Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Press Release

10 October 2018
(Data updated on November 5 2018)[1]

Population projection 2018

Spain would gain almost 2.4 million inhabitants in the next 15 years[2] if the current trends were maintained in terms of fertility, mortality and migrations.

The population aged 65 and over would account for 25.2% of the total in 2033.

Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña would register the greatest population growths, while Castilla y León and Galicia would present the greatest decreases.

Population projections show the evolution that the population of Spain would follow if current demographic trends were maintained. They do not constitute a prediction, in the sense that they do not aim to determine the most likely evolution.

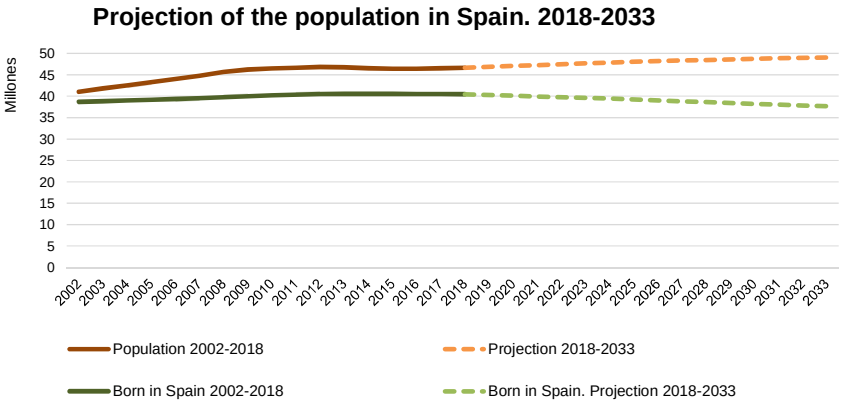
In this new edition of the projections, a working group was established with experts in demography[3] who proposed various methodological improvements. The main one was to conduct a consultation in the form of a survey conducted with demographers throughout Spain in order to establish hypotheses of future behaviour of demographic parameters (see methodological note).

According to the projections published today, in the next 15 years Spain would gain 2,356,789 inhabitants (5.1%), exceeding 49 million people in 2033.

1 Las proyecciones de población 2018-2068 publicadas el 10 de octubre contenían un error que, aunque con un impacto limitado, afectaba a todas las cifras. A los hijos de madre nacida fuera de España se les aplicaban erróneamente las hipótesis demográficas como si hubieran nacido también ellos fuera de España. La corrección efectuada supone que en 2033 la población total sería de 49.016.091 en lugar de los 49.035.077 anteriormente publicados (-0,03%). Para 2068 la nueva proyección sitúa la población en 48.531.614 frente a 48.290.729, como se publicó inicialmente (+0,5%). Esta modificación afecta a la mayor parte de los datos incluidos en esta nota de prensa.

[2] Today, the INE has also published population projections up to 2068 (at 50 years). All the results of these projections are available on the INE website.

[3] The group was made up of experts from the Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC, for its Spanish acronym), the Centre for Demographic Studies of the University of Barcelona, the University Carlos III of Madrid, the Social Security and the INE.

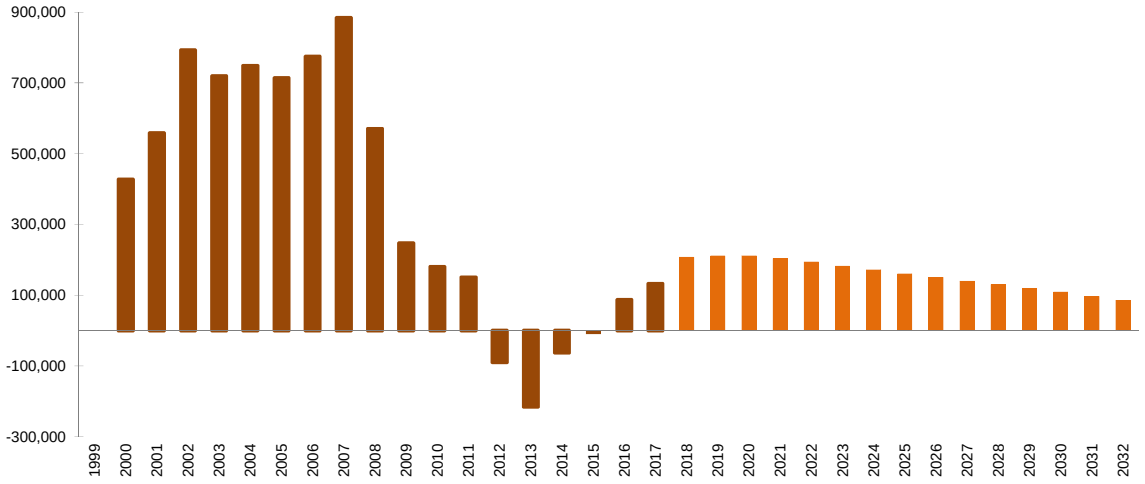


Projection of the population in Spain 2018-2068

Year	Population as of 1st January		Population Growth (*)	
	Total population	Born in Spain	Absolute	Relative (%)
2012	46,818,216	40,523,263	-90,326	-0.19
2013	46,727,890	40,553,150	-215,691	-0.46
2014	46,512,199	40,553,891	-62,634	-0.13
2015	46,449,565	40,558,357	-9,466	-0.02
2016	46,440,099	40,521,758	86,940	0.19
2017	46,527,039	40,502,516	132,263	0.28
2018	46,659,302	40,458,369	207,823	0.45
2019	46,867,125	40,404,211	211,132	0.45
2020	47,078,257	40,342,482	211,297	0.45
2021	47,289,555	40,275,824	203,160	0.43
2022	47,492,714	40,205,971	194,177	0.41
2023	47,686,892	40,133,954	159,754	0.34
2028	48,485,661	40,061,014	106,086	0.22
2033	49,016,091	39,988,214	0	

(*) 2012-2017: Definitive Population Figures.
From 2023, average annual grow th of the quinquennium (t,t+5).

Annual growth of the population in Spain 2000-2017 and according to projection 2018-2033



The increase of the resident population would be mainly the result of a high migratory balance, positive throughout the projected period. On the other hand, the progressive and uninterrupted increase in deaths, always higher than the number of births, would give rise to a negative natural increase during the entire projected period.

This negative natural increase would be offset by the migratory balance in the first 15 years of the projection, which would lead to an increase in population.

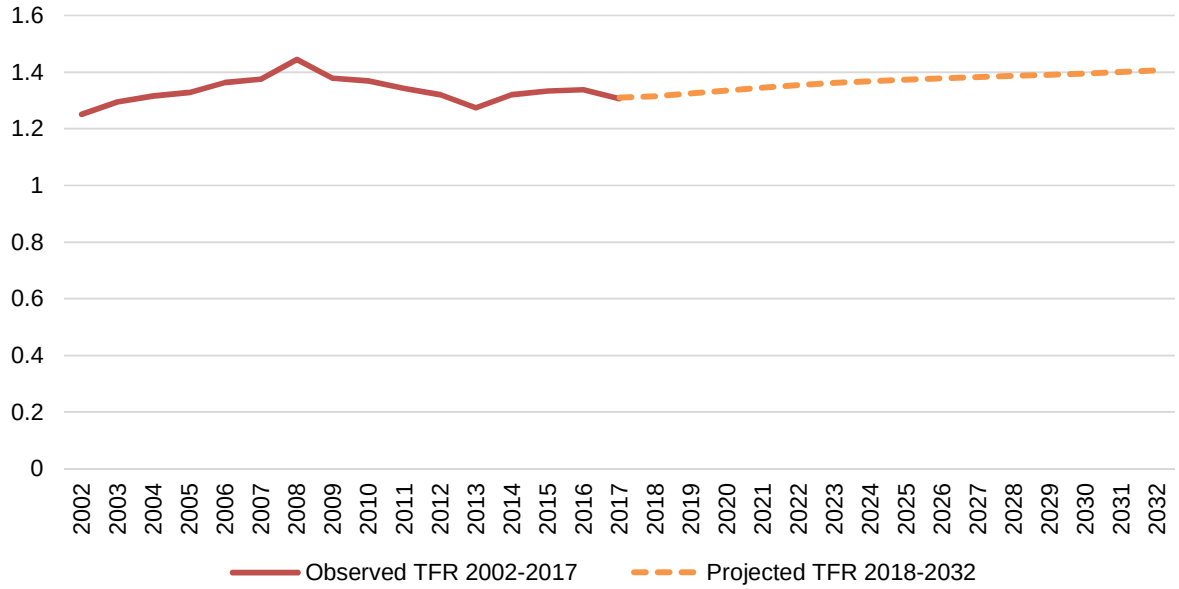
Births

The number of births would continue to fall until 2023, maintaining the trend initiated in 2009. Between 2018 and 2032 around 5.7 million children would be born, 16.2% less than in the previous 15 years.

However, as of 2024, births would begin to increase due to the reaching of ages with the highest fertility of ever-increasing generations, particularly those born from the second half of the 1990s. Thus, in 2033 the annual number of births would have risen to 399,811, 2.5% more than at present.

The number of births is projected assuming that women's fertility maintains a slight but progressive upward trend. Thus, the average number of children per woman would be 1.41 in 2033, compared to 1.31 today.

Average number of children per woman (Short-term Fertility Indicator) projected for the period 2018-2033



On the other hand, the average age at maternity, currently 32.1 years, would remain around 32 years throughout the projected period.

Deaths

Life expectancy at birth would reach 82.9 years for men and 87.7 years for women in 2033, with a gain of 2.5 and 1.9 years, respectively, compared to current values.

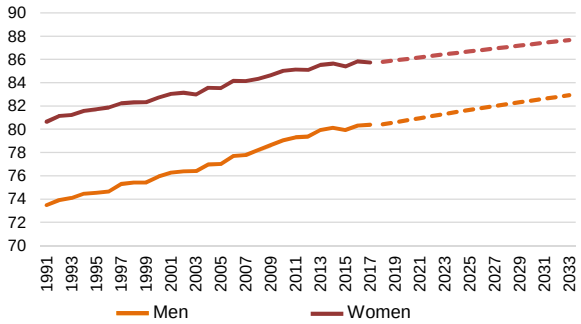
Similarly, a woman who reached the age of 65 in 2033 would live an average of 24.4 years longer (20.7 for men), compared to the current 23.0 years of survival (19.1 for men).

Projection of Life expectancy at birth moment and at 65 years

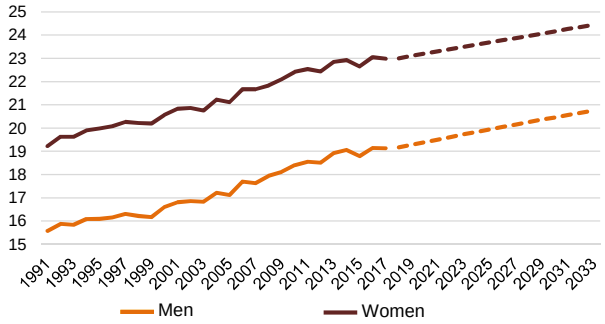
Years	Life expentancy at birth		Life expentancy at 65 years old	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2017	80.39	85.74	19.14	22.98
2018	80.43	85.80	19.17	23.01
2023	81.32	86.44	19.73	23.49
2028	82.15	87.07	20.26	23.97
2033	82.92	87.68	20.75	24.44

2017: Basic Demographic Indicators (provisional data)

Life expentancy at birth



Esperanza Life expectancy at 65 years



Despite the higher life expectancy, the number of deaths would continue to grow throughout the projected period as a result of population ageing.

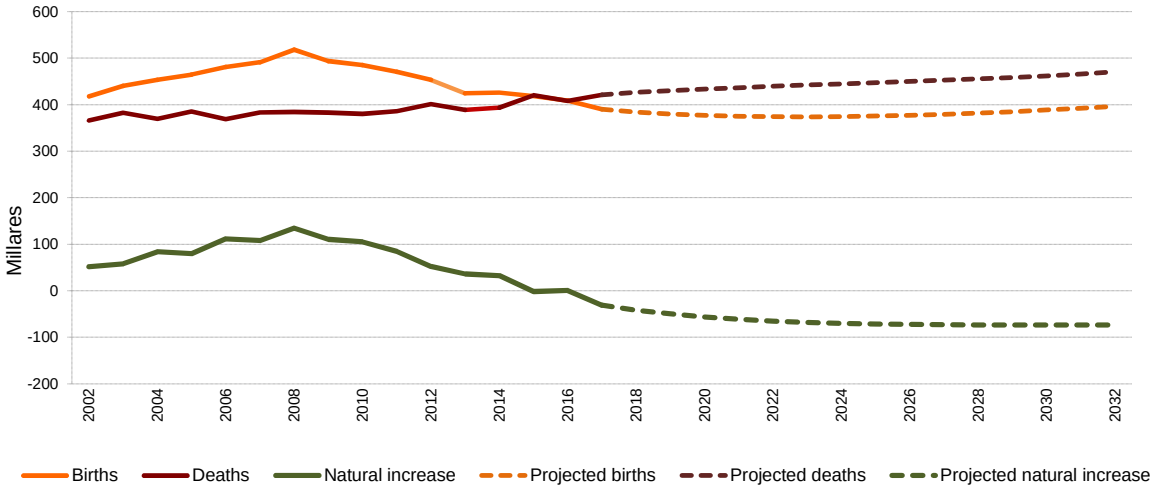
Thus, in the period 2018-2032, slightly more than six and a half million deaths would be recorded, 14.7% more than those observed in the previous 15 years (2003-2017).

In 2032 there would be 470,378 deaths among residents in Spain, compared to 421,269 in 2017.

Natural increase (births minus deaths)

In view of the decline in the birth rate and the population ageing, in Spain there would always be more deaths than births (negative natural increase) over the next 15 years.

Natural increase of the population in Spain (2018-2033)



Projected natural increase of the population in Spain (2018-2067)

Years	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
2013	424,440	388,600	35,840
2014	426,076	393,734	32,342
2015	418,432	420,408	-1,976
2016	408,734	408,231	503
2017	390,024	421,269	-31,245
2018	384,116	426,319	-42,203
2019	380,117	430,018	-49,901
2020	377,182	433,495	-56,313
2021	375,253	436,633	-61,380
2022	374,224	439,576	-65,352
2023-2027	376,105	447,315	-71,209
2028-2032	388,919	462,486	-73,567

Source: 2013-2017, Vital Statistics (provisional data in 2017). From 2023 to 2067 average annual data of the quinquennium are offered

Migratory growth

According to provisional data from the 2017 Migration Statistics, Spain reached a level of 532,482 immigrations. On the other hand, 367,878 people left our country to live abroad that year.

This would consolidate the positive international migration balance registered in 2016, after six years with a negative balance.

The previous projections (made in 2016) assumed as a hypothesis constant immigration and emigration flows, according to the values observed in 2015. Nevertheless, this new edition of the projections has taken into account the conclusions of a working group of experts in demography that entails a **methodological improvement**. And now the migratory components (immigration and emigration) are projected considering two periods and taking some reference values obtained from a survey addressed to demographers from all over Spain (see methodological note).

Thus, during the first 15 years the projection is made by a combination of two elements: the observed trend and a convergence value estimated for 2033. This combination is done in such a way that the first component loses weight over the years and the second component gains weight.

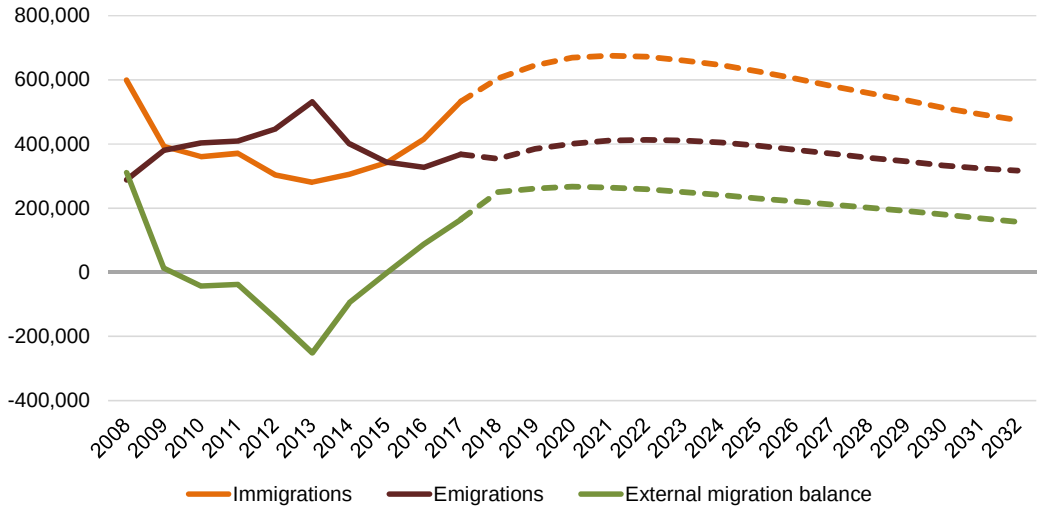
If this were the case, Spain would gain some 1,300,000 inhabitants during the first five years projected in its population exchanges with foreign countries. This trend would continue in successive years, resulting in a net population gain due to migrations of almost 3.4 million people until 2033.

Projected foreign migrations in Spain (2018-2067)

Año	Immigrations	Emigrations	Migration balance
2013	280,772	532,303	-251,531
2014	305,454	400,430	-94,976
2015	342,114	343,875	-1,761
2016	414,746	327,325	87,422
2017	532,482	367,878	164,604
2018	604,547	354,520	250,027
2019	645,329	384,296	261,033
2020	669,037	401,427	267,610
2021	675,669	411,129	264,540
2022	672,679	413,150	259,529
2023-2027	623,636	392,672	230,963
2028-2032	515,175	335,522	179,653

Source: 2013-2017, Migracion Statistics (2017 provisional). From 2023 to 2067 average annual data of the quinquennium are offered

Projected foreign migration



Population structure by age

The simulation carried out also shows the intensity of the ageing process of the resident population in Spain.

If the current demographic trend were to continue, population loss would be concentrated in the 30-49 age bracket, which would be reduced by 2.8 million people over the next 15 years (19.7% less).

In addition, the decline in the birth rate would mean that in 2033 there would be 916,162 fewer children under the age of 15 than at present (-13.1%).

On the contrary, the population would increase in the upper half of the population pyramid. In fact, all age groups from the age of 50 would experience a growth in numbers.

Within 15 years, 12.3 million people over the age of 64 would reside in Spain, 3.4 million more than today (37.6%).

If we look at the five-year age brackets, the most numerous at present is the 40-44 age bracket. But this would change in 2033, when the group with the most inhabitants would be the 55-59 age bracket.

Population Pyramids of Spain (years 2018 and 2033)

Projection of population in Spain by age groups. 2018-2033

Groups of age	2018(*)	2033	Growth 2018-2033
TOTAL	46,659,302	49,016,091	2,356,789
0-4	2,104,793	1,984,806	-119,987
5-9	2,423,912	1,995,913	-427,998
10-14	2,448,415	2,080,238	-368,177
15-19	2,263,927	2,347,271	83,344
20-24	2,261,685	2,796,807	535,121
25-29	2,512,596	2,968,547	455,952
30-34	2,853,574	2,803,431	-50,143
35-39	3,577,880	2,707,978	-869,901
40-44	3,972,611	2,828,356	-1,144,255
45-49	3,767,952	3,041,851	-726,102
50-54	3,592,122	3,613,980	21,858
55-59	3,205,235	3,898,538	693,303
60-64	2,713,921	3,618,870	904,949
65-69	2,406,215	3,369,080	962,864
70-74	2,126,891	2,907,752	780,861
75-79	1,538,815	2,300,769	761,954
80-84	1,422,838	1,766,105	343,267
85-89	953,500	1,194,524	241,024
90-94	401,328	531,257	129,929
95-99	99,845	213,652	113,807
100+	11,248	46,365	35,118

(*) Provisional data

Demographic ageing

The percentage of the population aged 65 and over, which currently stands at 19.2% of the total population, would rise to 25.2% in 2033.

On the other hand, and if current trends were to continue, the dependency ratio (quotient, as a percentage, between the population aged under 16 or over 64 and the population aged 16 to 64) would rise from the current 54.2% to 62.4% in 2033.

The centenarian population (those who are 100 years old or older) would increase from 11,248 people today to 46,366 within 15 years.

Projected dependency ratio

Year	Over 64 years old (%)	Under 16 years old (%)	Total (under 16 and over 64 years old) (%)
2014	27.6	24.5	52.1
2015	28.3	24.7	53.0
2016	28.7	24.7	53.4
2017	29.2	24.7	53.8
2018	29.6	24.6	54.2
2023	32.0	23.3	55.2
2028	35.6	21.7	57.4
2033	40.8	21.5	62.4

Source 2014-2017, Basic Demographic Indicators
(2017 provisional)

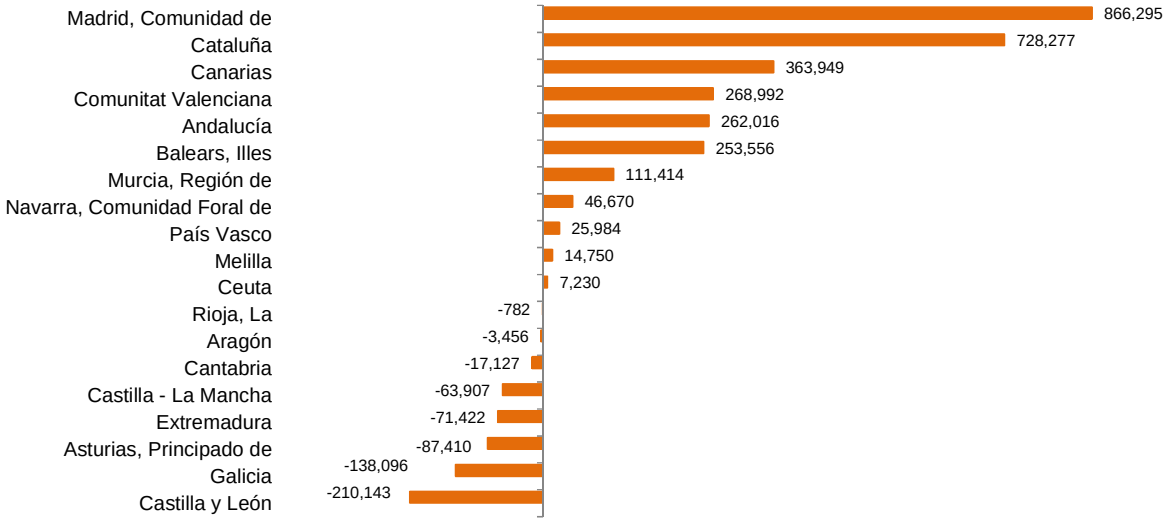
Population projections by Autonomous Community

If demographic trends were to continue, there would be a different evolution by Autonomous Community over the next 15 years. Thus, there would be population increases in eleven and decreases in the other eight.

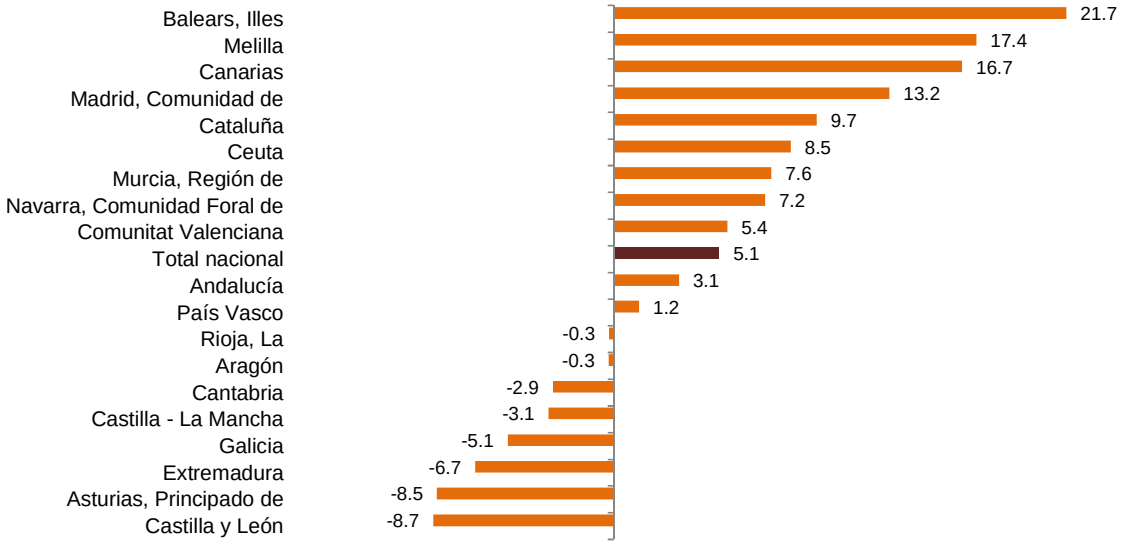
The greatest relative increases would be registered in Illes Baleares (21.7%), Canarias (16.7%) and Comunidad de Madrid (13.2%).

On the contrary, the most significant decreases would be recorded in Castilla y León (-8.7%), Principado de Asturias (-8.5%) and Extremadura (-6.7%).

Projected absolute population growth by Autonomous Community 2018-2033



Projected relative population growth by Autonomous Community 2018-2033



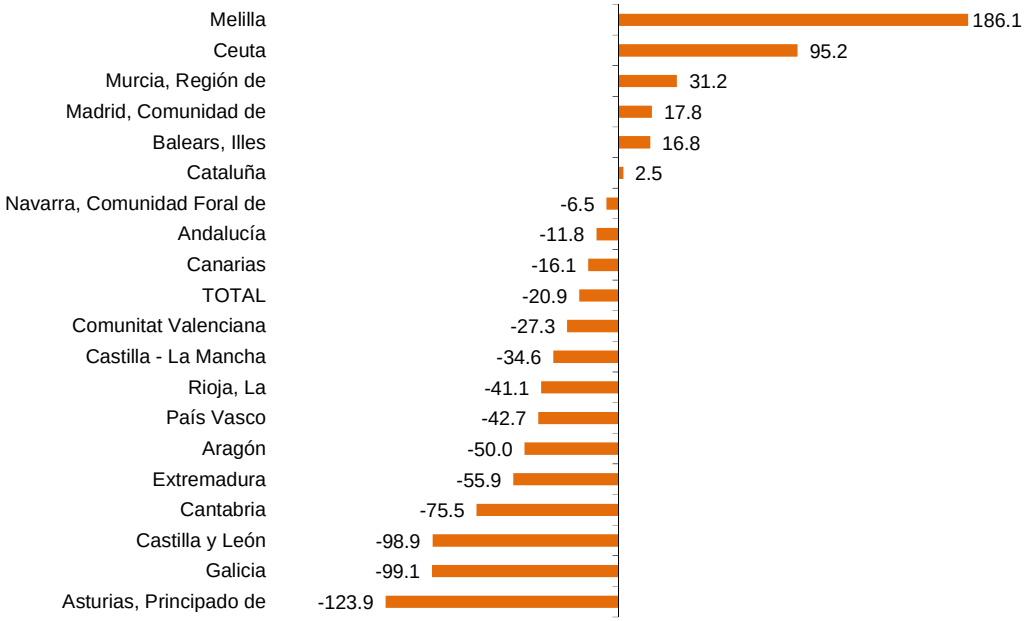
Projected population growth by Autonomous Communities

	Population as of 1st January		Growth	
	2018(*)	2033	Absolut	Relative (%)
Total	46,659,302	49,016,091	2,356,789	5.1
Andalucía	8,409,738	8,671,753	262,016	3.1
Aragón	1,313,463	1,310,007	-3,456	-0.3
Asturias, Principado de	1,027,659	940,250	-87,410	-8.5
Balears, Illes	1,166,603	1,420,160	253,556	21.7
Canarias	2,177,155	2,541,104	363,949	16.7
Cantabria	581,403	564,276	-17,127	-2.9
Castilla y León	2,418,694	2,208,551	-210,143	-8.7
Castilla - La Mancha	2,033,169	1,969,261	-63,907	-3.1
Cataluña	7,488,207	8,216,485	728,277	9.7
Comunitat Valenciana	4,946,020	5,215,013	268,992	5.4
Extremadura	1,070,586	999,165	-71,422	-6.7
Galicia	2,703,290	2,565,194	-138,096	-5.1
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,549,979	7,416,275	866,295	13.2
Murcia, Región de	1,475,568	1,586,982	111,414	7.6
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	643,864	690,534	46,670	7.2
País Vasco	2,171,131	2,197,115	25,984	1.2
Rioja, La	312,830	312,048	-782	-0.3
Ceuta	85,219	92,449	7,230	8.5
Melilla	84,721	99,471	14,750	17.4

(*) Provisional data

In the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, as well as in Región de Murcia, Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and Cataluña, the cumulative number of births would exceed the number of deaths in the next 15 years.

Projected natural increase 2018-2032 per 1,000 inhabitants



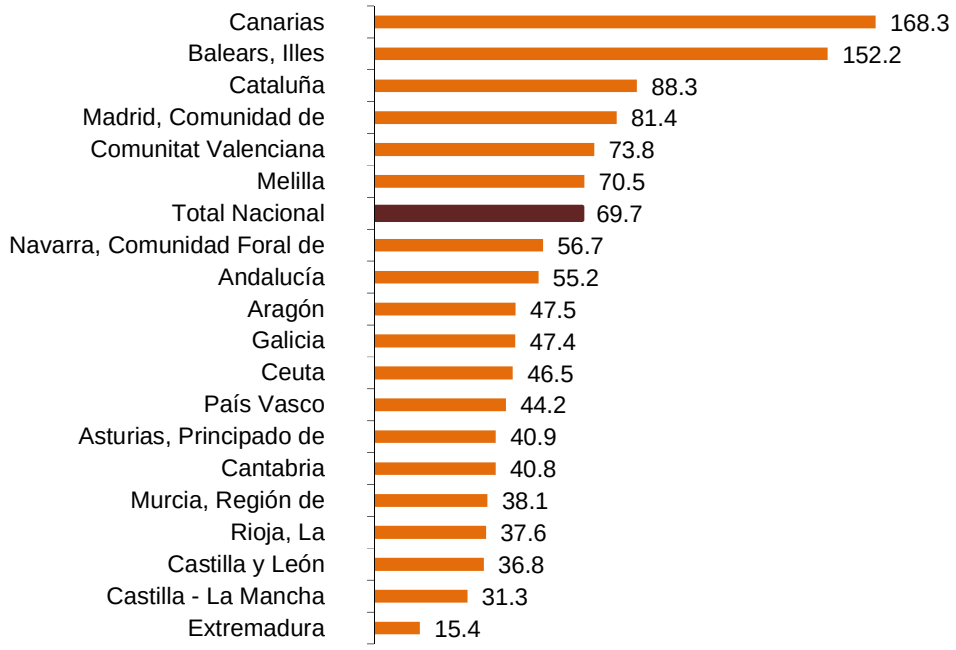
Projected natural increase by CCAA

	2017	2022	2027	2032
TOTAL	-31,245	-65,352	-73,153	-73,606
Andalucía	3,337	-4,794	-8,891	-11,639
Aragón	-3,703	-4,563	-4,401	-4,123
Asturias, Principado de	-7,140	-8,143	-8,307	-8,343
Balears, Illes	1,849	1,546	1,380	1,153
Canarias	437	-1,801	-3,009	-4,349
Cantabria	-1,845	-2,753	-3,092	-3,252
Castilla y León	-13,446	-15,370	-15,581	-15,470
Castilla - La Mancha	-3,305	-4,516	-4,968	-5,149
Cataluña	413	-677	1,895	4,953
Comunitat Valenciana	-4,500	-8,688	-10,337	-10,855
Extremadura	-3,066	-3,763	-4,000	-4,200
Galicia	-13,522	-16,968	-18,346	-18,691
Madrid, Comunidad de	13,433	8,327	7,390	7,677
Murcia, Región de	3,617	3,072	3,015	3,307
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-97	-420	-324	-53
País Vasco	-4,563	-6,538	-6,484	-5,676
Rioja, La	-488	-836	-911	-946
Ceuta	487	517	587	659
Melilla	857	1,018	1,232	1,391

Source (2017): Vital Statistics (provisional data)

If current trends were to continue, the international migration balance between 2018 and 2032, in relative terms to its size, would be positive in all Autonomous Communities, especially in Canarias and Illes Balears.

Projected foreign migration balance 2018-2032 per 1,000 inhabitants



Projected external migration balance by CCAA

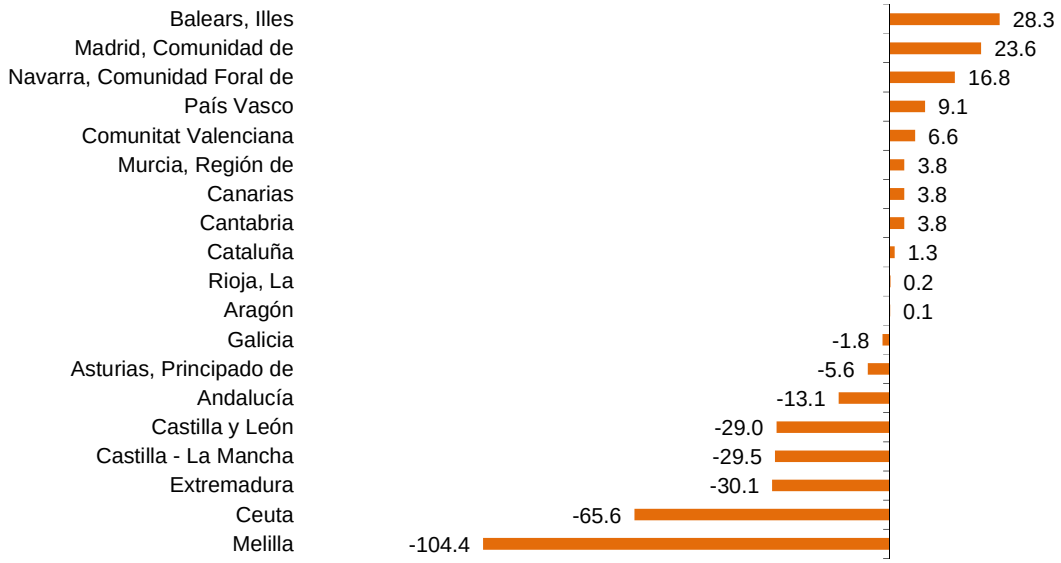
	2017	2022	2027	2032
Total	164,604	259,529	210,917	157,102
Andalucía	9,123	36,581	29,998	22,763
Aragón	1,019	4,724	4,037	3,040
Asturias, Principado de	1,308	3,025	2,633	2,137
Balears, Illes	10,804	15,055	12,272	9,298
Canarias	20,367	30,414	24,557	18,607
Cantabria	1,296	1,805	1,568	1,255
Castilla y León	2,240	6,451	5,709	4,630
Castilla - La Mancha	161	4,837	4,296	3,321
Cataluña	42,990	54,782	42,906	30,678
Comunitat Valenciana	13,568	29,088	23,493	16,881
Extremadura	103	1,323	1,170	942
Galicia	6,981	9,578	8,345	6,909
Madrid, Comunidad de	43,771	44,783	35,949	26,469
Murcia, Región de	-1,005	4,481	3,784	2,658
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,026	3,094	2,478	1,795
País Vasco	7,893	7,724	6,167	4,517
Rioja, La	682	898	804	619
Ceuta	190	347	294	235
Melilla	87	540	458	348

Source (2017): Migration Statistics (provisional)

As regards internal migration, Illes Balears, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunidad Foral de Navarra would be the territories that, in relative terms of their size, would attract the most population from the rest of Spain.

Conversely, the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, Extremadura, Castilla-La Mancha and Castilla y León would have the most negative inter-regional migratory balances.

Inter-regional projected migration balance 2018-2032 per 1,000 inhabitants



Interautonomous projected migration balance by CCAA

	2017	2022	2027	2032
Andalucía	-11,382	-7,739	-7,325	-6,829
Aragón	146	-74	120	214
Asturias, Principado de	-759	-466	-261	-131
Balears, Illes	3,043	2,620	2,288	2,048
Canarias	1,491	747	390	276
Cantabria	497	111	176	236
Castilla y León	-5,878	-5,057	-3,971	-3,139
Castilla - La Mancha	-4,583	-4,496	-3,408	-2,628
Cataluña	3,823	1,206	204	-604
Comunitat Valenciana	1,978	2,071	2,415	2,707
Extremadura	-3,934	-2,308	-1,889	-1,559
Galicia	-212	-564	-112	274
Madrid, Comunidad de	16,222	12,305	9,901	8,129
Murcia, Región de	-6	354	469	462
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	612	819	727	605
País Vasco	569	1,475	1,251	961
Rioja, La	28	-29	40	89
Ceuta	-490	-375	-385	-425
Melilla	-1,165	-599	-631	-688

Source (2017): Migration Statistics(provisional)

Population projections until 2068

Today, the INE has also published population projections until 2068 (at 50 years). All the results of these projections are available on the INE website.

Review and update of data

The data published today update the 2016-2066 population projections, the results of which are no longer representative.

ANNEX

Sensitivity analysis of the results of the Population Projections in the face of changes in the initial hypotheses.

As in the Population Projections published two years ago, this edition of the projections has carried out a sensitivity analysis of the published results in the face of changes in the initial hypotheses for the period 2018-2033.

This exercise is intended, in line with the trend of other reference statistical offices (Canada, Holland, Italy, France or New Zealand) and international organisations (Eurostat, United Nations), to help society to better interpret the true meaning of projections, which is not to predict the future, but to simulate what would happen under certain conditions that reflect the current demographic situation. The fact of providing two extreme scenarios helps to understand that the central projection is within an uncertainty interval.

To this end, various simulations have been carried out, at national level only, based on a slight modification of the hypotheses for the projected period. Of the four demographic phenomena (fertility, mortality, emigration and immigration) involved in the calculation of the projection, simulations are carried out on the hypotheses formulated in fertility, emigration and immigration that were obtained from the survey conducted among experts in demography.

This provides a subjective estimate of the reference values for the fertility, mortality, immigration and emigration parameters necessary to prepare the projection for the next 15 years. The mean values of the parameters obtained in the survey have been used to prepare the population projection. On the basis of the variation in the values provided by this consultation, other scenarios are developed, as described below.

Two scenarios have been constructed by modifying the fertility parameters:

- High scenario: we establish for 2032 (in 15 years) a Short-term Fertility Indicator (SFI) twice the standard deviation higher than the one established in the central scenario.

- Low scenario: we establish for 2032 (in 15 years) an SFI lower by twice the standard deviation to that established in the central scenario.

Likewise, by modifying the parameters of the international migratory balance, two other scenarios have been established:

- High scenario. The inflows of migrants are increased by 5% in 2032 and outflows of migrants in the same year are reduced by 5%. For the intervening years an interpolation is carried out in the same way as in the central scenario.

- Low scenario. The inflows of migrants are reduced by 5% in 2032 and outflows of migrants in the same year are increased by 5%. For the intervening years an interpolation is carried out in the same way as in the central scenario.

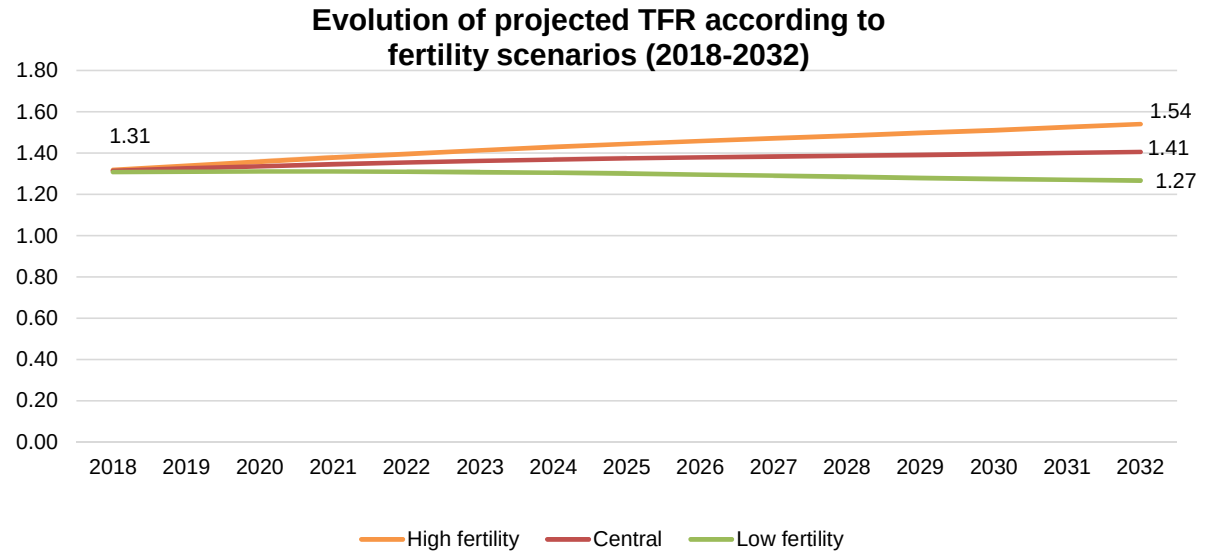
The following are the results of the projections according to the different scenarios for the next 15 years.

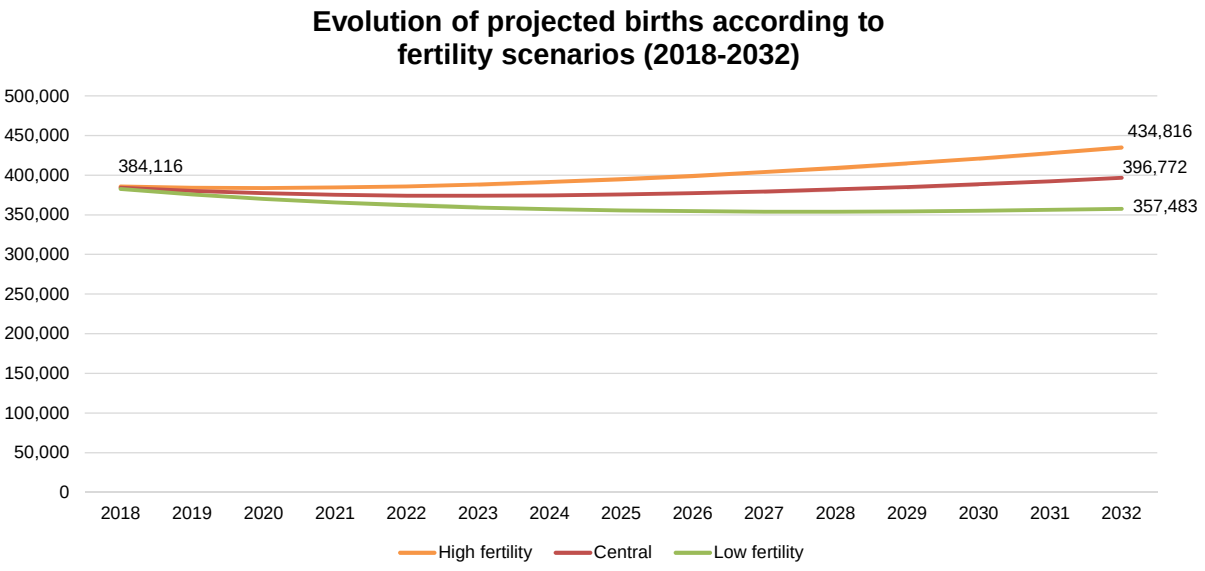
1. Fertility

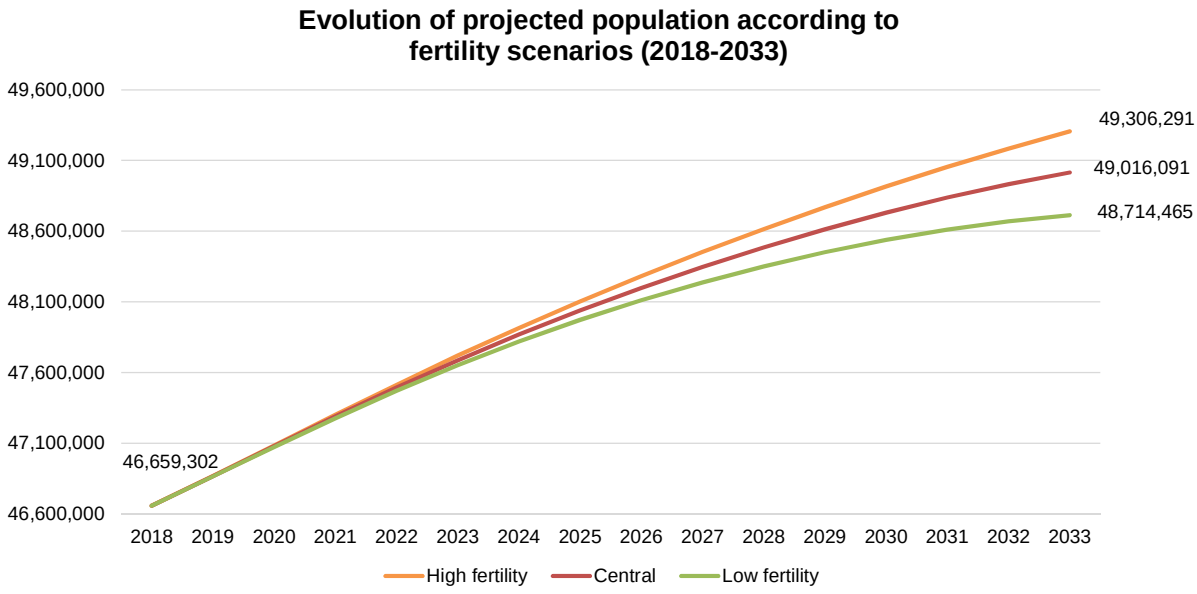
The SFI in 2032 would range from 1.27 children per woman (low scenario) to 1.54 children per woman (high scenario). The number of births expected for the year 2032 would take values between 357,483 and 434,816.

The number of births in the high scenario would reach a minimum in 2020 and thereafter would increase slightly. In the low scenario the minimum number of births would be registered in the year 2028.

Finally, the population figure would be between 48,714,465 inhabitants in the low scenario and 49,306,291 in the high scenario.



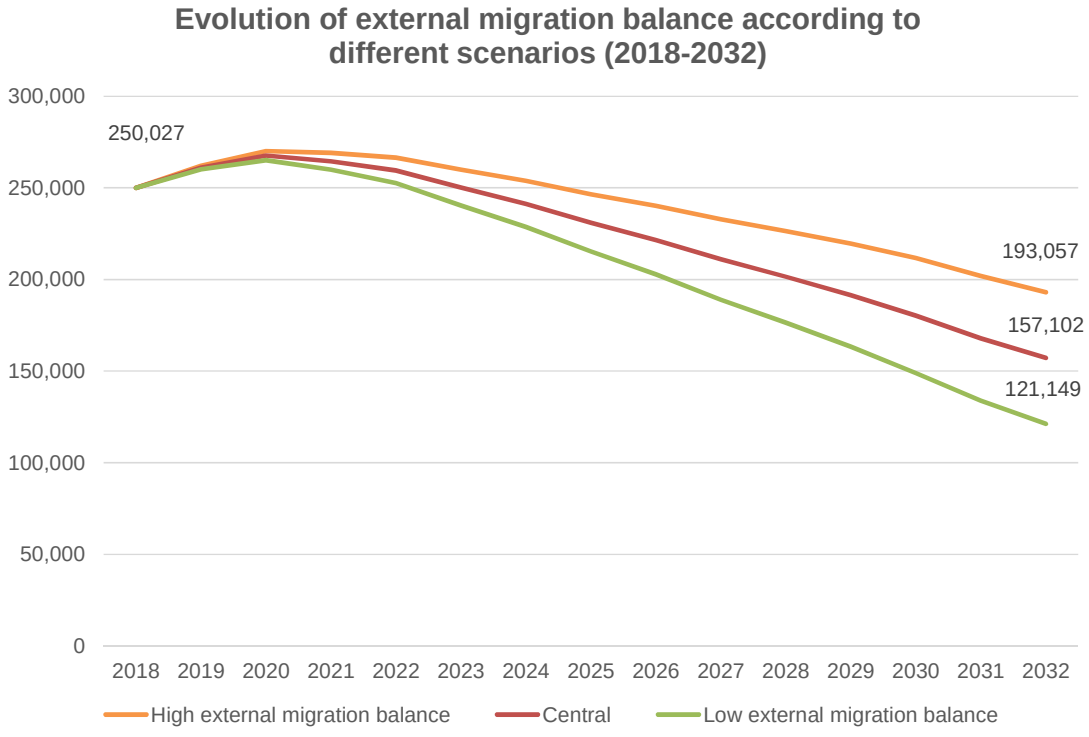


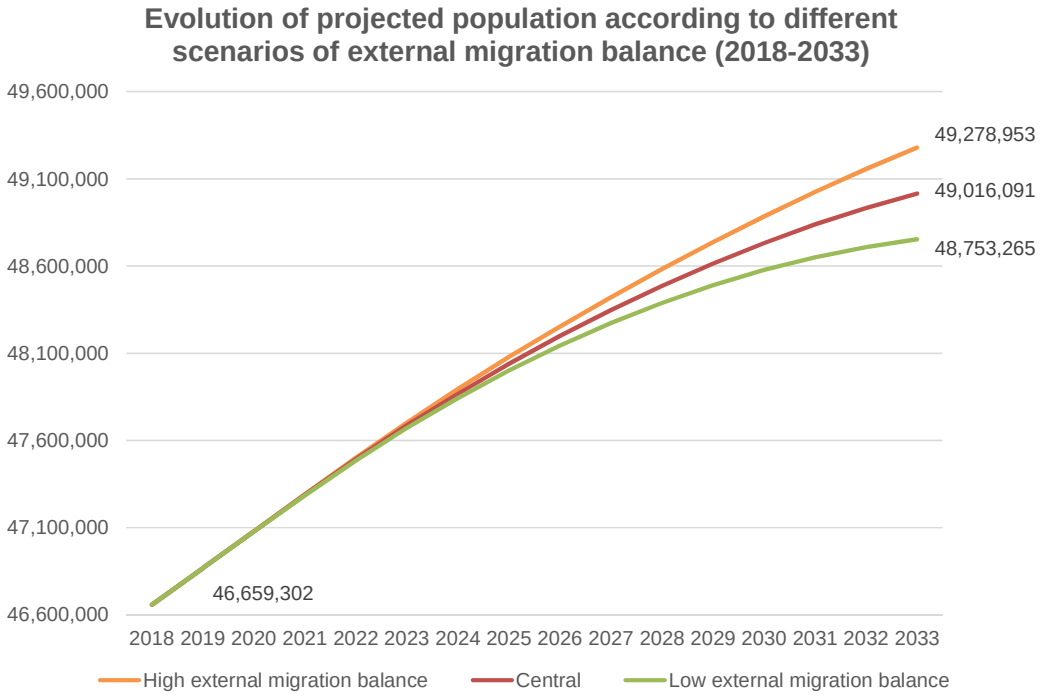


2. Migratory Balance Abroad

In the central scenario, the migratory balance would reach 157,102 in the year 2032. Maintaining the other hypotheses, a change in the migratory balance, in the high scenario, would increase to 193,057 immigrants and in the low scenario would decrease to 121,149 immigrants.

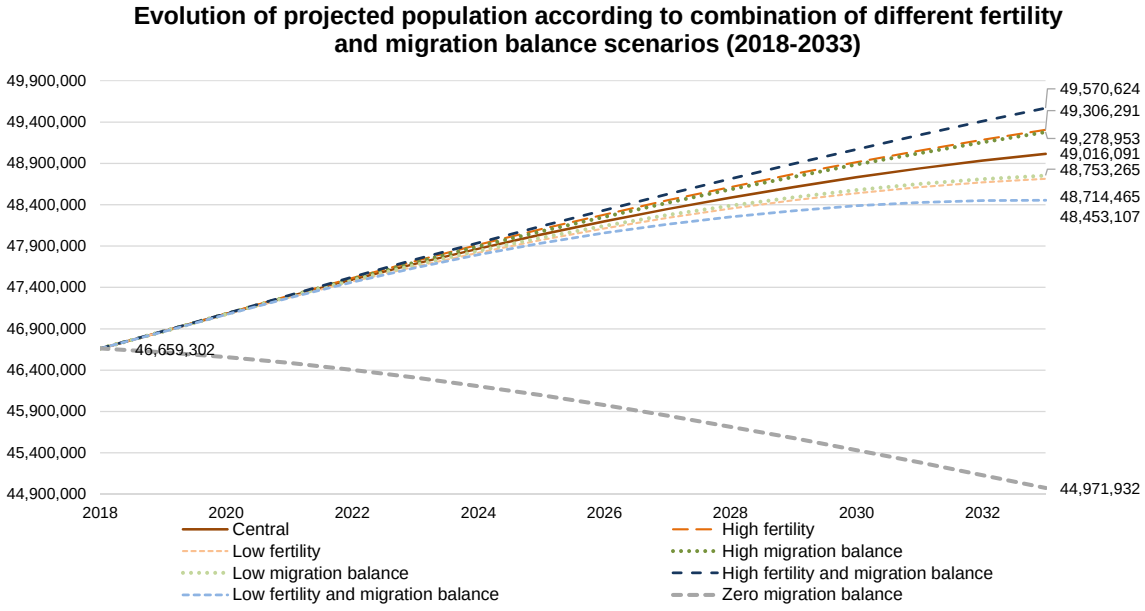
The population figure of the various migration scenarios would be between 48,772,461 and 49,297,727 inhabitants.





3. Combined effect of hypothesis change on fertility and migratory balance

Combining the different scenarios of both fertility and migratory balance, it can be observed how the population in the next 15 years would range from 48,453,107 inhabitants in the lowest scenario to 49,570,624 in the highest, so that the difference between the extreme scenarios is slightly more than one million people.



Methodological note

The Population Projections for Spain constitute a statistical simulation of the size and demographic structure of the population that would reside in Spain in the next 50 years, and in its Autonomous Communities and provinces in the next 15 years.

Its results show the effect that the recently observed evolution of fertility, mortality and migrations would have. **They are not intended to predict the evolution of the population** but to determine what the evolution of the population would look like if current trends were maintained. For this reason, they are sensitive to changes in the current demographic situation, especially migration, which is the most volatile component of population dynamics.

As a novelty, in this edition, a **working group formed by experts in demography** from various institutions (High Council for Scientific Research, Centre for Demographic Studies of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Carlos III University of Madrid and Social Security) was constituted. The INE would like to express its gratitude for the intense and disinterested collaboration of these institutions.

The working group collaborated with the INE in introducing certain improvements to the model. A fundamental part was the recommendation to submit the main hypotheses of the projections to a consultation in the form of a **survey conducted to demographers throughout Spain**. This survey was carried out in May 2018 and since then reference values have been obtained for the parameters necessary for the estimation at 15 and 50 years ahead: short-term fertility index, average age at maternity, life expectancy at birth and levels of emigration and immigration.

Following the recommendations of the working group, fertility is projected for the next 50 years by adjusting the calendar of observed and projected fertility through a Beta probability distribution of parameters SFI, AAM and Var_AAM. The values of the short-term fertility index (SFI) and the average age at maternity (AAM) of each of the years of the projective period, necessary to adjust the corresponding fertility curve, are obtained by linear interpolation between the last observed value, the provisional 2017 data and the arithmetic mean of the values given by the survey for the years 2032 and 2067, respectively.

The variance of the average age at maternity (Var_AAM) for each of the years of the projective period will be considered constant and equal to the value of the last year observed, which corresponds to provisional figures for 2017.

The projection of the incidence of mortality in Spain for the next 50 years is carried out on the basis of a projection based on the general level synthesised by the life expectancy at birth given by the aforementioned survey and mortality tables are subsequently derived in accordance with these values through the use of standard tables.

In the case of international migration, the results are projected by making a transition between the trend of recent years observed in the Migration Statistics and the immigration and emigration flows fixed for the years 2032 and 2067, whose values have resulted from the consultation conducted among experts in demography.

The general calculation methodology is based on the classical components method. The application of this method responds to the following scheme: starting from the resident population in a certain geographical area and from the retrospective observation of each of the basic demographic components (mortality, fertility and migration), the aim is to obtain the resident population at a later date under the hypothesis established on the future of these three phenomena, which determine their growth and age structure.

The components method has been applied in accordance with a multi-regional projection model that allows total consistency of results at all territorial levels considered and the necessary coherence between demographic flows and population stocks.

Reference date of the results

Population stocks: 1 January 2018 to 1 January 2068

Demographic flows: annual data from 2018 to 2067.

Type of operation: synthesis and analysis statistics, prepared from results coming from different sources on past and present demographic evolution.

Population scope: Resident population in the national territory.

Geographical scope: national, Autonomous Communities and Cities and provinces.

Reference period for the results: population data are provided as at 1 January of the following 15 years for provinces and Autonomous Communities and for the following 50 years at the national level.

Disaggregation variables: sex, age and generation, both for population stocks as well as for demographic events.

Frequency of dissemination: biennial since 2014.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176953&menu=metodologia&idp=1254735572981

And the standardised methodological report at:

https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30278

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