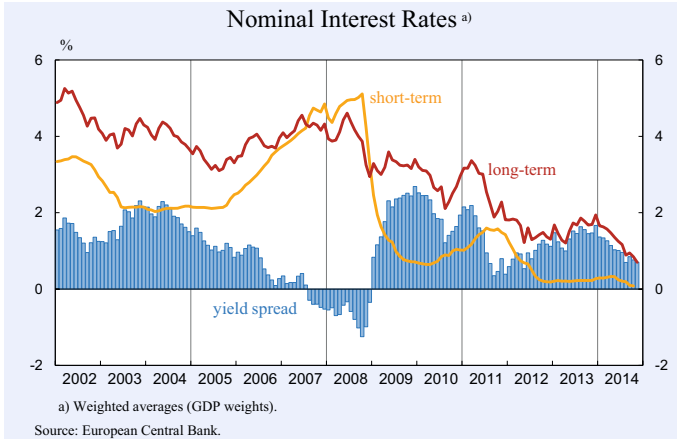
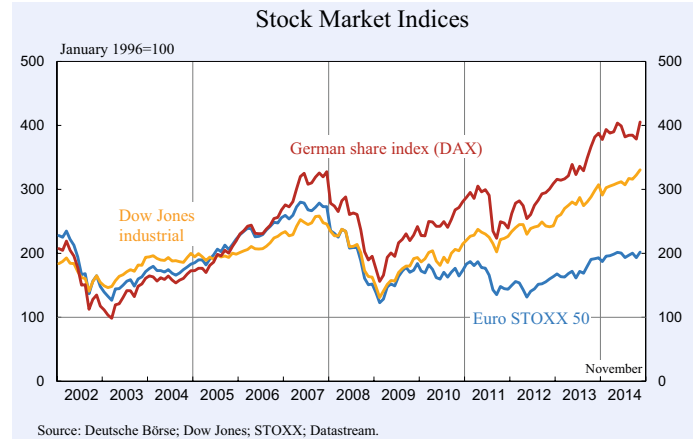


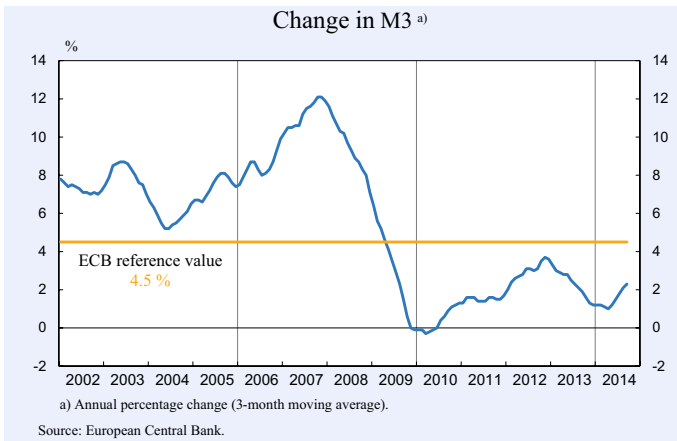
FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE EURO AREA



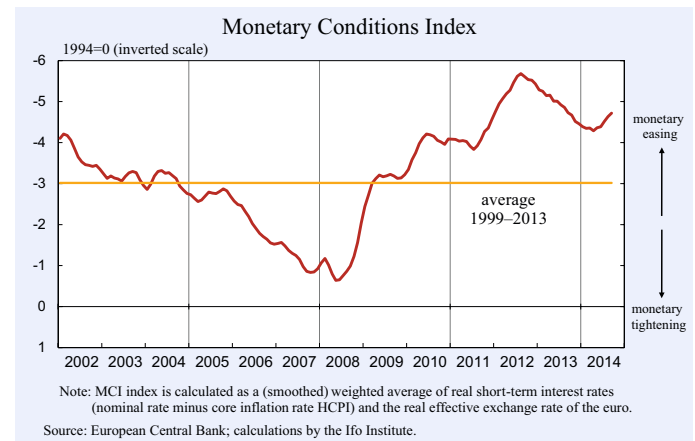
In the three-month period from August 2014 to October 2014 short-term interest rates decreased: the three-month EURIBOR rate declined from 0.19% in August 2014 to 0.08% in October 2014. The ten-year bond yields also decreased from 0.89% to 0.85% in the same period. The yield spread reached 0.76% in October 2014, up from 0.70% in August 2014.



The German stock index DAX increased in November 2014, averaging 9,981 points compared to 3,327 points in October 2014. The Euro STOXX also grew from 3,113 to 3,250 in the same period of time. Furthermore the Dow Jones International increased, averaging 17,828 points in November 2014, compared to 17,391 points in October 2014.

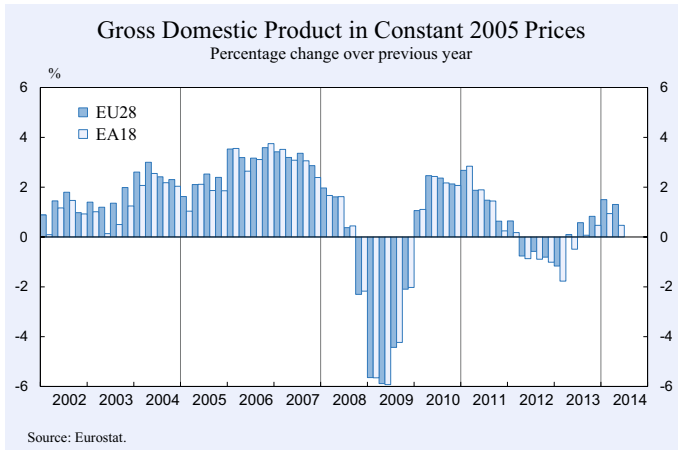


The annual growth rate of M3 stood at 2.5% in October 2014, unchanged from the previous month. The three-month average of the annual growth rate of M3 over the period from August 2014 to October 2014 amounted to 2.3%, compared to 2.1% in the period from July 2014 to September 2014.

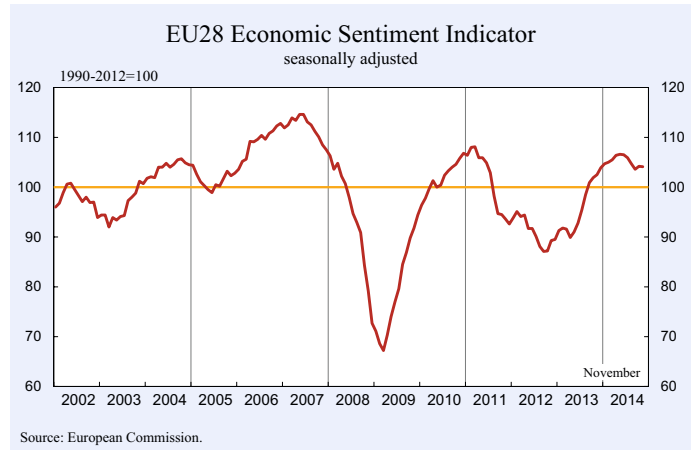


Between April 2010 and July 2011 the monetary conditions index remained rather stable. This index then continued its fast upward trend since August 2011 and reached its peak in July 2012, signalling greater monetary easing. In particular, this was the result of decreasing real short-term interest rates. In September 2014 the index continued its upward trend, initiated in May 2014.

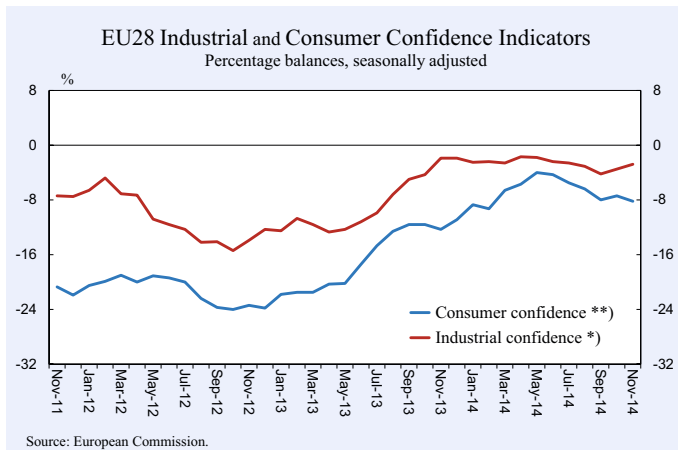
EU SURVEY RESULTS



According to the flash Eurostat estimates, GDP grew by 0.2% in the euro area (EA18) and by 0.3% in the EU28 during the third quarter of 2014, compared to the previous quarter. In the second quarter of 2014 the growth rates were 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively. Compared to the third quarter of 2013, i.e. year over year, seasonally adjusted GDP rose by 0.8% in the EA18 and by 1.3% in the EU28 in the third quarter of 2014.



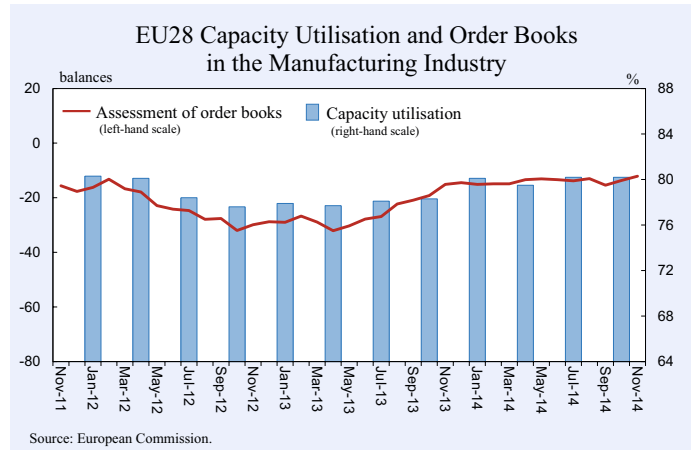
In November 2014 the Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) remained broadly stable in both the euro area (+0.1 points to 100.8) and the EU28 (-0.1 points at 104.1). In both the EU28 and the EA18 the ESI stands above its long-term average.



* The industrial confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to the questions on production expectations, order-books and stocks (the latter with inverted sign).

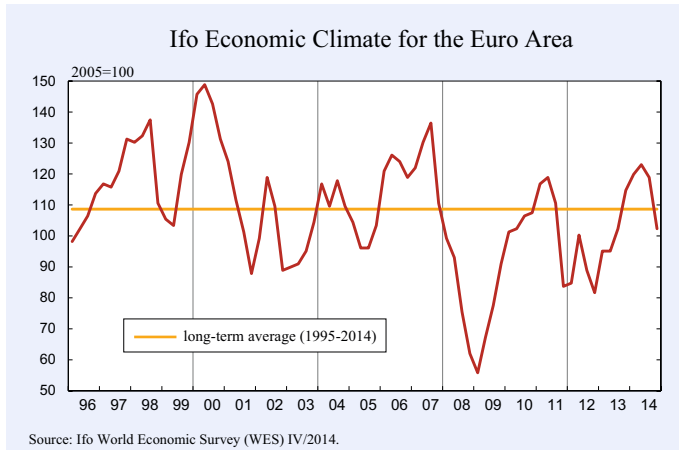
** New consumer confidence indicators, calculated as an arithmetic average of the following questions: financial and general economic situation (over the next 12 months), unemployment expectations (over the next 12 months) and savings (over the next 12 months). Seasonally adjusted data.

In November 2014, the *industrial confidence indicator* increased by 0.7 in the EU28 and by 0.8 in the euro area (EA18). On the other hand, the *consumer confidence indicator* decreased by 0.8 in the EU28 and by 0.5 in the EA18.

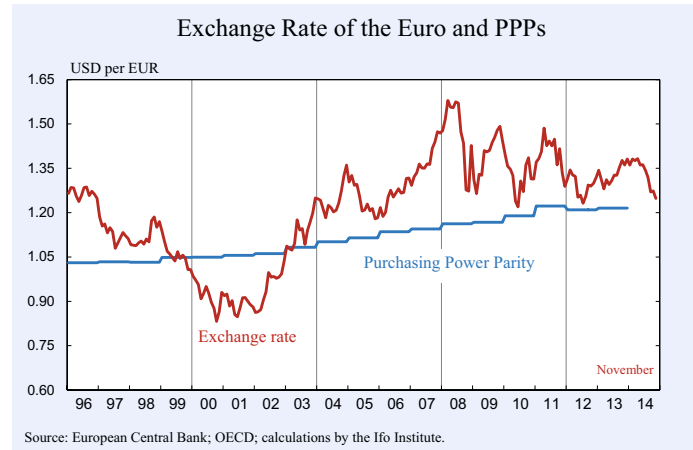


Managers' assessment of *order books* reached -12.1 in November 2014, compared to -13.7 in October 2014. In September 2014 the indicator had amounted to -15.4. *Capacity utilisation* stood at 80.2 in the fourth quarter of 2014, unchanged from the previous quarter.

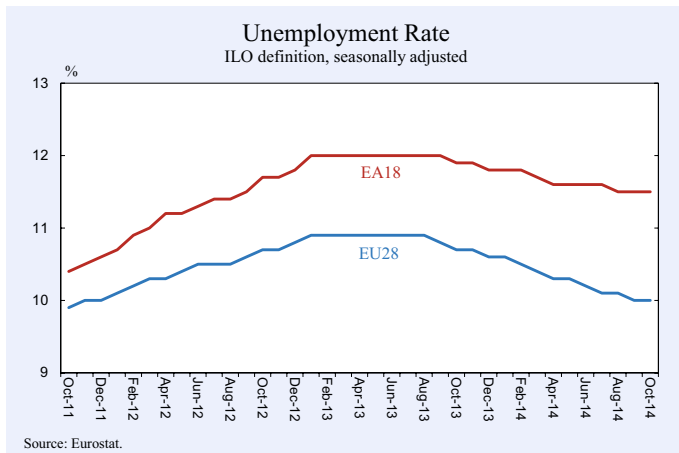
EURO AREA INDICATORS



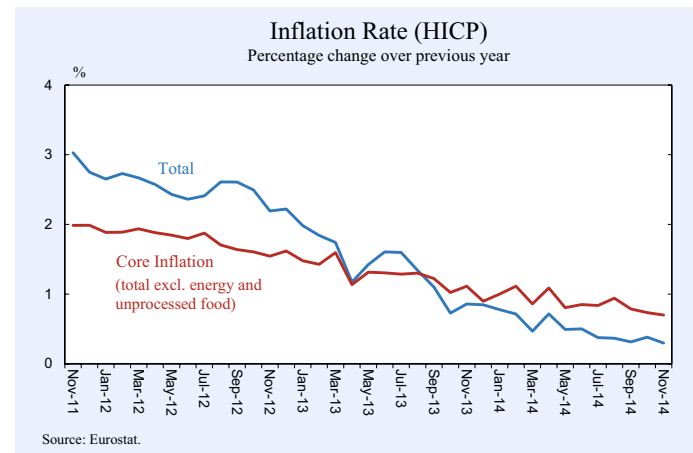
The Ifo Economic Climate Indicator for the euro area (EA18) fell from 118.9 points to 102.3 points in the fourth quarter of 2014, dropping to its lowest level since the third quarter of 2013. It is now below its long-term average. Assessments of both the current economic situation and of the six-month economic outlook deteriorated significantly.



The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar averaged approximately 1.26 \$/€ between September 2014 and November 2014. (In August 2014 the rate had amounted to around 1.32 \$/€.)



Euro area (EA18) unemployment (seasonally adjusted) amounted to 11.5% in October 2014, stable compared to September 2014, but down from 11.9% in October 2013. EU28 unemployment rate was 10.0% in October 2014, also stable compared to September 2014 and down from 10.7% in October 2013. In October 2014 the lowest unemployment rate was registered in Germany (4.9%) and Austria (5.1%), while the rate was highest in Greece (25.9%) and Spain (24.0%).



Euro area annual inflation (HICP) was 0.4% in October 2014, up from 0.3% in September 2014. A year earlier the rate had amounted to 0.7%. Year-on-year EA18 core inflation (excluding energy and unprocessed foods) decreased to 0.70% in November 2014, from 0.73% in October 2014.