

Empresa i entorn econòmic

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Facultat d'Enginyeria de Barcelona



Part 1:

Economia



Economia



“Why Not”
is a slogan for an
interesting life.

• Mason Cooley

Equació fonamental

(Victor Küppers)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWeclwtN2ho>

$$V = (c+h) \times a$$

V = Valor d'una persona

c = Coneixements

h = Habilitats/experiència

a = Actitud (agraïment, il·lusions, passió)

Manual per ser un bon ministre d'economia



Programa de sessions

- Conceptes econòmics bàsics
- El perquè dels diners
- Mercat o Estat . Impostos
- Comptabilitat nacional
- Introducció Clàssics-keynesians
- Pensament Keynesià. Política fiscal
- 7bis. Keynes tenia raó?
- Pensament monetarista. Política monetària

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS

OBJECTIUS D'AQUESTA LLIÇÓ

- Què es l'economia?
- Què es la macroeconomia?

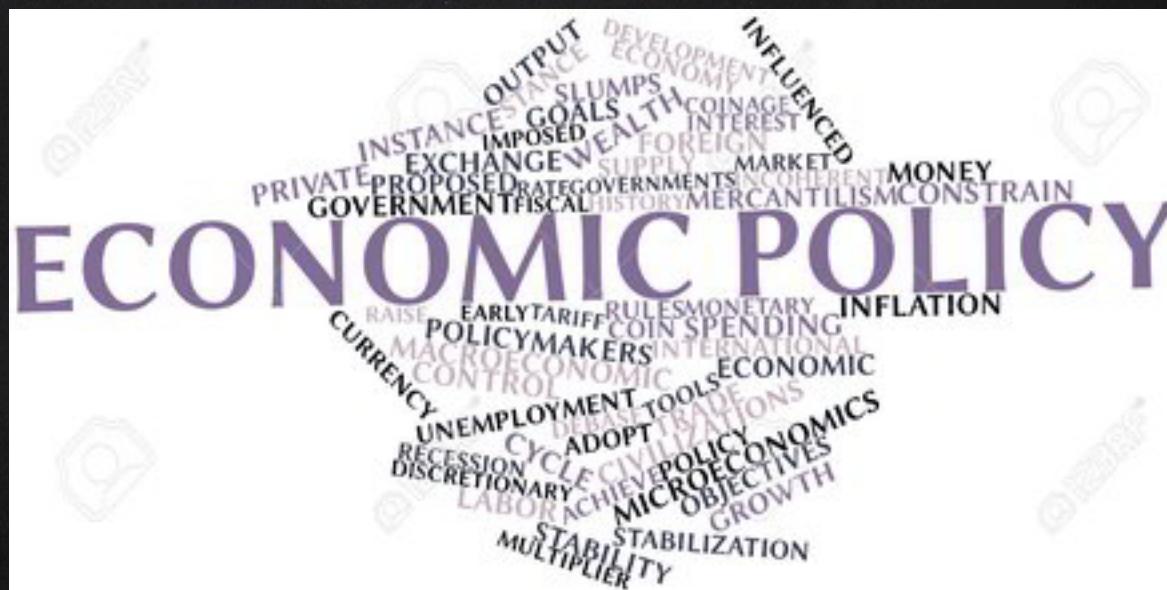
- Definir els conceptes i els objectius macroeconòmics



Què és l'economia?



Objectius de Política Econòmica?



CRACK DE 1929

1929. Crack del sistema bancario y financiero (USA entre 1929 y 1933)

- El índice Dow Jones de la Bolsa de Nueva York cae de 381 puntos en 1929 a 41 puntos en 1932.
- ↓ Valor de la producción real (descontada la inflación) en un 30%.
- ↑ Desempleo de un 25% (14 millones de parados).
- ↓ Precios en un 25%.
- ↓ Precios agrícolas en un 60%.
- ↓ Gastos en maquinaria y bienes de equipo en un 80%.
- 9.000 bancos se ven obligados a cerrar sus puertas.
- Quiebra de muchísimas empresas.
- El mundo vive aún hoy obsesionado por la Gran Depresión de los años 30 (recuérdense las crisis financieras de 1987 y 1997–98)

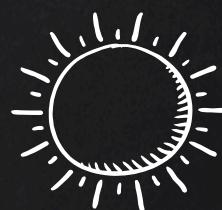
CADA DÍA EN EL MUNDO (agosto 2012).....

Toneladas de emisiones de CO2	48.226.600
Hectáreas más de desierto	26.390
Toneladas de residuos tóxicos vertidas	21.500
Hectáreas menos de bosque	11.430
Gasto Mundial en defensa	3.841.000.000
Gasto Mundial en Salud	11.718.000.000
Gasto Mundial en Educación	4.357.000.000
Cigarrillos fumados	15.000.000.000
Aspirinas tomadas	216.000.000
Menús de McDonald's servidos	47.000.000
Latas de Coca-Cola consumidas	1.700.000.0000
Tazas de café consumidas	1.600.000.0000
Botellas de vino consumidas	84.930.000
Vuelos	93.000

Fuente: Revista Es (la Vanguardia), de "The world Factbook, Worldometers, OIC, ONU, OMS; Banco Mundial y otras.



The future is
better than you
think

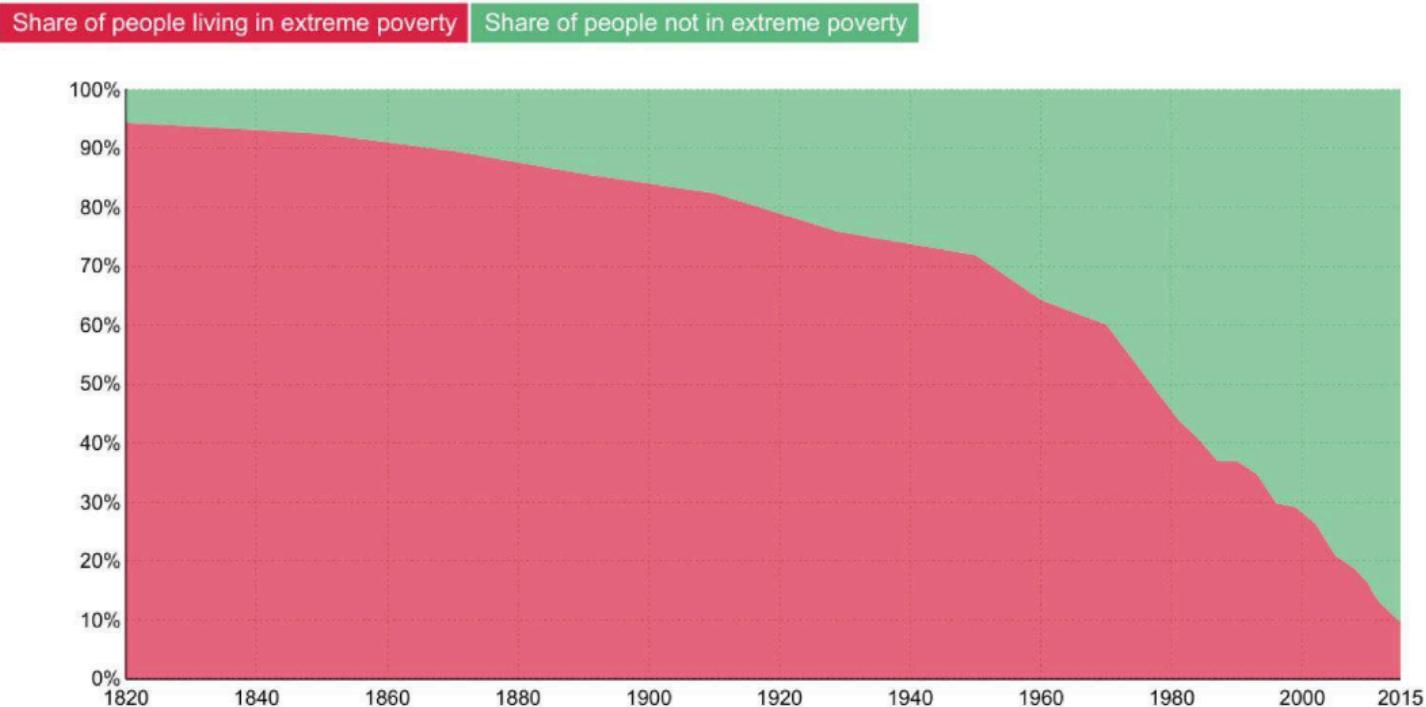


Peter Diamandis



Reducing Poverty

Share of world population living in extreme poverty, 1820-2015



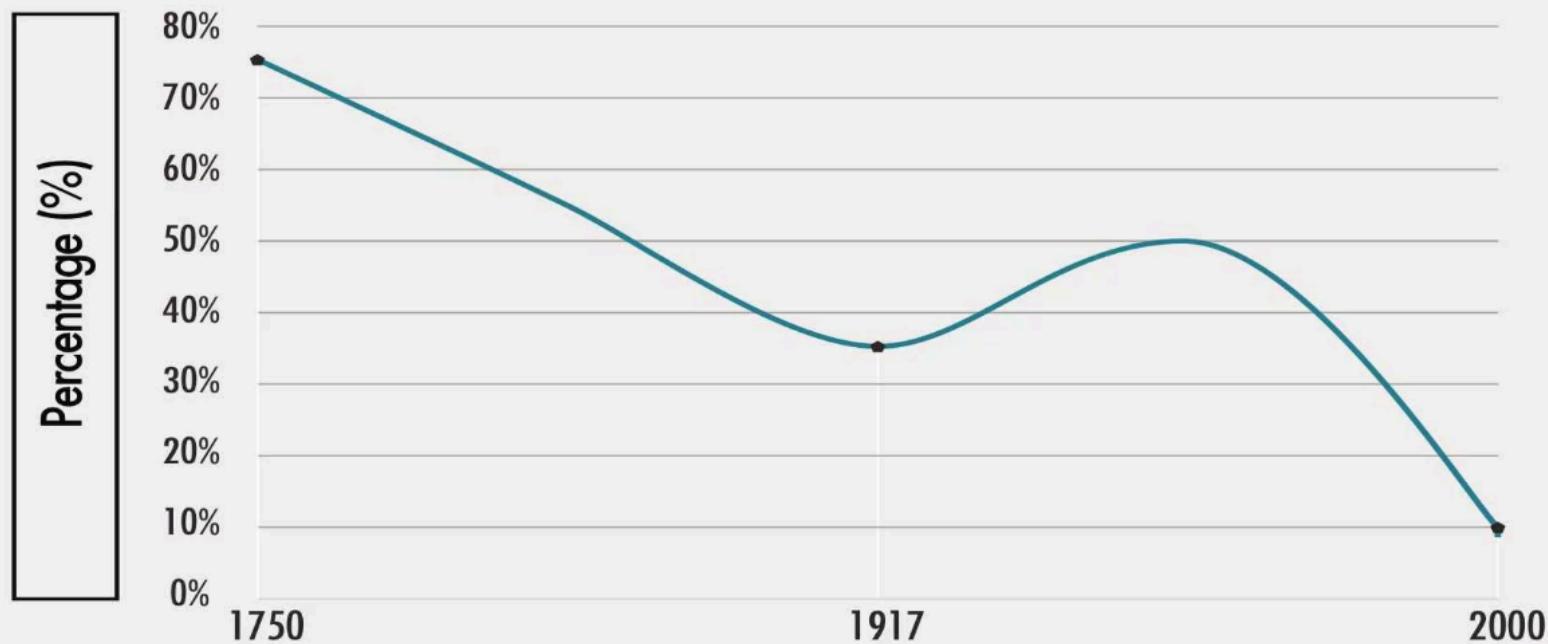
Data source: [World Poverty in absolute numbers \(Max Roser based on World Bank and Bourguignon and Morrisson \(2002\)\)](#)

OurWorldInData.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts/ • CC BY-SA



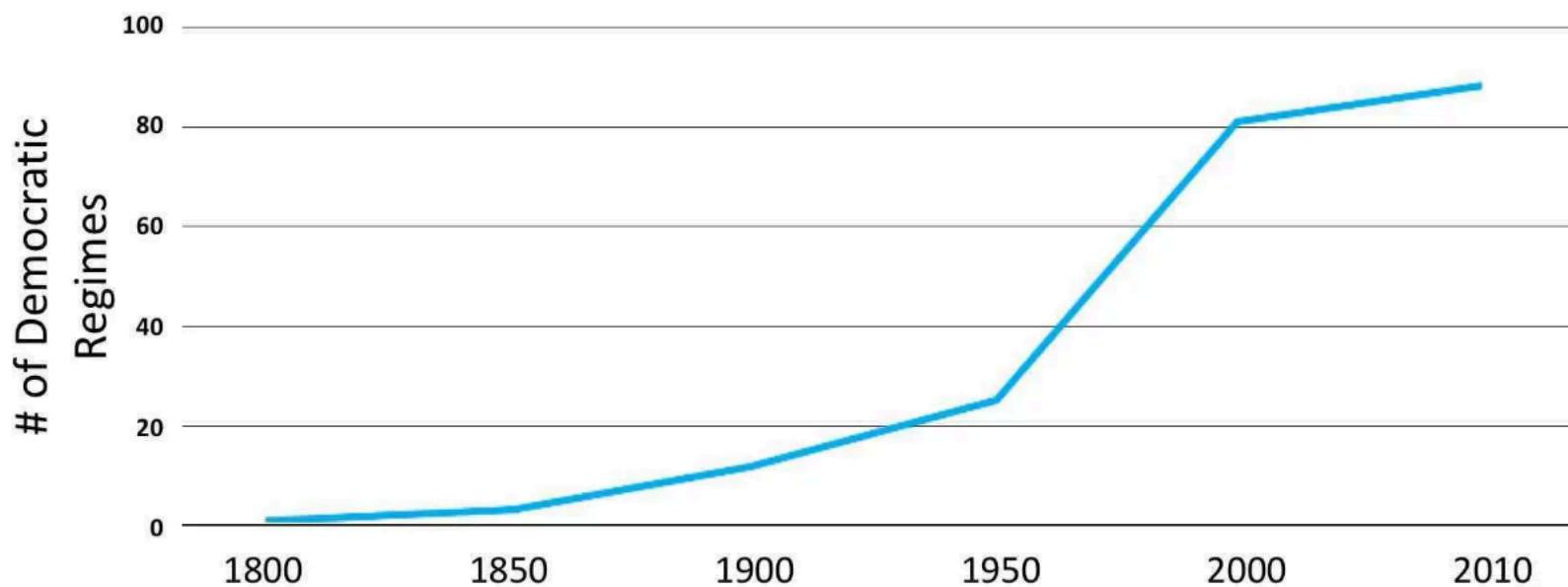
Increasing Happiness
& Increasing Equality

Percentage of Slaves or Serfs in the World

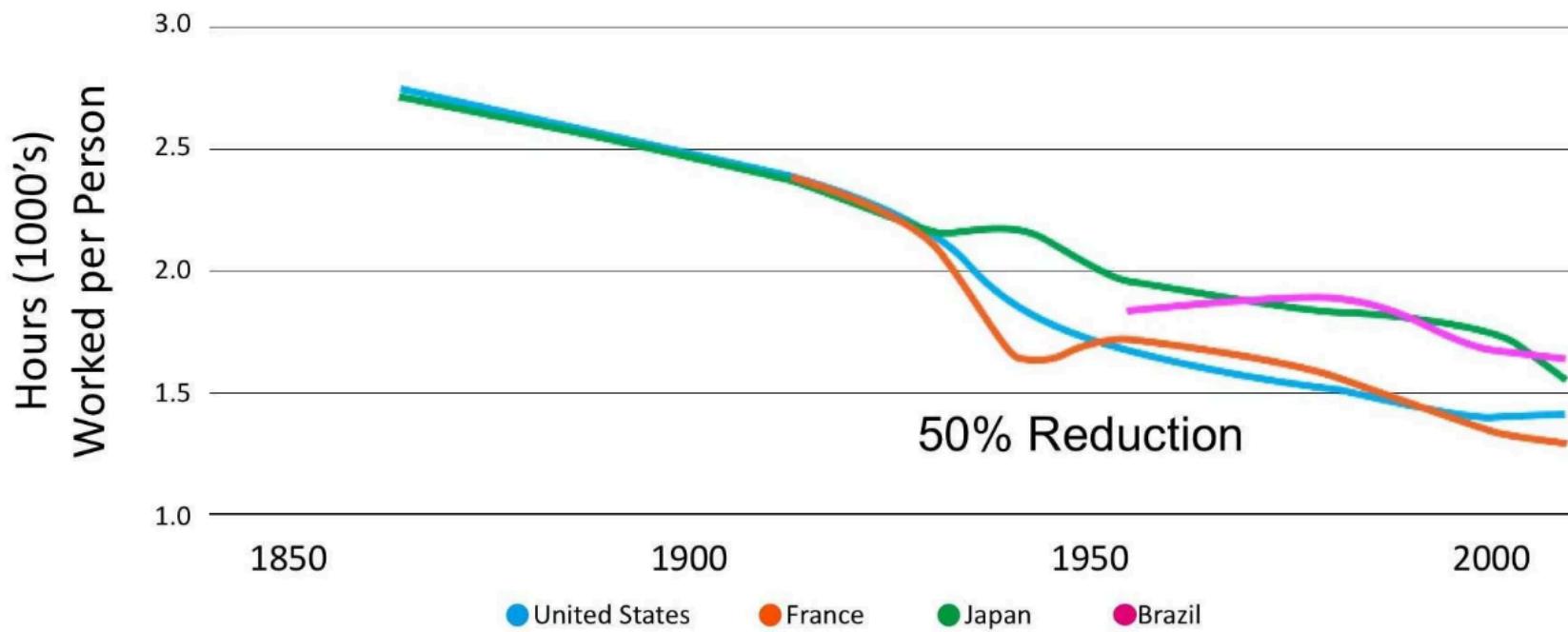


Source: Simon, pp. 171-177

Number of Democracies

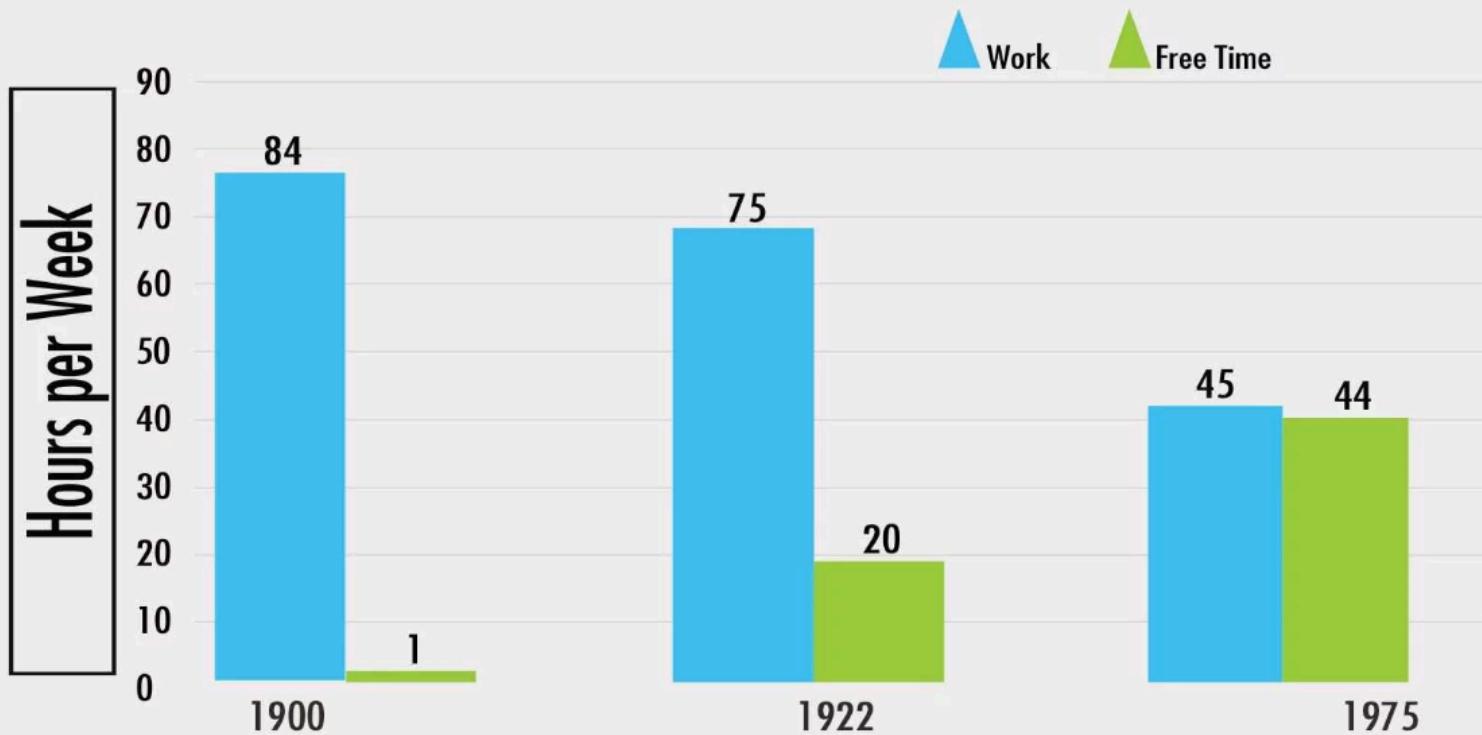


Annual Hours Worked per Person (1870-1978)



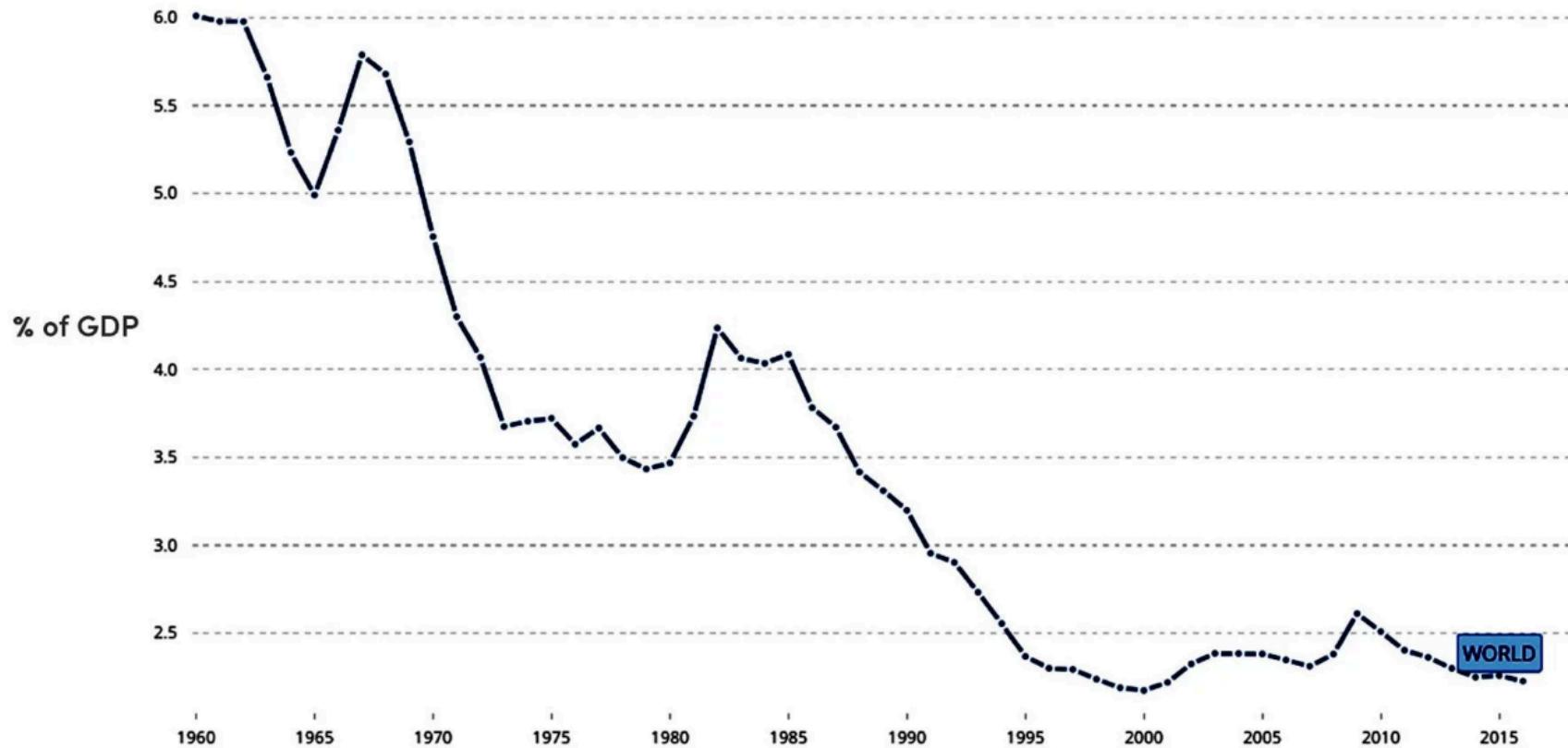
Source: Angus Maddison, The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective (Paris: OECD, 2001).

Homemakers' Use of Time



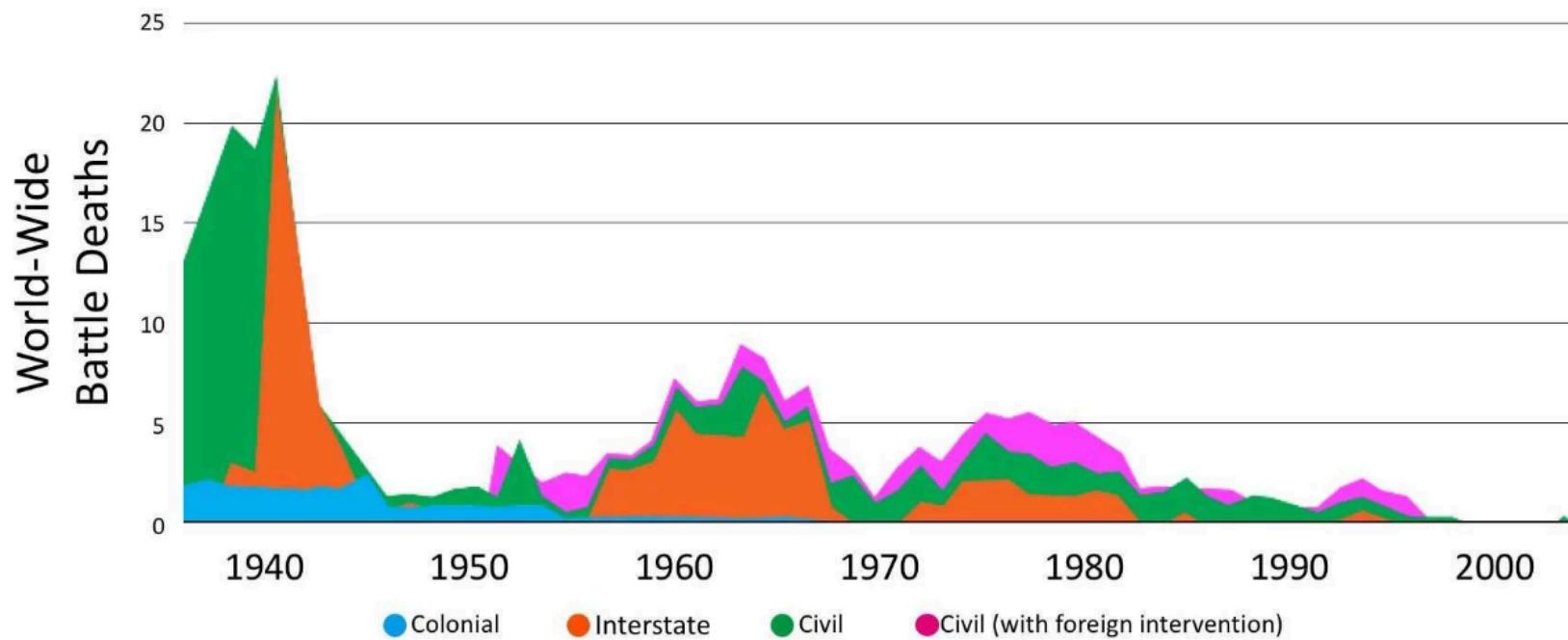
Source: Stanley Lebergott, *The Americans : An Economic Record*

Military Expenditure



Source: <https://data.worldbank.org>

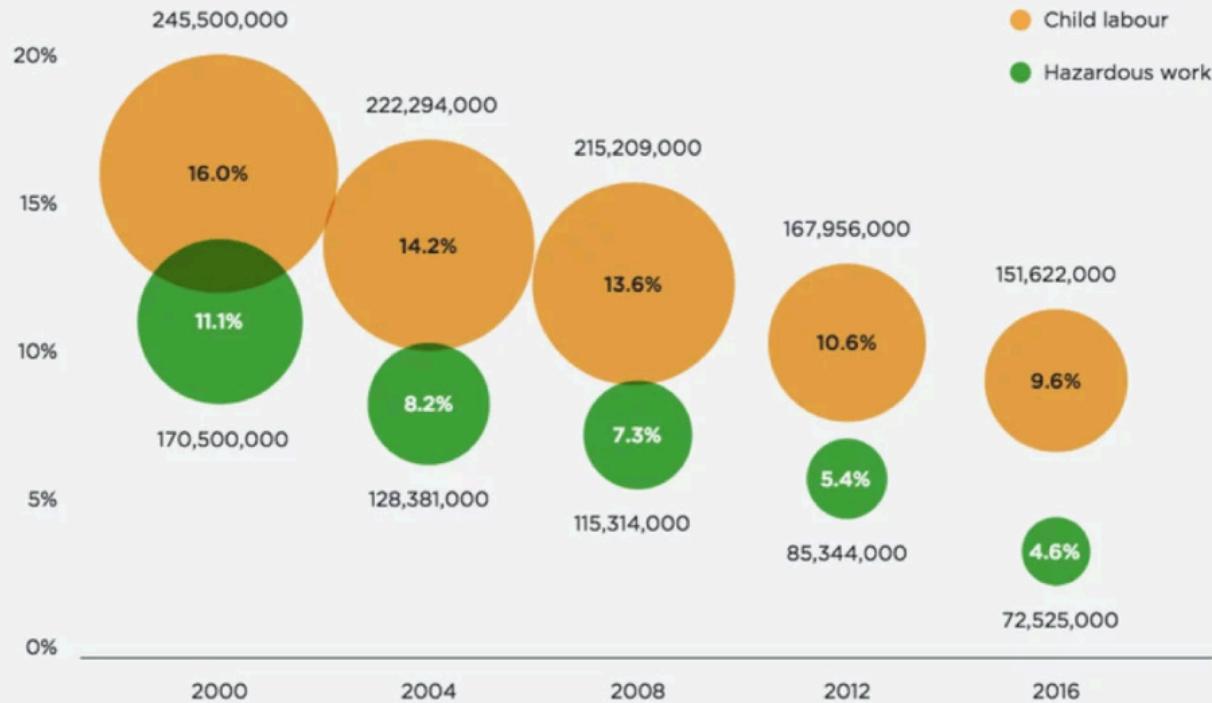
The Waning of War



Source: Human Security Report Project, The Peace Research Institute of Oslo

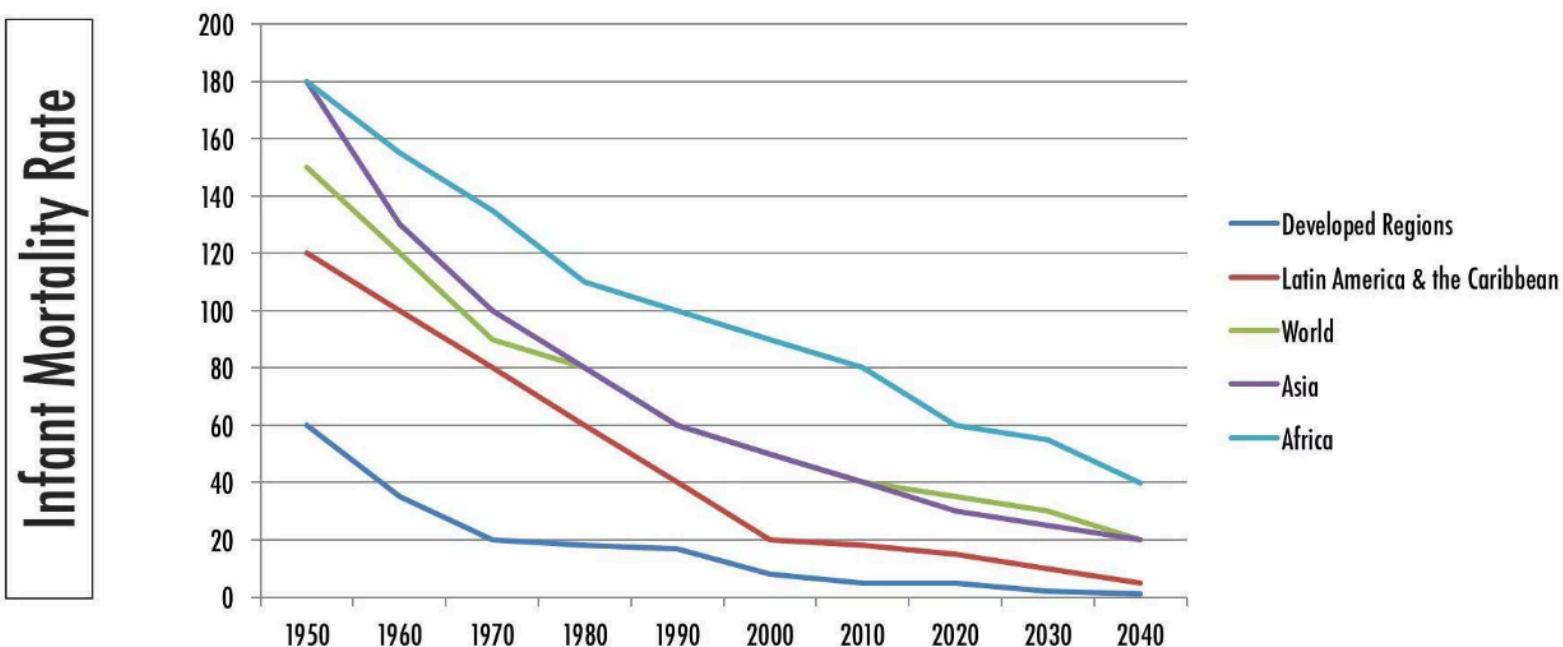
Children's involvement in child labour and hazardous work, 2000-16

Percentage and absolute number of children in child labour and hazardous work, 5-17 years age range,
2000 to 2016^(b)

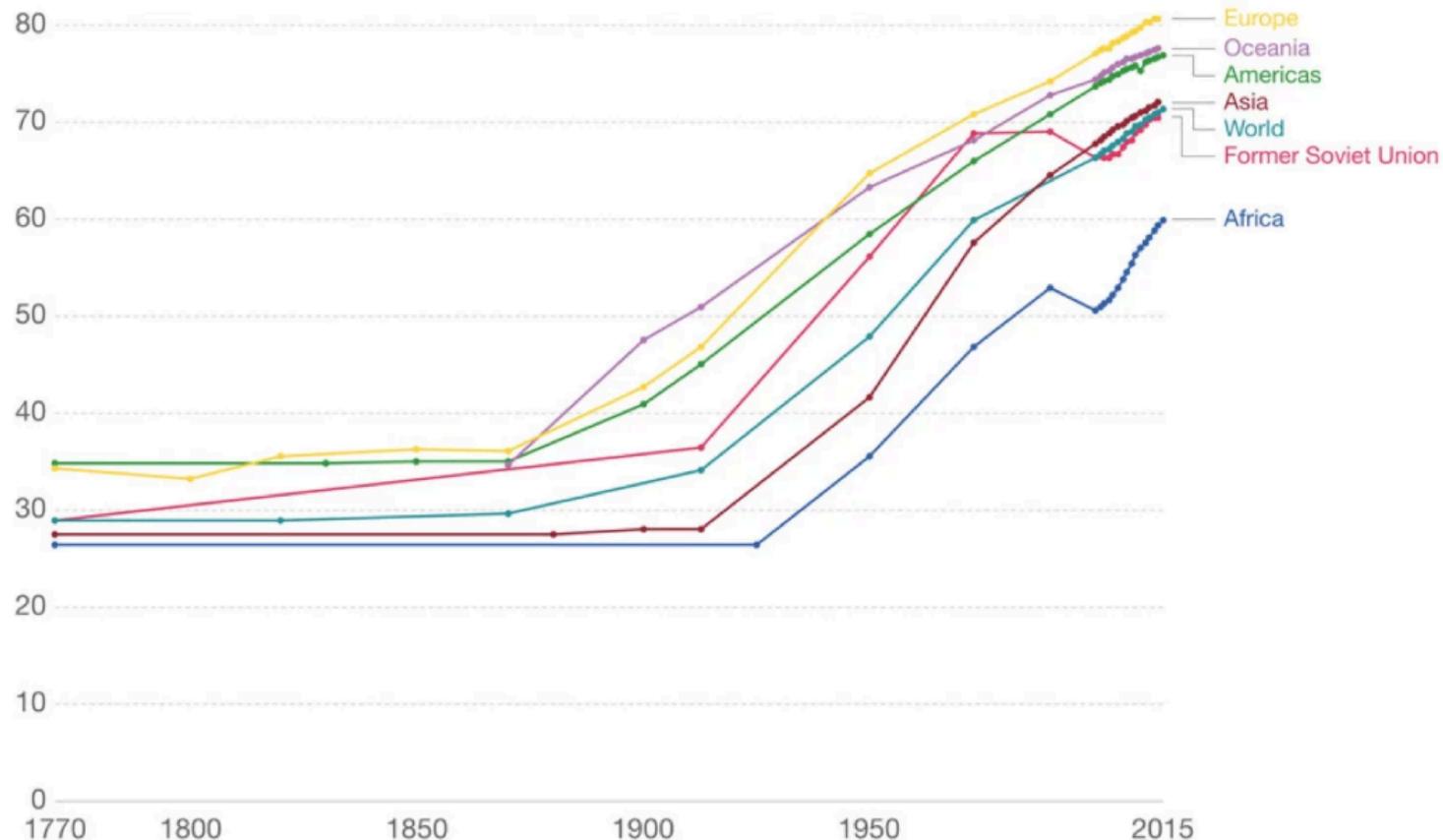


Note: (b) Bubbles are proportionate to the absolute number of children in child labour and hazardous work.

Decreasing Infant Mortality

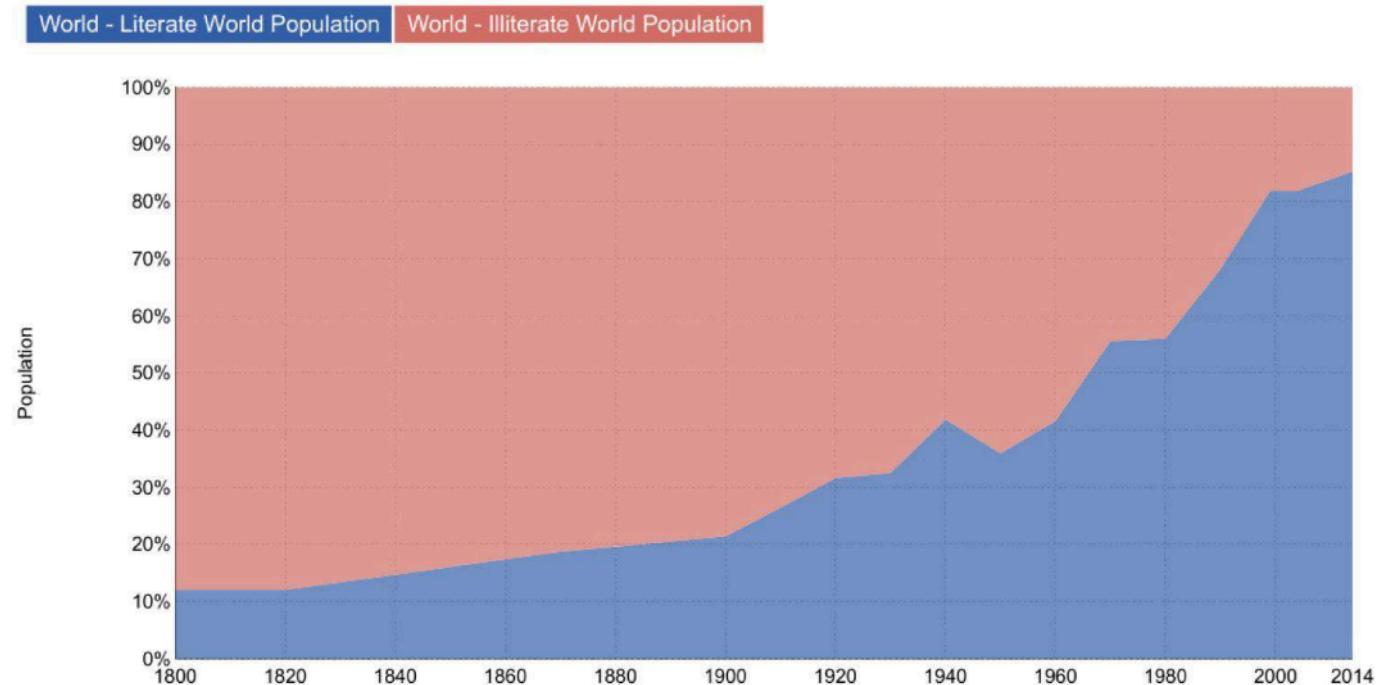


Life expectancy globally and by world regions since 1770



Source: Life expectancy – James Riley for data 1990 and earlier; WHO and World Bank for later data (by Max Roser)
OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy/ • CC BY-SA

Literate and illiterate world population, 1800 to 2014



Data source: Literate World Population (Our World In Data based on OECD and UNESCO)

OurWorldInData.org/literacy/ • CC BY-SA

Dematerialization

>\$900,000 worth of applications in a smart phone today

Application	\$ (2011)	Original Device Name	Year*	MSRP	2011's \$
1. Video conferencing	<i>free</i>	Compression Labs VC	1982	\$250,000	\$586,904
2. GPS	<i>free</i>	TI NAVASTAR	1982	\$119,900	\$279,366
3. Digital voice recorder	<i>free</i>	SONY PCM	1978	\$2,500	\$8,687
4. Digital watch	<i>free</i>	Seiko 35SQ Astron	1969	\$1,250	\$7,716
5. 5 Mpixel camera	<i>free</i>	Canon RC-701	1986	\$3,000	\$6,201
6. Medical library	<i>free</i>	e.g. CONSULTANT	1987	Up to \$2,000	\$3,988
7. Video player	<i>free</i>	Toshiba V-8000	1981	\$1,245	\$3,103
8. Video camera	<i>free</i>	RCA CC010	1981	\$1,050	\$2,617
9. Music player	<i>free</i>	Sony CDP-101 CD player	1982	\$900	\$2,113
10. Encyclopedia	<i>free</i>	Compton's CD Encyclopedia	1989	\$750	\$1,370
11. Videogame console	<i>free</i>	Atari 2600	1977	\$199	\$744
Total	<i>free</i>				\$902,065

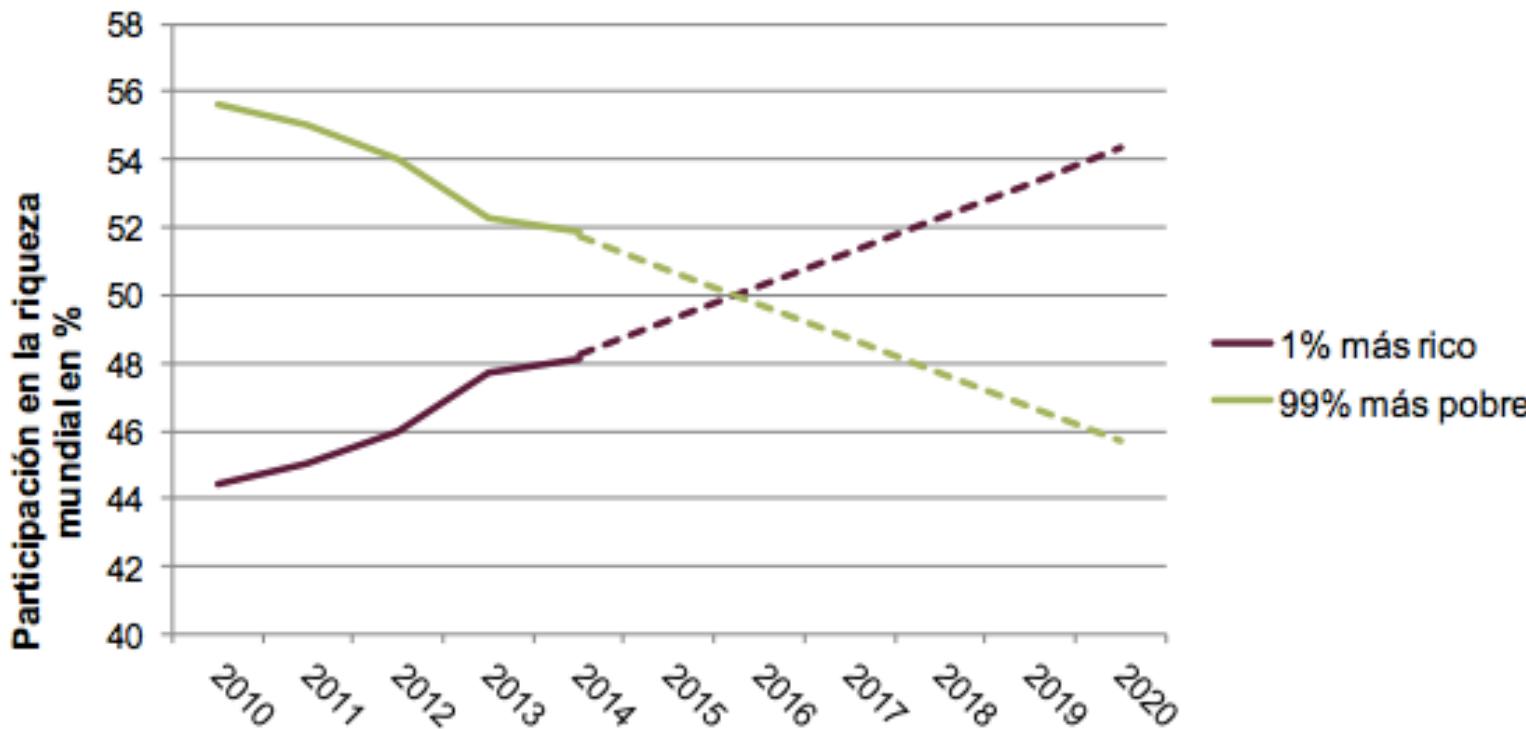
*Year of Launch

But



La riquesa mundial es concentra cada vegada més en mans d'una petita elit

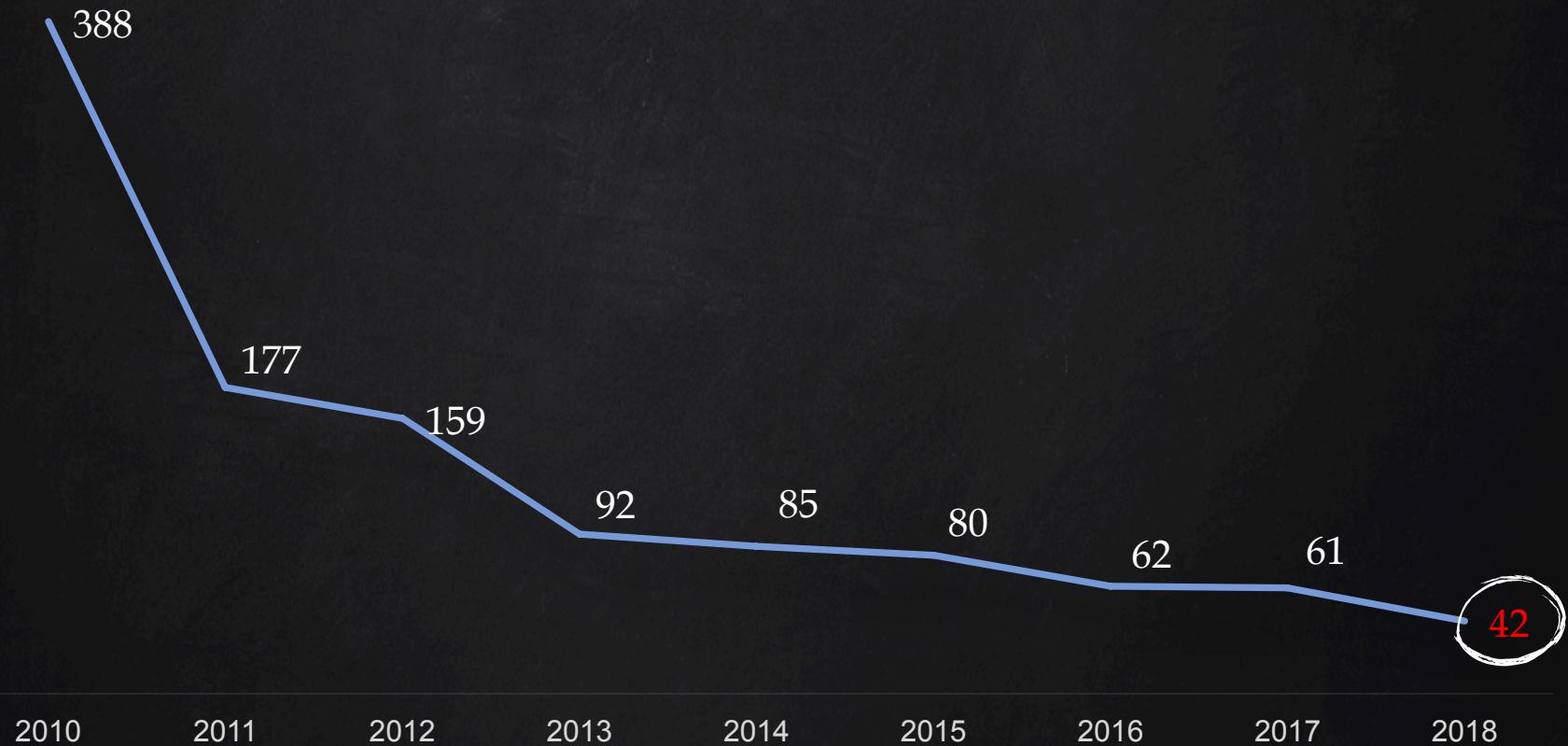
Gráfico 2: Participación en la riqueza mundial del 1% más rico y del 99% más pobre de la población, respectivamente; las líneas discontinuas reflejan las previsiones basadas en la tendencia observada entre 2010 y 2014. En 2016 el 1% más rico de la población poseerá más del 50% de la riqueza mundial total.



Source: <https://www.oxfam.org/...oxfam.../bp-economy-for-99-perce...>

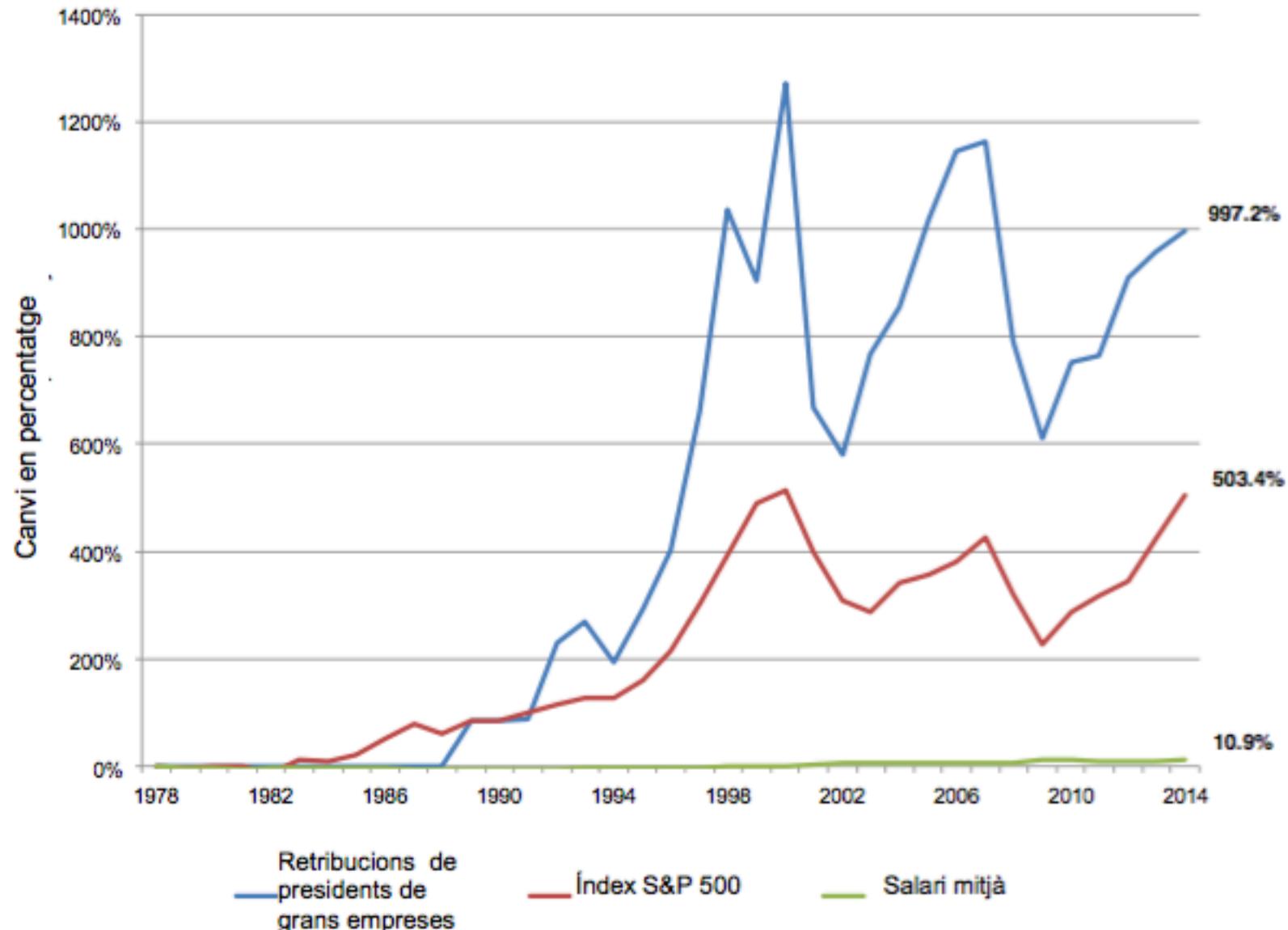
The world's wealth is increasingly concentrated in the hands of a small elite (Oxfam)

Number of billionaires that concentrated the 50% of world wealthness



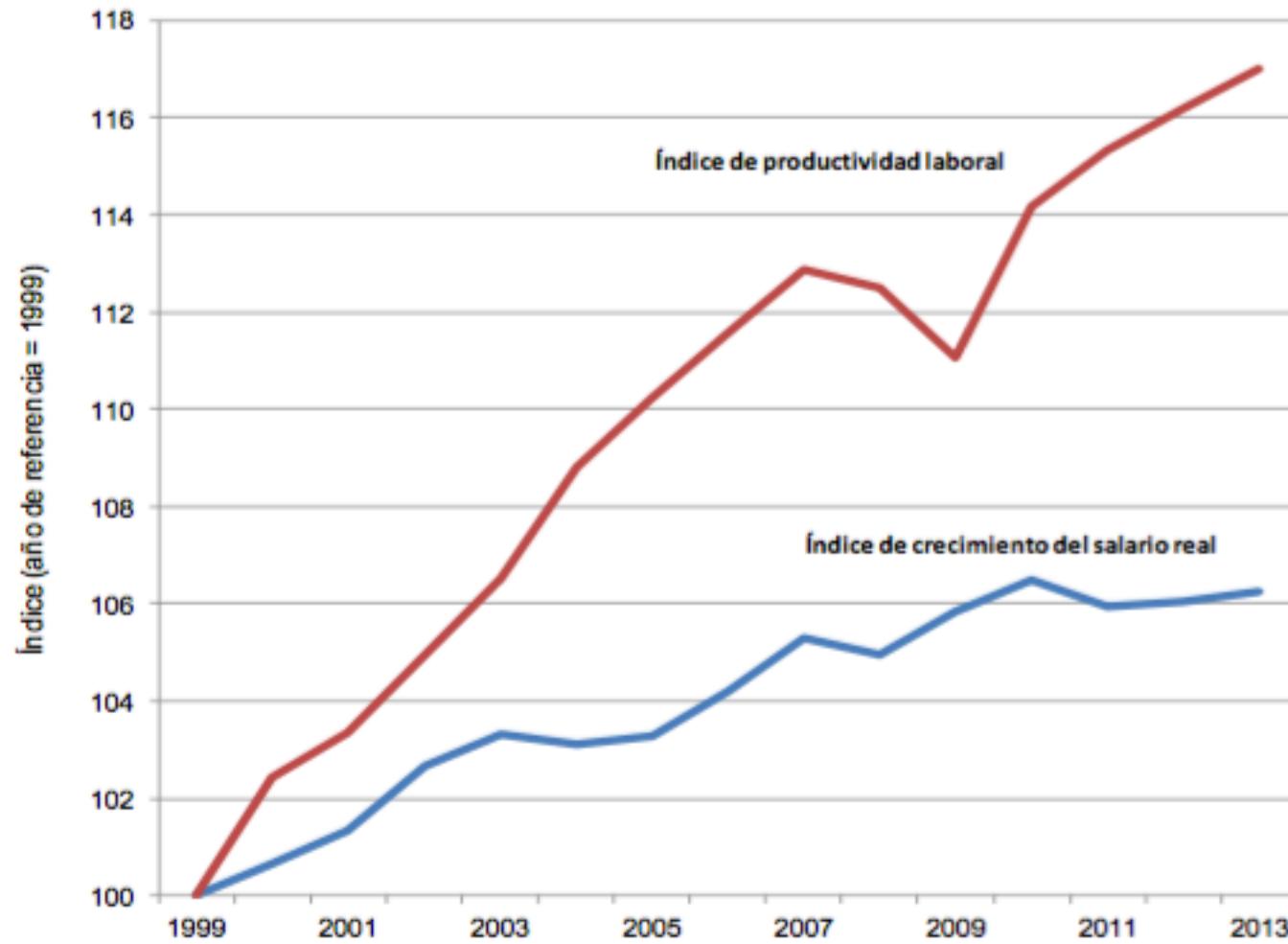
Source: <https://www.oxfam.org/...oxfam.../bp-economy-for-99-perce...>

Gràfic 5: Als Estats Units, els increments salarials dels presidents de grans empreses superen de molt els del salari mitjà



Font: Copiat de L. Mishel i A. Davis (2015) "CEO Pay Has Grown 90 Times Faster than Typical Worker Pay Since 1978" EPI. <http://www.epi.org/publication/ceo-pay-has-grown-90-times-faster-than-typical-worker-pay-since-1978/>⁰²

Gràfic 6: Als països desenvolupats, la productivitat dels treballadors ha augmentat, però els seus salaris no han mantingut el mateix ritme.



Font: Reproducció del gràfic 7, Informe mundial sobre salariis de l'OIT 2014-15. Base de dades sobre salariis mundials de l'OIT; Tendència dels models econòmètrics de l'OIT, abril de 2014.

Oligòpoli alimentari

4 empreses (Dow-Dupont, Bayer-Monsanto, Syngenta i Limagrain) controlen més del 50% del comerç de llavors mundial.



4 empreses (BASF, Bayer-Monsanto, Dow-DuPont, i Syngenta) controlen el 75% del mercat agroquímic/pesticides.

Food oligopoly

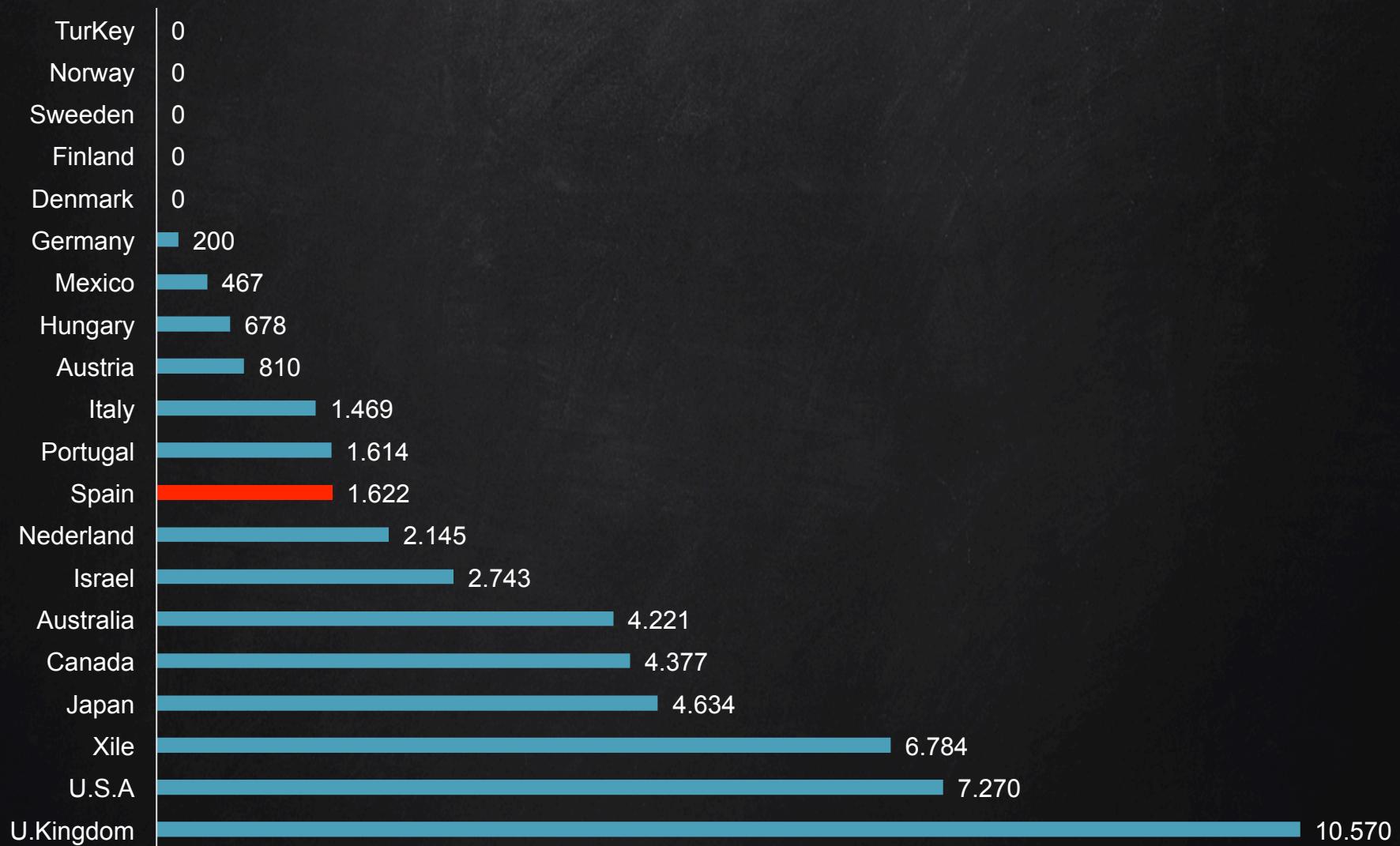
Només 4 empreses (ADM, Bunge, Cargill & Dreyfuss) controlen el 90% del mercat mundial de cereals.



Índice de Precios en Origen y Destino de los Alimentos (Dic.2018)

PRODUCTO	PRECIO ORIGEN (€/kg)	PRECIO DESTINO (€/kg)	DIFERENCIA PRECIO ORIGEN-DESTINO(1)	DIFERENCIA PORCENTUAL ORIGEN - DESTINO
ACEITUNAS EN VERDE	0,66	4,77	7,23	623%
ACEITE OLIVA VIRGEN EXTRA	2,60	4,88	1,88	88%
ACELGA	0,40	2,21	5,53	453%
AJO	0,65	5,27	8,11	711%
ALCACHOFA	0,84	3,64	4,33	333%
BERENJENA	0,77	2,06	2,68	168%
BROCOLI	0,26	2,45	9,42	842%
CALABACIN	0,37	1,96	5,30	430%
CEBOLLA	0,33	1,14	3,45	245%
CHAMPIÑON	1,90	3,80	2,00	100%
COLIFLOR	0,35	1,79	5,11	411%
LECHUGA	0,15	1,03	6,87	587%
PATATA	0,26	0,84	3,23	223%
PEPINO	0,24	1,72	7,17	617%
PIMIENTO ROJO	0,74	2,45	3,31	231%
PIMIENTO VERDE	0,65	2,17	3,34	234%
REPOLLO	0,26	1,29	4,96	396%
TOMATES DE ENSALADA	0,57	2,31	4,05	305%
ZANAHORIA	0,43	1,04	2,42	142%
LIMÓN	0,31	2,19	7,06	606%
MANDARINA	0,17	1,57	9,24	824%
MANZANA	0,40	2,10	5,25	425%
NARANJA	0,12	1,62	13,50	1250%
PERA	0,50	2,01	4,02	302%
PLÁTANO	0,79	2,51	3,18	218%
UVA DE MESA	0,85	3,28	3,85	285%

Average university fees (annual €)



Source: OCDE/ diari Ara

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS

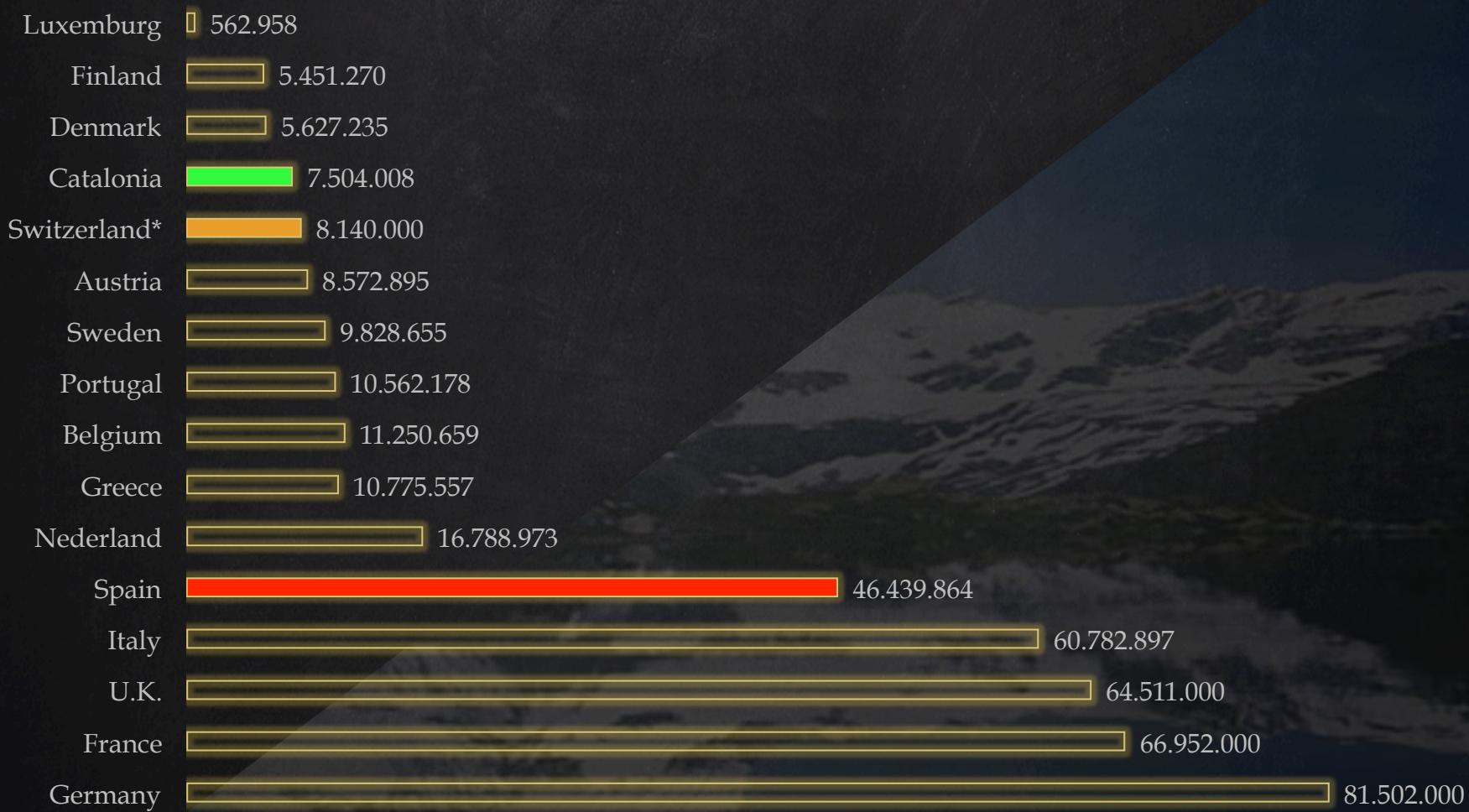
SPAIN IN FIGURES

Inhabitants (thousands)	46.722 (2018) 46.528 (2017) 47.846 (2016)
Ranking in wealth (GDP, ppp)	10 (2018) 16 (2017)
Ranking gdp per cápita (ppp)	30 (2018) IMF
Human Development Index	26th (2017) 15 (2009)
GDP (PPP)	1,5 trillions\$ (2019)
Life Expectancy 2018	80,5 (V) – 85,9 (M)
Thousands of Pensions 2017	9460 / 140.000 millions € 40% Spanish Budget
Average Value of Pensions	926 €/month (2017)
Total public spending in Education (2015)	4,3 % GDP / 11,35% total Public Spending
Sudents in non-university system (2013)	8.050.654
Students in University Education (2015)	1.855.855
Debt (2016)	1,2 M.€
Debt (% GDP)	97,1% (2018)
Debt per capita (2017)	23.797 €
Deficit (% GDP) (2018)	2,50%
Corruption Index (2018)	58 - 41th/180
Competitiviness Ranking (2018)	36th
Unemployment 2014 / 2015 / 2017.2T	26% (2014), 14,02% 2019
Minimum wage (2018)	900€/month
Doing Business	30th (2018) 52th(2014)
Shadow Economy	17% (2017) 22,4% (2014)
Expenditure on Social Welfare (% GDP)	24,6% (2016) OECD

Source: INE, Eurostat, UNO, IMF

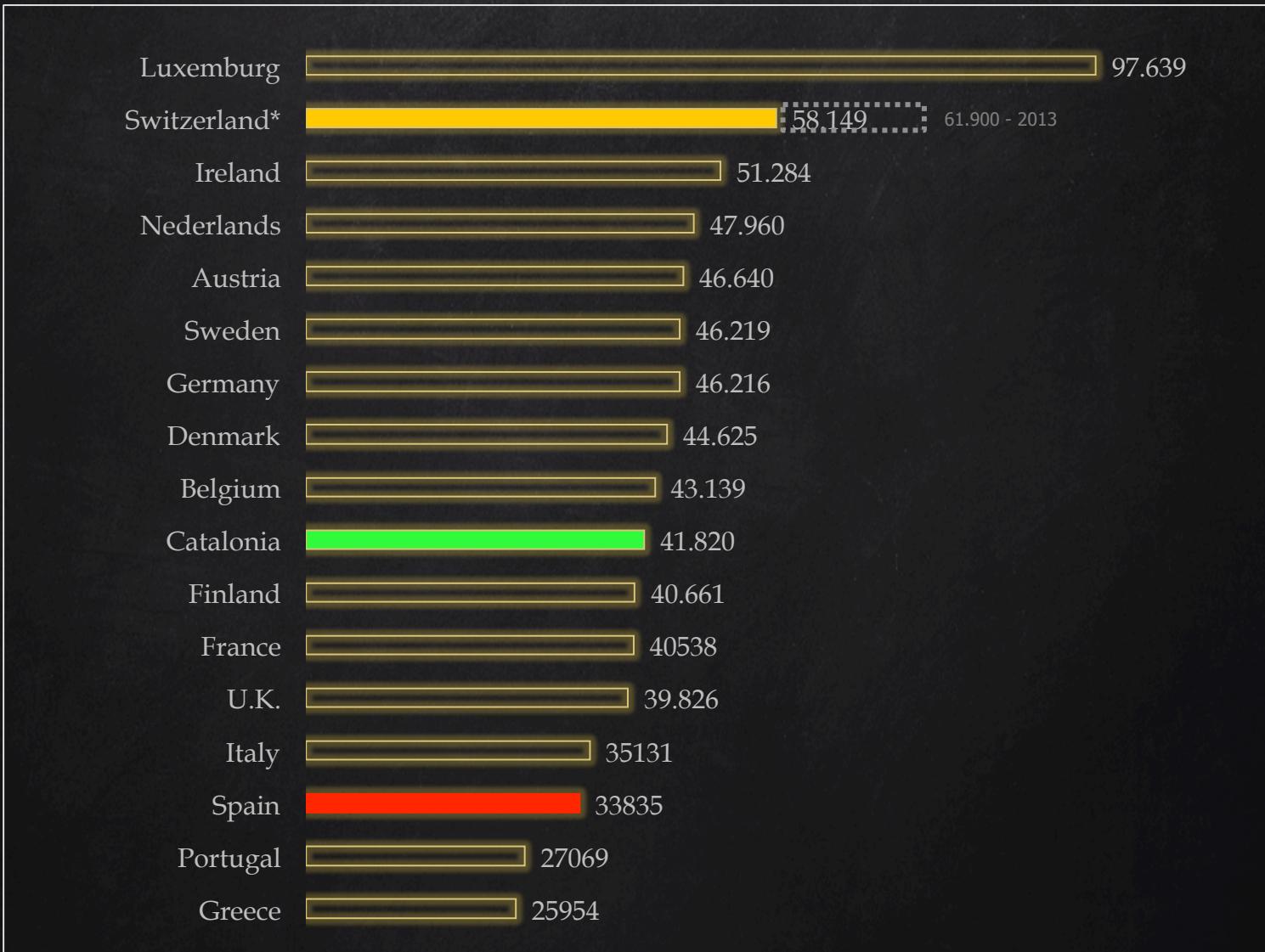
Comparison of Spanish and Swiss economies				
	year	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	year
GDP	2014	1.381.002 M.€	701.040 M.€	2014
GDP per capita	2014	25.300 €	58.900 €	2014
Debt	2015	1.067.852 M.€	224.381 M.€	2014
Debt (% GDP)	2015	99,82%	34,20%	2014
Debt per capita	2015	22.994 €	12.715 €	2014
Deficit (% GDP)	2014	-5,80%	0,18%	2014
Corruption Index	2015	60 - 37th	86 - 7th	2015
Competitiveness Ranking	2015	33rd	1st	2015
Unemployment	2015	23%	3,5%	2014
Minimum Wage	2015	757 €	no oficial ≈1.800 €	2012
Doing Business	2014	52th	29th	2014
Inhabitants	2016	47.846.084	8.064.246	2016
HDI	2014	0,875 - 26th	0,930 - 2nd	2014

POPULATION EU-15 (2015)



Source: Eurostat and own

GDP per capita PPP countries EU-15 + Switzerland. Relative positions of Catalunya



Source: Nuria Bosch and Marta Espasa. Viabilitat de Catalunya com Estat. (2012)
* IMF data

10 Most expensives cities in the world (2015)

Rank	City	New York rent = 100
1	Singapur	129
2	Paris	126
3	Oslo	124
4	Zurich	121
5	Sydney	120
6	Melbourne	118
7	Ginebra	116
8	Copenhague	115
9	Hong Kong	113
10	Seúl	113
22	New York	100

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS: ATUR

Unemployment in Spain (4T 2015)

Population	46.439.864
Potentially labour force	37.528.100
Labor force ("pob.activa")	27.599.211
Not in the labor force	18.840.652
Labor force participation rate ("tasa d'actividad")	59,43%
Households with all unemployed	1.572.900
Employed	18.094.200
Unemployed	4.779.500
Unemployment rate	20.90%

Source INE-EPA

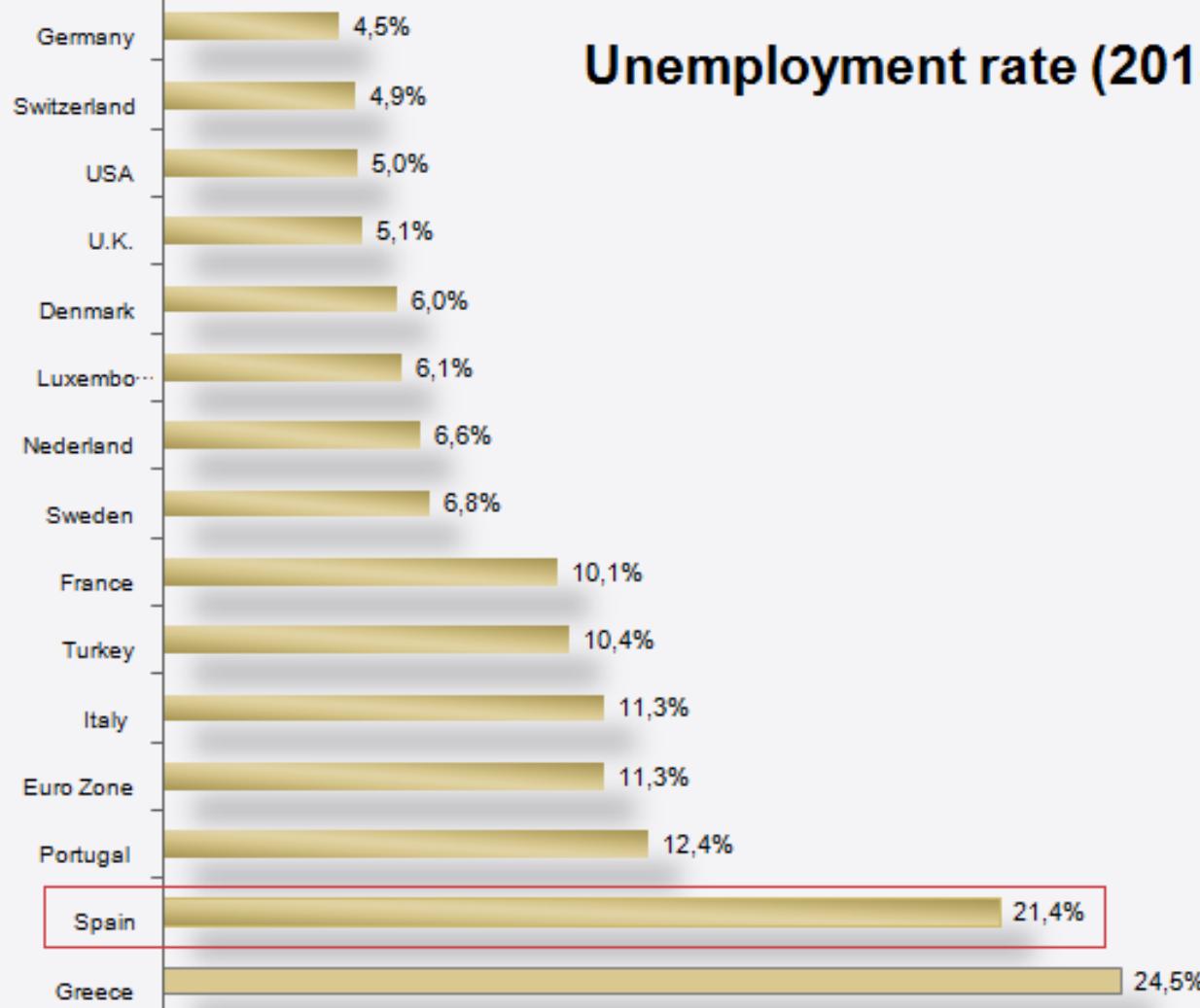
TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Unemployment in Spain 2T 2019	
Population (thousands)	46.722.980
Potentially labour Force	36.247.326
Labor force ("població activa")	22.834.400
Not in the labor force	13.412.926
Labor force participation rate ("taxa d'activitat")	58,74
Employed	19.844.100
Unemployed	3.230.000
Unemployment rate	14,02

Source: INE

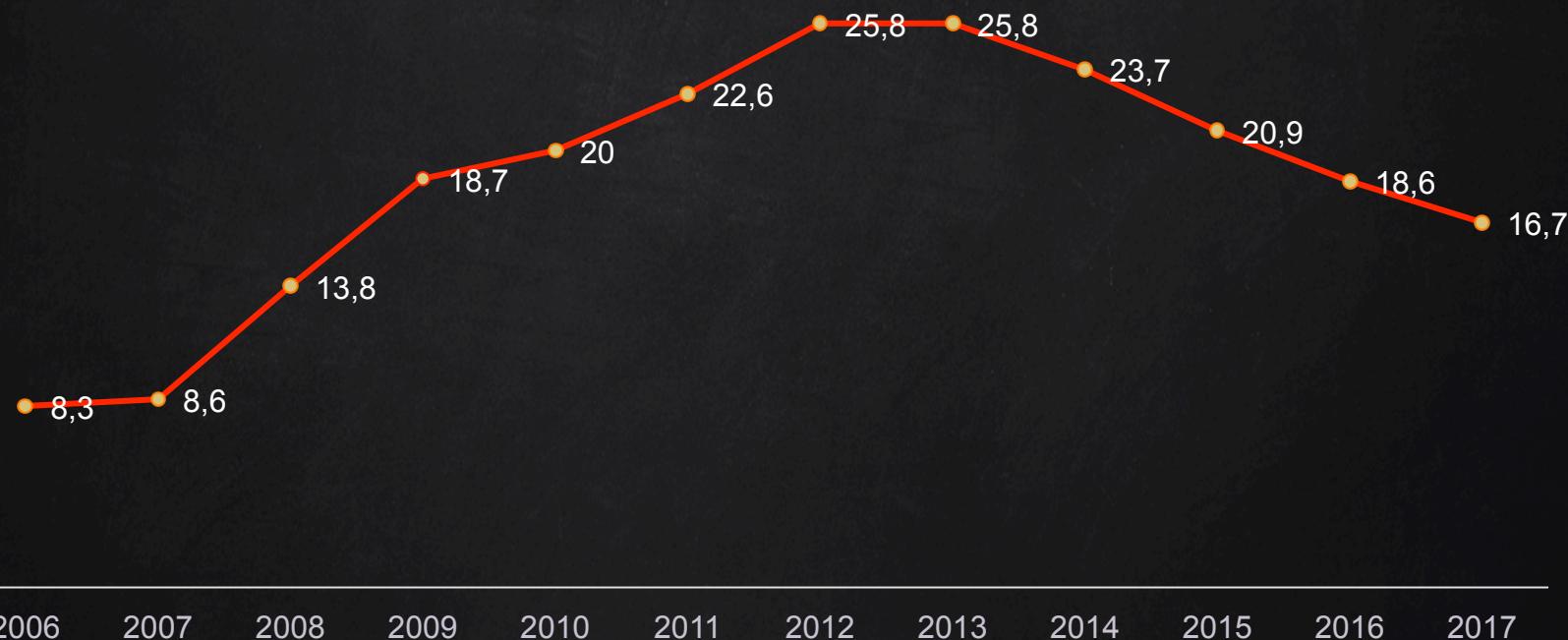
Labour market

Unemployment rate (2015)



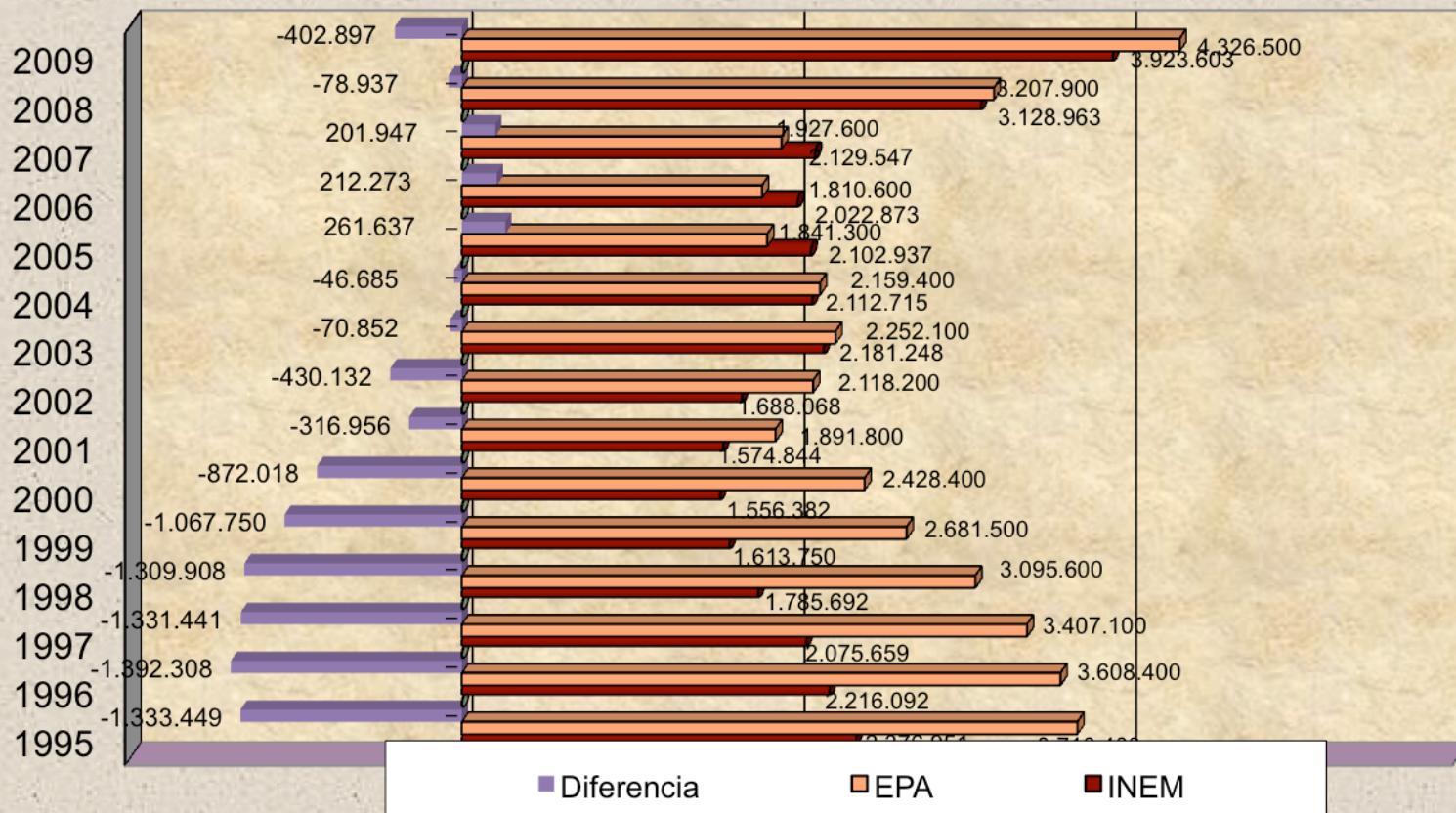
TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Spanish Unemployment rate (EPA)



Source: INE (<http://www.ine.es/consul/serie.do?s=EPA815&c=2&nult=50>)

Comparación datos de paro INEM vs. EPA

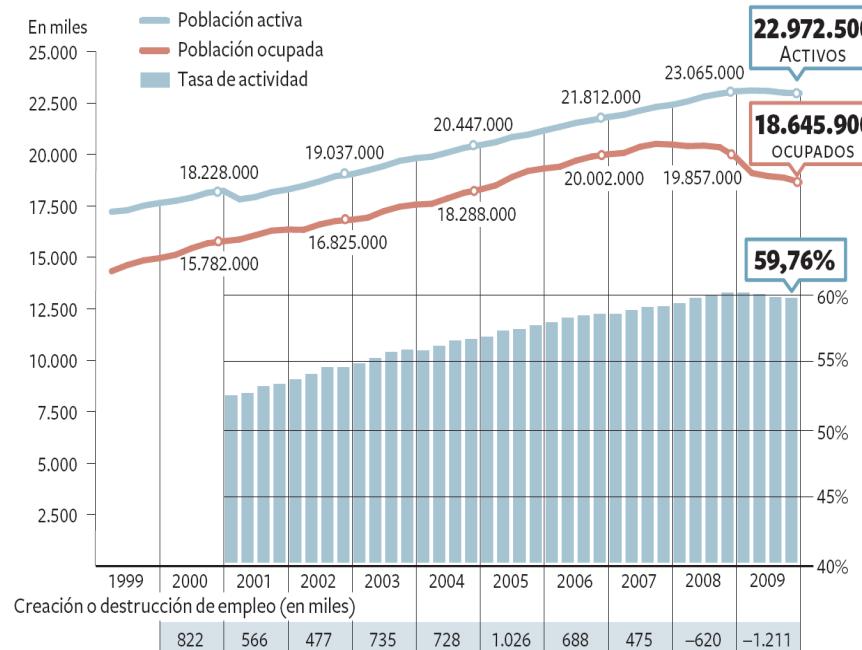


TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Evolución del mercado laboral

■ POBLACIÓN ACTIVA Y OCUPADA

Cuarto trimestre de 2009



■ PARADOS

Cuarto trimestre de 2009



■ PARADOS POR SEXO

	IV tr. 2009	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Hombres	2.392.500	703.700	18,64%
Mujeres	1.934.000	415.000	19,07%

■ PARADOS ESPAÑOLES Y EXTRANJEROS

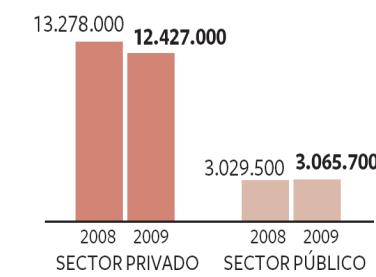
	IV tr. 2009	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Españoles	3.250.300	821.900	16,80%
Extranjeros	1.076.200	296.800	29,70%

■ PARADOS POR SECTORES

	IV tr. 2009	Variación con IV tr. 2008
Agricultura	192.900	43.800
Industria	327.400	39.300
Construcción	614.600	29.700
Servicios	1.414.500	267.100
Más de un año parados	1.477.200	688.100
Buscan su primer empleo	299.800	50.600

■ ASALARIADOS

Cuarto trimestre



■ HOGARES CON TODOS SUS MIEMBROS EN PARO

	IV tr. 2009	Variación con IV tr. 2008
Parados	1.220.000	392.800

■ PARADOS MENORES DE 25 AÑOS

	IV tr. 2009	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Parados	816.400	131.500	39,07%

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).

□ TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

PRISON POPULATION IN THE WORLD		
1	United States of America	2,217,000
2	China	1,657,812
3	Russian Federation	644,237
4	Brazil	607,731
5	India	418,969
6	Thailand	314,292
7	Mexico	255,330
8	Iran	225,000
9	Turkey	176,268
10	Indonesia	173,866
11	South Africa	159,689
12	Vietnam	142,074
13	Colombia	121,361
14	Phillippines	120,557
15	Ethiopia	111,710
16	United Kingdom	85,233
28	Spain	61,982



Prison population in the world (2015)

UNEMPLOYEMENT



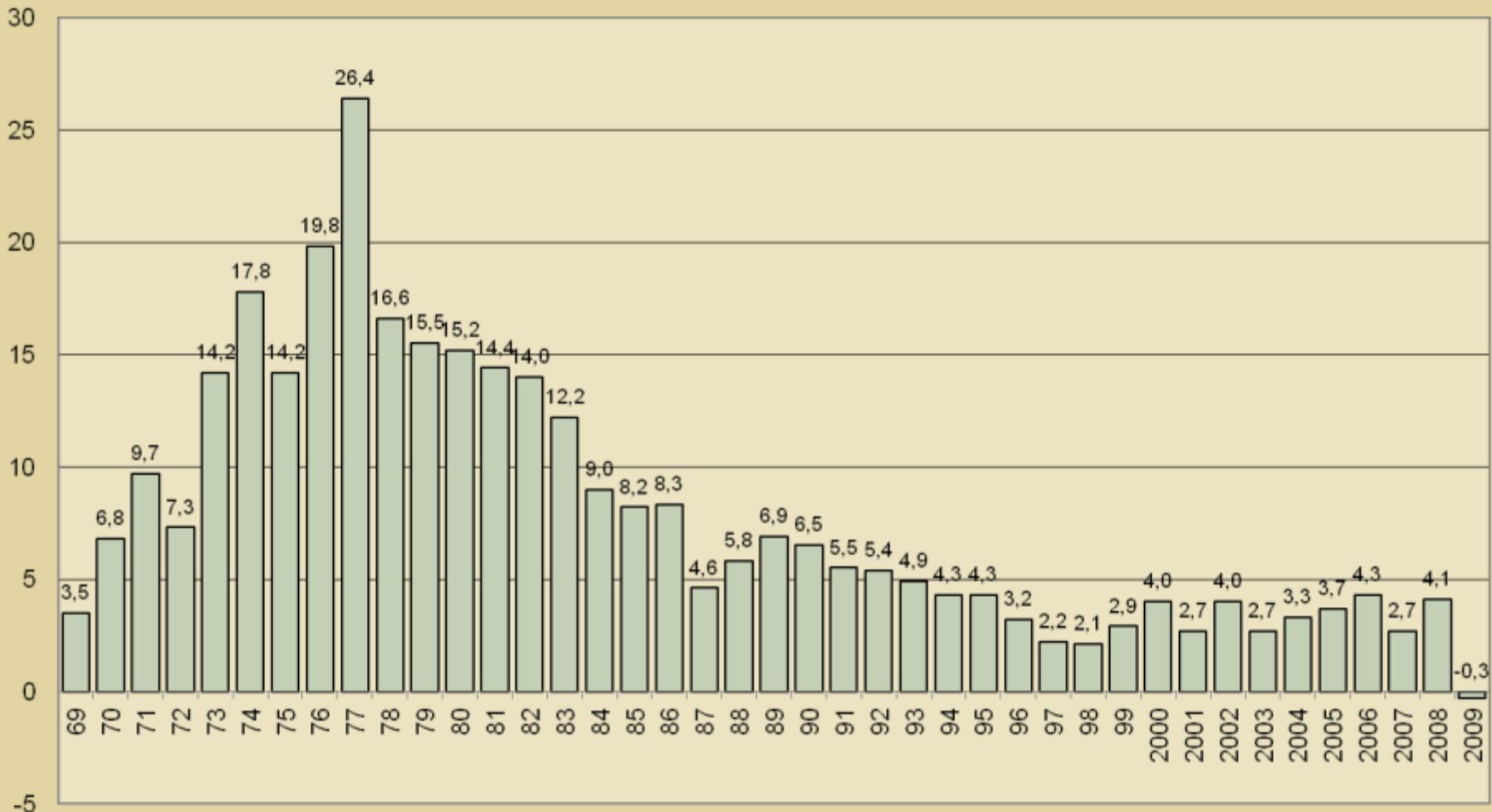
Source: International Centre for Prison Studies. University of Essex. <http://www.prisonstudies.org/>

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

% Of Persons Working Part-time

	Persons working part-time, age group 15–64		
	2004	2009 (*)	2014 (*)
EU-28	16.7	18.0	19.6
Euro area (EA-19)	17.0	19.3	21.5
Belgium	21.5	23.2	23.7
Bulgaria	2.7	2.1	2.5
Czech Republic	4.4	4.8	5.5
Denmark	21.9	25.2	24.6
Germany	21.9	25.3	26.5
Estonia	6.9	9.4	8.3
Ireland	16.6	21.0	23.0
Greece	4.5	5.9	9.3
Spain	8.8	12.4	15.8
France	16.9	17.2	18.6
Croatia	6.5	6.5	5.3
Italy	12.4	14.1	18.1
Cyprus	7.5	7.5	13.5
Latvia	10.2	8.2	6.8
Lithuania	8.4	7.9	8.6
Luxembourg	16.3	17.6	18.5
Hungary	4.3	5.2	6.0
Malta	7.8	11.0	15.4
Netherlands	45.2	47.7	49.6
Austria	19.9	23.9	26.9
Poland	9.6	7.7	7.1
Portugal	8.2	8.5	10.1
Romania	9.2	8.5	8.7
Slovenia	8.3	9.5	10.0
Slovakia	2.5	3.4	5.1
Finland	12.8	13.3	14.1
Sweden	23.1	26.0	24.6
United Kingdom	25.1	25.0	25.3
Iceland	19.2	23.0	19.7
Norway	29.1	27.8	25.7
Switzerland	32.0	33.7	36.3
FYR of Macedonia	:	5.3	5.8
Turkey	:	10.6	11.1

Inflación en España (IPC)



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

Spanish Consumer Price index

CPI (consumer Price index) Change in average annual



Source: *Instituto Nacional de Estadística*

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

La estructura funcional del IPC consta de 12 grupos, 37 subgrupos, 79 clases y 126 subclases, al igual que en el IPC base 2006. También se mantienen las 57 rúbricas y los 28 grupos especiales se amplían a 29.

Los artículos están distribuidos en los grandes grupos del IPC 2011 de la siguiente forma:

Número de artículos IPC Base 2011

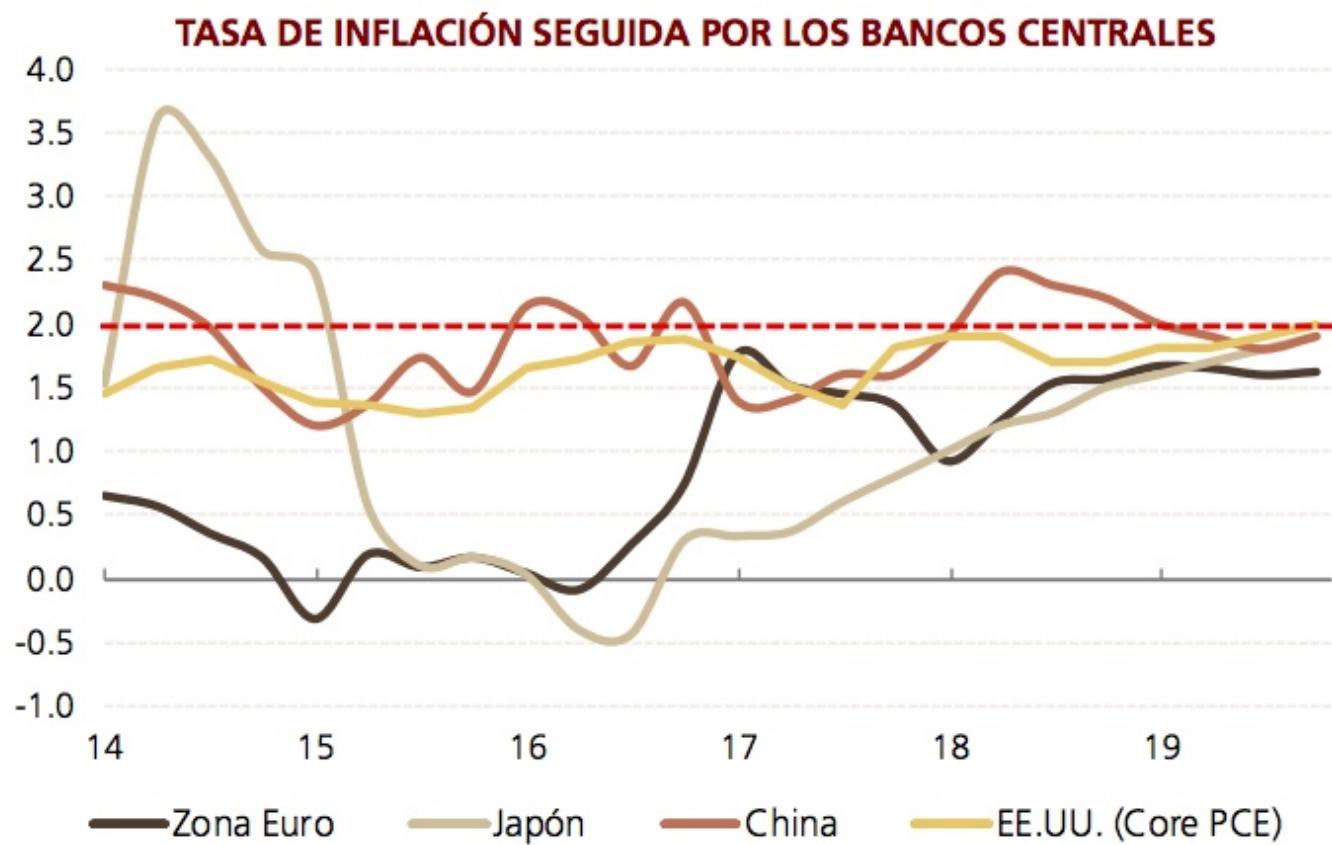
Grupos	Número de artículos
1 Alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas	176
2 Bebidas alcohólicas y tabaco	12
3 Vestido y calzado	67
4 Vivienda	18
5 Menaje	60
6 Medicina	13
7 Transporte	31
8 Comunicaciones	3
9 Ocio y cultura	41
10 Enseñanza	7
11 Hoteles, cafés y restaurantes	23
12 Otros bienes y servicios	38
Total	489

European Union Harmonized ICP

	2012	2013	2014
EU(')	2,6	1,5	0,6
Euro área	2,5	1,4	0,4
Belgium	2,6	1,2	0,5
Bulgaria	2,4	0,4	-1,6
Czech Republic	3,5	1,4	0,4
Denmark	2,4	0,5	0,3
Germany	2,1	1,6	0,8
Estonia	4,2	3,2	0,5
Ireland	1,9	0,5	0,3
Greece	1,0	-0,9	-1,4
Spain	2,4	1,5	-0,2
France	2,2	1,0	0,6
Italy	3,3	1,3	0,2
Luxembourg	2,9	1,7	0,7
Netherlands	2,8	2,6	0,3
Poland	3,7	0,8	0,1
Portugal	2,8	0,4	-0,2
Finland	3,2	2,2	1,2
Sweden	0,9	0,4	0,2
United Kingdom	2,8	2,6	1,5
Iceland	6,0	4,1	1,0
Switzerland	-0,7	0,1	0,0
Turkey (*)	9,0	7,5	8,9
Japan (*)	0,0	0,4	2,7
United States (*)	2,1	1,5	1,6



La inflación no se instalará sobre el objetivo del 2% durante al menos dos años más



Fuente: UBS

- Una de las características más notables de este ciclo –y la clave de su longevidad– es la ausencia de presiones inflacionistas. Sin signos de recalentamiento, los bancos centrales pueden subir tipos más tarde y más lento que en otros ciclos

El IPC sube arrastrado por el fin de las rebajas



LO QUE MÁS SUBE Septiembre del 2011 Tasa mensual en %

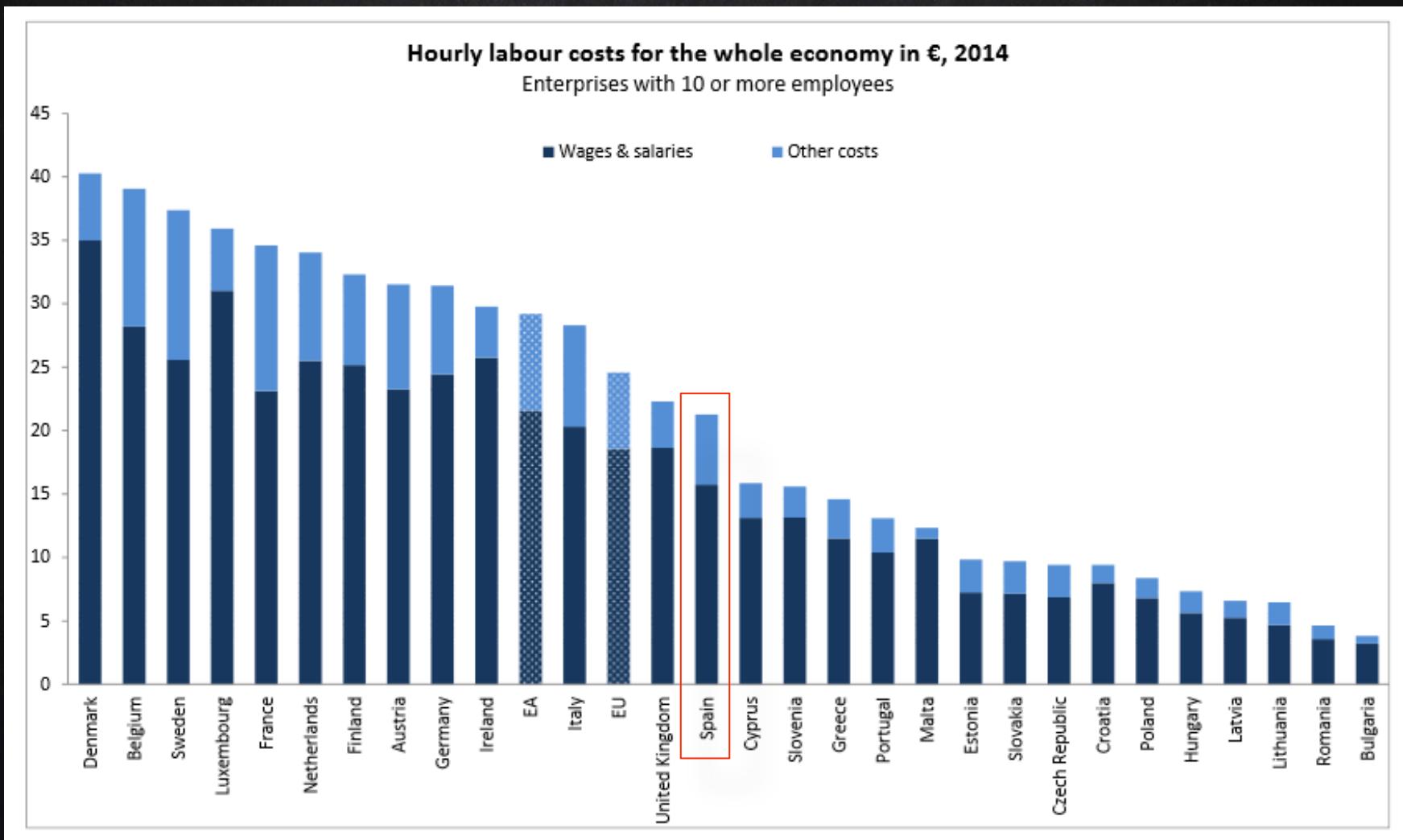
Tabaco	4,8
Prendas de vestir	4,1
Bebidas alcohólicas	3,5
Calzado	2,7
Transporte	0,6
Alimentos	0,2

LO QUE MÁS BAJA
-14,6 Hoteles, alojamientos
-11,8 Viaje organizado

FUENTE: INE

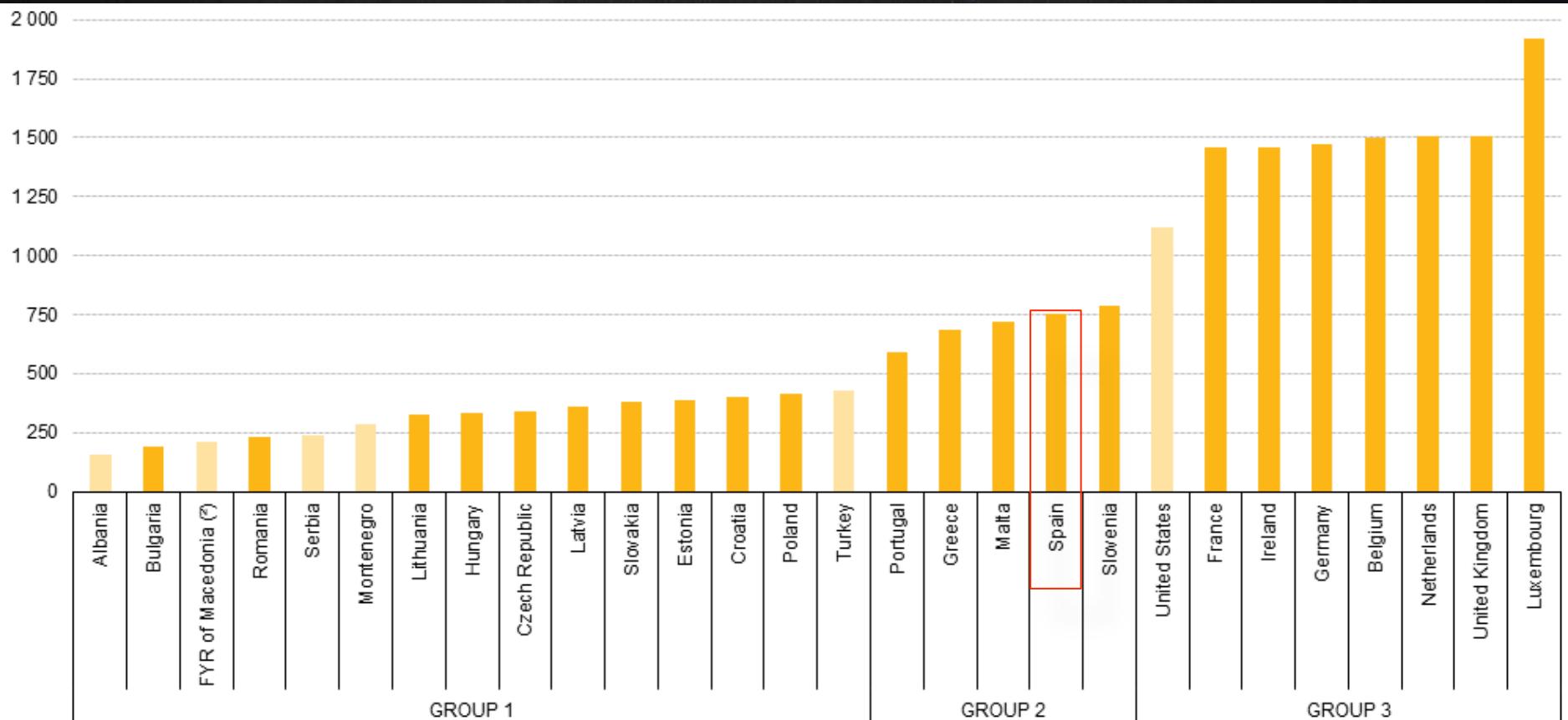
LA VANGUARDIA

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

Gross minimum wages by country (€/month 2015)



(*) Denmark, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden: no national minimum wage.

(*) January 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_mw_cur)

Previsiones UBS: principales magnitudes económicas

	Crecimiento del PIB			Balanza Fiscal		Déficit Balanza Pagos		Inflación		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
GLOBAL ⁽¹⁾	3.8	3.9	3.9	-3.0	-3.1	--	--	2.7	2.9	2.7
EE.UU.	2.2	2.4	2.7	-3.7	-4.6	-2.5	-2.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Canadá	3.6	2.5	2.3	-0.7	-0.7	-2.7	-2.6	1.5	1.6	2.2
Japón	1.8	1.8	1.1	-3.1	-2.8	4.9	4.5	0.5	1.3	2.1
Zona Euro	2.3	1.9	1.7	-1.2	-1.2	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Alemania	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	7.6	7.4	1.7	2.3	1.7
Francia	1.8	1.8	1.6	-2.6	-2.8	-0.3	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.6
Italia	1.5	1.3	1.0	-1.6	-0.9	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
España	3.1	2.3	1.9	-2.5	-2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4
Reino Unido	1.5	1.1	1.1	-2.1	-1.8	-3.9	-3.8	2.7	2.6	2.2
Suiza	1.0	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
China	6.8	6.4	6.3	-4.2	-4.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.5	2.0
India	6.6	7.4	7.7	-3.2	-3.0	-1.8	-2.0	3.7	4.9	4.3
Asia ex-JP + Aus	6.0	6.0	6.0	-3.1	-3.1	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.0	2.7
Brasil	1.0	3.1	2.7	-6.2	-5.0	-1.7	-2.4	3.4	3.6	4.1
Rusia	1.9	1.7	1.8	-0.5	0.3	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.3	4.2

(1) Ponderado por Paridad Poder Adquisitivo

Fuente: UBS

La economía mundial entra en "velocidad de crucero" con características propias de una fase intermedia del ciclo

Previsiones UBS: países emergentes

	Crecimiento del PIB			Balanza Fiscal		Déficit Balanza Pagos		Inflación		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Asia										
China	6.8	6.4	6.3	-4.2	-4.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.5	2.0
India	6.6	7.4	7.7	-3.2	-3.0	-1.8	-2.0	3.7	4.9	4.3
Indonesia	5.1	5.4	5.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-2.1	3.8	3.5	3.6
Malasia	6.0	5.5	5.1	-2.8	-2.0	2.4	2.1	3.9	2.4	2.4
Filipinas	6.7	6.8	6.4	-3.0	-2.9	-1.0	-1.2	3.0	3.8	3.4
Corea del Sur	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.2	5.5	5.5	2.0	2.2	2.3
Taiwan	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	-1.2	12.4	12.9	0.6	1.0	1.4
Tailandia	4.0	3.9	3.5	-2.9	-2.8	8.6	7.9	0.7	1.3	1.3
Europa, Oriente Medio y África										
Rep.Checa	4.3	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.4	2.0	2.3
Hungría	3.7	3.5	3.0	-2.3	-2.0	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.1
Polonia	4.2	3.6	3.5	-2.6	-2.7	-0.5	-0.5	2.0	2.1	2.5
Rusia	1.9	1.7	1.8	-0.5	0.3	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.3	4.2
Sudáfrica	0.7	1.0	1.3	-3.5	-3.5	-2.3	-2.8	5.3	4.6	5.0
Turquía	6.5	3.7	3.2	-2.5	-2.4	-5.4	-5.4	11.1	10.2	8.5
Iberoamérica										
Brasil	1.0	3.1	2.7	-6.2	-5.0	-1.7	-2.4	3.4	3.6	4.1
Chile	1.3	2.7	2.9	-2.6	-2.3	-1.9	-2.6	2.1	1.8	3.0
Colombia	1.6	2.6	3.0	-3.2	-2.6	-3.6	-3.7	4.9	3.8	3.4
Mexico	2.2	2.2	2.6	-2.4	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	6.0	4.5	3.6
Perú	2.6	3.7	3.6	-3.5	-3.2	-2.0	-2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7
Venezuela	-12.0	-7.0	-8.0	-18.7	-19.2	3.5	3.5	1235	2300	3100

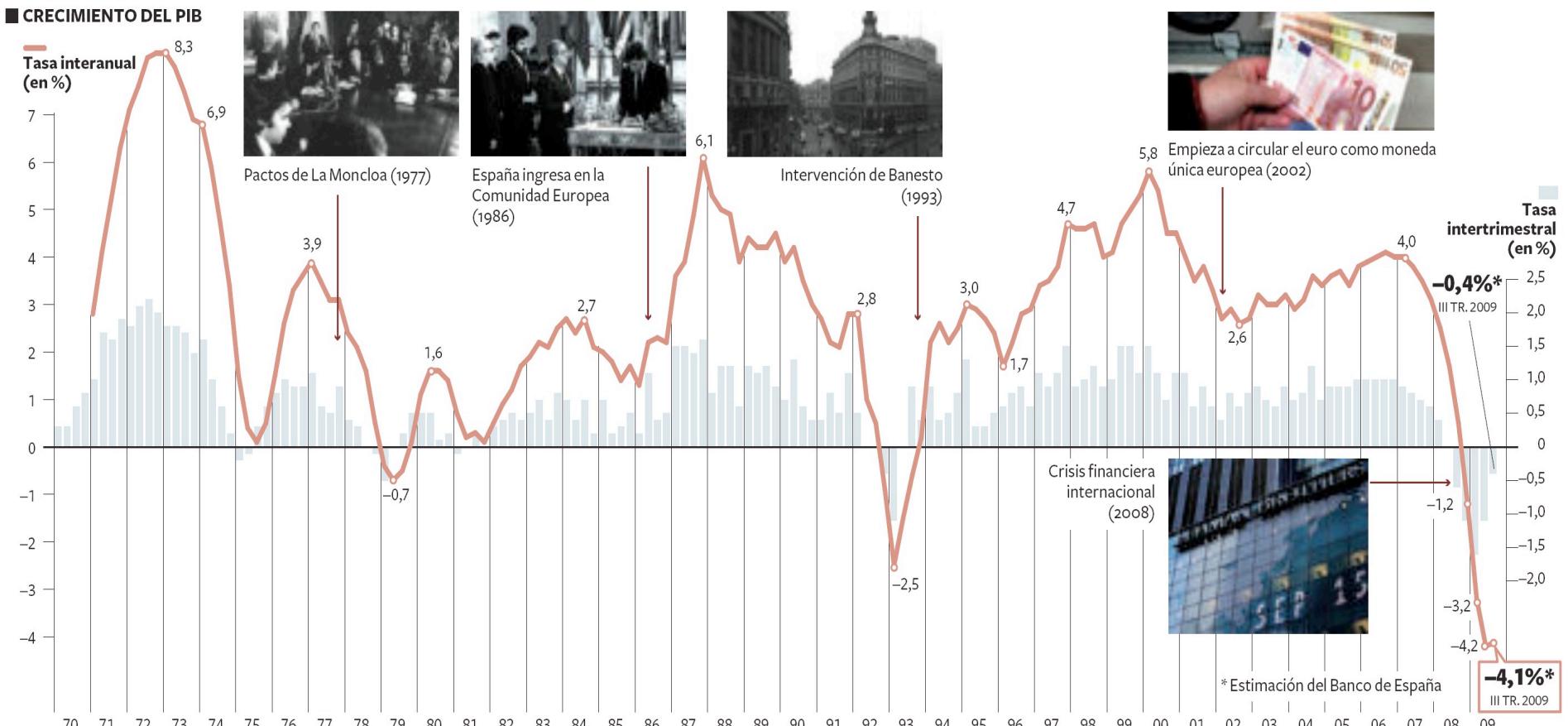
Fuente: UBS



Ciclos económicos heterogéneos y asíncronos

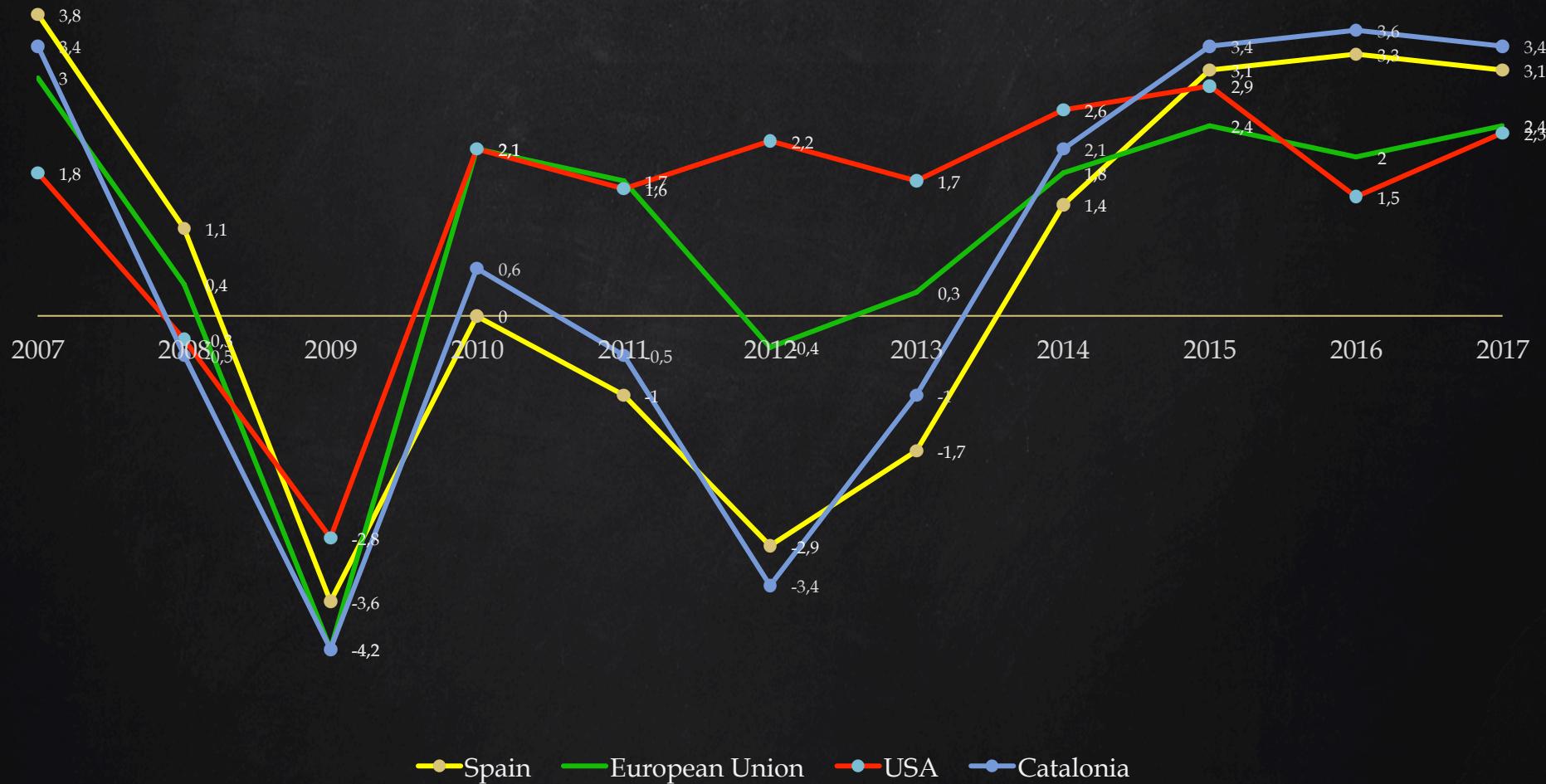
TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - CREIXEMENT

Evolución de la economía española



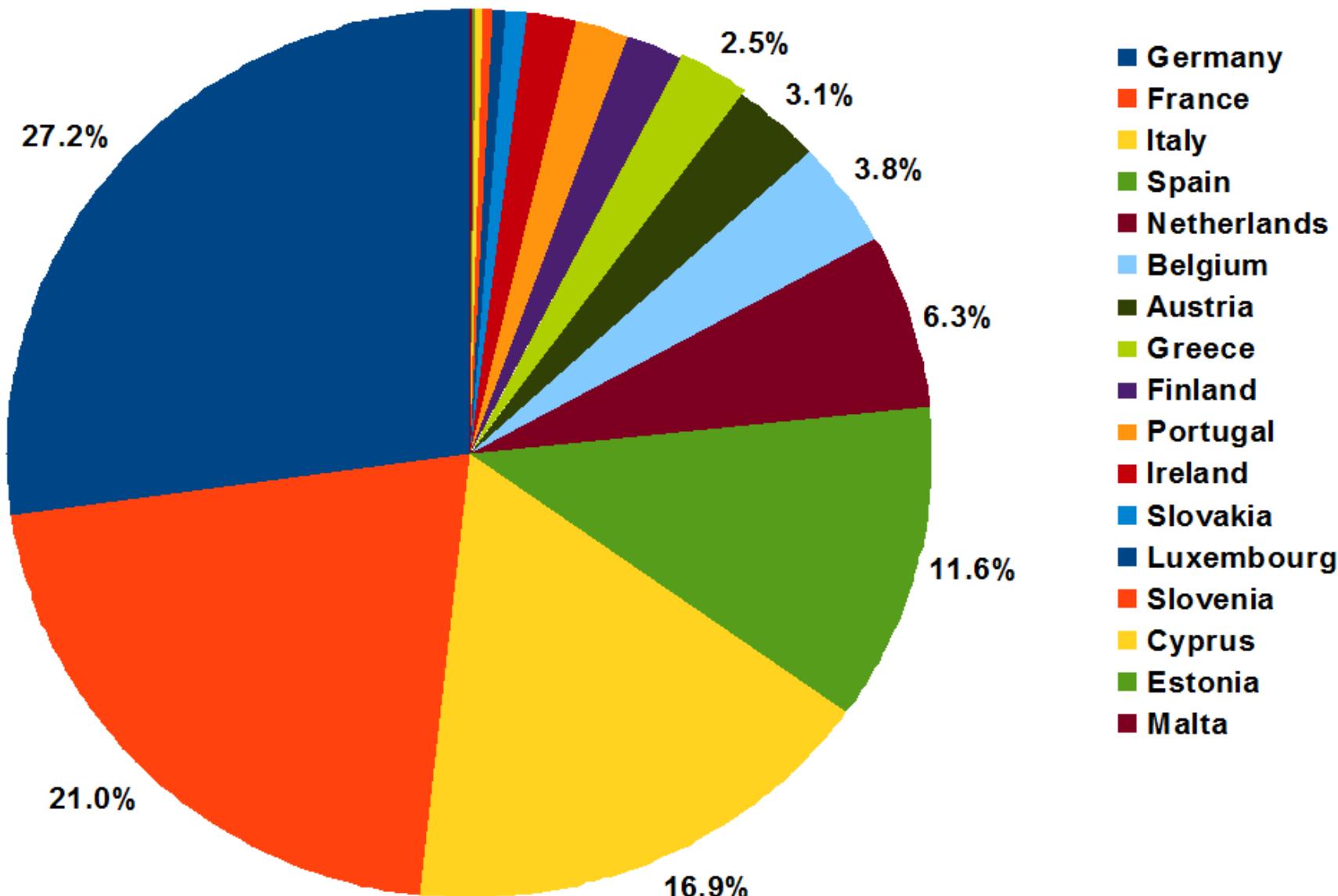
Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).

Economic Growth Rate



Source: UBS

The Eurozone - Percentage of GDP by Nation (2010)

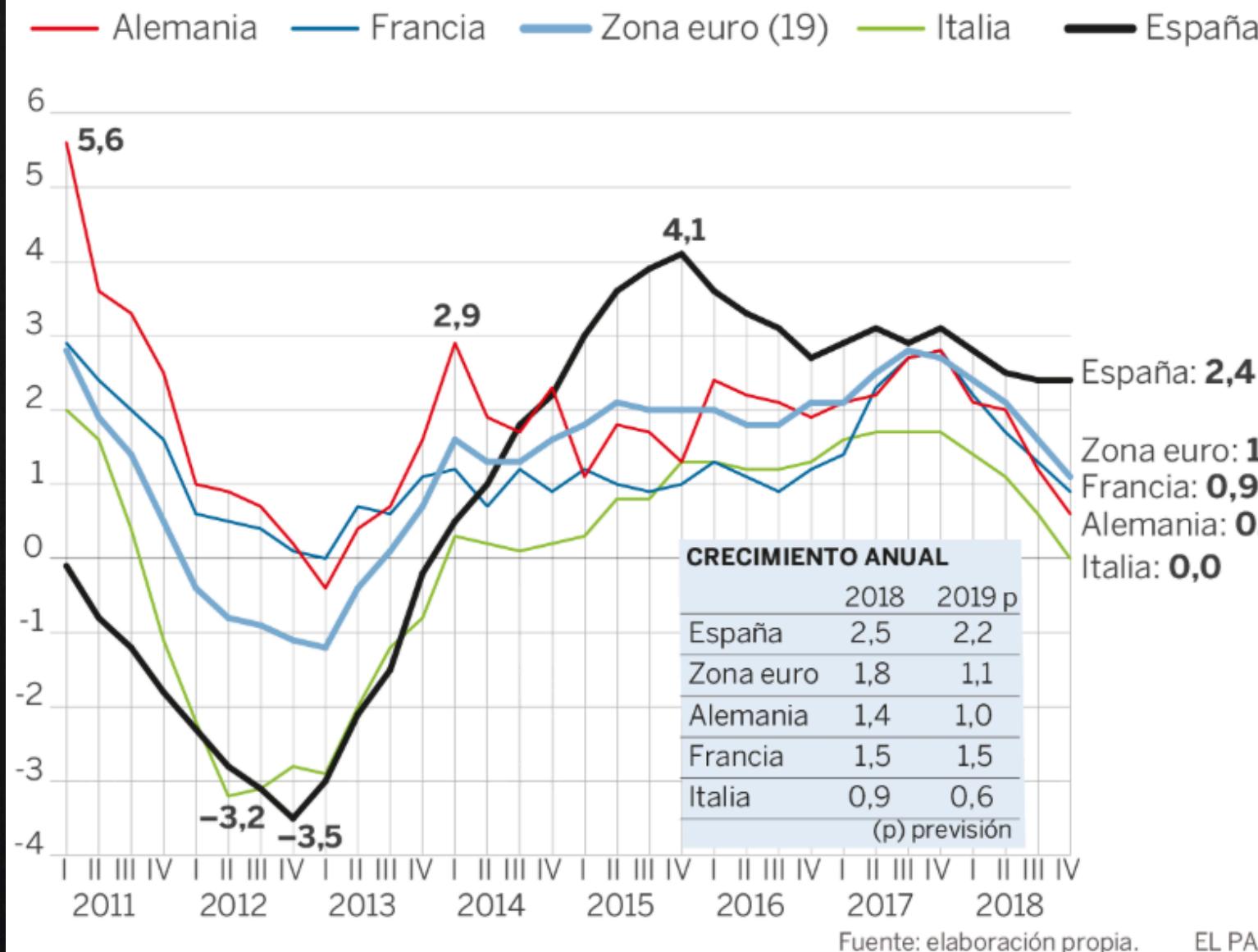


Spain and Eurozone GDP (year 2000=100)



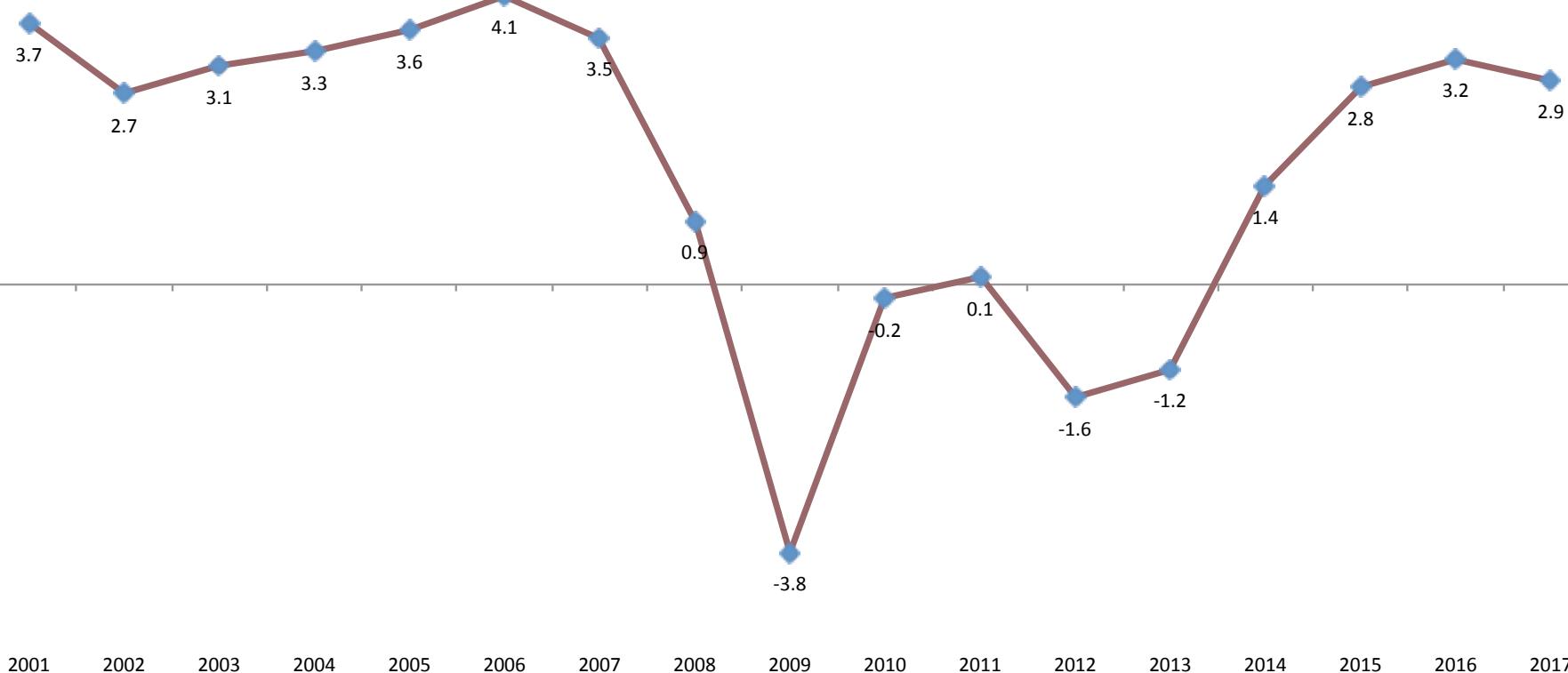
EVOLUCIÓN DEL PIB

Variación trimestral interanual en %



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - CREIXEMENT

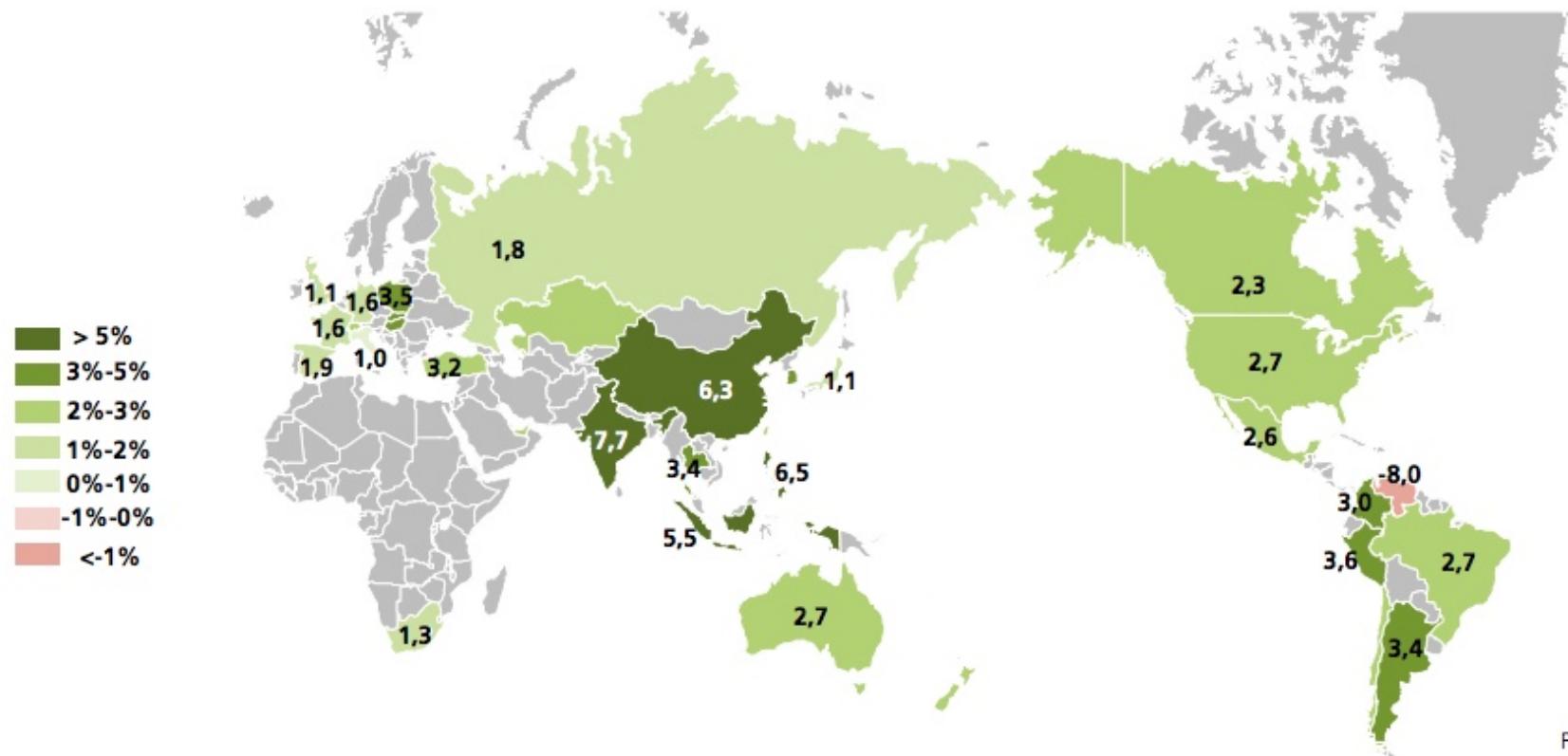
Spain GDP evolution



Source: Eurostat

Se prolonga el ciclo con un crecimiento sostenido y baja inflación hasta al menos 2019

PREVISIÓN UBS - CRECIMIENTO PIB REAL 2019



Fuente: UBS

- Prevemos que el crecimiento global se mantenga en el 3,9% en 2018 y 2019. La leve desaceleración de Europa y China será compensada por la aceleración de India y Brasil, mientras EE.UU. se mantiene >2,5% gracias al impulso fiscal

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - CREIXEMENT

Economic Growth

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greece	2,3	4,5	4,3	1,3	-2,3	-4,5	-5,4	-7,3	-3,2	0,7	-1,1
Portugal	0,8	1,4	2,4	0	-2,5	1,4	-1,6	-4,0	-1,1	0,9	1,4
Ireland	6,0	5,3	5,6	-3,5	-7,6	-1	0,7	0,2	1,4	5,2	6,8
Iceland	7,5	4,6	6	1	-6,8	-3,5	3,1	1,2	3,9	1,8	1,9
Spain	3,6	4	3,6	0,9	-3,7	-0,1	0,7	-2,6	-1,6	1,3	3,4
Italy	0,7	2	1,5	-1,3	-5,0	1,3	0,4	-2,8	-1,7	-0,4	0,8
France	1,9	2,2	2,4	0,2	-2,6	1,5	1,7	0,2	0,7	0,2	1,1
Germany	0,8	3,4	2,7	1	-4,7	3,6	3	0,4	0,3	1,6	1,7
U.K.	2,2	2,8	2,7	-0,1	-4,9	1,4	0,7	1,2	2,2	2,9	2,2
U.S.A.	3,1	2,7	1,9	0	-2,6	2,9	1,7	2,3	2,2	2,4	2,9

Source:<http://www.datosmacro.com/pib/>

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - CREIXEMENT

European Commission forecast on Growth and Unemployment (November 2015)

ECONOMIC GROWTH					UNEMPLOYMENT			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Germany	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	5,0%	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%
France	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	10,3%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%
Italy	-0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	12.7%	12.2%	11.8%	11.6%
Spain	1.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	24.5%	22.3%	20.5%	19.0%
Greece	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.3%	2.7%	26.5%	25.7%	25.8%	24.4%
Portugal	0,9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	14.1%	12.6%	11.7%	10.8%
Ireland	5.2%	6.0%	4.5%	3.5%	11.3%	9.5%	8.7%	7.9%
U.K.	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	6.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%
Euro Zone	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	11,6%	11.0%	10.6%	10.3%

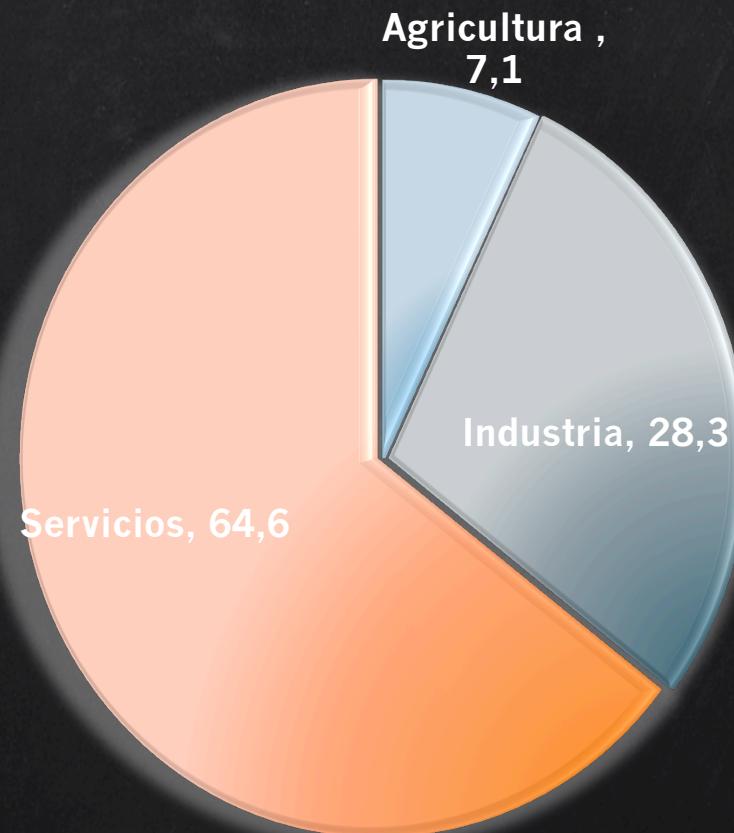
European Commission forecast on Budget Balance and Public Debt

	Budget Balance (%GDP)				Public Debt (%GDP)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Germany	-0,2	-0,2	0,3	0,9	81,7	80,8	78,4	71,4
France	-4,5	-3,5	-3,5	-3,8	90,0	92,7	93,8	96,5
Italy	-2,9	-2,1	-2,1	-2,6	117,6	122,5	119,2	133,0
Spain	-8	--6	-6,4	-4,7	86,1	92,7	97,1	100,8
Greece	--6,8	-5,5	-4,6	-4,6	176,7	188,4	188,9	194,8
Portugal	-5	-4,5	-2,5	-3,0	119,1	123,5	123,5	128,2
Ireland	-8,4	-7,5	-5	-2,2	117,6	122,5	119,2	99,8
U.K.	-6,2	-7,2	-5,9	-4,4	88,7	93,2	95,1	88,3
EU	-3,6	-3,2	-2,9	-2,0	86,8	88,5	94,5	94,0

SOURCE: EUROPEAN COMMISSION

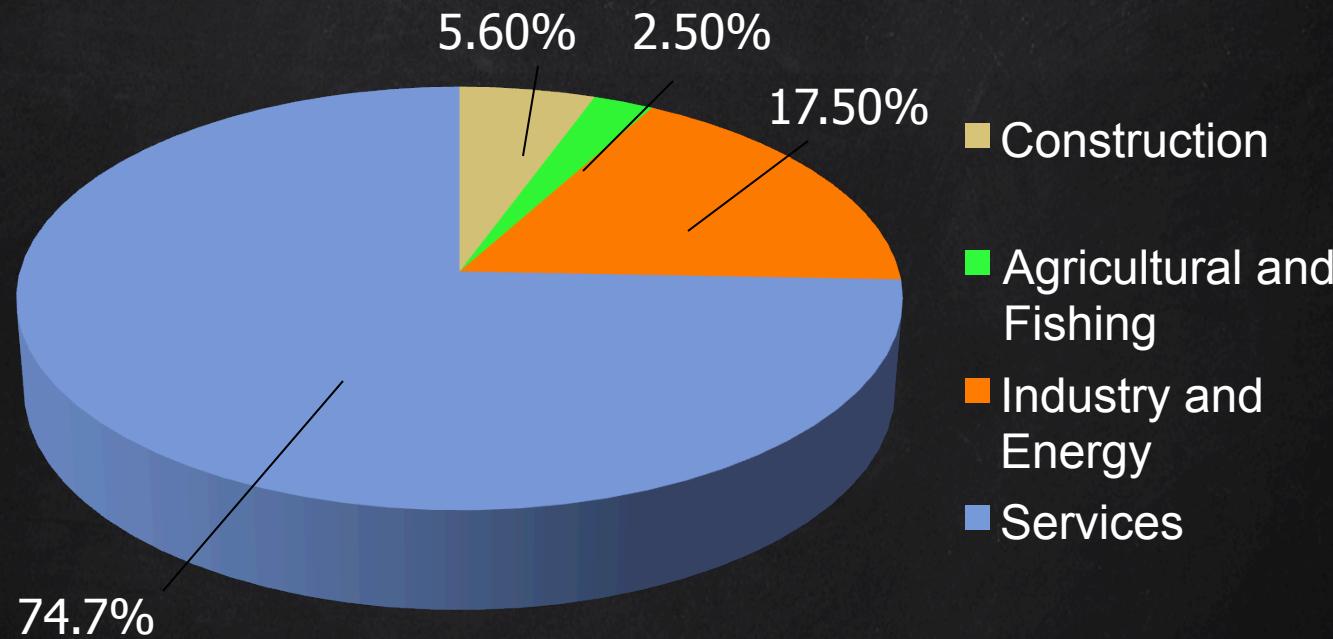
TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - CREIXEMENT

COMPOSICIÓN SECTORIAL DEL PIB EN LA REP. DOM. (2010)

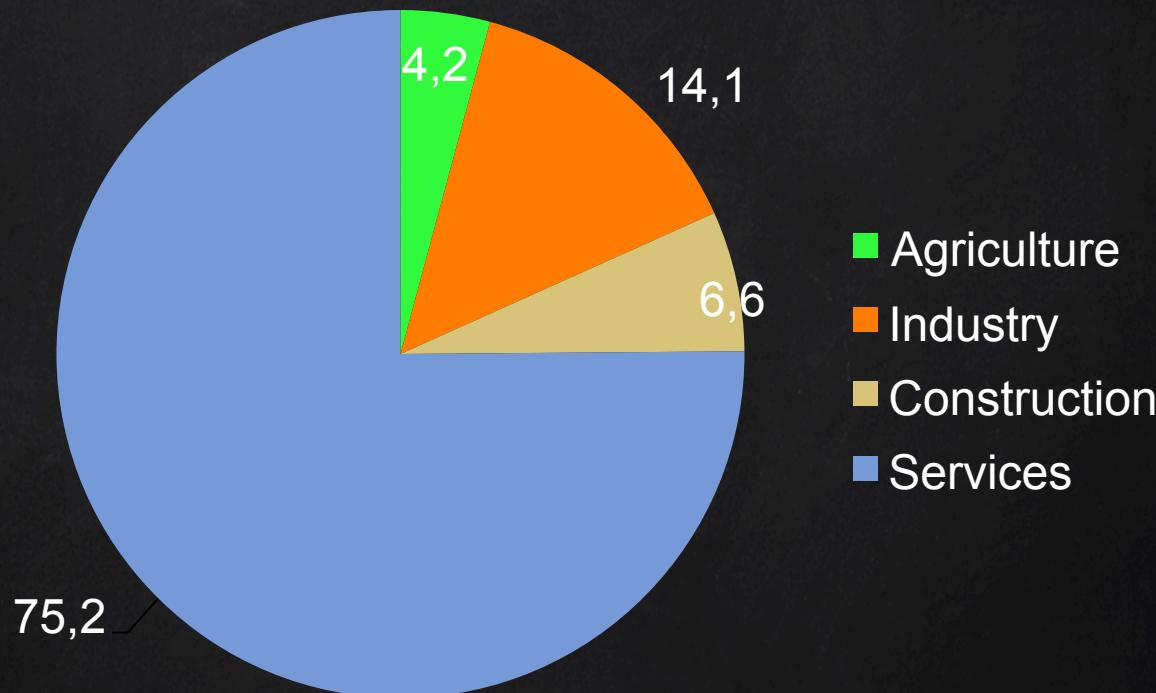


Fuente: BID

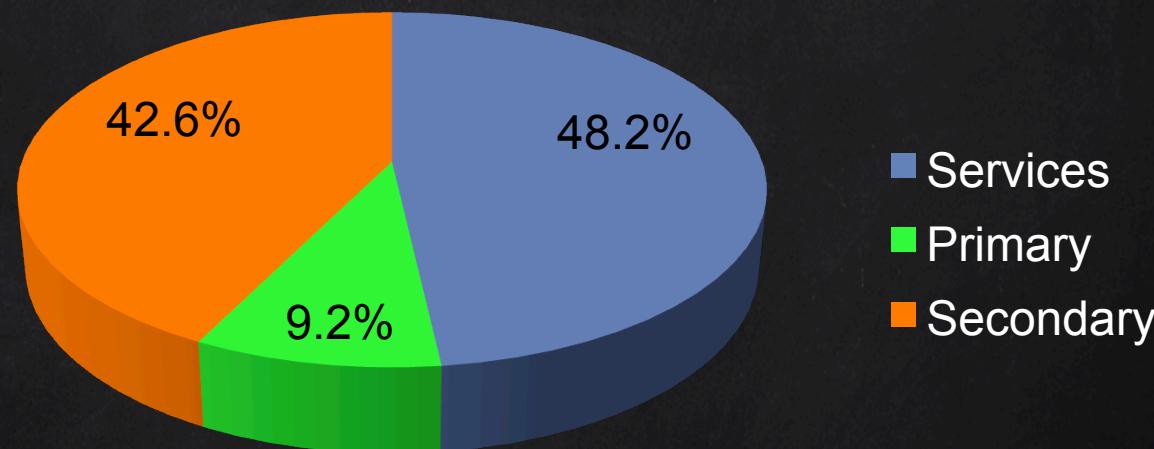
Spanish GDP by economic sectors (2015)



**Distribution of employed persons in Spain (2013)
by economic sector (%)**



China GDP sectorial distribution 2014



Income from international tourism. 2011*

	US dollars	
	Thousands of millions	Interannual variation %
United States	116.1	12.2
Spain	59.9	14.1
France	54.5	16.2
China	48.5	5.9
Italy	43.0	10.8

* Provisional data.

Source: World Tourism Organization

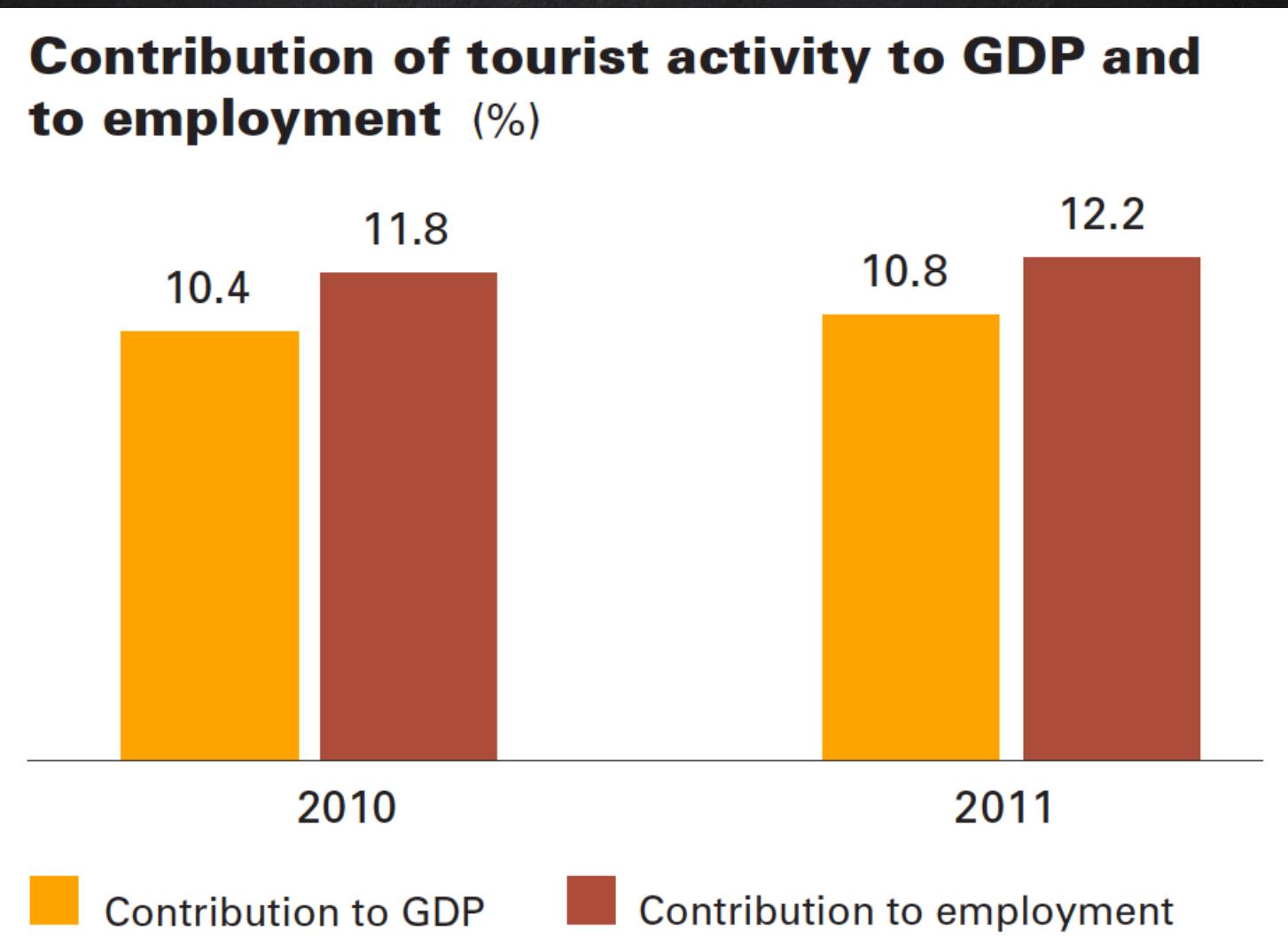
Spain holds second place worldwide in terms of income from international tourism, and first place within Europe



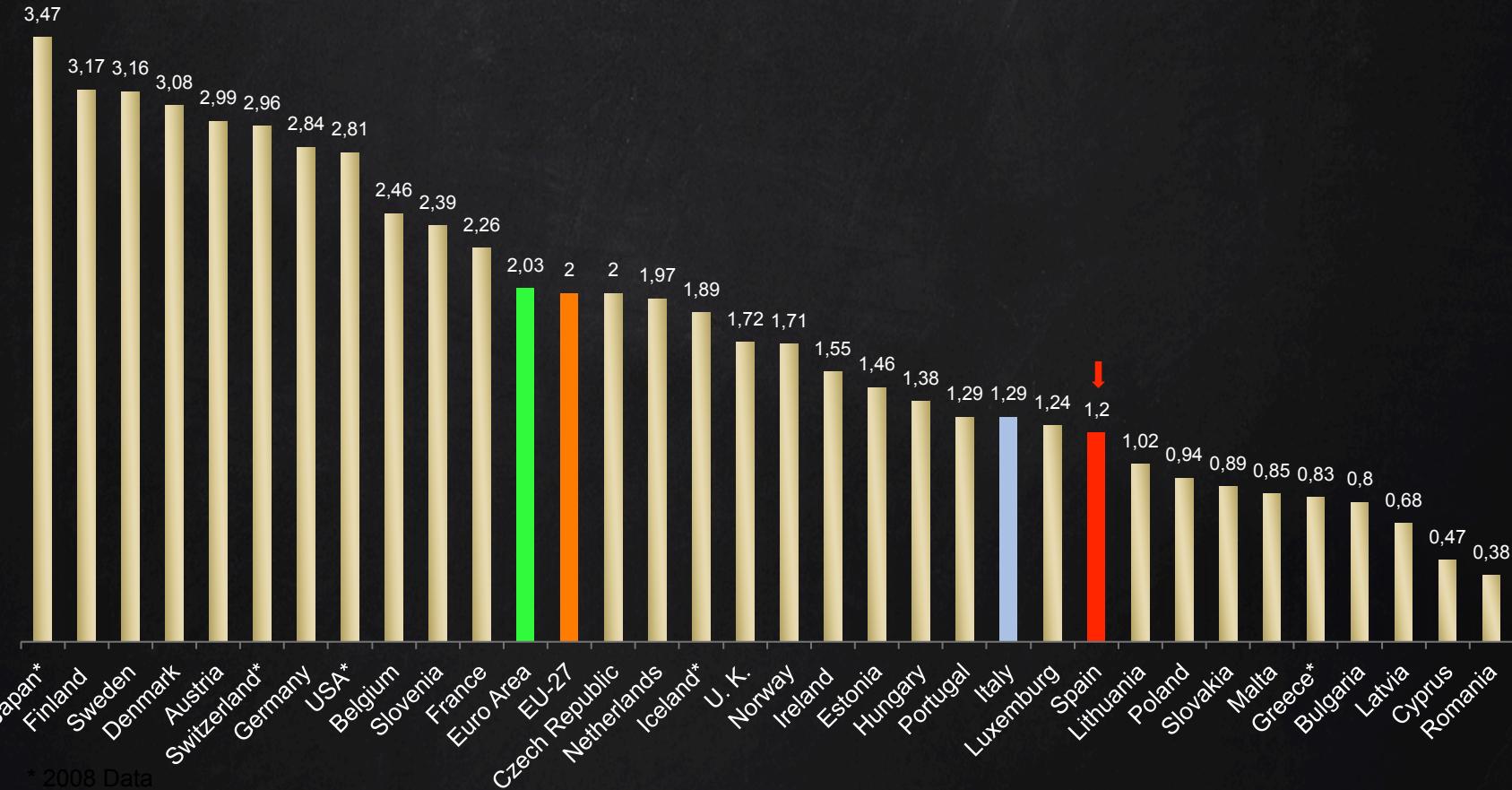
TOURISM

Contribution of tourist activity to GDP and to employment (%)

Tourism



Gross Domestic Expenditure on R+D (% share of GDP) 2015

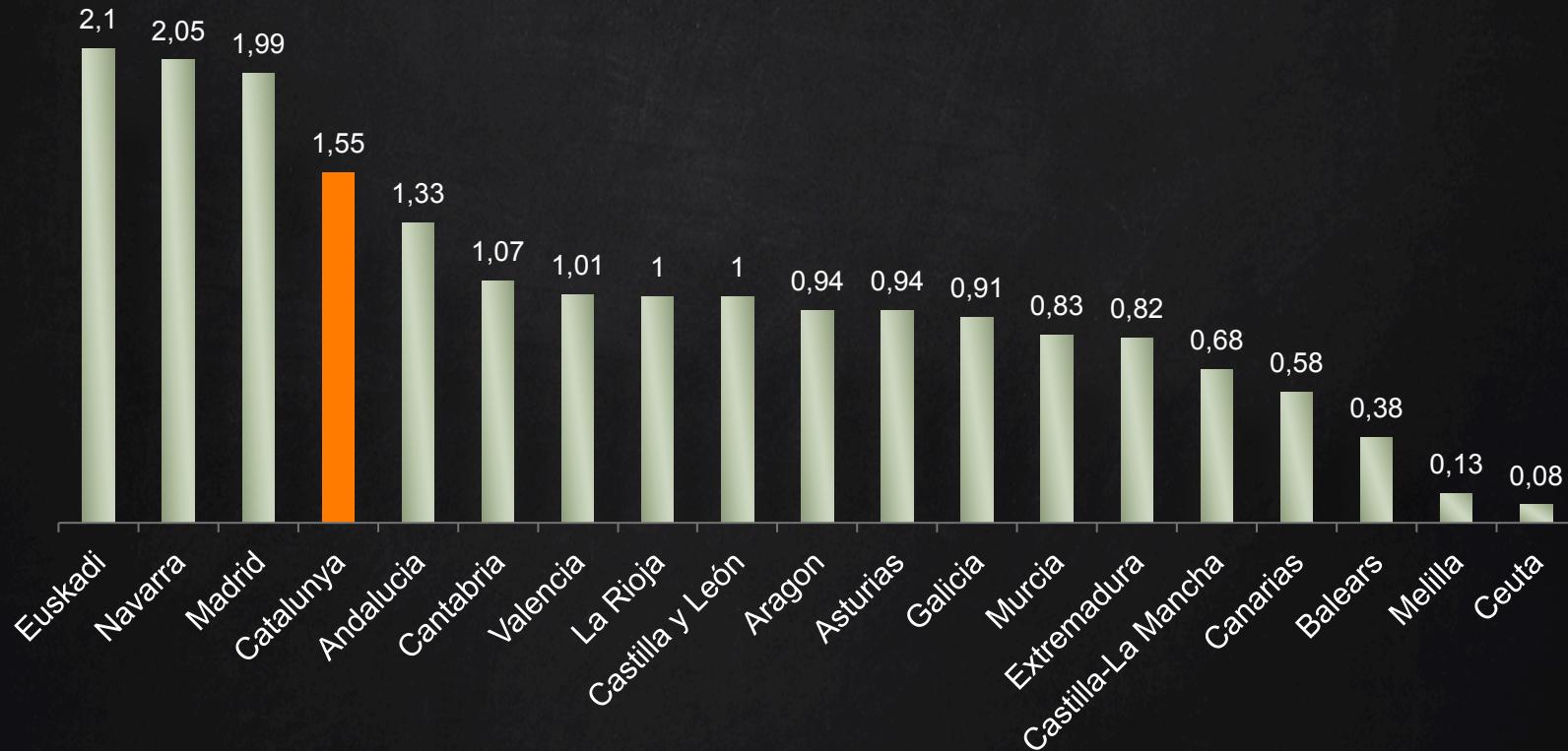


Source: Eurostat. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php

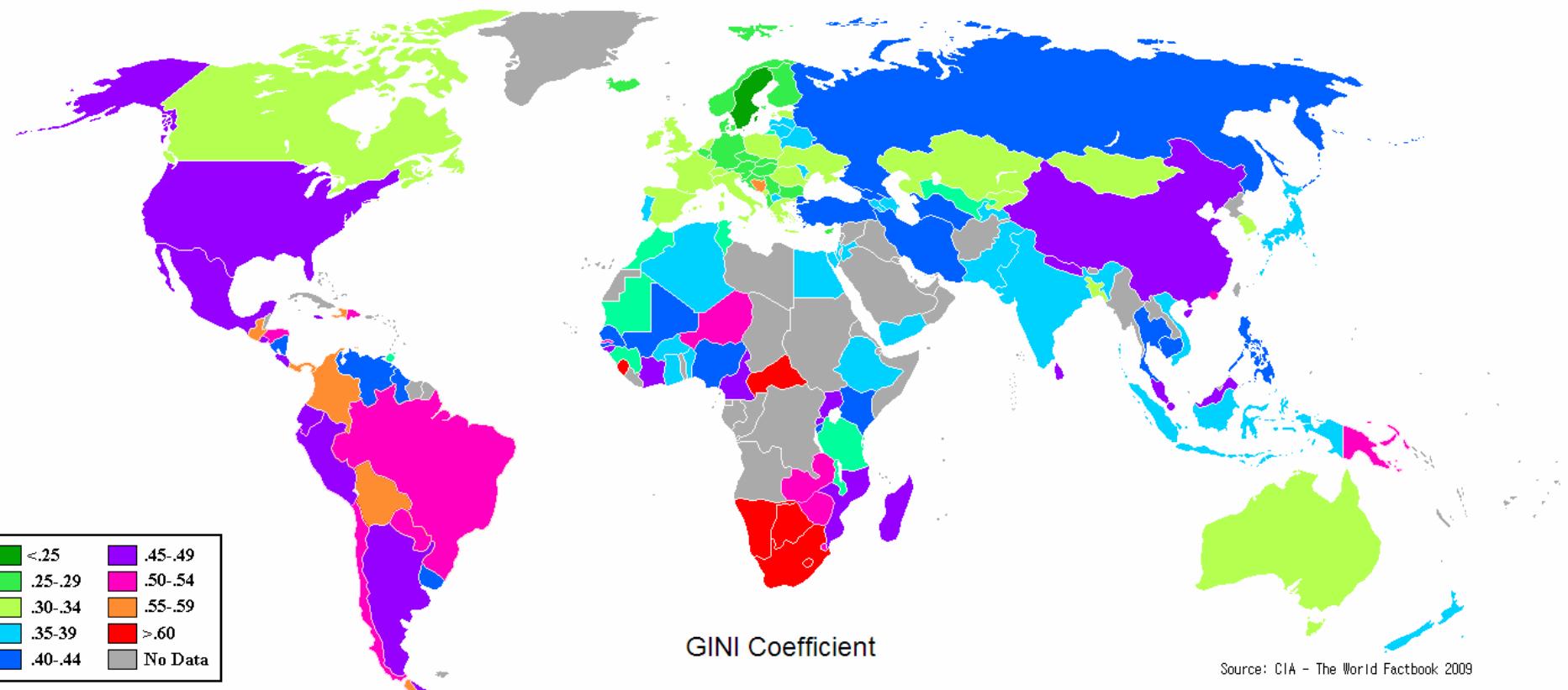
title=File:Gross Domestic expenditure on R&D, 2000-2010, (% share of GDP).png&filetimestamp=20121016060906

Expenditures on R+ D (2013)

(% GDP)



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS – DISTRIBUCIÓ EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS – DISTRIBUCIÓ EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA



Corba de Lorenz

La Curva de Lorenz es una representación gráfica de una función de distribución acumulada y se define matemáticamente como la proporción acumulada de los ingresos totales (eje y), que obtienen las proporciones acumuladas de la población (eje x).

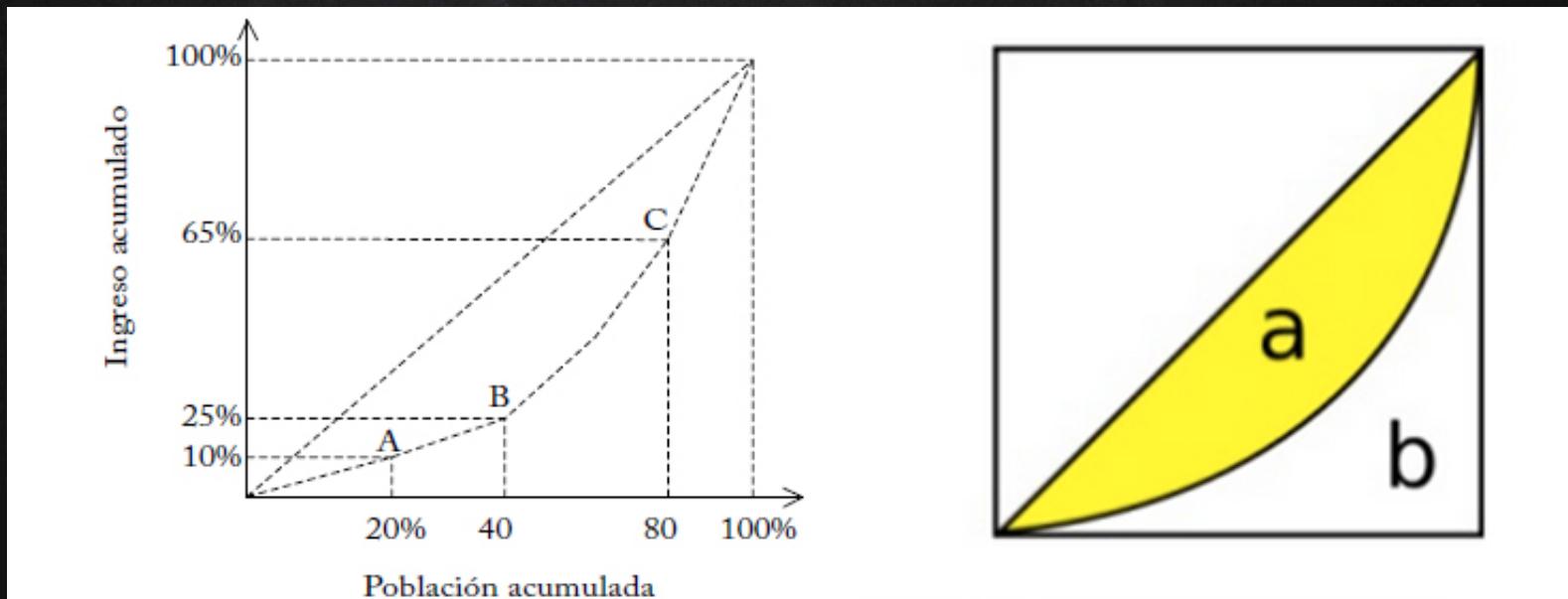


Diagrama que muestra el área "a" comprendida entre la curva de Lorenz y la bisectriz del cuadrado, dicha área es proporcional al coeficiente de Gini.

Coeficiente de Gini

El ideólogo y estadístico italiano Corrado Gini (1884 – 1965) desarrolló en 1912 un **método para medir la desigualdad** de una distribución. En ella introdujo el **valor 0** para expresar la igualdad total y el **valor de 1** para la máxima desigualdad. Este método se aplica en el estudio de la distribución de desigualdad en Ciencias de la Salud, ingeniería, ecología, química, transporte, etc. Pero quizás donde tiene su uso más característico es en el **estudio de la desigualdad de los ingresos** que se realiza en Economía.

El **Coeficiente de Gini** se basa en la **Curva de Lorenz**. La línea diagonal representa la **igualdad perfecta de los ingresos**: todos reciben la misma renta (el 20% de la población recibe el 20% de los ingresos; el 40% de la población el 40% de los ingresos, etc). En la situación de máxima igualdad o equidad distributiva, el Coeficiente de Gini es igual a cero (el área A desaparece): **a medida que aumenta la desigualdad, el Coeficiente de Gini se acerca al valor de 1**. Este coeficiente puede ser considerado como la proporción entre la zona que se encuentra **entre la línea de la igualdad y la curva de Lorenz** (marcada con "A" en el diagrama) sobre el área total bajo la línea de igualdad. Es decir, $G=A/(A+B)$. También es igual a A^2 , dado que $A+B=0.5$.



DISTRIBUCIÓN EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA

EL AUMENTO DE LA DESIGUALDAD EN ESPAÑA

► COEFICIENTE GINI

(Este coeficiente mide la desigualdad entre los ciudadanos de los países)

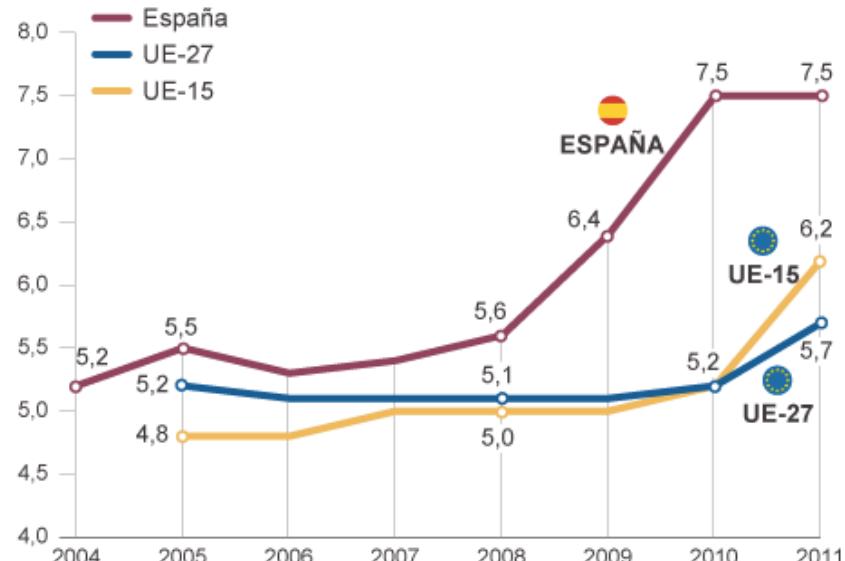
0 sería igualdad perfecta y 100 desigualdad absoluta



RATIO s80/20

(Relación entre el 20% de la población que más ingresa y el 20% que menos)

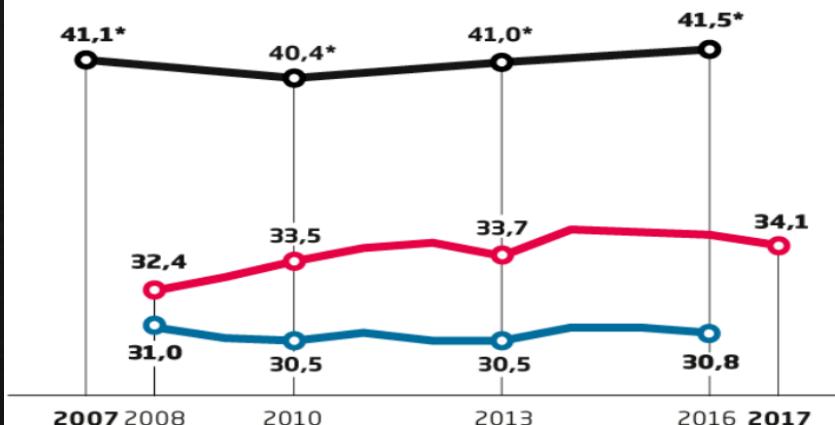
Los valores más altos indican mayor desigualdad



ESPAÑA, ENTRE ELS MÉS DESIGUALS D'EUROPA

ÍNDEX GINI

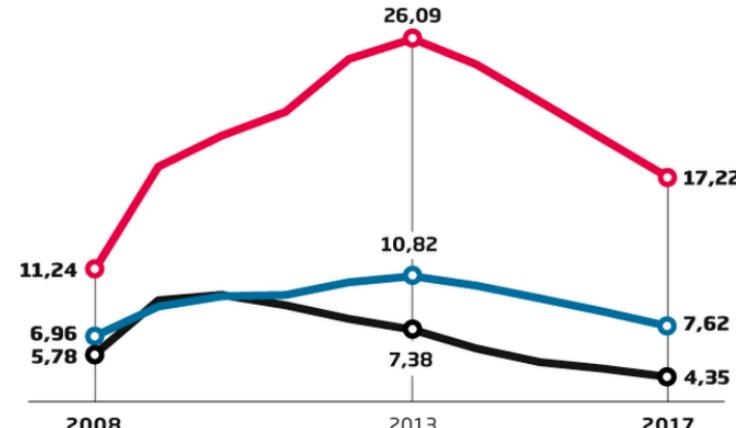
L'Índex Gini es mesura entre 0 i 100
(0 és igualtat total i 100 màxima desigualtat)



*El Banc Mundial no dona detalls de cada any, sinó d'intervals de tres anys

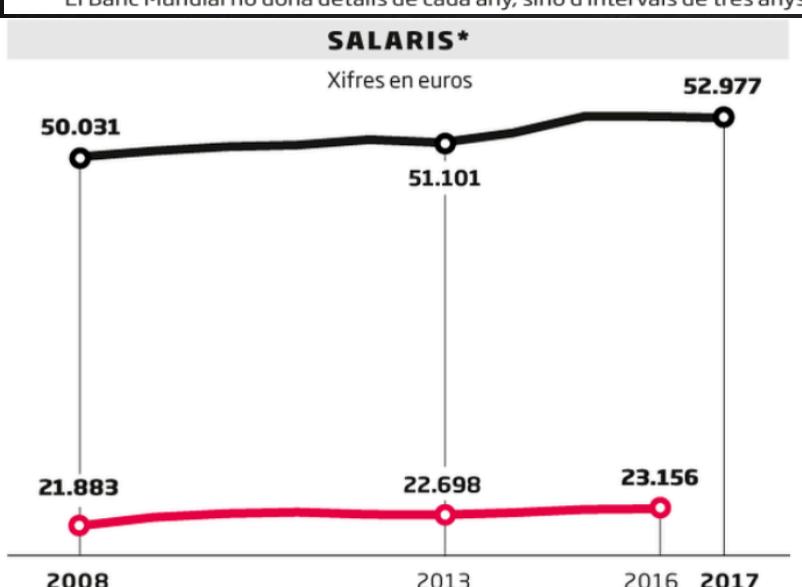
TAXA D'ATUR

Xifres en percentatges



SALARIS*

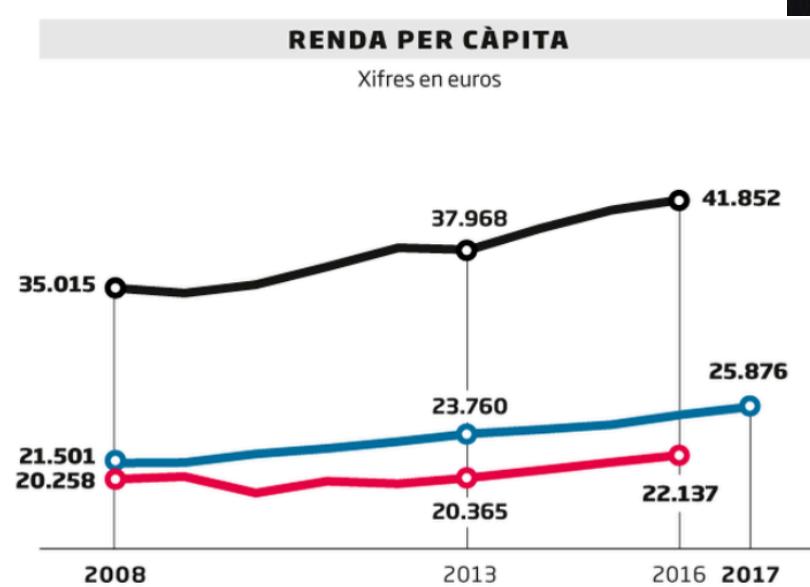
Xifres en euros



*Eurostat no facilita la mitjana de la Unió Europea

RENDA PER CÀPITA

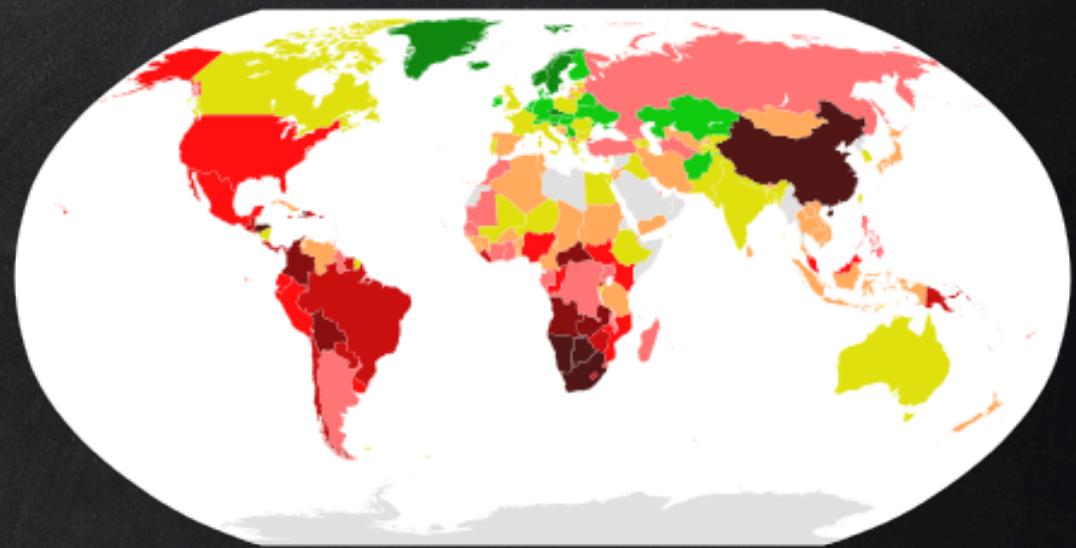
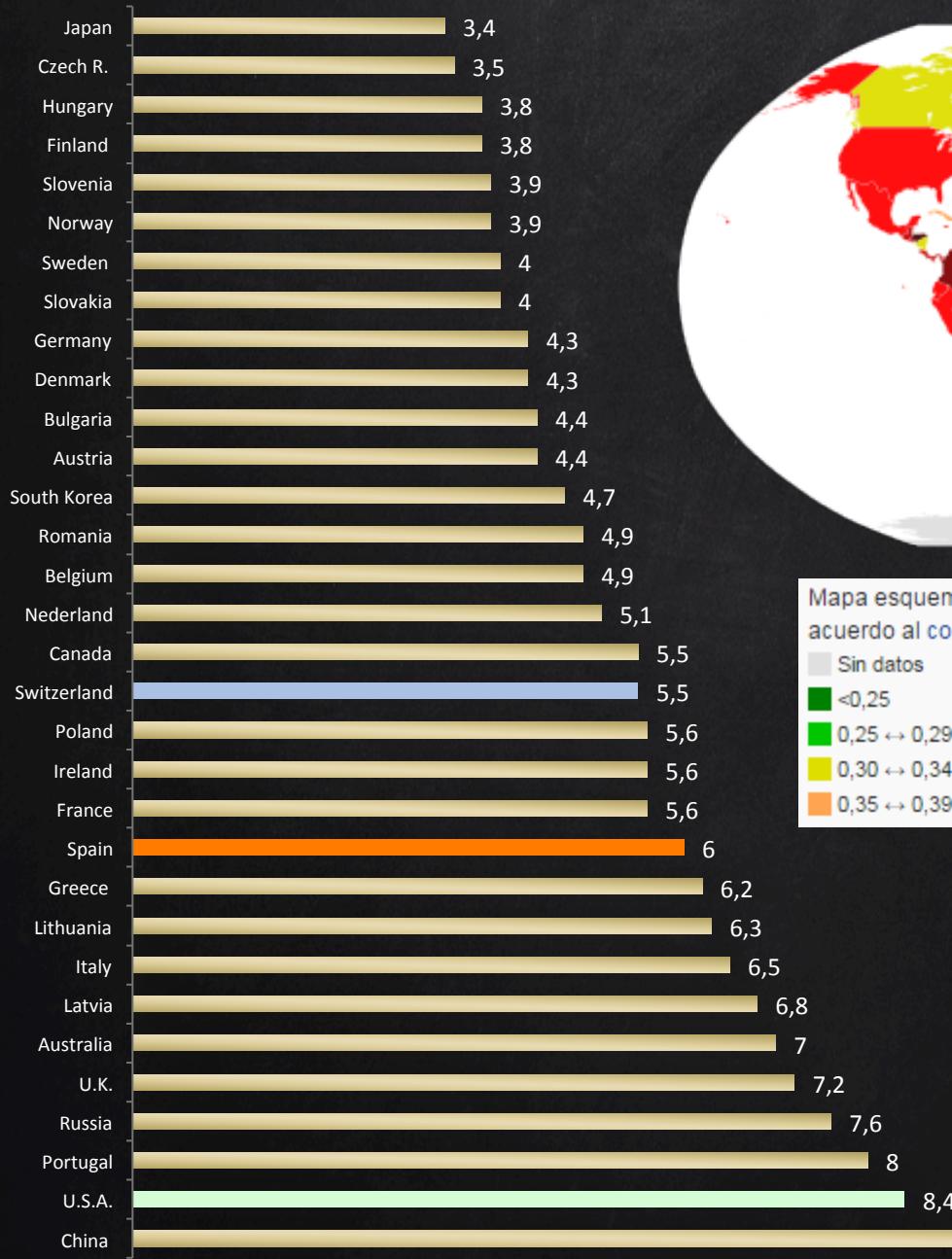
Xifres en euros



Font: Eurostat, Banc Mundial, INE, OCDE / Gràfic: M. Asín

— Espanya — Unió Europea — Estats Units

Countries by Income equality (2013)

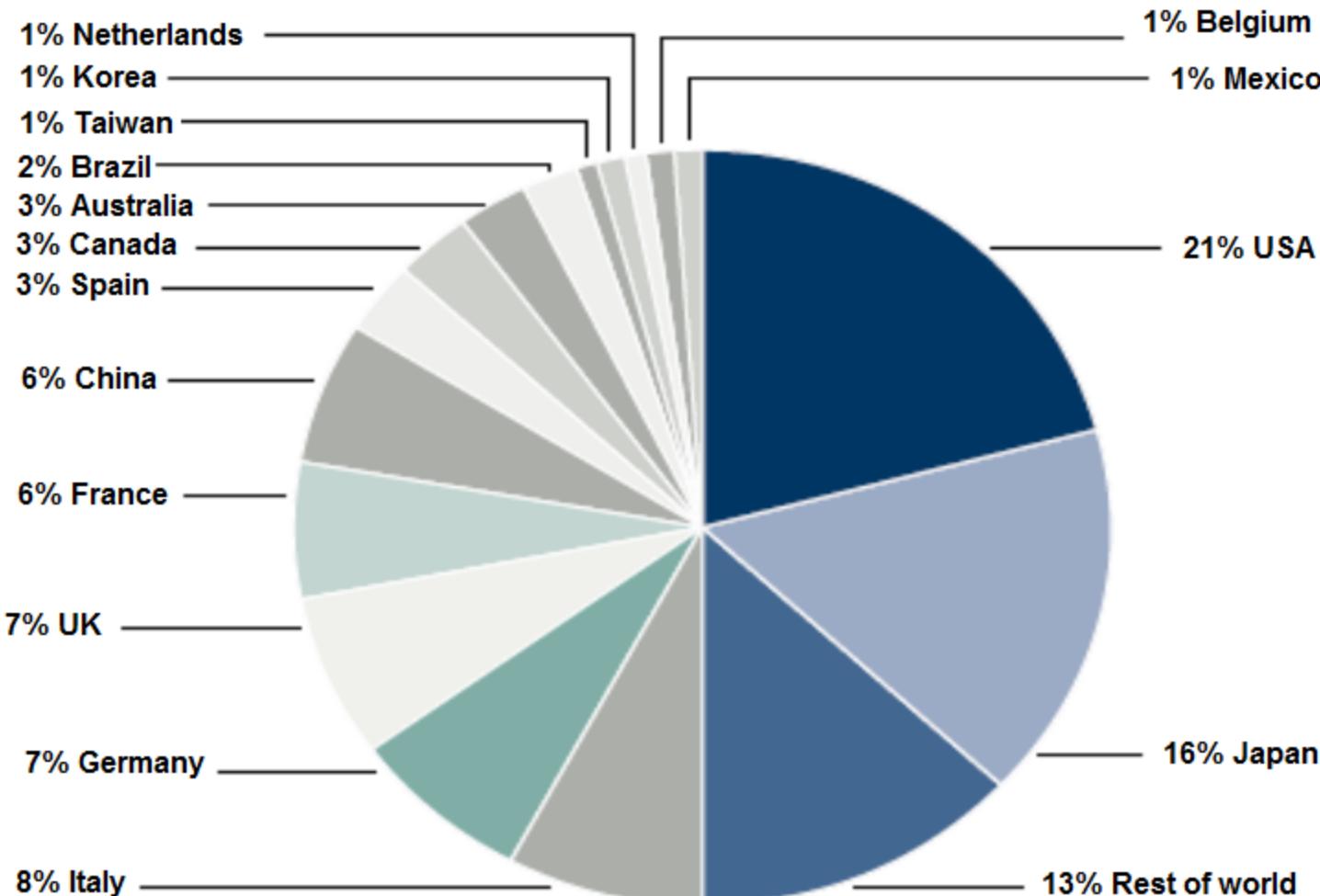


Mapa esquemático de países según su nivel de igualdad de ingreso, de acuerdo al coeficiente de Gini.

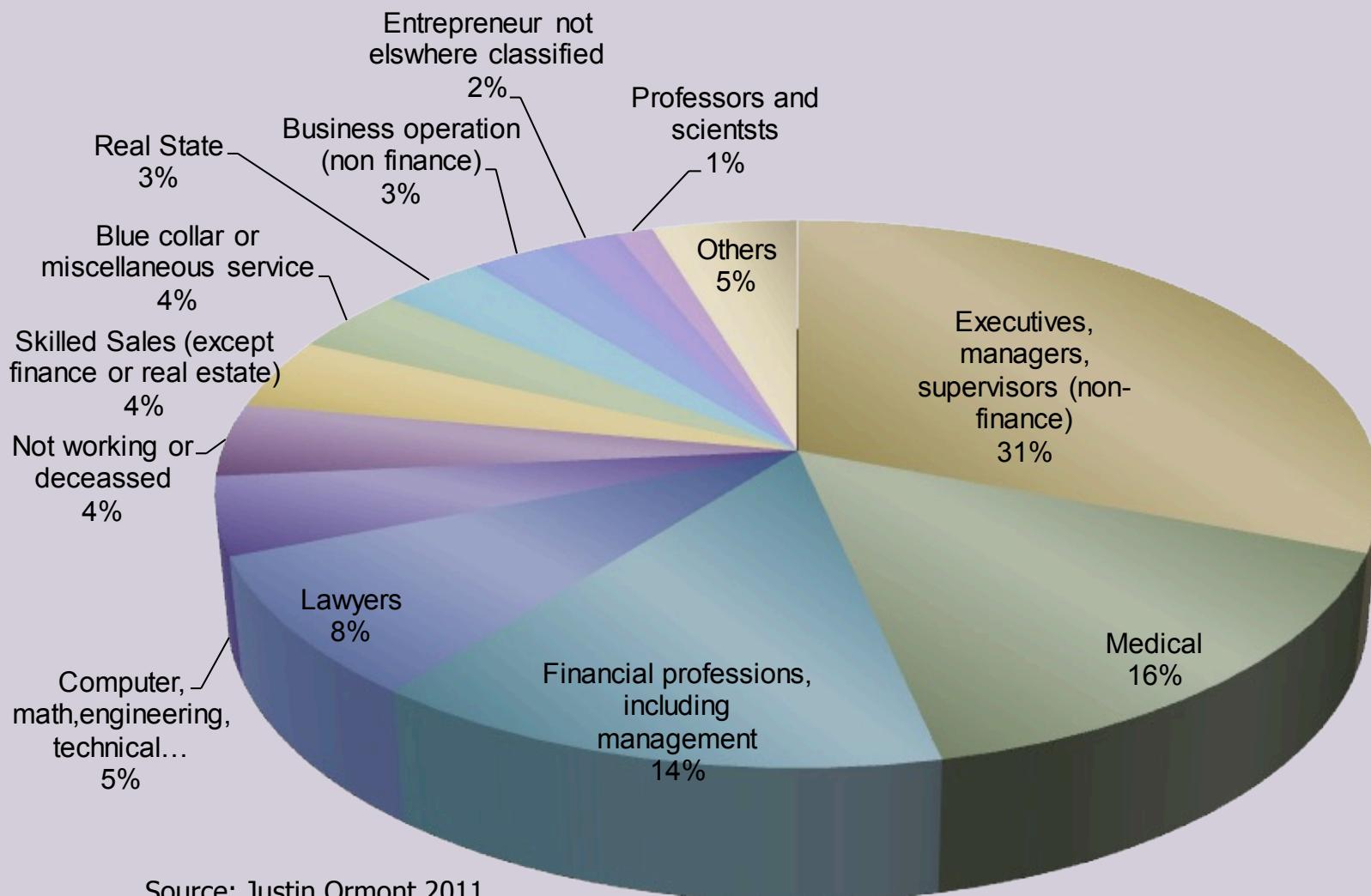


Ratio of average income
of the richest 20% to the
poorest 20%

Owners of wealth above USD 100,000 by country, 2011



Percentage of the top 1% wage earners in the United States by occupation (2011)



Source: Justin Ormont.2011

The world's largest economies GDP for 2014

IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

Abr.	Oct.	País	2014
1	1	USA	17.416.253
2	2	China	10.355.350
3	3	Japan	4.769.804
4	4	Germany	3.820.464
5	5	France	2.902.330
6	6	United Kingdom	2.847.604
7	7	Brasil	2.244.131
8	8	Italy	2.129.276
9	9	Russian	2.057.301
10	10	India	2.047.811
11	11	Canada	1.793.797
12	12	Australia	1.482.539
14	13	South Corea	1.449.494
13	14	Spain	1.400.483
15	15	Mexico	1.295.860
17	16	Netherlands	880.394

MILLION DOLLARS ADJUSTED THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY

Abr.	Oct.	País	2014
2	1	China	18.088.411
1	2	USA	17.348.075
3	3	India	7.411.093
4	4	Japan	4.767.157
5	5	Germany	3.748.094
6	6	Russian	3.576.841
7	7	Brasil	3.275.799
15	8	Indonesia	2.685.893
9	9	France	2.591.170
8	10	United Kingdom	2.569.218
10	11	México	2.148.884
11	12	Italy	2.135.359
12	13	South Corea	1.783.950
18	14	Saudí Arabia	1.609.628
13	15	Canada	1.595.975
14	16	Spain	1.572.112

World biggest Economies GDP (PPP) 2017		
1	China	23,300,783
2	United States	19,390,604
3	India	9,448,659
4	Japan	5,487,161
5	Germany	4,187,583
6	Russia	3,817,201
7	Indonesia	3,242,769
8	Brazil	3,240,524
9	U. Kingdom	2,896,833
10	France	2,871,264
11	Italy	2,410,985
12	Mexico	2,344,197
13	Turkey	2,254,114
14	Korea	1,969,106
15	Spain	1,773,972
16	A. Saudi	1,773,549
17	Canada	1,702,435
18	Iran	1,700,356
19	Thailand	1,233,736
20	Australia	1,157,298

Source: World Bank

countries by GDP (PPP) per capita 2017		
1	Quatar	128,378
	Macau	115,123
2	Luxembourg	103,662
3	Singapore	93,905
4	Brunei	78,836
5	Ireland	76,305
6	U. Arab Emirates	73,879
7	Kuwait	71,943
8	Switzerland	65,006
9	San Marino	62,425
	Hong Kong	61,54
10	Norway	60,978
11	United States	59,532
12	Arabia Saudi	53,845
13	Iceland	53,518
14	Netherlands	52,941
15	Austria	52,558
16	Germany	50,715
17	Denmark	50,541
18	Sweden	50,07
19	Belgium	47,561
20	Bahrein	47,527
21	Australia	47,047
22	Canada	46,378
23	Finland	45,192
24	U. Kingdom	43,877
25	Japan	43,876
26	France	42,779
27	Oman	41,675
	E. Union	41,091
28	New Zealand	40,917
29	Italy	39,817
30	Malta	39,534
31	Israel	38,413
32	South Korea	38,26
33	Spain	38,091

Source: World Bank

countries by GDP (PPP) per capita 2017		Wealth Origin	
1	Quatar	128,378	Oil & Gas
	Macau	115,123	Tax haven (Sink OFC)
2	Luxembourg	103,662	Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC)
3	Singapore	93,905	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
4	Brunei	78,836	Oil & Gas
5	Ireland	76,305	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
6	J. Arab Emirates	73,879	Oil & Gas
7	Kuwait	71,943	Oil & Gas
8	Switzerland	65,006	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
9	San Marino	62,425	Tax haven (Sink OFC)
—	Hong Kong	61,54	Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC)
10	Norway	60,978	Oil & Gas
11	United States	59,532	
12	Arabia Saudi	53,845	Oil & Gas
13	Iceland	53,518	
14	Netherlands	52,941	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
15	Austria	52,558	
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27	Oman	41,675	
—	E. Union	41,091	
28	New Zealand	40,917	
29	Italy	39,817	
30	Malta	39,534	
31	Israel	38,413	
32	South Korea	38,26	
33	Spain	38,091	

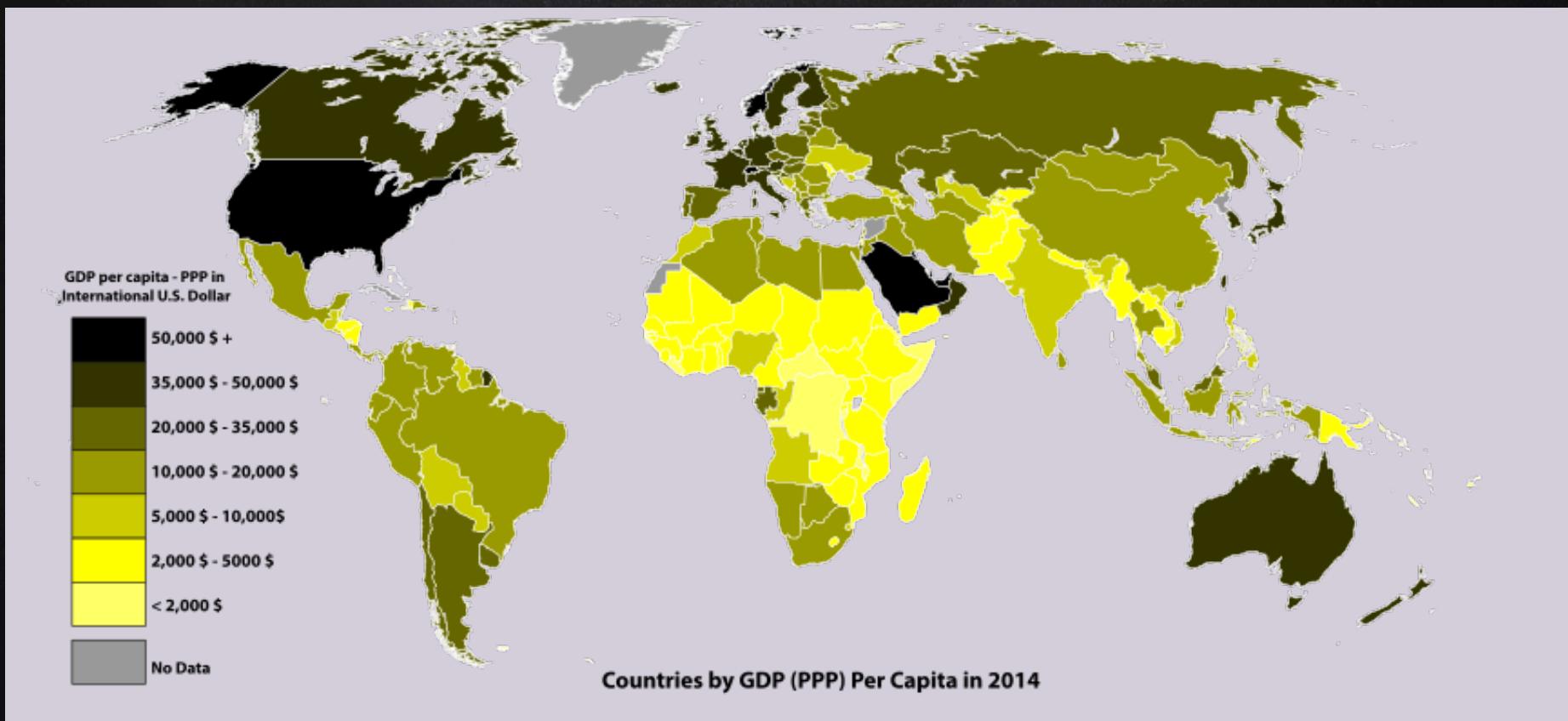
Source: World Bank

OFC: Offshore Financial Centre

Sink OFCs: jurisdictions in which a disproportional amount of value disappears from the economic system (i.e. the traditional [tax havens](#)).

Conduit OFCs: jurisdictions through which a disproportional amount of value moves toward sink OFCs (i.e. modern [corporate tax havens](#)).

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS – DISTRIBUCIÓ EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS – DISTRIBUCIÓ EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA

■ LOS PAÍSES MÁS POBRES

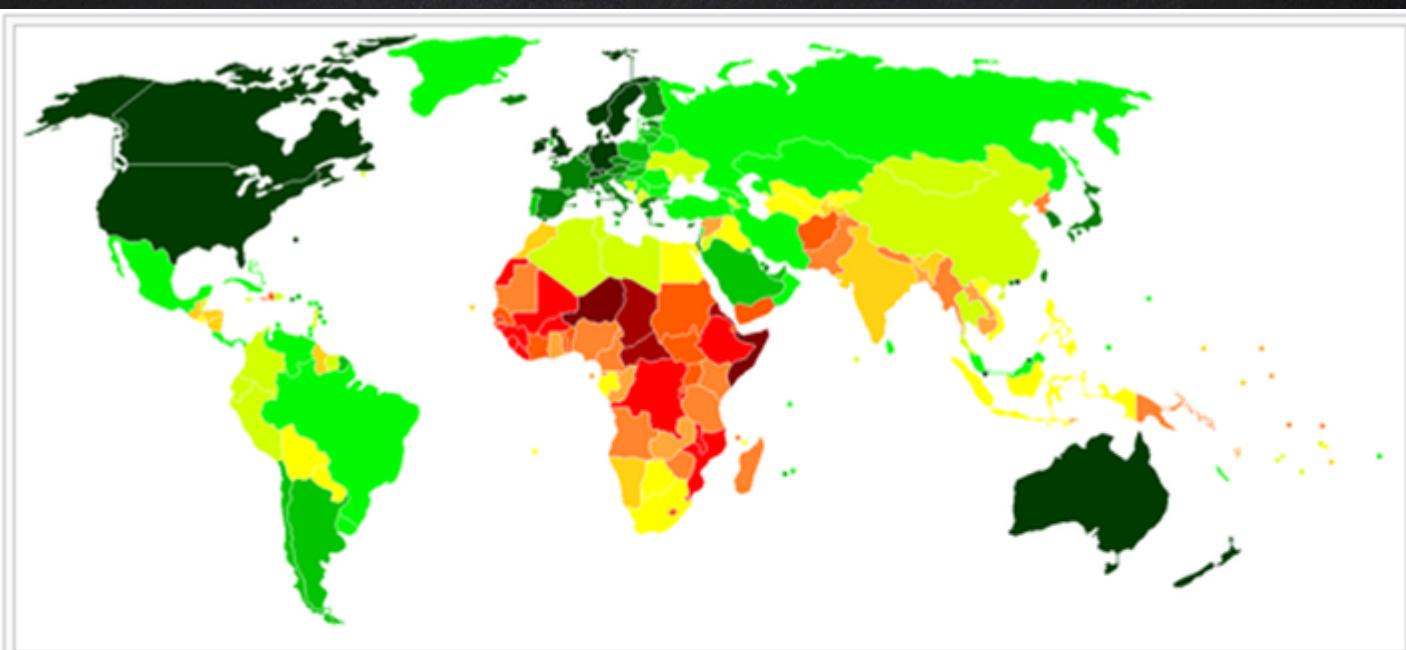
En dólares

Puesto en 2010	País	PIB por habitante en 2010 en paridad de poder de compra	Variación 2000-2010
1	Rep. Dem. del Congo	341	48%
2	Liberia	396	5%
3	Burundi	411	31%
4	Eritrea	676	-14%
5	Níger	721	48%
6	R. Centroafricana	764	17%
7	Sierra Leona	803	121%
8	Togo	847	24%
9	Malawi	909	53%
10	Madagascar	911	19%
11	Mozambique	982	105%
12	Etiopía	1.014	114%
13	Guinea	1.057	22%
14	Guinea-Bissau	1.082	15%
15	Haití	1.122	5%
16	Comoros	1.177	23%
17	Ruanda	1.203	112%
18	Mali	1.207	82%
19	Uganda	1.246	81%
20	Myanmar	1.246	172%
21	Nepal	1.250	58%
22	Lesoto	1.266	46%
23	Burkina Faso	1.342	51%
24	Benín	1.453	38%
25	Tanzania	1.497	92%
26	Bangladesh	1.566	88%
27	Ghana	1.610	63%
28	Zambia	1.625	72%
29	Chad	1.653	87%
30	Costa de Marfil	1.687	5%

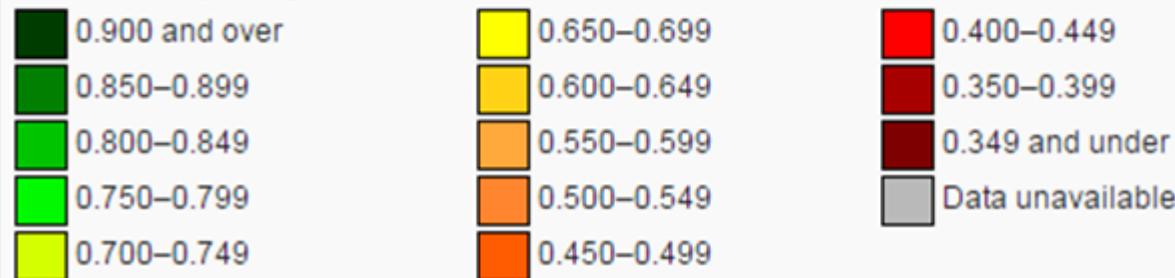
Lista de Comunidades autónomas por renta per cápita (2014)

#	Nombre	Renta per cápita(€)	España = 100%
1	Comunidad de Madrid	31.004	136.1
2	País Vasco	29.683	130.3
3	Navarra	28.124	123.5
4	Cataluña	26.996	118.5
	Unión Europea	26.6	116.8
5	La Rioja	24.998	109.7
6	Aragón	24.957	109.6
7	Islas Baleares	23.931	105.1
	España	22.78	100
8	Castilla y León	21.727	95.4
9	Cantabria	20.855	91.5
10	Principado de Asturias	20.344	89.3
11	Comunidad Valenciana	20.073	88.1
12	Galicia	19.954	87.6
13	Canarias	19.581	86
14	Ceuta	18.55	81.4
15	Región de Murcia	18.529	81.3
16	Castilla-La Mancha	18.307	80.4
17	Melilla	16.941	74.4
18	Andalucía	16.884	74.1
19	Extremadura	15.752	69.1

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



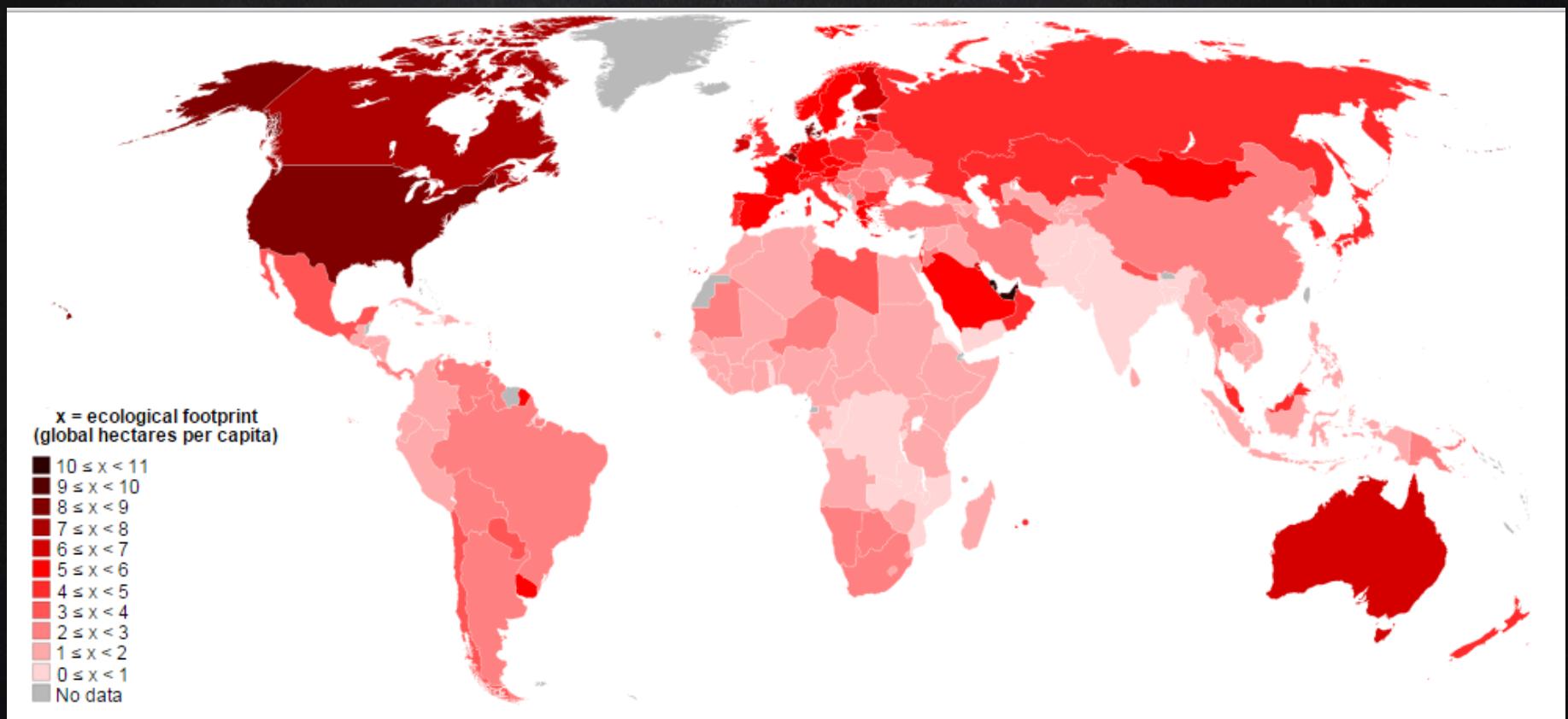
World map indicating the Human Development Index (based on 2014 data, published on December 14, 2015).



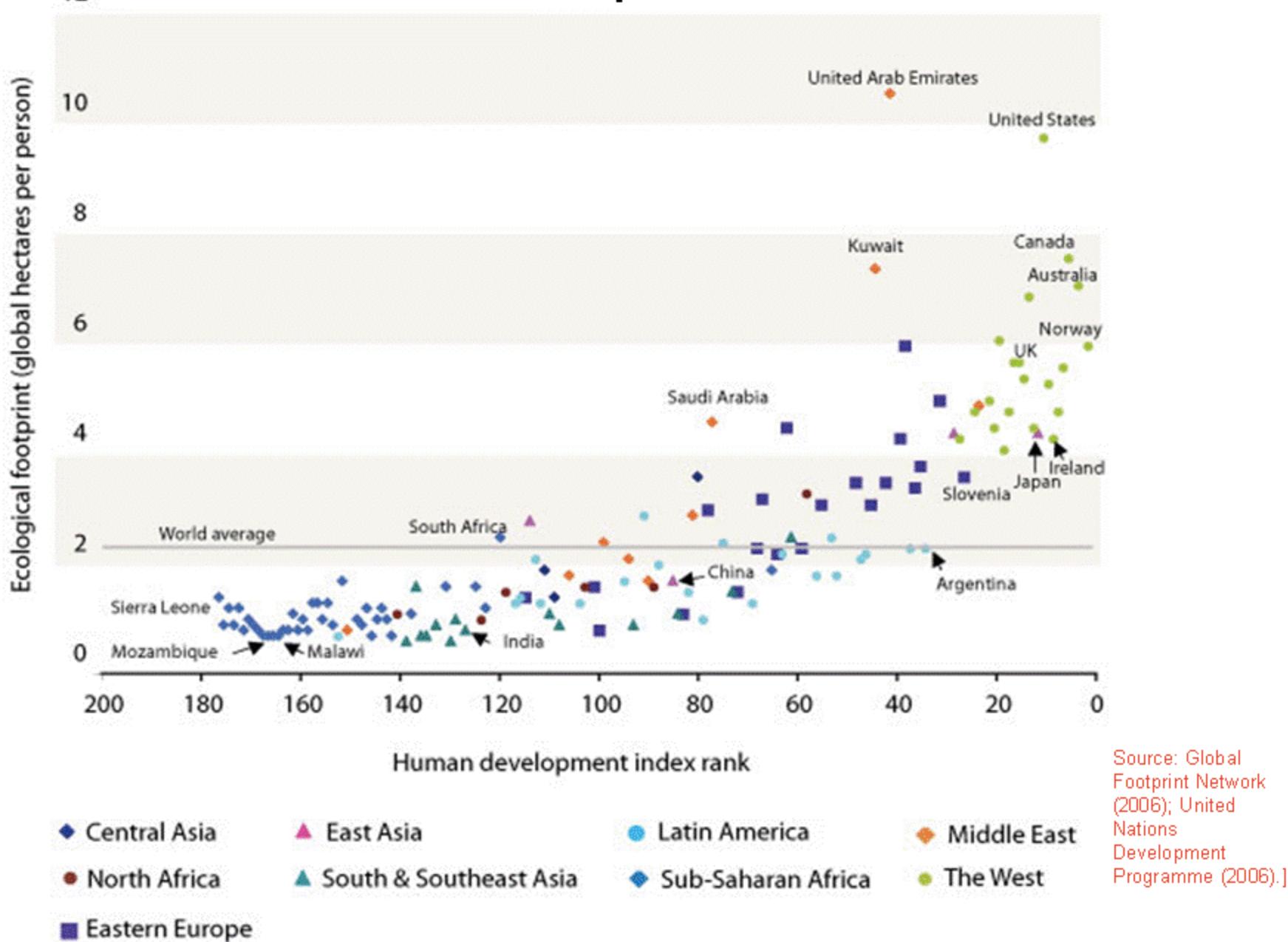
Inequality adjusted HDI (2015)

Rank	Country	IHDI
1	Norway	0.893
2	Switzerland	0.861
2	Netherlands	0.861
4	Australia	0.858
5	Denmark	0.856
6	Germany	0.853
7	Sweden	0.846
7	Iceland	0.846
9	Ireland	0.836
10	Finland	0.834
11	Canada	0.832
12	United Kingdom	0.829
12	Slovenia	0.829
14	Czech Republic	0.823
15	Luxembourg	0.822
16	Belgium	0.82
17	Austria	0.816
18	France	0.811
19	Slovakia	0.791
20	Estonia	0.782
21	Japan	0.78
22	Israel	0.775
22	Spain	0.775
24	Italy	0.773
25	Hungary	0.769

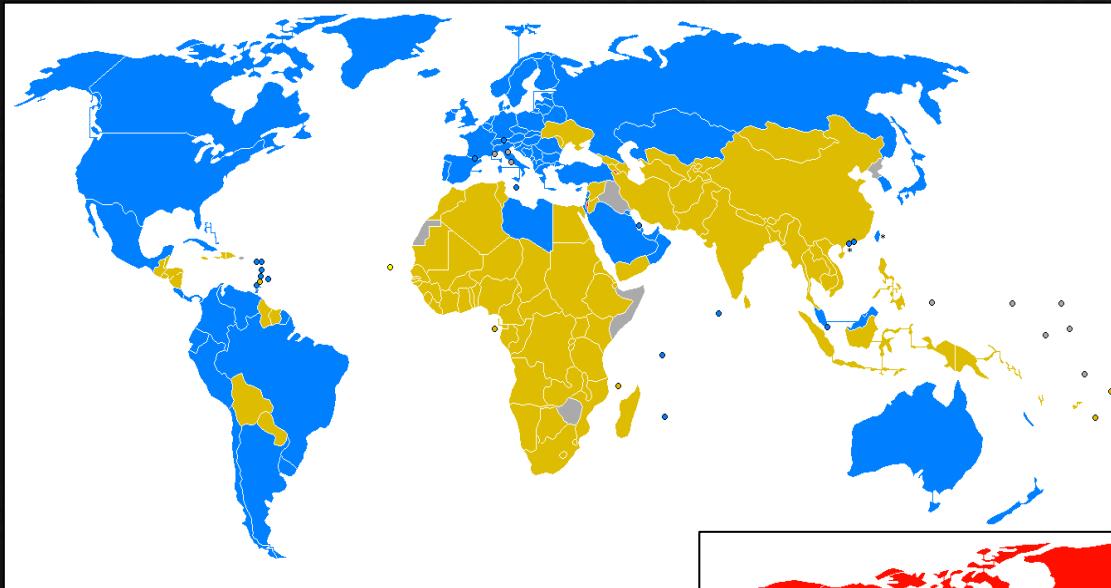
Foot Print (2015)



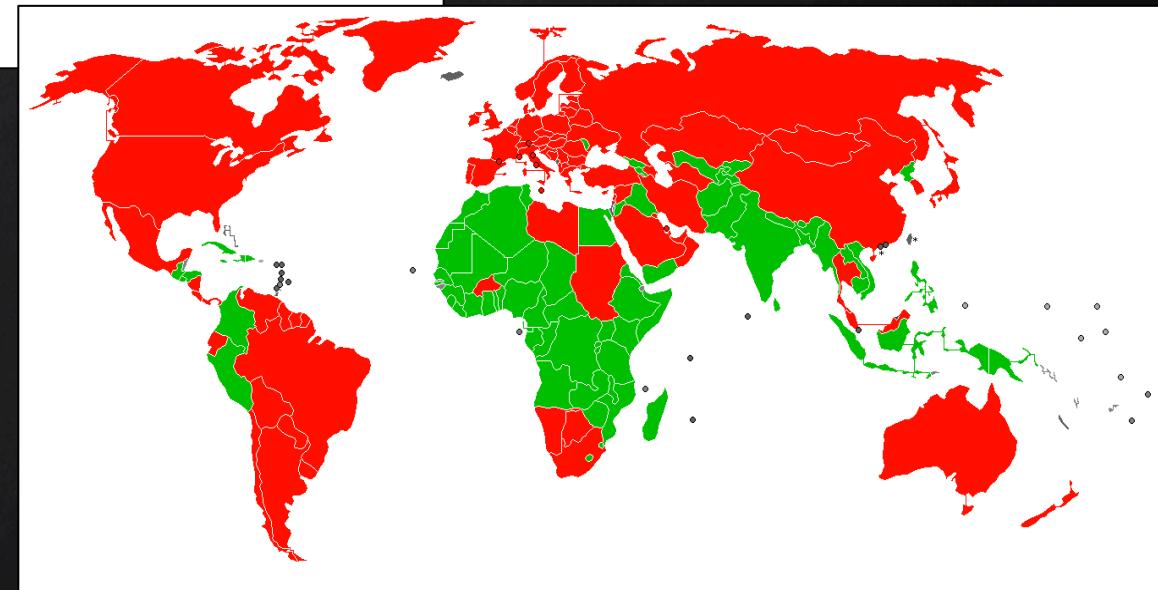
Human Welfare and Ecological Footprints compared



Human development index



vs Ecological footprint



HAPPY PLANET INDEX

HAPPY PLANET INDEX						
Rank	Country	HPI	Experience well-being	Life expectancy	Ecological footprint	
1	Costa Rica	64.0	7.3	79.3	2.5	
2	Vietnam	60.4	5.8	75.2	1.4	
3	Colombia	59.8	6.4	73.7	1.8	
4	Belize	59.3	6.5	76.1	2.1	
5	El Salvador	58.9	6.7	72.2	2.0	
6	Jamaica	58.5	6.2	73.1	1.7	
7	Panama	57.8	7.3	76.1	3.0	
8	Nicaragua	57.1	5.7	74.0	1.6	
9	Venezuela	56.9	7.5	74.4	3.0	
10	Guatemala	56.9	6.3	71.2	1.8	
11	Bangladesh	56.3	5.0	68.9	0.7	
12	Cuba	56.2	5.4	79.1	1.9	
13	Honduras	56.0	5.9	73.1	1.7	
14	Indonesia	55.5	5.5	69.4	1.1	
15	Israel	55.2	7.4	81.6	4.0	
16	Pakistan	54.1	5.3	65.4	0.8	
17	Argentina	54.1	6.4	75.9	2.7	
18	Albania	54.1	5.3	76.9	1.8	
19	Chile	53.9	6.6	79.1	3.2	
20	Thailand	53.5	6.2	74.1	2.4	
21	Mexico	52.9	6.8	77.0	3.3	
22	Brazil	52.9	6.8	75.2	2.9	
23	Ecuador	52.5	5.8	75.6	2.4	
24	Philippines	52.4	4.9	68.7	1.0	
25	Peru	52.4	5.6	74.0	2.0	
26	Algeria	52.2	5.2	73.1	1.6	
27	Jordan	51.7	5.7	73.4	2.1	
28	New Zealand	51.6	7.2	80.7	4.3	
29	Norway	51.4	7.6	81.1	4.8	
30	Palestine	51.2	4.8	72.8	1.4	

62

Spain

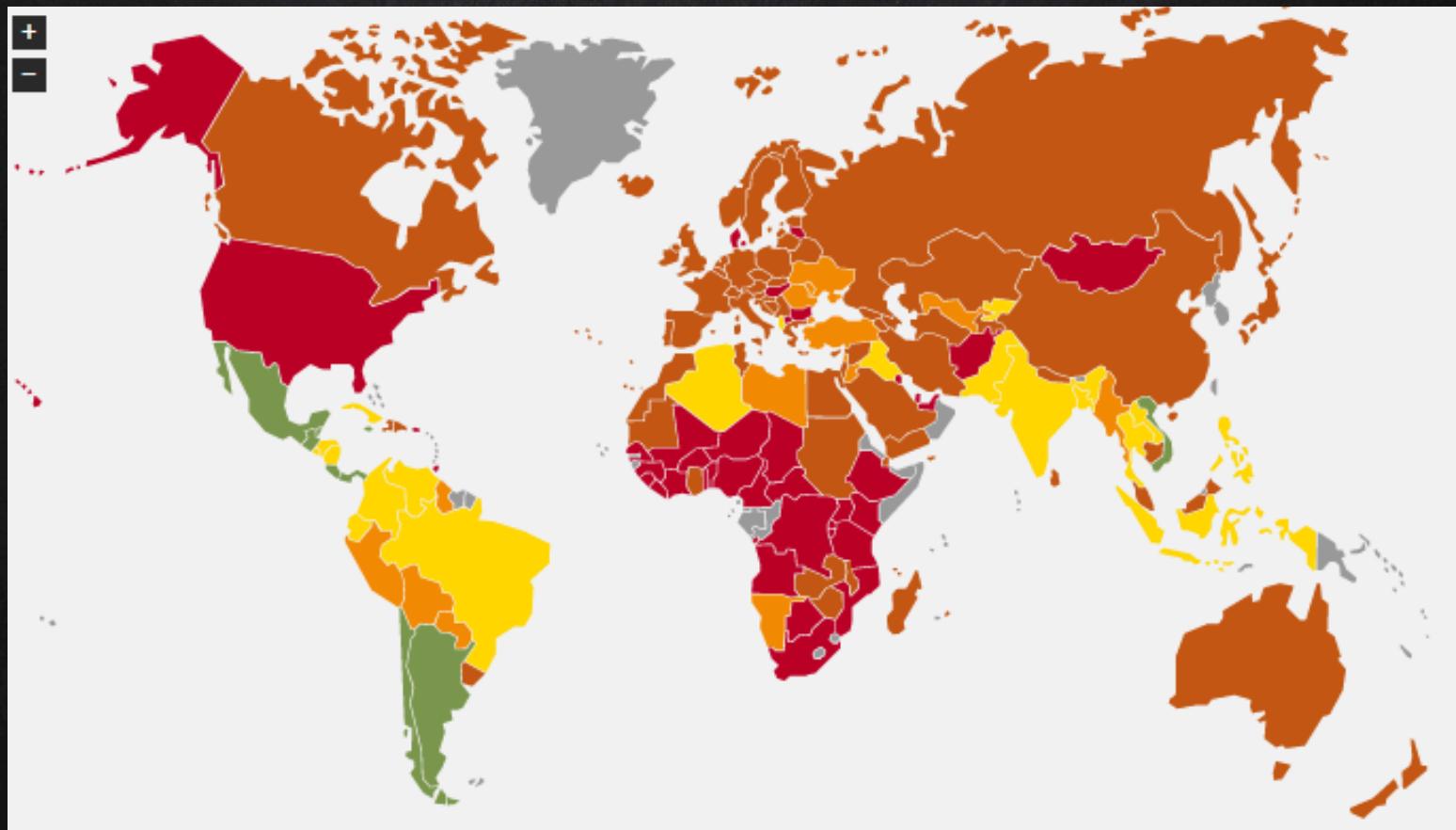
44.1

6.2

81.4

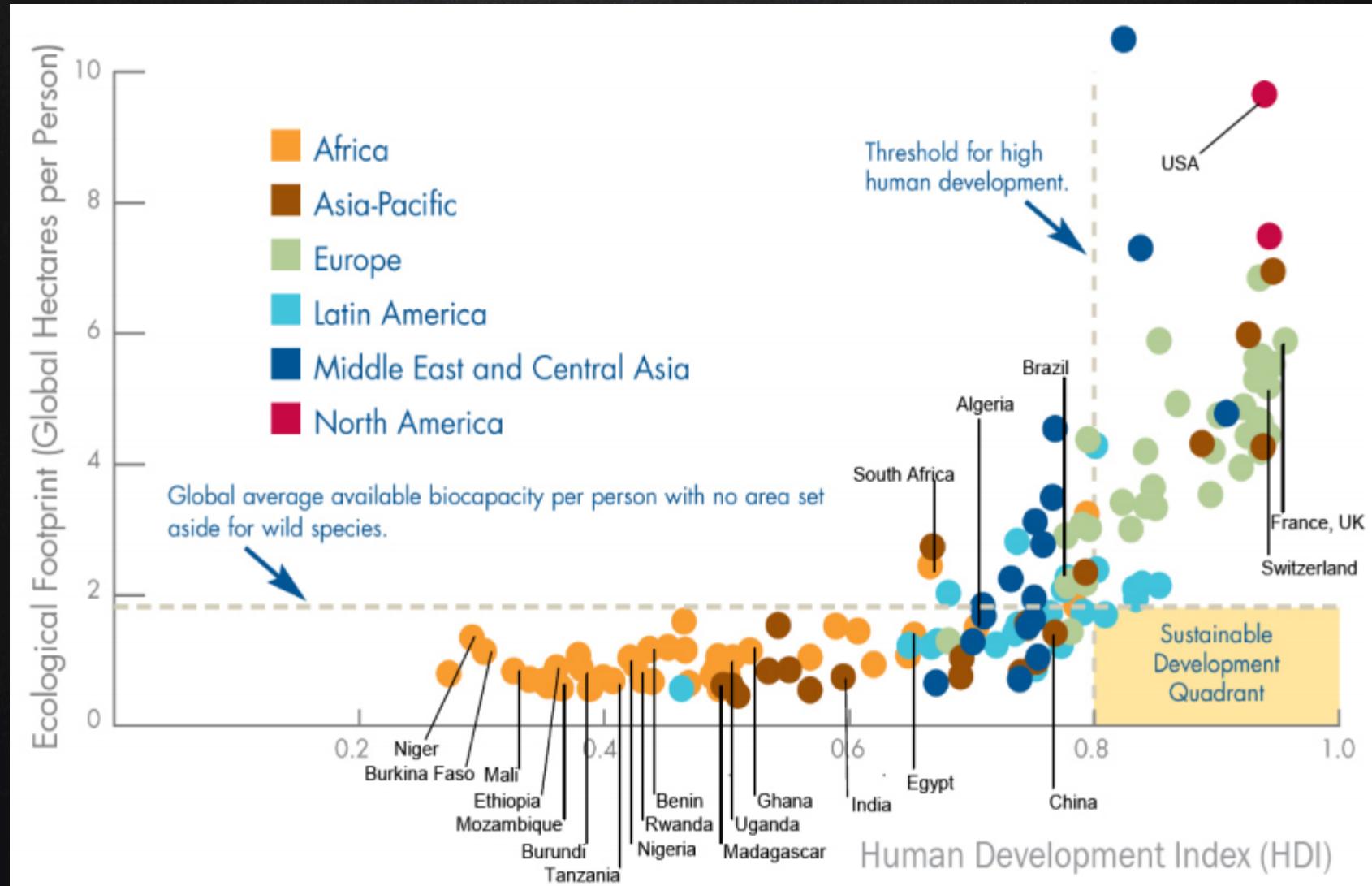
4.7

HAPPY PLANET INDEX

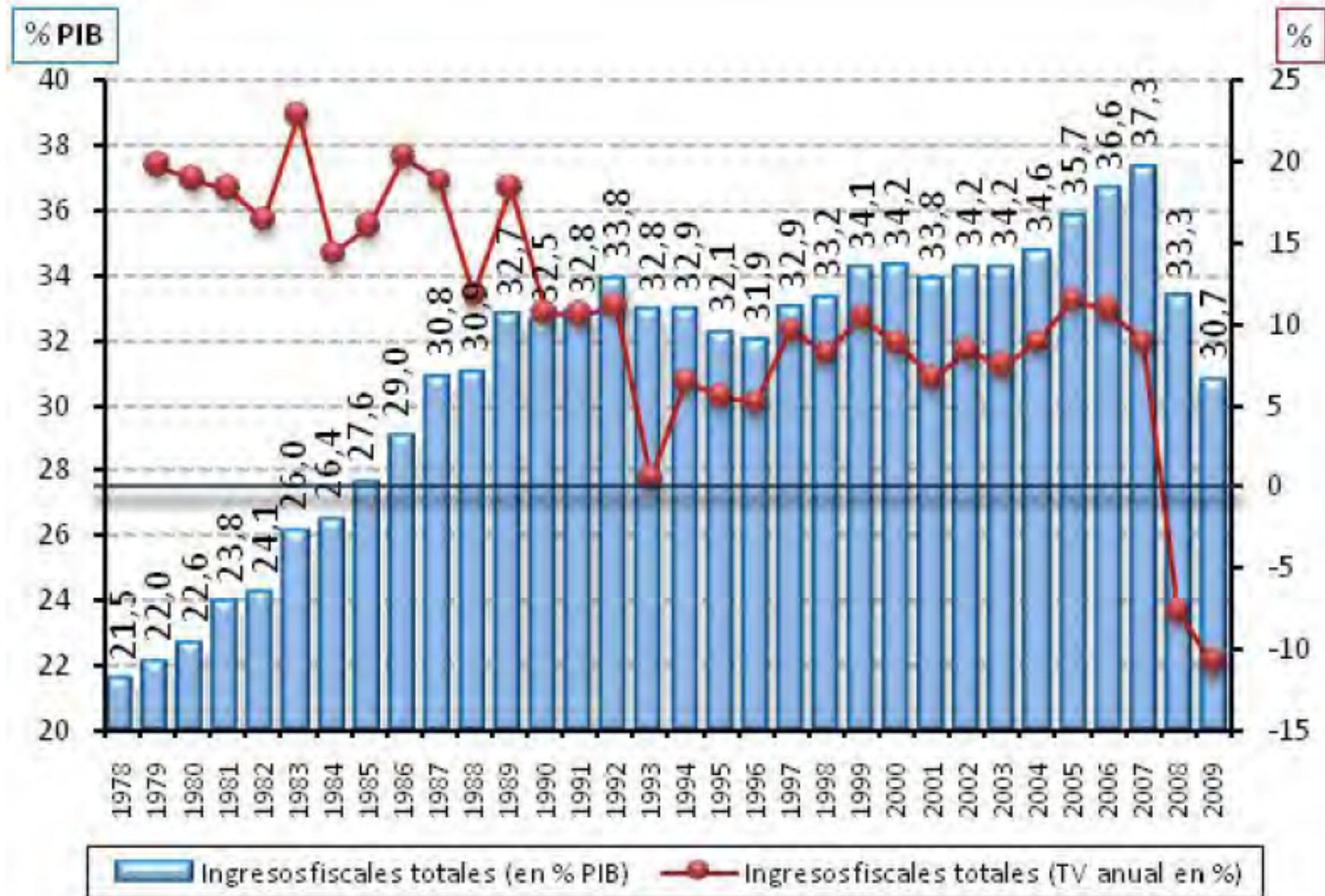


Very Happy Happy Normal Sad

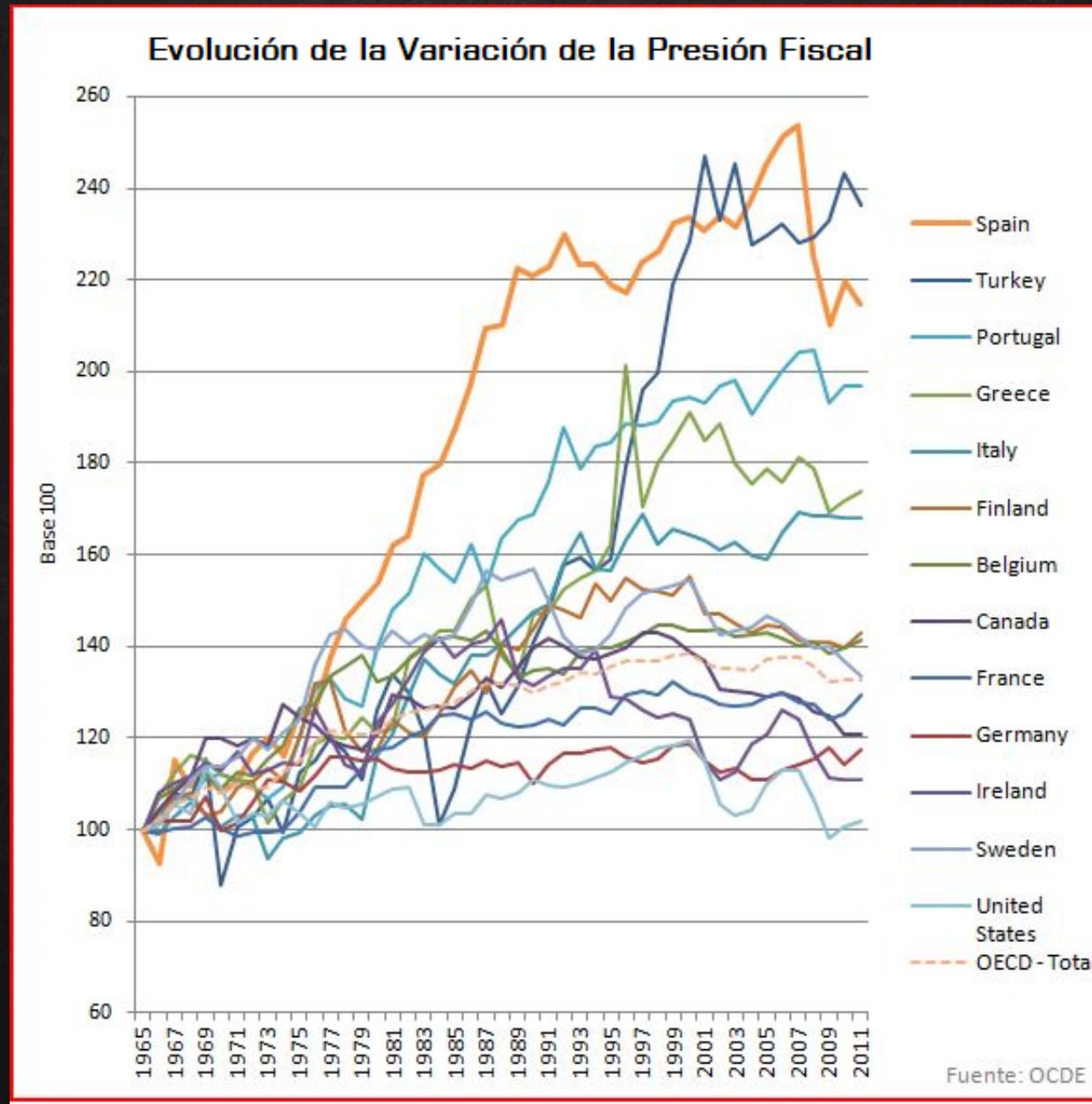
Footprint VS Happy Planet Index



EVOLUCIÓN DE LA PRESIÓN FISCAL EN ESPAÑA: 1978-2009



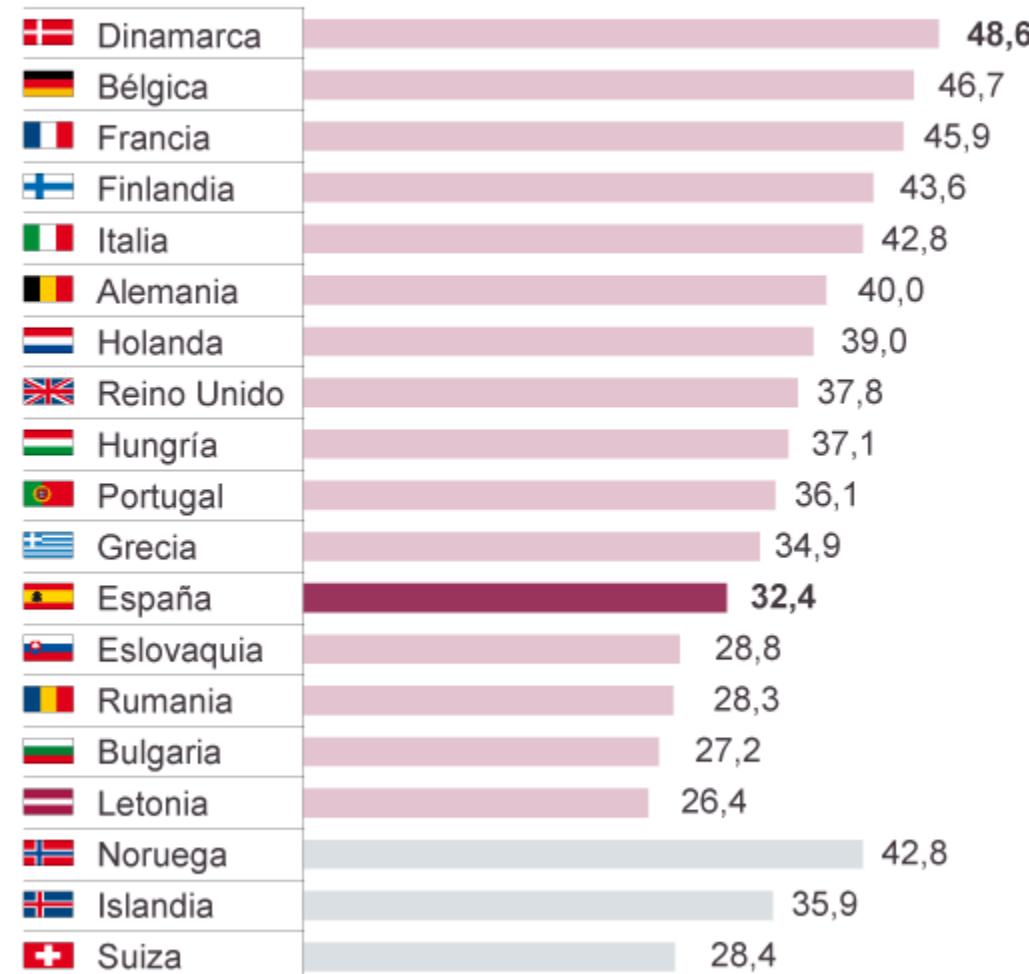
Els ingressos dels governs en els països rics



Sistema Fiscal

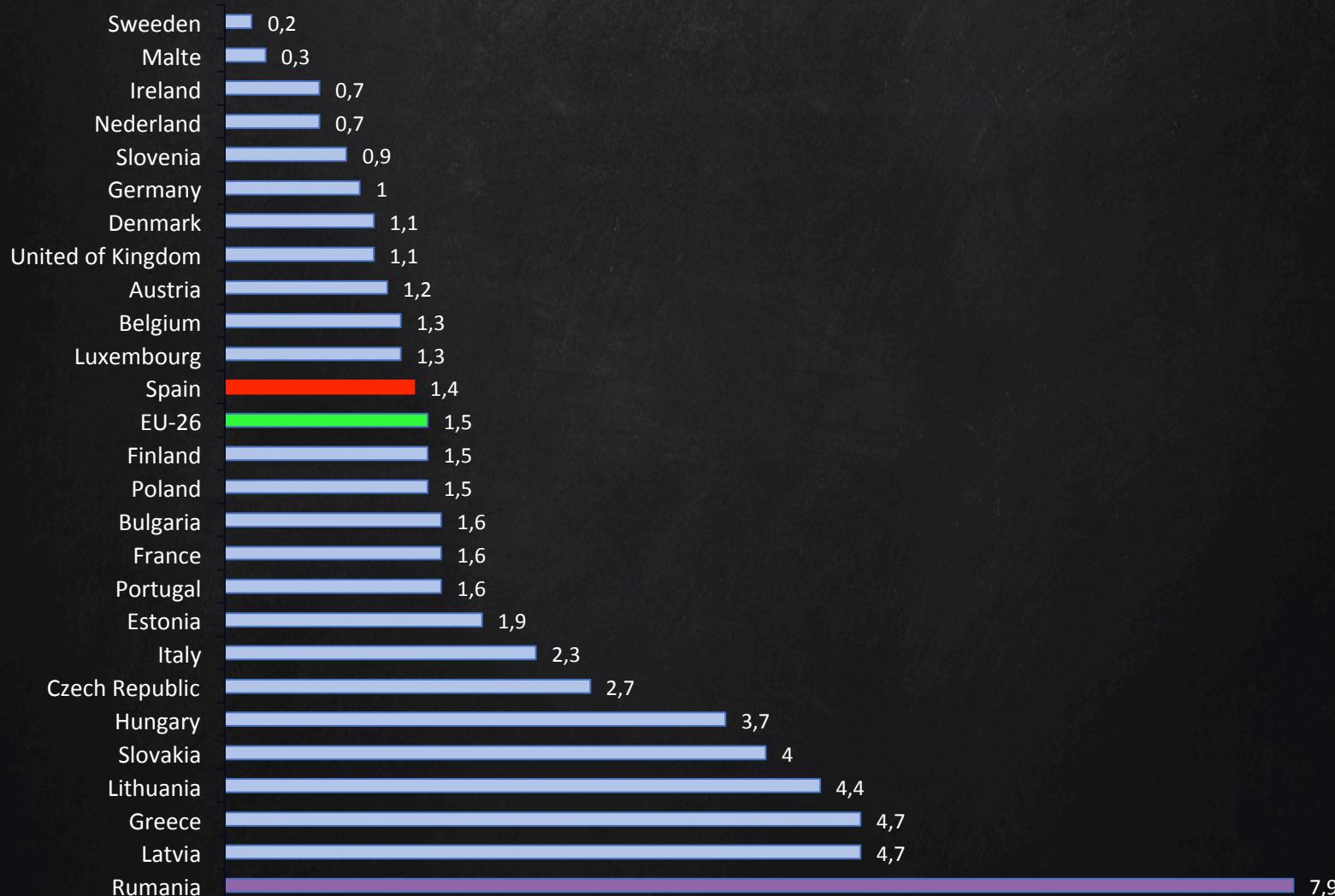
RECAUDACIÓN DE IMPUESTOS POR PAÍSES Datos de 2013

En % del PIB

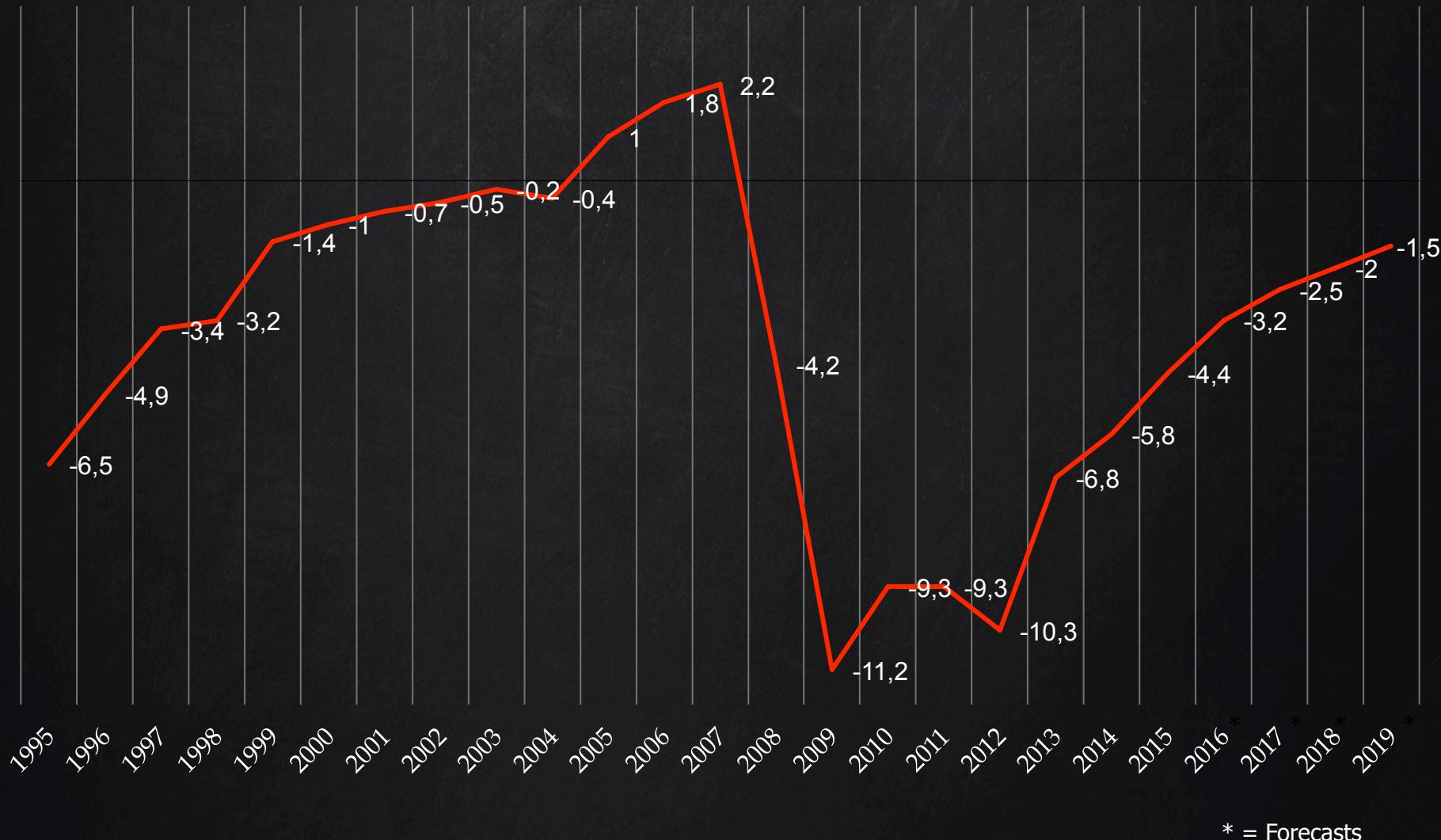


Fuente: Eurostat / EL PAÍS

European Union Tax evasion 2011 (% GDP)

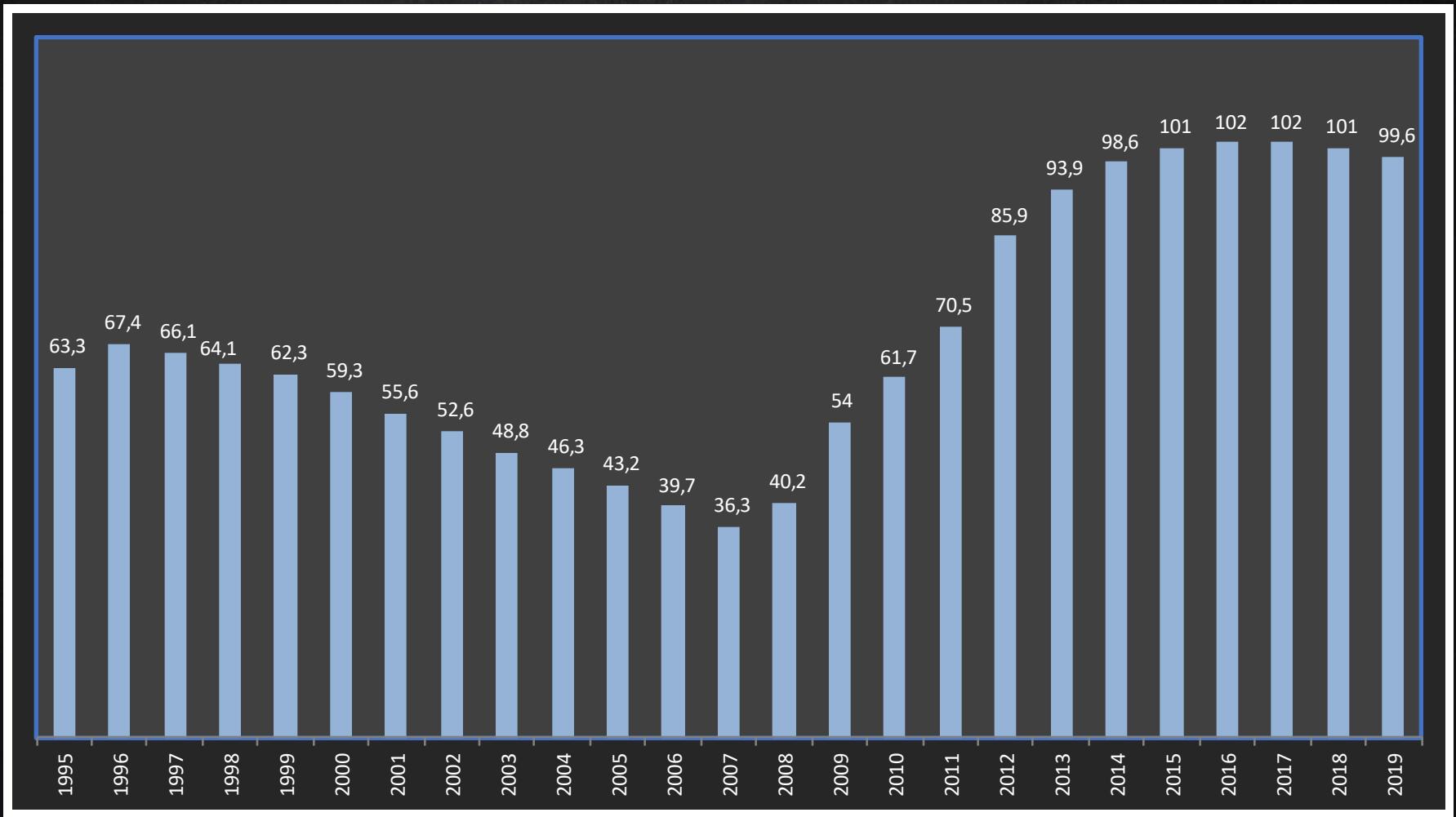


SPANISH PUBLIC DEFICIT As % of GDP



Source: IMF and Ministry of Economy

SPAIN. PUBLIC DEBT As % GDP

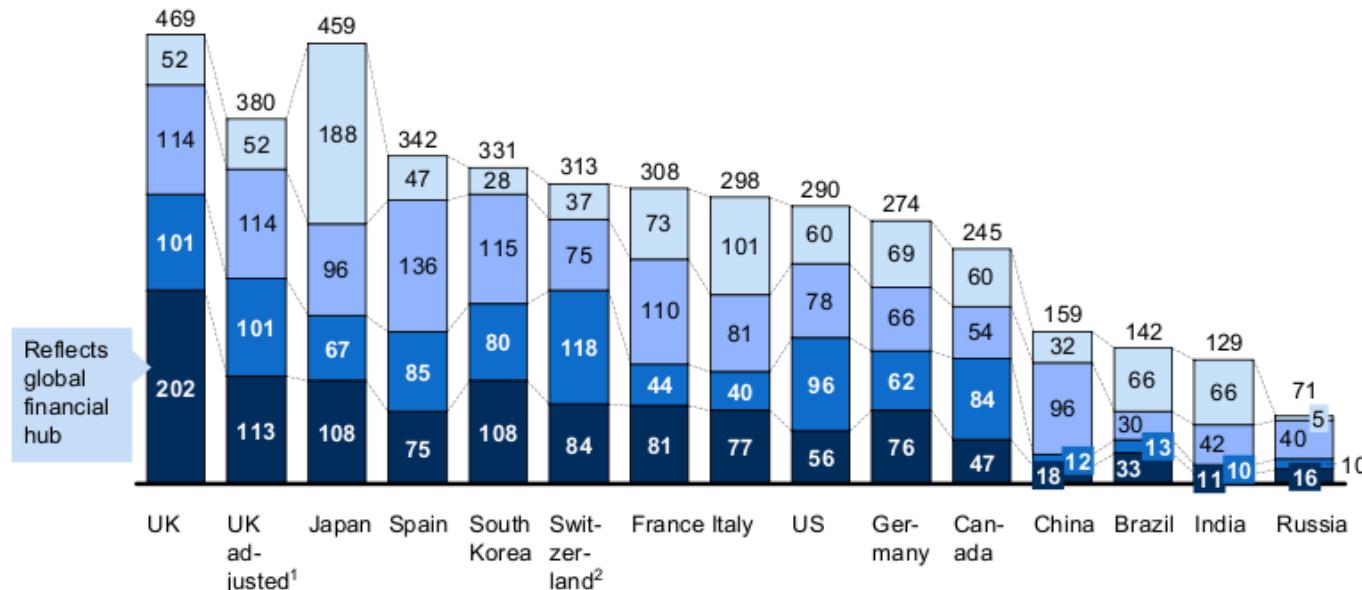


Spanish Debt

The sectoral composition of debt differs across economies

Debt by country, 2008

% of GDP



Compound annual growth rate of debt in local currency, %

2000-08 (10.2) (0.3) (14.5) (10.8) (4.5) (7.7) (6.3) (8.1) (2.5) (6.1) (15.1) (15.1) (16.5) (31.6)

¹ The UK financial sector was adjusted to reflect its position as a financial hub. See the technical appendix for details.

² Data for Switzerland represent year-end 2007.

SOURCE: Haver Analytics; McKinsey Global Institute

States Public Debt (2015)

Deuda: Comparativa países

Países	Fecha	Millones €	% PIB
España [+]	2014	1.033.741	99,30%
Alemania [+]	2014	2.184.302	74,90%
Reino Unido [+]	2014	2.057.219	88,20%
Francia [+]	2014	2.037.772	95,60%
Italia [+]	2014	2.135.902	132,30%
Portugal [+]	2014	225.767	130,20%
Estados Unidos [+]	2014	13.676.961	104,79%
Japón [+]	2013	8.985.827	242,59%
China [+]	2014	3.205.885	41,14%
Emiratos Árabes Unidos [+]	2014	47.129	15,68%

Sistema Fiscal

Deuda pública países área euro

Previsiones para 2011 expresadas en % PIB



SISTEMA FISCAL. Contribuciones de la UE

Paises	Beneficio per capita	(en miles de millones)	
		Dinero recibido	Dinero dado
Holanda	-1467	13	37
Dinamarca	-1322	10	17
Alemania	-1045	78	164
Austria	-1024	10	19
Reino Unido	-937	46	103
Francia	-805	89	140
Italia	-778	70	116
Finlandia	-701	9	13
Chipre	-128	1	1,1
España	49	78	76
Irlanda	139	12	11
Belgica	605	39	33
Rumania	1159	32	7,2
Malta	1226	1	0,5
Bulgaria	1263	12	2,3
Eslovenia	1443	6	3,1
Portugal	1604	29	12
Polonia	1704	87	22
Letonia	2016	6	1,4
Eslovaquia	2039	14	3,5
Republica Checa	2139	31	9,2
Lituania	2157	9	1,7
Grecia	2284	40	15
Estonia	2384	4	0,8
Hungría	2384	32	8,4
Luxemburgo	16170	10	2,3

Financial balance Spain- European Union European founds (millions €)



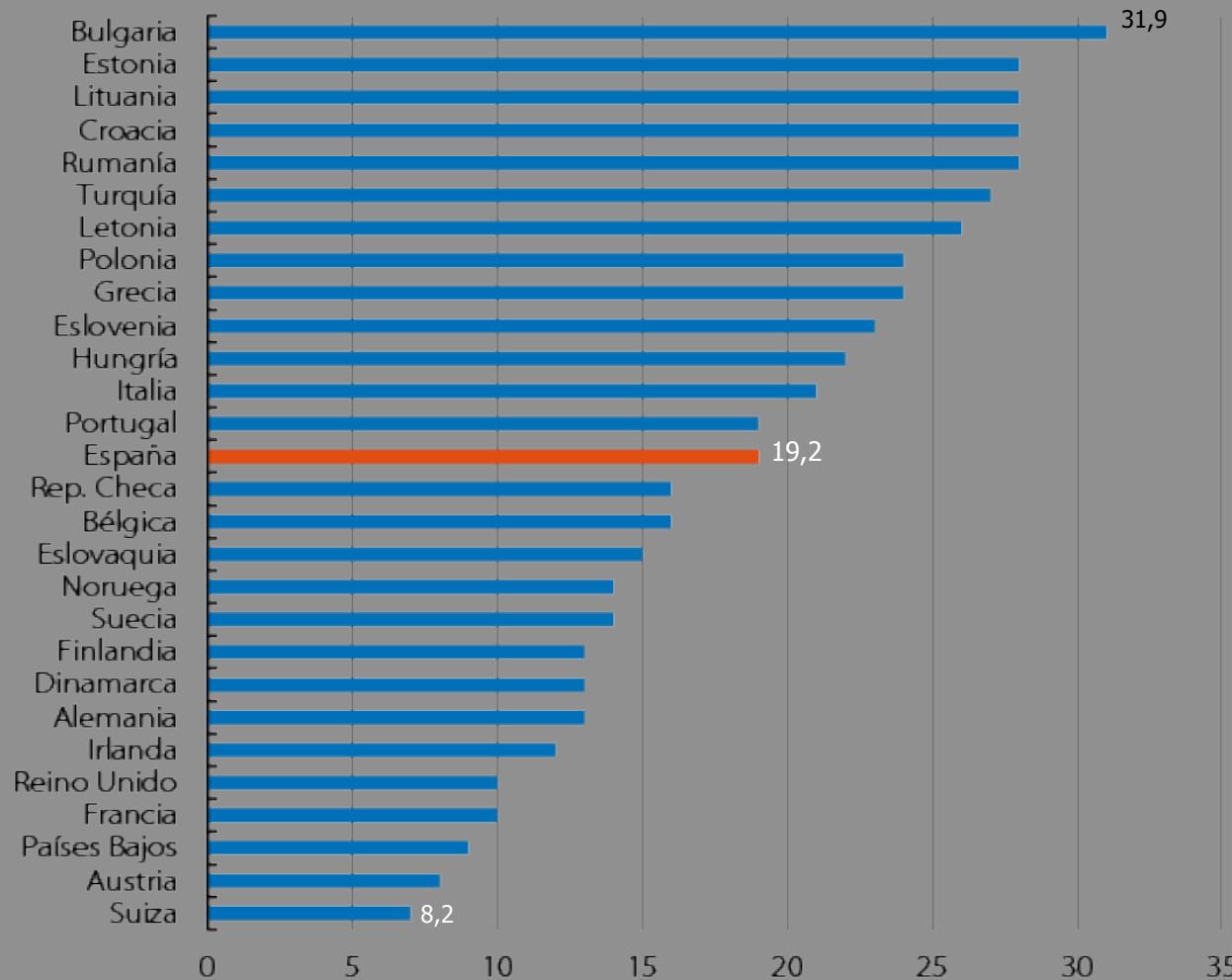
Incomes from EU: 2008-2011, cash terms. 2012,13 cash forecasts.

Payments to EU: 2008-11, cash terms; 2012, 13 budget terms.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Concurrence, Ministry of Publics Administrations

Economía sumergida española: demasiada distancia con los países de referencia

(% del PIB)



Fuente: Schneider, 2013.

INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Top 19 export/import countries (2014)

Export

Rank	Country	Exports (x10^6 \$)
---	World	17,779,000
1	China	2,343,000
---	European Union	2,173,000
2	United States	1,633,000
3	Germany	1,492,000
4	Japan	699,500
5	France	584,000
6	South Korea	572,300
7	Netherlands	571,800
---	Hong Kong	519,200
8	Italy	513,700
9	Russia	497,400
10	United Kingdom	480,300
11	Canada	478,100
12	Singapore	437,100
13	Mexico	398,400
14	United Arab Emirates	370,900
15	Saudi Arabia	342,900
16	India	329,400
17	Switzerland	327,500
18	Belgium	326,400
19	Spain	317,000

Import

Rank	Country	Imports (x10^6 \$)
---	World	18,791,000
1	United States	2,380,000
---	European Union	2,312,000
2	Mainland China	1,960,000
3	Germany	1,319,000
4	Japan	811,900
5	United Kingdom	686,000
6	France	634,000
---	HongKong	560,200
7	South Korea	542,900
8	India	508,100
9	Netherlands	488,800
10	Canada	482,100
11	Italy	448,300
12	Mexico	407,100
13	Singapore	375,500
14	Belgium	340,200
15	Spain	337,900
16	Switzerland	333,800
17	Russia	323,900
18	Taiwan	277,500
19	United Arab Emirates	271,700

INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP (2012)

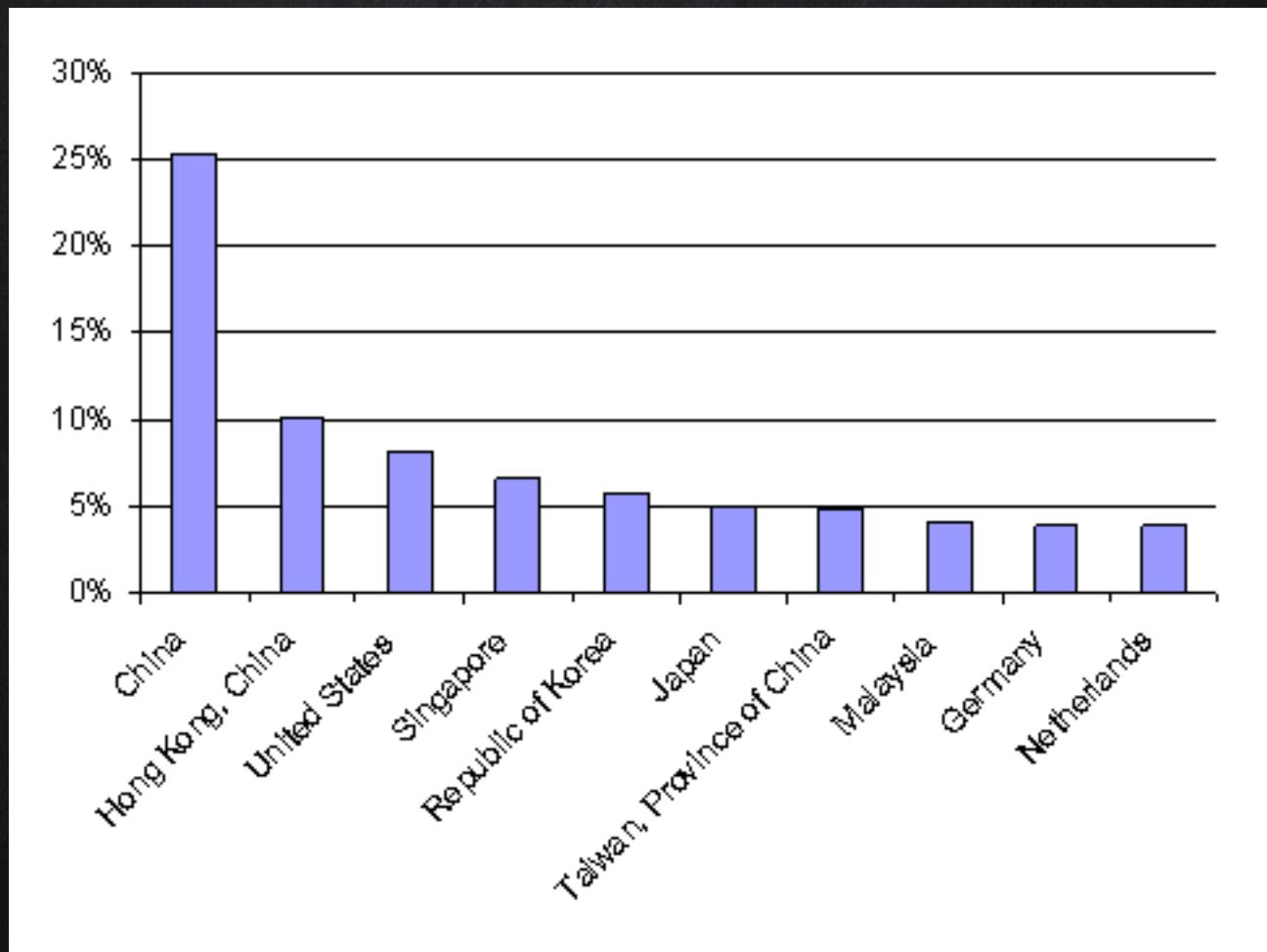
Luxembourg		175,93	Germany		32,19
Belgium		82,55	Finland		45,81
Ireland		80,23	Portugal		32,19
Netherlands		74,20	Italy		28,85
Austria		58,9	Spain *		27,29
Denmark		52,22	U.K.		26,92
Catalonia →		52,20	France		26,86
Switzerland		52,00	Greece		23,53
Sweeden		51,87	*Spain: without Catalonia exports		

Source:

- <http://data.worldbank.org/>
- Nuria Bosch and Marta Espasa. Viabilitat de Catalunya com Estat. (2012)

INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Top 10 ICT exports countries



Source: UNCTAD

INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Top countries Spanish exports (millions €, 2011)		Top countries Spanish imports (millions €, 2011)			
France		38.455	Germany		30.741
Germany		21.824	France		28.275
Portugal		17.192	China		18.642
Italy		17.007	Italy		17.097
U.K.		13.740	U.S.A.		10.564
U.S.A.		7.889	U.K.		10.550
Netherlands		6.163	Netherlands		10.503
Belgium		6.001	Portugal		10.284
Turkey		4.456	Russia		8.463

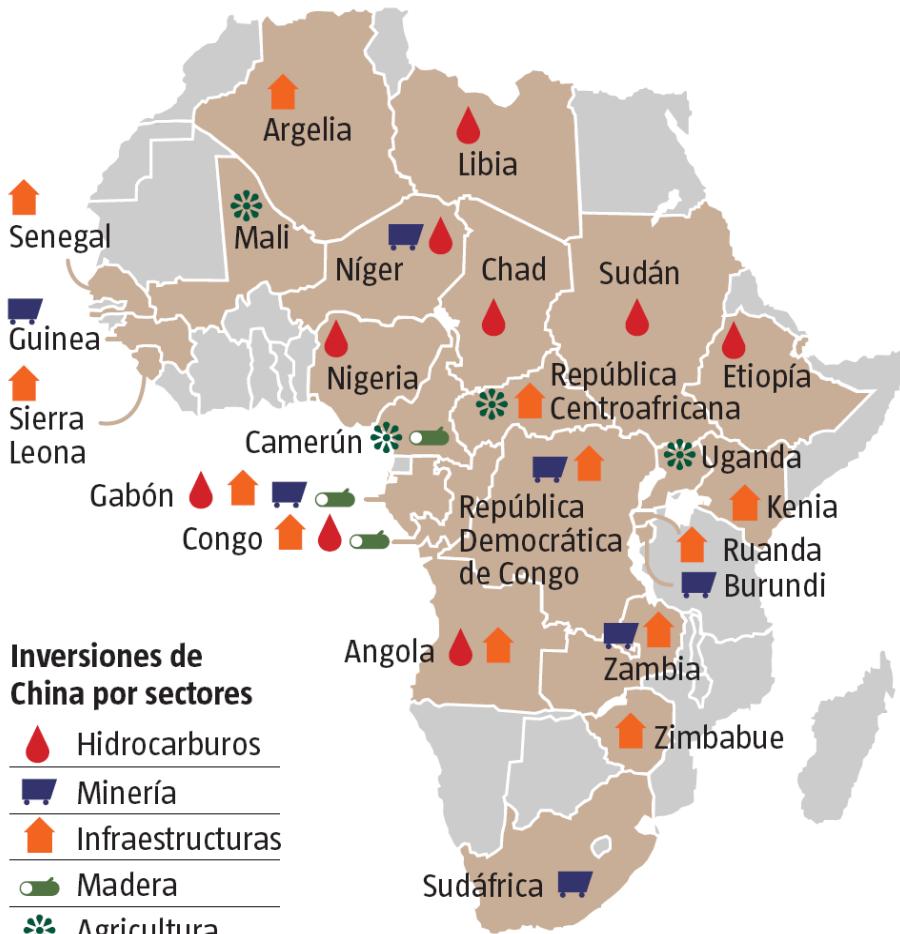
INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Products imported by Spain to Germany (Millions €, 2011)		Products exported from Spain to Germany(Millions €, 2011)	
Semimanufactures	8,95	Automative	5,82
Automative	8,27	Semimanufactures	5,61
Capital goods	8,08	Capital goods	4,68
Food	2,23	Food	3,47
Consumer manufactures	1,78	Consumer manufactures	1,10

INTERNACIONAL TRADE(VII)

CHINA INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA

China incrementa su ayuda a África a cambio de recursos energéticos



Inversiones de China por sectores

- Hidrocarburos
- Minería
- Infraestructuras
- Madera
- Agricultura

INVERSIÓN DIRECTA DE CHINA EN ÁFRICA

2003
490
millones de dólares

2008
7.800
millones de dólares

Más de **900** empresas chinas están operando en África

Entre **750.000** y **1 millón** de chinos en el continente

BALANZA COMERCIAL CHINA-ÁFRICA

En miles de millones de dólares

2008
106,8

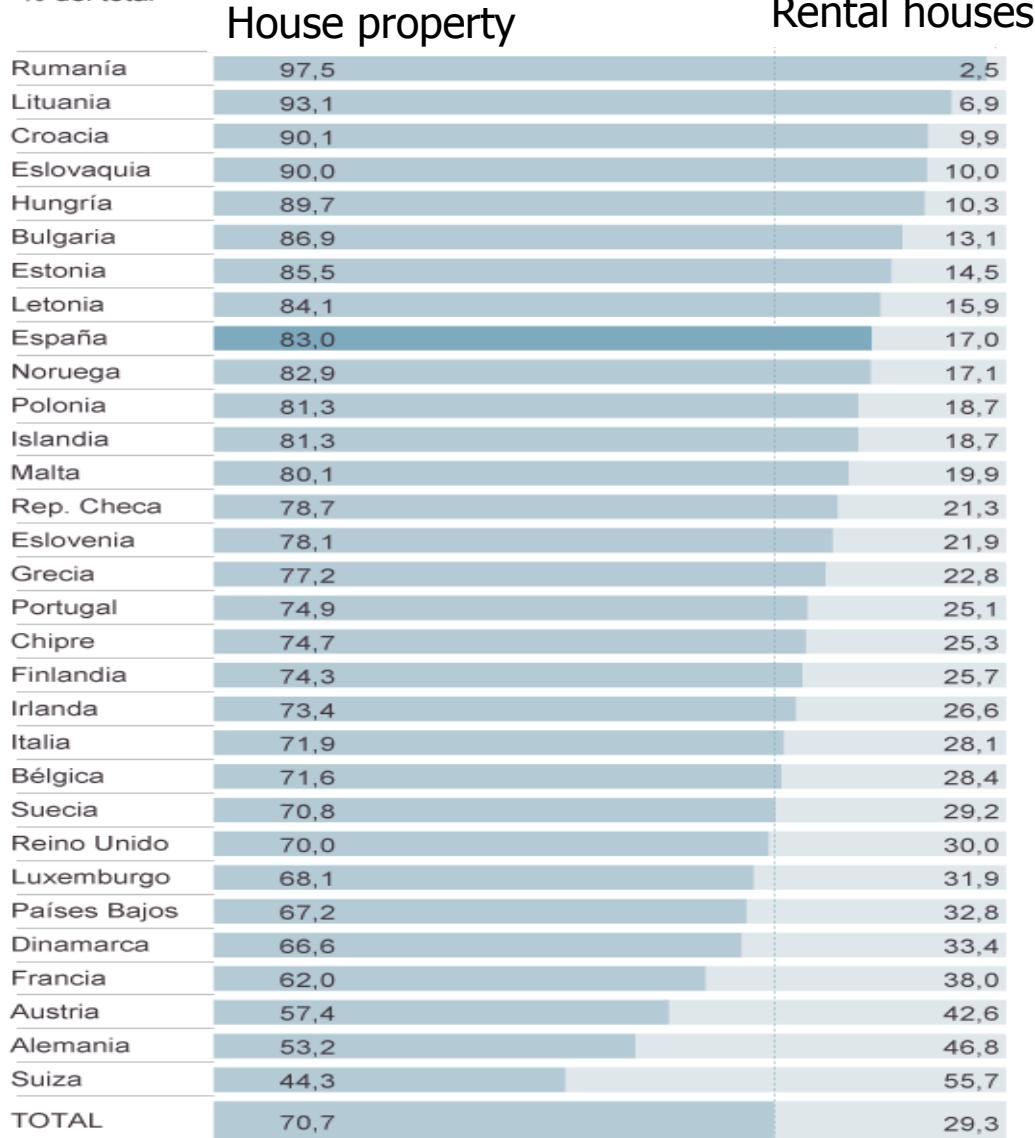
2006
55

2000
10,5

Spain owner's country

The housing stock in Europe

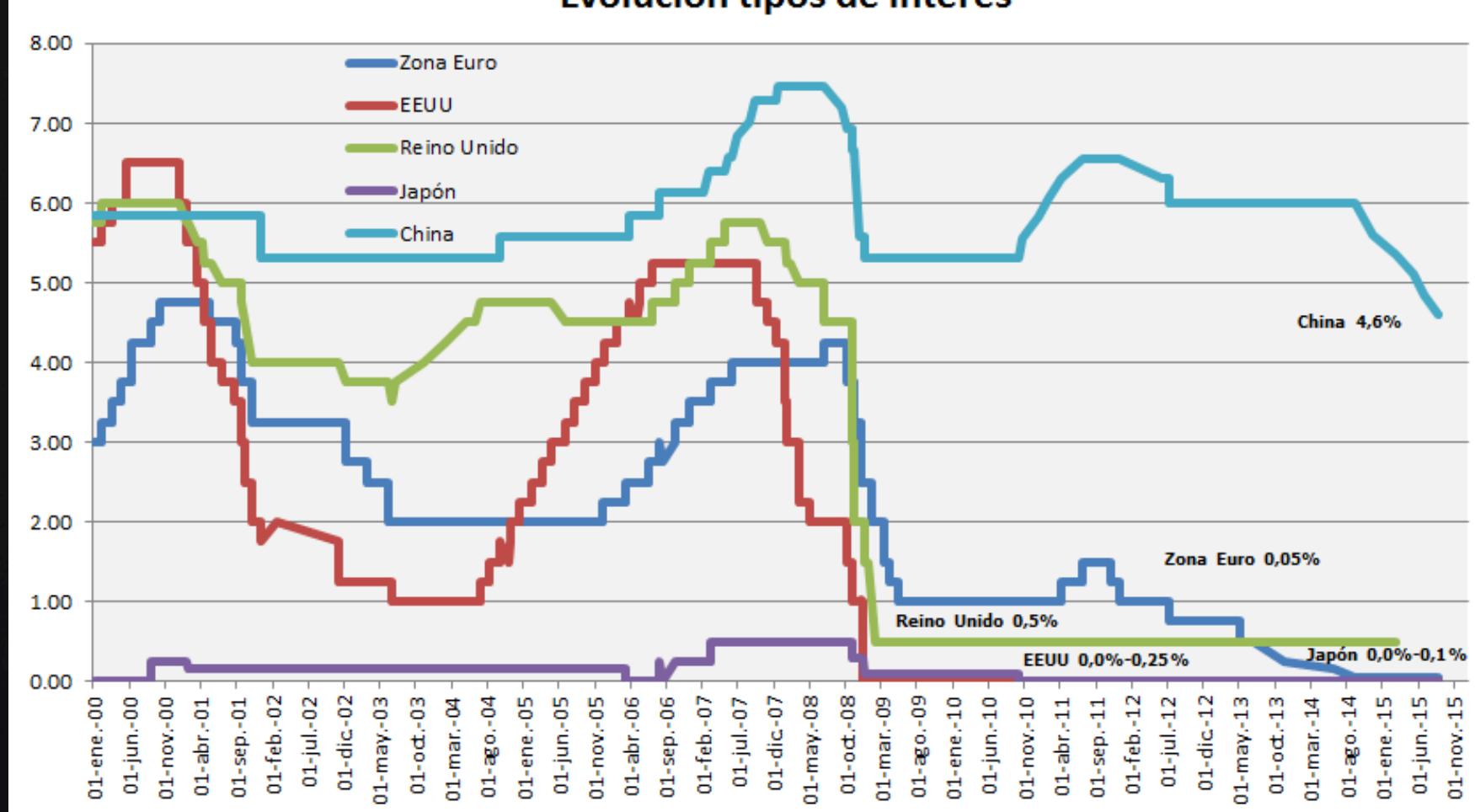
% del total



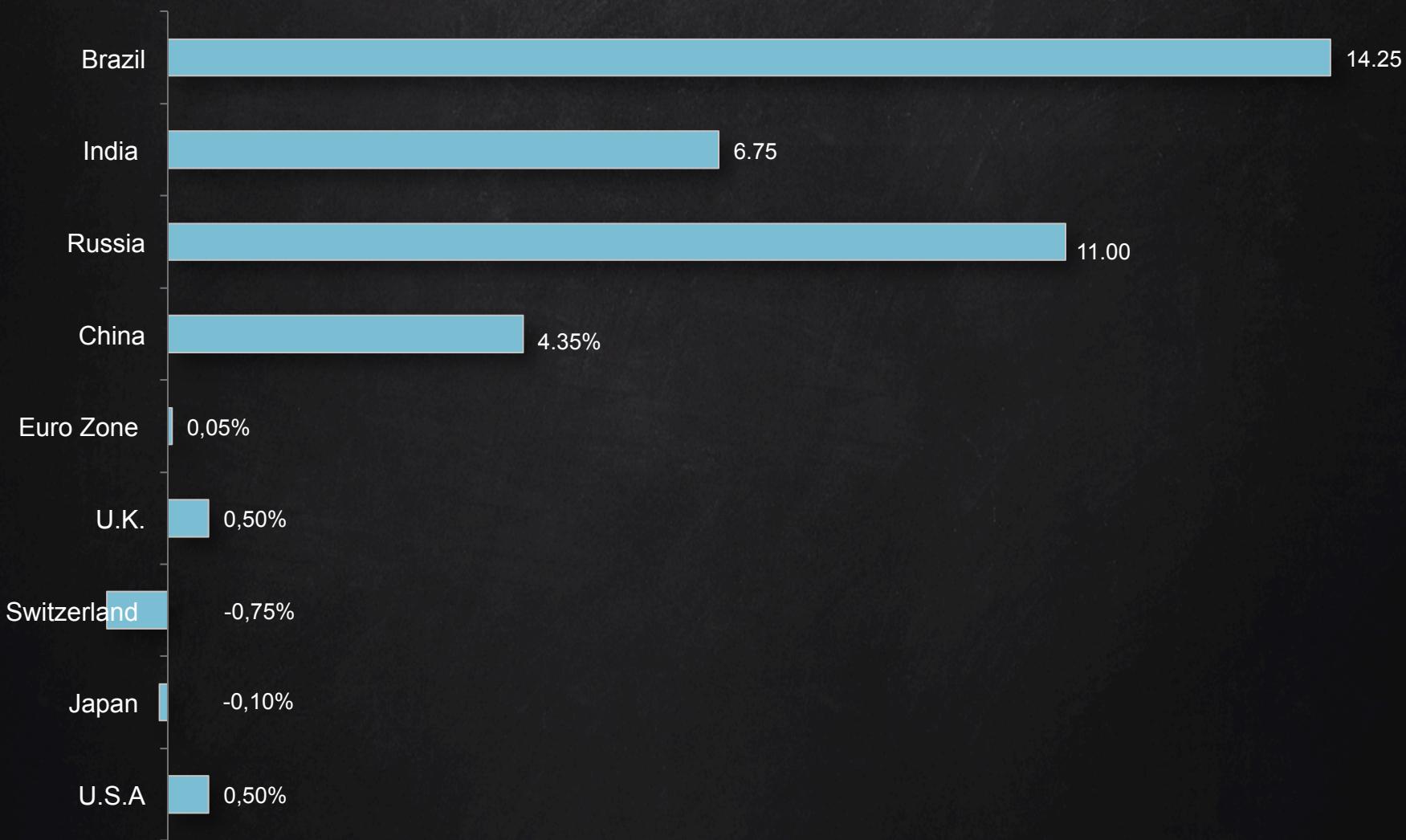
Fuente: Eurostat.

POLITICA MONETARIA (I)

Evolución tipos de interés



interest rates (January 2016)



Source: World Bank

POLITICA MONETARIA (III)

Los mayores bancos del mundo (capitalización bursátil en millones \$ 2009)

1	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	230.880
2	China Construction Bank Corp	154.295
3	Bank of China	141.466
4	HSBC Holdings	137.869
5	Bank of America	128.430
6	Citigroup	105.820
7	JPMorgan Chase	94.609
8	Santander	92.438
9	UniCredit	72.558
10	Wells Fargo	69.036
....		
16	BBVA	61.766

Fuente: FactSet.com

Rank	Banco	País	Cap. Bursátil *
1	Industrial & Commercial bank of China (ICBC)	China	284,25
2	Wells Fargo & Co	U.S.A.	261,23
3	China Construction Bank	China	229,18
4	Bank of China	China	215,77
5	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	U.S.A.	213,88
6	Agricultural Bank of China	China	190,11
7	HSBC Holdings	UK	167,90
8	Bank of America	U.S.A.	151,74
9	Citigroup	U.S.A.	149,88
10	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	99,21
11	Banco Santander	España	88,63
12	Royal Bank of Canada	Canadá	87,72
13	Westpac Banking Corporation	Australia	87,22
14	Goldman Sachs Group	U.S.A.	78,60
15	Toronto-Dominion Bank	Canadá	77,80
29	BBVA	España	55,98
Fuente: Bloomberg			
* Capital bursátil El 27 de Abril de 2015, en miles de millones de €			

POLITICA MONETARIA (IV)

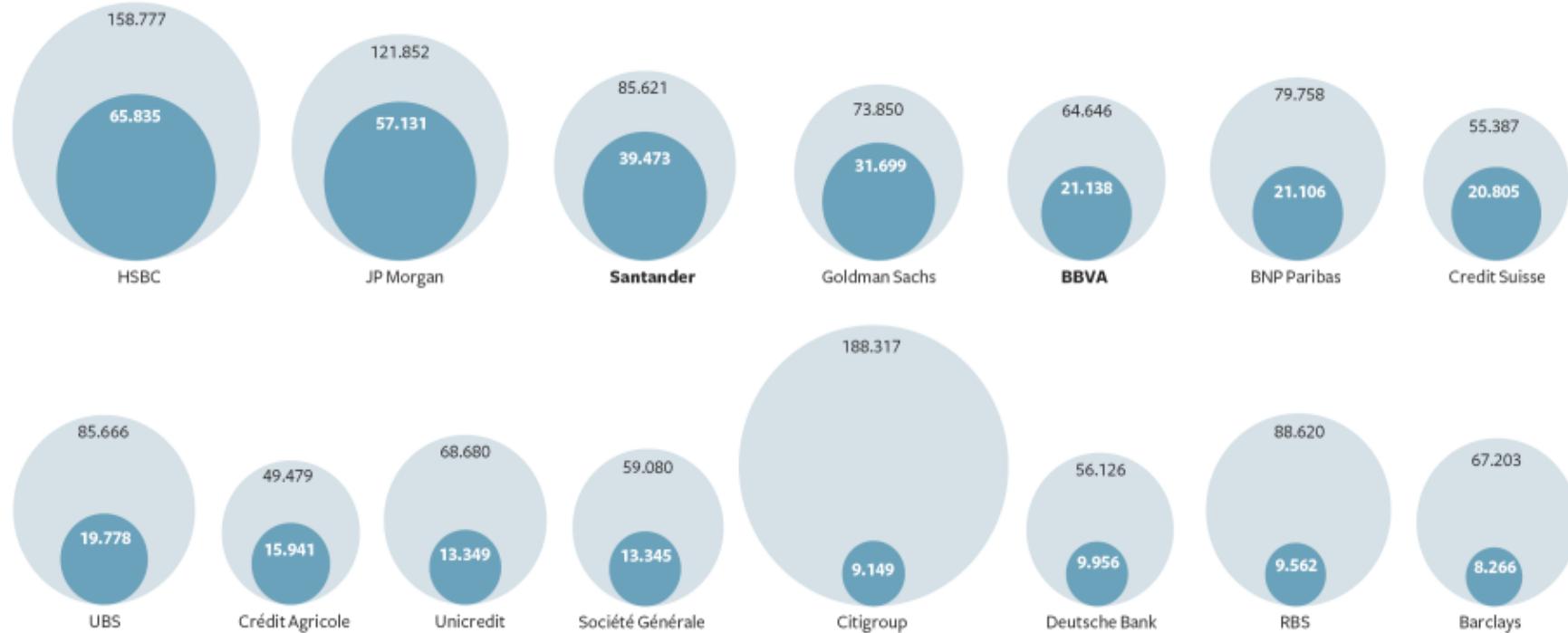
24 de febrer 2009

La pérdida de valor bursátil de los grandes bancos

Capitalización bursátil en millones de euros

30 de junio de 2007

Ayer



Fuentes: JPMorgan, Sociedad de Bolsas, Bloomberg y elaboración propia.

EL PAÍS

ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2009)

Personal de las Administraciones Públicas

A julio de 2009

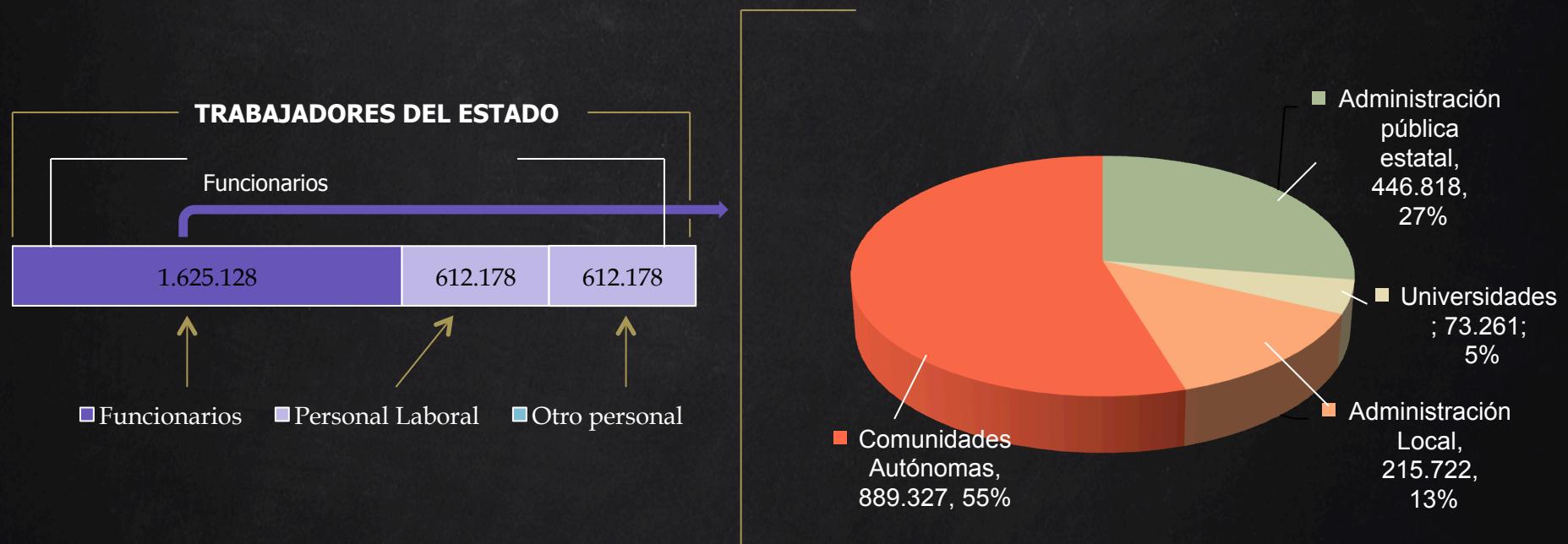
%

Administración Pública Estatal	583.447	21,9
Administración General del Estado	239.865	9,0
Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado	135.950	5,1
Fuerzas Armadas	127.373	4,8
Administración de Justicia	23.658	0,9
Entidades y Organismos Públicos	56.601	2,1
Administración de las Comunidades Autónomas	1.345.577	50,6
Consejerías y sus organismos autónomos	252.265	9,5
Área de docencia no universitaria	539.669	20,3
Sistema Nacional de Salud	491.107	18,5
Administración de Justicia	38.710	1,4
Fuerzas de Seguridad	23.826	0,9
Administración Local	627.092	23,6
Ayuntamientos	550.714	20,7
Diputaciones, Cabildos y Consejos Insulares	76.378	2,9
Universidades	102.894	3,9
Total	2.659.010	

Fuente: INE y Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda.

EL PAÍS

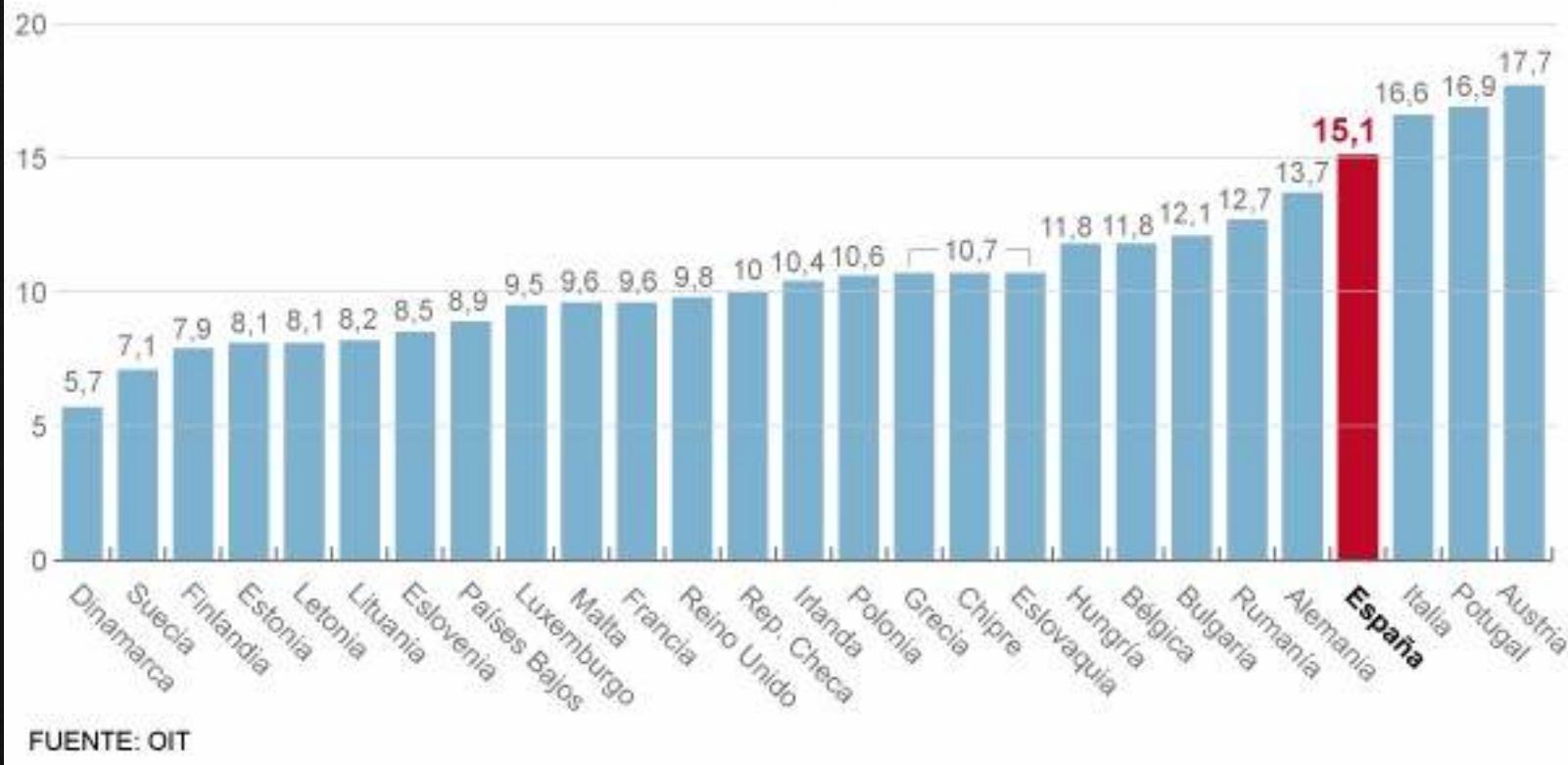
LOS FUNCIONARIOS EN ESPAÑA



Fuente: Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, OCDE

ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2012)

● Ciudadanos por trabajador público en la UE

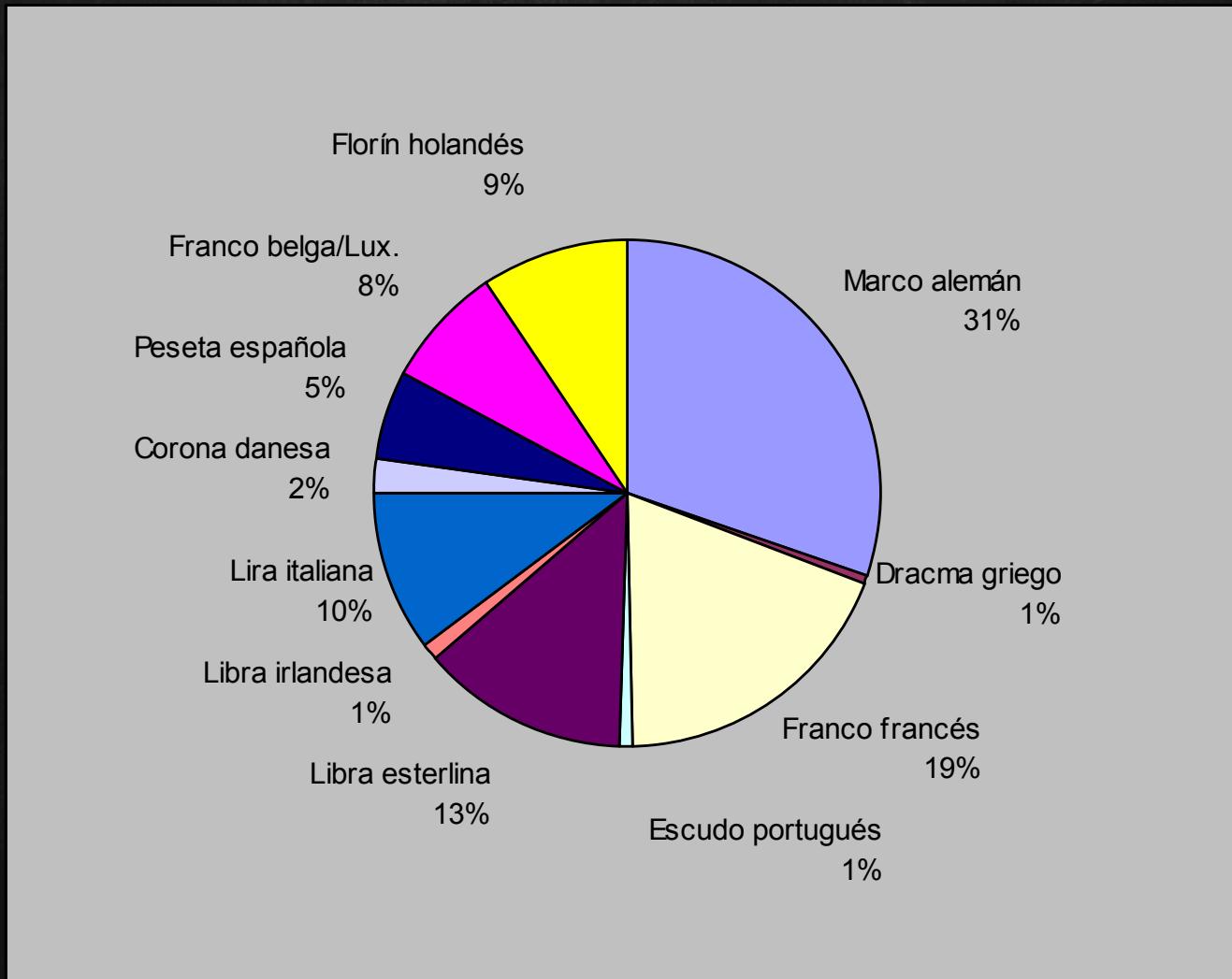


FUENTE: OIT

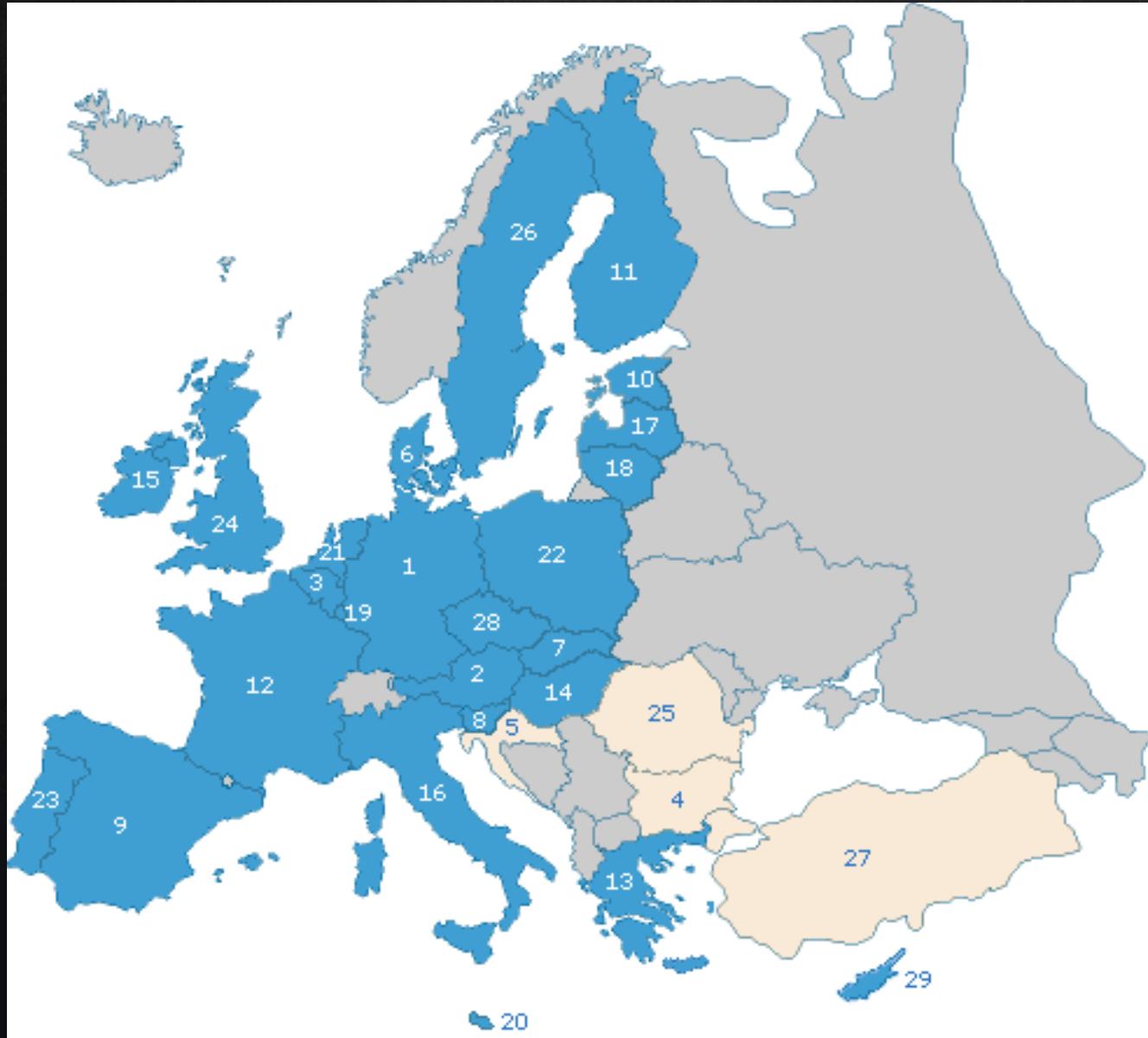
Percentage of Public Employees in Population (2010)



COMPOSICIÓN DEL EURO



PAISES UNIÓN EUROPEA



Fuente: Patronat Català Proeuropa

Estados miembros:

1. Alemania
2. Austria
3. Belgica
6. Dinamarca
7. Eslovaquia
8. Eslovenia
9. Espanña
10. Estonia
11. Finländia
12. Francia
13. Grecia
14. Hungria
15. Irlanda
16. Italia
17. Letonia
18. Lituania
19. Luxemburgo
20. Malta
21. Holanda
22. Polonia
23. Portugal
24. Reino Unido
26. Suecia
27. Chipre
28. Chequia
29. Bulgaria
30. Rumanía

Candidatos:

1. Croacia
2. Turquía

Figures of Catalonia



Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia

The Catalan economy in numbers: 2012



CATALONIA

Population

7,546,522

16% of the Spanish population,
similar to Switzerland

GDP (mp)

198,633 M€

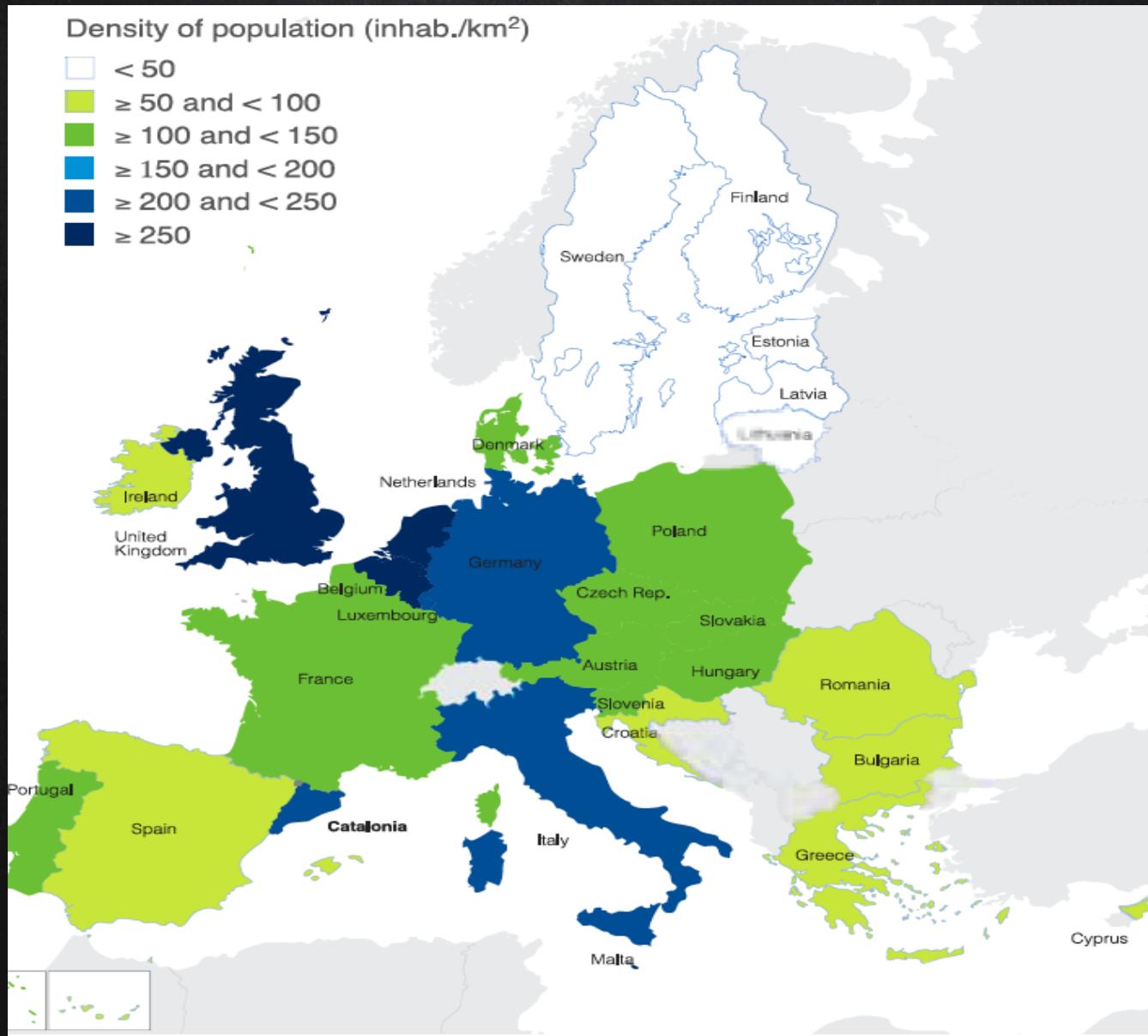
18.9% of the Spanish GDP,
similar to Denmark

GDP per capita
PPP (EU-27=100)

Catalonia: 116.9
Spain: 97.7
EU-27: 100

Source: Idescat, INE and Eurostat

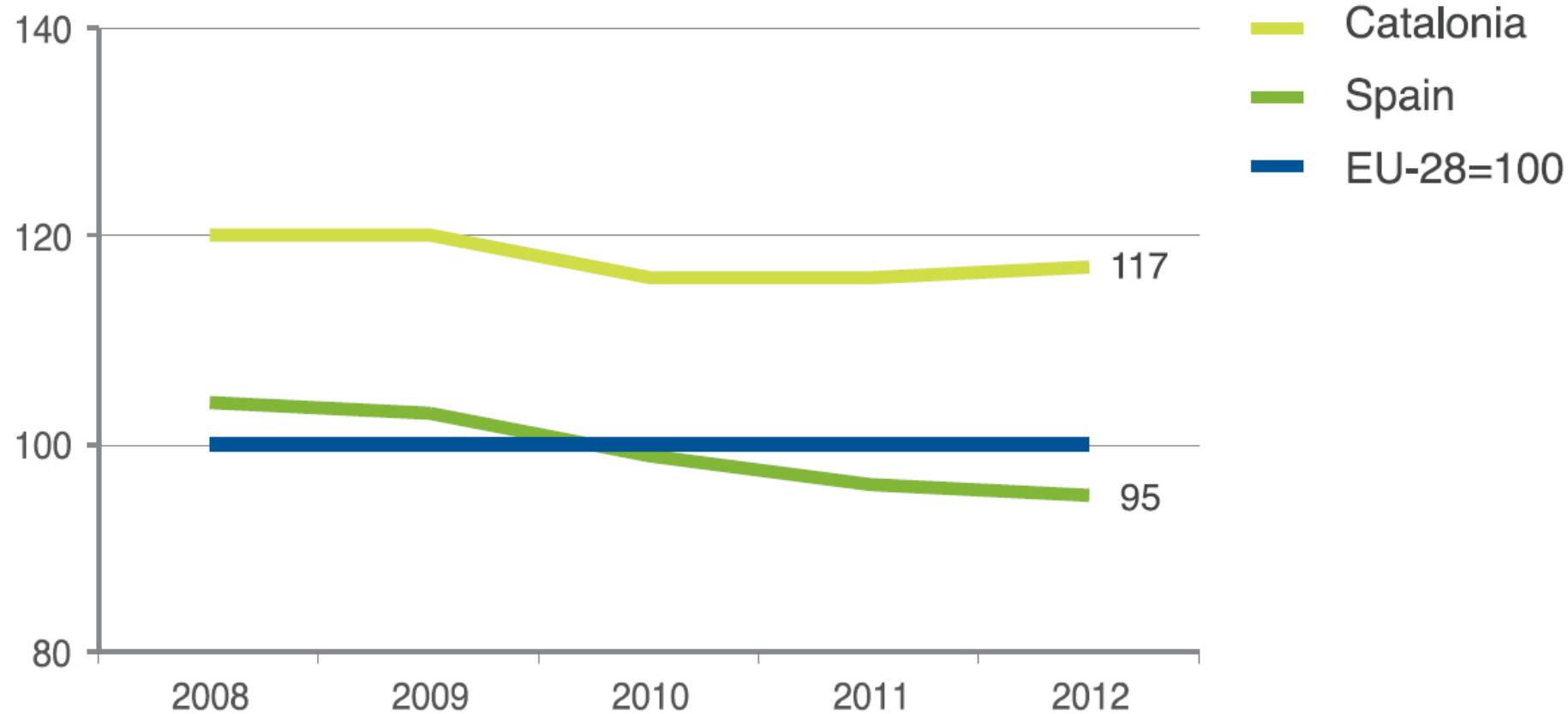
POPULATION		2012			
		Catalonia	Spain	EU-28	
Population (1 000) ⁽¹⁾		7 479	46 704	505 730	
males		49.3	49.3	48.8	
females		51.0	50.8	51.2	
Foreigners (%)		15.7	12.0	4.1	Switzerland :22%
Net migration ⁽²⁾		-6.8	-3.5	1.7	
Natural increase ⁽²⁾		1.9	1.0	0.4	
Total increase ⁽²⁾		-4.9	-2.4	2.2	
Birth rate ⁽²⁾		10.3	9.7	10.4	
Children per woman		1.39	1.36 ⁽³⁾	1.57 ⁽³⁾	



LABOUR MARKET		2012	
	Catalonia	Spain	EU-28
Active population (1 000)	3 735	23 051	243 596
Activity rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	➔ 61.5	➔ 59.3	➔ 57.7
males	67.6	66.2	64.8
females	55.8	52.9	51.0
Employment (1 000)	2 889	17 282	217 511
agriculture (%)	1.9	4.2	5.2
industry and construction (%)	25.1	19.2	22.7
services (%)	73.0	76.6	72.1
Unemployment rate (%)	➔ 22.7	➔ 25.0	➔ 10.5
males	23.2	24.7	10.4
females	22.1	25.4	10.6
< 25 year old	➔ 50.7	➔ 53.2	➔ 23.0

⁽¹⁾ This rate has been calculated for the population 15 year old and over.

GPD PER INHABITANT (Purchasing power parity)



- **Gateway for trade between Europe, Spain and North Africa**
- **Good Communications:**
 - Mediterranean railway corridor included in the EU core network
 - 2nd country with high-speed railway in the world/ sq km
- **Excellence in Research:**
 - Pharmaceutical Research (Esteve ([ISDIN](#)), Almirall ([Almax](#)), Grifols ([plasma](#)), Ferrer ([Gelocatil](#)), Uriach ([biodramina](#)), etc.)
 - Medical Research (breast cancer, heart-disease, etc.)
 - Excellences Centers in Research: Marenostrum Supercomputer, Synchrotron

Marenostrum Supercomputer



Particle accelerator Synchroton ALBA

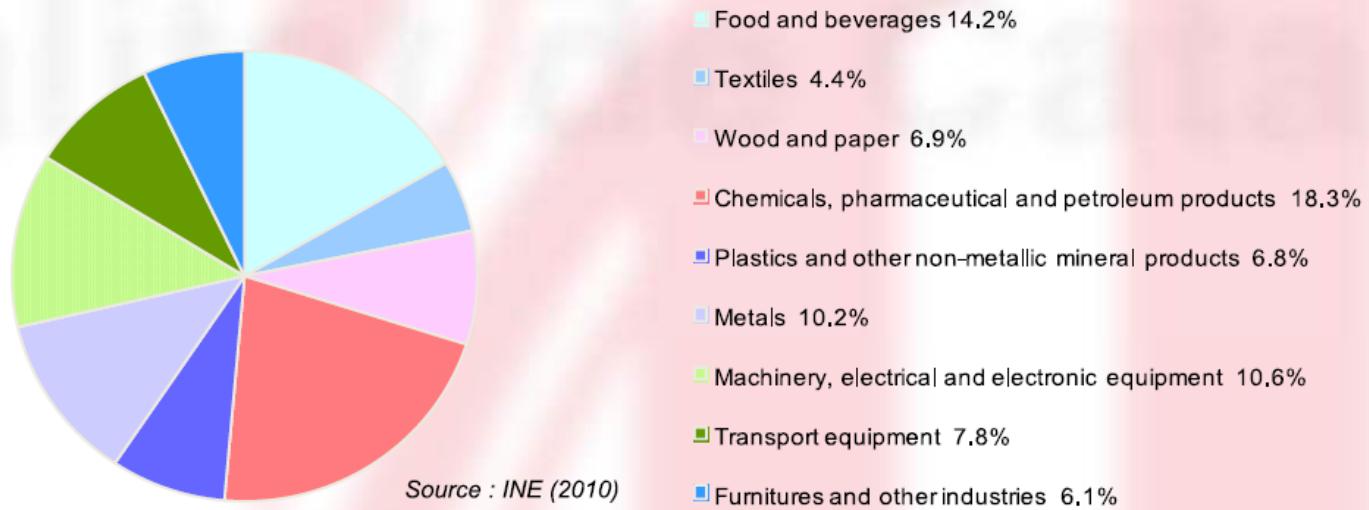


Key economic drivers of Catalonia (II)

Diversified industry

- The industry accounts for 20.9% of GVA.
- The industry has increased its specialization in pharma, bio-tech, and biomedicine.

Industry GVA by branches

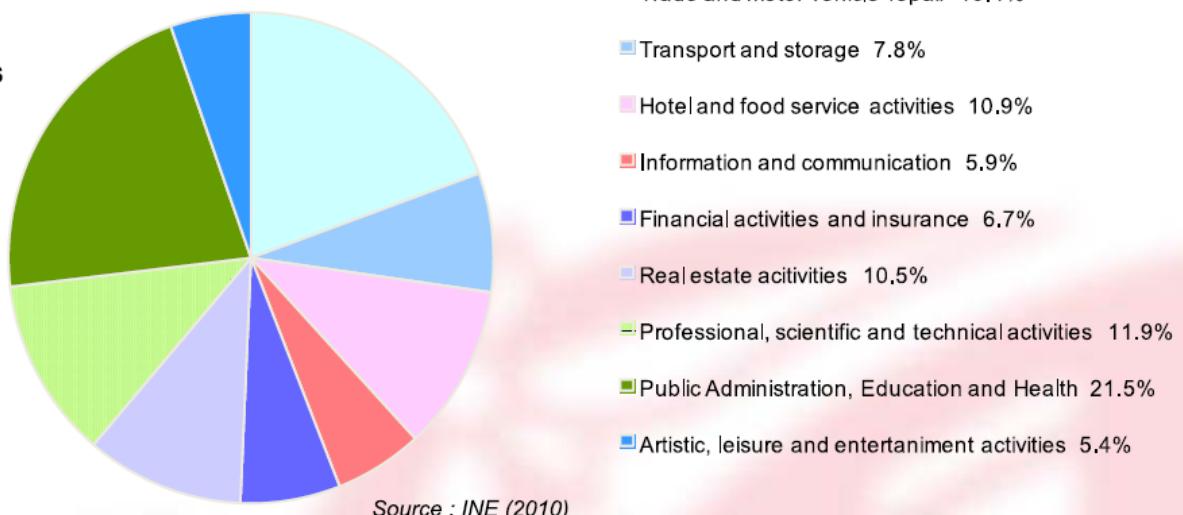


Key economic drivers of Catalonia

Importance of services

- 69.6 % of GVA in service sector
- Diversified services

Services GVA by branches



Key economic drivers of Catalonia

Tourism

- Tourism is 11% of the Catalan GDP
- Catalonia receives 25% of all foreigners visiting Spain
- Barcelona is Europe's largest cruise port and it ranks 4th in the world
- Catalonia ranks first region in Europe in bed-places
- Foreign tourism expenditure grew 9.9% during 2012, and 11.3% during 2013 (January-September period)

Barcelona is the 5th city most visited in the world
and 75% of people repeat

Spain: 2nd country in ranking incomes by tourism



Open economy

- Economic international and interregional openness index is approximately 130%
- 26.2% of Spanish exports of goods are Catalan
- 59.8% of our exports outside of Spain have medium-high or high technological content

Markets outside the EU have expanded rapidly



DESTINATION OF CATALAN EXPORTS (2012)

	Distribution (%)	Annual growth (%)*
EU-27	62.0	0.2
Germany	11.4	21.3
France	17.2	-6.6
Italy	8.1	-5.2
Portugal	5.7	-10.5
UK	5.0	8.6
Rest of Europe	11.1	15.6
Switzerland	5.0	21.3
North-America	3.2	6.8
US	2.9	7.2
Central and South America	6.7	20.6
Rest of the world	17.0	16.6
Japan	1.0	29.2
China	1.7	29.1
Total	100.0	5.7

Source: Idescat

* Current prices

* Openness index = $(X+M/GDP)$