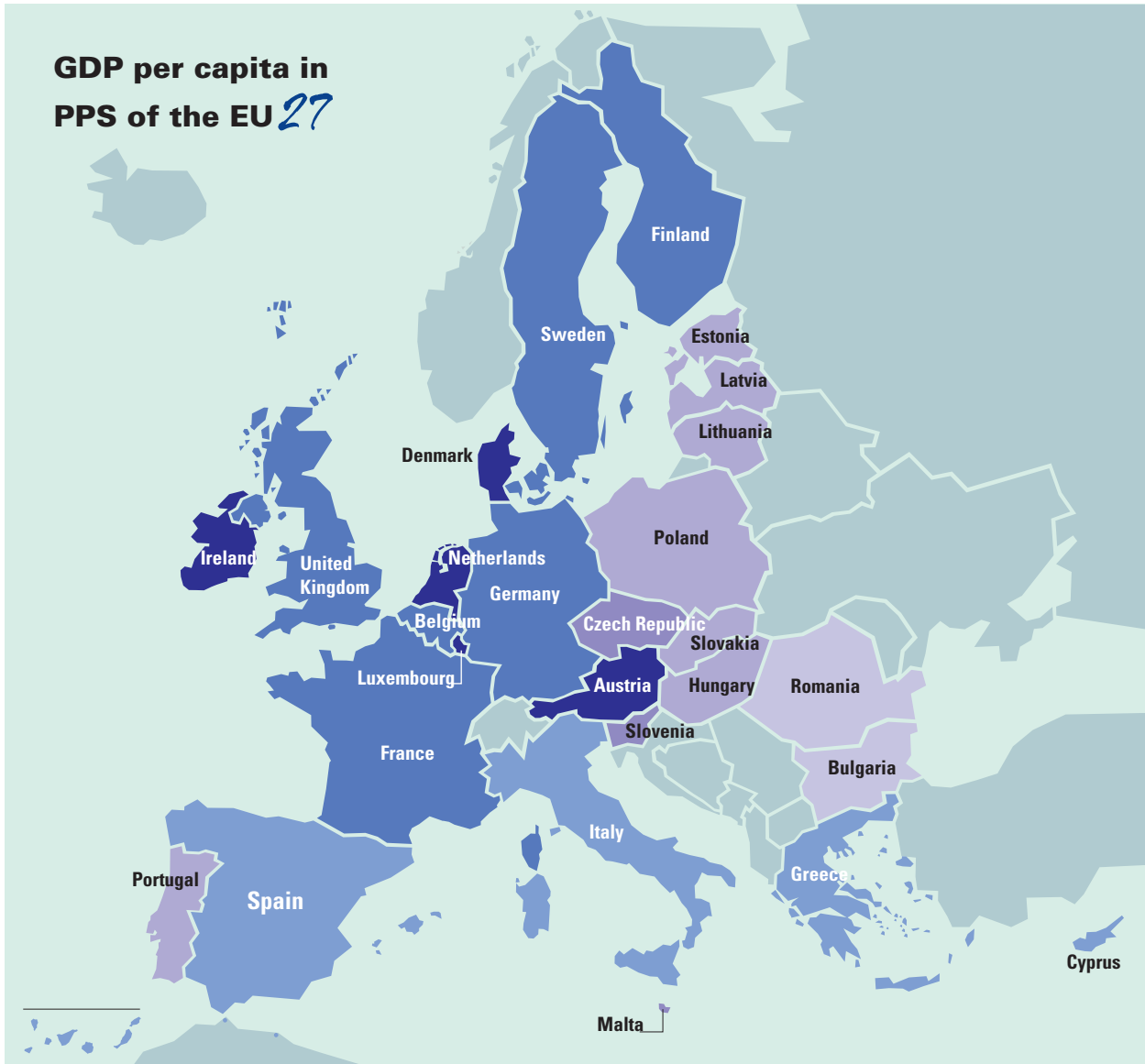


Economy





Group I
125% and over the European average

Luxembourg, Ireland, Netherlands, Austria and Denmark

Group II
110 to 125% European average

Sweden, Belgium, United Kingdom, Finland, Germany and France

Group III
90 to 110% European average

Spain, Italy, Greece and Cyprus

Group IV
75 to 90% European average

Slovenia, Czech Republic and Malta

Group V
50 to 75% European average

Portugal, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland

Group VI
Less than 50% European average

Romania and Bulgaria

GDP per capita in PPS¹ 2006

Luxembourg	279.6
Ireland	145.7
Netherlands	130.8
Austria	127.7
Denmark	126.0
Sweden	124.8
Belgium	120.0
United Kingdom	118.1
Finland	117.1
Germany	114.3
France	111.1
Spain	105.1
Italy	103.5
EU-27	100.0
Greece	97.4
Cyprus	92.1
Slovenia	88.0
Czech Republic	78.7
Malta	77.0
Portugal	74.6
Estonia	68.5
Hungary	65.0
Slovakia	63.8
Lithuania	56.2
Latvia	54.2
Poland	52.5
Romania (f)	38.9
Bulgaria	36.8

f: forecast

1: GDP in purchasing power standards (PPS) divided by the total population (EU-27=100)

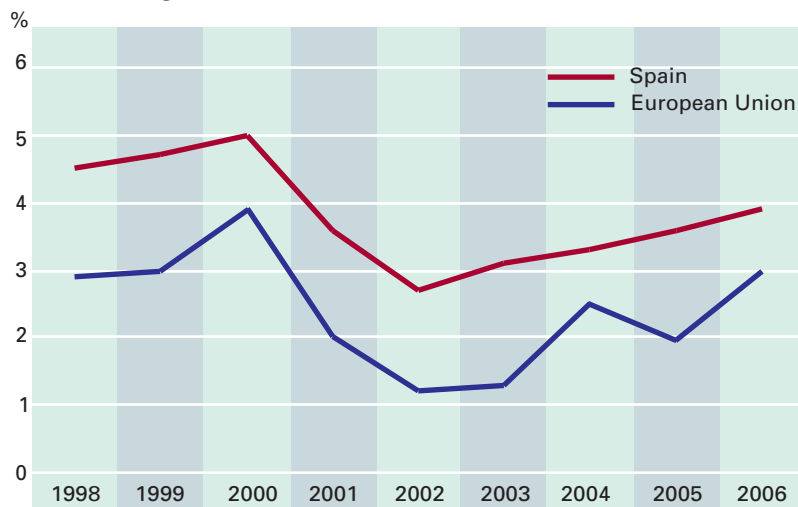
The fifth largest economy in the EU

In 2006 Spain represents the fifth largest economy in the EU with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 980,954 million euros, which is equivalent to 8.5% of the European Union GDP. Ahead of Spain lie Germany (20.0% of the EU GDP), United Kingdom (16.5% of the EU GDP), France (15.4% of the EU GDP) and Italy (12.8% of the EU GDP).

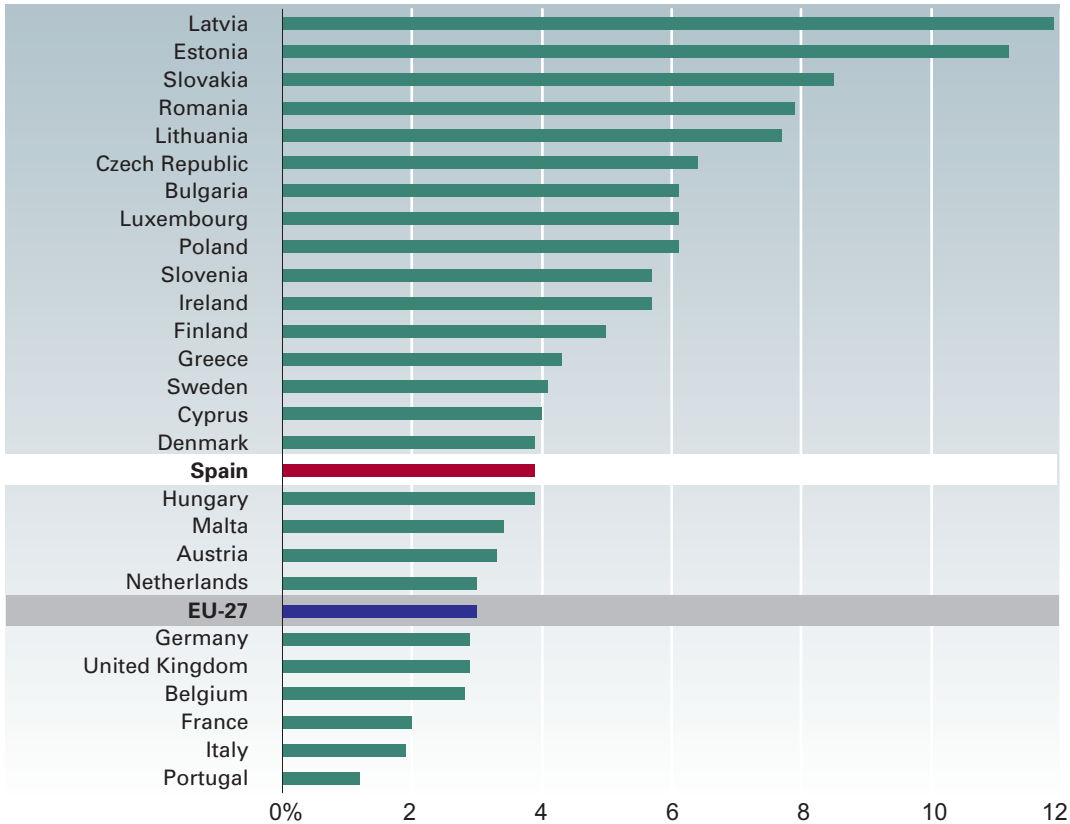
In Spain the GDP per capita in purchasing power standards reaches five points above the EU average. The highest value of this indicator is observed in Luxembourg (279.6%).

Economic growth

Real GDP growth rate



Real GDP growth rate. 2006



Growth above the EU average

In 2006 the Spanish economy undergoes a growth of 3.9%, three decimals above the previous year's growth. The highest GDP growth rates in the UE are achieved in Latvia and Estonia, both above 11%. At the opposite end Portugal and Italy record growth rates below 2%.



In 2006 the US GDP records a growth of 2.9% and Japan's 2.4%

Labour productivity per person employed

EU-27 = 100 2006

Luxembourg	184.3
Ireland	135.0
Belgium	131.6
France	123.6
Austria	120.4
Sweden	114.0
Netherlands	113.5
Finland	112.5
United Kingdom	109.8
Italy	109.1
Denmark	108.6
Germany	107.2
Greece	104.0
Spain	103.2
EU-27	100.0
Malta	90.3
Cyprus	84.9
Slovenia	84.1
Hungary	74.6
Slovakia	71.8
Czech Republic	70.8
Portugal (f)	68.4
Estonia	64.4
Poland (e)	61.1
Lithuania	57.2
Latvia	51.4
Romania (f)	39.2
Bulgaria	35.0

e: estimate
f: forecast

Productivity above the Community average

Labour productivity per person employed enables us to compare the efficiency of the economic system of a country as well as its competitiveness with other economies. Like GDP, it is measured in purchasing power standards per person employed.

In Spain the labour productivity per person employed is three points above the EU-27 average in 2006. The countries with the highest productivity are Luxembourg (184.3), Ireland (135.0) and Belgium (131.6). The countries with the lowest productivity rates are Bulgaria (35.0) and Romania (39.2).

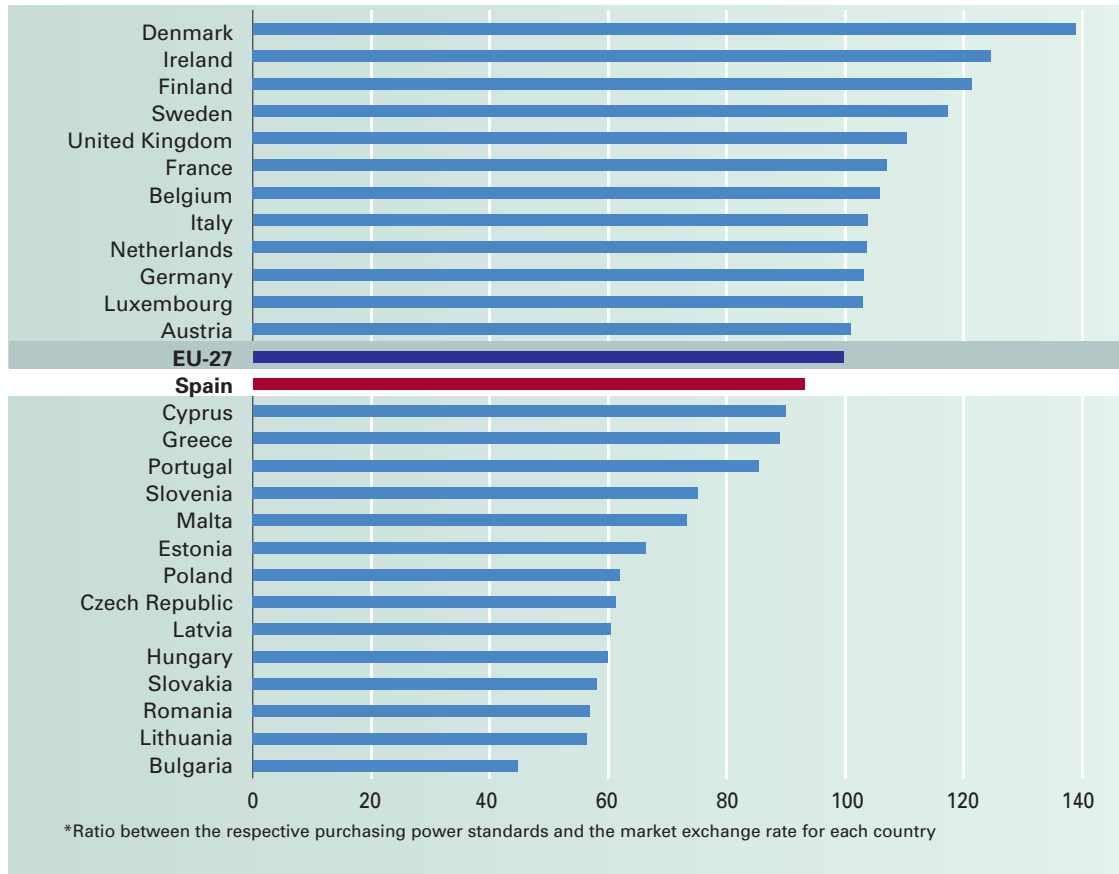


Photo: banco-imagenes@cn.ice.mec.es



Comparative price levels*. 2006

EU-27=100



Price levels below the EU average

In agreement with data on purchasing power standards, the level of prices in Spain is almost 7 points below the EU average in 2006.

The countries with the highest comparative price indices are Denmark (139.2), Ireland (124.9) and Finland (121.7), while the countries with the lowest price levels are Bulgaria (44.8), Lithuania (56.6) and Romania (57.0)



General government debt*

2006 % of GDP

Italy	106.8
Greece	95.3
Belgium	88.2
Germany	67.5
Hungary	65.6
Cyprus	65.2
Portugal	64.8
Malta	64.7
France	64.2
Austria	61.7
EU-27	61.4
Netherlands	47.9
Poland	47.6
Sweden	47.0
United Kingdom	43.2
Spain	39.7
Finland	39.2
Slovakia	30.4
Denmark	30.3
Czech Republic	30.1
Slovenia	27.1
Ireland	25.1
Bulgaria	22.8
Lithuania	18.2
Romania	12.4
Latvia	10.6
Luxembourg	6.6
Estonia	4.0

Decreasing debt

In the last few years the general government debt has shown a gradual decrease until 39.7% of GDP in 2006. This figure is almost 22 points below the average of the European Union.

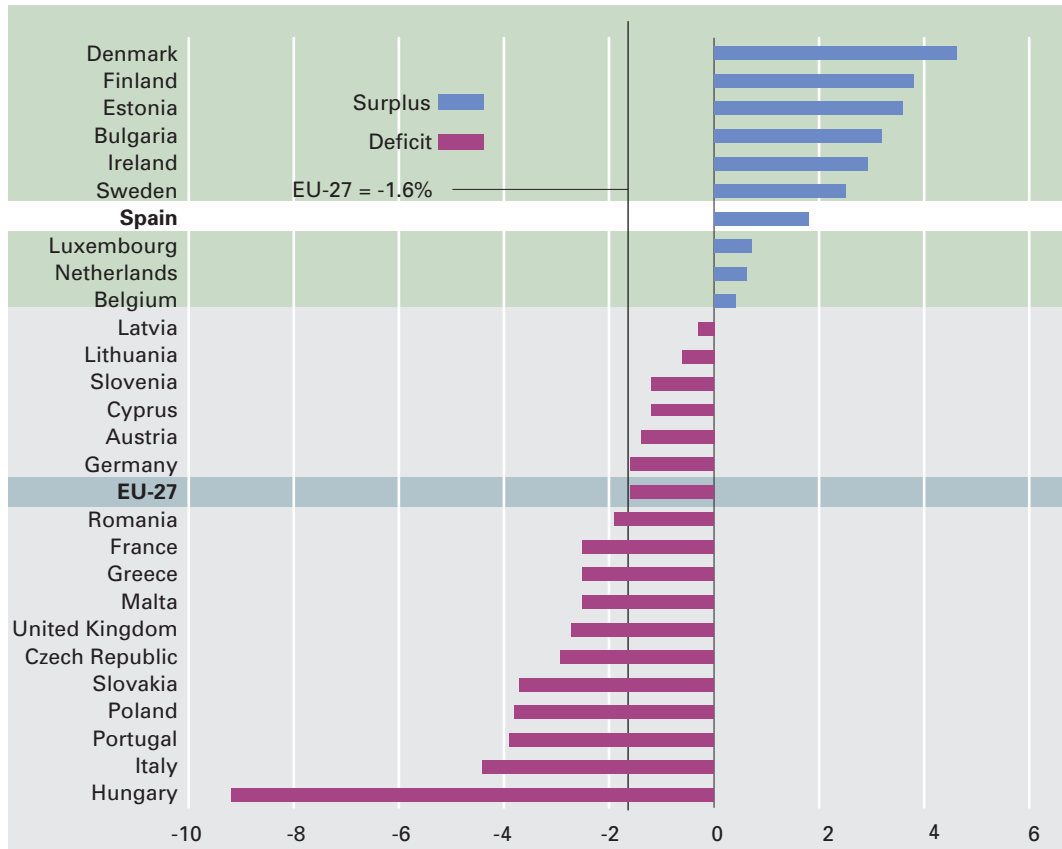
The countries of the European Union with the lowest levels of debt in relation to GDP are Estonia (4.0% of the GDP), Luxembourg (6.6%) and Latvia (10.6%). At the opposite extreme lie Italy (106.8%), Greece (95.3%) and Belgium (88.2%).



*Consolidated gross general government debt

Public balance. 2006

Percentage of GDP



Public accounts surplus

The Public Administration capital account balance in 2006 in the European Union shows a deficit of 1.6% of GDP, around one point lower than the previous year. As regards Spain, it maintains the surplus of the previous years, reaching 1.8% of GDP in 2006.

Denmark (4.6%), Finland (3.8%) and Estonia (3.6%) are the EU countries with the highest surplus percentage in their public accounts. On the contrary, the highest deficit percentages are recorded in Hungary (-9.2%), Italy (-4.4%) and Portugal (-3.9%).

Business investment*

2006	% of GDP
Latvia	29.8
Estonia	29.6
Spain	26.6
Slovakia	24.1
Romania	22.8
Greece	22.7
Slovenia	22.6
Ireland	22.6
Bulgaria	22.0
Lithuania	20.6
Denmark	19.7
Czech Republic	19.6
Austria	19.5
Portugal	19.3
Belgium	19.1
Italy	18.7
EU-27	18.2
Cyprus	17.3
Hungary	17.3
France	17.1
Finland	16.9
Germany	16.6
Netherlands	16.4
United Kingdom	16.0
Poland	15.9
Malta	15.2
Sweden	15.0
Luxembourg	14.4

More than 25% of GDP in business investment

Business investment is calculated as the ratio between gross fixed capital formation in the private sector and GDP. In Spain this indicator reaches 26.6% of GDP in 2006, which represents the third place in the EU-27, eight points over the EU average. Only Latvia (29.8%) and Estonia (29.6%) come above Spain. The countries with the lowest business investment are Malta (15.2%), Sweden (15.0%) and Luxembourg (14.4%).

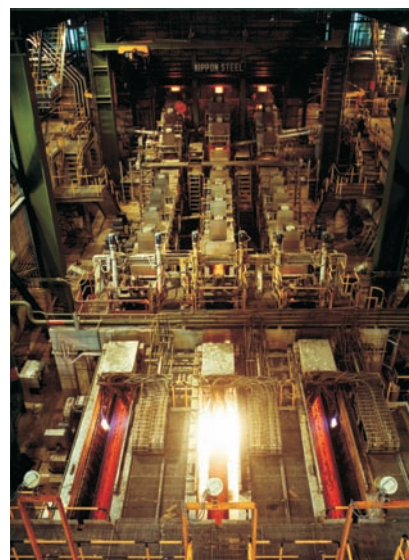
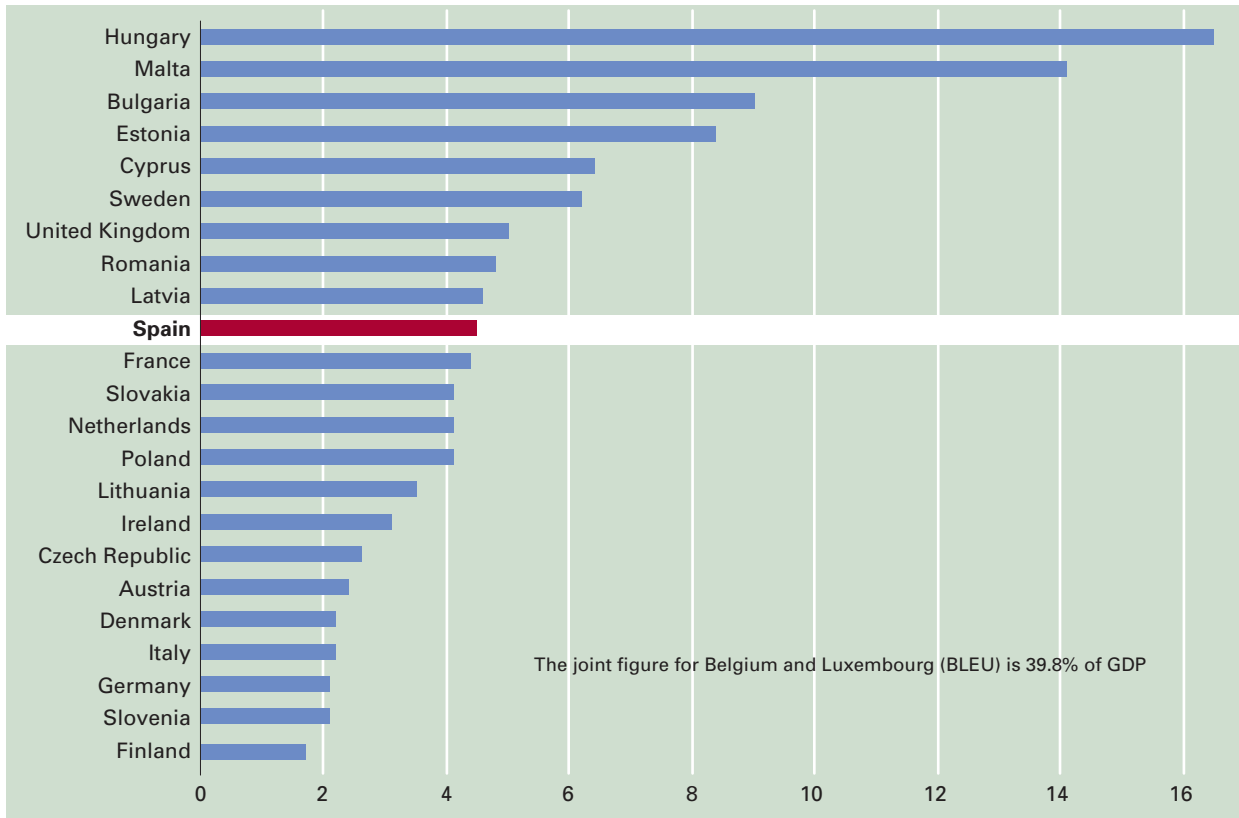


Photo: banco-imagen es@cnice.mec.es

* Gross fixed capital formation in the private sector

Foreign direct investment. 2006

Percentage of GDP



In 2006, the flow of foreign direct investment in terms of GDP stands at 4.5% in Spain, 50% higher than in the previous year. All the countries show positive figures for this indicator. The highest values are obtained in Hungary (16.5%) and Malta (14.1%), besides the joint figure for Belgium and Luxembourg (39.8%).

Domestic expenditure on R + D

2006 % of GDP

Sweden	3.73
Finland	3.45
Germany (e)	2.51
Austria (e)	2.45
Denmark (p)	2.43
France (p)	2.12
EU-27 (e)	1.84
Belgium (p)	1.83
United Kingdom (*)	1.76
Netherlands (e) (p)	1.72
Slovenia (p)	1.59
Czech Republic	1.54
Luxembourg (e)	1.47
Ireland	1.32
Spain	1.20
Estonia (p)	1.14
Italy (*)	1.09
Hungary	1.00
Portugal (*)	0.81
Lithuania	0.80
Latvia	0.69
Greece (e)	0.57
Poland	0.56
Malta (p)	0.54
Slovakia	0.49
Bulgaria	0.48
Romania	0.45
Cyprus (p)	0.42

e: estimate
p: provisional
*: datum of 2005

R+D reaches 1.20% of GDP

Scientific Research and Technological Development (R+D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

In Spain, domestic expenditure on R+D reaches 1.20% of GDP in 2006, still below the EU average (1.84%). The countries with the highest expenditure on R+D in terms of GDP are Sweden (3.73%) and Finland (3.45%).

A total of 188,978 persons, in full-time equivalence terms, are engaged in R+D work in Spain (9.6% of the working population). The researcher group represents 61.3% of the total number of people engaged in R+D assignments.

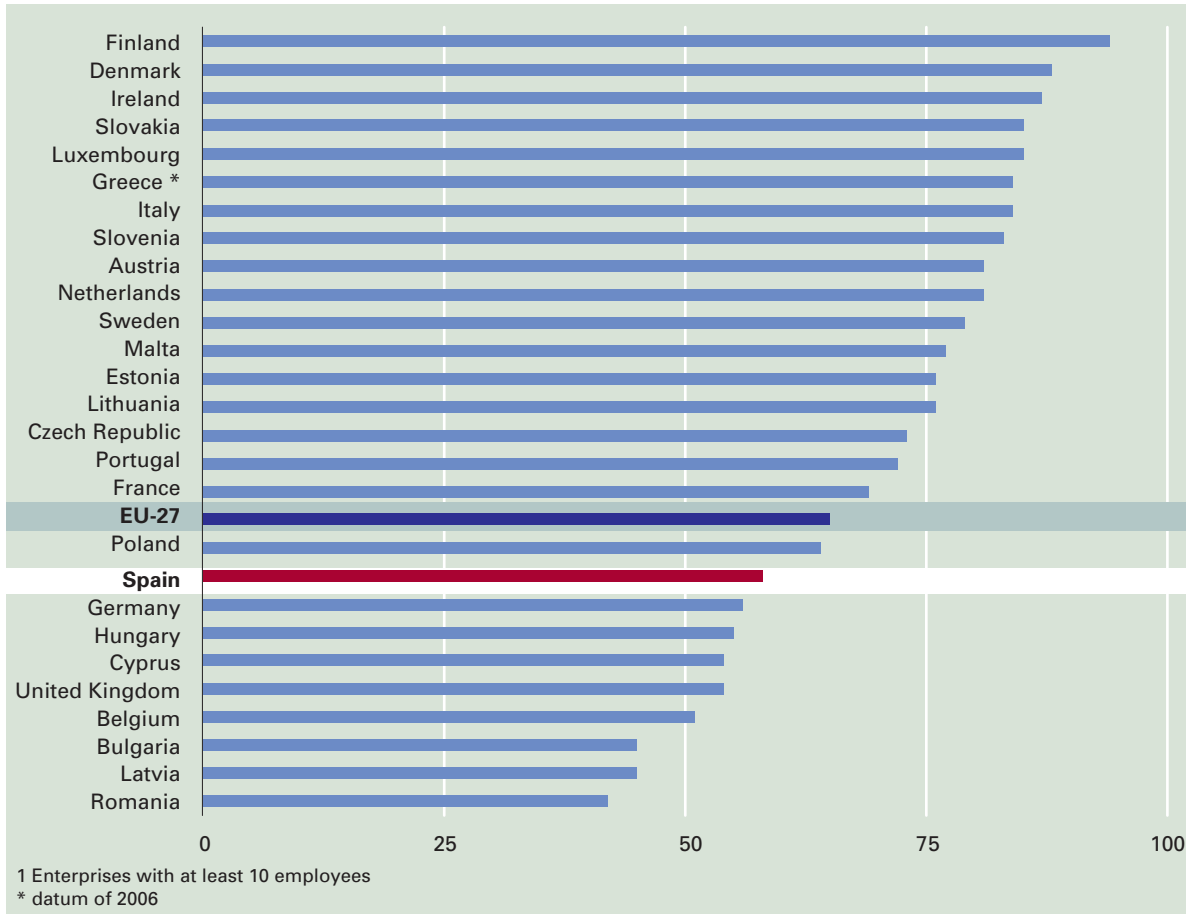
Foreign trade in high-technology products shows a negative balance for Spain of 17,469 million euros



Photo: banco-imagenes@cn ice.mec.es

e-Government usage by enterprises¹. 2007

Percentage of enterprises



The e-Government allows the use of the Internet to interact with the public authorities. In Spain, 58% of the enterprises with 10 or more employees with access to the Internet visit the public administration websites in 2007 in order to obtain information and download or fill-in web-forms.

The largest percentages for this indicator are obtained in Finland and Denmark, with 94% and 88% respectively, while the enterprises of the new Member States are the ones that made least use of e-Government.