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Annual report 2013 and Environmental statement 2014

European Environment Agency

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and Environmental statement 2014

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Brief description of the European Environment Agency (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. In the interests of clarity and rationality, the regulation was codified by Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009. The decision to locate in Copenhagen was taken in 1993, and the EEA has been operational there since 1994.

Our vision

The EEA aims to be recognised as the world's leading body for the provision of timely, relevant and accessible European environmental data, information, knowledge and assessments.

Our mission

The EEA aims to:

- be the leading public body committed to providing environmental information to policymakers and the public, to support sustainable development, and to help achieve significant and measurable improvements in Europe's environment;
- assist 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 current 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.

Strategic objectives 2009–2013

Our strategic objectives in the period from 2009 to 2013 were to:

- play a key role in the development and implementation of European environmental policies and related areas, especially in the European Commission's Environment Action Programme (EAP);
- monitor the efficacy of environmental policies of the European Union (EU) and EEA member, candidate and potential candidate countries;
- support the monitoring of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (by facilitating the use of Sustainable Development Indicators), focusing on core environment-related issues;
- undertake integrated environmental assessments and analyses of the Sixth EAP (6EAP), the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, environmental themes, future studies and early warnings linked to changes in societal and economic structures;
- provide access to more frequently updated information, and where possible, near real-time data, so as to improve the timeliness of environmental information output from the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and the environmental data centres;
- anticipate new ideas and thinking, particularly as they relate to ecosystem services, resource use, technologies and behavioural changes;
- develop new web-based services for environmental educational needs;

- help ensure, through effective communications and information services, the integration of environmental thinking into mainstream decision-making and the daily lives of European citizens.

Cooperation across Europe

The information provided by the EEA is derived from a wide range of sources. The main source is Eionet, a partnership linking more than 350 institutions in EEA member and collaborating countries. These include organisations that together constitute the EEA's six European Topic Centres (ETCs), covering the following areas:

- Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM)
- Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)
- Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)
- Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters (ETC/ICM)
- Spatial Information and Analysis (ETC/SIA)
- Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP).

Environmental management

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 of 2005. The EEA was the first EU body to be registered under the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

The EEA environmental management system covers the EEA premises, situated in two adjacent rented buildings in the centre of Copenhagen. The total area of the headquarters spans 9 940 m^2: 7 200 m^2 of these are situated at Kongens Nytorv 6, where the EEA has operated since starting in Copenhagen in 1994; the remaining 2 740 m^2 are at Kongens Nytorv 8, at premises which the EEA has rented since 1 July 2010.

In assessing the environmental impacts of EEA activities, business travel paid for by the EEA has also covered 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 8 of this annual report.

Message from the Executive Director

On taking up the post as the EEA's new Executive Director in the summer of 2013, it was clear to me that the next Multiannual Work Programme (MAWP) 2014–2018 must be prioritised, so as to help formulate Europe's response to the systemic challenges facing us.

The MAWP 2014–2018, the fifth of its kind in the EEA's history, builds on the successful delivery of previous 'strategies' that established the Agency as a key provider of environmental data, information and knowledge in Europe.

The MAWP responds to the priorities highlighted in the EU's Seventh Environment Action Programme (7EAP). The Agency aims to be an objective, supportive and creative partner in the realisation of the fundamental objective embedded in the title of the 7EAP: 'Living well, within the limits of the planet'.

The MAWP frames the EEA contribution in three different albeit interconnected strategic areas. Strategic area 1 focuses on maintaining and reinforcing our efforts to provide information on the range of directives and regulations relating to the environment and climate themes already in place. This directly supports the EU policy implementation agenda. Close coordination with our Eionet partners across countries and EU institutions will further improve the relevance and timeliness of our work.

Longer time horizons and a more systemic approach are embedded in Strategic area 2. In the next five years, the EEA aims to be *the* reliable source of information on progress towards the 2020 ambitions, whether these concern biodiversity, climate and energy, or are broader aspirations for the green economy. This will also include tracking progress in the implementation of the 7EAP. As this agenda is increasingly expanding its time horizon (towards 2025 and 2030), we wish to inform those shaping the agenda with essential knowledge.

At the EEA, we view these ambitions not only as societal challenges, but also as challenges to the knowledge system. A network and co-creation approach to this challenge is therefore central to the success of Strategic area 3. By working alongside our Scientific Committee, our Eionet partners, colleagues in the EU institutions and the broader European research community, as well as with international partners, we can engage in a process of knowledge co-creation, necessary to develop the concepts, metrics and assessments in support of the 2050 agenda.

Moreover, we want to contribute to Europe's ambition to make the transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and ecosystem-resilient society by 2050. Long-standing problems such as air pollution, climate change and decreasing biodiversity are all interconnected and cannot be treated separately. What links these problems are the socio-technical systems that provide us with the requirements of a modern society: the transport, housing, energy and food systems, to name just a few. Fundamental shifts in such core societal systems will be necessary if we are to follow a credible trajectory towards 2050.

A self-evident and equally important fourth Strategic area is our continued commitment to strong EEA administrative, financial and human resource management. This remains an absolute priority and is a precondition for everything else we want to realise.

I am fully aware that we will have to reconcile these ambitions with the reality of resource constraints. Budget and staff constraints have guided us in shaping the MAWP. As a result, we view our

programme as a positive and focused choice for a future-oriented project.

As my first year as Executive Director ends, I am fully aware of the complexity and the range of work the EEA carries out. Only days after taking up my duties last June, I addressed a session at 'Green Week' in Brussels on the topic of air quality — a priority topic for the Agency and the EU in 2013. At this early point, I was already aware of the central role played by the EEA as a 'knowledge institution' at the crossroads of quality data and information, and policy development and evaluation.

In my first year, I have been reminded over and over again that good policy requires timely, reliable information. It also requires an understanding of the fundamentals of wider environmental, scientific and societal realities: the chemistry of air, for example, and the fundamentals of human behaviour, in both individuals and communities.

By drawing upon the continued support of our key stakeholders represented in our Management Board, and by engaging the key European and international networks in which we participate, both I and the rest of the EEA staff look forward to delivering fully this five-year work programme. Together, we consider it a privilege to be working towards 'Living well, within the limits of the planet'.

Hans Bruyninckx

Message from the Chairman of the Board

It was fitting towards the end of 2013 that EU ministers and Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) signed into law the 7EAP and provided the people of Europe with a long-term policy direction for the environment and climate.

Entitled 'Living well, within the limits of our planet', the programme sets the long-term objectives of environmental policymaking in the EU, and emphasises the need to ensure a healthy environment for human well-being.

The 7EAP has the potential to steer the EU towards 'green growth' and economic development that burdens the environment as little as possible. The programme has nine priority objectives for policy action, integrating work across the fields of environment and climate. It lays out a guide for the following seven years, but it also articulates a vision of Europe in 2050 as a low-carbon, resource-efficient green economy.

The 7EAP is tremendously important for the EEA. One of the priority objectives is to 'improve the knowledge and evidence base for European Union environment policy'. This objective, combined with the transition to the green economy, will require better integration of data and also of policy areas that were previously considered separate.

This is a challenge that the EEA is particularly well-equipped to tackle. Indeed, the 7EAP explicitly recognises the Agency's unique abilities in this field, giving the EEA a monitoring and evaluation role, tasking us with the job of assessing progress in the implementation of environmental policy and towards existing 2020 and 2030 targets.

EEA assessments and indicators

It was fitting that on the same day that the 7EAP was formally approved, the EEA published its *Environmental indicator report 2013, Natural resources and human well-being in a green economy.* The report points to serious failings in European efforts to meet resource needs.

Europeans depend on the environment to provide for many aspects of their material well-being, according to the report. Environmental pressures associated with our lifestyles seem to be decreasing, at least within Europe's borders.

However, seen through the lens of resource use and well-being, European consumption is still unsustainable, particularly in the context of growing resource demands globally. Policies should be closer integrated to reconcile competing demands on nature and to maximise benefits to society.

The indicator report is just one example of how the EEA combines roles: serving as an important source and custodian of environment-related data and indicators and also as a key provider of environmental knowledge and information services, based on these data and indicators.

MAWP

I took over the chairmanship of the EEA Management Board shortly before the MAWP for the period from 2009 to 2013 was adopted. I am pleased to have been a part of the process towards a well-structured, targeted and ambitious new MAWP, which sets out clear priorities for the work of the EEA in the coming years, emphasising the need for stronger partnerships, not least with the member countries of the European Environment Information and Observation Network, Eionet.

Indeed, enhanced involvement of Eionet will be sought across the strategic areas in the fields of data flows, indicators, policy effectiveness analysis, integrated assessments, communications, and the use of new

analytical methods and technologies. Increasing the value of the knowledge base for the member countries will be a key element, building on better articulation of member countries' needs in the Management Board and Eionet forums.

The European Topic Centres (ETCs), key components of Eionet, will continue to play an important role in the chain from data to assessments, supporting the development and maintenance of the knowledge base in all areas of work.

The recent five-year evaluation of the EEA confirmed that the Agency and Eionet are well-established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs.

It was a particular pleasure in 2013 to welcome Professor Hans Bruyninckx as the third Executive Director of the EEA. Professor Bruyninckx has 20 years of research experience in environmental, sustainable development and climate change policies. I am confident that he will ensure that the EEA continues to offer the most effective and efficient solution to providing credible information on the state of the European environment, in line with its mission.

Karsten Sach

Introduction

The Multiannual Work Programme (MAWP) 2014–2018, the fifth of its kind in the EEA's history, builds on the successful delivery of previous 'strategies', which established the Agency as a key provider of environmental data, information and knowledge in Europe.

The 2009–2013 strategy, in particular, solidified the EEA as a key provider of environmental data, information and knowledge in Europe. The core objective of that strategy was to continue to produce European, pan-European and regional environment-related data and indicator sets, integrated environmental assessments and thematic analyses, in order to provide a sound decision basis for EU and member country environmental policy.

The 2009–2013 strategy built upon the EU's Sixth Environment Action Programme (6EAP), projecting its four key priorities up to 2013, and addressing new initiatives and challenges as they emerged. It also helps shape the MAWP, as required by the regulation establishing the EEA, defining priorities for EEA work in the period through 2013.

The 2013 work programme

The 2013 EEA annual work programme built on the work of the previous four years, with the aim of:

- completing the existing five-year strategy and MAWP;
- setting out the basis for the next strategy;
- developing a longer-term vision of how the EEA might best support key policy areas.

The 2013 work programme was based on six strategic areas; four covering the thematic work of the EEA, information services and communications, and two covering governance, partnerships and administration of the EEA, as follows:

- environmental themes
- cross-cutting themes
- integrated environmental assessment
- information services and communications
- EEA governance and partnerships
- EEA internal management and administration.

Within this framework, and in addition to its regular ongoing activities and specific work for the EU Presidencies of Ireland and Lithuania, major priorities included:

- the European Commission's Year of Air and the review of air policy, where the EEA published its third annual air quality report, updated the analysis of the costs of air pollution from industrial facilities in Europe, and finalised the Air Implementation Pilot project jointly with DG Environment;
- resource efficiency, the green economy, ecosystem and natural capital accounting and assessments, and a follow-up of Rio+20 by contributing to the global initiatives on well-being and sustainable development indicators, as part of the goal-setting for post 2015;
- continuing to contribute to the set of resource efficiency indicators;
- publishing a first experimental set of ecosystem capital accounts for Europe; providing an analysis of

ecosystem and resource management in relation to uncertainty, planetary boundaries and tipping points; and producing an analysis of pathways to a green economy in Europe;

- producing reports on economic instruments for resource efficiency and the 2013 indicators report on resources human health and well-being;

- producing a first set of forward-looking indicators and scenarios for integrated resource use and decoupling, in collaboration with members of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) International Resource Panel;

- climate change mitigation and adaptation, where the EEA supported the implementation of the revised Monitoring Mechanism (on greenhouse gases (GHGs)) as well as the implementation of the new strategy on adaptation to climate change to make Europe more resilient;

- implementation and development of information and communications technology (ICT) (including Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), SEIS and Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE)) to support environmental observation, monitoring, reporting and assessment, and the further development of tools and applications for citizen science within Eye on Earth as part of the Year of the Citizen;

- supporting the implementation of SEIS and INSPIRE within the EEA countries, the European Neighbourhood (East and South), Russia, and inter alia, the Mediterranean and the Arctic;

- communications and public outreach focused on air and resource efficiency/green economy, and *Late lessons from early warnings* working alongside the day-to-day communications support to all thematic and cross-cutting areas as well as corporate communications.

There was also a key external activity in 2013, when the EEA held its spring National Focal Point (NFP) – Eionet meeting, back-to-back with the first user conference of Eye on Earth in Dublin. This was part of an information week focusing on geospatial information, organised with the support of the Irish EU Presidency, and it included meetings of several related networks.

Achieving annual goals

The goal at the EEA is to provide European decision-makers and citizens with access to timely and relevant information and knowledge, to provide a sound basis for environmental policies, to help answer citizens' questions about the environment as it affects their daily lives, and to ensure that environmental thinking and education is brought into the mainstream of decision-making.

Again in 2013, the annual work programme was realised as a result of continued cooperation: with Eionet partners (NFPs, ETCs and NRCs (National Reference Centres)) and), cooperating countries and a wide range of partner institutions, including the European Commission's directorates-general, government departments and agencies, international conventions and United Nations bodies, the scientific, technical and research communities, the private sector and civil society. This collaboration aimed to ensure the relevance and quality of EEA data, information and analysis.

Evaluating our work

Throughout 2012, the EEA was subject to an independent external evaluation of its operations and achievements in the period from 2009 to 2012, measured against the objectives of its founding regulation and the work programmes adopted by the Management Board.

The evaluation, which set out to inform the preparation of the EEA strategy and MAWP 2014–2018, was presented to and considered by the Management Board at its March 2013 meeting. The evaluation concluded that the EEA and Eionet are well-established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs which, to a large extent, satisfy stakeholders' needs.

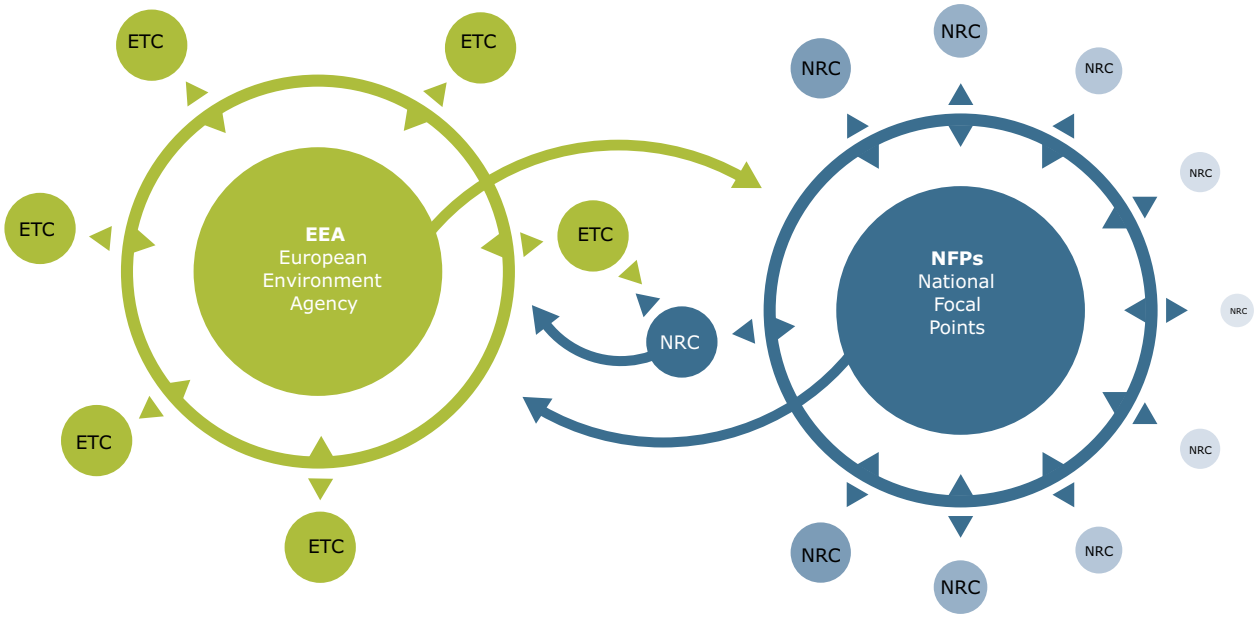
The evaluation is discussed in more detail in Chapter 7 of this report.

Annual report 2013

This annual report for 2013 is structured in line with the EEA annual management plan. However, the information services and communications sections, which appear together in the management plan, have been divided into two chapters in this report, to aid readability.

Eionet

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member and cooperating countries. It consists of the EEA itself, a number of European Topic Centres (ETCs) and a network of around 1 500 experts from 39 countries in up to 400 national bodies dealing with environmental information. These experts are designated as NFPs and NRCs.



1 Environmental themes

Air quality

In 2011, Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik announced that 2013 would be European Year of Air, accompanied by a review of EU air legislation. A key EEA activity during 2013 across the areas of air quality and air pollutant emissions has been to support the air review. The Commission's proposed Clean Air Policy Package was published on 18 December 2013.

Assessing air quality in Europe

The *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report* was launched by the EEA Executive Director in October at an event hosted by the European Policy Centre, with over 100 participants including Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik. As such, the report launch was one of the highlights of EEA involvement in the European Year of Air. EEA communications concerning air quality in 2013 are discussed further later in this chapter (Chapter 1).

The air quality report, published annually since 2011, presents an overview and analysis of the status and trends of air quality in Europe, and updates information provided in the EEA's last 'State and outlook of the environment' report (SOER). In 2013, the report showed that despite falling emission levels and reductions of some air pollutant concentrations in recent decades, Europe's air pollution problem is far from solved. The two most damaging pollutants, particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O_3), together with their precursors, continue to present a major challenge, causing disease, shortening lives and damaging ecosystems.

A set of air pollution country fact-sheets were drawn up, together with the *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report*, combining country-level information and statistics on the status and past trends in relation to air pollutant emissions and air quality.

The annual EEA Technical report *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2012* was published in January. It concluded that despite efforts to reduce ozone pollution, levels in 2012 continued to exceed both the long-term objective (LTO) and the target value established in EU legislation to protect human health. The LTO for the protection of human health was exceeded in all EEA member countries during summer 2012 except Estonia, while the target value was exceeded by 17 EU Member States and one other EEA member country. The EEA also provided relevant information to the public and the press during the summer ozone episodes experienced by Europe.

Indicators

The EEA core set indicator on 'exposure of urban population to exceedances of air quality standards to protect human health' was updated, and the *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report* was produced. The ozone section of the EEA 'ecosystem exposure to air pollution' core set indicator was also updated, and published in December. The Eurostat and World Health Organization (WHO) air quality indicators were also updated and delivered to these partners.

Air Implementation Pilot

In 2011, Environment Commissioner Janez invited DG Environment and the EEA to explore an enhanced EEA role in support of EU environment policy implementation, by way of pilots on air and waste. The aim of the Air Implementation Pilot was to identify assessment capability gaps and efficient management practices in urban environments in the field of air. The project also helped to identify ways to close the gaps, to share best practices for

cities, and to improve the information base, so as to better target future action.

In this context, and after informal discussions with a number of cities, the EEA and DG Environment established a joint project with eight cities (Berlin, Dublin, Madrid, Malmö, Milan, Ploiesti, Prague and Vienna) with the aim of sharing both 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' experiences, and to develop proposals for improved implementation. Four additional cities (Antwerp, Paris, Plovdiv and Vilnius) joined the project in late 2012. The cities shared information on emissions inventories, modelling activities, monitoring networks, trends and management practices, and also shared experiences on communicating information to the public.

The EEA report *Air Implementation Pilot — Lessons learnt from the implementation of air quality legislation at urban level* was presented at the Green Week session 'Harnessing the experience of the cities'. Speakers from the pilot cities and DG Environment contributed to the session.

Green Week 2013 — 'Focus on cleaner air'

Green Week 2013 (4–7 June) was dedicated to the theme of air. The EEA Executive Director spoke in the closing session on EEA's role in support of EU air policy development and implementation (this is discussed further in section below on EEA air communications in 2013). In addition to organising the session on the Air Implementation Pilot, a number of EEA staff participated as expert speakers at various sessions.

Making air quality data available

Air quality, near real-time data exchange was established between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the EEA. This is the 35th European country with which there is now an established, air quality, near real-time data exchange. The other countries are the 33 EEA member countries and Serbia.

The monthly exceedance overviews, which are part of the summer ozone reporting, were updated and made available under the EEA's near real-time, air quality viewer pages.

New interactive maps showing the measured air pollutant concentration values throughout Europe were prepared and released in April. The maps provide an overview of the problem areas and locations where air quality standards are exceeded, and can be accessed via the EEA's air data centre.

An EEA Technical report, titled *Status of black carbon monitoring in ambient air in Europe*, studied the monitoring networks currently measuring black carbon, and examined the measurement methodologies and how these data are presently used.

Improving reporting and exchange of data

The Implementing Provisions for Reporting (IPR) (Decision 2011/850/EU) under Air Quality directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC will apply from January 2014. The EEA is developing the new reporting and exchange mechanism, referred to as the air quality e-reporting system. To support the future implementation of e-reporting, the European Commission has established an IPR pilot, consisting of 15 volunteer countries, informing the Commission and the Air Quality Committee about progress. The EEA held a series of technical meetings with the IPR pilot countries and the European Commission during 2013, clarifying the development of the new e-reporting system. Significant work from EEA and ETC/ACM staff on the planning and implementation of the new system was performed in 2013, and will continue into 2014.

The EEA commissioned a new software package, the Air Quality data reporting User Interface (AQUI), which supports the new reporting regime. This reporting tool supports countries transitioning to the new mechanism for reporting.

The annual Air Quality Eionet workshop took place in Dublin in October, and was hosted by the Irish Environment Protection Agency. The focus of this workshop was primarily on air quality data reporting and on paving the way for air quality e-reporting in future.

The Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe (FAIRMODE) workshop and plenary meeting, co-steered by the EEA and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) took place in Antwerp, Belgium in April. FAIRMODE is an air quality modelling network organised by the JRC and the EEA. The meeting was hosted by the Belgian Interregional Environment Agency (IRCEL), the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) and the Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO). Key aspects of the meeting included PM modelling, city modelling, and the use of air quality models in relation to reporting under the EU's Air Quality Directive.

Air communications in 2013

An EEA Air Communication Strategy was developed in 2012, underpinned by a short Air Communication Plan for 2013, developed jointly by the EEA Air and Climate Change programme and the Communications programme. European decision-makers and policy-influencers were identified as key target audiences.

The 2013 Air Communication Plan included the following general objectives, which were a subset of the objectives set out in the Air Communication Strategy:

- inform EU-level decision-makers and policy-influencers;
- communicate EEA key messages on air;
- engage the general public via events and products, including *Signals 2013.*

Online photo competition

In preparation for the EU Year of Air in 2013, the EEA organised 'ImaginAIR', an online photo story competition held in 2012, with the aim of raising awareness of air quality issues in Europe.

The EEA kicked off a year of activities with participation at the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) conference 'Clean air everywhere: Blowing the winds of change into European air policy', in January. The Executive Director presented the results of key air-related EEA work, and together with Commissioner Potočnik, presented the awards to the winners of the EEA air photo competition 'ImaginAIR'.

During the year, the EEA published 13 air-related web highlights on the website and organised a range of social media activities.

Other activities ranged from planning an evaluation of key stakeholders around air activities in 2013 to the co-development of speaking points for the Executive Director and the Irish Minister for Environment, for events such as the Air Policy Science Forum, organised by the Irish Presidency of the EU in March. At this event, *Signals 2013 — Every breath we take* was launched and the English version was included in participants' conference bags.

The *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report* launched on 15 October received excellent media coverage, with 1 261 articles identified — the second-highest number of articles ever published relating to an EEA report. The report was launched as part of a package of communications products including country factsheets and a specially designed set of info graphics, among others.

Lessons learnt

An internal evaluation of activities during the Year of Air concluded that the use of the jointly developed communications plan led to a measurable improvement in the impact of EEA work.

Noise

In 2013, the EEA teamed up with the Noise Abatement Societies in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to raise awareness about the health impacts of noise and to reward European initiatives that can help reduce excessive noise. The 2013 European Soundscape Award was presented at the Gouden Decibel Award Ceremony in the Netherlands in November. The Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) won the award for their communication campaign to reduce road traffic noise by promoting the use of low-noise tyres.

The Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe (NOISE) is maintained by the EEA and the ETC on Spatial Information and Analysis (ETC/SIA). It contains data related to strategic noise maps delivered in line with the Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (also known as END). NOISE was updated in October with the latest reported data.

The annual noise Eionet meeting took place in Barcelona in September. It was hosted jointly by Generalitat de Catalunya and the ETC/SIA. The well-attended meeting informed participants on ongoing issues in data preparation and reporting, related to the requirements of the END. More specifically, it discussed issues related to the country delivery (by January 2014) of the second round of noise action plans.

Air pollutant emissions

Throughout 2013, the EEA continued its established and close cooperation with a number of partners: Eionet countries, the European Commission (particularly DG Environment and the JRC), the ETC on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP).

Key highlights included specific support for the review of EU air legislation, contributions to work on the Air Implementation Pilot, and support for implementation of the amended Gothenburg protocol under the UNECE Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Convention.

Air pollutant inventory reports and indicators

The annual *National Emissions Ceilings (NEC) Directive status report 2012* and data set were published in May, focusing on the attainment of

Air quality and noise

Publications

- *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report*, EEA Report No 9/2013 and Air pollution country fact sheets (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2013)
- *Air Implementation Pilot — Lessons learnt from the implementation of air quality legislation at urban level*, EEA Report No 7/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-implementation-pilot-2013)
- *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2012*, EEA Technical report No 3/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-pollution-by-ozone-across-EU-2012)
- *Status of black carbon monitoring in ambient air in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 18/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/status-of-black-carbon-monitoring)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on air pollution: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air
- EEA thematic web page on noise: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/noise

national ceilings on the basis of the final 2010 emissions data reported by Member States. A total of 12 Member States exceeded one or more of their respective emission ceilings for that year.

This was followed in June by the annual EEA Technical report *European Union emission inventory report 1990–2011 under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)*. Together with the underpinning inventory data, this formed part of the European Commission's official EU submission to UNECE under the LRTAP Convention's reporting requirements.

The annual updates of a number of air pollutant emission indicator factsheets were published, including the EEA core set of indicators (CSI) for emissions of acidifying substances (CSI 001), ground-level O_3 precursors (CSI 002) and primary PM (CSI 003), and six pollutant-specific factsheets (addressing emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH_3), heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)).

Industrial emissions

The EEA continued to support activities in the industrial emissions area. Policy support to the European Commission and Member States on the development of future reporting obligations under the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) (also known as the IED) continued, as did the streamlining of industrial point-source reporting obligations. The support included bilateral discussions with DG Environment, participation in and contribution to IED expert group meetings and the preparation of an EEA background document on streamlining possibilities in the context of the set-up of the IED reporting framework.

The annual informal data review of E-PRTR data was performed by the ETC/ACM. Country-specific review reports were sent to Eionet countries in October. E-PRTR data covering the year 2011 and updates for the years from 2007 to 2010 were published on the E-PRTR website and via the EEA's data service.

In June, the EEA published an assessment of the potential emission reduction of NO_X, SO_2 and dust from more than 1 500 of Europe's large combustion plants operating in 2009. Emissions of these air pollutants could be significantly lower if all plants met the emission limit values set out in EU legislation.

Support for EU and international air pollutant mitigation activities

The annual Eionet air and climate mitigation meeting was held jointly with the UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP). It was kindly hosted in May by the Turkish Ministry for Environment and Urbanisation. The meeting was well attended, attracting around 130 participants. It was preceded by a technical workshop focusing on the emission inventories from the users' and data provider's perspectives.

The EEA has closely supported the implementation of the amended Gothenburg protocol by leading the revision of the official emission inventory reporting guidelines under the LRTAP Convention. The developed guidelines were subsequently officially endorsed by the Executive Body of the Convention and will apply for future reporting of emissions data to the LRTAP Convention, as well as under the EU National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC), also known as the NEC Directive.

Further supporting future reporting, in August, the EEA published a new edition of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook. The guidebook lays down methodologies for estimating air pollutant emissions data that countries must follow for reporting to the LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive. Among its many improvements, the guidebook now also contains methods to support estimations of the short-lived climate forcer, black carbon.

The EEA continued its support to the ongoing review of EU air legislation with input to and attendance at meetings: the Air Quality Expert Group with EU Member States and the European Commission, Green Week, Air Stakeholder Expert Group meetings, etc.

To support the review, a brochure entitled *Understanding pollutant emissions from Europe's cities* was published as part of EEA's activities of the Air Implementation Pilot. The brochure summarises EEA's findings on local-scale emission inventories, highlighting sources of information and guidance for those compiling city inventories.

Air pollutant emissions

Publications

- *NEC Directive status report 2012*, EEA Technical report No 6/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/nec-directive-status-report-2012)
- *European Union emission inventory report 1990–2011 under the UNECE Convention on LRTAP*, EEA Technical report No 10/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-emission-inventory-report-lrtap)
- *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2013*, EEA Technical report No 12/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2013)
- *Understanding pollutant emissions from Europe's cities*, Brochure No 3/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/understanding-pollutants-emissions-from-europes)
- *Reducing air pollution from electricity-generating large combustion plants in the European Union*, EEA Technical report No 9/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/reducing-air-pollution-from-electricity)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on air pollution: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air

Biodiversity

Biodiversity policy support

European biodiversity policies were supported throughout 2013, both in relation to the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The new ETC/BD was selected and the new consortium supported EEA significantly in planning for 2014 activities.

The EEA supported the EU nature directives–reporting process, including the data-gathering process for Article 17 and Article 12 of the Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) directives, respectively delivered by Member States. A methodology to measure progress towards Target 1 of the Biodiversity Strategy was further developed and discussed with DG Environment and the Member States.

The EEA and ETC/BD finalised the development of documents and tools for the reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and Article 12 of the Birds Directive. Based on the Article 17 expertise, support was also given to DG Environment in framing and developing the thematic pilot on Habitat and Species Conservation Status (HSCS) for Ecosystem Assessment.

The annexes of the nature directives were thoroughly analysed, as the methodology developed in 2012 with the ETC/BD and DG Environment was further tested for the different annexes.

Work on redesigning the European Nature Information System (EUNIS) continued, in the form of updating old content and improving the Species, Sites and Habitat types sections. Future work was planned, with a five-year outlook. The EEA, in consultation with the European Commission, EEA member countries and experts updated EUNIS. The system now includes relevant information products from the EU Habitat Directive's reporting, including those concerning marine and forests topics. Efforts were made to identify the priority species that should be considered in EUNIS, based on the needs for application of the relevant directives, conventions and agreements.

Support to the Bern Convention under the Council of Europe continued, by building the Emerald network, and a meeting was held to take stock of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EEA and the Council of Europe (CoE).

For Natura 2000, the EEA attended the bio-geographical seminars organised by DG Environment during the first semester of the year. The role of the EEA in these processes is most relevant during the initial steps, in helping the ETC/BD to prepare the relevant documents, after which the countries take responsibility.

Work continued on a new Natura 2000 viewer and online statistics for the Natura 2000 Barometer, which gives an overview of where we are in establishing the Natura 2000 network, both under the Birds and the Habitats directives. It is managed by DG Environment with the technical assistance of the EEA, and is based on information officially transmitted by Member States.

Biodiversity publications

The EEA Technical report *The European Grassland Butterfly Indicator: 1990–2011* was published, using data from national butterfly monitoring schemes in 19 countries across Europe, where thousands of trained professional and volunteer recorders count butterflies on approximately 3 500 transects. The report received significant media coverage, around 750 articles in many of Europe's leading media outlets. Interest in the results presented was largely generated by highlighting the role of butterflies as contributors to a very important ecosystem service — pollination — which is essential for both natural ecosystems and agriculture, but is currently under threat due to agricultural intensification and habitat loss.

Another technical report on species trends was published towards the end of 2013, titled *European bat population trends — A prototype biodiversity indicator*. This project set out to support the Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI) process by developing a prototype indicator of European bat population trends. It covers data from 1993 to 2011 on 16 species from 10 schemes, spread over 9 countries.

The EEA technical report *The impacts of invasive alien species in Europe*, prepared at end of 2012, was launched in February, and provided an assessment of the far-reaching and harmful environmental and socio-economic impacts of invasive alien species (IAS). The extensive press coverage of this report, in both mainstream and specialised media, helped spread the key message that IAS organisms are one of the most important drivers

of biodiversity loss and changes to ecosystems services.

The communication *The European Environment Agency work with Invasive Alien Species: from expert reports to citizen science* was presented in the workshop 'How to communicate on pests and invasive alien plants' in October in Oeiras, Portugal. This had been organised by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), CoE and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

A leaflet, *Biodiversity monitoring through citizen science,* highlighted the role of citizen science in producing local detailed data required for assessments from European to global scale.

The EEA also compiled a list of projects on biodiversity monitoring across Europe that use citizen science. This followed an Eionet consultation involving the 32 member and 7 cooperating (at the time) countries of the EEA. This background information on biodiversity monitoring through citizen science as well as the list of projects can be found on the biodiversity thematic section of the website.

A technical report, *Terrestrial habitat mapping in Europe: an overview* (prepared jointly with the National Museum of Natural History, Paris), was finalised and published in February 2014.

Networking, the Biodiversity Information System for Europe, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

Cooperation continued in developing the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE) into a full partnership between the EEA and the European Commission. Consensus was reached on a revised IT concept for BISE, including a roadmap for the further developments of key functionalities, as well as on the look and feel of the portal. The BISE platform on ecosystem assessments presented the virtual library project at the meeting of the EU Working Group on Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems Services (MAES). This was followed by a draft version of the terms of reference.

The EEA also contributed to the implementation of country profiles, the visualisation and availability of indicator overviews, visibility of the Common Implementation Framework (CIF) presentation and the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy visualisation.

In May, a small voluntary working group (four countries and DG Environment) under the Clearing House Mechanism, and, focused on 'Sharing information on implementation and reporting on progress between global, regional and national levels' met at the EEA to agree on its mandate and activities. Work continues to deliver recommendations on sharing information on national biodiversity indicators towards the European level and BISE.

EEA continued to support the work in the preparation to the midterm review of the 2020 EU biodiversity strategy and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and provided input to the EU submission to the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the identification of scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Targets.

The Global Monitoring for Environment and Security project (Copernicus, previously known as GMES) was

supported with biodiversity-related activities, and at the beginning of 2013, this included preparation of the local component on the Riparian aspect.

Indicators and the Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators

The SEBI set was maintained and updated. Both the bats and birds reports mentioned earlier are contributions to specific indicators in the set. The EEA participated in the 'Special Information Seminar Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture' and in the 14th Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture organised by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in support of indicator work under SEBI and agriculture on genetic resources. These meetings were strongly focused on cross-sector integration and indicator development. The SEBI set is one of the structured contributions by EEA to the Midterm Report of the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

The CSI refresh was supported by linking to EEA assessment needs, as well as to external cross-links under the biodiversity and ecosystems areas.

The EEA supported the CIF of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and met with DG Environment to discuss the needs of indicator work in relation to midterm reporting for the EU 2020 and global biodiversity targets. The SEBI indicators set update continued in the context of SOER 2015, while support also continued in the context of the CSI.

Ecosystems assessments

A first outline of an EEA technical report on policy instruments for ecosystem-based management in Europe was prepared and shared with the ETC/BD. The EEA questionnaire surveying policy instruments for ecosystem-based management received answers from 12 countries (seven EU Member States: the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain and Sweden; two EEA member countries: Liechtenstein and Switzerland; and three cooperating countries: Albania, Croatia and Serbia). This report was discontinued and its results integrated into other EEA publications, including SOER 2015.

An NRC biodiversity seminar was held to discuss assessment needs and propose thematic areas in support of the SOER 2015 messages.

Biodiversity

Publications

- *Biodiversity monitoring in Europe*, Brochure No 2/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/biodiversity-monitoring-in-europe)
- *The European Grassland Butterfly Indicator: 1990–2011*, EEA Technical report No 11/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-european-grassland-butterfly-indicator-19902011)
- *European bat population trends – A prototype biodiversity indicator*, EEA Technical report No 19/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bat-population-trends-2013)
- *The impacts of invasive alien species in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 16/2012 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/impacts-of-invasive-alien-species)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on biodiversity: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity

Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas data and assessment reports

The *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2011 and inventory report 2013* was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and published in May. The inventory contains Member State information reported to the European Commission and the EEA. The report documents that greenhouse gases (GHGs) fell by 3.3 % in the EU in 2011, leading to the lowest level of emissions in reports, from 1990. The decrease in 2011 was also the third largest over this period.

An important package of EEA reports was published in September and October. This included the annual *Approximated EU GHG inventory: early estimates for 2012* report that provided early estimates of the GHG emissions in the previous year. These data were essential for the assessment of progress towards 2008–2012 Kyoto targets in Europe.

The EEA's annual *Trends and projections in Europe 2013 — Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets until 2020* report was published in October, ahead of that month's Environment Council. The scope of the report was broadened this year, to include an analysis of Member State progress towards renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, in addition to the analysis of progress by Member States towards their GHG targets for 2020. The report was the main element of a more comprehensive package including the publication of country profiles and the update of an online EEA resource which compiles the policies and measures reported by Member States to reduce their GHG emissions (known as the PAM databases).

The EEA Technical report *Climate and energy country profiles — Key facts and figures for EEA member countries*, also published in October, compiled 33 fiches containing key facts and figures for EEA member countries. The data presented underpinned the trends and projections report, and provide more details about each country's specific situation in terms of historic and projected GHG emission trends, renewable energy development and energy consumption.

In December, the EEA Technical report *European Union CO_2 emissions: different accounting perspectives* was published. The report explains to a wider audience the concepts and methodologies underpinning various air emission accounting perspectives and the resulting emissions data at EU level. The report highlighted the need for methodological improvements and better data coverage, and paves the way for further EEA work on novel insights that can be gained when examining European emissions from a different perspective.

Furthermore, the EEA updated its European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) data viewer, based on updated data provided by the European Commission in July.

The EEA completed a quality assessment of the information on policies, measures and projections reported by Member States under the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD).

The Europe 2020 indicators on progress towards GHG targets as published by Eurostat are based on EEA data and the EU GHG inventory. The EEA updated the core set of indicator CSI 010 GHG emission trends and published it at the same time as the GHG inventory.

The EEA continued to provide significant support to the European Commission on the development of draft legal acts under the new Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) — in particular the legal acts which may affect the EEA, given its role as defined under Article 24.

Climate change mitigation: improving the quality of greenhouse gas data

An EEA team supported the Commission during the week-long review of the EU's GHG inventory that took place between 30 September and 5 October in Brussels. As the EEA leads the preparation of the annual EU GHG inventory, this was an important test of the quality assurance/ quality control (QA/QC) procedures being implemented to guarantee the delivery of robust and high-quality data under international commitments. Overall the review ended with very positive results.

European Environment Agency work on new data flows: fluorinated gases and ozone-depleting substances

The EEA finalised new web forms for reporting under the ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and fluorinated gases (F-gas) regulations: these include extensive validation tools and checks to support improved data quality. Furthermore, full QA/QC of the data reporting was carried out, and the ODS UNEP submission and draft ODS EU summary report were delivered.

The EEA published the *Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2012* technical report in October, which looked at data reported by companies on the production, import and export of fluorinated GHGs in the EU.

The indicator CLIM 048 (Production, sales and emissions of F-gases) was published.

Meetings and networking

The EEA supported the EU and the European Commission on monitoring, reporting and verification related to GHG inventories. This was achieved through participation in, and contribution to, the UNFCCC lead reviewers meeting, as well as by performing reviews of GHG inventories of Annex I parties.

Institutional cooperation with Eurostat continued, in the form of support for the project on early estimates of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and by ensuring synergies are created and maintained with existing EEA work that produces early (proxy) GHG inventory estimates.

The EEA also provided specific capacity-building support to the Environment Ministry of Bulgaria regarding GHG projections.

The EEA continued to support the European Commission on the development of draft legal acts under the new MMR — in particular the legal acts which may affect the EEA. The Agency also supported the European Commission with the process for the EU's 6th National Communication under the UNFCCC.

The EEA continued to contribute to the development of implementing and delegated acts under the new MMR, by actively participating in the steering group for a DG Climate Action service contract. The MMR will largely determine The EEA's future role and responsibilities as concerns the monitoring, reporting and verification of information-related climate change mitigation during the period from 2014 to 2022.

Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions

Publications

- *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2011 and inventory report 2013,* EEA Technical report No 8/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-greenhouse-gas-inventory-2013)
- *Approximated EU GHG inventory: early estimates for 2012*, EEA Technical report No 14/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/approximated-eu-ghg-inventory-2012)
- *Trends and projections in Europe 2013 — Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets until 2020*, EEA Report No 10/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/trends-and-projections-2013)
- *Climate and energy country profiles — Key facts and figures for EEA member countries*, EEA Technical report No 17/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-and-energy-country-profiles)
- *European Union CO_2 emissions: different accounting* perspectives, EEA Technical report No 20/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-co2-emissions-accounting)
- *Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2012*, EEA Technical report No 15/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/fluorinated-greenhouse-gases-2012)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on climate change: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate

Freshwater

As a follow-up to the 2012 work on water assessments, the EEA focused in 2013 on the consolidation of the knowledge base, particularly the development of the Water Information System for Europe (WISE) to support better, more integrated implementation through greater transparency and improved access to information about the status of water ecosystem, the pressures on them, and increasingly, the measures taken in different policy areas.

The new ETC/ICM was selected and the new lead organisation supports EEA requirements very well. Planning for 2014 enabled revised information management to better handle upcoming challenges for WISE.

Water Information System for Europe

Continuing with the development of WISE, work progressed in terms of migrating the WISE State of the Environment (SoE) maps to the online platform. This enables the maps to be made available on the EEA website, alongside the maps and data viewer on the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) (also known as the UWWTD). In 2014, the download, retrieval and analysis functions will be examined and improved if necessary.

Concerning progress on the input side of WISE, work continued on the distributed systems and the Structure Information and Implementation Frameworks (SIIF) pilot project on urban wastewater, providing more operational details on the approach of decentralised systems.

All WISE water information flows were regularly maintained. The effective reporting of information under the next cycle of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (also known as the WFD) and the integration of this information into the wider knowledgebase for water is a future challenge for which preparation started in 2013, in cooperation with Member States and DG Environment.

Water Framework Directive reporting and data sharing

In the context of this upcoming work on the knowledge base for water, the EEA commenced its role as co-chair for the Working Group on Data and Information Sharing (WG DIS) in the programme of the Common Implementation Strategy for the new cycle of the WFD. The WG DIS will focus also on the development of consistency with the WFD and SoE data flows, along with other water directives data for the EEA Water Data Centre.

A first task in the working group was a summary and review of the previous reporting exercise under the WFD (2010–2012), which will act as input to structure the guidance for the 2015 exercise, in order to ensure the best available data at EU level are available in the 2018 assessment under the directive.

European Environment Agency 2013 assessments on water

Throughout 2013, the EEA's work on freshwater focused on water-related ecosystem and ecosystem service assessments. Assessments undertaken in 2012 continued, focused on freshwater

biodiversity, typology and the water retention capacity of Europe's forests.

In cooperation with the JRC, work progressed on the MAES pilot on freshwater ecosystems and related ecosystem service assessments. This pilot aims at providing guidance to countries when delivering the national mapping and assessments of ecosystems required under the Target 2 for 2020.

The *European bathing water quality in 2012* report was published in May, and attracted great interest from EU citizens throughout Europe. The report generated more than 1 300 press articles, with coverage across most Member States.

In preparation for the freshwater reports that will be published in 2014, assessments were conducted on water-forest interaction, on benchmarking for water utilities and on public participation in river basin management planning in the water area. Indicators on water resource efficiency were also prepared for 2014 publication.

Due to the topical issue of flooding in 2013 following a series of intense flood events, a web article was published which discussed the contributing factors, adaptation to flood risks and the use of Copernicus, the EU Earth observation programme, in response efforts.

Results and lessons from implementing the Water Assets Accounts in the EEA area, an EEA technical report, provided the first EU-level water accounts displaying water balances at monthly and sub-basin levels. The accounts were developed with the intention of beginning to close the many data gaps and methodological imperfections that exist. These accounts are the result of many years' extensive collaboration with several pioneers in the field of environmental accounting.

Meetings, networking and trainings

The EEA hosted an Eionet Freshwater workshop in September, where WISE 2.0 quality assurance, data flows and related developments were discussed. Member State representatives exchanged views on topics relevant to freshwater, including chemicals, biology, hydromorphology, water quantity and resources.

In September, the Executive Director also participated in the European River Restoration Conference in Vienna. He presented EEA water assessments results and the opportunities for river restoration under the WFD. At the conference, the 2013 European River Prize was awarded; the EEA had helped to select the recipient.

Throughout 2013, the EEA took part in numerous stakeholder meetings on the EU's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) projects and international workshops. These meetings covered water accounting, river restoration (REFORM), ecological and human health risk assessment of pharmaceuticals (PHARMAS), water footprinting for utilities, and ecological and human-health risk assessment of pharmaceuticals.

Freshwater

Publications

- *European bathing water quality in 2012*, EEA Report No 4/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bathing-water-quality-2012)
- *Results and lessons from implementing the Water Assets Accounts in the EEA area*, EEA Technical report No 7/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/water-assets-accounts-report)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on water: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water

Marine and maritime

The main policy guiding the work in this area is the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), also known as the MSFD. This directive differs from other major policies areas, in that a comprehensive ecosystem-based approach to the marine environment is embedded in it. It aims to put measures in place by 2020, in order to achieve good environmental status of the marine environment through marine strategies which should ideally balance human activities with the sustainable use of Europe's seas.

These Member State strategies encompass a six-year cycle of activities: the ecosystem is characterised and its current state assessed, targets are set to reach good environmental status, monitoring programmes are established to document progress towards targets, and a programme of measures for achieving the targets are identified and implemented. The EEA will continually be engaged in all of these steps.

This was the second year of reporting under the MSFD. Country reports on data used in initial assessments were received and analysed, a strategy and work flow were developed that were adopted by EU Member States. These documents will be used to drive activities on data reporting throughout 2014.

In support of the MSFD initial assessments, a process for developing the 2014 EU Marine Baseline assessment was developed, in collaboration with the ETC/ICM. This led to a first draft of a data report and assessment contributions. Under the MSFD Common Implementation Strategy, the EEA participated in the Marine Strategic Coordination Group meetings, the Options for Delivering Ecosystem-Based Marine Management (ODEMM) FP7 project roundtable discussion and numerous other meetings.

Spatially explicit assessments

With the aim of developing more rigorous assessment approaches, the EEA explored and developed mechanisms to use spatially explicit assessment tools — GIS-based tools that can combine data from different sources into a single value — to assess multiple pressures and their impact on the marine environment.

In support of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the WG MAES (EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy), the EEA provided EU-level mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services in the context of implementing Target 2 (Action 5) of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. The ETC helped develop concepts, analytical frameworks and methodologies for marine ecosystem assessments and ecosystem capital accounting. Work in this area contributed to the development of an EU marine pilot to develop a European typology of marine ecosystems that ran throughout 2013, the ecosystem services and cost of degradation concepts for the 2014 'Marine baseline' report, and the marine aspects of the draft reports supporting MAES.

The EEA commenced a Marine SEIS project on developing a marine INSPIRE component. The Marine LitterWatch application, which was presented in the beginning of 2013 at the first 'Eye on Earth' User Conference in Dublin, was in its first testing phase at the end of 2014. The EEA and the marine Copernicus service provider, MyOcean, organised a marine Copernicus user workshop. A workshop report was prepared, referencing the MSFD needs from Copernicus.

The EEA and ETC/ICM updated both the marine Eionet data flows and the marine indicators, and discussed outstanding issues at a marine and coastal Eionet workshop. An inventory report on Marine Protected Areas was prepared for presentation to the Marine expert group.

Marine and maritime environment

Web

- EEA thematic web page on coasts and seas: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/coast_sea

2 Cross-cutting themes

Climate change impacts and adaptation and vulnerability

An EEA-ETC/CCA workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation was held in Serbia in April. It brought together experts from all West Balkan countries and international organisations with climate change adaptation projects in these countries.

A second West Balkan workshop on climate change adaptation was organised by the EEA with the ETC/CCA in October 2013 in Belgrade. Country profiles and a technical paper were finalised by the ETC/CCA at the end of November. In early 2014, the EEA contacted the West Balkans countries concerning the possible inclusion of their country profiles in Climate-ADAPT.

An expert meeting on transport and climate change adaptation was held in May at the EEA to discuss outcomes of a survey for EEA member countries as well as information from research projects. The ETC/CCA finalised the working paper in the autumn.

The first Open European Day on adaptation to climate change by European cities was jointly organised by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, the European Commission and the EEA in Bonn in June. The final results of the 'EU Cities Adapt' project were presented to the relevant participating cities. Challenges, possible solutions and good examples of adaptation were discussed and shared among the 200 participants from cities across Europe.

An expert meeting on national climate change adaptation web-based platforms was held in June at the EEA (Copenhagen), to share experiences and discuss links to Climate-ADAPT. A follow-up workshop, co-organised with CIRCLE2, was held in November in Vienna.

The regular annual Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation was held at the EEA in June, including participation by most EEA member countries, the European Commission and a range of international organisations. Discussions were held, inter alia, on how countries could complete the survey sent recently from the EEA concerning their national adaptation strategies and action plans, and how this survey relates to the 'scoreboard' on climate change adaptation, proposed to be developed by DG Climate Action in 2014.

EEA products

The EEA report *Adaptation in Europe — Addressing risks and opportunities from climate change in the context of socio-economic developments on climate change adaptation in Europe* was published in May 2013. The Executive Director launched the report in Brussels, together with the official adoption of the EU strategy on climate change adaptation.

An EEA web highlight on flood risks in Europe was published in June 2013, presenting the latest information on the floods in Europe in early June, and key messages from EEA reports on freshwater vulnerability and on climate change impacts and adaptation. This resulted in several interviews with various media.

A survey on climate change adaptation policy processes in all 33 EEA member countries was sent out by end of May 2013. The objectives are to collect information in a comparable way across all member countries, and highlight lessons learned as well as good practices of adaptation. The EEA and ETC/CCA performed a first analysis on the results of the survey, and developed the structure and draft content of the planned 2014 report. A draft version

of the report was sent to countries for review in early 2014.

The core set indicator on global and European temperatures was updated and published on the EEA website in August. Various climate change impact indicators were updated, including those covering storms and storm surges.

Selected maps from the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012* report were published in the German public health magazine *Apotheken-Rundschau*, which is widely disseminated to the public.

The Climate-ADAPT platform was updated with a great deal of new information from many different information sources, including a range of research projects, Interreg and LIFE+ and countries. Information regarding the Baltic Sea Region was enhanced in collaboration with the project Baltadapt, including a proposed Baltic Sea region climate change adaptation strategy and action plan.

Events attended by the EEA

The EEA participated and presented its activities in many workshops and meetings throughout 2013, including the following.

- The Climate-ADAPT platform and the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in 2012* report were presented at the European Climate Change Adaptation (ECCA) conference, and at the final conference of the EU-Interreg North-West Europe cluster project SIC Adapt in January in Lille, France.

- The first ECCA conference took place in March in Hamburg, Germany. The conference brought together more than 700 scientists, policymakers and practitioners. The Climate-ADAPT platform and the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in 2012* report were presented at the conference.

- Together with the European Commission delegation, the EEA attended a meeting to approve the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report, the Working Group I (WGI) report 'The Physical Science Basis', in September in Stockholm, Sweden. A short highlight was published on the EEA website regarding the IPCC report, referring to a Commission press release.

- The EEA attended the meeting of the Climate Change Committee in October, in which a new working group on climate change adaptation was proposed by the Commission; it was agreed by Member States to meet for the first time in early 2014. The EEA also participated in the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP19) conference in Warsaw, Poland in November.

Climate change impacts

Publications

- *Adaptation in Europe — Addressing risks and opportunities from climate change in the context of socio-economic developments*, EEA Report No 3/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/adaptation-in-europe)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on climate change: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/intro

Ecosystem assessments

Ecosystem accounts

Significant progress was made on the implementation of simplified ecosystem capital accounts, with the involvement of EEA staff and the European Topic Centre on Spatial Information and Analysis (ETC/SIA).

The EEA continued to provide substantial input to UN-led discussions on the development of Part II of the Strategy for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) on experimental ecosystem accounting. This input included clarification on the further development of the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES), which originated at the EEA in 2006. The EEA made significant contributions to the resulting UN publication on SEEA Part II, and participated in the follow-up events hosted by the UN to present and discuss the publication's conclusions.

The EEA approach to ecosystem capital accounting as a basis for ecosystem assessment was integrated into the MAES guidance document on ecosystem assessment in the EU-27. The EEA co-led the MAES pilot study on natural capital accounting, which is a key process for setting out related concepts and approaches in the EU-27. In 2013, this pilot reached an interim milestone, with the finalisation of a draft EU reference document on national capital accounting. The EEA also contributed to the wider MAES process.

Ecosystem assessment

The concept and methodology for European ecosystem assessment were developed further, based on an EEA internal consultation and interaction with JRC colleagues. The EEA provided methodological input to the MAES working group, including a concept paper on an analytical framework for ecosystem assessments under Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. The MAES analytical framework document was finalised in cooperation with the JRC and DG Environment, and was published by DG Environment.

The EEA revised a methodological paper on the mapping of ecosystems, and finalised a European ecosystem map. The map represents the EUNIS level 2 habitats on a 100-metre grid across the entire EEA region. The EEA contributed actively to the work of six MAES pilot studies, in addition to co-leading another pilot study on natural capital accounting.

In support of the development of the BISE platform on ecosystem assessments, the Agency tested a prototype of a virtual library to support the development of a knowledge base for ecosystem assessments in Europe. More than 100 experts were invited to use the prototype and review its performance. The prototype received positive feedback.

Capacity-building on ecosystem assessments

The methodological approach and guidance for the country survey on ecosystem-based management policies and approaches in EEA member countries has been finalised and a questionnaire was sent out. The ecosystem assessment web platform (included in BISE) has been further updated, based on information received from Member States and the European Commission. A first draft of a report summarising the country responses was produced. This report will be finalised in 2014.

Quickscan IT application

The Quickscan map-based toolbox was developed to support the design, exploration and evaluation of policy options and questions, and to adapt to the timeframe of policymaking and decision-making. The toolbox is designed to be fast, flexible and transparent (requiring few albeit essential data on natural capital (ecosystems)), and to ease iteration to explore alternatives in a multi-stakeholder setting. In 2013, these functionalities were improved to support EEA ecosystem assessment requirements and user needs.

During 2013, the homepage for Quickscan was launched as both an approach and a software tool that can be applied in group processes, to explore potential policy options and assess the likely impacts of those options. It describes the spatial modelling environment that supports the assessment of societal and environmental conditions, diagnoses patterns and interactions, implements alternative responses and evaluates the impacts of those responses.

Data and information for an application on natural capital and ecosystem structures and services have been further developed, and technical functionalities of the tool refined. The Quickscan analysis is centred on ecosystem capital accounts. User expectations were tested through interactions with DG Regional and Urban Policy and DG Climate Action on the topic of green infrastructure, as well as in an internal workshop with thematic experts at the EEA.

Environment and health

Assessments

Activities in 2013 aimed at taking a wider and more systemic approach to environment and health assessments, addressing multiple exposure, for example, and further developing an overarching narrative to capture the complex links between environmental change, human health and well-being.

The joint EEA/JRC report *Environment and human health*, published in 2013, addressed a wide range of established and emerging environmental stressors on human health. It concluded with reflections on the need for a broader framing of environment, health and well-being issues and linking them with other policies, such as resource efficiency and ecosystem services.

As a logical follow-up, the *Environmental indicator report 2013* focused on the environmental impacts of recourse use patterns and their direct and indirect implications for human well-being. As such, it extended the green economy analysis in the SOER 2010 synthesis and the *Environmental Indicator Report 2012*. The report was launched alongside the 7EAP 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'.

The reframing of the analytical framework for environment and health assessments is carried out in close cooperation with Eionet (see also the section 'networking'). Under an Article 5 contract, a consortium of Eionet partners (FRESH) has delivered several building blocks, including a report that maps environment and health priorities to major EU policies, and an inventory of indicators either available or needed to support the implementation of the overarching narrative as proposed in 2012. This work is also of relevance for SOER 2015 and the EEA contribution to the Information Platform on Chemicals Monitoring (IPCheM).

Networking

An Eionet workshop on sustainable consumption and production, and environment and health involved both the NRC SCP and the NRC EH. The links between resource use and human health and well-being were explored in the context of the integrated assessments that will be undertaken in the MAWP 2014–2018 (see previous section). The joint session resulted in a draft report with recommendations for further analysis of selected themes.

The EEA contributed to the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) Scientific Committee concerning endocrine disruptors, and to the establishment of the IPCheM in collaboration with DG Environment and the JRC. At the first IPCheM workshop, the EEA accepted the role of coordinating two IPCheM modules: one on environmental monitoring, and one on (human) bio-monitoring. This was in line with a previous agreement made with the European Commission.

The EEA also participated in a workshop led by the European Commission on the application of the precautionary principle (PP). The purpose of the workshop was to gain an understanding of how recommendations in the EEA report *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* (Volume 2) could be applied to the revision of certain policies. The role of the EEA in providing upstream information, which could form the basis for PP action, was acknowledged.

The regular networking with the WHO as part of the European Environment and Health Process (2010–2016) was continued.

Environment and health

Publications

- *Environment and human health*, EEA Report No 5/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environment-and-human-health)
- *Environmental indicator report 2013: Natural resources and human well-being in a green economy* (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-indicator-report-2013)

Atmosphere: climate-air interactions

'Atmosphere: climate-air interactions' is a cross programme initiative within the EEA, which aims to consider air pollution and climate change as an integrated issue and to provide policy-relevant information and assessments concerning air pollutant and GHG emissions and their impacts on atmospheric composition and other environmental media.

In October, the EEA and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) co-organised the expert workshop 'Integrating air quality and climate change mitigation— is there a need for new metrics to support decision-making?' Workshop participants concluded that the best way forward is the development of an information framework, applying a suite of metrics supporting simultaneous consideration of various environmental (and potentially economic) impacts of air quality and climate change policies at regional and local scales. The conclusions of the workshop have been accepted as a New Directions article in the scientific journal *Atmospheric Environment*.

In November, EEA staff were amongst the 30 participants invited to attend the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)/IGAC Air Pollution and Climate Initiative Workshop in California, United States. During the workshop, the contents and outline for a strategic framework for integrated programmes on air pollution and climate change by the IGBP were discussed and proposed.

The EEA provided support and contributions to several international and European processes, including:

- the European Commission's Inter-Service group, preparing a proposal for a regulation on the monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions from maritime transport on the topic of international shipping;
- EUROCONTROL: information and data to Member States on fuel consumption, air pollutant and GHG emissions, to support the QA/QC process of national inventories for the year 2011 to the UNFCCC and LRTAP Convention;
- the European Commission's Green Week 2013, where the EEA's vision on air-climate interactions was presented in the session titled 'Air quality, energy and climate change: triple challenge, triple opportunity';
- the DG Research and Innovation-led activity research findings in support of the EU Air Quality Review;
- the meeting of the EEA, ETC/ACM and the JRC, to establish which methodologies and data sets can be used to combine air quality and climate change information.

Assessments

In January 2013, the EEA Core Set Indicator 013 'Atmosphere greenhouse gas concentrations' was published, highlighting that GHGs in the atmosphere are continuing to increase, and are reaching the highest levels ever recorded: this is attributed largely to human activities and land-use changes.

The EEA Technical report *The impact of international shipping on European air quality and climate forcing* was published on 14 March 2013. The report suggested that the shipping sector needs an integrated monitoring, reporting and verification system for emissions in European waters, in order

to systematically address both types of emissions together. The conclusions of the report were published as an editorial in the journal *Carbon Management* in June.

The EEA report *Status of black carbon monitoring in ambient air in Europe* was published in December. The report examines the monitoring networks currently measuring black carbon, the measurement methodologies employed and how these data are used.

An ETC/ACM technical paper was produced, as well as a scientific article, focusing on NH_3 impacts on overall PM levels. Both publications build on the very latest scientific findings concerning the link between NH_3 and secondary PM formation, and consider the use of three air quality models to assess the effects of different emission reduction scenarios on future PM concentrations.

The report 'Towards integrated assessment of air quality and climate policies' was prepared, to be launched in early January 2014. One of the report's chapters concerns the scheduled EEA Technical report 'Low-carbon scenarios in Europe — effects on atmospheric air pollutants and greenhouse gases'. Due to lack of access to air pollutant and GHG trends from the various low-carbon scenario studies, there is limited scope for a full technical report.

Together with the ETC/ACM, the EEA evaluated whether it has adequate access to data and methods to provide an integrated view on air quality and climate change, and to identify what (indicator-) based information can best support the communication and integrated assessment of atmospheric composition change. The outcomes are to be published in the report 'Towards integrated assessment of air quality and climate policies' in 2014.

Atmosphere: climate-air interactions

Publications

- *The impact of international shipping on European air quality and climate forcing*, EEA Technical report No 4/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-impact-of-international-shipping)
- *Status of black carbon monitoring in ambient air in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 18/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/status-of-black-carbon-monitoring)

Sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency and waste

Resource efficiency

The EEA continued to support the implementation of the 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (COM(2011) 571), including work on resource efficiency indicators.

The EEA Technical report *Environmental pressures from European consumption and production* was published as an outcome of cooperation with Eurostat (one of key data sources). It was produced as part of larger EEA work on environmental and economic accounts, which will deliver a package of products consisting of:

1. the technical report above, which explains in detail the methodology used, data considerations and improvement needs;

2. an analytical report for the EU-27 as a block, demonstrating the use to support policy development and key policy questions (2014);

3. an e-platform which will make the data available to users via an e-platform, so that they can conduct their own analyses and produce graphs. It is anticipated that the e-platform will be ready for release in 2014.

EU bioenergy potential from a resource efficiency perspective, an EEA Report released in July, reviewed the implications of resource efficiency principles for developing EU bioenergy production. The results presented are primarily based on the 2013 ETC/SIA study, capturing key messages; the report is intended to be a more accessible version of the ETC/SIA study, aimed at non-technical readers.

Three webinars were held during 2013 with Eionet. The first invited member countries to share their experience with resource efficiency policies, following up on earlier work on national showcases. The second, focused on resource efficiency, considered the adaptation of national resource efficiency strategies with contributions. The third webinar's topic was industrial symbiosis. Feedback received from participants indicates that this instrument has considerable added value in conjunction with the traditional Eionet workshops.

The ETC/SIA produced a paper with an overview of the use of analysis to support policy development and implementation in environmentally extended input–output (EE-IO). This work was initiated to achieve harmonisation of work and LTOs across a variety of players. The paper provides an analysis of the suitability of single region and multiregional input–output tables for answering key policy needs, under the *Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe*.

Contributions were made in the form of several indicators to the 'Scoreboard for resource efficiency in Europe — an action under the EU roadmap', published by Eurostat. Contributions were also made to the Eionet workshop on resource use and human health, and to the subsequent workshop report (see environment and health section for more details).

Waste and sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

The *Managing municipal solid waste in 32 European countries – a review of achievements* report was launched with a presentation in a seminar on waste policy implementation, organised by the European Commission. The report is the first tangible outcome of the joint pilot project with DG Environment on the implementation of waste policies, and is accompanied with 34 country papers.

As part of this pilot project, the EEA worked on assessments of regional differences in municipal waste management and a European assessment on capacities for municipal waste treatment, and also contributed to the development of the European reference model on waste, to be hosted by the EEA from 2014. The results of the pilot, which were available in 2013, were used by DG Environment for the impact assessment related to the review of EU waste targets that is expected to be proposed later in 2014.

The EEA organised an information exchange between countries on waste prevention through the organisation of webinars, creating an online information hub and regular news mails. In preparation for the first review of national waste prevention programmes, as mandated by the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), the EEA developed abstracts of available national waste-prevention programmes.

Preparations were made for the 2014 EEA environmental indicator report. The report will focus on environmental impacts from production and consumption systems from a life-cycle perspective, building upon and supplementing the analyses of the 2012 and 2013 EEA environmental indicator reports. It will focus specifically on the production and consumption systems related to food, electrical and electronic

goods and clothing, systems for which Europe is highly dependent on trade with other regions of the world. As with the 2012 and 2013 indicator reports, the 2014 report will provide an important contribution to the SOER 2015 synthesis report.

The EEA co-organised a workshop on 'Sustainable lifestyles through business and social innovations' with the Collaborating Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The workshop discussed business models for sustainable consumption and lifestyles, with a specific focus on the areas of electronic and electrical goods, clothing and textiles, innovative entrepreneurship and innovation through policies. Participants were from civil society, businesses and public authorities.

The 2013 Eionet Workshop on Sustainable Consumption and Production, including Resource Use, took place in Copenhagen on 24 and 25 October. The EEA Executive Director Hans Bruyninckx gave a keynote presentation on transitions to sustainable consumption and production, followed by input from Dr Sybille van den Hove, chair of the EEA Scientific Committee, and Pavel Misiga, Head of Unit on eco-innovation and circular economy in DG Environment. The workshop, which had a participatory structure, included sessions on transitions to SCP, and resource use in national contexts (with presentations from countries), on the role of SCP including resource use in SOER 2015 and reflections on work in this area towards SOER 2020. The workshop also discussed the forthcoming EEA 2014 indicator report.

A joint session on 'Exploring the links between resource use, environment, and health and well-being' between NRCs on SCP including resource use and NRCs on environment and health was held in Copenhagen on 23 October. The session successfully explored links between the two areas and identified areas for potential closer relations between the NRCs in the future.

In consultation with Eionet, the EEA finalised and updated a number of indicators. Two new indicators were created: 'Consumption of meat, dairy,

fish and seafood', and 'Electricity consumption, energy efficiency and ownership of household appliances'. A new indicator on waste electric and electronic equipment was published, and the indicator on municipal waste generation was updated to reflect Eionet comments and newly available data. Data and graphs were also prepared for three new core set indicators on waste generation, waste recycling and diverting waste from landfills.

Following discussions with DG Health and Consumers, the EEA produced a briefing on collaborative consumption and a short analysis of the latest outcomes of academic work on sustainable consumption. These were shared with both DG Health and Consumers and DG Environment. Specific support was provided to DG Environment on preparation of EU position papers on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the areas of green growth and sustainable consumption and production.

EEA staff contributed to a number of conferences, workshops and webinars, including providing a keynote address ('Sustainable business: uniting responsibility and opportunity') to 800 participants for the Sustainability Day conference in Stockholm, a meeting at director-level with the OECD Environment Directorate and meetings with the Commission (including with DG Environment, DG Health and Consumers, Eurostat and the JRC). They also attended various waste and SCP conferences in countries across Europe, webinars on waste prevention, webinars with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) on the global outlook for sustainable consumption and production, and shared experiences on sustainable consumption policies with representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency and waste

Publications

- *Environmental pressures from European consumption and production*, EEA Technical report No 2/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-pressures-from-european-consumption)
- *Managing municipal solid waste — a review of achievements in 32 European countries*, EEA Report No 2/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/managing-municipal-solid-waste)
- *EU bioenergy potential from a resource efficiency perspective*, EEA Report No 6/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-bioenergy-potential)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on household consumption: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/households
- EEA thematic web page on waste and material resources: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/waste
- EEA thematic web page on green economy: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/economy
- EEA thematic web page on natural resources: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/natural

Land use

Three reports were published in this area in 2013. *Balancing the future of Europe's coasts — knowledge base for integrated management*, launched in November, frames an analytical approach for coastal areas in Europe in the context of the new socio-economic drivers of sustainable growth, and the formation of a new integrated policy framework. This framework builds on an ecosystem-based management approach and integrated spatial planning and management. The report presents some key sustainability challenges for European coastal areas and waters, and highlights the need for a consolidated knowledge base and widespread information-sharing to support informed policy development and management actions.

The report *Results and lessons from implementing the Water Assets Accounts in the EEA area* was launched in May 2013. These are the first EU-level water accounts that display water balances at monthly and sub-basin levels. EEA developed these accounts in the hope that the many data gaps and methodological imperfections will be eliminated in future. More details are available in the Freshwater section.

The study on full-cost pricing of water was published as the *Assessment of cost recovery through pricing of water*, in cooperation with the water group project on water economics, ecosystem accounts and water resource efficiency. The main objective of this study was to provide practical knowledge on the current status of the implementation of key principles of Article 9 of the WFD, and in particular on the cost-recovery principle.

Work continued on several reports to be published in 2014, e.g. the report on spatial analysis of green infrastructure in Europe was finalised and prepared for publication in early 2014. The project proposal 'Efficient cities' report was prepared and extensively discussed across relevant EEA themes.

Support/cooperation/meetings

Development of the thematic spatial data platform continued, focused on supplying assessment tools (e.g. accounting) with necessary data and on internal communication and cooperation with GMES Initial Operations (GIO) land. Meanwhile, revision of the concept was initiated.

The EEA provided support for ecosystem capital accounts calculations; support on the mapping of ecosystems was provided to the MAES, with the analytical framework subsequently published by DG Environment. Work

continued on a report on ecosystem assessment concept and data availability, with a view of publication in early 2014.

A workshop to support the Commission's work on green infrastructure was held. Work on urban sprawl typology advanced, including cooperation with FOEN (Switzerland) aiming at a joint publication. A review of all EEA activities related to the urban theme was prepared, ahead of a dialogue with relevant DG Environment, JRC and OECD teams.

Cooperation with the JRC and other Commission services, and the OECD continued, as in the case of co-editing the JRC reference report on contaminated soil based on data from NRC Soil.

The cooperation agreement with Alpine Convention has been signed, and support for its forthcoming report on the state of the Alps is ongoing. Similar discussions are now taking place for the Carpathian Convention. A draft partnership agreement was carried through with the Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, with a view to signing a cooperation agreement. Such cooperation is in place with the Pyrenees Communauté de Travail, with a focus on climate change adaptation and ecosystems.

The Eionet NRC Land Use and Spatial Planning (LUSP) meeting took place in September 2013 and was attended by 21 countries. The evaluation was positive, showing progress from the previous year's workshop. A meeting report and evaluation were both finalised.

The role of land and soil indicators was discussed in the context of the review of EEA indicator system. The imperviousness indicator methodological approach was finalised, allowing for implementation of the indicator in 2014.

The EEA Catchments and Rivers Network System (ECRINS) hydrosystem reference data set was improved, and additional coding related to the WFD finalised.

Work on land-related resource efficiency, urban and peri-urban soils and economics of soil/land is on track, and the expected inputs from the ETC/SIA were delivered.

The ETC/SIA Implementation Plan 2013 was executed in compliance with the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA), and following the decision granting an extension for 2014, the new draft action plan was prepared. Support documentation has been provided for the ETC review process, and the terms-of-reference document for the tender of the future ETC on urban, land use and soil in 2014 was finalised and adopted by the EEA Management Board in December.

Land use

Publications

- *Balancing the future of Europe's coasts — knowledge base for integrated management*, EEA Report No 12/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/balancing-the-future-of-europes)
- *Results and lessons from implementing the Water Assets Accounts in the EEA area*, EEA Technical report No 7/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/water-assets-accounts-report)
- *Assessment of cost recovery through pricing of water*, EEA Technical report No 16/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/assessment-of-full-cost-recovery)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on land use: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/landuse
- EEA thematic web page on soil: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/soil

Agriculture and forests

Agriculture

Networking with Eurostat, DG Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO progressed. The EEA, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Eurostat and DG Environment met to revise work carried out and to organise work under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Agri-environment Indicator (AEI). The EEA provided input for the online publication of the agri-environmental indicators fact sheets on the Eurostat website. In this regard, participation was secured in the Working Group on Agriculture and Environment, coordinated by Eurostat, presenting the links between biodiversity and agri-environmental indicators in view of enhanced integrated assessments.

The EEA published a technical report, *The European Grassland Butterfly Indicator: 1990–2011*, using data from national butterfly monitoring schemes in 19 countries across Europe. The report received significant media coverage, with several hundred articles in many of Europe's leading media outlets.

Interest in the report was largely generated by highlighting the role of butterflies as contributors to a very important ecosystem service — pollination — essential for both natural ecosystems and agriculture.

Support was provided to the MAES Agriculture pilot.

Forests

A first exchange between the EEA European Forest Types and the EUNIS classification was carried out, alongside the ETC/BD. This work will be used for an update of the EEA forest typology, to support its use in European forest monitoring, reporting and research.

As part of the work on indicator management and updates, an overview of forest indicators already existing at the EEA and in other European forest relevant databases is being compiled, to ease accessibility and visibility of information on forests. As part of this process, development of the High Nature Value (HNV) forest area indicator continued. This included the production of new maps on HNV forest areas and a first test towards mapping forest 'naturalness', following recommendations from the HNV Forest Advisory Board. A draft report has been concluded. A meeting was held with the University of Molise, Italy, on the finalisation of the HNV forest area report. The EEA technical report is expected in 2014.

Meanwhile, work on the forest ecosystems report continued. MAES pilot studies on agriculture and forests — and the respective reports — were followed and produced, while EEA contributions were provided.

Input was provided to the European Forest Institute conference at a panel discussion on bridging science and policy. This was part of the follow-up to the EEA Report *EU bioenergy potential from a resource efficiency perspective,* on forestry-related issues.

Agriculture and forests

Publications

- *The European Grassland Butterfly Indicator: 1990–2011*, EEA Technical report No 11/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-european-grassland-butterfly-indicator-19902011)
- *European bat population trends — A prototype biodiversity indicator,* EEA Technical report No 19/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bat-population-trends-2013)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on agriculture: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/agriculture

Energy and transport

Energy

The EEA technical report *Achieving energy efficiency through consumer behaviour: what does it take?* was published in April. Its authors noted that up to 20 % of the energy we currently consume could be saved by changing our behaviours. Activities to promote the report included a public survey to be launched on the EEA's website, via social media and the Eionet network.

The second workshop with countries involved in the project on energy support and innovation was held in September. A report was finalised and sent for consultation with Eionet and the Advisory Group.

The EEA published the updated energy indicators with 2010 data. Updates to the indicators with 2011 data are ongoing.

Work on the 2013 project 'Energy support and innovation' progressed. The final report, together with the four case studies, was sent for consultation with Eionet and the Advisory Group. Two workshops were held within the framework of this project, one with members of the Advisory Group in June and one with representatives from target countries at the beginning of September.

The joint EEA/IEA workshop, 'Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency — Roundtable on Health and Well-being Impacts', was held in April, with broad participation from leading experts in the area.

Work on renewable energy and energy efficiency is progressing, mainly on identifying relevant information to be included in the progress report addressing EU 2020 targets for GHG emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Transport

The Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM) annual indicator-based report monitors progress towards integration of environmental considerations into transport policies. The report *TERM 2013 — A closer look at urban transport* was released in December at the 2nd Annual European Future Transport Conference in Brussels. The report examined the challenges and opportunities of urban mobility, including progress towards environmental targets of the transport sector. The annual update of TERM indicators supporting the report was published.

The EEA released preliminary (April) and final (October) versions of the annual database on CO_2 emissions from new passenger cars sold in 2012, in line with EU Regulation 443/2009. Web notes published by EEA provided an assessment of the reported data, showing that all main carmakers met their 2012 CO_2 emission targets. It is clear, however, that most carmakers will need to sell increasingly efficient vehicles if they are to meet targets in 2015 and beyond.

For the first time, the EEA also made data available on the reported CO_2 emissions from new vans sold in 2012 under Regulation 510/2011. Analysis shows that the average new van sold in the EU emitted 180.2 g of carbon dioxide for every kilometre travelled, which is close to the 175 g CO_2/km target intended to be gradually phased in between 2014 and 2017. The EEA provided substantial support to Member States and the European Commission

in evaluating errors in the reported data sets, and providing feedback to countries and vehicle manufacturers.

The annual Eionet Transport workshop, held in May, discussed the scope and contents of the annual TERM report, focusing on urban mobility. The meeting was organised back-to-back with an expert workshop on climate change adaptation in the transport sector in EEA countries.

The following indicators were also updated: Passenger transport demand, Freight transport demand and Use of cleaner and alternative fuels.

Energy and transport

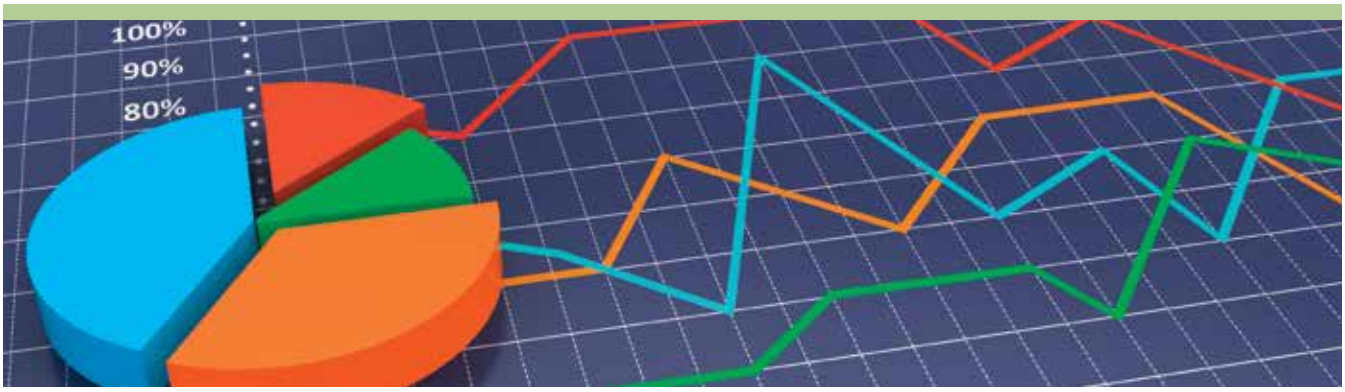
Publications

- *Achieving energy efficiency through behaviour change: what does it take?* EEA Technical report No 5/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/achieving-energy-efficiency-through-behaviour)
- *A closer look at urban transport — TERM 2013: transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe*, EEA Report No 11/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/term-2013)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on energy: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/energy
- EEA thematic web page on transport: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/transport
- Web note: *Monitoring CO_2 emissions from new passenger cars in the EU: summary of data for 2012,* published 30 April 2013 *(*http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/monitoring-co2-emissions-from-new-cars)
- Web note: *CO_2 emissions performance of car manufacturers in 2012,* published 30 October 2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/co2-emissions-performance-of-car-1)

3 Integrated environmental assessments



Strengthening integrated environmental assessment

During 2013, work in the area of strengthening integrated environmental assessments concentrated on:

- planning the approach and structure for SOER 2015;
- reviewing the EEA indicators and indicator sets;
- publishing the 2013 environmental indicator report.

From SOER 2010 to SOER 2015

Work continued on *The European anvironment – state and outlook 2015* (SOER 2015). This has been guided by four rationales: maintaining continuity regarding the overall report structure; expanding on the narrative developed for SOER 2010; building more explicitly on existing EEA information and analysis; and involving stakeholders more in reflecting on the report's implications.

Activities in 2013 focused in particular on agreeing an EEA implementation plan for SOER 2015 that will guide activities over the coming two years. Accordingly, the report to be published early in 2015 will consist of Part A ('The European environment in a global context'), Part B ('European-level thematic SoE information'), Part C ('Country-level SoE information') and a synthesis report.

Part of the SOER 2015 preparation is the revised State of the Environment Reporting Information System (SERIS) — this was made fully operational in June 2013. This now allows for a more comprehensive description of national-level SoE reports, including details on the format, accessibility, structure and main topics of the respective reports.

Environmental indicator report 2013

The *Environmental indicator report 2013* expanded on the green economy analysis from the 2012 report. It focused on food, water, energy and housing, to explore the strong linkages between patterns of resource use, associated environmental pressures, and direct and indirect impacts on human well-being.

Decision support

Volume 2 of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* was launched in Brussels on 23 January. Findings from the report were presented in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A workshop was held in April with DG Environment with the objective of linking concrete recommendations of the late lessons report to priority cases from the 2013 DG Environment work programme.

The full Volume 2 report was published in June, adding to the already web-published content an annex with updates of developments in selected case studies from Volume 1, as well as an index. Copies have been sent to all EEA stakeholders, chapter authors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academics, businesses and others who registered through the publication flyer. Several interviews and articles have been provided for the media, and two scientific articles were submitted to peer-reviewed journals.

In April, the EEA participated in a workshop with DG Environment on application of the PP. The purpose of the workshop was to understand how recommendations in the EEA *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution and innovation* report could support policymaking. Three cases under current review were considered:

Decision support

Publications

- *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation (flyer)*, Brochure No 1/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/late-lessons-2-flyer)
- *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation*, EEA Report No 1/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/late-lessons-2)

- a strategy on endocrine disruptors,
- the EU legal framework of environmental inspections,
- Commission Impact Assessment guidelines.

EEA input was much appreciated, and its role in providing upstream information, which could form the basis for PP action, was acknowledged.

Economics

Green economy

The EEA was actively involved in the DG Environment–commissioned study on the potential of environmental fiscal reform in 12 EU Member States as part of the 'semester process'. The EEA provided guidance in preparing the terms of reference for the study, participated in the Commission inter-service work on environmental issues in the semester, and presented the EEA findings at a workshop, 'Greening the European Semester', in November.

The EEA report *Towards a green economy in Europe — EU environmental policy targets and objectives 2010–2050,* targeted at supporting policy implementation priorities as well as the 7EAP, was published in July. Messages from the report were made available at a number of conferences and workshops. The report provides a comprehensive inventory of policy targets across the main themes and sectors at play in environmental policy implementation.

A conference on environmental fiscal reform was organised in Italy at the end of September. The EEA was invited to present the main findings of the 2011 Italian environmental fiscal reform report, plus an update of environmental tax measures taken by the Italian government since then.

The environmental tax conference (ETR), held in April in Lisbon was attended by about 150 people, including three Secretaries of State.

The background report prepared by the EEA was well received: it was published

Economics

Publications

- *Road user charges for heavy goods vehicles (HGV)*, EEA Technical report No 1/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/road-user-charges-for-vehicles)
- *Towards a green economy in Europe — EU environmental policy targets and objectives 2010–2050*, EEA Report No 8/2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/towards-a-green-economy-in-europe)

Web

- EEA thematic web page on green economy: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/economy

on the EEA website alongside the three other background papers on the potential of environmental tax reforms in Ireland (2010), Italy (2011) and Spain (2012). See (http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/fiscal-reform-can-create-jobs).

Work was undertaken on the preparation of an EEA report on green economy, to be published in 2014.

Strategic futures

Two Eionet NRC Forward-Looking Information Systems (FLIS) meetings were held in May and November. The first was organised and hosted by Umweltbundesamt (UBA) in Berlin. The second took place at the EEA in November.

The final report on FLIS, developed by the consortium of Eionet countries contracted under Article 5 of the EEA regulation, was delivered on time. This contains valuable information for the FLIS network as well as for Eionet capacity-building.

In addition, four FLIServices (the information service component of FLIS) workshops were organised in June and November.

A follow-up project on the future of water security in the western Balkans was initiated. A first assessment and 'scenario-building' workshop was held in Ljubljana from 13 to 15 February. A second workshop, on methodological issues, was held at the EEA premises on 29 April.

Cooperation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on environment and security in the European Neighbourhood area continued. A Caucasus workshop was held in Tbilisi in November. A brochure on this project was published.

The EEA held an expert meeting on the Arctic region at its premises in February.

A follow-up project on the future of water security in the western Balkans was initiated, followed by a first assessment and a scenario-building workshop in Ljubljana in February.

Collaboration with projects financed by DG Research and Innovation generated fruitful contacts and initiatives, namely support to and dissemination of EEA activities in the area of Forward-Looking Information and Assessments, support to capacity-building in the Eionet, and support to the EEA western Balkans project.

The EEA was involved in the SOER 2015 project throughout 2013, particularly via the SOER 2015 coordination team and by providing support in preparing stakeholder workshops.

4 Information services

Shared Environment Information System

The EEA continued to work towards the implementation of a Shared Environment Information System (SEIS) for Europe. In this context, the EEA carried out the activities discussed below.

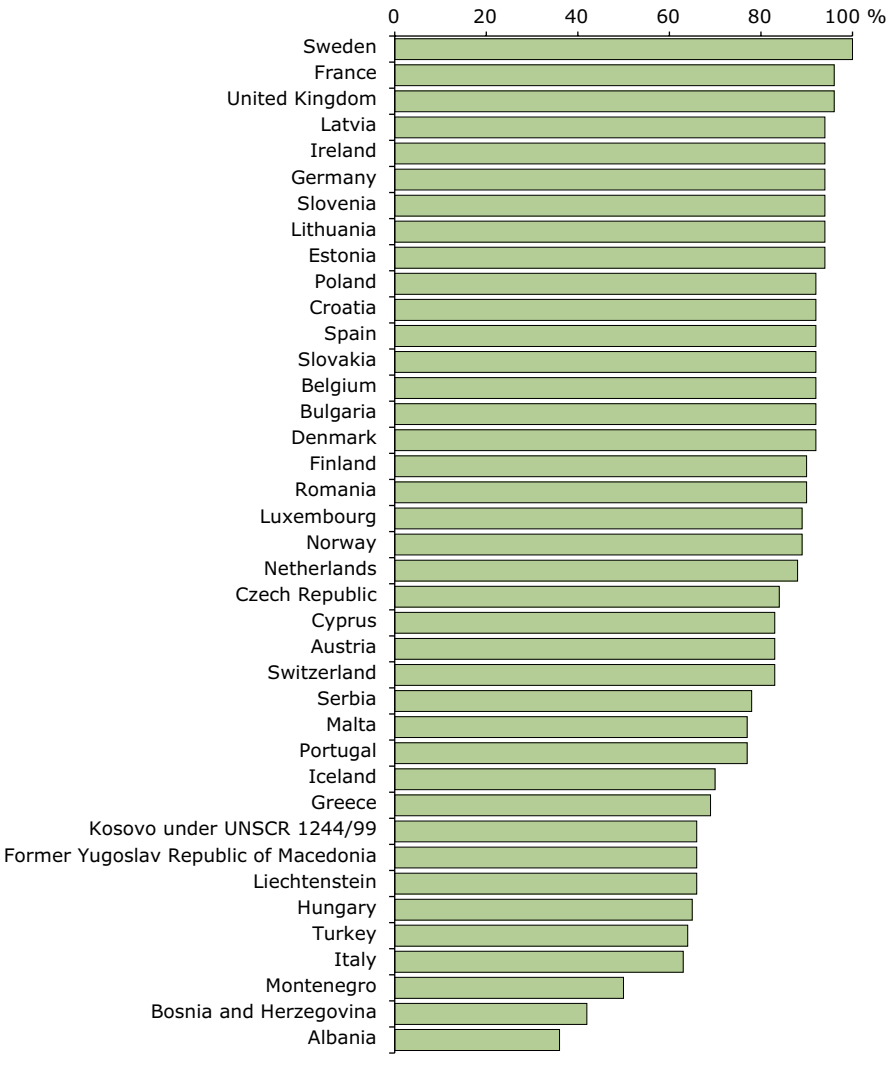
Data and indicator management

Eionet priority data flows and reporting tools

Eionet priority data flows cover a variety of environmental themes and represent a subset of the EEA's data collection activities. In this context, in 2013, the EEA published the 16th Progress Report on *Eionet data flows 2012–2013*. Overall, the report highlights a slight reduction compared to the previous year. The average performance score for the period fell from 83 % to 81 %, with two-thirds of Eionet countries either achieving or exceeding this threshold.

A total of 26 new versions of European data sets managed by the EEA were published in 2013. A full list of these data sets is available on the EEA website.

Overall performance of countries (May 2012–April 2013)



Furthermore, Reportnet, Eionet's infrastructure for supporting and improving information flows, confirmed 2 208 national deliveries for 2013. This represented a 15 % reduction over 2012 figures. In addition, Reportnet is being upgraded to make it easier to combine data from different data flows. A new component is the repository of vocabularies.

The EEA data policy was approved and published on the EEA website, and entered the implementation phase. A number of countries and bodies expressed interest in emulating the approach and content.

Core set indicators and indicator management system

A total of 34 indicators were published in 2013. A full list of these indicators is available on the EEA website.

Development of the information platform

Management of thematic services

The EEA continued to provide key thematic services for European environmental initiatives. Amongst this work, the BISE was improved to include geospatial web maps and to manage both reports and interactive content. An update to WISE was successfully implemented and published. In addition, some 10 map services were updated with new data, and viewers were improved. Demand for the Natura 2000 service continued to grow throughout 2013, as it was delivered to the EEA as a time-aware infrastructure, with all data since 2006 being incorporated into one coherent system. In June, EEA staff successfully tested the newly created Marine LitterWatch application. The application was then trialled by project partners and a production version was readied for launch in 2014.

The EEA was present at the Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri) User Conference in San Diego in July 2013, where its Geographic Information System (GIS) work was successfully represented. The Agency met with the other European agencies present to gain a common understanding of the GIS needs. The EEA was asked to initiate an Agency GIS day for all European agencies, to help them to learn about and reduce the costs of implementing GIS.

Shared European National State of the Environment (SENSE)

In 2013, an EEA Technical report, *Sharing environmental indicators in Eionet with Linked Data principles – lessons learned and recommendations*

Data and indicator management

Publications

- *Eionet data flows May 2012–April 2013*, 16th progress report *(http://www.eea.europa.eu//publications/eionet-priority-data-flows-2012-2013)*

Web

- Full list of European data sets managed by the EEA: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/find/global#c1=Data&c5=2013-01-01&c5=2013-12-31
- Full list of indicators: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/#c5=&c7=all&c0=10&b_start=0

from SENSE-2, was finalised. A joint report of the SENSE-2 Task Force, it focuses on the sharing of environmental indicators using linked data principles and the lessons learned in using Resource Description Framework (RDF) technology. The report provides recommendations for further development of the SENSE project.

Eye on Earth

The EEA organised the first 'Eye on Earth' User Conference, which took place in Dublin from 4 to 6 March 2013. The event was associated with the Irish Presidency of the Council of the European Union and, amongst other things, focused European and global attention on the importance of public access to environmental data and information, and shared knowledge and experience on networking, content development, tools and technologies. The Dublin Statement was produced as a result of discussions before and during the conference. It describes the new understanding of the global role and position of Eye on Earth within the broader context of the implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes.

However, following a review of the EEA priorities for the coming years, ambitions, resources needed, expected deliverables and the governance aspects involved, it was decided that the EEA's future involvement in the global 'Eye on Earth' network should be limited. The EEA will remain fully committed to global efforts (especially those of UNEPLive and Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)) to support and promote open data- and information-sharing, to contribute to global assessment activities, including providing better data infrastructure for data-sharing and access.

Building the European Spatial Data Infrastructure

INSPIRE

The INSPIRE Conference 2013 was held in June in Florence, Italy. The EEA participated as part of the programme committee, and contributed in several ways. Various activities were undertaken to strengthen networking with countries and promote environmental concerns related to Directive 2007/2/EC (known as the INSPIRE Directive). Amongst other conference activities, the EEA co-organised two workshops — 'Data and Service Sharing with INSPIRE — European and National Perspectives' and 'The EAGLE ([1]) concept — towards a harmonised European land monitoring framework'. The excellent visibility afforded by the conference emphasised the EEA's role as a key supporter of the INSPIRE process, in particular during the implementation phase. Lessons learnt from the conference will feed into the INSPIRE evaluation report, due to be published by May 2014.

During an intensive week in October, the EEA hosted four events facilitating the implementation of INSPIRE. The INSPIRE maintenance and implementation group, including nominated EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Member State representatives, met for the first time to discuss a work plan for this JRC-led group. This clearly marks the start of the operational phase of INSPIRE.

During an INSPIRE monitoring and reporting workshop, the EEA presented key findings from its analysis of INSPIRE implementation in the countries. This is a new reporting stream, handled by the EEA as part of the INSPIRE EU coordination team. Proposals to improve the related performance indicators, as well as to provide input to a report to the European Council and Parliament on INSPIRE implementation in 2014, were discussed. Also, a dedicated project focused on improving the indicators was launched with voluntary member countries.

Another event saw the first joint meeting between EEA NFPs and INSPIRE NCPs. The scene was set for initial activities between the two networks, which in many countries, were not closely related. Joint ambitions and first experiences were presented by EU institutions and selected member countries alike. An action plan for common activities is now being drafted.

For the final event, the EEA hosted a meeting of the Directorate-General for Informatics–financed working group on spatial information and services. This group is part of the interoperability solutions for European public administrations (ISA) programme. The set-up and funding of INSPIRE implementation in projects with member countries was discussed in this meeting. The outcomes of this week of meetings included a set of practical results in the areas of governance, content and infrastructure to improve access to and interoperability of environmental data.

([1]) Eionet Action Group on Land Monitoring in Europe.

Copernicus (previously GMES)

In May 2013, the European Commission adopted a Proposal for a Regulation establishing the Copernicus Programme (COM (2013) 312) that sets out governance structures and the budget framework for Copernicus until 2020. Copernicus is the new name for the European Commission's Earth Observation Programme, previously known as GMES. The new Copernicus Regulation entrusts the coordination of the European land monitoring services to the EEA along with the activities of the Copernicus *in situ* component whenever an overall coordination of services is required. The new regulation was adopted by the Parliament and the Council in March 2014.

Copernicus (GMES) in situ coordination

The GMES *in situ* coordination (GISC) project successfully reached its close-out phase in 2013. GISC contributed to the framing of the sustainable development of the Copernicus programme *in situ* component by facilitating the harmonisation of data access and the reuse of the data for more than one service. The project outcomes are detailed in a series of project deliverables — including the GISC Initial Framework — available on the project website (see http://gisc.ew.eea.europa.eu).

Activities throughout the year contributed to the successful conclusion of GISC. A major event, Monitoring Matters — *in situ* coordination in support of Copernicus operations, was held in Copenhagen in April of 2013. This event gathered over 100 stakeholders involved in the *in situ* component of Copernicus, from 20 countries. Comprising both provider and user communities, those present took stock of and evaluated the results achieved to date through the GMES in-situ Coordination (GISC project, and looked to the future operational Copernicus programme. A conference report including key messages and a summary of all sessions and discussions is available to download from the GISC website (see http://gisc.ew.eea.europa.eu). This report provides solid ground for the last delivery of the GISC Initial Framework.

During the 'Monitoring Matters' event, a partnership agreement between the EEA and the European Global Ocean Observation System (EuroGOOS) was signed. In addition, the 2nd MyOcean User Workshop took place in April 2013. It was held back-to-back with Monitoring Matters, and the EEA was associated with the workshop's organisation. The MyOcean User Workshop focused on the value chain between the Copernicus Marine Service and national institutional downstream services, and provided attendees with up-to-date information on the latest MyOcean products and services and on their continuity beyond MyOcean2. The workshop featured user experiences and explored how MyOcean can support users in countries with information relevant for marine environment monitoring, and especially the MSFD.

Copernicus (GMES) Initial Operations Land Monitoring

The EEA has signed 23 grant agreements with countries participating in the Copernicus/GIO land actions for the verification and enhancement of High Resolution Layers (HRLs), the production of Corine Land Cover (CLC) 2012, and dissemination services for national coverage of these information products. In addition, the amendment to the GIO land delegation agreement was signed in August, to strengthen the EEA's coordination role concerning access to reference data for Copernicus services and the land-monitoring service.

As of 2013, the first Copernicus results from the land-monitoring service coordinated by the EEA are available; they can be downloaded from http://land.copernicus.eu online, the portal for free access to all available Copernicus land data and information services.

Production of CLC2012 was ongoing in 21 countries by the end of 2013, while training workshops had taken place in several countries.

Group on Earth Observations

Copernicus (GMES)/Global Earth Observation coordination

Preparations were made for the 10th plenary session of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO-X) at the Ministerial Summit to be held in January 2014 in Geneva. The overarching agenda for the summit was discussed at the GEO high-level working group in Brussels in October. The objective of the Ministerial Summit was to agree on the next 10 years of GEO/GEOSS and the lead-up featured a number of side events involving EEA support.

The European GEO projects workshop was held in Barcelona in April. One of the main focuses was on discussing ways to improve access to data pledged to the GEOSS Common Infrastructure. Easy access to data in the GEO context is the backbone that ensures GEO can deliver as a hub for sharing data at global level. At the moment, there are substantial problems with data access. In this context, the brokering approach facilitating interoperability between systems and networks introduced and financed by the European Commission has made a huge positive impact, and will be pursued further.

The EEA presented the Copernicus land monitoring services at the 35th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, held in Beijing in April 2013. This is the major international conference in the field of remote sensing for the environment. The aim was also to get feedback and inspiration for future development of the Copernicus land monitoring services.

An International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing/ GEO workshop on High Resolution Global Land Cover (GLC) Mapping was held in April in Beijing. The aim was to discuss and coordinate EEA involvement in the GLC Validation tasks of the GEO. The Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Symposium was held in April in Wageningen. The EEA attended and focus particularly on the session concerning the GLC tasks of GEO.

5 Communications

Strategic communications

Communications planning

The Communications programme continued to work on a wide range of activities related to the development and delivery of key assessments and messages in 2013. Communications around the Year of Air were based on a dedicated thematic communication plan. Activities again included a range of communication tools: including events, media relations, social media activities, and dissemination and web publishing.

Work also continued on improving and upgrading communication channels such as the targeted online dissemination and social media. Efforts continued in terms of synchronising the development of messages and communications work in general, particularly with regard to timing, development of messages, and the use of effective workflows. A key objective of the programme in 2013 was to link EEA communication efforts closer to the EU policy calendar.

High-level meetings took place between the EEA, DG Environment, DG Climate Action and the JRC, to plan the implementation of common work streams.

Communications in 2013 — quick facts

- Responded to 600 media enquiries
- Coordinated more than 200 interviews
- Produced 47 web highlights
- Wrote and disseminated 13 press releases
- Identified more than 8 300 articles mentioning the EEA
- Issued 283 Facebook posts, generating more than 3 000 000 views
- Issued more than 1 000 Twitter posts, potentially reaching over 9 000 targeted Twitter users
- Hosted 33 external visiting groups
- Responded to 881 public enquiries
- Developed 40 sets of speaking notes and presentations
- Participated in 8 exhibitions/conferences with EEA stand
- Published two issues of EEA Newsletter (October and December)

Planning 2014 priorities

A planning workshop was organised ahead of the 2014 EU priority around green economy, resource efficiency and waste, and a draft communications plan was produced. Initial cooperation ideas were shared with DG Environment and the NRCs for Communication. The EEA confirmed it would contribute alongside DG Environment to the conference and exhibition sections of Green Week in 2014.

The EEA Communications programme contributed to the communications chapter of the SOER 2015 Implementation Plan. In this context, a two-day strategic communications workshop was held for the SOER Core Team with external contributors.

The Communications programme is involved in the SOER Core Team, and

an initial SOER communications plan was drafted. SOER was discussed with the NRCs for Communications (NRC-C) at their last meeting in November, and a questionnaire was subsequently developed and disseminated to all NRC-C.

A new corporate communication strategy and a long-term project aimed at revising and updating the EEA's corporate design planned for completion at the end of 2014 were also initiated.

Corporate newsletter

A regular corporate newsletter, bringing together the main news items as well as more forward-looking and contextual pieces, was launched in October, containing news items, an editorial by the Executive Director and an expert interview. Two issues were disseminated in 2013, including editorials on the MAWP and expert interviews on air quality and agriculture.

European Year of Air — a priority

Strategic communications work continued in the context of the EU Year of Air communications strategy, peaking with the release of the *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report*, which was accompanied by a bespoke communications package (see box on European Year of Air on page 15).

Media and public relations

The EEA Press Office team dealt with 600 media enquiries from a variety of newspapers, magazines, radio and television programmes, and organised more than 200 interviews.

Media coverage of the annual bathing water report reached a record high in 2013. In total, 1 519 articles were identified by the end of the year, the highest volume of coverage for any EEA report. There was good press coverage across Europe, including high-ranking sources such as *Spiegel*, *Le Monde* and *El País*. Interest in the bathing water report also resulted in the highest number of visitors to the EEA website since records began, with approximately 57 000 visitors on the day of the launch, four to five times more than on an average day.

The annual air quality report also received excellent coverage, with 1 261 articles identified in 2013. The main message received was that more than 90 % of people in European cities breathe pollutants above levels of WHO guidelines. Lead media such as *The New York Time*s and BBC covered the report. Local angles were also strong in countries like Bulgaria, Italy and Poland.

Other EEA reports with a high media impact were *The European Grassland Butterfly Indicator: 1990–2011* (631 articles), *The impacts of invasive alien species in Europe* (553 articles*), Late lessons from early warnings* (Volume 2) (337 articles), *Managing municipal solid waste in 32 European countries — a review of achievements* (299 articles) and *Trends and projections in Europe 2013* (227 articles).

Public outreach and Signals

Green Week

The EEA had an unprecedented presence at DG Environment's annual Green Week conference in June, which focused on the theme of air. The EEA was involved (organising sessions and presenting speakers/moderators) in a total of 10 sessions, as well as hosting a stand. A short video on air quality featuring a famous free diver and produced by the EEA, was used for the opening of the conference.

The EEA contributed to sessions on the EEA/DG Environment cities air implementation project, air monitoring and modelling, urban air quality, the triple challenge of air quality, energy and climate change, emissions from waterborne transport and emissions from large combustion plants. Around 2 500 participants from EU and national institutions, academia, NGOs and the business community followed the conference.

EEA social media channels were used to communicate and disseminate the European Commission's Green Week messages, as well as the EEA publications and appearances in sessions at the event. The EEA also launched the *Air Implementation Pilot* with the highlight 'Putting clean air laws into practice'.

Two sessions, 'Cleaner air for Europe's youth' and 'Engaging European citizens with air quality issues', had a specific communication focus. In addition, the Executive Director was one of the speakers in the high-level closing session. A long version of the air video 'Every breath we take — air quality in Europe' was also published and promoted during the week. The EEA Executive Director was interviewed by the EU Policy Broadcaster ViEUws, who also published our videos 'Air quality needs systemic approach' and 'Big data is essential for good environmental policy'.

JRC Open Day
The EEA participated in a public outreach event held in Ispra, Italy on 4 May during the JRC Open Day, where the Agency had a stand. The thematic focus of the stand was air, in line with the annual communication priority. Signals 2013, infographics developed for Signals, a quiz for the public, an information leaflet on the Agency's main outputs on air were prepared and distributed. A Lego model was commissioned to display the sources of air pollution; it targeted awareness for families and children.

Signals 2013 — Every breath we take

Signals 2013 on the topic of air was launched jointly with the Irish EU Presidency in April. The report, which was translated into 26 EEA languages, was presented throughout the year, including at the JRC Open Day in Ispra, Italy in May and at Green Week in June.

Culture Night

The EEA took part in Culture Night on 11 October — the annual Open Door event based in Copenhagen. In line with the annual communication priority, the main focus of the EEA's exhibits was on air quality in Europe and its health impacts. The EEA worked with several partners, including the Danish Centre for Environment and Energy of Aarhus University (DCE), the Copenhagen Municipality, the WHO Regional Office for Europe, and the Danish Building Research Institute of Copenhagen's Aalborg University. Around 4 000 people visited the EEA's premises in the course of the evening.

Outreach competitions: ImaginAIR and Waste.smART

The ImaginAIR competition winners participated in an award ceremony which was part of a EEB event on the topic of air, where Commissioner Potočnik officially launched his annual priority on air. The winners received their awards from Commissioner Potočnik and the EEA Executive Director.

The winning entries continued to receive attention during 2013, including in the Czech Republic (the GMES event in May), Slovakia (the Envirofilm Festival in June) and Ireland (the Air Science Forum event organised by the Irish EU Presidency), as well as at the Green Week.

The EEA's outreach competition, Waste.smART, focused on one of the thematic priorities set for 2014 as a means to raise awareness of the issue and prepare the ground for the communication efforts for 2014. It called for entries of cartoons, videos and photos from the public between June and September, with winners selected in December 2013. Winning

entries will be used by the EEA in 2014 for various communications activities.

A total of 30 finalists were selected from 200 entries. The NRCs for communication selected the winners in each category, and 1 800 people voted online for their favourite. The competition results were shared on the EEA website, via newsletters and social media, and also by some independent media.

National Reference Centres

The annual NRCs for communication meetings took place in Geneva in early November, reflecting on best practice communication activities with examples from 11 countries and preparing for joint communication activities in 2013/2014. We acknowledged diverse priority-setting in countries with a focus on water, air and resource efficiency.

The annual meeting was generally agreed to have been the most effective and productive meeting this network has ever had. SOER 2015 activities and the study on 'Communication as a policy tool' will be central to our collaboration, going forward.

EEA had a continuous liaison with the NFPs/NRCs for Communication throughout 2013, in order to meet their EEA publication requirements in an efficient and timely manner. Updates of the EEA Communication Calendar were sent to EEA networks (Eionet and Commission colleagues) twice a month.

Enquiries

The enquiry service handled 868 enquiries in total, most of which came through e-mail or phone. Citizens, researchers, teachers and students and companies constitute the largest groups. It is worth noting that by boosting online dialogue through the online enquiry forum, we have managed to avoid repetitive questions, which helped reduce the number of enquiries handled. Moreover, in the course of the year, a larger share of enquiries were posted on the online forum.

Multimedia and audiovisual production

Two video clips on the subject of 'air' were produced, one of which had a high profile at Green Week. The clips were made available on YouTube, EuTube, the DG Environment intranet, and the EEA website. Another short video was produced, to promote the Waste.smART competition. Other ad hoc productions were carried out in-house to respond to external requests from media and event organisers. An executive director's video message on priorities was also recorded and released at the end of the year.

The final draft of the new corporate video was completed. A concept for a pilot project on short videos to be produced in-house was kicked off.

Web content and social media

Web content
Some 'quick fixes' were made to improve the usability and the clarity of the web page ahead of a more in-depth revision planned for completion in 2014, closely linked to the ongoing EEA corporate design project. A lot of features and workflows for the first web-based SOER 2015 were created and tested, and this will continue throughout 2014.

Social media
Social media postings on Facebook and Twitter focused on main EEA outputs and partner events such as the European Week for Waste Reduction. Several infographics were developed for the launch of the air quality and TERM reports.

Communication through social media channels continued to attract new audiences to the EEA's outputs. At the end of 2013, the number of followers exceeded 16 000 on Facebook and 18 500 on Twitter. Portugal, Spain and Greece have the highest numbers of users following the Agency on Facebook. Volume 2 of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation*, and the invasive alien species reports were among the most popular EEA outputs in this period.

A series of infographics were developed and disseminated through social media channels, in connection with the launch of the annual air quality report. The social media response to the *Air quality in Europe — 2013 report* has been positive overall.

The Communications programme helped the Air and Climate Change programme carry out an online survey on energy use in households. Through social media promotion and networks, more than 1 100 responses were collected. The EEA social media team also opened a Pinterest account in 2013.

Translations

There were 29 translations in total. Relevant web pages were translated into Croatian and uploaded to the web.

Editing and production processes

Preparations began for in-house training sessions on editing and report writing. An update of existing EEA editing and writing guidelines has been initiated. Work continues on procedures and on a comprehensive overview of reports and other items that required an edit. Thematic project managers are offered guidance throughout the report-writing process.

The editing of EEA outputs is becoming more detailed, and includes in-depth involvement of editors in the writing and development of key reports. The Communications programme also actively seeks relevant launch/profiling opportunities, again in close liaison with colleagues based in Brussels, for key reports. This planning work begins during the editing phase.

Marketing and dissemination

Exhibitions
In addition to the Green Week and JRC Open Day described above, exhibition material was produced for a range of other events: SEIS for a conference in Istanbul, the GEO ministerial in Geneva, the Esri user conference in San Diego, the ImaginAIR award event in Brussels, the 'Eye on Earth' conference in Dublin and the GISC conference in Copenhagen in April.

Dissemination
A tailor-made 'targeted dissemination' platform was launched in October. The project includes an online subscription form for users, a Client Relations Management (CRM) system to manage contact information, a newsletter-mailing tool (including EEA templates for the corporate newsletter, notifications and project newsletters) and a monitoring tool to significantly improve EEA targeted dissemination of products as well as to evaluate the impact and use of these amongst our stakeholders. Presentations and training for staff on the new tools were carried out.

In 2013, the EEA disseminated 17 printed EEA reports, as well as 19 EEA technical reports (electronic versions only).

Visiting groups
The EEA continued to receive a lot of external visiting groups in 2013, including: the Environment committee of the Flemish Parliament; representatives of Thai ministries; the Korean Adaptation Centre for Climate Change; a Chinese delegation from various ministries dealing with water management issues; Mercosur, the Environment Ministry of Portugal; the Ministry of Environment of Korea; the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management; representatives of Swedish municipalities; the Shibaura Institute of Technology, Japan; the Environment Health College, Portugal; the Danish school of media and journalism; the University of Haute-Alsace, France; the Union of Communication and Language Professionals, Denmark; BASF and SEIMENS Romania; the Auditor General of Canada as well as several student groups from Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Romania, Sweden and the United States.

Speaking events

Work on planning and developing speaking points and presentations for the Executive Director continued. The Communications programme also worked on a pilot general presentation using the air quality report, and established an EEA SlideShare account to host and monitor the presentation's use externally. A collection of past speeches and presentations was also made available on the intranet.

Briefings

Work also continued on developing briefings for various key stakeholders such as the Environment Committee of the European Parliament. This was carried out jointly with colleagues in the Brussels liaison office.

European Union institutions

It was a busy and mutually rewarding year in terms of cooperation between the EEA and the main EU institutions.

The Brussels Liaison office (BLO) participated in an inter-service consultation, post Rio+20, as well as numerous conferences and workshops. They also participated in the Heads of Agencies/Heads of Administration meeting in May, and as always, followed developments in the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) and other relevant committees.

European Commission

High-level meetings were held between the EEA senior management, DG Environment and DG Climate Action in spring and autumn 2013, covering the MAWP among other items.

EEA presented Volume 2 of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* at DG Environment and held a common workshop on the PP and risks.

The Executive Director met the Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik on several occasions, including at the launch of the EU Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation by the Commission.

The Executive Director also participated as a speaker at the Green Week dedicated to Air. The EEA participated at numerous conferences and workshops, and distributed its relevant publications to participants. The EEA video on air was projected at the opening session.

A closer look at urban transport — TERM 2013: transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe was launched at the 2nd Annual European Future Transport Conference: 'Clean Power for Transport — Prospects for alternative fuels in Europe?' with the Directors-General for Environment and for Transport.

EEA participated in the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) Conference 'Developing Strategic Thinking in the EU — Global Trends 2030' and contributed to its draft final reports.

European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) ENVI committee received the new EEA Executive Director before his nomination. A visiting group representing the ENVI Committee of the European Parliament to the EEA was organised. Briefing meetings were also organised with key stakeholders around the new MAWP 2014–2018.

The EEA assisted at numerous workshops organised by the EP Policy Department and by the EP Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development. EEA-relevant reports were distributed to participants. The Executive Director gave a presentation at EP STOA conference 'Sustaining sustainability — making economics work for the global environment'.

The EEA also launched Volume 2 of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* in the European Parliament.

The EEA continued to provide its expertise to a number of reports, as with the setting of priorities for the 7EAP and green economy, including direct dialogue with MEPs as well as to provide information to the EP, such as for briefings for EP delegations: on plastic waste as well as on Ireland and Serbia for ENVI Committee country visits.

The EEA also consulted with the EP ENVI committee on the MAWP. There were regular exchanges with the ENVI committee chair, Mathias Groote, and Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, MEP responsible for relations between the ENVI committee and the EEA. The EEA continued to cooperate closely with several EP committees including the Committee on Industry, Energy and Research (ITRE).

Council of the European Union

Work also continued in support of the Irish and the Lithuanian Presidencies of the EU Council, including the contribution to speaking points and briefing notes of the Irish Minister for the Environment.

Committee of the Regions, and the European Economic and Social Committee

Regular contacts was maintained with the Committee of the Regions (CoR) Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE) Commission secretariat and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (NAT) section secretariats, as well as follow-up of CoR and EESC plenary sessions, conclusions, conferences and workshops.

Evaluating our impact

EEA external evaluation

The Evaluation Report on the Agency was finalised. An official reply was sent to the EU institutions. It has been widely disseminated and published on the EEA's website. A presentation on the evaluation was given to DG Environment and DG Climate Action in Brussels. The evaluation is discussed in more detail in Chapter 7 of this report.

6 EEA governance and partnerships

Governance and country network support

National Focal Points and Eionet coordination

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its 39 member and cooperating countries, and includes around 1 500 experts in up to 400 national organisations working with environmental information. The NFPs are the main contact between the EEA and the countries. Eionet also includes ETCs working under FPAs with the EEA, but remaining within their own organisations and maintaining close contact with NFPs and relevant NRCs. Through Eionet, the EEA brings together environmental information from individual countries, concentrating on the delivery of timely, nationally validated, and high-quality data. This information serves to support environmental management processes, environmental policymaking and assessment, as well as citizen participation.

The main focus of the three NFP/Eionet meetings in 2013 were EEA/Eionet activities and priorities in 2013, Eionet involvement in the EEA strategy discussions including participation in the March Management Board seminar on the topic, and preparation of a review of Eionet's structure and operations in order to adapt to the needs of the new strategy.

Eionet visited Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

Support through the Instrument for Pre-Accession support (IPA) continued to allow for the full participation of seven West Balkan countries (six from 1 July, when Croatia joined as a full member of the EU and EEA) in Eionet activities and meetings. Moreover, Greenland attended NFP meetings as an observer. In addition to meeting participation, the IPA funding allows for capacity-building to be carried out by the EEA and ETCs in the West Balkan countries. One example of such an activity was a summer school on integrated assessment for the West Balkan countries, to help prepare them for SOER. As this activity was also of interest for Georgia, it was possible to create further synergies by including it.

A new national expert from the Czech Republic was recruited to coordinate the EEA/Eionet interaction; she took up her post on 1 September.

Management Board and Bureau

Three meetings of the Bureau, the Management Board and the Scientific Committee were held in 2013. The main items for the Bureau/Board were the development of the new MAWP, which was formally adopted in November. Further activities included elaborating the terms of reference for ETCs on Waste, Material flow and Green Economy, and further discussions on an ETC for spatial information.

The annual Management Board seminar took place in March; it addressed the development of EEA strategy. The seminar confirmed that EEA work consisting in three elements: thematic priorities, cross-cutting and integrated assessments, and support structures (networking, IT, communication, etc.).

Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee underwent a renewal in 2013, with new members appointed at the end of last year taking up their posts. Activities during the year focused on working with the EEA on the development of the MAWP and supporting the Agency

via contributions to the review of the ETCs and to the launch of Volume 2 of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation*. In addition, steps were taken towards the development of a five-year work plan for the Scientific Committee itself.

Country desk officers

To facilitate the interaction between member countries and the EEA, a network of Country Desk Officers (CDOs) was established a number of years ago. The CDOs typically speak the native language of the country in question and help facilitate contact between experts in the member countries and experts at the EEA. This year, the network underwent a renewal with the appointment of a number of new CDOs, and was expanded to also cover the West Balkan countries.

Partnerships beyond Eionet

The EEA aims to gradually structure collaboration with partners that are not formally part of Eionet. This includes partners such as NGOs involved in citizen science and observation activities, business, research, etc.

A fourth preparatory meeting of the developing European citizen science network was held at the EEA in May 2013. The meeting clarified the governance structure of the network as it was set up, as the European Citizen Science Association, and launched at Green Week in June. The network has made initial contact with similar bodies and networks outside Europe in the Arctic and North America.

Extension of SEIS

European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument–Shared Environmental Information System

In 2013, the work with the European Neighbourhood countries under the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument–Shared Environmental Information System (ENPI–SEIS) project evolved into a process of data0sharing, indicator production and preparation of assessments underpinned by these data.

As part of the review and monitoring of the Horizon 2020 (H2020) Initiative of depolluting the Mediterranean Sea and the setting up of a regular H2020 reporting mechanism, the EEA has been preparing a regional assessment report together with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) partner countries, and in close cooperation with UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention, the capacity-building component of H2020 (CB/MEP), the European Investment Bank, UNEP/MAP and the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat. This assessment report, as called for by the H2020 Cairo road map, is to be based on data and information reported by the ENPI South partner countries. To complement the regional thematic assessment, the partner countries prepared national assessments of the three H2020 priority areas following specific templates and guidance developed by the ENPI-SEIS team. In 2013, the data flows for the key H2020 indicators were put in place, with seven of the nine partner countries that nominated data reporters for this exercise and made data sets available under the Mediterranean Data Repository in Reportnet.

The H2020 assessment report is to be finalised in 2014, and has been used as input for the midterm review of the H2020 initiative and the preparation by the H2020 Steering Committee of the midterm review synthesis that will be presented at the Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change, held on 13 May 2014 in Athens, Greece.

Under the cooperation agreement with UNEP/MAP, support to ENP South countries in developing PRTR progressed, with the set-up of the PRTR national team in all pilot countries (Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) and the organisation of national workshops gathering key stakeholders, including representatives of industries.

From November 2013 onwards, the EEA embarked on a series of national SEIS workshops in the ENP East region with the aim of reaching consensus on the commitment, after which the countries would allow open access and sharing of common national data sets underpinning the selected set of eight regional environmental indicators. By the end of 2013, EEA had visited Ukraine and Georgia, which reaffirmed its commitment to share environmental information and continue its cooperation with the EEA.

As an example of establishing stronger ties between Eionet and ENPI countries, Georgian experts participated in a summer school on integrated environmental assessment initially prepared for representatives of the West Balkan countries.

In terms of communication activities, two more issues of the project newsletter were produced, the ENPI-SEIS project website was revamped, and SEIS was profiled at several events such as the UNECE Committee for Environmental Policy in October and the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Barcelona in December). The review of the 'SEIS cookbook' was finalised, and was published on the website in English, French and Russian.

In December 2013, the EEA signed an agreement with the European Commission on enhanced collaboration with five ENP countries. The 'Increased collaboration for building of SEIS' (InSEIS) project has the objective of intensifying present cooperation with the more engaged ENP countries, and providing further country-oriented support in line with specific agreed priorities not covered in the ENPI-SEIS collaboration. Five countries (Gaza/West Bank, Israel, Jordan, Moldova and Morocco) have expressed interest in fostering existing cooperation with the EEA and have agreed on the objectives for the enhanced cooperation and further implementation of SEIS.

Regular discussions with the project Management Group and the Contracting Authority in DG Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid have been held, also covering strategic aspects of further cooperation with the ENP regions in the east and the south.

Pan-European

Following the request of the UNECE/Committee on Environmental Policy (CEP) and with input from various partners, the EEA prepared a report assessing progress in establishing a regular process of environmental assessment and reporting, including the development of SEIS across the pan-European region. The document served as basis for the midterm review meeting of UNECE/CEP held in October 2013. A dedicated SEIS event was organised by EEA on this occasion, showcasing concrete examples of SEIS development in the region.

The UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews produced in 2013 for Moldova, Croatia and Morocco include all dedicated SEIS aspects as result of EEA contribution to this process.

Building further on the discussions taking place during CEP, in early November, the EEA attended a number of follow-up meetings in Geneva: the UNECE Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators, the Working Group on Environment Monitoring and Assessment and the Joint UNECE/Eurostat/EEA Waste workshop. These activities will be further supported by the EEA in 2014 under the ENP/SEIS project, in order to create a solid information basis for future regular assessment work in the region, based on indicators and related data flows.

The EEA Assessment of Assessments portal was further developed in 2013 by adding new thematic areas such as biodiversity, air, climate change and waste. The Regional Environmental Centres (RECs) for Moldova and Central Asia were involved in this, covering several countries in these regions under UNECE and Swiss support.

European cooperation and networks

EPA Network

The 20th meeting of the EPA Network was held in Copenhagen in May; it celebrated the 10th anniversary of the network. The meeting was co-hosted by the EEA and the Danish Environment Agency. One of the main discussion topics was stakeholder engagement and the role of citizen science and social media. The meeting had over 50 participants representing 29 environmental organisations from across Europe.

The 21st meeting of the EPA Network took place in Berlin in September, hosted by the German Federal Environment Agency. The EEA chaired several sessions and updated the network on EEA activities.

A brochure to highlight the role and structure of the EPA Network as well as the benefits of this type of informal networking was produced by the EPA Network secretariat, which is hosted at the EEA. This was presented at the plenary meeting in May 2013. Information, case studies and photos were collected from members. The brochure is available at http://epanet.ew.eea.europa.eu/fol249409/epa-brochure-final-web.pdf/download.

International cooperation and networks

European Environment Agency–United Nations Environment Programme cooperation

The EEA collaborates with both the UNEP Regional Office for Europe

in Geneva and with the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi. Cooperation covers the areas of networking and partnerships, assessment activities, and the management and sharing of data and information.

During the year 2013, EEA worked with UNEP on post-Rio+20 activities focused on strengthening the environmental aspects of the developing SDGs and related indicators. The EEA has continued contributing to UNEP's science–policy interface activities. The focus has been on supporting UNEPLive developments by promoting coherence with SEIS principles and the uptake of adopted approaches and methodologies of the EEA/Eionet. A key element of this has involved the work of InforMEA, which has the objective of improving the coordination of environmental reporting towards Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Following the publication of UNEP's GEO-5 report in 2012, and the expected launch of the GEO-6 process in 2014, EEA has used this cooperation with UNEP to help improve the effectiveness of UNEP's assessment processes and the efficiency of European (and other regional) contributions to these processes.

In the course of these activities, the EEA attended several meetings and conferences globally. In February, the EEA attended the 27th UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in Nairobi. This was the first Governing Council with universal membership, focusing on the implementation of the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference held in June 2012, with particular regard to bolstering and upgrading UNEP.

The EEA continued its regular bilateral meetings with the UNEP Regional Office for Europe, reviewing current and future areas of cooperation with the aim of boosting future partnerships.

A joint EEA-UNEP workshop on environmental information networking was held in Dublin in the run-up to the 'Eye on Earth' User conference in early March. The overarching aim was to share experiences, and create a common understanding amongst established, fledgling and planned environmental information networks. The UNEP DEWA Regional coordinators and relevant experts from Latin America, ASEAN, African Environmental Information Network (AEIN) and national bodies were invited. In November, the EEA shared its Eionet/SEIS experiences at a UNEPLive partnerships building meeting held in Bangkok. At the same time, the EEA also contributed to consultations in Geneva on the use of UNEPLive in developing environmental assessments.

The EEA participated in the annual high-level meeting between UNEP and the European Commission which took place in November. With the preparation at that time of EEA's new five-year MAWP, to begin in 2014 at the start of a new UNEP biennium, a new improved vision of future EEA–UNEP cooperation was further discussed. The main UNEP activities to be addressed by the EEA in the coming years are expected to be the development of GEO-6 and the establishment of UNEPLive.

For GEO-6, the EEA will act as expert adviser and reviewer, ensuring that the findings of SOER 2015 are adequately taken up in the global assessment. UNEPLive will take into account existing partnerships and structures in Europe, especially Eionet, and will ensure that complementarities are maintained with corresponding EEA tools and infrastructures.

Central Asia

EU–Central Asian cooperation on environment and climate change was boosted early in 2013 with a high-level meeting organised in Kyrgyzstan. The EEA actively participated at the debate, promoting SEIS and a linked process involving regular assessment and reporting. This was agreed as a follow-up to the dialogue linked to the forthcoming financial period from 2014 to 2020, during which cooperation will address key environmental areas such as water, biodiversity and climate change, alongside gradual development of SEIS across the region.

A new EU project for Central Asia based on SEIS principles and with the EEA in the steering role was launched in April. The project, 'Forest and biodiversity governance including environmental monitoring in Central Asia' (FLERMONECA) will run until September 2015, and will cover all Central Asian countries.

Arctic

The EEA is continuously trying to raise awareness in Europe of the Arctic environment. Europe leaves a footprint in the Arctic but, equally, what happens in the Arctic influences Europe's environment. Five of the EEA member countries are Arctic nations, and a further seven are permanent observers in the Arctic Council. The EEA therefore has a responsibility to ensure that there is a good understanding among Europeans of the environmental changes occurring in the Arctic, their

underlying causes and the policy changes needed to address them.

The EEA has been active in the Commission's Arctic Inter-Service Group, which meets regularly to coordinate EU Arctic activities and lead the work on developing an EU Arctic policy. The discussions in the group also concerned the provisional observer post granted to the EU in the Arctic Council and how EU services and agencies, including the EEA, can continue to engage actively in the Arctic Council and its working group activities.

In relation to this, EEA held meetings with two of the Arctic Council's environmental working group's secretariats to discuss areas of future cooperation: first, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP); and second, the group on Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF). The EEA also attended meetings in the Arctic Council, both as part in the EU delegation to two of the Arctic Council's Senior Arctic Officials meetings, and in three working group meetings (AMAP, CAFF and the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)), in all of which environmental issues dominate the agenda. The EEA also hosted a workshop on the development of an Arctic Resilience Report under the auspices of the Arctic Council.

The EEA is providing a European contribution to the circumpolar initiative on a Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON). In 2013, the EEA attended both the SAON board meeting and the Arctic Observing Summit (AOS) held under the auspices of SAON. The EEA was subsequently asked to sit in the organising committee of the AOS 2014 to be held in Finland, and where planning meetings began in 2013. The EEA is continuously promoting the SEIS principles and supports efforts to collect and share environmental information from the Arctic region. The EEA also conducted an Arctic session at the 'Eye on Earth' User conference in Dublin, focused on building a vision for sharing Arctic information, including lay, local and traditional knowledge, as community-based monitoring has great potential in the Arctic region.

The EEA attended and contributed to a number of Arctic conferences in 2013, all of which addressed environmental concerns and challenges for the region: sustainable development and resource management in the Arctic (Nordic Council of Ministers); the Arctic Futures Symposium (International Polar Foundation); the Arctic Environmental NGO Forum (Commission); the Indigenous Peoples Dialogue (Commission); stakeholder consultations on the EU Arctic Impact assessment (initiated by the European Parliament); and the third International Arctic Forum (Russian Geographical Society) with a focus on environmental safety in the Arctic. The EEA also hosted the final meeting of the IPCC lead authors for the chapter on Polar Regions for the upcoming Fifth Assessment Report.

Post Rio+20

The EEA continued following the post-Rio+20 process, attending the Working Party on International Environmental Issues in Brussels and the Commission inter-service consultations, and providing support to DG Environment on specific thematic areas such as the 10-year framework programme, the SDGs and green economy and resources efficiency. Additionally, the EEA provided comments on the Green Economy EU position paper and in developing the EU position paper on the state of the environment for the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi. The EEA contributed to the indicators and measurability for development of EU position fiches for SDGs in the areas of inclusive economic growth and sustainable consumption and production, including waste, to support the EU at the Open Working Group meetings. Information on the current review of the EEA CSI has also been made available to the Commission, as an input to the SDG process.

In March, in conjunction with the US EPA, the EEA co-organised a meeting of the Eco-informatics International Technical Collaboration Process with attendees from Europe, Latin America, the United States, West Asia and UNEP. Topics covered support to capacity-building, citizen science and crowd-sourcing activities, ecosystem services information platforms, activities on semantics and terminology and joint work on Arctic topics.

In early April, the EEA attended the 65th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. In the high-level segment, the EEA participated in a round-table discussion on the follow-up to Rio+20 and the post-2015 development agenda, in 'The future of sustainability: from transition to transformation'.

Asian–European cooperation

In November, the EEA attended ASEM's Asia–Europe Environment

Forum meeting in Seoul which aimed at developing a more common Asian-European understanding of SDGs, and of the concept and approaches used in their development. At the same time, a return visit was made to the Korean Environment Institute, representatives of which had visited the EEA some weeks earlier.

Regional assessments

The preparation of the first assessment report of the Horizon 2020 Initiative of depolluting the Mediterranean Sea — a contribution to the midterm review of the H2020 Initiative — was under preparation in 2013. The midterm review synthesis aims to provide a summary description of the achievements and remaining challenges, and proposes technical, institutional and strategic recommendations for the next phase (2014–2020). The EEA has been actively supporting the European Commission in preparing the synthesis document.

The outline and the timetable of the report were approved at the fourth meeting of the H2020 Review and Monitoring subgroup held in June. Part 1 involved a technical report on the process — presented and discussed at the H2020 Steering Group in November in Brussels; Part 2 included a regional thematic assessment based on the data delivered by the ENP South partners countries, and a consultation period with NFPs and partners in December; Part 3 covered the country-level assessment (six assessments were provided: Egypt, Gaza/West Bank, Israel, Jordan, and Morocco and Tunisia).

Specific activities were implemented within the framework of the ENPI-SEIS project (further information is provided under Area 6, Governance and partnerships). These activities focused on:

- the data needed for the regional thematic assessment, including support to the ENP South partners countries in preparing and delivering data sets for the selected key indicators together with the actual processing of the data at regional level (six of the eight countries delivered the requested data);
- the preparation of the first draft of the regional thematic assessment, also including country-level assessments.

A communication on key messages and recommendations of the report was produced at the 18th meeting of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention that took place in Istanbul, Turkey in December. A side-event was also held, on 'Sharing information and building partnerships — key for successful Horizon 2020 Initiative'. It included presentations of practical country experiences in implementing SEIS, with a view to helping achieve the objective of H2020, and provided the opportunity to discuss the way forward in this process. Significant technical decisions were agreed by the COP, including the decision on the Ecosystem Approach, which included in its annex an explicit reference to the SEIS principles and the adoption of a Regional Action Plan on marine litter. The Istanbul Declaration also specifically includes enhanced coordination with H2020.

The H2020 assessment report is to be officially launched at the Union for Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change, as a contribution to the H2020 midterm review planned for spring 2014 under the Greek presidency.

On eco-regions and territory-related issues, the EEA continues to cooperate under the signed partnership agreements with the Working Community of the Pyrenees and the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, respectively on climate adaptation strategies and to support the Fifth Report on the State of the Alps on Demography and employment issues. Initial cooperation activities have also been undertaken with the Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, aimed at drafting a partnership agreement for mutual cooperation in environmental observation and information in the years to come, on the one hand, and setting out the contents of a first pilot cooperation task on the inventory of natural/virgin forests in the Carpathians, to be carried on during 2014, on the other. All these activities, both with the Alpine and the Carpathian Convention, benefited from the support of the ETC/SIA, and the ETC/CCA in cooperation with the Working Community of the Pyrenees.

7 EEA internal management and administration

Quality management

The EEA completed its self-assessment following the principles of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) excellence model. The outcome is documented in the 150-page report *EEA Excellence model – The book of evidence*. Accompanying the book of evidence is a catalogue of identified strengths and areas for improvements that will serve as guidance for improvement projects in the coming years. It is our ambition that the EFQM principles and the Agency's Quality Management System (QMS) play an increasing role in the way we work. A main conclusion drawn from the areas of improvements is the need to place emphasis on process description, and make the ISO 9000-based QMS a living and developing tool that can be used across all processes.

Evaluating our impact

Throughout 2012, the EEA was subject to an independent external evaluation of its operations and achievements in the period from 2009 to 2012, measured against the objectives of its founding regulation and the work programmes adopted by the Management Board.

The evaluation, which set out to inform the preparation of the EEA strategy and MAWP 2014–2018 was presented to and considered by the Management Board at its March 2013 meeting.

Work carried out by the external evaluation team from the Danish consultancy company COWI was overseen by a Steering Committee, comprising members of the Management Board, the Scientific Committee and the European Commission.

The evaluation set out to:

- provide evidence-based knowledge feeding into the preparations for the EEA strategy 2014–2018;
- increase efficiency of the result-based management;
- point to possible improvements in the effectiveness of the EEA;
- secure the relevance and usefulness of EEA outputs and products.

The evaluation's scope was a broad organisational assessment, examining all aspects of the functioning of the EEA, and providing an overall, holistic analysis of the EEA, but not studying all areas of operation in depth. Instead, some areas were singled out and subjected to more detailed case studies.

Data for the evaluation were compiled through background documents, surveys and a considerable number of in-depth interviews with key clients, stakeholders and staff. The evaluation covered the period from 2008 to 2012, with an emphasis on the period from 2009 to 2012, reflecting the implementation period for the current EEA strategy.

The evaluation concluded that the EEA and Eionet are well-established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs, which to a large extent, satisfy stakeholders' needs.

The evaluation indicated that the EEA continues to be the most effective and efficient solution to providing credible information on the state of the European environment.

The evaluation formulated five recommendations, listed below, which were welcomed by the EEA Management Board and Scientific Committee:

- to continue and further strengthen dialogue with stakeholders;
- to maintain focus on delivering outputs of high quality, as this is the basis for achieving impact;
- for the EEA Management Board to consider how it can best exercise its strategic governance function;
- to review and update the planning system and approaches, in order to provide transparency of prioritisation and greater accountability;
- to reassess the use of the Scientific Committee, with the purpose of ensuring enhanced value added to the work of the EEA.

The EEA balanced scorecard 2013

The balanced scorecard offers a wide-ranging view on 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 in the annex shows the 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 across the four different perspectives framing the balanced scorecard.

The top level of the EEA balanced scorecard attempts to provide a simple overview of how we are performing as an organisation, and directs attention to areas where performance is 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 chosen metrics are a blend between performance and process indicators, in an attempt to capture the complexity required when describing progress in strategy. The relation between resources, the business process and the client perspective should be seen as an attempt to unfold the entire 'value chain' of the EEA. Each perspective should not be considered in isolation, as this may result in sub-optimisation, where one perspective improves at the expense of another. Global optimisation is always our primary concern.

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

The EEA balanced scorecard is not an attempt to resolve all the challenges involved 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.

The EEA is constantly seeking better ways of reporting/illustrating the content of the four perspectives, and hence some graphs might change from year to year. This year we have added EEA media coverage (the number of articles in which the EEA is mentioned) and Facebook fans and Twitter followers to the client perspective, as we believe this offers a more comprehensive view of our clients today.

8 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system

Environmental management system

The EEA uses an environmental management system which was registered under the European *Eco Management and Audit Scheme* (EMAS) in 2005. The first EMAS Regulation encompassing public and private sectors was adopted in 2001 ((EC) No 761/2001). It has subsequently been updated with the revised Regulation ((EC) No 1221/2009), which entered into force on 11 January 2010.

The Agency publishes an annual environmental statement, which since 2009 has been incorporated into the Agency's Annual report.

EMAS is part of the Agency's Quality Management System (QMS) and is linked to other management processes.

Environmental impacts of the Agency's activities

The Agency's activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. The Agency routinely monitors its use of electricity, energy for heating, water and paper, the generation of waste as well as the CO_2 emissions from business travel. The Agency 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 Agency's environmental management system is an integral part of the organisation's management plan and is designed to make environmental responsibilities clear to employees. Staff members are encouraged to actively engage in projects that will lead to positive environmental impacts. New employees receive a 30 minute introduction to the environmental management system, and several complimentary activities exist to further inform staff about EMAS priorities.

The environmental management system is documented in a handbook on the Agency's Intranet, explaining who is responsible for doing what, when and how.

EMAS communication activities

The Agency recognises the important role communications has in sustainable environmental management. As a result, an active approach to communicating the EMAS objectives is included in the EEA's internal and external outreach activities.

The EEA's website has a section dedicated to promoting positive environmental practices to external audiences and organisations. This section includes advice, 'green tips', and information on the Agency's achievements. Internally, the EEA produces periodic newsletters, organises events and manages a system to solicit and incorporate recommendations from staff for improvements. Through these internal activities, the Agency transmits information on its environmental performance and fosters engagement from staff members.

EEA ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is an agency of the European Union mandated to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment and to support sustainable development. In that role we recognise that we have a special responsibility to act as a role model when it comes to managing our own environmental performance.

Like all organisations we consume natural resources and pollute the environment through our daily operations. In order to minimise our environmental impacts and continually improve our performance, we have in place an environmental management system, which complies with the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

Our vision is to be a climate friendly and resource efficient organisation and in that context we are committed to:

- continuously improving our energy and material efficiency
- maintaining staff's awareness and understanding of environmental issues at a high level and encouraging the sharing of ideas for environmental improvement
- making use of own experience and accumulated knowledge in managing environmental performance to influence and inspire sister organisations (other EU bodies and institutions)
- complying with all environmentally relevant legislation and regulations of our host country

This environment policy covers Agency's operations and staff, also when on missions and travelling to and from work. The policy applies also to all other persons working at the Agency's premises.

March 2014

Hans Bruyninckx
Executive Director

European Environment Agency

Environmental performance in 2013

Raising environmental awareness

Information on the Agency's commitment to, and practice of EMAS is part of the induction programme for all new employees. As part of regular biannual internal audits, members of staff are randomly interviewed about the aspects of their work that relate to EMAS.

The Agency also continues to assist other EU bodies in relation to raising awareness of their environmental impacts. The Greening Network, created by the EEA in 2006, fulfils this task and now consists of 16 member organisations, all of them EU agencies.

To encourage more sustainable consumption and resource efficiency by employees at home as well as in the workplace, an event for staff was convened in the autumn 2013 about sustainability in relation to the upcoming Christmas celebrations. Awareness-raising activities also included newsletters and notifications for internal use, and website updates for external audiences. In 2013, the EMAS section of the EEA's website received 3 625 views, which shows that it is a useful resource for external audiences.

Running the EEA offices

The environmental impact of running EEA offices is detailed below in several tables in time series segmentation from 2005 to 2013.

The tables cover electricity consumption, energy equivalent for district heating, water consumption, paper consumption and waste generation.

The environmental performance in these areas is set in relation to the number of persons working at the EEA and the office area.

The number of persons working at the EEA is expressed as Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) and is derived from the time recording system that both staff and in-house consultants and other short-term assistants use.

The calculation of performance in terms of impacts per square-meter is complicated by the fact that since 2005 some staff have been working in other buildings than the main building at Kongens Nytorv 6 (KN6). Since 2010, the EEA has been renting an adjacent building (KN8) — initially two floors and from 2011 three floors. KN6 and KN8 have a maximum of 175 and 55 office spaces respectively, and the size is approximately 10 000 m^2 in total (7 200 m^2 in KN6 and 2 800 m^2 in KN8).

For this environmental statement, the entire series of FTE figures have been re-calculated; the number was previously reduced by subtracting the time that staff recorded absences or leaves, but this is no longer the case. In the 2013 environmental statement, the EEA office size figures for 2012 was reflected as 10 000 m^2 in all tables. In this statement, 10 000 m^2 is used in 2012–2013 in the electricity table, but 7 200 m^2 for heating and water consumption in 2012–2013 (i.e. only reflecting consumption in KN6). For all earlier years, 7 200 m^2 is used in the tables, which is consistent with the earlier environmental statements.

Electricity

Consumption of electricity can broadly be divided into two approximately equal parts: 1) electricity needed for central computing (servers) and data storage (including cooling the server room), and 2) staff-related use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms. The main server room is located in KN6.

As gathering, managing and disseminating environmental data is one of the main objectives of the Agency, reduction of the overall electricity use is not a goal *per se*. The increase in electricity consumption between 2011 and 2013 can, for example, be attributed to the enlargement of the server park

Full time employees (FTE), 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FTE	136	155	172	173	175	198	219	235	226

Consumption of electricity, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total KWh	715 320	796 858	768 424	724 110	735 669	683 004	735 148	779 851	762 206
KWh/FTE	5 271	5 138	4 478	4 188	4 199	3 451	3 365	3 321	3 374
KWh/m²	99	111	107	101	102	95	102	78	76

Note: The figures from 2005 to 2011 cover only KN6 (7 200 m²). The 2012–2013 figures cover both buildings ((KN6 + KN8) 10 000 m²).

and addition of 168 terabytes of disk space; both needed to meet the objectives of the work programme.

Despite increased central computing and data storage, the overall electricity use per FTE shows a clear trend downwards over the nine years. There is certainly a multitude of reasons for this, for example more energy efficient computing, higher environmental awareness among staff, the installation of light sensors in corridors and changing the lighting to energy efficient LED lights.

In 2014, the Agency will buy electricity from renewable sources, which was not the case in 2013. The Agency will compensate for the amount of carbon emissions generated by its use of electricity in 2013 by supporting a 'Gold Standard' certified environmental project.

Heating

The steam used by the EEA for heating its premises comes from the local district heating provider.

A systematic check of all radiators was undertaken at the beginning of 2013 to ensure efficient heating of the work premises as a measure of good building management. However, it is noted that heating requirements can fluctuate due to external factors such as the weather.

As part of the EEA's continuous commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, the total amount of CO_2 (242 tonnes) emitted from the heating of the premises in the period 2010–2012 was offset. The offsetting was carried out by supporting a 'Gold Standard' certified wind farm project in Turkey ([1]). The Agency will offset CO_2 emissions stemming from the heating in 2013 by supporting another Gold Standard certified environmental project.

Consumption of heating energy, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
m³	826	876	907	944	902	1 092	969	943	937
KWh a	578 200	613 000	634 900	661 000	631 591	764 400	678 300	660 100	655 900
KWh/FTE	4 261	3 952	3 700	3 823	3 605	3 863	3 104	2 811	2 903
KWh/m²	80	85	88	92	88	106	94	92	91

Note: To evaporate one m³ of water it takes about 700 KWh of energy, according to Koebenhavns Energi (http://www.hofor.dk/fjernvarme), heating supplier for the EEA.

The figures for all years cover only KN6 (7 200 m²). The FTE includes all staff, but an increasing number of staff since 2010 is in KN8. Hence the downward trend 2010–2013 is mainly an artefact.

([1]) More information on this project can be found here: http://www.co2logic.com/home.aspx/en/OUR+CLIMATE+PROJECTS/Around+the+world/wind+power+CO2+offsetting+climate+CO2logic.html.

Water

The EEA's consumption of water was high in 2013, as it was in 2010 and 2011. This increase can be attributed to regularly watering several large plants in the courtyard (as well as on the façade of the building in 2010). The courtyard plants were removed at the end of 2013. Increased use of the showers in KN6 after gym sessions in KN8 has also been a contributing factor to higher water consumption. On 1 January 2013, the EEA contracted a new service provider for cleaning, whose work practices will soon be reviewed with regard to water use for cleaning. Lastly, a defect in the canteen's dishwashing machine caused a persisting water leakage over a period of a couple of weeks, which impacted water consumption.

We will continue to monitor the amounts consumed regularly and take steps to encourage less water consumption by staff members and the canteen.

Paper

Due to the nature of the Agency's operations, one of which is dissemination of information in the form of written reports, the Agency's high consumption of paper per FTE is noteworthy. The use of paper can fluctuate, depending on the type and number of reports published in-house (EEA Technical reports are printed on-demand in-house, while reports in the series 'EEA reports' and some other publications are printed externally). In 2014, the Agency will increase its dissemination of outputs electronically to further reduce paper consumption.

The new method that was introduced in 2012 to monitor in-house printing gives rather accurate and comparable figures, and the number of pages printed in-house was nearly 3 % lower in 2013 than in 2012.

Consumption of water, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
m³	1 456	1 581	1 545	1 564	1 854	2 636	2 381	1 827	2 326
m³/FTE	11	10	9	9	11	13	11	8	10
l/m²	202	220	215	217	258	366	331	254	323

Note: The figures for all years cover only KN6 (7 200 m^2). The FTE includes all staff, but an increasing number of staff since 2010 is in KN8.

Consumption of paper, 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (ᵇ)	2013
Number of sheets printed in-house	1 378 000	1 534 265	725 500	1 583 000	549 000	906 500	134 500	1 366 570 (ᵇ)	1 327 381
In-house sheets per FTE	10 155	9 892	4 228	9 156	3 134	4 581	616	5 820	5 876
Number of pages in published reports (ᵃ)	—	9 944 120	14 047 732	6 651 600	6 309 400	9 844 500	10 674 600	10 228 150	12 651 000

Note: (ᵃ) Sum of pages per report x print run.

(ᵇ) New calculation method for in house printing, based on counters on printers. Data since before 202 are not deemed reliable or comparable.

Waste

Waste generated by EEA activities is sorted into the following categories: glass, electronic, organic, paper, cardboard and household. Compared to 2012 data, less cardboard and paper waste was created but more household waste was recorded in the same period. Some measures have been identified to encourage less waste production, and these will be implemented in 2014. It is not possible to provide data on organic waste due to technological limitations in the current waste collection process.

CO_2 emissions related to traveling

Emissions related to staff travel activities have been reported since 2006. During this year, a carbon offsetting scheme was introduced and the Agency became well known for limiting the carbon footprint of its business travel. The carbon offsetting scheme is managed by the EEA's travel agent Seneca, and the offsets are used to support Gold Standard energy efficiency projects in Africa ([2]).

Since 2010 the Agency distinguish between CO_2 emissions arising from staff

Generation of waste (kg), 2006–2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ([a])	2011	2012	2013
Household	19 870	26 570	25 090	28 500	25 730	23 735	21 095	25 910
Cardboard	8 540	5 185	6 765	13 790	4 100	2 510	2 210	2 055
Paper					6 430	6 400	5 410	3 405
Organic	3 000	2 400	1 930	3 300	2 850	1 050 ([b])	No data ([c])	No data ([d])
Electronic	1 900	1 170	2 150	1 570	2 492	1 904	1 237	1 306
Glass	690	335	150	320	510	470	No data ([c])	600
Total	34 000	35 660	36 085	47 480	42 112	36 069	29 573	33 276
Total/FTE	219	207	286	271	213	165	126	147

Note: ([a]) 2010 was the first year where cardboard waste was separated from paper.

([b]) Data series covers January to March 2011 only.

([c]) Weighing of organic and glass was suspended due to the collectors' logistics.

([d]) Weighing of organic remained suspended due to the collectors' logistics.

CO_2 emissions (tonnes), 2006–2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CO_2 emissions for staff missions					308	351	259	287
CO_2 emissions for meeting participants					227	301	375	330
Total	673	447	526	600	535	652	634	617

([2]) http://www.co2balance.com/project-portfolio/project/great-accra-improved-cook-stoves-microscale-gs.

related travel (missions, training, as well as the travel for recruitment interviews), and emissions caused by those invited to the Agency to attend meetings. The overall CO_2 emissions for 2013 were in total 2.5 % less than in the year before.

Procurement

Building environmental considerations into procurement is a standard practice at the EEA. Our green procurement cycle includes an 'environmental impact statement' in the initial proposal for procurement, as well as specific, robust environmental criteria and 'environmental considerations' in the tender specifications.

Improvement project

The noise levels in the front part of the KN6 building caused by the construction activities were significant at the beginning of 2013. The project was envisaged to record daily the levels in other to establish a potential noise hazard for the staff with offices facing that area. Soon after when the noise levels had subsided, the measurements were deemed unnecessary and were abandoned.

External environmental management activities

The Agency participated in the 7th Greening Network meeting, an annual EU agencies' meeting discussing environmental management issues and sharing best practice among the EU Agencies. The meeting was hosted by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) on 10 and 11 October in Lisbon.

As in previous years, in 2013 the network was very active with providing a platform for its members to exchange information on best practice in environmental management and to discuss new and innovative approaches.

Environmental targets

Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Target set for 2013	Performance in 2013	
Running the offices			
1. Central computing and data storage by servers in KN6	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 239 622 KWh 2013: 264 860 KWh	 + 10.5 %
2. Cooling in server room in KN6	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 87 228 KWh 2013: 93 040 KWh	 + 6.7 %
3. Staff-related use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copying machines, faxes, lights etc.)	3 % reduction in 2012–2014 (base year 2011; absolute and per FTE figures)	2011: 413 339 KWh 2011: 1 887 KWh/FTE 2013: 404 306 KWh 2013: 1 789 KWh/FTE	 – 2.2 % – 5.2 %
4. Building space heating	3 % reduction of heating (base year 2012)	2012: 943 m^3 2013: 937 m^3	 – 0.6 %
	Offsetting emissions by supporting the Gold Standard environmental projects	Offsetting 242 tonnes of CO_2 stemming from the previous three years' emissions took place.	
5. Printing documents and emails	0-growth (base year 2012; absolute and per FTE figures)	2012: 1 366 570 (A4) 2012: 5 820 (A4) per FTE 2013: 1 327 381 (A4) 2013: 5 876 (A4) per FTE	 – 2.9 % + 1.0 %

Environmental targets (cont.)

Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Target set for 2013	Performance in 2013
6. Printing publications at external printers	0-growth (base year 2012)	2012: 10 228 150 (A4) 2013: 12 651 000 (A4) + 26.7 %
7. Consumption of food products (canteen) and organic waste	Follow-up on the greening of the canteen project. Possible actions to reduce organic waste.	The project was audited and the findings confirmed its continuous success. It was not possible to provide data on organic waste due to technological limitations in the current waste collection process.
Business travel		
8. Staff going on missions and training, and recruitment-related travel	CO_2 tonnes 0 growth (base year 2012) in absolute and per FTE terms	2012: 258.8 tonnes 2013: 286.9 tonnes + 10.9 % Per FTE + 1.3 %
9. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	CO_2 tonnes 0 growth (base year 2012)	2012: 374.7 tonnes 2013: 330.4 tonnes – 11.8 %
Procurement		
Procurement and use of:		
10. Furniture	New EU directives requiring new certifications are taken into account.	Target met.
11. IT equipment		
12. Office supplies		
Information products and services		
13. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	Communication plan progress report.	Internal communication activities took place as planned.
Environmental economic and social impact		
14. All EEA activities	EMAS integration in the Quality Management System (QMS).	Achieved.
Internal Environment		
15. Environment in building KN6 and KN8	Monitoring of noise levels in the front offices caused by construction work on Kongens Nytorv.	Abandoned. The measurements were not conducive to any action to change the noise levels.

The environmental report has been verified by Bureau Veritas Certification Denmark A/S, DANAK accredited DK-V Reg. 6002, 1 April 2014.

Environmental Management Programme 2014

Environmental issue	Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Action plan — Possible operational objective (Criteria: specific, achievable and realistic)	Performance indicator (Criteria: measurable and time-related)	HoP
1. Electricity consumption	1. Central computing and data storage by servers	Introducing more energy efficient servers and related technology.	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	SBJ
	2. Cooling in server room	Ensuring optimal temperature at all times.	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	SBJ
	3. 'Staff-related' use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copy machines, faxes, lights etc.)	Increasing awareness among staff about this aspect.	3 % reduction in 2012–2014 (base year 2011) Absolute and per FTE figures	SBJ
2. Paper consumption	4. Printing documents and emails	Raising awareness about printing habits.	3 % reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures.	SBJ
	5. Printing publications at external printers	Reducing the number of paper publications through more targeted dissemination and electronic publishing.	0-growth (base year 2013)	SBJ
3. Sustainable resource use	6. Electricity, paper, heat and water consumption	Devise suitable campaigns throughout the year aimed at achieving measurable reductions.	Reporting on the results	SBJ
4. Waste production	7. Elimination of unnecessary waste such as the use of plastic bags in office bins	Devise a suitable campaign and identify actions to reduce it.	Reporting on the results	SBJ
5. Greenhouse gas emissions	8. Staff going on missions	Using videoconferencing and Skype conferencing when possible including meetings with ETCs, except for one meeting annually.	CO_2 tonnes, 3 % reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures	SBN
	9. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	Using videoconferencing/Skype conferencing when applicable.	CO_2 tonnes, 0 growth (base year 2013)	SBN
6. Various negative environmental impacts of EEA	11. All procurement	Calls for tenders have to have an environmental criteria specification according to the type of good purchased. All purchases carried out against best available environmental criteria.	New EU directives requiring new certifications are taken into account	SBJ
7. Various positive environmental impacts of EEA — Awareness raising	12. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	Continue developing and implementing an integrated approach to awareness-raising.	Communication plan progress report	KRO
8. Environmental economic and social impacts	13. All EEA activities	Integration of EMAS and health and safety issues, (reference EU standards, OHSAS 18001 standard) into a Total Quality and Environmental Management System (TQMS).	Reporting on the results	SBJ
9. Internal environment	14. Environment in buildings	Improving insulation of window frames and doors.	Communication of the results of the projects	SBJ

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
01-07-2015

Udstedelsesdato
Date of issue
06-05-2014

Denne organisation har indført et miljøledelsessystem, og udarbejdet en miljøredegørelse i henhold til forordning (EF) nr. 1221/2009 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. 1221/2009 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.

Lars Hindkjær
Direktør
Director-General

Miljøstyrelsen
Miljøministeriet

Annex B Statement on financial position

Table B.1 Income 2009–2013 (million EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU subventions	34.6	35.3	36.0	36.3	36.3
EFTA contribution	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
New EEA member countries' contributions	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Miscellaneous revenues	0.1	10.0	21.0	0.1	7.5
Total	**39.9**	**50.6**	**62.2**	**41.7**	**49.2**

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

Table B.2 Expenditure (E) 2009–2012 and budget (B) 2013 (million EUR)

	2009 E	2010 E	2011 E	2012 E	2013 B
Staff and administration	24.0	30.3	28.1	27.8	28.3
Operational expenditure	15.9	20.3	34.1	13.9	20.9
Total	**39.9**	**50.6**	**62.2**	**41.7**	**49.2**

Table B.3 Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (FTE) for 2013 by programme area and project group

		EUR 1 000			Full time employees (FTE)		
Strategic action non-resource lines		**Core funds**	**Other sources ***	**Total**	**Core**	**Other sources**	**Total**
1	Environmental themes	264		264	21.5		21.5
2	Cross-cutting themes	456		456	19.3	0.1	19.4
3	Integrated environmental assessments	456	224	680	8.4		8.4
4	Information services and communications	1 047	8 768	9 815	38.2	5.7	43.9
5	EEA Governance and partnerships		1 148	1 148	10.2	3.3	13.5
6	EEA internal management and administration				62.5	1.0	63.5
Subtotal		***2 223***	***10 140***	***12 363***	***160.1***	***10.1***	***170.2***
Resource lines							
ETCs		7 456		7 456			
Communication		646		646			
IT infrastructure		2 480		2 480			
Meetings		613	655	1 268			
Translations		250	48	298			
Subtotal		***11 445***	***703***	***12 148***			
Total		**13 668**	**10 843**	**24 511**	**160.1**	**10.1**	**170.2**

Note: FTE: Excluding 'leave and absences of staff'.
* Other sources consist of ENPI, IPA2, GISC and GIO.

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

		ETC/ACM Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation	ETC/ICM Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters	ETC/BD Biological Diversity	ETC/SIA Spatial Information and Analysis	ETC/SCP Sustainable Consumption and Production	ETC/CCA Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation	Total allocation
1	Environmental themes	1 548	1 275	1 009	0	0	0	3 832
2	Cross-cutting themes	181	0	0	1 042	664	492	2 379
3	Integrated environmental assessments	0	0	0	0	156	0	156
4	Information services and communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	EEA governance and partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	EEA internal management and administration	421	125	116	118	180	108	1 068
Total		**2 150**	**1 400**	**1 125**	**1 160**	**1 000**	**600**	**7 435**

Annex C Status on human resources

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

Table C.1 Staff development 2009–2013

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
AD	57	59	62	61	62
AST	64	66	70	70	69
National experts	20	21	24	23	18
Contract agents	36	55	58	63	60
Total	**177**	**201**	**214**	**217**	**209**

Table C.2 Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2013

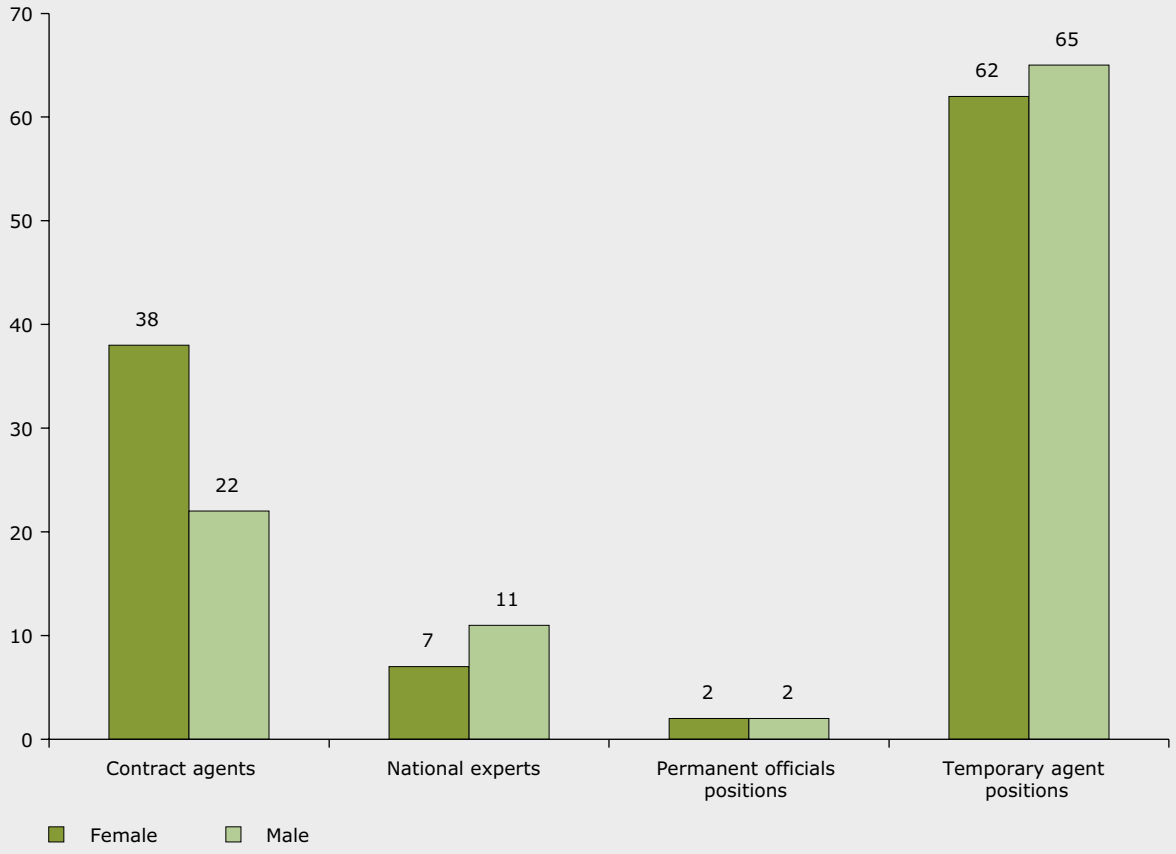
	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Turkey	United Kingdom	Total
AD	1	4				7	1	1	6	12	2		1	2						1	4	2	1	1	2	4		3		7	62
AST		2	2			29		3	3	4	1			2	5	1		1		1	1		1	1	3	6	1	1		1	69
National experts		1			1	1			2	2		1			1							1	1	1	4			1	1	18
Contract agents		3			1	11		1	4	4		2		2	10	3	2			2	2	2	1	1	2	1				6	60
Total	**1**	**10**	**2**		**2**	**48**	**1**	**5**	**15**	**22**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**16**	**4**	**2**	**1**		**4**	**7**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**11**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**15**	**209**

Table C.3 EEA promotions in 2013

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		2	2	1		2		1			8
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	2		1	3	1	1	1				9

Figure C.1 Staff by gender on 31 December 2013

Number of staff by gender as of 31.12.2013



Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2013

Austria	Elisabeth Freytag (*Vice-Chair, Bureau member*) Head of Department — EU Environmental Affairs	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Belgium	Philippe D'Hondt Head of Air, Environment and Communication Department	Flemish Environment Agency
Bulgaria	Vanya Grigorova (*Vice-Chair, Bureau member*) Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Croatia	Neven Voća	Croatian Environment Agency
Cyprus	Charalambos Hajipakkos (Alternate) Senior Environment Officer — Environment Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Michal Pastvinský Director of International relations Department	Ministry of the Environment
Denmark	Mikkel Aarø-Hansen Director – International Environment	Danish Ministry of the Environment
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Environment
Finland	Laura Höijer Research Director	Ministry of the Environment
France	Bruno Verlon Director, Deputy General Commissioner for Sustainable Development	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	Karsten Sach (*Chair, Bureau member*) Deputy Director-General — Directorate for International Cooperation Julia Werner (Alternate)	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety
Greece	Maria Peppa Head of Department of International Relations and EU Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Istvan Teplan Director General	National Institute for Environment
Iceland	Hermann Sveinbjörnsson Director, Office of International Affairs and Policy	Ministry of Environment
Ireland	David Walsh Assistant Secretary General	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Giovanni Brunelli	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare
Latvia	Alda Ozola Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Liechtenstein	Helmut Kindle Director	National Office of Environment
Lithuania	Aldona Margeriene Deputy Director	Environmental Protection Agency
Luxembourg	Eric de Brabanter Economist — Climate Change, Indicators and Statistics	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure
Malta	Vincent Cassar Chairman	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
The Netherlands	Koen de Snoo Director for Sustainability	Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Norway	Kari Holden Head of section for environmental Data, Climate and Pollution Agency	Climate and Pollution Agency
Poland	Andrzej Jagusiewicz (*Vice-Chair, Bureau member*) Chief Inspector	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Nuno Lacasta (*Vice-Chair, Bureau member*) Director General	Portuguese Environment Agency, Ministry for Agriculture, Environment, Sea and Spatial Planning
Romania	Mihail Fâcă State Secretary, President	National Environment Agency
Slovak Republic	Martin Vavřinek Director General	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Joško Knez Acting Director	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Guillerma Yanguas Montero Directora General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente
Sweden	Maria Ågren Executive Director	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Bruno Oberle Director	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Ercan Tiraş Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
United Kingdom	Deborah Petterson Deputy Director — EU Strategy and Professionalism	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
European Commission	Robin Miège (*Bureau member*) Director	DG Environment
	Kurt Vandenberghe Director	DG Research
Designated by the European Parliament	Prof. Michael Scoullos (*Bureau member*) Professor, Director of Environmental Chemistry Laboratory	MIO-ECSDE University of Athens
	Prof. Peter Hennicke Senior Scientist and Project Manager	Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
EEA Scientific Committee	Sybille van den Hove (*chair of SC*)	MEDIAN SCP
European Commission *Guest*	Artur Runge-Metzger Director	DG Climate Action

Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2013

Dr Angel Borja	AZTI-Tecnalia, Marine Research Division, Spain
Prof. Pierluigi Cocco (*Vice-Chair*)	Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Section, University of Cagliari, Italy
Prof Philippe Grandjean	University of Southern Denmark
Prof. Mogens Henze	Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark
Dr Ole Hertel, DSc, Ph.D.	Department of Atmospheric Environment National Environmental Research Institute University of Århus, Denmark
Prof Jiri HřebÍček	Masaryk University, Czech Republic
Prof Mogens Henze	Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Dr Sybille van den Hove (*Chair*)	Median SCP, Spain
Prof Richard K Johnson	Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden
Dr Ulrike Kastrup	FocusTerra - Earth Sci Res & Information Centre, ETH Zurich, Department of Earth Sciences, Switzerland
Prof Eckart Lange	Department of Landscape, The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom
Dr Owen McIntyre	Faculty of Law, University College Cork, National University of Ireland
Prof Anil Markandya	Basque Centre for Climate Change, Spain
Prof. Peter Novak (*Vice-chair*)	Energotech Engineering, Slovenia
Dr Jouni Paavola	Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Dr Vincent –Henri Peuch	ECMWF, United Kingdom
Prof Greet Scoeters	VITO, Belgium
Hon. Prof. Jean-Louis Weber	Visiting Professor at Nottingham University

Annex F EEA National Focal Points

As of 31 December 2013

Albania	Julian Beqiri	Agency of Environment and Forestry
Austria	Johannes Mayer	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/Federal Environment Agency
Belgium	Jan Voet	Intergewestelijke Cel voor Leefmilieu (IRCEL)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Mehmed Cero	Federal Ministry for Physical Planning and Environment
Bulgaria	Camellia Dikova	Executive Environment Agency (ExEA)
Croatia	Jasna Butuči Rene Vukelić	Croatian Environment Agency (CEA)
Cyprus	Christina Pantazi	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Jarmila Cikánková	Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)
Denmark	Hannibal Rasmussen	Danish Ministry of the Environment
Estonia	Leo Saare	Estonian Environment Information Centre (EEIC)
Finland	Tapani Säynätkari	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Svetlana Gjorgjeva	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
France	Jacques Thorette	Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logemen
Germany	Christina Pykonen	Umweltbundesamt/Federal Environment Agency
Greece	Dimitris Meimaris	Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Gabriella Pajna	Ministry of Rural Development
Iceland	Gunnar Jónsson	Environment Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Micheál Lehane	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.
Kosovo under UN SCR 1244/99	Mimoza Hyseni	Environmental Protection Agency
Latvia	Vita Slanke	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre
Liechtenstein	Roland Jehle	National Office for Forests, Nature and Land Management
Lithuania	Vytautas Narusevicius	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
Malta	Saviour Formosa	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Montenegro	Dragan Asanovic	Environmental Protection Agency
The Netherlands	Kees Schotten Hiddo Huitzing	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Norway	Rebekka Borsch	Climate and Pollution Agency
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Serbia	Dejan Lekic	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
Slovak Republic	Katarína Kosková	Slovak Environmental Agency

Slovenia	Barbara Bernard Vukadin	Slovenian Environment Agency
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Sweden	Ninni Borén	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Nicolas Perritaz	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Fatma Nur Cebecioglu	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
United Kingdom	Christine Holleran	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

European Commission	Pascal Le Grand	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 2013

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European Topic Centre on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)	
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European Topic Centre on Inland, Coastal and Marine waters (ETC/ICM)	
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Colin NUGENT	Project manager — Noise reporting and assessments
Cinzia PASTORELLO	Project officer — Transport and energy
Alfredo SANCHEZ VINCENTE	Project manager — Transport
Silvia TOMASINA	Secretary
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Stéphane ISOARD	Project manager — Climate change adaptation and economics
Blaz KURNIK	Project officer — Climate change impacts and adaptations
Kati MATTERN	Project manager — Climate change adaptation

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

AEI	Agri-environment indicator
AEIN	African Environmental Information Network
AMAP	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme
AOS	Arctic Observing Summit
AQUI	Air Quality data reporting User Interface
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
BLO	Brussels Liaison office
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDO	Country Desk Officers
CEP	Committee on Environmental Policy
CICES	Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services
CIF	Common Implementation Framework
CLC	Corine land cover (see Corine below)
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CoE	Council of Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties
CoR	Committee of the Regions
Corine	Coordination of information on the environment
CRM	Client Relations Management
CSCP	Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production
CSI	Core set of indicators
DG AGRI	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG CLIMA	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG DEVCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid
DG DIGIT	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Informatics
DG Environment	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment
DG REGIO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional Policy
DG RTD	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
DG SANCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumers
EAGLE	Eionet Action Group on Land monitoring in Europe
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EC	European Commission
ECCA	European Climate Change Adaptation
ECRINS	European Catchments and Rivers Network System

EEA	European Environment Agency
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
EE-IO	Environmentally Extended Input Output
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFQM	European Foundation for Quality Management
EFSA	European Food Safety Agency
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMAS	(EU) Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENVI Committee	European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
EP	European Parliament
EPA Network	Network of Heads of European Environmental Protection Agencies
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ESPAS	European Strategy and Policy Analysis System
Esri	Environmental Systems Research Institute
ETC	European Topic Centre
ETC/ACM	ETC on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation
ETC/BD	ETC on Biological Diversity
ETC/CCA	ETC on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptations
ETC/ICM	ETC on Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters
ETC/SCP	ETC on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ETC/SIA	ETC on Spatial Information and Analysis
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
EuroGOOS	European Global Ocean Observing System
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAIRMODE	Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
F-gases	Fluorinated gases

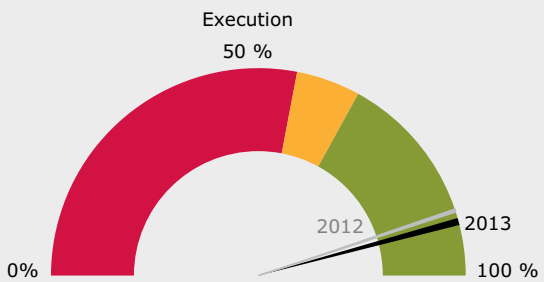
FLIS	Forward-Looking Information and Services
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
FP7	EU's Seventh Framework Programme
FPA	Framework Partnership Agreement
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIO	GMES Initial Operations
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISC	GMES *in situ* coordination
GLC	Global Land Cover
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle
HNV	High nature value
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
HRL	High resolution layers
HSCS	Habitat and Species Conservation Status
IAS	Invasive alien species
IASS	Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
ICT	Information and communications technology
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IGAC	International Global Atmospheric Chemistry
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
InforMEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements Information and Knowledge Management Initiative
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCheM	Information Platform on Chemicals Monitoring
IPR	Implementing Provisions for Reporting
IRCEL	(Belgian) Interregional Environment Agency
ISA	European public administration
ITRE	European Parliament Committee on Industry, Energy and Reseach
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRC	Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)

LED	Light-emitting diode
LRTAP	Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
LTO	Long-term objective
LUSP	Land Use and Spatial Planning
MAES	Mapping and Assessing European Ecosystems and their Services
MAWP	Multiannual Work Programme
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MMD	Monitoring Mechanism Decision
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NCP	National Contact Point
NEC	National Emissions Ceiling
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NH_3	Ammonia
NMVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compound
NOISE	Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide
NRC	National Reference Centre
O_3	Ozone
ODEMM	Options for Delivering Ecosystem-Based Marine Management
ODS	Ozone-depleting substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PM	Particulate matter
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
PP	Precautionary principle
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QMS	Quality Management System
RDF	Resource Description Framework
REC	Regional Environmental Centres
RIO+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SAON	Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

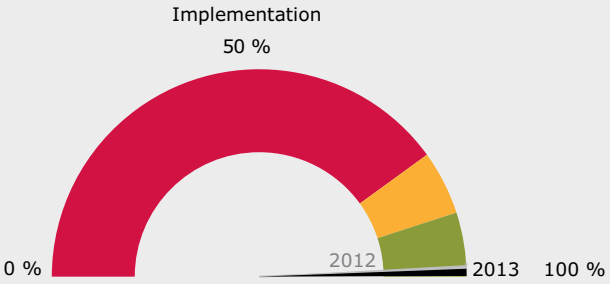
SDWG	Sustainable Development Working Group
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEEA	Strategy for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System
SENSE	Shared European National State of the Environment
SIIF	Structure Information and Implementation Framework
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
SoE	State of the Environment
SOER	State and Outlook of Environment report
TERM	Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
UBA	Umweltbundesamt
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/MAP	United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
VITO	Flemish Institute for Technological Research
VMM	Flemish Environment Agency
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG-DIS	Working Group on Data and Information Sharing
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Information System for Europe

Annex J Balanced scorecard

Resource perspective
Budget

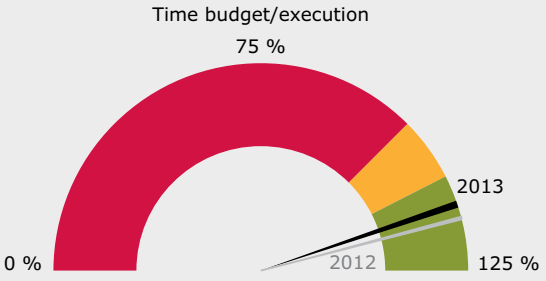


% paid of total committed appropriations

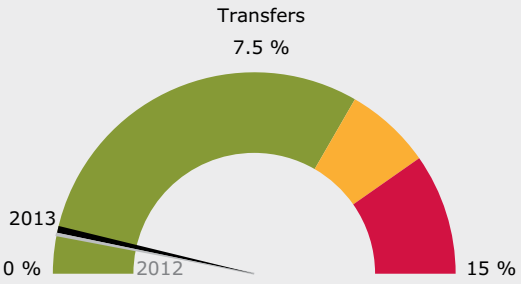


% committed of total appropriation

Sound financial management

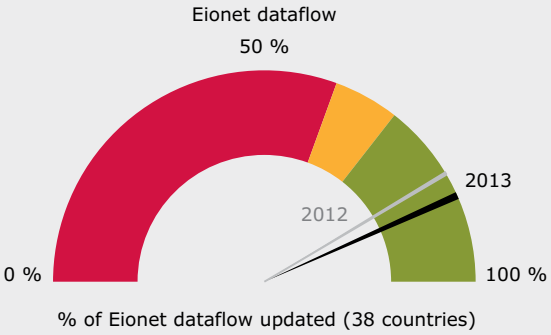


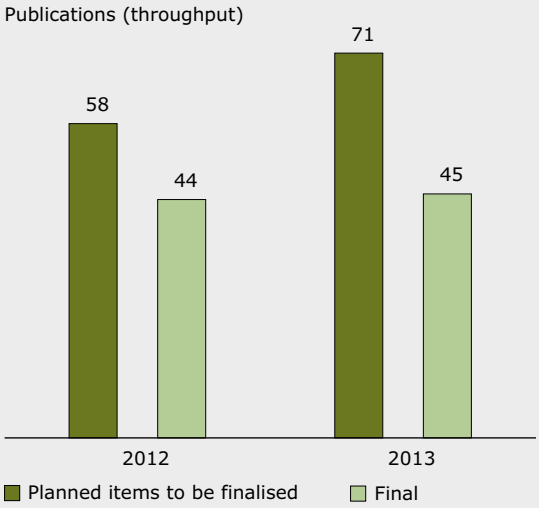
% time registred against time budgetted

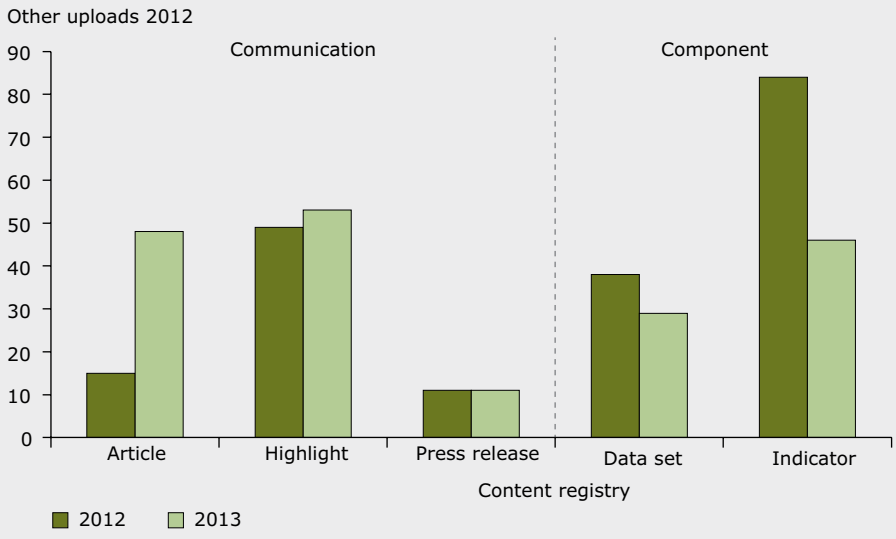


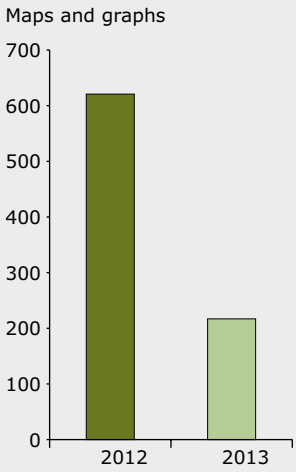
% transferred of total appropriations

Business perspective
Supply chain



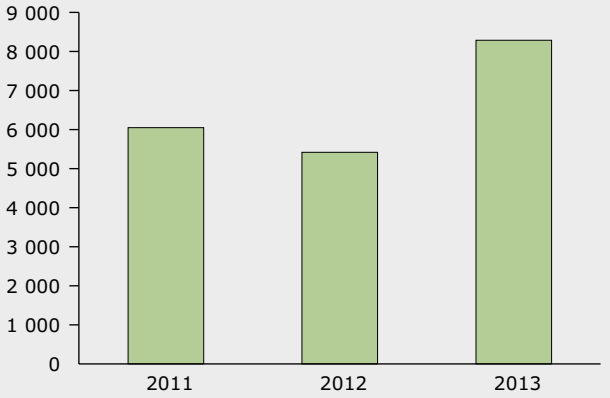




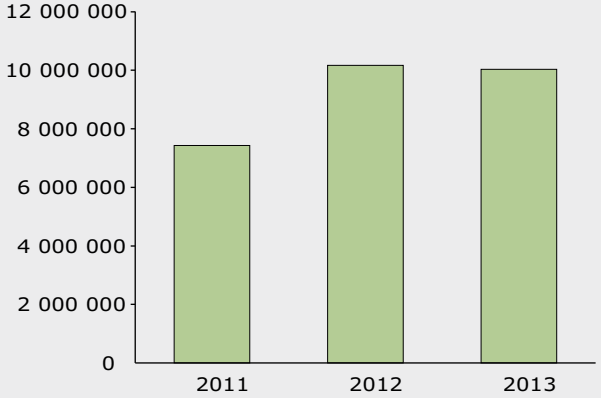


Client perspective
Relevance

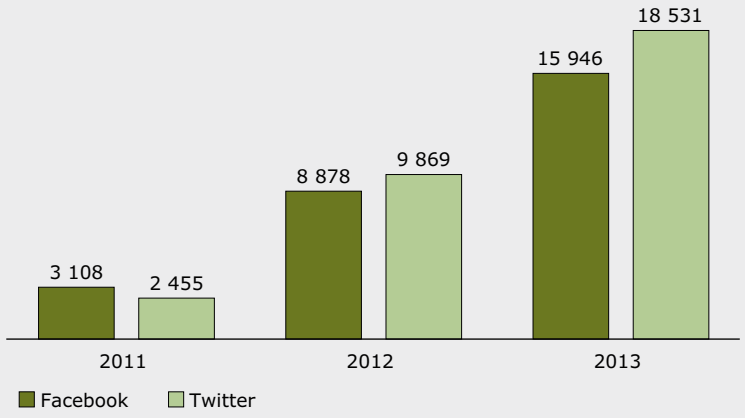
EEA media coverage (No. of articles in which EEA is mentioned)



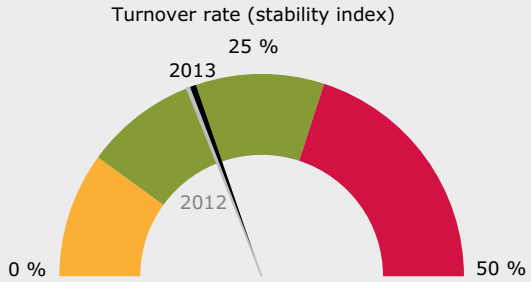
EEA website traffic (page views)



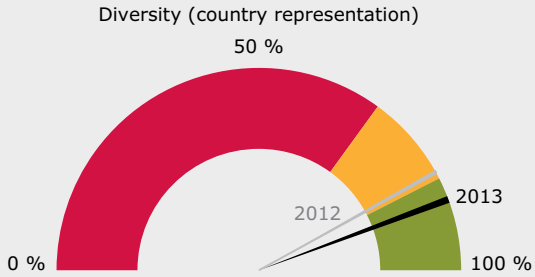
Facebook fans and Twitter followers



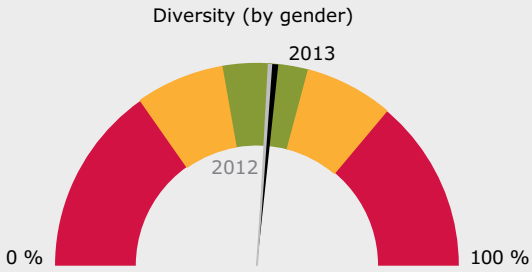
Learning and growth perspective
Work force



Entries/departures

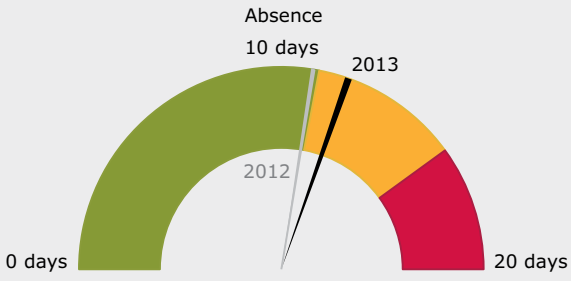


% of nationalities of EEA member countries represented at EEA

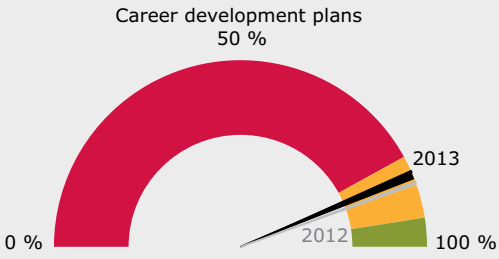


% of female staff

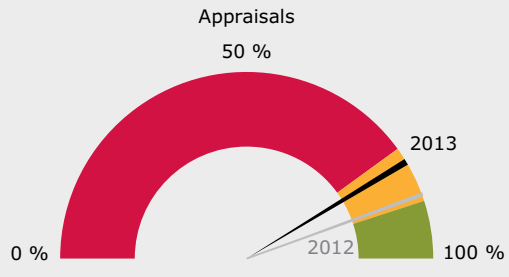
Capability/motivation



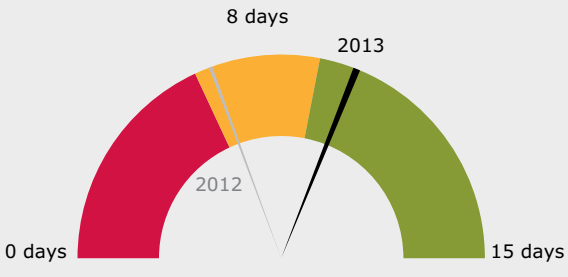
Average absence days per year



% of CDC plans finalised for succeeding year



% of appraisals for past year



Development of competencies (days registered)

European Environment Agency

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