



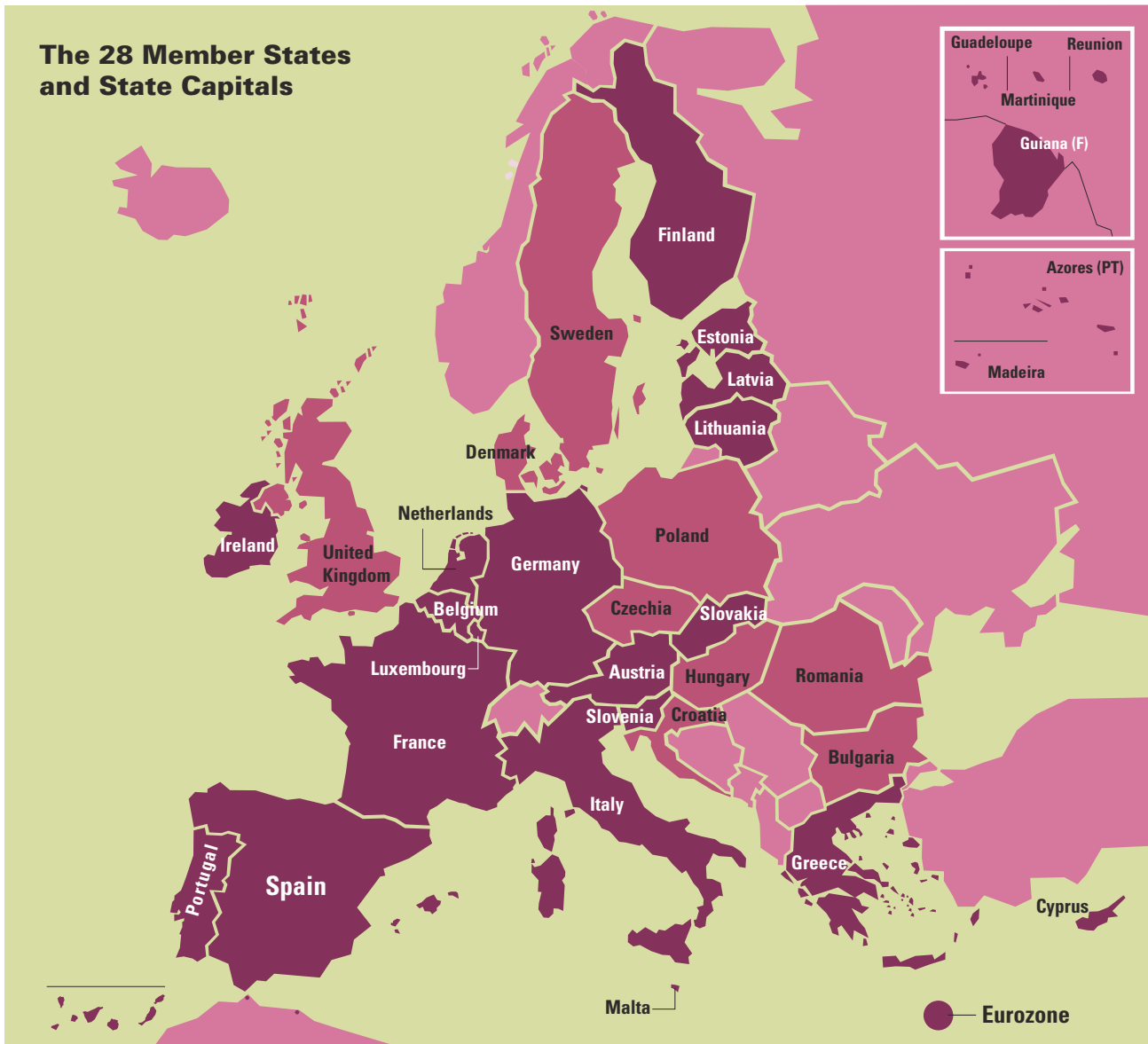
## Spain and the EU of 28

	Area 2016 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population as of 01 January 2019 (thousands)	Density 2017 (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>4,469,699</b>	<b>513,481.7</b>	<b>117.7</b>
Austria	83,878	8,858.8	106.8
Belgium	30,666	11,467.9	373.6
Bulgaria	110,996	7,000.0	64.3
Croatia	56,594	4,076.2	73.9
Cyprus	9,253	875.9	93.3
Czech Republic	78,871	10,649.8	137.2
Denmark	42,925	5,806.1	137.3
Estonia	45,336	1,324.8	30.3
Finland	338,411	5,517.9	18.1
France	638,475	67,028.0	105.5
Germany	357,569	83,019.2	234.0
Greece	131,694	10,722.3	82.2
Hungary	93,012	9,772.8	107.3
Ireland	69,947	4,904.2	70.0
Italy	302,073	60,359.5	203.3
Latvia	64,586	1,920.0	30.7
Lithuania	65,284	2,794.2	45.2
Luxembourg	2,595	613.9	230.6
Malta	316	493.6	1,495.2
Netherlands	37,378	17,282.2	501.1
Poland	311,928	37,972.8	123.6
Portugal	92,227	10,276.6	113.2
Romania	238,398	19,401.7	83.6
Slovakia	49,035	5,450.4	111.7
Slovenia	20,273	2,080.9	102.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,983</b>	<b>46,934.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Sweden	447,424	10,230.2	24.7
United Kingdom	244,381	66,647.1	272.4

Source: Eurostat

Data specific to the European Union contained in this publication are previous to the United Kingdom withdrawal from the EU (February 2020). Hence EU data is referred to the 28 countries (EU28) in all chapters.

## The 28 Member States and State Capitals

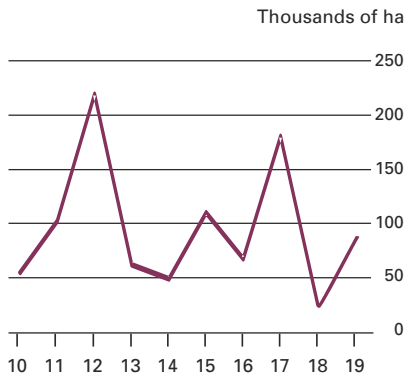


AT Austria - Vienna  
 BE Belgium - Brussels  
 BG Bulgaria - Sofia  
 HR Croatia - Zagreb  
 CY Cyprus - Nicosia  
 CZ Czechia - Prague  
 DK Denmark - Copenhagen  
 EE Estonia - Tallinn  
 FI Finland - Helsinki  
 FR France - Paris

DE Germany - Berlin  
 EL Greece - Athens  
 HU Hungary - Budapest  
 IE Ireland - Dublin  
 IT Italy - Rome  
 LV Latvia - Riga  
 LT Lithuania - Vilnius  
 LU Luxembourg - Luxembourg  
 MT Malta - Valletta

NL Netherlands - Amsterdam  
 PL Poland - Warsaw  
 PT Portugal - Lisbon  
 RO Romania - Bucharest  
 SK Slovakia - Bratislava  
 SI Slovenia - Ljubljana  
**ES Spain - Madrid**  
 SE Sweden - Stockholm  
 UK United Kingdom - London

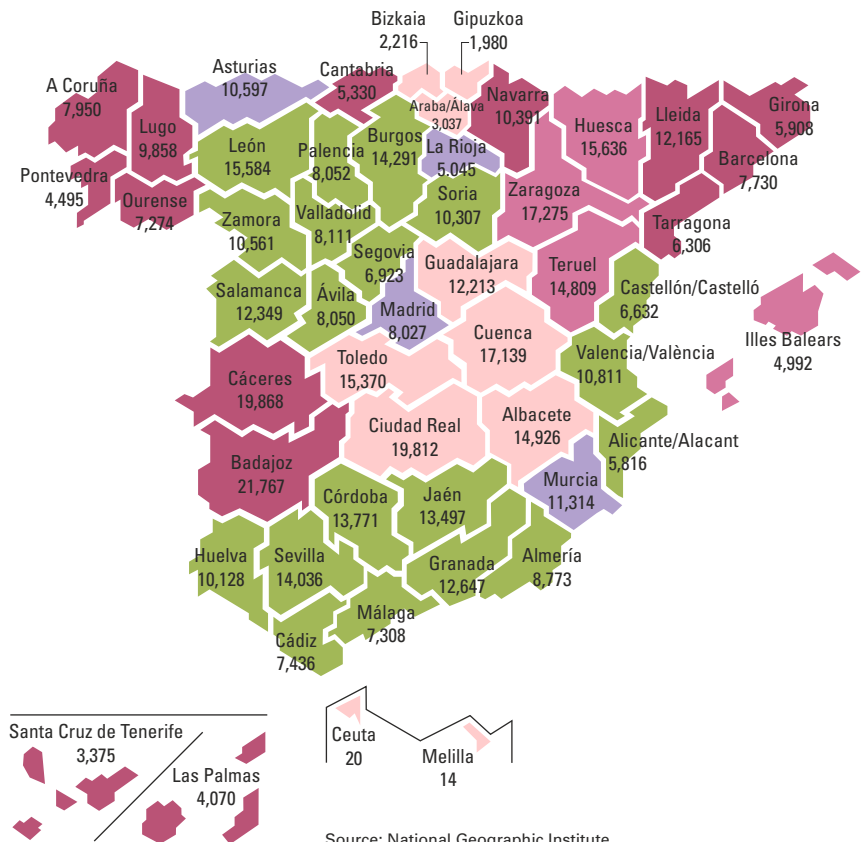
Surface area of burned forest



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

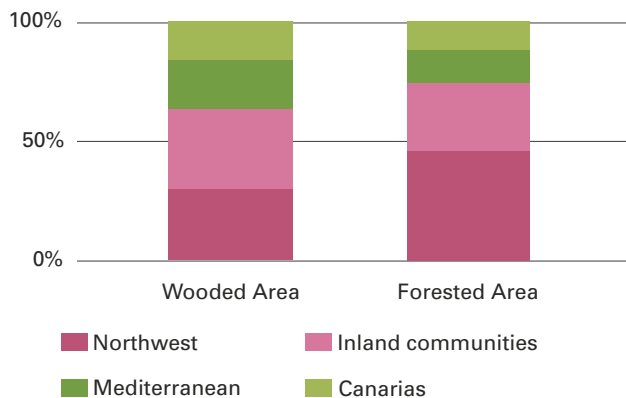
**55.2% of the total national surface area (27.9 million ha) is made up of mountains, of which more than 66% are forests**

Surface area of Spanish provinces (km<sup>2</sup>)



Source: National Geographic Institute

Fires by type of area affected and regions. 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

**0.3% of forest area is affected by fires**

In 2019, fires affected 0.3% of the total forest area, slightly below the average for the last ten years, according to provisional data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

There were 14 large (more than 500 ha) fires, compared to the average of 23 per year during the period considered, and almost 11,000 events, between fires and outbreaks (less than 1 ha).

The peninsular northwest concentrated the largest area forest affected (46.0% of the total), although in terms of wooded area, the interior communities were most affected (33.1%).

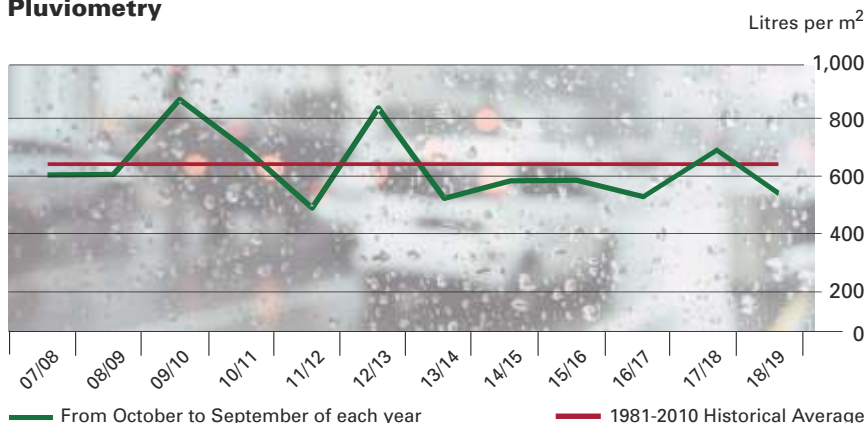
## The economy lowers its greenhouse gas emissions

According to advance data from the Environmental Accounts, the Spanish economy emitted 340.7 million tons of greenhouse gases in 2018, 2.3% less than in 2017. The Manufacturing Industry accounted for 23.9% of the total, followed by Households, with 21.0%.

## Normal precipitation, with very dry start of the year

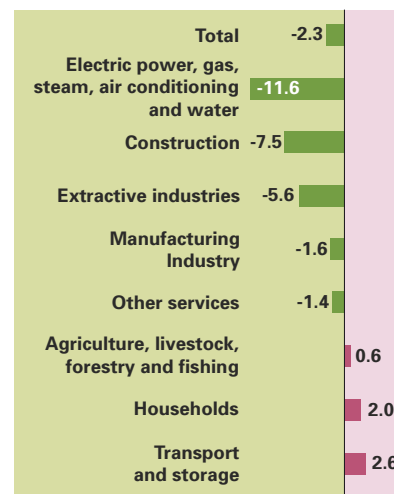
After a very humid November and a humid December, 2019 was normal in terms of rainfall, despite the fact that the first period, from January to October, was very dry.

### Pluviometry



Source: State Meteorological Agency

## Interannual change in greenhouse gas emissions, by sector. 2018-2017 (%)



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**PLANT HEALTH**

2020

### 2020: International Year of Plant Health

In December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution declaring 2020: The International Year of Plant Health, recognizing that:

*“Protecting plant health can help end hunger, reduce poverty, protect the environment, and boost economic development.”*

In 2018, Spain was the European Union country with the second highest trade in phytosanitary products. France led sales in almost all types, except "Insecticides and acaricides" and "Other products for plant protection." Sales for those categories were led by Germany and Italy, respectively.

### Countries with the best sales of phytosanitary products. 2018

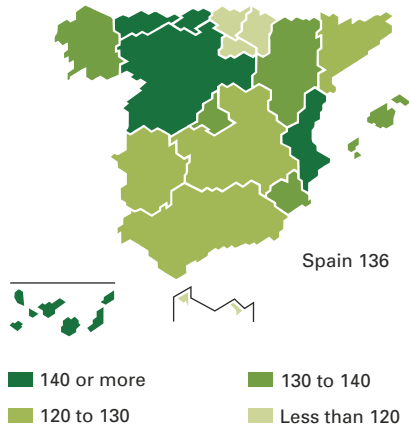
Country	Tonnes
France	84,980
<b>Spain*</b>	<b>73,286</b>
Italy	54,039
Germany	44,915

\* National data.

Source: Eurostat and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

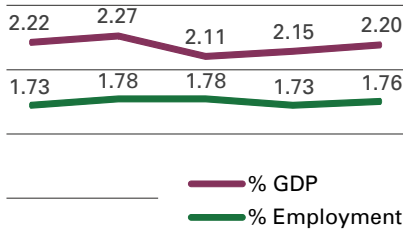
### Average household water consumption. 2016

litres/inhabitant/day



### GVA and environmental employment

(% of GDP and total employment)



### Main water indicators. 2016

Indicator	Value	Biennial variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	136	3.0
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	701	7.7
Unit cost (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.95	3.2
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,200	-0.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,297	0.9
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	14,948	0.0

### Environmental activities account for 2.2% of GDP

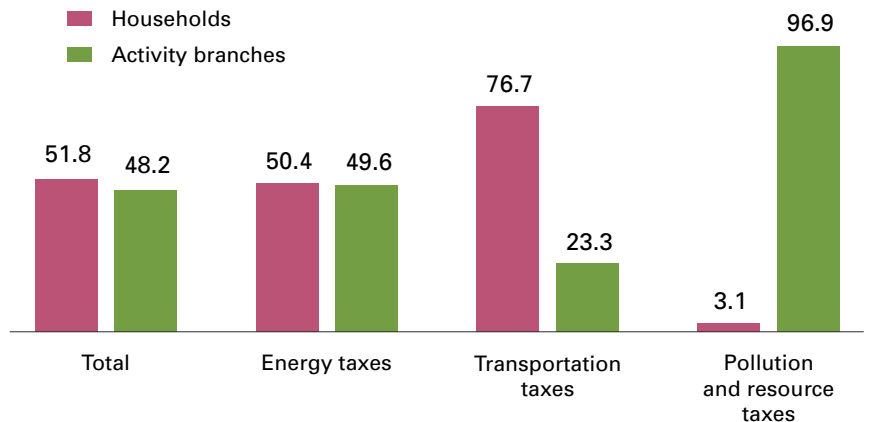
According to the Environmental Goods and Services Account, the gross value added of the environmental economy increased 5.5% in 2018, accounting for 2.2% of the GDP and creating 316.2 thousand jobs, representing 1.76% of the total economy.

### 8.1% of taxes are environmental

On the other hand, according to the Environmental Tax Account, these amount to 22,066 million euros in 2018, with an increase of 3.3% compared to the previous year. Taxes on energy represent 82.7% of the total.

By large sectors, households contribute 51.8% and the activity branches 48.2%.

### Distribution of environmental taxes. 2018 (%)



## Main indicators on waste. 2017

	Thousand tonnes	Inter-annual variation %
<b>Urban waste collection</b>	<b>22,515.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Mixed waste	18,272.0	1.2
Separated collection	4,243.2	10.9
<b>Waste created, by economic activity:</b>		
Manufacturing	41,122.2	7.0
Construction	35,347.1	-1.3
Water supply, sanitation, waste water management and decontamination	21,325.4	5.8
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	6,055.0	-3.5
Waste generated in the Services sector	5,698.0	-13.4

## Urban waste collection. 2017 (kg/inhabitant)



## Separated waste collection grew 10.9%

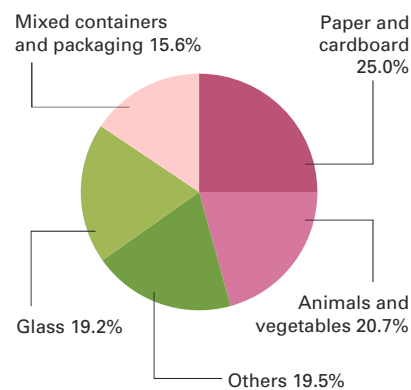
Urban waste treatment companies, collected 22.5 million tonnes in 2017, 2.9% more than the previous year. The increase was greater for separated collection, which grew by 10.9%. In per capita terms, this indicated 483.9 kilogrammes of waste per person per year.

In the economy as a whole, industry and construction accounted for 57.9% of all waste generated, according to the 2017 Waste Accounts.

## The industry spent 0.42% on environmental protection

Expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,519 million euros in 2017 (almost 1.2% more than the previous year). Current spending rose 3.7%, while investment decreased 6.1%.

## Separated waste collection, according to type of waste 2017



## Industry investment in environmental protection. 2017 (%)

