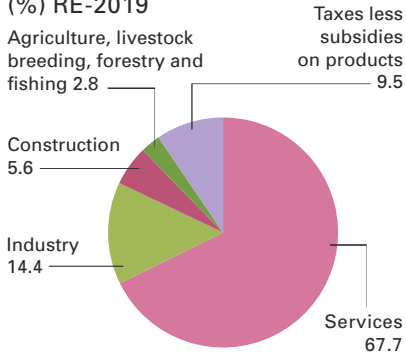


# National Accounts



## GDPmp according to components (supply approach). 2018 (%) RE-2019



## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2018 UE28=100

Luxembourg	256
Ireland	188
Netherlands	130
Austria	128
Denmark	127
Germany	124
Sweden	122
Belgium	116
Finland	111
United Kingdom	105
France	104
Malta	98
Italy	96
<b>Spain</b>	<b>92</b>
Czech Republic	91
Slovenia	88
Cyprus	87
Estonia	82
Lithuania	81
Slovakia	78
Portugal	76
Poland	71
Latvia	71
Hungary	71
Greece	68
Romania	65
Croatia	63
Bulgaria	50

Source: Eurostat

## National Accounts. 2019

Provisional data

Real growth	
GDPmp volume index (2015=100)	110.7   2.0
GDPmp per capita (euros)	26,440   1.2
Interannual variation %	
GDPmp at current prices (millions of euros)	1,245,331   3.6

Source: Eurostat

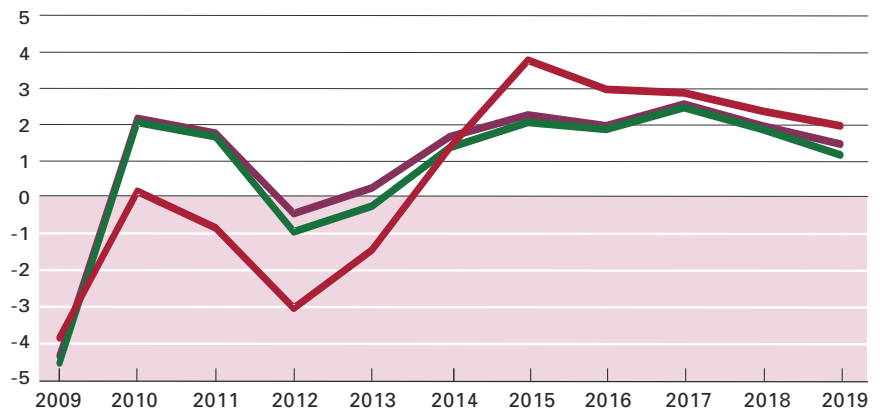
## GDP grew by 2%

2019 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) variation is estimated at 2.0%

compared to 2018 in terms of volume (real or with price effect eliminated). According to Quarterly National Accounts, the value at current prices for the year as a whole stands at 1,245,331 million euros, which presents nominal variation rate of 3.6%

On the other hand, per capita GDP at current prices in 2019 is estimated at 26,440 euros, with real growth of 1.2% compared to the previous year.

## Variation rate in GDP volume (%)



EU-28 Eurozone Spain\*

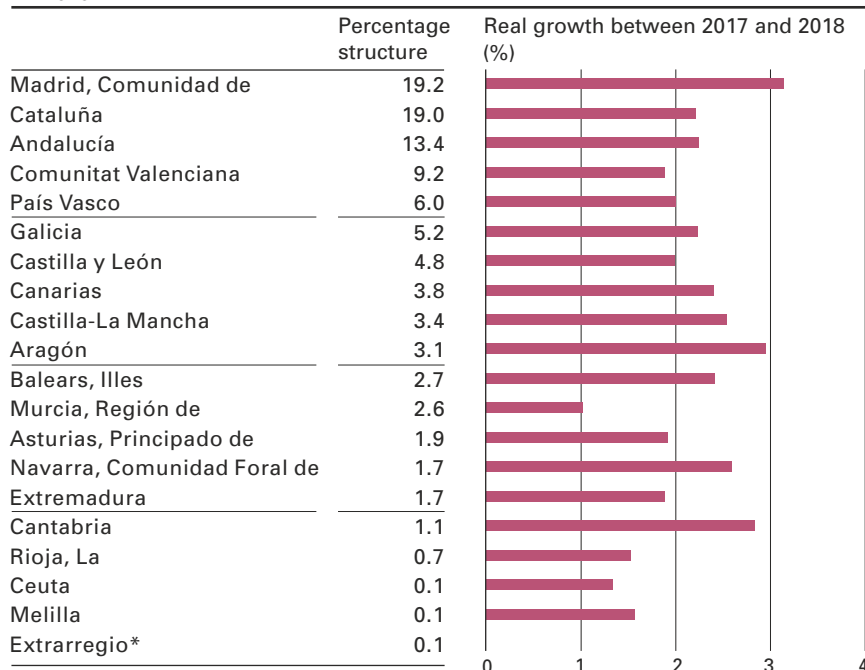
\* Provisional for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Source: Eurostat



**GDP at market prices. 2018**

RE-2019



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

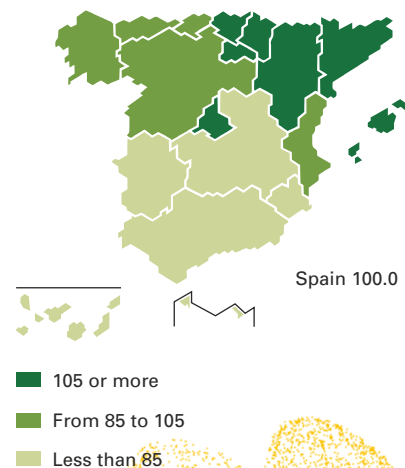
**Comunidad de Madrid and Melilla, at the extremes of GDP per capita**

Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community that registered the highest GDP growth in 2018 in terms of volume (3.1%) according to the Regional Accounting 2019 Statistical Review. It was followed by Aragón (3.0%) and Cantabria (2.8%).

Comunidad de Madrid also had the highest GDP per inhabitant, with 35,041 euros, and Melilla, the lowest, with 18,533 euros. Seven communities were above the national average, which came to 25,727 euros per capita.

**Per capita GDP. 2018**

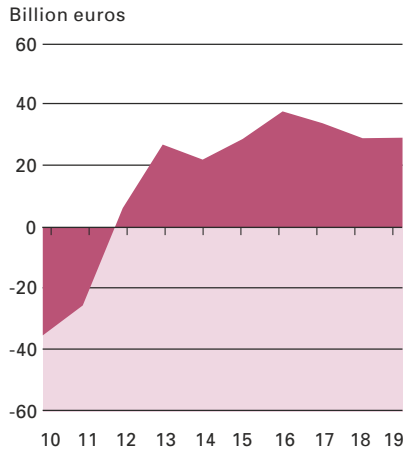
Indices

**Per capita GDP. 2018**

RE-2019

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	35,041
País Vasco	33,223
Navarra, Com. Foral de	31,389
Cataluña	30,426
Aragón	28,151
Balears, Illes	27,682
Rioja, La	27,225
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25,727</b>
Castilla y León	24,031
Cantabria	23,757
Galicia	23,183
Asturias, Principado de	22,789
Comunitat Valenciana	22,426
Murcia, Región de	21,269
Canarias	20,892
Castilla - La Mancha	20,363
Ceuta	20,120
Andalucía	19,107
Extremadura	18,769
Melilla	18,533

**Annual Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of the national economy**



**The National Economy showed a net lending position**

In 2019 the Spanish economy generated net lending position of 29,227 million euros, 2.3% of annual GDP. This figure is 176 million higher than that of 2018 (which was 29.051 million, 2.4% of the GDP).

The increased lending capacity of the economy in 2019 is produced by a higher balance of foreign trade in goods and services, partially offset by the balance of income and current transfers.

**Non-financial Administrations and Corporations increased a net borrowing position**

Compared to 2018, financial institutions increased their net lending capacity by 1,239 million euros, while non-financial institutions recorded net borrowing of close to 10,000 million euros.



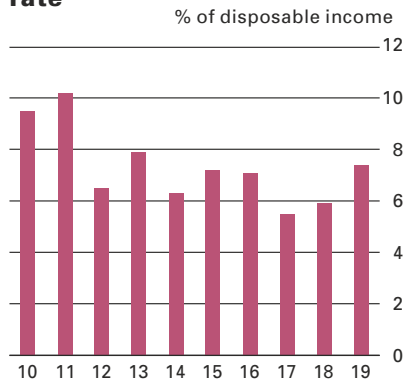
**Net borrowing (+) or Net lending (-) (Millions of euros)**

Institutional sector	2019	2018	Difference
Households and ISFLSH	14,023	391	13,632
General Government	-35,195	-30,495	-4,700
Financial Institutions	33,735	32,496	1,239
Non-financial Corporations	16,664	26,659	-9,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,227</b>	<b>29,051</b>	<b>176</b>

Households recorded a savings rate of 7.4% of disposable income —1.5 points higher than in 2018— and increased their net lending capacity by 13,632 million euros.

On the other hand, net borrowing by the General Government increased by 4.7 billion euros compared to the previous year, reversing the downward trend over the previous six years

**Annual household savings rate\***



\*Includes Non-Profit Institutions at the service of households.

**Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of the General Government**

