

Annexes

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Annex 1 Legal instruments

Introduction

This annex provides an overview of the adoption and ratification status of the legal instruments quoted in the report. These encompass conventions, with their protocols and amendments, and framework agreements.

The instruments have been grouped according to their geographical coverage into: global, UNECE, and regional. Within each group, they have been listed following a chronological order based on the adoption date of the instrument, from the most recent to the oldest.

A first section lists the instruments and their adoption and ratification dates (Table A.1.2). Progress with the ratification process since the Kiev Conference of 21 May 2003 is shown using a coloured bar. A bar changing from red to green means that the instrument was ratified after May 2003.

A second section provides an overview of the ratification status of each instrument by country (Table A.1.3, A.1.4 and A.1.5). The displayed status on ratified (Y) and non-ratified (N) instruments is from the information available through the official websites of the instruments in March 2007. Also in

this section, progress in the ratification process since the Kiev Conference (e.g. from N in 2003 to Y in 2007) is highlighted by a smiley.

Table A.1.1 lists the countries that have ratified the largest number of conventions, among those considered, since Kiev. This information focuses only on **progress** since May 2003 and does not reflect the total number of instruments ratified by each country. Ratification is not an indication of implementation.

Table A.1.1 European countries with significant progress in ratifying environmental agreements since Kiev

Country	Number of ratified conventions
Albania	9
Latvia	9
Lithuania	9
Belarus	8
Belgium	8
France	7
Poland	7

Table A.1.2 Overview of environment-related legal instruments relevant for the pan-European region

	Adoption date	Entry into force	Progress since the Kiev Conference	
			May 2003	March 2007
Global conventions				
Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments	13 February 2004	-		
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	22 May 2001	17 May 2004		
Convention to Combat Desertification	17 June 1994	26 December 1996		
Convention on Biological Diversity	5 June 1992	29 December 1993		
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	29 January 2000	11 September 2003		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	9 May 1992	21 March 1994		
Kyoto Protocol	11 December 1997	16 February 2005		
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	22 March 1989	5 May 1992		
Amendment to Basel Convention	22 September 1995	-		
Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	10 December 1999	-		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	22 March 1985	22 September 1988		
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	16 September 1987	1 January 1989		
London Amendment	1990	10 August 1992		
Copenhagen Amendment	1992	14 June 1994		
Montreal Amendment	1997	10 November 1999		
Beijing Amendment	1999	25 February 2002		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	10 December 1982	16 November 1994		
Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention	10 December 1982	28 July 1996		
Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks	4 December 1995	11 December 2001		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)	19 September 1979	1 June 1982		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)	23 June 1979	1 November 1983		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	3 March 1973	1 July 1975		
Amendment to article XI	22 June 1979	13 April 1987		
Amendment to article XXI	30 April 1983	1983		
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)	13 November 1972	30 August 1975		
1996 Protocol — Revised Convention, precautionary approach	7 November 1996	24 March 2006		
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)	2 February 1971	21 December 1975		
UNECE conventions				
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)	25 June 1998	30 October 2001		
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Kiev Protocol)	21 May 2003	-		
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)	17 March 1992	6 October 1996		
Amendments to articles 25 and 26	28 November 2003	-		
Protocol on Water and Health	17 June 1999	4 August 2005		
Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters. This protocol is a joint instrument to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.	21 May 2003	-		

Progress since the Kiev Conference:

■ Not ratified
■ Ratified
■ New conventions and amendments adopted since Kiev

Table A.1.2 Overview (cont.)

	Adoption date	Entry into force	Progress since the Kiev Conference	
			May 2003	March 2007
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	17 March 1992	19 April 2000		
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention)	25 February 1991	10 September 1997		
First amendment	27 February 2001	–		
Second amendment	4 June 2004	–		
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA Protocol	21 May 2003	–		
Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)	13 November 1979	16 March 1983		
Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol)	30 November 1999	17 May 2005		
Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	24 June 1998	23 October 2003		
Protocol on Heavy Metals	24 June 1998	29 December 2003		
Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions	14 June 1994	5 August 1998		
Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes	18 November 1991	29 September 1997		
Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes	31 October 1988	14 February 1991		
Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent	8 July 1985	2 September 1987		
Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	28 September 1984	28 January 1988		
Regional conventions/agreements				
Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (Tehran Convention)	4 November 2003	12 August 2006		
Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (Carpathian Convention)	22 May 2003	4 January 2006		
Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin	3 December 2002	29 December 2004		
Protocol on the Navigation Regime	3 December 2002	29 December 2004		
Convention on the Protection of the Rhine	12 April 1999	1 January 2003		
Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube	29 June 1994	22 October 1998		
Alpine Convention	29 March 1993	6 March 1995		
Protocol on Environmental Protection and Landscape Management	20 December 1994	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Mountain Farming	20 December 1994	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Land-use Planning and Sustainable Development	20 December 1994	18 December 2002		
Additional Protocol for Monaco	20 December 1994	22 March 1999		
Protocol on Mountain Forests	27 February 1996	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Tourism	16 October 1998	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Energy	16 October 1998	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Soil Conservation	16 October 1998	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Transport	31 October 2000	18 December 2002		
Protocol on Composition of Controversies	31 October 2000	18 December 2002		
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)	22 September 1992	25 March 1998		
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	21 April 1992	15 January 1994		
Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM)	9 April 1992	17 January 2000		
Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)	17 March 1992	29 March 1994		

Progress since the Kiev Conference:

■ Not ratified
■ Ratified
■ New conventions and amendments adopted since Kiev

Table A.1.2 Overview (cont.)

	Adoption date	Entry into force	Progress since the Kiev Conference	
			May 2003	March 2007
Convention for the Protection Of The Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)	16 February 1976	12 February 1978		
1995 Amendments (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean)	10 June 1995	9 July 2004		
Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)	16 February 1976	12 February 1978		
The 1995 Amendments (The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea)	10 June 1995	–		
Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol)	16 February 1976	12 February 1978		
Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol)	25 January 2002	17 March 2004		
Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol)	17 May 1980	17 June 1983		
1996 Amendments — Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol)	7 March 1996	–		
Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)	3 April 1982	23 March 1986		
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol)	10 June 1995	12 December 1999		
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol)	14 October 1994	–		
Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)	1 October 1996	–		

Progress since the Kiev Conference:

■ Not ratified
 ■ Ratified
 ■ New conventions and amendments adopted since Kiev

Table A.1.3 Progress since Kiev — global conventions

	Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (2004)		Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)			Convention to Combat Desertification (1994)			Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)		Biosafety Protocol			
	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007		
European Community	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Albania	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Andorra	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		N	N	N	N	
Armenia	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Austria	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Azerbaijan	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Belarus	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Belgium	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Bulgaria	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Croatia	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cyprus	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Czech Republic	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Denmark	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Estonia	N	N		N	N		N	N		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Finland	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
France	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Germany	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Greece	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Hungary	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Iceland	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Ireland	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Italy	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Kazakhstan	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Kyrgyzstan	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Latvia	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Liechtenstein	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Lithuania	N	N		N	Y	☺	N	Y	☺	Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Luxembourg	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Macedonia, FYR of	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Malta	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Moldova, Republic of	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Monaco	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Netherlands	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Norway	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Poland	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Portugal	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Romania	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Russian Federation	N	N		N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y	N	N	
San Marino	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	N	N		N	N		N	N		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Slovak Republic	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Slovenia	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Spain	N	Y	☺	N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sweden	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Switzerland	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tajikistan	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Turkey	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Turkmenistan	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	
Ukraine	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
United Kingdom	N	N		N	Y	☺	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	☺
Uzbekistan	N	N		N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	

Table A.1.3 Progress since Kiev — global conventions (cont.)

	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)		Kyoto Protocol			Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)		Amendment to Basel Convention		Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation		
	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Albania	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Andorra	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Armenia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Azerbaijan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Belarus	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Croatia	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Estonia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
France	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	N	N		N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊
Kyrgyzstan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Monaco	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Romania	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Russian Federation	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
San Marino	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y (*)	Y	Y (*)	N	N	
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Slovenia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Switzerland	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Tajikistan	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Turkey	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Turkmenistan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Ukraine	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Uzbekistan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	

Note: (*) Montenegro ratified in October 2006.

Table A.1.3 Progress since Kiev — global conventions (cont.)

	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)		Montreal Protocol		London Amendment		Copenhagen Amendment		Montreal Amendment		Beijing Amendment		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Albania	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Andorra	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Armenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Azerbaijan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Belarus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Croatia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Estonia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Kyrgyzstan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Monaco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Romania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Russian Federation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
San Marino	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	Y	Y (*)	Y	Y (*)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Slovenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tajikistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Turkmenistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ukraine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Uzbekistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊

Note: (*) Montenegro ratified in October 2006.

Table A.1.3 Progress since Kiev — global conventions (cont.)

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks			Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007		
European Community	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Albania	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Andorra	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y		N	N	
Armenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		N	Y	😊
Azerbaijan	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y		N	N	
Belarus	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊	N	N		N	Y	😊
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Croatia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Denmark	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Estonia	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		N	N	
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N		Y	Y	
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		N	N	
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Kazakhstan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		N	Y	😊
Kyrgyzstan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Latvia	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Liechtenstein	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Lithuania	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Moldova, Republic of	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Monaco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Romania	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Russian Federation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N		N	N	
San Marino	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	Y	Y (*)	Y	Y (*)	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Slovenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Switzerland	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Tajikistan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		Y	Y	
Turkey	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y		N	N	
Turkmenistan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		N	N	
Ukraine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Uzbekistan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N		Y	Y	

Note: (*) Montenegro ratified in October 2006.

Table A.1.3 Progress since Kiev — global conventions (cont.)

	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)		Amendment to Article XI		Amendment to Article XXI			Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972) ⁽¹⁾		1996 Protocol ⁽¹⁾		Convention on Wetlands (1971)		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Albania	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	☺	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Andorra	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Armenia	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Azerbaijan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Belarus	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Croatia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	☺	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Estonia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	☺	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Kyrgyzstan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	☺	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	☺	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monaco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	☺	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Romania	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Russian Federation	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
San Marino	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	☺	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Serbia and Montenegro	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Slovenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tajikistan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Turkmenistan	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ukraine	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Uzbekistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

⁽¹⁾ Date of ratification not available, thus progress cannot be measured.

Table A.1.4 Progress since Kiev — UNECE conventions

	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998)		Kiev Protocol			Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992)		Amendments		Protocol on Water and Health		Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation		
	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Albania	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Andorra	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Armenia	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Austria	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Azerbaijan	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Belarus	Y	Y	N	N		N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	😊
Belgium	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Bulgaria	N	Y	N	N	😊	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	😊
Croatia	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Cyprus	N	Y	N	N	😊	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Czech Republic	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Denmark	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Estonia	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Finland	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
France	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Georgia	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Germany	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Greece	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Hungary	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Iceland	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ireland	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Italy	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Kyrgyzstan	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Latvia	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Liechtenstein	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Lithuania	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Luxembourg	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Malta	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Monaco	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Netherlands	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊
Norway	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Poland	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊
Portugal	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Romania	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Russian Federation	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
San Marino	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Slovak Republic	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Slovenia	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Spain	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Sweden	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊
Switzerland	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
Tajikistan	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Turkey	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Turkmenistan	Y	Y	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ukraine	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	😊
United Kingdom	N	Y	N	N	😊	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Uzbekistan	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	

Table A.1.4 Progress since Kiev — UNECE conventions (cont.)

	Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992)			Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991)		First Amendment		Second Amendment		SEA Protocol			Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)		Gothenburg Protocol	
	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007
European Community	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Albania	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	N	Y	N	N
Andorra	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N
Armenia	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Austria	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N
Azerbaijan	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Belarus	N	Y	😊	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N
Belgium	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Bulgaria	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y
Croatia	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Cyprus	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y
Denmark	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y
Estonia	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Finland	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y
France	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Georgia	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Germany	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y
Greece	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Hungary	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Iceland	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Ireland	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Italy	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Kazakhstan	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Kyrgyzstan	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Latvia	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Liechtenstein	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Lithuania	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y
Macedonia, FYR of	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Malta	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Monaco	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Norway	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	N
Portugal	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Romania	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	😊	Y	Y	N	Y
Russian Federation	Y	Y		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
San Marino	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N
Serbia and Montenegro	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y (*)	N	N
Slovak Republic	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Slovenia	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Spain	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Sweden	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Tajikistan	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N
Turkey	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
Turkmenistan	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N
Ukraine	N	N		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	N
United Kingdom	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y	N	Y
Uzbekistan	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N

Note: (*) Montenegro ratified in October 2006.

Table A.1.4 Progress since Kiev – UNECE conventions (cont.)

	POPs Protocol		Protocol on Heavy Metals		Sulphur Protocol		VOC Protocol		NO _x Protocol		Sulphur reduction by 30 % Protocol		EMEP Protocol		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Albania	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	😊
Andorra	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Armenia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Austria	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Azerbaijan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Belarus	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Belgium	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Bulgaria	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Croatia	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Cyprus	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Estonia	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
France	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Georgia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Germany	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Greece	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Hungary	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Iceland	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	😊
Ireland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Italy	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Kazakhstan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Kyrgyzstan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Latvia	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Liechtenstein	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Lithuania	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	😊
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Macedonia, FYR of	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Malta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Moldova, Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Monaco	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Poland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Portugal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Romania	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Russian Federation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
San Marino	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Serbia and Montenegro	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y (*)	
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Slovenia	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Spain	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	😊
Tajikistan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Turkey	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Turkmenistan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ukraine	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
United Kingdom	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	😊
Uzbekistan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	

Note: (*) Montenegro ratified in October 2006.

Table A.1.5 Progress since Kiev — regional conventions/agreements

	Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (2003)		Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (2003)		Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (2002)		Protocol on the Navigation Regime		Convention on the Protection of the Rhine (1999)		Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube (1994)	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
European Community									Y	Y	Y	Y
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia												
Austria											Y	Y
Azerbaijan	N	Y	😊									
Belarus												
Belgium												
Bosnia and Herzegovina					N	Y	N	Y	😊			
Bulgaria											Y	Y
Croatia					N	Y	N	Y	😊		Y	Y
Cyprus												
Czech Republic			N	Y	😊							
Denmark												
Estonia												
Finland												
France									Y	Y		
Georgia												
Germany									Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece												
Hungary			N	Y	😊						Y	Y
Iceland												
Ireland												
Italy												
Kazakhstan	N	Y	😊									
Kyrgyzstan												
Latvia												
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania												
Luxembourg									Y	Y		
Macedonia, FYR of												
Malta												
Moldova, Republic of											Y	Y
Monaco												
Netherlands									Y	Y		
Norway												
Poland			N	Y	😊							
Portugal												
Romania			N	Y	😊						Y	Y
Russian Federation	N	Y	😊									
San Marino												
Serbia and Montenegro			N	N		N	Y	N	Y	😊		
Slovak Republic			N	Y	😊						Y	Y
Slovenia						N	Y	N	Y	😊		
Spain												
Sweden												
Switzerland									Y	Y		
Tajikistan												
Turkey												
Turkmenistan	N	Y	😊									
Ukraine			N	Y	😊						Y	Y
United Kingdom												
Uzbekistan												

Table A.1.5 Progress since Kiev — regional conventions/agreements (cont.)

	Alpine Convention (1993)		Protocol On Environmental Protection and Landscape Management		Protocol on Mountain Farming		Protocol on Land-use Planning and Sustainable Development		Additional Protocol for Monaco		Protocol on Mountain forests		Protocol on Tourism	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
European Community	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Albania														
Andorra														
Armenia														
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Azerbaijan														
Belarus														
Belgium														
Bosnia and Herzegovina														
Bulgaria														
Croatia														
Cyprus														
Czech Republic														
Denmark														
Estonia														
Finland														
France	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Georgia														
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece														
Hungary														
Iceland														
Ireland														
Italy	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kazakhstan														
Kyrgyzstan														
Latvia														
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lithuania														
Luxembourg														
Macedonia, FYR of														
Malta														
Moldova, Republic of														
Monaco	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Netherlands														
Norway														
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania														
Russian Federation														
San Marino														
Serbia and Montenegro														
Slovak Republic														
Slovenia	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Spain														
Sweden														
Switzerland	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Tajikistan														
Turkey														
Turkmenistan														
Ukraine														
United Kingdom														
Uzbekistan														

Table A.1.5 Progress since Kiev — regional conventions/agreements (cont.)

	Protocol on Energy		Protocol on Soil Conservation		Protocol on Transport		Protocol on Composition of Controversies			Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (1992)		Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (1992)		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007		2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	☺	Y	Y			
Albania														
Andorra														
Armenia														
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
Azerbaijan														
Belarus														
Belgium										Y	Y			
Bosnia and Herzegovina														
Bulgaria												Y	Y	
Croatia														
Cyprus														
Czech Republic														
Denmark										Y	Y			
Estonia														
Finland										Y	Y			
France	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	☺	Y	Y			
Georgia												Y	Y	
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			
Greece														
Hungary														
Iceland										Y	Y			
Ireland										Y	Y			
Italy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						
Kazakhstan														
Kyrgyzstan														
Latvia														
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
Lithuania														
Luxembourg										Y	Y			
Macedonia, FYR of														
Malta														
Moldova, Republic of														
Monaco	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	☺					
Netherlands										Y	Y			
Norway										Y	Y			
Poland														
Portugal										Y	Y			
Romania												Y	Y	
Russian Federation												Y	Y	
San Marino														
Serbia and Montenegro														
Slovak Republic														
Slovenia	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	☺					
Spain										Y	Y			
Sweden										Y	Y			
Switzerland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		Y	Y			
Tajikistan														
Turkey												Y	Y	
Turkmenistan														
Ukraine												Y	Y	
United Kingdom										Y	Y			
Uzbekistan														

Table A.1.5 Progress since Kiev — regional conventions/agreements (cont.)

	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (1992)		Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (1992)		Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (1976)		1995 Amendments to the Convention		Dumping Protocol		1995 Amendments to the Dumping Protocol		Emergency Protocol		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	Y	Y	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Albania						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Andorra															
Armenia															
Austria															
Azerbaijan															
Belarus															
Belgium			Y	Y											
Bosnia and Herzegovina						Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Bulgaria															
Croatia						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cyprus						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic															
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y											
Estonia	Y	Y													
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y											
France			N	Y	😊	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia															
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y											
Greece						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland															
Italy						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kazakhstan															
Kyrgyzstan															
Latvia	Y	Y													
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania	Y	Y	N	Y	😊										
Luxembourg															
Macedonia, FYR of															
Malta						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moldova, Republic of															
Monaco						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands			Y	Y											
Norway															
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y											
Portugal															
Romania															
Russian Federation	Y	Y													
San Marino															
Serbia and Montenegro						Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y											
Switzerland															
Tajikistan															
Turkey						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkmenistan															
Ukraine															
United Kingdom			Y	Y											
Uzbekistan															

Table A.1.5 Progress since Kiev — regional conventions/agreements (cont.)

	Prevention and Emergency Protocol		LBS Protocol		1996 Amendments to LBS Protocol		SPA Protocol		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol		1995 Amendments to the Dumping Protocol		Hazardous Wastes Protocol		
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	
European Community	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Albania	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Andorra															
Armenia															
Austria															
Azerbaijan															
Belarus															
Belgium															
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Bulgaria															
Croatia	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Cyprus	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	😊
Czech Republic															
Denmark															
Estonia															
Finland															
France	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Georgia															
Germany															
Greece	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland															
Italy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Kazakhstan															
Kyrgyzstan															
Latvia															
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg															
Macedonia, FYR of															
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Moldova, Republic of															
Monaco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Netherlands															
Norway															
Poland															
Portugal															
Romania															
Russian Federation															
San Marino															
Serbia and Montenegro	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	😊
Spain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Sweden															
Switzerland															
Tajikistan															
Turkey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	😊
Turkmenistan															
Ukraine															
United Kingdom															
Uzbekistan															

Annex 2 Country statistics

Socio-economy										
	Population	Population density	Total area	% change GDP 2000–2005	GDP per capita in constant 2000 USD	Economic structural change (sector's contribution to gross value added): 2000–2005 (1)				
Year	2005	2005	2005 (1)	2000–2005 (1)	2005 (1)	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services	
Unit	1 000 capita	Capita/km ²	km ²	%	USD/capita	%	%	%	%	%
Albania	3 130	109	28 750	30	1 535	20	26	–	34	
Andorra	66	141	470	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	3 016	101	29 800	78	1 128	53	103	50	73	
Austria	8 211	98	83 870	7	25 230	4	8	–	4	
Azerbaijan	8 388	97	86 600	88	1 182	31	60	42	37	
Belarus	9 776	47	207 600	43	1 868	29	68	71	31	
Belgium	10 500	344	30 530	7	23 316	2	2	–	8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 907	76	51 210	28	1 486	10	21	26	29	
Bulgaria	7 741	70	110 990	27	2 071	– 1	32	36	29	
Croatia	4 444	79	56 540	24	5 138	3	28	21	27	
Cyprus	835	90	9 250	12	12 439	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	10 200	129	78 870	19	6 513	23	12	20	11	
Denmark	5 418	126	43 090	8	31 607	2	– 3	–	8	
Estonia	1 345	30	45 230	44	5 866	– 8	47	54	27	
Finland	5 245	16	338 150	12	25 591	– 4	7	–	11	
France	60 700	110	551 500	8	23 658	1	5	–	7	
Georgia	4 474	64	69 700	42	971	21	73	33	43	
Germany	82 500	231	357 030	4	23 924	2	1	–	6	
Greece	11 100	84	131 960	22	12 355	1	17	–	21	
Hungary	10 100	109	93 030	22	5 684	28	21	26	21	
Iceland	295	3	103 000	16	33 133	–	–	–	–	
Ireland	4 151	59	70 270	28	29 295	–	–	–	–	
Italy	57 500	191	301 340	4	19 377	0	1	– 3	5	
Kazakhstan	15 100	6	2 724 900	63	1 978	32	73	59	67	
Kyrgyzstan	5 156	26	199 900	20	319	14	– 2	– 1	41	
Latvia	2 300	36	64 590	47	5 023	17	39	37	34	
Liechtenstein	34	215	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	3 415	52	65 300	44	4 838	14	63	61	36	
Luxembourg	457	176	2 590	16	49 980	– 20	12	–	11	
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	2 034	79	25 710	7	1 889	0	4	6	11	
Malta	404	1263	320	0.20	9 604	–	–	–	–	
Moldova, Republic of	4 206	124	33 840	40	429	14	53	42	31	
Monaco	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Netherlands	16 300	392	41 530	4	23 578	– 1	– 1	–	5	
Norway	4 618	14	323 800	10	39 666	1	0	–	11	
Poland	38 200	122	312 690	16	5 190	17	16	33	15	
Portugal	10 600	115	92 120	2	10 268	4	– 3	–	6	
Romania	21 600	91	238 390	32	2 262	60	32	–	29	
Russian Federation	143 000	8	17 098 240	35	2 447	26	33	–	36	
San Marino	28	473	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Serbia and Montenegro	8 168	80	102 170	30	1 369	– 10	11	–	31	
Slovakia	5 387	110	49 030	27	4 761	27	35	42	23	
Slovenia	1 998	99	20 270	18	11 382	– 2	19	23	20	
Spain	43 400	86	505 370	17	15 605	– 2	12	4	13	
Sweden	9 024	20	450 290	11	29 532	11	13	–	6	
Switzerland	7 441	180	41 280	5	34 752	–	–	–	–	
Tajikistan	6 507	46	142 550	58	237	67	68	–	38	
Turkey	72 600	93	783 560	24	3 392	6	22	26	24	
Turkmenistan	4 833	10	488 100	–	753	–	–	–	–	
Ukraine	47 100	78	603 550	45	959	23	55	69	40	
United Kingdom	60 200	247	243 610	12	26 689	1	0	–	13	
Uzbekistan	26 600	59	447 400	30	673	38	21	11	30	
Source	WB	WB/FAO	FAO	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB
<i>Accessed</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>

Note: – Not available
 (1) or most recent available figures (in blue font)
 (2) Serbia and Montenegro: average of the values of the two countries
 (3) data are for Belgium-Luxembourg.

Socio-economy				Health				
Year	Household expenditure	Unemployment as % of total labour force	International net migration rate	Ageing of population: % of total population above 65	Population growth	Life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality	Incidence of respiratory infections under 5 years
Year	2005 (1)	2004 (1)	2005	2005	2005	2005 (1) (2)	2004	2005 (1)
Unit	Million USD	%	Per 1 000 total population	%	%	Years	Rate per 1 000 live births	Incidence per 100 000
Albania	4 035	15.17	- 6.5	8.3	0.6	76.24	17	40.41
Andorra	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	6	-
Armenia	2 777	-	- 6.6	12.1	- 0.3	73.08	29	33.99
Austria	113 426	4.9	2.5	16.7	0.5	79.70	5	0
Azerbaijan	5 422	-	- 2.4	7.1	1.0	71.68	75	187.06
Belarus	12 673	-	- 0.2	14.7	- 0.5	68.84	9	3.81
Belgium	130 309	7.4	1.3	17.6	0.5	-	4	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2.1	14.0	- 0.1	-	13	-
Bulgaria	11 462	13.7	- 1.3	16.8	- 0.3	72.60	12	47.55
Croatia	13 576	14.3	4.4	17.2	0.0	75.44	6	4.24
Cyprus	-	4.1	7.1	12.1	1.1	79.54	5	0
Czech Republic	33 189	8.3	1	14.2	- 0.2	76.19	4	2.92
Denmark	79 806	5.2	2.3	15.0	0.3	77.30	4	1.50
Estonia	4 125	10	- 1.5	16.5	- 0.3	72.89	6	5.93
Finland	66 071	8.9	1.6	15.9	0.3	79.36	3	1.05
France	803 262	9.9	1	16.6	0.6	79.44	4	0.92
Georgia	3 944	11.5	- 10.8	14.3	- 1.0	73.10	41	52.88
Germany	1 135 898	9.8	2.7	18.8	0.0	79.36	4	1.38
Greece	88 143	10.2	3.2	18.2	0.3	79.05	4	5.01
Hungary	39 626	6.1	1	15.2	- 0.2	73.02	7	7.13
Iceland	5 432	3.1	1.2	11.8	1.0	81.18	2	4.69
Ireland	50 722	4.4	9.8	10.9	2.0	79.59	5	1.65
Italy	674 415	8	2.1	20.0	- 0.2	80.09	4	1.44
Kazakhstan	18 005	8.8	- 8	8.5	0.9	65.89	63	52.28
Kyrgyzstan	1 325	9.9	- 2.9	6.1	1.2	67.72	58	154.20
Latvia	7 137	10.6	- 1	16.9	- 0.6	71.06	10	6.74
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	4	-
Lithuania	10 941	12.4	- 1.1	15.5	- 0.6	71.33	8	11.87
Luxembourg	8 744	4.8	8.7	13.8	0.8	79.71	5	0
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	2 773	36.7	- 1	11.1	0.2	73.54	13	13.66
Malta	-	7.9	2.8	13.5	0.7	79.44	5	15.33
Moldova, Republic of	1 772	7.9	- 1.9	10.1	- 0.3	67.76	23	48.68
Monaco	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	4	-
Netherlands	188 514	4.3	1.9	14.1	0.3	79.42	5	1.29
Norway	80 023	4.4	2.6	15.0	0.6	80.17	4	0.34
Poland	123 470	19	- 0.4	12.9	0.0	74.99	7	4.27
Portugal	68 898	6.7	4.8	17.1	0.5	78.31	4	2.69
Romania	41 242	7	- 1.4	14.8	- 0.2	71.88	17	111.67
Russian Federation	188 326	8.6	0.6	13.8	- 0.5	65.37	17	17.79
San Marino	-	3.1	-	-	1.4	-	3	-
Serbia and Montenegro	10 650	15.2	- 1.9	14.1	0.3	73.50	13	-
Slovakia	13 524	18.1	0.2	11.8	0.1	74.30	6	15.29
Slovenia	12 641	6.6	1	15.6	0.1	77.58	4	1.11
Spain	393 348	11	9.7	16.5	1.6	80.46	3	1.01
Sweden	123 922	6.5	3.5	17.2	0.4	80.09	3	0.86
Switzerland	151 706	4.3	1.1	16.0	0.7	81.44	5	0.55
Tajikistan	-	-	- 10.9	3.9	1.2	72.01	91	152.60
Turkey	168 657	10.3	- 0.7	5.4	1.3	68.90	28	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	- 0.4	4.7	1.4	-	80	-
Ukraine	28 454	8.6	- 2.9	16.1	- 0.7	67.30	14	10.79
United Kingdom	1 064 780	4.6	2.3	16.0	0.6	79.04	5	2.42
Uzbekistan	-	-	- 2.3	4.7	1.5	70.54	57	199.65
Source	WB	WB	UNSD	WB	WB	WHO	UNICEF	WHO
Accessed	Sep. 2006	Sep. 2006	May 2006	Sep. 2006	Sep. 2006	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007

	Health			Air quality			
	Incidence of diarrhoeal diseases under 5 years	Hepatitis A incidence	Population relying on solid fuels	Ozone precursor emissions per capita	% change ozone precursor emissions	PM precursor emissions per capita	% change PM precursor emissions
	Year	2005 (1)	2005 (1) (2)	2002	2004	2000–2004	2004
Unit	Incidence per 100 000	Incidence per 100 000	% of population	Kg NMVOC eq/capita	%	Kg/capita	%
Albania	0	0	50	26.66	- 0.07	24.85	0
Andorra	-	0	5	-	-	-	-
Armenia	8.63	18.06	26	19.86	45.39	9.16	108.11
Austria	0.25	1.96	5	65.53	2.86	37.06	7.14
Azerbaijan	34.82	13.99	49	11.56	1.85	7.46	0
Belarus	0.67	19.31	19	60.55	24.97	31.25	- 9.99
Belgium	-	5.16	5	66.18	- 11.31	44.11	- 9.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	0	51	33.85	- 0.04	82.45	0
Bulgaria	3.31	67.63	17	62.17	- 19.21	106.36	- 0.38
Croatia	0	1.44	12	47.09	- 4.87	30.88	13.58
Cyprus	0	1.08	5	48.93	- 22.82	54.49	- 15.54
Czech Republic	0	3.15	5	65.96	- 17.05	49.29	- 13.87
Denmark	1.19	0.92	5	75.81	- 6.37	49.31	- 7.46
Estonia	0	1.34	15	78.15	- 7.92	86.36	- 13.41
Finland	0.35	0.50	5	86.77	- 10.95	57.99	- 4.32
France	0.97	-	5	58.85	- 13.98	38.68	- 10.50
Georgia	3.46	19.71	42	24.11	3.21	23.06	1.56
Germany	0.31	1.48	5	44.22	- 17.53	27.48	- 12.08
Greece	0	1.62	5	71.53	- 6.30	60.98	1.51
Hungary	0.42	2.78	5	44.96	- 4.45	38.77	- 24.41
Iceland	0	0.34	5	166	- 0.02	133	0
Ireland	0	1.16	5	59.92	- 16.47	56.99	- 17.12
Italy	0.23	0.65	5	58.39	- 12.18	31.70	- 12.37
Kazakhstan	5.14	70.49	5	25.83	0.94	45.92	0
Kyrgyzstan	29.64	277.59	76	1.52	0	8.76	0
Latvia	0.96	6.30	10	65.38	11.06	26.39	5.96
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	35.05	3.69	13.53	- 15.88
Lithuania	0	2.17	5	45.55	2.98	30.02	26.04
Luxembourg	0	0.22	5	83.51	- 4.62	52.68	- 4.64
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	8.53	34.71	30	38.21	8.11	43.68	0.43
Malta	0	1.49	5	53.56	- 5.36	53.24	- 28.04
Moldova, Republic of	7.44	40.08	63	23.46	50.32	16.56	36.52
Monaco	-	-	5	31.16	- 30.07	11.66	- 31.20
Netherlands	0.20	1.32	5	45.01	- 12.18	29.37	- 9.13
Norway	0	1.21	5	127.11	- 18.61	60.71	- 4.20
Poland	0.06	0.25	5	51.66	- 2.92	48.70	- 8.69
Portugal	0.36	2.67	5	66.55	- 2.89	49.24	- 10.20
Romania	8.46	38.19	23	41.58	2.90	49.07	8.44
Russian Federation	3.86	1.15	7	52.08	11.96	31.83	28.42
San Marino	-	0	5	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	13.96	-	8.83	5.83	31.72	2.16
Slovakia	0.39	9.80	5	44.87	- 3.57	35.59	- 14.38
Slovenia	1.12	0.60	8	63.49	- 6.69	49.92	- 21.72
Spain	0.27	2.46	5	76.92	0.35	59.39	- 0.96
Sweden	0	0.98	5	62.81	- 10.55	33.85	- 6.08
Switzerland	0.28	2.07	5	33.09	- 18.52	19.19	- 10.02
Tajikistan	88.53	145.75	75	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	12.61	11	32.53	- 0.09	29.12	0
Turkmenistan	-	74.99	5	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2.01	66.59	6	29.53	5.91	26.88	- 14.97
United Kingdom	0.09	0.77	5	56	- 18.68	37.50	- 15.65
Uzbekistan	2.37	134.18	72	-	-	-	-
Source	WHO	WHO	WHO	EEA	EEA	EEA	EEA
Accessed	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007

	Chemicals		Inland water		Climate change		
	Chemical industry sales	Overall chemicals: turnover, % change	Water Exploitation Index	Percentage of the total population with access to improved water sources	Total greenhouse gas emissions per capita	% change total greenhouse gas emission	% change in fugitive greenhouse gas emissions
	Year	2005 (1)	2000–2004	2002 and 2004	2004	2004	2000–2004
Unit	Million EUR	%	%	%	Tonnes CO ₂ eq/capita	%	%
Albania	-	-	-	96	3.24	20.87	166.17
Andorra	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	27	92	1.71	0.97	0
Austria	7 882	2.06	4	100	11.17	12.35	18.23
Azerbaijan	-	-	38	77	4.65	16.17	- 97.73
Belarus	-	-	2	100	7.57	6.56	11.76
Belgium	38 947	33.96	-	-	14.22	0.31	- 8.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	0.86	97	2.36	23.18	24.68
Bulgaria	775	- 4.80	34	99	8.70	5.07	- 0.10
Croatia	-	-	0.73	100	6.52	11.68	10.95
Cyprus	199	18.75	55	100	10.82	4.71	0
Czech Republic	5 620	44.54	12	100	14.42	- 1.38	- 8.49
Denmark	8 022	7.77	4	100	12.60	- 0.12	5.30
Estonia	358	52.71	7	100	15.81	10.63	- 5.53
Finland	6 624	13.15	2	100	15.58	16.39	- 7.63
France	95 709	14.05	18	100	9.32	0.22	- 20.09
Georgia	-	-	4	82	1.89	25.52	26.42
Germany	152 833	5.25	20	100	12.31	- 0.74	- 23.21
Greece	2 914	15.25	12	-	12.40	4.46	10.70
Hungary	5 877	107.69	5	99	8.22	2.52	- 15.98
Iceland	-	-	0	100	10.66	- 5.76	0
Ireland	34 549	38.21	-	-	16.83	- 0.39	- 13.45
Italy	76 654	8.44	24	-	10.11	5.03	- 14.11
Kazakhstan	-	-	23	86	12.30	20.43	1.56
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	19	77	1.72	13.01	- 10.04
Latvia	190	41.08	1	99	4.65	8.23	- 21.75
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	7.97	4.66	22.95
Lithuania	610	38.63	13	-	5.91	- 2.56	-
Luxembourg	-	-	4	100	28.07	31.31	37.91
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	-	-	28.86	-	5.93	1.77	0
Malta	102	27.78	26	100	8.06	13.10	0
Moldova, Republic of	-	-	7	92	3.46	8.55	- 4.60
Monaco	-	-	-	100	3.16	- 11	-
Netherlands	40 000	12.30	10	100	13.36	1.52	- 10.01
Norway	5 180	29.83	-	100	11.96	2.68	- 22.66
Poland	10 215	54.81	19	-	10.11	0.16	3.66
Portugal	4 292	13.90	15	-	8.05	2.88	71.45
Romania	2 422	45.46	17	57	7.13	17.28	- 1.15
Russian Federation	-	-	2	97	14.40	4.14	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	1.16	93	2.81	5.30	- 1.84
Slovakia	1 877	20.86	1	100	9.48	3.33	- 13.98
Slovenia	3 775	39.26	1	-	10.04	6.57	17.96
Spain	43 215	16.43	33	100	10.02	11.36	- 3.61
Sweden	14 680	18.74	1	100	7.77	2.14	- 5.03
Switzerland	37 242	41.46	5	100	7.17	2.64	- 14.56
Tajikistan	-	-	11	59	0.85	24.15	-
Turkey	8 449	- 22.14	17	96	4.10	5.34	- 23.97
Turkmenistan	-	-	41	72	8.23	8.40	12.50
Ukraine	-	-	7	96	8.70	4.64	- 0.92
United Kingdom	57 605	- 13.02	23	100	11.01	- 0.63	- 21.42
Uzbekistan	-	-	81	82	4.94	7.57	- 21.80
Source	CEFIC	CEFIC	EEA/UNSD/CISSTAT	WHO/UNICEF	EEA	EEA	EEA
<i>Accessed</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>

	Climate change					Nature and biodiversity			
	% change in energy industries	% change in greenhouse gas emissions from transport	% change in greenhouse gas emissions from industry processes	% change in greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture	% change in greenhouse gas emissions from waste	Protected areas as % of total area	Forest area as % of total land area	Forest area change	Share of wood fuel in total wood removals
Year	2000-2004	2000-2004	2000-2004	2000-2004	2000-2004	2006	2005	2000-2005	2005
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Albania	- 12.12	56.41	0	0	0	2.94	28.98	3.25	85.71
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	35.56	0	-
Armenia	- 52.19	1.75	-	0	0	10.04	10.04	- 7.21	87.91
Austria	25.34	31.66	- 1.40	- 5.65	- 2.07	27.99	46.68	0.63	21.21
Azerbaijan	- 9.84	35.97	159.81	-	-	7.31	11.33	0	43.75
Belarus	6.49	41.68	44.71	- 2.31	50.97	6.34	38.05	0.59	14.53
Belgium	5.21	10.35	- 4.55	- 8.64	- 28.85	3.29	22.03	0	13.74
Bosnia and Herzegovina	- 8.90	56.66	0	0	0	0.53	43.07	0	27.69
Bulgaria	7.93	25.69	2.48	- 5.34	19.15	9.53	32.77	7.41	26.79
Croatia	15.82	21.13	- 4.37	3.05	15.37	6.49	38.18	0.28	26.02
Cyprus	2.46	- 0.13	26.02	10.42	12.72	4.01	18.83	0.58	30.77
Czech Republic	- 2.50	36.26	- 2.70	- 4.17	5.39	15.79	34.27	0.42	5.54
Denmark	1.13	7.21	- 9.12	- 5.76	- 5.73	8.75	11.78	2.88	50.19
Estonia	11.52	108.25	98.11	- 6.15	- 32.76	30.95	53.88	1.83	21.87
Finland	50.57	7.56	10.97	- 5.29	- 19.88	7.81	73.90	0.11	8.09
France	- 2.26	3.37	- 2.50	- 5.66	- 12.28	11.77	28.27	1.32	35.03
Georgia	- 13.95	57.43	-	0	0	4.01	39.72	0	77.22
Germany	4.70	- 6.29	6.19	- 5.09	- 33.10	29.95	31.74	0	10.32
Greece	4.59	12.63	2.47	- 3.41	- 17.03	2.79	29.11	4.19	76.22
Hungary	- 12.06	17.93	0.28	8.39	- 8.06	8.92	21.45	3.62	38.12
Iceland	2.02	10.56	- 31.28	- 9.82	0.48	5.57	0.46	21.05	-
Ireland	- 5.07	18.23	- 24.29	- 3.71	11.07	0.68	9.71	9.85	0.78
Italy	9.22	6.56	20.02	- 5.18	- 5.82	12.52	33.93	5.63	60.42
Kazakhstan	22.47	-	33.93	10.90	20.51	2.86	1.24	- 0.83	-
Kyrgyzstan	- 22.90	73.77	-	0	0	3.58	4.53	1.28	67.57
Latvia	- 14.72	27.25	31.41	7.60	5.95	13.71	47.40	1.94	8
Liechtenstein	37.66	3.30	40	- 0.81	7.33	40.05	43.75	0	23.81
Lithuania	- 9.65	6.89	6.03	11.33	- 8.94	10.67	33.49	3.91	23.89
Luxembourg	51.50	40.01	6.61	- 5.68	- 9.75	17.05	33.59	0	2.88
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	- 4.88	- 4.62	- 3.60	- 1.71	- 2.63	7.13	35.80	0	82.52
Malta	15.78	15.78	106.98	13.48	- 12.15	1.36	-	-	0
Moldova, Republic of	- 6.85	67.85	0	0	0	1.40	10.01	0.92	52.31
Monaco	- 30	- 3.17	780.52	0	4.35	25.50	-	-	-
Netherlands	10.80	5.37	- 23.82	- 7.86	- 18.17	14.33	10.77	1.39	28.33
Norway	22.76	8.17	- 9.61	- 3.97	- 10.36	4.76	30.65	0.92	17.23
Poland	2.39	19.26	3.03	27.47	- 43.29	27.17	30.01	1.47	4.01
Portugal	2.43	3.40	16.50	0.69	- 3.99	4.89	41.34	5.58	6.20
Romania	4.97	75.82	12.95	13.38	5.88	5.04	27.71	0.06	34
Russian Federation	3.69	-	15.54	- 0.91	12.75	8.46	47.89	- 0.06	28.11
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	- 6.23	63.99	0	0	0	-	26.41	1.70	49.96
Slovakia	- 0.18	26.01	24.16	- 6.72	8.59	25.19	40.12	0.42	5.35
Slovenia	14.56	12.37	18.55	- 7.43	1.99	7.32	62.76	2.02	16.84
Spain	9.66	17.25	- 5.22	- 1.76	11.04	7.77	35.87	9	11.01
Sweden	30.35	5.14	3.34	- 1.47	- 9.93	9.13	66.88	0.20	10.47
Switzerland	16.93	- 1.05	7.94	- 1.69	- 4.24	28.70	30.87	1.83	18.60
Tajikistan	- 22.22	54.11	-	-	-	18.19	2.93	0	100
Turkey	- 0.81	16.08	11.63	- 5.91	- 5.15	3.92	13.22	1.22	60.52
Turkmenistan	18.25	13.71	-	-	-	4.05	8.78	0	100
Ukraine	2.39	11.75	10.41	- 7.51	5.15	3.42	16.53	0.68	55.06
United Kingdom	8.35	4.19	- 12.97	- 7.16	- 33.66	18.29	11.81	1.86	2.98
Uzbekistan	9.36	3.85	-	-	-	4.58	7.95	2.58	70
Source	EEA	EEA	EEA	EEA	EEA	UNEP/WCMC	UNECE/FAO	UNECE/FAO	UNECE/FAO
Accessed	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2007	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2006

	Marine				Sustainable production and consumption	
	Total fish catches	% change total fish catches	Aquaculture production quantities	% change aquaculture production (quantities)	Domestic Extraction Used per capita	Municipal waste collected per capita
	Year	2005	2000–2005	2005	2000–2005	2002 (3)
Unit	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes/capita	Kg/capita
Albania	3 802	14	1 473	379	2.97	-
Andorra	1	0	-	-	-	-
Armenia	220	- 81	814	- 9	7.72	145
Austria	370	- 16	2 423	- 15	15.45	630
Azerbaijan	9 001	- 52	16	- 87	5.84	209
Belarus	900	63	4 150	- 38	13.25	271
Belgium	24 568	- 18	1 200	- 36	13.71	462
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 000	0	7 070	-	7.01	-
Bulgaria	5 436	- 22	3 146	- 14	10.98	464
Croatia	34 683	65	13 782	107	9.16	504
Cyprus	1 917	- 97	2 333	24	14.53	662
Czech Republic	4 243	- 9	20 455	5	17.08	290
Denmark	910 616	- 41	39 012	- 11	20.93	736
Estonia	99 582	- 12	555	147	27.62	437
Finland	131 741	- 16	14 355	- 7	22.70	467
France	651 007	- 7	258 480	- 3	20.05	560
Georgia	3 000	68	72	- 16	2.20	307
Germany	285 669	39	44 685	- 32	17.30	601
Greece	92 743	- 7	106 208	11	17.43	437
Hungary	7 609	7	13 661	6	10.09	459
Iceland	1 682 128	- 16	8 257	128	22.04	518
Ireland	292 034	- 7	60 050	17	22.84	733
Italy	299 978	- 1	180 943	- 16	13.16	551
Kazakhstan	31 000	- 15	590	- 28	25.85	-
Kyrgyzstan	7	- 87	20	- 66	10.87	315
Latvia	150 618	10	542	67	12.11	311
Liechtenstein	1	0	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	139 787	77	2 013	1	8.74	379
Luxembourg	1	0	-	-	-	703
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	246	18	869	- 47	11.64	-
Malta	1 436	33	736	- 58	8.78	609
Moldova, Republic of	531	54	4 470	352	3.15	290
Monaco	2	- 33	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	549 208	11	68 175	- 10	17.86	625
Norway	2 546 844	- 12	656 637	34	66.88	757
Poland	156 247	- 28	36 607	2	14.58	245
Portugal	212 382	11	6 486	- 14	12.19	443
Romania	6 068	- 18	7 284	- 25	7.52	383
Russian Federation	3 241 332	- 20	114 997	49	17.16	257
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2 469	94	4 554	23	8.82	-
Slovakia	1 694	24	957	8	9.28	289
Slovenia	1 229	- 34	1 536	30	17.85	423
Spain	849 261	- 20	221 928	- 29	13.53	592
Sweden	256 360	- 24	5 880	22	23.30	482
Switzerland	1 475	- 11	1 215	10	13.11	664
Tajikistan	184	136	26	- 70	1.78	-
Turkey	426 496	- 15	119 177	51	6.64	410
Turkmenistan	15 000	23	17	- 76	16.24	-
Ukraine	245 473	- 37	28 746	- 7	8.76	411
United Kingdom	669 473	- 10	172 813	13	16.44	582
Uzbekistan	1 625	- 51	3 800	- 33	7.63	-
Source	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	MOSUS Project	ETC/RWM
<i>Accessed</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>	<i>Oct. 2006</i>	<i>Mar. 2007</i>

	Agriculture					Energy		
	Agricultural area as % of total land area	Agricultural area: % change	Fertilisers input per hectare of agricultural land area	Pesticides consumption per hectare of agricultural land area	Irrigated land as % of agricultural land area	Total energy consumption per capita	Total energy consumption: % change	Renewable share in total energy consumption
	Year	2005	2000–2005	2002 (3)	2001 (1) (3)	2003 (3)	2004	2000–2004
Unit	%	%	Kg/ha	Kg/ha	%	Toe/capita	%	%
Albania	41	- 2	31	-	31.49	0.8	40	26
Andorra	55	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	49	0	8	-	20.58	0.7	3	8
Austria	40	- 4	62	0.85	0.12	4.1	15	21
Azerbaijan	58	0	4	-	30.60	1.6	12	2
Belarus	43	- 4	84	-	1.47	2.7	9	4
Belgium	46	0	190	5.34	-	5.5	- 2	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	1	15	-	0.14	1.2	17	15
Bulgaria	48	- 6	31	-	11.04	2.4	1	5
Croatia	48	- 15	55	-	0.35	2.0	13	11
Cyprus	15	- 1	107	-	25	3.2	8	7
Czech Republic	55	0	86	0.89	0.56	4.5	13	4
Denmark	61	- 2	111	1.09	16.89	3.7	4	15
Estonia	20	- 15	39	0.35	0.48	3.8	14	12
Finland	7	2	131	0.61	2.85	7.3	15	24
France	54	0	134	2.99	8.76	4.6	7	6
Georgia	43	0	9	-	15.60	0.6	- 2	42
Germany	49	0	153	1.42	2.85	4.2	1	4
Greece	65	- 2	48	1.19	17.23	2.7	10	5
Hungary	65	0	86	0.87	3.92	2.6	5	4
Iceland	23	0	8	-	-	12.0	8	72
Ireland	61	- 4	134	0.43	-	3.7	6	2
Italy	50	- 6	93	4.33	18.24	3.2	7	8
Kazakhstan	77	0	0	-	1.71	3.7	38	1
Kyrgyzstan	56	0	3	-	9.89	0.5	14	44
Latvia	28	9	31	-	1.26	2.0	18	36
Liechtenstein	56	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	45	- 19	67	0.22	0.28	2.7	25	8
Luxembourg	50	1	-	-	-	10.5	29	2
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	49	1	18	-	4.43	1.3	- 1	12
Malta	31	11	70	10.90	18.18	2.3	16	0
Moldova, Republic of	77	- 1	4	-	11.87	0.8	18	2
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	57	- 2	172	3.79	29.38	5.0	8	3
Norway	3	- 2	176	0.49	12.21	6.0	7	39
Poland	52	- 14	89	0.46	0.62	2.4	3	5
Portugal	42	- 4	54	3.74	17.05	2.5	5	15
Romania	63	- 2	22	0.53	20.79	1.8	6	12
Russian Federation	13	- 1	7	-	2.13	4.5	4	4
San Marino	17	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	55	0	55	0.53	0.57	2.1	30	11
Slovakia	40	- 20	56	1.26	8.18	3.4	3	4
Slovenia	25	- 2	138	2.67	0.59	3.6	11	12
Spain	58	- 2	73	1.07	12.97	3.3	14	6
Sweden	8	2	84	0.53	3.63	6.0	11	26
Switzerland	38	0	61	0.95	1.64	3.7	4	18
Tajikistan	30	- 1	7	-	16.97	0.5	15	44
Turkey	54	2	42	0.57	12.83	1.1	6	13
Turkmenistan	70	1	3	-	5.46	3.3	8	0
Ukraine	71	0	14	-	5.34	3.0	8	1
United Kingdom	70	0	106	1.73	1	3.9	0	2
Uzbekistan	64	- 1	27	-	15.70	2.1	8	1
Source	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO	IEA/WB	IEA	IEA
Accessed	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007	Aug. 2006	Aug. 2006	Jan. 2007

Energy			Transport						
	Electricity consumption	Final energy consumption per capita	Number of passenger cars per 1 000 capita	% change passenger cars	Transport energy consumption per capita	Transport energy consumption: % change	Total number of road accidents per 1 000 capita	Road transport fuel prices: % change for super gasoline	Road transport fuel prices: % change for diesel
Year	2004	2004	2003 (1)	2000-2003	2004	2000-2004	2004 (1)	2000-2004	2000-2004
Unit	GWh	Toe/capita	Cars/1 000 capita	%	Toe/capita	%	Car accidents/1 000 capita	%	%
Albania	3 671	0.67	48	-	0.27	56	0.26	116	240
Andorra	-	-	1004	10	-	-	1.38	-	-
Armenia	3 973	0.49	-	-	0.08	- 8	0.38	24	81
Austria	58 197	3.38	499	- 1	1	24	5.22	61	61
Azerbaijan	18 325	0.93	45	12	0.20	86	0.29	-	-
Belarus	27 235	1.91	-	-	0.20	- 1	0.73	-	-
Belgium	80 609	3.97	464	3	1.01	6	4.68	56	37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 177	0.81	-	-	0.19	24	8.67	43	70
Bulgaria	24 906	1.31	276	-	0.33	26	0.98	31	53
Croatia	13 669	1.57	289	15	0.42	20	3.86	63	88
Cyprus	4 235	2.45	371	13	1.07	1	2.52	-	-
Czech Republic	53 832	2.71	363	8	0.62	29	2.60	40	57
Denmark	32 973	2.89	352	2	0.97	8	1.15	50	50
Estonia	5 892	2.22	321	- 6	0.48	10	1.66	57	71
Finland	83 137	5.20	436	7	0.94	9	1.29	45	44
France	415 880	2.85	493	5	0.86	0	1.41	43	52
Georgia	5 885	0.47	56	4	0.11	28	0.65	-	-
Germany	513 327	3.05	546	3	0.78	- 4	4.11	60	65
Greece	49 719	1.93	349	20	0.73	11	1.40	58	73
Hungary	31 818	1.90	275	17	0.40	20	2.07	60	54
Iceland	7 800	8.51	576	5	1.22	0	2.77	-	-
Ireland	23 051	2.94	383	16	1.16	15	1.42	79	79
Italy	295 531	2.51	596	5	0.78	6	3.90	58	58
Kazakhstan	46 832	2.09	77	15	0.24	33	1.02	44	31
Kyrgyzstan	7 097	0.43	37	0	0.07	70	0.64	9	30
Latvia	5 398	1.72	279	17	0.42	29	2.20	40	55
Liechtenstein	-	-	692	8	-	-	15.06	-	-
Lithuania	7 650	1.48	364	7	0.40	27	1.85	56	85
Luxembourg	6 377	9.89	638	5	5.97	41	1.53	-	-
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	5 764	0.80	148	0	0.17	- 3	0.98	54	64
Malta	1 790	1.17	507	7	0.68	12	38.98	-	-
Moldova, Republic of	4 610	0.51	63	11	0.07	50	0.63	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	103 118	3.88	426	-	0.95	6	1.95	57	58
Norway	109 853	4.63	422	4	1.08	9	1.84	35	25
Poland	100 195	1.59	294	13	0.31	18	1.34	58	68
Portugal	44 668	2.03	557	-	0.71	12	3.71	79	-
Romania	38 775	1.18	142	- 1	0.21	33	0.31	109	160
Russian Federation	645 532	2.95	160	15	0.66	19	1.45	67	55
San Marino	-	-	958	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	27 755	1.28	168	-	0.27	162	-	-	-
Slovakia	24 027	2.11	252	6	0.41	49	1.57	70	75
Slovenia	12 597	2.57	446	2	0.71	5	6.37	78	68
Spain	230 669	2.42	445	7	0.92	16	2.20	66	69
Sweden	130 361	3.97	455	2	0.95	4	2.01	61	71
Switzerland	56 171	2.97	518	7	0.94	- 6	3.10	65	63
Tajikistan	14 233	0.47	-	-	0.17	53	0.22	49	7
Turkey	119 618	0.88	66	6	0.18	6	0.95	64	70
Turkmenistan	6 332	2	-	-	0.17	14	0.32	0	- 50
Ukraine	120 039	1.78	-	-	0.27	15	0.96	49	47
United Kingdom	340 042	2.73	452	8	0.92	3	3.46	33	31
Uzbekistan	42 084	1.54	-	-	0.16	4	-	- 19	7
Source	IEA	IEA/WB	UNECE/WB	UNECE	IEA/WB	IEA/WB	UNECE/WB	WB	WB
Accessed	Jan. 2007	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Oct. 2006	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2007	Oct. 2006	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2007

Tourism					
	Tourism and travel GDP	% change Tourism and travel GDP	% change in number of tourist arrivals	Inbound tourist expenditure	% change inbound tourist expenditure
Year	2005 (1)	2000–2005 (1)	2000–2005 (1)	2005 (1)	2000–2005 (1)
Unit	Million USD	%	%	USD/capita	%
Albania	173	33.30	43.75	274	120.31
Andorra	–	–	– 18.01	–	–
Armenia	–	–	608.89	45	255.26
Austria	12 541	15.98	10.96	1 873	53.09
Azerbaijan	–	–	72.83	7	– 4.76
Belarus	139	– 20.20	51.67	26	169.89
Belgium	6 827	– 22.73	4.49	934	48.83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	40.44	24.56	125	109.44
Bulgaria	724	43.51	73.68	276	99.26
Croatia	1 968	23.02	45.21	1 658	167.22
Cyprus	1 090	– 17.93	– 8.04	2 788	19.99
Czech Republic	1 378	– 1.49	35.79	454	55.84
Denmark	5 150	– 4.66	29.05	1 046	53.96
Estonia	267	1.78	55.74	705	87.72
Finland	4 237	– 0.74	15.70	417	55.48
France	61 690	– 7.47	– 1.54	696	36.40
Georgia	–	–	41.60	39	82.47
Germany	52 352	– 8.24	13.26	354	56.85
Greece	8 608	29.90	9.01	1 145	37.92
Hungary	1 943	– 20.27	–	422	14.06
Iceland	615	9.41	37.38	1 247	62.11
Ireland	2 796	1.64	10.34	1 106	75.49
Italy	49 993	– 9	– 11.34	614	28.68
Kazakhstan	–	–	–	47	98.88
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	433.90	15	406.67
Latvia	146	46.43	119.25	148	160.31
Liechtenstein	–	–	– 19.16	–	–
Lithuania	261	34.35	66.20	270	135.55
Luxembourg	599	4.15	7.16	7 948	115.30
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	57	– 11.61	– 12.05	41	121.05
Malta	481	– 8.17	– 3.70	1 944	27.87
Moldova, Republic of	–	–	27.78	30	228.21
Monaco	–	–	– 4.67	–	–
Netherlands	11 876	– 6.55	0.09	638	44.56
Norway	4 164	– 4.77	24.32	638	42.98
Poland	3 734	– 1.87	– 12.64	153	2.75
Portugal	6 726	– 2.22	– 3.97	748	51.27
Romania	902	23.45	64.94	49	192.76
Russian Federation	4 865	30.30	2.48	38	59.36
San Marino	–	–	– 2.33	–	–
Serbia and Montenegro	969	57.02	203.35	–	–
Slovakia	552	50.78	43.87	225	179.45
Slovenia	746	26.93	42.66	814	69.09
Spain	45 576	– 0.75	16.03	1 103	54.53
Sweden	7 048	19.79	14.09	824	83.05
Switzerland	15 641	0.42	– 7.57	1 483	41.69
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	14 295	36.11	111.49	250	137.74
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	648	28.41	143.03	24.02	189.59
United Kingdom	56 088	– 7.94	18.89	471	29.49
Uzbekistan	–	–	– 13.25	1	3.70
Source	WTTC/WB	WTTC/WB	UNWTO	UNWTO/WB	UNWTO
<i>Accessed</i>	<i>Jan. 2007</i>	<i>Jan. 2007</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>	<i>Sep. 2006</i>

Annex 3 International comparisons

Introduction

This annex aims to place environmental performance in the pan-European region within the global context through the use of a number of key indicators. These have been selected on the basis of two main criteria: their relevance to the thematic chapters of the report, and the availability of data. To create a storyline, whenever possible, the indicators line up with those presented in the Kiev report. Furthermore, in order to analyse any significant changes that may be expected, assessments of progress since Kiev have been complemented by outlooks for the indicators. However, this has not been possible for all the indicators, either because of a lack of well-established methodological approaches or because of inadequate data coverage.

The three pan-European regions addressed in the report, Western and Central Europe (WCE), South Eastern Europe (SEE) and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) are compared with USA and Canada (as UNECE countries) and with China and India (as emerging markets). Where available, comparisons with global figures are also provided.

The sources of information for the outlooks were other institutions that were already publishing

outlooks for specific thematic areas and for the regions in question (IEA, OECD, etc.). Therefore, the countries and groupings used in the outlooks do not always match those used in the main report; they are listed after the introduction. The outlook information presented on the maps relate to the regions where they are found.

Structure

A list of the indicators by theme is given in Table A.3.1. Out of the 15 indicators covered, 11 also contain an outlook (green in the table). When appropriate, two indicators have been combined to provide better support for the key messages presented in the thematic chapters of the report.

Each indicator is connected with a key message from the report, supported by facts and figures on progress in the pan-European region since Kiev or, if more appropriate, since 1990, assessed in relation to other countries or regions. The outlook part of the indicator, where available, includes a short summary of outlooks under a baseline or reference scenario and, where relevant, also an alternative scenario. The outlooks timeframe is mostly to 2030, but for transport it is extended to 2050.

Indicators

Table A.3.1 List of indicators by theme

Theme	Indicator
Socio-economy	Gross domestic product & Population
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions
Nature and biodiversity	Percentage of forest area in total land area
Marine and coastal environment	Total and marine catches
Sustainable production and consumption	Domestic extraction used
	Municipal waste generation
Agriculture	Total fertiliser consumption
Energy	Total energy consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita
	Electricity consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita
	Renewable share of total energy consumption
Transport	Passenger transport & Car ownership rate
Tourism	International tourist arrivals

■ Indicators containing outlook are marked in green.

Note: More information on outlooks can be found at: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/scenarios>.

Countries and groupings

Table A.3.2 Countries and groupings — Present trends

Present trends
Western and Central Europe (WCE)
South Eastern Europe (SEE)
Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)
The United States (USA)
Canada
China
India
World

Table A.3.3 Countries and groupings — Outlooks

Theme	Indicator name	Country groupings
Socio-economy	Gross domestic product	<p>Western Europe (WEU): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>Central Europe (CEU): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia</p> <p>EECCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
		<p>Western Europe (WEU): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>EECCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>SEE: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
Socio-economy	Population	<p>Western Europe (WEU): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>EECCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>SEE: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions	<p>EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom</p> <p>EU-10: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>EECCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>SEE: Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Turkey</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Canada</p>

Table A.3.3 Countries and groupings — Outlooks (cont.)

Theme	Indicator name	Country groupings
		<p>For energy related CO₂ emissions:</p> <p>Transition countries (without Russia): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Russian Federation</p> <p>OECD Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
Agriculture	Total fertiliser consumption	<p>Industrial countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, USA</p> <p>Transition countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>China</p> <p>India</p>
Energy	Total energy consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita	<p>Transition countries (without Russia): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Russian Federation</p> <p>OECD Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom</p> <p>OECD North America: Canada and Mexico</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>

Table A.3.3 Countries and groupings — Outlooks (cont.)

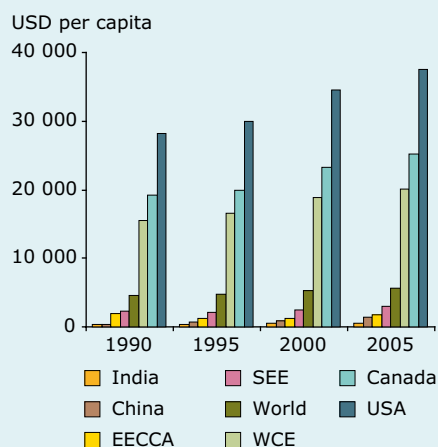
Theme	Indicator name	Country groupings
Energy	Electricity consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita	<p>Transition countries (without Russia): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Russian Federation</p> <p>OECD Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
Energy	Renewable share of total energy consumption	<p>Transition countries (without Russia): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Russian Federation</p> <p>OECD Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom</p> <p>OECD North America: Canada and Mexico</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>
Transport	Passenger transport & Car ownership rate	<p>OECD Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom</p> <p>OECD North America: Canada, Mexico, USA</p> <p>Former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>

Table A.3.3 Countries and groupings — Outlooks (cont.)

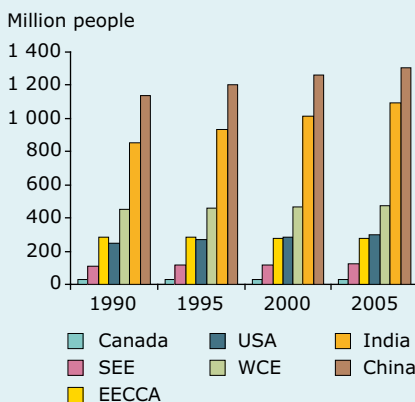
Theme	Indicator name	Country groupings
Tourism	International tourist arrivals	<p>Western Europe (WE): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>SEE: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>USA</p> <p>India</p> <p>China</p>

THEME: Socio-economy
INDICATORS: Gross domestic product & Population

Gross domestic product per capita



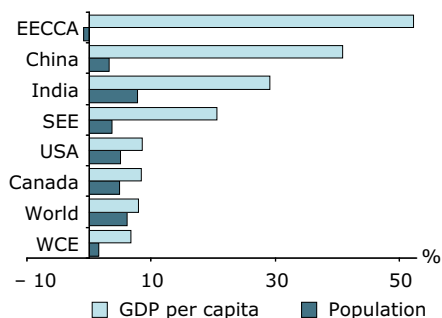
Population



Key message

There is a wide and increasing gap in GDP per capita between North America and WCE countries and all other countries/regions, which all have GDP per capita below the world average. Asian countries continue to experience remarkable population growth while European countries show very limited increases. North American countries have higher population growth rates than Europe.

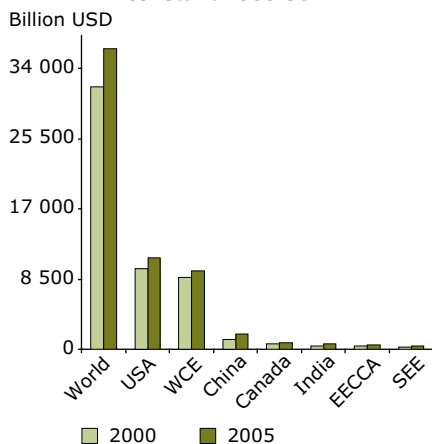
Percentage change in total population and GDP per capita from 2000 to 2005



Definitions

GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes, minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. It is expressed in constant 2000 USD. GDP (PPP) per capita is GDP in purchasing power parity terms per capita (WB). Total population includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship (WB).

Gross domestic product, total, constant 2000 USD



Facts and figures

- Since 2000, EECCA and China have recorded impressive increases in GDP per capita, although absolute values remain far lower than in USA and WCE (USD/capita in 2005: China 1 445, EECCA 1 770, WCE 20 067, USA 37 574).
- Only USA, Canada and WCE have above world average values of GDP per capita (5 656 USD/capita). India has the lowest figure (586).
- The relative positions do not change significantly when considering GDP (PPP) per capita.
- The most significant increase in population — above the world average — is in India, followed by USA and Canada. The only decrease since 2000 is in EECCA. WCE population increased by only 1.52 % since 2000.
- China (more than 1.3 billion) and India (almost 1.1 billion) are the most populated countries.

Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, LI, SM. SEE: no data for BA from 1990 to 1993; no data for CS from 1990 to 1992. EECCA: no data for TM from 2002 to 2005, for which the 2001 figure is used.

Sources:

World Development Indicators, World Bank.

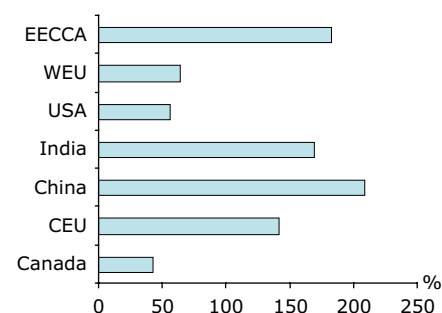
Outlook to 2030

GDP per capita ^{a)} is projected to increase globally, most rapidly in EECCA, China, India and CEU. Although GDP per capita in WEU will grow much more slowly (by 64 %) than in CEU (141 %) and EECCA (182 %), absolute values of GDP per capita in WEU in 2030 will remain more than twice those in other European countries. USA will have the highest GDP per capita in 2030, followed by Canada and WEU. China will continue to be among the most impressively developing economies, with the highest increase in GDP per capita from 2000 to 2030 (more than 200 %). India will stay below the world average, though with a large increase (169 %) from 2005 to 2030.

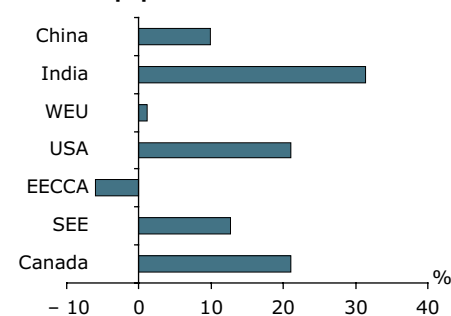
Population trends ^{a)} in Europe from 2005 to 2030 will vary between regions. The WEU population will grow by 1.1 % to around 477 million. The highest growth (16 %) will be in SEE, from 127 million in 2005 to about 142 million in 2030. The EECCA population will decrease by 6.1 %, from 277 million in 2005 to 260 million by 2030. The most populated countries, India and China, will continue to grow with the largest increase (31 %) in India, with the population overtaking that in China around 2030. The total population of Canada and USA will increase from 330 million in 2005 to 400 million by 2030 (21 %).

^{a)} Projections are based on the baseline OECD scenario. The baseline is a no new policies scenario by design, without anticipating deliberate interventions requiring new or intensified policies in response to the projected developments. Population indicators were adopted from the most recently published UN demographic projection, and economic developments were taken from the economic baseline elaborated with the ENV Linkages model of the OECD.

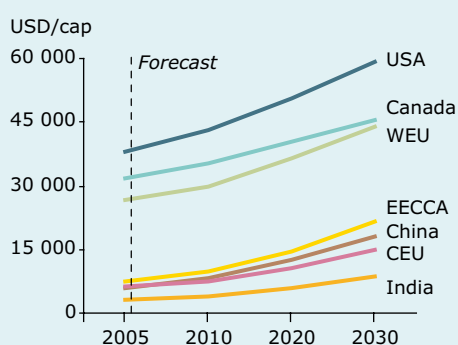
Projected percentage change in GDP per capita from 2005 to 2030



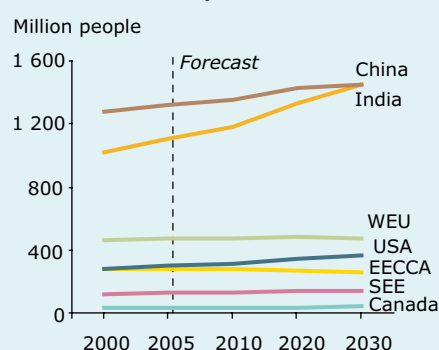
Projected percentage change in total population from 2005 to 2030



Gross domestic product per capita



Population



Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

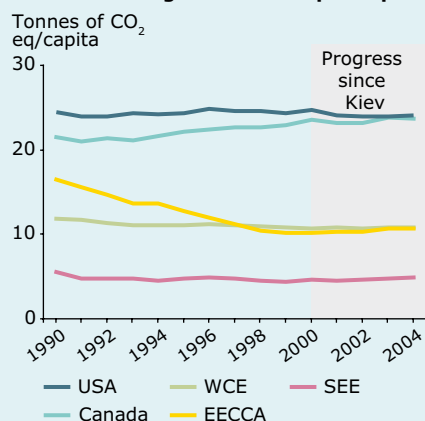
Sources:

GDP: OECD Outlook (Analysis of environmental pressures and impacts of the baseline for the second OECD Environment Outlook). Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2006).

Population: United Nation Population Division (UN) World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>.

THEME: Climate change
INDICATOR: Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita



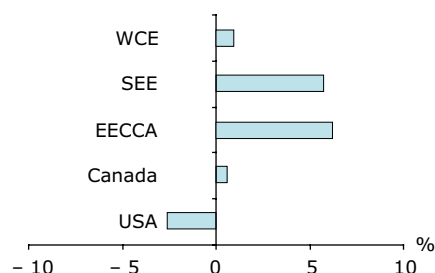
Key message

Many European countries have adopted national programmes including policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, emissions have been increasing in most countries and are projected to continue to do so.

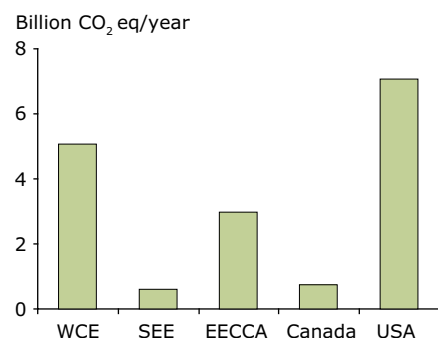
Many EEA countries will have difficulties in meeting their Kyoto commitments, while those EECCA countries with Kyoto commitments are projected to meet them.

GHG emissions will have to be reduced substantially in order to limit global climate change impacts to a manageable level.

Change in GHG emissions per capita from 2000 to 2004



Total emissions, 2004



Definitions

Total GHG emissions refer to the sum of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), and SF₆ (sulphur hexafluoride), weighted using their 100-year global warming potentials (IPCC, 1996). National totals exclude emissions from natural resources and international bunker fuel emissions.

Facts and figures

- USA had the highest values of GHG emissions per capita in 2004 (24 tCO₂/cap), closely followed by Canada. Emissions in Europe ranged from 5 tCO₂/cap in SEE to 11 tCO₂/cap in WCE.
- Emissions per capita in EECCA showed the most significant decrease from 1990 to 1999 (35 %), converging towards the values in WCE. However, since 2000, emissions per capita in EECCA have increased by 6 %.
- In general, at the pan-European level, total GHG emissions fell during the early 1990s, but have increased again since 2000. Per capita emissions have also increased since 2000, by almost 1 % in WCE and 6 % in SEE. The decrease in the EU was due mainly to substantial decreases in the countries that became Member States in 2004. In these, as well as in SEE and EECCA, market economies led to the restructuring or closure of heavily-polluting and energy-intensive industries. The recent increased emissions are the result of the recovery of the economies in these countries.
- Canada is the only country with an increasing trend since 1990. USA recorded about a 2 % fall in emissions since 1990 and 3 % since 2000. No time series are available for China and India ⁽¹⁾.
- USA has the highest total emissions, with more than 7 billion tonnes of CO₂-equivalent per year.

Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, LI, SM.

Sources:

European Environment Agency (GHG emissions) and World Bank (population); UNFCCC report 2006 for GHG emissions of Canada and USA.

⁽¹⁾ No trend data are available from UNFCCC for China and India. A single value of emissions is given for these two countries, related to 1994.



Outlook to 2020/2030

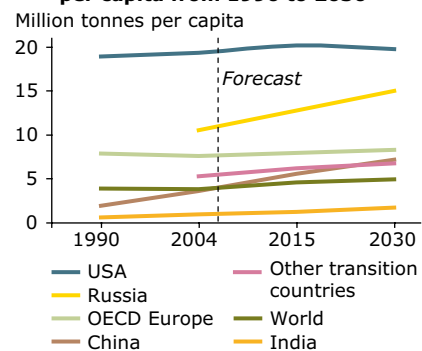
With current trends and policies ^{a)}, GHG emissions per capita are projected to increase until 2020 in the EU-10, EECCA and SEE more than in the EU-15, Canada and USA. The biggest increases in total GHG emissions per capita in the pan-European region from 2000 to 2020 are projected for EECCA, the EU-10 and SEE, and the smallest for the EU-15 ^{b)}. The increase in USA is larger than in Canada and the EU-15, but smaller than in EECCA, EU-15, the EU-10 and SEE. In 2020 USA and Canada will remain the highest total GHG emitters per capita globally, closely followed by Russia.

Global energy-related emissions of CO₂ ^{c)}, the largest contributor to total GHG emissions, will increase by 29 % up to 2030. China will be the main engine for this growth.

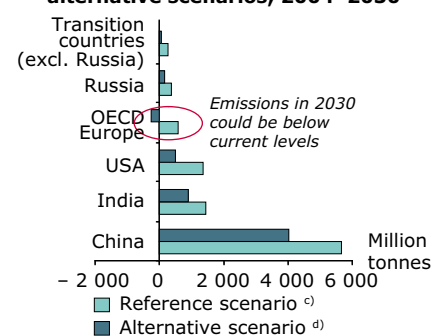
However, if countries were to adopt all the energy security and energy-saving policies that they are currently considering to tackle CO₂ emissions ^{d)}, total emissions avoided by 2030 could equal more than the current emissions of USA and Canada combined (or 16 % of the total 2030 emissions in the IEA reference scenario). In OECD Europe in 2030 they could be less than today's level.

- a) Baseline scenarios presented in the national communications of climate change.
- b) On 10 January 2007 the European Commission presented a package on climate change and energy which was endorsed by the European Council on 9 March 2007. It includes targets for the reduction of GHGs by 2020. This will influence the reported projections for the coming years.
- c) Projections are based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) reference case scenario, which takes into account government policies enacted and adopted by mid-2006, regardless of the implementation.
- d) IEA alternative policy scenario presents the situation if countries were to adopt all the energy security and energy policies they are currently considering.

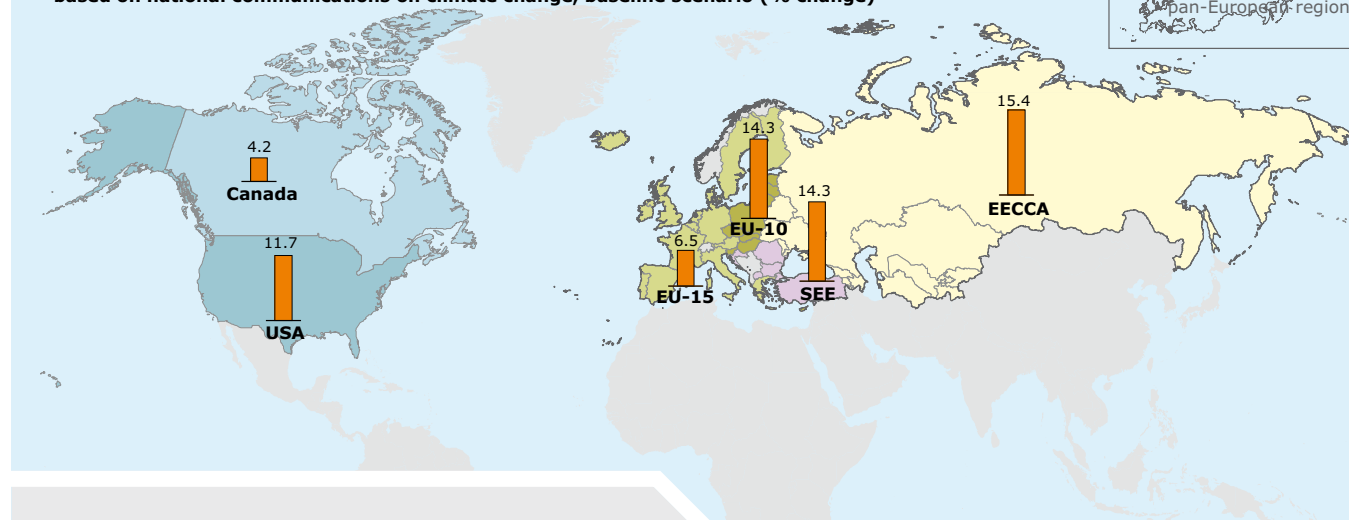
IEA estimates and projections of energy-related CO₂ emissions per capita from 1990 to 2030 ^{c)}



Projected change in energy-related CO₂ emissions for IEA reference and alternative scenarios, 2004–2030



Projected change in GHG emissions (CO₂ eq/capita) from 2000 to 2020 based on national communications on climate change, baseline scenario (% change)



Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Note on data from national communications:

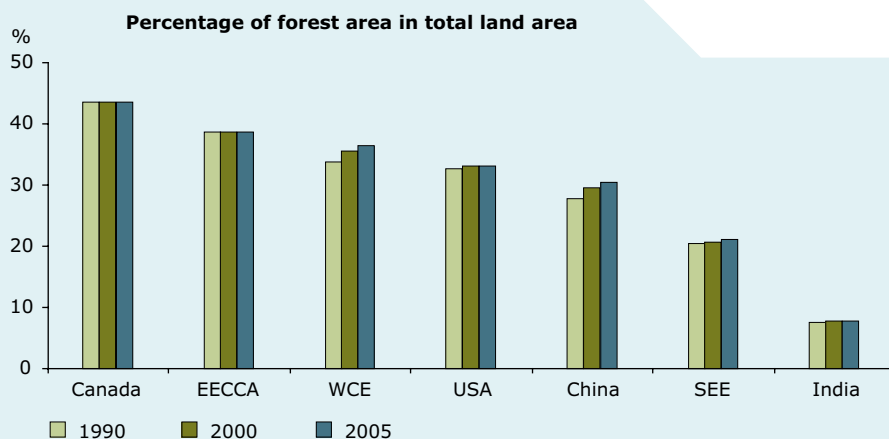
SEE: no data for AL, BA and CS; EECCA: no data for TJ all years, no data for MO for 2000, no data for AM, GE, TM, UZ, UA for 2020, for which 2010 and 2015 (for UA) figures are used.

Sources:

Total GHG emissions: national communications on climate change (UNFCC).

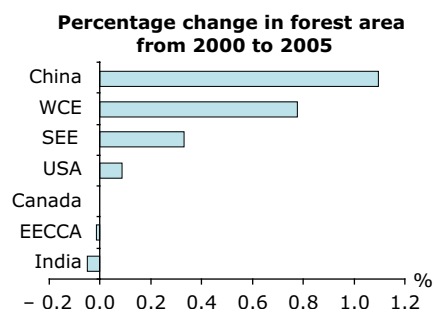
Energy-related CO₂ emissions: World energy outlook 2006. © OECD/IEA (2006), Tables for Reference and Alternative Policy Scenario Projections, as modified by the EEA.

THEME: Nature and biodiversity
INDICATOR: Percentage of forest area in total land area



Key message

Pan-European forest cover continues to increase slightly, mainly as a result of spontaneous re-growth and afforestation on abandoned agricultural land.



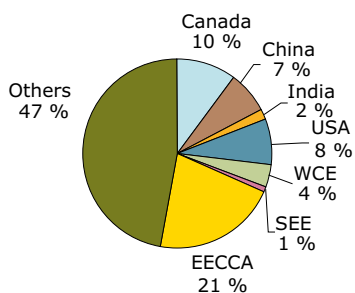
Definitions

Forest is defined as 'land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use' (FAO).

Facts and figures

- The increase in forest cover in the pan-European region is almost entirely due to WCE.
- The slight decrease in EECCA since 2000 (0.01 %) is due mainly to a reduction of 478 000 ha in forest cover in the Russian Federation, and a minor reduction in Armenia. However, the reduction in the Russian Federation is probably due to a change in the reporting methodology.
- The highest percentage of forest cover is in Canada (about 44 %), the lowest in India (about 8 %). In absolute terms, EECCA has the largest forest area (842 million hectares).
- EECCA also has the highest share of global forest area (21 %).

World share of forest area, 2005



Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for MT, MC, SM.

Sources:

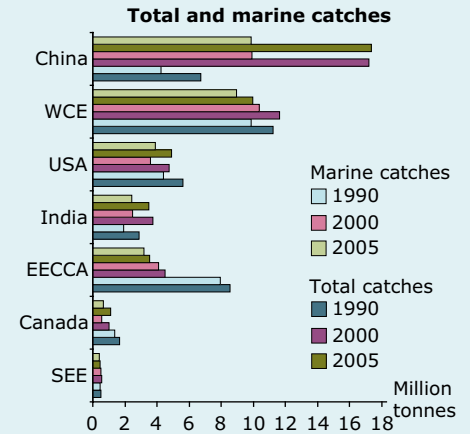
FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005. World Resources Institute, Earth Trends, for the world value related to year 2005.

THEME: Marine and coastal environment
INDICATOR: Total and marine catches

Key message

In 2005, global capture fisheries totalled 93.8 million tonnes, of which 84.2 million tonnes were marine catches. China was the largest contributor with more than 17.3 million tonnes and WCE the second with around 10 million tonnes, of which almost 9 million tonnes were marine catches.

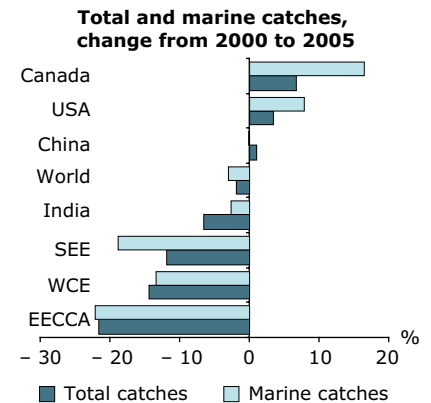
Since 2000, both total and marine catches at the pan-European level and for India have been falling; while for China they have remained stable, and they have increased for USA and Canada.



Definitions

Total catches: nominal catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, the production of other aquatic animals, residues and plants and catches of aquatic mammals, taken for commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes from inland, brackish and marine waters. The harvest from mariculture, aquaculture and other kinds of fish farming is excluded. Data include all quantities caught and landed for both food and feed purposes but exclude discards. Catches of fish, crustaceans and molluscs are expressed in live weight, i.e. the nominal weight of the aquatic organisms at the time of capture. The harvest of aquatic plants is given in wet weight. Whales, seals and crocodiles are excluded (FAO).

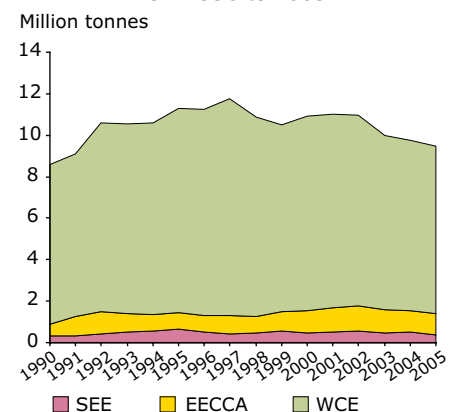
Marine catches: limited to the ISSCAAP divisions 'marine fishes' and 'diadromous fishes'. ISSCAAP is the FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.



Facts and figures

- The individual countries considered here (China, India, Canada and USA) do not have relevant or significant fishing activities in European waters (¹). For example, China fishes in the North East Atlantic but the catch is limited to very few tonnes. While the assessment in Chapter 5 refers only to fish caught by the European (WCE, SEE and EECCA) fleet within European waters, here the analysis is widened to all fishing areas and refers not only to marine but also to total catches, and thus includes non-fish catches.
- In 2005, in terms of total fish catches, China and WCE were the largest contributors to global total catches.
- For total and marine catches in all fishing areas in 2000–2005:
 - For China, total and marine catches remained stable, while for India they decreased by 7 % and 3 %, respectively.
 - Catches by the European fleet decreased. There were substantial decreases in total and marine catches for EECCA (22 % in both cases) and WCE (14 %). The decrease in marine catches was also remarkable for SEE (19 %). The Russian Federation remained the largest contributor to total EECCA catches (more than 90 % in 2005).
 - For Canada and USA both total and marine catches increased.
- For marine catches in European waters:
 - From 1990 to 2005: marine catches in European waters increased from 8.6 to 9.45 million tonnes. Details of changes are provided in Chapter 5. For WCE, catches at the global level decreased, but marine catches in European waters increased by 4 % because of the substantial contribution from Norway and Iceland.
 - From 2000 to 2005, however, there was an overall decrease in European marine catches in all regions.

Marine catches in European waters from 1990 to 2005



Geographical and temporal coverage:

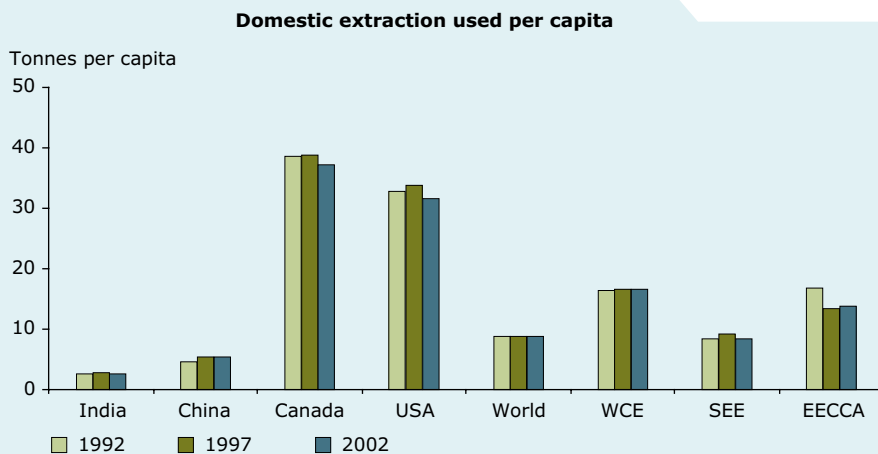
WCE: no data in 1990 for CZ, SK, SI, BA, HR, MK, CS; no data for SM.

Sources:

FISHSTAT, FAO. World figures are from: FAO, 2007. The State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2006. Data for 2005 are preliminary estimates.

(¹) European waters correspond to two major FAO fishing areas, number 27 (Atlantic, Northeast) and 37 (Mediterranean and Black Sea), and the Caspian Sea (Asian – Inland waters).

THEME: Sustainable production and consumption
INDICATOR: Domestic extraction used

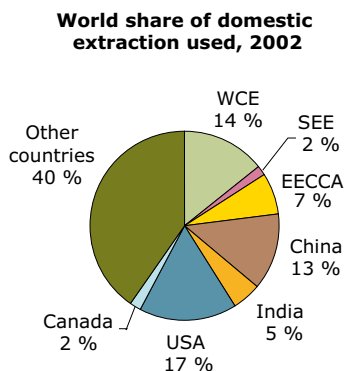


Key message

There are large differences in natural resource use per capita across the pan-European region.

Differences are even larger when comparing countries/regions across the world, with North American countries consuming the most on a per capita basis.

Both EECCA and WCE are significantly above the world average resource use per capita.



Definitions

Domestic extraction used (DEU) is a material flow accounting (MFA) indicator which totals all biomass, fossil fuels, metals and industrial minerals, and construction minerals extracted within a country's territory and used in the economy. Other commonly used MFA indicators include DMI (direct material input), DMC (domestic material consumption) and TMR (total material requirement). Unlike DEU, these three indicators take into account imports, exports, and 'ecological rucksacks' of imported goods. However, DEU is the only indicator available for most of the pan-European region. While its limitations concerning imports and exports need to be kept in mind, the difference between DEU and DMI is usually only a few per cent.

Facts and figures

- World average DEU in 2002 was 8.8 tonnes/capita. Total world DEU in 2002 was 54.9 billion tonne.
- The highest DEU per capita is in North America: 37.14 tonnes/capita in Canada and 31.59 tonnes/capita in USA.
- Within the pan-European region there are large differences between countries. The highest values are in WCE (16.6 tonnes/capita), followed by EECCA (13.83 tonnes/capita) and SEE (8.30 tonnes/capita).
- China with 5.43 tonnes/capita and India with 2.67 tonnes/capita are well below the world average.
- Since 1992, China has had the highest increase in per capita DEU (20 %). WCE recorded a very small increase (1 %), while all other countries/regions reduced their per capita DEU. The reduction was particularly evident in EECCA (18 %).
- In absolute terms, USA, WCE and China use most resources, with their share ranging from 17 % to 13 % of total world DEU.

Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for LI, AD, MC, SM; no data for CZ, SK from 1990 to 1992; no data for EE, LT, LV, SI from 1990 to 1991. SEE: no data for HR, MK, CS, BA for 1990–1991. EECCA: no data for all countries for 1990–1991.

Sources:

MOSUS project <http://www.materialflows.net/>.

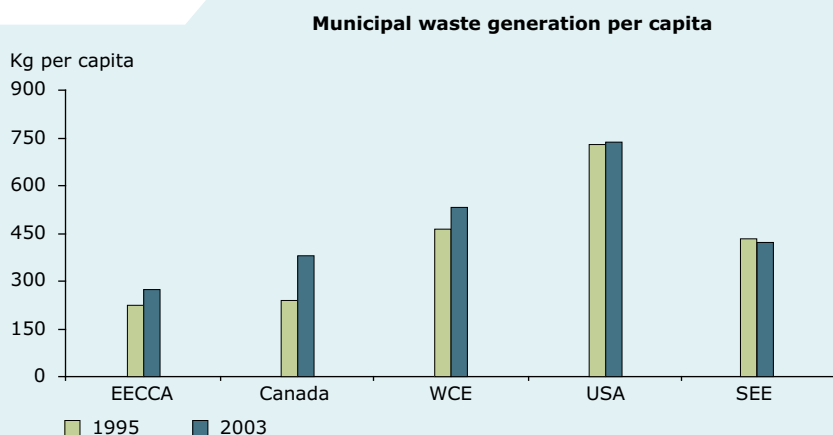
Data are from the database set up in the course of the EU-funded MOSUS project (Modelling opportunities and limits for restructuring Europe towards sustainability). The nomenclature and categorisation of materials are those listed in the handbook for economy-wide material flow accounting published by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat, 2001). Data was compiled at the national level, covering the period 1980–2002, taking into account changes of borders.

THEME: Sustainable production and consumption
INDICATOR: Municipal waste generation

Key message

The generation of municipal waste in the pan-European region and North America is growing. This is projected to continue, especially in EECCA.

There are no signs of decoupling: waste generation closely follows the trends in economic growth and household consumption.



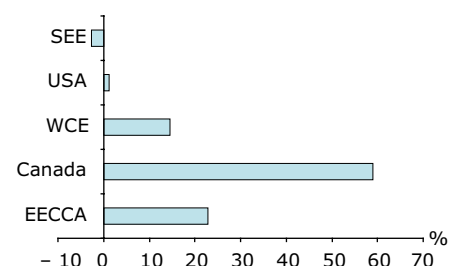
Definitions

Municipal waste is the waste collected and treated by or for municipalities; the main part originates from households, but similar waste from commerce and trade, office buildings, institutions and small businesses is also included.

Facts and figures

- The total amount of municipal waste generated per capita in the countries/groups analysed is calculated on the basis of data from various sources. Definitions may differ, as is the case in Canada. Information may be biased by estimates of data gaps. No reliable data are available for the Asian countries.
- USA produces the highest quantities of municipal waste per capita, 737 Kg (in 2003). WCE and SEE follow with 532 and 423 Kg per capita, respectively; values for 2005 are rather similar, suggesting stabilisation of the quantities generated per capita. The figures for EECCA countries are far lower. Figures for Canada refer only to residential waste; including waste from industrial, commercial and institutional sources would increase the figure to more than 800 Kg per capita.
- Quantities of municipal waste generated per capita have generally increased everywhere. Increases are usually related to increases in household consumption and higher replacement rates for many products. SEE is the only exception to this trend, with a decrease of 2.74 % from 1995 to 2003 and 5 % from 1995 to 2005. The reasons for this decrease are still to be investigated.

Change in municipal waste generation per capita from 1995 to 2003



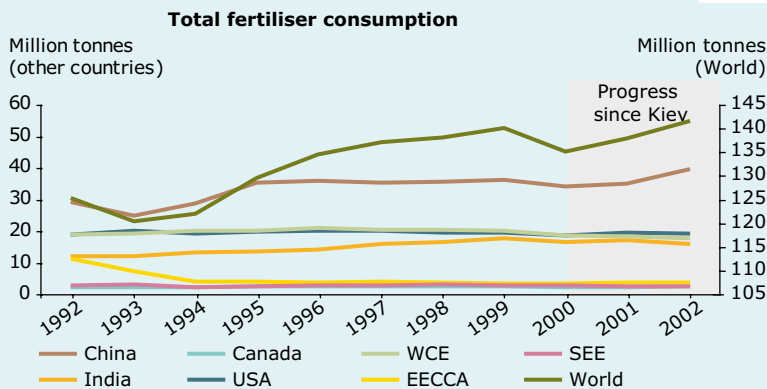
Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, LI, MC, SM. SEE: no data for AL, BA, CS, MK. EECCA: no data for KZ, TJ, TM, UZ.

Sources:

Eurostat, UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2006 on Environment Statistics, OECD Factbook 2006: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics.

THEME: Agriculture
INDICATOR: Total fertiliser consumption

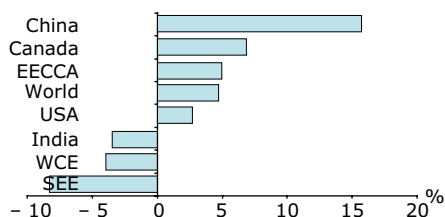


Note: The world values (dark green line) refer to the right Y axis. All other countries refer to the left Y axis.

Key message

Diffuse losses from agriculture, e.g. nitrates from manure and fertiliser applications, continue to be an important source of pollution in European waters. Agricultural production across the world continues to rely on non-farm inputs such as inorganic fertilisers. While there has been a decline in the use of these inputs in Europe, consumption in China and India has increased strongly between 1992 and 2002.

Change in fertiliser consumption from 2000 to 2002



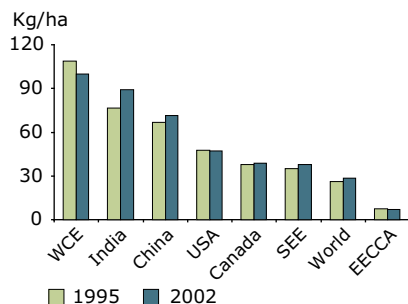
Definitions

Fertilisers refer to the total sum of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅) and potash (K₂O).

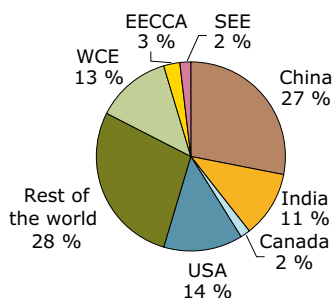
Facts and figures

- Data on fertilisers are outdated. The last available year at the time of the Kiev report was 2000. Currently, values are available only up to 2002. An update from FAO is expected in spring 2007.
- Canada, EECCA and SEE have lower absolute levels of consumption than the other countries/regions. However, while Canada and SEE use about 38 Kg of fertiliser per hectare of agricultural land per year (more than the world average of 28 Kg/ha), EECCA countries use only 7 Kg/ha.
- The highest values are in WCE (100 Kg/ha), India (89 Kg/ha) and China (71 Kg/ha). Consumption in WCE, both in absolute and in per hectare terms, started to fall in the mid-nineties and has since continued to fall.
- Since 2000, China has had the most impressive increase in fertiliser use, 16 %, or more than five million tonnes. China is the world's largest consumer of nitrogen fertilisers, with very low efficiency; up to 50 % of the applied nitrogen is lost by volatilisation and another 5–10 % by leaching⁽¹⁾. Since 2000, world fertiliser consumption has increased by almost 5 %. EECCA and Canada recorded similar increases (5 % and 7 %, respectively).
- China is the world's biggest consumer of fertilisers (27 %), followed by USA (14 %), WCE (13 %) and India (11 %).

Fertiliser consumption in kg per hectare of agricultural land



Contribution to global fertiliser consumption, 2002



Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, SM, LI; no data for CZ, SK from 1990 to 1992; no data for EE, LV, LT, SI from 1990 to 1991. SEE: no data for BA from 1990 to 1994; no data for MK from 1990 to 1992; no data for HR, CS from 1990 to 1991. EECCA: no data for 1990 and 1991.

Sources:

AOSTAT, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

⁽¹⁾ FAO, World Agriculture: Towards 2015–2030. An FAO Perspective. Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2003.



Outlook to 2030

If current trends continue and the efficiency of fertiliser use is improved ^{a)}, global fertiliser use is projected to increase by 37 % from 1997 to 2030. Current transition economies (EECCA, SEE and some EU-10 Member States) are projected to account for only 5 % of world fertiliser use by 2030. However, fertiliser use in these countries is expected to increase by 32 % from 1999 to 2030, more rapidly than in industrialised countries, following the stabilisation of the economic situation during recent years and the projected economic growth in these regions.

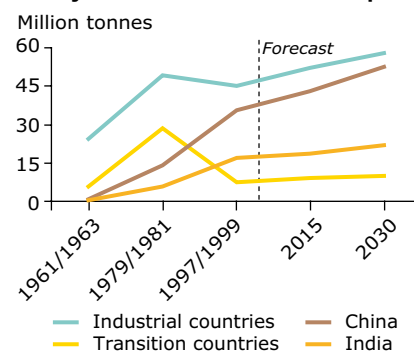
North America, western Europe and other industrialised countries are projected to account for more than 30 % of all fertiliser use in 2030. The increase in these countries (about 28 % from 1990 to 2030), especially in Western Europe ^{b)}, is expected to lag significantly behind that in other world regions as a result of the implementation of a number of research and regulatory measures to limit pollution from fertilisers; this would, however, still not be enough to prevent a serious build-up of nitrates in waters.

In 2030, China is still likely to be the biggest single consumer of fertilisers – up to 28 % of total world use, with the world's highest increase of fertiliser consumption (48 %) in the period from 1999 to 2030.

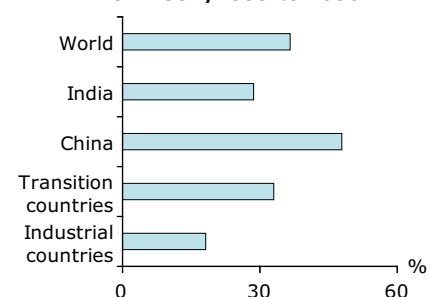
^{a)} Projections are based on the Food and Agriculture Organisation vision concerning food, nutrients and agriculture. The vision takes into account current economic, social and industry trends as well as improved efficiency of fertiliser use.

^{b)} The European fertiliser manufacturers association forecasts show a decline of all nutrients in EU for 2012 compared with the base year average (1999–2001) (nitrogen 7 %, phosphorus 13 % and potassium 12 %). Source: Forecast of food, farming and fertiliser use in the European Union, 2002–2012, EFMA2012.

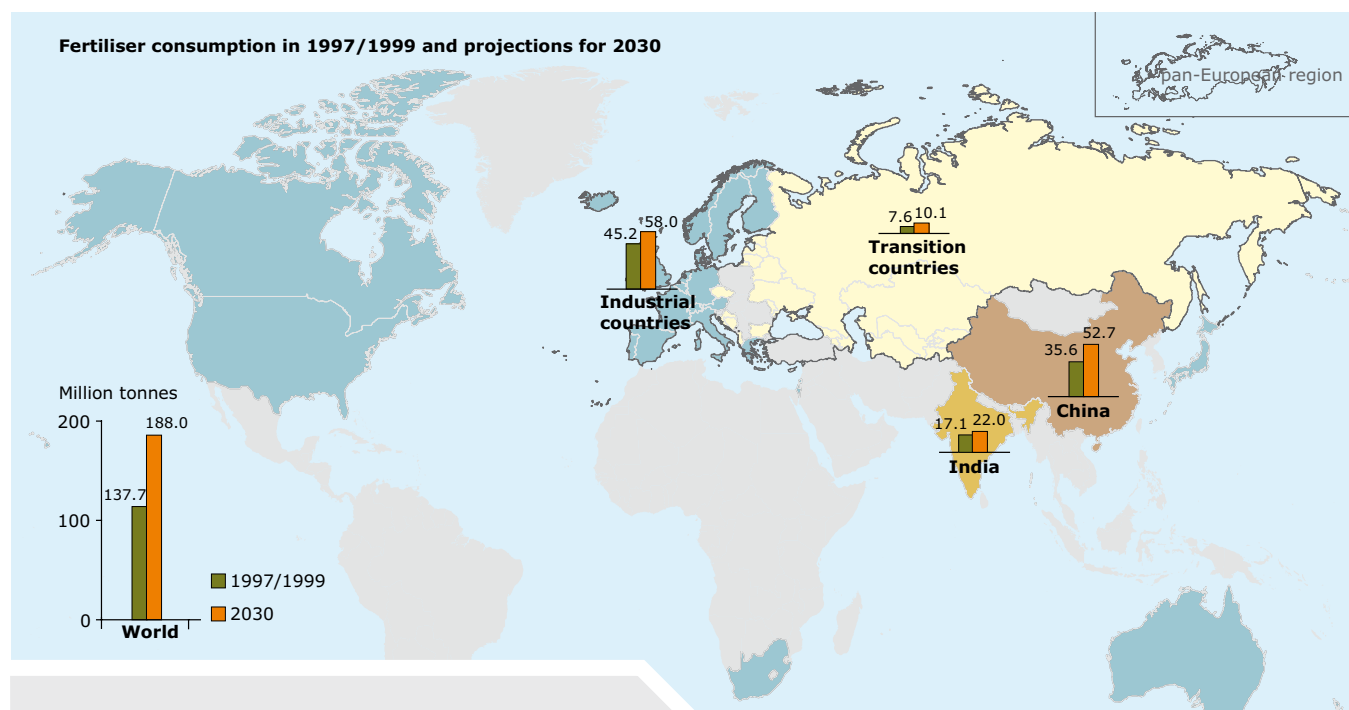
Projections of fertiliser consumption



Change in fertiliser consumption from 1997/1999 to 2030



Fertiliser consumption in 1997/1999 and projections for 2030



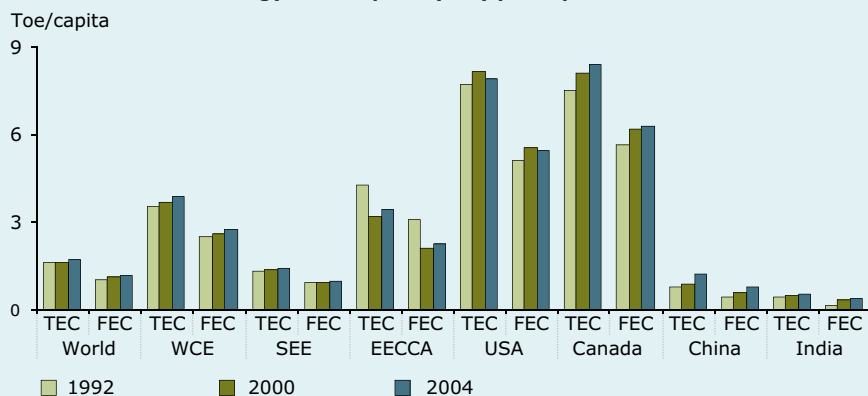
Geographical and temporal coverage:
See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:
World Agriculture: Towards 2015/2030. An FAO Perspective. Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2003.

THEME: Energy

INDICATORS: Total energy consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita

Total energy consumption (TEC) per capita and final energy consumption (FEC) per capita



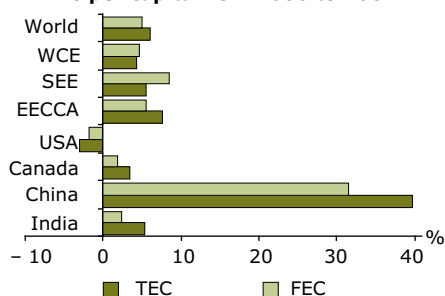
Key message

Total energy consumption per capita has been increasing globally since 2000.

Final energy consumption per capita has also increased steadily, both globally and within the individual regions/countries.

Total energy consumption per capita is growing faster than final energy consumption per capita in India and China, reflecting the use of less efficient technologies.

Change in TEC per capita and FEC per capita from 2000 to 2004



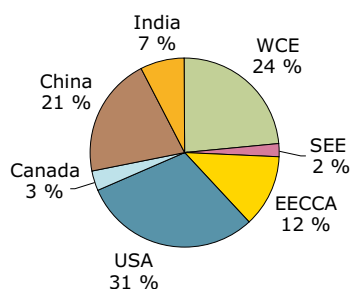
Definitions

Total energy consumption (TEC) is made up of production plus imports, minus exports, minus international marine bunkers plus/minus stock changes. It is also called Total primary energy supply (TPES) or Gross inland energy consumption and represents the quantity of all energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption.

Final energy consumption (FEC) covers all energy supplied to the final consumer for all energy uses. It is usually disaggregated into the final end-use sectors: industry, transport, households, services and agriculture.

The difference between total and final energy consumption is due mainly to losses in the conversion process, such as electricity generation, transport and distribution, and the part allocated to final non-energy consumption (e.g. feedstock used by the chemical industry).

Share in world TEC, 2004



Facts and figures

- Canada and USA have by far the highest levels of total and final energy consumption per capita (8 toe/capita for TEC, 6 and 5, respectively, for FEC). WCE and EECCA are significantly above the world average (4 and 3 toe/capita for TEC, 3 and 2 for FEC), SEE is slightly below, and China and India far behind.
- Overall, total and final energy consumption per capita have increased in all countries/regions since 1990, with two exceptions: in USA, and in SEE where consumption fell between 1991 and 1994 and between 1997 and 1999 but has recovered since 2000 (a 5 % increase in TEC and 8 % in FEC between 2000 and 2004).
- USA has the highest share in global total energy consumption (31 %), followed by WCE (24 %), and China (21 %). Global total energy consumption in 2004 was more than 11 Gtoe.

Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, LI, SM; no data for 1990–1991 for LV, LT, EE, SI. SEE: no data for 1990–1991 for BA, HR, MK. EECCA: no data for 1990–1991.

Sources:

International Energy Agency (total energy consumption and final energy consumption) and World Bank (population).

Outlook to 2030

If current technological trends continue and government policies that have been adopted are implemented ^{a)}, world average total (TEC) and final (FEC) energy consumption per capita will increase by about 27.5 % between 2004 and 2030. The fast-growing economies of Asia, Latin America and Africa are expected to account for 70 % of this increase, the OECD countries for almost a quarter and the transition countries for the remaining 6 %.

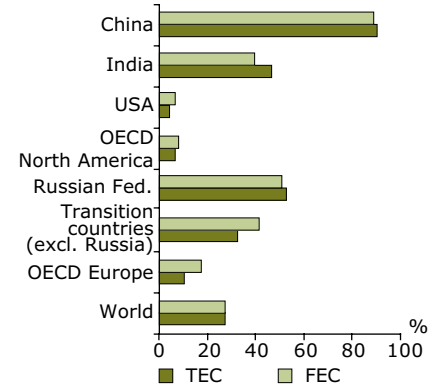
The Russian Federation is projected to have the highest increase in the pan-European region in TEC (52 %) and FEC (51 %) per capita from 2004 to 2030. TEC and FEC per capita in the other transition countries are projected to increase less (TEC by 32 %, FEC by 41 %). At the same time, absolute values of TEC and FEC per capita in these other transition countries are projected to remain the lowest in Europe (2.9 toe TEC, 1.9 toe FEC), and the levels in OECD Europe the highest in Europe (3.9 toe TEC, 2.9 toe FEC).

Globally, China is projected to have the largest increase in TEC (90 %) and FEC (89 %) per capita and USA the smallest (TEC by 4%, FEC by 6%) to 2030. This, however, is not expected to remove current regional inequalities. Thus, FEC per capita in 2030 in USA (5.7 toe) is expected to remain almost four times that in China (1.5 toe) and more than ten times that in India (0.5 toe).

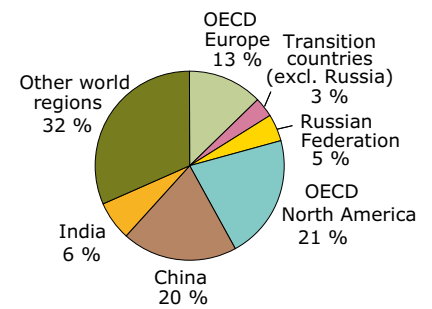
In contrast to Europe and North America, TEC is growing faster than FEC in the Russian Federation, India and China, reflecting the use of less efficient technologies, mostly for power generation.

^{a)} Projections are based on the IEA reference case scenario, which takes into account government policies enacted and adopted by mid-2006, even though many of them have not been fully implemented. It is assumed that energy-supply and energy use technologies become steadily more efficient, though at varying speeds for each fuel and each sector, depending on the potential for efficiency gains and the stage of technology development and commercialisation.

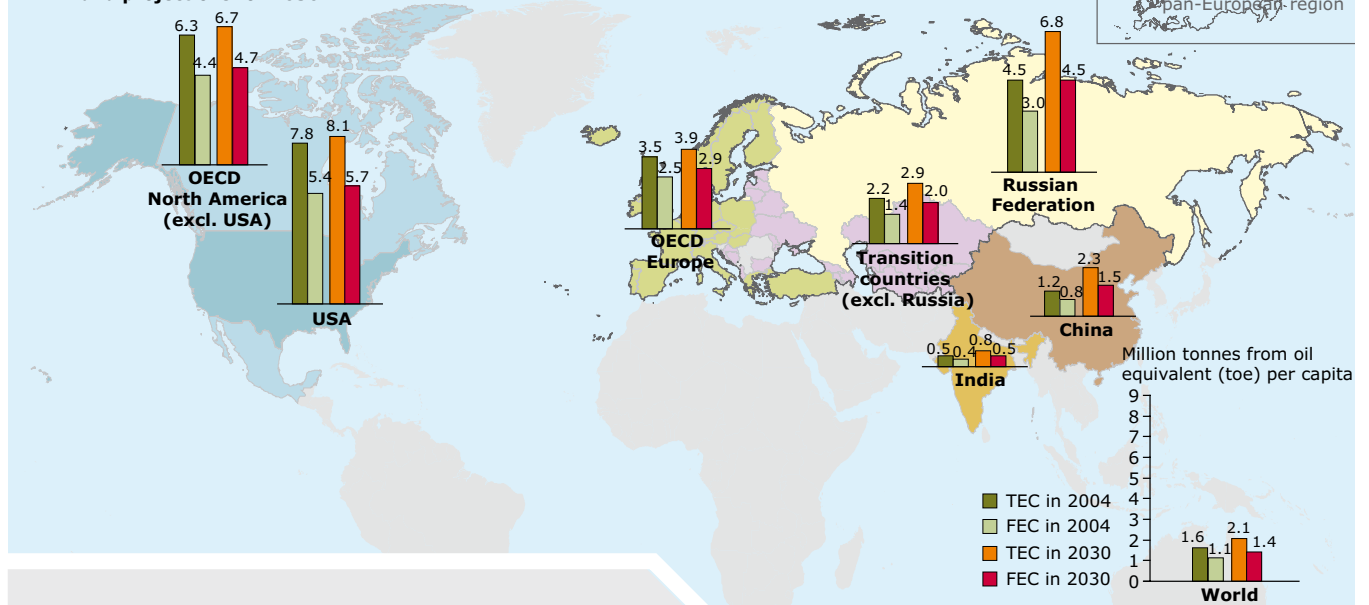
Projected percentage changes in TEC per capita and FEC per capita from 2004 to 2030



Projected regional share in world TEC in 2030



Total energy consumption per capita and final energy consumption per capita in 2004 and projections for 2030



Geographical and temporal coverage:

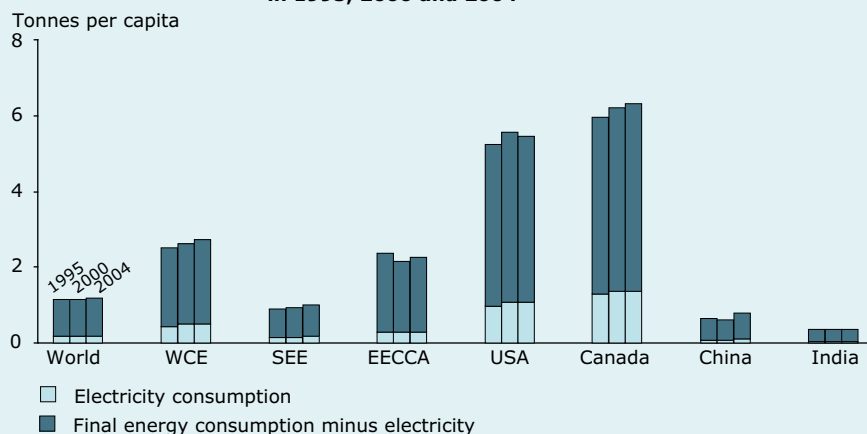
See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:

World energy outlook 2006. © OECD/IEA (2006), Tables for Reference and Alternative Policy Scenario Projections, as modified by the EEA.

THEME: Energy
INDICATORS: Electricity consumption per capita & Final energy consumption per capita

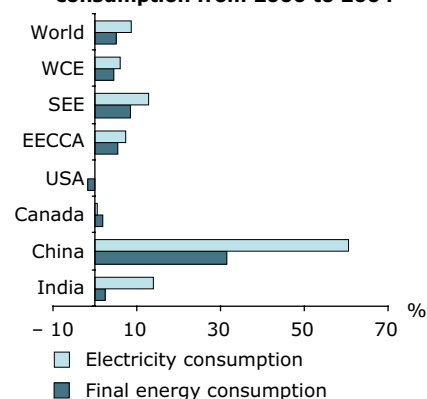
Final energy consumption per capita and electricity consumption per capita in 1995, 2000 and 2004



Key message

Final energy consumption and electricity consumption are increasing globally and in the pan-European region. This increase is reflected in the per capita values. In the pan-European region, electricity consumption — and production — have increased much more rapidly than total energy consumption.

Percentage change in per capita electricity consumption and final energy consumption from 2000 to 2004



Definitions

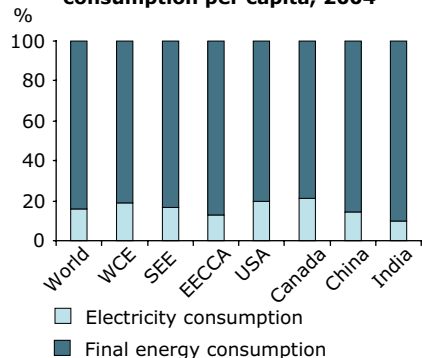
Final energy consumption (FEC) covers all energy supplied to the final consumer for all energy uses. It is usually disaggregated into the final end-use sectors: industry, transport, households, services and agriculture.

Data on electricity is on calculated consumption. This equals the energy supplied minus transmission and distribution losses.

Facts and figures

- Since 2000, only in USA have FEC per capita and electricity consumption per capita fallen slightly. Both are increasing in all other countries/regions.
- The most significant growth in per capita consumption has been in China (32 % for FEC and 61 % for electricity) and India, and the lowest in Canada (2 % for FEC and 1 % for electricity). SEE has also recorded remarkable increases in per capita consumption since 2000 (8 % for FEC and 13 % for electricity).
- Electricity consumption per capita is below the world average in SEE, China and India; it is the highest in Canada (1.35 toe), followed by USA (about 1 toe), WCE and EECCA.
- The highest shares of electricity consumption in final energy consumption are in Canada, USA and WCE; the lowest in India, EECCA and China. SEE is at the world average level.

Share of electricity consumption per capita and final energy consumption per capita, 2004



Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, LI, SM; no data for 1990-1991 for LV, LT, EE, SI. SEE: no data for 1990-1991 for BA, HR, MK; no data for 1990-1991 for CS for electricity consumption. EECCA: no data for 1991-1992.

Sources:

International Energy Agency (final electricity consumption and final energy consumption) and World Bank (population).



Outlook to 2030

If current technological trends continue and government policies that have been adopted are implemented ^{a)}, electricity consumption per capita is expected to continue to grow in all regions/countries. The increase in the pan-European region from 2004 to 2030 is projected to be much smaller (up to 70 %) than in the Asian countries (200 % in China), but higher than in USA (19 %).

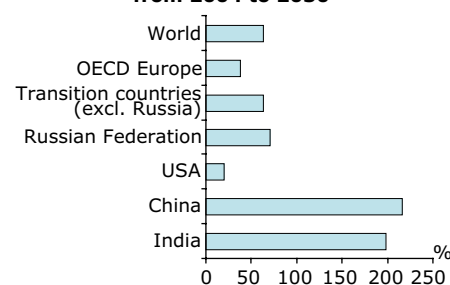
The highest increase in electricity consumption per capita in the pan-European region from 2004 to 2030 is projected for the Russian Federation (about 70 %), followed by the other transition countries (about 58 %), and OECD Europe (38 %). Thus electricity consumption per capita in the Russian Federation would almost reach the same level as OECD Europe by 2030 (0.65 toe per capita compared with 0.69), while other transition countries would still lag behind (0.31 toe per capita).

The percentage change in per capita electricity consumption from 2004 to 2030 is expected to remain the lowest in USA (about 20 %), but USA is still projected to have the highest per capita consumption (1.25 toe), three times the world average.

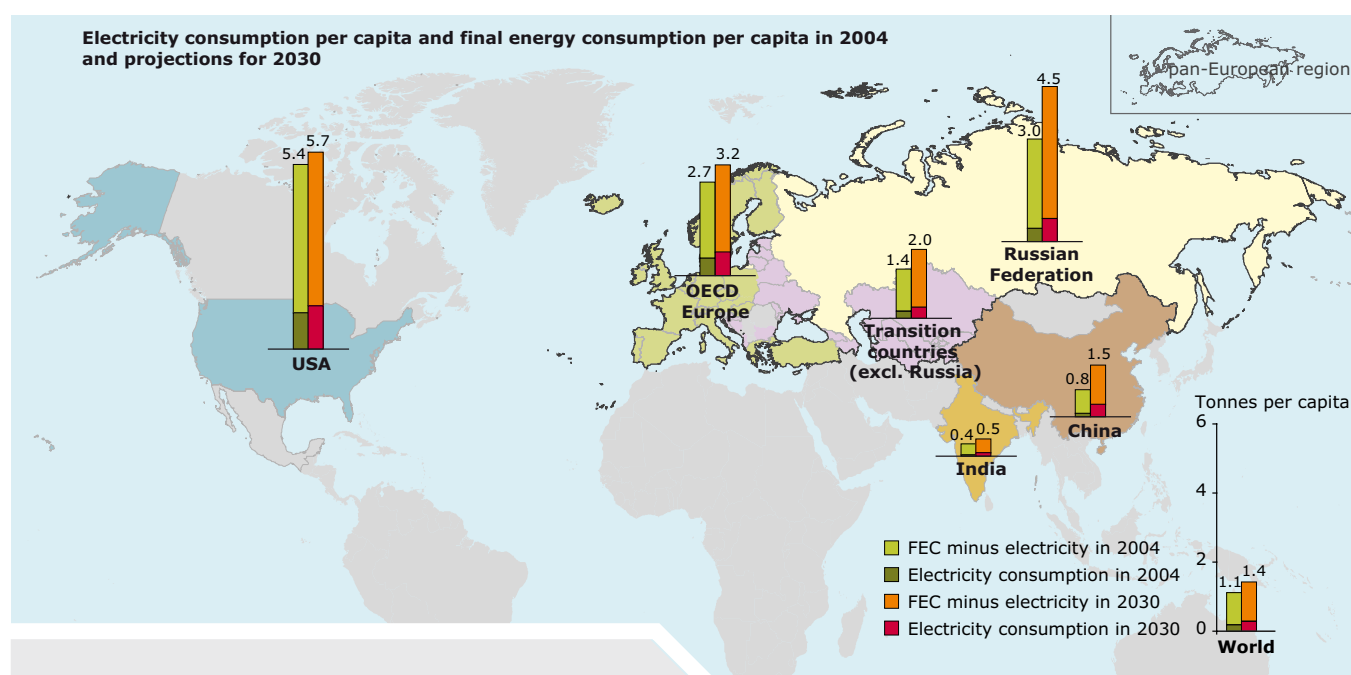
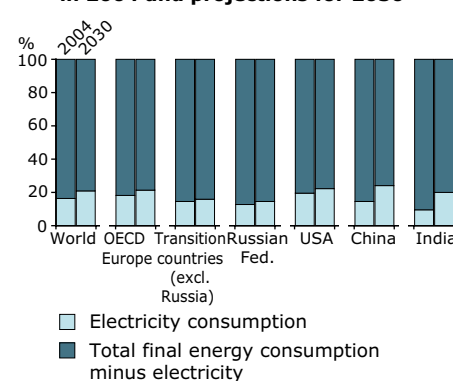
Globally, the increase in per capita electricity consumption from 2004 to 2030 would be the highest in China and India, reaching almost 200 %. The share of electricity consumption in final energy consumption in these countries would double.

^{a)} Projections are based on the IEA reference case scenario, which takes into account government policies enacted and adopted by mid-2006, even though many of them have not been fully implemented. It is assumed that energy-supply and energy use technologies become steadily more efficient, though at varying speeds for each fuel and each sector, depending on the potential for efficiency gains and the stage of technology development and commercialisation.

Projected percentage change in per capita electricity consumption from 2004 to 2030



Share of electricity consumption in final energy consumption by region in 2004 and projections for 2030



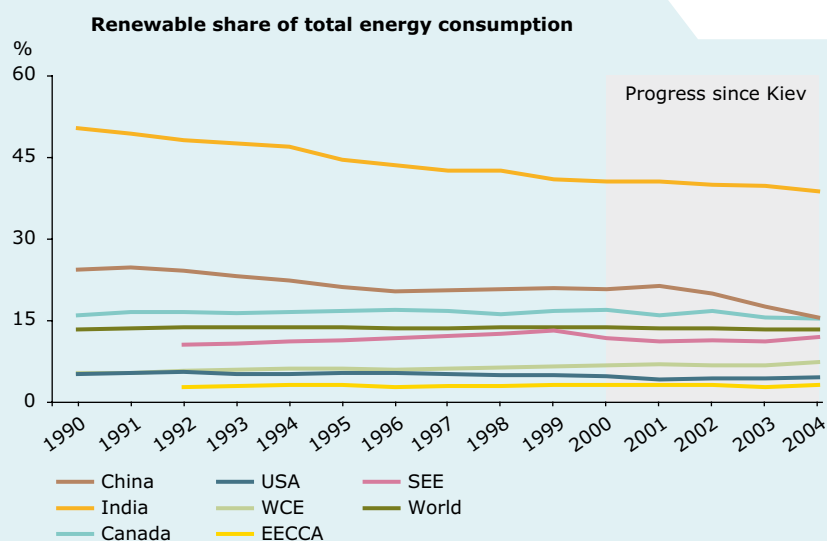
Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:

World energy outlook 2006. © OECD/IEA (2006), Tables for Reference and Alternative Policy Scenario Projections, as modified by the EEA.

THEME: Energy
INDICATOR: Renewable share of total energy consumption



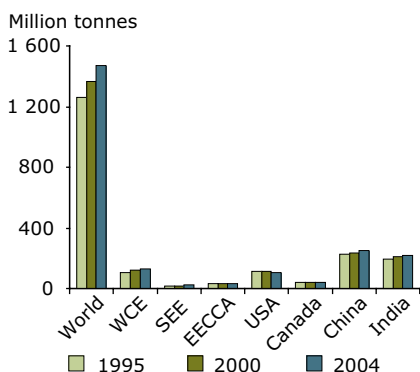
Key message

Increasing the use of renewable energy remains a key policy tool to meet environmental challenges in all regions and improve security of supply.

Renewable energy everywhere is showing some growth in absolute terms.

Its share of total energy consumption, however, has been rather stable at the pan-European level, and has decreased in the other countries/groups.

Total renewable energy consumption

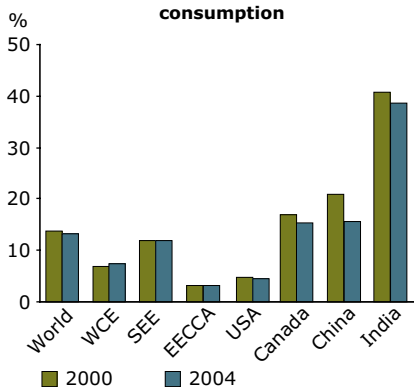


Definitions

Total energy consumption (TEC) is made up of production plus imports, minus exports, minus international marine bunkers plus/minus stock changes. It is also called total primary energy supply (TPES) or gross inland energy consumption and represents the quantity of all energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption.

Renewable sources include hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, tide, wind, solid biomass, renewable municipal waste and gas from biomass. They do not include industrial waste, non-renewable municipal waste, and pumped storage production.

Share of renewables in total energy consumption



Facts and figures

- Globally, the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption has decreased slightly over the period 1990–2004; this decreasing trend has persisted since 2000. Over the period 2000–2004, the share remained basically stable in EECCA, SEE and WCE, with a decrease in the share of hydropower offset by increases in the shares of other sources, especially biomass and, to a lesser extent, wind energy.
- The share of renewable energy in total energy consumption in the period 2000–2004 decreased slightly in Canada, USA and India; the most evident decrease was in China (from 21 % to 16 %).

Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, MC, LI, SM; no data for 1990–1991 for LV, LT, EE, SI. SEE: no data for 1990–1991 for BA, HR, MK. EECCA: no data for 1990–1991.

Sources:

International Energy Agency.



Outlook to 2030

If current technological trends continue and government policies that have been adopted are implemented ^{a)}, the use of renewable energy in the pan-European region is projected to increase, mainly because of the large increase in OECD Europe, where the share of renewables in total energy consumption is projected to more than double between 2004 (7 %) and 2030 (15 %). Projections for the rest of Europe show a smaller increase in the share of renewables: from 4 % in 2004 to 7 % in 2030 in the transition countries (excluding Russia) and from 3 % in 2004 to 4 % in 2030 in the Russian Federation.

OECD North America shows similar trends to OECD Europe but on a smaller scale.

Declines in renewable use are projected for India and China. These are because of the replacement of biomass for cooking and heating by modern commercial energy.

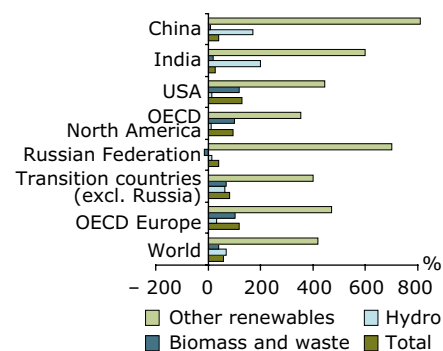
Although losing part of its share to other forms of energy, biomass is projected to continue to dominate the renewables market in all the regions except the eastern part of Europe. Hydropower is expected to remain the second largest renewable source, but to remain the most important in the eastern part of Europe (about 50 % in 2030). Non-hydro renewables ^{b)} are projected to grow the fastest, but with their share in total energy consumption still only reaching 1.7 % in 2030 — up from 0.5 % today.

The global share of renewables in total energy consumption will rise slightly from 13 % in 2004 to 14 % in 2030, due to the efforts in Europe and North America.

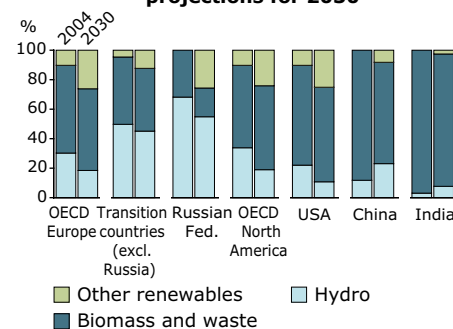
a) Projections are based on the IEA reference case scenario, which takes into account government policies enacted and adopted by mid-2006, even though many of them have not been fully implemented.

b) Non-hydro renewables — solar, geothermal, wind, tide and wave energy.

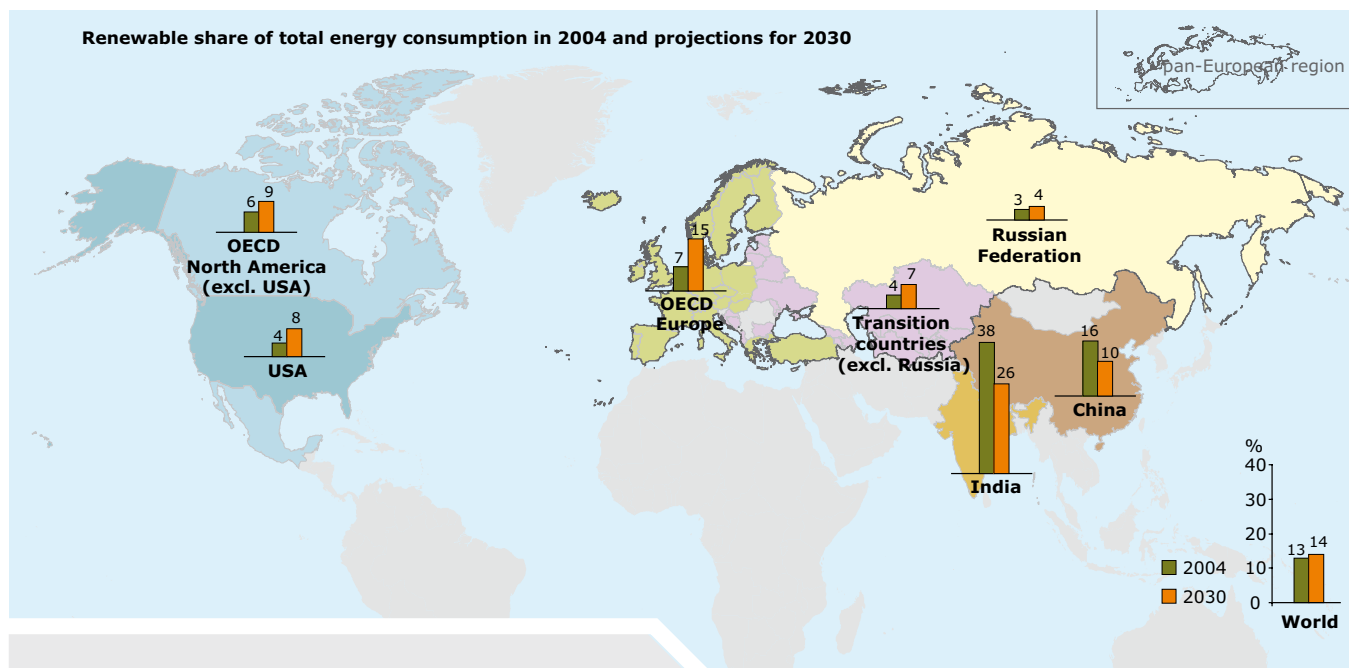
Projected percentage change in renewables consumption by type from 2004 to 2030



Fuel shares in total renewable consumption in 2004 and projections for 2030



Renewable share of total energy consumption in 2004 and projections for 2030



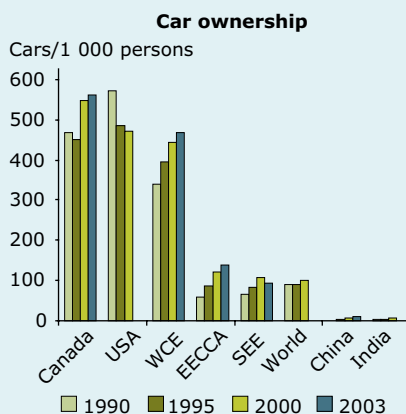
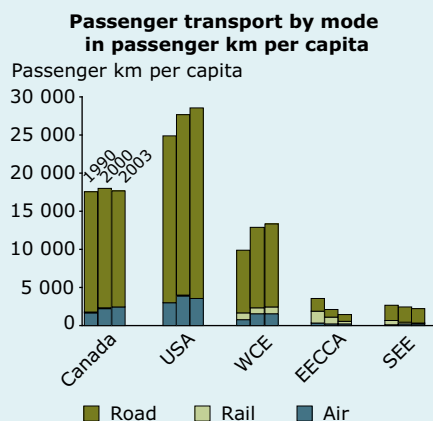
Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:

World energy outlook 2006. © OECD/IEA (2006), Tables for Reference and Alternative Policy Scenario Projections, as modified by the EEA.

THEME: Transport
INDICATORS: Passenger transport & Car ownership rate

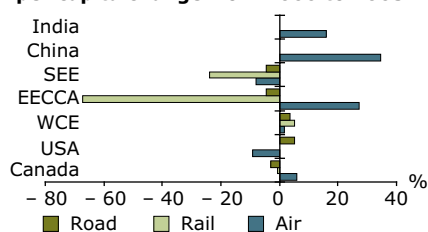


Key message

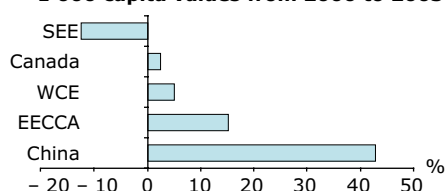
Transport volumes across Europe are growing more or less in parallel with economic growth and are projected to continue to do so over the coming decades, leading to increasing environmental impacts. Growth is mainly in passenger car and air transport.

In most EECCA and SEE countries, private car transport still plays a limited, although increasing, role, while the share of rail transport continues to decrease.

Transport by mode, passenger km per capita change from 2000 to 2003



Change in car ownership per 1 000 capita values from 2000 to 2003



Geographical and temporal coverage:

Car ownership WCE: incomplete data for AD, CZ, DE, LI, MC, SM. SEE: incomplete data for AL, BG, BA, CS. EECCA: incomplete data for AM, BY, TJ, TM, UA, UZ.

Air transport WCE: no data for AD, LI, SM, MC; incomplete data for EE, LT, LV, SI, SK. SEE: incomplete data for AL, BA, CS, MK, HR. EECCA: no data for 1990–1991; from 1992, incomplete data for BY, KG, RU, TJ, TM, GE, AM.

Rail transport WCE: no data for AD, CY, IS, LI, MT, MC, SM. SEE: incomplete data for AL, BA, BG, CS. EECCA: incomplete data for TJ, TM, UZ, UA, RU, KZ, GE, BY.

Road transport WCE: no data for AT, AD, CY, CZ, DK, GR, IE, LI, LU, MT, MC, NL, PT, SM, SK, UK. SEE: no data for BA. EECCA: no data for AM, KZ, KG, TJ, UZ.

Sources:

United Nations Statistical Division for air transport; UNECE for rail transport; ECMT for road transport and OECD for USA and Canada; UNECE and WB for passenger cars; WB for population.

(¹) US Bureau of Transportation Statistics. http://www.bts.gov/publications/national_transportation_statistics/html/table_01_11.html.

Definitions

Passenger cars refer to road motor vehicles, other than two-wheelers, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine people (including the driver).

Road transport includes transport by private cars, buses and coaches.

Facts and figures

- The highest passenger km per capita are in USA and Canada, with road and air contributing most to the totals. Next is WCE (more than 13 000 passenger km per capita) and, at much lower levels, SEE (about 2 200) and EECCA (about 1 440).
- Passenger km per capita by air increased generally between 2000 and 2003, but fell in USA (by 9 %), closely linked to the 11 September 2001 attack, and in SEE (by 8 %).
- China and India have very low values of passenger km per capita by air; however, China's growth is remarkable (35 % since 2000).
- Passenger km per capita by rail decreased markedly in EECCA and SEE since 2000 (by 67 % and 24 %, respectively).
- Passenger km per capita by road in WCE and USA increased since 2000, but decreased slightly in Canada (by 3 %), SEE and EECCA (both by 5 %).
- Since 1990, car ownership levels have increased in each country/group considered, the only apparent exception being USA. Actually, in USA, a gradual shift from traditional passenger cars towards SUVs, pick-ups and similar vehicles is occurring; the share of these vehicles used for the transport of passengers rather than for commercial purposes is not recorded, but it is reasonable to assume that they contribute to private passenger transport. In 2001, there were more than 84 million such vehicles, an increase of 74 % over the period 1990–2001 (¹). Overall, the number of passenger transport vehicles in USA is therefore probably increasing slowly.
- China and India, and most probably SEE (showing a reduction of 12 % over 2000–2003), are well below the world average for car ownership (no data series for the world average starting from 2001 available).
- EECCA has higher values of car ownership than the world average and also a steadily increasing trend (15 % over the period 2000–2003).

Outlook to 2030

If present policies and technological trends continue ^{a)}, passenger transport will continue to grow worldwide. Passenger-km per capita per year in Eastern Europe (SEE and some EU-10) is projected to almost triple from 2000 to reach the OECD Europe level (about 20 000 passenger-km per capita per year) in 2050, while it will remain much lower in the former Soviet Union countries.

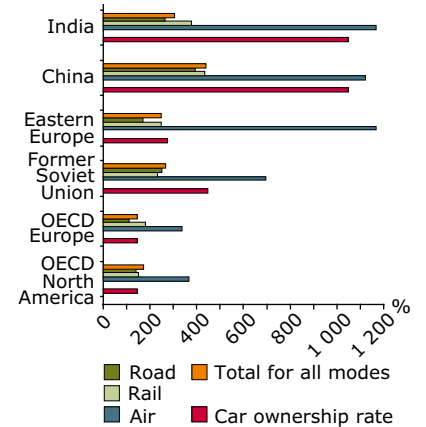
Although passenger travel per capita in China will remain rather low compared with other regions, it is expected to have the second biggest share of transport volumes in the world (11 608 billion passenger-km per year), after OECD North America (15 111 billion).

Transport modal shares are expected to shift in a less sustainable direction. Air passenger transport is projected to be the fastest-growing mode in all regions (ranging from a 1 167 % increase in India to 337 % in OECD Europe). Passenger rail will be the second most rapidly growing mode, with the biggest increase in China and India. Road transport is expected to increase slowly, but losing its share in total due to air transport, which is projected to increase from around 10 % to one third of total passenger transport.

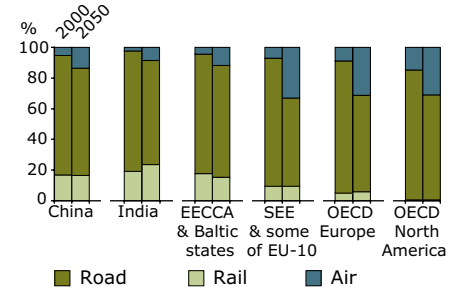
Car ownership rates are expected to increase globally, but at a faster rate in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and China. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, car ownership will exceed today's level in OECD Europe (390 cars/1 000 people). Car ownership in China will increase from 13 to 230 cars/1 000 people in the period 2000–2050.

^{a)} Projections are based on the reference case scenario — one possible set of future conditions, based on recent trends. Adjustments are made for expected deviations from recent trends due to factors such as existing policies, population projections, income projections and the expected availability of new technologies. No major new policies are assumed to be implemented beyond those already implemented in 2003, and no major technological breakthroughs.

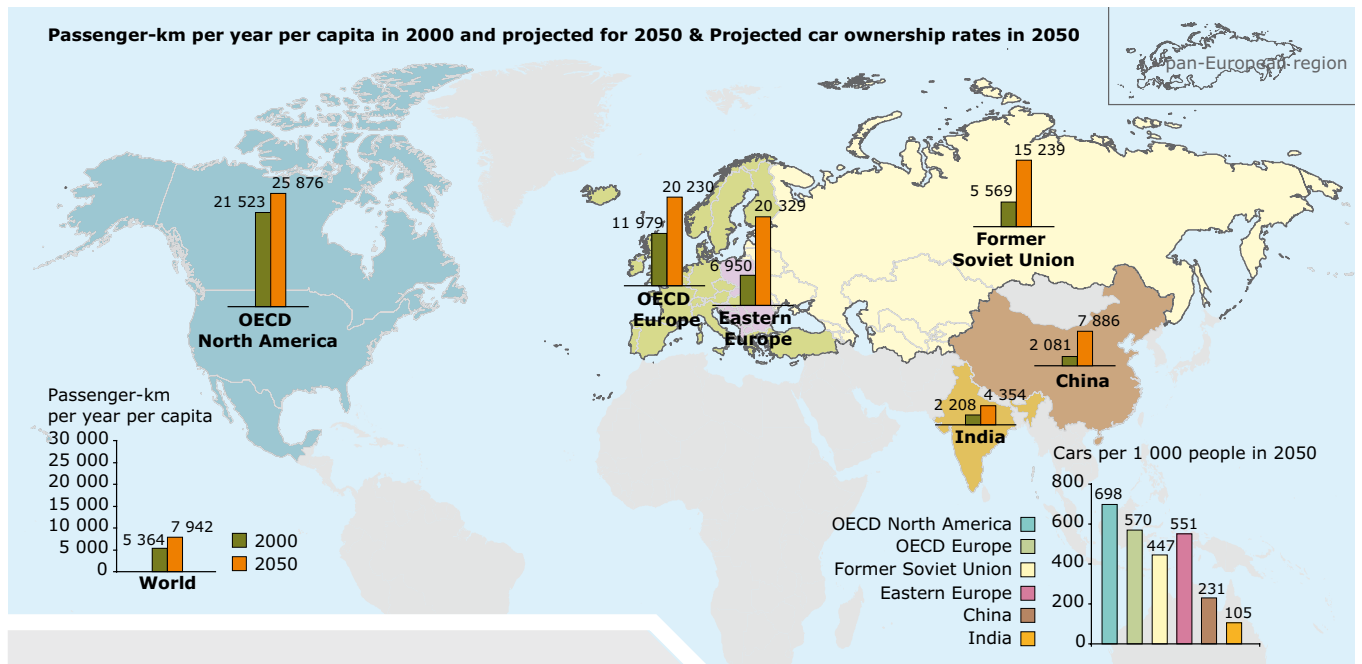
Projected percentage change in passenger transport by mode and car ownership rate from 2000 to 2050



Modal split in 2000 and projected modal split in 2050



Passenger-km per year per capita in 2000 and projected for 2050 & Projected car ownership rates in 2050



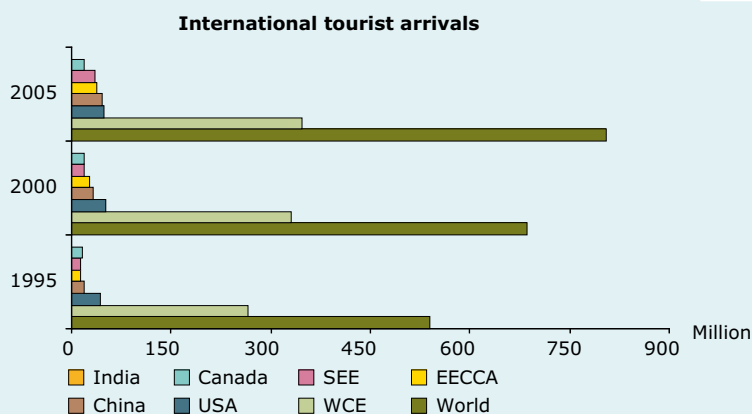
Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) 'The Sustainable Mobility Project'.

THEME: Tourism
INDICATOR: International tourist arrivals



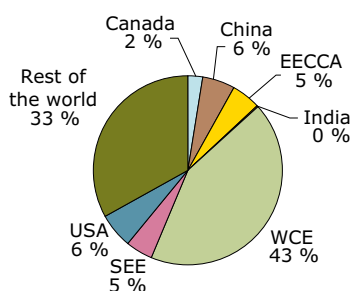
Key message

The tourism industry is continuing to grow, globally and in the pan-European region.

EECCA and SEE are generally characterised by a particularly rapid growth in international tourist arrivals, but from a far lower level than WCE, which remains the favourite destination globally.

A confirmed trend in WCE and SEE is the emergence of new destinations.

World share of international tourist arrivals, 2005



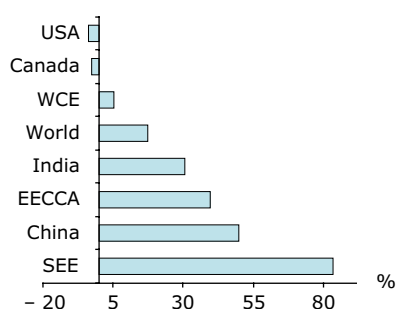
Definitions

The number of international tourist arrivals is used to quantify the volume of international tourism. Data refer only to overnight visitors staying at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

Facts and figures

- WCE remains the largest tourist destination, both at the pan-European level and globally. More than 346 million international tourists arrived in WCE in 2005, about 43 % of the global total of 806 million. In 2004, five of the world's top 10 tourism destinations were in WCE countries (France, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom and Germany) ⁽¹⁾.
- International tourist arrivals in USA, China, EECCA, SEE, Canada, and India are at much lower absolute levels, ranging from 49 million (USA) to about 3 million (India).
- Only USA and Canada have experienced a decrease in arrivals since 2000.
- Over the period 2000–2005, while the increase in WCE was relatively small (about 5 %) and well below the world average (17 %), SEE had an extraordinary growth of almost 84 %. Within SEE, the largest increases since 2000 were in Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Bulgaria and Romania.
- EECCA also had a remarkable increase in arrivals (40 %), although lower than China (50 %). China and India are among the Asian destinations growing at a rate above the world average ⁽¹⁾.

Percentage change in international tourist arrivals from 2000 to 2005



Geographical and temporal coverage:

WCE: no data for AD, HU; estimates for 2005 — made equal to 2004 value — have been made for LT, PT, SM. EECCA: no data for KZ, TJ, TM; estimates for 2005 — made equal to 2004 value — have been made for UA, UZ.

Sources:

World Tourism Organisation. World figures are from: WTO, Tourism Highlights 2006 Edition.

⁽¹⁾ UNWTO, World's top tourism destinations (2004) and World's top emerging tourism destinations in the period 1995–2004.



Outlook to 2020

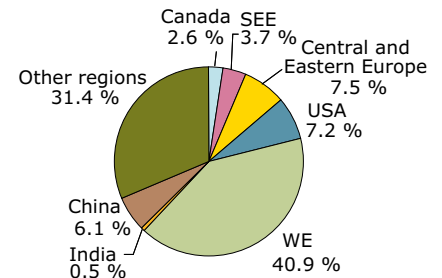
If current economic, social and industry trends continue ^{a)}, tourism worldwide will grow at an average rate of 4.1 % a year. Globally, international tourist arrivals are projected to reach more than 1.6 billion in 2020, almost doubling the 2005 level. High tourist growth will cause significant pressure on the environment and biodiversity in all the countries/regions.

International tourist arrivals in the pan-European region by 2020 are projected to reach about 717 million. WE will continue to be the most visited tourist destination in the world with a total of more than 500 million tourists in 2020. However, the market share of WE is expected to fall from 43 % in 2005 to 33 % in 2020, mainly because of the high increase in SEE, CEE, China and India. SEE and CEE tourist arrivals are projected to grow to almost twice the 2000 levels by 2020 (the rate of increase ranging from 5.5 % per year in Turkey to 8.4 % per year in Croatia).

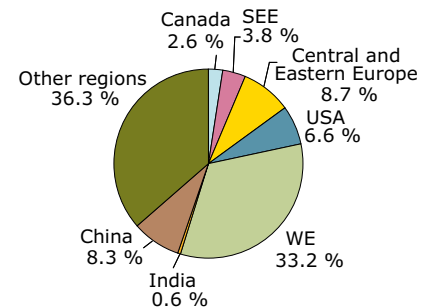
International arrivals in India and China, increasing by 5.9 % and 7.8 % per year respectively, will pass Canada and USA (up to 3.6 % per year), turning the Asian region to the second largest receiving region after WE. The number of international tourist arrivals in China alone is expected to reach 130 million, almost 650 % higher than in 1995. As a result, its market share will increase to 8.2 % in 2020.

^{a)} Projections are based on the World Tourism Organisation's baseline scenario. This takes account of current economic, social and industry trends (including travel forecasts of aircraft manufacturers); considerations are also given to the wide range of individuals and organisations that present views on the future from one perspective or another.

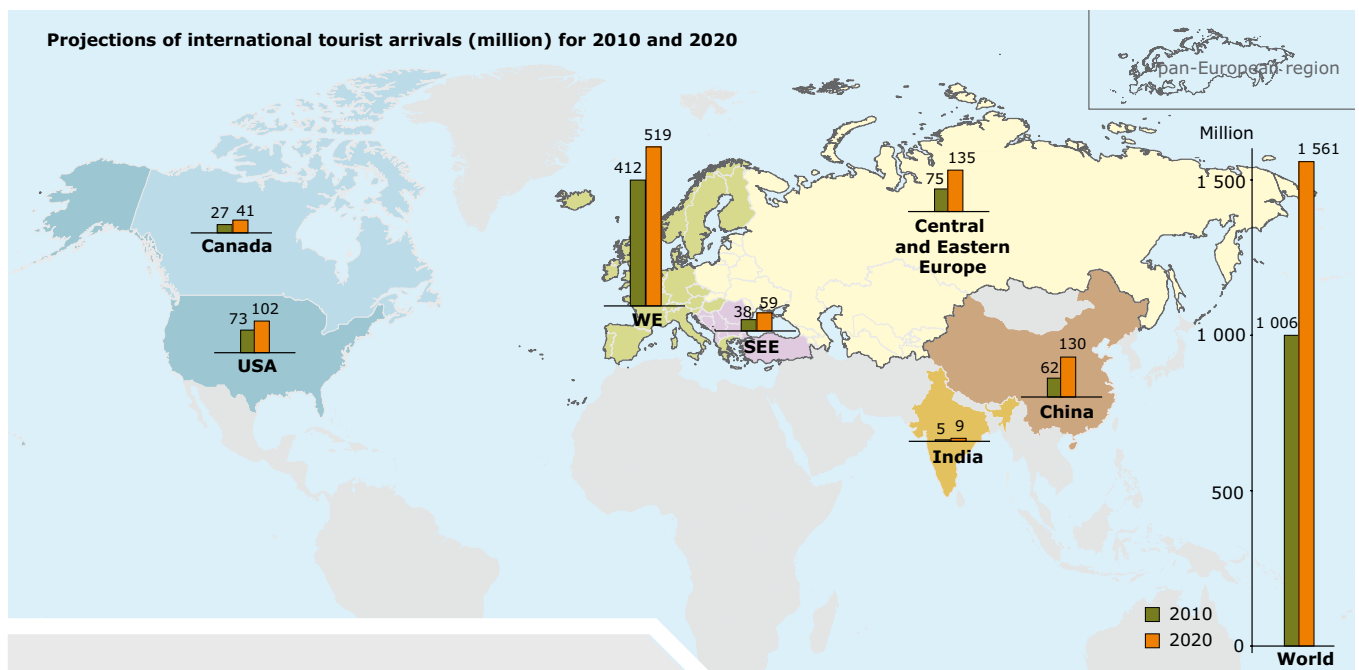
World share of international tourist arrivals, 2010



World share of international tourist arrivals, 2020



Projections of international tourist arrivals (million) for 2010 and 2020



Geographical and temporal coverage:

See country groupings in Table A.3.3.

Sources:

WTO, 2001. Tourism 2020 Vision: Global Forecasts and Profiles of Segments. Volume 4 and 7. World Tourism Organisation.

