



23 August 2007

Spanish National Accounts. Base 2000 Accounting series 2003 - 2006

Real growth in the Spanish economy was upwardly revised by one tenth in the years 2003, 2004 and 2005

The increase in the GDP for 2006 remained at 3.9%

Spanish National Accounts, 2000 Base (NAS-2000) have updated the accounting series 2003 -2006 estimates, in accordance with the normal calendar. Thus, data from series 2003 – 2005 has been revised, published in August last year, as has that for 2006, estimated and disseminated in February 2007 in terms of Quarterly National Accounts.

This new annual data will be used in the scope of the Quarterly National Accounts, quarterly August, thereby updating the quarterly accounting series, which will be disseminated on 29 August, with reference to the second quarter of 2007.

As a consequence of the update, growth in real terms of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 has been upwardly revised by one tenth, whereas for 2006 it has remained without variation.

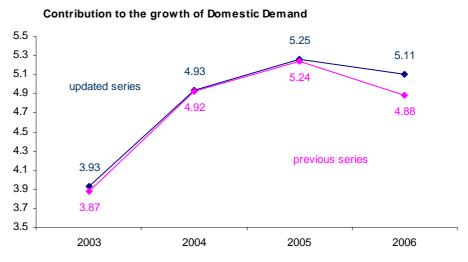
Gross Domestic Product

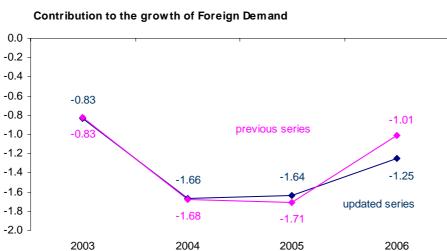
Annual growth in terms of volume

	Updated series	Previous series
2003 (definitive)	3.1	3.0
2004 (provisional)	3.3	3.2
2005 (provisional)	3.6	3.5
2006 (preview)	3.9	3.9

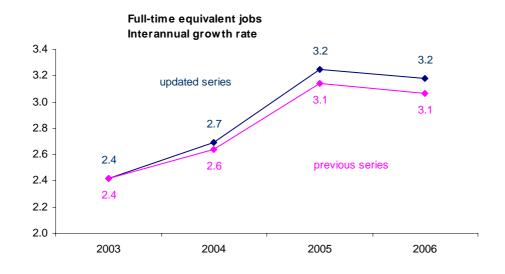
Revisions performed have originated, on the one hand, in the incorporation of structured statistical sources for years in which such information was not available (Annual Industrial Companies Survey, Annual Services Survey, Construction Structure Survey, Regional economic accounts for agriculture, etc). On the other hand, in the incorporation of definitive data in those transactions previously estimated with provisional or preview data (Public Administrations Accounts, Foreign trade of goods, Balance of payments, etc).

Contributions of National Demand and Foreign Demand in accordance with these new real growth figures, are those shown in the following graphs:

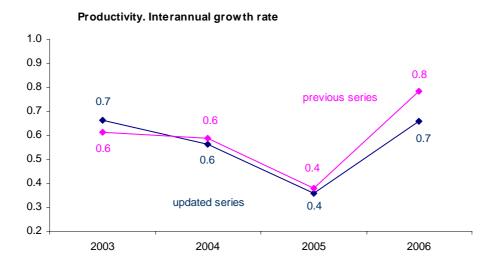




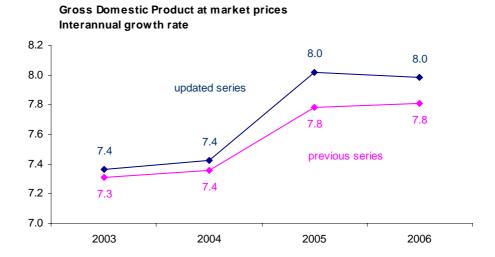
Estimates of the economy's **employment** have also been updated. The results of the revisions performed appear in the following graph:



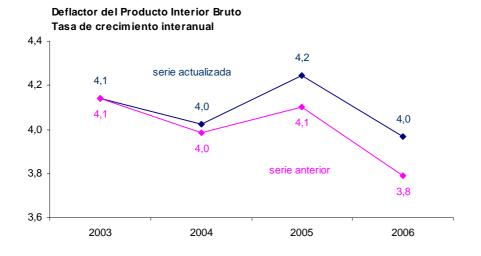
The new growth figures for the GDP and employment show as a result the variation of apparent productivity of the work factor shown in the following graph:



In **nominal terms**, the updating of the GDP growth has determined revisions of between one and two tenths in the period in question, now showing this profile:



As a result, the **implicit GDP deflator** now shows the following evolution:





Changes in the composition of GDP growth in 2006

Real growth of GDP in 2006 has remained at 3.9%, although the contribution to aggregate growth of its two main components has been revised. National Demand has increased its contribution to the GDP growth by two tenths (from 4.9 to 5.1 points) and Foreign Demand has increased its negative contribution by a similar amount (from -1 to -1.2 points).

The greatest contribution of National Demand has originated in the upward revision of growth, both from the gross formation of fixed capital, and from the final consumption expenditure by Public Administrations.

In effect, investment demand has been upwardly revised five tenths (from 6.3% to 6.8%), being more intense in capital goods and other products than in construction. In the same way, the updating of the Public Administrations Accounts has determined an upward revision of the expenditure in final consumption (from 4.4% to 4.8%).

Conversely, the growth of household final consumption expense and non-profit making institutions which serve households (ISFLSH) has increased one tenth (from 3.7% to 3.8%), fundamentally as a result of the increase in expenditure of the aforementioned.

The structure of Foreign Demand has been modified by the inclusion in the update process of the definitive data of foreign trade of goods in 2005. Thus, as a consequence of the significant increase in volume of exports in the aforesaid year, the real growth estimate offered by the quarterly accounting in February for exports in 2006 has been downwardly revised (from 6.2% to 5.1%). Imports have not experienced the same effect, although they are downwardly revised by one tenth (from 8.4% to 8.3%).

The following table shows the revisions performed in the various transactions that compose the GDP from the perspective of demand:

Gross Domestic Product. Demand

Annual growth in terms of volume

	Updated series	Previous series
Final consumption expenditure	4.0	3.9
From households and ISFLSH	3.8	3.7
From Public Administrations	4.8	4.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6.8	6.3
Capital goods	10.4	9.7
Construction	6.0	5.9
Other products	4.6	3.2
Variation in Stocks (contribution to the GDP growth)	0.1	0.1
Exportation of Goods and Services	5.1	6.2
Importation of Goods and Services	8.3	8.4

In nominal terms, the GDP growth for 2006 has been upwardly revised by two tenths (from 7.8% to 8%), reaching 980,954 million euros.

As a consequence of real and nominal growth of the Gross Domestic Product in 2006, the GDP implicit deflator growth increased by two tenths as compared to that initially estimated in February (from 3.8% to 4%).

Analysing the revised accounts of the Rest of the World sector, it can be observed that **the Gross National Income of Spain increased to 964,244 million euros en 2006**, versus the 960,842 million estimated in February 2007 in terms of Quarterly National Accounts.

The necessity for financing of the Spanish economy with respect to the rest of the world represented 8.1% of the GDP in 2006

Spanish economy showed a necessity for financing in 2006 with respect to the rest of the world of 79,898 million euros, (representing 8.1% of the GDP). This figure is greater than that initially estimated in February 2007 (76,451 million euros, 7.8% of the GDP).

This increase in the necessity for financing the Spanish economy with respect to the rest of the world is fundamentally a consequence of the upward revision carried out by the Balance of Payments in the volume of income from property and current transfers paid to the rest of the world.