



AUTUMN 2010 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN: ANSWERS FROM CEOE

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		-0.3	0.4			
Consumer price inflation		1.7	1.6			
Unemployment rate		20.2	20.8			
Employment growth		-2.4	-0.4			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-9.4	-7.0			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		63.0	71.0			
current account balance (% of GDP)		-5.1	-4.2			
Components of aggregate demand	l - in real terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		1.1	0.5			
Public consumption		-1.4	-2.0			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		-6.8	-2.6			
Private non-residential investment		4.3	3.1			
Exports		9.0	6.6			
Imports		4.7	2.2			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next	1 Galare	neguare	Industry			
6 months						
o monuis			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6			Industry			
months			Services			
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	g	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6			Industry			
months			Services			
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	positive	negative	negative	negative	neutral	negative
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
	Replacement					
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	positive	negative	positive	neutral		
decisions in the next 6 months	positive					
decisions in the next 6 months	positive			neutral s Services: next 6 months Same		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPA	ACT OF THE CRISIS O	ON POTENTIAL GRO	OWTH	
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Access	same Cost	down / easier
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access	
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access	
	Measures to improve bank lending capacity	Facilitating access to capital markets (croporate bonds and stock markets)	Improving conditions for equity financing	
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Very important effect	Very limited effect	Moderate effect	





POLICY MIX

	Tight, appropriate for				Loose, appropriate for
	the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	the euro area
Monetary policy is		-	yes		
.	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and		yes			
monetary policies		-			
		satisfactory	neither satisfactory nor	unsatisfactory	no clear committment
	excellent committment	committment	unsatisfactory	committment	creating an extremely
			committment		worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public			yes		
finances, government shows			yoo		
		oufficient for	neither satisfactory nor	unautilaiant fa	an fan inne ned
Exit Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Tight fiscal rules and more effective					
institutions			yes		
Greater efficiency of public			,		
administrations				yes	
Credible cost-cutting measures				yes	
Increased scope of public-private				•	
partnerships					yes
Reform of pension systems				yes	
Improved efficiency of healthcare					
sector				yes	
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Entry Strategies			unsumcient rocus		-
More and better-targeted education and					
training				yes	
More and better targeted R&D and					
innovation efforts				yes	
Prioritisation of infrastructure					
investments				yes	
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	no			