



Así está

The economy... December 2015



SPAIN

Labor market

Registered unemployment, contracts and enrolment in Social Security

In November [registered unemployment](#) experienced the greatest decline ever for this month (27,071 fewer than in October and 362,818 than a year earlier, a drop of -8%), reaching 4,149,298 unemployed workers.

1,604,843 new contracts were signed, some 15.8% more than in November of 2014, with 8.3% of them of indefinite duration (+13,01%).

The [average enrolment](#) in Social Security increased by 1,620 persons with respect to the previous month, and by 527,335 year-on-year (3.16%), to 17,223,086 employed workers.

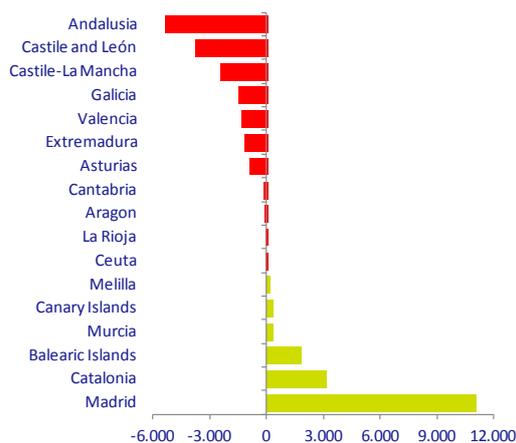
Labor mobility

The number of salaried workers who moved from one Regional Autonomous Community to another for reasons of work increased 4.8%

in 2014 (to 97,909 persons), the first such increase since the start of the economic crisis, though still far from the maximum of 2008 (228,428 personas) ([Treasury Department](#)).

Madrid had the best balance between arrivals and departures of workers (+11,057 employees), and Andalusia the worst (-5,398).

Employees - Inflow and outflow balance



Source: Treasury Department, December 2015

Social Security Reserve Fund

The value of the [Social Security Reserve Fund](#) is currently 36,928 million euro at market value (3.55% of the GDP).

In December, the Social Security General Treasury withdrew 7,750 million euro to guarantee the payment of contributory pensions, some 3.2% less than in December of 2014 (8,000 million).

In terms of profitability, between its creation in 2000 and December 1, 2015, the Reserve Fund has generated some net yields of 26,085

million euro (3,983 million correspond to 2015).

Reserve Fund 2009 - 2015



Source: Seguridad Social, December 2015

CPI November

In November, the CPI was at -0,3% year-on-year ([INE](#)), advancing four decimal points with regard to October, principally because of a less pronounced drop in energy prices.

But underlying year-on-year inflation (excluding unprocessed food and energy products) increased by one decimal point to 1%.

CPI y/y, %

Total CPI

	oct-15	nov-15	
Underlying inflation	0.9	1.0	▲
Processed food	1.4	1.4	=
Non-energy industrial goods	0.6	0.7	▲
Services	1.0	1.0	=
Unprocessed food	2.7	2.4	▼
Energy products	-13.1	-9.9	▲

Source: INE, 2015

EUROPEAN UNION

Employment

In the third quarter of 2015, in the Eurozone and the EU28, employment increased 1.1% year-on-year. The greatest advances were in Estonia (4.4%), Ireland and Spain (both with 3%). The only country where employment was lost over 2015 was Croatia (-0.3%) ([Eurostat](#)).

On a quarterly basis, the increase was 0.3 % in the Eurozone and 0.4% in the EU28. Estonia (+2.1%), Hungary (+0.8%), Ireland, Spain, Luxemburg and the UK registered the greatest increases (all +0.6%), while there

were negative rates in Croatia (-0.6%), Portugal (-0.5%) and Malta (-0.3%).

CPI

In November, inflation in the Eurozone was 0.2% (0.1% in October) and in the EU it was 0.1% (0% in October) ([Eurostat](#)). 12 member states maintained negative rates, notably Cyprus (-1.5%), Bulgaria, Rumania and Slovenia (all at -0,9%). The greatest rises in prices were in Belgium (1.4%), Malta (1.3%) and Sweden (0,8%).

INTERNATIONAL

Fed raises interest rates

Responding to forecasts of greater growth and improvement in the labor market, the Fed

raised interest rates for the first time since 2006, to between 0.25% and 0.5%.

According to its forecasts, these rates could reach 1.37% in December of 2016; 2.37% in 2017, and 3.25% in 2018.

Climate summit in Paris

The Paris agreement on climate is a global commitment to limit the rise in the world's temperature to between 1.5 and 2°C over pre-industrial levels.

The commitments adopted by the member nations of the UN Convention on Climate Change will take effect in 2020 and will be

revised every five years in an effort to improve them.

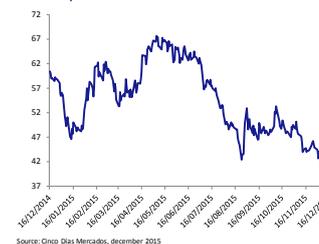
Starting in 2010, the developed countries must mobilize a minimum total of 100,000 million dollars annually to support measures to adapt to climate change in the developing countries.

Oil prices

The price of a barrel of Brent dropped 35% in the last 12 months to levels not seen since December of 2008 (to below 38\$/barrel).

The drop is principally a result of excessive supply, since the producing nations have not reached an agreement to limit production, and because of a drop in demand. The International Energy Agency (IEA) states that oil consumption "reached its peak" in the third quarter of 2015.

Evolution of price - Brent oil



For its part, the price of Texas oil (the reference point in the USA) dropped in price to 35.21\$/barrel, a decline of 33% over the course of 2015.