

31 March 2016

(Updated on 7 April 2016)

**Quarterly National Accounts of Spain. Base 2010
Non-financial Quarterly Accounts for the Institutional Sectors
Fourth Quarter of 2015**

The national economy presents a financing capacity compared with the rest of the world of 11.455 million Euros in the fourth quarter of 2015 (4.1% of the GDP)

Throughout 2015 the national economy accumulated a financing capacity of 23.053 million (2.1% of the GDP)

The savings ratio of households and non-profit institutions serving households amounts to 14.8% of its available income, 0.3 points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2014

In 2015 the savings ratio of households and non-profit institutions amounted to 9.4%, 0.2 points lower than the ratio in 2014

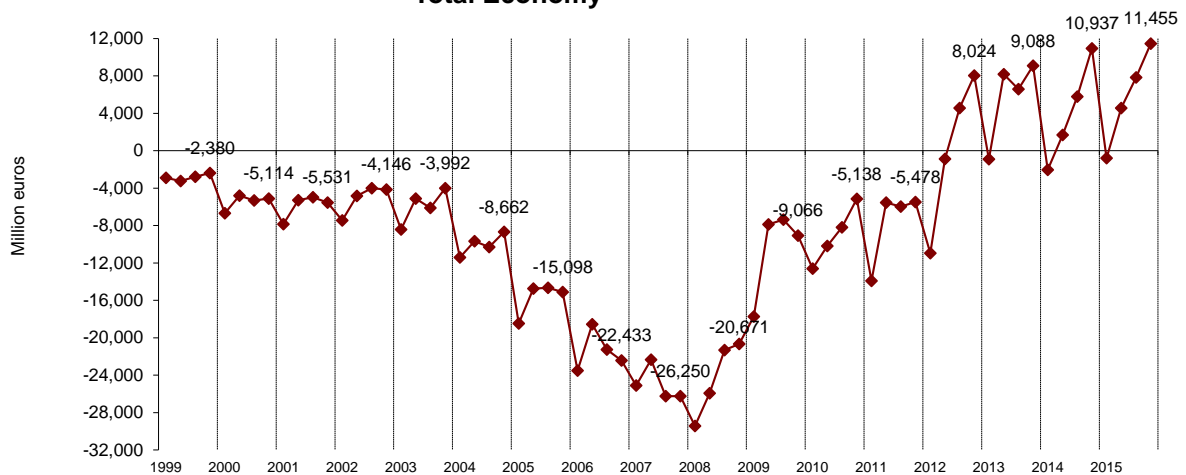
National Economy

The national economy records a financing capacity compared with the rest of the world of 11.455 million euros in the fourth quarter of 2015, which represents 4.1% of the GDP of the said period. This figure exceeded by 518 million euros that estimated for the same quarter of the previous year (10,937 millions, that is 4.0% of the GDP).

This higher financing capacity results from a more positive income balance and current transfers compared with the rest of the world (3.076 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared with 2.980 million in the same period of 2014) and, above all, for transfers of capital (2.954 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared with 2.235 million in the same quarter for the previous year).

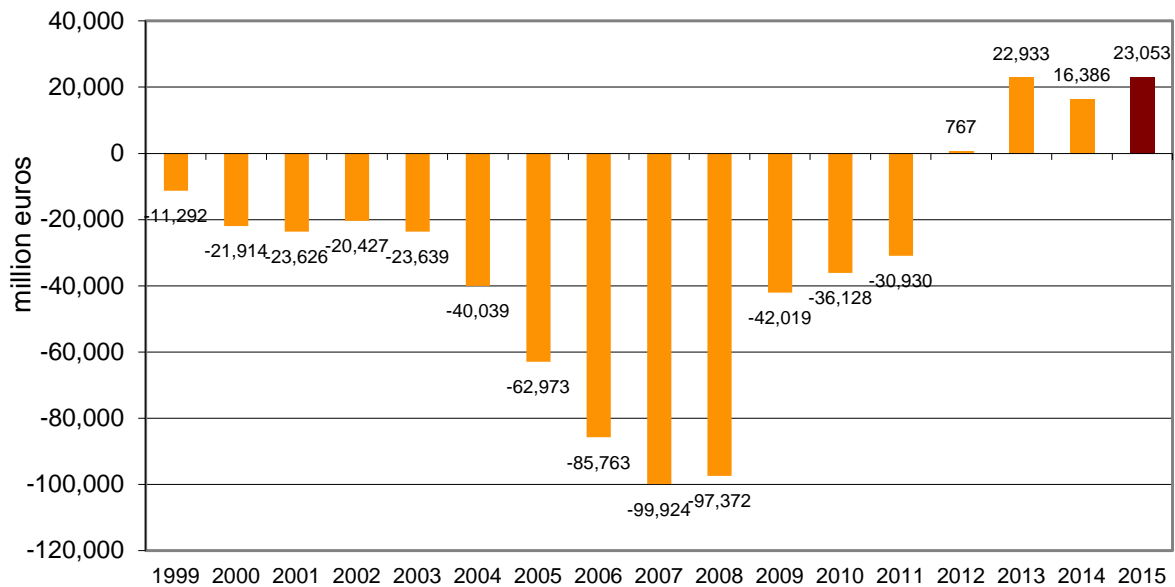
On the contrary, the balance for the foreign exchange of goods and services reduces to 5.425 million euros, compared with 5.722 million of the fourth quarter of 2014.

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



Throughout the year 2015 the Spanish economy accumulated a financing capacity of 23.053 million euros, 2.1% of the GDP. This figure exceeded the figure that was reached in 2014 with 6.667 million (16.386 million, 1.6% of the GDP).

**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)
Total economy (annual)**



The higher financing capacity of the economy throughout the year 2015 was caused by a reduction in the negative income balance and current transfers and capital with the rest of the world, which went from -9.587 million euros in 2014 to -3.867 million in 2015. Add to this a greater balance in the foreign exchange of goods and services (from 25.973 million in 2014 to 26.920 million in 2015).

In the table presented below, the disaggregation by institutional sector can be observed for the financing capacity or need of the economy in 2014 and 2015.

Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-)

Institutional Sector	2014	2015	Difference
Households and NPISH	39,920	36,705	-3,215
General Government	-61,319	-56,608	4,711
Financial Corporations	22,198	17,346	-4,852
Non-Financial Corporations	15,587	25,610	10,023
Total	16,386	23,053	6,667

Households and Non-profit Institution Serving Households Sector

Throughout the fourth quarter of 2015 the available gross income of the households and non-profit institution serving households sector (ISFLSH) increases to 184.402 million euros, 3.1% more than in the same period of 2014.

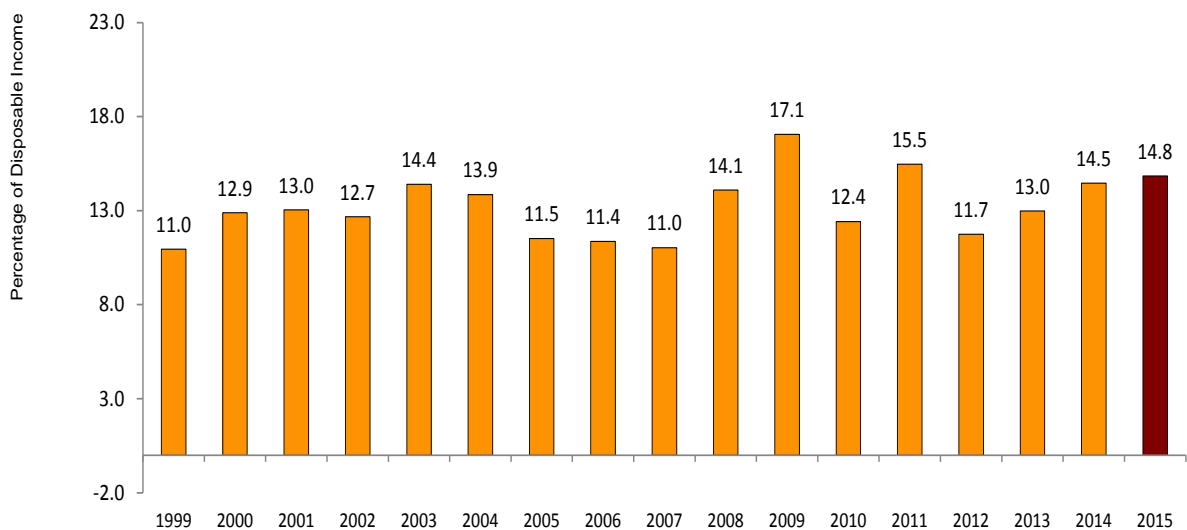
This increase is the result of an increase of 4.3% in the remuneration received by workers and of 2.8% in the gross operating surplus and gross mixed income of the sector. However, the net balance of the income received from property (interest, dividends, etc.) reduces by 8.6% with regards to the fourth quarter of 2014.

As far as the secondary distribution of income is concerned, in the fourth quarter of 2015 the total amount of social benefits received reduces by 0.6%, at the same time the total amount paid by households and ISFLSH in social contributions increases by 2.8%. On the contrary, the amount paid in income tax and capital gains tax decreases by 3.8%, whilst the net balance of other current transfers received by the sector increases by 17.0%.

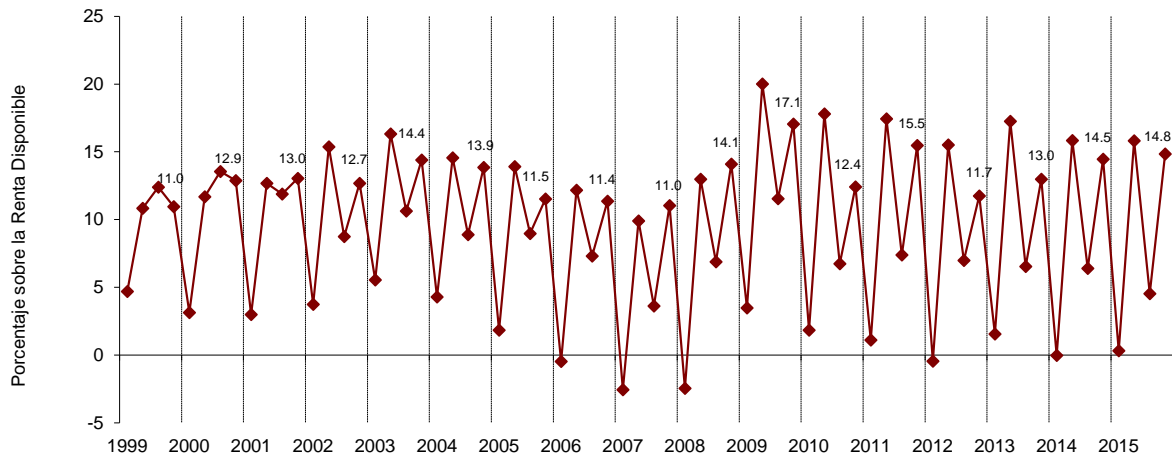
In terms of the use of the available income, the cost on final consumerism of the households and ISFLSH throughout the fourth quarter of 2015 is estimated at 156.815 million euros, 2.5% higher than in the same period of 2014. Despite this, the growth in the available income means that the savings of the households and ISFLSH also increases by 5.7% (up to 27.332 million, compared with 25.852 millions for the fourth quarter of 2014).

In this way, the savings ratio for the households and ISFLSH amounts to 14.8% of its available income, 0.3 points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Evolution of the saving rate of Households and NPISH in the fourth quarter

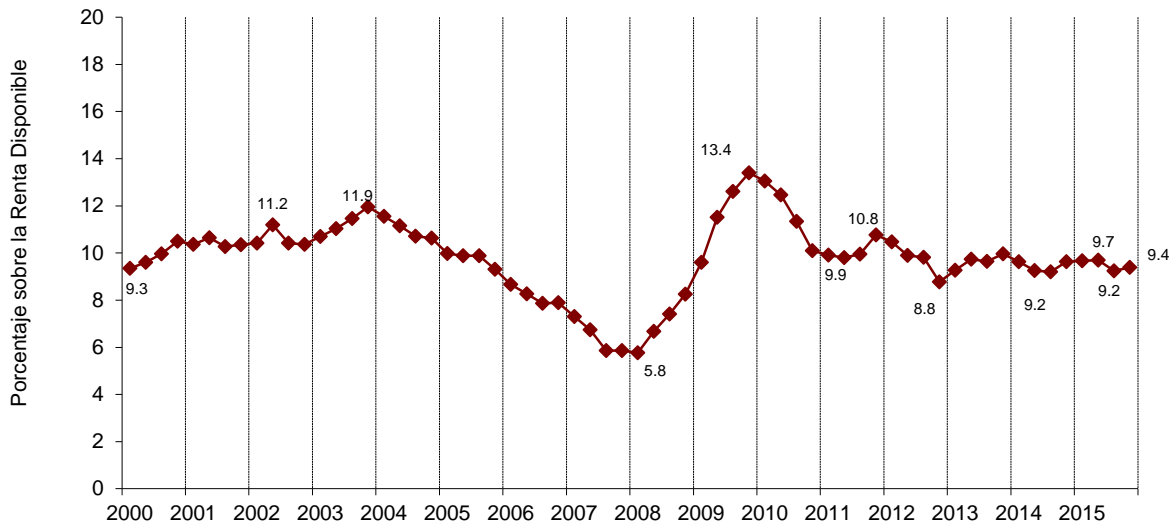


Saving rate of Households and NPISH



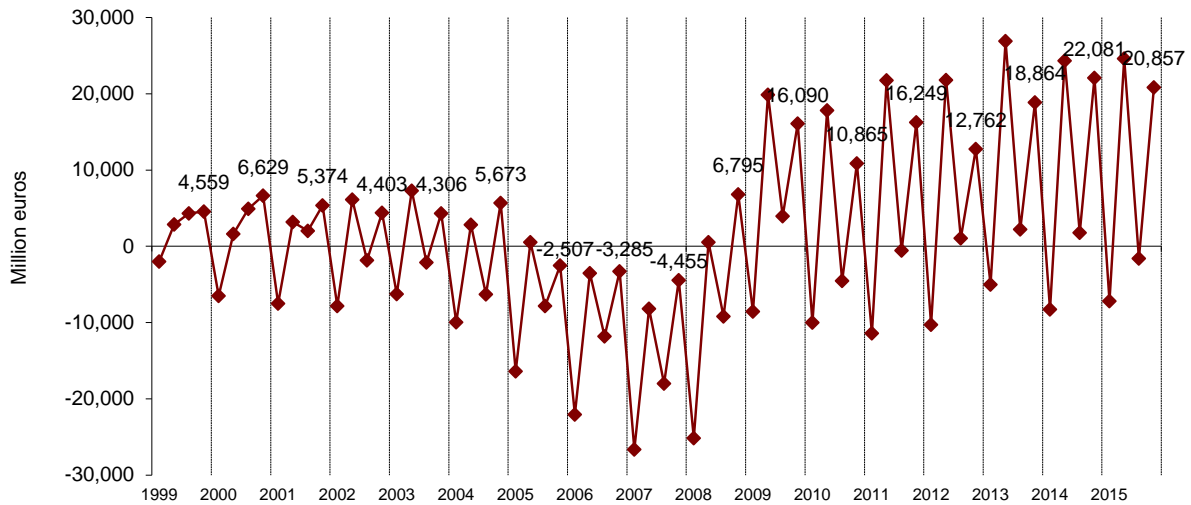
If savings ratios are calculated for the aforementioned households and ISFLSH for moving reference periods for four quarters, the savings ratio of the sector increases by 0.2 points compared with the previous quarter, to 9.4%.

Saving rate of Households and NPISH (mobile year)



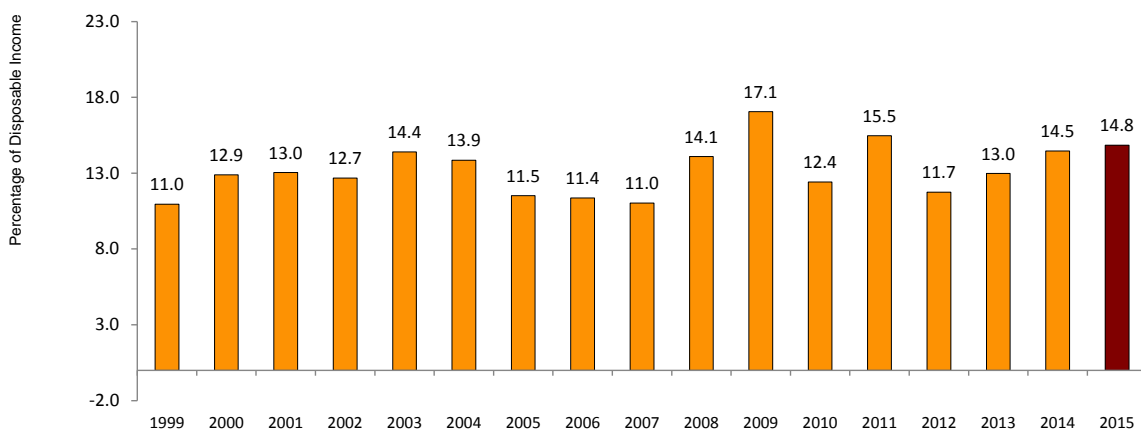
On the other hand, the investment volume for households and ISFLSH amounts to 6.962 million euros in the fourth quarter, compared with 6.084 million for the same period of 2014. The savings created by the sector and a positive balance in net capital transfers received (487 million) means that it records a financing capacity of 20.857 million (less than 22.081 million estimated for the same quarter of 2014).

**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)
Households and NPISH**



Throughout the course of 2015 the households and ISFLSH recorded as savings ratio of 9.4% of its available income, 0.2 points less than in 2014. This progress came about with an increase of 2.3% of its available income and a growth of 2.5% of its expense on final consumerism.

Evolution of the saving rate of Households and NPISH in the fourth quarter

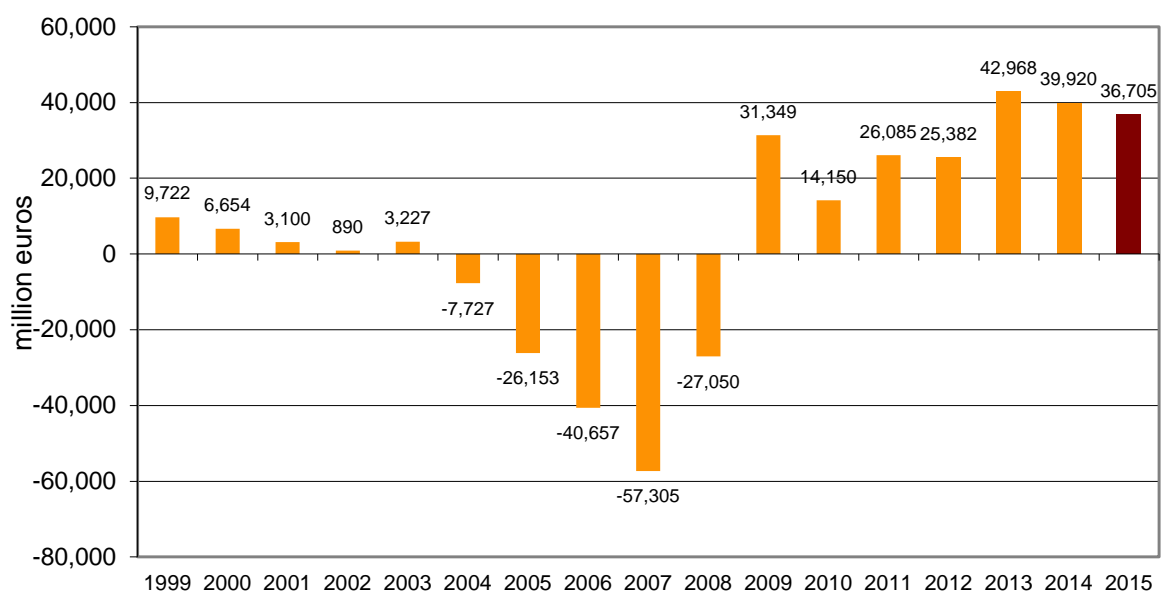


In the analysis of the annual progress of this sector, the balance of primary income increased by 2.6%, the result of a higher remuneration received by workers (3.9%) and a higher gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (2.8%). These increases were seen to be compensated, in part, by a reduction of 10.0% in the net balance of property income (interest, dividends, etc.) received.

The savings generated by households and non-profit institutions reached 64,428 million euros in 2015. This saving and the net balance of the capital transfers received (1.352 million) allowed the investment volume of the sector to be financed, estimated at 29.075 million (0.6% less than in 2014).

In this sense, the households and non-profit institutions presented a financing capacity of 36.705 million euros in 2015 (compared with 39.920 million in 2014).

Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) Households and NPISH



Non-financial Corporations Sector

The available gross income of non-financial corporations increases by 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared with the same period of 2014, amounting to 50.640 million euros.

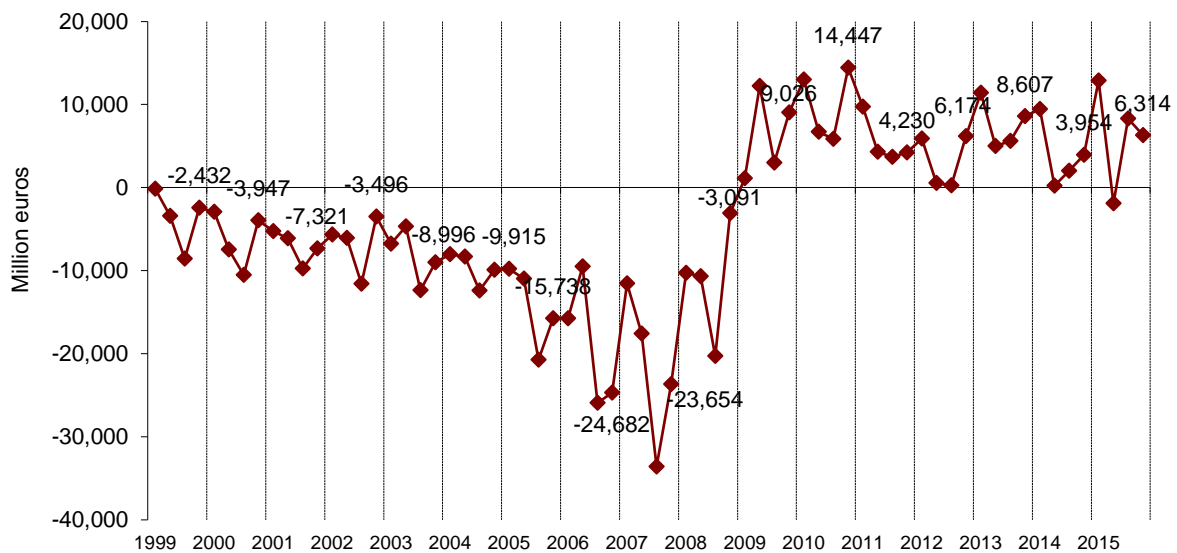
This growth can be explained, firstly, by the increase in the gross balance of primary income of 6.3%, as a result, in turn, of an increase in the gross operating surplus of the sector of 2.6%. This is compensated, in part, by a decrease of 16.6% in the net balance of property income (interest, dividends, etc.) received by the sector.

In terms of the secondary distribution of income, the amount paid as corporate tax increases by 16.5% and social contributions by 20.4%. On the other hand, the amount paid by the sector on social benefits reduces by 4.2% and the net balance of other current transfers increases by 2.0%.

The income available for corporations, together with the positive balance of 1.545 million euros corresponding with net capital transfers received, has been sufficient to finance the investment volume of the sector, which amounts to 45.871 million this quarter (3.4% more than in the same period of the previous year). As a result, a financing capacity of 6.314

million euros is estimated for the sector, compared with 3.954 million for the fourth quarter of 2014.

**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)
Non-financial corporat**

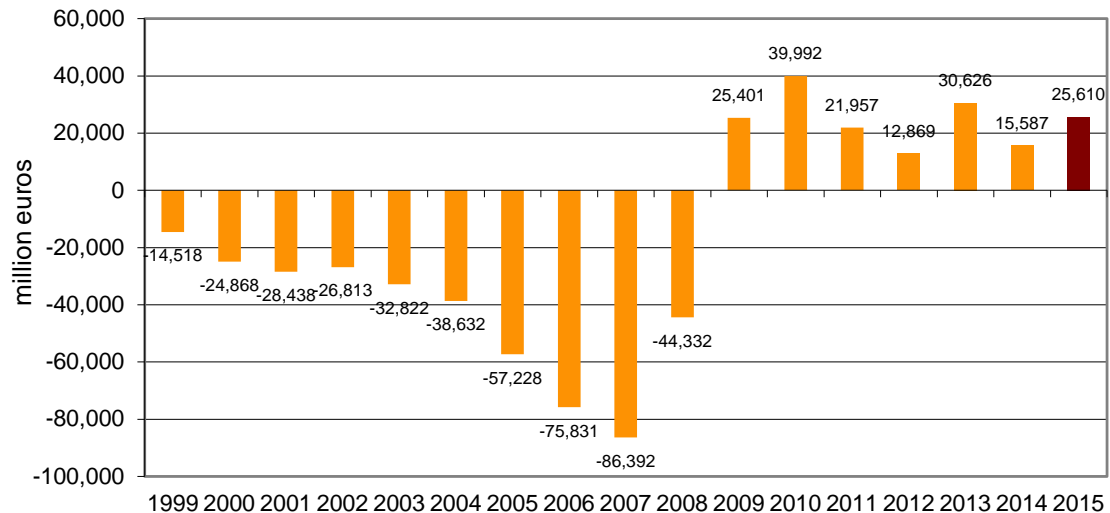


Throughout 2015 the available income of the sector increased by 11.9%, as a result of an increase of 10.9% in the balance of primary income in the sector. This increase came about due to the gross operating surplus of the non-financial corporations that grew by 4.4% with regards to 2014 and due to the reduction in net balance of property income paid of 20.1%. On the other hand, the amounts paid as corporate tax and as social benefits increased by 13.9% and by 19.8%, respectively, at the same time that the net balance of other current transfers paid also increased by 3.8%. Simultaneously, the amount of social contributions paid dropped by 4.7%.

This result, together with the net balance of capital transfers received, was sufficient to finance the investment volume of the sector (which was 7.7% higher than it was in 2014) and to obtain a financing capacity of 25.610 million euros (compared with 15.587 million in 2014).

Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)

Non-financial corporations



General Government Sector

The available income of the General Government Sector amounts to 42.901 million euros in the fourth quarter, 8.8% more than in the same period of 2014.

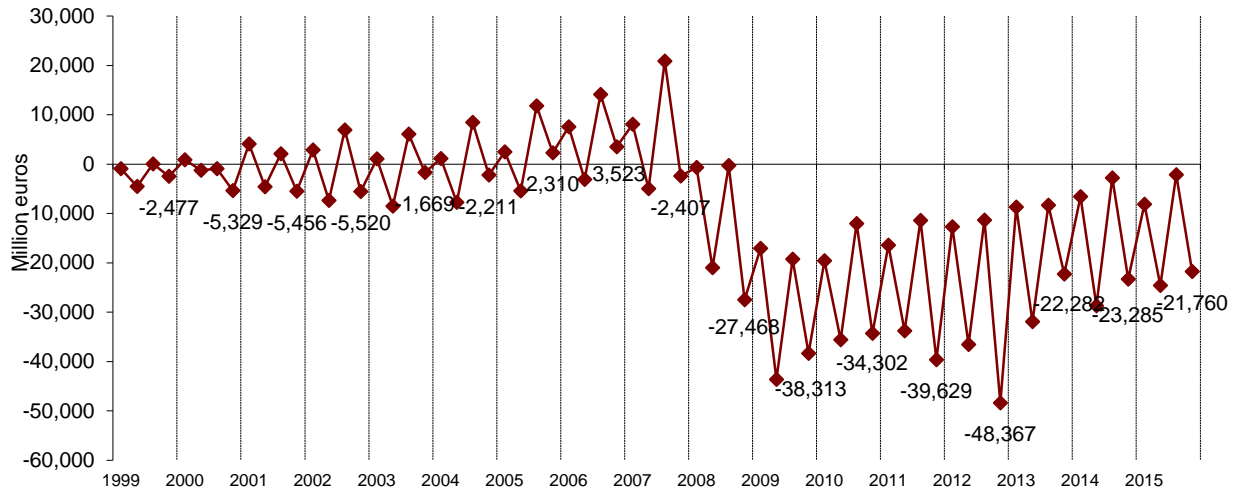
This result is caused due to an increase of 9.6% in the balance of primary income in the sector (the net taxes paid for the production and import increase by 6.5%, the net balance of property income paid reduces by 15.2% and the gross operating surplus of the sector increases by 1.1%).

Furthermore, the amounts charged as income tax and capital gains tax and social contributions increase by 1.3% and by 2.5%, respectively, whilst the social benefits paid reduce by 0.9%. On the contrary, the net balance of other current transfers received drops by 39.0%.

On the other hand, the expense on final consumerism of the General Government Sector increases by 3.8%, to 57.774 million euros. All of this means that the sector experiences an increase in its level of savings of 8.4% with regards to the fourth quarter of 2014, amounting to -14.873 million euros.

This result, together with a net balance of capital transfers received of 519 million euros and an investment of the General Government Sector of 7.406 million, determines that the sector creates a financing need of 21.760 million. The subsidies to financial institutions, in the scope of restructuring of the finance sector, amount to 316 million euros for this quarter. Therefore, the financing need for the General Government Sector, without counting the expenses recorded as subsidies to financial corporations, amounts to 21.444 million euros.

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

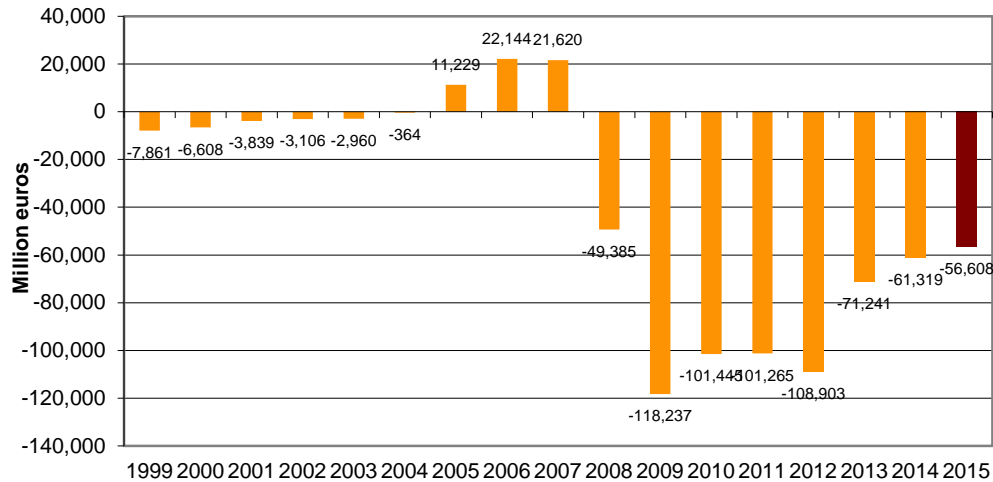


Throughout 2015, the General Government Sector presented with a financing need of 56.608 million euros (compared with 61.319 million in 2014). This amount reduces to 547 million if the subsidies to financial institutions are not included¹.

¹ The amount of 547 m. corresponds with capital contributions to financial corporations on behalf of the FROB and the Deposit Guarantee Fund in line with the information published in relation with it in previous press releases related with the results of the *Non-financial Quarterly Accounts of the Institutional Sectors*. Such contributions do not coincide, conceptually, with the net impact of the contributions of the General Government Sector that support financial corporations that have circulated the General Intervention of the State Administration and that corresponds with the notification of the deficit of the General Government Sector in the scope of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (853 m.).

Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)

General Government



The drop in the financing need of the General Government Sector in 2015 brought about an increase of 8.4% in its available income and the reduction observed in the net balance of capital transfers paid (77.4%). Furthermore, it was caused despite the growth recorded in its expense on final consumerism (3.1%) and its investment (20.0%).

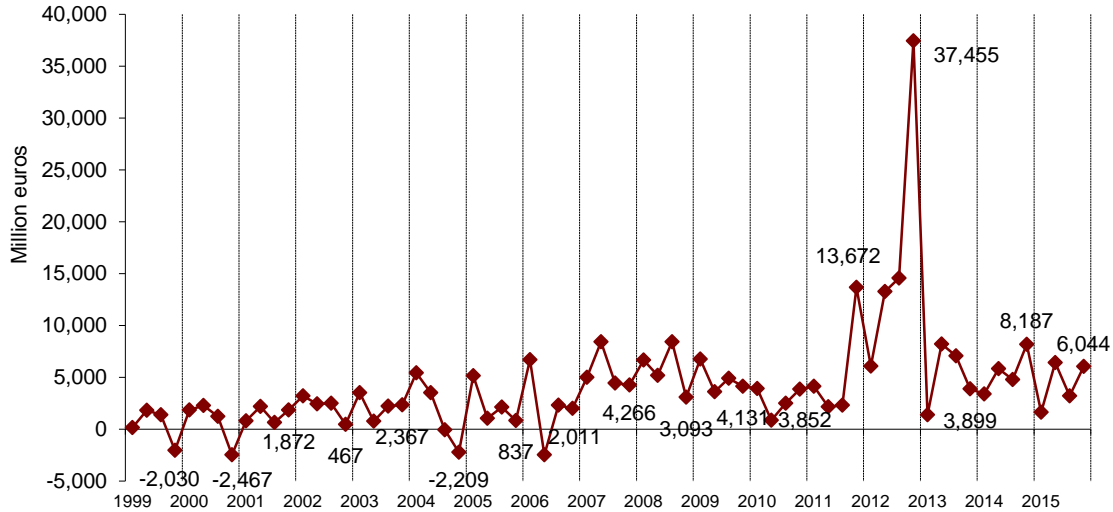
Financial Corporations Sector

The available gross income of the sector of financial corporations reduces by 13.4% in the fourth quarter with regards to the same period of 2014, and amounts to 6.704 million euros.

This result is due to a lower gross operating surplus (decreases by 11.7%), to a lower amount of net balance of property income received (10.3% less) and to a greater amount paid for corporation tax (23.2%). On the contrary, the social contributions and benefits paid drop by 6.6% and 1.8%, respectively, whilst the net balance of other current transfers received by the sector increases by 41.8%.

The available gross income created in the quarter together with the net balance of capital transfers received (319 million) and in investment of 1.234 million euros gives way to financial corporations presenting a financing capacity of 6.044 million euros.

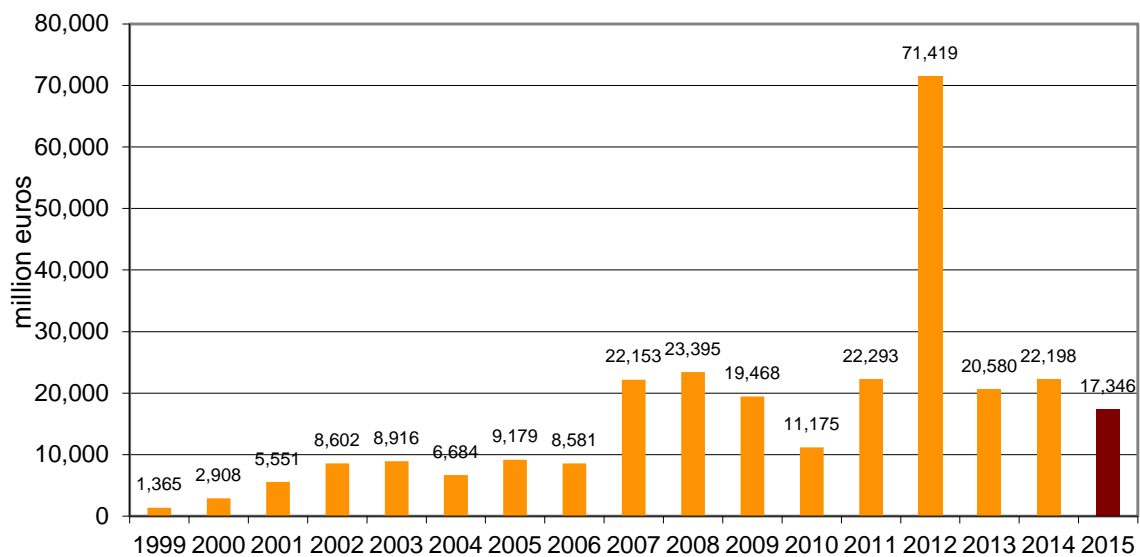
**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)
Financial corporations**



Throughout 2015, financial corporations presented a financing capacity of 17.346 million euros, a figure that includes the public subsidies to the financial corporations (547 million euros). The financing capacity of the sector was estimated as 22.198 million in 2014.

The drop in the financing capacity of financial corporations of 2015 came about due to a reduction of 19.3% in its available gross income and due to an increase of 48.9% in its investment.

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



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 (SEC-10), approved by the Regulation (EU) 549/2013, of the European Parliament and Council, of 21 May.

The results corresponding with the fourth quarter of 2015 are published today, as well as the updated results of the first three quarters of the year, all of which is in line with the series of quarterly aggregates of the national economy based on 2010 published on 25 February in the scope of the *Quarterly National Accounts of Spain*. These results are presented both as integrated economic accounts and as detailed accounts.

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