

MTM i-Map
Migration and Development Layer

SPAIN

Latest update of contents: May 2013

The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organisations and research projects in case national data was not available.

Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied.

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1 Spain at a Glance

Topic	Indicator	Data	Source
Population	Total (2011)	46,815,916	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (ES) for forecasts please refer to: UNDESA (EN)
	Growth rate (2001 – 2011, annual average)	1.46%	INE (ES)
	Female (2011)	50.6%	INE (ES)
	Birth rate (per 1000)	10.2	INE (ES)
	Fertility rate (births per woman) (2011)	1.36	INE (ES)
	Mortality rate (per 1000)	8.36	INE (ES)
	Life expectancy at birth (2011)	82.09	INE (ES)
	Under 15 years (2011)	15.21%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
	15-64 years (2011)	67.41%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
	65 years and over (2011)	17.38%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
	Economy	GDP (2011) (Millions)	EUR 1,063,355
GDP per capita (2010)		USD 30,542.8*	INE (ES)
GDP growth rate (2011)		0.4%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
Public debt (% of GDP) (2011)		69.3%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
Inflation rate		3.1%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
Unemployment rate (4 th trimester 2012)		26.02%	INE (ES)
Main import countries		European Union (53.8%), China (7.9%), USA (4.0%), Russian Federation (2.6%), Algeria (1.9%)	WTO (EN , FR) Trade Profile (EN , FR)
Main export countries		European Union (66.8%), United States (3.5%), Turkey (2.0%), Morocco (1.9%), Switzerland (1.8%)	WTO (EN , FR) Trade Profile (EN , FR)
Migration	Net migration rate (per 1000) (2011)	-1.069	Own formulation with data from INE (ES)
	Emigration rate of tertiary	n/a	

	educated		
	Internal (interregional) migration rate (2011)	1.25%	INE (ES)
	Immigrants (% of total population) (2011)	12%	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)
Development	Human Development Index (HDI) Rank	23 out of 186	UNDP (EN , FR) HDR 2013 (AR , EN , FR)
	Gender Inequality Index (GII) Rank	23 out of 186	UNDP (EN , FR) HDR 2013 (AR , EN , FR)
	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Rank	n/a	n/a
	GINI Coefficient (Income)	n/a	n/a
	Literacy rate	n/a	n/a
	Population living below USD 1.25/day	n/a	n/a
Aid Activity	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Spent (Total) (2011)	EUR 2,987.9 millions	Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) (ES)
	Bilateral Development Assistance (2011)	EUR 1,621.86 millions	MAEC (ES)
	ODA contributed to multilateral agencies (2011)	EUR 1,365.99 millions	MAEC (ES)
	ODA (Main recipients in the last five years)	Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Morocco, Haiti, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia, Salvador, Colombia, Bolivia*	MAEC (ES)
* EUR 23,233.53			
N.B: Currencies were converted according to EC exchange rates (EN , FR) of December of the year in which the data was collected.			

2 The Migration Situation

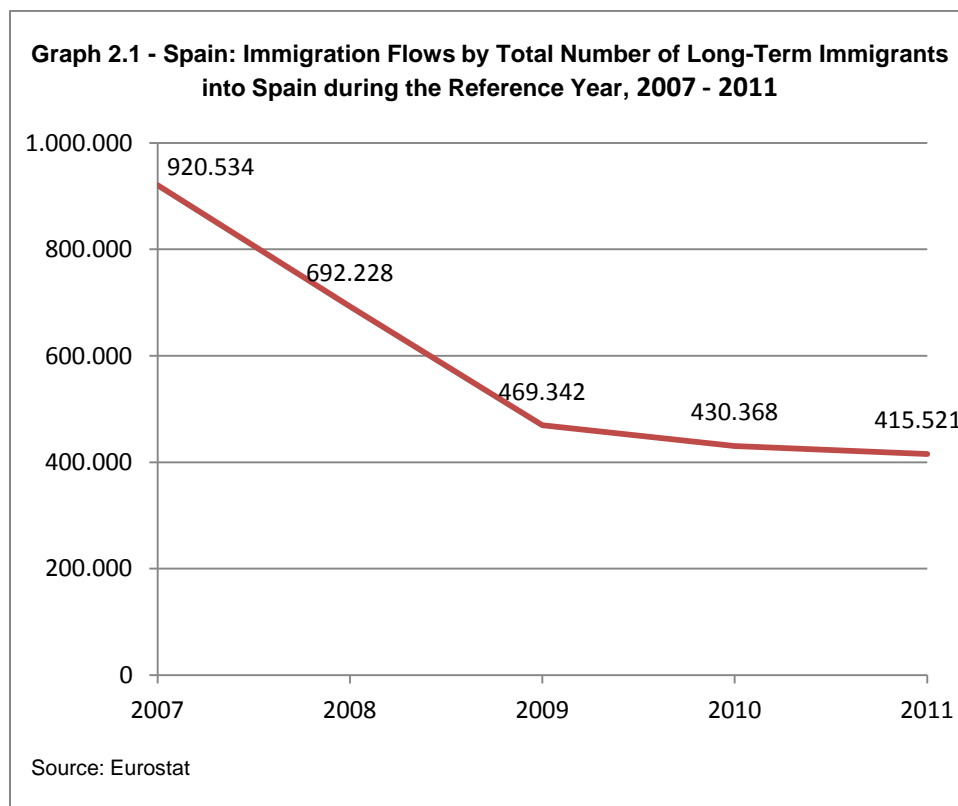
2.1 Immigration Movements

2.1.1 The Extent of Immigration Movements

Stock of Immigrants

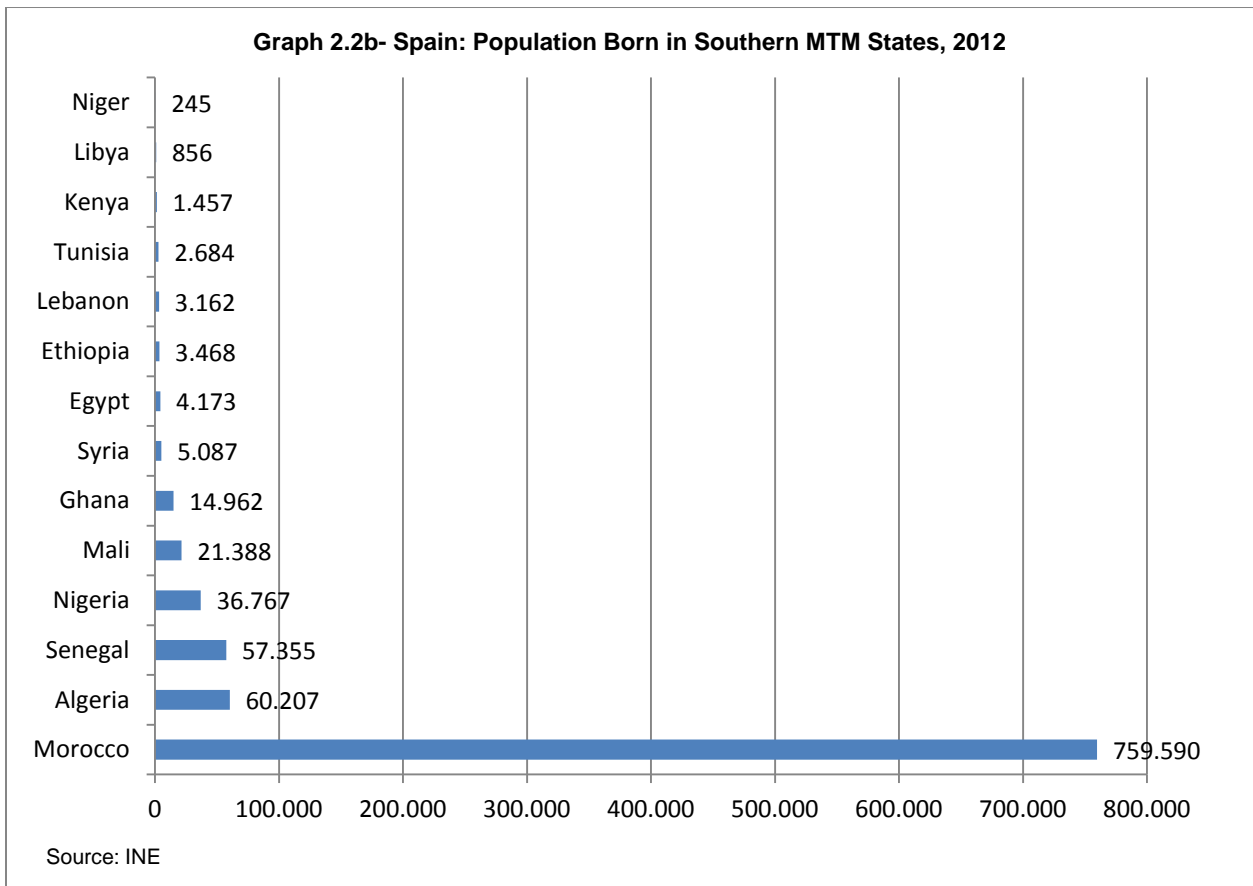
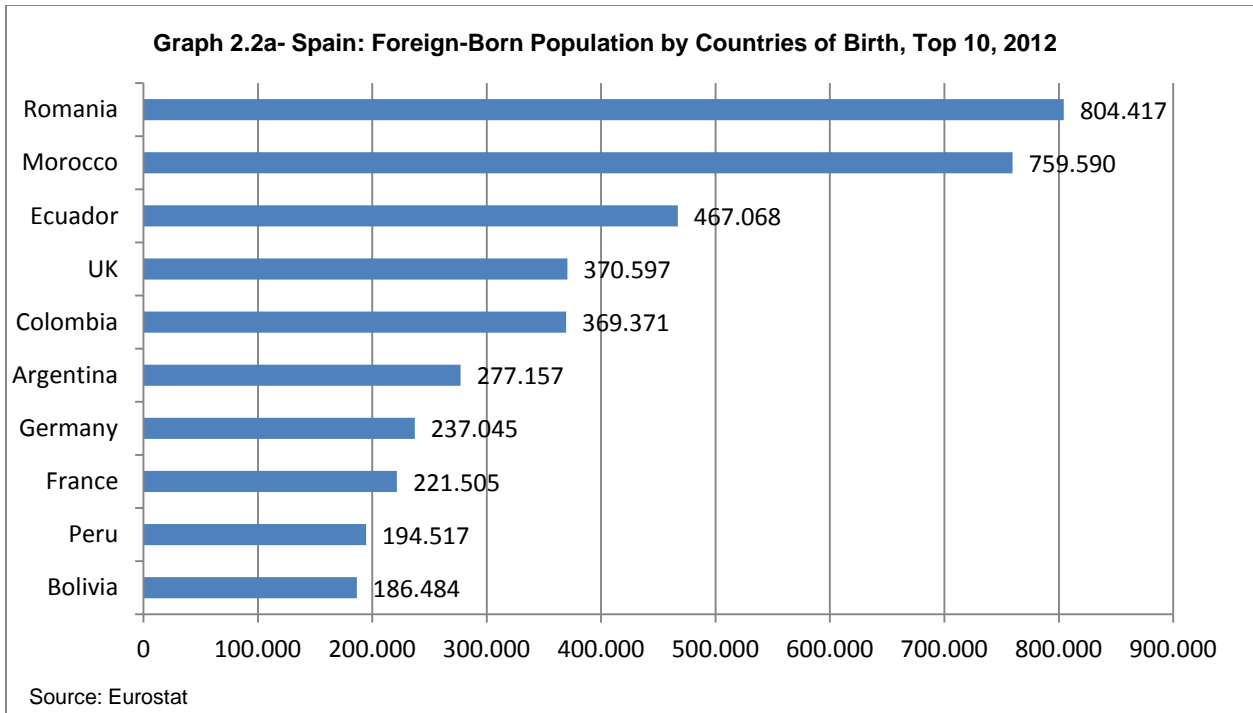
In 2012, a total of 6,555,013 foreign-born persons resided in Spain ([R1](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#))).

Immigration Flows



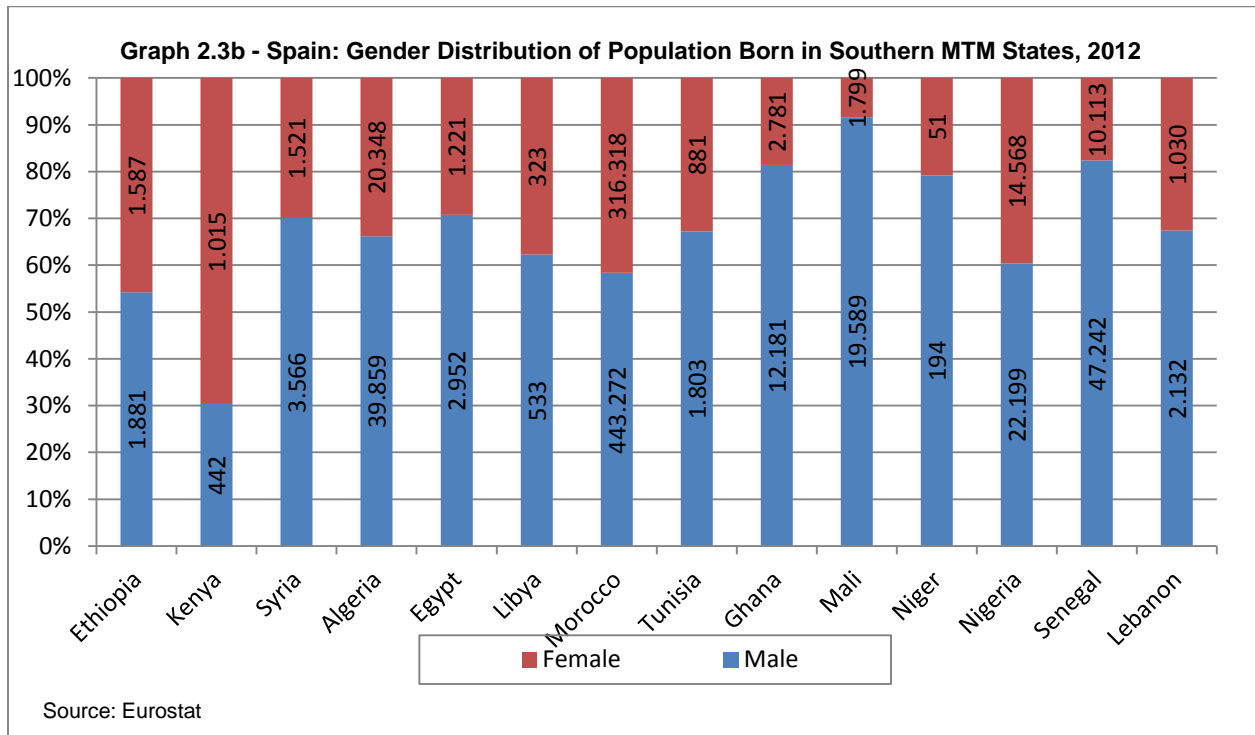
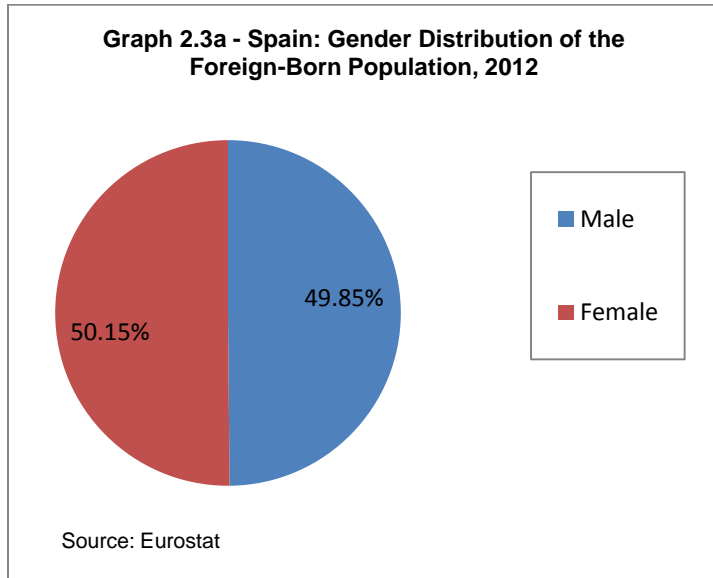
2.1.2 Main Countries of Origin

In 2011, the most significant country of origin was Romania, closely followed by Morocco and Ecuador (see graph 2.2a). Among Southern MTM States, the most important country of origin was Morocco, followed by Senegal and Algeria (graph 2.2b) ([R1](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#))). However, the numerical difference between Morocco and any other Southern MTM state is remarkable.

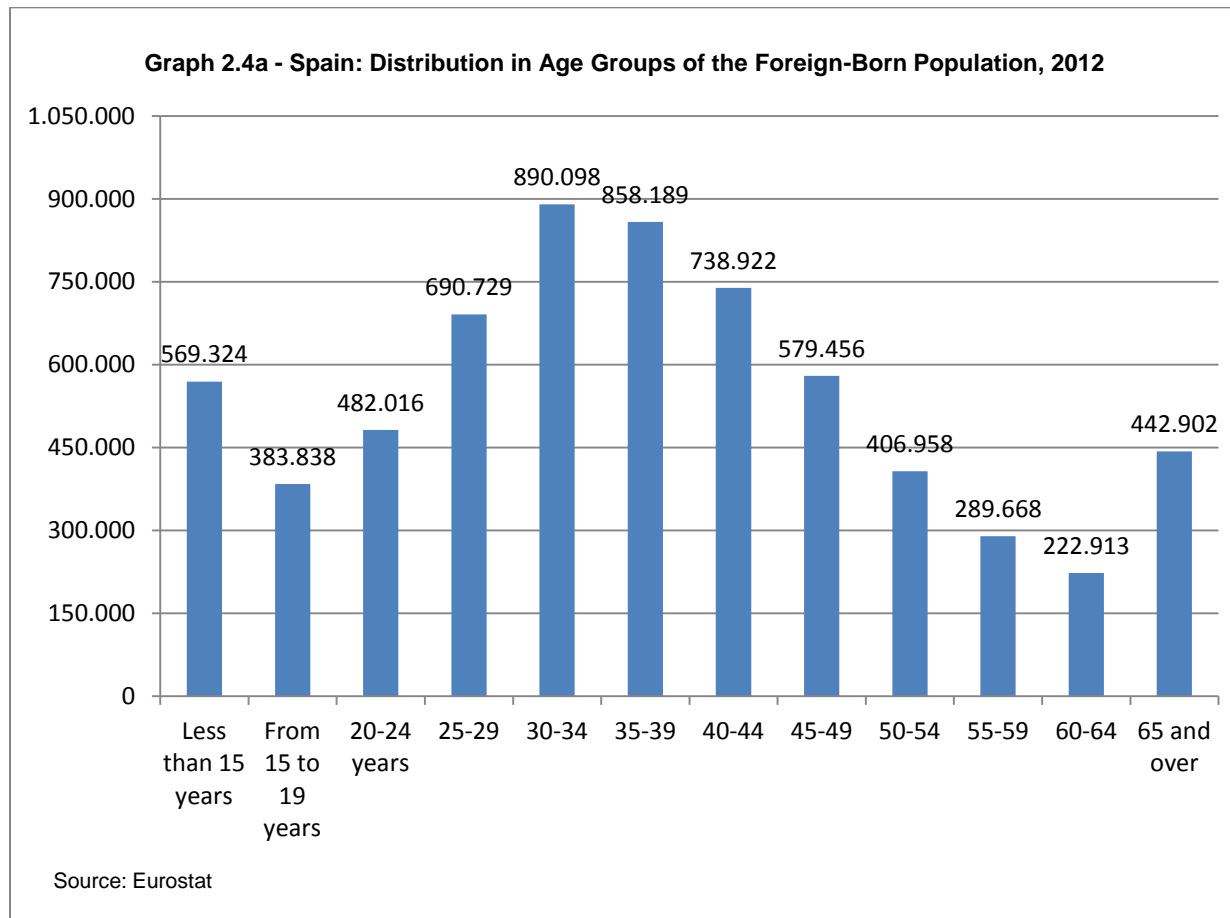


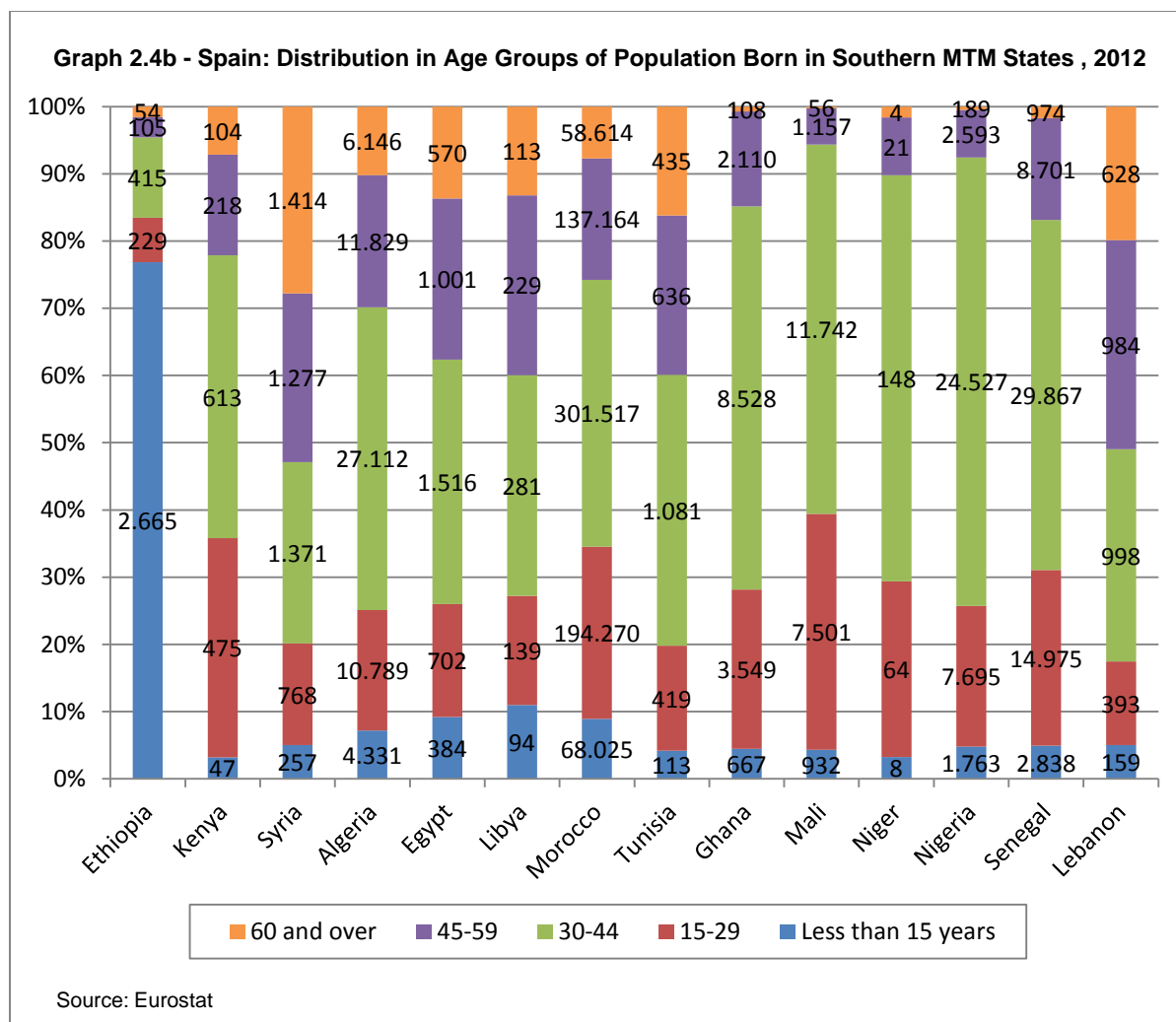
2.1.3 Characteristics of Immigrant Population

Gender



Age

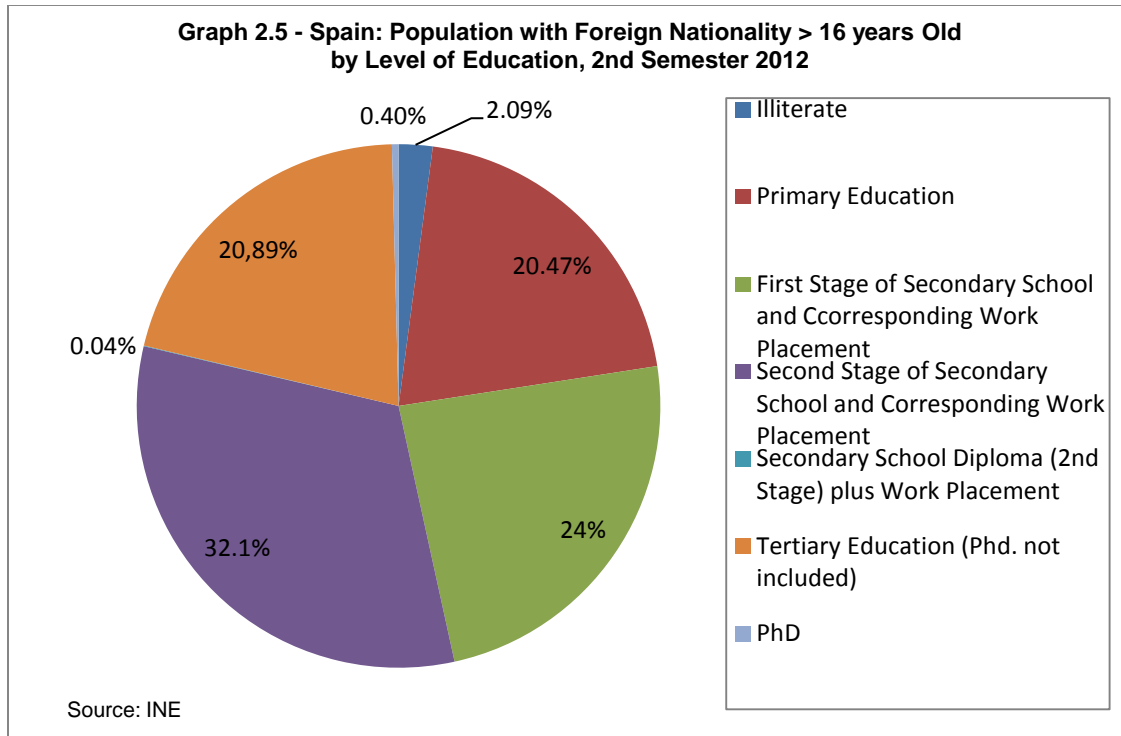




According to Spanish administration sources, the overrepresentation of persons of Ethiopian origin under the age of 15 is primarily due to adoptions: Around 500 Ethiopian children are adopted by Spanish families every year since 2005 ([R3](#) ([ES](#))).

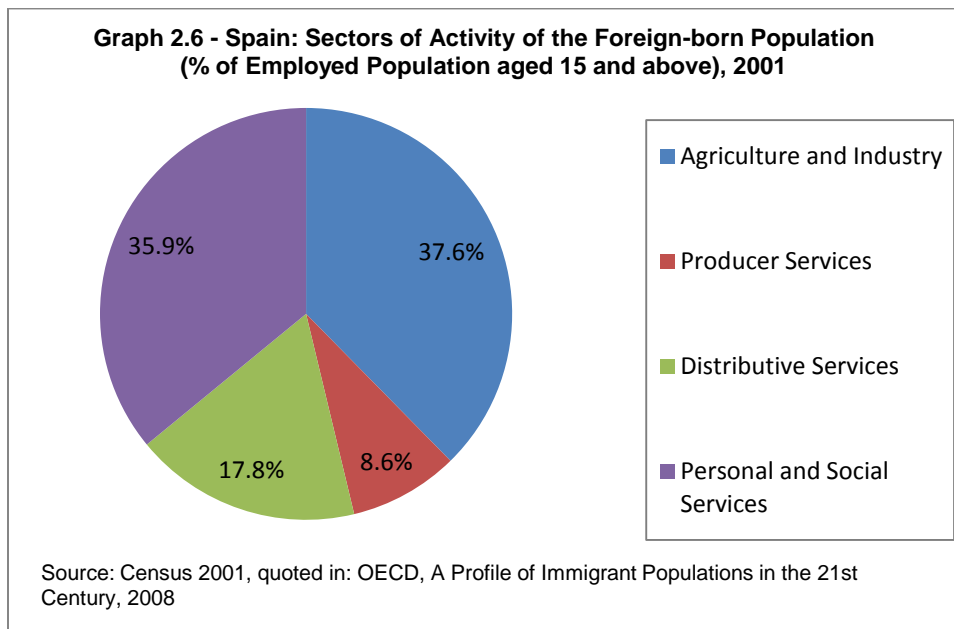
Level of Education

The data is based on the amount of persons with foreign or double-nationality over the age of 16 and refers to the 2nd semester of 2012 (total: 5,031,600). It was not possible to access data by country of origin ([R1](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#))).



Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

According to the statistics, over a third of the employed foreign-born population in Spain works in the producer services and in agriculture and industry respectively ([R3](#) ([ES](#))).



3 Transnational Life of Migrants

3.1 National Legislation and Policy Framework on the Transnational Life of Migrants

Table 3.1 – Spain : Legislation and Policy Framework with Regard to the Transnational Life of Migrants	
Legislation	Description
Dual Citizenship	
Spanish Constitution (EN) Spanish Civil Code (EN)	<p>Article 11 of the Spanish Constitution recognizes the possibility of Dual Citizenship and is further developed by the Civil Code. According to Article 24.2 of the Civil Code, double citizenship is allowed for persons holding the nationality of an Ibero-American country, of Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea, or Portugal.</p> <p>Information on issues related to acquisition or loss of the Spanish Nationality is provided on the Website of the Ministry of Justice (ES).</p>
Voting rights	
Spanish Constitution (EN)	<p>Article 13.2 of the Spanish Constitution recognizes the right to vote in the municipal elections of foreigners residing in Spain whose countries of origin have reciprocity agreements with Spain. Currently, those countries are: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, and Cape Verde.</p> <p>Citizens of other EU Member States residing in Spain can vote in local and European elections but not in Spanish Parliamentary elections.</p>
Source: Spanish Government (EN, ES), Ministry of Justice and Official Journal of the State	

Visa Requirements

Information related to visa issuing (short and long term), place of application, requirements, and refusals and appeals is available [here](#) (EN, ES). The [Home Office](#) (ES) also provides a list of countries with and without visa requirement, accessible [here](#) (ES).

Access to the Labour Market

Information on work permits can be accessed at the website of the [Ministry of Labour and Social Security](#) (ES).

3.2 Involvement of Migrant Organisations in their Countries of Origin

Information on migrants organisations and their involvement both in Spain and in their countries of origin can be accessed the document [Migrants associations in Spain. An overview \(2010\)](#) (ES). While organisations of migrants from Senegal and Mali have a strong focus on contributing to development in countries of origin, organisations of migrants from Morocco tend to have a stronger focus on integration in Spain ([R5](#) (EN)).

The EC-funded project [European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development \(EADPD\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU MS and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources.

3.3 Initiatives Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants

Table 3.2 – Spain: Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants			
National Actor	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) (ES)	Spain-ECOWAS Fund on Migration and Development (EN)	ECOWAS (EN , FR)	The fund works on issues related to development and the strengthening of the diaspora organisations. It also encourages the integration and social participation of returnees in the economic life of their countries of origin. The general objective of the Fund is the eradication of poverty in the ECOWAS region through effective and sustainable regional integration and institutional capacity building
<p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive. Initiatives related to the transnational life of migrants in the health and sanitary field are not covered in this section. Source: Global Forum on Migration and Development (EN)</p>			

4 Financial Remittances Transfers and Migrants' Investments

4.1 National Legislation on Economic Incentives for Migrants

[Law 16/2009 of 13 November of Payment Services](#) (ES) sets the framework of conditions to be fulfilled by entities that operate as remittances-senders.

Bilateral Agreements on the Avoidance of Double Taxation

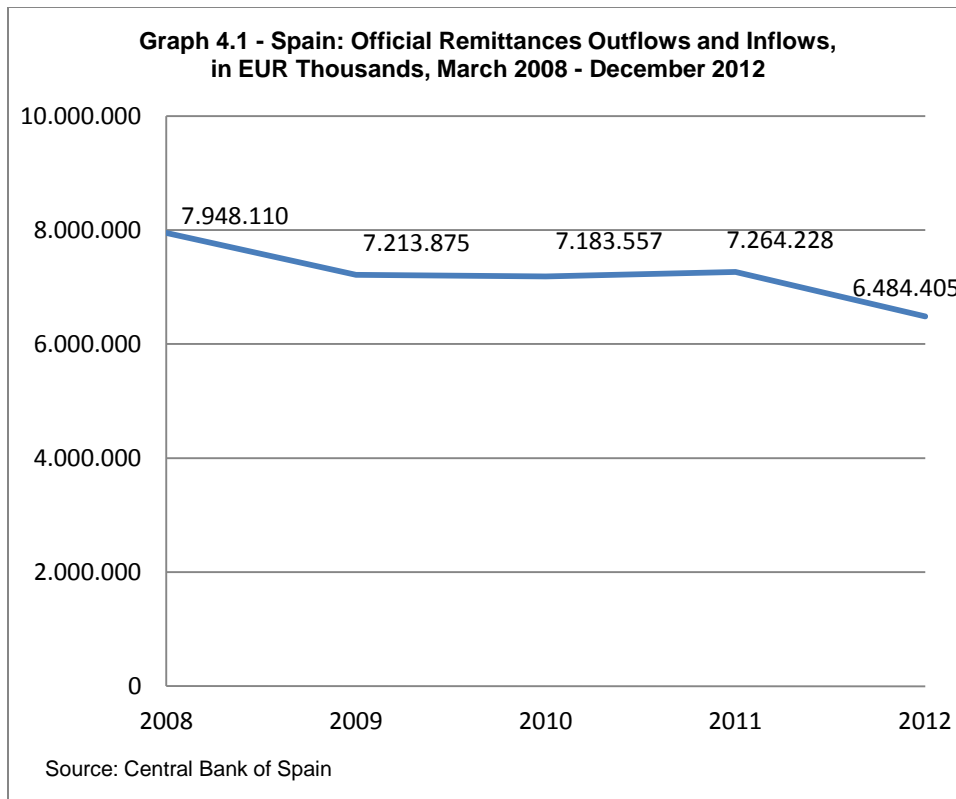
Bilateral agreements on the avoidance of double taxation are in place with the following Southern MTM Countries:

- Algeria: [Convention between Algeria and Spain on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital of 22 July 2005](#) (EN);
- Egypt: [Agreement between Egypt and Spain on the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital of 11 July 2006](#) (EN);
- Morocco: [Convention between Morocco and Spain on the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital of 22 May 1985](#) (ES); and
- Tunisia: [Convention between Tunisia and Spain on the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital of 3 March 1987](#) (ES).

4.2 Financial Remittances Data: Outflows and Characteristics

Financial Remittances Outflows

In the last years, Spain has been one of the main remittances senders among EU Member States, but the current economic crisis has provoked a gradual decline of the total amount of remittances.

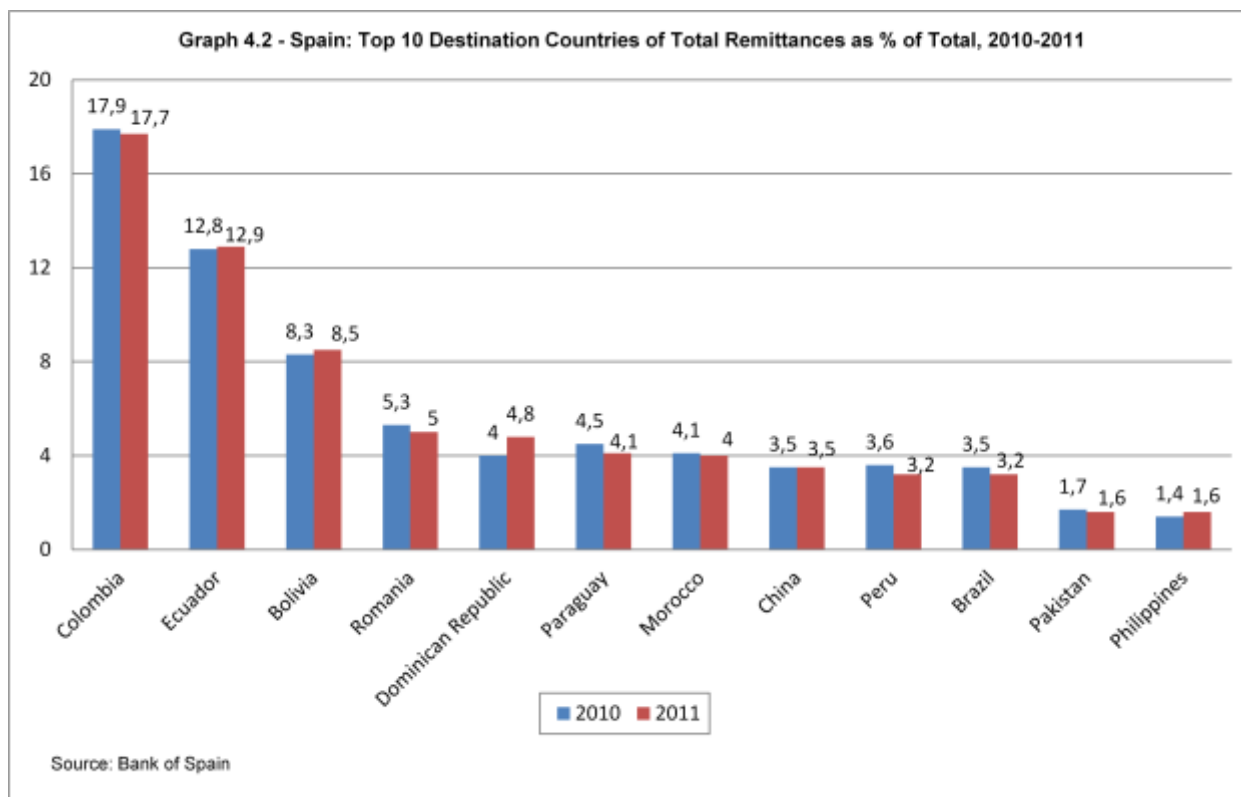


Amount/Frequency of Financial Remittances Outflows from Spain

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.2.2 Main Countries of Destination of Financial Remittances

Latin America is the main region receiving remittances from Spain. Among Southern MTM States, only Morocco is among the Top 10 with 4% of the remittances. Data on countries receiving remittances from Spain is based on a combination of administrative records, INE surveys, and the information provided by remittances sending companies (see graph 4.2).



Further information on remittances is available on the [Bank of Spain](#) (EN) website.

4.2.3 Characteristics of Financial Remittances Senders

No information on characteristics of financial remittances senders, including their distribution according to gender, age, level of education, business area/sector of activity/professional position could be collected at this stage.

4.3 Migrant Financial Remittances Marketplace: Channels and Costs

4.3.1 Mode of Financial Remittances Transfers from Spain

Data on the mode of remittances transfers is very scarce and estimates are only of limited reliability. The publication [Immigration and informal remittances in Spain \(2009\)](#) (ES), one of the few publications on the topic, estimates that around 20% of remittances are sent through informal channels (e.g. carried by migrants or sent through third persons). Many migrants provide their relatives back in the countries of origin with credit cards to allow them to withdraw money directly from the accounts as a way of accessing remittances.

4.3.2 Financial Remittances Marketplace

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.3.3 Costs of Money Transfers from Spain

For an overview on money transfer costs from Spain, please consult the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services:

Service	Established by	Receiving Countries Covered	Amounts Covered	Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers from Spain
Remittances Prices World-wide (EN)	World Bank (AR , EN , FR)	Morocco	USD 200 USD 500	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 29 sending countries and the receiving countries available for the respective Country corridor (EN) and can be queried here (EN)
Send Money Home (EN)	UK Government Department for International Development (EN)	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia	Every amount (in sending country currencies)	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried here (EN)
NB: This list is not exhaustive				

4.4 Collective Financial Remittances and Donations

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.5 Migrant Capital Investments and Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Enterprises Started/Jobs Created by Immigrants in Spain

Immigrants in Spain generally have a lower propensity to be entrepreneurs than natives. Among foreigners, those with higher education are more likely to be entrepreneurs. Around half a million people is employed in enterprises created by foreigners, according to the OECD publication [Open for Business. Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries \(2010\)](#) (EN).

0.7% of visas in Spain were granted to foreigners willing to migrate in order to establish or operate their own business or invest their capital in the country.

No further information could be collected at this stage.

4.5.2 Investment Volume of Immigrants in Spain

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.6 Initiatives Related to Financial Remittances Outflows and Migrants' Investments

No information could be collected at this stage.

5 'Return' Migration and Reintegration

5.1 National Programmes Facilitating Voluntary 'Return' and Reintegration of Immigrants

At national level, Spain has three voluntary return programmes:

- [Programme of voluntary return of social care](#) (ES): Targeted at non-EU immigrants in particularly vulnerable situations. Social Services or specialised NGOs are in charge of determining whether a migrant meets this requirement ([R5](#) (EN)).
- [Programme of productive voluntary return](#) (ES): Supports business projects of migrants who make use of the programme ([R5](#) (EN)).
- [Programme of complementary support to the accumulated and anticipated payment of unemployment benefits for non-EU foreign workers who voluntarily return to their countries of origin \(APRE\)](#) (ES): It aims to provide support to the return of non-EU workers entitled to unemployment benefits by paying these benefits in advance and in a single payment. Among Southern MTM Countries, only Morocco and Tunisia fall within the framework of the programme ([R5](#) (EN)).

IOM implements voluntary return programmes for migrants, two of them targeting nationals of all Southern MTM countries:

- For irregular migrants: [AVR for migrants in a vulnerable situation](#) (ES); and
- For regular migrants: [For regular migrants: AVR for migrants in a vulnerable situation](#) (ES).

The [Return Information Project and Vulnerable Groups \(CRI\) project](#) (EN) is coordinated by the [Flemish Refugee Action](#) (EN, FR) and in partnership with [Caritas International Belgium](#) (FR), [CIRE Belgium](#) (FR), the [Italian Council for Refugees \(CIR\)](#) (IT), [ACCEM Spain](#) (EN, FR), and the [Danish Refugee Council](#) (EN), financed by the European Commission. The project started in January 2008 as a follow-up of a similar programme. It *'functions as a network of NGOs for the collection and transfer of specific information on reintegration possibilities for potential returnees and their counsellors'*. A close collaboration is set up with grass roots organisations in the receiving countries, who act as information channels towards their respective communities. This project is based on country fact sheets providing detailed information on the country of return, and on a helpdesk service, answering specific questions through a network of local partners. Southern MTM Countries covered are Algeria, Egypt, and Ghana.

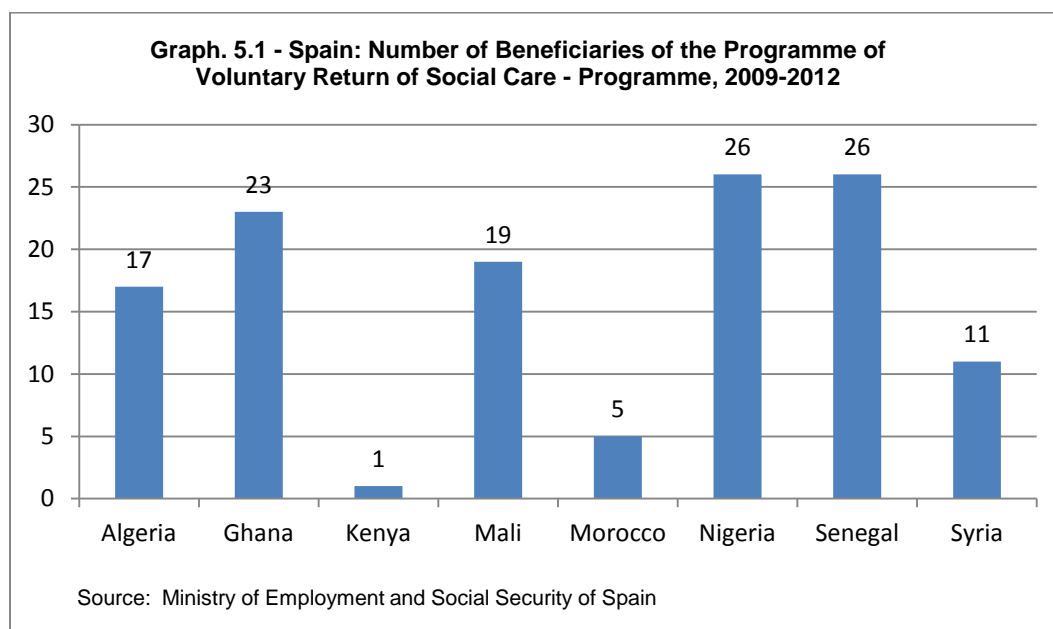
5.2 'Return' Migration Movements From Spain

5.2.1 Main Countries of 'Return' From Spain

No data on independent 'return' could be collected. Limited data on 'return' in the framework of specific voluntary 'return' projects was available.

Programme of Voluntary Return of Social Care

Numbers of returnees to Southern MTM Countries within this programme, namely from Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Syria, have been limited, with Nigeria and Senegal being on top of the statistics. Only 1 person returned from Kenya.



Programme of Productive Voluntary Return

Senegal and Mali were the only Southern MTM Countries eligible, with 1 Malian and 35 Senegalese participating.

No data could be collected on the characteristics of 'return' migrants from Spain at this stage.

5.3 Impact of 'Return' Migration

No data could be collected at this stage.

6 Migration and Development Actors

6.1 Linkages between Migration and Development in National Policies

The [Africa Plan 2009-2012](#) (ES) of the [Government of Spain](#) (EN), which is aimed to manage and plan the growth of the Spanish presence and its relations with Africa, included Migration and Development as one of the lines of action of the sectorial development policies in Africa. The expected outcomes of the Migration and Development policies were to ‘*promote positive reciprocal effects between migration and development through the promotion of co-development, empowerment of diasporas, and support the development and implementation of appropriate policies and coherent migration in countries of origin, transit, and destination to protect the rights of migrants at all stages of the process*’ [unofficial translation].

The [Master Plan of the Spanish Cooperation \(2013-2016\)](#) (ES) refers to Migration and Development under the point ‘Promoting economic opportunities for the poorest’ ([R4](#) (EN)).

The [Commitment to Development Index \(CDI\)](#) (EN), established by the [Centre for Global Development](#) (EN), describes the impact of other policies on development. The developmental impact of Spain migration policy is rated at a score of 5.4 (a score of 5 being considered average).

At European level, the [Commission Staff Working Paper: Migration and Development \(2011\) accompanying the Global Approach to Migration](#) (EN) examines the European Union approach to M&D.

6.2 Relevant Bilateral Agreements and Other Frameworks of Cooperation

Bilateral Framework with Southern MTM States mentioning Migration Components:

- Algeria: [Protocol between Spain and the Government of Algeria on the movement of people](#) (ES), 31 July 2002.
- Egypt: [Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Spain and Egypt](#) (ES), 5 February 2008.
- [Mali](#) (ES) and [Niger](#) (ES) have Framework Cooperation Agreement on immigration with Spain. They include chapters on admission of workers, voluntary return, integration, migration and development, and cooperation against irregular migration and human trafficking.
- Morocco: [Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourhood and Cooperation between Spain and Morocco](#) (ES), 4 July 1991, and [Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Morocco on the free movement of people, transit and the readmission of foreigners illegally entered](#) (ES), 13 February 1992.
- Senegal: [Framework Cooperation Agreement between Spain and Senegal](#), 10 October 2006, and [Agreement between Spain and Senegal on cooperation in the field of prevention of migration](#),

[protection, repatriation and reintegration of Senegalese minors unaccompanied](#), 5 December 2006.

Bilateral Social Security Agreements

Only 2 countries, Morocco and Tunisia have signed agreements on this issue with Spain:

- Morocco: [Agreement on Social Security between Morocco and Spain](#) (ES), 8 November 1979; and
- Tunisia: [Agreement on Social Security between Morocco and Spain](#) (ES), 26 February 2001.

Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements

The [Order ESS/1/2012](#) (ES) of 5 January 2012 (Procedure on Collective Management of Recruitments in Country of Origin) is the most important initiative on this regard, managed by the [Ministry of Employment and Social Security](#) (ES). Among Southern MTM States, Morocco, Senegal, Mali, and Niger fall within the framework of this order. The aim is to create an annual forecast of occupations and, where appropriate, of the projected number of jobs that can be met through the collective management of hiring in these countries in a given period. These offers will be submitted by willing employers and only temporary jobs are allowed within this initiative. The possible jobs are structured in two groups: seasonal jobs and services of less than one year.

Moreover, Morocco has strong ties with Spain regarding Labour Migration through several agreements:

- [Agreement on residence and work permits between Spain and Morocco](#) (ES), 6 February 1996;
- [Administrative Agreement between Spain and Morocco concerning seasonal workers](#) (ES), 30 September 1999. It is possible to access the agreement through the website of the [University of Castilla-La Mancha](#) (EN); and
- [Labour Agreement between Spain and Morocco](#) (ES), 25 July 2001.

6.3 The Protection of Immigrants' Rights in Spain

The Role of National Authorities with Regard to Protection of Migrants' Rights

The [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#) (EN, FR) constitutes the overarching legal framework related to the protection of fundamental rights in the European Union and was brought to the level of primary law with the entering into force of the [Treaty of Lisbon](#) (EN, FR). The Charter guarantees the fundamental rights of all persons, including all immigrants, unless explicitly stated that the relevant right only applies to citizens or lawful residents (e.g. the right to vote in European Parliamentary elections). Some rights are granted under the conditions *'established by national laws and*

practices, such as the freedom to conduct a business. For detailed provisions please refer to the full text of the [Charter](#) (EN, FR).

The rights granted by the charter have to be reflected in national law. While it is the duty of national authorities to ensure the protection of the rights granted by law, the courts act as a control system that ensures that these duties are fulfilled and rights protected.

Information on the **National court system** is accessible through the [European Justice Portal](#) (EN, FR), including:

- [Ordinary courts](#) (EN, FR); and
- [Specialised courts](#) (EN, FR).

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working on Protection of Migrants' Rights

- [Accem](#) (ES)
- [Acoge Network \('Red Acoge'\)](#) (ES)
- [Amnesty International Spain](#) (ES)
- [Caritas](#) (ES)
- [Movement against Intolerance \('Movimiento contra la Intolerancia'\)](#) (ES)
- [Movement for Peace \('Movimiento por la Paz'\)](#) (ES)
- [Spanish Commission Refugee Aid \(CEAR\)](#) (ES)
- [Spanish Red Cross](#) (ES)

6.4 Description of Most Relevant National Migration and Development Actors

The following national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development in Spain (table 6.1).

Table 6.1 - Spain : National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development	
National Actor	Involvement with Migration and Development
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (ES)	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation plans, directs, implements, and evaluates the State's foreign policy and the politics of cooperation in accordance with government guidelines and with the principle of unity of action on the outside.
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (EN)	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation is in charge of the coordination, development, and evaluation of the development cooperation, including Migration and Development projects, as well as coordinating the Spanish external action with other Spanish institutions. It is operated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (ES).

Ministry of Employment and Social Security (EN)	The General Secretary of Immigration and Emigration (EN) is the body in charge of developing migration policy in terms of immigration, integration and Spanish citizens (residing) abroad.
International and Ibero-American Foundation of Administration and Public Policy (FIIAPP) (ES)	<p>Its objectives are to improve the institutional framework of the countries in which it works and strengthening the image of Spain and Europe outside. This is achieved through three types of actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing government advisory projects that mobilize about 1,200 officers a year • Conducting and promoting studies on government and public policy • Participating in the training of senior officials and political leaders <p>FIIAPP works in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt, among others, on topics related to migration and development.</p>
N.B: This list is not exhaustive	

National Development Cooperation

Table 6.2 provides an overview on target countries and thematic priorities of the national development cooperation.

Table 6.2 - Spain: Target Countries and Thematic Priorities of the Master Plan of the Spanish Cooperation for the Period 2013-2016	
Focus Countries (only listing ODA-receiving countries covered by the i-Map project)	Thematic Priorities
<p>The Master Plan of the Spanish Cooperation (ES) focuses on the following Southern MTM countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco • Mali • Niger • Senegal • Ethiopia 	<p>The new Plan is organised by orientations (<i>'orientaciones'</i>):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidating democratic processes and the rule of law 2. Reducing inequalities and vulnerability to extreme poverty and to economic crises 3. Promoting economic opportunities for the poorest 4. Supporting social cohesion systems 5. Emphasizing basic social services 6. Promoting women's rights and gender equality 7. Improving the provision of global and regional public goods 8. Providing a quality response to humanitarian crises 9. Building a global citizenship committed to development
N.B: This list is not exhaustive	
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ES) Master Plan of the Spanish Cooperation (ES) Executive Summary (EN)	

Data on the development assistance granted by Spain can be downloaded from the [OECD Aid Statistics](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

Information on funding opportunities of the Spanish development agency is available in the website of the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation](#) (ES), differentiating between tenders (*'licitaciones'*) and subsidies (*'subvenciones'*). Subsidies are divided into [Actions for Development Cooperation](#) (ES) (*'Acciones de cooperación para el desarrollo'*) and scholarships ([R4](#) ([EN](#))).

Joint chambers of commerce

Details of the Business Cooperation Committees (*'Comités de cooperación empresarial'*) with Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia, coordinated by Spain, are available on the website of the [High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain](#) (EN).

7 Sources

7.1 List of References

Table 7.1 – Spain: List of References				
Reference*	Source	Type of data collection/ methodology**	Frequency	Accessibility
R1	EUROSTAT (EN, FR)	Based on data collected by the national statistical agencies and conveyed to EUROSTAT	Annual	Free
R2	MTM i-Map questionnaire on Migration and Development answered by the Spanish Administration	Questionnaire	One-time	No
R3	INE (ES)	Data is directly collected from the national institutions	Annual	Free
R4	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (ES)	n/a	n/a	Free
R5	Ministry of Employment and Social Security (ES)	n/a	n/a	Free

* N.B: Reports that have been quoted three times or more will be referred to with this reference system the following times. Sources that are quoted less than three times are listed in this table without having a reference number assigned to them in the first column.

** N.B: Information on type of data collection / methodology is only provided for the main country-specific surveys.

7.2 Overview on National Data Collection on Migration and Remittances

For detailed information on the statistical system of Spain please refer to:

- The [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) (AR, EN, FR);
- The [Country Reports](#) (EN) of the [Prominstat project](#) (EN) funded by the [European Commission \(EC\)](#) (EN, FR); and
- The [Guide on the Compilation of Statistics on International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region \(September 2009\)](#) (EN) of the [Euro-Mediterranean statistical cooperation \(MEDSTAT\)](#) (EN), funded by the [European Union](#) (EN, FR).

Furthermore, the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) Statistical Capacity Indicator](#) (EN) provides an overview on the statistical capacity score of Spain.