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# Chapter 1

## 221

### 1.1 221.guide

Texified version of data for Spain.

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Spain

### 1.2 221.guide/Spain

Spain

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Geography (Spain)  
 People (Spain)  
 Government (Spain)  
 Government (Spain 2. usage)  
 Government (Spain 3. usage)  
 Economy (Spain)  
 Economy (Spain 2. usage)  
 Communications (Spain)  
 Defense Forces (Spain)

### 1.3 221.guide/Geography (Spain)

Geography (Spain)

=====

Location:

Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Portugal and France

Map references:

Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

504,750 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

499,400 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

note:

includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco – Ceuta, Mellila, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera

Land boundaries:

total 1,903.2 km, Andorra 65 km, France 623 km, Gibraltar 1.2 km, Portugal 1,214 km

Coastline:

4,964 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

Gibraltar question with UK; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco – the coastal ← enclaves

of Ceuta and Melilla, which Morocco contests, as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

Climate:

temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Terrain:

large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north

Natural resources: coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, ←  
 fluorspar, gypsum, zinc,  
 lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, hydropower

Land use:

- arable land: 31%
- permanent crops: 10%
- meadows and pastures: 21%
- forest and woodland: 31%
- other: 7%

Irrigated land: 33,600 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation; air pollution

Note: strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

## 1.4 221.guide/People (Spain)

People (Spain)

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Population: 39,207,159 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.24% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 10.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 8.76 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

- total population: 77.51 years
- male: 74.22 years
- female: 81.04 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.38 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

- noun: Spaniard(s)
- adjective:

Spanish  
 Ethnic divisions:  
   composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types  
 Religions:  
   Roman Catholic 99%, other sects 1%  
 Languages:  
   Castilian Spanish, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%  
 Literacy:  
   age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
   total population:  
     95%  
   male:  
     97%  
   female:  
     93%  
 Labor force:  
   14.621 million  
   by occupation:  
     services 53%, industry 24%, agriculture 14%, construction 9% (1988)

## 1.5 221.guide/Government (Spain)

Government (Spain)

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Names:  
   conventional long form:  
     Kingdom of Spain  
   conventional short form:  
     Spain  
   local short form:  
     Espana  
 Digraph:  
   SP  
 Type:  
   parliamentary monarchy  
 Capital:  
   Madrid  
 Administrative divisions:  
   17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma); Andalucia, Aragon, Asturias, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Comunidad Valencia, Extremadura, Galicia, Islas Baleares, La Rioja, Madrid, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco  
 note:  
   there are five places of sovereignty on and off the coast of Morocco (Ceuta ↔ Mellila, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera) with administrative status unknown  
 Independence:  
   1492 (expulsion of the Moors and unification)  
 Constitution:  
   6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978  
 Legal system:

civil law system, with regional applications; does not accept compulsory ←  
 ICJ  
 jurisdiction  
 National holiday:  
 National Day, 12 October  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 principal national parties, from right to left:  
 Popular Party (PP), Jose Maria AZNAR; Social Democratic Center (CDS), ←  
 Rafael  
 Calvo ORTEGA; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe GONZALEZ  
 Marquez, secretary general; Socialist Democracy Party (DS), Ricardo Garcia  
 DAMBORENEA; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Julio ANGUITA; United Left (IU) ←  
 a  
 coalition of parties including the PCE, a branch of the PSOE, and other  
 small parties, leader NA  
 chief regional parties:  
 Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi PUJOL Saley, in Catalonia; Basque  
 Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier ARZALLUS; Basque Solidarity (EA), Carlos  
 GARAICOETXEA Urizza; Basque Popular Unity (HB), Jon IDIGORAS; Basque Left  
 (EE), Juan Maria BANDRES; Basque Socialist Party (PSE); coalition of the  
 PSE, EE, and PSOE, Jose Maria BANEGAS; Euskal Ezkerra (EUE), Xabier  
 GURRUTXAGA; Andalusian Party (PA), Pedro PACHECO; Independent Canary Group  
 (AIC), leader NA; Aragon Regional Party (PAR), leader NA; Valencian Union  
 (UV), leader NA  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First  
 of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the  
 government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the  
 Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union  
 of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO);  
 the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; ←  
 university  
 students  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal

## 1.6 221.guide/Government (Spain 2. usage)

Government (Spain 2. usage)

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Elections:

Senate:

last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results -  
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (208 total) PSOE 106, PP 79, CiU 10,  
 PNV 4, HB 3, AIC 1, other 5

Congress of Deputies:

last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results - PSOE  
 39.6%, PP 25.8%, CDS 9%, IU 9%, CiU 5%, PNV 1.2%, HB 1%, PA 1%, other 8.4%;  
 seats - (350 total) PSOE 175, PP 106, CiU 18, IU 17, CDS 14, PNV 5, HB 4,  
 other 11

Executive branch:

monarch, president of the government (prime minister), deputy prime



minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State

Legislative branch:

bicameral The General Courts or National Assembly (Las Cortes Generales) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King JUAN CARLOS I (since 22 November 1975)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Felipe GONZALEZ Marquez (since 2 December 1982); Deputy ← Prime

Minister Narcis SERRA y Serra (since 13 March 1991)

Member of:

AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, AfDB, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-8, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MTRC, NACC ←

,

NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOT, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

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## 1.7 221.guide/Government (Spain 3. usage)

Government (Spain 3. usage)

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**Flag:**

three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar

## 1.8 221.guide/Economy (Spain)

### Economy (Spain)

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**Overview:**

Spain has done well since joining the EC in 1986. Foreign and domestic investments have spurred GDP growth at an annual average of more than 4% in 1986-91. As of 1 January 1993, Spain has wholly liberalized its trade and capital markets to EC standards, including integrating agriculture two years

ahead of schedule. Beginning in 1989, Madrid implemented a tight monetary policy to fight 7% inflation. As a result of this action and the worldwide decline in economic growth, Spain's growth rate declined to 1% in 1992. Spain faces a likely recession in first half 1993. The government expects a recovery in the second half, but this depends on stepped-up growth in Germany and France. The slowdown in growth - along with displacements caused

by structural adjustments in preparation for the EC single market - has pushed an already high unemployment rate up to 19%. However, many people listed as unemployed work in the underground economy. If the government can stick to its tough economic policies and push further structural reforms, the economy will emerge stronger at the end of the 1990s.

**National product:**

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$514.9 billion (1992)

**National product real growth rate:**

1% (1992)

**National product per capita:**

\$13,200 (1992)

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):**

6% (1992 est.)

**Unemployment rate:**

19% (yearend 1992)

**Budget:**

revenues \$122.9 billion; expenditures \$140.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

**Exports:**

\$62 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

**commodities:**

cars and trucks, semifinished manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery

**partners:**

EC 71.0%, US 4.9%, other developed countries 7.9% (1991)

**Imports:**

\$100 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)  
 commodities:  
 machinery, transport equipment, fuels, semifinished goods, foodstuffs,  
 consumer goods, chemicals  
 partners:  
 EC 60.0%, US 8.0%, other developed countries 11.5%, Middle East 2.6% (1991)  
 External debt:  
 \$67.5 billion (1992 est.)  
 Industrial production:  
 growth rate 0.6% (1992 est.)  
 Electricity:  
 46,600,000 kW capacity; 157,000 million kWh produced, 4,000 kWh per capita  
 (1992)  
 Industries:  
 textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and  
 metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools,  
 tourism  
 Agriculture:  
 accounts for about 5% of GDP and 14% of labor force; major products - grain ↔  
 ,  
 vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus fruit, beef, pork,  
 poultry, dairy; largely self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 1.4 million  
 metric tons is among top 20 nations

## 1.9 221.guide/Economy (Spain 2. usage)

Economy (Spain 2. usage)

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Illicit drugs:  
 key European gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the  
 European market  
 Economic aid:  
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$1.9 billion; Western (non-US)  
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-79), \$545.0 million; not  
 currently a recipient  
 Currency: 1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos  
 Exchange rates:  
 pesetas (Ptas) per US\$1 - 114.59 (January 1993), 102.38 (1992), 103.91  
 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38 (1989), 116.49 (1988)  
 Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.10 221.guide/Communications (Spain)

Communications (Spain)

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**Railroads:**

15,430 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 12,691 km (all 1.668-meter gauge, 6,184 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track); FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km (predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 441 km electrified); privately owned railways operate ← 918

km (predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track)

**Highways:**

150,839 km total; 82,513 km national (includes 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block) and 68,326 km provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

**Inland waterways:**

1,045 km, but of minor economic importance

**Pipelines:**

crude oil 265 km, petroleum products 1,794 km, natural gas 1,666 km

**Ports:**

Algeciras, Alicante, Almeria, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, ← Castellon

de la Plana, Ceuta, El Ferrol del Caudillo, Puerto de Gijon, Huelva, La Coruna, Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Mahon, Malaga, Melilla, Rota, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sagunto, Tarragona, Valencia, Vigo, and 175 minor ports

**Merchant marine:**

242 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,394,175 GRT/4,262,868 DWT; ← includes

2 passenger, 8 short-sea passenger, 71 cargo, 12 refrigerated cargo, 12 container, 32 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 41 oil tanker, 14 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 3 specialized tanker, 36 bulk

**Airports:**

total:

105

usable:

99

with permanent-surface runways:

60

with runways over 3,659 m:

4

with runways 2,440–3,659 m:

22

with runways 1,220–2,439 m:

26

**Telecommunications:**

generally adequate, modern facilities; 15,350,464 telephones; broadcast stations – 190 AM, 406 (134 repeaters) FM, 100 (1,297 repeaters) TV; 22 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communications satellite earth stations operating in INTELSAT (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean); MARECS, INMARSAT, and EUTELSAT systems; tropospheric links

## 1.11 221.guide/Defense Forces (Spain)

Defense Forces (Spain)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Civil Guard, National Police, Coastal Civil Guard

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 10,299,960; fit for military service 8,341,046; reach military age (20) annually 338,231 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.6 billion, 1.6% of GDP (1992)