

6 March 2014

**BCI: Opinion Module on the Business Environment
Year 2013**

Managers of business establishments state that the most important components for company growth capacity in the business environment have been product demand (60.8%), the macroeconomic environment (49.7%), default (49.6%) and the availability of financing (45.5%).

According to the managers of business establishments, the factors of the business environment with a more unfavourable impact in 2013 are: the macroeconomic environment (58.9%), default (53.7%), economic regulation (51.6%) and product demand (49.8%)

The factors of the business environment with a more favourable impact for the managers of business establishments in 2013 are: the adaptation of human capital (8.2%), product demand (7.1%), the efficiency of the job market (5.7%) and the availability of financing (3.4%)

For the first time, the National Statistics Institute (INE) has conducted an opinion survey, regarding the business environment, of a sample of establishments that covers the entire country, the different economic sectors and the different establishment sizes.

The survey was carried out in the last fortnight of the year 2013, as an additional module of the Business Confidence Indicators (BCI) survey.

The business environment includes the political, institutional and social environment in which companies make their decisions. A suitable business environment is a fundamental aspect for encouraging business activity and stimulating economic growth.

Importance of the business environment in business growth capacity

Those surveyed considered that the most important of the 12 business environment components analysed were *product demand* (with 60.8% of the responses with great importance), the *macroeconomic environment* (49.7%) and *default* (49.6%).

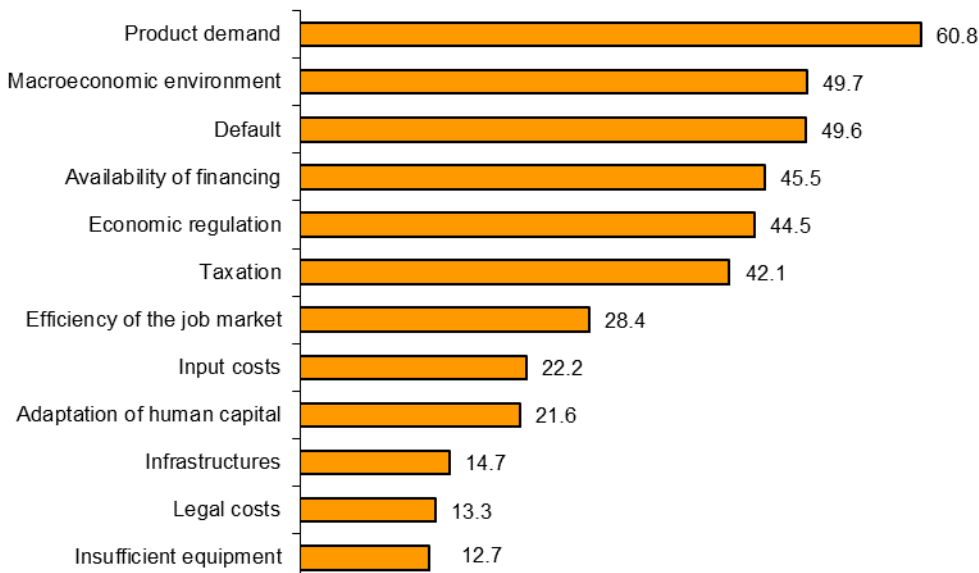
They also indicated the *availability of financing* (45.5%), *economic regulation* (44.5%) and *taxation* (42.1%) as relevant.

At the current time, what importance do you consider that the following components have in the business growth capacity within the business environment?

Business Environment. Components	Great (%)	Medium (%)	Little (%)
Product demand	60.8	27.7	11.5
Macroeconomic environment	49.7	35.1	15.2
Default	49.6	31.5	18.9
Availability of financing	45.5	35.9	18.6
Economic regulation	44.5	41.6	13.9
Taxation	42.1	43.3	14.6
Efficiency of the job market	28.4	51.6	20.0
Input costs	22.2	50.7	27.1
Adaptation of human capital	21.6	53.4	25.0
Infrastructures	14.7	55.8	29.5
Legal costs	13.3	44.1	42.6
Insufficient equipment	12.7	52.5	34.8

Conversely, factors such as *legal costs* (with 42.6% of the responses with low importance), *insufficient equipment* (34.8%) or *infrastructures* (29.5%) were considered to be scarcely important in business growth capacity at that point in time.

Components of the business environment with great importance in growth capacity



By activity sector, *product demand* topped the list of components with great importance in business growth capacity, in all of them, whereas the *macroeconomic environment* and *default* appeared second and third on the list.

Worth noting was that the *availability of financing* was the second factor in the Construction sector and third in the Transport and Catering sector.

Components with the highest percentages of great importance.

Results by activity sector

	First component	Second component	Third component
Industry	Product demand (67.6%)	Macroeconomic environment (49.0%)	Default (47.1%)
Construction	Product demand (62.7%)	Availability of financing (59.6%)	Default (56.1%)
Trade	Product demand (62.8%)	Macroeconomic environment (47.5%)	Default (45.7%)
Transport and Catering	Product demand (54.9%)	Macroeconomic environment (44.2%)	Availability of financing (41.6%)
Other Services	Product demand (58.1%)	Default (54.8%)	Macroeconomic environment (52.6%)

By establishment size, *product demand* was also the first component in importance. Second stood the *macroeconomic environment*, except in the smaller establishments, where *taxation* (in those with fewer than 10 wage earners) and *default* (in those with 10 to 49 wage earners) took second place.

Components with the highest percentages of great importance.

Results by establishment size

	First component	Second component	Third component
Fewer than 10 wage earners	Product demand (54.2%)	Taxation (46.6%)	Default (45.8%)
10 to 49 wage earners	Product demand (65.9%)	Default (52.9%)	Macroeconomic environment (52.0%)
50 to 199 wage earners	Product demand (67.4%)	Macroeconomic environment (55.9%)	Default (53.6%)
200 to 999 wage earners	Product demand (62.7%)	Macroeconomic environment (57.6%)	Default (50.2%)
More than 1000 wage earners	Product demand (66.4%)	Macroeconomic environment (64.3%)	Default (51.5%)

In all Autonomous Communities, *product demand* was the most important component in business growth capacity.

The next most-important component was *default* (which appeared in eight Autonomous Communities) and the *macroeconomic environment* (in seven). Worth highlighting is that in Canarias, second place was held by *taxation*, while in Región de Murcia it was the *availability of financing*.

In turn, *economic regulation* and the *availability of financing* were considered the third most important components in five and three Autonomous Communities, respectively.

Components with the highest percentages of great importance for each Autonomous Community Results by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	First component	Second component	Third component
Andalucía	Product demand (57.9%)	Default (48.1%)	Economic regulation (45.0%)
Aragón	Product demand (63.4%)	Default (54.2%)	Macroeconomic environment (49.4%)
Asturias, Principado de	Product demand (65.1%)	Macroeconomic environment (55.0%)	Default (50.4%)
Balears, Illes	Product demand (59.7%)	Macroeconomic environment (51.3%)	Availability of financing (49.6%)
Canarias	Product demand (53.3%)	Taxation (47.3%)	Default (47.0%)
Cantabria	Product demand (65.5%)	Default (58.2%)	Macroeconomic environment (53.3%)
Castilla y León	Product demand (57.2%)	Default (48.7%)	Taxation (45.9%)
Castilla-La Mancha	Product demand (57.1%)	Default (53.5%)	Availability of financing (50.5%)
Cataluña	Product demand (64.0%)	Macroeconomic environment (53.5%)	Default (50.3%)
Comunitat Valenciana	Product demand (64.1%)	Default (56.0%)	Macroeconomic environment (51.2%)
Extremadura	Product demand (52.3%)	Default (51.4%)	Availability of financing (42.4%)
Galicia	Product demand (63.3%)	Macroeconomic environment (59.3%)	Economic regulation (57.6%)
Madrid, Comunidad de	Product demand (62.5%)	Macroeconomic environment (55.9%)	Default (49.2%)
Murcia, Región de	Product demand (62.6%)	Availability of financing (53.3%)	Default (50.6%)
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	Product demand (58.8%)	Macroeconomic environment (48.7%)	Economic regulation (40.5%)
Pais Vasco	Product demand (63.4%)	Macroeconomic environment (51.4%)	Economic regulation (43.5%)
Rioja, La	Product demand (58.2%)	Default (49.4%)	Economic regulation (44.6%)

Impact of the evolution of the components of the business environment on companies

The BCI module analyses whether the evolution of the components of the business environment has been favourable, unfavourable or neutral for business, according to the opinion of the establishments.

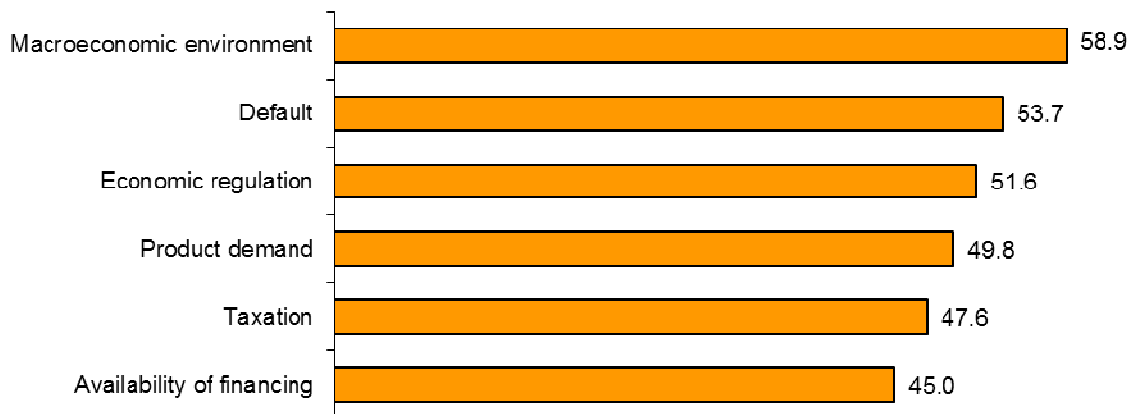
In the year 2013, how has the evolution of the following business environment components impacted your business?

Components	Favourable (%)	No variation (%)	Unfavourable (%)
Business Environment.			
Macroeconomic environment	2.5	38.6	58.9
Default	1.7	44.6	53.7
Economic regulation	1.6	46.8	51.6
Product demand	7.1	43.1	49.8
Taxation	1.0	51.4	47.6
Availability of financing	3.4	51.6	45.0
Legal costs	0.6	72.8	26.6
Input costs	2.1	74.1	23.8
Efficiency of the job market	5.7	70.9	23.4
Infrastructures	2.8	83.3	13.9
Adaptation of human capital	8.2	81.3	10.5
Insufficient equipment	1.7	88.2	10.1

Components with the greatest impact on business

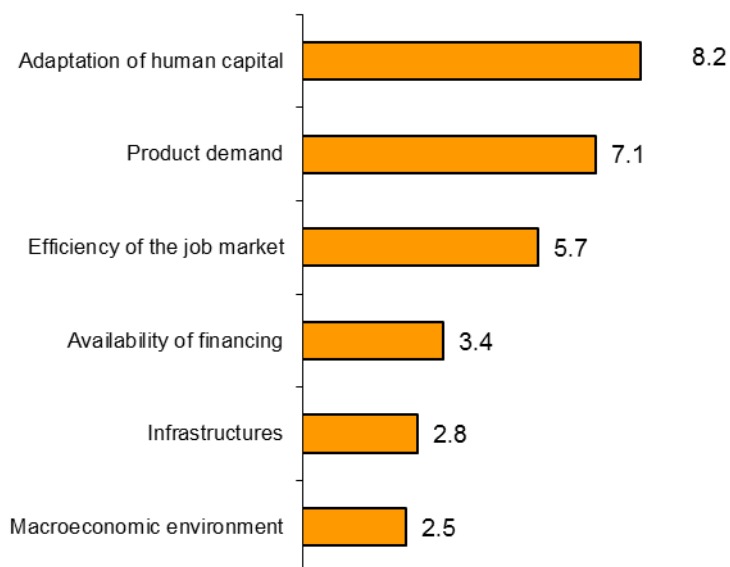
The *macroeconomic environment* (with 58.9% unfavourable responses), *default* (53.7%) and *economic regulation* (51.6%) were the components whose evolution had the most unfavourable effect on business.

Components of the business environment with the greatest unfavourable impact



In turn, the *adaptation of human capital* (with 8.2% favourable responses), *product demand* (7.1%) and the *efficiency of the job market* (5.7%) presented the greatest favourable impact.

Components of the business environment with the greatest favourable impact



Components with the greatest impact on business. Results by activity sector

The component with the most unfavourable impact on all sectors was the *macroeconomic environment*, except in Construction, where it was the *availability of financing* (with 64.2% of the most unfavourable responses).

Components with the highest percentages of unfavourable evolution.

Results by activity sector

	First component	Second component	Third component
Industry	Macroeconomic environment (58.4%)	Default (51.4%)	Product demand (47.8%)
Construction	Availability of financing (64.2%)	Macroeconomic environment (63.7%)	Default (58.8%)
Trade	Macroeconomic environment (60.1%)	Economic regulation (54.1%)	Default (50.6%)
Transport and Catering	Macroeconomic environment (54.3%)	Taxation (50.1%)	Product demand (46.8%)
Other Services	Macroeconomic environment (58.8%)	Default (58.7%)	Economic regulation (53.4%)

Regarding favourable impact, the *adaptation of human capital* stood as the first component in most sectors. For Industry and Trade, the first factor was *product demand*.

Components with the highest percentages of favourable evolution.

Results by activity sector

	First component	Second component	Third component
Industry	Product demand (10.4%)	Adaptation of human capital (8.8%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.9%)
Construction	Adaptation of human capital (8.6%)	Product demand (6.0%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.2%)
Trade	Product demand (8.6%)	Adaptation of human capital (7.7%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.0%)
Transport and Catering	Adaptation of human capital (8.2%)	Product demand (6.4%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.3%)
Other Services	Adaptation of human capital (8.0%)	Product demand (5.2%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.0%)

Components with the greatest impact on business. Results by establishment size

The *macroeconomic environment* and *default* stood as the components with the most unfavourable impact for all sizes, except in establishments with fewer than 10 wage earners, where the factor with the second most-unfavourable impact was *economic regulation*.

Components with the highest percentages of unfavourable evolution.

Results by establishment size

	First component	Second component	Third component
Fewer than 10 wage earners	Macroeconomic environment (57.1%)	Economic regulation (55.7%)	Taxation (55.3%)
10 to 49 wage earners	Macroeconomic environment (62.0%)	Default (58.2%)	Economic regulation (53.9%)
50 to 199 wage earners	Macroeconomic environment (58.0%)	Default (54.3%)	Product demand (48.6%)
200 to 999 wage earners	Macroeconomic environment (58.7%)	Default (52.1%)	Product demand (44.8%)
More than 1000 wage earners	Macroeconomic environment (63.1%)	Default (52.3%)	Product demand (45.6%)

The *adaptation of human capital* had the greatest favourable impact at all size strata, except in those establishments with more than 1000 wage earners, in which it was the *efficiency of the job market*.

Components with the highest percentages of favourable evolution.

Results by establishment size

	First component	Second component	Third component
Fewer than 10 wage earners	Adaptation of human capital (5.1%)	Product demand (4.9%)	Efficiency of the job market (3.2%)
10 to 49 wage earners	Adaptation of human capital (9.4%)	Product demand (7.1%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.0%)
50 to 199 wage earners	Adaptation of human capital (10.1%)	Product demand (10.1%)	Efficiency of the job market (8.5%)
200 to 999 wage earners	Adaptation of human capital (12.7%)	Product demand (10.3%)	Efficiency of the job market (9.7%)
More than 1000 wage earners	Efficiency of the job market (12.9%)	Adaptation of human capital (11.6%)	Product demand (8.3%)

Components with the greatest impact on business. Results by Autonomous Community

The *macroeconomic environment*, *default* and *economic regulation* were the components with the greatest unfavourable impact in most Autonomous Communities.

In Illes Balears, the factor with the second most-unfavourable impact was the *availability of financing* and the third was *taxation*.

Product demand stood in second place in Aragón, Cantabria, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco.

Components with the highest percentages of unfavourable evolution.

Results by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	First component	Second component	Third component
Andalucía	Macroeconomic environment (58.4%)	Default (54.8%)	Economic regulation (50.1%)
Aragón	Macroeconomic environment (54.6%)	Product demand (53.0%)	Default (52.6%)
Asturias, Principado de	Macroeconomic environment (65.5%)	Economic regulation (59.3%)	Product demand (54.7%)
Balears, Illes	Macroeconomic environment (52.2%)	Availability of financing (50.4%)	Taxation (49.1%)
Canarias	Macroeconomic environment (53.6%)	Default (50.0%)	Economic regulation (49.7%)
Cantabria	Macroeconomic environment (62.5%)	Product demand (60.2%)	Default (59.0%)
Castilla y León	Default (59.1%)	Macroeconomic environment (57.5%)	Economic regulation (56.6%)
Castilla-La Mancha	Default (57.9%)	Macroeconomic environment (55.3%)	Availability of financing (53.1%)
Cataluña	Macroeconomic environment (59.7%)	Default (52.8%)	Product demand (49.2%)
Comunitat Valenciana	Macroeconomic environment (60.1%)	Default (55.2%)	Economic regulation (53.4%)
Extremadura	Default (59.7%)	Macroeconomic environment (58.4%)	Economic regulation (58.0%)
Galicia	Macroeconomic environment (68.5%)	Economic regulation (61.9%)	Default (57.6%)
Madrid, Comunidad de	Macroeconomic environment (61.5%)	Default (54.4%)	Product demand (50.4%)
Murcia, Región de	Default (58.0%)	Macroeconomic environment (55.6%)	Economic regulation (50.6%)
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	Macroeconomic environment (58.8%)	Product demand (46.6%)	Economic regulation (46.6%)
País Vasco	Macroeconomic environment (59.0%)	Product demand (54.9%)	Default (52.1%)
Rioja, La	Macroeconomic environment (55.0%)	Default (51.4%)	Economic regulation (49.4%)

As for factors with a favourable evolution, the *adaptation of human capital* ranked first in most Autonomous Communities.

In Illes Balears, Canarias and Comunitat Valenciana, *product demand* took first place. In Región de Murcia, it was the *efficiency of the job market*.

Components with the highest percentages of favourable evolution.

Results by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	First component	Second component	Third component
Andalucía	Adaptation of human capital (8.5%)	Product demand (8.5%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.3%)
Aragón	Adaptation of human capital (9.5%)	Product demand (7.1%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.1%)
Asturias, Principado de	Adaptation of human capital (7.0%)	Product demand (5.4%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.4%)
Balears, Illes	Product demand (14.2%)	Efficiency of the job market (11.1%)	Adaptation of human capital (10.6%)
Canarias	Product demand (9.6%)	Adaptation of human capital (7.6%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.0%)
Cantabria	Adaptation of human capital (6.9%)	Product demand (5.8%)	Efficiency of the job market (4.2%)
Castilla y León	Adaptation of human capital (5.0%)	Product demand (5.0%)	Efficiency of the job market (3.8%)
Castilla-La Mancha	Adaptation of human capital (9.5%)	Product demand (5.5%)	Efficiency of the job market (4.8%)
Cataluña	Adaptation of human capital (8.6%)	Product demand (7.6%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.9%)
Comunitat Valenciana	Product demand (9.4%)	Adaptation of human capital (8.9%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.4%)
Extremadura	Adaptation of human capital (8.6%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.6%)	Product demand (6.2%)
Galicia	Adaptation of human capital (10.3%)	Product demand (6.3%)	Efficiency of the job market (5.0%)
Madrid, Comunidad de	Adaptation of human capital (9.5%)	Product demand (6.6%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.5%)
Murcia, Región de	Efficiency of the job market (6.6%)	Adaptation of human capital (6.2%)	Product demand (5.1%)
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	Adaptation of human capital (7.5%)	Product demand (7.2%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.1%)
País Vasco	Adaptation of human capital (4.7%)	Efficiency of the job market (3.8%)	Availability of financing (3.8%)
Rioja, La	Adaptation of human capital (9.2%)	Product demand (7.2%)	Efficiency of the job market (6.4%)

Perception of the evolution of the resources dedicated to resolving paperwork with the administrations

Less than one-fifth of those surveyed observed an increase in the resources dedicated to resolving paperwork with the administrations.

15% indicated an increase in the resources dedicated to resolving paperwork in the local administration, this percentage rising to 18.1% in the case of the Autonomous Community administration and 19.9% in the state administration.

Conversely, nearly 10% of those surveyed observed a decrease in the resources dedicated to resolving paperwork with the different administrations.

The rest, more than 70% perceived that the evolution of these resources remained stable in the year 2013.

In the last year, how do you perceive the resources that your company dedicates to resolving paperwork with the different administrations to have evolved?

Results by Autonomous Community.

Autonomous Community	State Administration		Autonomous Community Administration		Local Administration	
	It increased (%)	It decreased (%)	It increased (%)	It decreased (%)	It increased (%)	It decreased (%)
National	19.9	9.5	18.1	9.6	15.0	9.7
Andalucía	21.9	13.0	23.0	12.1	20.6	11.0
Aragón	24.9	9.1	21.3	8.3	15.8	9.5
Asturias, Principado de	21.3	11.6	19.8	12.4	12.8	13.2
Balears, Illes	23.5	10.2	22.1	10.2	19.9	9.7
Canarias	17.6	9.3	21.9	8.9	17.2	10.3
Cantabria	18.0	9.2	16.5	8.1	13.0	8.1
Castilla y León	17.8	10.6	15.3	11.6	13.4	11.6
Castilla-La Mancha	17.2	12.5	16.5	14.7	13.9	16.5
Cataluña	21.7	6.7	16.5	6.9	13.9	6.9
Comunitat Valenciana	22.3	8.0	16.9	9.4	12.6	7.8
Extremadura	14.8	18.1	16.1	17.3	13.6	16.1
Galicia	20.9	9.3	18.9	9.9	17.6	11.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	22.4	6.8	16.9	7.0	15.3	8.3
Murcia, Región de	19.1	10.9	19.8	11.7	21.8	12.1
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	14.7	5.7	16.9	5.7	10.0	5.4
País Vasco	13.6	9.2	16.1	7.3	10.4	7.6
Rioja, La	21.7	6.0	15.3	6.8	12.5	6.0

By Autonomous Community, Aragón presented the highest percentage of responses indicating an increase in the paperwork in the State Administration, Andalucía in the Autonomous Community administration and Región de Murcia in the local administration.

In turn, Extremadura registered the highest percentage of responses indicating a decrease in the paperwork in the state and Autonomous Community administrations and Castilla-La Mancha in the local administration.

Perception of the evolution of paperwork added for operating in different regions

15.5% of those surveyed perceived that, in 2013, the number of added paperwork that they had to complete in order to operate in different Autonomous Communities ¹ and 13.7%

¹ Approximately one-fourth of those surveyed did not do paperwork in different Autonomous Communities or different municipalities in the same Autonomous Community.

perceived an increase in order to operate in different municipalities within the same Autonomous Community.

In turn, almost 5.0% observed a decrease (4.1% to operate in different Autonomous Communities and 4.2% to operate in different municipalities within the same Autonomous Community).

In the last year, how do you perceive the added paperwork that must be done in order to operate in the different regions to have evolved? Results by Autonomous Community.

	Different Autonomous Communities			Different municipality in the same Autonomous Community		
	It increased	It remained stable	It decreased	It increased	It remained stable	It decreased
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
National Total	15.5	53.3	4.1	13.7	57.8	4.2
Andalucía	17.9	45.2	4.0	13.9	51.9	3.8
Aragón	19.8	50.2	3.2	13.4	58.5	2.8
Asturias, Principado de	17.4	52.3	4.3	14.0	60.1	3.9
Balears, Illes	18.1	50.9	4.4	19.0	52.7	4.0
Canarias	12.9	48.7	4.0	15.9	52.3	4.6
Cantabria	12.6	58.6	4.6	11.5	61.3	5.0
Castilla y León	16.9	51.9	5.6	18.1	54.4	5.9
Castilla-La Mancha	18.0	49.8	5.9	15.0	55.0	6.6
Cataluña	13.4	55.8	3.4	11.2	59.0	3.4
Comunitat Valenciana	14.2	53.9	3.5	12.6	57.6	3.5
Extremadura	15.6	50.2	4.9	13.2	56.8	4.5
Galicia	15.6	49.7	4.0	16.2	55.3	3.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	15.9	59.2	3.5	13.3	62.7	4.0
Murcia, Región de	17.1	54.1	6.6	16.0	56.4	8.2
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	12.9	52.7	2.2	10.8	58.4	2.5
País Vasco	12.0	61.5	1.9	9.8	67.5	2.2
Rioja, La	15.7	55.0	5.2	12.1	59.0	4.8

NOTE: The remainder of those surveyed, until 100% was completed in each Autonomous Community or the National Total are not affected by this situation, and they chose the Does not apply option in the response

Benefit of substituting prior authorisations for affidavits of liability

Half of those surveyed considered that they were not in a position to evaluate whether they had received a benefit in the substitution of prior authorisations² by affidavits of liability³. Nearly 6% perceived some benefit, with similar percentages for each of the three types of administration.

By Autonomous Community, Extremadura recorded the highest percentage of benefit (10.7% in the state administration, 14.0% in the Autonomous Community administration and 12.8% in the local administration).

In contrast, in Canarias (in the case of the state administration) and Castilla y León (in the Autonomous Community and local administrations), the least amount of benefit was observed in substituting the prior authorisations for affidavits of liability.

²Prior authorisation: any expressed or implied act of the responsible authority that is required, to be held previously, for access to an economic activity or to its performance, through the ex ante control of the activity, such as: licenses, permits or registrations in register.

³Affidavit of liability: document submitted to the Administration, where the business person expresses, under her/his responsibility, that s/he meets the requirements established in the regulations in force for the performance of the activity, that s/he has the documentation proving this, and that s/he commits to maintaining this compliance throughout the necessary time period. This is an ex post control regime, where the control of the compliance with the requirements and the regulation is based on inspections subsequent to the beginning of the economic activity.

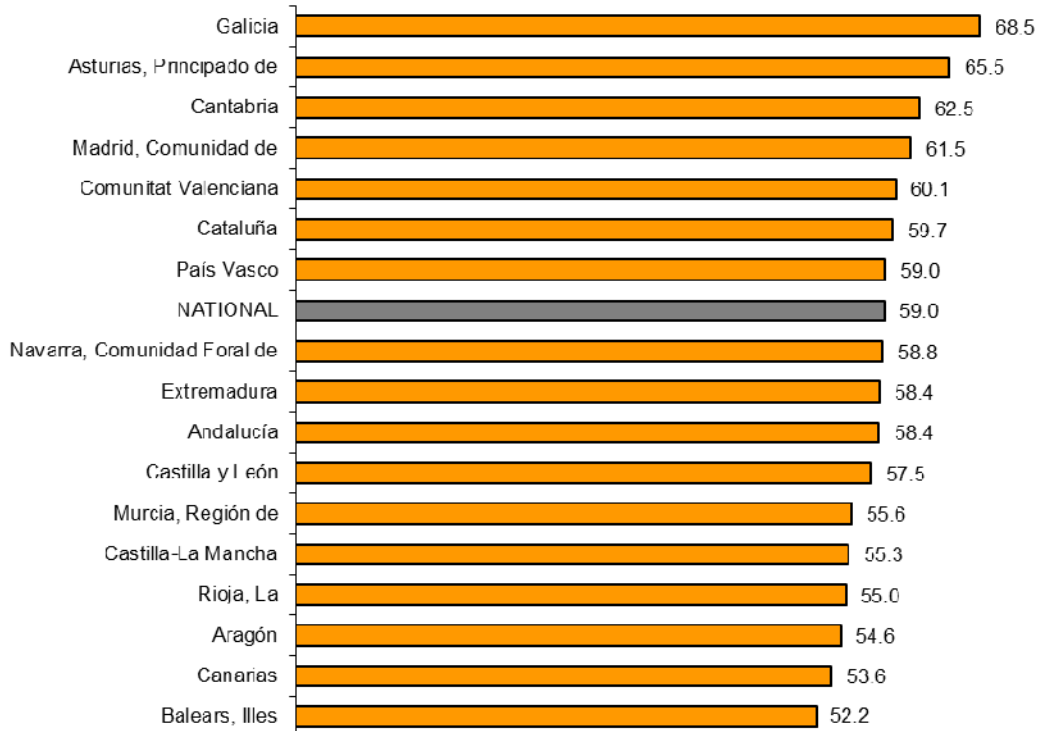
**In the last year, did you perceive a benefit in substituting prior authorisations for affidavits of liability?
Results by Autonomous Community.**

	State Administration		Autonomous Community Administration		Local Administration	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
National Total	5.6	42.4	5.9	44.1	5.7	44.1
Andalucía	7.4	34.9	7.6	36.9	9.2	36.0
Aragón	3.6	49.8	3.6	49.4	4.7	49.0
Asturias, Principado de	6.2	42.3	6.6	43.0	5.8	42.6
Baleares, Illes	8.4	40.3	7.1	42.5	6.6	41.2
Canarias	3.0	43.4	5.3	46.0	6.3	46.0
Cantabria	5.8	45.6	6.5	46.7	4.6	47.5
Castilla y León	3.8	42.8	3.1	45.0	3.1	45.6
Castilla-La Mancha	7.3	44.3	5.5	48.0	5.9	46.5
Cataluña	4.0	43.0	4.3	43.6	3.8	44.4
Comunitat Valenciana	5.1	41.0	4.3	42.9	4.6	42.9
Extremadura	10.7	43.6	14.0	43.6	12.8	44.0
Galicia	6.3	37.8	8.3	38.1	7.0	39.4
Madrid, Comunidad de	7.5	41.1	6.5	42.3	6.0	42.8
Murcia, Región de	6.6	49.8	7.0	51.0	7.0	51.4
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3.6	38.0	4.7	41.9	3.2	41.2
País Vasco	3.2	44.2	4.7	48.3	3.8	48.9
Rioja, La	4.0	47.4	4.0	48.2	4.0	47.8

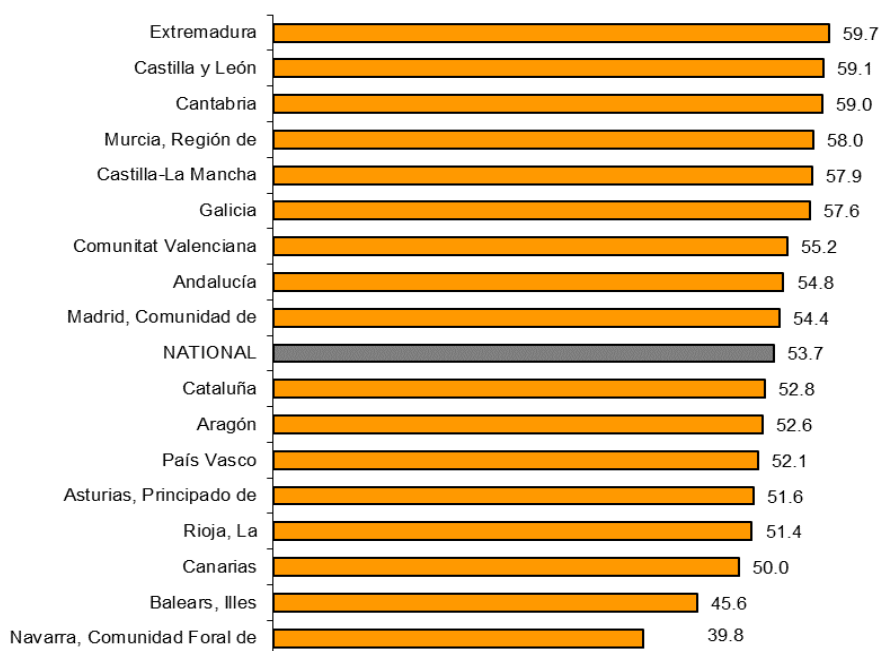
NOTE: The remainder of those surveyed, until 100% was completed in each Autonomous Community or the National Total are not affected by this situation, and they chose the Does not apply option in the response

ANNEX
COMPONENTS OF THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT WITH THE GREATEST IMPACT. RESULTS BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY

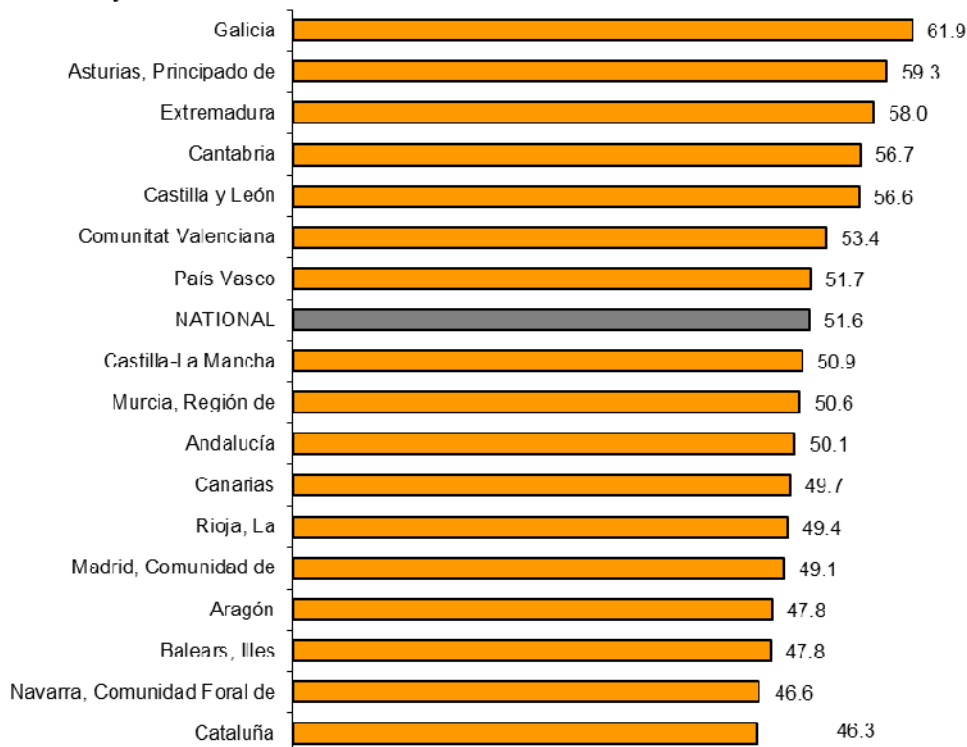
MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



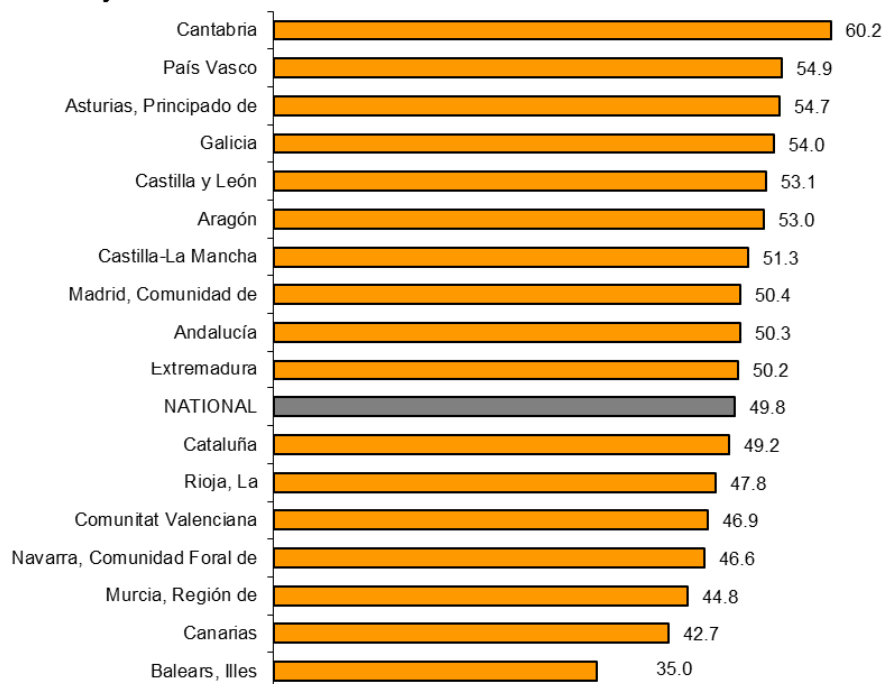
DEFAULT. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



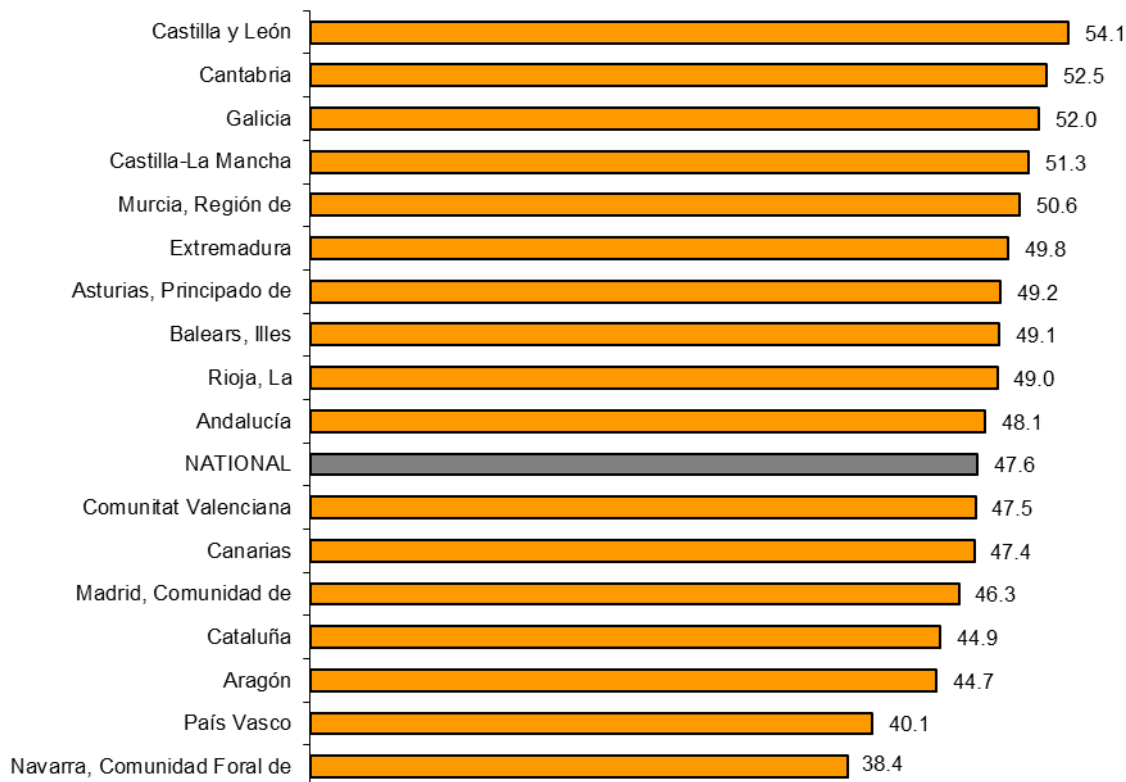
ECONOMIC REGULATION. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



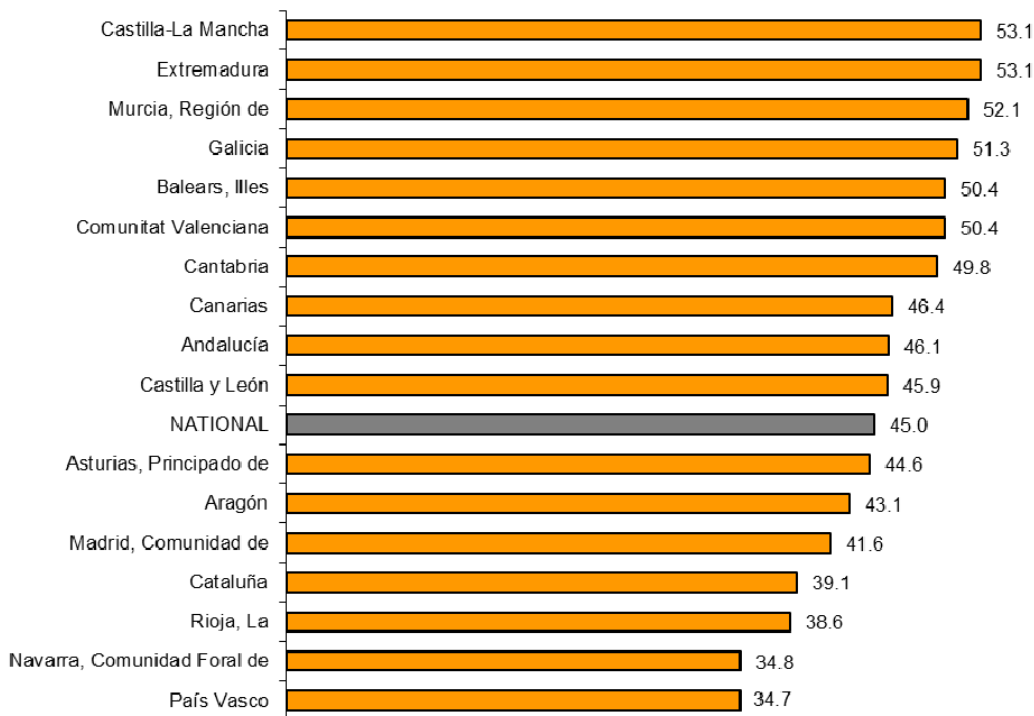
PRODUCT DEMAND. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



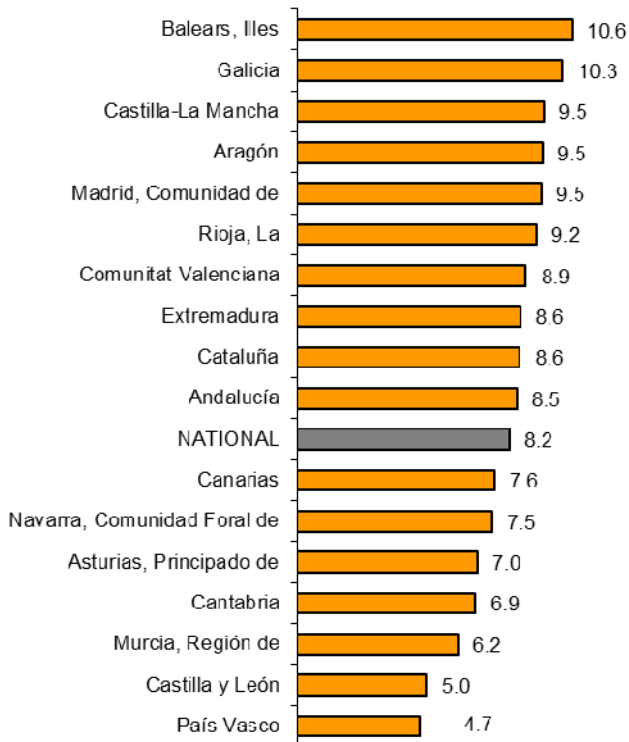
TAXATION. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



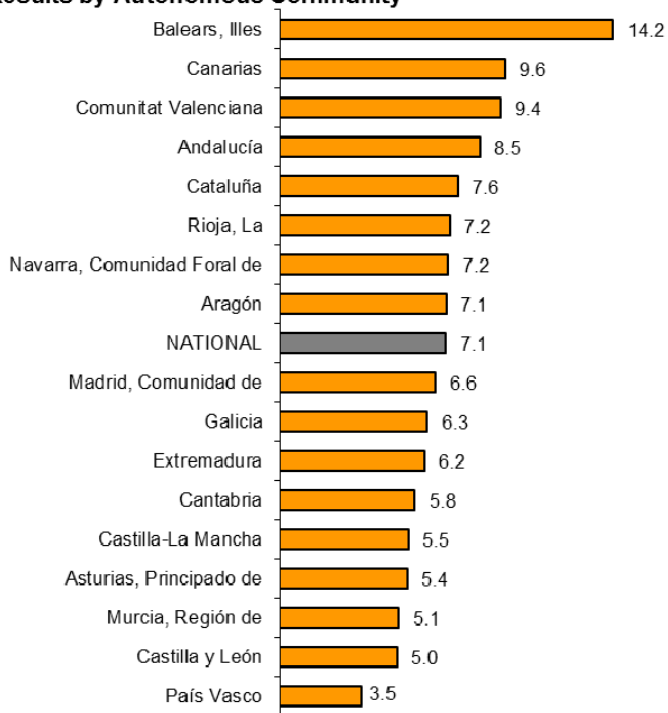
AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING. Unfavourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



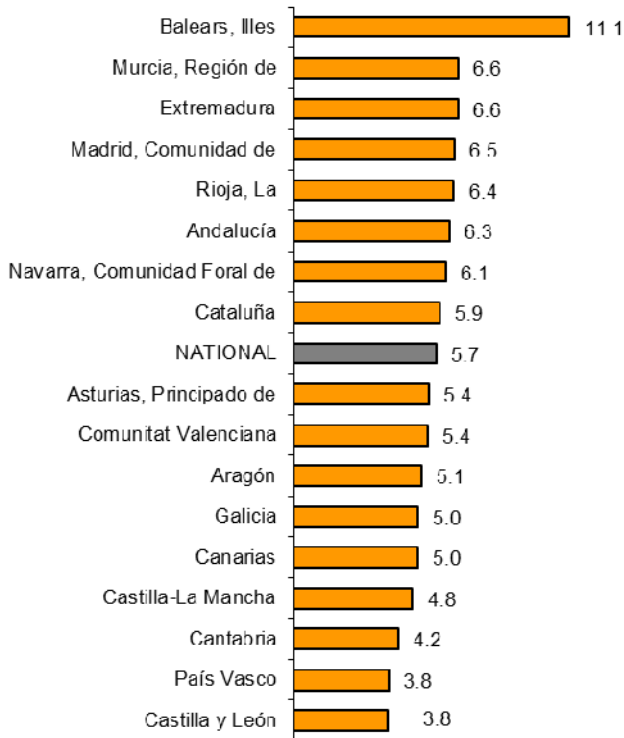
ADAPTATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



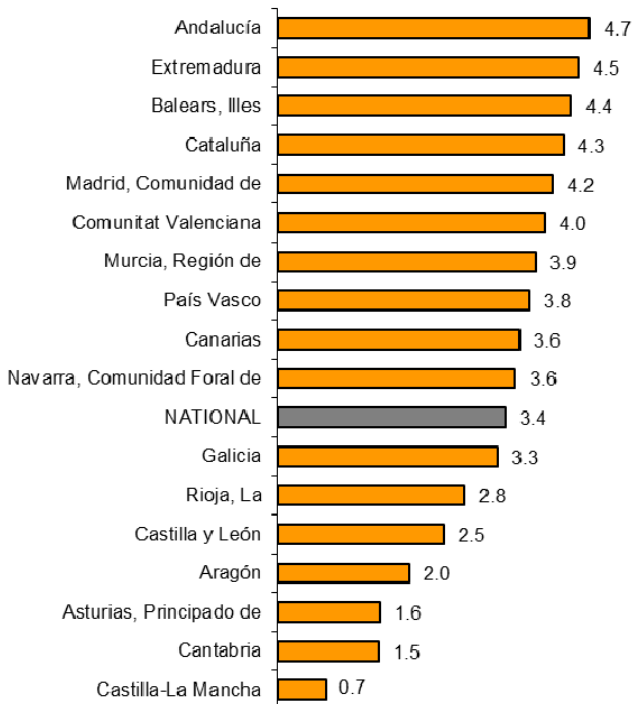
PRODUCT DEMAND. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



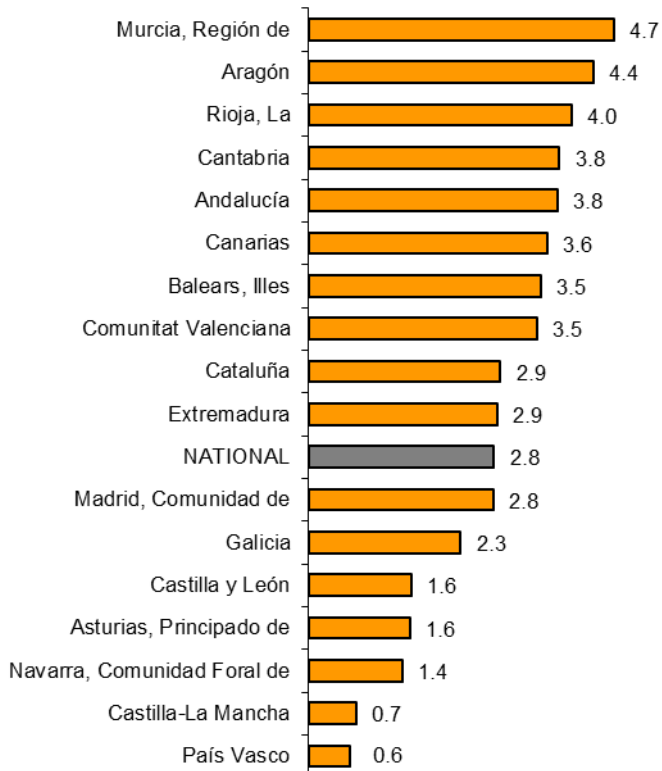
EFFICIENCY OF THE JOB MARKET. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



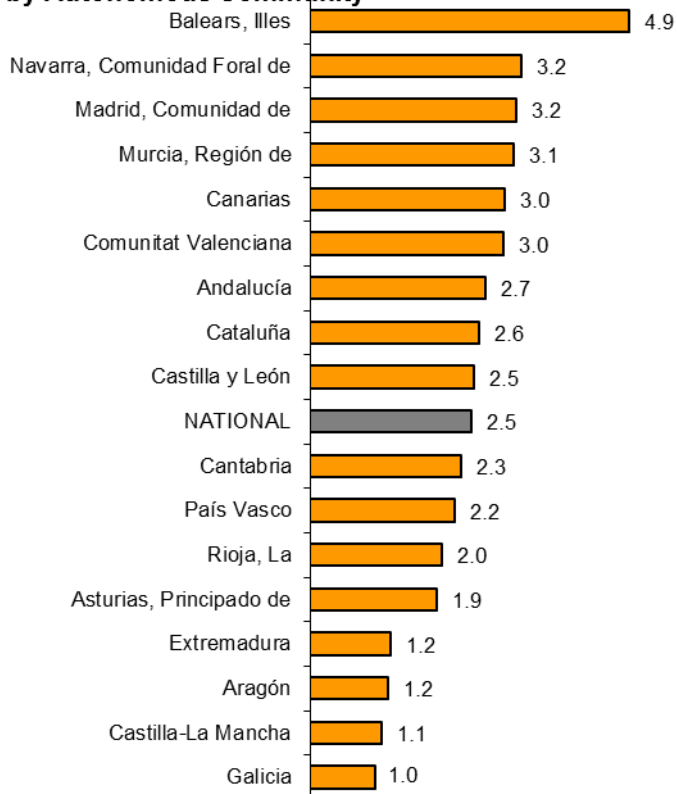
AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



INFRASTRUCTURES. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT. Favourable evolution. Results by Autonomous Community



Methodological note

The Opinion module on the Business Environment includes the opinion of the establishment managers about different components of the business environment. The methodology, as well as the one for BCI, is based on the Japanese *TANKAN* index, that is, there is no weighting nor elevation according to establishment characteristics because the opinion of each informant counts the same.

The business environment is made up of the political, institutional and social environments in which the business makes its decisions. In this survey, the opinion of the following components has been requested:

- Macroeconomic environment: Set of economic indicators and main macroeconomic indicators: Gross Domestic Product, aggregate demand, consumption, investment, public sector, foreign sector, asset market, inflation,...
- Economic regulation: Norms that influence the creation and commercial activity of companies. Appropriate economic regulation refers to the creation of efficient norms that achieve the same objective with the fewest restrictions possible.
- Efficiency of the job market: Dynamism, possibility of retraining; flexible hiring and dismissal of employees in the company.
- Taxation: Set of norms and procedures related to tax administration and compliance with tax obligations.
- Default: Breach of an obligation incurred with a third party.
- Infrastructures: Set of constructions, elements and services considered necessary for transport development. They are made up of the different roads, railway tracks, ports and airports; as well as the logistical services associated with them so that persons, animals or vehicles can move on them.
- Legal costs: Court-imposed costs to companies that need it.
- Input costs: Price paid for the inputs and services hired by the company.
- Equipment: Set of necessary means and facilities for the development of an activity.
- Adaptation of human capital: Suitably qualified and trained employees for the development of the commercial activity of the company.
- Product demand: Market size.
- Availability of financing: Access to outside business financing, obtained through banking institutions (mainly banks and savings banks) in any of its ways (loans, lines of credit, promissory notes, etc.), and through non-banking entities such as capital markets, business angels, participation loans of public entities and others.

Other concepts:

- Prior authorisation: any expressed or implied action of the competent authority which is previously required in order to access and carry out an economic activity through the ex-ante control of the activity, such as: licences, permits or registrations.

- Affidavit of liability: document submitted to the Administration in which the entrepreneur manifests under their responsibility that the requirements established in the regulation that is in force for the performance of the activity are met, the documents that prove it are at their disposal and they commit to maintaining its compliance during the necessary time. It is an ex-post control regime, in which control over the compliance of the requirements and regulation will be based on subsequent research at the beginning of the economic activity.