

SPANISH EXTERNAL SECTOR AND COMPETITIVENESS: FACTS AND FIGURES

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1. EXPORT-IMPORT PERFORMANCE

International trade of goods (Secretariat of State for Trade of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness with Customs data; [reports](#) and [customizable data](#))

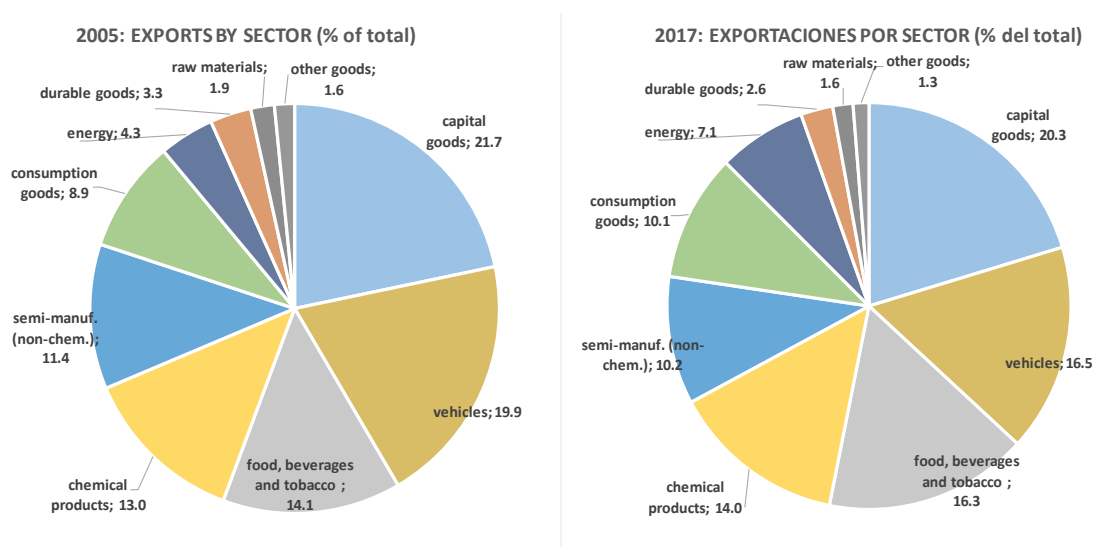
- In **2017**, exports increased by 8.9% compared to 2016 to an unprecedented amount of 277,125.7 million euros, and imports increased by 10.5% year-on-year to 301,870.1 million euros, also historical record. In **real terms**, exports rose by 8.2% year-on-year, as export prices expanded by 0.7% (according to [unit value indices](#)), and imports advanced by 5.5% year-on-year, as import prices grew by 4.7%.
- Spain's trade deficit increased to 24,744.3 million euros from a deficit of 18,753.9 million euros in 2016 (provisional data). The export/import coverage ratio reached 91.8%, 1.3 percentage points lower than in 2016 (93.1%, provisional data).
- In the period of **January-September 2018**, Spain's exports increased by 3.2% compared to the same period of 2017 to 212,162.9 million euros, and imports went up by 5.5% year-on-year to 236,350.2 million euros. In **real terms**, exports advanced by 0.2% year-on-year, as export prices rose by 3.0%, and imports expanded by 1.4% year-on-year, as import prices grew by 4.0%.

Sectoral composition

- Spain's **leading exporting sectors** in 2017 were capital goods (representing 20.3% of total exports, surging by 9.2% year-on-year), food, beverages and tobacco (16.5% of total, expanding by 6.3%), vehicles (16.3% of total, increasing by 0.1%) and chemical products (14.0% of total, rising by 7.8%). The **main contributions** by sector to the annual change of Spain's exports (8.9%) were energy (contribution of 2.5 percentage points), capital goods (1.9 points), chemical products (1.1 points) and food, beverages and tobacco (1.1 points).
- The largest shares by sector of **Spain's imports** in 2017 were capital goods (representing 21.5% of total and growing by 7.8% year-on-year), chemical products (14.9% of total imports, advancing by 5.7%), energy (13.4% of total imports, surging by

36.4%) and vehicles (12.9% of total imports, augmenting by 4.8%). In terms of their contribution to the annual change of Spain's imports (10.5%), the most positive by sector were energy products (3.9 percentage points), capital goods (1.7 points), semi-manufactures (non-chemical) (1.0 points), and food, beverages and tobacco (contribution of 0.9 points).

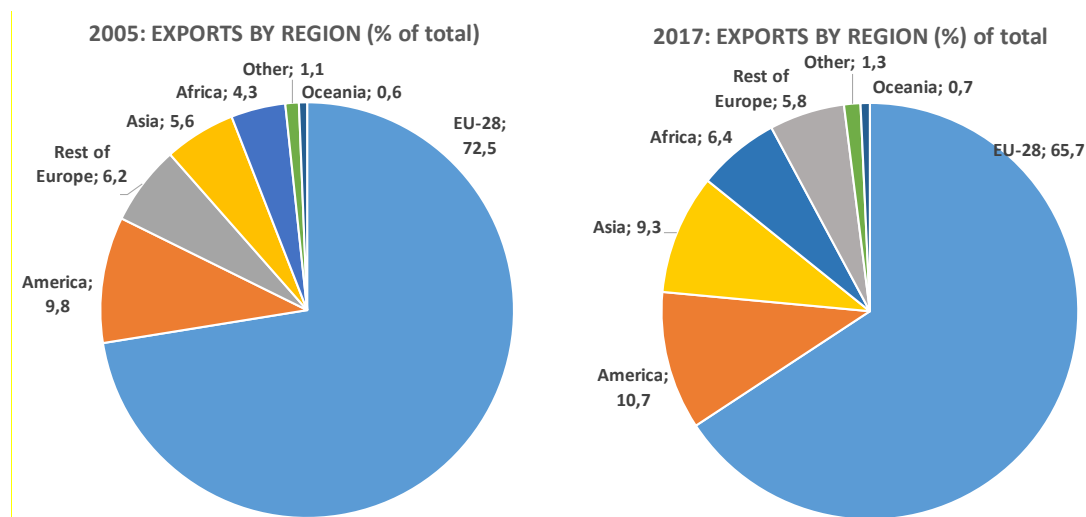
- In the period of **January-September 2018**, Spain's main exporting sectors were capital goods (representing 19.7% of total exports, declining by 0.4% year-on-year), food, beverages and tobacco (16.1% of total, advancing by 0.1%), vehicles (15.9% of total, increasing by 0.2%) and chemical products (14.4% of total, growing by 4.2%). The largest shares by sector of Spain's imports were those of capital goods (representing 20.6% of total and expanding by 1.2% year-on-year), chemical products (15.4% of total imports, rising by 8.3%), energy (14.7% of total imports, surging by 15.8%) and vehicles (12.7% of total imports, growing by 4.0%).
- Although Spain still has a lower degree of diversification than our main European trade partners (Germany, France or Italy), it has notably changed its export mix to a higher degree of sectorial diversification from 2005 to 2017.



Geographic analysis

- **Exports to the European Union (EU)** represented 65.7% of total exports in 2017 (down from 66.3% in 2016) and increased by 8.0% year-on-year, while exports to the euro area ran at 51.6% of total (51.8% in 2016) and advanced by 8.5%. Exports to the rest of the world amounted to 34.3% of total exports (33.7% in 2016) and expanded by 10.6% year-on-year.
- In 2017, Spain's **exports to non-EU** countries increased 10.6% year-on-year, due to the economic recovery in emerging economies and the growth of global trade, after a short period of weakness. Along the decade, exports to non-EU countries have **increased their share** in Spanish exports from 27.5% of total in 2005 to 34.3% in 2017, with a maximum of 37.4% in 2013. In 2017, exports to North America increased by 10.0% year-on-year (exports to the U.S. increasing by 10.0% y-o-y, while those to Canada growing by 10.6%), and those to Latin America rose by 12.7% (especially to Argentina by 51.0%, Mexico by 12.2% and Brazil by 11.7%). Exports to Asia augmented by 7.8% (China by 24.4% and South Korea by 7.0%) and those to Africa increased by 8.5% (particularly to Morocco by 15.7% and South Africa by 7.4%).

- In the period of **January-September 2018**, exports to the European Union represented 65.8% of total exports in the period (down from 65.9% in the same period of 2017) and advanced by 3.2% year-on-year, and exports to the euro area ran at 51.6% of total (51.7% in the same period of 2017) and grew by 3.1%. Exports to the rest of the world amounted to 34.2% of total exports (34.1% in the same period of 2017) and expanded by 3.3% year-on-year.

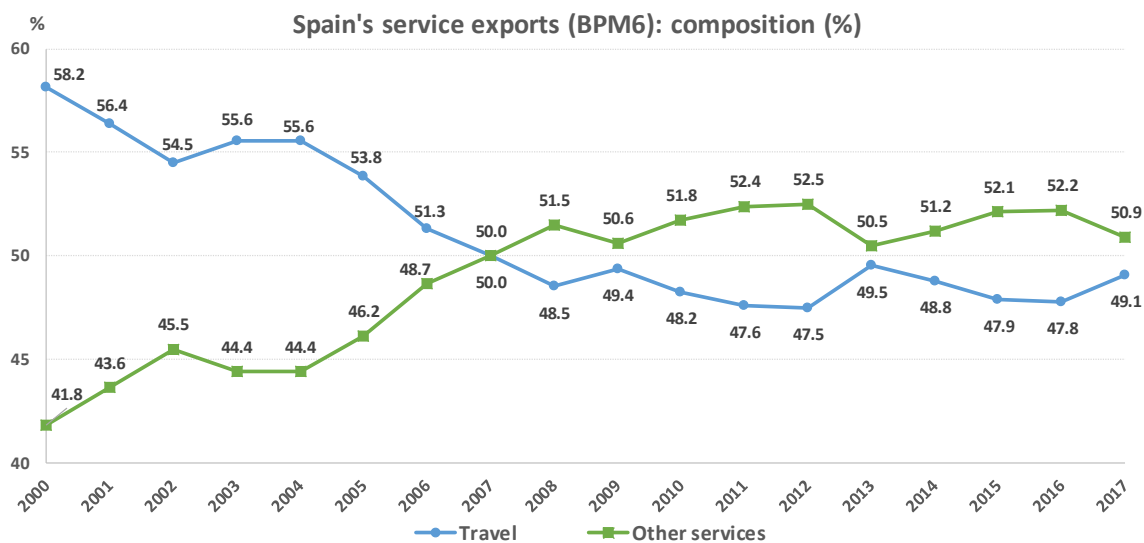


- In 2017, the good performance of exports had led to a **positive contribution of the external sector (goods and services) to GDP of 0.1 p.p.** (3.0% GDP y-o-y change in real terms), according to the [National Statistics Institute \(INE\)](#). According to [Government's Macroeconomic Scenario 2018-2019](#) (updated on 15.10.18) the forecast for the contribution of the external demand is -0.1 p.p. for 2018 and 0.0 for 2019. The Bank of Spain, in turn, forecasts a contribution of the external demand of -0.1 for 2018 and 0.1 for 2019 and 2020 ([Macroeconomic projections for the Spanish economy 2018-2020, September 2018](#)).

Sectorial and geographic analysis of exports of services (Bank of Spain, Balance of Payments, BPM6, [monthly](#), and [quarterly](#)).

- In 2017, exports of services increased by 7.4% year-on-year to 122,861 million euros, the highest value ever-achieved ([Bank of Spain](#)). This rise in 2017 was due to the 4.7% increase in other services as well as 10.3% rise in travel (tourism).
- The **share of other services** in the total exports of services has been steadily rising in the last decades in comparison with that of travel, although it declined slightly in 2017. Thus, the share of other services has reached 50.9% in 2017, up from 41.8% in 2000.

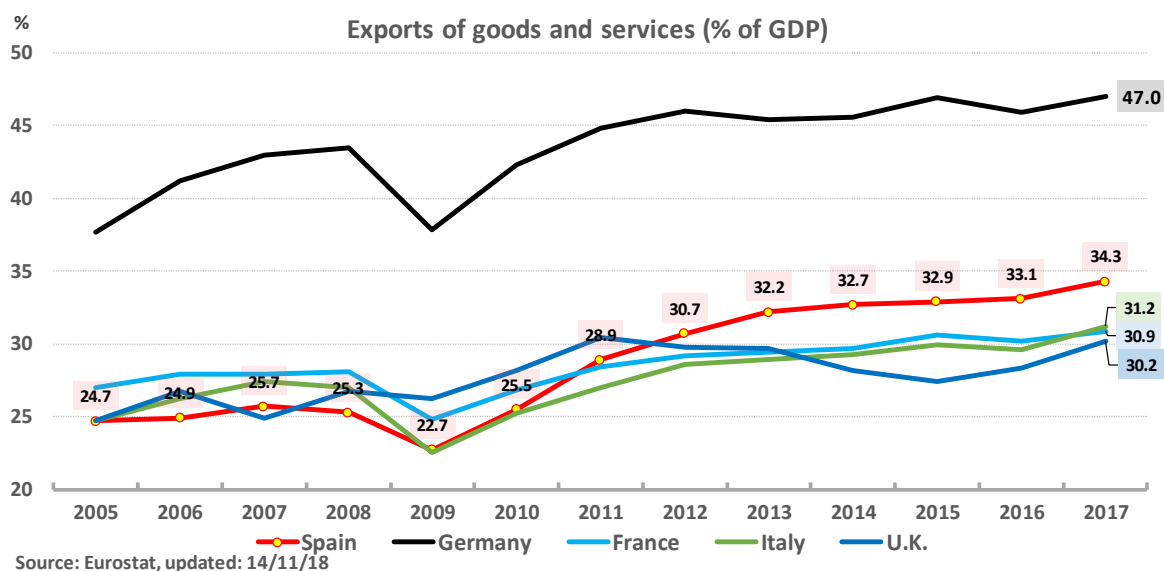
Spanish external sector and competitiveness: facts and figures



- In 2017 (BPM6, [Bank of Spain](#)), 50.9% of Spanish exports of services corresponded to other services (non-travel). By type of service, other business services represented 17.4% of total service exports, followed by transport services with 12.8% of total, and by telecommunications, computer and information services with 9.1% of total.
- In 2017 (BPM6, [Bank of Spain](#)), 72.6% of Spanish exports of total services went to the Europe (63.6% to EU-28 and 42.0% to the euro area), 7.3% to Asia, 7.1% to North America, 5.9% to South America, 3.2% to Africa, 3.1% to Central America and 0.9% to Oceania. By countries, the most important destinations were the U.K. (15.1%), Germany (11.1%), France (10.5%), the United States (6.3%), Switzerland (4.9%) and the Netherlands (4.9%).

Exports of goods and services, % of GDP ([Eurostat](#))

- In the last few years, Spanish exports of goods and services have risen steadily in terms of GDP. According to Eurostat, Spanish exports of goods and services reached 34.3% of GDP in 2017, 11.6 p.p. higher than in 2009, and a greater ratio than in Italy, France or the United Kingdom.

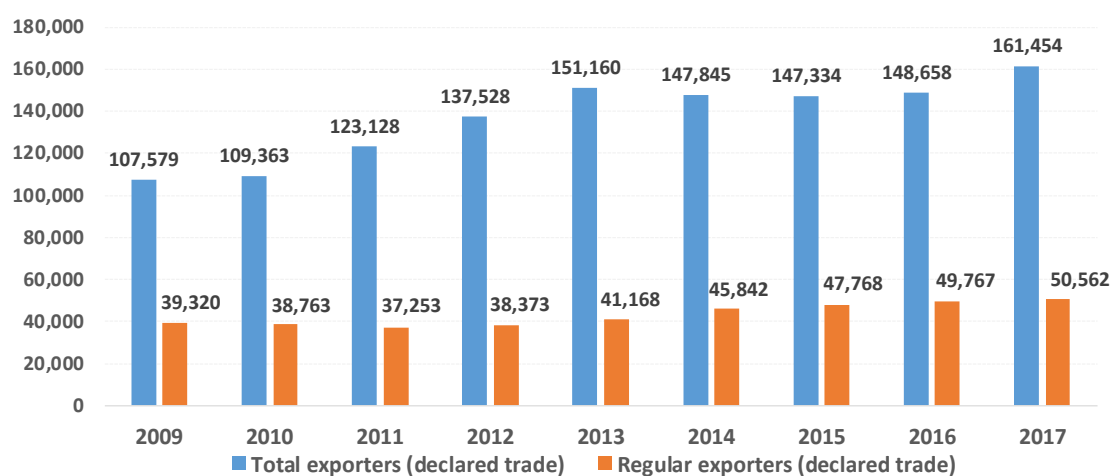


2. EXPORT BASE

Spanish exporters (Secretariat of State for Trade of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness with Customs data; [customizable data](#))

- Another factor explaining the good performance of the Spanish external sector is the **increase in the export base**. In 2017, the number of **regular exporters** (those that have already exported in the current year as well as in each of the three preceding years with declared trade) **rose by 1.5%** year-on-year and reached 50,562, the sixth consecutive year of increase (4.2% in 2016 and 2015, 11.4% in 2014, 7.3% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2012). The total number of exporters increased by 8.5% to 161,454 exporters (6.8% higher than in 2013, and 47.6% higher than in 2010), out of which, 38,436 had exported at least 50,000 euros in the year.

Spanish exporters (declared trade)



Source: Secretariat of State for Trade with Customs data

- The number of regular exporters has risen by 22.8% in the period 2013-2017. Despite regular exporters were only 31.3% of total exporters in 2017, they accounted for 95.0% of total declared exports. In 2017, Regular exporters exporting over 5 million euros (in the current year as well as in each of the three preceding years) accounted for 80.8% of Spain's foreign declared sales.

SPANISH REGULAR EXPORTERS (DECLARED TRADE)

| Minimum exports | Number of exporters | | | | | Annual rate of change (%) | | | | | 17/13 | % of total | | | | | 17/13 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | % | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | (p.p.) |
| Total exporters | 151,160 | 147,845 | 147,334 | 148,658 | 161,454 | 9.9% | -2.2% | -0.3% | 0.9% | 8.5% | 6.8% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| Regular exporters | 41,168 | 45,842 | 47,768 | 49,767 | 50,562 | 7.3% | 11.4% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 1.5% | 22.8% | 27.2% | 31.0% | 32.4% | 33.5% | 31.3% | 4.08 |
| x>=25.000 € | 24,232 | 25,498 | 26,228 | 27,020 | 28,006 | 4.2% | 5.2% | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.6% | 15.6% | 16.0% | 17.2% | 17.8% | 18.2% | 17.3% | 1.32 |
| x>=50.000 € | 21,553 | 22,663 | 23,327 | 24,064 | 24,859 | 4.4% | 5.2% | 2.9% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 15.3% | 14.3% | 15.3% | 15.8% | 16.2% | 15.4% | 1.14 |
| x>=500.000 € | 11,956 | 12,626 | 13,102 | 13,719 | 14,282 | 5.2% | 5.6% | 3.8% | 4.7% | 4.0% | 19.5% | 7.9% | 8.5% | 8.9% | 9.2% | 8.8% | 0.94 |
| x>=5M€ | 3,220 | 3,426 | 3,603 | 3,760 | 3,945 | 9.0% | 6.4% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 4.9% | 22.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 0.31 |
| x>=50M€ | 357 | 391 | 435 | 438 | 466 | 15.5% | 9.5% | 11.3% | 0.7% | 5.9% | 30.5% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.05 |
| Minimum exports | Value of exports in millions of euros | | | | | Annual rate of change (%) | | | | | 17/13 | % of total | | | | | 17/13 |
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | % | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | (p.p.) |
| Total exporters | 235,814.1 | 240,581.8 | 249,794.4 | 256,393.4 | 277,125.7 | 4.3% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 17.5% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| Regular exporters | 216,966.1 | 223,421.0 | 233,440.1 | 241,727.3 | 263,229.2 | 5.5% | 3.0% | 4.5% | 3.5% | 9.6% | 21.3% | 92.0% | 92.9% | 93.5% | 94.3% | 95.0% | 2.98 |
| x>=25.000 € | 214,392.9 | 221,140.5 | 231,314.0 | 239,336.8 | 260,929.0 | 5.5% | 3.1% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 9.8% | 21.7% | 90.9% | 91.9% | 92.6% | 93.3% | 94.2% | 3.24 |
| x>=50.000 € | 213,352.2 | 220,485.0 | 230,680.6 | 238,648.2 | 260,114.9 | 5.4% | 3.3% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 9.8% | 21.9% | 90.5% | 91.6% | 92.3% | 93.1% | 93.9% | 3.39 |
| x>=500.000 € | 207,370.4 | 214,365.2 | 224,357.2 | 232,452.1 | 253,681.7 | 5.8% | 3.4% | 4.7% | 3.6% | 9.8% | 22.3% | 87.9% | 89.1% | 89.8% | 90.7% | 91.5% | 3.60 |
| x>=5M€ | 181,327.8 | 188,338.1 | 196,738.2 | 203,911.1 | 223,874.9 | 6.9% | 3.9% | 4.5% | 3.6% | 10.5% | 23.5% | 76.9% | 78.3% | 78.8% | 79.5% | 80.8% | 3.89 |
| x>=50M€ | 121,361.3 | 127,173.7 | 134,604.9 | 138,986.3 | 152,142.9 | 7.8% | 4.8% | 5.8% | 3.3% | 10.5% | 25.4% | 51.5% | 52.9% | 53.9% | 54.2% | 54.9% | 3.44 |

Source: Secretariat of State for Trade with Customs data

- The number of Spanish exporters selling abroad over 50,000€ annually represented 23.8% of total in 2017 (38,436 exporters), but were responsible for almost all exports by

value (99.8%). In the upper sections, in 2017 there were 727 companies exporting more than 50 million euros (0.5% of total exporters), from 573 in 2013, concentrating 63.4% of total exports in 2017 from 61.2% in 2013.

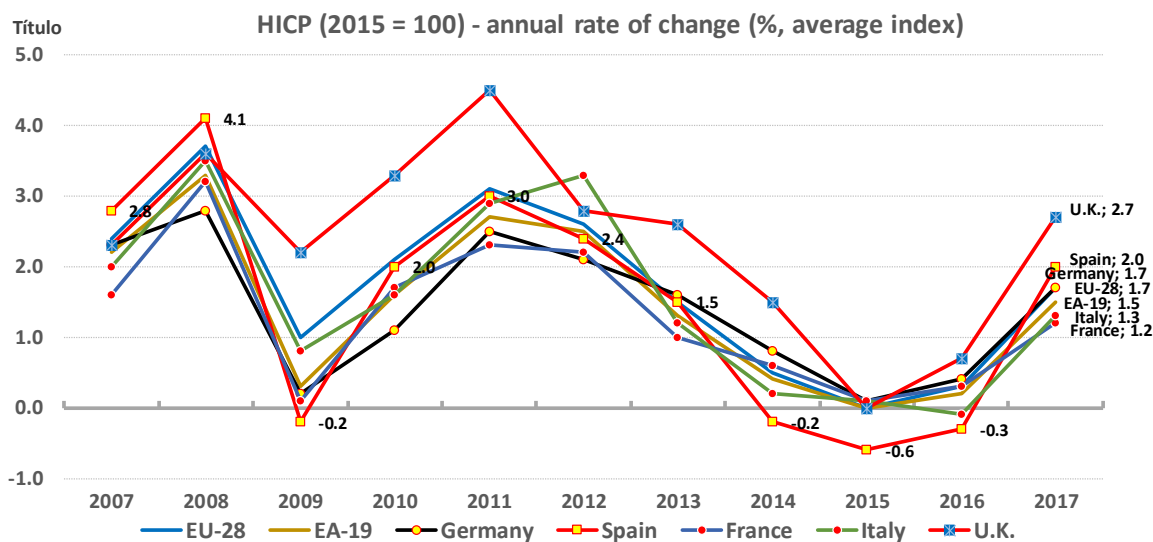
| SPANISH EXPORTERS (DECLARED TRADE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Brackets (value of exports) | Number of exporters | | | | | Annual rate of change (%) | | | | | 17/13 (p.p.) | % of total | | | | | 17/13 (p.p.) |
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | % | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| TOTAL | 151,160 | 147,845 | 147,334 | 148,658 | 161,454 | 9.9% | -2.2% | -0.3% | 0.9% | 8.5% | 6.8% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| x<50.000€ | 112,203 | 108,349 | 108,591 | 110,316 | 123,018 | 12.5% | -3.4% | 0.2% | 1.6% | 11.4% | 9.6% | 74.2% | 73.3% | 73.7% | 74.2% | 76.2% | 1.97 |
| x>=50.000€ | 38,957 | 39,496 | 38,743 | 38,342 | 38,436 | 3.2% | 1.4% | -1.9% | -1.0% | 0.1% | -1.3% | 25.8% | 26.7% | 26.3% | 25.8% | 23.8% | -1.97 |
| 50.000€ <= x < 0,5M€ | 19,660 | 19,725 | 18,602 | 18,089 | 17,859 | 3.2% | 0.3% | -5.7% | -2.8% | -1.5% | -9.2% | 13.0% | 13.3% | 12.6% | 12.2% | 11.1% | -1.94 |
| 0,5M€ <= x < 5M€ | 14,317 | 14,635 | 14,780 | 14,795 | 14,838 | 3.2% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 3.6% | 9.5% | 9.9% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 9.2% | -0.28 |
| 5M€ <= x < 50M€ | 4,407 | 4,542 | 4,727 | 4,804 | 5,012 | 3.5% | 3.1% | 4.1% | 1.6% | 4.5% | 13.7% | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 0.19 |
| 50M€ <= x < 250M€ | 473 | 492 | 530 | 546 | 604 | -0.6% | 4.0% | 7.7% | 3.0% | 9.4% | 27.7% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.06 |
| x >= 250M€ | 100 | 102 | 104 | 108 | 123 | 5.3% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 17.1% | 23.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.01 |
| Brackets (value of exports) | Value of exports in millions of euros | | | | | Annual rate of change (%) | | | | | 17/13 (p.p.) | % of total | | | | | 17/13 (p.p.) |
| 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | % | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | |
| TOTAL | 235,814.1 | 240,581.8 | 249,794.4 | 256,393.4 | 277,125.7 | 4.3% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 17.5% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| x<50.000€ | 656.0 | 612.2 | 606.2 | 596.1 | 600.7 | 4.4% | -6.7% | -1.0% | -1.7% | 0.5% | -8.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | -0.06 |
| x>=50.000€ | 235,158.1 | 239,969.7 | 249,188.3 | 255,797.3 | 276,525.1 | 4.3% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 2.7% | 8.9% | 17.6% | 99.7% | 99.7% | 99.8% | 99.8% | 99.8% | 0.06 |
| 50.000€ <= x < 0,5M€ | 3,776.6 | 3,799.7 | 3,496.3 | 3,415.6 | 3,332.9 | 2.0% | 0.6% | -8.0% | -2.3% | -2.5% | -11.7% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.2% | -0.40 |
| 0,5M€ <= x < 5M€ | 23,801.2 | 24,454.1 | 25,089.9 | 25,444.7 | 25,683.8 | 2.6% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 7.9% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 10.0% | 9.9% | 9.3% | -0.83 |
| 5M€ <= x < 50M€ | 63,398.5 | 64,599.5 | 67,511.5 | 68,787.6 | 71,891.3 | 4.0% | 1.9% | 4.5% | 1.9% | 4.9% | 13.4% | 26.9% | 26.9% | 27.0% | 26.8% | 25.9% | -0.94 |
| 50M€ <= x < 250M€ | 47,559.0 | 48,841.6 | 52,464.1 | 53,913.3 | 58,690.7 | 0.2% | 2.7% | 7.4% | 2.8% | 7.6% | 23.4% | 20.2% | 20.3% | 21.0% | 21.0% | 21.2% | 1.01 |
| x >= 250M€ | 96,622.8 | 98,274.7 | 100,626.5 | 104,236.0 | 116,926.5 | 7.2% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 3.6% | 14.6% | 21.0% | 41.0% | 40.8% | 40.3% | 40.7% | 42.2% | 1.22 |

Source: Secretariat of State for Trade with Customs data

3. COMPETITIVENESS

Price-based competitiveness indices

- In 2017, according to [Eurostat](#), the average inflation rate in Spain reached 2.0% year-on-year, the first positive annual rate, after three years in negative. In the EU-28, the inflation annual rate was 1.7% and 1.5% in the euro area. In the EU largest economies, the inflation rates were: Germany, 1.7%, France, 1.2%, Italy, 1.3%, and the U.K., 2.7%.



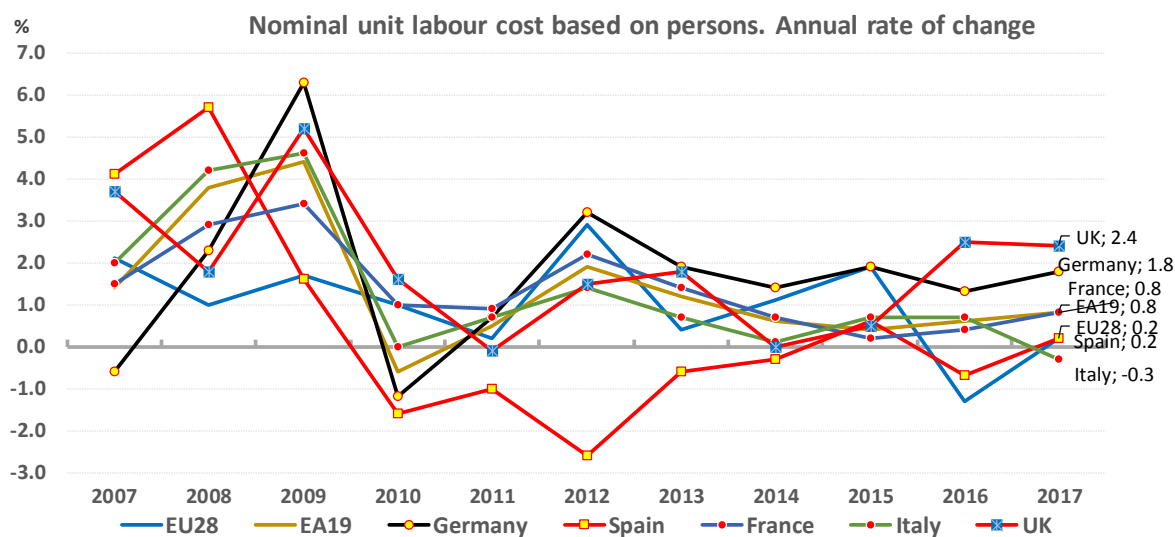
Source: Eurostat, 16.11.18

- According to the [Quarterly Report on Competitiveness Indices](#) of the Secretariat of State for Trade (8.11.18), with data based on ICP (index of consumer prices), Spain reduced its price competitiveness in the third quarter of 2018 compared to the same quarter of the previous year vis-à-vis the euro area (0.2%), as well as vis-à-vis the EU (0.4%). In the latter, this is mainly due to the appreciation of the euro in the quarter (0.3%), and to a lesser extent to the change in relative prices (0.1%). In 2017 as a whole, Spain lost competitiveness against the euro area (0.5%) and the EU (0.8%), due to the higher

inflation rate compared to the average in both regions and to the significant appreciation of the euro against the rest of the currencies of the EU-28 countries. Vis-à-vis the OECD countries, Spain's competitiveness decreased in the third quarter of 2018 (1.0% y-o-y), since the gains due to lower inflation (-0.2%) were more than offset by the appreciation of the euro against the currencies of the OECD countries (1.2%). Vis-à-vis the emerging economies (BRICS), Spain lost price competitiveness in the third quarter of 2018 (3.5% y-o-y) due to the appreciation of the euro (4.1%) that more than offset gains from relative prices (-0.6%). In 2017 as a whole, Spain lost competitiveness vis-à-vis the OECD countries (1.5%), and against the BRICS (0.5%). In both cases, mainly due to the appreciation of the euro.

Other competitiveness indicators

- The evolution of nominal unit labour costs (ULC) in Spain is helping to gain competitiveness. According to [Eurostat](#), Spanish nominal ULC based on persons increased by 0.2% y-o-y in 2017, second increase in the last eight years. The ULC fell in Italy (-0.3%), but it increased in the EU (0.2%), EA (0.8%), Germany (1.8%), France (0.8%) and the U.K. (2.4%).



- Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in Spain has risen for the fifth year in a row in 2017, according to European Commission data ([AMECO](#), updated 8.11.18). TFP increased in Spain in 2017 by 0.86%, a lower expansion than that of the EU-28 (1.00%) and the euro area (1.06%), as well as Italy (1.00%) and France (1.00%), but higher than in the U.K. (0.36%) and similar to that of Germany (0.89%). For 2018, the prospects show further increases in TFP in Spain (0.61%), as well as in the rest of major economies in the EU: Germany (0.47%), France (0.73%), Italy (0.44%) and the U.K. (0.16%).

Market share – based competitiveness indicators

- According to the latest data of the WTO (September 2018), **Spain maintained its weight** in international goods exports in 2017 **at 1.81%**, but advanced one position in the ranking of the main exporters to the 16th place (source: WTO, [Statistics database](#)).

Spanish external sector and competitiveness: facts and figures

WTO: LEADING MERCHANDISE EXPORTERS (WORLD SHARE %)

| 2017 | Country | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016-2010 |
|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | China | 3.86 | 7.25 | 10.30 | 10.35 | 11.08 | 11.65 | 12.35 | 13.76 | 13.08 | 12.78 | 2.48 pp |
| 2 | USA | 12.11 | 8.57 | 8.35 | 8.08 | 8.36 | 8.33 | 8.54 | 9.09 | 9.05 | 8.73 | 0.38 pp |
| 3 | Germany | 8.55 | 9.24 | 8.22 | 8.04 | 7.58 | 7.62 | 7.88 | 8.03 | 8.32 | 8.18 | -0.04 pp |
| 4 | Japan | 7.42 | 5.66 | 5.03 | 4.49 | 4.32 | 3.77 | 3.64 | 3.78 | 4.02 | 3.94 | -1.08 pp |
| 5 | Netherlands | 3.61 | 3.87 | 3.75 | 3.64 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.45 | 3.56 | 3.68 | -0.07 pp |
| 6 | South Korea | 2.67 | 2.71 | 3.05 | 3.03 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 3.02 | 3.19 | 3.09 | 3.24 | 0.19 pp |
| 7 | Hong Kong | 3.14 | 2.78 | 2.62 | 2.48 | 2.66 | 2.83 | 2.76 | 3.09 | 3.22 | 3.11 | 0.49 pp |
| 8 | France | 5.07 | 4.41 | 3.42 | 3.25 | 3.07 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.13 | 3.02 | -0.40 pp |
| 9 | Italy | 3.73 | 3.55 | 2.92 | 2.85 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.77 | 2.88 | 2.86 | -0.06 pp |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 4.42 | 3.72 | 2.72 | 2.76 | 2.56 | 2.85 | 2.66 | 2.78 | 2.55 | 2.49 | -0.23 pp |
| 11 | Belgium | 2.92 | 3.18 | 2.66 | 2.59 | 2.41 | 2.47 | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.48 | 2.43 | -0.23 pp |
| 12 | Canada | 4.28 | 3.43 | 2.53 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.51 | 2.48 | 2.43 | 2.38 | -0.15 pp |
| 13 | Mexico | 2.58 | 2.04 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 0.36 pp |
| 14 | Singapore | 2.13 | 2.19 | 2.30 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 | -0.19 pp |
| 15 | Russia | 1.63 | 2.32 | 2.62 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.75 | 2.62 | 2.07 | 1.76 | 2.00 | -0.62 pp |
| 16 | Spain | 1.79 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 0.15 pp |
| 17 | Taiwan | 2.34 | 1.89 | 1.79 | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.69 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 0.00 pp |
| 18 | UAE | 0.77 | 1.12 | 1.40 | 1.65 | 1.89 | 2.00 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.77 | 0.37 pp |
| 19 | Switzerland | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.69 | 1.89 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 1.89 | 1.69 | 0.41 pp |
| 20 | India | 0.66 | 0.95 | 1.48 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.62 | 1.65 | 1.69 | 0.21 pp |

Source: WTO, September 2018

- Regarding trade of commercial services, the value of exports from Spain attained 138,5 billion USD, and obtained a **2.62%** share in 2017, maintaining the **11th position** in the ranking of leading exporters for the fourth year in a row (source: WTO, May 2018, [Statistics database](#)).

WTO: LEADING SERVICE EXPORTERS (WORLD SHARE %)

| 2017 | Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2017-2010 |
|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | USA | 13.79 | 14.12 | 13.97 | 14.19 | 14.25 | 14.08 | 15.05 | 14.99 | 14.43 | 0.31 pp |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 8.96 | 6.95 | 6.96 | 6.97 | 7.06 | 7.04 | 7.09 | 6.70 | 6.58 | -0.37 pp |
| 3 | Germany | 5.88 | 5.71 | 5.66 | 5.54 | 5.62 | 5.71 | 5.51 | 5.65 | 5.68 | -0.04 pp |
| 4 | France | 5.86 | 5.22 | 5.42 | 5.23 | 5.31 | 5.30 | 4.92 | 4.80 | 4.70 | -0.52 pp |
| 5 | China | 3.00 | 4.61 | 4.62 | 4.49 | 4.32 | 4.26 | 4.47 | 4.26 | 4.29 | -0.32 pp |
| 6 | Netherlands | 3.58 | 4.15 | 4.00 | 3.73 | 3.72 | 4.11 | 4.09 | 3.83 | 4.10 | -0.05 pp |
| 7 | Ireland | 2.17 | 2.38 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.57 | 2.72 | 2.87 | 3.18 | 3.52 | 1.14 pp |
| 8 | India | 1.99 | 3.03 | 3.18 | 3.25 | 3.12 | 3.06 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.47 | 0.45 pp |
| 9 | Japan | 3.83 | 3.42 | 3.18 | 3.00 | 2.79 | 3.11 | 3.25 | 3.45 | 3.41 | -0.01 pp |
| 10 | Singapore | 1.78 | 2.61 | 2.76 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.04 | 3.19 | 3.22 | 3.11 | 0.50 pp |
| 11 | Spain | 3.74 | 3.23 | 3.31 | 2.72 | 2.65 | 2.58 | 2.42 | 2.58 | 2.62 | -0.61 pp |
| 12 | Switzerland | 2.50 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.40 | 2.25 | -0.16 pp |
| 13 | Belgium | 2.15 | 2.51 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.21 | -0.30 pp |
| 14 | Italy | 3.49 | 2.59 | 2.52 | 2.40 | 2.33 | 2.21 | 2.00 | 2.04 | 2.09 | -0.50 pp |
| 15 | Hong Kong | 1.82 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.09 | 2.14 | 2.01 | 1.96 | -0.13 pp |
| 16 | Luxembourg | 1.54 | 1.61 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.84 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 0.32 pp |
| 17 | South Korea | 1.89 | 2.14 | 2.07 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 1.99 | 1.92 | 1.64 | -0.50 pp |
| 18 | Canada | 2.26 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.97 | 1.87 | 1.71 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.62 | -0.33 pp |
| 19 | Thailand | 0.76 | 0.89 | 0.95 | 1.11 | 1.23 | 1.08 | 1.26 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 0.54 pp |
| 20 | Sweden | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.49 | 1.44 | 1.55 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.37 | -0.01 pp |

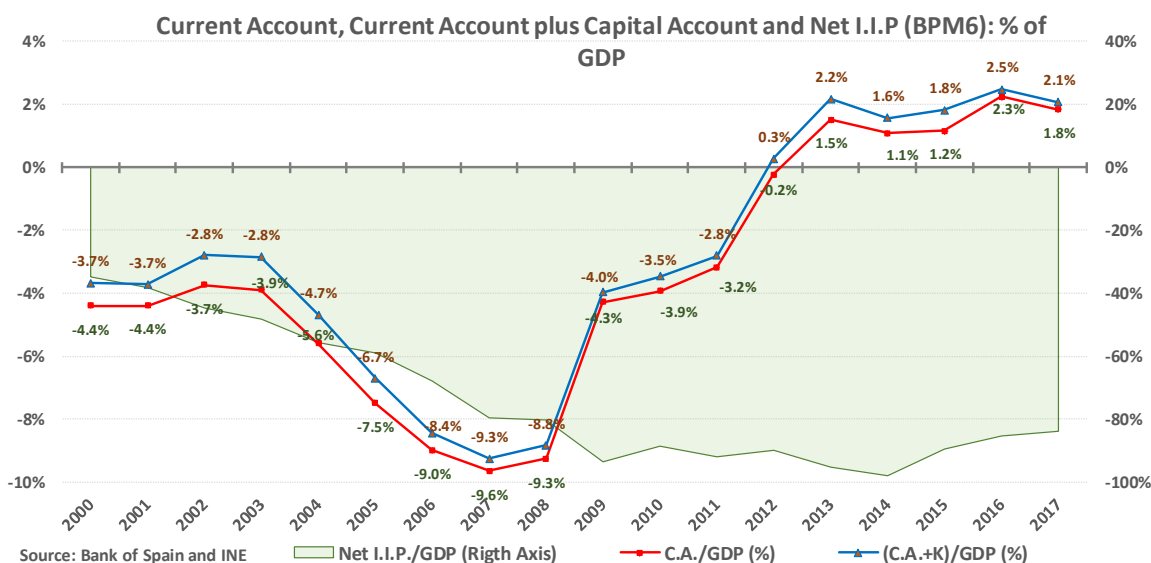
Source: WTO, May 2018. Spain, 6MBP from 2012, before 5MBP

4. CURRENT ACCOUNT B. AND LENDING CAPABILITY ([Bank of Spain](#))

- The good performance of the Spanish trade balance is the main factor that explains the correction of the current account deficit, from -9.6% of GDP in 2007 to 1.8% surplus in 2017 with data from [Bank of Spain](#) (21,512 million euros, data published on 24 September 2018 by [Bank of Spain](#); 1.9%, 22,412 million euros with data from National Accounts by [INE](#)).

Spanish external sector and competitiveness: facts and figures

- The services balance has also played a positive role in the last few years, moving from a surplus of 2.7% of GDP in 2007 to a surplus of 4.8% of GDP in 2017 (55,470 million euros, [Bank of Spain](#)).
- The aggregate balance of the capital account and the current account in 2017 shows a surplus against **the rest of the world of 24,196 million euro, 2.1% of GDP with BoP data (in 2016, 27,786 million euro, 2.5% of GDP)**, in sharp contrast with the borrowing needs of 100,020 million euros (-9.3% of GDP) recorded in 2007.
- According to Spanish Government forecasts ([Macroeconomic Scenario](#) updated on 15.10.18), Spain is expected to attain a current account surplus of 1.3% in 2018 and 1.1% in 2019, and to achieve a net lending capacity vis-à-vis the rest of the world of 1.5% in 2018 and 1.3% in 2019.



APPENDIX: MAIN FORECASTS FOR SPAIN

| MAIN FORECASTS FOR SPAIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % annual change (unless otherwise indicated) | Exports of goods and services | | | Imports of goods and services | | | Current account bal. (% GDP) | | | Net lending vis-à-vis ROW (% GDP) | | | External sector cont. GDP (*) | | | Domestic demand cont. GDP (*) | | | GDP | | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Spanish Gov. ¹ | 3.2 | 3.4 | - | 4.0 | 3.8 | - | 1.3 | 1.1 | - | 1.5 | 1.3 | - | -0.1 | 0.0 | - | 2.7 | 2.3 | - | 2.6 | 2.3 | - |
| IMF ² | 2.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | - | - | - | -0.1 | 0.2 | - | 2.8 | 2.0 | - | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| EC ³ | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| OECD ⁴ | 1.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Bank of Spain ⁵ | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - | - | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |

(*) Contribution to GDP growth in percentage points.

[1. Macroeconomic Scenario 2018-2019, 15 October 2018](#)

[2. IMF. WEO. October 2018](#)

[3. European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2018, November 2018.](#)

[4. OECD Economic Outlook 104, November 2018](#)

[5. Boletín Económico 3/2018, September 2018](#)