs excluding CCPs

(financial transactions; EUR billions)



Source: ECB.

Third, new data are shown on the two types of credit granted by MFIs through credit cards: "convenience credit" refers to credit arising from card transactions during the period up to the end of the billing cycle when interest is charged at the rate of 0%. This period is followed by the "extended credit" period, during which high rates of interest are often charged. The new data show that, for the euro area as a whole, the volume of extended credit card debt is nearly twice that of convenience credit card debt (although the former is not common in all countries). Reflecting the recent prominence of lending via credit cards, the new statistics show that some euro area countries have comparatively high volumes of these types of loans. The outstanding amount of credit card debt in the first quarter of 2011 was 36% of all short-term loans for consumption granted by MFIs to households. The outstanding amounts of credit card debt are complemented by new data collected in connection with the statistics on MFI interest rates (see Section 3).

Fourth, the new series on MFI lending to sole proprietors cover loans to small-scale unincorporated businesses and to self-employed persons, such as architects or doctors. As the creditworthiness of these counterparties can be very different compared with other households, and may vary over the business cycle, the availability of these data enhances economic and financial analysis, and improves the classification of loans by purpose. In particular, it gives a greater insight into the access of small businesses to bank funding. In the first quarter of 2011, outstanding amounts of other lending to sole proprietors amounted to 48% of all other lending by MFIs to households. Section 3 contains more information about new interest rate data collected on sole proprietors/unincorporated partnerships.

Lastly, the newly collected statistics also make it possible to identify separately debt securities issued by MFIs without capital certainty which, when they have an original maturity of less than two years, are included in M3. These securities combine the features of short-term debt securities and embedded derivatives, thereby giving the holder a higher interest rate, in conjunction with a greater risk that the nominal amounts invested will not be recovered at maturity. However, the new data suggest that, at present, these instruments only account for a tiny fraction of the market; in the first quarter of 2011, the debt securities issued with less than 100% capital certainty amounted to just 2% of all MFI debt securities issued.

3 MFI INTEREST RATE STATISTICS

The second important dataset reported by euro area MFIs refers to interest rates effectively applied by credit institutions resident in the euro area to deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations.

These statistics are collected for a number of purposes.[3] First, they provide an important input in analysing the transmission of monetary policy to the real economy. In particular, they make it possible to study the pass-through of changes in policy rates through market interest rates to rates on loans and deposit; thus, these statistics enable us to assess the impact of monetary policy on, and its transmission to, the cost of borrowing of households and non-financial corporations. Second, MFI interest rate statistics enhance the monetary analysis of euro area aggregates by providing data that complement MFI balance sheet statistics. Lastly, MFI interest rate statistics provide information on the degree of integration of European financial markets, thereby allowing consumers to compare the rates charged by MFIs across countries.

Retail interest rate statistics have been collected since 1999 via euro area NCBs on the basis of a "short-term approach" and were initially not harmonised. To be able to perform the above analyses with more reliable euro area aggregated data, which in turn enable cross-country

3 For more details, see the article entitled "Enhancements to MFI balance sheet and interest rate statistics", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, April 2002, and the article entitled "The use of harmonised MFI interest rate statistics", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, July 2005.

comparisons, a harmonised reporting framework[4] was set up. Consequently, since 2003, harmonised data have been available on interest rates and business volumes for new business agreements and outstanding amounts. Information on outstanding amounts is drawn from MFI balance sheet statistics, whereas information on new business volumes is collected together with interest rate information. Information on euro area interest rates relies on the average of national interest rate series, which are weighted by the respective volumes and aggregated to calculate euro area MFI interest rates. These statistics are subdivided by sector (i.e. households and non-financial corporations), split between deposits and loans and broken down by initial rate fixation period/original maturity.

Financial innovation and experience with the first harmonised framework for MFI interest rates for the euro area have highlighted the need for further enhancements and breakdowns in order to keep these statistics fit for use, particularly with regard to rates on new loans. For example, the existing MFI interest rate statistics were not detailed enough to provide answers to questions on the costs of funding for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or regarding the comparability of loans to households (for other purposes), in the light of the inclusion of statistics on sole proprietors (e.g. doctors, lawyers or architects) and their different relevance across countries. Consequently, in the enhanced reporting framework, the following improvements have been made:

1) refinements in the size classes of new loans to non-financial corporations;

2) refined breakdowns by period of rate fixation;

3) separate information on guarantees and collateralisation for loan rates;

4) a breakdown between the short and long-term current cost of finance for non-financial corporations;

5) the compilation of rates on overdrafts and revolving loans in an homogenous way and separately from credit card debt;

6) the separate reporting of interest rates on loans to sole proprietors within the household sector.

After weighing up the benefits for users and the costs for reporting agents, a new reporting framework[5] was adopted, which led to the production of 56 additional statistical series, with data from the reference period starting in June 2010. The enhancements are listed in Table 2. Importantly, virtually all of these relate to the data compiled on new business loans, which refer to any new loan agreement – either specified for the first time or renegotiated – between the customer and the credit institution. At the same time, all the indicators that were collected previously will continue to be collected, thus ensuring data continuity over time.

EXAMPLES OF ENHANCEMENTS

The new Regulation introduces 44 new series on new loans to non-financial corporations and 12 new series on new loans to households. Within the new series on loans to non-financial corporations, two categories are included with further details on the size of the loan. Specifically, the original instrument category including loans up to €1 million is now broken down into two sub-categories which capture loans up to[6] €0.25 million and loans over €0.25 million and up to €1 million. Indirectly, i.e. by assuming that the size of new loans for small and medium-sized corporations is, in general, below the size of loans for large corporations, these additional breakdowns enable an improved analysis of the borrowing cost of capital for SMEs. Indeed, feedback from producers and users had indicated that the previous threshold of €1 million was

4 See Regulation ECB/2001/18 (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 24).
5 See Regulation ECB/2009/7 (OJ L 94, 8.4.2009, p. 75).
6 In this article "up to" means "up to and including".

Table 2 New MFI interest rate statistics covered by Regulation ECB/2009/7

		Sector	Further breakdowns
Revolving loans and overdrafts	Interest rates on revolving loans and overdrafts are identified separately	HHs NFCs	-
Extended credit card debt	Interest rates on extended credit card debt are identified separately	HHs NFCs	-
Loans with collateral and/or guarantees	Information on interest rates on, and volumes of, loans with collateral and/or guarantees is newly collected	HHs	By initial rate fixation period: floating rate and up to 1 year, over 1 year and up to 5 years, over 5 years and up to 10 years, over 10 years
		NFCs	By initial rate fixation period: floating rate and up to 3 months, over 3 months and up to 1 year, over 1 year and up to 3 years, over 3 years and up to 5 years, over 5 years and up to 10 years, over 10 years
Loans to sole proprietors/ unincorporated partnerships (SP/UP)	Within "lending for purposes other than house purchase and consumption", interest rates on, and volumes of, loans to SP/UP are identified separately	HHs	By initial rate fixation period: floating rate and up to 1 year, over 1 year and up to 5 years, over 5 years
Loans up to an amount of €0.25 million	Interest rates on, and volumes of, smaller loans are identified separately	NFCs	By initial rate fixation period: floating rate and up to 3 months, over 3 months and up to 1 year, over 1 year and up to 3 years, over 3 years and up to 5 years, over 5 years and up to 10 years, over 10 years
Loans over an amount of €0.25 million up to €1 million	Interest rates on, and volumes of, intermediate loans are identified separately		
Loans over an amount of €1 million	Interest rates on, and volumes of, large loans are identified separately		
Loans broken down by maturity	Information on original maturity of new loans is newly collected	NFCs	By initial rate fixation period: floating rate and up to 1 year with original maturity over 1 year, with and without collateral

Notes: NFCs stands for "non-financial corporations"; HHs stands for "households".

too high.[7] As shown in Chart 3, the more detailed size classes for loans to non-financial corporations clearly enable interest rates to be distinguished according to the size of loans. Between June 2010 and April 2011 small loans consistently showed higher interest rates (on average 144 basis points higher than rates charged on loans of over €1 million) than medium-sized or large loans.

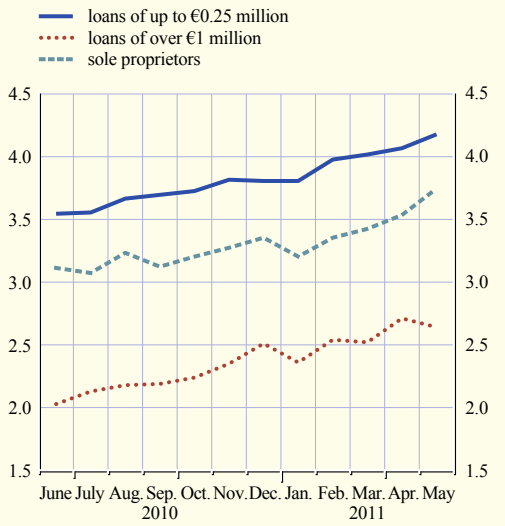
Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships represent an economic group previously not distinguishable within the overall household sector. Under the new Regulation, loans to small-scale unincorporated businesses and loans to self-employed persons can now be identified. The new data show that the interest rate on new loans to these micro-firms ranged between those on small and medium-sized loans in the period from June 2010 to April 2011 (see Chart 3).

Particularly when studying refinancing patterns, information on the maturity profile of new loans to non-financial corporations with short interest rate fixation periods is of interest. In this respect, the new Regulation introduces a new indicator which distinguishes business volumes within the category of new loans to non-financial corporations with an initial rate fixation period of up to one year and with an original maturity of up to one year from those with an original maturity of over one year. Chart 4 shows that,

7 It is worth noting that direct collection of loans by size of the borrowing firm was initially considered appropriate. However, this appeared to be both costly and potentially misleading due to the fact that relatively small firms belonging to multinational groups may borrow larger amounts to fund other group affiliates.

Chart 3 MFI interest rates on new loans to non-financial corporations [1)]

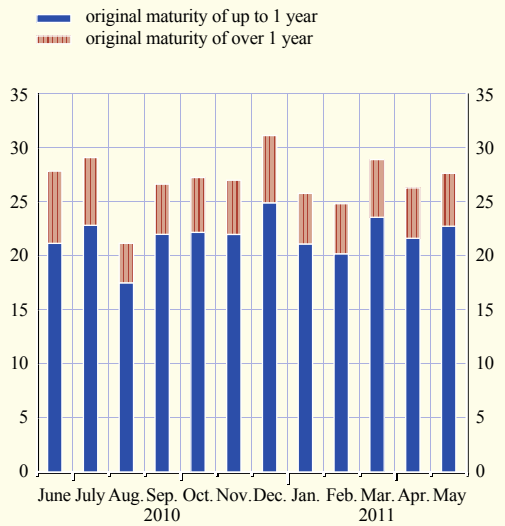
(percentages per annum excluding charges; period averages)



Source: ECB.
1) Only loans with a floating rate and up to three-month initial rate fixation, by loan size.

Chart 4 New business loans to non-financial corporations of up to €0.25 million, arranged by maturity [1)]

(EUR billions; non-seasonally adjusted)



Source: ECB.
1) Only loans with a floating rate and up to one-year initial rate fixation.

on average, between July 2010 and March 2011, 80.8% of loans to non-financial corporations (up to €0.25 million) had an original maturity of up to one year.

Finally, new series focusing on loans with collateral and/or guarantees were made available to allow the measurement of the amount and dynamics of loan collateralisation. Interest rates charged on loans with collateral result from the interaction of opposite incentives: on the one hand, loans with collateral provide banks with greater insurance, thereby leading to lower rates, all other things being equal; on the other hand, despite the added insurance provided, collateral is required, in particular, for higher-risk customers, and this selection bias leads to higher rates. Between June 2010 and April 2011 interest rates on collateralised loans to non-financial corporations often appear to be higher than those on non-collateralised loans, suggesting that the second incentive tends to dominate the rate-setting behaviour of banks in the euro area.

4 MFI SECURITISATION AND FVC STATISTICS

Securitisation is often used by lenders to transfer credit risk from their balance sheets and to transform long-term assets (e.g. mortgages) into available funding for investment in new lending or for other purposes. The use and complexity of securitisation has grown rapidly in the last two decades, and there has been a corresponding increase in the impact on the analysis of developments in lending and monetary aggregates. Limitations in the available statistics, already identified prior to the financial crisis, became particularly apparent during the crisis.

These data gaps are addressed by the recent release of enhanced data on MFI securitisations and other loan transfers, which build on the previously non-harmonised and very limited information collected on MFI securitisations. The new data are complete in terms of borrower breakdowns, are harmonised across euro area countries and will contribute significantly to

the analysis of monetary and MFI lending developments. New statistics on MFI securitisations are complemented by a new dataset on euro area resident FVCs, which carry out securitisations originated by MFIs and other sectors, and will contribute to the analysis of credit risk transfer in the economy and financial stability.

4.1 STATISTICS ON SECURITISATION AND OTHER LOAN TRANSFERS BY MFIs

Various types of securitisation transactions and other loan transfers have had an impact on MFI balance sheets, and hence on credit and monetary developments. Until the start of the financial crisis in 2007, the securitisation transactions were mostly sold on the market or placed privately with investors. Since then the main transactions have been securitisations in which the issued securities are retained by the MFI for the purpose of Eurosystem refinancing operations, the transfer of assets to so-called "bad banks",[8] and the unwinding of earlier securitisation transactions. Depending on the features of the transaction and on the applicable accounting rules, the loans securitised by an MFI may either be removed (i.e. derecognised) from or remain on its balance sheet.

The recently released MFI securitisation statistics (collected under Regulation ECB/2008/32) contain information that is tailor-made for the analysis of the effects mentioned above. Net flows of MFI loans which occur due to securitisations or other transfers are identified separately for each of the different borrowing sectors[9] providing information on their funding situation. These data are further broken down according to whether the loans are derecognised from or remain on MFIs' balance sheets. For loans remaining on MFIs' balance sheets, data on outstanding amounts are also available, which makes it possible to monitor MFI securitisation transactions more broadly, and may be particularly relevant for financial stability analysis when credit risk transfer is assessed. The new monthly and quarterly statistics on MFI securitisation are published by the ECB together with the usual monthly and quarterly MFI balance sheet statistics. An overview of the newly released items on MFI securitisation and other loan transfers are presented in Table 3.

The data on net flows of derecognised loans are also used to produce series of adjusted flows and growth rates for loans in MFI balance sheet statistics. Taking these effects into account is important when analysing the underlying credit developments. As an example,

8 See the box entitled "The impact of 'bad banks' on MFI balance sheet statistics", *Monthly Bulletin*, ECB, March 2010.

9 The ECB has previously released non-harmonised data on MFI loans adjusted for securitisations for the private sector as a whole, households and non-financial corporations.

Table 3 New statistics on MFI loans that are securitised or otherwise transferred

(flows for derecognised loans, flows and outstanding amounts for not derecognised loans)

	Borrowing sector	Further breakdowns	Frequency
Euro area	Non-financial corporations	Total	M
		Up to 1 year maturity	Q
		Over 1 and up to 5 years	Q
		Over 5 years	Q
	Households	Total	M
		Consumer credit	Q
		Loans for house purchase	Q
		Other loans	Q
	General government	Total	M
	Other financial intermediaries	Total	M
	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Total	M
Rest of the world		Total	M

Table 4 MFI loan transactions and adjustments for securitisations and other transfers

(EUR billions; annual percentage changes)

	Monthly transactions [1]			Annual growth rates		
	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011
Loans to households (unadjusted) [2]	31	9	14	3.4	3.4	3.4
loans derecognised from the balance sheet	*-21*	*2*	*1*			
loans adjusted for sales and securitisation	*11*	*12*	*15*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.0*
Loans to non-financial corporations (unadjusted)	4	1	12	0.8	0.9	0.9
loans derecognised from the balance sheet	*0*	*1*	*0*			
loans adjusted for sales and securitisation	*4*	*3*	*12*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*

Source: ECB.
1) Calculated from the monthly difference in levels adjusted for write-offs/write-downs, reclassifications, exchange rate variations and any other changes which do not arise from transactions.
2) Includes loans to non-profit institutions serving households.

in March 2011 the net flows of loans to households derecognised from the euro area MFI balance sheet were minus €21 billion, as shown in Table 4. This indicates that euro area MFIs took previously derecognised loans back on to their balance sheets during that month. On an annual basis, the unadjusted growth rate of these loans was 3.4%, compared with an adjusted rate of 3.0% in May 2011.

Furthermore, securitisation transactions may result in an increase in MFI deposits placed by FVCs. First, in transactions where the credit risk is transferred via credit derivatives or similar mechanisms (i.e. "synthetic" securitisations), the FVC may place the collateral on deposit with an MFI. Second, when the securitised loan is not derecognised from the MFI's balance sheet, there is a corresponding increase recorded in MFI deposits from FVCs.[10] In the new dataset, deposits from FVCs are identified (see Section 2), hence allowing these effects to be taken into account in monetary analysis.

4.2 STATISTICS ON FINANCIAL VEHICLE CORPORATIONS

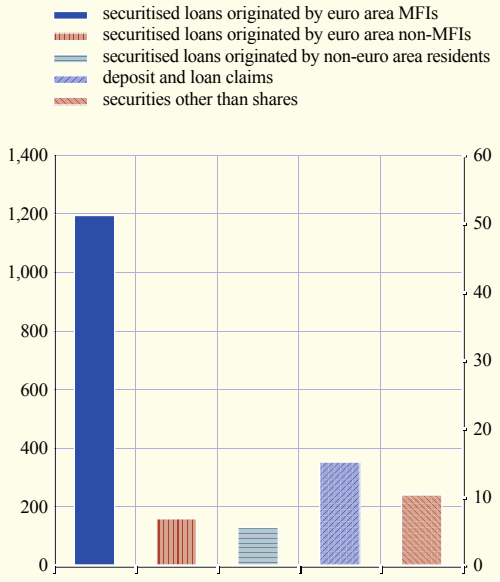
A securitisation transaction generally involves the setting-up of one or more entities (FVCs) for the specific purpose of carrying out the transaction. FVCs are important intermediaries in the financial sector, particularly on account of their role in credit risk transfer, with integral links to the MFI sector. The ECB has introduced new quarterly statistics[11] on euro area resident FVCs, which are published regularly about five weeks after the end of the quarter. The statistics enable the assets and liabilities and the transactions of the FVC sector to be analysed. The aggregated total assets of euro area FVCs stood at €2.3 trillion in the first quarter of 2011, accounting for 4% of the financial sector's total financial assets and 10% of those of non-bank financial intermediaries. Total debt securities issued stood at almost €1.9 trillion.

The FVC sector is broad as regards the scope of activities that may be carried out and the nature of assets that may be securitised. In a typical "traditional" securitisation transaction, the MFI transfers loans to an FVC, and these assets back the debt securities issued by the latter. Euro area FVC holdings of securitised loans amounted to almost €1.5 trillion in the first quarter of 2011, of which €1.2 trillion were originated by euro area MFIs (see Chart 5). For statistical purposes, the nominal amount of outstanding principal[12] is reported on the balance sheet of the FVC, irrespective of whether the loans have been

10 By convention, a deposit liability vis-à-vis FVCs with a maturity of over two years is recorded.
11 These new statistics are collected under Regulation ECB/2008/30 (OJ L 15, 20.1.2009, p. 1).
12 The nominal amounts, net of write-downs or write-offs, are reported even if the portfolio was purchased at a discount to the amount of principal outstanding, which may be the case for the purchase of distressed assets. The counterpart relating to the difference between the purchase price of distressed securitised loans and the purchase price of the portfolio is reported in "Other liabilities", and constitutes a significant proportion of this item.

Chart 5 Main assets on FVC balance sheets

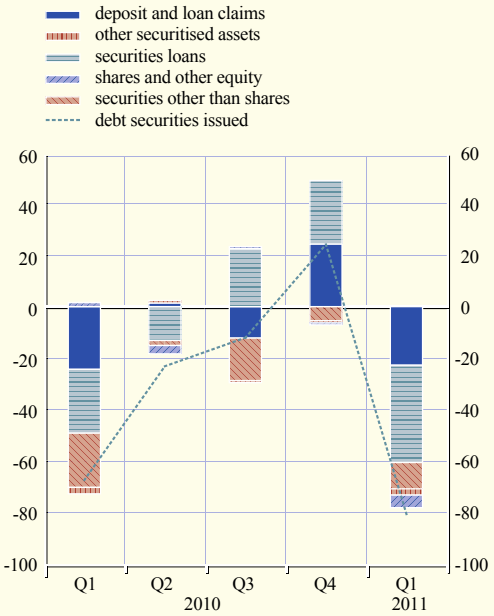
(EUR billions (left-hand scale); percentage share of total assets (right-hand scale))



Source: ECB.
Note: Data refer to the first quarter of 2011.

Chart 6 Transactions in selected FVC assets and debt securities issued by FVCs

(financial transactions; EUR billions)



Source: ECB.

derecognised from the balance sheet of the originator. Two-thirds of securitised loans originated by MFIs are to euro area households, and one-fifth of loans are to euro area non-financial corporations. Almost one-tenth of loans originated by euro area MFIs are to borrowers outside the euro area (for which no economic sector information is collected).

In synthetic securitisations, the credit risk of the underlying assets is transferred to the FVC (and ultimately the holder of the FVC securities) through credit derivatives, guarantees or similar mechanisms. The FVC generally holds the proceeds from the sale of debt securities issued as a deposit with an MFI or in high-grade debt securities. FVCs that engage in synthetic securitisations account for approximately 5% of the total assets of the FVC sector.

Securities other than shares make up over 10% of the assets of euro area FVCs. This includes the activities of FVCs that are "re-securitising" asset-backed securities issued by other euro area resident FVCs.[13] This is important from the point of view of the ultimate holders of credit risk, which in this case would be the investors in the securities issued by the re-securitising vehicle. Euro area FVC holdings of debt securities issued by euro area FVCs totalled €36 billion in the first quarter of 2011.

Although some securitisations may involve only one vehicle, many involve a number of FVCs, each carrying out different roles and possibly located in different jurisdictions. An example of this kind of multi-vehicle structure is where one

13 This would include, for example, collateralised debt obligations (CDOs) which repackage FVC debt securities issued in the euro area. Conduits and "structured investment vehicles" (SIVs) were formerly active in the maturity transformation of asset-backed securities into short-term commercial paper. These types of instruments issued by FVCs resident outside the euro area are not identified separately.

vehicle issues debt securities backed by assets held by another vehicle. In order to identify these positions, the reporting scheme includes "of which" positions vis-à-vis other euro area FVCs for loans between FVCs, and holdings of FVC shares and other equity (or securitisation fund units). Such intra-sector activity based on these multi-vehicle structures amounted to €69 billion in the first quarter of 2011.

In the period since the first collection of FVC transactions data in the first quarter of 2010, activity has been dominated by the financial crisis. There was a net redemption of debt securities issued amounting to €81 billion in the first quarter of 2011 (see Chart 6) and cumulatively since the beginning of 2010, there has been net redemption of €159 billion. Transactions in securitised loans have been large over the same period as loans have moved between the FVC and MFI sectors via transfers to "bad bank" structures in the FVC sector and the unwinding of retained securitisations.

5 STATISTICS ON INSURANCE CORPORATIONS AND PENSION FUNDS

In the context of ongoing work at the ECB towards improving the statistical coverage of the (non-bank) financial sector, there has also been substantial progress in developing new, enhanced insurance corporation and pension fund statistics.[14] Euro area insurance corporations and pension funds (ICPFs) account for close to 14% (€6.9 trillion) of the financial sector's total financial assets and represent a significant share of non-bank financial intermediaries (more than one-third when measured by total assets). The financial instruments they offer play a significant role in shaping households' portfolio decisions, a role which is bound to increase as populations age and as the relative role of social security funds declines. In addition, the interaction of ICPFs with financial markets, banks and other financial intermediaries is relevant to monetary analysis and financial stability.

For monetary analysis, ICPF balance sheet statistics are important because ICPFs directly hold monetary assets, and, more importantly, play a significant role as a counterpart to the flows into and out of MFI balance sheet positions relating to households. ICPF data are relevant for the analysis of economic activity and the monetary transmission mechanism more generally. This relevance stems from the capacity of the ICPF sector to influence the financing conditions of the non-financial private sector and the government (e.g. by purchasing securities) and from the fact that liabilities of ICPFs represent an important part of the wealth portfolio of the household sector. From a financial stability perspective,[15] and given their typically long-term investment horizons, ICPFs are often seen as a source of stability for financial markets. However, due to the size of their investment portfolios, the reallocation of funds or the unwinding of positions by these institutions have the potential to move markets.

NEW STATISTICS IN DETAIL

The ECB compiles new quarterly ICPF statistics for the euro area based on the best available (mainly supervisory) national sources. This implies that the new statistics are not fully harmonised across countries, and estimates replace or complete statistical information that is missing or not available on a sufficiently timely basis. It is expected that the initial set of ICPF statistics will improve over time, and that more complete and more detailed data will

14 Insurance corporations grant policyholders benefits in case of the occurrence of a specified event which may have a variety of causes, such as survival, illness, death, fire or natural disasters. Pension funds collect, pool and invest funds to provide for the future pension entitlements of beneficiaries.

15 As highlighted in the speech by Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the ECB, "Insurance companies, pension funds and the new EU supervisory architecture", at the CEIOPS conference 2009, Frankfurt am Main, 18 November 2009.

Table 5 New statistics on insurance corporations and pension funds

(Outstanding amounts (unless marked with "*", in which case transactions data are also released), quarterly (Q) or annual (A) frequency)

Assets		percentage of total	Liabilities		percentage of total
Total assets	Q	100	**Total liabilities**	Q	100
Currency	Q	0	**Securities other than shares**	Q	1
Deposits	Q	11	**Loans received**	Q	4
Maturities	Q		Sector breakdown	Q	
Loans	Q	8	**Shares and other equity (quoted/unquoted)**	Q	7
Sector breakdown and maturities	Q		**Net equity of households in life insurance reserves (*)**	Q	50
Securities other than shares	Q	38	Unit linked	A	10
Sector breakdown and maturities	Q		Non-unit linked	A	40
Shares and other equity (quoted/unquoted)	Q	12	**Net equity of households in pension fund reserves (*)**	Q	23
Sector breakdown	Q		Defined contribution	A	4
Investment fund shares	Q	22	Defined benefit	A	18
MMF shares	Q	1	Hybrid schemes	A	1
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	Q	4	**Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims (*)**	Q	13
Non-financial assets	Q	1	Sector breakdown	Q	
Other assets (including financial derivatives)	Q	3	**Other liabilities (including financial derivatives)**	Q	3

Source: ECB.
Note: Data refer to the fourth quarter of 2010.

gradually become available. Furthermore, in the longer run, the new supervisory Solvency II requirements for insurance corporations,[16] as well as similar supervisory reporting to be developed for pension funds, are expected to deliver new information that can be used also to gradually improve the macroeconomic statistics compiled by the ECB.

Nonetheless, improved data reported by euro area NCBs have enabled quarterly estimates of euro area aggregates of outstanding amounts to be produced. In fact, the new ICPF statistics will focus, in the initial phase, on the provision of quarterly and annual balance sheets as outstanding amounts. In addition, estimated euro area transaction data are being developed, although quarterly transactions are currently only compiled for the technical reserves of insurance corporations and pension funds, i.e. the most important liability of the ICPF sector.

The new ECB statistics complement results for the ICPF sector published by the ECB as a part of the integrated euro area accounts by institutional sector and provide more detailed and more timely results.[17] Besides data for the ICPF sector as a whole, supplementary data are published separately for insurance corporations and pension funds. Data will be published by the ECB three months after the end of the reference quarter. The content of the new ICPF statistics is outlined in Table 5.

EXAMPLES OF ENHANCEMENTS

ICPFs hold around 21% of the total debt securities issued by euro area governments, 57% of the mutual fund shares issued by euro area investment funds and about 9% of the total outstanding amount of debt securities issued by euro area MFIs. In parallel with this active

16 The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) is in the process of developing harmonised reporting templates for supervisory purposes in the case of insurance corporations. The ECB is cooperating with EIOPA in developing the harmonised reporting templates.

17 Although the new ICPF statistics and the euro area accounts both follow the European System of Accounts (ESA 95), there may be differences between these two statistics. Reasons for this may include, for example, different sources at the national level, different data vintages, and adjusting the results for sectors to obtain consistent euro area accounts for the whole economy.

role as providers of financing, euro area ICPF liabilities are an important component of euro area households' financial wealth (accounting for around 30% of the total) and compete with deposits and other financial instruments in attracting household investment. Accordingly, the new statistics also show that the net equity of euro area households in life insurance reserves amounted to €3.3 trillion of which 19% are unit linked and 81% are non-unit linked. Furthermore, the net equity of euro area households in pension fund reserves amounted to €1.6 trillion, of which 18% were in the form of defined contribution schemes, 76% in the form of defined benefit schemes and 6% in the form of hybrid (i.e. mixed) schemes.

The ICPF sector is dominated by insurance corporations, which account for around 80% of the total financial assets of ICPFs. However, the relative importance of insurance corporations, and pension funds varies from country to country, largely reflecting institutional differences.[18] Furthermore, despite similarities in the activities of life insurers and pension funds, their investment policies differ. Insurance corporations mainly invest in securities (42% of total financial assets), followed by mutual fund shares (19% of total financial assets). However, for pension funds, mutual fund shares represent the largest investment class (42% of total financial assets) and securities other than shares the second largest (21% of total financial assets). This also reflects the fact that some pension funds have transferred their investment portfolio to specialised investment funds, keeping the corresponding fund shares/units in their portfolio instead.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Keeping statistics fit for use involves a continuous process of development in response to financial innovation and changing policy needs. A major enhancement to the ECB's monetary and financial statistics has recently been implemented covering MFI balance sheet and interest rate statistics and balance sheet information on FVCs and ICPFs. These enhancements are the outcome of a careful weighing up of the benefits identified by the users and the burden placed on the reporting agents. On the benefits side, the enhancements presented help, in particular, to improve monetary analysis. This is achieved by a considerably more detailed coverage of MFI balance sheet information regarding counterparty financial institutions that belong to the money holding sector, which have increased their importance in recent years. Furthermore, more detailed information on the money issuing sector, particularly relating to securitisation, but also to further financial innovations, allows for an enhanced analysis of monetary aggregates and counterparts. Concerning the non-financial money holding sector, more detailed data on the business volumes of and interest rates on new business broken down by sub-sector and category allow a deepening of the analysis of financing conditions. In addition, financial stability analysis also benefits from the new statistics, in particular from those relating to securitisations and ICPFs. Finally, these new statistics will also enhance the statistical framework for the compilation of the euro area accounts.

The ECB will continue to monitor financial developments and user requirements and adapt the statistical system as needed. Further enhancements are currently envisaged and relate, in particular, to more disaggregated information on securities holdings by financial and non-financial sectors, which would support both monetary and financial stability analysis. This process, like the previous ones, will involve close cooperation between the ECB, NCBs, international organisations and the industry involved.

18 The statistics cover only autonomous pension funds. Countries in which private pension schemes are mainly provided through non-autonomous pension funds (which are not separate institutional units), linked in particular to non-financial corporations and MFIs, have a smaller autonomous pension funds sub-sector. For a more detailed analysis of the sector in Europe, see *Financial integration in Europe*, ECB, May 2011, Chapter II.

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1 For further information, please contact us at: statistics@ecb.europa.eu. See the ECB's Statistical Data Warehouse in the "Statistics" section of the ECB's website (http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu) for longer runs and more detailed data.

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ENLARGEMENT OF THE EURO AREA ON 1 JANUARY 2011 TO INCLUDE ESTONIA

In January 2011 Estonia joined the euro area, bringing the number of euro area countries to 17.

Detailed information on the current and past compositions of the euro area can be found in the General Notes.

CHANGES TO CHAPTER 2: "MONEY, BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS"

Chapter 2 of the "Euro area statistics" section has now been amended in order to include newly available data on MFI balance sheets (pages S14, S15 and S17), the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations (page S24), and the assets and liabilities of insurance corporations and pension funds (page S25). In addition, the old Section 2.7 ("Revaluation of selected MFI balance sheet items") has been removed – although it can still be downloaded from http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/services/downloads/html/index.en.html. The old Section 2.8 has been reduced to a single page and become Section 2.7. Finally, Sections 2.9 and 2.10 on investment funds' balance sheets have become Sections 2.8 and 2.9 respectively, without any changes to their content. More information on the new statistics can be found in the General Notes.

Conventions used in the tables

"-"	data do not exist/data are not applicable
"."	data are not yet available
"…"	nil or negligible
"billion"	10^9
(p)	provisional
s.a.	seasonally adjusted
n.s.a.	non-seasonally adjusted

EURO AREA OVERVIEW

Summary of economic indicators for the euro area

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Monetary developments and interest rates [1)]

	M1 [2)]	M2 [2)]	M3 [2),3)]	M3 [2),3)] 3-month moving average (centred)	MFI loans to euro area residents excluding MFIs and general government [2)]	Securities other than shares issued in euro by non-MFI corporations [2)]	3-month interest rate (EURIBOR; % per annum; period averages)	10-year spot rate (% per annum; end of period) [4)]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	9.5	4.8	3.3	-	1.6	23.9	1.22	3.76
2010	8.5	1.8	0.5	-	0.6	3.9	0.81	3.36
2010 Q3	7.9	1.8	0.7	-	0.9	1.9	0.87	2.67
Q4	4.9	2.2	1.5	-	1.7	2.1	1.02	3.36
2011 Q1	3.2	2.4	1.9	-	2.4	2.3	1.10	3.66
Q2	1.6	2.4	2.2	-	2.6	.	1.42	3.41
2011 Feb.	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.09	3.49
Mar.	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.18	3.66
Apr.	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.32	3.55
May	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.43	3.37
June	1.2	2.3	2.1	.	2.5	.	1.49	3.41
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.60	3.06

2. Prices, output, demand and labour markets [5)]

	HICP [1)]	Industrial producer prices	Hourly labour costs	Real GDP (s.a.)	Industrial production excluding construction	Capacity utilisation in manufacturing (%)	Employment (s.a.)	Unemployment (% of labour force; s.a.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	0.3	-5.1	2.8	-4.2	-14.8	70.9	-1.9	9.6
2010	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.8	7.5	77.0	-0.5	10.1
2010 Q4	2.0	4.8	1.5	2.0	8.1	79.3	0.3	10.1
2011 Q1	2.5	6.5	2.6	2.5	6.6	80.8	0.3	10.0
Q2	2.8	6.3	.	.	.	81.1	.	9.9
2011 Feb.	2.4	6.6	-	-	7.9	-	-	10.0
Mar.	2.7	6.8	-	-	5.8	-	-	9.9
Apr.	2.8	6.8	-	-	5.4	81.3	-	9.9
May	2.7	6.2	-	-	4.5	-	-	9.9
June	2.7	5.9	-	-	.	-	-	9.9
July	2.5	.	-	-	.	80.9	-	.

3. External statistics

(EUR billions, unless otherwise indicated)

	Balance of payments (net transactions)			Reserve assets (end-of-period positions)	Net international investment position (as a % of GDP)	Gross external debt (as a % of GDP)	Effective exchange rate of the euro: EER-20 [6)] (index: 1999 Q1 = 100)		USD/EUR exchange rate
	Current and capital accounts	Goods	Combined direct and portfolio investment				Nominal	Real (CPI)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009	-19.1	37.5	161.3	462.4	-16.4	116.3	111.7	110.6	1.3948
2010	-33.8	19.5	88.6	591.2	-12.9	118.7	104.6	103.0	1.3257
2010 Q3	-5.1	8.2	-47.8	552.2	-15.1	120.5	102.3	100.8	1.2910
Q4	3.6	6.4	92.8	591.2	-12.9	118.7	104.4	102.4	1.3583
2011 Q1	-27.9	-12.5	121.8	576.6	-13.2	116.6	103.7	101.5	1.3680
Q2	.	.	.	580.9	.	.	106.4	104.2	1.4391
2011 Feb.	-8.0	-1.1	63.2	577.5	.	.	103.4	101.1	1.3649
Mar.	-0.6	2.9	76.6	576.6	.	.	105.2	103.0	1.3999
Apr.	-6.4	-3.5	20.0	571.7	.	.	107.0	104.9	1.4442
May	-17.8	1.5	52.5	592.7	.	.	106.0	103.7	1.4349
June	.	.	.	580.9	.	.	106.1	103.9	1.4388
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	105.2	103.0	1.4264

Sources: ECB, European Commission (Eurostat and Economic and Financial Affairs DG) and Thomson Reuters.

Note: For more information on the data, see the relevant tables later in this section.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
2) Annual percentage changes for monthly data refer to the end of the month, whereas those for quarterly and yearly data refer to the annual change in the period average. See the Technical Notes for details.
3) M3 and its components exclude holdings by non-euro area residents of money market fund shares/units and debt securities with a maturity of up to two years.
4) Based on AAA-rated euro area central government bond yield curves. For further information, see Section 4.7.
5) Data refer to the Euro 17, unless otherwise indicated.
6) For a definition of the trading partner groups and other information, please refer to the General Notes.

MONETARY POLICY STATISTICS

1.1 Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

(EUR millions)

1. Assets

	8 July 2011	15 July 2011	22 July 2011	29 July 2011
Gold and gold receivables	363,252	363,252	363,251	363,250
Claims on non-euro area residents in foreign currency	216,320	217,439	218,058	217,700
Claims on euro area residents in foreign currency	23,773	23,204	24,642	23,948
Claims on non-euro area residents in euro	19,078	19,992	20,273	21,849
Lending to euro area credit institutions in euro	433,248	465,156	508,610	497,371
Main refinancing operations	120,024	153,597	197,070	164,200
Longer-term refinancing operations	313,163	311,509	311,509	333,075
Fine-tuning reverse operations	0	0	0	0
Structural reverse operations	0	0	0	0
Marginal lending facility	6	29	0	28
Credits related to margin calls	55	21	31	68
Other claims on euro area credit institutions in euro	45,822	52,431	57,280	59,248
Securities of euro area residents in euro	486,208	485,360	484,458	484,355
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	134,350	134,184	133,837	133,739
Other securities	351,858	351,176	350,621	350,616
General government debt in euro	33,944	33,944	33,944	33,944
Other assets	297,858	296,416	295,544	298,807
Total assets	1,919,501	1,957,194	2,006,061	2,000,471

2. Liabilities

	8 July 2011	15 July 2011	22 July 2011	29 July 2011
Banknotes in circulation	851,755	853,418	853,036	855,737
Liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro	297,374	327,630	357,857	332,915
Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	157,562	242,399	250,540	208,285
Deposit facility	65,687	10,254	32,167	49,867
Fixed-term deposits	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000
Fine-tuning reverse operations	0	0	0	0
Deposits related to margin calls	125	977	1,150	763
Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions in euro	6,042	4,373	4,448	5,155
Debt certificates issued	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to other euro area residents in euro	72,498	74,882	87,271	97,406
Liabilities to non-euro area residents in euro	37,096	38,867	40,392	40,158
Liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency	1,934	3,232	3,439	1,555
Liabilities to non-euro area residents in foreign currency	8,543	6,885	8,921	10,153
Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	52,170	52,170	52,170	52,170
Other liabilities	193,953	197,599	200,389	207,083
Revaluation accounts	316,657	316,657	316,657	316,657
Capital and reserves	81,480	81,480	81,480	81,480
Total liabilities	1,919,501	1,957,194	2,006,061	2,000,471

Source: ECB.

1.2 Key ECB interest rates

(levels in percentages per annum; changes in percentage points)

With effect from: [1]	Deposit facility		Main refinancing operations			Marginal lending facility	
			Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
			Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate			
	Level	Change	Level	Level	Change	Level	Change
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999 1 Jan.	2.00	-	3.00	-	-	4.50	-
4 [2]	2.75	0.75	3.00	-	...	3.25	-1.25
22	2.00	-0.75	3.00	-	...	4.50	1.25
9 Apr.	1.50	-0.50	2.50	-	-0.50	3.50	-1.00
5 Nov.	2.00	0.50	3.00	-	0.50	4.00	0.50
2000 4 Feb.	2.25	0.25	3.25	-	0.25	4.25	0.25
17 Mar.	2.50	0.25	3.50	-	0.25	4.50	0.25
28 Apr.	2.75	0.25	3.75	-	0.25	4.75	0.25
9 June	3.25	0.50	4.25	-	0.50	5.25	0.50
28 [3]	3.25	...	-	4.25	...	5.25	...
1 Sep.	3.50	0.25	-	4.50	0.25	5.50	0.25
6 Oct.	3.75	0.25	-	4.75	0.25	5.75	0.25
2001 11 May	3.50	-0.25	-	4.50	-0.25	5.50	-0.25
31 Aug.	3.25	-0.25	-	4.25	-0.25	5.25	-0.25
18 Sep.	2.75	-0.50	-	3.75	-0.50	4.75	-0.50
9 Nov.	2.25	-0.50	-	3.25	-0.50	4.25	-0.50
2002 6 Dec.	1.75	-0.50	-	2.75	-0.50	3.75	-0.50
2003 7 Mar.	1.50	-0.25	-	2.50	-0.25	3.50	-0.25
6 June	1.00	-0.50	-	2.00	-0.50	3.00	-0.50
2005 6 Dec.	1.25	0.25	-	2.25	0.25	3.25	0.25
2006 8 Mar.	1.50	0.25	-	2.50	0.25	3.50	0.25
15 June	1.75	0.25	-	2.75	0.25	3.75	0.25
9 Aug.	2.00	0.25	-	3.00	0.25	4.00	0.25
11 Oct.	2.25	0.25	-	3.25	0.25	4.25	0.25
13 Dec.	2.50	0.25	-	3.50	0.25	4.50	0.25
2007 14 Mar.	2.75	0.25	-	3.75	0.25	4.75	0.25
13 June	3.00	0.25	-	4.00	0.25	5.00	0.25
2008 9 July	3.25	0.25	-	4.25	0.25	5.25	0.25
8 Oct.	2.75	-0.50	-	-	-	4.75	-0.50
9 [4]	3.25	0.50	-	-	-	4.25	-0.50
15 [5]	3.25	...	3.75	-	-0.50	4.25	...
12 Nov.	2.75	-0.50	3.25	-	-0.50	3.75	-0.50
10 Dec.	2.00	-0.75	2.50	-	-0.75	3.00	-0.75
2009 21 Jan.	1.00	-1.00	2.00	-	-0.50	3.00	...
11 Mar.	0.50	-0.50	1.50	-	-0.50	2.50	-0.50
8 Apr.	0.25	-0.25	1.25	-	-0.25	2.25	-0.25
13 May	0.25	...	1.00	-	-0.25	1.75	-0.50
2011 13 Apr.	0.50	0.25	1.25	-	0.25	2.00	0.25
13 July	0.75	0.25	1.50	-	0.25	2.25	0.25

Source: ECB.

1) From 1 January 1999 to 9 March 2004, the date refers to the deposit and marginal lending facilities. For main refinancing operations, changes in the rate are effective from the first operation following the date indicated. The change on 18 September 2001 was effective on that same day. From 10 March 2004 onwards, the date refers both to the deposit and marginal lending facilities and to the main refinancing operations (with changes effective from the first main refinancing operation following the Governing Council decision), unless otherwise indicated.

2) On 22 December 1998 the ECB announced that, as an exceptional measure between 4 and 21 January 1999, a narrow corridor of 50 basis points would be applied between the interest rates for the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility, aimed at facilitating the transition to the new monetary regime by market participants.

3) On 8 June 2000 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 28 June 2000, the main refinancing operations of the Eurosystem would be conducted as variable rate tenders. The minimum bid rate refers to the minimum interest rate at which counterparties may place their bids.

4) As of 9 October 2008 the ECB reduced the standing facilities corridor from 200 basis points to 100 basis points around the interest rate on the main refinancing operations. The standing facilities corridor was restored to 200 basis points as of 21 January 2009.

5) On 8 October 2008 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 15 October, the weekly main refinancing operations would be carried out through a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment at the interest rate on the main refinancing operations. This change overrode the previous decision (made on the same day) to cut by 50 basis points the minimum bid rate on the main refinancing operations conducted as variable rate tenders.

1.3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tender procedures [1), 2)]

(EUR millions; interest rates in percentages per annum)

1. Main and longer-term refinancing operations [3)]

Date of settlement	Bids (amount)	Number of participants	Allotment (amount)	Fixed rate tender procedures	Variable rate tender procedures			Running for (...) days
				Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate [4)]	Weighted average rate	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Main refinancing operations							
2011 20 Apr.	97,372	181	97,372	1.25	-	-	-	7
27	117,883	241	117,883	1.25	-	-	-	7
4 May	127,538	326	127,538	1.25	-	-	-	7
11	124,754	247	124,754	1.25	-	-	-	7
18	119,398	235	119,398	1.25	-	-	-	7
25	116,102	241	116,102	1.25	-	-	-	7
1 June	110,762	174	110,762	1.25	-	-	-	7
8	102,442	145	102,442	1.25	-	-	-	7
15	135,585	235	135,585	1.25	-	-	-	7
22	186,942	353	186,942	1.25	-	-	-	7
29	141,461	232	141,461	1.25	-	-	-	7
6 July	120,024	185	120,024	1.25	-	-	-	7
13	153,597	230	153,597	1.50	-	-	-	7
20	197,070	291	197,070	1.50	-	-	-	7
27	164,200	193	164,200	1.50	-	-	-	7
3 Aug.	172,021	168	172,021	1.50	-	-	-	7
	Longer-term refinancing operations							
2011 9 Feb.	61,472	42	61,472	1.00	-	-	-	28
24 [5)]	39,755	192	39,755	1.12	-	-	-	91
9 Mar.	82,500	52	82,500	1.00	-	-	-	35
31 [5)]	129,458	290	129,458	1.21	-	-	-	91
13 Apr.	83,687	40	83,687	1.25	-	-	-	28
28 [5)]	63,411	177	63,411	1.29	-	-	-	91
11 May	80,653	60	80,653	1.25	-	-	-	35
26 [5)]	48,131	182	48,131	.	-	-	-	98
15 June	69,403	60	69,403	1.25	-	-	-	28
30 [5)]	132,219	265	132,219	.	-	-	-	91
13 July	67,748	57	67,748	1.50	-	-	-	28
28 [5)]	84,977	165	84,977	.	-	-	-	91

2. Other tender operations

Date of settlement	Type of operation	Bids (amount)	Number of participants	Allotment (amount)	Fixed rate tender procedures	Variable rate tender procedures				Running for (...) days
					Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Maximum bid rate	Marginal rate [4)]	Weighted average rate	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2011 11 May	Collection of fixed-term deposits	109,149	72	76,000	-	-	1.25	1.15	1.09	7
18	Collection of fixed-term deposits	85,756	74	76,000	-	-	1.25	1.16	1.08	7
25	Collection of fixed-term deposits	81,944	62	75,000	-	-	1.25	1.25	1.14	7
1 June	Collection of fixed-term deposits	103,531	69	75,000	-	-	1.25	0.89	0.81	7
8	Collection of fixed-term deposits	93,590	71	75,000	-	-	1.25	1.03	0.90	7
14	Collection of fixed-term deposits	35,158	77	29,618	-	-	1.25	1.05	1.04	1
15	Collection of fixed-term deposits	76,714	61	75,000	-	-	1.25	1.25	1.20	7
22	Collection of fixed-term deposits	83,565	56	74,000	-	-	1.25	1.24	1.15	7
29	Collection of fixed-term deposits	75,014	57	74,000	-	-	1.25	1.25	1.17	7
6 July	Collection of fixed-term deposits	96,009	68	74,000	-	-	1.25	0.90	0.75	7
12	Collection of fixed-term deposits	75,404	119	74,814	-	-	1.25	1.05	1.03	1
13	Collection of fixed-term deposits	91,891	64	74,000	-	-	1.50	1.46	1.39	7
20	Collection of fixed-term deposits	86,144	63	74,000	-	-	1.50	1.40	1.31	7
27	Collection of fixed-term deposits	93,188	69	74,000	-	-	1.50	1.16	1.09	7
3 Aug.	Collection of fixed-term deposits	86,770	68	74,000	-	-	1.50	0.99	0.92	7

Source: ECB.

1) The amounts shown may differ slightly from those in Section 1.1 owing to operations that have been allotted but not settled.

2) With effect from April 2002, split tender operations (i.e. operations with a one-week maturity conducted as standard tender procedures in parallel with a main refinancing operation) are classified as main refinancing operations. For split tender operations conducted before this month, see Table 2 in Section 1.3.

3) On 8 June 2000 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 28 June 2000, the main refinancing operations of the Eurosystem would be conducted as variable rate tender procedures. The minimum bid rate refers to the minimum interest rate at which counterparties may place their bids. On 8 October 2008 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 15 October 2008, the weekly main refinancing operations would be carried out through a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment at the interest rate on the main refinancing operations. On 4 March 2010 the ECB decided to return to variable rate tender procedures in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations, starting with the operation to be allotted on 28 April 2010 and settled on 29 April 2010.

4) In liquidity-providing (absorbing) operations, the marginal rate refers to the lowest (highest) rate at which bids were accepted.

5) In the longer-term refinancing operations settled on 17 December 2009, 1 April, 13 May, 28 October, 25 November and 23 December 2010, and 27 January, 24 February, 31 March, 28 April, 26 May, 30 June and 28 July 2011, the rate at which all bids were satisfied was indexed to the average minimum bid rate in the main refinancing operations over the life of the operation. The interest rates displayed for these indexed longer-term refinancing operations have been rounded to two decimal places. For the precise calculation method, please refer to the Technical Notes.

1.4 Minimum reserve and liquidity statistics

(EUR billions; period averages of daily positions, unless otherwise indicated; interest rates as percentages per annum)

1. Reserve base of credit institutions subject to reserve requirements

Reserve base as at: [1]	Total	Liabilities to which a 2% reserve coefficient is applied		Liabilities to which a 0% reserve coefficient is applied		
		Overnight deposits and deposits with an agreed maturity or notice period of up to 2 years	Debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years	Deposits with an agreed maturity or notice period of over 2 years	Repos	Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2008	18,169.6	10,056.8	848.7	2,376.9	1,243.5	3,643.7
2009	18,318.2	9,808.5	760.4	2,475.7	1,170.1	4,103.5
2010	18,948.1	9,962.6	644.3	2,683.3	1,335.4	4,322.5
2011 Jan.	19,024.1	9,840.2	651.6	2,780.6	1,395.8	4,356.0
Feb.	19,035.7	9,768.4	670.3	2,727.5	1,490.3	4,379.2
Mar.	18,868.8	9,700.2	671.9	2,733.9	1,399.8	4,363.0
Apr.	18,984.5	9,749.5	662.8	2,740.4	1,475.2	4,356.6
May	19,172.1	9,787.9	677.0	2,760.6	1,538.4	4,408.3

2. Reserve maintenance

Maintenance period ending on:	Required reserves	Credit institutions' current accounts	Excess reserves	Deficiencies	Interest rate on minimum reserves
	1	2	3	4	5
2009	210.2	211.4	1.2	0.0	1.00
2010	211.8	212.5	0.7	0.5	1.00
2011 8 Mar.	211.6	212.9	1.3	0.0	1.00
12 Apr.	209.3	210.5	1.1	0.0	1.00
10 May	208.3	209.5	1.2	0.0	1.25
14 June	206.9	209.0	2.0	0.0	1.25
12 July	207.7	210.9	3.1	0.0	1.25
9 Aug.	208.8	.	.	.	.

3. Liquidity

Maintenance period ending on:	Liquidity-providing factors					Liquidity-absorbing factors					Credit institutions' current accounts	Base money
		Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem										
	Eurosystem's net assets in gold and foreign currency	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity-providing operations [2]	Deposit facility	Other liquidity-absorbing operations [3]	Banknotes in circulation	Central government deposits with the Eurosystem	Other factors (net)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	407.6	55.8	593.4	0.7	24.6	65.7	9.9	775.2	150.1	-130.2	211.4	1,052.3
2010	511.1	179.5	336.3	1.9	130.4	44.7	70.8	815.9	94.4	-79.1	212.5	1,073.1
2011 8 Feb.	549.7	185.4	318.2	0.1	137.2	39.2	81.3	822.0	101.2	-66.7	213.6	1,074.8
8 Mar.	550.0	134.4	321.0	7.6	137.9	26.9	80.3	820.9	89.8	-79.9	212.9	1,060.7
12 Apr.	544.1	97.3	335.4	0.8	137.6	23.0	79.5	824.4	73.1	-95.2	210.5	1,057.9
10 May	525.9	109.2	320.5	0.4	136.6	22.8	76.8	833.9	61.3	-111.6	209.5	1,066.1
14 June	526.8	114.7	317.9	0.0	135.5	18.4	76.2	836.6	62.6	-107.9	209.0	1,064.0
12 July	533.6	146.0	311.6	0.2	134.2	29.5	76.9	846.2	73.4	-111.2	210.9	1,086.6

Source: ECB.
1) End of period.
2) Includes liquidity provided under the Eurosystem's covered bond purchase programme and the Eurosystem's securities markets programme.
3) Includes liquidity absorbed as a result of the Eurosystem's foreign exchange swap operations.
For more information, please see: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/mopo/liq/html/index.en.html

2 MONEY, BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

2.1 Aggregated balance sheet of euro area MFIs [1)]

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period)

1. Assets

	Total	Loans to euro area residents				Holdings of securities other than shares issued by euro area residents				Money market fund shares/ units [2)]	Holdings of shares/ other equity issued by euro area residents	External assets	Fixed assets	Remaining assets [3)]
		Total	General government	Other euro area residents	MFIs	Total	General government	Other euro area residents	MFIs					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Eurosystem													
2009	2,829.9	1,475.5	19.5	0.7	1,455.3	451.7	368.3	7.5	75.9	-	16.5	556.8	8.5	321.0
2010	3,212.4	1,537.4	18.6	0.9	1,517.8	574.4	463.8	9.6	101.1	-	18.1	684.3	8.5	389.8
2011 Q1	3,038.5	1,347.1	18.5	1.0	1,327.6	580.8	468.5	9.8	102.5	-	19.5	670.4	8.5	412.2
Q2 (p)	3,129.7	1,415.7	17.8	1.0	1,396.9	594.9	468.9	10.1	116.0	-	19.4	687.2	8.6	403.9
2011 Mar.	3,038.5	1,347.1	18.5	1.0	1,327.6	580.8	468.5	9.8	102.5	-	19.5	670.4	8.5	412.2
Apr.	3,056.6	1,368.9	18.3	1.0	1,349.7	583.8	468.8	9.6	105.3	-	19.7	669.4	8.5	406.2
May	3,134.2	1,415.7	18.2	1.0	1,396.5	588.4	472.5	9.8	106.0	-	19.5	694.8	8.6	407.3
June (p)	3,129.7	1,415.7	17.8	1.0	1,396.9	594.9	468.9	10.1	116.0	-	19.4	687.2	8.6	403.9
	MFIs excluding the Eurosystem													
2009	31,144.3	17,701.6	1,001.7	10,783.9	5,916.1	5,060.0	1,482.1	1,498.0	2,079.9	85.1	1,236.1	4,252.4	220.7	2,588.3
2010	32,199.9	17,762.9	1,220.1	11,027.8	5,515.0	4,938.7	1,524.1	1,528.7	1,885.9	59.9	1,233.1	4,323.5	223.5	3,658.3
2011 Q1	31,564.5	17,793.5	1,187.1	11,117.7	5,488.7	4,704.3	1,412.8	1,493.0	1,798.5	64.5	1,203.0	4,276.9	227.4	3,294.8
Q2 (p)	31,712.4	17,886.0	1,152.2	11,223.7	5,510.1	4,693.5	1,456.6	1,472.4	1,764.5	61.3	1,247.7	4,285.5	228.6	3,309.6
2011 Mar.	31,564.5	17,793.5	1,187.1	11,117.7	5,488.7	4,704.3	1,412.8	1,493.0	1,798.5	64.5	1,203.0	4,276.9	227.4	3,294.8
Apr.	31,756.9	17,865.4	1,178.8	11,141.6	5,544.9	4,694.5	1,419.1	1,499.6	1,775.8	63.6	1,247.4	4,297.9	227.9	3,360.3
May	32,096.8	17,900.7	1,155.8	11,201.6	5,543.2	4,713.8	1,430.2	1,497.1	1,786.5	65.1	1,253.5	4,436.8	228.9	3,497.9
June (p)	31,712.4	17,886.0	1,152.2	11,223.7	5,510.1	4,693.5	1,456.6	1,472.4	1,764.5	61.3	1,247.7	4,285.5	228.6	3,309.6

2. Liabilities

	Total	Currency in circulation	Deposits of euro area residents				Money market fund shares/ units [4)]	Debt securities issued [5)]	Capital and reserves	External liabilities	Remaining liabilities [3)]
			Total	Central government	Other general government/ other euro area residents	MFIs					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Eurosystem										
2009	2,829.9	829.3	1,192.0	102.6	22.1	1,067.4	-	0.1	319.8	140.2	348.5
2010	3,212.4	863.7	1,394.4	68.0	8.7	1,317.7	-	0.0	428.5	153.8	372.1
2011 Q1	3,038.5	848.4	1,264.5	60.8	8.9	1,194.9	-	0.0	402.3	155.0	368.3
Q2 (p)	3,129.7	871.6	1,320.1	72.5	11.2	1,236.3	-	0.0	412.2	157.3	368.7
2011 Mar.	3,038.5	848.4	1,264.5	60.8	8.9	1,194.9	-	0.0	402.3	155.0	368.3
Apr.	3,056.6	858.8	1,268.4	80.0	9.3	1,179.0	-	0.0	405.5	152.1	371.8
May	3,134.2	862.4	1,313.9	65.4	10.4	1,238.1	-	0.0	423.8	158.4	375.6
June (p)	3,129.7	871.6	1,320.1	72.5	11.2	1,236.3	-	0.0	412.2	157.3	368.7
	MFIs excluding the Eurosystem										
2009	31,144.3	-	16,469.0	146.0	10,041.4	6,281.6	732.6	4,908.5	1,921.2	4,098.5	3,014.5
2010	32,199.9	-	16,497.6	196.2	10,526.4	5,774.9	612.3	4,845.2	2,045.1	4,220.4	3,979.4
2011 Q1	31,564.5	-	16,453.8	235.8	10,524.6	5,693.4	632.8	4,873.1	2,079.6	4,018.8	3,506.5
Q2 (p)	31,712.4	-	16,609.2	265.8	10,651.6	5,691.9	607.9	4,898.1	2,150.4	3,974.8	3,471.9
2011 Mar.	31,564.5	-	16,453.8	235.8	10,524.6	5,693.4	632.8	4,873.1	2,079.6	4,018.8	3,506.5
Apr.	31,756.9	-	16,577.2	224.4	10,598.3	5,754.6	633.8	4,858.6	2,081.7	4,063.3	3,542.3
May	32,096.8	-	16,573.5	222.1	10,640.9	5,710.5	631.4	4,899.5	2,119.0	4,192.1	3,681.3
June (p)	31,712.4	-	16,609.2	265.8	10,651.6	5,691.9	607.9	4,898.1	2,150.4	3,974.8	3,471.9

Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
2) Amounts issued by euro area residents. Amounts issued by non-euro area residents are included in external assets.
3) In December 2010 a change was made to the recording practice for derivatives in one Member State, leading to an increase in this position.
4) Amounts held by euro area residents.
5) Amounts issued with a maturity of up to two years and held by non-euro area residents are included in external liabilities.

2.2 Consolidated balance sheet of euro area MFIs [1)]

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Assets

	Total	Loans to euro area residents			Holdings of securities other than shares issued by euro area residents			Holdings of shares/ other equity issued by other euro area residents	External assets	Fixed assets	Remaining assets [2)]
		Total	General government	Other euro area residents	Total	General government	Other euro area residents				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts										
2009	23,862.5	11,805.7	1,021.1	10,784.5	3,355.9	1,850.4	1,505.5	812.7	4,809.2	229.1	2,850.0
2010	25,826.1	12,267.4	1,238.7	11,028.7	3,526.2	1,987.9	1,538.3	799.9	5,007.7	232.0	3,993.0
2011 Q1	25,327.9	12,324.3	1,205.6	11,118.6	3,384.2	1,881.3	1,502.9	779.1	4,947.4	235.9	3,657.1
Q2 (p)	25,456.7	12,394.7	1,170.0	11,224.6	3,408.0	1,925.5	1,482.5	782.5	4,972.7	237.2	3,661.6
2011 Mar.	25,327.9	12,324.3	1,205.6	11,118.6	3,384.2	1,881.3	1,502.9	779.1	4,947.4	235.9	3,657.1
Apr.	25,476.3	12,339.7	1,197.1	11,142.6	3,397.2	1,888.0	1,509.2	822.5	4,967.3	236.4	3,713.2
May	25,808.7	12,376.7	1,174.1	11,202.6	3,409.7	1,902.8	1,506.9	800.1	5,131.6	237.4	3,853.2
June (p)	25,456.7	12,394.7	1,170.0	11,224.6	3,408.0	1,925.5	1,482.5	782.5	4,972.7	237.2	3,661.6
	Transactions										
2009	-644.8	15.8	29.4	-13.6	365.2	270.2	95.0	12.4	-464.8	7.8	-581.9
2010	600.7	408.3	206.3	202.0	143.9	145.8	-2.0	5.7	-109.9	2.4	150.2
2011 Q1	-278.5	39.0	-28.3	67.3	-11.0	19.0	-30.0	7.6	81.7	0.9	-396.6
Q2 (p)	154.4	65.5	-37.8	103.3	24.5	46.5	-22.0	8.5	36.9	1.6	17.4
2011 Mar.	-217.6	8.0	-10.6	18.6	-38.8	-11.2	-27.5	2.5	-33.7	0.9	-156.5
Apr.	237.8	26.3	-10.7	37.0	16.2	11.1	5.1	40.8	82.7	0.5	71.3
May	228.7	17.3	-23.4	40.7	7.2	10.3	-3.1	-18.5	81.9	1.2	139.6
June (p)	-312.2	21.8	-3.8	25.7	1.2	25.1	-23.9	-13.8	-127.7	-0.2	-193.5

2. Liabilities

	Total	Currency in circulation	Deposits of central government	Deposits of other general government/ other euro area residents	Money market fund shares/ units [3)]	Debt securities issued [4)]	Capital and reserves	External liabilities	Remaining liabilities [2)]	Excess of inter-MFI liabilities over inter-MFI assets
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Outstanding amounts									
2009	23,862.5	769.9	248.6	10,063.5	647.5	2,752.9	1,801.0	4,238.8	3,362.9	-22.5
2010	25,826.1	808.6	264.2	10,535.1	552.4	2,858.2	2,022.2	4,374.1	4,351.5	59.8
2011 Q1	25,327.9	798.3	296.6	10,533.5	568.2	2,972.1	2,038.5	4,173.8	3,874.8	72.0
Q2 (p)	25,456.7	819.6	338.3	10,662.8	546.6	3,017.6	2,078.0	4,132.1	3,840.5	21.2
2011 Mar.	25,327.9	798.3	296.6	10,533.5	568.2	2,972.1	2,038.5	4,173.8	3,874.8	72.0
Apr.	25,476.3	805.4	304.4	10,607.6	570.2	2,977.5	2,042.6	4,215.4	3,914.1	39.0
May	25,808.7	810.4	287.4	10,651.4	566.3	3,007.0	2,070.0	4,350.4	4,056.9	8.9
June (p)	25,456.7	819.6	338.3	10,662.8	546.6	3,017.6	2,078.0	4,132.1	3,840.5	21.2
	Transactions									
2009	-644.8	45.8	-2.4	286.0	-12.5	-56.4	143.1	-590.3	-505.5	47.4
2010	600.7	38.6	12.8	331.5	-98.2	42.4	113.0	-27.3	133.0	54.9
2011 Q1	-278.5	-10.1	36.2	-20.0	-4.5	79.9	12.7	-48.0	-344.6	19.8
Q2 (p)	154.4	21.3	42.0	121.9	-21.2	46.9	36.6	-18.8	-25.1	-49.3
2011 Mar.	-217.6	2.5	-29.1	19.3	-2.1	31.4	1.8	-136.5	-125.3	20.4
Apr.	237.8	7.1	8.0	80.6	2.2	22.2	0.5	107.2	42.0	-31.9
May	228.7	5.0	-17.0	28.1	-3.9	11.9	11.9	73.4	149.2	-29.7
June (p)	-312.2	9.2	51.0	13.2	-19.5	12.8	24.3	-199.4	-216.2	12.4

Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
2) In December 2010 a change was made to the recording practice for derivatives in one Member State, leading to an increase in this position.
3) Amounts held by euro area residents.
4) Amounts issued with a maturity of up to two years and held by non-euro area residents are included in external liabilities.

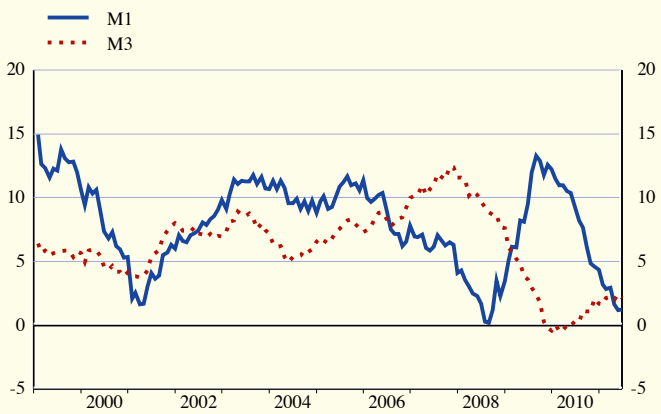
2.3 Monetary statistics [1)]

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

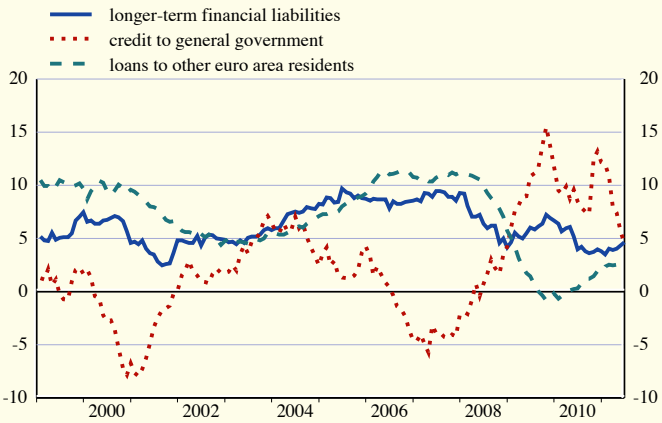
1. Monetary aggregates [2)] and counterparts

	M3					M3 3-month moving average (centred)	Longer-term financial liabilities	Credit to general government	Credit to other euro area residents			Net external assets [3)]
	M2			M3-M2						Loans	Loans adjusted for sales and securitisation [4)]	
	M1	M2-M1										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Outstanding amounts											
2009	4,498.8	3,701.6	8,200.4	1,134.1	9,334.5	-	6,762.9	2,909.6	13,105.9	10,792.9	-	552.2
2010	4,699.4	3,700.0	8,399.4	1,125.2	9,524.6	-	7,313.2	3,268.6	13,366.9	11,035.2	-	615.3
2011 Q1	4,714.1	3,743.7	8,457.8	1,132.3	9,590.1	-	7,445.8	3,090.3	13,424.3	11,130.8	-	784.0
Q2 (p)	4,706.0	3,783.2	8,489.2	1,162.7	9,651.9	-	7,526.7	3,059.9	13,457.6	11,193.4	-	841.2
2011 Mar.	4,714.1	3,743.7	8,457.8	1,132.3	9,590.1	-	7,445.8	3,090.3	13,424.3	11,130.8	-	784.0
Apr.	4,694.5	3,750.8	8,445.3	1,139.5	9,584.8	-	7,482.3	3,073.6	13,440.8	11,145.9	-	777.0
May	4,691.3	3,787.2	8,478.5	1,170.9	9,649.3	-	7,541.8	3,068.2	13,488.0	11,197.7	-	811.9
June (p)	4,706.0	3,783.2	8,489.2	1,162.7	9,651.9	-	7,526.7	3,059.9	13,457.6	11,193.4	-	841.2
	Transactions											
2009	490.4	-368.0	122.5	-160.4	-37.9	-	422.7	307.6	90.1	-14.7	31.2	125.1
2010	195.6	-12.2	183.4	-24.1	159.4	-	265.5	356.3	202.5	200.3	262.2	-82.6
2011 Q1	14.4	40.4	54.9	-14.0	40.8	-	80.9	-48.5	68.8	72.9	43.7	158.4
Q2 (p)	-4.8	32.8	27.9	30.3	58.3	-	75.8	-30.5	34.1	59.9	67.2	45.9
2011 Mar.	22.4	5.3	27.6	-2.6	25.0	-	13.8	-29.9	-21.5	2.7	-18.0	129.7
Apr.	-13.7	10.1	-3.6	7.1	3.6	-	47.5	-14.5	25.9	28.2	32.5	-9.8
May	-6.7	26.3	19.6	31.6	51.2	-	24.0	-10.2	30.9	32.4	35.1	14.1
June (p)	15.6	-3.7	11.9	-8.4	3.5	-	4.4	-5.7	-22.6	-0.7	-0.4	41.6
	Growth rates											
2009	12.2	-9.0	1.5	-11.9	-0.4	-0.2	6.7	11.8	0.7	-0.1	0.3	125.1
2010	4.3	-0.3	2.2	-2.1	1.7	1.8	3.8	12.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	-82.6
2011 Q1	3.0	2.3	2.7	-1.0	2.2	2.1	3.9	8.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	74.2
Q2 (p)	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	2.2	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	137.0
2011 Mar.	3.0	2.3	2.7	-1.0	2.2	2.1	3.9	8.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	74.2
Apr.	1.6	3.3	2.4	-0.8	2.0	2.2	4.0	7.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	73.6
May	1.2	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.2	4.3	5.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	53.7
June (p)	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	.	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	137.0

C1 Monetary aggregates [1)]
(annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted)



C2 Counterparts [1)]
(annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted)



Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
Monthly and other shorter-term growth rates for selected items are available at: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money/aggregates/aggr/html/index.en.html

2) Monetary liabilities of MFIs and central government (post office, treasury, etc.) vis-à-vis non-MFI euro area residents excluding central government.
For definitions of M1, M2 and M3, see glossary.

3) Values in the section "growth rates" are sums of the transactions during the 12 months ending in the period indicated.

4) Adjustment for the derecognition of loans on the MFI balance sheet on account of their sale or securitisation.

2.3 Monetary statistics [1)]

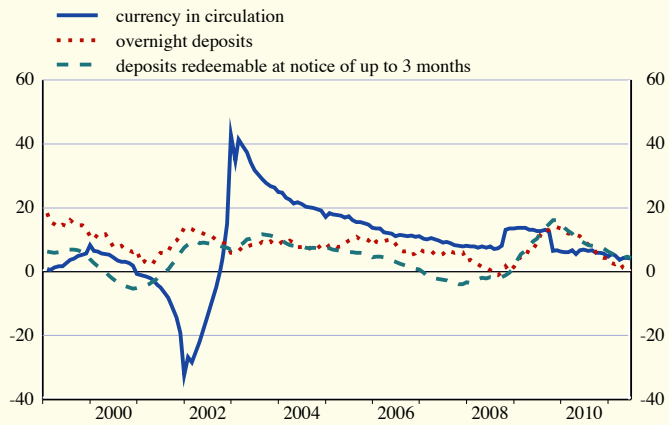
(EUR billions and annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

2. Components of monetary aggregates and longer-term financial liabilities

	Currency in circulation	Overnight deposits	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	Deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months	Repos	Money market fund shares/units	Debt securities with a maturity of up to 2 years	Debt securities with a maturity of over 2 years	Deposits redeemable at notice of over 3 months	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Capital and reserves
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts										
2009	757.5	3,741.2	1,896.8	1,804.8	334.3	668.1	131.8	2,635.4	132.5	2,207.9	1,787.2
2010	793.6	3,905.8	1,785.1	1,914.9	433.8	570.2	121.2	2,753.5	118.4	2,436.0	2,005.3
2011 Q1	802.7	3,911.5	1,821.6	1,922.1	410.2	568.5	153.6	2,815.5	119.7	2,469.3	2,041.2
Q2 (p)	815.4	3,890.6	1,845.2	1,937.9	441.9	549.1	171.7	2,840.1	119.7	2,489.3	2,077.5
2011 Mar.	802.7	3,911.5	1,821.6	1,922.1	410.2	568.5	153.6	2,815.5	119.7	2,469.3	2,041.2
Apr.	802.5	3,892.0	1,827.5	1,923.3	418.4	563.6	157.6	2,818.4	119.7	2,486.7	2,057.5
May	812.5	3,878.7	1,853.3	1,933.9	457.4	555.6	157.8	2,842.3	119.6	2,489.0	2,091.0
June (p)	815.4	3,890.6	1,845.2	1,937.9	441.9	549.1	171.7	2,840.1	119.7	2,489.3	2,077.5
	Transactions										
2009	44.3	446.1	-605.2	237.2	-12.6	-13.1	-134.7	78.6	9.0	194.0	141.1
2010	36.0	159.6	-125.1	113.0	95.2	-101.2	-18.1	61.8	-14.1	108.2	109.6
2011 Q1	9.2	5.2	35.6	4.9	-12.3	-22.2	20.4	40.1	1.4	7.2	32.2
Q2 (p)	12.7	-17.5	18.8	13.9	31.9	-19.0	17.4	26.8	0.0	15.8	33.2
2011 Mar.	-1.8	24.1	2.9	2.3	-19.6	0.0	17.0	4.0	0.4	6.2	3.2
Apr.	-0.2	-13.5	10.8	-0.7	8.5	-4.7	3.4	20.2	0.0	14.6	12.7
May	10.0	-16.7	15.6	10.7	38.9	-7.9	0.6	6.0	-0.2	0.3	17.8
June (p)	2.8	12.7	-7.7	4.0	-15.5	-6.4	13.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	2.7
	Growth rates										
2009	6.2	13.5	-24.2	15.1	-3.5	-1.9	-50.4	3.0	7.3	9.7	8.7
2010	4.8	4.3	-6.6	6.3	28.3	-15.1	-13.4	2.3	-10.7	4.7	5.9
2011 Q1	3.7	2.8	-0.2	4.8	20.8	-13.1	-0.8	2.7	-9.3	3.9	6.7
Q2 (p)	4.1	0.7	3.1	4.3	14.2	-12.6	21.5	4.5	-6.3	4.5	5.8
2011 Mar.	3.7	2.8	-0.2	4.8	20.8	-13.1	-0.8	2.7	-9.3	3.9	6.7
Apr.	4.3	1.1	2.3	4.3	20.0	-13.0	1.1	3.0	-8.8	3.8	6.6
May	4.3	0.6	3.2	4.6	29.8	-13.1	6.1	3.7	-7.9	4.1	6.4
June (p)	4.1	0.7	3.1	4.3	14.2	-12.6	21.5	4.5	-6.3	4.5	5.8

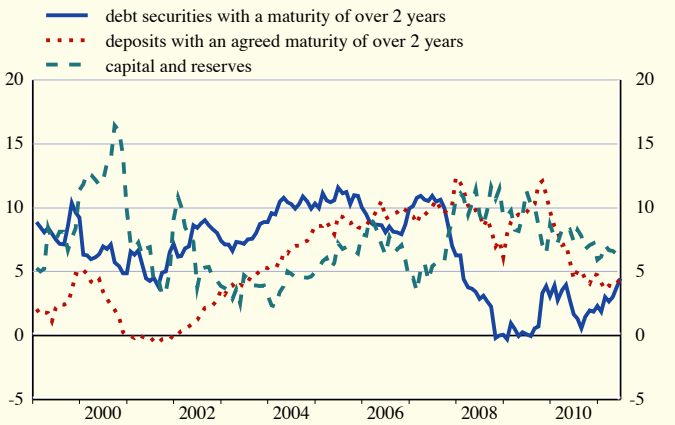
C3 Components of monetary aggregates [1)]

(annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted)



C4 Components of longer-term financial liabilities [1)]

(annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted)



Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

2.4 MFI loans: breakdown [1), 2)]

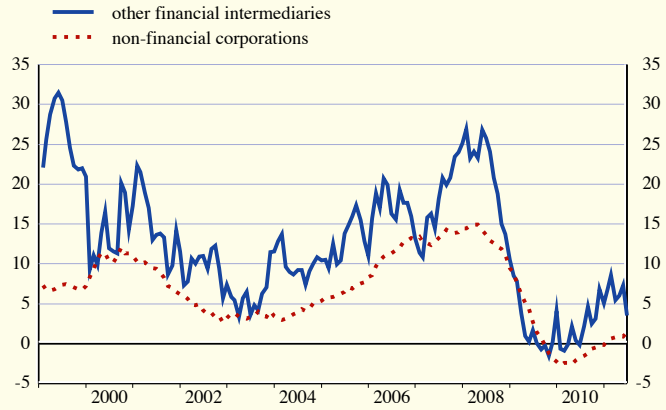
(EUR billions and annual growth rates; seasonally adjusted; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Loans to financial intermediaries, non-financial corporations and households

	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Other financial inter-mediaries	Non-financial corporations					Households [3)]				
	Total	Total	Total	Loans adjusted for sales and securitisation [4)]	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Loans adjusted for sales and securitisation [4)]	Consumer credit	Loans for house purchase	Other loans
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Outstanding amounts											
2009	89.0	1,060.7	4,690.9	-	1,187.8	937.6	2,565.5	4,952.2	-	631.3	3,546.6	774.3
2010	95.0	1,112.1	4,668.8	-	1,127.3	899.0	2,642.5	5,159.3	-	639.3	3,701.3	818.7
2011 Q1	87.8	1,108.9	4,706.4	-	1,146.9	883.4	2,676.1	5,227.6	-	637.0	3,762.2	828.4
Q2 [(p)]	88.8	1,118.2	4,730.4	-	1,172.9	867.2	2,690.3	5,256.1	-	630.6	3,792.6	832.9
2011 Mar.	87.8	1,108.9	4,706.4	-	1,146.9	883.4	2,676.1	5,227.6	-	637.0	3,762.2	828.4
Apr.	86.0	1,122.8	4,697.9	-	1,147.2	876.0	2,674.7	5,239.3	-	638.2	3,775.6	825.5
May	87.5	1,142.4	4,713.8	-	1,152.7	879.9	2,681.2	5,253.9	-	636.4	3,786.5	831.0
June [(p)]	88.8	1,118.2	4,730.4	-	1,172.9	867.2	2,690.3	5,256.1	-	630.6	3,792.6	832.9
	Transactions											
2009	-13.6	40.8	-107.0	-108.0	-181.2	-18.9	93.2	65.1	99.5	-1.0	51.4	14.7
2010	7.0	52.9	-6.3	45.0	-41.7	-21.7	57.0	146.7	156.8	-6.3	132.1	20.8
2011 Q1	-3.1	-21.0	37.4	37.3	20.1	-3.0	20.3	59.6	30.4	-1.2	59.0	1.8
Q2 [(p)]	1.0	2.6	28.5	31.4	28.1	-17.2	17.6	27.9	31.5	-5.8	25.3	8.3
2011 Mar.	-5.4	-28.8	4.2	4.0	-0.6	-2.4	7.2	32.6	12.0	-0.3	34.3	-1.4
Apr.	-1.8	19.5	-2.2	-0.7	3.2	-8.3	3.0	12.7	15.2	1.0	10.8	1.0
May	1.5	8.8	10.2	11.0	3.8	2.7	3.7	11.9	13.3	-1.7	8.7	4.8
June [(p)]	1.2	-25.6	20.5	21.1	21.1	-11.6	11.0	3.3	3.0	-5.1	5.8	2.5
	Growth rates											
2009	-13.2	4.2	-2.2	-	-13.1	-2.0	3.7	1.3	-	-0.2	1.5	1.9
2010	8.0	4.9	-0.1	1.0	-3.5	-2.3	2.2	2.9	3.1	-1.0	3.7	2.6
2011 Q1	5.7	5.6	0.8	1.8	-0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.4	3.0	-0.7	4.4	2.0
Q2 [(p)]	5.6	3.4	1.5	2.3	4.0	-3.7	2.1	3.2	2.9	-1.6	4.3	2.5
2011 Mar.	5.7	5.6	0.8	1.8	-0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.4	3.0	-0.7	4.4	2.0
Apr.	1.0	6.1	0.9	1.9	1.0	-2.6	2.1	3.4	3.0	-0.5	4.4	1.8
May	3.0	7.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	-2.1	1.9	3.4	3.1	-0.5	4.4	2.1
June [(p)]	5.6	3.4	1.5	2.3	4.0	-3.7	2.1	3.2	2.9	-1.6	4.3	2.5

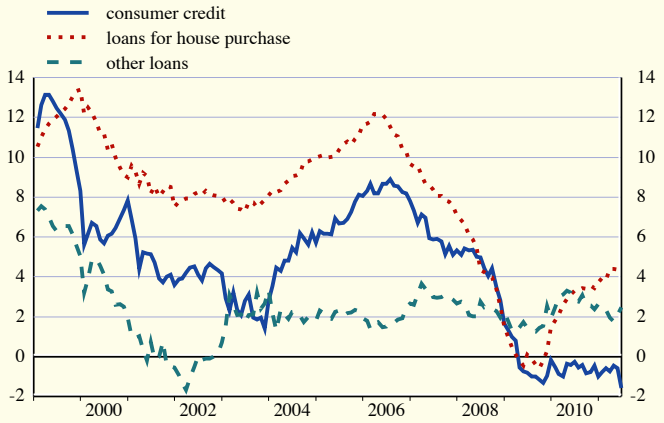
C5 Loans to other financial intermediaries and non-financial corporations [2)]

(annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted)



C6 Loans to households [2)]

(annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted)



Source: ECB.

1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.

2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

3) Including non-profit institutions serving households.

4) Adjustment for the derecognition of loans on the MFI balance sheet on account of their sale or securitisation.

2.4 MFI loans: breakdown [1), 2)]

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

2. Loans to financial intermediaries and non-financial corporations

	Insurance corporations and pension funds				Other financial intermediaries					Non-financial corporations			
	Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Reverse repos to central counterparties	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Outstanding amounts												
2010	86.2	66.6	5.2	14.4	1,104.7	142.9	587.7	206.4	310.6	4,668.8	1,120.6	898.6	2,649.7
2011 Q1	86.8	66.6	5.8	14.5	1,107.8	137.6	581.4	208.6	317.8	4,705.5	1,147.8	883.5	2,674.2
Q2 (p)	91.0	71.3	5.6	14.2	1,131.0	153.1	601.1	204.5	325.4	4,738.5	1,182.1	868.5	2,687.9
2011 Apr.	87.7	67.8	5.5	14.5	1,127.7	146.7	602.3	208.1	317.4	4,700.5	1,150.5	876.6	2,673.4
May	91.1	70.9	5.7	14.4	1,149.4	162.9	618.6	209.9	320.9	4,718.0	1,155.0	880.6	2,682.3
June (p)	91.0	71.3	5.6	14.2	1,131.0	153.1	601.1	204.5	325.4	4,738.5	1,182.1	868.5	2,687.9
	Transactions												
2010	6.8	10.1	-1.8	-1.5	54.5	-	17.4	8.3	28.7	-6.6	-41.9	-21.6	56.9
2011 Q1	4.7	5.0	0.6	-0.9	-14.7	-5.4	-5.6	-11.2	2.1	36.5	27.7	-2.4	11.2
Q2 (p)	4.2	4.7	-0.2	-0.3	16.6	15.6	14.3	-4.1	6.4	37.5	36.4	-16.0	17.2
2011 Apr.	1.0	1.2	-0.3	0.0	25.6	9.2	25.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	5.5	-7.8	3.6
May	3.2	3.1	0.3	-0.1	10.9	16.2	6.8	1.4	2.7	11.8	2.9	2.8	6.2
June (p)	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-19.8	-9.7	-17.6	-5.4	3.1	24.4	28.0	-11.0	7.4
	Growth rates												
2010	8.4	17.5	-25.2	-9.1	5.0	-	2.8	3.9	10.1	-0.1	-3.6	-2.3	2.2
2011 Q1	5.7	11.3	0.5	-14.8	5.5	-	4.6	1.6	9.6	0.8	-0.3	-1.8	2.3
Q2 (p)	5.6	11.2	1.7	-16.1	3.5	21.2	2.5	-2.8	10.1	1.5	4.0	-3.7	2.1
2011 Apr.	0.9	5.3	-7.2	-14.6	6.0	-	5.9	1.1	9.5	0.9	0.9	-2.6	2.2
May	3.0	7.8	3.4	-17.1	7.3	-	7.6	2.6	10.2	0.9	0.9	-2.1	1.9
June (p)	5.6	11.2	1.7	-16.1	3.5	21.2	2.5	-2.8	10.1	1.5	4.0	-3.7	2.1

3. Loans to households [3)]

	Total	Consumer credit				Loans for house purchase				Other loans				
		Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Sole proprietors	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Outstanding amounts													
2010	5,168.0	641.7	147.0	186.5	308.2	3,706.9	14.7	54.9	3,637.2	819.4	402.4	146.7	85.7	587.0
2011 Q1	5,217.6	633.7	140.5	186.9	306.3	3,756.6	14.2	54.0	3,688.4	827.3	401.0	149.6	85.1	592.7
Q2 (p)	5,263.2	634.1	142.0	185.5	306.6	3,790.8	14.7	55.1	3,721.0	838.2	405.0	152.3	87.0	599.0
2011 Apr.	5,225.7	635.4	139.4	187.9	308.0	3,766.8	14.1	54.2	3,698.4	823.6	400.8	144.6	85.7	593.3
May	5,243.2	633.5	139.4	187.9	306.1	3,780.1	14.3	54.7	3,711.1	829.6	402.9	145.1	86.1	598.4
June (p)	5,263.2	634.1	142.0	185.5	306.6	3,790.8	14.7	55.1	3,721.0	838.2	405.0	152.3	87.0	599.0
	Transactions													
2010	147.0	-6.3	-3.4	-8.8	5.9	132.7	-0.6	-3.7	137.0	20.7	-	-8.2	-4.4	33.3
2011 Q1	40.8	-6.9	-6.1	-1.7	0.9	47.8	-0.7	0.0	48.6	-0.1	-1.8	-0.6	-1.6	2.1
Q2 (p)	45.0	1.1	2.7	-1.7	0.1	29.1	0.5	1.1	27.5	14.8	2.5	5.2	0.1	9.5
2011 Apr.	9.1	1.5	-0.4	0.4	1.5	7.5	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.4	-1.3	3.8
May	14.7	-1.9	0.0	0.2	-2.0	11.2	0.1	0.5	10.6	5.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	4.7
June (p)	21.1	1.4	3.0	-2.3	0.7	10.5	0.4	0.4	9.6	9.2	1.1	7.3	1.0	0.9
	Growth rates													
2010	2.9	-1.0	-2.5	-4.5	2.0	3.7	-4.2	-6.2	3.9	2.6	-	-5.4	-5.1	6.1
2011 Q1	3.4	-0.7	-2.8	-4.1	2.5	4.4	-7.6	-3.7	4.6	2.0	-	-5.8	-5.9	5.3
Q2 (p)	3.2	-1.6	-2.5	-4.8	0.9	4.3	0.5	2.5	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	-3.3	3.8
2011 Apr.	3.4	-0.5	-2.8	-3.7	2.7	4.4	-7.9	-3.1	4.6	1.8	-	-6.4	-6.9	5.3
May	3.4	-0.6	-3.0	-2.8	2.0	4.4	-8.1	-1.9	4.5	2.1	-	-6.2	-6.4	5.6
June (p)	3.2	-1.6	-2.5	-4.8	0.9	4.3	0.5	2.5	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	-3.3	3.8

Source: ECB.

1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.

2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

3) Including non-profit institutions serving households.

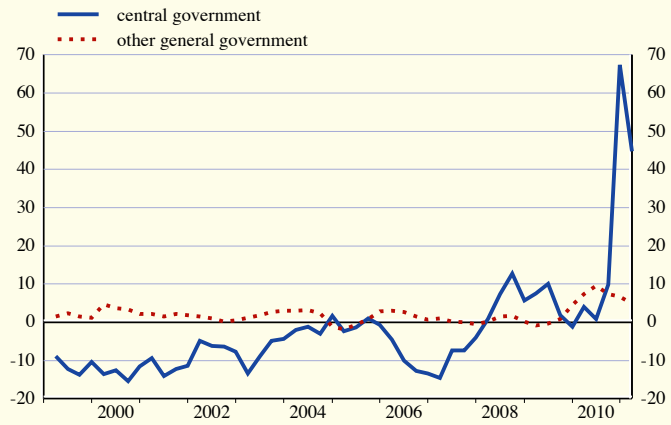
2.4 MFI loans: breakdown [1), 2)]

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

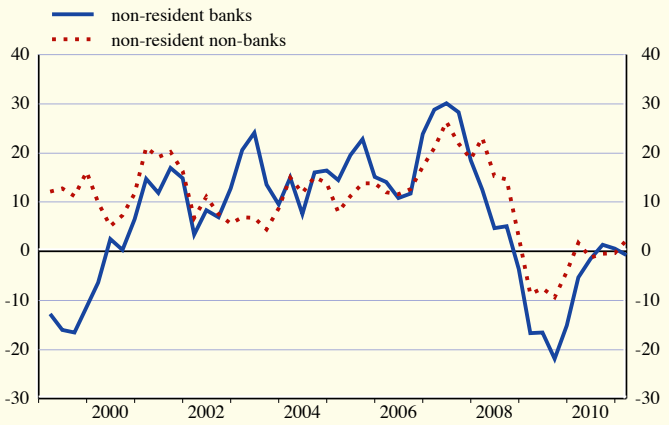
4. Loans to government and non-euro area residents

	General government					Non-euro area residents				
	Total	Central government	Other general government			Total	Banks [3)]	Non-banks		
			State government	Local government	Social security funds			Total	General government	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Outstanding amounts									
2010	1,220.1	395.8	225.2	553.0	46.1	2,963.0	2,010.9	952.1	49.5	902.6
2011 (p)	1,152.2	357.7	229.6	557.8	41.9	2,998.3	1,957.5	976.9	54.5	922.4
2010 Q2	1,072.8	254.9	225.0	547.9	44.8	3,076.4	2,075.4	1,001.1	50.9	950.1
Q3	1,073.9	262.0	223.2	544.1	44.5	2,951.5	1,995.5	955.9	51.9	904.1
Q4	1,220.1	395.8	225.2	553.0	46.1	2,963.0	2,010.9	952.1	49.5	902.6
2011 Q1 (p)	1,187.1	357.7	229.6	557.8	41.9	2,934.4	1,957.5	976.9	54.5	922.4
	Transactions									
2010	207.2	156.1	14.9	24.1	12.0	5.2	9.9	-5.0	0.5	-5.5
2011 (p)	-65.3	-34.3	4.4	4.9	-3.2	135.0	-1.5	57.0	7.0	50.0
2010 Q2	35.9	8.8	15.9	8.6	2.6	-20.1	1.9	-22.1	-0.7	-21.4
Q3	1.6	7.9	-1.9	-3.8	-0.5	-11.6	-14.2	2.5	3.8	-1.2
Q4	138.7	126.7	1.6	8.8	1.5	-17.0	-1.9	-15.1	-2.0	-13.1
2011 Q1 (p)	-28.2	-34.3	4.4	4.9	-3.2	55.6	-1.5	57.0	7.0	50.0
	Growth rates									
2010	20.6	67.3	7.1	4.6	35.7	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.4	-0.5
2011 (p)	7.0	44.8	9.6	3.4	1.0	3.8	-0.8	2.2	16.0	1.5
2010 Q2	7.3	0.8	9.1	7.0	56.8	-1.3	-1.6	-1.3	-4.2	-1.2
Q3	7.9	9.9	6.5	5.4	44.4	0.9	1.3	-0.5	1.6	-0.6
Q4	20.6	67.3	7.1	4.6	35.7	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.4	-0.5
2011 Q1 (p)	14.3	44.8	9.6	3.4	1.0	0.5	-0.8	2.2	16.0	1.5

C7 Loans to government [2)]
(annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted)



C8 Loans to non-euro area residents [2)]
(annual growth rates; not seasonally adjusted)



Source: ECB.
1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
3) The term "banks" is used in this table to indicate institutions similar to MFIs which are resident outside the euro area.

2.5 Deposits held with MFIs: breakdown [1), 2)]

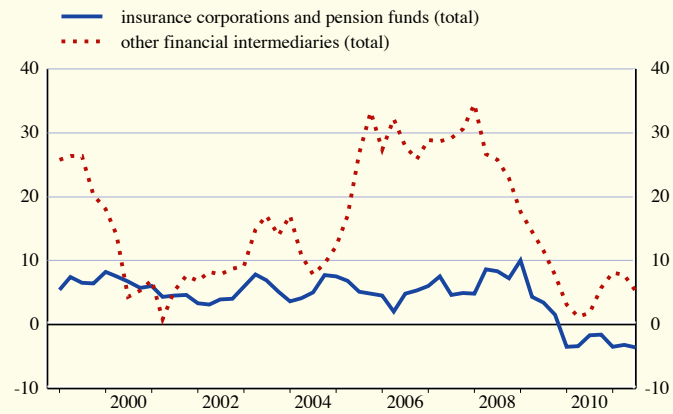
(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Deposits by financial intermediaries

	Insurance corporations and pension funds							Other financial intermediaries							
	Total	Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:		Redeemable at notice of:		Repos	Total	Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:		Redeemable at notice of:		Repos	
			Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months				Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months		With central counter-parties
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Outstanding amounts														
2009	738.5	84.1	86.9	543.7	2.2	1.4	20.2	1,871.2	311.7	335.1	957.5	15.9	0.0	250.9	-
2010	716.9	84.5	79.4	528.3	2.6	0.3	21.9	2,167.4	358.3	305.1	1,132.6	10.7	0.5	360.3	255.0
2011 Q1	710.7	82.9	79.9	526.6	3.0	0.2	18.0	2,158.6	371.7	291.6	1,142.8	11.8	0.5	340.2	240.6
Q2 (p)	708.0	84.3	77.1	523.9	3.2	0.2	19.3	2,205.5	369.2	290.9	1,147.2	12.5	0.3	385.3	291.0
2011 Mar.	710.7	82.9	79.9	526.6	3.0	0.2	18.0	2,158.6	371.7	291.6	1,142.8	11.8	0.5	340.2	240.6
Apr.	720.4	85.3	83.1	526.1	3.9	0.2	21.8	2,195.8	376.9	297.8	1,154.8	11.1	0.5	354.6	247.1
May	714.4	85.3	79.6	525.5	3.8	0.2	19.9	2,232.0	370.1	309.3	1,150.2	12.0	0.2	390.2	288.3
June (p)	708.0	84.3	77.1	523.9	3.2	0.2	19.3	2,205.5	369.2	290.9	1,147.2	12.5	0.3	385.3	291.0
	Transactions														
2009	-26.8	-1.0	-30.4	6.3	1.1	-0.1	-2.7	55.4	5.5	-93.6	85.8	3.7	0.0	54.0	-
2010	-26.5	-3.4	-8.2	-16.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	156.8	45.2	-38.6	52.8	-8.0	0.4	105.0	-
2011 Q1	-0.9	3.2	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	0.0	-2.9	-9.7	15.8	-6.2	-12.9	1.0	0.1	-7.4	-14.3
Q2 (p)	-2.1	1.4	-2.4	-2.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	36.0	-2.9	-8.1	1.4	0.6	-0.3	45.2	50.4
2011 Mar.	-5.2	-1.8	-0.7	-1.2	0.1	0.0	-1.7	-9.2	-2.7	-0.7	7.8	0.7	0.0	-14.3	-11.4
Apr.	10.5	2.6	3.7	-0.5	0.9	0.0	3.8	37.4	5.7	7.5	10.4	-0.6	-0.1	14.5	6.6
May	-6.3	-0.1	-3.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	24.3	-8.1	2.8	-6.5	0.9	-0.2	35.4	41.1
June (p)	-6.2	-1.0	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-25.7	-0.4	-18.4	-2.4	0.3	0.0	-4.8	2.7
	Growth rates														
2009	-3.5	-1.1	-26.4	1.2	96.8	-	-11.8	3.1	1.5	-22.0	10.0	30.0	-	27.4	-
2010	-3.6	-3.6	-9.4	-3.0	9.7	-	7.8	8.1	14.5	-11.4	4.9	-48.5	-	41.6	-
2011 Q1	-3.2	-3.0	-6.3	-2.6	7.1	-	-6.2	7.7	14.0	-5.0	4.5	-47.3	-	28.6	-
Q2 (p)	-3.6	-6.1	-9.4	-2.2	26.5	-	-6.6	5.2	0.7	0.5	4.6	4.4	-	16.2	35.0
2011 Mar.	-3.2	-3.0	-6.3	-2.6	7.1	-	-6.2	7.7	14.0	-5.0	4.5	-47.3	-	28.6	-
Apr.	-1.6	-1.5	-1.8	-2.7	37.9	-	25.8	6.2	3.9	1.5	4.4	-53.4	-	22.9	-
May	-1.9	-4.5	-8.5	-1.8	41.4	-	39.9	7.6	1.9	3.7	4.2	-25.3	-	31.1	-
June (p)	-3.6	-6.1	-9.4	-2.2	26.5	-	-6.6	5.2	0.7	0.5	4.6	4.4	-	16.2	35.0

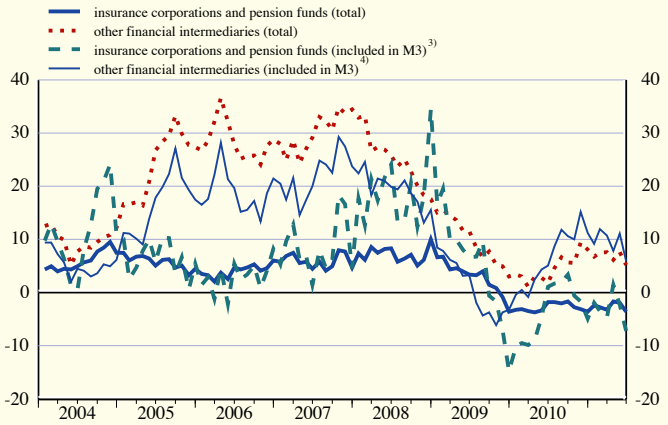
C9 Total deposits by sector [2)]

(annual growth rates)



C10 Total deposits and deposits included in M3 by sector [2)]

(annual growth rates)



Source: ECB.

1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
3) Covers deposits in columns 2, 3, 5 and 7.
4) Covers deposits in columns 9, 10, 12 and 14.

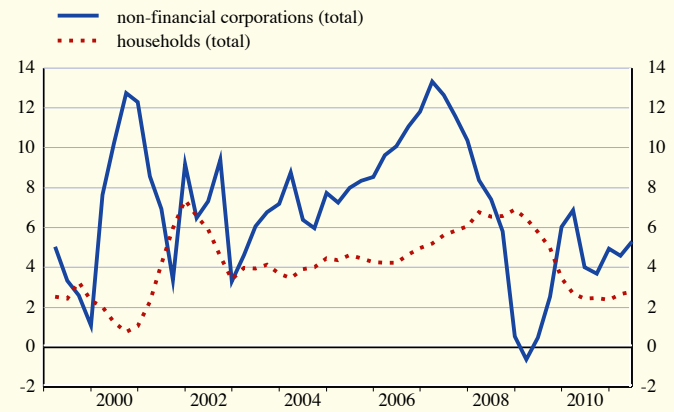
2.5 Deposits held with MFIs: breakdown [1), 2)]

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

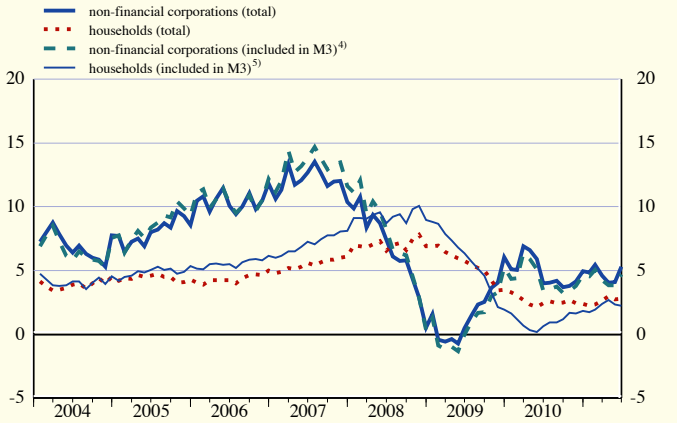
2. Deposits by non-financial corporations and households

	Non-financial corporations							Households [3)]						
	Total	Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:		Redeemable at notice of:		Repos	Total	Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:		Redeemable at notice of:		Repos
			Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months				Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Outstanding amounts													
2009	1,601.2	999.2	434.5	80.7	68.7	1.7	16.3	5,601.7	2,156.9	996.5	607.1	1,680.2	123.7	37.3
2010	1,671.6	1,034.1	458.7	87.2	75.8	1.5	14.2	5,739.1	2,243.9	901.6	665.0	1,788.5	110.3	29.8
2011 Q1	1,648.6	1,000.6	463.5	90.8	77.6	2.0	14.0	5,766.9	2,223.8	908.3	681.3	1,811.8	110.3	31.4
Q2 (p)	1,660.1	1,012.3	457.6	94.9	77.3	2.0	15.9	5,822.8	2,257.9	904.3	701.8	1,815.8	109.4	33.6
2011 Mar.	1,648.6	1,000.6	463.5	90.8	77.6	2.0	14.0	5,766.9	2,223.8	908.3	681.3	1,811.8	110.3	31.4
Apr.	1,647.8	998.2	459.5	92.5	78.2	2.0	17.3	5,797.4	2,246.7	904.8	687.9	1,816.0	109.5	32.5
May	1,654.7	999.0	461.2	94.3	77.8	2.0	20.4	5,793.6	2,232.0	905.9	694.8	1,816.9	109.5	34.4
June (p)	1,660.1	1,012.3	457.6	94.9	77.3	2.0	15.9	5,822.8	2,257.9	904.3	701.8	1,815.8	109.4	33.6
	Transactions													
2009	91.1	112.3	-70.1	15.1	40.8	0.4	-7.4	187.7	320.5	-371.5	85.9	190.5	8.6	-46.3
2010	78.9	40.3	24.1	9.0	7.8	-0.2	-2.1	133.0	81.7	-98.8	58.7	113.6	-14.6	-7.5
2011 Q1	-33.8	-37.5	2.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	-2.3	17.2	-23.6	2.9	14.3	21.9	0.0	1.7
Q2 (p)	14.4	14.1	-4.6	4.1	-0.8	0.0	1.5	56.0	35.3	-2.7	19.4	2.7	-0.9	2.2
2011 Mar.	31.4	22.8	8.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	-3.2	-2.2	3.4	2.4	0.2	0.4
Apr.	3.9	1.3	-2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	31.4	24.5	-1.8	5.5	3.0	-0.8	1.1
May	4.5	-0.7	0.9	1.7	-0.4	0.0	3.0	-4.7	-15.1	0.7	7.0	0.9	0.0	1.9
June (p)	6.0	13.5	-3.4	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-4.5	29.3	26.0	-1.6	7.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8
	Growth rates													
2009	6.0	12.7	-13.9	23.1	146.6	28.3	-31.2	3.5	17.5	-27.1	16.5	12.8	7.5	-55.4
2010	4.9	4.1	5.5	11.2	11.4	-10.0	-12.8	2.4	3.8	-9.9	9.7	6.8	-11.8	-20.2
2011 Q1	4.6	2.2	8.8	11.0	6.4	11.6	-4.9	2.7	2.6	-3.3	7.4	5.5	-10.3	-12.9
Q2 (p)	5.3	1.8	12.0	16.7	2.5	-0.8	6.2	2.8	1.3	-0.2	8.5	4.6	-6.4	10.5
2011 Mar.	4.6	2.2	8.8	11.0	6.4	11.6	-4.9	2.7	2.6	-3.3	7.4	5.5	-10.3	-12.9
Apr.	4.1	1.1	10.0	8.3	3.6	8.6	13.5	3.0	2.6	-1.7	7.6	5.3	-9.5	-3.9
May	4.1	0.1	11.6	8.5	4.3	8.9	34.8	2.7	1.5	-0.9	7.8	5.0	-8.2	6.8
June (p)	5.3	1.8	12.0	16.7	2.5	-0.8	6.2	2.8	1.3	-0.2	8.5	4.6	-6.4	10.5

C11 Total deposits by sector [2)]
(annual growth rates)



C12 Total deposits and deposits included in M3 by sector [2)] (annual growth rates)



Source: ECB.
1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
3) Including non-profit institutions serving households.
4) Covers deposits in columns 2, 3, 5 and 7.
5) Covers deposits in columns 9, 10, 12 and 14.

2.5 Deposits held with MFIs: breakdown [1), 2)]

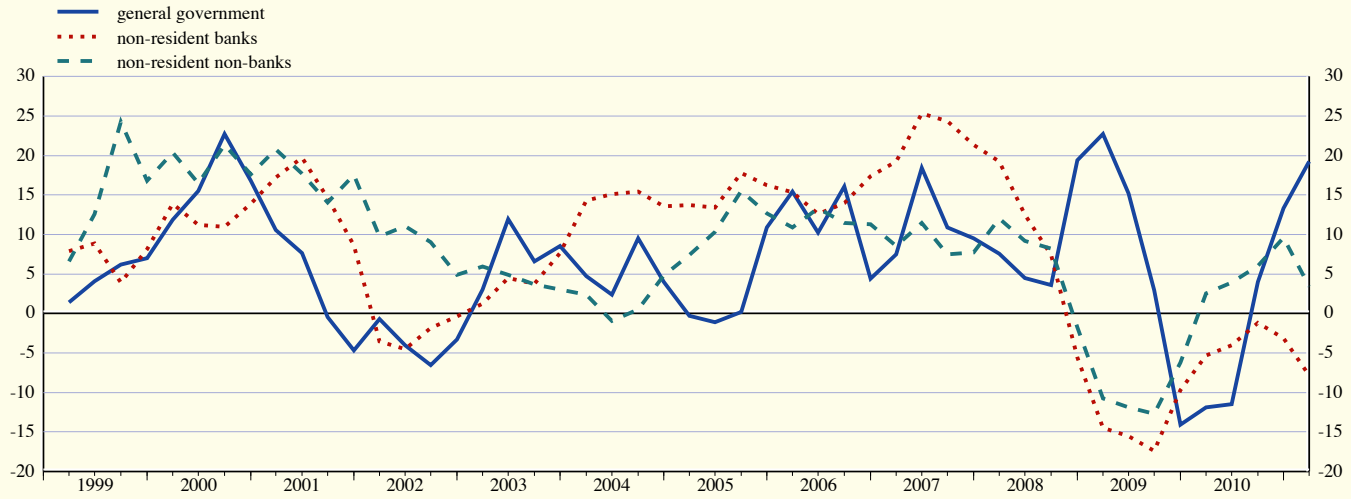
(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

3. Deposits by government and non-euro area residents

	General government					Non-euro area residents				
	Total	Central government	Other general government			Total	Banks [3)]	Non-banks		
			State government	Local government	Social security funds			Total	General government	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Outstanding amounts									
2010	427.6	196.2	47.7	109.6	74.1	3,488.8	2,492.0	996.9	45.9	950.9
2011 (p)	521.0	265.8	52.3	108.7	78.8	3,278.6	2,346.7	967.4	41.4	925.9
2010 Q2	412.5	167.3	54.5	113.9	76.8	3,701.9	2,695.2	1,006.8	47.9	958.9
Q3	421.4	176.2	58.7	111.9	74.5	3,580.9	2,597.2	983.7	48.0	935.7
Q4	427.6	196.2	47.7	109.6	74.1	3,488.8	2,492.0	996.9	45.9	950.9
2011 Q1 (p)	475.6	235.8	52.3	108.7	78.8	3,314.1	2,346.7	967.4	41.4	925.9
	Transactions									
2010	50.0	47.4	4.3	-4.9	2.9	0.2	-82.4	82.6	7.4	75.2
2011 (p)	95.6	73.6	4.7	-2.4	4.7	-98.9	-73.5	-4.1	-3.6	-0.5
2010 Q2	12.1	-1.4	4.1	5.3	4.2	-9.5	-28.4	19.0	-1.1	20.1
Q3	9.3	8.8	4.3	-2.0	-1.8	16.1	4.1	12.0	2.2	9.9
Q4	5.4	19.3	-11.0	-2.3	-0.5	-102.5	-107.6	5.1	-2.7	7.8
2011 Q1 (p)	50.4	43.4	4.7	-2.4	4.7	-77.6	-73.5	-4.1	-3.6	-0.5
	Growth rates									
2010	13.3	32.2	9.8	-4.3	4.1	0.3	-3.2	9.6	12.5	9.3
2011 (p)	26.7	60.9	4.0	-1.3	9.2	-5.2	-7.8	3.4	-10.7	4.3
2010 Q2	-11.5	-21.7	11.6	-4.5	-6.0	-2.0	-4.0	3.9	8.9	3.5
Q3	4.0	10.9	15.0	-9.3	4.2	0.7	-1.2	6.0	14.2	5.5
Q4	13.3	32.2	9.8	-4.3	4.1	0.3	-3.2	9.6	12.5	9.3
2011 Q1 (p)	19.2	41.4	4.0	-1.3	9.2	-4.7	-7.8	3.4	-10.7	4.3

C13 Deposits by government and non-euro area residents [2)]

(annual growth rates)



Source: ECB.
1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
3) The term "banks" is used in this table to indicate institutions similar to MFIs which are resident outside the euro area.

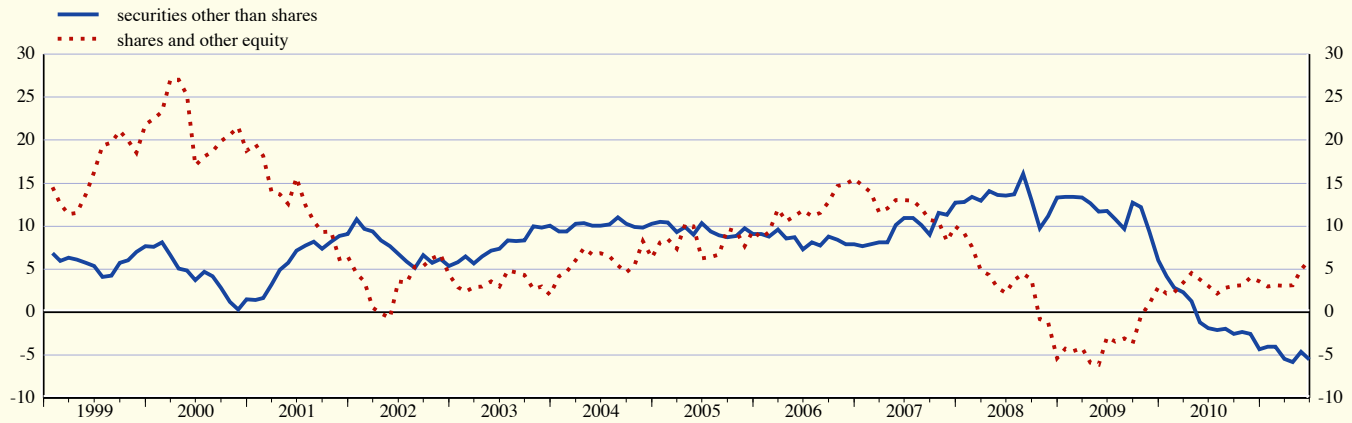
2.6 MFI holdings of securities: breakdown [1), 2)]

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

	Securities other than shares								Shares and other equity			
	Total	MFIs		General government		Other euro area residents		Non-euro area residents	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Non-euro area residents
		Euro	Non-euro	Euro	Non-euro	Euro	Non-euro					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Outstanding amounts											
2009	6,207.8	1,970.8	109.1	1,466.1	16.0	1,458.6	39.4	1,147.8	1,516.3	435.0	801.1	280.2
2010	5,993.2	1,778.5	107.4	1,507.7	16.4	1,501.0	27.8	1,054.5	1,535.9	445.3	787.8	302.8
2011 Q1	5,741.8	1,696.0	102.5	1,392.9	19.9	1,464.3	28.7	1,037.4	1,504.9	437.2	765.7	301.9
Q2 (p)	5,664.2	1,674.6	89.9	1,435.7	20.9	1,447.7	24.7	970.7	1,560.0	478.4	769.3	312.3
2011 Mar.	5,741.8	1,696.0	102.5	1,392.9	19.9	1,464.3	28.7	1,037.4	1,504.9	437.2	765.7	301.9
Apr.	5,695.5	1,680.9	94.8	1,400.1	19.0	1,474.8	24.8	1,001.0	1,556.6	438.5	808.9	309.2
May	5,718.2	1,687.3	99.3	1,410.7	19.5	1,471.6	25.5	1,004.4	1,568.1	466.8	786.7	314.6
June (p)	5,664.2	1,674.6	89.9	1,435.7	20.9	1,447.7	24.7	970.7	1,560.0	478.4	769.3	312.3
	Transactions											
2009	354.9	83.5	16.6	231.0	-3.2	103.0	-12.0	-64.0	43.0	29.1	11.6	2.3
2010	-269.1	-167.0	-7.2	42.7	-2.1	10.3	-14.6	-131.3	54.0	27.8	5.2	20.9
2011 Q1	-26.5	-23.9	1.0	8.6	4.4	-32.6	2.3	13.8	1.3	1.0	6.6	-6.4
Q2 (p)	-84.7	-33.3	-11.7	41.3	1.2	-18.5	-3.7	-59.9	59.2	39.3	8.4	11.5
2011 Mar.	-67.2	-24.5	3.6	-13.4	1.8	-29.1	1.6	-7.1	4.3	-0.6	2.3	2.6
Apr.	-28.2	-16.4	-4.9	8.3	-0.4	8.5	-3.2	-20.0	48.3	0.4	40.8	7.1
May	-2.5	4.7	1.6	7.6	-0.1	-3.3	0.0	-13.0	16.0	29.1	-18.5	5.3
June (p)	-54.0	-21.6	-8.3	25.4	1.7	-23.7	-0.5	-26.9	-5.1	9.8	-13.9	-1.0
	Growth rates											
2009	6.0	4.4	17.6	18.7	-15.8	7.6	-23.2	-5.3	2.9	7.0	1.5	0.8
2010	-4.3	-8.5	-5.7	2.9	-11.5	0.7	-35.0	-11.1	3.6	6.4	0.6	7.5
2011 Q1	-5.4	-10.1	-4.5	-1.0	13.9	-0.3	-25.6	-9.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.7
Q2 (p)	-5.5	-9.2	-10.0	0.9	23.8	-1.9	2.0	-12.4	6.1	10.5	4.7	2.9
2011 Mar.	-5.4	-10.1	-4.5	-1.0	13.9	-0.3	-25.6	-9.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.7
Apr.	-5.8	-10.3	-8.0	-1.1	12.3	-0.2	-33.6	-10.9	3.1	1.1	4.2	3.7
May	-4.6	-9.1	-2.0	0.1	16.0	0.1	3.2	-10.3	4.9	5.6	4.4	5.3
June (p)	-5.5	-9.2	-10.0	0.9	23.8	-1.9	2.0	-12.4	6.1	10.5	4.7	2.9

C14 MFI holdings of securities [2)]

(annual growth rates)



Source: ECB.

1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.

2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

2.7 Currency breakdown of selected MFI balance sheet items [1), 2)]

(percentages of total; outstanding amounts in EUR billions; end of period)

1. Loans, holdings of securities other than shares, and deposits

	MFIs [3)]							Non-MFIs						
	All currencies (outstanding amount)	Euro [4)]	Non-euro currencies					All currencies (outstanding amount)	Euro [4)]	Non-euro currencies				
			Total	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP			Total	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Loans														
To euro area residents														
2009	5,916.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,785.5	96.2	3.8	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.4
2010	5,515.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,247.8	96.0	4.0	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
2010 Q4	5,515.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,247.8	96.0	4.0	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
2011 Q1	5,488.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,304.8	96.3	3.7	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.4
To non-euro area residents														
2009	1,914.9	45.8	54.2	29.4	2.7	2.9	12.6	906.8	40.0	60.0	42.1	1.2	3.7	8.0
2010	2,010.9	44.9	55.1	30.7	2.9	3.2	11.6	952.1	39.9	60.1	42.8	1.4	3.7	6.7
2010 Q4	2,010.9	44.9	55.1	30.7	2.9	3.2	11.6	952.1	39.9	60.1	42.8	1.4	3.7	6.7
2011 Q1	1,957.5	46.9	53.1	29.9	3.0	3.2	9.7	976.9	40.2	59.8	41.5	1.2	3.4	7.1
Holdings of securities other than shares														
Issued by euro area residents														
2009	2,079.9	94.8	5.2	3.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	2,980.2	98.1	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
2010	1,885.9	94.3	5.7	3.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	3,052.8	98.6	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
2010 Q4	1,885.9	94.3	5.7	3.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	3,052.8	98.6	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
2011 Q1	1,798.5	94.3	5.7	3.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	2,905.9	98.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
Issued by non-euro area residents														
2009	546.6	55.8	44.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	14.8	601.2	35.0	65.0	38.5	4.2	0.9	15.2
2010	535.1	50.9	49.1	26.1	0.3	0.5	17.2	519.4	32.9	67.1	41.6	3.8	0.8	13.2
2010 Q4	535.1	50.9	49.1	26.1	0.3	0.5	17.2	519.4	32.9	67.1	41.6	3.8	0.8	13.2
2011 Q1	526.4	50.5	49.5	26.6	0.3	1.1	17.0	511.1	33.7	66.3	39.5	4.8	0.7	13.0
Deposits														
By euro area residents														
2009	6,281.6	92.9	7.1	4.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	10,187.4	97.0	3.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
2010	5,774.9	92.9	7.1	4.1	0.3	1.3	0.8	10,722.6	97.1	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
2010 Q4	5,774.9	92.9	7.1	4.1	0.3	1.3	0.8	10,722.6	97.1	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
2011 Q1	5,693.4	92.5	7.5	4.3	0.3	1.4	0.8	10,760.4	97.1	2.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
By non-euro area residents														
2009	2,532.8	49.2	50.8	34.2	1.8	2.2	9.6	836.7	53.5	46.5	31.4	1.1	1.7	7.5
2010	2,492.0	52.1	47.9	31.8	2.2	1.8	8.6	996.9	58.8	41.2	29.3	1.2	1.4	5.1
2010 Q4	2,492.0	52.1	47.9	31.8	2.2	1.8	8.6	996.9	58.8	41.2	29.3	1.2	1.4	5.1
2011 Q1	2,346.7	53.5	46.5	30.0	2.1	1.9	8.1	967.4	58.3	41.7	29.5	1.4	1.5	4.4

2. Debt securities issued by euro area MFIs

	All currencies (outstanding amount)	Euro [4)]	Non-euro currencies				
			Total	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	5,168.3	83.3	16.7	8.8	1.6	1.9	2.5
2010	5,082.6	81.6	18.4	9.7	1.8	2.1	2.5
2010 Q4	5,082.6	81.6	18.4	9.7	1.8	2.1	2.5
2011 Q1	5,133.2	82.0	18.0	9.6	1.6	2.0	2.4

Source: ECB.
1) MFI sector excluding the Eurosystem; sectoral classification is based on the ESA 95.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
3) For non-euro area residents, the term "MFIs" refers to institutions similar to euro area MFIs.
4) Including items expressed in the national denominations of the euro.

2.8 Aggregated balance sheet of euro area investment funds [1)]

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Assets

	Total	Deposits and loan claims	Securities other than shares	Shares and other equity (excl. investment fund/ money market fund shares)	Investment fund/ money market fund shares	Non-financial assets	Other assets (incl. financial derivatives)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Outstanding amounts						
2010 Nov.	6,193.1	374.1	2,367.0	1,882.2	846.9	248.9	474.1
Dec.	6,256.6	366.1	2,364.0	1,984.2	864.6	213.6	464.1
2011 Jan.	6,289.1	382.1	2,350.2	1,984.8	864.6	221.1	486.3
Feb.	6,368.4	390.8	2,367.0	2,013.1	871.0	222.2	504.3
Mar.	6,324.5	388.6	2,349.9	1,974.8	872.9	220.3	517.9
Apr.	6,369.8	389.7	2,350.8	1,987.5	883.1	221.0	537.7
May (p)	6,421.2	389.8	2,395.8	1,991.7	887.6	219.2	537.2
	Transactions						
2010 Q3	142.2	-13.7	65.1	15.1	18.2	-0.2	57.7
Q4	0.2	-11.3	45.7	49.5	16.0	-2.8	-96.8
2011 Q1	112.6	19.9	25.1	15.1	7.9	2.5	42.2

2. Liabilities

	Total	Loans and deposits received	Investment fund shares issued				Other liabilities (incl. financial derivatives)
			Total	Held by euro area residents		Held by non-euro area residents	
					Investment funds		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Outstanding amounts						
2010 Nov.	6,193.1	119.7	5,643.4	4,397.9	641.4	1,245.5	430.0
Dec.	6,256.6	111.5	5,748.6	4,468.0	657.8	1,280.6	396.5
2011 Jan.	6,289.1	119.1	5,754.1	4,460.8	657.1	1,293.3	415.9
Feb.	6,368.4	123.3	5,811.1	4,502.9	661.6	1,308.2	434.0
Mar.	6,324.5	126.9	5,756.4	4,459.0	659.9	1,297.4	441.2
Apr.	6,369.8	127.5	5,795.2	4,494.7	672.8	1,300.5	447.0
May (p)	6,421.2	125.4	5,839.0	4,516.1	678.3	1,322.9	456.9
	Transactions						
2010 Q3	142.2	-6.1	81.7	49.8	21.7	31.9	66.6
Q4	0.2	-11.6	79.9	42.0	16.1	37.9	-68.1
2011 Q1	112.6	12.2	55.4	45.0	3.4	10.4	44.9

3. Investment fund shares issued broken down by investment policy and type of fund

	Total	Funds by investment policy						Funds by type		Memo item: Money market funds
		Bond funds	Equity funds	Mixed funds	Real estate funds	Hedge funds	Other funds	Open-end funds	Closed-end funds	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Outstanding amounts									
2010 Oct.	5,595.1	1,826.4	1,600.8	1,362.4	261.5	102.5	441.6	5,514.7	80.4	1,125.6
Nov.	5,643.4	1,830.0	1,641.1	1,366.2	259.6	106.8	439.7	5,562.6	80.8	1,152.5
Dec.	5,748.6	1,813.2	1,717.2	1,396.6	264.0	108.6	449.0	5,666.2	82.4	1,106.5
2011 Jan.	5,754.1	1,805.6	1,717.8	1,401.7	264.8	108.8	455.4	5,669.2	84.9	1,090.4
Feb.	5,811.1	1,818.3	1,739.1	1,417.3	266.5	109.9	460.0	5,726.1	84.9	1,097.9
Mar.	5,756.4	1,803.7	1,704.5	1,408.2	267.1	110.3	462.6	5,671.8	84.5	1,077.4
Apr.	5,795.2	1,801.7	1,720.6	1,425.7	266.9	111.5	468.8	5,710.1	85.1	1,070.8
May (p)	5,839.0	1,829.1	1,725.0	1,434.5	267.7	112.6	470.0	5,753.9	85.0	1,090.1
	Transactions									
2010 Nov.	17.2	6.0	8.7	4.9	0.0	-0.6	-1.8	17.4	-0.2	6.0
Dec.	29.1	-4.9	13.0	13.2	2.7	2.3	2.7	28.0	1.1	-35.2
2011 Jan.	25.2	5.4	9.6	7.4	0.9	0.4	1.5	24.4	0.8	-9.6
Feb.	21.4	10.0	3.8	5.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	21.5	-0.1	8.8
Mar.	8.9	4.0	-6.0	2.4	0.6	0.8	7.0	8.9	0.0	-8.7
Apr.	29.8	7.6	12.7	6.2	-0.1	1.2	2.1	29.4	0.3	6.1
May (p)	21.7	8.2	9.2	3.3	-0.8	-0.9	2.8	22.0	-0.3	7.8

Source: ECB.

1) Other than money market funds (which are shown as a memo item in column 10 in Table 3 of this section). For further details, see the General Notes.

2.9 Securities held by investment funds [1] broken down by issuer of securities

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Securities other than shares

	Total	Euro area						Rest of the world			
		Total	MFIs	General government	Other financial intermediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Non-financial corporations		EU Member States outside the euro area	United States	Japan
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts										
2010 Q2	2,273.1	1,436.7	379.9	706.5	192.6	6.0	151.6	836.4	229.0	326.0	16.0
Q3	2,342.8	1,469.6	384.7	721.0	193.5	6.4	164.0	873.2	242.4	330.7	16.3
Q4	2,364.0	1,428.9	375.1	690.8	192.7	6.1	164.1	935.2	247.0	365.2	16.1
2011 Q1 (p)	2,349.9	1,427.1	382.3	673.9	200.3	5.4	165.3	922.8	246.2	354.0	14.1
	Transactions										
2010 Q3	65.1	16.5	2.9	3.0	2.0	0.0	8.7	48.6	9.7	20.3	0.4
Q4	45.7	-8.4	-3.3	-8.8	0.6	-0.2	3.4	54.0	6.4	29.6	-1.9
2011 Q1 (p)	25.1	10.2	9.1	-8.8	7.7	-0.2	2.3	14.9	1.8	2.4	-1.0

2. Shares and other equity (other than investment fund and money market fund shares)

	Total	Euro area						Rest of the world			
		Total	MFIs	General government	Other financial intermediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Non-financial corporations		EU Member States outside the euro area	United States	Japan
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts										
2010 Q2	1,713.5	670.8	74.0	-	33.7	23.9	539.3	1,042.6	140.1	316.3	78.1
Q3	1,792.8	712.2	79.6	-	37.3	24.2	571.0	1,080.6	153.3	314.9	67.2
Q4	1,984.2	748.4	76.7	-	40.4	25.1	606.2	1,235.8	171.4	354.9	83.7
2011 Q1 (p)	1,974.8	785.2	88.9	-	45.3	26.2	624.9	1,189.6	167.1	364.7	71.0
	Transactions										
2010 Q3	15.1	9.7	-0.8	-	2.2	0.2	8.1	5.4	2.0	0.4	-8.5
Q4	49.5	4.4	4.3	-	1.8	-0.6	-1.1	45.1	5.0	3.3	6.6
2011 Q1 (p)	15.1	11.6	5.7	-	2.1	-0.8	4.6	3.5	-0.4	16.1	-3.9

3. Investment fund/money market fund shares

	Total	Euro area						Rest of the world			
		Total	MFIs [2]	General government	Other financial intermediaries [2]	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Non-financial corporations		EU Member States outside the euro area	United States	Japan
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts										
2010 Q2	793.5	662.5	77.1	-	585.4	-	-	131.1	19.9	36.6	0.4
Q3	825.2	702.1	77.1	-	625.0	-	-	123.2	21.3	34.2	0.4
Q4	864.6	733.3	75.5	-	657.8	-	-	131.3	23.8	38.0	0.6
2011 Q1 (p)	872.9	737.4	77.5	-	659.9	-	-	135.5	22.5	41.2	0.5
	Transactions										
2010 Q3	18.2	22.8	1.1	-	21.7	-	-	-4.6	1.0	-0.8	0.0
Q4	16.0	14.1	-2.0	-	16.1	-	-	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.0
2011 Q1 (p)	7.9	5.1	1.7	-	3.4	-	-	2.8	-1.0	3.3	-0.1

Source: ECB.

1) Other than money market funds. For further details, see the General Notes.

2) Investment fund shares (other than money market fund shares) are issued by other financial intermediaries. Money market fund shares are issued by MFIs.

2.10 Aggregated balance sheet of euro area financial vehicle corporations

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period)

1. Assets

	Total	Deposits and loan claims	Securitised loans							Securities other than shares	Other securitised assets	Shares and other equity	Other assets
			Total	Originated in euro area					Originated outside euro area				
				MFIs		Other financial intermediaries, insurance corporations and pension funds	Non-financial corporations	General government					
					Remaining on the MFI balance sheet [1]								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Outstanding amounts												
2009 Q4	2,369.1	381.2	1,473.1	1,160.1	547.8	142.9	27.2	7.4	133.5	296.9	103.1	41.5	73.2
2010 Q1	2,294.8	358.6	1,445.6	1,135.6	552.3	139.7	24.6	7.3	138.3	280.1	99.3	43.7	67.5
Q2	2,289.3	363.3	1,441.9	1,132.0	563.7	142.6	24.4	6.4	136.5	278.5	101.3	41.3	63.0
Q3	2,286.5	350.3	1,470.0	1,174.3	576.3	133.9	24.2	6.4	131.3	259.9	100.3	41.6	64.4
Q4	2,351.7	373.5	1,525.0	1,238.7	601.2	125.1	22.3	6.0	133.0	251.3	92.5	42.0	67.3
2011 Q1	2,254.6	352.6	1,484.1	1,194.6	590.4	130.8	22.6	5.9	130.2	240.1	89.1	36.8	51.8
	Transactions												
2010 Q1	-75.4	-24.4	-24.8	-24.8	-	-2.0	-2.5	-0.1	4.6	-21.1	-2.5	1.6	-4.3
Q2	-21.9	1.4	-13.1	-12.4	-	2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.7	-2.0	1.0	-3.2	-5.9
Q3	-5.8	-12.2	22.3	33.1	-	-4.0	-0.6	-0.1	-6.0	-16.5	-0.5	0.4	0.6
Q4	45.0	24.3	24.7	30.2	-	-4.7	-2.1	-0.4	1.7	-5.5	-0.8	-0.6	2.9
2011 Q1	-93.2	-22.8	-37.8	-43.8	-	8.0	0.2	0.0	-2.2	-10.2	-2.4	-4.9	-15.0

2. Liabilities

	Total	Loans and deposits received	Debt securities issued			Capital and reserves	Other liabilities
			Total	Up to 2 years	Over 2 years		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Outstanding amounts						
2009 Q4	2,369.1	105.6	2,050.3	98.2	1,952.1	48.6	164.5
2010 Q1	2,294.8	99.6	1,986.3	96.8	1,889.5	48.4	160.5
Q2	2,289.3	108.1	1,964.3	91.9	1,872.4	45.0	172.0
Q3	2,286.5	120.3	1,948.3	87.2	1,861.1	43.2	174.7
Q4	2,351.7	134.5	1,971.5	94.2	1,877.4	42.8	202.8
2011 Q1	2,254.6	133.5	1,886.2	84.3	1,801.9	37.6	197.3
	Transactions						
2010 Q1	-75.4	-5.3	-67.4	-1.9	-65.5	-0.3	-2.5
Q2	-21.9	6.0	-23.2	-5.2	-18.0	-2.8	-1.9
Q3	-5.8	11.6	-12.1	-4.3	-7.8	-0.2	-5.2
Q4	45.0	15.6	24.2	5.6	18.6	-1.8	7.0
2011 Q1	-93.2	-0.1	-80.6	-10.0	-70.6	-4.7	-7.8

3. Holdings of securitised loans originated by euro area MFIs and securities other than shares

	Securitised loans originated by euro area MFIs							Securities other than shares					
	Total	Euro area borrowing sector					Non-euro area borrowing sector	Total	Euro area residents				Non-euro area residents
		Households	Non-financial corporations	Other financial intermediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	General government			Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs		
												Financial vehicle corporations	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Outstanding amounts												
2009 Q4	1,160.1	851.6	205.2	21.3	16.1	7.9	58.0	296.9	172.0	52.1	119.8	59.9	125.0
2010 Q1	1,135.6	822.1	213.4	20.3	14.8	7.6	57.3	280.1	151.2	47.9	103.3	41.2	128.9
Q2	1,132.0	814.4	214.5	19.7	14.7	7.7	61.0	278.5	148.9	50.5	98.5	44.9	129.5
Q3	1,174.3	830.5	219.9	18.6	15.0	7.1	83.2	259.9	140.4	47.4	93.1	37.5	119.5
Q4	1,238.7	854.9	249.7	17.6	15.2	7.2	94.0	251.3	131.5	45.6	85.9	35.7	119.8
2011 Q1	1,194.6	807.5	247.8	17.3	15.4	7.2	99.4	240.1	124.5	41.3	83.1	36.1	115.7
	Transactions												
2010 Q1	-24.8	-27.4	4.8	-1.1	-1.3	-0.2	0.3	-21.1	-22.9	-4.4	-18.5	-16.4	1.9
Q2	-12.4	-12.0	-3.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0	3.0	-2.0	2.9	-0.2	3.1	3.0	-4.8
Q3	33.1	11.3	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	22.9	-16.5	-10.0	-2.5	-7.5	-6.9	-6.5
Q4	30.2	12.7	16.3	-1.6	0.3	0.1	2.4	-5.5	-5.3	-1.1	-4.2	-2.2	-0.2
2011 Q1	-43.8	-52.5	3.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	-10.2	-6.3	-3.4	-2.9	-0.2	-3.9

Source: ECB.

1) Loans securitised using euro area financial vehicle corporations which remain on the balance sheet of the relevant MFI - i.e. which have not been derecognised. Whether or not loans are derecognised from the balance sheet of the MFI depends on the relevant accounting rules. For further information, see the General Notes.

2.11 Aggregated balance sheet of euro area insurance corporations and pension funds

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period)

1. Assets

	Total	Currency and deposits	Loans	Securities other than shares	Shares and other equity	Investment fund shares	Money market fund shares	Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	Other accounts receivable/ payable and financial derivatives	Non-financial assets
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008 Q2	6,321.4	767.1	463.5	2,243.6	981.8	1,225.0	90.3	246.5	148.2	155.5
Q3	6,261.6	762.8	458.6	2,280.3	932.4	1,184.9	87.3	251.1	149.3	154.9
Q4	6,153.5	799.8	478.1	2,292.1	819.2	1,085.2	93.9	245.7	184.9	154.8
2009 Q1	6,184.1	796.3	494.0	2,359.1	785.1	1,068.8	102.0	244.1	177.8	156.9
Q2	6,330.6	782.0	489.0	2,382.4	817.9	1,199.0	89.9	248.6	166.2	155.6
Q3	6,557.3	783.3	485.7	2,443.8	794.7	1,389.1	86.8	252.0	167.3	154.5
Q4	6,642.9	787.8	480.6	2,459.9	802.2	1,455.9	83.7	256.2	163.6	153.1
2010 Q1	6,860.7	785.5	488.9	2,565.7	814.8	1,530.6	85.7	266.2	175.2	148.1
Q2	6,886.6	786.6	491.7	2,596.0	794.2	1,516.4	85.5	271.4	195.5	149.3
Q3	7,051.9	784.3	499.7	2,674.1	810.9	1,556.1	84.0	272.7	221.0	149.2
Q4	6,965.2	775.6	503.0	2,609.2	829.2	1,576.4	75.1	270.2	176.7	149.9
2011 Q1	7,025.5	778.5	506.5	2,653.6	829.8	1,576.9	72.1	277.7	179.6	150.9

2. Holdings of securities other than shares

	Total	Issued by euro area residents						Issued by non-euro area residents
		Total	MFIs	General government	Other financial intermediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Non-financial corporations	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008 Q2	2,243.6	1,814.2	511.1	947.0	212.6	13.1	130.4	429.4
Q3	2,280.3	1,848.8	516.8	971.0	218.5	8.8	133.6	431.5
Q4	2,292.1	1,873.9	505.6	1,013.3	207.5	11.4	136.2	418.2
2009 Q1	2,359.1	1,939.1	529.7	1,036.5	224.1	13.6	135.3	420.0
Q2	2,382.4	1,988.5	537.4	1,053.2	244.4	15.5	138.0	393.8
Q3	2,443.8	2,039.1	557.7	1,093.7	233.5	15.3	138.8	404.6
Q4	2,459.9	2,051.0	542.6	1,112.2	240.0	16.7	139.5	409.0
2010 Q1	2,565.7	2,147.9	573.7	1,184.6	228.2	15.9	145.5	417.8
Q2	2,596.0	2,173.0	574.5	1,195.3	238.4	16.4	148.4	423.0
Q3	2,674.1	2,243.5	586.2	1,243.6	244.4	18.7	150.6	430.6
Q4	2,609.2	2,183.9	581.9	1,211.0	222.2	17.3	151.5	425.3
2011 Q1	2,653.6	2,234.9	607.2	1,205.4	253.9	18.5	149.9	418.7

3. Liabilities and net worth

	Liabilities									Net worth
	Total	Loans received	Securities other than shares	Shares and other equity	Insurance technical reserves				Other accounts receivable/ payable and financial derivatives	
					Total	Net equity of households in life insurance reserves	Net equity of households in pension fund reserves	Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008 Q2	6,176.2	338.3	28.9	504.7	5,163.3	2,945.6	1,362.5	855.3	141.0	145.2
Q3	6,172.8	330.8	29.7	473.9	5,188.3	2,945.5	1,394.0	848.8	150.1	88.7
Q4	6,119.4	347.9	31.7	421.4	5,176.3	2,913.6	1,434.4	828.3	142.1	34.1
2009 Q1	6,124.0	345.4	31.8	378.1	5,226.8	2,936.9	1,443.9	846.0	141.9	60.2
Q2	6,206.3	317.7	33.1	394.4	5,321.7	3,011.4	1,463.5	846.8	139.4	124.3
Q3	6,353.4	298.3	36.1	439.1	5,436.2	3,101.0	1,489.4	845.7	143.8	203.8
Q4	6,429.9	278.4	39.5	435.2	5,524.6	3,170.4	1,513.0	841.1	152.1	213.1
2010 Q1	6,613.0	288.1	40.3	453.7	5,676.6	3,253.9	1,557.0	865.6	154.4	247.8
Q2	6,651.4	294.4	41.7	425.6	5,732.9	3,283.8	1,582.8	866.3	156.8	235.1
Q3	6,765.1	310.9	40.5	432.6	5,829.1	3,342.6	1,624.2	862.3	151.9	286.8
Q4	6,803.0	278.3	42.2	440.6	5,893.5	3,380.4	1,651.6	861.5	148.3	162.3
2011 Q1	6,917.5	296.8	40.0	458.5	5,975.0	3,412.3	1,675.1	887.6	147.2	108.0

Source: ECB.

3 EURO AREA ACCOUNTS

3.1 Integrated economic and financial accounts by institutional sector

(EUR billions)

Uses 2011 Q1	Euro area	Households	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Rest of the world
External account						
Exports of goods and services						548
Trade balance [1]						11
Generation of income account						
Gross value added (basic prices)						
Taxes less subsidies on products						
Gross domestic product (market prices)						
Compensation of employees	1,079	107	685	53	234	
Other taxes less subsidies on production	22	5	10	4	4	
Consumption of fixed capital	360	100	200	11	48	
Net operating surplus and mixed income [1]	587	280	272	36	0	
Allocation of primary income account						
Net operating surplus and mixed income						
Compensation of employees						6
Taxes less subsidies on production						
Property income	648	35	258	289	66	92
Interest	362	33	63	200	66	50
Other property income	286	2	195	89	0	43
Net national income [1]	1,929	1,566	98	49	215	
Secondary distribution of income account						
Net national income						
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	236	208	22	6	0	2
Social contributions	417	417				1
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	451	1	17	34	398	1
Other current transfers	198	69	24	46	58	8
Net non-life insurance premiums	44	33	10	1	1	1
Non-life insurance claims	44			44		0
Other	110	36	15	1	58	6
Net disposable income [1]	1,891	1,408	62	58	363	
Use of income account						
Net disposable income						
Final consumption expenditure	1,823	1,338			484	
Individual consumption expenditure	1,636	1,338			298	
Collective consumption expenditure	187				187	
Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves	14	0	0	14	0	0
Net saving/current external account [1]	68	84	62	44	-122	49
Capital account						
Net saving/current external account						
Gross capital formation	477	137	286	10	45	
Gross fixed capital formation	433	132	247	10	45	
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	44	4	39	0	0	
Consumption of fixed capital						
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0	-2	2	0	0	0
Capital transfers	30	7	0	2	21	5
Capital taxes	6	5	1	0		0
Other capital transfers	24	2	-1	2	21	5
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from capital account) [1]	-46	54	-10	43	-134	46
Statistical discrepancy	0	7	-7	0	0	0

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.
1) For details of the calculation of the balancing items, see the Technical Notes.

3.1 Integrated economic and financial accounts by institutional sector (cont'd)

(EUR billions)

Resources 2011 Q1	Euro area	Households	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Rest of the world
External account						
Imports of goods and services						558
Trade balance						
Generation of income account						
Gross value added (basic prices)	2,048	492	1,167	104	286	
Taxes less subsidies on products	240					
Gross domestic product (market prices)[2]	2,289					
Compensation of employees						
Other taxes less subsidies on production						
Consumption of fixed capital						
Net operating surplus and mixed income						
Allocation of primary income account						
Net operating surplus and mixed income	587	280	272	36	0	
Compensation of employees	1,082	1,082				3
Taxes less subsidies on production	261				261	1
Property income	647	240	85	302	20	93
Interest	356	54	38	256	7	56
Other property income	291	185	46	47	13	38
Net national income						
Secondary distribution of income account						
Net national income	1,929	1,566	98	49	215	
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	237				237	1
Social contributions	417	1	17	48	350	1
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	449	449				3
Other current transfers	161	87	11	46	18	45
Net non-life insurance premiums	44			44		1
Non-life insurance claims	43	35	8	1	0	1
Other	74	53	3	0	18	42
Net disposable income						
Use of income account						
Net disposable income	1,891	1,408	62	58	363	
Final consumption expenditure						
Individual consumption expenditure						
Collective consumption expenditure						
Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves	14	14				0
Net saving/current external account						
Capital account						
Net saving/current external account	68	84	62	44	-122	49
Gross capital formation						
Gross fixed capital formation						
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables						
Consumption of fixed capital	360	100	200	11	48	
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets						
Capital transfers	33	13	14	1	5	2
Capital taxes	6				6	0
Other capital transfers	26	13	14	1	-1	2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from capital account)						
Statistical discrepancy						

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.
2) Gross domestic product is equal to the gross value added of all domestic sectors plus net taxes (i.e. taxes less subsidies) on products.

3.1 Integrated economic and financial accounts by institutional sector (cont'd)

(EUR billions)

Assets 2011 Q1	Euro area	Households	Non-financial corporations	MFIs	Other financial inter-mediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	General govern-ment	Rest of the world
Opening balance sheet, financial assets								
Total financial assets		18,857	16,632	32,325	14,887	6,652	3,748	16,637
Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs)				420				
Currency and deposits		6,631	1,902	9,223	2,337	800	709	3,778
Short-term debt securities		40	81	555	322	40	43	647
Long-term debt securities		1,365	244	6,048	2,431	2,577	492	3,647
Loans		77	2,955	13,276	3,511	487	521	1,801
of which: Long-term		59	1,672	10,206	2,454	352	440	.
Shares and other equity		4,560	7,775	1,910	6,001	2,366	1,340	6,083
Quoted shares		796	1,487	419	2,082	426	267	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		2,229	5,929	1,180	2,963	412	884	.
Mutual fund shares		1,535	359	310	956	1,527	188	.
Insurance technical reserves		5,702	174	3	0	233	4	233
Other accounts receivable and financial derivatives		482	3,501	889	284	150	639	449
Net financial worth								
Financial account, transactions in financial assets								
Total transactions in financial assets		78	45	-188	112	101	31	192
Monetary gold and SDRs				-1				1
Currency and deposits		3	-27	-230	-42	12	42	-69
Short-term debt securities		19	3	-44	10	3	-9	60
Long-term debt securities		24	18	35	49	54	-15	18
Loans		1	17	95	17	2	4	39
of which: Long-term		1	1	44	0	2	19	.
Shares and other equity		-27	35	-8	63	19	-7	130
Quoted shares		-1	-12	-9	5	-2	-5	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		-14	53	2	55	3	-2	.
Mutual fund shares		-12	-6	-1	3	19	0	.
Insurance technical reserves		62	5	0	0	9	0	-5
Other accounts receivable and financial derivatives		-4	-6	-35	15	3	15	18
Changes in net financial worth due to transactions								
Other changes account, financial assets								
Total other changes in financial assets		-30	155	-84	-100	-35	3	-228
Monetary gold and SDRs				-17				
Currency and deposits		7	-6	-38	5	-3	0	-108
Short-term debt securities		-1	-1	3	0	0	0	-21
Long-term debt securities		-15	0	-38	-44	-32	-4	-25
Loans		-3	-15	-29	-39	-1	0	24
of which: Long-term		-3	-2	-21	-19	0	0	.
Shares and other equity		34	161	31	-19	3	9	-101
Quoted shares		19	96	4	-12	11	6	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		21	71	33	3	-4	1	.
Mutual fund shares		-7	-7	-6	-10	-4	2	.
Insurance technical reserves		-36	0	0	0	-2	0	3
Other accounts receivable and financial derivatives		-16	16	3	-4	-1	-2	0
Other changes in net financial worth								
Closing balance sheet, financial assets								
Total financial assets		18,905	16,832	32,053	14,898	6,718	3,783	16,600
Monetary gold and SDRs				403				
Currency and deposits		6,641	1,868	8,955	2,300	809	752	3,601
Short-term debt securities		59	83	515	332	43	34	685
Long-term debt securities		1,374	262	6,046	2,436	2,599	473	3,641
Loans		75	2,957	13,342	3,489	489	526	1,864
of which: Long-term		56	1,672	10,229	2,434	353	459	.
Shares and other equity		4,567	7,971	1,933	6,045	2,388	1,341	6,112
Quoted shares		814	1,571	414	2,076	435	268	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		2,236	6,053	1,215	3,020	411	883	.
Mutual fund shares		1,516	347	304	949	1,541	190	.
Insurance technical reserves		5,729	179	3	0	239	4	231
Other accounts receivable and financial derivatives		461	3,512	857	295	152	653	467
Net financial worth								

Source: ECB.

3.1 Integrated economic and financial accounts by institutional sector (cont'd)

(EUR billions)

Liabilities 2011 Q1	Euro area	Households	Non-financial corporations	MFIs	Other financial inter-mediaries	Insurance corporations and pension funds	General govern-ment	Rest of the world
Opening balance sheet, liabilities								
Total liabilities		6,657	26,373	31,446	14,277	6,778	8,990	14,796
Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs)								
Currency and deposits			30	22,423	26	0	260	2,641
Short-term debt securities			70	633	77	0	694	254
Long-term debt securities			805	4,514	2,736	33	5,801	2,917
Loans		6,077	8,414		3,164	267	1,722	2,985
of which: Long-term		5,718	5,969		1,657	116	1,361	.
Shares and other equity		7	13,091	2,700	8,206	422	7	5,600
Quoted shares			3,814	456	225	124	0	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		7	9,276	1,138	2,412	297	7	.
Mutual fund shares				1,107	5,569			.
Insurance technical reserves		34	335	66	1	5,910	1	
Other accounts payable and financial derivatives		539	3,628	1,110	67	147	504	399
Net financial worth [1]	-1,420	12,199	-9,741	879	610	-126	-5,241	
Financial account, transactions in liabilities								
Total transactions in liabilities		17	62	-181	66	96	165	146
Monetary gold and SDRs								
Currency and deposits			1	-306	-2	0	-8	3
Short-term debt securities			6	31	0	0	-12	17
Long-term debt securities			7	56	-34	0	157	-3
Loans		10	43		24	8	32	58
of which: Long-term		17	11		23	1	35	.
Shares and other equity		0	55	-1	88	1	0	62
Quoted shares			10	4	8	0	0	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		0	45	5	25	1	0	.
Mutual fund shares				-9	55			.
Insurance technical reserves		0	0	1	0	71	0	
Other accounts payable and financial derivatives		6	-49	38	-11	16	-5	10
Changes in net financial worth due to transactions [1]	-46	62	-17	-7	45	5	-134	46
Other changes account, liabilities								
Total other changes in liabilities		-2	195	-131	-31	-41	-74	-218
Monetary gold and SDRs								
Currency and deposits			0	-85	0	0	0	-57
Short-term debt securities			0	-10	-1	0	0	-7
Long-term debt securities			-36	-60	20	-2	-72	-8
Loans		-3	-7		4	-3	-1	-54
of which: Long-term		-7	-1		8	1	-2	.
Shares and other equity		0	265	21	-80	16	0	-105
Quoted shares			99	30	17	7	0	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		0	167	11	-36	9	0	.
Mutual fund shares				-20	-62			.
Insurance technical reserves		0	0	0	0	-35	0	
Other accounts payable and financial derivatives		2	-28	4	26	-17	-1	12
Other changes in net financial worth [1]	-7	-28	-40	47	-69	6	77	-10
Closing balance sheet, liabilities								
Total liabilities		6,672	26,630	31,134	14,312	6,833	9,080	14,725
Monetary gold and SDRs								
Currency and deposits			30	22,032	24	0	252	2,587
Short-term debt securities			76	653	76	0	682	264
Long-term debt securities			775	4,509	2,723	31	5,886	2,906
Loans		6,084	8,451		3,193	272	1,753	2,989
of which: Long-term		5,729	5,979		1,687	118	1,395	.
Shares and other equity		7	13,411	2,721	8,214	439	7	5,557
Quoted shares			3,923	490	251	131	0	.
Unquoted shares and other equity		7	9,487	1,154	2,401	307	7	.
Mutual fund shares				1,077	5,562			.
Insurance technical reserves		35	336	67	1	5,946	1	
Other accounts payable and financial derivatives		547	3,551	1,152	82	145	499	421
Net financial worth [1]	-1,473	12,233	-9,798	919	586	-115	-5,298	

Source: ECB.

3.2 Euro area non-financial accounts

(EUR billions; four-quarter cumulated flows)

Uses	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2-2010 Q1	2009 Q3-2010 Q2	2009 Q4-2010 Q3	2010 Q1-2010 Q4	2010 Q2-2011 Q1
Generation of income account								
Gross value added (basic prices)								
Taxes less subsidies on products								
Gross domestic product (market prices)								
Compensation of employees	4,271	4,451	4,434	4,436	4,453	4,468	4,488	4,514
Other taxes less subsidies on production	137	132	114	111	112	118	115	118
Consumption of fixed capital	1,325	1,388	1,404	1,404	1,408	1,415	1,423	1,431
Net operating surplus and mixed income [1]	2,333	2,309	2,102	2,128	2,161	2,180	2,206	2,240
Allocation of primary income account								
Net operating surplus and mixed income								
Compensation of employees								
Taxes less subsidies on production								
Property income	3,688	3,964	2,977	2,840	2,761	2,751	2,793	2,833
Interest	2,115	2,360	1,618	1,497	1,433	1,407	1,406	1,420
Other property income	1,573	1,604	1,359	1,342	1,328	1,344	1,387	1,412
Net national income [1]	7,735	7,795	7,518	7,558	7,628	7,688	7,740	7,814
Secondary distribution of income account								
Net national income								
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	1,113	1,123	1,014	1,013	1,022	1,028	1,037	1,050
Social contributions	1,597	1,668	1,675	1,678	1,683	1,688	1,699	1,709
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	1,602	1,672	1,789	1,809	1,821	1,829	1,837	1,842
Other current transfers	736	768	769	773	770	771	764	765
Net non-life insurance premiums	183	187	182	182	180	179	178	177
Non-life insurance claims	184	189	183	183	181	180	179	178
Other	369	392	403	408	409	412	407	410
Net disposable income [1]	7,641	7,692	7,409	7,445	7,515	7,570	7,626	7,698
Use of income account								
Net disposable income								
Final consumption expenditure	6,914	7,166	7,170	7,206	7,245	7,291	7,336	7,384
Individual consumption expenditure	6,198	6,414	6,385	6,419	6,457	6,502	6,547	6,593
Collective consumption expenditure	716	752	785	786	789	789	789	791
Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves	64	70	65	63	61	60	58	58
Net saving [1]	727	526	239	239	269	279	289	314
Capital account								
Net saving								
Gross capital formation	2,033	2,044	1,712	1,695	1,734	1,762	1,788	1,839
Gross fixed capital formation	1,985	2,011	1,767	1,744	1,751	1,761	1,773	1,800
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	48	33	-55	-49	-17	1	15	39
Consumption of fixed capital								
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Capital transfers	154	155	187	195	188	200	208	194
Capital taxes	24	24	34	34	30	29	25	25
Other capital transfers	130	131	153	161	158	170	183	169
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from capital account) [1]	35	-123	-61	-42	-47	-58	-65	-83

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.

1) For details of the calculation of the balancing items, see the Technical Notes.

3.2 Euro area non-financial accounts (cont'd)

(EUR billions; four-quarter cumulated flows)

Resources	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2-2010 Q1	2009 Q3-2010 Q2	2009 Q4-2010 Q3	2010 Q1-2010 Q4	2010 Q2-2011 Q1
Generation of income account								
Gross value added (basic prices)	8,066	8,279	8,053	8,079	8,133	8,180	8,233	8,303
Taxes less subsidies on products	963	948	893	895	910	930	939	954
Gross domestic product (market prices)[2]	9,029	9,228	8,946	8,974	9,044	9,110	9,172	9,257
Compensation of employees								
Other taxes less subsidies on production								
Consumption of fixed capital								
Net operating surplus and mixed income								
Allocation of primary income account								
Net operating surplus and mixed income	2,333	2,309	2,102	2,128	2,161	2,180	2,206	2,240
Compensation of employees	4,279	4,457	4,440	4,442	4,459	4,474	4,495	4,520
Taxes less subsidies on production	1,107	1,087	1,024	1,024	1,037	1,061	1,067	1,085
Property income	3,705	3,906	2,929	2,804	2,731	2,723	2,764	2,802
Interest	2,084	2,309	1,569	1,454	1,395	1,369	1,365	1,383
Other property income	1,620	1,597	1,360	1,350	1,337	1,355	1,399	1,419
Net national income								
Secondary distribution of income account								
Net national income	7,735	7,795	7,518	7,558	7,628	7,688	7,740	7,814
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	1,121	1,132	1,020	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,042	1,056
Social contributions	1,596	1,666	1,674	1,678	1,683	1,688	1,698	1,709
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	1,595	1,664	1,783	1,803	1,815	1,823	1,831	1,835
Other current transfers	642	666	662	661	657	655	650	650
Net non-life insurance premiums	184	189	183	183	181	180	179	178
Non-life insurance claims	182	186	180	180	178	177	175	175
Other	276	292	298	298	299	298	296	298
Net disposable income								
Use of income account								
Net disposable income	7,641	7,692	7,409	7,445	7,515	7,570	7,626	7,698
Final consumption expenditure								
Individual consumption expenditure								
Collective consumption expenditure								
Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves	64	70	65	63	61	60	58	58
Net saving								
Capital account								
Net saving	727	526	239	239	269	279	289	314
Gross capital formation								
Gross fixed capital formation								
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables								
Consumption of fixed capital	1,325	1,388	1,404	1,404	1,408	1,415	1,423	1,431
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets								
Capital transfers	169	164	196	206	199	212	220	206
Capital taxes	24	24	34	34	30	29	25	25
Other capital transfers	145	140	162	172	169	182	195	180
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from capital account)								

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.
2) Gross domestic product is equal to the gross value added of all domestic sectors plus net taxes (i.e. taxes less subsidies) on products.

3.3 Households

(EUR billions; four-quarter cumulated flows; outstanding amounts at end of period)

	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2-2010 Q1	2009 Q3-2010 Q2	2009 Q4-2010 Q3	2010 Q1-2010 Q4	2010 Q2-2011 Q1
Income, saving and changes in net worth								
Compensation of employees (+)	4,279	4,457	4,440	4,442	4,459	4,474	4,495	4,520
Gross operating surplus and mixed income (+)	1,487	1,530	1,474	1,470	1,471	1,476	1,481	1,494
Interest receivable (+)	315	347	242	224	215	211	210	214
Interest payable (-)	218	247	146	134	129	127	127	129
Other property income receivable (+)	805	817	730	721	715	720	728	741
Other property income payable (-)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Current taxes on income and wealth (-)	852	892	860	858	859	863	867	876
Net social contributions (-)	1,593	1,663	1,670	1,673	1,678	1,683	1,694	1,704
Net social benefits (+)	1,590	1,659	1,778	1,798	1,810	1,818	1,826	1,830
Net current transfers receivable (+)	62	69	74	73	72	71	69	69
= Gross disposable income	5,865	6,067	6,051	6,054	6,066	6,088	6,112	6,148
Final consumption expenditure (-)	5,105	5,269	5,187	5,212	5,242	5,282	5,325	5,367
Changes in net worth in pension funds (+)	63	69	65	63	60	59	58	58
= Gross saving	823	868	929	905	885	865	845	839
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	367	384	385	386	387	389	391	394
Net capital transfers receivable (+)	14	2	14	11	10	9	14	13
Other changes in net worth (+)	1,476	-2,235	-454	690	759	954	1,019	657
= Changes in net worth	1,945	-1,749	103	1,220	1,266	1,440	1,486	1,115
Investment, financing and changes in net worth								
Net acquisition of non-financial assets (+)	643	637	547	537	540	544	548	556
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	367	384	385	386	387	389	391	394
Main items of financial investment (+)								
Short-term assets	420	457	-16	-89	-77	-24	55	118
Currency and deposits	351	438	120	63	63	89	120	142
Money market fund shares	37	-6	-43	-74	-73	-84	-50	-37
Debt securities [1]	32	26	-93	-78	-67	-29	-15	14
Long-term assets	173	17	536	629	601	503	420	331
Deposits	-31	-29	90	118	110	88	59	44
Debt securities	84	21	36	27	35	-1	4	42
Shares and other equity	-89	-105	184	233	212	177	135	45
Quoted and unquoted shares and other equity	-4	30	111	130	133	100	96	44
Mutual fund shares	-85	-135	73	104	80	77	39	1
Life insurance and pension fund reserves	209	130	225	251	244	239	223	201
Main items of financing (-)								
Loans	384	236	118	135	144	142	150	147
of which: From euro area MFIs	283	83	65	108	135	134	147	169
Other changes in assets (+)								
Non-financial assets	1,445	-890	-742	-71	478	810	872	666
Financial assets	70	-1,383	280	739	275	127	133	-26
Shares and other equity	29	-1,131	81	427	77	5	91	60
Life insurance and pension fund reserves	8	-244	176	266	172	115	78	-8
Remaining net flows (+)	-54	33	1	-4	-21	11	-2	11
= Changes in net worth	1,945	-1,749	103	1,220	1,266	1,440	1,486	1,115
Balance sheet								
Non-financial assets (+)	27,402	26,765	26,185	26,237	26,690	27,042	27,214	27,064
Financial assets (+)								
Short-term assets	5,263	5,804	5,778	5,739	5,781	5,768	5,840	5,881
Currency and deposits	4,851	5,322	5,474	5,446	5,506	5,498	5,598	5,598
Money market fund shares	280	315	239	232	216	203	190	208
Debt securities [1]	131	167	65	61	59	66	52	75
Long-term assets	12,151	10,735	11,580	11,864	11,724	11,973	12,130	12,154
Deposits	965	913	974	1,003	1,014	1,020	1,033	1,043
Debt securities	1,275	1,302	1,386	1,392	1,373	1,367	1,353	1,358
Shares and other equity	5,125	3,848	4,145	4,267	4,103	4,253	4,370	4,359
Quoted and unquoted shares and other equity	3,686	2,806	2,917	2,987	2,847	2,952	3,025	3,051
Mutual fund shares	1,438	1,042	1,228	1,280	1,256	1,301	1,345	1,308
Life insurance and pension fund reserves	4,786	4,672	5,074	5,203	5,235	5,333	5,375	5,395
Remaining net assets (+)	327	322	298	268	288	310	306	281
Liabilities (-)								
Loans	5,569	5,801	5,914	5,925	5,993	6,019	6,077	6,084
of which: From euro area MFIs	4,831	4,914	4,968	4,986	5,140	5,159	5,213	5,256
= Net worth	39,574	37,825	37,928	38,182	38,491	39,073	39,413	39,297

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.

1) Securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of less than two years and securities issued by other sectors with a maturity of less than one year.

3.4 Non-financial corporations

(EUR billions; four-quarter cumulated flows; outstanding amounts at end of period)

	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2-2010 Q1	2009 Q3-2010 Q2	2009 Q4-2010 Q3	2010 Q1-2010 Q4	2010 Q2-2011 Q1
Income and saving								
Gross value added (basic prices) (+)	4,656	4,771	4,528	4,545	4,589	4,626	4,672	4,726
Compensation of employees (-)	2,726	2,847	2,793	2,790	2,801	2,813	2,832	2,855
Other taxes less subsidies on production (-)	80	77	63	59	59	64	60	61
= Gross operating surplus (+)	1,849	1,847	1,672	1,696	1,730	1,749	1,780	1,810
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	741	778	789	788	789	792	796	799
= Net operating surplus (+)	1,108	1,069	883	908	941	957	984	1,011
Property income receivable (+)	620	630	491	484	477	480	503	506
Interest receivable	215	232	159	150	145	142	140	142
Other property income receivable	405	398	332	335	332	339	363	363
Interest and rents payable (-)	363	415	293	274	263	258	259	261
= Net entrepreneurial income (+)	1,365	1,285	1,080	1,119	1,155	1,180	1,229	1,255
Distributed income (-)	1,003	1,042	921	910	905	918	956	975
Taxes on income and wealth payable (-)	211	198	126	126	132	133	137	141
Social contributions receivable (+)	63	67	69	69	68	68	68	69
Social benefits payable (-)	62	65	67	67	68	68	68	68
Other net transfers (-)	48	53	53	53	54	54	54	54
= Net saving	105	-7	-17	32	65	75	81	85
Investment, financing and saving								
Net acquisition of non-financial assets (+)	379	341	79	78	126	151	177	216
Gross fixed capital formation (+)	1,072	1,090	923	914	930	940	955	976
Consumption of fixed capital (-)	741	778	789	788	789	792	796	799
Net acquisition of other non-financial assets (+)	48	29	-55	-48	-15	3	18	40
Main items of financial investment (+)								
Short-term assets	167	72	94	91	22	22	17	9
Currency and deposits	153	15	87	97	57	51	68	61
Money market fund shares	-20	33	41	4	-22	-28	-41	-39
Debt securities [1]	34	24	-35	-10	-14	-1	-9	-13
Long-term assets	725	693	254	213	243	319	394	383
Deposits	-13	36	10	-3	-6	-4	-19	-10
Debt securities	51	-29	14	0	4	-1	1	14
Shares and other equity	414	342	121	95	51	85	182	189
Other (mainly intercompany loans)	273	344	108	122	193	240	230	191
Remaining net assets (+)	173	-34	-16	85	88	97	29	34
Main items of financing (-)								
Debt	901	694	94	113	127	230	214	227
of which: Loans from euro area MFIs	537	395	-116	-99	-94	-38	-41	-19
of which: Debt securities	33	49	84	103	83	69	63	39
Shares and other equity	370	309	250	240	204	205	245	254
Quoted shares	58	6	67	67	47	37	31	31
Unquoted shares and other equity	312	303	183	173	157	168	214	223
Net capital transfers receivable (-)	69	74	81	80	80	79	75	74
= Net saving	105	-7	-17	32	65	75	81	85
Financial balance sheet								
Financial assets								
Short-term assets	1,801	1,891	1,973	1,934	1,916	1,940	1,989	1,954
Currency and deposits	1,507	1,538	1,632	1,601	1,608	1,625	1,693	1,666
Money market fund shares	176	206	228	215	198	196	188	181
Debt securities [1]	118	148	113	118	110	119	107	107
Long-term assets	10,703	9,111	10,120	10,406	10,287	10,637	10,968	11,187
Deposits	208	239	223	224	233	243	208	202
Debt securities	231	197	208	217	224	224	218	238
Shares and other equity	7,989	6,090	6,981	7,183	6,948	7,249	7,587	7,790
Other (mainly intercompany loans)	2,276	2,585	2,708	2,782	2,882	2,921	2,955	2,957
Remaining net assets	294	292	233	248	199	207	77	170
Liabilities								
Debt	8,609	9,298	9,433	9,497	9,584	9,625	9,625	9,638
of which: Loans from euro area MFIs	4,472	4,871	4,707	4,711	4,727	4,705	4,676	4,696
of which: Debt securities	649	705	817	866	875	891	875	851
Shares and other equity	14,356	11,056	12,329	12,531	11,979	12,594	13,091	13,411
Quoted shares	5,061	2,935	3,517	3,590	3,316	3,542	3,814	3,923
Unquoted shares and other equity	9,295	8,121	8,812	8,941	8,663	9,052	9,276	9,487

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.
1) Securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of less than two years and securities issued by other sectors with a maturity of less than one year.

3.5 Insurance corporations and pension funds

(EUR billions; four-quarter cumulated flows; outstanding amounts at end of period)

	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2-2010 Q1	2009 Q3-2010 Q2	2009 Q4-2010 Q3	2010 Q1-2010 Q4	2010 Q2-2011 Q1
Financial account, financial transactions								
Main items of financial investment (+)								
Short-term assets	22	79	-53	-65	-18	-2	-11	-21
Currency and deposits	7	57	-33	-21	2	6	-9	-9
Money market fund shares	4	15	-1	-11	0	-2	-6	-12
Debt securities [1]	11	7	-19	-33	-21	-6	4	0
Long-term assets	230	113	304	329	277	266	227	205
Deposits	47	-9	19	1	-6	-6	-8	5
Debt securities	108	50	112	125	145	163	153	131
Loans	-15	37	11	12	12	14	31	27
Quoted shares	-1	3	-68	-74	-71	4	2	0
Unquoted shares and other equity	22	14	-7	-1	0	2	8	10
Mutual fund shares	69	18	239	266	197	88	40	32
Remaining net assets (+)	6	21	6	25	16	20	16	-6
Main items of financing (-)								
Debt securities	3	4	5	3	5	2	0	0
Loans	-2	24	-20	-11	-4	15	11	6
Shares and other equity	4	5	0	-1	2	2	2	2
Insurance technical reserves	245	124	232	275	266	259	241	210
Net equity of households in life insurance and pension fund reserves	212	121	227	262	255	249	227	200
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	34	4	4	12	11	10	14	10
= Changes in net financial worth due to transactions	9	56	40	24	6	5	-23	-39
Other changes account								
Other changes in financial assets (+)								
Shares and other equity	-13	-506	187	287	120	72	77	26
Other net assets	-35	56	36	68	86	77	-19	-52
Other changes in liabilities (-)								
Shares and other equity	-20	-174	11	73	22	-16	-5	-5
Insurance technical reserves	30	-263	190	272	182	122	91	3
Net equity of households in life insurance and pension fund reserves	18	-251	185	271	179	123	94	6
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	12	-12	5	2	3	-1	-3	-2
= Other changes in net financial worth	-58	-12	22	9	3	42	-28	-25
Financial balance sheet								
Financial assets (+)								
Short-term assets	318	399	340	354	370	363	335	335
Currency and deposits	163	224	195	196	206	203	190	186
Money market fund shares	91	104	95	100	104	102	90	92
Debt securities [1]	63	71	50	58	59	58	55	57
Long-term assets	5,467	5,089	5,648	5,822	5,806	5,941	5,934	5,992
Deposits	594	599	616	615	610	615	610	623
Debt securities	2,203	2,252	2,427	2,514	2,546	2,620	2,561	2,584
Loans	411	446	456	462	467	470	487	489
Quoted shares	684	397	409	426	401	423	426	435
Unquoted shares and other equity	415	419	411	408	405	399	412	411
Mutual fund shares	1,161	975	1,330	1,398	1,376	1,414	1,438	1,450
Remaining net assets (+)	175	241	223	243	256	274	236	245
Liabilities (-)								
Debt securities	19	23	30	31	31	30	33	31
Loans	244	273	253	265	271	284	267	272
Shares and other equity	583	415	425	442	411	416	422	439
Insurance technical reserves	5,295	5,156	5,578	5,732	5,774	5,873	5,910	5,946
Net equity of households in life insurance and pension fund reserves	4,472	4,342	4,754	4,891	4,930	5,032	5,074	5,097
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	822	814	824	841	844	841	835	849
= Net financial wealth	-182	-138	-76	-51	-55	-25	-126	-115

Source: ECB.

1) Securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of less than two years and securities issued by other sectors with a maturity of less than one year.

4

FINANCIAL MARKETS

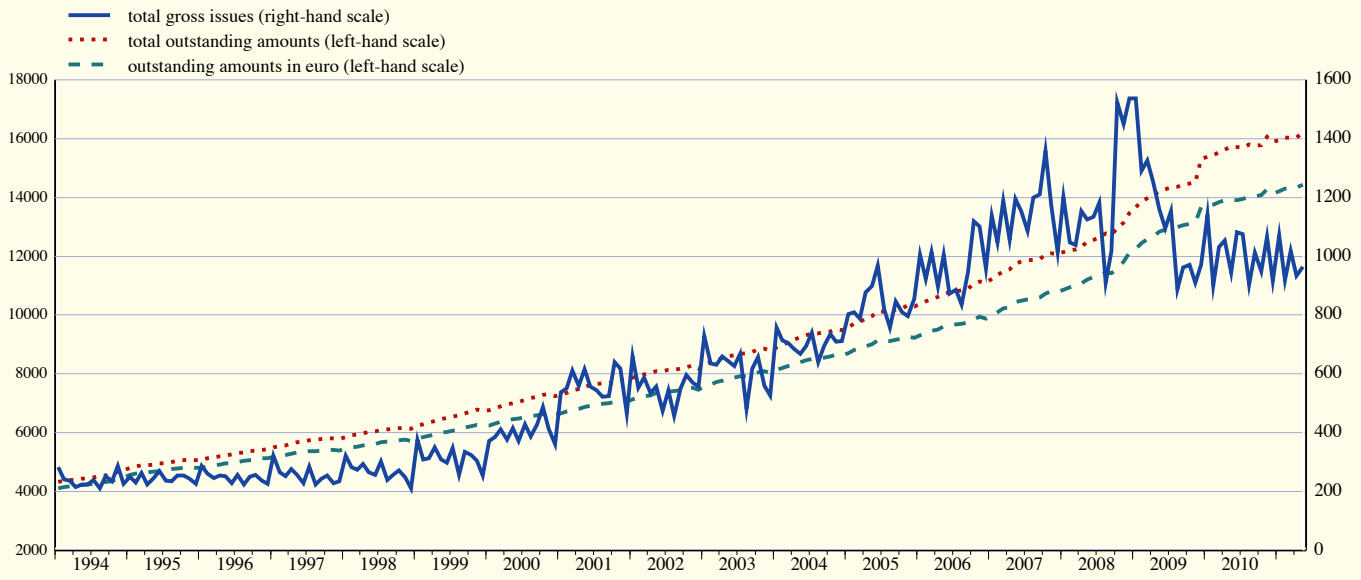
4.1 Securities other than shares by original maturity, residency of the issuer and currency

(EUR billions and period growth rates; seasonally adjusted; transactions during the month and end-of-period outstanding amounts; nominal values)

	Total in euro [1]			By euro area residents								
				In euro			In all currencies					
	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Net issues	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Net issues	Outstanding amounts	Gross issues	Net issues	Annual growth rates	Seasonally adjusted [2]	
											Net issues	6-month growth rates
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total											
2010 May	16,187.0	867.6	9.0	13,937.0	839.7	38.4	15,733.3	944.2	57.0	4.3	-7.0	2.4
June	16,171.9	1,049.5	7.6	13,912.5	984.1	-1.6	15,714.5	1,081.4	-12.4	3.7	8.0	2.6
July	16,192.9	1,008.7	22.0	13,959.5	970.0	48.1	15,688.8	1,075.7	15.2	3.3	47.5	2.4
Aug.	16,257.6	841.0	64.9	14,021.4	800.6	62.2	15,794.7	902.8	82.0	3.7	143.4	4.4
Sep.	16,275.9	984.9	18.7	14,039.1	908.4	18.0	15,748.8	1,013.2	4.5	3.1	48.4	3.7
Oct.	16,283.6	887.9	10.3	14,076.9	843.0	40.3	15,787.1	950.1	52.8	3.2	23.9	3.4
Nov.	16,463.2	992.6	180.8	14,275.5	953.7	199.8	16,070.9	1,066.7	239.0	4.3	211.6	6.3
Dec.	16,301.8	876.3	-160.0	14,131.3	843.5	-142.7	15,881.2	916.1	-181.8	3.6	-135.1	4.4
2011 Jan.	16,381.2	1,004.9	78.6	14,205.9	954.3	73.8	15,954.1	1,070.0	91.5	3.7	102.6	5.1
Feb.	16,480.7	866.0	100.4	14,297.5	813.5	92.7	16,045.9	919.2	97.6	4.1	50.2	3.8
Mar.	16,483.9	978.6	3.5	14,291.9	911.6	-5.4	16,024.9	1,019.5	3.5	3.4	-11.3	3.1
Apr.	.	.	.	14,338.8	849.0	47.6	16,050.7	933.5	50.8	3.2	23.2	3.1
May	.	.	.	14,437.1	865.9	100.4	16,203.1	963.5	126.8	3.6	59.8	1.1
	Long-term											
2010 May	14,651.8	154.4	11.7	12,515.1	148.4	33.6	14,096.9	181.7	58.0	5.9	-5.7	3.5
June	14,656.4	272.7	28.9	12,520.4	245.5	29.8	14,111.0	265.3	23.7	5.0	5.8	4.1
July	14,689.9	260.6	34.6	12,555.7	241.3	36.5	14,088.7	268.7	14.6	4.7	57.2	3.4
Aug.	14,721.2	140.7	32.1	12,586.8	127.3	31.9	14,154.3	152.7	43.6	4.7	104.5	4.7
Sep.	14,724.8	268.4	3.9	12,600.7	228.3	14.2	14,111.6	258.7	4.3	4.1	37.9	3.7
Oct.	14,762.3	222.2	37.7	12,650.2	195.4	49.6	14,167.5	233.2	65.8	4.0	58.1	3.7
Nov.	14,906.6	338.4	145.3	12,809.5	321.8	160.3	14,399.4	360.3	191.3	4.8	159.8	6.2
Dec.	14,865.4	186.6	-38.5	12,786.2	179.4	-20.7	14,343.6	193.6	-48.6	4.7	-47.4	5.4
2011 Jan.	14,932.6	308.9	68.6	12,837.0	277.9	52.2	14,391.3	320.1	67.8	4.8	122.5	6.3
Feb.	15,038.0	283.5	105.7	12,932.4	252.8	95.9	14,478.8	284.8	92.1	5.0	40.7	5.3
Mar.	15,052.7	304.7	15.2	12,952.2	268.6	20.3	14,474.2	302.9	17.1	4.3	10.1	4.9
Apr.	.	.	.	13,017.4	277.8	65.5	14,521.1	308.2	68.5	4.3	53.1	4.8
May	.	.	.	13,096.2	246.6	81.5	14,636.4	269.6	94.4	4.5	28.6	2.9

C15 Total outstanding amounts and gross issues of securities other than shares issued by euro area residents

(EUR billions)



Sources: ECB and BIS (for issues by non-euro area residents).

1) Total euro-denominated securities other than shares issued by euro area residents and non-euro area residents.

2) For details of the calculation of the growth rates, see the Technical Notes. The six-month growth rates have been annualised.

4.2 Securities other than shares issued by euro area residents, by sector of the issuer and instrument type

(EUR billions ; transactions during the month and end-of-period outstanding amounts; nominal values)

1. Outstanding amounts and gross issues

	Outstanding amounts						Gross issues [1]					
	Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government		Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government	
			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total											
2009	15,291	5,372	3,235	798	5,418	469	1,126	734	69	80	215	29
2010	15,881	5,249	3,298	849	5,932	553	1,006	625	79	69	205	29
2010 Q2	15,715	5,448	3,231	842	5,675	518	1,027	661	65	77	194	30
Q3	15,749	5,421	3,223	842	5,735	529	997	631	77	65	196	29
Q4	15,881	5,249	3,298	849	5,932	553	978	566	110	63	206	32
2011 Q1	16,025	5,350	3,264	822	6,024	563	1,003	592	88	58	220	43
2011 Feb.	16,046	5,355	3,308	820	6,021	542	919	560	80	51	194	35
Mar.	16,025	5,350	3,264	822	6,024	563	1,020	588	102	61	218	51
Apr.	16,051	5,340	3,263	821	6,059	567	933	519	99	54	216	46
May	16,203	5,394	3,268	839	6,119	584	963	593	85	67	177	42
	Short-term											
2009	1,638	733	89	71	714	31	876	635	25	63	133	20
2010	1,538	572	122	66	724	53	758	534	33	57	115	19
2010 Q2	1,603	734	95	73	673	29	793	570	34	64	106	19
Q3	1,637	743	93	71	689	41	771	545	31	55	118	21
Q4	1,538	572	122	66	724	53	715	484	38	52	117	24
2011 Q1	1,551	618	112	70	700	51	700	462	41	49	118	30
2011 Feb.	1,567	615	115	71	726	40	634	428	34	46	106	21
Mar.	1,551	618	112	70	700	51	717	461	57	47	117	34
Apr.	1,530	604	116	66	694	50	625	415	29	44	105	32
May	1,567	620	116	76	698	56	694	478	32	55	98	31
	Long-term [2]											
2009	13,654	4,639	3,146	727	4,704	438	251	99	44	17	82	9
2010	14,344	4,677	3,176	783	5,207	500	248	91	46	12	90	10
2010 Q2	14,111	4,714	3,137	770	5,002	489	234	91	31	13	88	11
Q3	14,112	4,678	3,129	771	5,046	488	227	86	46	9	78	8
Q4	14,344	4,677	3,176	783	5,207	500	262	83	72	11	89	8
2011 Q1	14,474	4,733	3,152	752	5,324	512	303	130	47	10	102	13
2011 Feb.	14,479	4,740	3,192	749	5,295	502	285	131	46	5	88	14
Mar.	14,474	4,733	3,152	752	5,324	512	303	127	44	14	101	17
Apr.	14,521	4,736	3,147	755	5,365	517	308	104	70	9	111	14
May	14,636	4,773	3,152	763	5,421	528	270	114	53	12	79	11
	of which: Long-term fixed rate											
2009	8,803	2,564	1,033	593	4,261	351	172	60	18	16	72	6
2010	9,476	2,638	1,097	667	4,697	377	156	50	13	10	77	6
2010 Q2	9,287	2,643	1,083	649	4,542	372	156	47	12	11	80	6
Q3	9,310	2,629	1,070	653	4,590	369	141	48	12	8	68	5
Q4	9,476	2,638	1,097	667	4,697	377	143	43	19	11	65	6
2011 Q1	9,636	2,705	1,104	651	4,787	388	195	78	12	8	87	9
2011 Feb.	9,575	2,691	1,099	650	4,757	379	187	78	16	5	79	10
Mar.	9,636	2,705	1,104	651	4,787	388	202	73	15	12	90	12
Apr.	9,659	2,710	1,102	655	4,801	391	184	68	18	9	80	9
May	9,786	2,731	1,129	663	4,862	401	181	58	31	11	71	10
	of which: Long-term variable rate											
2009	4,411	1,786	2,045	124	371	85	62	28	25	1	6	2
2010	4,394	1,759	1,974	109	431	121	77	34	29	1	10	4
2010 Q2	4,355	1,781	1,969	110	380	115	65	37	17	1	5	6
Q3	4,358	1,768	1,981	109	382	117	73	30	33	1	6	3
Q4	4,394	1,759	1,974	109	431	121	102	33	44	1	22	2
2011 Q1	4,343	1,738	1,929	95	458	123	87	42	29	1	11	4
2011 Feb.	4,403	1,761	1,978	93	450	121	77	42	24	0	7	3
Mar.	4,343	1,738	1,929	95	458	123	85	45	24	2	9	5
Apr.	4,356	1,741	1,916	94	482	124	102	30	40	0	26	4
May	4,330	1,757	1,881	94	474	125	67	50	8	1	6	2

Source: ECB.

1) Monthly data on gross issues refer to transactions during the month. For the purposes of comparison, quarterly and annual data refer to the respective monthly averages.

2) The residual difference between total long-term debt securities and fixed and variable rate long-term debt securities consists of zero coupon bonds and revaluation effects.

4.2 Securities other than shares issued by euro area residents, by sector of the issuer and instrument type

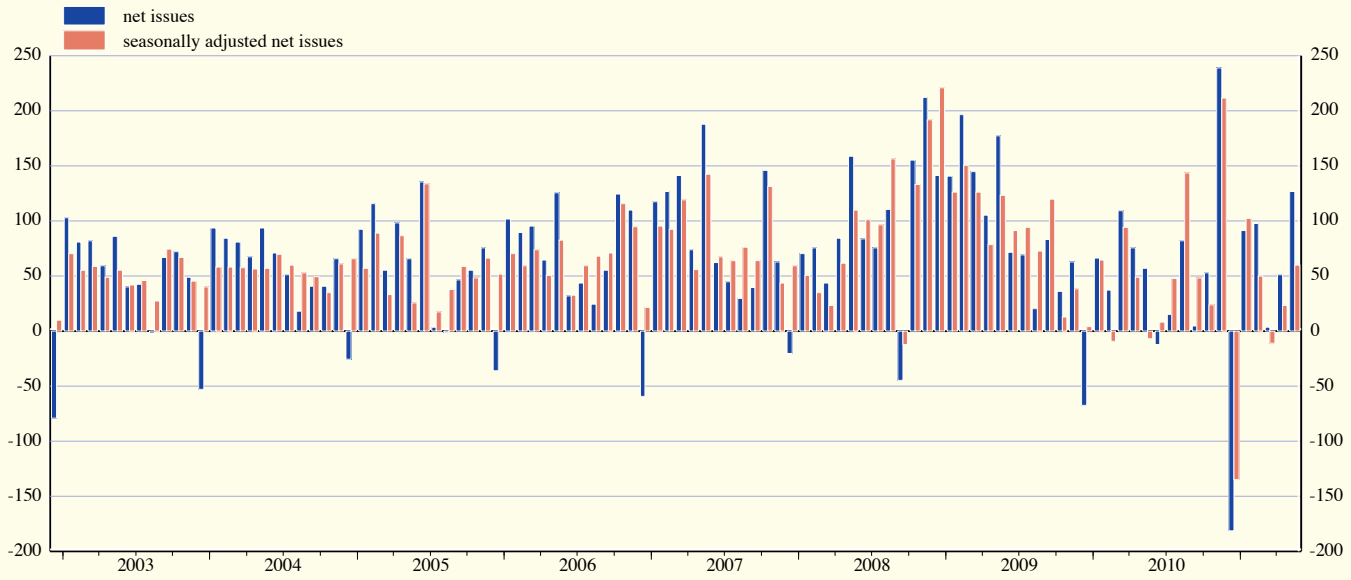
(EUR billions unless otherwise indicated; transactions during the period; nominal values)

2. Net issues

	Non-seasonally adjusted [1]						Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government		Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government	
			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total											
2009	86.7	10.2	18.9	8.5	44.9	4.1	86.4	10.1	18.5	8.2	45.4	4.2
2010	45.4	-1.0	4.4	5.1	31.6	5.3	44.9	-1.3	4.4	5.1	31.8	4.9
2010 Q2	40.1	-13.0	7.6	4.9	33.3	7.3	16.5	-15.5	2.2	0.7	21.7	7.4
Q3	33.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	22.4	4.6	79.7	12.1	25.4	5.0	31.2	6.1
Q4	36.7	-19.4	24.2	1.3	22.9	7.7	33.5	-9.2	-12.1	4.2	48.0	2.5
2011 Q1	64.2	43.0	-19.9	4.4	32.5	4.3	47.2	26.9	-1.9	3.3	11.0	8.0
2011 Feb.	97.6	61.9	-10.0	4.0	43.6	-1.8	50.2	34.1	1.2	2.4	13.9	-1.3
Mar.	3.5	8.7	-38.9	5.5	5.5	22.7	-11.3	-2.9	-28.6	6.6	-7.4	20.9
Apr.	50.8	2.6	3.3	1.7	37.7	5.6	23.2	-8.4	1.9	-2.4	27.9	4.2
May	126.8	40.6	0.0	14.3	56.8	15.1	59.8	16.7	-13.4	8.5	31.3	16.8
	Long-term											
2009	87.3	15.0	22.0	12.5	33.0	4.7	87.2	15.1	21.7	12.6	33.1	4.7
2010	54.1	2.0	1.6	5.6	41.3	3.5	54.2	2.0	1.6	5.6	41.5	3.5
2010 Q2	49.6	-8.0	3.0	6.0	43.0	5.5	17.7	-17.9	-2.0	2.1	30.2	5.3
Q3	20.9	-1.4	1.9	3.1	16.7	0.5	66.5	6.3	24.2	5.0	28.8	2.3
Q4	69.5	-4.9	14.7	3.1	53.1	3.6	56.8	7.2	-21.1	4.6	64.1	2.1
2011 Q1	59.0	27.4	-16.0	2.3	40.5	4.9	57.8	17.8	2.4	2.9	30.0	4.8
2011 Feb.	92.1	39.5	-0.1	2.9	45.1	4.7	40.7	13.8	7.9	2.0	10.7	6.3
Mar.	17.1	3.9	-35.8	6.3	31.1	11.7	10.1	-6.5	-23.7	7.8	23.2	9.3
Apr.	68.5	14.5	-1.1	5.7	43.2	6.2	53.1	4.3	-1.4	3.5	41.6	5.1
May	94.4	27.6	0.4	4.0	53.0	9.5	28.6	7.7	-10.8	-0.8	22.0	10.4

C16 Net issues of securities other than shares: seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted

(EUR billions; transactions during the month; nominal values)



Source: ECB.

1) Monthly data on net issues refer to transactions during the month. For the purposes of comparison, quarterly and annual data refer to the respective monthly averages.

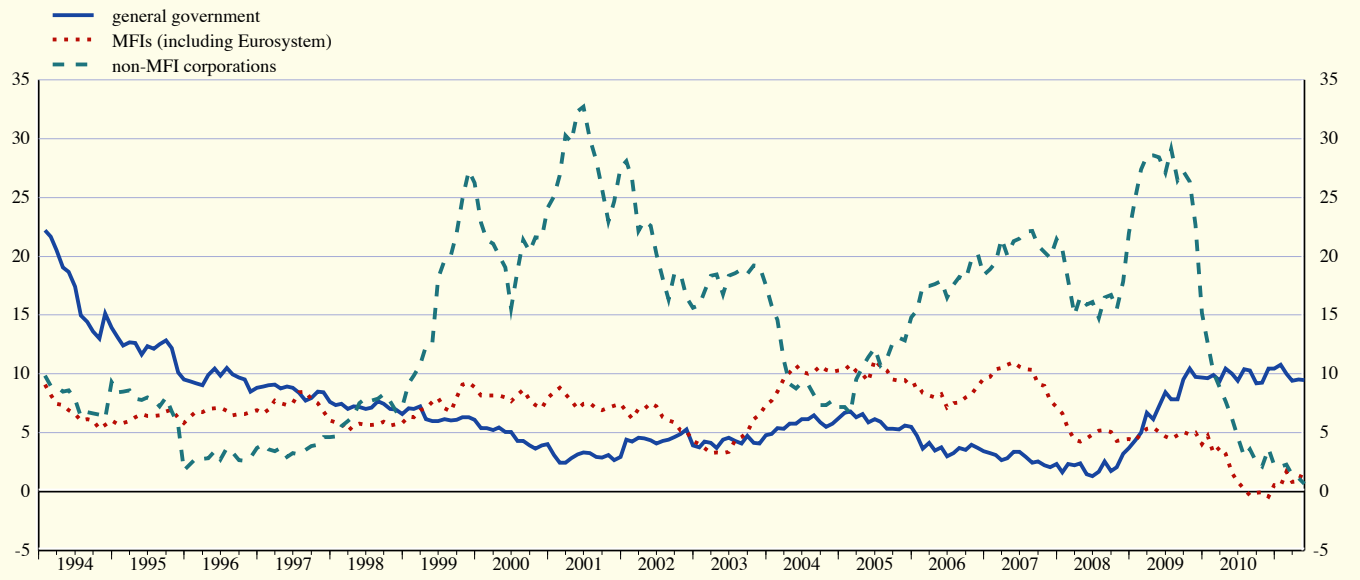
4.3 Growth rates of securities other than shares issued by euro area residents [1)]

(percentage changes)

	Annual growth rates (non-seasonally adjusted)						6-month seasonally adjusted growth rates					
	Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government		Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government	
			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total											
2010 May	4.3	-0.2	2.7	15.2	8.2	7.7	2.4	0.0	-2.5	12.8	5.7	7.3
June	3.7	-0.5	1.6	12.5	7.4	10.3	2.6	-0.9	0.8	8.4	5.3	14.5
July	3.3	-0.9	0.3	10.3	7.6	10.8	2.4	-2.4	0.5	8.2	6.2	17.1
Aug.	3.7	-0.4	1.5	10.3	7.5	10.8	4.4	0.5	5.2	5.4	6.6	15.1
Sep.	3.1	-0.4	0.7	8.7	6.5	11.9	3.7	-0.4	5.2	4.1	5.8	17.1
Oct.	3.2	0.0	0.4	8.6	6.4	11.7	3.4	-2.1	4.2	3.9	7.0	17.6
Nov.	4.3	0.1	2.5	8.5	8.1	12.7	6.3	0.2	7.7	4.4	10.5	18.5
Dec.	3.6	-0.2	1.6	7.7	7.0	13.1	4.4	0.3	2.5	6.8	8.5	10.3
2011 Jan.	3.7	0.1	1.7	7.3	7.1	13.3	5.1	2.7	2.8	6.3	8.0	10.0
Feb.	4.1	1.6	2.3	5.5	6.7	11.9	3.8	2.8	-0.6	5.6	6.6	8.9
Mar.	3.4	0.8	1.3	4.8	5.9	14.5	3.1	2.0	-2.5	5.5	6.1	12.2
Apr.	3.2	0.4	1.2	3.4	6.0	14.6	3.1	3.1	-1.8	2.9	5.0	11.7
May	3.6	1.7	0.3	4.2	6.1	17.4	1.1	3.3	-6.6	4.1	1.9	16.6
	Long-term											
2010 May	5.9	1.6	3.1	18.6	10.0	10.7	3.5	-0.9	-2.4	12.8	9.9	10.0
June	5.0	0.8	1.8	16.0	9.0	13.1	4.1	-0.7	0.6	10.8	9.5	13.3
July	4.7	0.2	0.5	12.8	10.3	11.3	3.4	-3.1	0.7	9.1	10.3	10.7
Aug.	4.7	-0.4	1.3	13.0	10.2	11.1	4.7	-1.1	4.5	7.0	9.9	9.6
Sep.	4.1	-0.1	0.5	11.2	8.9	11.9	3.7	-1.5	4.3	5.7	7.4	9.9
Oct.	4.0	-0.1	0.1	10.7	9.0	11.3	3.7	-1.8	3.3	5.8	8.4	10.3
Nov.	4.8	-0.4	2.2	9.8	10.4	11.1	6.2	0.0	7.1	7.0	10.8	12.3
Dec.	4.7	0.5	0.6	9.2	10.5	9.4	5.4	1.7	0.6	7.7	11.6	5.6
2011 Jan.	4.8	0.5	0.7	8.4	11.0	8.5	6.3	4.2	0.6	7.6	11.7	6.4
Feb.	5.0	1.7	1.2	6.7	10.1	8.8	5.3	4.5	-1.9	6.4	10.3	8.1
Mar.	4.3	0.8	0.4	5.9	9.4	9.3	4.9	3.2	-3.5	6.0	11.5	8.6
Apr.	4.3	0.9	0.2	5.2	9.5	9.7	4.8	3.6	-2.8	4.5	10.5	9.1
May	4.5	2.0	-0.4	5.2	9.1	12.8	2.9	4.0	-7.4	3.4	7.5	13.2

C17 Annual growth rates of long-term debt securities, by sector of the issuer, in all currencies combined

(annual percentage changes)



Source: ECB.

1) For details of the calculation of the growth rates, see the Technical Notes. The six-month growth rates have been annualised.

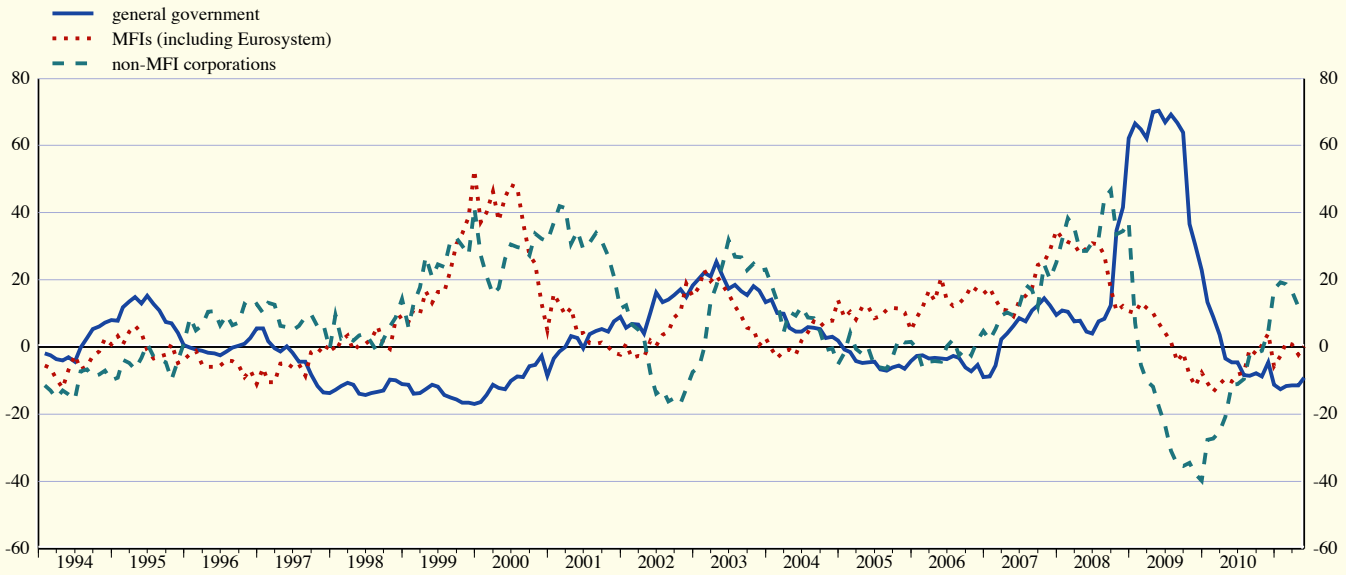
4.3 Growth rates of securities other than shares issued by euro area residents [1] (cont'd)

(percentage changes)

	Long-term fixed rate						Long-term variable rate					
	Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government		Total	MFIs (including Eurosystem)	Non-MFI corporations		General government	
			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government			Financial corporations other than MFIs	Non-financial corporations	Central government	Other general government
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	In all currencies combined											
2009	9.5	7.2	18.0	25.1	8.0	5.4	12.2	1.6	36.7	-1.8	-0.3	22.2
2010	8.9	5.8	6.7	19.6	9.9	8.8	-0.5	-4.0	0.8	-1.3	6.4	27.4
2010 Q2	9.8	7.5	7.3	23.2	10.1	9.4	-1.3	-4.5	0.1	-0.4	4.9	25.6
Q3	7.6	3.3	3.4	16.1	10.2	7.3	-1.5	-4.0	-1.4	-1.9	4.5	29.0
Q4	7.0	2.9	3.2	12.5	9.8	7.3	-0.2	-3.3	-0.8	-0.9	12.2	25.5
2011 Q1	6.9	3.5	3.2	9.3	9.7	5.9	0.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.2	19.0	19.8
2010 Dec.	7.1	2.8	3.9	11.2	10.1	5.3	0.2	-1.6	-2.2	-0.5	15.8	25.8
2011 Jan.	7.1	2.7	3.0	10.2	10.4	5.8	0.4	-1.8	-1.8	-0.3	17.9	18.5
Feb.	6.9	4.3	3.1	8.6	9.2	6.0	1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-2.4	20.9	18.8
Mar.	6.5	4.0	3.1	7.4	8.8	6.6	-0.4	-3.2	-2.8	-1.0	20.7	18.7
Apr.	6.1	3.9	2.8	6.4	8.1	7.1	0.1	-2.7	-3.2	-1.4	25.2	18.9
May	6.8	5.1	4.7	6.8	8.0	10.5	-0.5	-1.4	-5.2	-1.0	22.2	20.8
	In euro											
2009	10.1	9.1	21.4	23.4	8.2	4.4	14.6	3.7	39.2	-2.3	-0.4	21.4
2010	9.1	5.7	7.8	20.1	10.0	8.3	-0.3	-3.3	0.6	-1.7	5.9	26.0
2010 Q2	10.0	7.6	8.3	23.6	10.2	9.0	-1.3	-4.1	-0.5	-0.5	4.1	22.9
Q3	8.0	2.9	4.5	16.5	10.3	7.3	-1.3	-3.2	-1.7	-2.7	4.1	28.3
Q4	7.2	1.7	4.3	12.9	10.0	6.7	0.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.4	12.3	26.3
2011 Q1	7.0	2.3	3.5	9.8	9.9	4.7	1.0	-0.1	-2.7	-1.6	19.1	20.8
2010 Dec.	7.2	1.5	4.8	11.7	10.3	4.7	0.6	-0.3	-2.9	-0.9	16.1	27.5
2011 Jan.	7.2	1.4	3.2	10.7	10.7	4.4	0.9	-0.1	-2.7	-0.5	18.1	19.5
Feb.	7.0	3.2	3.4	8.9	9.4	4.8	1.7	0.7	-2.1	-2.7	21.0	19.8
Mar.	6.6	3.2	2.9	7.7	9.0	5.3	0.2	-1.5	-3.5	-2.2	20.7	19.0
Apr.	6.2	3.1	3.0	6.2	8.4	6.3	0.9	-1.3	-3.3	-2.6	25.3	18.8
May	7.0	4.3	5.3	6.7	8.3	10.3	0.4	0.1	-5.0	-2.2	22.2	20.8

C18 Annual growth rates of short-term debt securities, by sector of the issuer, in all currencies combined

(annual percentage changes)



Source: ECB.

1) Annual percentage changes for monthly data refer to the end of the month, whereas those for quarterly and yearly data refer to the annual change in the period average. See the Technical Notes for details.

4.4 Quoted shares issued by euro area residents [1)]

(EUR billions, unless otherwise indicated; market values)

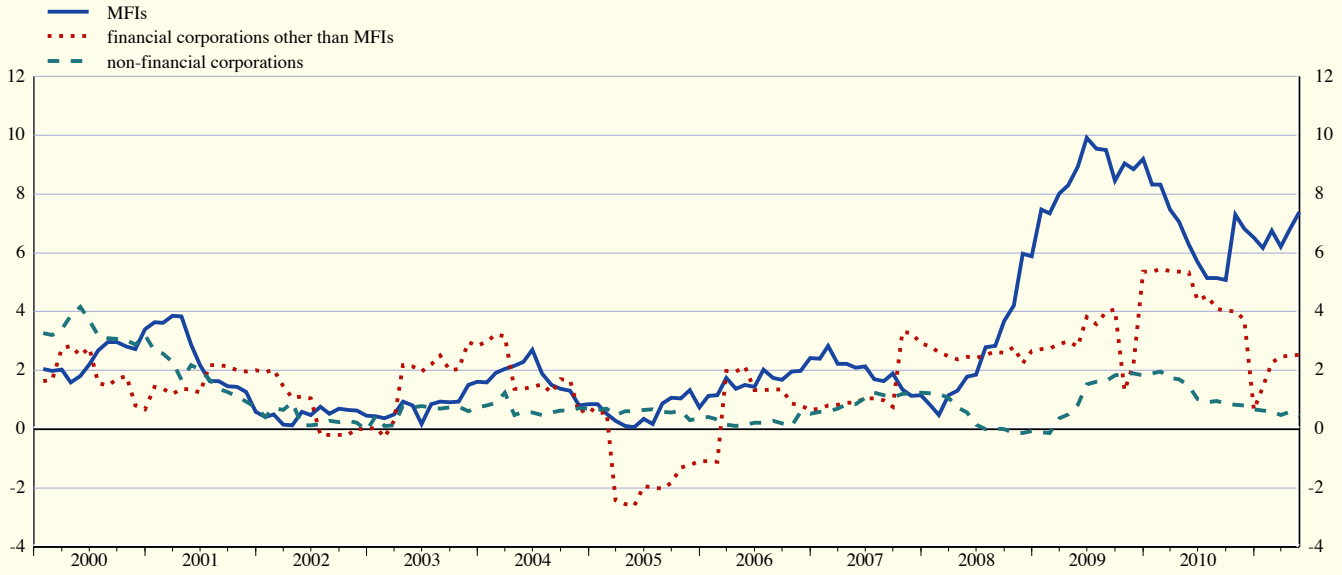
1. Outstanding amounts and annual growth rates

(outstanding amounts as at end of period)

	Total			MFIs		Financial corporations other than MFIs		Non-financial corporations	
	Total	Index: Dec. 2008 = 100	Annual growth rates (%)	Total	Annual growth rates (%)	Total	Annual growth rates (%)	Total	Annual growth rates (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009 May	3,605.5	101.0	1.9	448.8	8.9	284.7	2.8	2,872.1	0.8
June	3,557.5	101.8	2.7	445.3	9.9	280.8	3.8	2,831.3	1.5
July	3,842.8	102.0	2.7	505.7	9.6	302.5	3.6	3,034.6	1.6
Aug.	4,041.3	102.0	2.7	568.4	9.5	323.1	4.0	3,149.8	1.6
Sep.	4,210.4	102.1	2.8	588.4	8.4	353.6	4.1	3,268.3	1.8
Oct.	4,065.1	102.3	2.7	563.3	9.0	328.3	1.3	3,173.5	1.9
Nov.	4,079.4	102.6	2.7	563.8	8.8	319.9	2.2	3,195.8	1.9
Dec.	4,411.1	103.0	3.0	566.0	9.2	350.9	5.4	3,494.2	1.8
2010 Jan.	4,243.3	103.1	2.9	516.7	8.3	340.7	5.4	3,385.9	1.9
Feb.	4,162.0	103.2	3.0	499.3	8.3	339.2	5.4	3,323.5	2.0
Mar.	4,474.9	103.4	2.8	543.6	7.5	365.2	5.4	3,566.1	1.8
Apr.	4,409.6	103.4	2.7	508.4	7.1	345.7	5.4	3,555.5	1.7
May	4,093.9	103.5	2.4	445.9	6.3	322.6	5.3	3,325.4	1.5
June	4,055.1	103.7	1.9	446.4	5.7	315.5	4.4	3,293.2	1.0
July	4,256.6	103.7	1.7	519.8	5.1	338.0	4.5	3,398.8	0.9
Aug.	4,121.7	103.8	1.7	479.3	5.1	314.3	4.1	3,328.1	1.0
Sep.	4,345.8	103.8	1.7	487.0	5.1	326.5	4.0	3,532.2	0.9
Oct.	4,531.5	104.2	1.8	514.4	7.3	333.6	4.0	3,683.5	0.8
Nov.	4,409.7	104.3	1.7	437.8	6.8	312.5	3.7	3,659.4	0.8
Dec.	4,593.9	104.3	1.3	458.4	6.5	331.1	0.7	3,804.3	0.7
2011 Jan.	4,757.8	104.4	1.3	514.3	6.2	363.3	1.4	3,880.2	0.6
Feb.	4,845.9	104.6	1.4	534.6	6.8	378.9	2.3	3,932.4	0.6
Mar.	4,767.8	104.7	1.3	491.7	6.2	363.2	2.5	3,913.0	0.5
Apr.	4,891.9	104.9	1.4	497.5	6.8	371.4	2.5	4,022.9	0.6
May	4,777.5	104.9	1.4	475.9	7.4	356.3	2.5	3,945.2	0.5

C19 Annual growth rates for quoted shares issued by euro area residents

(annual percentage changes)



Source: ECB.

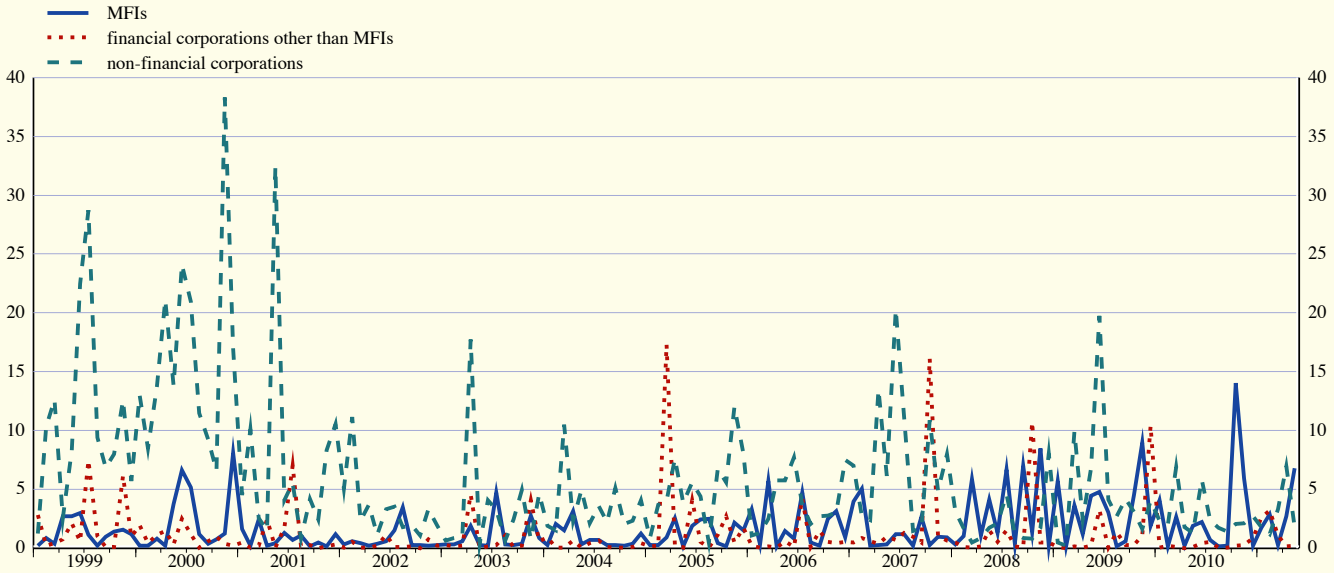
1) For details of the calculation of the index and the growth rates, see the Technical Notes.

4.4 Quoted shares issued by euro area residents
(EUR billions; market values)

2. Transactions during the month

	Total			MFIs			Financial corporations other than MFIs			Non-financial corporations		
	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues	Gross issues	Redemptions	Net issues
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009 May	11.4	0.3	11.1	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.3	6.5
June	27.8	2.0	25.8	4.8	0.0	4.8	3.3	0.3	3.0	19.7	1.8	18.0
July	7.2	0.2	7.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	4.0
Aug.	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.7	3.3	-0.6
Sep.	5.0	0.3	4.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.2	3.9
Oct.	7.8	0.3	7.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.8
Nov.	11.6	0.2	11.4	9.0	0.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.4
Dec.	16.2	0.2	16.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	10.4	0.1	10.3	4.0	0.1	3.9
2010 Jan.	6.4	0.0	6.4	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.3
Feb.	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.7
Mar.	9.6	0.6	9.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.6	6.3
Apr.	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.5
May	3.2	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.4
June	8.4	0.4	8.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.4	5.4
July	3.6	0.8	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.6
Aug.	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.6
Sep.	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.2
Oct.	16.3	0.2	16.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.9
Nov.	8.2	1.5	6.8	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.4	0.7
Dec.	3.7	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.7	3.2	-0.5
2011 Jan.	6.1	1.3	4.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.5
Feb.	7.3	0.2	7.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.9
Mar.	4.4	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	3.3	0.7	2.6
Apr.	9.7	0.5	9.2	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.5	6.4
May	8.7	8.8	-0.1	6.8	2.1	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.8	6.6	-4.9

C20 Gross issues of quoted shares by sector of the issuer
(EUR billions; transactions during the month; market values)



Source: ECB.

4.5 MFI interest rates on euro-denominated deposits from and loans to euro area residents [1)]

(percentages per annum; outstanding amounts as at end of period, new business as period average, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Interest rates on deposits (new business)

	Deposits from households						Deposits from non-financial corporations				Repos
	Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:			Redeemable at notice of: [2)]		Overnight	With an agreed maturity of:			
		Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months		Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 2 years	Over 2 years	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2010 July	0.43	2.31	2.59	2.36	1.40	1.93	0.45	1.06	2.11	2.23	0.74
Aug.	0.43	2.21	2.54	2.36	1.50	1.91	0.45	1.01	2.01	2.22	0.70
Sep.	0.43	2.25	2.76	2.28	1.55	1.85	0.46	1.11	2.18	2.81	0.71
Oct.	0.43	2.35	2.75	2.80	1.54	1.82	0.49	1.18	2.36	2.53	0.94
Nov.	0.44	2.33	2.65	2.67	1.54	1.83	0.50	1.16	2.45	2.41	0.90
Dec.	0.43	2.27	2.77	2.59	1.55	1.84	0.50	1.19	2.56	2.60	1.07
2011 Jan.	0.43	2.38	2.61	2.77	1.53	1.85	0.54	1.29	2.42	2.52	1.02
Feb.	0.44	2.36	2.74	2.80	1.60	1.86	0.52	1.32	2.37	2.69	1.04
Mar.	0.45	2.34	2.78	2.90	1.61	1.88	0.54	1.37	2.53	2.81	1.14
Apr.	0.46	2.47	2.85	3.08	1.65	1.90	0.61	1.58	2.62	2.95	1.30
May	0.49	2.52	2.93	3.06	1.67	1.91	0.63	1.65	2.78	3.08	1.30
June	0.49	2.58	3.25	3.14	1.70	1.92	0.67	1.78	2.84	2.93	1.47

2. Interest rates on loans to households (new business)

	Revolving loans and overdrafts	Extended credit card debt [3)]	Consumer credit				Lending for house purchase					Lending to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships		
			By initial rate fixation			APRC [4)]	By initial rate fixation				APRC [4)]	By initial rate fixation		
			Floating rate and up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years		Floating rate and up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 and up to 10 years	Over 10 years		Floating rate and up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2010 July	7.99	16.52	5.48	6.22	7.77	7.33	2.66	3.60	3.94	3.84	3.63	3.08	4.36	4.08
Aug.	8.00	16.52	5.38	6.26	7.87	7.37	2.84	3.62	3.95	3.81	3.76	3.24	4.55	3.94
Sep.	8.09	16.56	5.52	6.18	7.87	7.33	2.75	3.56	3.84	3.74	3.62	3.13	4.33	3.90
Oct.	8.01	16.53	5.36	6.03	7.71	7.17	2.76	3.55	3.78	3.69	3.61	3.21	4.34	4.04
Nov.	8.01	16.59	5.39	6.08	7.64	7.17	2.80	3.53	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.28	4.40	3.97
Dec.	8.00	16.59	5.16	5.95	7.24	6.89	2.78	3.52	3.80	3.71	3.68	3.36	4.32	3.96
2011 Jan.	8.05	16.73	5.09	6.13	7.83	7.20	2.94	3.69	3.91	3.84	3.83	3.21	4.24	4.08
Feb.	8.08	16.81	5.38	6.13	7.83	7.31	2.96	3.83	4.06	3.92	3.90	3.36	4.63	4.30
Mar.	8.03	16.88	5.44	6.22	7.82	7.32	3.01	3.82	4.15	4.01	3.93	3.43	4.69	4.43
Apr.	8.11	16.92	5.17	6.23	7.80	7.25	3.12	3.95	4.24	4.15	4.03	3.54	4.68	4.53
May	8.17	16.91	5.35	6.37	7.99	7.49	3.23	4.01	4.30	4.18	4.09	3.75	4.81	4.60
June	8.22	16.95	5.36	6.47	7.87	7.43	3.26	4.04	4.29	4.18	4.09	3.82	4.78	4.62

3. Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations (new business)

	Revolving loans and overdrafts	Other loans of up to EUR 0.25 million by initial rate fixation						Other loans of over EUR 1 million by initial rate fixation					
		Floating rate and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 3 years	Over 3 and up to 5 years	Over 5 and up to 10 years	Over 10 years	Floating rate and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 3 years	Over 3 and up to 5 years	Over 5 and up to 10 years	Over 10 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2010 July	3.81	3.56	4.02	4.38	4.65	4.20	3.94	2.14	2.64	2.74	3.03	3.07	3.41
Aug.	3.87	3.67	4.21	4.37	4.62	4.10	3.82	2.19	2.69	2.84	3.02	3.70	3.58
Sep.	3.91	3.70	4.02	4.29	4.58	4.05	3.71	2.20	2.56	2.63	2.88	3.42	3.61
Oct.	3.94	3.73	4.14	4.37	4.60	4.06	3.77	2.25	2.65	2.86	3.08	3.52	3.40
Nov.	3.96	3.82	4.32	4.43	4.67	4.09	3.72	2.36	2.71	2.80	3.44	3.62	3.44
Dec.	3.99	3.81	3.99	4.42	4.64	4.09	3.73	2.52	2.83	2.69	3.02	3.53	3.48
2011 Jan.	4.11	3.82	4.07	4.35	4.63	4.03	3.88	2.37	2.90	2.64	3.55	3.67	3.85
Feb.	4.12	3.98	4.21	4.48	4.89	4.39	3.94	2.55	3.06	2.96	3.86	3.88	3.75
Mar.	4.12	4.02	4.39	4.63	5.00	4.49	4.02	2.53	3.26	3.00	3.61	3.84	3.84
Apr.	4.25	4.07	4.47	4.73	5.05	4.57	4.15	2.72	3.31	3.38	3.78	4.36	4.15
May	4.30	4.18	4.65	4.79	5.14	4.67	4.19	2.65	3.38	3.17	3.63	3.65	4.11
June	4.41	4.25	4.65	4.74	5.20	4.67	4.44	2.78	3.48	3.49	3.61	2.75	3.88

Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

2) For this instrument category, households and non-financial corporations are merged and allocated to the household sector, since the outstanding amounts of non-financial corporations are negligible compared with those of the household sector when all participating Member States are combined.

3) This instrument category excludes convenience credit card debt, i.e. credit granted at an interest rate of 0% during the billing cycle.

4) The annual percentage rate of charge (APRC) covers the total cost of a loan. The total cost comprises both an interest rate component and a component incorporating other (related) charges, such as the cost of inquiries, administration, preparation of documents and guarantees.

4.5 MFI interest rates on euro-denominated deposits from and loans to euro area residents [1), *]

(percentages per annum; outstanding amounts as at end of period, new business as period average, unless otherwise indicated)

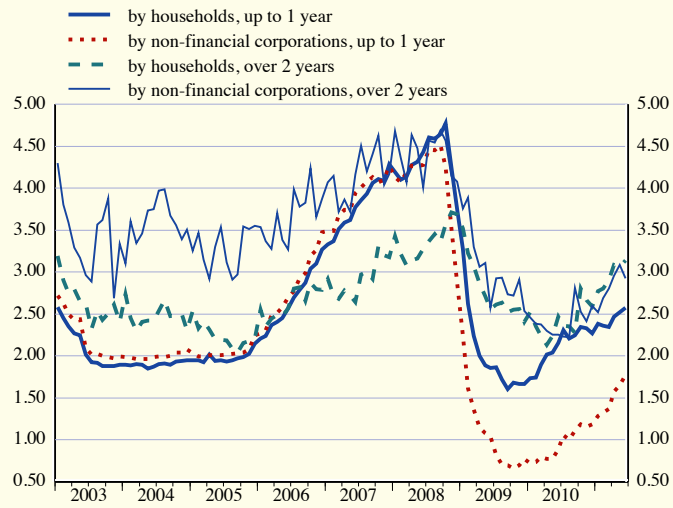
4. Interest rates on deposits (outstanding amounts)

	Deposits from households					Deposits from non-financial corporations			Repos
	Overnight [2)]	With an agreed maturity of:		Redeemable at notice of: [2),3)]		Overnight [2)]	With an agreed maturity of:		
		Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months		Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010 July	0.43	2.15	2.73	1.40	1.93	0.45	1.54	3.14	1.24
Aug.	0.43	2.17	2.72	1.50	1.91	0.45	1.57	3.11	1.25
Sep.	0.43	2.19	2.74	1.55	1.85	0.46	1.62	3.07	1.26
Oct.	0.43	2.22	2.70	1.54	1.82	0.49	1.68	3.07	1.29
Nov.	0.44	2.25	2.72	1.54	1.83	0.50	1.70	3.11	1.33
Dec.	0.43	2.28	2.71	1.55	1.84	0.50	1.76	3.09	1.50
2011 Jan.	0.43	2.31	2.72	1.53	1.85	0.54	1.78	3.07	1.55
Feb.	0.44	2.34	2.73	1.60	1.86	0.52	1.79	3.09	1.59
Mar.	0.45	2.38	2.71	1.61	1.88	0.54	1.84	3.13	1.65
Apr.	0.46	2.40	2.73	1.65	1.90	0.61	1.93	3.12	1.72
May	0.49	2.45	2.73	1.67	1.91	0.63	1.99	3.12	1.76
June	0.49	2.49	2.75	1.70	1.92	0.67	2.07	3.11	1.93

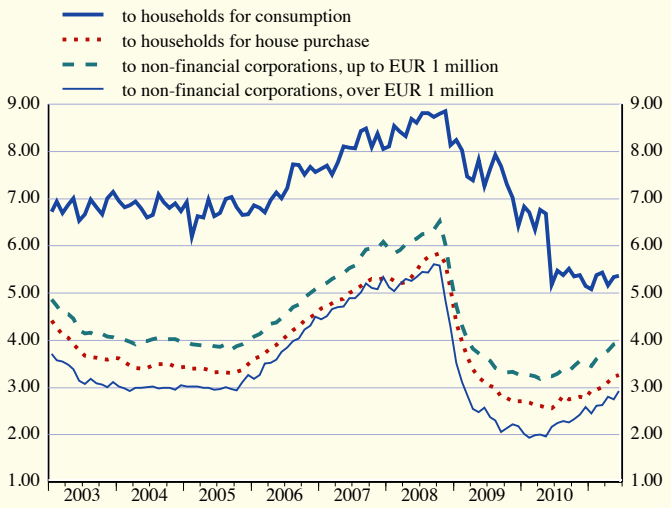
5. Interest rates on loans (outstanding amounts)

	Loans to households						Loans to non-financial corporations		
	Lending for house purchase with a maturity of:			Consumer credit and other loans with a maturity of:			With a maturity of:		
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010 July	3.73	3.93	3.82	7.76	6.50	5.19	3.34	3.25	3.33
Aug.	3.79	3.89	3.81	7.79	6.46	5.20	3.37	3.29	3.34
Sep.	3.83	3.88	3.83	7.89	6.45	5.21	3.42	3.29	3.37
Oct.	3.80	3.86	3.82	7.86	6.45	5.19	3.48	3.34	3.38
Nov.	3.77	3.86	3.84	7.73	6.47	5.20	3.50	3.39	3.41
Dec.	3.73	3.83	3.81	7.71	6.41	5.18	3.49	3.41	3.42
2011 Jan.	3.71	3.80	3.80	7.82	6.40	5.17	3.60	3.44	3.42
Feb.	3.68	3.81	3.82	7.86	6.43	5.20	3.64	3.47	3.47
Mar.	3.72	3.80	3.84	7.89	6.40	5.19	3.68	3.49	3.48
Apr.	3.82	3.78	3.84	7.91	6.43	5.23	3.77	3.59	3.54
May	3.81	3.78	3.85	7.88	6.38	5.23	3.84	3.64	3.56
June	3.88	3.78	3.86	7.92	6.45	5.27	3.92	3.73	3.63

C21 New deposits with an agreed maturity
(percentages per annum excluding charges; period averages)



C22 New loans with a floating rate and up to 1 year's initial rate fixation (percentages per annum excluding charges; period averages)

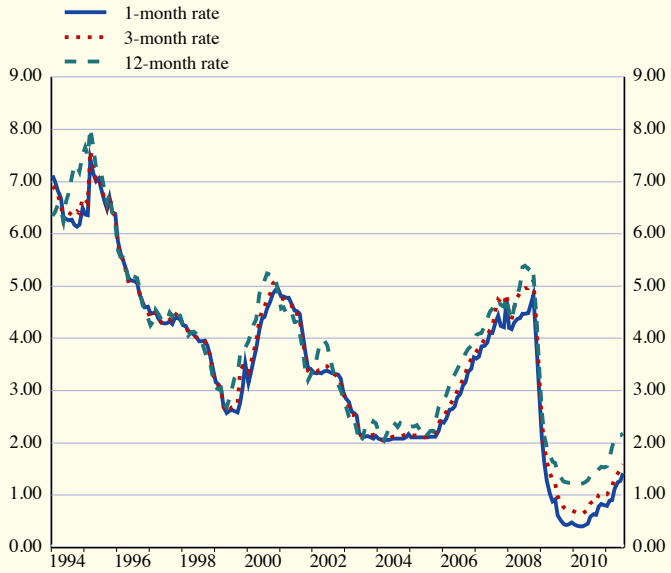


Source: ECB.
* For the source of the data in the table and the related footnotes, please see page S42.

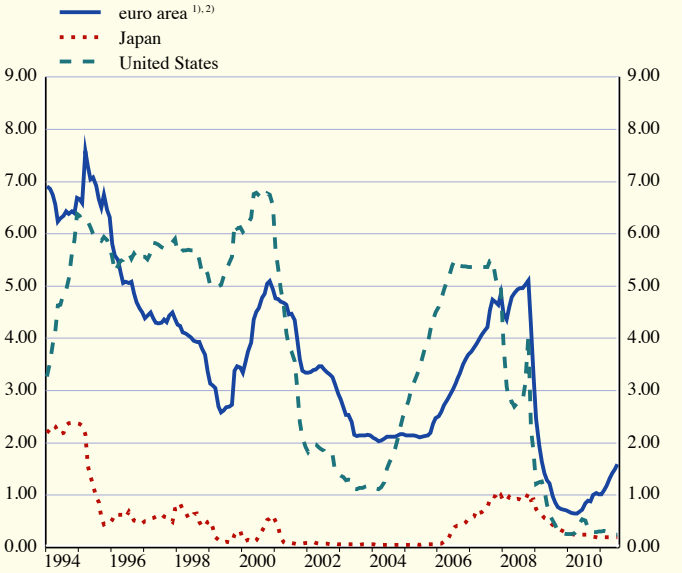
4.6 Money market interest rates
(percentages per annum; period averages)

	Euro area [1), 2)]					United States	Japan
	Overnight deposits (EONIA)	1-month deposits (EURIBOR)	3-month deposits (EURIBOR)	6-month deposits (EURIBOR)	12-month deposits (EURIBOR)	3-month deposits (LIBOR)	3-month deposits (LIBOR)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008	3.87	4.28	4.64	4.73	4.83	2.93	0.93
2009	0.71	0.89	1.22	1.43	1.61	0.69	0.47
2010	0.44	0.57	0.81	1.08	1.35	0.34	0.23
2010 Q2	0.35	0.43	0.69	0.98	1.25	0.44	0.24
Q3	0.45	0.61	0.87	1.13	1.40	0.39	0.24
Q4	0.59	0.81	1.02	1.25	1.52	0.29	0.19
2011 Q1	0.67	0.86	1.10	1.37	1.74	0.31	0.19
Q2	1.04	1.22	1.42	1.70	2.13	0.26	0.20
2010 July	0.48	0.58	0.85	1.10	1.37	0.51	0.24
Aug.	0.43	0.64	0.90	1.15	1.42	0.36	0.24
Sep.	0.45	0.62	0.88	1.14	1.42	0.29	0.22
Oct.	0.70	0.78	1.00	1.22	1.50	0.29	0.20
Nov.	0.59	0.83	1.04	1.27	1.54	0.29	0.19
Dec.	0.50	0.81	1.02	1.25	1.53	0.30	0.18
2011 Jan.	0.66	0.79	1.02	1.25	1.55	0.30	0.19
Feb.	0.71	0.89	1.09	1.35	1.71	0.31	0.19
Mar.	0.66	0.90	1.18	1.48	1.92	0.31	0.20
Apr.	0.97	1.13	1.32	1.62	2.09	0.28	0.20
May	1.03	1.24	1.43	1.71	2.15	0.26	0.20
June	1.12	1.28	1.49	1.75	2.14	0.25	0.20
July	1.01	1.42	1.60	1.82	2.18	0.25	0.20

C23 Euro area money market rates [1), 2)]
(monthly averages; percentages per annum)



C24 3-month money market rates
(monthly averages; percentages per annum)



Source: ECB.
1) Before January 1999 synthetic euro area rates were calculated on the basis of national rates weighted by GDP. For further information, see the General Notes.
2) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

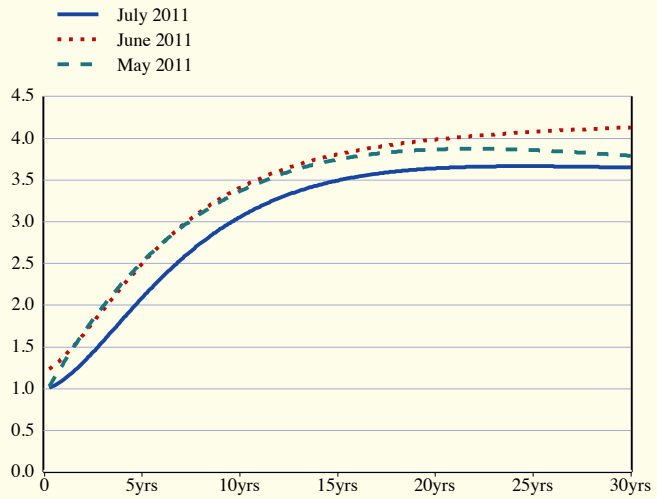
4.7 Euro area yield curves [1)]

(AAA-rated euro area central government bonds; end of period; rates in percentages per annum; spreads in percentage points)

	Spot rates								Instantaneous forward rates			
	3 months	1 year	2 years	5 years	7 years	10 years	10 years - 3 months (spread)	10 years - 2 years (spread)	1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2008	1.75	1.85	2.14	2.95	3.32	3.69	1.94	1.55	2.09	2.76	4.04	4.60
2009	0.38	0.81	1.38	2.64	3.20	3.76	3.38	2.38	1.41	2.44	4.27	5.20
2010	0.49	0.60	0.93	2.15	2.78	3.36	2.87	2.43	0.85	1.70	3.99	4.69
2010 Q2	0.34	0.42	0.69	1.79	2.41	3.03	2.68	2.33	0.62	1.35	3.54	4.52
Q3	0.57	0.68	0.90	1.71	2.18	2.67	2.10	1.77	0.86	1.41	3.01	3.91
Q4	0.49	0.60	0.93	2.15	2.78	3.36	2.87	2.43	0.85	1.70	3.99	4.69
2011 Q1	0.87	1.30	1.79	2.83	3.26	3.66	2.79	1.87	1.84	2.69	4.12	4.63
Q2	1.24	1.39	1.65	2.50	2.94	3.41	2.17	1.75	1.63	2.22	3.76	4.60
2010 July	0.45	0.59	0.87	1.88	2.44	3.01	2.56	2.14	0.82	1.51	3.45	4.43
Aug.	0.43	0.45	0.62	1.47	1.97	2.48	2.05	1.85	0.55	1.09	2.87	3.70
Sep.	0.57	0.68	0.90	1.71	2.18	2.67	2.10	1.77	0.86	1.41	3.01	3.91
Oct.	0.75	0.84	1.06	1.89	2.36	2.86	2.11	1.80	1.02	1.57	3.21	4.09
Nov.	0.63	0.72	0.99	2.02	2.58	3.11	2.48	2.12	0.92	1.62	3.62	4.35
Dec.	0.49	0.60	0.93	2.15	2.78	3.36	2.87	2.43	0.85	1.70	3.99	4.69
2011 Jan.	0.65	1.03	1.48	2.55	3.03	3.49	2.84	2.01	1.51	2.34	3.96	4.62
Feb.	0.69	1.08	1.53	2.55	3.02	3.49	2.80	1.96	1.56	2.37	3.91	4.67
Mar.	0.87	1.30	1.79	2.83	3.26	3.66	2.79	1.87	1.84	2.69	4.12	4.63
Apr.	1.02	1.41	1.86	2.80	3.19	3.55	2.53	1.70	1.90	2.67	3.96	4.46
May	1.03	1.32	1.67	2.52	2.93	3.37	2.34	1.69	1.69	2.34	3.69	4.51
June	1.24	1.39	1.65	2.50	2.94	3.41	2.17	1.75	1.63	2.22	3.76	4.60
July	1.01	1.11	1.32	2.09	2.55	3.06	2.05	1.74	1.28	1.79	3.34	4.39

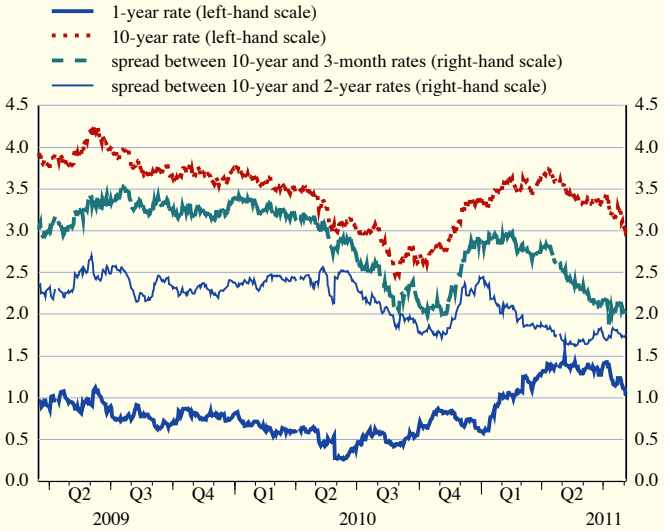
C25 Euro area spot yield curves [2)]

(percentages per annum; end of period)



C26 Euro area spot rates and spreads [2)]

(daily data; rates in percentages per annum; spreads in percentage points)



Sources: ECB calculations based on underlying data provided by EuroMTS and ratings provided by Fitch Ratings.
1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.
2) Data cover AAA-rated euro area central government bonds.

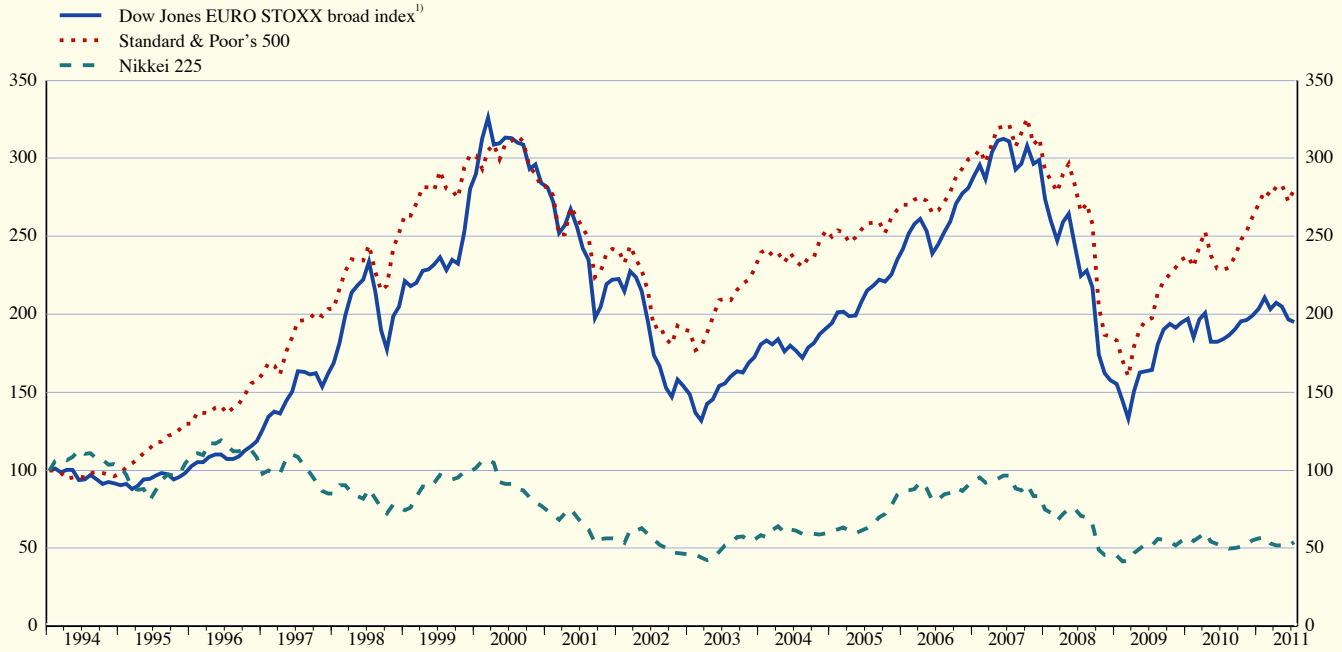
4.8 Stock market indices

(index levels in points; period averages)

	Dow Jones EURO STOXX indices [1]												United States	Japan
	Benchmark		Main industry indices											
	Broad index	50	Basic materials	Consumer services	Consumer goods	Oil and gas	Financials	Industrials	Technology	Utilities	Telecoms	Health care	Standard & Poor's 500	Nikkei 225
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2008	313.7	3,319.5	480.4	169.3	290.7	380.9	265.0	350.9	282.5	502.0	431.5	411.5	1,220.7	12,151.6
2009	234.2	2,521.0	353.2	140.5	244.5	293.5	172.1	269.7	200.7	353.7	380.4	363.5	946.2	9,321.6
2010	265.5	2,779.3	463.1	166.2	323.4	307.2	182.8	337.6	224.1	344.9	389.6	408.4	1,140.0	10,006.5
2010 Q2	261.1	2,735.7	446.3	163.7	312.9	305.0	178.8	334.3	229.1	349.6	372.2	412.0	1,134.6	10,345.9
Q3	259.5	2,715.9	445.8	165.2	323.0	294.5	181.6	327.0	210.7	325.9	387.6	391.4	1,096.2	9,356.0
Q4	273.4	2,817.8	513.8	176.1	361.3	309.9	175.7	361.9	227.0	333.0	399.2	405.0	1,204.6	9,842.4
2011 Q1	285.5	2,932.9	532.7	175.5	366.3	341.1	185.0	388.0	249.6	347.7	396.7	415.0	1,302.5	10,285.3
Q2	281.2	2,862.7	552.0	169.6	370.7	328.8	175.2	391.5	239.7	333.7	385.0	448.4	1,318.3	9,609.4
2010 July	255.1	2,669.5	435.0	160.8	320.8	289.3	178.0	324.2	212.3	320.3	369.7	389.2	1,079.8	9,456.8
Aug.	258.9	2,712.2	441.5	163.2	315.6	296.0	183.7	324.9	206.8	328.5	392.2	383.1	1,087.3	9,268.2
Sep.	264.6	2,766.1	460.9	171.6	332.4	298.4	183.0	331.9	212.9	329.0	400.9	401.8	1,122.1	9,346.7
Oct.	271.3	2,817.7	489.1	175.1	346.1	304.9	183.2	346.0	223.7	331.4	410.5	405.4	1,171.6	9,455.1
Nov.	272.2	2,809.6	509.9	176.3	359.9	307.4	174.4	358.5	222.9	335.0	403.0	405.0	1,198.9	9,797.2
Dec.	276.5	2,825.6	540.1	176.8	376.5	316.7	170.0	379.7	234.1	332.6	385.3	404.6	1,241.5	10,254.5
2011 Jan.	282.8	2,900.7	531.1	178.1	375.3	335.1	178.0	385.8	246.1	346.2	390.7	411.8	1,282.6	10,449.5
Feb.	292.3	3,015.7	540.5	179.0	369.7	348.0	193.5	393.1	257.6	359.0	402.9	418.7	1,321.1	10,622.3
Mar.	281.9	2,890.4	527.4	170.1	355.0	340.5	184.1	385.7	245.9	339.1	396.8	414.6	1,304.5	9,852.4
Apr.	287.5	2,947.2	557.3	172.5	366.6	343.8	182.4	397.9	250.0	346.9	402.8	435.4	1,331.5	9,644.6
May	284.0	2,885.8	557.0	171.7	374.9	330.4	176.3	395.5	246.5	337.8	386.4	457.8	1,338.3	9,650.8
June	272.9	2,766.6	542.5	164.9	370.0	314.3	168.0	382.0	224.1	318.3	368.2	450.3	1,287.3	9,541.5
July	270.5	2,743.5	550.7	160.8	384.4	317.4	160.6	375.7	221.0	307.8	360.0	467.4	1,325.2	9,996.7

C27 Dow Jones EURO STOXX broad index, Standard & Poor's 500 and Nikkei 225

(January 1994 = 100; monthly averages)



Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

PRICES, OUTPUT, DEMAND AND LABOUR MARKETS

5

5.1 HICP, other prices and costs

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices [1)]

	Total					Total (s.a.; percentage change vis-à-vis previous period)						Memo item: Administered prices [2)]	
	Index: 2005 = 100	Total	Total excl. unprocessed food and energy	Goods	Services	Total	Processed food	Unprocessed food	Non-energy industrial goods	Energy (n.s.a.)	Services	Total HICP excluding administered prices	Administered prices
% of total in 2011	100.0	100.0	82.3	58.6	41.4	100.0	11.9	7.4	28.9	10.4	41.4	88.8	11.2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2007	104.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2
2008	107.8	3.3	2.4	3.8	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	2.7
2009	108.1	0.3	1.3	-0.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.8
2010	109.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.5
2010 Q2	110.1	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.2	1.6	1.3
Q3	109.9	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.0
Q4	110.8	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.0	2.3
2011 Q1	111.3	2.5	1.3	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.3	0.5	2.4	3.4
Q2	113.1	2.8	1.8	3.3	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	2.7	3.6
2011 Feb.	111.0	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.2	2.3	3.4
Mar.	112.5	2.7	1.5	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.5	0.2	2.6	3.5
Apr.	113.1	2.8	1.8	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	3.7
May	113.1	2.7	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.0	2.6	3.6
June	113.1	2.7	1.8	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.3	2.6	3.6
July [3)]	.	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	Goods						Services					
	Food (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco)			Industrial goods			Housing		Transport	Communication	Recreation and personal	Miscellaneous
	Total	Processed food	Unprocessed food	Total	Non-energy industrial goods	Energy		Rents				
% of total in 2011	19.3	11.9	7.4	39.3	28.9	10.4	10.1	6.0	6.5	3.2	14.6	7.0
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2007	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	-1.9	2.9	3.2
2008	5.1	6.1	3.5	3.1	0.8	10.3	2.3	1.9	3.9	-2.2	3.2	2.5
2009	0.7	1.1	0.2	-1.7	0.6	-8.1	2.0	1.8	2.9	-1.0	2.1	2.1
2010	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.5	7.4	1.8	1.5	2.3	-0.8	1.0	1.5
2010 Q2	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.5	8.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	-0.9	0.8	1.5
Q3	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.2	0.5	7.3	1.8	1.6	2.5	-0.8	1.0	1.5
Q4	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	-0.8	1.2	1.5
2011 Q1	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.6	0.5	12.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	-0.4	1.5	1.9
Q2	2.6	3.0	1.9	3.7	1.0	11.5	1.9	1.4	3.2	-1.0	2.0	2.1
2011 Jan.	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.4	0.5	12.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	-0.2	1.6	1.7
Feb.	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.4	0.1	13.1	1.8	1.3	2.2	-0.4	1.6	1.9
Mar.	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.0	0.9	13.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	-0.6	1.5	2.2
Apr.	2.2	2.8	1.4	4.0	1.0	12.5	1.8	1.4	3.2	-0.9	2.2	2.2
May	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.6	1.0	11.1	1.9	1.4	3.1	-1.0	1.7	2.1
June	2.7	3.1	2.0	3.5	0.9	10.9	1.9	1.5	3.4	-1.2	2.2	2.0

Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

2) These experimental statistics can only provide an approximate measure of price administration, since changes in administered prices cannot be fully isolated from other influences. Please refer to Eurostat's website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/hicp/introduction) for a note explaining the methodology used in the compilation of this indicator.

3) Estimate based on provisional national releases, which usually cover around 95% of the euro area, as well as on early information on energy prices.

2. Industry, construction and residential property prices

	Industrial producer prices excluding construction										Construction [1]	Residential property prices [2]
	Total (index: 2005 = 100)	Total		Industry excluding construction and energy						Energy		
			Manufacturing	Total	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods					
							Total	Durable	Non-durable			
% of total in 2005	100.0	100.0	82.8	75.6	30.0	22.0	23.7	2.7	21.0	24.4		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2007	107.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.2	4.2	4.8
2008	114.4	6.1	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.1	3.9	2.8	4.1	14.2	3.9	1.3
2009	108.6	-5.1	-5.4	-2.9	-5.3	0.4	-2.1	1.2	-2.5	-11.8	0.1	-2.9
2010	111.7	2.9	3.4	1.6	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	6.4	2.0	1.9
2010 Q2	111.5	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.1	7.2	2.4	1.7
Q3	112.3	4.0	3.7	2.3	4.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	8.7	2.5	2.7
Q4	113.5	4.8	4.6	3.1	5.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	9.6	2.8	2.9
2011 Q1	116.7	6.5	6.3	4.4	7.9	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.6	12.5	4.2	2.3
Q2	118.5	6.3	5.8	4.3	6.8	1.4	3.4	1.9	3.7	11.9	.	.
2011 Jan.	115.8	5.9	5.7	4.0	7.3	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.2	11.7	-	-
Feb.	116.7	6.6	6.4	4.5	8.2	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.6	12.6	-	-
Mar.	117.6	6.8	6.7	4.6	8.1	1.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	13.0	-	-
Apr.	118.7	6.8	6.3	4.5	7.3	1.4	3.4	2.0	3.5	13.2	-	-
May	118.4	6.2	5.6	4.2	6.6	1.2	3.5	1.9	3.8	11.8	-	-
June	118.4	5.9	5.5	4.2	6.4	1.4	3.4	1.7	3.7	10.7	-	-

3. Commodity prices and gross domestic product deflators

	Oil prices [3] (EUR per barrel)	Non-energy commodity prices						GDP deflators							
		Import-weighted [4]			Use-weighted [5]			Total (s.a.; index: 2000 = 100)	Total	Domestic demand				Exports [6]	Imports [6]
		Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food			Total	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation		
% of total		100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	45.0	55.0								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2007	52.8	7.8	14.3	5.5	5.3	9.3	2.9	116.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.3
2008	65.9	2.0	18.4	-4.4	-1.7	9.7	-8.6	118.8	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.9
2009	44.6	-18.5	-8.9	-23.0	-18.0	-11.4	-22.8	119.9	1.0	0.0	-0.2	2.1	-0.6	-3.3	-5.9
2010	60.7	44.7	21.4	57.9	42.1	27.1	54.5	121.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.2	3.3	5.4
2010 Q1	56.0	29.0	7.4	42.6	27.4	7.5	46.5	120.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	-0.3	1.2	2.3
Q2	62.6	48.2	12.5	70.2	41.7	14.0	67.3	120.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	3.6	6.2
Q3	59.6	51.5	29.7	63.1	49.4	41.0	55.8	121.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.8	4.2	6.4
Q4	64.4	48.6	36.6	54.7	48.7	48.4	48.9	121.4	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.1	4.3	6.8
2011 Q1	77.3	42.9	46.1	41.4	41.0	47.2	36.6	121.9	1.3	2.5	2.9	0.9	2.6	5.3	8.4
2011 Feb.	76.6	47.5	51.0	45.9	45.3	51.4	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar.	82.1	35.7	44.4	31.8	34.1	43.8	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr.	85.1	15.1	37.7	6.5	17.5	35.8	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	79.8	11.1	28.6	3.9	12.1	25.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	79.1	8.7	21.2	3.3	10.3	18.7	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	81.7	7.8	19.2	2.9	9.5	15.2	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Eurostat, ECB calculations based on Eurostat data (column 7 in Table 2 in Section 5.1 and columns 8-15 in Table 3 in Section 5.1), ECB calculations based on Thomson Reuters data (column 1 in Table 3 in Section 5.1) and ECB calculations (column 12 in Table 2 in Section 5.1 and columns 2-7 in Table 3 in Section 5.1).

1) Input prices for residential buildings.
2) Experimental data based on non-harmonised national sources (see http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/intro/html/experiment.en.html for further details).
3) Brent Blend (for one-month forward delivery).
4) Refers to prices expressed in euro. Weighted according to the structure of euro area imports in the period 2004-06.
5) Refers to prices expressed in euro. Weighted according to euro area domestic demand (domestic production plus imports minus exports) in the period 2004-06. Experimental data (see http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/intro/html/experiment.en.html for details).
6) Deflators for exports and imports refer to goods and services and include cross-border trade within the euro area.

5.1 HICP, other prices and costs
(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

4. Unit labour costs, compensation per labour input and labour productivity
(seasonally adjusted)

	Total (index: 2000 = 100)	Total	By economic activity					
			Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	Financial, real estate, renting and business services	Public administration, education, health and other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Unit labour costs [1]							
2009	120.3	3.9	-3.0	8.8	2.1	5.7	0.6	2.7
2010	119.6	-0.6	0.4	-5.6	2.0	-1.4	1.7	0.9
2010 Q2	119.7	-0.7	0.4	-6.9	2.3	-1.8	2.0	1.5
Q3	119.4	-0.7	1.4	-4.3	2.1	-1.7	2.1	0.2
Q4	119.8	-0.3	0.1	-3.6	1.1	-0.6	1.5	0.5
2011 Q1	119.8	-0.2	1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-0.2	2.2	0.4
	Compensation per employee							
2009	123.6	1.5	2.2	-0.2	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.6
2010	125.6	1.6	1.1	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.7
2010 Q2	125.5	1.9	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
Q3	125.7	1.4	0.6	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	-0.1
Q4	126.3	1.4	0.5	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.0
2011 Q1	127.2	1.9	3.2	3.7	3.0	1.8	1.5	0.6
	Labour productivity per person employed [2]							
2009	102.7	-2.3	5.3	-8.3	0.4	-3.6	0.6	-0.1
2010	105.0	2.2	0.7	9.6	-0.4	3.0	-0.1	-0.2
2010 Q2	104.8	2.6	1.1	11.7	-0.4	3.4	-0.6	-0.2
Q3	105.3	2.1	-0.7	8.1	-0.3	3.6	-0.5	-0.2
Q4	105.4	1.7	0.4	7.4	0.2	2.3	-0.3	-0.5
2011 Q1	106.2	2.1	1.8	5.6	4.4	2.0	-0.6	0.3
	Compensation per hour worked							
2009	128.2	3.4	2.7	4.5	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.1
2010	129.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.5
2010 Q2	129.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.1
Q3	129.1	0.5	-1.0	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-0.3
Q4	130.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.0
2011 Q1	130.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.6
	Hourly labour productivity [2]							
2009	107.2	-0.7	5.1	-4.3	2.6	-2.4	1.9	0.3
2010	108.7	1.4	1.3	6.6	-0.9	2.1	-0.7	-0.5
2010 Q2	108.5	1.6	1.4	8.0	-1.2	2.3	-1.2	-0.5
Q3	108.8	1.2	-0.1	4.6	-0.7	2.5	-1.3	-0.5
Q4	109.1	1.3	1.2	4.9	0.6	2.0	-0.5	-0.7
2011 Q1	109.6	1.7	0.4	3.4	3.7	2.1	-0.9	0.2

5. Labour cost indices [3]

	Total (s.a.; index: 2008 = 100)	Total	By component		For selected economic activities			Memo item: Indicator of negotiated wages [4]
			Wages and salaries	Employers' social contributions	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Services	
% of total in 2008	100.0	100.0	75.2	24.8	32.4	9.0	58.6	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	102.8	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.4	2.6
2010	104.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
2010 Q2	104.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Q3	104.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
Q4	105.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6
2011 Q1	106.1	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.7

Sources: Eurostat, ECB calculations based on Eurostat data (Table 4 in Section 5.1) and ECB calculations (column 8 in Table 5 in Section 5.1).
1) Compensation (at current prices) per employee divided by labour productivity per person employed.
2) Total GDP and value added by economic activity (volumes) per labour input (persons employed and hours worked).
3) Hourly labour cost indices for the whole economy, excluding agriculture, public administration, education, health and services not classified elsewhere. Owing to differences in coverage, the estimates for the components may not be consistent with the total.
4) Experimental data (see http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/intro/html/experiment.en.html for further details).

5.2 Output and demand

(quarterly data seasonally adjusted; annual data unadjusted)

1. GDP and expenditure components

	GDP								
	Total	Domestic demand					External balance [1]		
		Total	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories [2]	Total	Exports [1]	Imports [1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Current prices (EUR billions)								
2007	9,027.4	8,889.1	5,073.6	1,808.4	1,961.1	46.0	138.3	3,746.1	3,607.8
2008	9,248.9	9,152.1	5,231.9	1,898.2	1,990.5	31.5	96.8	3,879.3	3,782.5
2009	8,952.9	8,831.4	5,156.5	1,984.0	1,744.2	-53.4	121.6	3,260.1	3,138.5
2010	9,190.6	9,069.8	5,287.9	2,013.2	1,751.7	17.0	120.9	3,745.0	3,624.1
2010 Q1	2,262.3	2,231.8	1,304.6	501.4	427.0	-1.2	30.5	877.6	847.0
Q2	2,292.3	2,266.9	1,316.9	503.8	439.4	6.8	25.5	928.7	903.3
Q3	2,310.9	2,279.1	1,325.7	504.8	440.6	8.0	31.8	953.0	921.2
Q4	2,317.2	2,286.0	1,339.7	503.0	441.4	1.9	31.2	977.1	945.9
2011 Q1	2,347.6	2,326.3	1,355.7	509.7	454.4	6.5	21.3	1,015.0	993.7
	percentage of GDP								
2010	100.0	98.7	57.5	21.9	19.1	0.2	1.3	-	-
	Chain-linked volumes (prices for the previous year)								
	quarter-on-quarter percentage changes								
2010 Q1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-	-	3.4	3.8
Q2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.2	-	-	4.3	4.1
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-	-	1.7	1.3
Q4	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	1.6	1.2
2011 Q1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.4
	annual percentage changes								
2007	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.2	4.7	-	-	6.2	5.8
2008	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.2	-0.8	-	-	1.0	0.8
2009	-4.2	-3.5	-1.2	2.4	-11.8	-	-	-13.1	-11.9
2010	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-	-	11.1	9.5
2010 Q1	0.9	-0.3	0.4	1.2	-4.8	-	-	7.2	4.2
Q2	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-	-	13.1	11.4
Q3	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	-	-	12.1	10.8
Q4	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	-	-	11.3	10.8
2011 Q1	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	3.7	-	-	9.8	8.2
	contributions to quarter-on-quarter percentage changes in GDP; percentage points								
2010 Q1	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-	-
Q2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	-
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	-
Q4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-	-
2011 Q1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	-	-
	contributions to annual percentage changes in GDP; percentage points								
2007	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	-
2008	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-	-
2009	-4.1	-3.5	-0.7	0.5	-2.5	-0.7	-0.7	-	-
2010	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.7	-	-
2010 Q1	0.9	-0.3	0.2	0.3	-1.0	0.2	1.1	-	-
Q2	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.8	-	-
Q3	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	-
Q4	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	-	-
2011 Q1	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	-	-

Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

1) Exports and imports cover goods and services and include cross-border intra-euro area trade. They are not fully consistent with: Section 3.1; Table 1 of Section 7.1; Table 3 of Section 7.2; or Tables 1 or 3 of Section 7.5.
2) Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

5.2 Output and demand

(quarterly data seasonally adjusted; annual data unadjusted)

2. Value added by economic activity

	Gross value added (basic prices)							Taxes less subsidies on products
	Total	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration, education, health and other services	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Current prices (EUR billions)							
2007	8,066.4	147.5	1,652.3	511.0	1,664.3	2,302.1	1,789.2	961.1
2008	8,301.7	143.0	1,654.1	527.1	1,725.3	2,380.6	1,871.6	947.3
2009	8,060.9	129.2	1,448.8	506.0	1,650.6	2,377.9	1,948.5	892.0
2010	8,252.1	138.7	1,534.5	487.0	1,693.9	2,413.9	1,984.0	938.6
2010 Q1	2,037.2	33.4	373.8	120.9	416.2	598.5	494.4	225.1
Q2	2,058.9	34.4	381.7	122.8	422.2	600.3	497.6	233.4
Q3	2,069.6	35.1	384.0	122.3	426.4	606.0	495.7	241.4
Q4	2,078.3	35.9	390.6	120.7	427.7	607.7	495.7	238.9
2011 Q1	2,104.6	36.8	397.3	125.0	432.1	614.0	499.4	243.0
	percentage of value added							
2010	100.0	1.7	18.6	5.9	20.5	29.3	24.0	-
	Chain-linked volumes (prices for the previous year)							
	quarter-on-quarter percentage changes							
2010 Q1	0.6	0.9	2.4	-1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	-2.3
Q2	0.8	-0.8	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.5
Q3	0.3	-0.7	0.6	-1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
Q4	0.3	0.7	1.2	-1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
2011 Q1	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
	annual percentage changes							
2007	3.1	1.5	3.2	2.5	3.7	4.0	1.6	0.8
2008	0.6	1.3	-2.5	-1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	-1.3
2009	-4.2	2.7	-13.1	-6.3	-5.3	-1.6	1.3	-3.4
2010	1.8	0.1	6.2	-4.1	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.2
2010 Q1	1.0	0.6	4.4	-6.4	1.2	0.4	1.3	-0.7
Q2	2.0	0.2	7.5	-3.9	2.6	0.5	0.9	1.9
Q3	1.9	-0.7	5.7	-3.2	3.0	1.1	0.7	2.4
Q4	2.0	0.2	6.4	-3.1	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.2
2011 Q1	2.2	0.0	5.8	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.6	4.5
	contributions to quarter-on-quarter percentage changes in value added; percentage points							
2010 Q1	0.6	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Q2	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-
Q3	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-
Q4	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
2011 Q1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
	contributions to annual percentage changes in value added; percentage points							
2007	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	-
2008	0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-
2009	-4.2	0.0	-2.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.3	-
2010	1.8	0.0	1.1	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	-
2010 Q1	1.0	0.0	0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	-
Q2	2.0	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	-
Q3	1.9	0.0	1.0	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	-
Q4	2.0	0.0	1.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	-
2011 Q1	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-

Sources: Eurostat and ECB calculations.

5.2 Output and demand

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Industrial production

	Total	Industry excluding construction										Construction
		Total (s.a.; index: 2005 = 100)	Total		Industry excluding construction and energy						Energy	
				Manufacturing	Total	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods				
								Total	Durable	Non-durable		
% of total in 2005	100.0	77.8	77.8	69.2	68.7	28.1	22.3	18.3	2.6	15.7	9.1	22.2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2008	-2.4	106.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-3.4	0.1	-1.9	-5.2	-1.3	0.2	-5.5
2009	-13.6	90.9	-14.8	-15.8	-16.0	-19.0	-20.8	-4.9	-17.3	-2.9	-5.4	-7.9
2010	4.3	97.6	7.5	7.9	7.9	10.1	9.4	3.3	2.6	3.4	3.8	-7.7
2010 Q2	6.4	97.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	14.3	9.7	3.9	5.0	3.7	5.3	-4.0
Q3	3.8	98.3	7.1	7.7	7.8	9.4	10.2	3.1	3.9	3.0	1.5	-8.1
Q4	4.6	100.1	8.1	8.6	8.6	7.9	14.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	4.8	-9.2
2011 Q1	4.7	101.2	6.6	8.2	8.3	9.2	13.0	1.6	2.7	1.4	-2.3	-2.1
2010 Dec.	4.7	100.7	9.0	9.4	9.3	8.1	17.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	7.3	-13.8
2011 Jan.	4.0	100.8	6.3	8.1	8.1	9.8	12.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	-1.9	-4.0
Feb.	6.6	101.4	7.9	9.7	9.7	10.4	15.1	2.9	3.5	2.8	-2.8	3.5
Mar.	3.6	101.4	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.8	11.3	1.1	2.5	0.9	-2.1	-5.1
Apr.	4.1	101.7	5.4	6.7	7.0	5.5	10.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	-5.3	-1.4
May	3.6	102.0	4.5	5.8	6.0	4.7	10.1	2.6	0.6	2.8	-5.7	-0.9
	month-on-month percentage changes (s.a.)											
2010 Dec.	-0.2	-	0.2	0.8	1.1	-1.1	2.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	3.7	-2.6
2011 Jan.	0.6	-	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.5	-2.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	-4.7	4.0
Feb.	0.9	-	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	-1.3	-0.6
Mar.	-0.3	-	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.2
Apr.	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	-3.7	1.2
May	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	1.5	-0.5

4. Industrial new orders and turnover, retail sales and new passenger car registrations

	Industrial new orders		Industrial turnover		Retail sales (excluding automotive fuel)							New passenger car registrations	
	Manufacturing [1] (current prices)		Manufacturing (current prices)		Current prices	Constant prices							
	Total (s.a.; index: 2005 = 100)	Total	Total (s.a.; index: 2005 = 100)	Total	Total	Total (s.a.; index: 2005 = 100)	Total	Food, beverages, tobacco	Non-food			Total (s.a.; thousands) [2]	Total
										Textiles, clothing, footwear	Household equipment		
% of total in 2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.0	57.0	10.1	14.3		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2008	112.7	-5.6	116.7	1.8	1.7	103.4	-0.8	-1.8	-0.1	-1.8	-1.6	891	-7.8
2009	86.9	-22.9	95.4	-18.4	-2.9	101.4	-2.0	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-3.9	925	3.3
2010	102.3	17.3	105.0	10.1	1.4	102.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.6	0.6	843	-8.5
2010 Q3	104.6	15.9	105.9	10.0	2.2	102.8	1.7	0.4	2.9	5.5	1.1	797	-16.4
Q4	108.1	18.0	109.4	12.0	1.4	102.6	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.7	-0.3	849	-11.1
2011 Q1	112.4	18.8	114.4	14.1	1.0	102.5	0.2	-1.2	1.1	-0.3	1.7	862	-3.1
Q2	.	.	.	.	1.0	102.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	.	.	828	-1.8
2011 Jan.	111.4	21.2	114.2	15.9	1.4	102.7	0.9	-0.9	1.8	-0.9	4.4	848	-4.3
Feb.	113.1	21.1	115.4	15.7	2.0	102.9	1.3	-0.6	2.5	4.4	2.0	874	0.1
Mar.	112.8	14.9	113.5	11.5	-0.3	102.1	-1.3	-1.9	-0.9	-3.6	-1.1	865	-4.5
Apr.	112.0	10.3	116.2	9.7	2.6	102.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.3	1.4	829	-0.2
May	116.1	15.7	120.6	18.0	-0.7	101.6	-2.1	-3.2	-1.5	-1.1	-3.1	826	-1.1
June	.	.	.	.	1.0	102.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	.	.	827	-3.8
	month-on-month percentage changes (s.a.)												
2011 Feb.	-	1.6	-	1.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	-1.0	-	3.0
Mar.	-	-0.3	-	-1.6	-0.5	-	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-2.9	-1.0	-	-1.0
Apr.	-	-0.7	-	2.4	0.7	-	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.8	-	-4.1
May	-	3.7	-	3.8	-1.0	-	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-2.7	-1.7	-	-0.4
June	-	.	-	.	0.9	-	0.9	0.9	1.0	.	.	-	0.1

Sources: Eurostat, except columns 12 and 13 in Table 4 in Section 5.2 (which comprise ECB calculations based on data from the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association).

1) Includes manufacturing industries working mainly on the basis of orders, which represented 61.2% of total manufacturing in 2005.

2) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly figures in the period concerned.

5.2 Output and demand

(percentage balances,[1] unless otherwise indicated; seasonally adjusted)

5. Business and Consumer Surveys

	Economic sentiment indicator[2] (long-term average = 100)	Manufacturing industry					Consumer confidence indicator				
		Industrial confidence indicator				Capacity utilisation[3] (%)	Total[4]	Financial situation over next 12 months	Economic situation over next 12 months	Unemployment situation over next 12 months	Savings over next 12 months
		Total[4]	Order books	Stocks of finished products	Production expectations						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	109.4	5.8	7.2	4.4	14.6	84.8	-4.9	-2.3	-4.3	5.0	-8.0
2008	93.7	-8.4	-13.3	10.8	-1.0	82.1	-18.1	-9.9	-25.3	23.5	-13.6
2009	80.7	-28.7	-56.8	14.6	-14.8	70.9	-24.8	-7.0	-26.3	55.5	-10.3
2010	100.9	-4.5	-24.6	0.6	11.6	77.0	-14.0	-5.2	-12.2	31.0	-7.6
2010 Q2	99.2	-6.4	-28.8	0.5	10.3	76.7	-16.7	-6.2	-17.8	33.8	-8.9
Q3	102.3	-2.5	-18.4	0.3	11.3	77.8	-12.1	-5.5	-11.3	23.4	-8.2
Q4	105.7	2.7	-9.5	-0.8	16.8	79.3	-10.4	-5.4	-8.7	20.9	-6.6
2011 Q1	107.4	6.5	-1.6	-2.0	19.0	80.8	-10.6	-6.0	-9.6	19.7	-7.0
Q2	105.6	4.2	-1.4	-0.8	13.3	81.1	-10.4	-6.6	-12.4	14.8	-7.9
2011 Feb.	108.0	6.7	-1.4	-1.7	19.8	-	-10.0	-5.2	-8.6	20.2	-5.8
Mar.	107.3	6.6	-0.3	-2.3	17.8	-	-10.6	-6.3	-10.2	19.0	-7.1
Apr.	106.1	5.6	0.1	-1.4	15.4	81.3	-11.6	-7.3	-14.4	16.6	-8.1
May	105.5	3.8	-2.7	-1.4	12.9	-	-9.9	-6.7	-11.6	13.9	-7.4
June	105.1	3.2	-1.6	0.4	11.6	-	-9.8	-5.8	-11.1	13.9	-8.2
July	103.2	1.1	-4.7	1.8	10.0	80.9	-11.2	-6.0	-14.2	16.1	-8.3

	Construction confidence indicator			Retail trade confidence indicator				Services confidence indicator			
	Total[4]	Order books	Employment expectations	Total[4]	Present business situation	Volume of stocks	Expected business situation	Total[4]	Business climate	Demand in recent months	Demand in the months ahead
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2007	0.1	-7.6	7.8	1.1	5.1	13.2	11.4	16.1	13.3	14.6	20.4
2008	-13.4	-20.7	-6.1	-10.0	-10.6	16.0	-3.5	0.6	-3.7	0.7	4.7
2009	-32.7	-42.2	-23.2	-15.5	-21.0	9.9	-15.7	-15.5	-20.4	-17.9	-8.3
2010	-28.4	-39.6	-17.2	-4.0	-6.1	7.4	1.5	5.0	2.5	4.2	8.3
2010 Q2	-29.2	-41.3	-17.1	-5.1	-7.5	7.5	-0.5	3.9	1.6	2.8	7.3
Q3	-28.1	-39.8	-16.4	-2.8	-4.7	7.0	3.4	6.9	4.8	8.3	7.6
Q4	-26.2	-36.0	-16.3	0.8	1.3	7.4	8.5	9.0	6.8	8.4	11.9
2011 Q1	-25.2	-36.1	-14.3	-0.7	0.1	8.2	6.0	10.6	8.3	10.5	13.2
Q2	-24.2	-32.3	-16.2	-2.2	-1.0	9.8	4.1	9.9	7.6	10.2	11.8
2011 Feb.	-24.2	-34.0	-14.4	-0.2	0.7	7.2	6.0	11.2	8.8	12.1	12.9
Mar.	-25.4	-35.4	-15.3	-1.4	-0.8	10.6	7.3	10.8	7.6	10.2	14.7
Apr.	-24.3	-33.6	-15.1	-1.8	-2.0	9.0	5.5	10.4	7.8	10.2	13.4
May	-24.7	-32.6	-16.8	-2.4	-1.3	10.6	4.7	9.3	6.9	10.0	11.0
June	-23.6	-30.6	-16.6	-2.4	0.4	9.8	2.1	9.9	8.2	10.5	10.9
July	-24.5	-31.4	-17.6	-3.5	-2.2	10.5	2.2	7.9	5.2	7.8	10.6

Source: European Commission (Economic and Financial Affairs DG).

1) Difference between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies.

2) The economic sentiment indicator is composed of the industrial, services, consumer, construction and retail trade confidence indicators; the industrial confidence indicator has a weight of 40%, the services confidence indicator a weight of 30%, the consumer confidence indicator a weight of 20% and the two other indicators a weight of 5% each. Values for the economic sentiment indicator of above (below) 100 indicate above-average (below-average) economic sentiment, calculated for the period 1990 to 2010.

3) Data are collected in January, April, July and October each year. The quarterly figures shown are averages of two successive surveys. Annual data are derived from quarterly averages.

4) The confidence indicators are calculated as simple averages of the components shown; the assessments of stocks (columns 4 and 17) and unemployment (column 10) are used with inverted signs for the calculation of confidence indicators.

5.3 Labour markets [1)]

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated; seasonally adjusted)

1. Employment in terms of persons employed

	Whole economy		By employment status		By economic activity					
	Total (millions)	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	Financial, real estate, renting and business services	Public administration, education, health and other services
% of total in 2010	100.0	100.0	85.5	14.5	3.7	16.0	6.9	25.4	16.6	31.4
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	149.684	0.8	0.9	-0.3	-1.7	-0.1	-2.0	1.1	2.2	1.2
2009	146.885	-1.9	-1.8	-2.4	-2.4	-5.2	-6.7	-1.8	-2.2	1.4
2010	146.222	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-3.1	-3.7	-0.6	1.0	1.1
2010 Q2	146.218	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-3.7	-3.5	-0.8	1.1	1.0
Q3	146.189	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-2.2	-2.9	-0.5	1.6	1.0
Q4	146.429	0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-3.3	0.2	1.8	1.0
2011 Q1	146.505	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.7	0.2	-2.9	0.3	2.2	0.3
	quarter-on-quarter percentage changes									
2010 Q2	0.163	0.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1
Q3	-0.029	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Q4	0.240	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
2011 Q1	0.077	0.1	0.0	0.4	-1.6	0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.1

2. Employment in terms of hours worked

	Whole economy		By employment status		By economic activity					
	Total (millions)	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	Financial, real estate, renting and business services	Public administration, education, health and other services
% of total in 2010	100.0	100.0	80.5	19.5	4.8	16.0	7.7	27.0	16.1	28.5
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	238,899.0	0.7	1.1	-0.9	-2.0	-0.6	-1.8	0.9	2.4	1.6
2009	230,549.8	-3.5	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	-9.2	-8.6	-3.0	-3.5	1.0
2010	231,361.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-3.3	0.3	1.7	1.4
2010 Q2	57,848.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-2.7	0.3	1.8	1.4
Q3	57,915.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.7	1.1	-2.5	0.6	2.4	1.2
Q4	57,923.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	-1.0	1.4	-3.7	0.4	2.0	1.2
2011 Q1	58,111.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.4	2.3	-2.2	0.3	2.5	0.4
	quarter-on-quarter percentage changes									
2010 Q2	175.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Q3	67.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.9	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Q4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.7	0.0	0.5	0.1
2011 Q1	188.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1

3. Hours worked per person employed

	Whole economy		By employment status		By economic activity					
	Total (thousands)	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, manufacturing and energy	Construction	Trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	Financial, real estate, renting and business services	Public administration, education, health and other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	1.596	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5
2009	1.570	-1.7	-1.9	-0.6	0.1	-4.2	-2.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.4
2010	1.582	0.8	0.8	0.9	-0.6	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3
2010 Q2	0.396	1.0	1.1	0.9	-0.3	3.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.3
Q3	0.396	0.9	1.0	1.2	-0.6	3.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.2
Q4	0.396	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.7	2.4	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
2011 Q1	0.397	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: ECB calculations based on Eurostat data.

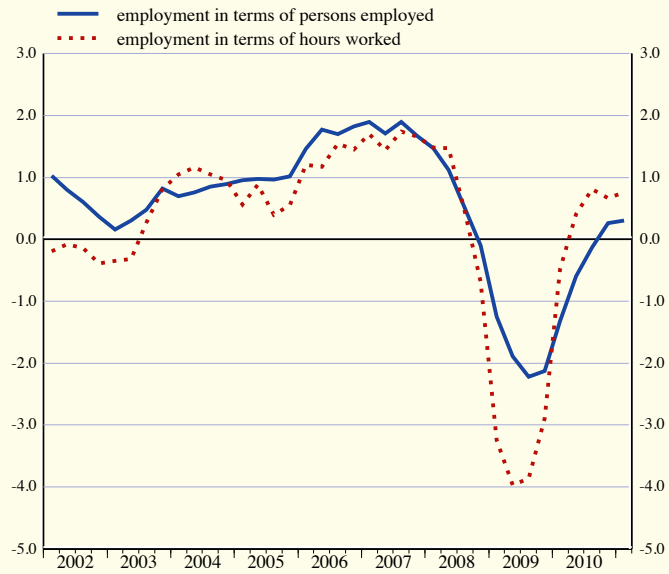
1) Data for employment are based on the ESA 95.

5.3 Labour markets
(seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise indicated)

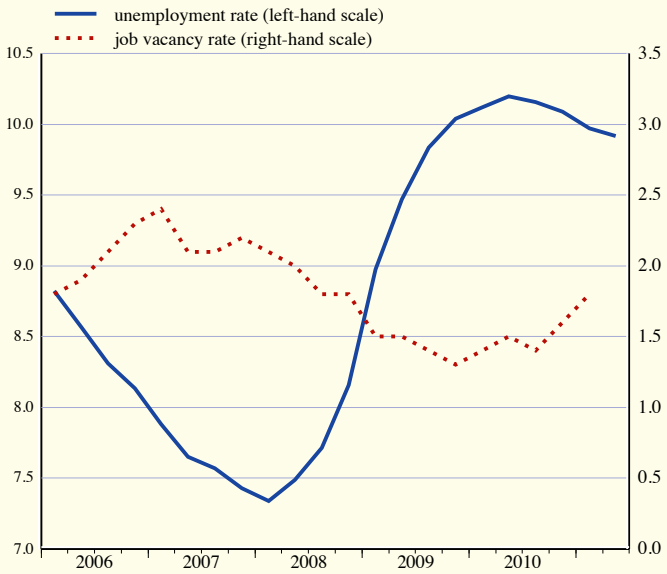
4. Unemployment and job vacancies [1)]

	Unemployment										Job vacancy rate [2)]
	Total		By age [3)]				By gender [4)]				
	Millions	% of labour force	Adult		Youth		Male		Female		
			Millions	% of labour force	Millions	% of labour force	Millions	% of labour force	Millions	% of labour force	% of total posts
% of total in 2010	100.0		79.5		20.5		53.9		46.1		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	11.818	7.6	9.210	6.7	2.608	15.5	5.838	6.8	5.980	8.7	2.2
2008	12.016	7.7	9.327	6.7	2.689	16.1	6.077	7.0	5.939	8.5	1.9
2009	15.033	9.6	11.754	8.4	3.279	20.2	8.120	9.4	6.913	9.8	1.4
2010	15.942	10.1	12.664	8.9	3.277	20.9	8.604	10.0	7.338	10.3	1.5
2010 Q2	16.038	10.2	12.720	9.0	3.318	21.1	8.696	10.1	7.342	10.3	1.5
Q3	15.965	10.2	12.719	9.0	3.246	20.9	8.585	10.0	7.380	10.4	1.4
Q4	15.861	10.1	12.651	8.9	3.210	20.7	8.485	9.9	7.376	10.4	1.6
2011 Q1	15.671	10.0	12.497	8.8	3.173	20.6	8.352	9.7	7.320	10.3	1.8
Q2	15.614	9.9	12.498	8.8	3.116	20.3	8.282	9.6	7.333	10.3	.
2011 Jan.	15.708	10.0	12.529	8.8	3.179	20.6	8.376	9.7	7.333	10.3	-
Feb.	15.665	10.0	12.500	8.8	3.164	20.6	8.351	9.7	7.314	10.3	-
Mar.	15.641	9.9	12.463	8.8	3.177	20.6	8.328	9.7	7.313	10.3	-
Apr.	15.581	9.9	12.454	8.8	3.127	20.4	8.272	9.6	7.309	10.3	-
May	15.622	9.9	12.497	8.8	3.124	20.4	8.294	9.6	7.328	10.3	-
June	15.640	9.9	12.542	8.8	3.098	20.3	8.279	9.6	7.361	10.3	-

C28 Employment - persons employed and hours worked
(annual percentage changes)



C29 Unemployment and job vacancy [2)] rates



Source: Eurostat.
1) Data for unemployment refer to persons and follow ILO recommendations.
2) Industry, construction and services (excluding households as employers and extra-territorial organisations and bodies); non-seasonally adjusted.
3) Adult: 25 years of age and over; youth: below 25 years of age; rates are expressed as a percentage of the labour force for the relevant age group.
4) Rates are expressed as a percentage of the labour force for the relevant gender.

6 GOVERNMENT FINANCE

6.1 Revenue, expenditure and deficit/surplus [1)]

(as a percentage of GDP)

1. Euro area – revenue

	Total	Current revenue											Capital revenue		Memo item: Fiscal burden [2)]
			Direct taxes			Indirect taxes		Social contributions			Sales				
				Households	Corporations		Received by EU institutions		Employers	Employees				Capital taxes	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2002	45.1	44.8	11.8	9.2	2.5	13.5	0.4	15.6	8.1	4.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	41.2
2003	45.0	44.4	11.4	9.0	2.3	13.5	0.4	15.7	8.2	4.6	2.1	0.6	0.5	41.1
2004	44.5	44.0	11.3	8.7	2.5	13.5	0.3	15.5	8.1	4.5	2.1	0.5	0.4	40.7
2005	44.8	44.3	11.5	8.8	2.7	13.7	0.3	15.4	8.1	4.5	2.2	0.5	0.3	40.9
2006	45.3	45.0	12.1	8.9	3.0	13.8	0.3	15.3	8.0	4.5	2.1	0.3	0.3	41.5
2007	45.4	45.1	12.4	9.1	3.2	13.8	0.3	15.1	8.0	4.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	41.6
2008	45.1	44.8	12.2	9.3	2.8	13.3	0.3	15.3	8.1	4.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	41.1
2009	44.7	44.3	11.4	9.3	2.0	13.1	0.3	15.7	8.2	4.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	40.6
2010	44.6	44.3	11.3	9.1	2.1	13.3	0.3	15.6	8.1	4.5	2.3	0.3	0.3	40.5

2. Euro area – expenditure

	Total	Current expenditure								Capital expenditure				Memo item: Primary expenditure [3)]
		Total	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Interest	Current transfers					Investment	Capital transfers		
							Social payments	Subsidies					Paid by EU institutions	
									Paid by EU institutions					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2002	47.7	43.9	10.4	4.9	3.5	25.1	22.2	1.9	0.5	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.1	44.2
2003	48.1	44.1	10.5	5.0	3.3	25.4	22.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	44.8
2004	47.5	43.5	10.4	5.0	3.1	25.0	22.3	1.7	0.5	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.1	44.4
2005	47.3	43.5	10.4	5.1	3.0	25.0	22.3	1.7	0.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.0	44.4
2006	46.7	42.9	10.2	5.0	2.9	24.8	22.0	1.7	0.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.0	43.8
2007	46.1	42.3	10.0	5.0	3.0	24.3	21.6	1.6	0.4	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.0	43.1
2008	47.1	43.2	10.1	5.2	3.0	24.9	22.1	1.6	0.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	44.1
2009	51.0	46.7	10.8	5.6	2.8	27.4	24.3	1.9	0.5	4.3	2.8	1.4	0.0	48.2
2010	50.5	46.4	10.6	5.6	2.8	27.4	24.3	1.8	0.4	4.1	2.5	1.7	0.0	47.8

3. Euro area – deficit/surplus, primary deficit/surplus and government consumption

	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)					Primary deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	Government consumption [4)]							
	Total	Central gov.	State gov.	Local gov.	Social security funds		Total						Collective consumption	Individual consumption
								Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Transfers in kind via market producers	Consumption of fixed capital	Sales (minus)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2002	-2.6	-2.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.9	20.2	10.4	4.9	5.1	1.8	2.1	8.3	11.9
2003	-3.1	-2.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.2	20.5	10.5	5.0	5.2	1.9	2.1	8.4	12.1
2004	-3.0	-2.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.2	20.4	10.4	5.0	5.1	1.9	2.1	8.3	12.1
2005	-2.5	-2.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.4	20.4	10.4	5.1	5.1	1.9	2.2	8.2	12.2
2006	-1.4	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.5	20.3	10.2	5.0	5.2	1.9	2.1	8.1	12.2
2007	-0.7	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.6	2.3	20.0	10.0	5.0	5.1	1.9	2.1	7.9	12.1
2008	-2.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	1.0	20.5	10.1	5.2	5.3	2.0	2.2	8.1	12.4
2009	-6.3	-5.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-3.5	22.1	10.8	5.6	5.8	2.1	2.3	8.8	13.4
2010	-6.0	-4.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-3.2	21.9	10.6	5.6	5.8	2.0	2.3	8.6	13.3

4. Euro area countries – deficit (-)/surplus (+) [5)]

	BE	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2007	-0.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	-6.4	1.9	-2.7	-1.5	3.4	3.7	-2.4	0.2	-0.9	-3.1	-0.1	-1.8	5.2
2008	-1.3	0.1	-2.8	-7.3	-9.8	-4.2	-3.3	-2.7	0.9	3.0	-4.5	0.6	-0.9	-3.5	-1.8	-2.1	4.2
2009	-5.9	-3.0	-1.7	-14.3	-15.4	-11.1	-7.5	-5.4	-6.0	-0.9	-3.7	-5.5	-4.1	-10.1	-6.0	-8.0	-2.6
2010	-4.1	-3.3	0.1	-32.4	-10.5	-9.2	-7.0	-4.6	-5.3	-1.7	-3.6	-5.4	-4.6	-9.1	-5.6	-7.9	-2.5

Sources: ECB for euro area aggregated data; European Commission for data relating to countries' deficit/surplus.

1) Data refer to the Euro 17. The concepts "revenue", "expenditure" and "deficit/surplus" are based on the ESA 95. Transactions involving the EU budget are included and consolidated. Transactions among Member States' governments are not consolidated.
2) The fiscal burden comprises taxes and social contributions.
3) Comprises total expenditure minus interest expenditure.
4) Corresponds to final consumption expenditure (P.3) of general government in the ESA 95.
5) Includes proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences and settlements under swaps and forward rate agreements.

6.2 Debt [1)]
(as a percentage of GDP)

1. Euro area – by financial instrument and sector of the holder

	Total	Financial instruments				Holders				
		Currency and deposits	Loans	Short-term securities	Long-term securities	Domestic creditors [2)]				Other creditors [3)]
						Total	MFIs	Other financial corporations	Other sectors	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001	68.1	2.8	12.4	4.0	48.9	42.4	20.8	11.2	10.4	25.7
2002	67.9	2.7	11.8	4.6	48.9	41.0	19.6	10.8	10.6	26.9
2003	69.1	2.1	12.4	5.0	49.6	40.2	19.8	11.3	9.1	28.8
2004	69.4	2.2	12.0	5.0	50.3	39.1	18.9	11.1	9.1	30.4
2005	70.3	2.4	12.1	4.7	51.1	37.4	18.1	11.2	8.0	32.9
2006	68.5	2.4	11.8	4.1	50.2	35.4	18.4	9.3	7.7	33.1
2007	66.3	2.2	11.2	4.2	48.7	33.1	17.1	8.6	7.4	33.1
2008	70.0	2.3	11.4	6.7	49.6	33.1	17.8	7.9	7.4	36.9
2009	79.5	2.5	12.5	8.6	56.0	37.1	20.6	8.9	7.6	42.4
2010	85.3	2.4	15.4	7.7	59.7	40.9	24.1	10.1	6.7	44.4

2. Euro area – by issuer, maturity and currency denomination

	Total	Issued by: [4)]				Original maturity			Residual maturity			Currencies	
		Central gov.	State gov.	Local gov.	Social security funds	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Variable interest rate	Up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Euro or participating currencies	Other currencies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2001	68.1	57.0	6.0	4.7	0.4	7.0	61.1	5.3	13.7	26.5	27.9	66.7	1.4
2002	67.9	56.6	6.2	4.7	0.4	7.6	60.3	5.2	15.5	25.3	27.2	66.8	1.2
2003	69.1	56.9	6.5	5.1	0.6	7.8	61.3	5.0	14.9	26.0	28.2	68.2	0.9
2004	69.4	57.3	6.6	5.1	0.4	7.8	61.6	4.6	14.8	26.2	28.5	68.6	0.8
2005	70.3	57.8	6.7	5.2	0.5	7.9	62.4	4.6	14.9	25.6	29.8	69.3	1.0
2006	68.5	56.2	6.5	5.4	0.5	7.5	61.1	4.3	14.4	24.1	30.0	68.0	0.5
2007	66.3	53.6	6.2	5.2	1.3	7.1	59.2	4.3	15.0	23.4	27.8	65.9	0.4
2008	70.0	56.9	6.6	5.2	1.3	9.9	60.1	4.9	18.7	23.1	28.2	69.3	0.7
2009	79.5	64.5	7.6	5.7	1.7	11.8	67.7	5.0	21.0	26.6	31.9	78.7	0.8
2010	85.3	69.4	8.3	5.7	1.9	12.8	72.4	5.4	22.2	28.7	34.4	84.5	0.8

3. Euro area countries

	BE	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2007	84.2	64.9	3.7	25.0	105.4	36.1	63.9	103.6	58.3	6.7	62.0	45.3	60.7	68.3	23.1	29.6	35.2
2008	89.6	66.3	4.6	44.4	110.7	39.8	67.7	106.3	48.3	13.6	61.5	58.2	63.8	71.6	21.9	27.8	34.1
2009	96.2	73.5	7.2	65.6	127.1	53.3	78.3	116.1	58.0	14.6	67.6	60.8	69.6	83.0	35.2	35.4	43.8
2010	96.8	83.2	6.6	96.2	142.8	60.1	81.7	119.0	60.8	18.4	68.0	62.7	72.3	93.0	38.0	41.0	48.4

Sources: ECB for euro area aggregated data; European Commission for data relating to countries' debt.

1) Data refer to the Euro 17. Gross general government debt at nominal value and consolidated between sub-sectors of government. Holdings by non-resident governments are not consolidated. Intergovernmental lending in the context of the financial crisis is consolidated. Data are partially estimated.

2) Holders resident in the country whose government has issued the debt.

3) Includes residents of euro area countries other than the country whose government has issued the debt.

4) Excludes debt held by general government in the country whose government has issued it.

6.3 Change in debt [1)]
(as a percentage of GDP)

1. Euro area – by source, financial instrument and sector of the holder

	Total	Source of change			Financial instruments				Holders			
		Borrowing requirement [2)]	Valuation effects [3)]	Other changes in volume [4)]	Currency and deposits	Loans	Short-term securities	Long-term securities	Domestic creditors [5)]	MFIs	Other financial corporations	Other creditors [6)]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	2.1	2.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	2.1
2003	3.1	3.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.7
2004	3.1	3.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.4	-0.2	0.3	2.7
2005	3.3	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.1	2.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	3.6
2006	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.3	1.5	-0.1	1.1	-1.3	1.8
2007	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	1.7
2008	5.3	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.0	0.7	1.1	-0.5	4.5
2009	7.2	7.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.6	4.8	2.9	2.2	0.8	4.3
2010	7.8	7.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	-0.6	5.1	4.7	4.0	1.5	3.1

2. Euro area – deficit-debt adjustment

	Change in debt	Deficit (-) / surplus (+) [7)]	Deficit-debt adjustment [8)]											
			Total	Transactions in main financial assets held by general government							Valuation effects		Other changes in volume	Other [9)]
				Total	Currency and deposits	Loans	Securities [10)]	Shares and other equity	Privatisations	Equity injections		Exchange rate effects		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2002	2.1	-2.6	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
2003	3.1	-3.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
2004	3.1	-3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2005	3.3	-2.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
2006	1.7	-1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3
2007	1.2	-0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
2008	5.3	-2.0	3.2	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	7.2	-6.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	7.8	-6.0	1.9	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4

Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the Euro 17 and are partially estimated. Annual change in gross nominal consolidated debt is expressed as a percentage of GDP, i.e. [debt(t) - debt(t-1)] ÷ GDP(t). Intergovernmental lending in the context of the financial crisis is consolidated.
2) The borrowing requirement is by definition equal to transactions in debt.
3) Includes, in addition to the impact of foreign exchange movements, effects arising from measurement at nominal value (e.g. premia or discounts on securities issued).
4) Includes, in particular, the impact of the reclassification of units and certain types of debt assumption.
5) Holders resident in the country whose government has issued the debt.
6) Includes residents of euro area countries other than the country whose government has issued the debt.
7) Including proceeds from sales of UMTS licences.
8) The difference between the annual change in gross nominal consolidated debt and the deficit as a percentage of GDP.
9) Mainly composed of transactions in other assets and liabilities (trade credits, other receivables/payables and financial derivatives).
10) Excluding financial derivatives.

6.4 Quarterly revenue, expenditure and deficit/surplus [1)]
(as a percentage of GDP)

1. Euro area – quarterly revenue

	Total	Current revenue						Capital revenue		Memo item: Fiscal burden [2)]
			Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Social contributions	Sales	Property income		Capital taxes	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005 Q1	42.4	41.9	10.0	13.0	15.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	38.5
Q2	44.5	43.9	11.6	13.2	15.1	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	40.1
Q3	43.6	42.9	11.1	13.0	15.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	39.6
Q4	48.4	47.6	13.3	14.2	16.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	43.9
2006 Q1	42.8	42.4	10.3	13.3	15.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	39.0
Q2	45.6	45.1	12.2	13.5	15.1	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	41.1
Q3	43.8	43.3	11.6	12.9	15.1	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	39.9
Q4	48.7	48.1	14.0	14.3	15.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	44.4
2007 Q1	42.5	42.2	10.3	13.5	14.7	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	38.7
Q2	45.8	45.4	12.7	13.5	15.0	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	41.4
Q3	43.8	43.3	12.2	12.8	14.8	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	40.0
Q4	49.0	48.4	14.4	14.2	15.7	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	44.6
2008 Q1	42.7	42.4	10.7	12.9	14.8	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	38.7
Q2	45.3	44.9	12.6	12.8	15.0	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	40.7
Q3	43.3	43.0	11.9	12.4	15.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	39.6
Q4	48.5	48.0	13.6	13.7	16.3	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	43.9
2009 Q1	42.6	42.5	10.3	12.5	15.5	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	38.5
Q2	44.8	44.2	11.5	12.6	15.6	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	40.2
Q3	42.7	42.4	11.0	12.3	15.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	39.0
Q4	48.2	47.4	12.7	13.9	16.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	43.5
2010 Q1	42.2	42.0	10.1	12.4	15.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	38.2
Q2	44.7	44.2	11.5	12.9	15.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	40.0
Q3	43.1	42.8	10.9	12.9	15.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	39.3
Q4	48.0	47.3	12.7	13.8	16.4	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	43.2
2011 Q1	42.4	42.2	10.3	12.7	15.2	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	38.5

2. Euro area – quarterly expenditure and deficit/surplus

	Total	Current expenditure							Capital expenditure			Deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	Primary deficit (-)/ surplus (+)
		Total	Compensation of employees	Intermediate consumption	Interest	Current transfers	Social benefits	Subsidies		Investment	Capital transfers		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2005 Q1	47.2	43.5	10.2	4.7	3.1	25.5	21.8	1.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	-4.8	-1.7
Q2	46.3	43.0	10.2	5.0	3.2	24.7	21.4	1.1	3.4	2.3	1.1	-1.8	1.3
Q3	45.7	42.3	9.9	4.8	3.0	24.7	21.4	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.0	-2.1	0.8
Q4	49.9	45.1	11.1	5.8	2.7	25.4	21.8	1.3	4.8	3.1	1.7	-1.5	1.2
2006 Q1	45.8	42.6	10.0	4.6	3.0	25.1	21.6	1.1	3.2	1.9	1.3	-3.0	0.0
Q2	45.7	42.5	10.2	4.9	3.1	24.2	21.2	1.1	3.2	2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.0
Q3	45.3	41.9	9.8	4.7	2.9	24.5	21.1	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.0	-1.5	1.4
Q4	49.8	44.4	10.7	5.8	2.7	25.2	21.5	1.4	5.4	3.2	2.2	-1.1	1.6
2007 Q1	44.7	41.5	9.8	4.5	2.9	24.3	20.9	1.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	-2.2	0.8
Q2	44.9	41.7	9.9	4.9	3.2	23.7	20.8	1.1	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.9	4.1
Q3	44.6	41.2	9.5	4.8	3.0	24.0	20.8	1.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	-0.9	2.1
Q4	49.6	44.5	10.7	5.8	2.8	25.2	21.4	1.5	5.1	3.4	1.7	-0.7	2.1
2008 Q1	45.2	41.9	9.7	4.7	3.0	24.5	20.9	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.2	-2.4	0.6
Q2	45.7	42.3	10.1	5.0	3.2	24.0	20.9	1.1	3.4	2.4	1.0	-0.4	2.8
Q3	45.7	42.1	9.6	4.8	3.1	24.5	21.3	1.2	3.6	2.5	1.0	-2.3	0.8
Q4	51.5	46.4	11.0	6.2	2.8	26.4	22.4	1.4	5.2	3.5	1.7	-3.1	-0.3
2009 Q1	49.1	45.7	10.5	5.3	2.9	26.9	23.0	1.3	3.5	2.2	1.2	-6.5	-3.6
Q2	50.5	46.4	10.9	5.5	3.0	27.0	23.4	1.3	4.1	2.8	1.3	-5.7	-2.7
Q3	49.6	45.7	10.3	5.3	2.9	27.2	23.6	1.4	3.9	2.7	1.2	-6.8	-4.0
Q4	54.4	49.0	11.6	6.5	2.6	28.4	24.1	1.5	5.4	3.4	1.9	-6.3	-3.7
2010 Q1	50.2	46.6	10.6	5.2	2.8	28.1	23.8	1.4	3.6	2.0	1.5	-8.0	-5.2
Q2	49.3	45.9	10.7	5.5	2.9	26.8	23.3	1.3	3.4	2.4	1.2	-4.7	-1.8
Q3	49.2	45.1	10.1	5.2	2.8	27.0	23.3	1.3	4.1	2.4	1.7	-6.2	-3.4
Q4	53.2	48.0	11.2	6.4	2.7	27.8	23.8	1.5	5.2	3.1	2.1	-5.2	-2.5
2011 Q1	48.2	45.4	10.2	5.1	2.9	27.3	23.2	1.3	2.8	1.9	0.9	-5.8	-3.0

Sources: ECB calculations based on Eurostat and national data.

1) Data refer to the Euro 17. The concepts "revenue", "expenditure" and "deficit/surplus" are based on the ESA 95. Transactions between the EU budget and entities outside the government sector are not included. Otherwise, except for different data transmission deadlines, the quarterly data are consistent with the annual data. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

2) The fiscal burden comprises taxes and social contributions.

6.5 Quarterly debt and change in debt [1)]

(as a percentage of GDP)

1. Euro area – Maastricht debt by financial instrument [2)]

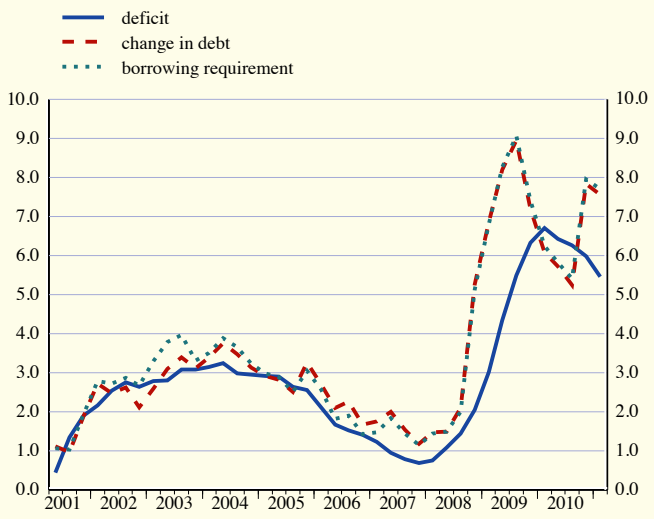
	Total	Financial instruments			
		Currency and deposits	Loans	Short-term securities	Long-term securities
	1	2	3	4	5
2008 Q2	67.5	2.2	11.4	4.9	49.0
Q3	67.6	2.1	11.3	5.5	48.7
Q4	70.0	2.3	11.4	6.7	49.6
2009 Q1	73.7	2.3	11.7	7.9	51.8
Q2	76.8	2.4	12.1	8.4	53.9
Q3	78.6	2.4	12.3	9.2	54.8
Q4	79.5	2.5	12.5	8.6	56.0
2010 Q1	81.2	2.4	12.7	8.4	57.7
Q2	82.5	2.4	13.2	8.1	58.8
Q3	82.6	2.4	13.2	8.2	58.9
Q4	85.3	2.4	15.4	7.7	59.7
2011 Q1	86.2	2.4	15.5	7.7	60.7

2. Euro area – deficit-debt adjustment

	Change in debt	Deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	Deficit-debt adjustment								Memo item: Borrowing requirement
			Total	Transactions in main financial assets held by general government					Valuation effects and other changes in volume	Other	
				Total	Currency and deposits	Loans	Securities	Shares and other equity			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008 Q2	3.8	-0.4	3.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	-0.7	3.7
Q3	2.0	-2.3	-0.3	-0.7	-1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.6
Q4	9.1	-3.1	6.1	5.5	0.6	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	9.0
2009 Q1	12.8	-6.5	6.3	6.8	5.2	-0.1	1.0	0.8	-0.5	0.0	13.3
Q2	9.1	-5.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	-0.6	0.3	1.2	-0.4	0.5	9.4
Q3	4.9	-6.8	-2.0	-2.8	-3.2	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.6	4.6
Q4	2.3	-6.3	-3.9	-2.5	-2.7	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.2	2.6
2010 Q1	8.2	-8.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	8.5
Q2	7.6	-4.7	2.9	3.2	1.9	1.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	7.7
Q3	3.0	-6.2	-3.2	-2.9	-2.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	3.0
Q4	12.4	-5.2	7.2	8.0	0.8	1.6	5.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	12.4
2011 Q1	7.1	-5.8	1.3	0.9	2.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.8	7.5

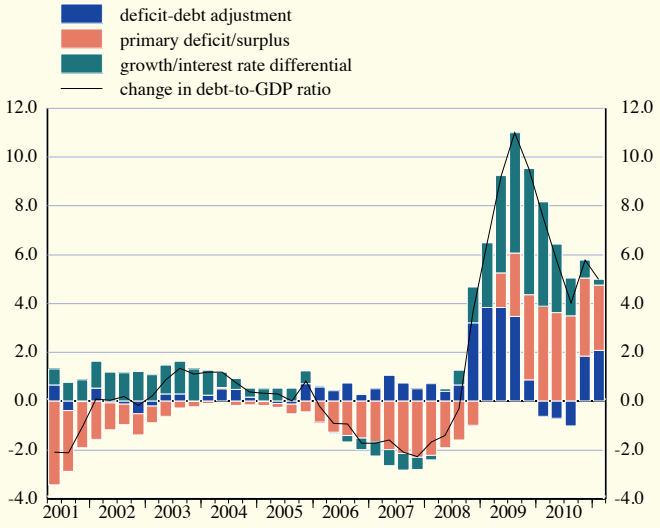
C30 Deficit, borrowing requirement and change in debt

(four-quarter moving sum as a percentage of GDP)



C31 Maastricht debt

(annual change in the debt-to-GDP ratio and underlying factors)



Sources: ECB calculations based on Eurostat and national data.

1) Data refer to the Euro 17. Intergovernmental lending in the context of the financial crisis is consolidated.

2) The stock data in quarter t are expressed as a percentage of the sum of GDP in t and the previous three quarters.

7 EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS AND POSITIONS

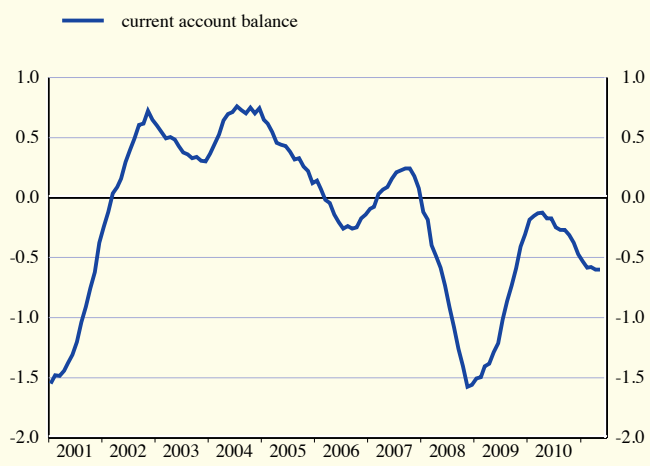
7.1 Summary balance of payments [1)]

(EUR billions; net transactions)

	Current account					Capital account	Net lending/borrowing to/from rest of the world (columns 1+6)	Financial account						Errors and omissions
	Total	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers			Total	Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivatives	Other investment	Reserve assets	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2008	-142.4	-22.5	41.1	-63.3	-97.7	9.2	-133.2	141.5	-236.0	283.3	-82.9	180.5	-3.4	-8.3
2009	-25.7	37.5	33.8	-6.4	-90.6	6.6	-19.1	10.0	-109.4	270.7	37.2	-193.1	4.6	9.2
2010	-40.4	19.5	41.1	-0.5	-100.6	6.6	-33.8	46.6	-46.6	135.2	8.7	-40.6	-10.2	-12.8
2010 Q1	-17.9	1.6	4.4	11.1	-35.1	2.5	-15.5	16.0	-45.2	24.9	2.7	38.2	-4.6	-0.6
Q2	-18.6	3.3	11.7	-14.8	-18.8	1.7	-16.9	25.4	-29.8	93.7	1.9	-41.4	1.0	-8.5
Q3	-6.2	8.2	14.6	1.4	-30.4	1.0	-5.1	3.9	-30.8	-17.1	2.4	54.3	-5.0	1.3
Q4	2.2	6.4	10.4	1.7	-16.3	1.4	3.6	1.3	59.2	33.6	1.7	-91.7	-1.6	-4.9
2011 Q1	-30.9	-12.5	7.0	9.2	-34.6	3.0	-27.9	12.8	-11.5	133.3	-4.0	-93.9	-11.1	15.1
2010 May	-16.0	-1.5	3.7	-12.8	-5.4	1.8	-14.2	20.3	-3.8	51.6	-0.2	-27.2	-0.1	-6.2
June	1.7	3.3	5.0	-0.8	-5.9	0.5	2.1	-0.1	-7.6	0.6	6.3	-0.5	1.1	-2.0
July	5.5	7.2	5.4	2.3	-9.4	1.4	6.9	0.4	-0.6	-25.1	-1.4	30.7	-3.1	-7.4
Aug.	-7.1	-3.8	4.0	2.5	-9.8	0.3	-6.8	2.3	-26.9	0.3	4.7	25.8	-1.6	4.6
Sep.	-4.6	4.8	5.2	-3.4	-11.2	-0.7	-5.2	1.2	-3.2	7.8	-1.0	-2.2	-0.2	4.1
Oct.	3.1	6.0	2.9	2.9	-8.7	-1.2	1.9	1.3	-9.0	12.3	-4.8	3.1	-0.2	-3.2
Nov.	-5.1	-0.5	3.4	-1.9	-6.1	0.6	-4.5	15.5	52.0	11.9	1.6	-50.0	0.0	-11.0
Dec.	4.2	0.9	4.1	0.8	-1.5	2.0	6.2	-15.6	16.3	9.4	5.0	-44.9	-1.3	9.3
2011 Jan.	-20.3	-14.3	2.7	0.3	-9.0	1.0	-19.2	14.4	15.4	-33.4	2.7	35.6	-5.9	4.8
Feb.	-10.2	-1.1	2.6	3.5	-15.1	2.2	-8.0	-1.0	-35.4	98.6	-3.2	-62.0	1.0	9.0
Mar.	-0.5	2.9	1.7	5.4	-10.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	8.5	68.1	-3.6	-67.6	-6.1	1.3
Apr.	-6.5	-3.5	3.0	0.5	-6.5	0.1	-6.4	2.0	-27.8	47.8	0.7	-24.6	5.9	4.4
May	-18.3	1.5	4.4	-18.0	-6.3	0.5	-17.8	16.6	-4.7	57.2	3.2	-36.0	-3.1	1.2
	12-month cumulated transactions													
2011 May	-58.0	3.5	44.4	-5.9	-100.0	6.5	-51.5	36.4	-23.1	255.4	10.3	-192.5	-13.6	15.0
	12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP													
2011 May	-0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.2	2.8	0.1	-2.1	-0.1	0.2

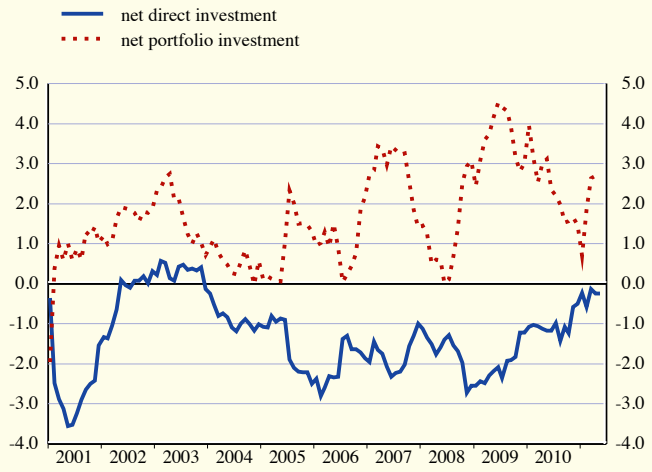
C32 Euro area b.o.p.: current account

(seasonally adjusted; 12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP)



C33 Euro area b.o.p.: direct and portfolio investment

(12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP)



Source: ECB.

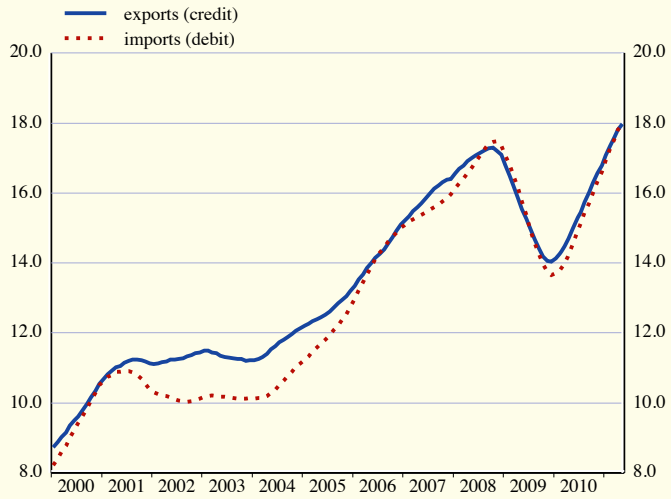
1) The sign convention is explained in the General Notes.

7.2 Current and capital accounts
(EUR billions; transactions)

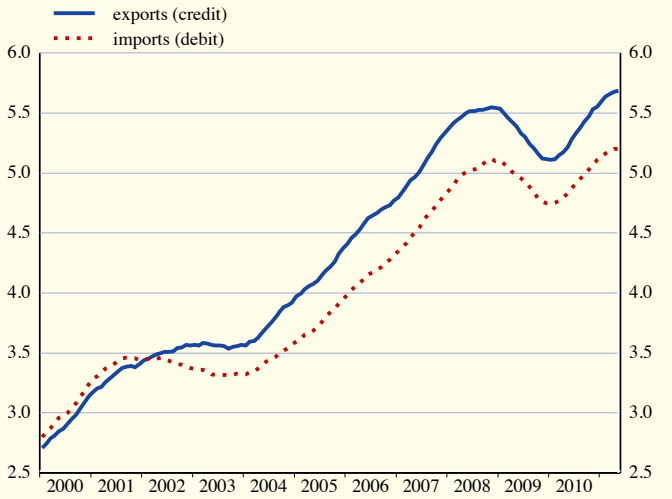
1. Summary current and capital accounts

	Current account													Capital account	
	Total			Goods		Services		Income		Current transfers					
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit		Debit		Credit	Debit
											Workers' remit-tances		Workers' remit-tances		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2008	2,720.2	2,862.6	-142.4	1,590.2	1,612.8	514.4	473.3	524.3	587.6	91.2	6.9	188.9	21.5	24.5	15.2
2009	2,292.9	2,318.6	-25.7	1,303.6	1,266.0	473.9	440.2	421.5	427.9	93.9	6.4	184.5	22.5	20.6	14.0
2010	2,597.7	2,638.2	-40.4	1,564.1	1,544.6	516.1	474.9	430.2	430.7	87.3	6.3	188.0	22.0	22.3	15.7
2010 Q1	588.6	606.5	-17.9	350.1	348.5	113.2	108.9	103.4	92.3	21.7	1.5	56.8	5.1	5.5	3.0
Q2	647.3	665.8	-18.6	388.7	385.4	128.9	117.2	110.8	125.5	18.9	1.7	37.7	5.2	4.8	3.1
Q3	661.2	667.3	-6.2	403.2	395.0	138.5	123.9	103.9	102.5	15.6	1.7	46.0	5.8	4.8	3.8
Q4	700.7	698.5	2.2	422.1	415.7	135.4	125.0	112.1	110.4	31.1	1.6	47.5	6.0	7.2	5.7
2011 Q1	680.5	711.5	-30.9	424.0	436.5	123.0	116.0	108.9	99.7	24.7	1.5	59.3	5.5	5.7	2.7
2011 Mar.	247.6	248.1	-0.5	159.3	156.4	42.8	41.1	40.7	35.3	4.8	.	15.3	.	0.9	1.0
Apr.	224.6	231.1	-6.5	141.4	144.9	40.9	37.9	36.3	35.8	6.0	.	12.5	.	1.1	1.0
May	243.4	261.7	-18.3	151.4	149.8	44.7	40.3	40.4	58.4	6.9	.	13.2	.	1.4	0.9
	Seasonally adjusted														
2010 Q3	660.3	668.3	-8.0	399.4	391.5	129.9	118.8	108.2	110.1	22.8	.	47.9	.	.	.
Q4	673.1	690.7	-17.6	408.7	409.6	131.8	121.2	109.3	112.8	23.3	.	47.1	.	.	.
2011 Q1	700.4	716.4	-15.9	431.8	437.9	134.0	121.4	111.5	109.0	23.0	.	48.0	.	.	.
2011 Mar.	235.1	238.8	-3.7	145.1	146.4	44.4	40.7	38.1	35.8	7.5	.	15.9	.	.	.
Apr.	235.2	240.6	-5.4	146.9	150.7	43.6	40.3	36.9	34.0	7.8	.	15.5	.	.	.
May	236.6	241.9	-5.2	147.5	143.9	44.1	40.3	38.6	42.6	6.4	.	15.2	.	.	.
	12-month cumulated transactions														
2011 May	2,724.0	2,779.3	-55.3	1,666.9	1,663.8	527.3	482.2	440.1	444.4	89.7	.	188.9	.	.	.
	12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP														
2011 May	29.4	30.0	-0.6	18.0	18.0	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.8	1.0	.	2.0	.	.	.

C34 Euro area b.o.p.: goods
(seasonally adjusted; 12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP)



C35 Euro area b.o.p.: services
(seasonally adjusted; 12-month cumulated transactions as a percentage of GDP)



Source: ECB.

7.2 Current and capital accounts
(EUR billions)

2. Income account
(transactions)

	Compensation of employees		Investment income													
	Credit	Debit	Total		Direct investment						Portfolio investment				Other investment	
			Credit	Debit	Equity				Debt		Equity		Debt		Credit	Debit
					Credit		Debit		Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit		
						Reinv. earnings		Reinv. earnings								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2008	21.1	13.1	503.2	574.5	141.1	-5.2	115.8	17.8	31.3	26.7	39.3	111.1	119.1	128.5	172.4	192.3
2009	21.9	13.8	399.6	414.1	145.6	16.2	98.6	12.0	24.9	24.2	27.4	77.2	98.7	120.8	102.9	93.4
2010	23.2	14.0	407.0	416.6	173.8	-3.0	117.2	17.6	22.8	20.1	29.9	86.1	97.7	122.8	82.8	70.6
2010 Q1	5.8	2.7	97.6	89.6	42.6	2.7	25.9	5.8	5.5	4.4	6.0	12.3	23.1	30.2	20.5	16.8
Q2	5.5	3.3	105.3	122.3	44.9	-8.9	28.7	-3.5	5.8	5.2	9.8	39.5	24.3	31.7	20.5	17.2
Q3	5.5	3.9	98.4	98.5	40.8	9.5	28.8	7.9	5.3	4.7	7.6	17.0	24.9	31.3	19.8	16.7
Q4	6.3	4.1	105.7	106.2	45.5	-6.3	33.7	7.4	6.3	5.8	6.6	17.4	25.4	29.6	22.0	19.8
2011 Q1	5.9	2.7	103.0	97.0	43.8	7.6	29.6	17.5	6.0	4.2	7.0	14.5	25.2	30.3	21.0	18.4

3. Geographical breakdown
(cumulated transactions)

	Total	EU Member States outside the euro area						Brazil	Canada	China	India	Japan	Russia	Switzer-land	United States	Other
		Total	Den-mark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Other EU countries	EU insti-tutions									
2010 Q2 to 2011 Q1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Credits															
Current account	2,689.7	888.8	49.4	83.0	415.8	280.3	60.4	49.5	36.1	125.4	38.6	57.3	98.5	202.7	353.3	839.6
Goods	1,638.0	522.2	31.8	55.5	214.8	219.9	0.2	27.9	19.0	102.6	28.6	36.2	73.0	106.5	190.9	531.1
Services	525.8	165.1	10.6	14.0	104.7	29.5	6.4	8.4	7.9	16.3	7.4	12.9	16.9	53.1	77.3	160.5
Income	435.7	140.0	6.4	11.9	86.1	27.3	8.3	12.9	8.3	6.0	2.3	7.3	8.0	35.0	79.4	136.3
Investment income	412.4	133.3	6.3	11.8	84.6	26.6	4.0	12.9	8.2	6.0	2.3	7.2	8.0	24.2	77.6	132.7
Current transfers	90.3	61.4	0.6	1.5	10.2	3.6	45.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	8.0	5.7	11.7
Capital account	22.5	19.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0
	Debits															
Current account	2,743.1	837.1	42.9	79.0	361.6	253.7	99.7	-	31.1	-	-	95.3	-	176.2	355.6	-
Goods	1,632.6	450.6	28.2	49.1	168.2	205.0	0.0	27.8	13.5	210.9	25.0	52.5	114.5	89.4	137.9	510.6
Services	482.1	137.4	7.8	12.0	84.3	33.2	0.2	5.1	6.5	12.9	5.4	10.1	10.7	43.7	100.8	149.6
Income	438.1	136.5	6.3	16.5	97.4	11.2	5.2	-	9.2	-	-	32.2	-	35.1	110.0	-
Investment income	424.0	128.5	6.2	16.4	96.0	4.7	5.2	-	9.1	-	-	32.0	-	34.7	109.0	-
Current transfers	190.4	112.6	0.6	1.5	11.8	4.5	94.3	1.5	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	7.9	6.8	54.4
Capital account	15.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	10.3
	Net															
Current account	-53.4	51.7	6.4	3.9	54.2	26.6	-39.4	-	5.0	-	-	-38.0	-	26.5	-2.3	-
Goods	5.4	71.7	3.5	6.4	46.6	14.9	0.2	0.1	5.6	-108.2	3.6	-16.3	-41.5	17.0	52.9	20.4
Services	43.7	27.7	2.8	2.0	20.4	-3.7	6.2	3.3	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.8	6.2	9.4	-23.5	10.9
Income	-2.4	3.5	0.1	-4.6	-11.3	16.1	3.1	-	-0.9	-	-	-24.9	-	-0.1	-30.6	-
Investment income	-11.6	4.8	0.1	-4.6	-11.4	21.9	-1.2	-	-0.8	-	-	-24.8	-	-10.5	-31.4	-
Current transfers	-100.1	-51.2	0.0	0.1	-1.6	-0.8	-48.9	-1.1	-1.1	-2.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	-42.7
Capital account	7.2	17.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.7	16.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-8.4

Source: ECB.

7.3 Financial account

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions and other changes during period)

1. Summary financial account

	Total [1]			Total as a % of GDP			Direct investment		Portfolio investment		Net financial derivatives	Other investment		Reserve assets
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)													
2007	13,992.8	15,266.8	-1,274.0	155.0	169.1	-14.1	3,726.7	3,221.9	4,631.1	6,538.1	-28.9	5,316.7	5,506.8	347.2
2008	13,331.7	14,983.0	-1,651.3	144.1	162.0	-17.9	3,889.7	3,320.2	3,727.6	5,938.3	-29.8	5,370.1	5,724.4	374.2
2009	13,733.3	15,203.2	-1,469.9	153.4	169.8	-16.4	4,262.0	3,478.6	4,226.3	6,737.2	-45.4	4,830.9	4,987.5	459.6
2010 Q3	14,747.4	16,124.8	-1,377.4	161.6	176.7	-15.1	4,556.9	3,573.6	4,641.8	7,277.0	-55.4	5,051.8	5,274.3	552.2
Q4	15,167.6	16,355.1	-1,187.4	165.0	178.0	-12.9	4,698.0	3,723.2	4,839.7	7,369.5	-45.1	5,083.9	5,262.3	591.2
2011 Q1	15,093.2	16,316.5	-1,223.4	162.7	175.9	-13.2	4,668.4	3,720.6	4,805.8	7,463.7	-22.8	5,065.2	5,132.3	576.6
	Changes to outstanding amounts													
2006	1,545.9	1,845.3	-299.4	18.0	21.5	-3.5	363.3	284.6	485.1	889.8	0.6	691.2	670.9	5.7
2007	1,608.0	1,858.8	-250.9	17.8	20.6	-2.8	572.8	486.8	258.7	591.3	-8.1	763.3	780.7	21.4
2008	-661.1	-283.8	-377.3	-7.1	-3.1	-4.1	163.0	98.3	-903.5	-599.7	-0.9	53.3	217.6	27.0
2009	401.6	220.2	181.4	4.5	2.5	2.0	372.4	158.3	498.7	798.8	-15.6	-539.2	-737.0	85.4
2010 Q4	420.2	230.2	190.0	17.6	9.6	8.0	141.1	149.7	197.9	92.5	10.2	32.0	-12.0	39.0
2011 Q1	-74.5	-38.5	-36.0	-3.2	-1.7	-1.6	-29.5	-2.7	-34.0	94.1	22.3	-18.7	-130.0	-14.6
	Transactions													
2007	1,940.3	1,943.2	-3.0	21.5	21.5	0.0	512.9	422.5	439.5	566.3	66.9	915.8	954.4	5.1
2008	406.6	548.1	-141.5	4.4	5.9	-1.5	328.8	92.8	-7.2	276.1	82.9	-1.2	179.3	3.4
2009	-166.8	-156.8	-10.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.1	325.3	215.9	84.3	355.0	-37.2	-534.6	-727.7	-4.6
2010	429.4	475.9	-46.6	4.8	5.2	-0.4	141.0	94.4	138.0	273.1	-8.7	148.9	108.4	10.2
2010 Q3	81.1	84.9	-3.9	3.5	3.7	-0.2	28.1	-2.6	53.2	36.1	-2.4	-2.8	51.5	5.0
Q4	39.8	41.0	-1.3	1.7	1.7	-0.1	-18.4	40.8	40.1	73.8	-1.7	18.2	-73.5	1.6
2011 Q1	166.2	178.9	-12.8	7.2	7.8	-0.6	65.9	54.4	23.9	157.1	4.0	61.3	-32.6	11.1
2011 Jan.	146.0	160.4	-14.4	.	.	.	25.4	40.8	40.6	7.2	-2.7	76.9	112.5	5.9
Feb.	48.2	47.2	1.0	.	.	.	16.4	-19.0	2.3	100.9	3.2	27.2	-34.7	-1.0
Mar.	-28.0	-28.7	0.7	.	.	.	24.1	32.6	-19.0	49.0	3.6	-42.8	-110.3	6.1
Apr.	149.7	151.7	-2.0	.	.	.	41.3	13.6	-5.0	42.8	-0.7	119.9	95.3	-5.9
May	136.9	153.5	-16.6	.	.	.	8.8	4.0	12.2	69.5	-3.2	116.0	80.0	3.1
	Other changes													
2006	-182.3	123.3	-305.6	-2.1	1.4	-3.6	-54.7	26.2	-35.2	183.4	0.0	-96.9	-86.3	4.4
2007	-332.3	-84.4	-247.9	-3.7	-0.9	-2.7	59.9	64.3	-180.8	25.1	-75.1	-152.6	-173.8	16.3
2008	-1,067.7	-831.9	-235.8	-11.5	-9.0	-2.5	-165.8	5.5	-896.3	-875.8	-83.8	54.5	38.3	23.7
2009	568.4	377.0	191.4	6.3	4.2	2.1	47.1	-57.6	414.4	443.9	21.6	-4.6	-9.3	89.9
	Other changes due to exchange rate changes													
2006	-343.3	-228.5	-114.8	-4.0	-2.7	-1.3	-72.1	-4.2	-151.6	-101.1	.	-105.7	-123.2	-13.9
2007	-521.9	-339.5	-182.4	-5.8	-3.8	-2.0	-104.1	-17.1	-217.4	-146.9	.	-186.7	-175.5	-13.7
2008	-39.4	55.1	-94.5	-0.4	0.6	-1.0	-20.1	-9.6	6.8	47.4	.	-35.4	17.3	9.2
2009	-45.8	-49.7	3.9	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-4.8	1.7	-28.4	-27.5	.	-10.1	-23.9	-2.5
	Other changes due to price changes													
2006	288.6	298.4	-9.8	3.4	3.5	-0.1	45.4	33.5	226.0	264.9	0.0	.	.	17.1
2007	78.7	113.4	-34.7	0.9	1.3	-0.4	45.2	5.8	77.3	107.6	-75.1	.	.	31.3
2008	-1,021.5	-1,018.4	-3.1	-11.0	-11.0	0.0	-154.5	-94.8	-812.8	-923.6	-75.8	.	.	21.5
2009	622.1	494.0	128.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	137.9	44.5	402.2	449.5	35.9	.	.	46.1
	Other changes due to other adjustments													
2006	-128.1	56.7	-184.7	-1.5	0.7	-2.2	-28.3	-1.6	-109.6	19.8	.	8.7	38.4	1.2
2007	110.8	155.1	-44.3	1.2	1.7	-0.5	119.2	76.0	-40.8	64.4	.	33.7	14.7	-1.3
2008	3.5	155.5	-152.0	0.0	1.7	-1.6	3.8	109.0	-81.8	-12.3	.	88.7	58.8	-7.1
2009	52.3	-39.6	91.9	0.6	-0.4	1.0	-48.5	-100.9	46.0	34.3	.	5.6	27.0	49.2
	Growth rates of outstanding amounts													
2006	16.1	14.8	-	.	.	.	15.1	10.6	13.6	13.7	.	20.5	18.8	0.3
2007	15.6	14.3	-	.	.	.	15.8	15.1	10.0	9.4	.	20.2	20.2	1.6
2008	2.9	3.6	-	.	.	.	8.9	2.9	-0.5	4.4	.	-0.1	3.3	1.0
2009	-1.3	-1.1	-	.	.	.	8.4	6.6	2.2	5.9	.	-10.0	-12.6	-1.2
2010 Q3	3.3	3.2	-	.	.	.	5.3	3.7	3.0	4.0	.	2.1	1.7	1.7
Q4	3.1	3.1	-	.	.	.	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	.	3.1	2.1	2.0
2011 Q1	2.7	2.8	-	.	.	.	3.5	4.1	2.1	4.8	.	2.6	-0.9	2.8

Source: ECB.

1) Net financial derivatives are included in assets.

7.3 Financial account

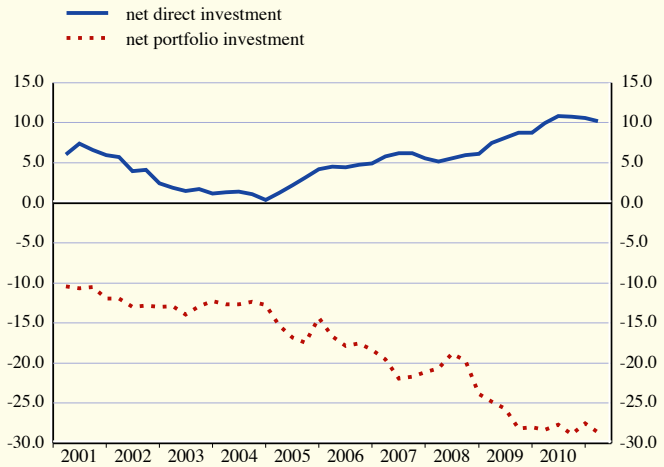
(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period, transactions during period)

2. Direct investment

	By resident units abroad							By non-resident units in the euro area						
	Total	Equity capital and reinvested earnings			Other capital (mostly inter-company loans)			Total	Equity capital and reinvested earnings			Other capital (mostly inter-company loans)		
		Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs		Total	Into MFIs	Into non-MFIs	Total	To MFIs	To non-MFIs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Oustanding amounts (international investment position)													
2008	3,889.7	3,016.6	214.5	2,802.2	873.0	13.1	859.9	3,320.2	2,360.4	67.1	2,293.2	959.8	19.0	940.8
2009	4,262.0	3,291.0	228.5	3,062.4	971.1	14.7	956.4	3,478.6	2,531.3	78.2	2,453.1	947.3	18.5	928.8
2010 Q4	4,698.0	3,624.0	268.0	3,356.0	1,073.9	16.4	1,057.5	3,723.2	2,817.4	85.6	2,731.8	905.9	13.7	892.1
2011 Q1	4,668.4	3,606.6	262.8	3,343.8	1,061.8	15.7	1,046.1	3,720.6	2,815.2	86.3	2,728.9	905.4	11.0	894.4
	Transactions													
2008	328.8	195.4	9.3	186.1	133.4	-0.3	133.7	92.8	57.7	-8.2	65.9	35.0	1.6	33.5
2009	325.3	234.1	18.2	215.9	91.1	2.4	88.8	215.9	216.4	8.6	207.8	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
2010	141.0	34.6	7.1	27.5	106.3	1.3	105.1	94.4	140.3	7.9	132.4	-45.9	-7.5	-38.4
2010 Q3	28.1	34.3	0.9	33.4	-6.2	0.2	-6.4	-2.6	32.5	2.4	30.1	-35.2	-0.1	-35.1
Q4	-18.4	-45.0	0.4	-45.4	26.6	0.3	26.3	40.8	-5.1	1.9	-7.0	45.9	-4.9	50.8
2011 Q1	65.9	57.9	4.0	53.9	8.0	-0.1	8.1	54.4	40.6	0.8	39.8	13.8	-1.5	15.3
2011 Jan.	25.4	33.7	0.0	33.8	-8.4	0.1	-8.5	40.8	13.9	0.7	13.3	26.9	3.1	23.7
Feb.	16.4	12.1	-0.6	12.7	4.3	-0.1	4.4	-19.0	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-19.2	-3.8	-15.4
Mar.	24.1	12.0	4.6	7.4	12.1	-0.1	12.1	32.6	26.5	-0.1	26.6	6.1	-0.8	7.0
Apr.	41.3	37.1	5.8	31.3	4.2	0.7	3.5	13.6	6.8	0.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	6.8
May	8.8	2.9	1.5	1.3	5.9	0.4	5.5	4.0	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
	Growth rates													
2008	8.9	6.6	4.1	6.9	17.9	-1.2	18.2	2.9	2.4	-13.1	2.8	4.3	8.5	4.2
2009	8.4	7.7	8.5	7.7	10.5	18.3	10.3	6.6	9.3	12.8	9.2	-0.1	-3.1	0.0
2010 Q3	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.4	8.6	10.7	8.6	3.7	9.2	12.2	9.1	-10.3	-14.3	-10.2
Q4	3.2	1.0	3.1	0.9	10.9	8.6	10.9	2.7	5.5	10.1	5.4	-4.8	-40.4	-4.0
2011 Q1	3.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	8.2	6.2	8.2	4.1	4.3	9.2	4.1	3.6	-46.9	4.8

C36 Euro area international investment position
(outstanding amounts at end of period; as a percentage of GDP)

C37 Euro area direct and portfolio investment position
(outstanding amounts at end of period; as a percentage of GDP)



Source: ECB.

7.3 Financial account

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

3. Portfolio investment assets

	Total	Equity					Debt instruments									
							Bonds and notes					Money market instruments				
		Total	MFIs		Non-MFIs		Total	MFIs		Non-MFIs		Total	MFIs		Non-MFIs	
				Euro-system		General government			Euro-system		General government			Euro-system		General government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)															
2008	3,727.6	1,128.6	68.4	3.0	1,060.2	27.1	2,164.2	964.8	20.3	1,199.4	18.6	434.8	358.1	61.7	76.7	1.3
2009	4,226.3	1,488.7	76.2	3.4	1,412.5	34.4	2,339.5	917.5	17.1	1,422.0	36.5	398.1	327.3	44.9	70.8	2.0
2010 Q4	4,839.7	1,908.9	93.3	3.6	1,815.6	47.6	2,529.7	806.7	15.6	1,723.0	77.0	401.2	314.8	41.7	86.3	0.2
2011 Q1	4,805.8	1,854.2	90.0	3.1	1,764.2	44.8	2,536.6	769.6	17.1	1,767.0	97.9	415.0	323.8	40.0	91.2	0.9
	Transactions															
2008	-7.2	-98.0	-35.7	0.6	-62.3	0.0	80.7	41.0	3.2	39.7	2.6	10.1	34.9	14.9	-24.8	0.4
2009	84.3	46.8	-3.2	0.0	50.0	1.5	30.2	-98.3	-3.8	128.5	17.5	7.2	11.8	-12.8	-4.5	0.9
2010	138.0	77.0	8.7	-0.2	68.3	1.2	104.7	-122.3	-1.2	227.0	51.4	-43.8	-56.4	-10.8	12.6	-1.9
2010 Q3	53.2	10.6	1.8	0.0	8.8	-1.3	59.7	6.0	-0.1	53.7	-2.1	-17.1	-7.5	7.2	-9.6	0.3
Q4	40.1	38.8	3.2	0.0	35.6	-1.4	1.1	-96.1	-0.5	97.1	53.4	0.3	-13.0	-9.5	13.3	-0.3
2011 Q1	23.9	-3.4	0.0	-0.4	-3.4	-1.8	4.3	-13.1	1.7	17.4	0.2	23.0	16.8	1.5	6.2	0.7
2011 Jan.	40.6	-6.2	-1.2	-0.2	-5.0	.	18.2	8.3	1.0	9.9	.	28.6	25.3	2.0	3.4	.
Feb.	2.3	4.3	-0.1	-0.1	4.4	.	5.2	-5.5	0.3	10.6	.	-7.1	-8.5	-0.5	1.3	.
Mar.	-19.0	-1.5	1.3	-0.1	-2.8	.	-19.0	-15.9	0.4	-3.1	.	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	.
Apr.	-5.0	13.6	3.6	0.0	9.9	.	-6.4	-11.0	0.2	4.6	.	-12.1	-15.9	-2.6	3.8	.
May	12.2	8.5	1.4	-0.1	7.2	.	9.2	-0.7	0.9	9.9	.	-5.5	-10.0	3.6	4.5	.
	Growth rates															
2008	-0.5	-5.9	-27.6	24.6	-4.2	-0.1	3.6	4.2	20.1	3.1	15.4	2.7	11.9	41.1	-27.7	65.9
2009	2.2	3.4	-5.1	-0.7	3.9	5.4	1.3	-10.0	-18.9	10.5	93.7	1.1	2.6	-22.1	-6.0	68.4
2010 Q3	3.0	5.2	7.8	-7.5	5.1	8.5	5.0	-4.7	-7.1	11.6	-7.8	-14.9	-17.3	-2.6	-2.4	-67.9
Q4	3.1	4.9	11.3	-5.2	4.5	3.5	4.3	-13.3	-6.8	15.2	121.3	-10.3	-16.0	-23.6	18.4	-91.3
2011 Q1	2.1	2.2	-1.2	-16.4	2.4	-3.5	2.3	-15.0	2.4	12.7	124.5	0.1	-6.2	-8.5	31.5	65.4

4. Portfolio investment liabilities

	Total	Equity			Debt instruments							
					Bonds and notes				Money market instruments			
		Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs		Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	
								General government				General government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)											
2008	5,938.3	2,185.3	616.9	1,568.4	3,372.6	1,198.8	2,173.8	1,426.8	380.4	62.0	318.4	269.9
2009	6,737.2	2,751.8	686.6	2,065.1	3,460.8	1,132.1	2,328.7	1,477.1	524.6	67.7	456.9	422.3
2010 Q4	7,369.5	3,175.0	657.5	2,517.5	3,718.0	1,148.3	2,569.7	1,676.1	476.5	81.5	395.0	354.9
2011 Q1	7,463.7	3,234.6	650.0	2,584.7	3,715.6	1,089.1	2,626.5	1,749.2	513.5	113.7	399.7	362.9
	Transactions											
2008	276.1	-84.6	84.5	-169.1	177.8	6.8	171.0	154.3	182.9	-33.1	216.0	192.8
2009	355.0	111.8	2.2	109.6	123.3	7.7	115.5	93.4	119.9	-13.5	133.3	155.5
2010	273.1	124.6	-3.4	128.1	145.3	44.4	100.8	183.9	3.3	46.7	-43.4	-33.4
2010 Q3	36.1	39.7	15.8	23.9	-37.4	16.1	-53.5	-28.5	33.8	23.5	10.3	11.7
Q4	73.8	54.2	-7.0	61.1	44.1	25.3	18.8	33.3	-24.5	-1.9	-22.6	-16.7
2011 Q1	157.1	90.5	7.2	83.3	15.9	29.7	-13.7	32.1	50.7	38.8	11.9	21.4
2011 Jan.	7.2	8.9	1.8	7.1	-19.8	33.7	-53.5	.	18.1	4.3	13.8	.
Feb.	100.9	53.5	7.1	46.4	23.6	13.0	10.6	.	23.9	23.2	0.7	.
Mar.	49.0	28.1	-1.8	29.9	12.2	-17.0	29.2	.	8.7	11.3	-2.5	.
Apr.	42.8	-28.2	3.7	-31.9	71.4	13.4	57.9	.	-0.4	15.0	-15.3	.
May	69.5	-13.0	0.8	-13.7	51.1	17.0	34.1	.	31.3	21.7	9.7	.
	Growth rates											
2008	4.4	-3.7	14.9	-8.1	5.9	0.7	9.2	13.8	78.0	-24.7	218.2	269.4
2009	5.9	4.8	0.4	6.6	3.6	0.7	5.3	6.6	31.8	-28.6	41.8	58.1
2010 Q3	4.0	4.1	-0.7	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	10.4	8.9	148.4	-4.7	-3.8
Q4	3.9	4.4	-0.5	6.0	4.1	3.8	4.3	12.2	0.7	73.3	-9.6	-8.1
2011 Q1	4.8	6.9	2.8	8.1	2.5	5.4	1.2	8.4	9.5	64.2	-0.5	2.2

Source: ECB.

7.3 Financial account

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

5. Other investment assets

	Total	Eurosystem			MFIs (excluding Eurosystem)			General government				Other sectors			
		Total	Loans/ currency and deposits	Other assets	Total	Loans/ currency and deposits	Other assets		Trade credits	Loans/currency and deposits	Currency and deposits		Trade credits	Loans/currency and deposits	Currency and deposits
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)														
2008	5,370.1	28.8	27.8	1.0	3,272.5	3,213.2	59.2	90.8	12.3	42.6	8.8	1,977.9	188.9	1,595.6	431.7
2009	4,830.9	30.2	29.8	0.4	2,835.9	2,805.4	30.5	109.2	8.4	63.6	11.4	1,855.6	192.4	1,478.8	398.1
2010 Q4	5,083.9	32.6	32.0	0.7	2,972.3	2,939.8	32.4	166.2	7.6	117.7	21.0	1,912.8	218.2	1,540.9	454.5
2011 Q1	5,065.2	35.3	35.1	0.2	2,962.1	2,921.9	40.2	151.1	7.6	103.0	15.0	1,916.8	225.7	1,538.8	451.3
	Transactions														
2008	-1.2	-9.4	-9.5	0.0	-42.6	-59.2	16.6	-5.7	-1.1	-5.9	-4.7	56.6	-0.3	48.3	-21.9
2009	-534.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	-421.7	-401.2	-20.5	10.7	-0.4	9.3	1.2	-123.7	1.0	-129.3	-50.8
2010	148.9	-2.9	-2.9	0.0	7.5	-1.3	8.8	39.5	-0.2	38.8	4.8	104.8	12.7	82.2	29.8
2010 Q3	-2.8	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-15.8	-14.6	-1.2	-4.0	-0.1	-4.1	-2.4	15.5	2.3	17.1	11.2
Q4	18.2	6.1	6.0	0.1	-28.9	-28.4	-0.6	34.5	0.0	34.6	4.8	6.5	3.0	-1.3	-6.1
2011 Q1	61.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	61.9	53.8	8.1	-7.7	-0.1	-8.2	-4.2	3.5	6.2	-5.8	-3.7
2011 Jan.	76.9	0.5	.	.	60.7	.	.	-5.7	.	.	-4.1	21.3	.	.	9.5
Feb.	27.2	3.0	.	.	39.0	.	.	0.5	.	.	2.2	-15.3	.	.	-7.8
Mar.	-42.8	0.0	.	.	-37.8	.	.	-2.5	.	.	-2.2	-2.5	.	.	-5.5
Apr.	119.9	5.6	.	.	95.4	.	.	1.7	.	.	-0.3	17.2	.	.	4.5
May	116.0	-1.5	.	.	85.8	.	.	-2.1	.	.	-0.4	33.8	.	.	9.6
	Growth rates														
2008	-0.1	-26.2	-26.9	1.0	-1.3	-1.8	23.6	-6.0	-8.8	-12.3	-35.8	3.1	-0.2	3.2	-5.9
2009	-10.0	-0.3	-1.4	24.1	-12.8	-12.4	-36.9	11.2	-3.5	18.9	12.0	-6.5	0.5	-8.4	-13.1
2010 Q3	2.1	-13.4	-13.1	-22.0	1.0	0.8	21.4	11.1	-3.2	17.9	9.1	3.5	5.3	3.3	-0.8
Q4	3.1	-13.1	-12.9	-9.9	0.3	0.0	27.7	35.4	-2.7	59.2	41.5	5.6	6.3	5.6	7.6
2011 Q1	2.6	26.4	27.4	-10.9	0.4	0.0	44.4	36.8	-2.8	65.0	68.2	3.6	10.5	3.1	4.8

6. Other investment liabilities

	Total	Eurosystem			MFIs (excluding Eurosystem)			General government				Other sectors			
		Total	Loans/ currency and deposits	Other liabilities	Total	Loans/ currency and deposits	Other liabilities	Total	Trade credits	Loans	Other liabilities	Total	Trade credits	Loans	Other liabilities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)														
2008	5,724.4	482.9	482.6	0.3	3,762.9	3,708.8	54.1	62.3	0.0	58.0	4.3	1,416.3	178.2	1,059.7	178.4
2009	4,987.5	252.0	251.6	0.4	3,398.9	3,360.4	38.6	71.6	0.0	67.3	4.4	1,264.9	175.1	911.3	178.5
2010 Q4	5,262.3	268.9	265.8	3.0	3,506.2	3,460.6	45.5	152.6	0.0	145.9	6.6	1,334.6	192.6	1,000.9	141.1
2011 Q1	5,132.3	272.3	271.8	0.5	3,354.2	3,299.3	55.0	180.5	0.0	174.1	6.3	1,325.3	197.4	983.9	144.0
	Transactions														
2008	179.3	281.0	280.9	0.1	-174.7	-186.0	11.3	9.3	0.0	10.6	-1.3	63.7	9.0	46.7	8.0
2009	-727.7	-233.1	-233.3	0.2	-353.2	-341.9	-11.4	12.5	0.0	12.4	0.1	-153.8	-5.5	-125.7	-22.6
2010	108.4	8.9	6.3	2.6	2.0	-4.0	6.0	65.6	0.0	65.0	0.6	31.8	11.3	3.3	17.2
2010 Q3	51.5	-2.6	-3.6	1.0	1.9	6.0	-4.1	5.3	0.0	5.4	-0.1	46.9	1.0	34.9	11.0
Q4	-73.5	17.3	16.0	1.3	-100.1	-102.9	2.8	47.0	0.0	46.8	0.2	-37.8	3.6	-36.0	-5.4
2011 Q1	-32.6	9.6	12.1	-2.6	-72.0	-82.9	10.8	27.9	0.0	28.7	-0.8	1.9	2.4	-4.7	4.2
2011 Jan.	112.5	7.1	.	.	66.9	.	.	13.4	.	.	.	25.1	.	.	.
Feb.	-34.7	4.6	.	.	-16.1	.	.	7.0	.	.	.	-30.2	.	.	.
Mar.	-110.3	-2.1	.	.	-122.7	.	.	7.5	.	.	.	7.0	.	.	.
Apr.	95.3	0.6	.	.	103.7	.	.	-1.8	.	.	.	-7.1	.	.	.
May	80.0	5.3	.	.	57.5	.	.	10.8	.	.	.	6.3	.	.	.
	Growth rates														
2008	3.3	141.1	141.2	.	-4.4	-4.7	18.2	17.7	.	22.5	-23.2	4.8	5.3	4.6	5.9
2009	-12.6	-48.0	-48.1	.	-9.4	-9.2	-20.3	19.8	.	21.0	1.9	-10.8	-3.4	-11.8	-11.8
2010 Q3	1.7	-8.2	-8.6	.	0.5	0.4	11.3	18.2	.	17.8	26.9	6.2	4.5	5.4	11.8
Q4	2.1	3.4	2.4	.	0.1	0.0	15.7	89.5	.	95.4	9.0	2.4	6.4	0.2	9.6
2011 Q1	-0.9	9.4	9.6	.	-4.8	-5.2	26.7	111.0	.	118.0	6.1	1.2	7.3	-1.0	7.1

Source: ECB.

7.3 Financial account

(EUR billions and annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end of period; transactions during period)

7. Reserve assets [1)]

	Reserve assets														Memo items		
	Total	Monetary gold		SDR holdings	Reserve position in the IMF	Foreign exchange								Other claims	Other foreign currency assets	Pre-determined short-term net drains on foreign currency	SDR allo-cations
		In EUR billions	In fine troy ounces (millions)			Total	Currency and deposits		Securities				Financial derivatives				
							With monetary authorities and the BIS	With banks	Total	Equity	Bonds and notes	Money market instruments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)																
2007	347.2	201.0	353.688	4.6	3.6	138.0	7.2	22.0	108.5	0.4	87.8	20.3	0.3	0.0	44.3	-38.5	5.3
2008	374.2	217.0	349.207	4.7	7.3	145.1	7.6	8.1	129.5	0.6	111.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	262.8	-245.7	5.5
2009	462.4	266.1	347.180	50.8	10.5	134.9	11.7	8.1	115.2	0.5	92.0	22.7	-0.1	0.0	32.1	-24.2	51.2
2010 Q3	552.2	332.3	346.994	53.3	15.3	151.3	7.9	15.7	127.2	0.5	106.9	19.8	0.4	0.0	26.2	-22.6	53.7
Q4	591.2	366.2	346.962	54.2	15.8	155.0	7.7	16.1	131.3	0.5	111.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	26.3	-24.4	54.5
2011 Q1	576.6	351.5	346.988	51.1	21.6	152.4	5.6	18.2	128.2	0.5	108.6	19.0	0.4	0.0	21.3	-24.5	52.6
2011 May	592.7	370.6	346.988	50.8	22.5	148.8	4.5	15.7	128.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	21.7	-23.5	52.5
June	580.9	361.4	346.989	50.5	22.4	146.5	5.1	13.0	128.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	20.4	-18.1	52.2
	Transactions																
2007	5.1	-3.2	-	0.3	-0.9	8.8	1.0	1.6	6.2	0.0	14.5	-8.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
2008	3.4	-2.7	-	-0.1	3.8	2.4	5.0	-15.7	11.8	0.1	15.8	-4.1	1.3	0.0	-	-	-
2009	-4.6	-2.0	-	0.5	3.4	-6.4	3.1	-1.2	-9.5	0.0	-14.1	4.6	1.2	0.0	-	-	-
2010 Q3	5.0	0.0	-	0.0	-0.1	5.1	-0.5	3.9	1.6	0.0	5.6	-4.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
Q4	1.6	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	1.3	-0.4	-0.5	2.1	0.0	3.2	-1.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
2011 Q1	11.1	0.0	-	-1.2	6.2	6.1	-1.8	3.1	4.8	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
	Growth rates																
2008	1.0	-1.3	-	-2.5	105.6	1.7	67.7	-68.9	10.8	28.0	17.9	-20.6	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-1.2	-0.9	-	-2.6	45.5	-4.4	41.1	-21.3	-7.3	1.0	-12.8	25.3	-	-	-	-	-
2010	2.0	0.0	-	-0.1	45.4	3.6	-43.3	76.2	3.4	-5.2	10.3	-25.5	-	-	-	-	-
2010 Q3	1.7	0.0	-	1.0	27.8	3.2	-45.3	93.8	2.8	-5.2	9.0	-22.0	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	2.0	0.0	-	-0.1	45.4	3.6	-43.3	76.2	3.4	-5.2	10.3	-25.5	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Q1	2.8	0.0	-	-1.9	72.7	5.2	-44.7	68.6	3.9	-4.3	11.9	-28.0	-	-	-	-	-

8. Gross external debt

	Total	By instrument						By sector (excluding direct investment)			
		Loans, currency and deposits	Money market instruments	Bonds and notes	Trade credits	Other debt liabilities	Direct investment: inter-company lending	General government	Eurosystem	MFIs (excluding Eurosystem)	Other sectors
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)										
2007	9,991.0	5,144.6	240.5	2,996.3	172.6	189.6	1,247.3	1,235.4	202.1	5,228.6	2,077.6
2008	10,916.9	5,309.2	380.4	3,372.6	178.2	237.0	1,439.4	1,759.0	482.9	5,023.7	2,211.8
2009	10,413.3	4,590.5	524.6	3,460.8	175.1	221.8	1,440.4	1,971.0	252.0	4,598.7	2,151.1
2010 Q3	10,982.6	4,841.4	523.9	3,810.1	185.5	247.4	1,374.3	2,210.6	249.2	4,880.0	2,268.6
Q4	10,903.6	4,873.3	476.5	3,718.0	192.7	196.3	1,446.7	2,183.6	268.9	4,736.0	2,268.4
2011 Q1	10,808.7	4,729.1	513.5	3,715.6	197.5	205.8	1,447.3	2,292.6	272.3	4,557.1	2,239.4
	Outstanding amounts as a percentage of GDP										
2007	110.6	57.0	2.7	33.2	1.9	2.1	13.8	13.7	2.2	57.9	23.0
2008	118.1	57.4	4.1	36.5	1.9	2.6	15.6	19.0	5.2	54.4	23.9
2009	116.3	51.3	5.9	38.7	2.0	2.5	16.1	22.0	2.8	51.4	24.0
2010 Q3	120.5	53.1	5.7	41.8	2.0	2.7	15.1	24.3	2.7	53.5	24.9
Q4	118.7	53.1	5.2	40.5	2.1	2.1	15.8	23.8	2.9	51.6	24.7
2011 Q1	116.6	51.0	5.5	40.1	2.1	2.2	15.6	24.7	2.9	49.2	24.2

Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area, in line with the approach adopted for the reserve assets of the Eurosystem. For further information, see the General Notes.

7.3 Financial account

(EUR billions; outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period)

9. Geographical breakdown

	Total	EU Member States outside the euro area						Canada	China	Japan	Switzer-land	United States	Offshore financial centres	Interna-tional organisa-tions	Other countries
		Total	Denmark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Other EU countries	EU institutions								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2009	Outstanding amounts (international investment position)														
Direct investment	783.5	116.5	2.3	-17.4	-125.6	257.6	-0.3	45.6	44.2	-28.9	129.7	-42.2	77.4	-0.3	441.4
Abroad	4,262.0	1,428.3	34.5	123.7	988.9	281.1	0.0	119.6	48.3	77.7	423.5	784.3	540.9	0.0	839.4
Equity/reinvested earnings	3,291.0	1,073.8	29.1	79.8	735.3	229.5	0.0	95.2	39.1	58.9	349.5	559.7	484.7	0.0	630.1
Other capital	971.1	354.5	5.3	43.9	253.7	51.6	0.0	24.4	9.1	18.8	74.1	224.6	56.2	0.0	209.3
In the euro area	3,478.6	1,311.8	32.2	141.1	1,114.5	23.6	0.3	73.9	4.1	106.6	293.9	826.4	463.5	0.4	398.0
Equity/reinvested earnings	2,531.3	1,077.5	22.7	124.7	922.7	7.2	0.3	61.0	1.1	85.5	201.0	613.4	245.4	0.2	246.4
Other capital	947.3	234.3	9.5	16.5	191.9	16.4	0.1	13.0	3.0	21.1	92.9	213.0	218.1	0.2	151.6
Portfolio investment assets	4,226.3	1,424.7	79.0	156.5	1,000.9	89.1	99.2	95.4	47.5	182.0	107.0	1,349.2	434.2	29.3	557.0
Equity	1,488.7	296.8	8.8	28.8	245.3	13.2	0.6	28.6	45.3	85.7	92.4	469.0	193.3	1.5	275.9
Debt instruments	2,737.6	1,127.9	70.2	127.7	755.6	75.9	98.5	66.8	2.2	96.2	14.6	880.2	240.8	27.8	281.1
Bonds and notes	2,339.5	979.1	62.9	108.0	635.5	74.2	98.4	63.3	1.5	38.1	10.6	739.6	225.5	27.2	254.7
Money market instruments	398.1	148.8	7.3	19.6	120.0	1.7	0.1	3.5	0.7	58.1	4.0	140.7	15.4	0.6	26.3
Other investment	-156.6	-107.3	49.4	6.8	-96.5	92.2	-159.3	0.3	-8.7	17.0	-118.6	-106.5	-12.4	14.1	165.6
Assets	4,830.9	2,246.0	108.6	85.4	1,847.6	187.9	16.5	26.8	31.6	95.0	238.8	687.3	591.7	61.3	852.4
General government	109.2	23.3	0.1	5.4	6.8	0.2	10.6	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.2	3.5	1.9	27.3	49.7
MFIs	2,866.1	1,539.2	91.0	51.0	1,240.6	154.0	2.6	15.2	9.3	64.4	125.5	353.0	329.8	20.4	409.4
Other sectors	1,855.6	683.6	17.5	28.9	600.2	33.7	3.3	11.6	19.1	30.4	113.2	330.8	260.0	13.6	393.3
Liabilities	4,987.5	2,353.3	59.2	78.5	1,944.1	95.6	175.8	26.6	40.3	78.0	357.4	793.8	604.1	47.2	686.8
General government	71.6	29.4	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.0	24.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	22.1	0.3	16.9	2.2
MFIs	3,650.9	1,746.4	47.7	44.2	1,486.4	71.6	96.6	19.4	19.1	45.6	270.3	500.3	499.4	27.6	522.9
Other sectors	1,264.9	577.5	11.4	34.0	453.3	24.0	54.8	7.1	21.2	32.0	86.9	271.4	104.5	2.6	161.8
2010 Q2 to 2011 Q1	Cumulated transactions														
Direct investment	12.8	31.6	-0.2	2.5	6.5	22.8	0.0	-19.2	6.2	-6.3	-23.7	-10.4	-8.8	-0.1	43.5
Abroad	159.3	77.5	1.7	5.4	40.6	29.9	0.0	-0.1	6.0	-5.6	-12.2	3.5	21.5	0.0	68.8
Equity/reinvested earnings	76.6	53.4	1.5	4.3	19.6	28.1	0.0	-1.0	3.9	-4.6	-16.1	-9.2	3.1	0.0	47.1
Other capital	82.7	24.1	0.2	1.1	21.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	-1.0	3.9	12.7	18.4	0.0	21.7
In the euro area	146.5	46.0	2.0	2.9	34.1	7.1	0.0	19.0	-0.2	0.6	11.5	13.9	30.3	0.1	25.3
Equity/reinvested earnings	115.0	34.4	0.9	6.2	25.1	2.1	0.0	22.2	0.4	1.9	0.2	16.0	22.8	0.0	17.2
Other capital	31.5	11.6	1.0	-3.4	9.0	5.0	0.0	-3.2	-0.6	-1.2	11.3	-2.0	7.5	0.1	8.1
Portfolio investment assets	97.6	-11.5	-1.1	6.3	-30.9	5.1	9.1	-3.9	7.8	-10.1	5.7	48.1	-20.6	0.3	81.7
Equity	37.9	7.2	1.5	5.5	-1.1	1.1	0.1	4.8	7.3	-3.6	-1.0	11.7	-2.7	-0.5	14.7
Debt instruments	59.7	-18.7	-2.6	0.9	-29.8	4.0	9.0	-8.6	0.5	-6.6	6.6	36.5	-17.9	0.8	67.0
Bonds and notes	59.3	-0.9	-0.3	1.3	-13.8	3.1	8.7	-8.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	20.5	-15.3	1.3	59.3
Money market instruments	0.4	-17.8	-2.3	-0.5	-16.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-7.2	4.9	15.9	-2.6	-0.6	7.7
Other investment	172.7	114.2	10.9	-6.4	112.7	9.8	-12.8	-4.4	5.2	6.0	49.1	13.4	61.2	-28.1	-44.0
Assets	128.7	53.1	3.9	16.5	18.5	13.4	0.7	-1.5	9.1	19.1	19.6	-1.1	23.9	-10.4	16.9
General government	38.0	16.1	0.9	1.1	12.1	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.7	11.2	1.6	0.7	3.7
MFIs	21.5	-14.9	0.3	11.5	-37.9	11.7	-0.5	-3.5	6.6	11.7	9.8	4.2	11.6	-11.2	7.1
Other sectors	69.1	51.8	2.7	3.9	44.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.4	5.1	9.1	-16.5	10.6	0.0	6.1
Liabilities	-44.1	-61.1	-6.9	23.0	-94.2	3.6	13.4	2.9	3.9	13.1	-29.5	-14.4	-37.3	17.6	60.8
General government	89.1	42.5	0.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	17.2	1.2	14.0	14.2
MFIs	-150.0	-119.9	-6.1	19.6	-141.4	2.7	5.4	1.5	0.9	12.4	-29.2	-11.0	-40.3	3.5	32.0
Other sectors	16.9	16.3	-0.8	3.3	7.6	0.9	5.3	1.3	3.0	0.8	-0.4	-20.6	1.8	0.1	14.6

Source: ECB.

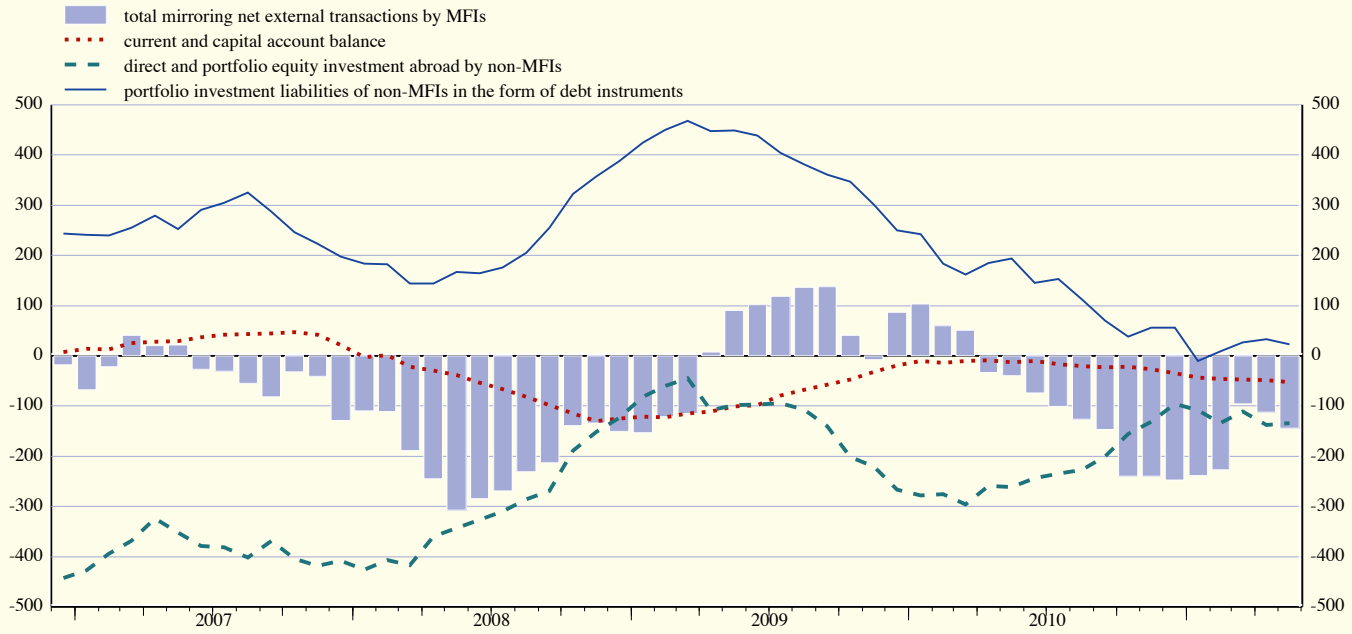
7.4 Monetary presentation of the balance of payments [1)]

(EUR billions; transactions)

	B.o.p. items mirroring net transactions by MFIs											
	Total	Current and capital account balance	Transactions by non-MFIs								Financial derivatives	Errors and omissions
			Direct investment		Portfolio investment				Other investment			
			By resident units abroad	By non-resident units in euro area	Assets		Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities		
					Equity	Debt instruments	Equity	Debt instruments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2008	-150.2	-124.8	-320.1	99.3	62.1	-14.5	-169.3	387.7	-51.3	73.3	-82.8	-9.9
2009	86.1	-19.5	-304.6	207.9	-50.0	-124.0	109.7	249.3	113.1	-141.1	37.2	8.1
2010	-247.6	-34.5	-132.7	93.9	-68.1	-239.6	128.2	56.6	-143.5	97.4	8.7	-13.9
2010 Q1	-80.9	-15.5	-41.0	1.1	-26.0	-44.0	26.7	27.6	-32.9	21.3	2.7	-0.9
Q2	-43.2	-16.9	-83.7	54.0	2.3	-41.0	16.3	76.9	-58.8	14.7	1.9	-8.9
Q3	-65.7	-5.3	-26.9	-5.1	-8.8	-44.1	24.0	-43.6	-11.4	52.1	2.3	1.0
Q4	-57.8	3.2	18.9	43.9	-35.6	-110.5	61.2	-4.3	-40.4	9.3	1.7	-5.1
2011 Q1	71.6	-27.9	-62.0	55.2	3.4	-23.6	83.3	-1.8	4.2	29.8	-4.0	15.1
2010 May	8.9	-14.2	-37.7	33.4	9.3	-20.6	-1.6	53.7	-46.2	39.3	-0.2	-6.3
June	-10.7	2.1	-23.3	17.1	-2.6	-6.9	17.6	-13.8	13.9	-18.9	6.3	-2.1
July	-27.9	6.9	-11.7	11.1	3.3	-28.7	-6.1	-17.4	-4.1	27.6	-1.4	-7.5
Aug.	-9.1	-6.9	-8.7	-18.9	-4.2	0.4	23.3	-25.3	15.0	6.9	4.7	4.5
Sep.	-28.7	-5.3	-6.5	2.7	-7.9	-15.7	6.7	-0.9	-22.3	17.5	-1.0	4.1
Oct.	-80.7	1.7	6.4	-17.5	-15.1	-85.8	45.9	11.5	-21.1	1.5	-4.8	-3.4
Nov.	-10.7	-4.6	8.2	42.4	-9.5	-24.9	-19.4	29.0	-25.5	3.1	1.6	-11.1
Dec.	33.6	6.1	4.3	18.9	-11.0	0.2	34.8	-44.8	6.1	4.6	4.9	9.4
2011 Jan.	-18.0	-19.2	-25.3	37.0	5.0	-13.2	7.1	-39.8	-15.6	38.5	2.7	4.8
Feb.	-2.0	-8.0	-17.1	-15.4	-4.4	-12.0	46.4	11.3	14.8	-23.2	-3.2	9.0
Mar.	91.6	-0.6	-19.5	33.6	2.8	1.6	29.9	26.7	5.0	14.5	-3.6	1.3
Apr.	-58.4	-6.4	-34.8	13.2	-9.9	-8.3	-31.9	42.6	-18.9	-8.9	0.7	4.4
May	-23.2	-17.8	-6.8	3.1	-7.2	-14.3	-13.7	43.8	-31.8	17.1	3.2	1.2
	12-month cumulated transactions											
2011 May	-144.1	-52.0	-134.8	127.3	-60.8	-207.8	140.5	22.9	-84.5	80.4	10.2	14.5

C38 Main b.o.p. items mirroring developments in MFI net external transactions [1)]

(EUR billions; 12-month cumulated transactions)



Source: ECB.

1) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

7.5 Trade in goods

1. Values and volumes by product group [1)]

(seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise indicated)

	Total (n.s.a.)		Exports (f.o.b.)					Imports (c.i.f.)					
			Total				Memo item:	Total				Memo items:	
	Exports	Imports		Intermediate	Capital	Consumption	Manufacturing		Intermediate	Capital	Consumption	Manufacturing	Oil
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Values (EUR billions; annual percentage changes for columns 1 and 2)												
2009	-18.1	-21.8	1,279.9	628.2	264.4	355.5	1,063.3	1,266.2	734.3	193.9	316.8	840.9	182.1
2010	20.2	22.5	1,535.3	766.5	309.1	420.2	1,271.9	1,545.3	946.5	226.7	346.0	1,015.4	247.0
2010 Q2	22.4	27.7	379.4	189.9	76.2	103.7	315.9	385.3	236.5	56.4	86.0	253.2	62.3
Q3	22.8	27.0	397.5	197.9	80.3	108.2	330.0	400.7	245.3	59.8	88.9	265.3	63.0
Q4	22.4	25.6	405.0	202.6	83.3	109.9	333.8	406.5	253.7	58.2	88.9	265.2	66.1
2011 Q1	21.2	23.8	427.3	214.8	85.8	116.1	350.0	434.5	275.3	59.4	91.5	277.2	73.9
2010 Dec.	21.3	25.1	135.1	67.7	27.5	37.1	110.5	136.7	87.1	19.1	29.1	88.2	23.0
2011 Jan.	27.3	29.9	140.7	70.6	27.4	38.3	114.2	143.9	90.9	20.5	30.1	90.9	25.0
Feb.	22.2	26.2	142.6	71.6	28.9	38.7	117.3	145.0	91.4	19.5	30.5	92.7	22.9
Mar.	16.0	17.0	144.0	72.6	29.4	39.1	118.4	145.6	93.1	19.4	30.9	93.6	26.1
Apr.	14.3	17.5	144.3	72.3	28.2	39.3	116.3	146.7	94.2	19.9	29.6	92.0	26.1
May	20.9	16.2	146.4	.	.	.	120.2	147.0	.	.	.	93.3	.
	Volume indices (2000 = 100; annual percentage changes for columns 1 and 2)												
2009	-16.6	-13.5	119.6	114.9	119.0	128.0	116.0	109.8	101.2	115.7	136.4	111.0	102.0
2010	14.9	10.6	136.9	132.6	137.5	143.5	134.1	120.8	113.2	129.3	142.4	127.5	100.8
2010 Q2	16.4	14.8	135.4	131.7	135.0	141.7	133.4	120.6	113.2	128.8	142.1	127.3	99.6
Q3	16.0	12.5	140.0	135.0	142.5	145.4	137.4	122.1	114.3	132.8	142.5	129.9	101.4
Q4	15.2	10.2	142.7	137.8	148.1	148.5	139.6	123.6	116.6	132.1	144.4	131.5	102.6
2011 Q1	13.1	7.4	146.0	141.3	148.9	152.5	143.0	124.8	117.8	131.0	144.5	133.3	96.7
2010 Nov.	17.5	14.6	143.7	138.9	150.3	150.2	141.0	127.7	120.0	137.4	147.5	134.7	106.6
Dec.	14.1	8.7	141.8	137.3	145.0	148.6	137.8	122.4	116.9	128.2	141.7	130.8	101.5
2011 Jan.	18.3	12.5	144.8	140.4	143.7	150.6	140.2	124.9	118.3	134.7	141.9	130.8	102.9
Feb.	14.1	9.6	146.1	141.2	150.2	152.4	143.7	125.7	118.1	130.1	144.7	134.1	91.7
Mar.	8.4	1.3	147.1	142.4	152.8	154.4	145.0	123.9	116.9	128.1	146.8	135.1	95.6
Apr.	7.8	4.4	147.4	140.9	148.2	155.2	142.9	124.4	116.9	135.2	142.1	134.2	92.6

2. Prices [2)]

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Industrial producer export prices (f.o.b.) [3)]							Industrial import prices (c.i.f.)						
	Total (index: 2005 = 100)	Total					Memo item: Manufacturing	Total (index: 2005 = 100)	Total					Memo item: Manufacturing
			Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods	Energy				Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods	Energy	
% of total	100.0	100.0	33.1	44.5	17.9	4.5	99.2	100.0	100.0	28.4	27.9	22.1	21.6	81.1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	101.5	-2.7	-4.0	0.5	0.5	-23.7	-2.6	100.2	-8.5	-4.8	2.3	0.9	-28.3	-2.4
2010	105.4	3.9	4.8	1.1	2.2	26.3	3.8	110.0	9.8	9.8	1.5	2.7	27.5	6.0
2010 Q4	106.6	5.1	7.1	2.0	2.9	21.5	5.0	112.6	11.6	13.4	2.3	5.3	25.8	8.0
2011 Q1	109.1	5.9	8.5	2.0	2.9	25.8	5.8	118.5	12.1	11.3	0.7	5.8	31.8	6.9
Q2	110.2	4.1	6.0	0.9	1.8	21.6	4.0	.	.	.	-3.1	.	.	2.0
2011 Jan.	108.5	6.0	8.6	2.4	3.1	25.1	5.9	117.1	12.2	12.2	1.5	6.1	31.7	7.3
Feb.	109.1	5.9	8.7	1.9	2.9	25.9	5.8	118.6	12.5	11.8	1.1	5.9	31.3	7.3
Mar.	109.7	5.7	8.3	1.6	2.8	26.3	5.6	119.8	11.7	9.8	-0.5	5.4	32.4	6.1
Apr.	110.3	5.0	7.1	1.1	2.6	25.1	4.9	120.0	9.6	6.8	-2.2	4.5	30.4	3.9
May	110.2	4.0	5.9	0.9	1.6	22.0	3.9	118.4	6.8	1.9	-3.1	2.8	28.3	0.8
June	110.0	3.3	5.2	0.8	1.1	17.8	3.3	.	.	.	-4.0	.	.	1.4

Source: Eurostat.

1) Product groups as classified in the Broad Economic Categories. Unlike the product groups shown in Table 2, intermediate and consumption product groups include agricultural and energy products.

2) Product groups as classified in the Main Industrial Groupings. Unlike the product groups shown in Table 1, intermediate and consumer goods do not include energy products, and agricultural goods are not covered. Manufacturing has a different composition compared with the data shown in columns 7 and 12 of Table 1. Data shown are price indices which follow the pure price change for a basket of products and are not simple ratios of the value and volume data shown in Table 1, which are affected by changes in the composition and quality of traded goods. These indices differ from the GDP deflators for imports and exports (shown in Table 3 in Section 5.1), mainly because those deflators include all goods and services and cover cross-border trade within the euro area.

3) Industrial producer export prices refer to direct transactions between domestic producers and non-domestic customers. Contrary to the data shown for values and volumes in Table 1, exports from wholesalers and re-exports are not covered.

7.5 Trade in goods

(EUR billions, unless otherwise indicated; seasonally adjusted)

3. Geographical breakdown

	Total	EU Member States outside the euro area				Russia	Switzer-land	Turkey	United States	Asia			Africa	Latin America	Other countries
		Denmark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Other EU countries						China	Japan			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Exports (f.o.b.)														
2009	1,279.9	27.3	41.5	175.3	174.6	50.1	78.9	34.8	152.4	284.4	69.0	28.6	92.0	54.3	29.4
2010	1,535.3	30.2	52.7	195.4	209.2	63.7	93.1	47.4	180.3	354.9	94.7	34.5	104.8	73.2	19.2
2009 Q4	330.3	6.7	10.8	45.0	45.4	12.9	19.8	9.3	37.9	75.0	18.9	7.3	23.0	14.4	7.8
2010 Q1	353.4	7.0	11.9	46.3	47.7	13.8	21.4	10.6	41.3	81.6	21.9	8.0	24.9	16.8	5.7
Q2	379.4	7.4	13.3	48.2	51.4	15.3	22.9	11.5	45.1	88.2	23.5	8.6	25.6	18.5	5.3
Q3	397.5	7.6	13.5	50.4	54.2	17.2	24.0	12.1	47.6	91.7	23.8	8.9	26.7	18.9	4.3
Q4	405.0	8.2	14.0	50.6	56.0	17.4	24.7	13.2	46.3	93.4	25.4	9.0	27.5	19.1	4.0
2011 Q1	427.3	8.0	15.0	53.1	59.1	18.7	25.8	15.3	49.8	99.2	28.8	9.3	28.0	20.2	1.0
2010 Dec.	135.1	3.0	4.8	16.7	19.1	5.7	8.6	4.4	15.1	30.8	8.4	2.9	9.3	6.2	1.3
2011 Jan.	140.7	2.6	4.9	17.6	19.2	6.0	8.3	4.8	16.5	32.2	9.3	3.1	9.4	6.3	1.9
Feb.	142.6	2.7	4.9	17.6	19.8	6.4	8.5	5.1	16.6	33.5	9.7	3.1	9.3	7.0	0.0
Mar.	144.0	2.7	5.2	18.0	20.1	6.3	9.0	5.5	16.7	33.6	9.8	3.1	9.3	6.9	-1.0
Apr.	144.3	2.7	4.9	16.9	19.7	6.5	8.9	4.9	16.2	32.4	8.9	3.2	9.3	7.1	3.3
May	146.4	.	.	.	.	7.1	9.3	4.9	16.1	33.6	9.5	3.2	9.4	7.4	.
	Percentage share of total exports														
2010	100.0	2.0	3.4	12.7	13.6	4.1	6.1	3.1	11.7	23.1	6.2	2.2	6.8	4.8	1.3
	Imports (c.i.f.)														
2009	1,266.2	27.1	38.2	127.1	161.9	84.3	65.2	26.5	116.2	380.1	157.7	44.0	94.8	59.5	-25.5
2010	1,545.3	27.6	47.7	148.3	197.3	111.1	74.3	30.7	129.1	492.0	208.3	50.8	118.8	74.9	-48.1
2009 Q4	324.0	6.8	9.9	32.7	43.0	24.6	16.2	6.9	27.9	95.8	38.7	11.0	24.5	15.3	-11.0
2010 Q1	352.8	6.6	10.4	34.9	45.0	25.7	17.1	7.3	29.3	110.3	45.9	11.7	26.9	16.6	-10.1
Q2	385.3	6.9	11.9	36.6	48.9	28.3	19.5	7.6	31.7	124.7	53.2	12.7	29.9	18.1	-14.7
Q3	400.7	7.1	12.6	38.0	50.6	27.6	19.1	7.7	34.0	129.9	55.5	13.3	29.6	19.4	-10.2
Q4	406.5	7.0	12.8	38.9	52.8	29.4	18.6	8.2	34.0	127.1	53.7	13.1	32.4	20.8	-13.1
2011 Q1	434.5	7.3	13.1	41.6	55.7	34.5	19.3	9.0	35.3	135.2	54.7	13.7	35.6	21.4	-16.9
2010 Dec.	136.7	2.4	4.4	12.9	17.8	10.4	6.3	2.8	11.6	42.1	17.7	4.2	11.3	6.9	-5.3
2011 Jan.	143.9	2.2	4.2	13.8	18.2	11.1	6.5	3.0	11.9	44.0	17.8	4.4	12.2	7.2	-4.3
Feb.	145.0	2.5	4.4	13.9	18.5	10.4	6.4	3.0	11.8	44.8	18.1	4.5	12.2	7.1	-3.4
Mar.	145.6	2.5	4.6	13.9	18.9	13.0	6.5	3.0	11.7	46.3	18.8	4.8	11.2	7.2	-9.2
Apr.	146.7	2.4	4.3	13.8	18.5	12.1	6.6	3.0	11.7	46.5	18.6	4.4	10.3	7.3	-4.8
May	147.0	.	.	.	.	12.4	6.8	3.1	11.7	46.0	18.8	4.2	9.6	7.4	.
	Percentage share of total imports														
2010	100.0	1.8	3.1	9.6	12.8	7.2	4.8	2.0	8.4	31.8	13.5	3.3	7.7	4.8	-3.1
	Balance														
2009	13.7	0.2	3.3	48.2	12.7	-34.2	13.8	8.3	36.2	-95.8	-88.7	-15.4	-2.8	-5.2	54.9
2010	-10.0	2.6	5.0	47.1	11.9	-47.3	18.8	16.7	51.3	-137.1	-113.6	-16.3	-14.0	-1.7	67.3
2009 Q4	6.3	-0.1	0.9	12.4	2.4	-11.7	3.7	2.4	10.0	-20.8	-19.8	-3.7	-1.5	-0.9	18.8
2010 Q1	0.7	0.5	1.5	11.5	2.6	-11.9	4.3	3.3	12.0	-28.7	-24.0	-3.7	-2.0	0.2	15.8
Q2	-5.9	0.5	1.3	11.6	2.5	-13.0	3.4	3.9	13.4	-36.5	-29.7	-4.1	-4.3	0.4	20.0
Q3	-3.2	0.6	0.9	12.4	3.6	-10.4	4.9	4.4	13.7	-38.2	-31.6	-4.4	-2.9	-0.6	14.4
Q4	-1.6	1.1	1.2	11.7	3.2	-12.0	6.2	5.0	12.2	-33.7	-28.2	-4.1	-4.9	-1.7	17.1
2011 Q1	-7.2	0.8	1.8	11.5	3.4	-15.8	6.5	6.4	14.5	-36.0	-25.9	-4.4	-7.5	-1.2	17.9
2010 Dec.	-1.6	0.6	0.5	3.9	1.3	-4.7	2.3	1.6	3.5	-11.3	-9.3	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7	6.6
2011 Jan.	-3.3	0.4	0.7	3.8	1.0	-5.1	1.9	1.8	4.7	-11.9	-8.4	-1.4	-2.7	-0.9	6.2
Feb.	-2.3	0.1	0.5	3.7	1.2	-4.0	2.1	2.1	4.9	-11.3	-8.5	-1.4	-3.0	0.0	3.4
Mar.	-1.6	0.2	0.6	4.1	1.1	-6.7	2.5	2.4	5.0	-12.8	-9.0	-1.7	-1.8	-0.3	8.2
Apr.	-2.5	0.3	0.6	3.1	1.2	-5.6	2.3	1.9	4.5	-14.0	-9.7	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	8.1
May	-0.6	.	.	.	.	-5.2	2.5	1.8	4.4	-12.4	-9.3	-1.0	-0.3	0.0	.

Source: Eurostat.

8

EXCHANGE RATES

8.1 Effective exchange rates [1)]

(period averages; index: 1999 Q1=100)

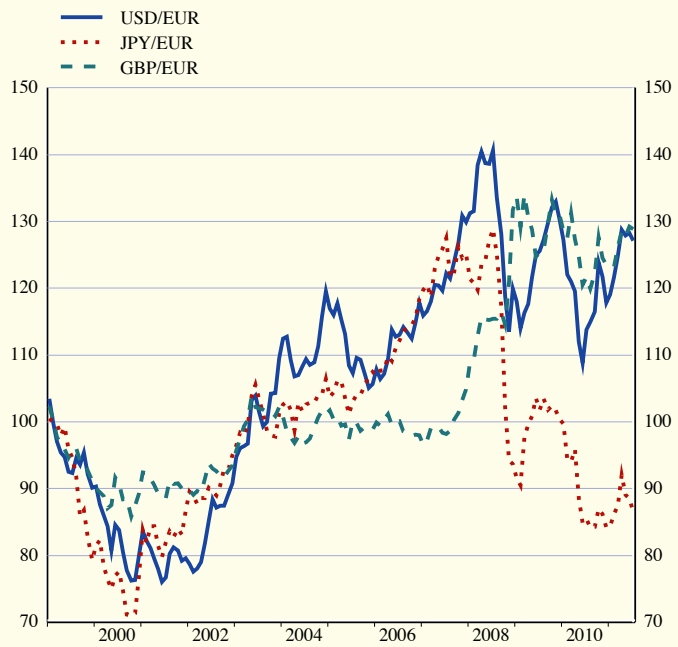
	EER-20						EER-40	
	Nominal	Real CPI	Real PPI	Real GDP deflator	Real ULCM	Real ULCT	Nominal	Real CPI
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	110.4	109.9	107.6	105.2	115.3	104.5	117.9	107.1
2009	111.7	110.6	104.9	106.3	120.7	106.3	120.6	108.0
2010	104.6	103.0	98.8	98.6	109.3	98.5	112.3	99.3
2010 Q2	103.1	101.7	97.4	97.4	108.3	97.3	110.4	97.9
Q3	102.3	100.8	96.9	96.7	106.6	95.8	109.8	97.2
Q4	104.4	102.4	98.7	98.0	109.1	98.2	112.1	98.7
2011 Q1	103.7	101.5	97.8	97.1	108.4	96.5	111.6	97.9
Q2	106.4	104.2	99.7	.	.	.	114.5	100.4
2010 July	102.5	101.0	97.0	-	-	-	109.9	97.5
Aug.	102.1	100.6	96.6	-	-	-	109.5	97.0
Sep.	102.5	100.8	97.2	-	-	-	110.0	97.2
Oct.	106.0	104.1	100.4	-	-	-	113.8	100.3
Nov.	104.7	102.7	98.9	-	-	-	112.5	99.0
Dec.	102.6	100.5	96.7	-	-	-	110.1	96.8
2011 Jan.	102.4	100.3	96.7	-	-	-	110.1	96.7
Feb.	103.4	101.1	97.6	-	-	-	111.4	97.6
Mar.	105.2	103.0	99.0	-	-	-	113.2	99.4
Apr.	107.0	104.9	100.5	-	-	-	115.0	101.0
May	106.0	103.7	99.2	-	-	-	114.1	100.0
June	106.1	103.9	99.4	-	-	-	114.4	100.3
July	105.2	103.0	98.3	-	-	-	113.4	99.4
	Percentage change versus previous month							
2011 July	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-	-	-	-0.9	-0.9
	Percentage change versus previous year							
2011 July	2.7	1.9	1.4	-	-	-	3.1	1.9

C39 Effective exchange rates

(monthly averages; index: 1999 Q1=100)

C40 Bilateral exchange rates

(monthly averages; index: 1999 Q1=100)



Source: ECB.

1) For a definition of the trading partner groups and other information, please refer to the General Notes.

8.2 Bilateral exchange rates

(period averages; units of national currency per euro)

	Bulgarian lev	Czech koruna	Danish krone	Latvian lats	Lithuanian litas	Hungarian forint	Polish zloty	New Romanian leu	Swedish krona	Pound sterling	Croatian kuna	New Turkish lira
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2008	1.9558	24.946	7.4560	0.7027	3.4528	251.51	3.5121	3.6826	9.6152	0.79628	7.2239	1.9064
2009	1.9558	26.435	7.4462	0.7057	3.4528	280.33	4.3276	4.2399	10.6191	0.89094	7.3400	2.1631
2010	1.9558	25.284	7.4473	0.7087	3.4528	275.48	3.9947	4.2122	9.5373	0.85784	7.2891	1.9965
2010 Q4	1.9558	24.789	7.4547	0.7095	3.4528	275.77	3.9666	4.2888	9.2139	0.85944	7.3683	1.9897
2011 Q1	1.9558	24.375	7.4550	0.7049	3.4528	272.43	3.9460	4.2212	8.8642	0.85386	7.4018	2.1591
Q2	1.9558	24.324	7.4573	0.7092	3.4528	266.42	3.9596	4.1378	9.0153	0.88274	7.3932	2.2579
2011 Jan.	1.9558	24.449	7.4518	0.7034	3.4528	275.33	3.8896	4.2624	8.9122	0.84712	7.4008	2.0919
Feb.	1.9558	24.277	7.4555	0.7037	3.4528	271.15	3.9264	4.2457	8.7882	0.84635	7.4149	2.1702
Mar.	1.9558	24.393	7.4574	0.7072	3.4528	270.89	4.0145	4.1621	8.8864	0.86653	7.3915	2.2108
Apr.	1.9558	24.301	7.4574	0.7092	3.4528	265.29	3.9694	4.1004	8.9702	0.88291	7.3639	2.1975
May	1.9558	24.381	7.4566	0.7093	3.4528	266.96	3.9404	4.1142	8.9571	0.87788	7.4052	2.2603
June	1.9558	24.286	7.4579	0.7091	3.4528	266.87	3.9702	4.1937	9.1125	0.88745	7.4065	2.3077
July	1.9558	24.335	7.4560	0.7092	3.4528	267.68	3.9951	4.2413	9.1340	0.88476	7.4316	2.3654
	Percentage change versus previous month											
2011 July	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.3	0.3	2.5
	Percentage change versus previous year											
2011 July	0.0	-3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-5.7	-2.1	-0.5	-3.8	5.9	2.9	20.3

	Australian dollar	Brazilian real	Canadian dollar	Chinese yuan renminbi	Hong Kong dollar	Icelandic krona [1]	Indian rupee [2]	Indonesian rupiah	Israeli shekel	Japanese yen	Malaysian ringgit
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2008	1.7416	2.6737	1.5594	10.2236	11.4541	143.83	63.6143	14,165.16	5.2561	152.45	4.8893
2009	1.7727	2.7674	1.5850	9.5277	10.8114	-	67.3611	14,443.74	5.4668	130.34	4.9079
2010	1.4423	2.3314	1.3651	8.9712	10.2994	-	60.5878	12,041.70	4.9457	116.24	4.2668
2010 Q4	1.3747	2.3037	1.3757	9.0405	10.5441	-	60.9153	12,178.16	4.9154	112.10	4.2304
2011 Q1	1.3614	2.2799	1.3484	9.0028	10.6535	-	61.9255	12,171.85	4.9247	112.57	4.1668
Q2	1.3550	2.2960	1.3932	9.3509	11.1932	-	64.3809	12,364.41	4.9490	117.41	4.3451
2011 Jan.	1.3417	2.2371	1.3277	8.8154	10.3945	-	60.7161	12,077.47	4.7909	110.38	4.0895
Feb.	1.3543	2.2765	1.3484	8.9842	10.6312	-	62.0142	12,165.92	4.9939	112.77	4.1541
Mar.	1.3854	2.3220	1.3672	9.1902	10.9093	-	62.9526	12,263.18	4.9867	114.40	4.2483
Apr.	1.3662	2.2889	1.3834	9.4274	11.2269	-	64.1128	12,493.48	4.9573	120.42	4.3502
May	1.3437	2.3131	1.3885	9.3198	11.1551	-	64.4735	12,290.33	4.9740	116.47	4.3272
June	1.3567	2.2850	1.4063	9.3161	11.2021	-	64.5200	12,327.02	4.9169	115.75	4.3585
July	1.3249	2.2329	1.3638	9.2121	11.1104	-	63.3537	12,171.27	4.8801	113.26	4.2716
	Percentage change versus previous month										
2011 July	-2.3	-2.3	-3.0	-1.1	-0.8	-	-1.8	-1.3	-0.7	-2.1	-2.0
	Percentage change versus previous year										
2011 July	-9.2	-1.2	2.4	6.5	11.9	-	5.9	5.4	-0.9	1.4	4.4

	Mexican peso	New Zealand dollar	Norwegian krone	Philippine peso	Russian rouble	Singapore dollar	South African rand	South Korean won	Swiss franc	Thai baht	US dollar
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2008	16.2911	2.0770	8.2237	65.172	36.4207	2.0762	12.0590	1,606.09	1.5874	48.475	1.4708
2009	18.7989	2.2121	8.7278	66.338	44.1376	2.0241	11.6737	1,772.90	1.5100	47.804	1.3948
2010	16.7373	1.8377	8.0043	59.739	40.2629	1.8055	9.6984	1,531.82	1.3803	42.014	1.3257
2010 Q4	16.8206	1.7915	8.0499	59.240	41.7192	1.7693	9.3785	1,538.70	1.3225	40.728	1.3583
2011 Q1	16.5007	1.8107	7.8236	59.876	39.9976	1.7467	9.5875	1,530.79	1.2871	41.771	1.3680
Q2	16.8752	1.7992	7.8259	62.256	40.2750	1.7842	9.7852	1,559.23	1.2514	43.592	1.4391
2011 Jan.	16.1926	1.7435	7.8199	59.089	40.2557	1.7193	9.2652	1,495.50	1.2779	40.827	1.3360
Feb.	16.4727	1.7925	7.8206	59.558	39.9469	1.7421	9.8126	1,524.99	1.2974	41.918	1.3649
Mar.	16.8063	1.8877	7.8295	60.870	39.8061	1.7757	9.6862	1,568.05	1.2867	42.506	1.3999
Apr.	16.9211	1.8331	7.8065	62.361	40.5363	1.8024	9.7200	1,567.52	1.2977	43.434	1.4442
May	16.7177	1.8024	7.8384	61.953	40.0573	1.7763	9.8461	1,555.99	1.2537	43.398	1.4349
June	16.9931	1.7666	7.8302	62.468	40.2670	1.7763	9.7807	1,555.32	1.2092	43.923	1.4388
July	16.6491	1.6877	7.7829	60.961	39.8343	1.7359	9.7000	1,510.29	1.1766	42.949	1.4264
	Percentage change versus previous month										
2011 July	-2.0	-4.5	-0.6	-2.4	-1.1	-2.3	-0.8	-2.9	-2.7	-2.2	-0.9
	Percentage change versus previous year										
2011 July	1.7	-5.8	-3.0	3.2	1.8	-1.3	0.7	-1.9	-12.6	4.1	11.7

Source: ECB.

1) The most recent rate for the Icelandic krona refers to 3 December 2008.

2) For this currency the ECB computes and publishes euro reference exchange rates as from 1 January 2009. Previous data are indicative.

9

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE THE EURO AREA

9.1 Economic and financial developments in other EU Member States

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Denmark	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Sweden	United Kingdom
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	HICP									
2009	2.5	0.6	1.1	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.6	1.9	2.2
2010	3.0	1.2	2.2	-1.2	1.2	4.7	2.7	6.1	1.9	3.3
2011 Q1	4.5	1.9	2.6	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.6	7.5	1.3	4.1
Q2	3.4	1.8	2.9	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.0	8.3	1.7	4.4
2011 Apr.	3.3	1.6	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	8.4	1.8	4.5
May	3.4	2.0	3.1	4.8	5.0	3.9	4.3	8.5	1.7	4.5
June	3.5	1.9	2.9	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.7	8.0	1.5	4.2
	General government deficit (-)/surplus (+) as a percentage of GDP									
2008	1.7	-2.7	3.2	-4.2	-3.3	-3.7	-3.7	-5.7	2.2	-5.0
2009	-4.7	-5.9	-2.7	-9.7	-9.5	-4.5	-7.3	-8.5	-0.7	-11.4
2010	-3.2	-4.7	-2.7	-7.7	-7.1	-4.2	-7.9	-6.4	0.0	-10.4
	General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP									
2008	13.7	30.0	34.5	19.7	15.6	72.3	47.1	13.4	38.8	54.4
2009	14.6	35.3	41.8	36.7	29.5	78.4	50.9	23.6	42.8	69.6
2010	16.2	38.5	43.6	44.7	38.2	80.2	55.0	30.8	39.8	80.0
	Long-term government bond yield as a percentage per annum; period average									
2011 Jan.	5.56	3.98	3.05	5.38	5.15	7.70	6.26	6.66	3.28	3.82
Feb.	5.48	4.05	3.23	6.17	5.15	7.39	6.26	7.03	3.41	4.00
Mar.	5.38	4.05	3.29	6.49	5.15	7.29	6.27	7.31	3.35	3.78
Apr.	5.33	4.05	3.42	6.47	5.12	7.05	6.14	7.30	3.30	3.78
May	5.39	3.89	3.13	6.36	5.05	7.11	6.06	7.26	3.01	3.49
June	5.39	3.77	2.96	5.87	5.05	7.22	5.88	7.09	2.89	3.09
	3-month interest rate as a percentage per annum; period average									
2011 Jan.	3.91	1.20	1.22	0.85	1.36	6.13	4.01	5.03	2.02	0.77
Feb.	3.88	1.21	1.24	0.89	1.40	6.93	4.11	5.49	2.20	0.80
Mar.	3.90	1.21	1.31	0.85	1.40	6.64	4.18	5.85	2.38	0.81
Apr.	3.79	1.21	1.41	0.79	1.52	6.08	4.27	5.47	2.41	0.82
May	3.77	1.22	1.46	0.78	1.65	6.88	4.40	5.26	2.46	0.82
June	3.74	1.20	1.51	0.74	1.69	6.27	4.61	5.25	2.46	0.83
	Real GDP									
2009	-5.5	-4.1	-5.2	-18.0	-14.7	-6.7	1.6	-7.1	-5.3	-4.9
2010	0.2	2.3	1.7	-0.3	1.3	1.2	3.8	-1.3	5.7	1.4
2010 Q4	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.6	2.6	3.9	-0.6	7.6	1.5
2011 Q1	3.4	2.8	1.9	3.2	6.8	2.2	4.3	0.3	6.4	1.6
Q2	.	.	.	.	5.9	.	.	.	5.3	0.7
	Current and capital account balance as a percentage of GDP									
2009	-7.6	-2.0	3.5	11.0	7.7	1.5	-0.5	-3.6	6.9	-1.5
2010	-0.2	-2.9	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.8	-2.6	-3.9	6.2	-3.0
2010 Q3	15.4	-8.2	6.8	3.2	0.0	3.6	-4.2	-1.3	5.9	-3.4
Q4	-6.8	-1.4	6.1	0.8	7.1	3.0	-2.8	-2.1	5.6	-2.8
2011 Q1	2.7	2.3	4.9	1.9	2.1	5.5	-2.0	-2.5	8.5	-2.9
	Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP									
2008	104.9	.	177.7	129.2	71.3	122.3	57.0	56.0	205.7	441.4
2009	107.9	53.2	189.8	156.3	87.2	141.5	59.6	69.0	211.0	416.6
2010 Q3	103.6	55.7	201.3	162.5	89.4	143.3	66.2	74.8	198.5	431.1
Q4	101.8	57.4	192.0	165.2	86.0	141.1	65.9	75.9	191.7	419.4
2011 Q1	98.5	56.4	187.1	158.7	84.7	134.7	67.8	73.5	187.0	417.5
	Unit labour costs									
2009	12.7	3.5	4.7	-7.0	-2.8	1.9	2.2	-1.3	4.8	6.1
2010	0.8	0.6	-1.1	-10.6	-7.6	-1.1	4.8	0.8	-1.7	2.2
2010 Q3	-2.0	2.5	-2.3	-7.1	-5.6	-0.8	3.7	-2.7	-2.3	1.3
Q4	-1.9	1.3	-0.9	1.6	-3.1	-2.2	5.7	-3.9	-2.1	1.1
2011 Q1	1.7	0.4	-0.3	3.2	-1.3	0.3	2.7	-1.3	-3.2	0.0
	Standardised unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force (s.a.)									
2009	6.8	6.7	6.0	17.2	13.7	10.0	8.2	6.9	8.3	7.6
2010	10.2	7.3	7.4	18.6	17.8	11.1	9.6	7.4	8.4	7.8
2011 Q1	11.1	6.9	7.6	16.2	16.3	11.0	9.3	7.0	7.7	7.7
Q2	11.2	6.5	7.3	.	.	10.1	9.1	.	7.5	.
2011 Apr.	11.1	6.6	7.2	.	.	10.3	9.2	.	7.5	7.7
May	11.2	6.5	7.3	.	.	10.0	9.2	.	7.7	.
June	11.4	6.5	7.2	.	.	9.9	9.0	.	7.5	.

Sources: ECB, European Commission (Economic and Financial Affairs DG and Eurostat), national data, Thomson Reuters and ECB calculations.

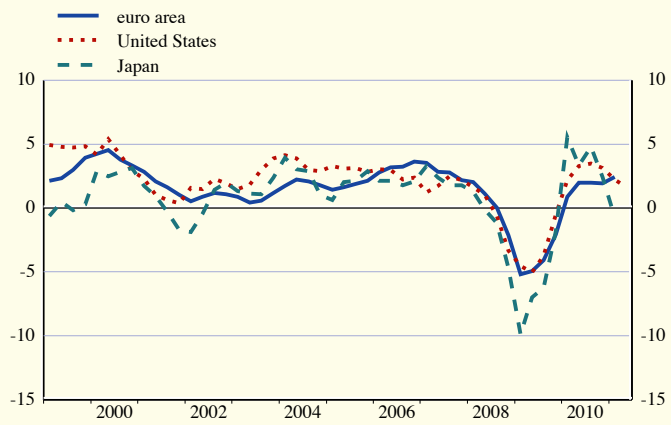
9.2 Economic and financial developments in the United States and Japan

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Consumer price index	Unit labour costs [1]	Real GDP	Industrial production index (manufacturing)	Unemployment rate as a % of labour force (s.a.)	Broad money [2]	3-month interbank deposit rate [3]	10-year zero coupon government bond yield; [3] end of period	Exchange rate [4] as national currency per euro	Fiscal deficit (-)/ surplus (+) as a % of GDP	Gross public debt [5] as a % of GDP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					United States						
2007	2.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	4.6	6.3	5.30	4.81	1.3705	-2.9	48.4
2008	3.8	2.2	-0.3	-4.7	5.8	7.1	2.93	2.70	1.4708	-6.3	56.7
2009	-0.4	-1.6	-3.5	-13.5	9.3	7.9	0.69	4.17	1.3948	-11.3	68.6
2010	1.6	-1.6	3.0	5.9	9.6	2.3	0.34	3.57	1.3257	-10.6	77.4
2010 Q2	1.8	-1.9	3.3	7.5	9.6	1.6	0.44	3.13	1.2708	-11.1	73.3
Q3	1.2	-1.0	3.5	7.2	9.6	2.5	0.39	2.69	1.2910	-10.4	75.3
Q4	1.3	-0.7	3.1	6.6	9.6	3.2	0.29	3.57	1.3583	-10.4	77.4
2011 Q1	2.1	0.7	2.2	6.6	8.9	4.5	0.31	3.76	1.3680	-9.9	78.4
Q2	3.4	.	1.6	4.4	9.1	5.5	0.26	3.46	1.4391	.	.
2011 Mar.	2.7	-	-	6.4	8.8	4.9	0.31	3.76	1.3999	-	-
Apr.	3.2	-	-	5.1	9.0	5.2	0.28	3.55	1.4442	-	-
May	3.6	-	-	4.0	9.1	5.3	0.26	3.33	1.4349	-	-
June	3.6	-	-	4.1	9.2	6.0	0.25	3.46	1.4388	-	-
July	.	-	-	.	.	.	0.25	3.08	1.4264	-	-
					Japan						
2007	0.1	-2.3	2.3	2.8	3.8	1.6	0.79	1.70	161.25	-2.4	156.2
2008	1.4	1.7	-1.2	-3.4	4.0	2.1	0.93	1.21	152.45	-2.2	162.0
2009	-1.4	1.3	-6.3	-21.9	5.1	2.7	0.47	1.42	130.34	-8.7	180.4
2010	-0.7	-2.6	4.0	16.6	5.1	2.8	0.23	1.18	116.24	.	.
2010 Q2	-0.9	-1.8	3.3	21.2	5.1	2.9	0.24	1.18	117.15	.	.
Q3	-0.8	-3.0	4.8	14.0	5.0	2.8	0.24	1.03	110.68	.	.
Q4	0.1	-1.2	2.4	6.0	5.0	2.6	0.19	1.18	112.10	.	.
2011 Q1	0.0	.	-0.7	-2.6	4.7	2.5	0.19	1.33	112.57	.	.
Q2	0.3	.	.	-6.8	.	2.8	0.20	1.18	117.41	.	.
2011 Mar.	0.0	-	-	-13.1	4.6	2.6	0.20	1.33	114.40	-	-
Apr.	0.3	-	-	-13.6	4.7	2.8	0.20	1.26	120.42	-	-
May	0.3	-	-	-5.5	4.5	2.7	0.20	1.22	116.47	-	-
June	0.2	-	-	-1.7	.	2.9	0.20	1.18	115.75	-	-
July	.	-	-	.	.	.	0.20	1.09	113.26	-	-

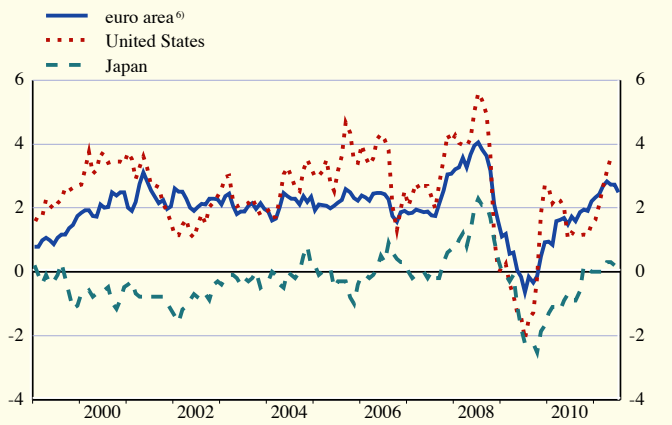
C41 Real gross domestic product

(annual percentage changes; quarterly data)



C42 Consumer price indices

(annual percentage changes; monthly data)



Sources: National data (columns 1, 2 (United States), 3, 4, 5 (United States), 6, 9 and 10); OECD (column 2 (Japan)); Eurostat (column 5 (Japan), euro area chart data); Thomson Reuters (columns 7 and 8); ECB calculations (column 11).

1) Seasonally adjusted. The data for the United States refer to the private non-agricultural business sector.
2) Period averages; M2 for the United States, M2+CDs for Japan.
3) Percentages per annum. For further information on the three-month interbank deposit rate, see Section 4.6.
4) For more information, see Section 8.2.
5) Gross consolidated general government debt (end of period).
6) Data refer to the changing composition of the euro area. For further information, see the General Notes.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

EURO AREA OVERVIEW

CALCULATION OF GROWTH RATES FOR MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The average growth rate for the quarter ending in month t is calculated as:

$$\text{a)} \quad \left(\frac{0.5I_t + \sum_{i=1}^{2} I_{t-i} + 0.5I_{t-3}}{0.5I_{t-12} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} I_{t-i-12} + 0.5I_{t-15}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where I_t is the index of adjusted outstanding amounts as at month t (see also below). Likewise, for the year ending in month t, the average growth rate is calculated as:

$$\text{b)} \quad \left(\frac{0.5I_t + \sum_{i=1}^{11} I_{t-i} + 0.5I_{t-12}}{0.5I_{t-12} + \sum_{i=1}^{11} I_{t-i-12} + 0.5I_{t-24}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

SECTION 1.3

CALCULATION OF INTEREST RATES ON INDEXED LONGER-TERM REFINANCING OPERATIONS

The interest rate on an indexed longer-term refinancing operation (LTRO) is equal to the average of the minimum bid rates on the main refinancing operations (MROs) over the life of that LTRO. According to this definition, if an LTRO is outstanding for D number of days and the minimum bid rates prevailing in MROs are $R_{1,\,MRO}$ (over D_1 days), $R_{2,\,MRO}$ (over D_2 days), etc., until $R_{i,\,MRO}$ (over D_i days), where $D_1+D_2+\ldots+D_i=D$, the applicable annualised rate (R_{LTRO}) is calculated as:

$$\text{c)} \quad R_{LTRO} = \frac{D_1 R_{1,MRO} + D_2 R_{2,MRO} + \ldots + D_i R_{i,MRO}}{D}$$

SECTIONS 2.1 TO 2.6

CALCULATION OF TRANSACTIONS

Monthly transactions are calculated from monthly differences in outstanding amounts adjusted for reclassifications, other revaluations, exchange rate variations and any other changes which do not arise from transactions.

If L_t represents the outstanding amount at the end of month t, C_t^M the reclassification adjustment in month t, E_t^M the exchange rate adjustment and V_t^M the other revaluation adjustments, the transactions F_t^M in month t are defined as:

$$\text{d)} \quad F_t^M = (L_t - L_{t-1}) - C_t^M - E_t^M - V_t^M$$

Similarly, the quarterly transactions F_t^Q for the quarter ending in month t are defined as:

$$\text{e)} \quad F_t^Q = (L_t - L_{t-3}) - C_t^Q - E_t^Q - V_t^Q$$

where L_{t-3} is the amount outstanding at the end of month t-3 (the end of the previous quarter) and, for example, C_t^Q is the reclassification adjustment in the quarter ending in month t.

For those quarterly series for which monthly observations are now available (see below), the quarterly transactions can be derived as the sum of the three monthly transactions in the quarter.

CALCULATION OF GROWTH RATES FOR MONTHLY SERIES

Growth rates can be calculated from transactions or from the index of adjusted outstanding amounts. If F_t^M and L_t are defined as above, the index I_t of adjusted outstanding amounts in month t is defined as:

$$\text{f)} \quad I_t = I_{t-1} \times \left(1 + \frac{F_t^M}{L_{t-1}}\right)$$

The base of the index (for the non-seasonally adjusted series) is currently set as December 2008 = 100. Time series for the index of adjusted outstanding amounts are available on the ECB's website (www.ecb.europa.eu) in the "Monetary and financial statistics" sub-section of the "Statistics" section.

The annual growth rate a_t for month t – i.e. the change in the 12 months ending in month t – can be calculated using either of the following two formulae:

$$\text{g)} \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{11} \left(1 + F^M_{t-i} / L_{t-1-i} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

$$\text{h)} \quad a_t = \left(I_t / I_{t-12} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Unless otherwise indicated, the annual growth rates refer to the end of the indicated period. For example, the annual percentage change for the year 2002 is calculated in h) by dividing the index for December 2002 by the index for December 2001.

Growth rates for intra-annual periods can be derived by adapting formula h). For example, the month-on-month growth rate a^M_t can be calculated as:

$$\text{i)} \quad a^M_t = \left(I_t / I_{t-1} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Finally, the three-month moving average (centred) for the annual growth rate of M3 is obtained as $(a_{t+1} + a_t + a_{t-1})/3$, where a_t is defined as in g) or h) above.

CALCULATION OF GROWTH RATES FOR QUARTERLY SERIES

If F^Q_t and L_{t-3} are defined as above, the index I_t of adjusted outstanding amounts for the quarter ending in month t is defined as:

$$\text{j)} \quad I_t = I_{t-3} \times \left(1 + \frac{F^Q_t}{L_{t-3}} \right)$$

The annual growth rate in the four quarters ending in month t (i.e. a_t) can be calculated using formula h).

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE EURO AREA MONETARY STATISTICS [1]

The approach used is based on multiplicative decomposition using X-12-ARIMA.[2] The seasonal adjustment may include a day-of-the-week adjustment, and for some series it is carried out indirectly by means of a linear combination of components. This is the case for M3, which is derived by aggregating the seasonally adjusted series for M1, M2 less M1, and M3 less M2.

The seasonal adjustment procedures are first applied to the index of adjusted outstanding amounts.[3] The resulting estimates of seasonal factors are then applied to the levels and to the adjustments arising from reclassifications and revaluations, in turn yielding seasonally adjusted transactions. Seasonal (and trading day) factors are revised at annual intervals or as required.

1 For details, see "Seasonal adjustment of monetary aggregates and HICP for the euro area", ECB (August 2000) and the "Monetary and financial statistics" sub-section of the "Statistics" section of the ECB's website (www.ecb.europa.eu).

2 For details, see Findley, D., Monsell, B., Bell, W., Otto, M. and Chen, B. C. (1998), "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program", Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, 16, 2, pp.127-152, or "X-12-ARIMA Reference Manual", Time Series Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
For internal purposes, the model-based approach of TRAMO-SEATS is also used. For details of TRAMO-SEATS, see Gomez, V. and Maravall, A. (1996), "Programs TRAMO and SEATS: Instructions for the User", Banco de España, Working Paper No 9628, Madrid.

3 It follows that for the seasonally adjusted series, the level of the index for the base period (i.e. December 2008) generally differs from 100, reflecting the seasonality of that month.

SECTIONS 3.1 TO 3.5

EQUALITY OF USES AND RESOURCES

In Section 3.1 the data conform to a basic accounting identity. For non-financial transactions, total uses equal total resources for each transaction category. This accounting identity is also reflected in the financial account – i.e. for each financial instrument category, total transactions in financial assets equal total transactions in liabilities. In the other changes in assets account and the financial balance sheets, total financial assets equal total liabilities for each financial instrument category, with the exception of monetary gold and special drawing rights, which are by definition not a liability of any sector.

CALCULATION OF BALANCING ITEMS

The balancing items at the end of each account in Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 are computed as follows.

The trade balance equals euro area imports minus exports vis-à-vis the rest of the world for goods and services.

Net operating surplus and mixed income is defined for resident sectors only and is calculated as gross value added (gross domestic product at market prices for the euro area) minus compensation of employees (uses) minus other taxes less subsidies on production (uses) minus consumption of fixed capital (uses).

Net national income is defined for resident sectors only and is computed as net operating surplus and mixed income plus compensation of employees (resources) plus taxes less subsidies on production (resources) plus net property income (resources minus uses).

Net disposable income is also defined only for resident sectors and equals net national income plus net current taxes on income and wealth (resources minus uses) plus net social contributions (resources minus uses) plus net social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources minus uses) plus net other current transfers (resources minus uses).

Net saving is defined for resident sectors and is calculated as net disposable income plus the net adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves (resources minus uses) minus final consumption expenditure (uses). For the rest of the world, the current external account is compiled as the trade balance plus all net income (resources minus uses).

Net lending/net borrowing is computed from the capital account as net saving plus net capital transfers (resources minus uses) minus gross capital formation (uses) minus acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets (uses) plus consumption of fixed capital (resources). It can also be calculated in the financial account as total transactions in financial assets minus total transactions in liabilities (also known as changes in net financial worth (wealth) due to transactions). For the household and non-financial corporation sectors, there is a statistical discrepancy between the balancing items computed from the capital account and the financial account.

Changes in net financial worth (wealth) due to transactions are computed as total transactions in financial assets minus total transactions in liabilities, whereas other changes in net financial worth (wealth) are calculated as (total) other changes in financial assets minus (total) other changes in liabilities.

Net financial worth (wealth) is calculated as total financial assets minus total liabilities, whereas changes in net financial worth (wealth) are equal to the sum of changes in net financial worth (wealth) due to transactions (lending/net borrowing from the financial account) and other changes in net financial worth (wealth).

Changes in net worth (wealth) are calculated as changes in net worth (wealth) due to savings and capital transfers plus other changes in net financial worth (wealth) and other changes in non-financial assets.

The net worth (wealth) of households is calculated as the sum of the non-financial assets and net financial worth (wealth) of households.

SECTIONS 4.3 AND 4.4

CALCULATION OF GROWTH RATES FOR DEBT SECURITIES AND QUOTED SHARES

Growth rates are calculated on the basis of financial transactions and therefore exclude reclassifications, revaluations, exchange rate variations and any other changes which do not arise from transactions. They can be calculated from transactions or from the index of notional stocks. If N_t^M represents the transactions (net issues) in month t and L_t the level outstanding at the end of month t, the index I_t of notional stocks in month t is defined as:

$$\text{k)} \quad I_t = I_{t-1} \times \left(1 + \frac{N_t}{L_{t-1}}\right)$$

As a base, the index is set equal to 100 in December 2008. The growth rate a_t for month t, corresponding to the change in the 12 months ending in month t, can be calculated using either of the following two formulae:

$$\text{l)} \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{11}\left(1 + N_{t-i}^M / L_{t-1-i}\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

$$\text{m)} \quad a_t = \left(I_t / I_{t-12} - 1\right) \times 100$$

The method used to calculate the growth rates for securities other than shares is the same as that used for the monetary aggregates, the only difference being that an "N" is used instead of an "F". This is to show that the method used to obtain "net issues" for securities issues statistics differs from that used to calculate equivalent "transactions" for the monetary aggregates.

The average growth rate for the quarter ending in month t is calculated as:

$$\text{n)} \quad \left(\frac{0.5I_t + \sum_{i=1}^{2} I_{t-i} + 0.5I_{t-3}}{0.5I_{t-12} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} I_{t-i-12} + 0.5I_{t-15}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

where I_t is the index of notional stocks as at month t. Likewise, for the year ending in month t, the average growth rate is calculated as:

$$\text{o)} \quad \left(\frac{0.5I_t + \sum_{i=1}^{11} I_{t-i} + 0.5I_{t-12}}{0.5I_{t-12} + \sum_{i=1}^{11} I_{t-i-12} + 0.5I_{t-24}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

The calculation formula used for Section 4.3 is also used for Section 4.4 and is likewise based on that used for the monetary aggregates. Section 4.4 is based on market values, and the calculations are based on financial transactions, which exclude reclassifications, revaluations and any other changes that do not arise from transactions. Exchange rate variations are not included, as all quoted shares covered are denominated in euro.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF SECURITIES ISSUES STATISTICS [4]

The approach used is based on multiplicative decomposition using X-12-ARIMA. The seasonal adjustment of total securities issues is carried out indirectly by means of a linear combination of sector and maturity component breakdowns.

The seasonal adjustment procedures are applied to the index of notional stocks. The resulting estimates of seasonal factors are then applied to the outstanding amounts, from which seasonally

4 For details, see "Seasonal adjustment of monetary aggregates and HICP for the euro area", ECB (August 2000) and the "Monetary and financial statistics" sub-section of the "Statistics" section of the ECB's website (www.ecb.europa.eu).

adjusted net issues are derived. Seasonal factors are revised at annual intervals or as required.

As in formulae l) and m), the growth rate a_t for month t, corresponding to the change in the six months ending in month t, can be calculated using either of the following two formulae:

$$\text{p)} \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{5} \left(1 + N_{t-i}^{M} / L_{t-1-i} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

$$\text{q)} \quad a_t = \left(I_t / I_{t-6} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

TABLE 1 IN SECTION 5.1

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE HICP[4]

The approach used is based on multiplicative decomposition using X-12-ARIMA (see footnote 2 on page S78). The seasonal adjustment of the overall HICP for the euro area is carried out indirectly by aggregating the seasonally adjusted euro area series for processed food, unprocessed food, industrial goods excluding energy, and services. Energy is added without adjustment, since there is no statistical evidence of seasonality. Seasonal factors are revised at annual intervals or as required.

TABLE 2 IN SECTION 7.1

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT

The approach used is based on multiplicative decomposition, using X-12-ARIMA or TRAMO-SEATS depending on the item. The raw data for goods, services, income and current transfers are pre-adjusted in order to take into account significant working day effects. The working day adjustment for goods and services takes account of national public holidays. The seasonal adjustment of these items is carried out using these pre-adjusted series. The seasonal adjustment of the total current account is carried out by aggregating the seasonally adjusted euro area series for goods, services, income and current transfers. Seasonal (and trading day) factors are revised at biannual intervals or as required.

SECTION 7.3

CALCULATION OF GROWTH RATES FOR THE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL SERIES

The annual growth rate for quarter t is calculated on the basis of quarterly transactions (F_t) and positions (L_t) as follows:

$$\text{r)} \quad a_t = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{5} \left(1 + N_{t-i}^{M} / L_{t-1-i} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

The growth rate for the annual series is equal to the growth rate in the last quarter of the year.

GENERAL NOTES

The "Euro area statistics" section of the Monthly Bulletin focuses on statistics for the euro area as a whole. More detailed and longer runs of data, with further explanatory notes, are available in the "Statistics" section of the ECB's website (www.ecb.europa.eu). This allows user-friendly access to data via the ECB's Statistical Data Warehouse (http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu), which includes search and download facilities. Further services available in the "Data services" sub-section include subscriptions to different datasets and a repository of compressed Comma Separated Value (CSV) files. For further information, please contact us at: statistics@ecb.europa.eu.

In general, the cut-off date for the statistics included in the Monthly Bulletin is the day preceding the Governing Council of the ECB's first meeting of the month. For this issue, the cut-off date was 3 August 2011.

Unless otherwise indicated, all data series including observations for 2011 relate to the "Euro 17" (i.e. the euro area including Estonia) for the whole time series. For interest rates, monetary statistics, the HICP and reserve assets (and, for consistency reasons, the components and counterparts of M3 and the components of the HICP), euro area statistical series take into account the changing composition of the euro area.

The composition of the euro area has changed a number of times over the years. When the euro was introduced in 1999, the euro area comprised the following 11 countries (the Euro 11): Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Greece then joined in 2001, forming the Euro 12. Slovenia joined in 2007, forming the Euro 13; Cyprus and Malta joined in 2008, forming the Euro 15; and Slovakia joined in 2009, forming the Euro 16. Finally, Estonia joined in 2011, bringing the number of euro area countries to 17.

EURO AREA SERIES WITH A FIXED COMPOSITION

Aggregated statistical series for fixed compositions of the euro area relate to a given fixed composition for the whole time series, regardless of the composition at the time to which the statistics relate. For example, aggregated series are calculated for the Euro 17 (i.e. aggregating the data of all 17 countries currently in the euro area) for all years, despite the fact that the euro area has only had this composition since 1 January 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, the ECB's Monthly Bulletin provides statistical series for the current composition.

EURO AREA SERIES WITH A CHANGING COMPOSITION

Aggregated statistical series with a changing composition take into account the composition of the euro area at the time to which the statistics relate. For example, euro area statistical series with a changing composition aggregate the data of the Euro 11 for the period up to the end of 2000, the Euro 12 for the period from 2001 to the end of 2006, and so on. With this approach, each individual statistical series covers all of the various compositions of the euro area.

For the HICP, as well as monetary aggregates and their counterparts, annual rates of change are compiled from chain-linked indices, with joining countries' series linked to the euro area series in the December index. Thus, if a country joins the euro area in January of a given year, annual rates of change relate to the previous composition of the euro area up to and including December of the previous year, and the enlarged composition of the euro area thereafter. Percentage changes are calculated on the basis of a chain-linked index, taking account of the changing composition of the euro area. Absolute changes for monetary aggregates

and their counterparts (transactions) refer to the composition of the euro area at the time to which the statistics relate.

Given that the composition of the European currency unit (ECU) does not coincide with the former currencies of the countries that have adopted the single currency, pre-1999 amounts originally expressed in the participating currencies and converted into ECU at current ECU exchange rates are affected by movements in the currencies of EU Member States that have not adopted the euro. To avoid this effect on the monetary statistics, pre-1999 data [1] are expressed in units converted from national currencies at the irrevocable euro exchange rates established on 31 December 1998. Unless otherwise indicated, price and cost statistics before 1999 are based on data expressed in national currency terms.

Methods of aggregation and/or consolidation (including cross-country consolidation) have been used where appropriate.

Recent data are often provisional and may be revised. Discrepancies between totals and their components may arise from rounding.

The group "Other EU Member States" comprises Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

In most cases, the terminology used within the tables follows international standards, such as those contained in the European System of Accounts 1995 and the IMF Balance of Payments Manual. Transactions refer to voluntary exchanges (measured directly or derived), while flows also encompass changes in outstanding amounts owing to price and exchange rate changes, write-offs and other changes.

In the tables, the wording "up to (x) years" means "up to and including (x) years".

OVERVIEW

Developments in key indicators for the euro area are summarised in an overview table.

MONETARY POLICY STATISTICS

Section 1.4 shows statistics on minimum reserve and liquidity factors. Maintenance periods for minimum reserve requirements start every month on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation (MRO) following the Governing Council meeting for which the monthly assessment of the monetary policy stance is scheduled. They end on the day preceding the corresponding settlement day in the following month. Annual/quarterly observations refer to averages for the last reserve maintenance period of the year/quarter.

Table 1 in Section 1.4 shows the components of the reserve base of credit institutions subject to reserve requirements. Liabilities vis-à-vis other credit institutions subject to the ESCB's minimum reserve system, the ECB and participating national central banks are excluded from the reserve base. When a credit institution cannot provide evidence of the amount of its issues of debt securities with a maturity of up to two years which are held by the institutions mentioned above, it may deduct a certain percentage of these liabilities from its reserve base. The percentage used to calculate the reserve base was 10% until November 1999 and has been 30% since that date.

Table 2 in Section 1.4 contains average data for completed maintenance periods. First, the reserve requirement of each individual credit institution is calculated by applying the

1 Data on monetary statistics in Sections 2.1 to 2.8 are available for periods prior to January 1999 on the ECB's website (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/services/downloads/html/index.en.html) and in the SDW (http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=2018811).

reserve ratios for the corresponding categories of liability to the eligible liabilities, using the balance sheet data from the end of each calendar month. Subsequently, each credit institution deducts from this figure a lump-sum allowance of €100,000. The resulting required reserves are then aggregated at the euro area level (column 1). Current account holdings (column 2) are the aggregate average daily current account holdings of credit institutions, including those that serve to fulfil reserve requirements. Excess reserves (column 3) are the average current account holdings over the maintenance period in excess of the required reserves. Deficiencies (column 4) are defined as the average shortfalls of current account holdings from required reserves over the maintenance period, computed on the basis of those credit institutions that have not fulfilled their reserve requirements. The interest rate on minimum reserves (column 5) is equal to the average, over the maintenance period, of the ECB's rate (weighted according to the number of calendar days) on the Eurosystem's MROs (see Section 1.3).

Table 3 in Section 1.4 shows the banking system's liquidity position, which is defined as euro area credit institutions' current account holdings with the Eurosystem in euro. All amounts are derived from the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem. Other liquidity-absorbing operations (column 7) exclude the issuance of debt certificates initiated by NCBs in Stage Two of EMU. Net other factors (column 10) represent the netted remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem. Credit institutions' current accounts (column 11) are equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors (columns 1 to 5) and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors (columns 6 to 10). Base money (column 12) is calculated as the sum of the deposit facility (column 6), banknotes in circulation (column 8) and credit institutions' current account holdings (column 11).

MONEY, BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Chapter 2 shows balance sheet statistics for MFIs and other financial corporations. Other financial corporations comprise investment funds (other than money market funds, which are part of the MFI sector), financial vehicle corporations, insurance corporations and pension funds.

Section 2.1 shows the aggregated balance sheet of the MFI sector, i.e. the sum of the harmonised balance sheets of all MFIs resident in the euro area. MFIs comprise central banks, credit institutions as defined under EU law, money market funds and other institutions whose business it is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credit and/or make investments in securities. A complete list of MFIs is published on the ECB's website.

Section 2.2 shows the consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector, which is obtained by netting the aggregated balance sheet positions of MFIs in the euro area. Owing to a small amount of heterogeneity in recording practices, the sum of the inter-MFI positions is not necessarily zero; the balance is shown in column 10 of the liabilities side of Section 2.2. Section 2.3 sets out the euro area monetary aggregates and counterparts. These are derived from the consolidated MFI balance sheet and include positions of non-MFIs resident in the euro area held with MFIs resident in the euro area; they also take account of some monetary assets/liabilities of central government. Statistics on monetary aggregates and counterparts are adjusted for seasonal and trading day effects. The external liabilities item in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 shows the holdings by non-euro area residents of: (i) shares/units issued by money market funds located in the euro area; and (ii) debt securities issued with a maturity of up

to two years by MFIs located in the euro area. In Section 2.3, however, these holdings are excluded from the monetary aggregates and contribute to the item "net external assets".

Section 2.4 provides analysis, broken down by sector, type and original maturity, of loans granted by MFIs other than the Eurosystem (i.e. the banking system) resident in the euro area. Section 2.5 provides analysis, broken down by sector and instrument, of deposits held with the euro area banking system. Section 2.6 shows the securities held by the euro area banking system, broken down by type of issuer. Section 2.7 shows a quarterly currency breakdown for selected MFI balance sheet items.

Sections 2.2 to 2.6 also provide growth rates based on those transactions in the form of annual percentage changes.

Since 1 January 1999 statistical information has been collected and compiled on the basis of various ECB regulations concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institution sector. Since July 2010 this has been carried out on the basis of Regulation ECB/2008/32[2]. Detailed sector definitions are set out in the third edition of the "Monetary financial institutions and markets statistics sector manual – Guidance for the statistical classification of customers" (ECB, March 2007).

Section 2.8 shows outstanding amounts and transactions on the balance sheet of euro area investment funds (other than money market funds, which are included in the MFI balance sheet statistics). An investment fund is a collective investment undertaking that invests capital raised from the public in financial and/or non-financial assets. A complete list of euro area investment funds is published on the ECB's website. The balance sheet is aggregated, so investment funds' assets include their holdings of shares/units issued by other investment funds. Shares/units issued by investment funds are also broken down by investment policy (i.e. into bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds) and by type (i.e. into open-end funds and closed-end funds). Section 2.9 provides further details on the main types of asset held by euro area investment funds. This section contains a geographical breakdown of the issuers of securities held by investment funds, as well as breaking issuers down by economic sector where they are resident in the euro area.

Since December 2008 harmonised statistical information has been collected and compiled on the basis of Regulation ECB/2007/8[3] concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds. Further information on these investment fund statistics can be found in the "Manual on investment fund statistics" (ECB, May 2009).

Section 2.10 shows the aggregated balance sheet of financial vehicle corporations (FVCs) resident in the euro area. FVCs are entities which are set up in order to carry out securitisation transactions. Securitisation generally involves the transfer of an asset or pool of assets to an FVC, with such assets reported on the FVC's balance sheet as securitised loans, securities other than shares, or other securitised assets. Alternatively, the credit risk relating to an asset or pool of assets may be transferred to an FVC through credit default swaps, guarantees or other such mechanisms. Collateral held by the FVC against these exposures is typically a deposit held with an MFI or invested in securities other than shares. FVCs typically securitise loans which have been originated by the MFI sector. FVCs must report such loans on their statistical balance sheet, regardless of whether the relevant accounting rules allow the MFI to derecognise the loans. Data on loans which are securitised by FVCs but remain on the balance sheet of the relevant MFI (and thus remain in the MFI statistics) are provided separately. These quarterly data are collected under Regulation ECB/2008/30[4] as of December 2009.

2 OJ L 15, 20.01.2009, p. 14.
3 OJ L 211, 11.08.2007, p. 8.
4 OJ L 15, 20.01.2009, p. 1.

Section 2.11 shows the aggregated balance sheet of insurance corporations and pension funds resident in the euro area. Insurance corporations cover both the insurance and reinsurance sectors, while pension funds include entities which have autonomy in terms of decision-making and keep a complete set of accounts (i.e. autonomous pension funds). This section also contains a geographical and sectoral breakdown of issuing counterparties for securities other than shares held by insurance corporations and pension funds.

EURO AREA ACCOUNTS

Section 3.1 shows quarterly integrated euro area accounts data, which provide comprehensive information on the economic activities of households (including non-profit institutions serving households), non-financial corporations, financial corporations and general government, as well as on the interaction between these sectors and both the euro area and the rest of the world. Non-seasonally adjusted data at current prices are displayed for the last available quarter, following a simplified sequence of accounts in accordance with the methodological framework of the European System of Accounts 1995.

In short, the sequence of accounts (transactions) comprises: (1) the generation of income account, which shows how production activity translates into various categories of income; (2) the allocation of primary income account, which records receipts and expenses relating to various forms of property income (for the economy as a whole; the balancing item of the primary income account is national income); (3) the secondary distribution of income account, which shows how the national income of an institutional sector changes because of current transfers; (4) the use of income account, which shows how disposable income is spent on consumption or saved; (5) the capital account, which shows how savings and net capital transfers are spent in the acquisition of non-financial assets (the balancing item of the capital account is net lending/net borrowing); and (6) the financial account, which records the net acquisitions of financial assets and the net incurrence of liabilities. As each non-financial transaction is mirrored by a financial transaction, the balancing item of the financial account conceptually also equals net lending/net borrowing as calculated from the capital account.

In addition, opening and closing financial balance sheets are presented, which provide a picture of the financial wealth of each individual sector at a given point in time. Finally, other changes in financial assets and liabilities (e.g. those resulting from the impact of changes in asset prices) are also shown.

The sectoral coverage of the financial account and the financial balance sheets is more detailed for the financial corporation sector, which is broken down into MFIs, other financial intermediaries (including financial auxiliaries), and insurance corporations and pension funds.

Section 3.2 shows four-quarter cumulated flows (transactions) for the "non-financial accounts" of the euro area (i.e. accounts (1) to (5) above), also following the simplified sequence of accounts.

Section 3.3 shows four-quarter cumulated flows (transactions and other changes) for households' income, expenditure and accumulation accounts, as well as outstanding amounts in the financial and non-financial balance sheet accounts, presenting data in a more analytical manner. Sector-specific transactions and balancing items are arranged in a way that more clearly depicts the financing and investment decisions of households, while respecting the accounting identities presented in Sections 3.1 and 3.2.

Section 3.4 displays four-quarter cumulated flows (transactions) for non-financial corporations' income and accumulation accounts, as well as outstanding amounts for the financial balance sheet accounts, presenting data in a more analytical manner.

Section 3.5 shows four-quarter cumulated financial flows (transactions and other changes) and outstanding amounts for the financial balance sheets of insurance corporations and pension funds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

The series on financial market statistics for the euro area cover those EU Member States that had adopted the euro at the time to which the statistics relate (i.e. a changing composition), with the exception of statistics on securities issues (Sections 4.1 to 4.4), which relate to the Euro 16 for the whole time series (i.e. a fixed composition).

Statistics on securities other than shares and statistics on quoted shares (Sections 4.1 to 4.4) are produced by the ECB using data from the ESCB and the BIS. Section 4.5 presents MFI interest rates on euro-denominated deposits from and loans to euro area residents. Statistics on money market interest rates, long-term government bond yields and stock market indices (Sections 4.6 to 4.8) are produced by the ECB using data from wire services.

Statistics on securities issues cover: (i) securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives; and (ii) quoted shares. The former are presented in Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, while the latter are presented in Section 4.4. Debt securities are broken down into short-term and long-term securities. "Short-term" means securities with an original maturity of one year or less (in exceptional cases, two years or less). Securities with (i) a longer maturity, (ii) optional maturity dates, the latest of which is more than one year away, or (iii) indefinite maturity dates are classified as "long-term". Long-term debt securities issued by euro area residents are broken down further into fixed and variable rate issues. Fixed rate issues consist of issues where the coupon rate does not change during the life of the issue. Variable rate issues comprise all issues where the coupon is periodically refixed with reference to an independent interest rate or index. The euro-denominated securities indicated in Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 also include items expressed in national denominations of the euro.

Section 4.1 shows securities other than shares, broken down by original maturity, residency of the issuer and currency. It presents outstanding amounts, gross issues and net issues of securities other than shares, broken down into: (i) issues denominated in euro and issues in all currencies; (ii) issues by euro area residents and total issues; and (iii) total and long-term maturities. Net issues differ from the changes in outstanding amounts owing to valuation changes, reclassifications and other adjustments. This section also presents seasonally adjusted statistics, including six-month annualised seasonally adjusted growth rates for total and long-term debt securities. Seasonally adjusted data are derived from the index of notional stocks, from which the seasonal effects have been removed. See the Technical Notes for details.

Section 4.2 contains a sectoral breakdown of outstanding amounts, gross issues and net issues for issuers resident in the euro area in line with the ESA 95. The ECB is included in the Eurosystem.

The total outstanding amounts for total and long-term debt securities in column 1 of Table 1 in Section 4.2 correspond to the data on outstanding amounts for total and long-term debt securities issued by euro area residents in column 7 of Section 4.1. The outstanding amounts for total and long-term debt securities issued by MFIs in column 2 of Table 1 in Section 4.2 are broadly comparable with the data on debt securities issued on the liabilities side of the aggregated MFI balance sheet in column 8 of Table 2 in Section 2.1. The total net issues for total debt securities in column 1 of Table 2 in Section 4.2 correspond to the data on total net issues by euro area residents in column 9 of Section 4.1. The residual difference between long-term debt securities and total fixed and variable rate long-term debt securities in Table 1 of Section 4.2 consists of zero coupon bonds and revaluation effects.

Section 4.3 shows seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted growth rates for debt securities issued by euro area residents (broken down by maturity, type of instrument, sector of the issuer and currency), which are based on financial transactions that occur when an institutional unit incurs or redeems liabilities. The growth rates therefore exclude reclassifications, revaluations, exchange rate variations and any other changes that do not arise from transactions. The seasonally adjusted growth rates have been annualised for presentational purposes. See the Technical Notes for details.

Columns 1, 4, 6 and 8 in Table 1 of Section 4.4 show the outstanding amounts of quoted shares issued by euro area residents broken down by issuing sector. The monthly data for quoted shares issued by non-financial corporations correspond to the quarterly series shown in Section 3.4 (financial balance sheet; quoted shares).

Columns 3, 5, 7 and 9 in Table 1 of Section 4.4 show annual growth rates for quoted shares issued by euro area residents (broken down by the sector of the issuer), which are based on financial transactions that occur when an issuer issues or redeems shares for cash, excluding investments in the issuer's own shares. The calculation of annual growth rates excludes reclassifications, revaluations and any other changes that do not arise from transactions.

Section 4.5 presents statistics on all the interest rates that MFIs resident in the euro area apply to euro-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the euro area. Euro area MFI interest rates are calculated as a weighted average (by corresponding business volume) of the euro area countries' interest rates for each category.

MFI interest rate statistics are broken down by type of business coverage, sector, instrument category and maturity, period of notice or initial period of interest rate fixation. These MFI interest rate statistics replaced the ten transitional statistical series on euro area retail interest rates that had been published in the Monthly Bulletin as of January 1999.

Section 4.6 presents money market interest rates for the euro area, the United States and Japan. For the euro area, a broad spectrum of money market interest rates is covered, ranging from interest rates on overnight deposits to those on twelve-month deposits. Before January 1999, synthetic euro area interest rates were calculated on the basis of national rates weighted by GDP. With the exception of the overnight rate prior to January 1999, monthly, quarterly and yearly values are period averages. Overnight deposits are represented by end-of-period interbank deposit bid rates up to and including December 1998 and period averages for the euro overnight index average (EONIA) thereafter. As of January 1999, euro area interest rates on one, three, six and twelve-month deposits are euro interbank offered rates (EURIBOR); prior to that date, they are London interbank offered rates (LIBOR) where available. For the United States and Japan, interest rates on three-month deposits are represented by LIBOR.

Section 4.7 shows end-of-period rates estimated from nominal spot yield curves based on AAA-rated euro-denominated bonds issued by euro area central governments. The yield curves are estimated using the Svensson model[5]. Spreads between the ten-year rates and the three-month and two-year rates are also released. Additional yield curves (daily releases, including charts and tables) and the corresponding methodological information are available at: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money/yc/html/index.en.html. Daily data can also be downloaded.

Section 4.8 shows stock market indices for the euro area, the United States and Japan.

5 Svensson, L.E., "Estimating and Interpreting Forward Interest Rates: Sweden 1992-1994", *CEPR Discussion Papers*, No 1051. Centre for Economic Policy Research, London, 1994.

PRICES, OUTPUT, DEMAND AND LABOUR MARKETS

Most of the data described in this section are produced by the European Commission (mainly Eurostat) and national statistical authorities. Euro area results are obtained by aggregating data for individual countries. As far as possible, the data are harmonised and comparable. Statistics on labour costs indices, GDP and expenditure components, value added by economic activity, industrial production, retail sales passenger car registrations and employment in terms of hours worked are working day-adjusted.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the euro area (Table 1 in Section 5.1) is available from 1995 onwards. It is based on national HICPs, which follow the same methodology in all euro area countries. The breakdown into goods and services components is derived from the classification of individual consumption by purpose (Coicop/HICP). The HICP covers monetary expenditure by households on final consumption in the economic territory of the euro area. The table includes seasonally adjusted HICP data and experimental HICP-based estimates of administered prices, which are compiled by the ECB.

Industrial producer prices (Table 2 in Section 5.1), industrial production, industrial new orders, industrial turnover and retail sales (Section 5.2) are covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics[6]. Since January 2009 the revised classification of economic activities (NACE Revision 2), as covered by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90, as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains[7], has been applied in the production of short-term statistics. The breakdown by end use of product for industrial producer prices and industrial production is the harmonised sub-division of industry excluding construction (NACE Revision 2, sections B to E) into Main Industrial Groupings (MIGs) as defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 656/2007 of 14 June 2007[8]. Industrial producer prices reflect the ex-factory gate prices of producers. They include indirect taxes except VAT and other deductible taxes. Industrial production reflects the value added of the industries concerned.

The two non-energy commodity price indices shown in Table 3 in Section 5.1 are compiled with the same commodity coverage, but using two different weighting schemes: one based on the respective commodity imports of the euro area (columns 2-4), and the other (columns 5-7) based on estimated euro area domestic demand, or "use", taking into account information on imports, exports and the domestic production of each commodity (ignoring, for the sake of simplicity, inventories, which are assumed to be relatively stable over the observed period). The import-weighted commodity price index is appropriate for analysing external developments, while the use-weighted index is suitable for the specific purpose of analysing international commodity price pressures on euro area inflation. The use-weighted commodity price indices are experimental data. For more details as regards the compilation of the ECB commodity price indices, see Box 1 in the December 2008 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

The labour cost indices (Table 5 in Section 5.1) measure the changes in labour costs per hour worked in industry (including construction) and market services. Their methodology is laid down in Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 concerning the labour cost index[9] and in the implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1216/2003 of 7 July 2003[10]. A breakdown of the labour cost indices for the euro area is available by labour cost component (wages and salaries, and employers' social

6 OJ L 162, 5.6.1998, p. 1.
7 OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
8 OJ L 155, 15.6.2007, p. 3.
9 OJ L 69, 13.3.2003, p. 1.
10 OJ L 169, 8.7.2003, p. 37.

contributions plus employment-related taxes paid by the employer less subsidies received by the employer) and by economic activity. The ECB calculates the indicator of negotiated wages (memo item in Table 3 of Section 5.1) on the basis of non-harmonised, national-definition data.

Unit labour cost components (Table 4 in Section 5.1), GDP and its components (Tables 1 and 2 in Section 5.2), GDP deflators (Table 3 in Section 5.1) and employment statistics (Tables 1, 2 and 3 in Section 5.3) are derived from the ESA 95 quarterly national accounts.

Industrial new orders (Table 4 in Section 5.2) measure the orders received during the reference period and cover industries working mainly on the basis of orders – in particular the textile, pulp and paper, chemical, metal, capital goods and durable consumer goods industries. The data are calculated on the basis of current prices.

Indices for turnover in industry and for the retail trade (Table 4 in Section 5.2) measure the turnover, including all duties and taxes (with the exception of VAT), invoiced during the reference period. Retail trade turnover covers all retail trade (excluding sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles), except automotive fuel. New passenger car registrations cover registrations of both private and commercial passenger cars.

Qualitative business and consumer survey data (Table 5 in Section 5.2) draw on the European Commission Business and Consumer Surveys.

Unemployment rates (Table 4 in Section 5.3) conform to International Labour Organization guidelines. They refer to persons actively seeking work as a share of the labour force, using harmonised criteria and definitions. The labour force estimates underlying the unemployment rate are different from the sum of the employment and unemployment levels published in Section 5.3.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Sections 6.1 to 6.5 show the general government fiscal position in the euro area. The data are mainly consolidated and are based on the ESA 95 methodology. The annual euro area aggregates in Sections 6.1 to 6.3 are compiled by the ECB on the basis of harmonised data provided by the NCBs, which are regularly updated. The deficit and debt data for the euro area countries may therefore differ from those used by the European Commission within the excessive deficit procedure. The quarterly euro area aggregates in Sections 6.4 and 6.5 are compiled by the ECB on the basis of Eurostat and national data.

Section 6.1 presents annual figures on general government revenue and expenditure on the basis of definitions laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000[11] amending the ESA 95. Section 6.2 shows details of general government gross consolidated debt at nominal value in line with the Treaty provisions on the excessive deficit procedure. Sections 6.1 and 6.2 include summary data for the individual euro area countries owing to their importance within the framework of the Stability and Growth Pact. The deficits/surpluses presented for the individual euro area countries correspond to excessive deficit procedure B.9, as defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 as regards references to the ESA 95. Section 6.3 presents changes in general government debt. The difference between the change in the government debt and the government deficit – the deficit-debt adjustment – is mainly explained by government transactions in financial assets and by foreign exchange valuation effects. Section 6.4 presents quarterly figures on general government revenue and expenditure on the basis of definitions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

11 OJ L 172, 12.7.2000, p. 3.

10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government[12]. Section 6.5 presents quarterly figures on gross consolidated government debt, the deficit-debt adjustment and the government borrowing requirement. These figures are compiled using data provided by the Member States under Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 222/2004 and data provided by the NCBs.

EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS AND POSITIONS

The concepts and definitions used in balance of payments and international investment position (i.i.p.) statistics (Sections 7.1 to 7.4) are generally in line with the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition, October 1993), the ECB Guideline of 16 July 2004 on the statistical reporting requirements of the ECB (ECB/2004/15)[13] and the amending ECB Guideline of 31 May 2007 (ECB/2007/3)[14]. Additional information regarding the methodologies and sources used in the euro area b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics can be found in the ECB publication entitled "European Union balance of payments/international investment position statistical methods" (May 2007) and in the reports of the Task Force on Portfolio Investment Collection Systems (June 2002), the Task Force on Portfolio Investment Income (August 2003) and the Task Force on Foreign Direct Investment (March 2004), all of which can be downloaded from the ECB's website. In addition, a report by the ECB/European Commission (Eurostat) Task Force on Quality looking at balance of payments and international investment position statistics (June 2004) is available on the website of the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (www.cmfb.org). The annual quality report on the euro area b.o.p./i.i.p., which is based on the Task Force's recommendations and follows the basic principles of the ECB Statistics Quality Framework published in April 2008, is available on the ECB's website.

The tables in Sections 7.1 and 7.4 follow the sign convention in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual – i.e. surpluses in the current account and the capital account have a plus sign, while in the financial account a plus sign denotes an increase in liabilities or a decrease in assets. In the tables in Section 7.2, both credit and debit transactions are presented with a plus sign. Furthermore, as of the February 2008 issue of the Monthly Bulletin, the tables in Section 7.3 have been restructured in order to allow the data on the balance of payments, the international investment position and related growth rates to be presented together; in the new tables, transactions in assets and liabilities that correspond to increases in positions are shown with a plus sign.

The euro area b.o.p. is compiled by the ECB. Recent monthly figures should be regarded as provisional. Data are revised when figures for the following month and/or the detailed quarterly b.o.p. are published. Earlier data are revised periodically or as a result of methodological changes in the compilation of the source data.

Table 1 in Section 7.2 also contains seasonally adjusted data for the current account. Where appropriate, the adjustment also covers working day, leap year and/or Easter-related effects. Table 3 in Section 7.2 and Table 9 in Section 7.3 present a breakdown of the euro area b.o.p. and i.i.p. vis-à-vis major partner countries, both individually and as a group, distinguishing between EU Member States outside the euro area and countries or areas outside the European Union. The breakdown also shows transactions and positions vis-à-vis EU institutions (which, with the exception of the ECB, are considered to be outside the euro area for statistical purposes, regardless of their physical location) and, for some purposes, offshore centres and international organisations. The breakdown does not cover transactions or positions in portfolio investment liabilities, financial derivatives or international reserves. In addition, separate data are not provided for investment income payable to Brazil, mainland China, India or Russia.

12 OJ L 179, 9.7.2002, p. 1.
13 OJ L 354, 30.11.2004, p. 34.
14 OJ L 159, 20.6.2007, p. 48.

The geographical breakdown is described in the article entitled "Euro area balance of payments and international investment position vis-à-vis main counterparts" in the February 2005 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

The data on the euro area b.o.p. financial account and i.i.p. in Section 7.3 are based on transactions and positions vis-à-vis non-residents of the euro area, regarding the euro area as a single economic entity (see also Box 9 in the December 2002 issue of the Monthly Bulletin, Box 5 in the January 2007 issue of the Monthly Bulletin and Box 6 in the January 2008 issue of the Monthly Bulletin). The i.i.p. is valued at current market prices, with the exception of direct investment, where book values are used for unquoted shares, and other investments (e.g. loans and deposits). The quarterly i.i.p. is compiled on the basis of the same methodological framework as the annual i.i.p. As some data sources are not available on a quarterly basis (or are available with a delay), the quarterly i.i.p. is partly estimated on the basis of financial transactions, asset prices and foreign exchange developments.

Table 1 in Section 7.3 summarises the i.i.p. and financial transactions in the euro area b.o.p. The breakdown of the change in the annual i.i.p. is obtained by applying a statistical model to i.i.p. changes other than transactions, using information from the geographical breakdown and currency composition of assets and liabilities, as well as price indices for different financial assets. In this table, columns 5 and 6 refer to direct investment by resident units abroad and direct investment by non-resident units in the euro area.

In Table 5 in Section 7.3, the breakdown into "loans" and "currency and deposits" is based on the sector of the non-resident counterpart – i.e. assets vis-à-vis non-resident banks are classified as deposits, whereas assets vis-à-vis other non-resident sectors are classified as loans. This breakdown follows the distinction made in other statistics, such as the MFI consolidated balance sheet, and conforms to the IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

The outstanding amounts for the Eurosystem's international reserves and related assets and liabilities are shown in Table 7 of Section 7.3. These figures are not fully comparable with those in the Eurosystem's weekly financial statement owing to differences in coverage and valuation. The data in Table 7 are in line with the recommendations for the template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity. By definition, the assets included in the Eurosystem's international reserves take account of the changing composition of the euro area. Before countries join the euro area, the assets of their national central banks are included in portfolio investment (in the case of securities) or other investment (in the case of other assets). Changes in the gold holdings of the Eurosystem (column 3) are due to transactions in gold within the terms of the Central Bank Gold Agreement of 26 September 1999, which was updated on 27 September 2009. More information on the statistical treatment of the Eurosystem's international reserves can be found in a publication entitled "Statistical treatment of the Eurosystem's international reserves" (October 2000), which can be downloaded from the ECB's website. The website also contains more comprehensive data in accordance with the template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity.

The euro area's gross external debt statistics in Table 8 of Section 7.3 represent outstanding actual (rather than contingent) liabilities vis-à-vis non-euro area residents that require the payment of principal and/or interest by the debtor at one or more points in the future. Table 8 shows a breakdown of gross external debt by instrument and institutional sector.

Section 7.4 contains a monetary presentation of the euro area balance of payments, showing the transactions by non-MFIs that mirror the net external transactions by MFIs. Included in the transactions by non-MFIs are b.o.p. transactions

for which a sectoral breakdown is not available. These concern the current and capital accounts (column 2) and financial derivatives (column 11). An up-to-date methodological note on the monetary presentation of the euro area balance of payments is available in the "Statistics" section of the ECB's website. See also Box 1 in the June 2003 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

Section 7.5 shows data on euro area external trade in goods. The source is Eurostat. Value data and volume indices are seasonally and working day-adjusted. The breakdown by product group in columns 4 to 6 and 9 to 11 of Table 1 in Section 7.5 is in line with the classification contained in the Broad Economic Categories and corresponds to the basic classes of goods in the System of National Accounts. Manufactured goods (columns 7 and 12) and oil (column 13) are in line with the SITC Rev. 4 definition. The geographical breakdown (Table 3 in Section 7.5) shows major trading partners both individually and in regional groups. China excludes Hong Kong. On account of differences in definitions, classification, coverage and time of recording, external trade data, in particular for imports, are not fully comparable with the goods item in the b.o.p. statistics (Sections 7.1 and 7.2). Part of the difference arises from the inclusion of insurance and freight services in the recording of imported goods in external trade data.

Industrial import prices and industrial producer export prices (or industrial output prices for the non-domestic market) shown in Table 2 in Section 7.5 were introduced by Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, which is the principal legal basis for short-term statistics. The industrial import price index covers industrial products imported from outside the euro area under sections B to E of the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Community (CPA) and all institutional import sectors except households, governments and non-profit institutions. It reflects the cost, insurance and freight price excluding import duties and taxes, and refers to actual transactions in euro recorded at the point when ownership of the goods is transferred. The industrial producer export prices cover all industrial products exported directly by euro area producers to the extra-euro area market under sections B to E of NACE Revision 2. Exports from wholesalers and re-exports are not covered. The indices reflect the free on board price expressed in euro and calculated at the euro area frontier, including any indirect taxes except VAT and other deductible taxes. Industrial import prices and industrial producer export prices are available by Main Industrial Grouping as defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 656/2007 of 14 June 2007. For more details, see Box 11 in the December 2008 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

EXCHANGE RATES

Section 8.1 shows nominal and real effective exchange rate indices for the euro, which are calculated by the ECB on the basis of weighted averages of the euro's bilateral exchange rates against the currencies of the selected trading partners of the euro area. A positive change denotes an appreciation of the euro. Weights are based on trade in manufactured goods with those trading partners in the periods 1995-1997, 1998-2000, 2001-2003 and 2004-2006, and are calculated to account for third-market effects. The EER indices are obtained by chain-linking the indicators based on each of these four sets of trade weights at the end of each three-year period. The base period of the resulting EER index is the first quarter of 1999. The EER-20 group of trading partners is composed of the 10 non-euro area EU Member States plus Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland and the United States. The EER-40 group comprises the EER-20 plus the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and

Venezuela. Real EERs are calculated using consumer price indices, producer price indices, gross domestic product deflators and unit labour costs, both for the manufacturing sector and for the total economy.

For more detailed information on the calculation of the EERs, see the relevant methodological note and ECB Occasional Paper No 2 ("The effective exchange rates of the euro" by Luca Buldorini, Stelios Makrydakis and Christian Thimann, February 2002), which can be downloaded from the ECB's website.

The bilateral rates shown in Section 8.2 are monthly averages of those published daily as reference rates for these currencies.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE THE EURO AREA

Statistics on other EU Member States (Section 9.1) follow the same principles as data relating to the euro area. As a result, data on current and capital accounts and gross external debt include special-purpose vehicles. The data for the United States and Japan contained in Section 9.2 are obtained from national sources.

ANNEXES

CHRONOLOGY OF MONETARY POLICY MEASURES OF THE EUROSYSTEM[1]

15 JANUARY 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to decrease the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 50 basis points to 2.00%, starting from the operations to be settled on 21 January 2009. In addition, it decides that the interest rates on the marginal lending and the deposit facility will be 3.00% and 1.00% respectively, with effect from 21 January 2009, in line with the decision of 18 December 2008.

5 FEBRUARY 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 2.00%, 3.00% and 1.00% respectively.

5 MARCH 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to decrease the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 50 basis points to 1.50%, starting from the operations to be settled on 11 March 2009. In addition, it decides that the interest rates on the marginal lending and the deposit facility will be 2.50% and 0.50% respectively, with effect from 11 March 2009.

Moreover, the Governing Council decides to continue the fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment for all main refinancing operations, special-term refinancing operations and supplementary and regular longer-term refinancing operations for as long as needed, and in any case beyond the end of 2009. In addition, the Governing Council decides to continue with the current frequency and maturity profile of supplementary longer-term refinancing operations and special-term refinancing operations for as long as needed, and in any case beyond the end of 2009.

2 APRIL 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to decrease the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 25 basis points to 1.25%, starting from the operations to be settled on 8 April 2009. In addition, it decides that the interest rates on the marginal lending and the deposit facility will be 2.25% and 0.25% respectively, with effect from 8 April 2009.

7 MAY 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to decrease the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 25 basis points to 1.00%, starting from the operation to be settled on 13 May 2009. In addition, it decides to decrease the interest rate on the marginal lending facility by 50 basis points to 1.75% with effect from 13 May 2009, and to leave the interest rate on the deposit facility unchanged at 0.25%. In addition, the Governing Council of the ECB decides to proceed with its enhanced credit support approach. In particular, it decides that the Eurosystem will conduct liquidity-providing longer-term refinancing operations with a maturity of one year as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment. In addition, it decides in principle that the Eurosystem will purchase euro-denominated covered bonds issued in the euro area.

4 JUNE 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. In addition, the Governing Council of the ECB decides upon the technical modalities related to the purchase of euro-denominated covered bonds issued in the euro area decided on 7 May 2009.

1 The chronology of monetary policy measures taken by the Eurosystem between 1999 and 2008 can be found in the ECB's Annual Report for the respective years.

2 JULY, 6 AUGUST, 3 SEPTEMBER, 8 OCTOBER AND 5 NOVEMBER 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

3 DECEMBER 2009

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 13 April 2010.

14 JANUARY AND 4 FEBRUARY 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

4 MARCH 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 12 October 2010, including a return to variable rate tender procedures in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations, starting with the operation to be allotted on 28 April 2010.

8 APRIL AND 6 MAY 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

10 MAY 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides on several measures to address severe tensions in financial markets. In particular, it decides to conduct interventions in the euro area public and private debt securities markets (Securities Markets Programme) and to adopt a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations in May and June 2010.

10 JUNE 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. In addition, it decides to adopt a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations to be allotted during the third quarter of 2010.

8 JULY AND 5 AUGUST 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

2 SEPTEMBER 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing

operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 11 January 2011, notably the adoption of a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment in the three-month longer-term refinancing operations.

7 OCTOBER AND 4 NOVEMBER 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

2 DECEMBER 2010

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 12 April 2011, notably to continue its fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment.

13 JANUARY AND 3 FEBRUARY 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

3 MARCH 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.00%, 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 12 July 2011, notably to continue its fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment.

7 APRIL 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to increase the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 25 basis points to 1.25%, starting from the operation to be settled on 13 April 2011. In addition, it decides to increase the interest rates on both the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility by 25 basis points, to 2.00% and 0.50% respectively, both with effect from 13 April 2011.

5 MAY 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.25%, 2.00% and 0.50% respectively.

9 JUNE 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.25%, 2.00% and 0.50% respectively. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 11 October 2011, notably to continue its fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment.

7 JULY 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides to increase the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by 25 basis points to 1.50%, starting from the operation to be settled on 13 July 2011. In addition, it decides to increase the interest rates on both the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility by 25 basis points, to 2.25% and 0.75% respectively, both with effect from 13 July 2011.

4 AUGUST 2011

The Governing Council of the ECB decides that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 1.50%, 2.25% and 0.75% respectively. It also decides on several measures to address renewed tensions in some financial markets. In particular, it decides that the Eurosystem will conduct a liquidity-providing supplementary longer-term refinancing operation with a maturity of approximately six months as a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment. It also decides on the details as regards the tender procedures and modalities to be applied in its refinancing operations up to 17 January 2012, notably to continue its fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment.

PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

The ECB produces a number of publications which provide information about its core activities: monetary policy, statistics, payment and securities settlement systems, financial stability and supervision, international and European cooperation, and legal matters. These include the following:

STATUTORY PUBLICATIONS

- Annual Report
- Convergence Report
- Monthly Bulletin

RESEARCH PAPERS

- Legal Working Paper Series
- Occasional Paper Series
- Research Bulletin
- Working Paper Series

OTHER/TASK-RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- Enhancing monetary analysis
- Financial integration in Europe
- Financial Stability Review
- Statistics Pocket Book
- The European Central Bank: history, role and functions
- The international role of the euro
- The implementation of monetary policy in the euro area ("General Documentation")
- The monetary policy of the ECB
- The payment system

The ECB also publishes brochures and information materials on a variety of topics, such as the euro banknotes and coins, as well as seminar and conference proceedings.

For a complete list of documents (in PDF format) published by the ECB and the European Monetary Institute, the ECB's forerunner from 1994 to 1998, please visit the ECB's website at http://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/. Language codes indicate the languages in which each publication is available.

Unless otherwise indicated, hard copies can be obtained or subscribed to free of charge, stock permitting, by contacting info@ecb.europa.eu

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains selected items that are frequently used in the Monthly Bulletin. A more comprehensive and detailed glossary can be found on the ECB's website (www.ecb.europa.eu/home/glossary/html/index.en.html).

Autonomous liquidity factors: liquidity factors that do not normally stem from the use of monetary policy instruments. Such factors are, for example, banknotes in circulation, government deposits with the central bank and the net foreign assets of the central bank.

Balance of payments (b.o.p.): a statistical statement that summarises, for a specific period of time, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.

Bank lending survey (BLS): a quarterly survey on lending policies that has been conducted by the Eurosystem since January 2003. It addresses qualitative questions on developments in credit standards, terms and conditions of loans and loan demand for both enterprises and households to a predefined sample group of banks in the euro area.

Borrowing requirement (general government): net incurrence of debt by the general government.

Break-even inflation rate: the spread between the yield on a nominal bond and that on an inflation-linked bond of the same (or as similar as possible) maturity.

Capital account: a b.o.p. account that covers all capital transfers and acquisitions/disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets between residents and non-residents.

Capital accounts: part of the system of national (or euro area) accounts consisting of the change in net worth that is due to net saving, net capital transfers and net acquisitions of non-financial assets.

Central parity (or central rate): the exchange rate of each ERM II member currency vis-à-vis the euro, around which the ERM II fluctuation margins are defined.

Compensation per employee or per hour worked: the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, that is payable by employers to employees, i.e. gross wages and salaries, as well as bonuses, overtime payments and employers' social security contributions, divided by the total number of employees or by the total number of employees' hours worked.

Consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector: a balance sheet obtained by netting out inter-MFI positions (e.g. inter-MFI loans and deposits) in the aggregated MFI balance sheet. It provides statistical information on the MFI sector's assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents of the euro area not belonging to this sector (i.e. the general government and other euro area residents) and vis-à-vis non-euro area residents. It is the main statistical source for the calculation of monetary aggregates, and it provides the basis for the regular analysis of the counterparts of M3.

Collateral: assets pledged or transferred in some form as a guarantee for the repayment of loans, as well as assets sold under repurchase agreements. Collateral used in Eurosystem reverse transactions must fulfil certain eligibility criteria.

Current account: a b.o.p. account that covers all transactions in goods and services, income and current transfers between residents and non-residents.

Debt (financial accounts): loans taken out by households, as well as the loans, debt securities and pension fund reserves (resulting from employers' direct pension commitments on behalf of their employees) of non-financial corporations, valued at market prices at the end of the period.

Debt (general government): the gross debt (currency and deposits, loans and debt securities) at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the sectors of general government.

Debt security: a promise on the part of the issuer (i.e. the borrower) to make one or more payment(s) to the holder (the lender) on a specified future date or dates. Such securities usually carry a specific rate of interest (the coupon) and/or are sold at a discount to the amount that will be repaid at maturity. Debt securities issued with an original maturity of more than one year are classified as long-term.

Debt-to-GDP ratio (general government): the ratio of general government debt to GDP at current market prices. It is the subject of one of the fiscal criteria laid down in Article 126(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to define the existence of an excessive deficit.

Deficit (general government): the general government's net borrowing, i.e. the difference between total government revenue and total government expenditure.

Deficit-debt adjustment (general government): the difference between the general government deficit and the change in general government debt.

Deficit ratio (general government): the ratio of the general government deficit to GDP at current market prices. It is the subject of one of the fiscal criteria laid down in Article 126(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to define the existence of an excessive deficit. It is also referred to as the budget deficit ratio or the fiscal deficit ratio.

Deflation: a generalised, persistent and self-reinforcing decline in a broad set of prices that results from a drop in aggregate demand and becomes entrenched in expectations.

Deposit facility: a standing facility of the Eurosystem enabling eligible counterparties to make, on their own initiative, overnight deposits with the NCB in their respective jurisdiction. Deposits are remunerated at a pre-specified rate that normally provides a floor for overnight market interest rates.

Disinflation: a process of decelerating inflation that may lead to negative inflation rates of a temporary nature.

Direct investment: cross-border investment for the purpose of obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy (assumed, in practice, for ownership of at least 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power). Included are equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital associated with inter-company operations. The direct investment account records net transactions/positions in assets abroad by euro area residents (as "direct investment abroad") and net transactions/positions in euro area assets by non-residents (as "direct investment in the euro area").

Effective exchange rates (EERs) of the euro (nominal/real): weighted averages of bilateral euro exchange rates against the currencies of the euro area's main trading partners. The EER

indices of the euro are calculated against different groups of trading partners: the EER-20 comprises the 10 non-euro area EU Member States and 10 trading partners outside the EU, and the EER-40 encompasses the EER-20 and 20 additional countries. The weights used reflect the share of each partner country in the euro area's trade in manufactured goods and account for competition in third markets. Real EERs are nominal EERs deflated by a weighted average of foreign, relative to domestic, prices or costs. They are thus measures of price and cost competitiveness.

Enhanced credit support: the non-standard measures taken by the ECB/Eurosystem during the financial crisis with a view to supporting financing conditions and credit flows above and beyond what could be achieved through reductions in key ECB interest rates alone.

EONIA (euro overnight index average): a measure of the effective interest rate prevailing in the euro interbank overnight market. It is calculated as a weighted average of the interest rates on unsecured overnight lending transactions denominated in euro, as reported by a panel of contributing banks.

Equities: securities representing ownership of a stake in a corporation, e.g. shares traded on stock exchanges (quoted shares), unquoted shares and other forms of equity. Equities usually produce income in the form of dividends.

ERM II (exchange rate mechanism II): the exchange rate arrangement that provides the framework for exchange rate policy cooperation between the euro area countries and the EU Member States not participating in Stage Three of EMU.

EURIBOR (euro interbank offered rate): the rate at which what is known as a prime bank is willing to lend funds (denominated in euro) to another prime bank. The EURIBOR is computed daily, based on the rates of a sample of selected banks, for different maturities of up to 12 months.

Euro area: the area formed by those EU Member States in which the euro has been adopted as the single currency in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

European Commission surveys: harmonised surveys of business and/or consumer sentiment conducted on behalf of the European Commission in each of the EU Member States. Such questionnaire-based surveys are addressed to managers in the manufacturing, construction, retail and services industries, as well as to consumers. From each monthly survey, composite indicators are calculated that summarise the replies to a number of different questions in a single indicator (confidence indicators).

Eurosystem: the central banking system made up of the ECB and the NCBs of those EU Member States whose currency is the euro.

Eurozone Purchasing Managers' Surveys: surveys of business conditions in manufacturing and in services industries conducted for a number of countries in the euro area and used to compile indices. The Eurozone Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is a weighted indicator calculated from indices of output, new orders, employment, suppliers' delivery times and stocks of purchases. The services sector survey asks questions on business activity, expectations of future business activity, the amount of business outstanding, incoming new business, employment, input prices and prices charged. The Eurozone Composite Index is calculated by combining the results from the manufacturing and services sector surveys.

External trade in goods: exports and imports of goods with countries outside the euro area, measured in terms of value and as indices of volume and unit value. External trade statistics are not comparable with the exports and imports recorded in the national accounts, as the latter include both intra-euro area and extra-euro area transactions, and also combine goods and services. Nor are they fully comparable with the goods item in b.o.p. statistics. Besides methodological adjustments, the main difference is that imports in external trade statistics are recorded including insurance and freight services, whereas they are recorded free on board in the goods item in the b.o.p. statistics.

Financial account: a b.o.p. account that covers transactions between residents and non-residents in direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, financial derivatives and reserve assets.

Financial accounts: part of the system of national (or euro area) accounts showing the financial positions (stocks or balance sheets), financial transactions and other changes of the different institutional sectors of an economy by type of financial asset.

Financial vehicle corporation (FVC): an entity whose principal activity is to carry out securitisation transactions. An FVC typically issues marketable securities that are offered for sale to the general public, or sold in the form of private placements. In some cases, an FVC simply holds the securitised assets and issues the securities through another entity, often an FVC itself.

Fixed rate tender: a tender procedure in which the interest rate is specified in advance by the central bank and in which participating counterparties bid the amount of money they wish to transact at the fixed interest rate.

Fixed rate full-allotment tender procedure: a tender procedure in which the interest rate is pre-specified by the central bank (fixed rate) and in which counterparties bid the amount of money they want to transact at that rate, knowing in advance that all their bids will be satisfied (full allotment).

General government: a sector defined in the ESA 95 as comprising resident entities that are engaged primarily in the production of non-market goods and services intended for individual and collective consumption and/or in the redistribution of national income and wealth. Included are central, regional and local government authorities as well as social security funds. Excluded are government-owned entities that conduct commercial operations, such as public enterprises.

Gross domestic product (GDP): the value of an economy's total output of goods and services less intermediate consumption, plus net taxes on products and imports. GDP can be broken down by output, expenditure or income components. The main expenditure aggregates that make up GDP are household final consumption, government final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and imports and exports of goods and services (including intra-euro area trade).

Gross external debt: the outstanding amount of an economy's actual (i.e. non-contingent) current liabilities that require payment of principal and/or interest to non-residents at some point in the future.

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP): a measure of the development of consumer prices that is compiled by Eurostat and harmonised for all EU Member States.

Hourly labour cost index: a measure of labour costs, including gross wages and salaries (in cash and in kind, including bonuses) and other labour costs (employers' social contributions plus employment-related taxes paid by the employer minus subsidies received by the employer), per hour actually worked (including overtime).

Implied volatility: the expected volatility (i.e. standard deviation) in the rates of change of the price of an asset (e.g. a share or a bond). It can be derived from the asset's price, maturity date and exercise price of its options, as well as from a riskless rate of return, using an option pricing model such as the Black-Scholes model.

Index of negotiated wages: a measure of the direct outcome of collective bargaining in terms of basic pay (i.e. excluding bonuses) at the euro area level. It refers to the implied average change in monthly wages and salaries.

Industrial producer prices: factory-gate prices (transportation costs are not included) of all products sold by industry, excluding construction, on the domestic markets of the euro area countries, excluding imports.

Industrial production: the gross value added created by industry at constant prices.

Inflation: an increase in the general price level, e.g. in the consumer price index.

Inflation-indexed government bonds: debt securities issued by the general government, the coupon payments and principal of which are linked to a specific consumer price index.

Insurance corporations and pension funds: a sector defined in the ESA 95 as comprising all financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are engaged primarily in financial intermediation as the consequence of the pooling of risks.

International investment position (i.i.p.): the value and composition of an economy's outstanding net financial claims on (or financial liabilities to) the rest of the world.

International reserves: external assets readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for directly financing or regulating the magnitude of payment imbalances through intervention in exchange markets. The international reserves of the euro area comprise non-euro-denominated claims on non-euro area residents, gold, special drawing rights and the reserve positions in the IMF which are held by the Eurosystem.

Investment funds (except money market funds): financial institutions that pool capital raised from the public and invest it in financial and non-financial assets. See also MFIs.

Job vacancies: a collective term covering newly created jobs, unoccupied jobs or jobs about to become vacant in the near future, for which the employer has recently taken active steps to find a suitable candidate.

Key ECB interest rates: the interest rates, set by the Governing Council, which reflect the monetary policy stance of the ECB. They are the rates at the main refinancing operations, on the marginal lending facility and on the deposit facility.

Labour force: the sum total of persons in employment and the number of unemployed.

Labour productivity: the output that can be produced with a given input of labour. It can be measured in several ways, but is commonly measured as GDP (volume) divided by either total employment or total hours worked.

Liquidity-absorbing operation: an operation through which the Eurosystem absorbs liquidity in order to reduce excess liquidity, or to create a shortage of liquidity. Such operations can be conducted by issuing debt certificates or fixed-term deposits.

Longer-term refinancing operation (LTRO): an open market operation with a maturity of more than one week that is executed by the Eurosystem in the form of a reverse transaction. The regular monthly operations have a maturity of three months. During the financial market turmoil that started in August 2007, supplementary operations with maturities ranging from one maintenance period to one year were conducted, the frequency of which varied.

M1: a narrow monetary aggregate that comprises currency in circulation plus overnight deposits held with MFIs and central government (e.g. at the post office or treasury).

M2: an intermediate monetary aggregate that comprises M1 plus deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to and including three months (i.e. short-term savings deposits) and deposits with an agreed maturity of up to and including two years (i.e. short-term time deposits) held with MFIs and central government.

M3: a broad monetary aggregate that comprises M2 plus marketable instruments, in particular repurchase agreements, money market fund shares and units, and debt securities with a maturity of up to and including two years issued by MFIs.

Main refinancing operation (MRO): a regular open market operation executed by the Eurosystem in the form of reverse transactions. Such operations are carried out through a weekly standard tender and normally have a maturity of one week.

Marginal lending facility: a standing facility of the Eurosystem enabling eligible counterparties, on their own initiative, to receive overnight credit from the NCB in their jurisdiction at a pre-specified rate in the form of a reverse transaction. The rate on loans extended within the scope of the marginal lending facility normally provides an upper bound for overnight market interest rates.

MFI credit to euro area residents: MFI loans granted to non-MFI euro area residents (including general government and the private sector) and MFI holdings of securities (shares, other equity and debt securities) issued by non-MFI euro area residents.

MFI interest rates: the interest rates that are applied by resident credit institutions and other MFIs, excluding central banks and money market funds, to euro-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations resident in the euro area.

MFI longer-term financial liabilities: deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years, deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over three months, debt securities issued by euro area MFIs with an original maturity of more than two years and the capital and reserves of the euro area MFI sector.

MFI net external assets: the external assets of the euro area MFI sector (such as gold, foreign currency banknotes and coins, securities issued by non-euro area residents and loans granted to non-euro area residents) minus the external liabilities of the euro area MFI sector (such as non-euro area residents' deposits and repurchase agreements, as well as their holdings of money market fund shares/units and debt securities issued by MFIs with a maturity of up to and including two years).

MFIs (monetary financial institutions): financial institutions which together form the money-issuing sector of the euro area. These include the Eurosystem, resident credit institutions (as defined in Community law) and all other resident financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credit and/or invest in securities. The latter group consists predominantly of money market funds, i.e. funds that invest in short-term and low-risk instruments usually with a maturity of one year or less.

Minimum bid rate: the lower limit to the interest rates at which counterparties may submit bids in the variable tenders.

Open market operation: a financial market operation executed on the initiative of the central bank. These operations include reverse transactions, outright transactions as well as the issuance of fixed-term deposits or debt certificates or foreign exchange swaps. The open market operations can be liquidity providing or liquidity absorbing.

Other investment: an item in the b.o.p. and the i.i.p. that covers the financial transactions/positions with non-residents in trade credits, deposits and loans, and other accounts receivable and payable.

Portfolio investment: euro area residents' net transactions and/or positions in securities issued by non-residents of the euro area ("assets") and non-residents' net transactions and/or positions in securities issued by euro area residents ("liabilities"). Included are equity securities and debt securities (bonds and notes, and money market instruments). Transactions are recorded at the effective price paid or received, less commissions and expenses. To be regarded as a portfolio asset, ownership in an enterprise must be equivalent to less than 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power.

Price stability: as defined by the Governing Council, a year-on-year increase in the HICP for the euro area of below 2%. The Governing Council has also made it clear that, in the pursuit of price stability, it aims to maintain inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term.

Purchasing power parity (PPP): the rate at which one currency is converted into another so as to equalise the purchasing power of the two currencies by eliminating the differences in the price levels prevailing in the countries concerned. In their simplest form, PPPs show the ratio of the prices in national currency of the same good or service in different countries.

Reference value for M3 growth: the annual growth rate of M3 that is deemed to be compatible with price stability over the medium term.

Reserve requirement: the requirement for institutions to hold minimum reserves with the central bank over a maintenance period. Compliance with the requirement is determined on the basis of the average of the daily balances in the reserve accounts over the maintenance period.

Reverse transaction: an operation whereby the NCB buys or sells assets under a repurchase agreement or conducts credit operations against collateral.

Securitisation: a transaction or scheme whereby an asset or a pool of cash flow-producing assets, often consisting of loans (mortgages, consumer loans, etc.), is transferred from an originator (usually a credit institution) to a financial vehicle corporation (FVC). The FVC effectively converts these assets into marketable securities by issuing debt instruments with principal and interest serviced through the cash flows produced by the asset pool.

Survey of Professional Forecasters (SPF): a quarterly survey that has been conducted by the ECB since 1999 to collect macroeconomic forecasts on euro area inflation, real GDP growth and unemployment from a panel of experts affiliated to financial and non-financial organisations based in the EU.

Unit labour costs: a measure of total labour costs per unit of output calculated for the euro area as the ratio of total compensation per employee to labour productivity (defined as GDP (volume) per person employed).

Variable rate tender: a tender procedure where the counterparties bid both the amount of money they wish to transact with the central bank and the interest rate at which they wish to enter into the transaction.

Volatility: the degree of fluctuation in a given variable.

Write-down: a downward adjustment to the value of loans recorded in the balance sheets of MFIs when it is recognised that the loans have become partly unrecoverable.

Write-off: the removal of the value of loans from the balance sheets of MFIs when the loans are considered to be totally unrecoverable.

Yield curve: a graphical representation of the relationship between the interest rate or yield and the residual maturity at a given point in time for sufficiently homogenous debt securities with different maturity dates. The slope of the yield curve can be measured as the difference between the interest rates or yield at two selected maturities.

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