

30 June 2017

**Non-financial Quarterly Accounts for the Institutional Sectors**  
First quarter 2017

**Main results**

- The financing capacity of the national economy compared to the rest of the world is 1,498 million euros in the first quarter of 2017.
- After adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the financing capacity of the national economy stands at 3.0% of the GDP, versus 2.3% in the previous quarter.
- The national income reaches 276,775 million euros in the first quarter and the national disposable income 273,441.
- After adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the national income and the national disposable income increase by 1.3% and 1.8%, respectively, as compared with the previous quarter.
- The savings ratio of households is estimated at -3.4% of their disposable income, versus -0.5% in the same quarter of the previous year.
- The financing need of the Public Administrations amounts to 4,500 million euros, versus 7,823 million euros in the same quarter of 2016.

**The results published today include, by the first time, series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects**, in response to the growing demand for them and in line with the general course of action set by the INE on its short-term statistics. These series facilitate the short-term economic analysis and give meaning to the comparison of the quarterly variations.

The adjustment for seasonal and calendar effects for the main results of the Non-Financial Quarterly Accounts for the Institutional Sectors is, in addition, one of the demands posed by the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA-2010), approved by the Regulation (EU) 549/2013, of the European Parliament and Council, of 21 May.

At this moment, the adjusted results of the series of the principal balances of the national economy and of the aggregate flows with the rest of the world<sup>1</sup>, are being disseminated, although the extension of the seasonal adjustment to the principal balances and operations of the institutional sectors is foreseen always within the frame of the requirements of information proposed by ESA 2010.

---

<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, the results which this press note includes appear in gross terms (not adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects) unless otherwise mentioned.

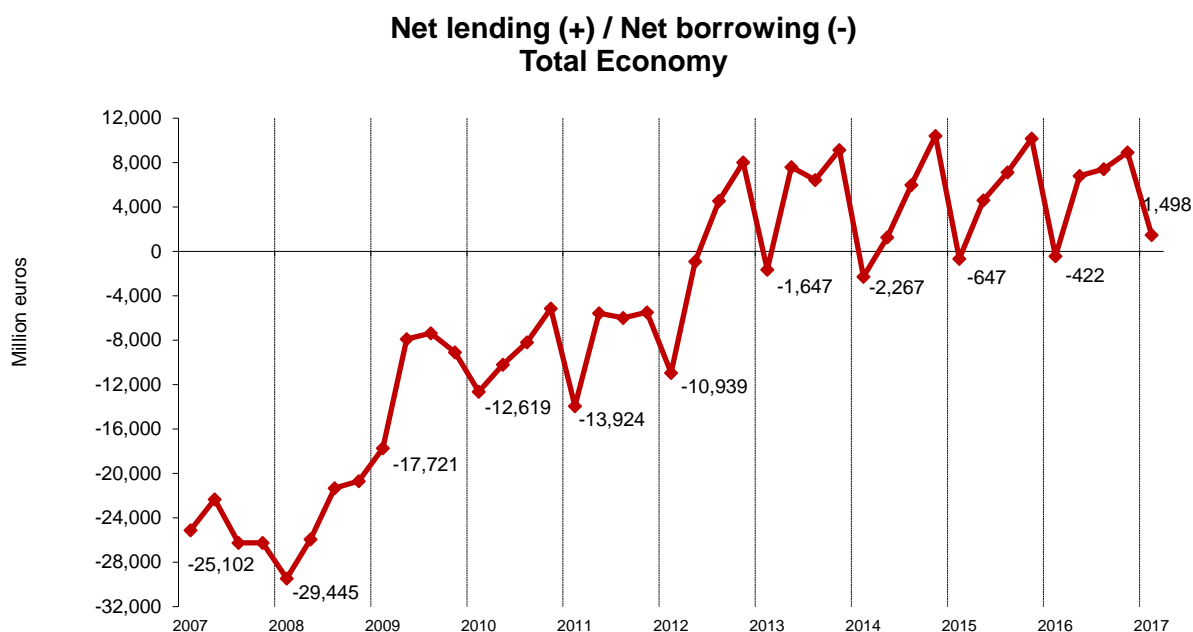
The High Council on Statistics has been informed of said initiative, having received a very positive opinion of it on behalf of the national users represented thereof.

### Financing capacity of the national economy

The national economy registered a financing capacity with respect to the rest of the world of 1,498 million euros in the first quarter of 2017, which represents 0.5% of the GDP of the same period. In the same quarter of 2016 the national economy registered a financial need of 422 million euros (0.2% of the GDP).

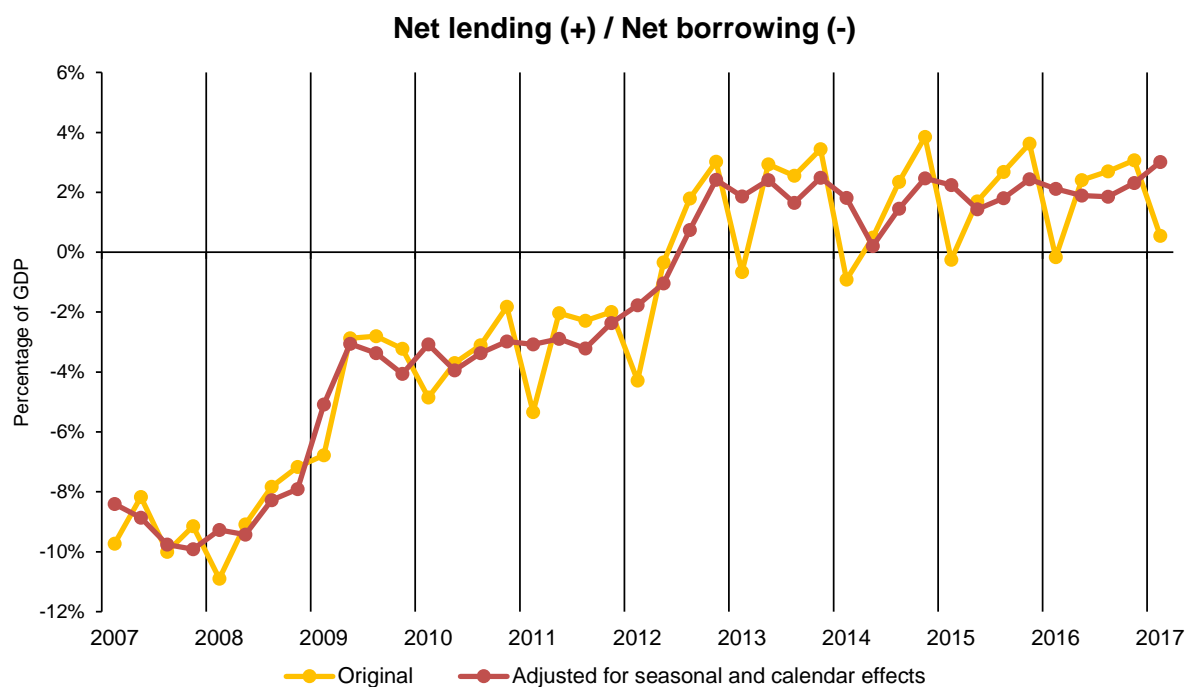
This financing capacity occurred in spite of the decrease observed in the foreign exchange trade balance of goods and services, which was estimated at 3,299 million euros against 4,245 million in the same period of 2016.

On the other hand, it was estimated a lower negative balance of income and current transfers with the rest of the world (-2,244 million euros against -4,622 millions in the first quarter of 2016) and a positive balance of capital transfers<sup>2</sup> (443 million euros in the first quarter of 2017, with respect to -45 million in the same period of the previous year).



<sup>2</sup> Capital transfers and acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets.

If seasonal and calendar effects are eliminated the financing capacity of the national economy stands at 3.0% of the GDP, against 2.3% of the previous quarter.



The interannual development of the financing capacity or financial need of the national economy and its breakdown by institutional sector is found in the following tables:

### Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) Total Economy

Operations and balance items with the rest of the world	1st quarter 2017	1st quarter 2016	Difference
Imports of goods and services	91,298	79,350	11,948
Exports of goods and services	94,597	83,595	11,002
<b>External balance of goods and services (A)</b>	3,299	4,245	-946
Balance of income and current transfers account (B)	-2,244	-4,622	2,378
<b>Balance of external current account (C=A+B)</b>	1,055	-377	1,432
Balance of capital transfers and the acquisition/disposal of non-financial assets account	443	-45	488
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (C+D)</b>	1,498	-422	1,920

Note: million euros.

### Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of Institutional Sectors

Institutional Sectors	1st quarter 2017	1st quarter 2016	Difference
Households and NPISH	-15,234	-8,097	-7,137
General Government	-4,500	-7,823	3,323
Financial Corporations	5,545	3,796	1,749
Non-Financial Corporations	15,687	11,702	3,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>-422</b>	<b>1,920</b>

Note: million euros.

## National income

The Gross National Income stood at 276,775 million euros in the first quarter of 2017, with an increase of 4.5% with respect to the same quarter of 2016.

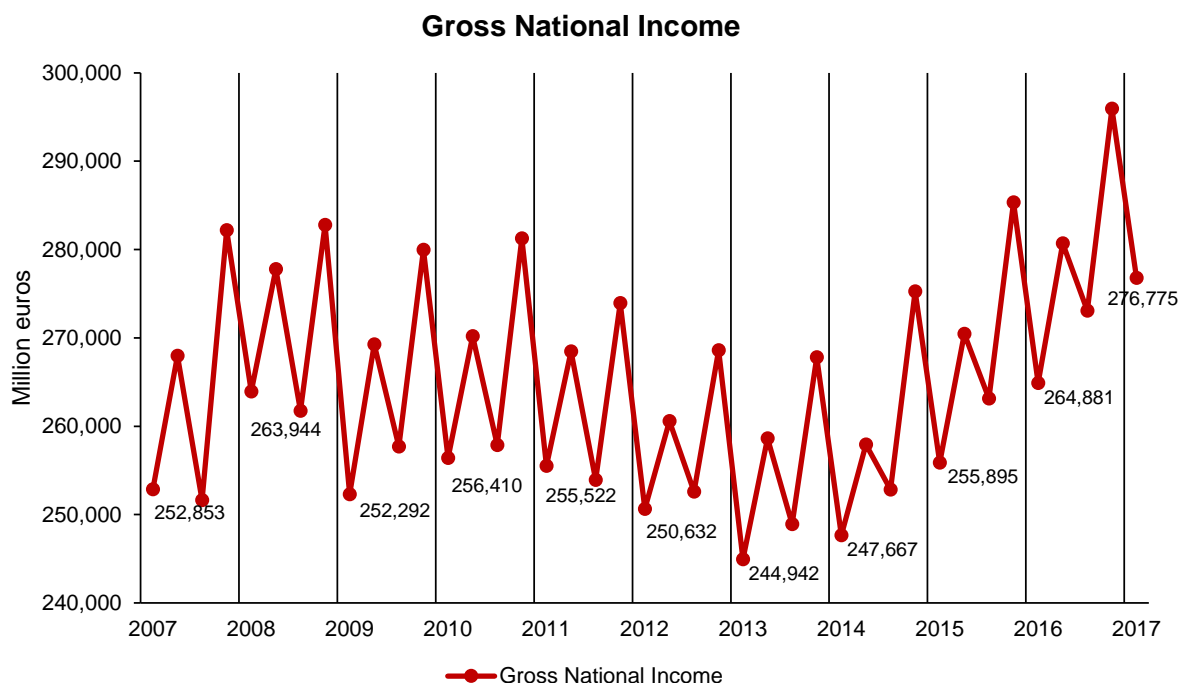
### National Income

	Q1-2017	Q1-2016	Variation (%)
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	113,175	107,170	6%
Compensation of Employees	128,270	124,591	3.0%
Taxes (less subsidies) on Production and Imports	34,891	33,951	2.8%
Balance of property income with the rest of the world	439	-831	152.8%
<b>Gross National Income</b>	<b>276,775</b>	<b>264,881</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Balance of current transfers with the rest of the world	-3,334	-4,443	25.0%
<b>Gross National Disposable Income</b>	<b>273,441</b>	<b>260,438</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

Note: million euros.

This income increase was due to a greater operating surplus of the resident producer units, which increased 5.6% standing at 113,175 million, as well as a greater compensation perceived by resident employees in the economy, which increased 3.0% reaching 128,270 million euros. There was also a 2.8% increase in the amount accrued in taxes on production and imports, net of subsidies, up to 34.841 million.

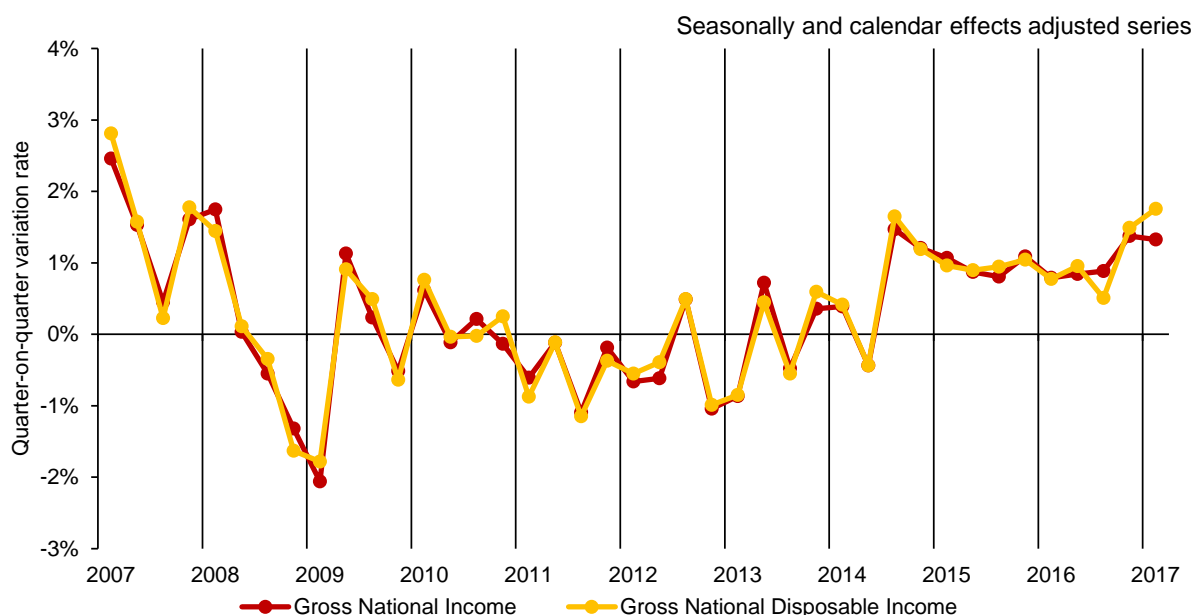
There was also the fact that the balance of property incomes (interests, dividends, etc.) with the rest of the world increased to 439 million euros (in the first quarter of 2016 it was -831 million).



Considering the reduction of the negative balance of current transfers (income taxes and wealth, social contributions and benefits and other current transfers) with the rest of the world reaching -3,334 million (with respect to -4,443 million euros the first quarter of 2016) we have that the national gross disposable income grew 5.0% reaching 273,441 million euros.

If the seasonal and calendar effects are eliminated, the gross national income and national gross disposable income increase by 1.3% and 1.8% respectively, compared to the fourth quarter of 2016.

## National Income



## Households<sup>3</sup>

The gross value added generated by households increased 2.6% in the first quarter of the same period of 2016. The operating surplus and gross mixed income of the sector grew 2.3%.

Considering the increase in the compensations to be paid to employees (3.0%) and the evolution of the net balance of the property income to be received (interests, dividends, etc.) by the sector there was an increase of 2.7% in the balance of the primary incomes perceived by the households.

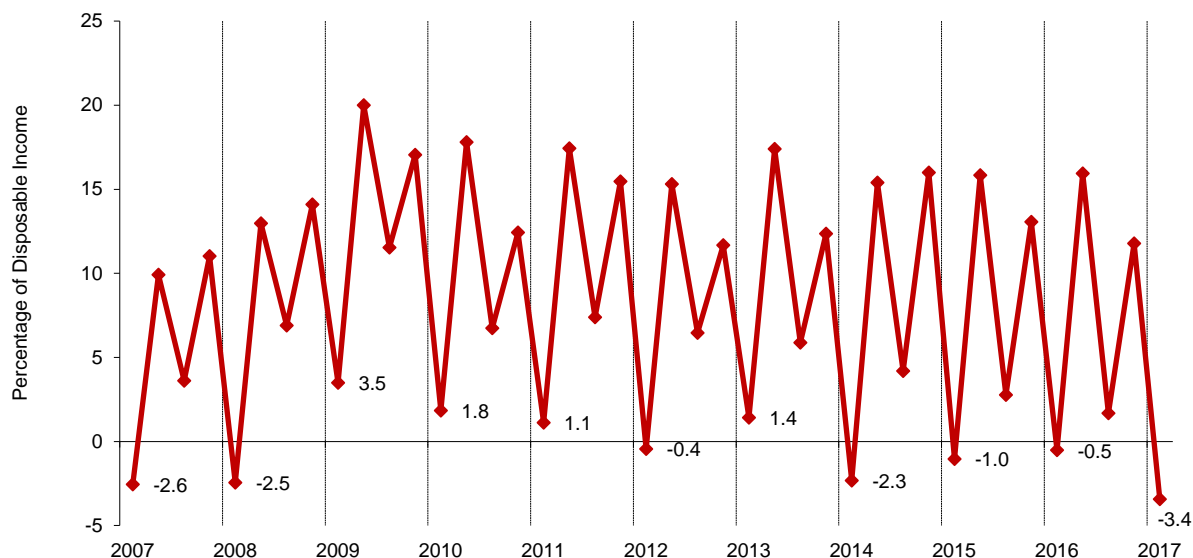
Taking into account the behaviour of the secondary distribution of income flows (income and wealth tax, social contributions and social benefits and other current transfers), results that in the first quarter of 2017 the gross disposable income of households increased 1,9% to 163,272 million euros.

<sup>3</sup> Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sectors.

Final consumption expenditure of the households is estimated in 168,361 million euros, with an increase of 4.9%. With this, the savings of the households stands at -5,573 million euros (in the first quarter of 2016 it was -826 millions)<sup>4</sup>.

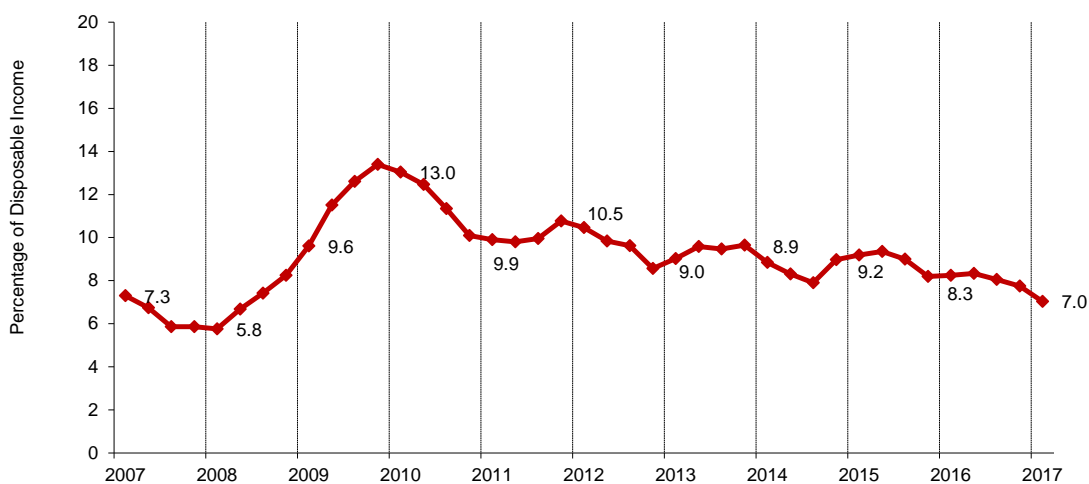
In this way, the savings rate of the households stands at -3.4% of its disposable income, 2.9 points below to that of the first quarter of the previous year.

### Savings rate of Households



If the savings rates of the household sector are calculated referring to mobile periods of four quarters, the savings rate of the sector decreases 0.7 points with respect to the previous quarter, to 7.0%.

### Savings rate of Households (mobile year)

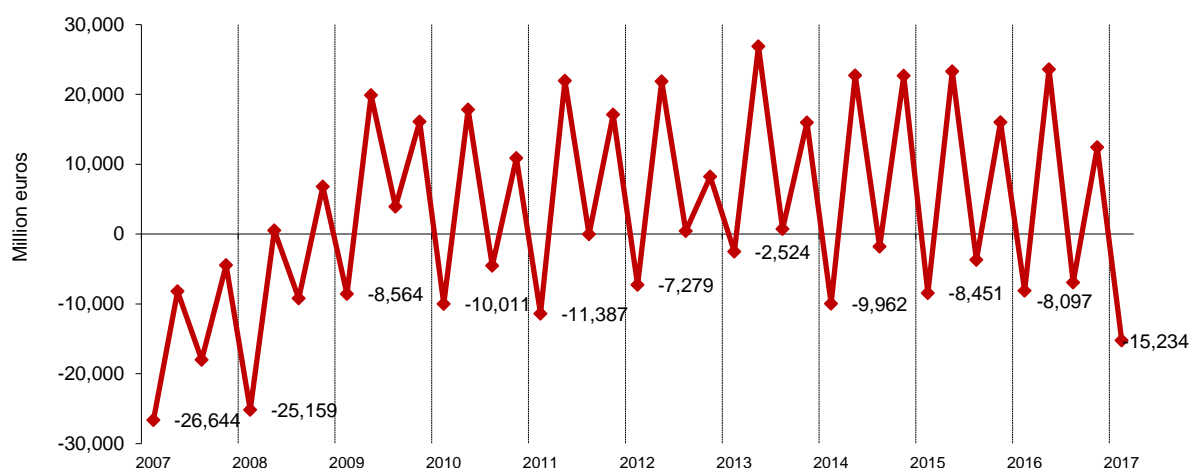


<sup>4</sup> Once the variation in the pension rights is taken into account over which households have a definite right.

On the other hand, the household investment<sup>5</sup> reached 9,852 million euros in the first quarter (33.0% more than in the same period of 2016).

In this form, and once the capital transfer balance of the sector is taken into account, the households register a financing need of 15,234 million (with respect to the 8,097 million estimated for the same quarter of 2016).

### Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) Households



### Non-Financial Corporations

The gross value added generated by the non-financial corporations increased by 5.0% with respect to the same quarter of 2016 and the gross operating surplus of the sector did so by 6.7%.

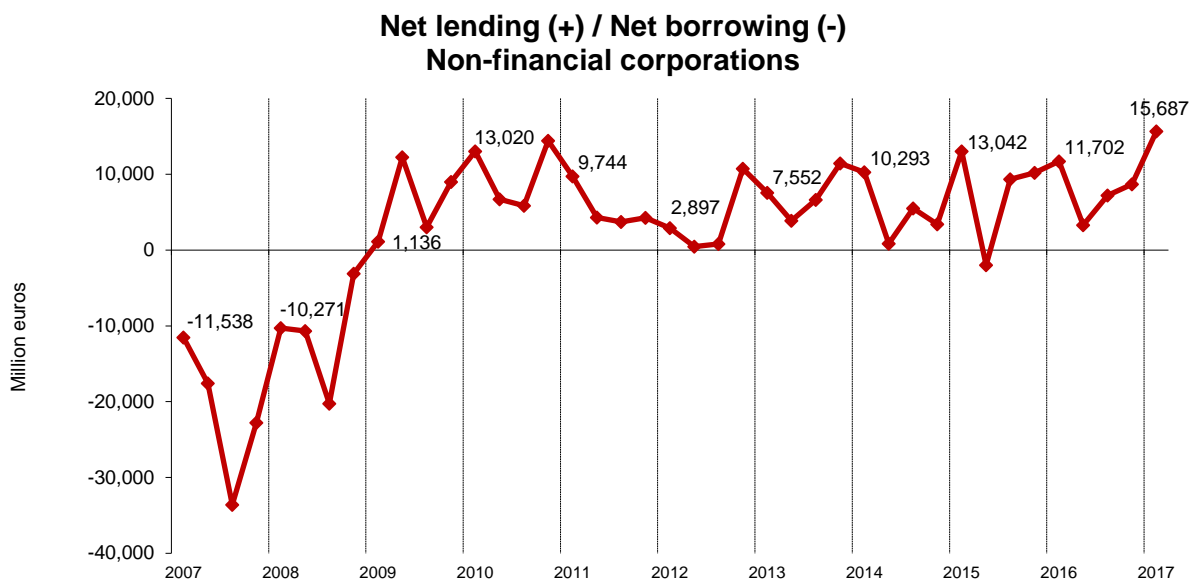
If to the previous we add the net balance of the property incomes (interests, dividends, etc.) to be perceived by the sector, we have that the balance of gross primary income grows 11.1% with respect to the first quarter of 2016.

As a consequence of the above, and of the evolution of the secondary income distribution flow (corporate taxes, social contributions and benefits and other current transfers), the disposable income of non-financial corporations increases in 11.0%.

This disposable income, together with its capitals transfer balance is sufficient to finance the investment volume of the sector, which amounted to 38,664 million (4.1% more than that of the same quarter of the previous year).

Consequently, it is estimated for the sector a financing capacity of 15,687 million euros, in comparison to the 11,702 million of the first quarter of 2016.

<sup>5</sup> Gross capital formation and acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets.



## Public Administration

The gross disposable income for the Public Administration reached 52,164 million euros in the first quarter, 9.2% more than the same period of 2016.

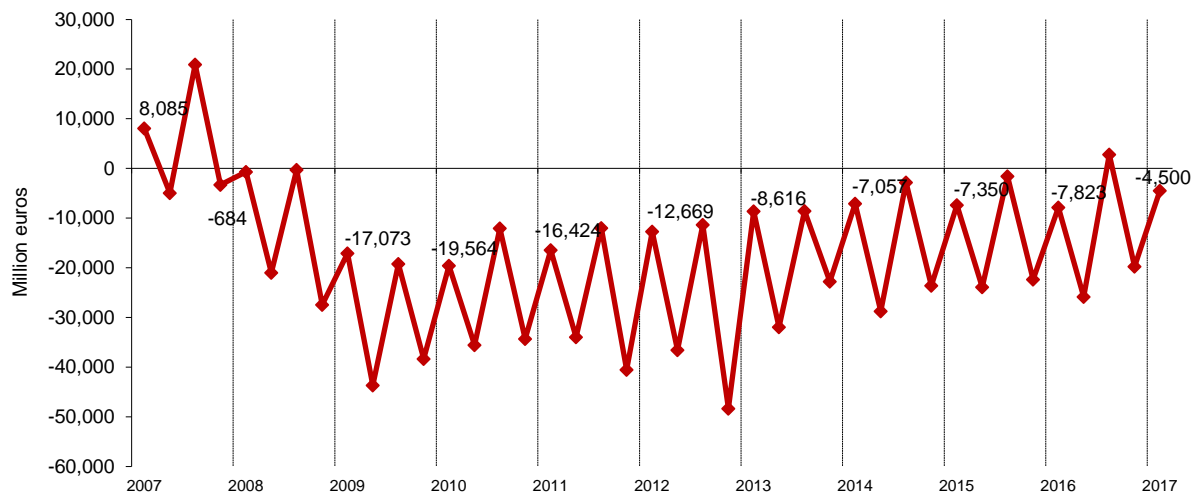
The final consumption expenditure increased 1.5% up to 49,797 million euros. With this, the gross savings of the sector amounted to 2,367 millions (in the first quarter of 2016 the sector registered savings of -1,298 million euros).

The investment of the Public Administration during the first semester of 2017 is estimated in 5,158 million with a yearly increase of 0.6% more than the same quarter of the previous year.

All of this, together with its capital transfer balance makes the sector generate a financial need of 4,500 million euros as compared to the 7,823 million the first quarter of 2016.



**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)  
General Government**



### Financial Institutions

The gross value added of the financial institutions grew 3.4% in the first quarter of 2017 with respect to the same period of 2016. The gross operating surplus of the sector increased by 44.9%.

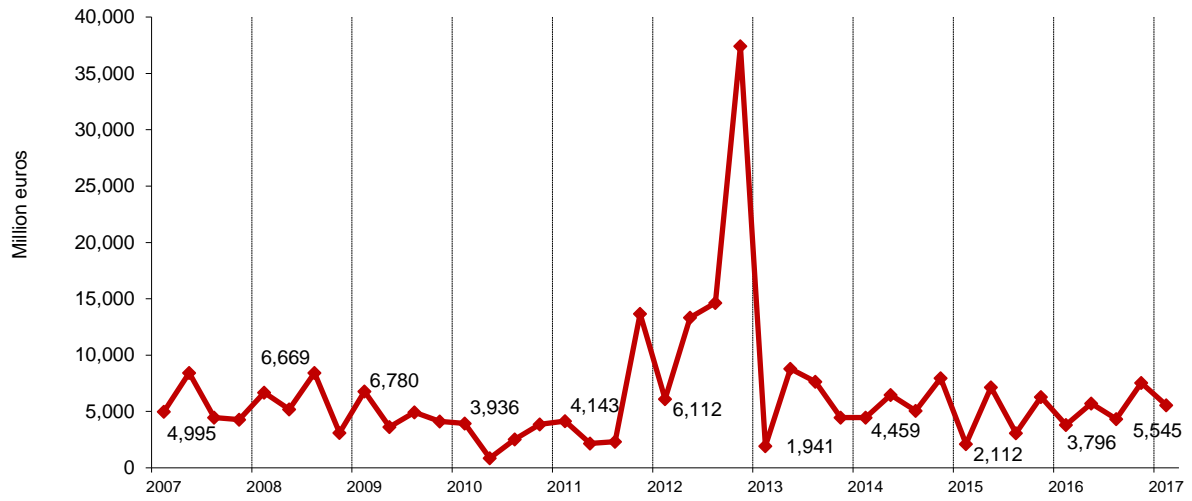
This increase was compensated by a lower net balance of the property income (interests, dividends, etc.) to be perceived by the sector, which makes its primary income balance grow by 12.0%.

If in addition we take into account its secondary income distribution flows (corporate taxes, social contributions and benefits and other current transfers), it concludes that the gross disposable income of the sector is estimated at 5,203 million euros, 7.5% more than in the same quarter of 2016.

The investment of the financial corporations amounted to 336 million euros, 74.2% lower than in the same quarter of 2016.

With this, and once considered its capital transfer balance, the sector generated a financing capacity of 5,545 million euros, against the 3,796 million of the first quarter of 2016.

**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)  
Financial corporations**



## Annex: summary of results by institutional sector.

### Non-financial accounts for Households and NPISH

	Q1-2017	Q1-2016	Variation (%)
<b>Gross Added Value</b>	54,884	53,474	2.6%
Compensation of Employees (payable) (-)	11,643	11,247	3.5%
Other taxes (less subsidies) on Production and Imports (-)	1,806	1,730	4.4%
<b>Operating surplus/mixed income (gross)</b>	41,435	40,497	2.3%
Compensation of Employees (receivable) (+)	128,270	124,591	3.0%
Property income (receivable, net) (+)	10,365	10,263	1.0%
<b>Balance of primary incomes (gross)</b>	180,070	175,351	2.7%
Current taxes on property and income (-)	21,623	20,677	4.6%
Net social contributions (-)	38,776	36,938	5.0%
Social benefits (+)	42,458	41,796	1.6%
Other current transfers (receivable, net) (+)	1,143	759	50.6%
<b>Gross Disposable Income</b>	163,272	160,291	1.9%
Final consumption expenditure (-)	168,361	160,531	4.9%
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (+)	-484	-586	17.4%
<b>Gross Savings</b>	-5,573	-826	-574.7%
Capital transfers (receivable, net) (+)	191	137	39.4%
Gross capital formation and Net acquisitions of non-produced assets (-)	9,852	7,408	33.0%
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)</b>	-15,234	-8,097	-88.1%

Note: million euros.

### Non-financial accounts for Non-Financial Corporations

	Q1-2017	Q1-2016	Variation (%)
<b>Gross Added Value</b>	146,515	139,518	5.0%
Compensation of Employees (payable) (-)	84,072	81,017	3.8%
Other taxes (less subsidies) on Production and Imports (-)	1,464	1,358	7.8%
<b>Operating surplus (gross)</b>	60,979	57,143	6.7%
Property income (receivable, net) (+)	-6,856	-8,417	18.5%
<b>Balance of primary incomes (gross)</b>	54,123	48,726	11.1%
Current taxes on property and income (-)	330	315	4.8%
Net social contributions (+)	2,064	1,998	3.3%
Social benefits (-)	1,205	999	20.6%
Other current transfers (receivable, net) (+)	-1,850	-1,856	0.3%
<b>Gross Disposable Income</b>	52,802	47,554	11.0%
<b>Gross Savings</b>	52,802	47,554	11.0%
Capital transfers (receivable, net) (+)	1,549	1,298	19.3%
Gross capital formation and Net acquisitions of non-produced assets (-)	38,664	37,150	4.1%
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)</b>	15,687	11,702	34.1%

Note: million euros.

### Non-financial accounts for General Government

	Q1-2017	Q1-2016	Variation (%)
<b>Gross Added Value</b>	34,163	33,865	0.9%
Compensation of Employees (payable) (-)	27,180	26,927	0.9%
Other taxes (payable, less subsidies) on Production and Imports (-)	63	58	8.6%
<b>Operating surplus (gross)</b>	6,920	6,880	0.6%
Taxes (receivable, less subsidies) on Production and Imports (+)	34,891	33,951	2.8%
Property income (receivable, net) (+)	-5,733	-5,835	1.7%
<b>Balance of primary incomes (gross)</b>	36,078	34,996	3.1%
Current taxes on property and income (+)	22,499	21,616	4.1%
Net social contributions (+)	34,993	33,274	5.2%
Social benefits (-)	38,761	38,222	1.4%
Other current transfers (receivable, net) (+)	-2,645	-3,909	32.3%
<b>Gross Disposable Income</b>	52,164	47,755	9.2%
Final consumption expenditure (-)	49,797	49,053	1.5%
<b>Gross Savings</b>	2,367	-1,298	282.4%
Capital transfers (receivable, net) (+)	-1,709	-1,396	-22.4%
Gross capital formation and Net acquisitions of non-produced assets (-)	5,158	5,129	0.6%
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)</b>	-4,500	-7,823	42.5%

Note: million euros.

### Non-financial accounts for Financial Corporations

	Q1-2017	Q1-2016	Variation (%)
<b>Gross Added Value</b>	9,668	9,352	3.4%
Compensation of Employees (payable) (-)	4,786	4,916	-2.6%
Other taxes (payable, less subsidies) on Production and Imports (-)	1,041	1,786	-41.7%
<b>Operating surplus and mixed income (gross)</b>	3,841	2,650	44.9%
Property income (receivable, net) (+)	2,663	3,158	-15.7%
<b>Balance of primary incomes (gross)</b>	6,504	5,808	12.0%
Current taxes on property and income (-)	559	569	-1.8%
Net social contributions (+)	1,532	1,510	1.5%
Social benefits (-)	2,016	2,096	-3.8%
Other current transfers (receivable, net)	-258	185	-239.5%
<b>Gross Disposable Income</b>	5,203	4,838	7.5%
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (-)	-484	-586	17.4%
<b>Gross Savings</b>	5,687	5,424	4.8%
Capital transfers (receivable, net) (+)	194	-325	159.7%
Gross capital formation and Net acquisitions of non-produced assets (-)	336	1,303	-74.2%
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)</b>	5,545	3,796	46.1%

Nota: en millones de euros.

## Further information

The objective of the ***Non-financial Quarterly Accounts for the Institutional Sectors*** (CTNFSI) is to discover the economic relationships between the institutional units that form the national economy (households and non-profit institutions serving households, non-financial corporations, financial corporations and public administrations) and among them and the rest of the world in an ordered series of accounts that describe each one of the phases of economic processes (production and creation of income, distribution and redistribution, final consumerism, savings and accumulation of assets).

The CTNFSI form part of the global objective to create an annual and quarterly accounts system for the European Union and the euro zone. This system includes the main macroeconomic aggregates and the financial and non-financial accounts of the institutional sectors, all of which is created in compliance with the conceptual and regulatory framework established by the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010), approved by the Regulation (EU) 549/2013, of the European Parliament and Council, of 21 May.

The results corresponding to the first quarter of 2017 are being published today, consistent with the series of quarterly aggregates of the national economy in base 2010 published last 25 May in the scope of the *Quarterly National Accounts of Spain*. The results are presented both in the form of integrated and detailed economic accounts as well as in a series of results of the operations and account balances of the institutional sectors and of the national economy.

In addition, for the first time, the series of the principal balances of the national economy adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects are disseminated (gross domestic product, gross operating surplus and mixed income, gross national income and gross national disposable income) and of the aggregate flows with the rest of the world (exports and imports, total primary incomes and total secondary incomes), in line with the requirements established by the ESA 2010.

For more detailed information please visit the INE website (<http://www.ine.es/en/>).