

Inside Spain Nr 160

20 March - 22 April 2019

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Summary

EU draft law defines Gibraltar as a British 'colony'.
Spain faces most wide-open general election in 40 years.
Record foreign direct investment in Spain in 2018.
Correos (Post Office) plans to buy 51% of Portugal's Rangel Expresso.

Foreign Policy

EU draft law defines Gibraltar as a British 'colony'

The European Parliament approved a law that labels Gibraltar, long claimed by Spain, a 'colony of the British Crown', to the anger of the UK government.

The law gives Britons visa-free travel in the EU for up to 90 days after the UK leaves the bloc, even without a deal, as long as Britain reciprocates.

The draft of the law, already approved by the EU executive, was passed by 38 votes in favour and eight votes against by the Parliament's committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs after a period of stalled negotiations and the removal of British MEP Claude Moraes as the Rapporteur. The EU was always going to side with a member against a non-member.

The text includes a footnote that states: 'Gibraltar is a colony of the British Crown. There is controversy between Spain and the United Kingdom concerning the sovereignty over Gibraltar, a territory for which a solution has to be reached in light of the relevant resolutions and decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations.'

Moraes said he had been bullied. 'I was not prepared to see Spain hold this file hostage in the European Council with an addition that described Gibraltar legally as a colony. This was a misuse of our legislative duties,' he said.

Spanish MEP Esteban González Pons said the agreement showed that Spain 'has obtained the fundamental support of the European institutions in the dispute over Gibraltar'.

The UK Foreign Office criticised the footnote. 'Gibraltar is a full part of the UK family and has a mature and modern constitutional relationship with the UK. This will not change

due to our exit from the EU. All parties should respect the people of Gibraltar's democratic wish to be British'.

Gibraltar was a Crown Colony when Britain joined the European Economic Community in 1973, but London reclassified it as a British Overseas Territory in 2002.

Gibraltar was ceded to Britain under the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

Venezuelan ex-spy chief, wanted by US, arrested

Police acting on an extradition request from the US arrested Hugo Carvajal, a former Venezuelan spy chief, in Madrid. He is wanted for drug trafficking.

Carvajal was a member of parliament for President Nicolás Maduro's ruling party. He fled Venezuela after splitting from the government and denouncing members of it for drug trafficking, a charge he now faces. He urged the military to overthrow Maduro and support Juan Guaidó, the leader of the opposition. Most Latin American and EU countries including Spain recognise Guaidó as interim President.

US authorities have been trying to capture Carvajal for years. He was arrested in 2014 in the Caribbean island of Aruba and then released back to Venezuela where he became a member of the National Assembly and out of reach of US authorities.

Spain rejects Mexican request for conquest apology

The government dismissed a request by Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador for Spain to apologise for the abuses inflicted on the indigenous peoples of Mexico during the conquest of the country.

The request came in a letter written to King Felipe VI and to Pope Francis.

Foreign Minister Josep Borrell said it was 'weird to receive now this request for an apology for events that occurred 500 years ago'.

Pablo Casado, the leader of the conservative Popular Party, called the demand an affront to the Spanish people.

'It wasn't just about the encounter of two cultures', said López Obrador. 'It was an invasion. Thousands of people were murdered during that period. One culture, one civilization, was imposed upon another to the point that the temples — the Catholic churches were built on top of the ancient pre-Hispanic temples.'

Historians of colonial Spain said the request was a gross simplification of what happened.

The Peruvian Nobel laureate Mario Vargas Llosa, who lives in Spain, said López Obrador should have sent the letter to himself. He should have asked 'why Mexico, five centuries

after its incorporation into the western world and 200 years after independence, still has so many millions of poor, ignorant and exploited Indians’.

Domestic scene

Spain faces most wide-open general election in 40 years

Spaniards go to the polls on 28 April, for the third time in less than four years, in a bitterly fought parliamentary election with none of the five main parties close to winning an absolute majority. Barring surprises, the result will probably be the country’s first coalition government at the national level.

The three parties on the right –the Popular Party (PP), Ciudadanos (Cs) and, for the first time, the upstart far-right VOX– are campaigning as if Spain faces an existential threat from the two parties on the left, the Socialists and Unidas Podemos (UP), claiming their victory will lead to ceding to demands for independence for Catalonia, although there is little evidence to support this. Twelve Catalan separatists have been on trial since February on charges including rebellion, which carries a sentence of up to 25 years. Nine of them have been in prison for 17 months. The left, meanwhile, presents the right as a threat to the welfare system and a return to austerity.

Never in Spain’s modern history has the electorate faced such a plethora of choices (see Figure 1) and never has such a large slice of the electorate been so undecided as which party to vote for (up to 40% at one point).

Figure 1. Key campaign promises in Spain's election

Socialists	<p>Increase investment in education to 5% of GDP</p> <p>Regulate euthanasia, currently a criminal offence</p> <p>Equal paternity and maternity leave</p> <p>Give autonomous regions more say on state matters, laws</p> <p>Raise taxes for large companies and high earners</p>
Popular Party	<p>Re-impose direct rule on Catalonia to recover constitutional rule after a failed independence bid, reinforce state presence in all regions</p> <p>Spanish as the teaching language in schools, regional languages optional</p> <p>Reduce income tax ceiling to below 40%, company tax to below 20%, end property and inheritance tax</p> <p>Orderly immigration policy linked to labour market needs</p> <p>Protect, promote bullfighting as an important tradition</p>
Ciudadanos	<p>Abolish the Senate, the upper house of parliament, create council of regional leaders instead</p> <p>Deny legislative representation to parties with less than 3% of votes</p> <p>Laws on total transparency for political parties</p> <p>Tax cuts, exemptions for self-employed. End inheritance tax for working and middle classes</p> <p>Legalise surrogacy arrangements for families</p>
Unidas Podemos	<p>Negotiations and referendum to find a solution to the Catalan independence crisis</p> <p>Bring to justice Franco-era torturers, compensate dictatorship's victims and their families</p> <p>Tax big fortunes and property holdings, cut VAT</p> <p>Ban evictions without a housing alternative</p> <p>Guarantee universal access to healthcare, free public universities</p>
VOX	<p>Suspend Catalonia's autonomous status and recentralise the country</p> <p>Intensify diplomatic efforts to return Gibraltar to Spain</p> <p>Repeal the law that bans Franco-era symbols and envisages compensation to dictatorship's victims</p> <p>Ban medical procedures such as gender change and abortion under the public health system</p> <p>Repeal the law on gender violence as discriminatory against men</p>

Source: Reuters based on parties' programmes.

The candidates also come from more diverse backgrounds. The PP has two bullfighters, VOX has recruited four retired generals, two of whom signed a manifesto defending the legacy of General Franco when the Socialist government announced it wanted to remove the dictator from the Valley of the Fallen, and Cs has enlisted the former global executive Vice-President of Coca Cola.

If the polls are to be believed, the Socialists will win up to 30% of the vote (22.6% in 2016), making it the largest party for the first time since 2008, the PP less than 20% (33%), Cs 15% (13%), UP 12% (21.1%) and VOX 12%. This would give the Socialists around 130 seats of the 350 seats in parliament, well up on their current 85, but only enough to remain as a minority government unless they can form a coalition.

The Socialists wrested power from the PP last June over a corruption scandal after its leader Pedro Sánchez engineered and won a censure motion in parliament backed by an unholy alliance of Unidas Podemos, Basque nationalists and Catalan secessionists. This month's snap election was called after Sánchez failed to get his 2019 budget approved by parliament, as a result of the Catalans withdrawing their support because the government had not advanced their cause.

While the Socialists look to gain more seats, as they represent the centre ground in the fragmented panorama, the far-left UP, which came within a whisker of overtaking them in the 2015 election, looks like losing many. The party has been riven by internal squabbles and factional fighting. 'We have made people cringe with our fights', said its leader Pablo Iglesias.

The right has never forgiven Sánchez for gaining power with the help of those in favour of Catalonia's independence, a stick they have used to beat him with throughout the campaign. The PP's chances of returning to power depend on the results of Cs and VOX and whether the government that emerged from the regional election in Andalucía last December can be repeated at the national level. There, the PP and Cs ousted the Socialists from their fiefdom and formed a government with parliamentary support from VOX, which won 12 seats.

The emergence of the far-right VOX has pushed the PP (from which VOX was formed) and Cs rightward. The PP under its previous leader, Mariano Rajoy, which ruled between 2011 and June 2018, was a reformist centre-right party and not particularly driven by ideology. It was a broad-church conservative party which managed to keep under the same roof ultra-Roman Catholics, anti-abortionists, neoliberals, Islamophobes and ultra-nationalists. There was nothing then seeking to outflank the party on the extreme right. That has changed with VOX's arrival. Its leader, Santiago Abascal, who served in the PP, taunts the party as *la derechita cobarde* ('the cowardly little right'). The PP under Pablo Casado has become unashamedly and belligerently right wing.

Cs began life in Catalonia in 2006 as a social-democratic party seeking to capture the votes of disenchanted Socialists and stand up more forcefully to the burgeoning movement for independence. It became more conservative when it crossed the Ebro and competed in elections in the rest of Spain (beginning with Andalucía where it won nine

seats in the regional parliament in 2015). Cs did not support the Socialists' censure motion against Rajoy.

Albert Rivera, Cs leader, and Sánchez signed a government pact in February 2016, following the election of a hung parliament in December 2015, which had it prospered might have avoided the repeat election in June 2016. Since then Rivera has ruled out any deal with Sánchez, although, according to a poll by 40dB, the two parties would between them win 178 seats, two more than the magic number of 176 needed to govern with an absolute majority.

Sánchez has wooed voters with a batch of social measures, some of which were approved by decree law, a procedure normally used for urgent matters, in the last weeks of his government. These included more than 30,000 job offers in the public sector, the largest number in 11 years, and the recovery of subsidies for the jobless over the age of 52.

In such an uncertain panorama, voters in rural Spain (30% of the population lives in 65% of the territory), who were largely ignored when there was a two-party system (until 2015), are being assiduously courted by all five political leaders. The 99 seats that the so-called 'Empty Spain' has in the national parliament will play a greater role in what kind of government emerges.

At one such meeting, Casado drove a tractor, which led a farmer to joke that this was the first time he had seen someone do that wearing the smart suede shoes associated with middle-class urbanites.

The election could also turn on how female voters react to the positions taken by the right on issues such as abortion. VOX has called for the law on gender violence to be repealed because it says it is discriminatory against men.

Since its transition to democracy after the death of General Franco in 1975, 11 of the 15 national governments have been minority ones (ie, the governing party held 50% or fewer seats in parliament). They have so far been single-party governments. That looks like changing. Spain, together with Malta, is the only EU country that has not had a coalition government, something that would hopefully give the political stability it badly needs and enable longer overdue reforms to be passed.

Foreign residents up for fourth straight year

The number of foreigners residing in Spain increased 3.6% in 2018 to 5.4 million, 60% of them from other EU countries, according to the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security.

The number of those with a valid residence card or certificate of registration declined in 2013 and 2014 as a result of foreigners returning home or being granted Spanish nationality.

Romania, the UK and Italy account for almost a third of the total (see Figure 2)

Figure 2. Foreigners in Spain by main nationality, 2018

		% change over 2017
Romania	1,054,458	2.4
Morocco	786,058	1.6
UK	330,911	5.4
Italy	302,102	9.6
China	218,219	3.3
Bulgaria	195,950	1.7
Germany	169,661	3.3
Portugal	165,543	4.5
France	159,210	6.3
Ecuador	157,271	-2.0

Source: Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security.

National Security Council warns of rise in xenophobia

Spain continues to be one of the EU's most welcoming countries for migrants, but less so in 2018, according to the National Security Council, which said there was a need to 'counter xenophobic discourse'.

A record 64,421 migrants crossed the Strait of Gibraltar for Spain last year (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Immigrant arrivals, 2012-18

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
6,140	7,121	12,548	16,851	14,558	28,572	64,421

Source: Interior Ministry.

The Council did not mention the far-right VOX –a party that is openly opposed to immigration and which is competing in a general election on 28 April for the first time– by name. Opinion polls show a greater rejection of immigrants.

Spain has third lowest rate of deaths from bad diet

Spain as the world's third lowest diet-related deaths –89 per 100,000 people a year– compared with 127 in the UK and 171 in the US, according to the Global Bureau of Disease Study published in *The Lancet* magazine (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Deaths by bad diet, for every 100,000 inhabitants

Out of 195 countries, highest ranked the best	Death rate per 100,000 inhabitants
1. Israel	88.9
2. France	89.1
3. Spain	89.5
23. UK	127.4
38. Germany	162
43. US	170.7
195. Uzbekistan	891.8

Source: The Lancet.

This is not that surprising as Spaniards already live longer than almost anyone else, and diet is a key part of a healthy lifestyle. The dangerous diets, according to the study, contain too much salt, too few whole grains and too little fruit.

Ranked 4th in Women's Workplace Equality Index

Spain is ranked ahead of France and Germany in the Women's Workplace Equality Index drawn up by the Council on Foreign Relations, which measures the formal obstacles to female economic participation in 189 countries (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Women's Workplace Equality Index

Ranking out of 189 countries	Score out of 100
1. Australia	94.9
4. Spain	92.9
5. Mexico	92.8
7. UK	91.8
16. France	87.6
20. US	85.8
31. Germany	83.1
39. Italy	80.8

Source: Council on Foreign Relations.

The overall score for each country is based on the World Bank's *Women, Business and the Law 2018 Report*, which sets out seven ways in which national laws can impede women's work (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Spain's score in the seven individual indicators

Indicators	Score out of 100
Accessing institutions	100
Building credit	75
Getting a job	93.8
Going to court	100
Protecting women from violence	81.3
Providing incentives to work	100
Using property	100

Source: Council on Foreign Relations.

Moves up two places in World Press Freedom Index

Spain was ranked 29th out of 180 countries in the latest World Press Freedom Index, up from 31st in 2018 and still ahead of France and the UK (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. World Press Freedom Index 2019, ranking out of 180 countries

	Score out of 100
1. Norway	7.82
12. Portugal	12.63
13. Germany	14.60
29. Spain	21.99
32. France	22.21
33. UK	22.23
43. Italy	24.98

Source: Reporters without Borders.

The ranking is based on the level of pluralism, media independence, environment and self-censorship, transparency, legal framework and the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.

Reporters without Borders said 'hatred of journalists has established a firm foothold in Spain, as in other western democracies', particularly in Catalonia where 'extreme political polarisation has contaminated the media and their audiences'. It welcomed the reform of Spain's public broadcaster RTVE in 2017 with the aim of ending the manipulation of news coverage, but the reform has yet to be implemented because the political parties have been unable to agree on a procedure for recruiting RTVE's President and board of

governors. Meanwhile Spain's 'Gag Law', it said, continues to restrict press freedom, and its long-awaited reform continues to be postponed.

Roman Catholicism increasingly losing influence

A record proportion of Spaniards (27%) are atheist, agnostic or non-believers, and only 20% of weddings last year were officiated by the Roman Catholic Church, according to a report by the Ferrer i Guàrdia Foundation which underscored the profound changes in society since the end of General Franco's dictatorship in 1975 and the transition to democracy and a secular state.

Close to 70% of Spaniards declared themselves Roman Catholic, but only 26.6% said they practised their religion. These figures vary considerably by age: 48.9% of those between 18 and 24 years old said they were non-believers compared with 9.6% of those over the age of 65.

Just over 80% of weddings in 2018 were civil marriages, down from 20.6% in 1992.

The Church, which supported Franco's uprising against the democratically-elected Popular-Front government of the Republic that sparked a three-year civil war, held considerable sway during the dictator's regime in many walks of life, particularly in education. Roman Catholicism was the state religion.

Almost 47% of babies last year were born outside marriage, up from 9.6% in 1990.

The Economy

Record foreign direct investment in Spain in 2018

Productive foreign direct investment (FDI)¹ in Spain last year hit a new high in both gross and net terms (ie, after disinvestments) since the statistics began to be compiled in 1993. Gross FDI was up 71.2% at €46.8 billion (see Figure 8) and net surged 153.3% to €39.7 billion.

Figure 8. Gross FDI in Spain, 2013-18 (€ bn) (1)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
17.3	20.6	24.8	26.2	27.3	46.8

(1) Excluding Special Purpose Entities.

Source: Foreign Investor Registry.

¹ Excluding Special Purpose Entities (ETVEs in Spanish). See Eurostat's definition of them at [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Special-purpose_entity_\(SPE\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Special-purpose_entity_(SPE)).

The economy has recovered from two recessions in the past decade and in 2018 became the largest single contributor to Eurozone growth, ahead of Germany, the bloc's traditional locomotive. The economy expanded last year (+2.5%) for the fifth straight year.

FDI figures can be very volatile from one year to the next as a single large investment can make a big difference. There can also be significant corrections because companies delay reporting investments.

The largest gross investor was Spain, due to a large operation whose immediate country was Germany (see Figure 9). Investment by US companies was up 88.3%.

Figure 9. The seven largest gross investors in Spain in 2018 (€ bn), ultimate investing country (1)

	€ bn	% of total
Spain (2)	15.1	32.3
US	7.9	16.9
UK	3.1	6.7
Italy	2.5	5.3
Australia	2.2	4.8
Germany	2.1	4.6
France	2.0	4.3

(1) Excluding Special Purpose Entities.

(2) Investment by Spanish companies via their subsidiaries abroad or jurisdictions such as Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Source: Foreign Investor Registry.

Just over 40% of the FDI went to create new companies or increase the capacity of existing ones, while the rest was used for mergers and acquisitions.

Gross investment in Catalonia, rocked by a movement for independence from Spain whose leaders are on trial, continued to decline. It fell 11.7% in 2018 to €2.9 billion (€8.2 billion in 2016). The region's share of total gross FDI in Spain was down to 6.4% from 31% in 2016, while Madrid's rose from 44% to 85% (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Gross foreign investment by main regions in 2018 (€ mn) (1)

	Amount	% of total
Madrid	39,925	85.3
Catalonia	2,966	6.4
Basque Country	969	2.1
Valencia	965	2.1
Andalucía	423	0.9
Castile-La Mancha	311	0.7
Navarra	202	0.4

(1) Excluding Special Purpose Entities.

Source: Foreign Investor Registry.

The transfer of company headquarters out of Catalonia was one factor behind the fall, as investment in these companies no longer figure as registered in the region.

Gross productive direct Spanish investment abroad, in contrast, was down 41% to €22.4 billion and net was up 159.8% at €13.3 billion. The main recipient was Mexico (see Figure 11).

Figure 11. Gross Spanish investment abroad in 2018 by immediate country (€ bn)

	€ bn	% of total
Mexico	5.1	22.9
Netherlands	3.2	14.5
US	2.5	11.2
Brazil	1.8	8.1
UK	1.7	7.9
Argentina	1.6	7.0
Luxembourg	1.2	5.6

1) Excluding Special Purpose Entities.

Source: Foreign Investor Registry.

Spain leaves European Commission's tutelage of its budget after a decade

Spain's fiscal deficit dropped below the EU's threshold of 3% of GDP last year for the first time since 2007, enabling the government to leave the excessive deficit procedure (EDP).

Spain had been under Brussels's tutelage since 2009 and was the only EU member state in this position (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Spain's budget balance, 2007-2018 (% of GDP)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.92	-4.42	-11.02	-9.45	-9.31	-6.79	-6.67	-5.84	-5.23	-4.29	-3.07	-2.6

Source: Eurostat.

The key to the lower deficit in 2018 was the much higher tax revenue collected. The only parts of the administrations in surplus were municipal governments (see Figure 13).

Figure 13. Spain's fiscal position by administrations (% of GDP)

	2018	2017
Municipal governments	0.5	0.6
Regional governments	-0.2	-0.4
Social security	-1.4	-1.4
Central government	-1.5	-1.8
Total	-2.63	-3.03

Source: Finance Ministry.

The 2018 fiscal deficit target had been 2.2% of GDP but when the Socialists dislodged the conservative Popular Party (PP) from government last June they argued that the revenue projection was too optimistic and the deficit reduction too brutal in a slowing economy.

The Socialists also wanted leeway for a raft of measures including raising the salaries of civil servants frozen in real terms for a decade. A new target of 2.7% was agreed with Brussels. As it turned out the PP's revenue estimate was on the ball.

Spain is out of the woods but there is little room for comfort, particularly in social security, weighed down by a creaking pensions system whose sustainability is one of the main economic challenges for the next government.

The Socialists' 2019 draft budget was rejected in February, triggering a snap election on 28 April. It was the first time since 1995 that parliament had rejected the budget.

The Bank of Spain warned that the outgoing government's social measures, including the recovery of subsidies for the unemployed over the age of 52 and increasing the length of paternity leave, would add around €1.2 billion to public spending (1% of GDP) and only lower the fiscal deficit this year to 2.5% of GDP.

Madrid limits tourist rentals

The Madrid Town Hall, controlled by a left-wing coalition, decided to get tough with Airbnb-style rentals with measures that could put the bulk of them out of business.

Owners of flats rented for more than 90 days a year will need a licence and to obtain it must prove there is a separate entry in the building to their property from that used by their neighbours. This could see the closure of 95% of flats that operate illegally.

Palma de Mallorca became the first Spanish city last year to completely prohibit flat rentals to tourists. Berlin did the same in 2016 and overturned the ban last year under certain conditions.

Residents of these cities and of Madrid complain they are being forced out by rising rents and in some areas are fed up with the noise made by tourists.

Spain more at risk of automation

One quarter of middle-income jobs are at risk of automation in Spain compared with an OECD average of one sixth, according to a report on the middle class (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Percentage of workers in occupations at high risk of automation, by income class

	Lower income	Middle income	Upper income
Spain	29	24	15
OECD average	22	18	11

Source: OECD (2019), 'Under Pressure, The Squeezed Middle Class'.

The report puts the Spanish middle-income class at 58%, slightly smaller than the OECD average of 61% (see Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage of population by income class, 2016 or latest available year

	Spain	OECD
Upper income (more than 200% of median)	12	9
Middle income (75%-200% of median)	55	61
Lower income (50%-75% of median)	17	18
Poor (0%-50% of median)	16	11

Source: OECD (2019), 'Under Pressure, The Squeezed Middle Class'.

Millennials have borne the brunt of Spain's economic crisis: they are far less likely to be in the middle-income class than baby boomers (see Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage of population in middle-income households when in their twenties, by generation

	Spain	OECD
Baby boomers born 1942-64	60	68
Generation X born 1965-82	58	64
Millennials born 1983-2002	50	60

Source: OECD (2019), 'Under Pressure, The Squeezed Middle Class'.

Corporate scene

Correos (Post Office) plans to buy 51% of Portugal's Rangel Expresso

In its first international acquisition, Correos notified its intention to buy 51% of Portugal's package deliverer Rangel Expresso.

Juan Manuel Serrano, the Chairman of the state-owned Correos, said the goal was to create an Iberian operator capable of 'exploiting the boom' in distribution generated by the surge in e-commerce.

The purchase needs the approval of the Spanish government.

US Carlyle fund acquires up to 40% of energy company Cepsa

The US private equity firm Carlyle agreed to buy between 30% and 40% of the oil and gas company Cepsa from Abu Dhabi state investor Mubadala in a deal worth as much as €3.1 billion.

Cepsa is Europe's largest privately-owned oil and gas company. Mubadala will remain the majority shareholder. The deal is expected to be finalised by the end of the year and the final stakes confirmed.

Four Spanish companies among the EU's biggest polluters

Spain together with Poland has the second largest number of carbon emitters in the latest list of the 30 biggest polluters drawn up by the European Commission.

Germany has 12, followed by Spain and Poland with four each and Italy and France two each (see Figure 17).

Figure 17. The EU's 30 most polluting companies

Company	Country	Megatonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
1. Belchatow (TPP)	Poland	38.3
2. Neurath (TPP)	Germany	32.2
9. Ryanair	Ireland	9.9
11 Agios Dimitrios (TPP)	Greece	9.2
14. Torrevaldaliga Nord (TPP)	Italy	8.1
17. As Pontes (TPP)	Spain	7.9
23. Aboño (TPP)	Spain	7.1
27. Litoral (TPP)	Spain	6.3
30. US Steel Kosice	Slovenia	6.0

Note: TPP = thermal power plant.

Source: European Commission.

Ryanair became the first non-coal company to enter the Top-10 emitters, with 9.9 megatonnes of greenhouse gas emissions in 2018.