



3. Autonomous Communities: basic data

One of the initial objectives in producing the Environmental Profile of Spain was to offer, wherever possible, information broken down by Autonomous Community and compared against EU figures. In the 2007 edition, this was only possible in 26 of the 76 indicators presented (34%).

In order to increase the information offered about Spain's Autonomous Communities, this edition includes a new section that presents an overview of the environmental situation in each Autonomous Community. This information contributes greater detail to the Environmental Profile of Spain and complements the thematic analysis carried out using the established indicators.

The aim is to present a summary of basic data relative to the environmental situation in each Autonomous Community, enriching them with territorial and socio-economic data that help to contextualise the information for each particular Autonomous Community. It is divided into the following five blocks:

- Territorial and administrative data
- Social and economic data
- Environmental data and information on key environmental issues
- Other noteworthy features of the Autonomous Community
- Recommended websites and publications

Incorporating information on each of Spain's Autonomous Communities has the drawback of notably increasing the size of a report that has been designed in terms of format and presentation as a reference book. Bearing this in mind, this section has been produced whilst attempting to keep the document's final number of pages to a minimum. For this purpose, information on each of the Autonomous Communities has been restricted to a maximum of two pages, so that all of the pertinent data is clearly visible at the same time. This condition has had a major impact on the content, as an enormous effort has had to be made to summarise the data, and this may mean that some aspects may not have been addressed. The Autonomous Communities are presented in alphabetical order by name, even though the entry on the data sheet shows their full institutional denomination.

The contribution made by the various Autonomous Communities' Regional Governments is worthy of particular mention as, through their representatives at the

Regional Focal Points (RFP) on the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET Spain), they have emerged as the real driving force behind the initiative. This section would not have been possible without their collaboration and dedication and the authors would like to acknowledge their work and thank them for their commitment.

This section's production process can be broken down into three phases. First, after consulting several Regional Focal Point representatives, the National Focal Point (NFP) proposed a series of variables intended to make up the basic data and then tested their viability in several Autonomous Communities. Next, a simple questionnaire was drawn up and completed systematically by each of Spain's Regional Governments. Before sending it out, information was gathered from sources easily accessible from the NFP. In general, these sources were institutions managed by the Public Administration. In the final phase, the semi-completed questionnaire for each Autonomous Community was sent to its EIONET representative with the request to:

- Review and correct the information provided
- Complete the remaining parts of the questionnaire and provide detailed data on the variables
- Propose new content to be incorporated in future editions

Systematic collection of environmental data in Spain is conditioned by a number of factors, one of which is the differing extent of the scope and application of the powers transferred to each Regional Government (both as regards statistics and the environment). This produces widely varying results in terms of data quality and availability as well as methodological differences. Therefore, this section should be read in light of these circumstances, which mean that the variables selected may differ as regards their focus and the means of obtaining or presenting the data. Although the goal is to provide a snap-shot of each individual Autonomous Community, something which will undoubtedly contribute towards obtaining a more comprehensive profile of Spain in all its diversity, it is also likely that comparisons will be made. Any such comparisons should be interpreted with great care. Sometimes the indicators themselves present data limitations, which means that interpretation should be performed with due caution. For example, the data on mixed urban waste excludes separate collection, which makes it appear that in recent years waste generation per inhabitant has fallen. However, if all separately collected waste (glass, paper, packaging, etc.), which increases in volume each year, is included in the calculation, then the trend is the opposite.

As regards sources of information, it should be highlighted that official sources have always been used. When a Regional Government has corrected data initially proposed by the NFP, the authors have opted to adopt the revised figure on the basis that it comes with sufficient guarantee of its quality and that it faithfully reflects the situation it describes as it has been calculated and validated by sources in the pertinent Regional Government. The adjacent text box lists the data sources for each of the issues addressed. When it has not been possible to collect data for some of the variables in the requested format, the decision has been made to remove the variable from the data sheet. As a result, it may appear that the data sheets for some Autonomous Communities appear incomplete.

We hope that this enlargement of the Environmental Profile of Spain is well received by readers and that it becomes an established part of future editions. We believe that its inclusion makes an important contribution to fulfilment of the public's right to environmental information as set out in the Aarhus Convention and Act 27/2006 (*Ley 27/2006*), of 18 July 2006, on right of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, as well as to compliance with the rulings that they establish. We also hope that it helps to raise awareness about the environmental situation in each of Spain's Autonomous Communities and, by extension, in Spain as a whole.

Information sources

In general, and with the exception of a few modifications proposed by Regional Governments, the administrative, demographic and socio-economic data were collected from the Spanish Ministry of Public Administrations (MAP – *Ministerio de Administraciones Públicas*). As regards environmental information, the air data were obtained from the Spanish Ministry of the Environment (MMA – *Ministerio de Medio Ambiente*). The only exception to this was that referring to air quality monitoring infrastructure, which was requested from the various Regional Governments. The water data were compiled by the MMA using data provided by the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (INE – *Instituto Nacional de Estadística*) on its website. Only waste-water treatment data was requested from Regional Governments. Information on the break-down of land use was also provided by the Regional Governments, whilst data on land cover was obtained from the Spanish National Geographic Institute (IGN – *Instituto Geográfico Nacional*) of the Spanish Ministry of Public Works (MF – *Ministerio de Fomento*) and the MMA. In the latter case, this data was taken from the National Soil Erosion Inventory 2002-2012 (INES – *Inventario Nacional de Erosión de Suelos 2002-2012*) and the Spanish National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (PAND – *Programa Nacional de Acción contra la Desertificación*). The nature data were provided by Regional Governments. All the waste data were provided by Regional Governments, except for urban waste generation per inhabitant, which was obtained from the INE (Waste Indicators. Series 1998-2005 – *Indicadores sobre residuos. Serie 1998-2005*). The data for agriculture, energy and tourism were all provided by Regional Governments, except for those detailing number of hotel beds, which were provided by the MAP. The transport information was largely supplied by Regional Governments, except for data on road and rail network density (which were all gathered from the MAP); vehicle and passenger car fleets, which in some cases were obtained from the Directorate General for Traffic (DGT – *Dirección General de Tráfico*); and air traffic, which in some cases were supplied by the Spanish Airports Authority (AENA – *Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea*), which reports to the MF. Finally, the Local Agenda 21 data were supplied by Regional Governments, whilst information on investment in R&D and Innovation was obtained from both the MAP and Regional Governments.



Andalusia

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 2/2007, of 19 March (Official State Gazette no. 68, of 20 March 2007)
 Area: 87,597 km²
 Capital: Seville. Provinces: 8
 Population: 7,975,672 inhab (2006).
 Population density: 91.1 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 1,08%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 3.4.
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 17.7.
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 41.9.
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 21.2.
 >500,000 inhabitants: 15.9.

By age group

<16 years old: 17.5.
 16-64 years old: 67.8.
 >64 years old: 14.7.

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

3,692.6 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

12.57% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

13.8%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 6.8 / Industry: 10.4
 Construction: 15.3 / Services: 67.5

• GDP MP, 2006

€17,251/inhab

• GDP GROWTH, 2000-2006

34.3%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€10,798/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 5.5 / Industry: 11.6
 Construction: 14.8 / Services: 68.1

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 35 / Suburban: 28 / Rural: 12

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 34 (7 monitoring stations)
 – No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 64. (2 monitoring stations)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

195 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 6.6% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 66.6 / Municipal consumption: 8.6 / Economic sectors: 22.6 / Other: 2.2

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

17.8%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

74% of population equivalent provided with waste- water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2003 (%)

Agriculture: 44 / Forest and natural areas: 50.5 / Wetlands and water bodies: 3.1 / Buildings and infrastructure: 2.4

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1956-2003

286.28%

• ESTIMATED SOIL LOSS IN ANDALUSIA, 2005 (%)

Low: 65.8 / Intermediate: 21.10 / High: 6.8 / Very high: 6.3

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION IN 2007 (%)

None or low: 44.08 / Intermediate: 20.87 / High: 32.6 / Very high: 2.45

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

400 species of fauna and over 4,000 species of flora (488 endemisms).

• THREATENED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

571 threatened species, of which 103 are catalogued as "Endangered" and 20 are protected by conservation plans

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

1,691,995.3 ha (19.3% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

2,661,688.3 ha (30.4% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

8 biosphere reserves (1,066,051 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

20 wetlands (140,181.57 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

183 fires affecting 3,162.90 ha. Over 2002-2006, a total of 1,836 forest fires affected 83,850.4 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE, 2005

498 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -27.4%

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Glass: 35.1 / Light-weight packaging: 42 / Paper and cardboard: 72.7

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Glass: 177.2 / Paper, cardboard and light-weight packaging: 380.4

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

462,336.76 ha (9.29% of total agricultural area).
 Variation 2000-2006: 570%

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2005

2.51 toe/inhab

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2005

0.13 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

3.14

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

267,823 hotel beds (33.6 beds/1,000 inhab) and 6,828 beds in rural accommodation (0.86 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

4,819,416 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 20.58%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

3,433,730 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 18.56%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 28.1 km/100 km² / Rail: 2.7 km/100 km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

20,265,000 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 50.31%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

84

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2006 (BASE 2000)

0.90%

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006

225.54%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Act 7/2007 of 9 July on Integrated Environmental Quality Management.
- Management of Guadalquivir River Basin transferred following agreement of 12 November 2007 between State and Regional Government.
- Since 2006, the Regional Ministry of the Environment has spent a total of €11.3 million on the "Plan Suber" designed to improve Andalusia's cork oak stands.
- "Plan CUSSTA" (Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Andalusia's Mushrooms and Truffles), 2001.
- Andalusian Climate Action Plan (2007-2012).
- Primary energy consumption in Andalusia has increased by 25.7% since 2000, recording average annual growth of 4.7%.
- Renewable energies accounted for an average of 5.7% of Andalusia's total energy consumption between 2000 and 2005 and recorded overall growth of 16.4%.
- Bailén Air Quality Improvement Plan (Decree 31/2006 of 14 February).
- Andalusian Integrated Coastal Management Strategy (currently under development).

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es>
- <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente>
- <http://www.egmasa.es>

FURTHER READING

- Hitos y Tendencias del Medio Ambiente de Andalucía 2007.
- Medio Ambiente de Andalucía. Informe 2006.
- Andalucía. Datos Básicos. 2005.
- Atlas de Andalucía. Various volumes.



Aragon

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 8/82, of 10 August.
(Official State Gazette no. 195, of 16 August 1982) Reform approved by Organic Law 5/2007, of 20 April
(Official State Gazette no. 97, of 23 April 2007)
Area: 47,720 km²
Capital: Saragossa. Provinces: 3
Population (2006): 1,277,471 inhab
Population density: 26.8 inhab/km²
Population growth 2000-2006: 7.4%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 18.1
2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 14.0
10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 17.2
100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
>500,000 inhabitants: 50.8

By age group

<16 years old: 13.6
16-64 years old: 65.9
>64 years old: 20.5

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

652.6 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

4.86% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU- 25=9.0%)

5.8%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 6.2 / Industry: 19.8
Construction: 11.4 / Services: 60.7

• GDP MP, 2006

€23,707/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

44.9%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€14,563/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 3.7 / Industry: 23.7
Construction: 12.1 / Services: 60.1

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006

Urban: 8 / Suburban: 3 / Rural: 19

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 49 (3 monitoring stations)
– No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 175 (3 monitoring stations)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

153 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 13.1% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 61.3 / Municipal consumption: 9.0 / Economic sectors: 27.5 / Other: 2.2

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

24.1%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT, 2007

67% of population equivalent provided with waste- water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arable land and grassland: 48.64 / Forest: 49.65 / Other: 1.6

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990- 2000

28.63%

• AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 59.75 / Intermediate: 24.15 / High: 16.1 / Very high: 0

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

348 species of fauna (3 endemisms). 5,112 species of flora (136 endemisms).

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA (2006)

273 threatened species (13 catalogued as “Endangered” and 8 protected by conservation plans)

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

154,652 ha (4.64% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

1,361,203.4 ha (28.87% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

1 biosphere reserve (51,396 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

2 wetlands (6,882 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

413 fires affecting 2,153.90 ha. Over 2000-2006, a total of 6,209 forest fires affected 68,970.75 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

424 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 8.4%

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Packaging: 7.4 / Glass: 37.2 / Paper and cardboard: 18.6

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 1.739 / Glass: 67.74 / Paper and cardboard: 61.4

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

70,515.71 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 167.9%

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT (2006)

46.8 toe/inhab

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.63 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

6.6

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

39,726 hotel beds (31.1 beds/1,000 inhab) and 10,761 beds in rural accommodation (8.4 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

753,897 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 20.01%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

532,544 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 16.06%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 23.9 km/km² / Rail: 2.7km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

428,692 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 75.69%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

39 municipalities

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.79%

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000- 2006

96.34%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Aragon has implemented conservation programmes supported by LIFE funding for species of which the majority of the world (*Margaritifera auricularia*) or European population (bearded vulture) is found in the region.
- Aragon, in partnership with a research centre, has been a pioneer in offering Internet access to a database of regional flora.
- Since 2006, the Aragon Necrophagous Bird Feeding Network has been working to mitigate the negative impact that the ban on disposing of animal remains in the wild has had on these species.
- Extensive work has been done to reduce bird fatalities caused by electric power lines under a LIFE project and through implementation of a specific Decree.
- In 2007, the Regional Government made a commitment to public waste management with the start-up of two new regional services to recover end-of-life tyres and dispose of hazardous waste.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.aragon.es>

FURTHER READING

- *Estado del Medio Ambiente en Aragón 2004-2005.*



Asturias

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 7/81, of 30 December. (Official State Gazette no. 9, of 11 January 1982)
 Area: 10,604 km²
 Length of coastline: 401 km
 Capital: Oviedo Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 1,076,896 inhab
 Population density: 101.6 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 0.03%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 3.2
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 10.6
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 40.7
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 45.4
 >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 10.6
 16-64 years old: 67.4
 >64 years old: 22.0

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

476.2 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

7.19% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

10.2%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 4.6 / Industry: 17.1
 Construction: 11.7 / Services: 66.7

• GDP MP, 2006

€19,868/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

50.8%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€13,376.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 2.4 / Industry: 22.2
 Construction: 14.4 / Services: 61.0

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006

Urban: 4 / Suburban: 3 / Rural: 1

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 37 (1 monitoring station)
 – No. days/year ave age daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 31 (1 monitoring station)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

180 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 19.2% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 66.9 / Municipal consumption: 6.1 / Economic sectors: 25.9 / Other: 1.1

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

12.3%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

68.25% of population equivalent provided with wastewater treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arable land and grassland: 32.01 / Forest: 42.12 / Other: 25.87

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000

19.98%

• INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000

10.56%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: 81.73 / Intermediate: 7.60 / High: 5.13 / Very high and extreme: 3.32

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)

None or low: 100.0 / Intermediate: 0.0 / High: 0.0 / Very high: 0.0

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

456 species of fauna (15 endemisms). 2,038 species of flora

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

344 threatened species (3 catalogued as "Endangered" and 2 protected by conservation plans)

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

381,590 ha (35.99% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

307,567 ha, of which 286,511 ha are terrestrial and represent 27.02% of total AC area

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

4 biosphere reserves (139,615 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

1 wetland (1,248 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

1,778 fires affecting 8,952.2 ha. In the period 1990-2006, a total of 23,180 forest fires affected 145,146.5 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

454 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -21.99%

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Packaging: 41.30 / Glass: 33.00 / Paper and cardboard: 52.00

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 217.50 / Glass: 90.62 / Paper and cardboard: 71.81

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

3,279 ha. Organic farmland has increased from 73 ha in 2000 to 3,279 ha in 2006

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

7.24 toe/inhab

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

• Waste in the Autonomous Community of Asturias is disposed of in a single central landfill site equipped with a degassing and bio-gas recovery system that, in 2005, generated 47,682,035 kWh of electricity for the Autonomous Community's own consumption and export.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.asturias.es>
- <http://www.consorcioaa.com>
- <http://www.cogersa.es/>

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.30 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

1.41

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

27,416 hotel beds (25.5 beds/1,000 inhab) and 7,910 beds in rural accommodation (7.35 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

583,310 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 15.35%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

452,354 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 15.63%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 47.3 km/km² / Rail: 6.9 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

1,353,030 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 65.5%

• MARITIME TRANSPORT, 2006

Port traffic (goods loaded and unloaded): 26,479,251 t. Growth 2000-2006: 10.58%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

55

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.70%

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006

67.88%

FURTHER READING

- *Libro Rojo de la Fauna del Principado de Asturias.*
- *Parques y Reservas Naturales del Principado de Asturias.*
- *Paisajes y Monumentos Naturales del Principado de Asturias.*



Balearic Islands

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 2/83, of 25 February.
(Official State Gazette no. 51, of 1 March 1983)
Area: 4,992 km²
Length of coastline: 1,428 km
Capital: Palma de Mallorca Provinces: 1
Population: 1,001,062 inhab (2006)
Population density: 200.5 inhab/km²
Population growth 2000-2006: 18.38%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 1.6
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 14.6
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 46.3
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 37.5
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 16.0
 - 16-64 years old: 70.1
 - >64 years old: 13.8
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)
562.1 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
4.45% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)
7.2%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)
 - Agriculture: 2.1 / Industry: 10.1
 - Construction: 13.7 / Services: 74.0
- GDP MP, 2006
E 24,456/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006
32.01%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005
E 14,743.0/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)
 - Agriculture: 1.2 / Industry: 6.6
 - Construction: 11.2 / Services: 80.9

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006
Urban: 3 / Suburban: 6 / Rural: 5
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 33 (2 monitoring stations)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 15 (2 monitoring stations)

WATER

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005
139 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 7.8% in the 2000-2005 period
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)
Households: 54.6 / Municipal consumption: 3.5 / Economic sectors: 40.2 / Other: 1.8
- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005
20.2%
- WASTE-WATER TREATMENT
Over 90% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)
Arableland and grassland: 44.86 / Forest: 32.72 / Other: 22.4
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)
38.98
- INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000
26.12
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)
Low and very low: 85.69 / Intermediate: 5.33 / High: 2.59 / Very high and extreme: 1.28
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)
None or low: 76.90 / Intermediate: 18.30 / High: 3.30 / Very high: 1.50

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- NATIVE SPECIES, 2006
173 species of vertebrates (5 endemisms), and 239 species of endemic invertebrates. 1,729 species of higher flora (173 endemisms).
- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA,2006:
213 threatened species (18 catalogued as "Endangered" and 4 protected by conservation plans)

- PROTECTED AREA, 2006
11,452 ha (2.30% of total Area)
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006
98,009 ha (19.7% of total Area)
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006
1 biosphere reserve (69,439.89 ha)
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006
2 wetlands (3,432.8 ha)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006
141 fires affecting 334 ha. In the period 2000-2005, a total of 791 forest fires affected 1,957.92 ha. In the period 1990-2005, a total of 2,034 forest fires affected 12,449.93 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005
616 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005 (%): -24.69
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2006 (%)
Packaging: 80.19 / Glass: 28.01 / Paper and cardboard: 69.06

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006
18,669.5 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 419.9%

ENERGY

- PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2005
3.01 toe/inhab
- RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2005
0.036 toe/inhab excluding urban waste incineration; 0.086 toe/inhab including urban waste incineration

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Act 5/2005, on the conservation of environmentally important areas, which extends the range of areas protected.
- Act 1/2007, of 16 March, on the combating of noise pollution in the Balearic Islands.
- Order of the Regional Minister of the Environment, of 21 May 2007, which gave rise to creation of the Serra de Tramuntana Management Authority responsible for the Balearic Islands' largest natural area (63,084 ha).
- At present (late 2007), almost 26,000 hotel beds in the Balearic Islands are provided by establishments applying an EMAS system.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://pia.caib.es/>
- <http://www.caib.es>
- <http://www.caib.es/govern/organigrama/area.do?lang=ca&coduo=184>
- <http://www.cre.uib.es>
- <http://ces.caib.es>
- <http://www.obsam.cat>

FURTHER READING

- Regional Ministry of the Environment. *Estat del Medi Ambient a les Illes Balears 2006-2007*.



Canary Islands

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 10/82, of 10 August. (Official State Gazette no. 195, of 16 August 1982)
 Area: 7,492 km²
 Length of coastline: 1,583 km
 Capital: Santa Cruz de Tenerife y Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
 Provinces: 2
 Population (2006): 1,995,833 inhab
 Population density (2006): 266.4 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 16%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 0.5
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 11.2
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 51.1
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 37.2
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 16.1
 - 16-64 years old: 71.5
 - >64 years old: 12.3
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
1,020.6 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
10.74% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)**
11.7%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 3.6 / Industry: 5.7
 - Construction: 14.3 / Services: 76.5
- GDP MP, 2006**
€20,062/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
35.1%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€11,936.0/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 1.5 / Industry: 6.2
 - Construction: 12.4 / Services: 79.9

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006**
Urban: 4 / Suburban: 18 / Rural: 5
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: 20; Santa Cruz de Tenerife: 26 (3 monitoring stations each)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³, excluding African dust outbreaks (2005 limit: 35 days/year): Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: 27; Santa Cruz de Tenerife: 122 (3 monitoring stations each)

WATER

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
145 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased in the 2000-2005 period by 4.3%
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 56.0 / Municipal consumption: 10.1 / Economic sectors: 32.1 / Other: 1.8

- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
19.90%

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2002 (%)**
Arable land and grassland: 18.90 / Forest: 15.07 / Other: 66.03
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000**
5.87%
- INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
7.58%
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: 86.1 / Intermediate: 6.2 / High: 1.7 / Very high and extreme: 0.5
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)**
None or low: 12.7 / Intermediate: 9.7 / High: 47.6 / Very high: 30

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- NATIVE SPECIES, 2006**
3,969 species of fauna, of which 3,101 are endemic, and 5,015 species of flora (748 endemisms).

- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006**
178 threatened species (91 catalogued as "Endangered" and 8 protected by conservation plans)
- PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
302,027.84 ha (40.31% of total AC area)
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
524,894.47 ha (marine and terrestrial). The 340,545.85 terrestrial hectares represent 45.45% of total AC area
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006**
4 biosphere reserves (295,371 ha, of which 45,633.8 ha are marine area)
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
1 wetland (127 ha)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006**
123 fires affecting 1,612.65 ha. In the period 1990-2006, a total of 1,277 forest fires affected 25,940.33 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
586 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -17.82%
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)**
Packaging (2002-2005): 21.9 / Glass: 35.3 / Paper and cardboard: 108.9

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
1,011.9 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 23.67%

ENERGY

- PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, (2006)**
1.13 toe/inhab (solely electricity)

- RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0.014 toe/inhab (solely electricity)

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
5.83
- HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
171,493 hotel beds (85.93 beds/1,000 inhab) and 3,424 beds in rural accommodation (1.72 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
1,374,775 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 17.19%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
926,076 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 18.43%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 57.2 km/km² / Rail: 0.0 km/km²
- AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
33,575,565 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 14.5%

- MARITIME TRANSPORT, 2006**
Port traffic(goods loaded and unloaded): 45,885,053 t. Growth 2000-2006: 38.42%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
5
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
0.59%
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006**
113.10%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- The Air Quality Plan for the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands is currently pending approval and will shortly be made public.
- The archipelago's first desalination plant went into operation in 1965. In 2005, 55% of water consumed in the Canary Islands was produced by desalination, supplying an estimated population of 1,400,000 people.
- As regards management of threatened species in the Canary Islands, it is worth highlighting the actions carried out under the La Gomera Giant Lizard Recovery Plan, which have resulted in the number of specimens tripling since 2001 (from 47 to over 140). In addition, the number in captivity now stands at over 100.
- Wind power generation in the archipelago increased by 34.24% in the period 2000-2006. By 2010, the westernmost island, El Hierro, expects to obtain all of its electricity solely from renewable sources, making it the world's biggest self-sufficiency project.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org>
- <http://www.observatorio-macaronesia.es>

FURTHER READING

- Regional Government of the Canary Islands. *Canarias, Medio Ambiente y Territorio. Años 2001-03 and 2004-05*. Regional Ministry of the Environment and Land-Use Planning.



Cantabria

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 8/1981, of 30 December, on the Statute of Autonomy of Cantabria
 Area: 5,321.3 km²
 Capital: Santander Provinces: 1
 Population: 572,824 inhab (2006).
 Population density: 107.7 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 7.84%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 9.6
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 22.7
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 36.0
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 31.7
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 13.1
 - 16-64 years old: 68.3
 - >64 years old: 18.6
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
276.40 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
4.63% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)**
6.60%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 3.60 / Industry: 18.20
 - Construction: 13.70 / Services: 64.40
- GDP MP, 2006**
€21,941/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
6.98%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€14,012/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 3.4 / Industry: 20.4
 - Construction: 14.1 / Services: 62.1

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006**
Urban: 9 / Suburban: 1 / Rural: 1
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 29 (2 monitoring stations)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 18 (2 monitoring stations)

WATER

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
191 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 1.6% in the 2000-2005 period
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 61.1 / Municipal consumption: 6.3 / Economic sectors: 21.6 / Other: 11.0
- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
20.30 %
- WASTE-WATER TREATMENT:**
71.5% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)**
Arableland and grassland: 28.6 / Forest: 67.5 / Other: 3.9
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000**
12.75%
- INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
19.29%
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: 79.15 / Intermediate: 6.67 / High: 5.55 / Very high and extreme: 4.79
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)**
None or low: 100.00 / Intermediate: 0 / High: 0 / Very high: 0

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2007**
30 threatened species (4 catalogued as "Endangered" and 1 protected by a conservation plan)
- PROTECTED AREA, 2007**
59,304.32 ha (12% of total AC area)

- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2007**
147,736 ha (26% of total AC area)
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2007**
0 biosphere reserves
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2007**
1 wetland (6,678.26 ha)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006**
418 fires affecting 4,045.43 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 2,459 forest fires affected 25,028.23 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
538 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005 (%): 26.89
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2004-2006 (%)**
Packaging: 115 / Glass: 65 / Paper and cardboard: 25

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
6,967 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 130%

ENERGY

- PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, (2004)**
3.46 toe/inhab
- RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2004**
0.13 toe/inhab

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

Environmental legislation passed by the Regional Government of Cantabria in 2006:

- Act 4/2006, of 19 May, on the Conservation of the Nature of Cantabria
- Act 6/2006, of 9 June, on the Prevention of Light Pollution
- Act 12/2006, of 17 July, on Hunting in Cantabria
- Act 17/2006, of 11 December, on Integrated Environmental Control

Environmental legislation passed by the Regional Government of Cantabria in 2007:

- Act 3/2007, of 4 April, on Fishing in Inland Waters.
- Decree 102/2006, of 13 October, on the Cantabria Waste Plan 2006-2010

Adoption and implementation of regulations in 2007:

- Decree 22/2007, modifying the Waste Plan 2006-2010, which brings forward implementation of the network of recycling points in all municipalities or areas of influence from 2010 to 2008.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- www.gobcantabria.es
- www.medioambientecantabria.es
- www.icane.es

FURTHER READING

- Regional Government of Cantabria, 2007. *Guía para el diseño y la dinamización de los procesos participativos en las Agendas 21 Locales de Cantabria*. CIMA (Centro de Investigación del Medio Ambiente). Regional Ministry of the Environment.
- Regional Government of Cantabria, 2007. *Manual para la solicitud de la Autorización Ambiental Integrada en Cantabria: aplicación a las instalaciones que desarrollan actividades de Gestión de Residuos*.

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
2.1
- HOTEL CAPACITY**
23,183 hotel beds in 2005 (40.5 beds/1,000 inhab) and 5,530 beds in rural accommodation in 2006 (9.7 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
353,665 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 28.2%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
262,884 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 24.3%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 0.48 km/km² / Rail: 0.06 km/km²

- AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
649,447 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 149%
- MARITIME TRANSPORT**
Port traffic (goods loaded and unloaded), 2006: 6.460.497 t. Growth 2000-2006: 14.5%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
82
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
0.8%
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000- 2006:**
58.7%



Castile-La Mancha

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 9/82, of 10 August
(Official State Gazette no. 195, of 16 August 1982)
Area: 79,409 km²
Capital: Toledo Provinces: 5
Population (2006): 1,932,261 inhab
Population density: 24.3 inhab/km²
Population growth 2000-2006:10.09%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 17.3
2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 30.2
10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 44.1
100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 8.4
>500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 16.3
16-64 years old: 64.9
>64 years old: 18.8

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

922.9 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

6.98% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

9.2%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 6.8 / Industry: 16.1
Construction: 17.7 / Services: 59.4

• GDP MP, 2006

€17,339/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

43.60%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€11,142.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 9.9 / Industry: 18.5
Construction: 15.2 / Services: 56.4

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 2 / Suburban: 6 / Rural: 2

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 24 (1 monitoring station)
– No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 100 (1 monitoring station)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

174 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 7.4% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 69.4 / Municipal consumption: 13.3 / Economic sectors: 16.5 / Other: 0.8

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

17.9%

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arable land and grassland: 58.64 / Forest: 40.4 / Other: 0.88

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990- 2000 (%)

29.77%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)

None or low: 41.04 / Intermediate: 33.98 / High: 22.38 / Very high: 2.60

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

Castile-La Mancha is home to 3 endemic species of flora and another 3 endemisms that, although Iberian, are only found in this Autonomous Community

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

837 threatened species (24 catalogued as “Endangered” and 12 protected by conservation plans)

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

242,559 ha (3.05% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

1,819,294 ha (22.90% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

1 biosphere reserve (25,000 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

7 wetlands (3,416 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

707 fires affecting 4,617.85 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 12,173 forest fires affected 146,526.57 ha (includes forest fires extinguished during initial outbreak)

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

489 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 2.30%

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 83.0 / Glass: 171.0 / Paper and cardboard: 66.0

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

46,335 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 213%

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, (2006)

4,078 toe/inhab

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.237 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

6.94

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

33,121 hotel beds (17.1 beds/1,000 inhab) and 7,170 beds in rural accommodation (3.7 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

1,243,001 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 36.44%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

851,057 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 33.48%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 24.0 km/km² / Rail: 2.0 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

17,520 passengers. Growth 2003-2006: 275.5%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

630 municipalities with a council-approved Local agenda 1, of which 204 are currently implementing a Local Action Plan

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

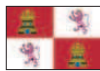
0.41%

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.jccm.es/medioambiente/index.htm>
- <http://www.ies.jccm.es/>
- <http://www.jccm.es/medioambiente/publicaciones/revista.htm>
- <http://www.jccm.es/medioambiente/publicaciones/catalogo.htm>

FURTHER READING

- *Medio Ambiente Castilla-La Mancha* [quarterly journal]
- *Red 21 CLM* [biannual journal]



Castile and León

Statute of Autonomy : Organic Law 14/2007,
of 30 November, reforming the Statute of Autonomy
of Castile and León

Area: 94,225 km²

Capital: Valladolid Provinces: 9

Population (2006): 2,523,020 inhab

Population density: 26.9 inhab/km²

Population growth 2000-2006: 1.77%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 27.6
2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 16.5
10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 24.6
100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 31.1
>500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 12.4
16-64 years old: 65.0
>64 years old: 22.6

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND) 1,170.9 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 7.03% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%) 8.7%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 7.1 / Industry: 17.8
Construction: 12.6 / Services: 62.4

• GDP MP, 2006 E 21,244/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006 44.60%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005 E 13,470.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 7.3 / Industry: 19.3
Construction: 12.6 / Services: 60.8

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006 Urban: 28 / Suburban: 16 / Rural: 24

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

- Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 28 (12 monitoring stations)
- No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 146 (12 monitoring stations)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005 160 litres/inhab/day Consumption increased 4.6% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%) Households: 61.3 / Municipal consumption: 8.4 / Economic sectors: 29.1 / Other: 1.1

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005 19.4%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT 90.5% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC in 2007

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%) Arableland and grassland: 54.35 / Forest: 28.5 / Other: 16.8

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 38.83%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%) Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%) None or low: 86.6 / Intermediate: 9.24 / High: 3.95 / Very high: 0.2

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006 Between 370 and 385 species of fauna and 3,300 species of flora may be considered native to Castile-Leon

- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE
CNEA, 2006
19 threatened species of fauna (7 catalogued as
"Endangered" and 4 protected by conservation plans)
65 threatened species of flora (17 catalogued as
"Endangered"). None are protected by conservation plans
- PROTECTED AREA, 2006
570.53 ha
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006
1,890,597.24 ha of SCIs and 1,997,970.71 ha of SP As
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006
7 biosphere reserves (454,964.48 ha)
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006
2 wetlands (32,959 ha)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006
1,696 fires affecting 3,354.51 ha. In the period
1990-2006, a total of 33,625 forest fires affected
544,605.72 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005
480 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 11.89
- WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)
Packaging: 40.8 / Glass: 44.6 / Paper and cardboard: 62.1
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)
Packaging: 555.7 / Glass: 89.3 / Paper and cardboard: 394.5

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2005
19,103 ha

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006
1.68
- HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006
60,928 hotel beds (24.1 beds/1,000 inhab) and 24,158
beds in rural accommodation (9.55 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2006
1,548,767 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 21.48%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006
1,142,913 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 18.25%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006
Road: 34.6 km/km² / Rail: 2.5 km/km²
- AIR TRANSPORT, 2006
608,961 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 154.98%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED
LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006
37
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF
GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)
1.45%
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH
2000-2006
Cumulative average annual rate of growth of 10.6%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Implementation of the "Environment City" Regional Project intended to create a unique space devoted to clean technology and eco-innovation.
- Production of the Valle del Duero Regional Land Use Plan to introduce innovation into spatial planning.
- Start of drafting of the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy and the Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Castile-Leon. Creation by the Regional Government of a Commission responsible for both Strategies.
- Launch of the project to create a Network of Natural Area Documentation Centres in Castile-Leon.
- Launch of the "Paperless Office" Programme designed to reduce the environmental impact of public institutions and encourage electronic administration.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- Regional Government of Castile-Leon.
<http://www.jcyl.es/>
- Castile-Leon Natural Heritage Foundation:
<http://www.patrimoniounatural.org/>
- Natura 2000 Network in Castile-Leon: <http://rednatura.jcyl.es/natura2000/>
- Castile-Leon Statistical Information System:
<http://www.jcyl.es/sie/>
- Castile-Leon Spatial Information System:
<http://www.sitcyl.jcyl.es/sitcyl/home.sit>

- Castile-Leon Geographic Information System for
Agricultural Plots: <http://www.sigpac.jcyl.es/visor/>
- <http://www.turismocastillayleon.com/cm>

FURTHER READING

- Regional Government of Castile-Leon, 2008. Statistics Yearbook 2007
- Regional Ministry of the Environment. *Informe Medio Ambiente 2005-2006*.
- Regional Government of Castile-Leon, 2007. *Atlas forestal de Castilla y León*.



Catalonia

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 6/2006, of 19 July (Official State Gazette no. 172, of 22 July 2006)
 Area: 32,091 km²
 Length of coastline: 827km
 Capital: Barcelona Provinces: 4
 Population: 7,134,697 inhab (2006)
 Population density: 222.33 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 14%



- **DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 5.05
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 14.12
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 37.78
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 20.55
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 22.50
- **HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)**
7%
- **EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 2.2 / Industry: 21.2
 - Construction: 12.5 / Services: 64
- **GDP MP, 2006**
€26,124/inhab
- **GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
22.6%
- **GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€15,269/inhab
- **GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 1.5 / Industry: 22.4
 - Construction: 10.4 / Services: 65.7
- **WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
3,781 (Q3 2007)
- **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
6.76% (Q3 2007)

AIR

- **NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, 2006**
Urban: 32 / Suburban: 43 / Rural: 24
- **VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 55 (8 monitoring stations)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 100 (8 monitoring stations)

WATER

- **AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
162 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 12.9% in the 2000-2005 period
- **WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 76.4 / Municipal consumption: 3.5 / Economic sectors: 19.1 / Other: 0.9
- **DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
17.0%

- **WASTE-WATER TREATMENT2000)**
95% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- **LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2002 (%)**
Arable land and grassland: 34.7 / Forest: 56.8 / Other: 8.6
- **INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000**
10.55%
- **INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
7.24%
- **LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: 20.78 / Intermediate: 0.59 / High: 0.21 / Very high and extreme: 15.93
- **AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)**
None or low: 73.37 / Intermediate: 14.83 / High: 11.44 / Very high: 0.36

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- **PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
297,746.27 ha (9.15% of total AC area)
- **NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
1,040,055 ha (marine and terrestrial). The 957,051 terrestrial hectares constitute 29.8% of total AC area
- **BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006:**
1 biosphere reserve (30,120 ha)
- **RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
4 wetlands (54,405 ha)
- **FOREST FIRES, 2006**
626 fires affecting 3,404.68 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 4,844 forest fires affected 33,266.3 ha

WASTE

- **MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
429 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005 (%): -26.42%
- **WASTE RECYCLING RATE (%)**
Packaging: 100 / Glass: 95.85 / Paper and cardboard: 96.62
- **INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)**
Packaging: 28.32 / Glass: 47.17 / Paper and cardboard: 36.67

AGRICULTURE

- **ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
55,355 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 20%

ENERGY

- **PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, (2006)**
3.7 toe/inhab
- **RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0.08 toe/inhab

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- In July 2007, the Regional Government of Catalonia approved the Air Quality Improvement Plan.
- In 2006, the volume of water distributed per domestic user fell by 3.1% on 2005, despite the fact that the number of users rose by 2.7%. This was driven by active water-saving policies.
- Over 1 million tonnes of paper, glass, plastic, metal, textiles, etc. are estimated to have been returned to the production system instead of being disposed of in landfill.
- The Catalanian Convention on Climate Change has been created to implement the Catalanian Climate Change Abatement Plan 2008-2012.

TOURISM

- **NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
3
- **HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
277,137 hotel beds (38.8 beds/1,000 inhab) and 12,865 beds in rural accommodation (1.8 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- **VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
4,731,675 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 15.46%
- **PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
3,242,595 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 12.1%
- **TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 37.1 km/km² / Rail: 5.2 km/km²
- **AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
34,795,724 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 40.54%
- **MARITIME TRANSPORT, 2006**
Port traffic(goods loaded and unloaded): 1,805,823 t loaded and 734,893 t unloaded. Variation 2000-2006: -0.14% for goods loaded and 1.15% for goods unloaded

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- **MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
416
- **INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
1.35%
- **INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 1998-2004**
53%

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://mediambient.gencat.net/cat/inici.jsp>

FURTHER READING

- *Medio Ambiente en Cataluña*. Report 2007.
- *Datos del Medio Ambiente en Cataluña 2007*.
- *TEMAH. Temas de Medio Ambiente y Vivienda*.



Ceuta

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 2/1995, of 13 March (Official State Gazette of 14/03/1995)
 Area: 19 km²
 Length of coastline: 21 km
 Capital: Ceuta Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 75,861 inhab
 Population density (2006): 3,992.7 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 0.82%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 0.0
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 100.0
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 21.7
 - 16-64 years old: 67.2
 - >64 years old: 11.2
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
29.0 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
20.87% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)**
19.7%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 0.7 / Industry: 3.6
 - Construction: 7.2 / Services: 88.4
- GDP MP, 2006**
€20,171/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
62.7%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€13,314.0/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 0.3 / Industry: 6.9
 - Construction: 8.5 / Services: 84.4

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006**
0 monitoring stations
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
0 monitoring stations

WATER (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
139 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 9.15% in the 2000-2005 period
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 73.3 / Municipal consumption: 4.8 / Economic sectors: 8.1 / Other: 13.8
- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
41.2%
- WASTE-WATER TREATMENT**
0% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)**
Arable land and grassland: 1.0 / Forest: 60.8 / Other: 38.2
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000**
2.36%. (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)
- INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
0%
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)**
None or low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high: No data

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- NATIVE SPECIES, 2006**
Approximately 500 species of flora (0 endemisms)

- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006**
168 threatened species (2 catalogued as "Endangered". Conservation plans have not yet been drawn up)
- PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
0 ha (0% of total AC area)
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
634.4 ha (32% of total AC area)
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006**
0 biosphere reserves
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
0 wetlands
- FOREST FIRES, 2006**
1 fire affecting 5 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 18 forest fires affected 81 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
569 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 38.44% (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)
- WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)**
Packaging: 0 / Glass: 6 / Paper and cardboard: 17
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)**
Packaging: 0 / Glass: 22 / Paper and cardboard: 16

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
0 ha

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Since 2007, 85% of demand for drinking water has been met by output from the desalination plant. Until 2003, this proportion stood at 60%.
- In 2007, work started on construction of a new waste-water treatment plant with a 120,000-population-equivalent capacity.
- Ceuta is home to approximately 500 species of flora. These are predominantly Mediterranean and Macaronesian and include a significant number of endemisms. As regards terrestrial fauna, it is home to many exclusively North African species not present on the Iberian Peninsula: in total, 5 species of amphibian, 18 species of reptile, and 24 species of mammal. Around 75 species of resident bird have been recorded the variety and population size of which are further increased by up to 131 species of migratory, winter, summer and accidental visitors. Ceuta and its immediate surroundings are also home to two species of native beetle: the *Euserica cambeloi* and *Chasmatopterus zonatus*.
- Ceuta is regularly visited by three species of dolphin (Common, Striped, and Bottlenose), two species of marine turtle (Loggerhead and Leatherback), and one species of whale (Pilot). It is also possible to sight Common Fin, Common Minke, Sperm and Killer Whales in certain seasons.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.ceuta.es/medioambiente/>

ENERGY

- RENEWABLE FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0%

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0.82
- HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
870 hotel beds (11.5 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2005**
53,362 vehicles. Growth 2000-2005: 8.9%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2005**
40,572 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2005: 4.5%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 147.4 km/km² / Rail: 0 km/km²
- AIR TRANSPORT, 2005**
22,127 passengers in 2005 and 15,772 passengers in 2004. Growth 2004-2006: 40.3%.
- MARITIME TRANSPORT, 2005**
Port traffic (goods loaded and unloaded): 355,704 t loaded and 1,187,755 t unloaded. Growth 2003-2005: 21% for goods loaded and 6% for goods unloaded.

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
0 municipalities
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
0.11%

Extremadura

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 1/83, of 25 February (Official State Gazette no. 49, of 26 February 1983)
 Area: 41,635 km²
 Capital: Mérida Provinces: 2
 Population (2006): 1,089,990 inhab
 Population density (2006): 26.2 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 1.55%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 20.1
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 32.4
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 34.2
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 13.3
 >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 14.7
 16-64 years old: 66.3
 >64 years old: 19.0

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

480.9 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

14.7% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)

13.4%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 10.8 / Industry: 12.1
 Construction: 14.1 / Services: 62.9

• GDP MP, 2006

€15,031/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

50.83%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€10,327/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 9.7 / Industry: 9.5
 Construction: 16.7 / Services: 64.0

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 0 / Suburban: 4 / Rural: 2

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): insufficient data
 – No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): insufficient data

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

173 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 10.9% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 63.0 / Municipal consumption: 10.9 / Economic sectors: 24.1 / Other: 2.0

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

22.6%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

93.85% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arableland and grassland: 53.42 / Forest: 38.38 / Other: 8.2

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)

20.16

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 67.84 / Intermediate: 23.00 / High: 8.95 / Very high: 0.21

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

366 species of fauna (0 endemisms) and 2,514 species of flora (8 endemisms)

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

451 threatened species (22 catalogued as "Endangered" and 4 protected by conservation plans)

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

288,001.35 ha (6.9% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

1,257,786.95 ha (30.2% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

1 biosphere reserve (116,151.42 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

2 wetlands (6,990 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

1,053 fires affecting 10,472.4 ha. In the period 1990-2006, a total of 18,228 forest fires affected 242,346.5 ha

WASTE

• URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

452 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -8.87%

• PRINCIPAL FORMS OF URBAN WASTE DISPOSAL, 2005 (%)

Landfill: 85.14 / Incineration: 0 / Recycling: 13.21 / Sorting and composting: 1.65

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Packaging: 28.3 / Glass: 44.0 / Paper and cardboard: 32.1

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 334 / Glass: 44 / Paper and cardboard: 561

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

64,557.0 ha Variation 2000-2006: - 263.4%

ENERGY

• FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

17.7 MW/inhab

• RENEWABLE FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.046 MW/inhab (hydroelectric power not included)

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

1.21

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

19,111 hotel beds (16.95 beds/1,000 inhab) and 5,833 beds in rural accommodation (4.68 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

4,006,184 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 16.79%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

3,101,068 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 11.13%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 21.5 km/km² / Rail: 1.9 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

80,464 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 255.26%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

354

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.69%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

According to the parameters measured in the region's air quality monitoring stations, Extremadura's air quality is very good. As a result, it has not been necessary to draw up improvement plans. However, air quality is affected by African dust outbreaks.

The Autonomous Community of Extremadura has Spain's lowest level of greenhouse gas emissions per capita. Extremadura is home to an enormous range of biodiversity and is one of Spain's most valuable regions in this regard. The following management plans have been drawn up:

- Iberian Lynx Recovery Plan.
- Spanish Imperial Eagle Recovery Plan.
- Black Vulture Habitat Conservation Plan.
- Bonelli's Eagle Habitat Conservation Plan.

The following fire-fighting and prevention plans have been drawn up:

- INFOEX Plan. The Extremadura Fire-Fighting and Prevention Plan has been created to establish forest fire detection and fire-fighting measures and to resolve the situations deriving from these.
- PREIFEX Plan. This provides the guidelines used to draw up Forest Fire Prevention Plans and Peri-urban Fire Prevention Plans for forest area and forestry land.

Extremadura is making a firm commitment to renewable energies, principally solar energy.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.juntaex.es/consejerias/agricultura-medio-ambiente/dg-medio-ambiente/index-ides-idweb.html>

FURTHER READING

- Regional Government of Extremadura. *Espacios protegidos de Extremadura*. DVD showing Extremadura's natural areas
- Regional Government of Extremadura (various years). *Extremadura en cifras 200 a 2007*.
- Regional Government of Extremadura (various years). Statistics Yearbook.



Galicia

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 1/81, of 6 April
(Official State Gazette no. 101, of 28 April 1981)
Area: 29,574 km²
Length of coastline: 1,498 km
Capital: Santiago de Compostela Provinces: 4
Population (2006): 2,767,524 inhab
Population density: 93.6 inhab/km²
Population growth 2000-2006: 1.3%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 4.3
2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 27.8
10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 44.5
100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 23.3
>500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 12.2
16-64 years old: 66.3
>64 years old: 21.5

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

1,302.6 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

6.72% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)

9.9%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 8.6 / Industry: 17.6
Construction: 12.2 / Services: 61.6

• GDP MP, 2006

€18,544/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

52.5%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€11,944.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 5.1 / Industry: 20.1
Construction: 13.6 / Services: 61.2

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 7 / Suburban: 7 / Rural: 14

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 34 (2 stations)
– No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 107 (2 monitoring stations)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

152 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 18.8% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 65.0 / Municipal consumption: 9.1
Economic sectors: 18.6 Other: 7.3

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

16.8%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT, 2005:

93% of population equivalent provided with wastewater treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arable land and grassland: 29.56 / Forest: 59.61 / Other: 10.83

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000

13.57%

• INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000

2.75%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: 85.13 / Intermediate: 3.38 / High: 6.37 / Very high and extreme: 2.52

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)

None or low: 100.0 / Intermediate: 0.0 / High: 0.0 / Very high: 0.0

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

299 species of fauna (17 peninsular endemisms) and 2,658 species of flora (558 non-vascular plants and 2,100 vascular plants) 45 of which are peninsular endemisms (1 and 44, respectively). Exclusively marine species are not included

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

137 threatened species (14 catalogued as “Endangered” and 1 protected by a conservation plan). Exclusively marine species are not included

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

388,251 ha (11.7% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

382,807 ha (11.7% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

4 biosphere reserves (546.46 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

3 wetlands (7,749.0 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

6,997 fires affecting 93,887.57 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 71,488 forest fires affected 293,689.32 ha (wooded and non-wooded area)

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

391 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -31.88%

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Packaging: 40% / Glass: 46.2% / Paper and cardboard: 51%

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 96% / Glass: 96% / Paper and cardboard: No data

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- In 2006, 66% of installed electrical power came from renewables (hydroelectric power produced 3,288 MW and wind power produced 2,620 MW). In total, these power stations generated 48.9% of Galicia's electricity.
- In 2006, 69.5% of electricity consumed in Galicia came from renewables. The goal is for this to exceed 95% by 2012.
- In the period 2000-2006, the surface area in Galicia devoted to thermal solar energy grew tenfold, while that devoted to photovoltaic solar energy grew 17 times in size.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://xunta.es/>
- <http://medioambiente.xunta.es/>
- <http://www.meteogalicia.es/>
- <http://www.inega.es/>
- <http://sirga.medioambiente.xunta.es>
- <http://www.siam-cma.org/siam/>

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

9,623.48 ha. Growth 2000-2006: 97.24% (265 ha in 2000)

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

4.84 toe/inhab

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.67 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

1.36 (including stays in hotels and rural accommodation)

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

70,572 hotel beds (25.5 beds/1,000 inhab) and 6,240 beds in rural accommodation (2.25 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

1,750,690 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 21.9%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

1,370,117 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 19.5%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 58.9 km/km² / Rail: 3.5 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

4,142,198 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 59.8%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES IMPLEMENTING LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2007

93

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.89% in 2005, 0.90% in 2006

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006:

53.40%

- <http://www.ige.eu>
- <http://medioambiente.xunta.es/>
- <http://mediorural.xunta.es/alimentación/productos/>

FURTHER READING

- <http://www.siam-cma.org/publicacions/>
- <http://www.csbg.org/catalogo/>



Madrid

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 3/83, of 25 February (Official State Gazette no. 51, of 1 March 1983)
 Area: 8,030 km²
 Capital: Madrid Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 6,008,183 inhab
 Population density (2006): 749.0 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 15%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 0.9
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 5.2
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 19.8
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 22.0
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 52.1
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 15.4
 - 16-64 years old: 70.2
 - >64 years old: 14.5
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
3,268 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
6% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)**
6.8%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 0.8 / Industry: 10.8
 - Construction: 10.5 / Services: 77.8
- GDP MP, 2006**
€28,850/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
54.66%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€16,074/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 0.2 / Industry: 13.0
 - Construction: 11.0 / Services: 75.8

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006**
Urban: 38 / Suburban: 3 / Rural: 9
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 61 (9 monitoring stations)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 77 (9 monitoring stations)

WATER

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
159 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 9.7% in the 2000-2005 period
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 70.6 / Municipal consumption: 4.7 / Economic sectors: 24.5 / Other: 0.2
- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
13.0%

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)**
Arable land and grassland: 42.42 / Forest: 24.15 / Other: 33.44
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)**
42.96
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: 80.77 / Intermediate: 3.72 / High: 2.24 / Very high and extreme: 0.90
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)**
None or low: 56.2 / Intermediate: 21.62 / High: 22.04 / Very high: 0.14

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- NATIVE SPECIES, 2006**
133 species of fauna and 95 species of flora (species included in the regional catalogue)
- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006**
84 threatened species (3 catalogued as "Endangered" and 2 protected by conservation plans)

- PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
110,029 ha (13.7% of total AC area)
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
320,043 ha (39.85% of total AC area)
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006**
2 biosphere reserves (61,958 ha)
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
1 wetland (487,198 ha)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006**
271 fires affecting 1,095 ha. In the period 1990-2006, a total of 2,348 forest fires affected 12,624 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
557 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -2.40%
- WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)**
Packaging: 48.7 / Glass: 22.8 / Paper and cardboard: 68.6
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)**
Packaging: 23.3 / Glass: 283.0 / Paper and cardboard: 136.0

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
5,140.2 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 302.05%

ENERGY

- ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2005**
4,669.99 KWh

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

The Regional Government of Madrid has developed the following specific strategies and plans:

- Air Quality and Climate Change Strategy for the Autonomous Community of Madrid 2006-2012. "Plan Azul" (approved by Order 1433/2007, of 7 June, of the Regional Ministry of the Environment and Land Use Planning).
- "Madrid depura", Water Treatment and Reuse Plan for the Autonomous Community of Madrid 2005-2010.
- Waste Strategy for the Autonomous Community of Madrid 2006-2016 (approved by Agreement of 18 October 2007, of the Regional Cabinet).

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
1.44
- HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
89,576 hotel beds (14.9 beds/1,000 inhab) and 146 beds in rural accommodation (0.02 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
4,006,184 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 16.79%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
3,101,068 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 11.13%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 42.4 km/km² . Rail: 8.1 km/km²
- AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
45,556,145 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 38.2%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
80 launched, for which 22 Action Plans have been drawn up (13 passed, 9 in drafting stage)
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
1.82%
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006**
48.71% absolute variation. 94.98% cumulative increase

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.madrid.org/medioambiente>
- <http://www.cyii.es>
- <http://www.fida.es/>

FURTHER READING

- El Medio Ambiente en la Comunidad de Madrid.*
- Indicadores ambientales. Estado del medio Ambiente en la Comunidad de Madrid.*
- Environmental handbooks (*Acercando los residuos a los ciudadanos*; *Estructuras protegidas*; *Espacios protegidos*; *Parques*; *Espacios protegidos*; *Embalses y humedales*; *El agua*. *El ciclo integral*; *Ecosistemas forestales*).



Melilla

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 2/1995, of 13 March (Official State Gazette of 14/03/1995)
 Area: 13 km²
 Length of coastline: 9 km
 Capital: Ceuta Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 69,440 inhab
 Population density (2006): 5,341.5 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 0.9%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 0.0
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 100.0
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 23.4
 16-64 years old: 65.7
 >64 years old: 10.9

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

28.7 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

18.29% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

13.9%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 0.0 / Industry: 2.6
 Construction: 5.4 / Services: 92.0

• GDP MP, 2006

€19,929/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

55.3%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€13,208.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 0.8 / Industry: 4.4
 Construction: 10.0 / Services: 84.8

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

0 stations

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

0 stations

WATER (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005.

139 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 9.15% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 73.3 / Municipal consumption: 4.8 / Economic sectors: 8.1 / Other: 13.8

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

41.2%

LAND

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)

2.36%, (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)

• INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000 (%):

9.52%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: 0 / Intermediate: 0 / High: 0 / Very high and extreme: 0

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 0 / Intermediate: 0 / High: 0 / Very high: 0

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

569 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 38.44% (joint figure for Ceuta and Melilla)

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

47,979 travellers (non-tourists) in 2006 = 0.72 travellers per inhabitant

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

890 hotel beds (13.3 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

48,075 vehicles in 2006; 36,629 vehicles in 2000.
 Growth 2000-2006: 31.3%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

33,975 vehicles in 2006 and 26,966 vehicles in 2000.
 Growth 2000-2006: 26.0%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 230.8 km/km² / Rail: 0 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

308,313 passengers in 2006; 263,751 passengers in 2004. Growth 2004-2006: 16.9%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000):

0.16%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- Melilla encourages public participation by providing a 'green hot-line' that citizens can call to resolve queries or make suggestions. These questions and suggestions are answered by the Regional Minister in the City's media (Monday and Thursday on radio and television, respectively).
- Melilla is provided with a salt-water desalination plant with a capacity of 20,000 m³ per day.
- In Las Adelfas district it has been built a 350,000 m³ capacity collection pool to store raw water.
- Plans are underway to build the La Granja Forest Park (65 ha of green area). It will be planted with a wide variety of forest species and is intended to raise awareness about the City's native flora and other Mediterranean species of flora.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.melilla.es/melillaPortal/index.jsp>



Murcia

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 4/82, of 9 June (Official State Gazette no. 146, of 19 June 1982)
 Area: 11,313 km²
 Length of coastline: 290 km (includes Mar Menor and Islands)
 Capital: Murcia Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 1,370,306 inhab
 Population density (2006): 121.1 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 19.2%



- **DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 0.5
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 5.3
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 48.5
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 45.7
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 18.2
 - 16-64 years old: 68.0
 - >64 years old: 13.8
- **WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
689.4 (Q3 2007)
- **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
8.24% (Q3 2007)
- **HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)**
8.0%
- **EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 9.2 / Industry: 16.0
 - Construction: 18.0 / Services: 56.8
- **GDP MP, 2006**
€18,888/inhab
- **GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
67.73%
- **GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€11,048/inhab
- **GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 5.4 / Industry: 18.2
 - Construction: 12.5 / Services: 63.8

AIR

- **NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006**
Urban: 1 / Suburban: 5 / Rural: 0
- **VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 18 (1 monitoring station)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 47 (1 monitoring station)

WATER

- **AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
162 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 11.7% in the 2000-2005 period
- **WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 64.1 / Municipal consumption: 7.0 / Economic sectors: 28.7 / Other: 0.2
- **DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
12.3%

- **WASTE-WATER TREATMENT (31-02-2006)**
84% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- **LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2003 (%)**
Arable land and grassland: 55.1 / Forest: 24.3 / Other: 20.6
- **INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000 (%)**
49.72
- **INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
16.47%
- **LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: 82.27 / Intermediate: 7.32 / High: 4.33 / Very high and extreme: 3.39
- **AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2007 (%)**
None or low: 19.5 / Intermediate: 37.1 / High: 25.1 / Very high: 18.3

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- **NATIVE SPECIES, 2006**
369 species of fauna (0 endemisms) and 1,800 species of flora (4 endemisms)
- **THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006**
185 threatened species (4 catalogued as "Endangered"). None are protected by conservation plans
- **PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
80,872 ha (7.15% of total AC area)
- **NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
263,532 ha (23.24% of total AC area)
- **BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006**
0 biosphere reserves
- **RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
1 Wetland of International Importance (Mar Menor, 15,000 ha)
- **FOREST FIRES, 2006**
90 fires affecting 75.91 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 975 forest fires affected 1,164.44 ha

WASTE

- **MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
478 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -13.6%

AGRICULTURE

- **ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
23,908 ha. Variation 2001-2006: 40.5%

TOURISM

- **NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
3.31

- **HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
18,931 hotel beds (13.8 beds/1,000 inhab) and 2,913 beds in rural accommodation (2.13 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- **VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
903,148 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 34.07%
- **PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
639,261 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 30.36%
- **TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 33.1 km/km² / Rail: 2.5 km/km²
- **AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
1,645,301 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 1,067.76%
- **MARITIME TRANSPORT**
Port traffic (goods loaded and unloaded), 2006: 25,520,390 t. Growth 2000-2006: 48.1%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- **MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
None. However, 34 municipalities are performing diagnosis and drafting an Action Plan
- **INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)**
0.75%
- **INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006:**
84.73%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- In 2008, the Regional Air Quality Improvement Plan for PM₁₀ will be drawn up, although the date for approval has yet to be set.
- In the period 1996-2006, the number of foreign immigrants grew by 3,975.4%, rising from 726 in 1996 to 20,013 in 2000. Between 2000 and 2006, the number grew by 47.9%.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.carm.ces/medioambiente>

FURTHER READING

- Directorate General for the Natural Environment. *Murcia enclave ambiental*. Journal
- Directorate General for the Natural Environment. *El Mirador: Boletín de la Red de Espacios Naturales Protegidos de la Región de Murcia*. Journal
- Directorate General for the Natural Environment. *Voluntarios por Naturaleza*. Journal
- Directorate General for the Natural Environment. *Guía de Aves Acuáticas*. 3rd ed. 2007. Book
- Brochure on Murcia's Footpath Network.

Navarre

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 13/82, of 10 August, on reincorporation and revision of the Regional Government of Navarre
 Area: 10,391 km²
 Capital: Pamplona. Provinces: 1
 Population: 601,874 inhab (2006)
 Population density: 57.9 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 10%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 15.2
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 32.0
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 20.3
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 32.5
 >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 14.3
 16-64 years old: 68.2
 >64 years old: 17.4

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

303.0 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

4.38% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

5.6%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 4.3 / Industry: 24.8
 Construction: 12.7 / Services: 58.1

• GDP MP, 2006

€26,542/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

148.7%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€16,858.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 2.3 / Industry: 25.6
 Construction: 9.3 / Services: 55.2

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 3 / Suburban: 2 / Rural: 3

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (limit: 2010 limit: 27 µg/m³): 27 (3 monitoring stations)
 – No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 35 (3 monitoring stations)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

134 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 15.7% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 52.4 / Municipal consumption: 12.7 / Economic sectors: 31.3 / Other: 3.6

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

14.45%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

97% of population equivalent provided with waste- water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arable land and grassland: 39.2 / Forest: 57.3 / Other: 3.5

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000

46.40%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: 82.9 / Intermediate: 8.5 / High: 4.5 / Very high and extreme: 2.3

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 80.1 / Intermediate: 15.6 / High: 4.3 / Very high: 0.0

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

381 species of fauna and 2,650 species of flora. No endemisms

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

127 threatened species (17 catalogued as “Endangered” and 4 protected by conservation plans)

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

87,478 ha (8.4% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

255,484 ha (24.5% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

1 biosphere reserve (39,274 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

2 wetlands (316 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

450 fires affecting 770 ha. In the period 2002-2006, a total of 1,805 forest fires affected 5,195.28 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

493 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005 (%): -18.38

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2006 (%)

Packaging: 43.4 / Glass: 50.5 / Paper and cardboard: 55.0

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging (2001-2005): 48.1 / Glass: 38.0 / Paper and cardboard: 39.5

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

19,015 ha (6.84% of total agricultural area). Variation 2000-2006: 476%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- In 2006, 62.26% of electricity was produced by renewables, principally wind farms (32 farms with 1,160 wind turbines and a 927.36 MW capacity) and solar energy (30.57 MWp).
- Over the last 20 years, transport's energy consumption has increased by 230%.
- Air pollution levels do not exceed the regulatory limits in any of Navarre's monitoring stations.
- Artificial surfaces account for 1.2% of Navarre's total area.
- The Regional Government has successfully implemented an EC project to conserve the Common House Martin's habitat (Navarre is home to the specie's largest colony in Europe).
- Approval of Management Plans for Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 network): 5 SACs and 42 SCIs

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.navarra.es>
- <http://sitna.navarra.es>
- <http://idena.navarra.es>

FURTHER READING

- *Estado del Medio Ambiente en Navarra. Informe de coyuntura 2007.*
- *Indicadores de sostenibilidad urbana.*
- *Medio Ambiente en Navarra 2007.*



Basque Country

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 3/79, of 18 December (Official State Gazette no. 306, of 22 December 1979)
 Area: 7,235 km²
 Longitud de costa: 252 km
 Capital: Vitoria. Provinces: 3
 Population (2006): 2,133,684 inhab
 Population density (2006): 294.40 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 1.67%



- DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)**
 - By municipality size
 - <2,001 inhabitants: 5
 - 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 14.7
 - 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 44.4
 - 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 35.9
 - >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0
 - By age group
 - <16 years old: 13.1
 - 16-64 years old: 68.5
 - >64 years old: 18.4
- WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)**
1,052.7 (Q3 2007)
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
6.05% (Q3 2007)
- HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005(EU-25=9.0%)**
7.03%
- EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 1.4 / Industry: 24.2
 - Construction: 9.4 / Services: 65.0
- GDP MP, 2006**
€28,346/inhab
- GDP GROWTH 2000-2006**
43.9%
- GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005**
€17,066.0/inhab
- GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)**
 - Agriculture: 1.3 / Industry: 29.1
 - Construction: 10.2 / Services: 59.5

AIR

- NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006**
Urban: 20 / Suburban: 14 / Rural: 4
- VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006**
 - Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 33 (4 monitoring stations)
 - No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 33 (4 monitoring stations)

WATER

- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005**
140 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 9.1% in the 2000-2005 period
- WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)**
Households: 53.5 / Municipal consumption: 10.2 / Economic sectors: 33.0 / Other: 3.3
- DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005**
12.4%
- WASTE-WATER TREATMENT**
84.0% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

- LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)**
Arableland and grassland: 29.26 / Forest: 55.58 / Other: 15.16
- INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990- 2000**
10.05%
- INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000**
14.01%
- LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)**
Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data
- AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)**
None or low: 96.02 / Intermediate: 2.46 / High: 1.52 / Very high: 0.00

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

- NATIVE SPECIES, 2006**
403 species of fauna (inland vertebrates) and 3,063 species of vascular flora. The Basque Country's endemisms are currently being catalogued and verified figures are not yet available

- THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006**
302 threatened species (145 vertebrates and 157 vascular flora). 20 are catalogued as "Endangered" (13 vertebrates and 7 vascular flora) and 16 are protected by conservation plans
- PROTECTED AREA, 2006**
76,695 ha (10.6% of total AC area)
- NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006**
146,788 ha (20.31% of total AC area)
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006**
1 biosphere reserve (Urdaibai, 22,000 ha)
- RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006**
6 wetlands (1,734.1 ha, 0.23% of total AC area)
- FOREST FIRES, 2006**
120 fires affecting 182.44 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 3,687 forest fires affected 14,658.16 ha

WASTE

- MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005**
320 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: 3.61%
- WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)**
Packaging: 19.8 / Glass: 54.6 / Paper and cardboard: 59.3
- INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)**
Packaging: 93.8 / Glass: 21.7 / Paper and cardboard: 27.0

AGRICULTURE

- ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006**
814.37 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 148.09%

ENERGY

- FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006**
3.71 toe/inhab

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- The Basque Country's economy (GDP) is growing above the resource consumption rate. However, consumption of resources (except water) continues to increase in absolute terms.
- In recent years, notable progress has been made as regards contaminated land remediation and preventing land contamination.
- Significant advances have also been made in energy saving and developing renewable energies, although energy consumption continues to rise, above all in transport. Renewable energies account for 4.4% of total energy consumption
- The Basque Plan to Combat Climate Change includes 23 measures designed to favour adaptation to climate change.
- Progress can be seen in waste management, above all as regards urban waste and construction and demolition waste.
- In terms of biodiversity support, advances have been made in organic farming, native forests and sustainable forestry. For example, work is underway on the Biodiversity Strategy 2008-2015.

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- http://www.ogasun.ejgv.euskadi.net/r51-udalmap/es/contenidos/informacion/udalmap/es_udalmap/udalmap.html
- <http://www.ingurumena.net>
- <http://www.eustat.es/indic/indicadores.asp?dioma=c&indictipo=2>

- RENEWABLE FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0.16 toe/inhab

TOURISM

- NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006**
0.94
- HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006**
21,867 hotel beds (10.2 beds/1,000 inhab) and 2,942 beds in rural accommodation (1.4 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

- VEHICLE FLEET, 2006**
1,191,303 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 13.3%
- PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006**
893,371 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 8.9%
- TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006**
Road: 59.5 km/km² / Rail: 8.7 km/km²
- AIR TRANSPORT, 2006**
4,389,000 passengers. Growth 2000-2006: 49.90%
- MARITIME TRANSPORT**
Porttraffic (goodsloaded and unloaded), 2005: 39,499,390 t. Growth 2000-2005: 18.60%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

- MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006**
180 municipalities
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000):**
3.80%
- INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006**
28.1%

FURTHER READING

- Estado del Medio Ambiente en la CAPV.*
- Medio ambiente en la Comunidad autónoma del País Vasco. Indicadores ambientales.*
- Informe de sostenibilidad ambiental de la CAPV.*



Rioja

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 3/82, of 9 June (Official State Gazette no. 146, of 19 June 1982)
 Area: 5,028 km²
 Capital: Logroño Provinces: 1
 Population (2006): 306,377 inhab
 Population density (2006): 60.9 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 36%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 14.1
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 21.9
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 16.0
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 48.0
 >500,000 inhabitants: 0.0

By age group

<16 years old: 14.2
 16-64 years old: 67.4
 >64 years old: 18.4

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

152.5 (Q3 2007)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

5.3% (Q3 2007)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

6.2%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 10.8 / Industry: 12.1
 Construction: 14.1 / Services: 62.9

• GDP MP, 2006

€15,031/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

50.83%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

€10,327/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 5.4 / Industry: 25.8
 Construction: 12.87 / Services: 55.9

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 1 / Suburban: 0 / Rural: 4

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): Insufficient data
 – No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): 29 (1 monitoring station)

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

145 litres/inhab/day. Consumption decreased 22.0% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 55.4 / Municipal consumption: 9.5 / Economic sectors: 35.0 / Other: 0.1

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

16.3%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

67.48% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arableland and grassland: 38.2 / Forest: 59.7 / Other: 2.1

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000

15.08%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: 84.20 / Intermediate: 8.74 / High: 3.66 / Very high and extreme: 1.00

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 67.76 / Intermediate: 16.25 / High: 15.99 / Very high: 0.00

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

282 species of vertebrate fauna (12 endemisms) and 2,018 species of flora (0 endemisms)

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, (2006)

191 threatened species (2 catalogued as "Endangered" and 1 protected by a conservation plan). Rioja is home to 9 "Endangered" species, 8 of which are protected by conservation plans

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

166,401 ha (33.1% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

167,611 ha (33.3% of total AC area)

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

1 biosphere reserve (119,851 ha)

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

1 wetland (86 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

73 fires affecting 51 ha. In the period 1990-2006, a total of 1,705 forest fires affected 3,540 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

501 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -11.95%

• WASTE RECYCLING RATE, 2005 (%)

Packaging: 58.2 / Glass: 100.0 / Paper and cardboard: 100.0

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000- 2005 (%)

Packaging: 185 / Glass: 79 / Paper and cardboard: 73

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

8,609.0 ha. Variation 2000-2006: 315.0%

ENERGY

• ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, 2006

1,761 GWh (5.75 KWh per inhabitant)

• RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, 2006

1,027 GWh (3.35 KWh per inhabitant)

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

1.35

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

6,269 hotel beds (20.5 beds/1,000 inhab) and 715 beds in rural accommodation (2.33 beds/1,000 inhab)

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

178,172 vehicles. Growth 2000-2006: 23.78%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

121,433 passenger cars. Growth 2000-2006: 19.46%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 37.3 km/km² / Rail: 2.2 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

54,469 passengers in 2006, 0 in 2000

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.66%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

The following plans are currently in force in the Autonomous Community:

- Water Supply Master Plan 2002-2015, designed to provide water to population centres in Rioja
- Waste-water Treatment Plan 2006-2015
- Waste Master Plan 2007-2015
- There are currently 8 species conservation plans in effect. These can be consulted on the following website: <http://www.larioja.org/npRioja/default/defaultpage.jsp?idtab=395389>

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.larioja.org/>
- <http://www.larioja.org/npRioja/default/defaultpage.jsp?idtab=395389>
- <http://www.larioja.org/npRioja/default/defaultpage.jsp?idtab=445479>

FURTHER READING

- Regional Government of Rioja, 2007. *Guía micológica del Parque Natural de la Sierra de Cebollera*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2007. *Reserva Natural de los Sotos de Alfaro: guía de campo*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2007. *Medio Ambiente en La Rioja 2003-2006*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2003. *Medio Ambiente en La Rioja 2002*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2002. *Medio Ambiente en La Rioja 2001*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2000. *Medio Ambiente en La Rioja 2000*.
- Regional Government of Rioja, 2007. *Manual básico de tramitación de licencias ambientales*.
- Publications by the Regional Government of Rioja: <http://www.larioja.org/npRioja/default/defaultpage.jsp?idtab=445479>.



Valencian Community

Statute of Autonomy: Organic Law 1/2006, of 10 April, on Reform of Organic Law 5/1982, of 1 July, on the Statute of Autonomy of Valencia
 Area: 23,254 km²
 Length of coastline: 518 km
 Capital: Valencia Provinces: 3
 Population (2006): 4,806,908 inhab
 Population density (2006): 206.7 inhab/km²
 Population growth 2000-2006: 16.65%



• DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. MUNICIPAL REGISTER AS AT 01/01/06 (%)

By municipality size

<2,001 inhabitants: 4.5
 2,001-10,000 inhabitants: 13.2
 10,001-100,000 inhabitants: 50.7
 100,001-500,000 inhabitants: 4.6
 >500,000 inhabitants: 27

By age group

<16 years old: 15.5
 16-64 years old: 68.3
 >64 years old: 16.3

• WORKING POPULATION (THOUSAND)

2,444.2 (Q3 2006)

• UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

8.73% (Q3 2006)

• HARMONISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005 (EU-25=9.0%)

8.8%

• EMPLOYMENT BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, Q3 2007 (%)

Agriculture: 3.3 / Industry: 19.6
 Construction: 15.0 / Services: 62.1

• GDP MP, 2006

E 20,239/inhab

• GDP GROWTH 2000-2006

34.0%

• GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME, 2005

E 12,306.0/inhab

• GVA BREAK-DOWN BY SECTOR, 2006 (%)

Agriculture: 2.4 / Industry: 18.4
 Construction: 12.7 / Services: 66.5

AIR

• NO. OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS, 2006

Urban: 20 / Suburban: 15 / Rural: 14

• VALUES RECORDED ABOVE REGULATORY LEVELS IN URBAN STATIONS IN THE REGIONAL CAPITAL, 2006

– Average annual NO₂ concentration in µg/m³ (2010 limit: 40 µg/m³): 50 (5 monitoring stations)
 – No. days/year average daily PM₁₀ concentration exceeds 50 µg/m³ (2005 limit: 35 days/year): Insufficient data

WATER

• AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, 2005

171 litres/inhab/day. Consumption increased 3.0% in the 2000-2005 period

• WATER DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, 2005 (%)

Households: 74.6 / Municipal consumption: 6.35 / Economic sectors: 16.9 / Other: 2.2

• DISTRIBUTION NETWORK LOSSES, 2005

24.2%

• WASTE-WATER TREATMENT

89.40% of population equivalent provided with waste-water treatment compliant with Directive 91/271/EEC

LAND

• LAND-USE BREAK-DOWN, 2005 (%)

Arableland and grassland: 32.8 / Forest: 48.9 / Other: 18.4

• INCREASE IN ARTIFICIAL SURFACES, 1990-2000

46.69%

• INCREASE IN AREA DEVELOPED WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST, 1990-2000

30.42%

• LAND AREA AFFECTED BY EROSION, 2007 (%)

Low and very low: No data / Intermediate: No data / High: No data / Very high and extreme: No data

• AREA AT RISK FROM DESERTIFICATION, 2006 (%)

None or low: 41.01 / Intermediate: 30.66 / High: 22.61 / Very high: 5.72

NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

• NATIVE SPECIES, 2006

6,822 species of fauna (5,966 invertebrates and 856 vertebrates) 166 of which are invertebrate endemisms. 3,050 species of flora (355 endemisms).

221 Iberian endemisms, 74 Iberian-South-east Spanish endemisms and 60 exclusively Valencian endemisms

• THREATENED SPECIES (TAXA) ACCORDING TO THE CNEA, 2006

14 threatened species, all catalogued as "Endangered" (3 species of flora and 11 species of fauna, of which 10 are vertebrates and 1 is an invertebrate). 6 are protected by recovery plans

• PROTECTED AREA, 2006

166,218.26 ha (7.1% of total AC area)

• NATURA 2000 NETWORK, 2006

623,451,913 ha (26.8% of total AC area) In addition, there are 62,075 ha of marine SCIs

• BIOSPHERE RESERVES, 2006

0 biosphere reserves

• RAMSAR WETLANDS, 2006

6 wetlands (31,678 ha)

• FOREST FIRES, 2006

471 fires affecting 3,474.6 ha. In the period 2000-2006, a total of 3,421 forest fires affected 23,735.6 ha

WASTE

• MIXED URBAN WASTE PER INHABITANT, 2005

562 kg/inhab. Variation 2000-2005: -23.15%

• INCREASE IN SEPARATE COLLECTION, 2000-2005 (%)

Packaging: 2,431.7% / Glass: 54.5% / Paper and cardboard: 60.7%

AGRICULTURE

• ORGANIC FARMLAND, 2006

30,798.0 ha. Variation 1999-2006: 71.6%

ENERGY

• PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

2.63 toe/inhab

• RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT, 2006

0.06 toe/inhab

TOURISM

• NO. OF TOURISTS PER INHABITANT, 2006

22,698,870 tourists = 4.7 tourists/inhab

• HOTEL CAPACITY, 2006

119,224 hotel beds (hotels and boarding houses) = 24.8 beds/1,000 inhab; and 8,577 beds in rural accommodation (6,165 in holiday cottages and 2,412 in hostels) = 1.8 beds/1,000 inhab

TRANSPORT

• VEHICLE FLEET, 2006

3,146,301 (2006). Growth 2000-2006: 24.6%

• PASSENGER CAR FLEET, 2006

2,272,712 (2006). Growth 2000-2006: 21.9%

• TRANSPORT NETWORK DENSITY, 2006

Road: 36.8 km/km² / Rail: 4.2 km/km²

• AIR TRANSPORT, 2006

13,813,443 passengers in 2006. Growth 2000-2006: 66.4%

• MARITIME TRANSPORT, 2006

Port traffic (goods loaded and unloaded), 2006: 64,536,337 t. Growth 2000-2006: 67.9%

URBAN AND INVESTMENT POLICY

• MUNICIPALITIES WITH COUNCIL-APPROVED LOCAL AGENDA 21, 2006

35 municipalities with Action Plans approved in 2006

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION AS % OF GDP, 2005 (BASE 2000)

0.99%

• INVESTMENT IN R&D AND INNOVATION. GROWTH 2000-2006

40.65%

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS & MEASURES

- The water reuse rate in Valencia is fairly high: 23% of treated water is reused.
- Within water use in agriculture, 49% of irrigation water is used for localised irrigation.
- Air Quality Improvement Plans have been drawn up for the ceramics industry enclave in Castellón and the l'Alacantí area and are currently pending approval.
- The Autonomous Community of Valencia is noteworthy for its compact urban development model that produces an artificial surface consumption rate per housing unit that is below the national average and that²/housing unit compared with the Spanish average of 502.3 m²/housing unit, of many EU Member States (457.5 m²).
- The 6 threatened species protected by recovery plans in 2006 are as follows: Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*), Spanish Toothcarp (*Aphanius iberus*), Valencia Toothcarp (*Valencia hispanica*), White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*), Long-fingered Bat (*Myotis capaccini*) and Mehely's Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus mehelyi*).
- The future Decree that will regulate the catalogue of threatened flora classifies 64 species as "Endangered".

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

- <http://www.gva.es>
- <http://www.cma.gva.es>

FURTHER READING

- *Reútil*. Journal covering enterprise and environment in the Autonomous Community of Valencia. http://www.cma.gva.es/C_TL
- *Biodiversitat* (journal). <http://www.cma.gva.es/biodiversidad>