

	2022	2023	2024	2025	MAIN REASONS FOR THE REVISION (with respect to the October projections)
GDP	<p>4.6%</p> <hr/> <p>↑ 0.1 pp</p>	<p>1.3%</p> <hr/> <p>↓ 0.1 pp</p>	<p>2.7%</p> <hr/> <p>↓ 0.2 pp</p>	<p>2.1%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP growth in 2022 is revised upwards slightly due to stronger-than-expected growth in the second half of the year • By contrast, the growth projected for 2023 is revised downwards slightly due to the deterioration in the external environment and despite the effect of opposite sign stemming from the extension to 2023 of some of the measures in force in 2022 to mitigate the impact of the energy crisis. The withdrawal of these measures in early 2024 has a small negative impact on activity, resulting in a slight downward revision to average output growth in that year • Inflation is revised downwards in 2022, due to the recent downside surprises in the data, and in 2023, on account of the new assumption about the extension to 2023 of some of the measures, the withdrawal of which in 2024 results in an upward revision to inflation in that year
Inflation	<p>8.4%</p> <hr/> <p>↓ 0.3 pp</p>	<p>4.9%</p> <hr/> <p>↓ 0.7 pp</p>	<p>3.6%</p> <hr/> <p>↑ 1.7 pp</p>	<p>1.8%</p>	<p>MAIN SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopolitical tensions and energy market developments • Time frame of the measures adopted to contain the impact on inflation of rising energy costs • The macroeconomic impact of the global process of monetary policy tightening • The potential impact of uncertainty and confidence on agents' consumption and saving decisions • How activity fares in Spain's main trading partners, which may entail significant disruptions in the short term • The possibility, amid more persistent inflation, of second-round effects on inflation

SOURCE: Banco de España.