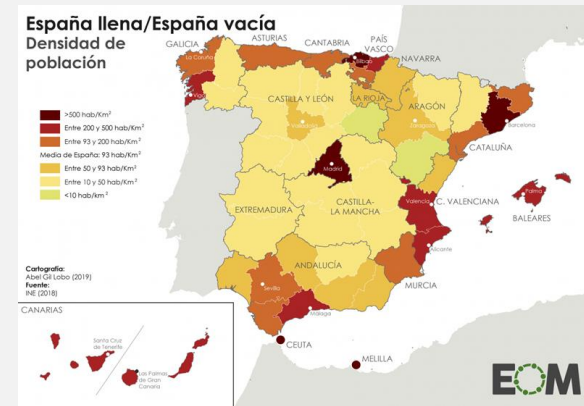




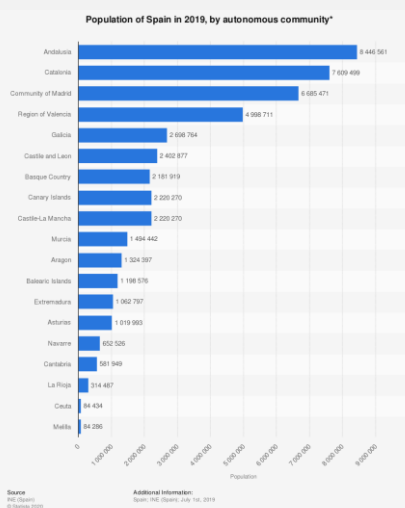
REPORT ABOUT MODERN SPAIN

By Daniel Figueroa

POPULATION (GENERAL FACTS)

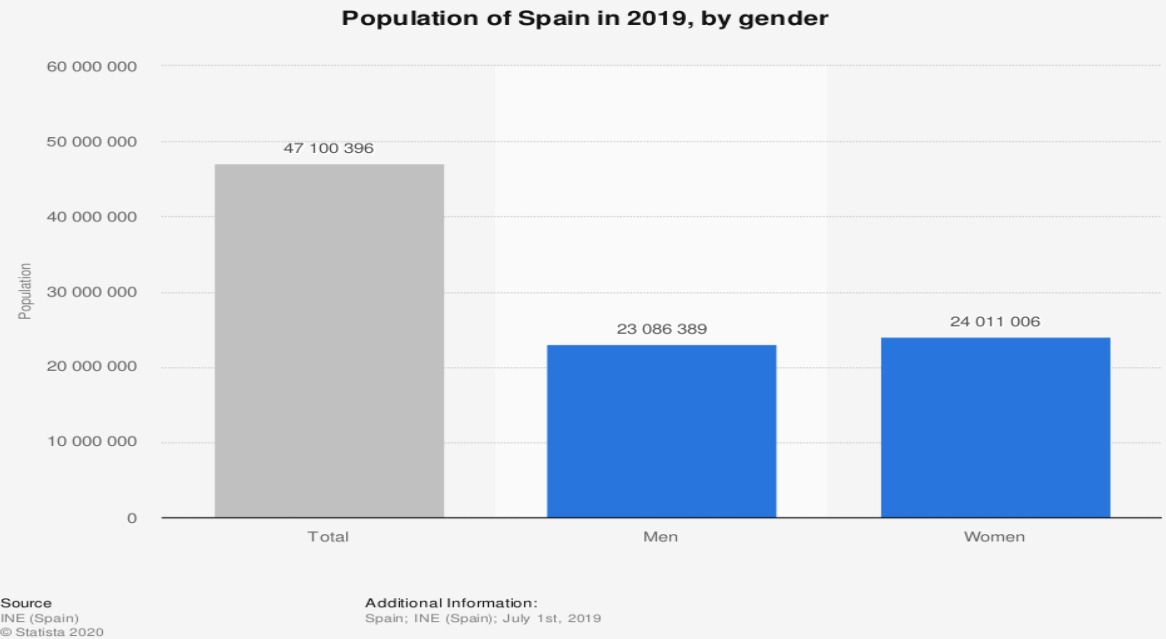


- Total population: It's around 47 million people
- Population density: It's around 92 inhabitants per km²
- Most populated autonomous communities: The most populated autonomous communities are: Andalusia, Catalonia and Comunidad de Madrid.
- More densely populated communities: They are the Autonomous Community of Madrid, coastal communities and the archipelagos.

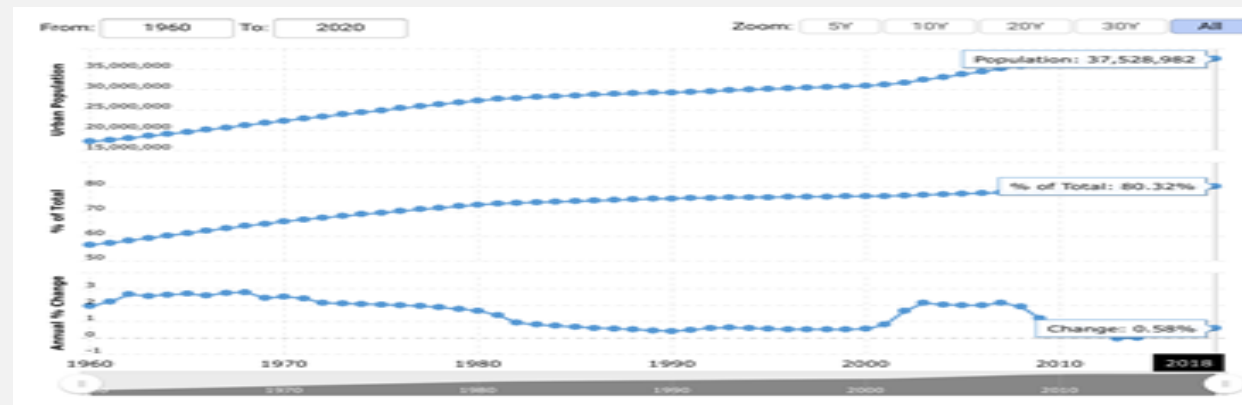


CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION IN SPAIN

- Number of males and females:

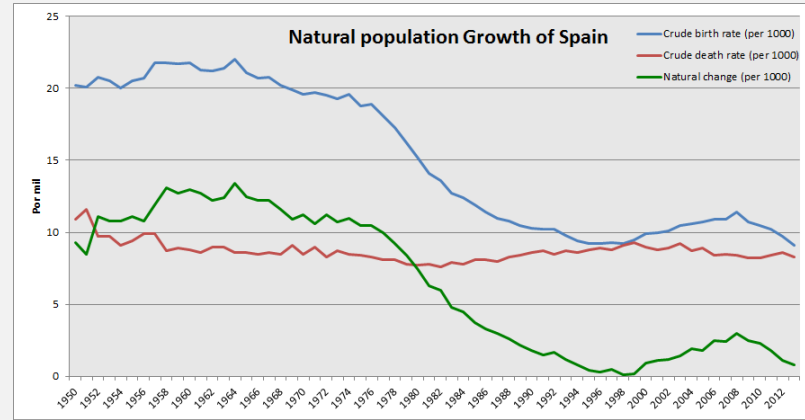


- *Number of active population and inactives population: In Spain are active 20'03 million of people (they are working).The rest of population is inactive, they are 26'97 millions (they are not working).*
- Number or rural population and urban population: Currently, 80.1 % of the population of Spain is urban (37,415,111 people in 2019)Urban Population

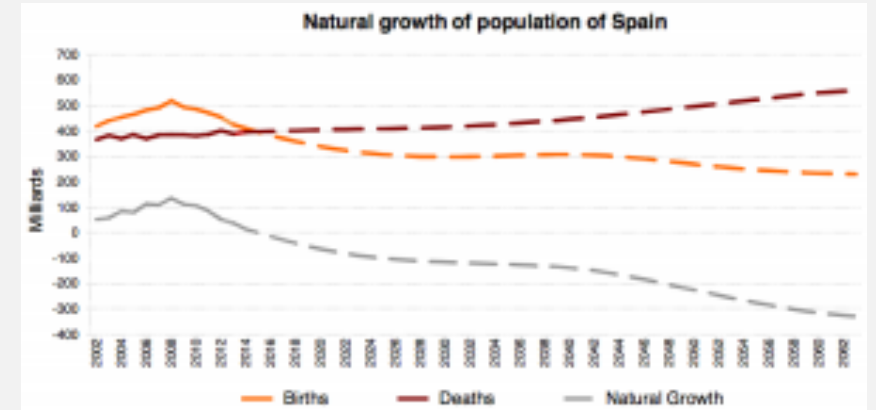


FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE SPANISH POPULATION

- **Natural growth:** The natural growth is calculated taken away the death rate from the birth rate. Right now it is negative. A big problem for the our future.



As you can see below the death rate is going to be greater than the birth rate. The population is aging and the inactive population is growing a lot. Will Spain be able to maintain so many elderly people?



- **Migratory growth:** The migratory growth is calculated taken away the emigration rate from the immigration rate.

Right now it is positive. It is a way for Spain to have adult population to work.

Number of inmigrants

España - Inmigrantes				
Fecha	Inmigrantes hombres	Inmigrantes mujeres	Inmigrantes	% Inmigrantes
2019	2.913.747	3.190.456	6.104.203	13,01%

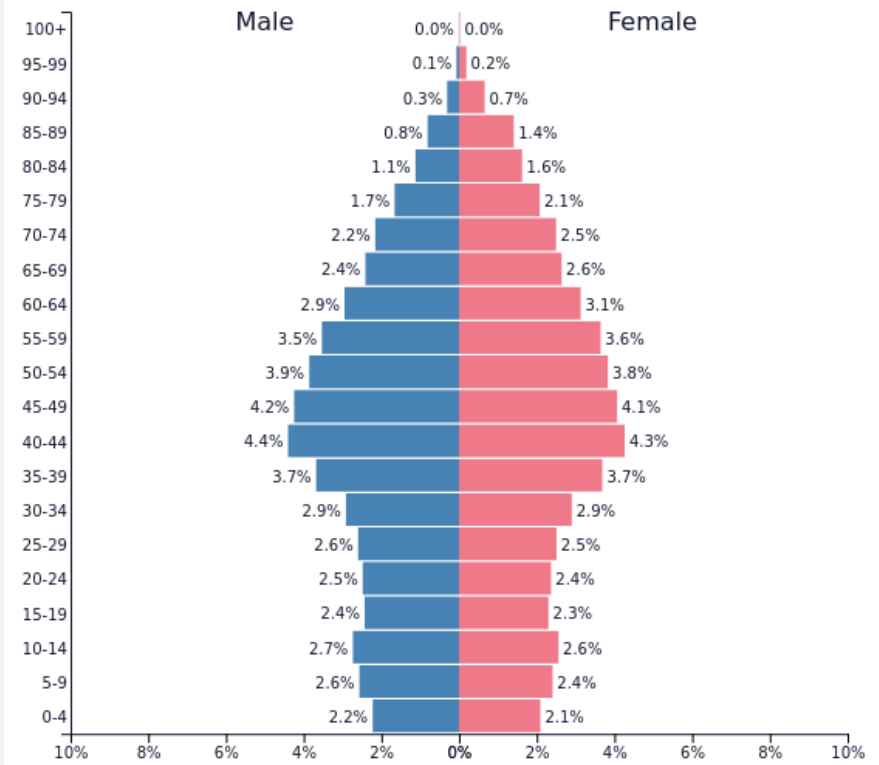
Number of emigrants

España - Emigrantes totales				
Fecha	Emigrantes hombres	Emigrantes mujeres	Emigrantes	% Emigrantes
2019	666.443	778.499	1.444.942	3,08%

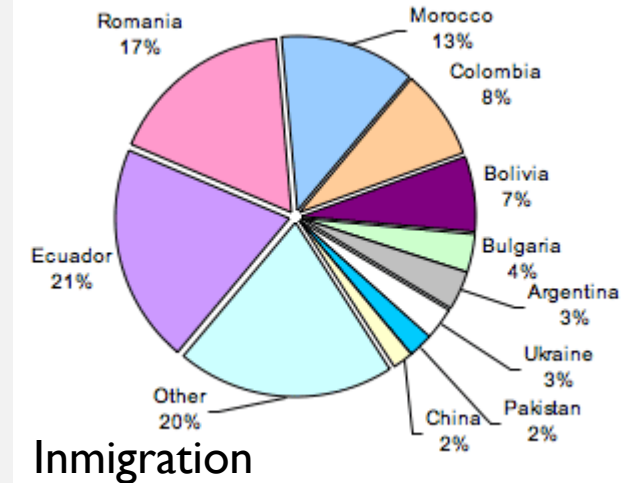
Is the Spanish population increasing or decreasing nowadays? Spanish population is growing because the immigration. But there are many problems for our future. The Spanish population is aging, young a prepared people are emigrating and the rural exodus is depopulating some áreas.

MAIN ISSUES AFFECTING SPANISH POPULATION

- The population is aging because there are fewer births, so that there will be less active population to generate income to help the older population.
- Immigration helps to compensate for this problem because young people come and there are more births.
- The rural exodus has led to much greater aging in the rural world and depopulation.



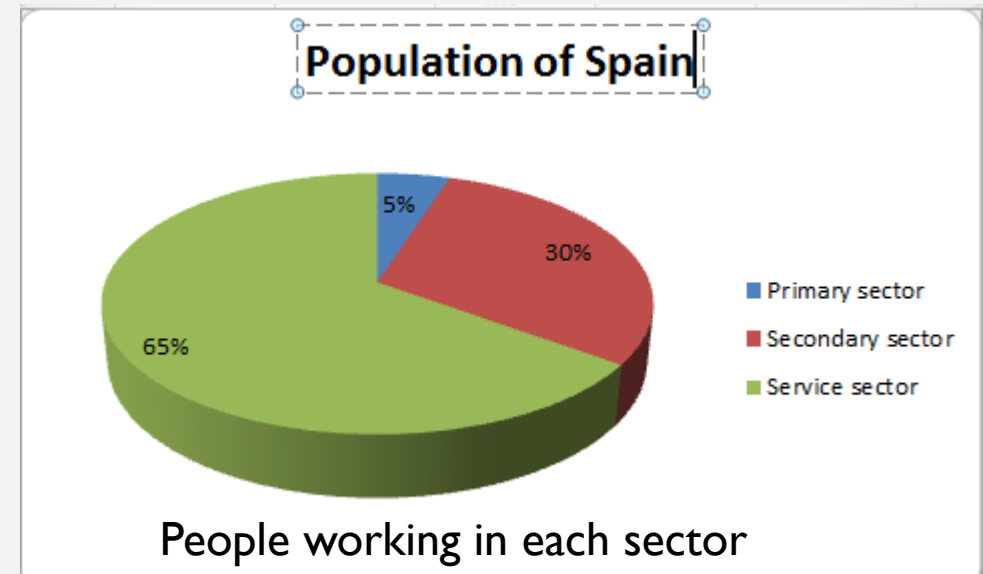
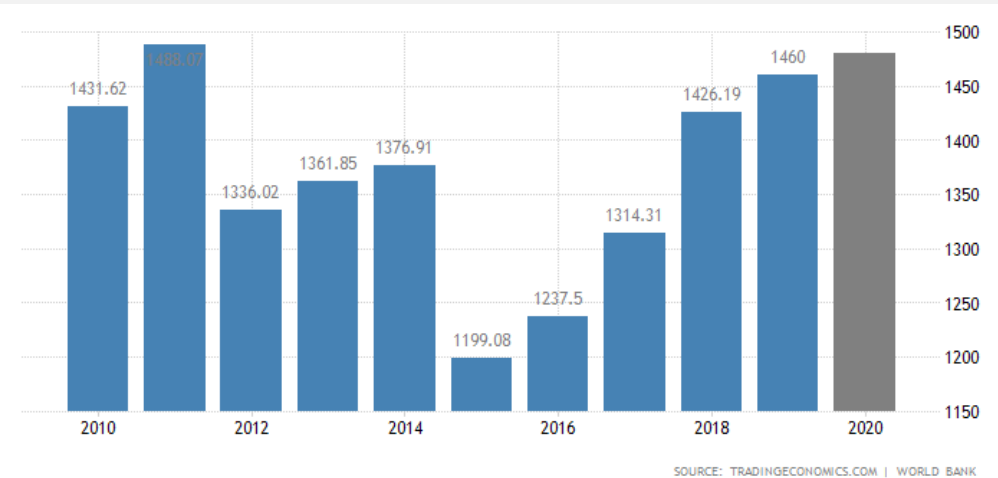
Spain - 2019
Population: 46,736,782
PopulationPyramid.net



ECONOMY OF SPAIN (GENERAL FACTS)

- GDP of Spain: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Spain was worth 1460 billion US dollars in 2019, according to official data from the World Bank and projections from Trading Economics. The GDP value of Spain represents 1.21 percent of the world economy.
- Percentage of economy dedicated to the primary sector: 2,8%
- Percentage of economy dedicated to the secondary sector: 19,99%
- Percentage of economy dedicated to the tertiary sector: 77,71%

From the above information we can assure that Spanish economy is that of a well developed country because it has a very large tertiary sector and a diminishing primary sector.



MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE AND STOCKBREEDING

Production is oriented to market mainly and it's closely related to the physical features of the country.

The main crops are cereals, fruits, vegetables, vines, olive trees and flowers.



Spain: Major agricultural commodity exports by value, 2011

Rankings	Commodity	Value (Million EUR)
1	Wine	2,567
2	Pork	2,333
3	Olive oil	1,849
4	Mandarins	1,298
5	Oranges	1,000
6	Tomatoes	925
7	Peaches	640
8	Lettuce	631
9	Peppers	624
10	Olives	604

FISHING

Spain is a fishing power. The country has thousands of kilometers of coasts, many fishing ships and a lot of industries related to fish: shipyards, canned/preserved food industries.

La flota pesquera en España

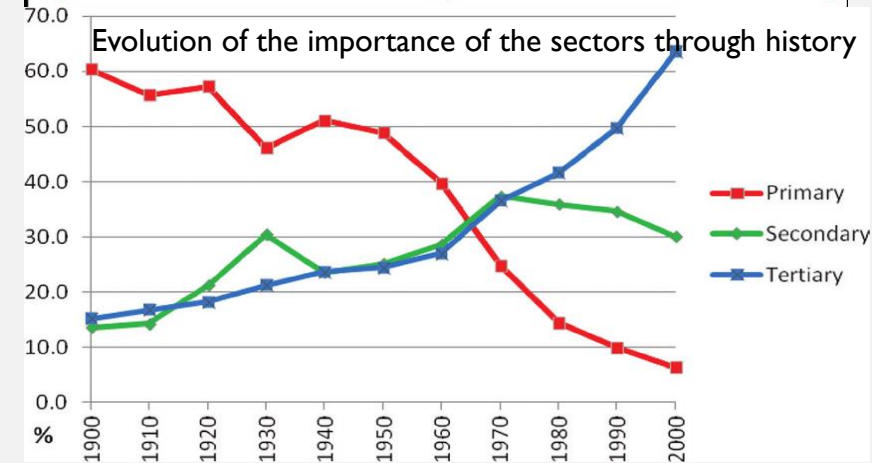
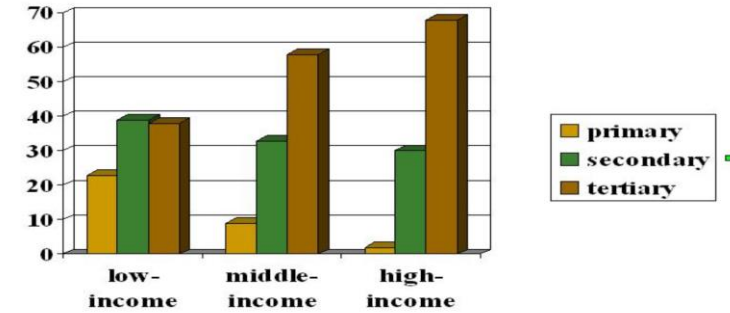
Edad media de la flota española (años) | Número de buques



Antigüedad de la flota pesquera gallega



Economic Sectors



MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR



SECONDARY SECTOR

- In Spain, **30%** people work in the **Secondary Sector**. This sector includes **industry** and **construction**.
- **INDUSTRY:** The three most important types are:
 - **1. Primary Industries** transform raw materials into other materials. These products are then used by other industries. The most important industries are the metallurgical and chemical industries (Basque Country, Catalonia, Madrid and Andalusia).
 - **2. Equipement and machinery industries** produce tools and machinery which other industries need: Machines, cars, ships and electrical supplies (Catalonia, Madrid and Valencia).
 - **3. Consumer industries** manufacture products to sell directly to consumers. Food, textiles, furniture and grafic Arts are the most important.



Automobile sector in Spain is very important.

MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR

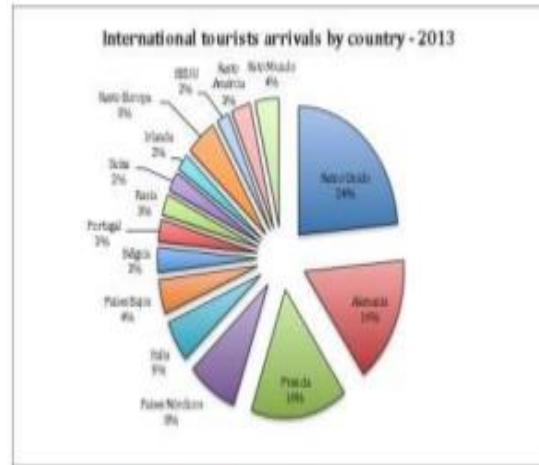
TERTIARY SECTOR

- It's also called **the service sector**.
- This sector doesn't provide us with material goods. It includes activities which provide services such as educational, health, financial, trade, transport... We can mainly find it in cities.
- In Spain, 65% people work in the tertiary sector. This is more than any other sector because it makes most money (It is very important for the Spanish economy).

MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR II

Most of the **foreign tourists** come from the **United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, U.S.A. and Portugal.**

The **favourite destinations** are Catalonia, the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, Andalusia and the Valencian Community.

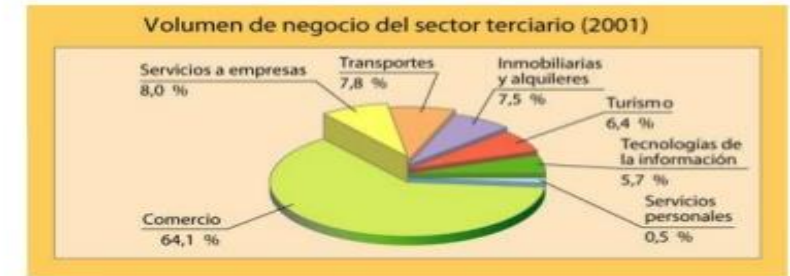


LLEGADA DE TURISTAS EN 2013

	TOTAL Turistas	Variación interanual (%)
TOTAL	60.661.073	5,6
Reino Unido	14.327.277	5,2
Alemania	9.854.760	5,5
Francia	9.525.432	6,9
Países nórdicos	4.874.749	16,9
Italia	3.251.019	-8,1
Holanda	2.817.460	2,2
Bélgica	1.873.221	10,1
Portugal	1.870.545	-6,5
Rusia	1.581.795	31,6
Suiza	1.487.256	3,0
Irlanda	1.270.038	6,8
Resto de Europa	2.931.072	0,2
Estados Unidos	1.194.948	-3,6
Resto de América	1.878.225	-0,3
Resto del mundo	2.323.296	10,7



More than 70 % of the Spanish working population works in the tertiary sector.



A DÓNDE EXPORTÓ ESPAÑA

15 primeros países, en 2014. Ventas en millones de euros.

Francia	37.649
Alemania	24.902
Portugal	18.014
Italia	17.250
Reino Unido	16.511
EE UU	10.643
Holanda	7.414
Bélgica	6.061
Marruecos	5.835
Turquía	5.017
China	4.080
Polonia	3.925
Argelia	3.701
Suiza	3.576
México	3.507

DE DÓNDE IMPORTÓ ESPAÑA

15 primeros países, en 2014. Compras en millones de euros.

Alemania	31.987
Francia	29.007
China	19.766
Italia	15.546
Reino Unido	11.057
Holanda	10.597
EE UU	10.310
Portugal	10.008
Argelia	9.060
Bélgica	6.635
Nigeria	6.500
Rusia	5.997
Arabia Saudí	5.252
México	5.129
Marruecos	4.055

BUSINESS. THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPANIES IN SPAIN.

- **BUSINESS**

CORTE INGLES Trading company with big stores.



- REPSOL Oil company



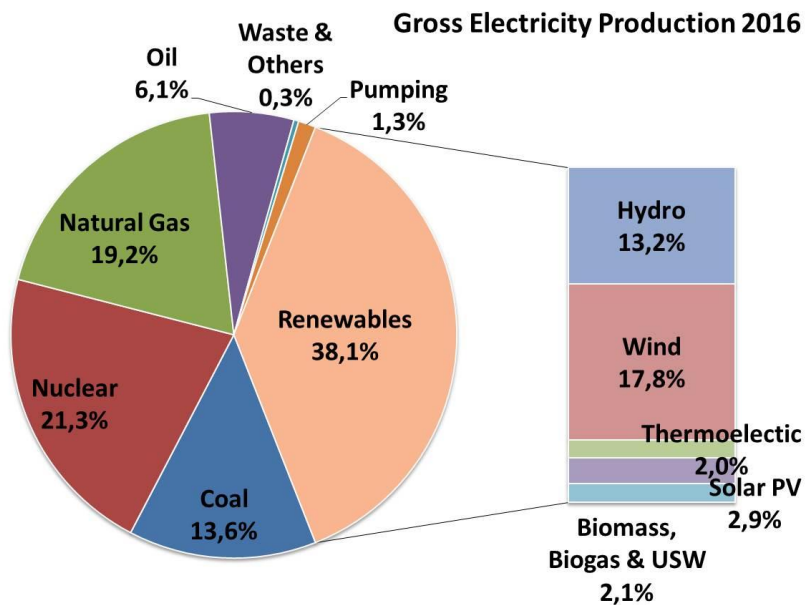
- MERCADONA Supermarket company



TELEFONICA Telecommunication company.

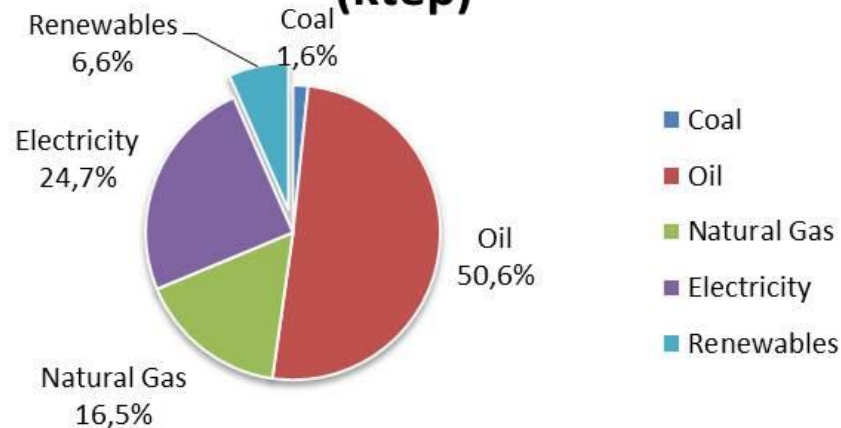


ENERGETIC SITUATION IN SPAIN. GENERAL FACTS



Most electricity comes from non-renewable sources of energy.

Final Energy Consumption 2016 (ktep)



Most energy consumption comes from non-renewable sources of energy, especially from oil.

Spain imports 75% of the energy it needs from the other countries, like:

*Petroleum
(MEXICO, NIGER AND SAUDI ARABIA)

*Electricity
(FRANCE, MOROCO, PORTUGAL AND ANDORRA)

ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Renewable source of energy: They are natural and unlimited.

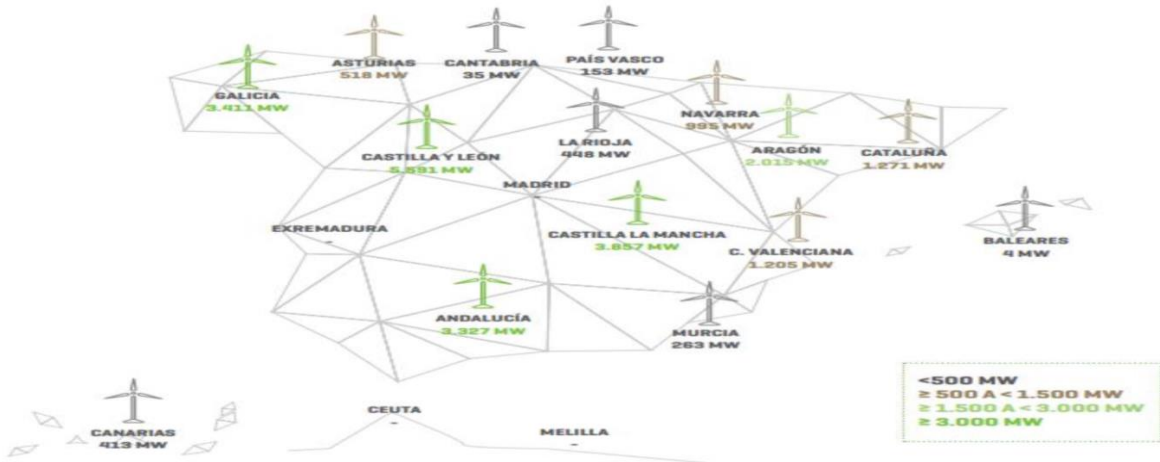
Types of energy: SOLAR ENERGY HYDRAULIC ENERGY SEA ENERGY HEOLIC ENERGY BIOMASS GEOTHERMAL

Estructura de generación del sistema eléctrico nacional (porcentajes sobre el total de kilovatios hora generados)

	2019	2018	2019	2018
Hidráulica	9,0%	13,1%	Nuclear	21,2%
Eólica	20,6%	19,0%	Carbón	5,0%
Solar fotovoltaica	3,5%	3,0%	Fuel+Gas	2,2%
Solar térmica	2,0%	1,7%	Ciclo combinado	21,9%
Otras renovables	1,7%	1,7%	Cogeneración	11,4%
			Otras no renovables	1,5%

(Prácticamente toda la cogeneración emplea gas para generar electricidad) Fuente: REE

Potencia eólica instalada a 31.12.2018. Sistema eléctrico nacional por CC. AA. [MW]



Non-renewable sources of energy: They are limited and they are either harmful for the environment

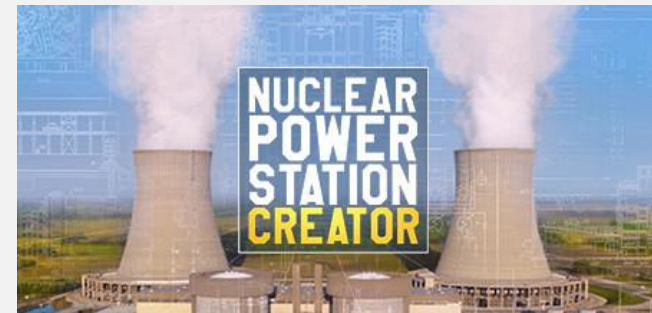
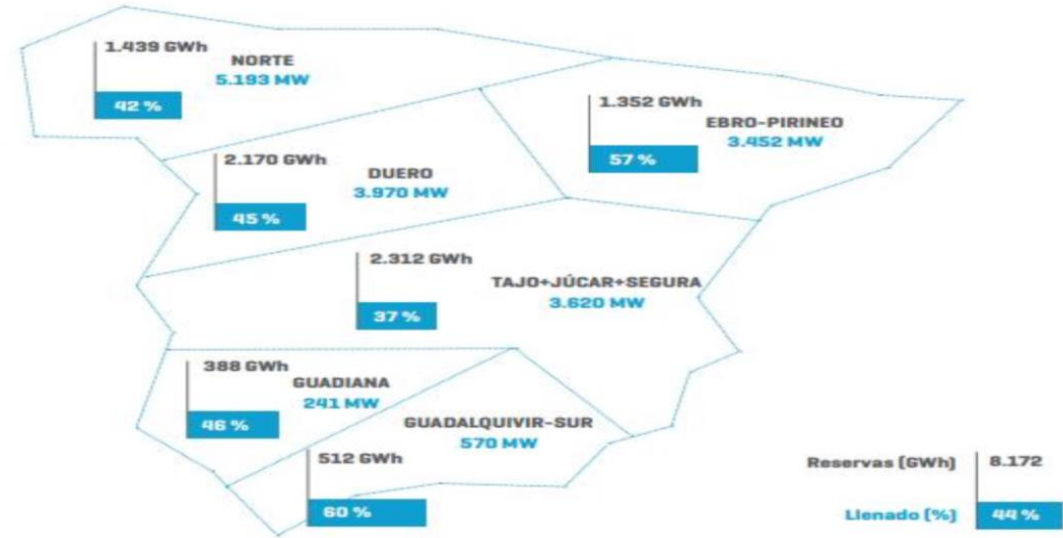
(global warming, etc.) or the human health (causing cancer, etc.)

Types of energy: PETROLEUM NATURAL GAS COAL NUCLEAR ENERGY

Spain has some important nuclear power stations:

Trillo nuclear power station Almaraz nuclear power station Cofrentes nuclear power station

Potencia instalada y reservas hidroeléctricas a 31 de diciembre del 2018 por cuencas hidrográficas [GWh y %]



HELPING THE ENVIRONMENT

I can help to

Put the things in the right container

Use cloth bags

Turn of the lights when i not need them

Use more public transport

Use the three Rs.

Use the renewable sources of energy as much as possible.

Insulate the walls and windows.



HELPING THE ENVIRONMENT //

Authorities can:

Promote renewable sources of energy

Promote the recycling.

Encourage Companies to be ecologically friendly

Teach citizens about responsible consumption and energy saving measures.



I HOPE YOU LIKE IT!!

