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Annual report 2008 and Environmental statement 2009

European Environment Agency

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Brief description of the EEA and its mission

The European Environment Agency (EEA) was formally established in 1990 by Council Regulation No. 1210/90. This Regulation was subsequently amended by Council Regulation No. 933/1999 and then again by Regulation No. 1641/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council. The decision to locate in Copenhagen was taken in 1993 and the EEA has been operational there since 1994.

Our mission is to:

- be the leading public body in Europe committed to providing environmental information to policy-makers and the public, to support sustainable development, and to help achieve significant and measurable improvements in Europe's environment;
- assist the European Community institutions and EEA member countries to identify, frame, prepare and implement sound and effective environmental policy measures and legislation; and to monitor, evaluate and assess actual and expected progress in the implementation and results of such measures;
- establish and coordinate the European environment information and observation network (Eionet), based on the infrastructure for collection, analysis, assessment and management of data shared with the European Commission services, EEA member countries and international organisations, agreements and conventions.

Our strategic goals for the 2004–2008 period were to:

- further develop information systems and networks;
- provide information to help tackle climate change; on biodiversity loss and towards understanding spatial change; on sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste; and on protecting human health and quality of life;
- provide information about the EU in the wider world, including support to sustainable development and environmental policies;
- improve the balance and diversity of staffing;

- be the leading organisation reporting on environmental performance.

The information provided by the EEA comes from a wide range of sources. The main source is Eionet, a partnership linking more than 300 institutions in EEA member and collaborating countries. These include organisations that together comprise the EEA's five European topic centres (ETCs) covering water, air and climate change, biological diversity, resource and waste management as well as land use and spatial information.

In 2004 the EEA developed an environmental management system to manage its own impacts on the external environment. This system was verified by external auditors for the first time in spring 2005. Subsequently, the EEA became the first EU body to be registered under the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

The EEA environmental management system covers only the EEA premises, situated in two rented buildings in the centre of Copenhagen (the total area of the headquarters is 7 881 m^2, of which 7 200 m^2 is situated at Kongens Nytorv 6 and 681 m^2 at Kongens Nytorv 28). However, in assessing the environmental impacts of the EEA activities, business travel paid for by the EEA has also been included for non-EEA staff, for example EEA Management Board members, Eionet partners, ETC representatives and external experts.

Further details on how the EEA manages its environmental impacts can be found in Chapter 10 of this annual report.

Message from the Executive Director

In 2008, the five-year cycle of the EEA Multi-Annual Work Programme 2004–2008 came to a close. The ten major goals set by our key stakeholders were achieved through a series of annual work plans involving extensive cooperation with Eionet, the European topic centres, European Commission Services, the European Parliament and more than 300 institutions. The success of the EEA as an efficient and effective organisation in delivering genuine environmental benefits through the provision of data and impartial and reliable information was also confirmed in the independent evaluation of the EEA completed in 2008.

Over the past five years the EEA has seen a lot of change. Staff numbers and resources have grown significantly, additional office space has been rented in Kongens Nytorv, the EEA achieved its EMAS certification and won many awards and prizes around the world for its work. Individually and collectively the staff of the EEA have shown their commitment and enthusiasm for all things environmental, even going so far as to undertake an extreme adventure race across the glaciers and fjords of Greenland. Culture Night and a film premiere have been some of the highlights of the EEA calendar that we have shared with the public of Copenhagen. But all across Europe, the EEA has engaged in hundreds of events to communicate with policy-makers, professionals and the general public on diverse topics including climate change, transport, agriculture, transboundary movement of waste, landfills, biofuels and renewable energy.

The EEA has also worked on the frontlines of a number of topics, anticipating the demand for more information: examples here include the valuation of ecosystem services, the development of natural resource accounts and electro-magnetic radiation. This work has been based on the application of the precautionary principle, evaluation of the burden of evidence, decision-making under varying degrees of uncertainty and more recently the use of citizen observers, traditional knowledge, scenarios and decision support tools to understand some of the future consequences of different policies.

Over the past five years, the EEA has also been extending and building its networks and sources of data and information through the Shared Environmental Information System for Europe and Global Monitoring for Environment and Security programme in order to be able to provide a much broader range of global, regional and local near-real time environmental monitoring and information services. Combining these sources of local evidence within the EEA's assessments and analyses will be at the heart of what we do in the future.

The EEA adopted its new Multi-Annual Work Programme for 2009–2013. I was also given the honour and priviledge of having my post renewed for another five years. As Executive Director, I therefore look forward to working with everyone in the EEA and Eionet and with our partners around the world to ensure that the EEA achieves its vision 'to become recognised as the world's leading body for the provision of timely, relevant and accessible European environmental data, information, knowledge and assessments'.

Jacqueline McGlade

Message from the Chairman of the Board

Over the last few years environment-policy questions have again moved up the political agenda, which is lasting proof of the worth of the EEA's work. The Agency's contribution is now more relevant than ever.

One of the major issues addressed by the EEA in 2008 was the evaluation undertaken of its effectiveness. Through the discharge of its 2005 budget, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety of the European Parliament requested an independent evaluation of the achievements of the EEA. The independent, external evaluation was contracted to the company Technopolis and was completed in late summer 2008.

Overall, the consultants gave a positive assessment of the EEA's achievements, concluding that *the Agency … is the most efficient way to deliver the products and services required by the stakeholders*.' Moreover, the consultants considered that '*it is difficult to see how the role of the Agency, and in particular the provision of impartial and reliable information, could be performed through any of the possible other mechanism available for European organisations*.

Indeed, the public, policy-makers and the scientific community are all benefactors of work carried out by the Agency, and this trend is set to increase. Climate change, biodiversity loss, water and air quality are all issues that invoke heated debate. The data compiled and advice provided by the EEA ensure that these debates are not just heated, but constructive as well, leading to well founded decisions. Out of the numerous works during 2008, I wish to highlight the annual technical report on the EU greenhouse gas inventory and EEA's input into the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) process, both of which deliver the very basis for climate and nature policy respectively. For the more practically minded, EEA information on bathing waters got well deserved acclaim.

The adoption of the multiannual work programme 2009-2013 was another milestone in 2008. The EEA is well placed to further develop its role as a provider of independent and assured environmental information. This new Strategy will continue to support the aims of the Environment Action Programmes of the EU. Thus climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health as well as natural resources and waste will continue to be at the centre of the work of the EEA. The new Strategy will also take SEIS forward.

Integrated environmental assessments and anticipating new thinking, especially about ecosystem services, eco-efficiency and emerging technologies and innovations will play a key role in shaping European environmental policies. Well designed environmental policies are necessary for our society and our economy.

I am confident that the EEA will continue its valuable contribution to this process. The EEA is forward-looking and will provide information which is timely, reliable, innovative, relevant and robust.

Karsten Sach

1 Introduction

During 2008, the EEA continued to deliver important contributions to the European Community's Sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP) at the same time as developing further its information systems and networks, providing support to the European institutions including the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers, and helping to underpin a range of initiatives in the wider world.

A review of the strategic goals was a priority in 2008 as the 2004–2008 corporate strategy came to an end. New goals for the strategic period 2009–2013 were also finalised.

The strategic goals of the 2004–2008 period were all met. An overview of the main achievements is given below.

Full development of the Eionet

Eionet has continued to evolve and is now recognised as a unique collaborative network of experts at European level with knowledge on a broad range of environmental issues. It delivers timely, nationally validated and high-quality data and information on the state of the environment which, in turn is used to support the development and implementation of policy.

Eionet's mandate, identified in the EEA Regulation, to address information needs across the Monitoring-Data-Information-Assessment-Knowledge chain, has provided data for indicators, environmental trends and other processes.

The data and information form the basis of integrated environmental assessments and knowledge disseminated by the EEA and its partners around the world. The EEA's analyses and assessments serve to support environmental management processes and policy-making, and encourage public participation at national, European and global levels.

Eionet partners have been actively involved in contributing to the structure and content of the next 'State and outlook of the environment' report (SOER) due in 2010. It played a crucial role in the development of major EEA products and services, in particular the Shared Environmental Information System for Europe (SEIS).

Development of an integrated spatial information system

A spatial data infrastructure, based on European environmental thematic reference data, was successfully implemented and now forms the backbone of the EEA integrated spatial information system. The system has been developed in line with the principles of the Inspire Directive, which was adopted in 2007 for developing an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe.

The EEA Geographical Information System (GIS) metadata standard, as well as the view and download services for European spatial data have been referred to as good practice for the further implementation of the Inspire Directive in Europe.

This system has become the platform for several online applications including: the Water Information System for Europe (WISE); Ozone web; the European Pollutant Emissions Register (EPER) and the Corine land cover web map viewer among others.

Increased emphasis on communication

The emphasis on communication increased significantly during the period 2004–2008, focusing particularly on web products and services, media relations and interaction with the public.

A cornerstone of this effort was the development of a new Communications Strategy and Implementation Plan. The Communications Programme was also strengthened through the recruitment of new personnel, particularly within the Information Centre, the press office and multi media.

Communication highlights during the period included the successful launch and dissemination of key reports such as the *The European environment — State and outlook 2005*, *Europe's environment — The fourth assessment*, the annual Transport and environment reporting mechanism (TERM) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reports, many technical and thematic reports as well as launches of online services such as the multilingual website, EPER, Ozoneweb and web products for younger audiences.

Stronger media ties were fostered through media briefings in Copenhagen, Brussels and elsewhere, two media tours to Greenland as well as regular, systematic contact with key journalists. Media monitoring indicated that this determined effort was reflected in a steadily growing number of press clippings mentioning the EEA and its products.

Direct interaction with key groups and the general public also increased with the strengthening of the Information Centre and EEA participating in a series of exhibitions and events each year, ranging from conferences for experts and policy-makers to broader, more public events such as the 'Culture Night' in Copenhagen and Green Week in Brussels.

Established role for the EEA in EU policy cycles

Over the past five years, the EEA has increased its visibility at all stages of the EU Policy cycle. Within the so-called 'Group of Four' (EEA, Directorate-General Environment, Eurostat and the Joint Research Centre (JRC)), a division of tasks on environmental reporting between European Commission services and the EEA was established while an integrated policy approach was pursued in cooperation with various policy Directorate-Generals on a range of issues including territorial cohesion.

The EEA also worked in close cooperation with the European Commission on the concept of SEIS aimed at providing near-real time information for decision-makers and the public.

Reflecting the increased role of the European Parliament in EU environment policy, the EEA increased its cooperation with key committees, working groups and the President in Parliament. The EEA also provided input to Parliament's work on the seven thematic strategies under the 6th EAP.

The EEA Executive Director participated regularly at Informal Environment Council meetings. At the same time, strong contacts on environment policies were maintained with EU Member States through various networks, such as Eionet and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) network.

Sectoral policy integration

The EEA contributed to the debate on sectoral policy integration with the continued publication of annual reports on the transport sector as well as regular reports on energy and agriculture. Furthermore, a number of publications on biofuels and biomass for energy have contributed to the debate on the environmental aspects of integration of energy, transport, and agricultural targets.

Economic analysis of policy interventions

There has been a steady increase in the inclusion of environmental considerations into mainstream societal policy, traditionally dominated by economics. The economic aspects of environmental problems and solutions are now widely recognised. For example, the economic consequences of climate change and climate change policy is increasingly addressed in reports and briefings.

Economics was an important component in the EEA's work on biodiversity and sustainable consumption and production (SCP). Economic sector analysis, such as in transport and energy, also increased. Throughout the period, the EEA continued its long-term work on assessing the role of market-based instruments in environmental policy and on aspects of environmental tax reform.

Assessments of health and quality of life

EEA activities in this area supported the implementation of the EU Environment and Health Action Plan. The EEA has continued cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO). This includes work on the 4th ministerial conference on Environment and Health (Budapest, 2004), and, currently, towards the 5th ministerial conference (Parma, Italy, 2010). Work continued on assessment frameworks including methods to estimate the environmental burden of disease, taking into account the complexity of environment and health interactions, as well approaches to evaluating scientific evidence.

Outputs also included the EEA/JRC report 'Environment and health', the 'Environment and health and quality of life' chapter in *Europe's environment — The fourth assessment*, as well as EEA contributions to WHO reports, and recently to the EU public health report. Networking in the area expanded, including contacts with other European agencies and the research community.

Development of future environmental scenarios

The use of scenarios and forward studies in the work of the EEA expanded during the period 2004–2008 and awareness also increased across Eionet. The EEA is currently cooperating on international scenario assessments with several partners including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Association of South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Other important achievements included the first published assessments in *Europe's environment — The fourth assessment*, as well as progress with framing the forward studies components of the EEA's *The European environment — State and outlook 2005* and the state and outlook report 2010 (SOER 2010). SEIS-Forward — a web-based, shared information system aimed at encouraging the inclusion of future trends and emerging issues as an integral component of environmental reporting at national, regional and European level — was also developed.

The PRospective Environmental analysis of Land Use Development in Europe project (Prelude), a comprehensive analysis of environmental scenarios for Europe focusing on land use and its impacts, raised particular interest amongst a wide range of stakeholders and won several prizes for its innovative multi media communications.

Assessments of Europe's impact on the global environment

Material extraction in Europe has decreased over the last decades while consumption of these materials has increased: Europe is thus exporting its own environmental pressures to other continents.

Analysing the impacts of decoupling over the whole life-cycle of resource use, to take account of these 'exported' impacts, was a priority in the period 2004–2008. Together with the European Commission, the EEA initiated a project to establish a 'basket of indicators' for assessing progress on the EU's Resource Strategy, in particular for monitoring whether or not we are living beyond the carrying capacity of our ecosystems. The ultimate goal of this exercise is to develop one or more highly aggregated indicators that could be compared to the single economic

indicator of gross domestic product (GDP).

Applying the concept of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) also led to international cooperation, for example, in the *Europe's environment — The fourth assessment* and the special 2007 joint report with UNEP on SCP in South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Transboundary shipments of waste, including exports out of Europe were also analysed during the period.

The EEA has cooperated with international organisations, UNEP and others to explore and assess European-global interactions. The results culminated in the publication of the 4th Global Environment Outlook report (GEO-4) in 2007 as well as reports on the Arctic and Mediterranean environments. Also noteworthy were the regular EcoInformatics meetings with North American partners and participation in the Asia-Europe environment forum roundtables.

Support for environment in sustainable development

To meet the EEA Regulation requirements on sustainable development the EEA undertook work on issues covering inter-generational equity, decoupling and sector integration, adaptation, distributional equity, global responsibility and governance, some of which are themselves the focus of other goals (e.g. goal 9 for global responsibility). This work can be seen in the development and publication of the transport, energy and agriculture environment indicators; contributions to Eurostat's Sustainable Development Indicators; the application of the SCP framework which has resulted in a new topic centre; the strengthening of work on ecosystems services; environment and health activities; expanding the climate change work to adaptation activities; addressing global issues; and scenario development for addressing intergenerational equity.

Development of the new corporate strategy 2009–2013

The development of the corporate strategy for the period 2009–2013 was also an important priority in 2008. In autumn 2007, an independent evaluation of EEA activity under the existing corporate strategy (effectiveness and impact) was begun. The findings, delivered in October 2008, were used to support the preparation of the new strategy. The effectiveness evaluation is dealt with in more detail later in this report.

The new corporate strategy 2009–2013 builds upon the 6th EAP, projecting its four key priorities into the period to 2013, and addressing new initiatives and challenges as they emerge. The strategy will also serve as the multi-annual work programme (as required by the EEA Regulation), defining priorities for the EEA's work in the period up to 2013. It will also be the basis for the development of the annual work programmes from 2009 onwards.

Informing, Interpreting, Empowering are the three general pillars of the new corporate strategy, which is shaped around today's and tomorrow's information needs with an emphasis on a much wider use of the environmental information being collected. We are streamlining our activities, creating new ways of working and developing new methods to bring environmental thinking into the mainstream of economic and social policy-making.

The strategy will focus on new ways of:

- interpreting environmental information;
- using environmental information;
- identifying emerging environmental problems.

2 Information systems and networks

National focal point and Eionet coordination

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member and cooperating countries. It consists of experts in national organisations working with environmental information. The national focal points (NFPs) are the main contact between the EEA and the Member States via Eionet.

Throughout 2008, the NFP/Eionet group was actively engaged in: facilitating data collection; supporting the national Eionet networks; developing SEIS conceptually and in practice and discussing preparations for the production of the SOER report to be published in 2010. The network was also involved in consultations on the priorities of the new EEA Strategy, promotion of EEA/Eionet products and the distribution of information on Europe's environment.

Among the main subjects of discussion at the NFP/Eionet and national Reference Centre (NRC) meetings were developments relating to SEIS and preparations for the SOER 2010.

Discussions with Eionet partners on the structure and content of SOER 2010 began in early 2008. Eionet played a particularly crucial role in discussions relating to the content, structure and coverage of the country analysis section.

The EEA and its Eionet partners cooperated in the implementation of 16 SEIS pilot projects set out in the document *Activities in 2008 with Eionet towards SEIS Implementation Plan 2008*. The NFP/Eionet group also contributed significantly to discussions on the streamlining of environmental reporting in the European Union in connection with SEIS.

In order to discuss the concept and benefits of SEIS and future developments towards it, the EEA continued its series of country visits to EEA member countries. In 2008, fourteen visits were made. These visits were used to analyse the situation in each country and to gauge the readiness for SEIS implementation in various thematic areas. The country visits also enabled the identification of commonalities among EEA countries and provided feedback to the national administrations and at the European level.

In addition, the EEA continued organising capacity building sessions for the NFP/Eionet teams of experts. For example, a high-level visit to the EEA of Eionet experts from Turkey took place in spring 2008.

The NFP/Eionet group was also actively involved in consultations on the new EEA Strategy for 2009–2013. The group initiated an Eionet review process to reflect on the new Strategy and to align the NRC structure with the priorities of the new EEA Strategy.

To improve the visibility of Eionet, the work of the network was promoted at various international meetings. The Eionet portal was regularly updated and a short video was prepared and published on the EEA website covering the role and activities of the NFPs to reach out to the broader public.

Eionet in the EEA cooperating countries

With the support of the European Commission, through two grants from the Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilization (CARDS) Programme for 2007–2008, the EEA continued its cooperation with six West Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia). The overall cooperation with the EEA is aimed at building capacities in the West Balkan countries so that they are able to

participate fully and contribute to the work of the EEA and Eionet.

The main focus of cooperation was on improvements to be able to deliver EEA priority data flows and data sets for inclusion in the EEA Core Set of Indicators, and on completion of the Emerald Network and the Corine land cover (CLC) update.

EEA Governance: Management Board and Scientific Committee

The EEA Management Board and the Scientific Committee helped to extend the EEA's networking and information gathering capabilities.

In line with established practice, the EEA Management Board held three meetings during 2008. In April the Management Board extended the contract of the EEA Executive Director for a second period of five years.

During the year, the agenda items covered a range of issues of strategic importance. These included: the effectiveness evaluation of the EEA Strategy 2004–2008, which fed into the process for preparation of the new EEA Strategy for the period 2009–2013; budgetary, audit and financial issues; extension of the contracts for the ETCs in the areas of Air and Climate Change, Water, and Land Use and Spatial Information; input to the SOER 2010 process; applications of third countries for EEA cooperation or membership, and EEA input into the European Neighbourhood Programme activities.

The new Chairman of the Board — Dr Karsten Sach (Deputy Director General 'International Cooperation' at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany) took up his duties on 1 September. In November, two new members from Poland and Spain were elected to the Bureau of the Management Board bringing the total number of vice-chairs to five. In line with its role the Bureau provided guidance on various management decisions and deliberated on strategic, financial and organisational issues before they were brought to the attention of the Management Board.

The EEA Scientific Committee was actively involved in reviewing EEA reports and giving opinions on major products (EEA Strategy 2009–2013 and the Annual Management Plan 2009, SOER 2010 process, etc.), in accordance with the EEA Regulation.

In March, the EEA Scientific Committee published an opinion on the environmental impacts of biofuel utilisation in the EU, which received major media coverage and resulted in a higher profile for the Committee itself.

In 2008 there was a significant change in the membership of the Committee with one third of the experts coming to the end of their term of office. The call for new experts was published in the Official Journal and the magazine Nature, following the strict process set in place by the EEA Management Board. In November 2008 the Management Board designated nine new committee members.

SEIS

In the European Commission's Communication on SEIS (COM(2008)46), published in February, a number of specific steps were proposed for implementation. These were seen as collaborative tasks between the EEA, Eionet and European Commission services and included country visits, development of the European data centres and various online services.

The SEIS/Eionet Implementation Plan covering the activities of EEA member countries was started in the first quarter of 2008.

At the NFP/Eionet group meeting in February, the NFPs were invited to provide input to the European Commission impact assessment process related to the option of a legislative proposal for a revised standardised reporting directive 91/692/EC, with a view updating and bringing it into line with the SEIS principles.

At the Group of Four meeting in July, a possible legal proposal and the preparation of a detailed action plan for SEIS were discussed. The EEA supported the preparation of a first draft implementation plan which was discussed with Member States at the first SEIS Task Force meeting in Brussels in September.

By the end of 2008, the SEIS team had carried out 23 country visits. The visits clearly demonstrated the speed of change with regard to modernising and adapting national and regional environmental information systems towards services based on web-technology. The country visits considerably strengthened contact between the EEA and its member countries.

Since the beginning of 2008, the EEA has provided a new operational view and download service as part of the development of the European Data Centres. These services included:

- European land use and land cover data, including a tool for exploring *in-situ* data which was collected by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) as part of the Land Use Cover Area Frame Statistical Survey (LUCAS) field; and
- 1the air pollutants emissions as reported for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for the period 1980–2005 and the emissions data submitted by EU Member States under the reporting requirements of the National Emission Ceilings.

An evaluation of 16 agreed EEA and Eionet SEIS activities was presented to the EEA Management Board at the end of 2008. The evaluation demonstrated that:

- there are opportunities for streamlining and modernising information requirements and data flows in European Community (EC) environmental law (i.e. Reportnet enhancements, priority data flows including indicator management);
- coordination is needed between the mutually supportive initiatives SEIS, Inspire and Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) (i.e. through data services and common infrastructure); and
- a positive attitude exists towards the SEIS principles for improving the integration of information.

A new thematic network called NESIS including Eionet partners was also established in 2008 to exchange best practices on information and communication technology (ICT) that will be needed for defining the roadmap and the implementation of SEIS. Financial support was provided by DG Information Society.

SEIS — Eionet priority data flows and reporting tools

The EEA, in cooperation with Eionet, has identified a set of priority data flows covering a variety of environmental themes. Quality of the delivered country data, in particular timeliness and completeness, are continuously monitored and summarised in annual progress reports.

The priority data flows report tracks progress against agreed, stable, well-defined objectives in order to allow countries to focus their resources on putting regular reporting procedures in place. The objective of the progress reports is to encourage countries towards better performance through *compétition amicale* concentrating on praise for achievements rather than blame for failures. Countries that are having difficulties with specific data flows are encouraged to discuss their problems with the EEA.

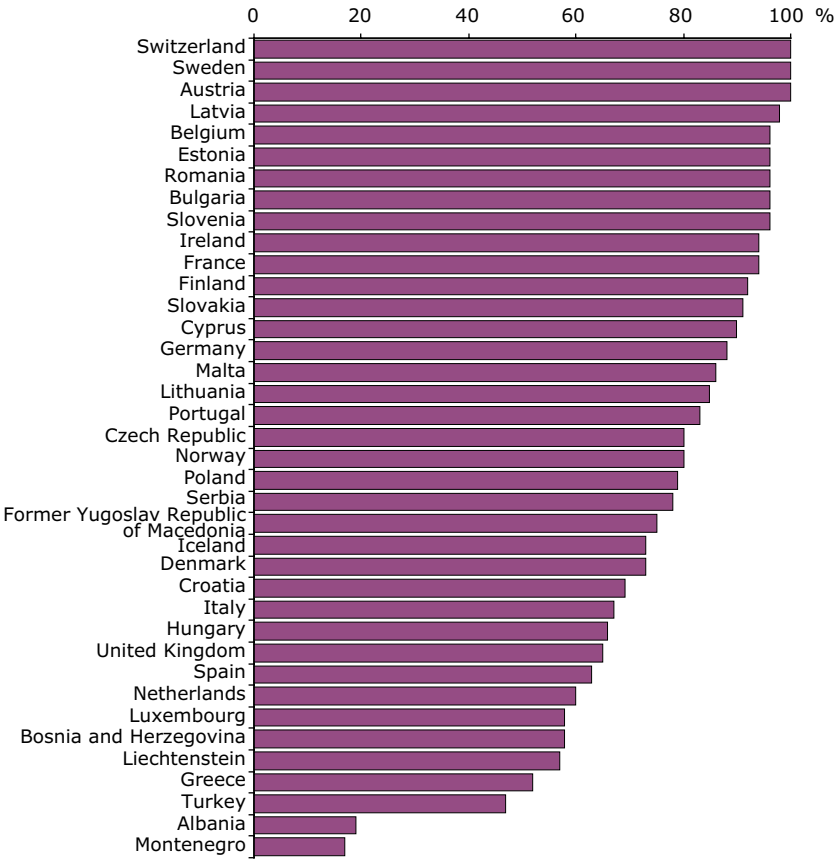
Eionet priority data flows provide the data needed for regular EEA products. All 32 member countries of the EEA and six cooperating West Balkan countries now participate in the priority data-flow exercise — a substantially broader geographical coverage than in other ranking exercises and a key added value of EEA/Eionet collaboration. The latest information can be found at www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows.

For the twelfth report, progress was assessed in the twelve traditional priority areas. The substantial changes in the reporting process for rivers, lakes and groundwater were implemented at the operational level. For the first time, three countries achieved 100 %: Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Latvia was

in second place with a score of 98 %. More than 50 % of Eionet countries achieved scores of 80 % and the average score rose to 77 %. Once again several countries increased resources for reporting and this is reflected in their improved results.

However, seven countries still failed to achieve a score of 60 % and three of these were below 50 %. The EEA continued to work intensively with countries to step up their efforts as the provision of high quality data by Eionet is fundamental for the EEA's mission to provide timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy-making agents and the public.

Figure 1 Performance in data delivery from the countries (monitoring cycle covers period from May 2008 to April 2009)



Source: www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows.

GMES

In 2008 GMES celebrated 10 years since its launch. It was an important year in the evolution of GMES towards the objective of delivering comprehensive, Europe-wide, user-driven services. However, there is still a long way to go. As the focus on service delivery becomes stronger, the constraints of operating within a financial and management framework designed for research activities become increasingly challenging to manage.

The European Commission's Communication in November set the direction for the future of the initiative, spelling out in particular that it should remain a public service, publicly funded, and that delivery should be highly distributed. It is clear that the European Commission envisages a wide-ranging partnership role for the EEA, in coordinating the *in-situ* component, contributing to service management, and crystallising user requirements. Led by the French Presidency, Member States offered strong political commitment through Council conclusions on the Communication.

As agreed at the end of 2007, the EEA further developed its role in coordinating the *in-situ* component. There were two fruitful discussions in the *In-Situ* Observations Working Group (ISOWG) and its support group of European organisations, which identified a number of specific actions, and clarified Member State expectations. A major task was to prepare a proposal for a predefined beneficiary action in 7th Framework Programme (FP7) to support the *in-situ* coordination role.

The EEA made a central contribution to the development of GMES services, particularly through participation in implementation groups, coordination of some activities within research projects and offering content to the Lille Forum in September, designed to raise user awareness of GMES' potential. The EEA also contributed to work on governance, for example in the drafting of European Commission documents and participating in the GMES Advisory Council. Work with Eionet sought to clarify the fit between GMES and SEIS. More work is needed to engage user communities to identify how GMES can support their objectives and to identify the role of the Eionet in this.

Inspire

The EEA continued to play an active role in the Inspire Directive, which aims to make relevant, harmonised and quality geographic information available to support formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and activities which have a direct or indirect impact on the environment.

The EEA, together with Eionet, continued to support the preparation of the implementing rules of the Directive mainly through participation in thematic working groups, user requirements survey and consultation on selected use-cases for data specification development.

EEA members were actively involved in the drafting process of the implementation documents (Drafting Team Data Specification), the coordination of the Eionet consultation process for the Thematic Working Group (TWG) of the Annex I themes and also participated in the TWG 'Protected Sites'.

The Inspire implementation process was further supported by consolidation of comments and participation in comment resolving workshops, the implementation of the General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus (GEMET) for multilingual labelling of Inspire themes in keywords and via the the steering committee of the Environmental Monitoring Facilitating (EMF) project. Comments were provided on intermediate versions and the first drafts of the eight thematic working groups for data specification.

3 Tackling climate change

Climate change — policy developments

Climate change continued to be of huge interest to the general public, the media, business people and politicians in 2008 and key agreements were reached towards the end of the year.

In November 2008, the European Commission took initiatives to increase energy solidarity among Member States, stimulate investment in more efficient, low-carbon energy networks and secure sustainable energy supplies in the EU. A package of energy efficiency proposals for key areas, such as reinforcing energy efficiency legislation on buildings and energy-using products, was also adopted.

In December the European Parliament and the European Council reached agreement on the energy and climate change package. The package aims to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % below 1990 levels by 2020. This could rise to 30 % under a new global climate change agreement if other developed countries make comparable efforts. The proposal also includes a target of increasing the share of renewables in energy use to 20 % by 2020. The Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) will also be strengthened and expanded under the package.

The UN climate change conference in Poznań, also in December, agreed on an international process to conclude a new global climate agreement (post-2012) at the end of 2009 in Copenhagen. Until 2012, the Kyoto protocol requirements (e.g. a – 8 % reduction from 1990 by 2008–2012) still apply. In order to achieve the required global emission reduction, substantial increases in energy efficiency will be required. Low-carbon technologies, in particular renewable energy, will also play a crucial role. It was acknowledged in Poznań that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport will need to be reduced and that a substantial increase is needed in actions to adapt to climate change.

In 2007, the European Commission published the Green Paper on adaptation to climate change, followed by an extensive consultation process and the preparation of a White Paper published in April 2009. The White paper provides a framework for a European adaptation strategy and proposes options for actions. The process agreed at the UN climate change conference in Poznań towards producing a new global climate agreement included actions and funding for adaptation, especially in developing countries.

Progress of the EU to meet the Kyoto Protocol targets

The annual EEA technical report on the EU GHG inventory was published in June, together with the supporting data via the web viewer, while the annual report on GHG trends and projections was published in December 2008. The summary and country profile summaries were published in October.

The reports showed that EU-27 GHG emissions are decreasing, but further emission reductions will be needed to meet the target of a 20 % reduction by 2020. The Kyoto target will be met through further implementation of existing and additional measures, use of carbon sinks and Kyoto mechanisms. The EU ETS will bring important further reductions, which are not yet fully accounted for by Member States in their projections. Projections from three Member States indicated that they will not meet their targets, but gaps between targets and projections were much narrower than in 2007.

The EEA Technical report *Application of the Emissions Trading Directive by EU Member States for the reporting year 2007* was published in March. The equivalent report for 2008 was published in December. The latter report presented

the experience from Member States on the implementation of the trading system in 2008 and for the entire first trading period 2005–2007. A number of lessons were learned that have reshaped the design and implementation of the system but there is still room for further alignments. As part of this process a tool to analyse data in the emissions trading registry was updated and published on the EEA website in November.

Emissions from waste

The EEA also published a briefing on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from waste showing that the amount of municipal waste is expected to grow by 25 % from 2005 to 2020. Limiting or avoiding growth in waste volumes, increased recovery of waste, diverting waste away from landfill and increased incineration with energy recovery will reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from municipal waste management.

Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

The joint EEA/JRC/WHO report on climate change impacts in Europe was published in September and launched at the European Conference on Applied Climatology hosted by the European Meteorological Society (ECAC/EMS) in Amsterdam followed by a briefing on climate change impacts in December. Subsequently there were many dissemination activities, including a side event at the UNFCCC conference in Poznań in December.

The report presented past and projected climate change impacts in Europe through an analysis of approximately 40 indicators. The report concluded that Europe's most vulnerable regions are the Arctic, mountain areas, coastal zones and the Mediterranean. Key economic sectors, which will need to adapt to climate change, include energy supply, health, water management, agriculture, forestry, tourism and transport. The report also showed the need for enhanced monitoring, data collection and exchange and for reducing uncertainties in projections. The inclusion of the climate change impact indicators from the report into the EEA indicator system has started.

The EEA participated in the United Nations (UN) conference on climate change and official statistics (April), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings in Bonn (June) and Poznań (December) covering the issue of GHG inventories and projections and emissions from international shipping and aviation. The EEA also participated in various meetings of the EU Climate Change Committee and its Working Groups on inventories, projections and emission trading and a meeting on the Alpine Convention Climate Change Action Plan due for final adoption in March 2009.

The EEA also provided support to the Directorate-General for Environment (DG Environment) concerning the development of an EU Clearinghouse on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and participated in interservice meetings on the impact assessment of the White Paper on Climate Change Adaptation and in EU Expert Groups meetings (on science and adaptation).

Climate change, energy and transport

The TERM report was launched at a meeting of the Temporary Committee on Climate Change in the European Parliament in March. The report argued that current policies aimed at reducing the climate change impact of transport are insufficient to change the growth trend seen today in emissions. There is a need to put in place sectoral targets to spur development of concrete reduction strategies that go beyond technology

improvement and incorporate transport demand management.

The *Energy and environment report 2008* was published and launched at the European Parliament, Joint Parliamentary Meeting on 'Energy and Sustainable Development', in November. The report showed that the energy sector still has significant impacts on the environment. More efficient production of electricity and heat, together with an increased share of renewable energy sources and replacement of coal and oil with gas have reduced emissions of greenhouse gas and air pollutants in Europe but increased the energy import dependency of the EU. Also the report showed that coal use in electricity generation is starting to grow again. Renewable energy sources only represented 8.6 % of the final energy consumption in 2005, thus much effort is needed to achieve 20 % by 2020.

An EEA Technical report *Maximizing the environmental benefits of Europe's bioenergy potential* published in November concluded that bioenergy can substantially reduce Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to achieving the EU's renewable energy target, but policy and economic incentives need to be in place to minimise the potential negative impacts of bioenergy production.

The EEA Technical report *Success stories within the road transport sector on reducing greenhouse gas emission and producing ancillary benefits* was published in March. It showed that, although transport's environmental impacts are still substantial, traffic congestion, poor air quality, noise and greenhouse gas emissions are effectively addressed by six initiatives identified as success stories. Such measures should also be implemented elsewhere. However, to reach intermediate and long-term climate change targets, transport demand has to be addressed as well.

Another EEA Technical report *Beyond transport policy — exploring and managing the external drivers of transport demand* was published in December and urged policy-makers to take a fresh approach in addressing the spiralling growth of transport, supporting 'realistic' measures that include pricing schemes for unsustainable mobility and improving citizens' awareness of the environmental consequences of their shopping basket and travel choices.

Apart from the UNFCCC meetings, the EEA also attended a variety of meetings covering the issue of international aviation and maritime transport, transport and environment and bioenergy.

Published reports, papers and web pages

- *Application of the Emissions Trading Directive by EU Member States — reporting year 2007*, EEA Technical report No 3/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_3/en
- *Application of the Emissions Trading Directive by EU Member States*, EEA Technical report No 13/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_13/en
- *Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2006 and inventory report 2008*, EEA Technical report No 6/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_6/en
- *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2008*, EEA Report No 5/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2008_5/en
- *Better management of municipal waste will reduce greenhouse gas emissions*, EEA Briefing No 1/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/briefing_2008_1/en
- EU greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory on new EEA GHG web viewer, http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/PivotApp/pivot.aspx?pivotid=455
- EEA viewer for EU ETS data, www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/citl-viewer
- *Impacts of Europe's changing climate — 2008 indicator-based assessment*, EEA Report No 4/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2008_4/en
- *Impacts of Europe's changing climate*, EEA Briefing No 3/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/briefing_2008_3/en
- *Energy and environment report 2008*, EEA Report No 6/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2008_6/en
- Energy and environment indicators (2005 data), www.eea.europa.eu/themes/energy/indicators
- *Maximizing the environmental benefits of Europe's bioenergy potential*, EEA Technical report No 10/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_10/en
- *Beyond transport policy — exploring and managing the external drivers of transport demand*, EEA Technical report No 12/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_12/en

Workshops, meetings and presentations

- EU climate change committee workshop on the application of IPCC 2006 guidelines. Co-chaired by EEA and DG Environment, September 2008, Copenhagen
- Why we need better statistics on climate change, Presentation by Professor Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director of the EEA, at the UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics, 14 April 2008, Oslo
- Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, Copenhagen (October), back-to-back with meetings of the EPA Network Interest Groups on Climate Change and Adaptation and on Biodiversity, and the ENCA network
- Expert meeting on adaptation indicators, September, Budapest
- Impacts of and adaptation to climate change in Europe, Presentations by Professor Jacqueline McGlade and André Jol, European Conference on Applied Climatology, European Meteorological Society, 29 September–2 October 2008, Amsterdam
- Climate change impacts and adaptation in Europe, Presentations by André Jol, World Summit of Regions, Climate Change: Regions in Action, 29–30 October 2008, St Malo
- Expert meeting on energy efficiency, March 2008, Copenhagen
- Eionet workshop on energy and environment, July 2008, Copenhagen
- Expert workshop on LCA GHG emission methodologies, June 2008, Copenhagen
- Unintended effects: the need for a proper assessment framework for agrofuels, presentation by Professor Jacqueline McGlade's at the EEAC Workshop, 29 January 2008, Brussels, Belgium
- Energy and environment: democratisation of power, European Parliament — Joint Parliamentary Meeting on 'Energy and Sustainable Development', presentation by Prof. Jacqueline McGlade, 20 November 2008, Strasbourg

4 Biodiversity loss and spatial change

2008 saw further progress in the development of the Biodiversity Data Centre (BDDC) through the achievements within a number of interrelated projects.

Reporting

Updates of Natura 2000 lists for the Alpine, Macaronesian and Mediterranean biogeographical regions were conducted as planned, and work under the Steppic and Black Sea regions developed, with major input from the European Topic Centre on Biological Biodiversity (ETC/BD). DG Environment recognised the huge progress in preparing and updating the lists and acknowledged the work of ETC/BD at the meeting of the Habitats Committee in October 2008.

An EEA technical workshop in April, on the further development of the European Common Database on Designated Areas (ECDDA), enabled the refinement and upgrading of this database. A peak was reached in 2008 with the inclusion of the Natura 2000 sites in the UN list of protected areas through continued collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/ World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), which manages the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). This cooperation culminated in a successful EEA side event at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Congress in Barcelona.

The EEA also participated in the JRC-run Inspire working group on protected sites, which facilitated work on the data model of the ECDDA, and submitted a first draft of the data specification model to the JRC Inspire Committee.

Article 17 of the Habitats Directive requires Member States to report on implementation of the directive. Reporting reached new levels in 2008, through close cooperation with DG Environment and with strong support from the ETC/BD and the EEA IT department. Work on a database viewer and production of maps was completed following a seminar in Copenhagen in April. This enabled the topic centre to complete the European assessment of conservation status for each species and habitat type in each region. An extended public consultation was also completed by the end of September. Coordinated work continued on preparing the EC Composite report and website, which is expected by mid-2009.

A newly established working group on nature reporting, set up by DG Environment and co-chaired by the EEA and ETC/BD, will further explore Article 17 reporting. Three meetings were held in 2008, as a result of which the EEA and the ETC/BD have developed the formulation and contextualisation of several work packages. On Work Package 1, a sub-group composed of Member States, ETC/BD, the EEA and DG Environment representatives already started the work on improving different aspects of the reporting exercise for 2013.

Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI 2010)

The SEBI 2010 process is extensive, involving elements of Eionet and a wide range of NGOs and research organisations responsible for collecting European-level quality-assured data sets relevant to biodiversity in Europe.

In 2008 there were several public presentations of SEBI 2010, notably at the Convention on Biological Diversity — Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD-SBSTTA) in Rome in February and at the 9th Conference of the Parties

(COP9) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in May in Bonn.

Through regular meetings, involving several working groups, indicator development and the development of an indicator-based report continued. The 26 SEBI 2010 indicators, incorporating comments received from the SEBI 2010 Working Groups and the Coordination Team, were delivered to DG Environment in support of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) mid-term review report. The indicators were also used for the SEBI 2010 indicator-based assessment report, which was submitted to the EEA institutional and country networks as well as to the SEBI expert network for review by the end of 2008.

Furthermore, SEBI 2010 input was used in framing the European Ecosystem Assessment (Eureca) exercise, and also in support of other indicator and index work developed by Eurostat.

Implementation of the Biodiversity Data Centre

A major leap was taken during 2008 with regard to the BDDC with the preparation of a conceptual paper in December, which gathered inputs from the EEA, the ETC/BD and DG Environmentin preparation for a meeting in the beginning of 2009.

The Biodiversity Data Centre consists of several major building blocks, such as the Article 17 data set, the ECDDA (see above), and the Natura 2000 Geographical Information System (Natura 2000 GIS), all of which were updated and improved in preparation for the launch at the end of 2009. Under EEA management, a consistent and integrated approach of data flows in line with the SEIS principles will be ensured. From February 2009, the Natura 2000 GIS database will be operated by the EEA via an intranet site that will be upgraded in terms of its functions, namely public access, by the end of 2009 or the beginning of 2010.

Intense discussions between DG Environment and the EEA culminated in a document mapping cooperation in terms of biodiversity and ecosystems. As a result, the EEA assumed responsibility for another two data flows from the nature directives (Habides and Compensation measures), and will now have responsibility for the integrated management of all nature directives reporting data flows.

The EEA also participated in DG Environment's Reporting Working Group and its seven work packages, which mainly follow the above topics, aligning cooperation between the EEA, DG Environment and the ETC-BD. Maintenance of the European Nature Information System (EUNIS) was also secured, while strategic discussions have started on its role, not only for the BDDC, but also for the WISE-inspired initiative from DG Environment called Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE). This will be further discussed in 2009, in parallel with a broader discussion of the European Communities — Clearing House Mechanism (EC-CHM).

The Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism

Content-wise, the EC-CHM website profile has been on low maintenance, although the portal has been used to support a questionnaire on invasive species, to profile information on protected areas and to support the building-up of the SEBI 2010 report. Software maintenance and update have been secured and the hosting of national Clearing House Mechanisms (CHMs) on the EEA server was maintained. A new update of the EC-CHM toolkit was successfully launched at a side event of the CBD COP9. A meeting of the European Regional Biodiversity CHM Network was organised in

September in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat, with participation of DG Environment. CHM developments were included both in the EEA/Eionet strategy, the new Multi-Annual Work Programme, and included in the areas for future collaboration between EEA and DG Environment.

Communicating biodiversity

In March 2008, a workshop was held at the EEA on 'Communicating biodiversity to a wider audience' with the participation of external experts in the area, providing very useful feedback to be used in planning future activities. A side event was also held during COP9/CBD to communicate SEBI 2010 progress. Special flyers and a DVD were designed for this. Two other flyers, on European forests and the EC-CHM, were also prepared as input to two other side events.

Biodiversity assessments

Biodiversity assessments were another major focus during 2008. This was largely driven by the need to prepare a project proposal on Eureca. Having been in the pipeline since mid-2006, the final deliveries from Eureca are planned for 2012 (in support of Rio+20) and 2015 (in support of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment II). A first Eureca workshop involving external experts was held in Copenhagen in January 2008. The meeting yielded very valuable input for the further framing of Eureca and projected this process into a global scale, namely the Millennium Assessment follow-up process, as a European Sub-Global Assessment.

An expert meeting revising scenario development was held in Copenhagen in October, and results included an inventory of relevant European scenario exercises and a methodology paper on possible approaches within Eureca, in years to come.

A second expert meeting in November explored the 'spotmeter' proposals. A dedicated Eureca EnviroWindows website is currently under construction and will provide results and guidance. Preparations for the 'Food for Thought' and 'Natura2morrow' 'spotmeters' have started, and an initial stakeholder survey for these two projects is scheduled to deliver in the second quarter of 2009. A scoping study for 'Fish behind the Net' has also been initiated. Projected activities on Natura 2000 assessments were integrated into the 'Natura2morrow' 'spotmeter'.

Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

On biodiversity economics, major outputs were prepared in support of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) process. Its first phase was presented at COP9/CBD. Focus of this project in 2008 was on valuation of non-market ecosystem services and on exploring the potential of Benefit Transfers. An expert workshop held at the EEA explored the findings and streamlined input into the Potsdam process (now referred to as TEEB) through the Working Group on the Review of Biodiversity Economics that met in January and March.

The report on the use of Benefit Transfer describes a novel approach to assessing (non-market) economic valuation on a larger geographical scale. The method combines a traditional benefit transfer technique and detailed spatial information on the location, size and scarcity of ecosystems, derived from the Corine land cover database. European wetlands were taken as a case study. It was agreed to produce a follow-up report on more concrete and policy-relevant guidelines, to be ready in 2009.

Meanwhile, its findings supported inputs into the DG Environment study, the Cost of Policy Inaction on Biodiversity (COPI) and EEA's 2008 forest report, while also aiming to feed into the TEEB phase II process, with particular focus on providing a scientific and economic background for the other deliverables. This valuation methodology was also contextualised for the Eureca 'spotmeters' on agriculture and protected areas.

As a major contribution, both to Eureca and the upcoming SOER 2010 report, the joint JRC/EEA High Nature Value (HNV) farmland assessment was published on the JRC website. Several country initiatives are ongoing to complement the European assessment, and EEA was also involved in the development of an HNV indicator for national rural development programmes.

Forest assessments

An EEA Report on forest assessments, '*European forests — ecosystem conditions and sustainable use*', was launched at a COP9/CBD side event organised together with the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). Several spin-off activities were conducted around the report

including presentations at: the European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) conference in Istanbul in March; the Environment Ministers' meeting in Slovenia in April; the Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation (IUFRO) Conference in Kamloops, Canada; at the European Forest Institute (EFI) Annual Conference and at the 'Technical workshop on forest classification' organised at the EEA in November in cooperation with MCPFE, the UNECE/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the IUFRO.

A feasibility study of an early warning and information system for invasive alien species (IAS) threatening biodiversity in Europe was begun in 2008 and will be delivered by 2009 to support the forthcoming EU strategy on IAS. Participation in several events provided the necessary networking in support of this area of activities. A report on European funding of management actions and research for invasive alien species was concluded and a first contribution on invasive alien species was published in *EEA Signals 2009*.

Land use and landscapes

Most of the developments related to land and ecosystems accounting were addressed at the statistical coordination meeting of the Group of Four held at Eurostat in January, where a substantial amount of time was devoted to economic-environmental accounting. This topic was debated again during the regular meeting of the EU's statistical offices and environment ministries in June, the UN-London Group in October, and the G4 Directors' meeting in November. All gatherings agreed to support the further development of the land and ecosystems accounting approach, which is considered as a future component of the European Strategy on Environmental Accounting (ESEA) — as discussed during an ESEA Task Force meeting in April — and as a module in the UN-System of Economic & Environment Accounting. Water accounts are being developed as well — in cooperation between the EEA, Eurostat and DG Environment — based on the recent establishment by the EEA of a calculable layer of rivers and catchments for Europe.

In this context, the second half of the year saw numerous related high-level meetings. EEA hosted the 3rd consultation meeting on Globcover 2005, led by the European Space Agency (ESA) and FAO at which the final confirmation of EEA hosting the data was granted. The proposal for a GlobeCorine project was also agreed upon, following an ESA/ EEA Directors meeting in October. International experts were invited to EEA in December to address the issue of a common approach and framework for ecosystems services classifications. One week earlier, other experts joined the EEA to cover the connected land-use modelling aspect.

Preparations for the launch of the first version of the Land Use Data Centre (LUDC) went as planned. A service-oriented prototype that builds on webservice exchange with, for example, the WISE, has been developed and tested. A meeting with Eurostat in September discussed the future of the land use section in the Eurostat/ Organisation for Economic Cooperation (OECD) joint questionnaire and the potential of securing potential data for LUDC. This has been followed by an exchange of views regarding the preparations for the next LUCAS inventory, bearing in mind the GMES Land Fast Track Services. Under the SEIS-Eionet implementation plan 2008, the related project on spatial integrated assessment was discussed with experts from the Member States in March.

With regard to maritime and coastal matters, EEA hosted a meeting of the International Coastal Atlases Network in July, where the feasibility of a European initiative under the Maritime Policy (Atlas of the Seas) on the interoperability of existing systems was successfully addressed. Contact was established with Eurostat on Maritime Statistics, and a technical meeting took place at the EEA in October. At this meeting, EEA also participated in the network of NFPs for Maritime Policy alongside other EU agencies. The DG for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) entrusted the EEA to steer the 2009–2010 project on sea-bed mapping.

EEA also participated in the regular meetings of the EC Steering Committee on the evaluation of Cohesion Policies 2000–2006. EEA's final report on a framework for evaluating policy effectiveness and progress with the European Network of Environmental Authorities (ENEA) regarding the environmental impacts of regional funds was presented in June and was well received. Concrete discussions on follow-up actions were concluded at the November ENEA Plenary. In parallel, the discussions of the Member States' working groups on implementing the EU territorial action plan are accelerating, with the EEA providing inputs on territorial indicators and urban information in particular.

Web pages:

EEA Biodiversity: www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity

ETC BD: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu

EC CHM: http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu

EUNIS: http://eunis.eea.europa.eu

Land use: www.eea.europa.eu/themes/landuse

Urban Environment: www.eea.europa.eu/themes/urban

EEA Noise: www.eea.europa.eu/themes/noise

Published reports, papers and web pages

- *European forests — ecosystem conditions and sustainable use,* EEA report No 3/2008, www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eea_report_2008_3
- European Biodiversity Indicators — To monitor progress towards 2010, Flash presentation of SEBI 2010
- *Preserving Biodiversity is a target — Europe has a way to help achieve it*, SEBI 2010 flyer
- *Europe cannot halt the loss of biodiversity without sustainable use of its forests,* flyer
- *Get ready to collaborate and communicate Biodiversity*, EC-CHM flyer

Biodiversity and ecosystems meetings 2008

- GSE FM annual review meeting, 9–11 January 2008
- Eureca! Expert meeting (1), 28–29 January 2008
- Eureca! Expert meeting (2), 11–12 November 2008
- Eureca! Scenarios expert meeting, 13–14 October 2008
- Biodiversity communication workshop, 13–14 March 2008
- ALTER-Net advisory committee, 3 April 2008
- Economic evaluation of ecosystems in Europe, 28 April 2008
- European Association of Environmental Economists conference, 26–28 June 2008
- Eionet-NRC Biodiversity meeting, 23–24 September 2008
- CHM Workshop, 15–16 September 2008
- Governing board of GBIF, 16–18 September 2008

- Biodiversity Economics Scaling up project, 1 October 2008
- SEBI working group 1 Interlinkages (2), 25–26 September 2008
- SEBI working group 1 Interlinkages (3), 17–18 June 2008
- SEBI working group 2 Climate Change (1), 5–6 February 2008
- SEBI working group 2 Climate Change (2), 16–17 October 2008
- SEBI working group 3 Communications (1), 28 February 2008
- SEBI working group 3 Communications (2), 24–25 June 2008
- SEBI working group 3 Communications (3), 21–22 October 2008
- SEBI Coordination team meeting (11), 11–12 March 2008
- SEBI Coordination team meeting (12), 3–4 July 2008
- SEBI Coordination team meeting (13), 30–31 October 2008
- SEBI side event at CBD-COP9, 28 May 2008
- EEA report No 3/2008 side event together with MCPFE at CBD-COP9, 26 May 2008
- CHM side event at CBD-COP9, 26 May 2008
- World Conservation Conference side event, 8 October 2008

5 Protecting human health and quality of life

Air quality

The 2007 summer ozone assessment report was published in April 2008. The report assessed air pollution by ground level ozone in Europe during the summer months on the basis of a number of benchmarks in terms of ozone concentrations and protection of human health. It concluded that concentrations of ozone in Europe were lower during the summer of 2007 than any other year in the past decade. However, as with previous years the EU's long term objective to protect human health was extensively exceeded in the EU and other European countries. The target value for human health protection was also exceeded in a significant part of Europe.

The EEA Technical report that will provide a European-scale comprehensive ozone assessment of long-term trends was reviewed by Eionet and finalised. It will be published in 2009.

EEA and the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC/ACC) initiated and actively contributed through out 2008 to air quality data flows discussions amongst the countries. The outcomes of these on-going discussions will be reflected in the implementing provisions for the new Cleaner Air for Europe Directive that are being drafted.

The results of work on transport's contribution to urban air quality issues was published as an ETC/ACC Technical Paper with parts of these results also published in the Atmospheric Environment scientific journal.

More than 10 countries used the pilot prepared by EEA of near-real time ozone data for summer ozone reporting (as required by Directive 2000/3/EC). The outcomes of this process, presented to the Data Exchange Group in October, were well received. As a result of this process the European Commission and the EU Member States are now seriously considering, through the commitology process, the option of substituting monthly ozone reports (required by Directive 2000/3/EC) with near-real time ozone data.

The particulate matter (PM_{10}) near-real time data viewer was created (it is a Google Earth viewer) and PM_{10} near-real time data is provided from over 600 stations from 15 countries on an hourly basis.

The assessment for the exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas EEA Core set indicator 004 was updated with 2006 data and is available (published) on EEA's website, while the related Structural Indicator (SI) was delivered to Eurostat and DG Environment for their online update of the SI. The exposure of ecosystems to acidification, eutrophication and ozone EEA core set indicator were updated jointly with UNECE's Coordination Centre for Effects using 2008 critical loads data (CLRTAP) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

Data from the annual reporting under the Exchange of Information Decision, the 3rd Air Quality Daughter Directive (monthly ozone and summer ozone exceedances) and the Air Quality Questionnaire were processed, quality checked and published. For the first time information on exceedances of air quality thresholds (required under the Air Quality Framework Directive and reported by the EU Member States through the air quality questionnaires) is presented on EEA's website in the form of maps in addition to the analysis of the questionnaires that was published by ETC/ACC as an ETC/ACC technical report.

The 13th Eionet workshop on air quality management and assessment took place in Bruges in September. The workshop focused on data issues on the first day and on assessment/modelling issues on

the second day. This change of approach (previously the focus was mostly on data issues) was well received by the participants.

Fairmode, a recently established joint JRC/EEA air quality modelling network bringing air quality model developers and users together had its first plenary meeting in October in Croatia. A web portal to help communication within and between these two communities has been created with the help of ETC/ACC: www.eionet.europa.eu/events/FAIRMODE %20- %20kick-off.

Air pollutant emissions

The project to substantially revise the EMEP/CORINAIR Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook is reaching completion. All 76 chapters have been revised and 67 have been technically accepted by the UNECE's EMEP Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP). The few remaining chapters are tabled for technical acceptance at the next joint TFEIP/Eionet meeting in May 2009. The new guidebook should be published in December 2009.

The EEA Technical report *Air pollution from electricity-generating large combustion plants* was launched in May and attracted media attention. The report assessed the theoretical emission reduction of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxide (NO_X) through implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) as set in BAT Reference Documents in electricity-generating large combustion plants in 2004. It concluded that if the BATs had been applied NO_X and SO_2 emissions in electricity-generating large combustion plants would have been 59 % and 80 % lower in 2004. The report covers 70 % of the NO_X and SO_2 emissions from electricity-generating large combustion plants in the EU-25.

The *Annual EC Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Convention inventory* (EEA Technical report) was published in July, three months earlier than in 2007. This report accompanies the official European Community emissions data submission which is compiled annually by the EEA and reported by the European Commission to the UNECE. The report stressed the significant contribution to air pollution made by the transport sector and was picked up by a number of media outlets.

The EEA Technical report *NEC Directive status report 2007* on the status of the National Emissions Ceiling (NEC) Directive was published in November. The report showed that a number of EU Member States may not meet one or more of their national emission ceilings for the 2010 legally binding targets. The report attracted considerable media attention.

The joint EMEP/EEA Inventory review 2008, which summarised the results of the EMEP and EEA annual inventory review activities, was published by EMEP in August. The report addressed data quality issues of both CLRTAP and NEC inventory data.

Throughout the year, EEA provided expert advice to the European Commission and the Member States concerning both the implementation of the current NEC Directive and its revision. The support mainly focused on country reporting issues and how to improve the reporting. EEA also provided expert assistance to the European Commission concerning the further development of the industrial emissions database (IRIS), the maintenance of EPER and the development of the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

A training workshop for COPERT4 users (the software that allows calculations of air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from road

transport) was held in Copenhagen 19–20 June 2008. COPERT was developed by the EEA in cooperation with JRC and is a widely used by the transport inventory community and its methodology is described and kept up-to-date in the road transport chapter of the Guidebook.

Chemicals

During 2008, work on chemicals focused on green chemistry and the impact of persistent as well as pharmaceutical substances on the environment.

Due to their biological properties, many pharmaceuticals have an impact on the water environment. In this context, ways of discharging of unused or expired pharmaceuticals are of special interest. A questionnaire on discharging of pharmaceutical waste in households was created and distributed to all NFPs. The results show that depending on the country a considerable amount is collected as special waste but obviously large amounts are discharged through toilets or sinks and pose a direct risk for the water environment.

Consumer information on the best way of disposal differs widely in Europe. A clear message to all European consumers 'take unused or expired pharmaceuticals back to the pharmacy' is suggested. The results will be published soon in Pharmaceuticals in the Environment.

In addition, an EEA report on the results of the workshop Pharmaceuticals in the environment held in January 2009 in Copenhagen is in preparation.

Noise

In terms of work in the area of Noise, the quality checking of Data Flow 4, noise maps and related data from country reports relating to the Environmental Noise Directive (END) and the gathering of Data Flow 5, second round sources for noise mapping relating to the END were priorities.

EEA also prepared Reportnet for noise data, which was not previously available. In November, a NRC for noise meeting was held at the EEA and focused on providing feedback to countries on data currently reported and training NRCs on the use of Reportnet for noise.

Published reports, papers and web pages

- *Air pollution by ozone in Europe in summer 2007 — Overview of exceedances of EC ozone threshold values during April–September 2007*, EEA Technical report No 5/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_5/en
- *Air pollution from electricity-generating large combustion plants,* EEA Technical report No 4/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_4/en
- AirBase — the European Air quality database website: annual update of the air quality information database hosted by EEA, www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/airbase
- EPER — European Pollutant Emission Register hosted by EEA, http://eper.eea.europa.eu/eper
- Near-real Time Ozone, www.eea.europa.eu/maps/ozone/welcome
- Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas (CSI 004) — update of the EEA core set indicator, http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/CSI
- *Annual European Community LRTAP Convention Emission Inventory report 1990–2006*, EEA Technical report No 7/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_7/en
- *NEC Directive status report 2007, EEA Technical report No 9/2008*, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_9/en
- Inventory Review 2008: Emission Data reported under the LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive. Joint EMEP/EEA report, www.emep-emissions.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/pdf/Inventory_Review_2008.pdf
- Web: New air pollutant emissions dataviewers published: EU LRTAP emission inventory, NEC Directive inventory, and EEA aggregated and gap-filled emissions datasets. Example weblink: http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/PivotApp/pivot.aspx?pivotid=468
- Air Emissions Inventory Data in Europe: New Perspectives, M. Adams, S. Cryan and A. Mourelatou. USEPA 17th International Emission Inventory Conference — 'Inventory Evolution — Portal to Improved Air Quality', www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/conference/ei17/session3/adams.pdf
- *Climate for a transport change. TERM 2007: indicators tracking transport and environment in the European Union*, EEA Report No 1/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2008_1/en
- Zones in relation to EU air quality thresholds, http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/dataservice/metadetails.asp?id=1055
- Interpolated air quality data, http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/dataservice/metadetails.asp?id=1049

Workshops and meetings

- Ad hoc Group of Legal Experts under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air pollution, 15–16 January 2008
- Final meeting of the collaborative change network OnePlanetBusiness, 22–23 January 2008, Freiburg, Germany
- Advisory board of the 3rd General Assembly of the NitoEurope project, 19–21 February 2008
- Launch of the TERM report in CLIM, European Parliament, 3 March 2008, Brussels, Belgium
- Annual meeting of UNECE LRTAP Convention EMEP extended bureau, 11 March 2008, Vienna, Austria
- 1st Steering Group Meeting of the Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe (FAIRMODE), 9 April 2008, Brussels, Belgium
- First meeting of Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen (TFRN), 21–23 May 2008 in Wageningen, the Netherlands
- 9th Annual Joint TFEIP/Eionet Workshop on Air Emissions, 26–27 May 2008, Tallinn, Estonia
- CollectERIII user group EEA workshop, 28–29 May 2008, Tallinn, Estonia
- USEPA 17th International Emission Inventory Conference — 'Inventory Evolution — Portal to Improved Air Quality', 2–5 June 2008, Portland, Oregon
- Annual Eionet workshop on Transport and Environment, 18 June 2008, Copenhagen, Denmark
- COPERT4 user training EEA workshop, 19–20 June 2007, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Workshop on internet based emission calculators for transport with particular emphasis on rail transport. 24 June 2008, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Annual meeting of UNECE LTRAP Convention EMEP Steering Body, 8–10 September, Geneva, Switzerland
- International Rail Union (UIC) annual meeting for environmental managers, 11–12 September 2008, London, United Kingdom
- Reporting under the National Emission Ceilings Directive — Member State Committee meeting, 22 September 2008, Brussels, Belgium
- 13th Annual Eionet Workshop on Air Quality Management and Assessment, 29–30 September 2008, Bruges, Belgium
- 2nd Steering Group Meeting and Kick-off Plenary Meeting of the Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe (FAIRMODE), 10 October 2008, Cavtat, Croatia
- EEA Workshop on Geographically Specific Transport Emission Inventories, 10 November 2008, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP), 10–11 November 2008, Milan, Italy
- EEA Workshop on E-PRTR dataflows in a Shared Environmental Information System, 2 December 2008, Brussels, Belgium

Freshwater and marine

The growing impacts of water scarcity and droughts in Europe and the expected worsening of the problem due to climate change led the EEA to strengthen its activities in the area. In 2008, EEA, members of Eionet and Eurostat discussed and agreed on improved data collection on water availability and water use. EEA worked on the development of an indicator framework to support the follow up process of the European Commission communication on Water Scarcity and Drought (COM(2007)0414 final).

Water aspects were substantially covered in the 2008 joint EEA/JRC/WHO report on climate change impacts in Europe. In addition, good practice examples of climate change adaptation in the upcoming Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plans were collected and prepared for publication in 2009. Further work on the importance and vulnerability of small water bodies will be made available on the EEA website in 2009.

Work on developing marine data flows and integrating them into WISE was linked to the development of European maritime observation and data network (EMODNET) in relation to the Integrated Maritime Policy, and to marine core services within the GMES. In cooperation with Eionet efforts continued to: improve and finalise the 14 marine indicators; to improve the oil spill indicator (with the European Marine Safety Agency) and to incorporate GMES indicators.

Input was given to the United Nations regular global assessment of the marine environment, in which EEA chairs the expert panel. A first draft was ready for review by selected peers and governments from mid-December. Work on marine ecosystems focused on defining the marine component of the planned EEA report on ecosystems goods and services (Eureca) in 2012.

A pan-European collation of data quantifying diffuse emissions of nutrients from agriculture has been successfully completed. The resulting map — at river basin scale — shows the spatial variation across Europe and is an important step towards the 'source apportionment' of key pollutants. Related work has also improved understanding of the link between a nutrient surplus on agricultural land and observed water quality. Overall, this work has made an important contribution to the new emissions reporting initiative whereby the EEA, DG Environment and Eurostat are collaborating to streamline all legislative and voluntary emissions reporting.

Agreement was reached with the Black Sea Commission Permanent Secretariat on the need to develop a report on 'Requirements for a policy-relevant, indicator-based assessment of the state of the Black Sea environment' to be carried out in 2009 if financial support is found. There is now systematic annual delivery of transitional, coastal and marine priority data flows to the EEA including the whole set of fish data.

The successful launch of WISE in 2007 saw, throughout 2008, further populating of data and development of information services. At the request of DG Environment, WISE now covers all water-related legislation and hence corresponding data flows. Work was also intensified to improve the spatial reference data in WISE in order to provide a calculable rivers and catchment layer for Europe; this is necessary for e.g. the production of water accounts and spatially integrated assessments.

Workshops and major events

EEA held two freshwater Eionet/NRC workshops on 10–11 June 2008 (water quantity) and on 11–12 September 2008 (emissions), and a Marine Eionet/NRC workshop on 15–16 May 2008. Around 60 country representatives and experts participated in each of the workshops. The main discussions focused on improved data reporting and improving assessments of the state of European waters.

Agriculture/bioenergy

EEA's work in the area of agriculture and energy cropping focused on three main aspects:

a) assessing and modelling the EU's bioenergy potential from agriculture, including indirect land use change;

b) EU coordination in the area of agri-environmental indicators;

c) completion of joint work with the JRC on HNV farmland.

In January 2008 the EEA published a detailed technical assessment report, *Estimating the environmentally compatible bioenergy potential from agriculture*: http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2007_12/en.

This was followed by a joint expert consultation with the OECD on Linking economic and bio-physical modelling in relation to bioenergy, in Paris in June. This proved a very useful stocktaking of issues and state of knowledge and is documented on an Envirowindows webpage: http://bioenergy.ew.eea.europa.eu.

Over the course of 2008 the EEA cooperated closely with the JRC on finalising a joint estimate of the spatial distribution of HNV farmland in Europe. Apart from several contributions at conferences this resulted in a technical report published under the leadership of the JRC, *High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, An estimate of the distribution patterns on the basis of land cover and biodiversity data*: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf.

During 2008 the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the development of agri-environment indicators between The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG Agriculture), DG Environment, Eurostat, the JRC and the EEA was revised and signed by all parties. Several meetings with partners to the MoU as well as EU Member States were held and work on updating the combined set of EU agri-environment indicators has begun.

6 Supporting sustainable consumption and production (SCP), including resources and waste

Contributing to the implementation of the five-year EEA Strategy 2004–2008, the topic of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was firmly embedded in EEA operations. In addition to several high-profile reports and events, this new focus resulted in the establishment of the European Topic Centre on SCP.

Support to policy processes on SCP, resources and waste

The EEA continued successful cooperation on SCP (including resources and waste) with the European Commission, the European Parliament, EEA member countries and other stakeholders such as the United Nations, the OECD, business, the scientific community, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and consumer organisations.

Support was provided to the European Commission in its preparation of the EU Action Plan on SCP and Sustainable Industrial Policy and in its work on the revision of waste legislation by making available the results of ongoing studies by the EEA and the European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management (ETC/RWM). Furthermore, EEA participated in and actively contributed to UN-led initiatives, including the Global Marrakech process on SCP and International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management.

The EEA closely cooperated with DG Environment in planning Green Week 2008 in Brussels, where sustainable consumption and production was the main theme. The EEA had a strong presence including a keynote speech delivered by the Executive Director, and a session on sustainable consumption. The 11th Eionet workshop on SCP, resources and waste was held in Copenhagen in June 2008, with waste and waste prevention as main topics. The event was organised to share knowledge and exchange experience among EEA member countries.

A five-year contract for the new ETC on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP) was awarded to the consortium led by the Danish Topic Centre on Waste. As of January 2009, ETC/SCP has replaced the ETC/RWM.

Indicators

Work on developing a framework and a set of SCP indicators for use in EEA reporting continued in 2008. Highlights included a workshop with leading experts on SCP indicators held in September 2008. In addition, an update of the two EEA core set indicators on waste was published in January 2008.

Environmental impacts from consumption and production

The findings from a multi-annual study on environmental impacts from European consumption and production using National Accounting Matrices including Environmental Accounts (NAMEA) were presented in a number of high profile events in 2008. Publication of the final report was rescheduled to 2009, to take advantage of availability of new data expected early in 2009. Jointly with UNEP, a Russian version of a report on prospects for SCP in post-Soviet and post-Yugoslav countries was launched in April in Geneva. A short EEA report on transboundary shipments of waste was consulted with Eionet and finalised.

Policy information and evaluations

The scope and format for SCP country factsheets was agreed, and pilot factsheets were developed for six countries in consultation with external experts. An expert workshop on drivers of consumption was held in December.

A study was conducted for selected product groups on environmental and non-environment related performance criteria used in green public procurement.

In the framework of SEIS and in close collaboration with the Eionet partners, the country factsheets on waste policies were expanded, updated and prepared for regular updating in the coming years. The ongoing multi-annual evaluation of the effectiveness of national policies related to the EU Landfill Directive was discussed with experts in a workshop, consulted with Eionet and finalised. Publication of this study, as well as the country fact sheets on waste policies are both scheduled for 2009. A further step in this line of work was the publication of the report on the effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected countries. The report was launched by the Executive Director at the conference of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists in Gothenburg in June 2008.

Published reports, papers and web pages

- *Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries*. EEA Report No 2/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/eea_report_2008_2/en
- *Time for action — towards sustainable consumption and production in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 1/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_1/en
- *Better management of municipal waste will reduce greenhouse gas emissions*, EEA Briefing No 1/2008, www.eea.europa.eu/publications/briefing_2008_1
- Spreading green consumption tips in Copenhagen, EEA multimedia product: video, www.eea.europa.eu/themes/households/multimedia/spreading-green-consumption-tips-in-copenhagen/view
- David and Goliath, speech by Professor Jacqueline McGlade at Green Week, Brussels, 3 June 2008, www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/speeches/201cdavid-and-goliath201d-speech-by-professor-jacqueline-mcglade-executive-director-eea

Workshops and meetings

- 11th Eionet Workshop on SCP, Resources and Waste Management, 19–20 June 2008, Copenhagen
- Expert workshop on SCP indicators, 29 September 2008, Copenhagen
- Expert workshop on drivers of consumption behaviour, 3 December 2008, Copenhagen
- Green Week 2008 (various contributions to event organised by the European Commission), June 2008, Brussels
- West Balkan workshop on waste, 6–7 November 2008, Copenhagen
- Expert workshop on the effectiveness of national policies related to the EU Landfill Directive, 5 March 2008, Copenhagen

7 Sustainable development and other environmental policies

Scenarios and forward studies

Activities in 2008 revolved mainly around the upcoming SOER 2010 as well as supporting the forward-looking component of Eureca. They encompassed different types of activities: concept and review papers, assessments and methodological developments, surveys and cataloguing of relevant studies and models, capacity building and networking, organisation of workshops and meetings.

For Eureca, the main activities consisted of a review of existing scenarios studies in the related field, subsequently used as main input to an expert scenarios workshop. Workshop proceedings that give the basis for future decisions on the development of the scenarios and forward looking analysis were prepared.

The support to SOER 2010 consisted of various components, of which the most significant were: preparation of papers and organisation of a meeting about the outlooks, development of a concept paper for Part A (integrated assessment) and contribution to the discussion on Part C (the country analysis), in particular around developing and reporting forward-looking information. Preparing the ground for SOER 2010 was aligned with another objective: introducing forward-looking components in the existing environmental information systems. So, this year saw the establishment of a systematic approach to capturing existing and upcoming information on scenarios, forward-looking indicators, models and related institutional arrangements. This system, called SEIS Forward (SEIS-F), is in line with SEIS and aims at better supporting prospective analyses in times of uncertainty, turbulence and complexity.

The information available in SEIS-F covers, to different degrees, EEA member and collaborating countries, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as global information relevant for European analyses. It comprises qualitative and quantitative information, including meta-information of national, regional, European and global scenarios and global, European and regional forward-looking indicators published by 2008. It also includes an inventory of selected European models to be available on-line early 2009. In the near future, it should provide EEA staff and Eionet with easy access (web-based, interactive, distributed management when possible) to relevant indicators, assessments and meta information that can be used in forward-looking analyses for countries, regions and issues. Two reports with SEIS-F information were published in 2008, and 3 more are foreseen in 2009.

Another important activity was the support provided to the Slovenian Presidency of the EU, in particular concerning the conceptualisation and organisation of the Bridging the Gap conference in May 2008. Not least, support to the DG Environment led developments on Land Use modelling was also a priority among many other activities.

As a spin-off of the forward-looking input to the Belgrade process and report, activities concerning the future of environment and household consumption in South Eastern Europe were initiated, the results of which will be published in 2009.

Methodological developments were also part of activities in this area, in particular the development of Chapter 5 on Scenarios of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Manual. In addition, a range of inputs was made to external research processes/projects. A new multi-annual project — BLOSSOM (Bridging LOng-term Scenarios and Strategy analysis – Organisation and Methods) — was initiated early in the year, and the result of the first phase has been presented

Published reports, papers and web pages

Web pages:

- www.eea.europa.eu/themes/scenarios
- http://scenarios.ew.eea.europa.eu

Reports:

- *Modelling environmental change in Europe: towards models inventory (SEIS Forward)*, EEA Technical report No 11/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_11/en
- *Catalogue of forward-looking indicators from selected sources (SEIS Forward)*, EEA Technical report No 8/2008, http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2008_8/en

Events:

- Eionet NFP/Expert Seminar on Forward-Looking Information in Environment Assessment, 19–20 May 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Eionet NFP/NRC Seminar on SOER 2010, included discussion on forward-looking perspectives in SOER 2010 Part C, 29 September 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Management Board Seminar on SOER 2010 (forward-looking perspectives), 25 November 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Workshop 'Bridging Long-term Scenarios and Strategy analysis in Environmental Policy — current experience and the way forward', 29–30 April 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Meeting of the authors of the scenarios chapter for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Manual, 23 April 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Bridging the Gap Conference in Slovenia. Responding to Environmental Change: from Words to Deeds, 14–16 May 2008, Portorož, Slovenia

Other presentations:

- 'Does participatory scenario development keep its promises? A reality check for land use change assessment on a European scale'. SENSOR International Conference 'Impact Assessment of Land Use Changes', 8 April 2008, Berlin, Germany
- 'Preparing for an uncertain future/the role of scenarios and outlooks', International Workshop '2015 and beyond — emerging issues on water for policy and research — an expert perspective', 9 April 2008, Paris, France
- 'Bridging Long-term Scenario and Strategy Analysis — current practice and future directions', EEA/EEAC Research Dissemination Seminar, May 2008, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 'Using scenarios for decision-making support', University of Copenhagen, graduate course on 'Developing and using scenarios', 6 June 2008, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- 'Participatory Scenario Development', RUBICODE E-conference, February 2008

on several occasions. The first report, as well as a peer reviewed paper, are expected in 2009.

Networking and capacity building activities were also developed, to the extent possible, with different partners including member countries, universities and researchers, NGO and business. Such activities will continue during 2009 and form an important component of the next strategy in this area.

Environmental technology assessment and innovation

The first version of the Environmental Technology Atlas was launched at the EU informal council meeting in Essen in June 2007. The purpose of the Atlas was to support action four of the Environmental Technology Action Plan (ETAP) and at the same time the German presidency to further develop and use environmental technologies in Europe. The Atlas provided the first web-based tool to assist private companies as well as organisations and public bodies to find sources of new environmental technology across our continent. The 2007 version focused on Europe only.

In December 2008, the EEA deployed a Global version of the Atlas. The new version provides a stable, fast operating, and scalable geographical Global data viewer. Google Maps is a major component of the solution: both in terms of the main Atlas website and as user downloadable gadgets for multiplatform installation display interface. The latter allow users to install the Atlas on their Microsoft Vista desktops, MacOS Dashboards, or iGoogle user homes or even their own websites.

The 2008 version offers:

- performance improvements;
- a geographically structured workflow with administration delegation right to countries, regions, or environmental technology types;
- more technology sub-categories;
- connection to data provision systems via syndication, channelisation or comparable automated means as to showcase data on the Atlas and elicit the implementation of SEIS and contribute data points for countries not included in the current Atlas version;
- development of dynamic tools which can act as a user outreach devices.

With the recent Atlas version the benefits of linking users and producers, knowledge providers and innovators, as well as raising awareness more generally about the fast growing and widespread role of environmental technology products and services are more evident, powerful, and user-friendly.

Environmental Technology Atlas

- http://technologies.ew.eea.europa.eu/atlas_map

Eye on Earth

In July 2008, the EEA and Microsoft jointly launched Eye on Earth (EOE): a pioneer online environmental observatory that shows bathing water quality data in Europe and allows citizens to report their own water quality ratings and comments. EOE is part of a five-year collaboration between the EEA and Microsoft that will ultimately gather critical information also on soil, air, noise, and ozone indicators.

The vision of such collaboration is to build a web platform where citizens can search for relevant information about the environment both local and global and where in the future they will be able to report their observations on a wide range of environmental aspects.

EOE has multiple access points. One at the European level (www.eyeonearth.eu) and five as channels on MSN country sites for the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal, respectively: http://uk-msn.eyeonearth.eu, http://de-msn.eyeonearth.eu, http://it-msn.eyeonearth.eu, http://nl-msn.eyeonearth.eu, http://pt-msn.eyeonearth.eu.

EOE retrieves data from 21 000 monitoring points across Europe, presenting recent water quality ratings for bathing sites in 27 countries, and for some beaches, historical ratings for up to the past 18 years. A traffic-light style evaluation of water quality based on traditional monitoring methods is supported by similar ratings reflecting the experiences of people who have visited the beach. Combining these streams of information provides accurate and up-to-date information on bathing water quality across Europe, and makes it available to anyone who has access to the internet.

During the first week following the launch on 30 July 2008, EOE received an average of about of 37 000 visitors per day, people posted 'icon ratings' for almost all beaches, and text comments in the range of 150 per day. Besides EU-27 Member States showing historical data, there were 9 countries with 2008 near-real time data. Several countries made five or six submissions during the 2008 bathing season. The European Topic Centre on Water (ETC/W) helped considerably in making near-real time data conformant with EOE and also in asking the countries to correct the geo-coordinates of some data points. Data flows between countries and the ETC/W on near-real time bathing water quality data was significantly streamlined.

In October, or by the end of the bathing season, EOE collected several thousand citizen ratings distributed across European beaches. Some beaches received in excess of thirty ratings. Of the approximately 1 500 text comments submitted, EEA saved about 140 as assessment relevant. These contain information such as: cleanness of the beach itself, noise, boat traffic, beach accessibility, water conditions such as turbidity, smell, presence of solid waste, water depth, and conditions nearby estuaries after rain storms — also the quality of services was mentioned often (toilets, showers, waste baskets, restaurants, parking space).

EOE showed considerable potential to bring complex strands of information together into a single, simple-to-use and easy-to-understand application. Despite the fact that anyone could leave comments, we observed very few examples of misusing of the system. The bathing water data points also showed that in practice more than 21 000 observation points were offered to citizens to report not only on the quality of water but also on several other issues that affect the environment.

8 Communications and institutional relations

Implementing the Communications Strategy

The EEA continued to place a strong emphasis on communication focusing during 2008 on web, media and public participation. The Communications Programme was also strengthened not least through the recruitment of new press officers and the addition of multi media expertise. The annual *EEA Signals* report, with a focus on a general audience, was also revived in 2008 with a publication date of January 2009.

Increased media coverage

Fifty-four web highlights and four press releases were produced, mainly focusing on EEA outputs, reports and events. The press releases were disseminated through the EEA media database and newswire services.

Media-related activities, including the day-to-day handling of a wide range of media enquiries, resulted in a high rate of coverage from national newspapers, specialized publications, websites as well as radio and television stations throughout Europe and around the globe.

Report and product launches subject to particular interest from the media in 2008 included:

- 1*Impacts of Europe's changing climate — 2008 indicator-based assessment;*
- New features of WISE, including public access to online data on bathing water quality;
- The joint EEA/Microsoft environmental information portal 'Eye on Earth';
- 1*Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2007;*
- 1*Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2008;*
- 1*Transport and environment: climate for a transport change.*

Over the year, 1 062 media hits were registered by the EEA's media monitoring activities organised by the Information Centre. This was an increase of 33 % compared with 2007. In September last year, 166 news items in the media made reference to the EEA or EEA products — the highest number of hits in a single month since such regular media monitoring started. The high number could be attributed to the launch of the climate change impacts report, which alone gave rise to 134 articles in the international press.

Furthermore, an EEA contribution to a report on public exposure to electromagnetic fields — including those from mobile phones — generated high levels of international media interest throughout 2008.

Direct contact with citizens and stakeholders

In order to strengthen the profile of the EEA and make it more widely known amongst the public, stakeholders and key clients, the communications programme:

- organised a Climate & Energy panel debate with industry, NGOs and civil society at the EEA on 30 January in cooperation with the European Commission's representation office in Denmark;
- hosted exhibition stands at: the Carbon Market Insights conference in Copenhagen in March; the Bridging the Gap conference in Portoroz, Slovenia in May; Green Week in Brussels in June and at the Copenmind conference in Copenhagen in September;

- launched a new version of the PC game Eco-Agents for young people. Workshops and an exhibition stand were also held at SciFest, the international youth festival in Joensuu, Finland in April;
- organised exhibitions based on the theme of climate change and adaptation in the arctic at the European Commission Berlaymont building in Brussels from April to June and at the headquarters of the Irish Office of Public Works in the centre of Dublin from June to July;
- highlighted EEA publications at the EU pavilion during COP14 in Poznań in November.

Twenty seven general presentations on the EEA were also carried out for visiting groups during 2008.

Connecting with citizens

The EEA increasingly aims to reach out to European citizens by being visible at public events in Europe. This includes at least one event in each country holding the EU presidency. Through our public outreach activities we estimate to have had contact with about 9000 European citizens in 2008.

In 2008, we were active in the following public events:

- Green Week and EU Institutions' Open Day, Belgium;
- Climate Event and 'Copenhagen Culture Night', Denmark;
- SciFest, Finland;
- Ville Européenne des Sciences, France.

Eye-catching stands and posters were used at each event to attract as wide a cross section of the general public as possible including families and young audiences.

Making good use of local resources, the EEA was able to successfully set up new forms of collaboration in Denmark. 'The Climate Event' brought together the Danish Film Institute, the Danish Natural Science Communication Association and the EEA, three organisations with great communication multiplier potential.

'Copenhagen Culture Night' saw the EEA opening its doors to the public for the third year in a row. Four thousand visitors were treated to a programme focusing on sustainable consumption. The evening's events included a panel debate with representatives of the Danish government, consumer associations, and retailers on 'how our food choices impact the environment'. This was followed by a theatre performance by a Danish school, music, scientific experiments and an art exhibition. Through these activities we hoped to illustrate the impact our daily decisions have on the environment.

In addition to public events, the EEA participated with a stand at the fourth Bridging the Gap conference in Slovenia. This conference brings policy-makers, researchers and experts together to find innovative solutions to environmental problems.

The Information Centre answered close to 2400 enquiries, mainly from students, researchers and companies. The climate change debate in civil society was reflected in the largest share of public enquiries, followed by issues related to waste.

Internal communication

Since 2007, the EEA has been working to improve internal communication and the sharing of valuable information across the organisation. To this end, the Information Centre successfully organised cross-cutting communication panels allowing staff to involve colleagues from different programmes in lively discussions.

Media monitoring

The Information Centre continued to produce a monthly media monitoring analysis. As with public enquiries, the topic of climate change dominated the EEA media references, followed by the EEA as an institution and energy. In order to streamline the media monitoring service, a restricted call for tender was published.

Web content and multimedia communication

The website is a key communication channel. The EEA Communication Strategy envisions its development from a site that stores documents to an interactive site that supports the two-way communication aspirations of our communication goals.

In 2008, additional web products were put in place (i.e. online articles, audiovisuals) that are tailored to the needs of the informed public of the 'internet generation', i.e. web readers who typically look for bite-sized information. Such products help to make the website much more dynamic and topical. Together with regular EEA news highlights on the homepage this maximise the outreach and impact of EEA messages.

The concept for new EEA web articles was developed and tested through three articles in 2008. The plan is to develop a full series of web articles in 2009 consisting of short, regular, thought-provoking stories and essays addressing a broad variety of environmental issues that allow the EEA to express its views on new and emerging issues in a fast and flexible manner.

The thematic websites were also enriched with web pages on current state of play, policy context and EEA activities. The information about the organisation itself was improved, bringing clearer information about who we are, what we do and how we work with countries and other international organisations.

The EEA website ranks among the top three of most visited EU agency websites with 1.9 million visits — an average of 160 000 visitors per month (compared to137 000/month in 2007) in 2008. Among the most popular web 'topics' are bathing water quality interactive maps, reports, news, Eunis, Corine land cover, glossary services, Eco Agents and job announcements. The most visited environmental themes were water, climate change, land use and air pollution.

Multimedia

A vision and strategy for EEA videos and animations was developed to underpin 2009–2010 production planning. Work started to develop a branding template for EEA multi-media and an EEA style for animations, with the aim of having a clearly recognisable EEA style and feel for future productions.

In 2008, the online Multimedia Centre became a much more substantial part of the EEA website, with the addition of several videos and animations (produced by EEA and the DG Environment). Multimedia has also been better integrated throughout the EEA website, including the homepage.

New videos were produced in-house focussing on climate change impacts, sustainable consumption and energy and environment. A new multi-media project manager joined the multimedia team to lead the production of EEA videos, which will increasingly be used to communicate case studies, good practice examples and news regarding new reports, events and emerging issues.

Animations will help to explain complex concepts (e.g. assessment frameworks) and to bring stories in an accessible manner. Work is ongoing to produce an animation toolkit with a recognisable EEA style. In 2008, EEA worked on animations explaining the concepts of SEIS and Signals.

Environmental education

Eco-Agents, an interactive website for kids and the flagship of our education activities, was launched in 24 language versions in April 2008 at a science festival for youth in Finland with more than 7 000 participants. Intensive e-marketing efforts have been made targeted at school networks. On average, the game was played by 5 900 visitors per month.

The Eco-Agents website was migrated to a new platform and will be updated with new materials in early 2009. Three remaining Eco-Agent missions — on sustainable consumption, biodiversity and air pollution are being prepared for publication in 2009. Approximately 10 000 posters were sent out to various educational networks, ministries, and NFPs and several external websites are now linked to the game. The possibility of setting up cooperation with DG Environment in providing web-based environmental education content to young Europeans is currently being looked into.

EEA participated and made presentations in a number of international meetings in the area of education for sustainable development and environmental education, most notably:

- Meeting of the UNECE Committee of Education for Sustainable Development;
- 10th Conference on Environmental Education in Europe Sustainable Development;
- Working Together on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) organised by the French National Committee for the UN Decade on ESD.

Most of these meetings and networks are linked to the UN Decade of Education for ESD.

Institutional relations

2008 saw the continued development of relationships with the main EU institutions in Brussels facilitated by the EEA's Brussels Liaison Office located in DG Environment.

In particular contacts with the President of the European Parliament, Hans-Gert Pöttering were strengthened culminating in his attendance at an EEA Management Board meeting in April 2008. Intervening in November 2008 on the democratisation of power at the Joint Parliamentary Meeting discussing 'Energy and sustainable development', the EEA Executive Director had another opportunity to share views with Mr Pöttering on recent developments in climate policies.

Throughout the year, the EEA disseminated its reports to relevant Committees of the European Parliament. Working relationships with the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and the Committee on Climate Change — two key committees within European Parliament — were also consolidated throughout 2008 as the EEA continued to support and assist the Parliament on a range of environmental subjects, particularly climate change.

Professor McGlade addressed the Environment Committee, presenting the EEA's draft Multi-Annual Work Programme as well as priority topics from the draft 2009 Work Programme. Professor McGlade also addressed the plenary session of the Citizen's Agora on the topic of climate change and chaired a panel dealing with resource use. Finally, the Deputy Director of the EEA, Gordon McInnes, delivered a speech to the Climate Committee, launching the annual EEA TERM report on transport and environment.

Jacqueline McGlade and Hans-Gert Pöttering at the EEA Management Board meeting in April 2008

Hans-Gert Pöttering
President of the European Parliament

At expert level, the EEA communicated its findings to a workshop on the European Commission's Communication on Water Scarcity and Droughts. The rapporteurs in the Industry, Research and Energy and Environment Committees requested a presentation of EEA findings on bio-energy.

Information was also provided to the Secretariat of the Climate Committee in view of the elaboration of the Parliament's report *2050: The future begins today — recommendations for the EU's future integrated policy on climate change*.

Two briefings were produced for delegation visits of the Environment Committee to Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

European Commission

Close cooperation and coordination continued between the EEA and the European Commission services dealing with issues related to the environment especially the DG Environment.

Within the Group of Four cooperation on both technical and on conceptual issues continued, particularly in relation to the development of SEIS. Several meetings of the Group of Four took place in Luxemburg and Copenhagen, one of them back to back with the Directors Meeting of Environmental Statistics and Accounts (DIMESA), which brings together senior officials from the European Statistical System and from the Environmental Protection Agencies.

The Executive Director was also in close contact with other Directorates-General in relation to GMES, the Baltic Sea Strategy and maritime affairs. She participated in the GMES Advisory Council in June and intervened at the GMES forum in Lille, France.

She also participated, together with European Commission representatives, in the Nordic Council of Ministers at Ilulissat, Greenland and the European Commission's Green Week on sustainable consumption and production.

Contacts have been maintained with the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport (DG TREN) and other relevant DGs on bio-energy. EEA staff attended the high-level group on maritime issues, organised by DG MARE and the meeting of the Environmental Policy Review Group (EPRG) which dealt with issues such as ozone depleting substances, waste shipments, ship emissions and nano particles.

In view of the preparation of UNFCCC 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in Copenhagen in 2009, the EEA cooperated with Directorate-General Communication (DG COMM) in the inter-DG 'Energy and Climate Change Project Team'. The Executive Director also met the new Head of the European Commission Representation in Denmark, Jan Høst Schmidt.

Finally, the evaluation processes of the EEA system (the meta-evaluation of agencies and the planned evaluation process following the European Commission's withdrawal of the draft Inter-Institutional Agreement) were followed with Directorate-General Budget (DG BUDG) and the Secretariat General of the European Commission. Results of the most recent effectiveness evaluation of the EEA were fed into an overview of EEA evaluations to DG BUDG.

Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers) — Support to the Presidencies in Office

The EEA has close working relations with its member countries through its Management Board and Eionet. Additionally, the EEA Executive Director participated in the informal meetings of the Environment Council. She delivered a speech on 'European Forests, Biomass and Broader Ecosystem Services' at the Informal Council in Brdo, Slovenia in April.

Moreover, the EEA participated in the Network of Territorial Cohesion Related Contact Points (NTCCP). Contacts were maintained with the Permanent Representation of the French Republic in order to coordinate the country's presidency. Contacts were established with the Czech and Swedish ministries in view of their presidencies in 2009.

EEA work with the Heads of European Regulatory Agencies network

The Executive Director participated at the Heads of Agencies meetings in Brussels. As member of the coordinating troika, she met the Secretary General of the European Commission, Catherine Day. Contacts were established to two new Brussels Liaison Offices, opened by European Training Foundation and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX).

9 The EEA in the wider world

The EEA in the wider world

In 2008, EEA was extremely active in the area of international cooperation, in particular supporting the development of new EU policies or the implementation of existing ones. In this context, Arctic issues were high on the agenda. EEA supported the preparation of the EU communication on Arctic issues released in November, opening up for a more active engagement in the future also in this region. Contacts with the Arctic Council were improved and EEA supported initiatives for continued observations in the Arctic after the International Polar Year including better sharing of data. The film about Arctic climate change made after the EEA visit to Greenland in 2007, Our Arctic Challenge, won prizes at international film festivals and was shown on several TV stations.

Regarding the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the EEA worked with the relevant European Commission services to develop a consistent framework of cooperation with neighbouring countries in the South and East. This framework foresees giving priority to the gradual development of the SEIS concept beyond the EU borders. This work will eventually support the establishment of a regular information exchange between the neighbours and with the EU. It will also serve as a basis for the further development of indicator and assessment activities. An EU funded project along these lines was prepared. This is expected to become operational in 2009 and last four years. The role of the EEA will be to coordinate the work with EU neighbours and international partners involved.

With regard to the southern neighbours, the EEA chaired the first meeting of the Review, Monitoring and Research Sub-Group of Horizon 2020 which kicked-off the work. This brought together key representatives from the ENP South region together with the European Commission and UNEP/Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) bodies. The work will continue in the coming year and will represent a major component of the EU funded project for the neighbouring countries.

In institutional terms, EEA continued to cooperate with its traditional partners, such as UNEP and UNECE, maintaining a regular dialogue at various levels and in various international fora. In this respect, EEA attended the 10th special session of the UNEP Governing Council in Monaco and followed the international debate on environmental governance which is currently underway under UN auspices.

Throughout 2008, the EEA, together with the EU, also followed and contributed to the debates on the 'Environment for Europe' reform process, which will be finalised in March 2009. Regular dialogue was also ensured with UNEP/MAP, both in the context of the joint work plan as well as in the implementation of the Horizon 2020 components.

In the wider context, EEA was involved in various bilateral and regional initiatives, such as participation in the Asia-Europe Environment Forum, the UNEP-led Global Adaptation Information Network (GAIN) initiative, as well as the regular meetings of the Ecoinformatics group, which brings together the EEA, the US EPA, UNEP and various European Commission services.

In 2008, there was also an increased focus on communicating EEA work in the international area. Presentations and discussions with both NFP/Eionet as well as with EEA staff were organised throughout the year in order to identify possible synergies, streamline efforts and build possible partnerships.

10 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system

Environmental management system

The EEA's environmental management system was registered under the European eco management and audit scheme (EMAS) in 2005. The EEA has published an environmental statement each year since and this was incorporated into the Annual report in 2008.

Environmental impacts of the EEA's activities

EEA activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment locally and globally. The EEA routinely monitors electricity, heating, water, paper use, CO_2 emissions from EEA-funded flights and the production of waste. The EEA also regularly evaluates its activities in order to optimise and improve outputs while limiting the use of resources and minimising negative impacts on the environment.

Environmental management structure

The EEA's environmental management system is an integral part of the EEA's management plan system and is designed to make environmental responsibilities clear to employees. Staff are encouraged to actively engage in environmental improvements projects. New employees receive a one-hour introduction to the environmental management system while all members of staff can participate in a one-hour EMAS refresher seminar annually. Additional EMAS-related information flows through the line management system.

The environmental management system is explained in a handbook, written by staff, and explaining who is responsible for doing what, when and how. The intention is to integrate the environmental management system with the EEA quality system during 2009.

Environmental performance in 2008

Effectiveness evaluation

Upon request of the European Parliament and as part of the continuous efforts to improve our EMAS-related efforts, the EEA initiated an independent evaluation of its 5-year corporate strategy for 2004–2008 in the summer of 2007. The evaluation aimed to:

- inform the preparation of the EEA's corporate strategy for 2009–2013;
- strengthen EEA's systematic evaluation with a view to improving planning and programming;
- enhance a result-oriented management of EEA responsibilities;
- improve the efficiency and effectiveness of EEA activities and outputs.

This work was carried out by Technopolis, an independent consultancy, which delivered a report in October 2008.

Raising environmental awareness

In-house awareness-raising is an ongoing activity and takes many forms including intranet announcements and notifications at strategic sites around the EEA. The 'Green secretary' — a folder suggesting advice for environmentally-aware secretarial work has recently been established.

The EEA also continues to assist other EU bodies in relation to raising awareness regarding their environmental impacts. The greening

network, created by EEA in 2006, now consists of 17 member organisations. The EEA environmental coordinator organised a greening workshop at Europol in The Hague in April and an interagency 'greening' meeting hosted at the EEA.

For the second time EEA won an EMAS award created by the Directorate-General Environment of the European Commission. The 2008 awards focused on energy consumption, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency. EU Member States nominated their national winners for the European awards. As it is based in Copenhagen, the EEA was nominated by Denmark and won the national award for Denmark under the public administration category. A total of 32 organisations were nominated in five different categories.

Running the EEA offices

Most of the environmental impacts of running the EEA offices in Copenhagen derive from consumption of electricity, district heating and water and the generation of waste, waste water and nuisances like noise and smell. The latter two, however, are not addressed directly in EEA environmental policy as these impacts are considered to be less significant than some of the others.

Wastewater is generated through normal office activities related to sanitation, catering and cleaning. All waste water is discharged to the public sewer and the EEA is making efforts to minimise water consumption. Cleaning and catering services are purchased according to the EEA's green procurement policy.

Even though it is becoming progressively more difficult to identify scope for improvement in relation to EEA direct impact on the environment, the EEA managed to reduce its use of resources in some areas: consumption of electricity and production of organic and household waste.

Electricity

The environmental impacts of EEA consumption of electricity stem from the power generation of Dong Energy. Late in 2007 the EEA made a contract with Dong Energy to purchase 100 % electricity from renewable sources in order to support production of green electricity.

The EEA target for electricity consumption aimed to reduce absolute electricity consumption by 3 % in 2008 compared with 2007 in the main EEA building at Kongens Nytorv 6. The result was a 6 % reduction mainly due to optimisation of cooling installations in the main server room. The IT department has also monitored how many computers were left on standby during weekends and found a considerable improvement during the year. It has distributed power strips to the staff to make it easier to switch off electrical appliances. Furthermore, the life time of PCs is prolonged by upgrading them with more RAM.

As shown in Table 1, the electricity consumption per square meter is still considerably higher that the average for Danish office buildings. This is due to the fact that EEA is a computing intensive organisation providing a range of services such as Geographic Information System (GIS) and satellite services, which require high processing and storage capacity. Gradually the EEA is replacing its old servers with more efficient ones.

Heating

The steam used by EEA for heating its premises comes from the district heating provided by Københavns Energi. EEA consumption of steam in 2008 was 661 000 kWh, which is an increase of 4 % from the previous year. Even though it is still regarded as reasonable taking into account the age of the building (which dates from 1899) and the number of meeting rooms, corridors and offices, EEA has set a target of reducing the use of heating energy by 3 % in 2009.

Table 1 Consumption of electricity 2003–2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
In total kWh	758 040	897 696	715 320	796 858	768 424	724 110
kWh/FTE/year	6 317	6 234	5 961	5 902	5 516	5 172
kWh/m²/year	105	104	99	111	107	101

Paper

Paper is the only office supply for which the EEA has set quantitative targets over recent years since the consumption both in absolute terms and per full time employee equivalent is very high compared to comparative office organisations.

However in 2008 we did not have a quantitative target, because in 2007 there was a steep decrease in paper use that could not be explained by the measures we had taken that year.

In 2008 paper consumption increased by more than 100 % because of increased in-house report printing. The volume of externally printed pages dropped by 47 % — from about 14 million pages to about 6.6 million pages in 2008. A new quantitative target of a 3 % reduction in paper use has been set for 2009.

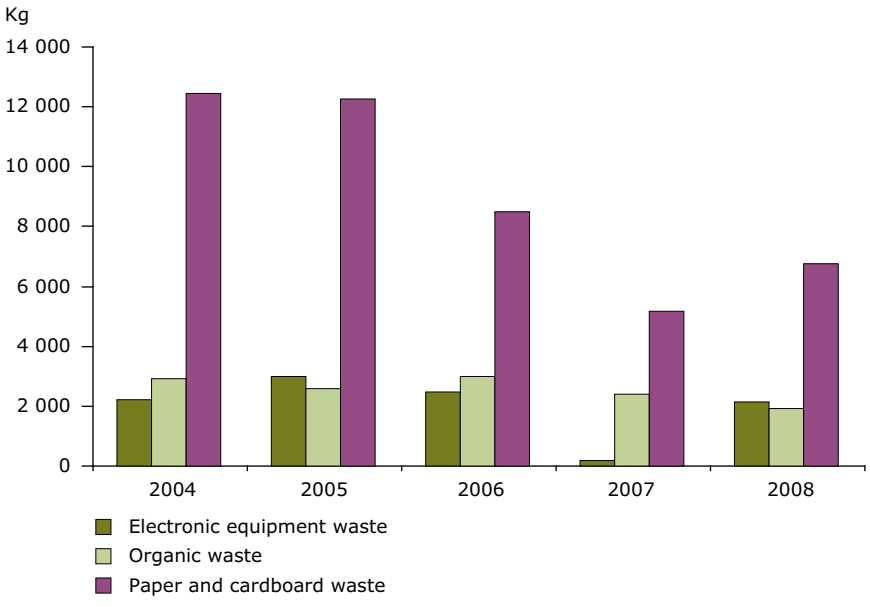
Table 2 Consumption of heating energy, paper and water in 2004–2008

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Heating	kWh		578 200	613 000	634 900	661 000
	kWh/m²/year		80.3	85.1	88.2	91.8
Water	m³	1 173	1 456	1 581	1 545	1 564
	l/m²/year	163	202	201	215	217
Paper consumption (in-house)	Number of sheets	1 655 000	1 378 000	1 534 265	725 500	1 583 000
	Sheets per full time employee equivalent	13 792	11 483	11 365	5 182	11 307
Paper consumption (external)	Number of pages in publications			9 944 120	14 047 732	6 651 600

Waste

EEA sorts waste into the following fractions: electronic, organic, paper and cardboard as well as other household waste. There was some increase in the amount of electronic and paper waste while organic and household waste decreased slightly. The amount of household waste was 25 090 kg in 2008 compared with 26 579 kg in 2007.

Figure 2 Waste production



Water

EEA consumption of water increased slightly from 1 545 m² in 2007 to 1 564 in 2008. This was most likely due to an increase in number of visitors.

Procurement

Building environmental considerations into procurement is standard practice at EEA. Our green procurement cycle includes an 'environmental impact statement' in the 'procurement proposal' as well as specific, robust environmental criteria (selection/award) and 'environmental considerations' in the tender specifications to an annex of the evaluation reports requiring a brief review of the environmental criteria used with a view to their continuous improvement.

In 2008, EEA's legal adviser, who is the driving force behind green procurement activities, presented EEA's green procurement standards at several external meetings.

Travel

2008 was the first year EEA had a reliable baseline for emissions related to air travelling booked by the new EEA travel agent. This information is routinely reported by the travel agent whenever missions are booked and statistics provided. The baseline is 526 tonnes of reducing CO_2 emissions.

EEA became a frontrunner in terms of limiting carbon footprint related to business travel by introducing its own carbon offsetting scheme in 2006, which resulted in the purchase of EUR 13 500 carbon offsets corresponding to 673 tonnes of CO_2 emissions for its air travel that year. In 2007, EUR 9 548 was spent offsetting 477.4 tonnes of CO_2. Different methods were used to calculate the emissions due to the change of travel agency in the course of 2007 and therefore the figures do not reflect any real reduction in the amount of CO_2 emitted.

Currently EEA is running a call for tender to conclude a new 4-year framework contract on carbon offsetting.

To promote tele/video-conferencing as an alternative to travel, EEA has produced a small video, which is available at www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/emas.

Use of telephone and videoconferencing has also been promoted as a natural part of the work of the EEA helpdesk but the planned poster campaign did not take place due to other priorities.

Special improvement projects

Greening the canteen

A project to 'green the canteen' with a target to reduce consumption of food with high environmental impact turned out to be more complex than anticipated and the scope of the project has been expanded to cover environmental, health and welfare, and social/fair trade aspects. A decision was made to hire external consultants given that no sufficient expertise is available in house. As the tendering procedure was concluded in December, the work on the project was carried over to 2009.

Sustainable balanced scorecard

The work with creating sustainability targets for the EEA balanced scorecard started late in the year and therefore the project was carried over to 2009.

Environmental targets

Over the coming years, EEA aims to develop and implement a roadmap towards becoming a zero emissions organisation. While increasing our understanding of this concept and showcasing our thinking to others, we will naturally continue to work to reduce the effects of our operations and products on the environment. Table 3 shows the concrete targets we have set for 2009 and beyond.

Table 3 Environmental targets 2009

	Environmental aspect	Target
Running of EEA offices		
1.	Electricity required for central computing and data storage by servers in our main building at Kongens Nytorv 6	0-growth in 2009–2011 (base year 2008)
2.	Electricity required for cooling in the server room at Kongens Nytorv 6	0-growth in 2009–2011 (base year 2008)
3.	'Staff-related' use of electricity in offices, meeting rooms etc (PCs, printers, copying machines, faxes, lights etc)	3 % reduction 2011 (base year 2008)
4.	Energy required for heating the building	3 % reduction of heating energy at Kongens Nytorv 6 in 2009 (base year 2008)
5.	Quantity of paper required for printing documents and emails	3 % reduction in 2009 (base year 2008)
6.	Paper consumption in printing publications at external printers	3 % reduction of the total amount of pages printed (base year 2008)
7.	Consumption of food products in the canteen	Food policy approved by management by the end of 2009
8.	Production of household waste	A pie chart showing the estimated amount of waste from different sources by the end 2009
Business travel		
9.	Travel of staff going on missions and external people coming to EEA-organised meetings	Offsetting of all CO_2 emissions caused by flights ordered by EEA from its travel agency
Procurement		
Procurement and use of:		All physical items procured with a focus on their environmental dimension
10.	Furniture	
11.	IT equipment	
12.	Office supplies	
EEA Information products and services		
13.	Green communication/awareness raising activities	Approved procedure on how the Communication programme proactively raises awareness, and communicates in-house and externally about the EEA's environmental measures and performance and its plans towards a zero emissions organisation
14.	Transparency of EEA environmental impacts to contribute to sustainable development	Final list of sustainability indicators to be approved by the management by the end of the year

11 Internal developments

Effectiveness evaluation

Through the discharge of its 2005 budget, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety of the European Parliament requested an independent evaluation of the achievements of the EEA. The independent, external evaluation was contracted to the company Technopolis and was completed in late summer 2008.

The EEA Management Board set up an Effectiveness Evaluation Steering Group to oversee the work of the contractors. The Steering Group was co-chaired by Georg Rebernig and Michael Scoullos of the Management Board, with the participation of Tomasz Zylicz from the EEA Scientific Committee and Roel Thomas as a representative of the NFPs. Over the course of 8 meetings the Steering Group oversaw the work of the consultants and ensured that Technopolis delivered upon the terms of reference and according to schedule. The evaluation report is available on the EEA website at the address below.

Main recommendations of the consultants referred to management issues in the areas of prioritisation of resources, governance, strengthening the client perspective, internal communication and staff development. These recommendations were addressed by the EEA management in the preparation of the EEA's multiannual work programme 2009–2013 and through a reorganisation of the EEA.

Overall, the consultants gave a positive assessment of the EEA's achievements, concluding that 'the Agency … is the most efficient way to deliver the products and services required by the stakeholders'. Moreover, the consultants considered that 'it is difficult to see how the role of the Agency, and in particular the provision of impartial and reliable information, could be performed through any of the possible other mechanism available for European organisations.

A further independent, external evaluation of the EEA's achievements will be carried out in 2013. In preparation for that further evaluation, the EEA has decided that effectiveness evaluation will become an integrated part of the EEA Quality Management System.

The effectiveness evaluation:

- www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/documents/effectiveness-evaluations/2008/effectiveness-evaluation-of-the-european-environment-agency.pdf/view.

The EEA balanced scorecard 2008

The balanced scorecard offers a wide-ranging view upon strategy accomplishment. First and foremost by operating with multiple approaches to uncover effectiveness and secondly by integrating content oriented performance indicators with more quantifiable aspects of efficiency.

The EEA balanced scorecard as presented here shows strategic indicators of EEA performance at a highly aggregated level. These indicators are derived from a wide range of metrics measuring performance and ramify widely in the four different perspectives constituting the balanced scorecard.

The top level of the EEA balanced scorecard attempts to give an easy overview of how we are performing as an organisation and direct attention to areas where performance are below the desired level. Indicators at this level are displayed as achievements according to set targets — easily conveying how close we are to the target.

The metrics chosen are a blend between performance and process indicators trying to capture the complexity that is required when describing progress in strategy. The relation between resources — business process — client perspective should be seen as an attempt to unfold the entire 'value chain' of EEA. Each perspective should not be considered in isolation as that easily can lead to sub optimisation where one perspective is improving at the expense of another. The global optimisation is always our primary concern.

Supplementing these three perspectives is the 'learning and growth' perspective that seeks to describe the state of development of the organisation and its staff.

Some indicators shown here does not have a very long history and comparative benchmarks therefore do not always exist. They are included to give a comprehensive overview and to help establish a baseline that will serve as a benchmark for the years to come.

The EEA balanced scorecard does not try to be the answer to all the challenges in running an organisation like the EEA — but it will prove to be a powerful tool to assess the achievement rate of the set objectives, to help us manage more effectively and to communicate progress to our stakeholders.

Annex A Certificate of EMAS registration

Certifikat for EMAS-registrering
Certificate of EMAS-Registration

EMAS
VERIFICERET
MILJØLEDELSE

European Environment Agency

Kongens Nytorv 6
DK 1050 København K

Registreringsnummer
Registration Number
DK-000244

Registreret første gang
Date of first registration
05-04-2005

Certifikatet er gyldigt indtil
This certificate is valid until
01-08-2009

Udstedelsesdato
Date of issue
05-06-2008

Denne organisation har indført et miljøledelsessystem, og udarbejdet en miljøredegørelse i henhold til forordning (EF) nr. 761/2001 med det formål at fremme en løbende forbedring af organisationens miljøindsats og resultater, og informere offentligheden herom. Miljøledelsessystemet og miljøredegørelsen er verificeret af en uafhængig tredjepart.

This organisation has established an environmental management system and prepared an environmental statement according to Regulation (EC) No. 761/2001 to promote the continual improvement of environmental performance and to inform the public hereof. The environmental management system and the environmental statement are verified by an independent third party.

Ole Christiansen
Direktør
Director-General

Ulla Ringbæk
Funktionsleder
Deputy Head of Division

Miljøstyrelsen
Miljøministeriet

Annex B Statement on financial position

Table B.1 Income 2004–2008 (million EUR)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU subventions	27.2	26.9	27.6	29.0	31.7
EFTA contribution	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
New EEA member countries' contributions	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.3
Miscellaneous revenues	2.5	0.8	4.2	1.3	0.4
Total	**33.6**	**32.1**	**37.1**	**35.1**	**37.1**

Note: As the figures above are rounded, the sum of the individual figures may differ slightly from the total.

Table B.2 Expenditure (E) 2004–2007 and Budget (B) 2008 (million EUR)

	2004 E	2005 E	2006 E	2007 E	2008 B
Staff and administration	16.7	18.3	20.2	21.1	22.7
Operational expenditure	16.9	13.8	16.9	14.0	14.4
Total	**33.6**	**32.1**	**37.1**	**35.1**	**37.1**

Table B.3 Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (FTE) for 2008 by programme area and project group

		EUR 1 000			Full time employees (FTE)		
Programme area and project group non-resource lines		**Core funds**	**Other sources**	**Total**	**Core**	**Other sources**	**Total**
1	Providing an information system	1 639	2 323	3 962	23.6		23.6
2	Climate change and energy	242		242	11.3		11.3
3	Nature and biodiversity	369	156	525	5.8	0.3	6.1
4	Water and agriculture				7.2		7.2
5	Air and transport	202		202	6.9		6.9
6	EEA in the wider world		5	5	4.4		4.4
7	Sustainable consumption and production, incl. material resources and waste				2.2		2.2
8	Land use and landscapes	309	170	479	8.1	0.7	8.8
9	Scenarios	211		211	3.3		3.3
10	Integrated assessments and supporting sustainable development	352	46	398	5.6		5.6
11	EEA operations				45.3		45.3
12	Administration				34.6		34.6
13	Corporate affairs and communications				18.4	0.1	18.5
Subtotal		**3 324**	**2 700**	**6 024**	**176.7**	**1.1**	**177.8**
Resource lines:							
ETCs		6 870	399	7 269			
Communication		552		552			
IT Infrastructure		1 695		1 695			
Meetings		1 014	211	1 225			
Translations		590		590			
Subtotal		**10 721**	**610**	**11 331**	**176.7**	**1.1**	**177.8**
Total		**14 045**	**3 310**	**17 355**			

Table B.4 Breakdown of committed funds for ETCs (in 1 000 EUR)

		Water	Air/Climate change	Nature protection and biodiversity	Resource and Waste Management	Land Use and Spatial Information	Total allocation
1	Providing an information system	18	49	0	26	360	453
2	Climate change and energy	0	1 040	0	48	0	1 088
3	Nature and biodiversity	0	0	894	0	0	894
4	Water and agriculture	1 098	0	0	0	42	1 140
5	Air and transport	0	1 093	0	0	0	1 093
6	EEA in the wider world	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sustainable consumption and production, incl. material resources and waste	0	0	0	762	0	762
8	Land use and landscapes	0	0	0	0	576	576
9	Scenarios	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Integrated assessments and supporting sustainable development	0	0	0	28	0	28
11	EEA operations	74	218	147	198	199	836
Total		**1 190**	**2 400**	**1 041**	**1 062**	**1 177**	**6 870**

Annex C Status on human resources

Status on human resources — officials, temporary agents, contract agents and national experts

Table C.1 Staff development, 2004–2008

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A (academic staff)	49	47			
B (technical staff)	28	32			
C (secretarial staff)	25	24			
D (service staff)	4	4			
AD			49	51	53
AST			61	60	63
National experts	10	16	17	21	21
Contract agents		18	30	34	30
Total	**116**	**141**	**157**	**166**	**167**

Note: The categories in 2006, 2007 and 2008 are according to the new staff regulation.

Table C.2 Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2008

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Total
AD	1	4				5		1	6	7	2	1	1	2			3		1	2	2	1	1	1	3		9		53
AST	1	2	2			31		3	3	3			1	1			1		1	1				6	4		3		63
National experts									1	5		1		1				1	2	1		1		1	2	2	3		21
Contract agents		2				8	1		3	4			1	1	1	1			1		1	1		1			3	1	30
Total	**2**	**8**	**2**			**44**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**19**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**18**	**1**	**167**

Figure C.1 Staff by gender on 31 December 2008

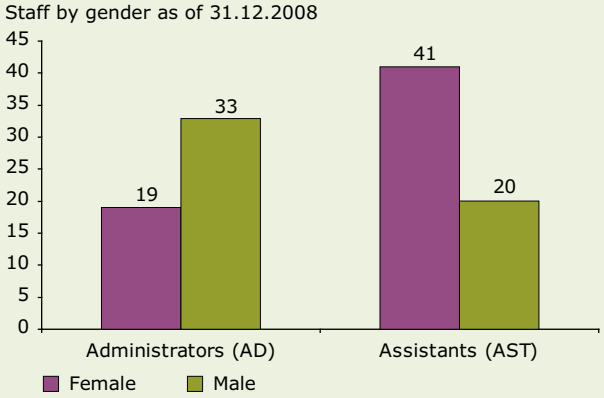


Table C.3 EEA promotions in 2008

Category AD	AD 5–6	AD 6 –7	AD 7–8	AD 8–9	AD 9–10	AD 10–11	AD 11–12	AD 12–13	AD 13–14	AD 14–15	Total AD
Number of staff promoted			1	1		2					4
Category AST	**AST 1–2**	**AST 2–3**	**AST 3–4**	**AST 4–5**	**AST 5–6**	**AST 6–7**	**AST 7–8**	**AST 8–9**	**AST 9–10**	**AST 10–11**	**Total AST**
Number of staff promoted	1		4		2						7

Note: Grading reflects the situation after the new staff regulation. Officials and temporary agents only.

Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2008

Austria	Elisabeth Freytag *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)*	Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Environment and Water Management
Belgium	Jean-Pierre Hannequart Directeur Général	Bruxelles Environnement — IBGE
Bulgaria	Dimitar Vergiev Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Cyprus	Antonis Antoniou Director of the Environment Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Veronika Hunt Šafránková Director EU Department	Ministry of Environment
Denmark	Niels Christensen Director General	Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary-General	Ministry of Environment
Finland	Markku Nurmi Director General	Ministry of the Environment
France	Michèle Rousseau Adjointe à la Commissaire Générale au Développement	Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	Karsten Sach *(Chair, Bureau member)* Deputy Director General Directorate for International Cooperation	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
Greece	John Vournas Director-General for Environment	Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works
Hungary	Erzsébet Gergely *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Head of Department	Department of Environmental Policy and Strategy Ministry of Environment and Water
Iceland	Hermann Sveinbjörnsson Head of Division	Ministry for the Environment, Office of Nature Conservation and Quality of Life
Ireland	Tom O'Mahony Assistant Secretary	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Corrado Clini *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Director General	Sustainable Development and International Global Environment Ministero dell'Ambiente
Latvia	Einars Cilinskis Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Liechtenstein	Felix Näscher Director General	Ministry for the Environment Department of Forests, Nature and Landscape
Lithuania	Aleksandras Spruogis Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment
Luxembourg	Eric de Brabanter Economiste	Ministère de l'Environnement
Malta	Martin Seychell Director General	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Netherlands	Kees Plug Director, Environmental Quality and Sustainable Production	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment
Norway	Harald Rensvik Secretary General	Ministry of Environment

Poland	Andrzej Jagusiewicz *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Chief Inspector	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	António Gonçalves Henriques Presidente	Institudo do Ambiente Ministério do Ambiente e do Ordenamiento do Território
Romania	Zoltan Levente Nagy President	National Environmental Protection Agency
Slovak Republic	Stanislav Stofko Director General	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Silvo Žlevir Director General	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	María Jesús Rodríguez de Sancho *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Directora General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Y Medio Rural y Marino
Sweden	Martin Eriksson Director Environmental Assessment Department	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Bruno Oberle Director	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Prof. Dr. Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya Under Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
United Kingdom	John Custance Deputy Director Head of Environment Statistics and Indicators	Environment Protection Statistics Division Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

European Commission	Timo Mäkelä *(Bureau member)* Director-ENV G	DG Environment
European Commission	Manuela Soares Director	Directorate Environment, DG Research
Designated by the European Parliament	Dr Ludger-Anselm Versteyl Professor	
Designated by the European Parliament	Michael Scoullos *(Bureau member)* Professor Director	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory University of Athens

Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2008

Prof Marc Bonazountas	National Technical University of Athens, School of Civil Engineering, Greece
Prof Pierluigi Cocco	Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Section, University of Cagliari, Italy
Dr Yves Desaubies *(Vice-Chair)*	Mersea Conseil, Scientific and Technical Consultant, France
Prof Dr Helmut Haberl	IFF — Social Ecology, Alpen Adria Universität, Austria
Prof Mogens Henze	Technical University of Denmark, Department of Environmental, Denmark
Dr Ole Hertel	Department of Atmospheric Environment National Environmental Research Institute University of Århus, Denmark
Prof Richard K Johnson	Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden
Dr Ulrike Kastrup	SBB — Swiss Federal Railways, Switzerland
Dr Pierre Laconte *(Vice-Chair)*	Foundation for the Urban Environment, Belgium
Prof Eckart Lange	Department of Landscape, The University of Sheffield, the United Kingdom
Dr Owen McIntyre	Faculty of Law, University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Ireland
Prof Peter Novak	Energotech d.o.o., Slovenia
Dr Jouni Paavola	Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, the United Kingdom
Dr Nadia Pinardi	University of Bologna, Italy
Prof. Anette Reenberg	Department of Geography and Geology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Dr Detlef F. Sprinz *(Chair)*	PIK-Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Transdisciplinary Concepts & Methods (RD IV), Germany
Dr Sybille van den Hove	Median SCP, Spain
MSc Theo Vermeire	National Institute of Public Health and Environment (RIVM), Expert Centre for Substances/ Stoffen Expertise Centrum, The Netherlands
Prof Peter Wadhams	Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP), University of Cambridge, Centre for Mathematical Sciences, United Kingdom
Dr Tomasz Zylicz	Economics Department, Warsaw University, Poland

Annex F EEA national focal points

As of 31 December 2008

Albania	Auron Meneri	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration
Austria	Johannes Mayer	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/ Federal Environment Agency
Belgium	Jan Hendrik Voet	Intergewestelijke Cel voor Leefmilieu (IRCEL)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Mehmed Cero	Federal Ministry for Physical Planning and Environment
Bulgaria	Ioana Hristova	Bulgarian Executive Environment Agency (BEEA)
Croatia	Jasna Butuči	Croatian Environment Agency
Cyprus	Christina Pantazi	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Jiří Hradec	Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)
Denmark	Michael Stjernholm	National Environmental Research Institute (NERI)
Estonia	Leo Saare	Estonian Environment Information Centre
Finland	Tapani Säynätkari	Finnish Environment Institute
France	Jacques Thorette	Ministère de l'écologie, de l'énergie, du développement durable et de l'aménagement du territoire (MEEDDAT)
Germany	Christina Pykonen	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/ Federal Environment Agency
Greece	Mata Aravantinou	Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works
Hungary	Pál Bozó	Ministry for Environment and Water
Iceland	Gunnar Jónsson	Environment Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Micheál Lehane	Environmental Protection Agency
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)
Latvia	Vita Slanke	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency
Liechtenstein	Hermann Schmuck	National Office for Forests, Nature and Landscape
Lithuania	Liutauras Stoškus	Environmental Protection Agency
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter	Ministère de l'Environnement
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Svetlana Gjorgjeva	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Malta	Antoine Zahra	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Montenegro	Dragan Asanovic	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Netherlands	Roel Thomas	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Norway	Johnny Auestad	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Poland	Lucyna Dygas-Ciołkowska	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Regina Vilão	Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente
Romania	Dorina Mocanu	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Serbia	Dejan Lekic	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency
Slovak Republic	Vladimír Benko	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Jelko Urbančič	Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Maj-Britt Larka Abellan	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Subdirectora General de Calidad del Aire y Medio Ambiente Industrial
Sweden	Ninni Borén and Titus Kyrklund	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Jean-Michel Gardaz and Nicolas Perritaz	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	A. Çağatay Dikmen	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
United Kingdom	David Lee	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

European Commission	Peter Wicks	DG Environment
European Commission	Paul C. Smits	Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Joint Research Centre
European Commission	Christian Heidorn	Eurostat

Annex G EEA European topic centres — Consortium leaders and partners

As of 31 December 2008

European Topic Centre on Water (ETC/W)	Anita Künitzer CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency Prague, Czech Republic
	Lead: CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency, Czech Republic
	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR), Germany
	DHI Water & Environment, Denmark
	Ecologic — Institute for International and European Environmental Policy, Germany
	Finnish Environment Institute, Finland
	Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia
	Institute of Marine Sciences, Middle East Technical University, Turkey
	Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (I.N.G.V.), Italy
	Norsk Institutt for Vannforskning (NIVA), Norway
	National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece
	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Denmark
European Topic Centre on Land Use and Spatial Information (ETC/LUSI)	Andreas Littkopf European Topic Centre on Land Use and Spatial Information Barcelona, Spain
	Lead: Universitat Autonòma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain
	The Danube Delta National Institute (DDNI), Romania
	ALTERRA, the Netherlands
	GEOVILLE, Austria
	The Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing (FÖMI), Hungary
	GISAT, Czech Republic
	University Joseph Fournier, France
	Institut für Informatik — Universität Münster (Ifgi — Univ. Münster), Germany
	The Umweltbundesamt Wien (UBA), Austria
	Instituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale(ISPRA), Italy
	CONTERRA, Germany
European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC/ACC)	Paul Ruyssenaars Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving Bilthoven, the Netherlands
	Lead: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL, i.e. Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving), the Netherlands
	Umweltbundesamt Dessau (UBA-D), deputy leader, Germany
	Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU), Norway
	Umweltbundesamt Wien (UBA-V), Austria
	AEA Technology (AEAT), the United Kingdom
	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTh), Greece
	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI), Czech Republic
	Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET.NO), Norway
	Regional Environmental Center (REC), Hungary
	TNO-MEP, the Netherlands
	Öko-Institute, Germany

European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)	Carlos Romão National Museum of Natural History Paris, France
	Lead: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (National Museum of Natural History), Paris, France
	Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (AOPK-CR, Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny České republiky), Praha, Czech Republic
	European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), Tilburg, the Netherlands
	European Forest Institut, Joensuu, Finland
	Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (ILE-SAS, Ústav krajinnej ekológie SAV), Bratislava, Slovakia
	Istituto Centrale per la Ricerca scientifica e technologica Applicata al Mare, Roma, Italy
	Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, the United Kingdom
	Estonian Environment Information Centre, Tallinn, Estonia
	Wetlands International, Wageningen, the Netherlands

European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management (ETC/RWM)	Birgit Munck-Kampmann European Topic Centre on Waste and Material Flows Copenhagen, Denmark
	Lead: European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management, Denmark
	Environment Agency for England and Wales, the United Kingdom
	Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
	Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany
	Estonian Environment Information Centre, Estonia
	Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary
	Agenzia per Is protezione dellambiente e per I servizi tecnici (APAT), Italy

Annex H EEA staff

EDO: Executive Director's Office	
Jacqueline MCGLADE	Executive Director
EDO1: Operations and EPA network secretariat	
Petra FAGERHOLM	Head of group
Robert LOWSON	GMES Bureau — European Commission — Brussels
Lise DAHM	Secretary — EDO support
Ulrike HOFFMANN	Secretary — EDO support
Hanne ANDERSEN	Secretary — EDO support
Naomi BARMETTLER	Secretary — EDO support
Anna Carin JOHANSSON	Secretary — EDO support
EDO2: EDO Client relations and effectiveness evaluations	
Paul McALEAVEY	Head of group
Brendan KILLEEN	Project manager — Press officer
Damian Rees PHILLIPS	Project manager — Briefings, speeches and strategic messages
Tarja Porkka KNUDSEN	Project manager — EMAS and effectiveness evaluations
Josiane RIVIERE	Project manager, Head of Brussels Liaison Office
Johannes SCHILLING	Project manager, Brussels Liaison office
ADS: Administrative services	
Jean MOEREMANS	Head of Administrative Services
Anne-Marie BUTTOLO	Auditor from the Internal Audit Capability
Isabel FONTECHA	Secretary — ADS support
Michael HOFSTÖTTER	Project manager — Legal advice
ADS1: Personnel management	
Lene PEDERSEN	Project Officer — Personnel
Louise PLUNKETT SØNDERBY	Project Officer — Personnel
Birgitta DØSSING	Secretary — Personnel administration
Henriette OLSEN	Secretary — Competitions
Linda RASMUSSEN	Secretary — Personnel administration
ADS2: Resource and document management	
Søren NIELSEN	Head of group
Philipp WILHELM	Project officer — Document management
Lisa SØRENSEN	Secretary — Resource management
Rosa ORTIZ HUGUET	Secretary — Mail registration
ADS3: Financial and logistics services	
Tommi MULTALA	Head of Group
Gerda RAINER	Resource officer — ADS
Jette KRISTENSEN	Project officer — Financial services
Sys NYMAND	Project officer — Procurement
Christina THOMSEN	Secretary — Travel service
Domingo ZORRILLA	Project Officer — Logistic services
Bo HANSGAARD	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Morten ANDERSEN	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Bente LASSEN	Technical assistant — Reception

ADS4: Accounting services	
Anne-Li HARTMANN-FITZGERALD	Head of group
Harald ELMEGAARD	Project officer — Accounting
Jimmy FLINDT	Project officer — Accounting
IDS: Information and data services	
Sigfús BJARNASON	Head of programme
Charlotte ANDERSEN	Secretary — IDS support
Linda JANDRUP	Resource officer — IDS
IDS1: Publications, web and programme support	
Bert JANSEN	Head of Group
Antonio DE MARINIS	Project officer — Web manager
Henriette NILSSON PEDERSEN	Secretary — Publications and production
Marie JAEGLY	Project officer — Web content management
Pia SCHMIDT	Secretary — Publications and translations
Rolf KUCHLING	Project officer — Multimedia designer
IDS2: IT networking and data flows	
Hermann PEIFER	Head of group
David SIMOENS	Project officer — EEA data service
Marek STARON	Project officer — Data operator
Sheila CRYAN	Project officer — Eionet data flow
IDS3: Data access and management	
Chris STEENMANS	Head of group
Ana SOUSA	Project manager — Spatial data
Bernt RÖNDELL	Project manager — NFP/SEIS
Jan BLIKI	Project officer — GIS system development
Mette LUND	Project officer — GIS and mapping
Peter KJELD	Project manager — IT system analyst and developer
Sebastien PETIT	Project officer — GIS System Management
IDS4: Information Technology	
Örjan LINDBERG	Head of group
Lars RØRUP	Project officer — System administration
Søren ROUG	Project officer — Linux systems and ReportNet developments
Thanh LE	Project officer — System administration and IT helpdesk
Thomas HAUERSLEV	Technical assistant — Telephony, IT support and helpdesk services
Veronica Gottlieb MORTENSEN	Project manager — IT system analyst and developer
BSS: Biodiversity, spatial analysis and scenarios	
Jock MARTIN	Head of programme
Anna Rita GENTILE	Project manager — Soil assessments
Eva CARLSON	Resource Officer — BSS
Charlotta COLLIANDER GOLDING	Secretary — BSS support

BSS1: Biodiversity and ecosystems	
Ivone MARTINS	Head of group
Frederik SCHUTYSER	Project manager — Biodiversity analysis and indicators
Hans VOS	Project manager — Environment and economic integration
Rania SPYROPOULOU	Project manager — Nature protection and biodiversity
Ybele HOOGEVEEN	Project manager — Nature protection and biodiversity
Joanna KARLSEN	Secretary — BSS group support
BSS2: Spatial analysis	
Ronan UHEL	Head of group
Agnieszka ROMANOWICZ	Project officer — Modelling and geospatial data
Andrus MEINER	Project manager — Regional assessments and geospatial data
Birgit GEORGI	Project manager — Urban issues
Colin NUGENT	Project manager — Noise
Elena CEBRIAN CALVO	Project manager — Agriculture
Franz DAFFNER	Project manager — Functional mapping
Gorm DIGE	Project manager — Policy analysis
Jan-Erik PETERSEN	Project manager — Agriculture and environment
Jean-Louis WEBER	Project manager — Land and ecosystems accounting
Manuel WINOGRAD	Project manager — Integrated assessments
Markus ERHARD	Project manager — Envirnmental accounting analyst
Philippe CROUZET	Project manager — Envirnmental systems analysis
Charlotte ISLEV	Secretary — BSS group support
BSS3: Scenarios and forward studies	
Teresa RIBEIRO	Head of group
Anita PIRC VELKAVRH	Project manager — Forward looking studies
Annekathrin JAEGER	Project manager — Environmental scenarios analysis
Axel VOLKERY	Project manager — Forward looking studies
Corine GUMA	Secretary
EAS: Environmental Assessment	
Jeff HUNTINGTON	Head of programme
Bitten SERENA	Resource Officer — EAS
Helle MØLLER	Secretary — EAS support
EAS1: Climate change and energy	
André JOL	Head of group
Anca-Diana BARBU	Project manager — Energy and environment
Andreas BARKMAN	Project manager — Greenhouse gas emissions and emission trading
Ayla USLU	Project manager — Renewable energy and environment
Francois DEJEAN	Project officer — Climate change
Jan KARLSSON	Project manager — Climate change and transport
Josef HERKENDELL	Project manager- Climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Pavel ST'ASTNY	Project manager — Climate change impacts
Ricardo FERNANDEZ	Project officer — Data analysis
Stéphane ISOARD	Project manager — Climate change adaptation and outlooks
Thomas KLEIN	Project manager — EURRA project

EAS2: Air and transport	
Aphrodite MOURELATOU	Head of group
Anke LÜKEWILLE	Project manager — Air emissions
David DELCAMPE	Project manager — Transport and environment
Eva GOOSSENS	Project manager- Integrated pollution prevention and control directive
Martin ADAMS	Project manager — Air emissions
Peder GABRIELSEN	Project officer — Air and transport data
Peder JENSEN	Project manager — Transport and environment
Tim HAIGH	Project manager — Information resources
Catherine BRYTYGIER	Secretary — EAS2 group support
EAS3: Water and agriculture	
Beate WERNER	Head of group
Eva ROYO GELABERT	Project manager — Marine Assessments
Iben BJURNER	Secretary — EAS3 group support
Peter KRISTENSEN	Inland water expert — Integrated water resource management
Robert COLLINS	Project manager — Agri-environmental expert
Stefan JENSEN	Project manager — Reporting tools and processes
Trine CHRISTIANSEN	Project manager — Marine expert — Data and assessments
SKI: Strategic knowledge and innovation	
David STANNERS	Head of programme
Dana BJURNER	Secretary — SKI support
Paolo MEOZZI	Project manager — Knowledge development support services
Svetlana MAENCHEN	Resource officer — SKI
SKI 1: Sustainable consumption and production	
Lars MORTENSEN	Head of group
Almut REICHEL	Project manager — SCP/SUNR
Bodil LARSEN	Secretary — SKI1 group support
Krzysztof WOJCIK	Project manager — Waste
Pawel KAZMIERCZYK	Project manager — Material flows
Pinar EROL	Project manager — Sustainable consumption and production
SKI2: Science, policy and innovation	
David GEE	Head of group
Dorota JAROSINSKA	Project manager — Environment and health
Gerald VOLLMER	Seconded Official
Pernille FOLKMANN	Secretary — SKI2 group support
SKI3: International and regional cooperation	
Adriana GHEORGHE	Head of Group
Barbara CLARK-DANIELOWSKI	NFP/Eionet coordinator
Giuseppe ARISTEI	Mediterranean Area
Gunnar SANDER	Project manager — Arctic environment
Ilona SCHIØLER	Secretary — SKI3 Group support

GAN: Governance and Networking	
Gordon MCINNES	Deputy Director/Head of Programme
Anna FYRLUND JÖNSSON	Secretary — GAN Support
David EGILSON	Project Manager — Secretariat of the EPA network
GAN1: Management Board, Eionet and Scientific Committee support	
Galina HRISTOVA	Head of group
Anne-Dorthe CHRISTENSEN	Secretary — Balkan cooperation suppport
Elena OSTARIZ COLLADO	Secretary — Management Board and Scientific Committee support
Milan CHRENKO	Project manager — NFP/Eionet coordinator
Samantha WILSON	Secretary — NFP/Eionet support
Stoyan BLAGOEV	Project officer — Eionet support
COM: Communications	
Paul McALEAVEY	Acting Head of programme
Arita HOKKANEN	Secretary/Resource officer — COM support
Stella Maria CHASIOTIS	Secretary — COM support
COM1: Multi-media communication	
Ann DOM	Head of group
Flavio FERGNANI	Project Manager — Multimedia development
Karolina SLOWINSKA	Project manager — Multimedia productions for young audience
COM2: Media, Editing, Launches and PR	
Teresa Ruch OLSEN	Head of group
Gülcin KARADENIZ	Press officer
Marisa TURANZAS	Secretary — Communications
Oscar ROMERO SANCHEZ	Press officer
Ove CASPERSEN	Project Manager — Marketing / Licensing / Public information products
COM3: Information Centre — public events and enquiries	
Malene BRUUN	Head of group
Andreea Simona ZAINEA	Secretary
Anna GASQUET	Project officer/ COM 3 assistant
Iben STANHARDT	Project officer/ COM 3 assistant
Jesse GOODMAN	Project officer/ COM 3 assistant
Nha-Yong AU	Project officer/ COM 3 assistant

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

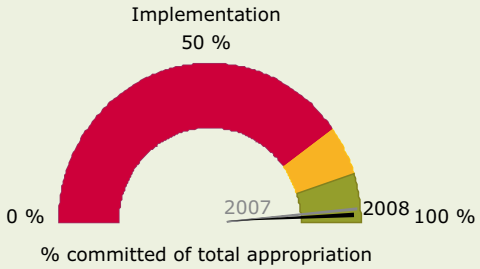
ABM	Activity Based Management
ADAM	Adaptation And Mitigation strategies for Europe
AEG	Advisory Editorial Group
AirBase	European Air quality dataBase
ASEAN	Association of South Eastern Asian Nations
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BATs	Best Available Techniques
BD	Biological biodiversity
BDDC	Biodiversity data centre
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
BLOSSOM	Bridging LOng-term Scenarios and Strategy analysis- Organisation and Methods
BREF	Best available techniques REFerence document
CARDS	Programme of Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD-SBSTTA	CBD — Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
CDDA	Common Database on Designated Areas
CEDARE	Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIFAS	Cross-compliance Indicators in the context of the Farm Advisory System
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CLC	Corine land cover (see Corine below)
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
CMS	Content management system
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COPERT4	Software that allows calculations of air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from road transport
COPI	Cost of Policy Inaction on Biodiversity
COP9	9th Conference of the Parties
COP15	15th Conference of the Parties
Corinair	Programme to establish an inventory of emissions of air pollutants in Europe.
Corine	Coordination of information on the environment.
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CSCP	Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production
DestiNet	Sustainable Tourism Information portal
DG Agriculture	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG BUDG	Directorate-General Budget
DG COMM	Directorate-General Communication
DG Enterprise	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry
DG Environment	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment
DG Mare	DG for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG Research	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Research
DG SANCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection
DG TREN	Directorate-General for Energy and Transport
DIMESA	Directors Meeting of Environmental Statistics and Accounts
EC	European Community
ECAC	European Conference on Applied Climatology
ECAM	European Conference on Applications of Meteorology
EC-CHM	European Community's Clearing House Mechanism
ECDDA	European Common Database on Designated Areas
ECMWF	European Center for Medium range Weather Forecasting
EEA	European Environment Agency
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFI	European Forest Institute
EFT	European Training Foundation
Eionet	European environment information and observation network
EMAS	EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMEP	Cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe.

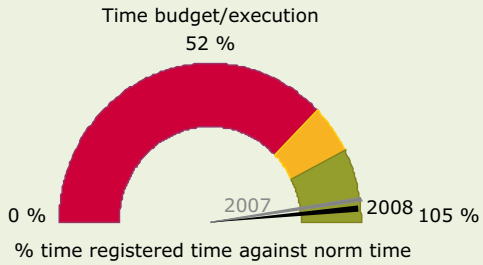
EMF	Environmental Monitoring Facilitating
EMMA	European Marine Monitoring and Assessment
EMODNET	European maritime observation and data network
EMS	European Meteorological Society
END	Environmental Noise Directive
ENEA	European Network of Environmental Authorities
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EOE	Eye on Earth
EPA network	Network of Heads of European Environmental Protection Agencies
Epaedia	Environmental encyclopaedia developed by EEA
EPER	European Pollutant Emission Register
EPRG	Environmental Policy Review Group
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESA	European Space Agency
ESEA	European Strategy on Environmental Accounting
ESPACE	European Spatial Planning Adapting to Climate Events
ESPON	European Spatial Planning Observation Network
ETAP	Environmental Technology Action Plan
ETC/ACC	European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change
ETC/BD	European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity
ETC/LUSI	European Topic Centre on Land Use and Spatial Information
ETC/RWM	European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management
ETC/SCP	European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ETC/W	European Topic Centre on Water
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
EU ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU–15	The fifteen Member States of the European Union prior to 1 May 2004, i.e. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
Eureca	European Ecosystem Assessment
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
FP7	7th Framework Programme
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FTE	Full-time equivalent
G8+5	Heads of government from the G8 nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), plus the heads of government of the five leading emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa).
GAIN	Global Adaptation Information Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMET	General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GEO4	4th Global Environment Outlook report
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
Group of Four	Cooperation agreement between EEA and the three European Commission services of DG Environment, JRC and Eurostat
HNV	High Nature Value
IAS	Invasive alien species
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information and communication technology
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INNOVA	Europe INNOVA is an initiative for innovation professionals supported by the European Commission.
Inspire	EC Directive for developing an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe

IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IPPC	Integrated pollution prevention and control
IRIS	Industrial emissions database
ISOWG	*In-Situ* Observations Working Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUFRO	Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation
JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
LCP	Large combustion plant
LRTAP	EC Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention
LUCAS	Land Use Cover Area Frame Statistical Survey
LUDC	Land Use Data Centre
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MERM-MED	Mediterranean Environment Reporting Mechanism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAMEA	National Accounts Matrix including Environmental Accounts
Natura 2000 GIS	Natura 2000 Geographical Information System
NEC	National Emissions Ceiling
NESIS	A Network to enhance a European Environmental Shared and Interoperable Information System
NFP	National focal point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide
NRC	National reference centre
NTCCP	Network of Territorial Cohesion Related Contact Points
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation
OHIM	Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPTOX	Scientific conference on foetal programming, toxicity and development
Prelude	PRospective Environmental analysis of Land Use Development in Europe
Reportnet	System of integrated IT tools and business processes creating a shared information infrastructure optimised to support European environmental reporting
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SEBI 2010	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System for Europe
SEE	South East Europe
SEEA	Strategy for integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
6th EAP	European Community's Sixth Environment Action Programme
SI	Structural indicator
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
SOER	'State and outlook of the environment' report
TACIS	Community financing programme for 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TERM	Transport and environment reporting mechanism
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TLA	Tourism Learning Area
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WDPA	The World Database on Protected Areas
WHO	World Health Organization
WCE	Western and Central Europe
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WISE	Water Information System for Europe

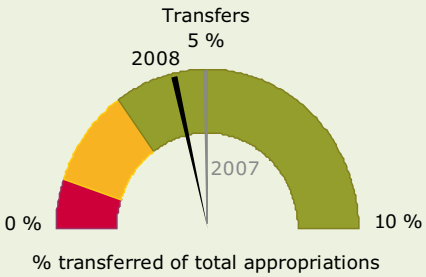
Annex J Balanced scorecard

Resource perspective
Budget

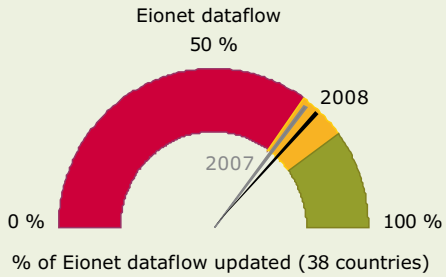


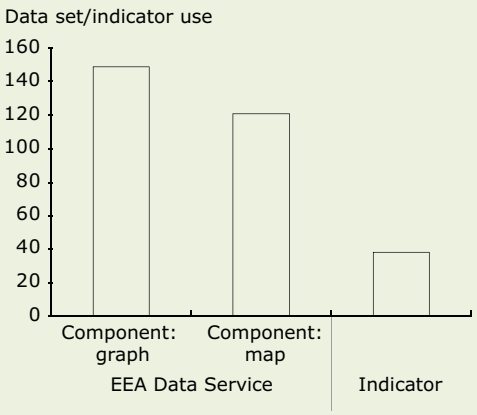


Sound financial management

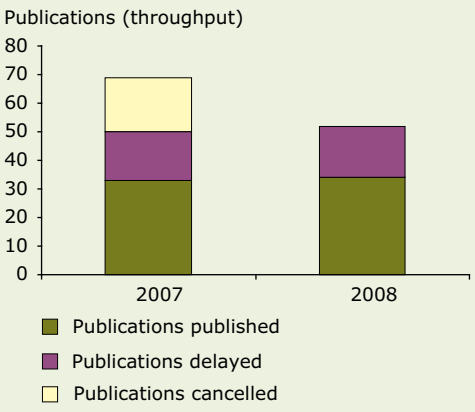


Business perspective
Supply chain

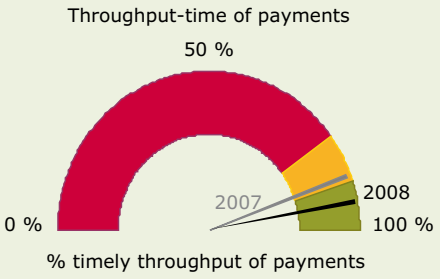




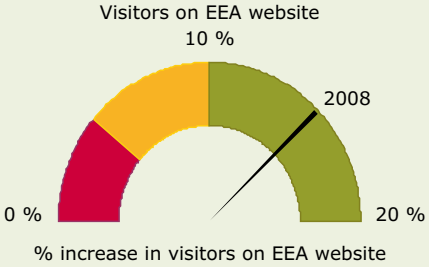
Publications

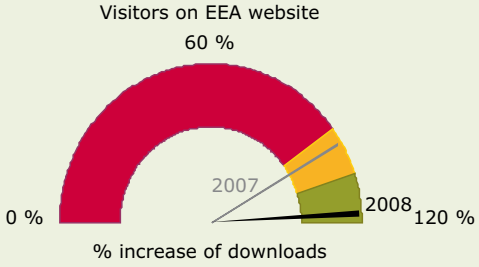


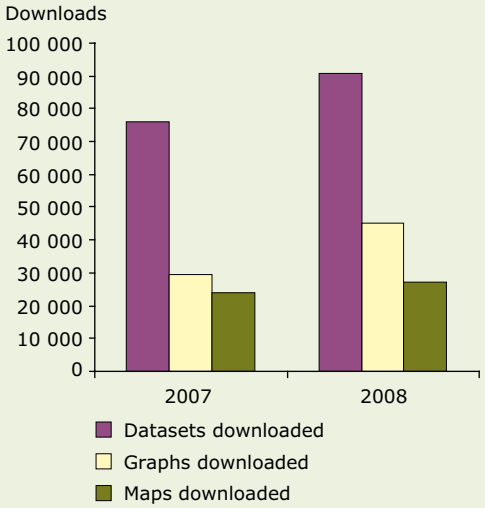
Internal support



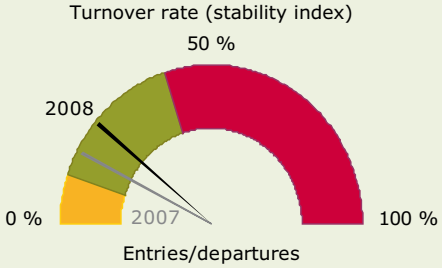
Client perspective
Relevance

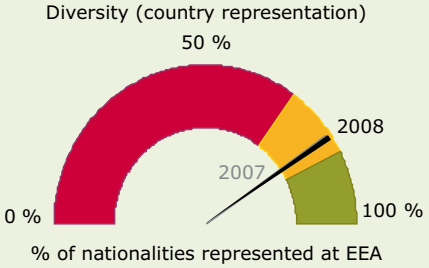


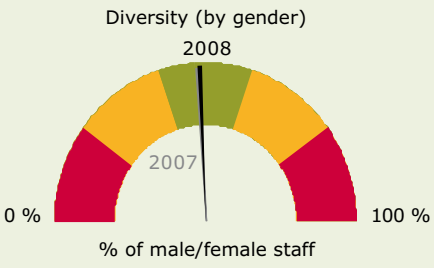




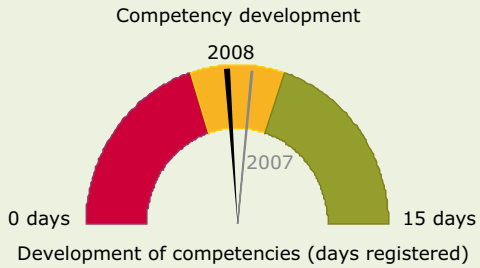
Learning and growth perspective
Work force

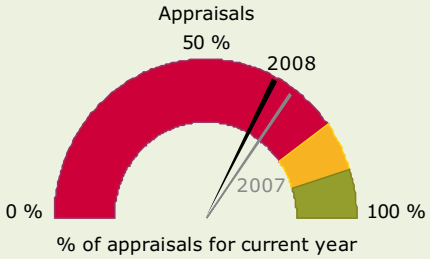




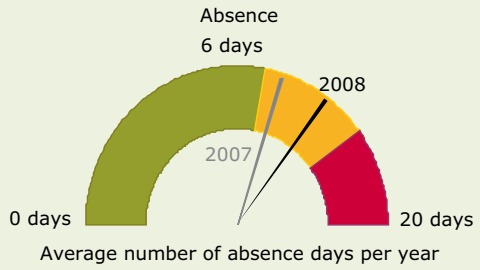


Capability





Motivation



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