

Spain

Quantitative Factors (Relative Weights in any New Rating, or Change to Existing Rating or Outlook)

8 Nov 2024 Date of this review

17 May 2024 Date of previous review

		20	22	2023		2024		2023		2020	
Weight	Factor	Α	Α	F	Α	F	F	F	F	n/a	F
Low	GDP per-capita (USD, market exchange rates)	29,634	30,132	32,696	33,393	34,268	35,350	35,408	37,094	n/a	38,268
High	Real GDP growth (%)	5.8	6.2	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.3	n/a	2.0
Low	Consumer prices (annual average % change)	8.3	8.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	n/a	2.0
Low	General government balance (% of GDP)	-4.7	-4.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.0	-3.0	-2.9	-2.7	n/a	-2.9
High	General government debt (% of GDP)	111.6	109.5	107.7	105.1	105.5	102.7	104.8	101.9	n/a	101.9
High	Current account balance plus net FDI (% of GDP)	0.6	0.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	n/a	2.7
High	Net external debt (% of GDP)	61.5	60.3	53.2	52.0	50.6	50.4	48.7	47.0	n/a	45.2

2023

2024

2022

DM

Α

Colour key

2026

Improvement relative to previous review

Deterioration relative to previous review

2025

CDS Market Implied Rating as at 25 Oct 2024:

IMF development classification

Qualitative Factors (Relative Weights in any New Rating, or change to Existing Rating or Outlook)

Weight	Factor	Change since last review	
Low	Fiscal financing flexibility	Stable	
Low	Public debt sustainability	Stable	
High	External vulnerability	Positive	
Low	Banking system strength	Stable	
Low	Political risk/uncertainty	Stable	
High	Macroeconomic outlook, policy coherence and credibility	Positive	
High	Business environment and competitiveness	Positive	
n/a	Other factors	n/a	

Footnotes

n/a

n/a

- 1 The risks, limitations and uncertainties associated with the ratings are detailed in the Rating Action Commentary.
- 2 Weights - 'High'/'Medium'/'Low' - reflect the relative importance of each Quantitative and Qualitative Factor in the context of a change in the rating or Outlook/Rating Watch.
- 3 Weights for Economic Development (IMF development classification) and Indicator of Default (CDS Market Implied Rating) will always be n/a because these indicators are not referenced in the Fitch Sovereign Rating Criteria.
- 4 Analyst contacts and all other relevant rating factors are referenced in the Rating Action Commentary.

Fitch Revises Spain's Outlook to Positive; Affirms IDR at 'A-'



Discussion Note

Issuer: Spain

Date of Rating Committee: 05/11/2024

Rating Committee Chair confirms that the Rating Action Report (RAR) is complete and correct, including:

- 1. Indicator of default is disclosed, where available (CDS Implied Rating) (Y)
- 2. Indicator for economic development is disclosed (EM/DM indicator) (Y)
- Weightings of quantitative and qualitative factors are disclosed only for changes in existing ratings or Outlooks and for newly assigned ratings (for EU/UK Regulated Issuers Only) (Y)

SRM Output: A

QO Adjustment: -1 notch Public Finances

Final Rating: A-

Summary of Discussion

The rating committee discussed the following key issues:

 Recent growth performance, including role of NGEU funds, public investment and consumption, impact of economic reforms, discussion around cyclical and structural drivers of growth, potential growth and output gap.

- Labour market dynamics, trends in unemployment, role of immigration and integration, productivity challenges, impact of recent reforms.
- Developments in the banking sector, discussion around private deleveraging.
- External developments, trends around competitiveness, resilience of Spain's economy, current account outturns and outlook, risks around tariffs.
- Fiscal outturns, fiscal programme including 2025 budget and medium-term fiscal programme, credibility around fiscal objectives, political commitment to consolidation including prospects of expenditure restraint.
- Public debt trends, upside and downside risks around the baseline.
- Discussion around political dynamics, prospects of early elections, coalition dynamics, risks around regional developments and potential policy and fiscal impact.
- Credit strengths and weaknesses, and rating peer comparisons.
- Potential rating actions, drivers, sensitivities and assumptions.

The main opinions and conclusions of the committee are recorded in the RAC.

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Definitions

Per-capita Income: GDP per capita (USD, market exchange rates)

Gross domestic product at current market prices in the local currency and converted into US dollars at annual average market exchange rates. GDP is the sum of consumption (private and government) plus gross fixed capital formation plus the change in inventories plus exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

GDP Growth: Real GDP growth (%)

Annual percentage change (calendar year on calendar year) of a country's GDP in constant prices (i.e., volume terms). Source: National authorities, international institutions, Haver Analytics.

Inflation: Consumer prices (annual average % change)

Annual percentage change in the national consumer price index (CPI). Note: these are period averages, not year-end to year-end. Source: National authorities, international institutions, mainly IMF IFS.

Fiscal Balance: General government balance (% of GDP)

Consolidated balance of central government, provincial, regional and local governments, social security funds and other extra-budgetary funds; data may be presented on a cash or, more generally and preferably, on an accruals basis. Net lending is treated as an expenditure item and is included in the general government balance. Privatisation receipts are treated as a financing item and are excluded from the general government balance.

Note: in some countries data are available only for a fiscal year not coinciding with the calendar year. Where this is so, fiscal data are allocated to that calendar year in which the larger part of the fiscal year falls. For fiscal years running July-June, fiscal data are allocated to the year ending 30 June (i.e., 1990-1991 = 1991). Also note that for euro area countries, the figures may differ from those produced by Eurostat due to Fitch's treatment of UMTS receipts. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

Fiscal Debt: General government debt (% of GDP)

Year-end debt stock of the general government (as defined above); data comprise domestic and externally contracted debt regardless of maturity, and include monetary authorities' debt issued on behalf of the government. Contingent liabilities, such as guaranteed debt, are excluded, except where these are specified as a line item in the budget. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

External Balance: Current account balance plus net FDI (% of GDP)

Current account balance plus the net annual flow of FDI (US dollar value of FDI in the economy less resident FDI abroad), expressed as a percentage of GDP. Source: Fitch estimates based on national authorities and IMF.

External Debt: Net external debt (% of GDP)

Calculated by deducting certain classes of gross external assets from a country's gross external debt (GXD). All figures are converted into US dollars at year-end exchange rates and are expressed as a percentage of GDP. A minus sign indicates that the country is a net external creditor (ie, contractual external claims exceed liabilities). For all countries, the definition of gross external assets mirrors the definition of GXD, i.e., exclusion of equity FDI and portfolio equity investment.

Fitch has therefore modified the definition of gross external assets for emerging countries, as it previously used "narrow" gross external asset definition, which excluded non-bank private-sector external assets for these countries. Therefore, the claims of the non-bank private sector would be included, on the grounds that these are the product of rational portfolio management and generate an identifiable income stream for the country of origin. Note that for those emerging markets that have entered into Brady debt deals collateralised by US zero-coupon bonds, the US dollar value to date of that collateral is included in official assets. Source: IMF IFS, national authorities, international institutions.

Economic Development: IMF development classification

Countries classified as Advanced Economies in the latest IMF World Economic Outlook are reported as Developed Markets (DM). Emerging Market and Developing Economies are reported as Emerging Markets (EM). Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, Fitch classifications for sovereigns not referenced in the IMF World Economic Outlook.

Indicator of Default: CDS Market Implied Rating

Derived from the Fitch CDS Implied Ratings (CDS-IR) model, which processes the collective marketplace view of issuers' credit condition based on its CDS pricing. Source: CDS-IR Fitch Solutions, CDS IHS Markit.



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For information on the participation status in the rating process of an issuer listed in this report, please refer to the most recent rating action commentary for the relevant issuer, available on the Fitch Ratings website.

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