

Empresa i Entorn Econòmic

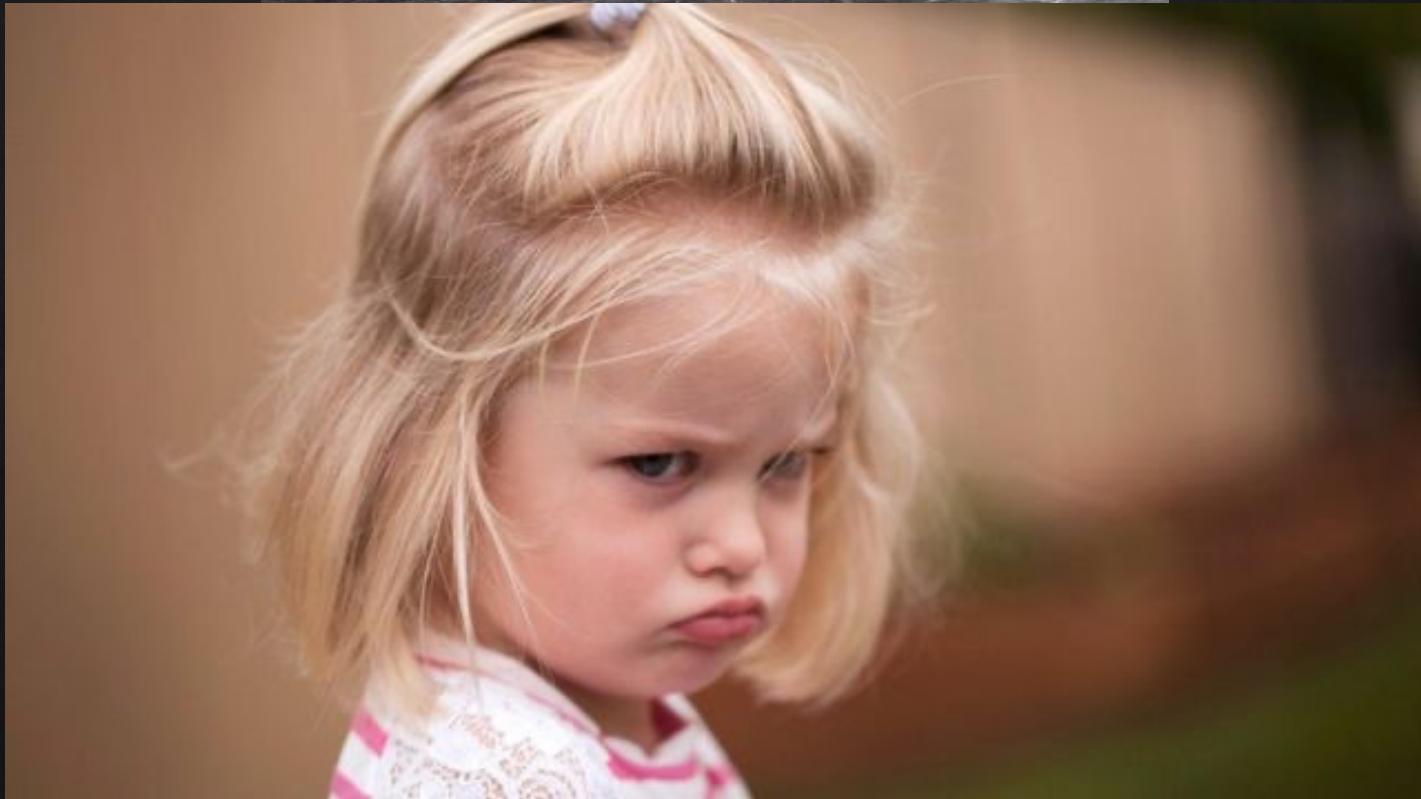


UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona

FIB

Economía!?!?



Economía



“Why Not”
is a slogan for an
interesting life.

Mason Cooley

Equació fonamental

(Victor Küppers)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWeclwtN2ho>

$$V = (c+h) \times a$$

V = Valor d'una persona

c = Coneixements

h = Habilitats/experiència

a = Actitud (agraïment, il·lusions, passió)

Manual per ser un bon ministre d'economia



Programa de sessions

- Conceptes econòmics bàsics
- El perquè dels diners
- Mercat o Estat . Impostos
- Comptabilitat nacional
- Introducció Clàssics-keynesians
- Pensament Keynesià. Política fiscal
- *FBIS. Keynes tenia raó?*
- Pensament monetarista. Política monetària

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS

OBJECTIUS D'AQUESTA LLIÇÓ

- Què es l'economia?
- Què es la macroeconomia?
- Definir els conceptes i els objectius macroeconòmics



Què és l'economia?





RECURSOS
LIMITATS

NECESSITATS
INFINITES ?

ECONOMIA

GESTIÓ DELS RECURSOS
(escasos/limitats) PER tal de
SATISFER LES
NECESSITATS (infinites)

COM FEM LES COSES?

POLÍTICA ECONÒMICA

MACROECONOMIA

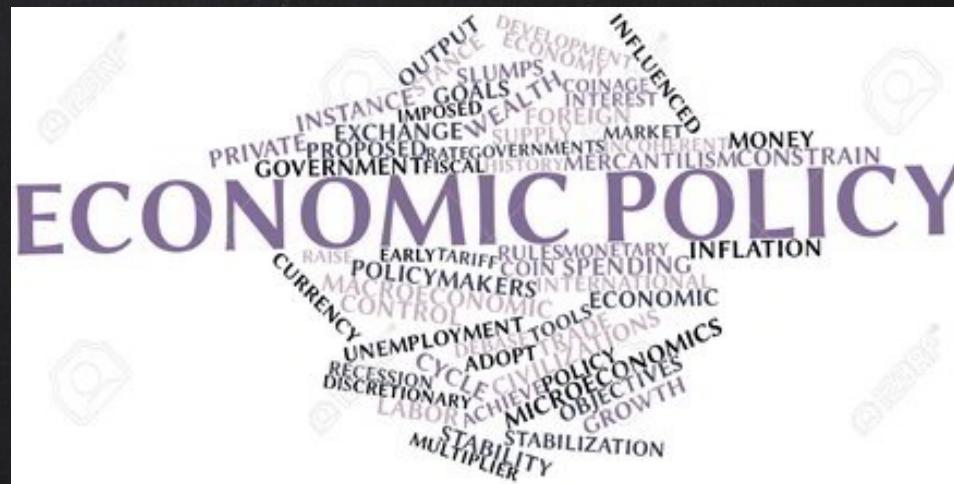


COM HAURIEM DE
FER LES COSES?



(SUBJACTIVITAT !
JUDICIS DE VALOR) !!

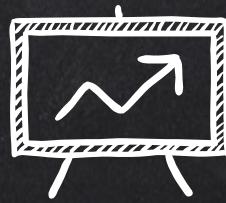
Objectius de Política Econòmica?



CRACK DE 1929

1929. Crack del sistema bancario y financiero (USA entre 1929 y 1933)

- El índice Dow Jones de la Bolsa de Nueva York cae de 381 puntos en 1929 a 41 puntos en 1932.
- ↓ Valor de la producción real (descontada la inflación) en un 30%.
- ↑ Desempleo de un 25% (14 millones de parados).
- ↓ Precios en un 25%.
- ↓ Precios agrícolas en un 60%.
- ↓ Gastos en maquinaria y bienes de equipo en un 80%.
- 9.000 bancos se ven obligados a cerrar sus puertas.
- Quiebra de muchísimas empresas.
- El mundo vive aún hoy obsesionado por la Gran Depresión de los años 30 (recuérdense las crisis financieras de 1987 y 1997–98)



The future is
better than you
think



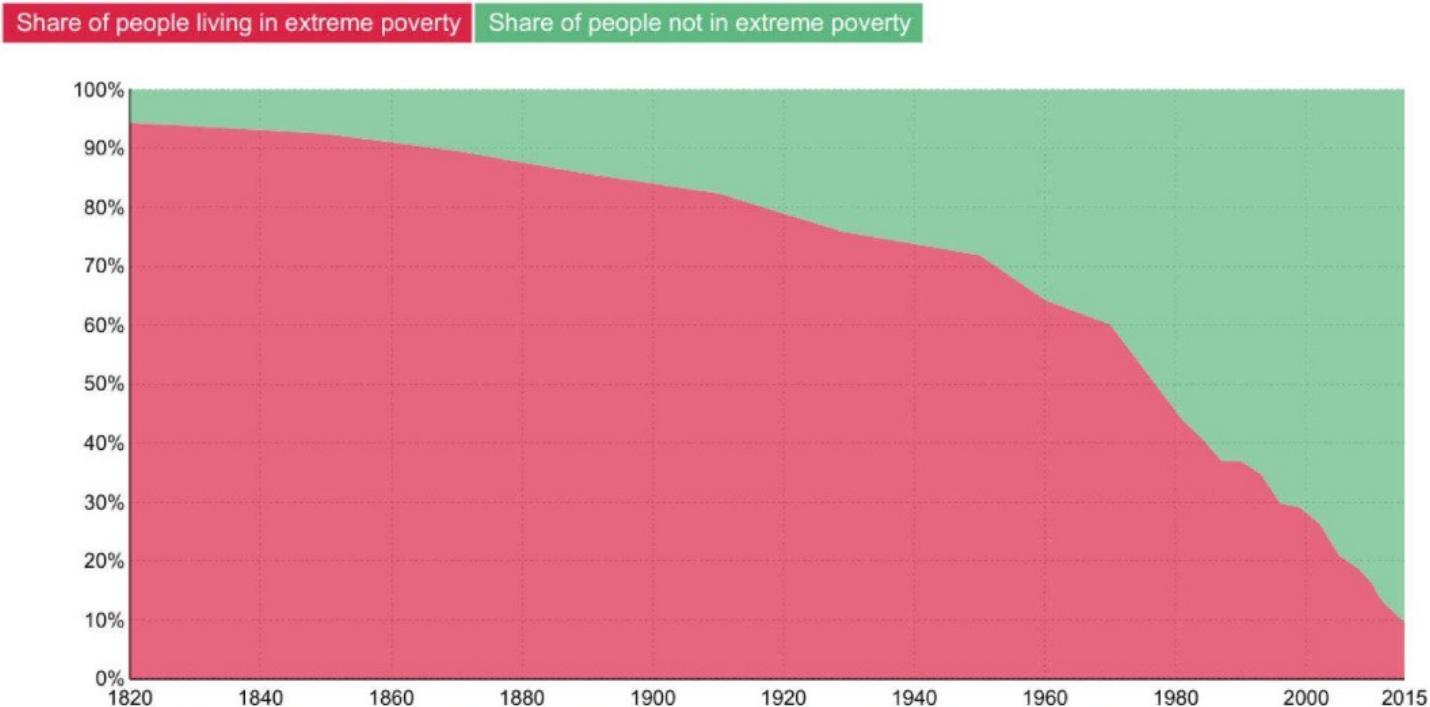
Peter Diamandis





Reducing Poverty

Share of world population living in extreme poverty, 1820-2015



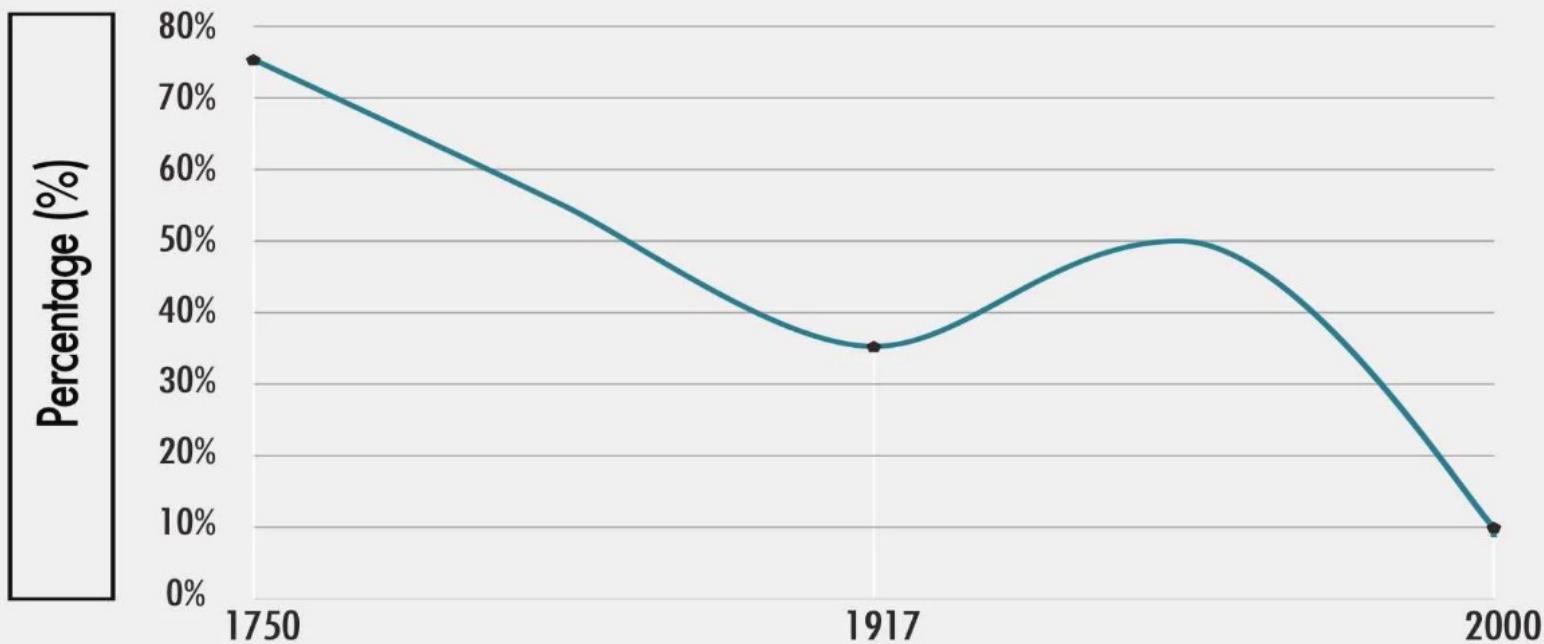
Data source: [World Poverty in absolute numbers \(Max Roser based on World Bank and Bourguignon and Morrisson \(2002\)\)](#)

OurWorldInData.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts/ • CC BY-SA



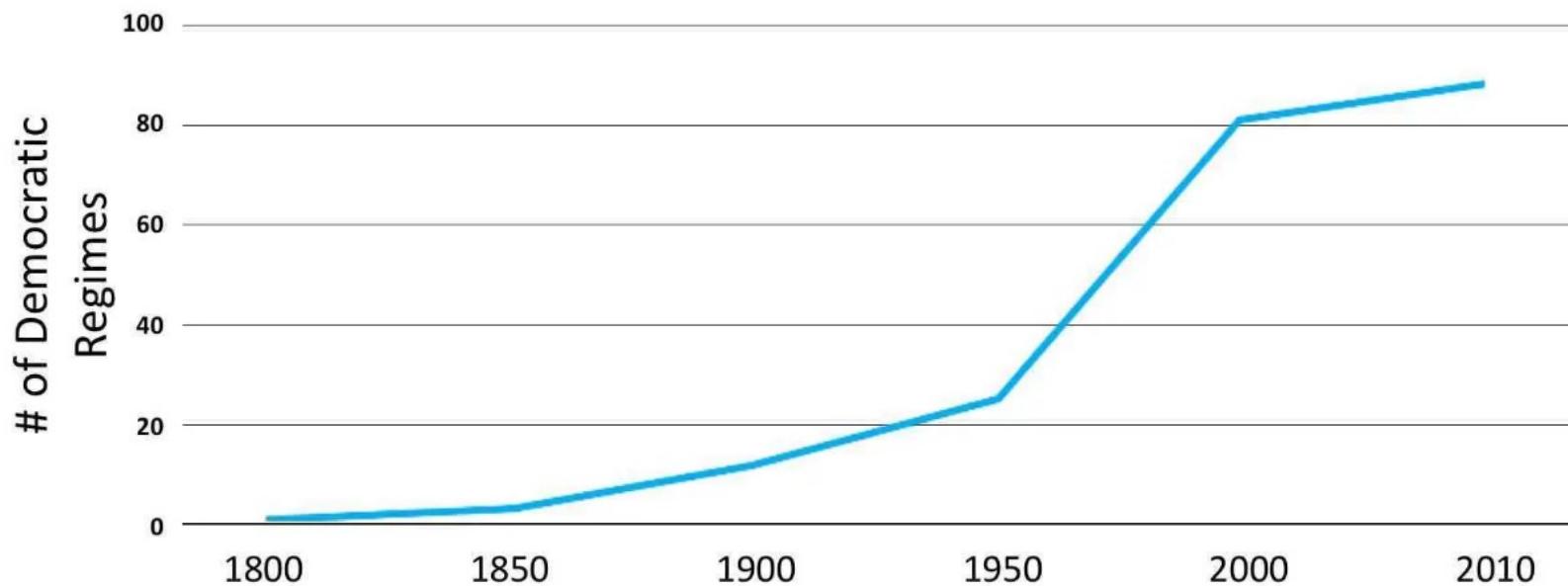
Increasing Happiness &
Increasing Equality

Percentage of Slaves or Serfs in the World

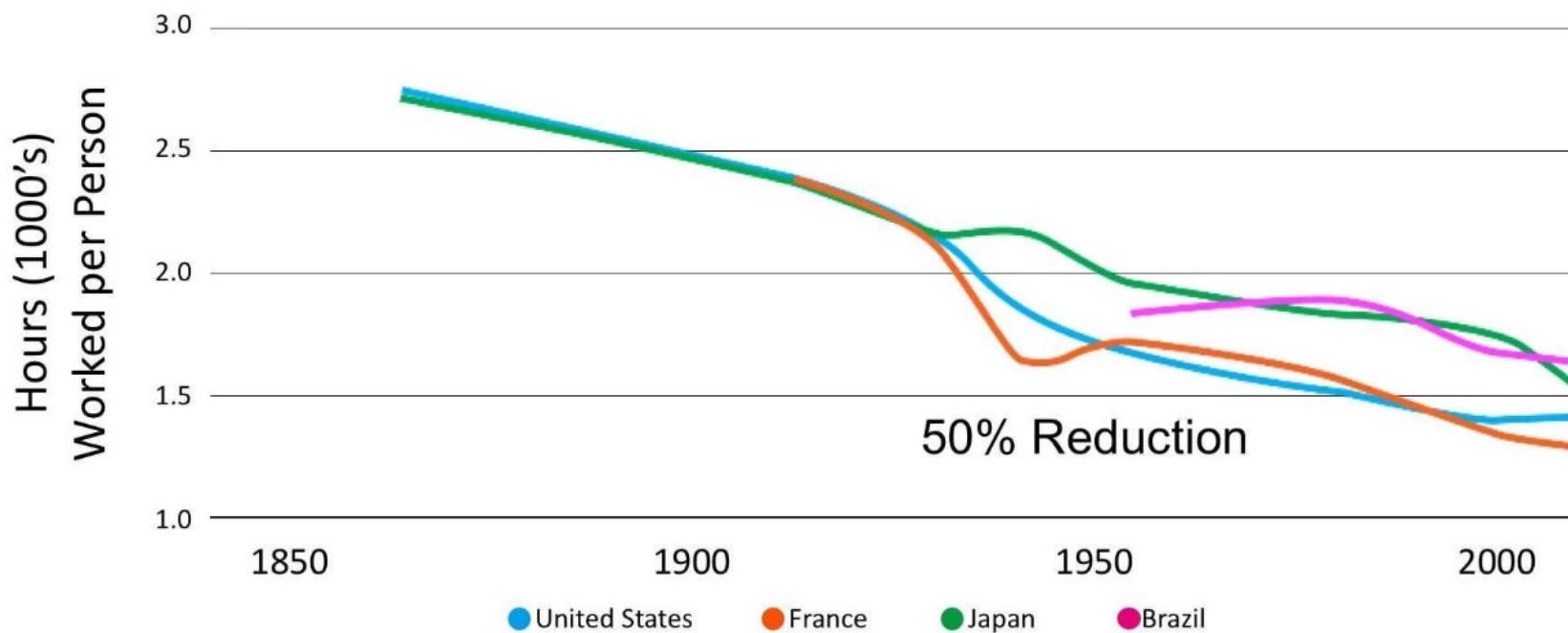


Source: Simon, pp. 171-177

Number of Democracies

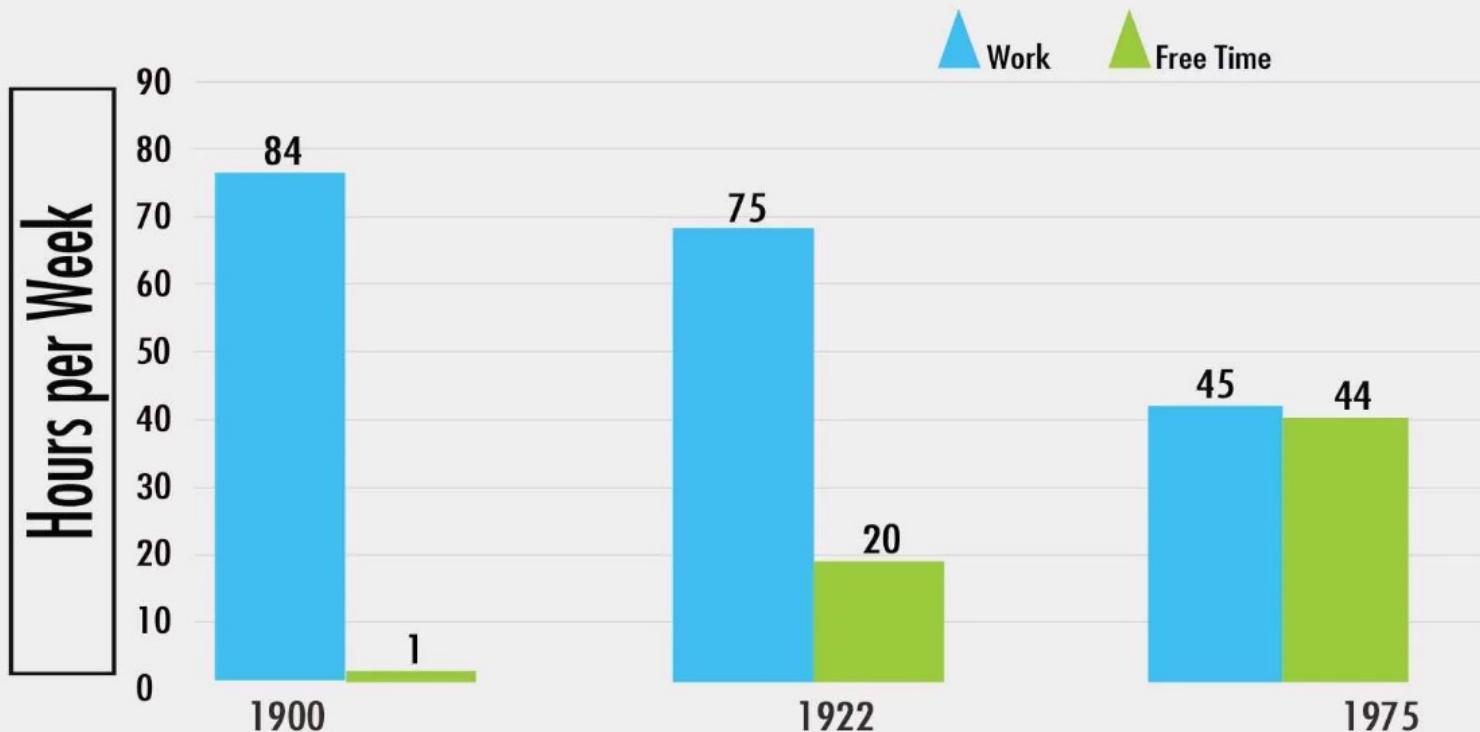


Annual Hours Worked per Person (1870-1978)



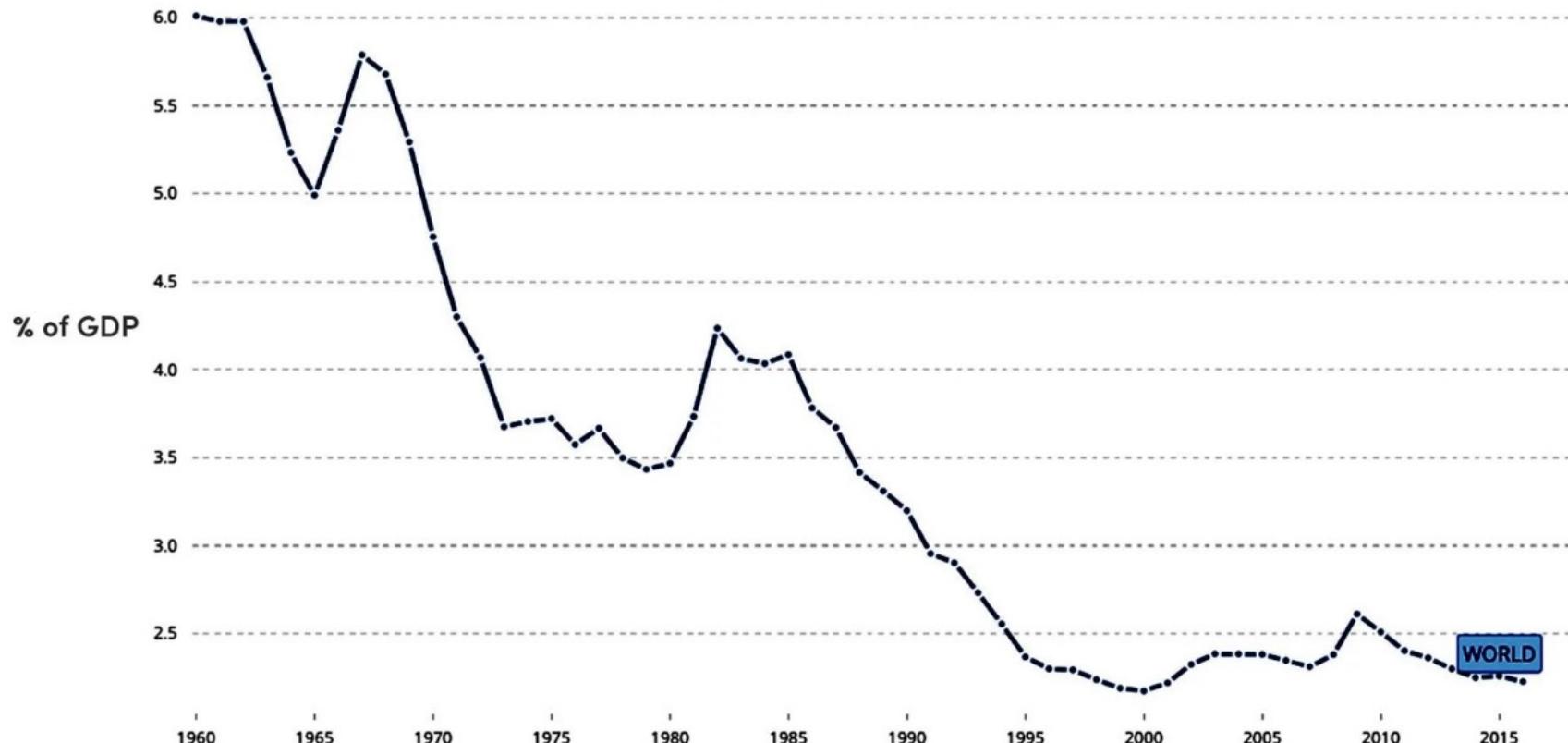
Source: Angus Maddison, The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective (Paris: OECD, 2001).

Homemakers' Use of Time



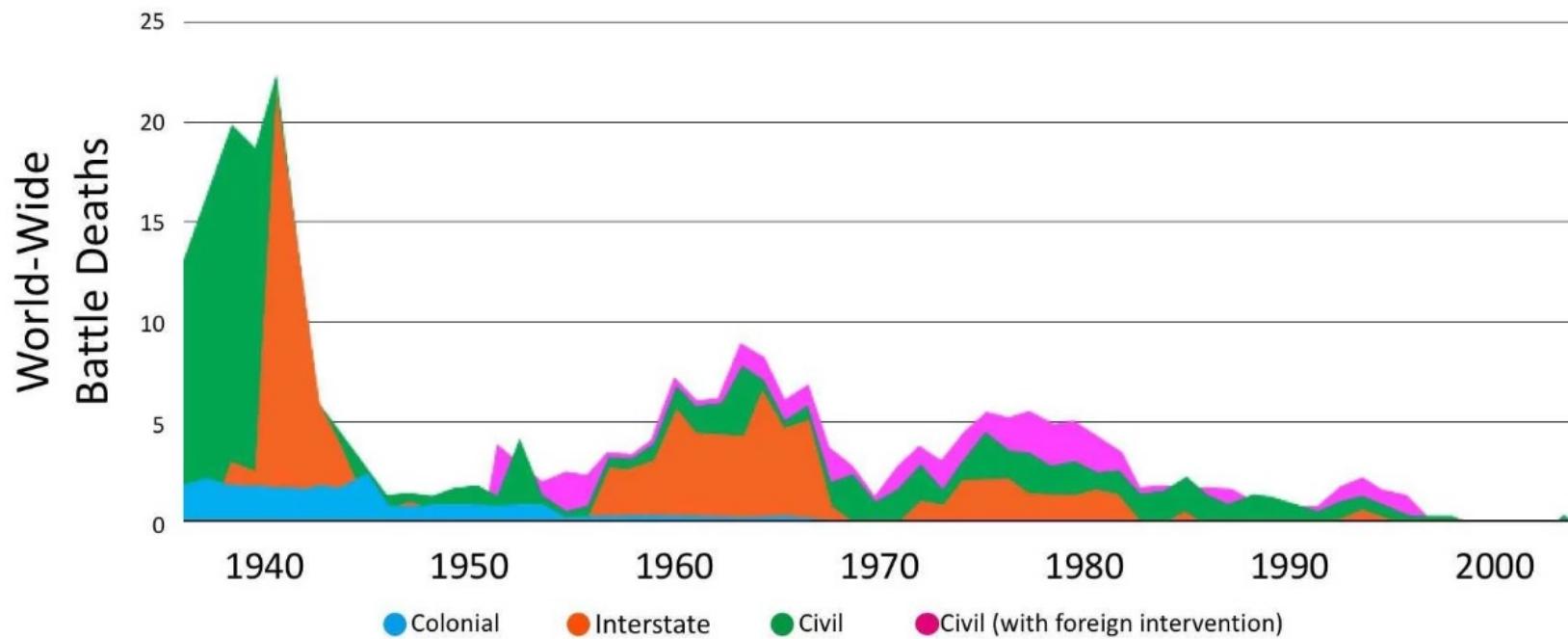
Source: Stanley Lebergott, *The Americans : An Economic Record*

Military Expenditure



Source: <https://data.worldbank.org>

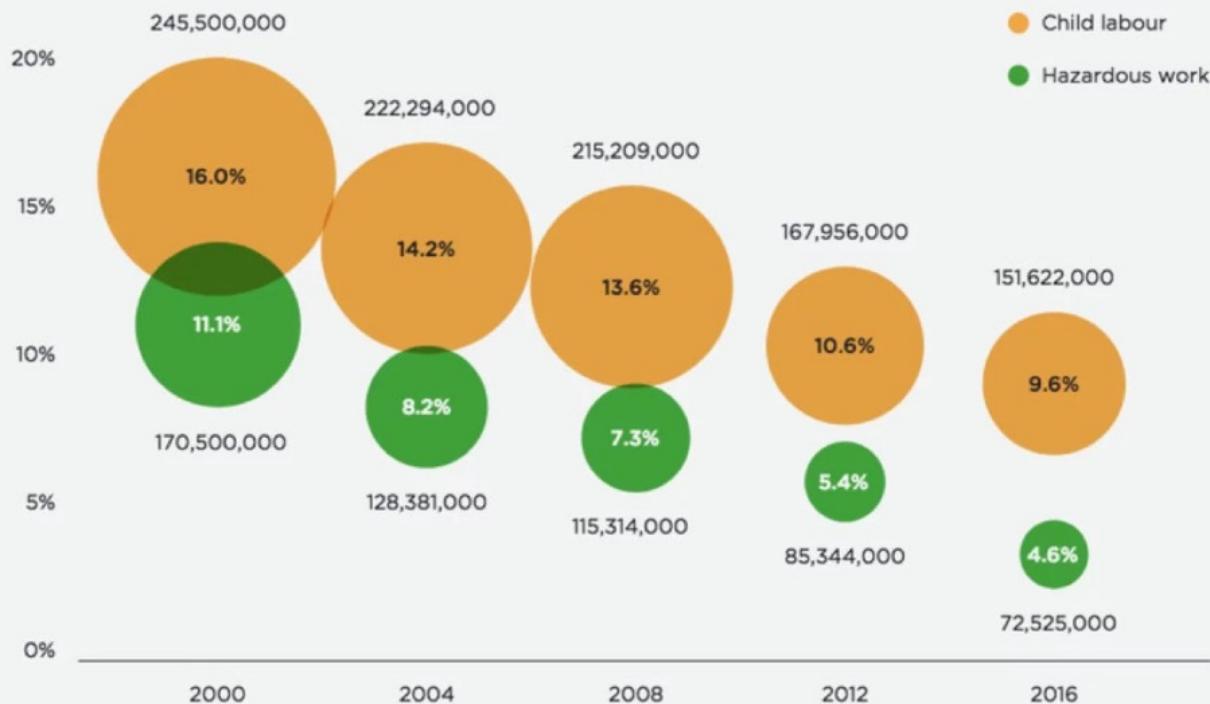
The Waning of War



Source: Human Security Report Project, The Peace Research Institute of Oslo

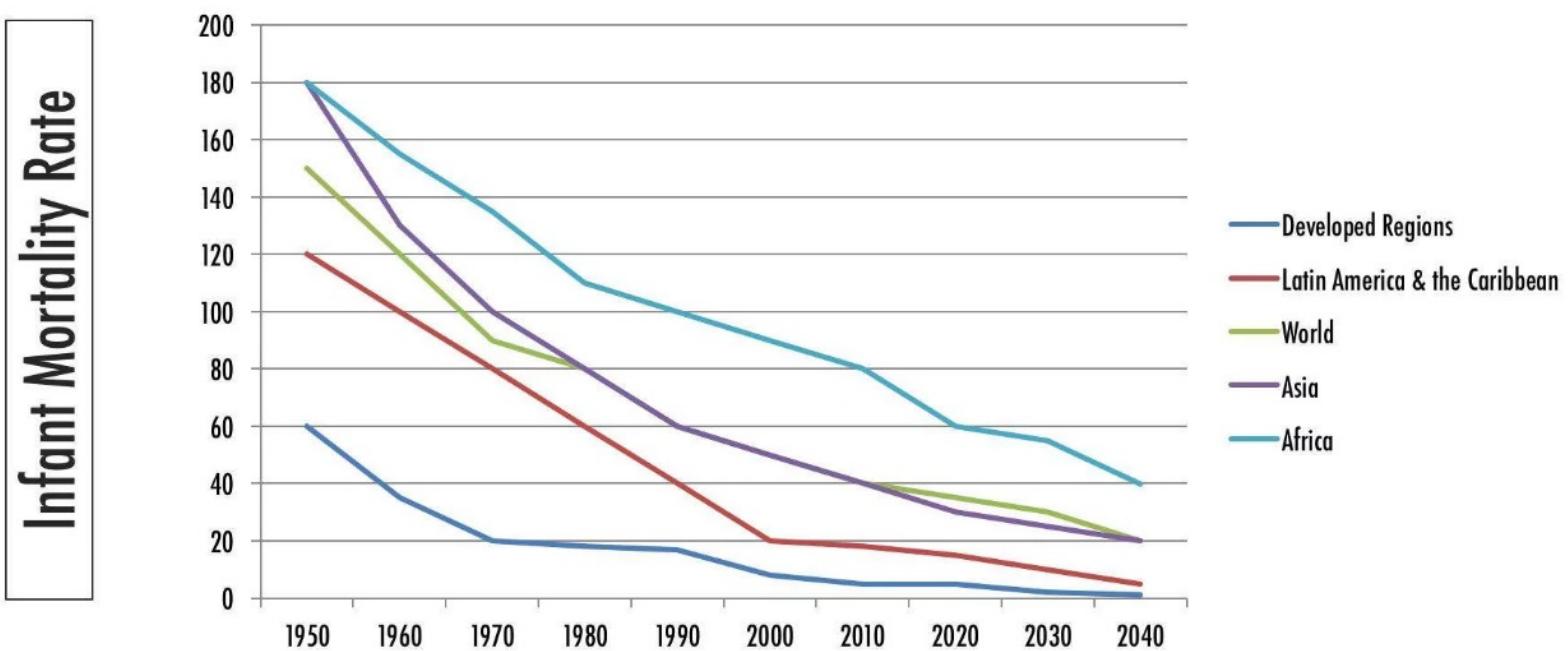
Children's involvement in child labour and hazardous work, 2000–16

Percentage and absolute number of children in child labour and hazardous work, 5–17 years age range,
2000 to 2016^(b)

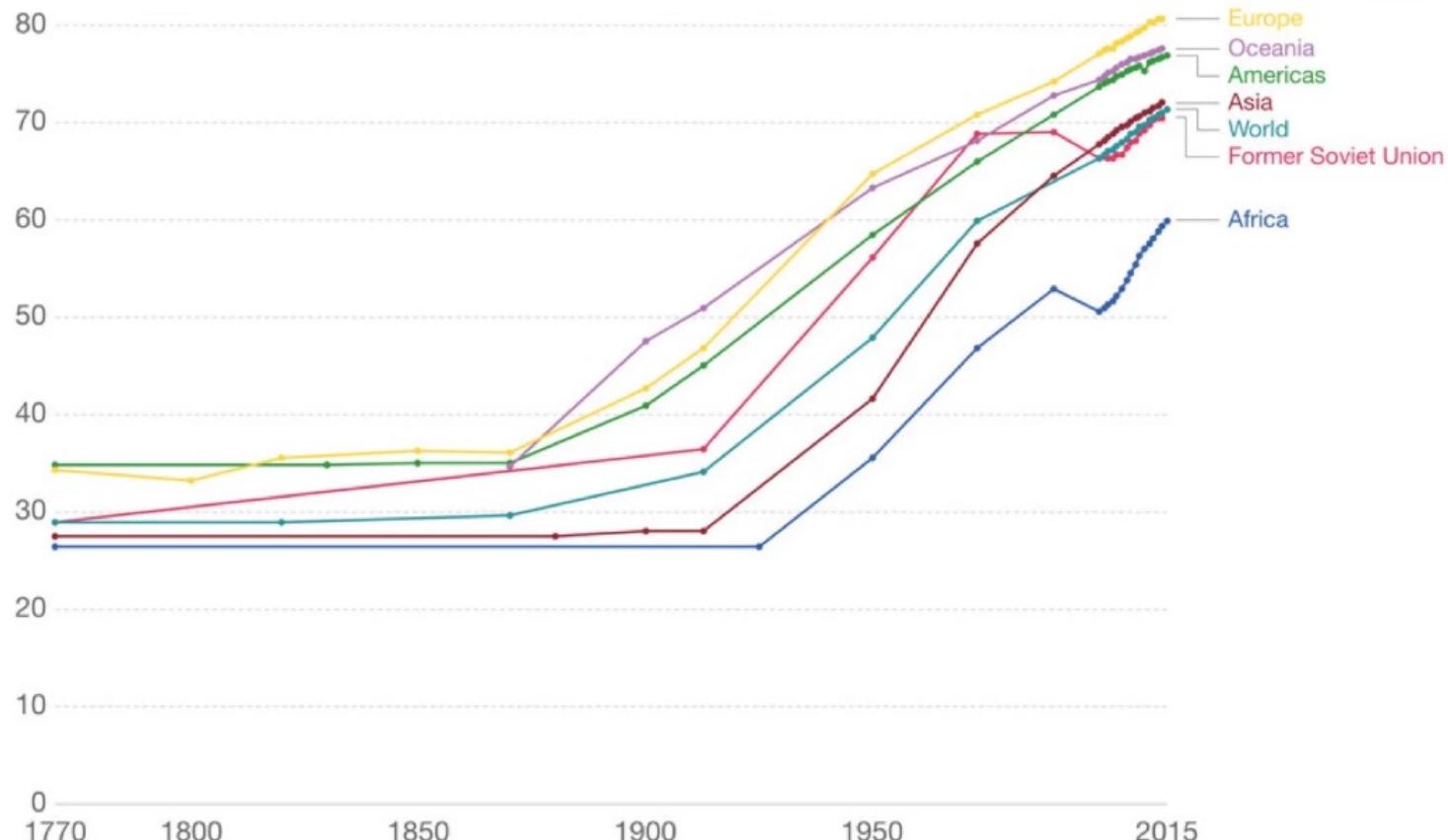


Note: (b) Bubbles are proportionate to the absolute number of children in child labour and hazardous work.

Decreasing Infant Mortality



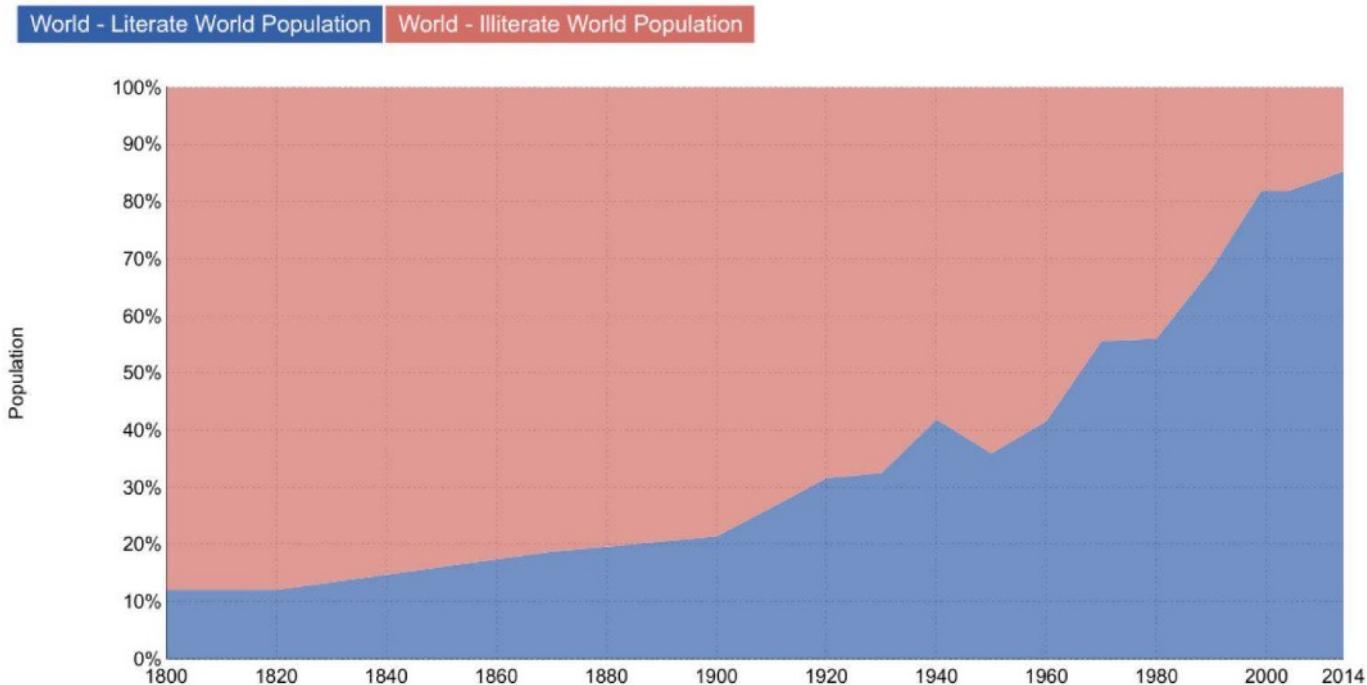
Life expectancy globally and by world regions since 1770



Source: Life expectancy – James Riley for data 1990 and earlier; WHO and World Bank for later data (by Max Roser)
OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy/ • CC BY-SA

Peter Diamandis • www.diamandis.com/data

Literate and illiterate world population, 1800 to 2014



Data source: Literate World Population (Our World In Data based on OECD and UNESCO)

OurWorldInData.org/literacy/ • CC BY-SA

Dematerialization

>\$900,000 worth of applications in a smart phone today

Application	\$ (2011)	Original Device Name	Year*	MSRP	2011's \$
1. Video conferencing	<i>free</i>	Compression Labs VC	1982	\$250,000	\$586,904
2. GPS	<i>free</i>	TI NAVASTAR	1982	\$119,900	\$279,366
3. Digital voice recorder	<i>free</i>	SONY PCM	1978	\$2,500	\$8,687
4. Digital watch	<i>free</i>	Seiko 35SQ Astron	1969	\$1,250	\$7,716
5. 5 Mpixel camera	<i>free</i>	Canon RC-701	1986	\$3,000	\$6,201
6. Medical library	<i>free</i>	e.g. CONSULTANT	1987	Up to \$2,000	\$3,988
7. Video player	<i>free</i>	Toshiba V-8000	1981	\$1,245	\$3,103
8. Video camera	<i>free</i>	RCA CC010	1981	\$1,050	\$2,617
9. Music player	<i>free</i>	Sony CDP-101 CD player	1982	\$900	\$2,113
10. Encyclopedia	<i>free</i>	Compton's CD Encyclopedia	1989	\$750	\$1,370
11. Videogame console	<i>free</i>	Atari 2600	1977	\$199	\$744
Total	<i>free</i>				\$902,065

*Year of Launch

But



Challenges for the future.....



.....and suicidals imbalances

The indiscriminate use of limited resources

How much power it consumes the world today?



About 600 Exajules (!)

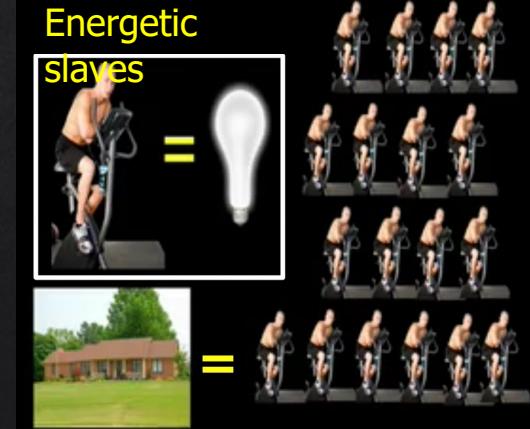
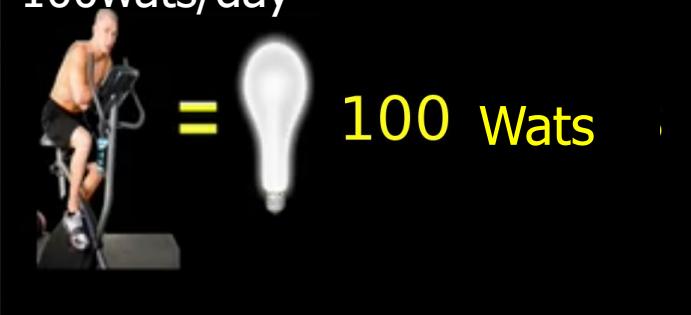
How much power it consumes the world today?

600 Exajules (!)

(1 exajule = 10^{18} jules)

That's mind 2.700 w per capita in our planet

One person spends
100wats/day



27 energetic slaves per inhabitant !!!

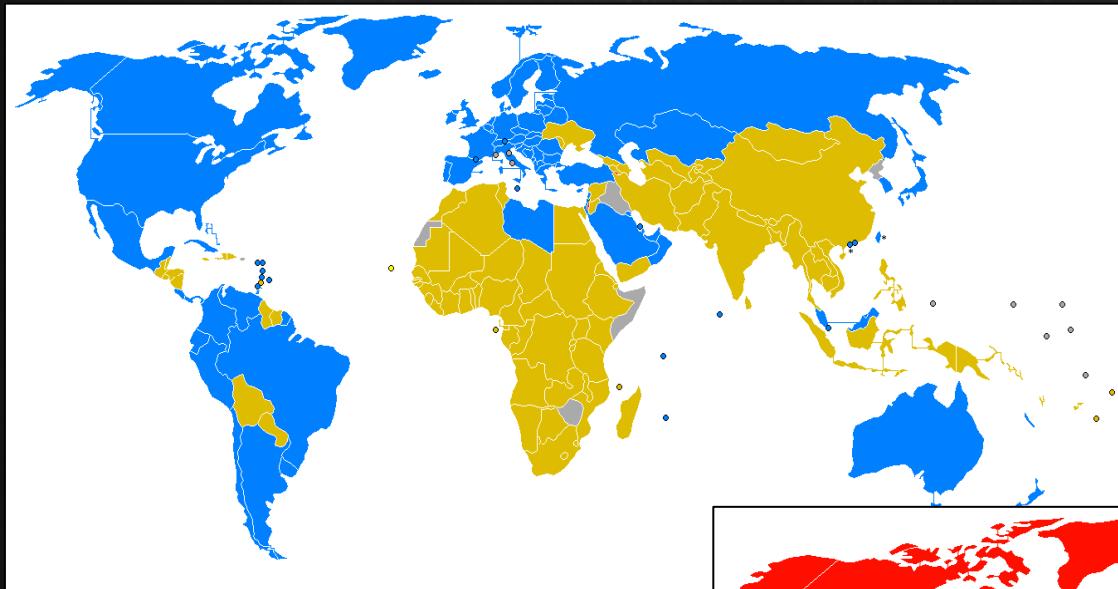


27 energetic slaves per inhabitant !!!

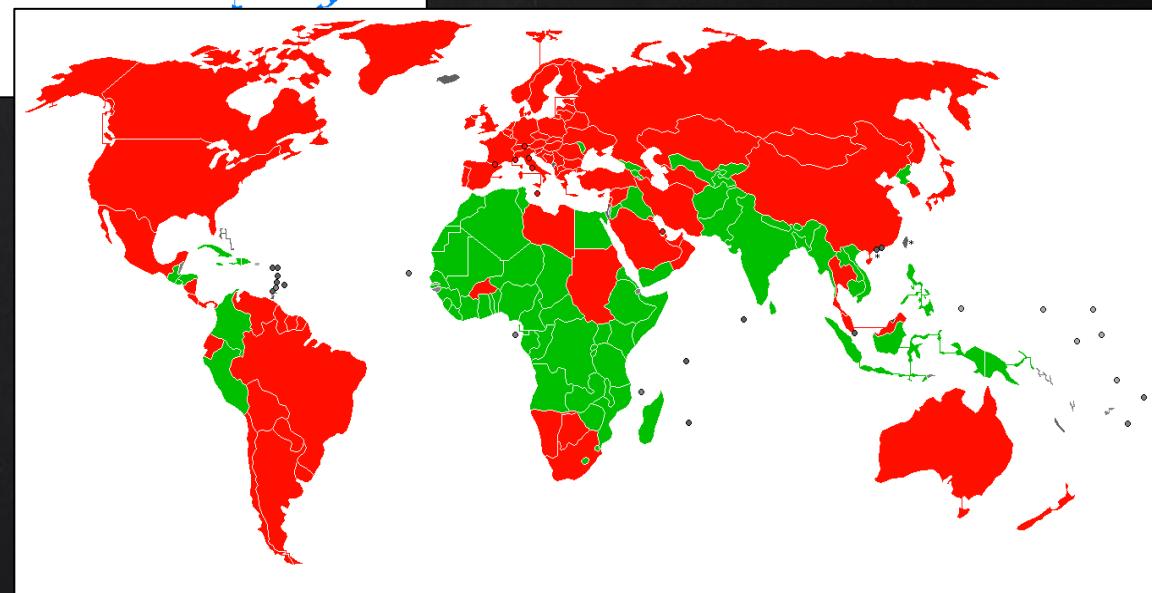
(117 per spanish, 152 per german, 280 per USA)

The economical growth paradox

Human development index



vs Ecological footprint



En 2022 el día de sobrecapacidad de la tierra llegó el 28 de julio



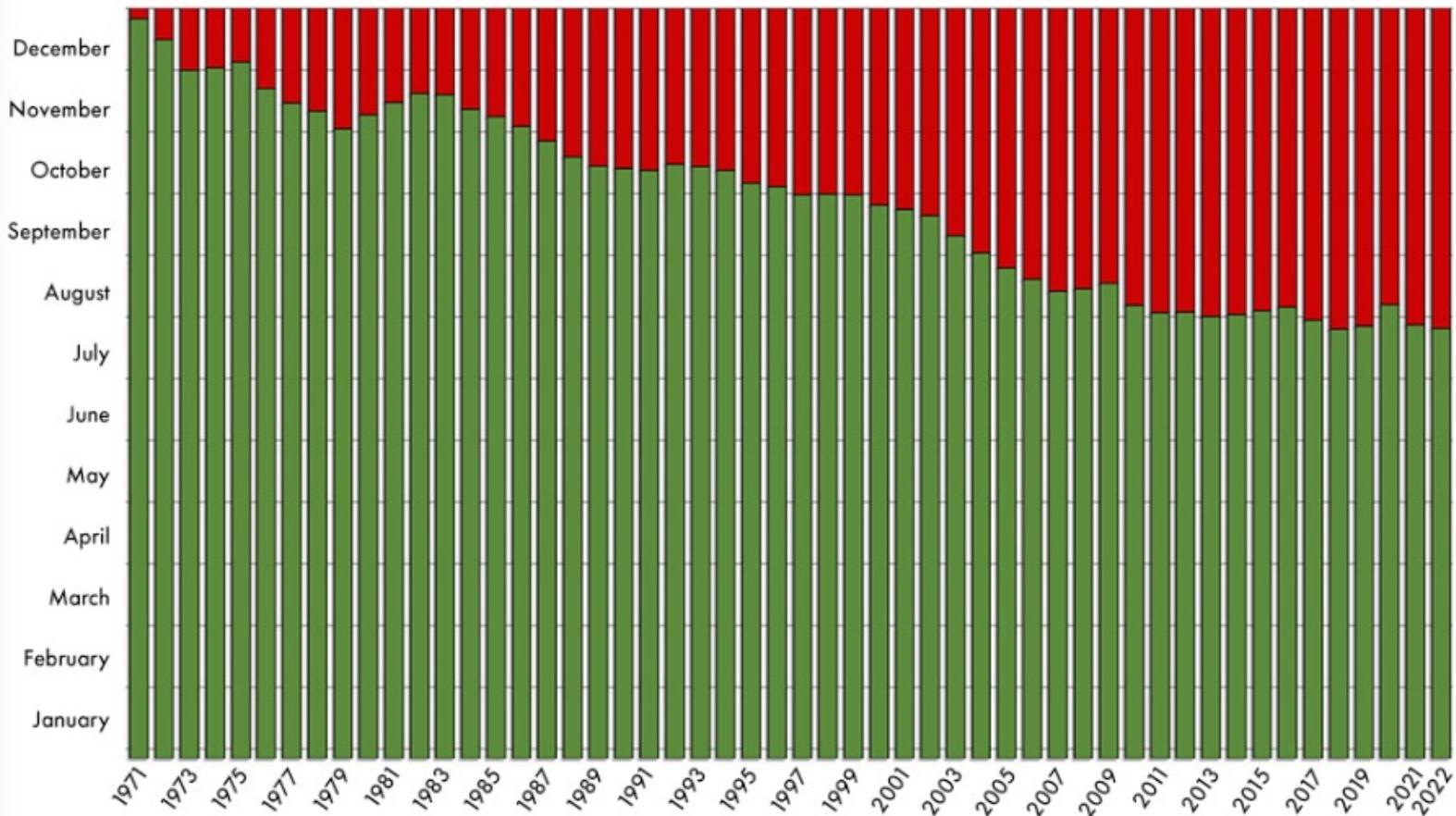
1 Earth

Earth Overshoot Day

1971 - 2022



1.75 Earths



EARTH
OVERSHOOT
DAY

fodafø
FOOTPRINT DATA FOUNDATION



Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2022 Edition
data.footprintnetwork.org

The concentration of the wealth

World wealth is
concentrated,
progressively, in the
hands of a small elite

(Oxfam)

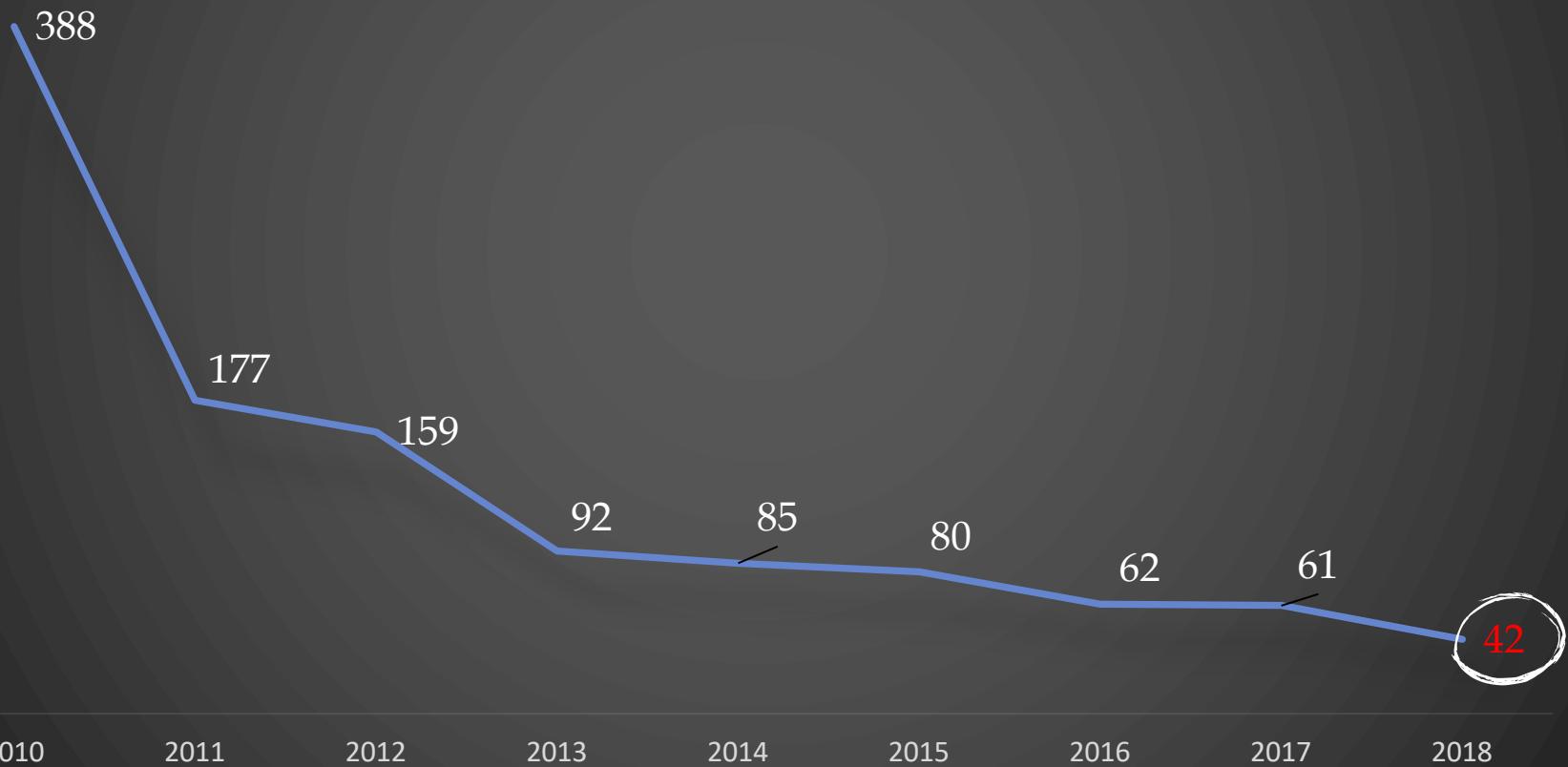
The concentration of the wealth

Entre 2020 y 2021

El 1% de la población
acaparó el 63% de la
riqueza generada en el
mundo
(Oxfam)

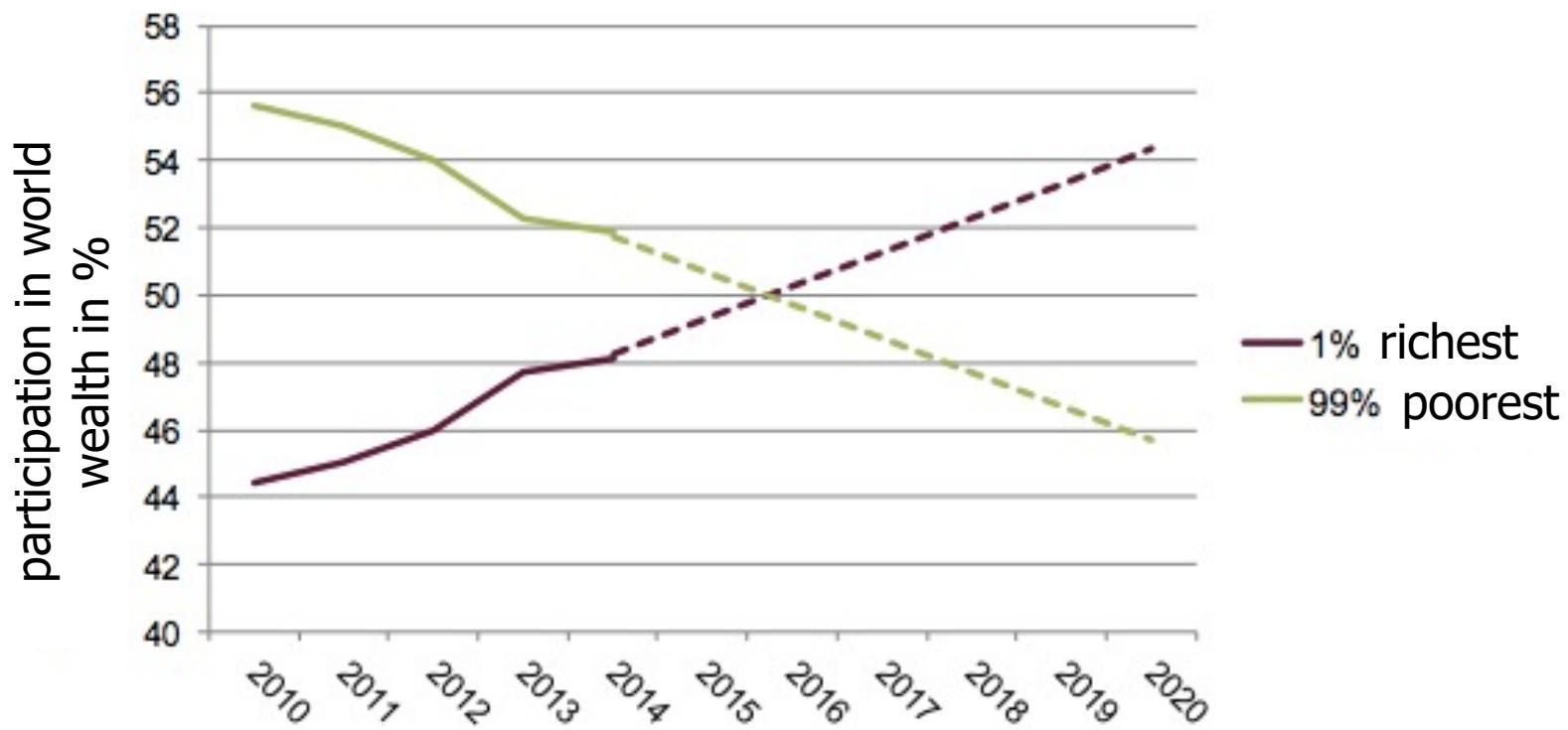


Number of billionaires that concentrated the 50% of world wealthness



Source: <https://www.oxfam.org/...oxfam.../bp-economy-for-99-perce...>

Share in the wealth of the richest 1% and the poorest 99% of the world's population. In 2016, the richest 1% already owned more than 50% of the world's wealth.



Do you know
Blackrock?



the largest financial
asset management
company in the world

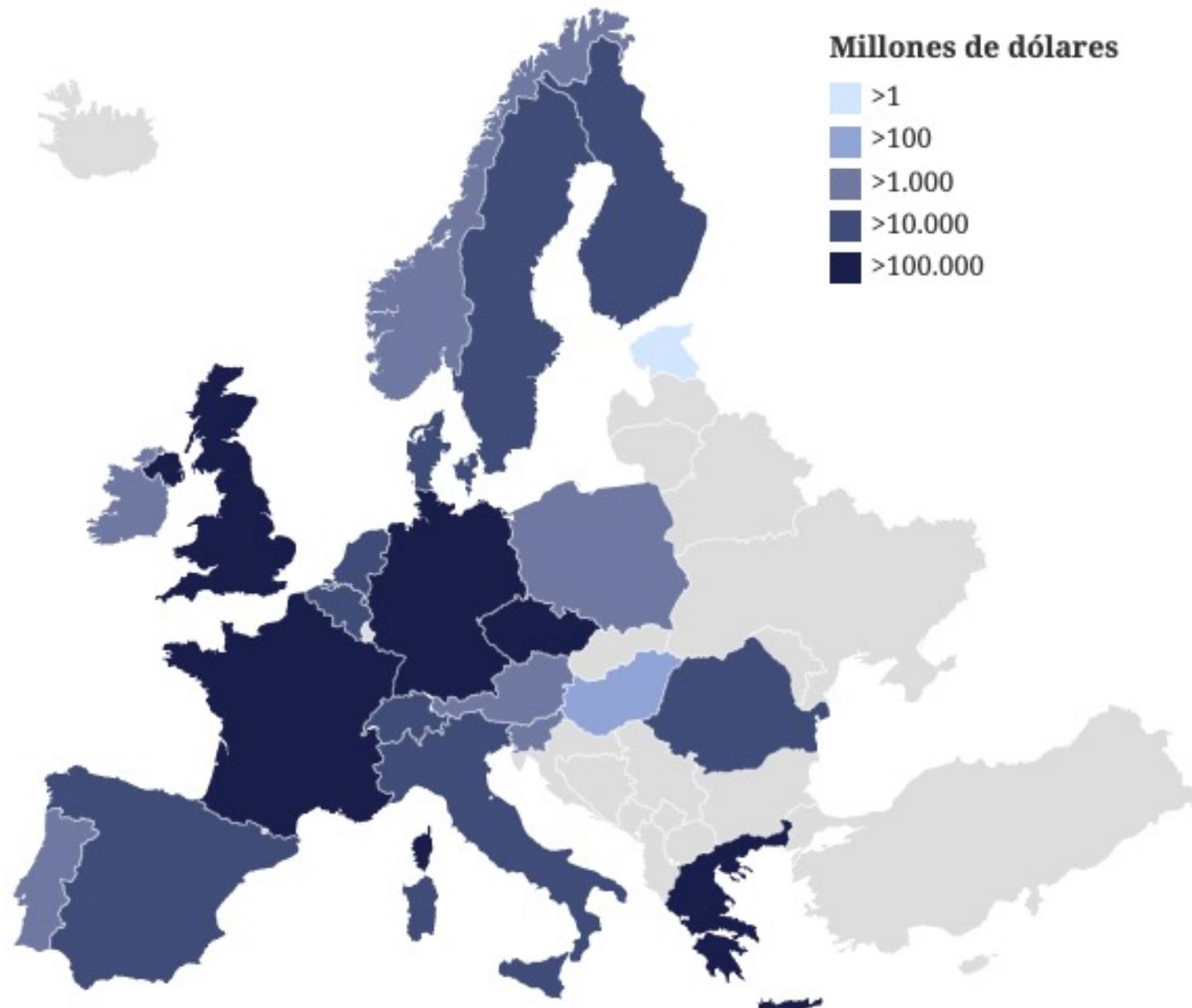
Managing more than 6 trillions of €?

(X 5 times spanish GDP)

Main shareholder of:

- Banco de Santander
- BBVA
- Banco de Sabadell
- Telefónica
- DIA
- 2º: Inditex, CaixaBank, Iberdrola, Repsol, ACS, Cellnex, Merlin, Mediaset,
- **Mainshareholder in 88% companies in the S&P index** (Bayer-Monsanto, SAP, Unilever, etc...)

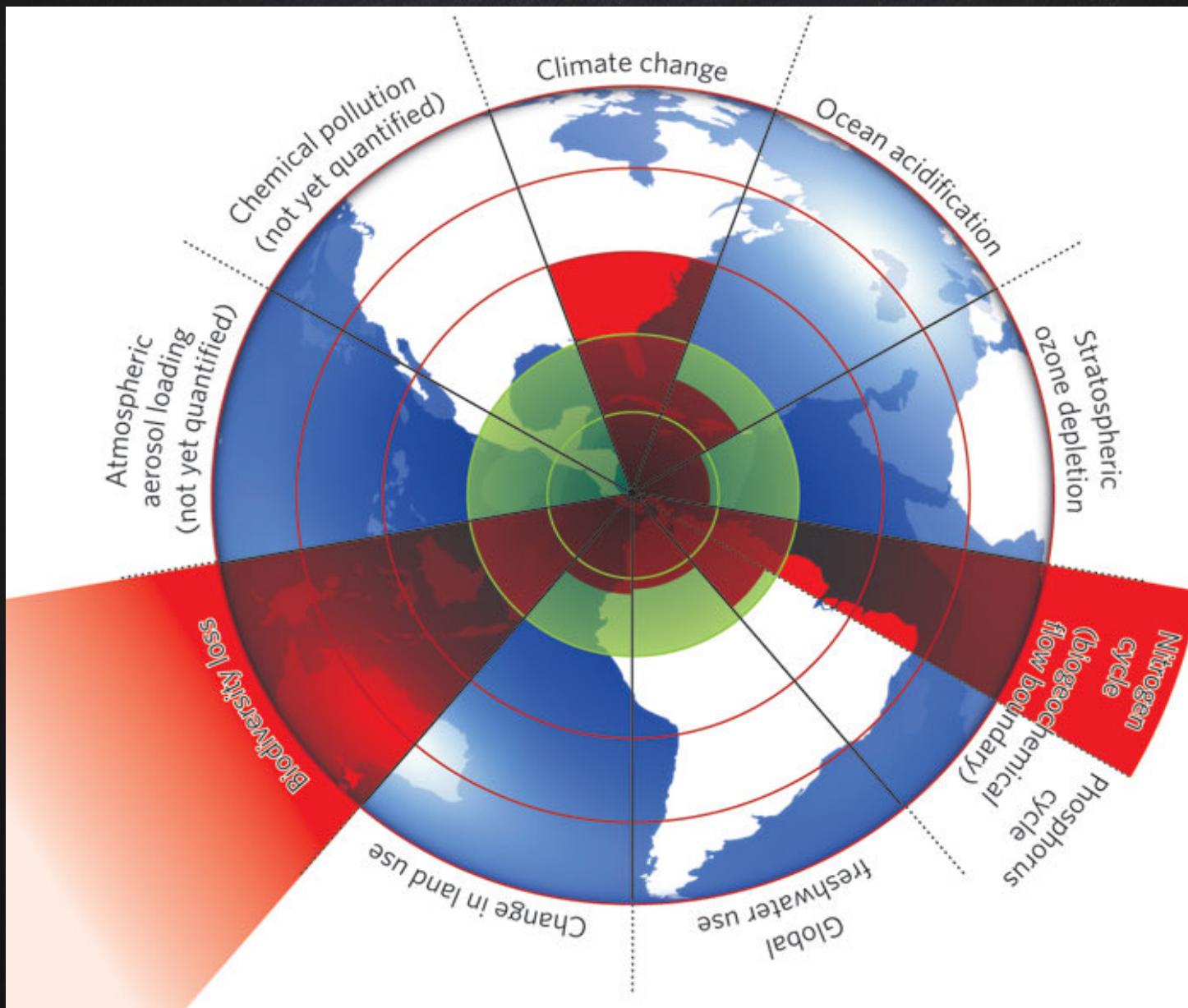
Los fondos propios de BlackRock



Fuente: Thomson One

LA VANGUARDIA

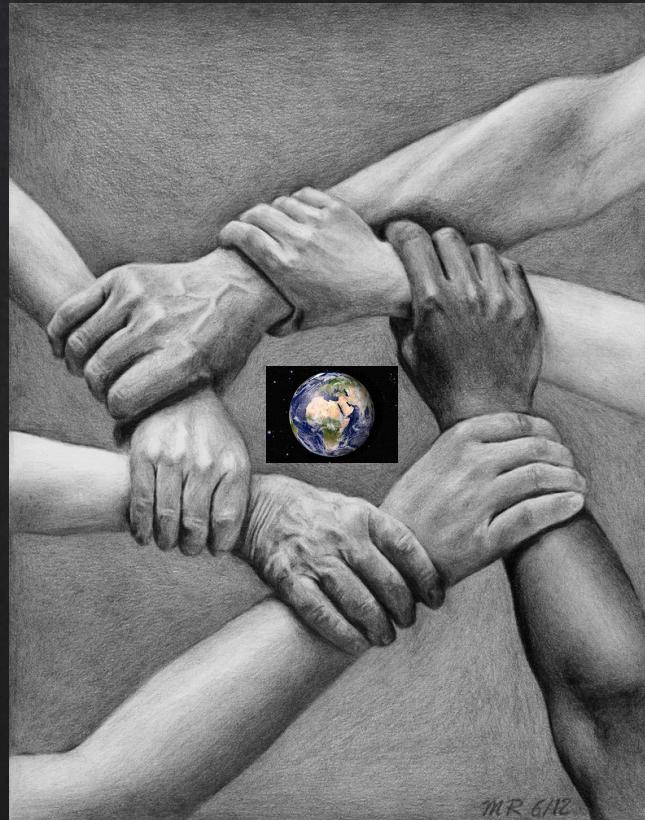
To cross the planetary boundaries



Planetary Boundaries

1. Climate change
2. Ocean acidification
3. Stratospheric ozone depletion
4. Global freshwater use
5. Change in Land use
6. Biodiversity loss (terrestrial and marine)
7. Atmospheric aerosol loading (not yet quantified)
8. Chemical pollution (not yet quantified)
9. Human interference with the nitrogen and phosphorus cycle

Solidarity? Cooperation?

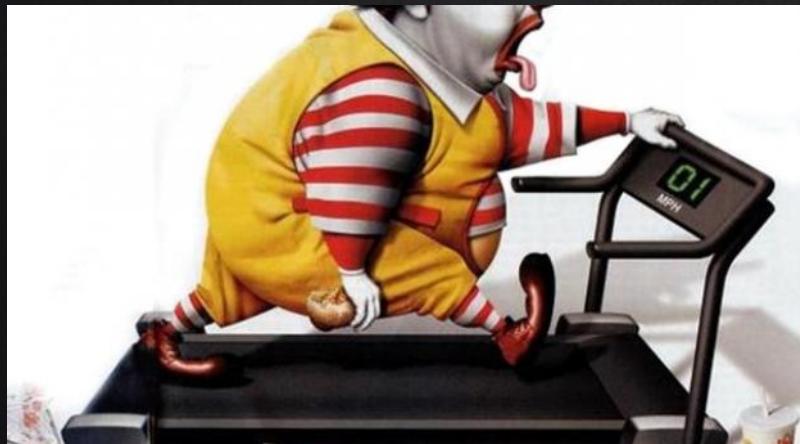


Ha, ha, ha, ha!



Hunger

In 2011, in more than half of the industrialized countries, more than 50% of the population has overweight. At the same time, there are 925 million people starving.





Asterix and Obelix cartoon panel. Asterix is on the right, wearing his blue cap and red braid, looking at Obelix. Obelix has a large, textured head and is wearing a green tunic with a yellow circle. A thought bubble above them contains the text "These romans are crazy!". To the right of Obelix, the word "TOC!" is written three times vertically.

These romans are crazy!

TOC!
TOC!
TOC!

Food oligopoly

4 companies (ADM, Bunge, Cargill & Dreyfuss) control 90% world cereal trade.

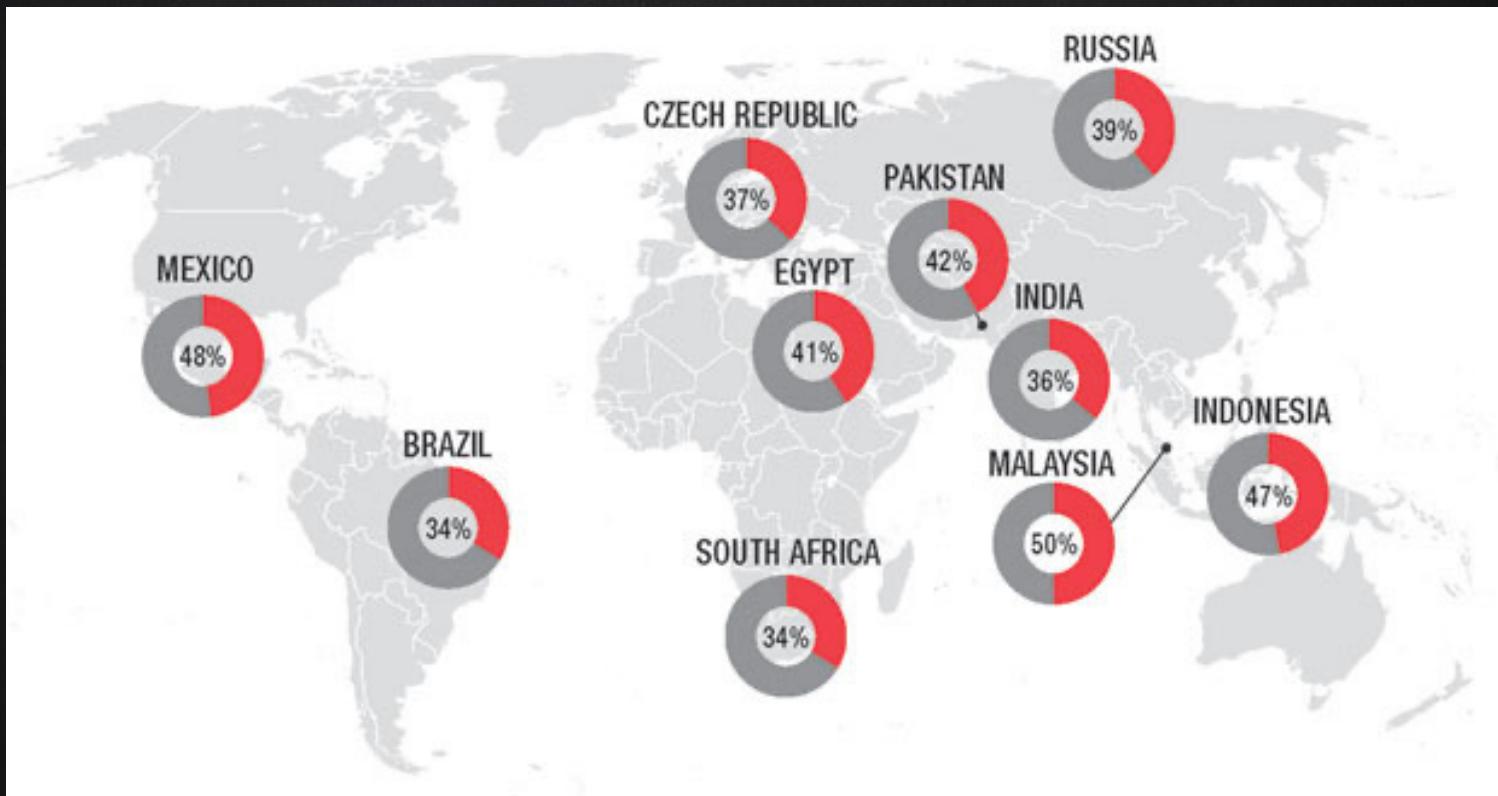


Corruption



Corruption: unfair competition

Their company had lost business because of competitors paying **bribes**



The madness of the financial Markets

The new mantra: **Speculation?**



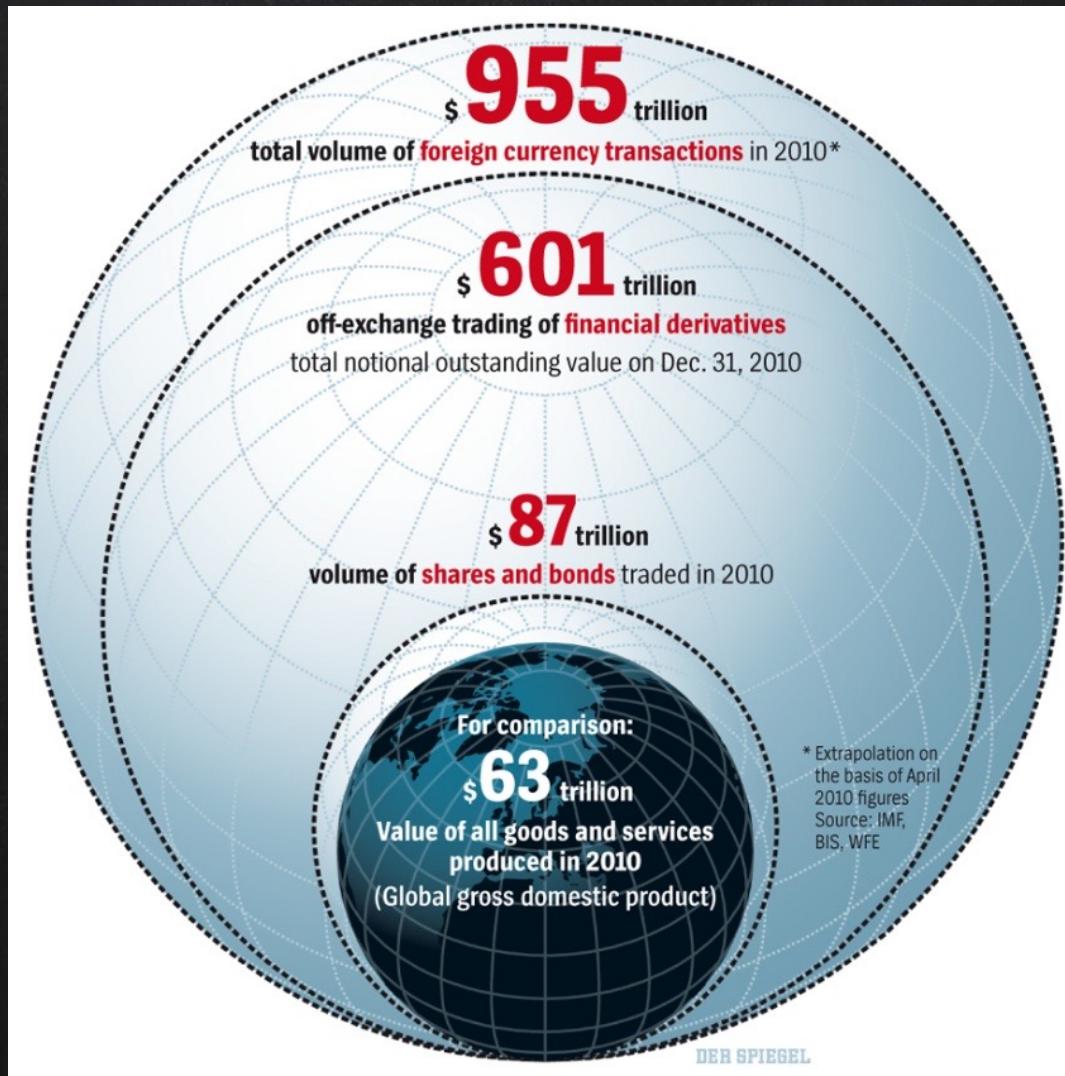
In the past, the brilliant minds were dedicated to enrich science and creativity

...



Today, brilliant minds are dedicated to enrich themselves ... (financial and ICTs)

Speculation: sustainable?



Tax evasion



Tax evasion/ avoidance

80% of Spanish companies that are quoted on the IBEX have money in fiscal paradises.

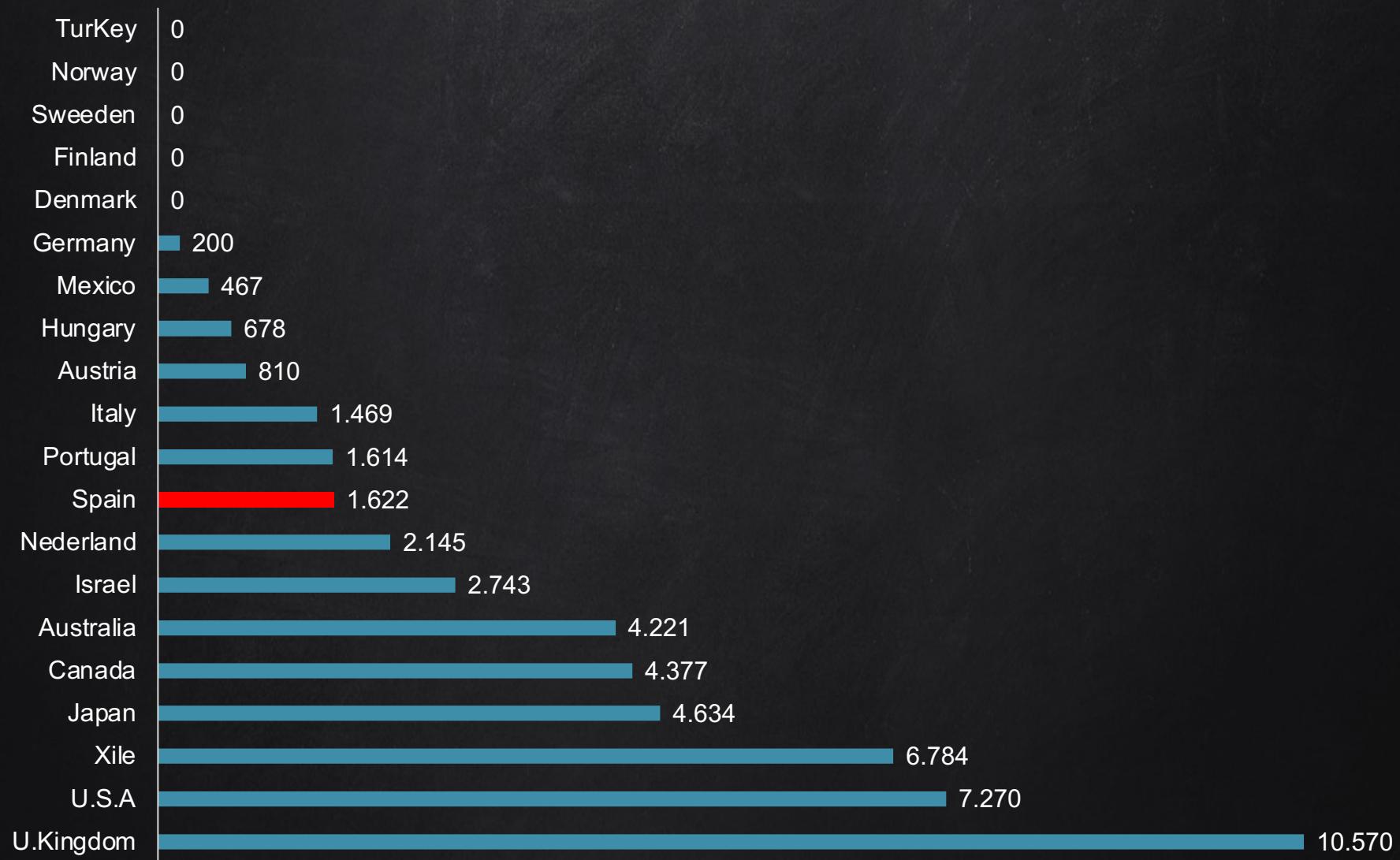


72% of fiscal **avoidance** in Spain is due to the biggest companies (source: Ministry of Finance)

Fiscal avoiders



Average university fees (annual €)



Source: OCDE/ diari Ara

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS

SPAIN IN FIGURES

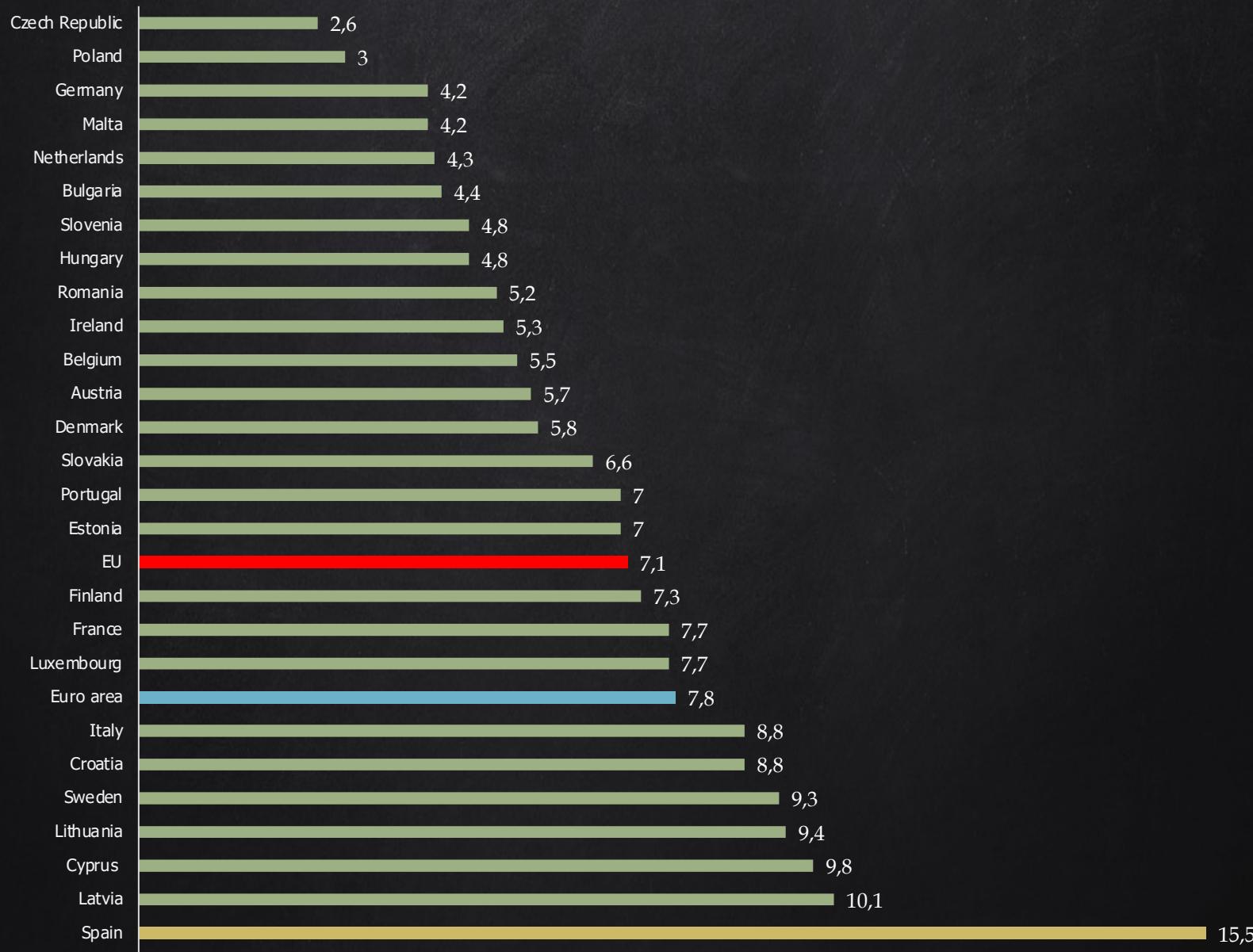
Inhabitants	47.432.805 (2022)	
Ranking in wealth (GDP, PPP)	16 (2021. IMF)	
Ranking GDP per capita (PPP)	32 (2021, IMF)	
Human Development Index	25th (2019)	15 (2009)
GDP (PPP) 2022	1.328.922 mill €	
Life Expectancy 2023	81,8 (V) – 87 (M)	
Thousands of Pensions 2021	10,07 mill pension/	190.000 millions € 40%
Average Value of Pensions	1.195,7€/month (2023)	
Total public spending in Education (2019)	4,3 % GDP / 11,35% total Public Spending	
Debt (2022)	1,502 billions.€	
Debt (% GDP)	113% (2022)	110% (2020) 97,1% (2018)
Debt per capita (2021)	30.000 €	
Deficit (% GDP)	2022: -4,8%	2021: -8,2% 2019. -2,7%
Corruption Index (2020)	62	- 32th/180
Competitiveness Ranking (2020)	23th	
Unemployment	26% (2014), 15,22% (2021) 12,48% (2022)	
Minimum wage (2021)	1050€/month	
Doing Business	30th (2020)	52th(2014)
Shadow Economy	17% (2019)	22,4% (2014)
Expenditure on Social Welfare (% GDP)	24% (2020) OECD	
Source: INE, Eurostat, UNO, IMF		

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Unemployment in Spain 2T 2022	
Population (thousands)	47.432.805
Potentially labour Force (16 years old or more)	39.842,2
Labor force ("població activa")	23.387,4
Not in the labor force ("població inactiva")	16.571,4
Labor force participation rate ("taxa d'activitat")	58,7
Employed	20.468,0
Unemployed	2.919,4
Unemployment rate	12,48%

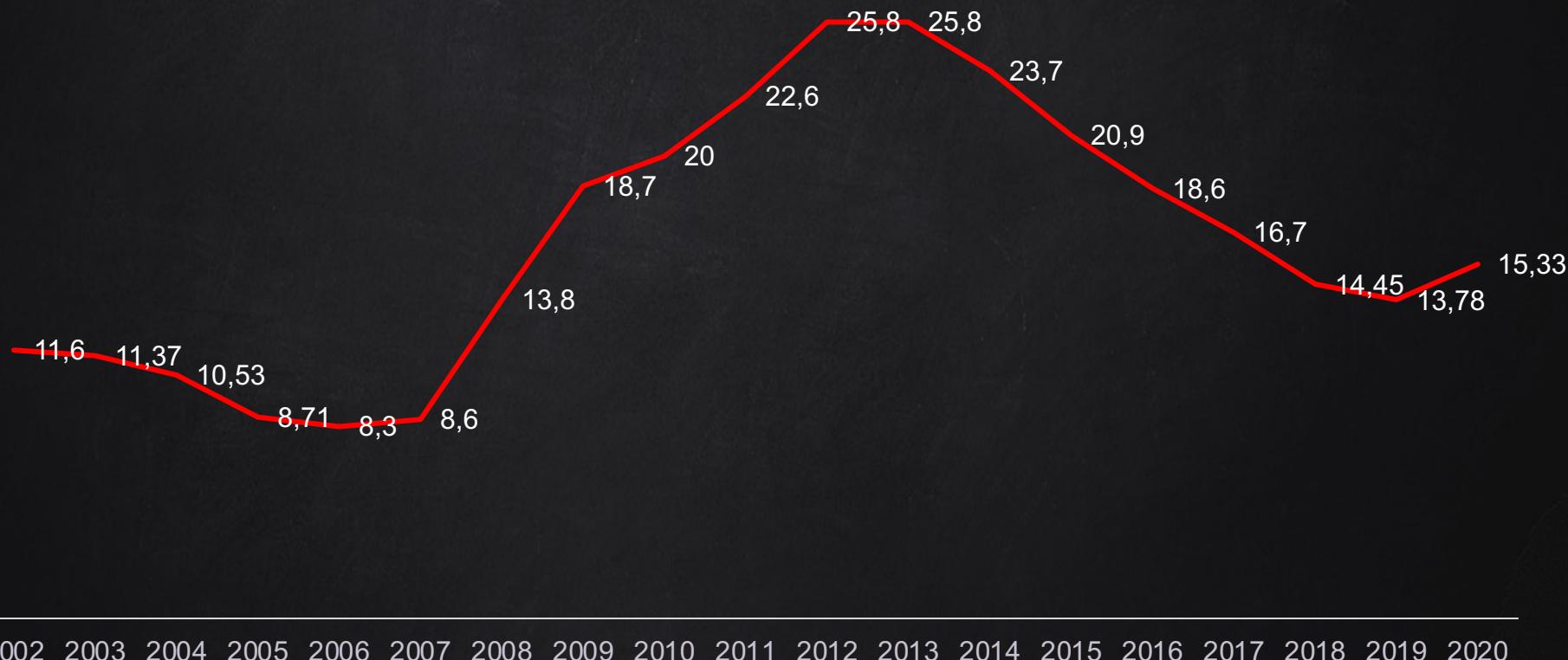
Source: INE

Unemployment Rate Europe Countries (July2020)



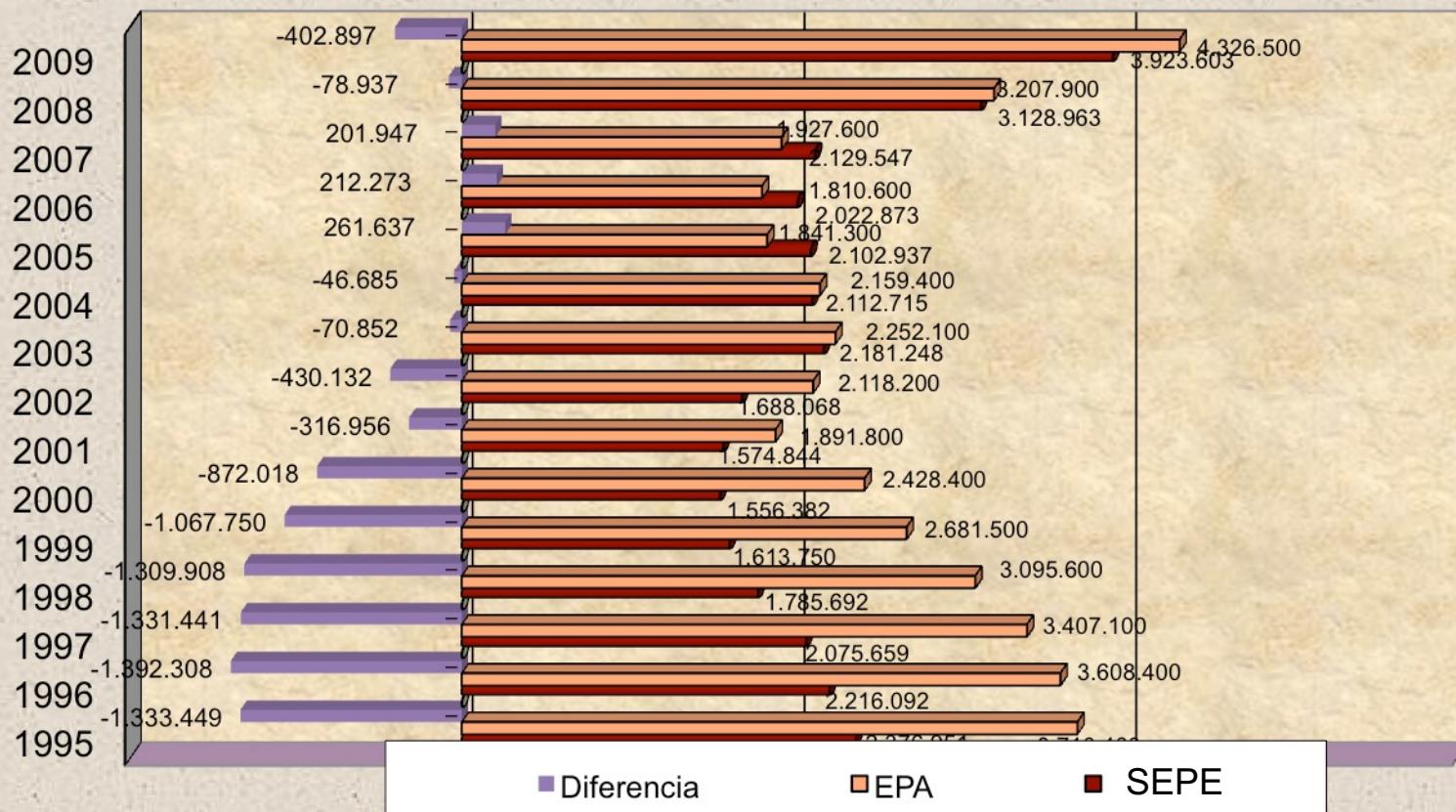
TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Spanish Unemployment rate (EPA)



Source: INE (<http://www.ine.es/consul/serie.do?s=EPA815&c=2&nult=50>)

Comparación datos de paro SEPE vs. EPA

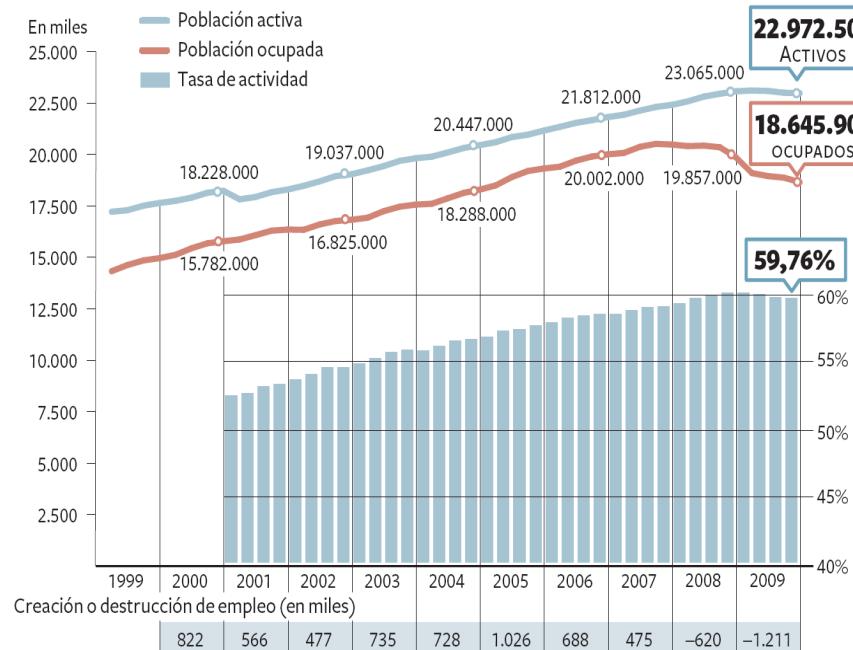


TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - ATUR

Evolución del mercado laboral

■ POBLACIÓN ACTIVA Y OCUPADA

Cuarto trimestre de 2009



■ PARADOS

Cuarto trimestre de 2009



■ PARADOS POR SEXO

	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Hombres	2.392.500	703.700
Mujeres	1.934.000	415.000

IV tr. 2009 18,64% 19,07%

■ PARADOS ESPAÑOLES Y EXTRANJEROS

	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Españoles	3.250.300	821.900
Extranjeros	1.076.200	296.800

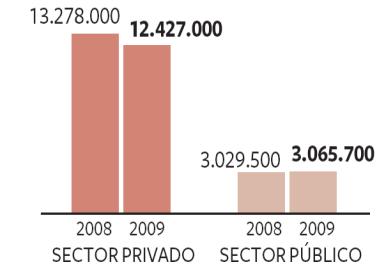
IV tr. 2009 16,80% 29,70%

■ PARADOS POR SECTORES

	Variación con IV tr. 2008
Agricultura	43.800
Industria	39.300
Construcción	29.700
Servicios	267.100
Más de un año parados	688.100
Buscan su primer empleo	50.600

■ ASALARIADOS

Cuarto trimestre



■ HOGARES CON TODOS SUS MIEMBROS EN PARO

	Variación con IV tr. 2008
Parados	392.800

IV tr. 2009

■ PARADOS MENORES DE 25 AÑOS

	Variación con IV tr. 2008	Tasa de paro
Parados	131.500	39,07%

IV tr. 2009

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).

EL PAÍS

PRISON POPULATION IN THE WORLD		
1	United States of America	2,217,000
2	China	1,657,812
3	Russian Federation	644,237
4	Brazil	607,731
5	India	418,969
6	Thailand	314,292
7	Mexico	255,330
8	Iran	225,000
9	Turkey	176,268
10	Indonesia	173,866
11	South Africa	159,689
12	Vietnam	142,074
13	Colombia	121,361
14	Phillippines	120,557
15	Ethiopia	111,710
16	United Kingdom	85,233
28	Spain	61,982



Prison population in the world. (2015)

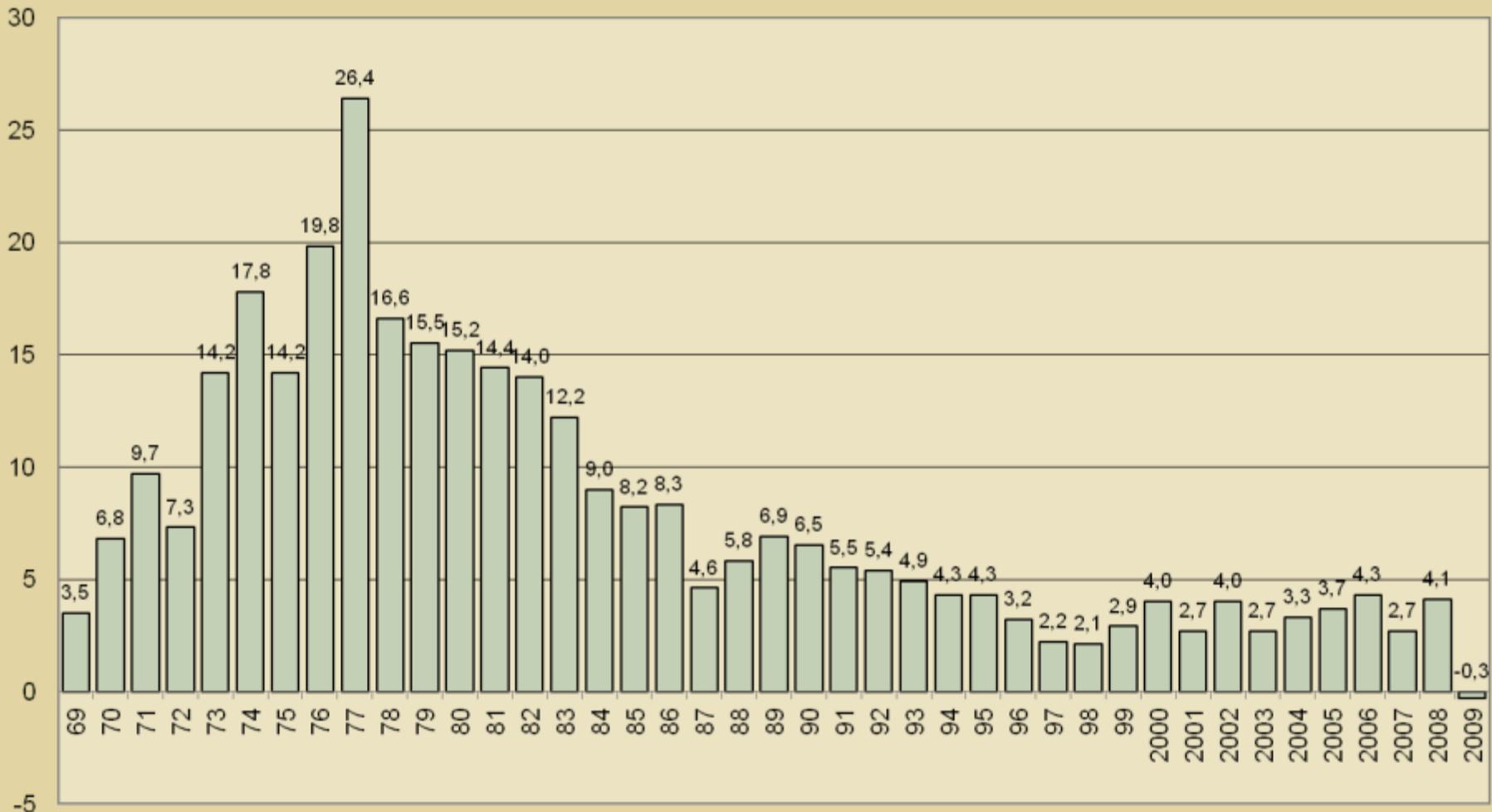
UNEMPLOYEMENT



% Of Persons Working Part-time

	Persons working part-time, age group 15–64		
	2004	2009 (*)	2014 (*)
EU-28	16.7	18.0	19.6
Euro area (EA-19)	17.0	19.3	21.5
Belgium	21.5	23.2	23.7
Bulgaria	2.7	2.1	2.5
Czech Republic	4.4	4.8	5.5
Denmark	21.9	25.2	24.6
Germany	21.9	25.3	26.5
Estonia	6.9	9.4	8.3
Ireland	16.6	21.0	23.0
Greece	4.5	5.9	9.3
Spain	8.8	12.4	15.8
France	16.9	17.2	18.6
Croatia	6.5	6.5	5.3
Italy	12.4	14.1	18.1
Cyprus	7.5	7.5	13.5
Latvia	10.2	8.2	6.8
Lithuania	8.4	7.9	8.6
Luxembourg	16.3	17.6	18.5
Hungary	4.3	5.2	6.0
Malta	7.8	11.0	15.4
Netherlands	45.2	47.7	49.6
Austria	19.9	23.9	26.9
Poland	9.6	7.7	7.1
Portugal	8.2	8.5	10.1
Romania	9.2	8.5	8.7
Slovenia	8.3	9.5	10.0
Slovakia	2.5	3.4	5.1
Finland	12.8	13.3	14.1
Sweden	23.1	26.0	24.6
United Kingdom	25.1	25.0	25.3
Iceland	19.2	23.0	19.7
Norway	29.1	27.8	25.7
Switzerland	32.0	33.7	36.3
FYR of Macedonia	:	5.3	5.8
Turkey	:	10.6	11.1

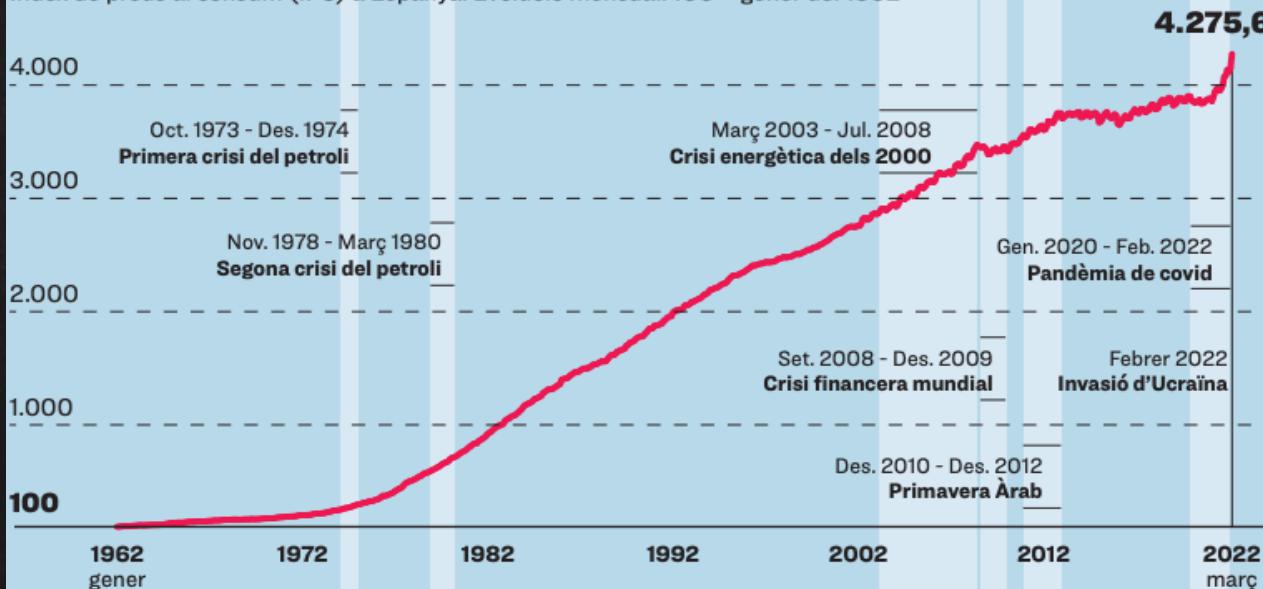
Inflación en España (IPC)



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

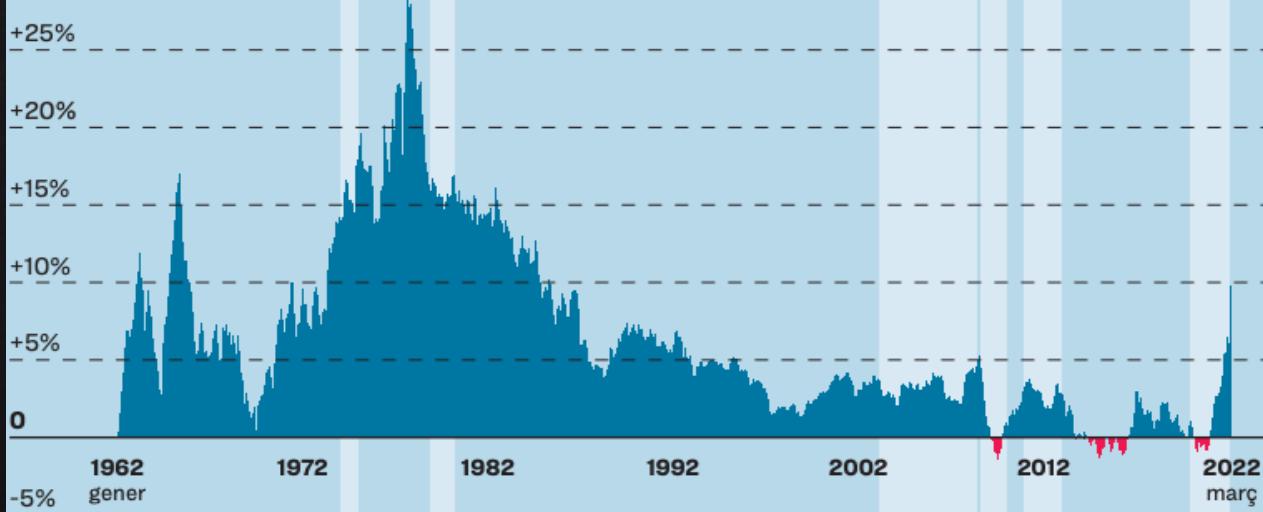
Evolució dels preus

Índex de preus al consum (IPC) a Espanya. Evolució mensual. 100 = gener del 1962



Variació dels preus

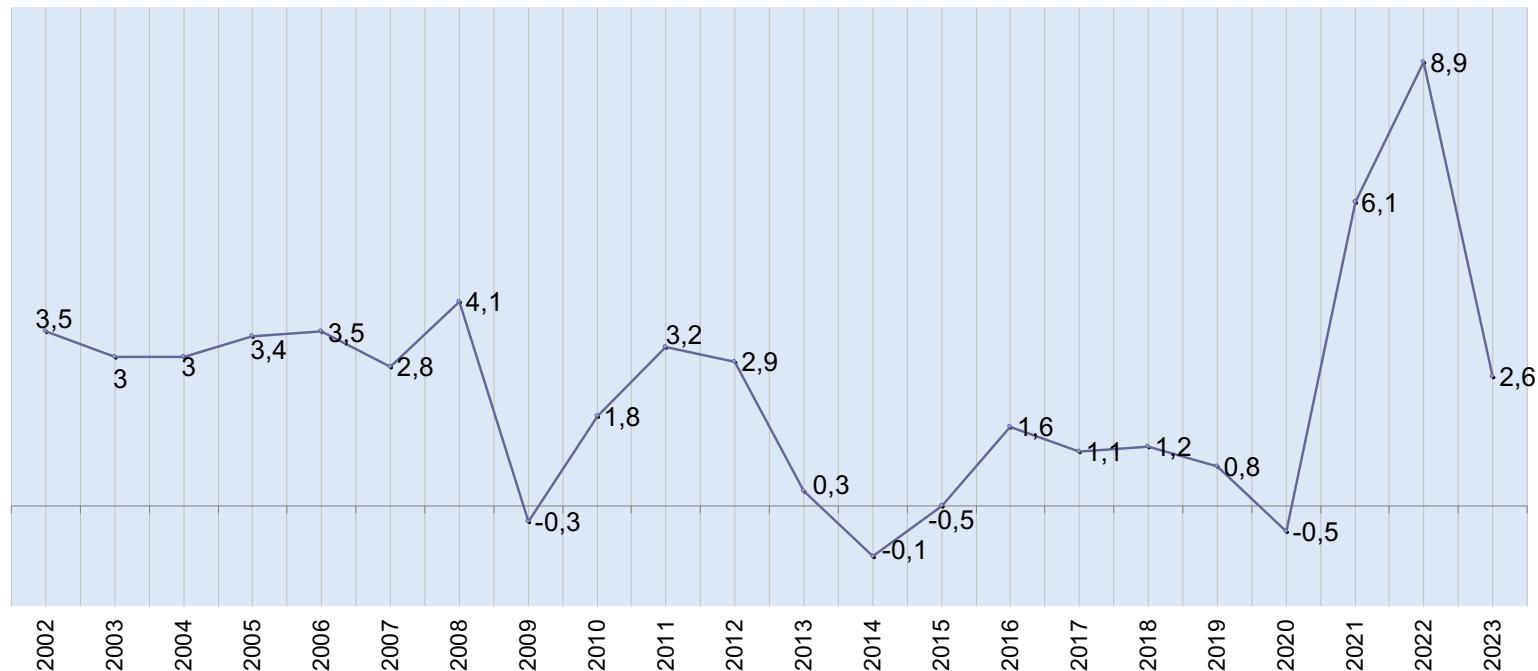
Taxa de variació interanual de l'IPC a Espanya. Dades mensuals



TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

Spanish Consumer Price index

CPI (consumer Price index) Change in average annual



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

Càlcul del IPC

Los 12 grupos que conforman el IPC y sus ponderaciones para el año 2020 son:

Grupo	Sectores	Ponderaciones (%)
1	Alimentación y bebidas no alcohólicas	19,49
2	Bebidas alcohólicas y tabaco	2,85
3	Vestido y calzado	6,49
4	Vivienda	13,37
5	Menaje	5,77
6	Sanidad	3,89
7	Transporte	15,40
8	Comunicaciones	3,81
9	Ocio y cultura	8,41
10	Enseñanza	1,64
11	Hoteles, cafés y restaurantes	12,05
12	Otros	6,82

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

¿Cuánto ha aumentado en 2021 el precio de...?

Consulta las subclases que más se han encarecido y abaratado en 2021 o busca el producto que te interese

 Buscar

	Variación mensual	Variación anual ▼
Índice general	1,2	6,5%
Electricidad	19,9	72,0%
Combustibles líquidos	-2,7	45,4%
Hidrocarburos licuados (butano, propano, etc.)	2,4	33,3%
Hoteles, hostales, pensiones...	3,3	31,9%
Otros aceites comestibles	2,3	30,5%
Aceite de oliva	0,9	26,7%
Gasóleo	-2,5	24,6%
Gasolina	-2,2	23,0%
Carne de ovino y caprino	7,5	21,8%
Pastas alimenticias y cuscús	5,1	15,2%
Refrescos	0,1	11,7%
Gas natural y gas ciudad	0,0	11,3%
Margarina y otras grasas vegetales	2,0	11,0%
Comisiones bancarias y de oficinas de correo	0,0	10,6%

+ Mostrar 207 más

Fuente: INE. EL PAÍS .

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

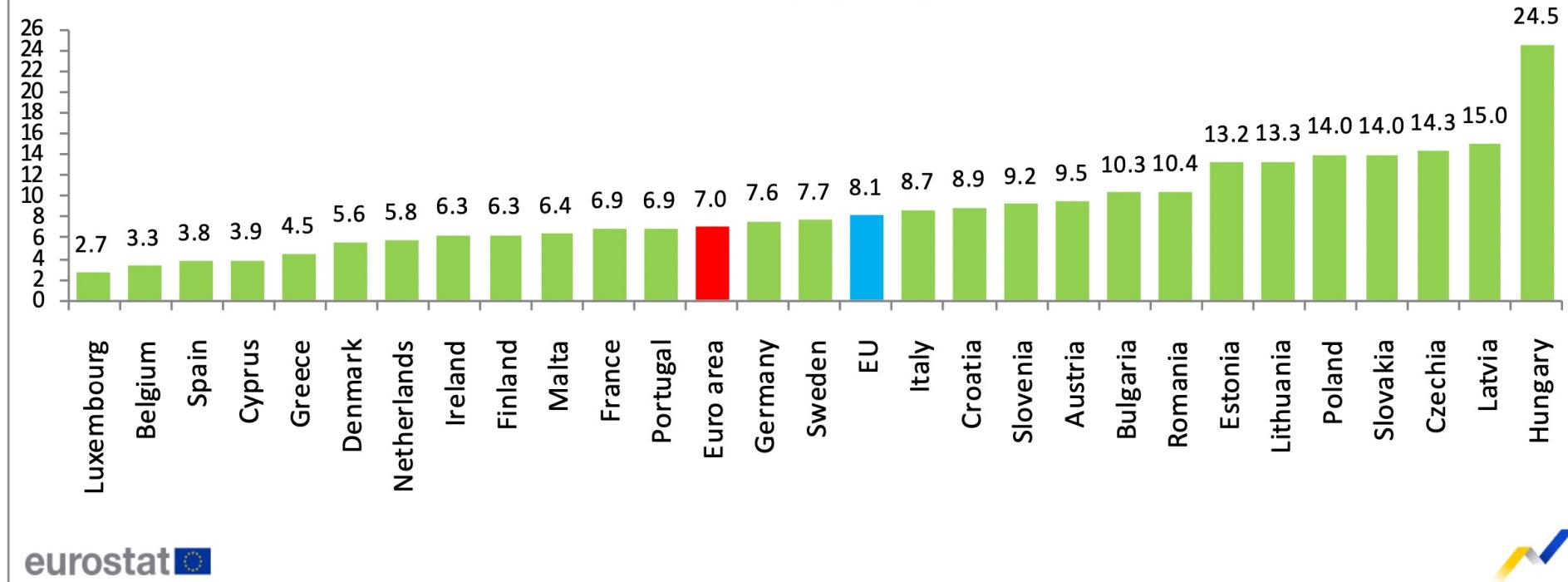
Cuadro 1
IPC MAYO 2022: COMPARACIÓN CON LAS PREVISIONES
Tasas de variación anual en porcentaje

	Abril 2022 Observado	Mayo 2022		
		Observado	Previsión	Desviación
1. IPC total	8,3	8,7	7,6	1,1
1.2. Inflación subyacente	4,4	4,9	4,6	0,3
1.2.1. Alimentos elaborados	8,7	10,0	9,0	1,0
1.2.2. BINE	3,3	3,6	3,4	0,2
1.2.3. Servicios	3,3	3,4	3,4	0,0
1.3. Alimentos sin elaboración	10,5	10,1	10,5	-0,4
1.4. Productos energéticos	33,7	34,2	24,7	9,5
2. Núcleo inflacionista	3,3	3,5	3,4	0,1

Fuentes: INE (datos observados) y Funcas (previsiones)

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

Annual inflation rates (%) in April 2023



European Union Harmonized ICP

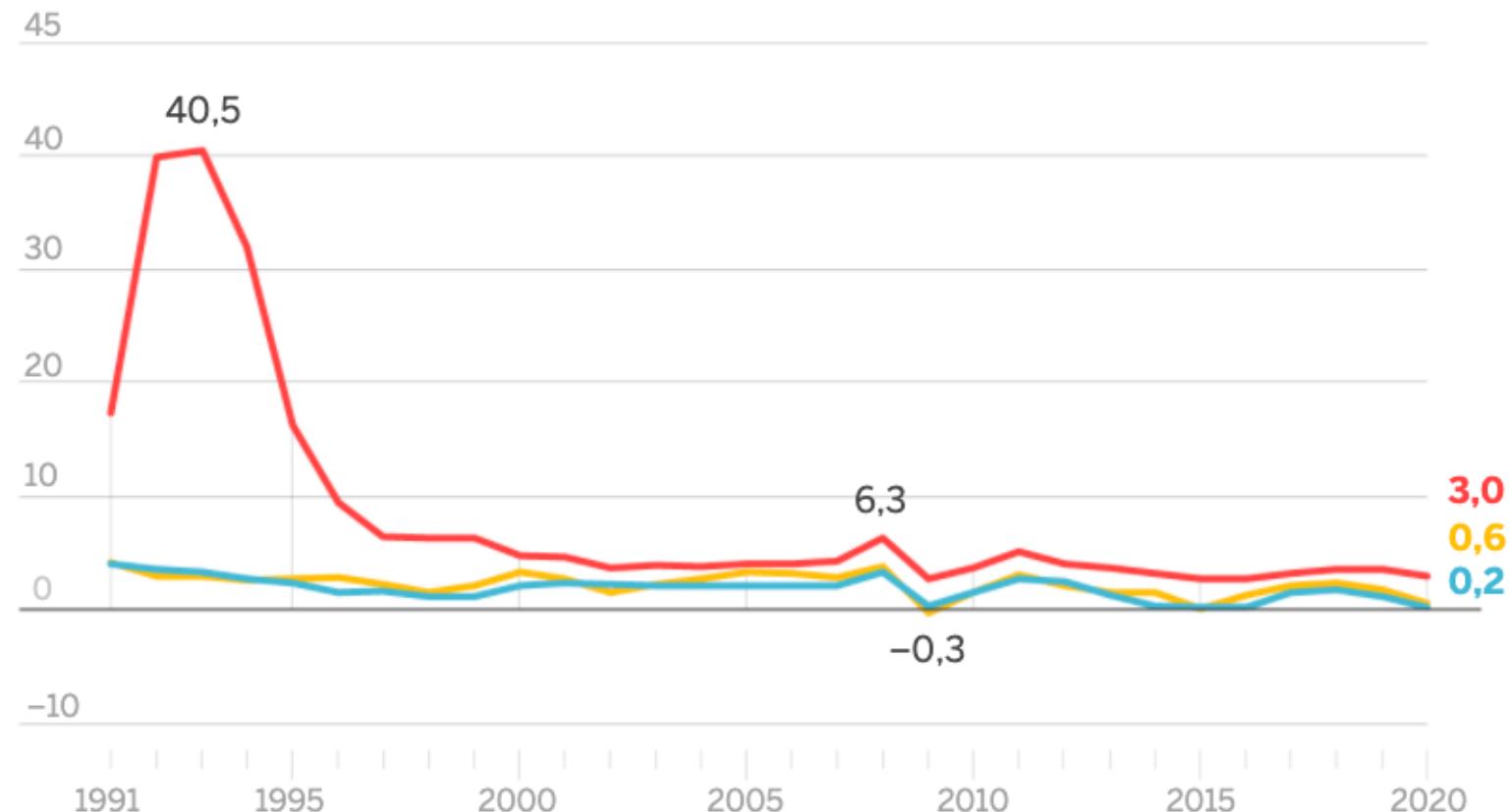
	2012	2013	2014
EU(‘)	2,6	1,5	0,6
Euro área	2,5	1,4	0,4
Belgium	2,6	1,2	0,5
Bulgaria	2,4	0,4	-1,6
Czech Republic	3,5	1,4	0,4
Denmark	2,4	0,5	0,3
Germany	2,1	1,6	0,8
Estonia	4,2	3,2	0,5
Ireland	1,9	0,5	0,3
Greece	1,0	-0,9	-1,4
Spain	2,4	1,5	-0,2
France	2,2	1,0	0,6
Italy	3,3	1,3	0,2
Luxembourg	2,9	1,7	0,7
Netherlands	2,8	2,6	0,3
Poland	3,7	0,8	0,1
Portugal	2,8	0,4	-0,2
Finland	3,2	2,2	1,2
Sweden	0,9	0,4	0,2
United Kingdom	2,8	2,6	1,5
Iceland	6,0	4,1	1,0
Switzerland	-0,7	0,1	0,0
Turkey (*)	9,0	7,5	8,9
Japan (*)	0,0	0,4	2,7
United States (*)	2,1	1,5	1,6



Evolución de la tasa de inflación

Variación anual, en %

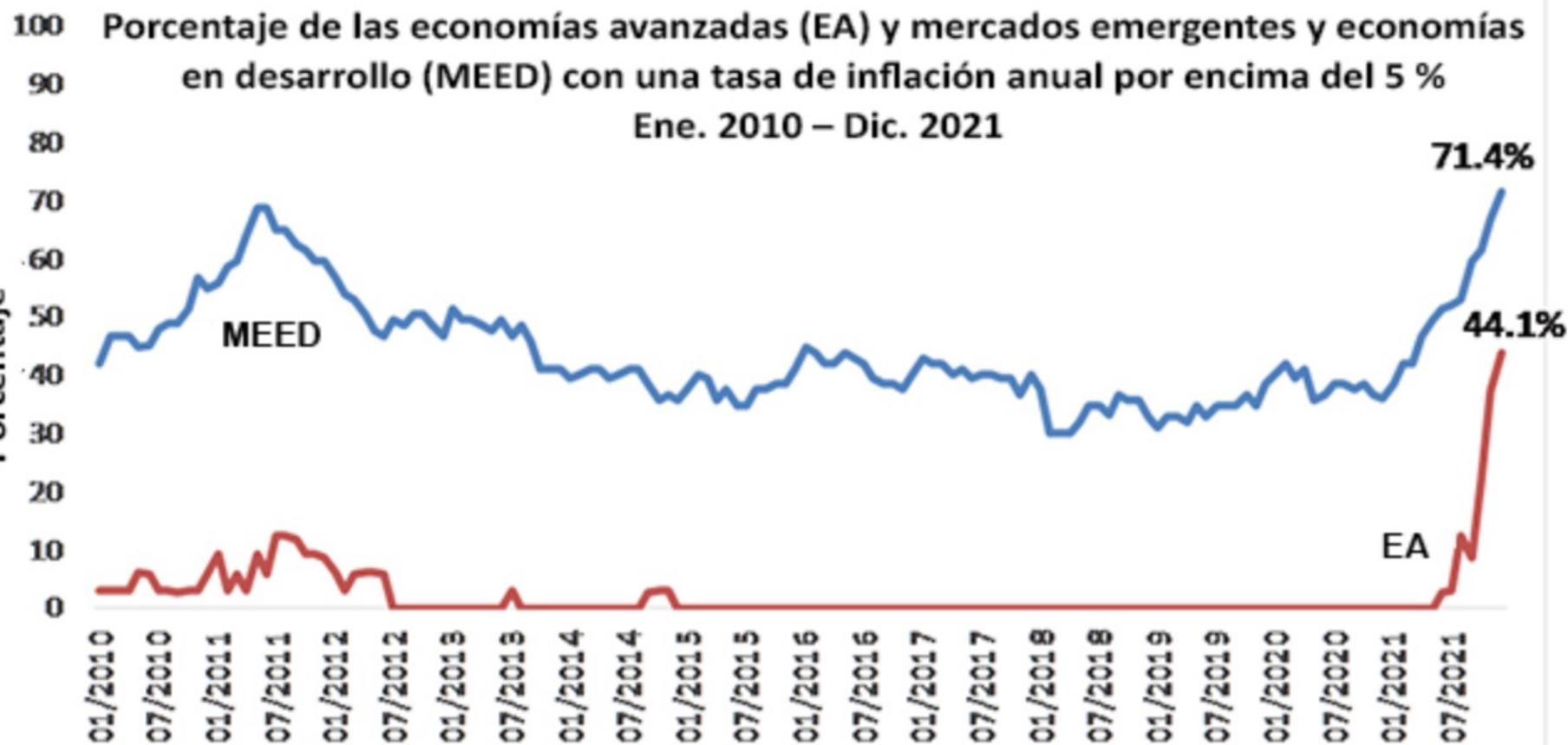
Mundo Zona euro Estados Unidos



Fuente: Fondo Monetario Internacional.

EL PAÍS

El retorno de la inflación global



Nota: La muestra consiste de 34 economías avanzadas y 109 mercados emergentes y economías en desarrollo

Source: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/es/voces/el-retorno-de-la-inflacion-global>

TEMA 1. CONCEPTES ECONÒMICS BÀSICS - INFLACIÓ

El IPC sube arrastrado por el fin de las rebajas



LO QUE MÁS SUBE

Septiembre del 2011

Tasa mensual en %

Tabaco	4,8
Prendas de vestir	4,1
Bebidas alcohólicas	3,5
Calzado	2,7
Transporte	0,6
Alimentos	0,2

LO QUE MÁS BAJA

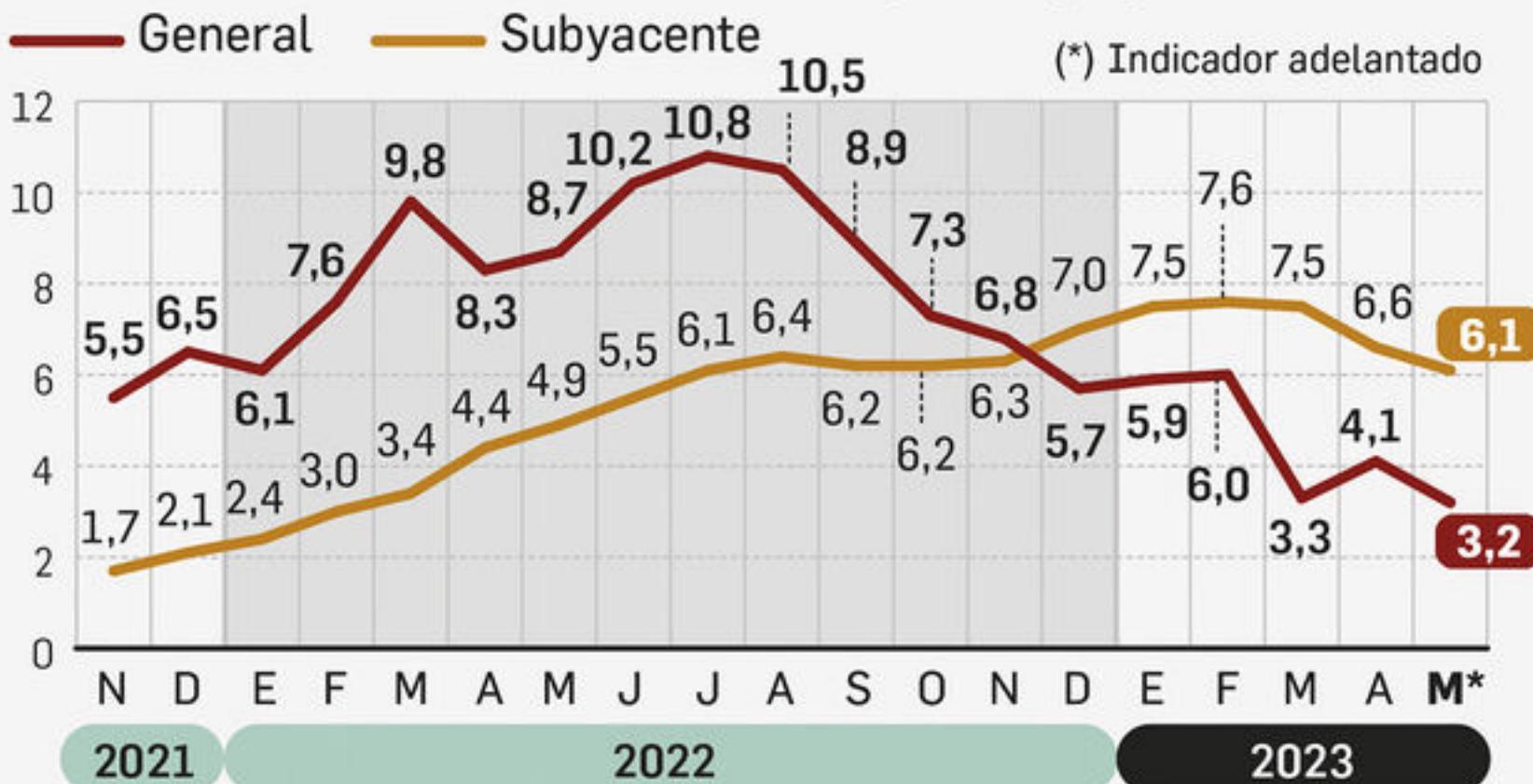
Hoteles, alojamientos

-14,6	Hoteles, alojamientos
-11,8	Viaje organizado

FUENTE: INE

LA VANGUARDIA

Evolució anual del IPC de Espanya (%)



El precio del trabajo en la Unión Europea

Coste de la mano de obra por hora (en PPA)

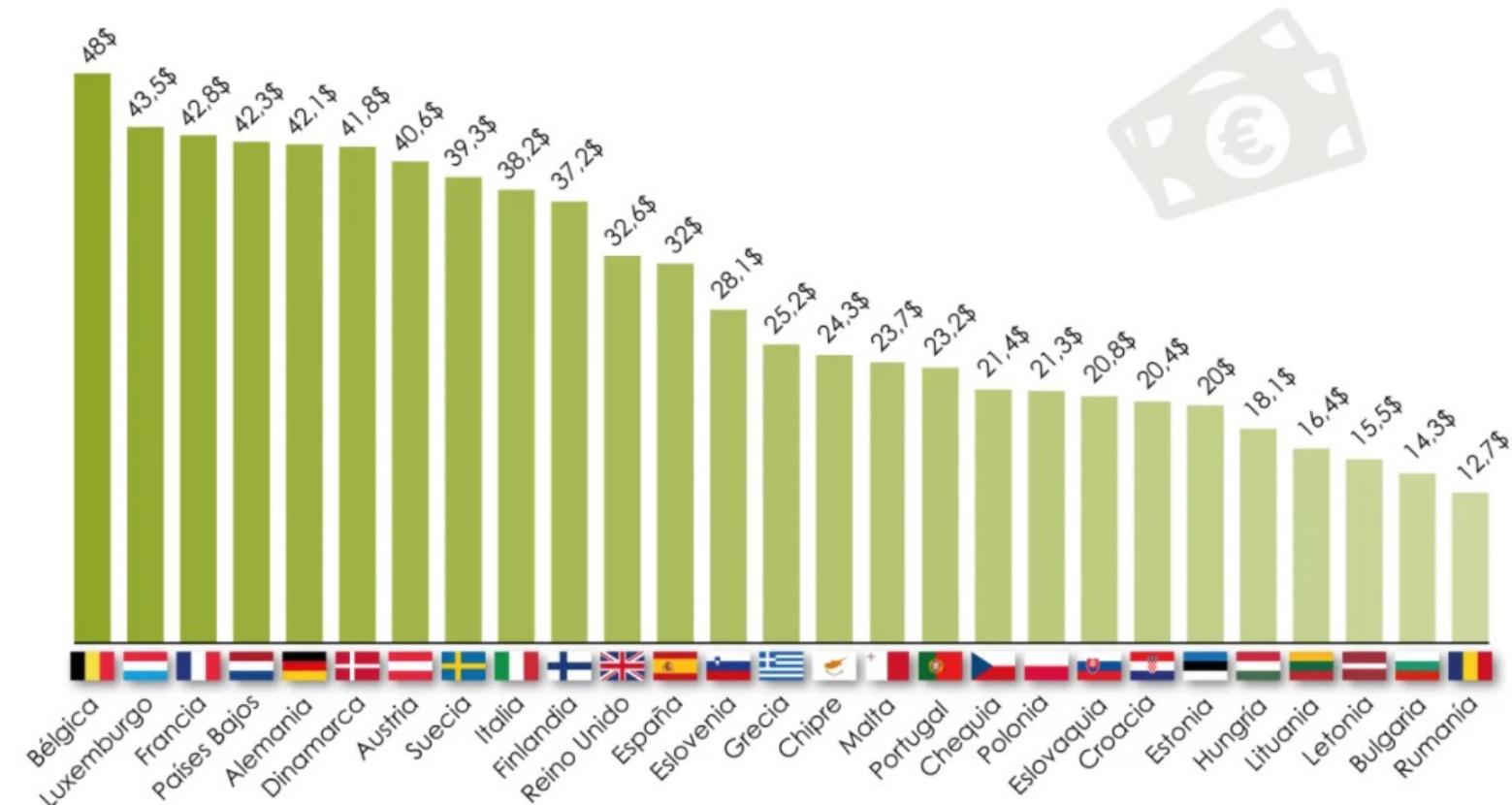


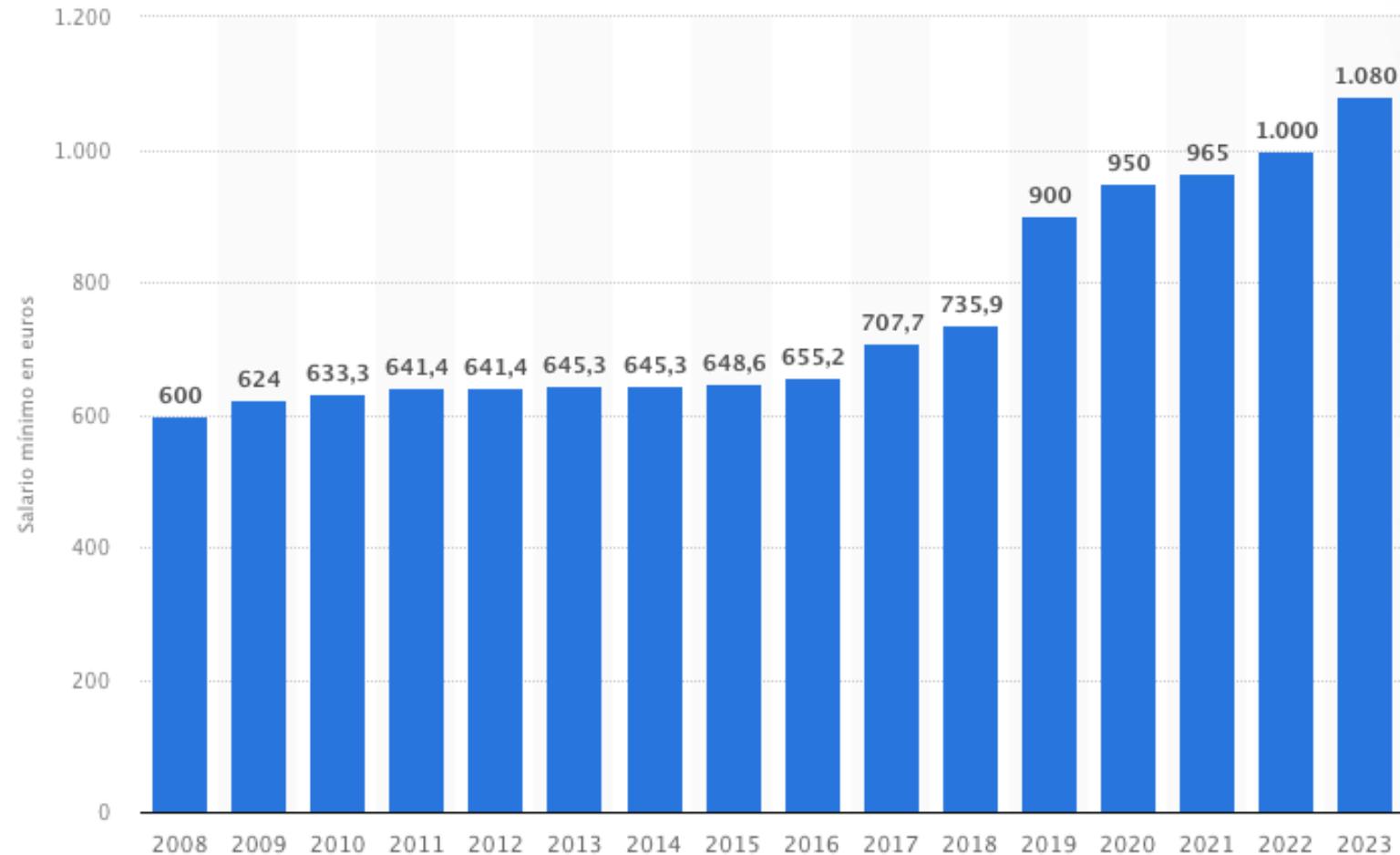
Gráfico:

Álvaro Merino (2019)

Fuente:

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (2014-2016)

Salario mínimo interprofesional (SMI) al mes en España (en euros) (x 14 pagas)



SALARIOS MÍNIMOS EN EUROPA



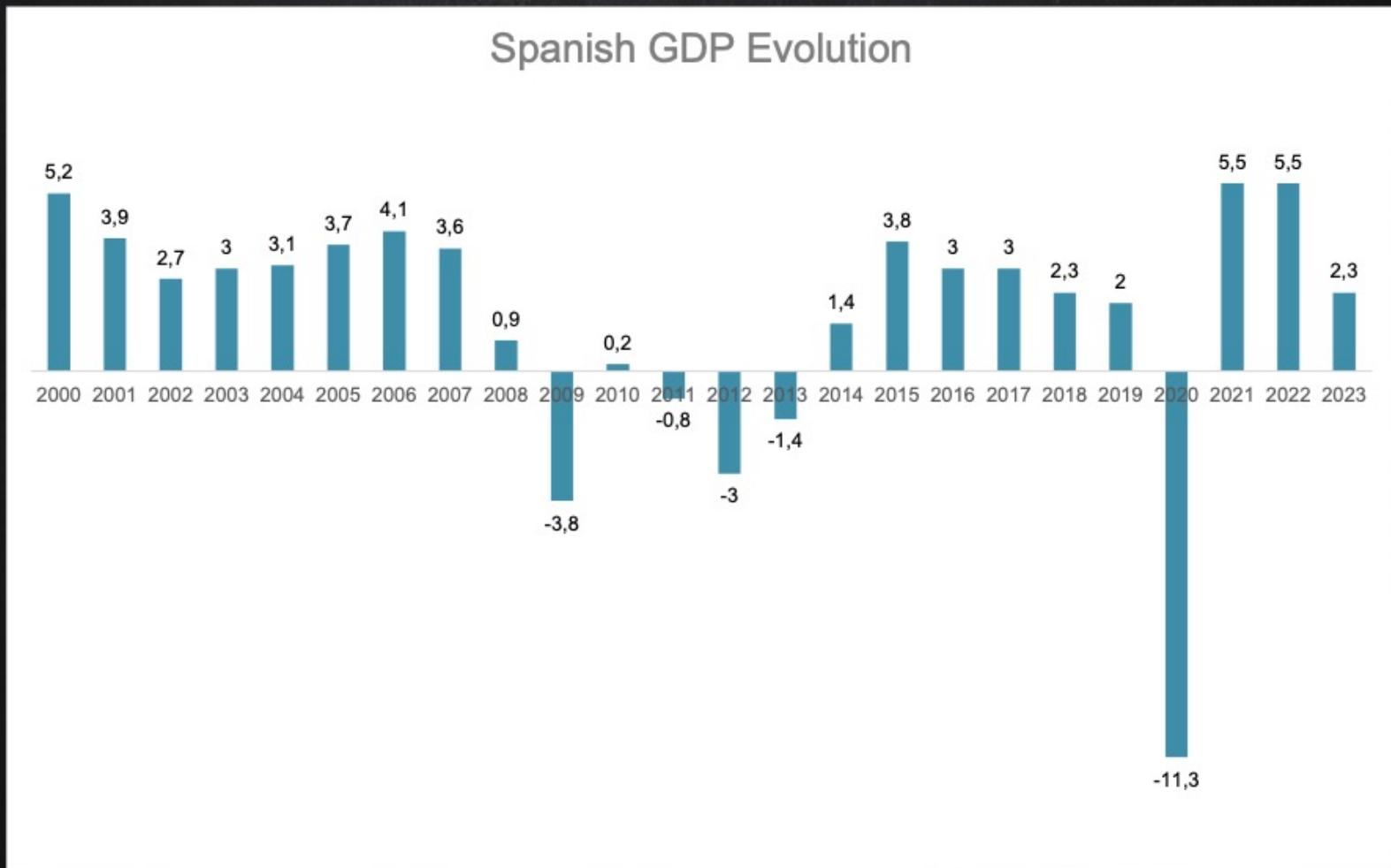
Empresa TU REVISTA DIGITAL

Sueldo mensual en 12 pagas
Fuente: Eurostat
Actualizado 2023

Países sin salario mínimo: Dinamarca, Italia, Chipre, Austria, Finlandia, Suecia, Islandia, Noruega i Suiza

Source : <https://gdempresa.gesdocument.com/noticias/cual-es-el-salario-minimo-de-los-paises-europeos>

Economic Growth/Creixement econòmic



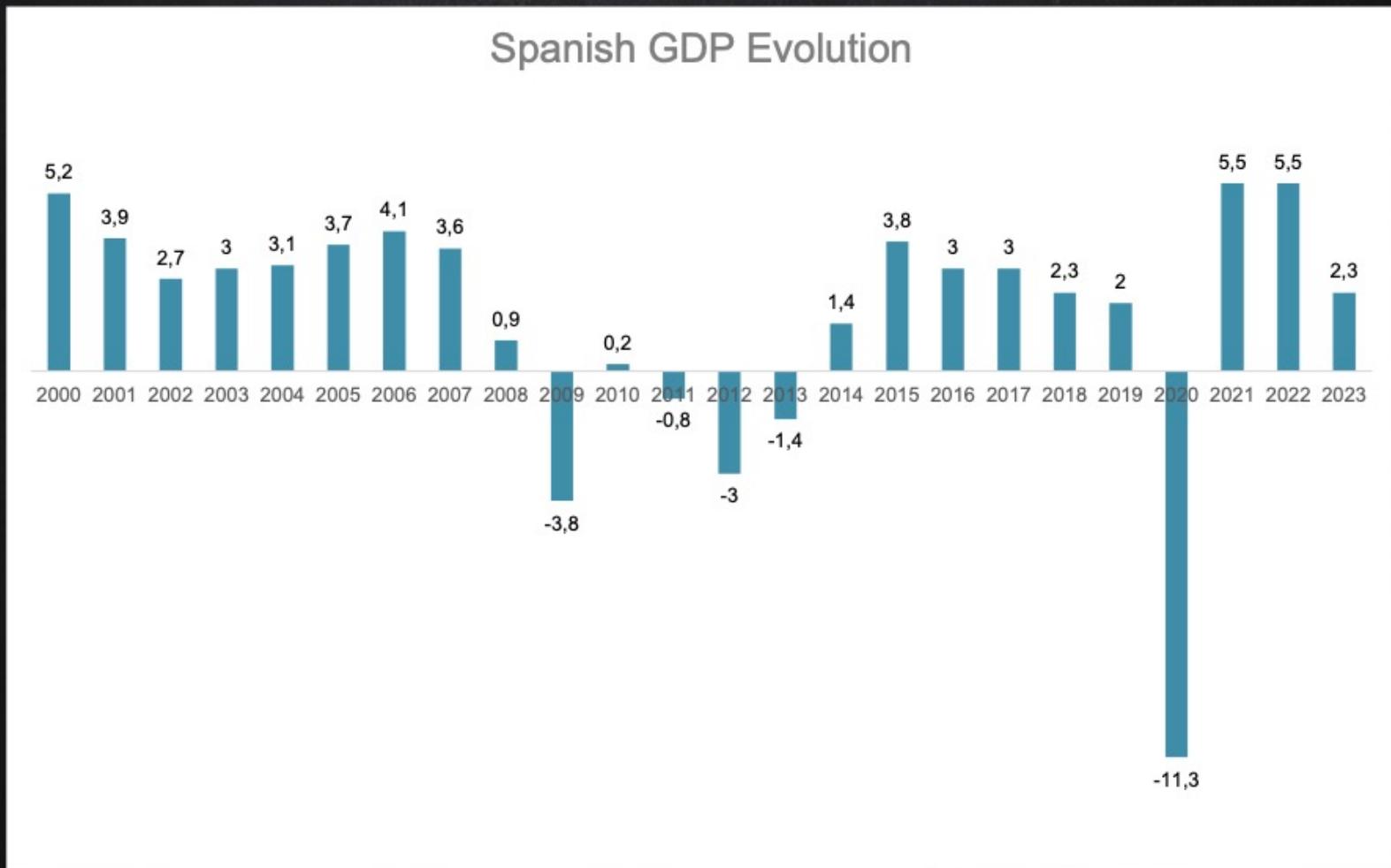
Source: INE: https://www.ine.es/prensa/pib_tabla_cne.htm

Economic Growth/Creixement econòmic



Som drogodepenents del creixement / We are addicted to growth

Economic Growth/Creixement econòmic

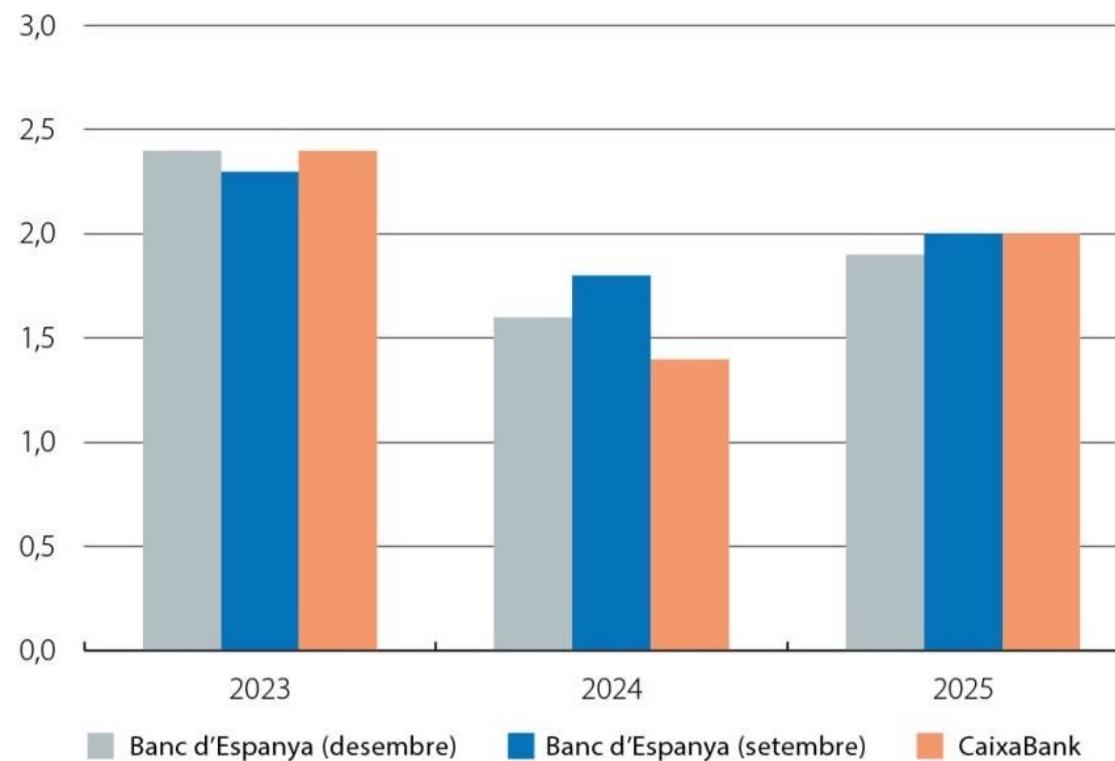


Source: INE: https://www.ine.es/prensa/pib_tabla_cne.htm

Economic Growth/Creixement econòmic

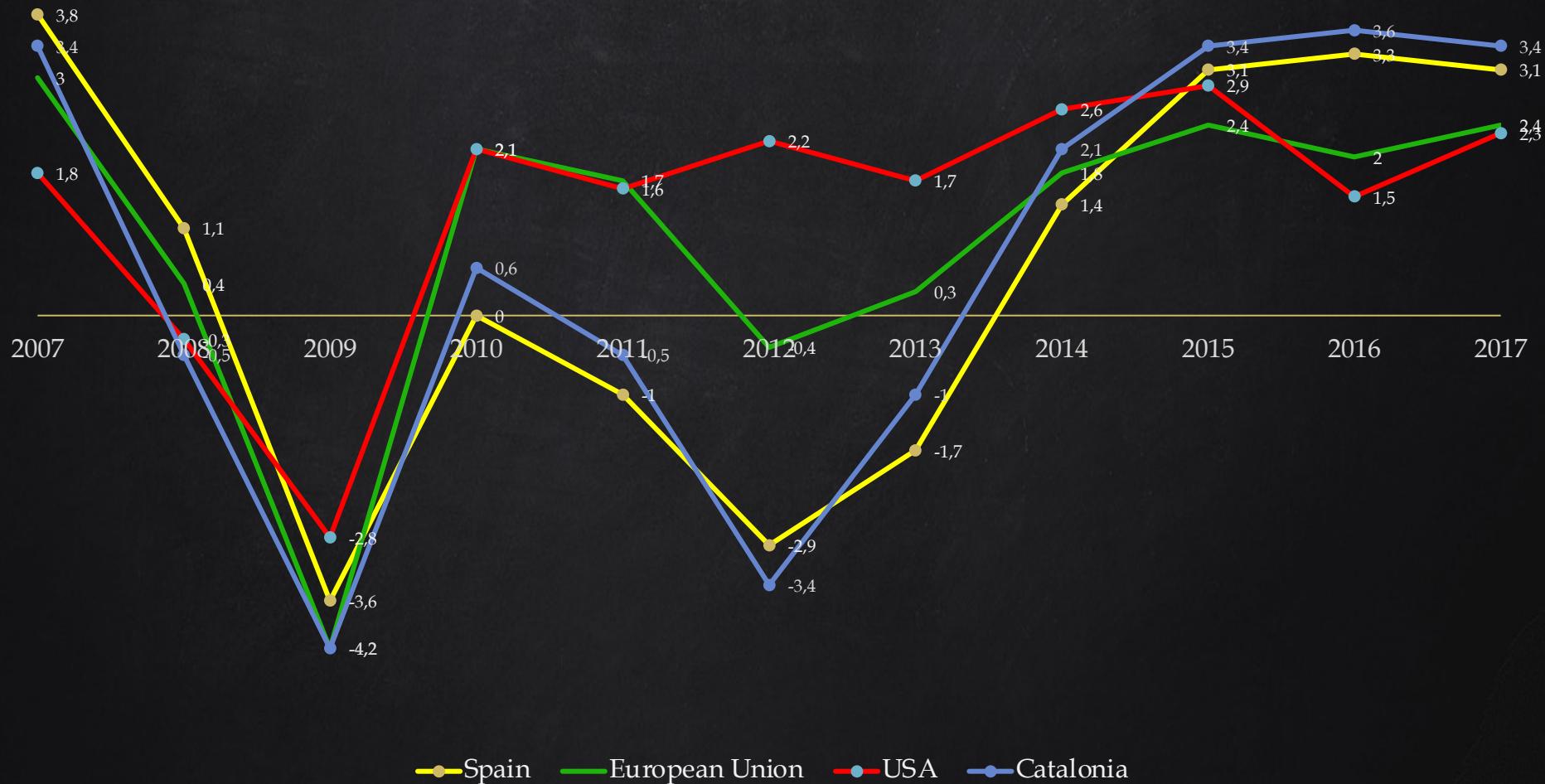
Espanya: projeccions del PIB (Banc d'Espanya vs. CaixaBank)

Variació interanual (%)



Font: CaixaBank Research, a partir de dades internes i del Banc d'Espanya.

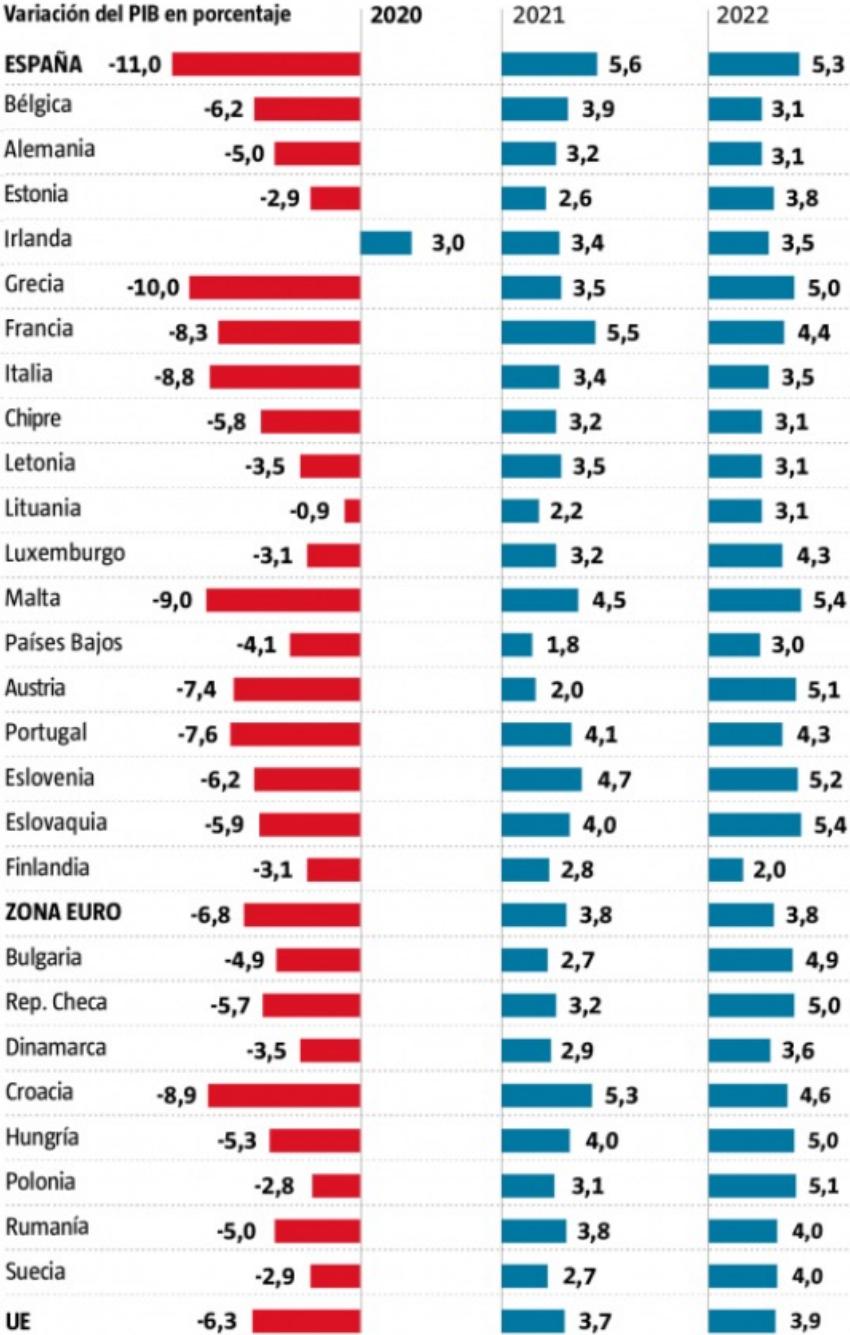
Economic Growth Rate



Source: UBS

PREVISIONES DE INVIERNO DEL 2021

Variación del PIB en porcentaje



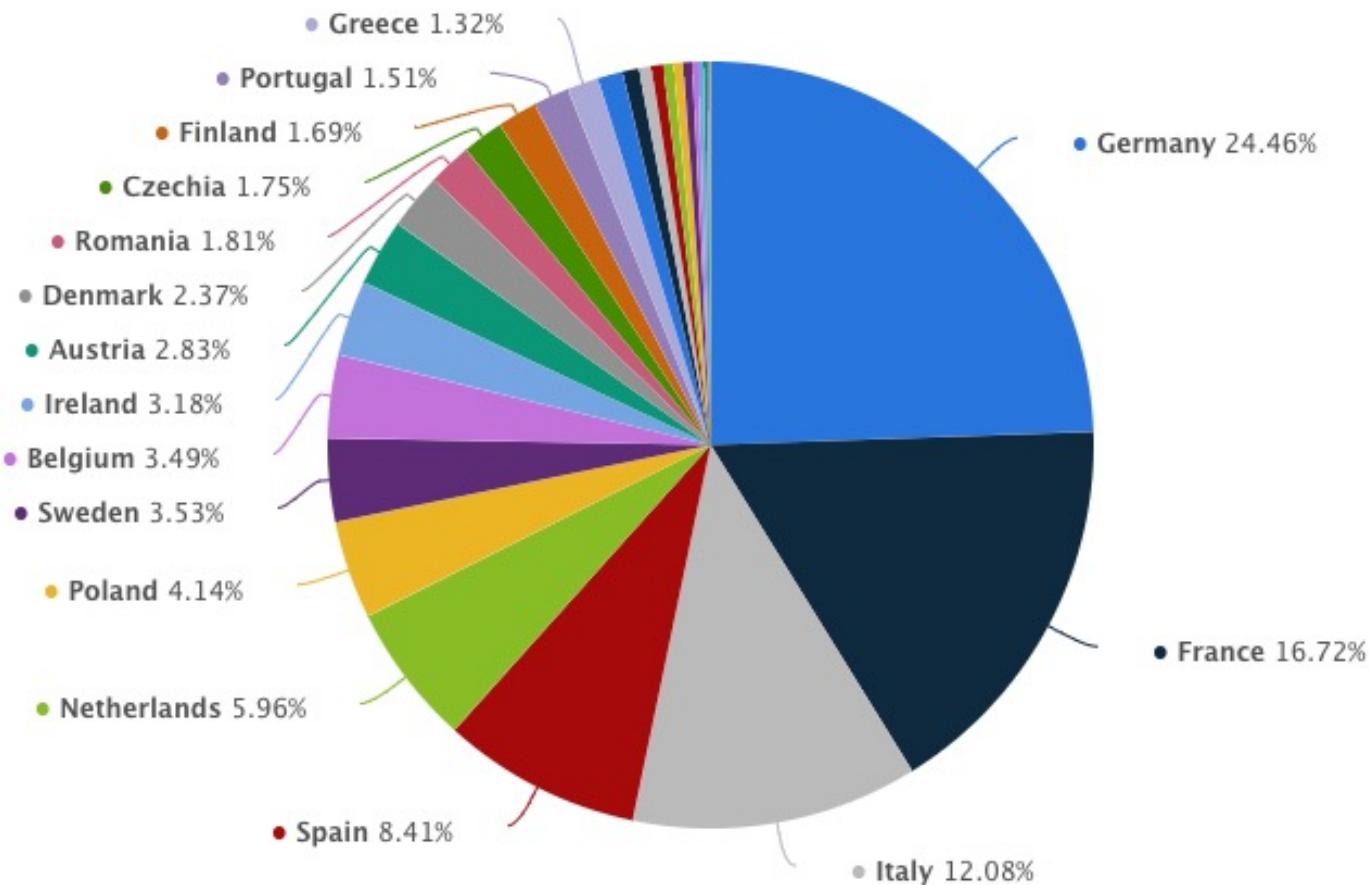
OCDE GDP forecast (%)

	▼ 2023	Provisionales 2024	Diferencia con las proyecciones de noviembre	Provisionales 2025	Diferencia con las proyecciones de noviembre
	2023	2024	2024	2025	2025
Mundo	3,1	2,9	0,2	3,0	0,0
India	6,7	6,2	0,1	6,5	0,0
China	5,2	4,7	0,0	4,2	0,0
Indonesia	4,9	5,1	-0,1	5,2	0,0
Turquía	4,1	2,9	0,0	3,1	-0,1
G20	3,3	2,9	0,1	3,0	0,0
México	3,1	2,5	0,0	2,0	0,0
Brasil	3,1	1,8	0,0	2,0	0,0
Rusia	3,1	1,8	0,7	1,0	0,0
España	2,5	1,5	0,1	2,0	0,0

[+ Mostrar 13 más](#)

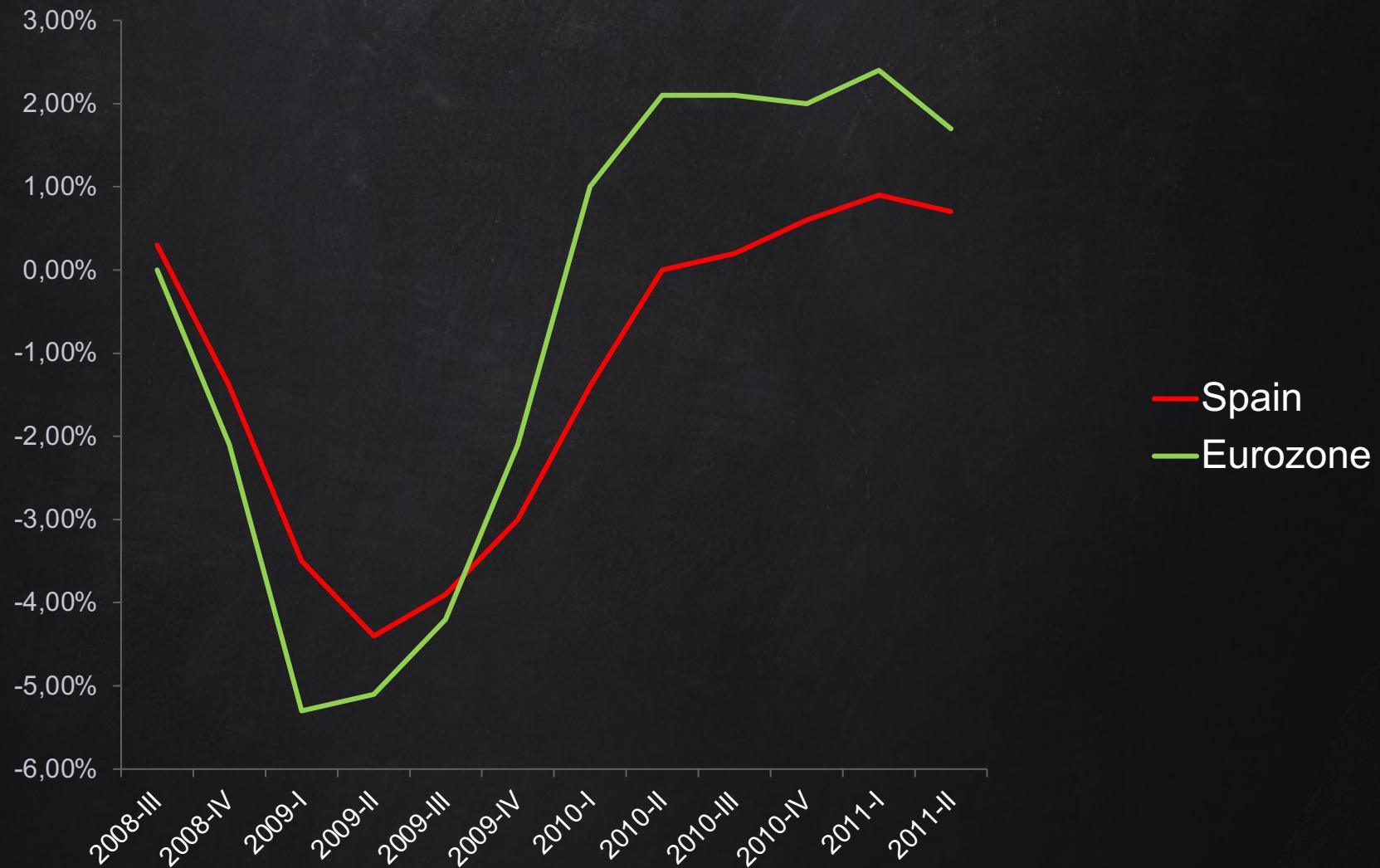
Fuente: OCDE. EL PAÍS

Percentage share of the European Union's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022, by member state

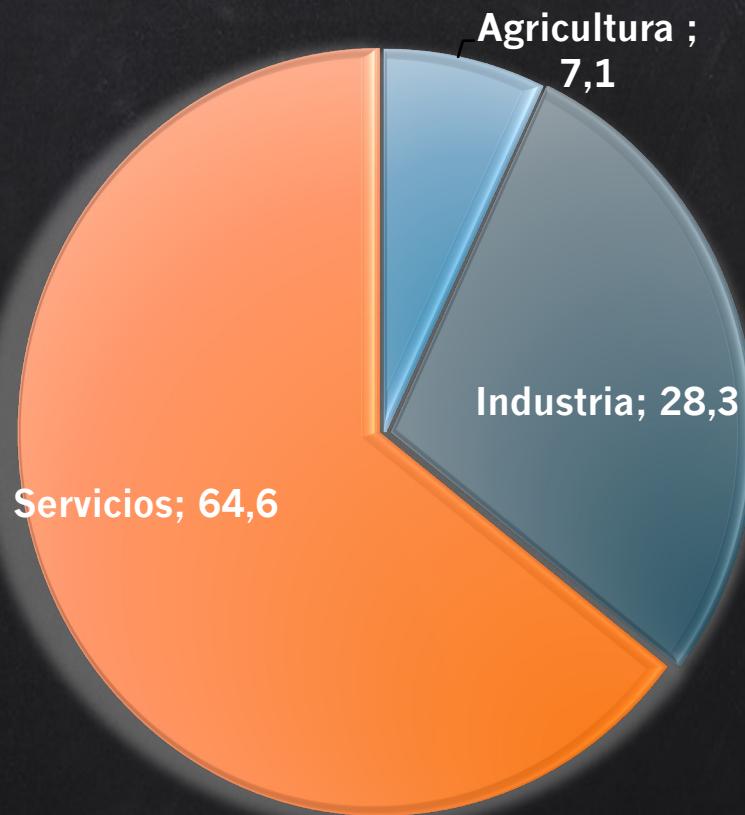


© Statista 2023

Spain and Eurozone GDP (year 2000=100)



COMPOSICIÓN SECTORIAL DEL PIB EN LA REP. DOM. (2010)

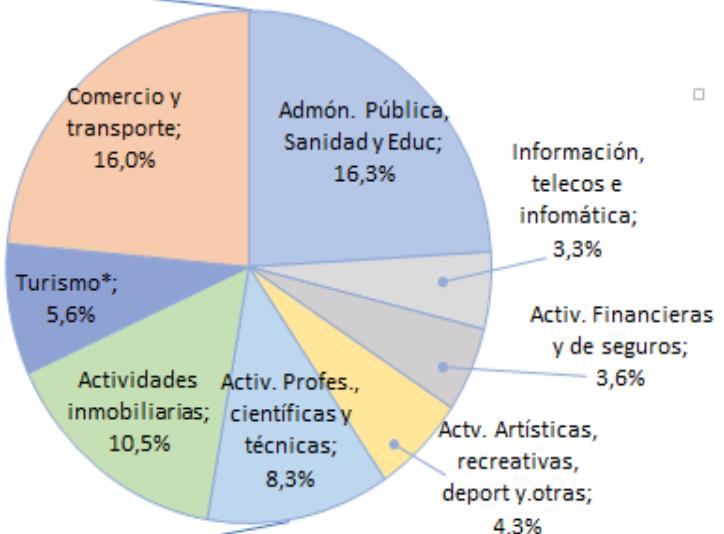
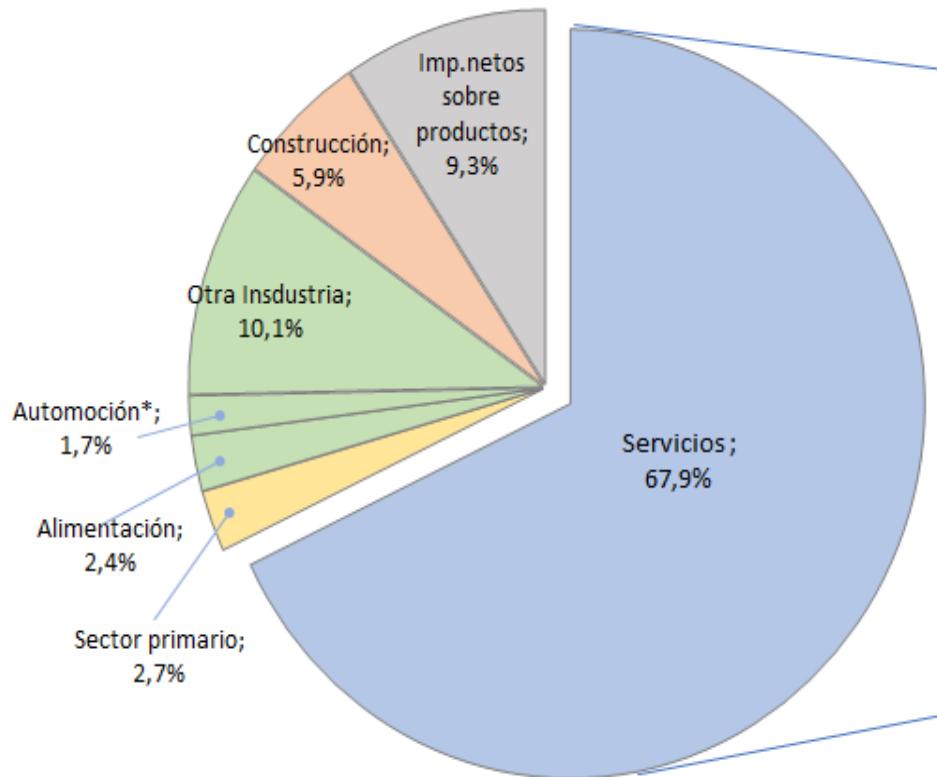


Fuente: BID

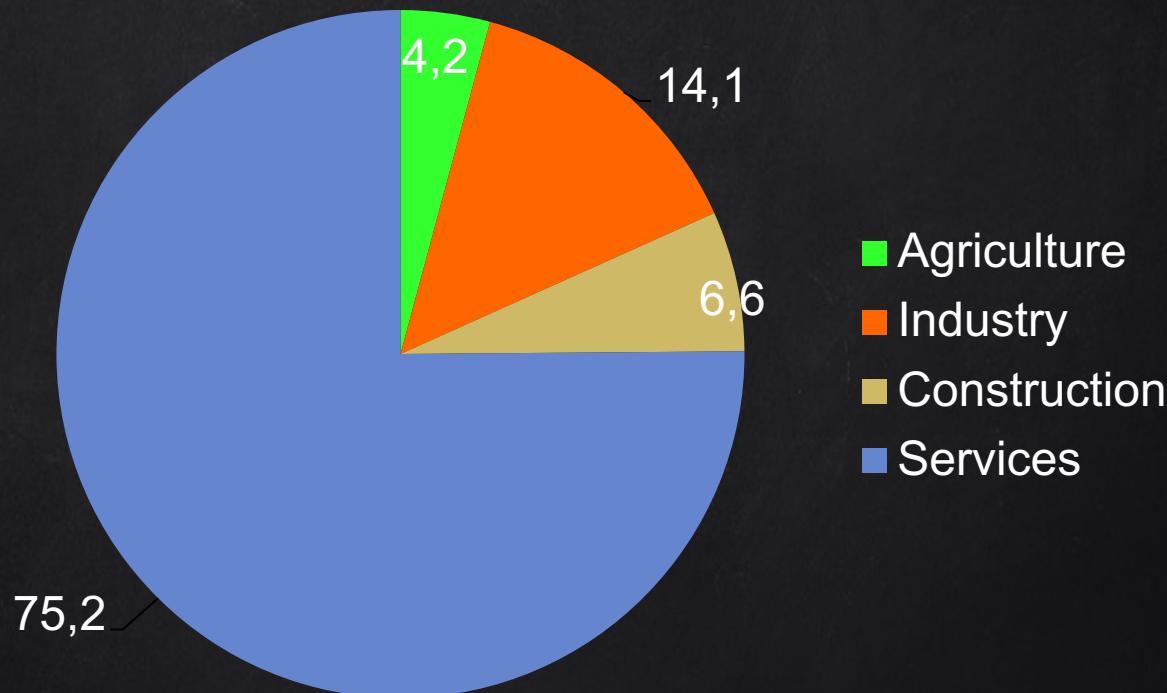
Total PIB 2019: 1.245.331 mill.€	%
Sector primario Agric., ramad., silvic.y pesca	2,7
Sector industrial	
Inds. Alimentación	2,4
Inds. Automoción (sin repar.)	1,7
Resto inds.	10,1
Construcción	5,9
Sector Servicios	
Turismo* (Alojamiento, comidas y bebidas)	5,6
Ss. comercio, transporte	16,0
Ss. Información, telecos e informática	3,3
Ss. Activ. Financieras y de seguros	3,6
Ss. Actividades inmobiliarias	10,5
Ss. Activ. Profes., científicas y técnicas	8,3
Ss. Admón. Pública, Sanidad y Educ	16,3
Ss. Act. Artísticas, recreativas, deportivas y otras	4,3
Imp.netos sobre productos	9,3

Fuente: INE y elaboración propia

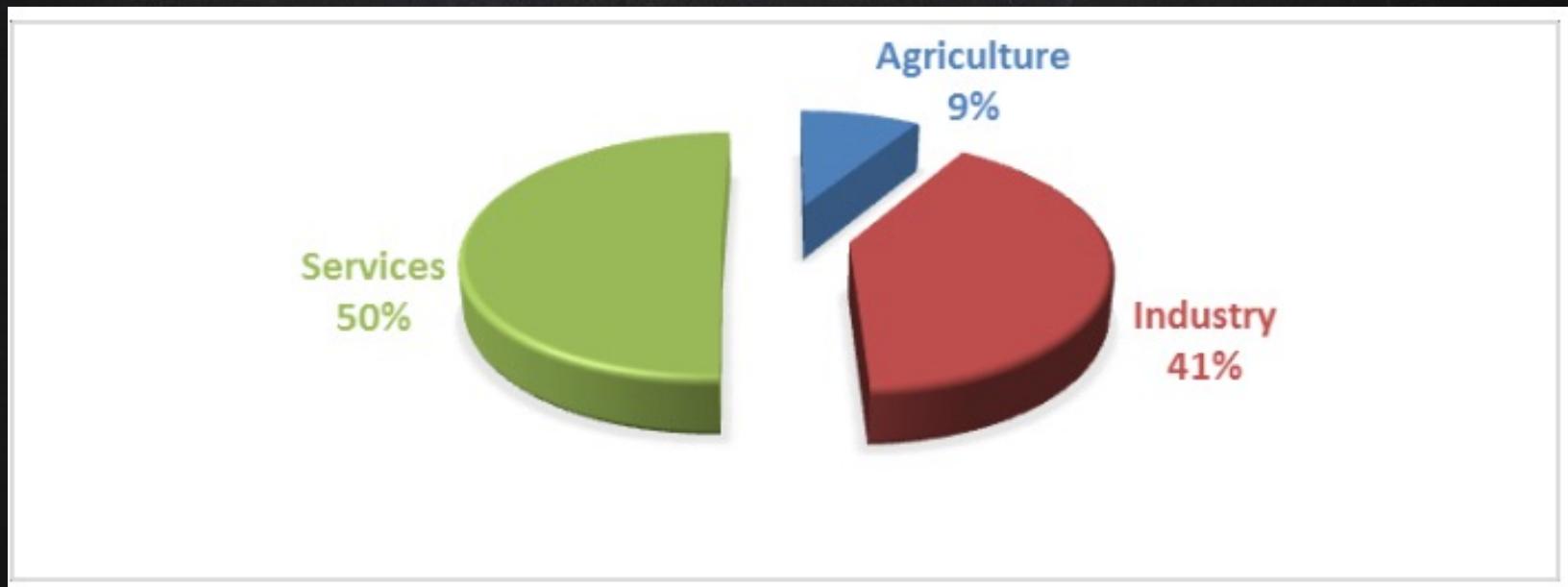
PIB ESPAÑA 2019



Distribution of employed persons in Spain (2013) by economic sector (%)



China GDP sectorial distribution 2017



Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/China-GDP-composition-by-sector_fig4_314160105

Potencias turísticas

Países que más ingresos obtienen en millones de \$ (2018)

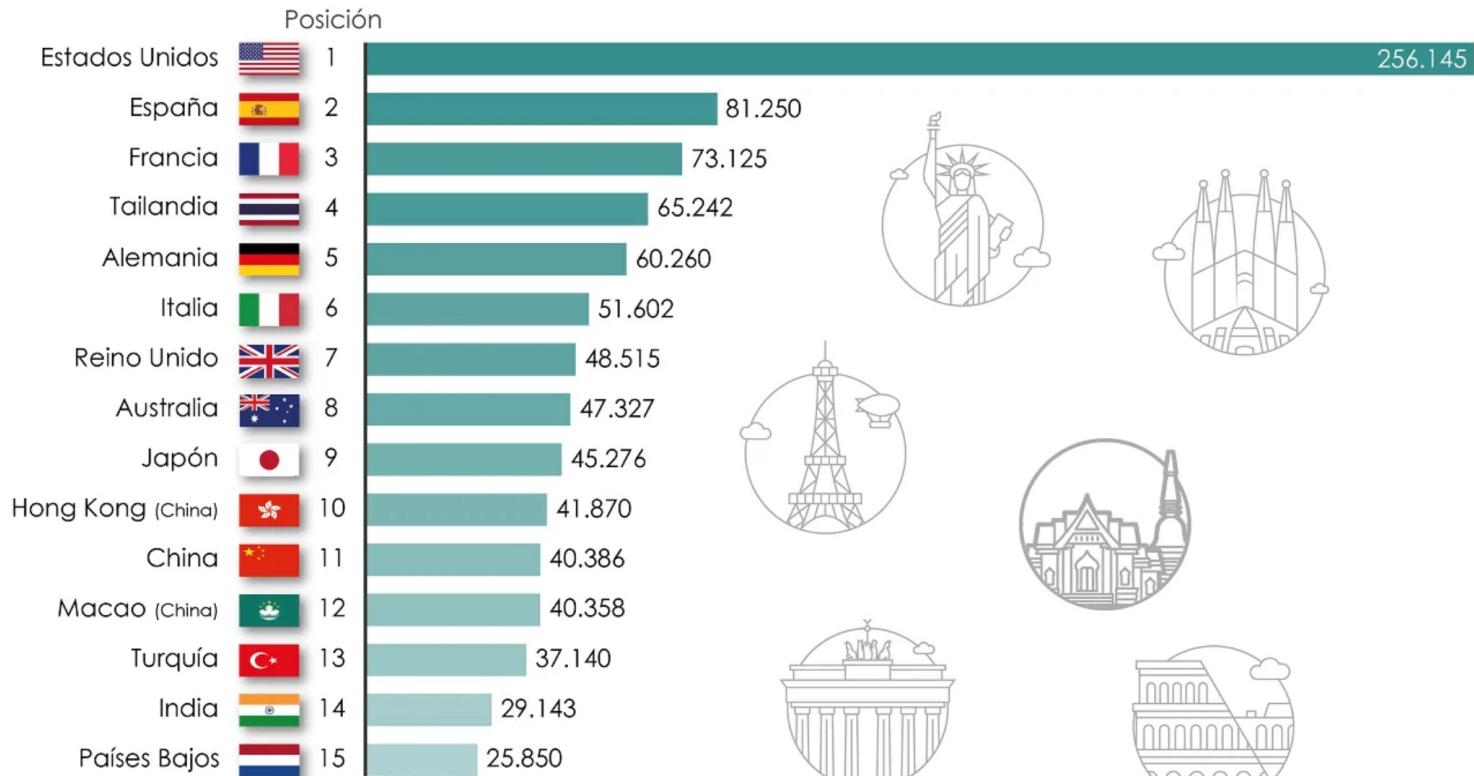


Gráfico:

Abel Gil Lobo (2020)

Fuentes:

Banco Mundial (2019)

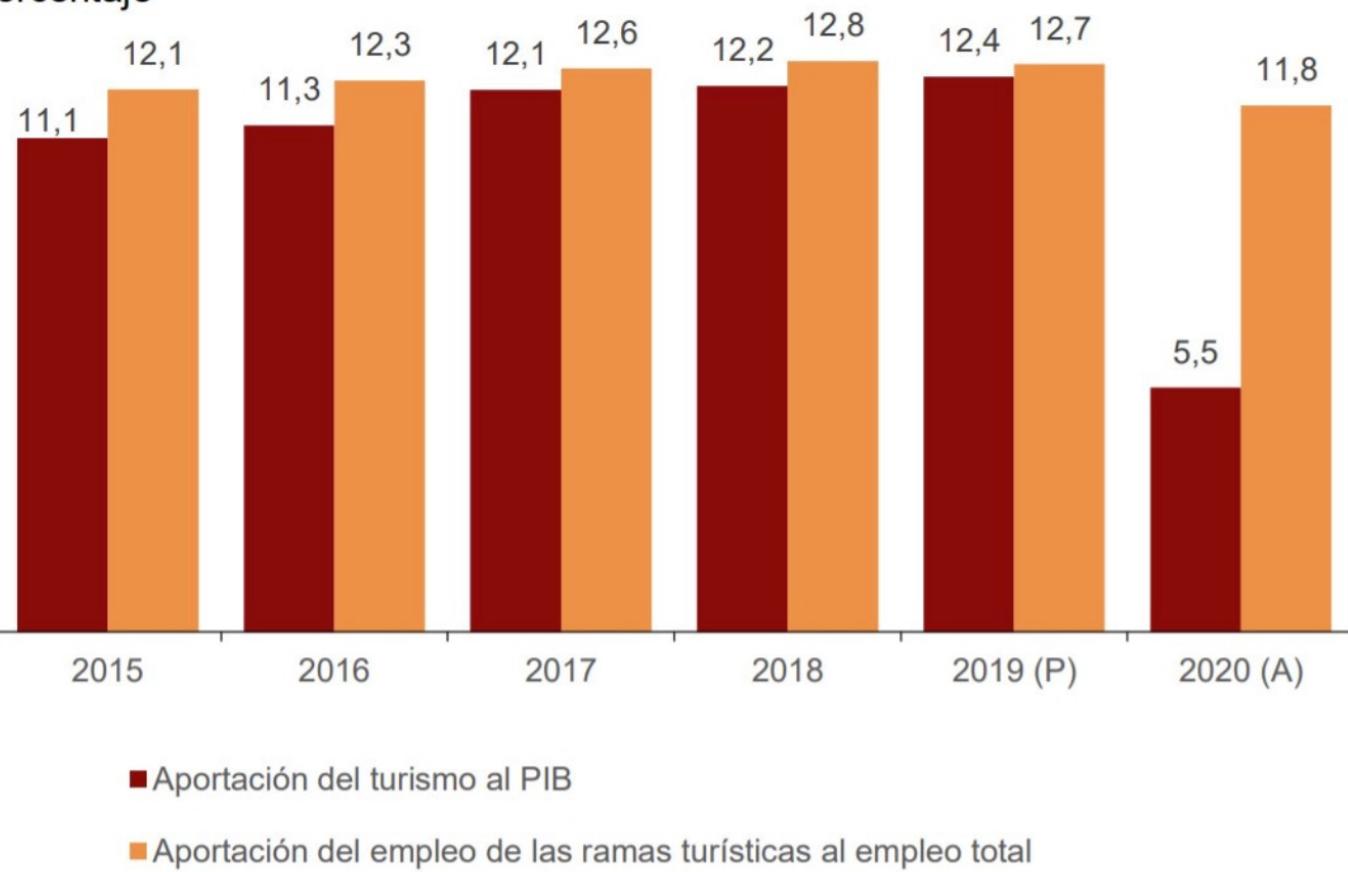
EOM
elordenmundial.com

Spain holds second place worldwide in terms of income from international tourism, and first place within Europe

TOURISM

Aportación de la actividad turística al PIB y al empleo

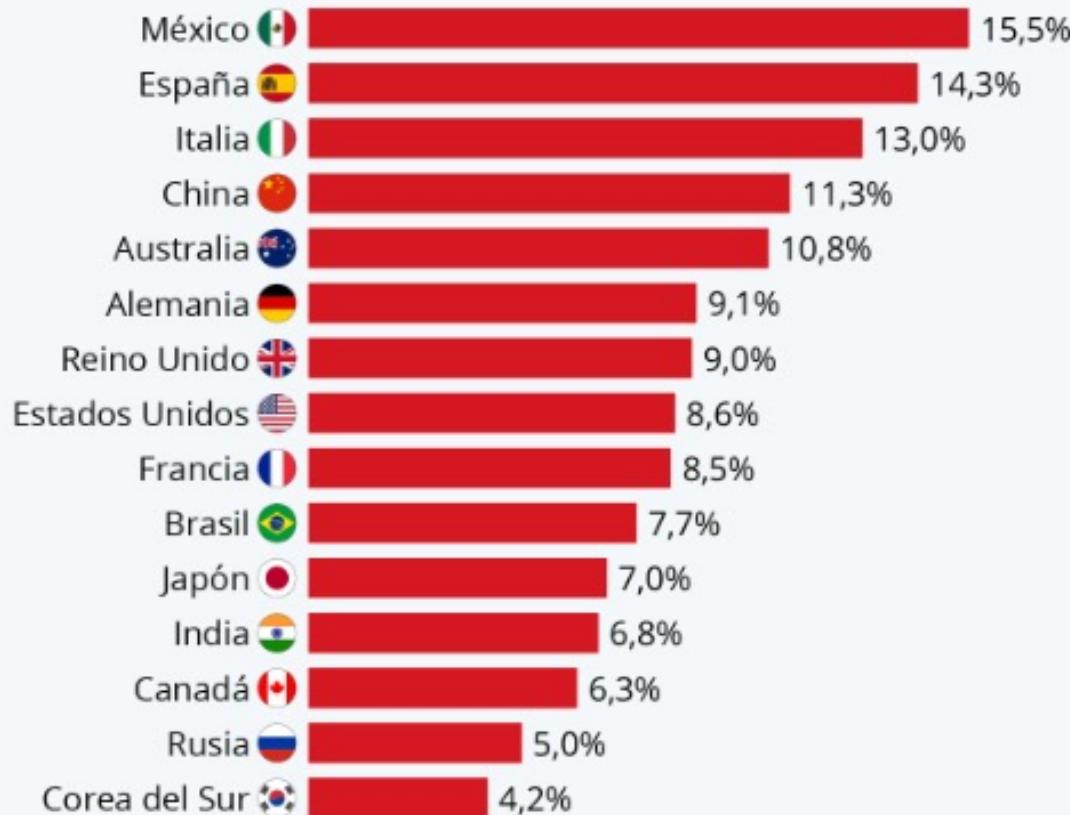
Porcentaje



(P): Estimación provisional, (A): Estimación avance. Fuente: INE

Los países más dependientes del turismo

Contribución de los viajes y el turismo al PIB de las mayores economías del mundo en 2019*



* Incluye contribuciones de industrias que trabajan directamente con turistas (como hoteles, aerolíneas, agencias de viajes) y el impacto indirecto o influido por el turismo.

Fuente: World Travel and Tourism Council



Corba de Lorenz

La Curva de Lorenz es una representación gráfica de una función de distribución acumulada y se define matemáticamente como la proporción acumulada de los ingresos totales (eje y), que obtienen las proporciones acumuladas de la población (eje x).

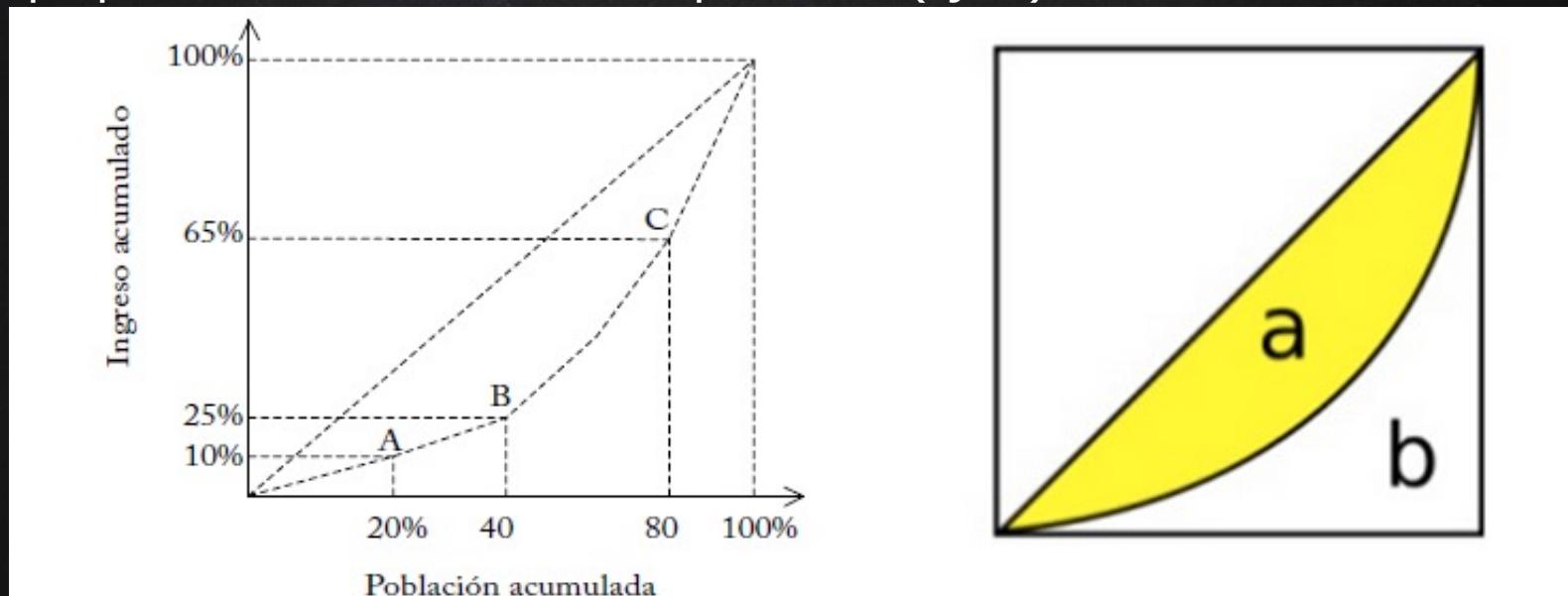


Diagrama que muestra el área “a” comprendida entre la curva de Lorenz y la bisectriz del cuadrado, dicha área es proporcional al coeficiente de Gini.

Coeficiente de Gini

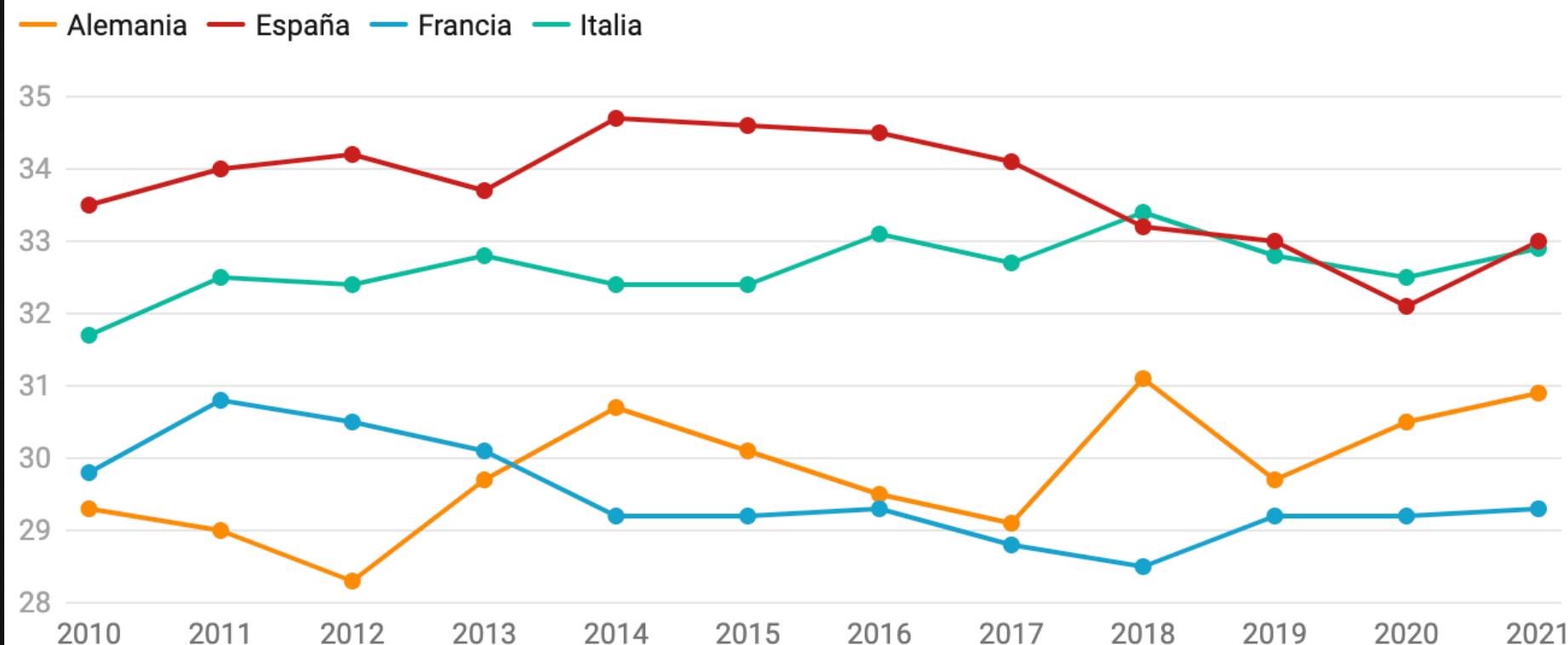
El ideólogo y estadístico italiano Corrado Gini (1884 – 1965) desarrolló en 1912 un **método para medir la desigualdad** de una distribución. En ella introdujo el **valor 0** para expresar la igualdad total y el **valor de 1** para la máxima desigualdad. Este método se aplica en el estudio de la distribución de desigualdad en Ciencias de la Salud, ingeniería, ecología, química, transporte, etc. Pero quizás donde tiene su uso más característico es en el **estudio de la desigualdad de los ingresos** que se realiza en Economía.

El **Coeficiente de Gini** se basa en la **Curva de Lorenz**. La línea diagonal representa la **igualdad perfecta de los ingresos**: todos reciben la misma renta (el 20% de la población recibe el 20% de los ingresos; el 40% de la población el 40% de los ingresos, etc). En la situación de máxima igualdad o equidad distributiva, el Coeficiente de Gini es igual a cero (el área A desaparece): **a medida que aumenta la desigualdad, el Coeficiente de Gini se acerca al valor de 1**. Este coeficiente puede ser considerado como la proporción entre la zona que se encuentra **entre la línea de la igualdad y la curva de Lorenz** (marcada con "A" en el diagrama) sobre el área total bajo la línea de igualdad. Es decir, $G=A/(A+B)$. También es igual a A^2 , dado que $A+B=0.5$.



La desigualdad en las potencias europeas

Coeficiente de Gini de las cuatro economías más grandes de la Unión Europea

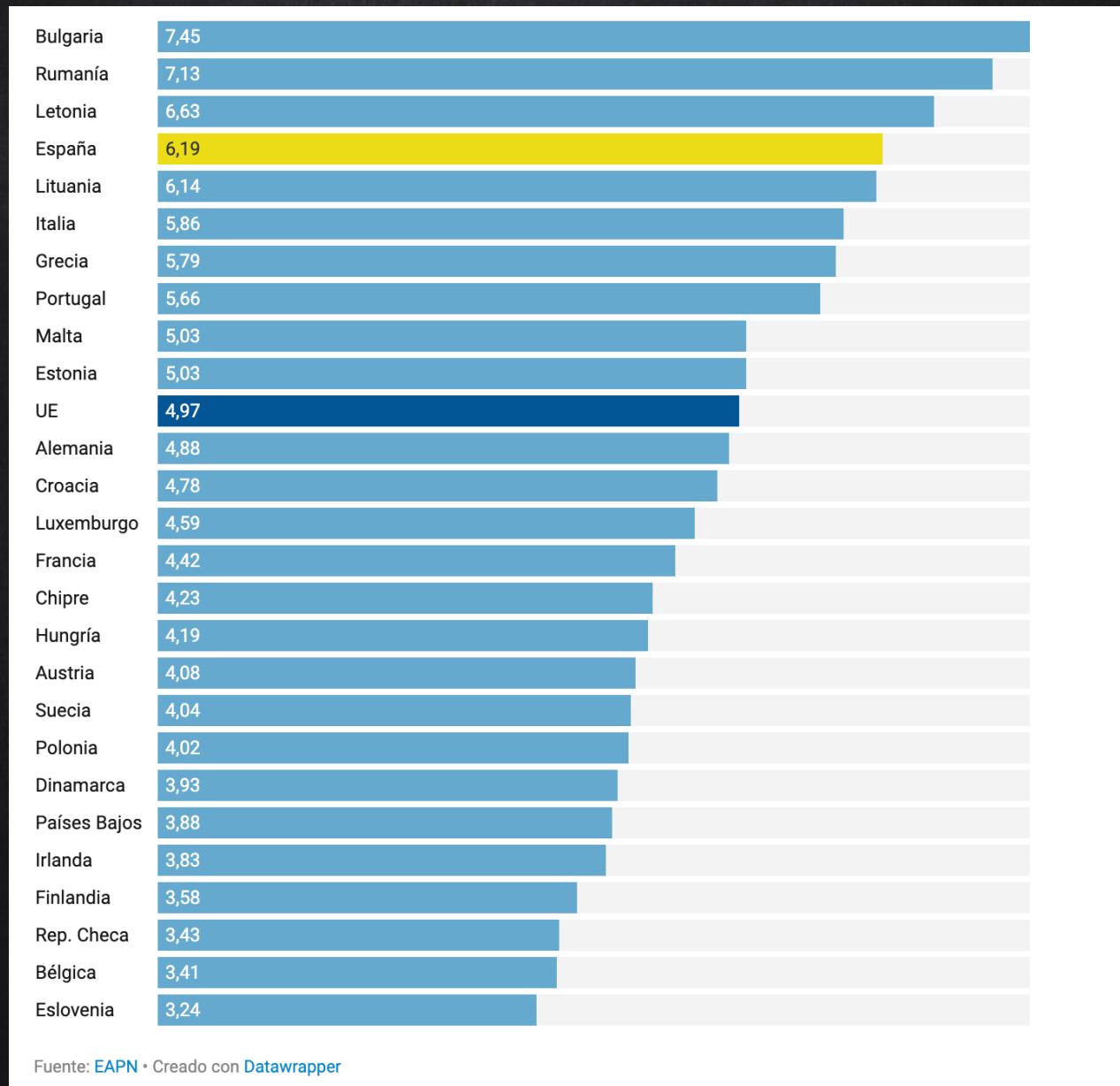


El indicador de Gini oscila entre cero y uno, representando el primero una distribución perfecta y uno la desigualdad máxima.

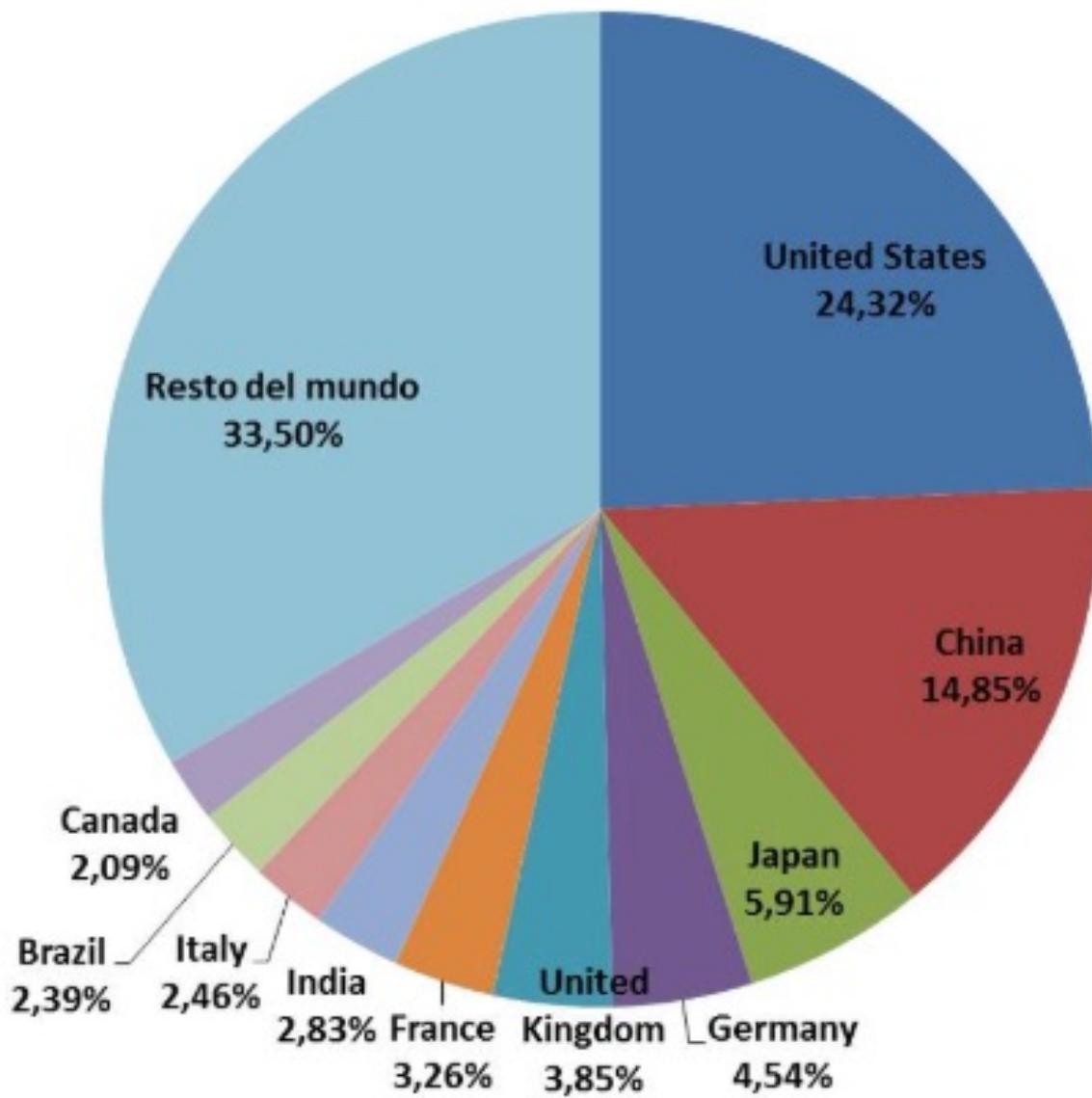
Gráfico: El Periódico de España • Fuente: Eurostat • [Descargar los datos](#) • Creado con Datawrapper

Countries by Income equality (2021)

Ratio of average income of the richest 20% to the poorest 20%



% Distribución del PIB global 2020



Fuente: Banco Mundial / cálculos Dinero

The world's largest economies GDP for 2014

IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS ADJUSTED THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY

Abr.	Oct.	País	2014
1	1	USA	17.416.253
2	2	China	10.355.350
3	3	Japan	4.769.804
4	4	Germany	3.820.464
5	5	France	2.902.330
6	6	United Kingdom	2.847.604
7	7	Brasil	2.244.131
8	8	Italy	2.129.276
9	9	Russian	2.057.301
10	10	India	2.047.811
11	11	Canada	1.793.797
12	12	Australia	1.482.539
14	13	South Corea	1.449.494
13	14	Spain	1.400.483
15	15	Mexico	1.295.860
17	16	Netherlands	880.394

Abr.	Oct.	País	2014
2	1	China	18.088.411
1	2	USA	17.348.075
3	3	India	7.411.093
4	4	Japan	4.767.157
5	5	Germany	3.748.094
6	6	Russian	3.576.841
7	7	Brasil	3.275.799
15	8	Indonesia	2.685.893
9	9	France	2.591.170
8	10	United Kingdom	2.569.218
10	11	México	2.148.884
11	12	Italy	2.135.359
12	13	South Corea	1.783.950
18	14	Saudí Arabia	1.609.628
13	15	Canada	1.595.975
14	16	Spain	1.572.112

The world's largest economies GDP (PPP)

	Mundo	141 756 290
1	-China	26 656 766
2	- Estados Unidos	22 675 271
-	- Unión Europea	20 918 062
3	- India	10 207 290
4	- Japón	5 585 786
5	- Alemania	4 743 673
6	- Rusia	4 328 122
7	- Indonesia	3 507 239
8	- Brasil	3 328 459
9	- Francia	3 231 927
10	- Reino Unido	3 174 921
11	- Turquía	2 749 570
12	- México	2 613 797
13	- Italia	2 610 563
14	- Corea del Sur	2 436 872
15	- Canadá	1 978 816
16	- España	1 959 037
17	- Arabia Saudita	1 705 519
18	- Australia	1 415 564
-	- República de China	1 403 663
19	- Polonia	1 363 766
20	- Egipto	1 346 225
21	- Tailandia	1 329 324
22	- Irán	1 148 580
23	- Vietnam	1 148 054
24	- Nigeria	1 116 255
25	- Pakistán	1 110 075
26	- Países Bajos	1 055 502
27	- Argentina	1 015 008

The world's richest economies GDP/capita (PPP)

1	- Luxemburgo	122 740
2	- Singapur	102 742
3	- Irlanda	99 239
4	- Catar	97 262
-	- Macao	90 607
5	- Suiza	75 880
6	- Noruega	69 171
7	- Estados Unidos	68 309
8	- Brunéi	64 405
-	- Hong Kong	62 839
9	- Dinamarca	61 478
10	- Países Bajos	60 461
11	- Emiratos Árabes Unidos	59 844
-	- Taiwán	59 398
12	- Islandia	58 151
13	- Austria	57 891
14	- Alemania	56 956
15	- Suecia	55 566
16	- Australia	54 891
17	- Bélgica	53 973
18	- Finlandia	51 867
19	- Canadá	51 713
20	- Baréin	50 284
21	- Francia	49 492
22	- Arabia Saudita	48 099
23	- Reino Unido	47 089
24	- Corea del Sur	47 027
25	- Malta	45 042
26	- Japón	44 585
27	- Nueva Zelanda	44 226
28	- Italia	43 376
29	- República Checa	42 956
30	- Israel	42 570
31	- Chipre	41 595
32	- España	41 546

countries by GDP (PPP) per capita 2017		Wealth Origin	
1	Quatar	128,378	Oil & Gas
	Macau	115,123	Tax haven (Sink OFC)
2	Luxembourg	103,662	Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC)
3	Singapore	93,905	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
4	Brunei	78,836	Oil & Gas
5	Ireland	76,305	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
6	J. Arab Emirates	73,879	Oil & Gas
7	Kuwait	71,943	Oil & Gas
8	Switzerland	65,006	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
9	San Marino	62,425	Tax haven (Sink OFC)
—	Hong Kong	61,54	Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC)
10	Norway	60,978	Oil & Gas
11	United States	59,532	
12	Arabia Saudi	53,845	Oil & Gas
13	Iceland	53,518	
14	Netherlands	52,941	Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC)
15	Austria	52,558	
16	Germany	50,715	
17	Denmark	50,541	
18	Sweden	50,07	
19	Belgium	47,561	
20	Bahrein	47,527	
21	Australia	47,047	
22	Canada	46,378	
23	Finland	45,192	
24	U. Kingdom	43,877	
25	Japan	43,876	
26	France	42,779	
27	Oman	41,675	
—	E. Union	41,091	
28	New Zealand	40,917	
29	Italy	39,817	
30	Malta	39,534	
31	Israel	38,413	
32	South Korea	38,26	
33	Spain	38,091	

Source: World Bank

OFC: Offshore Financial Centre

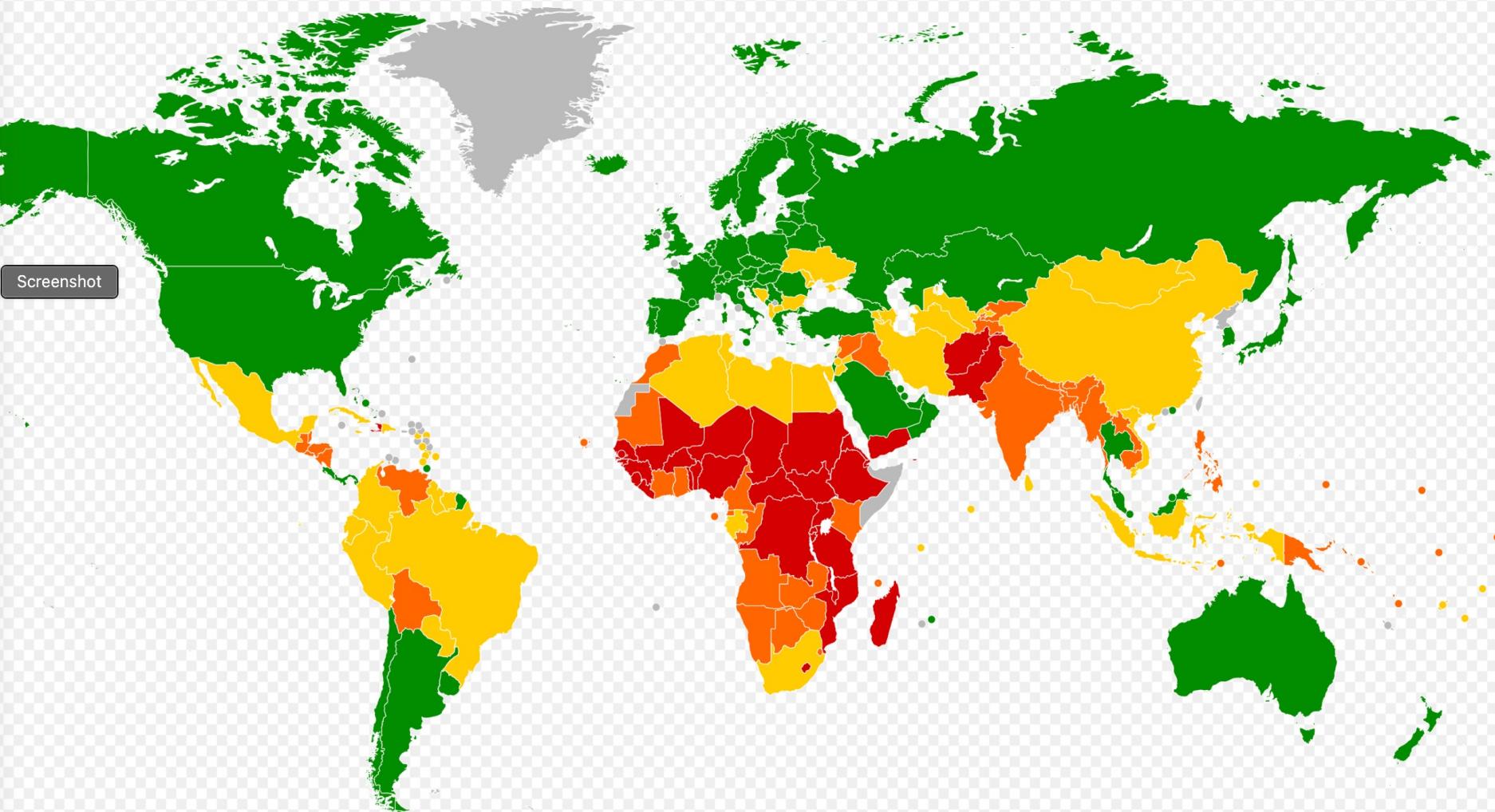
Sink OFCs: jurisdictions in which a disproportional amount of value disappears from the economic system (i.e. the traditional tax havens).

Conduit OFCs: jurisdictions through which a disproportional amount of value moves toward sink OFCs (i.e. modern corporate tax havens).

The world's poorest economies 2021

151	Etiòpia	2 973
152	Haití	2 962
153	Tanzània	2 863
154	Lesoto	2 829
155	Guinea	2 731
156	Uganda	2 706
157	Zimbabue	2 698
158	Vanuatu	2 646
159	Islas Salomón	2 483
160	Afganistán	2 474
161	Mali	2 469
162	Ruanda	2 458
163	Guinea-Bisáu	2 409
164	Gambia	2 384
165	Burkina Faso	2 334
166	Togo	2 261
167	Kiribati	2 026
168	Yemen	1 924
169	Eritrea	1 862
170	Sierra Leona	1 771
171	Madagascar	1 639
172	Chad	1 621
173	Liberia	1 602
174	Níger	1 320
175	Mozambique	1 293
176	República Democrática del Congo	1 132
177	República Centroafricana	1 013
178	Malaui	1 005
179	Sudán del Sur	825
180	Burundi	772

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2021)



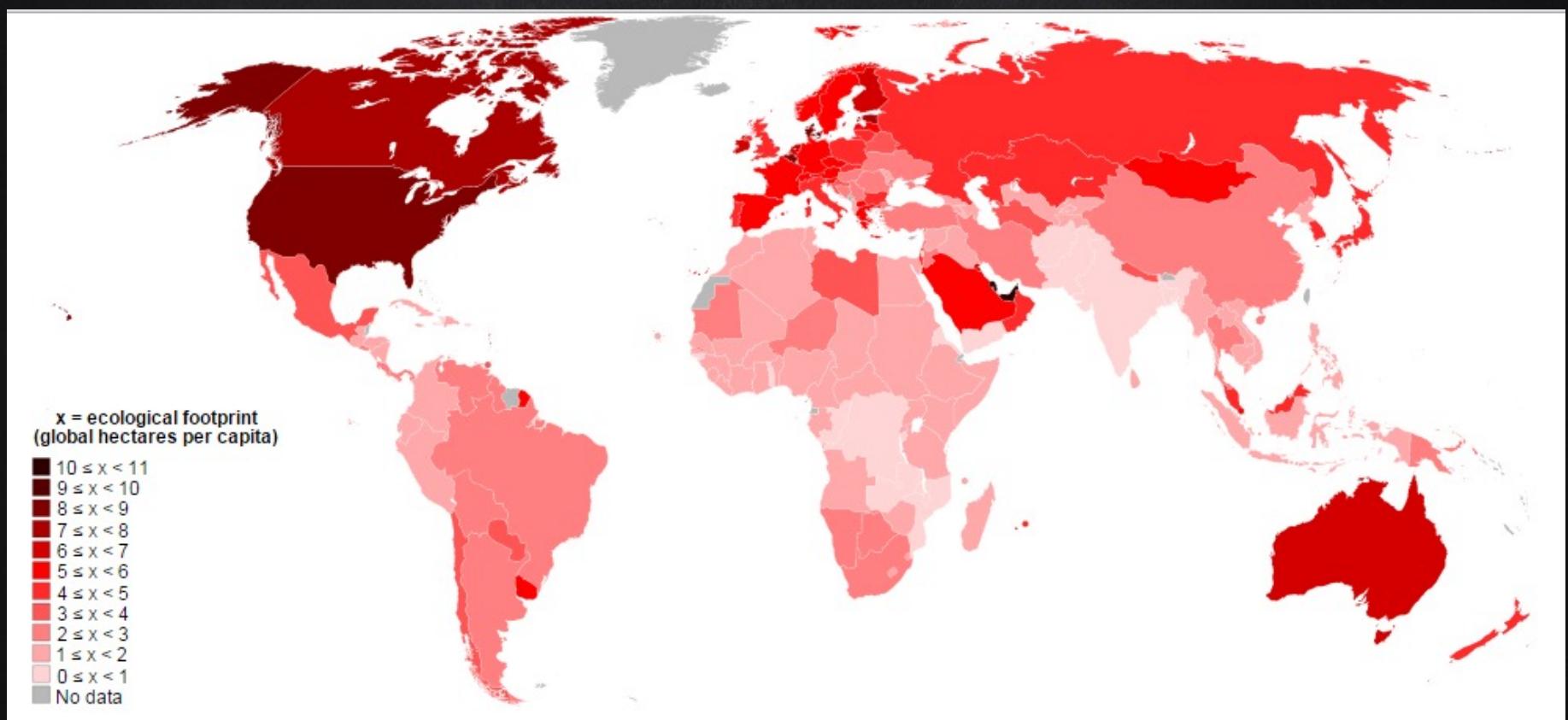
Very high
High
Medium

Low
No data

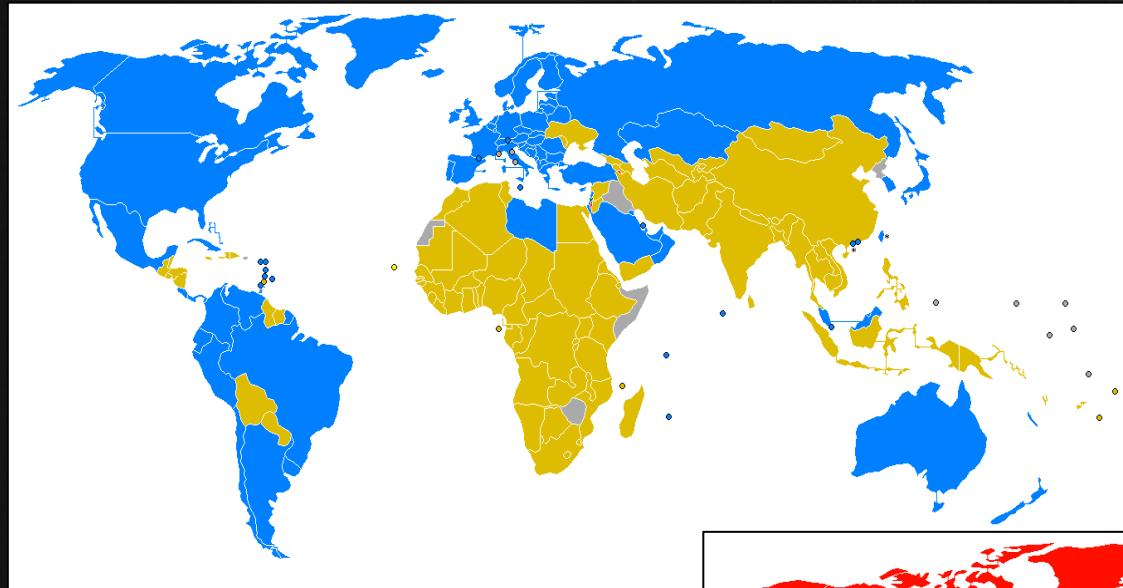
Inequality adjusted HDI (2015)

Rank	Country	IHDI
1	Norway	0.893
2	Switzerland	0.861
2	Netherlands	0.861
4	Australia	0.858
5	Denmark	0.856
6	Germany	0.853
7	Sweden	0.846
7	Iceland	0.846
9	Ireland	0.836
10	Finland	0.834
11	Canada	0.832
12	United Kingdom	0.829
12	Slovenia	0.829
14	Czech Republic	0.823
15	Luxembourg	0.822
16	Belgium	0.82
17	Austria	0.816
18	France	0.811
19	Slovakia	0.791
20	Estonia	0.782
21	Japan	0.78
22	Israel	0.775
22	Spain	0.775
24	Italy	0.773
25	Hungary	0.769

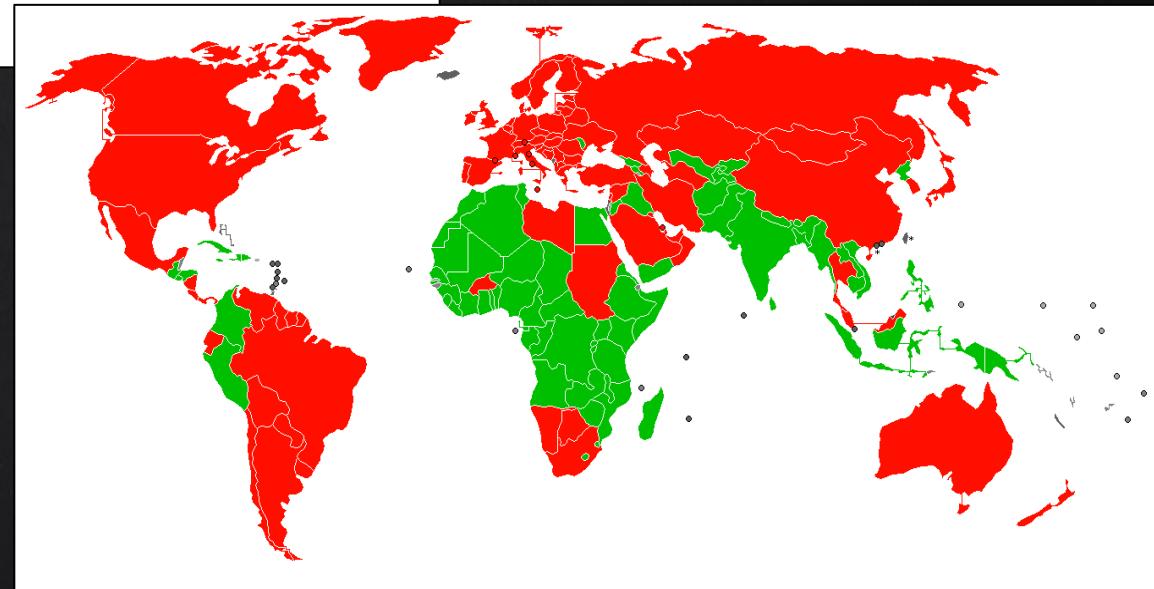
Foot Print (2015)



Human development index



vs Ecological footprint



HAPPY PLANET INDEX

HAPPY PLANET INDEX						
Rank	Country	HPI	Experience well-being	Life expectancy	Ecological footprint	
1	Costa Rica	64.0	7.3	79.3	2.5	
2	Vietnam	60.4	5.8	75.2	1.4	
3	Colombia	59.8	6.4	73.7	1.8	
4	Belize	59.3	6.5	76.1	2.1	
5	El Salvador	58.9	6.7	72.2	2.0	
6	Jamaica	58.5	6.2	73.1	1.7	
7	Panama	57.8	7.3	76.1	3.0	
8	Nicaragua	57.1	5.7	74.0	1.6	
9	Venezuela	56.9	7.5	74.4	3.0	
10	Guatemala	56.9	6.3	71.2	1.8	
11	Bangladesh	56.3	5.0	68.9	0.7	
12	Cuba	56.2	5.4	79.1	1.9	
13	Honduras	56.0	5.9	73.1	1.7	
14	Indonesia	55.5	5.5	69.4	1.1	
15	Israel	55.2	7.4	81.6	4.0	
16	Pakistan	54.1	5.3	65.4	0.8	
17	Argentina	54.1	6.4	75.9	2.7	
18	Albania	54.1	5.3	76.9	1.8	
19	Chile	53.9	6.6	79.1	3.2	
20	Thailand	53.5	6.2	74.1	2.4	
21	Mexico	52.9	6.8	77.0	3.3	
22	Brazil	52.9	6.8	75.2	2.9	
23	Ecuador	52.5	5.8	75.6	2.4	
24	Philippines	52.4	4.9	68.7	1.0	
25	Peru	52.4	5.6	74.0	2.0	
26	Algeria	52.2	5.2	73.1	1.6	
27	Jordan	51.7	5.7	73.4	2.1	
28	New Zealand	51.6	7.2	80.7	4.3	
29	Norway	51.4	7.6	81.1	4.8	
30	Palestine	51.2	4.8	72.8	1.4	

62

Spain

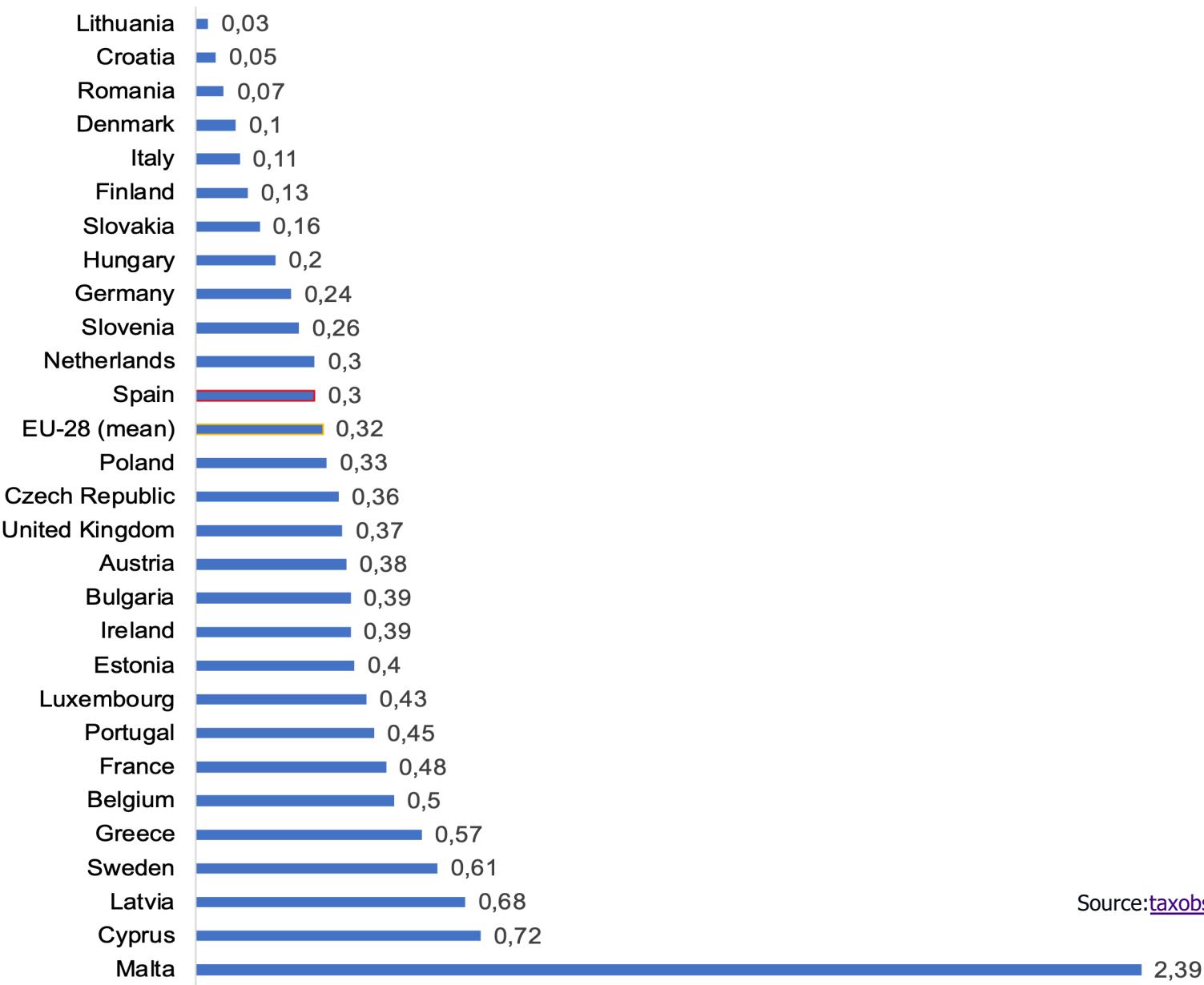
44.1

6.2

81.4

4.7

European tax evasion by Member State 2016 (% of GDP)



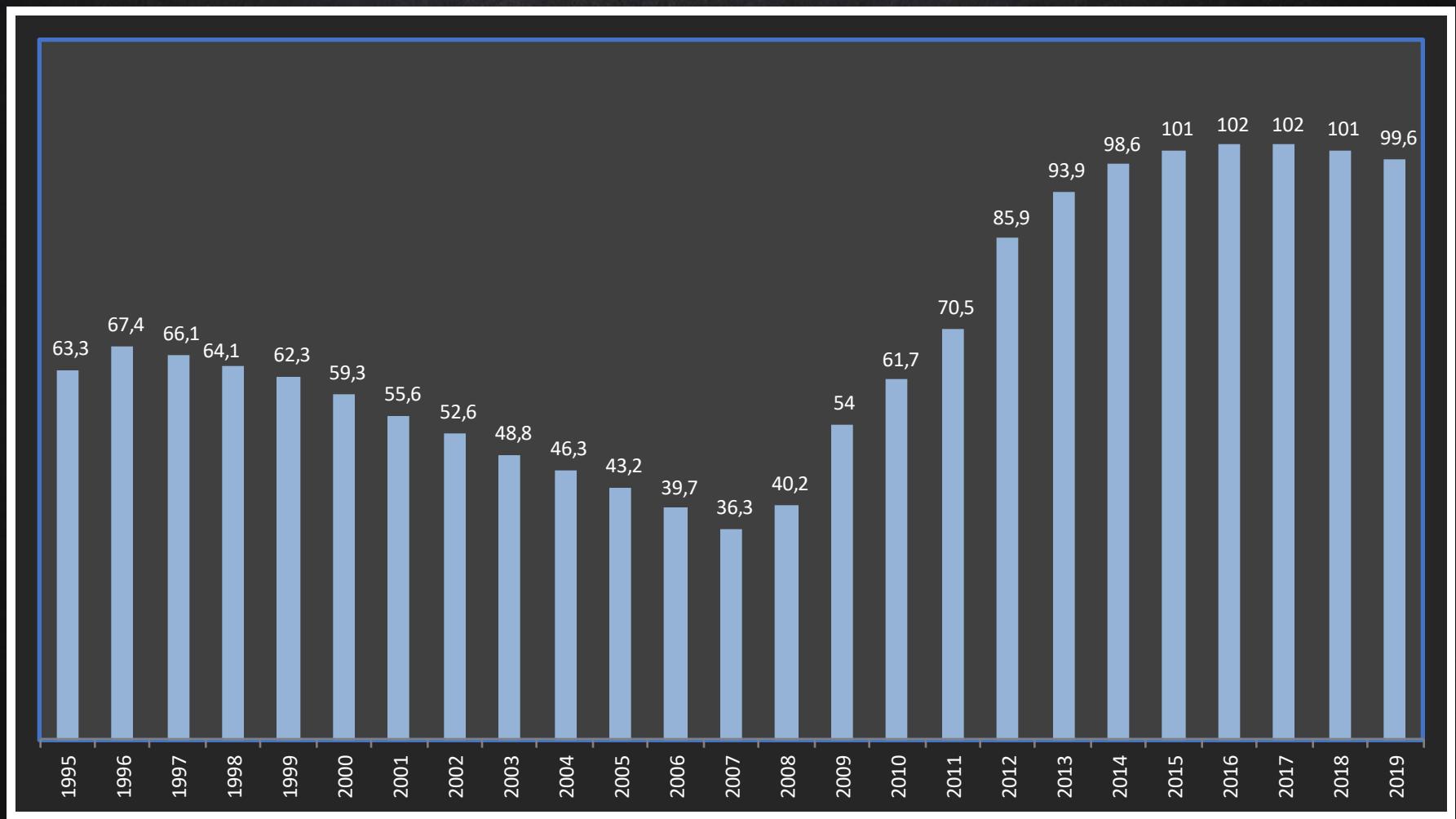
Source: taxobservatory.eu

SPANISH PUBLIC DEFICIT As % of GDP

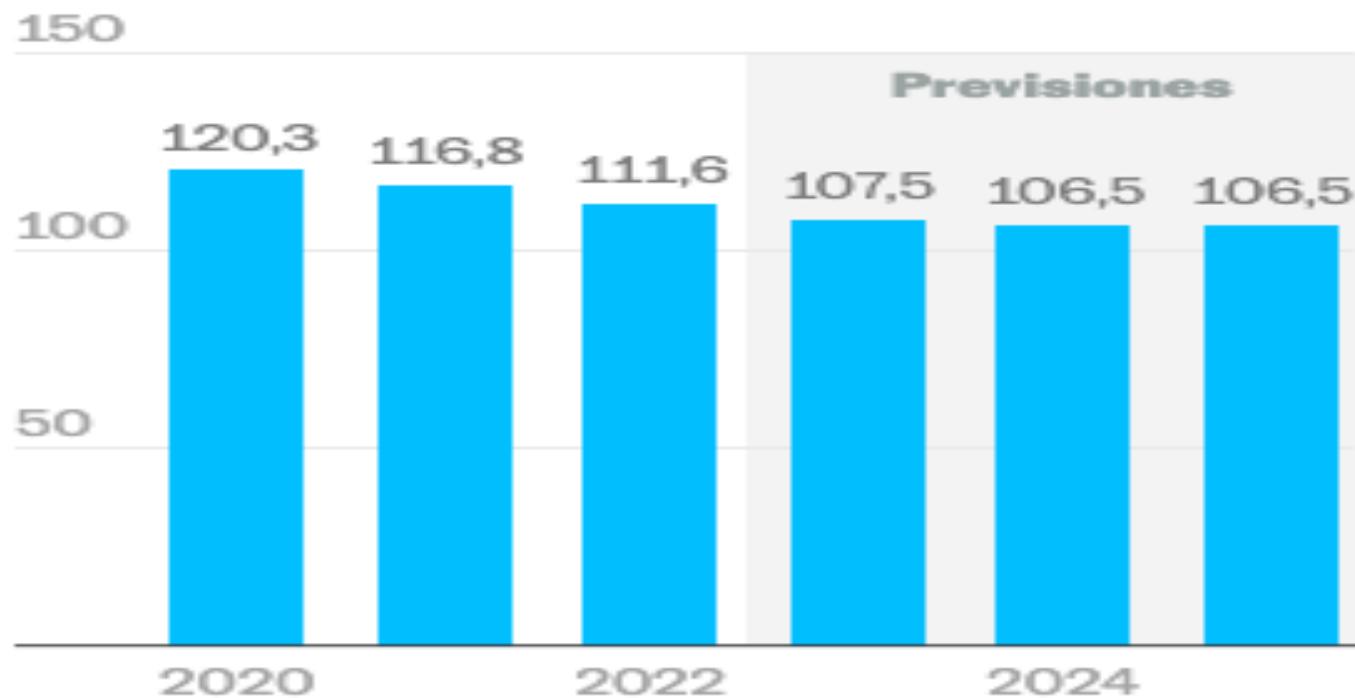


Source: IMF and Ministry of Economy

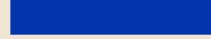
SPAIN. PUBLIC DEBT As % GDP



Deuda pública. En % del PIB



PUBLIC DEBT

Debt: Countries comparison					
Countries	Date	Debt (\$M)	▼	Debt (%GDP)	Debt Per Capita
United States [+]	2021	29,463,730		128.13%	\$88,697
Japan [+]	2020	13,053,658		259.43%	\$103,386
China [+]	2020	10,115,837		68.06%	\$7,164
France [+]	2021	3,329,379		112.80%	\$49,075
Italy [+]	2021	3,169,955		150.30%	\$53,743
United Kingdom [+]	2021	3,039,338		95.35%	\$45,308
Germany [+]	2021	2,968,690		68.60%	\$35,665
India [+]	2020	2,379,040		89.18%	\$1,724
Canada [+]	2021	2,243,918		112.85%	\$58,701
Spain [+]	2021	1,690,788		118.30%	\$35,646
Brazil [+]	2021	1,495,729		93.01%	\$6,990
Australia [+]	2021	954,634		58.38%	\$37,049
South Korea [+]	2021	929,584		51.33%	\$17,968
Mexico [+]	2021	746,964		57.56%	\$5,734
Iran [+]	2021	674,167		42.40%	\$7,946
Singapore [+]	2021	650,630		159.87%	\$119,294

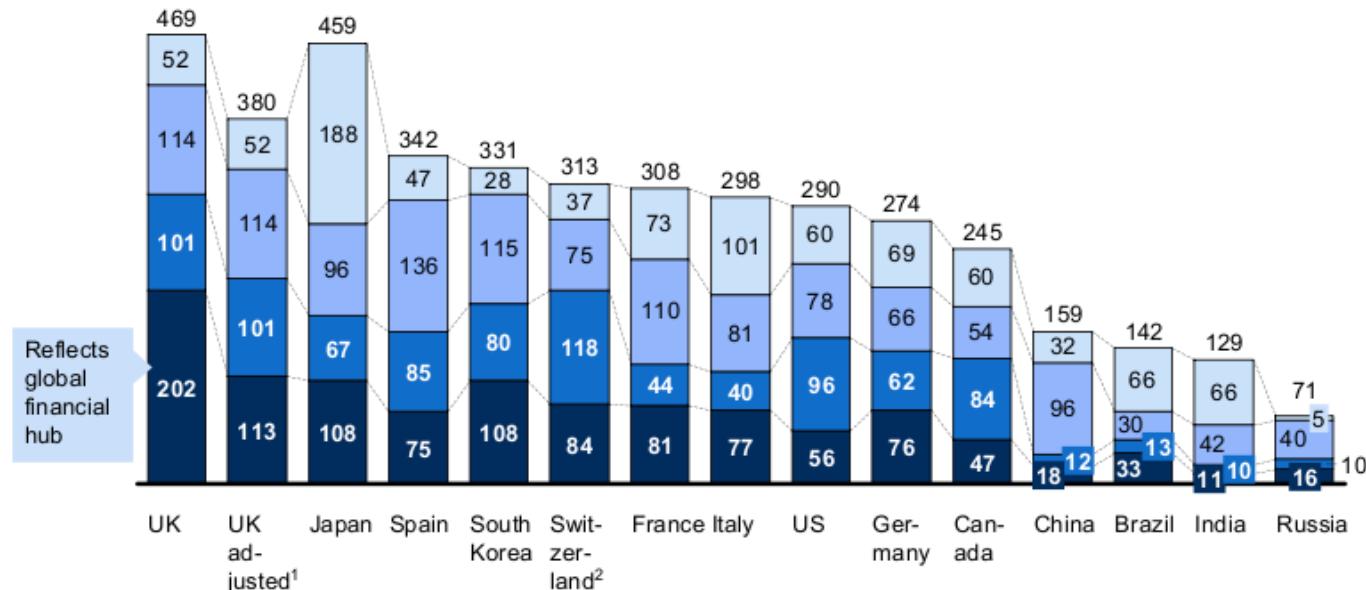
Spanish Debt

The sectoral composition of debt differs across economies

Debt by country, 2008

% of GDP

Government Households
Nonfinancial business Financial institutions



Compound annual growth rate of debt in local currency, %

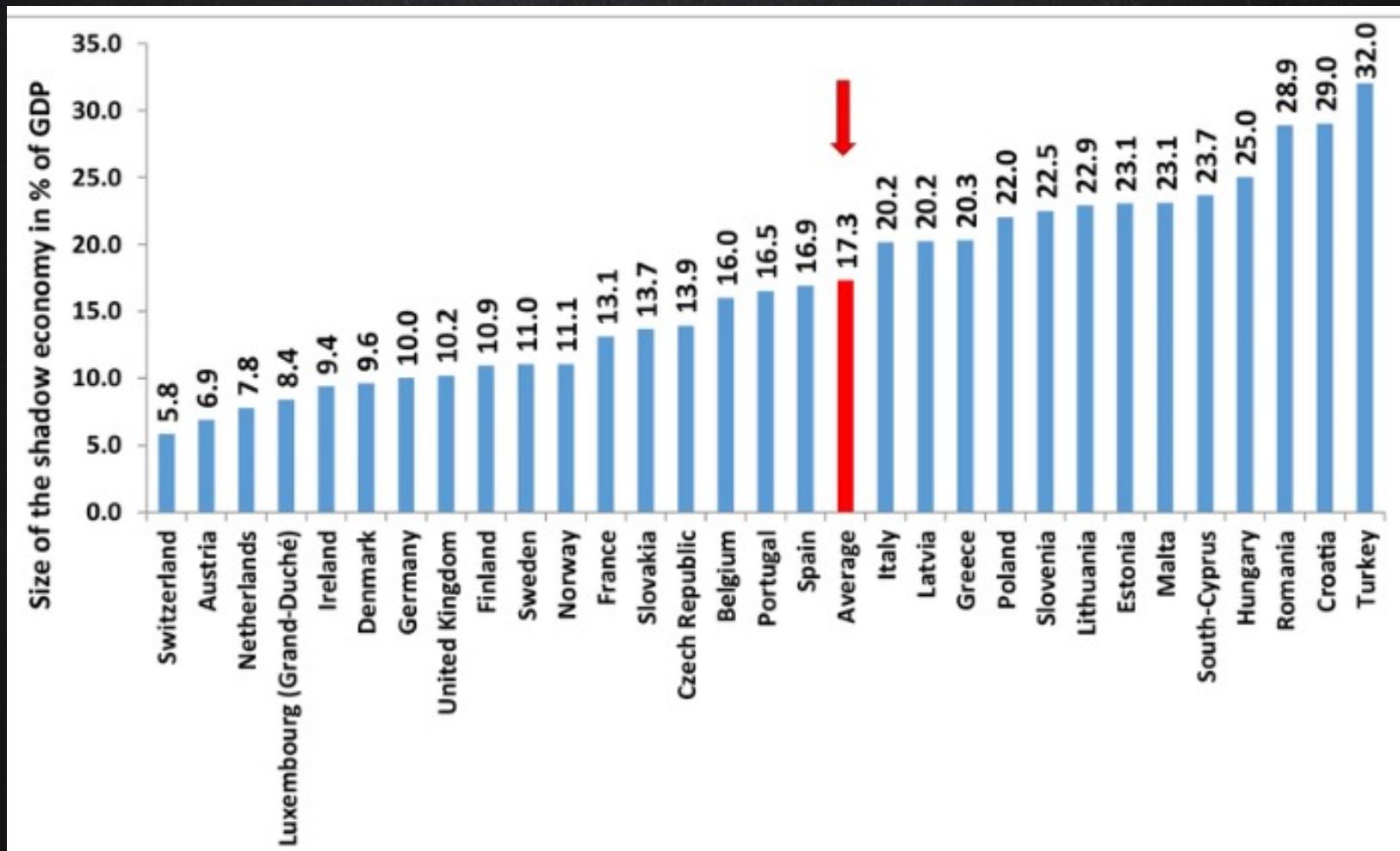
2000-08 (10.2) (0.3) (14.5) (10.8) (4.5) (7.7) (6.3) (8.1) (2.5) (6.1) (15.1) (15.1) (16.5) (31.6)

¹ The UK financial sector was adjusted to reflect its position as a financial hub. See the technical appendix for details.

² Data for Switzerland represent year-end 2007.

SOURCE: Haver Analytics; McKinsey Global Institute

Size of the shadow economy of 31 European countries in 2021 (in % of off. GDP).



INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Top 19 export/import countries (2014)

Export

Rank	Country	Exports (x10^6 \$)
---	World	17,779,000
1	China	2,343,000
---	European Union	2,173,000
2	United States	1,633,000
3	Germany	1,492,000
4	Japan	699,500
5	France	584,000
6	South Korea	572,300
7	Netherlands	571,800
---	Hong Kong	519,200
8	Italy	513,700
9	Russia	497,400
10	United Kingdom	480,300
11	Canada	478,100
12	Singapore	437,100
13	Mexico	398,400
14	United Arab Emirates	370,900
15	Saudi Arabia	342,900
16	India	329,400
17	Switzerland	327,500
18	Belgium	326,400
19	Spain	317,000

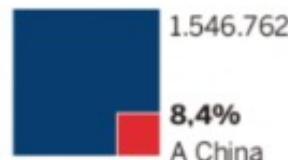
Import

Rank	Country	Imports (x10^6 \$)
---	World	18,791,000
1	United States	2,380,000
---	European Union	2,312,000
2	Mainland China	1,960,000
3	Germany	1,319,000
4	Japan	811,900
5	United Kingdom	686,000
6	France	634,000
---	HongKong	560,200
7	South Korea	542,900
8	India	508,100
9	Netherlands	488,800
10	Canada	482,100
11	Italy	448,300
12	Mexico	407,100
13	Singapore	375,500
14	Belgium	340,200
15	Spain	337,900
16	Switzerland	333,800
17	Russia	323,900
18	Taiwan	277,500
19	United Arab Emirates	271,700

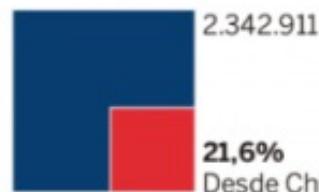
INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Compra y venta de productos, en millones de dólares

Total exportaciones
de EE UU (2017)

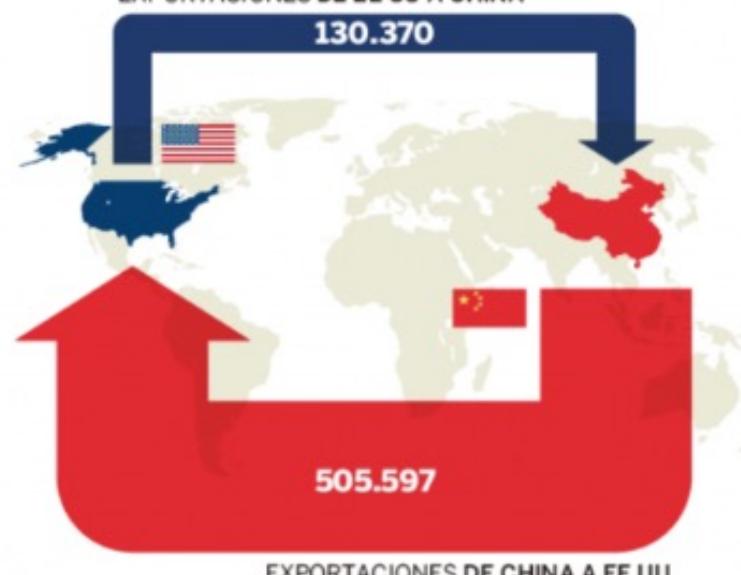


Total importaciones
de EE UU (2017)

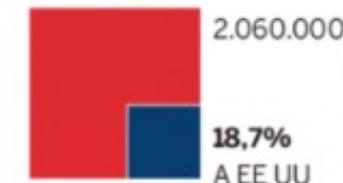


EXPORTACIONES DE EE UU A CHINA

130.370



Total exportaciones
de China (2016)



Total importaciones
de China (2016)



PRINCIPALES PRODUCTOS COMPRADOS A CHINA

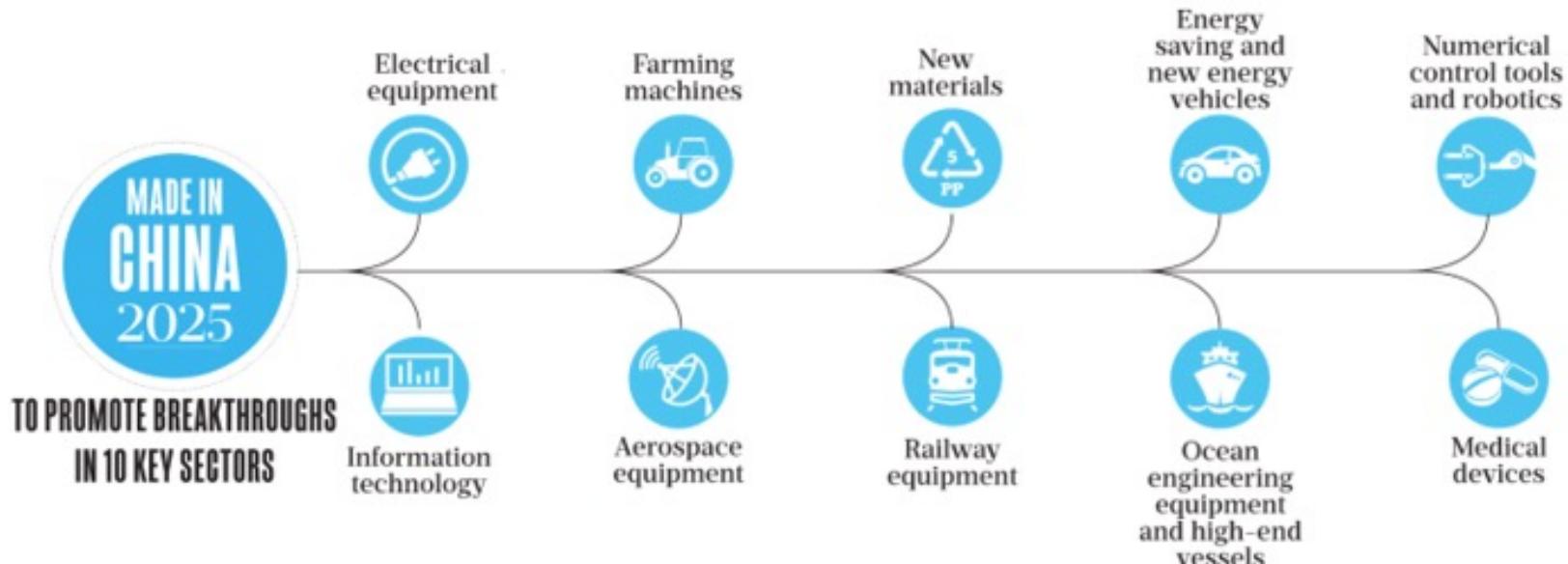
En millones de dólares (2017)

70.394,4	Teléfonos móviles y accesorios
45.520,5	Ordenadores
33.481,9	Componentes de telecomunicaciones
31.611,6	Accesorios de informática
26.773,0	Juguetes y artículos deportivos
24.152,4	Artículos textiles
20.667,3	Muebles y complementos
14.418,2	Accesorios de automóviles

PRINCIPALES PRODUCTOS COMPRADOS A ESTADOS UNIDOS

En millones de dólares (2017)

Semiconductores	6.076,8
Maquinaria industrial	5.441,9
Petróleo	4.434,4
Plástico	4.004,3
Equipos médicos	3.454,2
Pulpa y pasta de madera	3.394,9
Madera	3.179,2
Productos químicos	2.974,5



Fuente: HQ Magazine: Ravamping “Made in China”

Main objectives

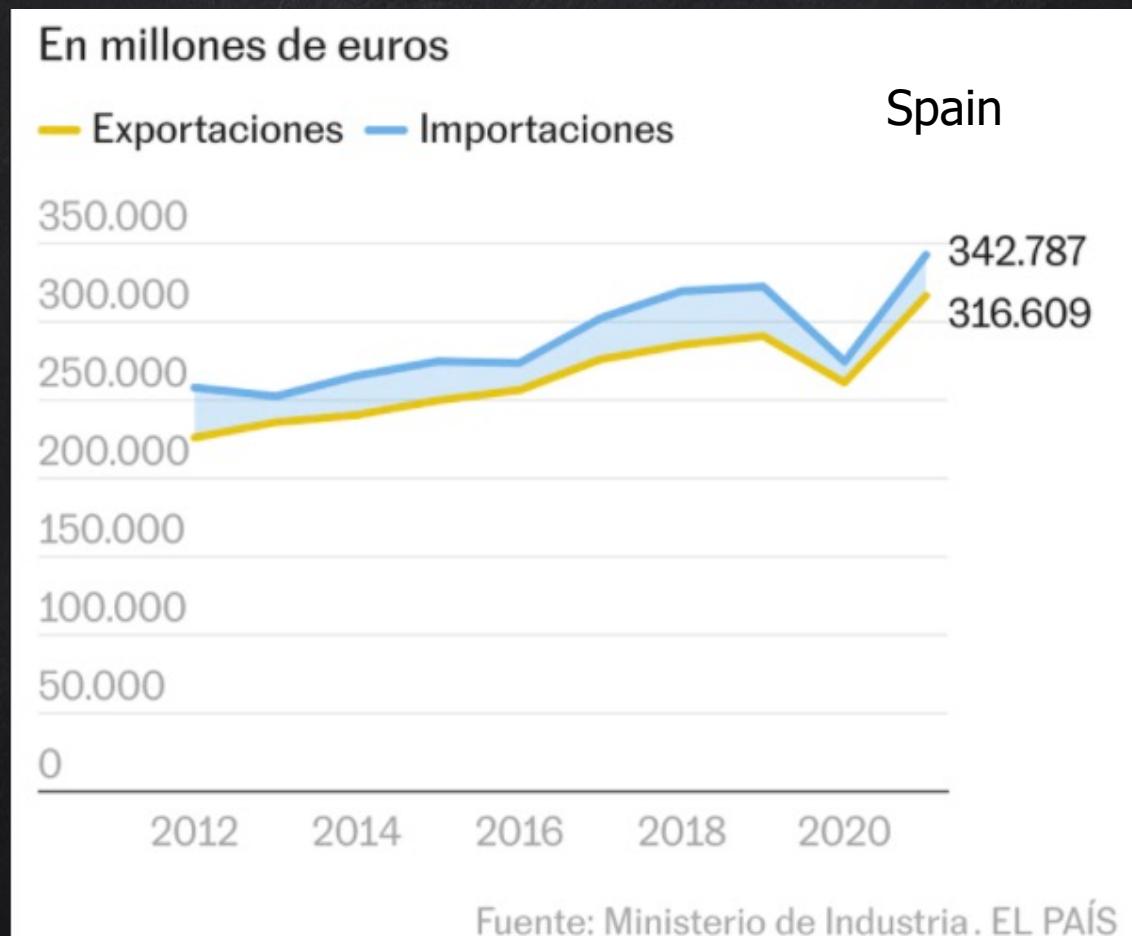
- IT:** Market share of domestic servers in telecom and finance sectors to reach 75 percent by 2020 and 90 percent by 2025.
- Robotics:** Domestically made robots to have a 50 percent market share by 2020 and more than 70 percent by 2025.
- Aviation:** Aviation industry revenue to reach 100 billion yuan (\$15.6 billion) by 2020 and 2 trillion yuan by 2025.
- Shipbuilding:** China to design and build ships with high technology, aiming for a 40 percent market share globally by 2020 and 50 percent by 2025.
- Railways:** More than 30 percent of business to come from overseas markets by 2020 and 40 percent by 2025.
- New energy cars:** Sales of 1 million domestic autos by 2020, or 70 percent of the market. Sales to reach 3 million, or an 80 percent market share, by 2025.

Source: Key industries' technology road map for "Made-in-China 2025" Plan

INTERNACIONAL TRADE

Top countries Spanish exports (% 2020)		Top countries Spanish imports (% 2020)			
France		15,4	Germany		11,8
Germany		10,8	China		10,2
Italy		7,5	France		9,9
Portugal		7,3	Italy		6,2
U.K.		6	U.S.A.		4,9
U.S.A.		4,5	Netherlands		4,4
Netherlands		3,3	Portugal		3,7
China		3	U.K.		3,2
Morocco		2,7	Belgium		2,4
Belgium		2,7	Morocco		2,2

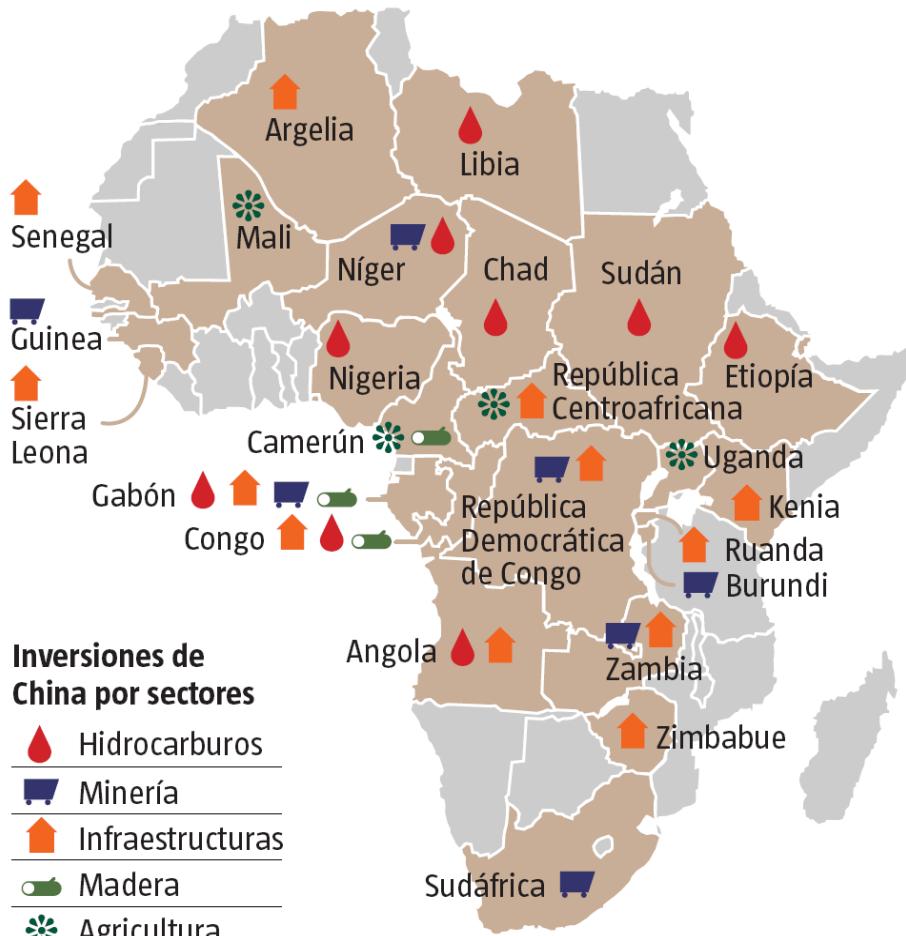
INTERNACIONAL TRADE



INTERNACIONAL TRADE(VII)

CHINA INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA

China incrementa su ayuda a África a cambio de recursos energéticos



INVERSIÓN DIRECTA DE CHINA EN ÁFRICA

2003
490
millones de dólares

2008
7.800
millones de dólares

Más de **900** empresas chinas están operando en África

Entre **750.000** y **1 millón** de chinos en el continente

BALANZA COMERCIAL CHINA-ÁFRICA

En miles de millones de dólares

2008
106,8

2006
55

2000
10,5

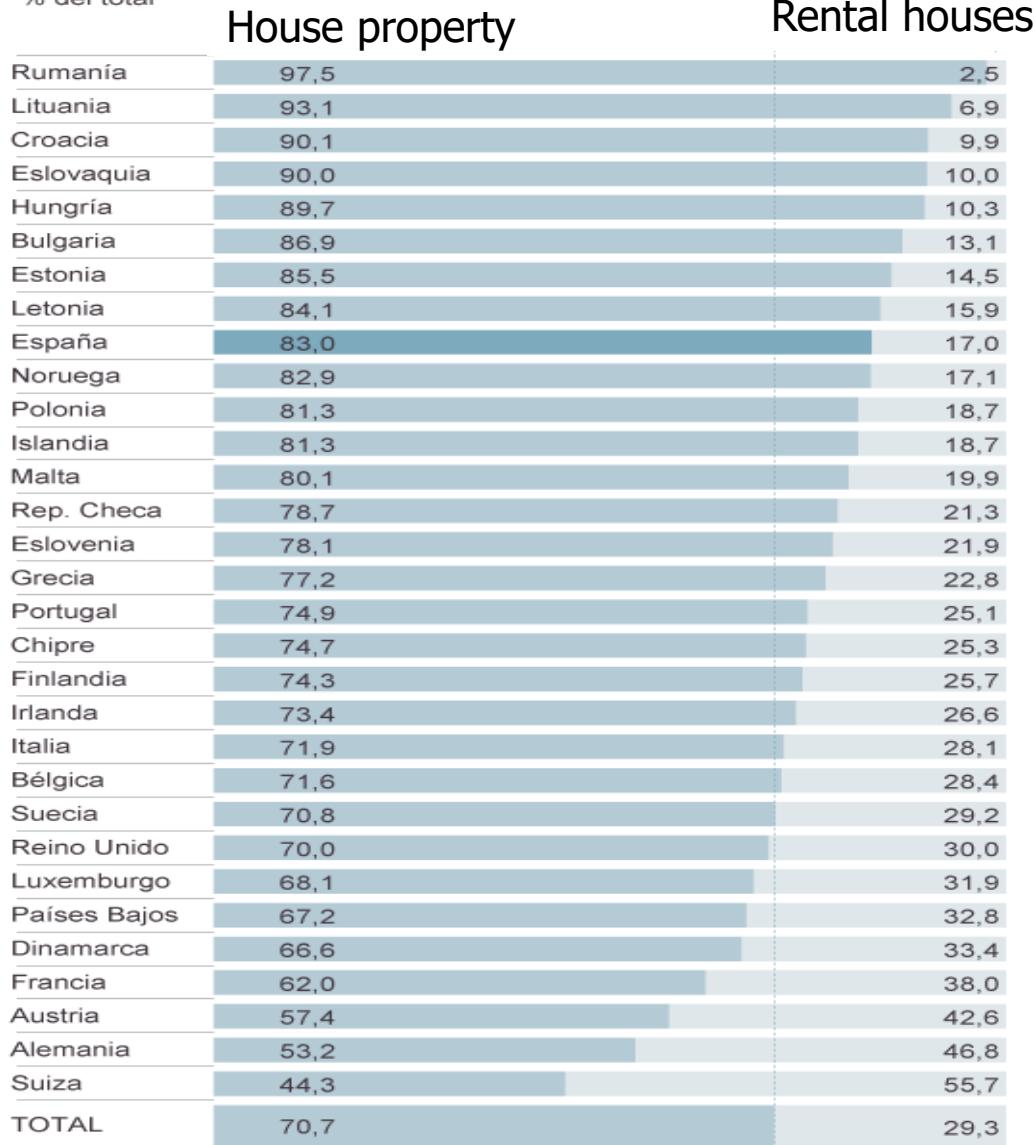
FUENTE: 'Le Figaro'

LA VANGUARDIA

Spain owner's country

The housing stock in Europe

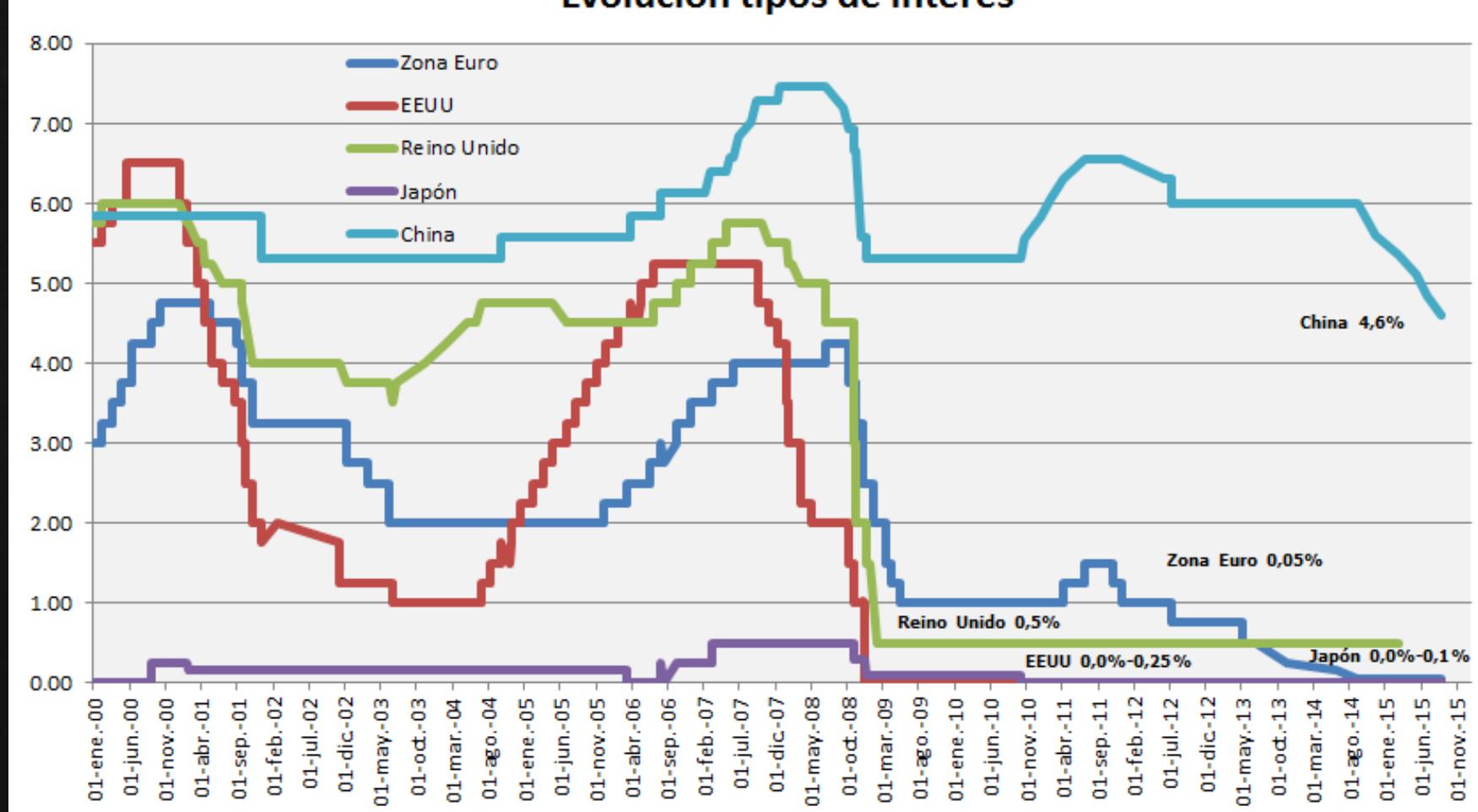
% del total



Fuente: Eurostat.

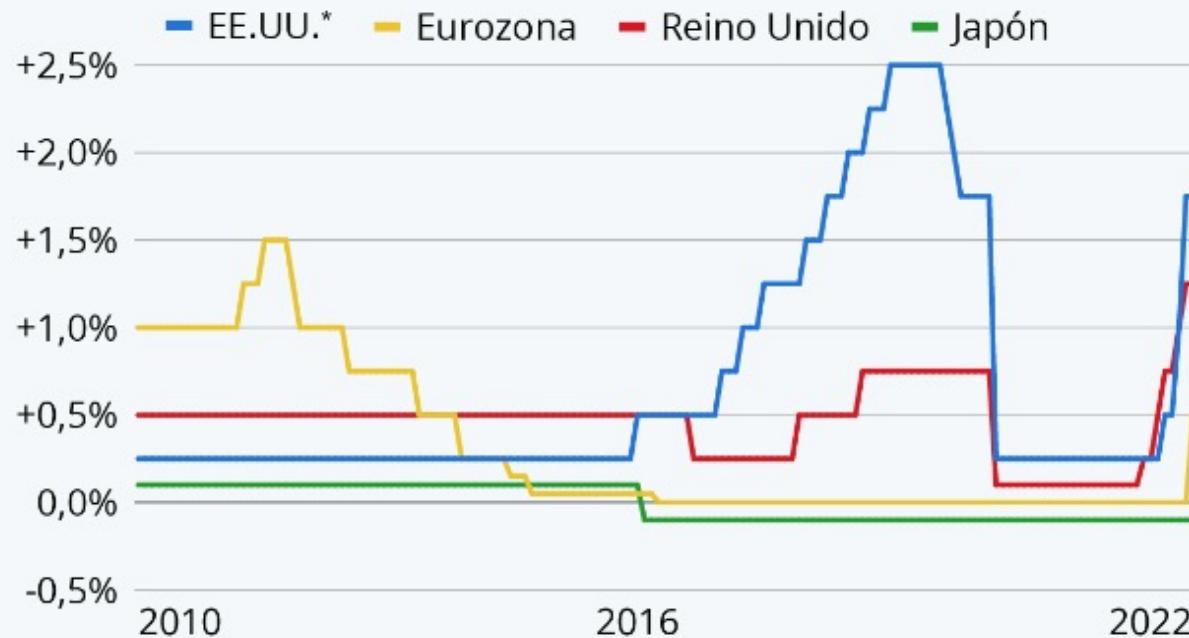
POLITICA MONETARIA (I)

Evolución tipos de interés



La carrera de las tasas de interés

Tasas de interés fijadas por los bancos centrales en países y regiones seleccionadas

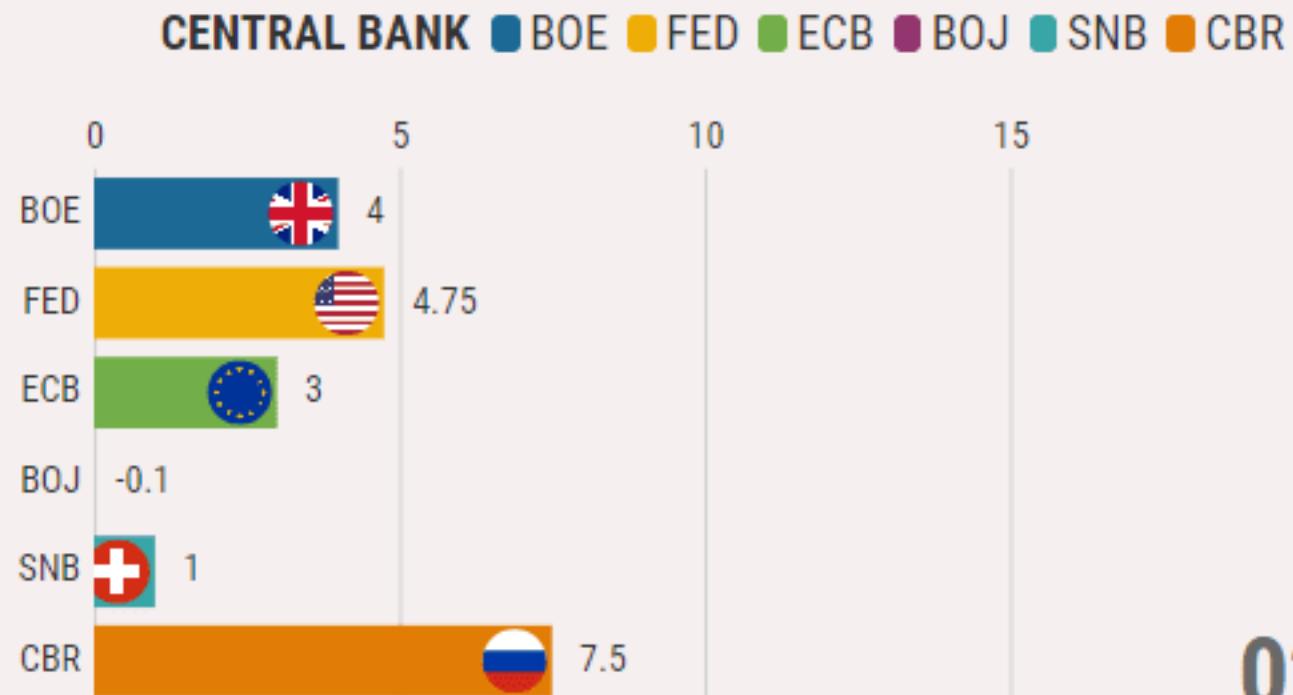


* Límite superior del rango establecido para la tasa objetivo de los fondos federales.
Fuente: Bancos centrales



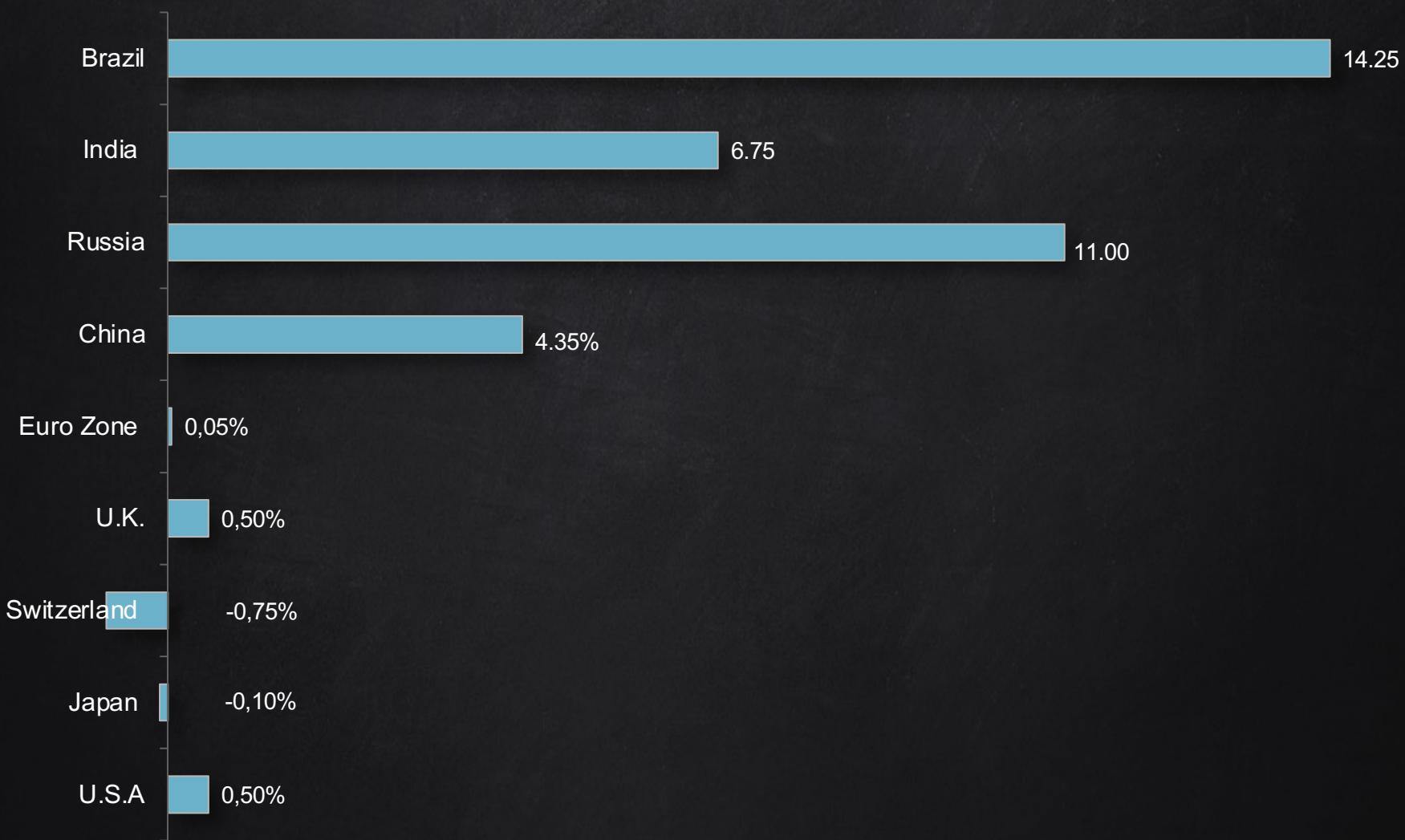
CENTRAL BANKS RATES

Investing.com



02/2023

interest rates (January 2016)



Source: World Bank

INTEREST RATES ACROSS WORLD

2019

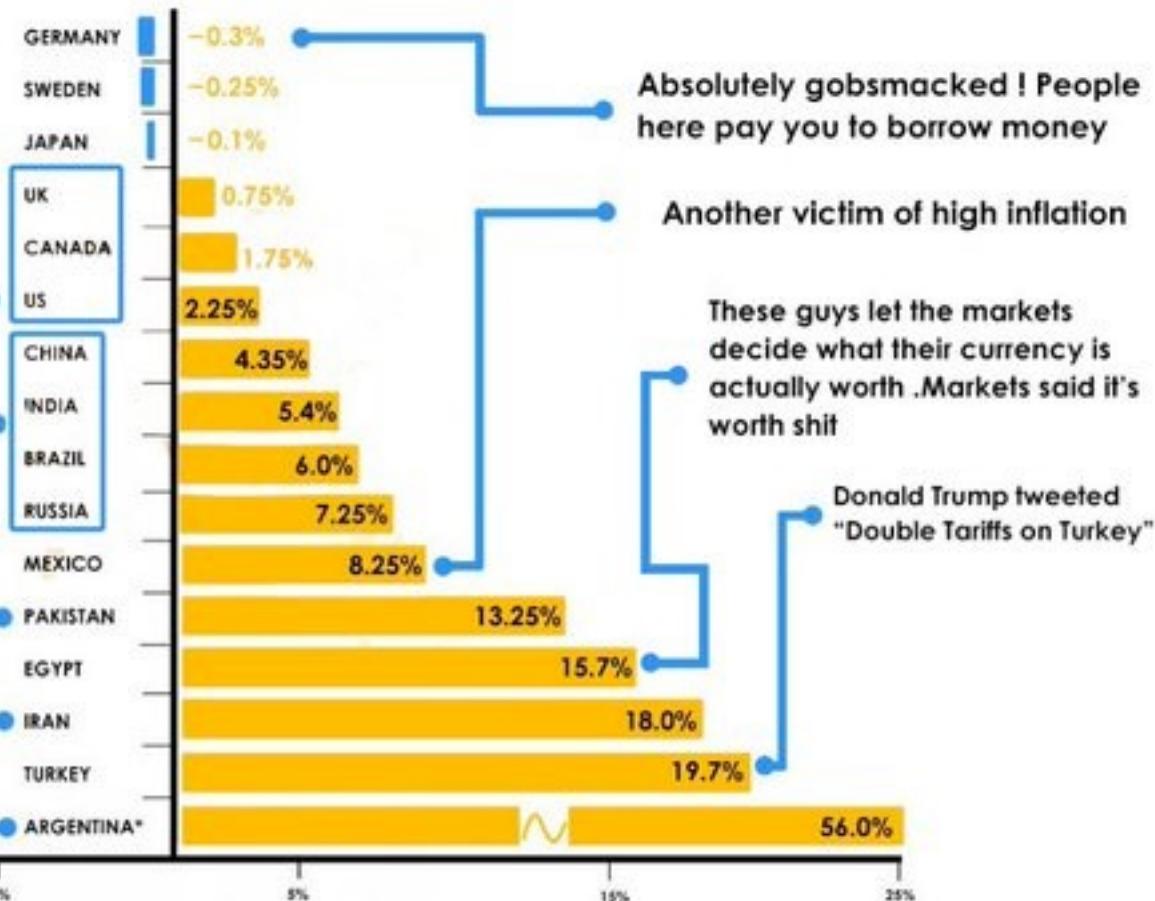
A bit too low for my liking. But whatever

I think we've got it under control now

Has no money and is borrowing from the IMF in return for devaluing currency

Oil sanctions really f*cked them up

Say thanks to political turmoil and 5th highest inflation rate in the world



POLITICA MONETARIA (III)

Gráfica 1: los bancos más grandes del mundo por valor de mercado, año 2019



Fuente: Global Bank 500

MAYORES EMPRESAS DEL MUNDO 2019

Ranking de empresas por valor en Bolsa

Capitalización En miles de millones de euros

	EMPRESA	SECTOR	PAÍS	Capitalización
1	Microsoft	Tecnología	EE UU	685,6
2	Apple	Tecnología	EE UU	653,8
3	amazon.com	Tecnología	EE UU	641,4
4	Alphabet	Tecnología	EE UU	631,7
5	BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY	Finanzas	EE UU	439,0
6	Tencent 腾讯	Telecomunicac.	China	333,3
7	facebook	Tecnología	EE UU	329,5
8	Alibaba.com	Comercio	China	310,3
9	Johnson & Johnson	Salud	EE UU	302,3
10	JPMORGAN CHASE	Finanzas	EE UU	283,5
11	VISA	Finanzas	EE UU	254,0
12	ExxonMobil	Energía	EE UU	252,1

ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2009)

Personal de las Administraciones Públicas

A julio de 2009

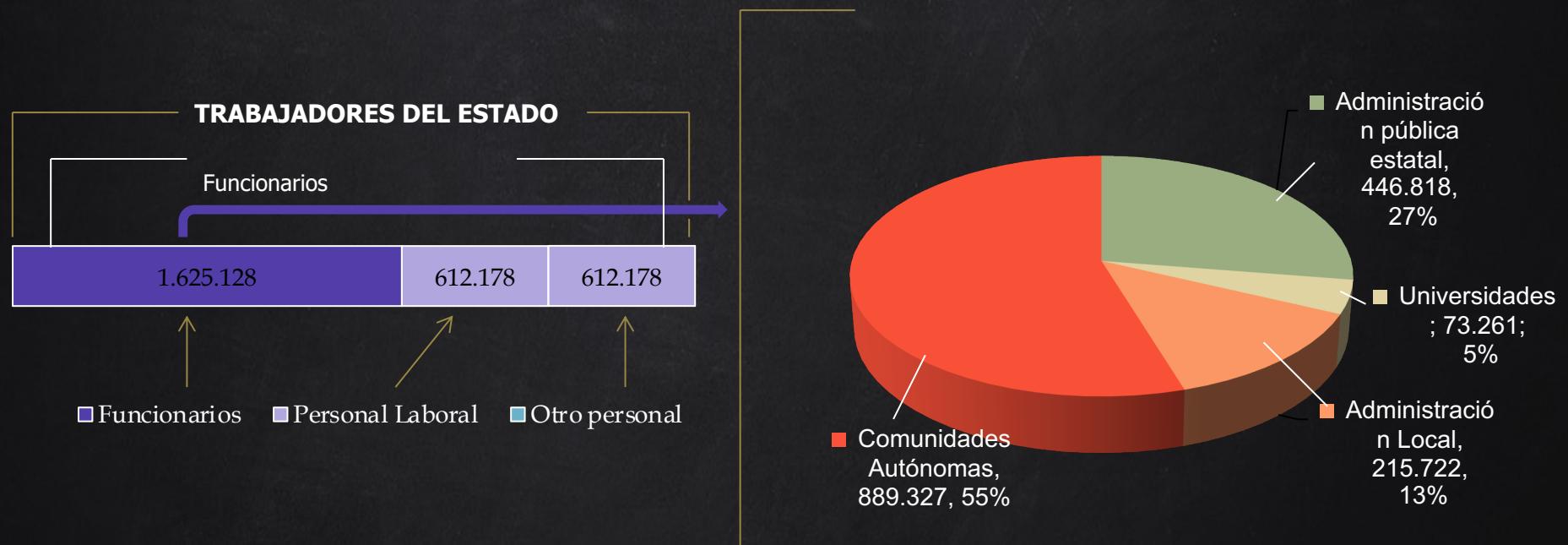
%

Administración Pública Estatal	583.447	21,9
Administración General del Estado	239.865	9,0
Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado	135.950	5,1
Fuerzas Armadas	127.373	4,8
Administración de Justicia	23.658	0,9
Entidades y Organismos Públicos	56.601	2,1
Administración de las Comunidades Autónomas	1.345.577	50,6
Consejerías y sus organismos autónomos	252.265	9,5
Área de docencia no universitaria	539.669	20,3
Sistema Nacional de Salud	491.107	18,5
Administración de Justicia	38.710	1,4
Fuerzas de Seguridad	23.826	0,9
Administración Local	627.092	23,6
Ayuntamientos	550.714	20,7
Diputaciones, Cabildos y Consejos Insulares	76.378	2,9
Universidades	102.894	3,9
Total	2.659.010	

Fuente: INE y Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda.

EL PAÍS

LOS FUNCIONARIOS EN ESPAÑA

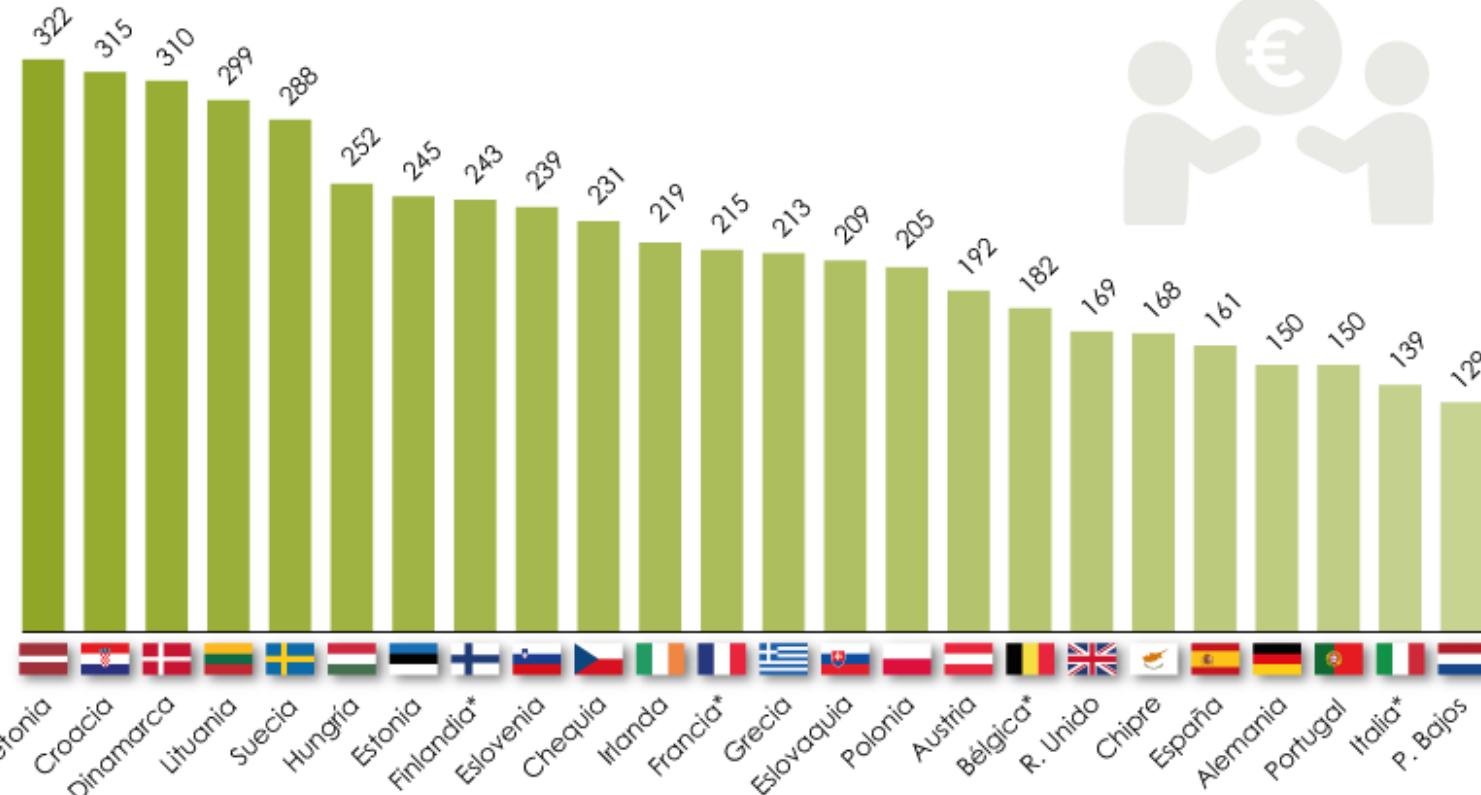


Fuente: Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, OCDE

ASALARIADOS PÚBLICOS EN ESPAÑA (2019)

El empleo público en la Unión Europea

Número de empleados públicos por cada mil trabajadores



*Solo incluye empleados del gobierno general

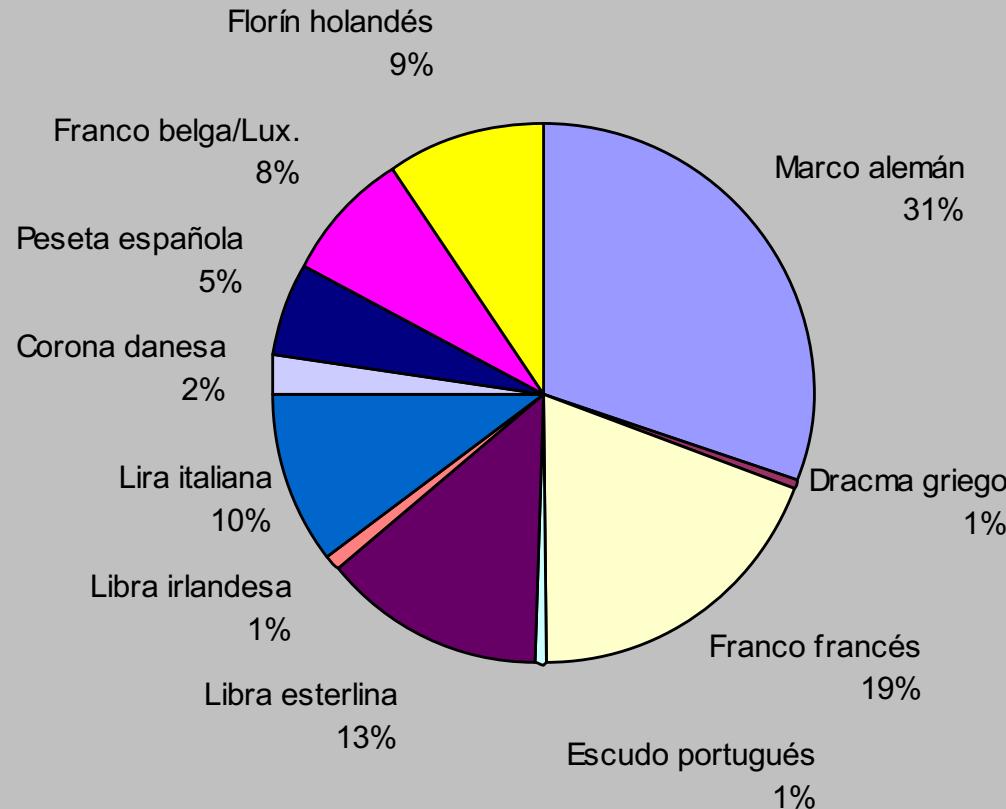
Gráfico:

Adrián Merino (2019)

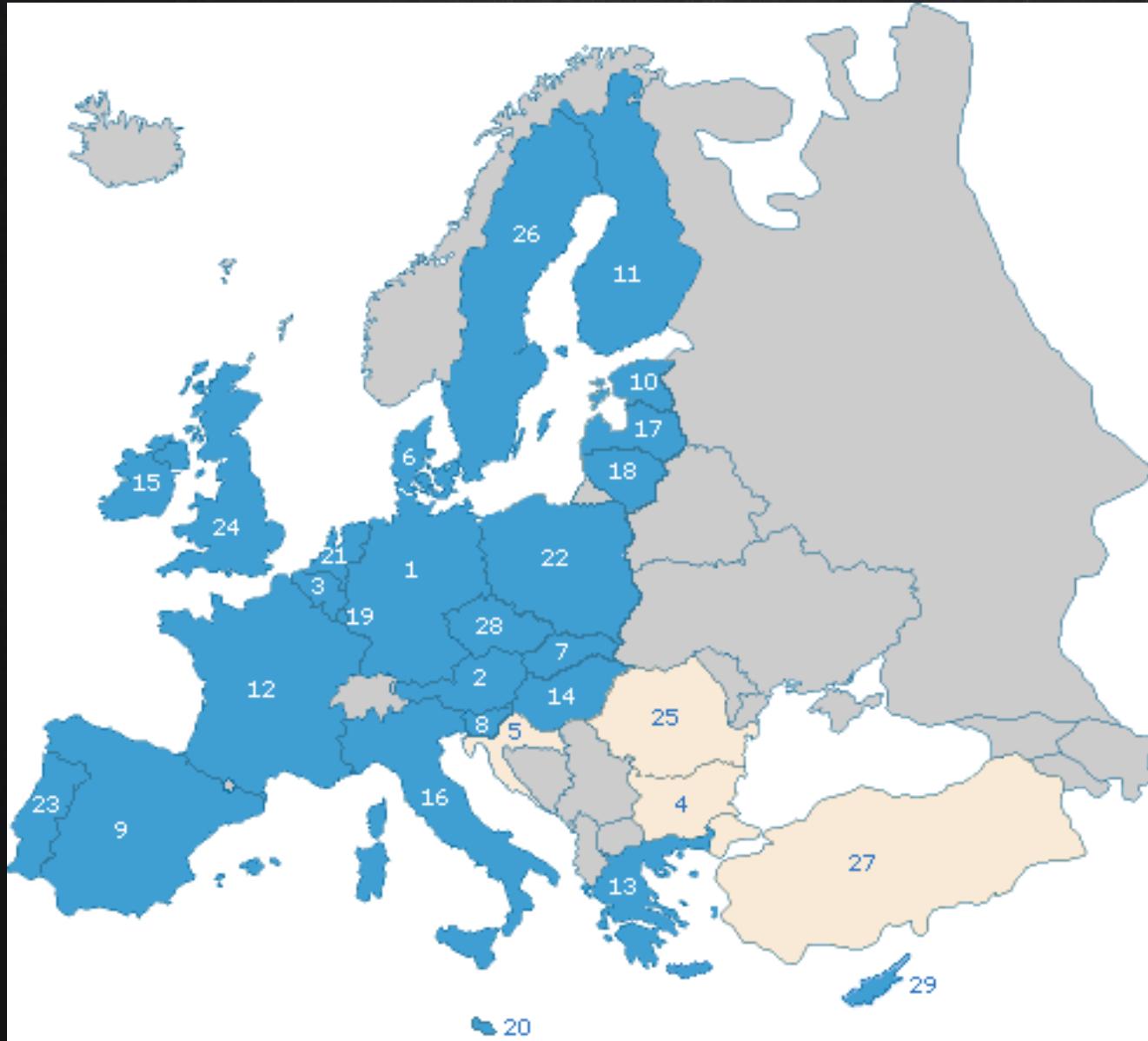
Fuente:

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (2014-2019)

COMPOSICIÓN DEL EURO



PAISES UNIÓN EUROPEA



Estados miembros:

1. Alemania
2. Austria
3. Belgica
6. Dinamarca
7. Eslovaquia
8. Eslovenia
9. Espanña
10. Estonia
11. Finlandia
12. Francia
13. Grecia
14. Hungría
15. Irlanda
16. Italia
17. Letonia
18. Lituania
19. Luxemburgo
20. Malta
21. Países Bajos
22. Polonia
23. Portugal
24. Reino Unido
26. Suecia
27. Chipre
28. Chequia
29. Bulgaria
30. Rumanía
- 31-Croacia

Candidatos:

- Albania, Macedonia del Norte, Moldavia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turquía; Ucrania

Fuente: Patronat Català Proeuropa

Figures of Catalonia



Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia

The Catalan economy in numbers: 2012



CATALONIA

Population

7,546,522

16% of the Spanish population,
similar to Switzerland

GDP (mp)

198,633 M€

18.9% of the Spanish GDP,
similar to Denmark

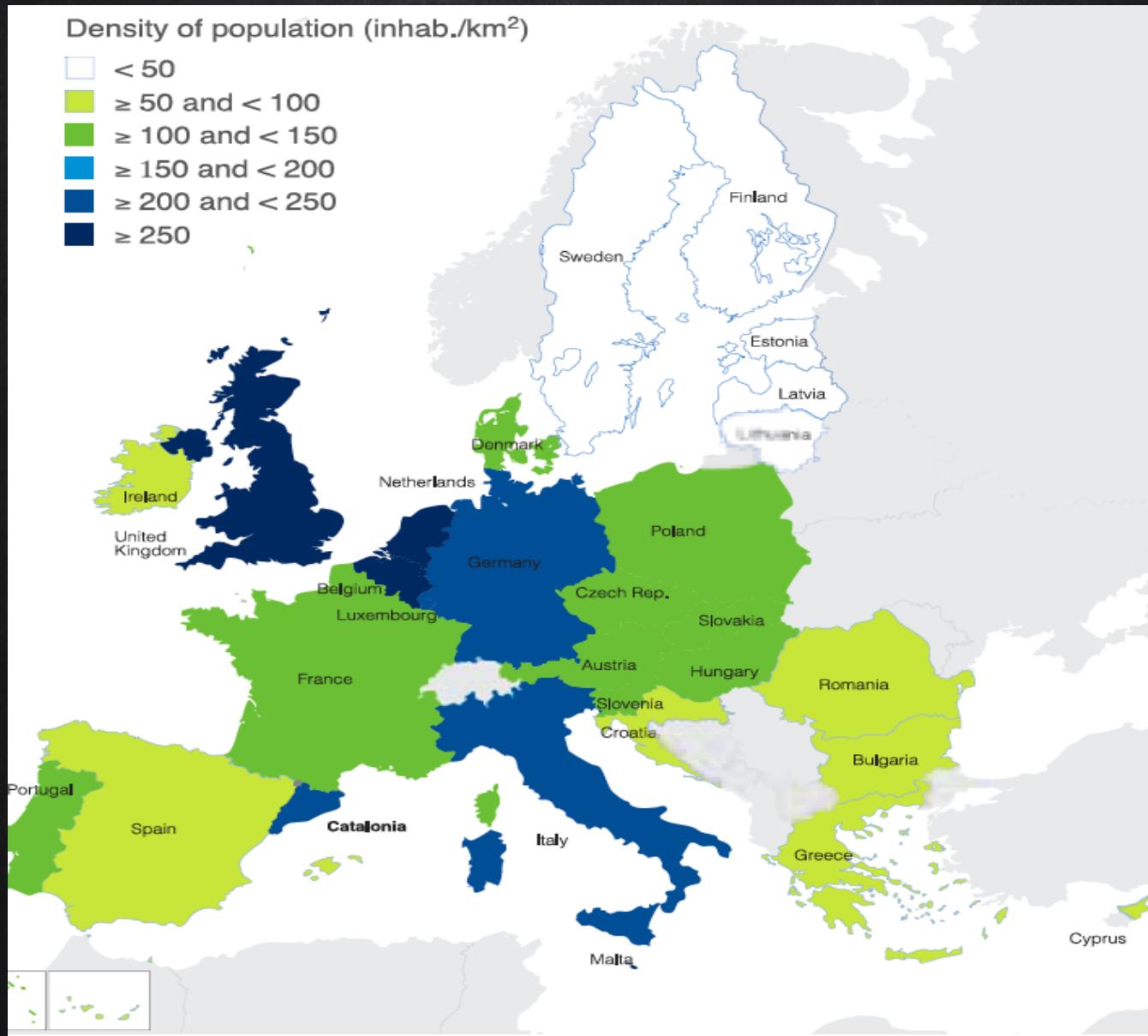
GDP per capita
PPP (EU-27=100)

Catalonia: 116.9
Spain: 97.7
EU-27: 100

Source: Idescat, INE and Eurostat

POPULATION		2012		
		Catalonia	Spain	EU-28
Population (1 000) ⁽¹⁾		7 479	46 704	505 730
males		49.3	49.3	48.8
females		51.0	50.8	51.2
Foreigners (%)		15.7	12.0	4.1
Net migration ⁽²⁾		-6.8	-3.5	1.7
Natural increase ⁽²⁾		1.9	1.0	0.4
Total increase ⁽²⁾		-4.9	-2.4	2.2
Birth rate ⁽²⁾		10.3	9.7	10.4
Children per woman		1.39	1.36 ⁽³⁾	1.57 ⁽³⁾

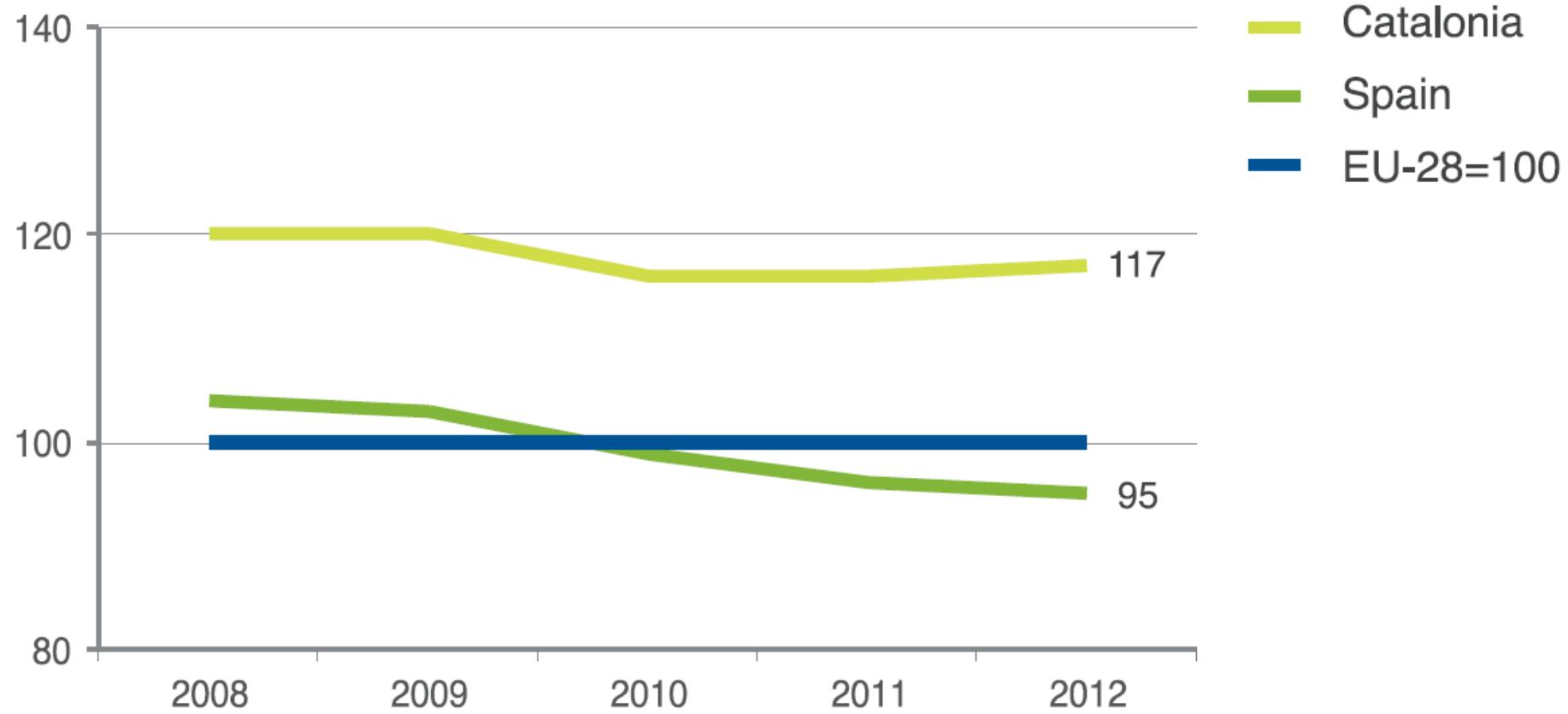
Switzerland :22%



LABOUR MARKET		2012		
		Catalonia	Spain	EU-28
Active population (1 000)		3 735	23 051	243 596
Activity rate (%) ⁽¹⁾		➔ 61.5	➔ 59.3	➔ 57.7
males		67.6	66.2	64.8
females		55.8	52.9	51.0
Employment (1 000)		2 889	17 282	217 511
agriculture (%)		1.9	4.2	5.2
industry and construction (%)		25.1	19.2	22.7
services (%)		73.0	76.6	72.1
Unemployment rate (%)		➔ 22.7	➔ 25.0	➔ 10.5
males		23.2	24.7	10.4
females		22.1	25.4	10.6
< 25 year old		➔ 50.7	➔ 53.2	➔ 23.0

⁽¹⁾ This rate has been calculated for the population 15 year old and over.

GPD PER INHABITANT (Purchasing power parity)



- **Gateway** for trade **between** Europe, Spain and North Africa
- **Good Communications:**
 - Mediterranean railway corridor included in the EU core network
 - 2nd country with high-speed railway in the world/ sq km
- **Excellence in Research:**
 - Pharmaceutical Research (Esteve (**ISDIN**), Almirall (**Almax**), Grifols (**plasma**), Ferrer (**Gelocatil**), Uriach (**biodramina**), etc.)
 - Medical Research (breast cancer, heart-disease, etc.)
 - Excellences Centers in Research: Marenostrum Supercomputer, Synchrotron

Marenostrum Supercomputer



Particle accelerator Synchroton ALBA

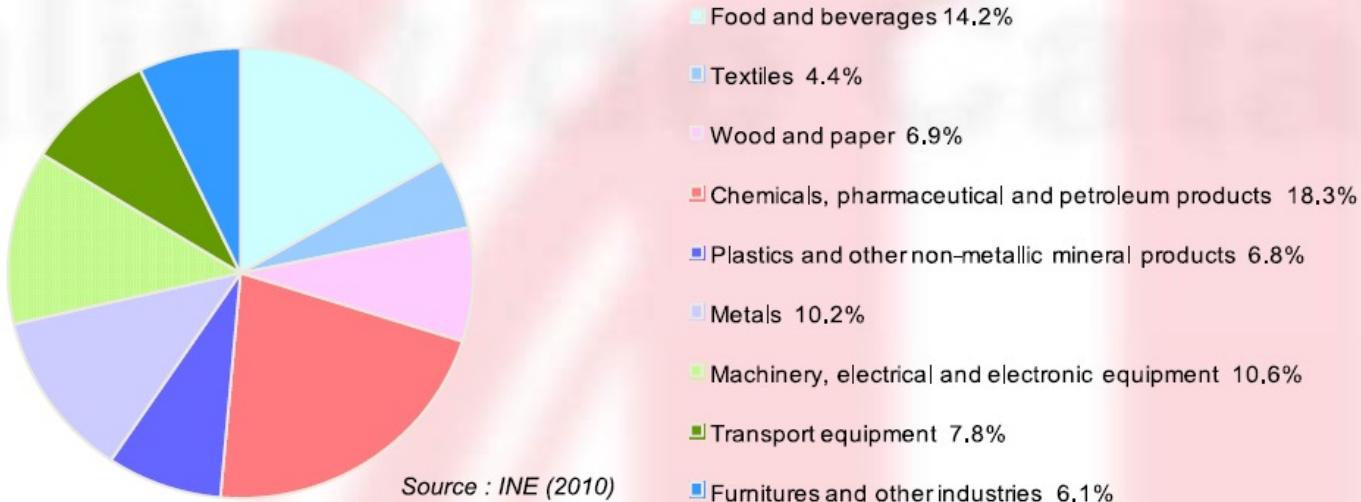


Key economic drivers of Catalonia (II)

Diversified industry

- The industry accounts for 20.9% of GVA.
- The industry has increased its specialization in pharma, bio-tech, and biomedicine.

Industry GVA by branches

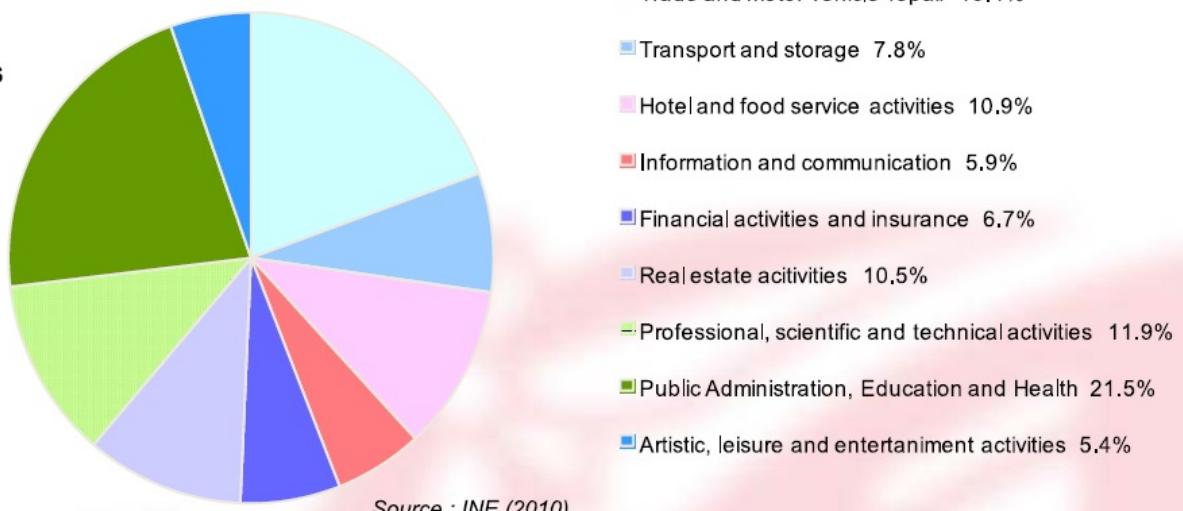


Key economic drivers of Catalonia

Importance of services

- 69.6 % of GVA in service sector
- Diversified services

Services GVA by branches



Key economic drivers of Catalonia

Tourism

- Tourism is 11% of the Catalan GDP
- Catalonia receives 25% of all foreigners visiting Spain
- Barcelona is Europe's largest cruise port and it ranks 4th in the world
- Catalonia ranks first region in Europe in bed-places
- Foreign tourism expenditure grew 9.9% during 2012, and 11.3% during 2013 (January-September period)

Barcelona is the 5th city most visited in the world
and 75% of people repeat

Spain: 2nd country in ranking incomes by tourism



Open economy

- Economic international and interregional openness index is approximately 130%
- 26.2% of Spanish exports of goods are Catalan
- 59.8% of our exports outside of Spain have medium-high or high technological content

Markets outside the EU have expanded rapidly



DESTINATION OF CATALAN EXPORTS (2012)		
	Distribution (%)	Annual growth (%)*
EU-27	62.0	0.2
Germany	11.4	21.3
France	17.2	-6.6
Italy	8.1	-5.2
Portugal	5.7	-10.5
UK	5.0	8.6
Rest of Europe	11.1	15.6
Switzerland	5.0	21.3
North-America	3.2	6.8
US	2.9	7.2
Central and South America	6.7	20.6
Rest of the world	17.0	16.6
Japan	1.0	29.2
China	1.7	29.1
Total	100.0	5.7

Source: Idescat

* Current prices

* Openness index = $(X+M/GDP)$