# Empresa i entorn econòmic

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

oct18

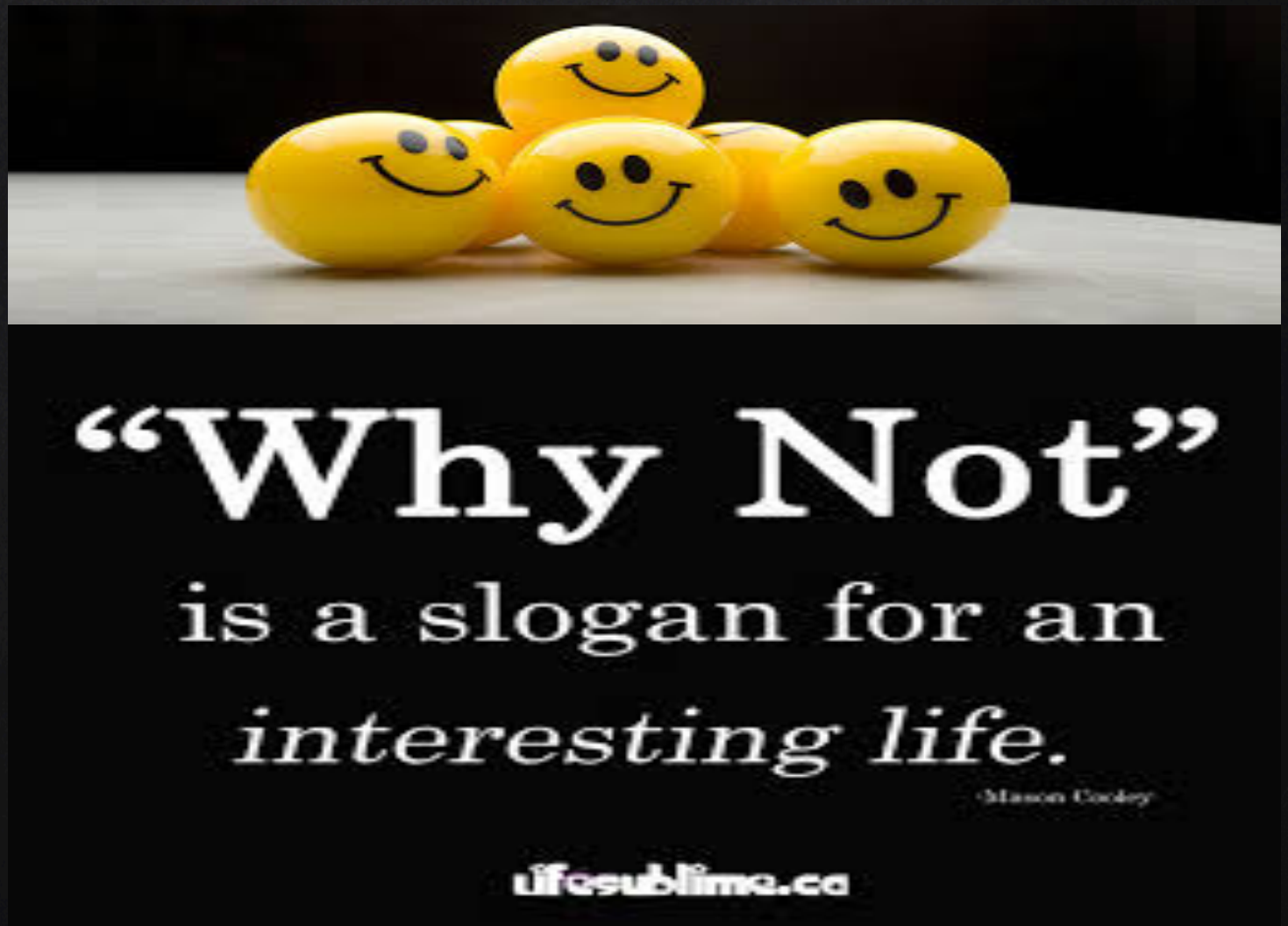
Part 1:

# Economia

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

Feb 18

# Economia



# Equació fonamental

(Victor Küppers)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWecIwtN2ho

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

V = Valor d'una persona

c = Coneixements

h = Habilitats/experència

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

# Manual per ser un bon ministre d'economia

Jose Cabré

Feb 19

# 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)**

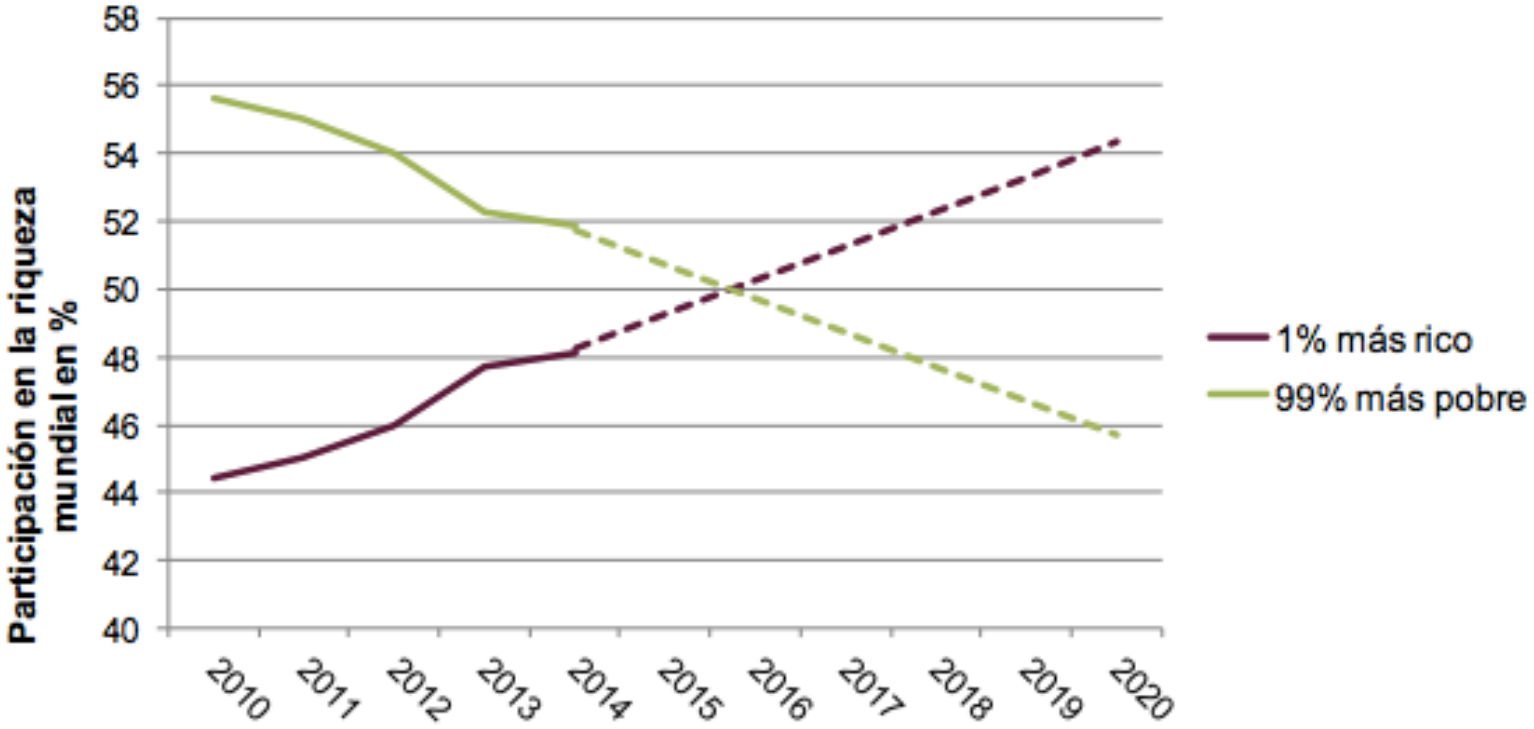
- El índice Dow Jones de la Bolsa de Nueva York cae de 381 puntos en 1929 a 41 puntos en 1932.
- ↓ Valor de la producción real (descontada la inflación) en un 30%.
- ↑ Desempleo de un 25% (14 millones de parados).
- ↓ Precios en un 25%.
- ↓ Precios agrícolas en un 60%.
- ↓ Gastos en maquinaria y bienes 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.*

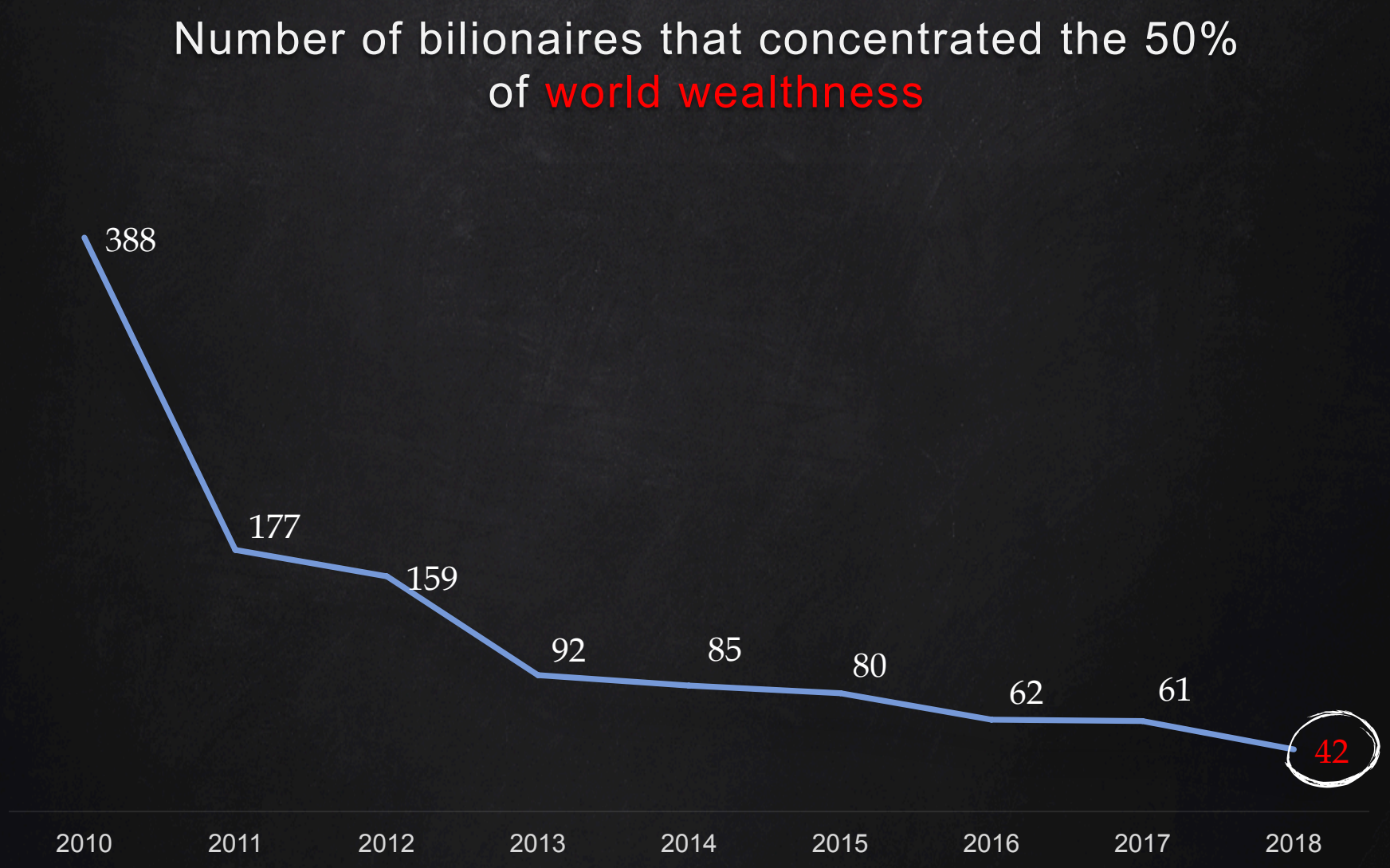
# La riquesa mundial es concentra cada vegada més en mans d'una petita elit

**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.**



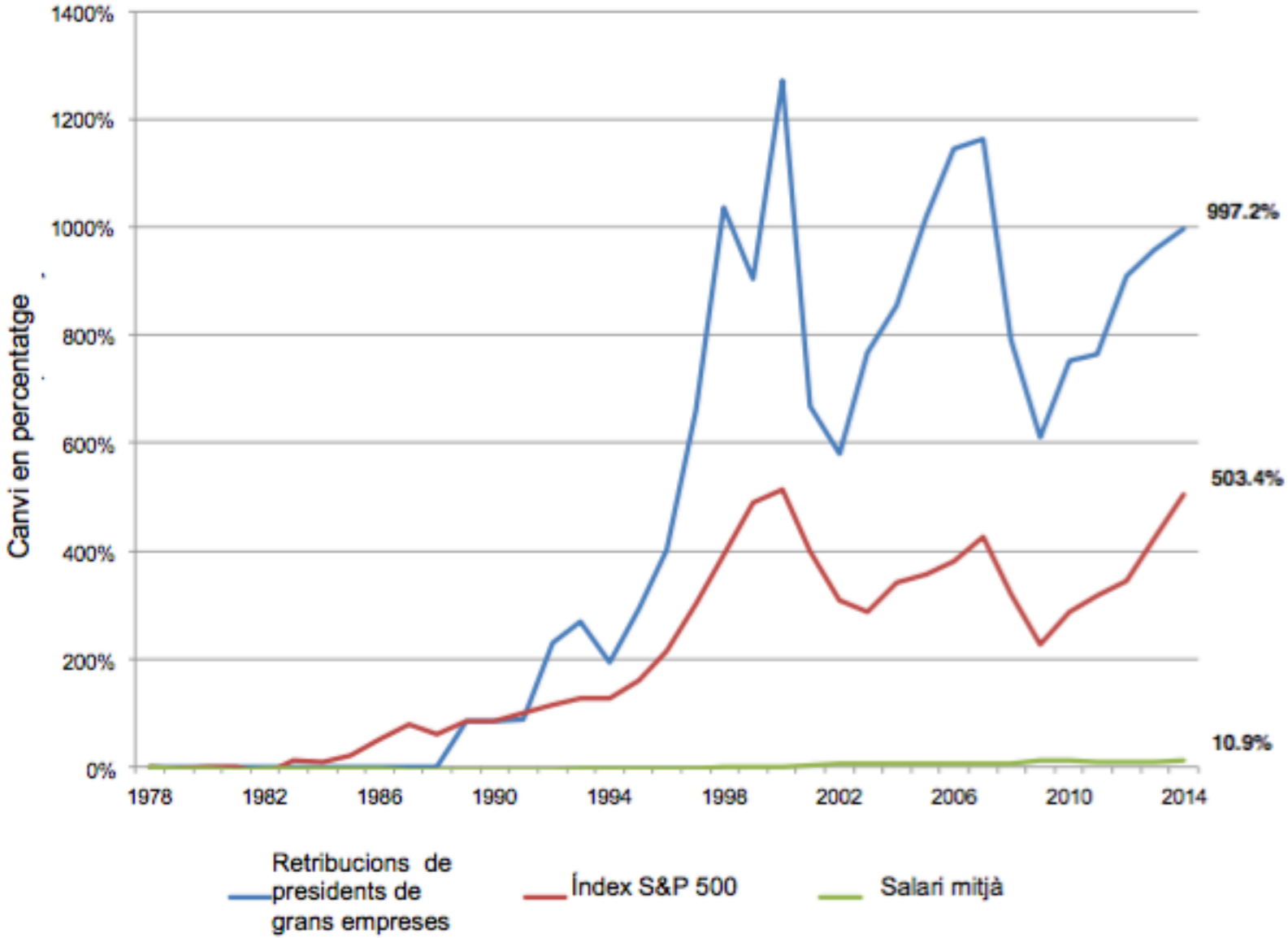

Source: https://www.oxfam.org/...oxfam.../bp-economy-for-99-perce...

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



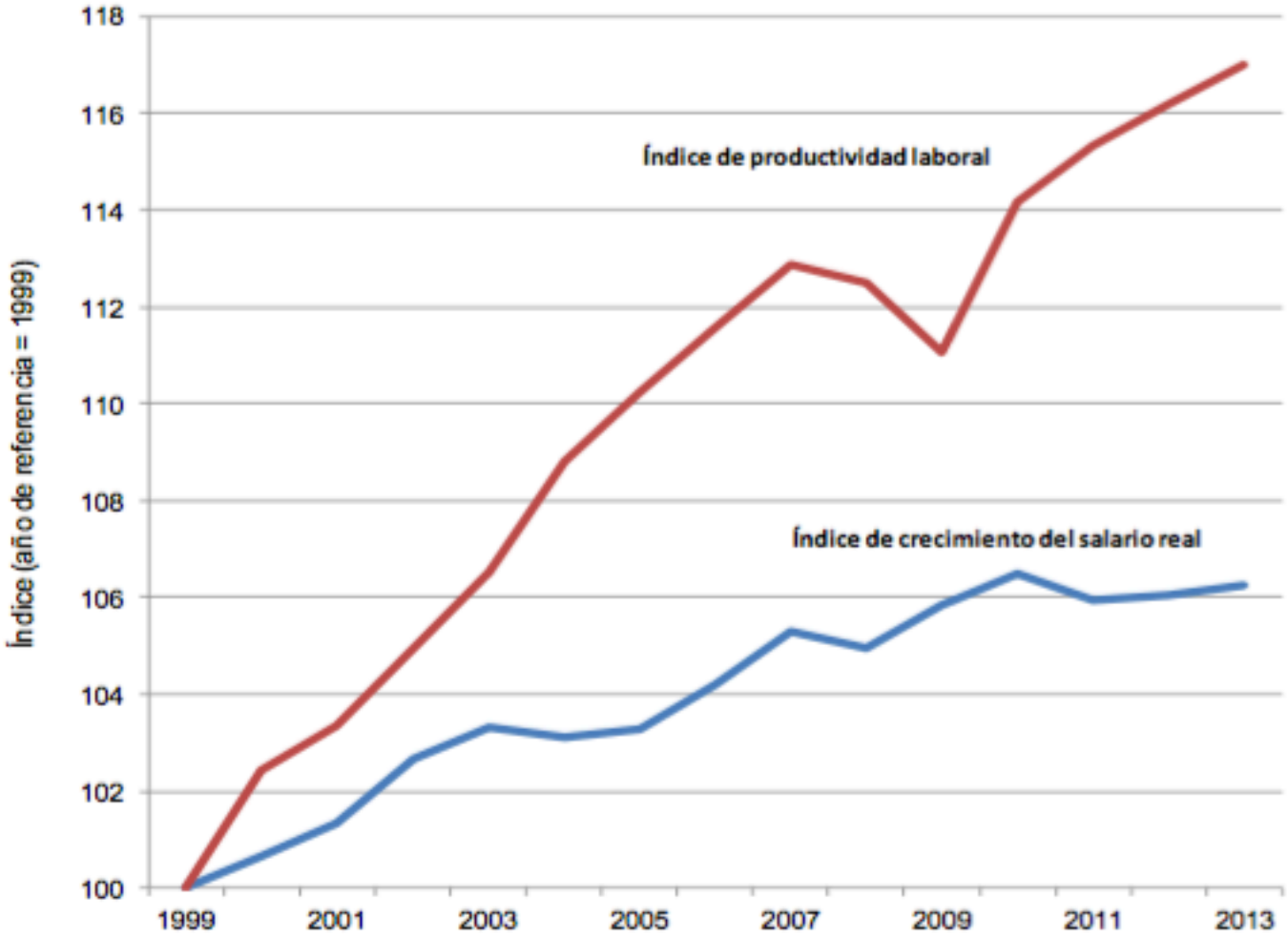

Source: https://www.oxfam.org/...oxfam.../bp-economy-for-99-perce...

**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/[82]

**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 salaris de l'OIT 2014-15. Base de dades sobre salaris mundials de l'OIT; Tendència dels models economètrics de l'OIT, abril de 2014.

# Oligopoli 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% |



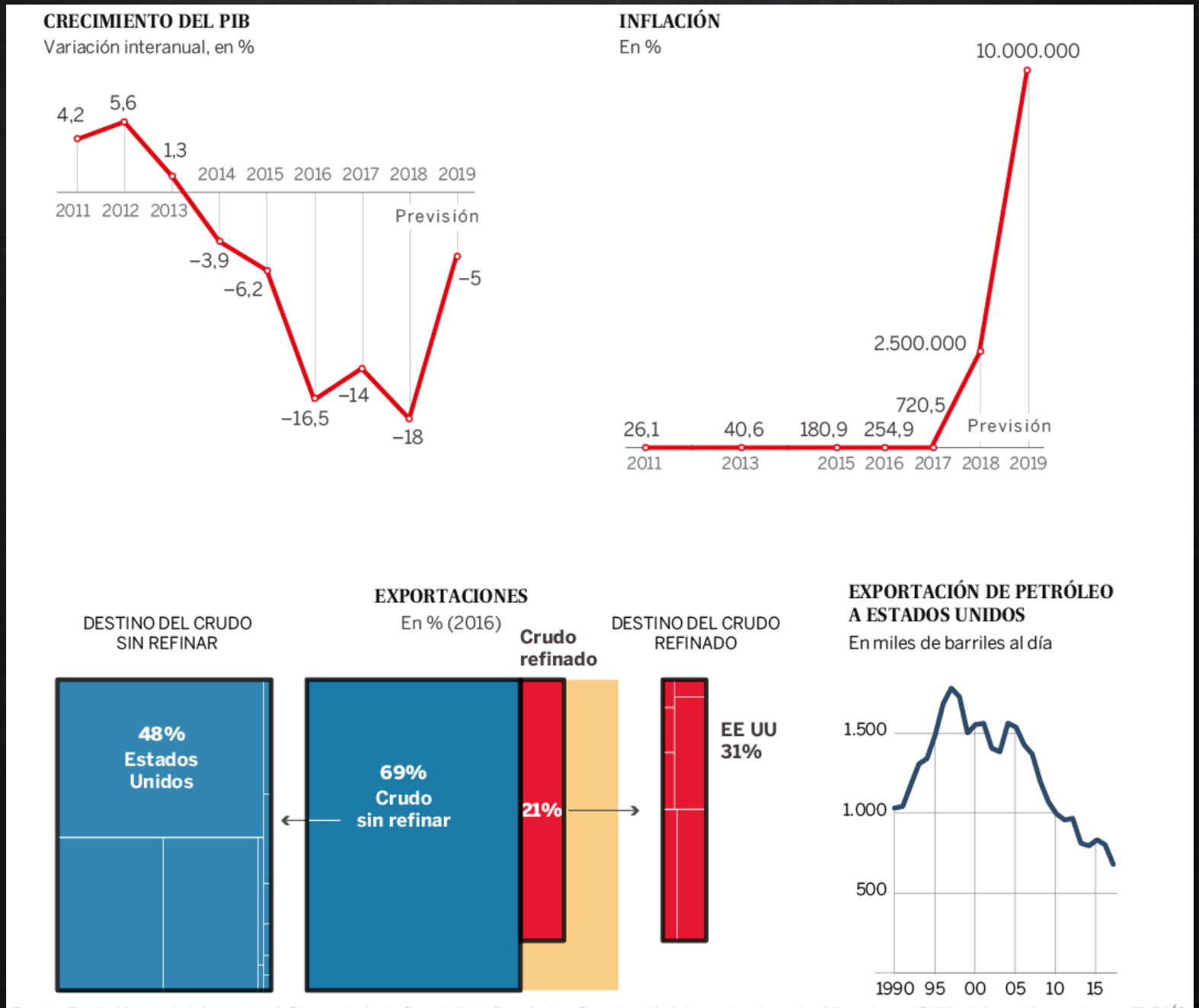
Source: https://gastronomiaycia.republica.com/2019/01/15/la-diferencia-de-precio-de-las-naranjas-alcanza-el-1-250/

## SPAIN IN FIGURES

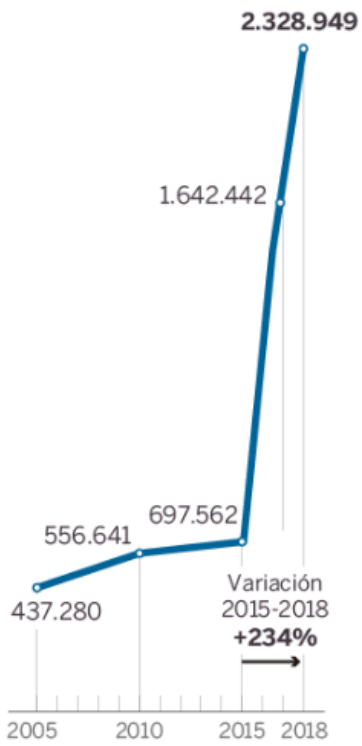
| | |
|---|---|
| Inhabitants (thousands) | 46.528 (2017) / 47.846 (2016) / 47.129 (2013) |
| Ranking in wealth (GDP, ppp) | 16 (2017) |
| Ranking gdp per cápita (ppp) | **28** (2016) **33** (2014) **29** (2013) **27** (2010) |
| Human Development Index | 0,884 27th (2015) 15 (2009) |
| GDP (PPP) | 1,572,112 M$ (2014) |
| Life Expectancy 2015 | 80 (V) – 86 (M) |
| Thousands of Pensions 2017 | 9460 / 140.000 milions € 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) | 1107.214 M.€ |
| Debt (% GDP) (2016)/ Payment/year | 99% / 30,000 milions € |
| Debt per capita (2017) | 23.797 € |
| Deficit (% GDP) (2016) | 4,51% |
| Corruption Index (2016) | 58 - 41th |
| Competitiviness Ranking (2017) | 34th |
| Unemployment 2014 / 2015 / 2017.2T | 26% / 22,6% / 17,22% |
| Minimum wage (2017) | 825,65€ x 12month or 707,7€ x 14months |
| Doing Business | 28th (2017) 52th(2014) |
| Shadow Economie | 17% (2017) 22,4% (2014) |
| Expenditure on Social Welfare (% GDP) | 24,6% (2016) OECD |

*Source: INE, Eurostat, UNO*

# La Crisi económica i social de Venezuela



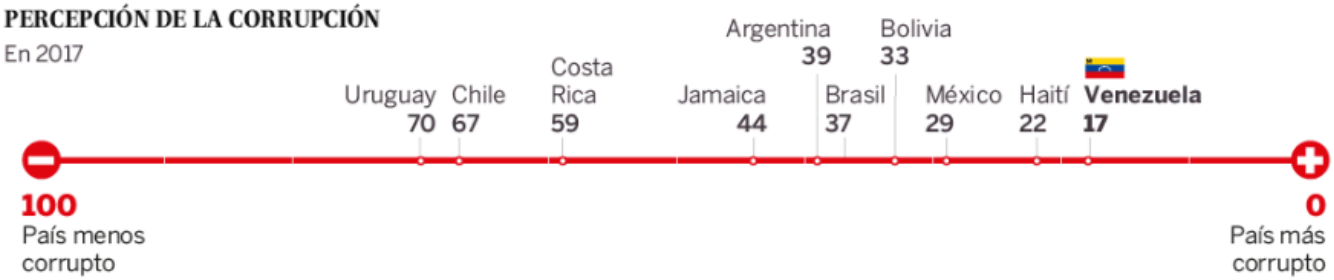
## EMIGRANTES DESDE VENEZUELA




## PAÍSES CON MAYOR NÚMERO DE VENEZOLANOS

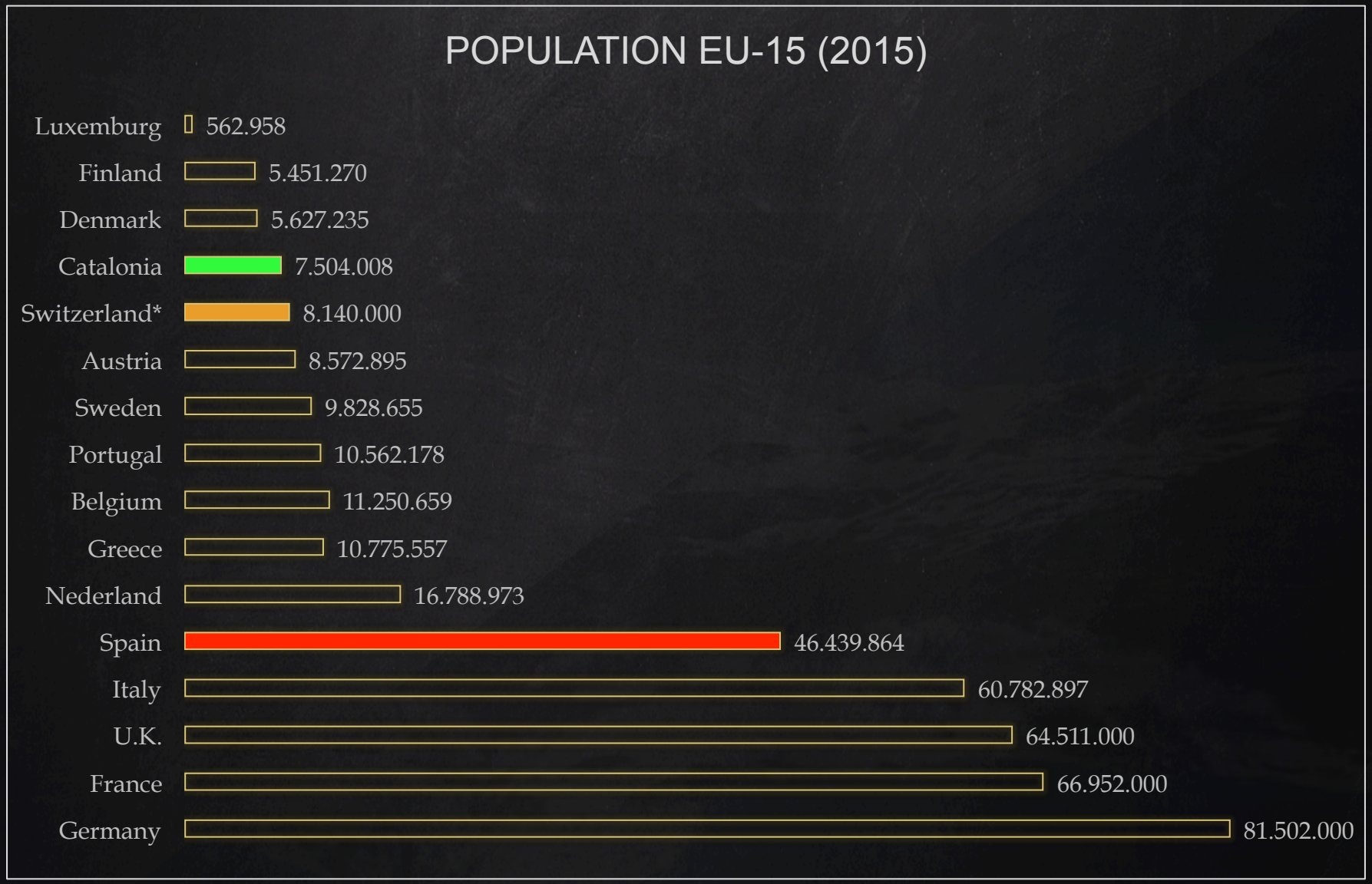
## PERCEPCIÓN DE LA CORRUPCIÓN

En 2017




Fuente: Fondo Monetario Internacional, Observatorio de Complejidad Económica, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (ONU), elaboración propia. EL PAÍS

| | 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 |




*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 |

Font: Worlwide Cost of Living

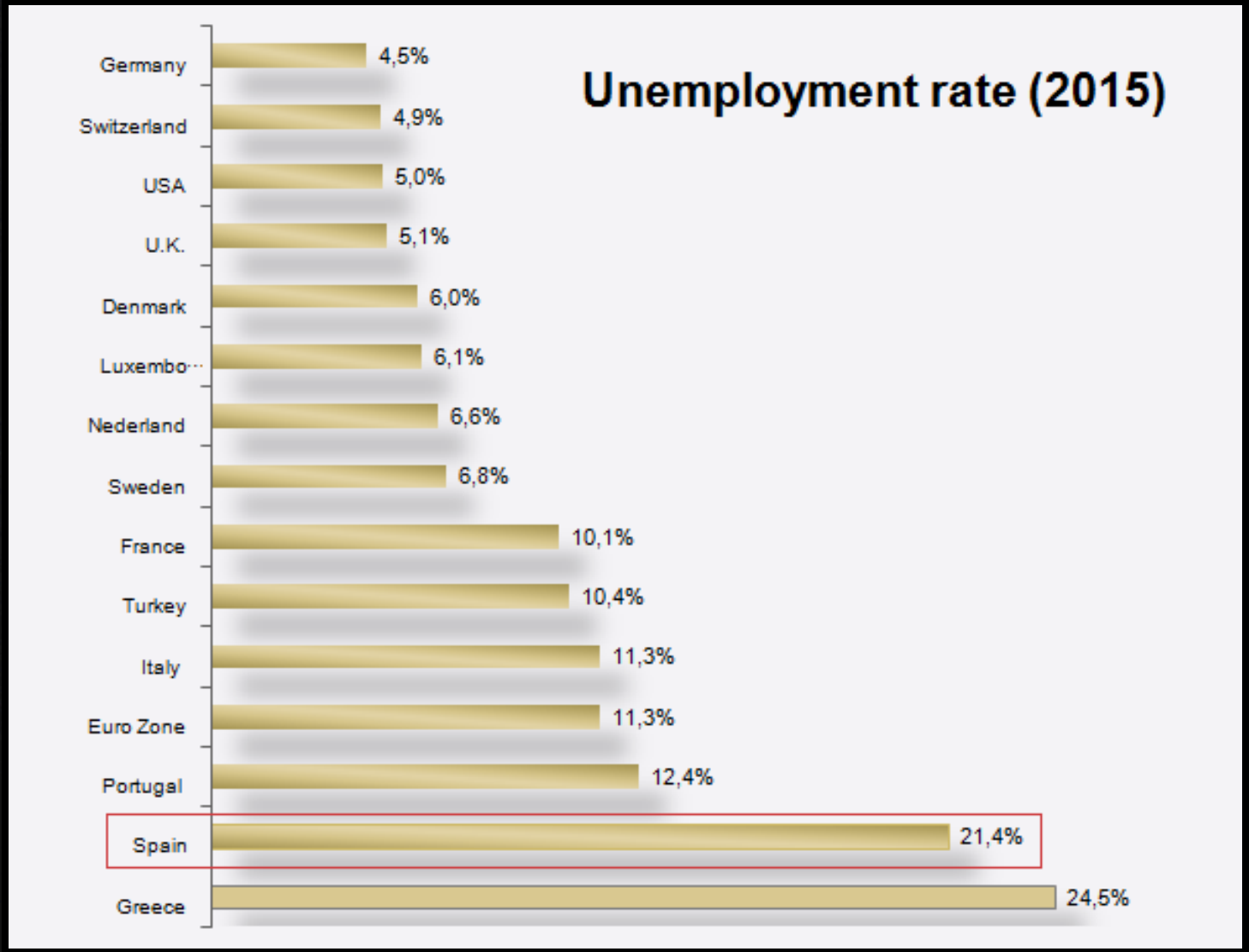
# TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS: ATUR

| 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

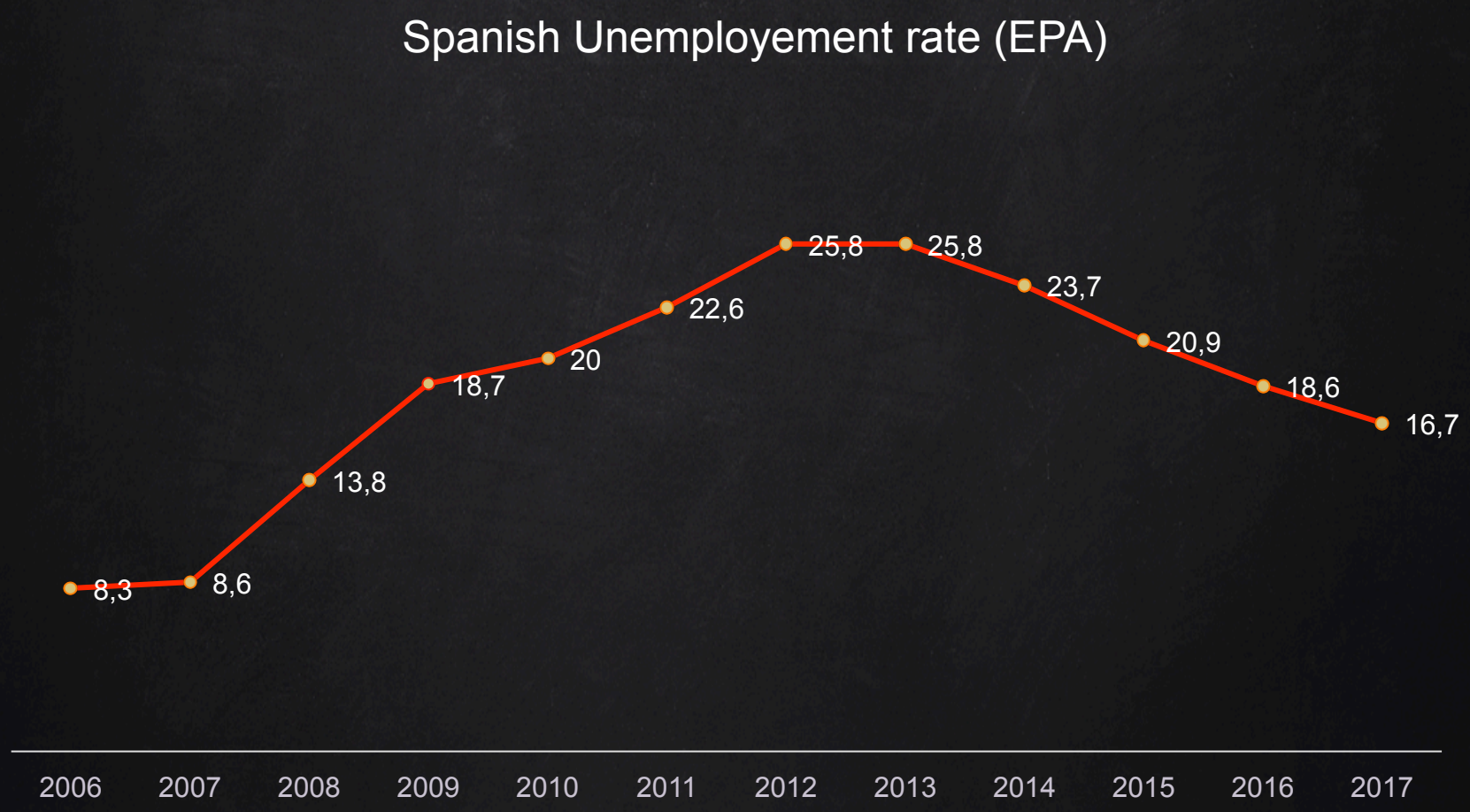
| Unemployement in Spain 2T 2018 | |
|---|---|
| Population (thousands) | 46.698.569 |
| Potencially labour Force | |
| Labor force (“població activa”) | 22.834.400 |
| Not in the labor force | |
| Labor force participation rate (“taxa d’activitat”) | 58,84 |
| Households with all unemployed | |
| Employed | 19.344.100 |
| Unemployed | 3.490.300 |
| Unnemployment rate<br>Source: INE | 15,28 |

# Labour market



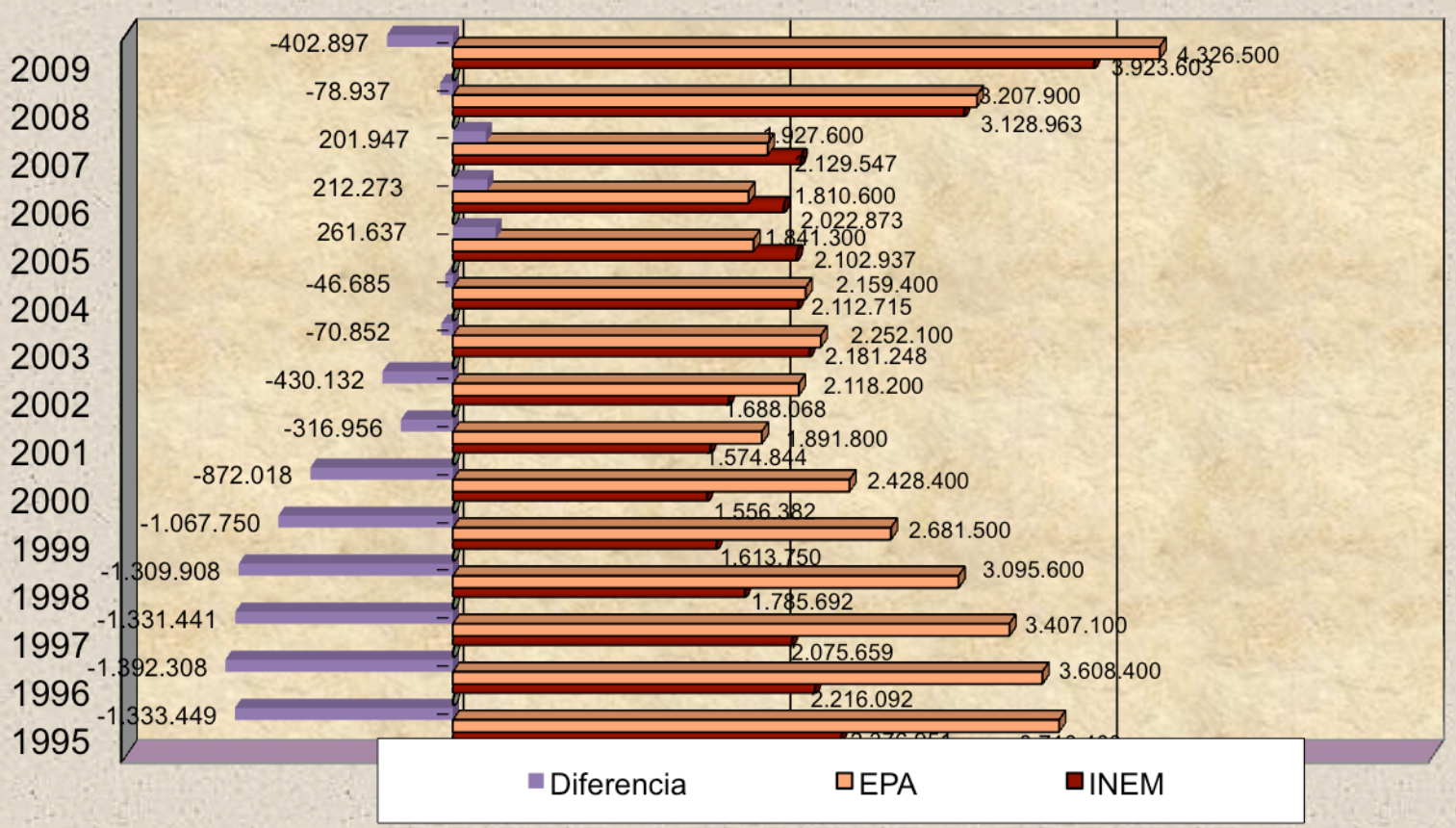

Source: datosmacro.com

# TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR




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

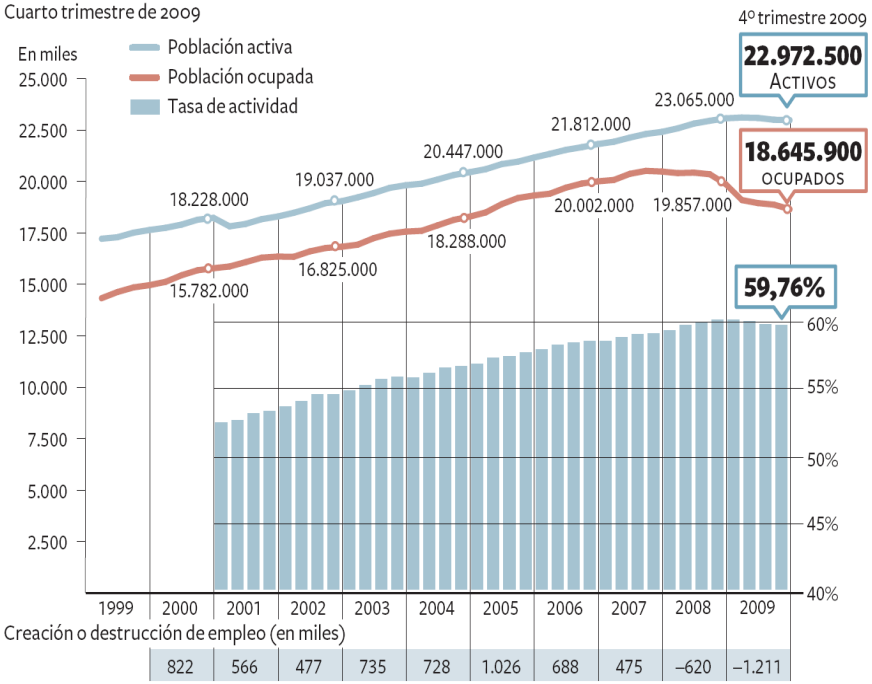
# Comparación datos de paro INEM vs. EPA



# Evolución del mercado laboral

## POBLACIÓN ACTIVA Y OCUPADA

Cuarto trimestre de 2009

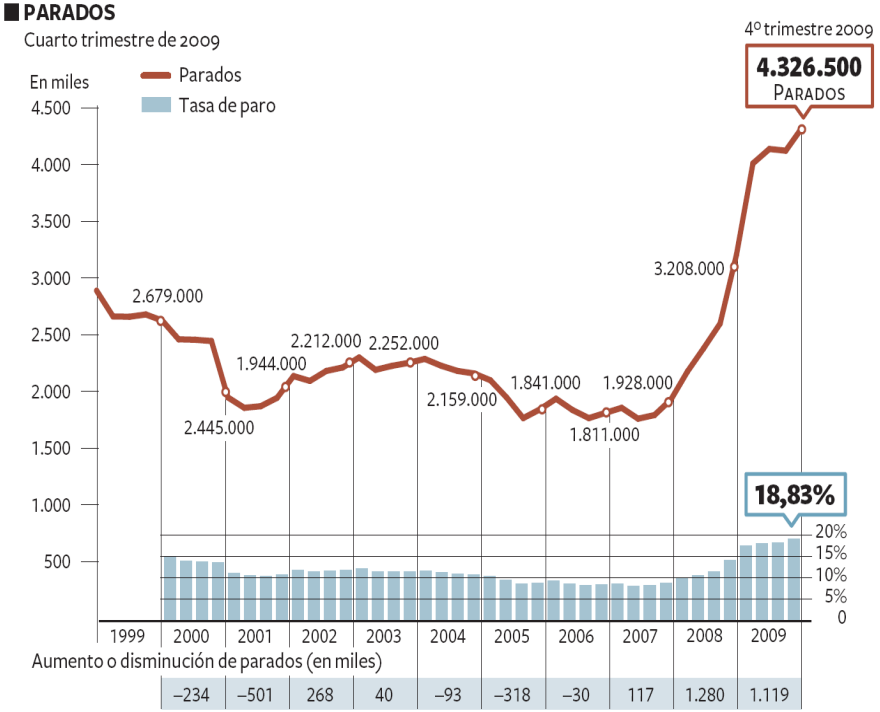



Creación o destrucción de empleo (en miles)

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 822 | 566 | 477 | 735 | 728 | 1.026 | 688 | 475 | –620 | –1.211 |

## PARADOS

Cuarto trimestre de 2009




Aumento o disminución de parados (en miles)

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| –234 | –501 | 268 | 40 | –93 | –318 | –30 | 117 | 1.280 | 1.119 |

## 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

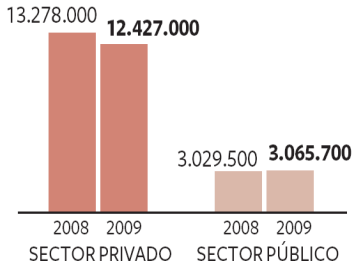
| | IV tr. 2009 | Variación con IV tr. 2008 | Tasa de paro |
|---|---|---|---|
| Españoles | **3.250.300** | 821.900 | **16,80%** |
| Extranjeros | **1.076.200** | 296.800 | **29,70%** |

## 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).

EL PAÍS

| 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 |

*Source: I*nternational Centre for Prison Studies. University of Essex. http://www.prisonstudies.org/

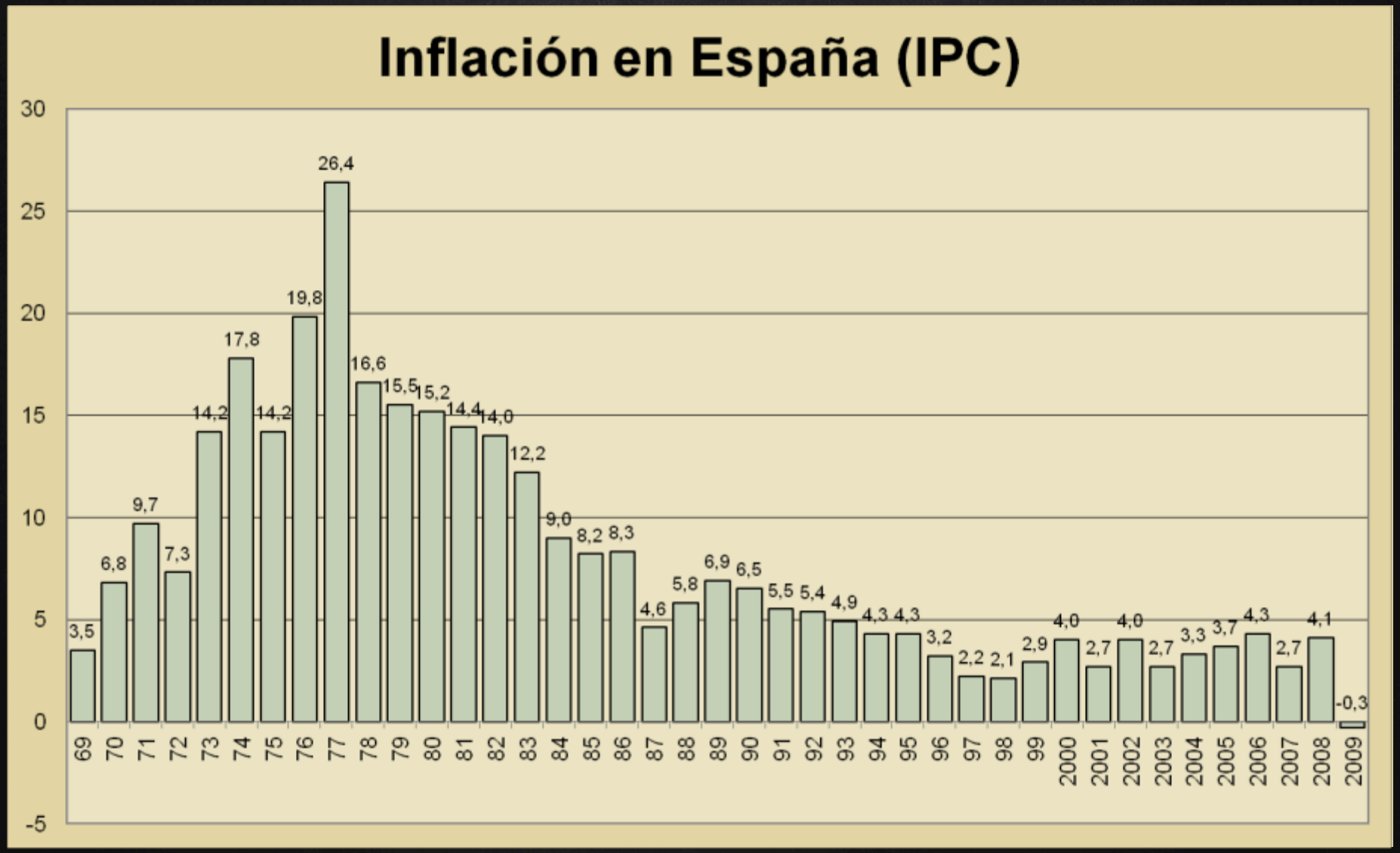
# Prison population in the world (2015)

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

# % Of Persons Working Part-time

| | Persons working part-time, age group 15–64 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2009 (¹) | 2014 (²) |
| 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 |

Source : ec.europa.eu


Inflación en España (IPC)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
3,5
6,8
9,7
7,3
14,2
17,8
14,2
19,8
26,4
16,6
15,5
15,2
14,4
14,0
12,2
9,0
8,2
8,3
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2,1
2,9
4,0
2,7
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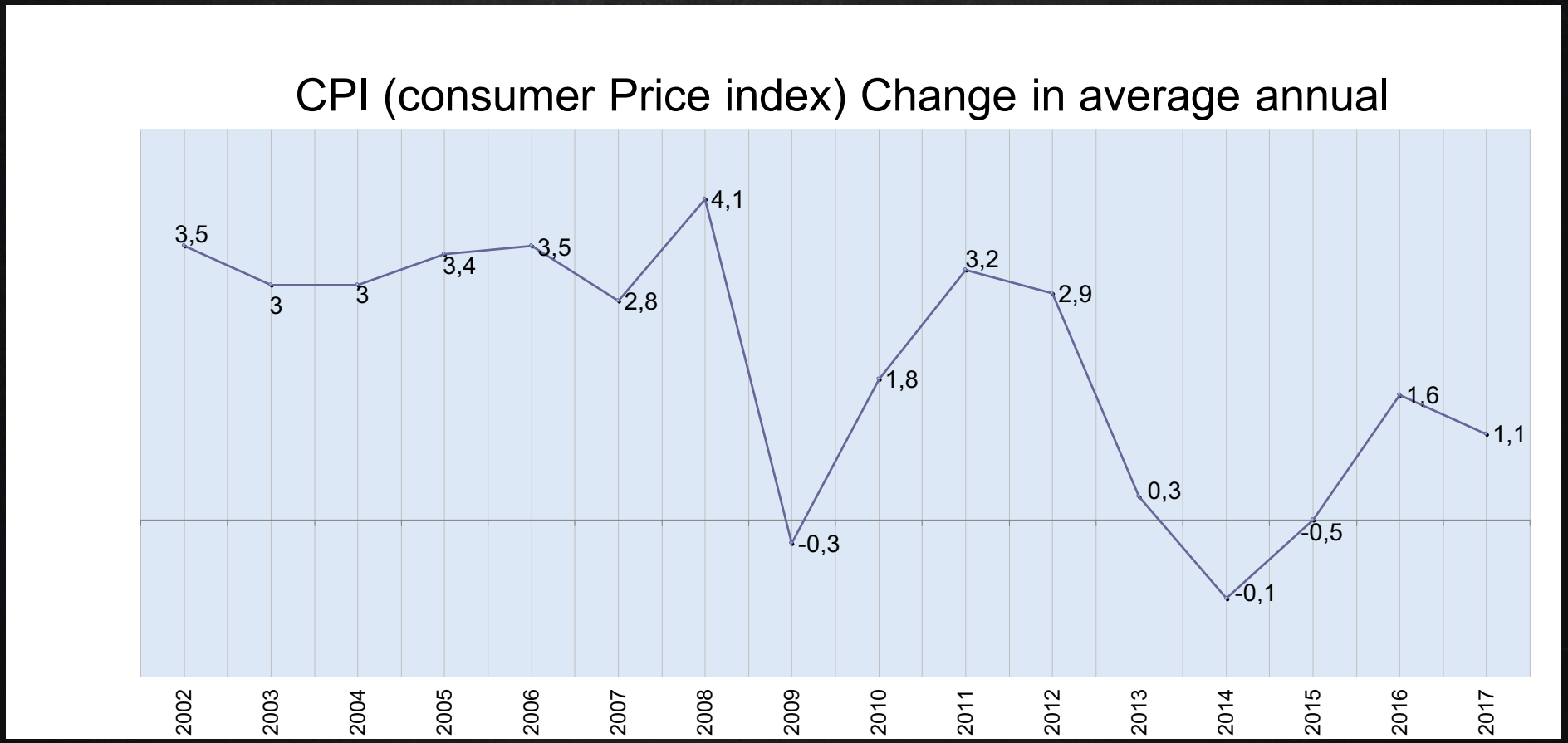
3,7
4,3
2,7
4,1
-0,3
69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Fuente: INE

## Spanish Consumer Price index




*Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística*

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** |

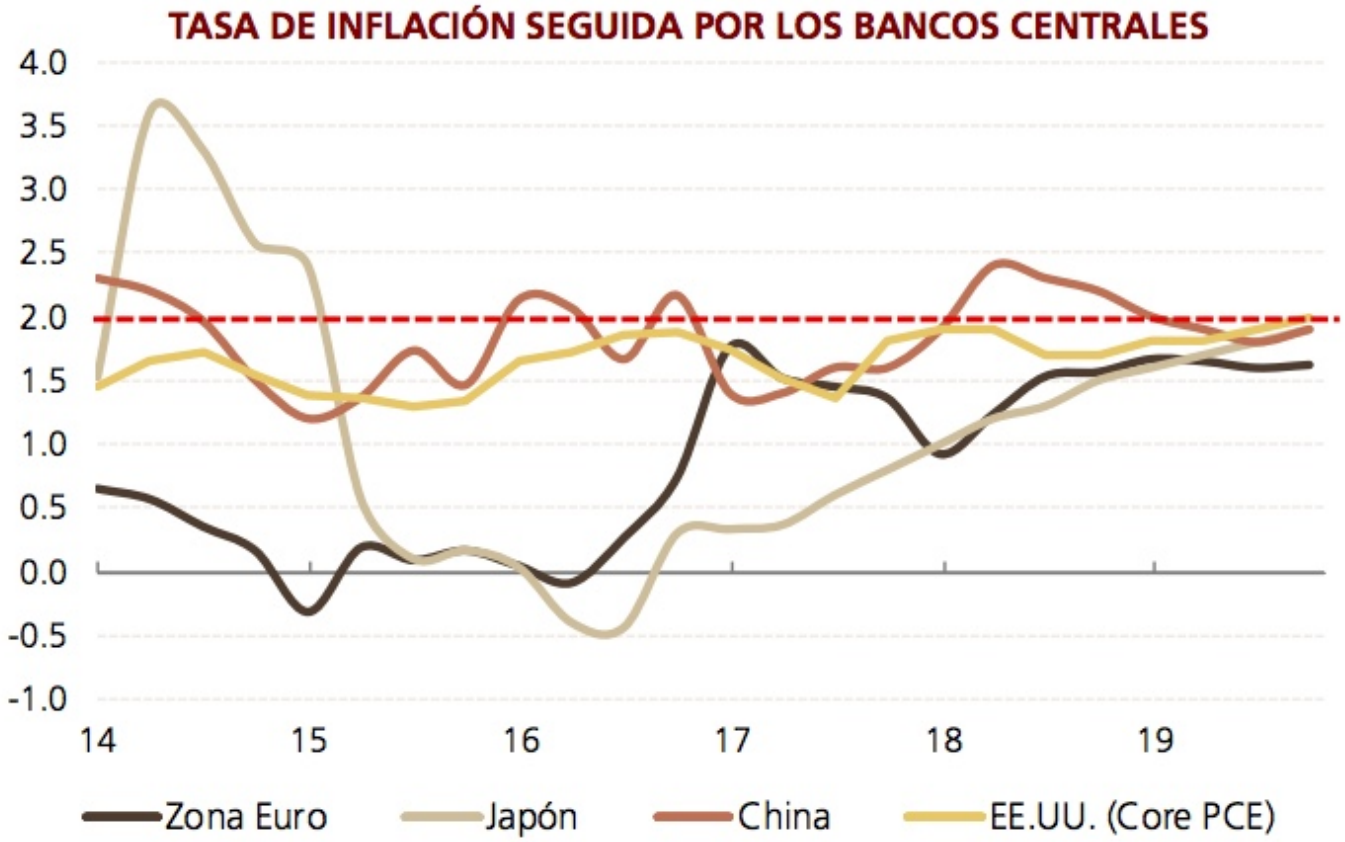
# European Union Harmonized ICP

| | 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** |

*Source: Eurostat*

(*) Non European Union countries

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

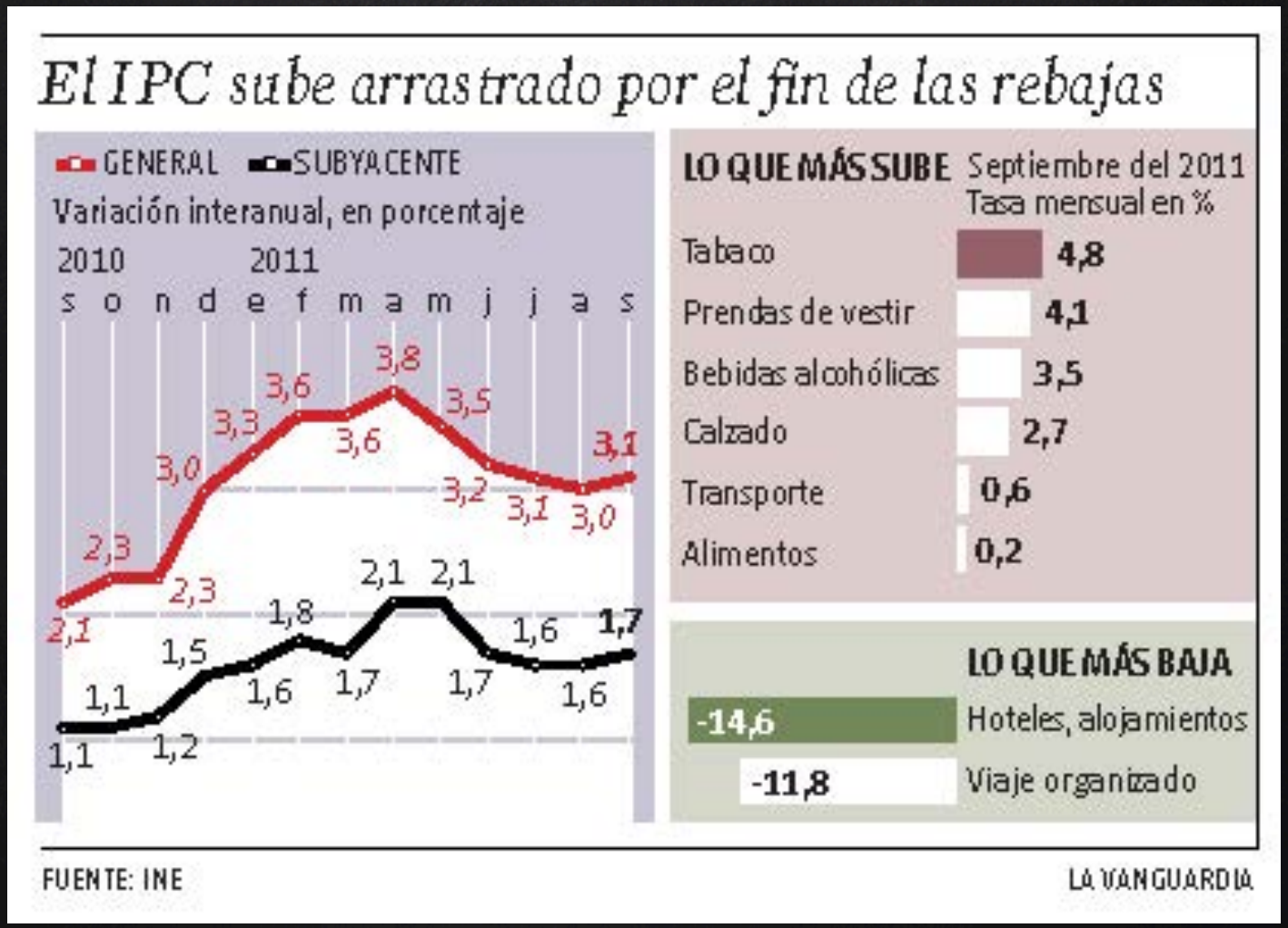


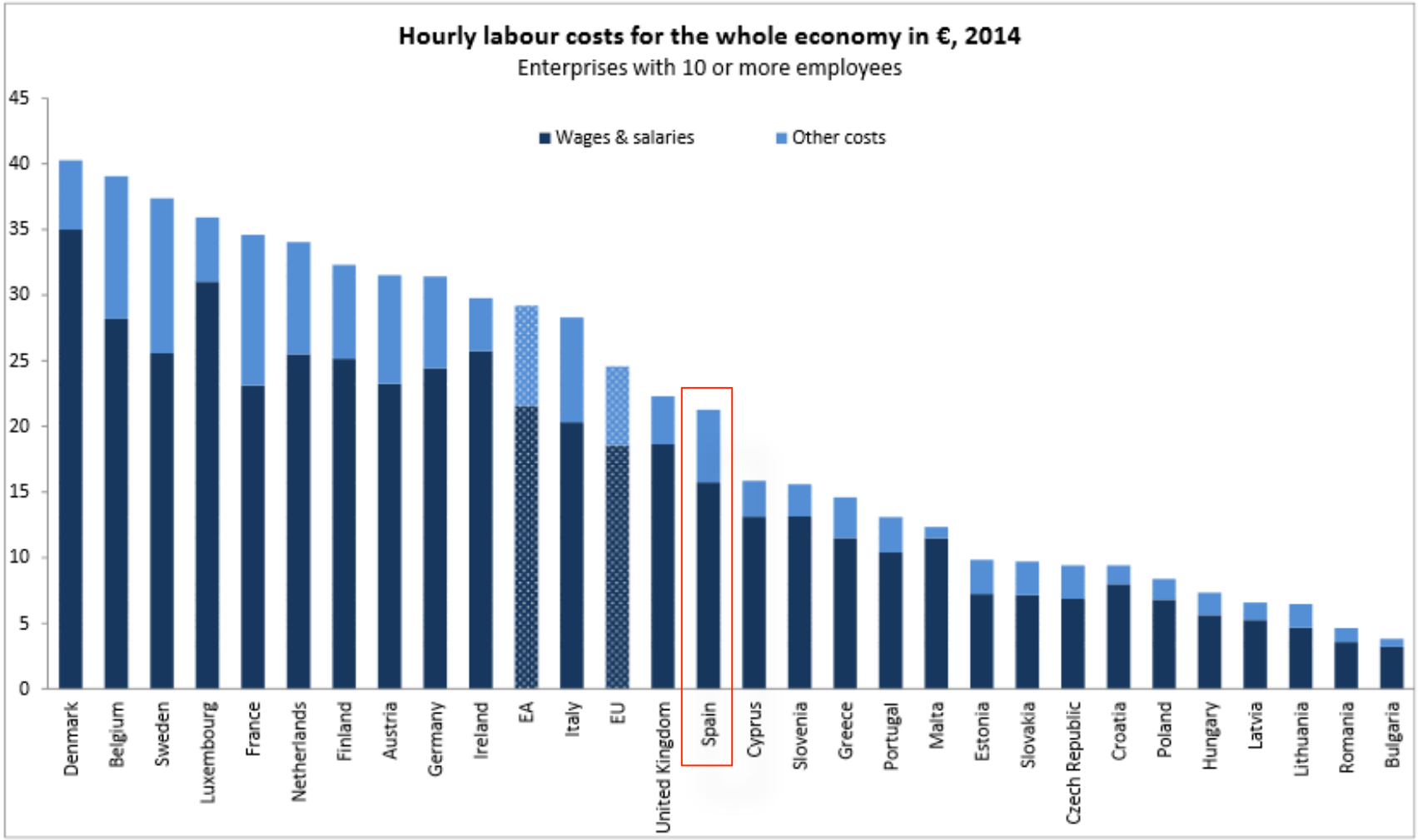

Fuente: UBS

- 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

Source: Eurostat

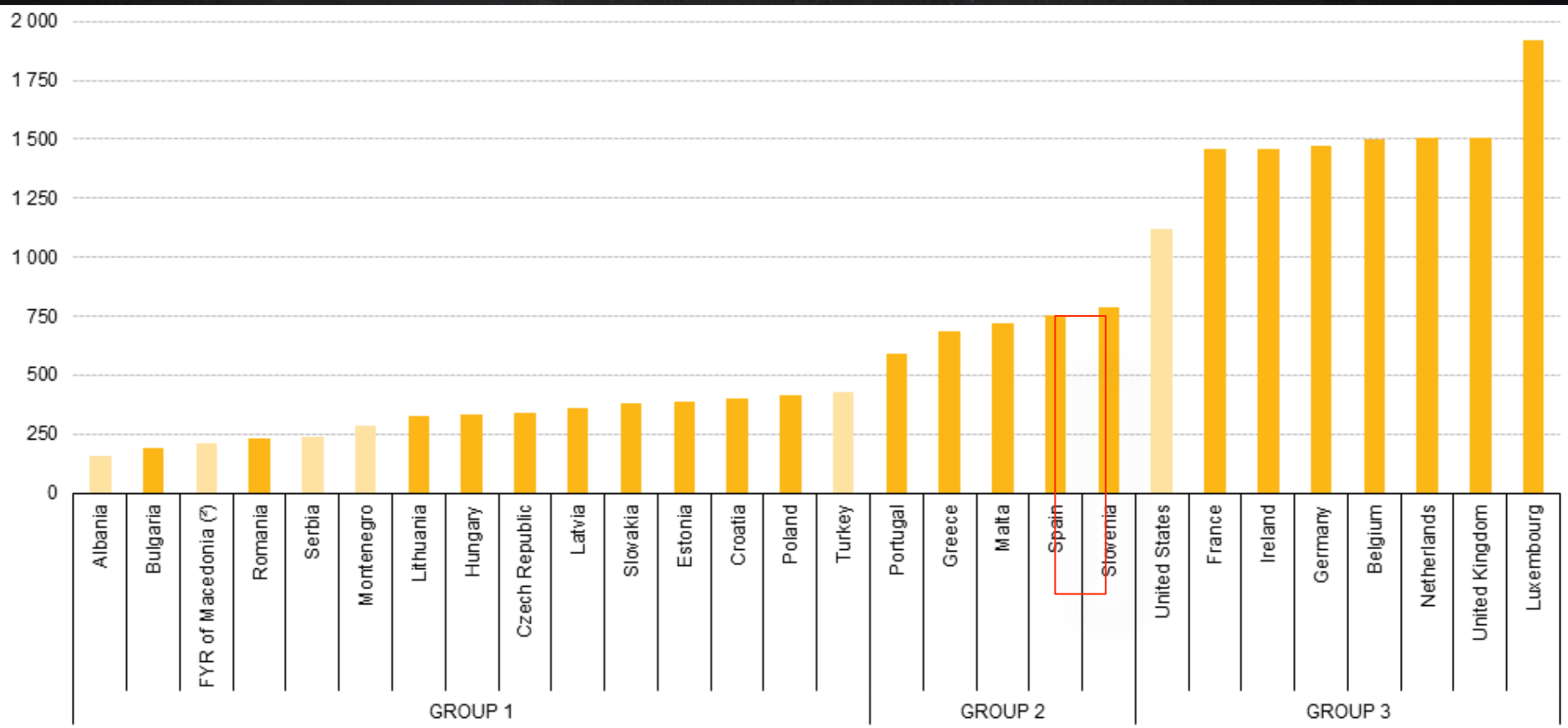
(*) Non European Union countries


El IPC sube arrastrado por el fin de las rebajas
GENERAL
SUBYACENTE
Variación interanual, en porcentaje
2010
2011
s o n d e f m a m j j a s
2,1 2,3 2,3 3,0 3,3 3,6 3,6 3,8 3,5 3,2 3,1 3,0 3,1
1,1 1,1 1,2 1,5 1,6 1,8 1,7 2,1 2,1 1,7 1,6 1,6 1,7
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




Source: ec.europa.eu

# Gross minimum wages by country (€/month 2015)




(¹) Denmark, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden: no national minimum wage.
(²) January 2015.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: earn_mw_cur)

# ECONOMIC FORECASTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (may 2015)

| | GDP | | INFLATION | | UNEMPLOYEMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| En % | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Bélgica | 1,1 | 1,5 | 0,3 | 1,3 | 8,4 | 8,1 |
| Alemania | 1,9 | 2,0 | 0,3 | 1,8 | 4,6 | 4,4 |
| Estonia | 2,3 | 2,9 | 0,2 | 1,9 | 6,2 | 5,8 |
| Irlanda | 3,6 | 3,5 | 0,4 | 1,5 | 9,6 | 9,2 |
| Grecia | 0,5 | 2,9 | -1,5 | 0,8 | 25,6 | 23,2 |
| **ESPAÑA** | 2,8 | 2,6 | -0,6 | 1,1 | 22,4 | 20,5 |
| Francia | 1,1 | 1,7 | 0,0 | 1,0 | 10.3 | 10 |
| Italia | 0,6 | 1,4 | 0,2 | 1,8 | 12,4 | 12,4 |
| Chipre | -0,5 | 1,4 | -0,8 | 0,9 | 16,2 | 15,2 |
| Letonia | 2,3 | 3,2 | 0,7 | 2,2 | 10,4 | 9,4 |
| Lituania | 2,8 | 3,3 | -0,4 | 1,7 | 9,9 | 9,1 |
| Luxemburgo | 3,4 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 2,1 | 5,7 | 5,4 |
| Malta | 3,6 | 3,2 | 1,3 | 1,9 | 5,9 | 5,9 |
| Holanda | 1,6 | 1,7 | 0,2 | 1,3 | 7,1 | 6,9 |
| Austria | 0,8 | 1,5 | 0,8 | 1,9 | 5,8 | 5,7 |
| Portugal | 1,6 | 1,8 | 0,2 | 1,3 | 13,4 | 12,6 |
| Eslovenia | 2,3 | 2,1 | 0,1 | 1,7 | 9,4 | 9,2 |
| Eslovaquia | 3,0 | 3,4 | -0,2 | 1,4 | 12,1 | 10,8 |
| Finlandia | 0,3 | 1,0 | 0,2 | 1,3 | 9,1 | 9,0 |
| **ZONA EURO** | 1,5 | 1,9 | 0,1 | 1,5 | 11,0 | 10,5 |
| Bulgaria | 1,0 | 1,3 | -0,5 | 1,0 | 10,4 | 9,8 |
| República Checa | 2,5 | 2,6 | 0,2 | 1,4 | 5,6 | 5,5 |
| Dinamarca | 1,8 | 2,1 | 0,6 | 1,7 | 6,2 | 5,9 |
| Croacia | 0,3 | 1,2 | 0,1 | 1,3 | 17,0 | 16,6 |
| Hungria | 2,8 | 2,2 | 0,0 | 2,5 | 6,8 | 4,0 |
| Polonia | 3,3 | 3,4 | -0,4 | 1,1 | 8,4 | 7,9 |
| Rumania | 2,8 | 3,3 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 6,6 | 6,4 |
| Suecia | 2,5 | 2,8 | 0,7 | 1,6 | 7,7 | 7,6 |
| Reino Unido | 2,6 | 2,4 | 0,4 | 1,6 | 5,4 | 5,3 |
| **EUROPEAN UNION** | 1,8 | 2,1 | 0,1 | 1,5 | 9,6 | 9,2 |

SOURCE: European Comision

# 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**

UBS

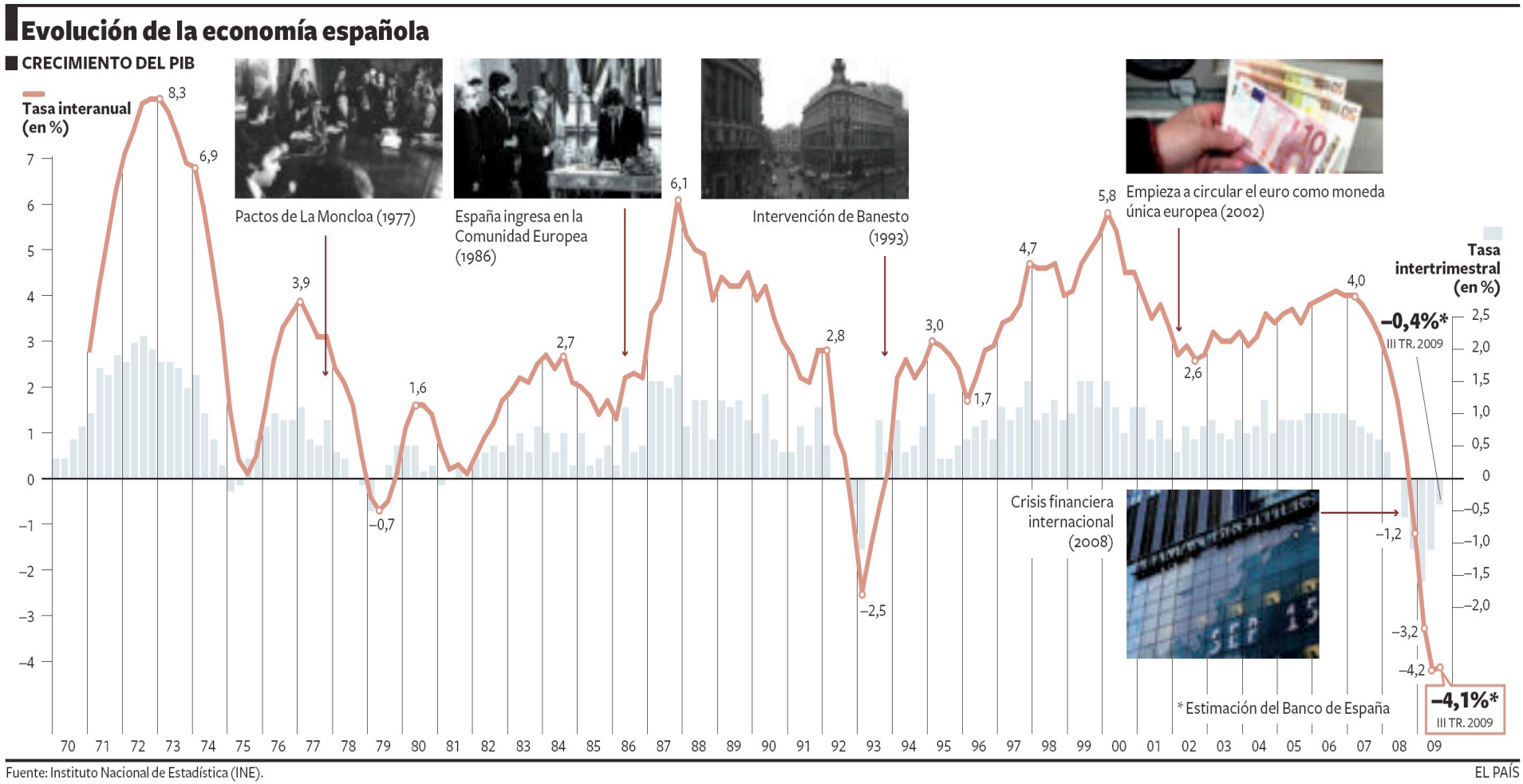
# Previsiones UBS: países emergentes

| | 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 |

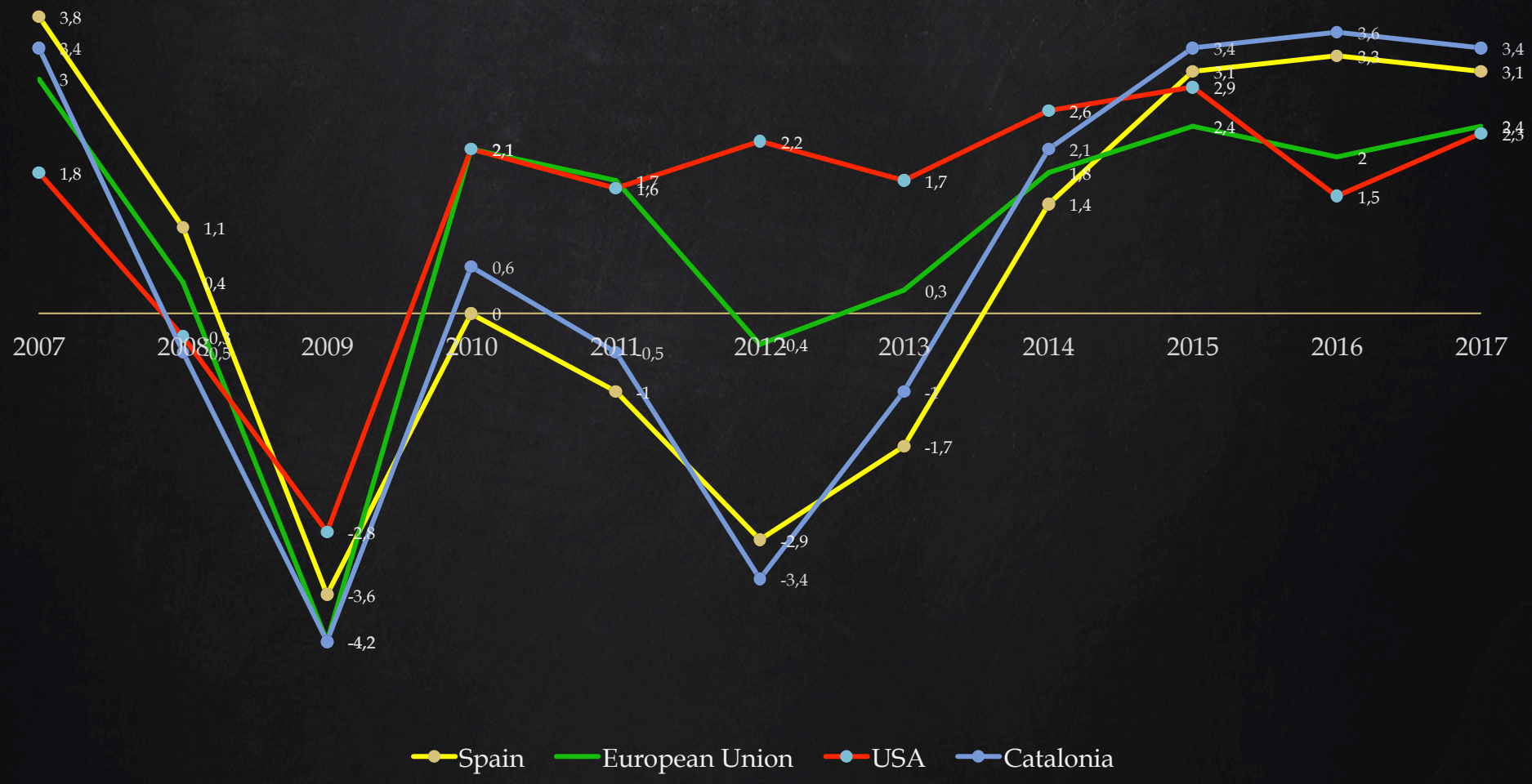
Fuente: UBS

UBS

**Ciclos económicos heterogéneos y asíncronos**


Evolución de la economía española
CRECIMIENTO DEL PIB
Tasa interanual (en %)
Tasa intertrimestral (en %)
Pactos de La Moncloa (1977)
España ingresa en la Comunidad Europea (1986)
Intervención de Banesto (1993)
Empieza a circular el euro como moneda única europea (2002)
Crisis financiera internacional (2008)
8,3
6,9
3,9
–0,7
1,6
2,7
6,1
2,8
–2,5
3,0
1,7
4,7
5,8
2,6
4,0
–1,2
–3,2
–4,2
–0,4%*
III TR. 2009
–4,1%*
III TR. 2009
* Estimación del Banco de España
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).
EL PAÍS

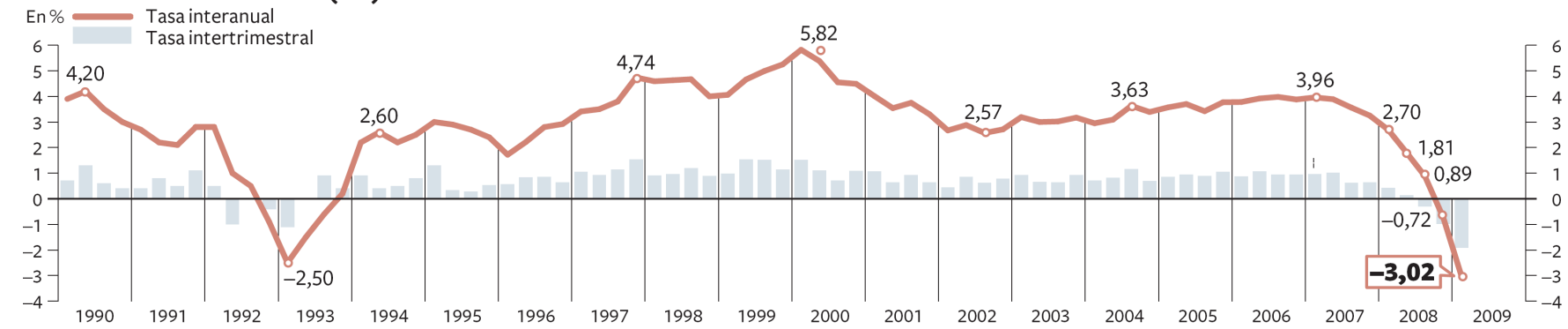
# Economic Growth Rate



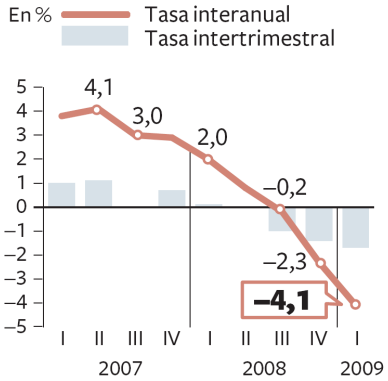

Source: UBS

## Evolución de la economía española

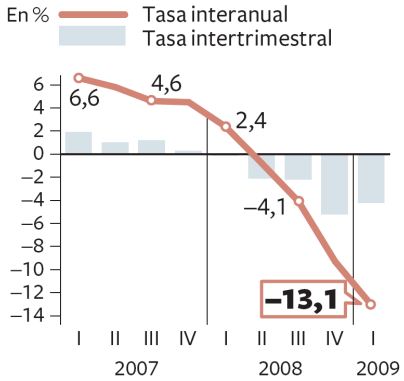
### PRODUCTO INTERIOR BRUTO (PIB)



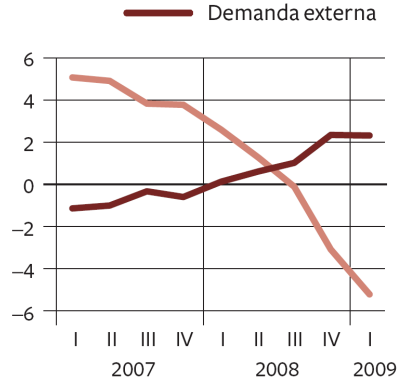

### GASTO EN CONSUMO FINAL DE LOS HOGARES



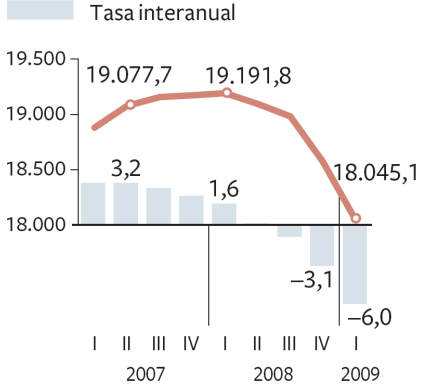

### FORMACIÓN BRUTA DE CAPITAL FIJO




### APORTACIÓN AL PIB



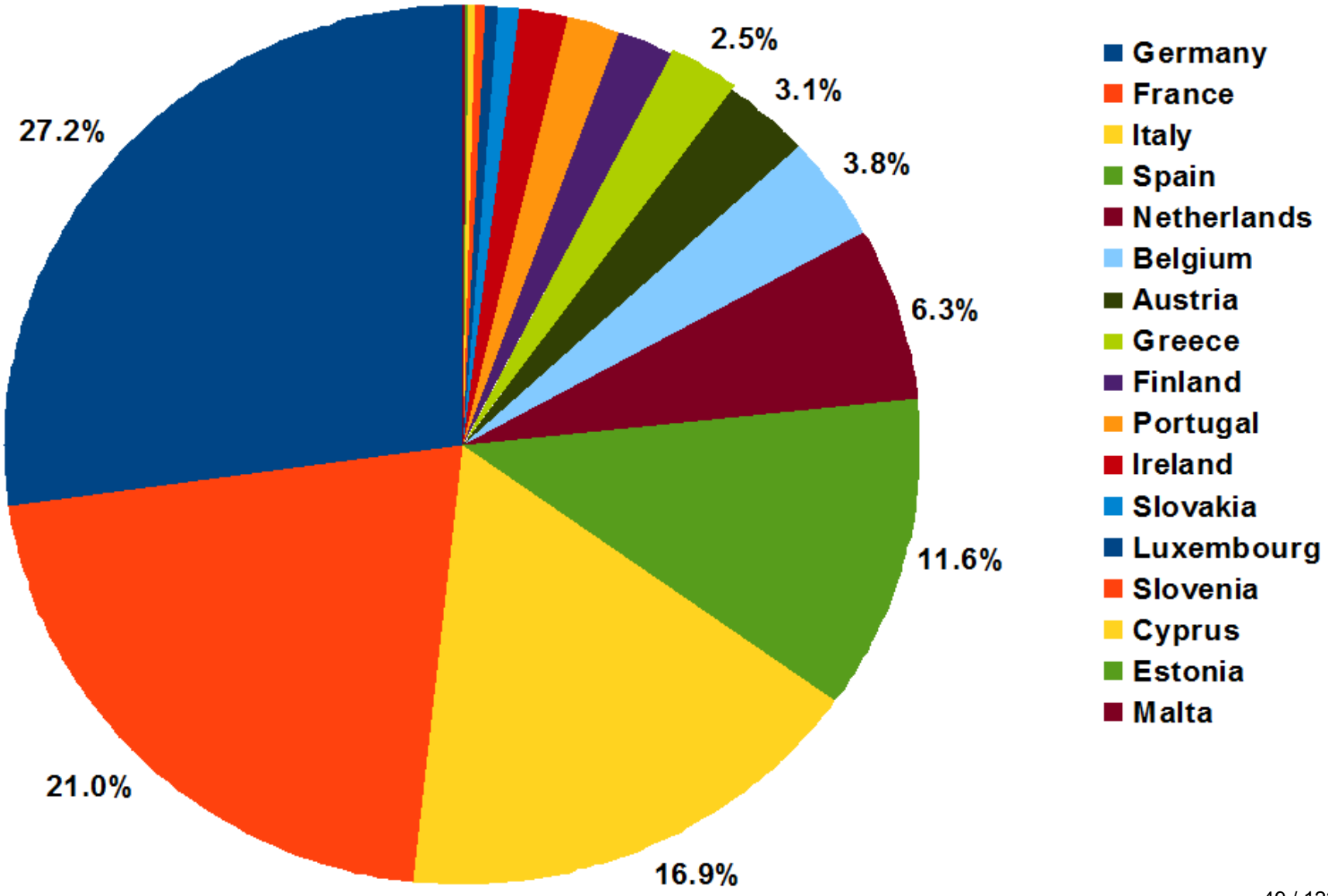

### TRABAJADORES OCUPADOS




Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).

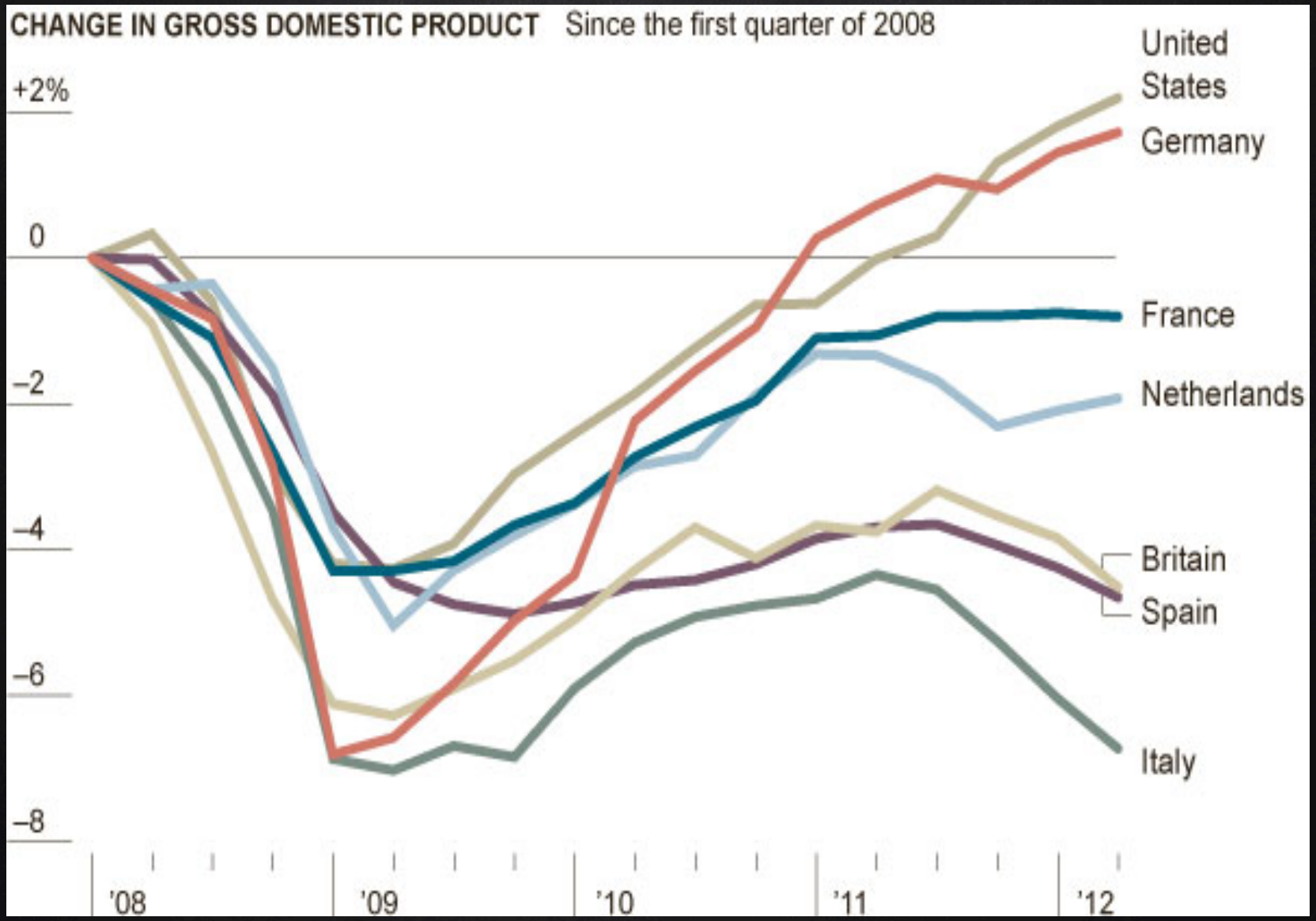
EL PAÍS

# The Eurozone - Percentage of GDP by Nation (2010)

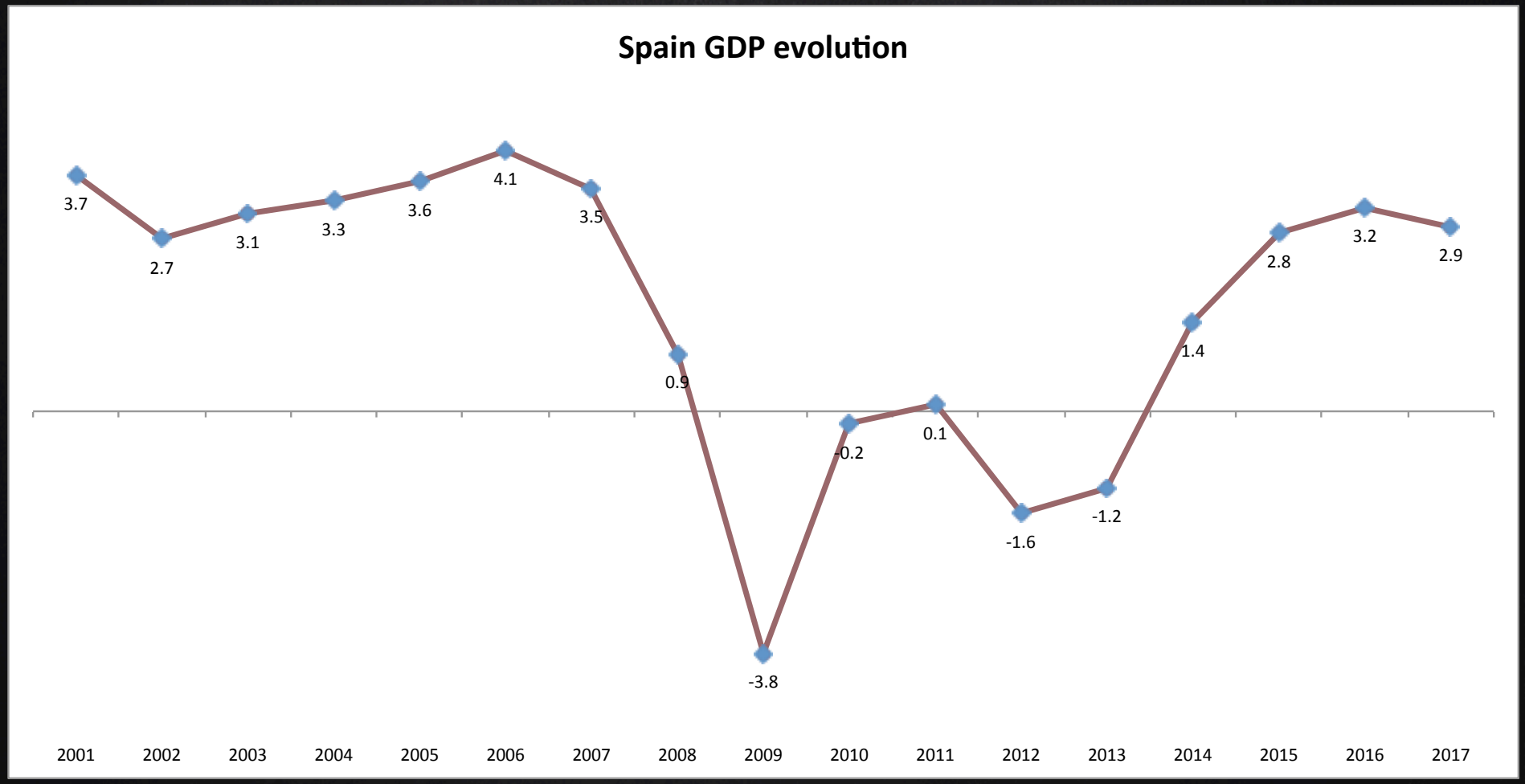


## Spain and Eurozone GDP (year 2000=100)

*Source: Banco de España*



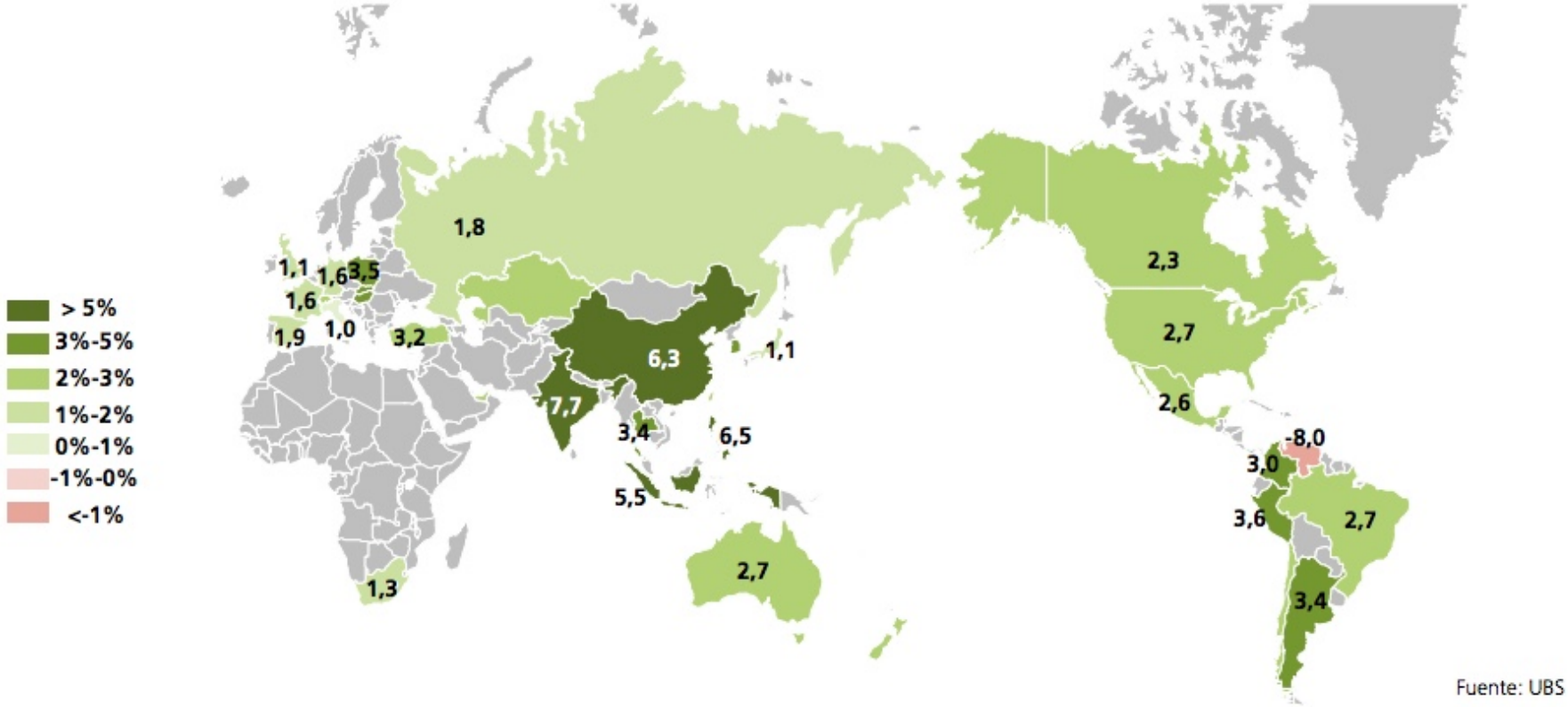

Sources: Eurostat; Bureau of Economic Research; The New York Times




*Source: Eurostat*

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

**PREVISIÓN UBS - CRECIMIENTO PIB REAL 2019**




- 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

## 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/*

## 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% |



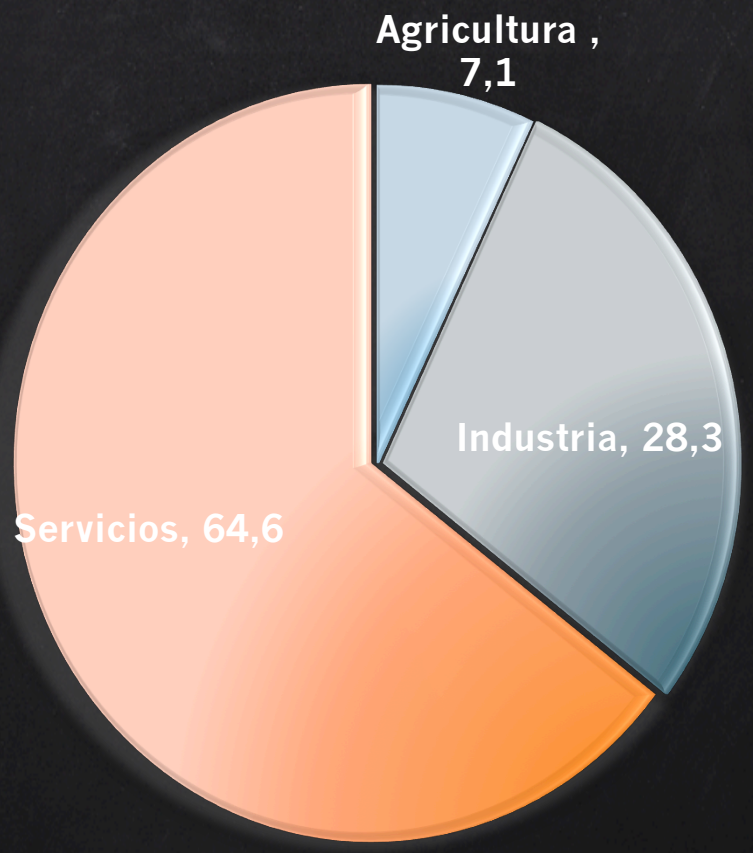
*SOURCE: EUROPEAN COMISSION*

# 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 |

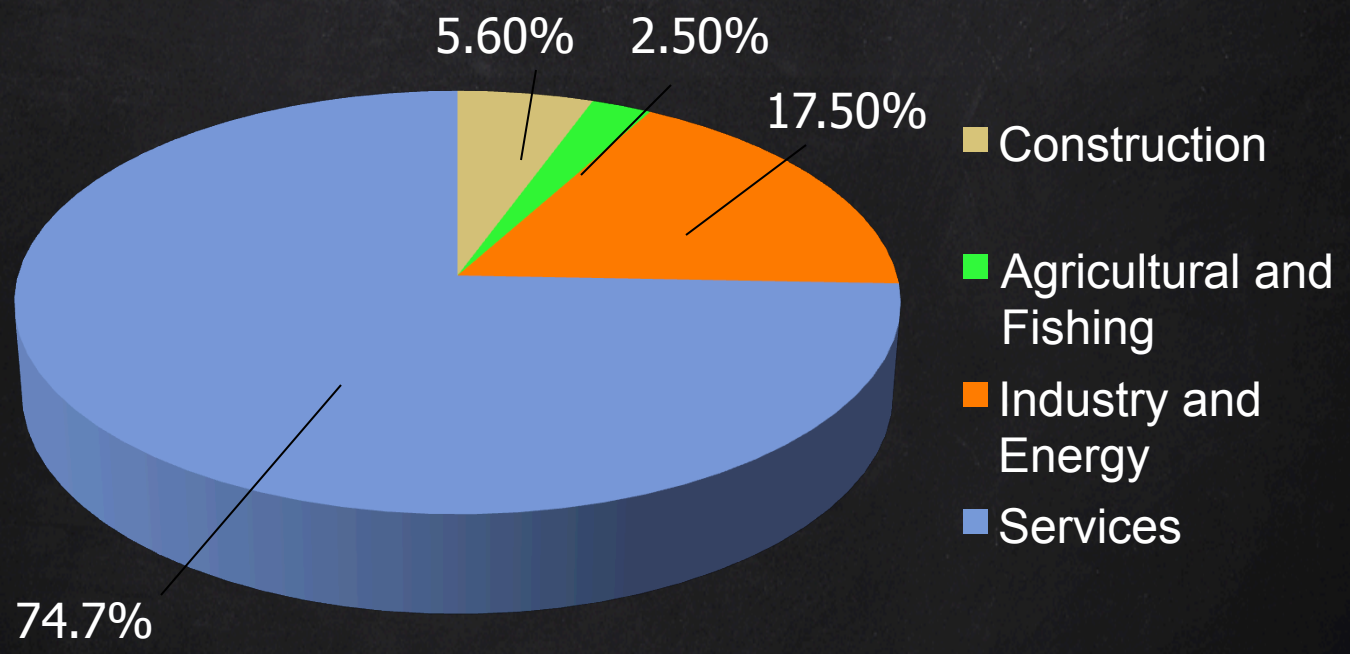
*SOURCE: EUROPEAN COMISSION*

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



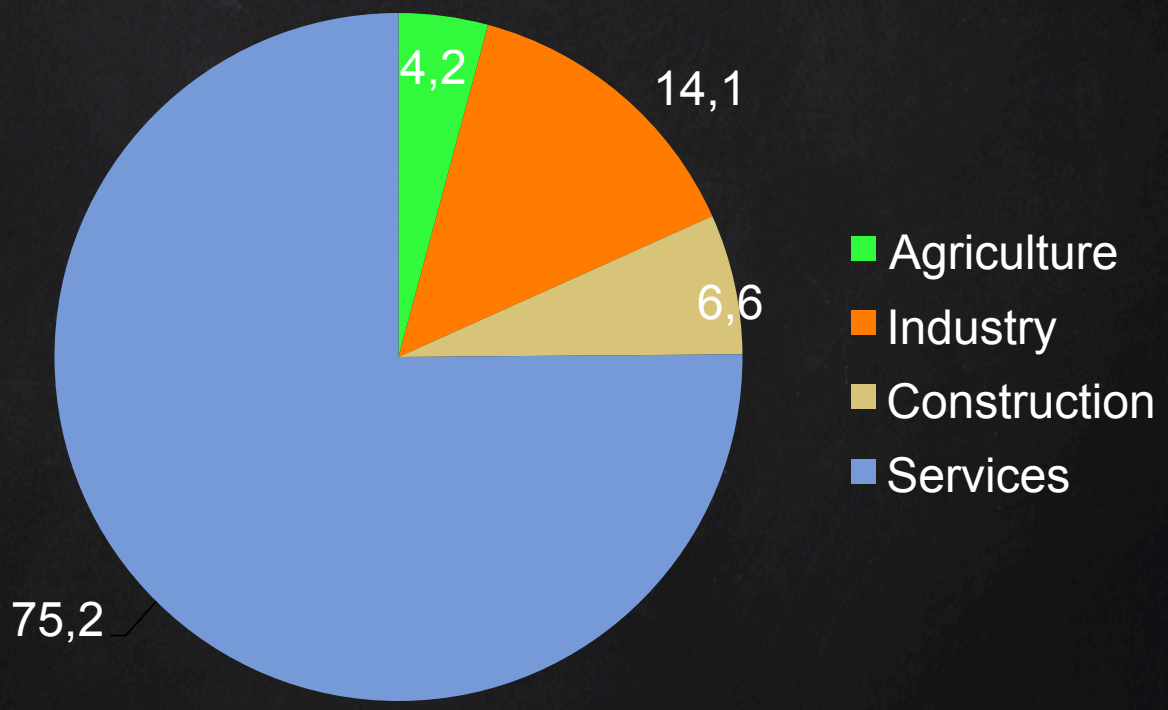

*Fuente: BID*

## Spanish GDP by economic sectors (2015)

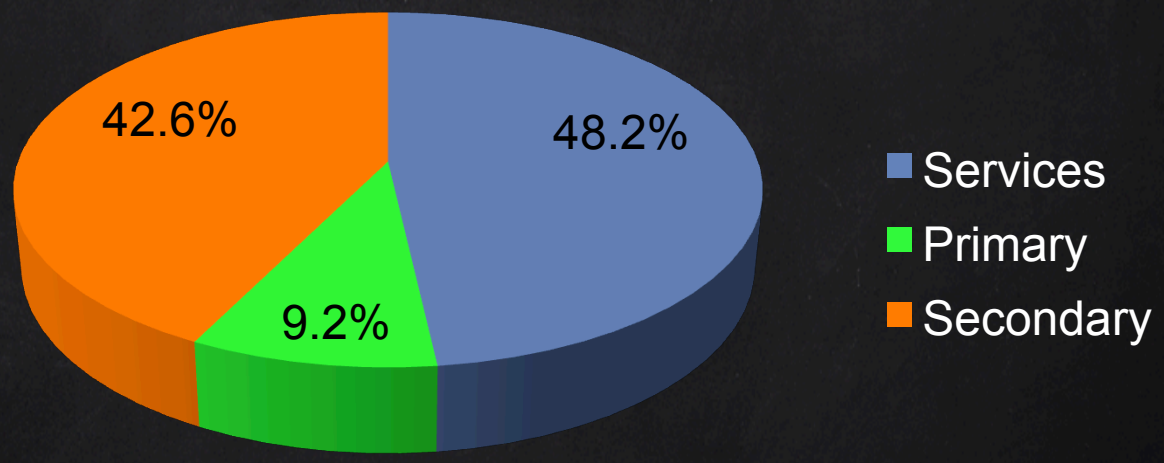



*Source:* economy.blogs.ie.edu

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



## China GDP sectorial distribution 2014




*Source*: www.impulsoexterior.com

**Income from international tourism. 2011***

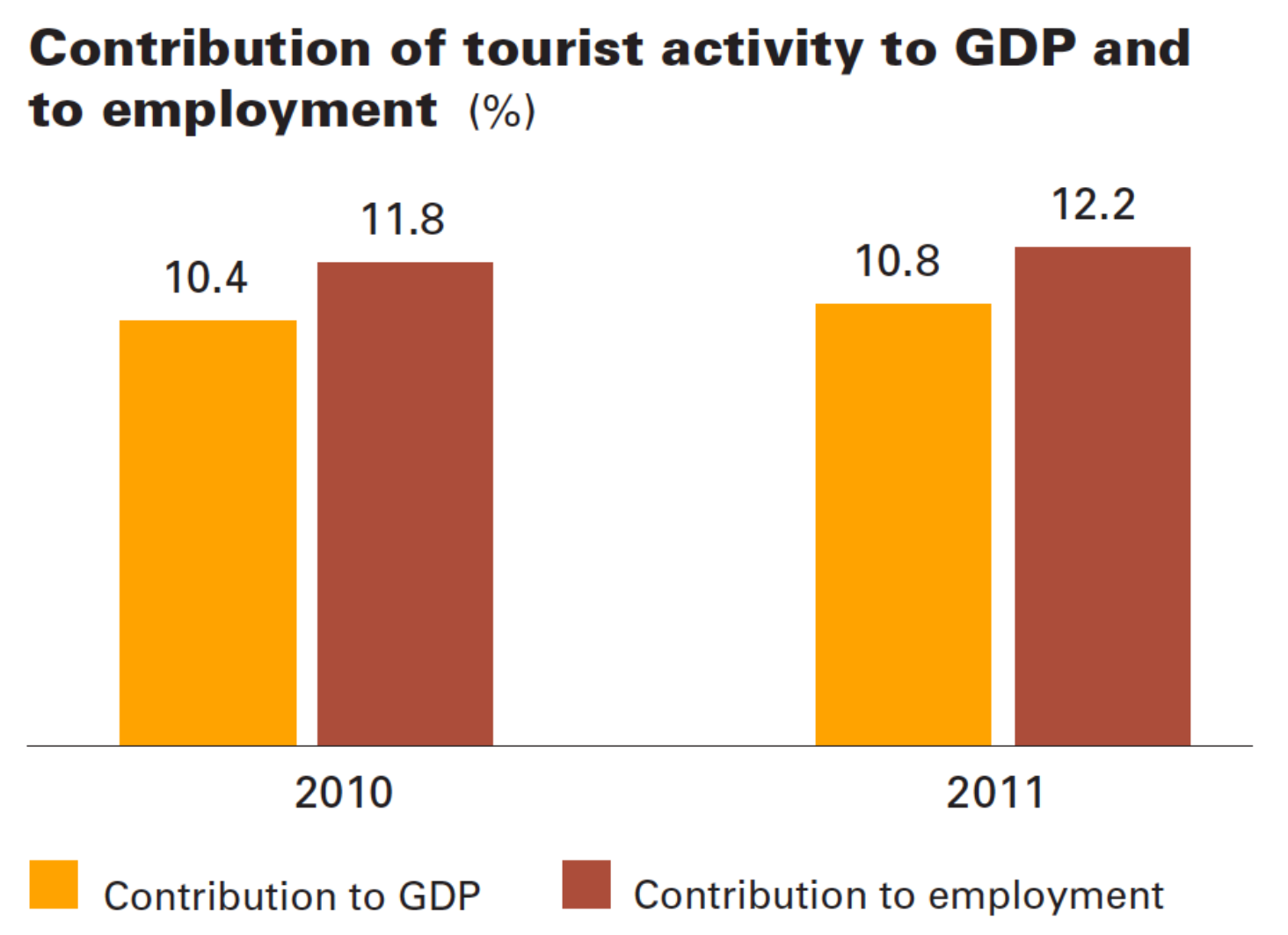
| | US dollars | |
|---|---|---|
| | Thousands of millions | Interannual variation % |
| United States | 116.1 | 12.2 |
| **Spain** | **59.9** | **14.1** |
| France | 54.5 | 16.2 |
| China | 48.5 | 5.9 |
| Italy | 43.0 | 10.8 |

* Provisional data.

**Source:** World Tourism Organization

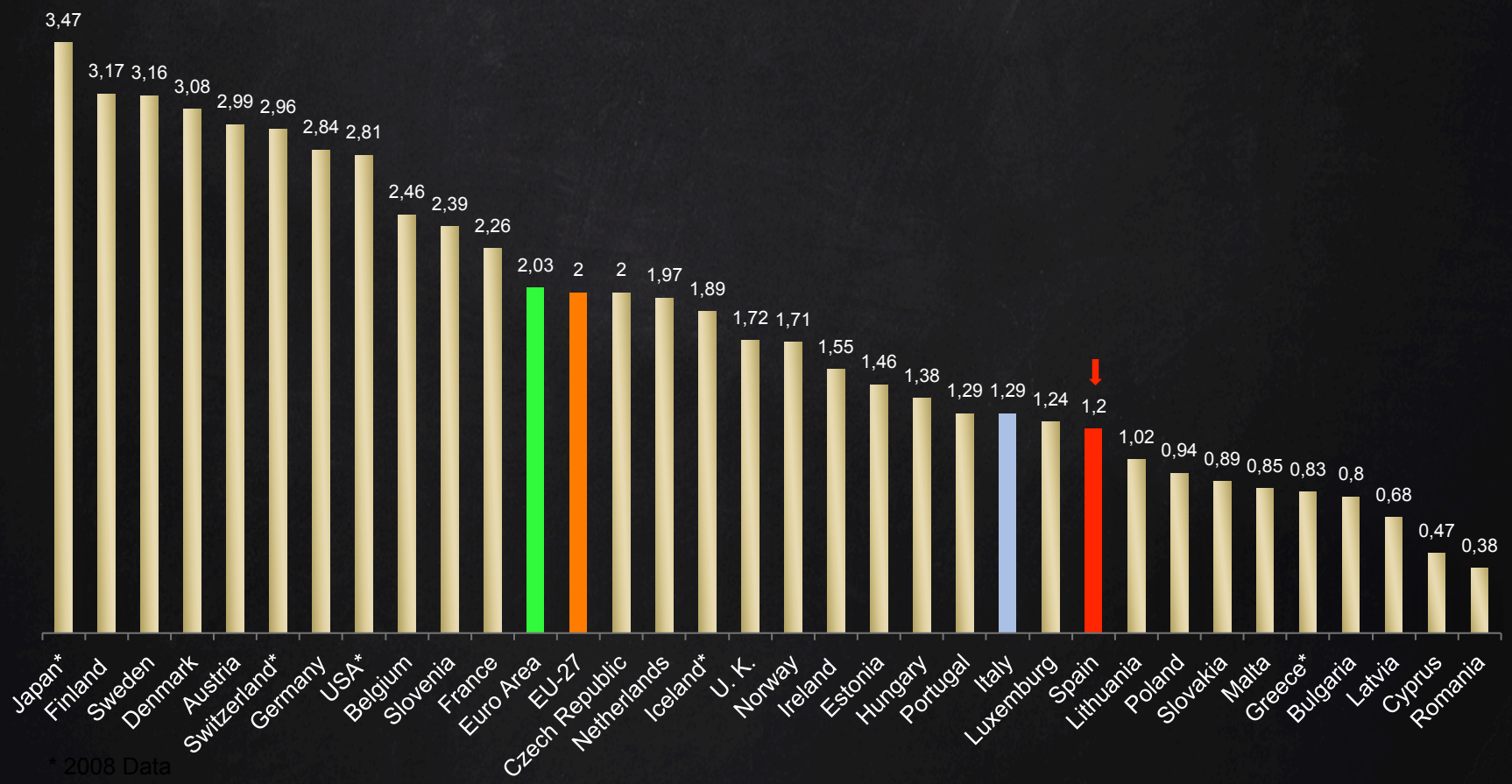
**Spain holds second place worldwide in terms of income from international tourism, and first place within Europe**

# TOURISM




Tourism

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

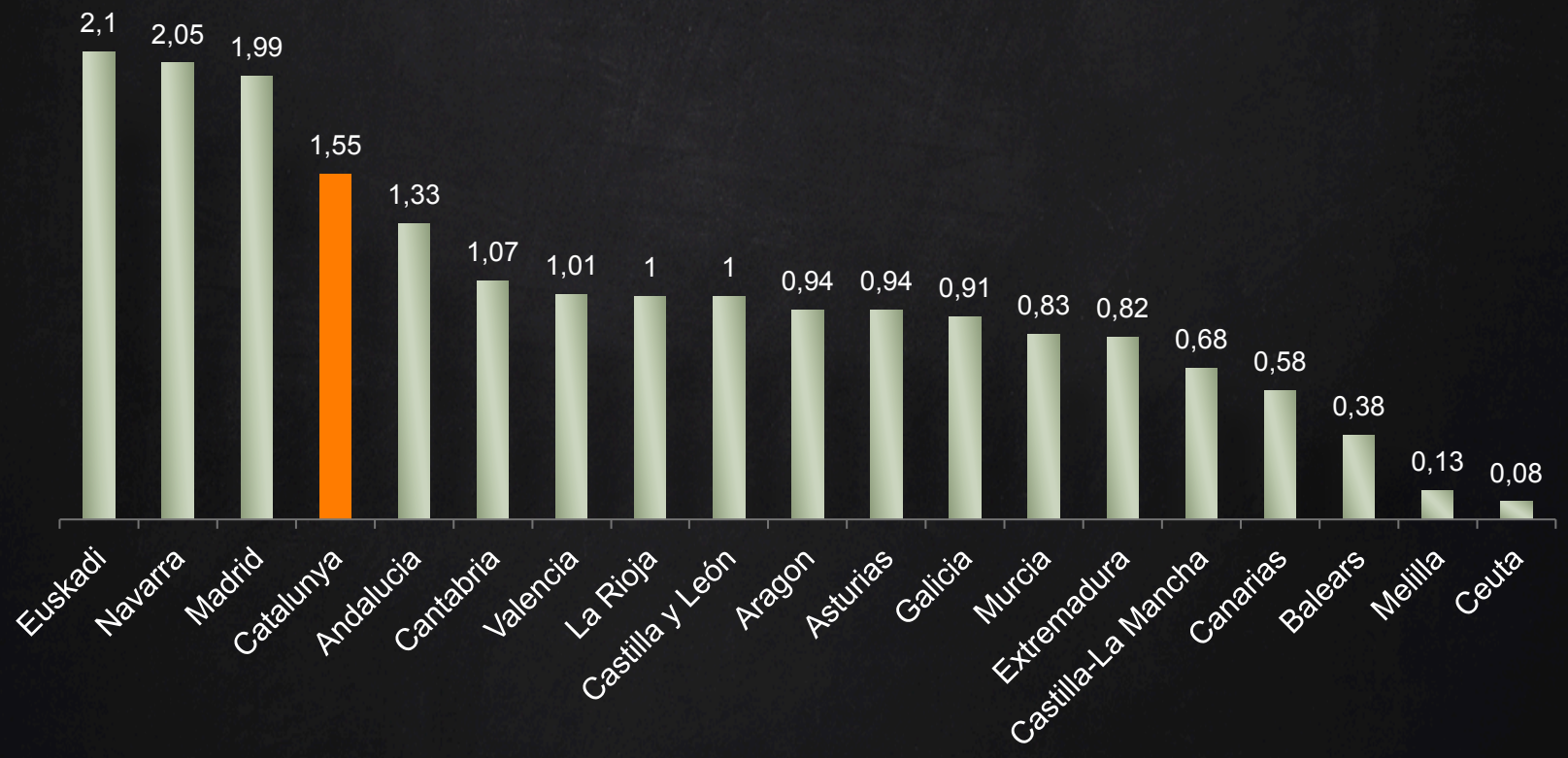



* 2008 Data

*Source: Eurostat. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php?title=File:Gross_domestic_expenditure_on_R%26D,_2000-2010_(%25_share_of_GDP).png&filetimestamp=20121016060906*

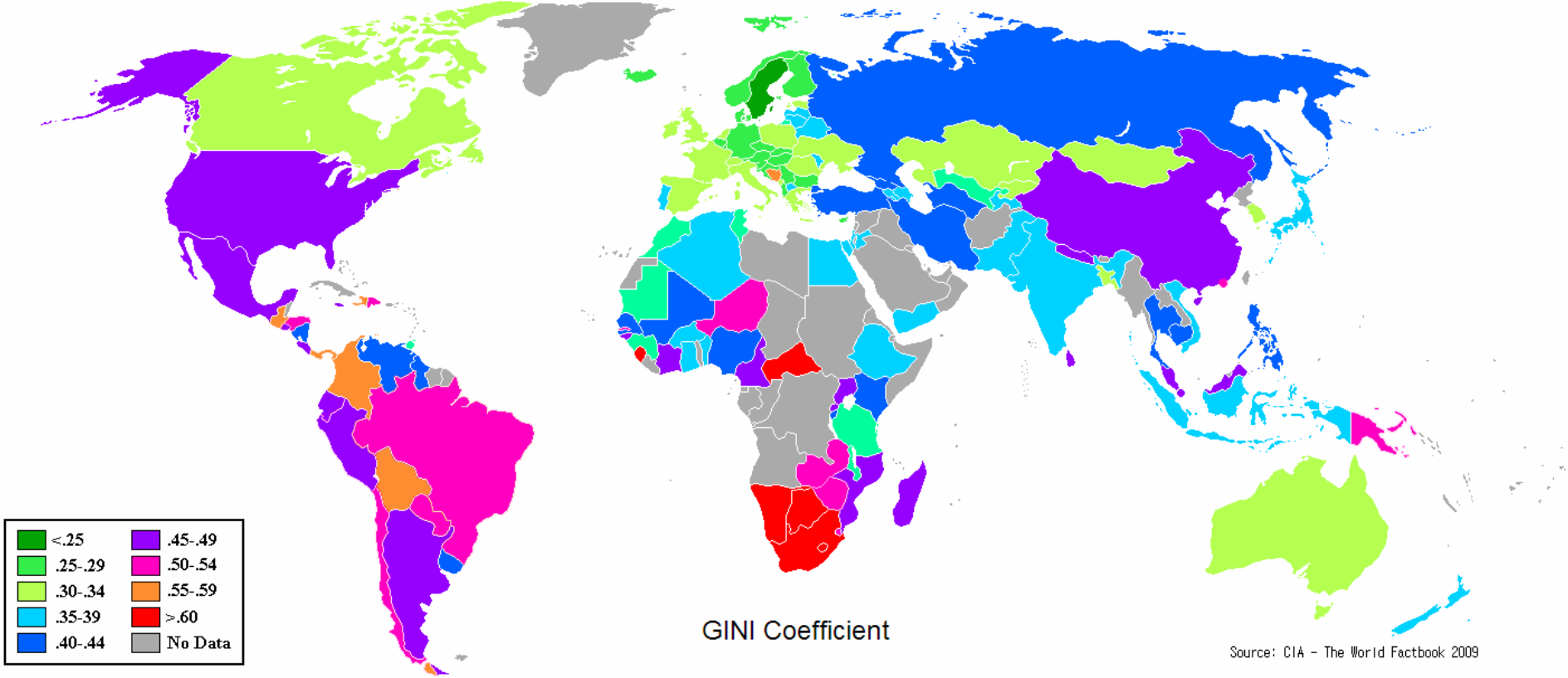
# Expenditures on R+ D (2013)

(% GDP)

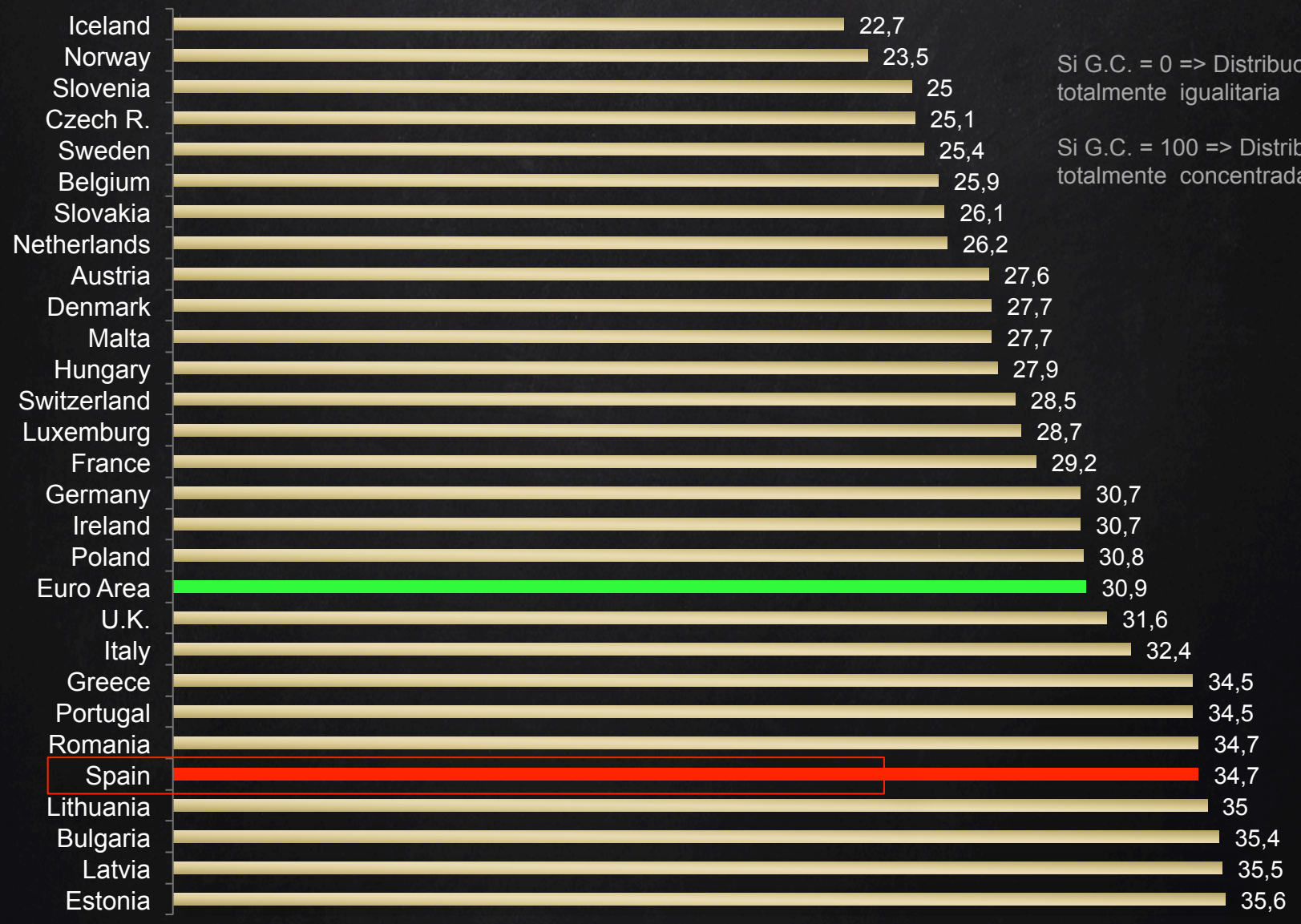



Source: INE (http://www.ine.es/prensa/np747.pdf)

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



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




Si G.C. = 0 => Distribución totalmente igualitaria

Si G.C. = 100 => Distribución totalmente concentrada

# 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).

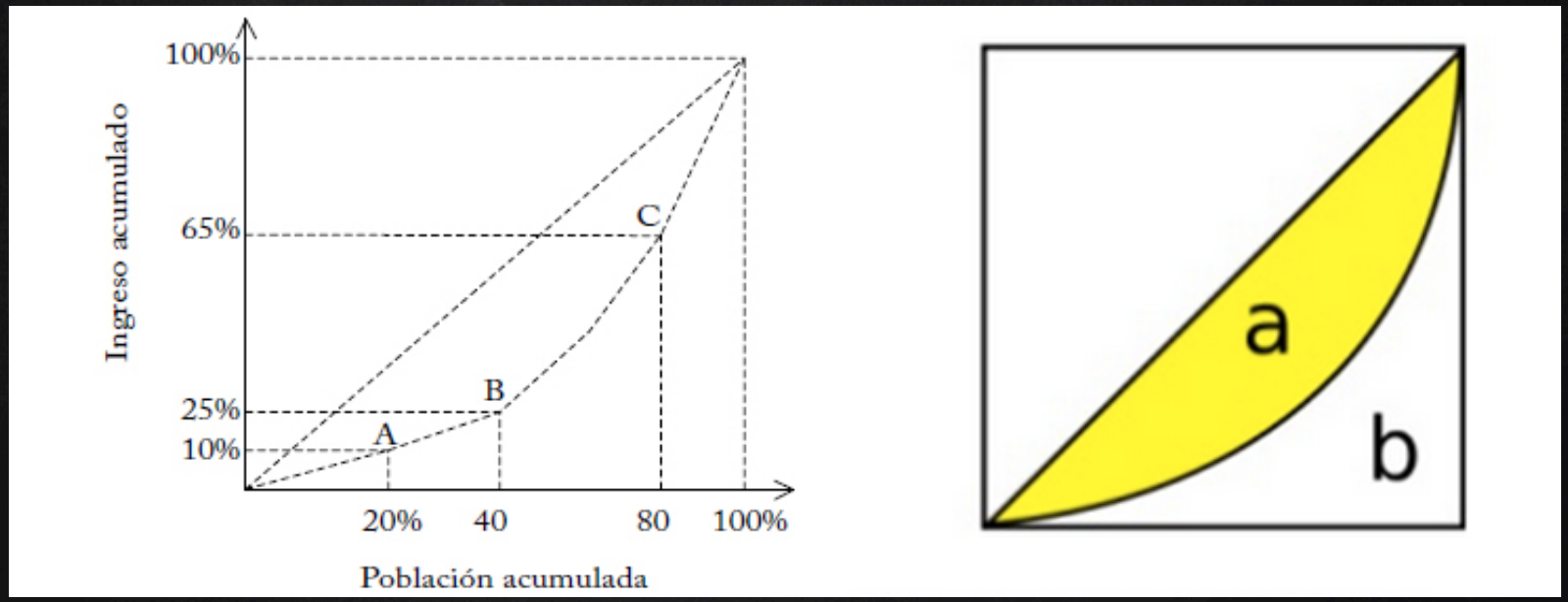
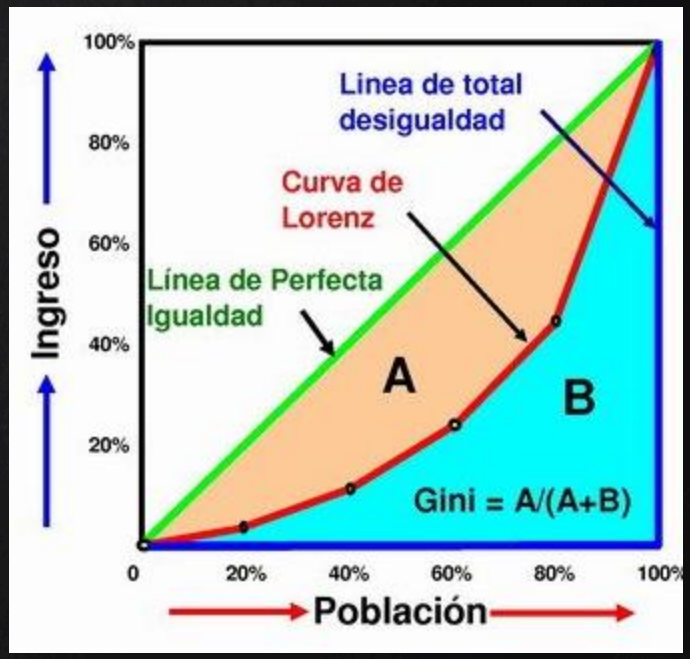



Diagrama que muestra el área "a" comprendida entre la curva de Lorenz y la bisectriz del cuadrado, dicha área es proporcional al coeficiente de Gini.

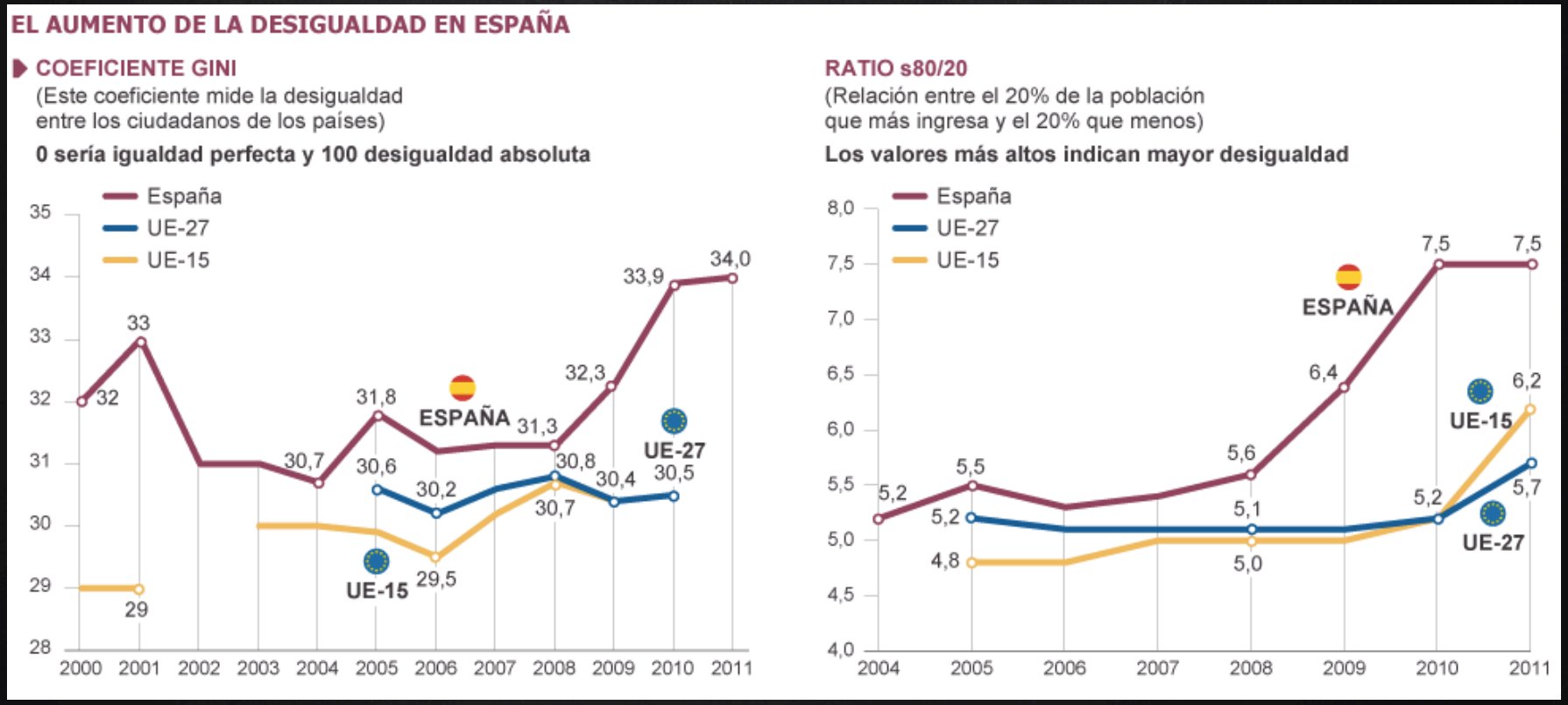
# Coeficient de Gini

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 quizá donde tiene su uso más característico es en el **estudio de la desigualdad de los ingresos** que se realiza en Economía.

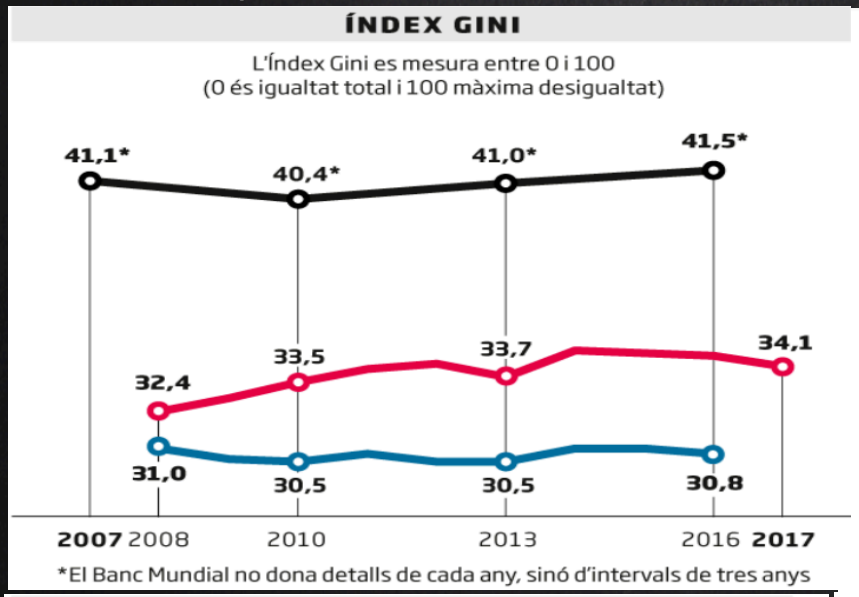
El **Coeficiente de Gini** se basa en la **Curva de Lorenz.** La línea diagonal representa la **igualdad perfecta de los ingresos**: todos reciben la misma renta (el 20% de la población recibe el 20% de los ingresos; el 40% de la población el 40% de los ingresos, etc). En la situación de máxima igualdad 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.

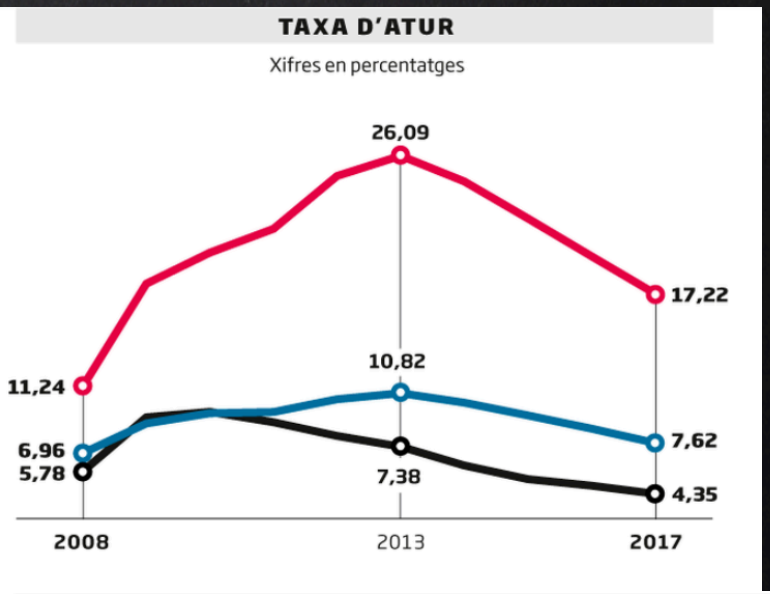


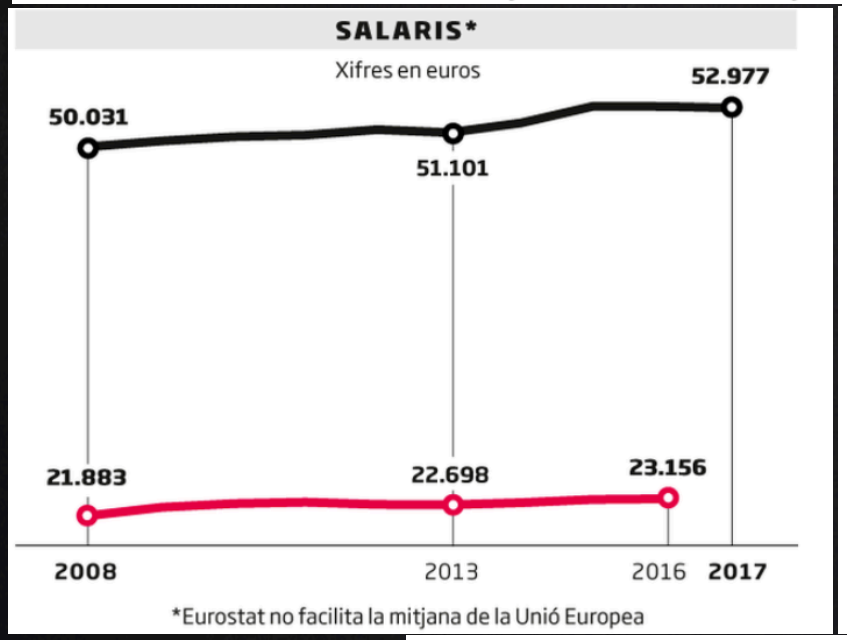
# DISTRIBUCIÓ EQUITATIVA DE LA RENDA

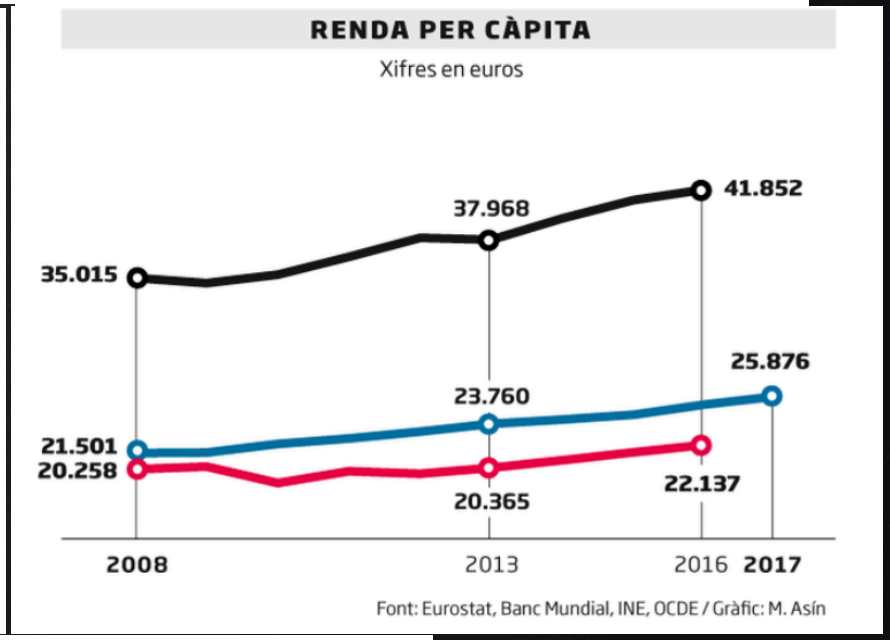


# ESPANYA, ENTRE ELS MÉS DESIGUALS D'EUROPA



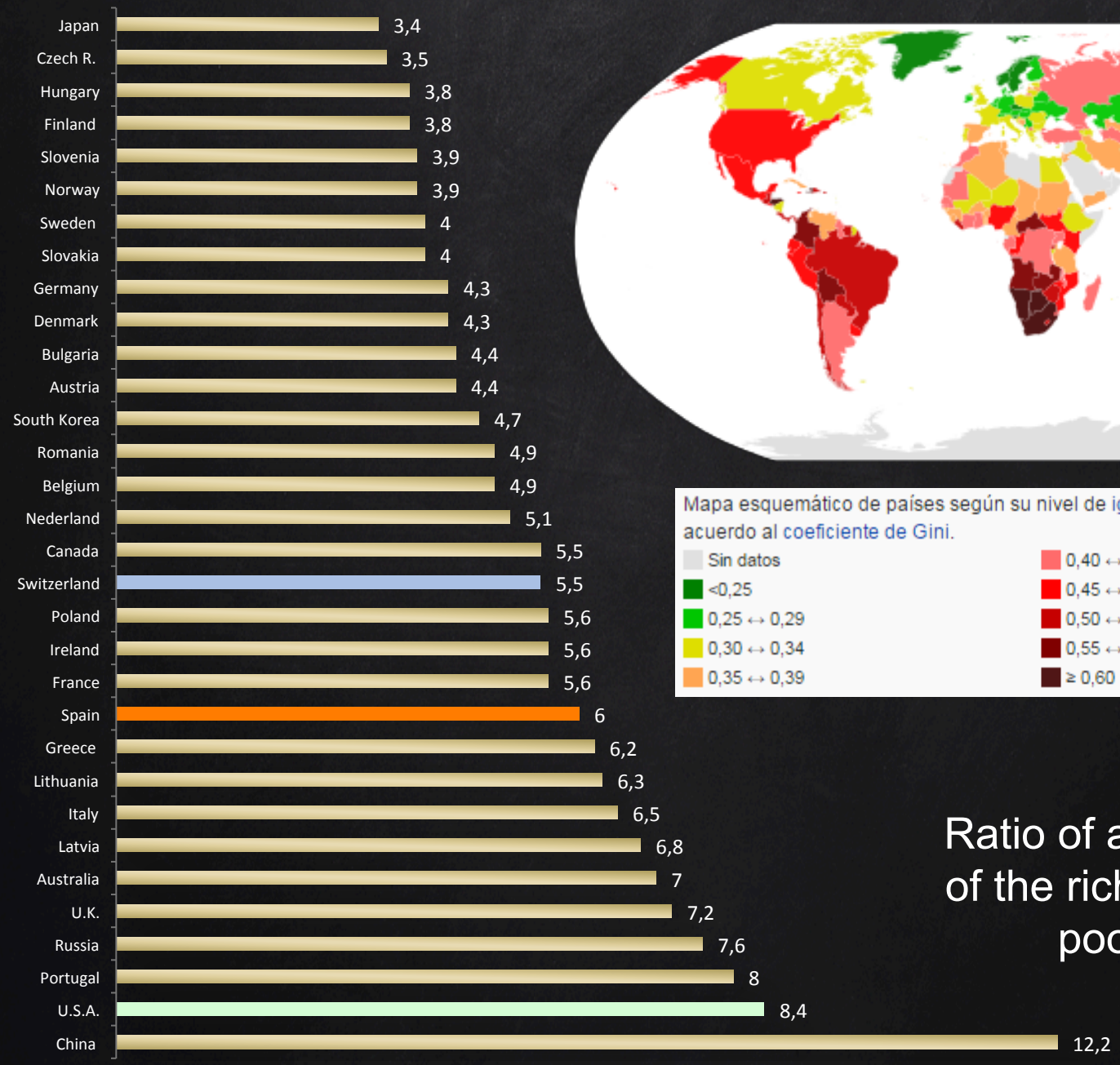



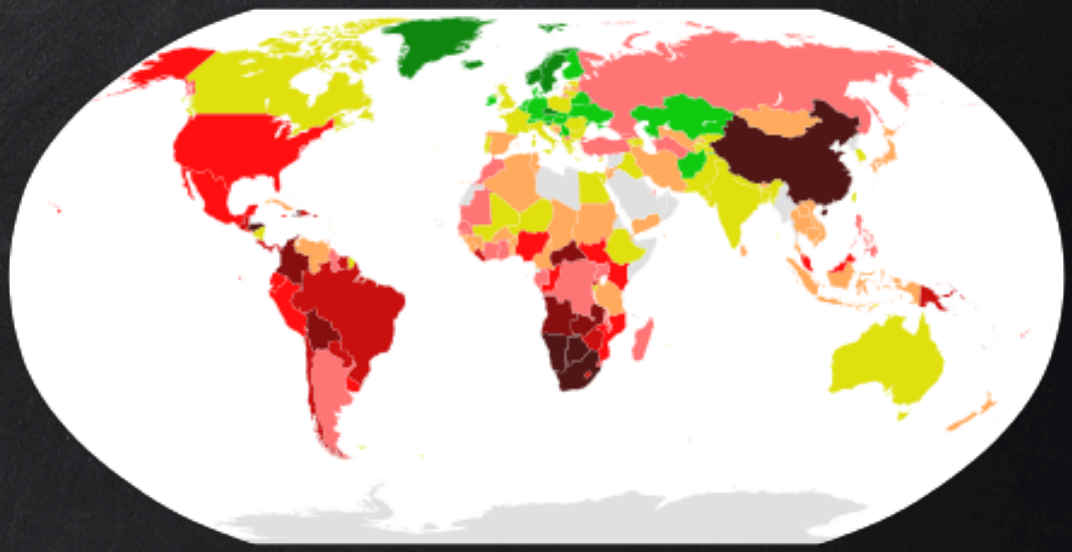




Espanya — Unió Europea — Estats Units

# Countries by Income equality (2013)



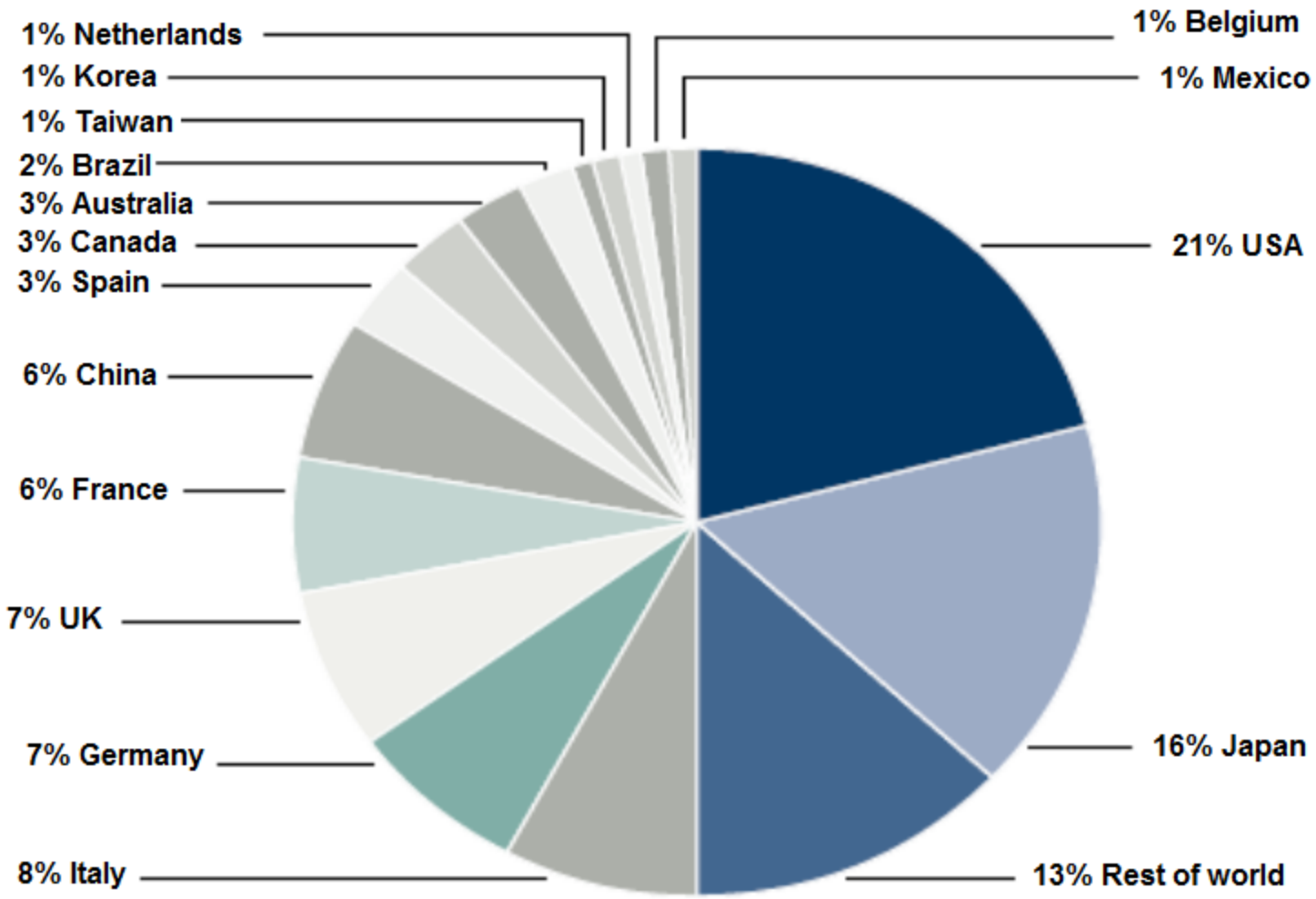



Mapa esquemático de países según su nivel de igualdad de ingreso, de acuerdo al coeficiente de Gini.

- Sin datos
- <0,25
- 0,25 ↔ 0,29
- 0,30 ↔ 0,34
- 0,35 ↔ 0,39
- 0,40 ↔ 0,44
- 0,45 ↔ 0,49
- 0,50 ↔ 0,54
- 0,55 ↔ 0,59
- ≥ 0,60

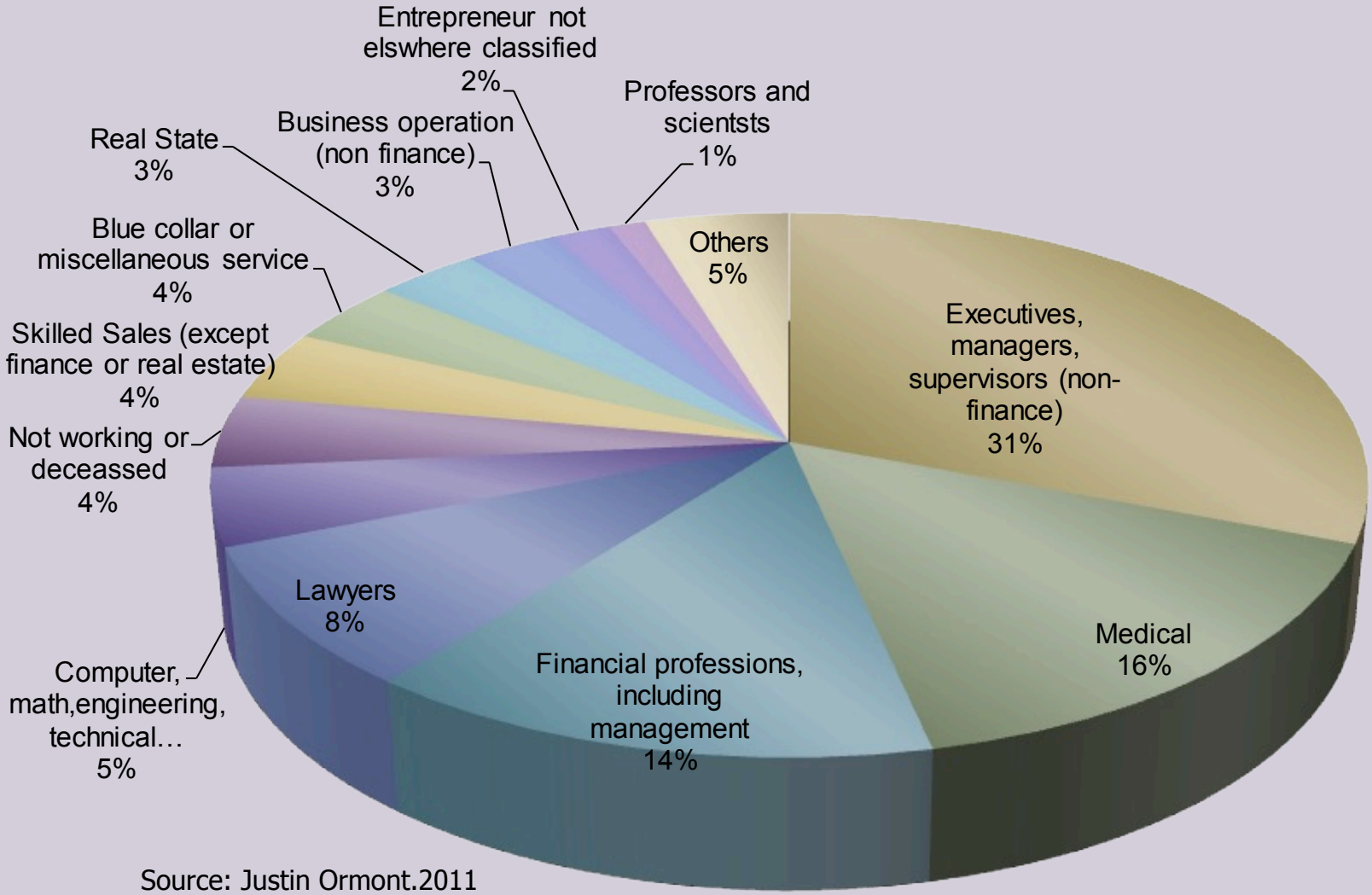
Ratio of average income of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%

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




*Source: OCDE*

# 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

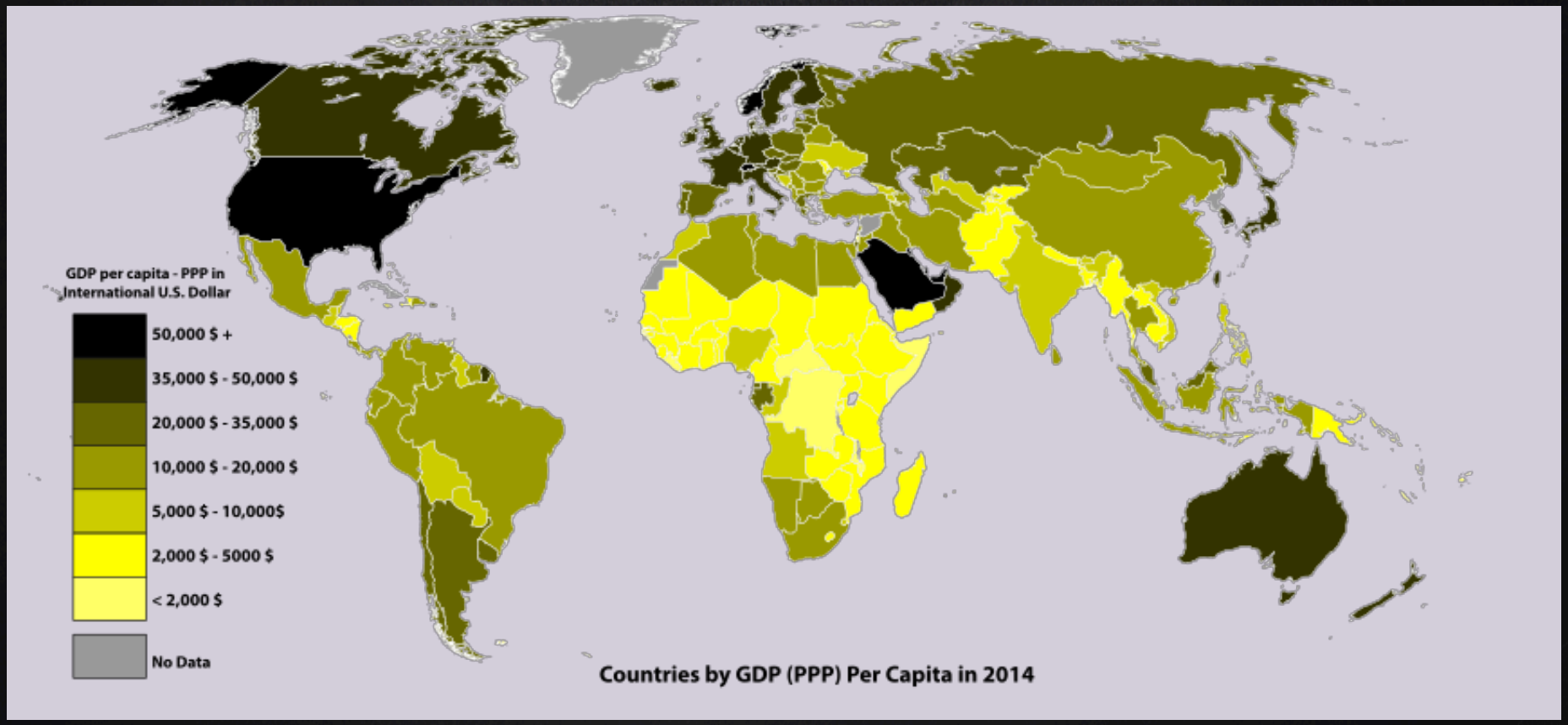
| Abr. | Oct. | País | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **1** | USA | 17.416.253 |
| 2 | **2** | China | 10.355.350 |
| 3 | **3** | Japan | 4.769.804 |
| 4 | **4** | Germany | 3.820.464 |
| 5 | **5** | France | 2.902.330 |
| 6 | **6** | United Kingdom | 2.847.604 |
| 7 | **7** | Brasil | 2.244.131 |
| 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 |

Source: IMF

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



# Countries by GDP (PPP) per Capita in 2014

| Rank | Country | Int$ |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Qatar | 137.162 |
| 2 | Luxembourg | 97.639 |
| 3 | Singapore | 83.066 |
| 4 | Brunei | 79.89 |
| 5 | Kuwait | 70.68 |
| 6 | Norway | 67.166 |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 66.347 |
| 8 | San Marino | 60.887 |
| 9 | Switzerland | 58.149 |
| --- | Hong Kong | 55.097 |
| 10 | United States | 54.37 |
| 11 | Saudi Arabia | 52.311 |
| 12 | Ireland | 51.284 |
| 13 | Bahrain | 49.02 |
| 14 | Netherlands | 47.96 |
| 15 | Austria | 46.64 |
| 16 | Australia | 46.55 |
| 17 | Sweden | 46.219 |
| 18 | Germany | 46.216 |
| 19 | Taiwan | 46.036 |
| 20 | Canada | 44.967 |
| 21 | Denmark | 44.625 |
| 22 | Iceland | 44.029 |
| 23 | Oman | 43.847 |
| 24 | Belgium | 43.139 |
| 25 | Finland | 40.661 |
| 26 | France | 40.538 |
| 27 | United Kingdom | 39.826 |
| 28 | Japan | 37.519 |
| 29 | Equatorial Guinea | 36.785 |
| 30 | South Korea | 35.379 |
| 31 | New Zealand | 35.305 |
| 32 | Italy | 35.131 |
| 33 | Spain | 33.853 |

Source: IMF

## 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 | Benin | 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% |

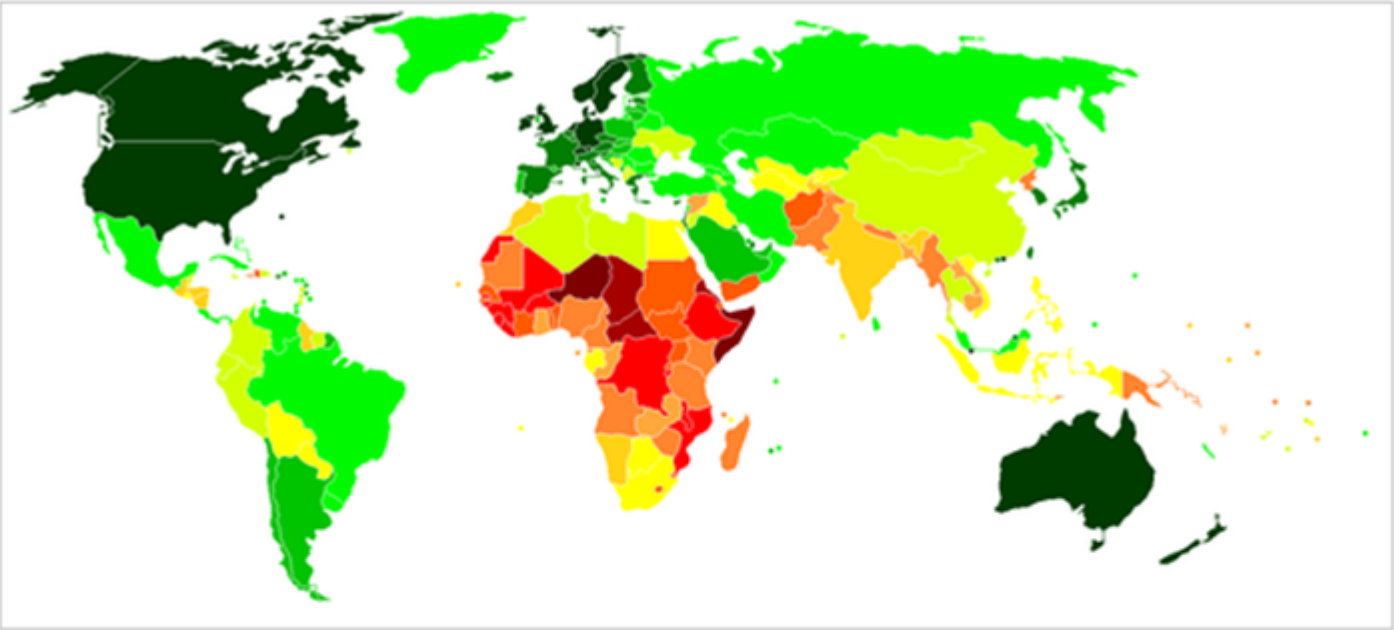
24 octubre 2010 EL PAÍS

## 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 |

Source: INE

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



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

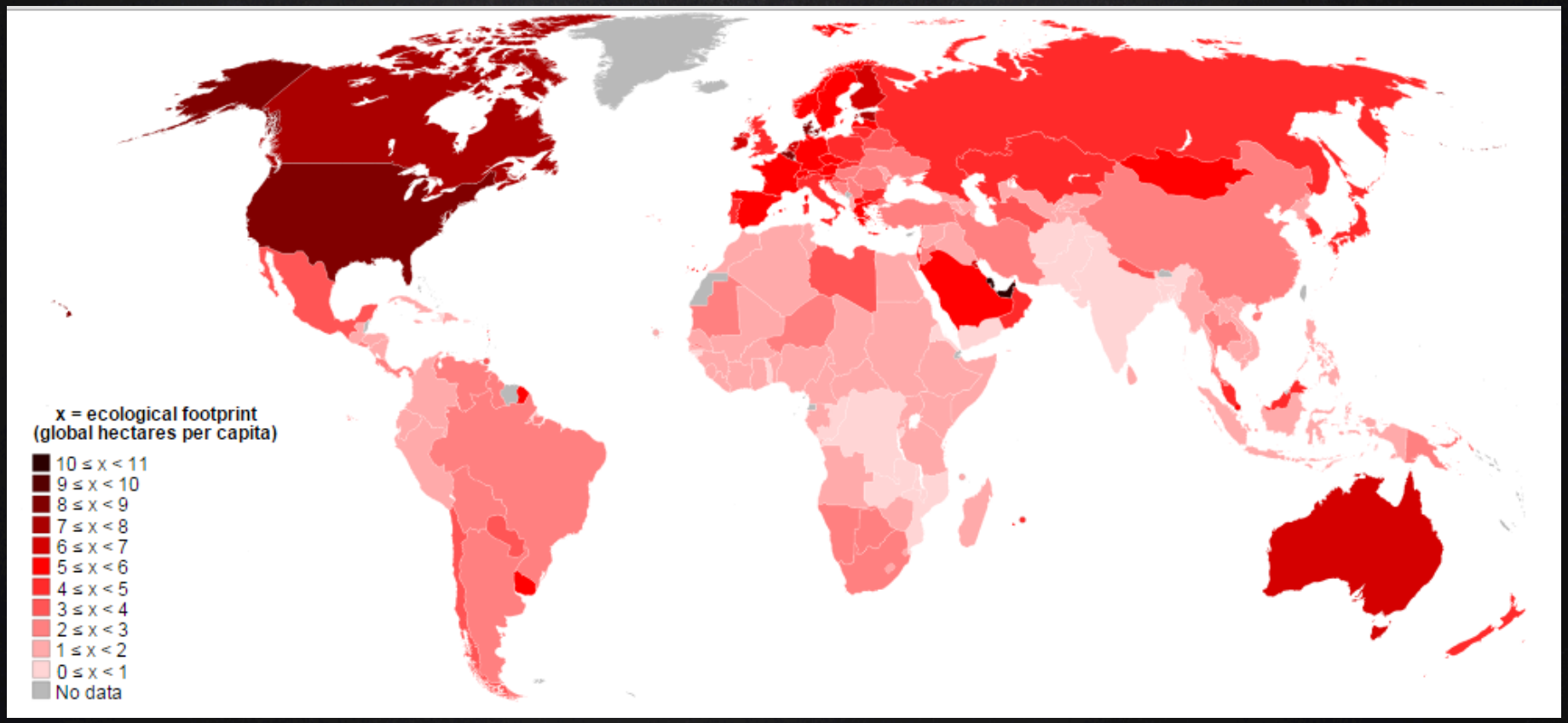
- 0.900 and over
- 0.850–0.899
- 0.800–0.849
- 0.750–0.799
- 0.700–0.749
- 0.650–0.699
- 0.600–0.649
- 0.550–0.599
- 0.500–0.549
- 0.450–0.499
- 0.400–0.449
- 0.350–0.399
- 0.349 and under
- Data unavailable

# Inequalty adjusted HDI (2015)

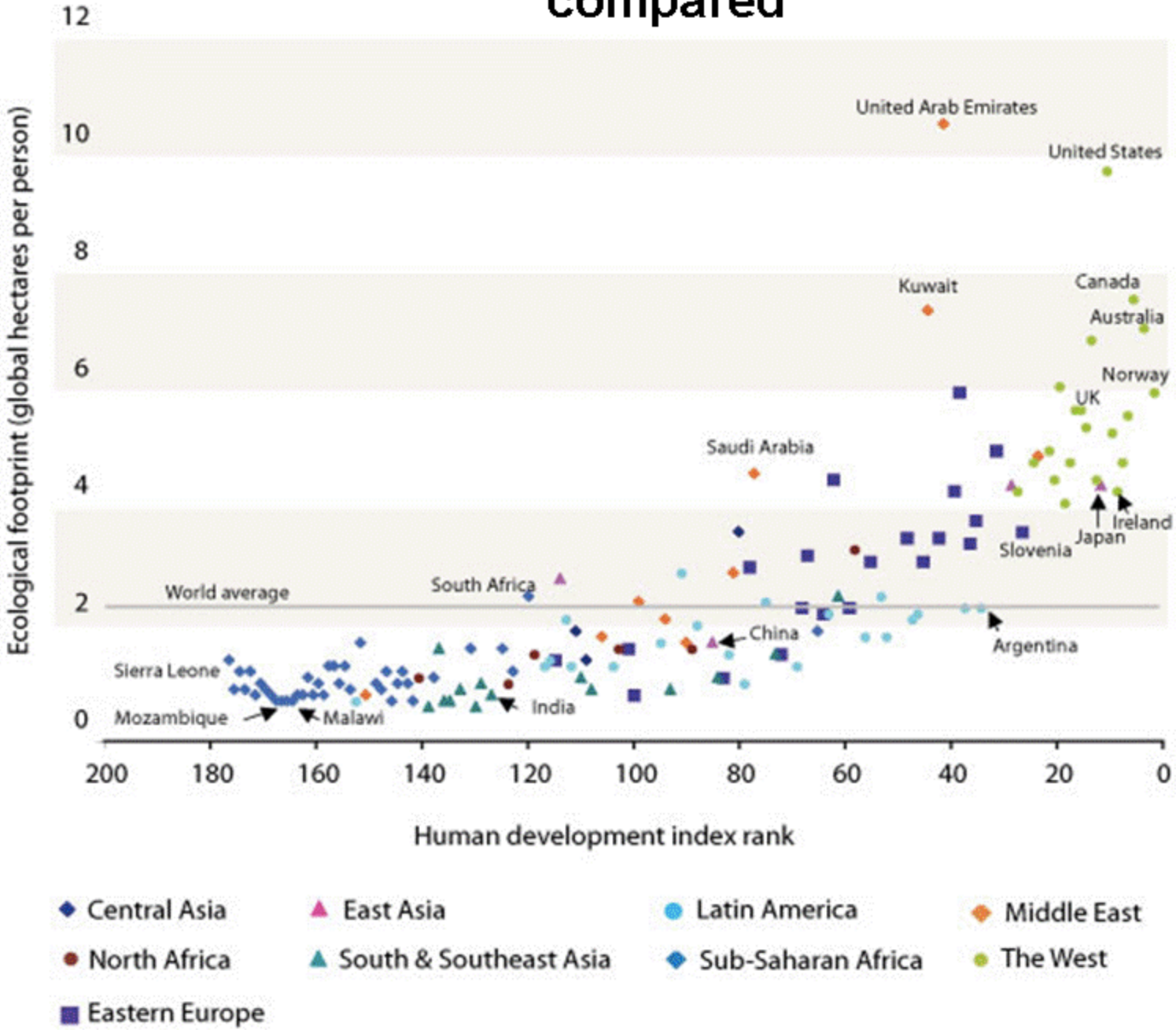
| Rank | Country | IHDI |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Norway | 0.893 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 0.861 |
| 2 | Netherlands | 0.861 |
| 4 | Australia | 0.858 |
| 5 | Denmark | 0.856 |
| 6 | Germany | 0.853 |
| 7 | Sweden | 0.846 |
| 7 | Iceland | 0.846 |
| 9 | Ireland | 0.836 |
| 10 | Finland | 0.834 |
| 11 | Canada | 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 |

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/IHDI

# Foot Print (2015)

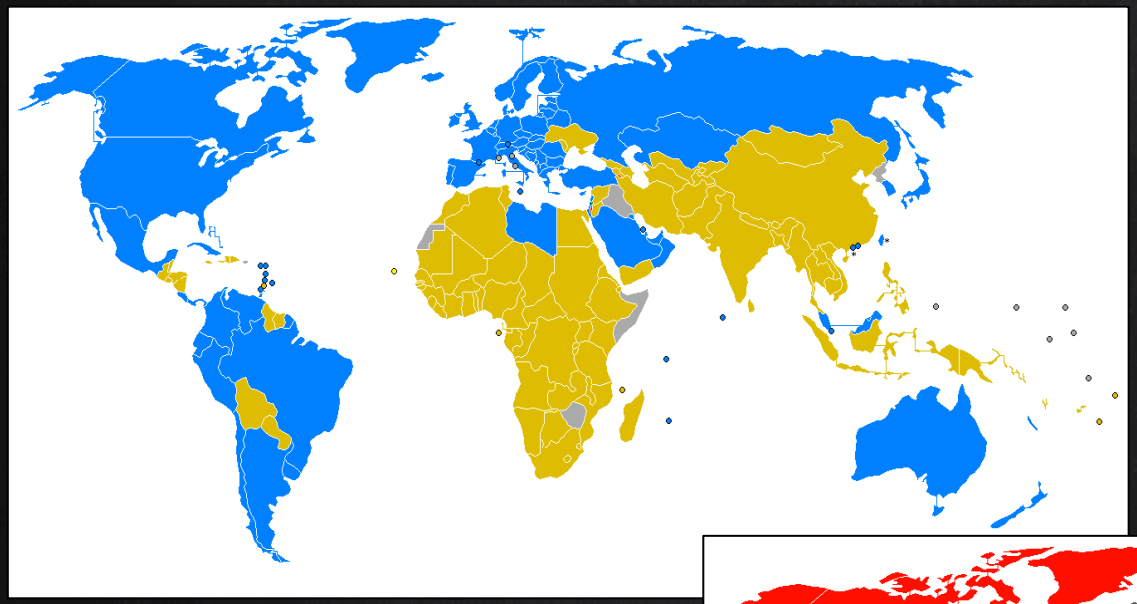


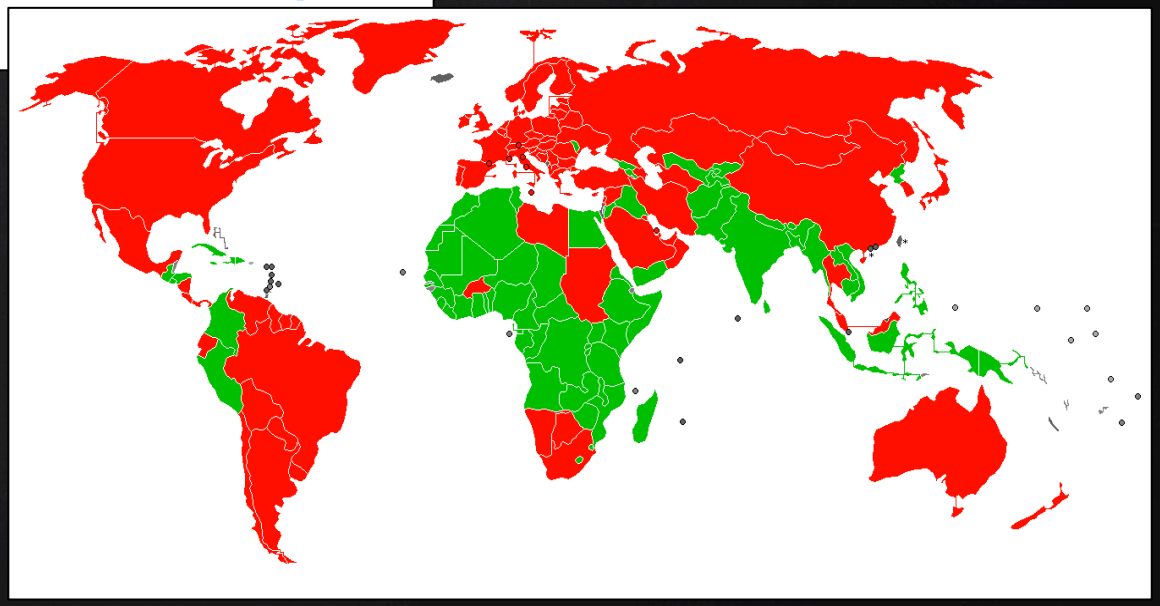
# Human Welfare and Ecological Footprints compared




Source: Global Footprint Network (2006); United Nations Development Programme (2006).]

# Human development index





vs Ecological footprint

Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/

# HAPPY PLANET INDEX

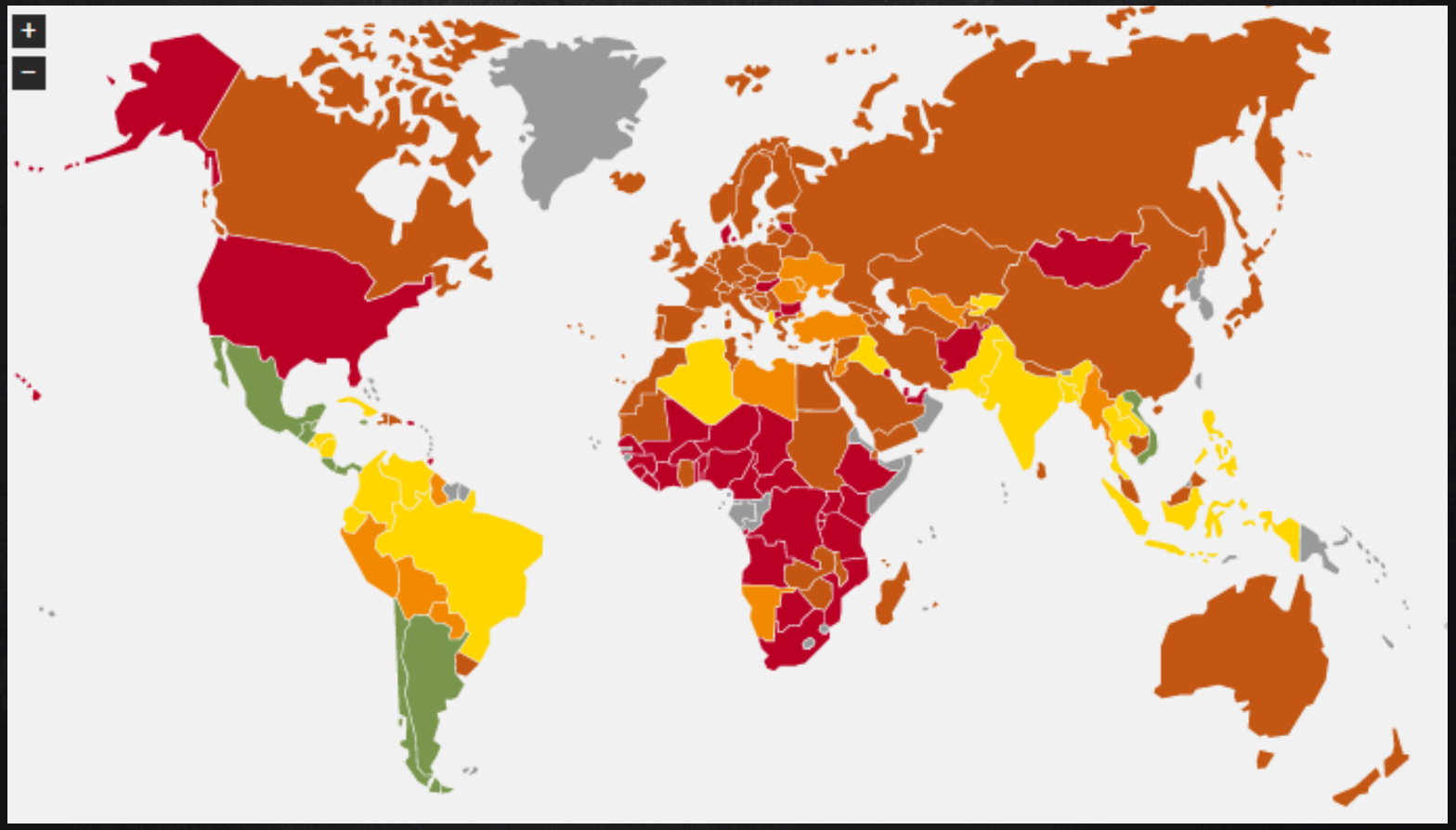
VARIABLES TO CONSIDER:

- Life expectancy
- Perception of happiness
- Ecological footprint
- Equitable distribution of income

| 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 |

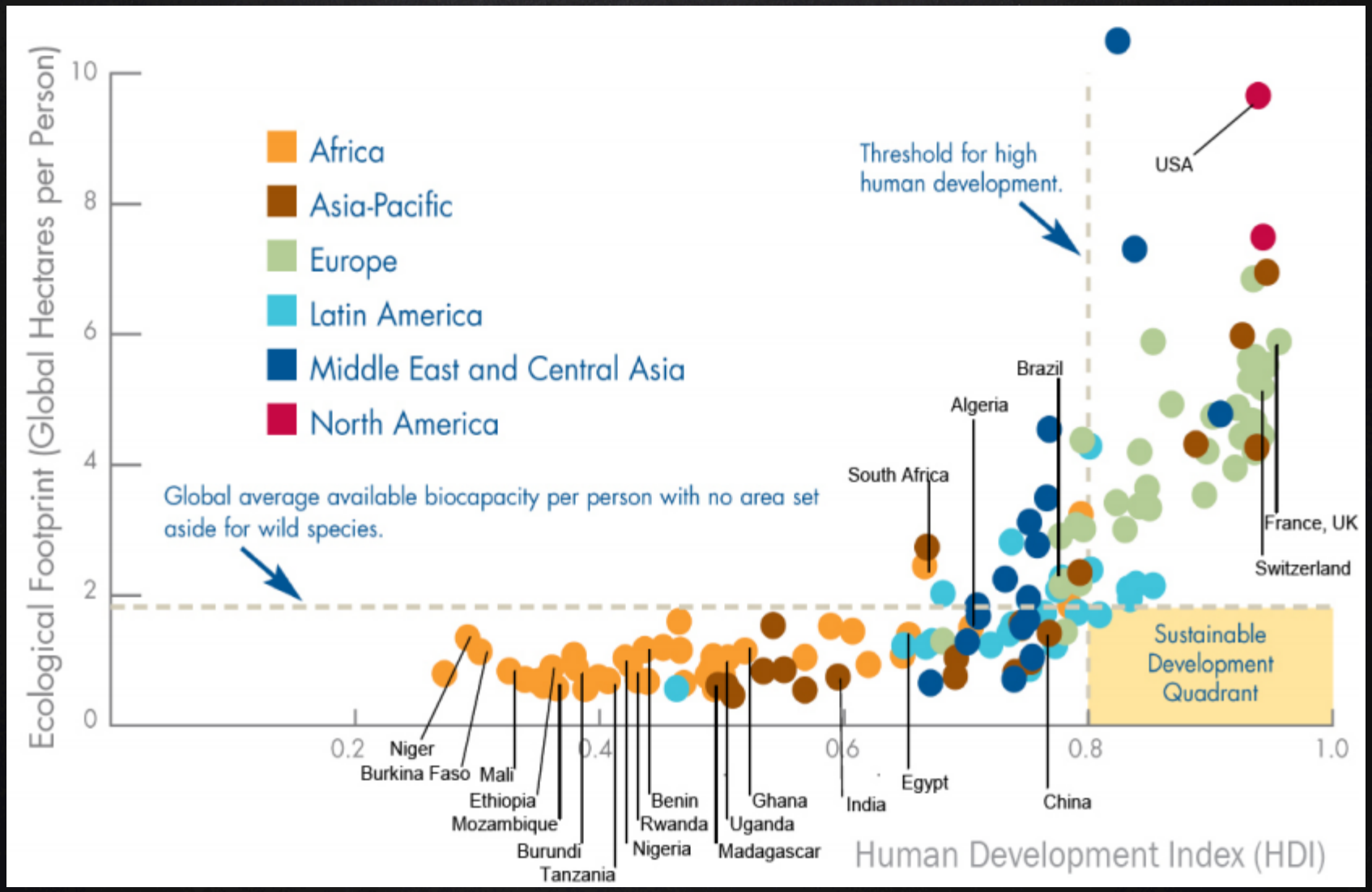
Source: http://www.happyplanetindex.org/data/

# HAPPY PLANET INDEX



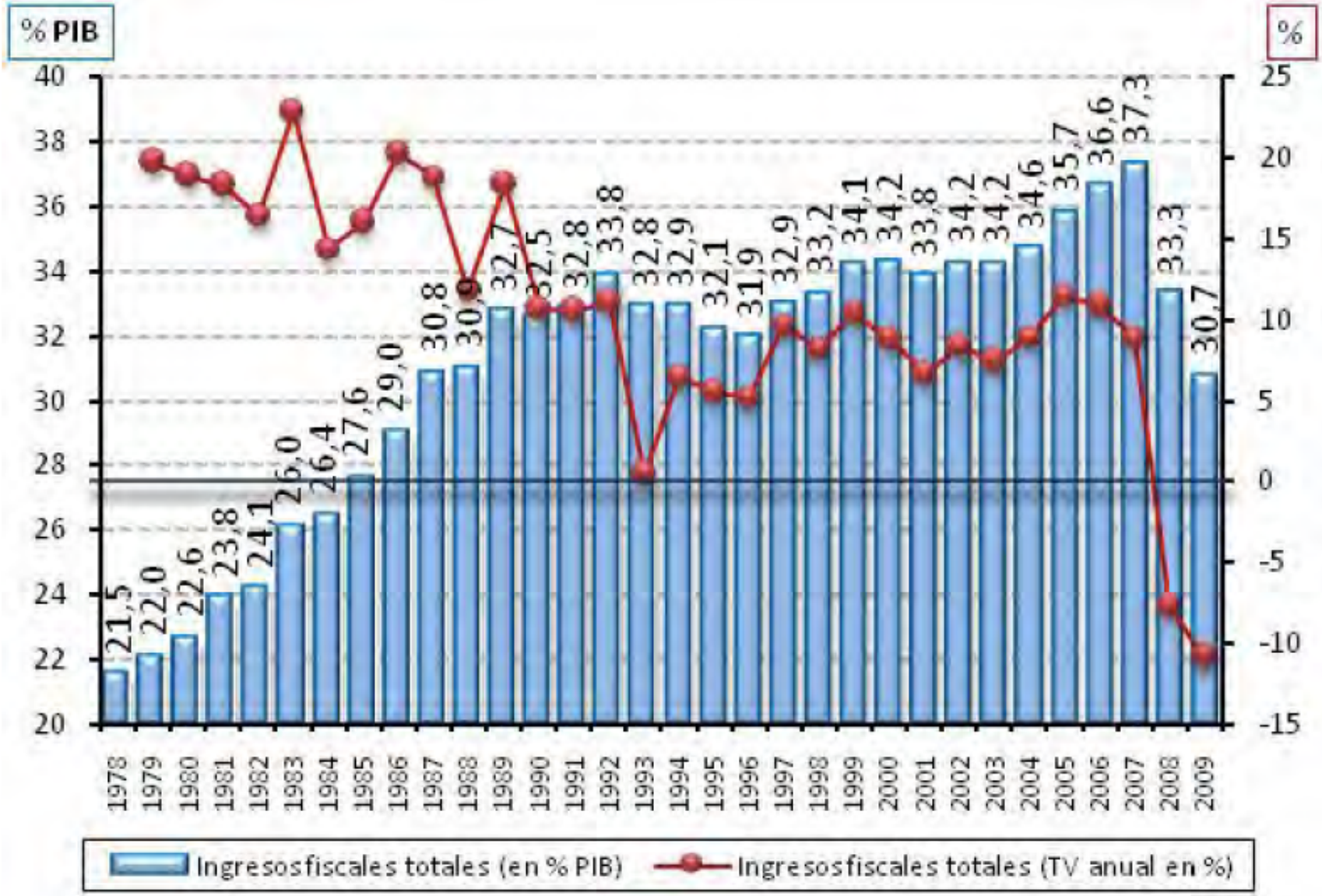
Very Happy | Happy | Normal | Sad

# Footprint VS Happy Planet Index

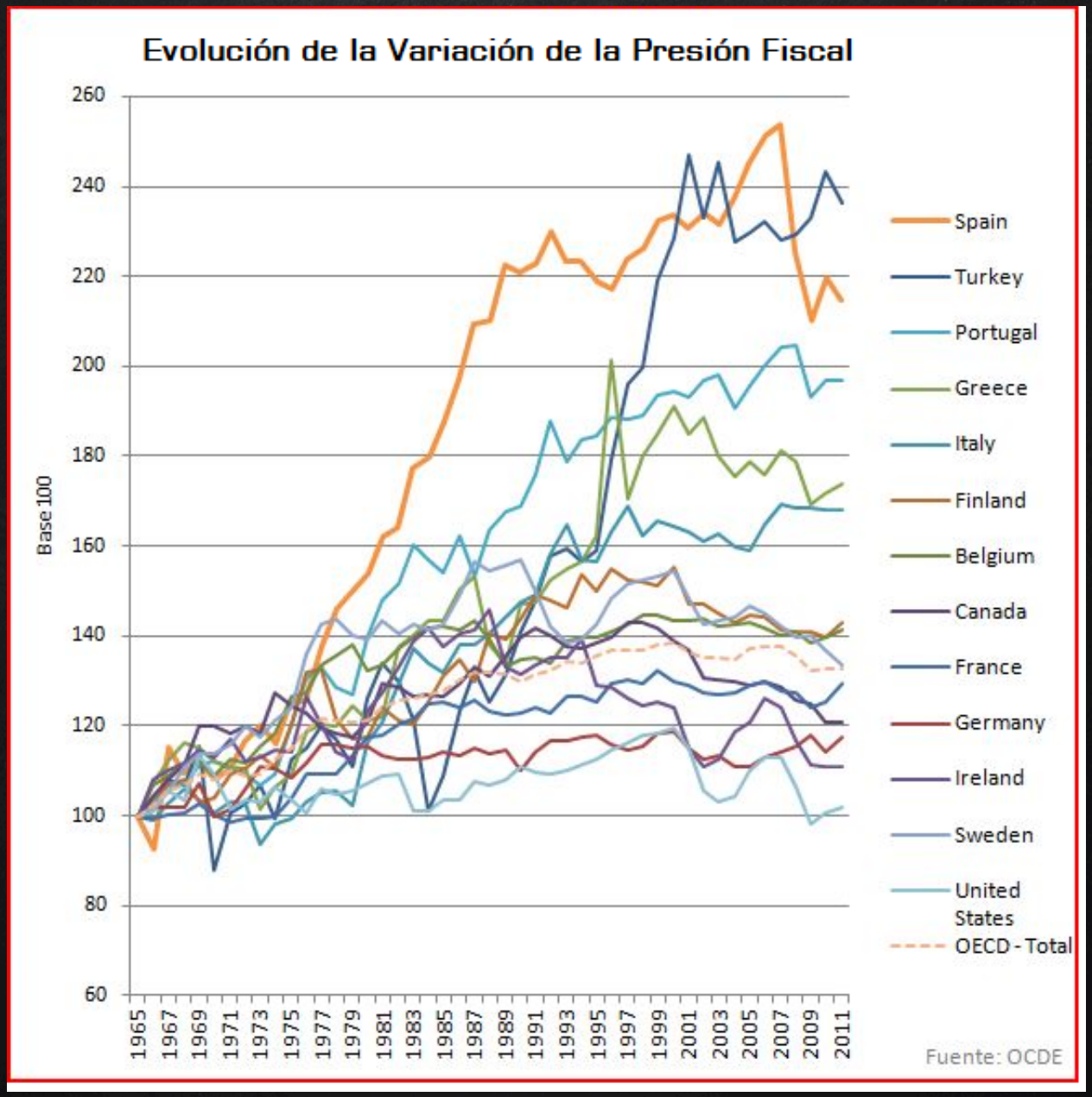



Source: Factbook

# EVOLUCIÓN DE LA PRESIÓN FISCAL EN ESPAÑA: 1978-2009



# Els ingressos dels governs en els països rics

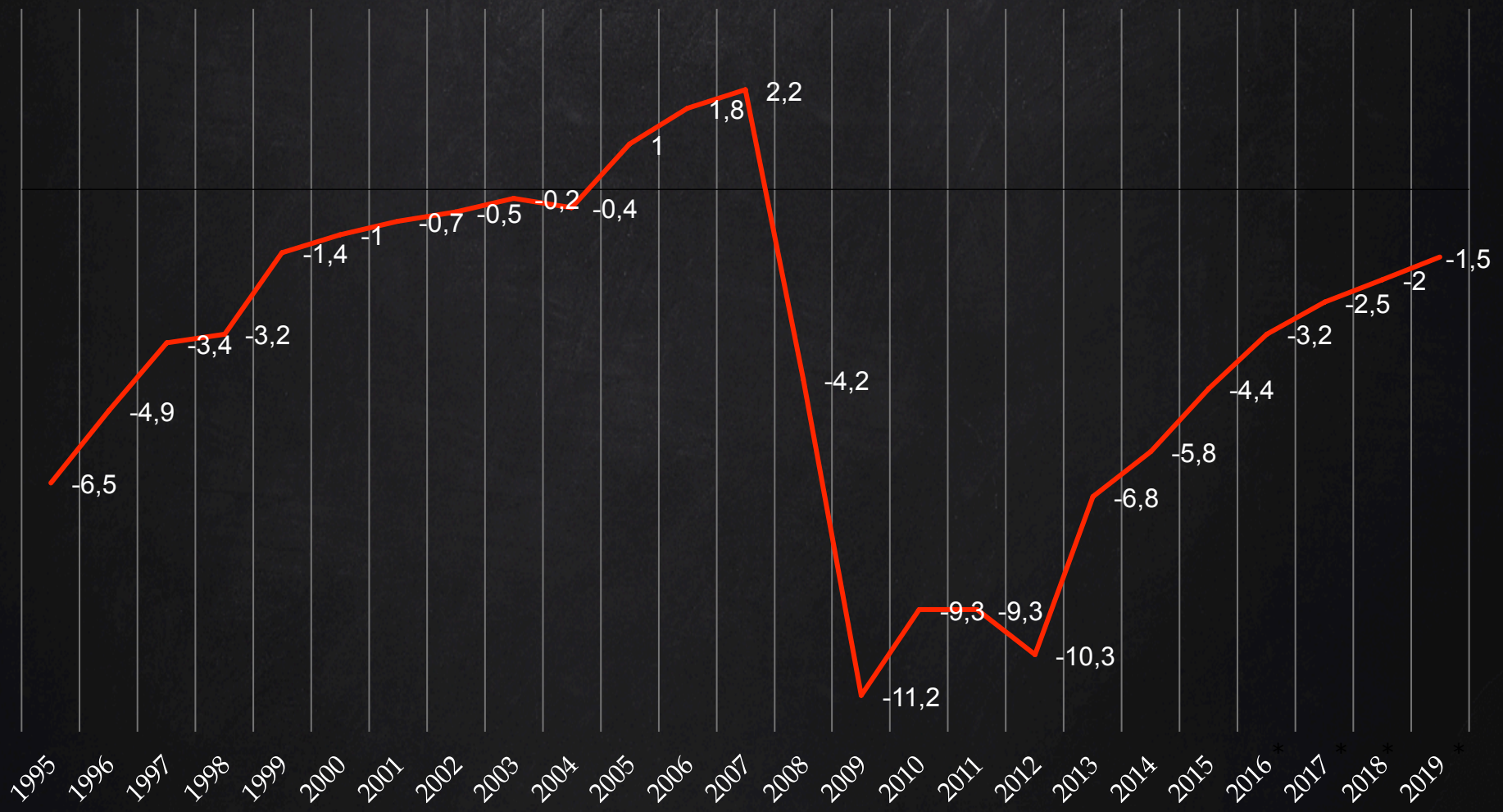


# Sistema Fiscal

## European Union Tax evasion 2011 (% GDP)

Source Eurostat

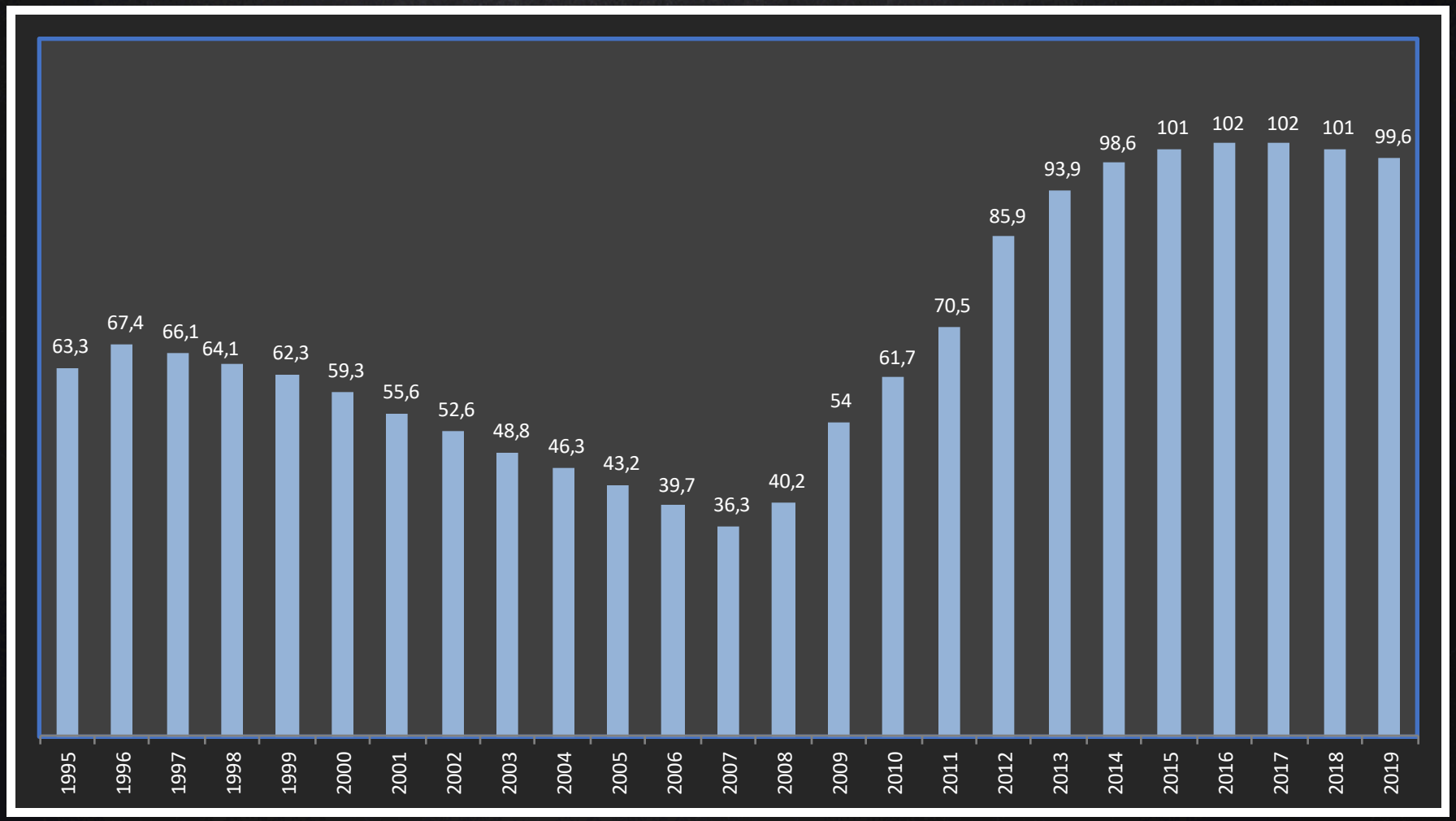
**SPANISH PUBLIC DEFICIT** As % of GDP




* = Forecasts

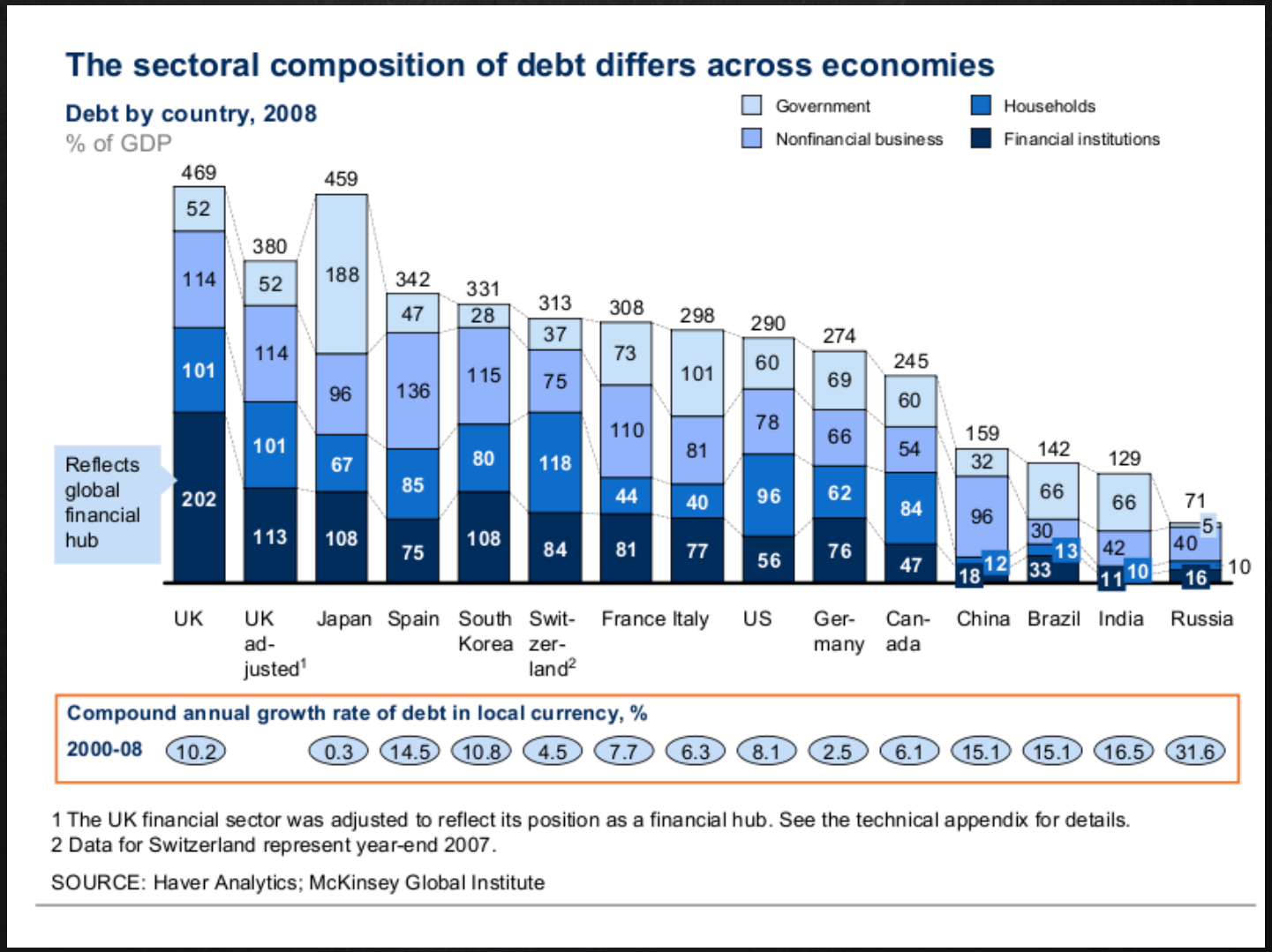
Source:IMF and Ministry of Economy

# SPAIN. PUBLIC DEBT As % GDP




Source: IMF , Ministry of Economy and own elaboration

# Spanish Debt




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.

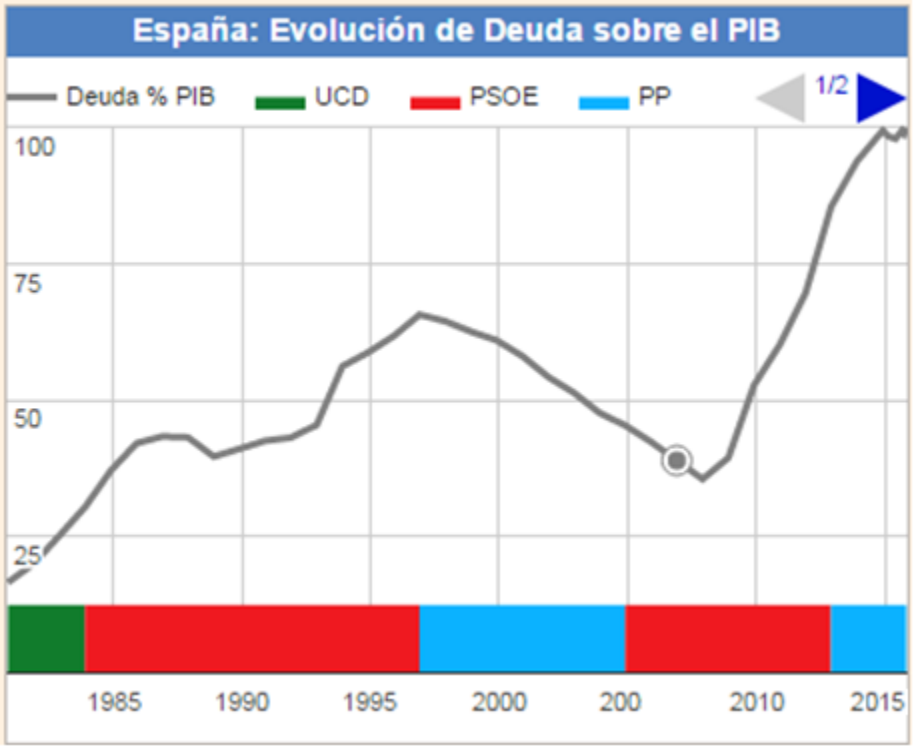
SOURCE: Haver Analytics; McKinsey Global Institute

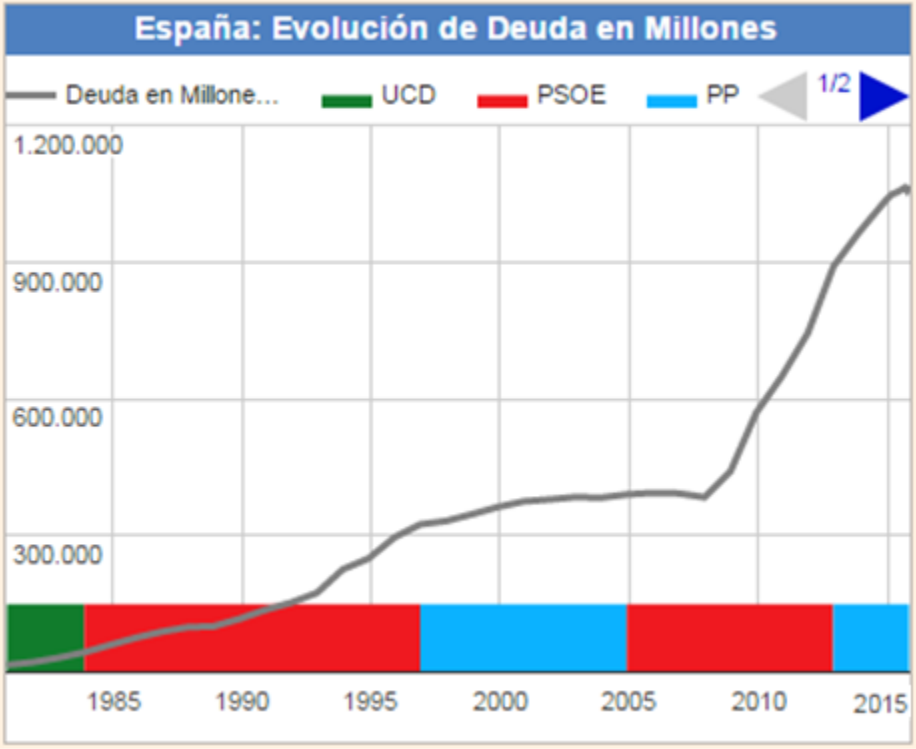
# States Public Debt (2015)

| 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% |

Source: datosmacro

# Sistema Fiscal




Source: datosmacro

# Sistema Fiscal

Source: http://www.invertirenbolsa.es/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/deuda-en-manos-de-domesticos.jpg

# SISTEMA FISCAL. Contribuciones de la UE

| | | (en miles de millones) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paises | Beneficio per capita | 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*

# PIB (IV)

Economía sumergida española: demasiada distancia con los países de referencia
(% del PIB)
Bulgaria
Estonia
Lituania
Croacia
Rumanía
Turquía
Letonia
Polonia
Grecia
Eslovenia
Hungría
Italia
Portugal
España
Rep. Checa
Bélgica
Eslovaquia
Noruega
Suecia
Finlandia
Dinamarca
Alemania
Irlanda
Reino Unido
Francia
Países Bajos
Austria
Suiza
31,9
19,2
8,2
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
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 |

Source: The World Factbook

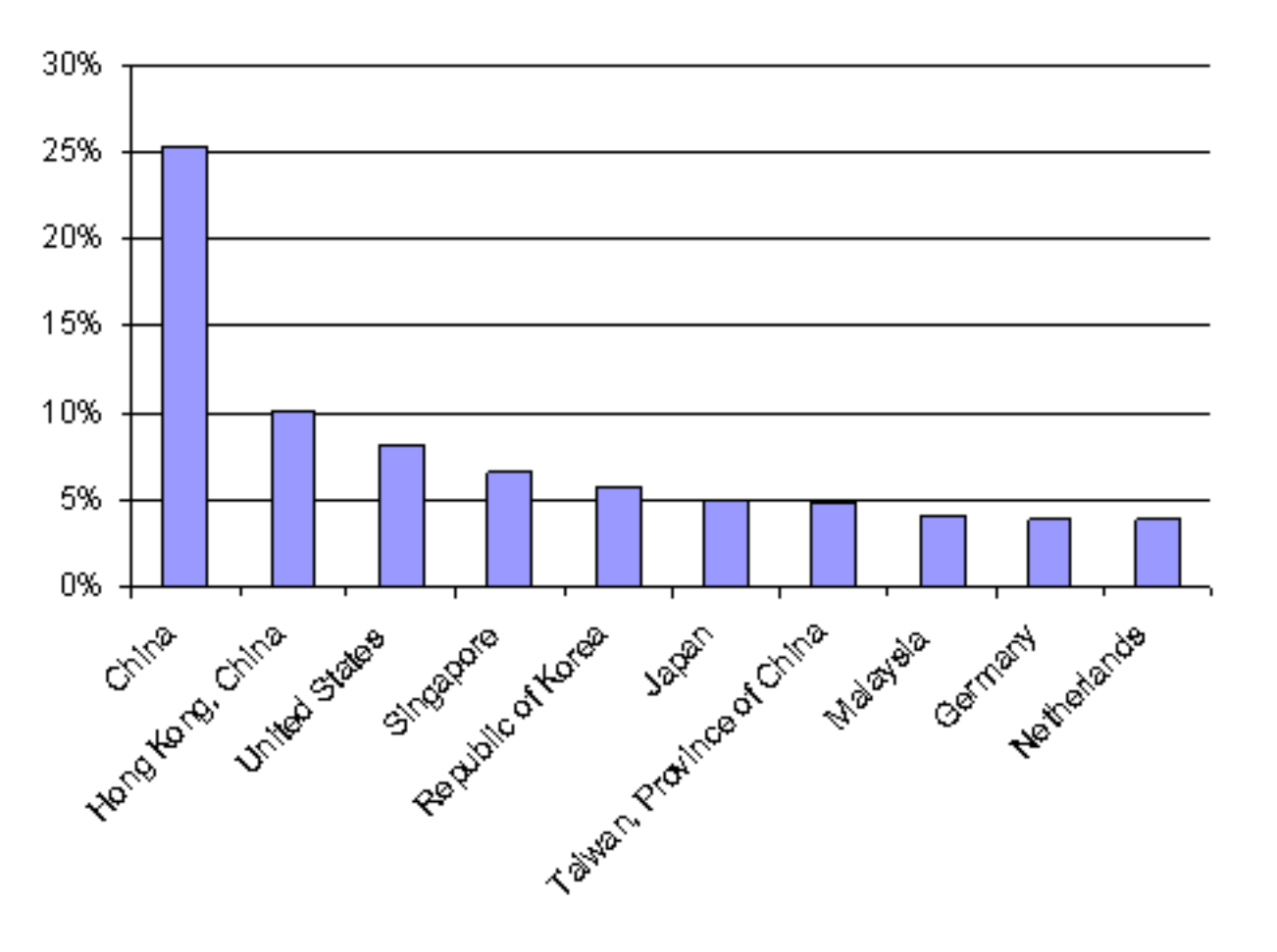
# INTERNACIONAL TRADE

| 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 |

*Source: Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad S.G. De Comercio Internacional de Servicios e Inversiones*

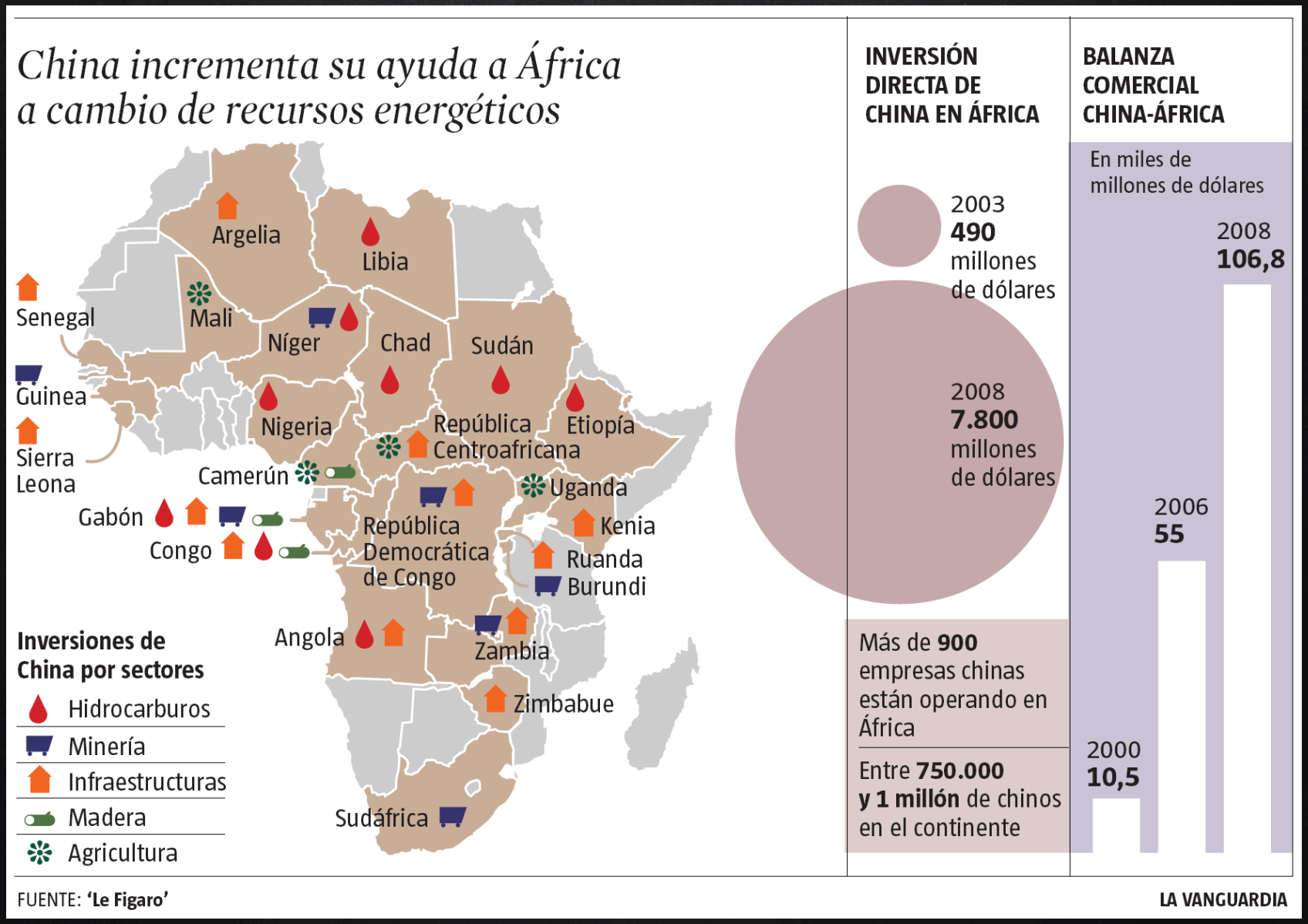
# INTERNACIONAL TRADE

| 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 |

Source: Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad S.G. De Comercio Internacional de Servicios e Inversiones

# INTERNACIONAL TRADE(VII)

## CHINA INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA



# Spain owner's country

## The housing stock in Europe

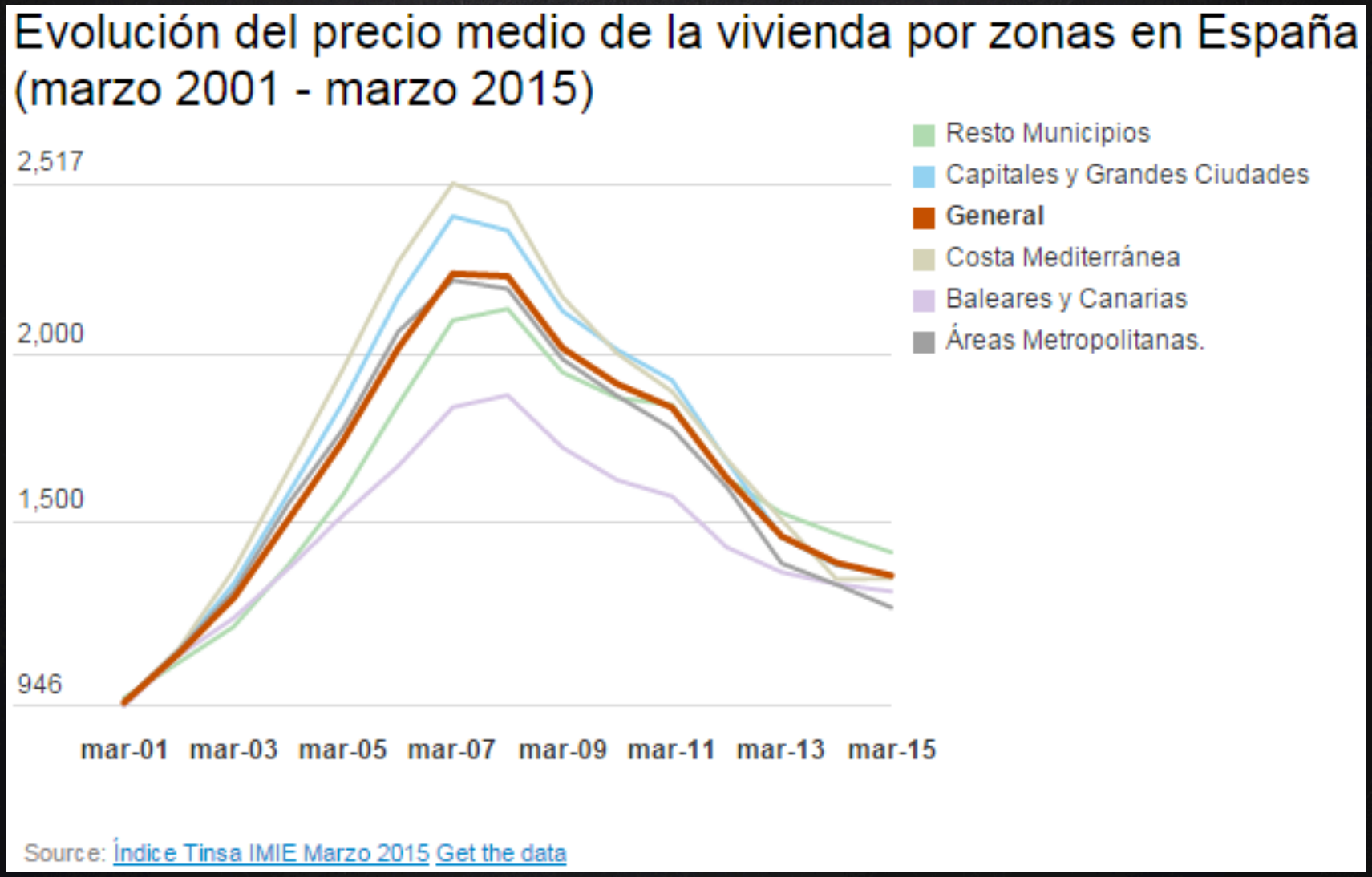
% del total

| | House property | Rental houses |
|---|---|---|
| Rumanía | 97,5 | 2,5 |
| Lituania | 93,1 | 6,9 |
| Croacia | 90,1 | 9,9 |
| Eslovaquia | 90,0 | 10,0 |
| Hungría | 89,7 | 10,3 |
| Bulgaria | 86,9 | 13,1 |
| Estonia | 85,5 | 14,5 |
| Letonia | 84,1 | 15,9 |
| España | 83,0 | 17,0 |
| Noruega | 82,9 | 17,1 |
| Polonia | 81,3 | 18,7 |
| Islandia | 81,3 | 18,7 |
| Malta | 80,1 | 19,9 |
| Rep. Checa | 78,7 | 21,3 |
| Eslovenia | 78,1 | 21,9 |
| Grecia | 77,2 | 22,8 |
| Portugal | 74,9 | 25,1 |
| Chipre | 74,7 | 25,3 |
| Finlandia | 74,3 | 25,7 |
| Irlanda | 73,4 | 26,6 |
| Italia | 71,9 | 28,1 |
| Bélgica | 71,6 | 28,4 |
| Suecia | 70,8 | 29,2 |
| Reino Unido | 70,0 | 30,0 |
| Luxemburgo | 68,1 | 31,9 |
| Países Bajos | 67,2 | 32,8 |
| Dinamarca | 66,6 | 33,4 |
| Francia | 62,0 | 38,0 |
| Austria | 57,4 | 42,6 |
| Alemania | 53,2 | 46,8 |
| Suiza | 44,3 | 55,7 |
| TOTAL | 70,7 | 29,3 |

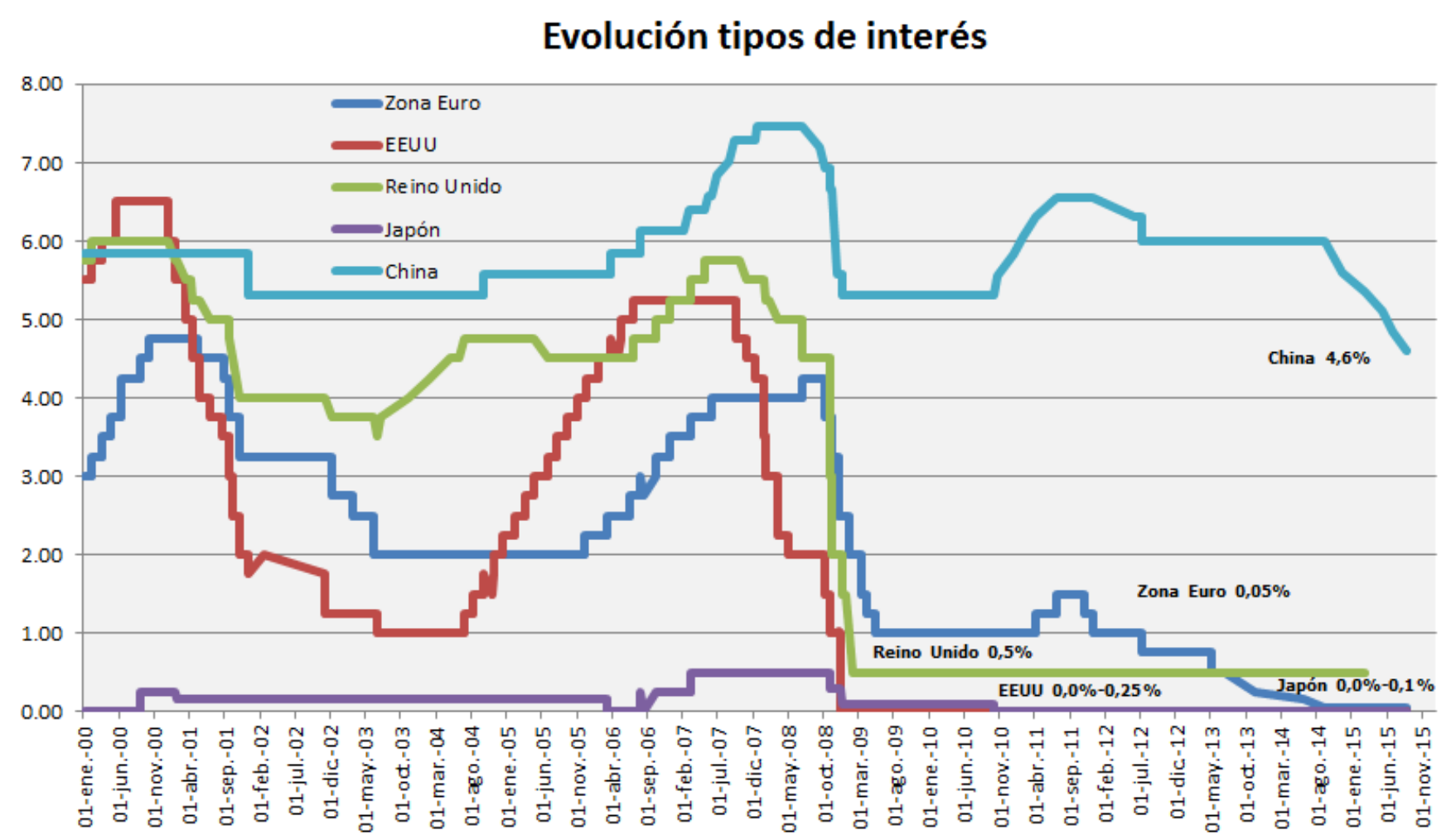
Fuente: Eurostat.

## ESPAÑA, PAIS DE PROPIETARIOS (II)

## EVOLUCIÓN PRECIO DE LA VIVIENDA

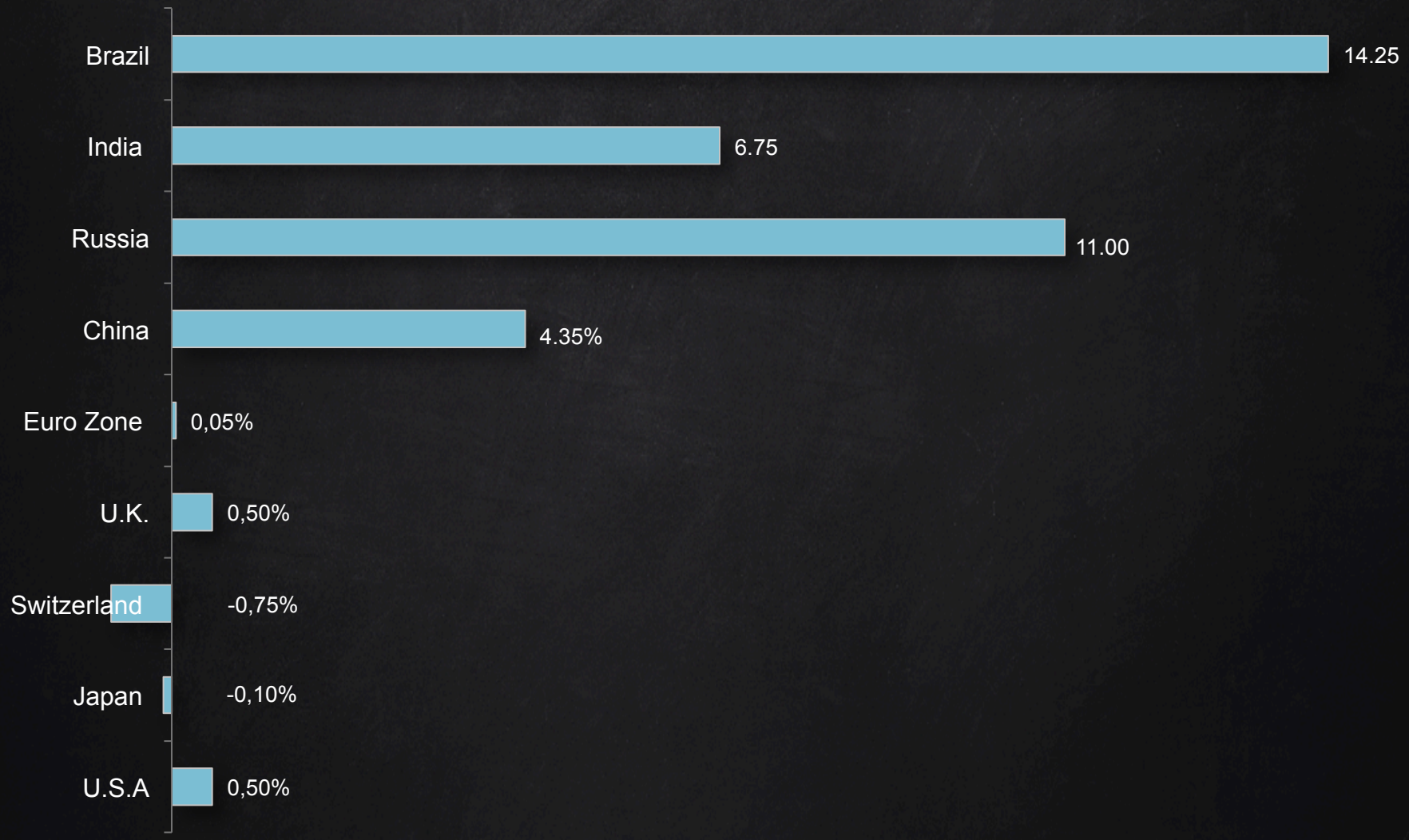


# POLITICA MONETARIA (I)



# POLITICA MONETARIA (II)

## interest rates (January 2016)




*Source: World Bank*

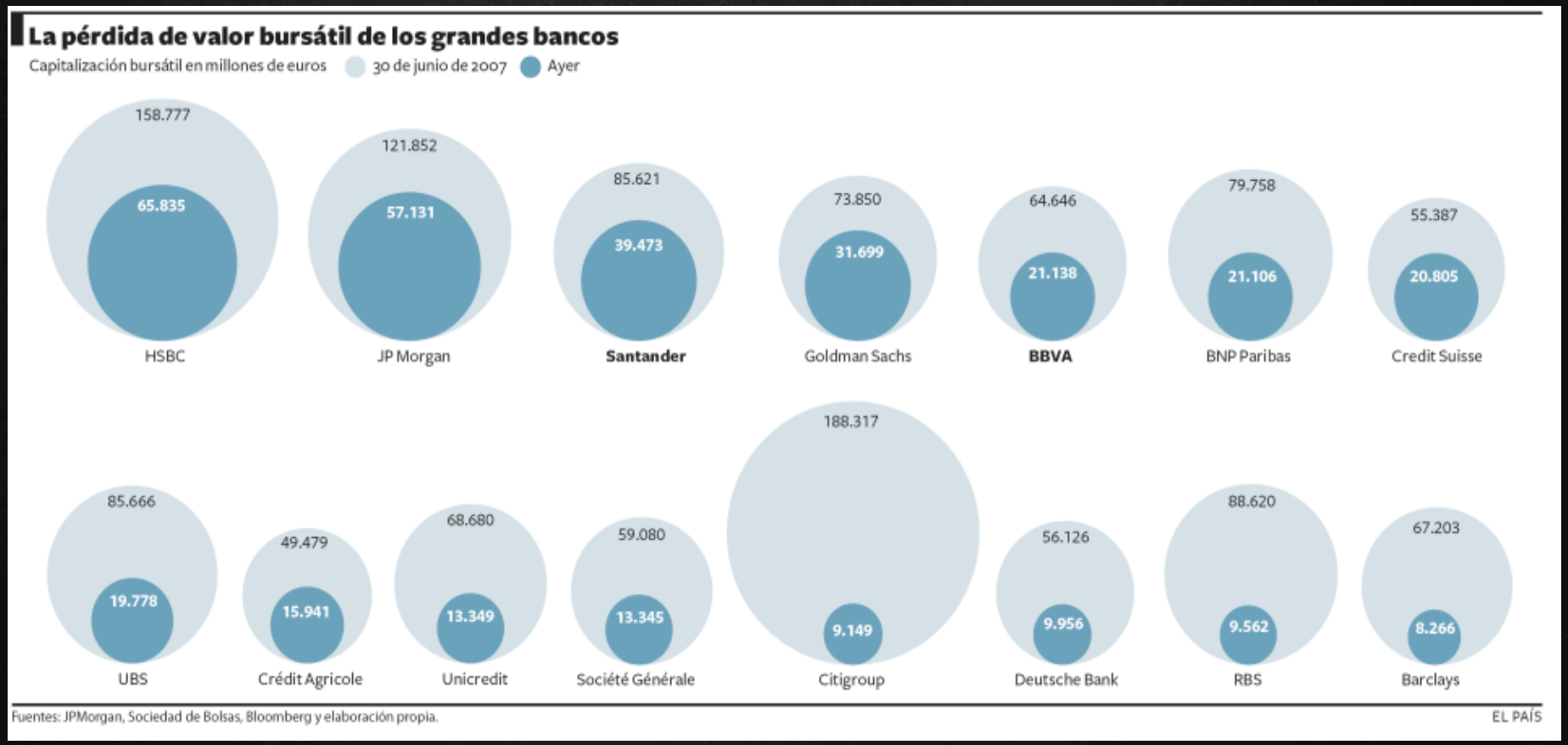
# POLITICA MONETARIA (III)

| 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



# ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2009)

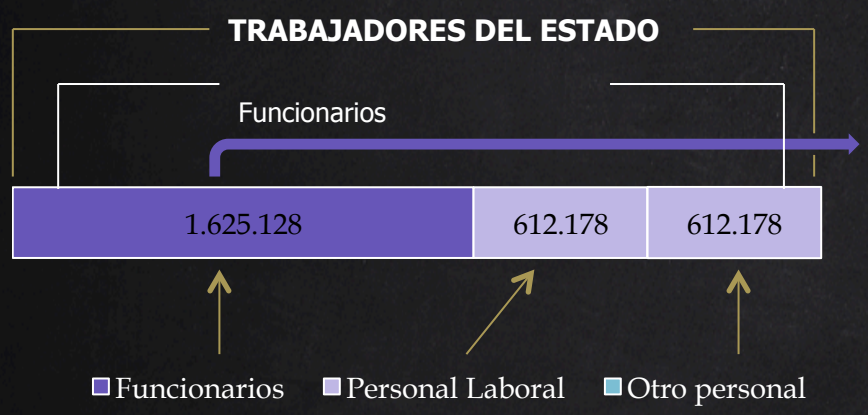
**Personal de las Admnistraciones Públicas**

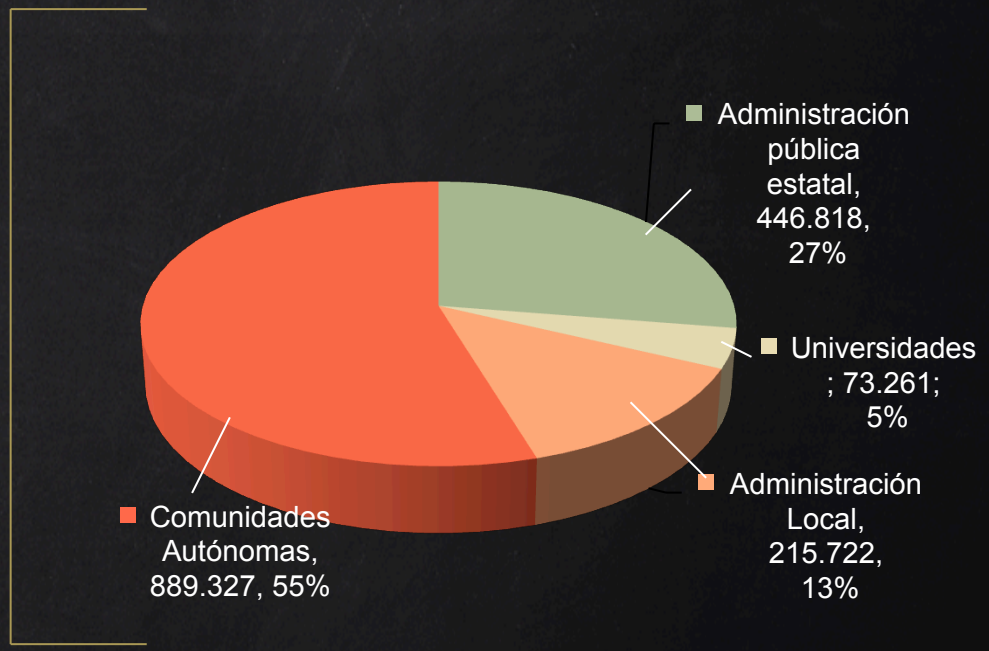
| A julio de 2009 | | % |
|---|---|---|
| **Administración Pública Estatal** | **583.447** | **21,9** |
| Administración General del Estado | 239.865 | 9,0 |
| Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado | 135.950 | 5,1 |
| Fuerzas Armadas | 127.373 | 4,8 |
| Administración de Justicia | 23.658 | 0,9 |
| 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

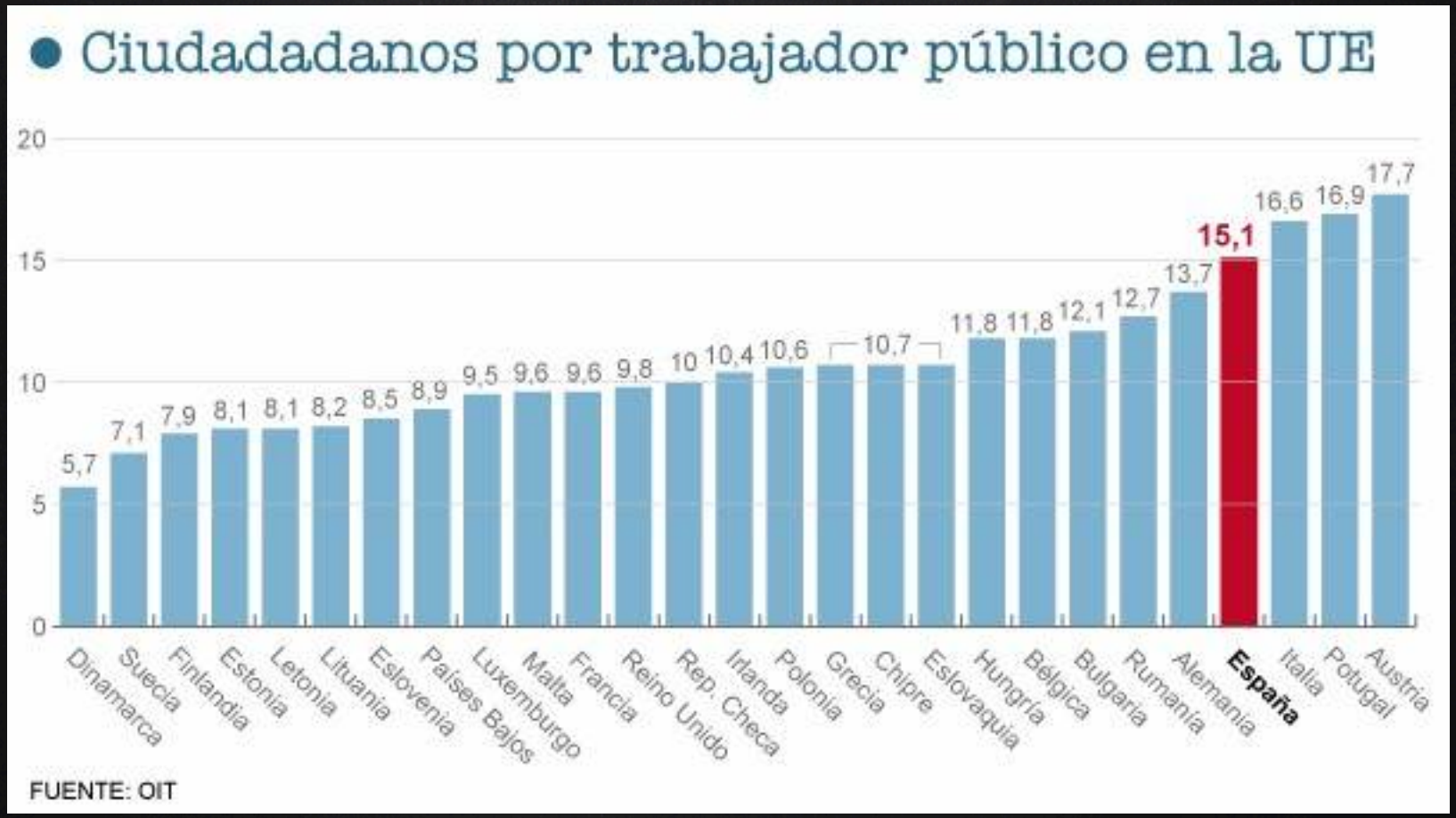
# LOS FUNCIONARIOS EN ESPAÑA




Fuente: Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, OCDE

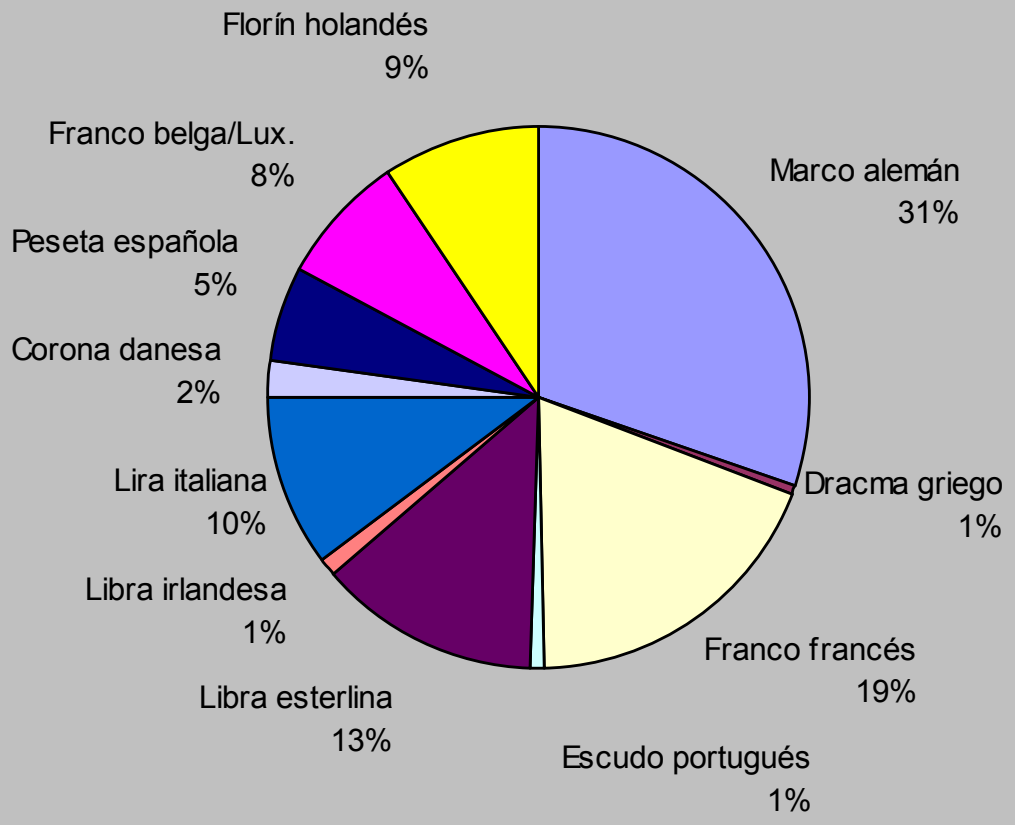
# ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2012)



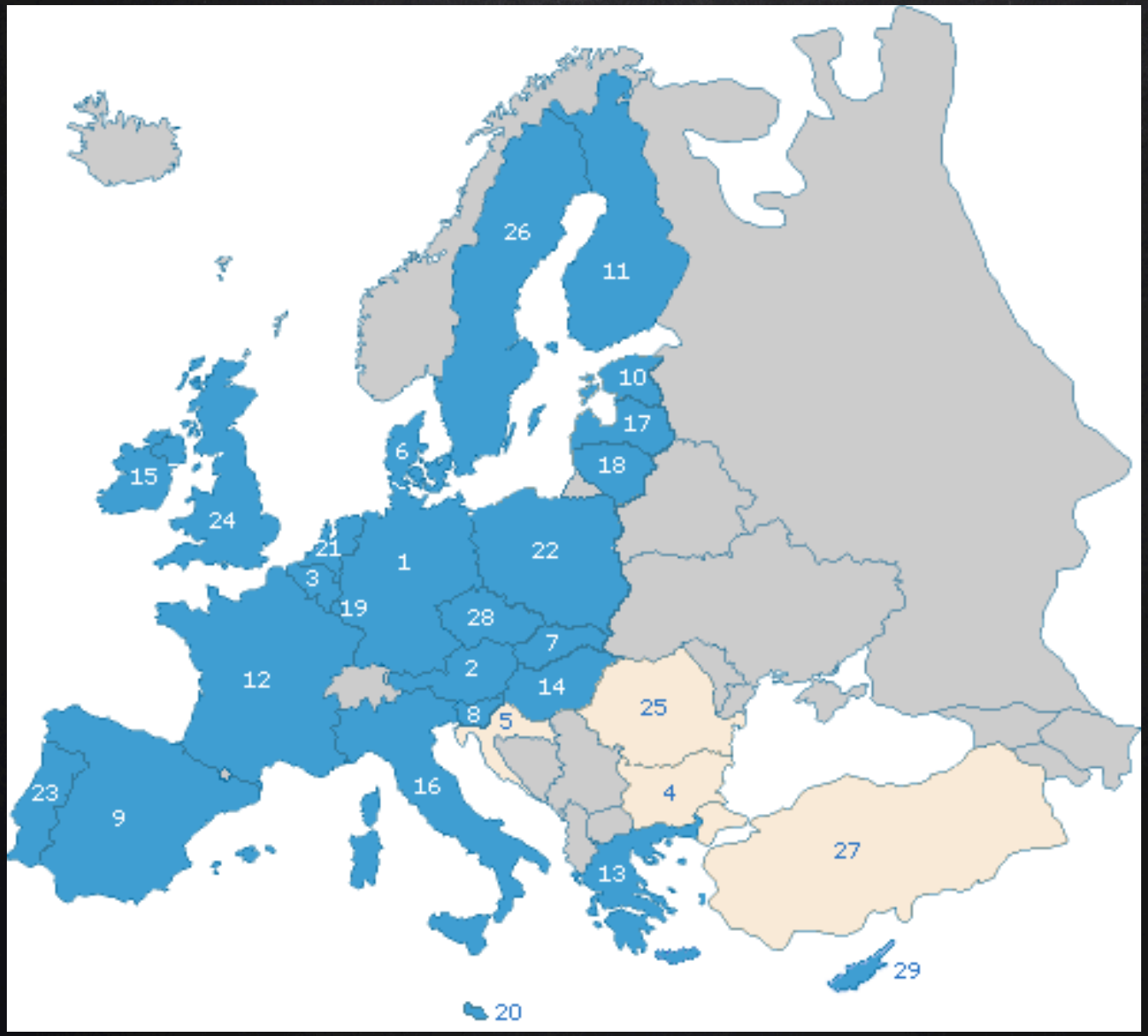
## Percentage of Public Employees in Population (2010)

*Source: http://www.dgaep.gov.pt (Public Employement EUM*

# COMPOSICIÓN DEL EURO



# PAISES UNIÓN EUROPEA




*Fuente: Patronat Català Proeuropa*

Estados miembros:

1. Alemanya
2. Austria
3. Belgica
6. Dinamarca
7. Eslovaquia
8. Eslovenia
9. Espanña
10. Estonia
11. Finlcindia
12. Françia
13. Grecia
14. Hungría
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

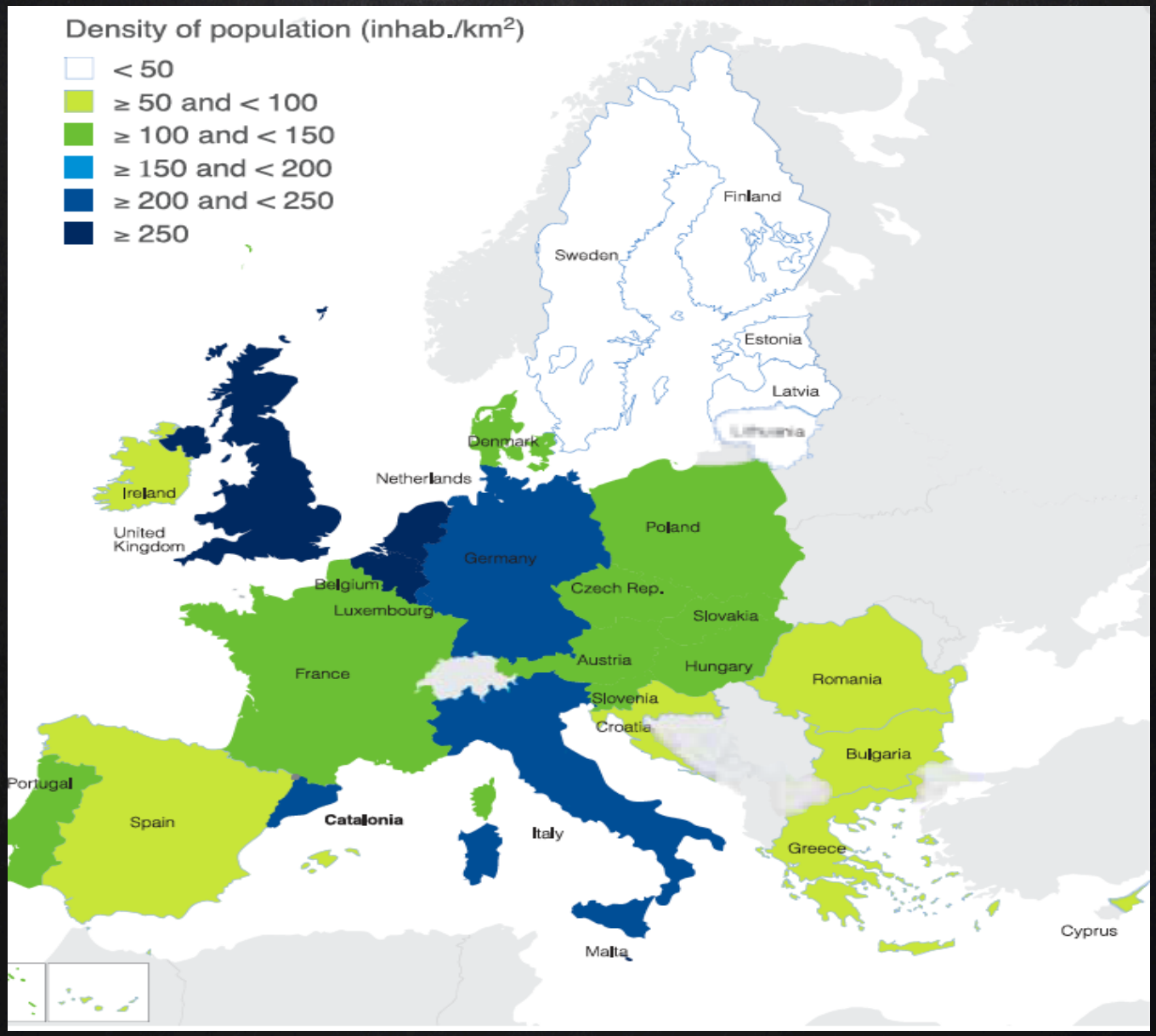
Generalitat de Catalunya

| | CATALONIA |
|---|---|
| Population | 7,546,522<br>16% of the Spanish population, similar to Switzerland |
| GDP (mp) | 198,633 M€<br>18.9% of the Spanish GDP, similar to Denmark |
| GDP per capita PPP (EU-27=100) | Catalonia: 116.9<br>Spain: 97.7<br>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 |
| 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) |

Switzerland :22%

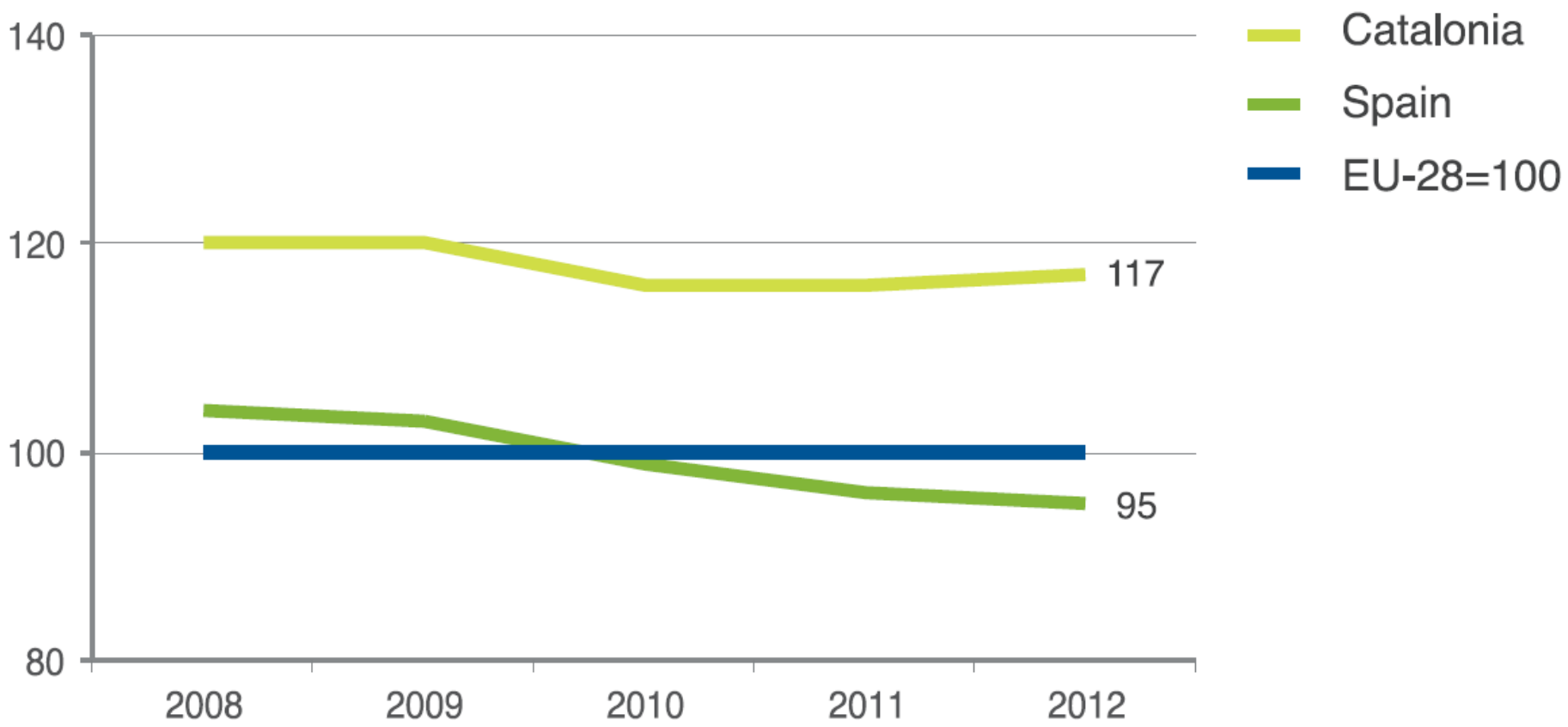

Density of population (inhab./km²)
< 50
≥ 50 and < 100
≥ 100 and < 150
≥ 150 and < 200
≥ 200 and < 250
≥ 250
Finland
Sweden
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Denmark
Netherlands
Ireland
United Kingdom
Poland
Germany
Belgium
Luxembourg
Czech Rep.
Slovakia
France
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Slovenia
Croatia
Bulgaria
Portugal
Spain
Catalonia
Italy
Greece
Cyprus
Malta

## 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)



# Key economic drivers of Catalonia (I)

Generalitat de Catalunya

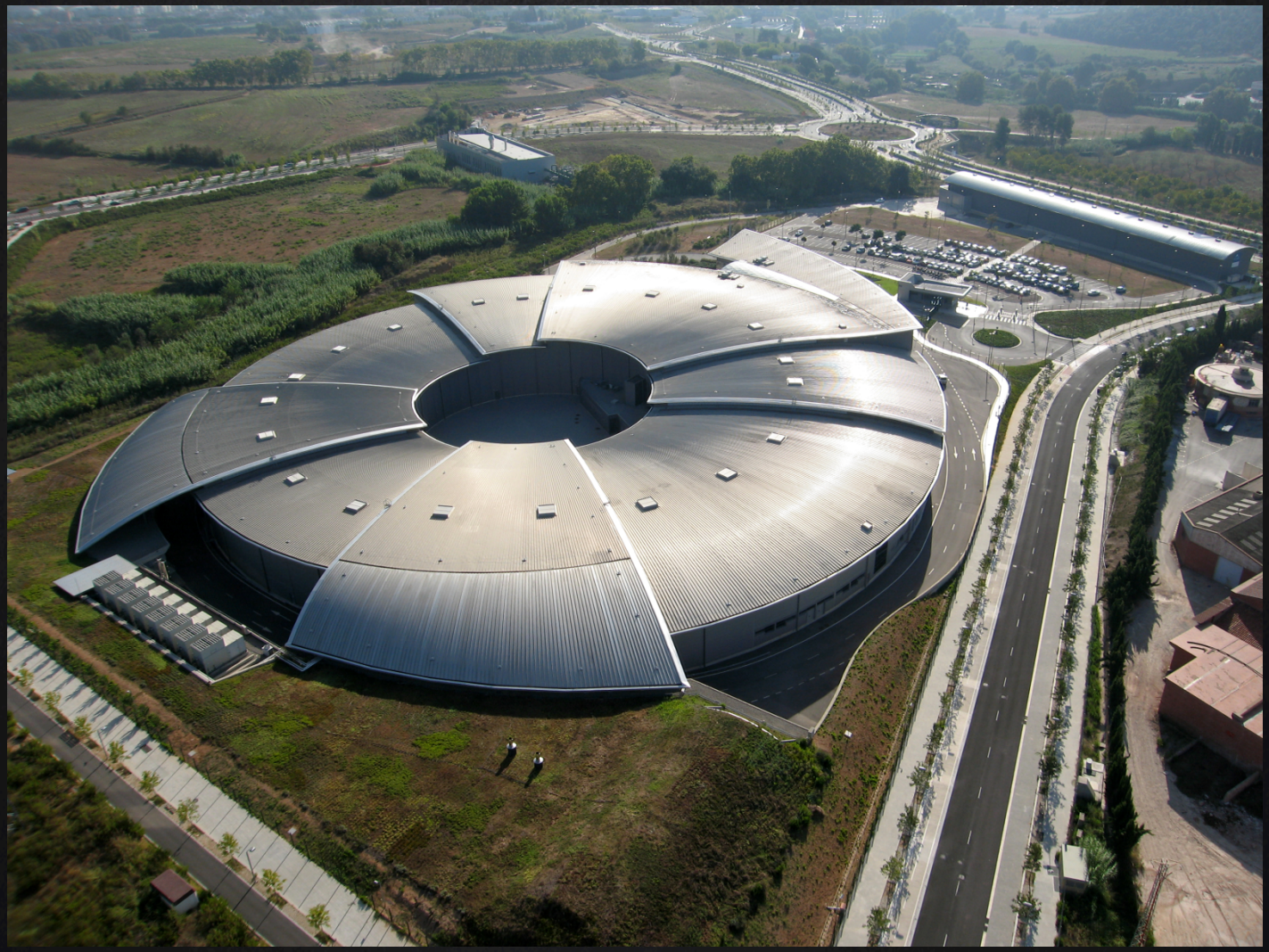
- **Gateway** for trade between Europe, Spain and North Africa

- **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

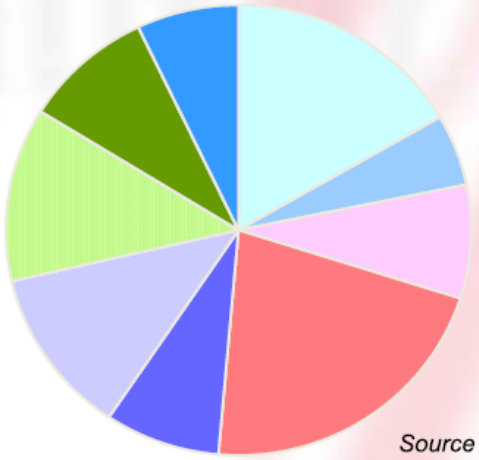


# Key economic drivers of Catalonia (II)

## 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**



*Source : INE (2010)*

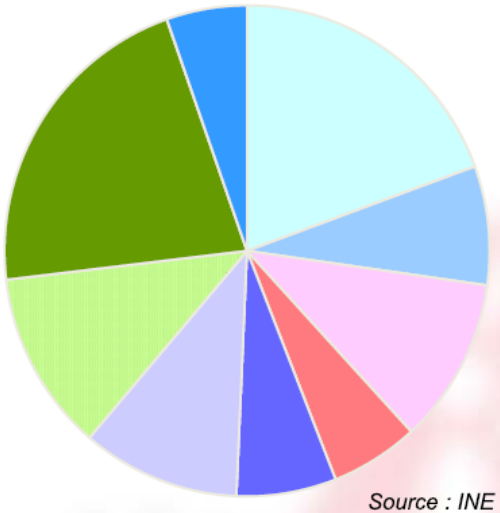
- Food and beverages 14.2%
- Textiles 4.4%
- Wood and paper 6.9%
- Chemicals, pharmaceutical and petroleum products 18.3%
- Plastics and other non-metallic mineral products 6.8%
- Metals 10.2%
- Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment 10.6%
- Transport equipment 7.8%
- Furnitures and other industries 6.1%

# Key economic drivers of Catalonia

## Importance of services

- 69.6 % of GVA in service sector
- Diversified services

Services GVA by branches



- Trade and motor vehicle repair 19.4%
- Transport and storage 7.8%
- Hotel and food service activities 10.9%
- Information and communication 5.9%
- Financial activities and insurance 6.7%
- Real estate acitivities 10.5%
- Professional, scientific and technical activities 11.9%
- Public Administration, Education and Health 21.5%
- Artistic, leisure and entertaniment activities 5.4%

*Source : INE (2010)*

# 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

# Key economic drivers of Catalonia (V)

Generalitat de Catalunya

## 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)*