



BULLETIN OF EU AND US INFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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Instituto Flores de Lemus

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Second Phase

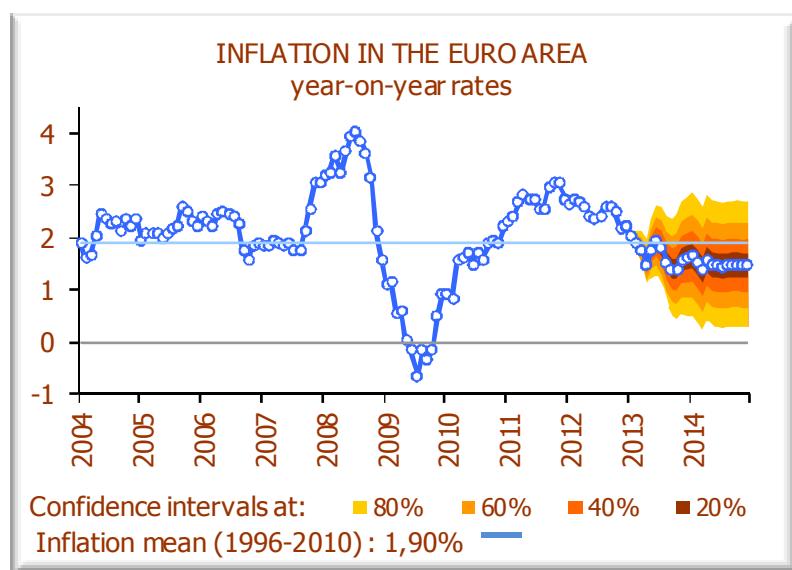
Spanish YoY employment destruction worsened again. The unemployment rate ceiling, expected for the first quarter of 2014, increased to 28.2%, equivalent to 6.4 million unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY					
	year-on-year average rates				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employed	-2,3	-1,9	-4,5	-3,6	-0,6
Agriculture	0,9	-4,1	-0,9	-1,2	-0,5
Industry	-5,9	-2,1	-4,9	-4,2	-1,1
Construction	-12,6	-15,6	-17,6	-13,9	-5,3
Services	-0,3	0,0	-3,3	-2,7	-0,1
Active	0,2	0,1	-0,2	-0,7	-0,5
Unemployment rate	20,1	21,6	25,0	27,2	27,3

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013

With inflation expectations anchored below 2%, the ECB neutrality contrasts with new expansionary measures from other central banks, which has motivated a significant appreciation of the euro.



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 28, 2013

Economic Outlook

P. 1

January has registered favourable signals suggesting less tension on the European fixed and variable income markets. For most of the month there was a significant reduction in the returns on peripheral public debt and debt was placed by public and private agents who were excluded for the market for many months. Despite this slight improvement, it is very likely that the European markets in the short and medium term will continue to be subject to considerable volatility, due to the possible onset of unexpected sources of tension in member States, such as the debates about the new government in Italy or the accusations of corruption in Spain. In any event, if this is confirmed in the next few months, its transmission to the real economy could well be slow and will not occur until credit to the non-financial private sector is reactivated (its rate of reduction reached its highest ever level in December).

The evolution of the Spanish service sector in the economic crisis

P. 39

In the current economic crisis, the service sector has been evolving relatively better than other major branches of activity, largely because the tertiary sector presents less cyclical sensitivity. In the first phase of the crisis, up to early 2011, this sector, and particularly some branches, was seen as a driving force that could even help to overcome the crisis. However, the decline in economic activity since mid-2011 had an effect on the sector and this possibility was questioned. In this second phase of the crisis, the service sector is also suffering from the heavy adjustments made in the public sector.

BULLETIN OF E.U. AN US INFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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*The cut-off date for the statistics included in this Bulletin was February 1, 2013

I. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

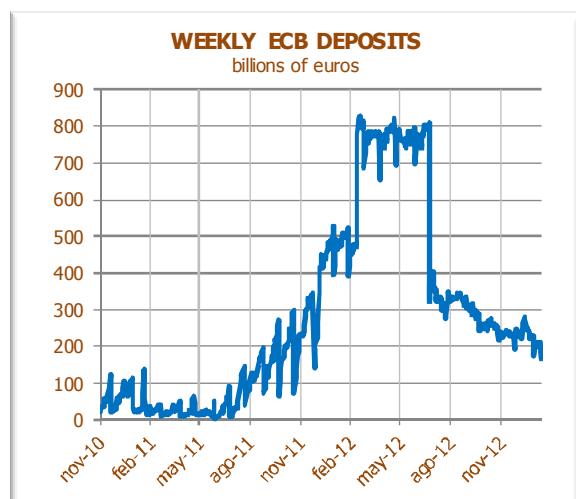
January has registered favourable signals suggesting less tension on the European fixed and variable income markets. For most of the month there was a significant reduction in the returns on peripheral public debt and debt was placed by public and private agents who were excluded from the market for many months. Despite this slight improvement, it is very likely that the European markets in the short and medium term will continue to be subject to considerable volatility, due to the possible onset of unexpected sources of tension in member States, such as the debates about the new government in Italy or the accusations of corruption in Spain. In any event, if this is confirmed in the next few months, its transmission to the real economy could well be slow and will not occur until credit to the non-financial private sector is reactivated (its rate of reduction reached its highest ever level in December).

As for January's favourable signals, making the most of a context of lower peripheral risk premiums, public and private agents who have been excluded from the primary markets for some time have issued debt again this month. This is the case of the Portuguese government which, 21 months later, has issued 5-year debt, 93% of which was acquired by foreign investors. Private corporations of peripheral countries have also issued debt in January; Spanish companies placed 15,000 million euros in private debt in just 3 weeks.

On the other hand, the reduction in uncertainty favoured an important reduction in ECB deposits –in addition to that derived from reducing the deposit rate to last July-. They ended January at less than 200,000 million dollars, far from the highest ever amount of 800,000 million (graph I.1). If market volatility remains at bay, the presence of this extra liquidity could foster its use to reactive interbank operations and, ultimately, credit.

Thirdly, the liquidity injected into the system by the ECB fell for the fifth consecutive month in December. Also, at the beginning of February, 28% of the liquidity first injected in December 2011 will be returned, more than 137,000 million. This reduction in access to the ECB shows an increase in banks' confidence in the full reactivation of the interbank markets in the future.

Graph I.1



Source: ECB & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: February 1, 2013

Despite the progress, the European markets will continue to be highly volatile as a result of doubts concerning economic group and unexpected sources of tension (such as the corruption accusations in Spain). Also, if tension is reduced on the markets in the next few months, we will also have to wait to see how this really reactivates the interbank market and, consequently, credit to the non-financial private sector, which fell more than ever in December.

In the current context of heavy contraction of credit, our euro area GDP forecasts have been revised downwards slightly, with a significant reduction in forecast fixed gross capital formation. For the fourth quarter of 2012, we are expecting a fall of 0.2% in quarter-on-quarter terms, after previously forecasting stability. For 2012, the GDP forecast shows an average annual growth rate of -0.5% (± 0.3), instead of the previous -0.4%. For 2013 and 2014, the GDP growth forecasts have not changed overall. Domestic demand will continue to subtract growth (0.2 pp) and foreign demand will make a contribution of 0.3pp. See table I.1.

Industry in practically all euro area countries, including Germany and France, is decreasing at year-on-year rates of more than 3%. The downwards innovation in nearly all Spanish and euro area IPI groups have led to a new reduction in their short-term forecasts. However, a greater improvement in Spanish confidence indicators and reactivation of the



Table I.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA (*)							
		Average annual rates			Q-o-Q rates		
		2012	2013	2014	II-12	III-12	IV-12
Final consumption	Private	-1,2	0,0	0,5	-0,5	-0,1	-0,1
	Public	-0,1	0,4	0,9	-0,1	-0,1	0,1
Gross fixed capital formation	Construction	-3,1	-1,4	-0,5	-1,4	-0,4	-0,4
	Equipment	-7,0	-2,2	1,5	-3,3	-3,4	-1,4
		-4,1	-1,4	0,5	-1,6	-1,5	-0,7
Contribution domestic demand		-1,9	-0,2	0,6	-0,6	-0,4	-0,1
Exports of goods and services		3,0	2,4	2,5	1,6	0,9	0,2
Imports of goods and services		-0,4	1,7	2,4	0,6	0,3	0,1
Contribution foreign demand		1,4	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,0
Real GDP		-0,5 (±0,3)	0,1 (±0,9)	0,6 (±1,4)	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2

* In brackets are 80% confidence intervals

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 28, 2013

PIVE plan reduce the medium and long-term differentials, which are nonetheless very high (table I.2).

Although inflation expectations continue to be anchored beneath 2% (graph I.2), the ECB's neutrality contrasts with new expansionary strategies by the CBs of other developed

Table I.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX				
Average rate of growth				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Spain				
Consumption	-1,4	-4,1	-4,9	-3,0
Durable	-10,8	-10,6	-11,2	-7,2
Non-durable	-0,3	-3,4	-4,3	-2,6
Capital	0,3	-11,0	-6,2	-4,4
Intermediate	-2,6	-7,0	-5,4	-4,1
Energy	-3,6	1,0	-1,2	-0,4
TOTAL	-1,8 (±0,2)	(±2,3)	(±3)	
Euro area				
Consumption	0,5	-2,8	-0,7	-0,2
Durable	0,6	-5,5	-3,0	-2,3
Non-durable	0,5	-2,4	-0,4	0,0
Capital	8,6	-1,0	1,8	2,8
Intermediate	4,1	-3,8	1,2	1,5
Energy	-4,4	-0,2	-0,7	-0,1
TOTAL	3,4 (±0,9)	(±2,1)	(±2,7)	

Source: INE, EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013

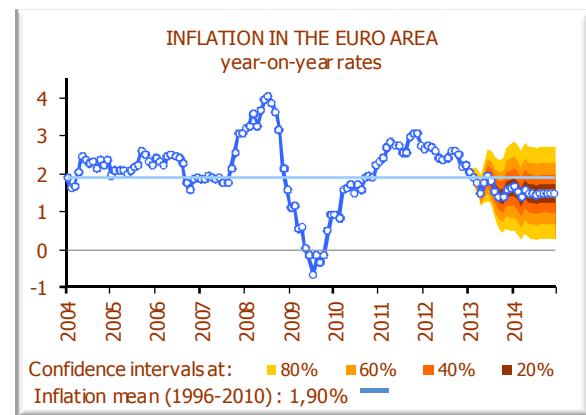
countries, leading to a significant appreciation of the euro. This could have a serious impact on the euro area countries that depend more on the foreign sector, including Spain.

In any event, Spain should act proactively instead of trusting in its recovery via the foreign sector. In the present context, all Spanish firms should concentrate most of their efforts on targeting foreign markets. Furthermore, the economic weakness at the end of 2012 in

most developed countries should be pushing Spanish exporters to seek new markets with greater growth potential. According to IMF estimates in January, economic growth in developed countries will continue to be very weak in 2013, with an average of 1.3%, while emerging countries will grow at a rate of 5.5%, highlighting 8.2% in China, 5.9% in India or 5.8% in Sub-Saharan Africa. They also predict 2.2% growth of imports in 2013 in developed countries, versus 6.5% in emerging and developing countries.

As for domestic demand in Spain, our forecasts will probably be revised downwards as the unfavourable evolution of both credit to the non-financial private sector and the Spanish labour market continues. Our forecasts for the components of the Spanish GDP will be revised

Graph I.2



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 28, 2013

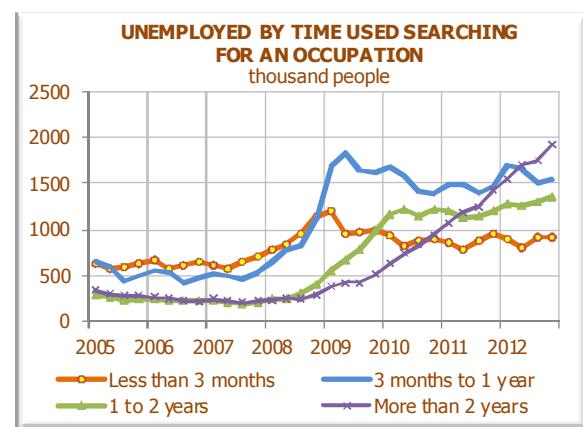


when the disaggregate figure is published on 28th January. With regards to credit to the Spanish private sector, it fell by its greatest ever, a year-on-year rate of 4.5%. The cut in credits to households and non-financial firms is also the highest ever, 5.2% and 3.6%, respectively.

With regards to the Spanish labour market, in the fourth quarter of 2012 the year-on-year rate rose again to 4.8%, worse than expected. 55% of all unemployed have been so for more than a year (graph I.3). The unemployment rate among the young also grew to 55.1%.

The perspectives for employment and the active population have worsened (table I.3), so the unemployment rate forecast remains practically unaltered. Its ceiling, however, estimated for the first quarter of 2014, has risen to 28.2%, equivalent to 6.4 million unemployed. Employment will fall by an average of 3.6% in 2013, representing 622,000 more job losses. For 2014 the fall will be 0.6%.

Graph I.3



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013

Table I.3

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY					
	year-on-year average rates				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employed	-2,3	-1,9	-4,5	-3,6	-0,6
Agriculture	0,9	-4,1	-0,9	-1,2	-0,5
Industry	-5,9	-2,1	-4,9	-4,2	-1,1
Construction	-12,6	-15,6	-17,6	-13,9	-5,3
Services	-0,3	0,0	-3,3	-2,7	-0,1
Active	0,2	0,1	-0,2	-0,7	-0,5
Unemployment rate	20,1	21,6	25,0	27,2	27,3

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)



II. THE ECONOMY IN THE EURO AREA

Forecast euro area GDP growth has fallen by 0.1 pp for 2012, to -0.5% (± 0.3), but remains unchanged for 2013 and 2014, at -0.1% (± 0.9) and 0.6% (± 1.4), respectively.

The downwards innovations in November in nearly all IPI groups have led to a new reduction in their IPI expectations for the whole forecasting period.

The HICP expected for 2013 has grown by 0.1 pp to 1.7% (± 0.63) due to a slight increase in energy inflation expectations for this year.

The inflation differential with Spain, favourable to the euro area, remains at 0.7 pp. Without the tax increased in Spain in 2012, however, it would be favourable to Spain by the same amount.

Table II.1

MAIN VARIABLES AND INDICATORS IN THE EURO AREA						
Annual average rates						
	2009	2010	2011	Predicciones		
				2012	2013	2014
GDP mp. ¹	-4,3	2,0	1,5	-0,5 ($\pm 0,3$)	0,1 (± 1)	0,6 ($\pm 1,4$)
Demand	Private consumption	-0,8	0,9	0,1	-1,2	0,0
	Public consumption	2,6	0,7	-0,1	-0,1	0,4
	Gross fixed capital formation	-12,6	-0,3	1,5	-4,1	-1,4
	Construction	-9,7	-4,4	-0,4	-3,1	-1,4
	Equipment	-22,2	9,1	3,6	-7,0	-2,2
	Others	-5,2	3,9	2,3	1,5	2,8
	Contribution domestic demand*	-3,6	1,2	0,6	-1,9	-0,2
	Exports of goods and services	-12,1	11,0	6,5	3,0	2,4
	Imports of goods and services	-10,8	9,4	4,3	-0,4	1,7
	Contribution foreign demand*	-0,7	0,7	0,9	1,4	0,3
Supply GVA	Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry,	1,2	-3,0	2,1	0,1	0,4
	Industry	-12,8	8,8	3,5	-1,4	0,9
	Manufacturing Industry	-15,4	10,4	4,6	-1,3	1,2
	Construction	-7,6	-5,4	-0,7	-2,9	-1,8
	Services	-1,7	1,1	1,3	0,2	0,1
	Market services	-2,7	1,2	1,5	0,0	-0,1
	Public administration, health and educ	1,3	1,1	0,8	0,5	0,4
	Taxes	-4,1	1,0	0,5	-1,3	0,2
Prices (HICP ²)						
Total	0,3	1,6	2,7	2,5	1,7 ($\pm 0,6$)	1,5 (± 1)
Core	1,3	1,0	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,5
Processed food	1,1	0,9	3,3	3,1	2,2	1,9
Non-energy industrial goods	0,6	0,5	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,9
Services	2,0	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Residual	-4,5	4,7	7,6	5,8	2,6	1,5
Non-processed food	0,2	1,3	1,8	3,0	4,1	2,6
Energy	-8,1	7,4	11,9	7,6	1,7	0,8
Labour market ³						
Unemployment rate	9,6	10,1	10,2	11,1	10,6	0,0
Industrial production index (excluding construction) ⁴						
Total	-14,9	7,3	3,4	-2,4 ($\pm 0,9$)	0,7 ($\pm 2,1$)	1,3 ($\pm 2,7$)
Consumer goods	-4,9	3,0	0,5	-2,8	-0,7	-0,2
Durables	-17,4	2,7	0,6	-5,5	-3,0	-2,3
Non-durables	-3,0	3,1	0,5	-2,4	-0,4	0,0
Equipment	-20,9	9,2	8,6	-1,0	1,8	2,8
Intermediate	-19,2	10,0	4,1	-3,8	1,2	1,5
Energy	-5,4	3,8	-4,4	-0,2	-0,7	-0,1

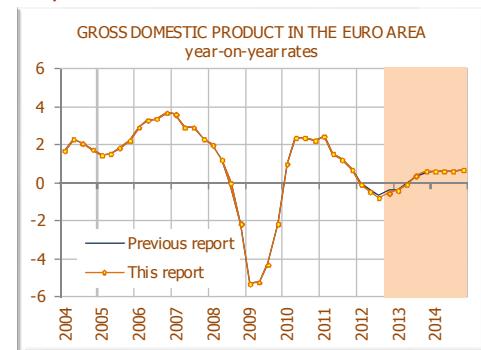
The figures in the shaded area are forecasts.

(1) Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect.

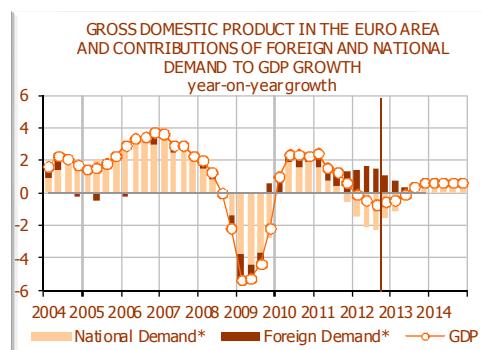
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: (1) January 28, 2013 (2) February 1, 2013
(3) January 28, 2013 (4) January 29, 2013

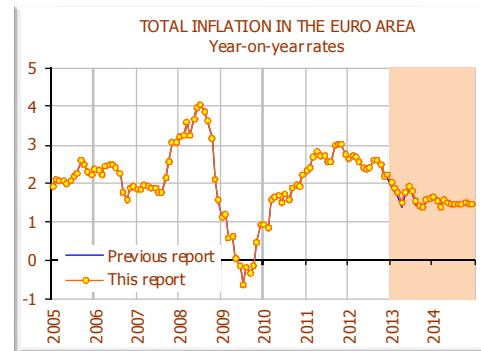
Graph II.1



Graph II.2



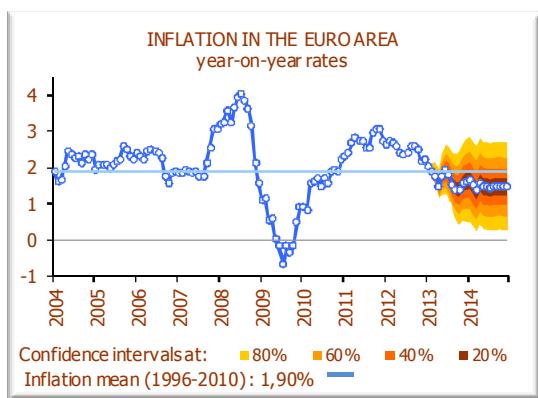
Graph II.3



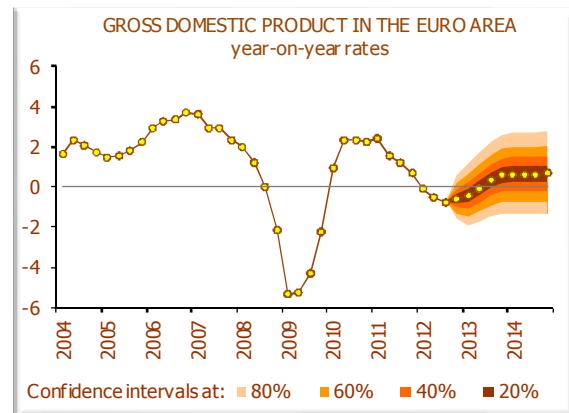
Graph II.4



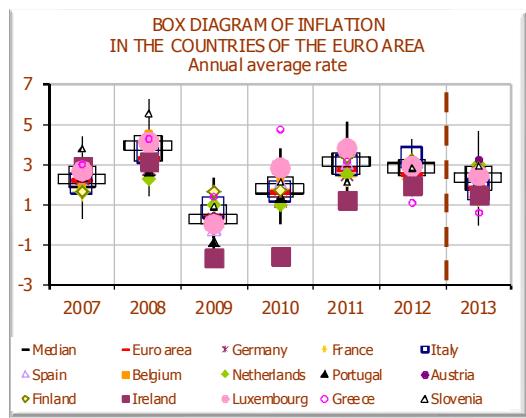
Graph II.5



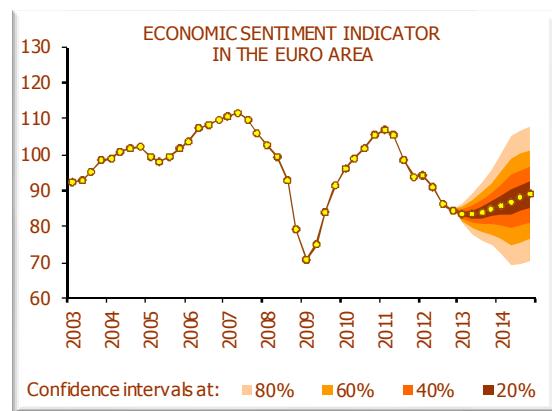
Graph II.6



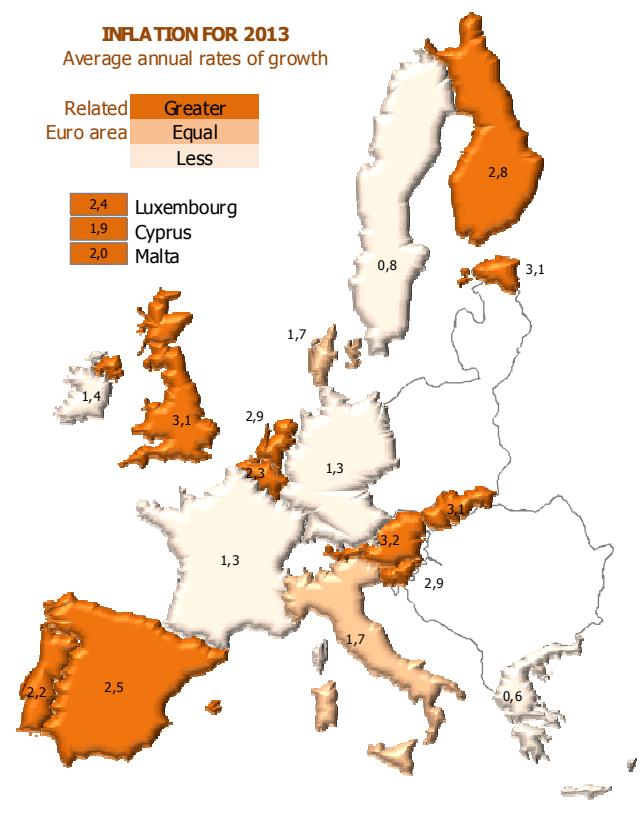
Graph II.7



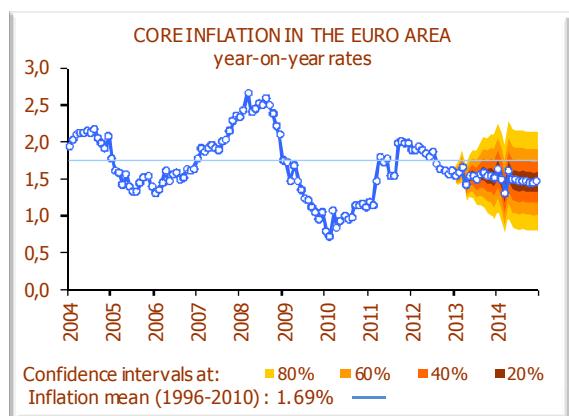
Graph II.8



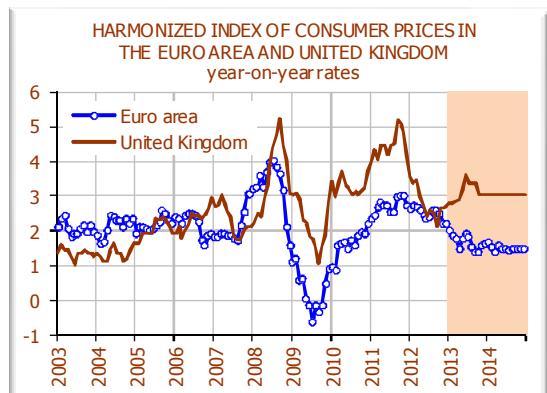
Graph II.9



Graph II.10



Graph II.11



II.1. MACROECONOMIC FORECASTS

In 2012, the euro area economy entered a technical recession in the first quarter, which continued in the second and third and possibly in the fourth, and there is still a risk of the recession continuing in the first quarter of 2013. For 2012 we expect the GDP to register an average annual reduction of 0.5%, versus 1.5% growth in 2011.

Last year's economic contraction was largely due to fiscal consolidation processes in many countries, which reduced domestic demand, to a lack of confidence in the economy and to weak foreign demand. All this led to more job losses, with the unemployment rate rising by more than a point to its highest ever towards the end of 2012, close to 12%.

The economic activity and confidence indicators show that the economy became weaker in that quarter.

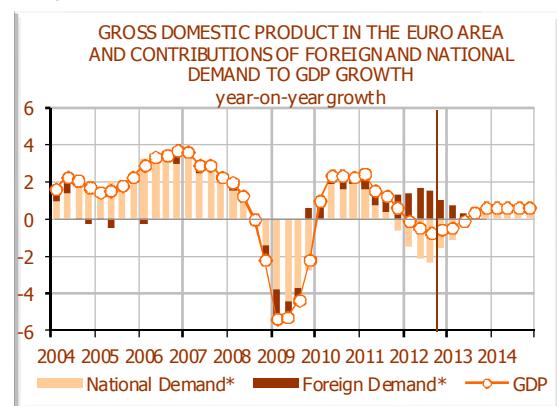
The January Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) grew by 1.4 points after also increasing in the previous month. This improvement was found in all sectors, led by construction and consumers. By country, the ESI grew in Germany (2.5 points) and Spain (0.5), remained stable in Italy and fell slightly in France.

The November Industrial Production Index (IPI) fell by 0.3% relative to October, after also falling in the two previous months. Relative to a year earlier, the IPI fell by 3.7%, slightly more than in October (3.3%). The IPI in November was much worse than our forecast, which estimated a year-on-year reduction of 1.5%. The new IPI forecasts are slightly worse. The previous forecast for 2012, an average annual growth rate of -2.2%, is now -2.4%. For 2013, the growth forecast has fallen by 0.3pp to 0.7%. For 2014, the reduction is just over one point, to 1.3%.

The macro forecasts have been updated with the latest information. The new estimates represent a slight downwards revision. For the fourth quarter of 2011 we are expecting a 0.2% reduction in quarter-on-quarter terms, instead of the stability previously forecast. This means that, for 2012, the GDP forecast is now an average annual fall of 0.5%, instead of the previous 0.4%, due to a slight downwards revision in household consumption and investment in machinery and capital goods. For 2013 and 2014, the GDP growth forecasts have not changed globally, and we expect slight growth in 2013 (0.1%) and 0.6% for 2014.

With regards to the labour market, employment in the third quarter fell by 0.2%, after remaining stable in the second. Relative to a year earlier, the decrease was 0.7%, the same as in the previous quarter. For the fourth quarter of 2012, the European Commission's leading indicators show more contraction than in the third, in line with the expected evolution of the GDP. Finally, the employment rate remained at 11.7% in December, for the third consecutive month.

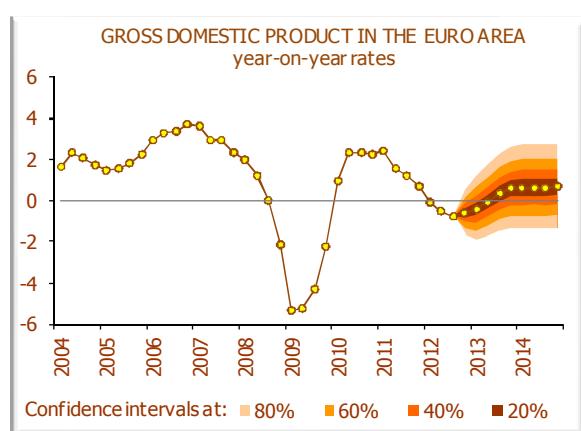
Graph II.1.1



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013

Graph II.1.2

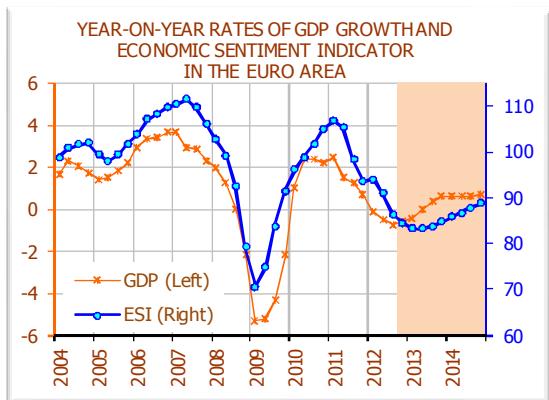


Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

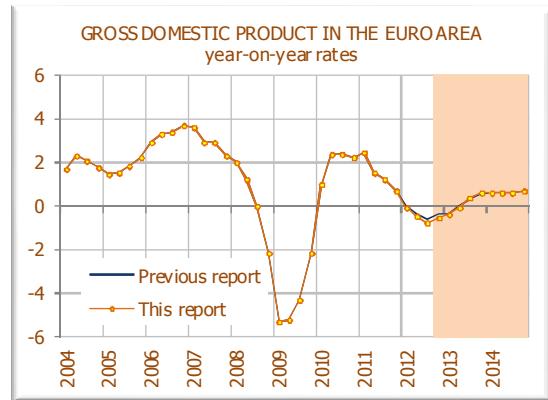
Date: January 29, 2013



Graph II.1.3



Graph II.1.4



Graph II.1.5

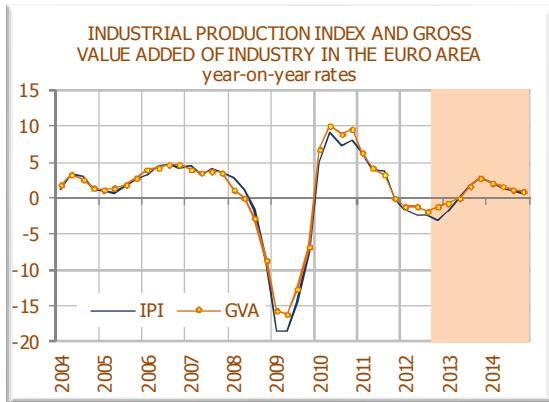


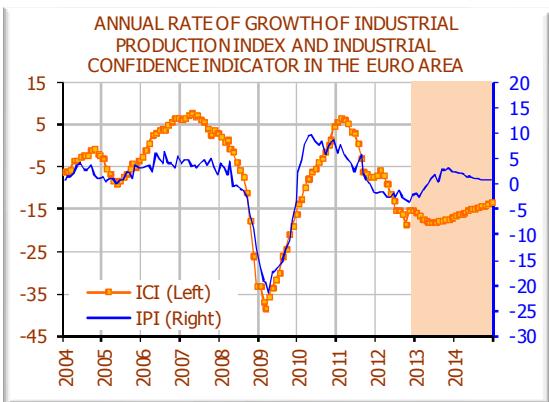
Table II.1.1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX				
	Average rate of growth			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Spain				
Consumption	-1,4	-4,1	-4,9	-3,0
Durable	-10,8	-10,6	-11,2	-7,2
Non-durable	-0,3	-3,4	-4,3	-2,6
Capital	0,3	-11,0	-6,2	-4,4
Intermediate	-2,6	-7,0	-5,4	-4,1
Energy	-3,6	1,0	-1,2	-0,4
TOTAL	-1,8	-5,7	-4,7	-3,2
Euro area				
Consumption	0,5	-2,8	-0,7	-0,2
Durable	0,6	-5,5	-3,0	-2,3
Non-durable	0,5	-2,4	-0,4	0,0
Capital	8,6	-1,0	1,8	2,8
Intermediate	4,1	-3,8	1,2	1,5
Energy	-4,4	-0,2	-0,7	-0,1
TOTAL	3,4	(±0,9)	(±2,1)	(±2,7)

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013

Graph II.1.6



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA: DEMAND

Table II.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
		Private	Public	Construction	Equipment	Other					
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2008	0,4	2,3	-3,1	-2,1	4,6	-1,6	0,2	0,8	0,8	0,0
	2009	-0,8	2,6	-9,7	-22,2	-5,2	-12,6	-3,6	-12,1	-10,8	-0,7
	2010	0,9	0,7	-4,4	9,1	3,9	-0,3	1,2	11,0	9,4	0,7
	2011	0,1	-0,1	-0,4	3,6	2,3	1,5	0,6	6,5	4,3	0,9
	2012	-1,2	-0,1	-3,1	-7,0	1,5	-4,1	-1,9	3,0	-0,4	1,4
	2013	0,0	0,4	-1,4	-2,2	2,8	-1,4	-0,2	2,4	1,7	0,3
	2014	0,5	0,9	-0,5	1,5	4,1	0,5	0,6	2,5	2,4	0,1
Y-o-Y rates	2011	II	1,0	0,2	0,7	7,0	4,0	3,5	1,6	10,5	8,6
		III	0,2	0,2	-1,3	3,9	1,5	1,4	0,8	6,3	4,6
		IV	0,2	-0,4	-1,3	4,2	1,7	0,6	0,4	5,7	3,7
		TIV	-0,9	-0,4	0,4	-0,3	1,8	0,7	-0,6	3,6	0,5
	2012	II	-1,1	-0,1	-2,8	-3,1	1,8	-2,6	-1,5	2,5	-1,0
		III	-1,2	-0,3	-3,4	-6,3	1,7	-3,9	-2,1	3,5	-0,6
		IV	-1,4	-0,1	-3,0	-8,6	1,4	-4,9	-2,3	3,0	-0,8
		TIV	-0,9	0,0	-3,2	-10,2	1,0	-5,1	-1,6	3,2	0,8
	2013	II	-0,6	0,0	-2,5	-7,5	0,7	-3,8	-1,1	3,3	1,5
		III	0,0	0,3	-1,3	-3,6	2,4	-2,0	-0,4	2,2	1,4
		IV	0,2	0,6	-1,0	0,5	3,6	-0,2	0,2	1,9	1,7
		TIV	0,4	0,7	-0,8	2,3	4,6	0,6	0,5	2,3	2,2
	2014	II	0,4	0,8	-0,5	1,8	4,6	0,7	0,6	2,4	2,3
		III	0,5	0,9	-0,5	1,5	4,2	0,5	0,6	2,5	2,4
		IV	0,5	0,9	-0,6	1,4	3,9	0,5	0,6	2,5	2,5
		TIV	0,5	1,0	-0,5	1,1	3,8	0,4	0,6	2,6	2,6

Table II.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	Construction	Equipment	Other					
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2008	0,4	2,3	-3,1	-2,1	4,6	-1,6	0,2	0,8	0,8	0,0
	2009	-0,8	2,6	-9,7	-22,2	-5,2	-12,6	-3,6	-12,1	-10,8	-0,7
	2010	0,9	0,7	-4,4	9,1	3,9	-0,3	1,2	11,0	9,4	0,7
	2011	0,1	-0,1	-0,4	3,6	2,3	1,5	0,6	6,5	4,3	0,9
	2012	-1,2	-0,1	-3,1	-7,0	1,5	-4,1	-1,9	3,0	-0,4	1,4
	2013	0,0	0,4	-1,4	-2,2	2,8	-1,4	-0,2	2,4	1,7	0,3
	2014	0,5	0,9	-0,5	1,5	4,1	0,5	0,6	2,5	2,4	0,1
Q-on-Q rates	2011	II	0,0	-0,2	2,3	0,4	1,2	1,9	0,5	1,6	1,3
		III	-0,5	0,1	-0,8	-0,1	-0,3	-0,2	0,0	0,7	0,2
		IV	0,2	-0,3	-0,8	-0,9	0,4	-0,4	-0,2	1,3	0,5
		TIV	-0,6	0,0	-0,3	0,3	0,5	-0,5	-0,8	0,0	-1,4
	2012	II	-0,3	0,1	-1,0	-2,4	1,2	-1,5	-0,4	0,5	-0,3
		III	-0,5	-0,1	-1,4	-3,3	-0,4	-1,6	-0,6	1,6	0,6
		IV	-0,1	-0,1	-0,4	-3,4	0,2	-1,5	-0,4	0,9	0,3
		TIV	-0,1	0,1	-0,4	-1,4	0,0	-0,7	-0,1	0,2	0,1
	2013	II	0,0	0,1	-0,4	0,4	0,9	-0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0
		III	0,1	0,2	-0,1	0,8	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,6	0,0
		IV	0,1	0,2	-0,1	0,7	1,4	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,0
		TIV	0,1	0,2	-0,1	0,3	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,0
	2014	II	0,1	0,2	-0,2	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	0,6	0,0
		III	0,1	0,2	-0,1	0,5	1,0	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,0
		IV	0,1	0,3	-0,1	0,6	1,0	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,0
		TIV	0,2	0,3	-0,1	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,2	0,7	0,0

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

*Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 28, 2013



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA: SUPPLY

Table II.1.4

		GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA								
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...			
2008		2,0	-3,3	-2,6	-1,5	1,2	1,9	1,4	-1,3	0,3
2009		1,2	-15,4	-12,8	-7,6	-2,7	1,3	-1,7	-4,1	-4,3
2010		-3,0	10,4	8,8	-5,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	2,0
2011		2,1	4,6	3,5	-0,7	1,5	0,8	1,3	0,5	1,5
2012	2012	0,1	-1,3	-1,4	-2,9	0,0	0,5	0,2	-1,3	-0,5 (±0,3)
2013	2013	0,4	1,2	0,9	-1,8	-0,1	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1 (±1)
2014	2014	1,5	1,8	1,5	-0,9	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6 (±1,4)
Y-o-Y rates	2011	II	0,8	7,9	6,4	-0,4	1,9	0,7	1,6	3,2
	2011	III	2,3	5,5	4,3	-1,8	1,6	0,7	1,3	0,7
	2011	IV	3,8	4,1	3,4	-1,2	1,3	0,7	1,2	-0,4
	2012	II	1,7	1,1	0,1	0,7	1,1	0,9	1,0	-1,6
	2012	III	2,1	-0,8	-1,2	-2,7	0,5	0,6	0,5	-0,1
	2012	IV	0,6	-1,6	-1,3	-2,8	0,0	0,7	0,2	-2,1
	2013	III	-1,3	-1,6	-2,0	-2,8	-0,1	0,4	0,0	-1,5
	2013	IV	-1,1	-1,2	-1,2	-3,2	-0,2	0,2	-0,1	-0,5
	2013	II	-1,8	-0,7	-0,8	-2,6	-0,2	0,5	0,0	-0,5
	2013	III	-0,4	0,7	0,1	-1,9	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
2014	2014	III	1,6	1,8	1,5	-1,5	-0,1	0,5	0,1	0,3
	2014	IV	2,3	3,1	2,7	-1,2	0,1	0,6	0,3	0,6
	2014	II	2,3	2,6	2,2	-1,0	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,5
	2014	III	1,8	2,0	1,7	-1,0	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,4
	2014	IV	1,0	1,5	1,2	-0,9	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,3
	2014	II	0,8	1,2	1,0	-0,9	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,3
	2014	III								0,7
	2014	IV								

Table II.1.5

		GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE EURO AREA								
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...			
2008		2,0	-3,3	-2,6	-1,5	1,2	1,9	1,4	-1,3	0,3
2009		1,2	-15,4	-12,8	-7,6	-2,7	1,3	-1,7	-4,1	-4,3
2010		-3,0	10,4	8,8	-5,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	2,0
2011		2,1	4,6	3,5	-0,7	1,5	0,8	1,3	0,5	1,5
2012	2012	0,1	-1,3	-1,4	-2,9	0,0	0,5	0,2	-1,3	-0,5 (±0,3)
2013	2013	0,4	1,2	0,9	-1,8	-0,1	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1 (±1)
2014	2014	1,5	1,8	1,5	-0,9	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6 (±1,4)
Q-on-Q rates	2011	II	0,6	2,0	1,5	2,5	0,6	0,2	0,5	-0,5
	2011	III	0,7	0,5	0,1	-1,0	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2
	2011	IV	0,8	0,0	0,2	-0,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	-0,5
	2012	II	-0,5	-1,3	-1,6	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	-0,3
	2012	III	0,9	0,1	0,2	-1,0	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,1
	2012	IV	-0,7	-0,4	0,0	-1,0	-0,2	0,5	0,0	-0,2
	2013	III	-1,0	0,0	-0,5	-0,7	0,1	-0,2	0,0	0,1
	2013	IV	-0,3	-0,9	-0,8	-0,6	-0,1	0,1	-0,1	0,0
	2013	II	0,2	0,6	0,6	-0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1
	2013	III	0,6	1,0	0,9	-0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
2014	2014	III	1,0	1,0	0,9	-0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2
	2014	IV	0,4	0,4	0,3	-0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
	2014	II	0,2	0,1	0,1	-0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
	2014	III	0,2	0,5	0,4	-0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect
 The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Contribution to GDP growth

* Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 28, 2013



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA

Table II.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	2008	-5,4	-1,3	-1,9	-0,3	-3,4	0,0	-1,9	-1,7
	2009	-17,4	-3,0	-4,9	-20,9	-19,2	-5,4	-16,1	-14,9
	2010	2,7	3,1	3,0	9,2	10,0	3,8	7,8	7,3
	2011	0,6	0,5	0,5	8,6	4,1	-4,4	4,4	3,4
	2012	-5,5	-2,4	-2,8	-1,0	-3,8	-0,2	-2,6	-2,4 ($\pm 0,9$)
	2013	-3,0	-0,4	-0,7	1,8	1,2	-0,7	0,9	0,7 ($\pm 2,1$)
	2014	-2,3	0,0	-0,2	2,8	1,5	-0,1	1,5	1,3 ($\pm 2,7$)
Y-o-Y rates	2011	TI	2,6	0,5	0,7	13,0	9,0	-2,0	6,4
		III	1,3	1,5	1,5	9,2	4,3	-5,5	3,9
		IIII	2,0	0,4	0,5	9,4	3,6	-2,7	3,8
		IV	-3,0	-0,4	-0,7	3,7	-0,4	-7,6	-0,3
	2012	TI	-5,0	-2,7	-3,0	1,8	-3,1	-3,4	-1,7
		III	-5,3	-2,7	-3,0	-1,0	-3,9	1,4	-2,3
		IIII	-5,2	-1,9	-2,3	-0,8	-4,0	0,4	-2,2
		IV	-6,6	-2,3	-2,8	-3,8	-4,2	1,5	-3,1
	2013	TI	-5,3	-0,5	-1,0	-1,4	-2,6	-0,8	-1,8
		III	-3,5	-0,6	-1,0	1,1	0,3	-0,6	0,2
		IIII	-2,9	-0,5	-0,7	2,5	3,2	-1,1	1,8
		IV	-0,3	0,1	0,0	5,0	4,3	-0,4	2,8
	2014	TI	-1,2	0,2	0,1	3,8	2,7	0,2	2,1
		III	-2,1	0,3	0,0	3,0	1,8	-0,6	1,5
		IIII	-2,6	-0,2	-0,4	2,5	1,1	-0,1	1,0
		IV	-3,1	-0,2	-0,5	2,1	0,4	-0,1	0,7

Table II.1.7

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA							
Y-o-Y rates							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	3,9	-16,6	2,4	5,9	-1,8	-1,9	2,3
February	3,1	-19,0	4,6	7,6	-1,7	-2,5	2,0
March	1,9	-19,6	7,7	5,7	-1,7	-1,2	2,1
April	4,5	-21,3	9,3	5,2	-2,5	-0,7	1,7
May	-0,6	-17,5	9,7	4,1	-2,5	0,1	1,5
June	-0,4	-17,0	8,5	2,6	-1,9	1,1	1,3
July	-1,0	-16,0	7,7	4,1	-2,6	1,6	1,1
August	-1,3	-15,1	8,3	5,7	-1,2	0,6	1,2
September	-2,7	-12,8	5,7	2,1	-2,7	2,9	0,8
October	-5,8	-11,1	7,3	0,8	-3,3	2,9	0,8
November	-8,9	-7,0	8,1	-0,1	-3,7	3,0	0,6
December	-12,7	-3,7	8,7	-1,7	-2,2	2,5	0,6

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

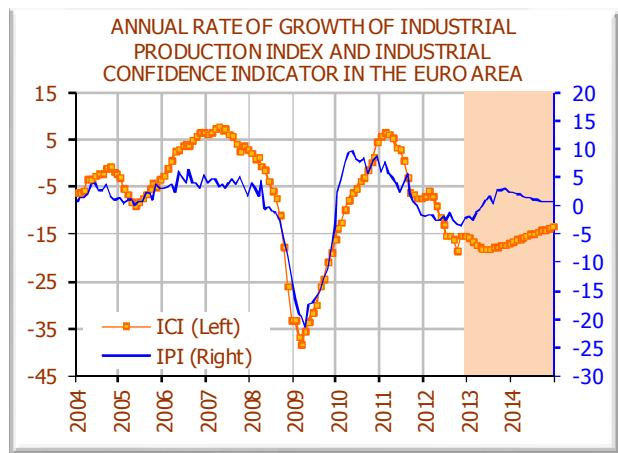
*Year-on-year rates

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

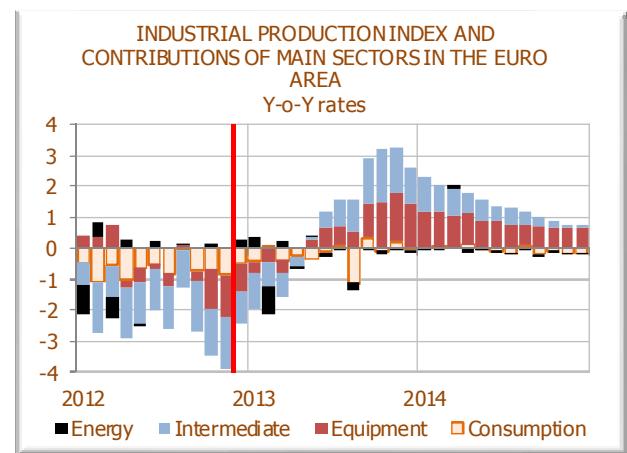
Date: January 29, 2013



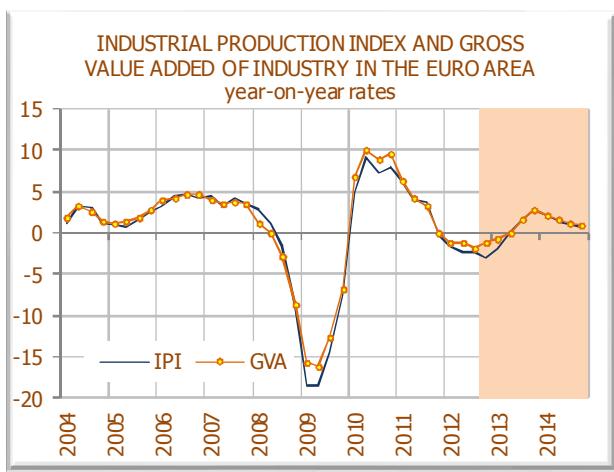
Graph II.1.7



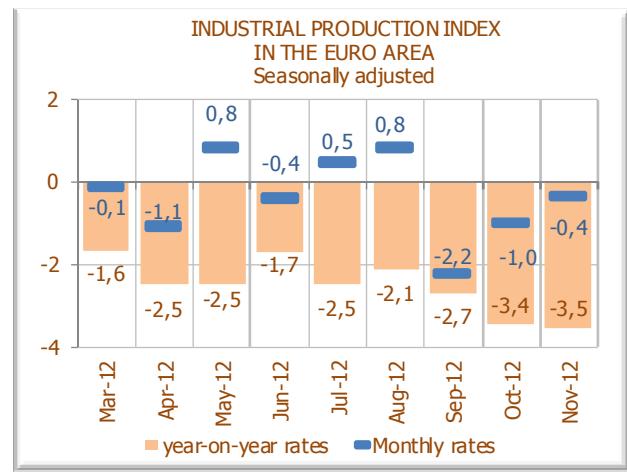
Graph II.1.8



Graph II.1.9



Graph II.1.10



1. Quarterly data, referred to aug-11 and may-11, respectively

Source: Datastream & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013



II.2. INFLATION

In December, the euro area HICP remained at a year-on-year rate of 2.2%, much as expected. Compared with November, prices grew by 0.4%. So 2012 ended with average total inflation of 2.5%. In the core component, December inflation remained at a year-on-year rate of 1.6%, as expected. Prices in this component grew by 0.5% in the month.

This month the slight downwards innovations in tobacco and non-energy industrial goods counteracted the upwards movement in services which, as table II.2.2 shows, exceeded its normal 80% confidence interval. In the non-residual component, the innovations in unprocessed food and energy were moderate yet positive. In any event, the innovation in all these groups was less than half the normal 80% confidence interval.

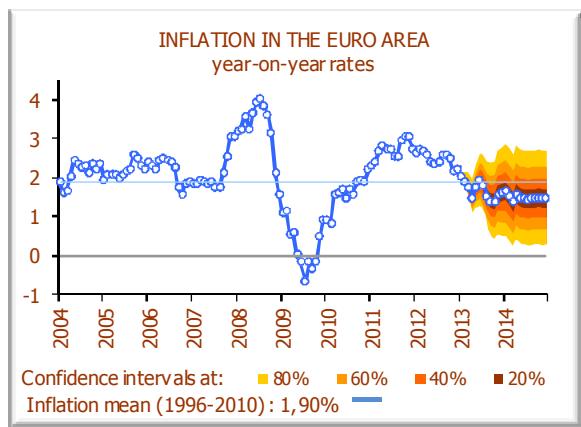
Our average total inflation forecasts have increased by 0.1 pp for 2013, to 1.7% (± 0.63), due to increased energy inflation expectations.

However, the increase in Brent future prices for 2014, a decisive factor in the previous forecast increase, was negligible, and had no impact on the total inflation rate expected for the year, which remains at 1.5% (± 0.99). Our forecasts for the other group of the non-core component, unprocessed food, have increased slightly in line with this month's innovation.

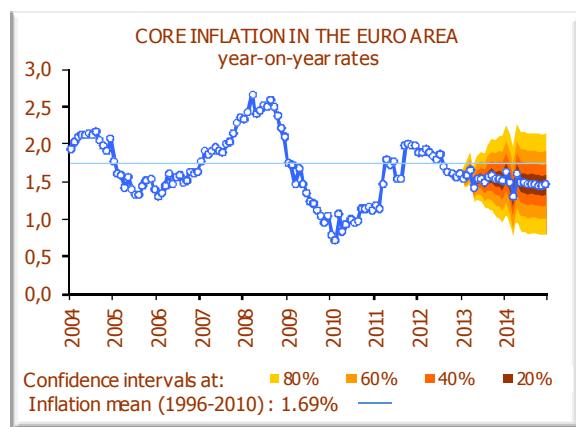
Our core inflation forecasts remain unchanged this month at 1.5% for both 2013 and 2014, as the upwards revisions in the service group were counteracted by non-energy industrial goods. The confidence intervals for these forecasts are (± 0.34) and (± 0.61), respectively.

Compared with Spanish inflation, the differential favourable to the euro area remained unaltered this month at 0.7 pp. Without the tax increases applied in 2012, however, the differential would have been favourable to Spain, also by 0.7 pp.

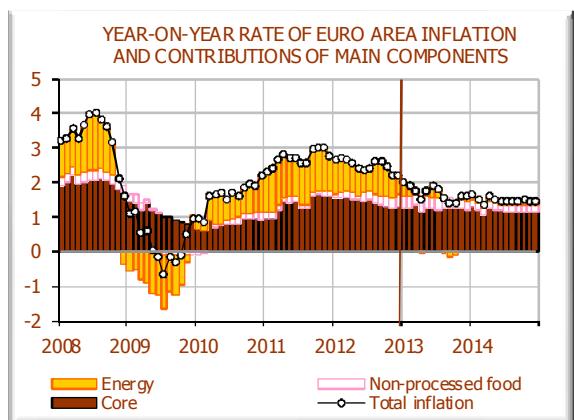
Graph II.2.1



Graph II.2.3



Graph II.2.2



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013

Table II.2.1

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA*						
HICP	Annual rates		Annual average rates			
	2012	2013	2011		2012	
	December	January	January		January	
Core 82.6%	1,6	1.5 (± 0.13)	1,7		1,8	1.5 (± 0.34) 1.5 (± 0.61)
Total 100%	2,2	2 (± 0.12)	2,7	2,5	2,7	1.7 (± 0.63) 1.5 (± 0.99)

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

(1) Year-on-year rate anterior

(2) Yearly average rate

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



FORECASTS ERRORS BY SECTORS, COUNTRIES IN THE EURO AREA, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN AND DENMARK

Table II.2.2

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA Annual rates, December, 2012				
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices HICP	Weights 2012	Observed	Forecasts	Confidence Intervals*
Processed Food	118,52	2,36	2,59	± 0,38
Tobacco	23,36	4,21	5,01	
Processed food excluding tobacco	95,16	1,91	1,99	
Non-energy Industrial goods	284,72	1,05	1,15	± 0,21
Services	414,70	1,79	1,59	± 0,14
CORE	817,94	1,62	1,58	± 0,13
Non-processed food	72,18	4,44	4,01	± 0,72
Energy	109,87	5,23	5,19	± 0,86
RESIDUAL	182,05	4,91	4,72	± 0,57
TOTAL	1000	2,22	2,15	± 0,12

* Confidence intervals at 80% calculated with historical errors

Table II.2.3

INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA Monthly rates, December, 2012				
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices HICP	Weights 2012	Observed	Forecasts	Confidence Intervals*
Processed Food	118,52	0,09	0,31	± 0,38
Tobacco	23,36	0,11	0,87	
Processed food excluding tobacco	95,16	0,09	0,16	
Non-energy Industrial goods	284,72	-0,27	-0,17	± 0,21
Services	414,70	1,04	0,84	± 0,14
CORE	817,94	0,45	0,41	± 0,13
Non-processed food	72,18	0,73	0,31	± 0,72
Energy	109,87	-0,54	-0,58	± 0,86
RESIDUAL	182,05	-0,05	-0,23	± 0,57
TOTAL	1000	0,35	0,28	± 0,12

* Confidence intervals at 80% calculated with historical errors

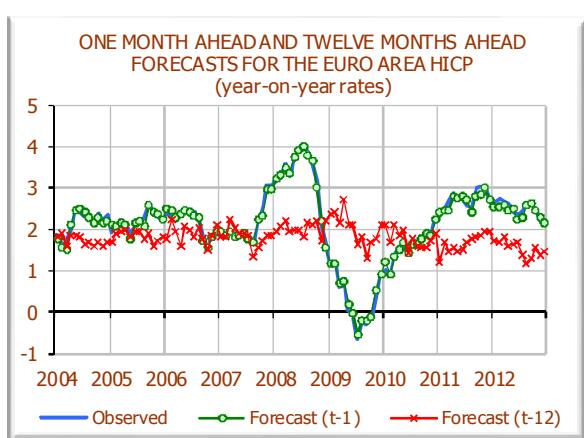
Table II.2.4

SUMMARY OF INFLATION IN THE EURO AREA (HICP) AND SPAIN (CPI)					
	Spain		Euro area		
	Total	Core	Total	Core	
Annual average rates	2011	3,2	1,7	2,7	1,7
	2012	2,4	1,6	2,5	1,8
	2013	2,5	2,3	1,7	1,5
	2014	1,6	1,3	1,5	1,5
y-o-y rates	Dec-12	2,9	2,1	2,2	1,6
	Jan-13	3,1	2,4	2,0	1,5
	Feb-13	3,1	2,6	1,9	1,6
	Dec-13	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,5
	Dec-14	1,5	1,2	1,5	1,5

Source: EUROSTAT, INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 16, 2013

Graph II.2.5



Graph II.2.6

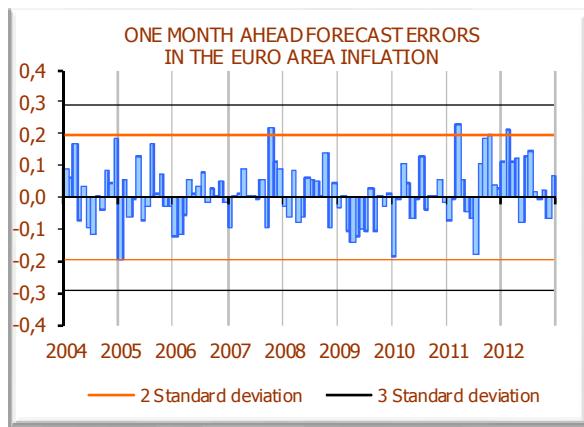


Table II.2.5

HARMONIZED INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES BY COUNTRIES IN THE EURO AREA, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN AND DENMARK				
	Weights 2012 Euro area	Observed	Forecast	Confidence Intervals at 80%
Germany	264,71	2,0	2,0	± 0,29
France	206,03	1,5	1,4	± 0,20
Italy	182,27	2,6	2,3	± 0,23
Spain	123,54	3,0	3,0	± 0,15
Netherlands	49,41	3,4	3,1	± 0,33
Belgium	35,13	2,1	2,2	± 0,32
Austria	31,43	2,9	3,2	± 0,37
Greece	33,42	0,3	0,7	± 0,78
Portugal	23,78	2,1	1,8	± 0,66
Finland	17,74	3,5	3,3	± 0,37
Ireland	13,70	1,7	1,7	± 0,30
Slovakia	7,34	3,4	3,6	
Slovenia	3,91	3,1	3,0	± 0,24
Luxembourg	2,76	2,5	2,8	± 0,32
Cyprus	2,50	1,5	1,3	
Estonia	1,48	3,6	3,8	
Malta	0,85	2,8	3,6	
United Kingdom		2,7	2,7	± 0,33
Sweden		1,1	1,1	± 0,50
Denmark		1,9	2,1	± 0,27

Table II.2.7

HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES AND COMPONENTS IN THE EURO AREA											
Monthly rates of growth											
Weights 2012	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices										TOTAL
	Core				TOTAL	Residual			TOTAL		
	Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services		Non processed food	Energy				
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	9,5%	2,3%	28,5%	41,5%	81,8%	7,2%	11,0%	18,2%	100 %		
	2011	0,3	0,5	-3,3	-0,3	-1,3	0,5	3,0	2,0	-0,7	
	2012	0,4	0,2	-3,6	-0,4	-1,4	0,5	2,6	1,7	-0,8	
	2013	0,3	0,4	-3,7	-0,4	-1,5	0,8	1,1	1,0	-1,0	
	2014	0,2	0,4	-3,4	-0,4	-1,3	0,6	0,7	0,6	-1,0	
	January	2011	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,4	
	February	2012	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	1,2	1,1	1,2	0,5	
	March	2013	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,4	
	April	2014	0,2	0,3	3,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,2	
	May	2011	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,4	-0,1	1,5	0,8	0,6	
	June	2012	0,1	0,7	0,7	0,3	-0,1	1,1	0,6	0,5	
	July	2013	0,1	0,4	0,6	-0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	
	August	2014	0,1	0,4	0,9	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	
	September	2011	0,4	0,6	-3,6	0,9	-0,7	-0,9	0,8	0,1	
	October	2012	0,0	0,3	-3,4	1,0	-0,7	-1,1	0,9	0,1	
	November	2013	0,1	0,4	-3,5	1,0	-0,7	-0,7	-0,1	-0,3	
	December	2014	0,1	0,4	-3,6	1,0	-0,7	-0,8	0,0	-0,3	

*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



Table II.2.9

		HARMONIZED INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES BY COUNTRIES IN THE EURO AREA, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN AND DENMARK																		
		Monthly rates of growth																		
		Euro Area																		
		Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Netherlands	Belgium	Austria	Greece	Portugal	Finland	Ireland	Slovakia	Slovenia	Luxembourg	Cyprus	Estonia	Malta	United Kingdom	
		Weights 2012 %	26,5	20,6	18,2	12,4	4,9	3,5	3,1	3,3	2,4	1,8	1,4	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	United Kingdom
		2011	-0,5	-0,3	-1,6	-1,3	-0,2	-1,2	-0,1	-1,0	0,5	0,4	-0,3	2,1	-0,4	-0,3	-0,4	0,0	-1,3	0,1
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2012	-0,5	-0,4	-1,8	-1,7	0,1	-1,1	-0,5	-1,1	0,3	0,8	-0,4	1,5	-0,3	-0,5	-1,4	0,6	-1,1	-0,5
	February	2013	-0,8	-0,4	-2,2	-1,5	-0,1	-1,3	-0,4	-0,9	0,1	0,3	-0,2	0,9	-0,3	-0,6	-0,6	0,2	-1,1	-0,4
	March	2014	-0,7	-0,5	-2,1	-1,8	0,0	-1,2	-0,4	-1,0	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,6	-0,3	-0,7	-1,1	0,4	-1,1	-0,4
	April	2011	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,1	1,0	2,2	0,8	-1,3	-0,1	0,8	0,9	0,3	0,0	1,5	0,4	0,7	-0,3	0,8
	May	2012	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,0	1,0	2,3	0,5	-1,7	0,1	0,8	1,1	0,2	0,6	1,6	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,6
	June	2013	0,6	0,4	0,1	-0,2	1,0	2,4	0,6	-1,7	0,1	0,6	0,9	0,4	0,3	1,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,6
	July	2014	0,4	0,3	0,0	-0,1	0,9	2,3	0,6	-1,7	0,1	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	1,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
	August	2011	0,3	0,4	1,0	0,9	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,4	1,4	0,8	2,1	1,0
	September	2012	0,1	0,2	0,9	1,1	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,2	1,2	0,4	1,5	0,4	3,4	0,6
	October	2013	-0,2	0,0	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,9	0,2	1,3	0,4	2,8	0,6
	November	2014	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,9	0,3	1,4	0,4	2,8	0,6	0,3
	December	2011	0,0	0,1	0,1	-0,2	-0,6	0,3	0,0	-0,2	-0,2	0,3	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6	-0,1	0,7	-0,1	0,5	-0,1
		2012	-0,2	0,1	0,2	-0,2	-0,6	-0,2	0,0	-0,2	-0,2	0,1	-0,2	0,2	-0,6	-0,2	-0,1	0,1	1,1	-0,4
		2013	0,1	0,2	0,3	-0,2	-0,6	0,0	0,0	-0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	-0,3	-0,2	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,0	-0,3
		2014	0,1	0,2	0,3	-0,1	-0,6	0,0	0,0	-0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	-0,3	-0,2	0,1	0,4	0,6	0,0	-0,3

*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



II.3. MONETARY POLICY

In December, credit to the non-financial private sector improved for the third consecutive month, reducing its annual rate of reduction by 0.1pp to 0.7%. However, despite an improvement in credit for households, credit to non-financial firms fell again in December to 0.1pp from its lowest ever rate registered in February 2010, -2.4%.

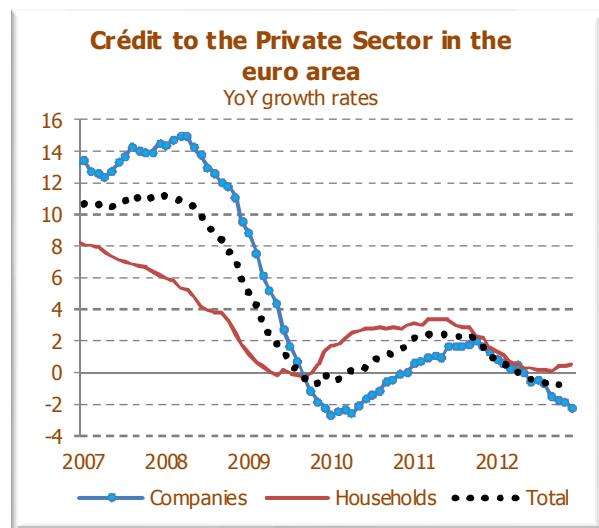
Despite the reduced effect to date of the extraordinary liquidity provided by the ECB on credit reactivation, several factors show that Mario Draghi message last July could be favouring a moderation of uncertainty and the reactivation of interbank operations.

Firstly, ECB deposits fell sharply again in January, ending the month at less than 200,000 million dollars, far from the peak figure of 800,000 million. This money is now on the markets and could be used to reactivate interbank operations and, ultimately, credit transactions.

Also, starting in February, every week the ECB will enable a return of this liquidity by means of two extraordinary 3-year auctions. According to the ECB, more than 137,000 million will be returned at the beginning of February, 28% of the liquidity from the first auction. This could reduce banks' fear of not being able to cover their needs through the interbank market.

Finally, the ECB's apparent determination not to cut interest rates in the short or medium term has convinced the markets (the Euribor rate has ceased its falling trend of the last 14 months), despite economic weakness and although inflation was at 2%, the ECB mandate, in January. Furthermore, the ECB's passiveness at a time when the central banks of other developed countries have increases their asset acquisition programmes, is dangerously pushing up the euro relative to those countries' currencies.

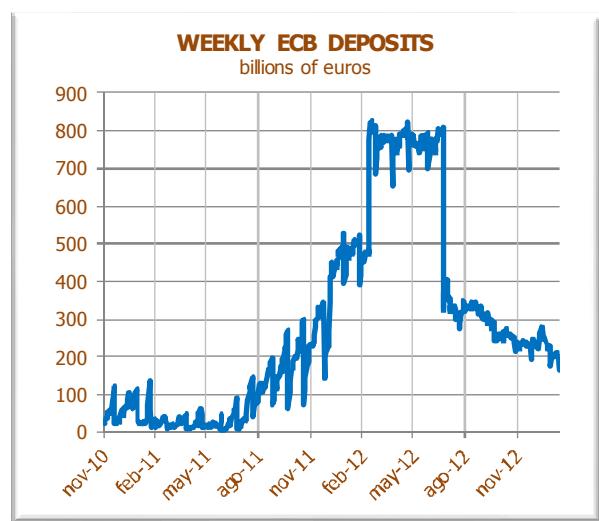
Graph II.3.1



Source: ECB & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013

Graph II.3.2



Source: ECB & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



III. UNITED STATES

III.1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

US industrial production ends 2012 with an average growth rate of 3.6%. However, its weakness in the second half of the year points to a slightly less positive 2013 – 1% average growth.

The recovery of the capital and material good production sectors will lead to 3% growth in 2014.

Table III.1.1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND SECTORS IN U.S.						
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES		Consumer Goods		Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	TOTAL
		Durable	Non Durable			
		2008	-11,2	-2,8	-3,6	-2,7
		2009	-16,6	-3,9	-14,8	-11,5
		2010	8,2	-0,7	4,8	8,4
		2011	7,1	1,0	4,6	4,1
	2012	8,1	-0,5	5,6	3,9	3,6
	2013	4,1	-1,3	2,4	1,0	1,0
	2014	7,0	-1,0	4,3	3,3	3,0
Y-o-Y rates	2011	QI	7,2	0,4	6,6	5,4
		QII	3,9	1,5	3,8	3,6
		QIII	7,0	1,5	3,6	3,4
		QIV	10,5	0,4	4,5	4,0
	2012	QI	10,8	-1,6	5,8	4,0
		QII	11,9	0,1	7,1	4,9
		QIII	5,8	0,1	5,6	3,4
		QIV	3,9	-0,7	3,9	2,2
	2013	QI	3,0	-1,0	2,7	1,2
		QII	2,5	-1,6	1,7	0,3
		QIII	4,9	-1,5	2,1	0,8
		QIV	6,1	-1,2	3,1	1,8
	2014	QI	7,1	-1,1	3,8	2,6
		QII	7,7	-0,8	4,6	3,3
		QIII	6,9	-0,9	4,7	3,6
		QIV	6,2	-1,0	4,2	2,8

Table III.1.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND SECTORS IN U.S.							
Y-on-Y rates							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	2,5	-12,5	0,0	5,7	3,7	1,6	2,2
February	0,8	-13,2	0,9	5,0	5,0	0,9	2,6
March	0,1	-14,4	3,5	5,5	3,4	1,0	2,9
April	-0,5	-15,5	5,3	4,4	5,0	0,4	3,2
May	-1,8	-15,1	7,5	3,2	5,0	0,4	3,2
June	-2,0	-15,1	8,3	3,1	4,6	0,1	3,5
July	-1,7	-13,4	7,2	3,4	4,1	0,5	3,2
August	-4,2	-11,1	6,9	3,3	3,2	0,7	3,3
September	-8,5	-7,5	6,9	3,5	3,1	1,1	3,2
October	-7,4	-7,7	6,3	4,3	2,2	1,7	2,9
November	-8,8	-6,3	5,8	4,2	2,7	1,7	2,9
December	-10,7	-3,5	6,5	3,4	1,8	2,1	2,6

Source: Federal Reserve & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



III.2. INFLATION

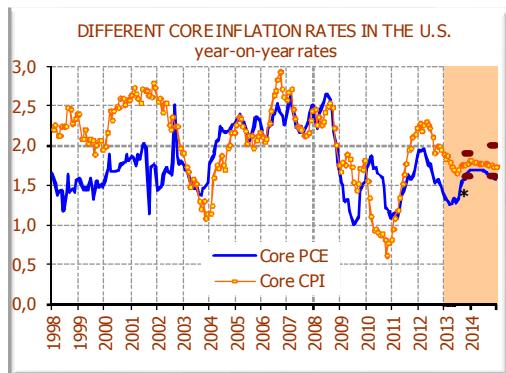
In December, the core PCE¹ represented a downwards surprise with a monthly increase of 0.01%, versus the forecast 0.09%, with the annual rate falling from 1.49% to 1.35%. The differential between the annual core CPI and core PCE rates has thus increased by 0.1 pp from 0.45pp to 0.54pp.

On the aggregate level, in core inflation both the increases in prices of industrial goods and services were lower than expected. In the former, there was a downwards innovation in non-durable goods. In services, there was a new downwards surprise in housing, both effective and owner's estimated rent of primary residence.

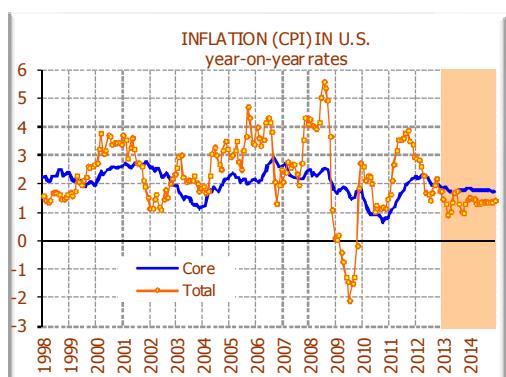
On the other hand, the leading indicators of national and international raw materials and energy prices registered not very significant changes.

With the CPI published on the 16th and today's PCE data, our expectations have fallen to just below the lower limit of the central tendency established by the Fed (Graph III.2.1).

Graph III.2.1



Graph III.2.2



(*) Central tendency projected by the FOMC, for core PCE (fourth quarter of the previous year to the fourth quarter of the year indicated).

Source: BLS & BIAM
Date: January 31, 2013

With the December CPI and the expected evolution of the leading indicators, the total general CPI is expected to reduce its annual rate in January to 1.49%, largely due to energy, the annual rate of which will fall to negative values (-1.63%). For core inflation, we are expecting it to fall slightly from 1.89% to 1.84%.

In terms of the core personal consumption expenditure index – core PCE -, the forecast for January is an annual rate of 1.24%. For 2013 and 2014, our forecasts have fallen somewhat to just beneath the lower limit of the central tendency established by the Fed².

Table III.2.1

DIFFERENT MEASURES OF INFLATION IN THE U.S. Annual rates of growth				
		Total	Core	
		CPI	PCE	MB-PCE
Annual Average Rates	2011	3,2	1,7	1,4
	2012	2,1	2,1	1,7
	2013	1,4	1,8	1,3
	2014	1,3	1,7	1,6
YEAR-ON-YEAR RATES	June	1,7	2,2	1,8
	July	1,4	2,1	1,7
	August	1,7	1,9	1,5
	September	2,0	2,0	1,5
	October	2,2	2,0	1,6
	November	1,8	1,9	1,5
	December	1,7	1,9	1,4
	January	1,5	1,8	1,2
2012	February	1,4	1,9	1,2
	March	1,1	1,8	1,2
	April	1,2	1,7	1,2
	May	1,5	1,7	1,3
	June	1,8	1,7	1,2
	July	1,9	1,7	1,3
	August	1,4	1,7	1,2
	September	1,5	1,7	1,3
2013	October	1,7	1,7	1,3
	November	1,6	1,6	1,3
	December	1,7	1,7	1,3
	January	1,5	1,8	1,2
	February	1,4	1,9	1,2
	March	1,1	1,8	1,2
	April	1,2	1,7	1,3
	May	1,5	1,7	1,3
2014	June	1,8	1,7	1,2
	July	1,9	1,7	1,2
	August	1,4	1,7	1,3
	September	1,5	1,7	1,3
	October	1,6	1,6	1,3
	November	1,7	1,7	1,3
	December	1,8	1,7	1,3
	January	1,5	1,8	1,2

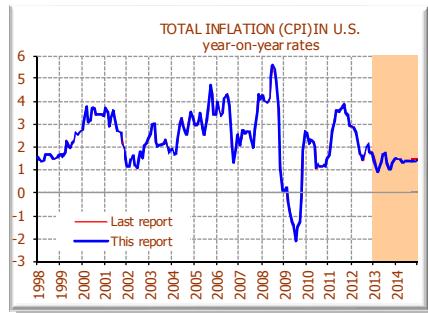
Source: BLS & BIAM
Date: January 31, 2013

¹ Adjusted rates are used for the PCE and not seasonally adjusted for the CPI.

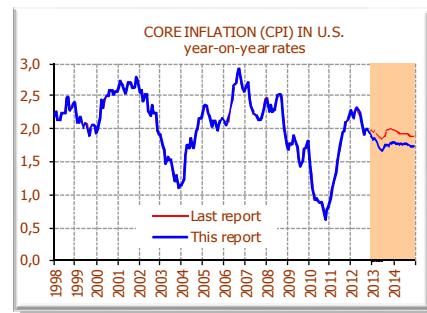
² <http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/fomcprojtabl20120913.pdf>



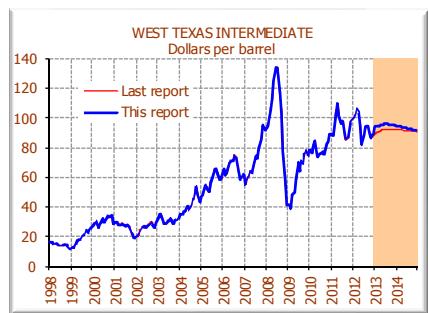
Graph III.2.3



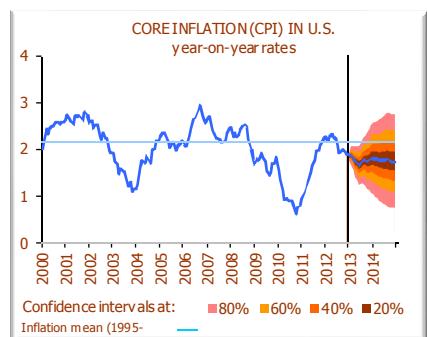
Graph III.2.4



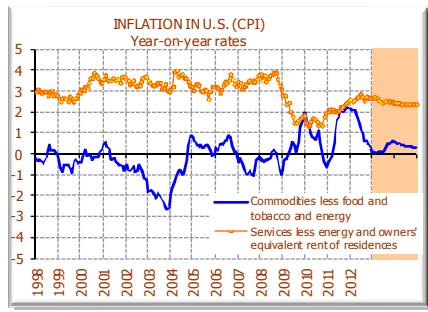
Graph III.2.5



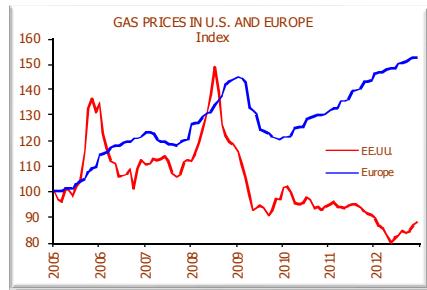
Graph III.2.6



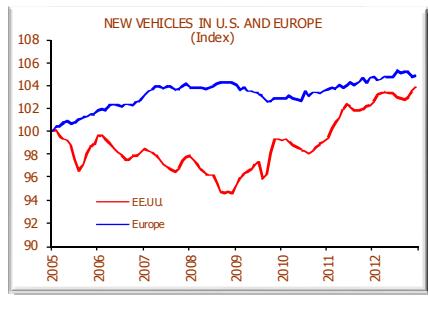
Graph III.2.7



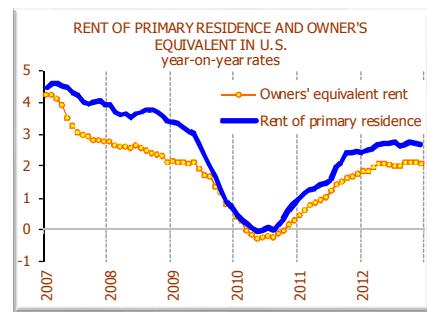
Graph III.2.8



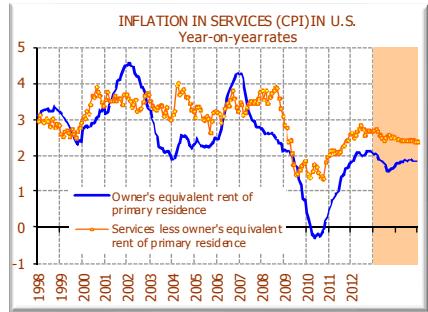
Graph III.2.9



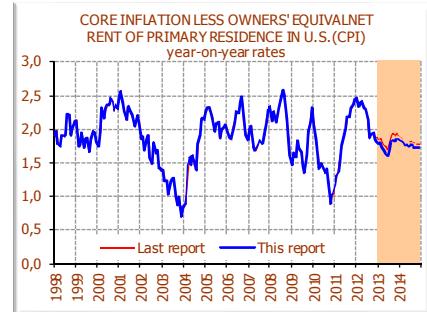
Graph III.2.10



Graph III.2.11



Graph III.2.12



Source: BLS & BIAM

This report: January 31, 2013

Last report: December 21, 2012



Table III.2.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN USA Annual rates of growth											CORE PCE					
		CPI														
		Core			Residual			TOTAL Confidence Intervals at 80% level	TOTAL 100%	Confidence Intervals at 80% level						
		Non-energy commodities less food			Non-energy services											
		Durables	Non durables	All	Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence	Other services	All									
IR December '11		8,8%	10,7%	19,5%	22,1%	34,9%	57,0%	76,5%	14,0%	9,5%	23,5%					
	2011	1,1	1,5	1,3	1,2	2,2	1,8	1,7	3,7	15,4	8,3	3,2				
		0,2	2,2	1,3	2,0	2,7	2,4	2,1	2,6	0,9	1,9	2,1				
		-0,5	1,0	0,3	1,8	2,6	2,3	1,76 ± 0,32	1,7	-2,7	-0,1	1,30 ± 1,11				
		-0,5	1,3	0,5	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,77 ± 0,92	1,2	-1,4	0,2	1,39 ± 1,75				
ANNUAL RATES (growth of the month over the same month of the previous year)	2012	January	1,5	2,8	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,3	2,3	4,4	6,1	5,1				
		February	1,4	2,6	2,0	1,8	2,5	2,2	2,2	3,9	7,0	5,1				
		March	1,1	2,9	2,1	2,0	2,6	2,3	2,3	3,3	4,6	3,8				
		April	0,9	2,8	2,0	2,1	2,7	2,4	2,3	3,1	0,9	2,2				
		May	0,6	2,5	1,6	2,1	2,8	2,5	2,3	2,8	-3,9	-0,1				
		June	0,2	2,4	1,4	2,0	2,9	2,5	2,2	2,7	-3,9	-0,1				
		July	0,0	2,2	1,1	2,0	2,7	2,5	2,1	2,3	-5,0	-0,8				
		August	-0,5	1,7	0,7	2,0	2,6	2,4	1,9	2,0	-0,6	0,9				
		September	-0,7	1,8	0,7	2,1	2,7	2,5	2,0	1,6	2,3	1,9				
		October	-0,8	1,8	0,7	2,1	2,7	2,5	2,0	1,7	4,0	2,6				
		November	-0,6	1,3	0,5	2,1	2,7	2,5	1,9	1,8	0,3	1,2				
		December	-0,64	1,10	0,31	2,10	2,68	2,45	1,89	1,77	0,50	1,26				
	2013	January	-0,78	0,94	0,16	2,00	2,71	2,43	1,84 ± 0,11	1,72	-1,67	0,34				
		February	-0,9	1,0	0,1	2,1	2,7	2,5	1,9 ± 0,19	2,0	-4,0	-0,5				
		March	-0,7	0,8	0,1	2,0	2,7	2,4	1,8 ± 0,26	1,8	-6,5	-1,7				
		April	-0,9	1,0	0,2	1,9	2,6	2,3	1,7 ± 0,32	2,1	-5,4	-1,1				
		May	-0,8	0,9	0,2	1,9	2,5	2,2	1,7 ± 0,36	1,9	-2,0	0,3				
		June	-0,7	0,9	0,2	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,7 ± 0,40	1,8	1,6	1,7				
		July	-0,6	0,9	0,2	1,7	2,5	2,2	1,7 ± 0,43	1,9	2,2	2,0				
		August	-0,3	1,0	0,5	1,6	2,6	2,2	1,8 ± 0,47	1,7	-2,6	-0,1				
		September	0,0	1,0	0,5	1,6	2,6	2,2	1,8 ± 0,53	1,7	-5,0	-1,1				
		October	0,1	1,0	0,6	1,6	2,5	2,2	1,7 ± 0,59	1,6	-5,5	-1,3				
		November	0,0	1,2	0,6	1,6	2,5	2,2	1,8 ± 0,66	1,4	-2,4	-0,1				
		December	-0,1	1,3	0,7	1,7	2,5	2,2	1,8 ± 0,73	1,3	-1,0	0,4				
	2014	January	-0,2	1,3	0,6	1,8	2,5	2,2	1,8 ± 0,78	1,3	-0,4	0,6				
		February	-0,4	1,3	0,6	1,8	2,5	2,2	1,8 ± 0,83	1,1	-0,5	0,5				
		March	-0,5	1,4	0,6	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 0,86	1,3	-1,0	0,4				
		April	-0,4	1,2	0,5	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 0,90	0,9	-1,7	-0,2				
		May	-0,5	1,3	0,5	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 0,95	1,1	-1,9	-0,1				
		June	-0,5	1,3	0,5	1,9	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 1,00	1,1	-1,7	0,0				
		July	-0,6	1,3	0,5	1,9	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 1,04	1,1	-1,6	0,0				
		August	-0,6	1,3	0,5	1,9	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 1,09	1,2	-1,6	0,0				
		September	-0,6	1,3	0,4	1,9	2,4	2,2	1,8 ± 1,13	1,3	-1,7	0,1				
		October	-0,7	1,3	0,4	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,7 ± 1,16	1,4	-1,7	0,1				
		November	-0,7	1,3	0,4	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,7 ± 1,19	1,4	-1,6	0,2				
		December	-0,7	1,3	0,4	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,7 ± 1,21	1,4	-1,5	0,3				

Source: BLS & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 31, 2013



IV. SPAIN

Our Spanish GDP forecasts will be revised after the disaggregate figure is published on 28th February.

The greater improvement in Spanish confidence indicators and the renovation of the PIVE plan have reduced the medium and long term differentials with the euro area industry, which nonetheless remain very high.

Without the tax increases in 2012, year-on-year inflation in December would have been 1.5%.
Our average total inflation forecasts remain practically the same, at 2.5% (± 1.0) for 2013 and 1.6% (± 1.46) for 2014.

Table IV.1

MAIN VARIABLES AND INDICATORS IN SPAIN						
Annual average rates						
	2009	2010	2011	Forecasts		
				2012	2013	2014
GDP mp. ¹	-3,7	-0,3	0,4	-1,3 ($\pm 0,1$)	-1,3 ($\pm 1,2$)	-0,3 ($\pm 1,7$)
Demand						
Final consumption private	-3,9	0,6	-0,8	-1,7	-1,1	-0,1
Final consumption public	3,7	1,5	-0,5	-4,1	-7,4	-5,1
Gross fixed capital formation	-18,0	-6,2	-5,3	-8,7	-6,8	-4,3
Tangible fixed assets	-18,5	-6,7	-5,8	-9,6	-7,6	-4,9
Construction	-16,6	-9,8	-9,0	-11,3	-9,2	-5,6
Capital goods and grown assets	-23,9	2,6	2,3	-5,9	-4,2	-3,2
Contribution domestic demand*	-6,8	-0,3	-1,6	-3,6	-3,5	-2,0
Exports of goods and services	-10,0	11,3	7,6	3,4	5,2	4,4
Imports of goods and services	-17,2	9,2	-0,9	-4,3	-2,0	-1,2
Contribution foreign demand*	3,1	0,0	2,0	2,3	2,2	1,7
Supply GVA						
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry,	-3,2	2,0	8,2	2,2	0,1	0,0
Industry	-12,1	4,3	2,7	-2,9	-1,6	-1,0
Manufacturing Industry	-13,1	3,9	2,9	-3,8	-2,4	-1,7
Construction	-7,8	-14,3	-5,9	-8,7	-7,9	-3,7
Services	0,6	1,2	1,4	0,0	0,3	0,7
Market services	-1,6	0,7	1,5	0,1	0,8	1,3
Public administration, health and educ	2,3	2,4	1,1	-0,5	-1,2	-1,0
Taxes	-5,4	0,1	-5,5	-0,4	-4,5	-1,8
Prices CPI ²						
Total	-0,3	1,8	3,2	2,4	2,6 (± 1)	1,6 ($\pm 1,5$)
Core	0,8	0,6	1,7	1,6	2,3 ($\pm 0,6$)	1,3 ($\pm 0,9$)
dec / dec	0,8	3,0	2,4	2,9	2,1	1,5
Foreign sector ¹						
Balance of current account (bill€)	-50,31	-46,15	-39,34	-24,2	-8,4	-
Net lending or borrowing (% of GDP)	-4,4	-3,9	-3,2	-1,8	-0,2	-
Public Administration: Net lending or borrowing (% of GDP)	-11,1	-9,7	-9,4	-6,3	-4,5	-
Industrial production index (excluding construction)* ⁴	-16,2	0,9	-1,8	-5,7 ($\pm 0,2$)	-4,7 ($\pm 2,3$)	-3,2 (± 3)
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY ³						
Employed	-6,8	-2,3	-1,9	-4,5	-3,6	-0,6
Agriculture	-4,0	0,9	-4,1	-0,9	-1,2	-0,5
Industry	-13,3	-5,9	-2,1	-4,9	-4,2	-1,1
Construction	-23,0	-12,6	-15,6	-17,6	-13,9	-5,3
Services	-2,5	-0,3	0,0	-3,3	-2,7	-0,1
Active	0,8	0,2	0,1	-0,2	-0,7	-0,5
Unemployment rate	18,0	20,1	21,6	25,0	27,2	27,3

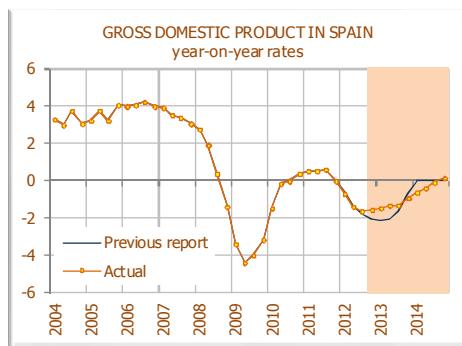
The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1) Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect.

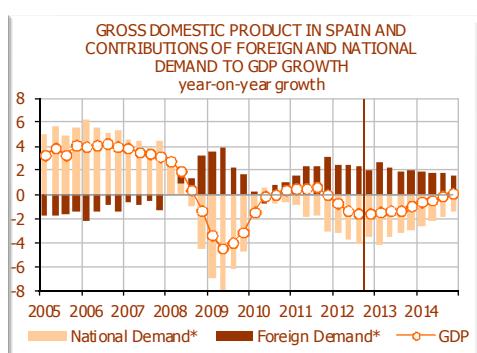
Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Dates: (1) November 27, 2012 (2) February 1, 2013
 (3) January 25, 2013 (4) January 29, 2013

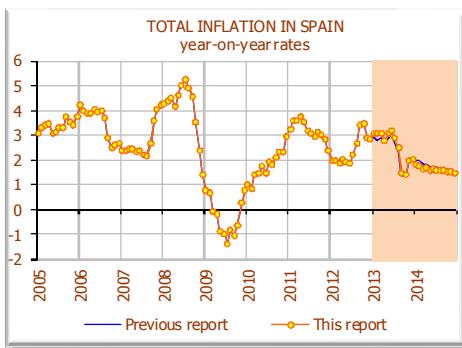
Graph IV.1



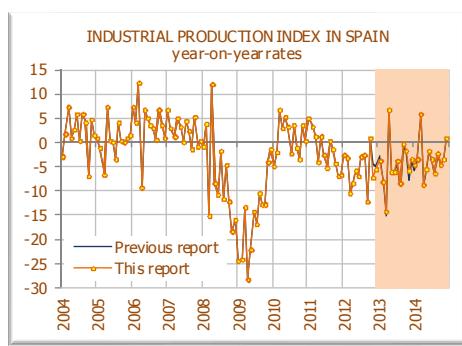
Graph IV.2



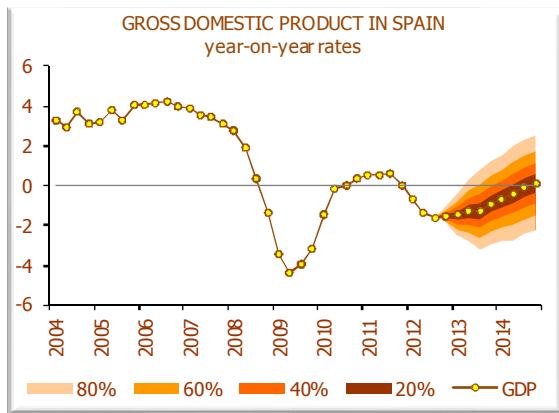
Graph IV.3



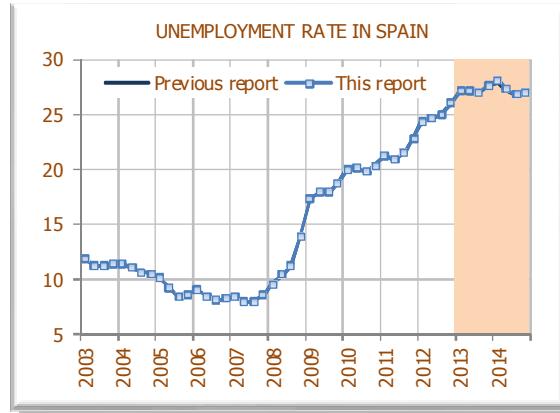
Graph IV.4



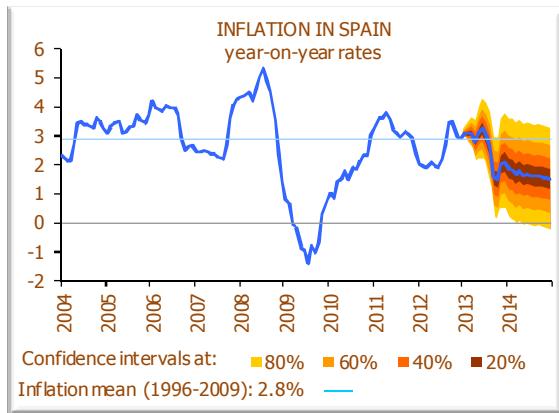
Graph IV.5



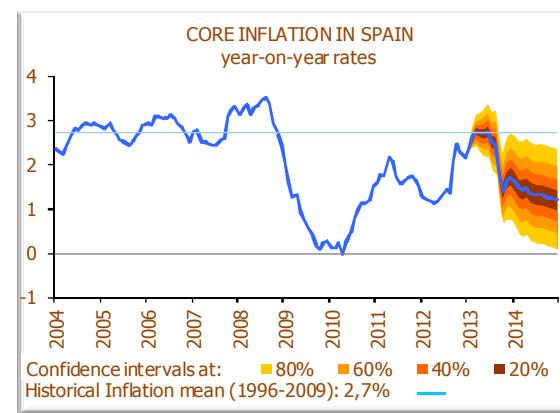
Graph IV.6



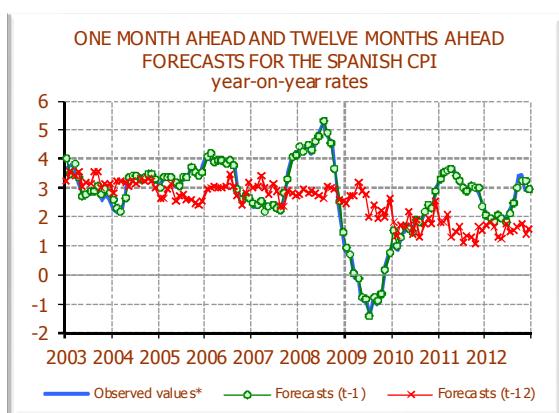
Graph IV.7



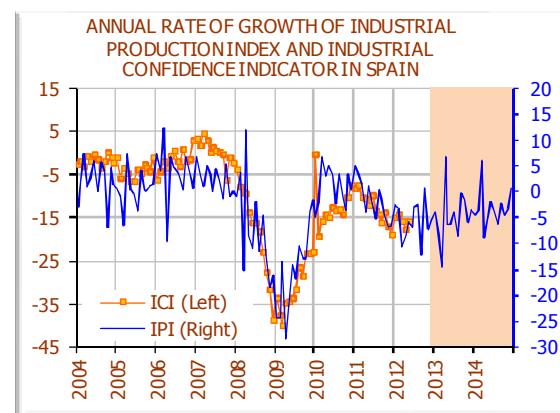
Graph IV.8



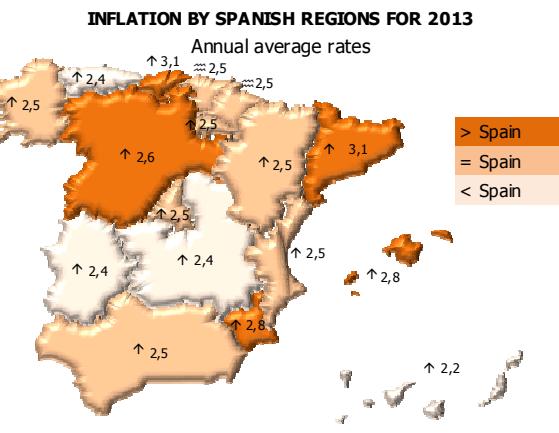
Graph IV.9



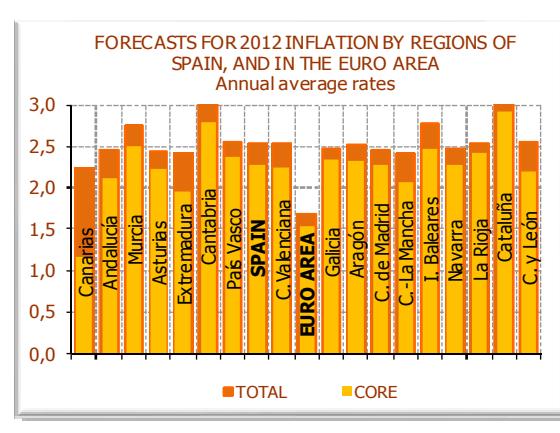
Graph IV.10



Graph IV.11



Graph IV.12



IV.1. MACROECONOMIC FORECASTS

In the last quarter of 2012, the Spanish economy intensified its decline; according to the INE, the GDP in real terms registered a quarter-on-quarter reduction of 0.7%, versus the previous quarter's 0.3%. These figures are compatible with a 1.8% year-on-year decline, 0.2 pp more than the previous quarter, compatible with an average annual reduction of 1.4%.

In November, the Industrial Production Index registered a year-on-year reduction of 7.3% (7.2% when corrected for calendar effect). The IFL forecast anticipated a more moderate fall (4.3%). However, if we consider the strike on November 14, the difference between the observed and forecast values falls considerably.

For 2012 we are now forecasting an average annual decline of 5.7%, 0.3 pp less than our last forecast. For 2013 we are now forecasting 4.7% instead of the previous 5.2%, and for 2014 we are expecting a fall of 3.2%, 0.2 pp less than previously estimated.

According to the Active Population Survey for the fourth quarter of 2012, the Spanish labour market continued to deteriorate, in line with the fall in economic activity. In October-December 2012, there were 363,200 job losses, and a total of 836,000 in the year (4.8% versus the previous quarter's 4.6%). The number of employed fell for the first time beneath the 17 million mark (16,957,100).

In the last quarter of 2012, the active population fell by 176,000 people to a total of 22,922,400. This fall was significantly greater than expected. Relative to a year earlier, the fall was 158,800, or 0.7%, compared with 0.2% in the previous quarter. Unemployment rose by 187,500 people in the last quarter and by 691,800 in the year. The number of unemployed did not exceed six million as expected (5,965,400). The unemployment rate reached 26%, one point more than in the previous quarter, and similar to the figure forecast by the IFL (26.1%).

Considering the latest Active Population Survey, employment perspectives are worse and the active population is expected to continue to shrink in the forecasting period. The forecast year-on-year employment rate in the first quarter of this year is now -4.4% instead of the previously forecast -3.7%. In 2013, employment is expected to fall by around 455,000 people, and the forecast average annual rate for this year is estimated at -3.6%.

The unemployment forecasts are marginally worse, because the intense effect of job losses is largely counteracted by the reduction in the active population. In the first quarter of 2013, unemployment is expected to grow by 275,000 people to more than six million (6,241,000) with an unemployment rate of 27.2%; by the last quarter of the year the rate will be 27.6% with nearly 6.3 million unemployed. In this year on the whole, the unemployment rate will reach 27.2%, nearly 0.1 pp more than our previous forecast.

Table IV.1.1

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY EMPLOYED BY ECONOMIC SECTOR					
	Thousands				
	Agric	Industry	Construct	Services	Total
2010	793	2611	1651	13402	18457
2011	760	2555	1393	13396	18105
2012	753	2431	1148	12950	17282
2013	744	2328	988	12600	16660
2014	740	2303	935	12586	16565
2010 I	835	2600	1663	13296	18394
II	778	2619	1700	13380	18477
III	754	2601	1668	13524	18547
IV	805	2623	1573	13408	18408
2011 I	783	2541	1494	13334	18152
II	741	2578	1430	13554	18303
III	708	2576	1371	13502	18156
IV	809	2526	1277	13196	17808
2012 I	776	2459	1187	13011	17433
II	732	2438	1193	13054	17417
III	720	2442	1137	13021	17320
IV	784	2384	1074	12716	16957
2013 I	759	2337	1011	12561	16668
II	726	2324	1022	12657	16729
III	716	2345	980	12700	16740
IV	776	2306	938	12483	16503
2014 I	756	2271	908	12452	16386
II	728	2296	959	12624	16607
III	709	2329	951	12716	16705
IV	769	2315	923	12553	16560

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013



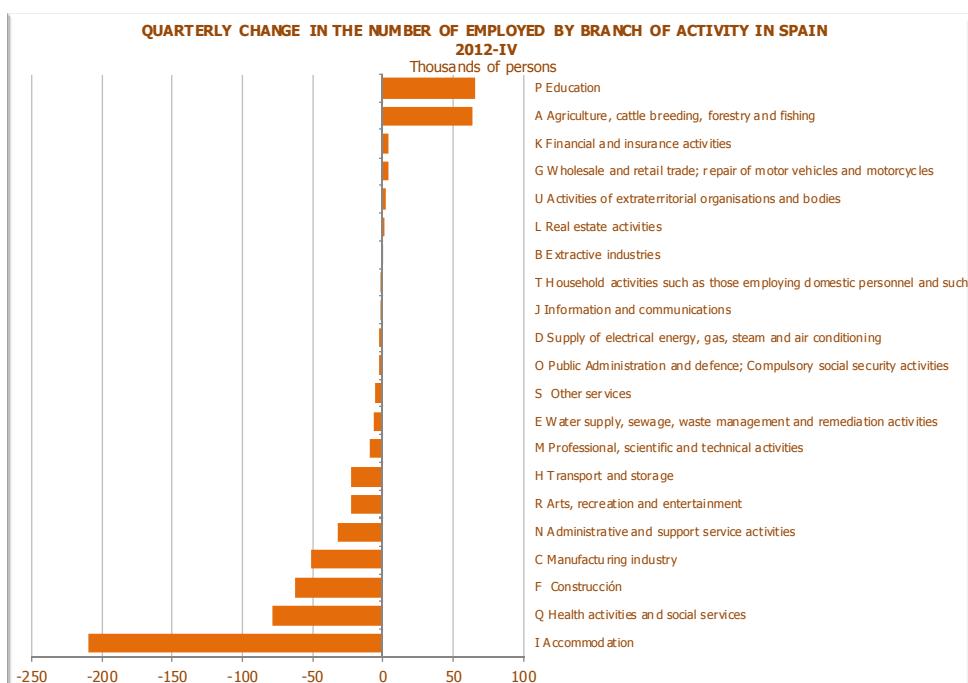
Table IV.1.2

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY					
	year-on-year average rates				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employed	-2,3	-1,9	-4,5	-3,6	-0,6
Agriculture	0,9	-4,1	-0,9	-1,2	-0,5
Industry	-5,9	-2,1	-4,9	-4,2	-1,1
Construction	-12,6	-15,6	-17,6	-13,9	-5,3
Services	-0,3	0,0	-3,3	-2,7	-0,1
Active	0,2	0,1	-0,2	-0,7	-0,5
Unemployment rate	20,1	21,6	25,0	27,2	27,3

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013

Graph IV.1.1



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE SPAIN: DEMAND

Table IV.1.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN																
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Domestic Demand (1)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP					
			Tangible fixed assets													
	Private	Public	Construction	Capital goods and grown assets												
2008	-0,6	5,9	-5,8	-2,9	-5,0	-4,7	-0,5	-1,0	-5,2	1,4	0,9					
2009	-3,9	3,7	-16,6	-23,9	-18,5	-18,0	-6,8	-10,0	-17,2	3,1	-3,7					
2010	0,6	1,5	-9,8	2,6	-6,7	-6,2	-0,3	11,3	9,2	0,0	-0,3					
2011	-0,8	-0,5	-9,0	2,3	-5,8	-5,3	-1,6	7,6	-0,9	2,0	0,4					
2012	-1,7	-4,1	-11,3	-5,9	-9,6	-8,7	-3,6	3,4	-4,3	2,3	-1,3 ($\pm 0,1$)					
2013	-1,1	-7,4	-9,2	-4,2	-7,6	-6,8	-3,5	5,2	-2,0	2,2	-1,3 ($\pm 1,2$)					
2014	-0,1	-5,1	-5,6	-3,2	-4,9	-4,3	-2,0	4,4	-1,2	1,7	-0,3 ($\pm 1,7$)					
Y-o-Y RATES	TI	0,2	2,2	-10,8	4,9	-6,7	-6,0	-0,9	10,2	4,5	0,5					
	TII	-0,9	-0,5	-8,5	2,8	-5,4	-4,9	-1,8	7,1	-1,6	0,5					
	TIII	-0,2	-2,7	-8,0	3,5	-4,7	-4,2	-1,8	7,6	-1,2	2,4					
	TV	-2,4	-1,1	-8,6	-1,7	-6,6	-6,0	-3,0	5,8	-4,9	0,6					
	2011															
	TI	-1,3	-3,7	-9,4	-5,4	-8,2	-7,5	-3,2	2,4	-5,8	-0,7					
	TII	-2,1	-2,9	-11,5	-6,7	-10,1	-9,2	-3,8	2,9	-5,1	-1,4					
	TIII	-2,0	-3,9	-12,6	-7,2	-10,9	-9,9	-4,0	4,3	-3,5	-1,6					
2012	TV	-1,3	-5,9	-11,8	-4,3	-9,4	-8,4	-3,5	3,9	-2,6	2,0					
	TI	-1,9	-6,8	-11,0	-4,3	-8,9	-8,1	-4,2	7,5	-1,3	2,7					
	TII	-1,0	-8,2	-9,4	-3,6	-7,6	-6,7	-3,6	6,7	-0,8	2,3					
	TIII	-0,8	-7,7	-8,3	-4,4	-7,1	-6,3	-3,2	2,8	-3,4	1,9					
	TV	-0,7	-6,9	-7,8	-4,5	-6,8	-6,0	-2,9	4,1	-2,4	2,0					
	2013															
	TI	-0,5	-6,3	-7,0	-3,4	-5,8	-5,1	-2,6	4,2	-2,0	1,9					
	TII	-0,3	-5,5	-6,1	-3,2	-5,2	-4,6	-2,2	4,5	-1,3	1,8					
2014	TIII	0,0	-4,5	-5,1	-4,2	-4,9	-4,3	-1,8	4,6	-1,1	1,8					
	TV	0,2	-3,9	-4,2	-2,0	-3,6	-3,0	-1,4	4,5	-0,3	1,5					

Table IV.1.4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN																
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	Final Consumption		Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Domestic Demand (1)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Foreign Demand (1)	Real GDP					
			Tangible fixed assets													
	Private	Public	Construction	Capital goods and grown assets												
2008	-0,6	5,9	-5,8	-2,9	-5,0	-4,7	-0,5	-1,0	-5,2	1,4	0,9					
2009	-3,9	3,7	-16,6	-23,9	-18,5	-18,0	-6,8	-10,0	-17,2	3,1	-3,7					
2010	0,6	1,5	-9,8	2,6	-6,7	-6,2	-0,3	11,3	9,2	0,0	-0,3					
2011	-0,8	-0,5	-9,0	2,3	-5,8	-5,3	-1,6	7,6	-0,9	2,0	0,4					
2012	-1,7	-4,1	-11,3	-5,9	-9,6	-8,7	-3,6	3,4	-4,3	2,3	-1,3 ($\pm 0,1$)					
2013	-1,1	-7,4	-9,2	-4,2	-7,6	-6,8	-3,5	5,2	-2,0	2,2	-1,3 ($\pm 1,2$)					
2014	-0,1	-5,1	-5,6	-3,2	-4,9	-4,3	-2,0	4,4	-1,2	1,7	-0,3 ($\pm 1,7$)					
Q-o-Q RATES	TI	-0,6	1,7	-2,7	2,1	-1,2	-1,0	-0,3	1,0	-1,0	0,6					
	TII	-0,2	-1,3	-1,6	-0,4	-1,2	-1,2	-0,7	1,2	-2,0	0,9					
	TIII	-0,6	-1,3	-1,6	1,1	-0,8	-0,7	-0,8	3,5	0,8	0,7					
	TV	-1,0	-0,1	-2,9	-4,5	-3,4	-3,3	-1,3	0,1	-2,8	0,8					
	2011															
	TI	0,5	-1,0	-3,6	-1,6	-3,0	-2,5	-0,3	-2,3	-1,9	-0,1					
	TII	-1,0	-0,6	-3,9	-1,8	-3,2	-3,0	-1,3	1,7	-1,3	0,9					
	TIII	-0,5	-2,4	-2,8	0,6	-1,8	-1,4	-1,0	4,8	2,4	-0,3					
2012	TV	-0,3	-2,2	-2,1	-1,5	-1,8	-1,7	-0,9	-0,3	-1,9	0,5					
	TI	-0,1	-1,9	-2,7	-1,7	-2,4	-2,2	-0,9	1,1	-0,5	0,5					
	TII	-0,1	-2,1	-2,2	-1,1	-1,8	-1,6	-0,8	0,9	-0,8	0,5					
	TIII	-0,2	-1,8	-1,7	-0,2	-1,2	-1,0	-0,6	1,0	-0,3	0,4					
	TV	-0,2	-1,3	-1,5	-1,6	-1,6	-1,4	-0,6	1,0	-0,8	0,6					
	2013															
	TI	0,1	-1,2	-1,8	-0,5	-1,4	-1,2	-0,5	1,2	-0,1	0,4					
	TII	0,1	-1,2	-1,3	-0,9	-1,2	-1,0	-0,4	1,2	-0,1	0,4					
2014	TIII	0,0	-0,9	-0,6	-1,3	-0,8	-0,7	-0,3	1,1	-0,1	0,4					
	TV	-0,1	-0,6	-0,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	1,0	0,0	0,3					

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

*The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1)Contribution to GDP growth

Quarter-on-quarter rates

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: November 27, 2012



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE SPAIN: SUPPLY

Table IV.1.5

		GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN								
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...			
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2008	-2,7	-3,4	-2,1	-0,2	1,4	5,1	2,3	-0,3	0,9
	2009	-3,2	-13,1	-12,1	-7,8	-1,6	2,3	-0,6	-5,4	-3,7
	2010	2,0	3,9	4,3	-14,3	0,7	2,4	1,2	0,1	-0,3
	2011	8,2	2,9	2,7	-5,9	1,5	1,1	1,4	-5,5	0,4
	2012	2,2	-3,8	-2,9	-8,7	0,1	-0,5	0,0	-0,4	-1,3 (±0,1)
	2013	0,1	-2,4	-1,6	-7,9	0,8	-1,2	0,3	-4,5	-1,3 (±1,2)
	2014	0,0	-1,7	-1,0	-3,7	1,3	-1,0	0,7	-1,8	-0,3 (±1,7)
Y-o-Y RATES	2011	TI	8,1	6,1	5,8	-8,6	1,3	1,1	1,3	-4,7
		TII	8,2	2,7	2,4	-6,1	1,6	1,8	1,6	-5,3
		TIII	8,7	2,7	2,5	-4,3	1,7	1,3	1,6	-6,0
		TIV	7,8	0,1	0,2	-4,5	1,4	0,3	1,1	-5,9
	2012	TI	2,8	-4,5	-3,4	-7,5	0,9	0,5	0,8	-0,6
		TII	2,5	-4,7	-3,3	-7,2	-0,5	0,0	-0,3	-0,5
		TIII	2,6	-3,7	-3,0	-9,6	-0,1	-1,5	-0,5	-0,2
		TIV	0,9	-2,1	-1,7	-10,7	0,2	-1,1	-0,2	-0,2
	2013	TI	0,2	-2,4	-2,0	-9,5	0,0	0,8	0,2	-4,2
		TII	0,5	-2,5	-1,8	-9,0	1,3	-1,9	0,5	-4,4
		TIII	-0,3	-2,3	-1,3	-7,0	0,9	-1,8	0,2	-4,6
		TIV	-0,1	-2,2	-1,3	-5,8	1,1	-1,8	0,3	-4,6
	2014	TI	-0,1	-2,3	-1,3	-5,0	1,1	-1,6	0,4	-0,7 (±1,7)
		TII	-0,1	-1,8	-1,2	-4,0	1,1	-1,2	0,5	-0,4 (±1,8)
		TIII	0,0	-1,3	-0,7	-3,3	1,4	-0,8	0,8	-0,1 (±1,9)
		TIV	0,1	-1,4	-0,7	-2,6	1,5	-0,3	1,0	-1,7

Table IV.1.6

		GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN								
		Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry...	Industry		Construction	Services			Taxes	Real GDP
			Manufacturing industry			Market services	Public administration, ...			
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES	2008	-2,7	-3,4	-2,1	-0,2	1,4	5,1	2,3	-0,3	0,9
	2009	-3,2	-13,1	-12,1	-7,8	-1,6	2,3	-0,6	-5,4	-3,7
	2010	2,0	3,9	4,3	-14,3	0,7	2,4	1,2	0,1	-0,3
	2011	8,2	2,9	2,7	-5,9	1,5	1,1	1,4	-5,5	0,4
	2012	2,2	-3,8	-2,9	-8,7	0,1	-0,5	0,0	-0,4	-1,3 (±0,1)
	2013	0,1	-2,4	-1,6	-7,9	0,8	-1,2	0,3	-4,5	-1,3 (±1,2)
	2014	0,0	-1,7	-1,0	-3,7	1,3	-1,0	0,7	-1,8	-0,3 (±1,7)
Q-o-Q RATES	2011	TI	5,6	4,5	3,6	0,0	0,8	-2,6	-0,1	-3,7
		TII	-0,1	-0,5	-0,5	-2,7	0,4	2,6	1,0	-0,7
		TIII	0,8	-1,9	-1,3	-0,8	0,3	1,1	0,5	-1,3
		TIV	1,4	-2,0	-1,4	-1,1	-0,2	-0,7	-0,3	-0,5
	2012	TI	0,7	-0,2	-0,2	-3,2	0,4	-2,4	-0,4	1,7
		TII	-0,4	-0,7	-0,4	-2,3	-0,9	2,1	-0,2	-0,6
		TIII	0,8	-0,8	-1,0	-3,4	0,7	-0,5	0,4	-1,1
		TIV	-0,2	-0,4	-0,2	-2,3	0,1	-0,3	0,0	-0,4
	2013	TI	-0,1	-0,5	-0,4	-1,9	0,2	-0,5	0,0	-2,3
		TII	0,0	-0,8	-0,2	-1,8	0,3	-0,6	0,1	-0,8
		TIII	0,0	-0,7	-0,5	-1,3	0,2	-0,3	0,1	-0,2
		TIV	0,0	-0,3	-0,1	-1,0	0,3	-0,4	0,1	-0,4
	2014	TI	-0,1	-0,6	-0,5	-1,0	0,2	-0,3	0,1	0,4
		TII	0,0	-0,3	-0,1	-0,9	0,4	-0,2	0,2	-0,7
		TIII	0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,5	0,5	0,0	0,4	-1,1
		TIV	0,1	-0,4	-0,1	-0,2	0,4	0,1	0,3	-0,3

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect

The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

(1)Contribution to GDP growth

Quarter-on-quarter rates

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: November 27, 2012



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN SPAIN

Table IV.1.7

		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	2008	-16,5	-2,2	-4,6	-8,7	-11,0	1,6	-8,4	-7,1
	2009	-28,3	-5,5	-8,8	-22,5	-21,4	-8,6	-17,4	-16,2
	2010	-7,4	1,9	0,9	-3,3	2,7	2,5	0,6	0,9
	2011	-10,8	-0,3	-1,4	0,3	-2,6	-3,6	-1,4	-1,8
	2012	-10,6	-3,4	-4,1	-11,0	-7,0	1,0	-6,9	-5,7 (±0,2)
	2013	-11,2	-4,3	-4,9	-6,2	-5,4	-1,2	-5,4	-4,7 (±2,3)
	2014	-7,2	-2,6	-3,0	-4,4	-4,1	-0,4	-3,7	-3,2 (±3)
Y-o-Y RATES	2011	TI	-8,7	0,9	-0,1	4,3	6,4	0,8	3,1
	2011	TII	-12,0	-0,2	-1,5	1,8	-3,5	-3,2	-1,8
	2011	TIII	-5,8	0,1	-0,5	1,4	-4,8	-5,5	-2,4
	2011	TIV	-16,2	-2,0	-3,5	-5,9	-8,1	-6,4	-6,0
	2012	TI	-10,5	-2,6	-3,4	-10,1	-7,6	0,1	-5,7
	2012	TII	-13,2	-3,4	-4,4	-13,8	-7,6	-0,6	-7,0
	2012	TIII	-12,4	-5,0	-5,6	-11,5	-7,5	2,4	-6,2
	2012	TIV	-6,0	-2,7	-3,0	-8,3	-5,1	1,9	-4,0
	2013	TI	-16,9	-7,9	-8,7	-12,3	-10,1	-2,9	-8,9
	2013	TII	-6,9	-1,1	-1,6	-3,3	-3,6	1,1	-2,2
	2013	TIII	-12,1	-3,7	-4,4	-4,7	-3,8	-2,2	-3,9
	2013	TIV	-9,2	-4,2	-4,7	-4,4	-3,7	-0,4	-3,6
2014	TI	-3,0	-0,1	-0,3	-1,6	-1,4	0,3	0,3	-0,8
	TII	-9,9	-4,9	-5,4	-7,5	-6,1	-1,0	-1,0	-5,4
	TIII	-8,0	-3,4	-3,8	-5,3	-4,8	-0,7	-0,7	-3,8
	TIV	-7,5	-1,8	-2,3	-2,8	-3,8	-0,2	-0,2	-2,5

Table IV.1.8

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN SPAIN y-o-y rates							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	-0,8	-24,5	-5,0	5,0	-2,6	-3,8	-4,6
February	3,8	-24,3	-1,9	3,3	-3,2	-8,2	-3,4
March	-15,3	-13,5	6,8	1,3	-10,5	-14,4	6,0
April	12,0	-28,4	3,0	-4,0	-8,4	6,8	-8,7
May	-8,4	-22,3	5,1	1,2	-5,9	-6,1	-5,5
June	-10,9	-14,3	3,2	-2,6	-6,9	-6,2	-1,9
July	-1,9	-16,9	-2,3	-5,2	-2,9	-3,8	-3,5
August	-11,5	-10,6	3,4	0,3	-2,5	-8,4	-6,3
September	-4,7	-12,7	-1,1	-1,4	-12,1	-0,2	-2,2
October	-12,2	-12,8	-3,5	-4,5	0,9	-1,7	-4,6
November	-18,3	-4,0	3,4	-7,0	-7,3	-5,7	-3,4
December	-16,0	-1,5	0,4	-6,5	-5,5	-3,5	0,8

Data adjusted for seasonality and working days effect
The figures in the shaded area are forecasts.

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013



Table IV.1.9

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN									
Y-o-Y rates									
	Weights 2011	2012				Annual average rates			
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	2012	2013	2014	
B Mining and quarrying	05 Mining of coal and lignite	0,4	-26,0	-38,7	-30,2	-42,1	-8,0	-12,0	-32,6
	08 Other mining and quarrying	1,4	-20,4	-23,5	-12,8	-25,9	-22,5	-17,8	-13,1
		1,8	-21,0	-26,7	-17,2	-27,9	-20,9	-22,7	-15,8
	10 Manufacture of food products	10,7	-5,4	-10,9	5,3	-4,2	-3,1	-0,2	1,2
	11 Manufacture of beverages	3,3	1,9	-9,5	2,4	-4,8	-0,4	-0,1	0,9
	12 Manufacture of tobacco products	0,4	-25,7	-0,1	-11,6	-12,1	1,5	-6,0	-4,5
	13 Manufacture of textiles	1,7	13,4	-15,9	9,4	0,2	-2,9	0,0	-4,8
	14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,8	-14,1	-10,6	7,0	-8,7	-3,3	-7,3	-5,8
	15 Manufacture of leather and related products	0,9	1,5	-22,4	-9,6	-10,3	-5,6	-7,2	-5,4
	16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	2,1	-7,0	-23,6	-12,0	-13,9	-13,6	-12,2	-9,0
C Manufacturing Industries	17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,6	0,4	-5,7	3,5	-1,5	0,1	-0,4	0,8
	18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2,3	-1,3	-10,4	-11,3	-15,8	-12,9	-10,0	-4,9
	19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	3,5	10,3	7,7	18,9	1,6	4,6	3,1	1,6
	20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5,8	-6,3	-15,2	9,9	3,3	0,1	-0,1	0,4
	21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	2,4	4,2	-7,6	8,6	0,3	2,9	2,9	3,7
	22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3,4	-3,8	-14,5	-6,3	-14,7	-8,9	-13,4	-11,8
	23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	8,0	-14,1	-18,3	-12,2	-17,3	-16,7	-14,5	-11,2
	24 Manufacture of basic metals	4,3	-3,5	-7,4	-5,9	-8,0	-8,1	-7,2	-7,2
	25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10,7	-10,3	-22,0	-2,8	-12,1	-14,5	-7,2	-4,3
	26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1,6	3,2	-30,9	-8,8	-16,3	-14,9	-23,4	-25,1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,7	15,7	-3,3	9,8	-9,4	0,2	-4,9	-1,9
	28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5,4	1,4	-5,5	8,4	-7,4	-0,9	-0,6	-0,3
	29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,4	-5,1	-19,0	-6,7	-13,0	-10,5	-11,7	-12,0
	30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,1	1,4	-17,1	-1,8	-18,6	-11,4	-13,9	-15,2
	31 Manufacture of furniture	2,8	0,6	-23,3	-4,6	-15,0	-13,1	-12,9	-10,9
	32 Other manufacturing	1,8	-4,1	-12,2	-2,5	-9,2	-6,7	-5,6	-5,5
	33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0,3	-8,4	-13,3	-10,4	-1,5	-5,0	-2,8	-4,2
		89,0	-3,1	-12,7	1,0	-7,7	-6,0	-4,7	-3,3
	D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9,2	2,5	-4,4	2,1	-1,3	0,1	-1,9	-0,4
		100	-2,5	-12,1	0,9	-7,3	-5,7	-4,7	-3,2

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: January 29, 2013



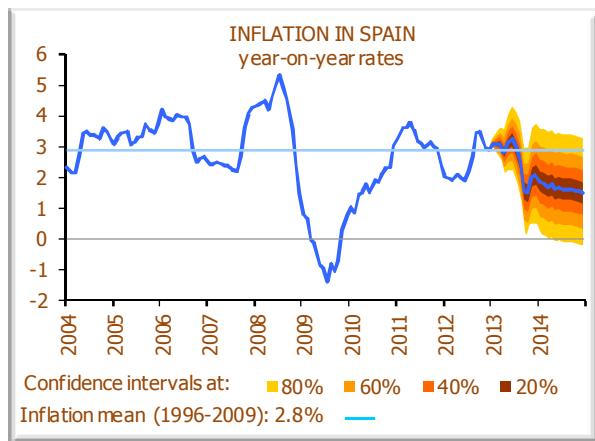
IV.2. INFLATION

The year-on-year Spanish CPI remained at 2.9%, 0.1 pp less than expected. The variation in prices relative to the previous month was 0.1%. In the core component, inflation was 2.1% instead of the forecast 2.0%. The monthly rate of these prices remained unaltered in December.

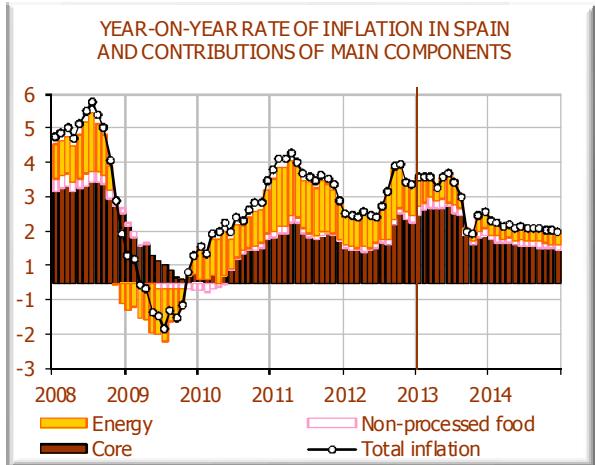
The innovations this month were very moderate and most of them were downwards movements.

With regards to our forecasts, average total inflation for 2013 remains practically the same this month – increasing by only 0.03 pp to 2.5% (± 1.0)– as the slight increase in energy price expectations counteracted this month's downwards innovation. The 2014 forecast has

Graph IV.2.1



Graph IV.2.2



Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)
Date: February 1, 2013

been revised downwards by 0.11 pp to 1.6% (± 1.46).

In the core component, our forecasts have been affected by this month's downwards innovation for the entire forecasting period. The downwards revisions for the average rates in 2013 and 2014 are 0.08 pp and 0.07 pp, to 2.3% (± 0.59) and 1.3% (± 0.94), respectively.

Our inflation forecasts remain practically unaltered in all core groups, with slight downwards innovations resulting from the continued weakness of domestic demand. Our 2013 inflation forecasts have increases slightly due to unprocessed food and energy, in the former because of a re-estimation of the fresh fruit and vegetable models, and in the latter because of the slight increase in fuel prices in the last few months, together with rising Brent future prices, largely for 2013.

With regards to external factors, as shown by table IV.2.2, the fiscal measures applied in 2012 could explain up to 1.38 pp of December's annual inflation rate (2.9%). This estimation differs from the CPI at constant taxes published by the INE, as our forecast only considers the proportion of tax increased finally supported by consumers, while the INE provides a theoretical estimate, the aggregate of the impact of fiscal measures on

Table IV.2.1

CPI	INFLATION IN SPAIN					
	Annual rates		Average annual rates			
	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2014
December		January				
Core 83,06%	2,1	2.4 (± 0.19)	1,7	1,6	2.3 (± 0.59)	1.3 (± 0.94)
Total 100%	2,9	3.1 (± 0.17)	3,2	2,4	2.5 (± 1)	1.6 (± 1.46)

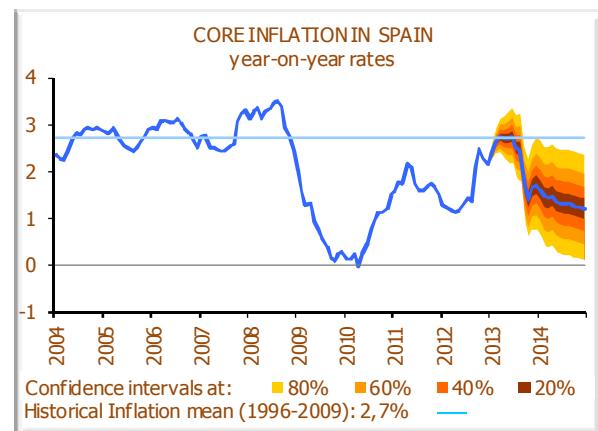
Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)
Date: January 15, 2013



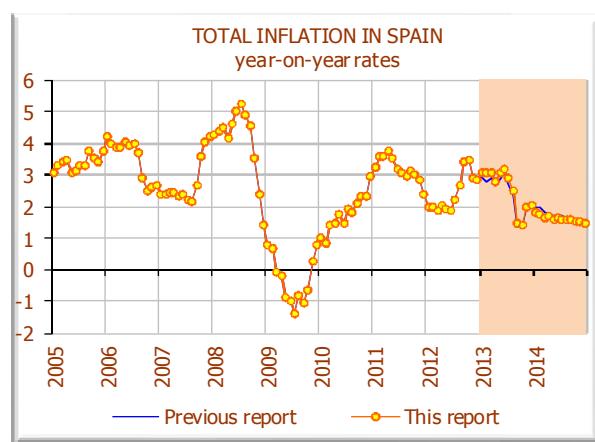
consumers and sellers. Considering that the impact of these measures will affect the year-on-year inflation rate for 12 months, if such measures had not been applied, December's year-on-year CPI would have been 1.5% instead of the observed 2.9%.

On the other hand, if we also subtract the impact of another exogenous factor on the national economy, energy products, year-on-year inflation in December would have been 0.86%.

Graph IV.2.3



Graph IV.2.4



Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

This report: February 1, 2013

Previous report: December 13, 2012

Graph IV.2.5

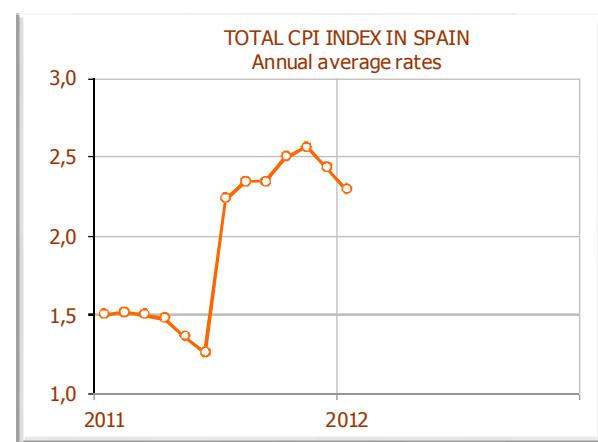


Table IV.2.2

IMPACT OF THE MAIN 2012 FISCAL MEASURES IN THE DECEMBER 2012 YoY CPI RATE IN SPAIN			
	CPI Dec	Impact of fiscal measures	CPI Dec 2012 without fisc meas
Processed food	3,1	0,6	2,5
Non energy industrial goods	1,5	2,1	-0,6
Services	2,2	1,2	1,0
CORE	2,1	1,4	0,7
Energy	7,6	2,0	5,6
TOTAL	2,9	1,4	1,5

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 15, 2013



Table IV.2.2

INFLATION BY COMPONENTS IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF SPAIN										
Annual average rates										
				Weights 2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CPI Total	Core Inflation	Processed food	AE less tobacco & fats	11,4	-0,1	-1,2	2,1	2,4	2,2	1,9
			Oils & Fats	0,5	-11,4	-2,6	0,4	2,9	18,7	2,2
			Tobacco	2,1	11,7	15,0	13,3	7,2	13,1	12,9
				14,6	0,9	1,0	3,8	3,1	4,4	3,6
		Non energy industrial goods	Vehicles	4,9	-3,8	-1,1	2,9	1,2	2,2	0,6
			Footwear	1,8	-0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,9
			Clothing	6,6	-2,1	-0,6	0,1	0,2	-0,2	-0,1
			Rest	15,2	-0,1	-0,2	0,1	1,0	2,0	0,0
				28,6	-1,3	-0,5	0,6	0,8	1,5	0,1
		Services	Postal services	0,0	2,8	4,5	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,0
			Cultural services	1,8	2,7	1,4	1,4	3,8	5,1	1,7
			Education	0,9	2,5	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,3	2,0
			Hotels	0,8	-1,4	0,2	1,3	0,1	-0,2	-0,2
			Health	2,6	3,9	2,7	2,5	1,6	2,0	2,2
			Household equipment	2,1	3,4	2,5	2,6	2,1	2,3	2,3
			Restaurants	10,8	2,2	1,3	1,6	0,9	1,0	0,9
			Telephone	3,8	0,1	-0,4	-0,7	-3,6	-1,3	0,0
			Transports	5,9	3,1	2,2	2,7	2,7	2,7	1,9
			Package holidays	1,4	0,2	-4,6	3,3	5,7	2,3	2,1
			University	0,5	5,3	3,3	3,4	9,7	18,2	3,0
			Housing	5,9	3,0	1,7	1,6	1,2	1,3	1,6
			Rest	3,4	2,4	1,6	2,0	3,1	5,0	1,6
				40,0	2,4	1,3	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,4
				83,1	0,8	0,6	1,7	1,6	2,3	1,3
Residual Inflation	Non processed foods	Non processed foods	Meat	2,4	-0,6	-1,9	2,5	1,8	3,2	3,5
			Fruits	1,2	0,3	-1,2	1,0	4,6	2,3	2,8
			Eggs	0,2	1,2	-1,1	-1,1	15,3	7,6	2,0
			Vegetables	0,8	2,1	1,3	-0,4	0,6	5,5	1,3
			Mollusc	0,5	-2,2	3,2	5,1	0,5	-0,4	2,6
			Potatoes	0,3	-7,0	7,6	1,6	-3,5	13,4	3,1
			Fish	1,1	-4,6	1,3	2,7	0,9	-0,4	-0,2
				6,5	-1,3	0,0	1,8	2,3	3,0	2,3
		Energy	Heat energy	6,0	-15,2	16,9	15,6	8,1	1,7	0,5
			Fuels	0,5	-32,7	24,7	27,3	11,2	-2,0	-2,1
			Electricity and gas	4,2	2,1	4,2	14,3	9,6	8,7	7,6
				10,7	-9,0	12,5	15,7	8,9	4,2	3,1
				17,1	-5,4	7,6	10,4	6,5	3,8	2,8
				100,2	-0,3	1,8	3,2	2,4	2,5	1,6

* The figures in the shaded area are forecasts

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



Table IV.2.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN SPAIN												
Annual rates of growth												
		Consumer Prices Index										
		Core				Residual						
Weights 2012		Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services	TOTAL	Confidence intervals at 80% *	Non processed food	Energy	TOTAL	TOTAL 100%	Confidence intervals at 80% *
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES	2005	3,0	6,6	0,9	3,8	2,7		3,3	9,6	6,5	3,4	
	2006	3,9	1,5	1,4	3,9	2,9		4,4	8,0	6,3	3,5	
	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	-1,2	15,0	-0,5	1,3	0,6		0,0	12,5	7,6	1,8	
	2011	2,1	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	2,9	13,1	1,5	2,0	2,3 ± 0,59		3,0	4,2	3,8	2,5 ± 1,00	
	2014	1,9	12,9	0,1	1,4	1,3 ± 0,94		2,3	3,1	2,8	1,6 ± 1,46	
Year-on-year rates	2012	January	2,9	2,1	0,2	1,4	1,3	1,0	8,0	5,4	2,0	
		February	2,9	2,3	0,1	1,3	1,2	1,8	7,9	5,7	2,0	
		March	2,7	2,3	0,3	1,2	1,2	1,4	7,5	5,3	1,9	
		April	2,3	6,5	0,1	1,1	1,1	2,1	8,9	6,4	2,1	
		May	2,2	8,0	0,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	8,3	5,6	1,9	
		June	1,9	15,3	0,1	1,2	1,3	2,5	6,2	4,9	1,9	
		July	1,7	12,4	1,0	1,0	1,4	2,0	7,8	5,7	2,2	
		August	1,7	12,9	0,7	1,1	1,4	2,7	11,9	8,5	2,7	
		September	2,1	7,9	2,0	1,8	2,1	2,8	13,4	9,5	3,4	
		October	2,5	6,2	2,0	2,6	2,5	2,7	11,2	8,1	3,5	
		November	2,6	5,7	1,7	2,3	2,3	3,3	7,5	6,0	2,9	
		December	2,6	6,0	1,5	2,2	2,1	3,9	7,6	6,2	2,9	
Year-on-year rates	2013	January	2,7	10,3	1,8	2,3	2,4 ± 0,19	4,1	7,3	6,1	3,1 ± 0,17	
		February	2,7	10,4	2,3	2,4	2,6 ± 0,29	3,1	6,3	5,0	3,1 ± 0,35	
		March	2,8	11,9	2,3	2,6	2,7 ± 0,38	4,2	4,8	4,5	3,1 ± 0,54	
		April	3,1	9,2	2,3	2,5	2,7 ± 0,47	3,5	3,0	3,1	2,8 ± 0,76	
		May	3,2	9,2	2,4	2,4	2,7 ± 0,55	4,3	5,0	4,7	3,1 ± 0,94	
		June	3,3	10,7	2,4	2,4	2,7 ± 0,61	1,6	7,4	5,2	3,2 ± 1,06	
		July	3,5	12,0	1,3	2,5	2,5 ± 0,69	3,7	5,5	4,8	2,9 ± 1,19	
		August	3,5	13,3	1,4	2,3	2,5 ± 0,75	3,0	2,5	2,6	2,5 ± 1,30	
		September	3,0	14,7	0,2	1,6	1,7 ± 0,81	2,2	0,1	0,8	1,5 ± 1,40	
		October	2,5	16,5	0,3	1,0	1,4 ± 0,87	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,4 ± 1,49	
		November	2,4	18,6	0,8	1,1	1,6 ± 0,94	2,4	4,0	3,4	2,0 ± 1,58	
		December	2,3	20,0	0,8	1,2	1,7 ± 0,99	2,7	4,1	3,5	2,0 ± 1,66	
Year-on-year rates	2014	January	2,2	16,1	0,6	1,3	1,6 ± 1,03	1,5	3,3	2,6	1,8 ± 1,73	
		February	2,2	16,6	0,1	1,4	1,4 ± 1,06	2,8	3,2	3,1	1,7 ± 1,76	
		March	2,1	15,8	0,1	1,4	1,4 ± 1,10	1,9	3,1	2,7	1,7 ± 1,77	
		April	2,0	15,0	0,1	1,5	1,5 ± 1,11	2,4	3,1	2,8	1,7 ± 1,77	
		May	1,9	14,2	0,1	1,4	1,4 ± 1,12	1,9	3,1	2,6	1,6 ± 1,77	
		June	1,9	13,5	0,1	1,4	1,3 ± 1,13	2,9	3,1	3,0	1,6 ± 1,77	
		July	1,8	12,7	0,0	1,4	1,3 ± 1,14	2,4	3,1	2,8	1,6 ± 1,77	
		August	1,8	12,0	0,1	1,4	1,3 ± 1,15	2,2	3,1	2,8	1,6 ± 1,77	
		September	1,7	11,2	0,1	1,4	1,3 ± 1,15	2,7	3,1	2,9	1,6 ± 1,77	
		October	1,7	10,5	0,1	1,4	1,2 ± 1,15	2,5	3,1	2,9	1,5 ± 1,77	
		November	1,6	9,7	0,1	1,4	1,2 ± 1,15	2,3	3,1	2,8	1,5 ± 1,77	
		December	1,6	9,0	0,1	1,4	1,2 ± 1,15	2,3	3,1	2,8	1,5 ± 1,77	

* Confidence intervals calculated with historical errors

*The figures in the shaded area are Forecasts

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



Table IV.2.4

		CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND COMPONENTS IN SPAIN									
		Monthly rates of growth									
		Consumer Prices Index									
Weights 2012		Core					Residual				
		Processed food excluding tobacco	Tobacco	Non energy industrial goods	Services	TOTAL	Non processed food	Energy	TOTAL	TOTAL 100%	
MONTHLY RATES (Growth of the month over the previous month)	January	2011	0,2	2,8	-4,6	0,0	-1,5	0,0	4,6	2,8	-0,7
		2012	0,3	0,0	-4,7	-0,3	-1,7	0,2	2,3	1,6	-1,1
		2013	0,2	4,0	-4,5	-0,1	-1,5	0,7	2,1	1,5	-0,9
		2014	0,2	0,7	-4,6	0,0	-1,5	-0,4	1,3	0,6	-1,1
	February	2011	0,2	0,1	-0,4	0,3	0,1	-0,9	1,2	0,4	0,1
		2012	0,2	0,2	-0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,7	0,1
		2013	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	-1,0	0,1	-0,3	0,1
		2014	0,2	0,7	-0,5	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0
	March	2011	0,2	0,0	1,0	0,3	0,5	0,5	2,4	1,7	0,7
		2012	0,1	0,0	1,2	0,2	0,5	0,1	2,1	1,4	0,7
		2013	0,2	1,4	1,1	0,4	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,8	0,7
		2014	0,2	0,7	1,1	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,6
	April	2011	0,5	-0,1	2,9	0,5	1,3	-0,1	1,7	1,0	1,2
		2012	0,1	3,9	2,7	0,5	1,2	0,6	2,9	2,1	1,4
		2013	0,4	1,4	2,8	0,4	1,2	-0,1	1,2	0,7	1,1
		2014	0,2	0,7	2,8	0,6	1,3	0,3	1,1	0,8	1,2
	May	2011	0,2	0,0	0,6	-0,3	0,1	0,4	-1,3	-0,7	0,0
		2012	0,1	1,4	0,7	-0,3	0,2	-0,6	-1,9	-1,5	-0,1
		2013	0,2	1,4	0,7	-0,3	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1
		2014	0,1	0,7	0,7	-0,5	0,0	-0,3	0,0	-0,1	0,0
	June	2011	0,2	-6,4	-0,2	0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,5	-0,4	-0,1
		2012	-0,1	0,0	-0,3	0,3	0,0	1,2	-2,4	-1,1	-0,2
		2013	0,1	1,4	-0,3	0,2	0,1	-1,5	-0,1	-0,6	-0,1
		2014	0,0	0,7	-0,3	0,2	0,0	-0,5	-0,1	-0,3	0,0
	July	2011	0,2	2,8	-3,8	0,6	-0,9	0,1	1,6	1,1	-0,5
		2012	0,0	0,2	-2,9	0,5	-0,7	-0,4	3,2	1,9	-0,2
		2013	0,1	1,4	-3,8	0,6	-0,9	1,7	1,3	1,4	-0,5
		2014	0,0	0,7	-3,8	0,6	-1,0	1,2	1,3	1,3	-0,6
	August	2011	0,2	-0,1	-0,2	0,6	0,2	0,2	-0,7	-0,4	0,1
		2012	0,2	0,2	-0,5	0,6	0,2	0,9	3,0	2,3	0,6
		2013	0,2	1,4	-0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
		2014	0,1	0,7	-0,3	0,4	0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
	September	2011	0,2	4,8	1,1	-0,7	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,2
		2012	0,6	0,1	2,4	0,0	0,9	0,4	2,1	1,5	1,0
		2013	0,1	1,4	1,2	-0,7	0,1	-0,3	-0,3	-0,3	0,0
		2014	0,1	0,7	1,2	-0,7	0,1	0,1	-0,3	-0,1	0,0
	October	2011	0,2	1,4	3,0	-0,2	1,0	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,8
		2012	0,6	-0,2	3,0	0,6	1,3	-0,2	-1,8	-1,3	0,9
		2013	0,1	1,4	3,1	-0,1	1,0	-0,7	-0,1	-0,3	0,8
		2014	0,1	0,7	3,1	-0,1	1,0	-0,9	-0,1	-0,4	0,7
	November	2011	0,3	0,1	1,3	-0,2	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,4
		2012	0,4	-0,4	1,0	-0,4	0,2	0,6	-2,8	-1,6	-0,1
		2013	0,3	1,4	1,5	-0,3	0,5	1,3	-0,6	0,1	0,4
		2014	0,2	0,7	1,5	-0,3	0,4	1,1	-0,6	0,0	0,4
	December	2011	0,2	0,0	-0,3	0,5	0,2	0,5	-0,3	0,0	0,1
		2012	0,2	0,3	-0,5	0,4	0,0	1,1	-0,3	0,2	0,1
		2013	0,1	1,4	-0,5	0,4	0,1	1,3	-0,2	0,3	0,1
		2014	0,1	0,7	-0,5	0,4	0,1	1,3	-0,3	0,3	0,1

* The figures in the shaded area are Forecasts

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

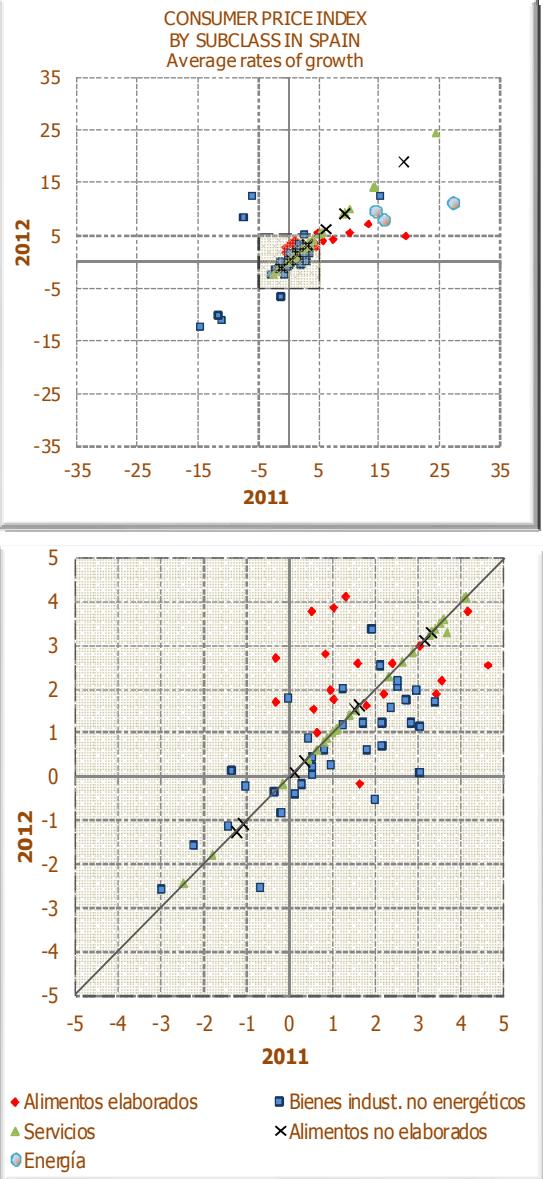
Date: February 1, 2013



INFLATION FORECASTING BY SUBCLASS IN SPAIN

The tables and graphs show the observed values for 2010 and 2011 and Forecasts for 2012, 2013 and 2014, according to the five special groups.

Graph IV.2.6



The graph below zooms on the grey area marked in the previous figure.

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013

Table IV.2.5

	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY SUBCLASS IN SPAIN				
	Annual average rates of growth				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PROCESSED FOOD					
Rice	-9,4	1,0	3,9	0,7	0,5
Flours and cereals	-3,4	3,4	1,9	2,1	1,8
Bread	-0,3	0,7	1,0	1,5	1,5
Pastry goods, cakes, mixes and doughs for bakery pr	-0,1	3,0	3,0	2,4	2,5
Farinaceous-based products	-1,6	4,6	2,6	1,4	1,7
Delicatessen type meat products	0,0	1,0	1,8	3,1	2,9
Processed meat products	-0,8	1,3	4,1	4,4	2,7
Preserved and processed fish	0,0	4,2	3,8	4,6	2,6
Milk	-5,2	-0,3	1,7	1,5	0,5
Other dairy products	-3,3	5,6	4,0	1,1	1,1
Cheeses	-0,2	0,9	2,0	1,2	2,1
Preserved fruits, nuts and dried fruits	-1,4	0,9	2,8	1,5	0,5
Dried pulses and vegetables	-0,8	4,9	5,5	4,1	0,3
Frozen and preserved pulses and vegetables	-1,0	1,6	2,6	1,7	0,6
Sugar	-9,0	19,4	4,9	1,2	0,1
Chocolates and confectionery	-0,1	1,8	1,6	1,7	2,8
Other food products	0,2	2,4	2,6	1,2	0,0
Baby food	-2,0	3,6	2,2	1,3	1,3
Coffee, cocoa and infusions	-0,1	10,1	5,5	2,0	2,5
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	-2,3	0,6	1,5	1,4	1,8
Spirits and liqueurs	1,7	1,6	-0,2	1,5	2,4
Wines	-0,8	0,5	3,8	4,1	1,6
Beer	0,7	2,2	1,9	3,7	3,3
Tobacco	15,0	13,3	7,2	13,1	12,9
Butter and margarine	-1,6	7,3	4,2	-1,7	1,7
Oils	-2,8	-0,3	2,7	21,1	2,2
NON-ENERGY INDUSTRIAL GOODS					
Men's outerwear	-0,5	0,5	0,9	-0,6	0,1
Men's underwear	0,9	1,3	2,0	4,1	4,2
Women's outerwear	-1,1	-0,4	-0,4	0,0	-0,7
Women's underwear	0,9	1,7	1,2	0,3	0,6
Children's and infants' garments	-0,2	0,1	-0,4	-0,7	-0,2
Clothing accessories of garments	0,7	0,5	0,1	-0,2	0,2
Men's footwear	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6
Women's footwear	1,0	0,8	0,6	1,1	1,1
Children's and infants' footwear	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,9
Motor vehicles	-1,2	3,0	1,2	1,9	0,4
Other vehicles	0,0	1,2	1,2	5,8	0,0
Spare parts and maintenance accessories	1,3	2,5	2,1	6,1	1,7
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwe	1,4	2,4	1,6	3,1	2,4
Water supply	2,1	2,6	5,1	4,8	3,4
Furniture	1,1	1,8	0,6	2,2	2,0
Other equipments	0,4	2,2	0,7	2,8	2,3
Household textiles	0,2	2,0	-0,5	0,7	0,7
Refrigerators, washing machines and dishwashers	-1,8	-2,2	-1,6	-0,7	-1,2
Cookers and ovens	-1,6	-1,4	-1,1	0,4	-0,9
Heating and air conditioning	0,7	-1,0	-0,2	0,9	-0,1
Other household appliances	0,5	-1,3	0,2	1,8	0,2
Glassware, crockery and cutlery	1,9	3,4	1,7	1,4	1,4
Other kitchen utensils and furnishing	2,2	2,2	1,2	1,7	1,7
Tools and accessories for house and garden	2,3	2,8	1,2	2,5	2,0
Cleaning household articles	-0,8	0,0	1,8	1,6	0,9
Other non-durable household articles	1,1	2,9	2,0	0,9	1,2
Medicines and other pharmaceutical products	-5,3	-6,0	12,5	21,9	-0,8
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	-0,7	-2,5	-0,3	1,0
Telephone equipments	-19,3	-7,4	8,4	-2,8	-0,7
Equip. for the reception, recording and reproduction	-8,6	-10,9	-11,0	-11,7	-13,5
Photographic and cinematographic equipments	-14,0	-14,5	-12,2	-15,2	-23,8
Information processing equipments	-6,1	-11,5	-10,1	-11,2	-16,3
Recording media	-0,1	-1,3	-6,6	-4,3	0,0
Games and toys	-2,5	-3,0	-2,6	-1,9	-1,7
Large sports equipment	-0,3	1,9	3,4	4,9	3,4
Other recreational and sporting artides	-0,1	-0,2	-0,8	-0,1	-0,2
Gardens, plants, flowers and pets	2,1	2,1	2,5	4,0	2,3
Books	1,2	3,0	0,1	1,8	1,9
Newspapers and magazines	2,6	2,5	2,2	1,6	1,9
Material de papelería	1,7	2,7	1,8	2,8	2,4
Personal care articles	0,0	1,0	0,3	0,6	0,6
Jewellery, costume jewellery, clocks and watches	12,5	15,2	12,7	5,3	6,1
Other articles for personal use	0,4	0,3	-0,2	-0,3	-0,3

- There exists a small aggregation caused by the fact that some sub-group contains goods and services taht belong to different spacial groups.

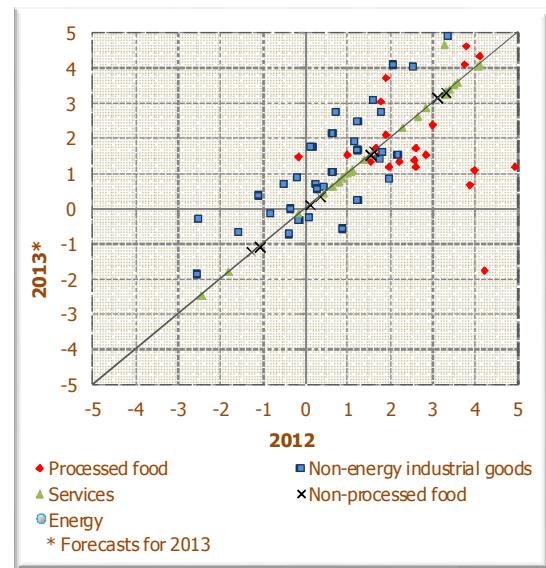
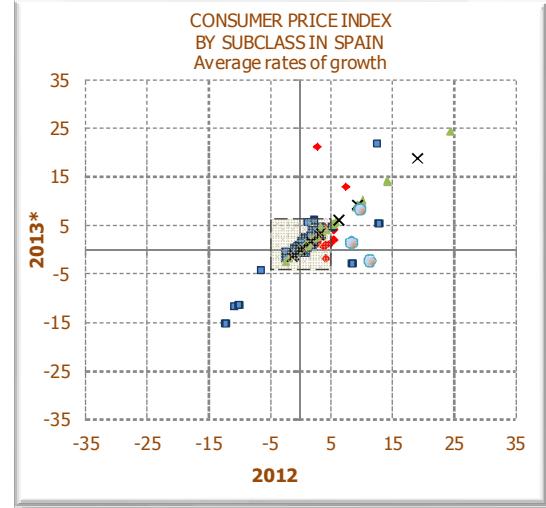


Spain. Inflation forecasting by subclass

Table IV.2.6

	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY SUBCLASS IN SPAIN					
	Annual average rates of growth	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SERVICES						
Maintenance and repair services	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	
Other services related to vehicles	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	
Railway transport	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	
Road transport	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	
Air transport	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	
Other transport services	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	
Insurances connected with transport	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	
Restaurants, bars, coffee bars, canteens	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	
Hotels and other lodgings	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	
Package holidays	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	
Higher education	24,5	24,5	24,5	24,5	24,5	
Postal services	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	
Telephone services	-1,8	-1,8	-1,8	-1,8	-1,8	
Rentals for housing	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	
Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
Sewerage collection	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	
Out-of-hospital medical and paramedical services	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	
Dental services	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	
Hospital services	-2,5	-2,5	-2,5	-2,5	-2,5	
Medical services	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	
Recreational and sporting services	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	
Cultural services	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,1	
Education	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	
Repair of footwear	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	
Domestic service and other household services	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	
Insurances connected with the dwelling	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	
Personal care services	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	
Social services	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	
Other insurances	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,3	
Financial services	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
Other services	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1	
Repair of household appliances	2,9	3,7	3,3	4,7	2,8	
Repairs and cleaning of garments	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	
NON-PROCESSED FOOD						
Beef	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,1	
Pork	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	
Mutton	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	
Poultry	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1	
Other meats, viscera and other non-meat edibles	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	
Fresh fish	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	
Crustaceans and molluscs	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	
Eggs	19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0	
Fresh fruits	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	
Fresh pulses and vegetables	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Potatoes and processed potato products	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	
ENERGY						
Electricity and gas	4,2	14,3	9,6	8,7	7,6	
Other fuels	24,7	27,3	11,2	-2,0	-2,1	
Fuels and lubricants	16,9	15,6	8,1	1,7	0,5	

Graph IV.2.7



The graph below zooms on the grey area marked in the previous figure.

Source: INE & BIAM(UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



IV.3. The evolution of the service sector in the economic crisis

In the current economic crisis, the service sector has been evolving relatively better than other major branches of activity, largely because the tertiary sector presents less cyclical sensitivity. In the first phase of the crisis, up to early 2011, this sector, and particularly some branches, was seen as a driving force that could even help to overcome the crisis. However, the decline in economic activity since mid-2011 had an effect on the sector and this possibility was questioned. In this second phase of the crisis, the service sector is also suffering from the heavy adjustments made in the public sector.

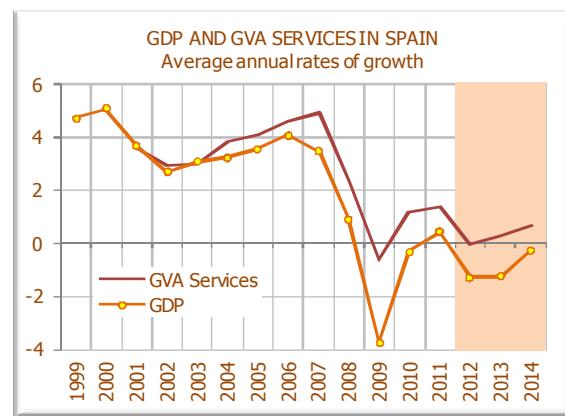
IV.3.1. The recent evolution of the service sector according to the National Accounts

In the last few years, the fact that the service sector has evolved more positively than other major economic sectors has increased its weight in the total economy at a faster than usual pace. In 2011, it represented more than 64% of the total economy, versus less than 60% in 2007.

The greater rate of growth of services than the rest of the economy this century is shown on graphs IV.3.1.1 and IV.3.1.2. Since the turn of the century, services have systematically been growing more than the economy, and when they register negative growth, it is much less intense than in other sectors. When we distinguish between market and non-market services, the former show intense cyclical sensitivity during the crisis, while the latter remained unaffected by it, at least in the first few years.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, services registered average annual GVA growth rates of 1.4%, 1% and zero, respectively. The perspectives show that services will register weak growth in 2012, 2013 and 2014 (zero, 0.3% and 0.7%, respectively). However, while non-market services will register negative growth, market services will have increasing positive growth rates.

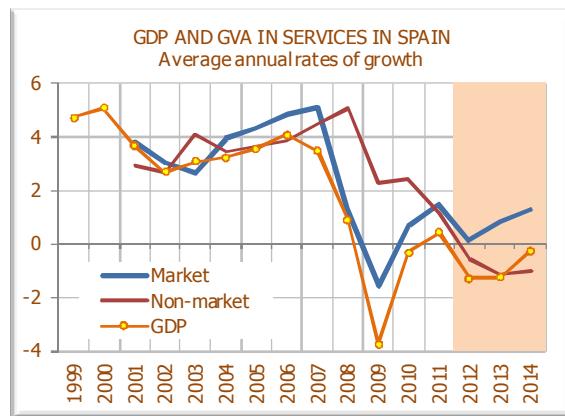
Graph IV.3.1.1



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013

Graph IV.3.1.2



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013

IV.3.2. Employment in services

Employment in services is affected by the crisis but, like production, to a much lesser extent than in other major branches of activity. In the first year of the crisis (2008) services continued to generate employment. In 2009, the reduction in employment in this sector (2.5%) was much less than in the economy in general (6.8%). Considering employment in the five years of the crisis (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012), in average annual terms the service sector reduced its employment rate by 4.1%, compared to 58% in construction, 25% in industry and 12.8% in agriculture.

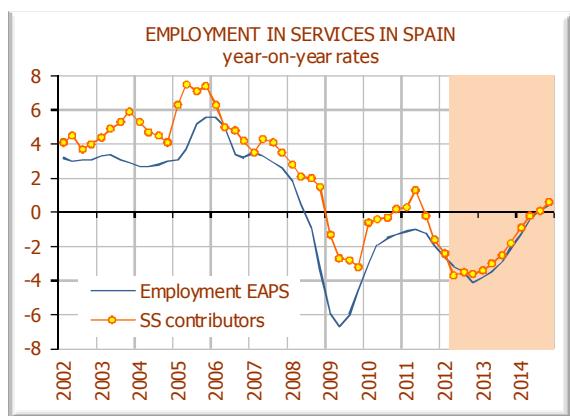


Spain. The evolution of the service sector in the economic crisis

In 2012, employment fell in all major tertiary branches except social services, which generated employment until 2011. The branch with the most unfavourable evolution in 2012 was other services linked to production, which includes activities such as finance, property and machinery rental, which registered an average annual fall in employment of 5%, compared with 1.7% in the previous year. Last year, social services also registered a negative average annual growth rate, -3.9%.

Graph IV.3.2.1 shows the quarterly profile of EPA (Active Population Survey) employment and

Graph IV.3.2.1



Source: INE , MESS & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: January 25, 2013

SS contributors in the service sector from early 2002 to 2012, and the forecasts for 2013 and 2014. It shows the close relationship between the two indicators and that job losses in the service sector will decrease in 2013 and that in the second half of 2014 the sector might even generate very modest employment. In 2013, however, employment in services will continue to decline sharply, registering an average annual reduction of 2.7%.

IV.3.3. Other service indicators

The recent evolution of some of the leading service indicators shows that the aggravation of the crisis in mid-2011 interrupted the sector expansionary phase, and most of those indicators are now showing weakness. In November, the service sector turnover index corrected for calendar effect registered a year-on-year reduction of 7.8%, greater than in October (6.4%). Pending the December figure, which is expected to be poor, the fourth quarter shows a heavy decline versus the previous three quarters, which were already weak (see graph IV.3.3.1). This was due to nearly all the index's components and largely derived from the VAT increase. The service confidence indicator has been improving since the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2012, and this trend has continued in January 2013.

Table IV.3.2.1

	Employment Growth in the different service sectors						
	(YoY growth rates in %)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012q4
Total	3,8	2,1	-2,5	-0,3	0	-3,3	-3,6
Distribution	3,6	2,7	-7,3	-2	-0,3	-3,6	-3,9
Leisure & personal	2,6	0	-2,6	-1,7	-1,8	-3	-2,9
Social	2,1	2,6	4,3	2,9	1,7	-3,9	-5,3
To companies	9,7	2	-2,3	-0,2	-0,2	-1,5	-1,1
Other production services	4,1	3,9	-9,8	-2,5	-1,7	-5,0	-1,7

Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013

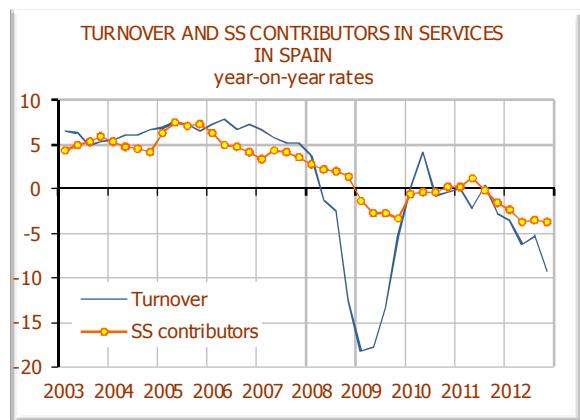


Tourism continues to be one of the most important branches of activity in the service sector and the Spanish economy. In 2011, it represented around 12% of the GDP, and this is not likely to have changed much in 2012. Last year, tourism evolved worse than in the previous year, with no change in numbers, versus 5.8% growth in 2011.

Air passenger transport improved in 2011, registering 6% growth relative to 2010. In 2012, however, its evolution was negative, with a 5% decline. The profile during the year systematically showed negative annual rates, and this trend intensified in the last quarter, ending the year with a year-on-year decrease of 10.3%.

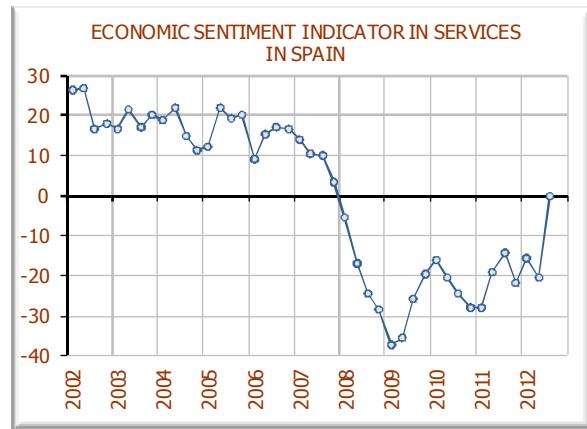
The Spanish service sector is being affected more in this second phase of the recession (beginning in mid-2011) than other sectors. However we have to distinguish between public and private services. Public services are currently undergoing a much required adjustment and this is having a considerable effect on the sector as a whole.

Graph IV.3.3.1



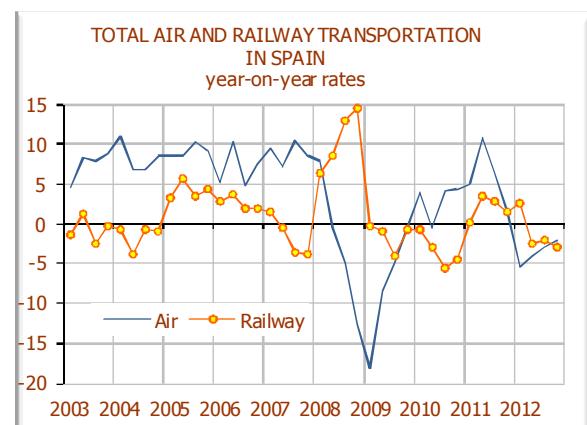
Source: INE , MESS & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013

Graph IV.3.3.2



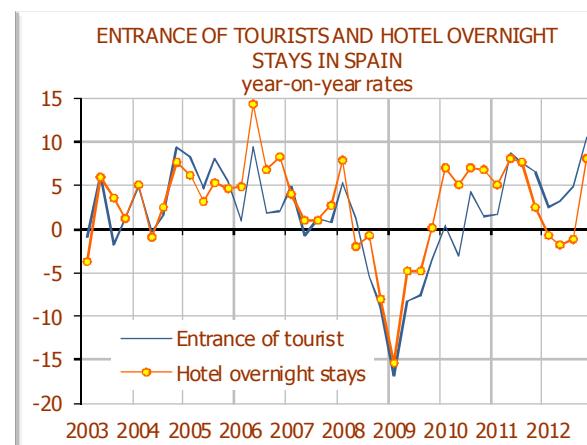
Source: European Commission & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013

Graph IV.3.3.3



Source: AENA, RENFE & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013

Graph IV.3.3.4



Source: INE , IET & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 25, 2013



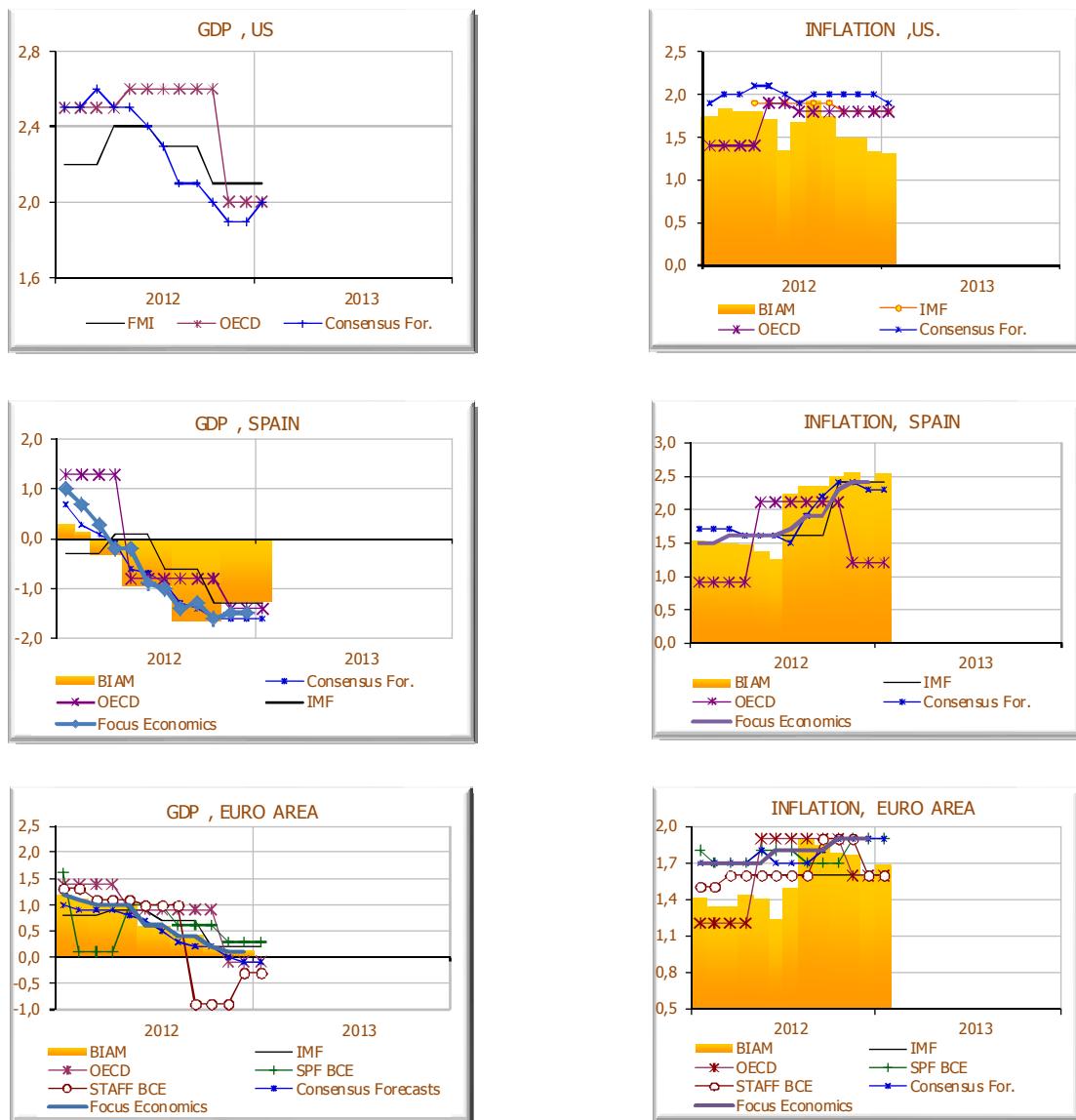
V. FORECASTS OF DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS

FORECASTS FOR DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS																	
	UNITED STATES				SPAIN				EURO AREA								
	Consensus Forecasts ¹	BIMA ²	IMF ³	OECD ⁴	Consensus Forecasts	Focus Economics ⁵	BIMA	IMF	OECD	Consensus Forecasts	Focus Economics	BIMA	IMF	ECB SPF ⁶	ECB Staff ⁷	OECD	
GDP	2013	2,0	-	2,1	2,0	-1,6	0,0	-1,3	-1,3	-1,4	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	-0,3	-0,1
	2014	1,8	-	0,0	2,8	0,3	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,5	0,9	0,0	0,6	0,0	1,3	1,2	1,3
CPI	2013	1,9	1,3	1,8	1,8	2,3	0,0	2,5	2,4	1,2	1,9	0,0	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,6
	2014	2,1	1,4	0,0	2,0	1,5	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,4	1,7	0,0	1,5	0,0	1,9	1,4	1,2

1. Consensus Forecasts, January, 2013
2. BIAM. Bulletin of EU & US Inflation and Macroeconomic Analysis, January, 2013
3. IMF, October, 2012
4. OECD. Economic Outlook, November, 2012
5. Focus Economics, January, 2013
6. BCE SPF, "Survey of Professional Forecasters", November, 2012
7. BCE STAFF, staff macroeconomic projection for the Euro Area. Point forecast for interval. December, 2012

EVOLUTION OF FORECASTS FOR 2012

Annual average rates



VI. FORECASTS FOR THE NORWEGIAN ECONOMY 2013Q1-2017Q4

By Professors Gunnar Bardsen and Ragnar Nymoen

Forecasts are presented for the first quarter of 2013 until the end of 2017 of important macroeconomic variables, using The Norwegian Aggregate Model (NAM). Information about the model and a disclaimer are in the box at the back of the document.

Table 1 contains a summary in the form of annual forecasts of the main variables.

The detailed quarterly forecasts are presented in Figures 1-4 below, each consisting of four graphs. Starting from upper left, going to upper right and then to lower left, and ending at lower right, the four panels of each Figure are referred to as a)-d).

Table 1

	POINT FORECASTS ON ANNUAL BASIS				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP mainland, % change	3,74	2,71	3,64	3,55	3,4
Consumer prices, % change	0,55	1,3	1,7	1,87	1,98
Wage costs, % change	3,65	3,28	3,47	3,71	3,85
Core price index, % change	1,2	1,19	1,38	1,53	1,64
Import prices, % change	0,42	0,43	2,03	2,25	2,06
Real credit, % change	6,18	4,88	4,74	7,05	8,37
Exchange rate index, % change	1,34	-1,36	1,13	1,2	0,35
Unemployment rate, in %	3,22	3,28	3,28	3,21	3,13
Bank interest rate, in %	4,65	4,13	4,22	4,64	5,06
Real bank interest rate, in %	4,1	2,83	2,52	2,77	3,09
Money market interest rate, in %	2,34	2,46	2,89	3,37	3,81
Money policy interest rate, in %	1,57	1,85	2,12	2,52	3,12

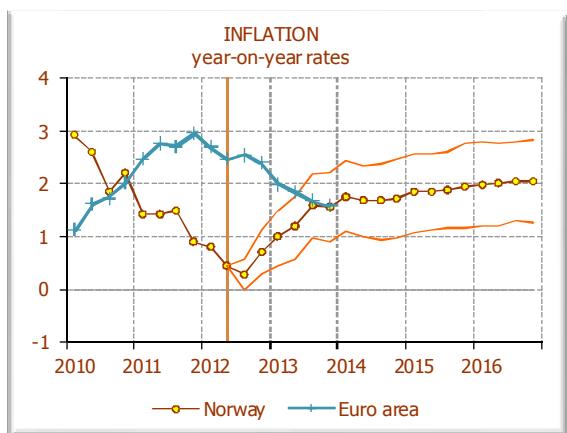


Figure 1 shows NAM forecasts of four headline variables: CPI inflation, the rate of unemployment, the average nominal interest rate on loans in Norwegian banks, and real credit growth. The distance between the dashed (red) lines represents the approximate 70% prediction intervals. Hence, future realizations within the intervals are considered as more likely events than realizations outside the intervals.

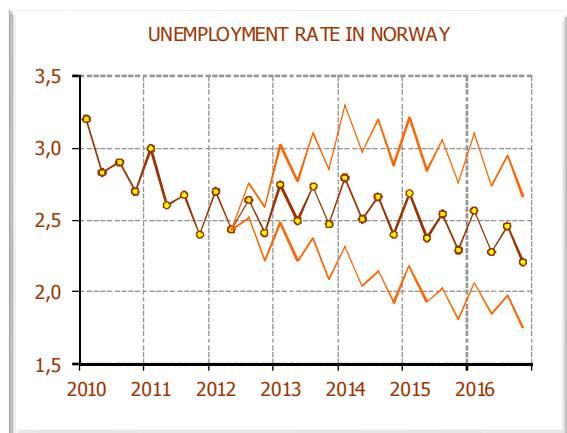
CPI *inflation* is forecasted to increase rapidly towards 2%. The *rate of unemployment* (panel b) is forecasted to stabilize with normal seasonal variation around 2.5%, which is the current level. Panel c) shows the domestic *interest rate*, represented by the average bank loan rate. The bank lending rate is forecasted to fall to 4.2% in 2013, before starting to increase. This reflects low interest rates abroad as well as a long forecast period with a low policy interest rate in Norway. According to the model, the interest paid on bank loans stays below 5.5% for the length of the forecast period. The final panel in Figure 1 displays real credit growth, which is projected to increase to a representative growth rate of above 8% at the end of the period.

Figure 1

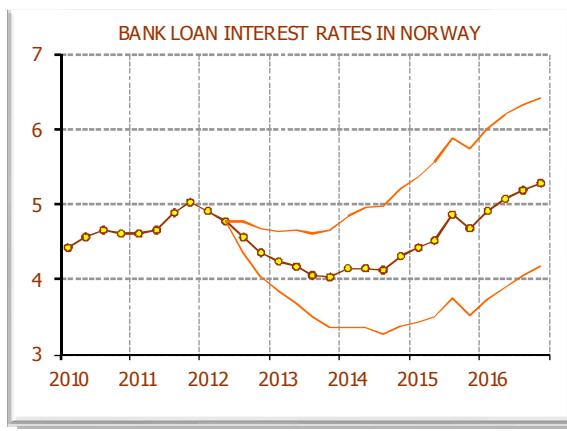
A)



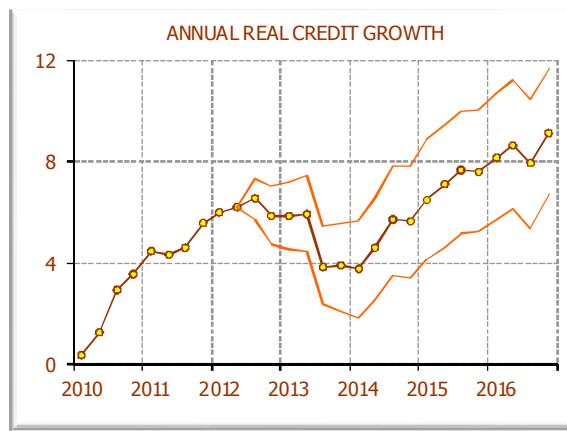
B)



C)



D)



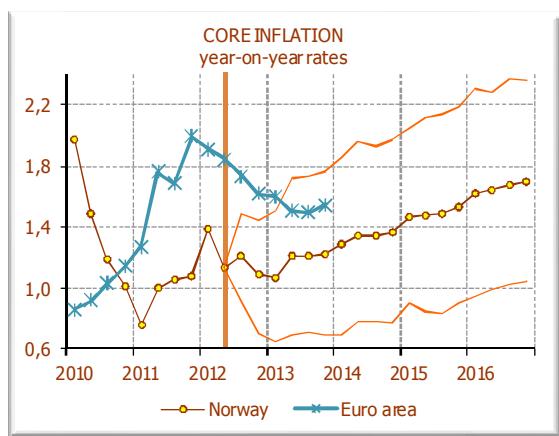
Headline variables. NAM forecasts for the period 2013q1-2017q4 with 68% prediction intervals (represented by the dotted lines). Data for the period 2010q1-2012q4 are included for reference.



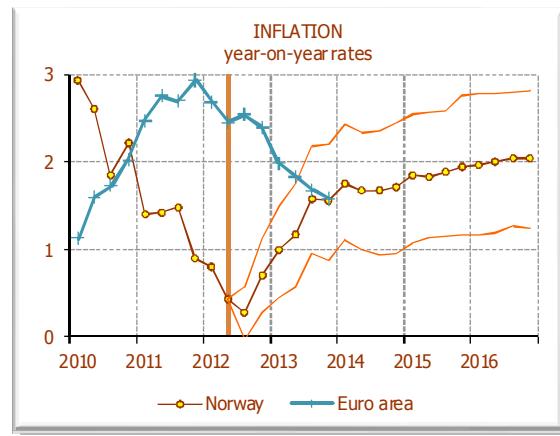
Figure 2 gives an overview over the development in inflation rates by showing inflation adjusted for energy and taxes (CPI-AET), so-called core inflation, in panel a), CPI inflation and wage cost growth in panels b) and c), and import price growth (panel d). Core inflation is forecasted to increase slightly towards 1.8% until 2017. It might be noted that the upper confidence bound does not include the official inflation target of 2.5% in any of the quarters covered by this forecast round. The wage inflation is forecasted at 4.2% in 2013 and just above 4% annually for the rest of the forecast period. In the last graph in Figure 2 we see that import price inflation is forecasted to fall somewhat during 2013, which is part of the explanation for the low inflation rate. For the period as a whole, this factor in the inflation process is slowly increasing, ending at around 2% in 2017.

Figure 2

A)



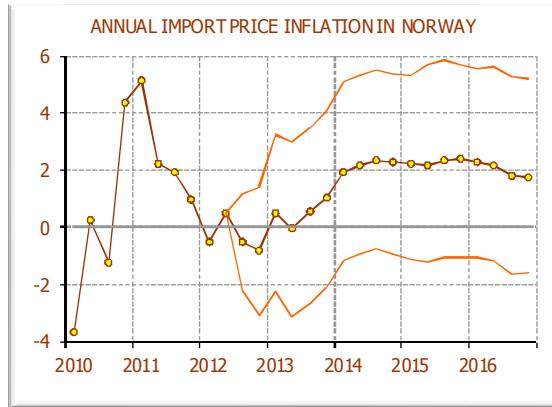
B)



C)



D)



Prices and wages. NAM forecasts for the period 2013q1-2017q4 with 68% prediction intervals (represented by the dotted lines).

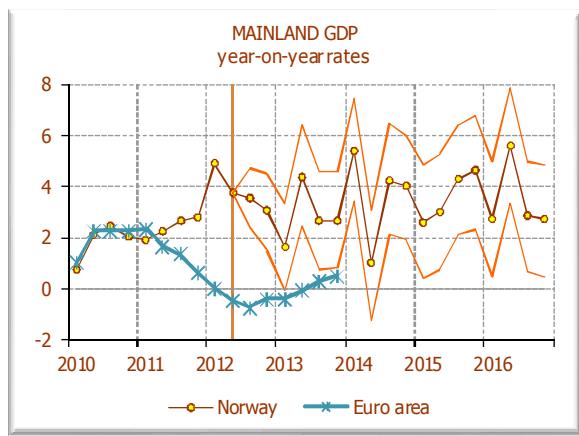


Norway

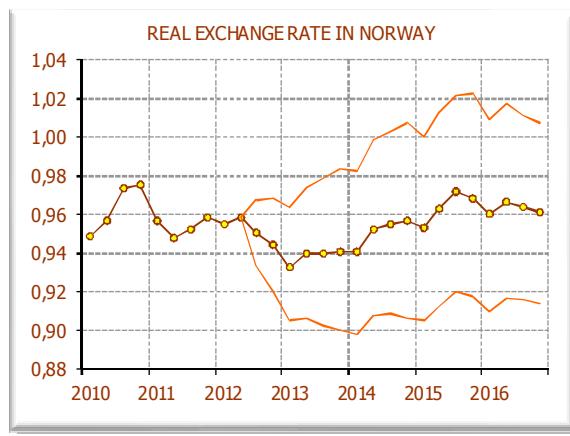
Four important real variables are shown in Figure 3. Panel a) shows real GDP growth for the mainland economy. The forecast for 2013 is 3%. Panels b) and c) of Figure 3 show two important explanatory variables for mainland GDP: the real exchange rate and the domestic real interest rate. According to the evidence contained in NAM, the real currency appreciation will continue until the end of 2014, when the forecast is showing moderate real depreciation (graph b). Note, however that the path of the real exchange rate is fairly uncertain. The forecasted real interest rate on bank loans stays below 4% over the period. GDP growth is a main factor behind the stabilization of the unemployment rate shown in Figure 1 above, and in graph d) in Figure 3 which contains the Labour Force Survey measure of the rate of unemployment.

Figure 3

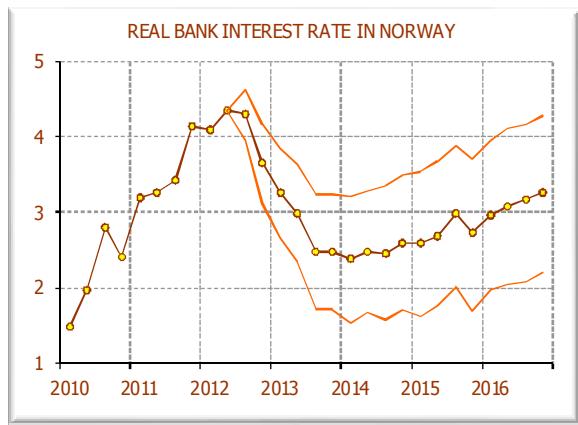
A)



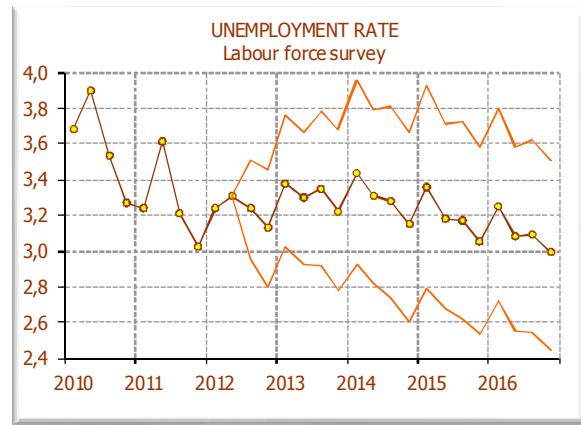
B)



C)



D)



Real variables. NAM forecasts for the period 2013q1-2017q4 with 68% prediction intervals (represented by the dotted lines).

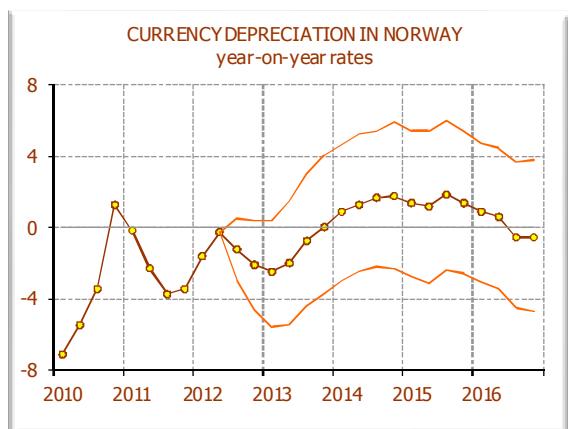


Figure 4 takes a closer look at some financial variables: the depreciation of the nominal exchange rate, key interest rates, and domestic real credit growth. Panel a) shows the rate of nominal currency depreciation (the four quarter rate of change in the trade weighted nominal exchange rate). The international value of the krone is projected to appreciate during 2013 with 1.9%, but the strengthening of the currency is replaced by a period of depreciation later in the forecast period, reflecting an estimated "overvaluation".

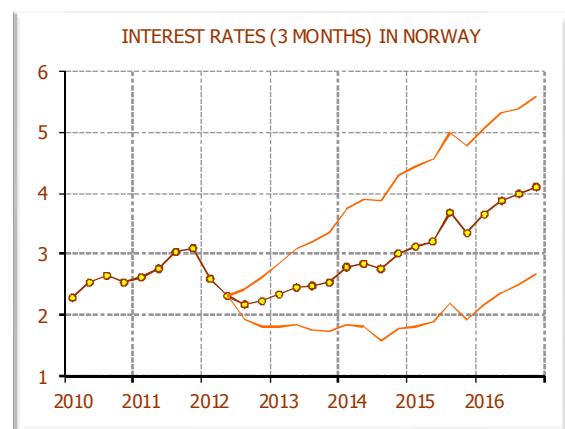
The money market interest rate (panel b) is forecasted to start decreasing slightly in 2013 and then to increase to a level around 4% in 2017. This is due to the projected evolution of the sight deposit rate (Norges Bank's monetary policy instrument) shown in panel c) over the same period, and increased liquidity. According to the model, the low interest rate level induces credit growth to continue to increase for most of the period (panel d). Note that GDP growth is also related to credit growth, which is captured by NAM in two important ways. First, the easing of credit supply affects the GDP growth rate positively. Second, higher GDP growth increases the demand for loans.

Figure 4

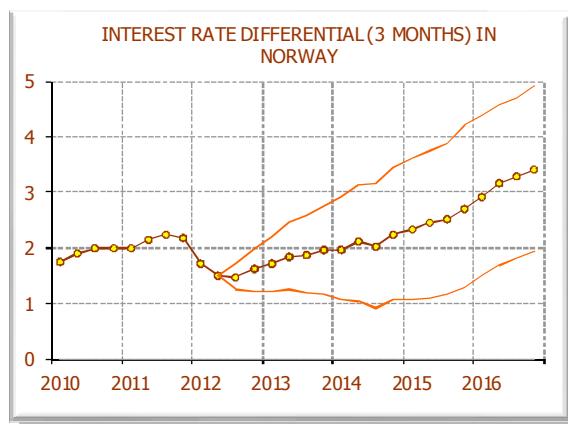
A)



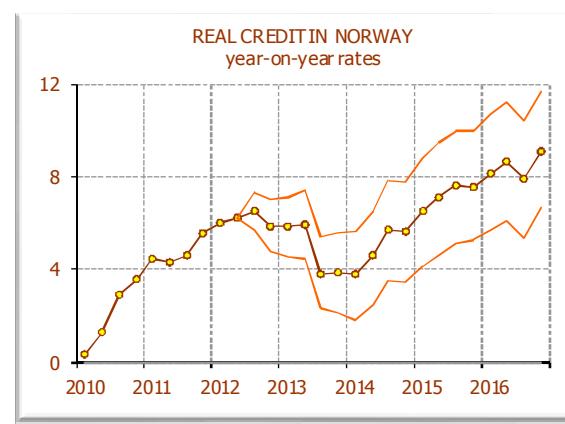
B)



C)



D)



Exchange rates, interest rates and credit growth. NAM forecasts for the period 2013q1-2017q4 with 68% prediction intervals (represented by the dotted lines).



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About NAM and disclaimer

Model developers are Gunnar Bårdsen (<http://www.svt.ntnu.no/iso/gunnar.bardsen>) and Ragnar Nymoen (<http://folk.uio.no/rnymoen/>).

Norwegian Aggregate Model (NAM) is an econometric model project which extends from the early econometric assessment of wage- and price-inflation in Nymoen (1991), further developed in Bårdsen, Fisher, and Nymoen (1998), Bårdsen and Fisher (1999), and the monetary transmission model of Bårdsen and Klovland (2000).

Earlier versions of the model are documented in Bårdsen and Nymoen (2001), Bårdsen, Jansen, and Nymoen (2003) Bårdsen, Eitrheim, Jansen, and Nymoen (2005) and Bårdsen and Nymoen (2009). NAM is used for both research purposes and for teaching. The macroeconomic data is from the model databases of Statistics Norway (KVARTS model) and Norges Bank (FPAS database).

Earlier forecasts can be found at

<http://www.svt.ntnu.no/iso/gunnar.bardsen/nam/forecasts/index.html> <http://folk.uio.no/rnymoen/NAM/Forecasts.html>

Evaluations of past forecast performance can be found at

<http://www.svt.ntnu.no/iso/gunnar.bardsen/nam/evaluation/index.html>

NAM relies on data provided by the macroeconometric research unit in Statistics Norway, and on data from the macroeconomic database of The Norwegian Central Bank.

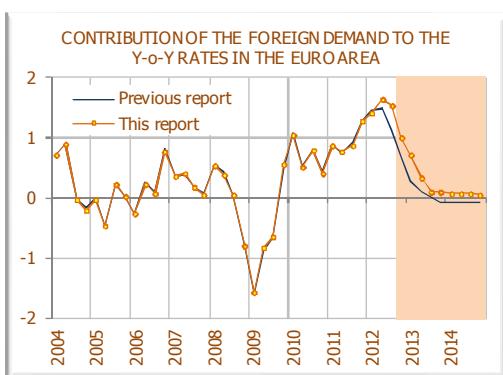
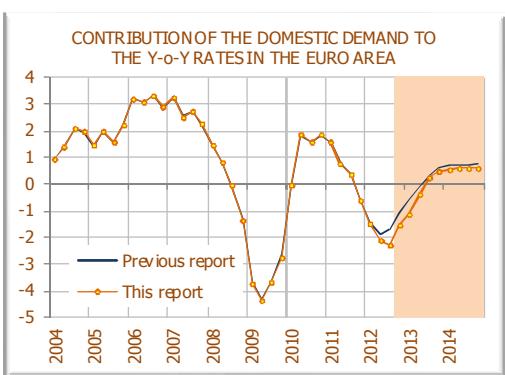
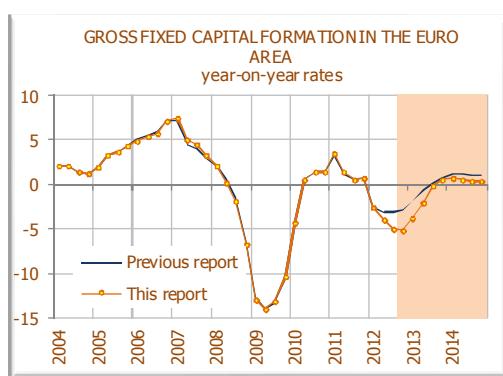
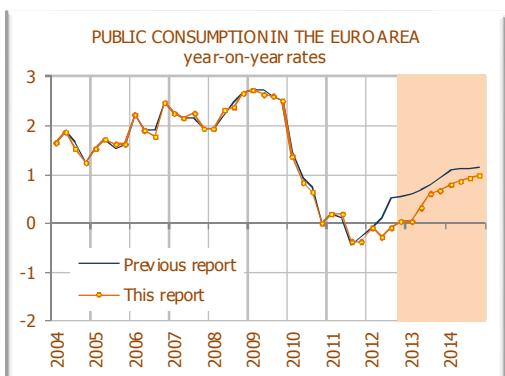
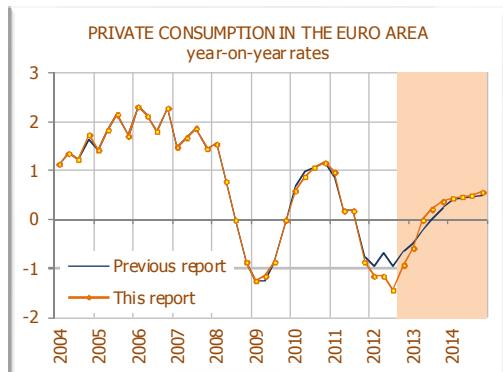
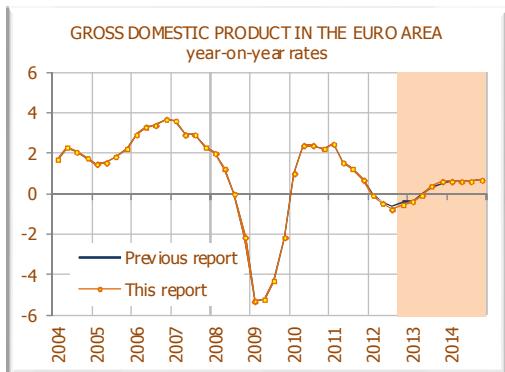
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VII. ANNEX I: CHANGE IN FORECASTS AND DATA REVISION

COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEMAND IN THE EURO AREA

Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

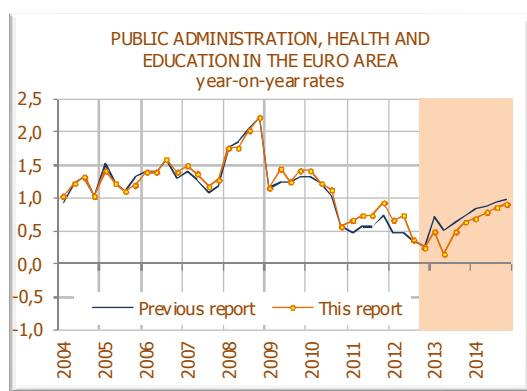
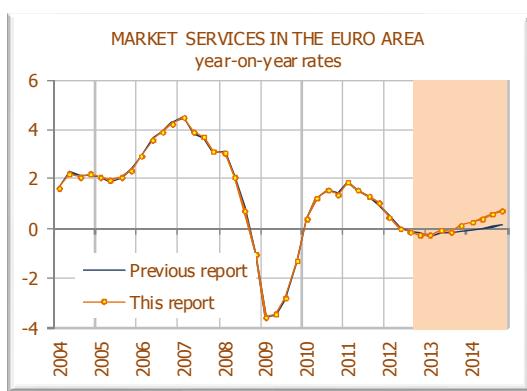
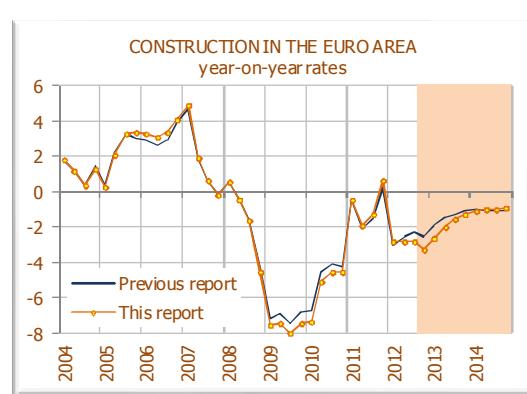
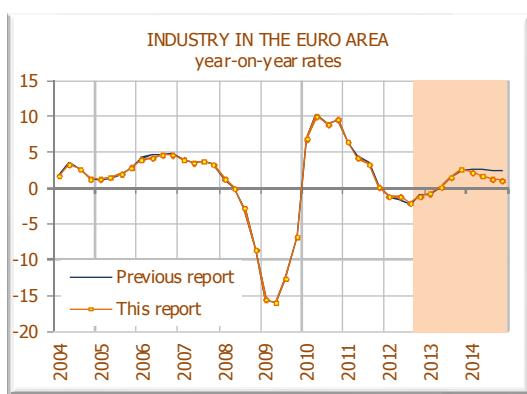
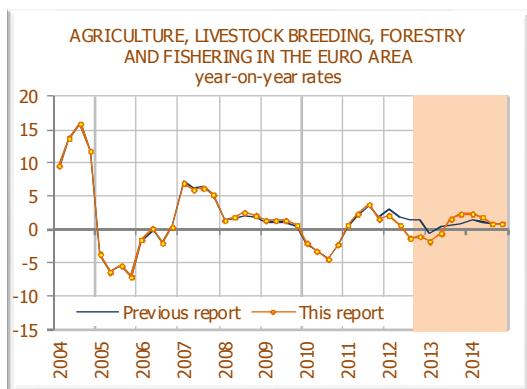
Date this report: January 28, 2013

Date previous report: December 17, 2012



COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT SUPPLY IN THE EURO AREA

Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

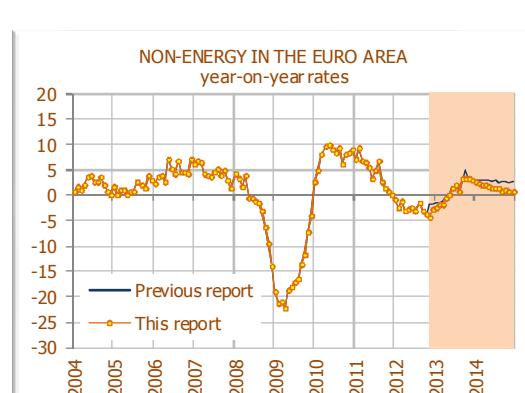
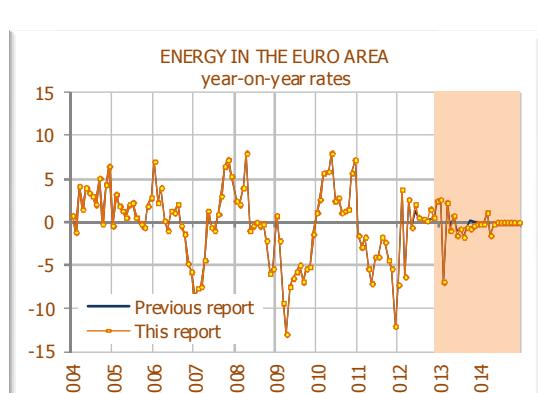
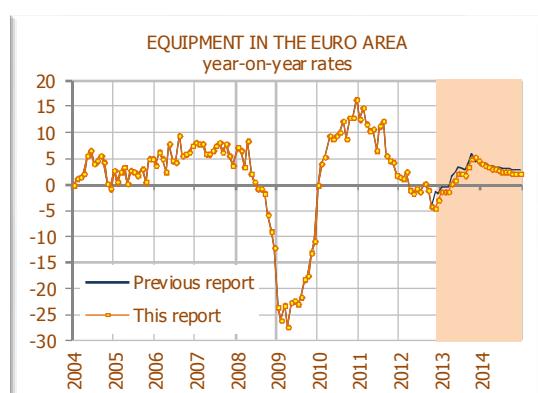
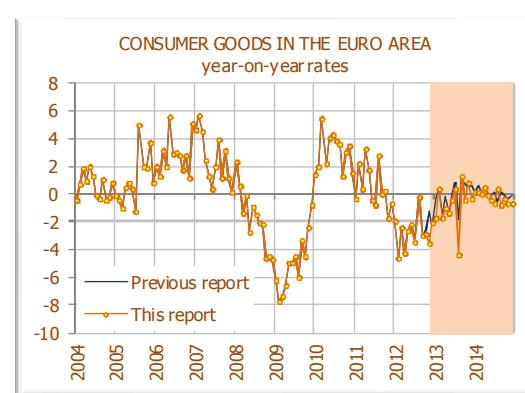
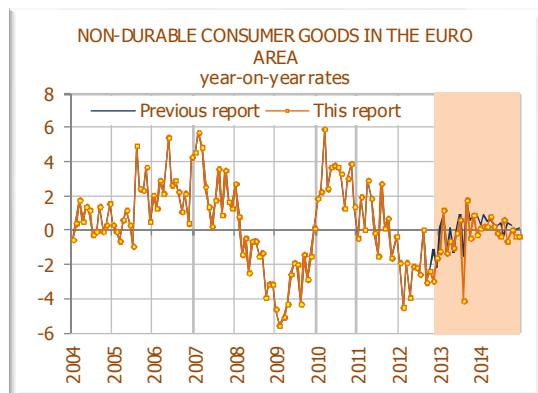
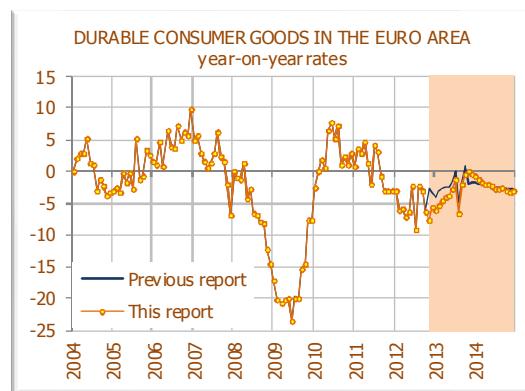
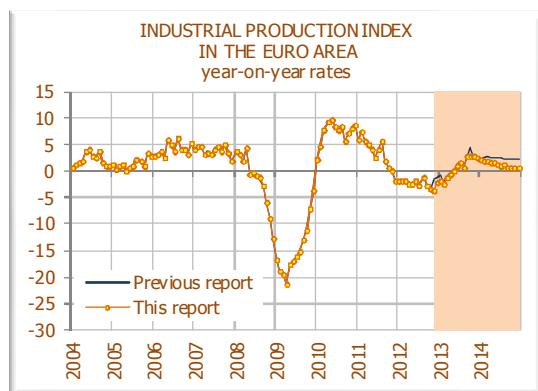
Date this report: January 28, 2013

Date previous report: December 17, 2012



COMPONENTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX IN THE EURO AREA

Year-on-year rates



Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

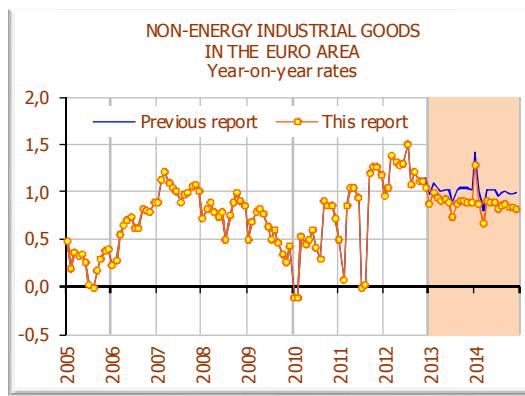
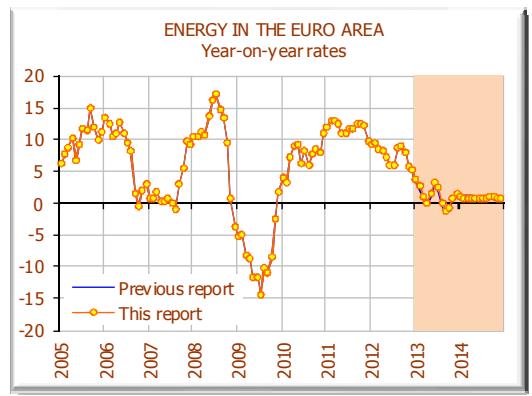
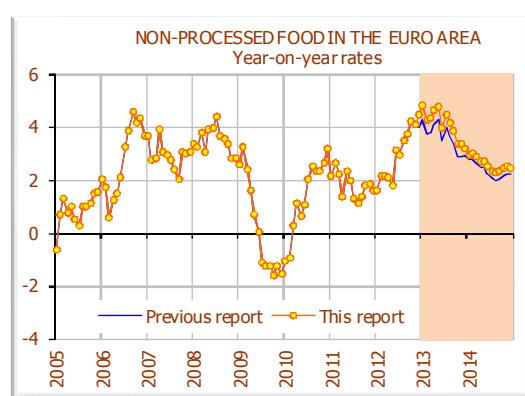
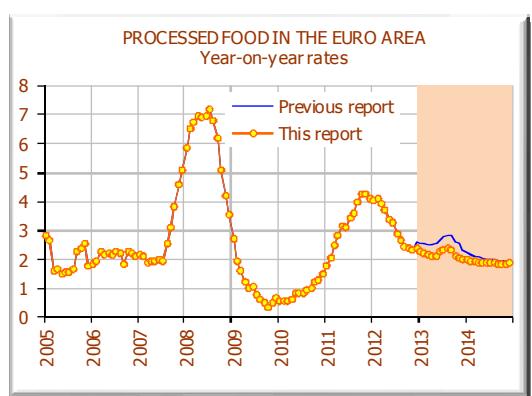
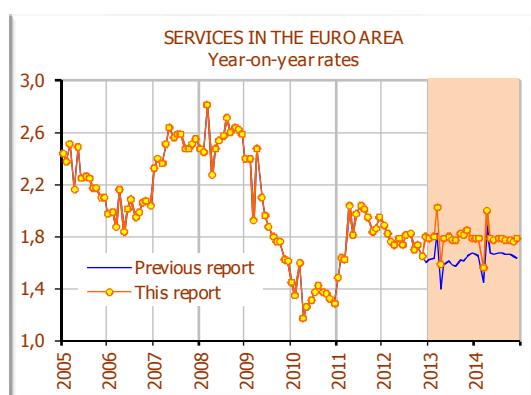
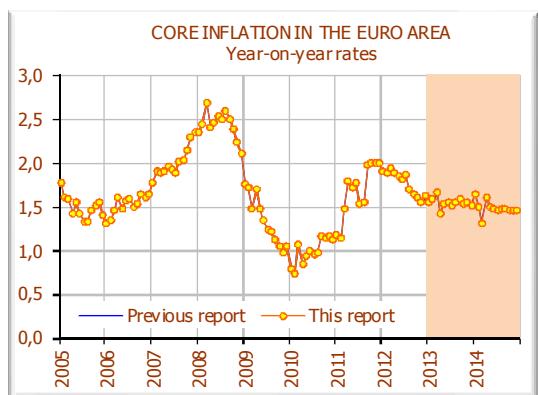
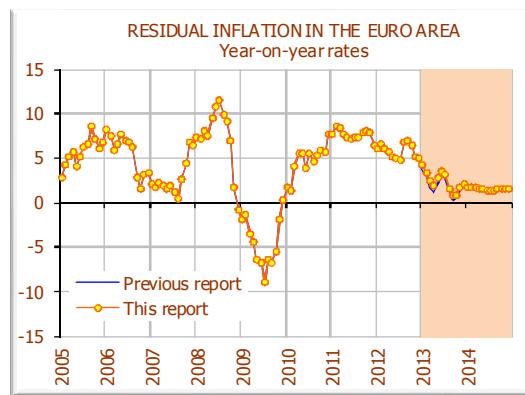
Date this report: January 29, 2013

Date previous report: December 17, 2012



COMPONENTS OF HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EURO AREA

Year-on-year rates



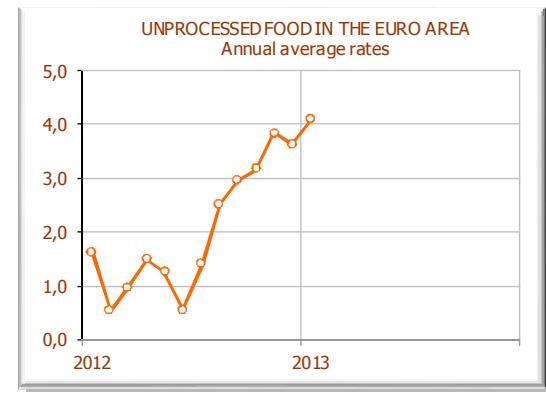
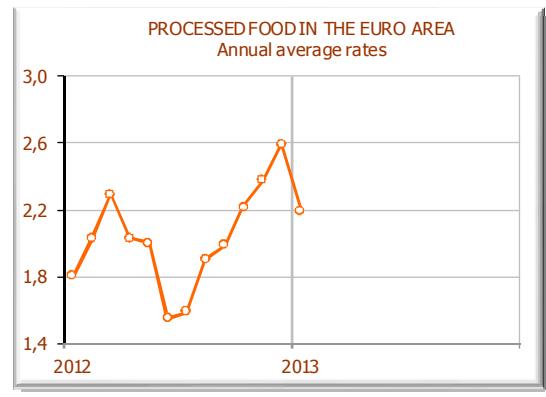
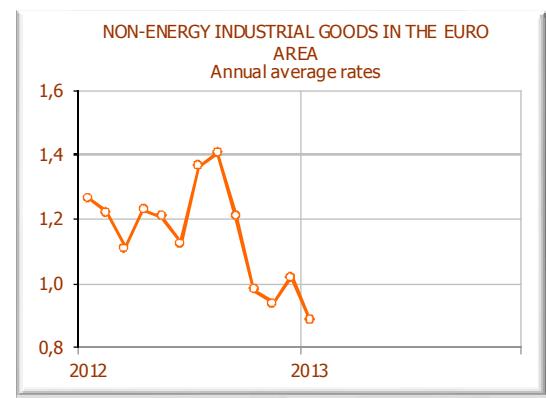
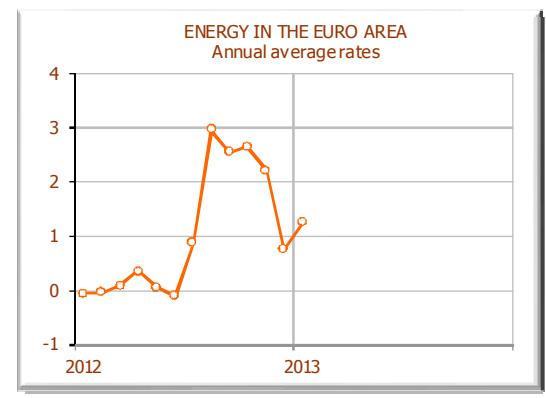
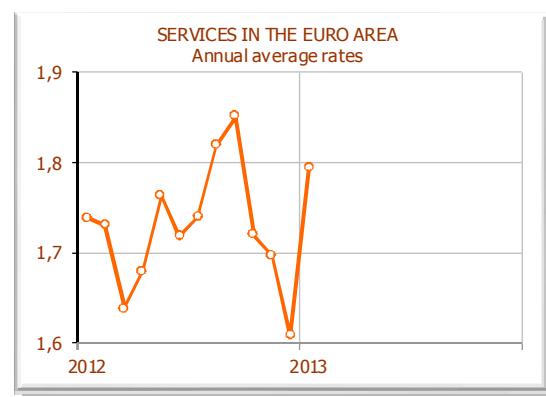
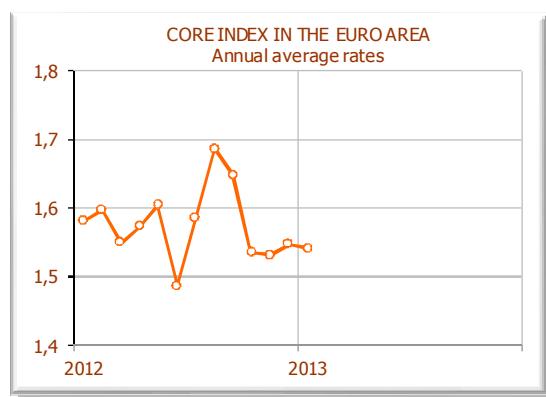
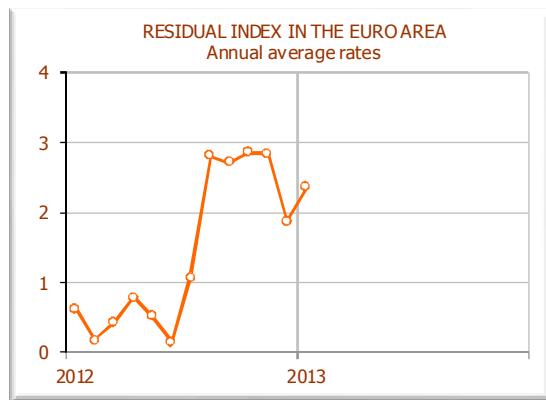
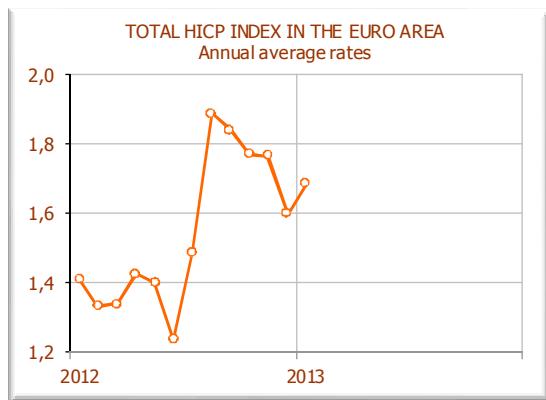
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date this report: February 1, 2013

Date previous report: December 14, 2012



CHANGES OF EXPECTATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL AVERAGE 2012 RATE OF INFLATION IN THE SPECIAL GROUPS OF THE EURO AREA SINCE JANUARY 2011



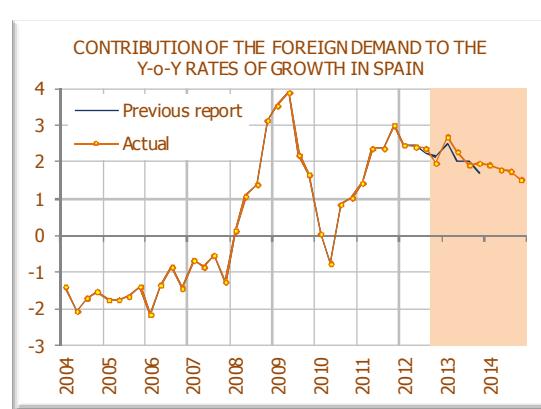
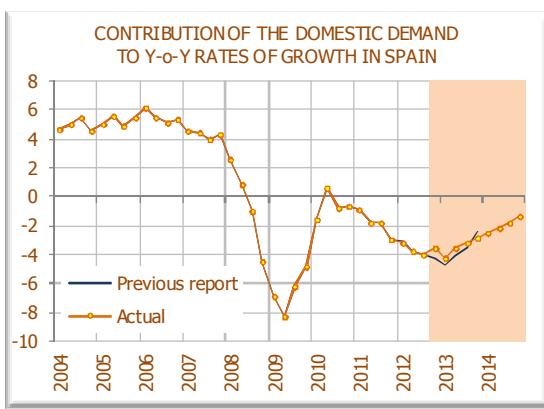
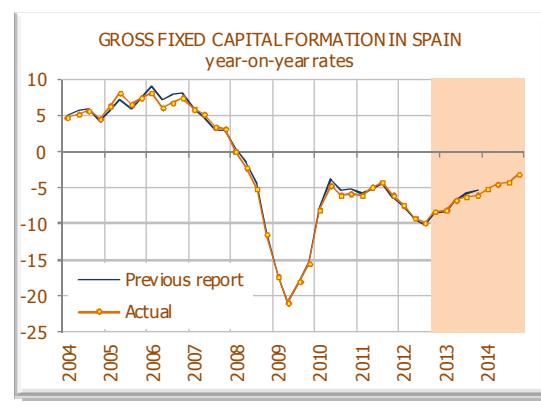
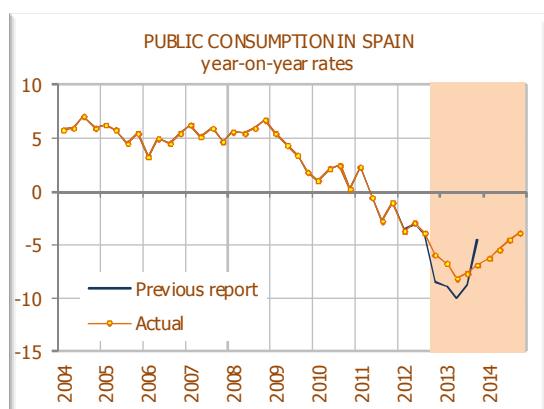
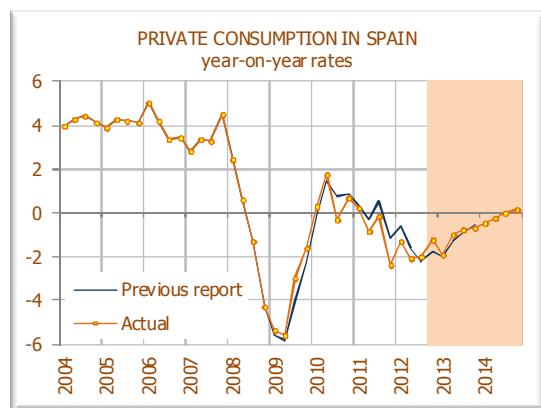
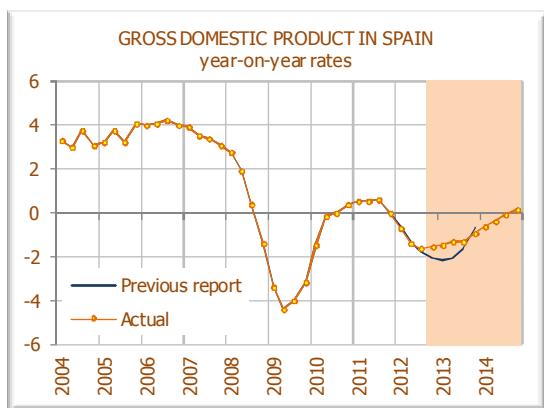
Source: EUROSTAT & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN: DEMAND SIDE

Year-on year rates

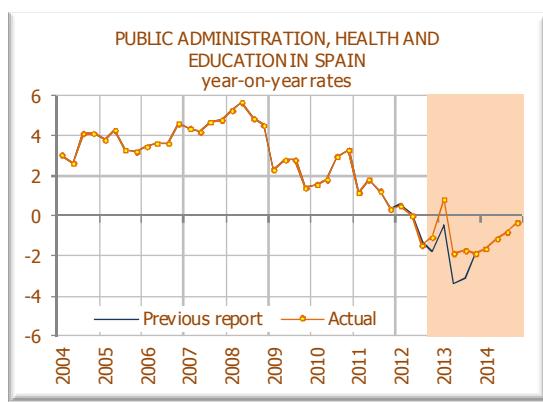
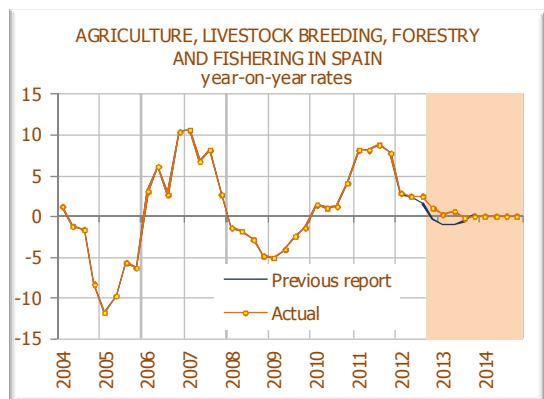


Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M).
Date this report: November 27, 2012
Date previous report: August 30, 2012



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SPAIN: SUPPLY SIDE

Year-on year rates



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

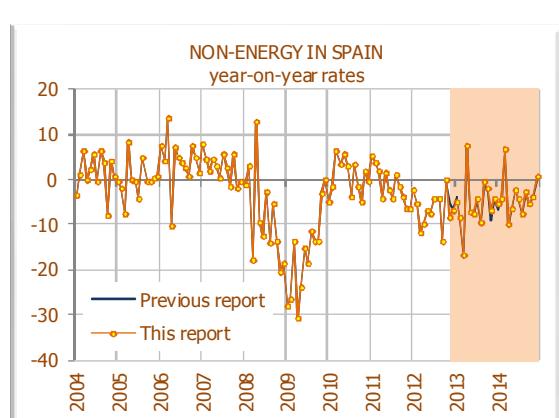
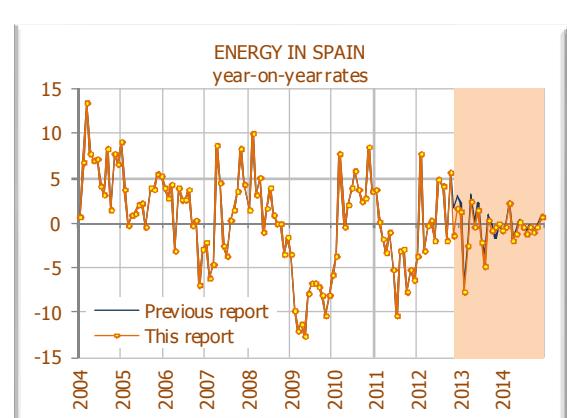
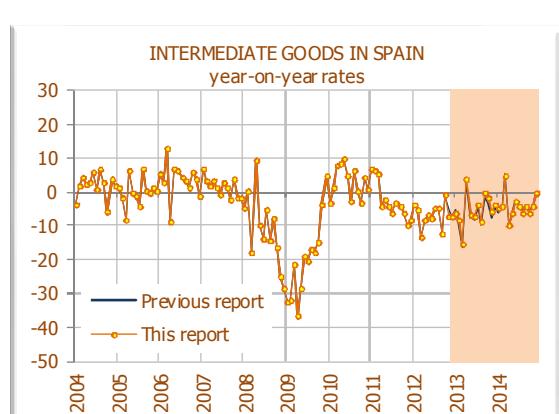
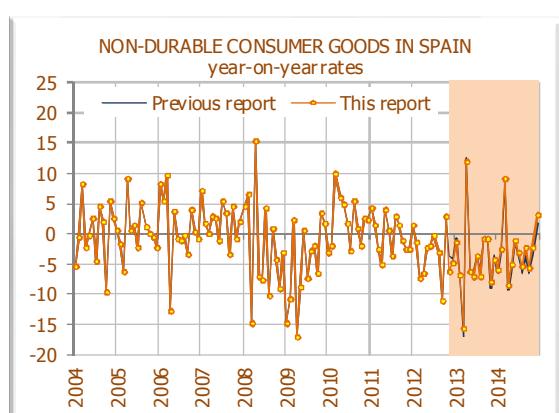
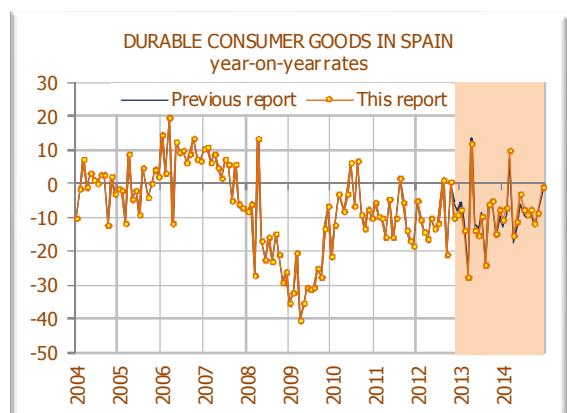
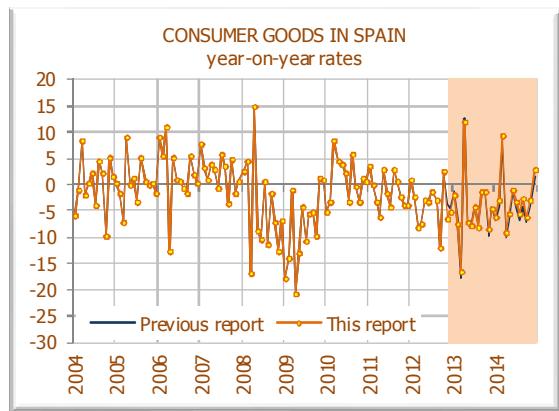
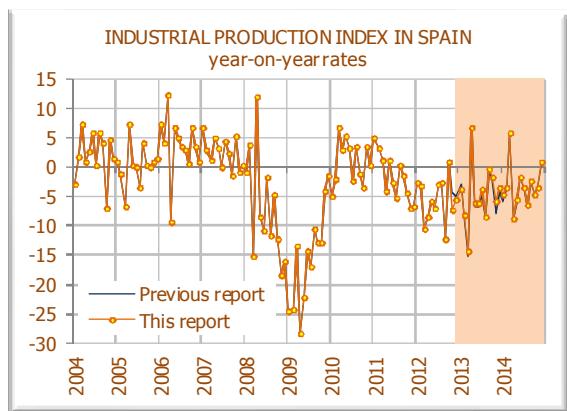
Date this report: November 27, 2012

Date previous report: August 30, 2012



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN SPAIN

Year-on year rates



Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)

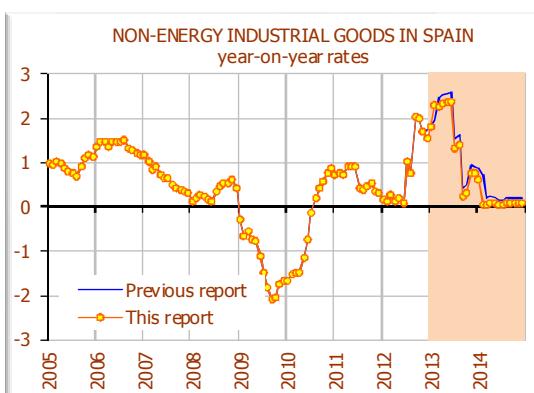
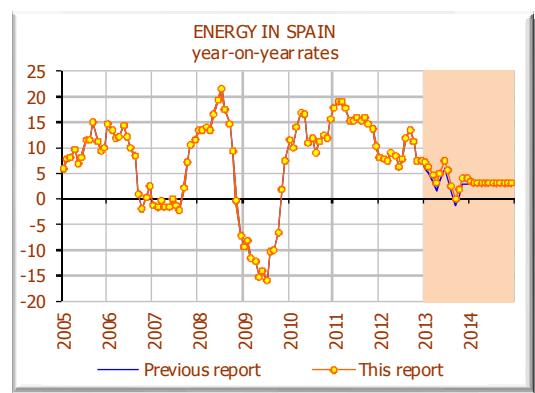
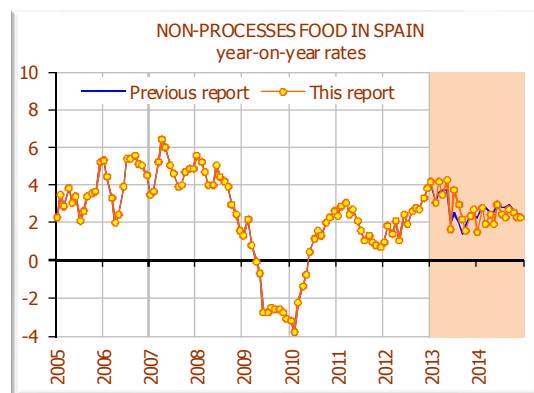
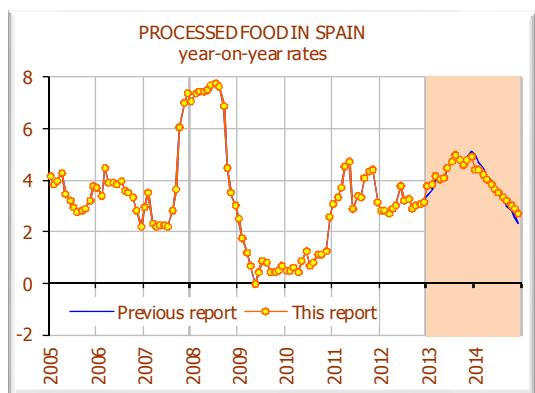
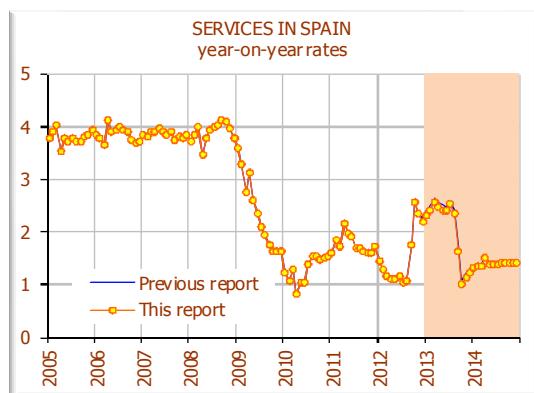
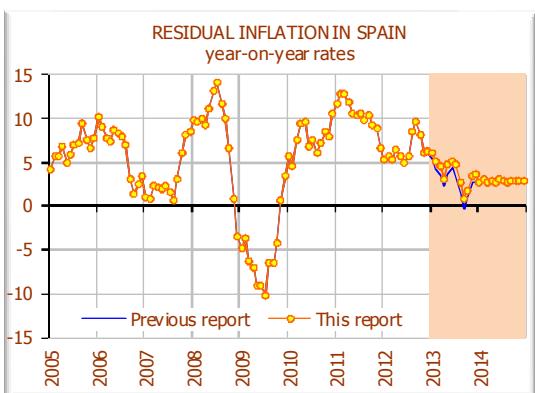
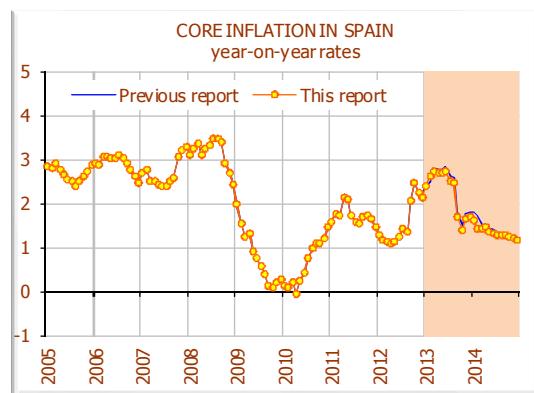
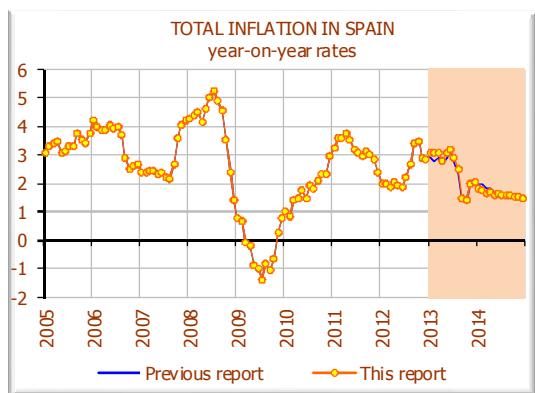
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ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION BY SPECIAL GROUPS IN SPAIN

Year-on year rates



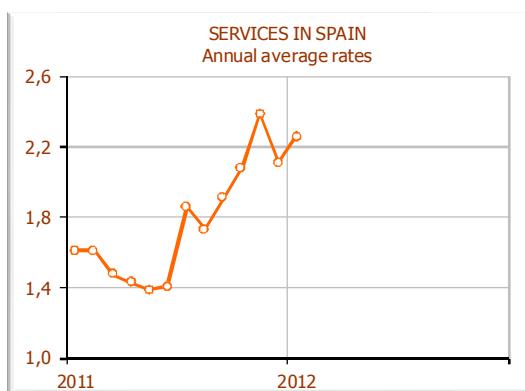
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M).

Date this report: February 1, 2013

Date previous report: December 13, 2012



CHANGES OF EXPECTATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL AVERAGE 2012 RATE OF INFLATION IN THE SPECIAL GROUPS OF SPAIN SINCE JANUARY 2011



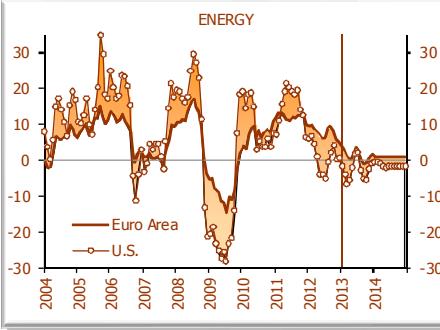
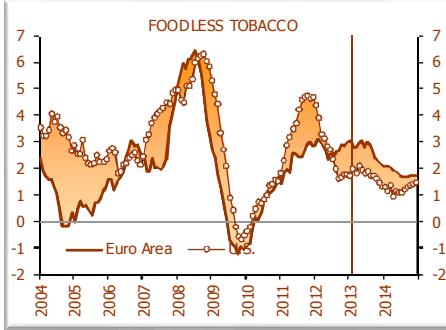
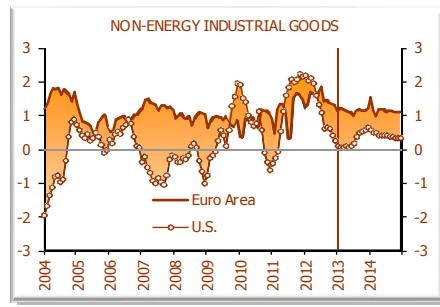
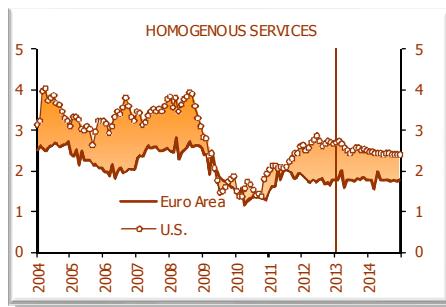
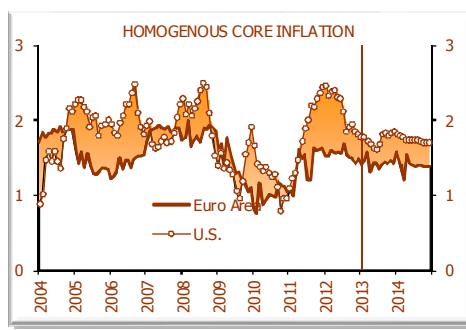
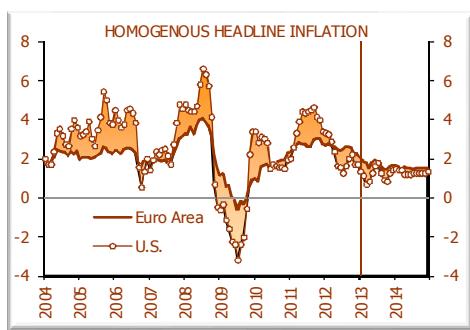
Note: These graphs show the average annual CPI growth rates forecast in the Bulletin published in the month on the abscissa
Source: INE & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: February 1, 2013



VIII. 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 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecasts		
USA: Weights 2009								2013	2014	
TOTAL										
less Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence										
Euro area	100,0	2,2	2,1	3,3	0,3	1,6	2,7	2,5	1,7	1,5
U.S.	77,9	3,1	2,7	4,3	-1,0	2,2	3,8	2,1	1,2	1,3
HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION										
- 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	70,3	1,4	1,9	1,8	1,4	1,0	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4
U.S.	55,3	2,1	1,8	2,1	1,4	1,2	1,8	2,1	1,8	1,7
COMPONENTS OF HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION										
Services less Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence										
Euro area	41,4	2,0	2,5	2,6	2,0	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
U.S.	34,9	3,3	3,4	3,6	2,0	1,6	2,2	2,7	2,6	2,4
Non-energy industrial goods less Tobacco										
Euro area	28,9	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,9
U.S.	20,4	0,5	-0,7	-0,3	0,5	0,7	1,2	1,2	0,3	0,4
EXCLUDED COMPONENTS FROM HOMOGENOUS CORE INFLATION										
Food less Tobacco										
Euro area	16,8	2,1	2,6	5,3	0,2	0,5	2,4	2,8	2,7	1,8
U.S.	14,0	2,3	4,0	5,5	1,8	0,8	3,7	2,6	1,7	1,2
Energy										
Euro area	10,4	7,7	2,6	10,3	-8,1	7,4	11,9	7,6	1,2	0,9
U.S.	9,5	11,2	5,5	13,9	-18,4	9,5	15,4	0,9	-2,7	-1,4



- Excluding owner's equivalent rent of primary residence.
- 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.

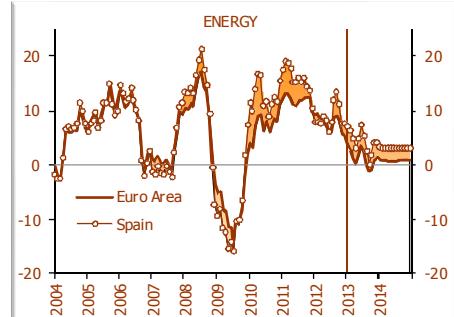
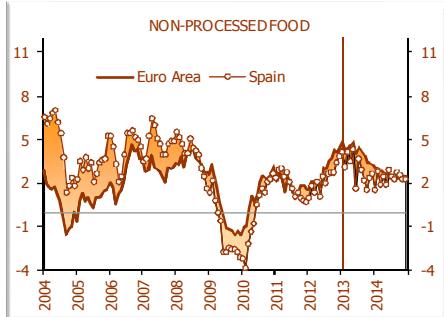
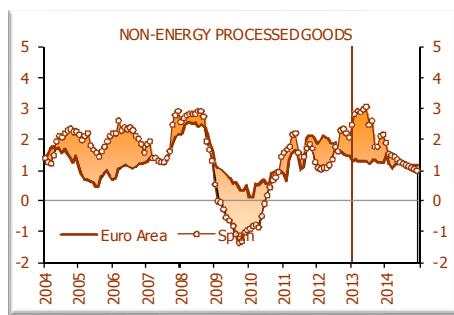
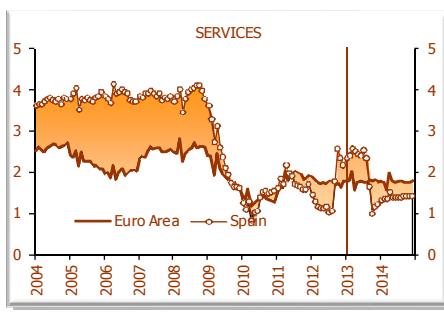
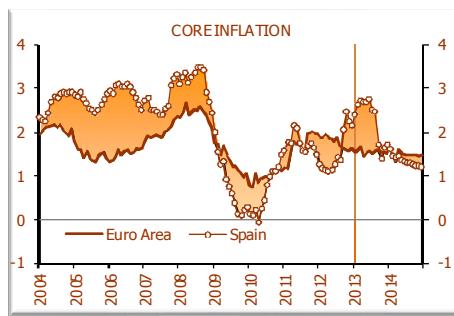
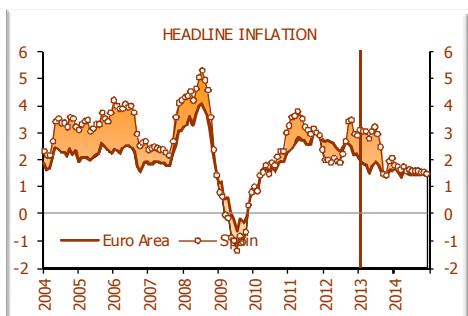
Source: EUROSTAT, BLS & BIAM (UC3M)

Date: February 1, 2013



EURO AREA– SPAIN

INFLATION IN SPAIN (CPI) AND IN THE EURO AREA (HICP)										
Annual average rates										
Weights 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecasts 2013	2014	
TOTAL										
Spain	100,0	3,5	2,8	4,1	-0,3	1,8	3,2	2,4	2,5	1,6
Euro area	100,0	2,2	2,1	3,3	0,3	1,6	2,7	2,5	1,7	1,5
CORE INFLATION										
Processed food, Non-energy industrial goods and Services										
Spain	83,1	2,9	2,7	3,2	0,8	0,6	1,7	1,6	2,3	1,3
Euro area	82,3	1,5	2,0	2,4	1,3	1,0	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,5
COMPONENTS OF CORE INFLATION										
Processed food										
Spain	14,7	3,6	3,7	6,5	0,9	1,0	3,8	3,1	4,4	3,6
Euro area	11,9	2,1	2,8	6,1	1,1	0,9	3,3	3,1	2,2	1,9
Non-energy industrial goods										
Spain	28,6	1,4	0,7	0,3	-1,3	-0,5	0,6	0,8	1,5	0,1
Euro area	28,9	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,9
Services										
Spain	40,0	3,9	3,9	3,9	2,4	1,3	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,4
Euro area	41,4	2,0	2,5	2,6	2,0	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
COMPONENTS OF RESIDUAL INFLATION										
Non-processed food										
Spain	6,5	4,4	4,7	4,0	-1,3	0,0	1,8	2,3	3,0	2,3
Euro area	7,4	2,8	3,0	3,5	0,2	1,3	1,8	3,0	4,1	2,6
Energy										
Spain	10,7	8,0	1,7	11,9	-9,0	12,5	15,7	8,9	4,2	3,1
Euro area	10,4	7,7	2,6	10,3	-8,1	7,4	11,9	7,6	1,2	0,9



Source: EUROSTAT, INE & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: February 1, 2013





BULLETIN OF E.U. AND U.S. INFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS



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⁴In case IFL finds it appropriate, this forecast report will be updated and sent to the clients after the publication of the Contabilidad Regional Española (CRE).

INDICATORS CALENDAR

JANUARY

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Spain HICP (A.D. December)	Unemployment Rate (December)	Euro Area HICP (A.D. December)			
7		8	9	10	11	12	13
		Euro Area GDP (3 Quarter Final)		Spanish IPI (November)			
14		15	16	17	18	19	20
	Euro Area IPI (November)	Spanish CPI (December)	Euro Area HICP USA CPI (December)				
21		22	23	24	25	26	27
			Spain EAPS (4 Quarter)				
28		29	30	31			
		Spain GDP (4 Quarter Flash)	USA PCE (December)	Spain HICP (A.D.January)			

FEBRUARY

					1	2	3
				Euro Area HICP (A.D. January)			
4		5	6	7	8	9	10
	Unemployment Rate (January)			Spanish IPI (December)			
11		12	13	14	15	16	17
		Euro Area IPI (December)	Euro Area GDP (4 Quarter Final)	Spanish CPI (January)			
18		19	20	21	22	23	24
			USA CPI (January)				
25		26	27	28			
			Euro Area HICP (January)	Spain HICP (A.D. February)	CNTR Spanish (4 Quarter)		

Notas:

ESI: Economic Sentiment Indicator

CPI: Consumer Prices Index

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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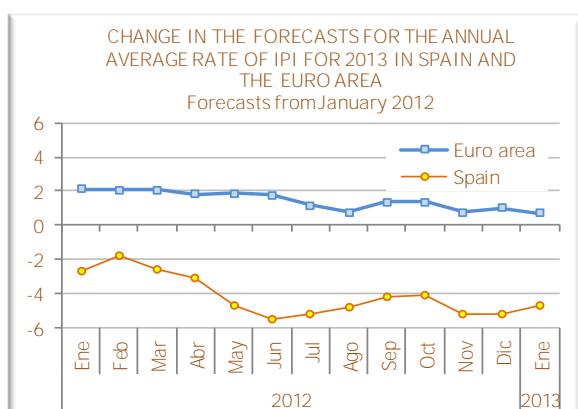
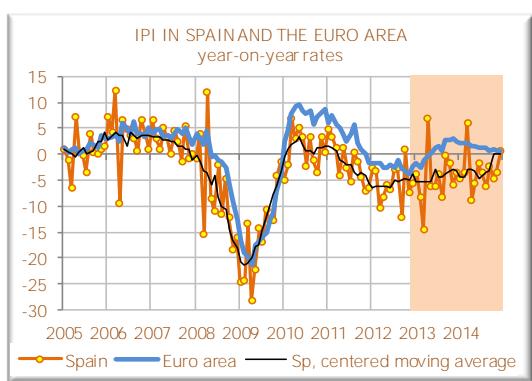
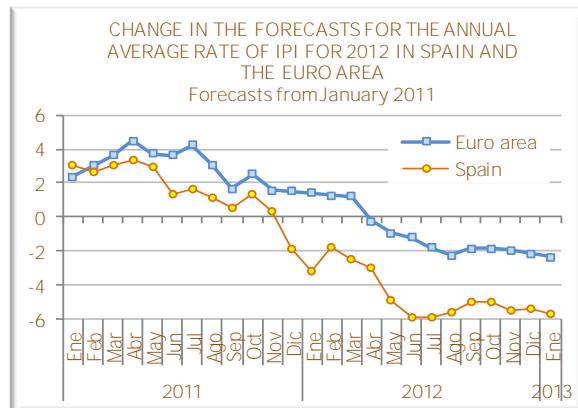


Instituto Flores de Lemus

The downwards innovations in November in nearly all the Spanish and euro area IPI groups have led to a new reduction in their short term forecasts.

However, the greater improvement in Spanish confidence indicators and renovation of the PIVE plan have reduced the medium and long term differentials, which nonetheless remain very high.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX				
	Average rate of growth			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Spain				
Consumption	-1,4	-4,1	-4,9	-3,0
Durable	-10,8	-10,6	-11,2	-7,2
Non-durable	-0,3	-3,4	-4,3	-2,6
Capital	0,3	-11,0	-6,2	-4,4
Intermediate	-2,6	-7,0	-5,4	-4,1
Energy	-3,6	1,0	-1,2	-0,4
TOTAL	-1,8	-5,7	-4,7	-3,2
	(±0,2)	(±2,3)	(±3)	
Euro area				
Consumption	0,5	-2,8	-0,7	-0,2
Durable	0,6	-5,5	-3,0	-2,3
Non-durable	0,5	-2,4	-0,4	0,0
Capital	8,6	-1,0	1,8	2,8
Intermediate	4,1	-3,8	1,2	1,5
Energy	-4,4	-0,2	-0,7	-0,1
TOTAL	3,4	-2,4	0,7	1,3
	(±0,9)	(±2,1)	(±2,7)	



Source: INE, Eurostat & BIAM (UC3M)
Date: January 29, 2013



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