

Data are denominated in Spanish pesetas prior to January 1999 and in euros from January 1999 onward. An irrevocably fixed factor for converting pesetas to euros was established at 166.386 pesetas per euro. In 2002, the peseta was retired from circulation and replaced by the euro banknotes and coins. Descriptions of the changes in the methodology and presentation of Spain's accounts following the introduction of the euro are shown in the introduction to *IFS* and in the notes on the euro area page.

Date of Fund Membership:

September 15, 1958

Standard Sources:

European Central Bank

Bank of Spain

National Statistical Institute

Eurostat

Exchange Rates:

Prior to 1999, the market rate was the midpoint rate established each business day in the Madrid exchange market by the Bank of Spain. In January 1999, the peseta became a participating currency within the Eurosystem, and the euro market rate became applicable to all transactions. In 2002, the peseta was retired from circulation and replaced by euro banknotes and coins. For additional information, see the section on Exchange Rates in the introduction to *IFS* and the notes for the euro area page.

International Liquidity:

Beginning in January 1999, *Total Reserves minus Gold (line 11.d)* is defined in accordance with the Eurosystem's statistical definition of international reserves. The international reserves of Spain per the Eurosystem statistical definition at the start of the monetary union (January 1, 1999) in billions of U.S. dollars were as follows: *Total Reserves minus Gold*, \$55,167; *Foreign Exchange*, \$52,186; *SDR holdings*, \$574; *Reserve Position in the Fund*, \$2,189; *Other Reserve Assets*, \$219; *Gold*, \$5,617 *Gold (million fine troy ounces)*, 19,539 ounces. *Foreign Exchange (line 1d.d)*: Beginning in July 1988, excludes deposits made with the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF); the holdings of European currency units (ECUs) issued by the EMCF against those deposits (and similar deposits of gold) are included in *line 1d.d. Gold (Eurosystem Valuation) (line 1and)*. In December 1981, gold was revalued from US \$42.22 per ounce to US \$298 per ounce. From March 1979 to December 1998, excludes deposits of gold at the EMCF. Prior to January 1999, *line 1and* was revalued based on the following formula: If the average market price for the calendar year (or the fourth quarter, if lower) was greater than 150 percent of the current book price, the book price was increased by an amount equal to the difference between the average market price and 150 percent of the book price. Conversely, if the book price was more than 80 percent of the average market price during any number of months since the last price adjustment, then the book price was lowered to 80 percent of the average market price for that period. From January 1999 onward, gold is revalued at market prices at the end of each month. Gold swaps within *line 1and* are treated as repurchase transactions that do not affect the volume of gold held. Memorandum data are provided on *Non-Euro Claims on Euro Area Residents* and *Euro Claims on Non-Euro Area Residents*, which represent positions as of the last day in each month. For additional information, see the section on International Liquidity in the introduction to *IFS* and the notes to the euro area page.

Central Bank:

Consists of the Bank of Spain, which is part of the Eurosystem beginning in January 1999, only. The classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts are based on the ECB Regulation (ECB/2013/33) concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions (MFIs) sector. For a description of the accounts, including the difference between national and euro area-wide residency criteria, see the section on *Monetary Statistics for Euro Area* in the introduction to *IFS*. Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for central banks, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*, 2000. Departures from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below. Claims in the form of deposits are included in loans. Liabilities in the form of loans are included in deposits.

Currency in Circulation includes banknotes issued by the Eurosystem and allocated to the national central bank and coin issue by the central government. Banknotes issued by the Eurosystem are allocated to individual national central banks using a fixed coefficient, as explained in the section on *Monetary Statistics for Euro Area* in the introduction to *IFS*. Therefore, currency in circulation and its contribution to monetary base and broad money at national level have to be interpreted as notional amounts and not as currency effectively in circulation in the country. Coin issue of central governments is conventionally included in currency in circulation, with contra-entry recorded in *Other Items (Net)*.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the European Central Bank website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics".

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Other Depository Corporations:

Comprises the aggregated accounts of all resident units part of the other monetary financial institutions (oMFIs) sector, defined in article 1(a) of ECB Regulation (ECB/2013/33) on the balance sheet of the MFIs sector, which also defines the classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts. The oMFIs sector includes deposit-taking corporations and money market funds. Deposit-taking corporations include credit institutions as defined by EU law, electronic money institutions that are principally engaged in financial intermediation in the form of issuing electronic money, and other financial institutions which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, not only from MFIs (the degree of substitutability between the instruments issued by other MFIs and the deposits placed with credit institutions shall determine their classification as MFIs); and for their own account, at least in economic terms, to grant loans and/or make investments in securities. For additional information and description of the accounts, including the difference between national and euro area-wide residency criteria, see the section on *Monetary Statistics for Euro Area* in the introduction to *IFS*.

Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for other depository corporations, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*. For other depository corporations in Spain, departures

from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below.

Claims on non-MFIs in the form deposits are included in loans. Liabilities to both MFIs and non-MFIs in the form of loans received are included in deposits.

Claims on and liabilities to public nonfinancial corporations are included in claims on and liabilities to other nonfinancial corporations.

Debt securities issued and held by a resident non-MFI counterpart are assumed to be held by other financial corporations.

Money market fund shares issued by oMFIs and held by money holding sectors have been classified as held by the other resident sectors due to the lack of economic sectorization.

Accrued interest on loans and deposits is included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than under the underlying financial instrument.

The ECB Regulation requires recording of loans gross of provisions, however it allows countries with preexisting accounting rules to record loans net of provisions.

Holdings of securities are not always recorded at market price or fair value. The ECB Regulation requires market valuation, however it allows countries with preexisting accounting rules to record holdings of securities using different valuation principles. In general, valuation at amortized cost is prevalent for securities held to maturity.

For December 2001 through May 2010, *Other Deposits Included in Broad Money* includes repurchase agreements between MFIs and central clearing counterparties (CCPs). Beginning in June 2010 onwards, these repurchase agreements are included in *Other Deposits Excluded from Broad Money*.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the European Central Bank website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics".

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Depository Corporations:

See notes on central bank and other depository corporations.

Interest Rates:

Discount Rate (End of Period):

Prior to September 1977, rate at which the Bank of Spain discounted financial paper for commercial and saving banks. From September 1977 to January 1999, the weighted average of the interest rate on loans granted to the banking system, through auction, by the Bank of Spain. Data were for the last day of the month in which an auction took place. Beginning in January 1999, central bank policy rate series are discontinued. See Eurosystem policy rate series on the euro area page.

Money Market Rate:

Daily average rate on interbank operations effected through the Bank of Spain's cable service.

Treasury Bill Rate:

Prior to July 1987, the discount rate on three-month treasury bills. Beginning in July 1987, the discount rate on one-year treasury bills.

Deposit Rate:

Rate offered by banks on six- to 12-month time deposits.

Deposit Rate (lines 60lhs, 60lhn, 60lcs, 60lcn, and 60lcr):

See notes in the introduction to *IFS* and *Euro-area Interest Rates*.

Lending Rate:

Rate charged by banks to discount three-month commercial bills.

Lending Rate (lines 60phs, 60pns, 60phm, 60phn, 60pcs, and 60pcn):

See notes in the introduction to *IFS* and *Euro-area Interest Rates*.

Government Bond Yield:

Simple monthly average of daily yields on bonds with over two years maturity included in the government's Sistema de Anotaciones de Cuenta de Deuda del Estado (SACDE). For additional information, refer to the introduction to *IFS* and on the notes on the euro area page. † Beginning January 1980, refers to secondary market yields of government bonds traded in the book entry system with maturities close to ten years. This rate is used to measure long-term interest rates for assessing convergence among the European Union member states.

Prices, Production, Labor:

Share Prices (End of Month):

Share price index, base December 1968. † Beginning in January 1971, share price index of the Madrid Stock Exchange, base December 1970. † Beginning in January 1986, share price index of the Madrid Stock Exchange, base December 31, 1985.

Industrial Prices:

Source: National Statistical Institute. Weights Reference Period: December 2014; Sectoral Coverage: all industrial sectors except building, thus surveying energy, mining and manufactures; Number of Items in Basket: 1,500 industrial products; Basis for Calculation: weights are based on the information provided by the annual Industrial Survey.

Consumer Prices:

Source: National Statistical Institute. Weights Reference Period: December 2014; Geographical Coverage: the entire country; Number of Items in Basket: 489 items; Basis for Calculation: weights are based on the Household Budget Survey (HBS), which is conducted by the National Statistical Institute.

Wages:

Source: National Statistical Institute. Index of hourly wages, weights reference period: 2005. The index covers all establishments with 500 or more employees. For units with less than 500 employees, a probability sample method is used.

Industrial Production:

Source: National Statistical Institute. Weights Reference Period: 2010; Sectoral Coverage: measures the production activity of industrial branches, except building; Number of Items in Basket: 1100 products; Basis for Calculation: Weights are based on the

information provided by the Annual Industrial Survey.

Employment:

Source: National Statistical Institute. Data refer to the average number of employed persons for the quarter.

International Transactions:

All data on prices are from the National Statistical Institute.

Volume of Exports and Imports:

National Statistical Institute, Laspeyres type indices, weights reference period: 2005. *Export and Import Unit Values* are published by the country as export and import prices: National Statistical Institute, Paasche type indices, weights reference period: 2005.

Balance of Payments:

Beginning in 1990, the annual and quarterly balance of payments data have been compiled by the Bank of Spain, on a transaction basis, in accordance with the methodology set forth in the *Balance of Payments Manual*, fifth edition. Balance of payments data for earlier periods were compiled by the Ministry of Economy and Finance in accordance with the methodology set forth in the *Balance of Payments Manual*, fourth edition, and have been converted to the presentation recommended in the fifth edition of the *Manual*.

Government Finance:

Data on general government are derived from Eurostat. Monthly cash data are provided by the Bank of Spain and cover the budgetary central government. Privatization receipts are included in revenue. The fiscal year ends December 31.

National Accounts:

Source: Eurostat. As indicated by the country, beginning in 1998, data are compiled in accordance with the methodology of the *ESA 2010*. Beginning in 1999, euro data are sourced from the Eurostat database. Eurostat introduced chain-linked GDP volume measures to both annual and quarterly data with the release of the third quarter 2005 on November 30, 2005. Chain linked GDP volume measures are expressed in the prices of the previous year and re-referenced to 2010.