



## 2022 SME COUNTRY FACTSHEET'S EVIDENCE BACKGROUND DOCUMENT



# Spain

This document faithfully reproduces evidence from various relevant sources, thus providing SME-focused “pure facts” in the form of concise facts. This factual information arises from national evidence, data and insights, such as the SME-relevant recent national studies, surveys, publications, policy measures, etc. (including those published only in the national language) as well as relevant international studies and other relevant sources, indicators and statistics.

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Factual SME-related evidence	Source
<b>KEY NOWCASTS &amp; FORECASTS</b>	 <b>KEY NOWCASTS &amp; FORECASTS</b>
In 2021, Spanish SMEs generated strong growth in value added, at 9.2%, and slight growth in employment, at 0.6%. However, in 2021, SME value added and SME employment were still 9.3% and 4.4% below the corresponding values in pre-pandemic 2019.	Estimates produced by JRC, based on figures from the Structural Business Statistics Database as well as provisional data for 2020-2021 from the National Accounts Database and the Short-Term Business Statistics Database.
SMEs in the <i>construction</i> ecosystem recovered in 2021, increasing by 3.9% in value added and 1.3% in employment, after dropping by 13.2% and 1.6% respectively in 2020.	Estimates produced by JRC, based on figures from the Structural Business Statistics Database as well as provisional data for 2020-2021 from the National Accounts Database and the Short-Term Business Statistics Database.
The <i>tourism</i> ecosystem grew strongly in value added in 2021, at 12.3%, following a sharp decline of 24.2% in 2020. However, SME employment declined in both 2021 and 2020, by 25.3% and 1.7% respectively.	Estimates produced by JRC, based on figures from the Structural Business Statistics Database as well as provisional data for 2020-2021 from the National Accounts Database and the Short-Term Business Statistics Database.
Based on data from early 2022, it was expected that SME value added and SME employment in Spain would continue to grow by 7.0% and 1.5% respectively, but Russia's military aggression against Ukraine will affect these estimates.	Estimates and forecasts produced by JRC, based on figures from the Structural Business Statistics Database, provisional data for 2020-2021 from the National Accounts Database and the Short-Term Business Statistics Database and forecasts from the AMECO database.
In 2021, Spanish SMEs generated 68.2% of employment and 56.1% of value added, compared to 64.4% and 51.8%, respectively, in the EU as a whole.	Estimates produced by JRC, based on figures from the Structural Business Statistics Database as well as provisional data for 2020-2021 from the National Accounts Database and the Short-Term Business Statistics Database.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY</b>	 <b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY</b>
SMEs that adhere to the UN Global Pact are progressing at a faster pace than the average for Spanish SMEs. In this regard, 45% of them have an environmental policy in place and 69% are committed to reducing CO2 emissions compared to 42.5% and 26% on average for Spanish SMEs respectively.	Red Española del Pacto Mundial, 'Contribución de las empresas españolas a la Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030: una consulta integral', November 2020 <a href="https://www.agenda2030.gob.es/recursos/docs/Consulta_empresarial_Pacto_Mundial.pdf">https://www.agenda2030.gob.es/recursos/docs/Consulta_empresarial_Pacto_Mundial.pdf</a>
<p>The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2021-2030 seeks to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 23% compared to the levels reached in 1990. This reduction objective translates to the elimination of 1 out of every 3 tonnes of GHGs currently being emitted.</p> <p>SMEs are a vital part of making this goal a reality and have made a promising start, as 76% of Spanish enterprises have a medium/high intensity of green actions through ICT systems, compared to the EU average at 66%.</p>	<p>Dirección General de Industria y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Marco Estratégico en Política PYME 2030: Informe de Seguimiento Anual 2020', March 2021:  <a href="https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf">https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf</a> </p> <p>European Commission, 'Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2021: Spain', November 2021:  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/80500">https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/80500</a> </p>
The Spanish Legislature passed the new Act 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition which set in motion the economic recovery and, crucially, set the objectives to achieve the full decarbonisation of the Spanish economy by 2050.	Gobierno de España, 'Ribera aplaude la aprobación en el Congreso de los Diputados de la primera Ley de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética de España', May 2021: <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/transicion-ecologica/Paginas/2021/130521-ley-cambio-climatico.aspx">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/transicion-ecologica/Paginas/2021/130521-ley-cambio-climatico.aspx</a>




SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	 SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY
<p>Based on the companies surveyed by Red Española del Pacto Mundial, 8% of companies assess the impact of their actions on human rights, 15% include contractual clauses regarding sustainability in their contracts with suppliers and 20% evaluate their suppliers according to social criteria. These percentages are considerably lower for larger enterprises, which reinforces the fact that SMEs are more concerned about the social aspects of sustainability than larger enterprises.</p>	<p>Red Española del Pacto Mundial, 'Contribución de las empresas españolas a la Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030: una consulta integral', November 2020.  <a href="https://www.agenda2030.gob.es/recursos/docs/Consulta_empresarial_Pacto_Mundial.pdf">https://www.agenda2030.gob.es/recursos/docs/Consulta_empresarial_Pacto_Mundial.pdf</a></p>
<p>In 2021, the Empleaverde Programme is expected to achieve the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 800 unemployed people would enter the labour market.</li> <li>- More than 3 000 entrepreneurs would receive support for the creation and/or improvement of their enterprise.</li> <li>- 24 000 people would obtain qualifications.</li> <li>- More than 6 000 employees would improve their situation in the labour market.</li> </ul>	<p>Fundación Biodiversidad, 'Programa Empleaverde', February 2021.  <a href="https://www.empleaverde.es/programa-empleaverde">https://www.empleaverde.es/programa-empleaverde</a></p>
DIGITALISATION	 DIGITALISATION
<p>Micro enterprises are gradually closing the gap with larger companies in terms of connectivity. 78.2% of micro enterprises had access to the Internet in 2020 (which represents an increase of 8% in comparison with 2017).</p>	<p>Observatorio Nacional de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información, 'Informe de digitalización de las pymes 2021', September 2021.  <a href="https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021">https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021</a></p>
<p>The use of e-commerce to sell products and services is increasingly gaining importance in Spain. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a 5.1% increase in medium-sized enterprises and larger enterprises selling products and/or services online (from 20.4% to 25.5%), while micro enterprises' growth in this respect was 3.7% (from 5.8% to 9.5%) in the same period. Please note that these figures are expected to be even higher for 2020 due to the situation created by the pandemic.</p>	<p>Observatorio Nacional de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información, 'Informe de digitalización de las pymes 2021', September 2021.  <a href="https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021">https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021</a></p>
<p>There has been a very positive trend regarding the use of social media by medium-sized and larger enterprises over the last five years, as 63% of them use social media to advertise themselves (which represents an increase of 20.1% during said period of time). Concerning micro-enterprises, the use of social media is progressing at a slower pace, reaching 35.2% in 2020 (which represents an increase of 4.8% in comparison with 2016).</p>	<p>Observatorio Nacional de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información, 'Informe de digitalización de las pymes 2021', September 2021.  <a href="https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021">https://www.ontsi.es/es/publicaciones/informe-de-digitalizacion-de-las-pymes-2021</a></p>
<p>The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation aims to help SMEs and freelancers in their digitalisation processes by offering subsidies to cover the costs of said digitalisation financed by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. In particular, the Digital Toolkit (DTK) Programme facilitates the implementation of certain basic digitisation packages (known as DTK Packages), which will enable SMEs and freelancers to make significant progress in their digital maturity level (especially regarding the fields of digital marketing, e-commerce, and digital enterprise management).</p>	<p>Gobierno de España, 'Expresión de interés relativa a las ayudas económicas para la digitalización de las PYME y autónomos en el marco del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia: Programa Digital Toolkit', April 2021.  <a href="https://portal.mineco.gob.es/RecursosArticulo/mineco/ministerio/participacion_publica/consulta/ficheros/20210421-manifestacion-interes-digitalizacion-PYME.pdf">https://portal.mineco.gob.es/RecursosArticulo/mineco/ministerio/participacion_publica/consulta/ficheros/20210421-manifestacion-interes-digitalizacion-PYME.pdf</a></p>

<b>INNOVATION</b>	 <b>INNOVATION</b>
<p>Only 17% of Spanish SMEs increased their budget for innovation in 2021 in comparison with 2020. Consequently, Spain's SMEs are performing considerably worse than the EU average in terms of the percentage introducing business process innovations (23%, EU: 40%) and product innovations (14%, EU: 29%).</p>	<p>Global Innovation Summit Series by Leyton, 'Estado del arte de la innovación en España: la situación de la empresa española respecto a nuestros vecinos europeos', May 2021  <a href="https://leyton.com/es/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2021/05/El-libro-blanco-del-Primer-Barometro-de-la-Innovacion-de-Leyton-1.pdf">https://leyton.com/es/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2021/05/El-libro-blanco-del-Primer-Barometro-de-la-Innovacion-de-Leyton-1.pdf</a></p> <p>Community innovation survey, Eurostat, 2020:  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/facts-figures/scoreboards_en">http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/facts-figures/scoreboards_en</a></p>
<p>The draft bill for the new Spanish law on the start-up ecosystem creates a favourable climate for the creation of innovative businesses. This is expected to increase competition in the markets thanks to a leap in the number of potential players and the number of new competitors in less competitive markets. On the other hand, it encourages the development of new products and innovative strategies for the production or distribution of existing products.</p>	<p>Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia, 'Informe Sobre El Anteproyecto De Ley De Fomento Del Ecosistema De Las Empresas Emergentes', November 2021.  <a href="https://www.cnmc.es/sites/default/files/3791512.pdf">https://www.cnmc.es/sites/default/files/3791512.pdf</a></p>
<b>SKILLS</b>	 <b>SKILLS</b>
<p>Despite the fact that Spain is the EU country with the highest growth in relation with the number of companies hiring ICT experts (up by 117% between 2012 and 2020), the number of university graduates in these fields has fallen by 23.2%.</p>	<p>Fundación VASS, 'Empleabilidad y talento digital: Índice de Talento Digital 2020', June 2021.  <a href="https://docisolation-eu.prod.fire.glass/?guid=50098094-fb74-4a55-2b74-8712243c1075">https://docisolation-eu.prod.fire.glass/?guid=50098094-fb74-4a55-2b74-8712243c1075</a></p>
<p>According to the 2020-2021 edition of the GEM report, only 0.8% of the Spanish population between the age of 18 and 64 years have actively participated in or led the generation and implementation of entrepreneurial ideas/initiatives in the organisations in which they worked in the last 3 years.</p>	<p>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, 'INFORME GEM ESPAÑA 2020-2021', June 2021.  <a href="https://centroyunuscantabria.unican.es/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Informe-GEM-Espana-2020-2021.pdf">https://centroyunuscantabria.unican.es/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Informe-GEM-Espana-2020-2021.pdf</a></p>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN</b>	 <b>ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN</b>
<p>There is room for improvement in inter-administrative cooperation to promote good economic regulation throughout the national territory. Spain's recovery plan specifically highlights how increased cooperation between its Autonomous Communities will benefit SMEs relationship with regulations. The policy looks to create a single market within Spain to help support growth and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, Componente 13: Impulso a la pyme', June 2021.  <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf</a></p>
<b>REGULATORY OBSTACLES</b>	 <b>REGULATORY OBSTACLES</b>
<p>Currently, nearly 70% of all Spanish laws and administrative regulations come from the regional level, and there are substantial differences in regulatory complexity across the Spanish regions. In this sense, there are areas for improvement in terms of the quality of regulation.</p>	<p>Banco de España, 'New dimensions of regulatory complexity and their economic cost. An analysis using text mining', 2021  <a href="https://www.bde.es">https://www.bde.es</a></p>
<p>The Spanish Government has created the Sectoral Conference on Regulatory Improvement and Business Environment which will operate as a coordination tool between the autonomous regions of Spain in order to ensure better communication between these authorities. The idea behind this Sectoral Conference</p>	<p>Gobierno de España, 'La vicepresidenta primera analiza con las comunidades autónomas y la FEMP las medidas de apoyo al emprendimiento y de mejora regulatoria', July 2021.  <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasaprensa/asuntos-">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasaprensa/asuntos-</a></p>

is to support the correct application of the principles of good regulation by all public administrations. It seeks to ensure the optimal functioning of the mechanisms of inter-administrative cooperation, thereby facilitating investment and the development of business activity throughout the country.	<a href="http://economicos/Paginas/2021/220721-sectorial-mejora-regulatoria.aspx">economicos/Paginas/2021/220721-sectorial-mejora-regulatoria.aspx</a>
<b>ACCESS TO FINANCE</b>	 ACCESS TO FINANCE
The ease of access to finance depends very much on the maturity level of the individual company in question. In Spain, financing agents facilitate more credit to companies that have a sufficient level of prior resources, guarantees or assets that can serve as collateral. In contrast, for companies at earlier stages of development, where intangible assets are usually more prevalent, having access to traditional finance (e.g. through the traditional banking system) is a complex feat.	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, Componente 13: Impulso a la pyme', June 2021. <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf</a>
Banks in Spain have tightened credit approval criteria due to the negative insolvency outlook of companies from the current crisis, which has directly affected SMEs.	Banco de España, 'Encuesta sobre préstamos bancarios', October 2021 <a href="https://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/epb.html">https://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/infoest/epb.html</a>
In 2020, there was a decrease of 3% in relation to the insolvency proceedings of enterprises conducted compared to 2019. This could be due to the moratoria and aid granted (mainly to SMEs) to alleviate the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Registro de Economistas Forenses, 'Atlas Concursal 2021', November 2021. <a href="https://economistas.es/Contenido/Consejo/Estudios/%20y%20trabajos/Atlas2021WEB.pdf">https://economistas.es/Contenido/Consejo/Estudios/%20y%20trabajos/Atlas2021WEB.pdf</a>
The majority of the €7 billion allocated to aid for SMEs under the Royal Decree-law 5/2021 on extraordinary measures to support business solvency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have been distributed among the autonomous regions of Spain according to the indicators of income, unemployment and youth unemployment of those regions.	Gobierno de España, 'Hacienda comunica el reparto entre las comunidades autónomas de los 7.000 millones en ayudas directas a pymes y autónomos', March 2021. <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/hacienda/Paginas/2021/260321-hacienda_ccaa.aspx">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/hacienda/Paginas/2021/260321-hacienda_ccaa.aspx</a>
<b>LATE PAYMENTS</b>	 LATE PAYMENTS
The average payment period in 2020 for both the private and the public sector was 77 days. These payment periods clash with the maximum established under Spanish Law (i.e. 60 days for the private sector and 30 days for the public sector).	Plataforma Multisectorial contra la Morosidad, 'Informe sobre Morosidad Estudio Plazos de Pago en España 2020', July 2020. <a href="http://pmcm.esinterban.com/files/Informe%20Morosidad%202020-%20PMcM%20baja.pdf">http://pmcm.esinterban.com/files/Informe%20Morosidad%202020-%20PMcM%20baja.pdf</a>
The Spanish Government has informally announced measures to ensure an effective enforcement of Directive 2011/7/EU on combating late payment in commercial transactions. This is to combat the problem of late payment and the extension of average payment periods which lead to liquidity problems for companies, as well as other management issues that can ultimately limit their activity and growth, especially in the case of SMEs. These measures (among other aspects) are expected to establish an effective sanctioning regime to fine enterprises that exceed the maximum payment periods.	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, Componente 13: Impulso a la pyme', June 2021. <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf</a>
<b>ACCESS TO MARKETS</b>	 ACCESS TO MARKETS
The extent of internationalisation of the Spanish economy, calculated as the sum of exports and imports of goods and services with respect to GDP, stood at 66.9% in 2019. This is almost 20 points	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, Componente 13: Impulso a la pyme', June 2021



<p>higher than in 2009 and 9 points higher than the peak of 2007 (before the crisis of 2008 occurred).</p> <p>Spanish SMEs marginally export to outside the EU more than the EU average (12%, EU: 10%) and the average level within the EU (16.6%, EU: 16.4%).</p>	<p><a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf</a></p> <p>Comext, International trade by enterprise characteristics, 2018: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/setupdi/mselection.do">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/setupdi/mselection.do</a></p>
<p>According to a survey, 39% of Spanish SMEs are planning to sell their products and services outside Spain in 2021 for the first time. The main reasons given for targeting international markets are opportunities in specific markets (57%) and the impact of the coronavirus on their business (36%).</p>	<p>ICEX, 'El 39% de las pequeñas empresas españolas encuestadas prevé exportar por primera vez en 2021', February 2021. <a href="https://www.icex.es/icex/es/navegacion-principal/que-es-icex/sala-de-prensa/sala-prensa/NEW2021870189.html">https://www.icex.es/icex/es/navegacion-principal/que-es-icex/sala-de-prensa/sala-prensa/NEW2021870189.html</a></p>
<p>The ensuing crisis after the COVID-19 pandemic affected the internationalisation of Spanish SMEs. To this effect, 47.2% of companies reported a negative impact on their level of turnover on international markets.</p>	<p>Fundación para el Análisis Estratégico y Desarrollo de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Impacto Económico De La Covid-19 Sobre La Pyme En España', June 2021 <a href="http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf">http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf</a></p>
<b>START-UP ENVIRONMENT</b>	 <b>START-UP ENVIRONMENT</b>
<p>The lifespan of Spanish start-ups now exceeds 2.7 years, a reflection of the maturity of the projects of these companies when compared to previous years (2.2 years of average lifespan in 2019 and 2.5 in 2020). Despite this, the average lifespan of Spanish projects is still below that of European projects, which average 2.87 years.</p>	<p>South Summit, 'Mapa del Emprendimiento 2021', October 2021. <a href="https://www.factoriadelfuturo.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/MAPA-EMPREDIMIENTO-2021.pdf">https://www.factoriadelfuturo.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/MAPA-EMPREDIMIENTO-2021.pdf</a></p>
<b>SCALE-UP ENVIRONMENT</b>	 <b>SCALE-UP ENVIRONMENT</b>
<p>In Spain, the number of medium-sized enterprises is 33% below the EU average. Only 0.6% of Spanish companies are medium-sized, compared to 0.9% of the EU average or 2.4% in Germany. Medium-sized enterprises have shown greater resilience in difficult times such as during the pandemic, with a greater capacity to invest and generate quality employment.</p>	<p>Confederación Española de la Pequeña Y Mediana Empresa, 'Presentación de CEPYME500 y CreCEPYME', December 2020. <a href="https://www.cepyyme.es/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/NdP-Presentacin-CEPYME500-y-CreCEPYME.pdf">https://www.cepyyme.es/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/NdP-Presentacin-CEPYME500-y-CreCEPYME.pdf</a></p>
<p>In Spain, there are more than 100 laws (either of tax, labour, accounting, financial, insurance, or competition nature) that are based on business size that discourage enterprise's growth beyond the employee number 49. This situation is informally called in Spain as the 'curse of the employee number 50'.</p>	<p>Confederación Española de la Pequeña Y Mediana Empresa, 'Crecimiento Empresarial: Situación de las PYMES en España comparada con la de otros países europeos', November 2021. <a href="https://www.cepyyme.es/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Documento-Crecimiento-Empresarial-CEPYME.pdf">https://www.cepyyme.es/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Documento-Crecimiento-Empresarial-CEPYME.pdf</a></p>
<p>According to the national regulator on competition matters, the draft bill for the new Spanish law on the creation and growth of enterprises identifies some practices that hinder the development of enterprises (especially in relation to small-sized ones) such as regulatory obstacles or late payment of suppliers and it aims to foster the creation of enterprises in a fast and agile manner while reducing the costs attached.</p>	<p>Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia, 'Informe Sobre El Anteproyecto De Ley De Creación Y Crecimiento De Empresas', November 2021. <a href="https://www.cnmc.es/sites/default/files/3714145_1_5.pdf">https://www.cnmc.es/sites/default/files/3714145_1_5.pdf</a></p>
<b>IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS</b>	 <b>IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS</b>
<p>In Spain, the situation generated by COVID-19 had a more negative impact on micro-enterprises, companies affected by statutory lay-off proceedings, younger companies and SMEs in the industrial and service sectors.</p>	<p>Fundación para el Análisis Estratégico y Desarrollo de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Impacto Económico De La Covid-19 Sobre La Pyme En España', June 2021</p>

	<a href="http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf">http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf</a>
25.2% of SMEs reduced their employment levels in 2020 compared to 2019, 62.5% maintained them and 12.3% increased them. Employment expectations for 2021 are somewhat more favourable, but far from previous levels.	Fundación para el Análisis Estratégico y Desarrollo de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Impacto Económico De La Covid-19 Sobre La Pyme En España', June 2021 <a href="http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf">http://faedpyme.upct.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/145/informepymecovid2021.pdf</a>
<b>NATIONAL RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN</b>	 NATIONAL RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN
The Spanish Government designed the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) with a clear intent to provide help to SMEs. According to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, "SMEs stood at the epicentre of the crisis and we therefore must place them at the very centre of the recovery. Thus, the Plan includes a significant number of measures aimed at strengthening the ecosystem of SMEs, increasing their competitiveness and potential growth by reinforcing their resilience and boosting the green and digital transition".	Gobierno de España, 'El Gobierno sitúa a las Pymes en el centro de la recuperación económica post-Covid', December 2020. <a href="https://www.mincotur.gob.es/es-es/GabinetePrensa/NotasPrensa/2020/Paginas/20201214-consejo-asesor-pyme.aspx">https://www.mincotur.gob.es/es-es/GabinetePrensa/NotasPrensa/2020/Paginas/20201214-consejo-asesor-pyme.aspx</a>
The adopted Spanish NRRP has allocated a budget of €140 billion and sets out a roadmap for the modernisation of the Spanish economy, the recovery of economic growth and the creation of jobs, for a solid recovery from the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia', April 2021. <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/30042021-Plan_Recuperacion_%20Transformacion_%20Resiliencia.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/30042021-Plan_Recuperacion_%20Transformacion_%20Resiliencia.pdf</a>
The adopted Spanish NRRP has four main objectives (i.e. ecological transition, digital transition, social and territorial cohesion, and gender equality), which are channelled through ten catalyst policies to boost economic recovery in the short term and support a transformation process that will increase the productivity and growth potential of the Spanish economy in the future. These policies are developed by 30 components (including component 13, "support to SMEs") that structure coherent investment and reform projects to modernise the country.	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia', April 2021. <a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/30042021-Plan_Recuperacion_%20Transformacion_%20Resiliencia.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/30042021-Plan_Recuperacion_%20Transformacion_%20Resiliencia.pdf</a>
<b>NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS*</b>	 NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS
Only 6% of Spanish SMEs operate in the industrial sector (compared to the 73% of Spanish SMEs operating in the services sector).	Dirección General de Industria y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Marco Estratégico en Política PYME 2030: Informe de Seguimiento Anual 2020', March 2021. <a href="https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf">https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf</a>
According to a report, there is a greater generation of employment in the industrial sector by larger enterprise. Large enterprises generate 35% of employment in the sector, followed by medium-sized enterprises with 25% and small enterprises with 24%.	Dirección General de Industria y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, 'Marco Estratégico en Política PYME 2030: Informe de Seguimiento Anual 2020', March 2021. <a href="https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf">https://industria.gob.es/es-es/Servicios/MarcoEstrategicoPYME/informe-pyme2020.pdf</a>
<b>OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS</b>	 OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS
It is estimated that roughly 20% of natural persons who have concluded a bankruptcy procedure by liquidation benefited from the second chance	Gobierno de España, 'Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, Componente 13: Impulso a la pyme', June 2021.

mechanism. At present, more than 90% of bankruptcy procedures in Spain are liquidation procedures.	<a href="https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf">https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/temas/fondos-recuperacion/Documents/16062021-Componente13.pdf</a>
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\* *"National industrial ecosystems" refer to the national aspects of the industrial ecosystems as defined by the EC.*

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/6355326c-ae95-11eb-9767-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>