



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN: ANSWERS FROM CEOE

Annual % change						
		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		-0,1	0,7			
Consumer price inflation		1,8	2,6			
Unemployment rate		20,1	20,6			
Employment growth		-2,3	-0,3			
Government net lending (% of GDP)		-9,2	-6,5			
Gross public debt (% of GDP)		0,0	0,0			
Current account balance (% of GDP)		-4,4	-3,0			
Components of aggregate demand - in	real terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		1,3	0,7			
Public consumption		-0,7	-0,9			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation	n)	-7,5	-3,6			
Private non-residential investment		1,9	2,2			
Exports		10,3	8,1			
Imports		5,5	2,8			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next			Industry			
6 months			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry					
months			Services			
	Increase	Increase		Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unchanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
	(luciol publ)	,		(dener pace)	(nuclei puee)	
Investment intentions over the next 6						
		Industry				
		Services				
	Global demand		Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
months Influence on companies' investment	Global demand positive	Services	Cost of finance negative	Availability of finance negative	Company Profitability neutral	Capacity Utilisation
months Influence on companies' investment		Services Domestic demand				
months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment	positive	Services Domestic demand negative	negative	negative		
months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment	positive <i>Replacement</i> positive	Services Domestic demand negative Extension negative	negative <i>Rationalisation</i> positive	negative Innovation neutral	neutral	
Investment intentions over the next 6 months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months Overall trend in employment	positive <i>Replacement</i> positive	Services Domestic demand negative Extension negative	negative <i>Rationalisation</i> positive	negative Innovation	neutral	





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH

Compared to 6 months ago,					
•	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
			Cost		
		Access			
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost		
Tor larger companies (>200 employees)			Access		
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to					
inance will be	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
for SMEs		Cost			
		Access			
		0 /			
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Cost	Access		
			ALLESS		
	Consolidation of		Engcouraging equity	Better use of existing	Greater potential for
	Consolidation of banking sector balance	Access to capital	Engcouraging equity financing through tax	Better use of existing EU instruments	Greater potential for Public-Private-
		Access to capital markets		-	•
	banking sector balance		financing through tax	EU instruments	Public-Private-
Measures to alleviate current financial	banking sector balance		financing through tax	EU instruments	Public-Private-
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	banking sector balance sheets	markets	financing through tax reforms	EU instruments (including EIB)	Public-Private- Partnerships
	banking sector balance sheets	markets	financing through tax reforms	EU instruments (including EIB)	Public-Private- Partnerships
	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect	markets	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect
	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect Consolidation of	markets Very important effect Access to capital	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect Engcouraging equity	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect Better use of existing	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect Greater potential for
	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect	markets	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect Better use of existing EU instruments	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect Greater potential for Public-Private-
	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect Consolidation of banking sector balance	markets Very important effect Access to capital	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect Engcouraging equity financing through tax	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect Better use of existing	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect Greater potential for
difficulties for SMEs	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect Consolidation of banking sector balance	markets Very important effect Access to capital	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect Engcouraging equity financing through tax	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect Better use of existing EU instruments	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect Greater potential for Public-Private-
	banking sector balance sheets Very important effect Consolidation of banking sector balance	markets Very important effect Access to capital	financing through tax reforms Moesrate effect Engcouraging equity financing through tax	EU instruments (including EIB) Very limited effect Better use of existing EU instruments	Public-Private- Partnerships Important effect Greater potential for Public-Private-

BUSINESSEUROPE



POLICY MIX

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