

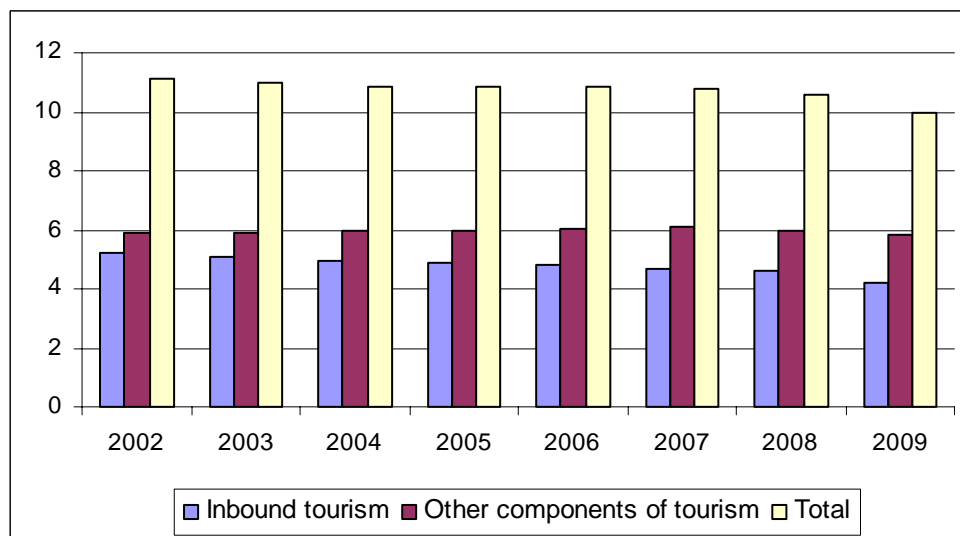
28 December 2010

Spanish Tourism Satellite Account Series 2000-2009

Final tourist demand in 2009 reaches 10.0% of Spanish GDP, five tenths less than in 2008

According to the estimates of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), in the year 2009, final tourist demand, in line with the general evolution of the Spanish economy, moderated its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 10.0%, five tenths less than in the year 2008.

Weight of final tourist demand and its components on GDP

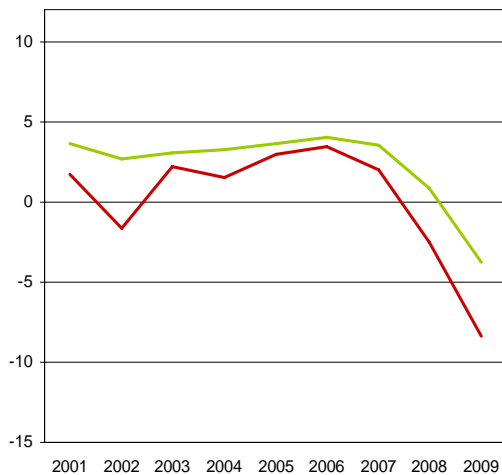


Within final tourist demand, inbound tourism contributed 4.2% to Gross Domestic Product, four tenths less than in the year 2008, whereas the other tourism components only experienced a reduction of two tenths in their contribution during the year 2009 (5.8%, as compared with 6.0% in 2008).

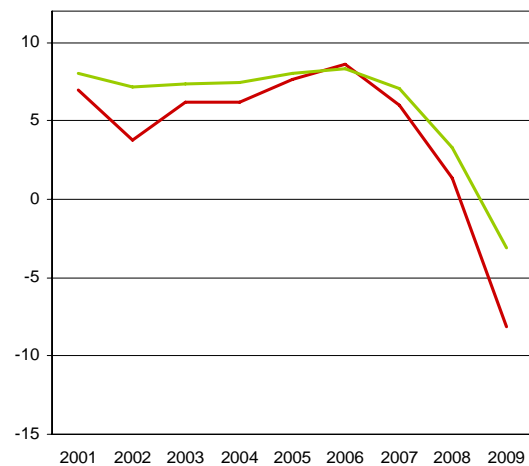
In monetary terms, final tourist demand reached 105,394 million euros in 2009, implying an interannual decrease of 8.1% at current prices. Once deflated, the real decrease of said demand was 8.3%.

Interannual variation rates (%) of final tourist demand and of GDP of the Spanish economy

Variation in volume



Variation at current prices



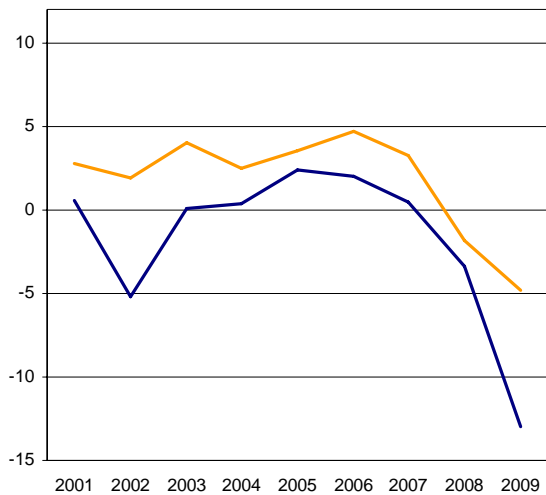
— Total final tourist demand

— GDP

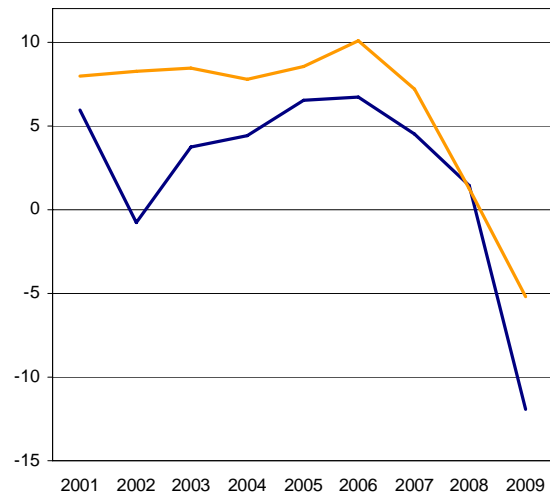
Considering the main components of this final demand, there was a decrease in the growth rate of inbound tourism for the third consecutive year, registering an interannual variation of -12.0% in 2009, as compared with 1.4% in 2008. Likewise, expenditure associated with travel abroad by households resident in Spain, recorded a reduction of 17.9%, as compared with growth of 2.5% in 2008.

Interannual variation rates (%) of the components of final tourist demand

Variation in volume



Variation at current prices

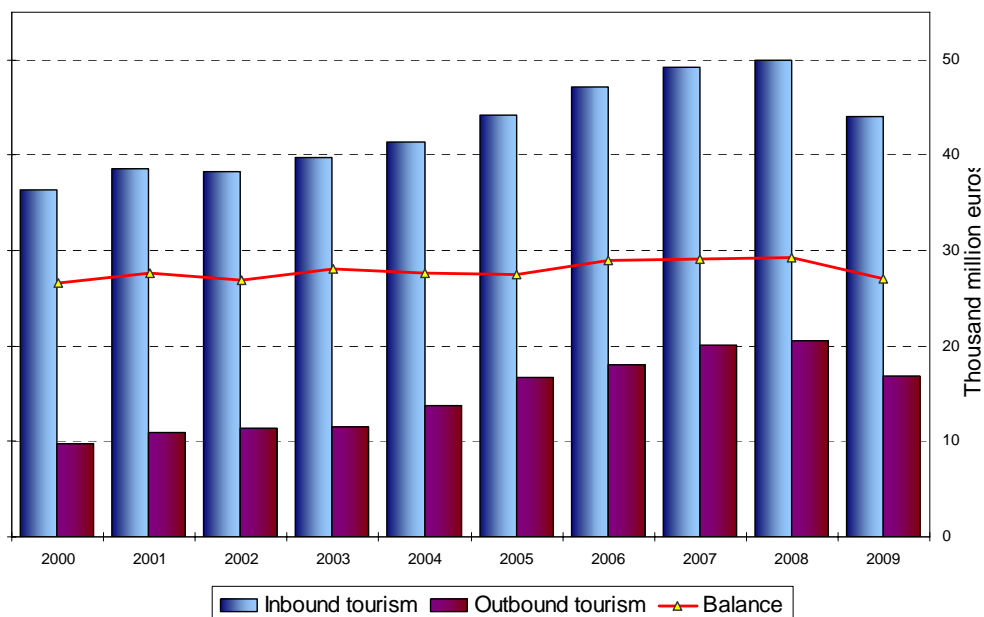


— Inbound tourist consumption — Other components of final tourist demand

Net tourist income, measured through the balance of payments, reached 27,071 million euros in 2009, this figure being similar to that recorded in 2005. This amount was 2,280 million euros less than the amount corresponding to 2008.

Contribution of tourism to evening out the balance of payments

Comparison of inbound tourist consumption and outbound tourist consumption (current prices)

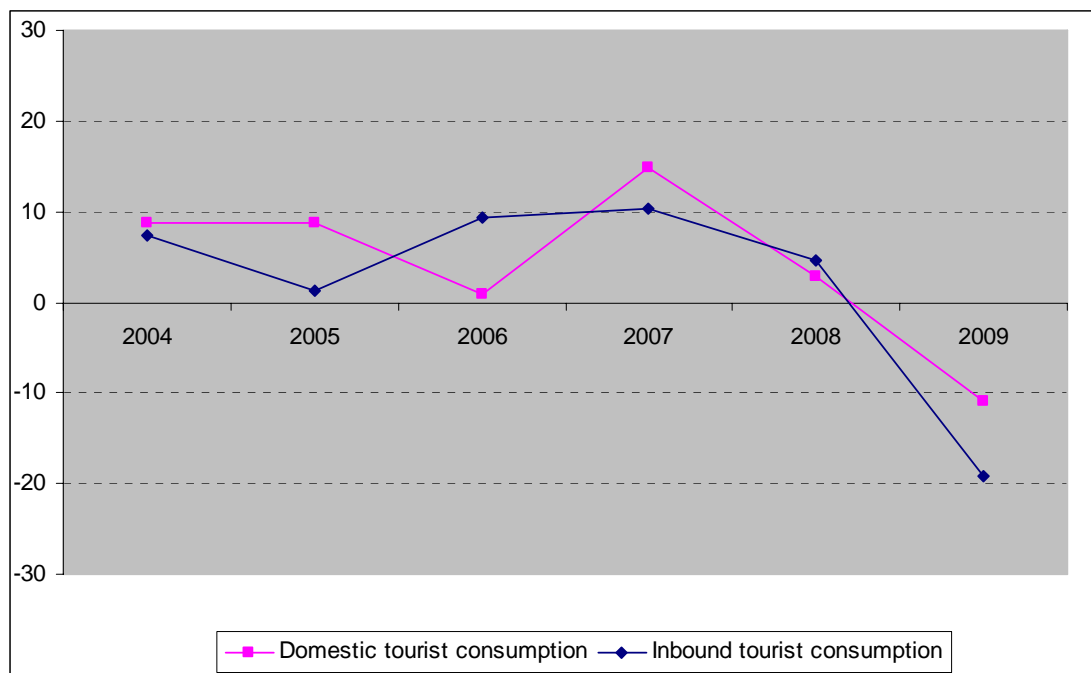


In turn, expenditure by resident households on travel within Spain withdrew in 2009, though to a lesser extent than that of inbound tourism. Thus, the estimated interannual variation rate was -3.7% at current prices, and -3.6% in real terms.

Considering the production account of the main characteristics of tourism, it was estimated that in 2009, the gross added value of the branches of air transport, travel agencies, catering, and recreational, cultural and sporting activities (both market and non-market) registered positive growth, whilst the added value of the remaining characteristic activities experienced negative growth. Among these, the branches of accommodation, real estate rental, passenger transport by land (road and rail), services connected to transport and motor vehicle rental, presented the most unfavourable figures, with their added value decreasing more intensely than the average for the economy.

By tourist segment, the segment corresponding to business trips also presented a slowing behaviour in 2009. Its interannual growth at current prices was -13.7%, that is, 5.6 points lower than that corresponding to final tourist demand. When considering the origin of said trips (inbound and domestic tourism), similar trends were observed, though the consumption related to trips by non-residents to Spain for business purposes decreased more intensely, to an interannual rate of 19.1%, whereas that related to the business trips of domestic tourism decreased 10.9%, both rates valued at current prices.

Variation rate of business trips in inbound and domestic tourism.



Methodological note

The basic methodological manual for estimating the flows of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is the *Satellite Tourism Account: Methodological References*, compiled within the framework of the United Nations, in the year 2000 (updated in 2008). Nonetheless, on the INE website, one may access the specific methodology used in the Spanish case, and from which we proceed to list some basic features.

The TSA is comprised of a group of accounts and tables that present the different economic parameters of tourism in Spain for a given reference date.

It is comprised of three types of element:

- Demand tables, in which we try to characterise, from an economic perspective, the behaviour of the different types of tourist (domestic vs foreign tourism, the types of goods and services required, etc.).
- Supply accounts and tables, in which we try to characterise the structure of production and costs of tourist companies.
- Tables that interrelate supply and demand, which facilitate obtaining integrated measurements of the contribution of tourism to the economy, via macro variables such as GDP, production or employment.

The data from the TSA presented herein is consistent with that which the Spanish National Accounts published last August (updating of the 2000-2009 accounting series).

Likewise, following the guidelines of its matrix structure, this being the Spanish National Accounts, base 2000, the TSA presented provides final data for the years 2000 to 2007, provisional data for 2008 and preview data for the year 2009.