

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF CHAPTER 20. EXCHANGE RATES AND COMPETITIVENESS INDICES

Table 20.1

a. Daily exchange rates disseminated by the European Central Bank are available on the Internet at http://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/tc_1_1e.pdf.

Table 20.2

a. Daily exchange rates disseminated by the European Central Bank are available on the Internet at http://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/tc_1_1e.pdf.

b. The euro has replaced the Cyprus pound in January 2008.

c. The euro has replaced the Slovenian tolar in January 2007.

d. The euro has replaced the Slovak koruna in January 2009.

e. The euro has replaced the Estonian kroon in January 2011.

f. The euro has replaced the Latvian lats in January 2014.

Table 20.3

a. Daily exchange rates disseminated by the European Central Bank are available on the Internet at http://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/tc_1_1e.pdf.

b. As of 1 July 2005 the currency of Romania is the new Romanian leu (RON). 1 RON equals 10,000 old Romanian lei (ROL). The average annual data corresponding to 2005 has been calculated applying this relationship to the period January-June 2005.

c. The euro has replaced the Maltese lira in January 2008.

d. As of 1 January 2005 the currency of the Republic of Turkey is the new Turkish lira (TRY). 1 TRY equals 1,000,000 Turkish liras (TRL).

e. The euro has replaced the Lithuanian litas in January 2015.

Table 20.4

a. Daily exchange rates disseminated by the European Central Bank are available on the Internet at http://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/tc_1_1e.pdf.

Table 20.5

a. From January 1999, equivalence in US dollars is obtained using the euro exchange rates.

Table 20.6

a. The countries making up EU-28 are as follows: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

The countries making up euro area are as follows: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.

b. Abbreviations: HICP (Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices), PPI (Producer Prices Index), ULCT (Unit Labour Costs Total), ULCM (Unit Labour Costs Manufacturing), EUVI (Export Unit Values Index).

c. Outcome of multiplying nominal and price components. A decline in the index denotes an improvement in the competitiveness of Spanish products.

d. Indices calculated as geometrical means of bilateral exchange rates in which the weights are based on manufacturing trade with trading partners from the counterpart aggregate and capture the effects of third markets.

e. Relationship between the Spanish price index and that of the related grouping calculated as the geometrical mean of the price indices of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping, weighted as indicated in the preceding note.

f. Quarterly series. Indices for Spain have been calculated using data for Unit Labour Costs (total and manufacturing) compiled from Quarterly Spanish National Accounts. Base 2010. Source INE.

Table 20.7

a. Developed countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

Industrialised countries: The developed countries members and South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand.

Newly industrialised Asian countries: South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand.

b. Abbreviations: CPI (Consumer Prices Index), PPI (Producer Prices Index), ULCM (Unit Labour Costs Manufacturing), EUVI (Export Unit Values Index).

c. Outcome of multiplying nominal and price components. A decline in the index denotes an improvement in the competitiveness of Spanish products.

- d. Indices calculated as geometrical means of bilateral exchange rates in which the weights are based on manufacturing trade with trading partners from the counterpart aggregate and capture the effects of third markets.
- e. Relationship between the Spanish price index and that of the related grouping calculated as the geometrical mean of the price indices of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping, weighted as indicated in the preceding note.
- f. Quarterly series. Indices for Spain have been calculated using data for Unit Labour Costs (total and manufacturing) compiled from Quarterly Spanish National Accounts. Base 2010. Source INE.

Table 20.8

- a. The group of developed countries is made up of the countries listed in footnote (a) to Table 20.7, including Spain and excluding the country of the currency in question. For the euro, see note (b) to table 1.16.
- b. Indices calculated as geometrical means of bilateral exchange rates in which the weights are based on manufacturing trade with trading partners from the counterpart aggregate and capture the effects of third markets. Real effective exchange rates are the outcome of multiplying nominal and price components. A decline in the index denotes an improvement in the competitiveness of Spanish products.