© OECD, 2003.

© Software: 1987-1996, Acrobat is a trademark of ADOBE.

All rights reserved. OECD grants you the right to use one copy of this Program for your personal use only. Unauthorised reproduction, lending, hiring, transmission or distribution of any data or software is prohibited. You must treat the Program and associated materials and any elements thereof like any other copyrighted material.

All requests should be made to:

Head of Publications Service,
OECD Publications Service,
2, rue André-Pascal,
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

© OCDE, 2003.

© Logiciel, 1987-1996, Acrobat, marque déposée d'ADOBE.

Tous droits du producteur et du propriétaire de ce produit sont réservés. L'OCDE autorise la reproduction d'un seul exemplaire de ce programme pour usage personnel et non commercial uniquement. Sauf autorisation, la duplication, la location, le prêt, l'utilisation de ce produit pour exécution publique sont interdits. Ce programme, les données y afférantes et d'autres éléments doivent donc être traités comme toute autre documentation sur laquelle s'exerce la protection par le droit d'auteur.

Les demandes sont à adresser au :

Chef du Service des Publications,
Service des Publications de l'OCDE,
2, rue André-Pascal,
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

6

ENVIRONMENTAL-SOCIAL INTERFACE*

Features

- Social context
- Environmental employment policy
- Environmental democracy and social partnership
- Environmental NGOs
- Environmental education and awareness

* The present chapter reviews progress in the last ten years, and particularly since the previous OECD Environmental Performance Review of 1995. It also reviews progress with respect to the objective "social and environmental interface" of the 2001 OECD Environmental Strategy.

© OECD 2003

Recommendations

The following recommendations are part of the overall conclusions and recommendations of the OECD Environmental Performance Review of Austria:

- continue the active and effective *environmental employment* policy, with its positive effects on the environmental manufacturing sector and associated exports;
- improve *access to justice* for environmental stakeholders and broaden the scope for legal representation by non-governmental organisations in environmental cases;
- strengthen *public participation* in the early stages of permitting, licensing and environmental impact assessment procedures;
- broaden *environmental education* to promote more sustainable consumption patterns and to encourage households to help reach the ambitious waste separation targets;
- introduce a *pollutant release and transfer register*, and assure public access to the data thus generated;
- assure access to *environment-related economic and social data* and continuity in their production.

Conclusions

Austria's *environmental employment* policy has generated an environmental manufacturing and service sector contributing 2.3% of employment and 3% of GDP. Some 60% of the revenue of Austria's eco-industry originates from exports. *Consultation of social partners* during the formulation of laws and policies is traditionally strong in Austria, involving not only industry federations and labour unions (with voluntary membership), but also Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Labour (with compulsory membership). This process contributes to high compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Provision of and access to *environmental information* is good. Environmental education and training are systematically provided, with curricula reflecting major environmental policy objectives, reinforcing the high public awareness of environmental issues. Consumers express support for eco-labelled products, with a majority saying they are willing to pay up to 20% more than market price for environmentally friendly goods. Environment-related public health issues are very limited, although the number of premature deaths related to air pollution from transport remains significant.

However, ratification of the Aarhus Convention and implementation of the recent EU directive on public access to environmental information are still pending and will require broadening of opportunities for *public participation* and possibly *access to courts*. Although the right to appeal government decisions affecting environmental outcomes is assured for affected citizens within the framework of EIA

© OECD 2003

and permitting processes, the general public does not have the right to appeal. Nor do NGOs have a general right to stand in court to represent the public interest on environmental cases. The *distributive effects* of environmental policies and of natural resource pricing are not commonly analysed and thus not usually taken into account in decision making. The implementation of the 1997 *National Environmental Health Plan* has not been assessed. Meeting ambitious national objectives regarding sorting of household waste, as well as promotion of sustainable consumption patterns more generally, will require expanded environmental education on these topics.

♦ ♦ ♦

1. Environmental Employment Policy

Since the 1995 OECD Environmental Performance Review, Austria has experienced relatively *low and stable unemployment rates* as a result of slow population growth, long schooling, relatively early retirement and a relatively low female participation rate (Box 6.1; Figure 6.1), and sustained economic growth (Chapter 5). Unemployment is most prevalent among the foreign-born population, and also varies somewhat among provinces.

Table 6.1 **Population distribution among provinces (Länder)**

	Surface area (km^2)	Share of national territory (%)	Share of national population[a] (%)	Population density (inhabitants/km^2)
Burgenland	3 965	*5*	*3*	70
Carinthia	9 533	*11*	*7*	59
Lower Austria	19 172	*23*	*19*	81
Salzburg	7 154	*9*	*6*	72
Styria	16 387	*20*	*15*	72
Tyrol	12 647	*15*	*8*	53
Upper Austria	11 980	*14*	*17*	115
Vienna	415	–	*19*	3 735
Vorarlberg	2 601	*3*	*4*	135
Austria	83 855	*100*	*100*	*96*

a) 2001; national population totalled 8.03 million.
Source: Statistics Austria.

© OECD 2003

Box 6.1 **Social context**

Austria's permanent *population* of 8.03 million is ageing, despite immigration. The country's large, temporary tourist populations also require appropriate accommodation, sanitation and transport infrastructure. With relatively high employment and labour participation rates, the permanent population is characterised by low earnings dispersion, and it benefits from relatively high levels of social services and education.

The *geographic distribution* of the population is concentrated in valleys and in the east; the Alpine regions are more lightly populated. With 97 inhabitants per square kilometre, *population density* is close to the average for OECD Europe (Table 6.1). Austria is characterised by a rather decentralised settlement structure, with a large proportion of medium-sized and small towns connected by highly developed transport infrastructure. There is also a "temporary population" of almost 25 million tourists from other countries (mostly Germany), concentrated in certain periods and in areas such as the mountains and Vienna.

Population growth averaged 0.5% per year between 1990 and 2000. Although natural growth has stagnated since 1997, the population is projected to grow slightly until 2010 as immigration offsets the low birth rate. Changes in neighbouring countries have led to increased immigration in recent years (in 2000, 10% of inhabitants were foreign-born). In the long run, however, as economies stabilise in Central and Eastern European countries, Austria's population growth will slow. While the population under 15 years old numbers 1.4 million, and that over 65 years old 1.2 million, it is projected that in 2050 only 0.6 million Austrians will be younger than 15 and 2.2 million will be over 65. Average *life expectancy* at birth has risen to 78.3 years, and to over 81 years for women (Figure 6.1).

At almost EUR 26 000, Austria's *per capita GDP* is slightly higher than the OECD average. One of the highest labour participation rates in Europe (77%), yearly renegotiated wage levels and a comparatively low unemployment rate (4.9%) are responsible for the country's relatively low income inequality (Gini coefficient of 26.1). The wage income of the top 10% is 2.78 times that of the lowest 10%; this is one of the six lowest earning dispersion levels among OECD countries. Nonetheless, some 340 000 people live in consistent poverty, unable to afford basic necessities, poorly housed and in debt.

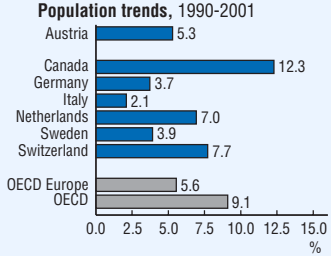
In Austria, the job creation potential of environmental measures is considered part of *active employment policies* at federal and provincial levels. The 1998 National Employment Action Plan specifically prioritised ways to integrate employment measures with environmental initiatives. The 2002 National Climate Strategy also puts priority on job creation in connection with development and application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. The Austrian Institute for Economic Research projects that implementing the strategy will result in the creation

© OECD 2003

Figure 6.1 **Social indicators**

Population and ageing

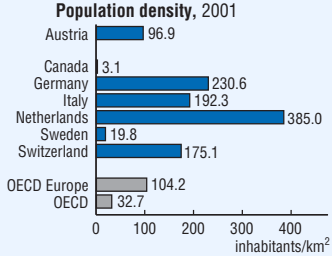
Population trends, 1990-2001



Population change		1990	2000
natural increase	‰	0.9	0.1
net migration	‰	3.1	2.1
Foreign population		1990	2000
	%	5.9	9.3
Ageing		1990	2000
over 64/under 15	ratios	0.87	0.92

Settlement and mobility

Population density, 2001

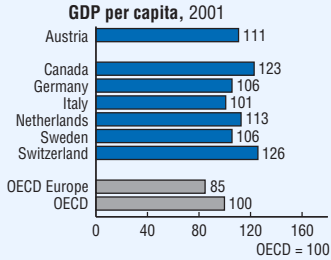


Population by type of region	2000 % population	2000 % area	2000 density
urban	23.0	1.4	1 631
intermediate	30.9	20.2	147
rural	46.1	78.5	57

Mobility		1990	2000
car ownership	veh./100 inh.	39	51
rail traffic	billion pass.-km	8	8

Income and employment

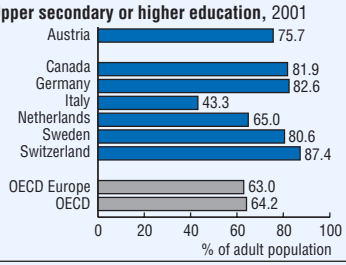
GDP per capita, 2001



Regional disparities		Early 1990s	End 1990s
GDP/inh.	variation coefficient	32.7	30.6
Labour force participation		1990	2001
total rate	%	78.0	76.9
female rate	%	55.4	62.2
Unemployment		1990	2001
total rate	%	4.1	4.9
female rate	%	3.5	3.8

Health and education

Upper secondary or higher education, 2001



Educational attainment		1990	2000
upper secondary	%	..	75.7
Life expectancy		1990	2000
at birth: total	years	75.6	78.3
female	years	78.9	81.2
at age 65: male	years	14.4	16.2
female	years	18.0	19.6

Source: OECD.

© OECD 2003

of 20 000 to 40 000 jobs. Recent studies on the *long-term labour market effects* of a shift towards more environmentally sustainable production see net positive employment effects at the macro level, but with negative effects for certain economic sectors, industrial branches and regions. One of the sectors that have generated positive employment effects is organic farming, with rapid growth since the early 1990s and some 20 000 farms involved

Strict environmental regulations in Austria have induced innovation in *environmental technologies* for end-of-pipe pollution abatement and cleaner production. As of the late 1990s, 315 Austrian companies were manufacturing environmental technology products, generating EUR 2.5 billion a year in revenue and employing around 16 000 people. The environmental technology sector's share in GDP rose from 1% to 1.4% over the 1990s. If *environmental services* (waste and resource management) are included, environmental employment totalled over 85 000 jobs, accounting for 2.3% of employment in 1998. Overall, the sector (manufacturing plus services) contributes about *3% of GDP*.

In 2000, about 60% of the revenue of Austria's eco-industry originated from exports. Austrian companies have sought to develop *strong exports* of expertise and technology related to biomass, solar energy and energy efficiency. Official projections see further expansion of exports in waste and wastewater management services to Central and Eastern Europe, especially EU accession countries.

2. Environmental Democracy: Participation, Information and Access

2.1 Social partnership and public participation

All major segments of Austrian society participate in *consensus-based environmental policy development*. Industry and labour interests are organised, as in other countries, through industry federations and labour unions (voluntary membership). But industry and labour interests are also organised through Chambers of Commerce (Kammern der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft) and Chambers of Labour (Arbeiterkammern), in which membership is compulsory. The chambers exist at both the federal and provincial levels, and represent the interests of their members on a wide range of issues, including environmental concerns. The traditional "social partnership" of governments, the chambers, and industry federations and labour unions assures their engagement in many discussions concerning environmental policy, including early stages of preparation of environmental legislation. However, this consultation process could be enriched by a *systematic review of the distributive implications* of environmental policies and measures during these early stages.

© OECD 2003

In the context of *municipal land use and zoning*, public participation in environmental matters has been formally codified into permitting and licensing procedures. Participation is recognised as a means of ensuring that environmental concerns are taken into account. In practice, however, participation is sometimes reduced to ex post provision of information on plans or decisions already made by investors or the permitting authority. There is a need to *strengthen public participation* in earlier stages of administrative procedures (permitting, licensing, and environmental impact assessment).

Social partnership is the basis of *Local Agenda 21* (LA21) initiatives, which so far are in place in 5% of Austrian communities and in seven out of the nine provinces. Implementation and participation have improved in recent years (Box 6.2). To support

Box 6.2 **Local Agenda 21**

Although only about *5% of communities* have developed and implemented Local Agenda 21 (LA21) plans in Austria, the programme has gained momentum since the late 1990s. This is partly due to support from BMLFUW, in the way of a manual and toolkit, sponsorship of workshops and symposia, and a database of LA21 projects. Provincial governments have also provided support.

For example, the province of *Upper Austria* provides a two-year subsidy of about EUR 7 000 per community (or EUR 10 000 for co-operation by two communities) for various stages of the LA21 process, including information gathering and analysis, steering group formation, and elaboration of action plans. Examples of LA21 initiatives in Upper Austria include development of organic farm products, alternative energy sources, more sustainable traffic options, local hiking trails, a network for regional wood marketing and a sustainable development guidebook for local enterprises.

In 1995, the *city of Linz* signed the Aalborg Charter of European Cities and Towns towards Sustainability, and drew up a LA21. The city office for environmental protection and the planning board led the project, which involved preservation of ecologically valuable areas; sustainable land use, urban development and urban transport; local responsibility for the global climate; improving resource efficiency of production; and citizen participation.

In the framework of LA21, many communities have also entered into *inter-communal partnerships* with municipalities in other provinces or other countries. For example, some 100 municipalities and communities in eight provinces, together with municipalities from neighbouring countries (particularly Hungary), have formed a *Climate Alliance*, committing to reducing CO_2 emissions by 2010 through concrete measures in areas such as transport, energy and procurement.

© OECD 2003

LA21 activities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) provides funding to facilitate the networking of experts and the organisation of conferences and round table discussions on sustainability issues. Environmental NGOs, to which as much as 20% of the population belongs, play an active role and receive financial support from the federal and provincial governments (Box 6.3). In 2001, around 10% of municipalities in Upper Austria had active, formal LA21 plans, with involvement by many stakeholders. In Vienna, one district has already adopted such a plan, and four districts have initiated preparations.

Box 6.3 **Environmental NGOs**

Austria's 90 or so *environmental NGOs* have over 750 full-time employees. One national umbrella organisation, the Umweltdachverband (Austrian Environmental Umbrella Association) groups about 33 organisations with some 1.2 million members, including volunteer workers. Total membership in environmental NGOs and Alpine associations is estimated to be 20% of the Austrian population. Another umbrella organisation, the Ökabüro (Eco-Bureau) represents 12 member organisations.

During the 1990s, NGOs became important *partners in policy formulation*, often forming alliances with other organisations (e.g. consumer groups, organic farming and other agricultural organisations, trade unions, business associations). Austrian environmental NGOs are active at the European level through the European Environmental Bureau and through the European offices for groups such as Birdlife, WWF and Friends of the Earth. Despite differing objectives and strategies, Austrian environmental NGOs have co-operated against nuclear power and for renewable energy and changes in consumption patterns.

Some 52% of *environmental NGOs' funds* come from membership fees and private donations, and 48% from the public sector. The federal and provincial governments give significant support to NGOs, mostly to carry out projects and studies. For example, in 1994/95, the environment ministry allocated over EUR 15.4 million, and the economic affairs ministry EUR 28 000, to NGOs as contract fees for environmental services; provincial authorities spent an additional EUR 1 million.

Alpine associations maintain some 50 000 kilometres of hiking paths and offer 541 rescue huts with about 26 900 beds, accommodating 2-2.5 million hikers per year. In 1992, the economic affairs ministry launched the Environmentally Sound Rescue Hut Programme, in which federal and provincial governments and Alpine associations each contributed a third of EUR 73 million over ten years to install renewable energy technology, waste disposal and independent sewage facilities to improve the huts' environmental performance. Between 1992 and 1998, over 180 huts were converted.

© OECD 2003

2.2 Provision of environmental information

At the national level, the *Federal Environment Agency (UBA)* and *Statistics Austria* collect and disseminate environmental information. Environmental expenditure data have been compiled since the early 1980s for the public sector and since the mid-1970s for the business sector. Since Statistics Austria was recently privatised, it will be important to ensure continuity in this activity. Environmental monitoring is well established, and Austria has good air emission inventories; however, no pollutant release and transfer register has yet been created (Chapter 2). UBA is also a key player in analysing environmental data, and issues scientific reports on various environmental concerns. Since the mid-1980s, it has published national *state of the environment (SOE) reports* every three years. The 2002 report was presented to the Parliament and the media. UBA's publications are complemented by SOE reports from provincial governments and by reports on specific topics (e.g. climate change, nature conservation, water management, sustainable development) made by BMLFUW or provincial administrations.

Environmental and sustainability indicators are policy tools that are important for measuring progress in implementing policies and programmes. The 2002 National Strategy for Sustainable Development includes 48 indicators with which to measure progress in reaching 20 key targets. The strategy calls for the development of an additional set of sustainable development indicators. Austria is a front runner with regard to *material flow statistics and analyses* (Chapter 5) and eco-efficiency indicators. In 1999, a long-term material input series, tracking use of fossil fuels, minerals and biomass for 1960-97), demonstrated that resource efficiency had improved overall, although absolute levels of resource use had continued to grow.

2.3 Public access to environmental information

The 1993 *Environmental Information Act* transposed relevant EU legislation and established the legal basis for free access to information on the state of the environment and on activities and measures with environmental effects. Citizens and legal entities are entitled to get such information without having to disclose their intentions. Access may be denied or limited only on clearly defined grounds, such as national security, court procedures or business secrecy. The law's provisions are well implemented; access to information is granted fairly openly, with few restrictions, low fees and uncomplicated procedures. *Environmental ombudsmen* with BMLFUW and provincial governments provide information and respond to public enquiries and complaints. Austria has not yet ratified the *Aarhus Convention*, pending transposition of the new EU directive (adopted in January 2003) on public access to environmental information.

© OECD 2003

About 5% of UBA's *public relations* budget is dedicated to providing information in response to enquiries, which come mainly from private companies, journalists and universities. The Internet is the key dissemination channel, with most visitors seeking information related to environmental health issues, such as drinking water quality. There is no cost to see or download information from UBA, except for some scientific reports. In contrast, Statistics Austria charges both government administrations and the public for statistical information.

2.4 Appeal procedures and prosecution of polluters

Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, if public concerns are not reflected in a decision of a regulatory authority, affected citizens' groups of 200 or more persons (Bürgerinitiativen) have the right to appeal to independent tribunals (Umweltsenat). These were set up in the provinces in the late 1980s, originally to serve as appeal bodies in certain administrative procedures, but later gained broader responsibility, including for issues related to access to environmental information. In some provinces, the environmental ombudsman (Landesumweltanwalt) can initiate or participate in appeal procedures to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into consideration in decision making.

Concerning *judicial procedures*, courts have traditionally played a minor role in action against polluters in Austria. The main reasons are: i) a significant degree of environmental awareness among a large part of the population; and ii) a tradition of believing in and respecting the law and corresponding social control.

Third parties, such as citizens and NGOs not directly affected by pollution or nuisances, *do not have the right to appeal decisions* (e.g. on spatial plans, licensing, EIAs) that could affect environmental outcomes. NGOs thus are barred from using administrative and judicial procedures to appeal decisions thought to have unacceptable environmental costs. Under certain conditions, however, third parties can bring a liability lawsuit against government agencies for lack of enforcement or implementation. The *number of appeal procedures* has not been systematically monitored, but it appears to have declined in recent years.

3. Environmental Education and Awareness

3.1 Environmental education

The Austrian public is generally well educated, and informed about environmental matters. Federal expenditure on education exceeds 6.5% of GDP, and educational attainment levels are high: 74% of the population has completed secondary education or higher.

© OECD 2003

Environmental education has been a priority in Austria for over two decades. The main *responsibility for environmental education* lies with the Ministry of Education and BMLFUW, and for vocational training with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour. The Forum for Environmental Education (Forum Umweltbildung), set up in 1983, works under both ministries to facilitate consultations regarding environmental education with teachers, scientists and NGO representatives, administration officers and environmental education experts. In addition, an interdisciplinary steering committee has been set up to enhance sustainable development education in vocational schools. The 2002 National Strategy for Sustainable Development restates Austria's commitment to a knowledge-based society and life-long learning, in line with relevant EU policies and projects.

Environmental education has been incorporated into both *formal and vocational curricula*. BMLFUW develops teaching materials on chemical management, waste management, climate change and renewable forms of energy, ecotourism, and cleaner production. At universities, a wide range of courses is available for advanced teacher training, with the emphasis on helping teachers integrate environmental and sustainable development concepts into subjects as varied as history, biology, geography and literature. For vocational training, environmental protection is designated as a separate learning objective. *Informal environmental education* is offered by many institutions, including adult education centres, consumer associations, nature and environment centres, museums and botanical gardens. Guidelines concerning environmental qualifications of teaching and training staff have been developed and tested.

3.2 Environmental awareness

In a 1998 survey, *Austrians' main environmental concerns* were air quality (21%), drinking water (18%), waste reduction (17%), ozone layer depletion (16%) and climate protection (13%). Over 80% of those surveyed attached a high value to forests, especially for recreation. Today, climate change, nuclear energy, nature protection, transport-related environmental problems and food safety rank high on the political agenda.

Surveys suggest that there are *intergenerational differences* in the perception of environmental problems, with youth more concerned about global issues and the elderly more concerned about local problems. While environmental knowledge and awareness are higher in the 15-30 age group, the elderly tend to behave in a more environmentally sound manner. The gap between awareness and action seems to reflect changing values and consumption patterns.

During the last ten years, several *public awareness campaigns* concerning specific environmental issues have been carried out, targeting specific sectors of the population. For example, a campaign regarding ground-level ozone was aimed at

© OECD 2003

school children; another, regarding environmentally sustainable transport, focused on the tourism sector and commuters. To raise awareness in various economic sectors, BMLFUW organises periodic workshops and conferences, and maintains a Web site to discuss the objectives and measures of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Among personal actions in favour of the environment, Austrians ranked *waste separation* for recycling highest. Austrian households are requested to separate household waste into at least eight categories (clear and coloured glass, paper, metals, plastic, organic waste, other waste, batteries, and hazardous waste). There are some indications that additional awareness raising is necessary to ensure that ambitious national waste separation targets are met, although Austria is already achieving high rates of recycling for certain materials (84% for glass, 66% for paper and cardboard).

Consumers' stated *willingness to pay* for environmentally friendly products is high, with 60% indicating a willingness to pay a premium of up to 20% for greener products. More than 60% of those surveyed said that they considered eco-labels when buying consumer durables (e.g. electric appliances, furniture) and 73% seek detailed information about products (e.g. on energy use). The use of low-energy light bulbs and energy-efficient appliances has gained ground.

4. Environmental Conditions and Health Risks

Reducing disparities in environmental quality and in human exposure to environmental risks has been a stated policy goal in Austria since the 1970s. Following the Second European Conference on Environment and Health, held in Helsinki in 1994, the Austrian ministries dealing with environment and health prepared a *National Environmental Health Action Plan*. Released in 1997, it set objectives and measures concerning issues such as air and water quality, contaminated sites, food quality and safety, radiation protection, chemical safety, noise, traffic, worker safety and human settlements. The plan was largely based on problems and objectives identified earlier under various sector plans, laws and standards (e.g. the Air Quality Act, water quality standards). While the links between health and environmental conditions are reviewed under each topic, objectives are set in terms of minimising risks due to environmental pressures (e.g. reducing pollution loads or noise levels), rather than in health impact terms. There has been *little follow up* as regards systematic evaluation of the implementation of measures proposed in the plan. The 2002 sustainable development strategy restates the importance of assuring the environmental health of the population, and outlines some measures aimed at doing so.

© OECD 2003

Transport has long been recognised as a major source of environmental and health externalities in Austria. A 1999 study reviewed the health costs associated with transport-related air pollution, and estimated related deaths at 2 400 per year (i.e. less than half the number killed by traffic accidents). The monetary costs were put at EUR 2.9 billion. In recent decades, lack of internalisation of the full social and environmental costs of transport has contributed to the large increase in transport volume. Between 1987 and 1998, the volume of transported goods more than doubled and passenger air traffic more than tripled in Austria. Associated high pollutant and noise emission levels pose particularly significant environmental and health risks in Alpine valleys. To make development of the transport sector more sustainable, it will be necessary to adjust perceived transport costs and prices to internalise the sector's impact on health and the environment (Chapter 2).

© OECD 2003

REFERENCES

I.A Selected environmental data

I.B Selected economic data

I.C Selected social data

II.A Selected multilateral agreements (worldwide)

II.B Selected multilateral agreements (regional)

III. Abbreviations

IV. Physical context

V. Selected environmental events (1995-2002)

VI. Selected environmental Web sites

I.A: SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (1)

		CAN	MEX	USA	JPN	KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN
LAND													
Total area (1000 km^2)		9971	1958	9364	378	99	7713	270	**84**	31	79	43	338
Major protected areas (% of total area)	*2*	9.6	8.2	21.2	6.8	6.9	7.7	23.5	**29.2**	2.8	16.2	32.0	8.4
Nitrogenous fertiliser use (t/km^2 of arable land)		3.8	4.9	5.7	11.3	21.9	1.9	59.0	**7.9**	17.0	7.1	10.3	7.1
Pesticide use (t/km^2 of arable land)		0.07	0.13	0.20	1.50	1.29	0.06	0.82	**0.24**	1.15	0.13	0.12	0.05
FOREST													
Forest area (% of land area)		45.3	33.4	32.6	66.8	65.2	19.4	29.5	**47.6**	22.2	34.1	10.5	75.5
Use of forest resources (harvest/growth)		0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	**0.7**	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Tropical wood imports (USD/cap.)	*3*	1.6	0.2	2.2	10.7	6.1	4.0	3.4	**0.4**	24.2	0.3	3.8	1.4
THREATENED SPECIES													
Mammals (% of species known)		32.6	33.2	10.5	24.0	17.0	23.2	15.2	**26.2**	31.6	33.3	22.0	11.9
Birds (% of species known)		13.1	16.9	7.2	12.9	14.1	12.1	25.3	**26.0**	27.5	55.9	13.2	13.3
Fish (% of species known)		7.5	5.7	2.4	24.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	**41.7**	54.3	29.2	15.8	11.8
WATER													
Water withdrawal (% of gross annual availability)		1.6	15.3	19.0	20.5	33.9	6.2	0.6	**4.2**	45.1	11.5	12.3	2.1
Public waste water treatment (% of population served)		72	24	71	64	70	..	80	**86**	38	64	89	81
Fish catches (% of world catches)		1.0	1.4	5.0	5.3	1.9	0.2	0.6	**-**	-	-	1.6	0.2
AIR													
Emissions of sulphur oxides (kg/cap.)		82.3	12.2	62.7	6.9	24.8	96.0	11.6	**5.0**	20.1	25.8	5.2	14.6
(kg/1000 USD GDP)	*4*	3.1	1.6	2.0	0.3	2.1	4.1	0.7	**0.2**	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.6
% change (1990-late 1990s)		-22	..	-20	-3	-29	-4	20	**-55**	-37	-86	-85	-71
Emissions of nitrogen oxides (kg/cap.)		66.8	12.0	84.4	13.1	23.4	135.4	53.4	**22.6**	35.7	38.6	38.9	45.6
(kg/1000 USD GDP)	*4*	2.5	1.6	2.7	0.5	2.0	5.7	3.1	**0.9**	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.9
% change (1990-late 1990s)		-2	18	5	-	17	17	18	**-9**	16	-47	-25	-21
Emissions of carbon dioxide (t./cap.)	*5*	16.7	3.8	20.8	9.3	9.5	17.2	8.4	**7.7**	11.8	11.9	9.4	10.8
(t./1000 USD GDP)	*4*	0.62	0.45	0.63	0.38	0.68	0.71	0.45	**0.32**	0.48	0.91	0.37	0.45
% change (1990-2000)		22	24	18	13	88	26	38	**9**	14	-19	2	5
WASTE GENERATED													
Industrial waste (kg/1000 USD GDP)	*4, 6*	..	50	..	40	60	110	30	**80**	60	70	20	150
Municipal waste (kg/cap.)	*7*	350	320	760	410	360	690	380	**560**	550	330	660	460
Nuclear waste (t./Mtoe of TPES)	*8*	4.7	0.1	0.9	1.7	3.5	-	-	**-**	2.2	1.0	-	2.2
PAC EXPENDITURE (% of GDP)	*9*	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.8	..	**2.4**	1.5	1.7	..	0.8

.. not available. - nil or negligible. x data included under Belgium.

1) Data refer to the latest available year. They include provisional figures and Secretariat estimates. Partial totals are underlined. Varying definitions can limit comparability across countries.

2) Data refer to IUCN categories I to VI; AUS, HUN, ITA, LUX, NOR, POL, TUR: national data.

3) Total imports of cork and wood from non-OECD tropical countries.

4) GDP at 1995 prices and purchasing power parities.

Source: OECD Environmental Data Compendium.

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD*	OECD*
549	357	132	93	103	70	301	3	42	324	313	92	49	506	450	41	779	245	34777
10.1	26.9	2.6	9.1	9.5	0.9	9.1	6.5	11.6	7.6	9.7	6.6	21.6	8.4	8.1	18.0	3.8	20.4	12.4
12.4	15.3	7.3	6.4	9.8	43.1	7.6	x	30.5	11.4	6.0	3.9	4.5	5.8	6.9	11.8	5.1	16.0	6.2
0.51	0.26	0.29	0.10	-	0.25	0.44	0.63	0.98	0.04	0.06	0.50	0.21	0.18	0.06	0.33	0.13	*0.52*	*0.21*
31.4	30.1	22.8	18.9	1.3	8.8	23.3	34.4	9.2	39.2	29.7	37.9	42.2	32.3	73.5	31.7	26.9	10.5	33.9
0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
6.8	1.8	2.8	0.1	2.8	11.2	7.1	-	15.6	3.6	0.3	17.9	0.1	6.2	2.2	0.6	0.5	2.7	4.0
19.7	36.7	37.9	71.1	-	6.5	40.7	51.6	15.6	3.4	14.6	17.3	22.2	21.2	23.1	34.2	22.2	*21.9*	..
14.3	29.2	13.0	18.8	34.7	21.8	18.4	50.0	27.1	7.7	14.7	13.7	14.4	14.1	19.2	42.6	6.7	*6.4*	..
7.5	68.2	24.3	32.1	-	33.3	31.8	27.9	82.1	-	9.6	18.6	23.8	29.4	7.9	44.7	9.9	*11.1*	..
16.9	22.3	12.1	4.7	0.1	2.3	32.1	3.7	5.2	0.7	16.9	15.1	1.4	28.6	1.5	4.8	17.0	*20.7*	*11.4*
77	91	56	32	33	73	63	95	98	73	55	46	49	48	86	96	17	*95*	*64*
0.6	0.2	0.1	-	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.2	-	1.0	0.4	-	0.5	0.8	27.4
14.3	10.1	51.4	58.5	33.4	42.2	16.0	7.1	5.7	6.4	39.1	37.6	33.2	40.3	8.0	3.9	33.0	19.9	32.7
0.7	0.4	3.7	5.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	5.3	1.0	1.5
-34	-84	7	-41	14	-14	-46	-79	-55	-46	-53	4	-67	-25	-48	-35	..	-68	-33
28.3	19.9	36.3	22.0	91.7	32.2	25.8	38.8	26.6	53.7	21.7	37.1	24.1	32.9	30.2	14.8	14.1	26.9	40.3
1.3	0.9	2.6	2.1	3.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.3	1.3	1.9
-12	-40	17	-7	-2	3	-24	-27	-27	6	-35	17	-43	6	-23	-32	48	-42	-4
6.0	10.0	8.0	5.5	7.7	11.0	7.4	18.4	10.9	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.6	7.2	5.3	5.6	3.1	9.2	11.2
0.26	0.43	0.54	0.49	0.29	0.40	0.34	0.43	0.44	0.29	0.85	0.36	0.63	0.40	0.23	0.20	0.49	0.44	0.51
-3	-15	23	-18	8	29	8	-23	11	21	-16	49	-36	35	-2	-5	49	-3	13
80	30	50	20	1	60	20	140	30	30	160	80	80	40	110	10	30	40	70
510	540	430	450	700	560	500	640	610	620	290	450	320	660	450	650	390	560	540
4.4	1.2	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	2.5	1.4	4.6	2.4	-	3.4	1.5
1.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	..	0.6	0.9	..	2.0	..	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.7	..

UKD: pesticides and threatened species: Great Britain; water withdrawal and public waste water treatment plants: England and Wales.

5) CO_2 from energy use only; international marine and aviation bunkers are excluded.

6) Waste from manufacturing industries.

7) CAN, NZL: household waste only.

8) Waste from spent fuel arising in nuclear power plants, in tonnes of heavy metal, per million tonnes of oil equivalent of total primary energy supply.

9) Household expenditure excluded.

© OECD 2003

I.B: SELECTED ECONOMIC DATA (1)

		CAN	MEX	USA	JPN	KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
GDP, 2001 (billion USD at 1995 prices and PPPs)		842	812	9156	3131	674	474	72	**198**	258	139	138
% change (1990-2001)		33.4	40.7	39.1	14.6	87.1	44.0	32.6	**27.0**	24.6	3.8	26.9
per capita, 2001 (1000 USD/cap.)		27.1	8.2	32.1	24.6	14.2	24.5	18.7	**24.4**	25.1	13.6	25.8
Exports, 2001 (% of GDP)		43.3	27.5	10.3	10.4	42.9	22.4	36.6	**52.2**	86.8	71.4	45.3
INDUSTRY	*2*											
Value added in industry (% of GDP)		31	28	25	32	44	26	27	**33**	28	41	27
Industrial production: % change (1990-2001)		36.0	42.6	41.6	-5.3	135.8	28.2	19.1	**45.4**	15.2	-18.6	41.9
AGRICULTURE												
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP)	*3*	3	4	2	1	5	4	8	**2**	1	4	3
Agricultural production: % change (1990-2001)		13.9	33.4	20.3	-9.2	26.2	28.0	29.0	**4.3**	17.2	..	2.3
Livestock population, 2001 (million head of sheep eq.)		103	276	786	55	27	295	102	**18**	30	14	25
ENERGY												
Total supply, 2000 (Mtoe)		251	154	2300	525	194	110	19	**29**	59	40	19
% change (1990-2000)		20.0	23.8	19.3	19.6	109.1	25.9	32.9	**13.3**	22.3	-14.8	7.7
Energy intensity, 2000 (toe/1000 USD GDP)		0.30	0.19	0.25	0.17	0.30	0.24	0.26	**0.15**	0.23	0.30	0.14
% change (1990-2000)		-8.7	-12.2	-13.2	3.9	15.1	-10.5	2.1	**-9.8**	-0.8	-15.0	-14.4
Structure of energy supply, 2000 (%)	*4*											
Solid fuels		12.0	4.6	23.6	17.9	21.7	43.1	5.4	**12.5**	14.2	52.2	20.7
Oil		34.7	61.8	38.7	50.5	53.6	33.2	33.9	**41.1**	40.4	19.1	45.0
Gas		29.4	21.7	23.7	12.3	8.8	17.5	27.1	**22.7**	22.7	18.2	22.9
Nuclear		7.5	1.4	9.1	16.0	14.7	..	..	**..**	21.3	8.6	..
Hydro, etc.		16.5	10.4	5.0	3.3	1.3	6.3	33.5	**23.7**	1.3	1.9	11.3
ROAD TRANSPORT	*5*											
Road traffic volumes per capita, 1999 (1000 veh.-km/cap.)		9.4	0.6	15.8	6.0	1.8	9.3	8.0	**7.8**	8.7	3.1	8.4
Road vehicle stock, 1999 (10 000 vehicles)		1784	1459	21533	7003	1116	1199	231	**485**	512	373	223
% change (1990-1999)		7.8	47.7	14.1	24.0	228.9	22.7	25.2	**31.3**	20.2	43.7	17.9
per capita (veh./100 inh.)		58	15	79	55	24	63	61	**60**	50	36	42

.. not available. - nil or negligible. x data included under Belgium.

1) Data may include provisional figures and Secretariat estimates. Partial totals are underlined.

2) Value added: includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water and construction; production: excludes construction.

Source: OECD Environmental Data Compendium.

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	OECD
124	1393	1921	165	117	8	112	1288	20	398	120	352	167	58	739	206	200	391	1293	24965
24.6	22.0	19.0	31.2	12.2	31.8	115.0	19.0	86.5	34.4	41.9	44.6	33.7	14.9	33.5	20.6	10.3	31.6	28.3	30.6
23.9	23.5	23.3	15.5	11.5	26.8	29.1	22.2	44.5	24.9	26.5	9.1	16.6	10.8	18.4	23.2	27.7	5.7	21.6	22.0
40.4	28.2	35.0	24.5	60.6	39.8	94.5	28.3	153.6	65.8	46.2	29.8	31.5	75.9	29.9	46.5	43.8	35.0	27.1	21.6
34	25	30	21	34	29	41	29	21	27	43	35	31	35	30	28	30	30	28	28
63.2	19.0	14.0	14.1	54.0	..	256.6	14.2	28.9	20.7	41.1	64.3	24.7	0.2	21.7	40.0	26.1	38.2	10.0	23.6
4	3	1	8	4	11	4	3	1	3	2	4	4	5	4	2	2	15	1	2
-13.7	2.0	-2.9	16.9	-13.0	9.1	10.3	7.2	x	-0.6	-15.2	-16.2	0.5	..	12.8	-9.3	-7.0	7.8	-11.2	..
9	164	124	21	13	1	54	71	x	46	9	57	19	7	96	13	12	117	117	2682
33	257	340	28	25	3	15	172	4	76	26	90	25	17	125	47	27	77	233	5317
15.0	13.8	-4.5	27.9	-12.9	63.5	39.8	13.1	3.1	14.0	19.4	-9.9	43.4	-19.5	37.9	1.7	6.1	46.4	9.5	17.8
0.27	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.46	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.31	0.17	0.23	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.22
-7.0	-4.8	-19.3	1.5	-19.4	27.8	-30.7	-3.2	-41.9	-14.2	-14.6	-37.0	9.3	-27.6	6.2	-14.6	-2.5	3.0	-12.7	-8.9
15.7	5.7	23.7	32.5	16.2	2.9	18.2	7.5	3.9	10.8	3.9	62.2	15.5	24.1	16.8	5.5	0.9	30.5	15.5	20.4
30.4	33.2	38.8	56.1	28.0	24.5	56.5	52.6	73.3	38.5	33.1	22.1	63.4	16.2	52.1	28.6	46.8	40.5	35.9	40.8
10.6	13.4	21.2	6.1	39.3	..	23.5	34.5	21.0	46.8	13.3	11.0	8.3	32.6	12.2	1.5	8.9	16.4	37.8	21.6
18.2	41.1	13.0	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	24.3	13.0	32.0	25.4	..	9.6	11.0
24.9	6.6	3.3	5.3	1.6	72.6	1.8	5.4	1.8	2.6	49.6	4.7	12.8	2.7	5.9	32.4	17.9	12.6	1.2	6.2
8.9	8.4	7.4	7.3	3.5	6.5	8.3	8.0	8.9	7.0	7.2	4.5	5.8	2.2	4.2	8.4	7.2	0.8	7.8	8.0
240	3309	4503	389	271	17	148	3545	31	675	225	1104	461	141	2048	424	376	548	2909	57281
7.6	16.3	20.7	54.1	12.7	27.3	55.8	15.9	40.2	17.7	16.0	72.6	109.5	..	41.8	7.9	13.9	132.1	15.4	21.7
46	56	55	37	27	62	39	61	71	43	51	29	46	26	52	48	53	8	49	51

3) Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, etc.

4) Breakdown excludes electricity trade.

5) Refers to motor vehicles with four or more wheels, except for Italy, which include three-wheeled goods vehicles.

© OECD 2003

I.C: SELECTED SOCIAL DATA (1)

		CAN	MEX	USA	JPN	KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK
POPULATION												
Total population, 2001 (100 000 inh.)		311	991	2850	1273	473	194	39	**81**	103	102	54
% change (1990-2001)		12.3	22.0	14.0	3.0	10.4	13.6	14.5	**5.3**	3.2	-1.3	4.2
Population density, 2001 (inh./km^2)		3.1	50.6	30.4	336.9	476.7	2.5	14.3	**96.9**	336.9	129.6	124.4
Ageing index, 2001 (over 64/under 15)		67.1	17.0	58.4	125.1	36.3	61.0	52.4	**92.5**	94.5	84.4	79.3
HEALTH												
Women life expectancy at birth, 2000 (years)		81.7	77.9	79.4	84.6	79.2	82.0	80.8	**81.2**	80.8	78.5	79.0
Infant mortality, 2000 (deaths /1 000 live births)		5.3	24.9	7.1	3.2	7.7	5.2	5.4	**4.8**	5.2	4.0	5.3
Expenditure, 2000 (% of GDP)		9.3	5.4	13.0	7.8	5.9	8.3	8.2	**8.0**	8.7	7.2	8.4
INCOME AND POVERTY												
GDP per capita, 2001 (1000 USD/cap.)		27.1	8.2	32.1	24.6	14.2	24.5	18.7	**24.4**	25.1	13.6	25.8
Poverty (% pop. < 50% median income)		10.3	21.9	17.0	8.1	..	9.3	..	**7.4**	7.8	..	5.0
Inequality (Gini levels)	*2*	28.5	52.6	34.4	26.0	..	30.5	25.6	**26.1**	27.2	..	21.7
Minimum to median wages, 2000	*3*	42.5	21.1	36.4	32.9	23.8	57.9	46.3	**x**	49.2	30.4	x
EMPLOYMENT												
Unemployment rate, 2001 (% of total labour force)		7.2	2.5	4.8	5.0	3.7	6.8	5.3	**4.9**	6.6	8.2	4.3
Labour force participation rate, 2001 (% 15-64 year-olds)		77.5	55.7	66.9	78.2	65.3	75.4	66.0	**76.9**	64.0	71.5	80.1
Employment in agriculture, 2001 (%)	*4*	2.9	17.6	2.4	4.9	10.3	4.9	9.1	**5.7**	2.2	4.8	3.3
EDUCATION												
Education, 2001 (% 25-64 year-olds)	*5*	81.9	21.6	87.7	83.1	68.0	58.9	75.7	**75.7**	58.5	86.2	80.2
Expenditure, 1999 (% of GDP)	*6*	6.6	5.2	6.5	4.7	6.8	5.8	..	**6.3**	5.5	4.7	6.7
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	*7*											
ODA, 2001 (% of GNI)		0.22	..	0.11	0.23	..	0.25	0.25	**0.29**	0.37	..	1.03
ODA, 2001 (USD/cap.)		49	..	40	77	..	45	29	**66**	85	..	305

.. not available. - nil or negligible. x not applicable.

1) Data may include provisional figures and Secretariat estimates. Partial totals are underlined.

2) Ranging from 0 (equal) to 100 (inequal) income distribution; figures relate to total disposable income (including all incomes, taxes and benefits) for the entire population.

3) Minimum wage as a percentage of median earnings including overtime pay and bonuses.

Source: OECD.

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	OECD
52	592	823	106	102	3	38	579	4	160	45	386	101	54	403	89	72	686	600	11367
4.2	4.4	3.7	5.3	-1.7	11.9	9.6	2.1	14.8	7.0	6.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	3.6	3.9	7.7	22.1	4.2	9.1
15.4	107.8	230.6	80.5	109.5	2.8	54.6	192.3	170.6	385.0	13.9	123.6	109.4	109.7	79.6	19.8	175.1	88.0	245.0	32.7
84.4	86.2	116.3	111.9	92.4	50.0	52.2	124.9	74.6	73.0	75.0	67.0	90.7	60.2	116.3	100.1	95.6	18.4	82.3	65.9
81.0	82.5	80.7	80.6	75.6	81.4	79.1	81.6	81.2	80.6	81.4	78.0	79.1	77.2	82.4	82.1	82.5	71.0	79.8	..
3.8	4.5	4.4	6.1	9.2	3.0	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.8	8.1	5.5	8.6	4.6	3.4	4.9	38.7	5.6	..
6.6	9.5	10.6	8.3	6.8	8.9	6.7	8.1	6.0	8.1	7.5	6.2	8.2	5.9	7.7	7.9	10.7	4.8	7.3	..
23.9	23.5	23.3	15.5	11.5	26.8	29.1	22.2	44.5	24.9	26.5	9.1	16.6	10.8	18.4	23.2	27.7	5.7	21.6	22.0
4.9	7.5	9.4	13.8	7.3	..	11.0	14.2	..	6.3	10.0	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.2	16.2	10.9	..
22.8	27.8	28.2	33.6	28.3	..	32.4	34.5	..	25.5	25.6	..	..	..	..	23.0	26.9	49.1	32.4	..
x	60.8	x	51.3	35.6	x	x	x	48.9	46.7	x	35.5	38.2	..	31.8	x	x	..	x	..
9.1	8.7	7.4	10.4	5.7	1.5	3.9	9.6	2.6	2.2	3.6	18.2	4.1	19.3	10.5	4.0	1.9	8.4	5.1	6.4
74.8	69.7	75.1	63.0	58.0	76.8	70.4	60.8	65.3	67.0	80.7	65.1	75.7	69.5	69.3	77.0	81.8	51.5	75.9	68.5
5.7	3.7	2.6	16.0	6.3	7.8	7.0	5.3	1.4	2.9	3.9	19.1	12.7	6.1	6.4	2.3	4.2	32.6	1.4	6.6
73.8	63.9	82.6	51.4	70.2	56.9	57.6	43.3	52.7	65.0	85.2	45.9	19.9	85.1	40.0	80.6	87.4	24.3	63.0	64.2
5.8	6.2	5.6	3.9	5.2	..	4.6	4.8	..	4.7	6.6	5.3	5.7	4.4	5.3	6.7	5.9	3.9	5.2	5.5
0.32	0.32	0.27	0.17	..	..	0.33	0.15	0.82	0.82	0.80	..	0.25	..	0.30	0.77	0.34	..	0.32	0.22
75	71	61	19	..	..	75	28	318	198	298	..	26	..	43	187	126	..	76	61

4) Civil employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing.
5) Upper secondary or higher education; OECD: average of rates.
6) Public and private expenditure on educational institutions; OECD: average of rates.
7) Official Development Assistance by Member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

© OECD 2003

II.A: SELECTED MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS (WORLDWIDE)

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

			CAN	MEX	USA	JPN
1946 Washington	Conv. - Regulation of whaling	Y	D	R	R	R
1956 Washington	Protocol	Y	R	R	R	R
1949 Geneva	Conv. - Road traffic	Y	R		R	R
1954 London	Conv. - Prevention of pollution of the sea by oil	Y	R	R	R	R
1971 London	Amendments to convention (protection of the Great Barrier Reef)		R			
1957 Brussels	Conv. - Limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going ships	Y	S			D
1979 Brussels	Protocol	Y				
1958 Geneva	Conv. - Fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas	Y	S	R	R	
1960 Geneva	Conv. - Protection of workers against ionising radiations (ILO 115)	Y		R		R
1962 Brussels	Conv. - Liability of operators of nuclear ships					
1963 Vienna	Conv. - Civil liability for nuclear damage	Y		R		
1988 Vienna	Joint protocol relating to the application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention	Y				
1997 Vienna	Protocol to amend the Vienna convention					
1963 Moscow	Treaty - Banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water	Y	R	R	R	R
1964 Copenhagen	Conv. - International council for the exploration of the sea	Y	R		R	
1970 Copenhagen	Protocol	Y	R		R	
1969 Brussels	Conv. - Intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties (INTERVENTION)	Y		R	R	R
1973 London	Protocol (pollution by substances other than oil)	Y		R	R	
1969 Brussels	Conv. - Civil liability for oil pollution damage (CLC)	Y	R	D	S	D
1976 London	Protocol	Y	R	R		R
1992 London	Protocol	Y	R	R		R
1970 Bern	Conv. - Transport of goods by rail (CIM)	Y				
1971 Brussels	Conv. - International fund for compensation for oil pollution damage (FUND)	Y	D	D	S	D
1976 London	Protocol	Y	R	R		R
1992 London	Protocol	Y	R	R		R
1971 Brussels	Conv. - Civil liability in maritime carriage of nuclear material	Y				
1971 London, Moscow, Washington	Conv. - Prohib. emplacement of nuclear and mass destruct. weapons on sea-bed, ocean floor and subsoil	Y	R	R	R	R
1971 Ramsar	Conv. - Wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat	Y	R	R	R	R
1982 Paris	Protocol	Y	R	R	R	R
1987 Regina	Regina amendment	Y	R	R		R
1971 Geneva	Conv. - Protection against hazards of poisoning arising from benzene (ILO 136)	Y				
1972 London, Mexico, Moscow, Washington	Conv. - Prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter (LC)	Y	R	R	R	R
1996 London	Protocol to the Conv. - Prevention of marine poll. by dumping of wastes and other matter		R		S	
1972 Geneva	Conv. - Protection of new varieties of plants (revised)	Y	R	R	R	R
1978 Geneva	Amendments	Y	R	R	R	R
1991 Geneva	Amendments	Y			R	R
1972 Geneva	Conv. - Safe container (CSC)	Y	R	R	R	R
1972 London, Moscow, Washington	Conv. - International liability for damage caused by space objects	Y	R	R	R	R
1972 Paris	Conv. - Protection of the world cultural and natural heritage	Y	R	R	R	R
1973 Washington	Conv. - International trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)	Y	R	R	R	R
1974 Geneva	Conv. - Prev. and control of occup. hazards caused by carcinog. subst. and agents (ILO 139)	Y				R
1976 London	Conv. - Limitation of liability for maritime claims (LLMC)	Y		R		R
1996 London	Amendment to convention		S			
1977 Geneva	Conv. - Protection of workers against occupational hazards in the working environment due to air pollution, noise and vibration (ILO 148)	Y				
1978 London	Protocol - Prevention of pollution from ships (MARPOL PROT)	Y	R	R	R	R
1978 London	Annex III	Y			R	R
1978 London	Annex IV					R

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	EU
R	R	R	**R**			R	R	R	R			D	R	R		R	R				R	R	R		R	
R	R	R				R		R	R			R	R	R		R	R				R	R	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R		R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	
	R	R				R	R	R	R	R				R			R					R	R		R	
	D			D		D	D	D	D			R		S	R	D	D	R	R		R	D	R		D	
	R			R			S		S						R			R	R		R		R		D	
	R	S		R		R	R	R				S	S			R			R		R		R		R	
				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
				S					S				S			R			R							
					R						R							R		R	S				S	
				S	R	R	R	S	S	S	R			R		R	R	R	S	R	S	R	S	S	S	
					S						S			S				S								
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	
				R		R	R	R	R			R	R			R	R	R	R		R	R			R	
				R		R	R	R	R			R	R			R	R	R	R		R	R			R	
S	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	S		R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	
	R	S		R		R	R	R	R				R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	
D	D	D		D		D	D	D	D	D		D	D	D	R	D	D	D	R		D	D	D		D	
R	R			R		R	R	R	R	R		R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		D	
R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R			R	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
D	D	D		D		D	D	D	D	D		D	D	D		D	D	D	R		D	D	D		D	
	R			R		R	R	R	R	R		R	D	R		R	R	R	R		R	R			D	
R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R			R	
				R		R	R	R	R					R		R	R		S		R	R			S	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R				R	R	R	R	
					R		R	R	R	R	R			R						R	R		R			
R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	
	R	R		S		R	S		R			S	R			S	R				R	S	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**		R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R	R		R	
R	R					R	R		R							R						R			R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R		R	R	R	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
				R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R			R		R	R		R	R			
	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R			R			R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R	
						S	R	S	R							S	N					S			R	
				R	R	R	R	R	R		R			R			R		R	R	R	R			R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			R	R			R	R	R	R	R	R		R	

© OECD 2003

II.A: SELECTED MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS (WORLDWIDE) (cont.)

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

			CAN	MEX	USA	JPN
1978 London	Annex V	Y		R	R	R
1997 London	Annex VI					
1979 Bonn	Conv. - Conservation of migratory species of wild animals	Y				
1991 London	Agreem. - Conservation of bats in Europe	Y				
1992 New York	Agreem. - Conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and the North Seas (ASCOBANS)	Y				
1996 Monaco	Agreem. - Conservation of cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area	Y				
1996 The Hague	Agreem. - Conservation of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds	Y				
1982 Montego Bay	Conv. - Law of the sea	Y	S	R		R
1994 New York	Agreem. - relating to the implementation of part XI of the convention	Y	S		S	R
1995 New York	Agreem. - Implementation of the provisions of the convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks	Y	R		R	S
1983 Geneva	Agreem. - Tropical timber	Y	R		R	R
1994 New York	Revised agreem. - Tropical timber	Y	R		R	R
1985 Vienna	Conv. - Protection of the ozone layer	Y	R	R	R	R
1987 Montreal	Protocol (substances that deplete the ozone layer)	Y	R	R	R	R
1990 London	Amendment to protocol	Y	R	R	R	R
1992 Copenhagen	Amendment to protocol	Y	R	R	R	R
1997 Montreal	Amendment to protocol	Y	R			
1999 Beijing	Amendment to protocol		R			
1986 Vienna	Conv. - Early notification of a nuclear accident	Y	R	R	R	R
1986 Vienna	Conv. - Assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency	Y	S	R	R	R
1989 Basel	Conv. - Control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	Y	R	R	S	R
1995 Geneva	Amendment					
1999 Basel	Prot. - Liability and compensation for damage					
1989 London	Conv. - Salvage	Y	R	R	R	
1990 Geneva	Conv. - Safety in the use of chemicals at work (ILO 170)	Y		R		
1990 London	Conv. - Oil pollution preparedness, response and co-operation (OPRC)	Y	R	R	R	R
1992 Rio de Janeiro	Conv. - Biological diversity	Y	R	R	S	R
2000 Montreal	Prot. - Biosafety		S	S		
1992 New York	Conv. - Framework convention on climate change	Y	R	R	R	R
1997 Kyoto	Protocol		S	R	S	R
1993 Paris	Conv. - Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction	Y	R	R	S	R
1993 Geneva	Conv. - Prevention of major industrial accidents (ILO 174)	Y				
1993	Agreem. - Promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas		R	R	R	R
1994 Vienna	Conv. - Nuclear safety	Y	R	R	R	R
1994 Paris	Conv. - Combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	Y	R	R	R	R
1995 Rome	Code of conduct on responsible fishing					
1996 London	Conv. - Liability and compensation for damage in connection with the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea		S			
1997 Vienna	Conv. - Supplementary compensation for nuclear damage				S	
1997 Vienna	Conv. - Joint convention on the safety of spent fuel management and on the safety of radioactive waste management	Y	R		S	
1997 New York	Conv. - Law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses					
1998 Rotterdam	Conv. - Prior informed consent procedure for hazardous chemicals and pesticides (PIC)				S	S
2001 London	Conv. - Civil liability for bunker oil pollution damage					
2001 Stockholm	Conv. - Persistent organic pollutants		R	S	S	

Source: IUCN; OECD.

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	EU
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
																	S					S				
	R			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
				S	R	R	R	R	R		R		R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R			R	
				R		R	R		R							R		R				R			R	S
								S		S				S					S		R			S		S
				S		R	R	S	R	S			S		S	R				R	R	R	R		R	S
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S		R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S		R	R
S	R	R	**S**	S		S	S	S	S	S		R	S	S	S	S	R		S		S	S			R	S
R	R	R	**R**	R		R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R	R		R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R		R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R	R		R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
R	R	R	**R**	S	R	R	R		R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
		R			R		R								R		R								R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			R		R	R	R								R	R	R		R	R	R	R			R	R
						S	S	S			S				S							S	S		S	
	R					R	S	R	R	R			R	R		R	R	S			S	R	R		R	
																	R					R				
R	R	R				R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	R	S			R	R	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
S		S	**S**	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
S	S	S	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S		R	R
S	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S	
				S												R						R				
																	R					R				R
R	R		**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
						S	S		S							S	S					S			S	
	S				S									S												
S	S		**R**	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	S	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	
							R		S		R				S	R	R		S			R				
S	S	S	**S**	S	R	S	S	S	R	S	R			S	S	R	R	S	S		S	S	R	S	S	S
S	S	S	**S**	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

© OECD 2003

II.B: SELECTED MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS (REGIONAL)

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

			CAN	MEX	USA	JPN
1957 Geneva	Agreem. - International carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR)	Y				
1975 New York	Protocol	Y				
1958 Geneva	Agreem. - Adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipments and parts	Y				
1959 Washington	Treaty - Antarctic	Y	R		R	R
1991 Madrid	Protocol to the Antarctic treaty (environmental protection)	Y	S		R	R
1960 Paris	Conv. - Third party liability in the field of nuclear energy	Y				
1963 Brussels	Supplementary convention	Y				
1964 Paris	Additional protocol to the convention	Y				
1964 Paris	Additional protocol to the supplementary convention	Y				
1982 Brussels	Protocol amending the convention	Y				
1982 Brussels	Protocol amending the supplementary convention	Y				
1988 Vienna	Joint protocol relating to the application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention	Y				
1960 Steckborn	Agreem. - Protection of Lake Constance against pollution	Y				
1966 Bern	Regulation (water withdrawal)	Y				
1968 Paris	Conv. - Protection of animals during international transport	Y				
1979 Strasbourg	Protocol	Y				
1969 London	Conv. - Protection of the archaeological heritage	Y				
1979 Bern	Conv. - Conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats	Y				
1979 Geneva	Conv. - Long-range transboundary air pollution	Y	R		R	
1984 Geneva	Protocol (financing of EMEP)	Y	R		R	
1985 Helsinki	Protocol (reduction of sulphur emissions or their transboundary fluxes by at least 30%)	Y	R			
1988 Sofia	Protocol (control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes)	Y	R		R	
1991 Geneva	Protocol (control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes)	Y	S		S	
1994 Oslo	Protocol (further reduction of sulphur emissions)	Y	R			
1998 Aarhus	Protocol (heavy metals)		R		R	
1998 Aarhus	Protocol (persistent organic pollutants)		R		S	
1999 Gothenburg	Protocol (abate acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone)		S		S	
1980 Madrid	Conv. - Transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities	Y				
1995 Strasbourg	Additional protocol	Y				
1998 Strasbourg	Second protocol	Y				
1991 Espoo	Conv. - Environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context	Y	R		S	
1991 Salzburg	Conv. - Protection of Alps	Y				
1994 Chambery	Prot. - Nature protection and landscape conservation	Y				
1994 Chambery	Prot. - Town and Country Planning and Sustainable Development	Y				
1994 Chambery	Prot. - Mountain agriculture	Y				
1996 Brdo	Prot. - Mountain forests	Y				
1996 Brdo	Prot. - Tourism	Y				
1998 Bled	Prot. - Energy	Y				
1998 Bled	Prot. - Land conservation	Y				
2000 Lucerne	Prot. - Transport	Y				
2000 Lucerne	Prot. - Dispute settlement	Y				

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	EU
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
			R	R		R	R	R	R		R			R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
R	R	R	**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			R		R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	
R	R	R	**S**	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	S			R		R	R	R		S	R	R	S		R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R	R				R	S	R	R		R		R	R	S	R	R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R					R	S	R	R				R	R	S		R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R	R				R	S	R	R		R		R	R	S	R	R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R					R	S	R	R				R	R	S		R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R	R				R	S	R	R		R		R	R	S	R	R	
			S	R		R	R	R	R					R	S	R	R				R	R	S		R	
				S	R	R	R	S	S	S	R			R		R	R	R	S	R	S	R	S	S	S	
			R						R														R			
			R						R														R			
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R		R	R	R	R	R	
			R	R		R		D	R	R		R		R	R				D		R	D	D		D	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			R	R		R	R	R	R		R			R	R	R	R			R		R	R			
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	S		R	R	R	R		R	R
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R			R	R	R	R		S	R	R	R	R		R	S
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	S		R	R	R	R		R	R
			S	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	R	R	S	S	S	S	R	R		S	R
			R	S	R	R	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R	R	R	S	S	S	S	R	R		S	S
			S	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	R	S		S	
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
			S	S				R	R			S		S	R	R			S	R		R	R			
								S	R			S			R	R			S	R		R	S			
			R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
			R					R	R					R									R			R
			R					S	R					S									S			S
			R					S	R					S									S			S
			R					R	R					S									S			S
			R					S	R					S									S			
			R					S	R					S									S			
			R					S	R					S									S			
			R					S	R					S									S			
			R					S	R					S									S			
			R					S	R					S									S			

© OECD 2003

II.B: SELECTED MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS (REGIONAL) (cont.)

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

			CAN	MEX	USA	JPN
1992	Helsinki	Conv. - Transboundary effects of industrial accidents	S		S	
1992	Helsinki	Conv. - Protection and use of transboundary water courses and international lakes	Y			
1999	London	Prot. - Water and health				
1992	Vienna	Agreem. - Forecast, prevention and mitigation of natural and technological disasters				
1993	Lugano	Conv. - Civil liability for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment				
1994	Lisbon	Treaty - Energy Charter	Y			S
1994	Lisbon	Protocol (energy efficiency and related environmental aspects)	Y			S
1994	Sofia	Conv. - Co-operation for the protection and sust. use of the Danube river				
1998	Aarhus	Conv. - Access to env. information and public participation in env. decision-making	Y			
1998	Strasbourg	Conv. - Protection of the environment through criminal law				
2000	Geneva	Agreem. - Iinternational carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways (AND)				

Source: IUCN; OECD.

© OECD 2003

OECD EPR / SECOND CYCLE

Y = in force S = signed R = ratified D = denounced

KOR	AUS	NZL	**AUT**	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SLO	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	UKD	EU
			R	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	R			R	R	S	R	S	S		R	R	R		S	R
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		S	R
				S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R	S		S	R	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S		S	
	S										S			R				S								
							S			S		S		S	S	S			S							
	S		**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	S		**R**	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			S						S		R															
			S	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	S	R	S		S	S	S		S	S
			S	S		S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S							S				
					S			S	S					S	S	S				S						

© OECD 2003

Reference III

ABBREVIATIONS

AAMA	American Automobile Manufacturers Association
AOX	Adsorbable organically bound halogens
BAT	Best available technology
BMLFUW	Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
CSA	Committee for Sustainable Austria
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (of the EU)
EMEP	Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GNI	Gross national income
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPPC	Integrated pollution prevention and control
IRF	International Road Federation
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (The World Conservation Union)

© OECD 2003

LA21	Local Agenda 21
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MtC	Million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
MWh	Megawatt hours
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
(NM)VOC	(Non-methane) volatile organic compound
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
ODA	Official development assistance
ODS	Ozone-depleting substance
ÖPUL	Programme for Environmentally Friendly Agriculture
PAC	Pollution abatement and control
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PIC	Prior informed consent
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
TPES	Total primary energy supply
TSP	Total suspended particulates
TWh	Terawatt hour
UBA	Federal Environment Agency
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN-ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAT	Value-added tax
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund

© OECD 2003

Reference IV

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

Austria is a relatively small country (83 900 km^2) that is *land-locked in central Europe* and shares borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. About 23% of the national territory is used as permanent grassland, 18% is arable and permanent crop land and 47% is covered with woodlands (see Map of Austria).

Five main types of landscape can be distinguished: the eastern Alps (63% of total area), the Alpine and Carpathian foothills (11%), the low-lying eastern Pannonic plains (11%), the Vienna basin (4%) and the granite-gneiss Bohemian highlands north of the Danube (10%). About 40% of the national territory lies more than 1 000 metres above sea level. The Großglockner, at 3 797 metres, is Austria's highest mountain.

Austria has *three types of climate*. The continental climate, in the east, has average summer temperatures of around 19 °C and annual rainfall that is usually under 700 mm. The mountain areas' Alpine climate features high rainfall, short summers and long winters. The rest of the country has a transition climate influenced by the predominant westerly and north-westerly winds from the Atlantic, with precipitation of 700 to 2 500 mm, depending on altitude.

The variety of landscape, altitude and climate engenders a *diversity of vegetation*. At lower altitudes, the Austrian forests are dominated by oak and beech; from 500 and 1 200 metres, mixed beech and spruce dominate; above that, there is a gradual change to larch and pine. In the mountains, forests help prevent debris flows, avalanches and flooding. There is also great diversity of vegetation in the grassland and Alpine pastures. Austria's *fauna* includes brown bear, fox, wild boar, roe deer, red deer, hare, pheasant, badger and squirrel.

Most of the country lies in the *basin of the Danube River*, which crosses northern Austria for 350 kilometres on its way from the Black Forest to the Black Sea. The country's largest lakes are also transboundary: Lake Constance (Bodensee) on the border with Germany and Switzerland, and Lake Neusiedl on the Hungarian border. The numerous smaller Alpine lakes are popular summer tourist attractions. In the west, part of Austria lies in the basin of the upper Rhine River, which forms the border with Switzerland. A small part of the country lies in the catchment area of the Elbe River.

© OECD 2003

Austria's *natural resources* include extensive forests and hydropower, and modest mineral deposits. The country is a large exporter of timber (the second largest component of GDP). Austria's iron ore reserves cover about 35% of its needs. Deposits of lignite, oil and natural gas make up meet about 33% of the primary energy supply. Other mineral resources include lead, zinc, gypsum and clay. The country exploits its extensive hydropower generation capacity to meet some 80% of its electricity demand.

Austria's *location* in the middle of Europe gives rise to specific environmental issues such as environmental pressures (e.g. air emissions, habitat disruption) from intensive freight transit traffic on north-south and, increasingly, east-west routes, which has raised much public concern. Transboundary exchange of acidifying air pollutants and tropospheric ozone precursors is another long-standing issue, especially because of damage to forests and soil.

© OECD 2003

Reference V

SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS (1995-2002)

1995

- Austria accedes to the European Union.
- Ordinance on separate collection of biodegradable waste takes effect.
- Ordinance on take-back of refrigeration equipment is amended.
- A fifth set of ordinances dealing with wastewater discharges from specific industrial sectors is published.
- The interim secretariat of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River is established in Vienna. Use of atrazine as a herbicide is banned. ÖPUL 1995 is initiated.
- The Austrian Council on Climate Change, a scientific advisory board to the federal government, is founded.
- The federation and the nine provinces (Länder) agreed to undertake measures to improve energy efficiency standards of buildings.
- Austria nominates the 58 hectare Rotmoos im Fuschertal site, near Salzburg, as a Ramsar site.

1996

- The Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Danube River Protection Convention) is ratified.
- Parliament adopts the National Environment Plan.
- Austria transposes the EU Framework Directive on Review and Monitoring of Air Quality into national law.
- The national phase-out of CFC use in textile cleaning is completed.
- A new packaging ordinance and a landfill ordinance are issued.
- The EU project "Soft Mobility in Tourism Destinations and Regions", which will later lead to creation of the Austria-based Network for Soft Mobility in European Tourism (NETS), begins.

© OECD 2003

- The annual water protection report is published, along with a sixth set of ordinances dealing with wastewater discharges from industrial sectors. New guidelines on subsidies for industrial wastewater treatment systems become effective.
- A standardised environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedure, as recommended by the OECD, is developed and has since been systematically applied for all bilateral aid (except the budget line for co-financing).
- Austria nominates the 173 hectare Hoerfeld-Moor site, in Carinthia and Styria, as a Ramsar site.

1997

- The federal government and the provincial governments of Vienna and Lower Austria reach agreement on the foundation and maintenance of the Danube Floodplain National Park. A similar agreement is reached with Upper Austria on the Kalkalpen National Park.
- Austria submits its second National Climate Change Report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- The second national report on ground-level ozone is submitted to the Parliament.
- The Parliament approves the Ambient Air Quality Protection Act, to take effect in 1998.
- Redefinition of the classification system for hazardous waste is approved.
- The packaging ordinance and packaging target ordinance are amended.
- Austria launches its tourism ecolabel programme, which will include annual events recognising designated tourism enterprises.
- A seventh set of ordinances dealing with wastewater discharges from industrial sectors is published, as are technical guidelines in the field of sanitary engineering works.
- Floods took place in Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Burgenland, and a major flood in the Morava River basin also affected Austria.

1998

- The federal government and the provincial government of Lower Austria reach agreement on the foundation and maintenance of Thayatal National Park.
- The Clean Air Act for Steam Boilers and its ordinances are introduced along with a revision of the industrial code and its ordinances.

© OECD 2003

- The determination ordinance on hazardous waste is amended.
- "Integrated Quality Management in Tourism", a European tourism forum under Austria's EU Presidency, is held in Mayrhofen.
- Austria signs the Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals, the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
- Austria ratifies the Convention to Combat Desertification.
- A constitutional law on a nuclear-free Austria is passed.
- The campaign "Lebende Flüsse – Living Rivers" is launched. The Danube River Protection Convention enters into force.
- Flooding affects all parts of Austria; in Carinthia, the Drau River sees its biggest flood since 1966.
- The Federal Waste Management Plan is published.
- The use of methyl bromide is banned, except for registered pesticides.

1999

- The agreement between the federal government and the provincial government of Burgenland on the maintenance and further development of the Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park is amended.
- Austria signs the Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone.
- Austria ratifies the Helsinki Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.
- An interprovince committee to co-ordinate climate change protection measures in the provinces is established.
- Development of a National Climate Change Strategy begins.
- Ordinances on incineration of hazardous waste in industrial plants and on incineration of hazardous waste are approved.
- The battery ordinance is amended.
- The annual water protection report and an eighth set of ordinances dealing with wastewater discharges from industrial sectors are published.
- Flooding affects many parts of Austria. The water level of Lake Constance reaches its highest since 1890.

© OECD 2003

- The Austrian Electricity Act enters into force, introducing preferential treatment for renewable energy sources.
- Austria nominates a 13 000 hectare site, composed of Waldviertel ponds, peatbogs and flood plains, as a Ramsar site.
- Austria's third national report on ground-level ozone is submitted to the Parliament.

2000

- Austria signs the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Act is passed (amendment of Federal Act No. 697/1993).
- The packaging target ordinance, the determination ordinance on hazardous waste and the battery ordinance are amended.
- The Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour commissions a study on "Sustainable Development within Austrian Tourism: Basics and Analyses".
- The federal government publishes its programme for further sustainable development in Austrian water policy. A ninth set of ordinances dealing with wastewater discharges from specific industrial sectors is published.
- The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River becomes the "co-ordination platform" for implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive in the Danube Basin District.
- Austria ratifies the Tourism Protocol of the Alpine Convention.
- Austria completes its phase-out of the use of HCFCs as solvents and as foam blowing and insulating material.
- Refilling of halons in equipment is completely phased out.

2001

- Austria signs the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- An ordinance on quality requirements for compost made from waste is approved.
- As part of its implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, Austria participates in the Common Implementation Strategy at Community Level (contributing expertise on groundwater issues and heavily modified water bodies).
- Austria submits implementation status reports on the EU nitrate and urban wastewater directives. Studies on benchmarking and private sector participation are made public and discussed. The system of financial incentives for municipal

© OECD 2003

water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure is revised to improve cost-effectiveness in the design of water utilities.

- An Austrian Greenbook on Sustainable development is prepared and presented to the public.
- The Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour commissions studies on the potential of ecotourism, on national parks and tourism and on an evaluation system for sustainability in tourist regions.
- "Ecotourism in Mountain Areas – A Challenge to Sustainable Development", a preparatory conference for the International Year of Ecotourism and International Year of Mountains (2002), is held in Salzburg.
- Austria participates in the joint European initiative called Voluntary Initiatives for Sustainability in Tourism (VISIT).
- The federal government launches a programme on third party financing (contracting) in energy savings investments for federal buildings.
- The Federal Waste Management Plan 2001 is published.
- Austria's third national climate change report is submitted to the UNFCCC.

2002

- Federal acts on the Gesäuse National Park are initiated.
- The Waste Management Act is approved.
- Ordinances on end-of-life vehicles, waste incineration and mobile waste treatment plants are approved.
- Areas north of the Alps and in the Bohemian massif are hit by disastrous floods. Damage to property is estimated by November at EUR 2.9 billion.
- The Council of Ministers agrees on implementation of the Alpine Convention tourism protocol.
- Austria ratifies protocols to the Alpine Convention on tourism, mountain agriculture, spatial planning and sustainable development, mountain forest, traffic, soil protection, nature conservation and landscape.
- Both chambers of the Austrian Parliament ratify the Kyoto Protocol.
- The federal government adopts the National Climate Strategy.
- The Council of Ministers adopts the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.
- Austria nominates the 2 180 hectare Lafnitztal site, along the border between the provinces of Burgenland and Styria, as a Ramsar site.

© OECD 2003

- Phase-out of HCFCs in cooling systems of new installations is completed.
- Austria ratifies the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Rotterdam Convention on PIC.
- The Parliament adopts a new Development Co-operation Act that explicitly defines the contribution to environmental protection and natural resource use as one of the overall goals of Austria's development policy.

© OECD 2003

Reference VI

SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL WEB SITES

Web site	Federal Ministries
www.lebensministerium.at	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
www.ubavie.gv.at	Federal Environment Agency
www.bmwa.gv.at	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour
www.bmaa.gv.at	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
www.bmsg.gv.at	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
www.bmvit.gv.at	Ministry of Traffic and Transport, Innovation and Technology
	Labour/Industry Chambers
www.arbeiterkammer.at	Chamber of Labour
www.voei.at	Federation of Austrian Industry
www.wko.at	Chamber of Economy
www.oekoland.at	Organic farming industry
www.agrar-net.at	Chambers of Agriculture
www.bergbauern.at	Mountain farmers
	Sites about Nature
www.nationalparks.or.at	Ministerial site on national parks
www.nationalpark.co.at and *www.nationalparks.at*	Additional sites on national parks
www.birdlife.at	Birdlife Austria

© OECD 2003

Sites about Forestry

www.pefc.at	Pan-European Forest Certification
http://fbva.forvie.ac.at	Federal Forest Agency and Research Center (BFW)
www.walddialog.at	Austrian National Forest Programme
www.boku.ac.at/sfh/	Institute of Forest Sector Policy and Economics

Research Institutes

www.boku.ac.at	University for Agricultural Sciences
www.wifo.at	Austrian Institute of Economic Research
www.eva.wsr.ac.at	Energy Research and Policy Institution

Environmental NGOs

www.oekobuero.at	Federation of Environmental NGOs
www.klimabuendnis.at	Climate Alliance
www.accc.gv.at	Austrian Council on Climate Change
www.gfse.at	Global Forum on Sustainable Energy
www.nachhaltigkeit.at	Sustainable Development in Austria

Web Sites of Provincial Governments

www.bgld.gv.at	Burgenland
www.ktn.gv.at	Carinthia (Kärnten)
www.noel.gv.at	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)
www.salzburg.gv.at	Salzburg
www.verwaltung.steiermark.at	Styria (Steiermark)
www.tirol.gv.at	Tyrol (Tirol)
www.ooe.gv.at	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)
www.wien.gv.at	Vienna (Wien)
www.vorarlberg.at	Vorarlberg

© OECD 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 15

1. Environmental Management 16
   Implementing more efficient environmental policies 16
   Air 18
   Water 19
   Nature and biodiversity 21
2. Towards Sustainable Development 22
   Integrating environmental concerns into economic decisions 22
   Integrating environmental and social concerns 24
   Sustainable forest management 25
3. International Environmental Co-operation 27

Part I
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

2. AIR MANAGEMENT 31

Recommendations 32
Conclusions 32
1. Air Management Objectives and Targets 33
2. The Air Management Framework 36
   2.1 An effective approach 36
   2.2 Perspectives: further results and improved efficiency? 37
3. Reducing Air Emissions and Improving Ambient Air Quality 38
   3.1 Air emissions 38
   3.2 Ambient air quality 42
4. Integrating Air Management Objectives into Transport Policies 44
   4.1 Objectives 44
   4.2 Environmental measures in the transport sector 47
   4.3 Market-based integration in the transport sector: taxation and pricing policies 48
5. Integrating Air Management Objectives into Energy Policies 51
   5.1 Objectives 51
   5.2 Environmental measures in the energy sector 51
   5.3 Market-based integration in the energy sector: taxation and pricing policies 54

© OECD 2003

3. WATER MANAGEMENT 57

Recommendations 58
Conclusions 58
1. Policy Objectives in the 1990s 59
2. Approaching Ambitious Water Quality Objectives 60
   2.1 Water quality in rivers and lakes 60
   2.2 Groundwater quality 62
3. Providing Water Services to the Population: Austria as a Front-runner 64
   3.1 Water supply 64
   3.2 Sewerage connections and wastewater treatment 65
4. Industrial Water Use and Wastewater Treatment 67
5. Integrating Agricultural and Water Policies 69
6. Expenditure, Financing and Water Charges 71
   6.1 Expenditure and financing 71
   6.2 Structure of water charges 74

4. NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY 77

Recommendations 78
Conclusions 78
1. Objectives and Institutional Framework 79
2. Biodiversity Trends 81
   2.1 Flora and fauna 81
   2.2 Habitats 83
3. Protecting Special Areas: Aiming at a Coherent Network 83
   3.1 National parks 84
   3.2 International nature networks 84
4. Incorporating Nature into Spatial Planning and Sectoral Policies 86
   4.1 Spatial planning 86
   4.2 Forestry 87
   4.3 Agriculture 87
   4.4 Tourism 88
5. International Co-operation 89
   5.1 Regional co-operation 89
   5.2 International Conventions 91

Part II
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

5. ENVIRONMENTAL – ECONOMIC INTERFACE 93

Recommendations 94

© OECD 2003

Conclusions 94
Integrating environmental concerns into economic decisions 94
Implementing more efficient environmental policies 96
1. Sustainable Development 97
1.1 Decoupling of environmental pressures from economic growth..... 97
1.2 Sustainable development: strategy, institutions, implementation..... 101
1.3 Sustainable development in practice: integration of environmental concerns into sectoral policies 103
1.4 Pollution abatement and control expenditure 110
2. Environmental Management 112
2.1 Institutional and regulatory framework 112
2.2 Regulatory instruments..... 115
2.3 State support to stimulate environmental investments 119
2.4 User and polluter charges 120
2.5 Voluntary initiatives..... 122

6. ENVIRONMENTAL-SOCIAL INTERFACE 125

Recommendations..... 126
Conclusions 126
1. Environmental Employment Policy 127
2. Environmental Democracy: Participation, Information and Access 130
2.1 Social partnership and public participation 130
2.2 Provision of environmental information 133
2.3 Public access to environmental information..... 133
2.4 Appeal procedures and prosecution of polluters 134
3. Environmental Education and Awareness 134
3.1 Environmental education 134
3.2 Environmental awareness 135
4. Environmental Conditions and Health Risks 136

7. SECTORAL INTEGRATION: SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT 139

Recommendations..... 140
Conclusions 140
1. Broad Forest Policy Objectives..... 141
2. Forest Area and Resources..... 145
3. Forest Quality Issues 146
4. Legal and Regulatory Framework..... 148
5. Sustainable Forest Management..... 150
5.1 Forest management and protection..... 150
5.2 Eco-certification 152
5.3 Financial assistance 152

© OECD 2003

Part III
INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

8. INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND CO-OPERATION 157

Recommendations 158
Conclusions 158
1. Objectives 159
2. Climate Protection 161
   2.1 Trends 161
   2.2 Present climate strategy 162
   2.3 Future developments and assessment 165
3. Transboundary Pollution Issues 166
   3.1 Long-range air pollution 166
   3.2 Transboundary river pollution 166
   3.3 Transboundary environmental impacts 170
4. International Trade and the Environment 170
   4.1 Ozone-depleting substances 170
   4.2 Hazardous waste 171
   4.3 Hazardous chemicals 172
   4.4 Tropical timber 173
   4.5 Endangered species 173
5. Financing Development 174
   5.1 Official development assistance 174
   5.2 Other bilateral assistance 176
   5.3 Export credits and credit guarantees 176

REFERENCES

I.A Selected environmental data 180
I.B Selected economic data 182
I.C Selected social data 184
II.A Selected multilateral agreements (worldwide) 186
II.B Selected multilateral agreements (regional) 190
III. Abbreviations 194
IV. Physical Context 196
V. Selected Environmental Events (1995-2002) 198
VI. Selected Environmental Web Sites 204

© OECD 2003

LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES AND BOXES

Figures

Map of Austria 13

2.1 Air pollutant emissions 40
2.2 Emission trends by sector 42
2.3 Trends in the transport sector 45
2.4 Road fuel prices and taxes 50
2.5 Energy structure and intensity 52
3.1 River water quality in Austria 63
3.2 Nitrate concentration in groundwater 64
3.3 Population connected to public wastewater treatment plant 66
3.4 Trends in the pulp and paper industry 68
3.5 Agricultural inputs 70
3.6 Discharges of nutrients from households to the environment versus total population 70
4.1 Status of fauna in Austria 82
4.2 Major protected areas 85
5.1 Economic structure and trends 98
5.2 Structure of environmental administration in Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management 114
6.1 Social indicators 129
7.1 State of forest resources 144
8.1 Official development assistance 175

Tables

2.1 Selected national ambient air quality standards and corresponding EU standards 34
2.2 Emission trends and structure 41
3.1 Biological status of rivers 62
3.2 Sewerage and treatment connection rates 66
3.3 Trends in COD discharges from selected industry branches 67
3.4 Water associations and co-operatives in Upper Austria 74
4.1 Selected provincial legislation related to nature conservation 80
4.2 Vascular plants: endangered and threatened status 81
4.3 Main national protected areas 85
4.4 Number of farms 88

© OECD 2003

5.1 Economic trends and environmental pressures 99
5.2 Selected environmentally related taxes on transport and energy 108
5.3 Pollution abatement and control (PAC) expenditure 111
5.4 Selected federal environmental legislation 116
5.5 Federal Environment Fund support for alternative energy projects 119
5.6 Selected environmental charges 121
6.1 Population distribution among provinces (Länder) 127
7.1 Trade in timber and other wood products 143
7.2 Private forest holdings and wooded area 150
7.3 Budgetary support under the forest subsidy programme 153
8.1 Actual and projected GHG emissions 162
8.2 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, by source and sector 163
8.3 Progress and performance against international targets for reduction of acidifying emissions 167
8.4 Austrian international environmental development aid 175

I.A Selected environmental data 180
I.B Selected economic data 182
I.C Selected social data 184
II.A Selected multilateral agreements (worldwide) 186
II.B Selected multilateral agreements (regional) 190

Boxes

2.1 Transalpine freight transport 46
2.2 Decoupling results in the energy sector 53
3.1 Institutional developments 61
3.2 Trends in the water sector: improving cost-effectiveness 73
3.3 Protection against flood and natural hazards, and the "Living Rivers" programme 75
4.1 Transboundary co-operation for nature protection 90
4.2 Hunting and nature conservation 92
5.1 Economic context 100
5.2 Energy policy priorities 104
5.3 Three federal funds to support environmental investments 105
6.1 Social context 128
6.2 Local Agenda 21 131
6.3 Environmental NGOs 132
7.1 Key features of the Austrian forestry sector 142
7.2 The global and European processes 147
8.1 Trends in greenhouse gas emissions 161
8.2 International co-operation concerning the Danube 168

© OECD 2003

Signs

The following signs are used in Figures and Tables:
. .: not available
– : nil or negligible
. : decimal point

Country Aggregates

OECD Europe: All European member countries of the OECD, i.e. countries of the European Union plus the Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland and Turkey.

OECD: The countries of OECD Europe plus Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States.

Country aggregates may include Secretariat estimates.
The sign * indicates that not all countries are included.

Currency

Monetary unit: Euro (EUR)
In 2002, EUR 1.063 = USD 1.

Cut-off Date

This report is based on data available up to March 2003.

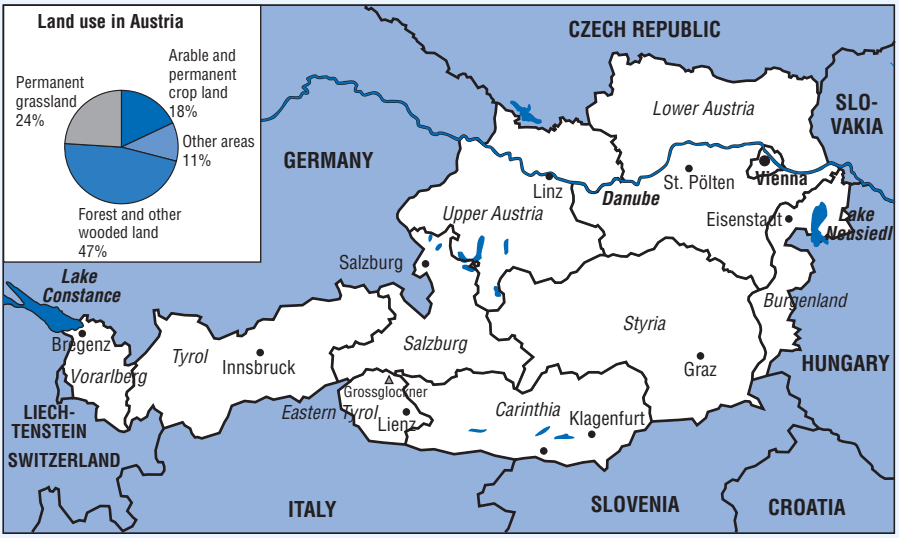
© OECD 2003

LIST OF TEAM MEMBERS

Mr. István Pomazi	Expert from reviewing country: Hungary
Mr. Andrea Semadeni	Expert from reviewing country: Switzerland
Mr. Charles Zimmer	Expert from reviewing country: Luxembourg
Mr. Christian Avérous	OECD Secretariat
Mr. Gérard Bonnis	OECD Secretariat
Ms. Martha Heitzmann	OECD Secretariat
Ms. Myriam Linster	OECD Secretariat
Ms. Kumi Kitamori	OECD Secretariat
Mr. Eduard Goldberg	OECD Secretariat (Consultant)

© OECD 2003

Map of Austria



Source: OECD.

© OECD 2003

From:

OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Austria 2003

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264018891-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2004), "Environmental-social Interface", in *OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Austria 2003*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264018891-7-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.