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GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

Análisis y Prospectiva Serie Indicadores

July 2016

CONTENTS

Main economic indicators for Agriculture and Manufacturing Industry of Food, Beverages and Tobacco

Indicator	Period	Sector	Value	Inter-annual variation (%)	% Total Spain
GDP million €	2016 1Q	Spain	265,867	3.2	
	2015 1Q		257,736	3.2	
GVA million €	2016 1Q	Total	236,943	3.0	(%) Total GVA
		Agriculture	5,218	5.3	2.2
	2014 (Year)	FBT Industry	27,977	2.3	3.0
	Period	Sector	People (thousand)	Inter-annual variation (%)	(%) Total Employed
Employed thousand people	2016 1Q	Total	18,029.6	3.3	
		Agriculture	777.4	8.4	4.3
		FBT Industry	460.6	-3.7	2.6
Unemploy-ment Rate (% actives)		Total	21.0	-2.8*	
		Agriculture	25.0	-3.1*	
		FBT Industry	10.3	-0.3*	

(*) The difference between two percentages is expressed as percentage points differential.

Agricultural sector: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry.

FBT: Food, Beverages and Tobacco Industry

GDP: Gross Domestic Product; GVA: Gross value added.

Data Source: National accounts and Labour Force Survey. INE (National Statistics Institute, Spain),

Analysis

Farm Structure 2009-2013. Spain.

Between 2009 and 2013, the physical size of Spanish farms hardly increased (+0.5%) but its economic dimension raised (+8%) supported by an strong growth in their productivity per UTA (+ 15%)

Spain had 965,000 farms in 2013, with an average size of 24.7 hectares of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA), 37,300 euro of Standard Output (S.O) and 0.84 full-time equivalent jobs measured in terms of Annual Work Units (AWU). Each AWU in 2013 generated an average value of Standard Output of 44,200 euro.

Following next, the main structural indicators of Spanish farms are analyzed at region level (Autonomous Community, NUTS 2), studying their evolution between the Agricultural Census of 2009 and the Farm Structure Survey of 2013 (both published by the Spanish National Statistic Institute, INE).

Table 1. *Spanish Farm Structure, 2013*

	2013					INDICATORS			
	Holdings	Holdings with UAA	UAA ´000 ha	AWU	S.O. million €	UAA / Hold.	S.O / Hold.	AWU / Hold.	S.O / AWU
SPAIN	**965,000**	**944,300**	**23,300**	**813,550**	**35,979**	**24.7**	**37.3**	**0.84**	**44.2**
Galicia	79,320	77,660	656	76,900	2,309	8.4	29.1	0.97	30.0
Asturias	23,460	22,290	336	20,240	449	15.1	19.2	0.86	22.2
Cantabria	10,140	9,210	223	8,800	307	24.2	30.3	0.87	34.9
País Vasco	15,840	15,800	187	13,280	407	11.9	25.7	0.84	30.6
Navarra	14,960	14,550	547	11,320	923	37.6	61.7	0.76	81.6
La Rioja	9,730	9,420	216	8,290	464	22.9	47.6	0.85	55.9
Aragón	50,190	48,760	2,262	39,460	3,261	46.4	65.0	0.79	82.6
C. de Madrid	7,880	7,650	304	5,720	226	39.8	28.7	0.73	39.6
Castilla y León	93,340	89,910	5,296	67,360	4,640	58.9	49.7	0.72	68.9
Castilla-La Mancha	119,880	118,070	4,046	75,350	3,319	34.3	27.7	0.63	44.0
Extremadura	64,280	63,060	2,492	55,070	2,118	39.5	32.9	0.86	38.5
Cataluña	59,100	57,300	1,125	56,050	4,246	19.6	71.8	0.95	75.8
C. Valenciana	118,130	117,320	638	63,490	2,410	5.4	20.4	0.54	38.0
Islas Baleares	10,340	10,170	176	7,510	250	17.3	24.1	0.73	33.2
Andalucía	244,570	241,070	4,369	242,240	8,115	18.1	33.2	0.99	33.5
R.de Murcia	30,620	29,870	376	40,490	1,951	12.6	63.7	1.32	48.2
Islas Canarias	13,220	12,200	52	21,990	585	4.3	44.3	1.66	26.6

Note: UAA/Holding: Hectares; S.O/Holding and S.O/AWU: Thousand euro
Source: Farm Survey 2013, National Statistics Institute.

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MAIN INDICATORS SUMMARY

Last year / period / month available. In parentheses: **Inter-annual variation**

Agricultural Output (Economic Accounts for Agriculture, EAA)
48,563 million €, 2015 (-1.8%). Constant prices 2005

Gross Value Added. Agriculture (EAA)
31,595 million €, 2015 (-6.5%). Constant prices 2005

Agriculture Factor Income: Real value per AWU (EAA)
Indicator A (2010=100): 112.2, 2015 (+3.4%)

Employed People in Primary Sector (LFS, INE)
(P.S.=Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries)
777,400 people, I Q. 2016 (+8.36%)

Unemployed in Primary Sector (LFS, INE)
(P.S.=Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries)
259,200 people, I Q. 2016 (-7.79%)

Employed People in Manufacturing of Food, Beverages and Tobacco (LFS, INE)
460,600 people, I Q. 2016 (-3.68%)

Unemployed People in Manufacturing of Food, Beverages and Tobacco (LFS, INE)
53,000 personas, I Q. 2016 (-6.53%)

CPI (Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages)
+1.2%, 2015

Prices Received by farmers Global Index
+6.3%, 2015

Commonly Used Goods Prices Paid Index
-1.5%, 2015

External Trade Balance of Agricultural & Fisheries Sector (including processed and non-food products)
9,720 million €, april 2015 to march 2016 (-0.2%)

Production Forecast: Barley
8,643,200 t., forecast in may 2016 (+35.0%)

Production Forecast: Alfalfa
10,290,700 t., forecast in may 2016 (+4.3%)

Production Forecast: Peach Tree
797,500 t., forecast in may 2016 (-10.8%)

Soft Wheat International Price (FAO)
191.7 $/t., January 2016 (Máx.: 419.6 $/t, in 2008)

Total Loan Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry. Fisheries and aquaculture not included
17,413 million €, I Q 2016 (+6.5%)

European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) Total Expenditure
5,582 million €, budgetary year 2015 (+1.7%)

Structural Business Survey
Food and Beverages Industry: Meat Industry
22,177 million € Turnover, 2014 (+0,0%) 1st Ranking

Structural Business Survey
Food and Beverages Industry: Oil and Fats
11,646 millones € Turnover, 2014 (+9.4%) 2nd Ranking

Structural Business Survey
Food and Beverages Industry: Livestock & Pet Food
10,130 millones € Turnover, 2014 (+4.3%) 3rd Ranking

Household Food Consumption (Value)
66,987 million €, rolling year February 2016 (+0.9%)

Agro-food Trade. Output Value
50,995 million € (approximation in excess), 2014 (+3.6%)

Aquaculture, Marine & Continental. Output Value.
473.6 million €, 2014 (+9.7%)

Total Fish Catches (Value)
2,750.2 million €, 2014

People living in Rural territories. Spain (Eurostat)
3,408,796 inhabitants, 2014 (-1.0%)

Forestry, Area
27,738,005 ha, 2013

Employed People (LFS, INE)
Forestry, Logging + Wood & Paper Industry
133,900 people, 1st Q 2016 (+5.8%)

Water reservoir stocks
40,143 hm³, 2016/06/28; 71,7% total capacity

Total Forest Area Burnt by Forest-fires
2.710 hectares, January to May 2016

Electricity Production from Renewable Energy
62.742 GWh, January to June 2016

S.G. Analysis, Prospective and Coordination: http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/ministerio/servicios/analisis-y-prospectiva/default.aspx
Mail: sgapc@magrama.es. The content of this report may be reproduced total o partially, providing data source is stated. Document must be referenced as: "***Analysis and Prospective - Indicators Series no. 18, July 2016***". Published by: **Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. Spain.** NIPO: 280-15-049-X
State General Administration Publications Catalogue: http://publicacionesoficiales.boe.es

1. AGRICULTURAL MACRO MAGNITUDES. *The crop output value measured in constant prices decreased by 6.3% in 2015 with respect to 2014, in contrast to the animal output, that increased by 4.8%. Intermediate Consumption raised by 2.9%. Indicator A (Factor Income in real value per AWU) increased by 3.4%.*

Values at Constant Prices (2005=100) million euro	EUROPEAN UNION - 15			SPAIN			FRANCE			GERMANY			ITALY		
	2015	Average 10 to 14	*Var.15/ 14 (%)*	2015	Average 10 to 14	*Var.15/ 14 (%)*	2015	Average 10 to 14	*Var.15/ 14 (%)*	2015	Average 10 to 14	*Var.15/ 14 (%)*	2015	Average 10 to 14	*Var.15/ 14 (%)*
MAIN MACROMAGNITUDES. Million Euro. Values at constant prices of 2005															
Ouput of Agriculture (O.A)	300,275	295,468	-0.2	48,563	46,935	-1.8	66,525	64,673	-1.4	37,283	40,494	-2.5	46,299	46,037	2.3
Crop Output	152,854	151,063	-2.6	30,194	29,857	-6.3	36,726	35,647	-3.5	18,183	19,146	-6.3	24,771	24,715	4.4
Animal Output	120,992	119,309	2.4	16,562	15,543	4.8	24,178	23,646	1.4	17,688	19,921	1.3	13,903	14,119	0.1
Animals	72,272	72,404	2.3	12,200	11,455	5.6	15,070	14,865	2.2	8,993	10,558	0.9	8,575	8,711	0.6
Animal Products	48,581	46,800	2.4	4,201	3,928	2.4	9,067	8,733	0.1	8,881	9,510	1.6	5,318	5,398	-0.6
Intermediate Consumption	160,701	159,173	0.1	16,752	15,615	2.9	36,564	35,969	-1.3	28,384	28,693	-0.5	17,619	18,003	-0.1
energy and lubricants	14,691	14,971	1.1	1,277	1,242	0.2	2,981	2,927	-0.5	2,807	2,933	2.5	2,108	2,154	2.4
Gross Value Added (GVA)	139,437	136,189	-1.1	31,595	31,769	-6.5	29,990	28,552	-1.7	8,769	11,008	-6.9	28,886	28,113	4.2
Indicator A (2005=100)	107.5	107.5	-1.2	112.2	104.9	3.4	106.7	99.4	8.7	88.8	123.5	-26.0	141.4	124.0	6.2
STRUCTURAL DATA															
Labour Force Input (´000 AWU)	4,868	5,049	-1.1	803	885	-2.6	766	790	-1.1	498	512	-1.2	1,117	1,127	0.6
UAA (thousand ha) [1]	124,574	125,343	--	23,300	23,526	--	27,739	27,788	--	16,700	16,702	--	12,099	12,477	--
MACROMAGNITUDES COMPOSITION															
GVA/OA	46.4	46.1	-0.4	65.1	67.7	-3.2	45.1	44.1	-0.1	23.5	27.2	-1.1	62.4	61.1	1.1
IC/OA	53.5	53.9	0.2	34.5	33.3	1.6	55.0	55.6	0.1	76.1	70.9	1.5	38.1	39.1	-0.9
En. & Lub. / OA	4.9	5.1	0.1	2.6	2.6	0.1	4.5	4.5	0.0	7.5	7.2	0.4	4.6	4.7	0.0
GVA ÷ AWU (€/AWU)	28,645	26,972	0.0	39,357	35,916	-4.0	39,155	36,129	-0.6	17,608	21,499	-5.8	25,858	24,956	3.6
GVA ÷ ha (€/ha.UAA)	1,119	1,087	-1.1	1,356	1,350	-6.5	1,081	1,027	-1.7	525	659	-6.9	2,388	2,253	4.2

Source: EUROSTAT. Data extracted in june 2016.

Macro magnitudes: Economic accounts for agriculture - values at constant prices (2005=100) (aact_eaa03)) http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact_eaa03&lang=en

Indicator A (Factor Income in real values per UTA, 2010 = 100) Agricultural income (indicators A, B, C) (aact_eaa06) http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact_eaa06&lang=en

Utilised Agricultural Area: UAA. Farm Structure 2013, Key Farm variables (ef_kvftaa) http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ef_kvftaa&lang=en

Annual Work Units (AWU): Agricultural Labour .: absolute figures (1 000 annual work units) (aact_ali01) http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=aact_ali01&lang=en

2. EMPLOYMENT. *The employed people in the primary sector increase by 8.36% in IQ 2016 interannual, meanwhile in the agro food industry decrease by 3.68%. The average number of people afiliated to the Social Security System from January to May 2016 in the primary sector is 1,126,324 people, 0.97% more with respect to January to May 2015. In the same period, the unemployement reaches 201,821 people, 7.17% less interannual.*

PRIMARY SECTOR thousand people	**2016 1st Quarter**	Variation with respect to previuos quarter		Variation with respect to same quarter of 2015	
		Difference ('000 people)	Percentage	Difference ('000 people)	Percentage
Active	1.036,6	34,3	3,42%	38,1	3,82%
Employed	777,4	-2,3	-0,29%	60,0	8,36%
full-time	716,9	-3,5	-0,49%	61,6	9,40%
part-time	60,4	1,1	1,85%	-1,7	-2,74%
Unemployed	259,2	36,6	16,44%	-21,9	-7,79%
Unemployment rate (*)	25,00%	2,80	-	-3,15	-

Divisions 01, 02 and 03 NACE-2009 thousand people	**2016 1st Quarter**	Variation with respect to previuos quarter		Variation with respect to same quarter of 2015	
		Difference ('000 people)	Percentage	Difference ('000 people)	Percentage
Agriculture, livestock and hunting (Div. 01)					
Active	966,1	38,0	4,09%	35,8	3,85%
Employed	719,1	2,5	0,35%	57,1	8,63%
Unemployed	247,0	35,5	16,78%	-21,3	-7,94%
Unemployment rate (*)	25,57%	2,78	-	-3,27	-
Forestry (Div.02)					
Active	32,5	-0,2	-0,61%	-3,2	-8,96%
Employed	23,9	-2,0	-7,72%	-2,0	-7,72%
Unemployed	8,6	1,8	26,47%	-1,2	-12,24%
Unemployment rate (*)	26,46%	5,67	-	-0,99	-
Fisheries and aquaculture (Div. 03)					
Active	38,0	-3,5	-8,43%	5,5	16,92%
Employed	34,4	-2,8	-7,53%	4,8	16,22%
Unemployed	3,6	-0,7	-16,28%	0,7	24,14%
Unemployment rate (*)	9,47%	-0,89	-	0,55	-

FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY thousand people	**2016 1st Quarter**	Variation with respect to previuos quarter		Variation with respect to same quarter of 2015	
		Difference ('000 people)	Percentage	Difference ('000 people)	Percentage
Active	513,6	9,0	1,78%	-21,3	-3,98%
Employed	460,6	1,1	0,24%	-17,6	-3,68%
Unemployed	53,0	7,9	17,52%	-3,7	-6,53%
Unemployment rate (*)	10,32%	1,38	-	-0,28	-

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDATION ACTIVITIES thousand people	**2016 1st Quarter**	Variation with respect to previuos quarter		Variation with respect to same quarter of 2015	
		Difference ('000 people)	Percentage	Difference ('000 people)	Percentage
Active	129,7	-1,4	-1,07%	-10,6	-7,56%
Employed	123,1	-0,1	-0,08%	-7,1	-5,45%
Unemployed	6,6	-1,3	-16,46%	-5,1	-43,59%
Unemployment rate (*)	5,09%	-0,94	-	-3,25	-

SOCIAL SECURITY AFFILATION	2016 January to may	with respect to the same period of 2015	
Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry	people (average)	Difference	Percentage
General Scheme	55,787	1,228	2.25
Special Agricultural Scheme	769,711	10,465	1.38
Special Scheme: Self-employed	265,999	-372	-0.14
Special Scheme: Marine workers	34,827	-456	-1.29
TOTAL	1,126,324	10,865	0.97
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	people (average)	Difference	Percentage
General Scheme	345,259	10,344	3.09
Special Scheme: Self-employed	49,951	2,682	5.67
TOTAL	395,210	13,026	3.41

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT OFFICES	2016 January to may	with respect to the same period of 2015	
Primary Sector	people (average)	Difference	Percentage
Agriculture, livestock	183,928	-14,151	-7.14
Forestry and logging	12,621	-821	-6.11
Fishing and aquaculture	5,272	-612	-10.39
TOTAL	201,821	-15,584	-7.17
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	people (average)	Difference	Percentage
Agriculture, livestock	75,069	-5,756	-7.12
Forestry and logging	7,473	-789	-9.55
Fishing and aquaculture	680	-127	-15.70
TOTAL	83,221	-6,671	-7.42

Sources and notes:

Active, Employed and Unemployed. Labour Force Survey, Spain Statistics Institute (INE).

The variations between two percentages are expressed in differential points

The LFS only classifies unemployed people into a specific economic sector those who have leaved up their job 12 months ago or less. Therefore, sectorial unemployment rates are not comparable to general unemployment rate.

Affiliation and people registered in employment offices. Ministry of Employment and Social Security. www.empleo.gob.es

3. PRICES. ***Prices Perceived*** *by farmers in 2015 increased by 6.3%; Agricultural prices rose 18.3%, while animals prices fell by 8.2% and animal product prices by 7.6%.* ***Prices paid for goods currently consumed*** *declined 1.5%. The CPI of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose up to 0.7% in May 2016.*

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	2014 Interannual Variation (%)	2015 Interannual Variation (%)
GLOBAL INDEX	-11.9	6.3
Agricultural products	-16.4	18.3
Cereals	-7.6	2.9
Tubers	-56.0	59.6
Vegetables	-11.4	28.3
Citrus fruits	-2.0	15.6
Non citrus fruits	-13.6	8.2
Wine and grape must	-24.1	1.2
Olive oil	-7.3	43.3
Forestry products	-2.7	3.9

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	2014 Interannual Variation (%)	2015 Interannual Variation (%)
Animals	-2.0	-8.2
Cattle	-2.7	-6.2
Sheep	4.6	2.3
Goats	-7.9	-3.1
Pigs	-5.2	-12.0
Poultry	-5.4	-3.7
Animal Products	5.0	-7.6
Milk	6.9	-10.9
Eggs	-0.1	1.8

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS	2014 Interannual Variation (%)	2015 Interannual Variation (%)
Goods currently consumed	-3.7	-1.5
Seeds and saplings	12.2	0.6
Fertilisers	-4.9	2.6
Feeding stuffs	-8.0	-1.0
Fuel	-5.9	-20.5
Electricity	13.6	21.6
Lubricants	-0.1	0.4
Investment goods	1.5	0.2
Farm machinery	2.2	1.0
Agricultural wages	0.2	1.5

Interannual Variation: Variation of the annual price index with respect to previous year.

Source: S.G. Stadistics. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment

	Consumer Price Index (2011=100) SPAIN						Harmonized CPI (2015=100) EU-28		SPAIN	
	GENERAL CPI	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Unprocessed food	Processed food	Liquid and solid fuels	All items excl. Energy and unprocessed food	GENERAL CPI	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	ÍNDICE GENERAL	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
	Variation of annual averages						*Variation of annual averages*			
2008	4.1	5.9	4.0	7.2	13.6	3.2	3.7	6.4	4.1	5.9
2009	-0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-1.2	-14.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.2	-1.1
2010	1.8	-0.8	0.0	-1.3	15.3	0.6	2.1	1.0	2.0	-0.4
2011	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	16.5	1.7	3.1	3.4	3.1	1.7
2012	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.8	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.1
2013	1.4	2.8	3.6	2.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.8
2014	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	-2.6	0.0	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
2015	-0.5	1.2	1.8	0.9	-12.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.6	1.2
	Accumulated variation						*Accumulated variation*			
2016 January	-1.9	0.5	1.3	0.2	-4.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.2	-2.5	0.5
February	-2.3	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-5.9	-1.5	-1.0	0.3	-2.9	0.0
March	-1.6	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-3.4	-0.9	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	0.0
April	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-2.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	-0.4	0.1
May	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4

Notes:

The CPI of all items excluding energy and unprocessed food is an indicator of the level of consumption of the economy.

Annual Average Variation: Variation of the average of the 12 monthly indexes in a year compared to the same average in the previous year.

Accumulated Variation: Variation between January and the last month that is available.

Sources:

Consumer Price Index -CPI- : National Statistics Institute (INE, Spain)

HCPI: EUROSTAT

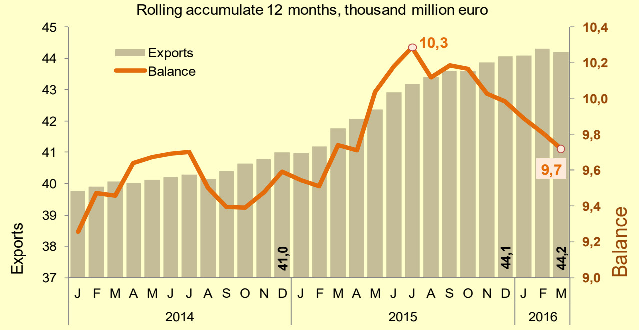
4. EXTERNAL TRADE. *The agricultural & fisheries external trade balance (rolling accumulate) tends to decrease from mid-2015 to present, reaching 9,700 million euro in March 2016.*

AGRI-FOOD EXTERNAL TRADE, 2005 million euro		april 2015 to march 2016	% variation	year 2015	% variation
Total international trade, SPAIN	Exp	250,370	3.4	250,241	4.0
	Imp	273,963	2.8	274,415	3.3
	Balance	-23,593	2.9	-24,174	3.2
Agricultural and fisheries sector (A+B)	Exp	44,197	5.8	44,065	7.5
	Imp	34,478	7.6	34,079	8.6
	Balance	9,720	-0.2	9,987	4.1
A. Food sector (a+b)	Exp	40,631	6.7	40,496	8.8
	Imp	30,133	7.5	29,775	8.4
	Balance	10,499	4.6	10,721	10.0
a. Agricultural food (a1+a2)	Exp	37,232	6.3	37,141	8.5
	Imp	24,267	7.4	23,973	8.0
	Balance	12,965	4.1	13,168	9.5
a1. Non processed agricultural food sector	Exp	14,454	10.7	14,417	13.9
	Imp	9,352	11.0	9,094	10.3
	Balance	5,102	10.3	5,323	20.6
a2. Processed agricultural food sector	Exp	22,778	3.6	22,724	5.4
	Imp	14,915	5.4	14,879	6.6
	Balance	7,863	0.4	7,845	3.1
b. Fisheries food (b1+b2)	Exp	3,399	12.2	3,355	12.4
	Imp	5,865	7.7	5,802	10.2
	Balance	-2,466	-2.2	-2,448	-7.2
b1. Non processed fisheries food sector	Exp	617	10.9	607	13.7
	Imp	1,282	11.3	1,249	11.1
	Balance	-666	-11.6	-643	-8.7
b2. Processed fisheries food sector	Exp	2,783	12.4	2,748	12.1
	Imp	4,583	6.8	4,553	9.9
	Balance	-1,800	0.9	-1,805	-6.7
B. Non food subsector (c+d+e)	Exp	3,566	-3.5	3,570	-5.5
	Imp	4,345	8.7	4,304	9.7
	Balance	-779	-157.7	-734	-396.8
c. Agricultural excluding food	Exp	1,795	-1.4	1,801	-1.8
	Imp	2,224	5.6	2,215	8.2
	Balance	-430	-50.3	-413	-94.0
d. Fisheries excluding food	Exp	58	16.9	58	22.3
	Imp	50	9.6	48	14.6
	Balance	8	110.9	9	86.4
e. Forestry	Exp	1,714	-6.2	1,711	-9.7
	Imp	2,071	12.2	2,041	11.3
	Balance	-357	-1896.2	-330	-647.2

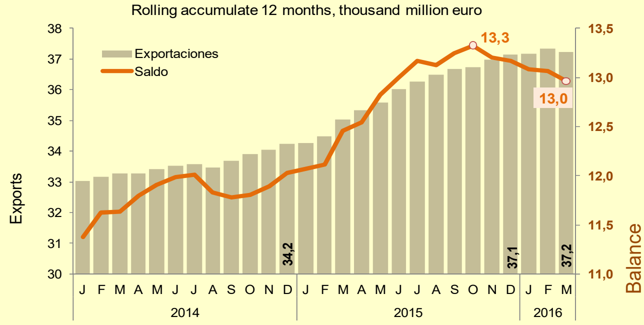
Exp.: Exports; Imp.: Imports; Balance = Exports—Imports

Source: Compiled by authors, based on information supplied by the Secretary of State for Trade (Ministry of Economy)

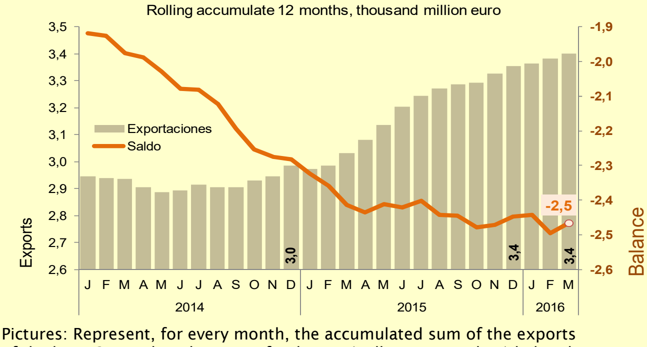
AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES SECTOR
Rolling accumulate 12 months, thousand million euro



AGRICULTURAL FOOD
Rolling accumulate 12 months, thousand million euro



FISHERIES FOOD
Rolling accumulate 12 months, thousand million euro



Pictures: Represent, for every month, the accumulated sum of the exports of the last 12 months. This type of indicator (Rolling Accumulate) helps the tendency of a temporal data series to make visible.

5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. *Crops: The production forecast for 2016 previews that the harvest of soft wheat will increase by 16.8% with respect to 2015, and barley´s by 35.0%. There is also an increase of 4.3% in the alfalfa outlook. On contrary, hard wheat decreases by 10.2% and peach tree by 10.8%. **Livestock:** Pork production increased by 13.6% in 2015 with respect to the 2005-2014 average, as well as poultry, with 6.5%. On contrary, sheep meat production decreased by 23.6%, and goat by 11.5%.*

SURFACE (thousand hectares)

	YEARBOOK				FORECAST (May 2016)		
	2014	Var.(%) r/2013	Average 2004-13	Var.(%) r/average	**2015 (p)**	**2016 (f)**	Var.(%) 2016/2015
Grain Cereals	6,317.0	0.8	6,302.8	0.2	6,127.4	6,181.5	0.9
Common wheat	297.1	-13.5	558.1	-46.8	349.3	379.3	8.6
Durum wheat	1,874.5	5.2	1,467.9	27.7	1,817.2	1,802.7	-0.8
Barley	2,792.2	0.3	3,033.4	-8.0	2,600.9	2,663.8	2.4
Maize	421.6	-4.7	383.7	9.9	392.0	373.8	-4.6
Pulses	458.0	21.2	406.5	12.7	471.2	451.6	-4.2
Dried peas	139.4	14.0	156.1	-10.7	164.1	153.9	-6.2
Potatoes	76.1	5.1	83.9	-9.3	72.0	71.7	-0.4
Sugar beet	38.4	19.6	62.0	-38.1	37.5	34.2	-8.8
Cotton	74.3	17.0	67.8	9.7	63.3	63.2	-0.2
Sunflower	783.4	-9.5	723.8	8.2	739.4	736.4	-0.4
Alfalfa	247.6	-0.5	251.1	-1.4	256.9	257.3	0.2
Vegetables	365.0	4.6	383.2	-4.7	462.4	-	-
Apple tree	30.7	-0.3	34.3	-10.5	-	-	-
Pear tree	22.6	-6.6	29.2	-22.5	-	-	-
Apricot tree	18.5	-8.9	18.5	-0.2	-	-	-
Peach tree	42.9	-2.3	68.1	-37.0	-	-	-
Almond tree	527.0	-1.3	557.7	-5.5	-	-	-
Orange tree	146.7	-2.3	144.9	1.2	-	-	-
Mandarin	113.1	-0.9	116.9	-3.2	-	-	-
Vineyard for table grapes	14.4	5.1	17.7	-18.5	-	-	-
Vineyard (For processing)	932.6	0.0	1,042.5	-10.5	-	-	-
Wine+grape must. '000 hl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive tree for olive oil	2,351.4	0.3	2,294.5	2.5	-	-	-
Olive tree for table olive	164.4	0.4	167.4	-1.8	-	-	-

PRODUCTION (thousand tonnes)

	YEARBOOK				FORECAST (May 2016)		
	2014	Var.(%) r/2013	Media 2004-13	Var.(%) r/media	**2015 (p)**	**2016 (a)**	Var.(%) 2016/2015
Grain Cereals	20,597.0	-18.8	20,968.3	-1.8	14,233.0	-	-
Common wheat	825.4	-11.6	1,243.2	-33.6	905.0	812.9	-10.2
Durum wheat	5,647.3	-17.1	4,803.8	17.6	5,426.5	6,338.2	16.8
Barley	6,983.3	-30.2	8,631.6	-19.1	6,402.8	8,643.2	35.0
Maize	4,810.6	-1.6	3,968.8	21.2	5,113.2	-	-
Pulses	451.0	-10.3	393.7	14.6	467.4	-	-
Dried peas	141.9	-29.5	179.7	-21.0	192.6	236.3	22.7
Potatoes	2,544.0	16.6	2,432.3	4.6	2,245.6	-	-
Sugar beet	3,723.0	47.8	5,030.2	-26.0	3,518.2	-	-
Cotton	224.7	54.5	173.7	29.4	172.3	-	-
Sunflower	953.0	-8.2	795.7	19.8	691.6	-	-
Alfalfa	10,127.0	-6.3	11,418.7	-11.3	9,862.2	10,290.7	4.3
Vegetables	14,626.0	10.8	13,589.1	7.6	14,462.2	-	-
Apple tree	592.6	8.5	644.4	-8.0	-	-	-
Pear tree	373.9	-12.1	521.0	-28.2	-	-	-
Apricot tree	136.4	3.5	112.4	21.4	154.1	154.9	0.5
Peach tree	930.9	13.5	952.6	-2.3	894.1	797.5	-10.8
Almond tree	196.0	37.0	204.5	-4.2	219.8	215.1	-2.1
Orange tree	3,483.5	-1.5	2,977.3	17.0	-	-	-
Mandarin	2,389.9	8.7	2,152.4	11.0	-	-	-
Vineyard for table grapes	241.8	-4.9	272.0	-11.1	280.7	-	-
Vineyard (For processing)	5,979.9	-17.3	5,920.6	1.0	5,729.9	-	-
Wine+grape must. '000 hl	39,493.7	-14.3	42,059.8	-6.1	43,281.2	-	-
Olive tree for olive oil	839.8	-52.4	1,191.9	-29.5	1,395.1	-	-
Olive tree for table olive	442.5	-8.5	441.8	0.2	601.8	-	-

LIVESTOCK: Heads (thousand)

	2014	Var.r/ 2013(%)	Average 2004-13	Var.r/ average(%)
Cattle	6,079	4.8	5,938	2.4
Dairy cows / milk collected	845	0.1	832	1.6
Sheep	15,432	-4.3	16,689	-7.5
Goats	2,704	3.6	2,710	-0.2
Pigs	26,568	4.2	25,730	3.3
Poultry (Broilers and others)	624,364	5.9	663,338	-5.9
Poultry (Laying hens) / Eggs	46,513	4.1	47,085	-1.2

ANIMAL PRODUCTION. Carcass weight (tonnes)
Milk (thousand tonnes) & Eggs (million dozens)

	SLAUGHTER SURVEY / DAIRY STATISTICS / YEARBOOK				
	2015	2014	Var. (%) 14 / 15	Average 2005-14	Var.r/ average(%)
Cattle	628,723	578,600	8.7	625,053	0.6
Dairy cows / milk collected	6,720	6,601	1.8	5,946	13.0
Sheep	115,679	114,220	1.3	151,507	-23.6
Goats	9,051	8,622	5.0	10,227	-11.5
Pigs	3,855,982	3,620,222	6.5	3,394,118	13.6
Poultry (Broilers and others)	1,431,475	1,436,689	-0.4	1,343,812	6.5
Poultry (Laying hens) / Eggs	-	1,041	-	1,064	-2.1

Data sources:

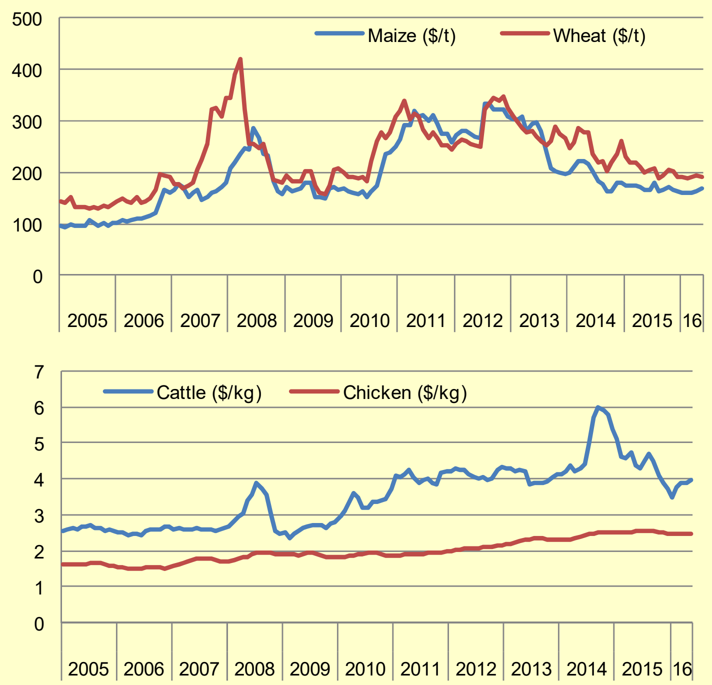
SG Statistics. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. “Statistical yearbook 2015” and “Forecast Report on Agricultural Areas and Production” (the data extracted from these two sources are not directly comparable, as they include different crops). Monthly Statistics of Milk Collected (tonnes of milk). Slaughter Survey Statistics.

6. INTERNATIONAL MARKETS. *Wheat and corn prices show a downward trend since 2013, stabilizing from 2015. Bovine price rises continuously since 2009 and chicken meat price also rises, albeit more smoothly. Oil price steps down sharply since 2014, reaching its lower price in 2016.*

International Commodity Prices

Monthly average ($/t.). Data Source: Commodity markets, World Bank

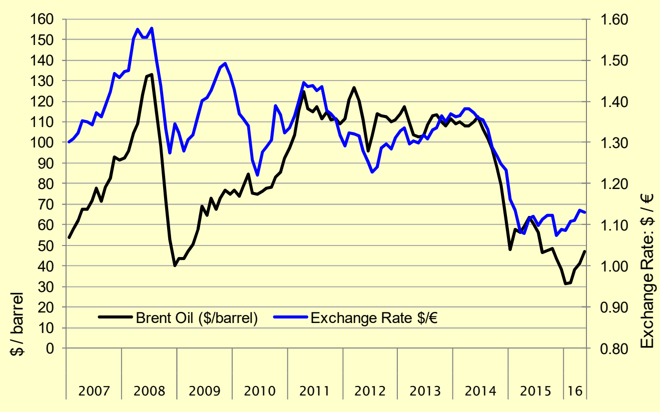
http://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets



Exchange rate $/€ and Crude Oil Price

Data source: BCE y MEH, SERSIE Series

http://serviciosede.mineco.gob.es/Indeco/BDSICE/Busquedas/busquedas_new.aspx



	Max	at	Min	at	Last	at
Wheat ($/t)	419.61	2008M03	128.24	2005M09	189.85	2016M05
Maize ($/t)	333.05	2012M07	94.14	2005M02	168.96	
Cattle, meat ($/kg)	6.00	2014M09	2.36	2009M02	3.96	
Chicken, meat ($/kg)	2.56	2015M06	1.49	2006M04	2.47	

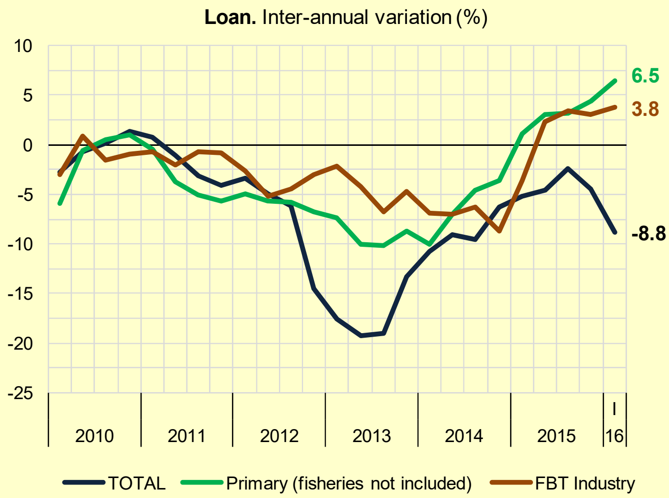
	Max	at	Min	at	Last	at
Oil Brent ($/barrel)	132.84	2008M07	31.10	2016M01	46.82	2016M05
Exchange rate ($/€)	1.58	2008M07	1.07	2015M11	1.13	

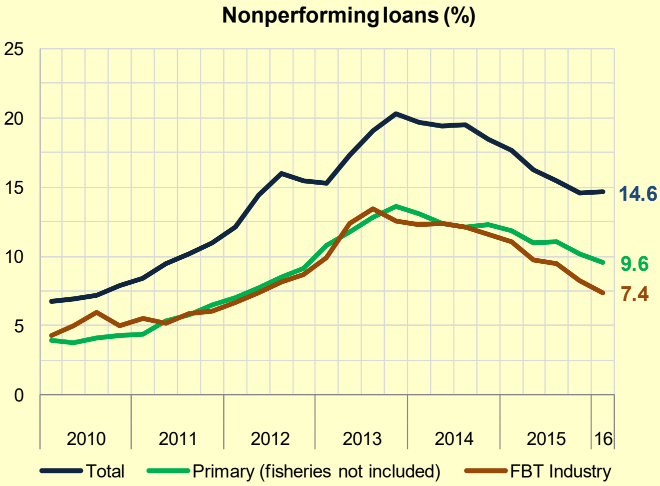
7. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND FINANCING. ***Financing:*** *The total circulating loan reaches 17,413 million euro in the primary sector in 2016, and in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco Industry, 19.885 million euro. Total loan tends to increase in both sectors from 2015 to present.*

Financing
Primary Sector* & Food, Beverages and Tobacco Industry

million euro	2016 1st Q	2015	2014	2013	2012
TOTAL LOAN					
Total	616,325	659,136	687,870	755,606	914,809
Primary Sector (*)	17,413	16,589	16,118	17,216	18,931
FBTI	19,885	19,313	19,081	20,568	21,525
DOUBTFUL LOANS					
Total	90,173	105,437	132,777	135,373	132,078
Primary Sector (*)	1,670	1,823	2,010	2,104	1,534
FBTI	1,474	1,856	2,308	2,479	1,662
NONPERFORMING LOANS (%)					
Total	14.6	16.0	19.3	17.9	14.4
Primary Sector (*)	9.6	11.0	12.5	12.2	8.1
FBTI	7.4	9.6	12.1	12.1	7.7

Primary Sector = Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and Forestry. (*) Fishering is not included.
Nonperforming Loans (%) = Doubtful Loans / Total Loans
Source: Bank of Spain.





EAGF*: The total amount received in Spain from EAGF in 2015 was 5,582 million euro: 12.9% of the total EU-15 budget. The decoupled direct aids were the item with bigger allocation: 4,355 million euro, 78% of total. The budget for 2016 is 5,645 milliones euro.*

EXPENSES AND BUDGET OF EAGF (European Agricultural Guarantee Fund) SPAIN AND EU-28 Million euro	TOTAL EXPENDITURE						BUDGET		
	Budgetary Year 2014			Budgetary Year 2015			Budgetary Year 2016		
	SPAIN	EU-28	% Spain/EU	SPAIN	EU-28	% Spain/EU	SPAIN	EU-28	% Spain/EU
CAP support	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0			
Fruits and vegetables	183.2	1,009.9	18.1	216.2	1,118.6	19.3	239.5	1,211.0	19.8
Viticulture	191.6	1,022.4	18.7	210.5	1,029.8	20.4	210.3	1,076.0	19.5
Other plant products	83.1	240.6	34.5	82.7	240.0	34.5	84.8	239.4	35.4
Milk and dairy	0.4	71.8	0.6	0.5	119.6	0.4	25.9	567.1	4.6
Other	15.5	133.0	11.7	19.3	158.9	12.1	21.8	192.6	11.3
Intervention in markets	473.8	2,477.7	19.1	529.2	2,666.9	19.8	582.3	3,286.1	17.7
Decoupled direct aids	4,449.2	38,952.6	11.4	4,354.6	38,293.5	11.4	4,197.4	36,649.2	11.5
Other direct aids	657.0	2,707.1	24.3	649.7	3,020.5	21.5	812.4	4,734.8	17.2
Refund	0.0	0.0		105.8	854.0		53.4	409.8	13.0
Direct Aids	5,106.2	41,659.7	12.3	5,110.1	42,168.0	12.1	5,063.2	41,793.8	12.1
Rural development	-0.1	26.3	-0.4	0.0	-1.3	0.0			
Audits	2.3	118.5	1.9	0.9	58.5	1.5			
CAP's coordination	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	0.0			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED BY EAGF	5,582.2	44,291.5	12.6	5,640.2	44,948.1	12.5	5,645.5	45,079.9	12.5
Contributions, settlements and rates	-94.1	-1,013.9	9.3	-58.2	-1,631.6	3.6			
TOTAL EAGF	5,488.1	43,277.6	12.7	5,582.0	43,316.5	12.9			

Budgetary Year: Year (n-1) October/16 to Year (n) October/15
Source: FEGA (Spanish Agricultural Guarantee Fund), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Spain.

8. AGRO-FOOD INDUSTRY. *The largest economic sector within the food industry is the meat industry, with a turnover of 22,177 million euro in 2014 and an added value of 4,022 million euro. It is followed by oils & fats industry, with 11,646 million euro, and animal feed products, with 10,130 million euro.*

***IPI e IPPI**: The value of the industrial production (IPI) increases in 2015 and 2016. Industrial prices (IPPI) remain the same during 2015 and 2016.*

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDUSTRY	**Net Ammount Turnover**		**Net purchases of raw materials**		**Gross investment in tangible goods**		**Value Added**		**Employed people**	
Industrial Business Survey (INE, 2014). Million euro	2014	Var.(%) 2014/13	2014	Var.(%) 2014/13	2014	Var.(%) 2014/13	2014	Var.(%) 2014/13	2014	Var.(%) 2014/13
Meat industry	**22,177**	0.0	**13,571**	-3.7	**553**	-11.8	**4,022**	13.8	**83,407**	3.0
Fish industry	4,605	-0.6	2,754	1.7	105	3.1	794	2.2	18,339	-0.6
Proces./Preserv. Fruits and Vegetables	9,072	10.9	4,713	20.1	**437**	77.9	1,568	-2.1	**31,069**	1.6
Oils and fats	**11,646**	9.4	**8,794**	34.0	240	21.9	1,056	-3.8	11,874	-2.1
Dairy	9,476	0.6	5,159	2.7	201	-13.7	1,600	-0.2	24,340	-0.6
Milling, starch	3,384	-9.0	2,180	-5.8	60	-14.5	471	0.4	5,900	-7.8
Bakery and pasta	7,274	-2.7	2,337	-13.1	375	27.6	**2,483**	0.5	**76,921**	-4.5
Sugar, coffee, tea, infusions; pastisserie	3,763	2.7	1,728	0.5	101	-30.3	856	-9.2	14,524	-2.9
Other foodstuffs	7,925	4.9	3,349	7.7	347	48.7	**1,780**	2.5	30,779	6.4
Livestock and pet food	**10,130**	4.3	**6,770**	-2.6	155	22.8	1,076	27.5	11,752	-4.0
Wine	6,460	-3.9	2,732	-11.2	**404**	9.1	1,674	5.0	24,793	1.3
Alcoholic beverages distillation	4,255	-5.5	881	-28.5	310	26.0	1,331	-3.3	9,317	-0.1
Non-alcoholic beverages and mineral water	4,961	2.1	2,129	2.2	90	-24.7	1,012	2.8	10,949	-7.7
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDUSTRY	105,127	1.8	57,098	2.9	3,379	12.3	19,721	3.6	353,965	-0.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY SECTOR	571,922	1.7	261,712	2.2	18,073	1.3	127,547	2.5	1,931,972	-0.9

Turnover: Comprises the totals invoiced during the reference period, and this corresponds to the total value of market sales of goods and services to third parties.

Value added at factor costs is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. Value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Purchases of goods include the value of all goods purchased during the accounting period for resale or consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods (the consumption of which is registered as consumption of fixed capital).

Gross investment in tangible goods is defined as investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. Capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land. Investments in intangible and financial assets are excluded.

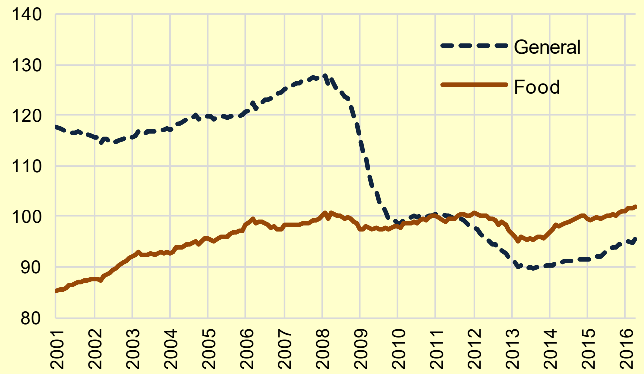
Number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Source: Industrial Business Survey, INE (Spanish Statistics Institute)

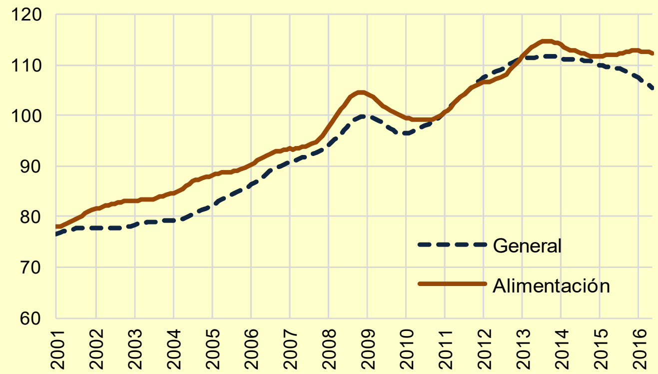
Industrial Production Index (IPI) (sometimes also called industrial output index or industrial volume index) is a business cycle indicator that measures monthly changes in the price-adjusted output of industry. Source: INE

Industrial Producer Price Index (IPPI) measures the gross monthly change in the trading price of industrial products. The IPPI measures price changes from the point of view of the product producers/manufacturers. Source: INE

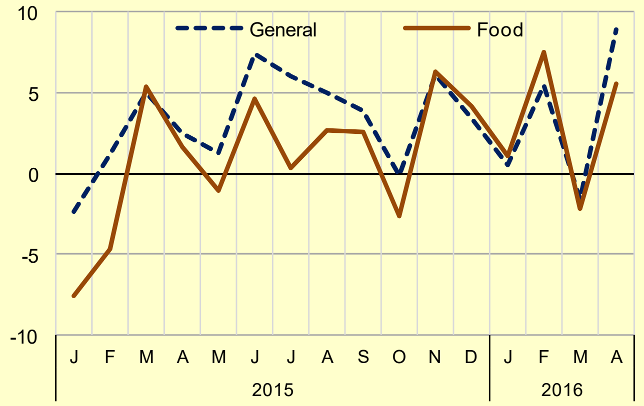
IPI (2010=100), rolling year average



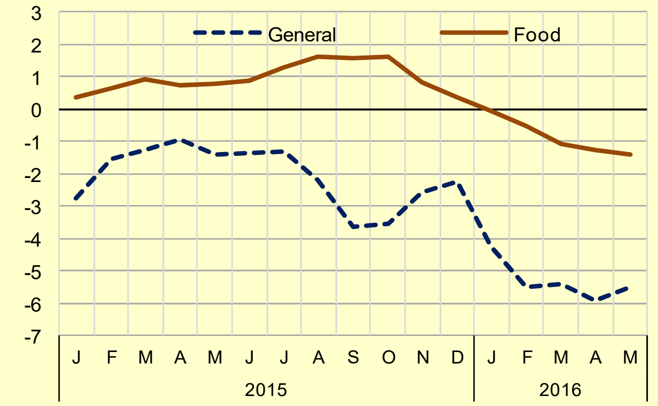
IPPI (2010=100), rolling year average



IPI, inter-annual variation (%)



IPPI, inter-annual variation (%)

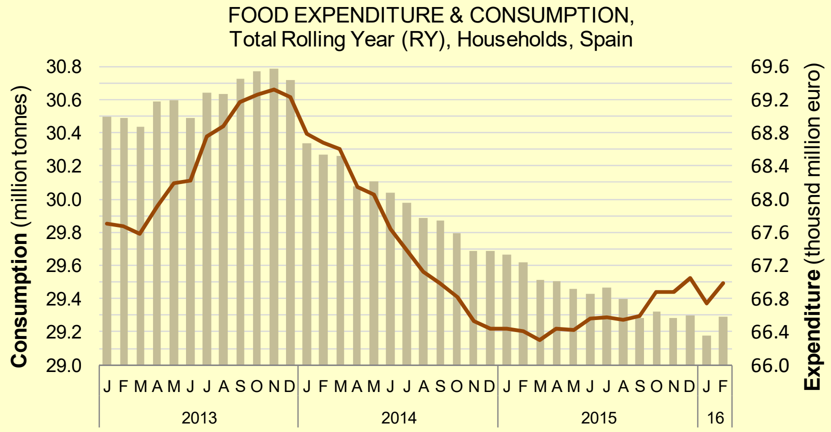


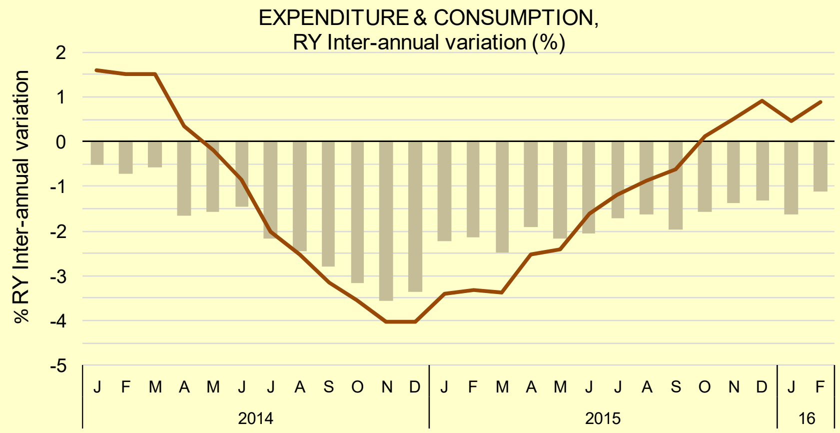
Rolling year average in month "n" = Mean of twelve last indexes.

9. CONSUMPTION & RETAILING. ***Expenditure and Food Consumption in Households***: *Changing trend in the evolution of spending and consumption of food in households from January 2015, achieving annual increases in spending since October.* ***Agro-Food Trade***: *The production value of agricultural trade in 2014 was approximately (valued in excess, see footnote) of 50,995 million euro, 3.6% more than in 2013.*

Product Selection	**EXPENDITURE** (million €)		**CONSUMPTION** (million kg/l)	
	2016 RY february	% with respect to same period of 2015	2016 RY february	% with respect to same period of 2015
Meat	14,417.6	-1.3	2,223.5	-2.4
Fish	8,952.6	0.2	1,149.9	-2.5
Milk	2,304.6	-2.7	3,248.1	-1.4
Dairy	5,811.1	1.0	1,747.8	0.8
Bread	3,776.3	-0.8	1,566.1	-1.8
Legumes	228.4	-4.2	134.7	-4.6
Olive Oil	1,312.0	20.0	377.7	-5.2
Sunflower Oil	171.1	-0.3	139.5	-2.9
Fresh potatoes	675.9	7.7	976.8	-4.4
Fresh vegetables	4,405.5	1.4	2,682.3	-2.5
Fresh fruits	6,001.7	1.5	4,412.1	-3.7
Quality Wine	531.4	3.7	137.2	-0.7
TOTAL	66,987.5	0.9	29,294.3	-1.1

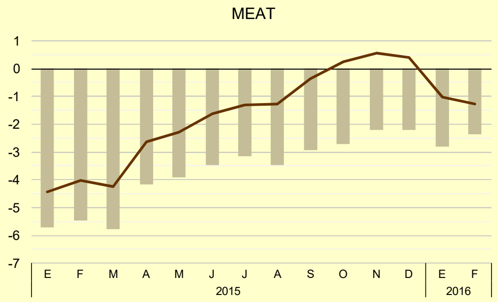
Source: Household expenditure and consumption. Consumption report. Ministry of Agriculture, F & E.

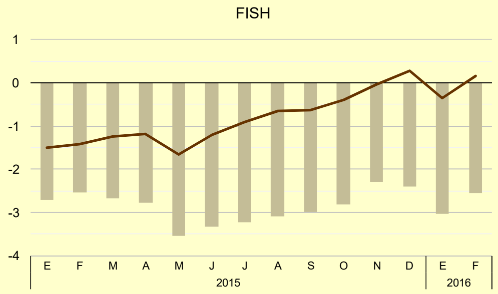


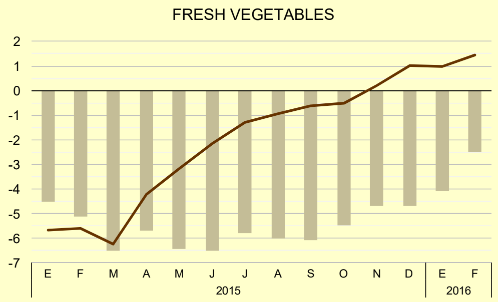


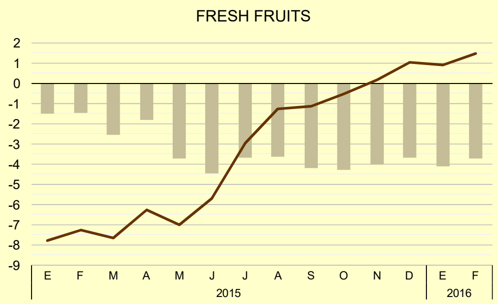
Bars: Consumption (left axis); Line: Expenditure (right axis)
Source: Household expenditure and consumption. Consumption report. Ministry of Agriculture, F & E.

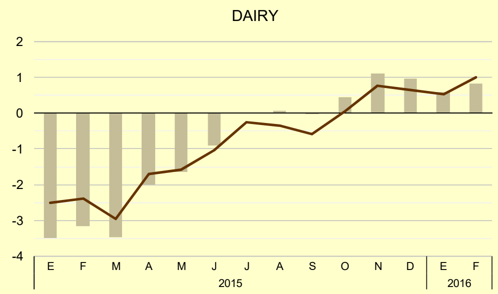
Featured Products: Rolling Year Interannual Variation (%)
Consumption (bars) y Expenditure (line)

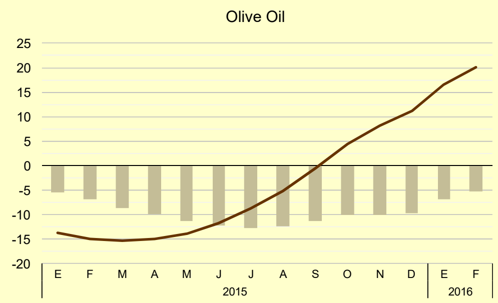












ANNUAL TRADE SURVEY 2014 Agro-Food Trade	Output Value		Net purchases in goods & services		Investment in tangible goods	
NACE	million €	% 14/13	million €	% 14/13	million €	% 14/13
4611 Agents	56	18.0	21	7.1	3.3	619.0
462 Wholesale Agriculture	2,682	-0.4	20,568	1.4	245	34.3
463 Wholesale Food, Bev. & Tob.	24,070	7.5	98,499	5.0	1,345	4.7
472 Retail in specialised stores	5,831	-5.3	18,059	-3.3	110	9.0
4711 Retail in Super/Hipermarkets	18,413	2.3	62,231	1.8	1,149	-27.9
Total Agro-food trade	**50,995**	**3.6**	**199,356**	**2.8**	**2,849**	**-9.9**
Total Trade Sector	167,849	1.9	576,124	7.2	8,548	1.6

Agro-Food Trade figures are evaluated in excess, since NACE 4711 includes not only agro-food retail, but also non agro-food: electronic appliances, clothing, etc.

Data source: Annual Trade Survey 2014, INE.

10. FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE. *__Catches__: The Spanish fishing boats captured fish, crustacean, mollusc & other species in 2014 for a total value of 2,750 million euro. __Aquaculture__: Total output of aquaculture (sea & inland farming) reached 474 million euro in 2014.*

TOTAL CATCHES Spanish fishing boats Main species	**2014** thousand euros
European eel	2,257
Sole, Flounder, Halibut	50,015
Cod, Hake	427,972
Miscellaneous coastal fishes	230,167
Miscellaneous demersal fishes	154,347
Herring, Sardine, Anchovy	149,260
Tuna, Bonito	917,746
Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	97,033
Shark	125,790
Total fish	2,154,588
Crab	14,088
Lobster	12,313
Shrimp, Prawn	202,547
Other	11,923
Total Crustacean	240,960
Abalone, winkle	1,307
Oyster	313
Mussel	148
Scallop	1,261
Clam	60,536
Squid, octopus	288,869
Total Mollusc	352,435
Other (Urchin, seaweed...)	2,221
TOTAL CATCHES VALUE	2,750,205

AQUACULTURE Output value		Groups of species	**2014** thousand euro	Variation 2014/13 (%)	Average 2010-2013
SEA FARMING	Seawater	Fish	293,164	6.0	262,176
		Crustaceans	54	-9.1	778
		Molluscs	116,273	36.1	105,112
		Other invertebrates	25	722.1	2
		Aquatic plants	684	-9.5	682
		Subtotal	410,201	13.1	368,750
	Intertide salted water zone	Fish	9,389	3.4	12,636
		Crustaceans	402	138.5	233
		Molluscs	6,969	-42.4	12,115
		Subtotal	16,759	-21.5	24,984
	Total	Fish	302,553	5.9	274,812
		Crustaceans	456	99.9	1,011
		Molluscs	123,242	26.4	117,227
		Other invertebrates	25	722.1	2
		Aquatic plants	684	-9.5	682
		Subtotal	426,960	11.1	393,734
INLAND FARMING	Inland	Fish	46,594	-2.3	52,854
		Crustaceans	70	161.2	11
		Subtotal	46,664	-2.2	52,865
TOTAL		Fish	349,147	4.7	327,667
		Crustaceans	526	106.3	1,022
		Molluscs	123,242	26.4	117,227
		Other invertebrates	25	722.1	2
		Aquatic plants	684	-9.5	682
		Total	473,624	9.7	446,599

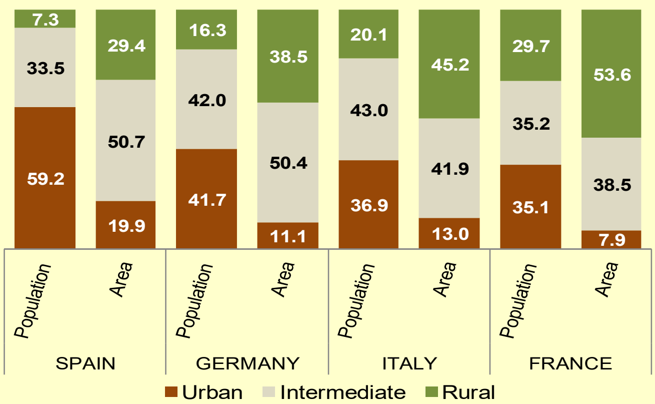
Source: S.G. of Stadistics. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. Spain.

11. RURAL AREAS. *According to the urban-rural typology classification of European Regions at NUTS-3 level (provinces) of EUROSTAT, in predominantly rural regions of Spain inhabited 3,408,796 people in 2014, representing 7.3% of the population. This population accounted for 29.4% of the territory.*

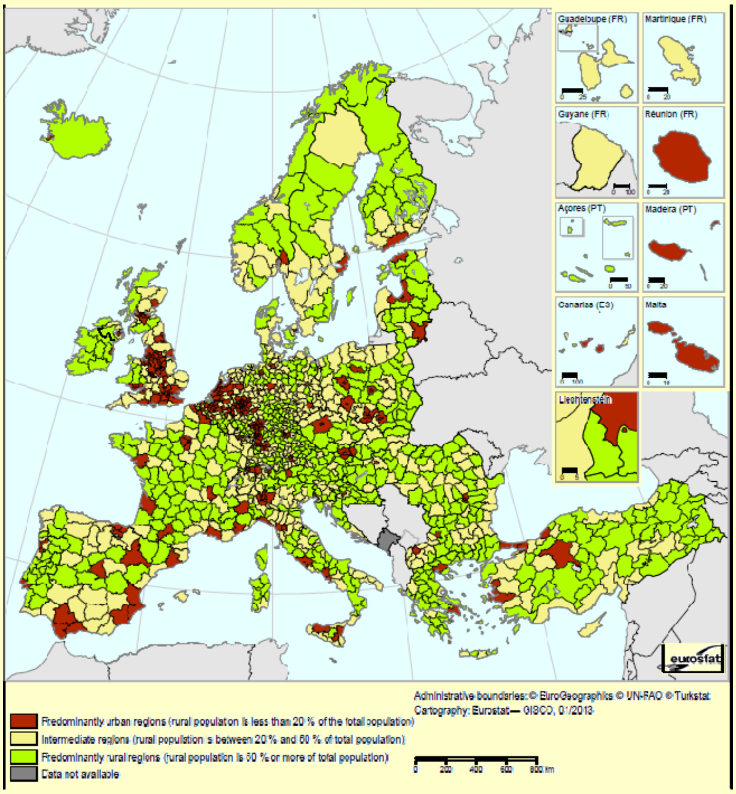
Urban-rural classification is a geographical typology used by EUROSTAT based on a methodology developed by the OECD. It is based on the definition of a grid of cells of 1 km2 that are classified into urban and rural following the methodology described below.

- First, cells with more than 300 inhabitants per km2 are identified and grouped.
- Those groups of cells in which more than 5,000 people live are classified as “urban cells”.

Population classified according to Zone and Area occupied. Featured Countries. % of total. 2014.



Urban-Rural typology for regions NUTS 3. Eurostat
Population grid with 2006 data, NUTS of 2010



The population living in a “rural cell” is classified as “rural population”. This population live outside the urban cells identified by the method explained above. To determine the population size, adjacent cells are grouped according to their density and the limit set by the methodology.

Subsequently, Eurostat classifies NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) regions, ie, the provinces, as:

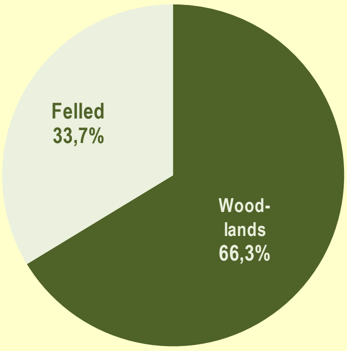
- *Predominantly urban*: <20% of the population is rural.
- *Intermediate Regions*: Between 20% and 50%.
- *Predominantly rural regions*: > 50% of the population is rural.

A NUTS-3 region classified as *predominantly rural* according to the above criteria, becomes *intermediate region* if it contains one or more cities with over 200,000 inhabitants and represent at least the 25% of the population in the region.

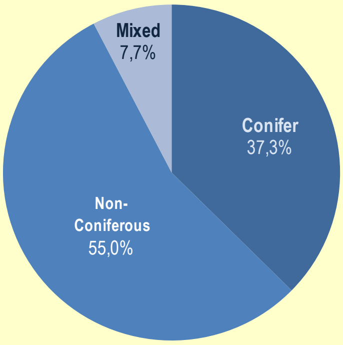
The set of indicators resulting from methodology depend therefore largely on the physical size of the NUTS regions. In those NUTS with large area, such as the provinces in Spain, the probability of finding a city is high, so they easily become Intermediary regions. The weight of the capital of the province, in terms of population, largely determines the qualifier that will receive the NUTS, as it may be seen in the map (compare Germany to Spain).

12. FORESTY AND WOOD SECTOR. *The forest area in Spain reached 27.7 million hectares in 2013, 66.3% of which was woodland. The forestry sector plus the associated timber and paper industry occupied in the first quarter of 2016 to 133,900 people, 5.8% more than in the same quarter of 2015.*

Forestry Area
27,738,005 ha (2013)



Woodland Area by Species Groups
Woodland Area: 18,392,441 ha (2013)



Source: Statistics Yearbook. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. Spain

Labour Force Survey (LFS)
Forestry & Logging + Wood & Paper Munufacturing Industry
(thousand people)

	Average 2008 - 14	**2015**	Var.(%) 2015/14	**1st Q 2016**	Var.(%) 1T 2016/15
Employed	142.8	137.8	13.2	133.9	5.8
			Forestry & Logging		
Active	37.3	34.4	2.8	32.5	-9.0
Employed	28.7	26.3	6.1	23.9	-7.7
Unemployed	8.6	8.2	-6.6	8.6	-12.2
% Employed / Primary Sector	3.7	3.6	0.2	3.1	-0.5
			Manufacture of Wood & Cork		
Active	78.1	61.7	9.1	62.1	12.7
Employed	69.8	58.4	13.5	56.5	11.0
Unemployed	8.3	3.3	-35.4	5.6	33.3
% Employed / Industrial Sector	2.9	2.6	0.2	2.5	0.2
			Manufacture of Paper		
Active	48.5	55.5	13.3	56.3	7.9
Employed	44.2	53.1	16.6	53.5	7.6
Unemployed	4.3	2.4	-30.9	2.8	12.0
% Employed / Industrial Sector	1.9	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.1

The variations between two percentages are expressed in differential points

The LFS classifies only into a specific economic sector to unemployed people which have leaved their job since 12 months or less.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Spain, INE

13. ENVIRONMENT

WATER	**Unit**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	Last Data
Average annual rainfall: Spanish peninsula	l/m^2	789	542	535	717	680.0	497.0	410.0	January-May 2016
Total water. Reservoir stocks (December)	hm^3	41,427	34,536	30,872	36,912	41,881	31,121	40,143	2016/06/28
% water stocks with respect to total capacity (1)	%	74.5	62.1	55.8	66.7	75.7	55.6	71.7	"
Water distrubuted for consumption	hm^3	3,393	3,381	3,338	3,211				
Water used for irrigation in agricultural sector	hm^3	16,118	16,344	15,833	14,534				
CLIMATE CHANGE									
Greenhouse gas emissions (2)	Kt CO_2	360,800	360,353	355,409	327,447	328,926			
Greenhouse gas emissions /1990 (3)	(1990=100)	126.2	126.0	124.0	114.5	115.0			
Greenhouse gas emission allowances. Price. (EUA) (4)	€/t CO_2	14.3	12.8	7.3	4.5	7.0	7.7	5.7	January-June 2016
Price of carbon credits (4)	€/t CO_2	12.6	9.9	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	"
Electricity production from renewable energy sources	GWh	98,529	88,225	88,264	108,275	106,912	92,872	62,742	"
Electricity production from hydraulic energy	GWh	31,797	32,779	24,125	40,988	42,927	30,808	27,597	"
Electricity production from wind power	GWh	43,088	42,224	48,134	54,580	50,630	47,704	29,168	"
Electricity net generation (5)	GWh	273,337	264,936	268,616	260,395	253,564	254,011	127,393	"
Renewable energy consumption (% s/ primary energy)	%	11.6	11.3	12.3	15.5	14.6	13.3		
BIDIVERSITY									
Natura 2000 network and nature protected areas (marine and earth)	thousand ha	15,090	15,173	15,178	15,190	20,942	22,244		
Natura 2000 network + nature protected areas/ Total Spain Area (%)	%	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.9	38.46	40.85		
Total forest area burnt by fire	ha	54,770	84,490	209,855	55,686	46,721	102,996	2,710	January-May 2016
% Burnt forest area by forest fires	%	0.198	0.305	0.759	0.202	0.17	0.37	0.01	"
WASTE GENERATION									
Municipal waste. Year	kg/inhabitant	535	531	464.0	454.0	435			2014: Estimated
Total waste. Year	thousand t	23,774	22,997	21,678	21,184	20,217			2014: Estimated

Data Sources:

Compiled by the authors from SG Statistics, MAGRAMA, Hydrological Bulletin by MAGRAMA , INE (Environmental Profile of Spain), Red Eléctrica de España, S.A, State Meteorology Agency (AEMET), European Environment Agency, S.G. Biodiversity, Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), Corporation of Strategic Reserves of Oil-based products (CORES), SEPRONA.

(1) Percentage of total capacity

(2) GHG inventory, MAGRAMA

(3) 1990, Kyoto Protocol base year

(4) Prices in SENDECO2 (30-days average) http://www.sendeco2.com

(5) Net generation: Energy production from alternator terminals, except the energy consumed by auxiliary services and energy losses in transformers

"---": Data not available

ANALYSIS. *From page 1*

The structural indicators that describe the characteristics of an average farm in each region could be the following:

– Average physical size of the farm: UAA / Holding
– Average economic size: Standard Output Value / Holding
– Labor intensity: Number of AWU / Holding
– Labor productivity: Standard Output / AWU.

The physical and economic size of farms is extremely varied between regions (NUTS 2).

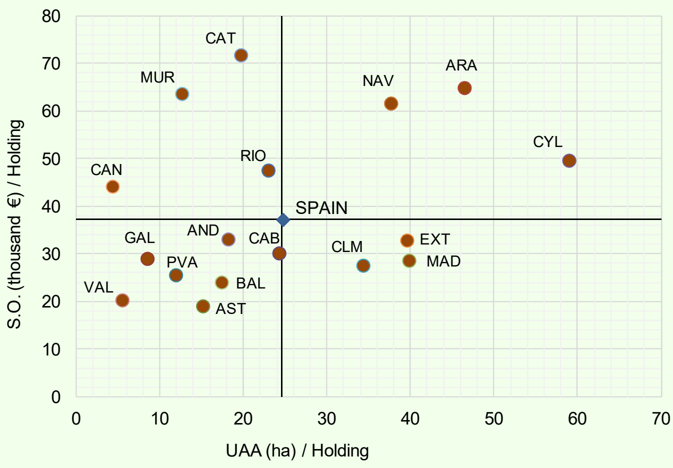
Three Autonomous Communities (Figure 1) located in the North-Central exceed the average values of Spain: Aragón, Navarra and Castilla y León. In this group, the Castilian-Leonese farms are the largest in physical size (58.9 ha), meanwhile the Aragonese are the biggest from the economic point of view (65,000 €) being in this aspect very close to Navarra (61,700 €).

On the opposite side, there are several regions whose holdings do not exceed the Spanish average in surface or production value. Andalucía is in this group because, despite being the largest in SAU (4.4 million ha), it is also the largest in number of farms (241,070 with SAU), resulting an average size of 18,1 ha. Together with Andalucía, we may find the regions bathed by the Atlantic and the Cantabrian Sea: Galicia (8.4 ha), Cantabria (24.2 ha), Asturias (15.1 ha) and the País Vasco (11.9 ha) and one immersed in the Mediterranean: Islas Baleares (17.3 ha). Between these Autonomous Regions, the one with the highest average production value is Andalucía (33,200 €) and the lowest, Asturias (19,200 €). The Comunidad Valenciana closes this group with the smaller holdings in physical size (5.4 ha).

In an intermediate level between the bigger and smaller holdings in terms of physical and economic size, there are, on the one hand, a set of four Autonomous Communities whose farms are more productive compared to the average but have a smaller physical size. This group is led by Cataluña occupying the top position in Spain with 71,800 € of economic productivity (92.5% more productive than the Spanish average). It is closely followed by a highly productive Mediterranean region: The Región de Murcia (63,700 €). At a distance, we have two geographically distant Communities. The first one being a leader in viticulture and horticulture: La Rioja (47,600 €) and the second in tropical crops and horticulture: The Islas Canarias (44,300 €). The I. Canarias is the Autonomous Community with the smaller farms in Spain (4.3 ha).

Finally, there are three regions with larger farms than the Spanish average but they are also less productive. On the one hand, the Comunidad de Madrid (39.8 ha and 28,700 €) and on the other, two regions with a significant agricultural sector: Extremadura (32,900 €, 11.8% lower than average) and Castilla - La Mancha (€ 27,700, 25.7% lower).

Figure 1. *Autonomous Communities arranged according to their UAA/holding (x axis) and Standard Output/holding (y axis). Year 2013.*



Source: Farm Survey 2013, INE. Compilation made by EUROSTAT

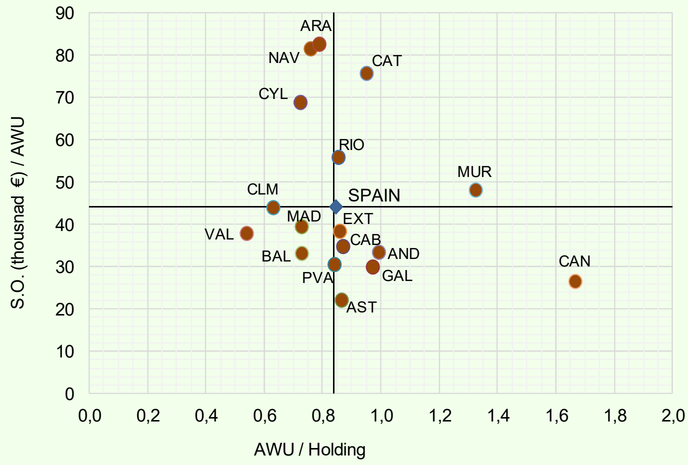
The labor volume per holding is very similar between regions, but not its productivity

Most Autonomous Communities have their average holding situated between 0.6 and 1.0 AWU per farm (Figure 2). The Región de Murcia (1,32 UTA) and the Islas Canarias (1.66 AWU) are placed just above; and below, the Comunidad Valenciana, with 0.54 UTA.

The greatest variation between regions comes from the hand of labor productivity. In a first group, with a productivity above the Spanish average, are Aragón (82.600 €/UTA), which is the most productive, followed by Navarra, Cataluña, and ending with Castilla y León (68,900 € / UTA).

Then, next to the Spanish average, there are situated La Rioja (55,900 €/UTA) and Murcia (48,200 €/UTA). Finally, with productivities located below the average, i.e., between 44,000 €/UTA of Castilla - La Mancha and 22,200 €/UTA of Asturias, there are the rest of the Autonomous Communities.

Figure 2. *Autonomous Communities arranged according to their AWU/holding (x axis) and Standard Output/AWU (y axis). Year 2013.*



Source: Farm Survey 2013, INE. Compilation made by EUROSTAT

Evolution of Main Structural Indicators, 2009 - 2013

Between 2009 and 2013, the average UAA per farm has increased by 0.5% in Spain and the average value of its Standard Production 8.0%. Meanwhile, the number of AWU per holding fell by 6.1%. These facts result into an increase of the economic productivity (standard output) of 15.0%.

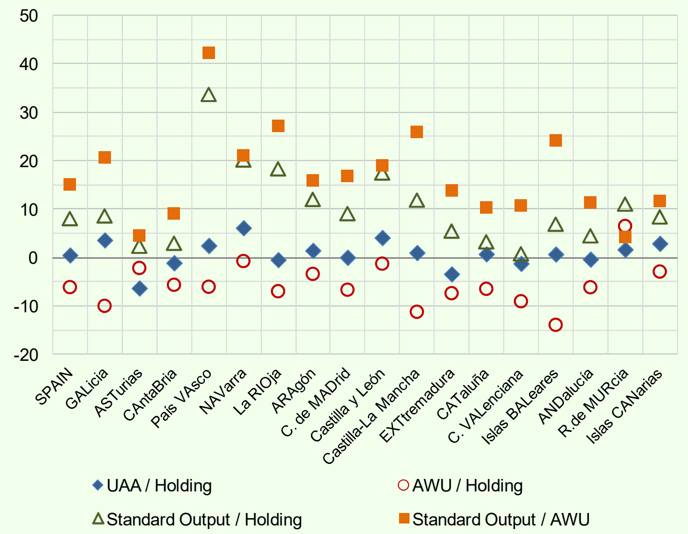
The evolution of the **physical size** of the farm is more mixed. Some communities show size increases, as Navarra (6.1%), Castilla y León (4.1%) and Galicia (3.6%); whilst present size decreases in others, such as Asturias (6.3%), Extremadura (3.4%) or Valencia (1.2%). In other regions the variation was small.

The evolution of the holdings **economic size** has been very positive, having increased in all the Autonomous Communities. The largest increases have occurred in the País Vasco (33.6%), Navarra (20.1%), La Rioja (18.3%) and Castilla y León (17.4%).

The **number of AWU per holding** has declined in virtually all communities, except for the Región de Murcia, which has increased by 6.5%. The sharpest decreases, around 10%, have occurred in Galicia, Castilla - La Mancha, Comunidad Valenciana and the Islas Baleares.

The bigger changes have occurred in the **productivity by AWU**, which have experienced a strong growth in almost all regions. The largest increases have occurred in the País Vasco (42.2%), La Rioja (27.1%), Castilla - La Mancha (25.9%) and the Islas Baleares (24.1%).

Figure 3. *Evolution (%) of main structural indicators between 2009 and 2013*



Source: Agricultural Census 2010 and Farm Survey 2013, INE. Compilation made by EUROSTAT