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Summary

Brussels rules Spain's checks on border with Gibraltar do not contravene EU law. Catalans in favour of a 'third way' to resolve their independence referendum crisis. Spain exits recession and bank bailout, European Commission warns on budget deficit. Fagor goes into receivership.

Foreign policy

Brussels rules Spain's checks on border with Gibraltar do not contravene EU law
On 15 November the European Commission said it found no evidence to support the claims by the British government that Spain's checks on traffic and pedestrians entering and leaving the tiny UK overseas territory break EU law.

The stringent controls, which are still leading to queues lasting up to four hours, were imposed by Madrid following the dumping by Gibraltar last July of 70 concrete blocks in contested waters. The checks are ostensibly a crackdown on tobacco smuggling, which is rife as prices are much lower in Gibraltar.

Figure 1.



Source: The New York Times.

The Commission had sent a team to monitor the border in September. Its ruling described the management of the crossing point as 'challenging' and said both sides should take measures to ease the flow of cars and people. It called on

Spain to increase the number of crossing lanes (something long sought by Gibraltar) and to improve the 'risk-profiling' of its checks in order to reduce the large number of its random controls, and asked London for better safeguards against tobacco smuggling. Both sides were asked to share intelligence in smuggling, something that Madrid is loathe to do as it is reluctant to formally co-operate with the territory. The Spanish government later expressed satisfaction with the ruling, while the British Foreign Office continued to insist that Spain was acting unlawfully.

Not since the closure of the border by Spain between 1969 and 1985 has there been such a sustained period of tensions over the territory –ceded to Britain under the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht– which Madrid has long claimed.

Madrid also welcomed the change to a benchmark UN text last month that calls on both sides to listen to 'the interests and aspirations' of the UK overseas territory that are 'legitimate under international law'. Previous annual texts by the United Nations' Fourth Committee, which deals with decolonization issues, made no mention of the legitimacy or otherwise of the Rock's interests and aspirations under international law.¹

The key principle for Madrid is territorial integrity, while Gibraltar has always maintained that self-determination is paramount, though this excludes independence for the territory. The 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, which ceded Gibraltar to Britain in perpetuity, contains a reversionary clause indicating that if Britain should ever decide to relinquish sovereignty, Spain would be entitled to reclaim it before any other option were considered.

The tripartite forum established in 2004 by the previous Socialist government – between London, Madrid and Gibraltar– no longer exists. It was dropped by the Popular Party government after taking office at the end of 2011 because it effectively gave Gibraltar its own legal personality, equal to that of the UK. This forum dealt with all issues other than sovereignty.

¹The draft decision which will go to the UN General Assembly reads as follows: 'The General Assembly, recalling its decision 67/530 of 18 December 2012: (a) Urges the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while listening to the interests and aspirations of Gibraltar that are legitimate under international law, to reach, in the spirit of the Brussels Declaration of 27 November 1984, a definitive solution to the question of Gibraltar, in the light of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and applicable principles, and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations; (b) Takes note of the desire of the United Kingdom to continue with the trilateral Forum for Dialogue on Gibraltar; (c) Takes note of the position of Spain that the Forum does not exist any longer and should be replaced with a new mechanism for local cooperation in the interest of social well-being and regional economic development, in which the people of the Campo de Gibraltar and Gibraltar are represented; (d) Takes note of efforts made by both parties to resolve current problems and to engage in a flexible and responsive form of dialogue between all relevant and appropriate parties, on an informal ad hoc basis, in order to find common solutions and make progress on issues of mutual benefit.'

José Manuel García-Margallo, Spain's Foreign Minister, said the new UN text was a 'first step towards re-establishing the normality that was broken in 2004. Now we have begun to put the toothpaste back in the tube'.

Like previous UN texts, this one continues to urge Madrid and London to reach a definitive solution in the spirit of the 1984 Brussels Process, a bilateral arrangement for all issues including sovereignty. This is what the PP would like to resurrect in some form or other.

Madrid and London are now working towards some kind of ad hoc forum involving up to five sides (including local interests on the Spanish side of the frontier, Gibraltar and the EU at a technical level).

Domestic scene

Catalans in favour of a 'third way' to resolve their independence referendum crisis

If given the chance most Catalans would vote in a referendum not for independence or maintaining the status quo but in favour of a 'third way' to settle the conflict with the central government. This would involve greater self-autonomy.

Artur Mas, the premier of Catalonia, persists in his demand for a referendum on independence, which Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy rejects because it is unconstitutional. According to an opinion poll by Metroscopia, 49% of Catalans are in favour of independence and 42% in favour of staying in Spain if there were just two questions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Independence for Catalonia or Remaining Part of Spain by Political Party (%) (1)

	CiU	ERC	PSC	PP	ICV
Independence	72	92	15	1	40
Part of Spain	18	4	76	96	43

(1) Voters in the 2012 regional election. CiU: *Convergència i Unió*; ERC: *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya*; PSC: *Partido Socialists de Catalunya*; PP: *Popular Party*; ICV: *Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds (Greens)*.

Source: Metroscopia.

If the referendum included a question on a 'third way', it would win 40% support compared with 31% for independence and 17% for remaining in Spain with the same degree of self-government (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Independence, Remaining in Spain or a 'Third Way' for Catalonia, Based on Self-Definition (%)

	Only Catalan	More Catalan than Spanish	Equally Catalan and Spanish	More Spanish than Catalan	Only Spanish
Independence	78	41	9	3	–
Part of Spain	1	4	25	42	57
Third way	13	42	55	42	32

Source: Metroscopia.

The 'third way' is supported by Josep Antoni Durán i Lleida, whose Christian-Democrat *Unió Democràtica de Catalunya* is part of the region's ruling *Convergència i Unió* (CiU) coalition. Mas heads *Convergència* and the two leaders are at loggerheads over the independence issue. Durán and Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, the Spanish Socialist leader, agreed to try to persuade Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy to negotiate the referendum issue. Rajoy refuses to reform the constitution or to negotiate with Mas.

CiU governs with the Catalan Republican Left (ERC), traditionally much more in favour of independence, which is gaining support at the expense of the other parties.

Meanwhile, Freixenet, the world's largest producer of sparkling wine (*cava*) and based in Catalonia, said its sales in Spain were suffering because of a boycott of its product in some quarters. Josep Lluís Bonet, Freixenet's chairman, attributed the boycott to an interview he gave to the *New York Times* in which he said Catalonia was 'an essential part of Spain'.

Socialists move leftward in attempt to regenerate the Party

The Socialists, still trailing in the polls after they were roundly defeated by the conservative Popular Party (PP) in the November 2011 election, began to draw up a more radical programme in their bid to win back power at the next election, scheduled for the end of 2015.

Elena Valenciano, the Socialists' Deputy Secretary-General, said the party would be "more red, more purple [feminist] and greener [more ecologist]".

The measures announced at the party's conference focused on a sweeping tax reform and included exempting from personal income tax those earning less than €16,000 a year (the current minimum is €5,000), eliminating most of the deductions for companies so that their average effective tax rate is much higher, higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco and a tougher stance on tax fraud.

Spain's tax burden including imputed social security contributions was 33% of GDP in 2012, close to nine percentage points below the euro zone average. The PP is currently studying tax reform.

The PP's decline in support is logical, given the unpopular austerity measures it has taken in the last two years in order to put the economy back on an even keel. The Socialists' failure to galvanise support reflects the party's lack of credibility and a coherent programme, and it is still blamed for the economic crisis as it happened on its watch.

The Socialists also said they would renegotiate the 1979 agreements with the Vatican which gave the Roman Catholic Church a privileged position, particularly in religious education in state-run schools.

A poll by Metroscopia published earlier this month showed that 76% of respondents were in favour of ending the Church's advantages over other religions (55% of whom said they were practising Catholics).

Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, the Socialists' leader, refused to be drawn on whether he would be the party's candidate again at the next general election. There is a growing feeling within Socialist circles that he will run. A primary election will be held next year to elect the candidate. Rubalcaba (62) has held several ministerial posts in previous governments. He said the party first needed a solid project and then a candidate.

According to the government-funded CIS, the Popular Party would win 34% of the vote and the Socialists almost 27% if elections were held today (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Voting Intention (% of valid votes)

	November 2011 election	October 2013
Popular Party	44.6	34.0
Socialists	28.7	26.8
United Left	6.9	11.3
Union, Progress and Democracy	4.7	7.7

Source: CIS.

Courts begin to order release of ETA prisoners after rights ruling

Spanish courts, amid public outrage, started to release members of the Basque terrorist group ETA jailed for murders after the European Court of Human Rights overturned a law last month that enabled prisoners to be kept in custody.

The Spanish Supreme Court decided in 2006, under the so-called 'Parot doctrine', that years of remission should be deducted from the convict's total sentence – often amounting to hundreds of years– instead of the 30-year limit on prison terms set by Spanish law.

The European Court found that Spain had acted illegally by retroactively cutting short the years of remission that Inés del Río Prada (sentenced to 3,828 years for 24 killings) had earned for good behaviour. This set a precedent for other prisoners.

Associations representing the victims of ETA's murders and bombings pressed the Popular Party government to ignore the Court's ruling, but its hands are tied by the ruling, although some prominent members made plain their disgust.

Judge orders embargoing of the house of the King's son-in-law

Judge José Castro ordered half of the Barcelona home of the King's son-in-law to be embargoed in order to ensure payment of €6.1 million in civil liability.

Iñaki Urdangarin jointly owns the Palacete de Pedralbes with his wife, the Infanta Cristina, who has not been charged in the long-running case involving embezzlement of public funds.

Spain tells UN amnesty law will not be revoked

Spanish officials told the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances that the government would not review a 1977 amnesty law for political crimes committed during the 1936-39 Civil War and the dictatorship of General Franco.

The officials, including Ana Menéndez, Spain's ambassador in Geneva, were summoned to testify after human rights groups urged the committee to tell the government it was legally bound to re-examine the period.

Amnesty International says tens of thousands of victims still lie in unmarked graves.

The amnesty law was a key component of Spain's transition to democracy and paved the way for the 1978 Constitution. There was no Argentine-style truth commission after Franco died.

The economy

Spain exits recession and bank bailout, European Commission warns on budget deficit

Spain ended its long recession in the third quarter of 2013 when GDP growth was a miniscule 0.1% and also exited its bank bailout, but the European Commission warned of the rising budget deficit which might make it impossible to comply with the EU-mandated target of 3% of GDP.

The economic growth, fuelled by buoyant exports as domestic demand is still depressed, was the first quarter-on-quarter expansion since the beginning of 2011. The stated unemployment rate also very slightly improved –from 26.26% in the second quarter to 25.98% in the third– and much was made of Bill Gates's purchase of close to 6% of the construction giant FCC as a sign of rising international confidence (see below).

Spain's ailing banks used €41.3 billion of the €100 billion rescue for recapitalisation, following the collapse of the real estate sector and the surge in banks' toxic assets. EU finance ministers agreed that, like Ireland, whose banking system was also rescued, Spain did not need a precautionary credit line from the European Stability Mechanism.

The banking system is much healthier but bad loans are still rising (12.68% of total credit excluding the toxic assets in the 'bad' bank Sareb) and lending to companies and households has shrunk by more than €200 billion (20% of GDP) since last year.

The Commission predicted the budget deficit would rise from 5.9% of GDP next year to 6.6% in 2015 (reversing the downward trend), which would make the deficit target agreed with Brussels of 3% in 2016 a Herculean task. Madrid envisages a fall in the deficit from 5.8% in 2014 to 4.2% in 2015 and 3% (the EU threshold) in 2016.

'Spain is invited to take the necessary measures within the national budgetary process to ensure that the 2014 budget will be fully compliant,' the Commission wrote in its first report of euro zone government budgets.

The Popular Party (PP) government has already been granted two separate delays to reach the 3% target since taking office at the end of 2011.

The European Commission also substantially lowered its growth forecast for Spain in 2014 to 0.5% from 0.9% in March, which flew in the face of the government's recent upgraded growth projection to 0.7% (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. European Commission's Economic Forecasts

	GDP growth (%)		Jobless rate (%)		Budget deficit (% of GDP)		Public debt (% of GDP)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
France	0.9	1.7	11.2	11.3	-3.8	-3.7	95.3	96.0
Germany	1.7	1.9	5.3	5.1	0.1	0.2	77.1	74.1
Italy	0.7	1.2	12.4	12.1	-2.7	-2.5	134.0	133.1
Spain	0.5	1.7	26.4	25.3	-5.9	-6.6	99.9	104.3
Euro zone	1.1	1.7	12.2	11.8	-2.5	-2.4	95.9	95.4

Source: European Commission, 2013 autumn forecast.

Olli Rehn, the EU Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, said Spain (and Italy) were the two countries that most urgently needed more economic reforms.

In a budget deficit related move, it was revealed that EU statisticians from Eurostat made a so-called ad-hoc visit, a procedure reserved for urgent issues, in September to assess whether regional governments are really getting to grips and complying with recommendations after failing to report all the unpaid bills they had accumulated since 2011.

The regions' deficits are an important factor behind the Commission's upward revision of its deficit forecast for Spain. In an April report, Eurostat said regional and local administrations needed to make 'substantial improvements to public accounting and statistical reporting' and it noted 'the lack of initiative and preparedness to follow up the recommendations'.

The woes of regional finances are exemplified by Valencia, long a fiefdom of the PP, which announced earlier this month the closure of its TV channel and radio station after a court ruled the broadcaster (RTVV) could not fire 1,000 of its 1,660 workers in order to stay afloat. As a result, Alberto Fabra, the premier of Valencia, said he had no option but to close the broadcaster (in the Valencian

language) because his government could not continue to pay its costs. He said the options were to maintain RTVV or cut back further on education and health, which he was not prepared to do.

RTVV's debts have ballooned from €32.2 million in 1995 to €1.1 billion and the number of people on the payroll from 653 in 1995 to a peak of 1,827 in 2009 (more than the combined number of three nation-wide private TV channels). The budget deficit of Valencia, ground zero of Spain's property collapse, was one of the highest. RTVV is one of 13 regional and publicly-owned TV channels, very few of which, if any, are financially self-sufficient and all of whose heads are political appointments.

Ignacio González, the head of the Madrid regional government, said that if a court ruled against the firing of 800 workers at Telemadrid he, too, would have to close the TV channel.

Spain to lead export growth in 2014

Spain's export growth next year of more than 5% will be the strongest in the euro zone, according to the European Commission's latest forecasts (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Export growth in the euro zone in 2014 (%) (1)

	2014	2013	2012
Spain	5.2	4.5	2.1
Germany	4.6	0.3	3.2
France	4.3	1.4	2.4
Euro zone	4.2	1.3	2.5
Italy	2.6	0.1	2.0

(1) Forecasts.

Source: European Economist Forecast, Autumn 2013. European Commission.

Negative Inflation Rate Stokes Fears of Deflation

Spain's annual rate of inflation turned negative in October (-0.1%) for the first time in four years compared with +3.5% in the same month of 2012, due to lower prices in communications, transport, education, food and alcoholic drinks and the ending of the VAT hike impact.

This raised fears of deflation, which would be bad news for a country with a private sector debt pile equivalent to around 200% of GDP. When prices fall, the real value of debt rises, which can aggravate recessions and lead to a Japanese-style deflationary spiral.

As well as reflecting depressed consumption and squeezed profit margins, Spain's negative inflation rate is also the result of frozen or lower wages.

The underlying inflation rate, which strips out the effect of volatile prices for goods such as energy, was 0.2%, the lowest level since 2010.

Foreign buyers home in on Spanish assets

Bill Gates's purchase of close to 6% of the construction company FCC last month highlighted the attractiveness of Spanish assets and the growing confidence in the economy. But at a cost of €113.5 million it was far from the largest investment this year, though it was given the most publicity.

Foreigners have acquired more than €16 billion of assets this year (see Figure 6). This figure is based on the sale of equity stakes to companies, individuals and institutional investors, venture capital operations and property purchases.

Figure 6. Largest foreign purchases in 2013 (€ million)

Asset	Seller	Buyer	Amount
65.9% of Telefónica CR	Telefónica	PPF	2,470.0
100% of Befesa	Abengoa	Triton	1,075.0
5% of Repsol	Repsol	Temasek	1,036.0
12% of Mapfre	Bankia	Institutional investors	975.8
1.97% of Telefonica	Telefónica	Institutional investors	975.0
100% of Avanza	Doughty Hanson	Grupo ADO	800.0
12.09% of IAG	Bankia	Institutional investors	675.0
100% of Colomer	CVC	Revlon	490.0
1.15% of EADS	Sepi	Institutional investors	380.0
3% of ACS	ACS	Various investors	360.2
253 branches of Sabadell	Moor Park Capital	Fibra Uno	290.0
20% of NH Hoteles	NH Hoteles (cap. Incr.)	HNA	234.0

Source: CNMV, Bloomberg, Sareb and others. Compiled by El País.

Spain slips in ease of doing business ranking

Spain was ranked 52nd out of 189 countries in the World Bank's latest Ease of Doing Business ranking, down from 46th in the previous league table, despite a drop in the number of days needed to open a business from 28 to 23 (see Figure 7). The number of procedures remained one of the highest in the European Union at 10.

Figure 7. Number of Days and Procedures Needed to Start a Business (1)

	Number of days	Number of procedures
France	6.5 (7.0)	5.0 (5.0)
Germany	14.5 (15.0)	9.0 (9.0)
Italy	6.0 (6.0)	6.0 (6.0)
Spain	23.0 (28.0)	10.0(10.0)
UK	12.0 (12.0)	6.0 (6.0)

(1) The figures in brackets are for the 2013 index.

Source, Ease of Doing Business 2014, World Bank.

The government made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement to obtain a municipal licence before starting operations and by improving the efficiency of the commercial registry.

The ranking comprises various elements (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Some of the Components of the Ease of Doing Business

	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Starting a business	10	23	4.7
Dealing with constr..permits	9	230	172.9
Getting electricity	5	85	234.4
Registering property	5	12.5	7.1
Enforcing contracts	40	510	18.8 (% of claim)

Source, Ease of Doing Business 2014, World Bank.

Spain's hourly unit labour costs in manufacturing were almost flat in 2012 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Hourly Unit Labour Costs in Manufacturing, 2012 (euros) (1)

Ranking and country	Euros (1)
1. Norway	57.8 (52.6)
6. Germany	36.9 (35.7)
7. France	36.8 (35.9)
15. Italy	27.5 (26.4)
16. US	25.9 (23.8)
18. Spain	22.4 (21.9)
25. Portugal	10.0 (10.4)

(1) Figures rounded up to nearest decimal point and 2011 figures in brackets.

Source: Cologne Institute for Economic Research.

Population at risk of poverty or social exclusions increases

The share of the population in Spain at risk of poverty or social exclusion increased from 23.2% in 2007 to 28.2% in 2012, according to Eurostat, the EU's statistics agency (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Percentage of the Population at Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (1)

	%
Bulgaria	49.3
Italy	30.4 (provisional)
Spain	28.2
EU-27	25.0
Germany	19.6
France	19.1
Netherlands	15.0

(1) People whose level of disposable income after receiving social benefits is below the national threshold of risk of poverty.

Source: Eurostat.

Five senior bankers arrested in fraud probe

A judge ordered the detention of five bankers following a fraud investigation into the collapsed regional savings bank CAM, which was taken over by another bank in 2011 as part of the government's efforts to stabilise a banking system brought to its knees by the bursting of a property bubble.

Among the five was Roberto López Abad, the former general manager of the Alicante-based CAM, and Daniel Gil, who was in charge of real estate. They were named last year as formal suspects in a probe into alleged fraud, price manipulation and corporate malfeasance.

'They at least made no objection to operations that would harm the assets and extremely weaken the entity they were working for, causing harm to shareholders, creditors, customers and depositors, and did so for their own benefit,' said judge Javier Gómez Bermúdez.

Spain received last year €41.3 billion in emergency loans from the euro zone to prop up various banks in need of recapitalisation. Banco Sabadell acquired CAM for €1.

Economy Minister rejects banks' candidate to Head the Sector's Association

In a case that smacked of gamekeeper turned poacher, Luis de Guindos, the Economy Minister, vetoed the candidacy of José María Roldán, the former director general of regulation and financial stability at the Bank of Spain, to head the association that represents the banking sector next year.

De Guindos believed it was not right for someone in that position at the time of Spain's banking crisis should go over to the other side, and, furthermore, only six months after leaving the central bank.

The AEB was not obliged to withdraw Roldán's candidacy, agreed among the main banks, particularly Santander and BBVA, but finally did so. It was annoyed that the minister made his views known after Roldán's name was put forward and not before the announcement was made public, which would have avoided any embarrassment.

Corporate scene

Fagor goes into receivership

Fagor Electrodomésticos, the white goods producer which is part of the Mondragón co-operative, went into receivership. It employs 5,600 people and has debts of around €850 million.

Europe's fifth-largest manufacturer of fridges, washing machines and ovens faced stiff competition from Asian producers and a depressed market in Spain as a result of the bursting of the real estate bubble and the ensuing recession.

Big banks' results improve

Santander, the euro zone's largest bank by market capitalisation, and BBVA, Spain's second-largest bank, significantly increased their net profits in the third quarter, spurred by a drop in provisions for bad loans.

Santander's third quarter profits rose from €122 million in 2012 to €1.06 billion this year and BBVA's rose from €146 million to €195 million. Santander's profits in the first nine months were 77% higher at €3.3 billion and BBVA's surged 85.8% to just over €3 billion.

Nevertheless, the legacy of the bursting of Spain's property boom continues to weigh on both banks. Santander's bad loan ratio was 5.4% at the end of September and BBVA's 6.7% (4.6% excluding real estate loans in Spain), up from 4.3% and 4.8%, respectively, a year earlier. These ratios, however, are much lower than the sector's average of more than 12%.

Emerging markets generated 55% of Santander's profits and 58% of BBVA's (see Figures 11 and 12).

Figure 11. Distribution of Santander's attributable profit (% of total) by operating segments, first nine months of 2013 (1)

	% of total
Brazil	24
UK	15
Mexico	11
US	11
Spain	7
Rest of Latin America	8
Chile	6
Poland	6
Rest of Europe	5
Germany	6
Portugal	1

(1) Excluding Spain's run-off real estate.
Source: Santander.

Figure 12. Distribution of BBVA's gross income by countries (% of total), first nine months of 2013

	% of total
Spain	29
Mexico	28
South America	24
US	10
Turkey	4
Rest of Europe	3
Asia	2

Note: BBVA does not provide a geographic profit distribution.
Source: BBVA.

Five Spanish companies among top ten global transportation developers

Spain continues to lead the world transportation developers with five companies in the top 10 compared with six in 2012, according to the US publication *Public Works Financing* (see Figure 13). Another four Spanish companies make the list of the top 37.

Figure 13. Ranking of the World's Largest Transportation Developers

	Operating or under construction	Of which: In US	Of which: In Canada	Of which: In home country	All others
1. ACS Group/Hochtief (Spain)	56	2	6	19	29
2. Global Via-FCC-Bankia (Spain)	45	1	1	30	13
3. Macquarie Group (Australia)	44	4	1	1	38
4. Abertis (Spain)	41	0	0	12	29
5. Vinci (Spain)	38	1	2	11	24
6. Hutchison Whampoa (China)	34	0	0	9	25
7. Ferrovial/Cintra (Spain)	32	6	2	9	15
8. NWS Holdings (China)	27	0	0	27	0
9. EGIS Projects (France)	25	0	1	5	19
10. Bouygues (France)	24	1	1	9	13

(1) Ranked by number of road, bridge, tunnel, rail, airport concessions over US\$50 million in investment value and under construction/operation as of 1 October, 2013.

Source: Public Works Financing.

Forbes publishes first list of 100 richest Spaniards

The richest 100 individuals in Spain have a combined wealth of €158.5 billion, roughly the same as the GDP of Portugal, according to the first list of billionaires drawn up by the magazine *Forbes* in Spain as opposed to from the US where it is usually done (see Figure 14).

As a result, the list of billionaires is longer than that published earlier this year by *Forbes* in the US.

Figure 14. Spain's 10 Richest Individuals (€bn)

	Sector	€ billion
1. Amancio Ortega	Founder of Inditex (fashion retailer)	47.6
2. Juan Roig	Chairman of Mercadona (supermarket)	5.8
3. Sandra Ortega	Shareholder of Inditex and Zeltia	5.4
4. Rafael del Pino	Chairman of Ferrovial (construction)	5.3
4. Manuel Jove	Largest individual shareholder of BBVA	3.9
5. Isak Andic	Owner of Mango (fashion retailer)	3.8
6. Juan Miguel Villar Mir	Chairman of OHL (construction)	3.7
7. Duchess of Alba	Aristocrat and landowner	3.0
8. Carlos and Juan March	Co-chairs of Banca March & Corp. Alba	2.2
9. Herraíz Mahou & Gervás families	Owners of Mahou (beer)	2.1
10. Isidoro Álvarez	Chairman of El Corte Inglés	2.0

Source: Forbes.