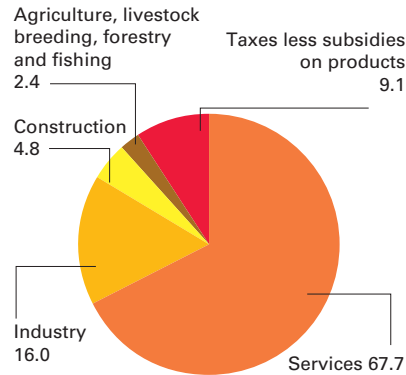


# National accounts

## GDP at market price components (supply approach) 2022

(%)



## GDP per capita at purchasing power parity 2022\*

EU-27 = 100

Luxembourg	261
Ireland	234
Denmark	137
Netherlands	129
Austria	125
Belgium	121
Sweden	119
Germany	117
Finland	109
Malta	102
France	102
Italy	96
Cyprus	92
Slovenia	92
Czechia	91
Lithuania	90
Estonia	87
<b>Spain</b>	<b>85</b>
Poland	79
Hungary	78
Portugal	77
Romania	77
Latvia	74
Croatia	73
Greece	68
Slovakia	67
Bulgaria	59

\* Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

## National accounts. 2022

Provisional data

		Change in volume %
GDP at market price volume index (2015 = 100)	109.2	5.5
		Inter-annual variation %
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*	27,870	9.3
GDP at market price at current prices (million euros)	1,327,108	10.0

\* Source: Eurostat

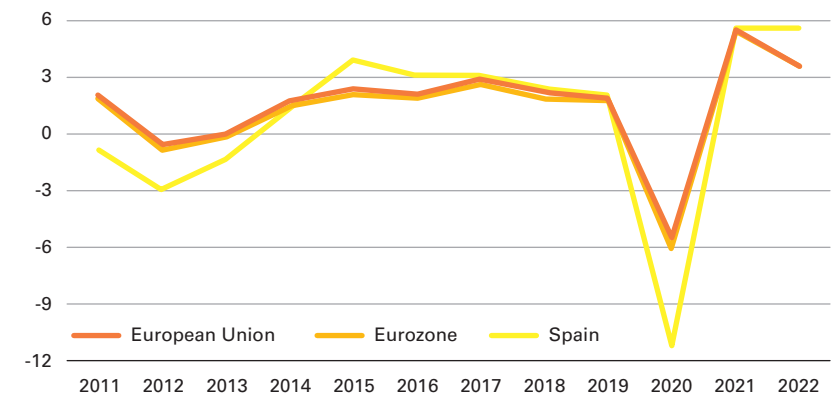
## In 2022, the GDP grew 5.5%

In 2022, the variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at 5.5% compared to 2021 in terms of volume (real or without considering the effect of prices). The value at current prices for the entire year, according to the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain, is 1,327,108 million euros, which represents a nominal variation rate of 10.0%.

Therefore, the GDP per capita at current prices would be 27,870 euros, 9.3% more than in 2021, according to Eurostat data.

*In 2022, Spain's per capita GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) was at 85% of the EU average, compared to 83% in the previous year.*

## GDP volume variation rate\* (%)



\* The 2020, 2021 and 2022 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat

**GDP at market price considering current prices. 2021**

Advance estimate

	Percentage structure	Change in volume %
Madrid, Comunidad de	19.4	5.4
Cataluña	19.0	5.4
Andalucía	13.3	5.5
Comunitat Valenciana	9.3	5.6
País Vasco	5.9	5.5
Galicia	5.2	5.1
Castilla y León	4.8	4.3
Canarias	3.5	7.0
Castilla-La Mancha	3.5	4.8
Aragón	3.1	5.0
Murcia, Región de	2.7	5.0
Illes, Balears	2.5	10.7
Asturias, Principado de	1.9	5.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.7	5.9
Extremadura	1.7	4.6
Cantabria	1.1	5.6
La Rioja	0.7	4.5
Ceuta	0.1	4.0
Melilla	0.1	4.1
Extra regional territory*	0.1	

\* The Gross Added Value for the Extra regional territory was generated exclusively in the Public Administration, Defence and Mandatory Social Security branch.

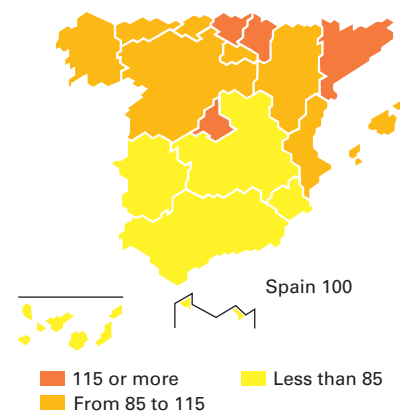
**Ten regions that have grown over the EU average**

The Illes Balears is the autonomous community with the highest recorded GDP growth in terms of volume in 2021 (10.7%). Next are the Canarias (7.0%) and the Comunidad Foral de Navarra (5.9%). The regions with the lowest change rates were the autonomous cities of Ceuta (4.0%) and Melilla (4.1%) and the autonomous community of Castilla y León (4.3%)

Ten territories have shown GDP growths that are higher than that of the European Union (EU-27), which was 5.4% in 2021.

**GDP per capita. 2021**

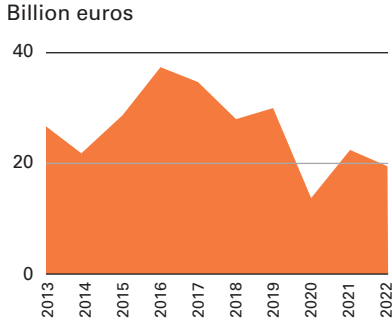
Indexes

**GDP per capita. 2021**

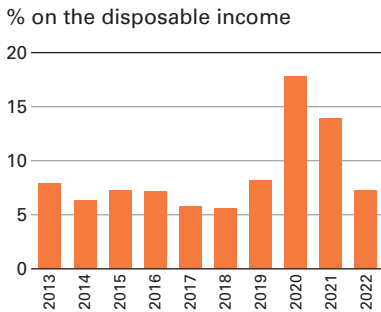
Advance estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	34,821
País Vasco	32,925
Navarra, Com. Foral de	31,024
Cataluña	29,942
Aragón	28,912
Rioja, La	27,279
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25,498</b>
Balears, Illes	24,866
Castilla y León	24,428
Cantabria	23,730
Galicia	23,499
Asturias, Principado de	23,235
Comunitat Valenciana	22,289
Ceuta	21,244
Murcia, Región de	21,236
Castilla-La Mancha	20,655
Melilla	19,266
Extremadura	19,072
Canarias	18,990
Andalucía	18,906

**Annual net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of the national economy**



**Annual household savings rate\***



\* Including non-profit institutions serving households.

**The national economy has reduced its net lending capacity**

In 2022, the Spanish economy had a net lending capacity of 19,744 million euros, 1.5% of the year's GDP. This figure is 2,691 million less than in 2021 (which was 22,435 million, 1.9% of the GDP).

There was an increase in the balance of trade in the export of goods and services, a larger negative balance of income and current transfers and an increase in the balance of capital transfers when compared with the previous year.

**The Public Administrations have reduced its need for borrowing**

This year, financial institutions have a lending capacity of 39,930 million euros, and the non-financial companies have a lending capacity of 45,343 million euros.

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) capacity**

Millions of euros

Institutional sector	2022	2021	Difference
Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	-1,753	57,636	-59,389
Public administrations	-63,776	-82,946	19,170
Financial institutions	39,930	38,159	1,771
Non-financial companies	45,343	9,586	35,757
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,744</b>	<b>22,435</b>	<b>-2,691</b>

Regarding Households, their borrowing capacity is 1,753 million euros with a recorded savings rate of 7.2% of their disposable income, 6.6 points lower than in 2021.

The Public Administrations continue to need borrowing, and the borrowing value is 63,776 million euros versus 82,946 the previous year.

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) capacity of the Public Administrations**

Millions of euros

