



# BULLETIN OF EU AND US INFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

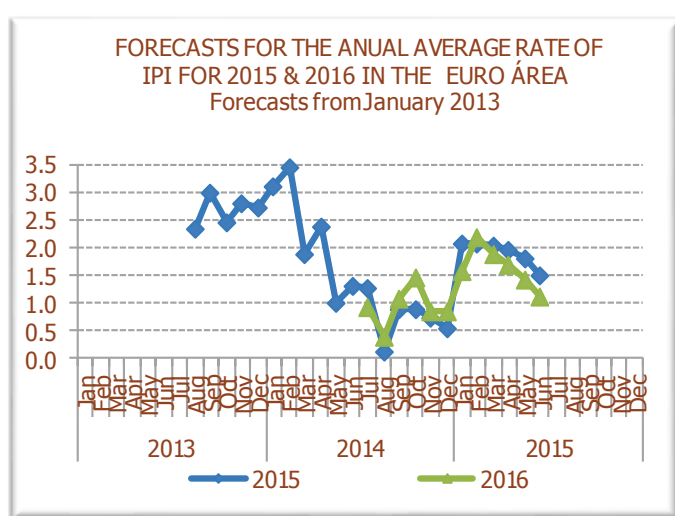
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Instituto Flores de Lemus

N. 251 September 2015

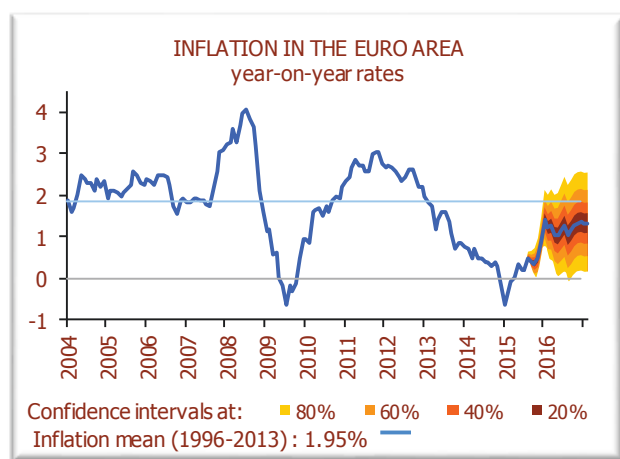
Second Phase

**The forecasts for Industrial Production Index (w.d.a) in the Euro Area revised downwards after the negative surprise in June : 1.5% ( $\pm 1.1$ ) for 2015, 1.41% ( $\pm 2.2$ ) for 2016.**



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 27, 2015

**The average annual inflation rate forecast for the euro area remains the same: 0.2% ( $\pm 0.17$ ) for 2015 and 1.2% ( $\pm 0.98$ ) .**



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 14, 2015

## Euro Area: Macroeconomic Forecasts and Inflation.

P. 3

"The most significant event in August regarding the economic situation facing the euro area in the short and medium term is the depreciation of the yuan promoted by the Chinese authorities, which could reduce the monetary union's foreign balance and affect growth in the second half of the year. This effect, however, will still take time to be reflected in the figures. According to the available macroeconomic indicators, which cover up to July, there are some signs of slower growth in the third quarter of the year, although only one figure is available so this could be seen with caution. ..."

"Annual inflation in the euro area in July was 0.2%, the same as in June. Although inflation in manufactured goods accelerated relative to the previous month, it was counteracted by the annual decrease in energy prices. Average annual inflation for 2015 is currently forecast at 0.2% ( $\pm 0.27$ ). For 2016 it is expected to rise to 1.2% ( $\pm 0.94$ ), 0.1 pp more than the previous forecast (see Table II.3.1). The depreciation of the yuan has inverted the trend of more expensive imports. This deflationary effect is strengthened by the 10-dollar reduction in future oil prices, also associated to the Chinese growth figures, lower than expected at the beginning of the year. Although the ECB's quantitative expansion is still in effect, the scenario can no longer be described as clearly dominated by inflationist factors, as there are circumstances operating in the opposite direction..."

# **BULLETIN OF E.U. AND US INFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

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\*The cut-off date for the statistics included in this Bulletin was August 31, 2015

## I. THE ECONOMY IN THE EURO AREA

The indicators of the only available month in the third quarter show slight deceleration. The euro area growth forecast remains at 1.5% ( $\pm 0.9$ ) for 2015 and 1.7% ( $\pm 1.2$ ) for 2016, until next month.

The euro area IPI registered a surprise in June. The forecasts for 2015 and 2016 are 1.5% ( $\pm 1.5$ ) and 1.1% ( $\pm 2.2$ ), respectively.

Annual inflation in the euro area in July was 0.2%, as in June. The forecast for 2015 remains at 0.2% ( $\pm 0.17$ ).

Table I.1

MAIN VARIABLES AND INDICATORS IN THE EURO AREA						
Annual average rates						
				Forecasts		
				2015	2016	
				( $\pm 1.2$ )	( $\pm 1.6$ )	
<b>GDP mp.<sup>1</sup></b>						
		2011	2012	2013	2014	
		1.7	-0.8	-0.3	0.9	
<b>Demand</b>	Private consumption	0.2	-1.3	-0.6	1.0	1.7 1.3
	Public consumption	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0 1.0
	Gross fixed capital formation	1.7	-3.5	-2.3	1.2	2.2 3.4
	Construction	0.2	-4.2	-3.4	-1.3	1.2 2.8
	Equipment	3.4	-5.2	-1.6	4.5	3.8 6.7
	Others	0.9	-2.0	-1.4	3.2	0.2 1.0
	Contribution domestic demand*	0.8	-2.2	-0.7	0.9	1.6 1.6
	Exports of goods and services	6.7	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.9 3.9
	Imports of goods and services	4.4	-0.7	1.3	4.1	4.6 4.0
	Contribution foreign demand*	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1 0.1
<b>Supply GVA</b>	Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry,...	0.8	-3.1	2.6	3.6	1.1 1.2
	Industry	3.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	1.1 2.1
	Manufacturing Industry	5.0	-1.3	-0.3	1.2	1.3 3.0
	Construction	-2.8	-5.8	-2.9	-0.6	0.7 1.8
	Services	1.8	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4 1.8
	Market services	2.2	-0.4	-0.1	1.2	1.8 2.0
	Public administration, health and educ.	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4 1.1
	Taxes	0.7	-2.7	-1.3	0.7	0.9 0.2
<b>Prices (HICP<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
				2015	2016	
				( $\pm 0.2$ )	( $\pm 0.9$ )	
Total				2.7	2.5	1.4 0.4
Core				1.7	1.8	1.3 0.9
Processed food				3.3	3.1	2.2 1.2
Non-energy industrial goods				0.8	1.2	0.6 0.1
Services				1.8	1.8	1.4 1.2
Residual				7.6	5.8	1.8 -1.5
Non.processed food				1.8	3.0	3.5 -0.8
Energy				11.9	7.6	0.6 -1.9
<b>Industrial production index (excluding construction)<sup>3</sup></b>						
				2015	2016	
				( $\pm 1.5$ )	( $\pm 2.2$ )	
Total				3.4	-2.4	-0.7 0.8
Consumer goods				1.0	-2.4	-0.4 2.2
Durable				0.8	-4.7	-3.2 -0.6
Non-durable				0.9	-2.2	0.0 3.1
Equipment				8.4	-1.0	-0.6 1.8
Intermediate				4.2	-4.4	-1.0 1.2
Energy				-4.4	-0.1	-0.8 -5.5

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

(1) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

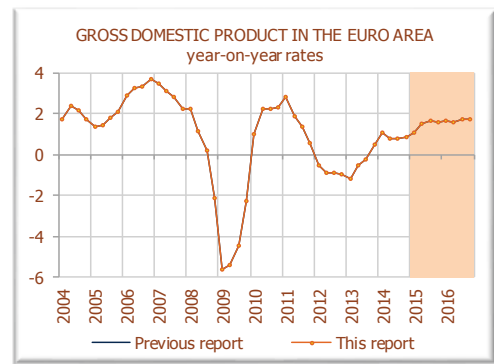
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: (1) June 09, 2015

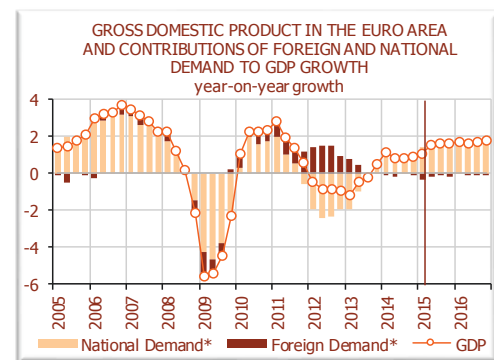
(2) August 14, 2015

(3) August 12, 2015

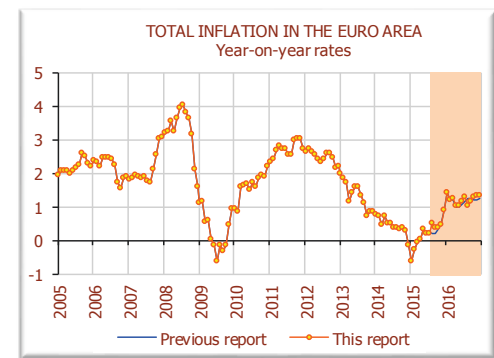
Graph I.1



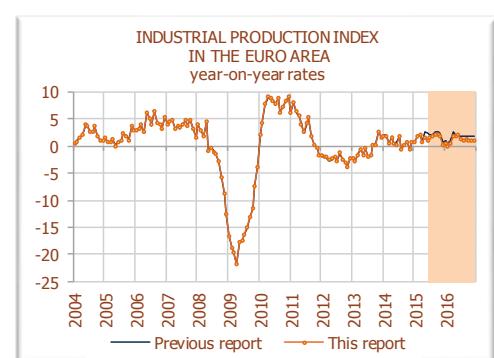
Graph I.2



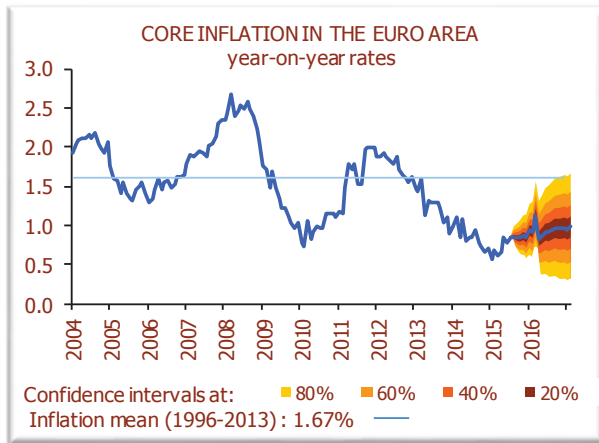
Graph I.3



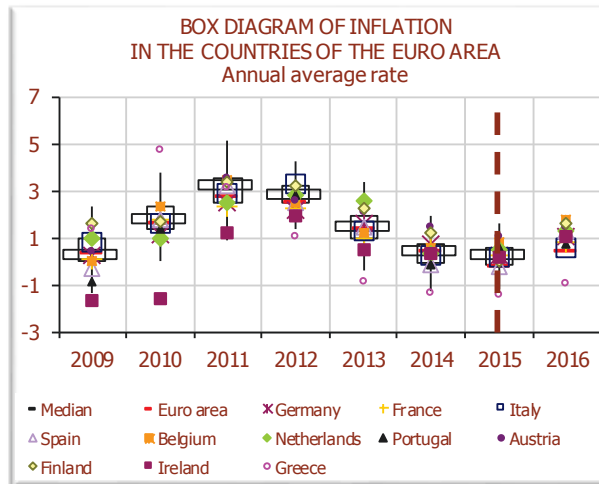
Graph I.4



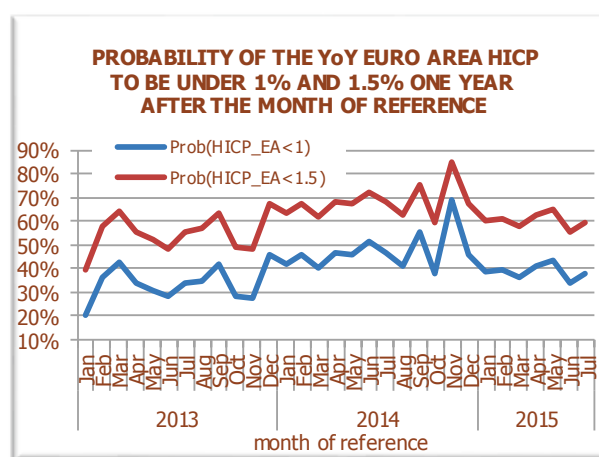
### Graph I.6



### Graph I.8



### Graph I.9



## I.1. MACROECONOMIC FORECASTS

The most significant event in August regarding the economic situation facing the euro area in the short and medium term is the depreciation of the yuan promoted by the Chinese authorities, which could reduce the monetary union's foreign balance and affect growth in the second half of the year. This effect, however, will still take time to be reflected in the figures. According to the available macroeconomic indicators, which cover up to July, there are some signs of slower growth in the third quarter of the year, although only one figure is available so this could be seen with caution.

Starting with the confidence indicators, the Economic Sentiment Index edited by the European Commission increased by 0.3 pp in July to 104 relative to the average in the second quarter of the year.

The increase originates with the improved perspectives for industry, with its figure growing by 0.3 pp to -2.9, construction, growing by 1.1 pp to -23.8, services, growing by 1.3 pp to 8.9 and the retail trade, growing by 1.3 points to 1.1. Consumer confidence fell by 1.9 points to -7.2.

Other confidence indicators, such as the PMIs, also show little growth relative to the second quarter. The compound PMI for the euro area stabilised in June at 53.9, the same value as the second quarter average. This stabilisation consists of a 0.1 pp increase in the manufacturing PMI to 51.8 and a 0.1 pp reduction in the service PMI to 54.

The slower growth expectation is maintained when we examine the indicators of economic activity; for instance, retail sales corrected for seasonality, in real terms and not including motor vehicles present 0.3% growth in July relative to April-June, less than the 0.4% registered in the previous quarter. Private vehicle registrations as compiled by the European Central Bank, corrected for seasonality, show better evolution, with 2.7% growth in July relative to the second quarter average, the quarterly growth of which was 0.0%.

Regarding the indicators on the supply side, the BIAM prepares monthly analyses and forecasts for the working-day-adjusted (w.d.a) IPI.

The figure published in August corresponds to June, so there is no information available yet for the third quarter of the year.

Annual growth in June was 1.2%, 0.9 pp less than our forecast.

Production of consumer goods grew by an annual 2.1% instead of the forecast 1.7% and energy was also greater than expected, with annual stabilisation versus the expected fall of 0.5%. However, as there were negative surprises in the two most important economic destination, intermediate (with 0.2% versus the forecast 1.4%) and capital goods (1.7% instead of the expected 2.6%), the global figure has a negative effect on our forecasts.

As a result, there has been a reduction in the average annual IPI growth forecast. For 2015, it has fallen by 0.4 pp to 1.5% ( $\pm 1.5$ ), for 2016 by 0.3 pp to 1.1% ( $\pm 2.2$ ), and for 2017 by 0.3 pp to 1.1% ( $\pm 2.7$ ).

To evaluate the quarter's overall figure, and as this series is not corrected for seasonal effects, we examine the year-on-year rate for the second quarter of the year. Growth fell to 1.2% from the 1.6% registered in the first quarter, so according to the IPI, the euro area's industrial sector decelerated in the second quarter of 2015.

Finally, regarding employment, we do not have the employment figure for the euro area in the second quarter of the year. However, unemployment in June fell by 1.2% from the average figure in the previous quarter.

In the next issue of the Bulletin, with the figures published by EUROSTAT for the second quarter of the year, we will examine our forecasts, which currently contemplate average growth of 1.5% ( $\pm 0.9$ ) and 1.7% ( $\pm 1.2$ ) for 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Annual inflation in the euro area in July was 0.2%, the same as in June. Although inflation in manufactured goods accelerated relative to the previous month, it was counteracted by the annual decrease in energy prices. Average annual inflation for 2015 is currently forecast at 0.2% ( $\pm 0.27$ ). For 2016 it is expected to rise to 1.2% ( $\pm 0.94$ ), 0.1 pp more than the previous forecast (see Table II.3.1). The depreciation of the yuan has inverted the trend of more expensive imports. This deflationary effect is strengthened





by the 10-dollar reduction in future oil prices, also associated to the Chinese growth figures, lower than expected at the beginning of the year. Although the ECB's quantitative expansion is still in effect, the scenario can no longer be described as clearly dominated by inflationist factors, as there are circumstances operating in the opposite direction. The likelihood of average inflation for 2015 being less than zero is now 5.8%. The base effect of oil prices pushes inflation in December to close to an annual rate of 1%, with a 59.9% likelihood of it being lower.

In July, the stock of credit for the private sector in the euro area increased by 0.9% relative to the previous year, making 5 consecutive monthly increases. The most significant news is the first increase in credit for non-financial firms since May 2012, specifically an annual rate of 0.4%. Credit for households grew by an annual 1.3%. This context of very moderate credit growth has helped the M3 aggregate to grow by an annual rate of 5.3% in July, to its highest since 2009.

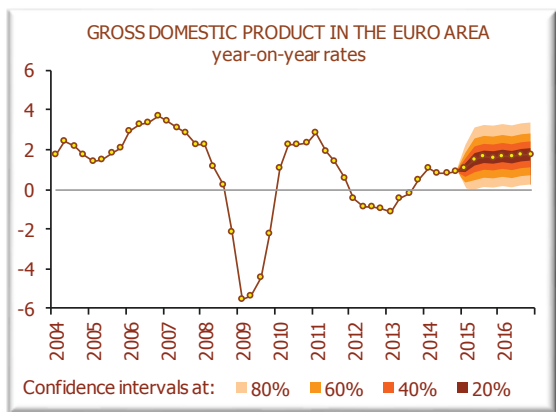
The departments that focus on monetary policy in the ECB do not meet in August, so the interest rates remain at 0.05% for main financing operations and at 0.1% and -0.2%, respectively, for marginal credit and deposit facilities.

The next meeting about monetary policy is to be held on September 3rd.

On the other hand, the latest figures regarding unconventional liquidity measures show that the CBPP3 (Covered Bonds) programme reached a total of 109,100 million euros in August, 7.5 million of which correspond to that month. The ABSPP (Asset Backed Securities) programme reached a total of 11,200 million euros, with operations in August totalling 1,700 million. The PSPP programme reached a value of 279.800 million at the end of many, with the month accounting for 41,900 million euros.

It appears that the effects of these programmes are starting to be notices, especially in the monetary supply and growth of credit, albeit slowly. The one-year inflation expectations, however, are still practically half the target of "close to but less than 2%". According to these variables, no important changes in monetary policy are to be expected.

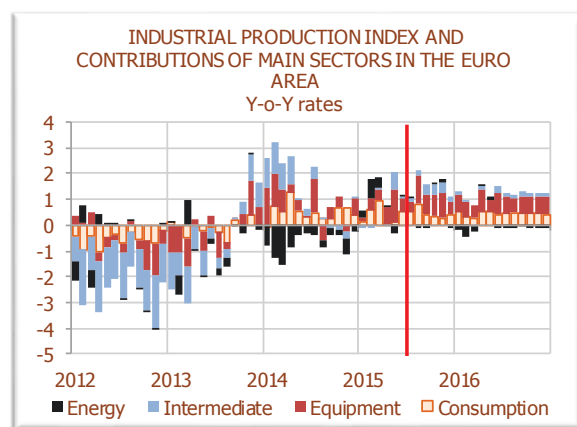
Graph I.1.1



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: June 09, 2015

Graph I.1.2



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015

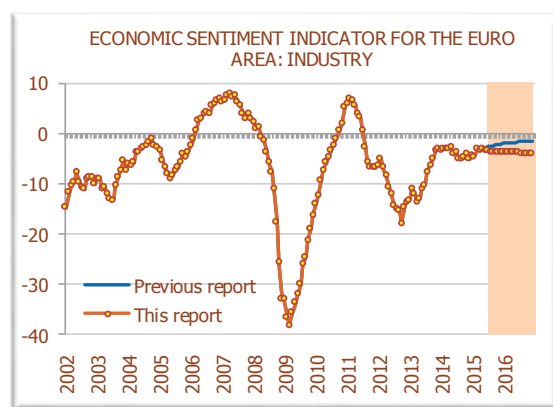
Table I.1.1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA Annual average rates				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
Durable	-0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7
Non-durable	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.9
Capital	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0
Intermediate	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Energy	-5.5	1.0	-1.1	-0.9
TOTAL	0.8	1.5 (±1.5)	1.1 (±2.2)	1.1 (±2.7)
GVA Industry	0.5	1.1	2.1	-

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015

Graph I.1.3

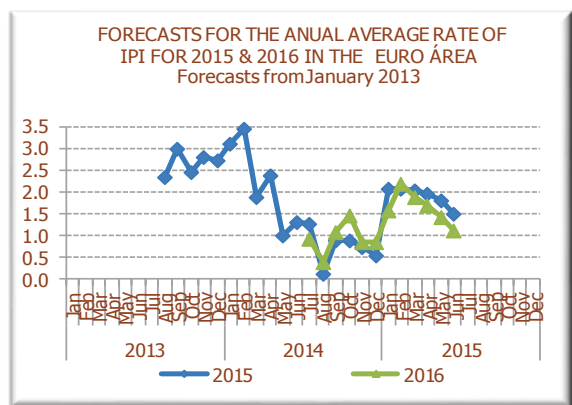


Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date actual report: August 12, 2015

Date previous report: July 14, 2015

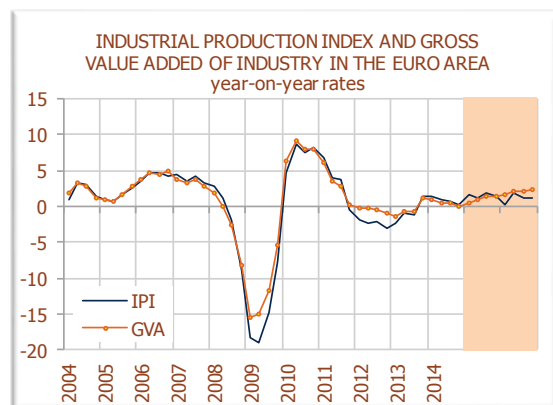
Graph I.1.4



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015

Graph I.1.5



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015





## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA: DEMAND

Table I.1.2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA													
		Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Domestic Demand (1)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP	
				Construc- tion	Equipment	Other							
		Private	Public										
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	0.2	-0.2	0.2	3.4	0.9	1.7	0.8	6.7	4.4	0.9	1.7	
	2012	-1.3	-0.1	-4.2	-5.2	-2.0	-3.5	-2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.3	-0.8	
	2013	-0.6	0.2	-3.4	-1.6	-1.4	-2.3	-0.7	2.1	1.3	0.3	-0.3	
	2014	1.0	0.6	-1.3	4.5	3.2	1.2	0.9	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.9	
	2015	1.7	1.0	1.2	3.8	0.2	2.2	1.6	3.9	4.6	-0.1	1.5 (±1.2)	
	2016	1.3	1.0	2.8	6.7	1.0	3.4	1.6	3.9	4.0	0.1	1.7 (±1.6)	
Y-o-Y rates	2013	I	-1.4	-0.2	-5.1	-6.6	-1.2	-4.7	-2.0	1.1	-1.0	0.8	-1.2
		II	-0.8	0.0	-3.9	-2.6	-1.6	-2.9	-1.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	-0.5
		III	-0.4	0.4	-2.3	0.5	-1.9	-1.2	0.0	1.7	2.2	-0.2	-0.2
		IV	0.1	0.4	-2.0	2.5	-0.9	-0.3	0.4	3.4	3.2	0.1	0.5
	2014	I	0.7	0.5	0.6	6.0	2.5	2.5	1.2	3.5	4.0	-0.1	1.1
		II	0.8	0.6	-1.5	4.9	3.2	1.3	1.0	3.2	3.8	-0.2	0.8
		III	1.1	0.6	-2.8	4.9	3.9	0.6	0.7	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.8
		IV	1.5	0.8	-1.5	2.5	3.2	0.5	1.0	4.1	4.6	-0.1	0.9
	2015	I	1.7	1.1	-1.2	3.5	-0.5	0.8	1.4	4.3	5.3	-0.3	1.1
		II	1.8	1.0	1.3	3.5	0.6	2.2	1.7	4.2	4.9	-0.2	1.5
		III	1.6	1.0	2.5	3.7	0.4	2.9	1.8	3.7	4.1	-0.1	1.6
		IV	1.5	1.0	2.3	4.7	0.3	3.0	1.8	3.6	4.2	-0.2	1.6
	2016	I	1.4	1.0	2.5	5.0	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.9	3.8	0.1	1.7
		II	1.3	1.0	2.5	6.5	0.8	3.2	1.6	3.9	4.1	0.0	1.6
		III	1.3	1.0	2.8	7.1	0.4	3.5	1.7	3.9	4.0	0.0	1.7
		IV	1.3	1.0	3.3	8.0	0.4	3.9	1.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	1.8

Table I.1.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA													
		Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Domestic Demand (1)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP	
		Private	Public	Constr- uction	Equipment	Other							
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	0.2	-0.2	0.2	3.4	0.9	1.7	0.8	6.7	4.4	0.9	1.7	
	2012	-1.3	-0.1	-4.2	-5.2	-2.0	-3.5	-2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.3	-0.8	
	2013	-0.6	0.2	-3.4	-1.6	-1.4	-2.3	-0.7	2.1	1.3	0.3	-0.3	
	2014	1.0	0.6	-1.3	4.5	3.2	1.2	0.9	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.9	
	2015	1.7	1.0	1.2	3.8	0.2	2.2	1.6	3.9	4.6	-0.1	1.5 (±1.2)	
	2016	1.3	1.0	2.8	6.7	1.0	3.4	1.6	3.9	4.0	0.1	1.7 (±1.6)	
Q-on-Q rates	2013	I	-0.3	0.1	-2.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.3	-0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.4
		II	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.4
		III	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.2
		IV	0.0	0.0	-0.6	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
	2014	I	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.2
		II	0.3	0.2	-1.8	0.9	0.8	-0.5	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1
		III	0.5	0.2	-0.7	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.7	-0.1	0.2
		IV	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3
	2015	I	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	-2.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	-0.3	0.4
		II	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.5
		III	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3
		IV	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4
	2016	I	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.8	-0.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
		II	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
		III	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.4
		IV	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

(2) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

\*Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: June 09, 2015



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA: SUPPLY

Table I.1.4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA											
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP	
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...				
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	0.8	5.0	3.2	-2.8	2.2	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.7	
	2012	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-5.8	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-2.7	-0.8	
	2013	2.6	-0.3	-0.4	-2.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	
	2014	3.6	1.2	0.5	-0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	
	2015	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.5 (±1.2)	
	2016	1.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.2	1.7 (±1.6)	
Y-o-Y rates	2013	I	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-6.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	-2.3	-1.2
		II	-3.4	-1.3	-0.2	-5.7	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-3.0	-0.5
		III	-4.1	-1.3	-0.4	-5.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-3.1	-0.2
		IV	-4.2	-1.7	-0.9	-5.9	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	-2.3	0.5
	2014	I	-0.6	-1.9	-1.5	-5.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-3.0	1.1
		II	2.3	-0.4	-0.7	-3.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	0.8
		III	3.3	-0.6	-0.8	-2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.8
		IV	5.7	1.9	1.2	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.9
	2015	I	0.2	0.3	0.6	-1.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	1.1
		II	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.5
		III	0.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.6
		IV	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.7	-0.2	1.6
	2016	I	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.7
		II	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.6
		III	1.0	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.7
		IV	1.0	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.8

Table I.1.5

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA											
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services		Taxes	Real GDP		
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...				
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	0.8	5.0	3.2	-2.8	2.2	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.7	
	2012	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-5.8	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-2.7	-0.8	
	2013	2.6	-0.3	-0.4	-2.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	
	2014	3.6	1.2	0.5	-0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	
	2015	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.5 (±1.2)	
	2016	1.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.2	1.7 (±1.6)	
Q-on-Q rates	2013	I	1.9	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.4
		II	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4
		III	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.2
		IV	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
	2014	I	1.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.2
		II	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
		III	0.9	0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.2
		IV	-2.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3
	2015	I	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.4
		II	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
		III	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
		IV	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
	2016	I	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
		II	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
		III	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
		IV	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

(2) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

\* Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: June 09, 2015



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA

Table I.1.6

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND SECTORS IN THE EURO AREA										
		Consumer Goods			Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Energy	Total excluding energy	TOTAL	
		Durable	Non Durable	Total						
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	0.8	0.9	1.0	8.4	4.2	-4.4	4.5	3.4	
	2012	-4.7	-2.2	-2.4	-1.0	-4.4	-0.1	-2.6	-2.4	
	2013	-3.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	
	2014	-0.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.2	-5.5	1.5	0.8	
	2015	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.5 (±1.5)	
	2016	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.4	-1.1	1.4	1.1 (±2.2)	
	2017	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.4	-0.9	1.3	1.1 (±2.7)	
Y-o-Y rates	2013	I	-4.2	-0.4	-0.7	-3.6	-3.5	0.9	-2.7	-2.2
		II	-3.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-2.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
		III	-3.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-0.7	-2.1	-1.0	-1.1
		IV	-1.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	2.4	-1.3	1.8	1.5
	2014	I	0.1	2.9	1.8	4.1	3.2	-9.5	2.9	1.3
		II	-0.8	4.0	3.0	0.9	1.4	-5.2	1.5	0.8
		III	-2.5	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	-3.1	1.0	0.6
		IV	0.6	2.9	2.6	0.9	-0.4	-3.2	0.7	0.3
	2015	I	-0.1	2.7	2.5	1.1	-0.1	4.6	1.2	1.6
		II	2.0	0.6	1.0	2.6	0.7	-0.9	1.4	1.2
		III	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.6	-0.6	2.1	1.8
		IV	0.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.4
	2016	I	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.1	-2.7	0.6	0.3
		II	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.9
		III	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.5	-0.9	1.4	1.2
		IV	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.5	-0.9	1.4	1.2

\* In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA

Table I.1.7

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA							
Y-o-Y rates							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	2.2	6.1	-1.8	-2.3	1.8	0.7	<b>0.4</b>
February	4.3	8.0	-2.1	-2.7	1.8	2.0	<b>-0.1</b>
March	7.7	6.4	-2.0	-1.7	0.4	2.1	<b>0.5</b>
April	9.1	5.6	-2.6	-0.6	1.6	0.8	<b>1.9</b>
May	8.8	4.1	-2.4	-1.7	0.6	1.6	<b>1.7</b>
June	8.4	2.6	-2.0	-0.4	0.3	1.2	<b>2.0</b>
July	7.8	4.2	-2.6	-1.9	1.8	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
August	8.8	5.5	-1.2	-1.6	-0.5	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
September	6.2	1.8	-2.5	0.1	0.3	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
October	7.3	0.3	-2.9	0.3	0.8	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
November	8.2	-0.3	-3.8	2.6	-0.6	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
December	9.3	-1.7	-2.3	1.6	0.8	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

\*Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015

Table I.1.8

IPI ERRORS IN THE EURO AREA					
year-on-year rates, June 2015					
	Weights (Base 2010) (1)	Observed (2)	Forecast (3)	Δ Revision EUROSTAT (4) may.-15	Error (5)
Durable goods	3	0.1	<b>1.1</b>	-0.1	-1.0
Non-durables goods	20	2.5	<b>1.8</b>	-0.1	0.7
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	24	2.1	<b>1.7</b>	0.2	0.5
Equipment	28	1.7	<b>2.6</b>	0.0	-0.9
Intermediate	36	0.2	<b>1.4</b>	-0.2	-1.2
Energy	12	0.0	<b>-0.5</b>	0.7	0.6
TOTAL	100	1.2	<b>2.3</b>	0.0	-1.1

(4) Industrial Production series is revised monthly by EUROSTAT.

(5) Error column is calculated as the difference between the columns (2) and (3).

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015

Table I.1.9

CHANGE IN THE FORECASTS FOR IP IN THE EURO AREA				
Average annual rate, 2014				
	Forecasts with observed data till:			
	may.-15	jun.-15	Change	
Durable consumption	0.9	1.0	0.1	↑
Non-durable consumption	2.1	1.7	-0.4	↓
Total consumption	1.9	1.8	-0.1	↓
Equipment	2.3	2.2	-0.2	↓
Intermediate	1.1	0.6	-0.6	↓
Energy	1.0	1.0	0.0	↓
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	↓

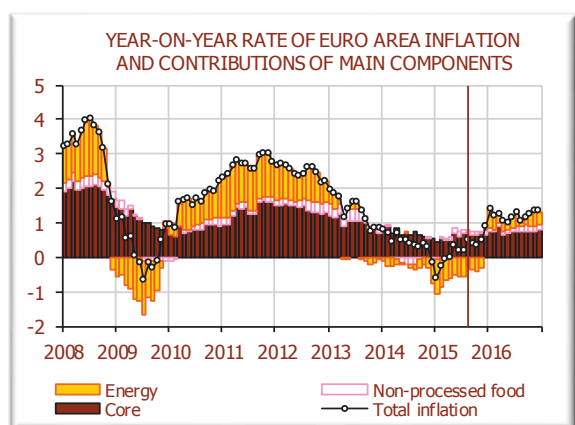
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 12, 2015



## I.2. INFLATION

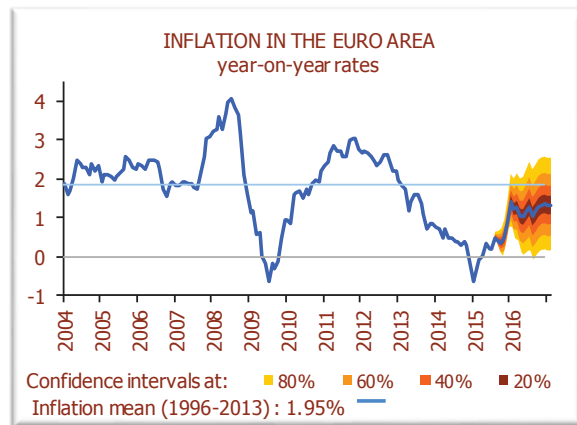
Graph I.2.1



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

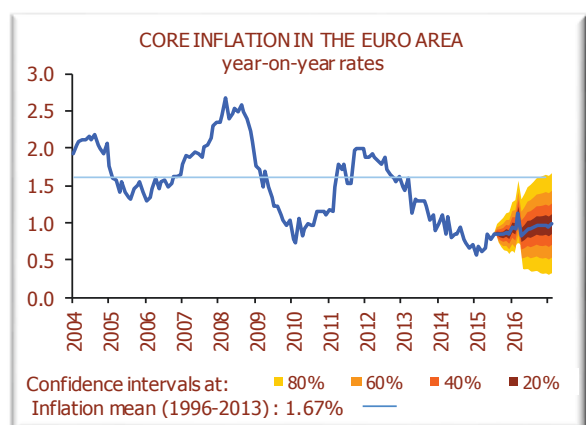
Graph I.2.2



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM(UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

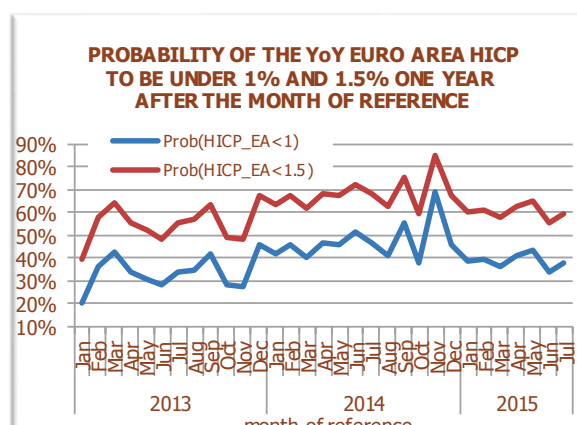
Graph I.2.3



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

Graph I.2.4



Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

Table I.2.1

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA*						
HICP	Annual rates		Annual average rates			
	2015		2014	2015	2016	2017
	Jul	Ago				
Core 81.71%	0.7	<b>0.9</b> (±0.13)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b> (±0.09)	<b>1</b> (±0.52)	<b>0.9</b> (±0.6)
Total 100%	0.0	<b>0.5</b> (±0.14)	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b> (±0.17)	<b>1.2</b> (±0.94)	<b>1.2</b> (±0.98)

\*Intervals at 80% of confidence calculated with historical errors.

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



## FORECASTS ERRORS BY SECTORS IN THE EURO AREA

Table I.2.2

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA Annual rates, July, 2015				
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices HICP	Weights 2015	Observed	Forecasts	Confidence Intervals*
Processed Food	122.72	0.61	0.64	± 0.38
Tobacco	23.94	3.49	3.54	
Processed food excluding tobacco	98.78	-0.09	-0.06	
Non-energy Industrial goods	266.60	0.43	0.29	± 0.21
Services	427.76	1.23	1.10	± 0.14
<b>CORE</b>	<b>817.08</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.80</b>	± 0.13
Non-processed food	74.85	1.37	1.83	± 0.72
Energy	108.07	-5.59	-5.24	± 0.86
<b>RESIDUAL</b>	<b>182.92</b>	<b>-2.77</b>	<b>-2.37</b>	± 0.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.23</b>	± 0.12

\* Confidence intervals at 80% calculated with historical errors

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

Table I.2.3

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA Monthly rates, July, 2015				
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices HICP	Weights 2015	Observed	Forecasts	Confidence Intervals*
Processed Food	122.72	0.06	0.08	± 0.38
Tobacco	23.94	0.43	0.48	
Processed food excluding tobacco	98.78	-0.04	-0.01	
Non-energy Industrial goods	266.60	-3.55	-3.70	± 0.21
Services	427.76	1.07	0.94	± 0.14
<b>CORE</b>	<b>817.08</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	± 0.13
Non-processed food	74.85	-1.33	-0.88	± 0.72
Energy	108.07	-0.70	-0.33	± 0.86
<b>RESIDUAL</b>	<b>182.92</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	± 0.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	± 0.12

\* Confidence intervals at 80% calculated with historical errors

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

Table I.2.4

PROBABILITY OF THE YEAR-ON-YEAR EURO AREA HICP FORECAST TO BE UNDER 1% OR UNDER 1.5%			
		Prob (HICP_EA<1)	Prob (HICP_EA<1.5)
2015	January		
	February		
	March		
	April		
	May		
	June		
	July		
	<b>August</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
	<b>September</b>	<b>99.82%</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
	<b>October</b>	<b>98.65%</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
	<b>November</b>	<b>91.33%</b>	<b>99.62%</b>
	<b>December</b>	<b>59.88%</b>	<b>90.71%</b>
2016	<b>January</b>	<b>21.55%</b>	<b>55.18%</b>
	<b>February</b>	<b>35.78%</b>	<b>67.36%</b>
	<b>March</b>	<b>34.83%</b>	<b>63.39%</b>
	<b>April</b>	<b>47.35%</b>	<b>72.63%</b>
	<b>May</b>	<b>49.01%</b>	<b>72.43%</b>
	<b>June</b>	<b>43.19%</b>	<b>65.97%</b>
	<b>July</b>	<b>37.92%</b>	<b>59.61%</b>
	<b>August</b>	<b>48.34%</b>	<b>68.75%</b>
	<b>September</b>	<b>44.11%</b>	<b>64.66%</b>
	<b>October</b>	<b>38.72%</b>	<b>59.30%</b>
	<b>November</b>	<b>35.97%</b>	<b>56.69%</b>
	<b>December</b>	<b>35.28%</b>	<b>56.08%</b>

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



Table I.2.5

HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES AND COMPONENTS IN THE EURO AREA													
Annual rates of growth													
		HICP											
		Core				TOTAL80 % Confidence Intervals*		Residual		TOTAL80 % Confidence Intervals*			
		Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services			Non processed food	Energy				
Weights 2014		9.9%	2.4%	26.7%	42.8%	81.7%		7.5%	10.8%	18.3%			
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE	2007	2.3	4.5	1.0	2.5	2.0		3.0	2.6	2.8	2.1		
	2008	6.8	3.2	0.8	2.6	2.4		3.5	10.3	7.3	3.3		
	2009	0.2	4.7	0.6	2.0	1.3		0.2	-8.1	-4.5	0.3		
	2010	-0.2	5.5	0.5	1.4	1.0		1.3	7.4	4.7	1.6		
	2011	2.8	5.1	0.8	1.8	1.7		1.8	11.9	7.6	2.7		
	2012	2.6	5.2	1.2	1.8	1.8		3.0	7.6	5.8	2.5		
	2013	1.7	4.4	0.6	1.4	1.3		3.5	0.6	1.8	1.4		
	2014	0.8	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.9		-0.8	-1.9	-1.5	0.4		
	2015	0.0	3.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	± 0.09	1.1	-4.8	-2.4	0.2	± 0.17	
	2016	1.3	4.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	± 0.52	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.2	± 0.94	
2017	0.7	4.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	± 0.60	1.7	2.8	2.4	1.2	± 0.98		
ANNUAL RATES (year-on-year rates)	2014	January	1.5	3.9	0.2	1.2	1.0		1.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.8	
		February	1.3	4.1	0.4	1.3	1.1		0.9	-2.3	-1.0	0.7	
		March	1.2	3.7	0.2	1.1	0.9		-0.1	-2.1	-1.3	0.5	
		April	1.1	3.7	0.1	1.6	1.1		-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	0.7	
		May	1.0	3.6	0.0	1.1	0.8		-2.1	0.0	-0.9	0.5	
		June	0.8	3.7	-0.1	1.3	0.8		-2.8	0.1	-1.1	0.5	
		July	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.8		-2.6	-1.0	-1.6	0.4	
		August	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.9		-2.4	-2.0	-2.2	0.4	
		September	0.6	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.8		-0.9	-2.3	-1.7	0.3	
		October	0.4	2.5	-0.1	1.2	0.7		0.0	-2.0	-1.2	0.4	
		November	0.1	2.7	-0.1	1.2	0.7		0.2	-2.6	-1.4	0.3	
		December	0.1	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.7		-1.0	-6.3	-4.1	-0.2	
	2015	January	-0.1	2.2	-0.1	1.0	0.6		-0.8	-9.3	-5.8	-0.6	
		February	0.0	2.8	-0.1	1.2	0.7		0.4	-7.9	-4.5	-0.3	
		March	0.1	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.6		0.7	-6.0	-3.3	-0.1	
		April	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.0	0.7		1.3	-5.8	-2.9	0.0	
		May	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.3	0.9		2.1	-4.8	-2.0	0.3	
		June	0.1	3.2	0.3	1.1	0.8		1.9	-5.1	-2.3	0.2	
		July	-0.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.9		1.4	-5.6	-2.8	0.2	
		August	-0.1	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	± 0.13	1.3	-2.9	-1.1	0.5	± 0.14
		September	-0.1	3.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	± 0.18	1.1	-3.6	-1.7	0.4	± 0.27
		October	-0.1	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	± 0.23	1.1	-4.0	-1.9	0.4	± 0.37
		November	0.1	3.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	± 0.26	1.1	-3.0	-1.3	0.5	± 0.49
		December	0.2	4.2	0.3	1.1	0.8	± 0.30	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	± 0.60
	2016	January	0.2	4.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	± 0.34	1.5	5.2	3.6	1.4	± 0.70
		February	0.3	4.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	± 0.38	0.9	3.8	2.6	1.2	± 0.79
		March	0.3	4.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	± 0.43	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.3	± 0.87
		April	0.3	4.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	± 0.48	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.0	± 0.96
		May	0.6	4.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	± 0.52	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	± 1.03
		June	0.6	4.6	0.2	1.2	0.9	± 0.56	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.1	± 1.10
		July	0.7	4.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	± 0.59	2.2	3.4	2.9	1.3	± 1.16
		August	0.8	4.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	± 0.61	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	± 1.21
		September	0.9	4.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	± 0.63	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.1	± 1.22
		October	1.0	4.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	± 0.65	1.8	3.3	2.7	1.3	± 1.23
		November	1.1	4.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	± 0.67	1.8	4.0	3.1	1.3	± 1.21
		December	1.1	4.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	± 0.67	2.2	3.7	3.1	1.4	± 1.21

\* Confidence intervals calculated with historical errors

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015





Table I.2.6

HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES AND COMPONENTS IN THE EURO AREA											
Monthly rates of growth											
			Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices								
			Core				TOTAL	Residual		TOTAL	TOTAL
			Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services		Non processed food	Energy		
Weights 2014			9.9%	2.4%	26.7%	42.8%	81.7%	7.5%	10.8%	18.3%	
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2013	0.2	0.6	-3.8	-0.5	-1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	-1.0
		2014	0.3	0.5	-3.9	-0.4	-1.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	-1.1
		2015	0.2	0.2	-3.9	-0.6	-1.5	0.7	-3.2	-1.6	-1.6
		2016	0.2	0.7	-3.8	-0.5	-1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	-1.0
	February	2013	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	1.2	0.7	0.4
		2014	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.3
		2015	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
		2016	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
	March	2013	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.4	1.5	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	1.2
		2014	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.2	1.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.9
		2015	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.0	1.2	-0.2	1.7	0.9	1.1
		2016	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
	April	2013	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1
		2014	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
		2015	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
		2016	0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
	May	2013	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	-1.2	-0.3	0.1
		2014	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
		2015	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2
		2016	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
	June	2013	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1
		2014	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
		2015	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
		2016	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
	July	2013	0.1	1.4	-3.7	1.0	-0.7	-1.0	0.8	0.1	-0.5
		2014	0.1	0.1	-3.7	0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
		2015	0.0	0.5	-3.5	0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7
		2016	0.1	0.5	-3.5	0.9	-0.6	-1.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.5
	August	2013	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.1
		2014	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	0.1
		2015	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.8	2.3	1.0	0.4
		2016	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.2
	September	2013	0.0	0.1	3.4	-0.9	0.6	-1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.5
		2014	-0.1	0.3	3.3	-1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
		2015	-0.1	0.2	3.3	-1.1	0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3
		2016	0.0	0.2	3.4	-1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
	October	2013	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.1
		2014	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1
		2015	0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.1
		2016	0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
	November	2013	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
		2014	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-1.4	-0.7	-0.2
		2015	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
		2016	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
	December	2013	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
		2014	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	-3.3	-1.9	-0.1
		2015	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
		2016	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3

\*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



Table I.2.7

HARMONIZED INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES BY COUNTRIES IN THE EURO AREA, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN AND DENMARK																								
Weights 2014 %		Euro Area																			United Kingdom Sweden Denmark			
		Euro Area	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Belgium	Austria	Greece	Portugal	Finland	Ireland	Slovakia	Slovenia	Luxembourg	Cyprus	Latvia	Estonia	Malta				
		27.7	20.6	17.7	12.0	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1				
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE	2007	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.8	2.7	2.2	10.1	6.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	
	2008	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.2	4.5	3.2	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	3.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	15.3	10.6	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	
	2009	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	-0.9	1.6	-1.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.1	
	2010	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.7	4.7	1.4	1.7	-1.6	0.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	-1.2	2.7	2.0	3.3	1.9	2.2	
	2011	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	1.2	4.1	2.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	5.1	2.5	4.5	1.4	2.7	
	2012	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.8	3.2	1.9	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.8	0.9	2.4	
	2013	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.9	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.5	
	2014	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	
	2015	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	-1.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.5	-1.8	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	
	2016	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	-0.9	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	-1.3	-0.3	3.5	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.4	
2017	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	-1.4	-0.2	4.2	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.3		
Y-o-Y rates	2014	January	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	-1.4	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.5	-1.6	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.8
		February	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	-0.9	-0.1	1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.8	-1.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.3
		March	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.9	1.4	-1.5	-0.4	1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.8	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7	-0.4	0.2
		April	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	-1.6	-0.1	1.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.9	-0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.5
		May	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.5	-2.1	-0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3
		June	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.7	-1.5	-0.2	1.1	0.5	-0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
		July	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	-0.8	-0.7	1.0	0.5	-0.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.5
		August	0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3
		September	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	-1.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.3
		October	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	-1.8	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3
		November	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5	-1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
		December	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.8	-2.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
	2015	January	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	-2.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	-0.3
		February	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
		March	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	-1.9	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.3
		April	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	-1.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-1.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	-0.1	0.5	0.4
		May	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	-1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.4	-1.7	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
		June	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	-1.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.5	-2.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4
		July	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	-1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
		August	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	-1.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-2.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
		September	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	-1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	-2.1	-0.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
		October	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	-0.9	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	-2.3	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
		November	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	-1.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	-0.2	1.5	-2.1	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
		December	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.5	-0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	-1.7	0.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0
	2016	January	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.6	-0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.4	-1.9	0.1	3.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.4
		February	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.6	-0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.8	-1.9	-0.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.4
		March	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	-0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6	-1.5	-0.5	2.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.4
		April	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	-0.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	-1.3	-0.7	2.7	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.3
		May	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	-0.9	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	-1.3	-1.0	2.6	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.4
		June	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.4	-1.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.4
		July	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	-1.0	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	-0.9	-0.2	3.6	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
		August	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	-1.0	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	-1.0	-0.1	3.9	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
		September	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	-1.1	-0.2	4.1	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.3
		October	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.9	-0.2	4.1	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
		November	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	-1.1	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	-1.0	-0.2	4.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
		December	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	-1.2	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	-1.2	0.0	4.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3

\* The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



Table I.2.8

HARMONIZED INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES BY COUNTRIES IN THE EURO AREA, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN AND DENMARK																								
Monthly rates of growth																								
			Euro Area																			United Kingdom	Sweden	Denmark
			Euro Area	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Belgium	Austria	Greece	Portugal	Finland	Ireland	Slovakia	Slovenia	Luxembourg	Cyprus	Latvia	Estonia	Malta			
Weights 2014 %				27.7	20.6	17.7	12.0	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1			
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2013	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-2.0	-1.3	0.0	-1.8	-0.6	-1.4	-1.3	0.0	-0.6	0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5
		2014	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-2.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.9	-1.1	-0.9	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1	0.7	0.2	-1.5	-0.6	-1.2	-0.2
		2015	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	-2.5	-1.6	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-1.2	-1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6
		2016	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-2.1	-1.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.2
	February	2013	0.4	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.3	-1.6	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0
		2014	0.3	0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	2.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
		2015	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9
		2016	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
	March	2013	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.0	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
		2014	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
		2015	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
		2016	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
	April	2013	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.3
		2014	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.1
		2015	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
		2016	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
	May	2013	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
		2014	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
		2015	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0
		2016	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
	June	2013	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
		2014	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
		2015	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
		2016	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	July	2013	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.8	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
		2014	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	-2.0	-1.0	0.3	-1.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2
		2015	-0.6	0.3	-0.5	-1.9	-0.9	0.7	-1.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
		2016	-0.6	0.3	-0.4	-1.9	-0.9	0.5	-1.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
	August	2013	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.2	1.6	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
		2014	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.4	0.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.2
		2015	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	0.1	-1.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
		2016	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
	September	2013	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
		2014	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
		2015	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
		2016	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
	October	2013	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.1
		2014	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
		2015	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.3	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.1
		2016	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
	November	2013	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.0	-1.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.4	-0.5	-2.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
		2014	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.6	-0.2	-0.9	-2.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	
		2015	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
		2016	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.0	0.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	December	2013	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2
		2014	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.3
		2015	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2
		2016	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2

\*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



## II.1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

The IPI grew practically as expected in July, with good monthly evolution of durable consumer goods.

The average annual growth forecasts have been revised downwards by 0.3 pp for 2015 to 2.3%, and upwards by 0.2 pp for 2016 and 2017, to 3.4% and 3.2%, respectively.

Table II.1.1

ÍNDICE DE PRODUCCIÓN INDUSTRIAL Y SECTORES EN EE.UU.							
Tasas anuales de crecimiento							
		Bienes de consumo		Bienes de	Bienes de	TOTAL	
		Duradero	No Duradero	Equipo	material		
TASA MEDIA ANUAL		2011	4.4	0.4	2.4	4.2	3.0
		2012	2.0	-2.2	4.8	4.1	2.8
		2013	5.5	0.6	0.6	3.1	1.9
		2014	7.0	0.9	2.8	5.1	3.7
		2015	6.1	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.3
		2016	9.2	1.5	2.3	3.5	3.4
		2017	8.3	1.5	2.4	3.5	3.2
TASAS INTERANUALES	2013	I	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.8
		II	4.7	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.6
		III	7.1	-0.3	0.1	3.5	1.9
		IV	9.2	1.5	0.5	3.3	2.4
	2014	I	7.0	2.2	1.2	3.6	2.9
		II	6.9	0.8	2.5	5.1	3.6
		III	7.9	0.2	3.4	5.5	4.0
		IV	6.1	0.5	4.0	6.1	4.4
	2015	I	4.8	1.2	2.8	4.9	3.4
		II	4.9	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.7
		III	7.3	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.1
		IV	7.4	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1
	2016	I	8.7	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.6
		II	9.1	1.7	2.1	3.5	3.7
		III	9.3	1.4	2.6	4.0	3.6
		IV	9.6	1.4	3.0	4.3	3.7

Table II.1.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND SECTORS IN U.S.							
Y-on-Y rates							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0.6	4.9	2.7	1.6	2.3	4.1	<b>2.1</b>
February	1.5	3.9	4.1	1.5	2.7	3.5	<b>2.5</b>
March	4.0	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.5	2.6	<b>3.2</b>
April	5.9	3.4	3.8	2.1	3.1	2.0	<b>3.5</b>
May	7.9	2.1	3.9	1.3	3.8	1.6	<b>3.8</b>
June	8.6	2.1	3.4	1.4	3.9	1.5	<b>3.8</b>
July	7.5	2.5	3.2	1.0	4.2	1.7	<b>3.8</b>
August	6.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.9	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
September	6.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.9	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
October	5.9	3.0	1.9	2.5	4.0	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
November	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.4	4.7	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
December	6.1	2.4	1.9	2.4	4.4	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Federal Reserve & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



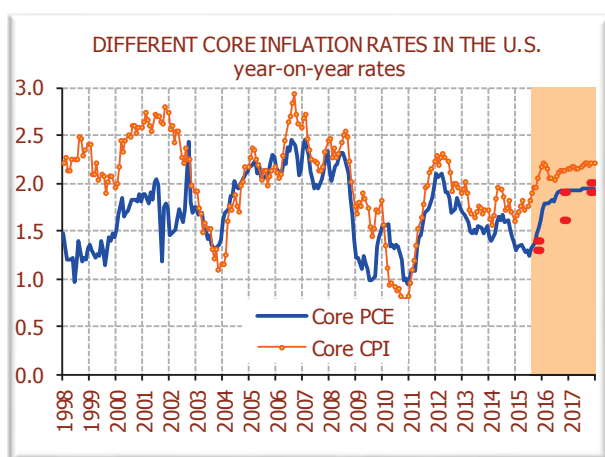
## II.2. INFLATION

In the US CPI<sup>1</sup> in July there were downwards deviations in some items that were partially counteracted by upwards movements in others. Downwards: new and used cars, owner's estimated rent of primary residence and airline travel. Upwards: actual rental prices, hotels and motels, and car insurance and licenses.

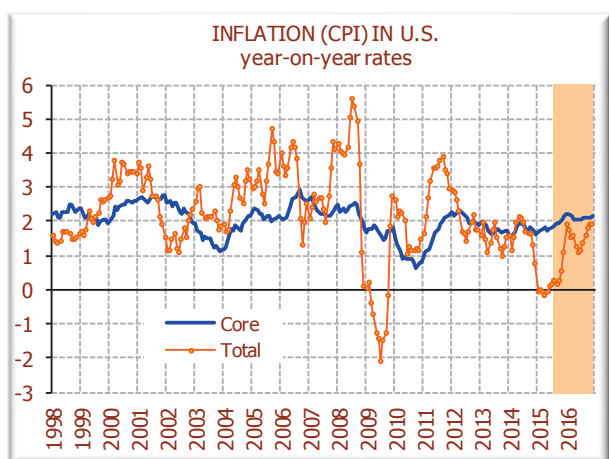
Outside core inflation, food outside the home registered a considerably lower growth rate than expected.

On this occasion, other indicators that affect the CPI have undergone some significant changes. First of all, West Texas prices by an average of more than 12% relative to last month. Secondly, the production prices of non-durable goods partly counteracted last month's heavy innovation. And finally, agricultural prices on the international markets rose unexpectedly.

Graph II.2.1



Graph II.2.2



Source: BLS & BIAM (UC3M)  
This report: August 28, 2015  
Last report: August 3, 2015

Considering the overall panorama, our inflation forecasts remain unaltered.

The July CPI and PCE take our forecasts down slightly, and the expected core PCE<sup>2</sup> is on the upper limit of the central interval established by the Fed in its last meeting.

Table II.2.1

DIFFERENT MEASURES OF INFLATION IN THE U.S.						
Annual rates of growth						
			Total	Core		
			CPI	CPI	PCE	MB-PCE
Annual Average Rates	2013		1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2
	2014		1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
	2015		0.2	1.9	1.4	1.2
	2016		1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7
	2017		2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9
YEAR-ON-YEAR RATES	2014	November	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2
		December	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
	2015	January	-0.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
		February	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
		March	-0.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
		April	-0.2	1.8	1.3	1.1
		May	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
		June	0.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
		July	0.2	1.8	1.2	1.0
		August	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.1
		September	0.2	1.9	1.4	1.1
		October	0.3	2.0	1.5	1.3
		November	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.4
		December	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.4

Source: BLS & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 28, 2015

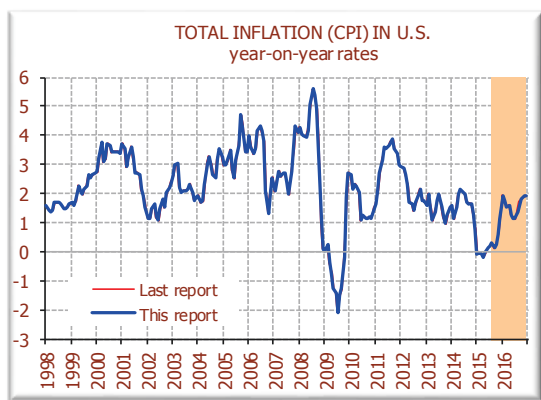
**Note:** These conclusions do not consider the April unemployment rate in the US, which was published after the report was completed. It would have probably represented an increase in our forecasts.

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted rates are used for the PCE and not seasonally adjusted for the CPI.

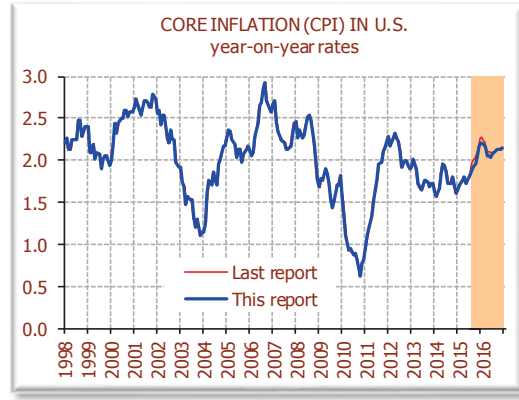
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/fomcprojtbl20150318.pdf>



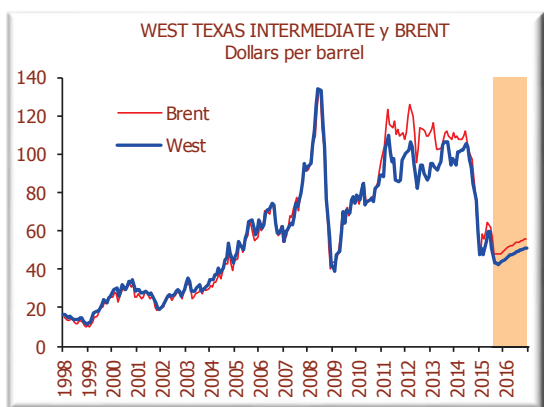
Graph II.2.3



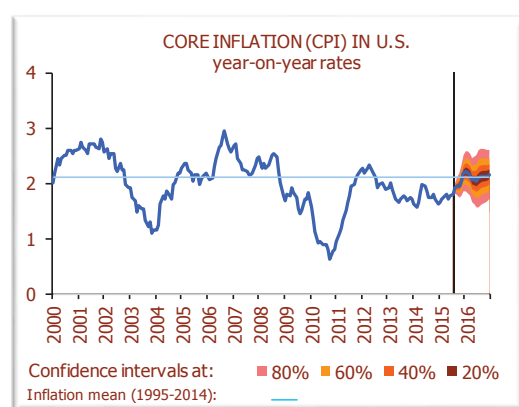
Graph II.2.4



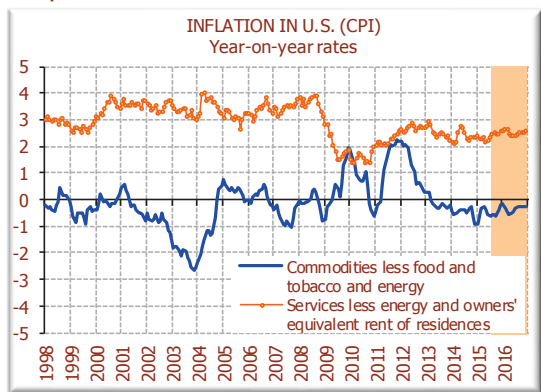
Graph II.2.5



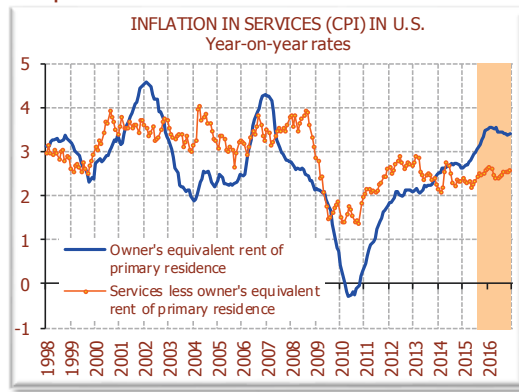
Graph II.2.6



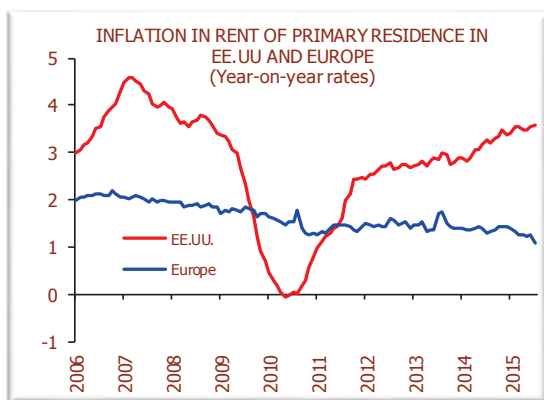
Graph II.2.7



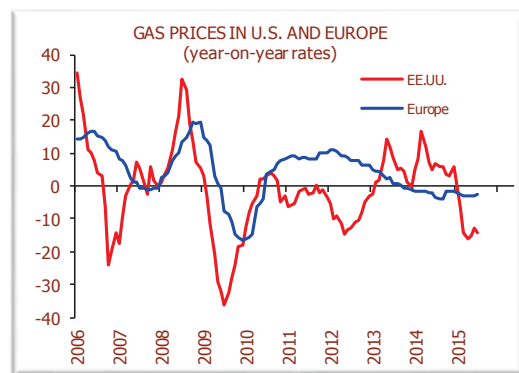
Graph II.2.8



Graph II.2.9



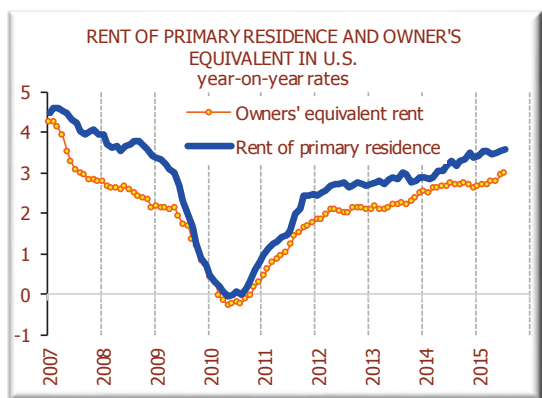
Graph II.2.10



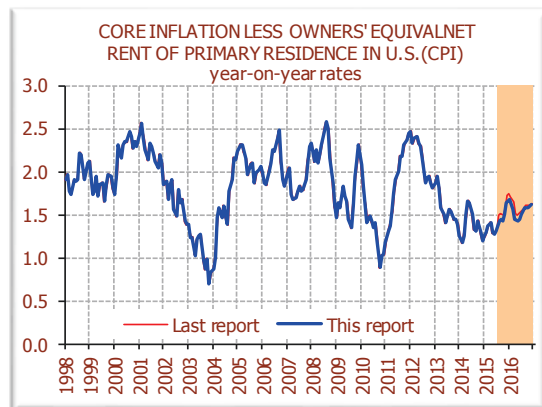
Source: BLS & BIAM (UC3M)  
 This report: August 28, 2015  
 Last report: August 3, 2015



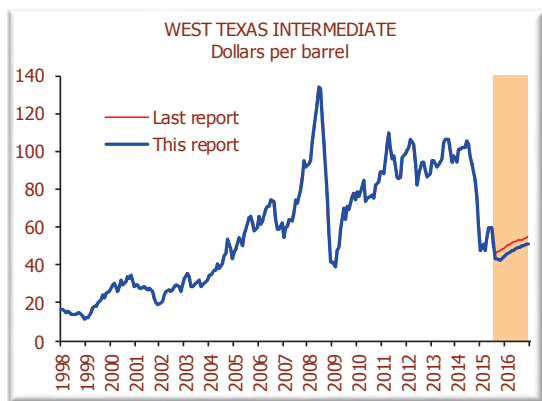
Graph II.2.11



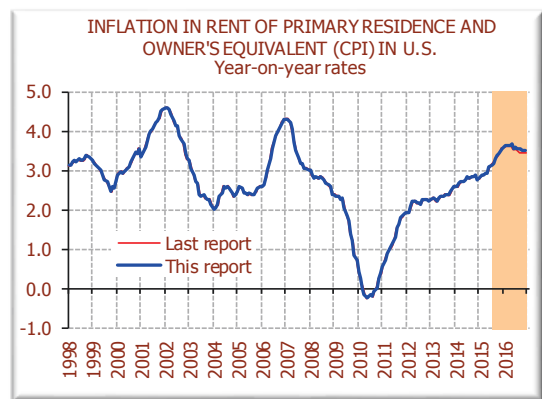
Graph II.2.12



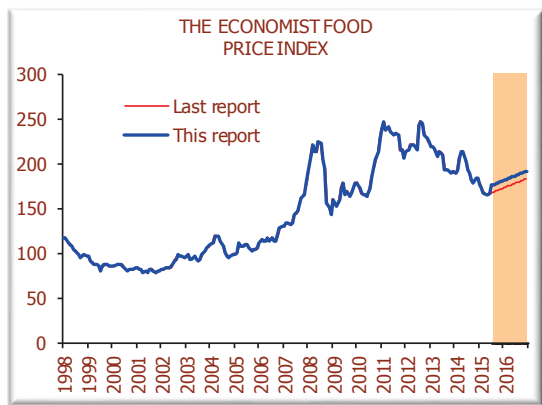
Graph II.2.13



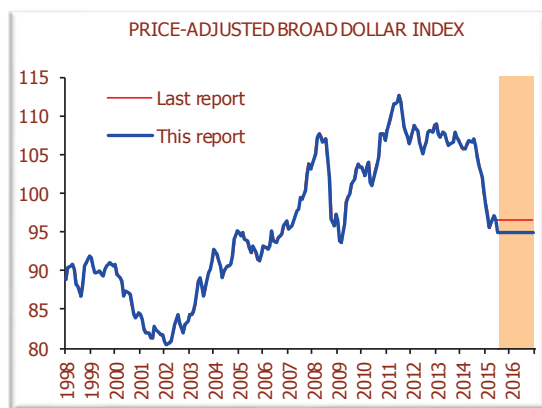
Graph II.2.14



Graph II.2.15



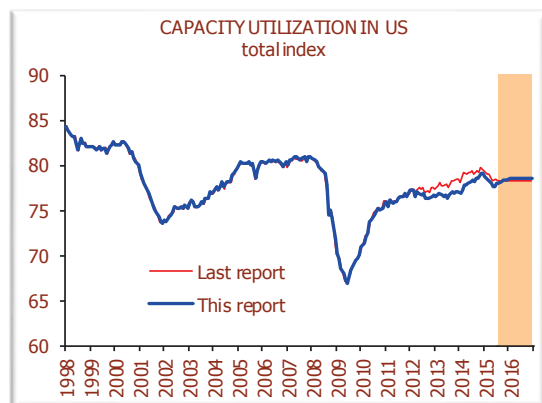
Graph II.2.16



Graph II.2.17



Graph II.2.18



Source: BLS & BIAM (UC3M)  
This report: August 28, 2015  
Last report: August 3, 2015





Table II.2.2

INFLACIÓN POR COMPONENTES DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMO EN USA											Cambios respecto al mes anterior		
Tasas medias anuales													
				Importancia relativa Diciembre 2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
Inflación Total del IPC	Inflación Residual	Alimentos	Alimentos en casa	8.638	0.3	4.8	2.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.4
			Alimentos fuera de casa	5.704	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	-0.1	-0.1
				13.891	0.8	3.7	2.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.2
		Energía	Combustibles	0.275	14.7	22.5	-0.4	-1.2	2.1	-25.3	-14.7	-1.2	-3.7
			Gas	0.834	-2.1	-2.8	-9.6	4.7	7.1	-11.0	0.3	-0.6	-1.9
			Electricidad	2.872	0.2	1.9	-0.1	2.1	3.6	-0.1	-5.4	-0.4	-0.8
			Carburantes	5.065	18.4	26.5	3.3	-2.8	-3.8	-26.0	-5.0	0.7	0.2
				9.046	9.5	15.4	0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-16.2	-4.9	0.2	-0.5
			22.937	4.0	8.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	-5.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	
	Inflación Subyacente	Bienes industriales no energéticos	Coches usados	1.673	12.7	4.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-1.2
			Otros bienes duraderos	7.528	-1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2
			No duraderos sin tabaco	9.806	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
			Tabaco	0.703	10.5	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.4
			19.710	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	
		Servicios no energéticos	Alquileres imputados	22.505	0.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
			Alquileres reales	6.977	0.2	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.1
			Médicos	5.847	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.1
			Transporte	5.571	3.5	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	-0.1	0.0
			Comunicación	2.534	0.0	-1.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-2.3	-0.7	0.2	0.4
			Educativos	3.049	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.4
			Otros servicios	10.870	-0.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.4
			57.353	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	
			77.063	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	
			100.000	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	

Source: BLS &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 28, 2015

Table II.2.3

INFLATION BY COMPONENTS IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF USA												Changes from the previous report	
Annual average rates													
				Importancia relativa Diciembre 2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
CPI Total	Residual Inflation	Food	Food at home	8.638	0.3	4.8	2.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.4
			Food away from home	5.704	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	-0.1	-0.1
				13.891	0.8	3.7	2.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.2
		Energy	Fuel oil	0.275	14.7	22.5	-0.4	-1.2	2.1	-25.3	-14.7	-1.2	-3.7
			Utility gas service	0.834	-2.1	-2.8	-9.6	4.7	7.1	-11.0	0.3	-0.6	-1.9
			Electricity	2.872	0.2	1.9	-0.1	2.1	3.6	-0.1	-5.4	-0.4	-0.8
			Motor fuel	5.065	18.4	26.5	3.3	-2.8	-3.8	-26.0	-5.0	0.7	0.2
				9.046	9.5	15.4	0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-16.2	-4.9	0.2	-0.5
			22.937	4.0	8.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	-5.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	
	Core Inflation	Non energy industrial goods	Used cars and trucks	1.673	12.7	4.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-1.2
			Other durables	7.528	-1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2
			Nondurables less tobacco	9.806	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
			Tobacco	0.703	10.5	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.4
			19.710	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	
		Services	Owner's equivalent rent of residences	22.505	0.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
			Rent of primary residence	6.977	0.2	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.1
			Medical care services	5.847	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.1
			Transportation services	5.571	3.5	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	-0.1	0.0
			Communication	2.534	0.0	-1.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-2.3	-0.7	0.2	0.4
			Education	3.049	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.4
			Other services	10.870	-0.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.4
				57.353	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.1
			77.063	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	
			100.000	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	

Source: BLS &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 28, 2015



Table II.2.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN USA														
Annual rates of growth														
CPI														
Core														
Residual														
Non-energy commodities less food														
Non-energy services														
Durables														
Non durables														
All														
Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence														
Other services														
All														
TOTAL														
Confidence Intervals at 80% level														
Food														
Energy														
TOTAL														
TOTAL 100%														
Confidence Intervals at 80% level														
PCE														
CORE														
IR Diciembre '13														
9.2%														
10.5%														
19.7%														
22.5%														
34.8%														
57.4%														
77.1%														
13.9%														
9.0%														
22.9%														
2013														
2014														
2015														
2016														
ANNUAL RATES (growth of the month over the same month of the previous year)														
2014														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
October														
November														
December														
2015														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
October														
November														
December														
2016														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
October														
November														
December														

Source: BLS &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 28, 2015



Table II.2.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN USA														
Monthly rates of growth														
				CPI									TOTAL 100%	
				Core						Residual				
				Non-energy commodities less food			Non-energy services			TOTAL	Food	Energy		TOTAL
				Durables	Non durables	All	Owner's equivalent rent	Other services	All					
IR Diciembre '13	9.2%	10.5%	19.7%	22.5%	34.8%	57.4%	77.1%	13.9%	9.0%					
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2013	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	
		2014	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.4	
		2015	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	-8.2	-2.8	-0.5	
		2016	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	
	February	2013	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.8	2.3	0.8	
		2014	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	
		2015	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	
		2016	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	
	March	2013	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	
		2014	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.5	1.6	0.6	
		2015	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.3	4.1	1.3	0.6	
		2016	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	
	April	2013	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-1.9	-0.7	-0.1	
		2014	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	
		2015	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	
		2016	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	
	May	2013	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	
		2014	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	
		2015	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.2	1.9	0.5	
		2016	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	
	June	2013	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.2	
		2014	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	
		2015	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.2	0.4	
		2016	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.2	
	July	2013	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	
		2014	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	
		2015	-0.36	-0.61	-0.49	0.27	0.16	0.21	0.03	0.13	-0.46	-0.09	0.01	
		2016	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	
	August	2013	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	
		2014	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	-2.7	-0.9	-0.2	
		2015	-0.24	0.42	0.11	0.33	0.07	0.17	0.16	0.21	-2.59	-0.83	-0.06	
		2016	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	
	September	2013	-0.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	
		2014	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.1	
		2015	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-3.5	-1.1	0.0	
		2016	-0.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2	
	October	2013	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-4.0	-1.6	-0.3	
		2014	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-5.0	-1.9	-0.3	
		2015	-0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-4.9	-1.6	-0.2	
		2016	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-3.0	-0.9	0.0	
	November	2013	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-1.0	-0.2	
		2014	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-5.5	-2.1	-0.5	
		2015	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-3.2	-1.1	-0.2	
		2016	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.5	-0.1	
	December	2013	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	
		2014	-0.5	-1.3	-0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-5.4	-1.8	-0.6	
		2015	-0.2	-1.2	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	
		2016	-0.2	-1.2	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	

Source: BLS &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 28, 2015



The GDP grew by a quarterly rate of 1.0% in the second quarter of 2015. The growth forecasts for 2015 remain at 3.1% ( $\pm 0.3$ ), with the foreign sector making a contribution of -0.4 pp.

The upwards surprise in July takes the IPI forecast up by 0.7 pp to 3.6% ( $\pm 0.7$ ) for 2015 and by 0.5 pp to 4.2% ( $\pm 2.9$ ) for 2016.

Year-on-year inflation in July was the same as the previous month, 0.1%. The average inflation forecasts remain at -0.2% ( $\pm 0.2$ ) for 2015 and 1.3% ( $\pm 1.25$ ) for 2016.

Social Security contributors grew by an annual rate of 3.4% in July, the same as in the previous month. Active Population Survey employment will grow by an average 3% in 2015, with unemployment affecting 21.8% of the active population at the end of the year.

Table III.1

MAIN VARIABLES AND INDICATORS IN SPAIN							
Annual average rates							
					Forecasts		
					2015	2016	
					(±0.3)	(±1.4)	
GDP mp. <sup>1</sup>		-0.6	-2.1	-1.2	1.4	3.1	2.8
Demand	Final consumption private	-2.0	-2.9	-2.3	2.4	3.3	2.8
	Final consumption public	-0.3	-3.7	-2.9	0.1	1.6	0.2
	Gross fixed capital formation	-6.3	-8.1	-3.8	3.4	6.2	6.5
	Tangible fixed assets	-7.2	-9.2	-4.2	3.6	6.9	7.3
	Construction	-10.6	-9.3	-9.2	-1.5	5.1	4.8
	Capital goods and grown assets	0.8	-9.0	5.6	12.2	9.6	10.8
	Contribution domestic demand*	-2.6	-4.3	-3.1	2.1	3.6	2.8
	Exports of goods and services	8.0	1.2	5.7	4.5	3.5	4.3
	Imports of goods and services	-0.8	-6.3	-0.5	7.6	5.3	5.1
Contribution foreign demand*		2.0	2.2	1.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.0
Supply GVA	Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry	4.2	-12.8	15.6	3.3	0.9	1.3
	Industry	0.1	-3.8	-1.8	1.5	2.9	2.4
	Manufacturing Industry	-2.2	-3.8	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.8
	Construction	-12.7	-14.3	-8.1	-1.2	5.2	1.0
	Services	1.1	0.2	-1.0	1.6	3.2	3.7
	Market services	1.4	0.5	-0.9	2.0	3.7	4.4
	Public administration, health and edu	0.5	-0.6	-1.3	0.5	1.9	1.5
	Taxes	-5.2	-4.4	-1.5	0.6	2.5	2.3
Prices CPI <sup>2</sup>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		3.2	2.4	1.4	-0.2	-0.1	1.2
						(±0.5)	(±1.4)
Core		1.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.8
						(±0.3)	(±0.9)
dec / dec		2.4	2.9	0.3	-0.4	0.6	1.0
Foreign sector							
Balance of current account (bil€)		-39.0	-12.4	8.0	-	-	-
Net lending or borrowing (% of GDP)		-3.6	-0.6	1.5	-	-	-
Public Administration: Net lending or borrowing (% of GDP)		-9.6	-10.6	-7.1	-	-	-
Industrial production index (excluding construction) <sup>3</sup>		-2.0	-6.4	-1.7	1.5	3.6	4.2
						(±0.7)	(±2.9)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY <sup>4</sup>							
Employed		-4.3	-4.3	-2.8	1.2	2.8	1.6
Agriculture		-3.9	-1.6	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0
Industry		-1.7	-4.6	-5.2	1.0	4.8	1.2
Construction		-15.0	-17.3	-11.4	-3.5	12.1	8.0
Services		0.2	-3.0	-1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2
Active		0.3	0.0	-1.1	-1.0	0.3	0.3
Unemployment rate		21.4	24.8	26.1	24.4	22.4	21.0
EMPLOYED BY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS <sup>1</sup>							
Employed		-2.2	-4.8	-3.4	0.0	2.5	0.8

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

(1) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

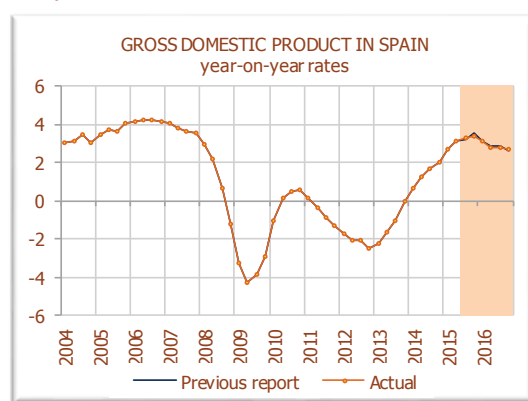
Dates: (1) August 27, 2015

(2) August 13, 2015

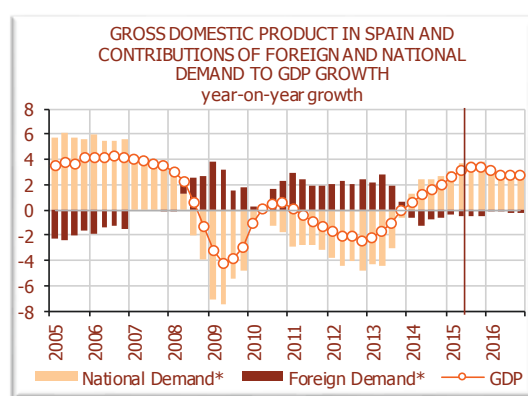
(3) August 7, 2015

(4) August 7, 2015

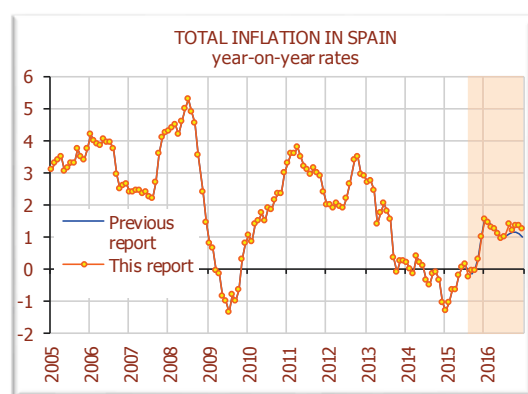
Graph III.1



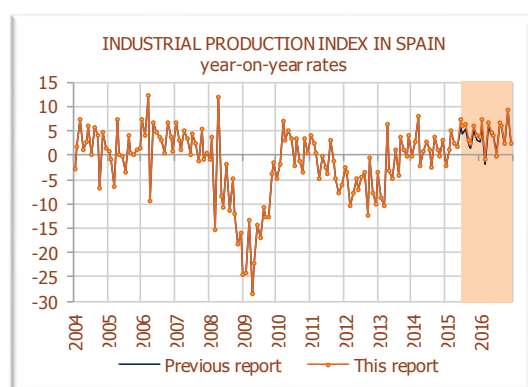
Graph III.2



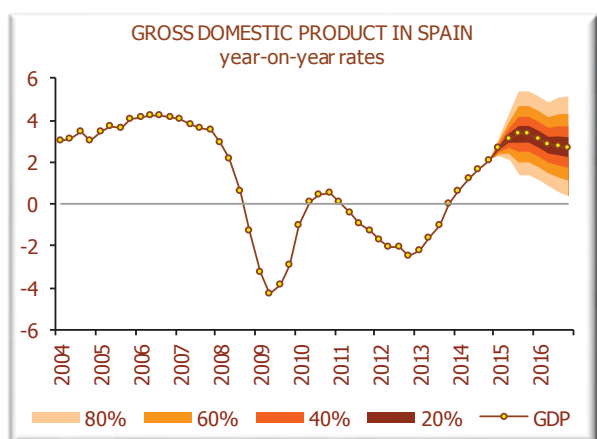
Graph III.3



Graph III.4



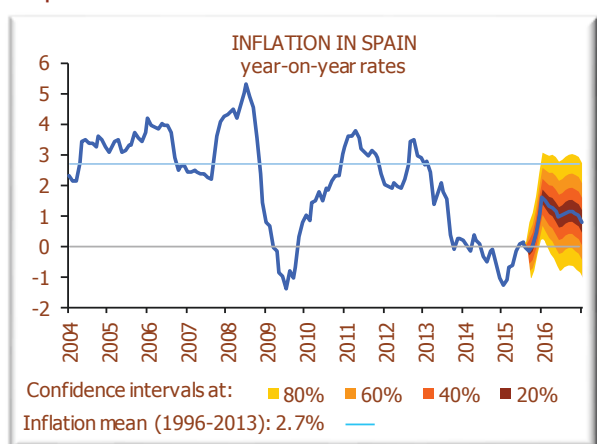
Graph III.5



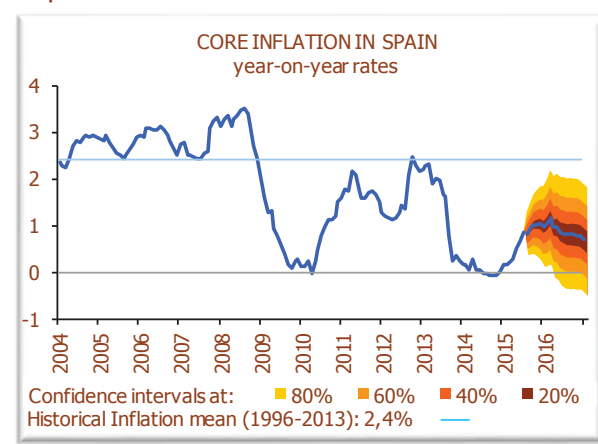
Graph III.6



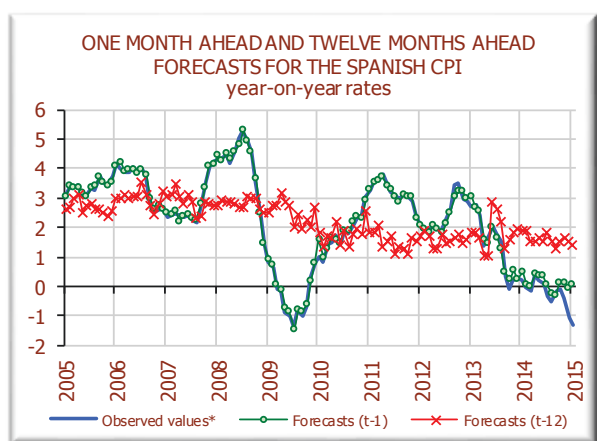
Graph III.7



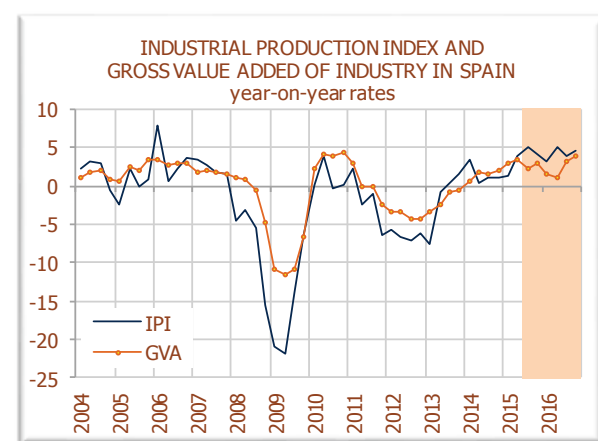
Graph III.8



Graph III.9



Graph III.10



### III.1. MACROECONOMIC FORECASTS

According to the Quarterly National Accounts published on 27 August by the INE, the Spanish economy grew by 1.0% in the second quarter of 2015. In year-on-year terms, the variation in the GDP was 3.1%. The aggregate GDP grew much as expected. However, there are some surprises in its components, some of them of significance when evaluating the current situation and its evolution until the end of the year.

Of special interest is the evolution of private consumption. Consumption accelerated its quarterly growth rate by 0.3 pp to 1.0%, while our forecasts, largely based on growing employment, were for the same rate that was registered in the previous quarter, 0.7%. Unlike previous quarters, where there was important growth in new vehicle registrations, retail sales have taken over in the second quarter of 2015, as government incentives were reduced. This could be related to the prices of apparel, footwear and personal services, all of which registered upwards surprises in the three-month period, as mentioned in the sections about the Spanish CPI.

There were other surprises worthy of note in gross fixed capital formation, especially in capital investment. The capital investment figures for June, which were not available until August, led us to believe that the growth rate was higher than expected.

There was also higher than expected growth in construction, although this time it was residential construction, which has been far below other construction since mid-2014. The investment in construction aggregate grew by half a point more than forecast. Unlike the FBK in equipment, the indicators used for construction failed to clearly show a sign that the forecast could be exceeded.

Overall, domestic demand grew by a quarterly 1.1%, 0.1 pp more than forecast.

However, due to the slower than expected in the growth rates that form domestic demand, there was also an upwards surprise in imports. The contribution of the foreign sector in the second quarter of the year was therefore negative (0.1 pp) when it was expected to be neutral 0.0 pp.

Also, the foreign trade figures for the first quarter were revised, and from a positive contribution of 0.1 pp have gone to -0.3 pp. Such revisions are common when new data for the period of reference become available. However, they also change the growth trends in the first quarter of 2015, which was expected to be more balanced relative to the foreign sector.

As for the supply side, the Gross Value Added of industrial activities registered the greatest surprise by growing when negative figures were forecast. Secondly, the gross value added of services related to public activity grew, in line with the increase in public expenditure detected by the analysis of demand.

Including the new information available together with the indicators associated to each variable, the growth forecasts have been updated for this year and the next. The expected average annual growth rate for 2015 remains at 3.1% ( $\pm 0.3$ ), followed by 2.8% ( $\pm 1.4$ ) in 2016. The foreign sector's contribution in 2015 will be -0.4 pp and neutral in 2016.

Regarding the third quarter, we are forecasting 0.7% ( $\pm 0.3$ ) growth. So far, the indicators show that the second half of 2015 will be less expansionary than the first. The available figures show that employment will grow at somewhat lower rates in Spain, with a less optimistic international context due to lower growth in China and its impact on world demand.

Table III.1.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN (*)								
			Annual average rates			Q-o-Q rates		
			2013	2014	2015	IV-14	I-15	II-15
Final consumption		Private	-2.3	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.7	1.0
		Public	-2.9	0.1	1.6	-1.0	1.7	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	Tangible fixed assets	Construction	-9.2	-1.5	5.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
		Capital goods and grown assets	5.6	12.2	9.6	1.9	1.6	3.2
			-4.2	3.6	6.9	1.6	1.6	2.2
			-3.8	3.4	6.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
				-3.1	2.1	3.6	0.8	1.2
Contribution of domestic demand			-3.1	2.1	3.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
Exports of goods and services			5.7	4.5	3.5	-0.8	-0.6	1.7
Imports of goods and services			-0.5	7.6	5.3	-0.6	0.4	2.3
Contribution of foreign demand			1.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Real GDP			-1.2	1.4	3.1 (±0.3)	0.7	0.9	1.0

\* In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

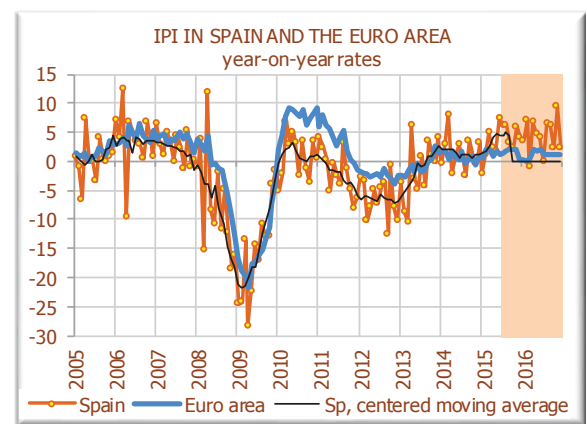
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 27, 2015

Table III.1.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN SPAIN				
Annual average rates				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption	2.0	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Durable	-1.6	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Non-durable	2.2	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Capital	1.4	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Intermedite	3.2	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Energy	-1.6	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
TOTAL	1.4	<b>3.6 (±0.7)</b>	<b>4.2 (±3)</b>	<b>4.5 (±3)</b>
GVA Industry (pro memoria)	1.5	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	-

Graph III.1.1



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 7, 2015

Table III.1.3

CHANGE IN THE FORECASTS FOR IP IN SPAIN			
Average annual rate, 2015			
	Forecasts with observed data till:		
	May-15	Jun-15	Change
Durable consumption	6.0	3.3	-2.7 ↓
Non-durable consumption	0.5	-0.1	-0.6 ↓
Total consumption	0.9	0.1	-0.8 ↓
Equipment	5.0	7.2	2.2 ↑
Intermediate	4.2	3.9	-0.2 ↓
Energy	1.4	4.0	2.6 ↑
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>0.7 ↑</b>

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 7, 2015





## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE SPAIN: DEMAND

Table III.1.4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN																
		Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation					Domestic Demand (1)		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP (2)
				Tangible fixed assets												
		Private	Public	Constru- c- tion	Capital goods and grown assets											
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2010	0.3	1.5	-10.1	5.1		-6.1	-4.9	-1.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	6.9		1.0	0.0
	2011	-2.0	-0.3	-10.6	0.8		-7.2	-6.3	-2.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	-0.8		2.0	-0.6
	2012	-2.9	-3.7	-9.3	-9.0		-9.2	-8.1	-4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	-6.3		2.2	-2.1
	2013	-2.3	-2.9	-9.2	5.6		-4.2	-3.8	-3.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	-0.5		1.9	-1.2
	2014	2.4	0.1	-1.5	12.2		3.6	3.4	2.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.6		-0.7	1.4
	2015	3.3	1.6	5.1	9.6		6.9	6.2	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	5.3		-0.4	3.1 (±0.3)
	2016	2.8	0.2	4.8	10.8		7.3	6.5	2.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.1		0.0	2.8 (±1.4)
Y-o-Y RATES	2013	I	-3.8	-4.5	-6.2		-7.0	-4.3		0.0	-7.3		2.1	-2.2		
		II	-3.1	-3.6	3.4		-6.4	-4.4		10.4	1.3	2.8	-1.7			
		III	-2.1	-2.4	11.4		-2.6	-3.0		6.9	0.5	1.9	-1.0			
		IV	-0.1	-1.1	14.7		-0.5	-0.7		5.8	3.8	0.7	0.0			
	2014	I	1.3	0.3	15.8		0.7	1.3		6.7	9.4		-0.6	0.6		
		II	2.3	0.3	12.9		4.3	2.4		0.8	4.9		-1.2	1.2		
		III	2.7	0.3	10.2		3.9	2.4		5.5	8.6		-0.8	1.6		
		IV	3.3	-0.5	10.3		5.5	2.6		5.3	7.7		-0.6	2.0		
	2015	I	3.5	0.2	5.0	9.6	6.8	6.1	3.1	5.2	7.0		-0.4	2.7		
		II	3.5	1.0	5.1	9.2	6.8	6.1	3.7	5.0	7.2		-0.5	3.1		
		III	3.2	2.1	5.3	9.6	7.1	6.3	3.8	1.1	2.8		-0.5	3.3 (±0.4)		
		IV	2.9	3.3	5.0	10.1	7.1	6.4	3.8	3.0	4.6		-0.4	3.3 (±0.5)		
	2016	I	2.8	1.5	11.0		7.4	3.3		4.5	5.4		-0.2	3.1 (±0.8)		
		II	2.6	0.7	10.5		7.1	2.9		4.1	4.5		-0.1	2.8 (±0.9)		
		III	2.9	-0.4	10.7		7.4	3.0		4.3	5.1		-0.2	2.8 (±1.5)		
		IV	3.1	-1.1	10.9		7.3	2.9		4.3	5.3		-0.2	2.7 (±1.5)		

Table III.1.5

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN													
		Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Domestic Demand (1)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP (2)	
				Tangible fixed assets									
		Private	Public	Construc- tion	Capital goods and grown assets								
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2010	0.3	1.5	-10.1	5.1	-6.1	-4.9	-1.0	12.4	6.9	1.0	0.0	
	2011	-2.0	-0.3	-10.6	0.8	-7.2	-6.3	-2.6	8.0	-0.8	2.0	-0.6	
	2012	-2.9	-3.7	-9.3	-9.0	-9.2	-8.1	-4.3	1.2	-6.3	2.2	-2.1	
	2013	-2.3	-2.9	-9.2	5.6	-4.2	-3.8	-3.1	5.7	-0.5	1.9	-1.2	
	2014	2.4	0.1	-1.5	12.2	3.6	3.4	2.1	4.5	7.6	-0.7	1.4	
	2015	3.3	1.6	5.1	9.6	6.9	6.2	3.6	3.5	5.3	-0.4	3.1 (±0.3)	
	2016	2.8	0.2	4.8	10.8	7.3	6.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	0.0	2.8 (±1.4)	
Q-o-Q RATES	2013	I	-0.8	-0.5	-1.9	1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4	-4.1	0.8	-0.3
		II	0.0	-0.3	-5.5	6.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	7.8	6.5	0.5	-0.1
		III	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	4.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	-0.4	0.1
		IV	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.3
	2014	I	0.6	1.0	-0.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.5	1.1	-0.5	0.3
		II	1.0	-0.4	1.3	3.6	2.2	2.0	0.5	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.5
		III	0.8	-0.1	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	4.8	5.0	0.1	0.5
		IV	0.9	-1.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.7
	2015	I	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.9
		II	1.0	0.4	1.4	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.3	-0.1	1.0
		III	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.6	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7 (±0.3)
		IV	0.7	0.1	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.7 (±0.4)
	2016	I	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.7 (±0.5)
		II	0.8	-0.4	1.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.7 (±0.8)
		III	0.8	-0.2	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	-0.1	0.7 (±0.9)
		IV	0.8	-0.6	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	-0.1	0.6 (±1.5)

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

\*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

(2) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Quarter-on-quarter rates

Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 27, 2015



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE SPAIN: SUPPLY

Table III.1.6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN											
		Agriculture, livestoch breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP *	
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...				
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2010	2.1	0.9	3.6	-14.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	
	2011	4.2	-2.2	0.1	-12.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	-5.2	-0.6	
	2012	-12.8	-3.8	-3.8	-14.3	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-4.4	-2.1	
	2013	15.6	0.0	-1.8	-8.1	-0.9	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	
	2014	3.3	2.6	1.5	-1.2	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.4	
	2015	0.9	2.0	2.9	5.2	3.7	1.9	3.2	2.5	3.1 (±0.3)	
	2016	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.0	4.4	1.5	3.7	2.3	2.8 (±1.4)	
Y-o-Y RATES	2013	I	5.3	-1.2	-3.3	-8.8	-1.4	-1.9	-1.5	-2.9	-2.2
		II	21.9	-0.6	-2.4	-9.6	-1.5	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7
		III	17.2	0.4	-0.9	-8.0	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
		IV	18.4	1.5	-0.5	-6.0	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0
	2014	I	10.3	2.4	0.5	-6.2	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.6
		II	1.6	2.3	1.9	-1.7	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.2
		III	5.3	3.0	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.6
		IV	-3.4	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.9	0.5	2.3	1.0	2.0
	2015	I	-2.6	3.8	2.9	5.7	3.1	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.7
		II	2.2	3.7	3.5	5.8	3.6	1.2	3.0	2.0	3.1
		III	-0.4	1.0	2.3	6.1	4.0	2.2	3.6	3.2	3.3 (±0.4)
		IV	4.5	-0.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.3 (±0.5)
	2016	I	4.1	-1.4	1.5	2.0	4.3	2.3	3.8	2.6	3.1 (±0.8)
		II	1.1	-0.8	1.1	1.1	4.6	2.1	3.9	2.1	2.8 (±0.9)
		III	0.2	2.4	3.3	0.6	4.4	0.9	3.5	2.3	2.8 (±1.5)
		IV	0.0	3.0	3.8	0.4	4.3	0.5	3.4	2.3	2.7 (±1.5)

Table III.1.7

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN											
		Agriculture, livestoch breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP *	
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...				
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2009	2.1	0.9	3.6	-14.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	
	2010	4.2	-2.2	0.1	-12.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	-5.2	-0.6	
	2011	-12.8	-3.8	-3.8	-14.3	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-4.4	-2.1	
	2012	15.6	0.0	-1.8	-8.1	-0.9	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	
	2013	3.3	2.6	1.5	-1.2	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.4	
	2014	0.9	2.0	2.9	5.2	3.7	1.9	3.2	2.5	3.1 (±0.3)	
	2015	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.0	4.4	1.5	3.7	2.3	2.8 (±1.4)	
Q-o-Q RATES	2013	I	6.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3
		II	6.5	0.4	-0.6	-3.8	-0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	-0.1
		III	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.3	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.4	0.1
		IV	4.1	1.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3
	2014	I	-0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
		II	-2.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
		III	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.5
		IV	-4.5	1.4	0.0	3.1	1.2	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
	2015	I	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9
		II	2.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
		III	0.9	-2.2	-1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.7 (±0.4)
		IV	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7 (±0.5)
	2016	I	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.7 (±0.8)
		II	-0.1	0.8	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7 (±0.9)
		III	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.1	-0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7 (±1.5)
		IV	-0.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6 (±1.5)

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

(2) In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Quarter-on-quarter rates

Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 27, 2015



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN SPAIN

Table III.1.8

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND SECTORS IN SPAIN											
Y-o-Y rates											
		Consumer Goods				Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Energy	Total excluding energy		TOTAL *
		Durable	Non Durable	Total							
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2011	-11.4	-0.9	-2.0	0.1	-2.7	-2.9	-1.8	0.0	-2.0	
	2012	-13.6	-3.9	-4.8	-11.0	-8.9	0.9	-8.0	0.0	-6.4	
	2013	-12.2	-1.2	-2.2	1.2	-2.6	-2.6	-1.5	0.0	-1.7	
	2014	-1.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.2	-1.6	2.3	0.0	1.5	
	2015	3.3	-0.1	0.1	7.2	3.9	4.0	3.5	0.0	3.6 (±0.7)	
	2016	8.4	1.4	2.0	8.1	4.7	2.4	4.7	0.0	4.2 (±3)	
	2017	9.6	2.6	3.2	7.9	4.7	2.2	5.1	0.0	4.5 (±3)	
Y-o-Y RATES	2013	I	-18.1	-6.5	-7.5	-6.7	-9.4	-5.9	-5.9	0.0	-7.6
		II	-12.2	-0.8	-1.8	3.5	-1.4	-2.7	-2.7	0.0	-0.8
		III	-8.1	0.8	0.1	2.9	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	0.3
		IV	-9.7	1.8	0.8	5.6	1.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	1.6
	2014	I	-1.0	4.7	4.2	6.9	4.3	-2.1	-2.1	0.0	3.5
		II	-4.0	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
		III	-5.1	2.4	1.9	-1.5	3.8	-1.8	-1.8	0.0	1.0
		IV	3.5	1.4	1.6	0.7	3.8	-3.0	-3.0	0.0	1.2
	2015	I	2.8	-1.0	-0.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9		1.4
		II	3.2	0.5	0.7	7.0	5.0	2.7	2.7		3.9
		III	6.1	1.1	1.4	11.4	4.8	4.8	4.8		5.1
		IV	1.6	-1.0	-0.8	8.7	3.6	6.9	6.9		4.1
	2016	I	3.7	-0.7	-0.4	7.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.2
		II	9.9	2.3	2.9	9.4	5.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	5.1
		III	9.5	1.8	2.3	7.5	4.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.9
		IV	10.2	2.3	3.0	8.3	5.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.7

Table III.1.9

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN SPAIN							
y-o-y rates							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	-5.0	4.0	-2.6	-3.6	-0.3	-2.2	3.7
February	-2.0	2.5	-3.4	-8.8	2.9	1.1	7.2
March	6.8	0.4	-10.3	-10.4	8.0	5.0	-0.9
April	3.0	-5.0	-7.8	6.3	-2.2	2.4	6.7
May	5.1	-0.2	-4.8	-3.1	0.6	1.8	4.8
June	3.3	-2.4	-7.3	-4.8	2.8	7.4	4.1
July	-2.3	-4.0	-4.5	1.0	1.0	6.1	-0.1
August	3.5	3.1	-3.5	-4.3	-2.5	6.4	6.5
September	-1.1	-1.2	-12.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	6.2
October	-3.6	-4.7	-0.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	2.3
November	3.4	-7.9	-7.8	-0.1	-0.3	5.9	9.4
December	0.4	-6.3	-10.2	4.1	3.1	4.1	2.3

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts.

In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 7, 2015

Table III.1.10

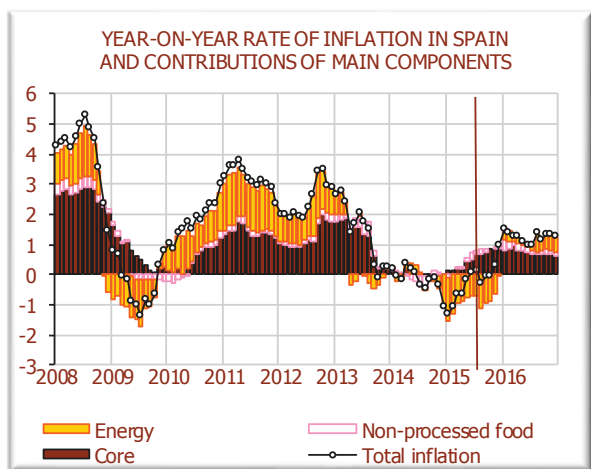
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN											
Y-o-Y rates											
			Weights	2014			Average annual rates				
				May	Jun	Jul	2013	2014	2015	2016	
IPI Total	B Mining and quarrying	05 Mining of coal and lignite	2.6	43.8	-14.0	-25.4	-31.5	0.3	-30.2	-22.1	
		08 Other mining and quarrying	8.6	1.8	0.8	-2.0	-9.4	0.9	6.0	-1.8	
			11.2	2.8	-9.4	-4.7	-14.3	-3.3	0.3	-4.6	
	D Manufacture Industries	10 Manufacture of food products	121.3	0.4	5.3	5.2	-0.8	3.9	-0.3	0.2	
		11 Manufacture of beverages	35.1	8.0	6.0	6.5	-3.0	4.2	-1.3	-0.6	
		12 Manufacture of tobacco products	3.0	5.4	23.9	6.3	-3.1	-4.3	-17.2	-3.2	
		13 Manufacture of textiles	11.0	1.6	7.7	6.9	1.1	2.5	2.3	-0.8	
		14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	13.3	-6.9	-1.8	-3.7	3.6	-6.3	-10.2	-8.0	
		15 Manufacture of leather and related products	7.6	3.8	8.5	10.6	-2.9	3.0	-1.8	2.5	
		16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	14.8	9.6	15.5	6.3	-2.4	4.6	7.2	5.4	
		17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	27.0	-4.4	0.2	1.3	-1.3	-0.2	2.8	2.4	
		18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	22.8	-5.6	1.2	-3.6	-10.2	-1.4	-2.1	-2.2	
		19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	17.5	-0.3	3.7	-3.6	-0.3	1.4	5.9	3.3	
		20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	59.8	1.6	4.5	4.3	-1.2	4.7	3.3	2.1	
		21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	32.6	-1.3	-2.0	-2.3	2.9	-2.0	4.6	4.9	
		22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	42.5	1.7	3.6	2.7	1.3	4.6	8.9	9.9	
		23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	51.9	4.8	7.4	0.4	-6.3	2.3	5.2	1.7	
		24 Manufacture of basic metals	37.6	2.7	6.4	1.6	-1.6	4.2	1.0	4.4	
		25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	87.7	0.2	-1.9	-2.8	-0.4	-0.9	7.0	4.7	
		26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	14.3	-1.0	19.9	8.5	-6.3	14.4	10.7	0.0	
		27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	32.4	4.7	8.2	1.1	-4.5	3.2	6.6	5.2	
		28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	42.1	-6.3	-4.2	-6.3	1.1	-4.6	-0.2	2.6	
		29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	64.9	8.8	13.1	12.9	6.4	8.4	12.6	8.3	
		30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	27.5	-4.5	-11.9	-6.9	-9.5	-0.5	-5.6	-1.3	
		31 Manufacture of furniture	18.7	-6.1	3.0	-1.9	-13.1	-1.5	9.4	5.9	
		32 Other manufacturing	11.0	-3.2	7.1	1.1	6.9	5.1	6.9	6.3	
		33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	23.5	-3.5	-2.3	1.7	-3.5	-1.0	11.5	4.6	
					819.7	0.3	2.9	2.1	-1.4	1.8	4.4
	D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			143.9	0.0	1.0	-4.7	-3.9	-2.4	0.3	0.2
	E Water collection, treatment and supply			25.1	10.7	7.3	1.7	3.9	0.3	25.6	31.5
				999.89	0.6	2.8	1.0	-1.7	1.5	3.6	4.2

Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 7, 2015

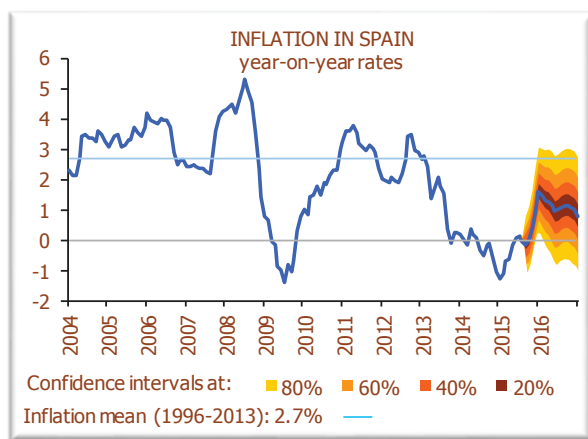
## III.2. INFLATION

Graph III.2.1



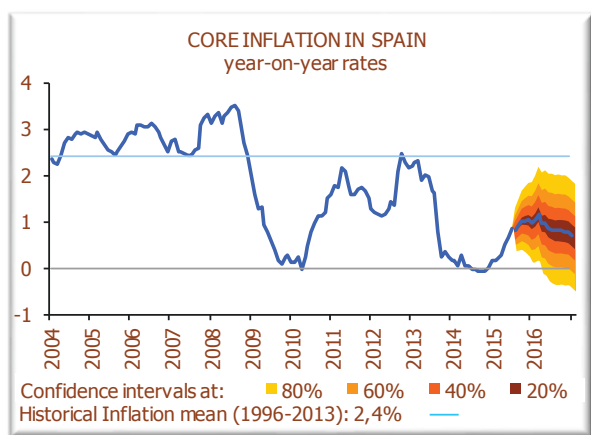
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Graph III.2.2



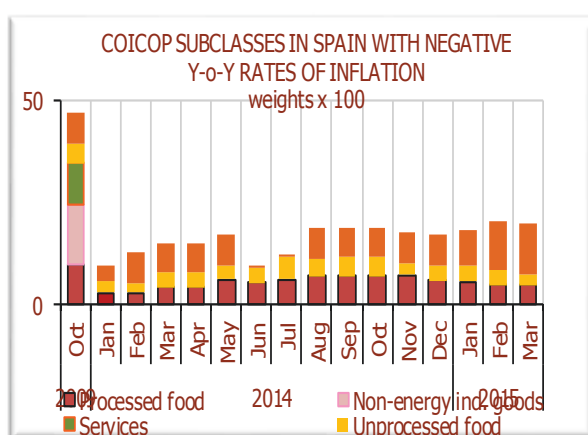
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Graph III.2.3



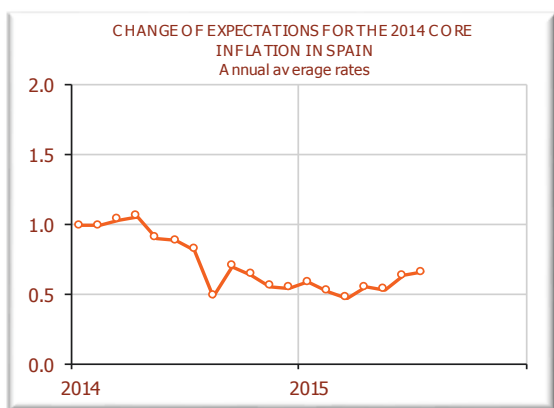
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Graph III.2.4



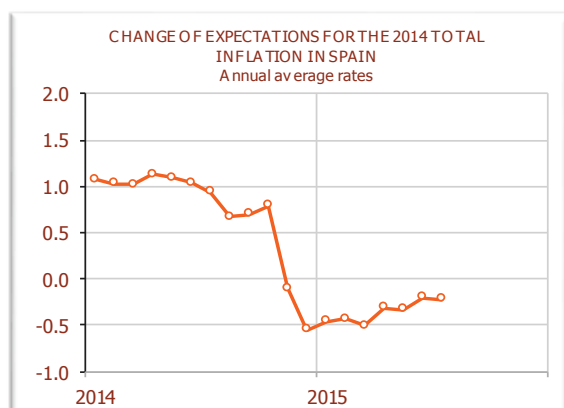
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Graph III.2.5



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Graph III.2.6



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

Table III.2.1

INFLATION IN SPAIN						
CPI	Annual rates		Average annual rates			
	2015		2014	2015	2016	2017
	July	August				
Core 81.41%	0.8	<b>0.8</b> <b>(±0.18)</b>	0.0	<b>0.7</b> <b>(±0.14)</b>	<b>0.9</b> <b>(±0.78)</b>	<b>0.7</b> <b>(±0.99)</b>
Total 100%	0.1	<b>-0.3</b> <b>(±0.19)</b>	-0.2	<b>-0.2</b> <b>(±0.22)</b>	<b>1.3</b> <b>(±1.25)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(±1.46)</b>

In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015

Table III.2.2

COICOP SUBCLASSES IN SPAIN WITH NEGATIVE Y-o-Y RATES <sup>1</sup> OF INFLATION BY SPECIAL GROUP																	
Weights x 1000																	
Special Group	2009	2014										2015					
	Oct <sup>2</sup>	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dic		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
PROCESSED FOOD	96.0	60.4	52.4	61.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	72.8	71.6	56.7		55.0	46.0	46.0	40.7	28.2	29.9
NON-ENERGY INDUSTRIAL GOODS	195.1	142.7	118.3	145.7	180.6	174.2	143.4	125.6	110.8	142.7		126.4	133.6	133.6	127.9	111.7	85.8
SERVICES	26.3	114.4	106.3	87.7	101.6	112.0	126.1	101.8	101.3	97.8		100.7	97.8	97.8	108.7	100.7	104.3
<b>CORE CPI</b>	317.3	317.5	277.1	294.7	351.6	355.6	338.9	300.2	283.7	297.2		282.1	277.4	277.4	277.3	240.6	220.0
NON-PROCESSED FOOD	49.4	35.0	37.2	52.9	43.3	45.8	44.9	30.5	28.0	38.7		37.3	37.7	37.7	42.4	29.4	28.6
<b>NON-ENERGY CPI</b>	366.7	352.5	314.2	347.7	394.9	401.4	383.8	330.7	311.8	335.8		319.4	315.1	315.1	319.7	270.1	248.6
ENERGY	78.1	74.4	5.3	5.3	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4		89.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	89.4
<b>TOTAL WEIGHTS</b>	444.8	426.8	319.5	353.0	469.3	475.8	458.2	405.1	386.1	410.2		408.8	436.6	436.6	441.1	391.5	337.9

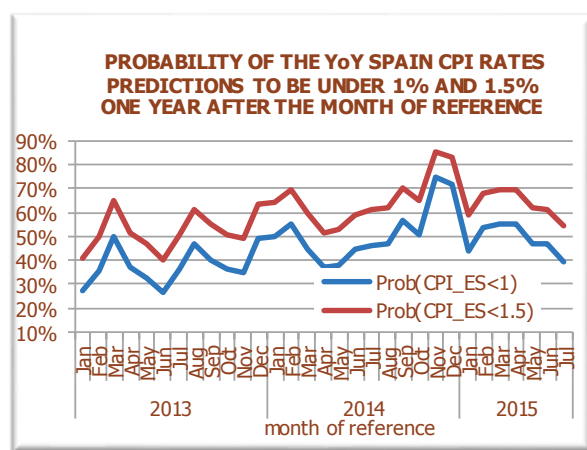
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015

Table III.2.3

PROBABILITY OF THE YEAR-ON-YEAR SPANISH CPI FORECAST TO BE UNDER 1% OR UNDER 1.5%			
		Prob (CPI_ES<1)	Prob (CPI_ES<1.5)
2015	January		
	February		
	March		
	April		
	May		
	June		
	July		
	<b>August</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
	<b>September</b>	<b>99.96%</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
	<b>October</b>	<b>98.74%</b>	<b>99.96%</b>
	<b>November</b>	<b>86.36%</b>	<b>97.09%</b>
	<b>December</b>	<b>51.10%</b>	<b>75.52%</b>
2106	January	26.25%	47.97%
	February	33.04%	53.45%
	March	38.79%	57.73%
	April	40.91%	58.46%
	May	46.28%	62.72%
	June	51.72%	66.94%
	July	50.63%	65.18%
	<b>August</b>	<b>38.64%</b>	<b>52.70%</b>
	<b>September</b>	<b>45.25%</b>	<b>59.18%</b>
	<b>October</b>	<b>40.56%</b>	<b>54.38%</b>
	<b>November</b>	<b>40.69%</b>	<b>54.56%</b>
	<b>December</b>	<b>42.81%</b>	<b>56.64%</b>

Graph III.2.7



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015

Table III.2.4

INFLATION BY COMPONENTS IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF SPAIN										
Annual average rates										
				Weights 2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CPI Total	Core Inflation	Processed food	AE less tobacco & fats	12.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
			Oils & Fats	0.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
			Tobacco	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
				14.5	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.9
		Non energy industrial goods	Vehicles	4.7	2.9	1.2	-2.0	0.8	2.9	0.0
			Footwear	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0
			Clothing	5.9	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0
			Rest	14.3	0.1	1.0	1.7	-1.1	-0.7	0.0
			26.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.2	
		Services	Postal services	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
			Cultural services	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
			Education	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
			Hotels	0.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
			Health	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
			Household equipment	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
			Restaurants	10.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
			Telephone	3.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
			Transports	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
			Package holidays	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.3
			University	0.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
			Housing	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
			Rest	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
				39.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.8
				80.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Residual Inflation		Non processed foods	Meat	2.6	0.7	2.5	1.7	0.0	-0.5
		Fruits		1.4	1.0	4.6	9.8	-4.6	3.7	6.4
		Eggs		0.2	-1.8	7.4	10.7	-3.3	-2.7	-0.3
		Vegetables		0.9	-0.4	0.6	0.4	-1.0	2.3	-0.9
		Mollusc		0.6	6.5	1.6	0.0	4.3	3.4	3.5
		Potatoes		0.3	13.6	-11.4	18.7	0.2	-10.7	5.1
		Fish		1.2	1.6	2.9	0.1	1.2	2.7	0.8
				7.2	1.8	2.3	3.4	-1.0	1.2	1.2
		Energy	Fuels	6.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
			Heat energy	0.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
			Electricity and gas	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				12.2	15.7	8.9	0.0	-0.8	-7.0	-7.0
				19.4	10.4	6.5	1.3	-0.9	-4.0	-4.0
	100.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2			

\* The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015





Table III.2.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN SPAIN																
Annual rates of growth																
		Consumer Prices Index														
		Core				TOTAL			Residual		TOTAL 100%		Confidence intervals at 80% *			
		Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services				Non processed food	Energy					TOTAL	
Weights 2015		13.1%	2.0%	26.3%	39.8%	81.4%		6.7%		12.1%	18.6%					
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES	2007	3.0	8.8	0.7	3.9	2.7		4.7		1.7	3.2	2.8				
	2008	6.9	3.5	0.3	3.9	3.2		4.0		11.9	8.5	4.1				
	2009	-0.7	11.7	-1.3	2.4	0.8		-1.3		-9.0	-5.4	-0.3				
	2010	-1.7	15.0	-0.5	1.3	0.6		0.0		12.5	7.6	1.8				
	2011	1.5	13.3	0.6	1.8	1.7		1.8		15.7	10.4	3.2				
	2012	2.4	7.2	0.8	1.5	1.6		2.3		8.9	6.5	2.4				
	2013	2.5	7.3	0.6	1.4	1.4		3.4		0.0	1.3	1.4				
	2014	0.0	2.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0		-1.0		-0.8	-0.9	-0.2				
	2015	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	± 0.14	1.2		-7.0	-4.0	-0.2	± 0.22			
	2016	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	± 0.78	2.5		2.8	2.6	1.3	± 0.22			
2017	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.7	± 0.99	1.8		2.6	2.3	1.0	± 1.46				
Year-on-year rates	2014	January	1.3	3.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.2		0.9		0.0	0.3	0.2			
		February	1.0	3.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1		1.2		-1.7	-0.7	0.0			
		March	0.8	3.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0		0.0		-1.4	-0.9	-0.1			
		April	0.4	3.4	-0.4	0.5	0.3		-0.5		1.6	0.9	0.4			
		May	0.1	3.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0		-2.7		3.0	1.0	0.2			
		June	-0.2	3.1	-0.5	0.3	0.0		-3.8		2.6	0.3	0.1			
		July	-0.2	1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0		-5.2		0.3	-1.7	-0.3			
		August	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.0		-5.4		-0.9	-2.5	-0.5			
		September	-0.4	1.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1		-1.5		0.0	-0.6	-0.2			
		October	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1		1.7		-1.1	-0.1	-0.1			
		November	-0.4	1.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1		1.2		-3.2	-1.7	-0.4			
		December	-0.4	1.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0		-0.4		-8.5	-5.6	-1.0			
	2015	January	-0.3	1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.2		-0.7		-11.4	-7.7	-1.3			
		February	-0.2	2.3	-0.1	0.3	0.2		0.9		-10.2	-6.3	-1.1			
		March	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2		0.9		-7.4	-4.5	-0.7			
		April	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.3		0.2		-7.2	-4.5	-0.6			
		May	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.5		2.4		-6.4	-3.2	-0.2			
		June	1.0	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.6		3.2		-5.7	-2.5	0.1			
		July	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8		1.8		-5.7	-3.0	0.1			
		August	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	± 0.18	2.6		-9.2	-5.0	-0.3	± 0.19		
		September	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.9	± 0.29	1.8		-7.8	-4.3	-0.1	± 0.40		
		October	1.2	2.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	± 0.39	-0.2		-7.1	-4.6	0.0	± 0.59		
		November	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	± 0.49	1.0		-5.2	-2.9	0.3	± 0.80		
		December	1.2	2.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	± 0.58	2.2		-0.4	0.6	1.0	± 0.96		
	2016	January	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.0	± 0.66	4.5		4.1	3.7	1.5	± 1.09		
		February	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	± 0.73	3.0		3.3	2.8	1.4	± 1.22		
		March	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	± 0.81	2.1		1.4	1.7	1.3	± 1.33		
		April	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	± 0.89	3.5		1.6	2.3	1.3	± 1.44		
		May	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.0	± 0.96	2.7		0.9	1.5	1.1	± 1.53		
		June	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.9	± 1.03	2.4		0.3	1.1	0.9	± 1.62		
		July	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.8	± 1.11	2.1		1.4	1.6	1.0	± 1.71		
		August	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	± 1.15	1.0		5.6	3.8	1.4	± 1.80		
		September	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	± 1.18	2.0		2.9	2.6	1.2	± 1.82		
		October	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	± 1.20	2.7		4.0	3.5	1.3	± 1.83		
		November	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	± 1.20	2.0		4.4	3.5	1.3	± 1.83		
		December	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	± 1.21	1.7		4.2	3.2	1.3	± 1.84		

\* Confidence intervals calculated with historical errors

\*The figures in the shaded area are Forecasts

Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015



Table III.2.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN SPAIN											
Monthly rates of growth											
Weights 2015			Consumer Prices Index								
			Core				TOTAL	Residual		TOTAL 100 %	
			Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services		Non processed food	Energy		TOTAL
			13.1%	2.0%	26.3%	39.8%	81.4%	6.7%	12.1%	18.6%	
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2013	0.2	3.5	-4.9	-0.3	-1.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	-1.3
		2014	0.1	0.1	-4.7	-0.4	-1.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	-1.3
		2015	0.2	0.6	-4.6	-0.1	-1.5	0.5	-3.3	-2.0	-1.6
		2016	0.1	0.1	-4.6	-0.2	-1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	-1.1
	February	2013	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-1.1	1.7	0.7	0.2
		2014	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.0
		2015	0.0	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.2
		2016	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1
	March	2013	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	0.4
		2014	-0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	-1.6	-0.3	-0.8	0.2
		2015	0.5	-2.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	-1.6	2.7	1.2	0.6
		2016	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	-1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5
	April	2013	0.1	0.0	2.9	-0.3	0.8	0.7	-2.7	-1.5	0.4
		2014	-0.3	0.0	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
		2015	-0.2	2.4	2.9	0.3	1.1	-0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9
		2016	0.0	0.2	2.9	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
	May	2013	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	-1.2	-0.2	0.2
		2014	-0.2	0.0	0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0
		2015	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.5
		2016	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
	June	2013	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.1
		2014	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
		2015	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3
		2016	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1
	July	2013	-0.1	2.7	-4.1	0.5	-1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	-0.5
		2014	-0.1	0.7	-4.0	0.4	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9
		2015	0.1	0.0	-3.8	0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9
		2016	0.0	0.1	-4.0	0.6	-1.0	-1.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.9
	August	2013	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.3
		2014	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
		2015	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	-3.7	-1.8	-0.2
		2016	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	September	2013	0.2	0.0	1.2	-0.8	0.0	-4.0	0.5	-1.1	-0.2
		2014	0.2	0.0	1.3	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	1.4	0.8	0.2
		2015	0.2	0.2	1.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	3.0	1.5	0.4
		2016	0.1	0.1	1.4	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
	October	2013	0.2	0.0	3.0	-0.4	0.8	-2.0	-0.8	-1.2	0.4
		2014	0.2	0.0	3.0	-0.4	0.8	1.2	-1.9	-0.8	0.5
		2015	0.1	0.3	3.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1	0.5
		2016	0.1	0.2	3.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.7
	November	2013	0.1	0.0	1.5	-0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	0.2
		2014	0.2	0.0	1.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	-2.9	-2.0	-0.1
		2015	0.1	0.1	1.5	-0.2	0.4	0.8	-0.8	-0.2	0.3
		2016	0.1	0.1	1.5	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.3
	December	2013	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1
		2014	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-4.8	-3.1	-0.6
		2015	0.0	0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
		2016	0.0	0.2	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0

\* The figures in the shaded area are Forecasts

Source: INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015



### Annual average rates of growth

\* The figures in the shaded area are Forecasts  
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)  
Date: August 13, 2015

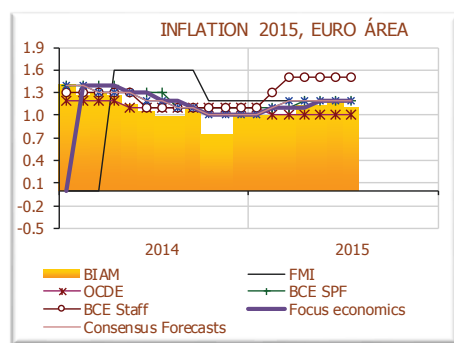
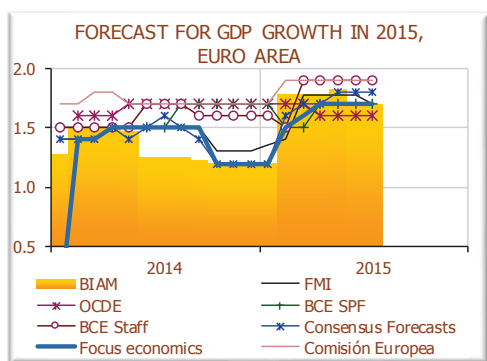
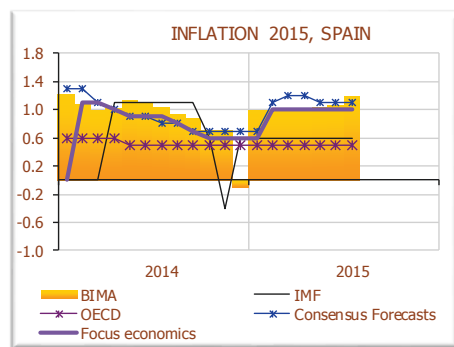
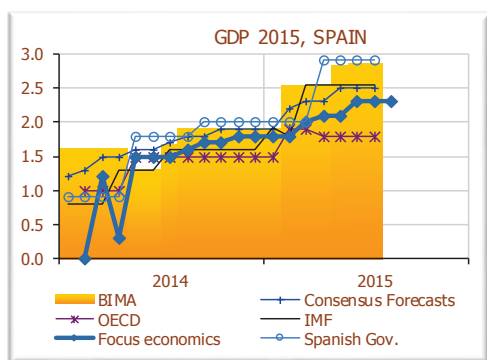
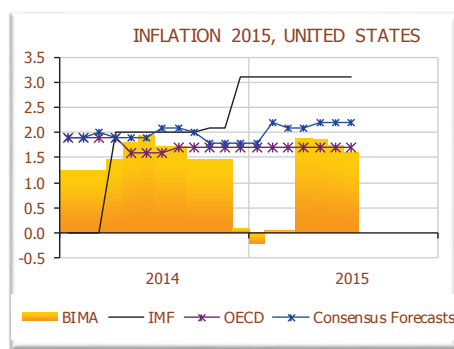
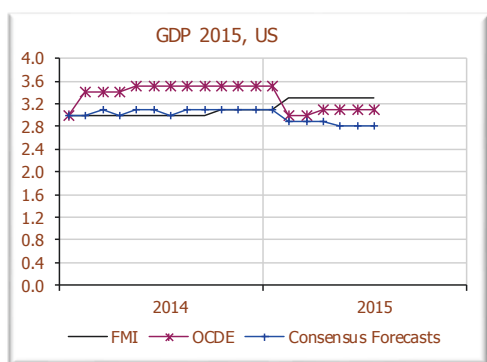
## IV. FORECASTS OF DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS

FORECASTS FOR DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS																			
		Annual average rates																	
		UNITED STATES				SPAIN						EURO AREA							
		Consensus Forecasts <sup>1</sup>	BIMA <sup>2</sup>	IMF <sup>3</sup>	OECD <sup>4</sup>	Consensus Forecasts	Focus Economics <sup>5</sup>	BIMA	IMF	OECD	Spanish Government <sup>6</sup>	Consensus Forecasts	Focus Economics	BIMA	IMF	ECB SPF <sup>7</sup>	ECB Staff <sup>8</sup>	OECD	European Commission <sup>9</sup>
GDP	2015	2.5	-	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
	2016	2.8	-	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9
CPI	2015	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
	2016	2.2	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	-	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3

1. Consensus Forecasts, July, 2015
2. BIAM. Bulletin of EU & US Inflation and Macroeconomic Analysis, July, 2015
3. IMF, July, 2015
4. OECD. Economic Outlook, June, 2015
5. Focus Economics, April, 2015
6. Spanish Government, April, 2015
7. ECB SPF, "Survey of Professional Forecasters", June, 2015
8. ECB STAFF, staff macroeconomic projection for the Euro Área. Point forecast for interval. May, 2014
9. European Commission, May, 2015

## EVOLUTION OF FORECASTS FOR 2014

Annual average rates



## V. MONTHLY DEBATE: Coordinating the euro by Teodoro Millán<sup>1</sup>

Modern economic analysis has shown how monetary and fiscal policies interconnect and have to be coordinated. Or in other words, it has shown how the set of fiscal policies available to a country are not a priori compatible with any given monetary path. This situation generates a relevant coordination problem that is sometimes overcome by prioritising inflation control, effectually imposing restrictions on fiscal budgeting and projecting monetary success into fiscal frustration (see the Nobel laureate Christopher A. Sims, Gaps in the Institutional Structure of the Euro Area. Financial Stability Review • No. 16 • April 2012).

The coordination problem escalates with the introduction of a multiplicity of fiscally independent countries subject to a unified currency and might become intractable if nations try to adopt antagonistic policies, because satisfying some of the countries goals may frustrate other countries needs. Such has been the experience of the euro countries during the recent crisis where continuous tension over the choice of the appropriate economic policy reveals the severity of the underlying coordination problem. Free trading across countries becomes very relevant for the well functioning of the system because the integration of markets is expected to align the member countries' economic performance making possible the selection of compatible policy targets.

But why should fiscal policies in a free trading zone differ across neighboring countries? Economies experiencing different phases of the business cycle will reach different outcomes applying the same policy rule. For instance, were one country to be on an upswing while the rest is suffering a downturn, the policies dictated by the same general formula might produce very different results according to the input, making the first country eager to push for expansion while other countries may want to adhere to a more temperate policy. In that situation, choosing a single monetary path for the countries grouped under the same currency will become a complex problem with no simple solution or no solution at all. Not only inflationary pressures and fears could coexist with their opposites across the border but also the inflation control itself admits different interpretations raising questions concerning the appropriate target; should it be the average inflation across countries or the max or the min of the group?. In fact, lack of clarity might cause more harm than benefit to the central bank in charge, compromising its political

independence.

Thus, for a set of economies under a single currency free trading and market integration is crucial for aligning economic conditions and achieving harmonious performance, which constitutes a precondition for the avoidance of the coordination problem. However, what has proven valid for balancing markets where capital, goods and services move unrestrictedly through the union frontiers, does not apply to labor. Contrary to supply and demand laws, the very limited mobility of workers from low to high performing economies during the crisis has produced a migration paradox, so that unemployment has persistently accumulated in certain countries. This phenomenon has significantly contributed to the misalignment of economic conditions that spur the coordination problem.

When in the course of the big crisis the problems of some European countries demanded urgent intervention and the survival of the euro was put into question EU authorities, lacking the hindsight of prior experiences and confronted with default risks across the recently created European conundrum, focused the analysis and policy recommendations on the absolute magnitudes of public debts and running deficits to the detriment of the fundamental shortfalls of the system. Mistaking the symptoms for the causes, all efforts were directed to reducing deficits and restructuring domestic markets with no weight attached to resolving the lack of integration of the global labor market.

The coordination problem, irrelevant during the generalised affluence of the early years of the century became imposing when the radical change in the economic conditions threw countries into divergent directions. At that point, the need for political compromising crystallised by making the survival of the euro system a priority, and proscribing defaults by member estates - anticipated as exits from the euro- out of fear of jeopardising the whole system. Funding was mobilized to support countries and their banking systems in difficulties, and navigation out of the crisis was circumscribed to the reduction of government deficits responsible for the high risk premiums that markets were attaching to underperforming public debt. Two economic policy principles followed; that of focusing monetary policy on inflation control and liquidity provision to banks, and setting fiscal policies on the control of public deficits and on the help of bank

<sup>1</sup>April 2015. Ph D Economics, U. of Minnesota



restructuring with community funds.

However simple that approach may look it missed the fact that the coordination problem, especially recalcitrant at the beginning of the crisis, was aggravated by embracing a non-expansionary monetary policy (contrary to the innovative quantitative easing policy adopted by the Fed). Under such an option demand driven stimulus and currency devaluations became impossible to implement, to the frustration of countries willing to follow the example of low leverage and full employment economies. Instead, emphasis was put on domestic restructuring and local market liberalizations as a precondition for supporting massive bank rescues conducted via community funds and rescue packages.

Paradoxically, the exercise was promoted as one in orthodox economics, efficiency and liberalization, showing little sensibility for the malfunctioning of the integrated labor market and the ensuing conflict of legitimate but equally orthodox policies manifested in the coordination problem. That is how domestic restructuring gave way to persistent unemployment and political unrest in some countries.

If labor were able to behave as belonging to an integrated market, unemployed workers in search of a job would move into high performing countries, contributing to an efficient allocation of resources and providing for the policy alignment needed to mitigate the multi-country coordination problem.

But this was not the case, and instead the migration paradox persisted in spite of the fact that union frontiers remained open. Migration was limited to high-skilled young graduates with family support, while massive unemployment was unable to assume the high costs of migration associated with the following factors; firstly, the reallocation of residence and dependents and, in many cases, of transplanting lifelong savings materialised in real estate property; secondly, the adverse selection problem deriving from the asymmetric competition for jobs between migrant and local workers, impaired by information asymmetries, language and cultural distance and qualification and professional recognition issues. Employers, operating under limited information and the shortcomings of labor selection implied by distance, might systematically ignore better job candidates or limit expansion to local availability of workers. On the other hand, workers in the countries most affected by the crisis faced the choice of accepting underpaid jobs at home or remain unemployed, becoming de facto victims of a negative version of the free

rider problem by suffering public costs without receiving appropriate compensation for them. In both cases inefficiency prevails in what might be mistaken for a free market allocation been in fact only a mere case of non intervention deprived of the values associated to the free market mechanism.

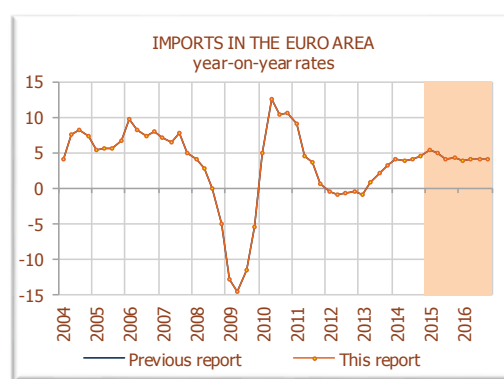
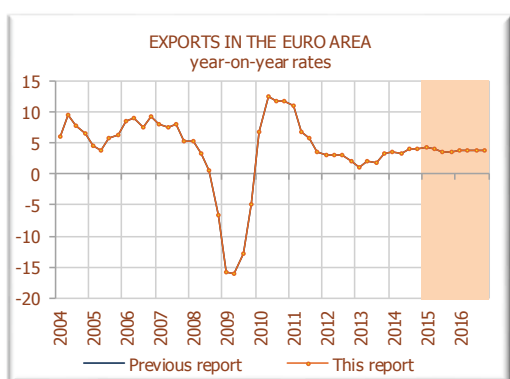
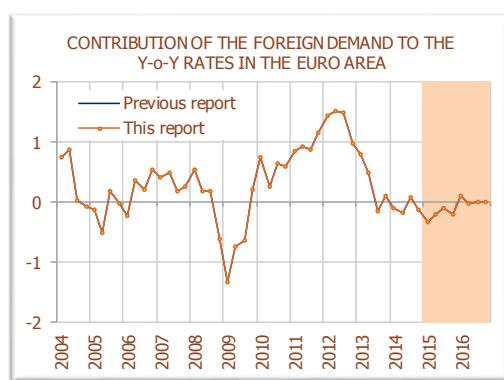
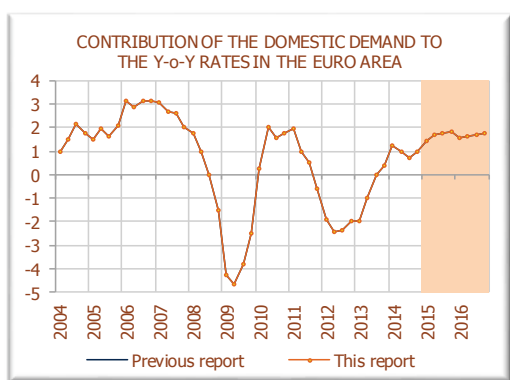
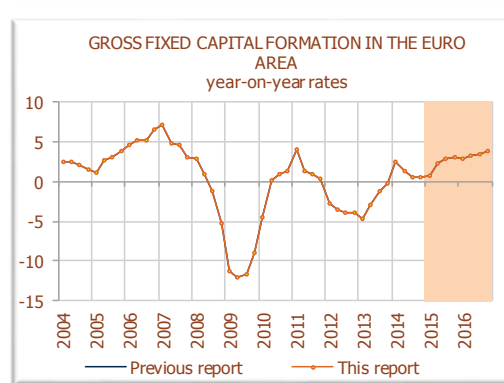
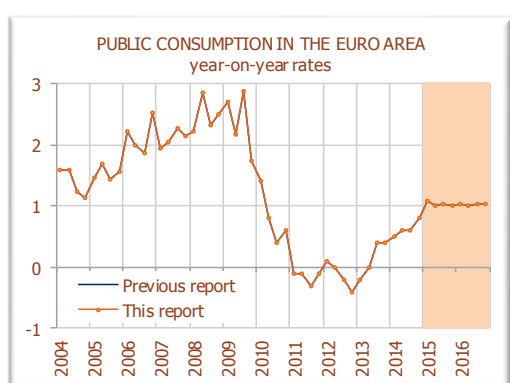
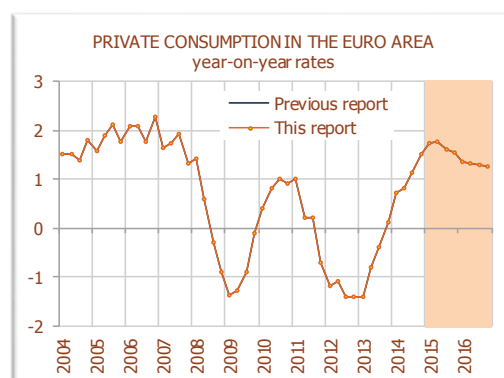
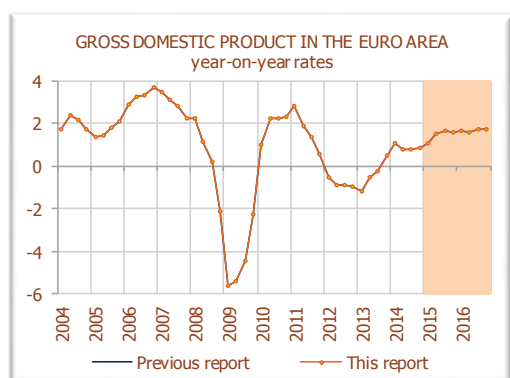
The inefficiencies of the integrated labor euro-market, reflected in the migration paradox of polarization of unemployment in certain countries, is one of the key factors responsible for the lack of harmony in the performance of economies that ultimately result in the coordination problem of monetary and fiscal policies. Solving these market inefficiencies can be achieved through tax transfers to individuals to compensate migration costs. Overcoming the coordination problem between countries might require income subsidies from countries that benefit from not receiving the unemployed to those that retain them. Both policies will ameliorate the coordination problem while dissolving the migration paradox. In order to adopt sound and lasting political solutions to the problems of the euro economies it is very important to realize that these are fundamental elements for the well functioning of the system. Otherwise, the coordination problem might temporarily fade out during bonanza periods -as it has been the case in the pass- but it will not go away becoming a permanent threat to the european project.



## VI. ANNEX I: CHANGE IN FORECASTS AND DATA REVISION

### COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEMAND IN THE EURO AREA

#### Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date this report: June 09, 2015

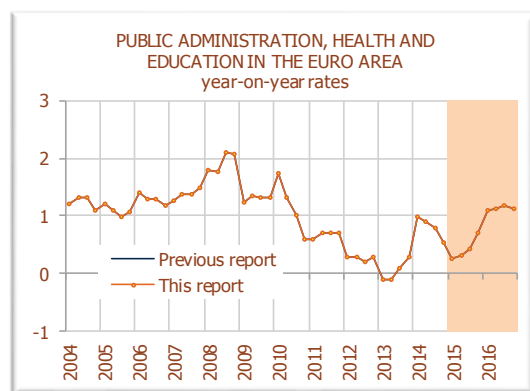
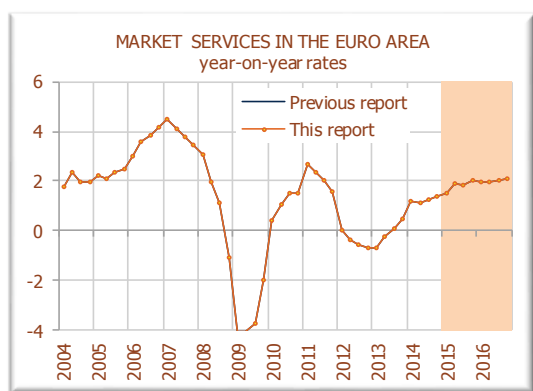
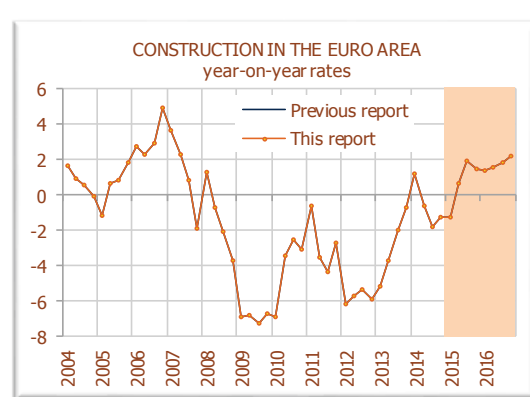
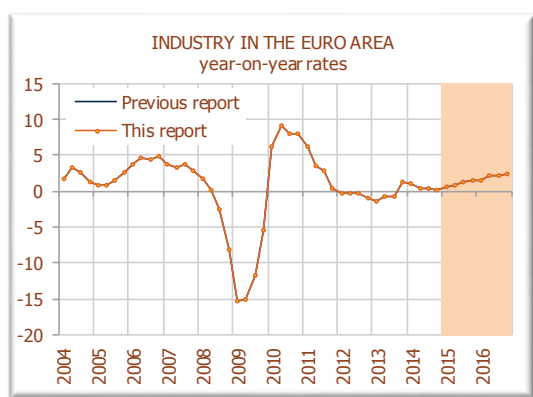
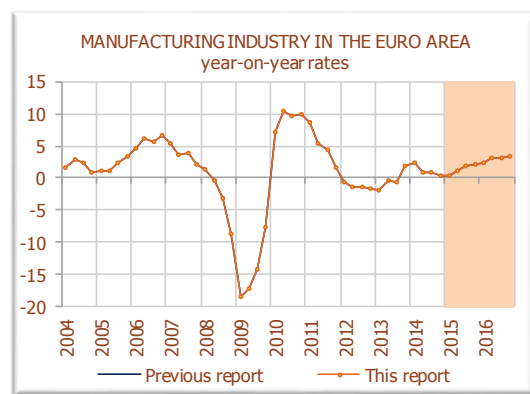
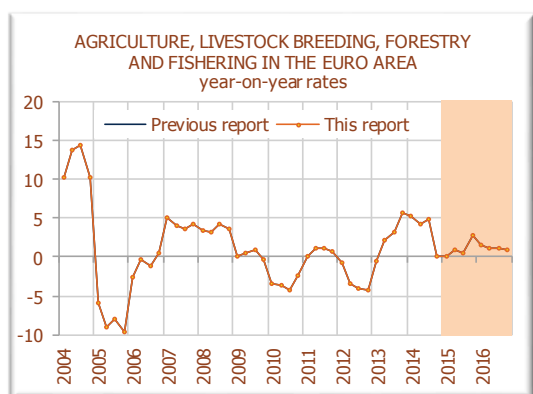
Date previous report: April 10, 2015





## COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT SUPPLY IN THE EURO AREA

### Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

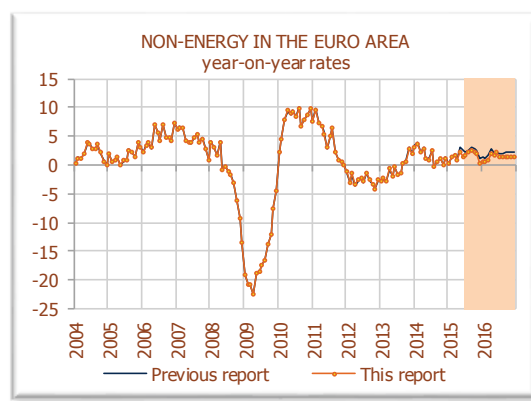
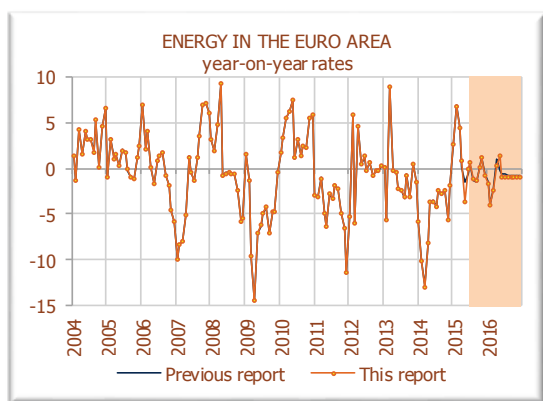
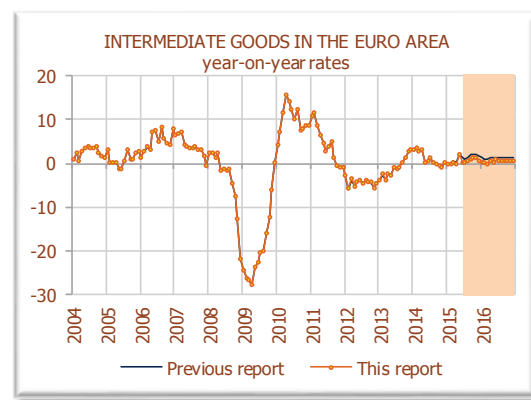
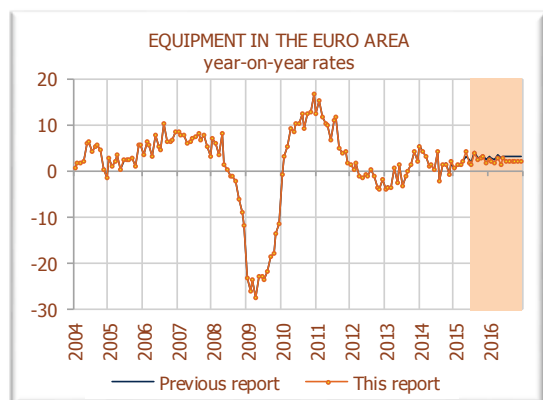
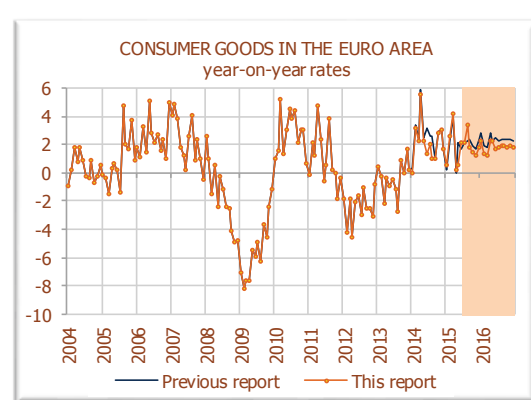
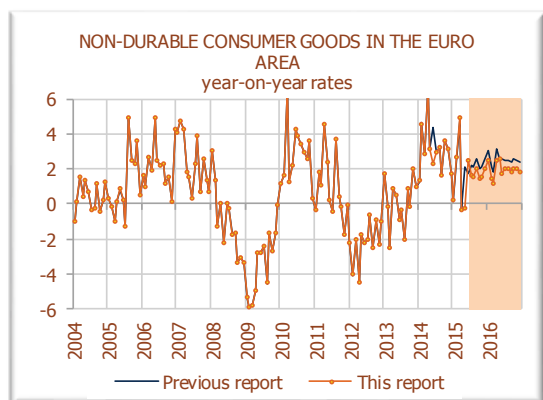
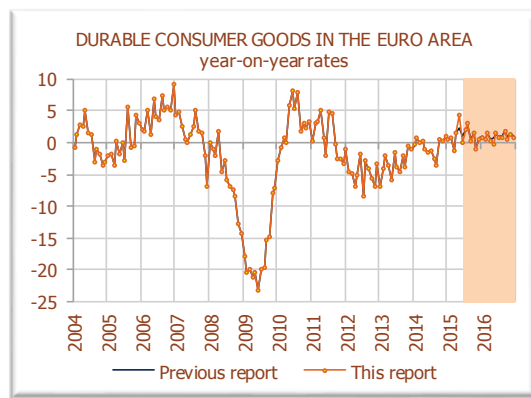
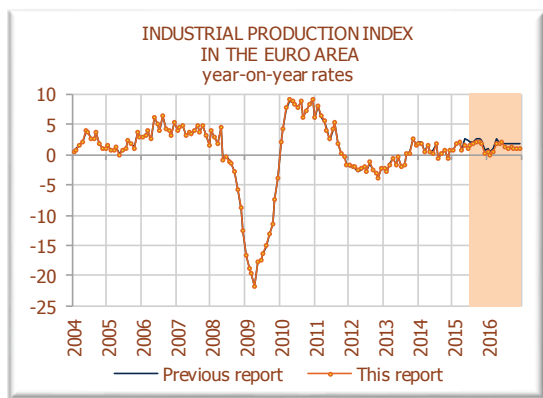
Date this report: June 09, 2015

Date previous report: April 10, 2015



# COMPONENTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA

## Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

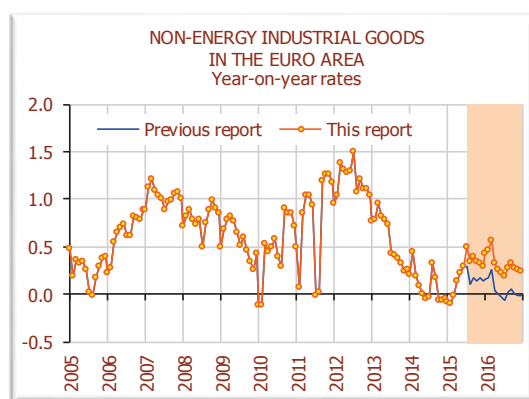
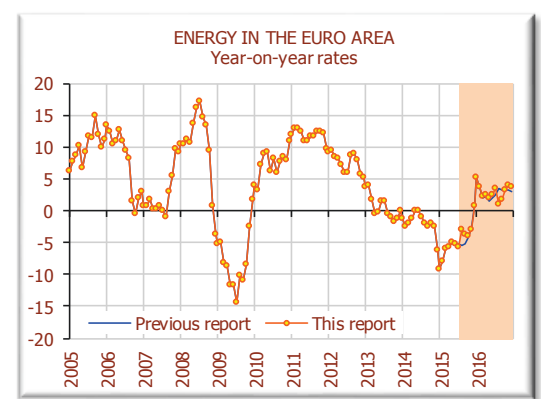
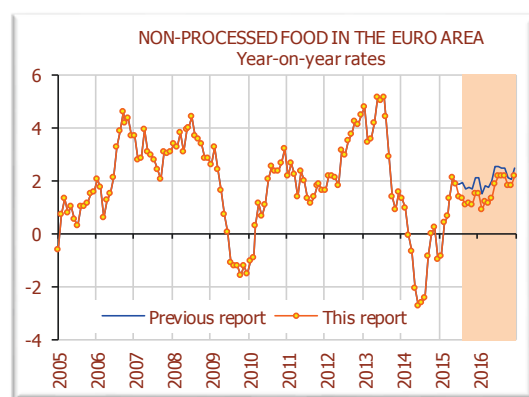
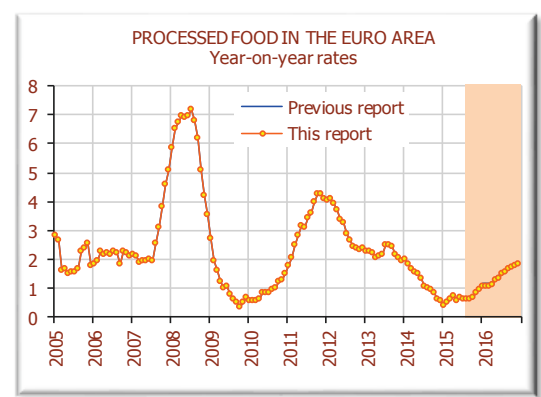
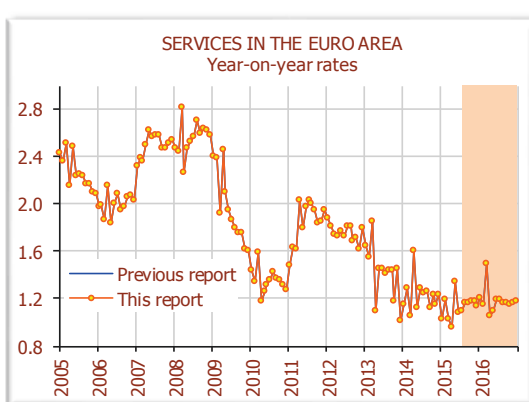
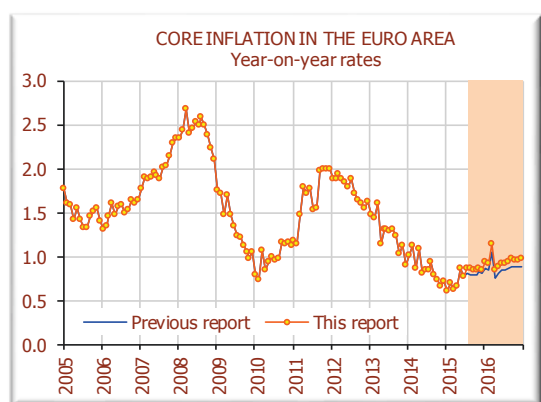
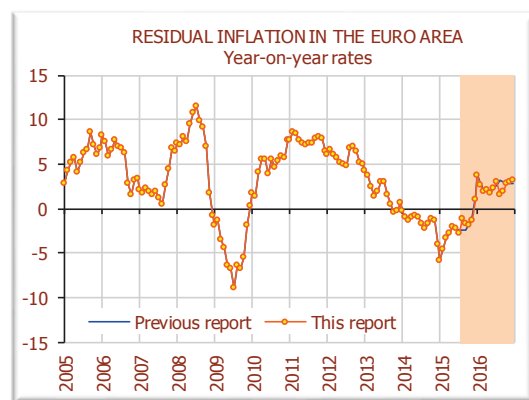
Date this report: August 12, 2015

Date previous report: July 14, 2015



# COMPONENTS OF HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EURO AREA

## Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date this report: August 14, 2015

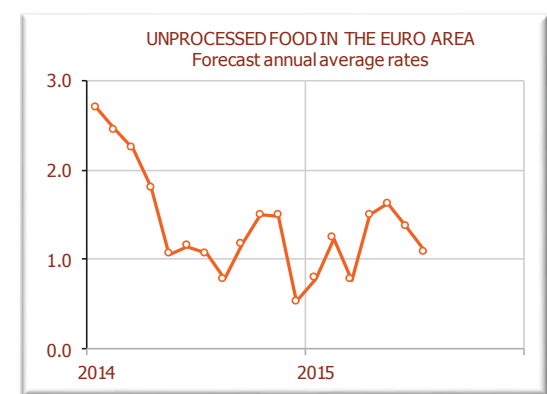
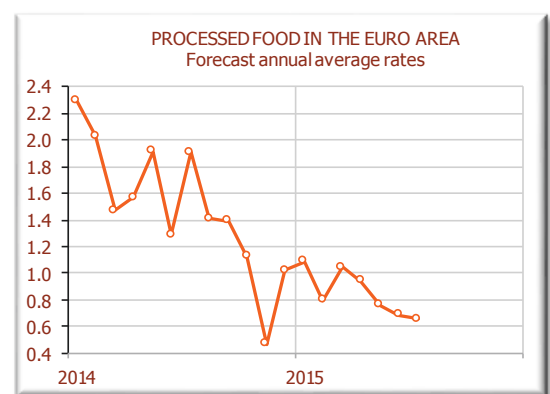
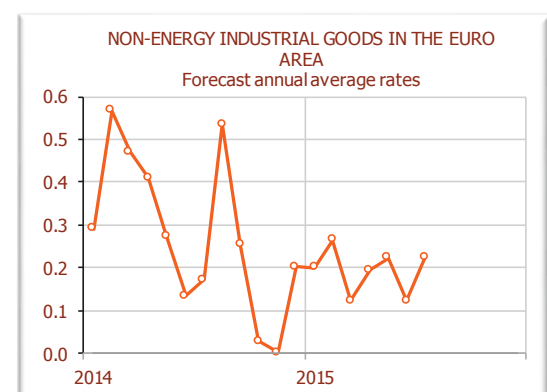
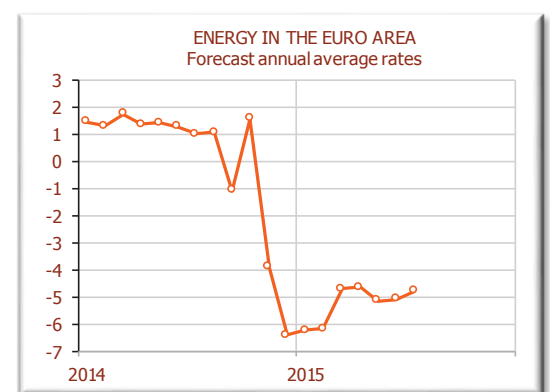
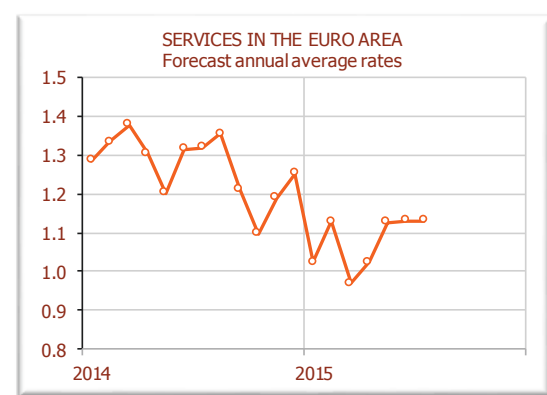
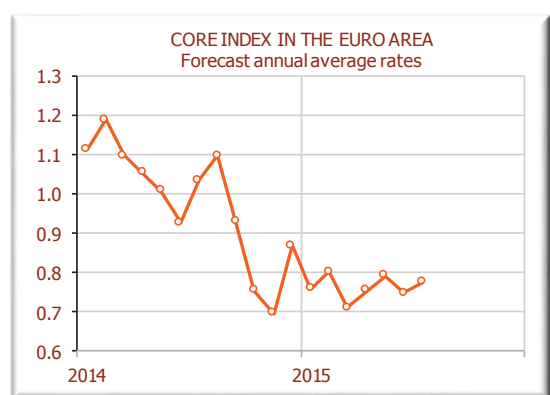
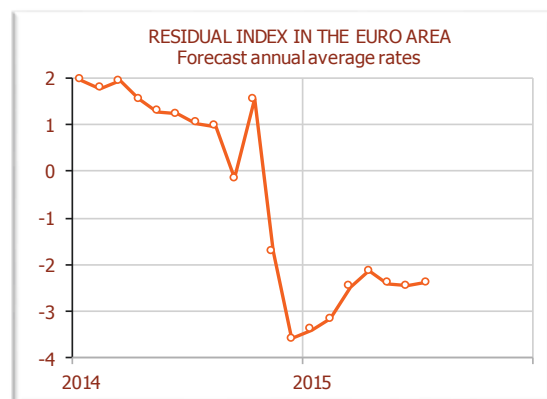
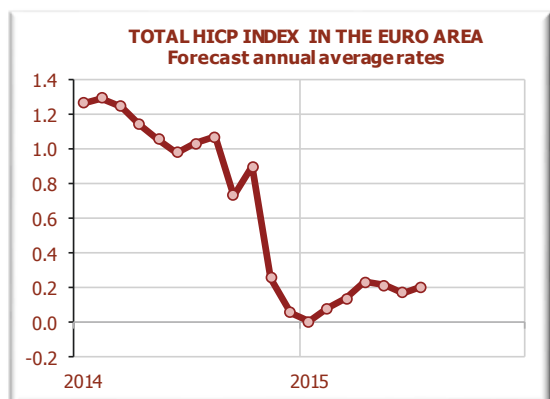
Date previous report: July 16, 2015



[www.uc3m.es/biam](http://www.uc3m.es/biam)

September 2015

## CHANGES OF EXPECTATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL AVERAGE 2015 RATE OF INFLATION IN THE SPECIAL GROUPS OF THE EURO AREA SINCE JANUARY 2014



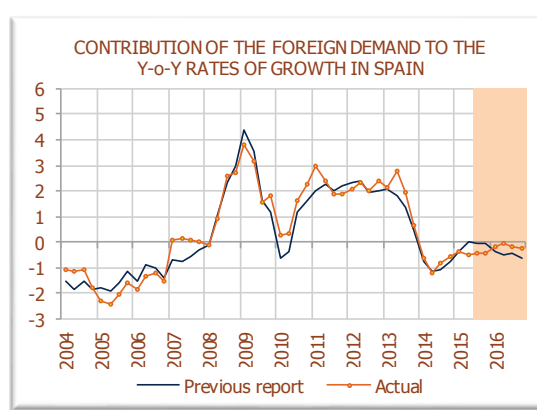
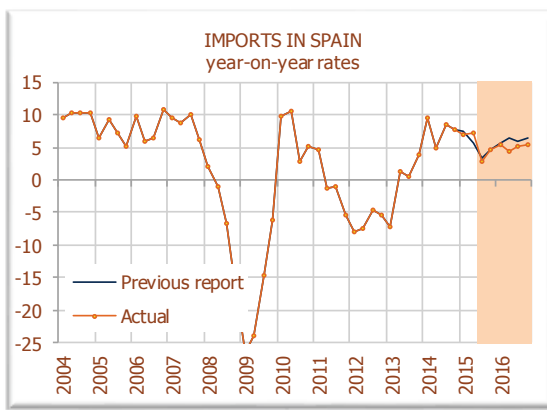
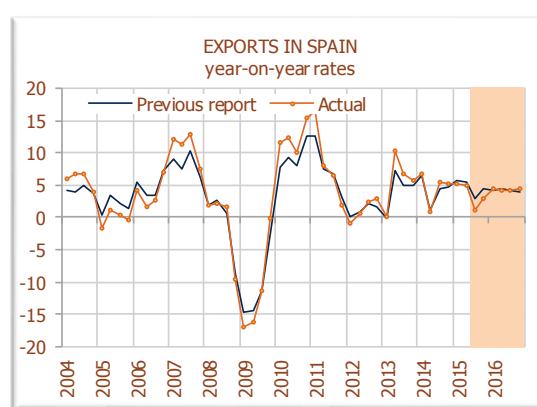
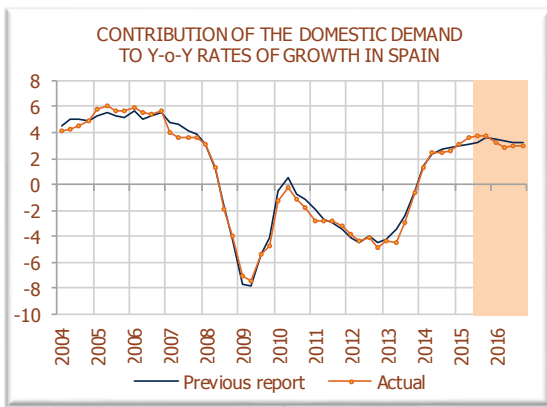
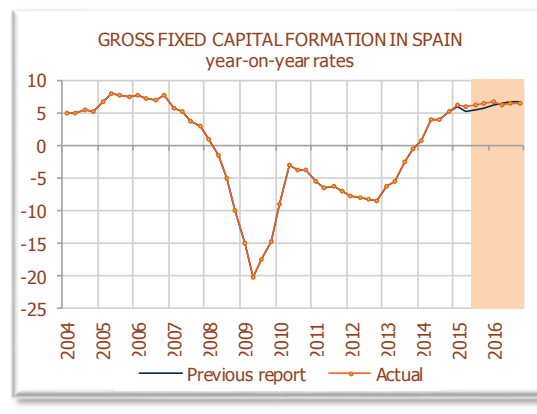
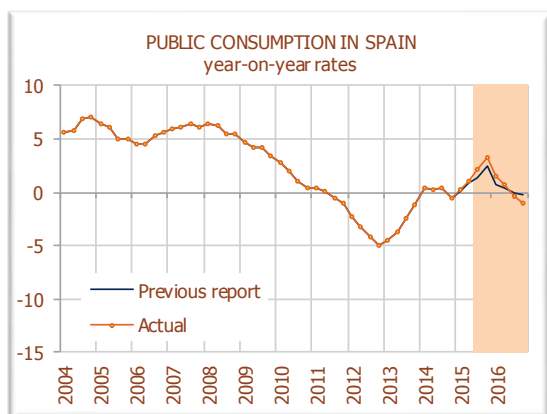
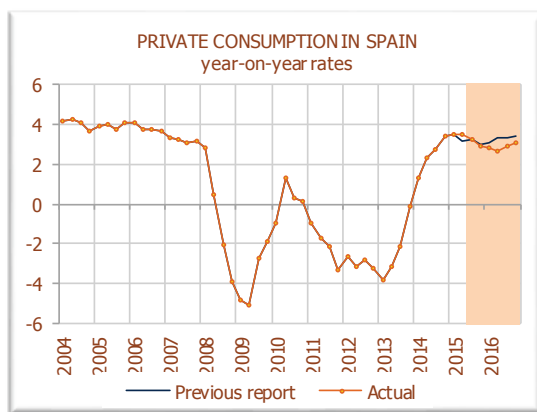
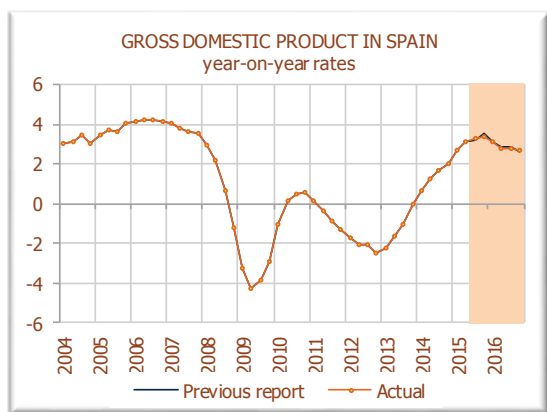
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN: DEMAND SIDE

### Year-on-year rates



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M).

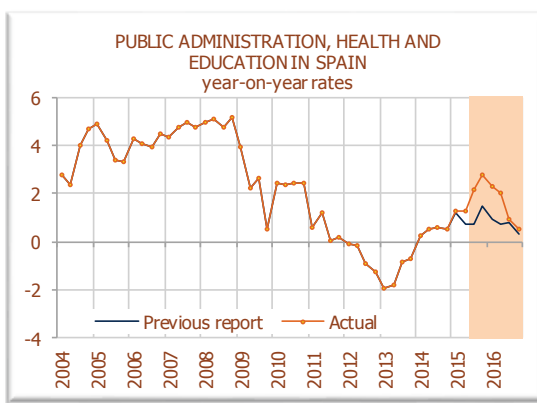
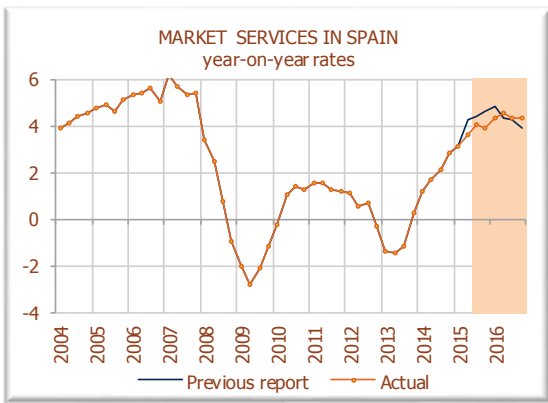
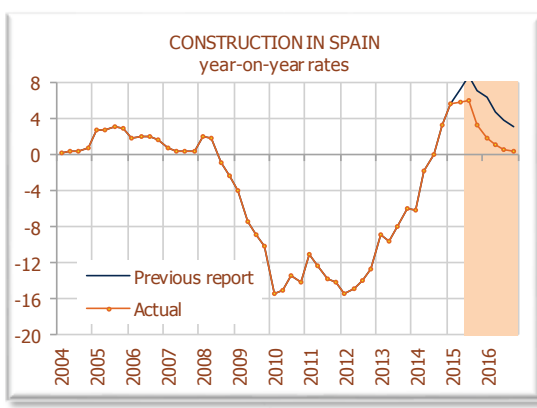
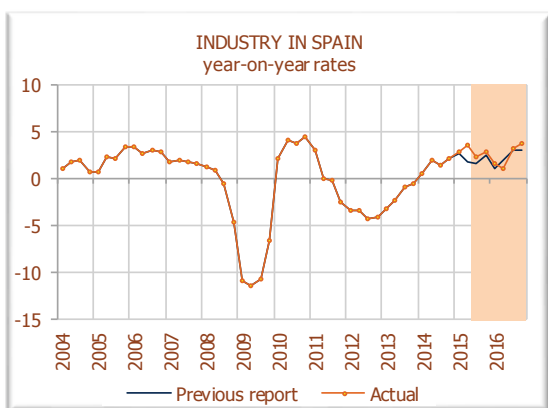
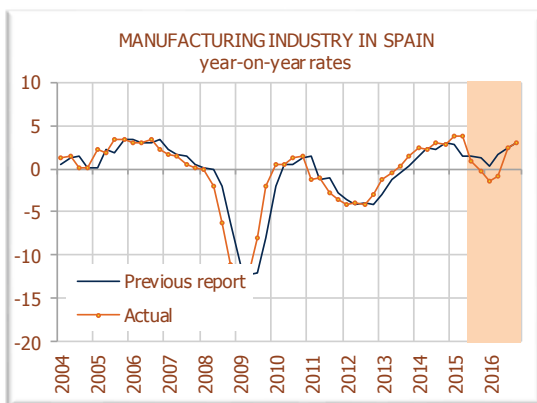
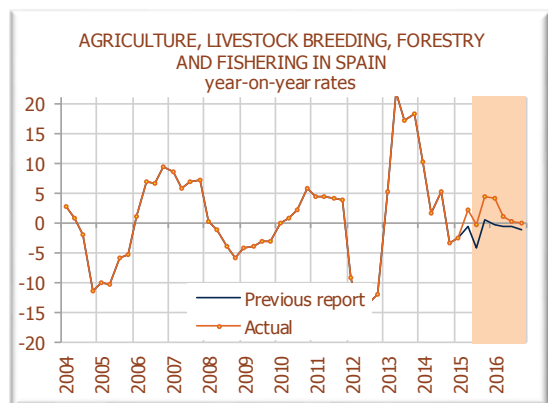
Date this report: August 27, 2015

Date previous report: May 28, 2015



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN: SUPPLY SIDE

### Year-on-year rates



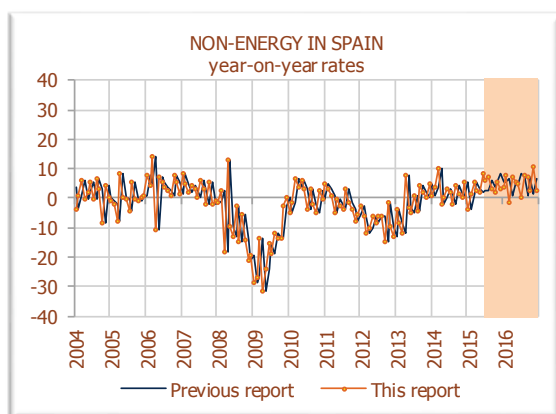
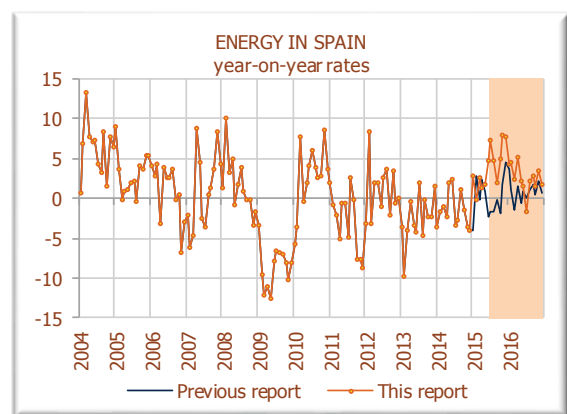
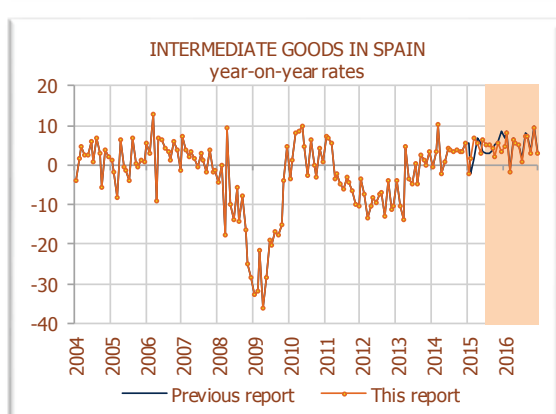
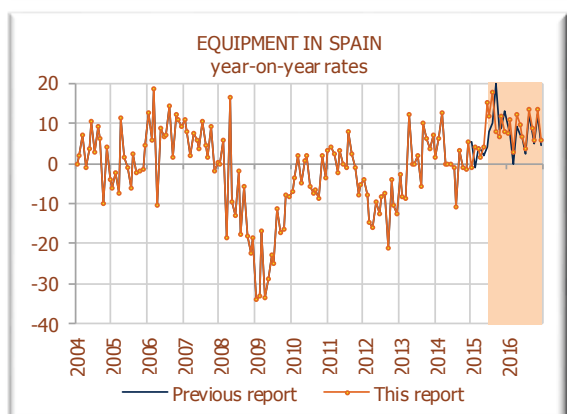
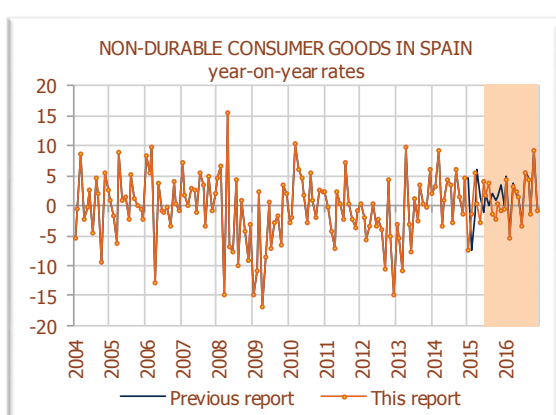
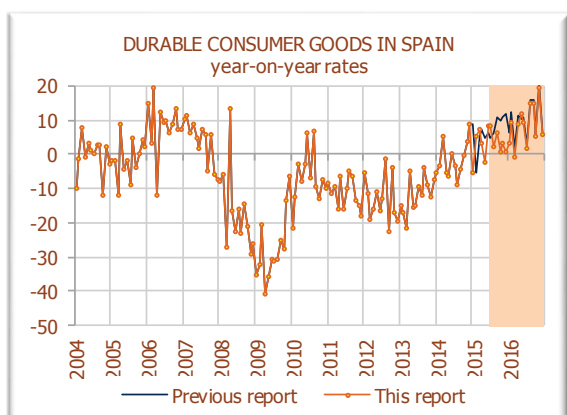
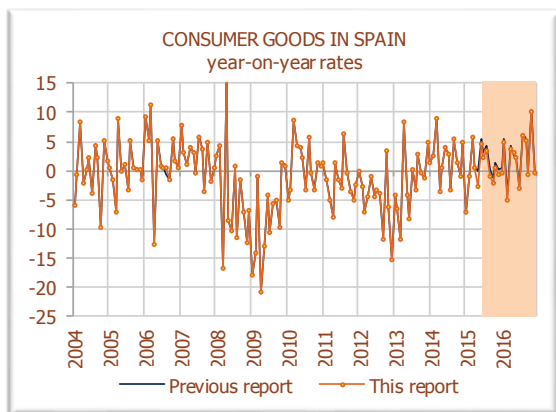
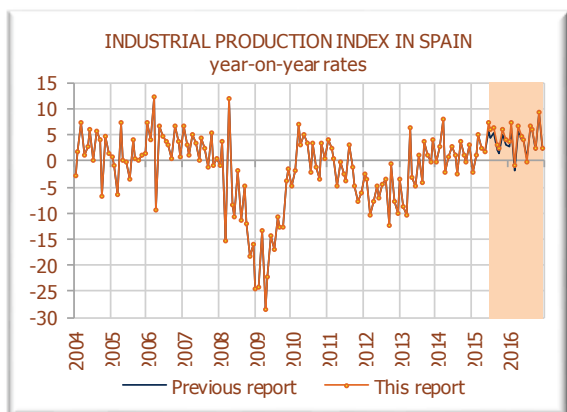
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date this report: August 27, 2015

Date previous report: May 28, 2015

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN SPAIN

### Year-on-year rates



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date this report: August 7, 2015

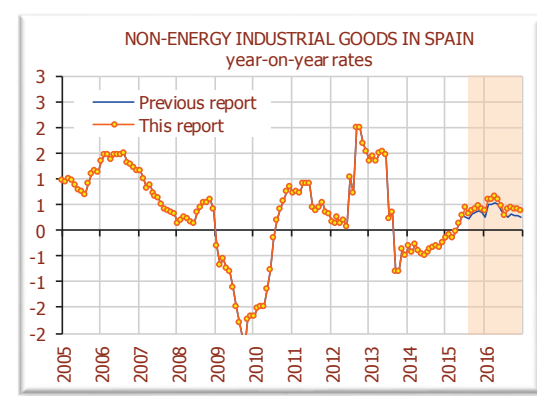
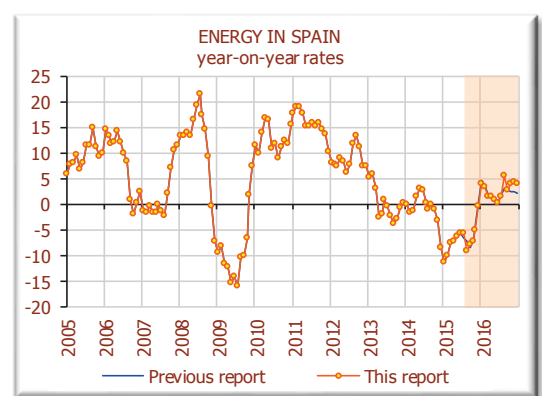
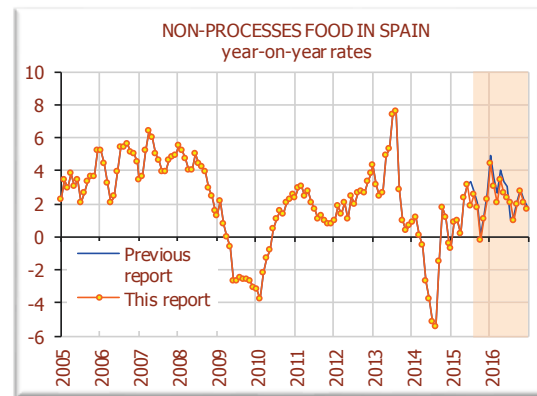
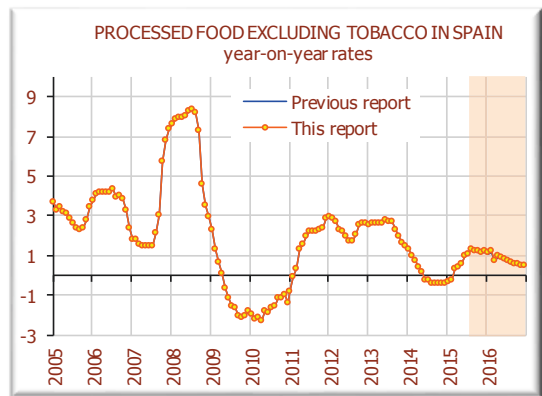
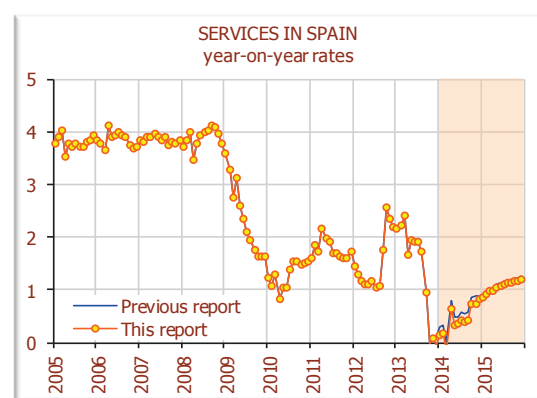
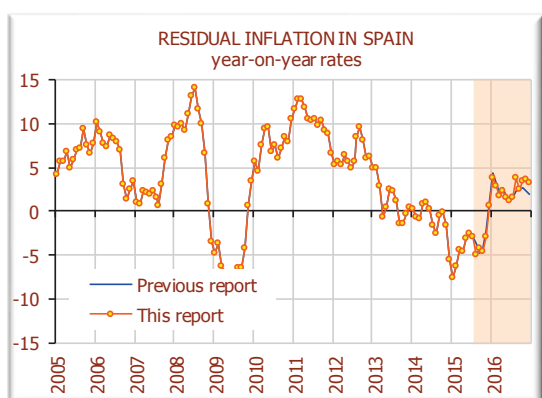
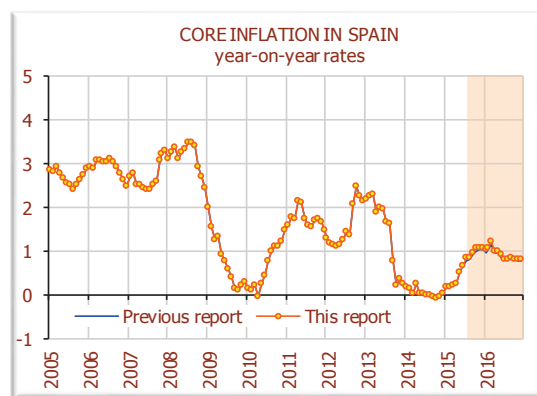
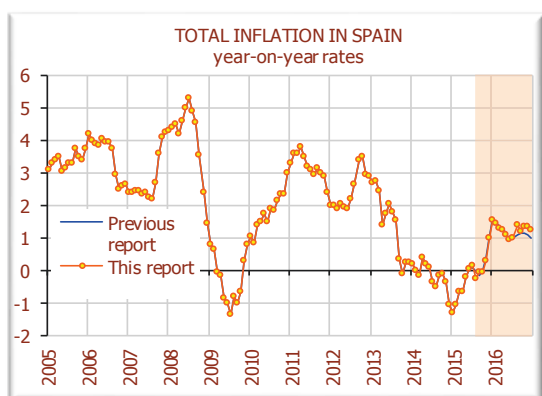
Date previous report: July 6, 2015





## ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION BY SPECIAL GROUPS IN SPAIN

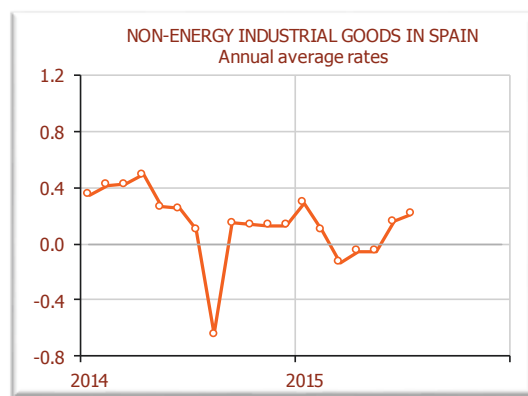
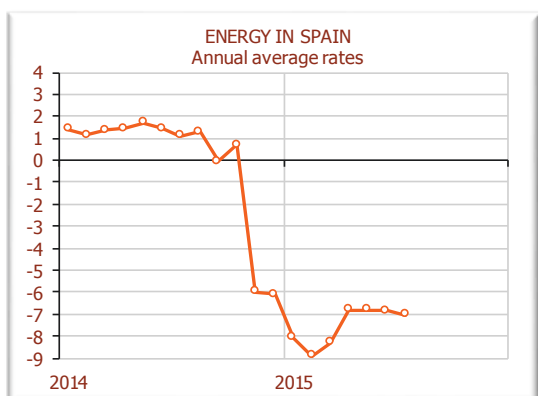
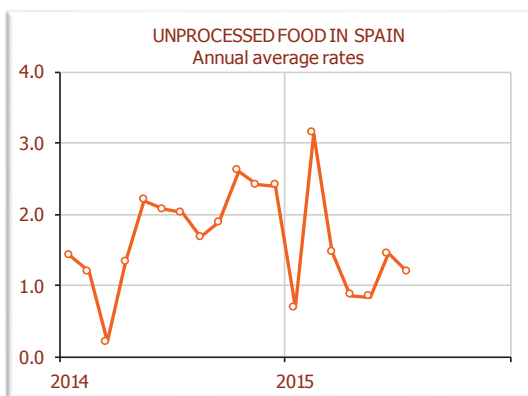
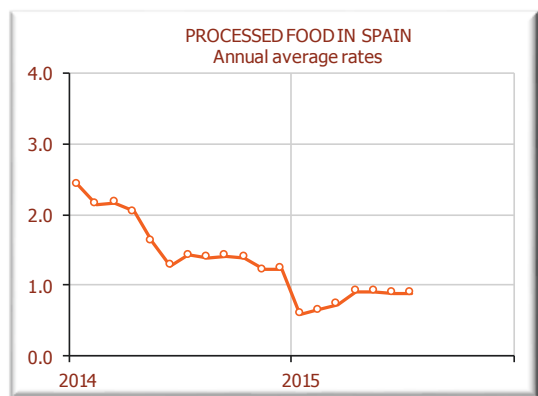
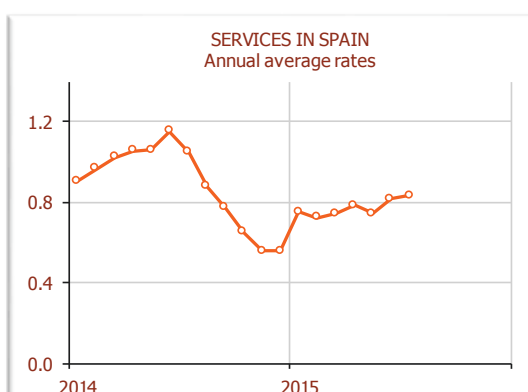
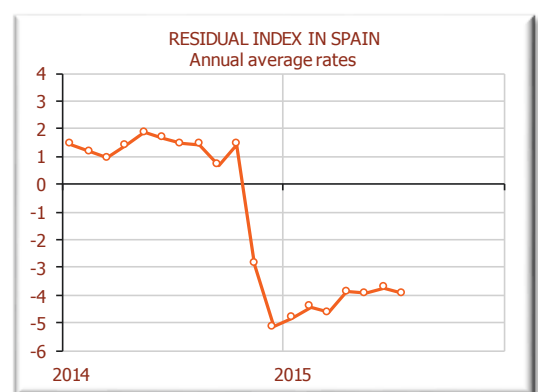
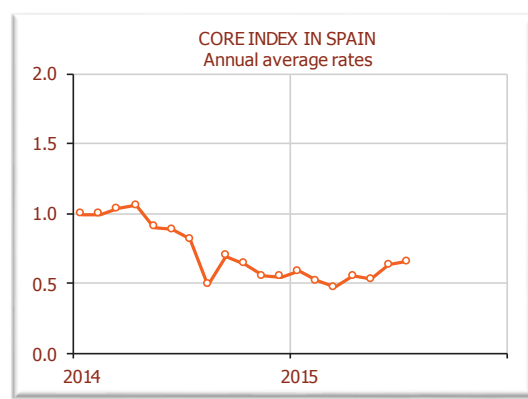
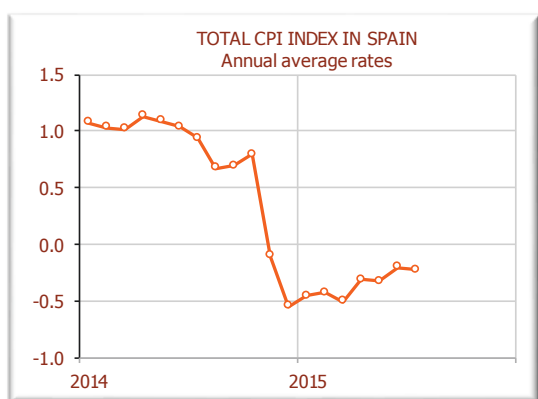
### Year-on-year rates



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M).  
Date this report: August 13, 2015  
Date previous report: July 14, 2015



## CHANGES OF EXPECTATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL AVERAGE 2014 RATE OF INFLATION IN THE SPECIAL GROUPS OF SPAIN SINCE JANUARY 2013



Note: These graphs show the average annual CPI growth rates forecast in the Bulletin published in the month on the abscissa

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

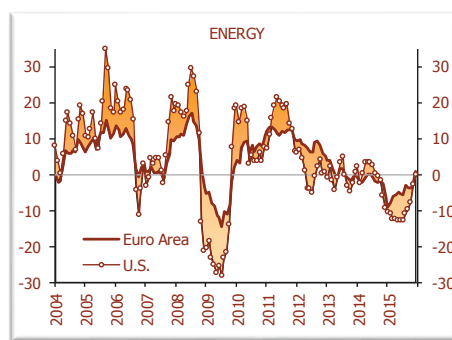
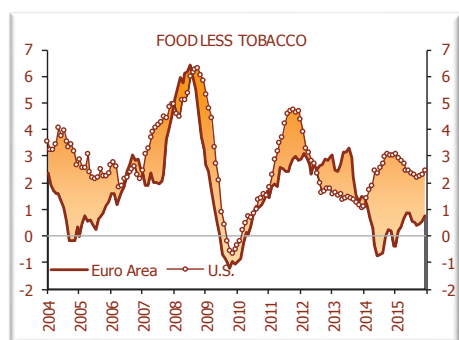
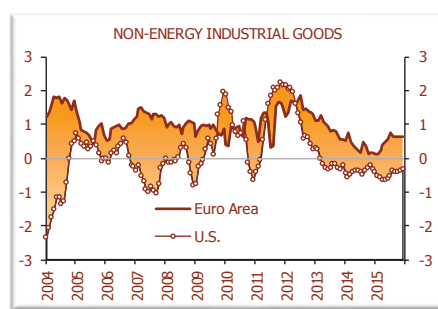
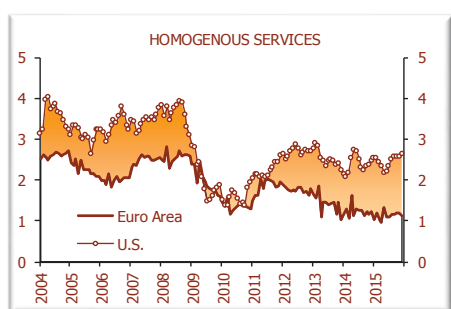
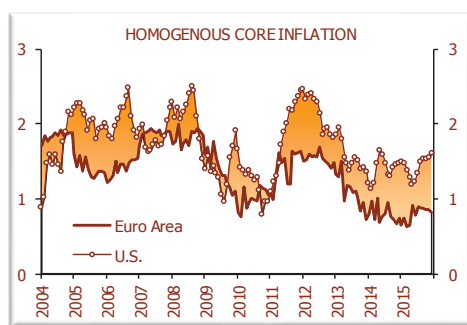
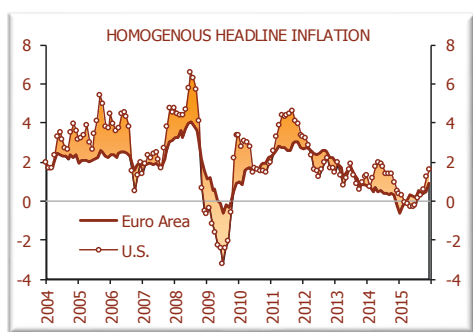
Date: August 13, 2015



## VII. ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF FORECASTS FOR DIFFERENT AREAS

### EURO AREA– U.S.

HOMOGENOUS INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA AND U.S.										
Annual average rates										
EA: Weights 2014	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Forecasts		
USA: RI Dec 2012								2015	2016	
<b>TOTAL</b>										
less Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence										
Euro area 100.0	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	
U.S. 77.5	4.3	-1.0	2.2	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	
<b>HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION</b>										
- Non-energy industrial goods and Services, less Processed Food in the Euro area.										
- Non-energy industrial goods less Tobacco in U.S.										
- Services less Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence in U.S.										
Euro area 69.4	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	
U.S. 55.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	
<b>COMPONENTS OF HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION</b>										
Services less Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence										
Euro area 42.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	
U.S. 34.8	3.6	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	
Non-energy industrial goods less Tobacco										
Euro area 26.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	
U.S. 20.4	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	
<b>EXCLUDED COMPONENTS FROM HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION</b>										
Food less Tobacco										
Euro area 17.4	5.3	0.2	0.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	0.1	0.5	1.4	
U.S. 13.9	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7	2.6	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	
Energy										
Euro area 10.8	10.3	-8.1	7.4	11.9	7.6	0.6	-1.9	-4.8	3.0	
U.S. 9.0	13.9	-18.4	9.5	15.4	0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-9.9	-0.4	



1. Excluding owner's equivalent rent of primary residence. 2. This homogeneous measure of core inflation does not coincide with the usual measure of core inflation for the euro area nor for the USA. It has been constructed in order to compare the data in the euro area and in the USA.

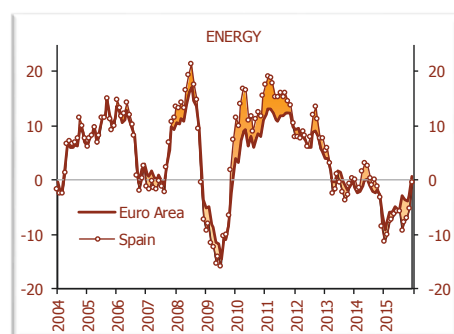
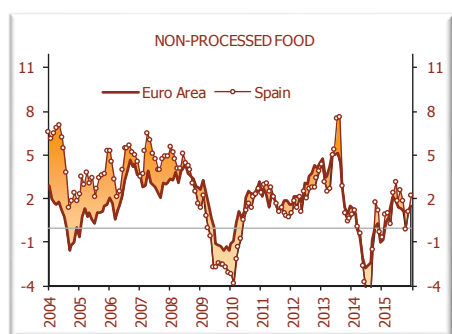
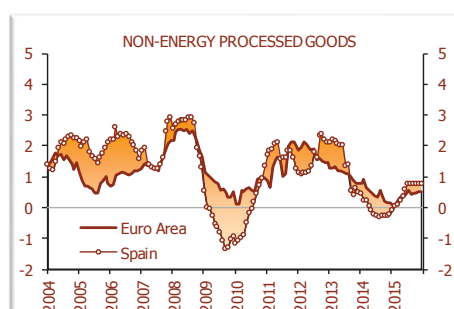
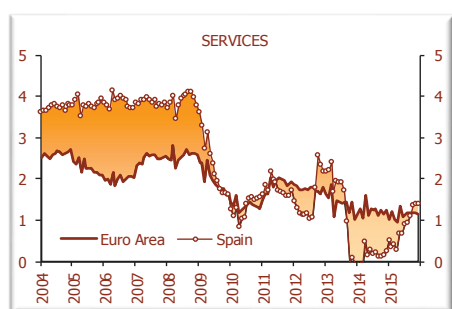
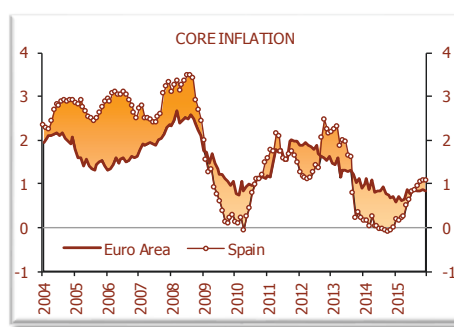
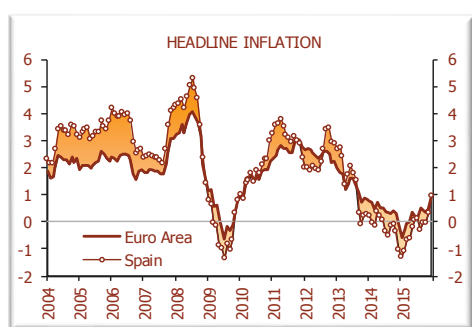
Source: EUROSTAT, BLS & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015



## EURO AREA– SPAIN

INFLATION IN SPAIN (CPI) AND IN THE EURO AREA (HICP)											
Annual average rates											
	Weights 2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Forecasts		
									2015	2016	
<b>TOTAL</b>											
Spain	100.0	4.1	-0.3	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	
Euro area	100.0	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	
<b>CORE INFLATION</b>											
Processed food, Non-energy industrial goods and Services											
Spain	81.4	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	
Euro area	81.7	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	
<b>COMPONENTS OF CORE INFLATION</b>											
Processed food											
Spain	15.1	6.5	0.9	1.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	
Euro area	12.3	6.1	1.1	0.9	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.9	
Non-energy industrial goods											
Spain	26.3	0.3	-1.3	-0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.5	
Euro area	26.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	
Services											
Spain	39.8	3.9	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	
Euro area	42.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	
<b>COMPONENTS OF RESIDUAL INFLATION</b>											
Non-processed food											
Spain	6.7	4.0	-1.3	0.0	1.8	2.3	3.4	-1.0	1.2	2.5	
Euro area	7.5	3.5	0.2	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.5	-0.8	1.1	1.5	
Energy											
Spain	12.1	11.9	-9.0	12.5	15.7	8.9	0.0	-0.8	-7.0	2.8	
Euro area	10.8	10.3	-8.1	7.4	11.9	7.6	0.6	-1.9	-4.8	3.0	



Source: EUROSTAT, INE &amp; BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 13, 2015





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<b>B2. Quarterly report about all CCAA</b>	<i>Quarterly Forecasts and comparative analysis with Spain and the Euro Area of annual and quarterly rates of GDP growth in all the Spanish Regions. Cyclic Analysis of growth profile and comparison of each region with Spain and the Euro Area. Access to database of economic indicators for a specific region.</i>
<b>B3. Access to the data set of economic indicators of one CCAA</b>	<i>Monthly update of a database of high-frequency indicators of economic activity covering the main economic sectors, including credit data and fiscal situation, for a specific region (about 15 monthly and quarterly indicators).</i>
<b>B4. Access to the data set of economic indicators of all CCAA</b>	<i>Monthly update of a database of high-frequency indicators of economic activity covering the main economic sectors, including credit data and fiscal situation, for all Spanish regions (about 255 monthly and quarterly indicators).</i>

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<sup>1</sup> Reports are for the only use of the client.

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<sup>3</sup> Delivery within 5 days of the publication of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) of Spain. In case IFL finds it appropriate, this forecast report will be updated and sent to the clients after the publication of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) of Spain.

<sup>4</sup> The e-mail distribution may be changed without notice by urgent mail distribution.

## INDICATORS CALENDAR

### AUGUST

3 USA PCE (July)	4	5	6	7 Spain IPI (June)	8	9
10	11	12 Euro Area IPI (June)	13 Spain CPI (July)	14 USA IPI (July) Euro Area HICP (July)	15	16
17	18	19 USA CPI (July)	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27 Spain QNA (2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter)	28 Spain HICP (AD August) USA PCE (July)	29	30
31 Euro Area HICP (AD August)						

### SEPTEMBRE

	1	2	3	4 Euro Area GDP (2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter)	5	6
7	8	9	10 Spain IPI (July)	11 Spain HCPI (August) USA IPI (August)	12	13
14 Euro Area IPI (July)	15	16 Euro Area HCPI USA CPI (August)	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28 USA PCE (August)	29 Spain HICP Flash (A.D. Septembre)	30 Euro Area HICP Flash (A.D. Septembre)				

HICP: Harmonised Index of Consumer Price

QNA: Quarterly National Accounts

PCE: The Personal Consumption Expenditure Price Index

EAPS Economically Active Population Survey

IPI: Industrial Production Index

A.D.: Advanced Indicator



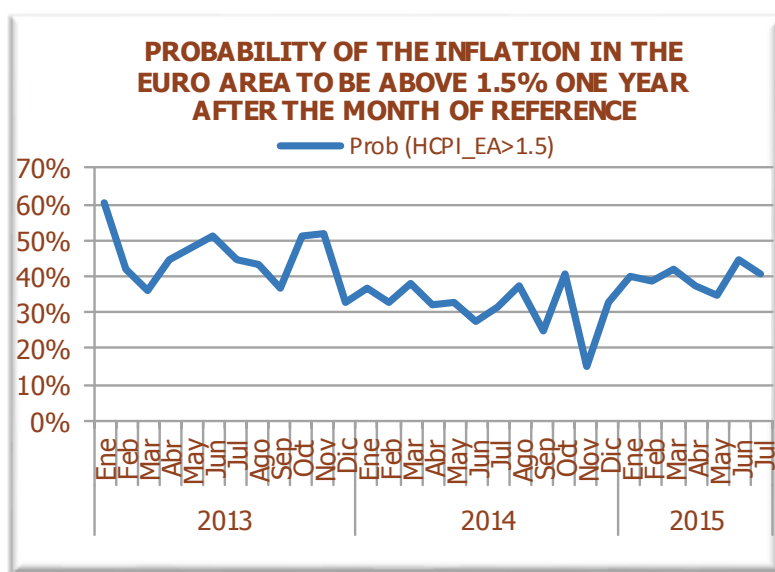
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Instituto Flores de Lemus

**THE INFLATION EXPECTATIONS IN THE EURO AREA SEEMS TO STABILIZE SINCE NON-CONVENTIONAL MONETARY POLICY MEASURES STARTED IN THE LAST PART OF 2014.**

**THE NEW LEVELS, HOWEVER SEEM TO BE STILL QUITE BELOW THE 2% TARGET.**



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: August 14, 2015

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