

Recent key developments in the area of Spanish financial regulation

Prepared by the Regulation and Research Department of the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks (CECA)

Royal Decree-Law on urgent measures for adapting Spanish legislation for EU data protection regulations (Royal Decree-Law 5/2018, published in Spain's Official State Journal on July 30th, 2018)

This piece of legislation regulates the following measures pending definitive approval of the draft act that will fully adapt Spanish law to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR):

- It articulates the penalty regime provided for in the GDPR, repealing the classes of breaches currently contained in Organic Law 15/1999 and implementing the prescription periods for the corresponding breaches and penalties.
- It establishes the specifics of the penalty procedure in line with that stipulated in the GDPR with respect cross-border data protection breaches for which there must be a lead supervisory authority (three types of processing: cross-border; processing which substantially relates to or affects data in a given member state; and exclusively national instances of data processing). Pursuant to that procedure, it introduces the obligation that the lead authority subject the various draft decisions to the other authorities; the other authorities will then have a specific period of time for making observations. The scope for suspending proceedings when necessary to get feedback from the authorities of other European States is also provided for. If not done accordingly, cases could expire.
- It identifies the personnel empowered to carry out investigations, establishing the manner in which they can exercise

their powers, which people will exercise the investigation and inspection activity and what the powers and tasks expressly established in the GDPR will consist of.

- It stipulates that the Spanish Data Protection Agency shall represent Spain on the European Data Protection Board and determines the regime applicable to the staff of the supervisory authorities of other Member States that participate in joint investigations.

This Royal Decree-Law took effect on the date after its publication and shall remain in effect until a new organic law is passed to fully adapt Spanish law to the EU General Data Protection Regulation, which is currently before Parliament.

CNMV Circular, amending Circular 5/2013, of June 12th, 2013, which stipulates the contents of the annual corporate governance reports that must be published by listed corporate enterprises, savings banks and other entities that issue securities that are admitted to trading on official securities markets, and Circular 4/2013, of June 12th, 2013, which stipulates the contents of the annual reports on the remuneration received by directors of listed corporate enterprises and the members of the boards of directors and control committees of savings banks that issue securities admitted to trading on official securities markets (Circular 2/2018, published in the Official State Journal on July 16th, 2018)

The main changes introduced by the Circular relate to the following aspects:

- It is no longer mandatory to use the templates contained in the standard electronic corporate governance reports and director remuneration reports that had been stipulated in CNMV Circulars 4/2013 and 5/2013. As a result, listed entities now have the choice of presenting these reports in free PDF format, without having to use the standard electronic document, so long as the legally-stipulated report contents are provided. Any such free-format reports, accompanied by the corresponding statistical appendix, must be disclosed by means of a price-sensitive information notice and, in the case of the director remuneration report, submitted to an advisory shareholder vote at the annual general meeting. Savings banks that issue securities admitted to trading on official securities markets may also provide their director remuneration and corporate governance reports in free PDF form; these entities do not have to provide the statistical appendix.
- The Circular introduces the new content required under Royal Decree-Law 18/2017, [1] which increases the scope of the information to be provided in annual corporate governance reports about the diversity policies applied by the reporting entity; such disclosures must refer to gender diversity and, for entities that do not qualify as small and medium enterprises as defined in financial statement audit legislation, also to diversity in respect of the age, disabilities, training and experience of their directors.
- It introduces technical adjustments to both the corporate governance and director remuneration reports in order to eliminate certain sections that are no longer relevant in order to properly understand the corporate governance system of securities issuers and the remuneration of directors of listed corporate enterprises.
- It introduces a new annual corporate governance report template for entities from the institutional public sector that issue securities other than shares; the new template has been simplified and adapted for these entities' specific characteristics.

The new report must follow the format, content and structure of the template provided in annex IV of appendix II of CNMV Circular 5/2013.

CNMV Circular on the interim disclosures by issuers with securities admitted to trading on regulated markets with respect to their semi-annual financial reports, interim management reports and, if required, their quarterly financial reports (Circular 3/2018, published in the Official State Journal on July 3rd, 2018)

This Circular took effect the day after its publication and applies to the semi-annual financial and management reports corresponding to periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2018, and have to be presented and published after the date of publication of the Circular.

The purpose of the Circular is to adapt the contents of the separate and consolidated semi-annual financial reports, interim management reports and quarterly financial reports for the changes resulting from: (i) developments in international financial reporting standards, particularly the accounting changes contemplated in IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”; (ii) new Spanish legislation, most importantly Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 (Accounting Circular) and Royal Decree 583/2017 (of June 12th, 2017) amending the accounting plan applicable to insurance and reinsurance entities and the rules on the issuance of consolidated financial statements by groups of insurance and reinsurance entities; and, (iii) other improvements taken on board by the CNMV to make the standards easier to understand.

Notes

[1] Royal Decree-Law 18/2017, of November 24th, 2017, which amends the Spanish Code of Commerce, the consolidated text of the Corporate Enterprises Act passed by means of Royal-Legislative Decree 1/2010 (of July 2nd, 2010) and the Audit Act (Law 22/2015 of July 20th, 2015) in respect of non-financial and diversity disclosures.

Spanish economic forecasts panel: September 2018*

Funcas Economic Trends and Statistics Department

GDP growth expected at 2.7% in 2018, 0.1pp down from the last survey

Second-quarter GDP growth came in at 0.6%, 0.1pp lower than our Panel members were estimating. It is worth highlighting the slowdown in private consumption and export growth. Investment, in contrast, rebounded strongly.

The consensus forecast for third-quarter GDP growth is 0.6% (no change from the last survey). For 2018 as a whole, the consensus forecast is currently for growth of 2.7%, down 0.1pp from the last Panel forecast. The expected composition of that growth has shifted: net exports are now expected to contribute 0.1pp and domestic demand 2.6pp, down 0.2pp and 0.1pp, respectively. The forecast for growth in private consumption has been shaved by 0.1pp, while the estimate for growth in public consumption has been revised upwards by 0.3pp. Forecast investment in capital goods has also been increased considerably. However, the biggest change in forecasts affects exports which are now expected to grow by 2.9%, down 1.2pp.

The forecast for 2019 has also been cut by 0.1pp to 2.3%

The consensus forecast for GDP growth in 2019 has been trimmed by 0.1pp to 2.3%. Net exports are now expected to make a smaller contribution, albeit still positive. Growth in all of the components of domestic demand is expected to ease, especially private consumption. By quarter, the analysts expect growth to slow after the second quarter (Table 2).

Inflation at 1.7% in 2018 and 1.6% in 2019

Inflation has ticked higher, from around 1% at the start of the year to roughly 2.2% in recent months, as a result primarily of higher prices for energy products and unprocessed food. Price growth is expected to ease in the final months of the year.

The consensus forecast for average inflation in 2018 is unchanged at 1.7%; the forecast for core inflation has been revised downward by 0.1pp to 1.1%. The headline inflation rate is expected to dip to 1.6% in

2019, while core inflation is forecast to rise to 1.3%. The year-on-year rates of change in December of this year and next are currently forecast at 1.8% and 1.4%, respectively (Table 3).

The unemployment rate is coming down, albeit more slowly

According to the Social Security contributor figures, the rate of job growth weakened in July and August, extending the pattern of easing initiated in the second quarter of 2017. All sectors are losing momentum.

The consensus forecast for growth in employment is unchanged at 2.4% for 2018; the forecast for 2019 has been lowered by 0.1pp to 1.9%. Using the forecasts for growth in GDP, job creation and wage compensation yields implied forecasts for growth in productivity and unit labour costs (ULC): the former is expected to register growth of 0.3% in 2018 (down 0.1pp from the last survey) and 0.4% in 2019, while ULCs are expected to increase by 0.7% in 2018 and by 1.2% in 2019.

The average annual unemployment rate is expected to continue to decline to 15.3% in 2018 and 13.7% in 2019 (up 0.1pp from the last survey).

The current account remains in surplus

To June, Spain presented a current account surplus of 86 million euros, below the 5.75 billion euro surplus recorded in the first half of 2017, shaped by the drop in the trade surplus and increase in the income deficit.

Consensus forecasts for the current account balance point to a surplus equivalent to 1.4% of GDP in 2018 and 1.3% in 2019. Both estimates have been trimmed by 0.1pp since the last survey.

The public deficit will be larger than estimated

The public deficit to June (at all levels of government except for the local authorities) was 4.2 billion euros lower year-on-year thanks to faster growth in revenue relative to spending. The improvement came at the state, Social Security and regional government levels.

In the wake of the relaxation of the deficit targets, most members of the Panel believe that Spain will deliver on its target this year but not next. The consensus forecast for the 2018 deficit stands at 2.7% of GDP (up 0.2pp from the last survey); for 2019 it stands at 2%, 0.2pp above the new target.

Less benign external environment

The global economy continues to expand but growth is slowing and there are major differences from one country to the next. The normalisation of monetary policy underway in the US has prompted appreciation of the dollar with an impact on capital flows and the currency markets. The collateral damage in the emerging economies has been significant. The turbulence has affected the countries with the highest levels of dollar-denominated indebtedness, especially Argentina and Turkey. The damage has also extended to Brazil, Russia and South Africa, economies which may be bordering on recession.

Although there are also signs of weakening in Europe, they point to a soft landing. While the German engine remains dynamic, growth would appear to be easing in France. Italy is barely growing and the UK is shrouded in Brexit-related uncertainty.

The main international organisations see heightened trade protectionism as the key threat to global growth. Recent escalating tensions between the US and China are not helping to dissipate those risks. Lastly, oil prices are trading at high levels, albeit in line with those prevailing at the time of the last survey, at just under \$80/barrel.

These factors are leaving the members of the Panel less optimistic about the external environment. Now, the majority believe that outside of Europe the environment is neutral or unfavourable. As for Europe, the analysts remain relatively upbeat. Their outlook for the coming months has not changed significantly with respect to the last survey. Although most of the analysts believe the external environment will remain unchanged in Europe and beyond, some think the situation will continue to deteriorate.

Interest rates expected to move gradually higher

The ECB has just lowered its forecasts for growth in the eurozone. Against this backdrop, and despite the slight uptick in inflation, Europe's monetary

authority continues to plan to gradually normalise policy. The Panel members are thus not expecting any change in the timing of benchmark rate increases compared to the last set of forecasts. They are virtually all expecting the rate hikes to begin in 2019 with most expecting this to happen in the second half of that year. Just one analyst thinks that the rate hikes will come sooner, namely in the second quarter (with none forecasting any earlier moves).

The expected increase in benchmark rates has begun to have an impact on market rates. 12-month Euribor has started to head north and the analysts believe it will be trading in positive territory from the second quarter of 2019 (no change from the last set of forecasts). The yield on Spain's 10-year Treasury bond is expected to follow a similar pattern, increasing to nearly 2% by year-end 2019. That would still be a relatively low rate of interest, in line with what the economy demands.

Euro depreciation against the dollar may continue until 2019

The gap between European and US interest rates has impacted the capital markets and continues to exert pressure on the exchange rate. The euro is trading at around 1.16 dollars, which is similar to the rate prevailing at the time of our last publication. This means that it has depreciated by 7% from its annual high. The majority of analysts believe that the rates observed during the early part of this year will not be revisited until the end of 2019.

The majority of analysts believe that fiscal policy should be either neutral or tighter

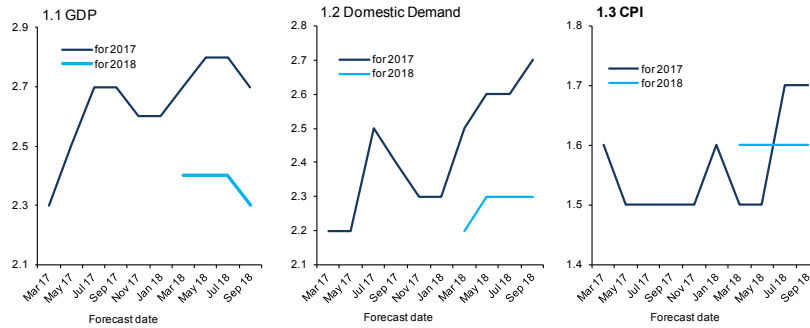
The analysts' assessment of monetary policy has not changed. All of the Panel members view it as expansionary and the majority think it should remain so during the months to come (no change from the last survey). Just one analyst believes that monetary policy should be more contractionary.

Fiscal policy, meanwhile, sparks a diversity of opinion. The analysts are split as to whether fiscal policy is expansionary or neutral. There is greater consensus regarding the appropriate direction for fiscal policy. Most analysts call for fiscal policy neutrality; four think it should be tightened; no-one believes it should be more expansionary (no major changes since our last Panel survey).

Exhibit 1

Change in forecasts (Consensus values)

Percentage annual change



Source: Funcas Panel of Forecasts.

* The Spanish economic forecast panel is a survey of eighteen research services carried out by Funcas and presented in Table 1. The survey has been undertaken since 1999 and is published every two months during the first fortnight of January, March, May, July, September and November. Panellists' responses to this survey are used to create consensus forecasts, which are based on the arithmetic mean of the eighteen individual forecasts. For comparison purposes the Government, Bank of Spain and main international institutions' forecasts are also presented; however, these do not form part of the consensus.

Spanish economic forecasts panel: September 2018*

Funcas Economic Trends and Statistics Department

Table 1

Economic Forecasts for Spain – September 2018

Average year-on-year change, as a percentage, unless otherwise stated

	GDP		Household consumption		Public consumption		Gross fixed capital formation		GFCF machinery and capital goods		GFCF construction		Domestic demand	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Analistas Financieros Internacionales (AFI)	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	5.2	4.2	2.5	2.3
Axesor	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.8	7.4	2.9	2.6
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	4.3	5.6	2.3	5.7	5.9	5.5	2.8	2.7
Bankia	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.2	4.6	3.3	2.8	2.3
CaixaBank	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.9	4.8	3.4	5.1	3.8	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.0
Cámara de Comercio de España	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.4
Cemex	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.0	2.6	2.2
Centro de Estudios Economía de Madrid (CEEM-URJC)	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.0	2.5	2.2
Centro de Predicción Económica (CEPREDE-UAM)	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.9	5.0	4.0	2.6	2.3
CEOE	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.5	2.7	2.4
Equipo Económico (Ee)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.8	2.5	2.3
Funcas	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.2	5.3	5.1	2.7	2.1
Instituto Complutense de Análisis Económico (ICAE-UCM)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.0	2.6	2.4
Instituto de Estudios Económicos (IEE)	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	5.1	4.6	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	2.7	2.2
Intermoney	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	2.7	2.3
Repsol	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.6	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.2	5.1	4.7	2.6	2.1
Santander	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	5.1	4.0	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.0	2.9	2.5
Solchaga Recio & asociados	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.6	2.7	2.3
CONSENSUS (AVERAGE)	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.7	2.3
Maximum	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2	5.9	7.4	2.9	2.7
Minimum	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.0	3.4	2.3	3.3	4.3	3.2	2.5	2.0
Change on 2 months earlier ¹	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
- Rise ²	0	1	1	1	14	9	10	9	8	9	6	3	8	2
- Drop ²	10	11	11	7	0	2	3	1	3	2	6	5	3	5
Change on 6 months earlier ¹	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1
Memorandum items:														
Government (April 2018)	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bank of Spain (June 2018)	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.2	5.7	4.5	--	--
EC (May 2018)	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	4.6	3.9	5.0	4.3	--	--	--	--
IMF (April 2018)	2.8	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OECD (May 2018)	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.1	4.4	4.3	--	--	--	--	2.6	2.2

¹ Difference in percentage points between the current month's average and that of two months earlier (or six months earlier).

² Number of panellists revising their forecast upwards (or downwards) since two months earlier.

Table 1 (continued)

Economic Forecasts for Spain – September 2018

Average year-on-year change, as a percentage, unless otherwise stated

	Exports of goods & services		Imports of goods & services		CPI (annual av.)		Core CPI (annual av.)		Labour costs ³		Jobs ⁴		Unempl. (% labour force)		C/A bal. of payments (% of GDP) ⁵		Gen. gov. bal. (% of GDP) ⁷	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Analistas Financieros Internacionales (AFI)	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.0	15.4	13.9	1.5	1.4	-2.7	-2.2
Axesor	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.4	1.7	15.2	13.2	1.2	0.9	-2.7	-2.1
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	3.5	6.0	3.6	7.1	1.8	1.7	--	--	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	15.2	13.5	1.3	1.5	-2.8	-2.1
Bankia	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.9	15.4	14.0	1.5	1.3	--	--
CaixaBank	2.2	3.6	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.0	15.4	13.7	1.3	1.3	-2.7	-2.0
Cámara de Comercio de España	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	--	--	2.4	2.0	15.5	13.8	1.3	1.3	-2.2	-1.3
Cemex	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	--	--	2.5	1.8	15.4	14.0	1.0	1.0	-2.9	-2.5
Centro de Estudios Economía de Madrid (CEEM-URJC)	3.4	4.3	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	--	--	2.3	1.9	15.1	13.4	1.6	1.4	-2.7	-2.4
Centro de Predicción Económica (CEPREDE-UAM)	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.7	1.7	1.6	--	--	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	15.6	14.1	1.1	1.4	-2.5	-2.0
CEOE	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	15.3	13.5	1.3	1.4	-2.8	-2.0
Equipo Económico (Ee)	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	15.2	13.8	1.6	1.5	-2.5	-2.0
Funcas	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.8	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	15.3	13.9	1.5	1.4	-2.7	-2.1
Instituto Complutense de Análisis Económico (ICAE-UCM)	3.7	4.4	4.1	5.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.4	--	--	2.4	2.2	15.2	13.8	1.5	1.4	-2.5	-2.0
Instituto de Estudios Económicos (IEE)	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.8	15.3	13.5	1.5	1.5	-2.7	-1.8
Intermoney	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	--	--	2.4	1.9	15.0	13.5	1.5	1.4	-2.6	-2.2
Repsol	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.0	14.9	13.2	1.5	1.3	-2.6	-1.6
Santander	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	15.6	14.6	1.6	1.5	-2.8	-2.0
Solchaga Recio & asociados	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	--	--	2.4	2.0	15.4	13.7	1.4	1.3	-2.7	-2.2
CONSENSUS (AVERAGE)	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.9	15.3	13.7	1.4	1.3	-2.7	-2.0
Maximum	4.4	6.0	4.1	7.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	15.6	14.6	1.6	1.5	-2.2	-1.3
Minimum	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.5	14.9	13.2	1.0	0.9	-2.9	-2.5
Change on 2 months earlier ¹	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
- Rise ²	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	2	3	3	1	7	8	0	2	1	3
- Drop ²	15	14	15	9	7	5	12	9	5	4	6	7	3	4	11	6	9	7
Change on 6 months earlier ¹	-1.4	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Memorandum items:																		
Government (April 2018)	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.3	15.5	13.8	1.7	1.6	-2.2	-1.3
Bank of Spain (June 2018)	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	--	--	2.4	2.0	15.2	13.4	1.6 ⁽⁶⁾	1.6 ⁽⁶⁾	-2.7	-2.3
EC (May 2018)	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.4	1.4	--	--	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.3	15.3	13.8	1.5	1.6	-2.6	-1.9
IMF (April 2018)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OECD (May 2018)	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	1.6	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.0	15.5	13.8	1.7	1.7	-2.4	-1.5

¹ Difference in percentage points between the current month's average and that of two months earlier (or six months earlier).² Number of panellists revising their forecast upwards (or downwards) since two months earlier.³ Average earnings per full-time equivalent job.⁴ In National Accounts terms: full-time equivalent jobs.⁵ Current account balance, according to Bank of Spain estimates.⁶ Net lending position vis-à-vis rest of world.⁷ Excluding financial entities bail-out expenditures.

Table 2

Quarterly Forecasts – September 2018

	Quarter-on-quarter change (percentage)							
	18-IQ	18-IIQ	18-IIIQ	18-IVQ	19-IQ	19-IIQ	19-IIIQ	19-IVQ
GDP ¹	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Euribor 1 yr ²	-0.19	-0.18	-0.15	-0.11	-0.04	0.04	0.17	0.26
Government bond yield 10 yr ²	1.34	1.37	1.42	1.53	1.63	1.72	1.80	1.89
ECB main refinancing operations interest rate ²	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.25
Dollar / Euro exchange rate ²	1.23	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.21

¹ Qr-on-qr growth rates.² End of period.

Table 3

CPI Forecasts – September 2018¹

Monthly change (%)				Year-on-year change (%)	
Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Dec-18	Dec-19
0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.4

¹ Average of forecasts by private institutions listed in Table 1.

Table 4

Opinions – September 2018

Number of responses

	Currently			Trend for next six months		
	Favourable	Neutral	Unfavourable	Improving	Unchanged	Worsening
International context: EU	10	8	0	0	14	4
International context: Non-EU	7	7	4	0	13	5
	Is being			Should be		
	Restrictive	Neutral	Expansionary	Restrictive	Neutral	Expansionary
Fiscal policy assessment ¹	0	6	12	4	14	0
Monetary policy assessment ¹	0	0	18	1	4	13

¹ In relation to the current state of the Spanish economy.