

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. As of 1 July 2005 the currency of Romania is the new Romanian leu (RON). 1 RON equals 10,000 old Romanian lei (ROL).

c. Due to the interruption of the data published by ECB on the daily exchange rates euro/rouble from the reference date 1 March 2022, the last data published for the monthly exchange rate euro/rouble corresponds to the reference date February 2022. Additional information is available at the site

https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/euro_reference_exchange_rates/html/index.en.html

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).

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.

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-27 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 and Sweden.

The countries making up euro area are as follows: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, 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. A decline in the index denotes an improvement in the competitiveness of Spanish products.

d. Indices calculated as geometrical mean of bilateral exchange rates of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping using a double weighting system based on manufacturing and services foreign trade figures.

e. Indices calculated as geometrical mean of bilateral exchange rates of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping using a double weighting system based on manufacturing foreign trade figures.

f. 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 notes d. and e. for each type of index.

g. Quarterly series. Indices for Spain have been calculated using data for Unit Labour Costs (total and manufacturing) compiled from Quarterly Spanish National Accounts (INE), with series adjusted of seasonal and calendar effects, and employment series defined in terms of number of persons.

Table 20.7

a. Developed countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. In the case of Export Unit Values Index, United Kingdom is not included in developed countries aggregation since Export Unit Values Index is not available for that country at Eurostat's database.

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. A decline in the index denotes an improvement in the competitiveness of Spanish products.

- d. Indices calculated as geometrical mean of bilateral exchange rates of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping using a double weighting system based on manufacturing and services foreign trade figures.
- e. Indices calculated as geometrical mean of bilateral exchange rates of the countries comprising the counterpart grouping using a double weighting system based on manufacturing foreign trade figures
- f. 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 notes d. and e. for each type of index.
- g. Quarterly series. Indices for Spain have been calculated using data for Unit Labour Costs (total and manufacturing) compiled from Quarterly Spanish National Accounts (INE), with series adjusted of seasonal and calendar effects, and employment series defined in terms of number of persons.

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 and services 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.