

Employment situation

ANALYSIS

SPANISH TEAM RESULTS



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Tourism. Highlight sectors in our country.



TOURISM

-PIB (Gross Interior Product)

2013: Our national PIB was falling down. The tourism PIB get to grow

-TOURISM

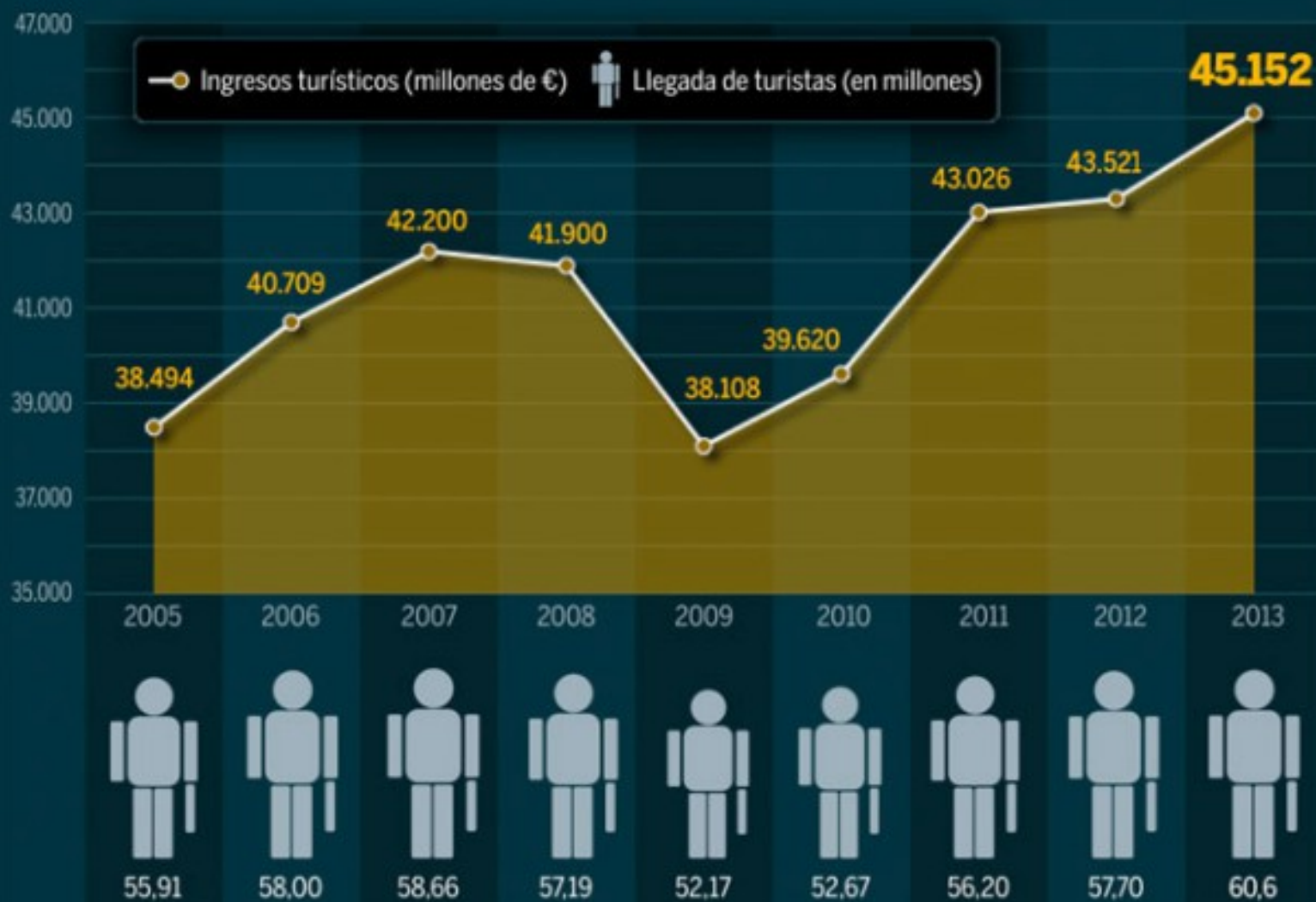
-2013: Spain raised in 2013 its entry's for tourism up to 45.152,9 million Euros, 3,7 % more than in 2012 and marking a new historical maximum

-In the first trimester of the year 2015, each tourist spent 1.015 Euros of average in his trip to Spain and 116 Euros for day. That supposes a 1,6 % and 3,1 % more than in the previous year.

-In January, of 2015 it appears that the revenue for tourism in Spain was 3.060 million Euros, opposite to 3.402 millions of tourist expense that indicated the survey of the Department

UN AÑO DE RÉCORDS PARA EL TURISMO ESPAÑOL

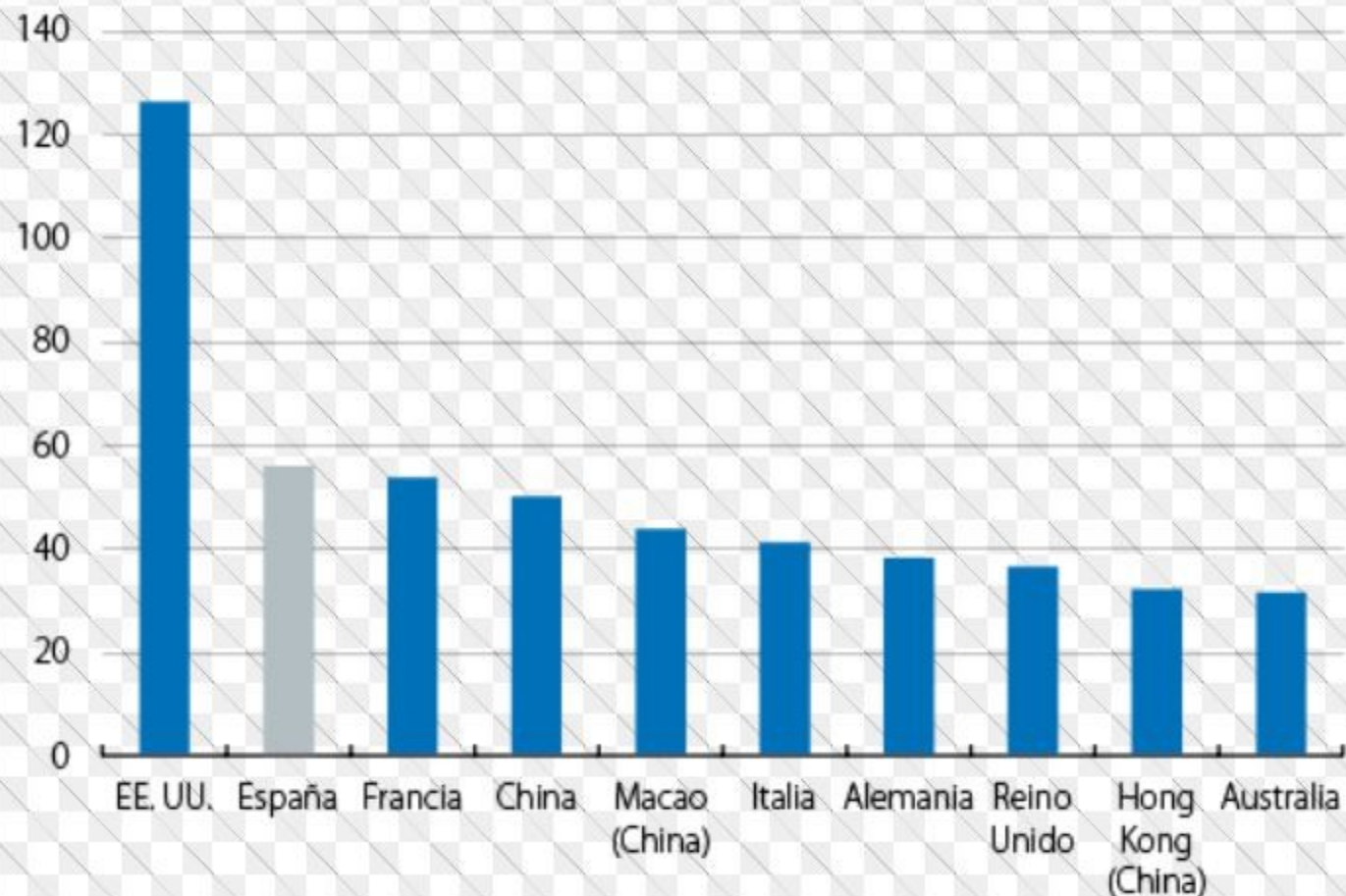
Evolución de los ingresos por turismo y llegadas de viajeros extranjeros.



Fuente: Banco de España, Ministerio de Industria

Ranking de ingresos por el turismo

(Miles de millones)



Nota: 10 países con más ingresos por turismo.

Fuente: "la Caixa" Research, a partir de datos de la Organización Mundial del Turismo (UNWTO).

HIGHLIGHT SECTORS

In total, 47 sectors drive the labor market, between July and August of 2015, creating 443.700 new work places in relation to the second term of the year.

The creation of employment accelerates in the final straight line of the legislature, on the creation of 544.700 working places in the third term of 2015, with regard to the same period of the previous year, and 182.200 new employments only between July and October.

This advance was led by hotel and sanitary business, trade, etc.

In total, 47 sectors that added 443.700 working places in the last three months, contributing to the best pace of the labor market from 2007

Highlight sectors

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industria	214.992	206.585	200.835	198.004
Construcción	462.402	425.593	408.089	405.849
Comercio	773.657	765.379	758.483	763.930
Resto de servicios	1.748.566	1.749.013	1.751.903	1.819.095
TOTAL	3.199.617	3.146.570	3.119.310	3.186.878

Highlight sectors



Comparison of unemployment 2007-2016
How INEM and SEPE work



Comparison of Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT 2007

It is verified that in 2007 Spain and Greece had less unemployment than Germany whereas in 2013 the Spanish and Greek rates soared and the German rate even declined. This growth was very asymmetric.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2016

For the first time in 6 years unemployment in Spain falls below the 20% barrier. Spain remains the second country with the highest unemployment rate (19.8%), behind Greece (24.1%). This is the lowest rate in the EU since March 2009.

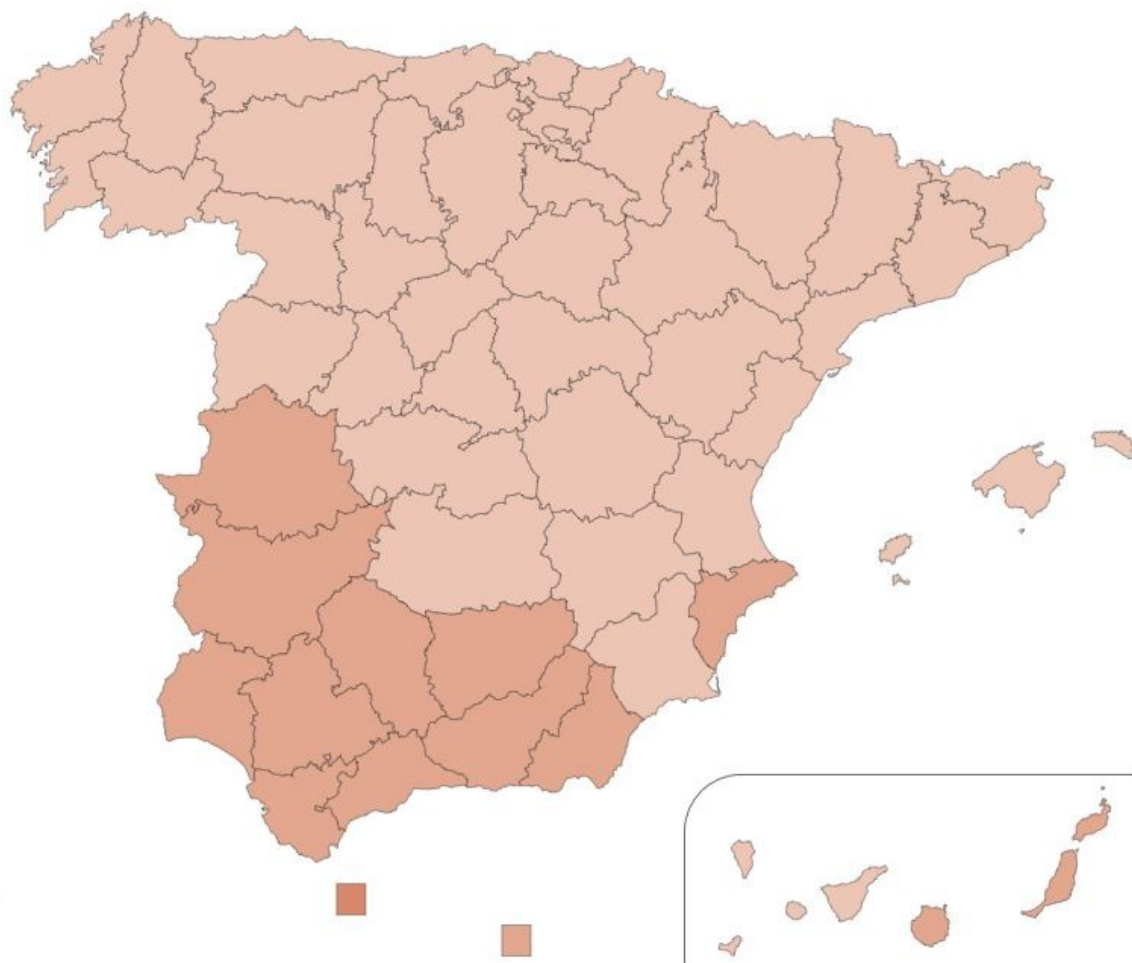
POR PROVINCIAS

Trimestre I
2007

8,42%
media nacional

+ 9,78%
Tenerife

- 10,4%
Málaga



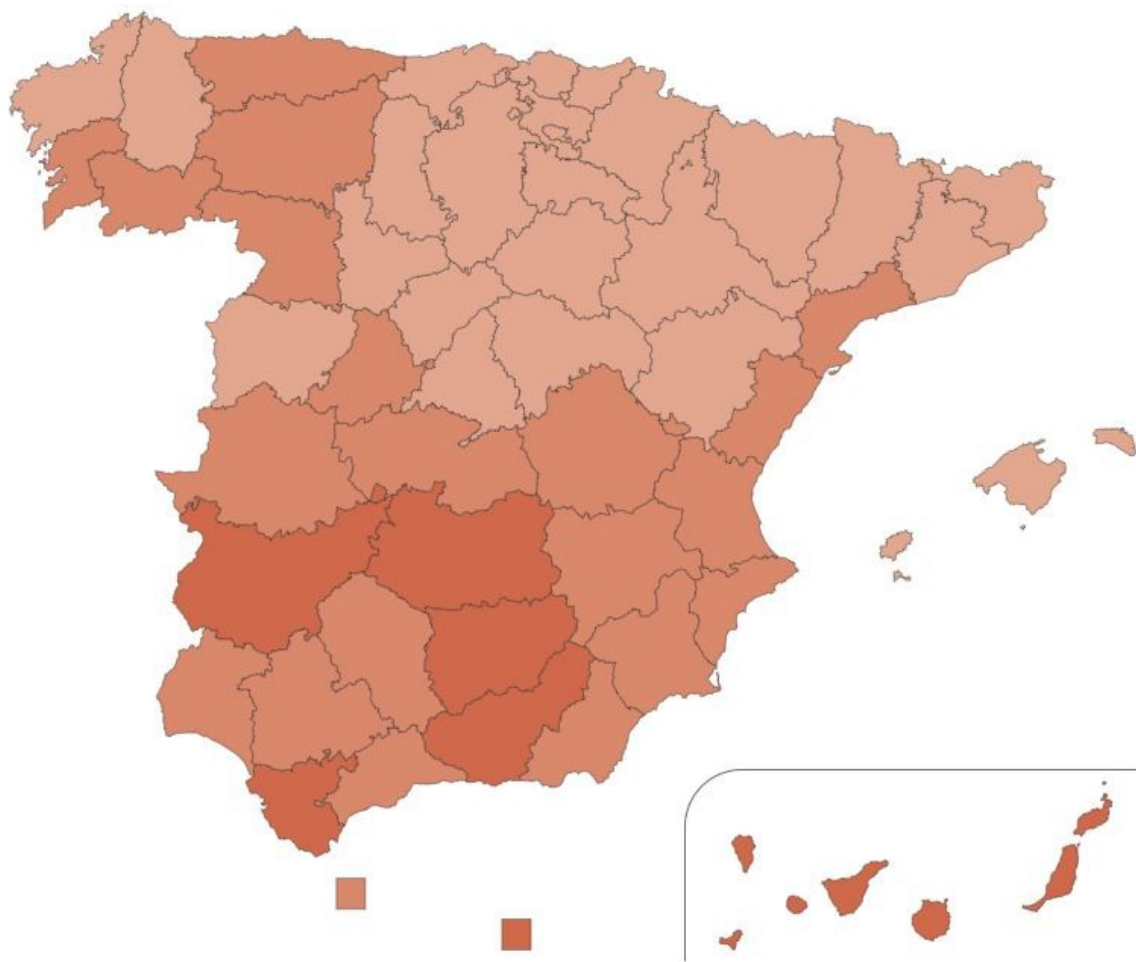
POR PROVINCIAS

Trimestre II
2015

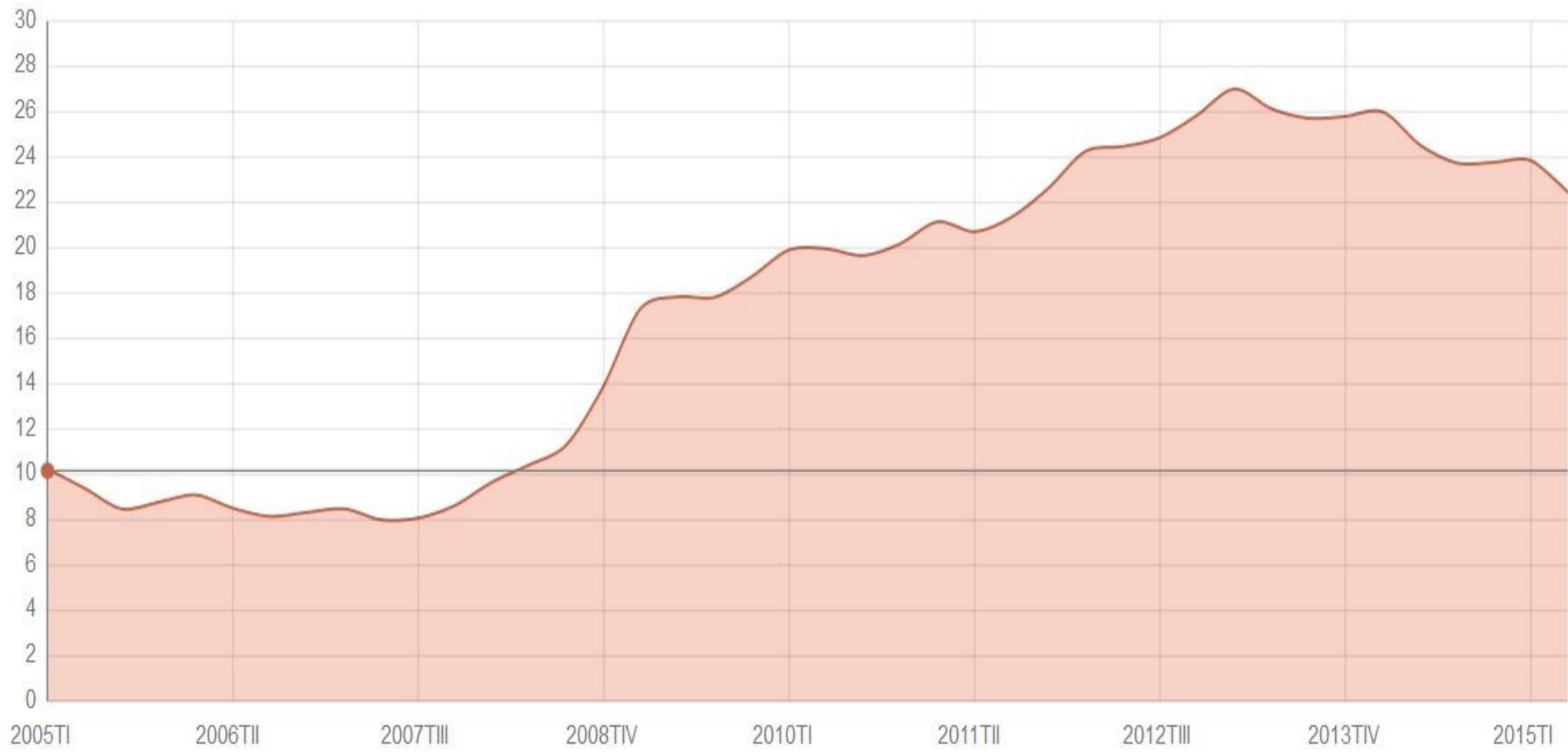
22,37%
media nacional

+ 37,32%
Cádiz

- 12,55%
Navarra



EVOLUCIÓN DE LA TASA DE PARO

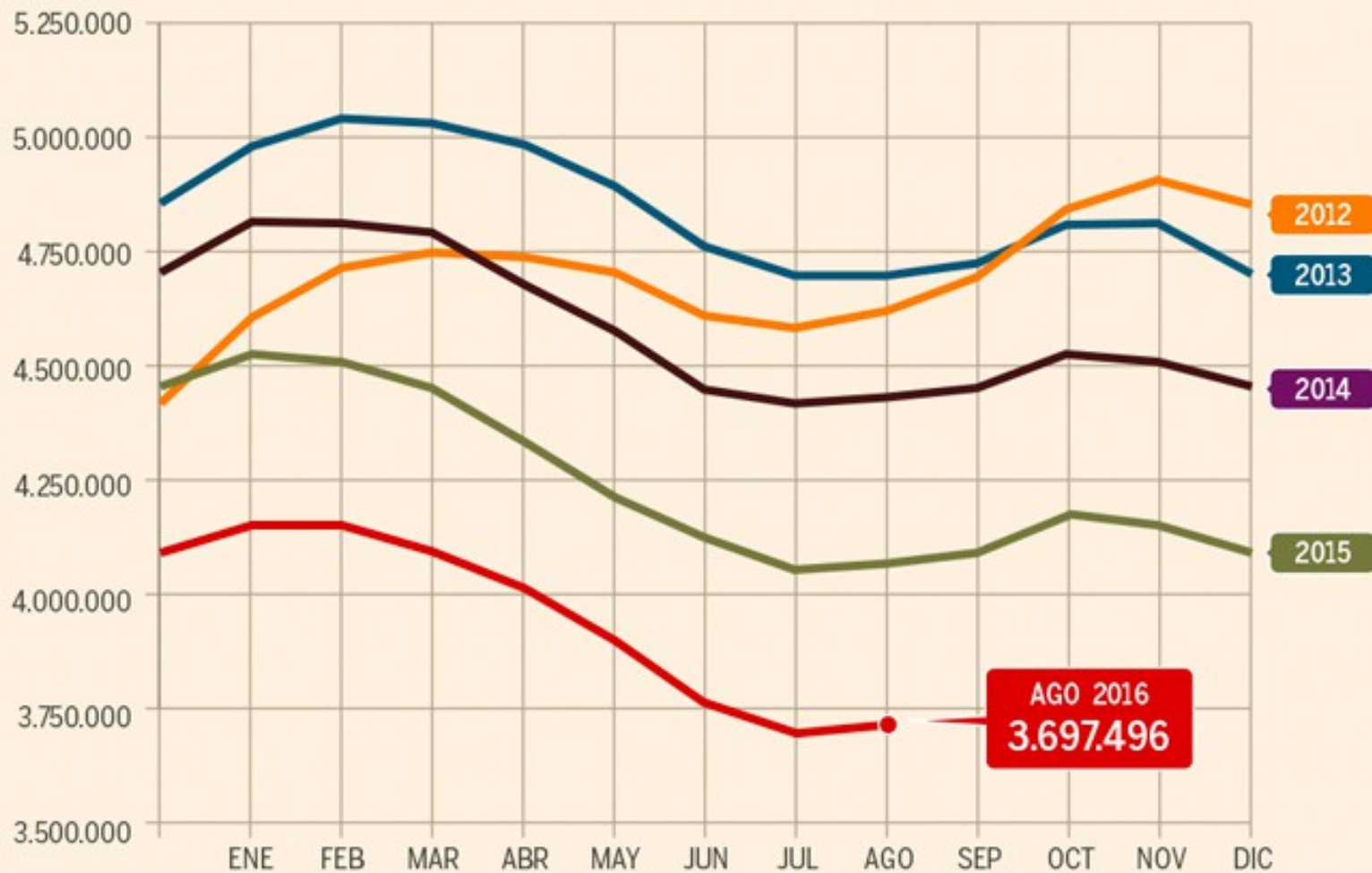


UNEMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO THE ESTIVAL STATION

- In September, contracts are made for the summer season, and on this occasion registered more than 1.9 million contracts.
- Unemployment fell by 127,248, and is added to consecutive declines in March, April and May .
- Of the 1,920,340 contracts registered in June, 1.7 were temporary.

REPUNTE DEL DESEMPLEO EN VERANO

Evolución del paro registrado entre 2012 y 2016



Fuente: Ministerio de Empleo

Expansión

inem

“National System of Employment”

- Focuses on the creation, development and monitoring of employment policies.
- Plan and promote proposals for employment.
- Manages unemployment benefits to carry out research, studies and analyzes.

SEPE

“State Public Employment Service”

- ✓ Contribute to the development of employment policy
- ✓ Manage the unemployment protection system
- ✓ Ensure information on the labor market in order to achieve.
- ✓ Integrate and has permanence in the labor market of the citizenship

Employment and contracts types in Spain



UNDEFINED contracts

Contracts of work that are concluded without establishing time limits in the provision of the services, as for the duration of the contract.

Contract FOR TRAINING AND LEARNING

That contract, has the objective of giving to the worker the professional practice appropriate to the level of studies. It is not only to acquire experience in a determined job. This experience is supposed to perform on the studies previously taken.

Requirements

1. Qualification for the performance of a profession.
2. Be under 25 years old.
3. Minimum duration of 6 months and maximum of 3 years

Temporary contracts

This type are the most appropriate when you have to incorporate a worker for specific time or for a very specific activity.

Types of temporary employment:

1. Contract of work by work service determined.
2. Eventual contract for production circumstances.
3. Contract of interim
4. Contract of workers in situations of social exclusion (*victims of gender, terrorist or domestic violence*)

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

This agreement is interesting because it offers great flexibility hours which should be stopped by writing before the agreement, in order to improve the work family.

It is intended to combine greater flexibility in the management of working time.

AUTONOMOUS

This type of counter is not a contract as such but is a discharge in a regime that controls the entrepreneurs who have their own companies.

We will talk about this type in the next point.

Self-employment.
Requirements of autonomous



Self-employment. autonomous

Autonomous organizations UPTA, ATA and UATAE consider that employment among the self-employed will grow at the end of 2013.

Young Entrepreneurs Provide the necessary financial resources to newly established SMEs, created by young people,

Requirements to be autonomous

- ✓ Main activity and registered office in the national territory.
- ✓ Innovative business model/new or with clear competitive advantages.
- ✓ Not be part of the financial sector.
- ✓ Not be part of the real estate sector.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE AUTONOMOUS

- ✓ Acquisition of fixed assets and working capital necessary for the activity will be financed.
- ✓ Minimum contributions of partners via capital / own funds: at least 50% of the loan granted.
- ✓ Technical and economic viability of the business project.
- ✓ Accounts deposited in the Mercantile Registry or Public Registry, where applicable, of the last closed fiscal year.

Obstacles encountered by the self-employed.
Comparative with other countries



Difficulties that may be encountered by the self-employed

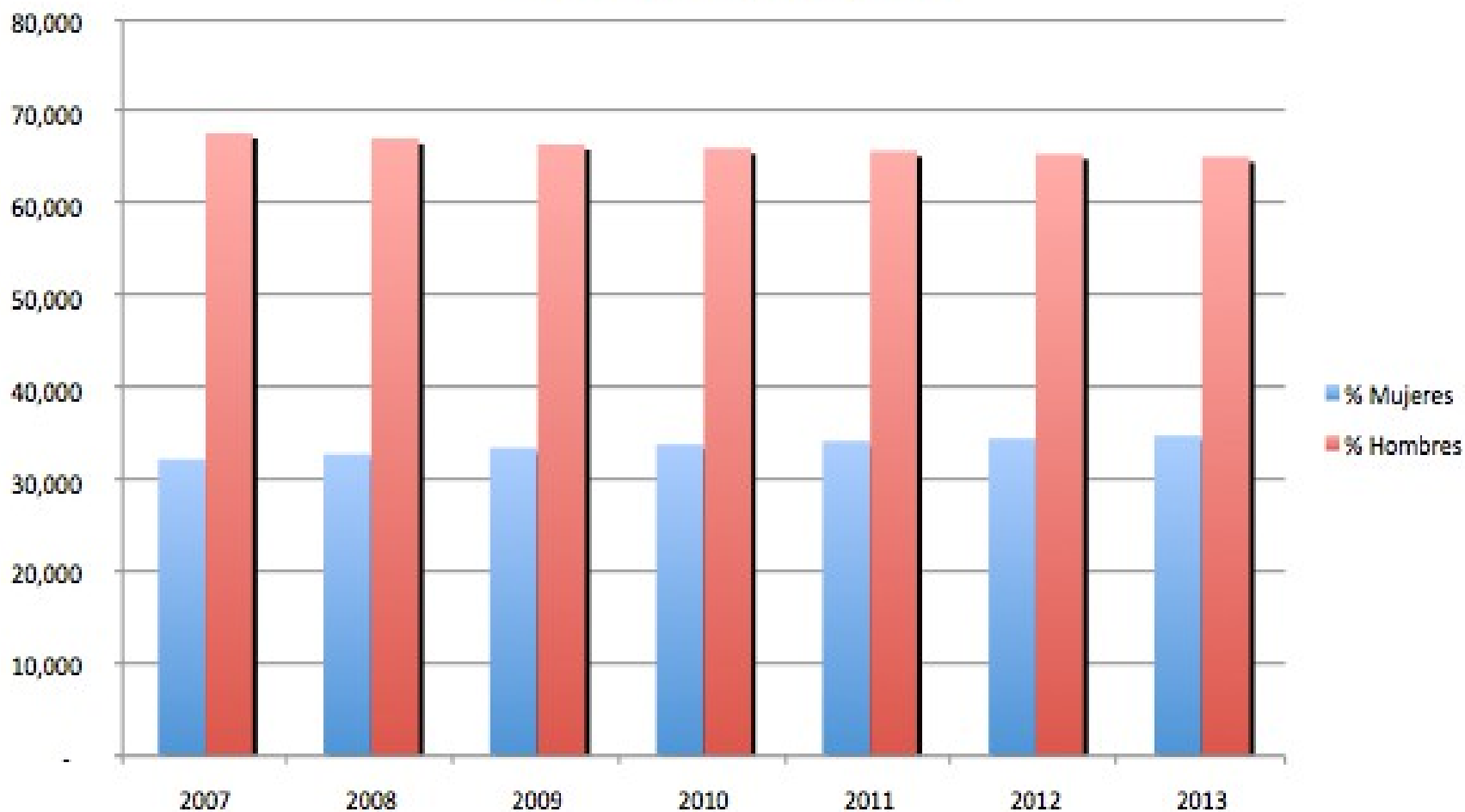
There is high unemployment because of the crisis and does not leave to the young entrepreneurs to start a business in self-employment.

It is said that the only way to find employment is the venture, to set up your own company and this encourage the country to rise from the crisis, but the difficulties that you can find are many.

Some of this problems are:

- ✓ The current consumption is not conducive because all the people spend less than before.
- ✓ The difficult access to finance.
- ✓ You have to pay more than 200 euros.

Distribución por género



Comparative with other countries

- In **Italy**, workers pay according to the profit.
- In **France**, the autonomous ones depend the elected profession and on the income that they obtain, but the first year they don't have to pay anything.
- In the **United Kingdom** they have a fix fee established between 13€ and 58€ and it doesn't have quarterly Vat declarations, but he pay at the end of the fiscal exercise according to the obtained profit.