Spain: your partner in Europe







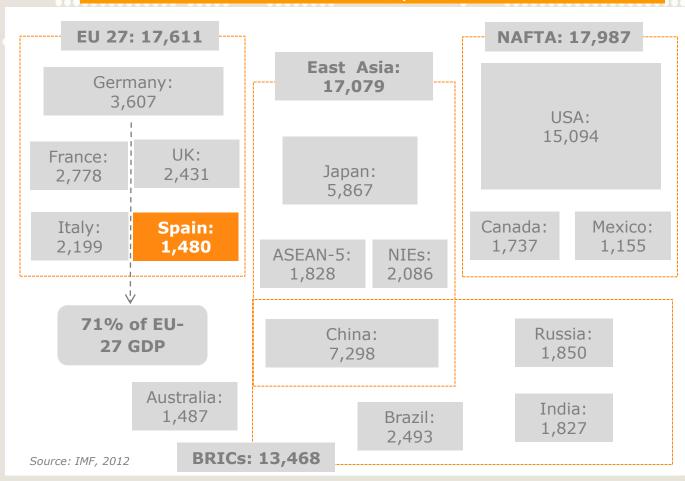




The world's 13th largest economy: 1.5 trillions USD

GDP comparison of major economic regions, USD billions, 2011

The 5th largest economy in the EU







The 7th largest exporter of commercial services world wide, and 4th in the EU.

	Commercial Services Exports 2011			
		Million USD	% total	
1	United States	580.864	13,9%	
2	United Kingdom	273.733	6,6%	
3	Germany	253.381	6,1%	
4	China	182.433	4,4%	
5	France	166.612	4,0%	
6	Japan	142.482	3,4%	
7	Spain	140.327	3,4%	
8	India	136.553	3,3%	
9	Netherlands	133.525	3,2%	
10	Singapore	128.891	3,1%	
	World 4.168.800 100%			

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), 2012.



And 17th-ranked exporter of merchandise trade.

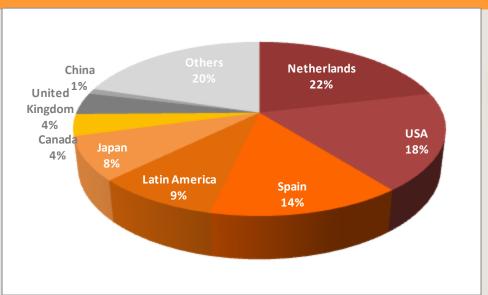




The 11th largest investor in terms of stock worldwide (USD 640,311.7 million).

• Spain was the 3rd largest investor in Latin America in 2011, after Netherlands and USA.

Latin America and the Caribbean: origin of FDI, 2011



Source: ECLAC, 2012...







Spanish world leading companies









































Spanish world leading companies

- •37% of the world's infrastructure concessions are held by Spanish Companies, and 4 of world's top five concession companies are Spanish.
- •3 of every 5 flights world-wide are controlled using Spanish air navigation systems.
- •Telefónica is one of the largest telecommunications companies in the world in terms of market capitalization and number of customers.
- •Santander Bank is the 1st in the euro zone by stock market capitalization.
- •IBERDROLA is the 4th largest utility company in the world by market capitalization, with the largest renewable asset base of any company in the world.
- ·Spain has become a major reference for the development of high-speed railway.





The 9th largest recipient of FDI stock worldwide (USD 634,531.9 million).

Spain: 7th Most Open Country to Foreign Investment (OECD's FDI Restrictiveness Index)













































Over 12,800 foreign companies

75 of the FORBES Top100 list.





Foreign Investors are showing confidence in our economy

2011 FDI flows to Spain grew more than 23% in respect to 2010.

FDI to Spain (2002-2011)



Million EUR

Source: Spanish Foreign Investment Registry, 2012..

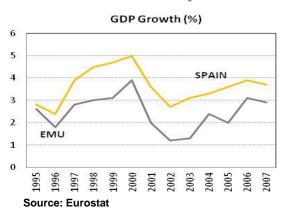


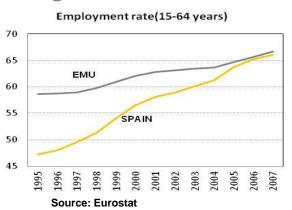
Macroeconomic Situation (I)



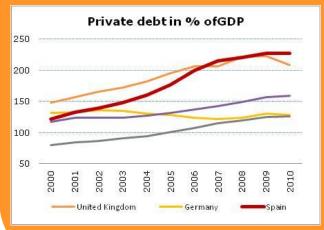


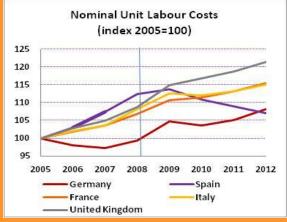
■1998-2008 Sustained growth above EU average (3.4% vs. 2.0%), by which Spain experienced an intense process of convergence with the EU.

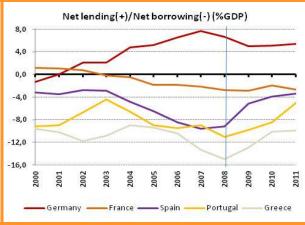




Despite this impressive performance of the global economic recession severely impacted on the Spanish economy and revealed important imbalances accumulated during those years:







Source: Eurostat Source: INE & Eurostat

Source: INE & Eurostat

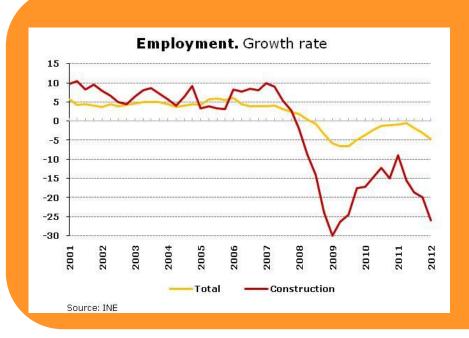
Macroeconomic Situation (II)

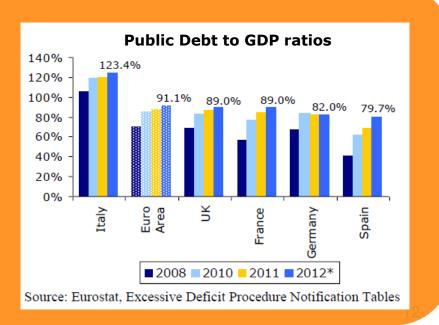




Accumulated imbalances in the Spanish economy led, among others, to the following results:

- 1. A deterioration of the labour market \rightarrow due to an excessive rigidity and inefficiency
 - ✓ Massive labour shedding since 2008, particularly in construction sector
 - ✓ Quantity adjustments→ wages didn't fall until 2010 despite labour shedding
 - **✓** Duality→ hours worked per employee increase while unemployment rises
- 2. Financial sector solvency deteriorates due to its exposure to the real estate sector:
 - ✓ Increase in non performing loans
 - ✓ Portfolio value of real estate assets out of tune with market values
- 3. Lack of control in public accounts, as a consequence of inefficient expansive budgets
 - √ High levels of public deficit and increasing trend in Debt/GDP ratio
 - ✓ Heavy drop in revenues due to the plunge of the construction and real estate sector
- 4. Weak economic performance





Macroeconomic Situation (III)





Economic expectations in the euro area have worsened over the last few months and there has been a downward revision of GDP growth forecasts for the major euro area countries.

			Projections	
	2010	2011	2012	2013
World Output	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.9
Advanced Economies	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.9
United States	3	1.7	2	2.3
Euro Area	1.9	1.5	-0.3	0.7
Germany	3.6	3.1	1	1.4
France	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.8
Italy	1.8	0.4	-1.9	-0.3
Spain	-0.1	0.7	-1.5	-0.6
Japan	4.4	-0.7	2.4	1.5
United Kingdom	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.4

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2012.

Spain has reacted with a firm determination to fiscal adjustment and a wide range of structural reforms to restore market confidence.

Government's Economic Policy





Objective

To tackle accumulated imbalances in order to regain a sustainable and balanced-job creating growth path over the medium term

The Government's Economic Policy response is based on these pillars

- Public sector reform: fiscal consolidation and discipline
- Structural reforms:
 - Labour market reform
 - Financial sector reform
 - Other Structural Reforms.
 - Retail sector: Liberalization of opening hours and elimination of restrictions on sale activities
 - Liberalization of the Housing rental Market
 - Health and Education



National Reform Programme: Over 40 laws will be shortly approved in order to transform Spain's productive tissue.





NEW REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

Constitutional Reform

Budgetary and Financial Stability Law:

- Fiscal Discipline at all levels of the Administration.
- The law is directly applicable to te rebalancing plans presented for 2012 by the regional Governments.
- Early-warning system, enforcement and sanction procedures.
- Transparency: monthly and quarterly reporting on budget execution/submission of budgetary guidelines previous to the approval of regional budgets

Draft Law for Transparency in the Public Administrations

Structural Reforms: Fiscal Consolidation (II)

A firm commitment to comply with the fiscal consolidation path

Net Lending (+) / Borrowing (-) of the General Government				
In percent of GDP	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central Government & Social Security	-5.2	-4.5	-3.8	-2.7
Autonomous Regions	-3.3	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1
Local Governments	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.0
General Government	-9.0	-6.3	-4.5	-2.8

The fiscal path represents a huge structural adjustment effort, amounting over 7% of GDP in 3 years

Source: Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas

2013 Central Government Budget ensures that the deficit target will be met.

- Draft Budget was adopted on September 27th and is currently under Parliamentary discussion.
- Draft Budget combines spending cuts (58% of the fiscal adjustment) and tax rises.

The 2012 Budgetary Execution figures point out that Spain will meet its fiscal targets.

^{*} Excluding impact on EDP deficit resulting from financial sector recapitalisation

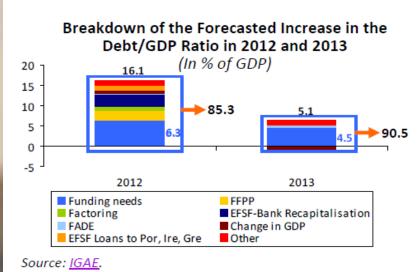




In 2011, Spain's debt to GDP ratio was 13.2% lower than the EU average

During 2012, Debt/GDP ratio will increase 16 percentage points from 69% to 85.3% of GDP, linked to one-off measures like the EFSF Bank recapitalization loan. Funding needs only account for 39% of the total increase.

Despite the circumstantial increase of the Debt to GDP during 2012, Gross Public Debt will remain below the Eurozone average in 2012 and 2013



(In % of GDP) 140 120 2006 2011 2012 107.2 100 93.1 89.0 85.3 82.2 80 60 40 20 US UK EΑ Italy France Germany Spain Source: Eurostat and IMF.

International Comparison of Debt/GDP

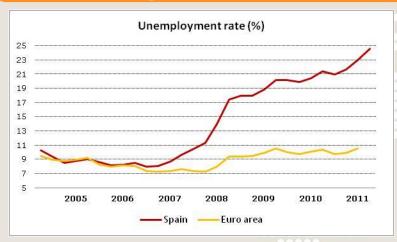
EFSF-Bank Recapitalisation: €30bn of EFSF initially committed funds

Structural Reforms: Labor Market Reform





As a result of the current economic crisis, unemployment has risen much more steeply in Spain than in other countries (24%) due to the Spanish labour market rigidities.





Feb 2012: Royal Decree Law on emergency measures to reform the labour market

- > Firm-Level wage bargaining prevails over national, regional or sector agreements.
- > Collective Dismissals without administrative authorization are allowed for firms posting falling profits for three or more consecutive quarters.
- > Elimination of procedural wages.
- > Convergence of dismissal costs with EU average.
 - Unfair dismissal: severance pay of 33 days per year, up to 24 months
 - o Fair dismissal: severance pay of 20 days per year, up to 12 months
- > Clarification of objective causes for fair dismissals
- > Creation of a new permanent contract directed at SMEs

Structural Reforms: Financial Reform (I)



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>Restructuring of the Spanish banking system based on efficiency gains and synergies: savings banks model has now disappeared from the Spanish financial system.

➤ New minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio requirement become a single requirement of 9% that all the entities must comply with as from 1 January 2013

- > CLEAN-UP OF BANKS BALANCE SHEETS:
 - ✓ Coverage of real estate assets raised from 18% in December 2011 to 45% in December 2010.
 - ✓By year end, Provisions and Capital Buffers will amount to 137 bn \rightarrow the Spanish financial system coverage ratios will rank among the highest in the EU.

Problematic Assets

- •Total provisions + capital buffer → € 100 bn
- •Total Balance → € 184 bn

Performing Assets

- Total provisions → € 37 bn
- Total Balance → € 123 bn

TOTAL

- •Total coverage → € 137 bn
- Total Balance → € 307 bn

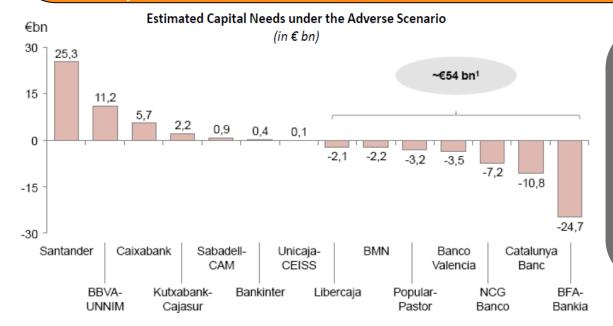
Structural Reforms: Financial Reform (II)



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Additional recapitalization on the basis of independent evaluations. Oliver Wyman bottom-up exercise.

- ➤ The results of the adverse scenario, with a capital ratio requirement of 6%, which envisages a cumulative decline in GDP of -6.5 over the period to 2014 and whose estimated probability of occurrence is less than 1% are:
 - ✓ Estimated capital needs of the Spanish Financial System in this adverse scenario are under € 60 bn→ well below the € 100 bn assistance from the EFSM/ESM.
 - √ 7 Banks that account for almost around 70% of the Spanish financial system (Santander, BBVA, Caixabank, Kutxabank-Cajasur, Sabadell-CAM, Bankinter, Unicaja-CEISS) have a capital excess of € 46 bn.
 - √ 86% of all capital shortfalls are concentrated in Banks that stand only for 18% of the system.



Banks receiving public support for recapitalization will transfer Real Estate Assets to an Asset Management Company (SAREB) which will be up and running by beginning December 2012

Other Structural Reforms





Other measures to promote growth, competitiveness and job creation, envisaged in the National Reform Programme

Presented on 30/04/2012

- I. Guaranteeing the best functioning of the Domestic market
- II. Promoting entrepreneurial initiatives by eliminating of red-tape and bureaucratic procedures and removal of opening licenses and other requirements to SME.
- III. Liberalisation of Professional Services based on the single license principle and elimination of reserved activity; fully implementation of the EU Services Directive.
- IV. Entrepreneurship Initiatives Draft Act.
- anital and Start unsl
- > Targeting Entrepreneurs: New [Seed capital and Start ups] and Expansion.
- > Better regulation: Administrative simplification to set up a new business.
- > Reinforcing entrepreneurship through R + D + I and Internationalisation.
- Making financing available: Private Equity and Informal Venture capital, Business Angels Network

Financial [and Fiscal] measures under consideration:

- ✓ Reform of the Venture Capital Law to extend and foster its activities and to facilitate public-private ventures capital financing.
- ✓ Set up Public-Private Seed Capital Funds.
- ✓ Microcredits through ENISA for new starters and other early stages





For more information about macroeconomic situation and economic policy visit:



and



Top reasons to invest in **Spain** 3. Market Access **4. Business Climate INVESTIN** SPAIN

Market access (I)





Domestic market over 47 Million consumers, with a GDP per capita in PPS (23,271 EUR) around the EU average.

Tourism: Spain is the 2nd biggest earner worldwide and the 1st in Europe, and ranks 4th in arrivals.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS			
Country	2011	2011/2010	
Country	(Mill. people)	(%)	
1. France	79.5	3,0%	
2. USA	62.3	4.2%	
3. China	57.6	3.4%	
4. Spain	56.7	7.6%	
5. Italy	46.1	5.7%	
6. Turkey	29.3	8.7%	
7. United Kingdom	29.2	3.2%	
8. Germany	28.4	5.5%	
9. Malaysia	24.7	0.6%	
10. Mexico	23.4	0.5%	

GENERATED REVENUE (INTERNATIONAL TOURISM)			
Country	2011	2011/2010	
Country	(bill USD)	(%)	
1. USA	116.3	12.3%	
2. Spain	59.9	14,0%	
3. France	53.8	15.6%	
4. China	48.5	5.8%	
5. Italy	43,0	10.9%	
6. Germany	38.8	12,0%	
7. United Kingdom	35.9	10.9%	
8. Australia	31.4	5.5%	
9. Macao (China)			
10. Hong Kong (China)	27.7	24.7%	

Source: WTO, 2012. Tourism Highlights

Market access (II)



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FREE ACCESS TO THE WORLD'S LARGEST MARKET (EU-27)

- A GDP per capita in PPS around 25.134 EUR.
- More than 500 Million consumers.
- Advantages to operate in EU:
 - •Intra-European duty free market.
 - •The free movement of goods & services, capital and persons.
 - •Single currency: EURO.









Key Role of the Canary Islands Special Zone (ZEC) as commercial hub with Africa

- **1. Strategic location:** the Southern-most border of the EU.
- 2. Strong historical and commercial ties with Africa and Latin America.
- **3. Support of the Canary Islands Government** and the EU.
- **4. Qualified workforce** and high productivity.
- **5.** Excellent communications and services infrastructure.
- 6. Interesting **logistic platform** to Africa and Latin America.
- 7. Europe's **most advantageous tax regime** (4% corporate tax rate).



Market access (IV)

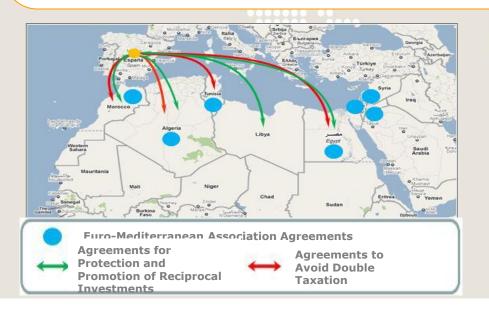




•Spain has signed **85 treaties to avoid double taxation** with countries that represent more than 95% of the world's GDP.

IDEAL HUB TO DO BUSINESS WITH NORTH AFRICA:

- •4 Agreements to Avoid Double Taxation (Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia).
- •5 Agreements for Protection And Promotion Of Reciprocal Investments (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia).



• Euro-Mediterranean
Association Agreements
with Egypt, Israel, Jordan,
Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia
and Algeria for the gradual
liberalization of trade in the
Mediterranean area.

Market access (V)

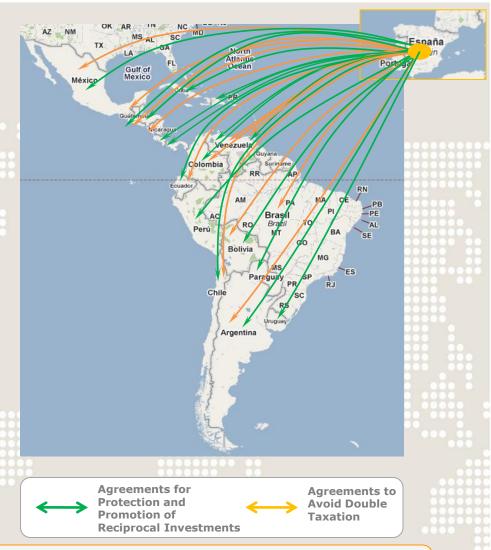


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IDEAL HUB TO DO BUSINESS WITH LATIN AMERICA:

- •Bilateral Treaties signed with **American** countries:
 - •19 Agreements to Avoid Double Taxation (Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, USA, Jamaica, Mexico, Panamá, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Argentina,).
 - •20 Agreements for Protection and Promotion of Reciprocal

Investments (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Rep. Dominicana, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Argentina).



•Excellent communications and **infrastructure**: Madrid concentrates around 35% of total air traffic between Europe & Latin America.

Market access (VI)



INVESTIN SPAIN

... but mainly, due to the experience and strategic position of Spanish companies in Latin America.

- •Financial Services
- Consultancy
- •ICTs
- CivilEngineering
- Energy





























Spanish companies position makes possible to access key sectors in high growth Latin American economies (ICT, Energy, finance, infrastructures, etc.)

30% of turnover of Spanish companies included in the IBEX 35 index comes from Latin America.

Nearly 50% of the biggest Spanish firms that are present in LatAm consider that their revenue in America might catch up with their income in Spain in the next 3 years.

Only 8% of the largest Spanish firms with presence in LatAm will stop their investment there in 2011. 35% will rely on organic growth investment and 48% could also consider new acquisitions.

Spanish Companies on the way to further geographical diversification.





And as well, some multinational companies have already settled in Spain their headquarters for Latin America.











And Spain has become the European Headquarters of Latin-American multinational companies.











ESPAÑA

• **LATIBEX:** the single international market for Latin American securities regulated by the Spanish Stock Market.





INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

Infrastructures

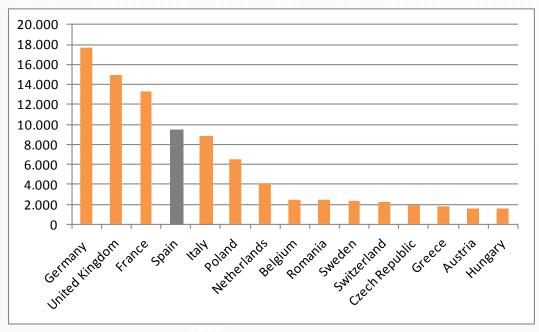
Taxes

Quality of life

Highly skilled labor force

Spain ranks 4th in Europe in number of persons with a scientific/technical tertiary education, just behind Germany, United Kingdom and France.

Human Resources in Science & Technology with tertiary education, 2011



Thousands Source: Eurostat, 2012



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

Infrastructures

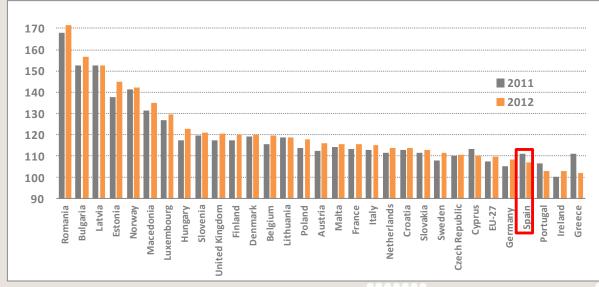
Taxes

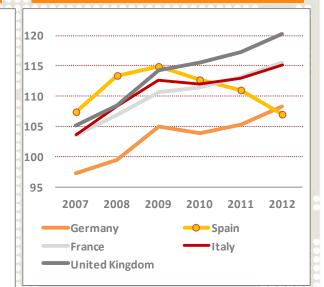
Quality of life

Unit Labor Costs more competitive than main European economies.

Unit Labor Costs, 2011-2012

Unit Labor Costs Evolution, 2007-2012





Index, 2005=100 Source: Eurostat, 2012





Human capital

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

Spain has 2 of top 10 Business Schools in the world

2012 Rank	3 year average rank	School name	Country
1		Stanford Graduate School of Business	US
2		Harvard Business School	US
3		University of Pennsylvania: Wharton	US
4		London Business School	UK
5		Columbia Business School	US
6		Insead	France / Singapore
7	8	MIT: Sloan	US
8	7	IE Business School	Spain
9		Iese Business School	Spain
10		Hong Kong UST Business School	China
11		Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	India
12		University of Chicago: Booth	US
13		IMD	Switzerland
14		University of California at Berkeley: Haas	US
15		Duke University: Fuqua	US
16		Northwestern University: Kellogg	US
17		New York University: Stern	US
18	18	HEC Paris	France
19		Dartmouth College: Tuck	US
20		Indian School of Business	India
20	17	Yale School of Management	US
20	21	University of Oxford: Saïd	UK





Source: FT, 2012.



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

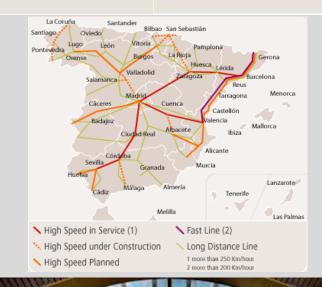
Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

Railway Network

Spain is the 2nd largest worldwide (1st in Europe) in High-Speed Network and the European leader with almost 2,900 km in service.



Santiago Vigor Vitoria Vitoria Vitoria La Rioja Pamplona Sabadell Gerona Huesca Barcelona Reus Madrid Torrejón Madrid Barajas Menorca Madrid Torrejón Madrid CVientos Valencia Malicante Córdoba Allicante Murcia Menorca Allicante Menorca Malicante Murcia Menorca Me

Airport Network

250 airlines have scheduled flights, operating out of the country's 47 airports, being Madrid and Barcelona the main hubs.



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life



Main Port Facilities

Excellent maritime connections, with 46 ports on both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean coasts, with 3 ports among the Top-10 ports of containers in Europe (Valencia, Algeciras and Barcelona).







INVESTIN SPAIN

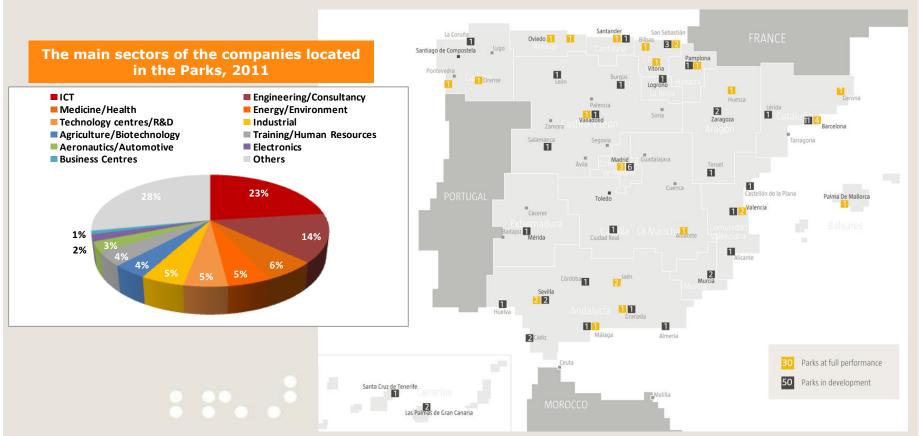
Human capital

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

80 Technology Parks, hosting over 6,030 companies.



Source: APTE -Association of Scientific and Technology Parks in Spain , 2012.





Human capital

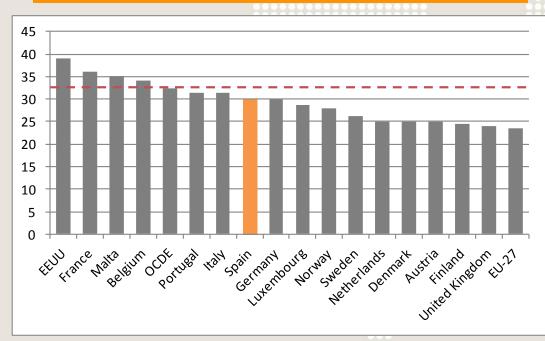
Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

- Favourable **tax rate on corporate income** (30% and 25% for SMEs), below **USA** and **OECD** average.
- •An attractive allowance and deduction system in corporate tax (19,4% effective rate).

Statutory tax rate on corporate income (%), 2012



The Tax System is highly beneficial for foreign workers, as they can pay taxes at a fixed rate of 24,75% up to maximum of 600.000 €.



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

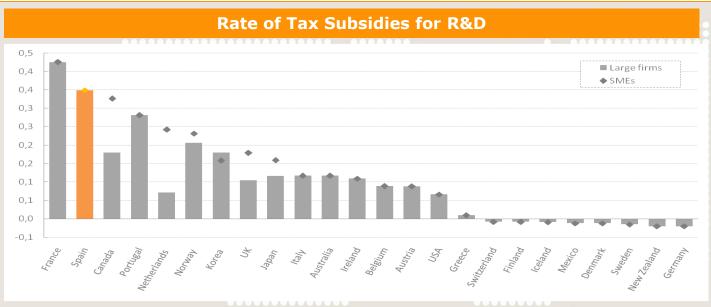
Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

Favourable fiscal system for foreign investors and R+D activities:

The 2nd most favourable **fiscal incentives** for R&D among OECD countries for **large companies** and **SMEs**.



Note: Tax subsidies are calculated as 1 minus the B index. For example, in Spain, 1 unit of R&D expenditure by large firms results in 0.349 unit of tax relief. Source: "Science, Technology and Industry, Outlook". OCDE, 2012.

In addition, in 2008 the Spanish CIT law introduced a patent box type of incentive. Under the new regime 50% of revenues arising from the letting of the right to use certain qualifying intellectual property (IP) rights are tax-exempt.



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

- Foreign-securities **holding entities** (**ETVEs**) **tax system** is one of the most competitive in the EU.
- The ETVE is a **legal Spanish holding company**, which is not taxed on its foreign-source income and/or gains, on the income it distributes to its shareholder, nor on the gains arising when the shareholder sells its stake in the holding company.

























BOMBARDIER

JACOBS



INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capita

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

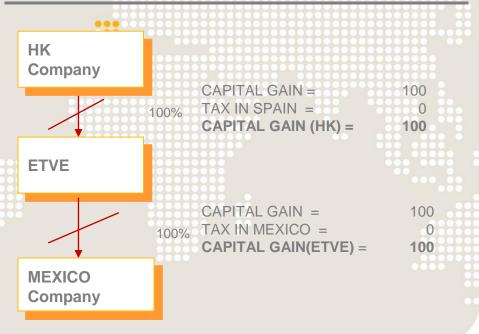
The ETVE regime is an opportunity for international investors to channel their outbound investments (in LATAM and other countries) through Spanish HoldCos (ETVE), benefiting from a large Treaties to Avoid Double Taxation and APPRIs Network.

A Practical Example. Taxation of Capital Gains

DIRECT INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT THROUGH SPANISH ETVE





INVESTIN SPAIN

Human capital

Infrastructures

Taxes

Quality of life

- Spain is the 1st country in Europe in terms of quality of life for expats and 3rd worldwide
- With large communities of many different nationalities, Spain is known for its
 highly cosmopolitan character. On average, 12.2% of the Spanish residents are
 foreign-born, a figure that rises to 16-17% in regions like Madrid or Catalonia
- One of the largest number of International Schools in Europe
- Outstanding & modern health system with very high standards
- Favorable fiscal regime for expatriates
- Law enforcement: Assurance & stability in business and social life
- Excellent climate, first-class gastronomy, wide range of cultural and leisure activities

Top reasons to invest in **Spain** 3. Market Access **4. Business Climate**

5. Business Opportunities

INVESTIN SPAIN

6.INVEST IN SPAIN









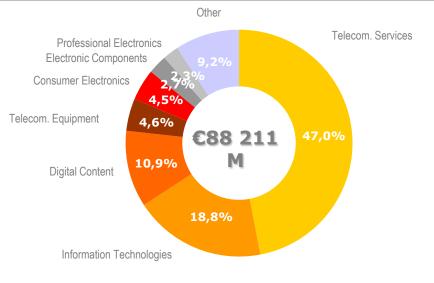
ICT INDUSTRY

- **The ICT market** in Spain has increased over the last 7 years by **31.9%**. It already represents close to 6% of the Spanish GDP (Source: AETIC)
- **Innovation investment** (R&D&I) in the ICT sector has almost doubled (x1.9) over the period 2003-2009.
- ICT's investment in R&D accounts for **40% of the total amount invested by the private sector** in Spain
- There are over **30,300 ICT companies** already operating in Spain, employing over **459,000 workers.**

ICT Market (€ million)

Source: ONTSI, Observatorio Nacional de Tecnologías de la Información y SI





Source: AETIC, 2011



ICT INDUSTRY



Spanish companies are **present** and **recognized** in major international markets:





ındra















Spain is a leader in **advanced technologies**:

3 out of 5 flights in the world use **Spanish software** for landing.

13 of the 15 major North American oil and gas companies have Spanish management, control and information systems installed.

events/Complex, distributed international Maior delivery

High-Tech and **Defense** Industry

Telecommunications, Utilities, Banking...



ICT INDUSTRY

Software Vendors

























Hardware Vendors



























Telecom equipment vendors



















Service Providers























ICT Services and Consulting Companies

































ICT INDUSTRY

- •IBM was set up in Spain in 1926. Today, the Spanish subsidiaries has 7,200 employees.
- •IBM España coordinates the activities of IBM in Portugal, Greece e Israel.
- Projects developed in Spain:



- •Centre of excellence in Barcelona to develop solutions for financial entities health sector.
- •INSA, an IBM branch, has set up in Cáceres and Salamanca two centres whose software developments are to be applied worldwide.
- •MareNostrum, supercomputer installed in the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre in collaboration with the University of Catalonia.
- •**Technology Expert Council** (TEC), which integrates the best talents of IBM in Spain to enhance the leadership of the company and develop its technical knowledge.
- •In the beginning, HP was set up in Spain as a manufacture centre.



- •Nowadays, it has changed its strategy and has set up worldwide recognized support and R&D centres.
- •As a result of this strategy and the merger with EDS (its main competitor), the Spanish subsidiary will have up to 10.000 qualified employees by the end of 2009.





Renewable Energies



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Renewable Energies: Main Players

The Spanish renewables sector **comprises over 4,000 companies** of differing sizes and activity, **some of which are internationally renowned for their operating capacity and production of proprietary technology.**



Renewable Energies





Renewable Energies

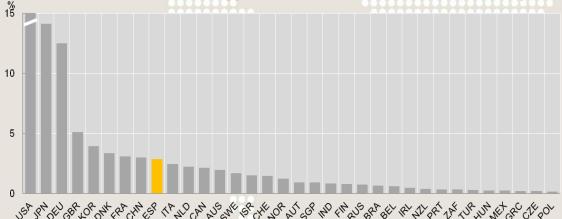
In terms of total installed capacity, Spain is:

- •CSP (Concentrated Solar Power): 1st in the world.
- •Wind power: 4th country in the world and the 2nd in Europe
- Solar PV: 4th in the world
- •Small hydropower (< 10 MW): 3rd country in Europe

•In 2011, renewable energies represented 33% of total electricity demand and employed more than 115,000 people in Spain.

- Spain ranks 9th worldwide in number of renewable energy patents
- The Renewable Energy sector in Spain invests in R&D&I over 6 times the average investment of private companies in the country.

Share of countries in Renewable Energy Patenets filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)



Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2011

Renewable Energies





Renewable Energies

• R&D:

Spain has an important role to play at the Renewable Energy league with strong support from public and private entities at all the stages:

- •R&D centres with vast experience and continuous participation in Renewable Energies development and promotion.
- •National and International companies' presence throughout the value chain of the different Renewable Energies.
- •Industrial and professional network of highly qualified people and experienced companies.

R+D centers

CENER

ITER

CIEMAT

CSIC

IES

ISFOC

PSA

Universities

....

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES



ALSTOM LM Glasfiber







PUBLIC ENTITIES & ASSOCIATIONS

MITyC

IDAE

CNE

APPA

AEE

ASIF

PROTERMOSOLAR

. . . .

Renewable energies



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Renewable Energies (Success stories)





- •Vestas has setted up the headquarters to Iberian Peninsula, Mediterranean area and Latin America.
- •In Spain has control systems, wind blades factories and maintenance centers.







Biotechnology

Participation in the international scientific arena

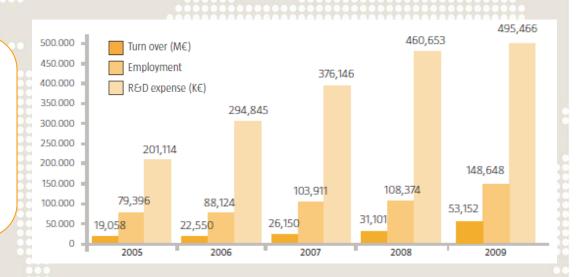
- Spain produces 2.5 % of the world's scientific publications according to The British Royal Society.
- 9th world scientific power and 5th by scientific production in the EU15.

Growing number of biocompanies and dynamic creation of jobs

- During 2000-2008 the number of biotech companies (BC) rose 239%.
- In 2009, **1.095** companies involved in biotech activities (+16,2%) and 399 strictly biotech (+30,8%).
- 148.648 employees (+37,2%) and 21.673 R+D activities dedicated (+10.2%).

Strong SPIN-OUTs culture

- Every year public institutions create between 10 and 12 new companies.
- This rate increased to 13-15 biotech companies (BC) in 2006-2008.







Biotechnology

Distribution of biotechnology companies and biotech users by region

Most biotech companies are located in Madrid (19,30%), Catalonia (20,55%) and Andalucía (12,28%). Together they account for slightly more than 50% of the national total in 2009.



Source: ASEBIO 2010 Report.





























































































Biotechnology

Pharmaceutical companies: an established industry in Spain

- ✓ In 2010 there were about 450 pharma companies in Spain, including some with no production and/or marketing activity.
- ✓ Leading pharmaceutical/biotech multinationals are already located in Spain many of which have successfully chosen our country for the **establishment of Research Excellence**





























































































Distribution by region

- These companies are mainly located in Catalonia and the Madrid autonomous region, which both have longstanding pharma traditions.
- Important companies can also be found in other regions such as Navarre, Andalucia and Galicia.





Biotechnology

The healthcare technology market

- In 2010 this sector invoiced about 8,300M €.
- It comprises more than 1200 companies.

Job creation

• The healthcare technology sector employs more than 29,000 people.

Exports are growing

- In 2010 the value of exports surpassed €1.4 billion.
- They increased 5% compared to 2007





Important trade partners

- The target market is still the rest of the EU, which takes 70% of exports.
- Argentina, Mexico, Czech
 Republic and America are playing
 an increasingly important role as
 big importers of Spanish
 technology and products.

Success stories

GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) has 3 R&D Centers in Spain, in Madrid (Tres Cantos) and Barcelona.



- Basic Investigation Center (BIC), Molecular Discovery Research, in Tres Cantos. This is an Specialized Center in drug identification using new trial technologies and high performance automated process called Ultra-High-Throughput Screening process (uHTS).
- Clinical Research Centre in Barcelona: The Clinical Imaging Unit in Barcelona was created in 2002 to cover the request of neuroimages clinical studies of last Psychiatry Center of GSK.
- In 2010 GSK will set up in Spain its global headquarter for Diseases of the developing world Drug Discovery Center (DDW).





Aeroespace

- •The **Spanish Aeronautics Industry** is the **5**th **in Europe** in terms of turnover (5.8 billion € in aeronautics in 2010) and employment (<37,000 employees)
- •The Spanish space sub-sector is the 5th one at the European level, employs more than 3,000 people and had a turnover of 710 million € in year 2010.

-R&D:

•The **investment** in R&D activities reached **846 M€ in year 2010** (14.5% of the industry turnover).

•Government support:

- •Strategic Plan for the Aeronautical Industry: with a budget over 550 M€ until 2016.
- •Strategic Space Plan: with an average contribution to the ESA of 215 M€ per year.
- •Creation of several **public R&D centers** focused in the aerospace industry.









BOEING has developed important R&D Centers in Spain:

- First Boeing R&D center outside the USA
- Main areas: safety, ATM and environmental technologies
- ❖April '08: first flight of an airplane powered by hydrogen fuel cells Ocaña (Madrid)

According to Boeing:

"The reason for choosing Spain was the **outstanding role** of the country in the **EU** and as a reference point with the **Latin American** countries. It also shows the **relevant position** that the Spanish Aerospace industry has acquired in the last few years and the capabilities of the country in **environmental** and **ATM** technologies"

Source: www.boeing.es



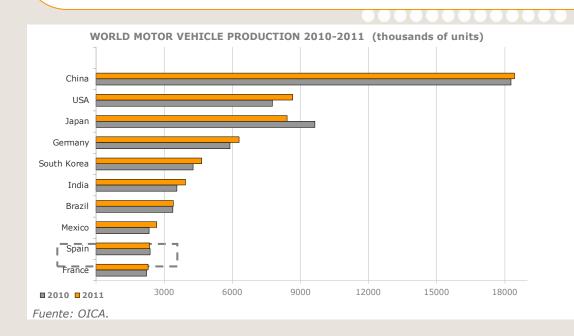


Automotive





- •Spain is the **2nd largest car manufacturer in Europe and the 9th in the world**.
- •Spain is the 1st manufacturer of industrial vehicles in Europe.
- •More than 87% of the vehicles made in Spain are exported to over 90 countries
- •Most of the world's biggest car manufacturers are present in Spain with 18 automobile production plants.
- •The most important Automotive Parts and Accessories Industries in the world, characterized by a high level of technology, innovation and investment in R&D.











































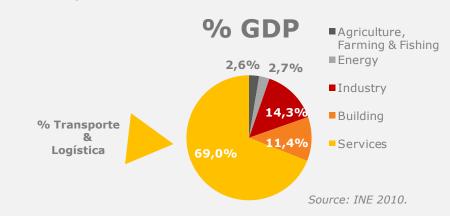






· Logistics and Transport sector represents almost a 7% of the Spanish GDP

GOBIERNO



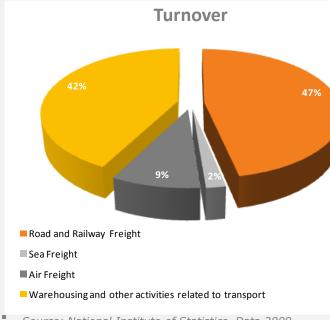
- Strategic Plan for Infrastructures and Transport (PEIT) 2005-2020 ≈ €250 billions
- Larger extension of kilometers of highway in EU-27 > 14.000 km. 5,9 % Spain vs 1,2% EU average, 1,4% EE.UU. or 0,6% Japan
- 46 Seaports of which Valencia, Algeciras y Barcelona are placed among the first ten European.



Logistics & Transport

 Spanish Logistics sector is fifth in Europe in terms of volume and employment.

- ➤ Turnover € 95 billions
 - Logistics
 - Road, Railway, Sea and Air Freight
 - Growth rate of 25% in the last 3 years
- > Employment > 930.000 workers
 - > 4,4 % of active workers in Spain
 - > 90,5% Occupancy rate
- > Companies > 220.000
 - > Structure: High market concentration.
- 80% SME's
- 10 big companies manage 27% of the business

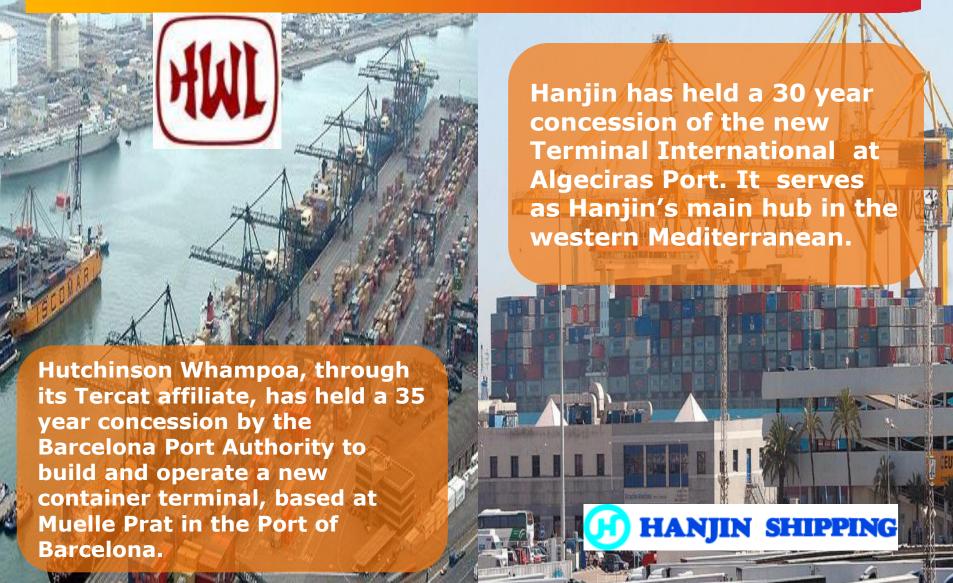


Source: National Institute of Statistics. Data 2009.

• DHL and TNT have their European hubs to Latin America and North Africa in Spain.



Asian leader logistics companies in Spain



Mediterranean Corridor



The European Commission recently appointed the Atlantic Corridor –going through the Basque Country- and Mediterranean Corridor as a priority projects in the Basic Trans-European Transport Network, which means they will be entitled to receive EU funds for their construction. These corridors for freight and passengers link Spain with France and thus with Central and Northern Europe

The Mediterranean Corridor consists of a multimodal corridor (road and railway) that runs from the French border and links Montpellier and Perpignan with Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Murcia, Almería, Málaga and Algeciras, the major hubs along the Spanish Mediterranean. Three of these Mediterranean ports are among the first ten in Europe for container movement, Valencia ranks first, Algeciras ranks third and Barcelona ranks fifth.

The connection of the Spanish Mediterranean ports to a formidable rail Corridor into France links Spain's main seaports and industrial centres with Central Europe. Freight trains could go non-stop from Central and Northern Europe to Spain's Mediterranean ports, trading with North Africa, the Middle East and Asia.





Facts and figures



INVESTIN

The Spanish environmental sector moves around 11 billion euros – or 3.2% of the world market, 4.8% of the European market and 0.9% of Spanish GDP

2,000 companies (SMEs) employing half a million people, of whom a quarter (140,343) work in waste treatment and management. Estimates put employment at 1 million in 2020

R&D

R&D projects for emission reductions, river restoration and numerous other areas of environmental concern.

In 2009, the European Union's Life+ Programme named five winners in its 'Best waste management projects' category – and two of these were Spanish.

Success stories

- Spain ranks third in the world and first in Europe for ISO 14001 Environmental Management certification with more than 16,500 awarded.
- In 2011, the EU granted 85.8 million euros to 29 Spanish projects concerned with nature preservation, climate change, environmental policy, clean technologies and environmental information and communication.

Areas that require urgent attention and offer opportunities to foreign investors include waste management, air quality and water treatment:

Waste generation: 547 kg/inhabitant in 2009

8.02 tonnes of CO2 equivalent /inhabitant in 2009 **Emissions:** Emissions: 8.02 tonnes of CO2 equivalent / In Water consumption: 154 litres/inhabitant/day in 2008

Enviromental Sector: Principal players

Public entities

EUROPEAN ENVIROMENTAL AGENCY

- Provides sound & independent information
- 32 member countries

www.eea.europa.es

17 REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

- Definition and implementation of environmental policy
- Regional environmental authorities often called Consejerías

SPANISH MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

 Makes proposals and develops the implementation of government policy

www.marm.es

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

- ✓ Subsidies
 Fines
 Refuse collection,
 street cleaning etc
- Local environmental authorities, often called 'conjecalías'



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SPAIN

Private companies

GRUPO	MEDIO AMBIENTE	AGUA
ABENGOA	BEFESA	BEFESA
acciona Aconece en decarrollo y est translulidad	acciona Medio Ambiente	(Facciona
ACS,	urbaser	DRACE medioambiente
FOLKERKO ISE CONSINUADORANAS Y CONTRIGAS, SA		aqualia
ferrovial	CESPA	Cadagua
OHL 3		OHL Medio Ambiente Inima
SyV Sign Villabermoon	Valoriza	Sacyr
s~ez		Degrémont
	VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT	VEOLIA WATER



The water sector in Spain

- ✓ Maximum reservoir capacity
- ✓ Reserves at November 2007
- ✓ Domestic consumption

54.388 hm3

31.945 hm3

166 litres/inhabitant/day

Uses

Irrigation **62.66 %** Human supply **21.16 %** Industry **17.17 %**

Water Origin Dams 85 % 10 % Desalination 2 % 3 %

Treatment

3500 hm³/year of treated wastewater by 1300 WWTP

500 hm³/year reused by regeneration systems

>700 towns with >2,000 inhabitants with no wastewater treatment plant



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Desalination

Spain is the 1st producer of desalinated seawater in Europe and America. Spanish companies are leaders in reverse osmosis technologies.

Interesting cluster

More than 900 desalination plants in Spain

International Expertise in constructing desalination plants (Befesa, Cadagua, Acciona etc)

R&D

Research centres actively involved in desalination:

CEDEX (Study and Experimentation Centre)
Canarian Technologic Institute
ProDTI, University of Seville
CENTA

Fundación "Investigación e Innovación para el Desarrollo Social"



How can "INVEST IN SPAIN" help you?

INVEST IN SPAIN:Your Business Facilitator





Information & Tools

- •Economic, commercial and social information about Spain
- Property market
- •Human resources
- Utilities
- •Investment aid & incentives
- Tax
- Legislation
- •Practical guidelines for administrative procedures
- •Information about regions
- Publications
- Newsletter
- Useful contacts

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Advisory Support Facilitation of Administrative
processes

- Partner search
- Location search
- Personalized cost evaluation of your planned investment

Support for implementation in our country

- •Start-up aid
- Recruitment
- Organization of visits to potential locations and regions
- •Support to get an Investment aid & incentives
- •Institutional contacts (national, regional and local)
- •Contacts with business networks, chambers of commerce and other private bodies.
- •Preparation of reports and studies.
- •Organization of workshops and expert seminars
- •Specialized team dedicated to serving the needs of your business.

INVES1IN SPAIN

Immigration Department.

Services

- ✓ Advice about the most appropriate way (quickest and least bureaucratic) to obtain the **permits for highly qualified employees, technical staff, scientists, families, ...**
- ✓ Advice about how to open a branch, create or acquire a company, ...
- ✓ Assessment regarding transactions that involve immigration issues for foreigners without residence in Spain.
- ✓ Added-value service for **foreign companies already operating in Spain** in order to answer legal doubts in connection with work and residence permits for situations such as changes in management, or the hiring of senior management personnel, qualified technical experts and scientists.
- ✓ Draft reports setting out **companies' strategic investments** in order to apply for fast-track benefits for their permit applications.
- ✓ Act as the **institutional contact** for companies vis-à-vis all Spanish bodies with powers, such as the Spanish Embassy and Consulates, Ministry of Employment, Home Office and Regional Immigration Offices.
- ✓ Provision of a **list of lawyers and document processing firms** specializing in foreign resident status and meeting the needs of the investor.

Investor Network (I)



What it is

The Investor Network is an initiative by INVEST IN SPAIN which aims to connect Private Equity, Venture Capital and Corporate finance firms from all over the world with selected projects in Spain with high growth potential requiring investment above and beyond €0.5 million.

- Objectives ✓ Attract capital investment to Spain and create an international investment community in Spain:
 - Connect Spanish and international investors and encourage coinvestment.
 - ✓ Increase the capital available to companies based in Spain, compensating thus current capital restrictions.
 - ✓ Support companies and entrepreneurs in their set-up and growth/expansion projects in Spain.

Investor Network (II).



Services

- ✓ A **Personal Manager (PM)** will assist you throughout the process.
- ✓ Access to selected dealflow
- Provided that the other party is also interested, organisation of presentations to companies, to other investors or to professional advisers.
- ✓ Available **information** about upcoming events, organisation of agendas, regulations, statistics, business climate and sector data in Spain.
- ✓ Meeting space at INVEST IN SPAIN premises.
- Access to a confidential intranet with a personalised password.
- ✓ Professional, confidential, customised, efficient, direct and continuous services.

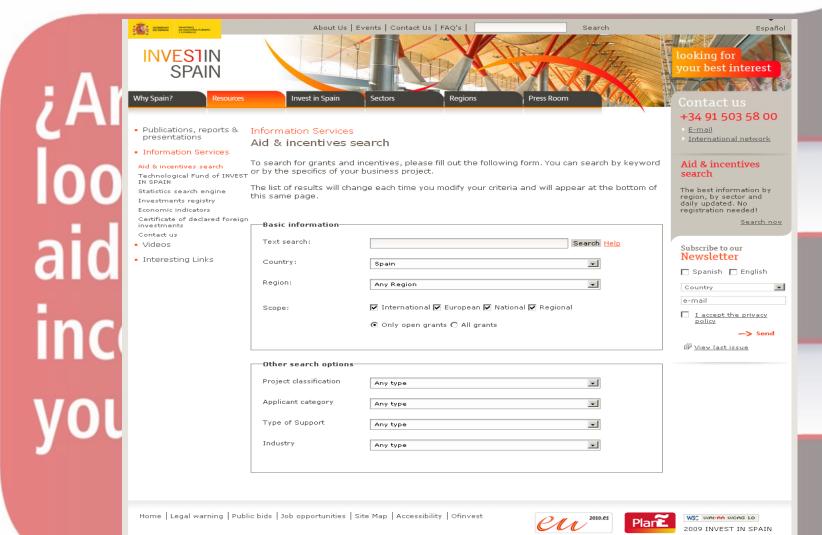
INVEST IN SPAIN: Your Business Facilitator



INVEST IN SPAIN: Your Business Facilitator







INVEST IN SPAIN:

MINISTERIO **GOBIERNO** DE ECONOMÍA DE ESPAÑA Y COMPETITIVIDAD

INVESTIN SPAIN

Your Business Facilitator: Guide to business

Guía de negocios en España



SPAIN

Guía de negocios en España Guide to business in Spain 2010 **INVESTIN**

Appendix I: Company and commercial law

Anexo I: Legislación en materia de sociedades

Appendix II: The Spanish financial system

Anexo II: El sistema financiero español

Appendix III: Accounting and audit issues

Anexo III: Aspectos contables y de auditoría

Spain profile

Perfil de España

Establishing a business in Spain

Establecerse en España

Tax system

Sistema fiscal

Investment aid and incentives in Spain

Ayudas e incentivos a la inversión en España

Labor and Social Security regulations

Legislación laboral y de Seguridad Social

Intellectual property law

Propiedad industrial e intelectual

Legal framework and tax implications of e-commerce in Spain

Marco jurídico e implicaciones fiscales del comercio electrónico en España

Useful addresses

Direcciones útiles

We take your business further

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