



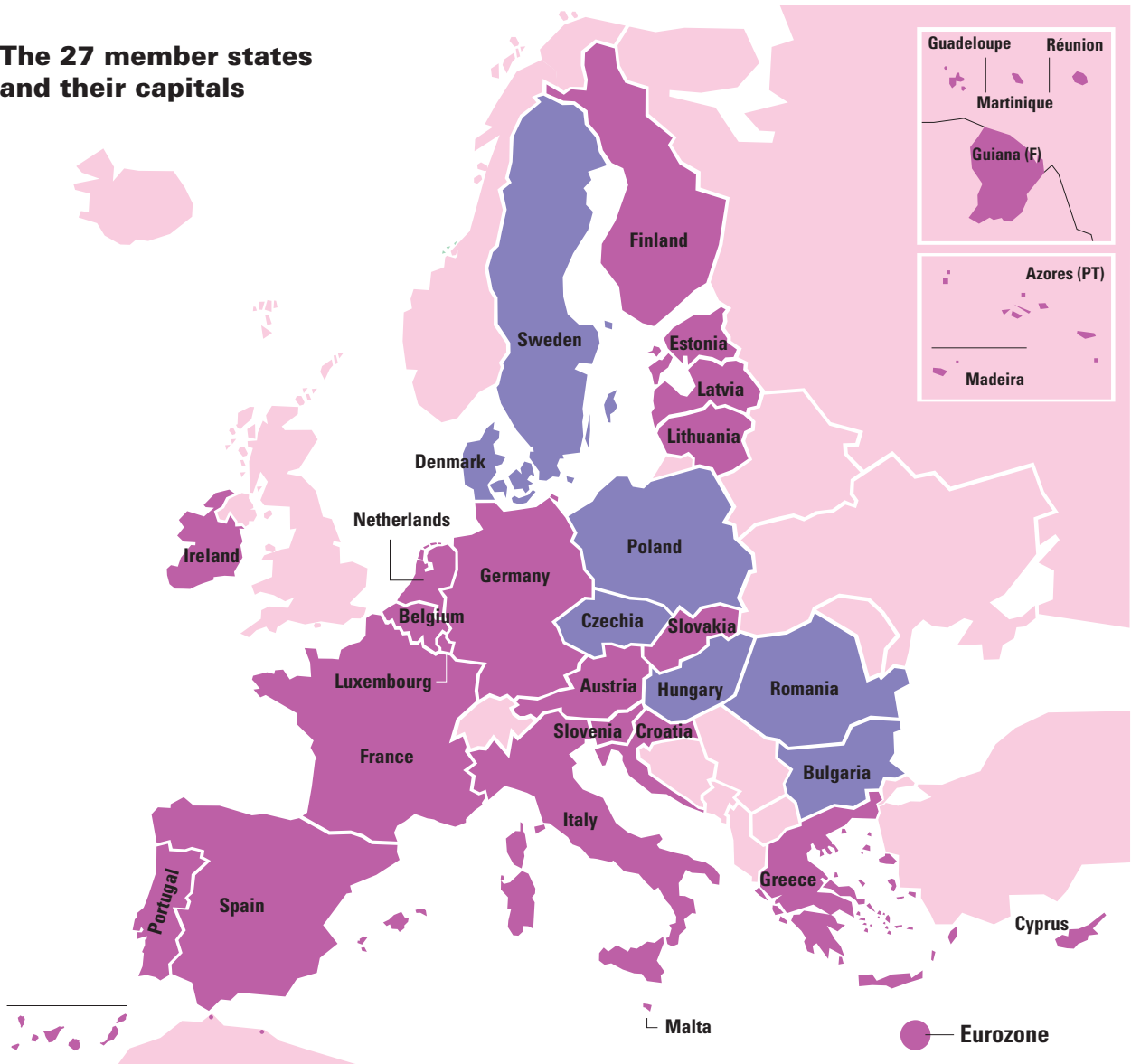
Spain and the EU of 27 countries

	Area 2022 (km ²)	Population* January 1, 2023 (in thousands)	Density 2022 (inhabitants per km ²)
European Union	4,225,134	448,387.9	108.9
Germany	357,569	84,358.8	235.5
Austria	83,878	9,104.8	108.5
Belgium	30,667	11,754.0	380.5
Bulgaria	110,996	6,447.7	62.5
Czechia	78,871	10,827.5	136.1
Cyprus	9,253	920.7	97.7
Croatia	56,594	3,850.9	70.7
Denmark	42,925	5,932.7	139.5
Slovakia	49,035	5,428.8	111.8
Slovenia	20,273	2,116.8	104.6
Spain	505,983	48,059.8	94.3
Estonia	45,336	1,365.9	30.9
Finland	338,411	5,564.0	18.2
France	638,475	68,070.7	106.9
Greece	131,694	10,394.1	81.3
Hungary	93,012	9,597.1	106.4
Ireland	69,947	5,194.3	73.3
Italy	302,079	58,850.7	198.6
Latvia	64,586	1,883.0	29.8
Lithuania	65,284	2,857.3	44.7
Luxembourg	2,595	660.8	247.5
Malta	316	542.1	1,656.7
Netherlands	37,378	17,811.3	512.8
Poland	311,928	36,753.7	122.9
Portugal	92,227	10,467.4	113.9
Romania	238,398	19,051.6	81.6
Sweden	447,424	10,521.6	25.6

* Provisional data from Belgium, Chypre, Spain, France, Italy, Romania and the EU.

Source: Eurostat

The 27 member states and their capitals



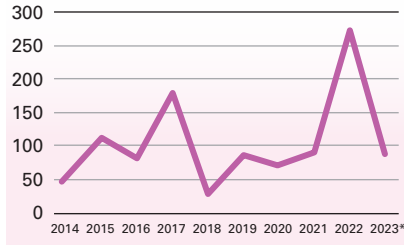
Germany - Berlin
 Austria - Vienna
 Belgium - Brussels
 Bulgaria - Sofia
 Czechia - Prague
 Chypre - Nicosia
 Croatia - Zagreb
 Denmark - Copenhagen
 Slovakia - Bratislava
 Slovenia - Ljubljana

Spain - Madrid
 Estonia - Tallin
 Finland - Helsinki
 France - Paris
 Greece - Athens
 Hungary - Budapest
 Ireland - Dublin
 Italy - Rome
 Latvia - Riga
 Lithuania - Vilnius

Luxembourg - Luxembourg
 Malta - Valletta
 Netherlands - Amsterdam
 Poland - Warsaw
 Portugal - Lisbon
 Romania - Bucharest
 Sweden - Stockholm

Affected forest area

Thousands of hectares



* Provisional data.

Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

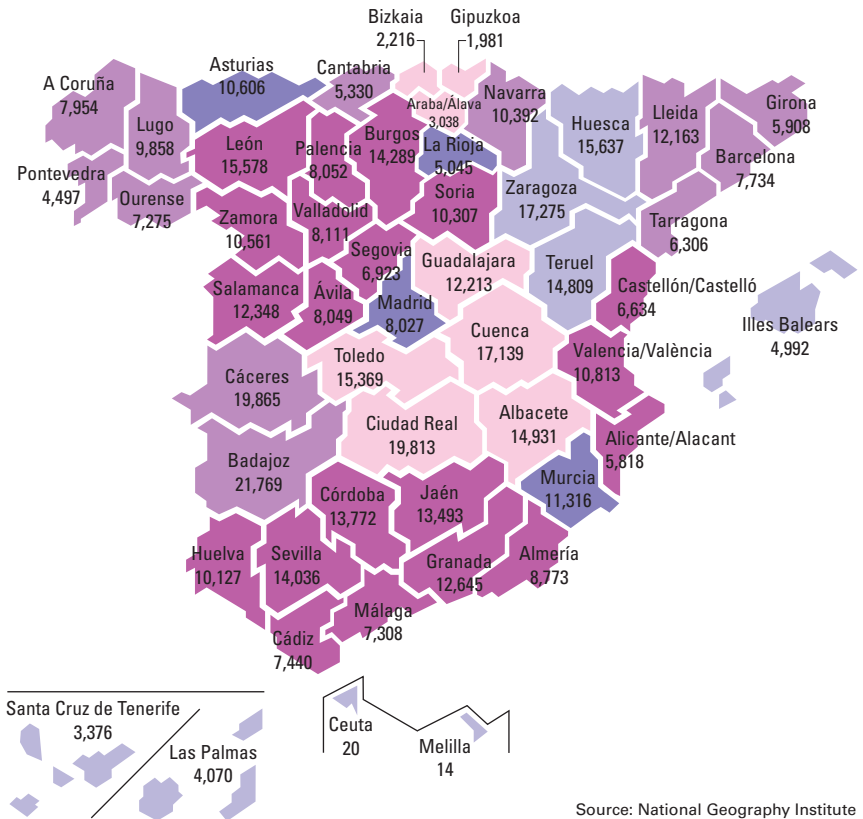
Protected land area. 2021

Percentage

Country	Percentage
European Union	26
Luxembourg	56
Bulgaria	41
Slovenia	41
Poland	40
Croatia	38
Cyprus	38
Germany	37
Slovakia	37
Greece	35
Austria	29
Malta	29
Spain	28
France	28
Netherlands	27
Romania	23
Portugal	22
Hungary	22
Czechia	22
Italy	21
Estonia	21
Latvia	18
Lithuania	17
Sweden	15
Denmark	15
Belgium	15
Ireland	14
Finland	13

Source: European Environmental Agency

Surface of the Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geography Institute

The wooded area in Canarias was the one most affected by fires in 2023

In 2023, fires have affected 89,068 hectares of forest area, 0.32% of the total forest area, according to provisional data provided by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

There have been 7,748 incidents, of which 5,465 were contained (less than 1 ha), and 20 large fires (over 500 ha). Half of the area affected is located in the northwest of the peninsula (50.3%), but it is in Canarias where most of the affected wooded area is concentrated (35.1%).



Environmental economy constitutes 3.06% of the GDP

The environmental economy, defined as the value of the activities associated with the protection of the environment and the management of natural resources, increased by 15.0% in 2022 compared to the previous year, according to the Environmental Goods and Services Sector account. This represents 3.06% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compared to 2.93% in 2021.

Employment generated by environmental activities accounts for 2.76% of the total, 0.03 points more than in the previous year.

Greenhouse gas emissions have decreased 26.9% since 2008

On their part, the Air Emissions Accounts puts the economy's emissions in 2022 at 304.4 million tons of greenhouse gases, 3.1% more than in 2021. These emissions have decreased by 26.9% since 2008.

The Manufacturing industry concentrated 24.4% of the total, Households had 22.7% and Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing had 18.1%.

Spain emits 6.2 tons of greenhouse gases per capita compared to the EU average of 8.1 in 2021.

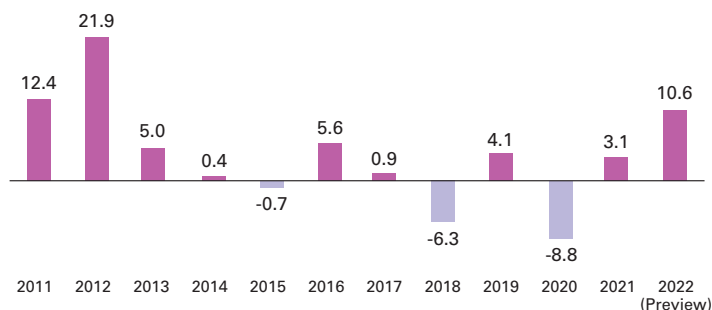
There was a 10.6% increase in resource productivity

The Material Flows Account records a 4.4% decrease in the national consumption of resources (solid, liquid and gas resources, without including air or water) used directly by the economy, to 419.2 million tons.

Thus, resource productivity (GDP generated per unit of consumption of materials) reached €2,845.6 per tonne, an increase of 10.6% compared with the previous year.

Productivity of materials

Annual variation rate (%)



Added value and environmental employment

Percentages



GHG* emissions per capita. 2021

t CO₂ e **

Country	GHG emissions per capita (t CO ₂ e)
European Union	8.1
Luxembourg	16.0
Ireland	13.2
Denmark	12.3
Poland	11.1
Netherlands	10.5
Czechia	10.4
Estonia	10.0
Lithuania	9.8
Germany	9.5
Cyprus	9.5
Belgium	9.5
Finland	8.9
Greece	8.6
Bulgaria	8.2
Austria	8.1
Slovenia	7.6
Slovakia	7.6
Italy	7.0
Hungary	6.9
Latvia	6.4
Romania	6.3
Spain	6.2
France	6.2
Croatia	5.9
Portugal	5.7
Sweden	4.7
Malta	4.5

* Greenhouse gases.

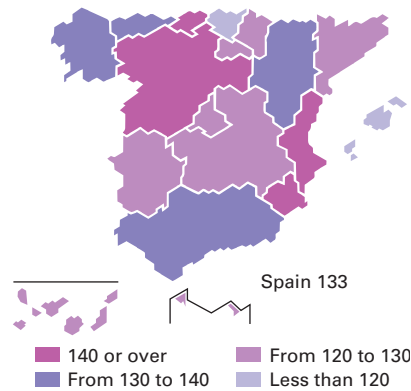
** Tons of CO₂ equivalents.

Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat

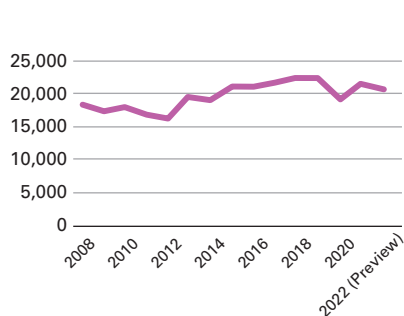
Household average water consumption. 2020

Litres/inhabitant/day



Environmental taxes

Millions of euros



Main indicators on water. 2020

		Biennial variation %
Average household consumption (litre/inhabitant/day)	133	0.0
Volume of real losses (hm ³)	652	-0.2
Unit cost (euros/m ³)	1.92	0.5
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm ³)	3,178	-0.3
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,291	0.9

Almost 6% of the water supplied comes from desalination

In 2020, 4,243 hm³ of water were provided to the urban supply network, 0.2% more than in 2018. The average water consumption in Spain is 133 litres per inhabitant and day, with no changes since 2018.

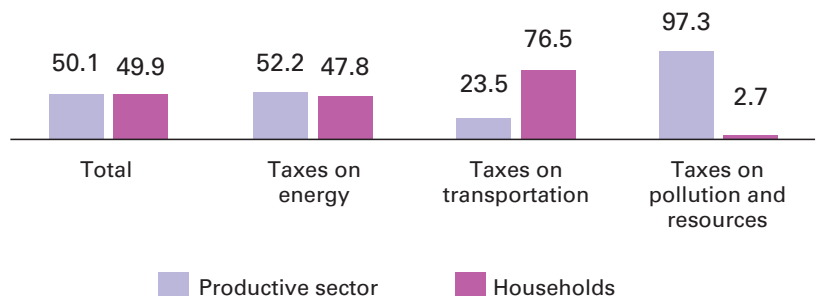
Most of the water captured for supply comes from surface water (66.5%), followed by groundwater (27.6%) and desalination (5.9%).

Households account for 49.9% of environmental taxes

According to advanced data from the Environmental taxes Account, they have reached 20,529 million euros in 2022, 3.2% less than the previous year. They represent 6.2% of the Spanish economy's total in taxes, while households contributed 49.9% of the total, 3.2 points more than 2021.

Distribution of environmental taxes by class according to sectors. 2022

Percentage

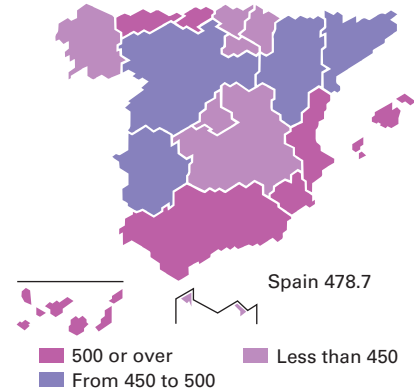


Main waste indicators. 2021

	Thousands of tonnes	Annual variation %
Urban waste collection	22,677	4.4
Mixed waste	17,089	2.5
Separate collection	5,588	10.6
Waste generated by economic activity		
Construction	37,064	13.9
Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination	26,690	21.6
Industry	17,256	4.9
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	6,344	0.2
Services	5,406	-7.6

Urban waste collection. 2021

Kg/inhabitant/year

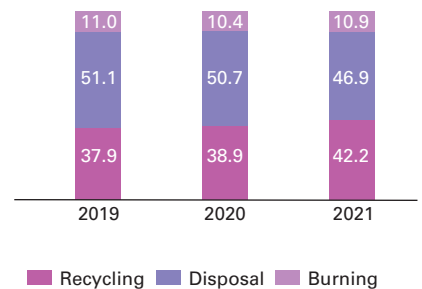


Construction generates 32.1% of waste

According to the Waste account, 80.4% of the waste generated in 2021 corresponds to the industry sectors and 19.6% to the households. *Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination* recorded the highest increase (21.6%), while it decreased for *Services* (-7.6%).

For their part, urban waste management companies collected 22.7 million tons, 4.4% more than the previous year, according to the Waste Collection and Treatment Statistics. In per capita terms, this amounts to 478.7 kilograms of waste per person per year, and most of this waste is mixed waste (360.7).

Distribution of the final treatment of urban waste by treatment (%)



Industry expenditure on environmental protection rises

According to the Survey of Industry Expenditure on Environmental Protection, this expenditure reached 23,267.1 million euros in 2021, 24.4% more than the previous year, and investment had an increase of 47.5%.

Industry expenditure distribution on environmental protection according to field. 2021

(%)

