



Spain

FICHAS-PAÍS

2018

ICEX

España
Exportación
e Inversiones

Basic data

Official name: Kingdom of Spain.
Area: 505,944 km².
Geographical situation: Southern Europe, on 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.
Main natural resources: copper, zinc, lead, potash, gypsum, sepiolite (meerschaum), sodium sulphate, ornamental stones, arable land.
Population: 46,659,302 people (on 1 January 2018).
Density: 92.2 people/km².
Population groups: 9.8% of the population is foreign. The most numerous nationalities in this group are Moroccans with 1.46%, Romanians with 1.45%, and British with 0.61%.
City populations
Capital: Madrid (3,182,981).
Main cities: Barcelona (1,620,809), Valencia (787,808), Seville (689,434), Zaragoza (664,938) Malaga (569,002).
Religions: Catholic, 68%; other faiths, 2.6%.
Languages: Castilian Spanish is the official language throughout Spain. There are other Spanish languages that are also official according to the statutes in their respective Autonomous Regions. English is the most widely-studied foreign language.
Entry requirements: citizens of other European Union states, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein: valid national identity document or passport; citizens of the United Kingdom and Ireland: passport. Citizens of the rest of the world also require a visa. For more information www.exteriores.gob.es.
Administrative Division: 17 autonomous regions, 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>); Center for Sociological Research (www.cis.es); Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (www.exteriores.gob.es).

External trade (2017)

Spain's trade with the rest of the world

EU Combined Nomenclature Customs Tariff chapters (million euros, 2017)

	Value	% Variation 17/16
Spanish exports (FOB)	277,126	8.1
87. Motor vehicles, tractors	49,219	0.7
84. Machinery and mechanical appliances	21,215	7.6
27. Fuels, mineral oils	15,654	51.9
85. Electrical equipment	14,788	4.2
39. Plastics and articles thereof	10,760	10.0
30. Pharmaceutical products	10,063	2.6
08. Edible fruit and nuts; unprocessed	8,294	0.6
62. Garments, not knitted or crocheted	7,386	10.1
73. Articles of iron or steel	6,490	7.0
72. Iron and steel	6,304	12.8
Other exports	126,952	8.4

	Value	% Variation 17/16
Spanish imports (CIF)	301,870	10.3
27. Fuels, mineral oils	40,350	32.5
87. Motor vehicles, tractors	38,965	5.5
84. Machinery and mechanical appliances	29,558	7.7
85. Electrical equipment	22,879	4.2
30. Pharmaceutical products	12,353	-1.8
39. Plastics and articles thereof	10,482	9.6
62. Garments, not knitted or crocheted	8,865	5.1
29. Organic chemicals	8,682	7.2
72. Iron and steel	8,461	28.0
90. Optical, medical and measuring devices	7,449	-0.7
Other imports	113,827	9.2

Spanish foreign trade coverage ratio: 91.8%

Balance of trade: -24,744 (million euros)
 Variation (17/16) 42.3%

Net foreign direct investment: (million euros)

	2016	2017
Outward investment	25,997	8,770
Inward investment	19,713	12,674

In 2017 Spain was the 13th economy in the world in terms of foreign investment received, with a 2.08% share of total global foreign investment inflows.

Social indicators

Population (2017)

Population growth: (annual rate) 0.03%
Structure by ages:
 0-16 years 15%
 16-64 years 66%
 65 years or over 19%
Gender structure: (men per woman) 0.96
Urban population: (2016) 79.8%

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

Social wellbeing (2016)

Human Development Index: (place in the world ranking, 188 countries) 27
Public expenditure on health / GDP: 6.4%
Public expenditure on education / GDP: 4.3%
Gini Inequality Index: 0.359

Economic indicators

Production (2017)

Nominal GDP: (million euros) 1,163,662
GDP by PPP (est.): (million US dollars) 1,769,000
Per capita GDP: (euros) 24,999
Global Competitiveness Index: (world ranking out of 137 countries, 2017-2018) 34
Variation in per capita GDP: (year-on-year rate) 3.8%

Sector distribution of GDP:

Services	73.3%
Industry	18.1%
Construction	5.8%
Agriculture	2.9%

Structure of demand / GDP:

Private consumption	57.7%
Public consumption	18.5%
Gross capital formation	20.6%
Changes in inventories	0.6%
Exports of goods and services	34.1%
Imports of goods and services	-31.4%
Gross national savings / GDP:	22.9%

Employment (2017)

Labor force / population over 16: 58.8%
Female labor force participation: 53.2%
Employment by sectors:
 Agriculture 4.3%
 Industry 14.1%
 Construction 5.9%
 Services 75.6%
Unemployment rate: 17.2%

Prices (2017)

Consumer price index: (year-on-year variation) 1.1%

Public sector (2017)

Budget balance / GDP: -3.1%
Public debt / GDP: 98.3%
Top tax rate:
 Companies 25.0%
 Individual 43.5%

Energy, communications, R&D

Composition of electricity generation: (% of total, 2016)
 Hydroelectricity 13.2%
 Coal 19.5%
 Oil 5.5%
 Natural gas 18.3%
 Nuclear 20.4%
 Wind energy 17.8%
 Solar energy (PV and thermoelectric) 4.9%
Energy dependence: (2016) 72.3%

Communications

(per thousand inhabitants, 2016):
 Landlines 424
 Mobile telephones 1,112
 Internet users 806

Expenditure on research and development / GDP: (2016) 1.2%

Business friendliness (2018)

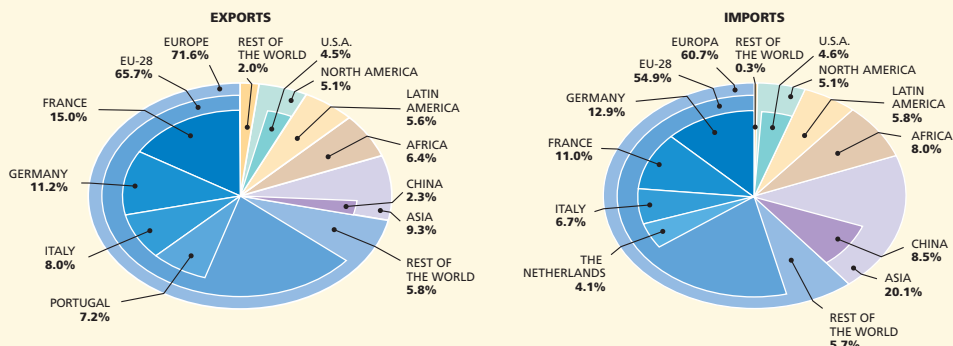
Ease of Doing Business: (world ranking out of 190 countries) 28

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 Treasury (www.hacienda.gob.es); European Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu>); The World Bank (www.worldbank.org); Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism (www.mincotur.gob.es).

Geographical distribution of foreign trade (2017)

By geographical areas

(Percentage structure, 2017)



By countries

(million euros, 2017)

	Value	% variation 17/16		Value	% variation 17/16
Exports (FOB)	277,126	8.1	Imports (CIF)	301,870	10.3
France	41,637	6.6	Germany	38,896	6.0
Germany	30,946	5.7	France	33,331	7.7
Italy	22,243	9.8	China	25,662	7.6
Portugal	19,844	10.1	Italy	20,184	12.3
United Kingdom	18,950	-5.6	United States	13,824	6.8
United States	12,461	9.6	The Netherlands	12,487	6.1
The Netherlands	9,549	15.6	United Kingdom	11,444	2.2
Belgium	8,258	1.7	Portugal	11,001	0.9
Morocco	8,025	12.5	Belgium	7,808	11.4
China	6,258	28.3	Morocco	6,284	11.2
Rest of the world	98,954	10.0	Rest of the world	120,949	15.4

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

Foreign currency

Exchange rate

Average for the period	2015	2016	2017	2018*
US Dollar / euro	1.1095	1.1069	1.1297	1.2196

*(January-May)

Currency

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

Of the 28 countries that make up the European Union, the following 19 have adopted the euro: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Sources: Bank of Spain (www.bde.es); European Central Bank (www.ecb.int); European Union (<http://europa.eu>).

Key facts about the market

Large market. The Spanish market is one of the largest in Europe, with outstanding purchasing power in line with the European average. In addition, in 2017, 82 million international tourists visited Spain, and this number continues to grow every year.

Business platform. Spain is also a platform for business with the EU and the entire Mediterranean region, North Africa, the Middle East and especially with Latin America. Spain has the highest number of double taxation and investment protection treaties with Latin America of any country in the EU.

Favorable business climate. The over 12,000 foreign companies operating in Spain benefit from a favorable business climate: taxation is moderate, with significantly lower tax pressure than the EU average, and the tax treatment of R&D is the second most favorable of OECD countries for both large companies and SMEs.

Prepared for the future. Spain also has an outstanding communications network and infrastructures, and a highly-skilled and competitive workforce.

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

Source: ICEX (www.icex.es); European Commission, Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>); National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es).

Useful addresses

Secretaría de Estado de Comercio
Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo
(Secretariat of State for Trade at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism)
tel.: (34) 91 258 2852
www.mincotur.gob.es

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Red de Oficinas Económicas y Comerciales de España en el exterior
(Spanish Economic and Commercial Offices abroad)
www.oficinascomerciales.es

Invest in Spain
www.investinspain.org
Welcome to Spain Business
www.spainbusiness.com

Spain Business Japan
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Spain Business Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan
www.spainbusiness.ru

Spain Business China
www.spainbusiness.cn
Audiovisual from Spain
www.audiovisualfromspain.com

Interiors from Spain
www.interiorsfromspain.com
Foods & Wines from Spain
www.foodswinesfromspain.com

New Spanish Books
www.newspanishbooks.com
Study in Spain
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Cámara de Comercio de España
(Spain Chambers of Commerce)
tel.: (34) 91 590 69 00
www.camara.es

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

Instituto de Turismo de España (Turespaña)
(Spanish Tourism Board)
tel.: (34) 91 343 35 00
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