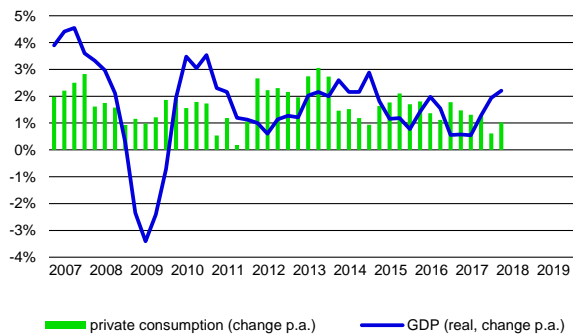


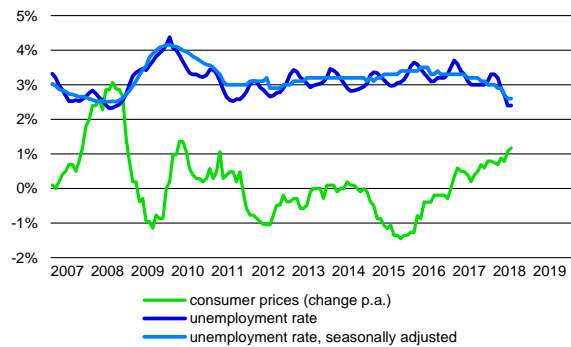
- UBS: UBS economists forecast the Swiss economy will grow 2,4% in 2018, for two main reasons. First, the economy should benefit from the franc's considerable weakening against the euro in recent quarters. Second, the strong global economy should keep Swiss activity humming. The positive outlook comes with caution against global risks, including an economic slowdown in the Eurozone, trade protectionism in the US, and the fiscal policies of the new Italian government.
- The KOF Economic Barometer rose again in June for the first time in three months. It increased by 1,7 points to 101,7 points, stopping its downward tendency in spring. The current Barometer value is now slightly above the long-term average of 100.0.
- The procure.ch/Credit Suisse PMI closed June 2018 slightly down on the previous month (-0,8 index points) at 61,6 points. The PMI has therefore now been above 60 points for a year. This mark has in the past only been exceeded in boom times and lies well above the growth threshold of 50 points.
- SNB: The conditional inflation forecast for 2018 from June (0,9%) is slightly higher than it was in March 2018 (0,6%) due to a marked rise in the price of oil; this price rise ceases to affect annual inflation after the first quarter of 2019. From mid-2019, the forecast is lower than it was in March 2018, mainly due to the muted outlook in the euro area. For 2019, the SNB continues to anticipate inflation of 0,9%. For 2020, SNB expects to see inflation of 1,6%, compared with 1,9% forecast in the last quarter.

GDP and private consumption



Source: SECO.

(1) Unemployment rate and inflation



Source: SECO, FSO.

Economic forecasts Swiss economy

	SECO		KOF		Créa		CS		UBS		BAK		Arithmetic means	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
GDP, real	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.9
	→	→	↘	→	↗	↘	→	→	→	→	↘	↘	↘	→
Private consumption	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
	→	→	↘	→	↘	↘	→	→	→	→	→	↘	→	→
Public consumption	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
	↘	→	↘	↗			→	→	↘	→	↘	↘	↘	→
Equipment investments	4.4	3.5	3.8	1.3	4.8	5.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.7	4.6	3.0	4.4	3.2
	↗	→	↗	↘	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	↘	↘	↗	↘
Investments in construction	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7
	→	→	↘	↗	↗	↗	→	→	↘	→	↘	→	↘	↗
Exports	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.2	6.0	7.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.4	4.3
	↘	→	↘	↘	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	↘	↘	↘	↘
Imports	3.9	3.8	5.8	3.2	6.1	7.2	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	5.1	3.5	4.7	4.0
	→	→	↗	↘	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	↗	↘	↗	↘
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	→	↘	↘	↘	↘
Consumer prices	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗

Changes to previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:

SECO: 19.6.2018 (20.3.2018), KOF: 15.6.2018 (28.3.2018), Créa: 31.5.2018 (17.11.2017), CS: 19.6.2018 (19.3.2018), UBS: 12.7.2018 (9.4.2018), BAK: 7.6.2018 (8.3.2018).

Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow. The arrows with the arithmetic means (columns on the right) show the changes of the means to the previous meta analysis economy.

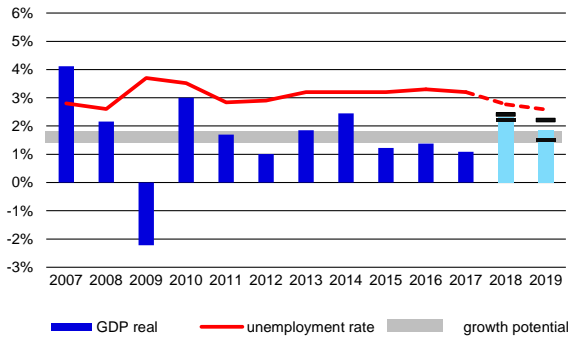
For all sources, please consult the last two pages «Sources and Glossary» and «Impressum».

GDP forecast Swiss economy

	2018							Ø	2019							Ø
	CS	KOF	BAK	SECO	Créa	UBS	BAK		CS	KOF	UBS	SECO	Créa			
GDP, real	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9		

Evolution of GDP (real) and unemployment rate

(4)

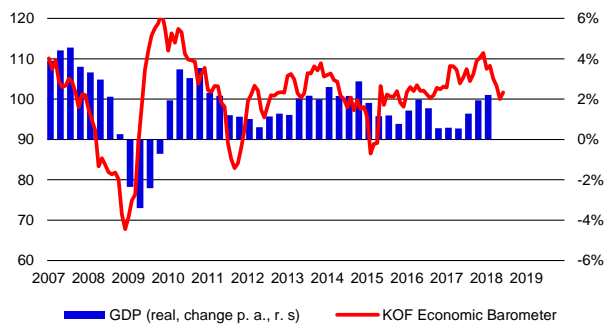


- The potential growth lies between 1,6% and 1,8%, according to calculations by Fahrländer Partner.

Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).
Source: figure 1, page 1, Fahrländer Partner (growth potential).

KOF economic barometer

(5)



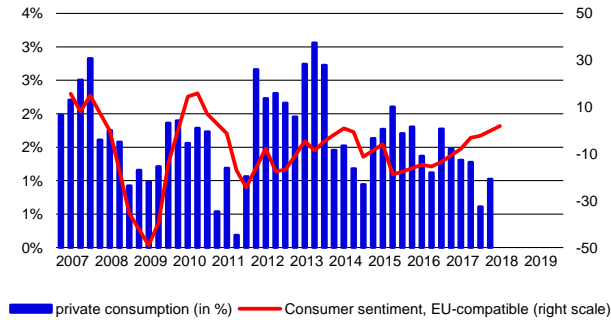
- The KOF Economic Barometer is a composite leading indicator for the Swiss economy. It comprises 219 variables which are combined based on statistically determined weights. It is one to two quarters ahead of the GDP growth rate of the previous year and thus enables an initial estimate to be made of how the Swiss economy will perform in the next or in the next two quarters.

- The KOF Economic Barometer rose again in June for the first time in three months. It increased by 1,7 points to 101,7 points, stopping its downward tendency in spring. The current Barometer value is now slightly above the long-term average of 100.

Source: KOF, SECO.

Private consumption and consumer sentiment

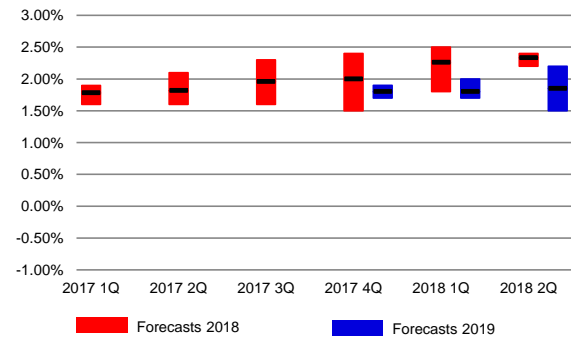
(6)



- SECO: The consumer sentiment index stands at 2 points in April 2018, once again putting it significantly above its long-term average (-9 points). The index has fallen slightly since last January (5 points). But essentially, it has remained on the highest level since 2014.

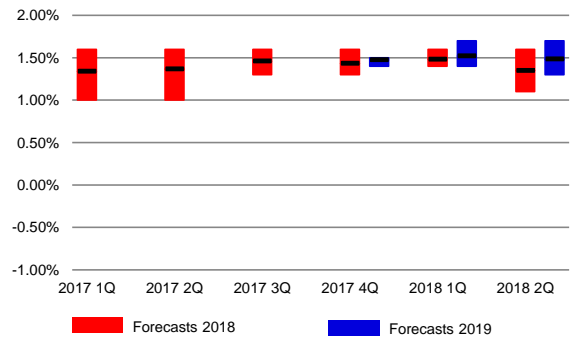
Source: SECO.

Evolution forecasts GDP



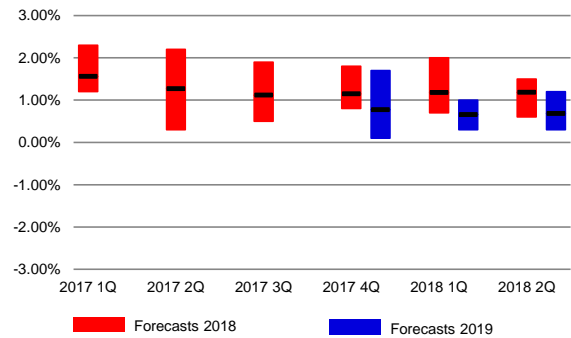
Source: cf. figure, page 1.

(7) Evolution forecasts private consumption



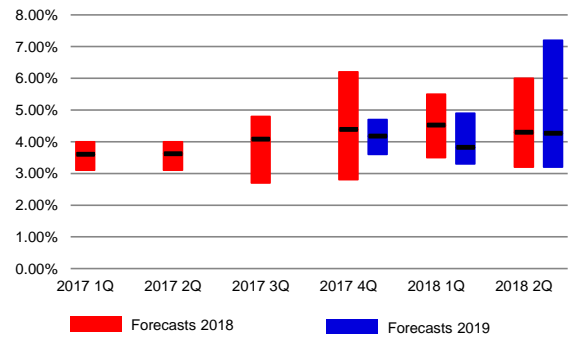
Source: cf. figure, page 1.

Evolution forecasts investments in construction



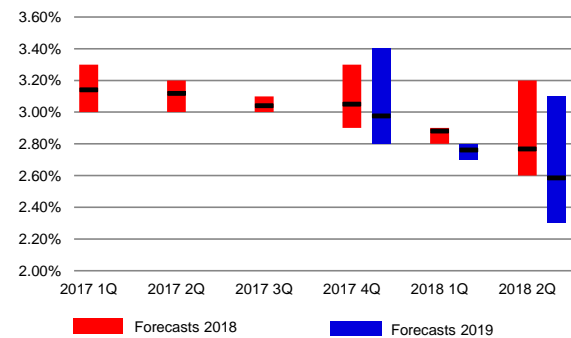
Source: cf. figure, page 1.

(9) Evolution forecasts exports of goods



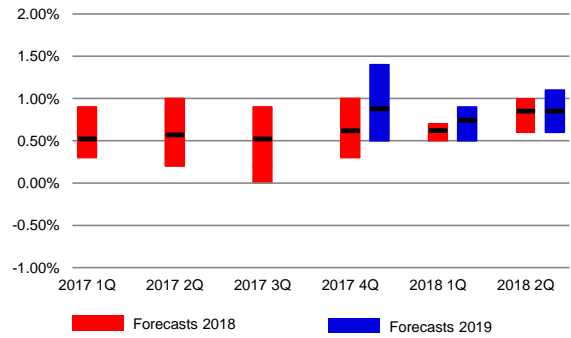
Source: cf. figure, page 1.

Evolution forecasts unemployment rate

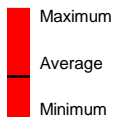


Source: cf. figure, page 1.

(11) Evolution forecasts rate of price increase



Source: cf. figure, page 1.

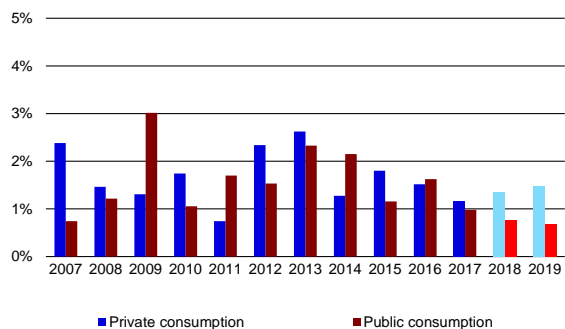


The horizontal axe shows the different forecast moments. The red bars show the band width of the forecasts for the year 2018, the blue bars for the year 2019. The average is illustrated in black.

	2018							2019						
	Créa	KOF	SECO	CS	UBS	BAK	Ø	Créa	KOF	CS	SECO	BAK	UBS	Ø
Private consumption	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Public consumption	UBS	SECO	BAK	KOF	CS	Créa	Ø	BAK	SECO	KOF	UBS	CS	Créa	Ø
	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	-	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	-	0.7

Changes in consumption

(13)

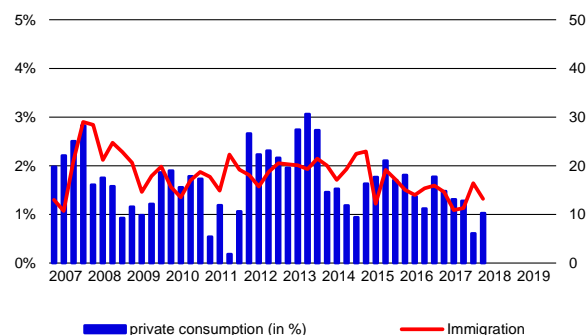


Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.

Source: table 3, page 1.

Private consumption and Immigration

(14)



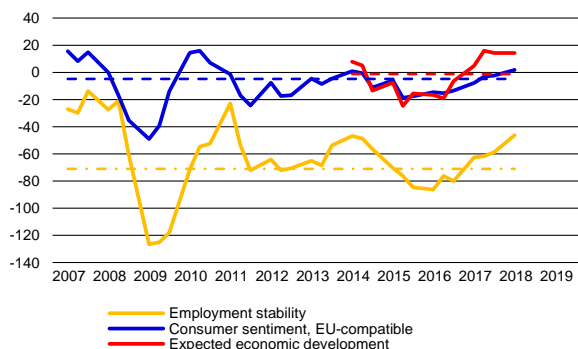
1st quarter 2018	
Net immigration permanent	13'190
1st quarter 2018	Change p.a.
Private consumption (in %)	1.0%

Switzerland.

Source: FSO (2001-2009), SEM (from 2010), SECO.

Consumer sentiment index

(15)



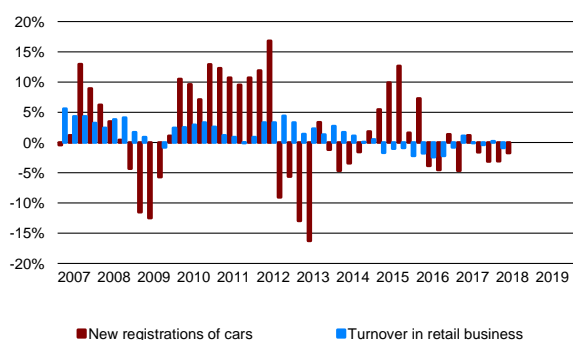
April 2018	Level of the index
Consumer sentiment	0
Employment stability	-46
Consumer sentiment, EU-compatible	2
Expected economic development	14

- Note: Since the second quarter 2007, the new EU-compatible index is displayed.

Ann.: The dashed line shows the corresponding mean.
Source: SECO.

Changes turnover in retail business and new registrations of cars

(16)



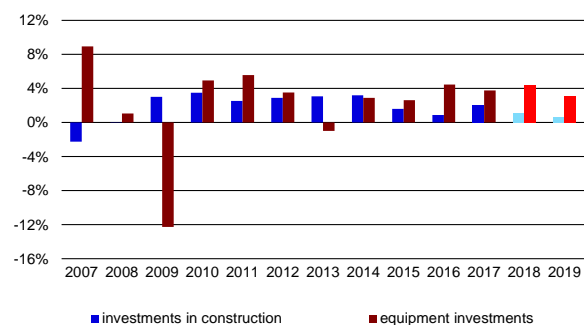
2nd quarter 2018	Change p.a.
New registrations of cars	-1.7%
1st quarter 2018	Change p.a.
Turnover in retail business	-0.9%

Source: FSO.

	2018							2019						
	KOF	CS	SECO	BAK	Créa	UBS	Ø	KOF	UBS	CS	BAK	SECO	Créa	Ø
Equipment investments	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.4	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	5.5	3.2
Investments in construction	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7

Changes in investments

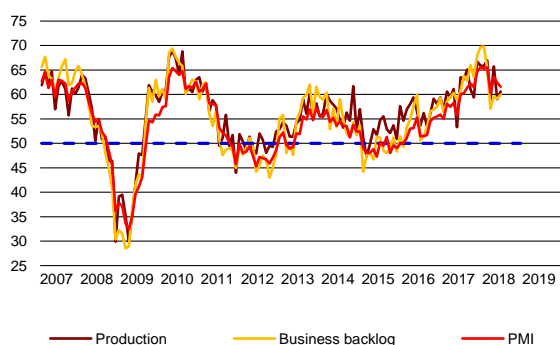
(17)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Source: table 3, page 1.

Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)

(18)



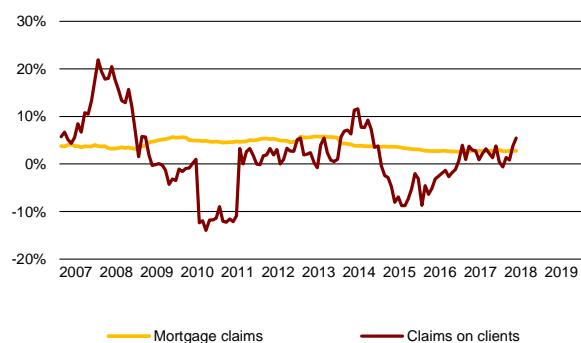
June 2018	Level of the index
PMI	61.6
Production	60.6
Business backlog	59.9

- The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is based on a monthly survey of Credit Suisse and procure.ch. The PMI shows an immediate picture of business development in industry.

Note: If the PMI or one of the subindices reads over (under) the 50.0-point-mark, this indicates an increase (decrease).
Source: Credit Suisse, procure.ch.

Changes in credit volume, inland

(19)

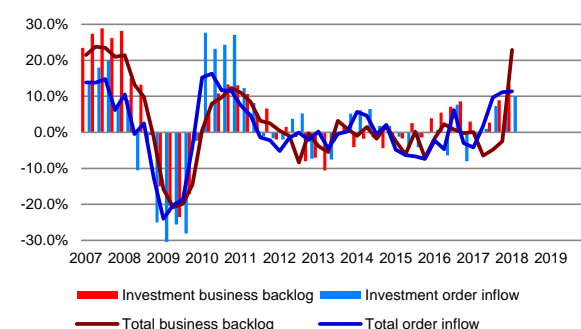


April 2018	Volume in billion CHF	Change p.a.
Mortgage claims	983.4	2.7%
Claims on clients	166.9	5.4%

Source: SNB.

Changes order inflow and balance of capital goods

(20)



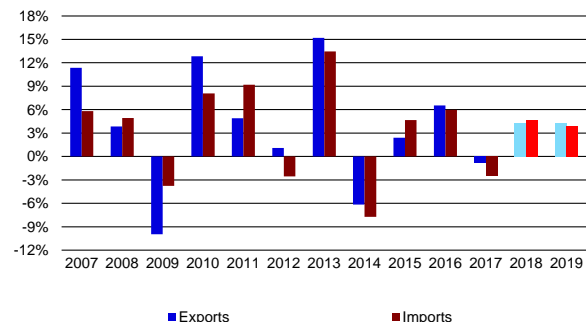
1st quarter 2018	Change p.a.
Total order inflow	11.4%
Investment order inflow	10.0%
Total business backlog	22.9%
Investment business backlog	13.2%

Source: FSO.

	2018							2019						
	UBS	KOF	CS	BAK	SECO	Créa	Ø	BAK	UBS	CS	SECO	KOF	Créa	Ø
Exports of goods	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	6.0	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	7.2	4.3
Imports of goods	3.5	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.8	6.1	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	7.2	4.0

Changes in foreign trade: exports and imports

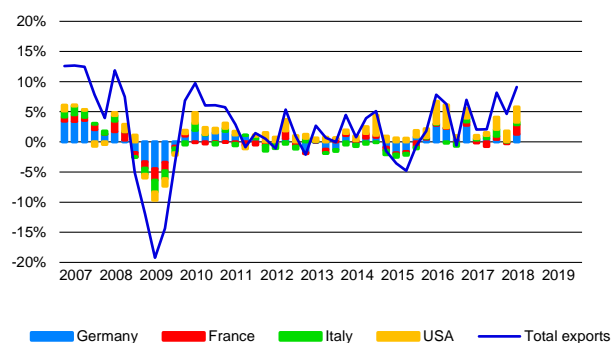
(21)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Source: table 3, page 1.

Changes in exports to Germany, France, Italy, USA: contribution to growth in export volume

(22)

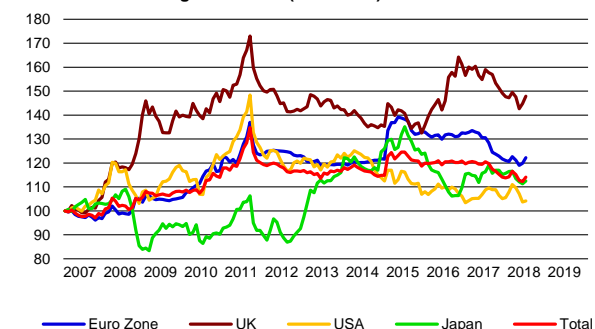


2nd quarter 2018	Change p.a.
Total exports	9.1%
Germany	7.0%
France	21.5%
Italy	6.7%
USA	15.6%

Source: Swiss Customs Administration.

Real effective exchange rate index (CPI-based)

(23)



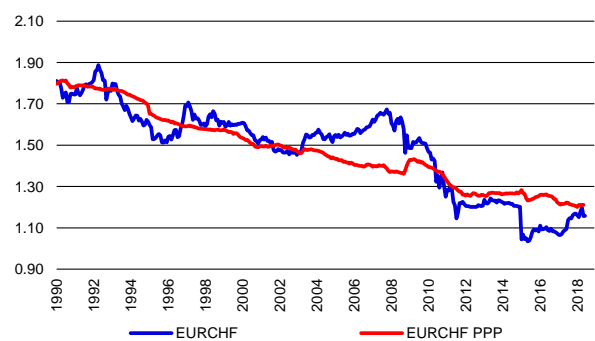
19.07.2018	Exchange rate
EUR	1.16
GBP	1.30
USD	1.00
JPY (100)	0.89

- The real effective exchange rate index measures the real external value of the Swiss franc, and is the nominal index adjusted for price developments in Switzerland and abroad. It is frequently used as an indicator for assessing the price competitiveness of an economy. A rise in the index value indicates a real appreciation in the Swiss franc. All of the real indices are also calculated on the basis of the producer price index (PPI).

Source: SNB.

EUR/CHF and Purchasing-Power Parity (PPP)

(24)



31.05.2018	PPP
PPP	1.21

- The concept of purchasing-power parity (PPP) can be used to determinate the fair value of a currency. Purchasing-power parity exists when different currencies have the same purchasing-power due to the exchange rate and therefor the same basket of goods can be purchased with one unit of currency. If the EURCHF PPP is higher than the EURCHF exchange rate, the CHF is overvalued.

Source: UBS CIO, Macrobond.

	2018							2019						
	Créa	UBS	BAK	SECO	KOF	CS	Ø	Créa	UBS	SECO	BAK	KOF	CS	Ø
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6

Unemployment rate

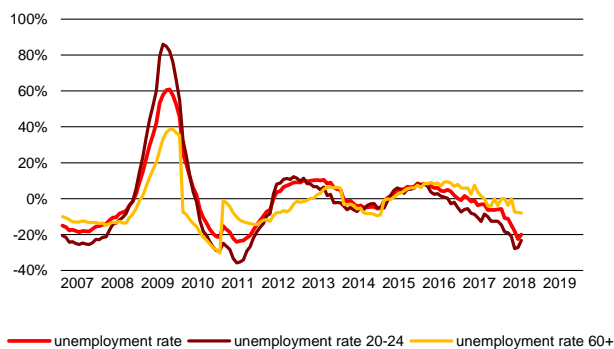
(25)



Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).
Source: table 3, page 1.

Changes in unemployment rate

(26)



Registered unemployed

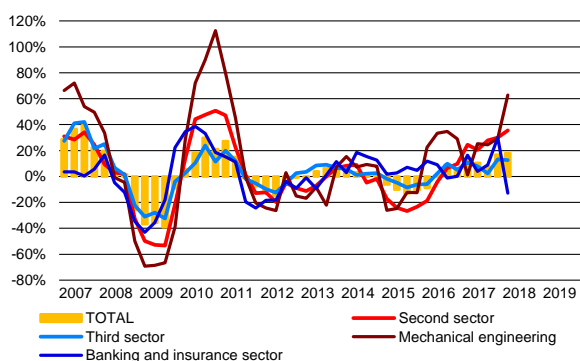
June 2018

	Number	Δ*	Rate
TOTAL	106'579	-20.2%	2.4%
Secondary sector	23'176	-25.6%	2.6%
Engineering	1'272	-31.7%	1.7%
Chemistry, petroleum refining	1'296	-8.9%	2.5%
Third sector	77'829	-18.5%	2.6%
Banking and insurance sector	5'906	-17.9%	2.4%

* Changes to same month previous year
Note: Since June 2016, the unemployment rate is based on occupation numbers according to the pooling 2012-2014 (revised from January 2014).
Source: SECO.

Change job vacancies

(27)

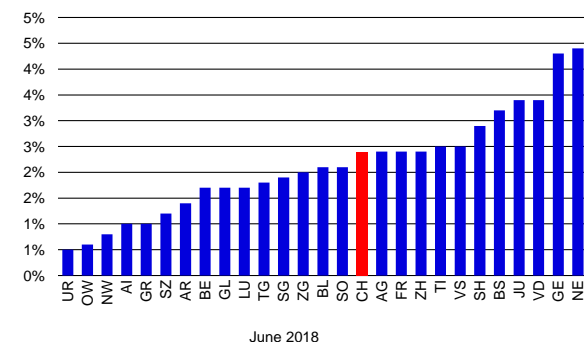


Index of job vacancies	Change p.a. 1st quarter 2018
TOTAL	18%
Second sector	36%
Mechanical engineering	63%
Third sector	13%
Banking and insurance sector	-13%
Real estate sector	15%
IT sector	18%
Other services	63%

Source: FSO.

Cantonal unemployment rates

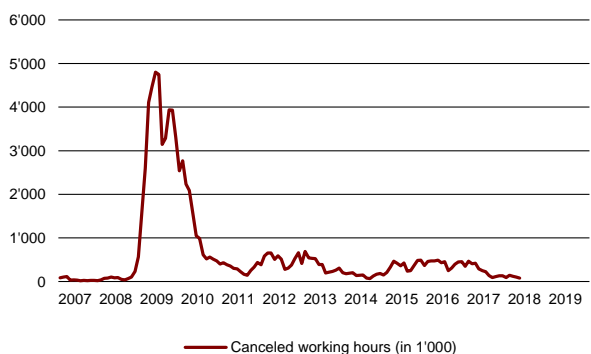
(28.a)



Source: SECO.

Short-time work

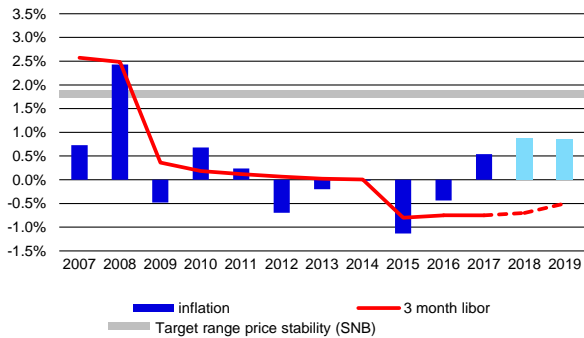
(28.b)



Source: SECO.

	2018								2019							
	KOF	CS	UBS	Créa	SECO	BAK	Ø		KOF	CS	SECO	UBS	BAK	Créa	Ø	
Rate of price increase	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	

Rate of price increase



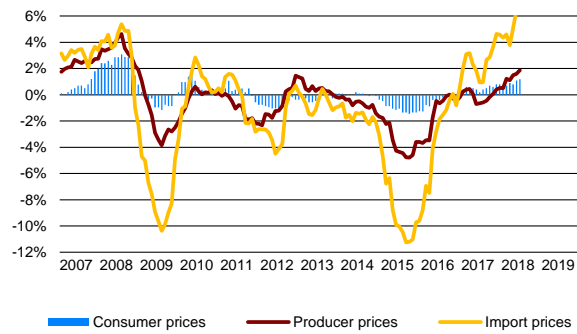
(29)

Inflation forecast SNB	2018	2019	2020
Forecast June 2018	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%
Libor	-0.75%		
Forecast March 2018	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%
Libor	-0.75%		

- SNB: The conditional inflation forecast for 2018 from June (0,9%) is slightly higher than it was in March 2018 (0,6%) due to a marked rise in the price of oil; this price rise ceases to affect annual inflation after the first quarter of 2019. From mid-2019, the forecast is lower than it was in March 2018, mainly due to the muted outlook in the euro area. For 2019, the SNB continues to anticipate inflation of 0,9%. For 2020, SNB expects to see inflation of 1,6% (last quarter: 1,9%).

Note: The values for 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Source: figure 3, page 1, SNB.

Changes in producer and import prices

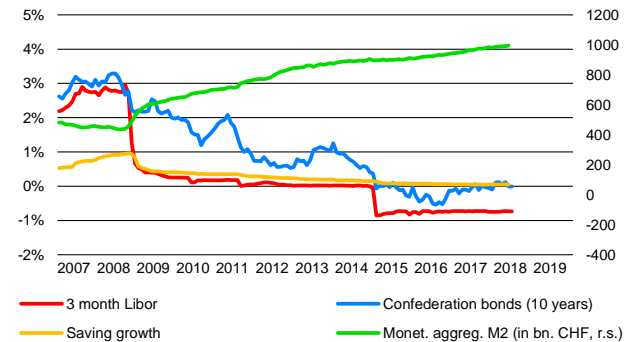


(30)

June 2018	change to previous month	change p.a.
Consumer prices		0.0%
Producer prices		0.2%
Import prices		0.2%

Source: FSO.

Interests and monetary aggregates

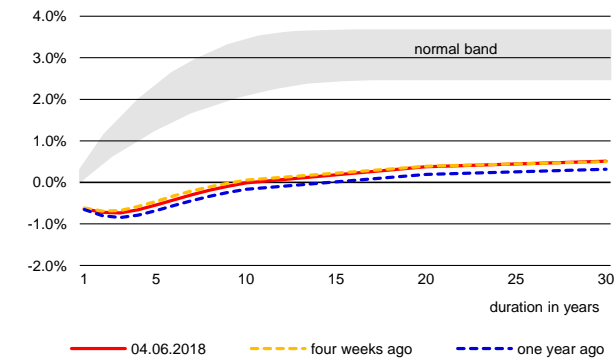


(31)

June 2018	
3 month Libor	-0.7%
Confederation bonds (10 years)	0.0%
May 2018	
Saving growth	0.1%

Source: SNB.

Yields on Confederation bonds



(32)

Expected interest rate				
	Interest rate 3-month-Libor		Yields on Confederat. bonds (10 years)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Seco	-0.7%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.4%
KOF	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Créa	-	-	0.2%	0.5%

- Normal band: long-term expectations of growth (ca. 1% - 1.5%) plus long-term expectations of price increase (ca. 1.5% - 2%).

Source: SNB, Fahländer Partner (normal band).

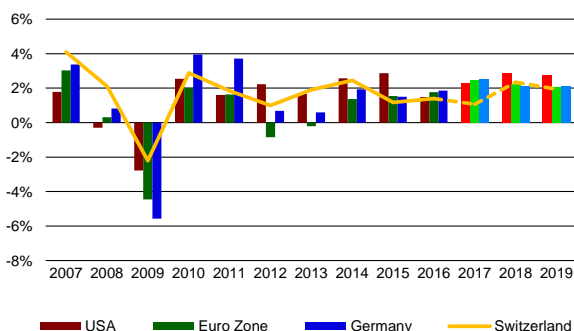
Economic forecasts global economy

(33)

	GDP, real						Rate of price increase						Unemployment rate					
	EU COM		OECD		DIW		EU COM		OECD		DIW		EU COM		OECD		DIW	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
CH	-	-	2.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.5	-	-
			↗	↗					↗	↗				↗	↗			
GER	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.9
	↗	↗	↘	↗	↘	↘	↗	↗	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	↘	→	↗
GB	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5
	0.0	→	↗	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗	↘	↘
JAP	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
	↗	↗	↘	↗	↘	→	↗	↘	↘	↗	↗	→	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
USA	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.1	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	→	↘	↘	↗	↘	→	↘
EU-27	2.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.5	-	-	-	-
	↗	↗					↗	↘					↘	↘				
Eurozone	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	8.4	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.2	8.0
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	→	↘	↘	↘	↘
OECD	-	-	2.6	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.1	-	-
			↗	↗										↘	↘			

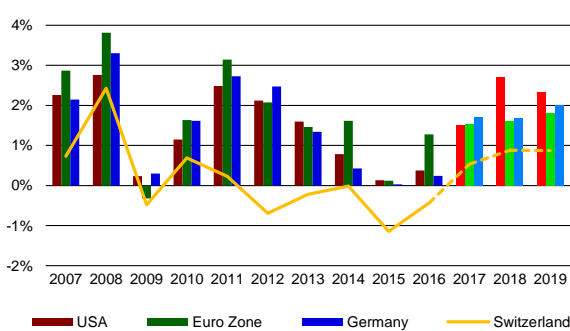
Changes to the previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:
 European Commission (EU KOM): 3.5.2018 (9.11.2017), OECD: 30.5.2018 (28.11.2017), DIW: 13.6.2018 (15.3.2018).
 Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow.

International GDP



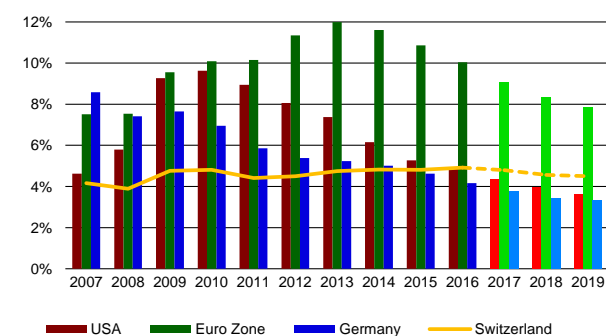
(34) International expectations inflation

(35)



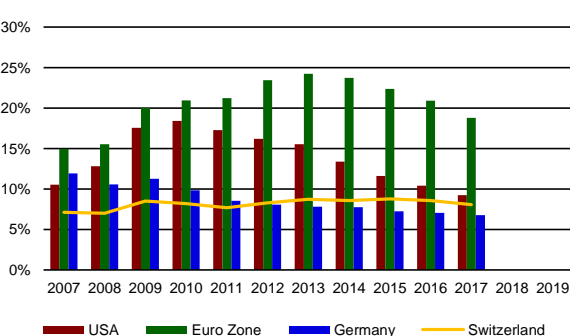
Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
 Source: OECD.

International unemployment rates



(36) International youth unemployment rates

(37)



Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
 Source: OECD.

Source: OECD.

Economic forecasts global economy: consumption and investments

(38)

	Private consumption				Public consumption				investments			
	EU COM		OECD		EU COM		OECD		EU COM		OECD	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
CH	-	-	1.3	1.6	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	3.0	3.4
			↘	↗			↘	↘			↗	↗
GER	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.9
	↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↘	↘	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗
GB	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.1	2.8	0.7
	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	↗
JAP	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.6
	↘	↘	↗	↗	↘	↘	↘	↗	→	↗	↗	↗
USA	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.7
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
EU-27	2.0	1.9	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	2.2	2.3	-	-
	↗	↗			↘				↘	↘		
Eurozone	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.1
	→	↗	↘	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗
OECD	-	-	2.2	2.1	-	-	2.0	2.3	-	-	4.2	3.9
			↗	↗			↗	↗			↗	↗

Changes to the previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:

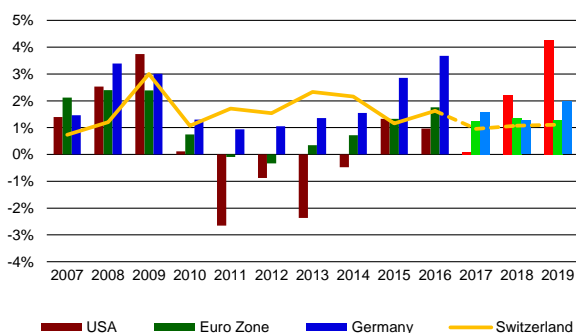
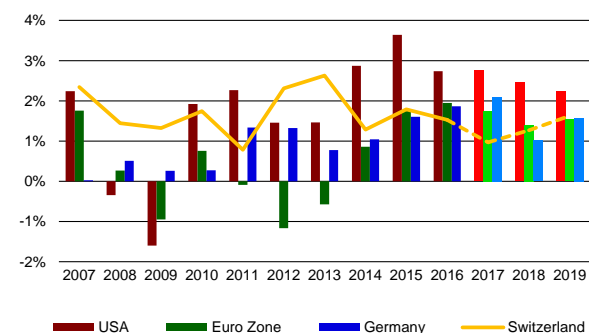
European Commission (EU KOM): 3.5.2018 (9.11.2017), OECD: 30.5.2018 (28.11.2017), DIW: 13.6.2018 (15.3.2018).

Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow.

International private consumption

(39) International public consumption

(40)

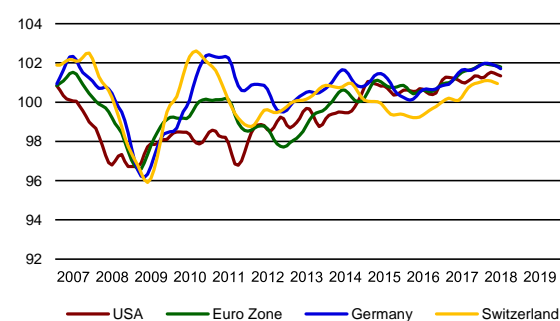


Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.

Source: OECD.

International consumer sentiment index

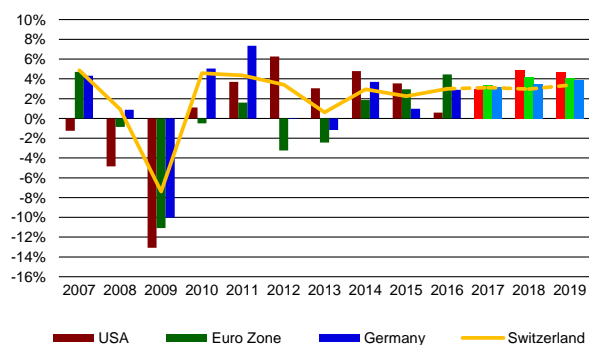
(41)



Source: OECD.

International investments

(42)



Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.

Source: OECD.

Economic forecasts global economy: foreign trade

(43)

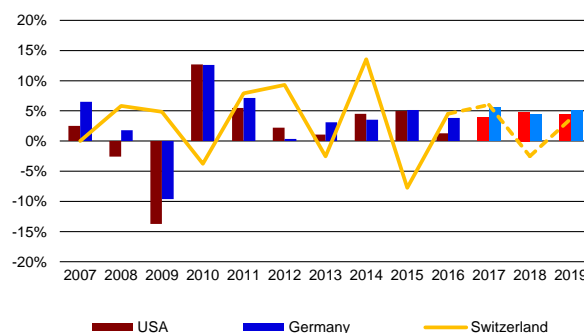
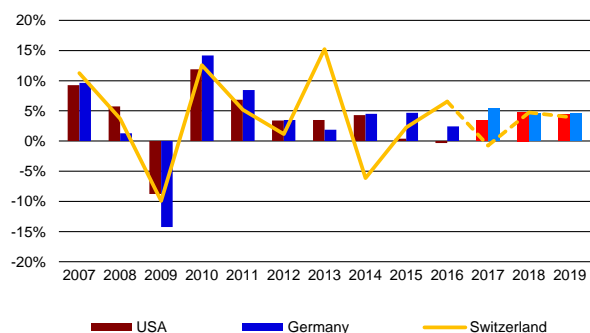
	Exports of goods				Imports of goods			
	EU COM		OECD		EU COM		OECD	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
CH	-	-	4.7	4.0	-	-	3.7	4.8
			↘	↘			↘	↗
GER	5.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	6.1	4.6	4.3	5.1
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	↘	↗
GB	3.9	2.9	1.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.5
	↗	→	↘	↗	↗	↗	↘	↗
JAP	4.8	2.8	5.0	4.5	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.3
	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
USA	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	6.5	5.2	4.8	4.4
	↘	↘	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	↘
EU-27	5.4	4.5	-	-	5.4	4.7	-	-
	↗	↗			↗	↗		
Eurozone	5.4	4.4	-	-	5.2	4.5	-	-
	↗	↗			↗	↗		
OECD	-	-	4.5	4.4	-	-	4.7	4.5
			↗	↗			↗	↗

Changes to the previous year as a %. Consecutively, the date of the current forecast will be listed directly, the date of the previous forecast in parentheses:
 European Commission (EU KOM): 3.5.2018 (9.11.2017), OECD: 30.5.2018 (28.11.2017), DIW: 13.6.2018 (15.3.2018).
 Arrows: ↗ (previous forecast was adjusted upwards), ↘ (previous forecast was adjusted downwards), → (previous forecast kept). The first forecast of the year will not be listed with an arrow.

International Exports of goods

(44) International imports of goods

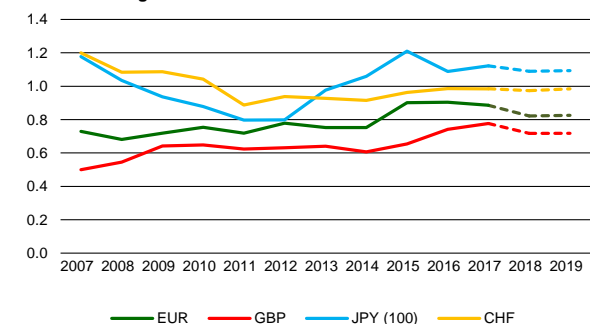
(45)



Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
 Source: OECD.

Nominal exchange rates USD

(46)

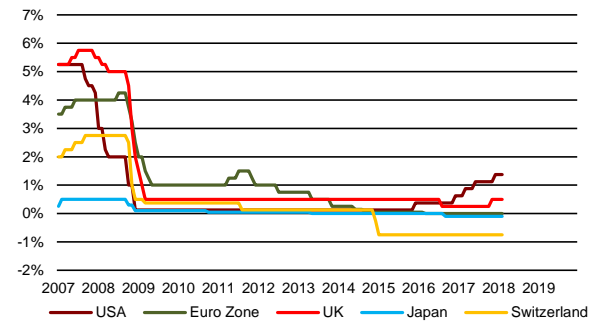


- Reading example: 1 USD was worth 0.8 EUR in 2007. If the value of a currency rises, this means a devaluation of the currency against the USD.

Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
 Source: OECD.

Central bank policy rates

(47)

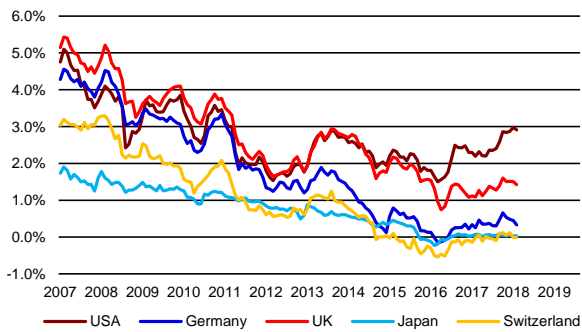


June 2018	
USA	1.9%
UK	0.5%
Euro Zone	0.0%
Switzerland	-0.8%
Japan	-0.1%

Source: BIS.

Yields on government bonds (10 years)

(48)

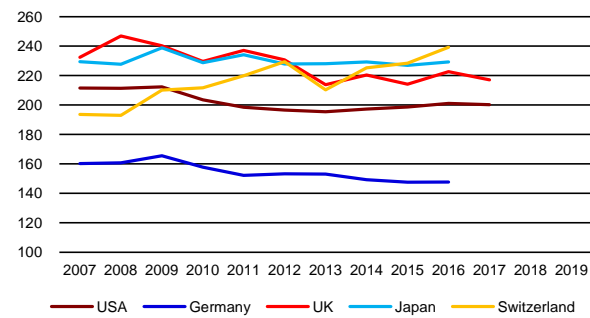


June 2018	
USA	2.9%
UK	1.4%
Germany	0.3%
Switzerland	0.0%
Japan	0.0%

Source: OECD.

Private debt (% GDP)

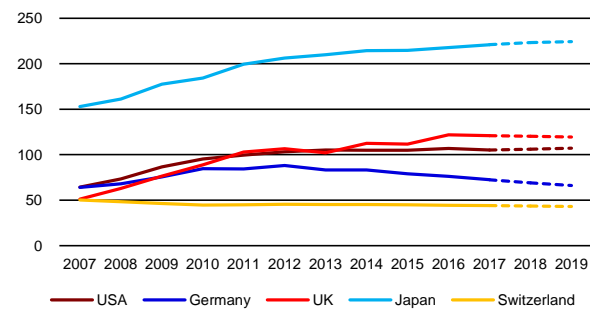
(49)



Source: OECD.

Public debt (% GDP)

(50)



Note: The values for 2017, 2018 and 2019 are forecasts.
Source: OECD.

Nb. of fig.	Note	Indicator	Source	Data as of
1	Real change as a % compared to previous year		SECO	1st quarter 2018
2	Level as a % Changes compared to previous year.	Unemployment rate Consumer prices	SECO FSO	June 2018 June 2018
3	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	SECO KOF Créa Credit Suisse UBS BAK	19.06.2018 15.06.2018 31.05.2018 19.06.2018 12.07.2018 07.06.2018
4	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
5		KOF Economic Barometer GDP	KOF SECO	July 2018 1st quarter 2018
6		Private consumption UBS consumption indicator Consumer confidence	SECO UBS SECO	1st quarter 2018 December 2017 2nd quarter 2018
7-12			SECO KOF Créa Credit Suisse UBS BAK SECO	19.06.2018 15.06.2018 31.05.2018 19.06.2018 12.07.2018 07.06.2018 2017
13	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
14		Zuwanderungssaldo Private consumption	FSO/SEM SECO	December 2017 1st quarter 2018
15		Consumer confidence	SECO	2nd quarter 2018
16	Quarterly date, changes as a % compared to previous year. Sales in retail business, adjusted, real.	New registrations of cars Retail trade turnover	FSO FSO	2nd quarter 2018 1st quarter 2018
17	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
18		Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)	procure.ch, CS	June 2018
19	Outstanding credit (gross receivable), Change as a % compared to previous year (nominal values).		SNB	April 2018
20	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at prices of previous year), except construction business.		FSO	1st quarter 2018
21	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).	Forecasts	SECO	2017 figure 3
22	Shares of exports to Germany, France, Italy and the USA to the relative growth of export volume in percentage points. Relative changes in growth of total exports as a % compared to the previous year (nominal values).		FCA Administration	2nd quarter 2018
23			SNB	June 2018
24			UBS, Macrobond	31.05.2018
25	Unemployment rate as a percentage. Employment growth (full-time equivalent) in the second and third sector as percentage change compared to the previous year.	Unemployment rate Employment growth Forecasts	SECO SECO	June 2018 2017 figure 3
26	Changes compared to previous year.		SECO	June 2018
27	Changes compared to previous year.		FSO JOBSTAT	1st quarter 2018
28.a		Unemployment rate	SECO	June 2018
28.b		Short-time Work	SECO	March 2018
29	Consumer price index (changes as a % compared to previous year). 3-month-Libor as a %	Inflation 3-month-Libor Forecasts	FSO SNB	June 2018 June 2018 figure 3
30	Changes compared to previous year.		FSO	June 2018
31		Interests Monetary base Saving growth	SNB SNB SNB	June 2018 May 2018 May 2018
32		Normal band	SNB Fahrländer Partner	June 2018 2017
33	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	EU Commission OECD DIW	03.05.2018 30.05.2018 13.06.2018
34	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).		OECD	30.05.2018
35-37			OECD	30.05.2018
38	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	EU Commission OECD	03.05.2018 30.05.2018
39-40	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).		OECD	30.05.2018
41		Consumer confidence	OECD	May 2018
42	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).		OECD	30.05.2018
43	Changes compared to previous year.	Forecasts	EU Commission OECD	03.05.2018 30.05.2018
44-45	Real change as a % compared to previous year (at previous year prices).		OECD	30.05.2018
46			OECD	2017
47			BIS	May 2018
48			OECD	June 2018
49-50			OECD	2017

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Authors: Mattia Farei-Campagna, Dominik Matter and Jaron Schlesinger.
The meta analysis economy can be accessed or subscribed:

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