



Spain

Basic data

Official name: Kingdom of Spain.

Area: 505,968 km².

Geographical situation: Southern Europe, in the Iberian Peninsula. In addition to the mainland, Spain includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Principal natural resources: Copper, zinc, lead, potashes, gypsum, sepiolite (meerscham), sodium sulfate, ornamental stones.

Population: 46,609,652 inhabitants (as at 1 July 2013).

Density: 92.1 inhabitants / km².

Population groups: 10.73% of the population is foreign. The most numerous are Romanians, who account for 1.70% of the population, and Moroccans, 1.65%.

City populations:

Capital: Madrid (3,207,247).

Main cities: Barcelona (1,611,822), Valencia (792,303), Sevilla (700,169).

Religions: Catholics, 72%; believers of other faiths, 4%.

Languages: Castilian Spanish is the official language throughout Spain. Catalan, Valencian, Galician and Basque also have official status in their respective autonomous communities.

Entry requirements: Citizens of other European Union States, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein: valid National Identity Document or passport. Citizens of the rest of the world also require a visa.

Administrative Division: 17 autonomous communities, 50 provinces and 2 autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla.



Sources: European Union (<http://europa.eu>); National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es); Geological and Mining Institute (<http://www.igme.es/>); Centre for Sociological Research (www.cis.es); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (www.exteriores.gob.es).

External trade (2013)

Bilateral trade Spain-world

EU Combined Nomenclature Customs Tariff chapters (million euros, 2013)

	Value	% variation 13/12		Value	% variation 13/12
Spanish exports (FOB)	234,240	3.6	Spanish imports (CIF)	250,195	-3.0
87. Motor vehicles, tractors	36,476	10.3	27. Fuels, mineral oils	57,163	-8.1
84. Machinery and mechanical appliances	19,456	9.5	87. Motor vehicles, tractors	24,379	8.1
27. Fuels, mineral oils	16,175	-5.7	84. Machinery and mechanical appliances	20,280	-0.8
85. Electrical equipment	12,380	-3.1	85. Electrical equipment	16,908	-1.8
30. Pharmaceutical products	9,812	-0.9	30. Pharmaceutical products	10,915	-3.7
39. Plastics and articles thereof	8,648	3.6	29. Organic chemicals	8,047	2.6
08. Edible fruit and nuts; unprocessed	6,973	8.8	39. Plastics and articles thereof	7,873	3.4
72. Iron and steel	6,662	-10.1	72. Iron and steel	7,300	-6.1
73. Articles of iron or steel	6,025	6.5	62. Garments, not knitted or crocheted	5,864	-0.6
88. Aircraft and spacecraft	5,206	51.9	90. Optical, medical and measuring devices	5,114	3.0
Other exports	106,427	2.1	Other imports	86,352	-4.2

Spanish foreign trade coverage: 93.6%

Balance of trade: (million euros) -15,955

Variation (13/12) -49.9%

Net direct investment: (million euros)

	2012	2013
Outward investment	-1,117	11,021
Inward investment	8,739	12,197

Spain ranks as the 9th economy that received most direct foreign investment in 2013 with a market share of 2.7%.

Social indicators

Population (2013)

Population growth: (annual rate) -0.3%

Structure by ages:
0-14 years 15%
15-64 years 67%
65 years or over 18%

Gender structure: (men per woman) 0.97

Urban population: 78%

Social Wellbeing

Human Development Index: (place in the world ranking, 187 countries, 2013) 27

Public expenditure on health / GDP: (2012) 7%

Public expenditure on education / GDP: (2010) 5%

Gini Inequality Index: 0.347

Sources: National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es); The World Bank (www.worldbank.org); United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org).

Economic indicators

Production (2013)

Current GDP: (million euros) 1,022,988

GDP PPP: (million US dollars) 1,398,000

Per capita GDP: (2013 forecast, euros) 22,279

Global Competitiveness Index: (world ranking out of 148 countries, 2013-2014) 35

Variation of per capita GDP: (2013 forecast, annual rate) -0.1%

Sectorial distribution of GDP:
Services 72.1%
Industry 25.3%
Agriculture 2.6%

Structure of demand / GDP:
Private consumption 59.25%
Public consumption 20.09%

Gross capital formation 17.72%
Variation of inventories 0.53%

Exports of goods and services 34.13%
Imports of goods and services -31.72%

Gross national savings / GDP: 19.05%

Employment (2013)

Participating workers / population over 15 years of age: 56.8%

Participating women / total participating workers: 46%

Employment by sectors:
Agriculture 4.3%
Industry 13.7%
Construction 6.0%
Services 76.0%

Unemployment rate: 26.4%

Prices (2013)

Consumer price index: (year-on-year variation) 0.3%

Public sector (2013)

Budget balance / GDP: -6.6%*
* (does not include aid to the financial sector)

Public debt / GDP: 93.9%

Top rate of tax:
Companies 30%
Individual 52%

Energy, communications, R&D

Composition of electricity generation: (% of total, 2012)

Hydro-electricity 7%

Coal 19%

Oil 5%

Natural gas 25%

Nuclear 21%

Other 23%

Energy dependence: (2012) 73.2%

Communications (per thousand inhabitants): (2013)

Land lines 407

Mobile telephones 1,069

Internet users 716

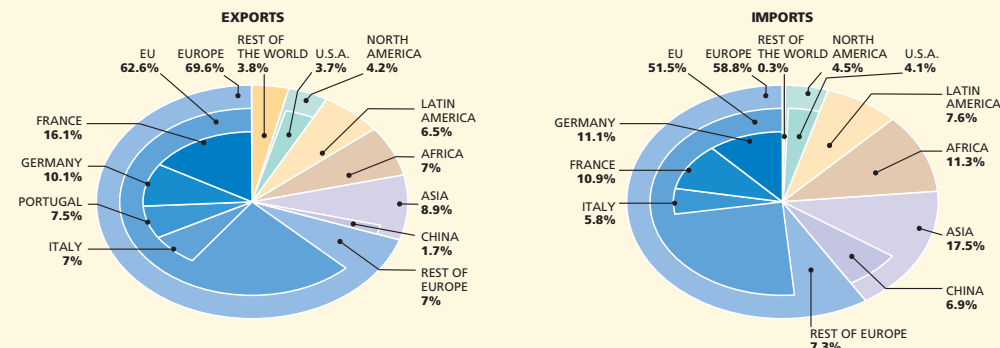
Expenditure on research and development / GDP: (2012) 1.3%

Sources: National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es); Central Intelligence Agency (www.cia.gov); The World Economic Forum (www.weforum.org); Bank of Spain (www.bde.es); Eurostat (epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu); Ministry of the Finance and Public Administrations (www.minhap.gob.es); European Commission (ec.europa.eu); The World Bank (www.worldbank.org); International Telecommunication Union (www.itu.int); Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism (www.minetur.gob.es).

Geographical distribution of foreign trade (2013)

By geographical areas

(Percentage structure, 2013)



By countries

(million euros)

	Valor	% variación 13/12		Valor	% variación 13/12
Exports (FOB)	234,240	3.6	Imports (CIF)	250,195	-3.0
France	37,621	2.9	Germany	27,749	-0.9
Germany	23,561	-1.3	France	27,265	-0.3
Portugal	17,486	10.5	China	17,364	-2.5
Italy	16,418	-2.3	Italy	14,599	-9.6
United Kingdom	15,837	11.2	United States	10,219	3.5
United States	8,679	-3.8	The Netherlands	9,854	-12.7
The Netherlands	6,808	-2.5	United Kingdom	9,846	-5.9
Belgium	6,113	-2.4	Portugal	9,814	9.6
Morocco	5,509	4.0	Algeria	9,175	33.3
Turkey	4,814	1.8	Russia	8,233	1.9
Rest of the world	91,394	5.6	Rest of the world	106,077	-6.2

Sources: ICEX database (www.icex.es); Bank of Spain (www.bde.es).

Trade openness ratio: 47.35%

Current account balance:

Million euros 7,131
/GDP 0.8%

In 2013 the current account balance showed a surplus in contrast to the deficit of 2012. This development was mainly a reflection of a significant correction of the trade deficit, followed by an improvement in the income and services balances. The accumulated deficit in the balance of trade in 2013 fell considerably due to the growth in exports and the fall in imports. The reduction of the trade deficit is explained mainly by the appreciable increase of the non-energy surplus and, to a lesser extent, by a reduction in the energy deficit.

Foreign currency

Evolution of exchange rates

Averages for the period	2011	2012	2013	2014*
US Dollar / euro	1.392	1.285	1.328	1.370

*(January-June)

Currency

Denomination (ISO): euro (EUR). Monetary fraction: cent.

Of the 28 countries that make up the European Union, 18 have adopted the euro. They are the following: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Sources: Bank of Spain (www.bde.es); European Central Bank (www.ecb.int); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (www.exteriores.gob.es); European Union (europa.eu).

Notable aspects of the market

Large market. The Spanish market is one of the largest in Europe, with outstanding purchasing power in line with the European average, to which must be added the more than 60 million foreign tourists that visited Spain in 2013, a figure that is increasing every year.

Business platform. Spain is a platform for doing business with the EU, but also with Africa, the Middle East and especially with Latin America. Spain is the country in the region with the largest number of double-taxation and investment protection treaties.

Favourable business climate. The more than 13,000 foreign companies operating in Spain benefit from a favourable business climate: taxation is very moderate, with a tax burden of 33.6%, significantly lower than the EU average, and the tax treatment of R&D is the second most favourable of the OECD countries, both for large companies and SMEs.

High level. Spain also has an outstanding communications network and infrastructures and a highly qualified and competitive workforce.

Production model that focuses on technology. Spain is currently focusing on a new model of production that is creating business opportunities in high value-added sectors with a strong technological component. The strategic sectors for investing in Spain are currently: information and communications technologies (ICT); environment; water and water treatment; health sciences; biopharmaceuticals and biotechnology; aeronautical engineering; the motor vehicle industry; logistics and energy.

Source: ICEX (www.icex.es).

Useful addresses

Secretaría de Estado de Comercio
Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad
(Secretariat of State for Trade of the Ministry of Economy and Competitivity)
tel.: (34) 91 175 41 75 / 902 218 600
www.comercio.gob.es

ICEX España Exportación e Inversiones
(ICEX Spain Trade and Investment)
tel.: (34) 91 349 61 00 / 900 349 000
www.icex.es

Red de Oficinas Económicas
y Comerciales de España en el exterior
(Spanish Trade Commissions abroad)
www.oficinascomerciales.es

Invest in Spain
www.investinspain.org

Spain Business
www.spainbusiness.com

Fashion from Spain
www.fashionfromspain.com

Interiors from Spain
www.interiorsfromspain.com

Spain Technology
www.spaintechnology.com

Foods from Spain
www.foodsfromspain.com

Wines from Spain
www.winesfromspain.com

New Spanish Books
www.newspanishbooks.com

Study in Spain
www.studyinspain.info

Gazpacho Connection
www.gazpachoconnection.es

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
y de Cooperación
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)
tel.: (34) 91 379 97 00 / (34) 91 379 96 00
www.exteriores.gob.es

Banco de España
(Bank of Spain)
tel.: (34) 91 338 50 00
www.bde.es

Consejo Superior de Cámaras
de Comercio, Industria y Navegación
de España
(Higher Council of Chambers of Commerce,
Industry and Navigation of Spain)
tel.: (34) 91 590 69 00
www.camaras.org

Confederación Española de Organizaciones
Empresariales (CEOE)
(Confederation of Employers and Industries
of Spain)
tel.: (34) 91 566 34 00 / 902 884 403
www.ceoe.es

Instituto de Turismo de España (Turespaña)
(Spain's Board of Tourism)
tel.: (34) 91 343 35 00
www.tourspain.es