

Notes to the tables

Table 1.1

- 1) Euro area: annual average; US: mid-year; JP: 1 October.
- 2) Ratio of the labour force to the working age population (aged 15 to 64). US: the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population (aged 16 to 64) either at work or actively seeking work. Annual average.
- 3) Population aged 14 and under and 65 and over as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64.
- 4) GDP per person employed.
- 5) Compensation per person employed as a percentage of net domestic product.
- 6) Classification: euro area and EU: Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Revision 1 (NACE Rev.1); US: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); Japan: National Accounts.
- 7) Year-end.
- 8) Debt refers to loans.
- 9) US: including sole proprietorships and partnerships.
- 10) Debt includes loans and securities other than shares. The figures for the different economic areas are not fully comparable as the sector coverage (see note 10), the valuation criteria and the instrument coverage differ slightly. As for the valuation of debt securities, the data for both the euro area and Japan are given at market value in accordance with the SNA 93, whereas the US data are given at nominal value adjusted for accruals. As regards inter-company loans, data for Japan fully cover them, i.e. all loans are included in the measures of debt, whereas the data for the United States do not include inter-company loans. For the euro area, the inter-company loans are partially non-consolidated and cover mainly loans granted by companies from other euro area countries and from extra-euro area countries.
- 11) European definition also for US and JP.
- 12) Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) taken from the capital account.
- 13) Data follow Maastricht debt concepts and definitions. General government debt consists of deposits, securities other than shares and loans outstanding at nominal value and consolidated within the general government sector.
- 14) Euro area: based on extra-euro area transactions/positions; EU: based on extra-EU transactions/positions. Net euro area/EU portfolio investment is compiled by aggregating the national net transactions/positions of the euro area/EU Member States.
- 15) Net i.i.p. defined as financial assets minus liabilities. Data for the EU are ECB calculations.
- 16) Euro area: credit comprises MFI loans granted to non-MFIs resident in the euro area and MFI holdings of securities issued by non-MFIs resident in the euro area. EU-25: Credit in the euro area plus domestic and euro area credit in other EU Member States. US and JP: domestic credit.
- 17) Stock market capitalisation refers to the total outstanding amount of quoted shares.

Table 1.2

- 1) Euro area and US: M3. JP: M2+CDs. The comparison of the three aggregates must be done with caution, because of methodological differences.
- 2) The calculation of the EU average of the ten-year government bond yield excludes Estonia and Luxembourg, as there are currently no suitable long-term government bonds available on the financial markets. The annual average for 2002 includes Slovenia only as of March, as no suitable long-term government bond was available prior to that month.
- 3) Whole economy; US: private non-agricultural business sector.
- 4) Real GDP per person employed; US: GDP per hour worked in the private non-agricultural business sector.

Table 2.1

- 1) See notes to Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

Table 3.1

- 1) Exports and imports cover goods and services and include intra-euro area trade; they are therefore not fully consistent with Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

Table 3.3

- 1) Includes manufacturing industries working on basis of orders.

Table 3.4

- 1) Difference between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies.
- 2) Composite indicator calculated from the Purchasing Managers' survey on new orders, output, employment, suppliers' delivery times and stocks of purchases. A PMI below (above) 50 indicates a decline (expansion) of the manufacturing industry.
- 3) 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 has a weight of 30%, the consumer confidence indicator has a weight of 20% and the two other indicators have a weight of 5% each. Values of the economic sentiment indicator above (below) 100 indicate above (below) average economic sentiment.
- 4) Owing to changes in the questionnaire used for the French survey, euro area results from January 2004 onwards are not fully comparable with previous results.
- 5) 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.
- 6) Difference between the percentages of respondents stating that the cost of living was higher, lower or unchanged.

Table 4.3

- 1) Owing to some conceptual differences, trade data are not fully comparable with balance of payments statistics in Tables 4.1 and 4.2.
- 2) Data for Mainland China excludes Hong Kong.

Table 4.4

- 1) Outside the euro area.

Table 4.5

- 1) Outside the euro area.

Table 4.6

- 1) Excluding debt securities with maturities of up to two years issued by euro area MFIs and money market fund shares/units.
- 2) Transactions derived from the consolidated MFI balance sheet. Contrary to the rest of the columns in this table, a positive sign denotes an increase of assets or a decrease of liabilities.

Table 4.8

- 1) Outside the euro area.

Table 4.9

- 1) More comprehensive data in accordance with the template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity can be found on the ECB's website.
- 2) Changes in the gold holdings of the Eurosystem result from transactions in gold within the terms of the Central Bank Gold Agreement of 26 September 1999, updated on 8 March 2004.
- 3) Part of the Eurosystem's reserves.

Table 4.10

- 1) The nominal and real effective exchange rate indices of the euro are based on weighted averages of bilateral euro exchange rates. The weights capture third-market effects and are based on trade in manufactured goods with the trading partners in the periods 1995-97 and 1999-2001, with the indices being linked at the beginning of 1999. The EER-23 group of trading partners is composed of the 13 non-euro area EU Member States, Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland and the United States. The EER-42 includes 19 additional countries and covers about 90% of extra-euro area trade in manufactured goods. Real rates are obtained by deflating the nominal rate by consumer price indices (HICP for EU countries, CPI elsewhere). For more detailed information, please see the ECB's Monthly Bulletin, September 2004 (Box 10), and ECB Occasional Paper No. 2.
- 2) Until December 1998, rates for the ECU (source: BIS); from January 1999, rates for the euro.
- 3) A positive change denotes an appreciation of the euro.

Table 5.1

- 1) Euro area data up to end-2000 cover the Euro 11; from the beginning of 2001 they cover the Euro 12. The weights shown refer to the current year.
- 2) Excluding owner-occupied housing services.
- 3) Estimates based on national CPI data.
- 4) Estimate based on first results by DE, ES and IT (and, when available, by other countries), as well as on early information on energy prices.

Table 5.3

- 1) Excluding agriculture, fishing, public administration, education, health and services not elsewhere classified. Data are adjusted for the variations in the number of working days.
- 2) The residential property price indicator for the euro area is based on non-harmonised sources and should be interpreted with a considerable degree of caution. The quarterly data for the second (fourth) quarter refer to semi-annual averages of the first (second) half of the year, respectively. Since some national data are only available at annual frequency, the semi-annual estimate is partially derived from annual results; therefore, the accuracy of semi-annual data is lower than the accuracy of annual data.

Table 5.4

- 1) Deflators for exports and imports refer to goods and services and include cross-border trade within the euro area.

Table 6.1

- 1) Including non-profit institutions serving households.
- 2) Including financial derivatives and other accounts receivable/payable on a net basis.
- 3) Arising from saving and net capital transfers, after allowance is made for fixed capital consumption. Excluding the impact of the revaluations and of other changes in the volume of assets.

Table 6.2

- 1) Including financial derivatives and other accounts receivable/payable on a net basis.
- 2) Arising from saving and net capital transfers, after allowance is made for fixed capital consumption. Excluding the impact of the revaluations and of other changes in the volume of assets.

Table 7.1

- 1) Including non-profit institutions serving households.
- 2) Cumulated amount of financing in the latest four quarters as a percentage of the initial stock.

Table 7.2

- 1) Comprising households (including non-profit institutions serving households), non-financial corporations and general government.
- 2) Excluding unquoted shares.
- 3) Cumulated amount of financial investment in the latest four quarters as a percentage of the initial stock.

Table 7.3

- 1) Excluding unquoted shares.
- 2) Cumulated amount of financial investment and financing in the latest four quarters as a percentage of the initial stock.

Table 8.1

- 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 to the deposit and marginal lending facilities and to the main refinancing operations (changes effective from the first main refinancing operation following the Governing Council discussion), 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 euro 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.

Table 8.2

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

Table 8.3

- 1) Growth rates are calculated on the basis of monthly differences in outstanding amounts adjusted for non-transaction changes.
- 2) Not seasonally adjusted.
- 3) M2-M1 comprises deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to three months.
- 4) M3-M2 comprises money market fund shares/units, debt securities issued with a maturity of up to two years and repurchase agreements.

Table 8.4

- 1) M2-M1 comprises deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to three months.
- 2) M3-M2 comprises money market fund shares/units, debt securities issued with a maturity of up to two years and repurchase agreements.

Table 8.5

- 1) Growth rates are calculated on the basis of monthly differences in outstanding amounts adjusted for non-transaction changes.
- 2) Credit comprises MFI loans granted to non-MFIs resident in the euro area and MFI holdings of securities issued by non-MFIs resident in the euro area.

Table 8.7

- 1) Until December 2003, the maintenance periods started on the 24th of the month and ran to the 23rd of the following month. After this period maintenance periods start on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation following the Governing Council meeting at which the monthly assessment of the monetary policy stance is scheduled. A transitional maintenance period was defined to cover the period from 24 January to 9 March 2004.
- 2) This table contains full data for completed maintenance periods and required reserves for the current maintenance period.
- 3) The amount of reserve requirements of each individual credit institution is first calculated by applying the reserve ratio for the corresponding categories of liabilities to the eligible liabilities, using the balance sheet data as at the end of each calendar month; subsequently, each credit institution deducts from this figure a lump-sum allowance of EUR 100,000. The resulting reserve requirements are then aggregated at the euro area level.
- 4) This rate equals the average, over the maintenance period, of the rate (weighted according to the number of calendar days) on the Eurosystem's main refinancing operations.

Table 8.8

- 1) Excluding Ireland.
- 2) The Herfindahl index is a measure of market concentration. It is calculated by squaring the market share of each bank competing in the market and then summing the resulting numbers. The index depends on both market share inequality and the number of banks. It takes a maximum value of 1 for monopoly and approaches zero when a market consists of a large number of small, equally sized banks.

Table 9.1

- 1) Nominal value for debt securities, market value for equity securities.
- 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.

Table 9.2

- 1) Total net issues represent net issues or net redemptions.

Table 9.3

- 1) The index and annual growth rates are shown as end-of-period values in order to ensure consistency with other information in this table.

Table 9.4

- 1) See note 1 to Table 9.3.

Table 9.5

- 1) For the most recent period, the real interest rate is calculated using an estimate of the HICP (see note 4 to Table 5.1).

Table 9.7

- 1) Euro area yields are calculated on the basis of harmonised national government bond yields, weighted by the nominal outstanding amounts of government bonds in each maturity band.
- 2) For the most recent period, the real interest rate is calculated using an estimate of the HICP (see note 4 to Table 5.1).

Table 9.9

- 1) The bases for the Dow Jones STOXX 50, Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50, Standard & Poor's 500 and Nikkei 225 indices are, respectively, 31 December 1991=1,000, 31 December 1991=1,000, the period 1941-43=10 and 16 May 1949=176.21.
- 2) Data in percentage points. The series correspond to the square root of the conditional variance of the compounded return of each market index. The conditional variance is calculated using an Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (ARCH) model.

Table 9.11

- 1) For this instrument category, the interest rates on outstanding amounts and new business coincide. Mostly end-of-period rates.
- 2) Data are end-of-period values and refer to rates on outstanding amounts.

Table 9.12

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- 2) Data are end-of-period values and refer to rates on outstanding amounts.

Table 10.1

- 1) EURO 1 is a multilateral large-value EU-wide payment system for euro credit transfers. It is owned by the Euro Banking Association (EBA), a cooperative undertaking between EU-based commercial banks and the EU branches of non-EU banks. Since July 2004 the data provided for EURO 1 also include the traffic of STEP 1, which processes retail payments.

Table 11.1

- 1) Non-euro area countries: percentage share in the EU total.
- 2) See note 1 to Table 5.1.
- 3) See note 4 to Table 5.1.

Table 11.2

- 1) See note 1 to Table 11.1.

Table 11.3

- 1) OECD PPPs.
- 2) See note 1 to Table 11.1.
- 3) Deviation (in %) from the euro area GDP per capita in PPP; for non-euro area countries, deviation (in %) from the EU GDP per capita in PPP.

Table 11.4

- 1) Country shares are based on the compensation of employees in 2001; source: National Accounts. Non euro-area countries: percentage share in EU total.
- 2) Data for Greece need to be interpreted cautiously. National definition data (Bank of Greece's own estimates) showed an annual growth rate of 2.2% for 2005.

Table 11.5

- 1) See note 1 to Table 11.1. Where no data are available for a particular Member State, an estimate based on the latest information is shown.

Table 11.6

- 1) See note 1 to Table 11.1.

Table 11.7

- 1) Including proceeds from sales of UMTS licences.
- 2) A minus sign indicates the extent to which a euro area country's deficit worsens the aggregate deficit/surplus, while no sign indicates the extent to which a euro area country's surplus improves the aggregate deficit/surplus. For non-euro area countries, their respective contributions to the EU total are shown.

Table 11.8

- 1) See note 1 to Table 11.1.

Table 11.9

- 1) The figures include proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences. The impact on government expenditure of the sale of UMTS licences in 2000 is -1.0% of GDP.
- 2) See note 1 to Table 11.1.
- 3) For Greece, Malta and Slovakia, the ratios for 1995 are computed using GDP excluding Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). The same applies to the Netherlands, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom for 1995 and 2000 and to Cyprus for all years.

Table 11.10

- 1) Yields refer to government bonds with maturities of close to ten years.
- 2) Due to the fact that the Luxembourg Government does not have outstanding long-term debt securities with a residual maturity of close to ten years, the indicator is based on a basket of long-term bonds. This basket has an average residual maturity of close to ten years. The bonds are issued by a private credit institution and the indicator is thus not fully harmonised.
- 3) For Cyprus and Lithuania, primary market yields are reported. The same applies to Slovenia up to October 2003.

Table 11.11

- 1) The current indicator represents the interest rates on new EEK-denominated loans to non-financial corporations and households with maturities over five years. This is understood to be the best available indicator at present. However, a large part of the underlying claims is linked to variable interest rates and the claims are subject to a different credit risk than government bonds.

Table 11.12

- 1) See column heading in Table 3.2 for further details.
- 2) 2004 data.