



Spain and the EU-27

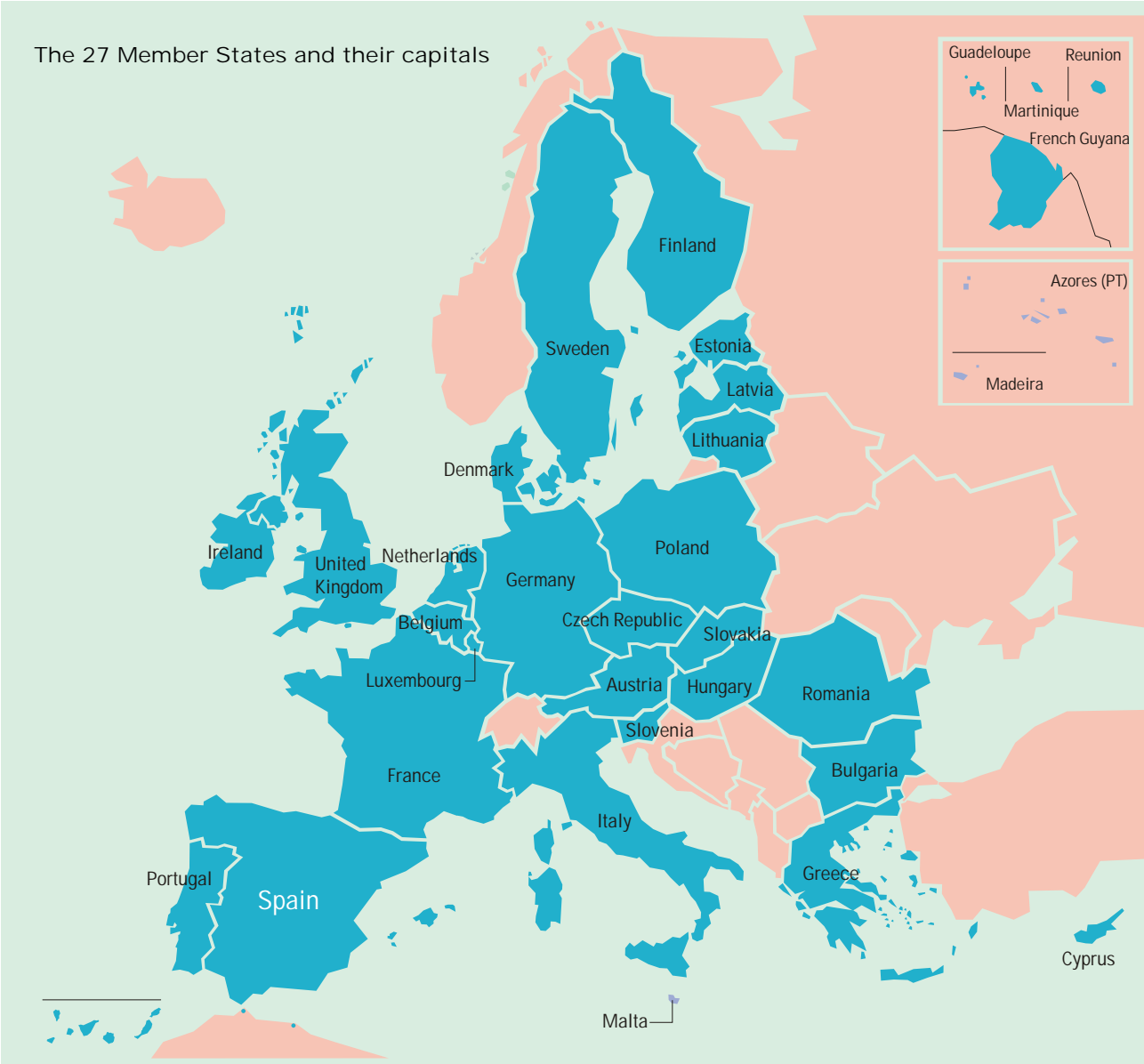
	Area 2006 (km ²)	Population* at 1 January 2008 (thousands)	Population density** (inhabitants per km ²)
EU-27	4,403,357	497,455.0	113.0
Austria	83,844	8,331.9	99.4
Belgium	30,528	10,666.9	349.4
Bulgaria	111,002	7,640.2	68.8
Cyprus	9,250	789.3	85.3
Czech Republic	78,867	10,381.1	131.6
Denmark	43,098	5,475.8	127.1
Estonia	45,288	1,340.9	29.6
Finland	338,176	5,300.5	15.7
France	632,834	63,753.1	100.7
Germany	357,093	82,217.8	230.2
Greece	131,957	11,213.8	85.0
Hungary	93,028	10,045.4	108.0
Ireland	69,797	4,401.3	63.1
Italy	301,336	59,619.3	197.8
Latvia	64,589	2,270.9	35.2
Lithuania	65,300	3,366.4	51.6
Luxembourg	2,586	483.8	187.1
Malta	316	410.3	1,300.0
Netherlands	41,543	16,405.4	394.9
Poland	312,685	38,115.6	121.9
Portugal	92,118	10,617.6	115.3
Romania	238,391	21,528.6	90.3
Slovakia	49,034	5,401.0	110.1
Slovenia	20,273	2,025.9	99.9
Spain	505,987	45,283.3	89.5
Sweden	441,370	9,182.9	20.8
United Kingdom	243,069	61,186.0	251.7

* The population figure for Spain provided to Eurostat is obtained from statistical estimates (Population Now Cast), taking into account the latest available demographic information.

** Compilation with population data at 1 January 2008 and area from 2006

Source: Eurostat

The 27 Member States and their capitals

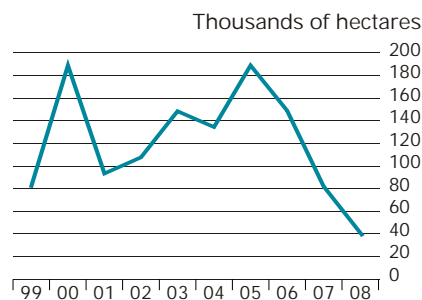


Austria
Vienna
Belgium
Brussels
Bulgaria
Sofia
Cyprus
Nicosia
Czech Republic
Prague
Denmark
Copenhagen
Estonia
Tallinn
Finland
Helsinki
France
Paris

Germany
Berlin
Greece
Athens
Hungary
Budapest
Ireland
Dublin
Italy
Rome
Latvia
Riga
Lithuania
Vilnius
Luxembourg
Luxembourg
Malta
Valletta

Netherlands
Amsterdam
Poland
Warsaw
Portugal
Lisbon
Romania
Bucharest
Slovakia
Bratislava
Slovenia
Ljubljana
Spain
Madrid
Sweden
Stockholm
United Kingdom
London

Burnt forest area



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

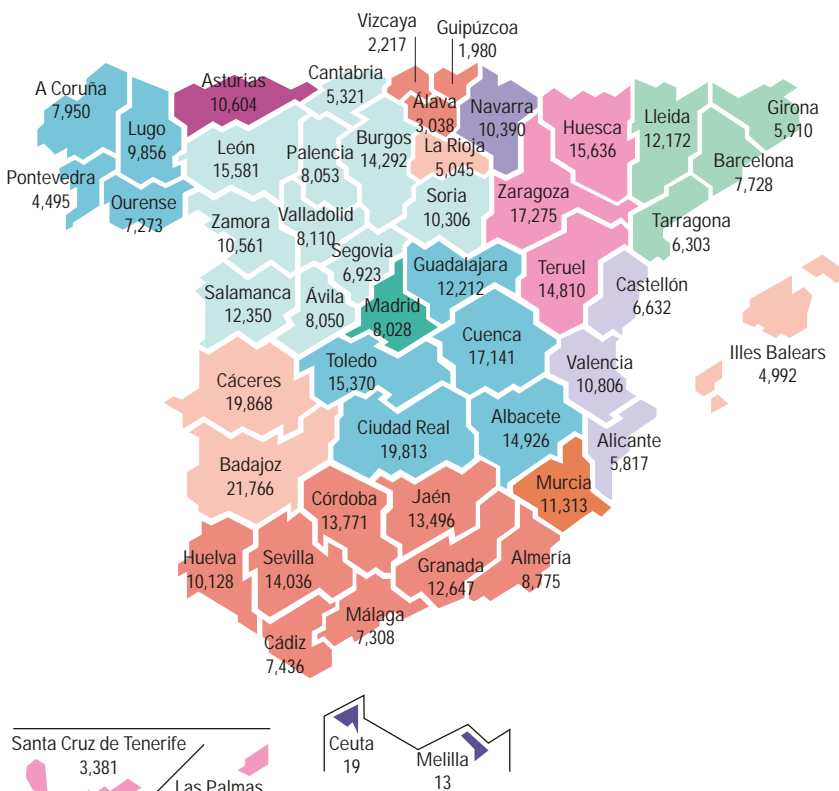
Land area protected by the Habitats Directive*. 2007

	km ²
EU-25	500,873
Spain	118,165
Sweden	56,934
France	46,564
Finland	43,092
Italy	42,816
Germany	35,208
Poland	23,256
Greece	21,643
Portugal	16,013
United Kingdom	15,978
Hungary	13,929
Austria	8,888
Estonia	7,474
Czech Republic	7,244
Ireland	7,175
Latvia	7,101
Lithuania	6,493
Slovenia	6,359
Slovakia	5,739
Netherlands	3,485
Denmark	3,177
Belgium	3,041
Cyprus	661
Luxembourg	399
Malta	40

*This Directive identifies approximately 200 types of habitat, some 300 animal species and almost 600 plant species of community interest, and establishes the need to protect them, contributing to preserve biodiversity.

Source: Eurostat

Area of Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographical Institute

The total surface area of the 52 Spanish provinces reaches 505,991 km²

Another good year for forests

The year 2008 recorded the lowest figure of burnt forest area in the last ten years (40,977.5 ha). The 3 large forest fires (greater than 500 ha) were also significantly fewer than the average for the decade, which was 28. The highest number of incidences took place in the Northwest of the peninsula, with 51.4% of the total, but the interior Communities accounted for most of the burnt forest area (47.3%).

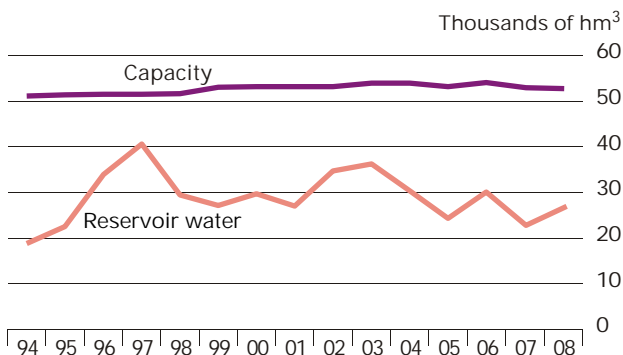
Length of the Spanish coast, by province*

	km		km		km		km
Guipúzcoa	92	Huelva	122	Alicante/Alacant	244	Balears (Illes)	1,428
Vizcaya	154	Cádiz	285	Valencia/València	135	Palmas (Las)	815
Cantabria	284	Málaga	208	Castellón/Castelló	139	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	768
Asturias	401	Granada	81	Tarragona	278		
Lugo	144	Almería	249	Barcelona	161		
Coruña (A)	956	Murcia	274	Girona	260		
Pontevedra	398						

*Excludes the islands of the mainland provinces.

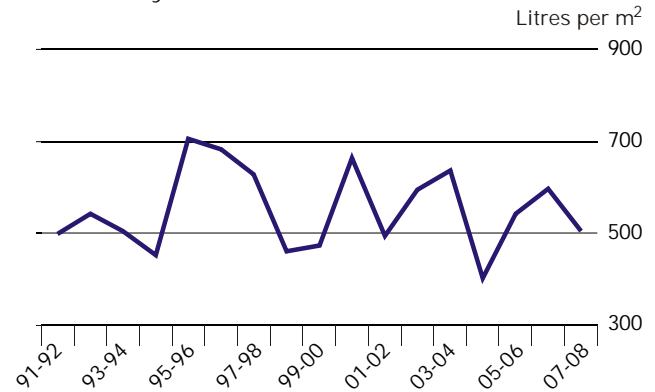
Source: National Geographical Institute

Reservoir capacity and reservoir water



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Pluviometry*



*Average value from October to September each year.

Source: State Meteorological Agency

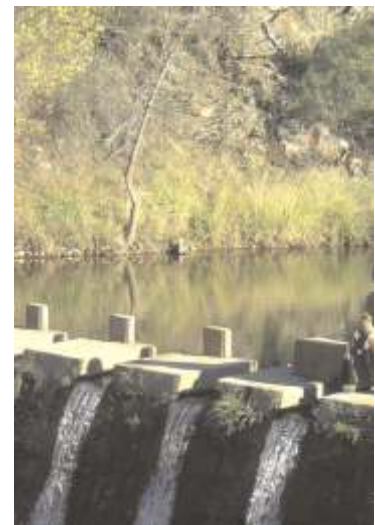
Very irregular precipitation

Despite the strong deficits of precipitation over the first three months of the year, above all in the northern half of the peninsula, the whole of mainland Spain and the Balearic islands reached a humid state. Conversely, Canarias recorded a very dry nature, with average precipitation of 96mm.

The capacity of peninsula reservoirs reached 54,308 million cubic metres, while the average amount of water collected was 25,915 million cubic metres. This indicates that the reservoirs were at an annual average of 47.7% of their capacity, 6.2 points higher than in 2007, with an interannual increase of 15.3% in reservoir water.

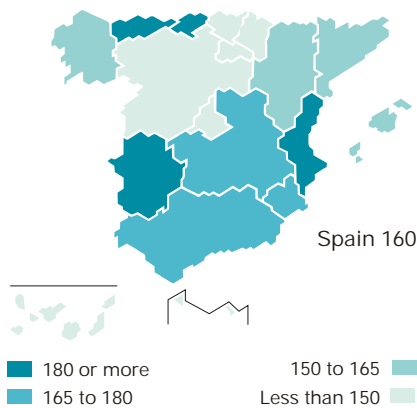
The coldest year in the past decade

The year 2008 was the coldest since 1996, with an average of 15.5 degrees Celsius, considering the period from January through the first fortnight of December.



Average household water consumption. 2006

(Litres/inhabitant/day)



Main water indicators. 2006

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	160	-3.6
% of water lost in the distribution network	16.7	-6.7
Average price (euros/m ³)	1.08	5.9
Volume of water available for urban supply (hm ³)	3,913	-2.2
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,616	-2.1

We use less water

In 2006, households, economic sectors and municipal consumption used 3,913 hm³ of water.

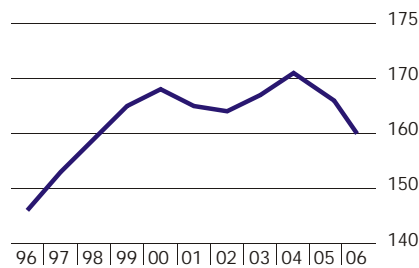
Spanish household water consumption reached 2,616 hm³, representing 66.8% of total consumption. Average consumption stood at 160 litres per inhabitant per day, 3.6% less than the 166 litres from the previous year.

The water lost in the distribution network accounted for 16.7% of the volume of water introduced in the supply networks.

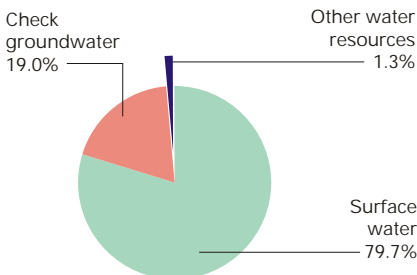
In the agricultural sector, a decrease of 3.9% was observed in the use of water for agricultural operations, reaching 15,865 hm³ in 2006.

Water consumption

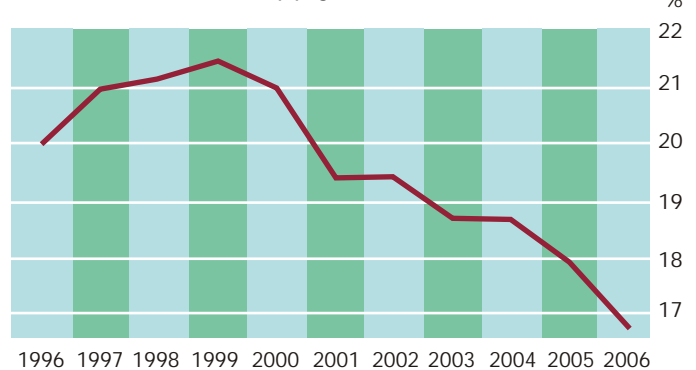
(Litres/inhabitant/day)



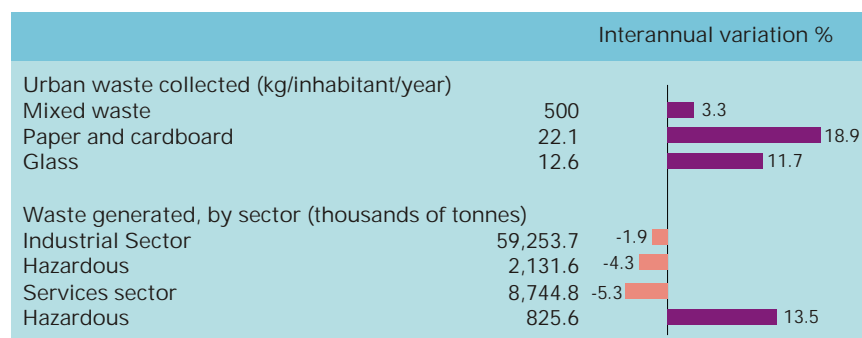
Origin of irrigation water. 2006



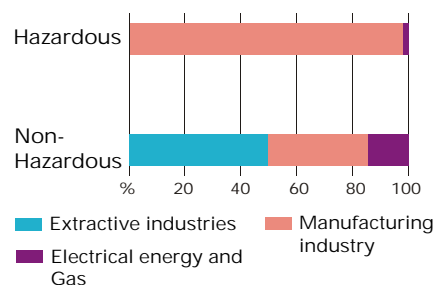
Water lost in the supply networks



Main waste indicators. 2006



Waste generated in industry 2006



Urban waste collection increases

Urban waste management companies collected 28.4 million tonnes of waste in 2006, that is, 1.3% more than the previous year. Of these, 21.8 million corresponded to mixed waste, and 6.6 million to selective waste.

In per capita terms, 500 kg of mixed urban waste were collected in Spain per person per year. Regarding selective collection, 22.1 kg of paper and cardboard, and 12.6 kg of glass, were collected per person per year.

The electrical sector invests the most in environmental protection, with 269.7 million euros

Municipal waste generated 2007 (kg/inhabitant/year)

Denmark*	801
Ireland*	786
Cyprus	754
Luxembourg*	694
Malta*	646
Netherlands*	632
Austria	596
Spain*	588
United Kingdom	572
Germany*	564
France*	556
Italy*	554
Latvia*	536
EU-27	524
Sweden	518
Finland	507
Belgium*	492
Portugal*	472
Bulgaria	468
Hungary	456
Greece	448
Slovenia	441
Lithuania	400
Romania*	379
Latvia	377
Poland*	322
Slovakia	309
Czech Republic	294

* Estimated data

Source: Eurostat

Industry generates less waste

In 2006, the industrial sector generated 59.3 million tonnes of waste, 1.9% less than the previous year, 2.1 million tonnes of said waste were classified as hazardous.

In turn, expenditure by industrial establishments on environmental protection reached 2,617.5 million euros, 10.9% more than in 2005. The electrical sector was noteworthy as the greatest investor in environmental protection.