



1. Background

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Comprising 17 Communities and two Autonomous Cities, Spain takes up the best part of the Iberian Peninsula in the southwest corner of Europe, very close to Africa. The country includes two cities in the north of Africa – Ceuta and Melilla – and the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic. Spain is characterised by great geographical, climatic and biological diversity (four of the 10 biogeographical regions that exist in Europe are represented in Spain), which together with other social, cultural, political and economic aspects makes the country plural and unique. Spain has approximately 10,099 km of coastline, which accounts for almost 15% of the coastline in the European Union (EU). The EU-27 has the second largest coastline in the world, behind Canada.

Spain is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament (Cortes Generales in Spanish) made up of two chambers: the Congress and the Senate. The main basis for legislation is the 1978 Constitution. All Autonomous Regions have their own autonomous Parliaments and Governments. The respective Regional languages are co-official, alongside Castilian Spanish, the official Spanish language of the State.

Spain has a total surface area of approximately 506,000 km², making it one of the fifty largest countries in the world and the second largest in the EU-27, with 11.7% of total surface area. France is the largest (12.8%) and Malta the smallest. The surface area of continental Spain amounts to 493,514 km², while the Balearic and Canary Islands have a total surface area of 4,992 km² and 7,492 km², respectively, and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla together have a surface area of 32 km².

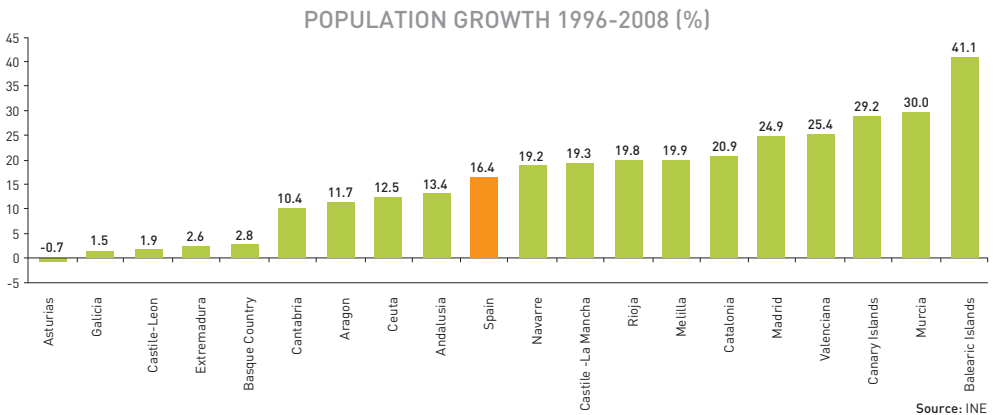
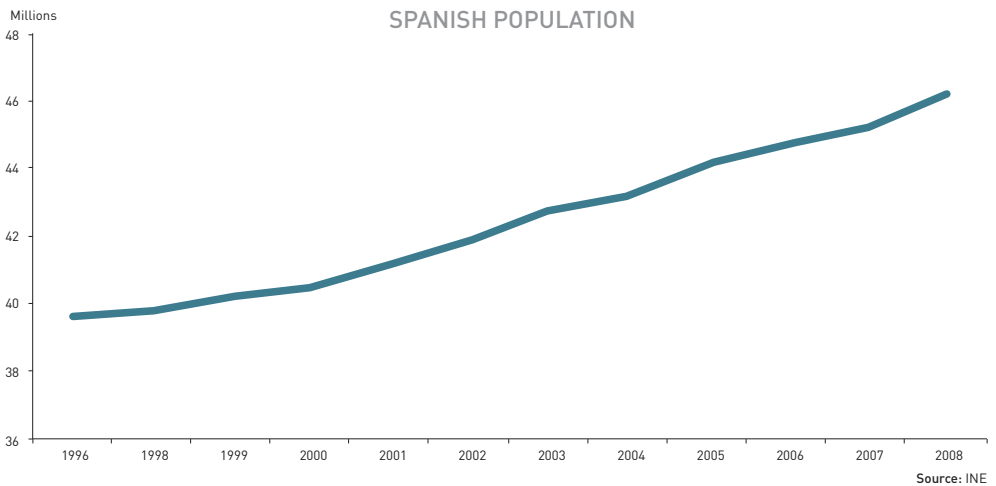
Social background

The population of Spain has recorded marked growth in recent years, exceeding the forecasts made in the 1990s by demographers who predicted it would not surpass 40 million in the short term. In 2008 Spain had 46,157,822 inhabitants, an increase of 16.4% over the period dating from 1996 to 2008. During that period, large Regional differences were observed in population growth, with the Balearic Islands recording a 41.1% rise and Asturias a 0.7% decrease.

The largest increases in population have been registered in the

Communities on the Mediterranean coast, in the Canary Islands and in Madrid.

In relation to Europe, Spain is the fourth largest country in terms of population, contributing 9.1% of the total. Only Germany (16.5%), France (12.8%), the United Kingdom (12.3%) and Italy (12.0%) are larger. In this sense, the EU-27 had a total of 497.5 million inhabitants in 2008, the third largest population in the world behind China and India. The increase in population is largely due to net migration (to which a considerable proportion of the increase in the birth rate must be attributed) and natural population growth. Population density in Spain in 2008 stood at 91.2 inhabitants per km², one of the lowest in the EU-27 (only eight countries are less densely populated).



According to the National Immigration Survey (NIS), the number of immigrants in Spain exceeded four and a half million in 2007 (4,526,522), which represents 10% of the total population of residents in the country. The NIS defines an immigrant as any given person over the age of 16 born abroad who has been living in Spain for at least a year or intends to do so. As regards the EU, in 2007 Germany contributed the largest number of foreign residents in absolute terms in 2007 (7.26 million), followed by Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. These five countries account for 76.6% of the total, according to Eurostat. The situation in Spain in the last few years, characterised by sustained economic growth and an increasingly large labour market which is continuously expanding, together with Spain's strategic geographical location, explains why Spain has become an attractive point of arrival for immigrants.

Economic background

By analysing the standard of living in Spain using the total value of production in a year, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, we are able to obtain a reference of where the country stands in economic terms. Different standards of living among countries mean the goods that can be bought with the same amount of money vary from country to country. In order to compare standards of living, purchasing power differences must therefore be taken into account.

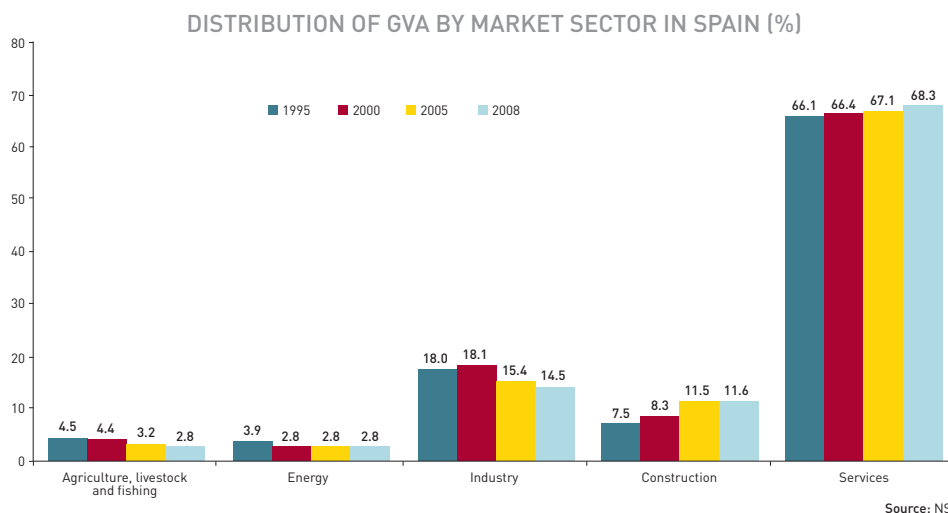
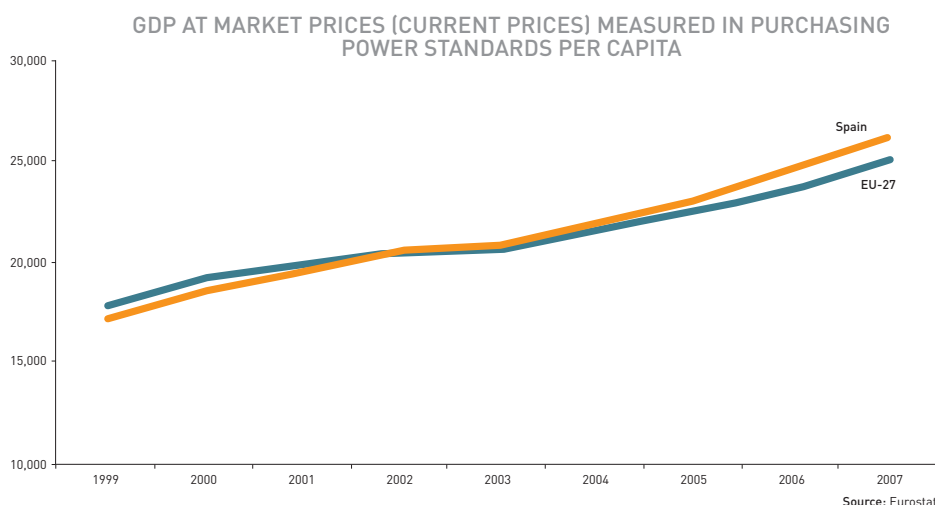
In order to do so, the price of a «basket» of comparable and representative goods and services is calculated, with the resulting price being expressed in a common conceptual currency called «purchasing power standard» (PPS). The PPS eliminates price differences among countries such that comparing GDP per capita makes it possible to compare the standards of living in the EU as a whole.

According to the EU Commission, the standard of living in Europe has improved remarkably over the last decade and is now among the highest in the world. Within Europe, Spain was ranked 12th in terms of GDP at market prices (current prices), measured in terms of purchasing power per capita, recording above average scores for Europe since 2002 (5.4% higher in 2007).

Spanish GDP (at market prices and measured in current prices) amounted to 1,095,163 million euros in 2008. GDP has risen constantly over the last few years, although a slowdown has been observed since 2006. In the period dating from 1995 to 2008 alone, net growth in GDP was 144.9%, while Gross Value Added rose by 143.2%. By market sector and over the same period, the largest economic growth rate was recorded in the construction sector (275.5%), followed by industry (96.3%)

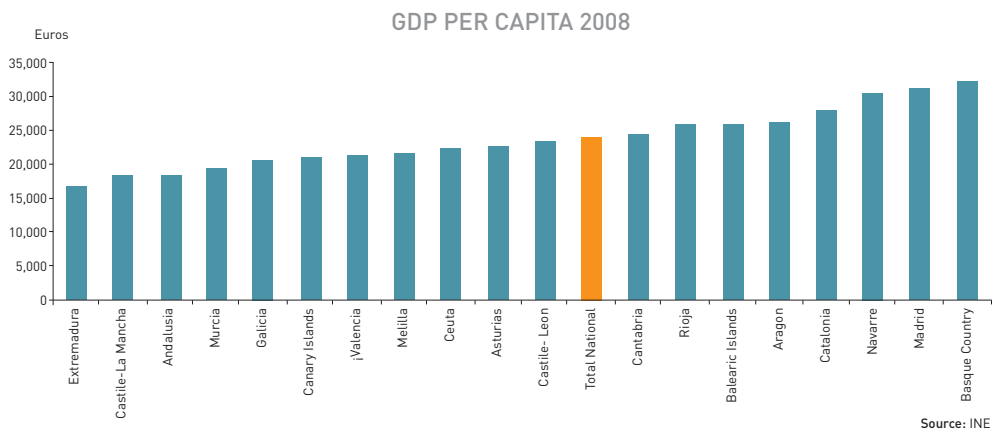
and energy (74.1%). The lowest growth rate was registered agriculture, livestock and fishing, which only increased by 49.6% in the period.

The distribution of GVA, with the constant rise in the services, which account for 68.3% of total GVA, clearly illustrates the enormous importance of this sector. This situation is common to all EU countries, where more than 60% of GDP is generated by the services sector (which includes activities such as banking, tourism, transport and insurance).



National net disposable income per capita at market prices amounted to 18,941 euros in 2007 and, in keeping with overall economic development, has recorded constant growth over the last few years. Growth over the period dating from 1995 to 2007 stood at 92.3%, although a decrease in this ratio is observed since 2000, when an annual rise of 7.1% was recorded, to the 3.9% growth rate registered between 2006 and 2007.

The graph below displays GDP per capita by Community of Spain (at market prices and measured in current prices) for 2008 (preliminary data). Eight Communities record figures above the average for the country.



The economically active population in Spain totalled 22,189,900 people in 2007, the activity rate for persons aged between 16 and 64 standing at 72.8%. The economically active population in 2006 was 21,584,800, implying a growth rate of 2.8% between the two years, slightly lower than that observed between 2005 and 2006, which was 3.3%. In 2007, the Communities with the largest economically active populations were Catalonia, Andalusia and Madrid (with more than three million people in each) and the largest rises between 2006 and 2007 were recorded by Murcia and Aragon. The activity rate has risen by 10% over the last 20 years.

The unemployment rate has dropped over the last few years, from over 20% (23.9% in 1994) to 8.26% in 2007. However, this trend collapsed in 2008 when the unemployment rate rose to 13.9% in the fourth quarter.

According to the Spanish Economic and Social Council in its report on the

socioeconomic and employment situation in Spain in 2007, the Spanish economy was one of the most dynamic in Europe, recording GDP growth of 3.8% (nine decimal points higher than the average for the EU-27). However, this progress was slightly down on that recorded the previous year following a slowdown in economic activity as a result, among other external factors, of the downturn in the main driving forces behind economic growth: household consumption expenditure and construction (above all residential).

After the mortgage crisis in the United States in the summer of 2007, which spread to the international financial market, the panorama changed substantially and the Government (along with the main international organisations) was forced on several occasions to lower their forecasts for growth in the Spanish economy. Faced with the escalation of the recession at the beginning of 2008, the Royal Decree-Act 2/2008 of 21st April was passed with measures aimed at boosting economic activity. Among the objectives of this move, it is worth highlighting the following: stimulate household consumption and business activity, curb the deterioration of the real estate market and reduce the negative impact on employment by means of tax and financial measures.

Administrative background

España hoy 2008, published by the Spanish Ministry of Presidency, provides a synthetic and detailed analysis of the basic features of the administrative situation in Spain and how responsibilities are shared between the Central and Regional Governments, from which the points discussed below may be extracted.

The Constitution of 1978 acknowledged and guaranteed the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions that Spain as a nation comprises and the solidarity among all of them. As a result of the regional organisation of the State, Spain is divided into 17 Autonomous Regions and two Autonomous Cities (Ceuta and Melilla), with political and administrative power being redistributed between the Central and Regional Governments. This process has made Spain one of the most decentralised countries in Europe.

Each Autonomous Region has its own Statute of Autonomy passed by Constitutional Law. This is the Community's basic institutional legislation and it regulates essential aspects such as the organisation and workings of the Regional Parliament and Regional Government, their responsibilities and administration, the Community's hallmarks or distinguishing features, such as the language or civil rights, and relations with the State and other Autonomous Regions. Responsibilities are shared on the

basis of distinguishing between competences exclusive to either the State or the Autonomous Regions, competences shared by both the State and Autonomous Regions and concurring competences in which both the State and Autonomous Regions may intervene.

Exclusive responsibilities – both those belonging to the State and those pertaining to the Autonomous Regions – include the power to legislate and enforce, whereas shared responsibilities may imply a different distribution of legislative and regulatory power between the State and Autonomous Regions, the latter normally retaining executive powers in such cases. Conflicts of responsibility are settled by the Constitutional Court.

Autonomous Regions have a parliamentary government system, its foremost institutions being the Parliament, the President of the Community and the Regional Government. From an economic and financial viewpoint, Autonomous Regions enjoy a great deal of independence, having the power to pass their own annual budgets and to determine their resources by means of taxes, tariffs and surcharges.

The general system for Autonomous Region financing, which also includes taxes transferred by the State and participation in State taxation, is established multilaterally by the State and the Autonomous Regions.

Environmental policy

The Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Environmental Affairs (hereafter referred to as MoE), was created in 2008 by Royal Decree 432/2008, of 12th April. This new ministry takes over the responsibilities held by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the previous Ministry of Environment (the latter created in 1996), together with those related to marine protection issues, in close collaboration with the Spanish Ministry of Public Works.

The MoE is in charge of proposing and enforcing Government policy regarding issues such as combating climate change and protecting Spain's natural heritage, biodiversity and the sea, water, rural development, agricultural, livestock and fishing resources and food. One sole ministerial department encompasses all the State's responsibilities linked to the natural environment, with its twofold objective of protecting land and biodiversity, as well as the integral fostering and defending agricultural, fishing, forestry and food production factors; environmental protection policy that also generates wealth and food and rural environmental sustainability.

The Ministry is divided into the following higher and executive bodies directly under the authority of the Minister:

- a) Secretary of State on Climate Change
- b) Secretary of State for the Rural Environment and Water
- c) Undersecretary of Environment and the Rural and Marine Environment
- d) General Secretary of the Sea, with the same authority as an Undersecretary

The creation of the new Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Environmental Affairs has led to an array of policies that constitute a global development and conservation strategy, particularly where environmental issues are concerned, aimed at making progress in the fight against climate change, the integral management of water, promoting development in rural areas and protecting coasts and maritime resources. Environmental problems have become globalised problems that cannot be confined to city or rural level and which are part of an interrelationship between alterations in the environment and ecosystems, economic systems and the standard of living of citizens.

The steps and initiatives taken by the Ministry to combat climate change, considered authentic State policy, is based on the reduction of emissions, the search for energy savings and efficiency and increasing the importance of renewable energies, while maintaining competitiveness, employment and economic and budget stability. The National Emission Allocation Plan and the Spanish Climate Change and Clean Energy Strategy 2007-2012-2020 are key parts of this policy. The 2008-2012 National Emission Allocation Plan has set itself an ambitious goal: to reduce emissions by 19.3% with regard to the 2005-2007 Plan.

The Spanish Climate Change Strategy is working towards two important scenarios: 2012, when the first stage of the Kyoto Protocol ends and 2020, used by the European Union as a reference for strategic objectives. The Spanish strategy includes 198 measures and 75 indicators in two main areas: climate change and clean energy. The Energy Saving and Efficiency Plan 2008- 2012 establishes a series of measures quantified in terms of objectives, deadlines and cost. The National R&D+i Strategy, where it relates to energy and climate change issues, is another important area of horizontal measures.

Transforming current economic models in low carbon economies involves working in four main areas, which at the same time help to increase energy security and reduce

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dependence; increase energy saving and efficiency; reduce fossil fuel consumption in favour of renewable energy sources; consolidate the implementation of new technologies and promote innovation in all production processes.

The Plan to Boost the Internationalisation of the Spanish Economy in sectors linked to Climate Change, made public in March 2009, aims to integrate Climate Change as a cross-sectional element of Spanish business internationalisation policy, setting three primary objectives:

1. Consolidate the presence of Spanish companies in renewable energy and high technology sectors and increase their international competitiveness to combat Climate Change by fostering and boosting their development through national R&D and increasing their technological capacity, thus contributing to create an image of Spain and its business sector associated to low carbon development.
2. Identify and develop new opportunities for Spanish companies abroad.
3. Help achieve the objectives of reducing emissions both on a global scale and also those referring to Spain, taking full advantage of opportunities so that Spain can set projects in motion under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol and accomplish the reductions in emissions they generate.

The Plan, designed jointly by the Secretary of State for Trade, the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the Secretary of State for Climate Change and the Secretary of State for Research, establishes a framework that must guide all steps taken to support the activity of Spanish companies in the sectors mentioned above.

Spain enjoys a high level of biodiversity with respect to Europe as a whole for biogeographical, cultural and historical reasons. Furthermore, apart from Spain's natural or wild biodiversity, the country is also rich in agrobiodiversity, not only where seeds and crops are concerned, but also local agricultural systems. Conserving and renovating such systems is vital for the conservation of many natural species.

In this context, the importance of two laws proposed by the MoE stands out in particular. The first initiative, the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Act, urges people to maintain and conserve the country's natural heritage, biodiversity and resources by making orderly use of them, while the Sustainable Rural Development Act primarily aims to achieve a high level of environmental quality in rural areas by preventing

natural heritage, scenery or biodiversity from deteriorating or by recovering them by means of integrated regulating of the use of the land.

Another initiative on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Environmental Affairs that is worthy of mention is the Spanish Sustainable Mobility Strategy, which encompasses a series of proposals to trigger a change in the current model of mobility, making it more efficient and sustainable, reducing its impact and promoting economies that use less coal and consume less energy.

Environmental information

The Aarhus Agreement on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters, together with the regional regulations that derived from it, have given rise to a new concept of open and transparent public Administration. The general public has the right to access the environmental information held by public authorities.

International and regional commitments bind public authorities to release environmental information, such as information regarding legislation, the state of the environment, projects, plans and programmes or regarding decisions made that could affect the environment.

As a result of the above, a contribution is made towards complying with the constitutional right that everyone has to enjoy an environment that is suitable for the development of the person and also the obligation shared by all of conserving it.

Act 27/2006, of 18th July, which regulates the rights regarding access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (which includes Directives 2003/4/EC and 2003/35/EC), establishes in article 8 (referring to reports on the state of the environment) the obligation of public administrations to compile reports on the state of the environment. These reports will be national and regional and, where applicable, local and will include data on the quality of the environment and the pressure it is under, as well as a non-technical summary that can be understood by the general public. This is where this report plays a special role, contributing to compliance and therefore guaranteeing that environmental information reaches as many people as possible.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is the EU authority devoted to providing sound, independent information on the environment and is designed to be the primary source of information in Europe for those involved in developing, adopting,

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implementing and evaluating environmental policy. The purpose of the EEA is to support sustainable development and work towards achieving a demonstrable improvement in Europe's environment by making appropriate, specific, relevant and reliable information available to both political leaders and the general public.

Created along with the information network EIONET by (EEC) Regulation n° 1210/90 of the Council on 7th May, 1990, the EEA is one of the European agencies, with 32 members: the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Turkey and Switzerland. Five other non-member countries also cooperate.

The EEA is structured as a series of information points differentiated by country and task. Through the EIONET, the EEA has a node in each member or collaborating country (National Focal Point), European Topic Centres (consortiums of prestigious and experienced organisations in one particular subject area that the Agency selects and contracts in order to compile part of its work programme) and Primary Contact Points (institutions that cooperate in each country including National Reference Centres and, in the case of Spain, Regional Focal Points, apart from other expert collaborators).

In Spain, the work of the EEA National Focal Point is carried out by the Directorate General of Environmental Quality and Evaluation at the MoE.

The creation of a shared system of environmental information has been one of the greatest challenges in recent years in this area. It is a reference system of environmental information in Europe, promoted by the EU Commission and in which the EEA plays an important role in coordination and development. The idea originated from the commitment of member States to agree to supply the European Commission with hundreds of pieces of information on all kinds of environmental issues.

The idea of a computer platform (Reportnet) was initially suggested as a tool to which the various people in charge of gathering each piece of required information from each member State could connect and update the information within the given deadlines. The European Commission has now proposed a review of the process by which environmental information is transferred by the member States. They are developing a telematic infrastructure, known as the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS), which will be shared by EU members to integrate the current systems for European environmental information. This idea was previously considered to a certain extent in the Sixth EU Environment Action Programme.

This Shared Environmental Information System was conceived as a shared network for those providing environmental information, enabling environmental monitoring

throughout Europe, the creation of quality reports, circulation of information amongst National Administrations and European Institutions, and paving the way for the progressive participation of the private and public sectors in general. It is a network system capable of interconnecting information providers, who are responsible for managing data at different levels (locally to transnationally). It is hoped that SEIS will become the reference system for European environmental data. For that to happen it must first integrate the information corresponding to the various information requirements of the member States, ensuring these are made official, and in turn other information and additional services will be added.

In short, there are three stages in the development of European information systems that can be outlined as follows:

- Isolated information system: 1985 – 1995
- Data-transfer information system: 1995 – 2005
- Shared information system: 2005 – 2010

The first stage refers to national information systems, wherein each country was treated as a separate compartment. During the second stage, and through the founding of the European Environment Agency, efforts were focused on creating a metanational system in which national information systems could converge.

The third stage refers to the implementation of the EIONET Network, in which Spain has been a constant participant. The analysis of its results and its work is the foundation for the SEIS project.

SEIS was devised through the need to meet four major objectives:

- To comply with regional and international legal requirements
- A report on the status of the environment, by country, by European and international bodies (G4, OECD, United Nations...)
- Public information on environmental trends, the connection to socioeconomic pressure, the solutions being offered to mitigate environmental damage through political action and guidelines for citizens
- Investigative actions that are often hindered by a lack of access to available data in the countries

A Shared Environmental Information System must have a telematic infrastructure, tools enabling information to be managed, and a coordinated administrative organisation with specific responsibilities. Furthermore, the infrastructure and organisation should be at the service of the environmental content.

In order for SEIS to become a reality, bearing in mind that this is a project with an integrated infrastructure on a European scale, it is necessary to take a global view. In order for it to function in practice, the following are necessary as a minimum:

- A normative framework that covers a common implementation strategy and administrative structure, both in the member States and European institutions
- High-level political agreements and backing, both in the member States and European institutions, run by environmental policy managers

The COM(2008)46 EC Communication “Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)” gives recommendations for modernising and simplifying European environmental information management and sets out a series of measures necessary in order to implement SEIS, among which the following should be highlighted:

- A need for political commitment on the principles established in the Communication
- The Commission will give priority to the application of the INSPIRE Directive and to the continued development of the GMES initiative, as a basis for improving the sharing of information and data related to the environment in Europe
- Modernisation of legal provisions regarding the way in which information is provided that must be notified in virtue of environmental legislation. This is expected to come about through a revision of Directive 91/692/EC on the normalisation of reports, which must be updated and amended to meet the SEIS system’s principles.

This proposal must be fixed legally, by the Commission, which will give normative support to a telematic system for sending and accessing environmental information.

Lastly, it is important to point out that the development of new technologies has boosted the development of interconnected systems on a European level. SEIS is closely linked to two of these initiatives, also currently in development:

- GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security): Consists of a series of systems for observing the land and environment focused on providing a variety of services related to the environment and safety. It gathers data from land, sea and air stations as well as information from satellites.
- INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community): This is a directive (currently in the incorporation stage) which establishes an Infrastructure of spatial data for Europe, in which all kinds of geographical information from the member States can be integrated. It provides a cartographical basis on which the rest of the systems that manage georeferenced data can rest.

The three initiatives (SEIS, GMES e INSPIRE) will constitute a major technological impetus in the way environmental data is managed in Europe. Once developed they will allow information to be managed more quickly and with a greater number of variables, which enables reaction time to be reduced and more efficient environmental policies to be created.

Basic information

In this general context, the environmental situation in Spain, generally speaking, is presented loosely through the following descriptive record, similar to that used in the third chapter referencing Autonomous Regions. It compiles territorial, administrative, socioeconomic and environmental information. Most of the subjects are covered further and in greater detail in the corresponding chapters, although the opportunity of presenting them all here together allows for a useful, general overview.

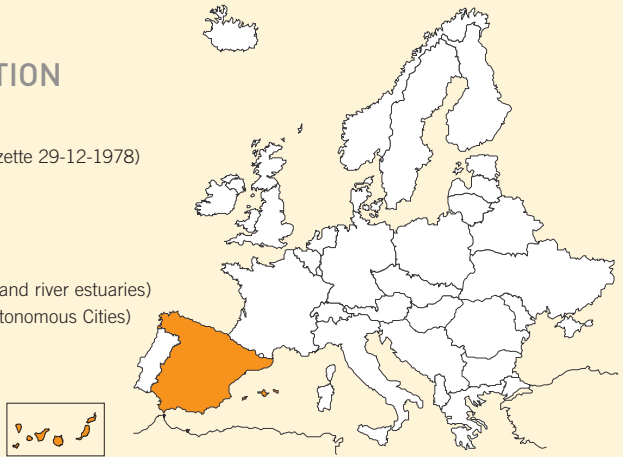
The sources of information are listed at the end of the third chapter as they are practically the same as those used for the records of each of the Autonomous Regions. The only differences are in the information relating to the treatment of waste water, which comes from the Directorate General for Water, and in the information on species of flora and fauna, which comes from the Directorate General for the Natural Environment and Forestry Affairs, both from the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs.



SPAIN

BASIC INFORMATION

Basic rule: Spanish Constitution of 1978 (Official Gazette 29-12-1978)
 Reformed in Official Gazette 28-08-92
 Year of entry in EU: 1986
 Area: 505,990 km²
 Length of coastline: 7,905 km. Length of maritime terrestrial public domain: 10,099 km (includes ports and river estuaries)
 Capital: Madrid Autonomous Regions: 17 (and 2 Autonomous Cities)
 Provinces: 52 Municipalities: 8,110
 Population (2008): 46,157,822 inhab.
 Population density (2008): 91.2 inhab./km²
 Population increase (2000-2008): 14.0%



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN % (2008)

By size of municipality

- < 2,001 inhabitants: 6.1
- 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 15.2
- 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 38.7
- 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 23.5
- > 500,000 inhabitants: 16.4

By age group

- < 15 years: 14.4
- 15-64 years: 69.0
- > 64 years: 16.5

ACTIVE POPULATION (THOUSANDS)

23,064.7 (fourth quarter of 2008)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

13.91% (fourth quarter of 2008)

AIR

NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN CA (2007)

Urban: 223 / Suburban: 188 / Rural: 148

AMOUNTS EXCEEDING LEGAL VALUES AT URBAN STATIONS IN MADRID (2007)

- Average annual concentration of NO₂ in µg/m³ (limit value since 2010: 40 µg/m³): 60
- Number of days in a year with an average daily PM₁₀ concentration of 50 µg/m³ (limit value since 2005: 35 days a year): 51

WATER

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION (2006)

160 litres/inhab./day. Between 2000 and 2006, this has reduced by 4.8%

DISTRIBUTED WATER BY SECTOR IN % (2006)

Households: 66.8 / Municipal consumption: 8.4 Economic sectors: 23.3 / Others: 1.5

LOSS IN DISTRIBUTION (2006)

16.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 15 AND OLDER (EU-27= 7.2%) (2007)

8.3%

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR STRUCTURE IN % (2008)

Agriculture: 4.0 / Industry: 15.3
 Construction: 11.0 / Services: 69.6

GDP MP (2007)

23,412 €/inhab. Growth 2006-2007: 5.0%

GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME PER INHABITANT (2006)

14,192 €/inhab. Growth 2000-2006: 37.4%

GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR (2007)

Agriculture: 2.9 / Industry: 18.0
 Construction: 12.2 / Services: 66.8

WASTE-WATER TREATMENT (2006)

77% of population equivalent provided with waste- water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC (91% under construction)

LAND

LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, % (2000)

Artificial: 1.7 / Agriculture: 50.2 / Forest: 47.3 / Wetlands: 0.2 / Water bodies: 0.6

INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)

25.5

AREA AT RISK OF DESERTIFICATION, % (2008)

Low: 36.99 / Intermediate: 19.20 / High: 15.82 / Very high: 2.03

NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

PROTECTED AREA (2008)

5,973,158.1 ha of terrestrial area and 256,429.9 ha of marine area (a total of 1,513 declared areas). Protected terrestrial areas represent 11.8% of the total area.

THREATENED TAXA ACCORDING TO IUCN THREATENED CATEGORIES (2008)

	FISH	AMPHIBIANS	REPTILES	BIRDS	TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS	FLORA
Critically endangered (CR)	2	0	5	15	3	308
Endangered (EN)	11	4	9	39	4*	278
Vulnerable (VU)	22	7	9	45	14	610
TOTAL Threatened	35	11	23	99	21	1,196

TAXA INCLUDED IN THE CNEA (2008)

	FISH	AMPHIBIANS	REPTILES	BIRDS	TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS	FLORA
Endangered	4	1	5	21	6	112*
Vulnerable	6	1	1	12*	14	9*
Sensitive to Habitat	0	0	3	3	0	7*
TOTAL	10	2	9	36* 34 taxa	20	128* 126 taxa

*Taxa with population in more than one threatened category.

NATURA 2000 NETWORK (2008)

14,284,177 ha (13,486,994 ha terrestrial and 797,184 ha marine), which represent 26.7% of the total terrestrial area. More specifically, 1,434 SICs, which occupy 12,386,991 ha (11,605,544 ha terrestrial and 781,447 ha marine) and 569 SPAs, which occupy 9,831,544 ha (9,604,863 ha terrestrial and 226,681 ha marine)

BIOSPHERE RESERVES (2008)

39 reserves, 3,323,495.64 ha of terrestrial area and 111,198 ha of marine area. BR terrestrial area represents 6.58 % of the total Spanish area.

RAMSAR WETLANDS (2008)

63 wetlands (281,964.4 ha)

WETLANDS INCLUDED IN THE SPANISH NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (March, 2009)

140 wetlands (118,253.6 ha [only includes Andalusia and Madrid wetlands])

FOREST FIRES (2007)

10,932 fires which affected 86,112.53 ha. An average of 20,672 annual fires occurred during the decade comprised between 1997-2006, which affected 132,690.07 ha.

WASTE

URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT (2006)

- Total: 553.3 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2006: -11.0%
- Mixed: 500 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2006: -15.0%
- Paper/cardboard: 22.1 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2006: 52.4%
- Glass: 12.6 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2006: -16.6%
- Packaging: 18.6 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2006: 376.9%

AGRICULTURE

ORGANIC FARMLAND (2007)

988,322.7 ha. Growth 2001-2007: 103.7%

IRRIGATED AREA (2007)

3,398,738 ha (13.52% of total agriculture area).

ENERGY

INSTALLED ELECTRIC POWER IN MW PER ONE THOUSAND INHABITANTS (2007)

Total: 2.00 / Hydraulic: 0.41 / Thermal: 1.07
Nuclear: 0.17 / Wind: 0.31 / Other renewable: 0.04

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT IN MWH (2007)

6.0 MWh/inhab. Growth 2000-2007: 24.8%

TOURISM

NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT (2007)

Total tourists: 4.56 / Foreign tourists: 1.31

HOTEL CAPACITY (2007)

1,642,417 beds (36.3 beds/1,000 inhab) and 103,455 beds in rural accommodation (2.3 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

VEHICLE FLEET (2007)

30,318,457 vehicles. Growth (2000-2007): 30.2%
670.8 vehicles/1,000 inhab

PASSENGER CAR FLEET (2007)

21,760,174 passenger cars. Growth (2000-2007): 24.7%
481.4 passenger cars/1,000 inhab

TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY (2007)

Roads: 32.8 km/100 km² / Rail: 3.0 km/100 km²
Roads: 3.7 km/1,000 inhab / Rail: 0.3 km/1,000 inhab

AIR TRANSPORT (2007)

210,498.760 passengers. Growth (2000-2007): 49.3%

GOODS PORT TRAFFIC (2007)

495.49 million tonnes. Growth (2000-2007): 42.2%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21 (2007)

More than 4,300 municipalities, of which 650 already have an approved Action Plan. Moreover, more than 830 municipalities have completed the A21L diagnosis.

INTERNAL EXPENSES IN R+D (2007)

13,342.4 million € (1.27% of GDP).

Growth 2000-2007: 133.30%

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.marm.es>
- <http://www.ine.es/>
- <http://www.sostenibilidad-es.org/>
- <http://www.eea.europa.eu/>
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

FURTHER READING

- MARM. *Environmental Profile of Spain. Indicator-based Report*. Year 2004 - 2007
- MARM. *The Environment in Spain*. Years 1989 - 2007
- Spanish Sustainability Monitoring Centre. *Informe de Sostenibilidad en España (Spain Sustainability Report)*. Years 2005 - 2007
- INE. *Anuario Estadístico de España (Spain Statistics Yearbook)* (since 1858) and *España en cifras (Spain in Numbers)* (since 1999)
- Ministerio de la Presidencia (Ministry of the Presidency), 2009. *España hoy 2008 (Spain Today 2008)*