



**MADRID
ECONOMY
2010**

OBSEKVATORIO ECONÓMICO

MADRID ECONOMY 2010

OBSERVATORIO ECONÓMICO



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ÁREA DE GOBIERNO
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Y PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA

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FOREWORD

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This sixth edition of “Madrid Economy” appears just when the economic recovery, both of Madrid and the rest of Spain, seems to begin. This recovery is conditioned by an unstable financial framework. However, we believe that the trend change already initiated by the main indicators and the budgetary contention measures which have been implemented should ensure that a solid base is laid for long term growth in our city, the economic centre of Spain.

The efficient allocation of public resources will be essential in the next few years, as the administration will have to continue managing services, maintaining standards with fewer resources, especially those which stem from indebtedness. Increased productivity, linked to improvements in training and innovation will be the key to a future for our city which we would like it to become even more promising. This will require to implement certain regulatory reforms and consolidate a more solid and stable financial framework than the present one.

The main elements which constitute the economy of the city of Madrid will be detailed in the following pages, reflecting a reality not exempt from problems, but with a future even brighter than its past.

July 2010

INTRODUCTION

The City of Madrid covers an area spanning 604.3 square kilometres and is divided administratively into 21 districts. The area is served by highly-developed communication infrastructures, making the Spanish capital the leading logistics hub for both Spain and all of southern Europe. It also boasts an impressive network of motorways, encompassing both ring roads and radial roads, and provides the backbone for Spain's railway network, thereby providing effective connections with not only other parts of the region, but also the rest of Spain and Europe as a whole. Madrid is also home to the Madrid-Barajas airport, Spain's flagship airport and one of the largest to be found worldwide.

In terms of population, Madrid currently ranks second among the cities of the European Union behind Berlin, and forms part of the third largest urban agglomeration in Europe, behind only Île-de-France, and Greater London. Over recent years, the city's appeal to foreign residents has grown exponentially to the extent that they currently represent 17.3% of the total population.

Madrid's economic activity, which has experienced constant growth in the last few years, is emerging from a period of contraction which has affected all of the world's advanced economies. 2010 should be the year of recovery, with the second half of the year seeing a return to growth, although the contractionary measures introduced in Spain and in the major European countries may delay this. Most indicators are pointing towards marked trend change, which is especially relevant in sectors such as tourism, which has recovered strongly since last year.

The city is also a key player in the fields of innovation and technology. It is in fact Spain's heaviest investor in research and development, and exceeds both the national and European averages in terms of percentage invested of total GDP. It also plays home to a number of leading public and private universities and institutes, including prominent technology and research centres.

This sector, which has recently suffered job losses after years of notable growth, is decelerating its pace of decline, and is well on the way to a return to positive values. Unemployment continues to grow but again at a slower rate, and remains lower than the regional and national rates.

1. POPULATION

As of 2010, Madrid has a population of 3,298,004 inhabitants, twice that of its nearest Spanish competitor, namely Barcelona, and four times that of Valencia, which comes in third. This makes Madrid the second largest municipality in the European Union, behind only Berlin. Housing a staggering 7% of the Spanish population, it is home to a higher percentage of the total national population than any other major European city.

The City of Madrid accounts for 51.2% of the population of the Autonomous Community of Madrid as a whole, which, with 6.45 million inhabitants, represents the third largest metropolitan area in Europe after Île-de-France and Greater London.

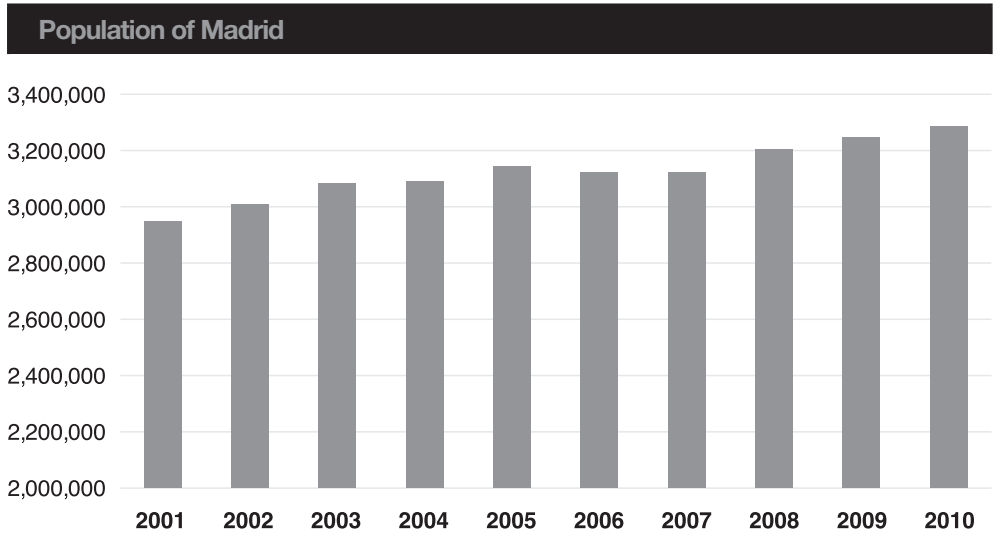
European cities					
City	Population	% of country	% of region	Metropolitan Area	Population
Berlin	3,431,675	4.2	100.0	Berlín	3,431,675
Madrid	3,298,004	7.0	51.2	Comunidad de Madrid	6,445,499
Inner-London	3,030,100	4.9	39.5	Greater London	7,668,300
Roma	2,724,347	4.5	48.4	Lazio	5,626,710
Paris	2,193,030	3.5	18.9	Île de France	11,598,866

Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council (City of Madrid, 2010, provisional), National Statistics Institute (INE) (Spain and Community of Madrid, 2010, provisional), City Population (Germany, 2008, Italy, 2009 and France, 2007) and ONS (United Kingdom, 2008).

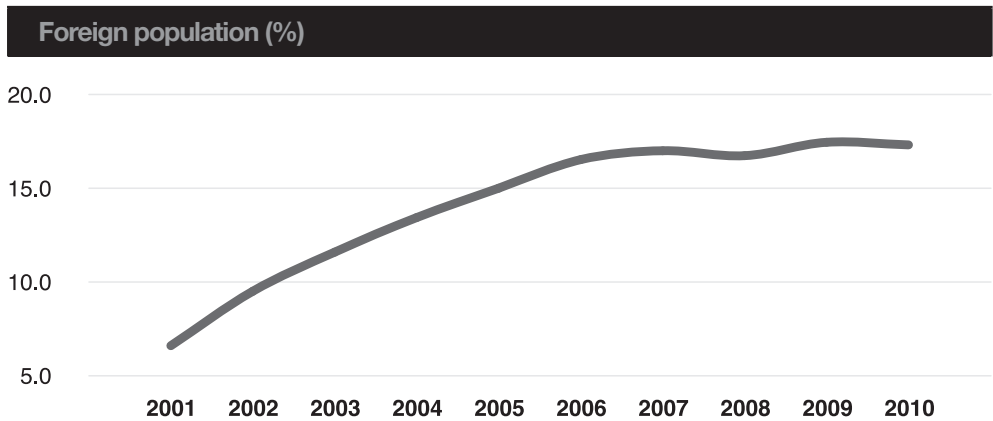
Spanish cities					
City	Population	% of country	% of region	Metropolitan Area	Population
Madrid	3,298,004	7.0	51.2	Comunidad de Madrid	6,445,499
Barcelona	1,621,537	3.5	21.7	Cataluña	7,475,420
Valencia	814,208	1.7	16.0	Comunidad de Valencia	5,094,675
Seville	703,206	1.5	8.5	Andalucía	8,302,923
Zaragoza	674,317	1.4	50.1	Aragón	1,345,473

Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council (City of Madrid, 2010, provisional) and National Statistics Institute (INE) (Spain and Community of Madrid, 2010, provisional; remaining cities and autonomous communities, 2009).

Madrid's population has experienced growth over recent years due to the considerable influx of foreigners. As it currently stands, both overall and foreign population levels have levelled off, as can be seen from the following diagrams.



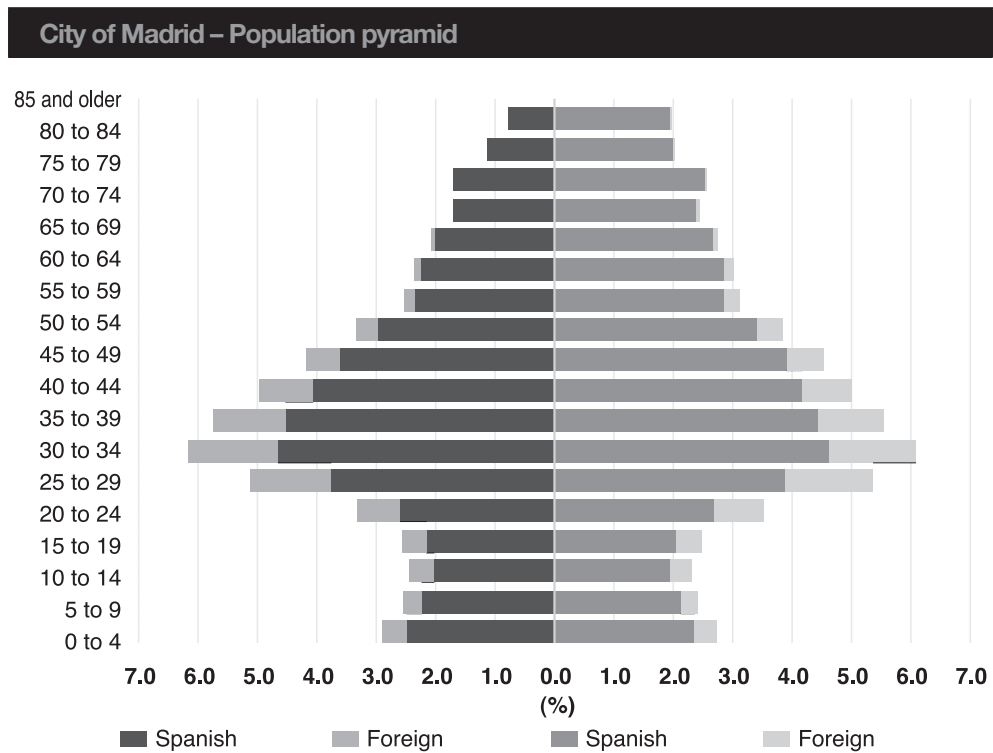
Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council (2010 population, provisional) and INE (official figures on population as of 1 January for other years).



Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council.

The significant number of foreign immigrants settling in the city over recent years has meant that foreign citizens currently account for 17.3% of the city's total population (roughly 572,000 as of 1 January 2010), in stark contrast to the 2.8% reported for 1999. The recent spike in the foreign population can be put down to the increasing trend among foreigners to change nationality.

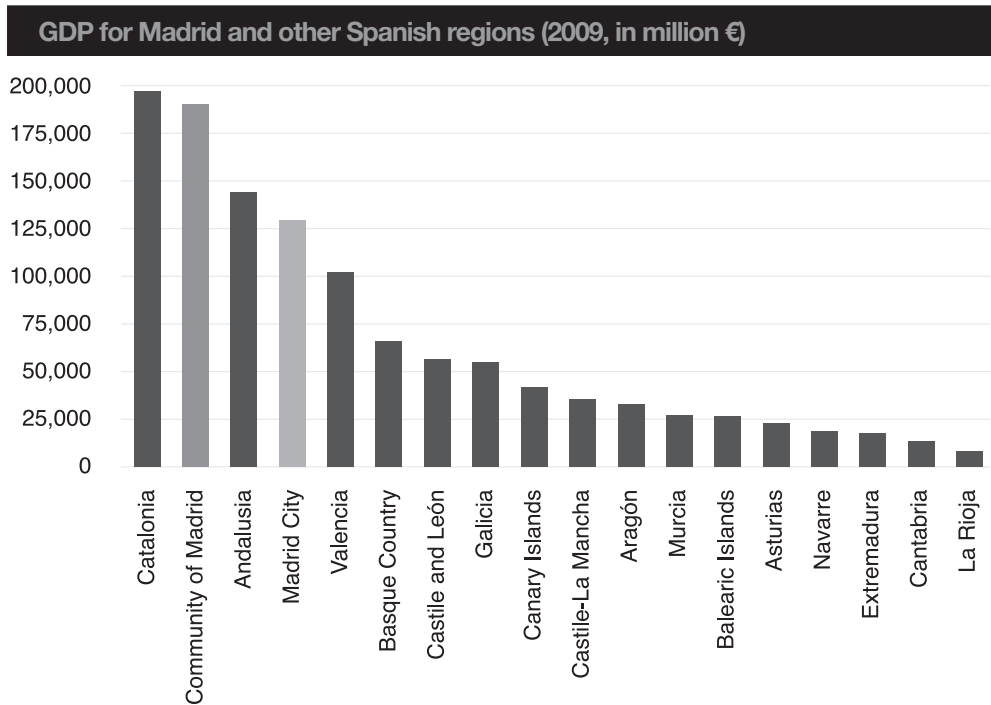
The arrival of people from outside Spain has enabled the city to bolster its productive capacity with foreign workers, thereby opening up the population pyramid in the 20 to 49 age groups, while simultaneously broadening the base of the population pyramid enormously as part of an intensive and necessary rejuvenation process.



Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council.

2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the City of Madrid in 2009 is estimated at 128,211 million euros, representing 67.8% of total GDP for the Autonomous Community of Madrid as a whole, and 12.2% of total Spanish GDP, placing it considerably above the relative weighting of the population in each of these two areas. The city's production levels exceed those of all the Spanish Autonomous Communities except for Catalonia and Andalusia, but including the Autonomous Community of Madrid itself, and likewise outstrip levels for eleven of the twelve latest arrivals to the European Union (barring Poland).



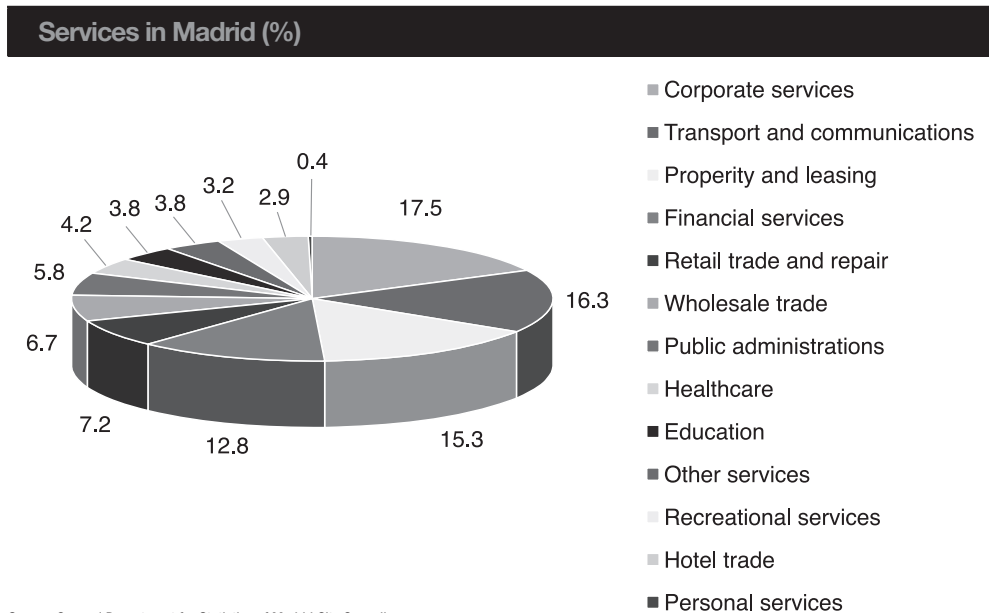
Source: National Statistics Institute (INE) for Madrid; GDP estimated by the Economic Observatory of Madrid City Council.

Industry (chiefly graphics, energy, chemicals, transport and electronics) contributes 7.4% of total production, while construction, which has witnessed dynamic expansion over recent years, accounts for 7.9%. Yet it is the services sector that underpins production within the City of Madrid, turning in a massive 84.7% of total economic activity.

Gross value added (2009, in thousand €)		
	Millions of euros	(%)
Agriculture	111.3	0.1
Industry	8,814.5	7.4
Construction	9,407.7	7.9
Services	101,440.0	84.7
Total	119,773.6	100.0

Source: Estimated by the Economic Observatory based on figures published by the General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council.

The most notable of these services are those geared towards companies, followed by transport and communications, property and financial services. These four groups generate 51% of gross value added for Madrid's economy and 62% of gross value added for the services sector.



Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council.

Tourism is especially important to the City of Madrid, providing employment to a large part of its population in the retail, hotel and transport sectors and the leisure industry. Overall figures for 2009 recorded 7.2 million visitors and 13.7 million overnight stays, in hotels alone. Annualized figures up to April 2010 show a growth of 4.1 and 4.9 per cent respectively, in line with the recovery of the sector which began last summer.

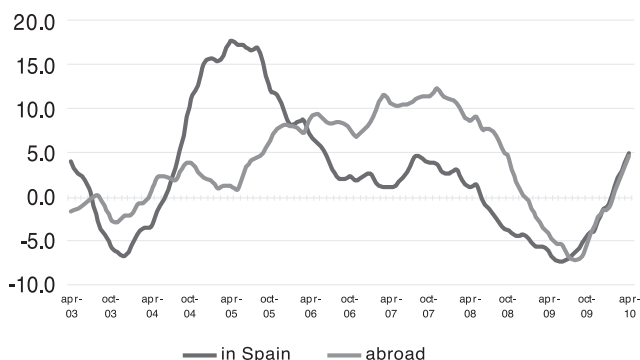
Tourism in the city

Tourism in the city		
Year	Travellers	Overnight stays
2002	5,297.6	11,128.0
2003	5,193.7	10,633.1
2004	5,749.9	11,546.7
2005	6,413.9	12,599.5
2006	6,740.4	13,226.7
2007	7,317.8	14,194.0
2008	7,283.0	13,926.2
2009	7,191.6	13,698.4
2010*	7,396.5	14,212.6

*12 months to April

Source: National Statistics Institute (INE). Provisional figures from May 2009.

Overnight stays by host country (year-on-year variation as % of the twelve-month average)



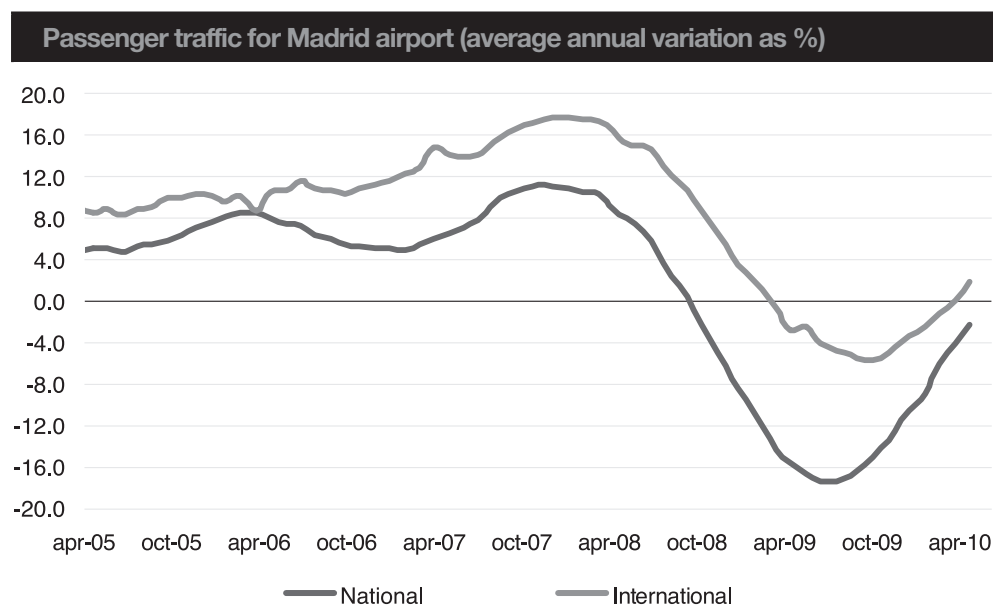
The city has a significant and growing number of hotel beds to cater to the equally significant number of visitors. As of April 2010, Madrid was able to offer 76,243 hotel beds among its 869 establishments, all run by 11,908 workers, representing a year-on-year increase of 2,546 beds. 77% of the beds are offered by three, four and five-star hotels, which are in turn responsible for 77% of the total beds created over the last year.

Hotel establishments

Category (stars)	Number	Beds	Employees
Hotels			
Five	24	10,826	3,376
Four	114	35,026	5,260
Three	75	12,643	1,523
Two/One	28	3,751	344
Total hotels	241	62,246	10,503
Hostels			
Three/Two	198	6,789	740
One	430	7,208	665
Total Hostels	628	13,997	1,405
Total	869	76,243	11,908

Source: National Statistics Institute (INE) (Hotel Occupation Survey, April 2010).

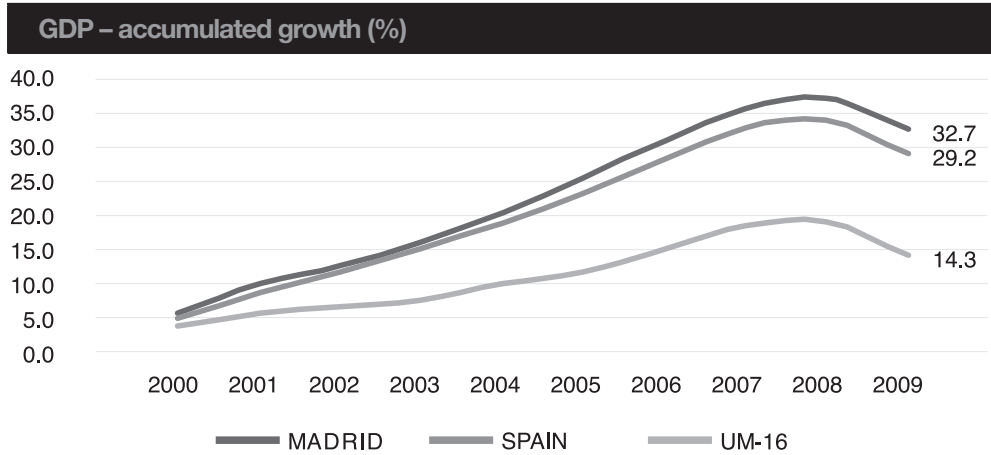
Air traffic is closely linked to tourist activity. Passenger flow through Madrid Airport has recovered from the loss of passengers that began in 2008, and which was also affected by the new high speed train lines (AVE) particularly the line between Madrid and Barcelona. Passenger flow currently stands at more than 48 million passengers annually on commercial flights which puts it in fourth place in Europe and eleventh in the world. Commercial passenger numbers fell by 5.1 in 2009 compared to the previous year, although in April the fall barely constituted 0.1 per cent in annual terms.



Source: AENA (Spanish Airports and Air Navigation Operator).

Business activity within the City of Madrid has been closely pegged to the economic and financial crisis, leading to a reduction in the number of new companies, although in this regard Madrid still stands at the forefront in Spain. Despite this gloom, more than 10,000 companies were created over the last 12 months, with a combined subscribed capital of nearly 1,400 million euros.

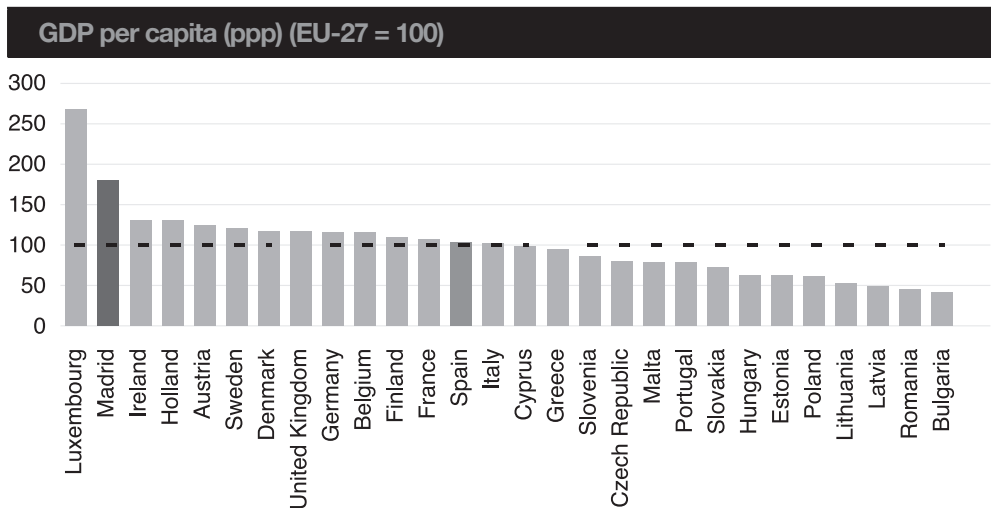
The strength of Madrid's economy has been more than evident over recent years, and it comes as little surprise that recent growth in the region has outpaced growth in other regions of Spain, outstripping Spain as a whole by 3.5% over the 2000-2009 period and the sixteen countries of the Monetary Union by 18.4%. Madrid has been the Spanish region that has witnessed the greatest growth over the last twelve years, specifically 50.6%, in comparison to the national average of 41.3%.



Source: National Statistics Institute (INE) and Eurostat.

The city’s economy grew by –2,3 per cent in real terms in 2009 and is expected to do so in 2010 by around –0,6 per cent. In 2009, growth was –4,1 per cent across the entire Eurozone. In 2011, the forecasts point to positive growth, about one per cent in the City of Madrid.

As a result of the foregoing, GDP per capita for the City of Madrid, measured both in nominal terms and in terms of purchasing power parity, is at the head of Spain. As regards purchasing power, the city stood at 75% above the Spanish average for 2009, and 80% above the average for the 27 member states of the European Union.

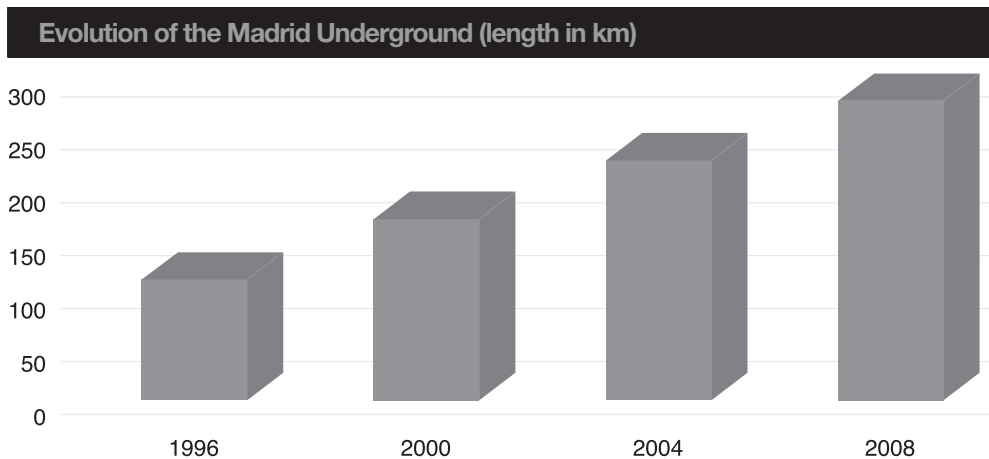


Source: Eurostat. Madrid figures prepared by authors.

3. TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURES

One of Madrid's greatest assets is its superb network of transport infrastructures, which effortlessly connect the city with regional, national and international locations, while catering to the city's own internal transport needs.

As regards the latter, the Madrid Underground plays a pivotal role by covering vast areas of the city and even stretching beyond. Over the last twelve years, the underground network has expanded by nearly 250% and by 22% in the last two years alone to span a total of 284 kilometres, making it the second largest in Europe with only the London Underground lying ahead.



Source: Statistics Institute for the Community of Madrid.

Partnering the metro we have the railway network, which, boasting 369 kilometres of track among ten different lines, some of which operate as frequently as the underground, provides connections between the various areas of Madrid, and between Madrid and the rest of the region and the two neighbouring regions. Let us not forget the 115 kilometres of new line scheduled under the 2009-2015 Commuter Railway Infrastructure Plan for Madrid.

This railway network is ably supported by an impressive and ever-expanding network of city buses. The overall length of the bus network of Madrid's Municipal Transport Corporation (*Empresa Municipal de Transportes*, or EMT) at year-close 2008, when 426 million passengers were transported, stood at 3,690 kilometres, marking a 31% increase over the last eight years. These routes are serviced by a growing fleet of over 2,000 vehicles, while the network as a whole is undergoing a continuous improvement process with a view to attaining the utmost standards of speed, quality and sustainability.

A key driving force behind effective transport within a city is its intermodal transfer facilities, enabling travellers to change from one means of transport to another. Madrid currently features 28 modern transfer facilities that allow travellers to change between the different modes of transport at strategic points, including each of the main entry points into the city (see map in the middle of the report).

Madrid enhances its public transport network with a fully modernised and extensive road network, which not only connects the city with the rest of the region, but also with Spain and, from there on, the rest of Europe. Over the last ten years alone, the network of major roads has experienced a 44% leap to bring its combined total length to over 964 kilometres, representing 29% of an expansive 3,381-km network for the entire region.

Yet one of the main pillars underpinning Madrid’s connections with the rest of Spain and abroad is the high-speed rail network. Three new lines were brought into service in 2008, drastically cutting travel times with cities such as Barcelona and Malaga. This gradual process will eventually connect Madrid with the major cities on the Mediterranean routes, as well as Lisbon and Paris, to name but a few. Madrid now ranks alongside Tokyo and Paris as one of the world’s three largest high-speed railway hubs.



Source: Prepared by authors from AENA information.

All things said, the main mode of transport linking Madrid with the international community remains its airport - Barajas. Serving as a gateway to all corners of the globe, Barajas is one of the world’s largest airports with a potential capacity of 70 million passengers a year, having recently completed extension work to increase its existing worldwide connections to 222, more than 80% of which are located abroad.

4. RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The sheer dynamism of Madrid would not be possible without a key factor lying behind the development of any economy: high quality training and research. Madrid has a large number of university students relative to its population. The various universities located throughout the city and its metropolitan area have nearly 284,000 students currently enrolled on their courses, of which 25% are reading architecture or engineering.

Students enrolled with Madrid universities (2008-2009 academic year)			
Course	Public	Private	Total
Humanities	22,673	1,299	23,972
Social Sciences And Law	128,221	15,612	143,833
Experimental Sciences	17,171	955	18,126
Health Sciences	16,860	11,209	28,069
Technical Studies	58,648	11,212	69,860
Total	243,573	40,287	283,860

Source: Department for Education of the Community of Madrid.

The City of Madrid has 540 on-campus university students for every thousand people aged from 18 to 25, while the average for Spain stands at 280. The Madrid region as a whole also leads the way in Spain, with 375 students. Madrid offers a truly rich and varied selection of universities to choose from within its metropolitan area (fifteen universities, seven of which are public and eight private), all attracting a large number of non-resident students, many of whom on completing their chosen studies become part of the productive system in the city and the surrounding metropolitan area.

Madrid universities	
Public	Private
University of Alcalá	Alfonso X El Sabio University
Autonomous University of Madrid	Antonio de Nebrija University
Carlos III University, Madrid	Camilo José Cela University
Complutense University of Madrid	European University of Madrid
Polytechnic University of Madrid	Francisco de Vitoria University
King Juan Carlos University	Pontificia Comillas University
National Distance-Learning University (UNED)	San Pablo Ceu University
	Distance Learning University of Madrid (UDIMA)

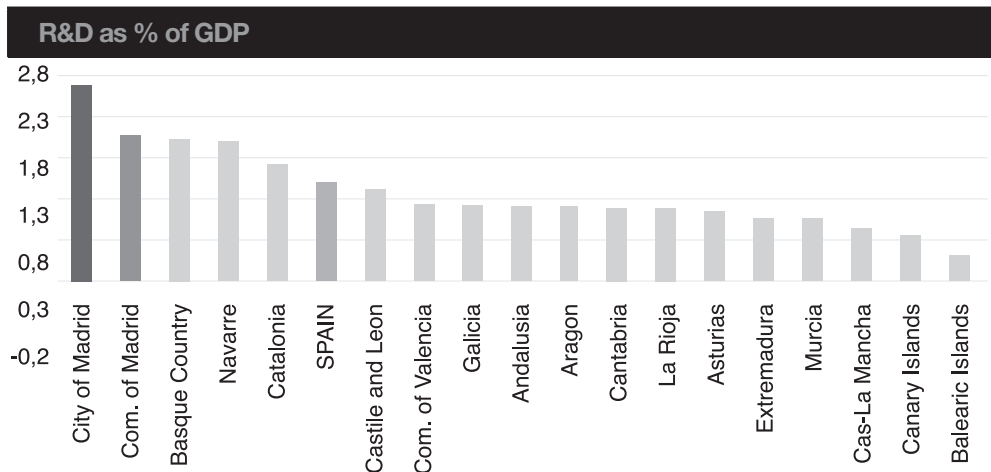
Source: Department for Education of the Community of Madrid.

In addition to these university establishments, Madrid plays host to a considerable number of research institutions specialising in all fields, of which we would highlight the Advanced Centre for Scientific Research (*Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas*, or CSIC), whose research focuses primarily on the fields of science and technology.

State research centres and institutes based in Madrid	
Centre for Energy, Environmental and Technological Research (CIEMAT)	Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE)
Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC): 46 centres and institutes	Centre for Public Works Studies and Experiments (CEDEX)
Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO)	National Geographical Institute (IGN)
National Institute for Agrarian and Food Research and Technology (INIA)	Fiscal Studies Institute (IEF)
Spanish Institute for Geomining Technology (IGME)	Centre for Legal Studies (CEJ)
Education Research and Documentation Centre (CIDE)	National Meteorology Institute (INM)
National Institute for Aerospace Technology (INTA)	Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies (CEPC)
El Pardo Hydrodynamic Experience Channel (CEHIPAR)	Centre for Sociological Research (CIS)
Army Engineering Laboratories (LIE)	National Centre for Oncological Research (CNIO)
Navy Research and Development Centre (CIDA)	National Centre for Cardiovascular Research (CNIC)
	Carlos III Health Institute (ISCIII)
	National Institute for Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

Source: Department for Education of the Community of Madrid.

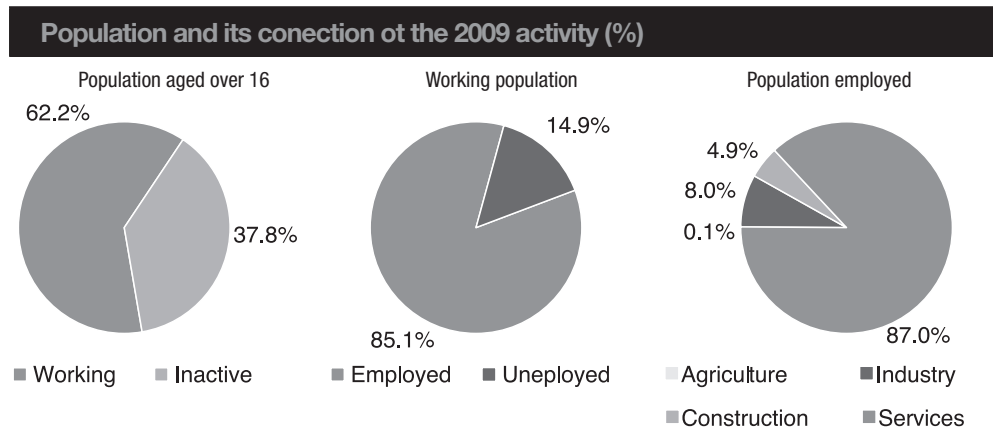
Madrid is Spain's heaviest investor in R&D. The metropolitan area of Madrid channelled 3,892 million euros into R&D over 2008, representing 26.5% of total national investment and employing to such end 53,172 people, who in turn represent 24.7% of the total for Spain. Most of this investment activity takes place within the City of Madrid. Private companies are responsible for 57.7% of this investment, with 25.6% being picked up by public bodies, bringing R&D investment in the region to 2% of its GDP, the highest GDP-investment rate among all Spanish regions, which average 1.35%. The Madrid's investment in R&D also far outstrips the investment within the European Union, which currently stands at 1.9%.



Source: National Statistics Institute (INE).

5. EMPLOYMENT

Madrid, in recent years, has achieved more success in the creation of jobs than Europe as a whole. An important aspect of this is the steadily growing numbers of women in the labour market. Currently, this process has slowed somewhat, as prevailing economic conditions not only impede job creation but have also resulted in an increase in unemployment. However, employment is currently on the upturn while unemployment is tending to decrease.



Employment situation	
Population/Situation	Number
Aged >16	2,723,900
* Economically Active	1,693,000
– Employed	1,441,100
• Agriculture	1,900
• Industry	115,400
• Construction	118,700
• Services	1,253,000
– Unemployed	251,900
* Inactive	1,030,900

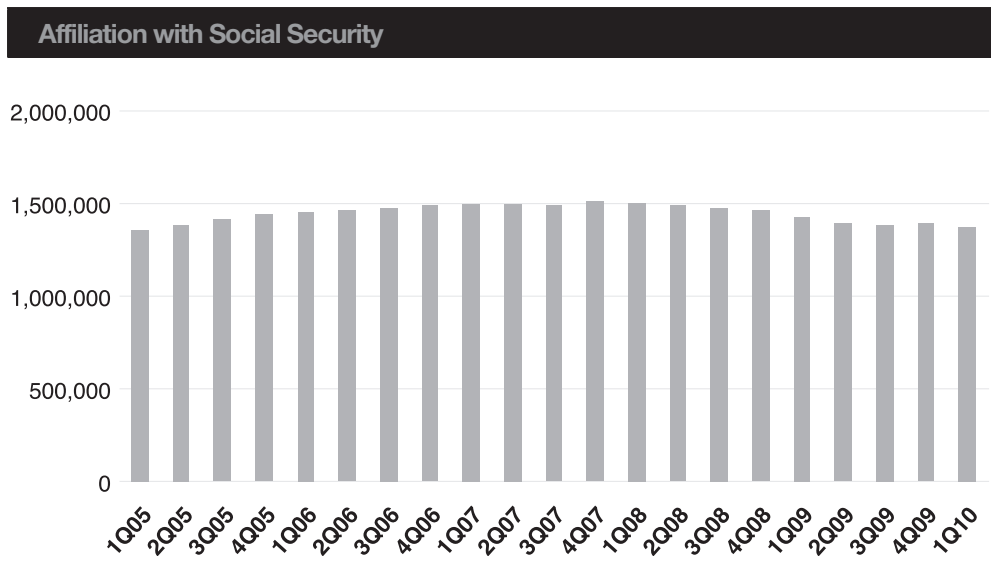
Figures obtained from Labour Force Survey, first quarter 2010 (National Statistics Institute, INE).
Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council.

According to EPA data (Spanish Active Population Survey), the sector that employs most Madrid citizens is services, in line with the hefty weighting of this sector within the city’s economy. The number of workers employed in this particular sector stands at 1,253,000, equivalent to 87.0% of total workers. In contrast, 8% of Madrid citizens work in industry and 4.9% in construction.

Of the 1,441,100 people currently employed, 158,100 are self-employed, 1,023,000 are salaried workers in the private sector and 250,300 are salaried workers from the public sector. For the first quarter of 2010, over three quarters of total salaried workers, 80.8% to be precise, were employed under permanent contracts, 7.3 percentage points more than three years ago.

Yet Madrid does not only employ its residents. Leaving place of abode out of the equation, the City of Madrid currently provides employment to a grand total of 1,756,350 people, all duly affiliated and signed up with the Spanish Social Security System. This means that more than 300,000 workers commute into and out of Madrid on a daily basis on account of their work.

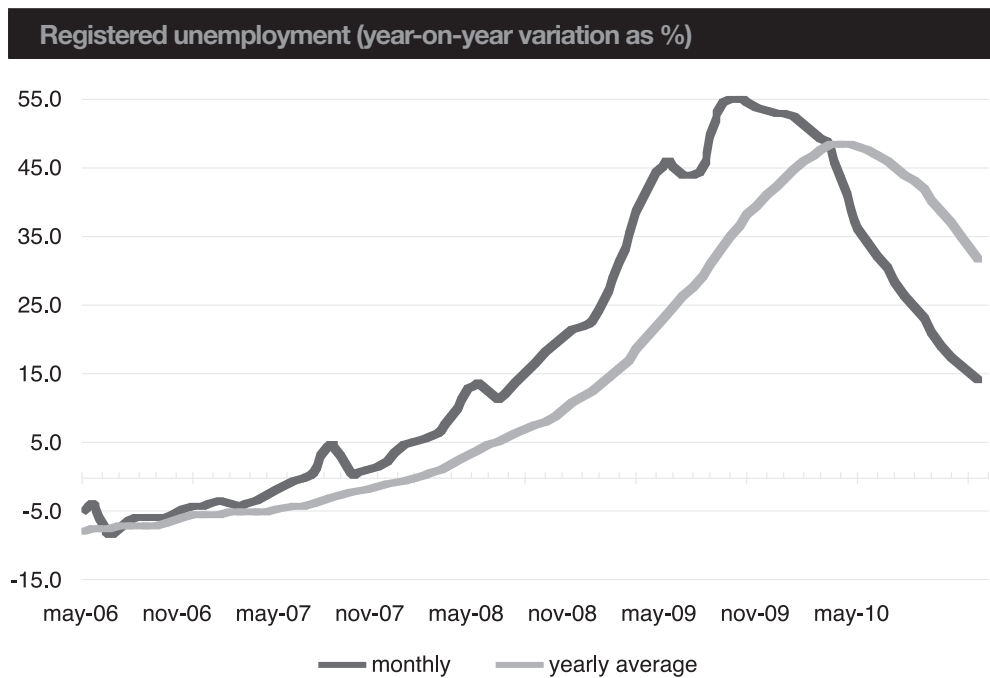
Social Security registration also underwent notable growth in the last few years, although this has decreased year on year since the second quarter of 2008. In the last quarter, the first of 2009, registration in Madrid decreased by 3.9 per cent with respect to the same period of the previous year, which means three consecutive quarters of deceleration, confirming the downward trend begun six months before.



Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council (data Ministry of Works and Immigration).

As regards affiliation by sector of activity, industry contributes 5.1% of the total, construction 6.3% and services 88.4%. The remaining 0.1% is generated by agriculture.

The adjustment in job creation levels links in with an unemployment rate of 14.9% of the economically active population, 3.5% above the rate reported for the previous year. This rate is still somewhat lower than the national average for Spain, but has now overtaken the average for the European Union. Moreover, registered unemployment has been increasing for three years, with women being the least affected, but above all the older working population.

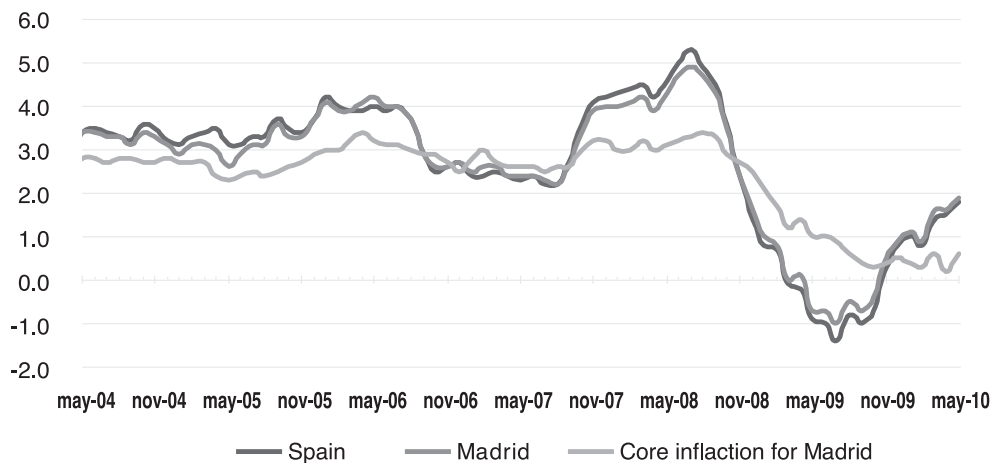


Source: General Department for Statistics of Madrid City Council [Spanish Employment Institute (INEM) figures].

6. PRICES AND SALARIES

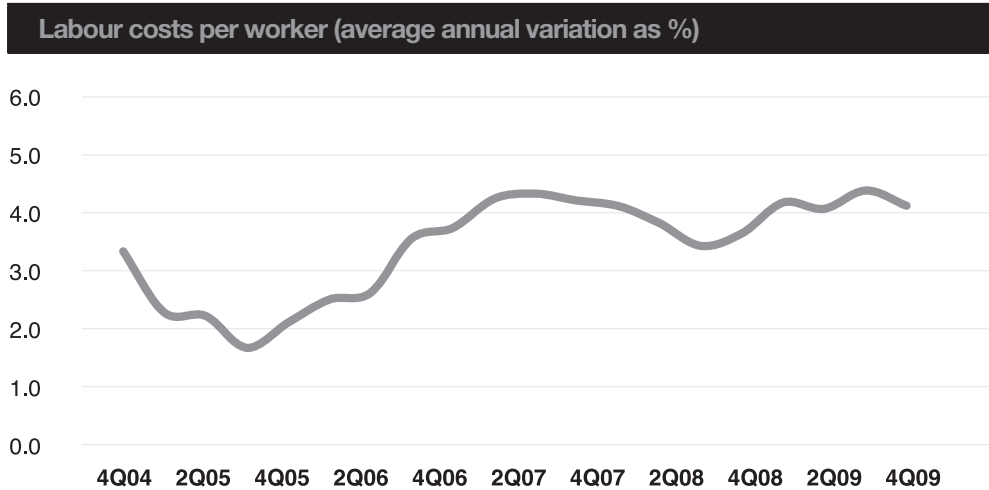
Consumer prices in Madrid started to show an upturn in the summer of 2009, following several months of negative growth. Madrid's Consumer Price Index (CPI) recorded an annual variation of -1,0 per cent, although underlying inflation, which does not take into account non elaborate food products or fuel, then stood at 0.9 per cent. The situation in Spain was even more pronounced, while the variation in the CPI reached -0,6 per cent in the Eurozone. Since then, prices have followed a tendency to rise, but due to a fall in demand, underlying inflation, which also began a clear decrease in mid 2008, continued falling, a trend which in the last few months seems to have been arrested. In May 2010, the CPI in Madrid recorded an annual variation of 1.9 per cent and underlying inflation stood at 0.6 per cent.

Consumer price index (annual rate of variation as %)



Source: National Statistics Institute (INE).

Labour costs in Madrid are higher than for Spain as a whole, as is to be expected given that jobs within Madrid tend to require higher levels of qualification. At the close of 2009, the average monthly labour cost stood at 3,027 euros, representing 14.3% more than the Spanish average. These costs have followed a moderately upward trend, with an average yearly increase over the last quarter of 2008 of 3.5%, partly due to the increase in severance pay. In any case, both the CPI and underlying inflation have outstripped the growth in prices.

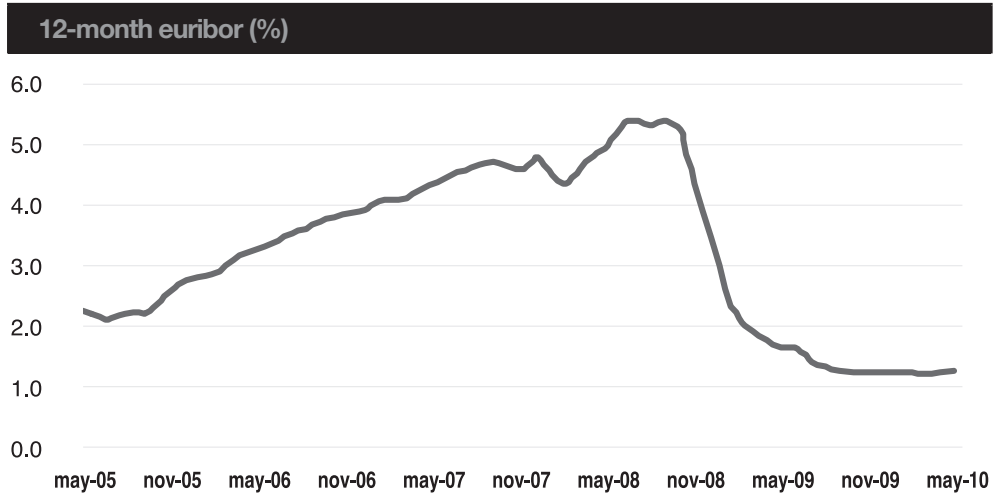


Source: National Statistics Institute (INE), Quarterly Labour Costs Survey.

Madrid is Spain's main financial hub, given that most financial transactions take place in markets located within the city. Although it is difficult to speak now of tangible financial markets, the fact that Spain's leading companies have their head offices or operational centres in the capital and that their financial brokers and intermediaries likewise reside in Madrid all afford the Spanish capital this central role. In fact, recent studies place Madrid in sixth place worldwide for banking facilities and ninth for stock market capitalisation.

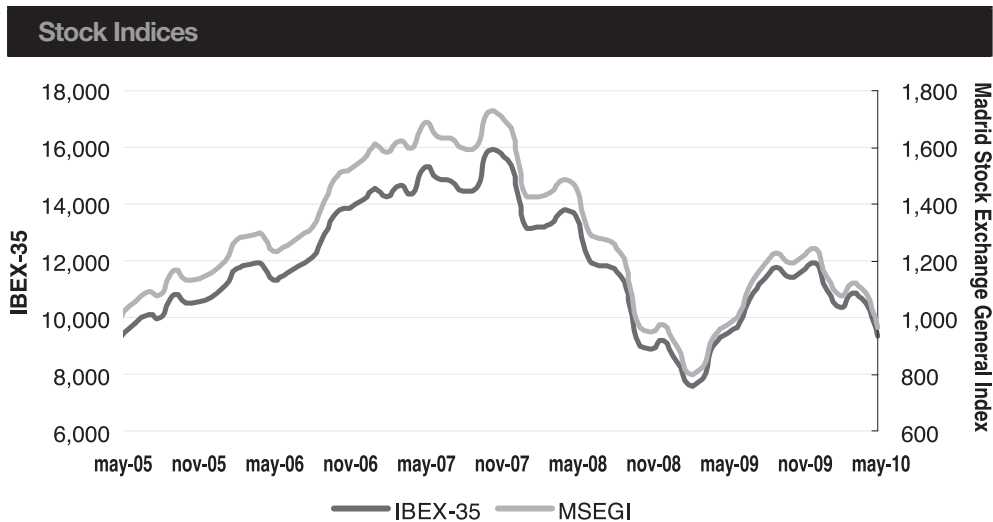
Madrid also plays homes to the vast majority of component bodies and markets that make up the Spanish financial system: The Bank of Spain, the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), the General Directorates for Treasury and Financial Policy and for Insurance and Pension Funds, the Spanish stock market and financial system operator Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (BME), AIAF, SENAF, MEFF-RV and IBERCLEAR, amongst others. Madrid likewise boasts Spain's main stock exchange, to which the city lends its name – *La Bolsa de Madrid*, or Madrid Stock Exchange.

Interest rates throughout the Eurozone have experienced a marked decrease since the end of 2008, thereby mirroring the decisions of the European Central Bank which, in an attempt to tackle liquidity problems stemming from the international financial crisis, has been steadily curbing base rates to bring them down to a record 1% in May 2009, a rate that still remains in effect to date. In the Eurozone rates have consequently reacted downward, so that the yearly rate stood, as an average of the daily data, at 1.25 per cent in May 2010, although slight rises have been recorded in the past two months.



Average figures, in %. Interbank market.
Source: Central Bank of Spain.

The leading stock indices, particularly the Madrid Stock Exchange General Index, have been enjoying significant gains over recent years, although the end of 2007 marked a U-turn for both Spanish and international indices, all of which began to report significant losses. Its behaviour showed significant recovery throughout 2009, a situation that has changed again in 2010, in the face of the financial instability which is especially affecting the Eurozone.



Source: Madrid Stock Exchange.

7. EXTERNAL SECTOR

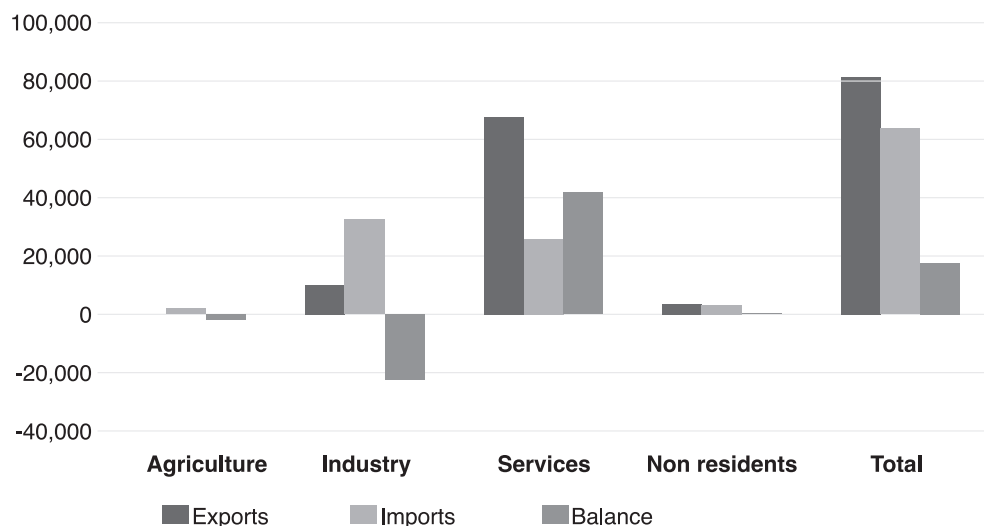
Commercial dealings between the City of Madrid and other economies display a positive balance. Trading takes place, as one would expect, with the rest of the Autonomous Community of Madrid, with the rest of Spain and with the international community. The estimated balance of trade between exports and imports of goods and services to and from the rest of the Autonomous Community, the rest of Spain and abroad points to a trade surplus of 17,764 million euros.

Despite being located in Spain's second largest industrial area, the city imports a large proportion of the goods it consumes, but this negative balance is more than offset by the positive performance of the services sector, which exports many of the services it offers.

Economic relations with outside the region			
	Exports	Imports	Balance
Agriculture	27.5	2,008.9	-1,981.4
Industry	10,150.5	32,465.1	-22,314.6
Services	67,737.5	25,953.9	41,783.6
Non-residents	3,599.4	3,323.1	276.3
Total	81,514.9	63,751.0	17,763.9

In million €.

Source: Economic Observatory (estimate figures based on Community of Madrid input-output tables).



The Autonomous Community of Madrid, within which the City of Madrid plays a central role, ranked in 2009 second in Spain for volume of both exports and imports of goods, only behind Catalonia. Over the year, it accounted for 12.2% of exports and 23.8% of imports for Spain as a whole, levels which it has been able to maintain during the first few months of 2009.

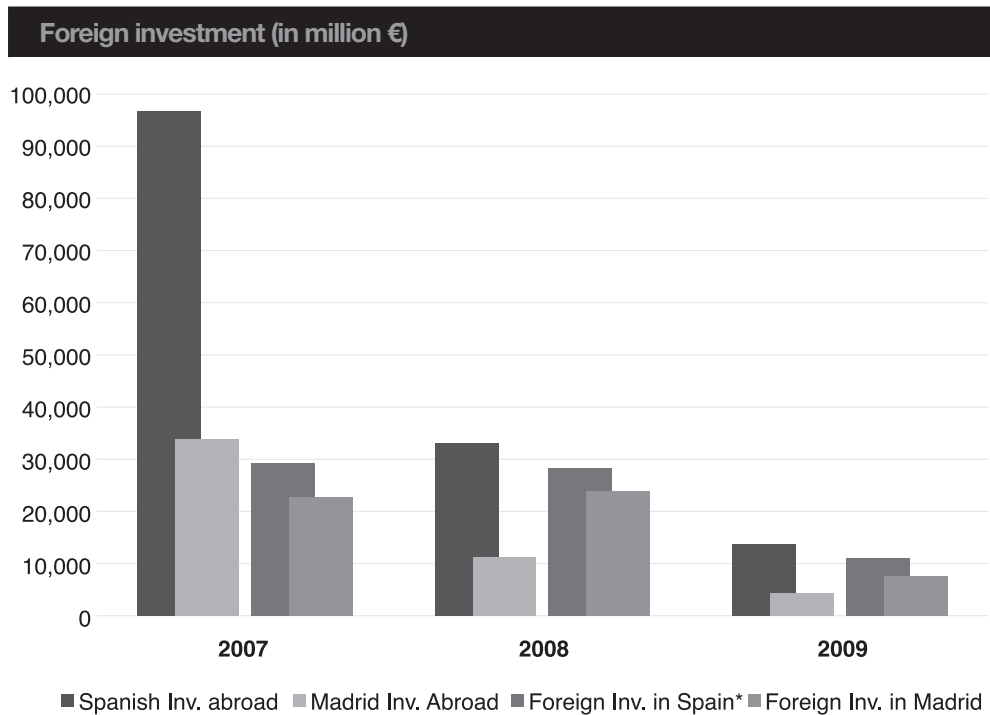
In 2009, in a context of a contraction in international trade, exports of goods from Madrid decreased by 11.9 per cent, and imports by 20.3 per cent, thanks to which the negative trade balance decreased by 24.9 per cent. Taking the first quarter of 2010 into account, the decrease in exports slowed to 6.7 per cent and imports to 16.9 per cent, which means that exports came to represent 40.2 of imports, 4.4 points more than a year ago.

Trade outside the region of Madrid						
Sector	2009*		2010*		% Variation	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Food	949	3,391	827	3,320	-12.8	-2.1
Energy	2,378	3,168	1,368	2,052	-42.5	-35.2
Raw materials	151	431	171	349	13.6	-19.0
Semi-manufactured goods	6,691	14,299	6,584	13,543	-1.6	-5.3
Capital assets	6,530	21,137	6,350	15,603	-2.8	-26.2
Automobile sector	1,658	6,684	1,645	5,343	-0.8	-20.1
Consumer durables	322	1,739	264	1,846	-18.0	6.1
Consumer goods	1,765	7,121	1,651	6,143	-6.4	-13.7
Other goods	399	224	577	162	44.4	-27.7
Total	20,844	58,195	19,437	48,361	-6.7	-16.9

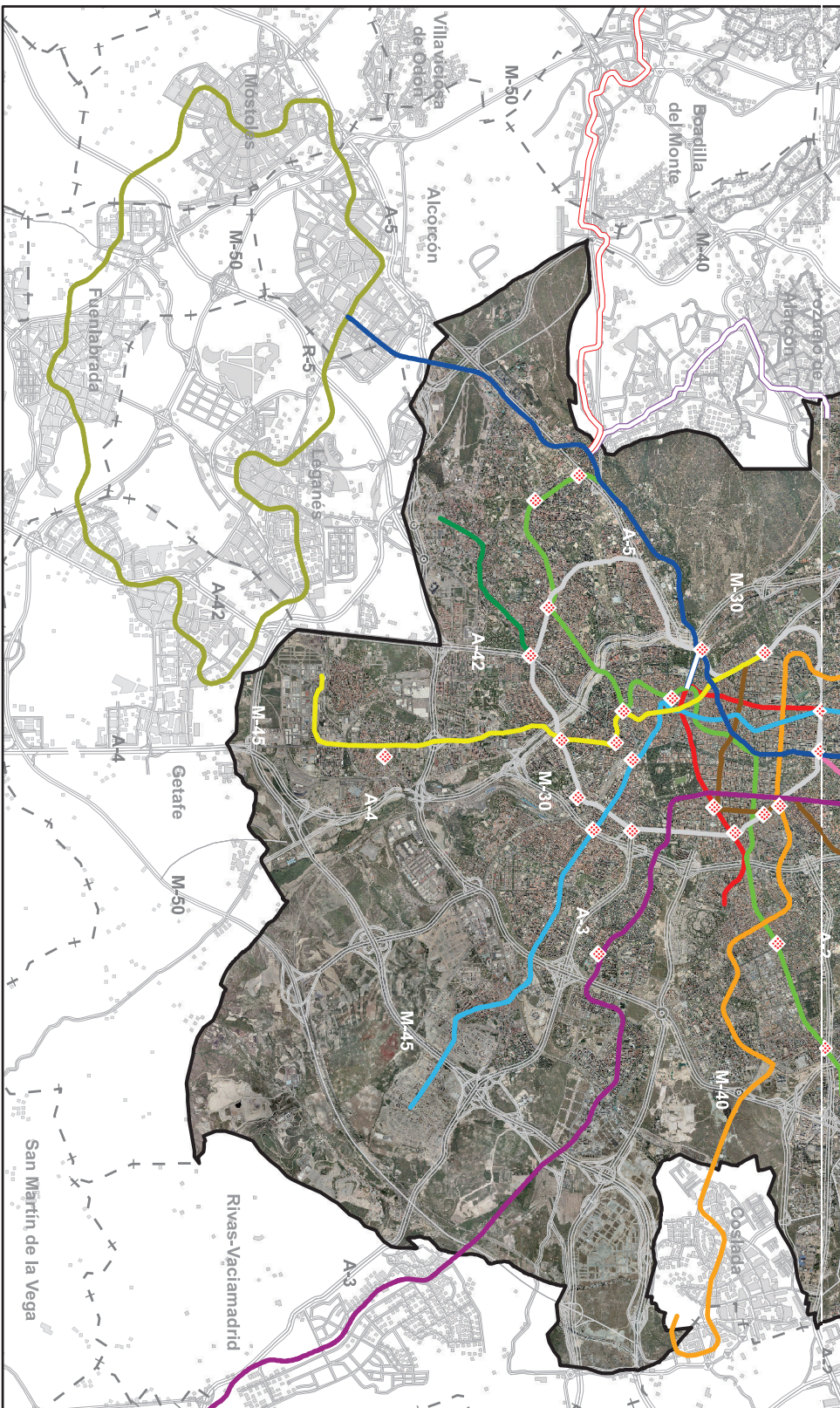
Source: Secretary of State for Trade and Commerce. In million €. *12 months to March.

Semi-manufactured and capital goods are the Madrid region's main component of external trade, representing between them 66.5 per cent and 60.3 per cent respectively, of exports and imports of goods calculated annually. In these two areas, both exports, and to a greater extent, imports, above all capital goods, have decreased in the past twelve months. As for the consumer manufacturing sector, the second most important, has also experienced a greater fall off in imports.

Furthermore, the bulk of Spain's global investor flow is concentrated in Madrid. In 2009 the entire Madrid region accounted for 32.4 per cent of incoming investments to Spain and 69.7 per cent of outgoing investments, occupying first place among Spanish autonomous communities in both flows. There was a sharp decrease both in foreign investment from Madrid and investment from other countries in 2009, resulting in a favourable balance in the latter for the second consecutive year.



Source: Secretary of State for Trade and Commerce. *Only investment assigned by Autonomous Communities.

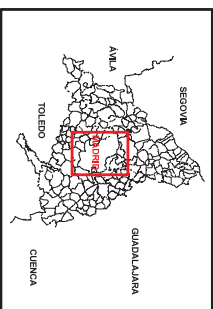


Término Municipal de Madrid

Sistema de Referencia: Hipocampo Boy/Gaia, Dnamir Posiciones
 Fuente de Datos: Plan de Infraestructuras
 Área de Gestión Urbana de Madrid - Ordenación urbanística 2007
 Ayuntamiento de Madrid
 Inercamadrid de Transporte



Geografía General de la Comunidad de Madrid 2000 (edición 2002)
 Consorcio de Vías y Autobuses y Ordenación del Territorio
 Comunidad de Madrid
 Inercamadrid de Transporte, Callejero Municipal



METRO DE MADRID e INTERCAMBIADORES	
	Línea 1. Pinar de Chamartín / Valdecarros
	Línea 2. La Elipa / Cuatro Caminos
	Línea 3. Villaverde Alto / Moncloa
	Línea 4. Argüelles / Pinar de Chamartín
	Línea 5. Alameda de Osuna / Casa de Campo
	Línea 6. Circular
	Línea 7. Hospital de Henares / Pitis
	Línea 8. Nuevos Ministerios / Aeropuerto T4
	Línea 9. Herrera Ota / Arganda del Rey
	Línea 10. Hospital del Norte / Puerta del Sur
	Línea 11. Plaza Elipica / La Pesteña
	MetroSur
	R. Opera / Príncipe Pio
	mL1. Pinar de Chamartín / Las Tablas
	mL2. Colonia Jardín / Estación de Aravaca
	mL3. Colonia Jardín / Puerta de Boadilla
	Intercambiador de Transporte

Elaboración: Departamento de Cartografía

