

Continuing the trend which started more than 30 years ago, the National Statistics Institute is presenting a new edition of Spain in Figures both in Spanish and English.

This is a general publication whose objective is to provide an updated panorama of the most relevant demographic, social and economic aspects of our country and its surrounding environment, showing data from multiple statistical sources apart from the INE.

In view of suggestions from users, this year's edition has renewed its content aiming to make it easier to read statistical data, reducing the number of tables and offering in exchange more textual content which helps to provide an understanding of the evolution of the different indicators presented.

The whole publication is accessible via the Internet on the INE server (www.ine.es). In the section INEbase, the content of this publication and any statistical subject may be examined in greater depth.

We hope that this publication fulfils its main objective: to show citizens who are not used to reading statistical data, that they allow us to know and evaluate better our economic and social reality.

Finally, we would like to thank informants whose collaboration facilitates making this data available.



Carmen Alcaide Guindo
INE President





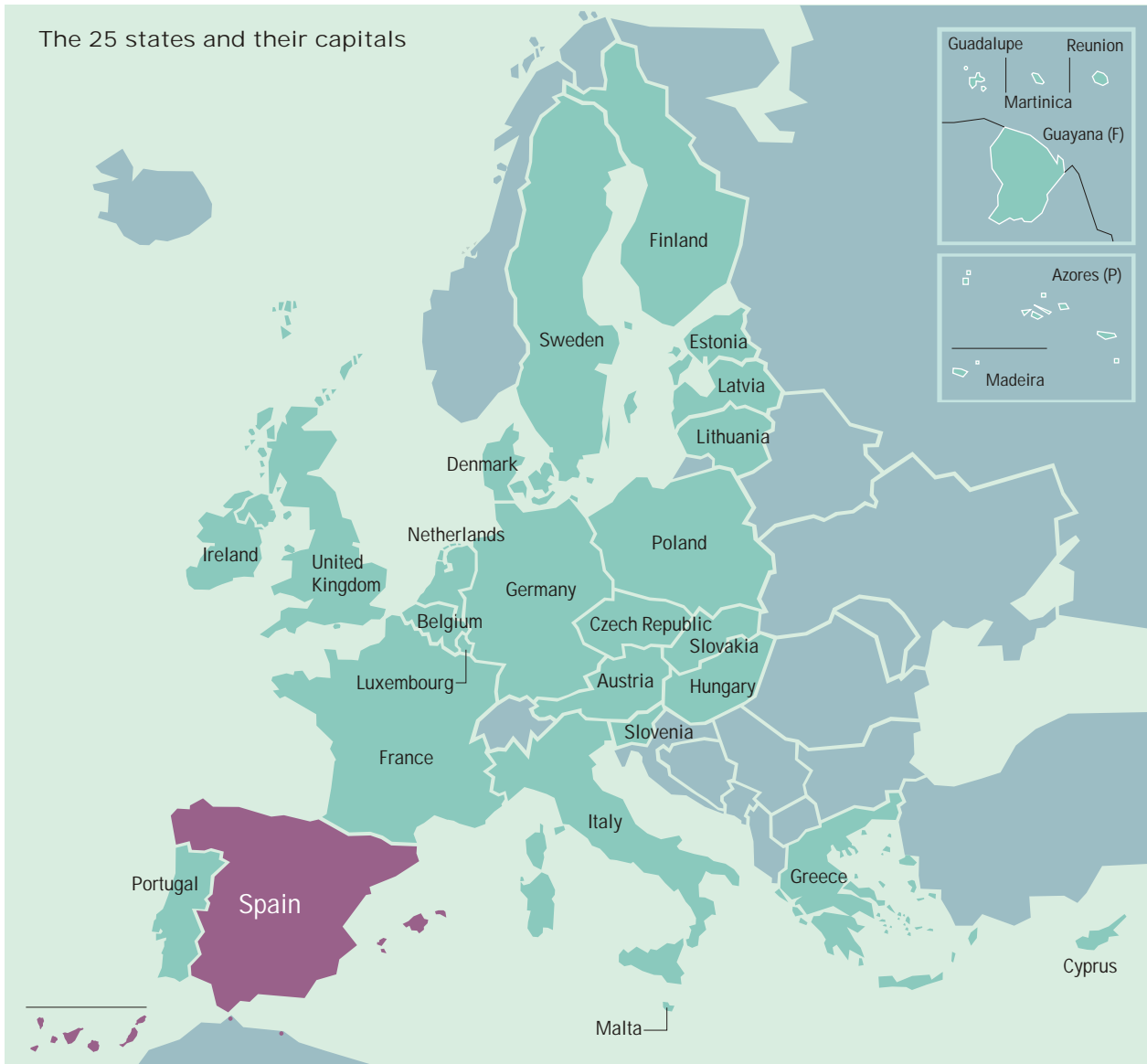
Spain and the 25 state EU

	Area in Km ²	Population 2004 (thousands)	Population density*
European Union	3,892,697	456.448.5	117.3
Austria	83,859	8,114.0	96.8
Belgium	30,518	10,396.0	340.7
Cyprus	9,251	730.7	79.0
Czech Republic	78,860	10,211.5	129.5
Denmark	43,094	5,397.6	125.3
Estonia	45,228	1,350.6	29.9
Finland	304,529	5,219.7	17.1
France	543,965	59,900.7	110.1
Germany	357,020	82,538.6	231.2
Greece	131,626	11,041.1	83.9
Hungary	93,029	10,116.7	108.7
Ireland	70,273	4,024.6	57.3
Italy	301,333	57,804.1	191.8
Latvia	64,589	2,319.2	35.9
Lithuania	65,300	3,445.9	52.8
Luxembourg	2,586	451.6	174.6
Malta	320	399.9	1,249.7
Netherlands	33,873	16,254.9	479.9
Poland	312,685	38,190.6	122.1
Portugal	91,906	10,474.9	114.0
Slovakia	49,035	5,380.1	109.7
Slovenia	20,273	1,996.4	98.5
Spain ¹	505,182	42,197.9	85.5
Sweden	410,934	8,975.7	21.8
United Kingdom	243,820	59,515.7	244.1

*Population density: inhabitants by km²

Source: Eurostat

¹ National data



Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	Greece	<i>Athens</i>	Malta	<i>Valletta</i>
Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Prague</i>	Italy	<i>Rome</i>	Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>	Latvia	<i>Riga</i>	Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
Estonia	<i>Tallinn</i>	Lithuania	<i>Vilna</i>	Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
Finland	<i>Helsinki</i>	Luxembourg	<i>Luxembourg</i>	Spain	<i>Madrid</i>
France	<i>Paris</i>			Sweden	<i>Stockholm</i>
Germany	<i>Berlin</i>			United Kingdom	<i>London</i>

Highest peaks

	Province	Metres
Teide	Tenerife	3,718
Mulhacén	Granada	3,478
Aneto	Huesca	3,404
Veleta	Granada	3,392
Posets o Llardana	Huesca	3,375
La Alcazaba	Granada	3,366
Monte Perdido	Huesca	3,355
Cilindro de Marboré	Huesca	3,328
Pico Perdiguero	Huesca	3,321
Pico de la Maladeta	Huesca	3,309

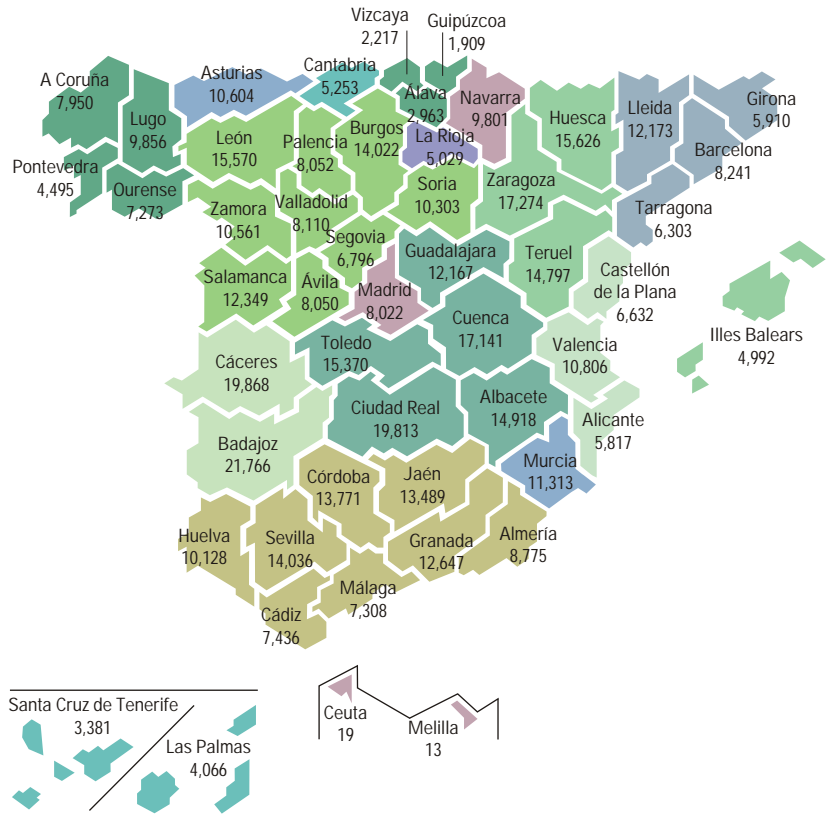
Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

Longest rivers

	Kms.
Tajo	1,007
Ebro	910
Duero	895
Guadiana	818
Guadalquivir	657
Júcar	498
Guadaira	337
Segura	325
Miño	310
Guadalavivar o Turia	280

Source: Geographical Reports of the Spanish National Atlas

Area of Spanish provinces (Km²)



Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

Badajoz is the largest province

Spain, with an area of 505,182 km², occupies 84.6% of the Iberian peninsula. It is divided into 17 autonomous communities and two autonomous cities.

The climate is very varied, both considering rainfall and temperature. There are very rainy areas in the North and other extremely dry areas in the South. The Mediterranean climate predominates, although more notable the due to its situation opposite the African coast, is the climate in the Canary Islands with an annual average temperature of 22°C according to data from the National Meteorological Institute.

The majority of Spanish rivers carry very little water and are therefore not appropriate for domestic navigation with the exception of the Guadalquivir, although only for shallow draught boats and along the last 100 kms.



National parks

		Park Area (Ha.)	Visitors 2004	Interannual variation. Visitors						
				-20	%	20	40	60	80	
Teide	Canarias (Isla de Tenerife)	18,990	3,540,195							
Picos de Europa	Cantabria, Castilla y León y Principado de Asturias	64,660	2,221,761							
Timanfaya	Canarias (Isla de Lanzarote)	5,107	1,815,186							
Garajonay	Canarias (Isla de la Gomera)	3,986	859,860							
Ordesa y Monte Perdido	Aragón	15,608	582,800							
Sierra Nevada	Andalucía	86,208	558,489							
Doñana	Andalucía	54,252	391,536							
Caldera de Taburiente	Canarias (Isla de La Palma)	4,690	367,938							
Aigüestortes i Estany De Sant Maurici	Cataluña	14,119	341,759							
Islas Atlánticas	Galicia	8,333	182,394							
Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla-La Mancha	1,928	128,630							
Archipiélago de La Cabrera	Balears (Illes) (Archipiélago de La Cabrera)	10,020	75,540							
Cabañeros	Castilla-La Mancha	38,996	70,740							

Source: Ministry of Environment

Teide is the most visited

The largest national park in Spain is Sierra Nevada with more than 86 thousand hectares, followed by the Picos de Europa with 64 thousand; the smallest with just 1,928 ha., is the Tablas de Daimiel in the autonomous community of Castilla-La Mancha.

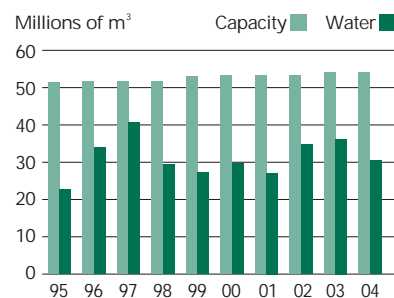
During 2004, the national park of Teide was the most visited with 3.5 million people, 5.2% more than the previous year. However, it is necessary to stress the annual increase in the number of visitors to Sierra Nevada (77.3%) and Garajonay (34%) on the Island of Gomera.

Reservoirs

The capacity of peninsular reservoirs in 2004 stood at 53,998 million cubic metres, while the average quantity of reservoir water was 30,427 million, 16.1% less than the previous year.

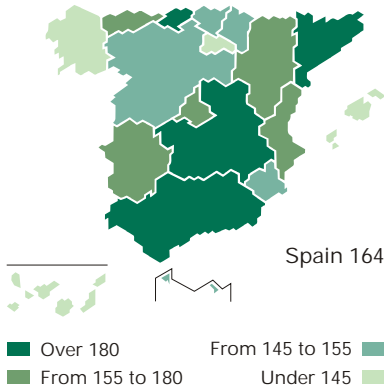


Capacity of reservoirs and reservoir water

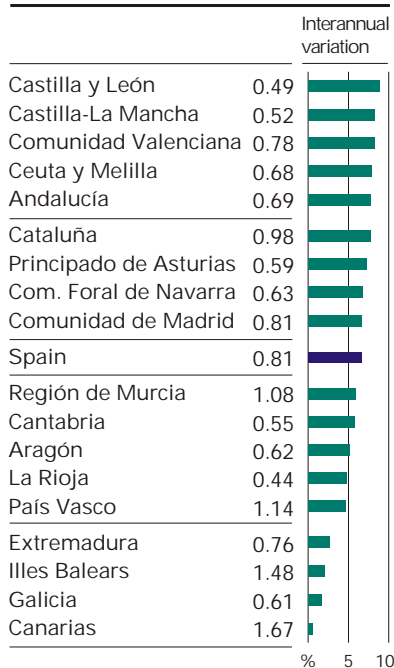


Source: Ministry of Environment

Average water consumption in households. 2002
Litres/inhabitant/day



Average price of water. 2002
Euros/m³



Main water indicators. 2002

		Interannual variation			
		-5	%	5	10
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	164	-0.6			
% of water lost in the distribution network	19.4	0			
Average price (euros/m ³)	0.81		6.6		
Volume of available water (Hm ³)	4,783	-0.4			
Volume of water supplied to households (Hm ³)	2,512		2.1		

Water consumption

In Spain 4,783 Hm³ of water was available for urban public supply during 2002 according to the Survey on the supply and treatment of water. Of this amount, 80.6% was distributed for consumption by families, companies, municipal consumption, etc. In public distribution networks, 19.4% of the available water was lost in leaks or breakages. The volume of water lost (927 Hm³) was 0.6% less than that registered in 2001.

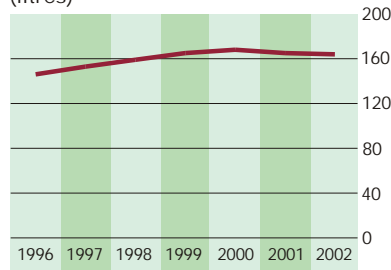
The consumption of water by Spanish families increased this year and represents 65% of the total. Average consumption was 164 litres per inhabitant and per day. Castilla-La Mancha had the highest average consumption (185 litres) and Illes Balears the lowest (127).

The average price of water increased by 6.6% in 2002 up to 0.81 euros/m³.

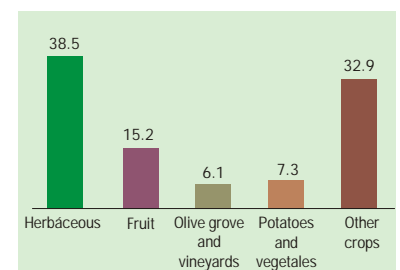
Water consumption in the agricultural sector

The agricultural sector used 17,115 Hm³ of water during 2002. According to the Survey on the use of water in the agricultural sector, the consumption of agricultural operations was 17,083 Hm³ which represents an increase of 2.5% with respect to 2001.

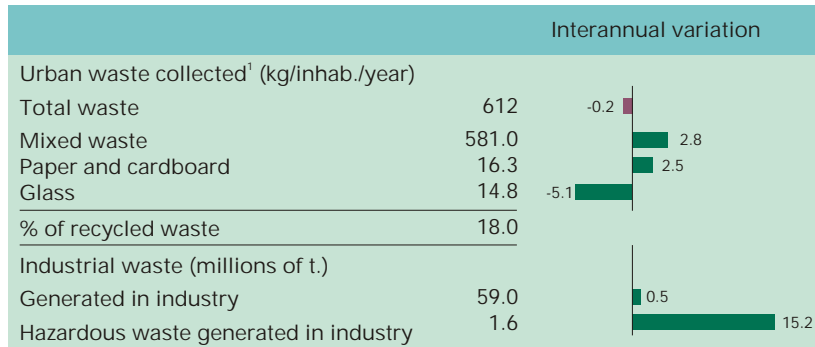
Average daily water consumption per inhabitant (litres)



Water consumption by type of crops (%)



Main waste indicators. 2002



1. By urban waste managers

Waste

In 2002, more than 24 million tonnes of mixed urban waste were collected in Spain, 0.02% less than in 2001. All communities exceeded 450 kg/inhab., but Illes Balears collected the highest quantity with 734 kg/inhab. As regards to selective collection, a total of 16.3 kg/inhab. of paper and cardboard and 14.8 kg/inhab. of glass were collected.

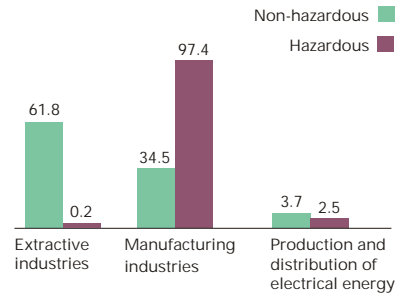
For its part, the Spanish industry generated 59 million tonnes of waste during 2002. The majority of waste generated in extractive industries was mineral waste which originated from the same productive process as a consequence of the use of carbon ore. Castilla y León and Principado de Asturias are the communities which generate the most waste 43.5% and 18.2% of the total respectively, due to mining. Moreover, Principado de Asturias is the community which most increased its waste between 2001 and 2002, from 3.4 to 10.7 million tonnes. Cataluña, País Vasco and Andalucía generate 68.8% of the total hazardous waste.

Industry expenditure on environmental protection

According to the Survey on the Expenditure of Environmental Protection Companies, expenditure stood at 1,891.2 million euros in 2002, 28% more than in 2001. The majority of investment concentrated on reducing atmospheric emissions (27.4% of the total) and on the prevention and treatment of waste water (24%). The chemical sector invested the most on environmental protection equipment (136 million euros).

The Waste Statistic is made up of the following surveys: Survey on the generation of waste in the industrial and services sector and the Survey on the collection and treatment of urban waste.

Industrial waste by economic activity (%)



Hazardous waste generated. 2002

	(thousands of tonnes)
Spain	1,575.5
Cataluña	505.5
País Vasco	325.9
Andalucía	252.3
Comunidad Valenciana	108.4
Comunidad de Madrid	72.7
Castilla y León	71.5
Com. Foral de Navarra	65.3
Galicia	64.3
Aragón	22.5
Principado de Asturias	20.2
Cantabria	20.0
Región de Murcia	19.4
Castilla-La Mancha	16.1
Extremadura	8.1
Canarias	1.7
La Rioja	1.3
Illes Balears	0.3



Population



Official population figures on 1 January 2004

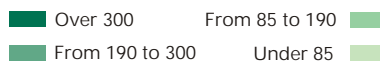
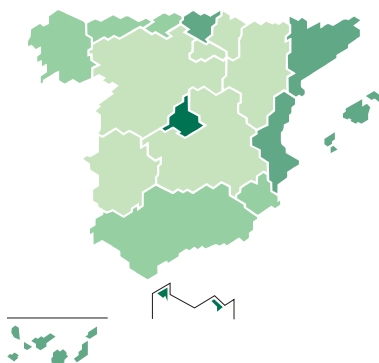
España	43,197,684
Andalucía	7,687,518
Almería	580,077
Cádiz	1,164,374
Córdoba	779,870
Granada	841,687
Huelva	476,707
Jaén	654,458
Málaga	1,397,925
Sevilla	1,792,420
Aragón	1,249,584
Huesca	212,901
Teruel	139,333
Zaragoza	897,350
Principado de Asturias	1,073,761
Illes Balears	955,045
Canarias	1,915,540
Las Palmas	987,128
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	928,412
Cantabria	554,784
Castilla y León	2,493,918
Ávila	166,108
Burgos	356,437
León	492,720
Palencia	173,990
Salamanca	350,984
Segovia	152,640
Soria	91,652
Valladolid	510,863
Zamora	198,524
Castilla-La Mancha	1,848,881
Albacete	379,448
Ciudad Real	492,914
Cuenca	204,546
Guadalajara	193,913
Toledo	578,060
Cataluña	6,813,319
Barcelona	5,117,885
Girona	636,198
Lleida	385,092
Tarragona	674,144
Comunidad Valenciana	4,543,304
Alicante / Alacant	1,657,040
Castellón / Castelló	527,345
Valencia / València	2,358,919
Extremadura	1,075,286
Badajoz	663,896
Cáceres	411,390
Galicia	2,750,985
A Coruña	1,121,344
Lugo	358,452
Ourense	340,258
Pontevedra	930,931
Comunidad de Madrid	5,804,829
Región de Murcia	1,294,694
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	584,734
País Vasco	2,115,279
Álava	295,905
Guipúzcoa	686,513
Vizcaya	1,132,861
La Rioja	293,553
Ceuta	74,654
Melilla	68,016

Population has now exceeded 43 million

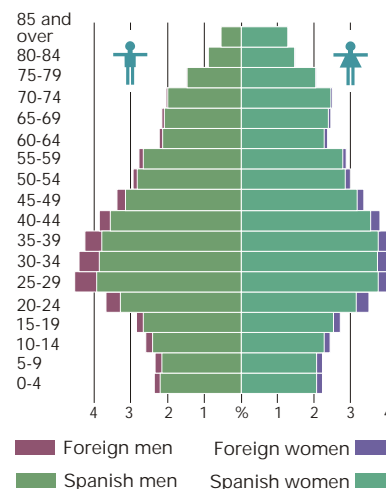
According to the latest data available from the register on 1 January 2004, the registered population of Spain is 43,197,684. Annual registry figures are declared official by the government by means of a Royal Decree published in the Official State Gazette. They are obtained after coordination by the INE on municipal registers (administrative registers from town councils where municipality residents are recorded).

This population is not distributed homogeneously over the whole country. Average density for Spain is 86 inhabitants per km². However, major differences are observed by autonomous communities. The Comunidad de Madrid has the highest population density with 724 inhab/km²; this is followed by a much lower figure, País Vasco (298) and Canarias (257). Conversely, Castilla-La Mancha with 23, Aragón and Extremadura with 26 inhab/km² are those with the lowest density. On a provincial level, population density varies between 9 inhab/km² for Soria and Teruel and 724 for Madrid.

Population density by autonomous communities (inhabitants/km²)



Spanish and foreign population pyramid



Population pyramids indicate distribution by ages and sex for a determined group. The pyramid of Spanish residents has "fattened" centrally due to the arrival of foreign young people which implies a deceleration of the population aging process if the same rhythm of growth continues.

The average age of the resident population in Spain on 1 January 2004 is 40.42: 40.99 for Spaniards; 32.82 for resident foreigners.

Evolution of the population

Population censuses, which despite the different socio-economic characteristics of the population on any level of geographical breakdown, show how the Spanish population has grown in the last century.

Census data for 2001 reflect a population which exceeded the threshold of forty million inhabitants, more than double the population in 1900.

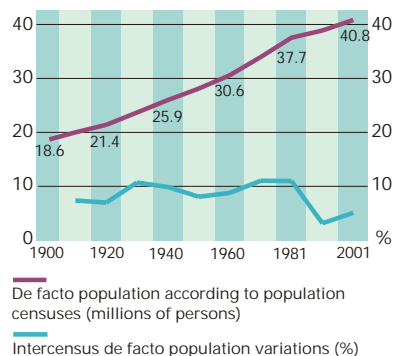
Population has not grown uniformly over the century. The last decade experienced more growth than the decade before it, but growth rates were considerably lower than in the 1960's and 1970's.

Natural growth (difference between the number of births and deaths) was 56,134 inhabitants in 2003, higher than in 2002 (49,980 inhabitants).

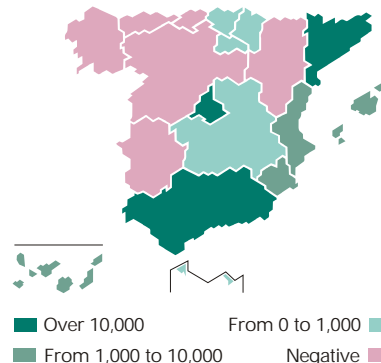
This increase in natural growth was provoked by the increase in children born to foreign mothers, which was 53,306.

The autonomous communities which registered higher natural growth in absolute terms were Comunidad de Madrid, Andalucía and Cataluña. Conversely, Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias and Aragón registered the lowest natural growth.

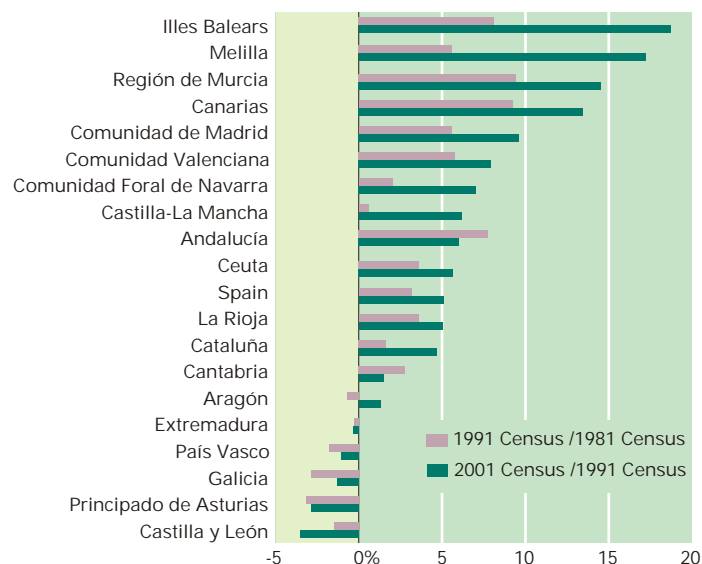
The Spanish population over the 20th century



Natural growth. 2003 (inhabitants)



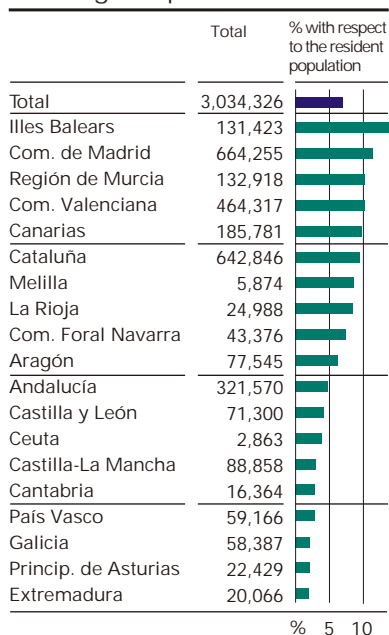
Percentage increase in population according to censuses



Real growth in population 2003 (inhabitants)

Total	480,620
Comunidad de Madrid	109,173
Comunidad Valenciana	85,887
Andalucía	80,670
Cataluña	72,419
Canarias	33,100
Región de Murcia	25,464
Castilla-La Mancha	20,672
Illes Balears	19,494
País Vasco	7,684
La Rioja	6,524
Cantabria	6,272
Aragón	6,163
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	5,094
Galicia	3,075
Extremadura	1,382
Melilla	-109
Ceuta	-277
Principado de Asturias	-447
Castilla y León	-1,620

Population of foreigners residing in Spain. 2004



Foreigners in Spain: more than three million

The arrival of foreigners has contributed to population increase in such a way that there were 3,034,326 foreigners registered in Spain on 1 January 2004: 7% of total inhabitants.

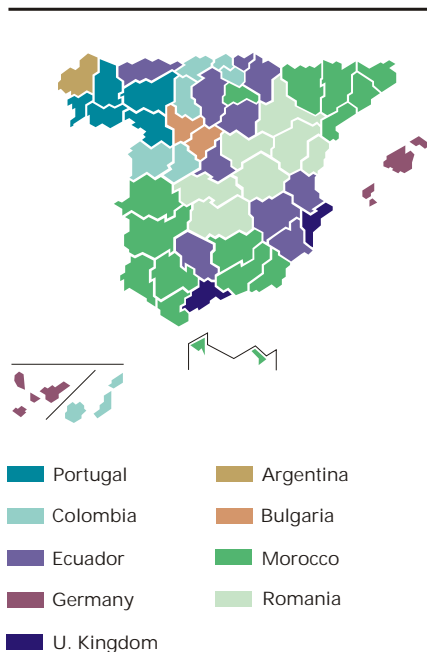
More than half come from Central and South America (35%) and the EU-25 (21%).

Ecuadorians are the most numerous foreign nationality in Spain (15.7%) followed by Moroccans (13.9%), which were the most numerous up until 2002.

There are more men (52.9%) than women among foreigners although there are significant differences according to origin. The foreign population is basically male in the case of Moroccans (66.3%) and Italians (59.8%) and female in the case of Colombians (56.9%) and Peruvians (55%). The population in the United Kingdom and Germany is evenly distributed.

In general there is a greater concentration of foreigners in the Mediterranean coast provinces, archipelagos and centre of the peninsula.

Predominant nationalities. 2004



	Total foreigners	% of total	% Women	Interannual variation
Total	3,034,326	100.0	47.1	
Ecuador	475,698	15.7	51.6	13.9
Morocco	420,556	13.9	33.7	21.9
Colombia	248,894	8.2	56.9	11
Romania	207,960	6.9	44.6	1.7
U. Kingdom	174,810	5.8	49.5	51.4
Argentina	130,851	4.3	49.4	8.2
Germany	117,250	3.9	49.7	19.6
Italy	77,130	2.5	40.2	-10
Bulgaria	69,854	2.3	43.6	17.9
Peru	68,646	2.3	55.0	32.2
France	66,858	2.2	51.5	22.8
China	62,498	2.1	46.0	-4.4
Portugal	55,769	1.8	44.8	22
				-1.6

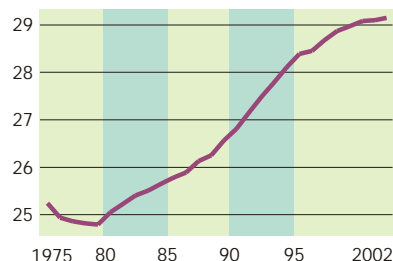


Main birth and fertility indicators. 2003

		Interannual variation
Number of births	439,863	5.6
Gross birth rate (1)	10.5	3.9
Percentage of births to a foreign mother	12.1	17.3
Average number of children per mother	1.3	3.2
Average age of mothers at birth of first child*	29.2	0.3
Percentage of births outside marriage*	21.8	10.7

(1) Gross birth rate: number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants
* 2002 data

Age of mother at birth of first child



Fertility is gradually on the rise

Vital statistics which basically refer to births, deaths and marriages in Spain constitutes one of the most traditional statistics from the INE. 23,345 births were registered in 2003, more than the previous year. This increase was due in part to the fertility of foreign women. Moroccan women had the most children in 2003: 19.7% of the total births to a foreign mother.

The fertility rate in Spain continues its recovery and is reaching its highest value since 1993: 1.3 children per woman.

The average age at birth of the first child has increased by 4 years since 1975.

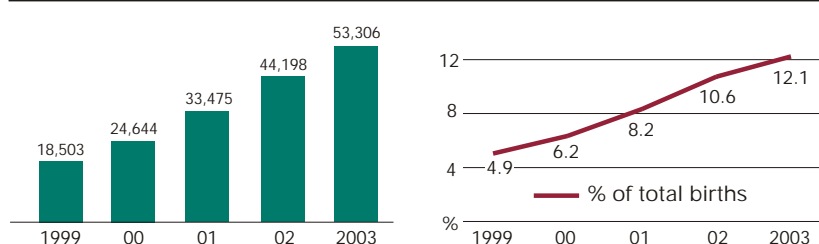
The percentage of births outside marriage continues to increase: from 10% in 1991 to 21.8% in 2002.

Women from countries which joined the EU-25 in May 2004 by and large have less children than the rest of the European Union countries whose average was 1.48 children per woman in 2003.

Average number of children per woman. 2003

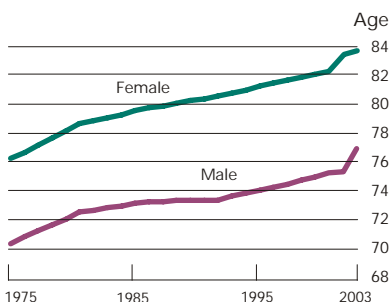
Ireland	1.98
France	1.89
Denmark	1.76
Finland	1.76
Netherlands	1.75
U. Kingdom	1.71
Sweden	1.71
Luxembourg	1.63
Belgium	1.61
EU-15	1.52
EU-25	1.48
Cyprus	1.46
Portugal	1.44
Malta	1.41
Austria	1.39
Estonia	1.35
Germany	1.34
Hungary	1.30
Spain	1.29
Italy	1.29
Latvia	1.29
Greece	1.27
Lithuania	1.25
Poland	1.24
Slovenia	1.22
Czech Republic	1.18
Slovakia	1.17

Births from foreign mothers



Source: Eurostat

Evolution of life expectancy



Spanish women live the longest in Europe

383,729 deaths were registered, 17,191 more than in 2002. The gross mortality rate (number of deaths for every 1,000 inhabitants) increased up to 9.16 from 8.9 the previous year.

The number of deaths of foreigners in our country was 8,706 (2.3% of the total). 73.7% of these were Europeans who are the foreigners resident in Spain with the oldest average ages.

In 2003, life expectancy at birth of Spanish men and women was 77.2 and 83.7 years respectively which makes Spaniards the longest living women of the EU-25. Spanish men occupy second position, behind Swedish men (77.9 years).

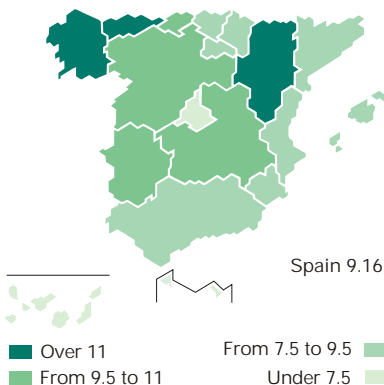
Life expectancy at birth. 2003

	Male	Female
EU-25*	74.8	81.1
EU-15*	75.8	81.6
Austria	76.0	81.8
Belgium*	75.1	81.1
Cyprus**	76.1	81.0
Czech Republic	72.0	78.5
Denmark	74.9	79.5
Estonia*	65.3	77.1
Finland	75.1	81.8
France	75.8	82.9
Germany	75.5	81.3
Greece	75.4	80.7
Hungary*	68.4	76.7
Ireland*	75.2	80.3
Italy	76.9	82.9
Latvia	65.5	76.8
Lithuania	66.3	77.7
Luxembourg*	74.9	81.5
Malta*	75.9	81.0
Netherlands	76.1	80.8
Poland	70.5	78.9
Portugal	74.0	80.5
Slovakia*	69.9	77.8
Slovenia*	72.7	80.5
Spain	77.2	83.7
Sweden	77.9	82.4
U. Kingdom	76.2	80.7

* Year 2002
** Year 2001

Source: Eurostat

Gross mortality rate. 2003 (per thousand inhabitants)



Deaths. 2003

	383,729
Total	383,729
Andalucía	64,715
Aragón	13,561
Principado de Asturias	12,702
Illes Balears	8,052
Canarias	12,552
Cantabria	5,519
Castilla-La Mancha	26,508
Castilla y León	17,292
Cataluña	61,379
Comunidad Valenciana	41,028
Extremadura	10,821
Galicia	29,727
Comunidad de Madrid	41,942
Región de Murcia	9,793
Com. Foral de Navarra	5,310
País Vasco	19,225
La Rioja	2,681
Ceuta	467
Melilla	455



Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2003

		Interannual variation rate
Number of marriages	210,155	-0.7
Gross marriage rate ¹	5.02	-2.1
% marriages with at least one foreign spouse	12.19	39.7
Average age of women at first marriage*	28.6	0.7
	30.6	0.6



¹ Gross marriage rate: number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants
* 2002 data

Less weddings and later in life

210,155 marriages were registered in 2003. The gross marriage rate was 5.02, slightly less than the 5.07 registered in 2002.

It is worth noting that in 25,618 marriages at least one of the parties was foreign which represents 12.19% of the total. 44% of these marriages were between Spanish men and foreign women, 30% between Spanish women and foreigners, and 26% between two foreign spouses.

People are getting married increasingly later in life: 30.6 for men and 28.6 for women in 2002.

The same occurs in the European Union, in 2002 the highest age was registered in Sweden: 30.1 in the case of women and 32.5 in the case of men.

Only 563,785 of the 9 and a half million couples registered in Spain in 2001 are de facto, which represents 6% of the total. This figure has multiplied by 2.5 since 1991.

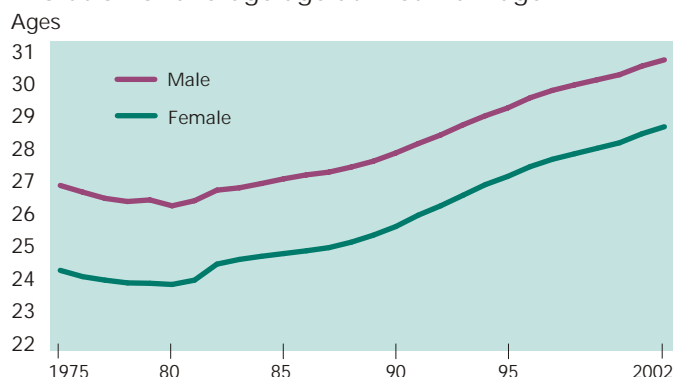
Average age at first marriage. 2002

	Male	Female
EU-25	29.5	27.2
EU-15	30.0	27.7
Austria	29.9	27.4
Belgium	28.9	26.7
Cyprus (2)	28.9	26.1
Czech Republic	28.1	25.2
Denmark	31.9	29.6
Estonia	28.1	25.5
Finland	30.4	28.5
France (1)	30.2	28.1
Germany (1)	29.8	27.2
Greece (3)	30.4	26.6
Hungary	28.2	25.5
Ireland	:	:
Italy (2)	30.4	27.4
Latvia	26.7	24.8
Lithuania	26.3	24.1
Luxembourg	30.1	27.7
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	30.7	28.2
Poland	26.7	24.4
Portugal	27.7	25.9
Slovakia	27.3	24.6
Slovenia	30.1	27.4
Spain*	30.6	28.6
Sweden	32.5	30.1
U. Kingdom (2)	29.3	27.2

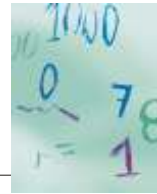
1. Year 2001
2. Year 2000
3. Year 1999
* National data

Source: Eurostat

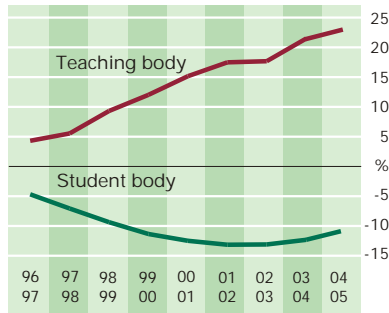
Evolution of average age at first marriage



Education and culture



Evolution of numbers of teachers and students



Source: Ministry of Education and Science (MES)

Forecast of number of students. 2004-05 academic year

	Number students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation. Students
Total	8,441,616		0.3
Nursery education	1,419,307	65.3	5.1
Primary education	2,494,598	66.6	-0.6
Special education	29,283	52.4	3.2
Obligatory secondary education	1,876,322	66.2	0.2
Post-Secondary Education Diploma	632,154	75.4	-3.3
Professional training	516,504	75.0	1.6
University education	1,473,448	91.6	-1.0

* 2003-2004 academic year

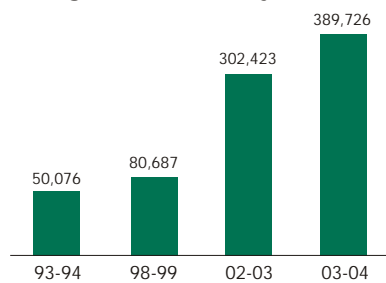
Significant increase in the number of foreign students

According to data from the Non-University Education Statistics elaborated by the Ministry of Education and Science (MES), the number of students enrolled in non-university education is approaching 7 million for the 2004-05 academic year, 11.4% less than 10 years ago. The largest increase was for nursery education (5.1% with respect to the previous year).

The number of foreign students has multiplied by 8 in the last 10 years. During 2003-04 the figure was 389,726 students (5.7% of the total). Comunidad de Madrid with 10.2% and Illes Balears with 10.1% had the highest percentage of foreign students.

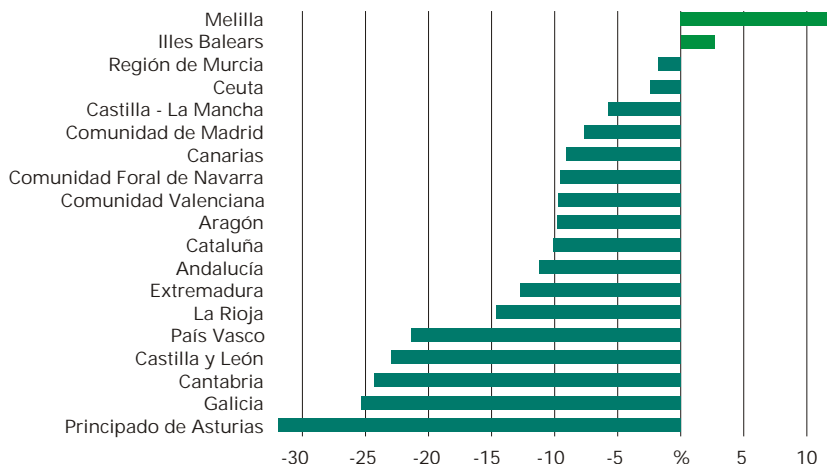
The number of non-university education professors is 571,780, resulting in a 1.6% increase compared to the previous academic year. The ratio of the number of students/professor has changed from 16.9 in 1994-95 to 12.2 in 2004-05.

Evolution of non-university foreign student body

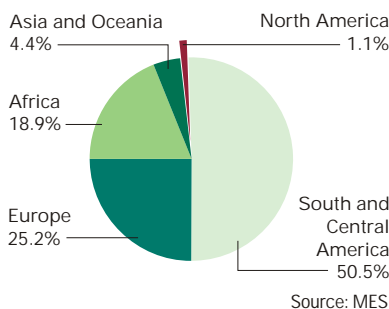


Source: MES

Variation of non-university student body between 1994-05 and 2003-04 academic years (%)



Foreign student body by geographical area of nationality. 2003-04 academic year



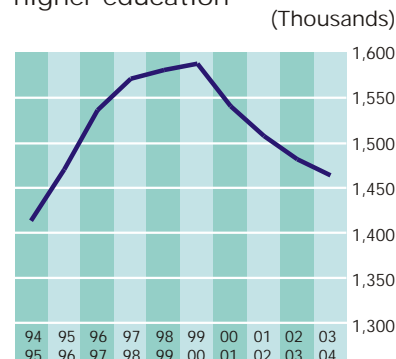
Source: MES

Student body enrolled in higher education. 2003-04 academic year

	Number of students	Public universities (%)	Interannual variation Students
Total	1,473,448	91.6	-1.0
Graduate degree	736,339	91.6	-1.5
Architecture and engineering	162,641	91.1	0.1
Diploma degree	340,045	92.0	-1.0
Architecture and technical engineering	226,029	91.7	-1.3
Joint honours degrees*	8,394	75.0	53

* Studies leading to obtaining 2 official degrees

Student body enrolled in higher education



Increasing number of students in the UNED (Spanish Open University)

According to data from the University Education Statistics elaborated by the INE, the student body decrease which started four years ago is continuing. However, the number of students enrolled in the UNED increases annually. The figure in 2003-04 stood at 141,682, denoting a 10.1% increase with respects to the previous year.

The majority of students enrol in long term studies (62%), although since the 1996-97 academic year there is an upward trend in short term study enrolment.

By education branches, in 2003-04 the significant weighting of social, legal (48.5%) and technical (27%) sciences is noteworthy. Nevertheless, since the 1996-97 academic year there has been a fall in enrolments in the social sciences fields, and an increase in technical fields.

In Spain in 2001, total public expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic product was 4.4%. This data was seven decimals lower than the European Union average (5.1%).

Public education expenditure (% of GDP). 2001

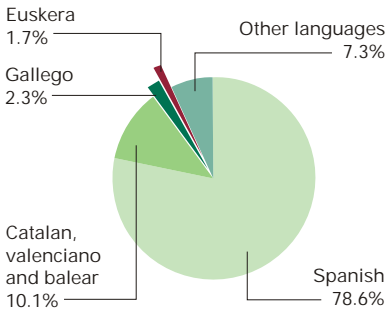
Denmark	8.5
Sweden	7.3
Cyprus	6.3
Finland	6.2
Belgium	6.1
Slovenia	6.1
Lithuania	5.9
Portugal	5.9
France	5.8
Latvia	5.8
Austria	5.7
Poland	5.6
Estonia	5.5
Hungary	5.2
EU	5.1
Netherlands	5.0
Italy	5.0
U. Kingdom	4.7
Germany	4.6
Malta	4.5
Spain	4.4
Ireland	4.4
Czech Republic	4.2
Slovakia	4.0
Greece	3.9
Luxembourg	3.8

Source: Eurostat

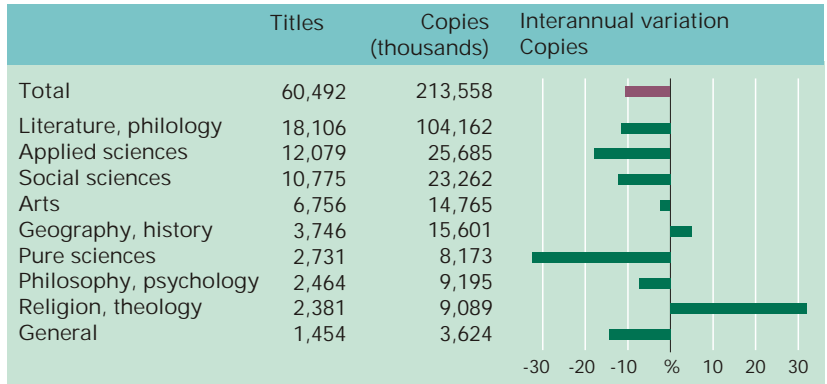
Studies with a higher number of students. Academic year 2003-04

Law	115,466	Teaching	88,579
Business admin. and manag.	93,085	Business Studies	81,434
Psychology	58,099	Industrial Tech. Eng.	59,847
Philology	41,814	Labour relations	34,987
Economy	36,093	Computer management Tech. Eng.	34,533
Industrial Eng.	34,327	Computer systems Tech. Eng.	34,025

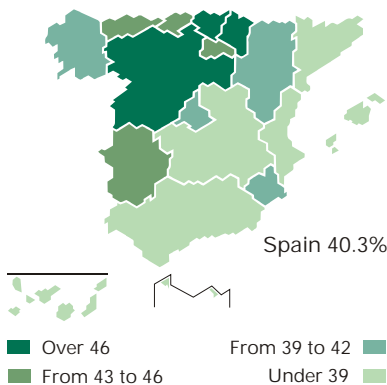
Number of degrees by language of publication. 2004



Publishing production 2004. Books and leaflets.



Percentage of persons who are practice a sports activity over the day



The number of published books is declining

The number of titles (books and leaflets) published in Spain during 2004 was 60,492 (this figure does not include reprints), a 16% decrease with respect to 2003 according to data from the Book Publishing Statistics. Comunidad de Madrid with 20,742 titles and Cataluña with 15,612 are the autonomous communities with the highest editorial production. On the other hand, the number of published copies is 214 million, 10.6% less than in 2003.

The average print run is 3,530 copies per title, a 6.5% increase with respect to the previous year. 78.6% of the total of published books are in Spanish.

A lot of television and not many books

According to the Time Use Survey 2002-2003, 21.5% of Spaniards read on average 1 hour a day (1h 07 min). Reading the press is an activity exercised mainly by men (14% read the press during the day) whilst women read a greater amount of books (6%). Listening to the radio is also an activity carried out mainly by men.

82% of Spaniards watch television as a main or secondary activity for an average of 2h 30 min a day.

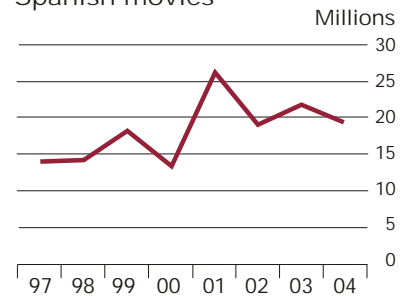
There are significant differences between men and women regarding the use of time. On an average day, women have one hour less free time than men - although they work nearly two hours less- as they spend three hours more on domestic chores and caring for the household's children and adults.

Cinematographic projection room activity. 2004

		Interannual variations	
Number of cinemas	1,124	-5.9	
Number of screens	4,388		3.2
Films screened	1,782	-7.0	
Box office (millions of euros)	691.0		8.1
By Spanish movies	92.8	-8.0	
By foreign movies	598.2		11.1
Spectators (millions)	143.8		4.6
Of Spanish movies	19.3	-11.2	
Of foreign movies	124.5		7.6

Source: Ministry of Culture

Number of spectators of Spanish movies



Source: Ministry of Culture

A bad year for the Spanish film industry...

In 2004, although the number of cinemas in Spain reduced 5.9% with respect to the previous year, there was a constant increase in the number of screens; in ten years this has multiplied by 2.2.

The total number of spectators in 2004 exceeded 143 million and increased 4.6% with respect to the previous year. However, the number of Spanish cinema spectators reduced by 11.2% with respect to 2003. The number of Spanish film spectators reached its peak in 2001, with 26.2 million.

The figure for total takings during this period has exceeded 691 million euros, 8.1% more than the previous year. This increase is due mainly to greater takings for foreign films (11.1%).

In 2001, the average price of a cinema ticket was 4.2 euros in Spain. This, together with Portugal was the lowest in the former EU-15.

... but not so bad for the performing arts

Conversely, in the field of the performing arts, both theatre performances and lyrical events increased in 2003 with respect to the previous year. However, there was a reduction in dance performances.

The number of spectators who went to the theatre increased by 7.5% with respect to 2002.



Performing arts 2003

	Events	Spectators	% (*)
Theatre	51,354	11,803,480	6.9
Dance	4,255	1,518,371	-2.2
Lyrical	1,650	1,019,584	3.1

(*) Interannual variation. Events

Source: Ministry of Culture

Cinema ticket.

Average price (euros). 2001

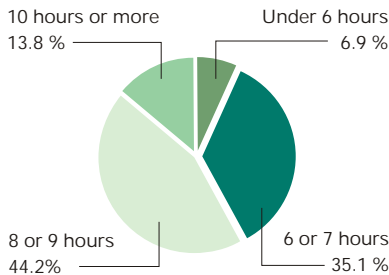
Sweden	8.1
Denmark	7.3
Finland	7.1
U. Kingdom	6.7
Austria	6.3
Netherlands	6.2
Luxembourg	6.0
EU-15	5.6
Belgium	5.6
Greece	5.6
Germany	5.5
France	5.5
Italy	5.3
Ireland	5.2
Spain	4.2
Portugal	3.9

Source: Eurostat

Health



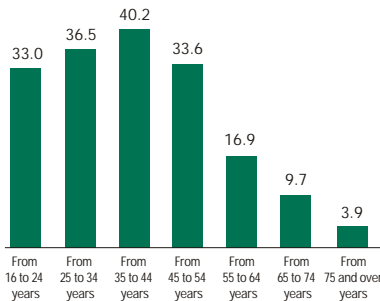
Hours of sleep a day
(% of population)



Spaniards' nutrition habits (% of population)	
Eats fruit daily	69.0
Eats fish 3 or more times a week	40.7
Eats vegetables or green vegetables daily	40.5
Eats legumes 3 or more times a week	25.2
Consumes dairy products daily	89.5
Spaniards' bad habits (% of population)	
Smokes daily *	28.1
Seated the majority of the working day*	33.6
Obese **	13.6
Children under 16 who have caries	11.0
Sleeps 7 hours or less	42.0

* % of population 16 and over
**% of population 18 and over

Persons who smoke daily
(% of each age group)



We feel fine...

According to the National Health Survey 2003, 71.3% of Spaniards consider that their state of health is good or very good. This data contrasts with the fact that 54.6% recognise that they have taken medicine in the two weeks prior to the study. Women take more medicine than men and the figure increases with age. The proportion rises to 85.7% in persons aged 65-74 and 91.9% in those aged 75 or older.

... but we go to the doctor and the hospital

28.5% of the population have gone to the doctor during the two weeks prior to the survey (24.3% of men, 32.5% of women). The main reason, 46% of consultations, has been to obtain a diagnosis or receive treatment.

Women went to the dentist more frequently than men. Of every 100 women, 38.5 did not let more than a year pass from the last consultation compared to 33.7 in the case of men.

8 million people were vaccinated against flu in the 2002 campaign. Of these, 55% are 65 or older.

74.1% of women aged 16 or older consulted a gynaecologist at some time for reasons different to pregnancy or childbirth. The reason for the last visit was a periodical revision in 76.4% of cases.

9.2% of the population was hospitalised and nearly 30% of the population used emergency services. In fact, of the total hospital admissions, 56.4% was via emergency services.

Some conditions suffered by Spaniards (% of population)

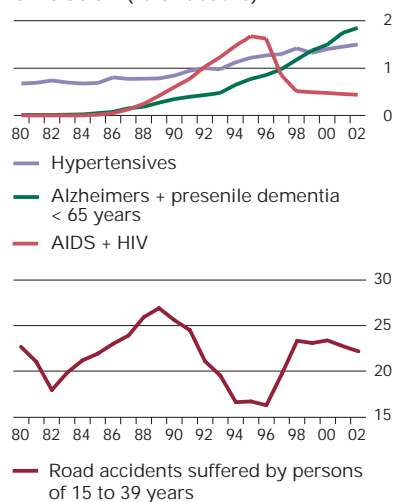
	Male	Female
Arterial hypertension	10.4	14.1
High cholesterol	8.1	9.7
Allergies	9.0	10.5
Arthrosis ¹ *	10.2	22.3
Poor circulation*	6.3	15.7
Depression	2.5	6.6
Osteoporosis*	0.8	7.4
Prostate problems*	4.8	-

* % of population 16 and over
1 includes rheumatic problems

Deaths according the main causes of death. 2002

	Total	Women (%)	Interannual variation total
Total diseases	368,618	47.6	2.4
Ischaemic heart diseases	39,400	43.4	1.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	35,947	58.5	-1.7
Cardiac failure	18,986	66.6	2.2
Bronchial and lung cancer	18,095	11.7	-0.5
Chronic diseases of the lower respiratory tracts	16,841	25.9	10.7

Evolution of some causes of death (% of deaths)



What do we die of?

According to the Death Statistics by Cause of Death, in 2002 there were 368,618 deaths in Spain, 2.4% more than in 2001.

Cardiovascular diseases are the primary cause of death in Spain (34.1% of deaths). Among these, ischaemic heart diseases (acute myocardial infarction, chest angina, etc.) are notable with 39,400 deaths. Tumours, the second most frequent cause of death, are responsible for 26.5% of deaths. However, among young people aged 15-34 the main cause of death is road accidents.

Different sexes, different causes

In the case of women, cerebrovascular and ischaemic heart diseases are the main causes: 21,018 and 17,119 deaths. The most significant tumour is breast cancer with 5,772 deaths, although there has been a reduction of 2.4% with respect to 2001. Mortality due to Alzheimer's has registered an increase of 9.9% this year.

Among men, the most frequent cause is ischaemic heart disease (22,281 deaths) followed by lung cancer with 15,979 deaths.

Infectious diseases

Contagious or infectious diseases may spread morbidity and/or mortality from one side of a country to another and even across a continent.

In 1993 the World Health Organisation took the decision to declare tuberculosis a global emergency. In the European Union in 2001, the Baltic states had the highest rates and these values were more than double those registered in 1990. In EU-15 countries, only Portugal registered a high value (42.9%).

Tuberculosis. 2001
Incidence per 100,000 inhabitants

Latvia	88.0
Lithuania	85.7
Estonia	59.4
Portugal	42.9
Hungary	30.9
Poland	27.6
Slovakia	19.9
Slovenia	18.6
Spain	18.6
Austria	13.3
Czech Republic	13.1
Belgium	12.9
U. Kingdom	11.7
France	11.0
Ireland	10.6
Denmark	9.6
Finland	9.5
Germany	9.2
Netherlands	9.0
Italy	7.8
Luxembourg	7.3
Greece	5.8
Sweden	4.8
Malta	4.1
Cyprus	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Donation and transplant activity. 2004



	Total	Interannual Variation
Organ donors	1,494	3.5
Kidney transplants	2,125	-0.3
Liver transplants	1,040	0.3
Heart transplants	294	1.4
Lung transplants	143	-4.0
Pancreas transplants	74	0.0
Intestinal transplants	7	0.0

Source: National Transplant Organisation. Ministry of Health and Consumption

Donations per 1,000,000 inhabitants. 2003

Spain	33.8
Ireland	21.1
Noruega	19.2
Portugal	19.0
Italy	18.5
France	18.3
Germany	13.8
Poland	13.7
U. Kingdom	12.7

Source: Council of Europe

Hospital infrastructure

The total number of hospitals, according to the National Hospitals Catalogue on 31 December 2003, is 774, with an average capacity of 203.4 beds, 59.9% of these hospitals are general, 13.6% are geriatric or long stay and 11.8% psychiatric.

The Hospital Indicators Statistic for 2001 provides the indicator beds per 1,000 inhabitants which has a value of 3.6. There are also differences between autonomous communities, where this indicator varies between 2.7 in the Comunidad Valenciana up to 4.6 in Canarias or Cataluña.

Donations: global leadership

In 1992 Spain reached global leadership with respect to organ donation and transplant. In 2003 the number of donors for every million inhabitants was 34.

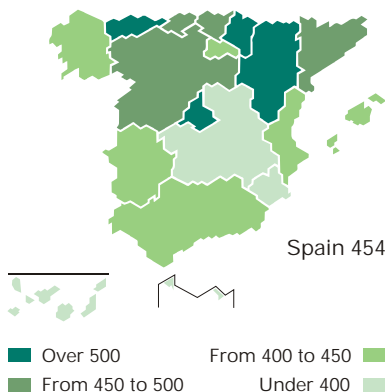
During 2004, Spanish hospitals carried out 2,125 kidney transplants (61 live donors) and more than 1,000 liver transplants (18 live donors).

There is an increasing number of women doctors

In 2003 there were 190,665 registered doctors in Spain, of which nearly 60% were men. Although, if we only consider those under 45, 56% are women. In the case of pharmacists and nursing graduates, the percentage of women, 68% and 81.6% respectively, is higher than that of men; this prevalence appears in all ages.

More than 45% of registered doctors and nurses are under 45.

Doctors by 100,000 inhabitants. 2003





Consumer price index (CPI). Base 2001

	Average index 2004	Annual average variation
General index	109.9	3.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	113.2	3.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	114.0	4.3
Clothing and footwear	111.1	1.8
Dwelling	108.9	3.5
Household equipment	105.6	1.6
Medicine	105.2	0.4
Transport	108.7	4.4
Communications	93.6	-1.0
Recreation and culture	103.2	0.1
Education	113.3	4.0
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	114.6	4.0
Other goods and services	110.8	3.0

The inflation rate is 3.0%

2004 closed with an annual average variation rate of 3.0%, as in 2003. If we analyse the index's behaviour according to different expenditure groups, we can highlight that the transport group (4.4%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (4.3%) have the highest annual average growth rate.

Within the shopping basket, there is more positive variation from the financial services (18.8%), potatoes and derivatives thereof (16.2%), oils (15.8%) and greater negative variation is reflected in computer equipment (-21.9%) and photographic and cinematographic equipment (-9.7%).

From a territorial point of view, three autonomous communities have average annual inflation above the national average: Cataluña (3.5%), Región de Murcia (3.4%) and Castilla-La Mancha (3.1%); Ceuta y Melilla (3.7%) also exceed the national average. Among the communities with the lowest inflation rate are Canarias (2.3%) and Extremadura (2.5%).

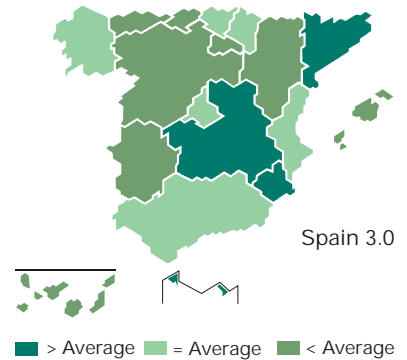
The average which increased the most in 2004 (%)

Financial services	18.8
Potatoes and derivatives thereof	16.2
Oils	15.8
Preserved fruits and dry fruits	14.5
Air transport	12.4

The average which decreased the most in 2004 (%)

Drugs and other pharmaceutical products	-3.0
Heating equipment and air conditioning	-3.5
Image and sound equipment	-7.3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-9.7
Computer equipment	-21.9

CPI. 2004 Annual average variation

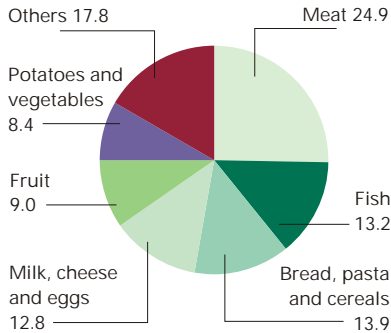


Harmonised Consumer Price Index Annual average variation 2004

Slovakia	7.4
Hungary	6.8
Latvia	6.2
Slovenia	3.7
Poland	3.6
Luxembourg	3.2
Greece	3.1
Spain	3.0
Estonia	3.0
Malta	2.7
Czech Republic	2.6
Portugal	2.5
France	2.3
Italy	2.3
Ireland	2.3
EU	2.0
Austria	1.9
Cyprus	1.9
Belgium	1.9
Germany	1.7
Netherlands	1.4
U. Kingdom	1.3
Lithuania	1.1
Sweden	1.0
Denmark	1.0
Finland	0.2

Source: Eurostat

Expenditure on food according to different types of food (%). 2004



Average expenditure by household (euros). 2004

	2004	Interannual variation
Total	22,688	5.5
Food	4,215	1.4
Clothing and footwear	1,451	-0.2
Dwelling	5,963	4.9
Household expenses	1,679	3.4
Various costs	9,381	9.4

Most expenditure on housing and food

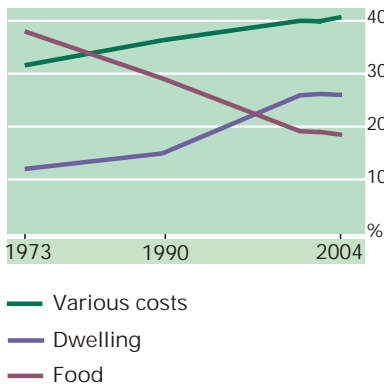
According to the Continuous Household Budget Survey, average expenditure per household in 2004 stood at 22,688 euros; 5.5% more than the previous year.

By groups, apart from "various expenditure" which represents 41.3% of average expenditure by households, the second highest expenditure entry is for housing with 26.3% and thirdly, food with 18.6%.

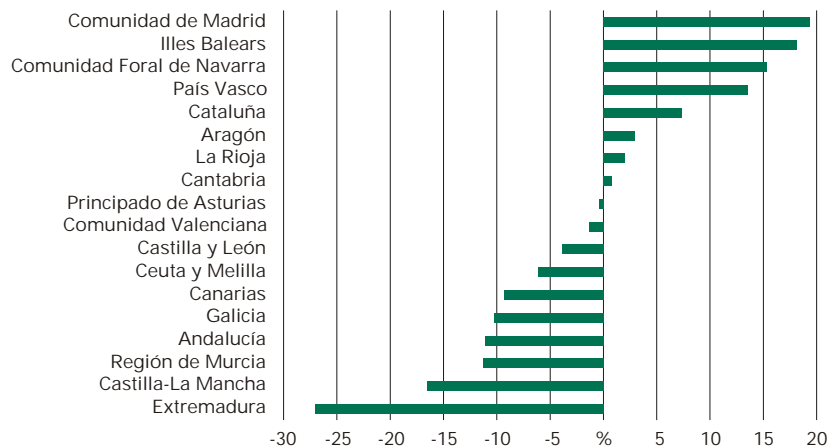
Within total expenditure on food, Spanish households put 25% of expenditure towards meat, 13.2% to fish and 13.9% to bread, pasta and cereals.

Average expenditure by person for the whole country stands at 7,779.4 euros. Comunidad de Madrid with 9,283.4 euros, has the highest average expenditure, exceeding national expenditure by 19.3%. Extremadura with expenditure of 5,675.4 euros, registers the lowest expenditure, 27% less than the national average.

Evolution of percentage of expenditure



Comparison of average expenditure by person with respect to the national average. 2004



Basic indicators by social protection benefits at constant prices. Base 1995

	2003	Interannual variation
Total social protection by inhabitant	2,839	2.5
Health care by inhabitant	696	3.5
For "Old age" in cash by person aged 65 and over	6,671	1.3
For "Unemployment" (*)	8,538	1.3

(*) In cash by person in an unemployment situation Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Expenditure on social protection in Spain is less than the average of the EU-15

In 2003, there was a 2.5% increase in total social protection benefits by inhabitant with respect to the previous year. The greatest increase occurred in health benefits with 3.5%.

Within social protection benefits, the greatest relative weight related to the ageing and survival group which represents 48.7% of total expenditure, followed by disease and health care with 30.2%, due to increased ageing of the Spanish population.

With respect to social security pensions in 2003, the number of contributory pensions grew by 1% with respect to the previous year, compared with non-contributory pensions which only grew by 0.5%. Within contributory pensions, the pension for widowhood experienced the highest increase (1.6%).

In 2001, social protection in Spain measured in terms of social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP was 7.5 percentage points below the EU-15 average.

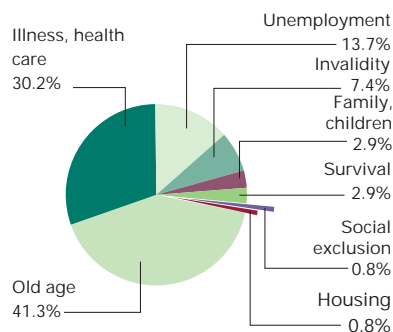
Social security system pensions. 2003

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month
Contributory pensions	7,819.5	546.04
- Permanent disability	796.7	634.75
- Retirement	4,603.4	620.12
- Widowhood	2,106.2	395.83
- Orphanhood and family favour	313.1	532.23
Non-contributory pensions	488.35	313.05

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Expenditure on social protection benefits. 2003.

Total: 146,692 millions of euros



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Total protection expenditure social. 2001 (% of GDP)

Sweden	31.3
France	30.0
Germany	29.8
Denmark	29.5
Austria	28.4
Netherlands	27.6
EU-15	27.5
Belgium	27.5
Greece	27.2
U. Kingdom	27.2
Finland	25.8
Italy	25.6
Slovenia	25.6
Portugal	23.9
Luxembourg	21.2
Spain	20.0
Hungary	19.9
Slovakia	19.1
Malta	18.3
Ireland	14.6

Source: Eurostat

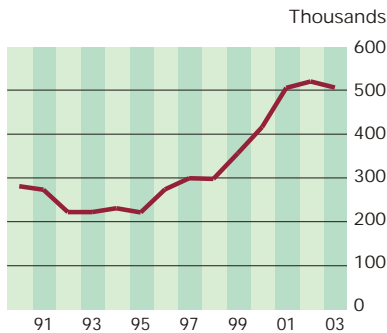
Housing in figures. 2001

Family dwellings	20,946,554
Main conventional	14,184,026
Secondary	3,360,631
Empty	3,106,422
Another type	292,332
Accommodation	3,143
Group establishments	11,446

We prefer to buy rather than rent

In agreement with data from the Population and Housing Census, the amount of housing varied from 17.2 million in 1991 to 20.9 million in 2001 which represented growth of 22% in ten years. The number of main dwellings increased to 14.2 million and second dwellings to 3.4 million. Empty dwellings (25.5%) similarly experienced strong growth varying from 2.5 million in 1991 to 3.1 million in 2001.

Evolution of built housing



Source: Ministry of Housing

When studying dwellings according to tenancy regime, the predominant weight of owned housing (82%) compared to rented housing (11.4%) is noteworthy. Illes Balears, Canarias, Cataluña and Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest percentages of rented housing whilst in Castilla-La-Mancha, País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the lowest rates were observed. In comparison with other countries, in Spain people are less likely to rent.

In the last few years in our country, the high rhythm of construction of our housing has been maintained.

According to Mortgage Statistics, in 2004 the number of housing mortgages increased by 11.3% with respect to 2003 whilst loaned capital increased by 26.6% and exceeded 122 million euros. An interannual increase of 13.8% was registered for the average mortgage amount and stood at 110,226 euros.

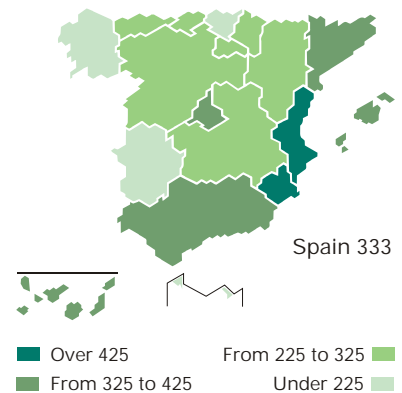
Housing for rent (%).2001

Germany	52.8
Netherlands	45.3
Sweden	40.1
Austria	37.2
Denmark	32.7
EU-15	32.1
France	31.6
Finland	30.0
Luxembourg	27.3
U. Kingdom	26.9
Belgium	23.4
Portugal	23.4
Italy	17.7
Ireland	16.5
Greece	11.1
Spain	10.1

Source: Eurostat



Housing mortgages by 10,000 inhabitants* 2004



* Population aged 20 to 85 on 1 July 2004

Composition of households. 2001.

Some indicators		Intercensus variation 2001/1991
Number of households	14,187,169	19.7
Single occupancy households	2,876,572	81.9
Average size of household (persons)	2.9	-9.4
Young single persons aged 25-34 who live alone	346,290	208.7
Young single persons aged 25-34 who live with their parents	2,587,867	51.2
Couples without children	2,448,542	22.3
Couples with 3 or more children	853,831	-41.7
De facto couples	563,785	155.0
Persons 65 years of age and over	6,796,936	26.6
Persons aged 85 or older who live alone	199,362	160.0

The average size of the household is decreasing...

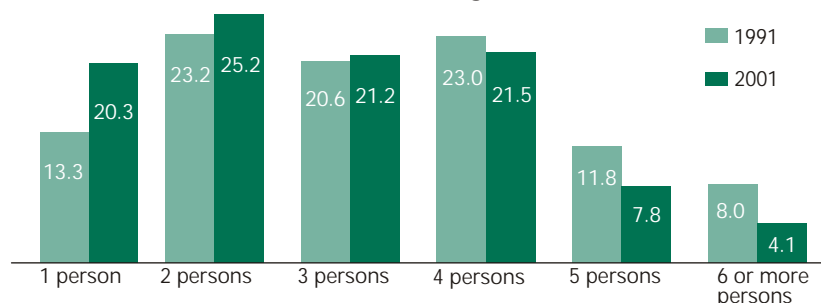
Population and Housing Census 2001 data reflect that in Spain, there were major changes in the structure and size of households during the 1991-2001 decade: the number of households, 14,187,169, increased by 19.7%; single person households changed by nearly 1.6 to 2.9 million; the number of couples with 4 children or more reduced (from 485 to 176 thousand); couples without children increased (from 2 to nearly 2.5 millions) and households made up of one family and another non-related person multiplied by nearly 5.

... and the age people leave home and the number of elderly who live alone is increasing

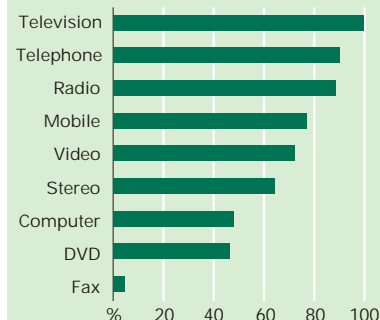
The census also showed us that young people are leaving home ever later: of the total of persons aged 25 to 34 years (nearly 7 million), 37.7% were still living with their parents (43.5% of men and 31.7% of women).

Nearly a million and a half of the 6.8 million persons aged 65 and over live alone with a ratio of 3 to 1 in favour of women. Among persons aged 75 and over, the percentage of single person households increases up to 35%.

Distribution of households according to number of members

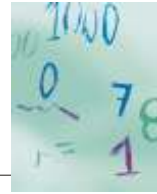


Equipment (% housing). 2004



According to the Survey on Equipment and Use of Communication and Information Technologies in Households with data from the second quarter of 2004, 48.1% of households have some type of computer compared to 43.3% in the same period of 2003. 46.4% of households have a DVD. Comunidad de Madrid (58.2%), Cataluña (54.7%) and País Vasco (52.6%) are notable for having more computer equipment in their households.

In Spain there are 4,544,751 households with Internet access, one million more than in 2003. 45.5% of the population aged 15 and over have used a computer and 37.5% have surfed the net.



Novelties in the EAPS 2005

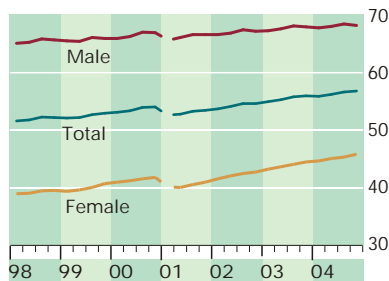
The Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) has been modified in 2005 due to various reasons: the need for it to adapt to the new demographic and labour reality of our country, due mainly to the increase in the number of foreign residents; the incorporation of the new European regulations following EUROSTAT regulations; and finally, the introduction of improvements in the collection method.

The National Statistics Institute has revised the 1996-2004 series of the EAPS to adjust its results to the increase in resident population in Spain.

Population aged 16 and over according to their relationship with the labour activity and sex. 2004 (thousands of persons)

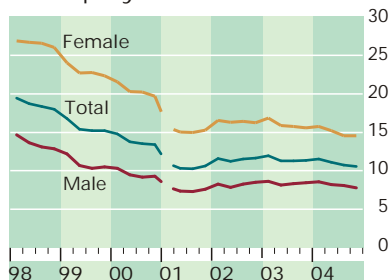
Both sexes		Interannual variation	
Total	35,810.8		1.7
Active population	20,184.4		3.3
- Employed	17,970.8		3.9
- Unemployed	2,213.6	-1.3	
Inactive population	15,626.4	-0.3	
Male			
Total	17,488.1		1.8
Active population	11,905.1		2.4
- Employed	10,934.3		2.6
- Unemployed	970.8	-0.6	
Inactive population	5,583.0		0.7
Female			
Total	18,322.7		1.6
Active population	8,279.4		4.7
- Employed	7,036.5		5.9
- Unemployed	1,242.8	-1.8	
Inactive population	10,043.3	-0.9	

Activity rate



Since the first quarter of 2001 there has been a jump in the unemployment, active and inactive series due to the change in the definition of unemployment.

Unemployment rate



The activity rate for women is around 46%

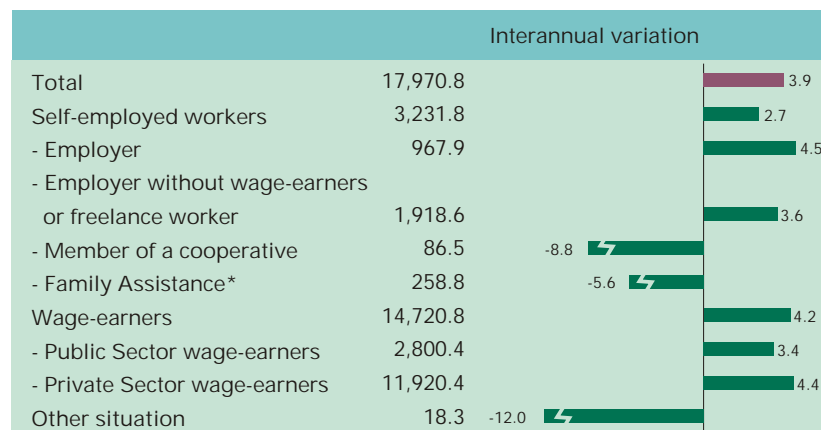
According to the Active Population Survey, the total number of active persons in Spain was 20.2 million persons in 2004. The activity rate for both sexes stands at 56.4% of the population aged 16 and older. The employment rate for women continues to increase and in 4Q 2004 was 45.8%.

The interannual employment growth rate is 3.9%. This increases more for employed women (5.9%) than for men (2.6%). By autonomous communities, the number of employed persons increases in all of them especially in Comunidad Valenciana (5.7%), La Rioja (5.6%) and Región de Murcia (5.4%).

By sectors, occupation in 2004 grew basically in construction (7.2%), in the services sector (4.7%) and to a lesser extent in industry (0.3%). On the other hand, this reduces for agriculture (-0.2%).

The number of wage-earners increased by 593,400 persons and stood at 14.7 million persons which represents 4.2% more than a year ago; the main increase appearing in the private sector (4.4%) compared to the public sector (3.4%). On the other hand, there is also an increase in the number of freelance workers of 2.7% compared to the previous year.

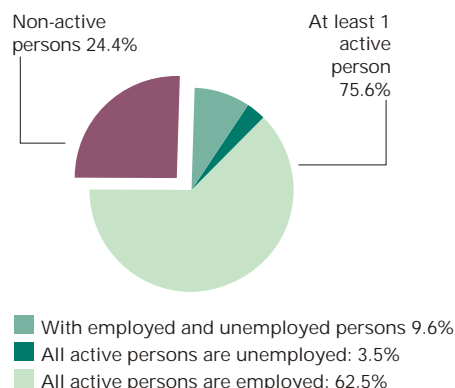
Employed by professional situation. 2004 (thousands of persons)



* Persons who work without remuneration regulated in the family company.

Households by relationship with activity. 2004

14.8 millions households



The unemployment rate is decreasing and is positioned at 11%

The number of unemployed persons in Spain in 2004 stood at 2.2 million. The unemployment rate has decreased in five decimals with respect to 2003 and is 11% of the active population. The female unemployment rate is 15%, nearly twice the figure for men (8.2%).

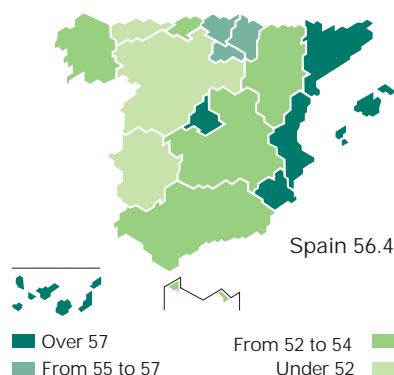
By communities, Extremadura with an unemployment rate of 17.2% and Andalucía with 17.1% present the highest rates; the lowest rates correspond to the Comunidad Foral de Navarra (5.5%) and Aragón and La Rioja (5.6%). On a provincial level, Cádiz and Córdoba have the highest rates, 22.7% and 20.8% respectively; however, Soria (4.3%), Teruel (4.6%) and Lleida (4.7%) have the lowest unemployment rates.

The unemployment rate for under 25s (22%) is double the general rate. The difference between sexes is notable: 26.4% women and 18.7% men.

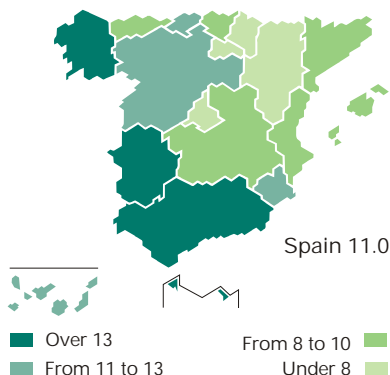
Employment and unemployment rate. 2003

	Employment rate %	Unemployment rate %
EU	62.9	9.1
Austria	69.2	4.3
Belgium	59.6	8.0
Cyprus	69.2	4.5
Czech Republic	64.7	7.8
Denmark	75.1	5.6
Estonia	62.9	10.2
Finland	67.7	9.0
France	63.2	9.4
Germany	65.0	9.6
Greece	57.8	9.3
Hungary	57.0	5.8
Ireland	65.4	4.6
Italy	56.1	8.6
Latvia	61.8	10.4
Lithuania	61.1	12.7
Luxembourg	62.7	3.7
Malta	54.2	8.2
Netherlands	73.5	3.8
Poland	51.2	19.2
Portugal	67.2	6.3
Slovakia	57.7	17.5
Slovenia	62.6	6.5
Spain	59.7	11.3
Sweden	72.9	5.6
United Kingdom	71.8	4.9

Activity rate



Unemployment rate

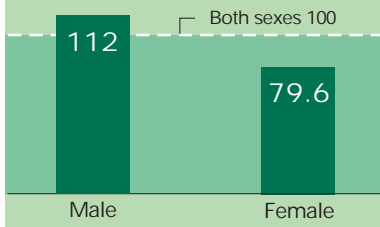


Source: Eurostat

Wage Structure Survey

The Wage Structure Survey 2002 is a four yearly statistical operation which investigates the distribution of salaries based on variables such as sex, occupation, activity branch, service or size of company.

Relative wage difference by sexes. 2002

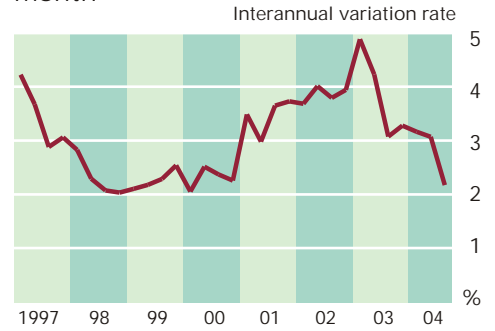


Workers with a determined duration contract had 40% less annual average salary than that corresponding to indefinite contracts.

University graduates received an annual salary greater than 67% of the average salary. For its part, the salary of workers who do not have any qualifications is 35% less than the average salary.



Gross wage cost by worker and month



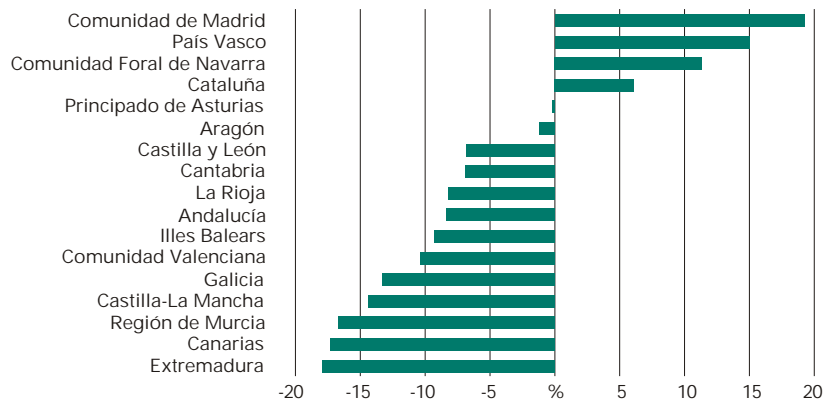
The Comunidad de Madrid has the highest labour cost

Labour cost is defined as the cost which the employer incurs by use of the labour factor. According to 2003 data, the Annual Labour Cost Survey elaborated by the INE, average labour cost by worker and year was 24,091.7 euros in 2003 which represents growth of 4% with respect to the previous year.

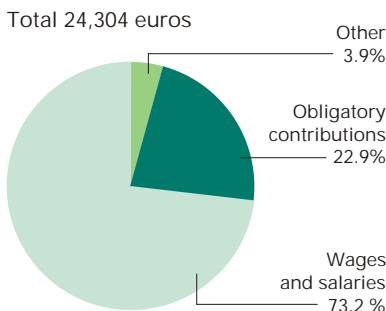
By activity sectors, the greatest labour cost is industry with a total net cost per worker and year of 27,672.9 euros (4.7% more than in 2002), followed by services (23,212.2 euros and growth of 3.6%) and construction (with 22,652.9 euros, 5.6% more).

In 2003 labour cost per worker was 24,304.2 euros in gross terms. If 1212.5 euros received from the public administration are deducted as subsidies and deductions, the annual net cost stood at 24,091.7 euros.

Comparison of the average labour cost with the national average. 2003



Total wage cost by worker and month





National accounts

National accounts. 2004. 1st estimate

		Interannual variation
GDP mp at current prices (millions of euros)	798,672	7.2
GDP mp at constant prices (millions of euros)	585,877	2.7
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	19,456	6.6
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-25=100). 2003	97.6	3.2

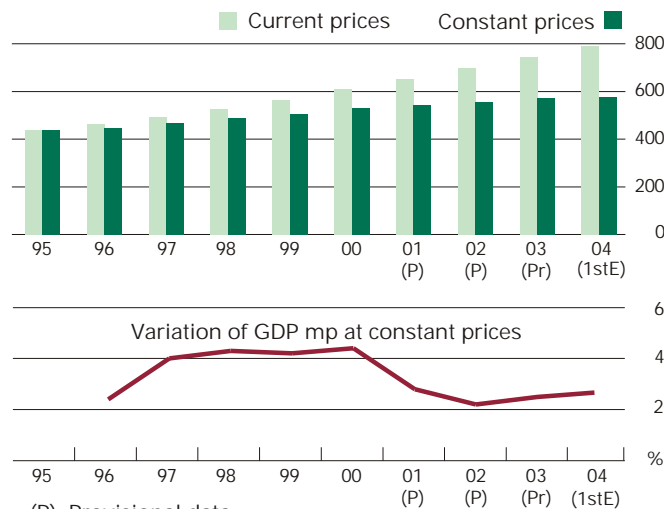
The Spanish economy has experienced growth of 2.7% in 2004

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2004 is estimated at 798,672 million euros. The real growth of the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP at constant prices) is 2.7% which means that the annual average increase for our economy during 2000-2004 is 2.55%.

GDP per capita at current prices was 19,456 euros in 2004 nationally, 6.6% higher than the previous year.

For 2003, Eurostat estimates GDP per inhabitant in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) for Spain at 89.7% taking the 15 former member states as a reference and 97.6% taking the EU-25 as a reference. In eight years this indicator has increased more than 10 points as it was 87.5% in 1995.

Evolution of GDP at market prices (Thousands of millions of euros)



(P): Provisional data
(Pr): Preview data
(1stE): First estimate

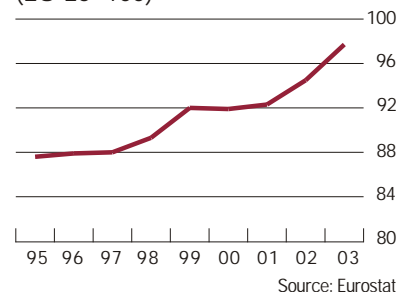
GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2003 EU-25=100

EU-15(f)	108.9
Luxembourg	214.7
Ireland	132.5
Denmark (f)	122.6
Austria	121.9
Netherlands	121.0
U. Kingdom (f)	119.2
Belgium	117.8
Sweden (f)	115.2
Finland	113.7
France	111.0
Germany	108.1
Italy (f)	106.9
Spain	97.6
Cyprus	82.2
Greece	81.2
Slovenia	76.8
Portugal	74.7
Malta	73.1
Czech Republic	68.8
Hungary	60.5
Slovakia	52.3
Estonia	48.5
Poland	46.0
Lithuania	45.8
Latvia	41.0

(f): forecast

Source: Eurostat

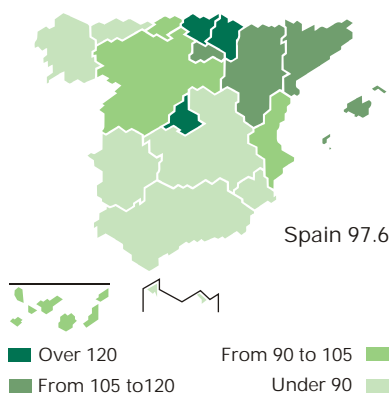
Evolution of GDP in PPP (EU-25=100)



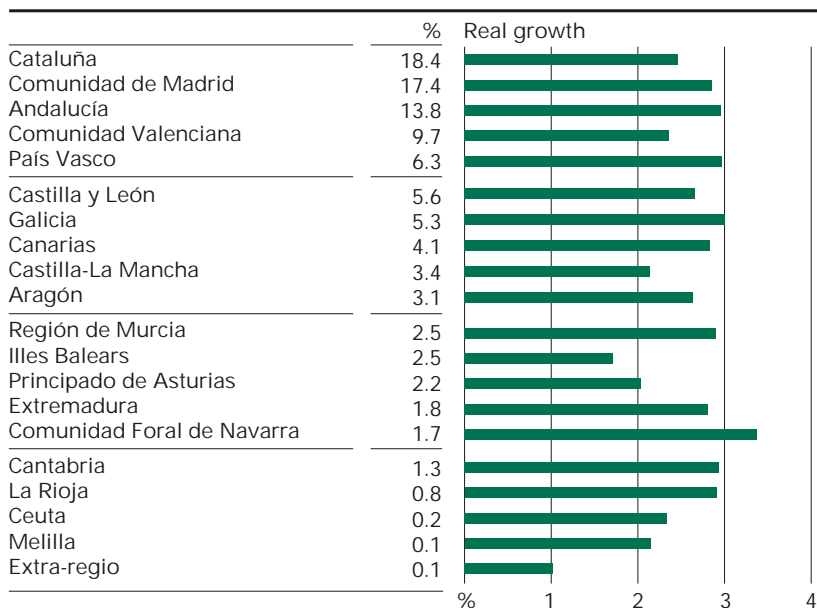
Source: Eurostat

GDP per capita in PPP by autonomous communities. 2003

Provisional data (EU-25 =100)



GDP mp at current prices. 2004. 1st estimate (% of national total)



GDP per capita at current prices (euros) 2004 *

Comunidad de Madrid	25,855
Com. Foral de Navarra	24,690
País Vasco	24,364
Cataluña	23,175
Illes Balears	22,888
La Rioja	21,941
Aragón	21,128
Cantabria	19,153
Comunidad Valenciana	18,374
Castilla y León	18,199
Canarias	17,687
Región de Murcia	16,793
Ceuta	16,744
Principado de Asturias	16,633
Melilla	16,475
Castilla- La Mancha	15,504
Galicia	15,482
Andalucía	14,876
Extremadura	12,886

*1st Estimate

Comunidad Foral de Navarra is leading real growth in the economy

Comunidad Foral de Navarra is the region which experienced higher real growth of its economy (3.4% estimated variation of its GDP at market prices). Illes Balears is the community which experienced less dynamism in its economy in 2004. Real growth of its GDP is estimated at 1.7%.

From 1995 to 2004 Comunidad de Madrid was the community which most increased its relative participation in the whole national economy, approximately 0.6 points up to 17.4%. This is followed by Andalucía with an increase of 0.4 points up to 13.8% and Comunidad Valenciana and Canarias with an increase of 0.3 points which facilitates reaching participation levels of 9.7% and 4.1% respectively.

The communities which have lost the most relative weight in this same period are Cataluña and Castilla y León (-0.5 points for each one).

As for GDP per capita only 7 communities exceed the national average. Comunidad de Madrid and Comunidad Foral de Navarra are those which have registered the highest value (25,855 and 24,690 euros respectively). Conversely, Extremadura (12,886) and Andalucía (14,876) have the lowest values.

Financing the Spanish economy

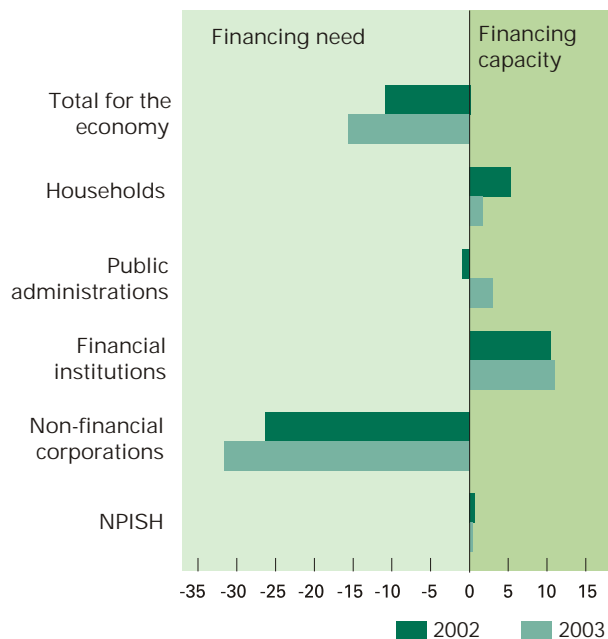
In 2003, households maintained their savings at 10.6% of disposable income. This result, similar to the previous year, results from some similar increases (around 6%) in disposable income and final consumption expenditure.

Household investment increased by 12.5%, mainly due to the increase in property investment, which grew above 14%.

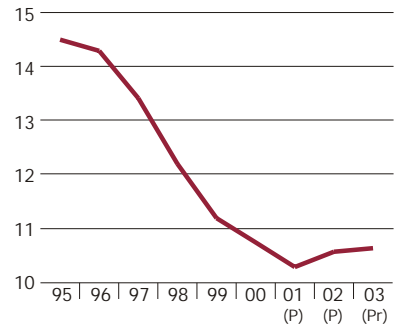
The Spanish economy needs external financing of 15,553 million euros, 4,636 million more than in 2002. The financing need is estimated at 2.1% of GDP at market prices, five decimals more than the previous year.

Both non-financial companies, households and NPISH (non-profit institutions at the service of households) had a worse financial situation in 2003 with respect to the previous year (5,338; 3,525 and 289 million euros respectively). Public administrations and financial institutions increased their financing capacity by 3,972 million euros and 544 million euros respectively.

Financing of institutional sectors. 2003
Thousands of millions of euros

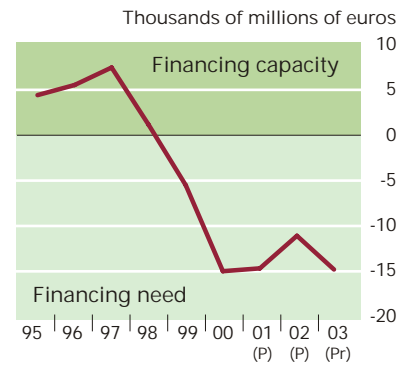


Evolution of households savings rates



(P) Provisional estimate
(Pr) Preview estimate

Financing of the Spanish economy compared to the rest of the world



(P) Provisional estimate
(Pr) Preview estimate



Foreign sector



The Balance of Payments registers the economic transactions over a certain period between residents of a country and residents from the rest of the world.

Balance of payments. 2003
Balance amount
by current account

	Millions of euros
Germany	48,063
Belgium	20,545
Sweden	17,223
Netherlands	14,856
Finland	5,978
Denmark	5,017
France	4,836
Luxembourg	1,963
Slovenia	-91
Malta	-240
Slovakia	-248
Cyprus	-405
Latvia	-811
Estonia	-1,059
Austria	-1,111
Lithuania	-1,116
Ireland	-1,896
Poland	-3,780
Czech Republic	-4,921
Hungary	-6,579
Portugal	-7,455
Greece	-9,860
Italy	-18,412
Spain	-20,827
U. Kingdom	-29,227

Source: Eurostat

Balance of payments: Current and capital account. 2003.
(Millions of euros)

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
Current account	-20,827.7	246,332	267,159
Balance of trade	-37,842.8	141,017	178,860
Services	27,265	67,903	40,638
Tourism and travel	29,556	36,871	7,315
Income	-10,585.7	21,812	32,398
From investment	-10,641.7	21,357	31,999
Current transfers	336	15,599	15,263
Capital account	8,762	9,699	937
CURRENT+CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-12,065.3	256,031	268,096

Source: Balance of Payments. Bank of Spain

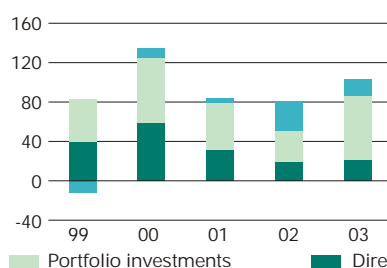
Capital balance surplus

The Balance of Payments from the Bank of Spain indicates that the balance by current and capital account of the Spanish economy shows a deficit of 12,065 million euros, 32% higher than that registered in 2002. In terms of GDP this balance is 1.6% compared with 1.3% the year before.

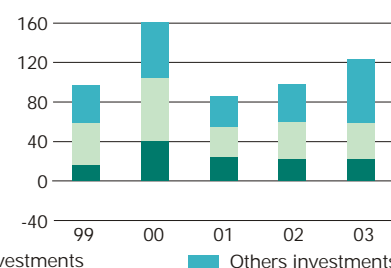
The surplus of the capital balance whose performance depends in practice on EU capital transfers, given the scarce importance of private transfers, was extended in 2003 by 13.2% to 8,762 million euros. GDP therefore stands at 1.2%, one point more than in 2002.

In 2003, the international environment was more favourable to the recovery of international movements than the preceding year. Strong net outflow for portfolio investments were registered, unlike the previous year, whilst direct investment net inflow were moderated. Direct Spanish investment abroad was significantly higher in the 2nd semester with respect the 1st semester of 2003, whilst this behaviour was not observed for direct foreign investment in Spain.

Spanish investments abroad
Thousands of millions of euros

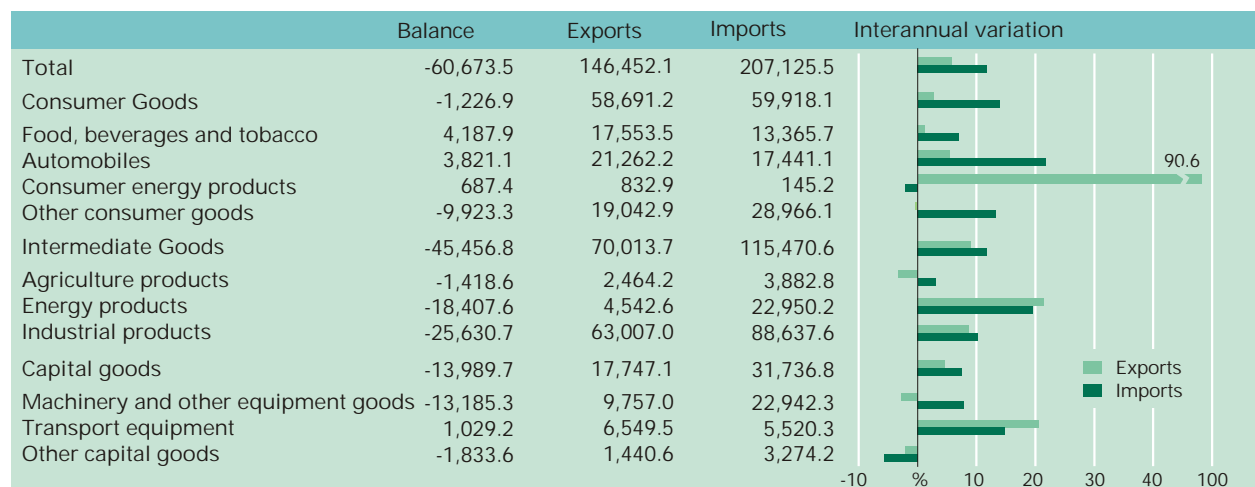


Foreign investments in Spain
Thousands of millions of euros



Source: Balance of Payments. Bank of Spain

Foreign trade. 2004 (Millions of euros)



Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

We import more than we export

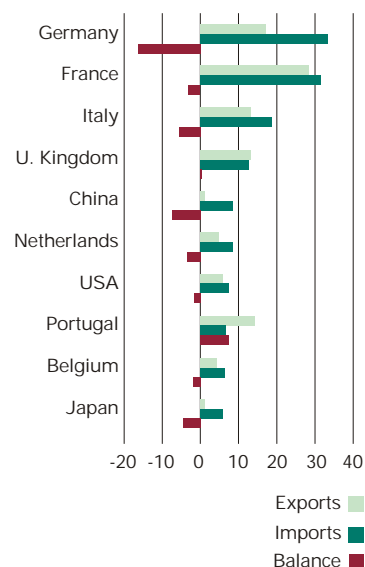
In 2004, exports from Spain totalled 146,452.1 million euros which represents growth of 6.3% with respect to 2003. 2004 closed with growth of nearly a percentage point with respect to the previous year. Imports (207,125.5 million euros) grew by 12.5%, growth was much higher than that obtained in 2003 (6.5%).

The main products exported are industrial, automobiles and food, beverages and tobacco. The increase in energy product exportation should be highlighted (90.6%).

The import of all products with respect to 2003 has increased with the exception of consumer energy products and other capital goods.

Spanish exports to the EU-25 (73.9% of the total) in 2004 grew 4.8%. Imports coming from the EU-25 increased by 9.8% which represent 64.6% of the total of Spanish purchases.

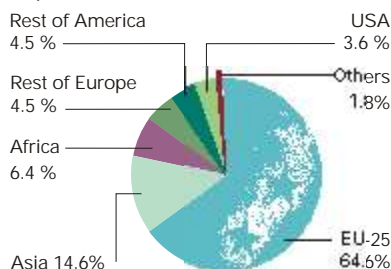
Main commercial exchanges from Spain 2004
Thousands of millions of euros



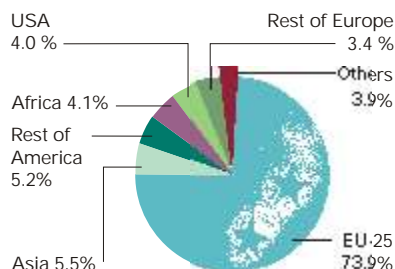
Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

Commercial exchanges between Spain and other countries. 2004

Imports

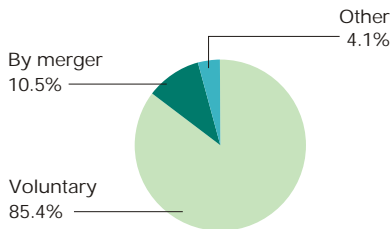


Exports





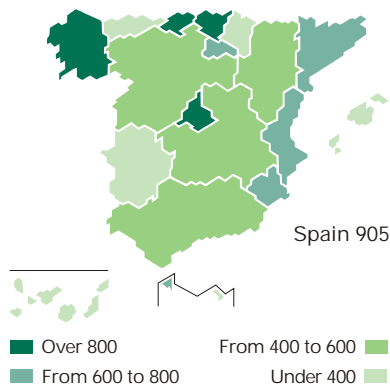
Mercantile companies dissolved. 2004



Mercantile companies. 2004. Provisional data

	Number	Capital (million euros)	Interannual Variation Capital
Constituted	129,797	9,008.4	6.9
-Public trading	2,231	2,058.2	-13.5
-Limited responsibility	127,559	6,950.0	14.9
Increasing capital	40,879	37,000.4	-2.7
-Public trading	5,345	12,693.3	-8.9
-Limited responsibility	35,511	24,174.6	0.7
Dissolved	11,913	-	-

Average capital subscribed by mercantile companies increasing capital. 2004 Thousands of euros



Mercantile Companies Statistic

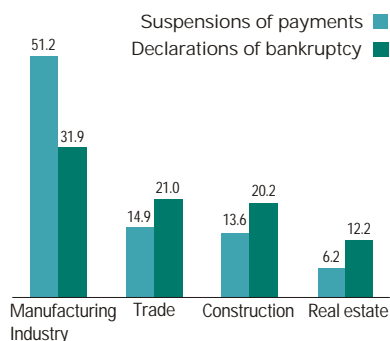
The objective of this statistic is to measure company demography, collect information on mercantile companies created, those dissolved and those that have undergone capital modifications.

The number of mercantile companies created in 2004 increased by 4.9% with respect to 2003, whilst subscribed capital increased 6.9%. More than 40,000 companies increased capital, with an interannual decrease of 3.1%.

Of the 11,913 companies dissolved over this period, more than 85% did so voluntarily and 10.5% by merger.

Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña accumulate 49.5% of underwritten capital in the creation of mercantile companies and 62.9% corresponding to capital increases. The autonomous communities where average underwritten capital is greater are Comunidad de Madrid (117,238 euros) and País Vasco (117,184 euros). With respect to capital increases, the highest average underwritten capital was registered in Cantabria with 3.3 million euros and Comunidad de Madrid with 1.9 million.

Suspensions of payments and declarations of bankruptcy by main activity. 2004 (%)



Suspensions of payments and declarations of bankruptcies*

From January to August 2004 there have been 242 suspensions of payments and 501 declarations of bankruptcy. The main reason for which companies declared suspensions of payments is lack of liquidity (59.5% of the total) whilst low productivity was the less frequent cause.

* Provisional data

Suspensions of Payments and Declarations of Bankruptcies Statistics collects information on the number of Suspensions of payments and declarations of bankruptcies files instigated in the Courts of First Instance. Due to the publication of Organic Law 8/2003 of 9 July, for Insolvency Proceedings Reform and Insolvency Proceedings Law 22/2003 which entered into force on 1 September 2004, previous legislation on this subject was substantially modified. Therefore, publication of the suspensions of payments and declarations of bankruptcies statistics is definitively suspended. The INE has already started to collect information for the elaboration of a new statistic adapted to the current insolvency proceedings law.



Number of registered companies

	01/01/2004	01/01/2003	Interannual variation
TOTAL	2,942,583	2,813,159	4.6%
Industry	248,289	248,038	0.1%
Construction	391,487	360,047	8.7%
Trade	825,503	808,529	2.1%
Other services *	1,477,304	1,396,545	5.8%

*Catering, transport and communications, real estate and rental activities, corporate services, education, health, social work and other types of social activities, including personal services.

There are nearly 3 million companies

The number of active companies has increased by 4.6% in 2003 up to 2.9 million according to the latest update from the Central Companies Directory (CCD) on 1 January 2004. The CCD gathers, all Spanish companies and local units located in the country in a single information system. It generates information on company demography: registrations, time in the directory and deregistering. The largest increases in the number of companies occur in construction (8.7%) and in other services (5.8%).

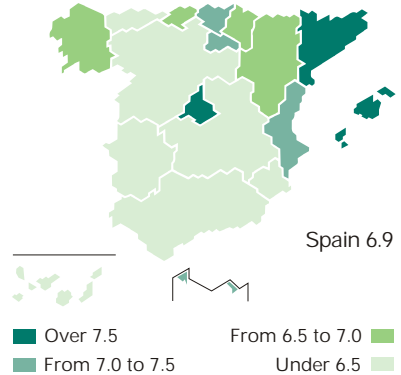
More than half of them do not have wage-earners

51% of companies, more than one and a half million, do not have any wage-earners, whilst 818,000 (27.8% of the total) have between one and two employees. If only companies with wage-earners are considered, companies with one or two employees represent 56.7% of the total whilst companies who employ 20 or more workers only represent 5.4% of the total. The majority of small companies are for the rest of services sector (83.1% employ two wage-earners or less) and trade (81.3%). Conversely, the weight of large companies is concentrated on industry (9.3% of the total employ 20 or more wage-earners).

366,000 new companies in 2003

With respect to the temporal evolution, it is worth noting that 366,000 companies (11% of the total) started to exercise economic activities during 2003 whilst 243,000 (7.6% of the total) stopped their activities. Nearly 81% of economically active units in 2003 already had this situation the previous year. 48.3% of Spanish companies are concentrated in Cataluña, Andalucía and Comunidad de Madrid.

Active companies by every 100 inhabitants. 2004

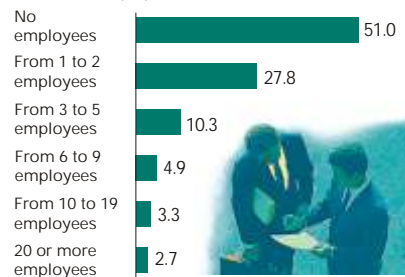


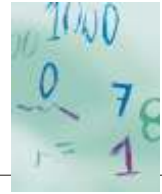
Active companies by every 100 inhabitants. 2000

Portugal	7.7
Italy	7.3
Spain	7.2
Sweden	6.9
Denmark	5.8
Finland	5.6
Belgium	5.4
Netherlands	4.0

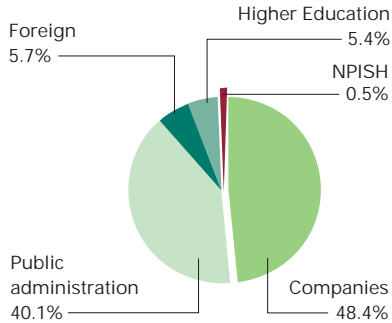
Source: Eurostat

Active companies by employee interval (%). 2004





Total R+D internal expenditure according to origin of funds. 2003

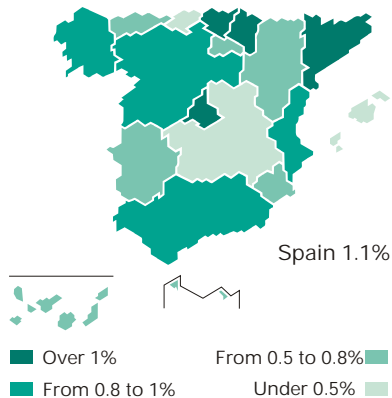


Internal expenditure dedicated to R+D activities. 2003

Sector of execution	Millions of euros	%	R+D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth of total expenditure
Total	8,213.0	100.0	1.10	
Companies	4,443.4	54.1	0.60	
Higher education	2,492.0	30.3	0.33	
Public administration	1,261.8	15.4	0.17	
NPISH*	15.9	0.2	0.00	

* Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

Internal R+D expenditure on regional GDP (%). 2003



Internal R+D expenditure as 1.1% of GDP

According to the statistic on R+D activities, internal research and development expenditure stood at 8,213 million euros in 2003 with an increase of 14.2% with respect to 2002. The barrier of 1% of GDP (1.1%) has been exceeded for the second time.

By execution sectors, R+D private sector expenditure (NPISH and companies) represents 54.3% of total expenditure and stands at 0.6% of GDP. For its part, public sector expenditure (Public administration and Higher education) represents 45.7%, i. e. 0.5% of GDP.

R+D activities are mainly financed by the private sector (48.8%) and by the public administration (40.1%). Funds coming from abroad and higher education represent the remaining 11.1% of total R+D expenditure.

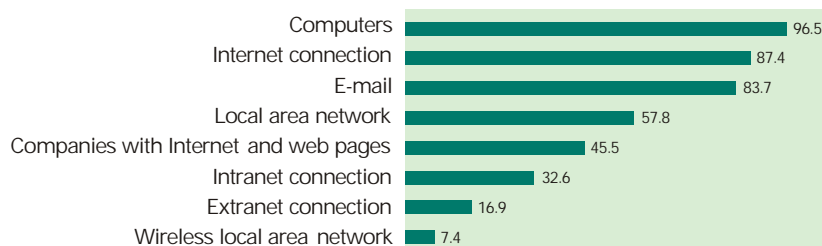
Less women in research

151,487 persons worked on R+D tasks full time during 2003 which represents 8 per thousand of the active population. The group of researchers reaches the figure of 92,523 persons/year. i. e. 4.9 per thousand of the active population. 36.5% of R+D personnel are women. The highest percentages are for NPISH (59.3%) and the public administration (47.5%) whilst in companies this percentage does not exceed 28%.

Comunidad de Madrid, País Vasco, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Cataluña are the autonomous communities which efforts R+D activities and in all cases exceed 1.3% of GDP. The rest of the communities present intensity figures under the national average for R+D expenditure.



Use of various CIT (Communication and Information Technologies) in companies (%). 2003



Internet envelops us

According to the Survey on the use of CIT and e-commerce in companies, 87.4% of companies with 10 or more wage-earners had an Internet connection in 2003 compared with 81.6% the previous year. 45.5% of companies with an Internet connection have a web site/page.

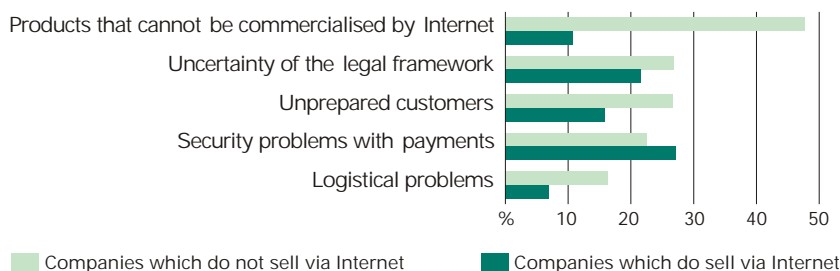
The majority use Internet to obtain banking and financial services (91%) and to observe market behaviour (43.2%). To access the network, 81.2% use broadband.

E-commerce sales increased by 33%

87.3% of companies use their web page to commercialise their products. In 2003, 3% of companies had e-commerce sales. The turnover generated was 33,307 million euros, 33% more than in 2002.

Companies that makes sales by means of the Internet stand at 1.7% of the total. The turnover generated by these transactions was 3,837 million euros, 2% more than the previous year. Tourism is the sector where the highest number of companies sell over the network.

Obstacles for Internet sales



Companies with access to Internet. 2004

Country/Region	%
Denmark	97
Finland	97
Belgium	96
Sweden	96
Germany	94
Austria	94
Slovenia	93
Ireland	92
EU-15	90
Estonia	90
Czech Republic	90
EU-25	89
Greece	87
Netherlands	88
Spain*	87
Italy	87
U. Kingdom	87
Luxembourg*	85
Poland	85
France*	83
Cyprus	82
Lithuania	81
Hungary	78
Portugal	77
Latvia	:
Slovakia	:
Malta	:

* data 2003

: data not available

Source: Eurostat

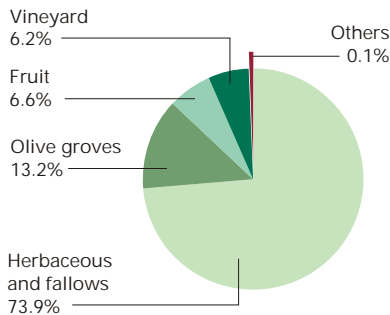
Reasons for selling by Internet

Reason	% Companies
To improve the image of the company	55.2
Access to new customers	52.5
To keep up with competitors	49.1
Geographical expansion of the market	48.3

Agriculture



Distribution of farmed land



Data refers to agricultural year 2003

Main livestock species (millions of heads)

Poultry	179.6
Porcine	21.2
Ovine	20.0
Bovine	6.0

Data refers to agricultural year 2003

In Spain there are more than 21 million porcine heads and nearly 10 million ovine heads.

Main results from agricultural operations (1)

	2003	Variation 1999/2003
Number of operations	1,140,733	-10.5%
Total area (Ha.)	33,314,181	-5.2%
Agricultural Area Used (AAU) (Ha.)	25,175,260	-4.8%
Farmed Land Area (Ha.)	16,649,029	-1.2%

(1) Data referring to operations greater or less than 1 Ha. AAU or with a certain economic importance

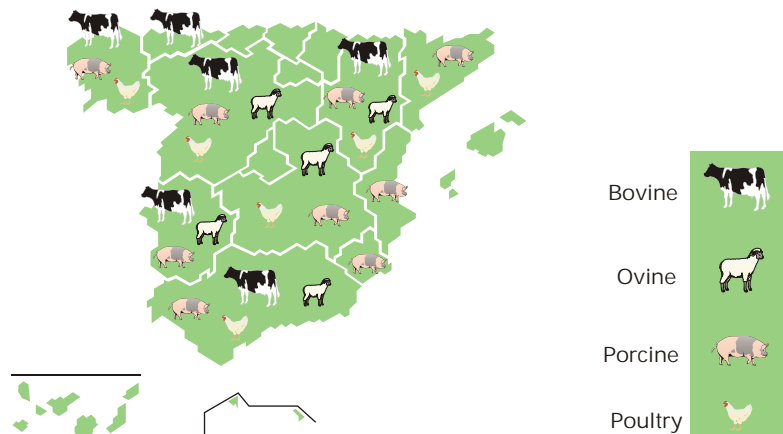
Lesser but larger operations

Data from the Structure of Agricultural Operations Survey 2003 confirm a trend towards greater specialisation in agriculture, which translates into a decrease in the number of operations and an increase in the average size of operations.

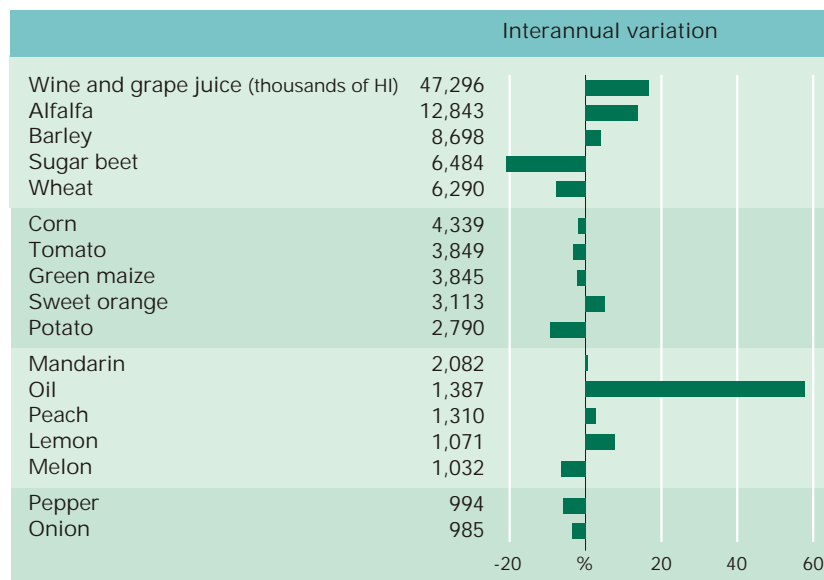
Thus, it is worth noting that since 1999 nearly 147,000 operations have disappeared whilst the average agricultural area used by operation is 22.07Ha., which represents an increase of 8.6% with respect to the 20.32 Ha. for 1999.

Castilla y León, Aragón and Extremadura are the communities with the highest average agricultural areas used (51.19 Ha., 42.63 Ha. and 39.18 Ha. respectively). They are followed by Comunidad de Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Cantabria with value that exceed the national average. At the other extreme are Canarias (with an average of 3.81 Ha.) followed by Comunidad Valenciana (with 4.59 Ha.) and Galicia (with 7.10 Ha.).

Main livestock operations by autonomous communities



Main agricultural production. 2003
(thousands of tonnes)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Decrease in vegetal production...

Due to the varied in climate and different types of soil in the different areas of the country there is a major diversity within Spanish agriculture.

The value of vegetal production in 2003 is around 24 thousand million euros. Although the value increased by 3.5% with respect to 2002, the amount decreased by 4.9%. Despite this, the production of some crops (or derived products) increases; specifically, olive oil production underwent the most significant annual increase: from 879 thousand tonnes in 2002 to 1387 in 2003.

In 2001, Spanish final agricultural production represented around 12% of all EU-15 Member States.

... compared to an increase in animal production

However, both the value (4.2%) and quantity (2.7%) of animal production in 2003, nearly 13.5 thousand million euros, increased with respect to 2002. The total production of milk, the majority of which comes from cows, is around 2,203.4 million euros; and the production of eggs is around 1,061.7 including hens, ducks, turkeys and geese.

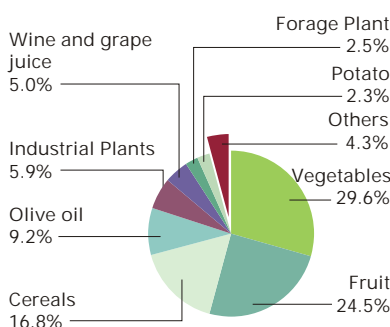
Year 2003

	EU-25	Spain (%)
Production (millions t)		
-Cereals	234.5	9.0
-Olives	12.6	57.8
-Fresh vegetables*	61.8	20.2
Porcine livestock (millions of heads)	152.4	15.7

* Year 1999

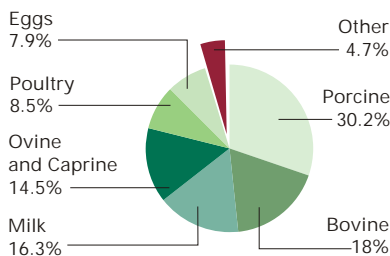
Source: Eurostat

Structure of the value of agricultural production



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Structure of the value of livestock production



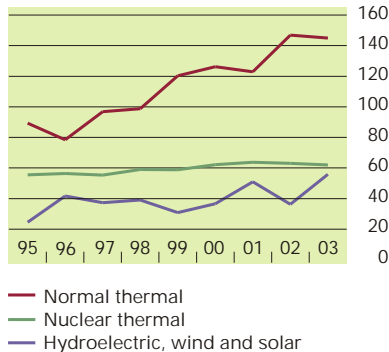
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Energy



Evolution of the production of electrical energy

(In thousands of millions of Kwh)



Electricity consumption of renewable energy sources. 2002

	%
Austria	66.0
Sweden	47.0
Latvia	39.3
Slovenia	25.9
Finland	23.7
Portugal	20.8
Denmark	19.8
Slovakia	18.6
Spain	14.4
Italy	14.3
France	13.5
EU	12.7
Germany	8.1
Greece	6.0
Ireland	5.4
Czech Republic	4.6
Netherlands	3.6
Lithuania	3.2
U. Kingdom	2.9
Luxembourg	2.8
Belgium	2.3
Poland	2.1
Hungary	0.7
Estonia	0.5
Cyprus	0.0
Malta	0.0

Source: Eurostat

Primary energy. 2003

	Degree of autosupply (%)	Consumption		
		Ktep*	%	Interannual variation
Total	22.1	132,637	100.0	3.0
Coal	35.1	20,319	16.0	-7.2
Oil	0.5	69,313	15.3	2.5
Natural gas	2.5	21,255	16.0	13.3
Nuclear	100.0	16,125	12.2	-1.8
Hydraulic	100.0	3,532	2.7	77.7

*Ktep: thousands of equivalent tonnes of oil

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

The large dependence on oil

Production of primary energy increased by 3% in 2003 with respect to the previous year and is 29,304 ktep. The degree of basic autosupply, similar to 2002, is 22.1% although in the case of hydraulic and nuclear energy this is 100%.

In Spain, oil which represents 52.3% of primary energy demand, comes mainly from Russia, Libya and Mexico. Natural gas, 16% of primary energy consumed is imported mainly from Algeria.

The interannual rate for consumption of final energy, 97,124 Ktep, increased this year by 5.4%. To this end, 61.8% corresponds to oil products, 19.5% to electricity, 16.2% to gas and 2.5% to coal.

Electricity, 51.3% of industrial energy consumption

Energy consumption by industrial companies exceeded 7,000 million euros in 2003, 3.9% higher than 2001 according to the Energy Consumption Survey. The main energy consumption used are electricity (51.3% of the total), gas (23.8%) and oil products (gas-oil, fuel-oil and others) which represents 19.4%.

Moving towards renewable energies

The European Union is working towards encouraging renewable energies (solar, wind...), with the objective of reducing energy dependence on oil and natural gas. Its objective is that 12% of EU consumption come from renewable energy sources by the year 2010.

Electricity consumption from renewable energy sources in 2002, represented 14.4% of the total which places us in ninth position within the EU.



Main industry variables. 2003

Employed persons and hours worked		Interannual variation									
		-7.5	-6	-4.5	-3	-1.5	%	1.5	3	4.5	
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,654										
Total hours worked (millions)	4,636										
Main economic variables (millions of euros)											
Net turnover	460,250										
Total operating income	468,399										
Consumption and outsourced work	278,133										
Personnel expenditure	72,458										
Total operating costs	436,167										
Investment on material assets	22,041										
Profit or loss for the year	18,236										
Industrial Production Index (IPI)*. Average 2004	102.3										
Industrial Prices Index (IPRI)**. Average 2004	107.3										

* Short term indicator that measures the monthly evolution of the productive activity of industrial branches, excluding construction.

** Short term indicator that measures the monthly evolution of industrial product prices manufactured and sold on the domestic market during the first stage of their commercialisation.



Turnover in the industrial sector increased by 2.9%

The Industrial Companies Survey is an annual structural survey whose main objective is to provide information on the various sectors that constitute industrial activity.

The net amount of industrial companies turnover stood at 460.3 million euros in 2003, with an increase of 2.9% with respect to the previous year. The number of employed persons in the sector is nearly 2.7 million, 0.3% less than in 2002.

The majority of companies' operating income is represented by product sales which are 386.1 million euros with an increase of 2.9% with respect to 2002. This is followed by sales of goods (51.1 million euros, 2.8% more than in 2002) which represents 10.9% of total income and then services provisions (23.1 million euros, 3.9% more than in 2002) which represent 4.9%.

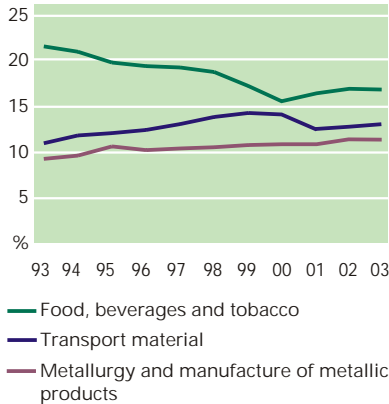
As for expenditure, consumption of raw materials is in first place (42.5% of total operating expenditure). In second and third place are personnel expenditure (16.6% of the total) and external services (15%).

Employed persons. 2003

	Absolute value (thousands)	%
Total	2,654	100.0
Cataluña	646	24.3
Comunidad Valenciana	348	13.1
Comunidad de Madrid	269	10.1
Andalucía	252	9.5
País Vasco	233	8.8
Galicia	165	6.2
Castilla y León	147	5.5
Castilla-La Mancha	114	4.3
Aragón	105	4.0
Región de Murcia	76	2.9
Com. Foral de Navarra	72	2.7
Principado de Asturias	62	2.3
Canarias	43	1.6
Cantabria	36	1.4
La Rioja	31	1.2
Extremadura	29	1.1
Illes Balears	27	1.0

Turnover for the main activity groups

Percentage of total



Turnover by activity group. 2003

	% of total	Interannual variation
Industry total (millions of euros)	460.3	
Transport material	13.4	8%
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.8	3.9%
Chemical industry	8.6	3.8%
Extractive petroleum industries	6.1	
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	11.5	
Various manufacturing industries	3.0	
Mechanical machinery and equipment	5.3	
Rubber and plastic products	3.8	
Wood and cork	2.1	
Non-metallic mineral products	5.9	
Paper, publishing and graphic arts,...	5.8	
Energy and water	7.7	
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.3	
Manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and footwear	4.8	

Main activity groups in each autonomous community. 2003



- Chemical industry
- Food, beverages and tobacco
- Paper, publishing and graphic arts
- Non-metallic mineral products
- Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products
- Transport material
- Energy and water

Companies with more than 100 employees represent 63.6% of industrial turnover

Activity groups which registered higher increases in turnover in 2003 with respect to the previous year are transport material (which underwent an increase of 8%), food, beverages and tobacco (3.9%) and the chemical industry (3.8%).

Conversely, those that make a greater contribution to total industrial sector turnover are food, beverages and tobacco (16.8% of the total), transport material (13.4%) and metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products (11.5%).

By analysing the industrial corporate structure by the size of the company (expressed as the number of employees) it can be observed that companies with 1,000 persons or more represent 27% of total industrial turnover. This percentage rises to 63.6% if companies with more than 100 employees are considered.

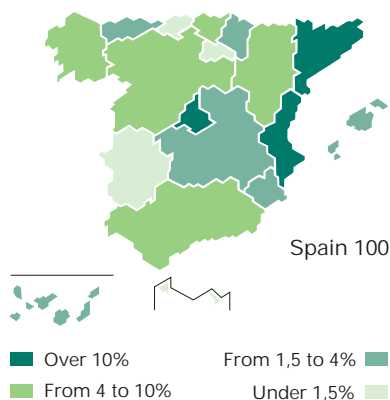
Three communities contribute 47.6% of the total turnover

Cataluña (115,706 million euros), Comunidad de Madrid (52,869 million) and Comunidad Valenciana (50,467 million) make up 47.6% of total industrial sector turnover. The highest increases in turnover in 2003 occurred in Aragón (7.7%), Castilla y León (6.2%), Canarias (5.8%) and Andalucía (5.3%). Conversely, there was a reduction in Illes Balears (2.3%), La Rioja (0.3%) and Principado de Asturias (0.2%).

In companies with 20 or more employees, sales within Spain represented 74.2% of the total, whilst those to EU-15 countries represented 19.3%. With respect to purchases, 20.2% of raw materials, goods etc. originate from EU-15 countries and 14.4% from the rest of the world. Purchases within Spain represent 65.3% of the total.

In these companies, total industrial investment represents 21,560 million euros, of which 34.2% corresponding to technical facilities, 31.6% to machinery and tools and 11.7% to investment on intangible assets.

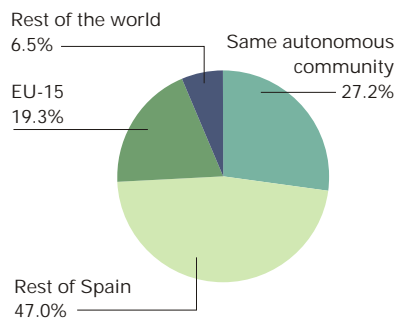
Turnover distribution by autonomous communities



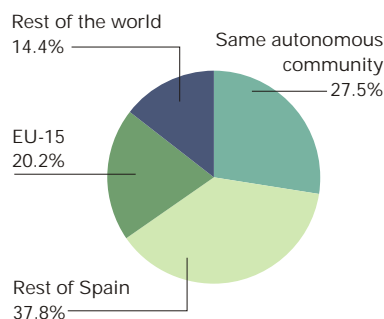
Turnover for the manufacturing industry. 2001

	Millions of euros
EU-25	5,770,644
EU-15	5,472,120
Germany	1,470,030
France	944,568
Italy	827,765
U. Kingdom	742,753
Spain	408,384
Netherlands	231,927
Belgium	189,125
Sweden	151,550
Poland	125,319
Austria	112,047
Finland	107,048
Ireland	102,142
Denmark	77,066
Portugal	69,485
Czech Republic	63,840
Hungary	54,747
Slovakia	18,061
Slovenia	16,902
Luxembourg	8,074
Lithuania	6,461
Estonia	3,854
Latvia	3,627
Cyprus	3,036
Malta	2,679
Greece	:

Destination of sales



Origin of the acquisitions



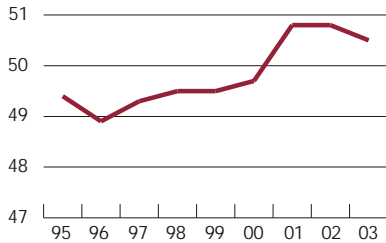
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Services



Evolution of market services (% of GDP)

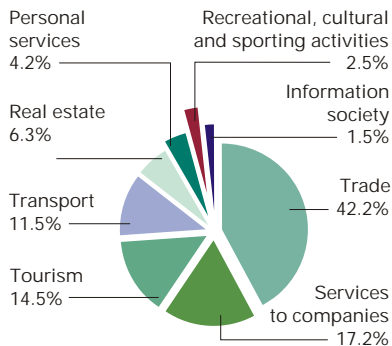


Main market variables service*. 2002

		Interannual** variation
Number of companies	1,861,837	1.8
Turnover	894,211	7.1
Production value	223,821	9.9
Purchases and expenses on goods and services	694,641	5.9
Added value at factors cost	220,650	10.4
Personnel expenses	117,512	11.7
Average employed personnel	7,429,379	4.5

* Economic variables in millions of euros
 ** Considering common activities both years

Number of companies. 2002

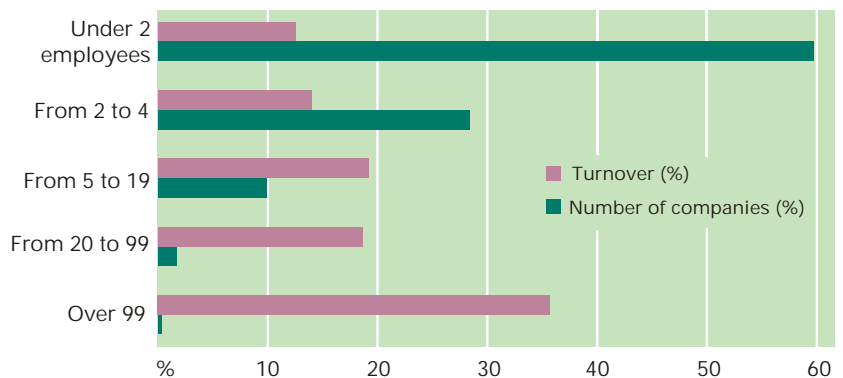


Services sector, the economy's motor

The Services Sector in our country is the most important in terms of GDP and job creation. According to data from the National Accounts, in 2002 market services represented 50.8% of GDP and provided jobs for 43.8% of employed persons.

The Annual Services Survey indicates that there are 1,861,837 companies in Spain dedicated to trade, tourism, transport, information technologies, real estate activities, services to companies, recreational and cultural activities and personal services. These activities represent 83% of the added value generated by market services.

Services sector structure by size of the company. 2002



Trade represents 63% of turnover

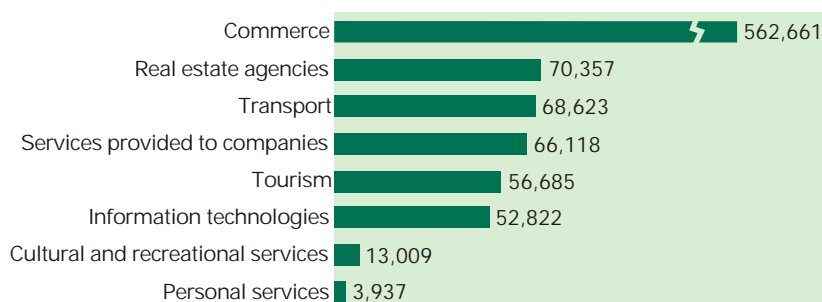
Turnover in the services sector in 2002 stood at 894,211 million euros, which represents an increase of 7.1% with respect to 2001. Activity groups which present higher increases with respect to the turnover invoiced in 2002 are real estate and rental activities (14.0%) and information technologies (11.8%), 70,357 and 52,822 million euros respectively.

Within the market services sector analysed, trade represents 63% of total turnover whilst the rest of the groups analysed are between 6% and 8% with the exception of cultural and recreational services (1.5%) and personal services (0.4%).

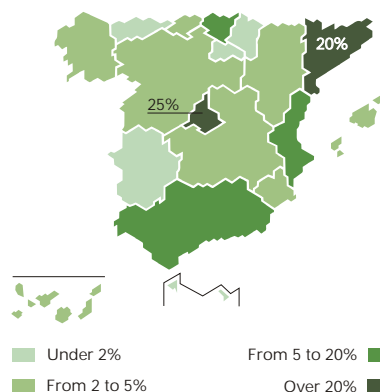
25% of turnover corresponds to the Comunidad de Madrid

The autonomous communities with higher participation in the market services sector are Comunidad de Madrid (25%), Cataluña (20%), Andalucía (12%) and Comunidad Valenciana (9.8%). This concentration is more marked in services provided to companies where 60% of the turnover is generated in the Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña, as well as services related to information technologies in which 55% of business is invoiced in the Comunidad de Madrid.

Turnover. 2002
Millions of euros



Turnover in the services sector
(According to location of company premises)



Trade turnover. 2001

	Thousands of millions of euros
EU	6,245.4
United Kingdom	1,218.7
Germany	1,065.6
France	1,002.4
Italy	681.0
Spain	527.6
Netherlands	406.4
Belgium	260.9
Poland	169.6
Sweden	165.5
Austria	150.1
Denmark	127.8
Portugal	113.6
Finland	85.1
Czech Republic	67.2
Ireland	62.5
Hungary	51.9
Luxembourg	19.7
Slovakia	16.6
Slovenia	15.9
Lithuania	9.9
Latvia	8.8
Cyprus	7.9
Estonia	7.6
Malta	2.8
	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Investment in the services sector

Market services companies invested 62,327 million euros during 2002, 7% of their turnover. By activity groups, real estate companies and transport services were those which increased the most their productive capacity, by acquiring investment goods with a value exceeding 15% of their invoicing.

Material investment	Millions of euros
Total	52,972
Land	7,324
Hardware	2,047
Buildings	9,666
Constructions	15,867
Transport elements	8,168
Machinery	4,282
Other	5,618

Material investment stands at 52,972 million euros. In transport companies the highest percentage (29%) is used for transport elements; in the tourist sector 43% of this investment is for construction and renovations of buildings; in real estate companies the highest percentage of investment is for land and natural assets (21%).

Employment characteristics to 30-9-02

	% of wage-earners	% of fixed employees	% of women	Average salary in euros
Total groups	77.7	68.5	42.3	16,291
Tourism	75.6	61.4	47.6	12,330
Transport	76.9	74.3	15.4	20,038
Information society	93.5	81.7	33.0	29,054
Real estate agencies	75.5	69.1	35.4	17,779
Companies services	82.1	53.6	52.2	14,341
Recreational activities, and sporting activities	80.0	58.6	39.3	16,030
Personal services	60.2	71.2	77.8	8,976
Commerce	76.0	76.9	42.3	15,497

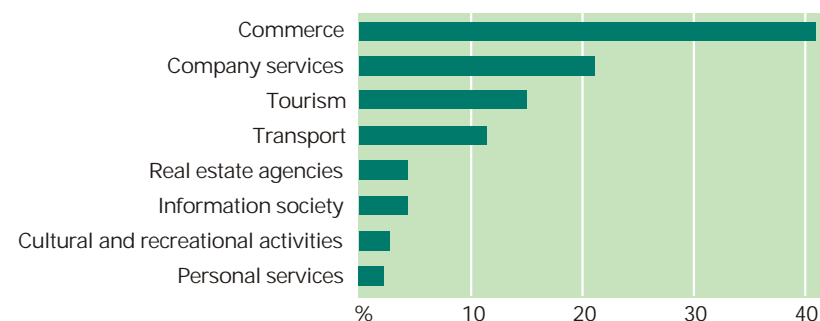
7.4 million persons working

The average number of employees in services sector companies stood at 7.4 million persons in 2002 (4.5% more than in 2001). By activity sectors, various corporate services and real estate activities are those that generated the most employment during that period with increases of 30.3% and 17.4% respectively.

Nearly a quarter of sector employees are freelance workers. This percentage stands at 78% for taxi transport.

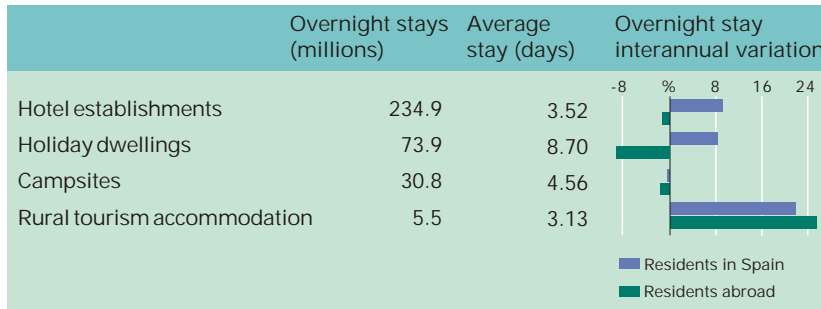
As for female participation, 42.3% of sector employees are women. Female personnel reaches its highest percentage in personal services in which more than three quarters of employees are women. The participation of women in cleaning services is 78.3%.

Percentage of employed personnel. 2002





Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand 2004. Provisional data



Spaniards are saving tourism

According to the INE Hotel Tourism Short Term Survey and Holiday Apartment Occupancy Survey, there was a decrease in the number of overnight stays of non-residents in Spanish tourist accommodation of 3.6% with respect to the previous year; conversely, overnight stays for Spaniards increased by 8.4%.

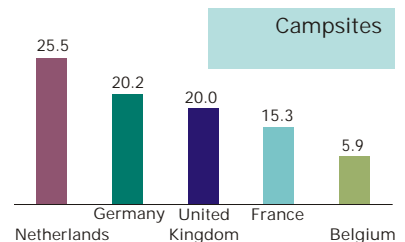
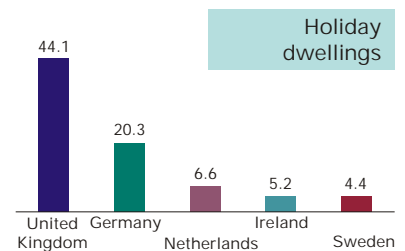
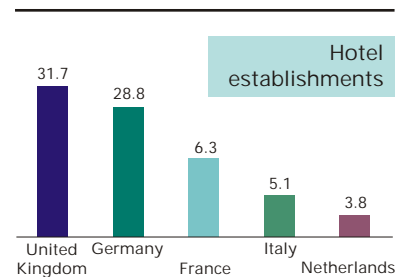
The British and Germans are the nationalities who visit Spain most frequently

The nationality of origin of travellers varies from one establishment to another. 81.1% of overnight stays in apartments corresponds to non-residents; but in the case of rural tourism this is only 17.3%.

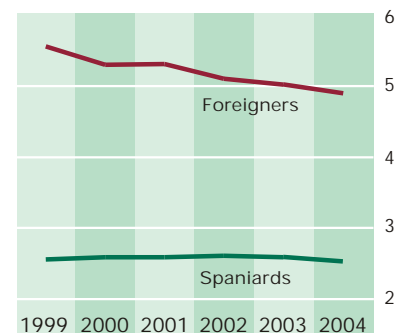
In hotels and apartments, the United Kingdom predominates (31.7% and 44.1% of overnight stays of non-residents respectively); in the case of camp sites the Netherlands predominates (25.5%), and Germany predominates for rural tourism accommodation (40.6%).

The longest average stays occur in holiday dwellings. Evolution over the year is variable, although this is longer for all types of accommodation in July and August, with the exception of camp sites where the longest stays are in January and February.

Main nationalities of origin (% of non-resident overnight stays)



Evolution of the average stay in hotel establishments (days)



The Hotel Tourism Short Term Survey includes the Hotel Establishment Occupancy Survey, Hotel Income Index and Hotel Price Index.

The non hotel Tourist Accommodation Occupancy Survey groups the Occupancy Surveys in Holiday Dwellings, Campsites and Rural Tourism Accommodation.

Tourist accommodation. Main results of the offer. 2004.
Provisional data

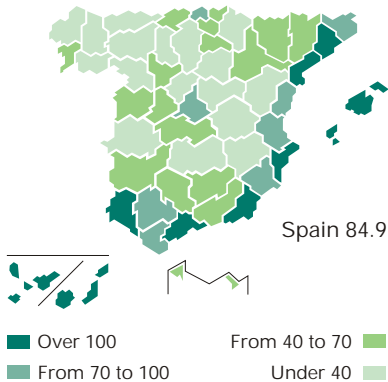
	Estimates of open establishments	Average estimated vacancies	Degree of occupancy by vacancies	Interannual variation Vacancies offered
Hotel establishments	13,832	1,173,884	53.58	4.6
Holiday dwellings	129,307	446,147	44.74	3.0
Campsites	727	487,514	*36.45	2.6
Rural tourism accommodation	8,236	71,508	20.80	19.2

*Data refers to degree of occupancy by lots



Average estimated size of hotel establishments 2004

Number of vacancies by establishment



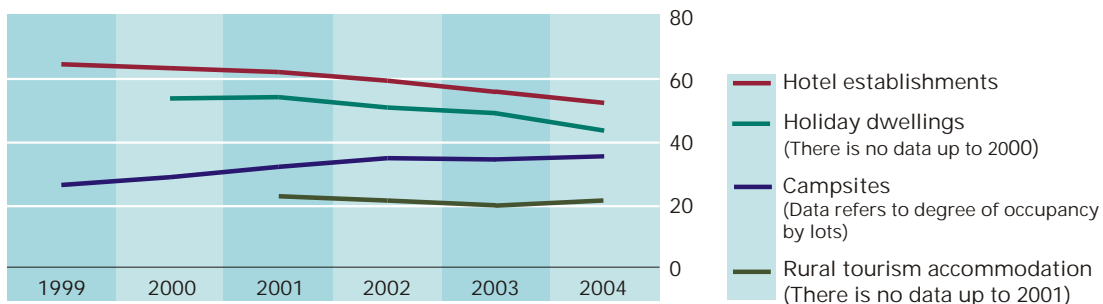
Increase in tourist offer

Vacancies offered by the different types of Spanish tourist accommodation increased in 2004 with respect to the previous year. More than 50% of these correspond to hotel establishments (1,173,884 average estimated vacancies in 2004).

Hotel establishments are mainly concentrated in Andalucía, Illes Balears, Cataluña and Canarias; more than half the supply of apartment vacancies are in Canarias and campsites are mainly located in Cataluña, Andalucía and Comunidad Valenciana. Rural tourism accommodation, however, are distributed over the whole country, but especially in the North of the peninsular.

The degree of occupancy by vacancies decreased respect to 2003 for hotels and apartments but rural tourism accommodation increased. The degree of occupancy in campsites increased. For Spanish tourist accommodation the highest occupancy was registered for the month of August.

Evolution of degrees of occupancy by vacancy in Spanish tourist accommodation



Favourite destinations of Spanish travellers. 2004 (% overnight stays)

Hotels		Apartments		Campsites		Rural tourism	
Andalucía	20.8	Canarias	27.1	Cataluña	40.1	Castilla y León	18.8
Cataluña	13.8	Comunidad Valenciana	25.2	Andalucía	13.7	Cataluña	12.9
Comunidad Valenciana	13.2	Cataluña	16.5	Comunidad Valenciana	13.0	Principado de Asturias	8.4

Different preferences

The destinations chosen by travellers are not the same for Spaniards as for foreigners.

Foreigners who stay overnight in Spanish tourist accommodation prefer Canarias and Illes Balears with the exception of those who stay in campsites, who prefer Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana.

Most visited tourist areas and sites. 2004
(Number of overnight stays in hotel establishments)

Tourist areas		Tourist sites	
Isla de Mallorca	36,992,104	Madrid	11,276,975
Isla de Tenerife	18,627,714	Benidorm	10,132,001
Palma - Calvía	16,025,996	Barcelona	9,501,487
Costa del Sol	14,281,021	Palma - Calvía	8,213,998
Costa Blanca	13,867,791	Adeje	7,465,825



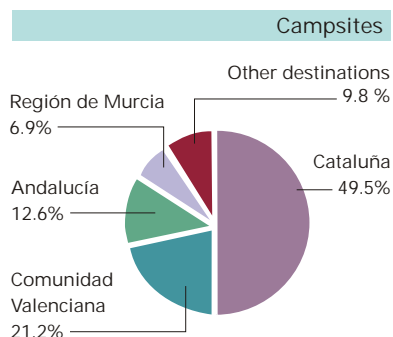
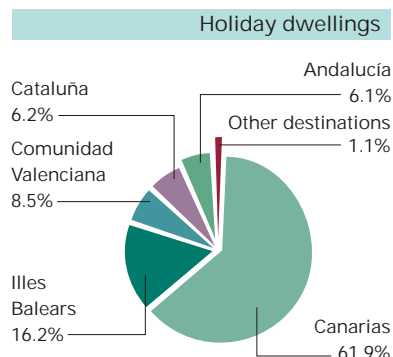
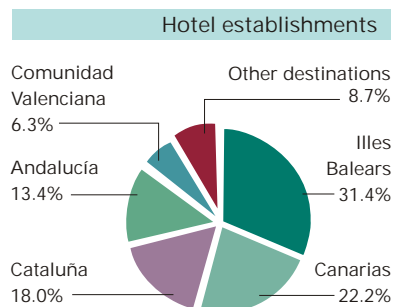
Increase of 1.5% in hotel tariffs

The Hotel Price Index (HPI) measures the evolution of the main tariffs that hoteliers apply to all their customers. An average increase of 1.5% was registered for the year 2004. Prices increased in all autonomous communities except in Illes Balears and Comunidad Valenciana, where there were average decreases of 0.2% and 0.8% respectively.

The highest interannual price increases occur in summertime.

For its part, income by occupied room which measures the Hotel Income Index (HII) increased by an average of 3.5% in 2004 with respect to 2003.

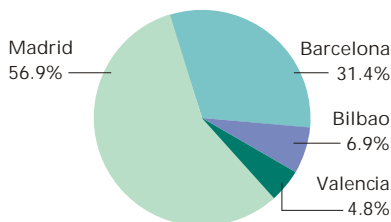
Destinations most visited by foreign travellers (% overnight stays)



Transport



Distribution of metro passengers. 2003



Passengers. 2003

Urban transport	Thousands	Interannual variation
Total	2,755,099	2.8
Buses	1,697,831	0.7
Metropolitan	1,057,268	6.2
Intercity transport		
Total	1,774,472	-1.5
Road (bus)	1,167,253	-3.1
Rail	569,538	1.7
Air (domestic) ¹	30,615	8.1
Maritime (cabotage) ¹	7,066	-2.5
International transport		
Total	95,087	6.1
Air	90,504	7.0
Sea	4,583	-8.8

1. Only includes disembarked passengers Sources: INE, RENFE, FEVE, Directorate General for Civil Aviation and Directorate General for Ports and Coasts

Main airports in the EU-25. 2002

	Millions of passengers
London / Heathrow	63.0
Paris / Charles-de-Gaulle	48.3
Frankfurt am Main	48.1
Amsterdam / Schiphol	40.6
Madrid / Barajas	33.7
London / Gatwick	29.5
Rome / Fiumicino	24.2
Paris / Orly	23.1
Munich	22.9
Barcelona	21.2

Source: Eurostat

Nearly 40% of passengers travel by subway

In 2003 the number of urban transport users increased by 2.8% with respect to 2002. More than a third of these passengers use the subway although only Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia have a subway system.

The number of passengers who use intercity transport is similar to that registered in 2002. Within this sector, the bus is the most used means of transport (66.1%) followed by rail (31.8%).

Domestic air transport registered less passengers in 2003 than international air transport; in the case of maritime transport this situation reversed.

Travelling to work by car

According to data from the Population and Housing Census 2001 the preferred means of transport to go to work is private transport (64%) compared to 16% for public transport. 42% of employed persons make two or more trips a day to go to work and the average time used is 22 minutes. Nearly 70% of households have at least one vehicle (excluding motorcycles). The average number of vehicles per household is 0.95.

The relationship between population and number of vehicles was 620 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in 2004.

More roads ...

The number of kilometres increased once again, especially in large capacity roads (freeways motorways and dual carriageways) whose interannual rate increase was 4.7%.

Road network. 2003

	Kms
Motorways and dual carriageways	9,492
Toll motorways	2,517
Main roads	164,584
Secondary roads	501,053

Source: General Roads Directorate

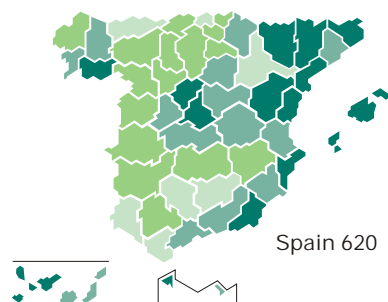
Vehicles by types. 2004

	In circulation (to 31-12-2004)	Registered	Interannual variation. Registered vehicles			
			%	20	40	60
Total	26,432,641	2,149,755				
Lorries and vans	4,418,039	344,209				
Buses	56,957	3,665				
Private cars	19,541,918	1,653,808				
Motorcycles	1,612,082	123,176				
Industrial tractors	185,379	20,651				
Other vehicles*	618,266	4,246				

*The category other vehicles does not include those registered with a special vehicle number plate, with a trailer plate and semitrailer or moped plate.

Source: Traffic Authority

Number of vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants. 2004



Legend:
 Over 650 (Dark Green)
 From 550 to 600 (Medium Green)
 From 600 to 650 (Light Green)
 Under 550 (Very Light Green)

Spain 620

Source: Traffic Authority

... and more cars, but imported

The total number of registered automobiles increased by 12.9% in 2004 with respect to the previous year; the same figure for motorcycles underwent the most significant variation (58.9%). As has been occurring since 1994, the number of registered vehicles stemming from imports (1,609,712) has exceeded the figures for registrations stemming from national manufacture (539,368).

Gas-oil vehicles represent 44.1% of total vehicles in 2004. For private cars, the use of this fuel went from a total of 13.2% in 1994 to 38.4% in 2004.

Women at the steering wheel

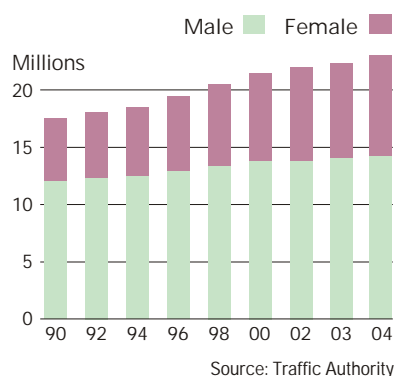
More than 8 million women have a driver's licence (38.9% of total drivers) and another 568,000 with a motorcycle drivers licence (27%) according to data from the drivers census to 31 December 2004.

The total number of persons who have a driver's licence is 23,019,420. Barcelona and Madrid with more than 1,000,000 are the provinces with the highest number of women with a driver's licence.

100,000 traffic accidents

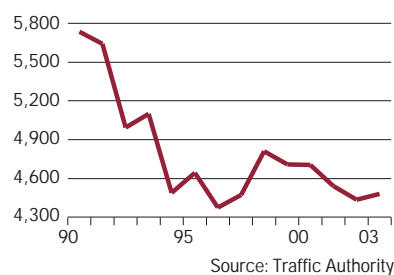
Unfortunately, the interannual rate of the number of road accidents with road and urban area victims (99,987) has increased by 1.6%, with 5,399 deaths and 150,635 casualties registered (1% and 2.5% more than the previous year respectively).

Drivers census

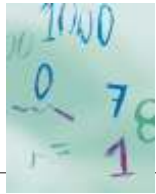


Source: Traffic Authority

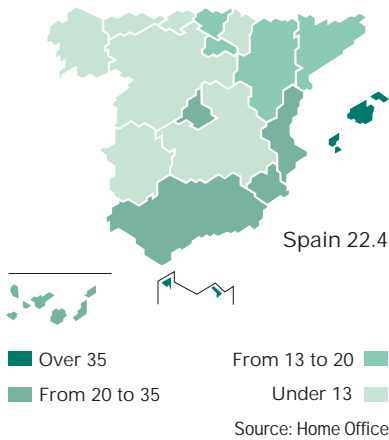
Road deaths



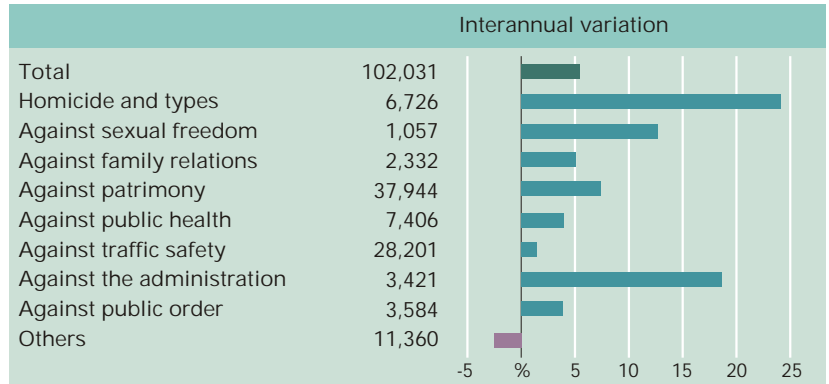
Source: Traffic Authority



Reported crimes by 1,000 inhabitants. 2003

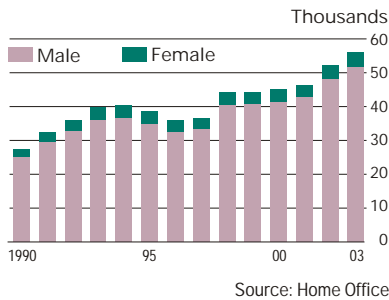


Convicts according to crimes committed. 2002



9 out of every 10 convicts are males

Prison population to 31 December



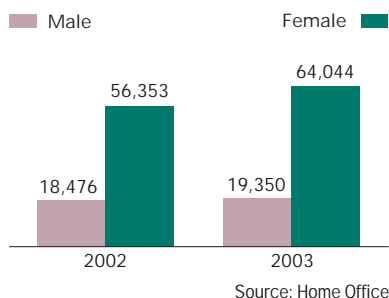
According to data from the Judicial Statistics, in 2002 in Spain more than 100,000 persons were convicted of committing a crime. 91.8% of the convicts were males. The most frequent crime committed was theft.

The percentage of foreign convicts with respect to total convicts this same year was 10.6%. The countries of origin are not the same for men as for women: men come mainly from Morocco and other African countries and women conversely come mainly from American and European countries. The number of foreign convicts has increased from 7,244 in 1996 to 10,780 in 2002 which represents an increase of 48.8%.

If we limit ourselves to reported crime (by the police) we find that in Spain 22.4 crimes were committed per 1,000 inhabitants in 2003, a value less than that registered in 2002 (24.3 per thousand). Illes Balears (51.5), Ceuta (47.6) and Melilla (41.4) have the highest rates.

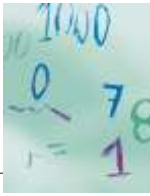
The prison population to 31 December 2003 was 56,096 inmates; 8.1% higher than the previous year.

Victims of family abuse



Domestic violence is on the rise

The number of family abuse victims increased in 2003 by 11.4% and the figures were 64,044 women and 19,350 men. 78.2% of women are abused by their spouse or partner. However, in the case of men, this percentage is much lower, 45.8%.



Elections

General elections. March 2004

Electors	34,571,831
Voters	26,155,436
Members of Parliaments (male)	223
Members of Parliaments (female)	127
Elected senators (male)	154
Elected senators (female)	54

Sources: INE, Congress of Members of Parliament and Home Office

Participation in the general elections...

General elections Parliamentary were held in Spain on 14 March 2004, in other words, to the Congress and the Senate, which represent legislative power. Since approval of the constitution (1978) elections have been held on eight occasions, 350 members of parliament and 208 senators were elected.

Participation was 75.7% which represents an increase with respect to the elections in March 2000, which was 68.7%.

... abstention in the European elections

On 13 June 2004, Spain held its fifth elections to the European Parliament, which is an institution that represents the people of the European Union States. Of its 732 members of parliament, 54 represent Spain. The first time that Spaniards elected its representatives in Europe was in June 1987. Elections of this type have been held subsequently in June 1989, June 1994 and June 1999.

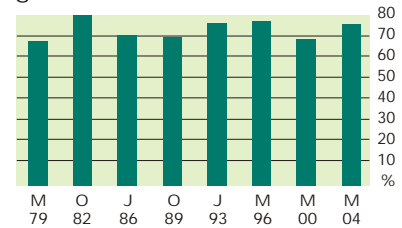
Abstention was 54.9% in Spain in 2004 compared to 37.0% in 1999.

Most voted candidates in Elections to Congress of Members of Parliament



Source: Home Office

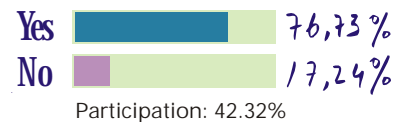
Participation in the general elections



Source: Home Office

Referendum European Constitution

Do you approve the Treaty which establishes a Constitution for Europe?



Source: Home Office

Elections to the European Parliament (seats)

	2004	1999
Total	732	626
Germany	99	99
France	78	87
Italy	78	87
U. Kingdom	78	87
Spain	54	64
Netherlands	27	31
Belgium	24	25
Greece	24	25
Portugal	24	25
Sweden	19	22
Austria	18	21
Denmark	14	16
Finland	14	16
Ireland	13	15
Luxembourg	6	6
Poland	54	-
Czech Republic	24	-
Hungary	24	-
Slovakia	14	-
Lithuania	13	-
Latvia	9	-
Slovenia	7	-
Estonia	6	-
Cyprus	6	-
Malta	5	-

Source: European Parliament