



JUNE 2012 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR LUXEMBOURG: ANSWERS FROM FEDIL

Employment growth government net lending (% of GDP) gross public debt (% of GDP)		2012 1,1 3,0 5,2 2,0 -1,8	2013 2,1 2,0 5,9 1,1			
Consumer price inflation Unemployment rate Employment growth government net lending (% of GDP) gross public debt (% of GDP)		3,0 5,2 2,0	2,0 5,9			
Unemployment rate Employment growth government net lending (% of GDP) gross public debt (% of GDP)		5,2 2,0	5,9			
government net lending (% of GDP) gross public debt (% of GDP)		2,0	,			
gross public debt (% of GDP)			1,1			
government net lending (% of GDP) gross public debt (% of GDP) current account balance (% of GDP)		-1.8				
		-1,0	-2,2			
current account balance (% of GDP)		20,3	21,6			
		4,5	4,9			
Components of aggregate demand - in real t	terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		0,0	0,0			
Public consumption		0,0	0,0			
Investment (Gross Fi1ed Capital Formation)		12,0	4,0			
Private non-residential investment		0,0	0,0			
E1ports		0,0	0,0			
Imports		0,0	0,0			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next			Industry			
6 months			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6			Industry			
months			Services			
			<u> </u>			
	Increase (faster pace)	Increase (slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	Decrease (faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6			Industry	,	, ,	
months		Services	madetry			
		COLVICCS				
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	neutral	neutral	negative	neutral	positive	neutral
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	neutral	negative	positive	positive		
li	Industry: past 6 months	Industry: next 6 months	Services: past 6 month	s Services: next 6 months		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been... sharply up / restrained up / more difficult down / easier same for SMEs Demand for finance Cost Access for larger companies (>250 employees) Demand for finance Cost Access Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been... sharply up / restrained up / more difficult down / easier same for SMEs Demand for finance Cost Access for larger companies (>250 employees) Demand for finance Cost Access Inventories and Issuance of debt Investment Internal Financing **Economic Outlook** working capital securities Negative effect Neutral effect Neutral effect Negative effect Factors contributing to the demand of Positive effect bank lending ECB Long term Bank's liquidity Access to market Bank's capital position Financial Regulation **Economic Outlook** refinancing position financing operations Factors contributing to the supply of bank lending