

Global | Inflation and Bottlenecks Chartbook

Summary

- Inflation moderated less than expected in the first two months of '24 constrained by the modest decline in services
 - US headline inflation ticked up in Feb '24 (to 3.2% y/y from 3.1%), but core inflation edged down (to 3.8% y/y from 3.9%). Services prices continued declining slowly. Core goods inflation, which has driven inflation lower during 2023, increased for the first time since mid-2023.
 - Preliminary Eurozone (EZ) inflation moderated slightly less than expected in Feb'24 (to 2.6% y/y from 2.8%),
 Core CPI eased in line with expectations, with services moderating only slightly (3.9%y/y, -0.1pp).
 - Annualized 3-month moving average inflation rebounded: In the US, core CPI rose to 4.2% 3mma (from 4.0%) while core PCE climbed to 2.6% 3mma (from 1.6%) in Jan. In the EZ, core CPI rose to 3.1% 3mma (+1.4pp).
- Our inflation synchronicity indicators improved in the US, after a slight deterioration in Jan. In the EZ, this indicator rose sharply in Jan following a seasonal pattern, distorted by the increases of taxes on some goods.
- US consumers' inflation expectations hover around 3%, while markets' long-term inflation expectations also remains
 well above Fed's target. In contrast, professional forecasters project long-term inflation around 2% target. In the EZ
 consumer, market and professional forecasters see inflation trend toward ECB's target in the medium term.
- Disruption in the Red Sea maritime routes continued in Feb' 24, as the number of ships on the Suez Canal declining further. However, container freight costs inched down.
- Mild spillover effects from current disruptions and higher transport costs are evident in manufacturing, with slight increases in manufacturing prices and suppliers' delivery times.
- Our supply bottlenecks indicators inched up in Feb' 24 but remain at very low levels. The slack in the manufacturing sectors in both the US and the Eurozone is still offsetting the impact of higher maritime transport costs.

Summary indicators

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24		
	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2		IPC Headline (%YoY)
	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	US	IPC Core (%YoY)
	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	US	Inf exp (2Y inf. Swap)
Inflation	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6		Inf exp (5Y5Y inf. Swap)
iiiiatioii	8.5	6.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6		IPC Headline (%YoY)
	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	EZ	IPC Core (%YoY)
	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	22	Inf exp (2Y inf. Swap)
	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3		Inf exp (5Y5Y inf. Swap)
	47.0	44.6	45.5	42.9	45.7	47.0	46.4	48.6	46.2	47.8	47.0	52.5	49.2		ISM New Orders
	45.1	43.9	43.1	37.5	38.7	42.8	44.1	42.4	42.2	39.3	45.3	44.7	46.3		Backlog of Orders
	47.6	48.0	48.7	50.5	47.1	48.4	49.9	51.9	50.0	48.8	49.9	50.4	48.4	US manuf.	Production Index
	45.2	44.8	44.6	43.5	45.7	46.1	48.6	46.4	47.7	46.2	47	49.1	50.1		Suppliers' delivery times
	46.9	48.9	51.3	51.4	46.2	48.7	48.7	47.1	48.6	50.8	48.1	43.7	45.8		Customer Inventories
Bottlenecks	-7.9	-8.2	-11.3	-20.2	-24.4	-28.1	-38.6	-38.1	-37.9	-41	-44.4	-41.4	-42	EZ	Order books
	3.8	2.3	3.0	-6.4	-3.6	-4.1	-9.4	-6.9	-8.4	-7.2	-6.3	-7.2	-4.2	manuf.	Production trend
	19.4	16.7	13.4	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.4	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.7	9.3	9.4	EZ const.	Equip shortage
	44.5	44.8	42.2	43.5	44.1	43.8	44.2	43.8	46.2	46.7	46.8	46.8	46.8	Taiwan	Suppliers' delivery times
	553	546	549	543	549	559	554	552	546	533	516	511	522	Input costs	CRB Spot Comdty. Price
	1100	1059	1108	1217	1238	1227	1112	1053	953	884	823	1004	1158	input costs	Harpex Container freight

Note: US and Taiwan (SA, 50+=Increasing); EZ Percent Balance (SA, %). Source: BBVA Research and Haver Analytics

The moderation of annual inflation, both headline and core, continued in February (excl ARG, TUR)

Headline Inflation Y/Y%, NSA

			20	22					2023										20		
	J	A	S	0	N	D	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	J	F	
US	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	US
China	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.7	China
Eurozone	8.9	9.1	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	6.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	Eurozone
Germany	6.7	7.0	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.7	8.7	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	Germany
France	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	France
Spain	10.8	10.5	8.9	7.3	6.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	3.3	4.1	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.8	Spain
UK	10.1	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.1	8.7	8.7	7.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	UK
Turkey	79.6	80.2	83.5	85.5	84.4	64.3	57.7	55.2	50.5	43.7	39.6	38.2	47.8	58.9	61.5	61.4	62.0	64.8	64.9	67.1	Turkey
Argentina	71.0	78.5	83.0	88.0	92.4	94.8	98.8	102.5	104.3	108.8	114.2	115.6	113.4	124.4	138.3	142.7	160.9	211.4	254.2	276.2	Argentina
Colombia	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.2	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	8.3	7.7	Colombia
Mexico	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4	Mexico
Peru	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	Peru
Brazil	10.1	8.7	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	Brazil
Chile	13.1	14.1	13.7	12.8	13.3	12.8	12.3	12.3	11.1	9.8	8.9	7.4	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	Chile

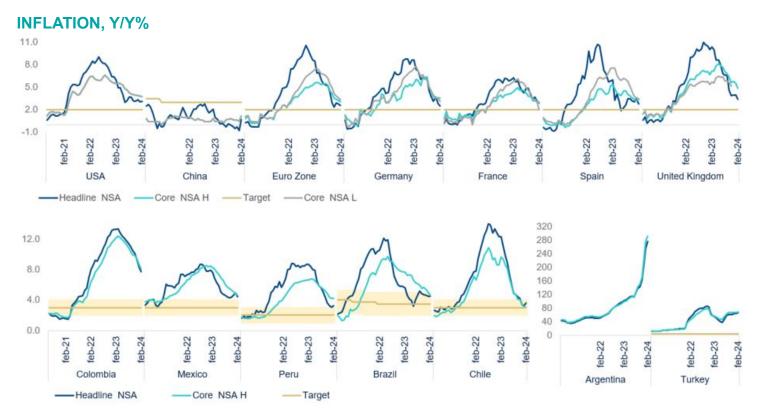
Core Inflation Y/Y%, NSA

US	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	US
China	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	China
Eurozone	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	Eurozone
Germany	3.4	3.6	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	Germany
France	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	France
Spain	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	Spain
UK	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	4.9	UK
Turkey	71.0	74.9	76.5	78.6	78.4	60.1	58.4	56.6	53.4	48.7	47.8	47.0	54.5	63.4	67.6	67.8	67.4	67.7	66.8	69.4	Turkey
Argentina	72.2	78.4	82.3	86.4	89.1	90.6	94.4	100.4	102.0	105.2	110.3	113.1	111.5	125.3	142.2	149.7	170.3	229.4	275.9	291.9	Argentina
Colombia	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.7	8.1	Colombia
Mexico	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	Mexico
Peru	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	Peru
Brazil	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	Brazil
Chile	10.3	10.9	10.3	9.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	96	94	8.6	8.1	6.8	59	48	47	41	4.1	34	3.0	3.0	Chile

Period considered: 2015-2019 StDev below: + than 3 2 to 3 1 to 2 -1 to +1 1 to 2 2 to 3 + than 3

Source: BBVA Research, Haver Analytics. We report here harmonised core inflation excluding food and energy. These measures may differ from local measures of core inflation where EA and Spain: excludes unprocessed food and energy, France excludes government tariffs and volatile prices, Germany excludes energy prices.

In February the moderation of the underlying rate was accentuated in almost all countries; the gap between headline and core inflation continues to close



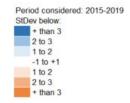
Sequentially, inflation rebounded in almost all geographies, largely driven by services and, to a lesser extent, energy

Headline Inflation M/M%, SA																					
			20	22								20	23						20	24	
	J	A	S	0	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	J	F	
US	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	US
China	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	China
Eurozone	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	Eurozone
Germany	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.4	-0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	Germany
France	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	France
Spain	0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	Spain
UK	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	UK
Turkey	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.3	2.7	0.5	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.9	3.4	9.6	9.5	4.9	3.3	3.2	2.2	5.2	4.5	Turkey
Argentina	7.9	6.8	5.6	6.1	5.0	3.2	6.6	6.3	7.2	8.6	8.7	7.6	6.9	12.1	12.2	7.9	12.9	22.6	21.7	12.9	Argentina
Colombia	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	Colombia
Mexico	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	Mexico
Peru	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	Peru
Brazil	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	8.0	Brazil
Chile	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.8	Chile

Core Inflation M/M%, SA

US	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	US
China	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	China
Eurozone *	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	Eurozone *
Germany	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	Germany
France	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	France
Spain	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	Spain
UK	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	UK
Turkey	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.4	6.5	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	9.0	8.4	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	6.4	4.4	Turkey
Argentina	8.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	3.7	3.3	6.4	7.2	7.2	8.5	8.8	8.1	7.3	12.7	13.4	9.3	11.9	25.3	21.9	11.7	Argentina
Colombia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	Colombia
Mexico	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	Mexico
Peru	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	Peru
Brazil	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	Brazil
Chile	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	Chile

* The Eurozone core inflation data shown in the table are seasonally adjusted by Haver Analytics.



Source: BBVA Research, Haver Analytics. We report here harmonised core inflation excluding food and energy. These measures may differ from local measures of core inflation for the EA and Spain: excludes unprocessed food and energy, France excludes government tariffs and volatile prices, Germany excludes energy prices.

Sequentially, services inflation are stuck at high rates in most countries. The disinflationary process of core goods in the US seems to be ending

Services Inflation M/M%, SA

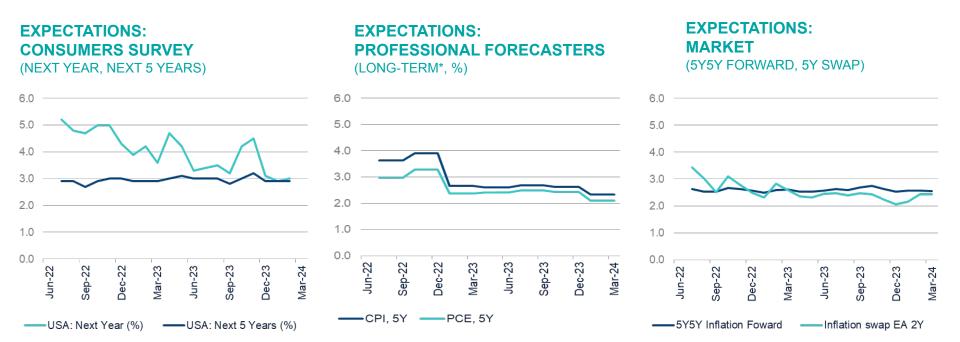
			2024					
	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	J	F
US	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
FRA	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5
GER	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.4
China	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8
Eurozone	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Spain	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
UK	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.4	0.6
Turkey	9.4	7.1	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.9	7.8
Argentina	7.3	8.9	10.2	8.2	9.9	12.2	19.2	18.7
Colombia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Peru	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6

Nonenergy Industrial Goods M/M%, SA

		20	24					
	J	Α	S	0	N	D	J	F
US	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
China	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Eurozone	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Germany	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.3
France	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.1
Spain	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
UK	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-1.2	8.0
Turkey	8.3	7.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	1.7	3.8	3.0
Argentina	7.2	12.5	12.9	8.7	12.7	26.8	22.8	10.9
Colombia	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.5
Mexico	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Peru	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5

Nonenergy industrial goods for EZ countries and Turkey, Commodities Less Food and Energy Commodities for US, Consumer Goods for China, Goods for Argentina, Goods Excluding Food and Regulated Goods for Colombia, Consumer Price Index: Core: Merchandise and Consumer Price Index: Core Inflation: Goods for Peru

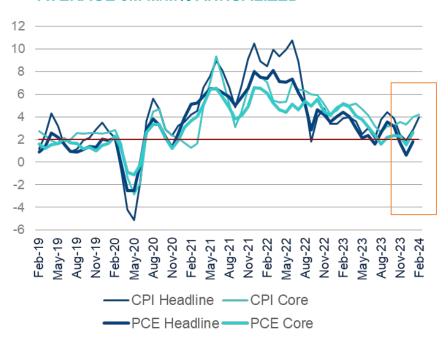
US consumer 1Y-ahead inflation expectations stayed at 3%, close to its long term value but above analysts' and market-based expectations of 2.5%



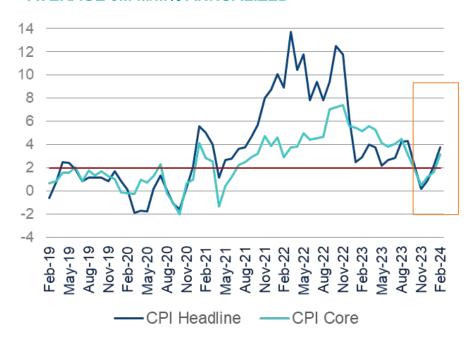
 $^{^{\}star}\!/$ This refers to an average of 5 and 10-year ahead expected rate of inflation

Monthly inflation: There is a uptick in annualized monthly data (3-month avg) in both US and the EZ

US INFLATION HEADLINE CPI AND PCE, AVERAGE 3M M/M% ANNUALIZED



EZ INFLATION CORE AND PCE, AVERAGE 3M M/M% ANNUALIZED

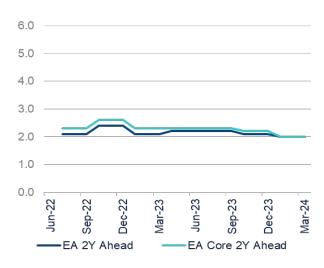


EZ consumers' 1Y-ahead inflation expectations rebounded slightly to 3.3%, still above their long-term expectations (2.5%)

EXPECTATIONS: CONSUMERS SURVEY (NEXT YEAR, 3Y AHEAD)

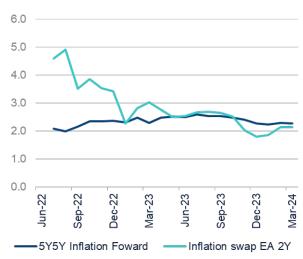


EXPECTATIONS: PROFESSIONAL FORECASTERS (LONG-TERM*, %)



EXPECTATIONS MARKET

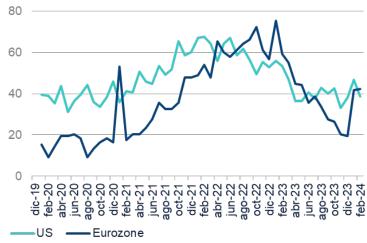
(5Y5Y FORWARD, 5Y SWAP)



Source: ECB

High inflation items have normalized in the US but rose in the EZ. The number of items with frequent price increases dropped in the EZ and increase in US

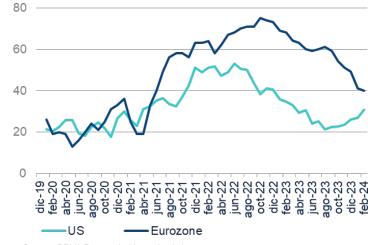
ITEMS OF THE CPI BASKET WITH ANNUALIZED MONTHLY INFLATION HIGHER THAN 4% (%)



Source: BBVA Research, Haver Analytics.

ITEMS OF THE CPI BASKET WITH THREE CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY PRICE RISES

(%)



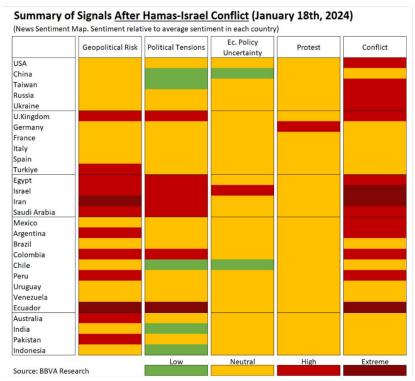
Source: BBVA Research, Haver Analytics.

Geopolitical indicators and conflict indexes relaxed compared with last month, while protest indicators increased in Europe

BBVA RESEARCH GEOPOLITICS MONITOR MAIN "SIGNAL" CHANGES AFTER THE HAMAS-ISRAEL CONFLICT

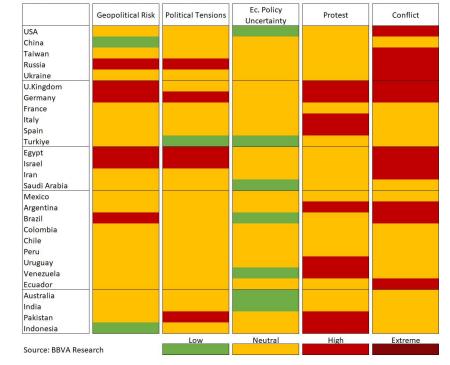
(Signals in Geopolitical Risk, Political Tensions, Economic Policy Uncertainties, Protest and Conflict according to Standard Deviations)

Link to DashBoard



Summary of Signals After Hamas-Israel Conflict (February 19th, 2024)

(News Sentiment Map. Sentiment relative to average sentiment in each country)

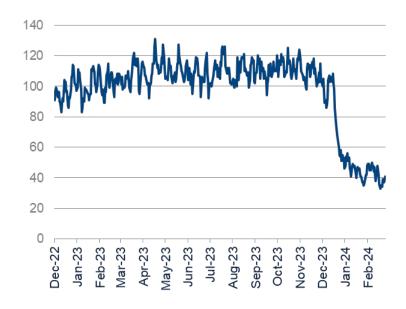


Container freights halted their upward trend, and declined in February despite the fact that the disruption on Red Sea maritime routes continued

WORLD CONTAINER FREIGHT
((USD/40 FT BOX, LAST DATA FEBRUARY 23TH)



NUMBER OF CONTAINER SHIP IN THE RED SEA (NUMBER OF SHIPS)



Suppliers' delivery times in manufacturing increased in the US, while shortage of materials in Germany inched up, boosting prices from low levels

US AND GERMANY SUPPLIERS' DELIVERY TIMES (INDEX)



Bal: rhs)

US AND GERMANY EXPECTED MANUFACTURING **PRICES**

(Y/Y CHG AND DIFFUSION INDEX)



—Germany: ifo expected prices (%y/y) ——US: ISM prices(rhs)

BBVA supply bottlenecks indicator remained low, as the slack in the manufacturing sector offset the effect of higher maritime costs

US SUPPLY BOTTLENECKS INDICATOR

(INDEX: LAST AVAILABLE DATA: FEBRUARY 2024)



EZ: SUPPLY BOTTLENECKS INDICATOR

(INDEX; LAST AVAILABLE DATA: FEBRUARY 2024)



Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been the methodology followed in the construction of the supply bottlenecks indicator for United States and the Euro Area, whereby the first principal component has been considered as the corresponding supply bottlenecks indicator.

Variables included in the indicator: EA19: factors limiting production - Equipment (Percent Balance SA); EA19: Material shortage construction (Percent Balance SA); IFO: Germany: Material shortage in construction (Percent Balance SA); Ea 19: Retail Inventories (Percent Balance SA); Harpex Shipping Index; Vessel Size in TEU - Rates in US\$.

Source: BBVA Research, Haver Analytics.

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