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Annual report 2010 and Environmental statement 2011

European Environment Agency

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and Environmental statement 2011

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Brief description of the EEA and its mission

The European Environment Agency (EEA) was formally established in 1990 by Council Regulation No 1210/90. This Regulation was subsequently amended by Council Regulation No 933/1999 and then again by Regulation No 1641/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council. 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 is to:

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

Strategic objectives 2009–2013

Our strategic objectives are to:

- play a key role in the development and implementation of European environmental policies and related areas, especially the European Commission's Environment Action Programme;

- monitor the efficacy of environmental policies of the EU and EEA member, candidate and potential candidate countries;
- support the monitoring of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (through facilitation of Sustainable Development Indicators) focusing on core environment-related issues;
- undertake integrated environmental assessments and analyses of the 6th Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), 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 to improve the timeliness of environmental information through the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and the environmental data centres;
- anticipate new ideas and thinking, especially about 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 the mainstream of decision-making and the daily lives of European citizens.

Cooperation across Europe

The information provided by the EEA comes 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 comprise the EEA's five European topic centres (ETCs) covering water, air and climate change, biological diversity, sustainable consumption and production as well as land use and spatial information.

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. Subsequently, the EEA became the first EU body to be registered under the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

The EEA environmental management system covers the EEA premises, situated in two adjacent rented buildings in the centre of Copenhagen. The total area of the headquarters is 8 900 m^2, of which 7 200 m^2 is situated at Kongens Nytorv 6, which EEA has occupied since it started its operation in Copenhagen in 1994, and 1 700 m^2 at Kongens Nytorv 8, which EEA rents since 1 July 2010. In assessing the environmental impacts of the EEA activities, business travel paid for by the EEA has also been included for non-EEA staff, for example EEA Management Board members, Eionet partners, ETC representatives and external experts.

Further details on how the EEA manages its environmental impacts can be found in Chapter 9 of this annual report.

Message from the Executive Director

It was with great pleasure that I presented on 30 November 2010 our fourth European environment state and outlook report (SOER 2010) to the European Parliament and then to broader audiences. Five years on from our last major assessment, it was heartening once again to see the genuine interest that exists in our work amongst policymakers, politicians, industry, the media and the general public.

Like the rings of a tree, our five-year assessments show development over time. The 2005 discussion around the report was very much focused on the emerging debate around climate change. In 2010, we have again moved on as our understanding grows.

Connectivity between key systems

Environmental challenges, such as climate change, can no longer be seen as independent, simple or specific to the natural world. The volcanic eruption in Iceland in April 2010 clearly illustrated the connectivity between the key systems underpinning our globalised society: a volcano, air transport, trade, health and financial markets were all affected.

While this connectivity puts new demands on policymakers, our analysis also shows that if we can increase our understanding of these complex evolving processes, they also offer opportunities for action.

Environmental policy works

SOER 2010 is clear: environmental policy works. But to seize these opportunities, we need to continue implementing existing policy and we must design imaginative *and* far-sighted policy for the future that is based on robust, timely information.

This point was highlighted throughout 2010 — UN International Year of Biodiversity. As we celebrated the diversity, potential and fragility of life on earth there was also a great deal of reflection as we came to terms with the reality that ambitious targets to halt the loss of biodiversity had not been met.

The International Year was a timely reminder that targets and policies need to be accompanied by effective implementation and robust analysis if they are to succeed and foster additional policy.

At the EU level, SOER 2010 should be able to feed into a range of policy review processes in coming years, including those concerning climate-change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, water, air and waste.

But it's equally clear that numerous other sectoral and cross-sectoral policy fields will be able to draw on the analysis presented in the assessments. Examples include forthcoming reviews of the EU Transport policy, EU Energy policy, the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies. Plans to use EU structural funds to help achieve the EU's 2020 objectives, including the 'resource-efficient Europe' flagship initiative, can also draw from the report.

I'm also confident that the assessment will provide guidance to those formulating the agenda for the United Nations Sustainable Development Conference in 2012, known as Rio+20, and other international negotiations. In particular, the forward-looking *Assessment of global megatrends*, which was developed around an exploratory assessment of future trends, offers food for thought in global terms.

Indeed, I believe that the EEA and Eionet have provided a significant contribution to the knowledge base for policymaking in Europe and that the analysis in SOER 2010 has the potential to make an enormous difference in terms of how we approach both the challenges and the opportunities facing us in a complex world.

SOER 2010 clearly shows the need for environmental accounting, relevant up-to-date indicators and rigorous research. In this time of recession, we must continue to invest in these tools if we are serious about developing a sustainable economy and society for the future.

Jacqueline McGlade

Message from the Chairman of the Board

We hear a lot of talk today about networks, social or otherwise. Sometimes it is difficult to understand what exactly is being talked about. For the EEA 'networking' and 'the network' refer to very real activities and entities.

At the heart of the EEA family is Eionet — a partnership linking more than 350 institutions and around 1 000 experts in EEA member and collaborating countries. Members of this network had a particularly busy year in 2010 as they contributed, under the able guidance of the EEA to SOER 2010, justly celebrated as the flagship assessment of the EEA.

As a comprehensive, coherent body of assessments, SOER 2010 enables us to understand the connections and interactions between environmental issues — and provides the knowledge base to devise appropriate responses. Thus the SOER 2010 takes stock, identifies environmental challenges and their causes.

SOER 2010 clearly marks the successes of EU environmental policy — such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and better waste recycling. However, equally clear are the outstanding problems: global climate change, the loss of biodiversity and urban air quality. These challenges are far more interrelated than the environmental problems of past decades and will require more complex policy responses.

SOER 2010 also allows us to reflect on existing policy and shape future policy. The European Commission, for example, will base its assessment of the 6th Environment Action Programme (2002 to 2012) on the assessments.

I am also confident that the European Council, who asked in December 2010 for evidence- and science-based 7th Environment Action Programme, will make best use of SOER 2010, as well.

Joint ownership and mutual learning

This approach of joint ownership is significant. It helps further the SEIS-inspired process of providing a common structure to enable countries to compare actions and learn from each other. And it has delivered a mass of valuable information on implementation: what works and what doesn't in specific local contexts; what unexpected impacts policies can produce; and so on.

During 2010 the EEA also continued to spread the Eionet and SEIS models elsewhere. For example, substantial progress was made on the European Neighbourhood Partnership (ENP) particularly in terms of activities in Russia, ENP-East and ENP-South countries.

This process of consolidating Eionet while engaging our neighbours in the wider world continues to be a process of mutual learning and understanding. Meeting new challenges, new partners and new opportunities together is, after all, what networking should be about.

Karsten Sach

1 Introduction

The EEA 2009–2013 Strategy

The EEA 2009–2013 Strategy is the fourth Multi-annual Work Programme. It builds upon the successful delivery of our previous strategy, which established the Agency as a key provider in Europe of environmental data, information and knowledge.

The core objective of the current strategy is 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 the EU and member countries' environmental policies.

The new strategy builds upon the 6th EAP, projecting its four key priorities into the period to 2013, and addressing new initiatives and challenges as they emerge. It also helps define the multi-annual work programme (as required by the EEA Regulation), defining priorities for the EEA's work in the period up to 2013.

The 2010 work programme

During 2010, in addition to regular, ongoing activities and specific work for the Spanish and Belgian presidencies, the EEA placed extra emphasis on five major areas dealt with briefly below:

- **SOER 2010 and wider European assessments**
  - Production of the SOER 2010 was a key task, which was delivered on time and according to plan. The report provides inputs for an evaluation of existing policy and future priorities. SOER 2010 involved almost all sections of the EEA and specific references are made in the thematic areas that follow in this report to give the reader a sense of this cross-agency involvement.
  - Work also continued on the establishment of shared environmental information systems (SEIS) to support the continuous and/or regular updating of state and outlook environmental reports, assessments and benchmarking within EEA countries, the Mediterranean and wider European regions.
- **Climate change and adaptation**
  Work on climate change concentrated on:
  - the development of the strategic orientation of the EEA's work on climate change mitigation and adaptation following the outcomes of the COP15 meeting in Copenhagen at the end of 2009, reflecting key EU policies such as the climate change and energy package, transport, regional development and agriculture;
  - evaluation of information on climate change impacts, through the EU Clearinghouse on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in close collaboration with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment (DG Environment) and Joint Research Centre (JRC);
  - developing an ecosystem perspective for agriculture and forestry, including relevant observing, monitoring and assessment requirements, in response to any agreements in Copenhagen on reducing emissions from deforestation and land use change, in cooperation with JRC;
  - together with DG Environment and JRC, establishing a European vulnerability and adaptation

mapping service including information for disaster management and prevention;
- supporting with DG Environment, the development by the JRC of a European drought observatory;
- ongoing evaluation of planetary boundaries and environmental thresholds relating to increases in greenhouse gas emissions and global warming.

- **International Year of Biodiversity**
  The EEA produced a series of outputs throughout the International Year of Biodiversity in order to provide policymakers with appropriate tools and relevant information needed for designing and implementing biodiversity policies after 2010. The Agency's work on biodiversity included public awareness campaigns such as the 'Europe in Bloom: living façade' project, a presence at Green Week in Brussels and COP10 in Nagoya, Japan.

  Throughout the year, the EEA cooperated closely with key partners including DG Environment and Directorate General for Communication (DG COMM).

- **Initiatives on greening the economy**
  The EEA continued to develop the concept of the green economy. A paper on the Resource Efficiency knowledge base was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner for Environment and DG Environment. Additionally, work moved forward on scenarios, pathways and fiscal recovery packages towards achieving a low-carbon and green economy by 2050, including establishment of natural resource accounting and prospects for ecological tax reform.

- **Information Communications Technologies (ICT)**
  The EEA continued to develop its cloud computing applications on its Eye on Earth platform, designed to encourage citizen participation and to implement arrangements on international environmental data sharing and standards for data-tagging between EEA, EEA countries and key international observing programmes.

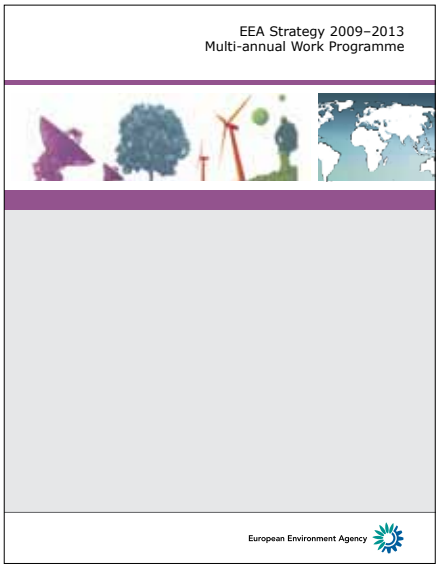
  The Agency played a central role in the development of Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES project) in order to deliver earth observation-based services to the wider community. In particular the Agency established the GISC project to co-ordinate the in-situ elements of the overall observing system and designed the basis for the management of downstream services especially for the land component on the GMES Initial Operations (GIO).

Achieving our annual goals

Our 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 their questions about the environment in their daily lives and to ensure that environmental thinking and education is brought into the mainstream of decision-making.

Again in 2010, the annual work programme was achieved as a result of continued cooperation with Eionet partners (national focal points, national reference centres and European topic centres), cooperating countries and a wide-range of partner institutions, including the European Commission's Directorate-Generals, government departments and agencies, international conventions and UN bodies, the scientific technical and research communities, private sector and civil society, in order to assure the relevance and quality of the data, information and analyses that we provide.

This annual report for 2010 is organised according to the EEA annual management plan (AMP). However, the Information Services and Communications sections, which appear together in the AMP, have been divided into two chapters in this report to aid readability.



2 Environmental themes

Air quality

The annual report on the summer ozone situation in 2009, published in March 2010, concluded that ozone levels in Europe during summer 2009 were among the lowest since Europe-wide reporting began in 1997. Nevertheless, all EU Member States exceeded the long-term objective set by EU legislation to protect human health from summer ozone pollution.

'Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas' and 'exposure of ecosystems to acidification eutrophication and ozone' — two core EEA indicators — were updated and published on the EEA's website. The air quality EU Structural Indicators and the air quality EU Urban Audit indicators were also delivered to Eurostat for online publication.

Several versions of the implementing provisions of the Air Quality Directive were drafted in 2010 and are expected to be adopted in late 2011. EEA actively contributed to this drafting process and will play a key role in the application of these provisions as soon as they are adopted.

National air quality data and information from annual air quality monitoring reporting gathered under the Exchange of Information (EoI) Decision — the 3rd Air Quality Daughter Directive — covering monthly ozone and summer ozone exceedances was processed, quality checked and made available on the EEA website, as was the air quality assessment questionnaire.

The EEA 'Eye on Earth' portal includes Air Watch, an application that provides air quality information to Europe's citizens. The site provides interactive information from street-level to the aggregated European level. The information, which is in near real-time, is gathered from air quality measurement stations, chemical transport modelling (provided by the GMES Atmosphere Service) and citizen's input. The site's display options and modelled information was improved in 2010.

The 1 400 monitoring stations across all EEA member countries provide near real-time ozone data to the EEA several times a day. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) and NO_2 near real-time data is now provided by 1 000 stations in 18 countries on an hourly basis and some CO, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X and SO_2 near real-time data exchange is also taking place.

GMES Atmospheric Service project

The EEA is a member of the user advisory board to the GMES Atmosphere Service project known as Monitoring Atmospheric Composition and Climate (MACC). In this capacity EEA contributes its and Eionet's air quality national reference centre experience to the GMES service.

Throughout the period of the volcanic eruption in Iceland, the EEA, in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), regularly assessed Europe's air pollution and provided updates to the European Commission, the air quality community within Eionet and the public.

Air quality management and assessment

The 15th Eionet workshop on air quality management and assessment took place in October in Dessau and was hosted by the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA). The workshop addressed data and assessment needs of the countries and the EEA as well as new developments such as GMES Atmosphere Service.

The third plenary meeting of Fairmode — an air-quality modelling network organised by the JRC and the EEA — took place in September in Kjeller, Norway, hosted by the Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU). EEA co-chairs the network's activities and leads the working group on guidance on model use. The EEA has prepared, with the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change's (ETC/ACC) help, and in consultation with Fairmode, a model use guidance document that will be published in 2011. The web portal that enables communication within the modelling and model user communities of Fairmode was updated.

Noise

The Environmental Noise Directive (END) requires EU Member States to assess exposure to noise from selected transport and industrial sources by means of noise mapping. These noise maps will be used to develop action plans to reduce population exposure where levels are high and also to protect areas of favourable sound quality. As such, EU Member States are required to deliver a series of data flows to the European Commission. The EEA has been receiving these data flows and conducting a quality check of data through the European Topic Centre on Land Use and Spatial Information (ETC/LUSI).

The EEA received data on:

- noise sources (agglomerations, major roads railways and airports);
- historical noise control programmes;
- action plans;
- noise maps and related population exposure.

Several EEA member country submissions were nevertheless incomplete. The Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe (NOISE) was updated with the most recent data delivered through the END. NOISE is the only pan-European database on noise and is held by the EEA.

Developing good practice

A good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health exposure was published by the EEA. The guide is intended to assist policymakers and competent authorities in understanding and fulfilling the action planning requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. It was prepared by EEA's expert panel on noise, which advises the EU institutions on technical aspects of noise policy development. The panel also provided technical support to the European Commission on the upcoming review of the END.

The 3rd Eionet meeting of National Reference Centres (NRCs) for Noise was held in October at the EEA premises. The meeting discussed the latest data and policy developments in the field of noise and was presented the results of the updated NOISE database. The participants were also offered one-to-one advice in cases of specific data reporting issues.

Joint work with the JRC to develop common calculation and reporting

Air quality and noise

Published reports, papers and web

- Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas, EEA core set indicator, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/exceedance-of-air-quality-limit-1/exceedance-of-air-quality-limit-2
- Exposure of ecosystems to acidification, eutrophication and ozone, EEA core set indicator, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/exposure-of-ecosystems-to-acidification-2/exposure-of-ecosystems-to-acidification-1
- AirBase — the European Air quality database: annual update of the air quality monitoring information database hosted by EEA, www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/airbase
- Ozone Pollution across Europe, Live map of ground-level ozone, www.eea.europa.eu/maps/ozone/welcome
- Eye on Earth/AirWatch, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/eye-on-earth
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: air pollution*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/air-pollution
- *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2009 — Overview of exceedances of EC ozone threshold values for April–September 2009*, EEA Technical report No 2/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-pollution-by-ozone-across-europe-during-summer-2009
- Forum for AIR quality MODelling (FAIRMODE), http://fairmode.ew.eea.europa.eu/
- Zones in relation to EU air quality thresholds, 2008, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/zones-in-relation-to-eu-air-quality-thresholds-1
- Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe (NOISE), revised and updated database relating to data reported by EEA member countries and corresponding to the Environmental Noise Directive, http://NOISE.eionet.europa.eu
- *Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects,* EEA Expert Panel on Noise, EEA Technical report No 11/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/good-practice-guide-on-noise

Air quality and noise

Workshops, meetings and events

- GMES Atmosphere Service, MACC (Monitoring Atmospheric Composition and Climate), General Assembly, January 2010, Reading, United Kingdom
- EEA Expert Panel on Noise, February 2010, Brussels and November 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, Joint meeting of Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections and of Task Force on Measurement and Modelling, May 2010, Larnaca, Cyprus
- 5th meeting of National Air Quality Reference Laboratories (AQUILA), Joint Research Centre, June 2010, Ispra, Italy
- European Commission, DG Environment, Noise Regulatory Committee meeting, June and December 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- European Commission, DG Environment, Ambient Air Quality Committee meeting, June and December 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- Annual meeting of UNECE LRTAP Convention EMEP Steering Body, September 2010, Geneva, Switzerland
- Eurocities working group on noise, September 2010, Stockholm, Sweden
- 3rd Annual Plenary of the EEA/JRC Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe (FAIRMODE), September 2010, Kjeller, Norway
- 15th Annual Eionet Workshop on Air Quality Management and Assessment, October 2010, Dessau, Germany
- 3rd Annual Eionet Workshop on Noise, October 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Annual meeting of UNECE LRTAP Convention Executive Body, December 2010, Geneva, Switzerland

methods for noise maps is ongoing and will be completed in 2011.

Air pollutant emissions (including industrial emissions)

SOER 2010 includes the thematic assessment on air pollution which provides an up-to-date analysis of air pollutant emissions across Europe and its subsequent impacts on air quality.

During 2010, the EEA continued close cooperation with key partners particularly regarding air pollutant emissions data and assessments related to the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive), the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) and the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

Two annual EEA technical reports were published, presenting and analysing reported air pollutant emissions data received from countries:

- *The NEC Directive status report 2009* summarised data reported under the NEC Directive. It also presented an updated analysis of the progress being made by Member States in reaching ceilings set under the directive. The report showed that 14 Member States anticipate meeting all four of the pollutant-specific emission ceilings specified in the NEC Directive, with the remaining 13 Member States indicating that they will miss at least one of their respective ceilings. Accompanying the report were updated country-profiles that provide Member State-specific information on a number of key indicators.
- *The European Union emission inventory report 1990–2008* under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), published in July was submitted by the European Commission to the UNECE as the official EC submission under the LRTAP Convention. For the first time the report included information on emissions of toxic heavy metals and confirmed that emissions of most air pollutants continue to decline.

Both reports where launched with web highlights and data was separately published through the EEA data viewers. Furthermore, EEA continued to support DG Environment initiatives aiming at improving the timeliness and quality of data reported by Member States under the NEC Directive.

A joint report by EEA and the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) was published in August summarising key findings from the emission inventory review performed by the ETC/ACC and the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP).

The EEA continued to support the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) and the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directives by hosting respective websites, publishing updated E-PRTR data on EEA data services, assisting Member States with improving E-PRTR data quality and publication of the E-PRTR review report.

Policy effectiveness

Assessment of the air quality impacts — an EEA Technical report on the effectiveness of selected policy measures in terms of the magnitude of air pollutant emissions and subsequent air quality in Europe was published.

A technical workshop exploring the latest knowledge on uncertainties in road transport emission inventories was held in November. The workshop explored ways in which improved scientific knowledge has let to changes in emission estimates and the implication for compliance. In addition, EEA continued to support inventory reporting of EEA member countries through the provision of updated and new software tools such as the road transport emission software COPERT.

The annual joint air pollutant emission meeting between Eionet and the UNECE Task Force on Emissions Inventories and Projections (TFEIP) held in Cyprus in May was well attended. A separate Eionet-dedicated session focussed on the SOER 2010 process and EEA/Eionet activities with respect to E-PRTR. EEA continues to support the task force, particularly through its role as co-chair of the joint meetings.

Air pollutant emissions

Published reports, papers and web

- *NEC Directive status report 2009. Reporting by the Member States under Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants*, EEA Technical report No 10/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/nec-directive-status-report-2009
- *European Union emission inventory report 1990–2008 under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)*, EEA Technical report No 7/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-emission-inventory-report
- Emission inventory review ETC/ACC, CEIP, http://www.ceip.at/review-process/
- E-PRTR website, http://prtr.ec.europa.eu
- IRIS website, www.iris.eionet.europa.eu
- E-PRTR Review Report 2010, http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/docs/ETCACC_TP_2010_5_RevRep_2008_E-PRTRdata.pdf
- *Impact of selected policy measures on Europe's air quality,* EEA report No 8/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/impact-of-selected-policy-measures/at_download/file
- Updates to the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook — 2009, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-emission-inventory-guidebook-2009/emep-eea-guidebook-2009-revision-log.pdf

Workshops, meetings and events

- Eionet-UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP), 10–11 May 2010, Larnaca, Cyprus
- Workshop Road transport emission inventory uncertainties — greenhouse gases and air pollutants, 18 November 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark

Biodiversity

Biodiversity embraces the variety of genes, species and ecosystems that constitute life on Earth. Despite a global pledge to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly by 2010 and a European commitment to halt it altogether, the steady decline continues. The consequences for the natural world and for human wellbeing are profound.

The EEA produced a series of outputs throughout the International Year of Biodiversity in order to provide policymakers with appropriate tools and relevant information needed for designing and implementing biodiversity policies after 2010.

Assessing biodiversity in Europe — the 2010 report and the short thematic assessment series '10 messages for 2010' provided an overview of the status and trends of pan-European biodiversity in a range of ecosystems and issues, and the implications of these trends for biodiversity management policy and practice.

In collaboration with the European Commission, the Agency developed a 'baseline' to measure trends in biodiversity, and consequently the effectiveness of policies. Furthermore, all existing information about nature

and biodiversity in Europe was brought together in an information portal called the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE).

The Agency's work on biodiversity was not only limited to supporting policymakers but also included public awareness campaigns the 'Europe in Bloom: living façade' project, a presence at Green Week in Brussels and COP10 in Nagoya, Japan.

Biodiversity information

Work continued around data, information, reporting, indicators and assessments and the actions required by the Communication from the Commission *Options for an EU vision and target for biodiversity beyond 2010*. This required coordination between EEA, DG Environment and the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD) around the Baseline and BISE work, already mentioned.

BISE, the Biodiversity Baseline, the 10 messages for 2010 and the SEBI reports were all presented at a side event organised by DG Environment and supported by EEA during the first week of the CBD — COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan.

They were also presented at all meetings organised by the Youth Forum, Go4 Biodiversity, as well as at the Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature (CGBN). A leaflet and a brochure of the executive summary were broadly and successfully distributed at the EEA stand at Green Week and at the EC delegation stand in Nagoya.

The Baseline report was concluded in September to be ready for Nagoya. To support BISE and Europe's Baseline — the Biodiversity Data Centre — the main portal to Europe-wide data flows on nature and biodiversity was launched in May.

Eighteen years after the publication of the Habitats Directive, which created the Naura 2000 network — the Natura 2000 database and viewer were launched to the public. This migration represents a substantial breakthrough built on SEIS and the Aarhus Convention.

Furthermore cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) continued fostering the execution of the MoU around the Common Database on Dedicated Areas (CDDA) and its input to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

The EEA and DG Environment also agreed a rolling work plan for proposing and updating Community Lists of sites covering 2010 for the ETC/BD implementation Plan 2011 that was also prepared and delivered.

SEBI

In support of both the Biodiversity Data Centre and BISE, Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010 (SEBI 2010) was integrated in the Indicator Management System constituting a major breakthrough on accessibility to biodiversity data and information. All available SEBI indicators were updated by May 2010.

At the end of the year a SEBI Coordination Team meeting took place to discuss progress in the policy arena both at global and European level in the context of providing support to post 2010 policy. On assessment activities, and further to the reports mentioned above, the 10 messages for 2010 were launched.

Finally, during the last quarter of the year a new phase in the cooperation between the EEA and the Council of Europe started anchored on a project to be carried through ETC/BD on the establishing the Emerald network in the West Balkans countries. The Council decision to recognise the relevance of substituting the Palaearctic classification by the EEA European Nature Information Service (EUNIS) habitat classification will support a full exercise on EUNIS in 2011.

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The EEA was also active in the development of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES), which will act as an interface between the scientific community and policymakers to build capacity for and strengthen the use of science in policy-making.

SOER 2010

SOER 2010 biodiversity input was finalised, as were contributions to the Synthesis and the country assessments. Support to ecosystems assessments activities as well as activities related to invasive alien species (IAS) were also provided.

Biodiversity

Published reports, papers and web

Reports:

- *EU 2010 biodiversity baseline*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline/
- *Assessing biodiversity in Europe — the 2010 report*, EEA Report No 5/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/assessing-biodiversity-in-europe-84
- *Biodiversity — 10 messages for 2010*, EEA, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: biodiversity*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/biodiversity
- *Towards an early warning and information system for invasive alien species (IAS) threatening biodiversity in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 5/2010, http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/assess_feas_early_warning.pdf
- *Distribution and targeting of the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective*, EEA Technical report No 12/2009, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/distribution-and-targeting-of-the-cap-budget-from-a-biodiversity-perspective
- *Ecosystem accounting and the cost of biodiversity losses — the case of coastal Mediterranean wetlands*, EEA Technical report No 3/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ecosystem-accounting-and-the-cost
- *Scaling up ecosystem benefits — a contribution to The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study*, EEA Report No 4/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/scaling-up-ecosystem-benefits-a
- *Circles of discovery EEA*, A story in the 'Our Natural Europe' series, published on 4 June 2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/one-switzerland
- *Web of knowledge, web of life, web of wonder*, A story in the 'Our Natural Europe' series, published on 4 June 2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/one-finland
- *EEA Signals 2010 — Biodiversity, climate change and you*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/signals-2010
- *Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)*, Flyer: a living resource for biodiversity information, Published: 20 Sep 2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/bise

Web pages:

- Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE), http://biodiversity.europa.eu/
- The Biodiversity data centre (BDC), http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/dc
- Natura 2000 Viewer, http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu
- Agro- Environment Indicators, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5+=water&c0=10&b_start=0&c5=agricultureSEBI indicators [http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5 =water&c0=10&b_start=0]
- Biodiversity indicators (including SEBI2010 set on IMS), http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicator

Biodiversity

Workshops, meetings and events

- CGBN — Coordination group on Biodiversity and Nature, March, June and November 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- EEA-DG ENV-ETC/BD meetings on BISE, Baseline and Biodiversity Strategy and Targets, January, March, April and May 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- DG ENV meetings on Reporting under the Nature Directives, September and December 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- Meetings on Invasive Species indicators and assessments, January 2010 in France, May 2010 in Israel, June 2010 in Ireland, July 2010 in Hungary, August 2010 in Turkey, September 2010 in Denmark and Belgium, October 2010 in Italy and Croatia, December 2010 in Belgium
- ETC Management Committee, April 2010 in Turkey, October in the United Kingdom
- International Conference on '2010 IYB and Beyond 2010' — Portuguese Parliament, May 2010, Portugal
- Biodiversity Interservice Coordination Group Meeting, April 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- EEA-Council of Europe — ETC coordination meeting, March 2010, France
- CBD — COP10, October 2010, Japan
- Council of Europe and Spanish Presidency of EU — European conference on Protected areas and ecological networks, January 2010, Spain
- The Royal Society — InterAcademy Panel Biodiversity Conference: Integrating Ecosystem Services into Biodiversity Management, January 2010, United Kingdom
- Habitats and Ormis, February and November 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- DG ENV — Green Week — Biodiversity, May/June 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection of Czech Republic — future biodiversity policy, September 2010, Czech Republic
- IUCN Mediterranean Forum, November 2010, Spain
- CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) — 14th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBST), May 2010, Kenya
- SEBI coordination team meeting, June 2010 in Brussels, November 2010 in Copenhagen, Denmark
- SEBI experts meetings: Genetic diversity, February 2010, Italy; EBCC Bird numbers, March 2010, Spain
- Sustainability in the Amvrakikos Wetland Socioecosystem, February 2010, Greece
- Green week, May/June 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- International Biodiversity Conference: Biodiversity Year: The next day, November 2010, Greece

Eyewitness: Nagoya

Biodiversity COP10: a tale of two worlds

In many respects the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) in Nagoya, Japan, looked like any other international conference. Thousands of delegates from hundreds of countries, international media, celebrities and NGO representatives crammed into fortress-like convention buildings, split into various working groups and held long meetings on numerous draft papers circulating around. Heated discussions over one paragraph or an article continued over coffee and lunch breaks.

After all, all participants agreed on the urgency to act. It was also clear that what was achieved so far fell quite short of the targets for 2010. More needs to be done, but what? How would it be implemented? How would it be financed? Is biodiversity a national and global wealth? Who can access and benefit from it? Who has the responsibility for protecting it?

Whatever the post-2012 policy framework would be, it was clear that policymakers wanted a realistic and effective framework with clear tools to measure progress. In a joint side event with the European Commission, I presented the EEA's work on biodiversity, the baseline in particular.

As COP10 participants, the audience was already quite well informed about the state of biodiversity around the world. What they found most interesting, however, was the Agency's experience in collecting data from numerous sources and various scales and then producing comparable information.

Public embrace of biodiversity

Beyond the security checkpoints of the convention, in the fair area open to the public, was another world. The interactive fair was held in open air in a public park located between the convention centre and a university. Thanks to an effective information campaign, the host country Japan and the Aichi prefecture attracted a constant flow of visitors, which turned the fair into a global celebration of biodiversity and there was genuine concern and support for the natural world among visitors.

The European Union stand was popular, especially with students, Japanese officials working for local authorities and elderly groups. What made COP10 different from similar events was first and foremost the festive mood in the fair area, followed by the Japanese hospitality epitomised by very efficient organisation and helpful staff. The outcome of the conference was also significant enough to restore confidence in multilateral negotiations.

Gülçin Karadeniz, Communications programme, EEA

Greenhouse gas emissions

European greenhouse gas inventory

In April, the EEA and the European Commission submitted the 2010 EU greenhouse gas inventory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) using a new submission portal. The inventory also had an official launch at the EEA in June 2010. The EEA is responsible for the compilation of the inventory and the implementation of the QA/QC procedures under the EU national system. Emissions data have been made available in the greenhouse gas data viewer, hosted and updated by EEA.

In September, EEA published the second version of the Approximated EU GHG inventory for the year 2009 supporting the need for more recent emission inventory data. The quality of the report was supported by the very timely GHG estimates submitted by 10 Member States and received media attention including a statement by Climate Commissioner Hedegaard.

The EEA coordinated the EU responses to the UNFCCC annual expert review in close partnership with the European Commission. This Centralised Review took place from 20–25 September. The EEA attended lead reviewers meetings organised by UNFCCC secretariat. EEA and ETC staff participated in country reviews of national greenhouse gas inventories and the EEA has provided support to EEA countries in reporting emission inventory data according to International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. In 2010, EEA hosted an extended visit by Turkey on the process of complication, reporting and verification of national greenhouse gas inventories.

Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections

The EEA prepared and published the annual report on Greenhouse gas trends and projections in Europe, which also supports the European Commission's report to the Council and the Parliament on EU progress towards achieving the Kyoto objectives. The 2010 report, *Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe* shows that the large reduction in emissions in 2008 and 2009 gives EU-15 Member States a head start to reach and even over achieve the 8 % reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol. The reports also show that the EU-27 is well on track towards achieving its 20 % reduction target by 2020.

Emissions trading

The EEA viewer on EU Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) data was updated with Commission ETS data

Greenhouse gas emissions

Published reports, papers and web

- *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2008 and inventory report 2010*, EEA Technical report No 6/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-greenhouse-gas-inventory-2010
- *Approximated EU GHG inventory for the year 2009*. ETC/ACC, Technical Paper 2010/4, http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_4_EU_GHG_Inv2009
- Press release: Recession accelerates the decline in EU greenhouse gas emissions Published: 10 September 2010. Accompanying the ETC/ACC technical paper (2010/4).
- *Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe*, EEA Report No 7/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/
- Press release: Deep emission cuts give the EU a head start under the Kyoto Protocol. Published 12 October, 2010 accompanying the EEA Report *Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets*.

for the year 2009. ETC/ACC published a technical paper on cap adjustment for new sources in the EU ETS. Furthermore, EEA provided support for the development and EU ETS database.

Supporting post Kyoto climate policy reporting structure

In 2010 EEA provided significant support to DG CLIMA on the development of the reporting structure for the post Kyoto period. This basically covers the implementation of the provisions in the Climate Action and Renewable Energy Package, in particular the Effort Sharing Decision review and the revised Monitoring Mechanism. Furthermore, EEA supported the process of inclusion of international maritime transport emission reductions.

SOER 2010

SOER 2010 includes the thematic assessment climate mitigation highlighting global and European greenhouse gas emission trends, an evaluation of international reduction pledges under the Copenhagen Accord as well as emission trends under recent EU legislation (Climate and Energy Package).

Freshwater

With the increasing importance of resource efficiency and green economy, the freshwater area is more and more regarded as a sector on its own, like energy and transport. This means combining the traditional aspects of ecosystem and nature protection with questions of sustainable use of water and energy efficiency of water treatment and de-pollution.

In 2010 the two main areas of work, the data development and Water Information System for Europe (WISE) as well as the assessment work were geared towards the SOER 2010. In WISE new, updated maps illustrating achievements in the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the Urban Waste Water Treatment and Bathing Water Directive were published together with information illustrating the general state of the environment of Europe's waters. All maps are based on reporting from Member States in a comprehensive streamlined and quality assured reporting process.

In particular, in terms of WFD reporting, 2010 was a milestone year with the reporting of the first cycle of the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) into WISE. EEA supported the Commission with the first round of quality assurance for these comprehensive reporting activities.

In this context, a central achievement in 2010 was the finalisation of the catchment data base European Catchments and River Network System (ECRINS), which provides the main calculable reference layer for the rivers and lakes under the WFD in WISE.

Next to these major EEA assessments contributions were delivered to several UN processes: like the water initiative of the UN Resource Panel where the EEA leads on the report on water accounts and water footprinting; or the UNECE water convention. Furthermore EEA drafted a background paper *Safe water and healthy water services in a changing environment* for the Parma WHO ministerial conference in March 2010.

Another milestone in the summer 2010 was, together with the European Commission, the publication and launch of the annual Bathing water report, which again found a wide interest in the European press. This year it was again complemented by an update on the Eye on Earth web application.

The 2010 data (in particular the 2010 RBMP and the WFD) and assessments are providing the basis for the next big milestone report on the state of Europe's water in 2012, which will support the European Commission's 2012 'Blueprint to safeguard Europe's water'. Some time in 2010 was dedicated to develop the assessment framework and structure of this future report.

SOER 2010

On the assessment side, the focus was on the development and editing of two thematic assessments for the SOER 2010, one for water resource (quantity and flow) and the other on water quality. The seven EEA core set of indicators related to freshwater were also updated to this end.

Freshwater

Published reports, papers and web

- *Quality of bathing water — 2009 bathing season*, EEA Report No 3/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/quality-of-bathing-water-2009-bathing-season
- *10 messages for 2010 — freshwater ecosystems,* http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010-2014-1
- WISE maps, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps#c5=water&c0=5&b_start=0
- Freshwater indicators. CSI 18–24, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5=water&c0=10&b_start=0

Workshops, meetings and events

- OECD workshop on water and economics, 4–7 May 2010, Zaragoza, Spain
- Eionet workshop towards new assessments in the water area, 29–30 September 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Expert meeting on chemicals and water in preparation of the 2011 report, October 2010

3 Cross-cutting themes

Climate change impacts

As part of the SOER 2010, a thematic assessment was published on understanding climate change. This includes a range of indicators showing observed and projected climate change relevant for Europe, including on the cryosphere, sea level and ocean acidification. Furthermore, two related core set indicators were updated and published, on global and European temperature and on atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. Also a ETC/ACC technical paper on climate change tipping elements was published, showing that the most important components of the climate system that could undergo irreversible change in future, with serious impacts for Europe, are the Greenland ice sheet, Alpine glaciers, and Arctic sea ice.

A paper identifying user data needs for a possible climate service under GMES was finalised and disseminated to Eionet. EEA and ETC/ACC participated in various European user needs meetings related to climate change services and products, including EUGENE Climate and Disasters (EUropean GEo Network), CryoClim (Cryosphere and climate change), ESA GlobSnow (global snow cover), AMAP/SWIPA (snow, water, ice,

Climate change impacts

Published reports, papers and web

- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: understanding climate change*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/understanding-climate-change
- *Mapping the impacts of natural hazards and technological accidents in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 13/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/mapping-the-impacts-of-natural
- *Global and European temperature*, updated core set indicator (CSI012), http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/global-and-european-temperature/global-and-european-temperature-assessment-3
- *Atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations*, updated Core set indicator (CSI013), http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/atmospheric-greenhouse-gas-concentrations/atmospheric-greenhouse-gas-concentrations-assessment-3/#previous-versions
- *Climatic Tipping Elements with potential impact on Europe*, ETC/ACC technical paper, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_3_ClimateTippingPoints
- *Impacts of climate change on snow, ice, and permafrost in Europe,* ETC/ACC technical paper, http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_13_Cryosphere_CC_Impacts

permafrost in the Arctic) and a kick-off meeting of EUMETGRID (EUMETNET project on gridded climate data for Europe). Comments were provided to the GCOS (Global Climate Observing System) 2010 implementation plan in support of the UNFCCC.

As a follow-up to the 2009 Commission Communication on disaster risk prevention in the context of the EU civil protection mechanism, EEA organised together with the Commission, an expert meeting on data on impacts of disasters. It showed the need for more comparable data at EU level. EEA also participated in an expert meeting on disaster risk assessment, organised by Germany. GMES is developing an emergency response service and EEA helped explore options to include EU level data on past disasters into this GMES service in the future.

EEA also published a report on the impacts of disasters and underlying hazards on humans, the economy and ecosystems for the period 1998–2009. The report covered storms, extreme temperature events, forest fires, water scarcity and droughts, floods, snow avalanches, landslides, earthquakes, volcanoes and technological accidents. The number and impacts of disasters have increased due to increased human activity, accumulation of economic assets in hazard-prone areas and better reporting. The share of losses attributable to climate change cannot

Climate change impacts

Workshops, meetings and events

- Expert meeting on disaster data comparability issues and information gaps, 19–20 May 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ESA DUE GlobSnow User Workshop, 12–13 January 2010, Innsbruck, Austria
- AMAP/SWIPA Workshop, 12–15 January 2010, Potsdam, Germany
- EUMETGRID Kick-off meeting, 25–26 January 2010, Oslo, Norway
- CryoClim stakeholder meeting, 23 April 2010, Oslo, Norway
- EUGENE GEOSS Climate Workshop, 26–27 April 2010, Darmstadt, Germany
- Expert meeting on disaster risk assessment, 25–27 May 2010, Berlin, Germany
- ICOS (integrated carbon observation system) stakeholder meeting, 31 May–1 June 2010, Helsinki, Finland
- EMS/ECAC annual conference on meteorology and climate change, 13–16 September 2010, Zurich, Switzerland

be determined accurately, but it is likely to increase in the future. The report calls for better integrated risk disaster management across Europe.

A number of presentations on EEA work were given at the EMS/ECAC conference (European Meteorological Society/European Conference on Applied Climatology).

EEA participated in the EU delegation at the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) plenary meeting (South Korea, October 2010), which adopted a number of important recommendations of the IAC (Inter Academy Council) aimed to strengthen the quality of the IPCC reports. These included guidance on uncertainty, non-peer-reviewed literature and addressing potential errors and also a conflict of interest policy and a communication strategy. EEA also participated in the EU expert group on climate change science, supporting the UNFCCC negotiations.

An EEA edition of 'ClimateNotes' (including a CD-ROM with relevant EEA reports) was published and distributed to key stakeholders, e.g. at COP16 (Cancun, Mexico).

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation

In terms of SOER 2010, a thematic assessment was published on adapting to climate change. Several background papers were also produced including on costs of adaptation actions. The assessment shows that climate change will affect economic sectors, ecosystems, biodiversity and human health. The most pronounced consequences are expected in the Mediterranean basin, north-western and central-eastern Europe and the Arctic. Many coastal zones, mountains and areas prone to river floods are particularly vulnerable. Adaptation strategies can reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience. In addition to technological solutions, adaptation can support resilience through ecosystem-based measures, green infrastructure and adequate governance. So far 12, European countries, and a few regions and cities, have adopted adaptation strategies. EEA regularly updates the overview of national adaptation strategies on the website.

Mainstreaming adaptation in EU policies, strengthening the knowledge base and facilitating information sharing were highlighted in the 2009 Adaptation White Paper of the European Commission. The implementation of the first phase of the EU Clearinghouse on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation started in 2010 under contract to the European Commission. The intended users are those who develop adaptation strategies or implement actions. EEA participated in the management group, meetings of the Commission working group on knowledge base and user needs meetings. The first phase will end in early 2012 and the EEA will maintain and manage the Clearinghouse afterwards. EEA also participated in the Adaptation Steering Group set up by the Commission as a forum for governments and non-governmental organisations to discuss adaptation actions and advise on the development of an EU adaptation strategy by 2013.

EEA organised expert meetings on adaptation indicators for biodiversity and on data and methods for coastal vulnerability. Also a session on cities and adaptation was organised by the EEA at a Local Governments for Sustainability conference on resilient cities.

ETC/ACC prepared various technical papers during the year: guiding principles for adaptation to climate change; adaptation indicators for biodiversity; vulnerability to climate change of habitats in the Natura 2000 network; vulnerability and adaptation options in urban areas; coastal climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and methodologies for coastal vulnerability.

The EEA also participated in the EU delegation at UNFCCC COP16 (Cancun, Mexico), which ended with the Cancún Agreement building on the decisions taken a year earlier at COP15 in Copenhagen. Many EEA reports were distributed at the conference.

Eionet

Furthermore the fourth annual Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and a meeting with West Balkan countries were held in Brussels. The EEA also participated in meetings of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Interest group on climate change adaptation, Commission working groups on floods and on biodiversity and climate change and advisory groups of projects on adaptation under contract to the Commission.

Presentations took place in many international conferences (see overview below). A new ETC on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation was selected in 2010, to start work in 2011.

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation

Published reports, papers and web

- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: adapting to climate change* (thematic assessment), http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/adapting-to-climate-change
- Regularly updated overview of national adaptation strategies on EEA website: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/national-adaptation-strategies
- *Guiding principles for adaptation to climate change in Europe*, ETC/ACC Technical paper 2010/6, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_6_guid_princ_cc_adapt
- *Adaptation indicators for biodiversity*, ETC/ACC Technical paper 2010/15, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_15_Adap_Ind_Biodiv
- *A methodology for assessing the vulnerability to climate change of habitats in the Natura 2000 network*, ETC/ACC Technical paper 2010/14, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_14_Habitat_vulnerability_assessment
- *Urban regions: vulnerability assessments by indicators and adaptation options — scoping study*, ETC/ACC technical paper, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_12_Urban_CC_Vuln_Adapt
- *European coastal climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation: a review of evidence*, ETC/ACC Technical Paper 2010/7, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_7_Coastal_IVA
- *Methods for assessing current and future coastal vulnerability to climate change*, ETC/ACC Technical Paper 2010/8, http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2010_8_Coastal_vuln_methods

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation

Workshops, meetings and events

Organised by EEA:

- ICLEI conference on resilient cities, 28–29 May 2010, Bonn, Germany
- 4th annual Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, 30 June–1 July 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- Expert meeting on climate change adaptation indicators for biodiversity 5 October 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Expert meeting on methods for assessing current and future coastal vulnerability to climate change 27–28 October 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark

Participation by EEA:

- BaltCica (Climate Change: Impacts, Costs and Adaptation in the Baltic Sea Region) Interreg project, 26 January 2010, Kalundborg, Denmark
- Flood Risk Management Plans, 26–28 January 2010, Maastricht, the Netherlands
- Clim-ATIC project (Climate Change, Adapting to The Impacts, by Communities in Northern Peripheral Regions, 17 February 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark
- WHO Ministerial conference on environment and health, 10–12 March 2010, Parma, Italy
- EUROSAI WGEA (European Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions Working Group on Environmental Auditing) seminar on climate change, 23–24 March 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Deltas in Times of Climate Change, 29 September–1 October 2010, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- IAIA (International association for impact assessment) climate change conference, 25–26 October 2010, Aalborg, Denmark
- Climate Adaptation in the Nordic Countries and CIRCLE2 (Climate Impact Research and Response Coordination for a Larger Europe) Workshop on Uncertainties, 8–12 November 2010, Stockholm, Sweden
- Belgian Presidency Conference 'Adaptation to the changing climate: time to intensify efforts', 23–24 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- International Conference on Climate Change, Portuguese National Assembly, 29 November 2010, Lisbon, Portugal
- United Nations Climate Change (UNFCCC) 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16), 29 November–10 December 2010, Cancun, Mexico

Ecosystems

2010 proved a productive year overall for emphasising ecosystems through the SOER 2010 synthesis and relevant thematic assessments, as well as in support of the EU post-2010 biodiversity policies, ongoing reviews of the EU's agriculture and cohesion policies, and development of the knowledge base for the proposed Europe 2020 flagship on resource efficiency.

The EEA also continued its support to the United Nations process 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (TEEB) with contributions on data, accounting, indicators and benefit transfer techniques. The year also heralded a breakthrough in the testing of two novel analytical methods to underpin assessing ecosystems in Europe: ecosystem accounts and QuickScan.

On ecosystem accounting, the EEA was invited to co-author with the World Bank the second volume of the revision to the System of Economic and Environmental Accounting (SEEA) scheduled for completion by the Rio+20 conference in 2012. The volume will address physical ecosystem capital accounting and monetary accounts.

The EEA was also invited by the World Bank to collaborate on the Global Partnership on Green Accounting launched at the COP10 meeting in Nagoya in October. In parallel, work continues on the fast track implementation of simplified ecosystem capital accounts for Europe with draft updated land ecosystem accounts 1990–2006 close to completion including first analysis of links to other ecosystem capital components: water, carbon, biodiversity — and key ecosystem services (e.g. provisioning, regulatory, cultural).

QuickScan is a tool that enables a quick assessment of the status and trends of the ecosystems (including land, water, carbon and biodiversity structures and functions) in order to identify hotspots of change and vulnerability in Europe and to explore the different effects and impacts policy options can have in terms of mitigating and adapting to such changes. There is now a solid platform for QuickScan to support policy priorities such as Green Infrastructure as well as EEA ecosystem assessments in 2011 and beyond.

Capacity building with the EEA member countries and linking to global activities form two additional strands for the EEA activities in this emerging area. In the autumn, the EEA organised

Ecosystems

Published reports, papers and web

- *Scaling up ecosystem benefits — a contribution to The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study*, EEA Report No 4/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/scaling-up-ecosystem-benefits-a
- *Ecosystem accounting and the cost of biodiversity losses — the case of coastal Mediterranean wetlands*, EEA Technical report No 3/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ecosystem-accounting-and-the-cost
- EURECA website: http://eureca.ew.eea.europa.eu/
- ALTERNET website: http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=24788&lan=en
- PRESS website: http://www.peer.eu/projects/press/
- Ecosystem services partnership website: http://www.uni-kiel.de/ecology/projects/salzau/

Workshops, meetings and events

- EEA workshop on ecosystem assessments, http://eureca.ew.eea.europa.eu/meeting_description/workshop-ecosystem-assessments-europe-12-13-october-2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark

a successful expert workshop on Ecosystem assessments in Europe, with good participation by Eionet, European Commission partners and relevant research projects. Documentation for the expert workshop has been completed, the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) website updated accordingly and relevant information passed to partners at UNEP responsible for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment follow-up process.

EEA staff also participated in workshops and conferences of major research projects (ALTERNET, PRESS, and The Ecosystem Services Partnership) focused on ecosystem services, which proved very useful in establishing an overview of the EU research landscape and for strengthening links with the JRC.

Environment and health

The central role of environment and health for quality of life was recognised in 2010 through the focus in the SOER 2010 Synthesis and contributions to the EC Directive for developing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE) Thematic Working Group — 'Human Health and Safety'.

Work on environment and health falls into two main categories: networking and capacity building as well as assessments and indicators. The main activities corresponding to these categories are summarised below:

- Writing of an environment and health chapter for the SOER 2010 Synthesis document, with related contributions to thematic assessments under SOER 2010.

Environment and health

Published reports, papers and web

- *SOER 2010 Synthesis*, Chapter 5 *Environment, health and quality of life*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/synthesis/synthesis/environment-health-and-quality-of
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: urban environment*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/urban-environment
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: air pollution*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/air-pollution

Workshops, meetings and events

- Annual meeting of NRC E & H (Eionet National reference centres for environment and health), 15–16 November 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, 10–12 March 2010, Parma, Italy
- International conference on Human Biomonitoring (HBM), 26–28 September 2010, Berlin, Germany
- Presentation at the 8th conference of the International Occupational Hygiene Association, 29 September to 2 October 2010, Rome, Italy
- Presentation at Belgian Presidency event on a sustainable 'marriage' between health and environment', 27–28 October 2010
- Participation in two workshops organised by DG Sanco, 22–23 November 2010: a meeting of the Task Force on Climate Change and Health (EEA is a member of that TF), and a workshop on health information and indicators.

- Further development of a joint EEA/JRC report on Environment and Health.
- Input to the INSPIRE Thematic Working Group 'Human Health and Safety' providing thematic expertise and facilitation of the group, leading to timely submission of version 1 of the thematic data specification.
- The annual Environment and Health Eionet workshop.
- Participation in the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (10–12 March, 2010, Parma), including organisation of a side event.
- Organisation of a strategic meeting between EEA and WHO Europe to discuss main areas of collaboration in the Environment and Health area in the coming years.
- Participation in several major Environment and Health conferences as well as European-level workshops.

Marine and maritime

Marine

The Common Implementation Strategy for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) has undergone rapid development in 2010, ending with the publication of the EC decision on criteria for good environmental status in September 2010. The EEA has been actively involved in following the Member State negotiations with the aim of supporting our own future assessment work.

Support was provided to the EEA marine and coastal messages related to biodiversity. The primary focus was on publishing the marine and coastal thematic assessments for SOER 2010. EEA core set marine indicators were updated and the results published in the SOER 2010 and the SEBI indicator reports.

Contributions were also provided to the Chemicals and Water report and the activities on producing the 2012 EEA State of Water report have been supported resulting in a first analysis of Europe's coastal and transitional waters. In October, the Marine EEA-Eionet workshop was held with a thematic focus on issues related to the on-going Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) implementation such as Marine Conventions activities, the need for new indicators and the need to develop a reporting process for WISE-marine (part of Water Information System for Europe), which is linked to the European Monitoring and Observation data Network (EmodNet). This workshop was held back to back with the first maritime Eionet workshop.

With the support of the European Topic Centre on Water (ETC/W), the WISE State-of-the-Environment working group and Eionet GMES-based data flows were updated to support the SOER 2010 marine and coastal thematic assessment. Work to develop new biological data flows was also continued in preparation of the State of Water 2012 report. The phasing of the MSFD negotiations in 2010 did not allow progress to be made on WISE-Marine, but this work is expected to be re-launched in 2011. Our involvement in the GMES community was also strengthened via the GMES in-situ coordination activity where we among others hosted a workshop jointly with the European Global Ocean Observing System (EuroGoos) to initiate a debate on in-situ data requirements relevant to the Marine Core Service.

Maritime

EEA involvement in the Integrated Maritime Policy preparatory actions under EmodNet continued on a strategic track both in discussing the EEA role in a future system and how to link it to WISE-Marine envisaged under the MSFD. In addition, a data platform for the 2012 coastal report was defined. Datasets for old and new maritime indicators were found and updated in support of the SOER 2010 marine and coastal thematic assessment. In the context of the 2010 EU Maritime days, the EEA organised its own session and contributed with several presentations on the state of the marine environment and on climate change impacts in other sessions.

In October 2010, a first maritime Eionet workshop was held at the EEA. The workshop aimed at defining the cross-cutting nature of the theme and to discuss the future content of these workshops. The EEA presented the main assessment work which focused on maritime input to the SOER 2010 on fisheries and on environmental impacts stemming from other maritime sectors. In addition, first analyses of maritime spatial planning and on marine renewable energy were made available in preparation of the 2012 coastal report. Also considerable progress was made towards developing a marine ecosystem assessment in the context of Eureca.

Marine and maritime

Published reports, papers and web

- WISE maps, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps#c5=water&c0=5&b_start=0
- Freshwater indicators CSI 21–23 and 33–35, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5=water&c0=10&b_start=0
- *Quality of bathing water — 2009 bathing season*, EEA Report No 3/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/quality-of-bathing-water-2009-bathing-season
- 10 messages for 2010, marine, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010-2014-2 and coastal ecosystems, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010-coastal-ecosystems

Sustainable consumption and production, including resource use and waste

With resource efficiency being one of seven flagship initiatives in the EU 2020 Strategy and with the global green economy focus for the Rio+20 World Summit in 2012, information and knowledge about how our economy (production and consumption) affects the environment (resource use, emissions, waste etc.) is increasingly seen as fundamental for policymakers and other stakeholders.

EEA activities in sustainable consumption and production (SCP), including resource use and waste, focus on analysing and providing such knowledge and information on how production and consumption in Europe affects material resource use and the environment in Europe and in other regions of the world.

A briefing for Commissioner Potočnik on the knowledge base on resource efficiency was made available as input to the EU Resource Efficiency Flagship.

The EEA also worked closely and actively with DG Environment, Eurostat and the JRC to identify indicators on resource efficiency, for measuring progress on SCP, and for the Eurostat data centre on resources and waste. Concrete support was also provided to the Commission in the areas of retailers and the environment and consumption behaviour and the environment.

In response to the EU 2020 flagship on resource efficiency, a survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and collaborating countries was initiated in November. The work feeds into the forthcoming communication on a roadmap to a resource efficient Europe.

A web platform on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource use was developed and brought into use to facilitate interactions within Eionet. The platform now helps facilitate regular and active Eionet interactions between countries, the EEA and the European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP).

Results of EEA analyses on resource efficiency and green economy using tools such as green accounting, indicators, country profiles and comparative studies on waste management were used and communicated through the SOER 2010 report.

Addressing current patterns of consumption, a revised set of actions that can be taken in everyday life to reduce greenhouse gas emissions was prepared as part of the Bend the Trend initiative. These will be made available in 2011 as a web service to other organisations.

As a contribution to the global agenda, the EEA Executive Director continued her active role on the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management. Furthermore, the EEA organised with the Belgian Presidency and UNEP a side event at the UN Commission for Sustainable Development in New York on indicators to measure sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production.

Sustainable consumption and production, including resource use and waste

Published reports, papers and web

- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: consumption and the environment* (thematic assessment) http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/consumption-and-environment
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: material resources and waste* (thematic assessment), http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe/material-resources-and-waste
- *European progress towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) — a framework for indicator-based reporting*, EEA brochure No 1/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-progress-towards-sustainable-consumption
- *Pilot fact sheets on national sustainable consumption and production policies — taking stock of EU initiatives*, EEA brochure No 2/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/pilot-fact-sheets-on-national
- Transboundary Shipment of Waste — Data Report. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/Transbound %20data %20report
- SCP Indicator Framework. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/SCP_Indicator_frame
- Use of renewable raw materials with special emphasis on chemical industry. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/Use %20of %20RRM
- Green Public Procurement and Product Performance Requirements. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/GPP_Paper
- The European Recycling Map. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/The %20 European %20Recycling %20Map
- Europe as a Recycling Society — Recycling policies for selected waste streams in EEA member countries. ETC/SCP Working Paper, http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/Rec. %20Soc. %20Policies

Workshops, meetings and event

- 2010 Eionet workshop on waste, November 2010, Berlin, Germany, (held in a participatory format and facilitated discussions among 32 countries on the many challenges we face regarding the prevention of waste)

Land use

Activities in 2010 have been focused on two main targets: (i) carrying out 'land'-related assessments and (ii) building the spatial information backbone. The 2010 objectives were achieved, although the second is a constant development that will continue contributing to the fully integrated spatial information platform.

A large share of the reporting activity was dedicated in 2010 to the production of SOER material and drafts, with focus on land and soil assessments and urban environment.

Landscape fragmentation was discussed at an important workshop. A joint publication with Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) is on-going. The issue is very complex and methodology still questioned: the 2010 findings are the source of developments scheduled in the 2011 ETC implementation plan.

The production of reports on land pricing and cohesion policy, started in 2009, were delivered. The mountain report, documenting 'Europe's ecological backbone' was also published. Similarly, the urban issues progressed satisfactorily and resulted in contributions to several outputs including SOER.

The development of ecosystem accounts continues thanks to intensive assessments from the Coordination of information on the environment (Corine) land cover data. Support and adjustments to the ETC/LUSI implementation plan were also carried out to help ensure harmonic analysis of time series for the European continental scale vegetation index. In parallel, the water accounts exercise resulted in computation of resource balances for Western Europe and quality accounting was developed and carried out on French data as a sample exercise.

Thematic input has been provided for the GMES Land Service implementation process focusing on Corine 2012 update, High Resolution Layers and thematic assessments in high priority areas. An implementation plan has been

Land use

Published reports, papers and web

- *Europe's ecological backbone: recognising the true value of our mountains*, EEA Report No 6/2010. The report covered the most important issues in mountainous regions — policies, population, biodiversity and nature conservation, water, climate change impacts and adaptation, land cover and use and mountain regional characteristics, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/europes-ecological-backbone
- *10 messages for 2010: urban ecosystems*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010-urban-ecosystems
- *Land in Europe: price, taxes and land patterns*, EEA Technical report No 4/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/land-in-europe

Workshops, meetings and events

- Landscape fragmentation and linear features: inputs for EEA assessment for land and biodiversity (EEA expert workshop, 18 participants, 28 October 2010) to discuss linear features and landscape fragmentation from point of view of land, biodiversity, environmental accounting and transport and to prepare the landscape Fragmentation in Europe project (FOEN) that will be published in May 2011 as a joint EEA/FOEN report.
- Geospatial data in EEA assessments — status and requirements, article in proceedings of the EFGS 2010 conference, http://www.efgs.info/geostat-project/efgs-conference-2010-e-proceedings/e-proceedings_EFGS_2010_Deliverable_WP4.pdf/view

drafted for NRC feedback and EC-EEA Delegation Agreement on land service coordination.

Data integration resulted in a large deal of supplementary data sets that are now obtained; their full integration to the spatial platform will still require some efforts in the ETC implementation plan 2011.

Regarding the Land Use Data Centre (LUDC), most objectives were reached. The effective cooperation with European Soil Data Centre (ESDAC) made it possible to produce an essential layer of water field capacity at the elementary catchment resolution. This represents a substantial ancillary data set to ECRINS.

Agriculture and forestry

Farmers and foresters manage most of the EU's land area and have a major influence on Europe's environment. Current changes in agricultural land use together with intensive agricultural practices are major causes of the decline of biodiversity in Europe. Re-aligning agriculture and forestry to take biodiversity and environment into account was again a major priority in 2010.

A technical report on subsidy targeting under the EU Common Agriculture Policy was released early 2010. This activity was parallel to the continuation of work under the MoU on Agri-Environment indicators between the EEA and DG Environment, DG Agriculture, Eurostat and the JRC. As a cross-cutting activity, linking other Programme areas and the SEBI 2020 process and other indicators, it will inform a Eurostat report to be finalised in 2011.

Streamlining of indicators continued with good progress with the agri-environment indicators (AEI) planning activities towards High Nature Value (HNV) farmland.

High Nature Value Farmland (HNVF) activities have been assessed in view of the new Corine Land Cover (CLC) 2006 — the third data set in the series. An information workshop was successfully arranged in October with Turkey as partners to discuss future activities in this area. Discussions also started with Switzerland and Serbia. The involvement of EEA and JRC in this process will continue in view of future updates and integration into the 2013 reform of the CAP. A prospective analysis of future work in the area of agriculture was conducted in view of the organisation of work in 2011.

A highlight of 2010 was a meeting of the renewed NRC Agriculture and Forests at the EEA with very good feed-back from countries. Europe sees a growing demand for forest resources while major threats to the forest ecosystems have been identified.

In the context of the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and the International Year of Forests 2011, forest contributions were secured on land use, climate change adaptation and biodiversity.

The implementation of the pilot phase of a catchment project continued with preparation of data access from many countries.

There was a major focus on networking throughout 2010 of European and global processes being followed and contributed to. For example, the Extended Working Group on Forests under the aegis of Convention on Biological Diversity CBD) as well as the UN Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) were followed with future ecosystem assessments in mind. Input was also given into preparing a UNECE/ILO/FAO workshop in Geneva for 2011 and contribution to the ongoing reporting process on European Forest Types was secured. Contributions to the 10 biodiverity messages for 2010 were made.

Extensive contributions were also provided to three other big reports:

- Assessing Europe's biodiversity — the 2010 report;
- EU 2010 biodiversity baseline report;
- and the SOER 2010.

Finally the due procedures for the awarding of a Framework Contract (with two lots, one on agriculture and another on forests) were conducted enabling the awarding of contracts in support of planned work for 2011 in both areas.

Preparations for the International Year of the Forest began with a communications plan addressing key messages, products and partners. Events and activities for 2011 in the context of the resources efficiency package and the 2013 CAP reform were also planned.

Agriculture and forestry

Published reports, paper and web

Reports:

- *Distributing and targeting the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/distribution-and-targeting-of-the-cap-budget-from-a-biodiversity-perspective
- *10 messages for 2010 — Agricultural ecosystems* and *10 messages for 2010 — Forest ecosystems,* http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/10-messages-for-2010

Contributions were also secured to three other big reports:

- *Assessing Europe's Biodiversity — the 2010 report*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/biodiversity-in-europe-policy-scope
- *The EU 2010 biodiversity baseline report*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline/
- *The European environment — state and outlook 2010: synthesis*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer

Web pages:

- Agro-Environment Indicators: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5+=water&c0=10&b_start=0&c5=agricultureSEBI indicators, http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5=water&c0=10&b_start=0
- Biodiversity indicators (including SEBI2010 set on IMS) http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5+=water&c0=10&b_start=0&c5=biodiversity

Workshops, meetings and events

- Eionet NRC Agriculture and Forest (meeting on agriculture, February 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Technical meeting at the Ministry of Housing — Preparation for the Land Pricing Seminar, February 2010, Madrid, Spain
- Meeting of the Standing Committee for Agriculture, 1 May 2010, Luxembourg
- High Nature Value Farmland meetings, September 2010 in Germany, October 2010 in Turkey, November 2010 in Switzerland
- ELN-FAB Workshop, November 2010, Slovenia
- UNECE, FAO, ILO, MCPFE forests meetings, January in Italy, February in Switzerland, April 2010 in Spain, Norway, and Portugal, May in France and December 2010 in Switzerland
- DG ENV — Adhoc Expert working group biodiversity and climate change, March 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- EUROLAND forest meeting, March 2010, Paris/Toulouse, France
- MCPFE Cooperation, April 2010, Oslo, Norway
- Forestry Commission for Europe, April 2010, Lisbon, Portugal
- Green Week, May/June 2010, Brussels, Belgium
- Societe de Calcul Mathematique, SAME, Paris — Forest, Climate Change and Biodiversity, June 2010, Paris, France
- 7th European Mountain Convention, September 2010, Lillehammer, Norway

Energy and transport

Over the past decade work on energy and transport has focused on tracking the integration of the environmental perspective into sectoral policies via energy and the transport reporting mechanisms (EERM and TERM respectively). It has gradually become clear that environmental progress requires a broader effort to integrate environmental perspectives into sectoral policies *and* integrate a sectoral perspective into policies in many other thematic areas such as economic policy, regional policy, etc.

In 2010 the energy-related projects were delivered in following areas:

Energy and environment report (EERM)

The report was drafted in 2010 for publication during 2011. A main focus of the report is the analysis of the transition towards a more sustainable energy system. This includes a look at energy efficiency as a main mitigation action, renewable energy as a potential major source of energy and on the needs for a more intelligent energy distribution system, in particular for electricity. The underpinning energy indicators have been updated and will be published in the beginning of 2011.

Renewable energy

Work on the potential for small scale hydropower has been finalised as well as a report on the issues tied to integration of renewable electricity into the European transmission and distribution grids. Finally a summary of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans has been published.

In 2010 transport-related projects were delivered in following areas:

Transport and environment report (TERM)

The TERM report developed in 2009 was launched as planned on in April at the European Parliament. The report maintains a focus on greenhouse gas mitigation but the perspective has been broadened towards resource efficiency. In addition, the report analyses the need of the next common transport policy.

Work also started on the preparation of the next TERM report scheduled for publication towards the end of 2011. Because of the change of schedule for the release of the next report it was decided not to organise an Eionet workshop in 2010. The underpinning TERM indicators were updated and all of the indicators have now been migrated to the Indicator Management System for easier maintenance.

Transport scenarios

A process to develop a better understanding of consumer reactions to more sustainable transport systems was started in 2009 and concluded in 2010. A key conclusion suggests that it is easier to get people to

Energy and transport

Published reports, papers and web

- *Towards a resource-efficient transport system. TERM 2009: Indicators tracking transport and environment in the European Union*, EEA Report No 2/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/towards-a-resource-efficient-transport-system
- *Small-scale hydropower: how to reconcile electricity generation and environmental protection goals?*, ETC/ACC Technical Paper 2009/13, http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/reports/ETCACC_TP_2009_13_smallscale_hydropower
- Images of a low carbon transport in 2050: an end-user perspective, Working paper, http://www.tekno.dk/EPTA/documents/2010/p10_EPTA_Images %20of %20Low %20Carbon %20Transport %20in %202050, %20 Working %20Paper %20- %20Peder %20Jensen.pdf
- Transport and energy indicators published at the EEA website: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators#c7=all&c5=&c0=10&b_start=0

embrace significant changes to their daily commute than to accept large restrictions of long distance travel behaviour. A discussion paper based on the conclusions was circulated to several key groups.

Cars and CO_2 reporting mechanism

The EEA has developed the structure for data reporting under the 'Cars and CO_2' regulation based on our standard reporting tools in the Central Data Repository. This includes guidelines for reporting. A voluntary pilot reporting exercise with eight countries was run in October to test the system. Official mandatory reporting will start in February 2011.

4 Integrated environmental assessments

Integrated environmental assessments: SOER 2010

At the heart of the Agency's efforts around information provision is the gathering and analysis of data from around Europe. In this context, SOER 2010 is the culmination of these efforts and builds itself around a series of assessments that together provide a very valuable contribution to the knowledge base supporting policymaking. SOER 2010 in fact comprises four core components that reflect the broad range of information needs of our stakeholders:

- a Synthesis report — an integrated analysis based on the other assessments and further EEA activities.
- an exploratory assessment of global megatrends relevant for the European environment.
- 13 Europe-wide thematic assessments of key environmental topics.
- 38 country assessments of the environment in individual European countries.

SOER 2010 is dealt with in detail throughout this report.

Regional and global assessments

Europe's Environment Assessment of Assessments

The preparatory work for the Europe's Environment Assessment of Assessments (AoA) report started early in the year. The first step was to develop a methodological guide to steer the work of national and international experts assigned to carry out the assessment process. The preliminary results were presented at the first meeting of the Steering Group on Environmental Assessments (SGEA), set up by the UNECE to steer this work, which took place in March, in Geneva. Based on the decision from this meeting, a training session on the development of the AoA report was held at EEA, in May, for the EEA national focal points (NFPs) and the representatives of the UNECE/ Working Group on Environmental Monitoring (UNCE/WGEMA) from the countries in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Eastern Partnership, Central Asia, and from the Russian Federation.

During the year, the AoA portal (http://aoa.ew.eea.europa.eu/) was set up to serve as a platform for the participating countries to share their inputs to the Virtual Library and the Review Templates that would form a basis for the development of the outline and contents of the report. The countries were invited to register in the Virtual Library all relevant national and regional assessments related to the main themes of the Astana Ministerial conference: water and related ecosystems, green economy and resource efficiency.

The first draft outline of the report was prepared and presented by the EEA at the SGEA meeting in November, and at the subsequent UNECE, Committee on Environmental Policy (UNECE/CEP) meeting. At this meeting the UNECE/ CEP requested that a first prototype AoA report should be presented by the EEA to the CEP meeting scheduled for May 2011. This will serve as an input to the preparation of the draft Ministerial Declaration of the Astana Conference in September 2011.

Decision support

There has been an increase in scientific and public controversies over the environmental and health impacts of fossil fuels; the radiations from mobile phones; consumer chemicals such as pesticides and plastics; and pharmaceuticals in the environment,

which the EEA reported on during the year.

Such controversies partly reflect an increasing awareness of the complex and multi-causal nature of potential harms from many activities and products, which gives room for genuine scientific doubt and discussion. However, debate is aggravated if scientists come to opposite conclusions when evaluating essentially the same evidence. For example, the German Federal Environment Agency and the Canadian Health authority concluded that there is a significant risk of harm from Bisphenol A (BPA) especially from products used by babies, but the European Food Safety Agency concluded that there was no risk.

In order to help the public and decision-makers to understand the origins of such divergent evaluations the EEA has been building on the results of an expert workshop to further develop and disseminate a check-list that identifies the main sources of such divergent opinions. This includes the methods and terms used for assembling and weighing evidence and for characterising uncertainty and causality.

The EEA also analysed typical reasons why some scientific studies find evidence of harm and others do not, such as methodological and funding biases. Such information, illustrated by case studies on the collapse of French bees, BPA and other issues, was tested out by extended peer review and further developed for publication in 2011 of volume 2 of the EEA report, 'Late Lessons from Early Warnings' which was brought to final drafting stage.

A target group for such work has been a network of the Chairs of Scientific Committees which carry out the main risk assessments in Europe. A network meeting hosted at the EEA helped to focus on improving the consistency and transparency with which these issues are dealt with.

The EU has developed a Communication on the Precautionary Principle to help take decisions on such controversial environmental and health issues well before the evidence of harm was strong and serious. To mark 10 years since the publication of the Communication, the EEA organised, in partnership with the Environment Agency of Austria, the Health Council of the Netherlands, and the French National Agency for Environment and Occupational Health and Safety, a conference on the subject. The main conclusions concerned the need for more realistic assessments of cumulative stressors and mixtures, the greater involvement of stakeholders at all stages of risk assessment, and the early consideration of alternatives that can often stimulate innovation at lower risk.

Lay, local and traditional knowledge

One source of divergent scientific evaluations of evidence is the weight put on lay, local and traditional knowledge that is often available from, for example, public victims of pesticide spraying, or observations of declines in bee and bird populations, or of early climate change. A report was commissioned and delivered on the sources and strengths of such knowledge and this laid the basis for a workshop in 2011 which will explore how the EEA can help increase the quantity and quality of such 'citizen science'.

A short project on updating the EEA report '*Chemicals in Europe: Low Doses, High Stakes?'* (EEA 1999), which helped initiate the revision of European Chemicals laws, (REACH), was completed with the help of a visiting scholar: it provided the basis for the organisation of a 2011 workshop and EEA report aimed at contributing to the 2012 review of the REACH regulation.

Economics

Four interrelated fields constitute EEA's conceptual basis for economics activities in 2010: externalities, accounting, resource efficiency and pricing/ecological tax reform (ETR).

Externalities are the unaccounted side effects of economic activities that affect nature and human beings. Unchecked by regulations or levies, they can become substantial and result in loss of overall welfare. External costs are not only about flows but also about stocks. Environmental accounts seek to keep track of our stocks of natural capital and record changes that are taking place from year to year, preferably in a way that allows us to understand how these changes are linked to economic activities and the resilience of ecosystems.

The activity field of resource efficiency aims to understand what the scope for greening of the economy is available, by improving on material and energy use effectiveness and reducing residual flows and stock depletion, for instance by closing open-ended loops (recycling), favouring renewable resources as well as sufficiency in our scale of consumption. Finally to allow changes to come through in market economies, it is widely acknowledged that prices need to be 'right' and adjusted so as to reflect better and more appropriately the environmental implications of economic activities in various sectors. Pricing will cause a new balance between supply and demand and help improve on overall resource efficiency. Ecological tax reform is an approach to phase in such prices while reducing on other tax burdens.

Externalities: Methods to estimate external costs of air and water pollution have improved considerably over recent years, thanks to efforts undertaken in several EU research projects, and EEA has initiated linkages to tap from the models and results available. To provide a basis for a reporting on external costs from air pollution a project was initiated under the economics framework contract. To provide a basis for reporting on external costs from agricultural activities, in particular relating to water, a process to be based on reported data from Member States has been initiated.

Resource efficiency

As emphasised by the SOER Global Megatrends process, Europe is currently consuming more resources than it can annually supply from its own resource base. This observation is relevant not only for fossil fuels but also for rare metals and some nutrients. The EEA with external contractors prepared a background document to provide a basis for more comprehensive green economy activities in 2011, where linkages initiated to similar Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and UNEP activities will be reinforced.

Pricing and ecological tax reform

Building on extensive previous activities in this area, the EEA entered a new phase of direct involvement with Member States, as competences in issues relating to taxation remain their prerogative. This involvement has become more urgent in view of the financial crisis and a Dublin conference dedicated to an analysis of the Irish potential for introducing more environmental taxes proved to be timely. Based on experiences in other Member States, the EEA's analysis highlighted significant potential and also attracted attention at a subsequent symposium organised by the Belgian Presidency in connection with the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) meeting. Whether land value taxes could be regarded as taxes with environmental potential was explored separately in an external expert's report.

Economics and accounting

Published reports, papers and web

- Further environmental tax reform — illustrative potential in Ireland, EEA Staff Position Note SPN10/01, http://www.eea.europa.eu/articles/cutting-deficits-and-protecting-the-environment/further-environmental-tax-reform-illustrative
- Cutting deficits and protecting the environment; featured EEA web article, http://www.eea.europa.eu/articles/cutting-deficits-and-protecting-the-environment
- Environmental tax reform: Learning from the past and inventing the future, COMHAR Sustainable Development Council. Web documentation of workshop, http://www.comharsdc.ie/events/event_details.aspx?Event=37
- 'Europe's experience with carbon-energy taxation', Surveys and perspectives integrating environment and society, 3:2, http://sapiens.revues.org/index1072.html
- 'Carbon tax: a way forward or economic ruin?', ABC Radio National, Sydney, 18 August 2010, http://www.abc.net.au/rn/rearvision/stories/2010/2977448.htm

Workshops, meetings and events

- Presentation to 'The Porter hypothesis at 20: can environmental regulation enhance innovation and competitiveness?' 28 June 2010, Montreal, Canada
- Presentations to Green Budget Europe Annual Conference, 'Reducing environmentally harmful subsidies', 8–9 July 2010, Budapest, Hungary
- Key note presentation to ISEE (International Society of Ecological Economics) bi-annual conference, 'Advancing sustainability in a time of crisis', 25 August 2010, Osnabrück, Germany
- Key note presentation to TØF (Denmark's Association of Transport Economists) Annual conference, 13 October 2010, Korsør, Denmark
- Presentation to joint OECD and China's Ministry of Finance seminar on 'Environmental Taxation', 26–27 October 2010, Beijing, China
- Presentation to Danish Wind Turbine Owners annual conference, 5 November 2010, Risø, Denmark
- Presentation to IEA (International Energy Agency) workshop on 'Tax incentives for energy efficiency in transport and industry', 22–23 November 2010, Paris, France
- Presentation to symposium on 'Growth and green tax shifting in an era of fiscal consolidation', 15–16 December 2010, Brussels, Belgium

Strategic futures

The importance of future studies and especially scenarios in strategic decision-making, are becoming increasingly recognised as the complexity, increased risk and uncertainty of environmental problems are themselves becoming increasingly apparent.

In 2010 the bulk of work consisted of the assessment processes for SOER 2010, and the establishment and consolidation of the National reference centres for forward-looking information and scenarios (NRC FLIS). The main activities are:

- Support for the SOER 2010 process, in particular the exploration of the future global context for Europe's environment and policy to around 2050, the synthesis document that summarises key messages arising from SOER (the SOER 'Synthesis').
- Preparation, publication and launch of the report 'Assessment of global megatrends'.
- Development of the information system for forward-looking information and services, including preparation of a brochure synthesising the concept.
- Strengthening of cooperation with countries and other international organisations/ institutions with particular interested in this area (e.g. World Economic Forum, Asian-European Foundation).
- Exploring further the current use, impacts and effectiveness of future studies in strategic environmental decision-making, including gathering information and insight in 12 countries — case studies and lessons learned will be published in early 2011.

Strategic futures

Published reports, papers and web

- *SOER 2010 Assessment of global megatrends*, http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/europe-and-the-world/megatrends
- *Report from the launch of the Global megatrends report*, http://www.friendsofeurope.org/Portals/13/Documents/Reports/SoD_CC_Global_Megatrends_30-11-2010.pdf
- *Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: future production and consumption patterns*, EEA Report No 1/2010, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/western-balkans
- On line model inventory, http://scenarios.ew.eea.europa.eu/fol079729/online-model-inventory/
- Environmental scenarios introduction, http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/scenarios

Workshops, meetings and event

- 1st Meeting of the Coordination Group for NRC FLIS (Eionet National reference centres for forward-looking information and scenarios), 9–10 September 2010, Austrian Environment Agency, Vienna, Austria
- Annual meeting of NRC FLIS (Eionet National reference centres for forward-looking information and scenarios), 18–19 November 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark, http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-flis/library
- International Workshop: Assessing Global megatrends — analysis and regional security implications of climate change, 7–8 December 2010, EEA, Copenhagen, Denmark

5 Information services

Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

In 2010, the EEA continued to support the implementation of a shared environmental information system (SEIS) for Europe and in the countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy. EEA remains a leading proponent of SEIS, which plays a crucial role in collecting and providing environmental information, and manages or participates in many ongoing European initiatives contributing to the implementation of SEIS principles.

During 2010 information from 'European data centres' was standardised through an improved common structure, re-organised and presented through a new common page on the EEA website. Data centre capacity building for water (through WISE) and biodiversity (through BISE) was particularly supported, while data centre cooperation among EU institutions was strengthened (e.g. European Commission workshop).

The EEA produced an information and communication technology (ICT) to identify how best to embrace ICTs for the continued strengthening of its environmental information system, for example, through improved accessibility and interoperability.

SENSE

The Shared European and National State of the Environment (SENSE) project established an automated process for 13 countries to report their state of environment (SoE) information online from national websites to the EEA's SOER web pages for country assessments.

SEIS

SEIS country visits were held, thereby completing visits to most of the EEA member countries. Support for the SEIS Neighbourhood project also began.

The Belgian Presidency conference on SEIS strengthened the understanding of, and commitment to the SEIS process and goals among Eionet and European stakeholders. The conference conclusions were brought by the Belgian Presidency into the

EEA now has 43 online map viewers, accessible to all, including this one which shows total phosphorus in lakes through country-specific pie-charts.

EU Environment Council meeting in December 2010.

The EEA's public map and data viewers were monitored to help secure system availability and performance. The content was also updated.

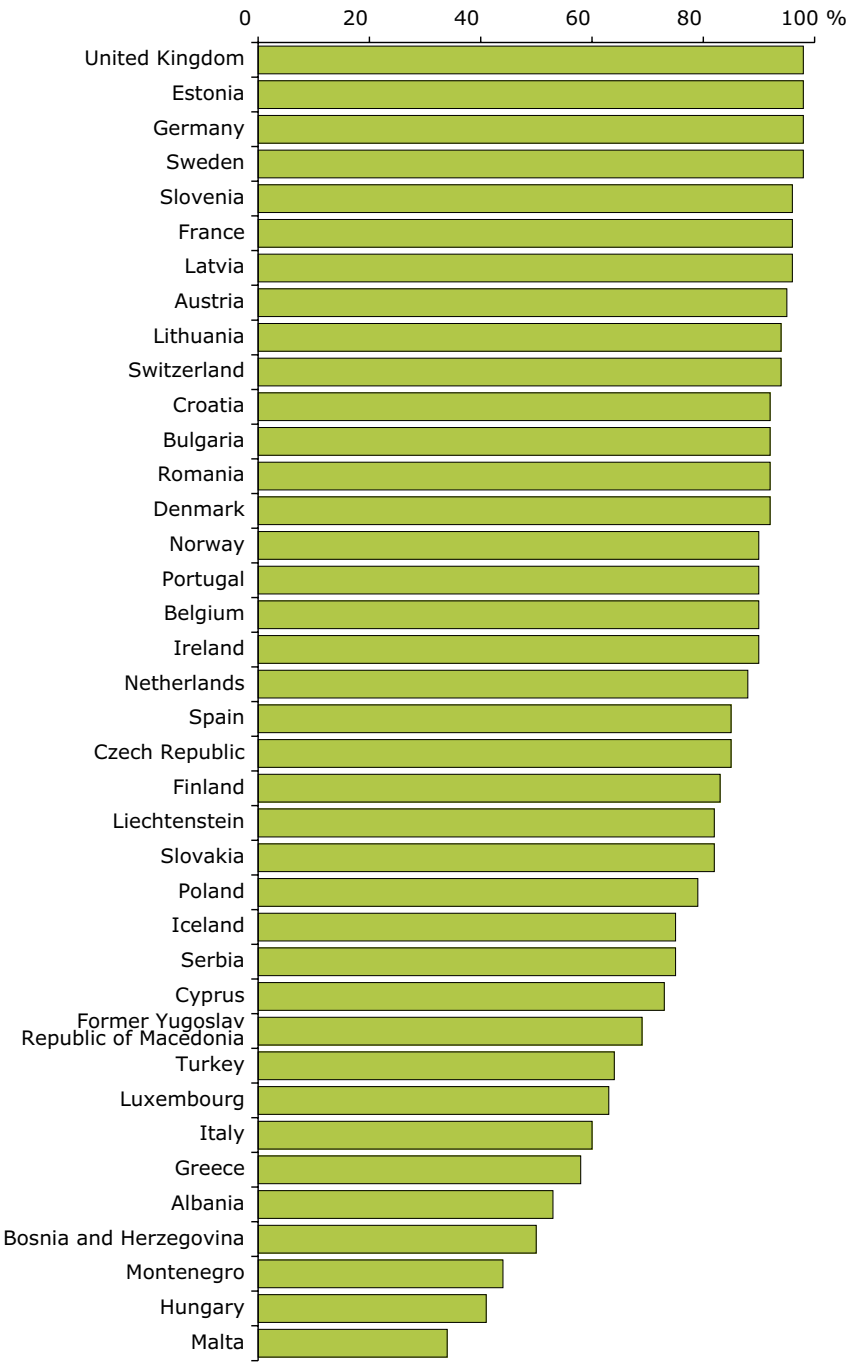
To improve data handling, traceability and the systematic management of data, the first elements of a spatial data infrastructure — supporting the exchange of data between EEA and the environmental topic centres (ETCs) — were implemented. This is the starting point for a wider spatial data infrastructure underpinning EEA data work as a whole.

INSPIRE

The EU INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe (INSPIRE) Directive aims to benefit European public authorities (and others) by making available relevant, harmonised and quality geographic information that support policies and activities impacting the environment.

In 2010, EEA continued to participate in the Drafting Team and seven Thematic Working Groups for the development of data specifications for Annexes II and III of the directive. It will use INSPIRE metadata profiles as a basis for its EEA 'metadata catalogue'. The EEA updated its National Focal Points (NFPs) networks on INSPIRE news and activities while encouraging more involvement from them. A set of high level environmental use cases was identified and submitted for Thematic Working Group discussions.

Performance in data delivery from the countries (monitoring cycle covers period from May 2010 to April 2011)



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

SEIS — Eionet priority data flows and reporting tools

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

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

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

Eionet priority data flows

For the fourteenth report, progress was assessed in the twelve traditional priority areas. Steady improvement continued despite no country achieving 100 %. United Kingdom, Estonia, Germany and Sweden shared the top score of 98%. They were followed by Slovenia, France and Latvia with 96 %. The average score rose to 80 % and almost two thirds of Eionet countries achieved or exceeded this threshold.

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

Eye on earth and Environmental Atlas

The EEA is also committed to providing access to relevant, timely and understandable environmental information to the general public. Simply put, we want to engage people in dialogue and empower them.

After the successful addition of Airwatch to the initial Water Watch in late 2009, work in 2010 focused on the development of version 3 of the Eye on Earth platform. This will facilitate the inclusion of more environmental themes, enable citizen science activities in Eye on Earth, and provide a platform for global sharing of data.

The new platform provides information on local bathing water and air quality, based on near real-time data from monitoring stations and computer modelling. It translates rather 'dry', complex scientific data into a format that is relevant and understandable for more than 500 million EU citizens.

Water Watch, for example, gives users easy access to information on water quality ratings drawn from 21 000 monitoring points at bathing sites in 27 European countries. Using Microsoft's Virtual Earth Mapping Technology, visitors to the site can zoom into a selected area of the online map of Europe or, alternatively, type a beach name into the search bar. Over coming years, we hope to enrich the service, with new types of information, derived both from scientific monitoring and other sources, including local or indigenous perspectives.

Presentations of Eye on Earth at several European and international conferences, including the Global Environmental Outlook/Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEO/GEOSS) Ministerial summit at the beginning of November in Beijing, evoked interest in its possibilities as a global data-sharing platform. Discussions started with USA and Russia on such an activity.

The logo and the name 'Eye on Earth' were registered at the US Patent and Trademark Office in the name of the European Environment Agency. Several new European stories of citizen and community actions to mitigate impacts on the environment or adapt to environmental change were added to the Environmental Atlas in 2010, in cooperation with UNEP and the European Space Agency. These focussed especially on biodiversity, linking to the UN International Year of Biodiversity. The Atlas was also opened up for contributions from other sources, leading to the incorporation of over 80 stories from the UNEP-hosted project on TEEB.

Eyewitness: Eye on earth

In the spring of 2008, the EEA and Microsoft launched the pioneering online environmental observatory Eye on Earth (EoE) with an initial resource, Water Watch. Eye on Earth is part of a five-year collaboration between the EEA and Microsoft that today gathers critical information on European water, air and ozone indicators in one place and makes this information available to 32 countries in 26 languages.

Eye on Earth enables users to determine the quality of outdoor recreational water and the quality of air in European cities. It also provides information to empower citizens to request action from governments, businesses and individuals. Eye on Earth is a resource to empower and inform European citizens in support of positive change and protecting our environment.

'From the quality of the air they breathe where they live and work, to the quality of the water they swim in where they spend their holidays — people care about their environment,' says Ludo de Bock, Senior Director, Microsoft EU, based in Brussels.

'The data for EoE services is provided by the EEA. Microsoft has developed an interface to display this data in a way which is consumer-friendly and attractive. Users that don't have the time to look for complex data, or the specific scientific knowledge to analyse that data, are presented with an easy-to-understand portal that can easily be used daily to check the quality of the air around them, just like they would check their e-mail!'

'The great thing about EoE is that it works as a bi-directional platform encouraging citizen participation. More importantly, the information they contribute appears in the website right away, rewarding users instantly and encouraging further interaction. And this is only the first step, as EoE relies upon and encourages information from individuals, environmental groups and associations who provide important feedback.'

'Microsoft has brought the power of Cloud computing to EoE, as it was among one of the first worldwide applications using the power of the Cloud. This also brings environmental benefits, as the server processing adapts automatically to actual usage requirements, thus providing efficient use of energy and computing power,' he says.

Ludo de Bock, Senior Director, Microsoft EU

Eye on Earth and Environmental Atlas

Published reports, papers and web

- Eye on Earth: http://www.eyeonearth.eu
- Environmental Atlas: http://www.environmentalatlas.net

Workshops, meetings and events

- Oceanology International, 9–11 March 2010, London, United Kingdom
- EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) 2010, 2–7 July 2010, Turin, Italy
- GEO Ministerial Summit and GEO VII Plenary, 3–5 November 2010, Beijing, China

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)

GMES is an EU-wide programme to support policymakers, business and citizens with improved environmental information. Initial operations are now underway and the programme is expected to be fully operational by 2014.

GMES will collect data from satellites and in situ sensors such as ground stations, airborne and sea-borne sensors. The data will then be made available to users through six 'services'. EEA coordinates the observation infrastructure which will provide in situ data to all services; and the 'land' service.

In October 2010, the EC published its 'Regulation on GMES and its initial operations' for the period 2011–2013 to:

- contribute to the establishment of GMES as an operational programme by 2013;
- provide additional funds (EUR 107 million) for its initial operations;
- and put into place the necessary structures for governance of the programme. Some GMES 'initial operations' are now underway.

The EC hopes to have full operations in place by 2014. EEA has been identified as the organisation that should coordinate GMES in-situ, undertake the technical coordination of the implementation of the GMES land service, as well as support the GMES User Forum.

The GMES In-situ Coordination (GISC) project is financed by the EU's 7th Framework Programme and will run for three years. The goal of the GISC project is to secure sustainable provision of in situ data within the GMES programme by documenting the in-situ data required by the GMES services, identifying gaps and designing sustainable solutions for data access arrangements.

A website on in-situ, with an online discussion forum (http://gisc.ew.eea.europa.eu) has been established, including a catalogue (based on INSPIRE metadata standard) of providers of in-situ data. All planned meetings, key events and background documents, as well as progress on deliverables can be found on the website.

During the course of 2010, EEA had dialogue with Commission services and also member countries in relation to the implementation of the GMES Land Service. Commission services have suggested that the EEA should provide the coordination of the continental and local components of the GMES operational Land service. Based on this and the decision of the EEA management board in November, EEA has started formal discussions with the Commission.

The scope of the service focuses on priorities defined by the consultation of land user communities since 2005. During 2010, Eionet, the GMES Land Monitoring Implementation Group and other stakeholders have been consulted on the design of the service. The EEA approach to implementation builds on Corine, but with significant improvements, drawing more efficiently on established capacities through a combination of centralised and decentralised functions.

6 Communications

Shaping strategic messages — communications planning

2010 was an important year in terms of communication with the launch of SOER and the International Biodiversity Year among the complex range of reports and events the EEA engaged with. To help secure the success of these opportunities the EEA began to develop and use thematic communication strategies, reflecting the Agency's annual priorities. Strategies on Biodiversity, SOER 2010 and Signals 2010 were implemented and helped coordinate activities inside and outside the Agency.

Additional strategies on climate change and resource efficiency were also kick-started. Work on target group orientation, the position of the EEA Brussels Liaison Office and the use of thematic fact sheets (position papers) complimented the continued move to a more strategic approach to communicating.

SOER 2010

The main communication project during 2010 was the launch and dissemination of the SOER 2010. This required several months of planning and preparation and involved a considerable number of staff from across the Agency as well as Eionet.

In preparation for the launch in Brussels on 30 November, written contact and preparatory meetings were conducted with the Cabinet of President Buzek and the office of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI Committee) Chairman, Jo Leinen. A key aspect of pre-launch activity was the preparation of a targeted dissemination built around a dissemination list of 10 000 stakeholders all over Europe including universities.

The launch celebration on 30 November consisted of a series of events with institutional partners in Brussels, addressing a total of 800 participants throughout the day:

- During a morning session, the SOER 2010 was presented to colleagues in DG Environment. By invitation from Director-General Karl Falkenberg, 200 Commission colleagues participated in an engaged discussion.

- A press conference at the European Parliament included: Professor Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament, Janez Potočnik, Commissioner for the Environment, Joke Schauvliege, Flemish Minister for the Environment, Natural Resources and Culture (Belgian Presidency), Jo Leinen, Chair of the ENVI Committee and the EEA Executive Director.

- Then followed the official launch workshop at the European Parliament and the same speakers presented the SOER findings and conclusions to approximately 400 participants. Stakeholders and a large group of Eionet partners had been invited to take part, as they were already in Brussels for the Belgian Presidency's SEIS conference.

- Another discussion on the SOER 2010 took place in the ENVI Committee in the afternoon, based on a presentation by Professor McGlade and EEA Head of Programme, Jock Martin.

- In the evening, a Café crossfire debate and a dinner were held in cooperation with Friends of Europe and some 200 participants. The debate focused on the Global Megatrends and their impact on Europe's Environment in a mid- to long-term perspective.

The activities at the European Parliament were supported by an exhibition, and the launch had been widely announced in advance, i.e. on the web, on Google and visibly in the EP building.

Eyewitness: The launch of the SOER 2010 in Turkey

For the first time since Turkey joined the European Environment Agency, we organised a national launch for *The European environment — state and outlook 2010* (SOER 2010) which was enormously successful.

High-level representatives from the relevant Ministries and Directorates, members of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, in particular from the Environment Committee, NGOs, media and EEA representatives gathered together to launch this flagship report.

In connection with the launch, we organised half a day about the SOER 2010 and complemented the activity with a workshop about environmental information systems.

Presenting the SOER in Turkey only two months after the Brussels launch meant that the reports were still fresh. Hundreds of copies of SOER in the Turkish language have also been distributed — with an official letter — to relevant Institutes, 81 provincial offices all over the country that depend on our Ministry, and libraries.

Our flash news gave headlines and photographs about the SOER 2010, which is very important because a lot of people check these official pages for news and updates.

Dr A. Çağatay DIKMEN, Chief of Environment Agency Department and EEA National Focal Point in Turkey

We set up special SOER 2010 web pages in our main website, and also made available a Turkish and an English version of our video.

We chose Istanbul to maximise the visibility of SOER because it is such an important media centre, and the result was visible in the largest Turkish newspapers (Milliyet, Cumhuriyet, Vatan) and many other news services. The official Anatolian News Agency, Anadolu Ajansı, covered the launch and distributed the news to most media outlets in the country.

Media

The media strategy for SOER included a 'save-the-date' announcement — a first for the EEA — to develop interest in the report, which was followed by a more targeted follow-up in the run-up to the embargo date. The SOER received wide coverage in the international press, and at time of writing the number of press clippings has exceeded 600 — more than for any other EEA launch. Coverage included major news agencies such as Reuters and Associated Press (AP) and national media such as BBC, The Guardian, Público, Expresso, La Vanguardia, De Standaard, La Repubblica, La Stampa, RAI, Radio France and De Telegraaf.

The launch was followed by a series of presentations in Brussels for key target groups and a dozen national launch events managed by NFPs and DG Environment These included interventions during the Belgian Presidency event on the 7th Research Framework programme in November; interventions in the SEIS Conference, jointly hosted by the EEA and Belgium; presentations in the Committee of the Regions and the Social and Economic Committee; and a lunchtime presentation in the formal session of the Environmental Council on 20 December.

A significant number of EEA member countries celebrated the SOER launch on their own initiative, highlighting and reflecting their own contributions. Norway, Switzerland and Austria published a press released on 30 November, the Czech Republic, Austria, Romania and Spain held national launch workshops with EEA participation in December, with more activities to follow in 2011.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity communication started on the EEA homepage. Four out of the *10 messages for Biodiversity* were published together with a number of web highlights referring to key political milestones or conferences with active EEA participation. These were widely picked up by the media and online news multipliers. Thanks to close collaboration with international partners including the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), many EEA products were distributed globally. Biodiversity was also the theme of Copenhagen Culture Night on 15 October during which the EEA opened its doors to the general public.

The Agency also contributed to a stand for Global Oceans Observing System (GOOS) at Oceanology International in London in March and another at the Fifth Health Ministerial Conference in Parma, Italy.

Green Week

Green Week in June was a milestone in the EEA Biodiversity communication with the EEA launching four key products. Furthermore, a news alert was disseminated to more than 23 600 subscribers through the EEA notification system. The Executive Director and several other senior colleagues spoke at Green Week sessions.

The Living Façade

To mark International Biodiversity Day on 22 May, the EEA unveiled a living façade at the front of Kongens Nytorv 6. The Agency's façade was covered with almost 5 000 plants depicting a map of the biodiversity of Europe and symbolising European plant diversity. The opening ceremony included a seminar on 'Citizen meet Science', the launch of new biodiversity success stories as part of the web-based 'Environmental Atlas for Europe' as

well as 'Living green', a photography exhibition by the National Geographic photographer Mathias Klum.

The living façade attracted thousands of tourists and citizens every day and demonstrated the attractiveness of urban green areas. The postcard and brochure in English and Danish have been in great demand. In September, the Exhibition 'Biodiversity is life, Biodiversity is our life' was opened in Denmark. The exhibition was hosted at the Botanical Museum, in Copenhagen, from 7 September to 24 October. EEA Executive Director took active part in the opening, together with the French Ambassador to Denmark, the Danish Princess Marie and representatives of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the Danish commission for Unesco.

Signals 2010

Signals 2010 was successfully launched in Madrid by the Spanish Minister of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, Elena Espinosa and the EEA Executive Director in March. Some 47 print articles were published related to it with a focus on main Spanish media.

Signals was effectively promoted and distributed via key networks including: Eionet, the Publications Office, the EU Bookshop and the Europe Direct network. By September, over 45 000 copies had been distributed via EU Bookshop and more than 10 000 plus web visits were registered to the English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese language sites by mid-June. The Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian supplies ran out in five weeks. The publication was profiled on several Eionet Sites; thanks to networking it is also available through the UN system. A highlight was the dissemination of the report to schools in Sweden, Norway and Luxembourg.

Key reports in 2010

Other key reports accompanied by communication activities included the TERM report, which was launched at the European Parliament. The report was accompanied by a short video for viral web dissemination and interviews in several languages for newswires. The EU Bathing water report was jointly launched by the Commission and the EEA in Brussels. The second 'proxy' estimates for 2009 GHG emissions report was publicised with a web highlight in September and given its direct relevance to policy discussions, received substantial media coverage.

Media monitoring

Media enquiries are now being systematically logged into to a database which is also available on the Agency's intranet. The media is monitored daily and feedback on EEA media coverage is now given more promptly and targeted to relevant groups in-house. The press office also publishes media monitoring reports on key products/events covering the first week after a launch or event has taken place. Additionally, an annual media monitoring report taking stock of the year is prepared. The media monitoring database has been revamped with several search and selection criteria and is available to staff through the Intranet.

Exhibitions and events

Over the year, the Agency was profiled at several environmental events with preference given to events with a clear European profile and where the EEA played a role in the organisation/content of the event. For example, the Agency contributed to a stand for Global Oceans Observing System (GOOS) at Oceanology International in London and took part with an exhibition stand at the Fifth Environment and Health Ministerial Conference in Parma, Italy. The EEA also had a well-visited stand at Green Week in Brussels in June and at the ESRI user conference in San Diego in July and also had a poster presentation at the International Union of Forest Research Organisation (IUFRO2010) conference in Seoul in August. The Agency also took part in the European stand in Biodiversity COP10 in Nagoya, Japan and at the GEO ministerial conference in Beijing in November.

Networking

An inspiring NRC for Communication meeting took place in April and covered issues such as Signals, Biodiversity year, SOER, Bend the Trend and the use of social media. Active participation took part in the Green Spider communication network. The EEA has now the presidency of the GSN and will host the annual meeting next year leading to a commitment to host the 2011 annual Green Spider meeting.

Visiting groups and public enquiries

An increase in the number of visiting groups was noticed already in the first quarter of 2010 and the trend continues. From 1 January to 30 September, 28 external visiting groups were received and several more

are planned for the coming months. A new way of handling public enquiries using online supporting tools is under intensive preparation.

Better cooperation with the EU Publications Office (OP)

The annual seminar on dissemination, editing and multimedia was organised at the Publications Office (OP) in Luxembourg in June and several staff attended. As a result of the seminar, cooperation with the OP intensified culminating in a new service level agreement. As a result of a better understanding of the printing and distribution methods in the EU, the decision was made to make all EEA products free of charge. The EEA also developed a comprehensive editorial style guide for in-house use in line with OP guidelines.

Environmental education

The eco agents website has been updated with a new look and home page. New features such as the games, quizzes and videos are now available.

Institutional relations

A year of institutional relations in the light of SOER 2010

The participation of high-level representatives, such as the President of the European Parliament Jerzy Buzek, at the SOER 2010 launch event showed the high interest for EEA's flagship assessment. Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik recognised the value of the report by saying, on the day of the launch of SOER 2010, that the assessment 'is an extensive and invaluable piece of work'.

European Parliament

Close cooperation took place with the Committees of the European Parliament, as in previous years. The EEA was in regular exchange with the Chair of the ENVI Committee, Jo Leinen, who intervened alongside Vice-Chair Corinne Lepage at the activities for the launch of EEA's SOER 2010. EEA's focal point in the ENVI Committee, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, MEP, visited the EEA in Copenhagen and various bilateral meetings took place in Brussels.

In June 2010, EEA's Executive Director Jacqueline McGlade presented EEA findings on biodiversity to the ENVI Committee. She invited Members of the European Parliament to send their contributions to the draft 2011 management plan for the EEA. EEA's results under the transport and environment reporting mechanism (TERM) were presented by Professor McGlade to the Committee on Transports and Tourism. She addressed the Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in a workshop on biodiversity. The Executive Director also gave a speech at the 9th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, held at the premises of the European Parliament. Besides the high-level events, the EEA continued to provide information to the European Parliament, such as briefings for EP delegations on issues related to the environment.

Council of the European Union

The EEA cooperated continuously with the Council of Europe and the Spanish and Belgian Council Presidencies in 2010. Joke Schauvliege, Flemish Minister for the Environment, Natural Resources and Culture addressed participants at the EEA's SOER 2010 launch event at the European Parliament in Brussels on behalf of the Belgian Presidency. EEA's Executive Director participated in the informal Council meetings organised by the Spanish and Belgian Presidencies. She presented EEA's Signals 2010 together with the Spanish Presidency and explained EEA results on biodiversity at a conference organised by the Belgian Presidency. Professor McGlade highlighted the main elements of SOER 2010 to Ministers participating in the December 2010 Environment Council meeting. Contacts were established with the Hungarian Presidency and the trio of Presidencies starting with the Polish Presidency.

European Commission

The Executive Director met Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik and Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard on various occasions throughout the year. High-level meetings were held between DG Environment's Director General Karl Falkenberg and with the Director General of the recently created DG CLIMA, Jos Delbeke. Two meetings took place at senior level between European Commission DGs and EEA's senior management in Copenhagen. These meetings lead to the clarification of working arrangements after the appointment of the new Commission.

The EEA contributed to a meeting of the Group of Four (DG Environment, ESTAT, JRC and EEA) on environmental data centres, reflecting the high priority given to robust environmental data. Moreover, cooperation in the area of communications was continued. For

example, the EEA contributed to the selection process of the European Green Capitals — Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, in 2012 and Nantes, France, in 2013 following Hamburg, Germany, in 2011.

On the thematic side, the cooperation with the European Commission in 2010 focused not only on EEA's SOER 2010, but also on the UN International Year of Biodiversity and related European processes. A key event in this respect was the presentation of BISE and the biodiversity baseline at Green Week 2010 in Brussels.

The European Parliament and the European Commission representatives on the EEA Management Board continued to act as a bridge between the three bodies throughout 2010.

7 EEA governance and partnerships

Governance and partnerships

National focal point and Eionet coordination

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

The main focus of NFP/Eionet group meetings in 2010 was in completion of the SOER 2010, in particular progress with the national contributions on selected environmental themes, development of SEIS and review of NFP/Eionet and national reference centre meetings to enhance the effectiveness of Eionet as an operational network.

In addition, EEA staff worked with the Belgian Presidency on the organisation of a Conference on 'Sharing Environmental Information' to which all NFPs and NRCs for state of environment reporting and NRCs for Information Systems were invited.

SEIS country visits to Hungary, Iceland, Romania and Bulgaria were undertaken during 2010. Terms of Reference for a new round of Eionet country visits were agreed with NFPs in May. EEA Country Desk Officers focused on supporting national Eionet partners to prepare their contributions to SOER 2010.

Activities with West Balkan countries continued in 2010 with the high-level meeting with Top Executives in March, development of core set indicators including a review workshop held with the countries in Vienna in November and commencement of a new round of work with European topic centres.

A major review of activities covered by three European topic centres was completed in 2010 when the the EEA Management Board designated four new ETCs — on air and climate mitigation; climate change adaptation; inland, coastal and marine waters; and spatial information and assessment — to continue the work from January 2011.

Management Board and Scientific Committee

Three meetings of the Bureau, Management Board and Scientific Committee were held as planned in 2010. In addition, a meeting with Top Executives from the West Balkan countries and Management Board members was also held in March.

The Management Board meeting in November was held back-to-back with the annual Management Board seminar which in 2010 addressed resource efficiency, the green economy and physical ecosystems accounting. The seminar identified key discussions to be taken in 2011 (the resource efficiency aspect of EU 2020, Common Agricultural Policy, budget and other horizontal issues).

In addition to several, regular and particular administrative, management and budgetary items, the Management Board considered a range of strategic issues during 2010, including:

- development of the SOER 2010 and its endorsement;
- ETC evaluation process 2010 and designation of four new ETCs;
- priorities for EEA Annual Management Plan 2011 and its formal adoption in early 2011;
- development of SEIS, Inspire, GMES, GEOSS and the 'Group of Four' (which underpins cooperation between DG Environment, EEA, Eurostat and JRC).

The Scientific Committee continued its work covering a range of

environmental topics of priority to the EEA, reviewing major products (namely the SOER 2010 report and the priorities for the 2011 Annual Management Plan) and working jointly with EEA staff on their areas of expertise. The Scientific Committee also held three seminars in 2010 as planned, addressing in particular:

- ecosystem assessment;
- long-term environmental policy;
- sustainable bio-energy.

Extension of SEIS to Neighbourhood countries

Substantial progress was made on the new project funded by Directorate General Europe Aid Co-operation Office (DG Aidco) under the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI) to extend selected SEIS activities to Russia, ENP-East and ENP-South countries. The EEA is working in close cooperation with UNECE in relation to Russia and ENP-East countries and with UNEP (through UNEP-MAP) for ENP-South countries.

UNECE and UNEP-MAP, under agreements with EEA, produced state-of-play reports addressing the three SEIS components: content, infrastructure and institutional cooperation in the countries in the East and South regions, respectively. These reports were provided as background documents for the first consultation meeting held with the countries, UNECE, UNEP-MAP and Commission officials (DG Aidco, DG Environment, Eurostat) in November to present the new project and agree thematic priorities for the two regions.

The consultation meeting will be followed in 2011 by a series of ENPI-SEIS country visits to assess in detail the state-of-play, needs and support to be provided to each country throughout the project duration.

In June, the EEA Executive Director was invited to join an EC/DG Environment visit to Russia to meet the representatives of the ministry of environment and discuss concrete ways for developing this cooperation under the newly adopted Strategic Partnership for Modernisation. This meeting was followed by a workshop organised by EEA in Copenhagen on 15–16 November with a delegation of Russian representatives to discuss and agree a joint programme of work on environmental monitoring and information exchange to complement and reinforce the ENPI-SEIS project.

European and international cooperation and networks

Cooperation with UNEP

During 2010, the EEA cooperated with UNEP on a range of issues, including attending the UNEP Governing Council Special Session in Bali in February. Input was given, in particular to the item on international environmental governance. Throughout the year, EEA also continued to contribute to UNEP's GEO-5 (5th Global Environment Outlook) report, including attending several preparatory expert meetings as well as the first Global Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder Consultation in Nairobi in March.

EEA took part in the high-level UNEP-European Commission meeting in June and was invited to contribute to the UNEP-EC strategic partnership agreement which was presented by the Commissioner during the 2011 UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi. During 2010, UNEP started formulating its requirements for the development of UNEP-Live and invited the EEA to contribute its expertise and experience in environmental information sharing to this process.

Mediterranean

EEA's activities in the area of Mediterranean cooperation were intense. In connection with Horizon 2020 — the international initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020 — trilateral meetings of the chairs of the three sub-groups with the relevant European Commission services took place over the year, with the aim of strengthening coordination mechanisms among Horizon 2020 components and respective networks.

With regard to the cooperation framework with neighbouring countries in the south and east regions, EEA carried out the inception phase of ENPI-SEIS project ([1]) for the extension of SEIS to the EU neighbours. As part of the inception activities, a 'SEIS State-of-play' analysis report ([2]) for the ENP South region was carried out over the summer and finalised in October 2010, in cooperation with UNEP/MAP and based on the available information, activities and experience. The aim was to highlight needs and country priorities for the South, following the SEIS pillars (content, infrastructure and governance).

Findings were presented and discussed at the consultation meeting with the Southern partner countries in Brussels in November 2010. Outcomes were used as the basis for planning the ENPI-SEIS project activities. In December, EEA delivered to DG EuropeAID the ENPI-SEIS project Inception Report where a detailed implementation plan of the activities was annexed. Follow-up actions will contribute to the assessment and reporting processes on the state of the environment in the ENP countries (indicator-based) at various levels in the future.

At the end of the year, meetings of an enlarged Horizon 2020 Review, Monitoring and Research sub-group were announced to be held in early 2011.

An ongoing discussion since March was completed on how to better reflect the regional dimension into the global context of the SOER 2010 Synthesis, complementing the Global-to-European interlinkages in Chapter 7 — Environmental challenges. As a result, a section on the European neighbourhood region (Arctic, Eastern Neighbours, Mediterranean and European Neighbourhood Policy) was delivered and finally approved by the EEA Management Board in early July 2010.

Arctic

The Arctic is a region that demands the attention of EEA, not least since five of the 32 EEA member countries are Arctic countries, namely Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, and a further six of the EEA member countries are permanent observers in the Arctic Council and have ongoing Arctic research activities. Furthermore the EU and Italy have also applied for observer position in the Arctic Council and EEA therefore has a responsibility to ensure that there is a good understanding amongst Europeans of the environmental changes occurring in the Arctic, their underlying causes and the policy changes needed to address them.

In 2010 the EEA expanded Arctic cooperation with the neighbouring region through the signing of a cooperation agreement with Greenland on the exchange of environmental data and information as well as engaging in six pilot projects with the Russian Federation with regard to environmental monitoring in the High North. The EEA has also participated and contributed to the environmental assessments and activities of the working groups of the Arctic Council and supported the initiative on creating a Sustained Arctic Observing network (SAON) by giving presentation of the experiences from the Eionet network and by hosting one of the SAON Steering Group meetings.

Furthermore, the EEA contributed actively to the European Commission's Arctic Inter-Service Group and has been giving input to the European Parliament's Arctic discussions in the development of the Report on a sustainable EU policy for the High North and the EP Arctic Forum discussions. EEA also participated in discussions on environmental security in the Arctic under the auspices of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and NATO. The EEA has also been a member of the External Review Team that gave guidance to the future strategy work of the Arctic Council's

([1]) ENPI/SEIS project: 'Towards a Shared Information System in the European Neighbourhood'.
([2]) UNEP/MAP-EEA 2010: 'State of play and specific needs of ENP South countries with regard to main SEIS components focusing on Horizon 2020 priorities'. Final report including Annexes delivered by UNEP MAP Secretariat in the framework of ENPI/SEIS project.

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme. EEA also contributed to the Steering Committee of the Arctic Governance Project which provided input to the ongoing international discussions on governance issues of relevance to the Arctic region and stakeholders.

EPA network secretariat

The bi-annual plenary meetings of EPA in 2010 were located in Bilbao, Spain in March and in Krakow, Poland in September. The secretariat is in charge of the preparations for the meetings under the leadership of the troika and the organising committee. Furthermore the secretariat supports the Interest Groups and this year a particular emphasis was on coordination of joint correspondence with the Commission. Substantial work of the secretariat went into following and assisting members on common responses to the analysis of the 6EAP and its possible replacement.

The bulk of communications between the members is through the website of the network, which contains an open-site informing the general public and a closed-site for internal communication. The visits to the website have been increasing through the years, even though most of the content of the open-site is relatively static information about the profiles of the respective agencies. However, the open-site also contains news from individual agencies presented in domestic languages. These are automatically translated into English, which could be the reason for steadily increased visits to the site. Furthermore, and probably as the consequence of increased visits, the secretariat received an increased number of requests for information, often from outside Europe.

The closed part of the website is under constant development resulting in improvements to the site, application of surveys utilised by members and instalment of a database on acronyms. A renewed survey on roles and tasks of the agencies was initiated and a survey to members on their experience on the Water Framework Directive in preparation for the St Julian's meeting in Malta was carried out.

The secretariat and EEA provide the Network with monthly briefings from Brussels and a survey in Bilbao reflected that members were in general very content with this service.

8 EEA internal management and administration

Over the past five years, the EEA staff has grown substantially, which has increased the need for an enhanced internal communication. 'Come and communicate' sessions were introduced in 2007. Since then, they have become a highly appreciated forum, enabling staff to engage in exchange of ideas and discussions with colleagues from across the Agency.

In 2010 a learning and development framework was developed to provide the training policy of the EEA with a complementary perspective. The ambition is to provide a strategic framework for each year's training activities.

Quality management

The Internal Audit Service (IAS) of the Commission concluded in 2009 that 'the Quality Management System (QMS) of EEA can be considered as best practice for regulatory agencies due to the high level of involvement of staff, the strong focus on continual improvement and the effectiveness of the system'. In 2010 EEA continued to improve the QMS in line with the recommendation of the Internal Audit Service. Remaining procedure documentation was completed, key processes identified and the development of a Business Continuity Management plan for the Agency was initiated.

The EEA balanced scorecard 2010

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

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

The top level of the EEA balanced scorecard attempts to give an easy overview of how we are performing as an organisation and 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 metrics chosen are a blend between performance and process indicators trying to capture the complexity that is required when describing progress over the course of the multi-annual strategy. The relation between resources — business process — 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 that can lead to sub-optimisation where one perspective is improving at the expense of another. The global optimisation is always our primary concern.

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

Some indicators shown here do not have a very long history and comparative benchmarks therefore do not always exist. They are included to give a comprehensive overview and to help establish a baseline that will serve as a benchmark for the years to come. In 2010 especially the indicators in the Client perspective have changed in an attempt to reflect the 'ideal' client behaviour when visiting the EEA website.

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

9 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system

Environmental statement 2011

Environmental management system

The EEA's environmental management system was registered under the European Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) in 2005. In compliance with the EMAS regulation, the Agency publishes a yearly environmental statement, which is since 2009 incorporated into the Agency's Annual Report.

Environmental impacts of the Agency's activities

The Agency's activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment, locally and globally. 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 flights related to our activities. The Agency also regularly evaluates its activities in order to optimise and improve outputs while limiting the use of resources and minimising negative impacts on the environment.

Environmental management structure

The EEA's environmental management system is an integral part of the Agency's management plan system and is designed to make environmental responsibilities clear to employees. Staff is encouraged to actively engage in environmental improvements projects. New employees receive a 30 minute introduction to the environmental management system and several activities are designed to remind members of staff of the EMAS priorities. Additional EMAS-related information flows through the line management system.

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

In 2009, the EMAS Regulation was revised. The updated Regulation, (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council entered into force on 11 January 2010 and is commonly known as EMAS III. In accordance with the requirements of the revised Regulation, the list of legal requirements applying to the EEA was updated as well as the Environmental reporting focusing on the newly defined core indicators in the following key environmental areas: energy efficiency, material efficiency, water, waste, biodiversity and emissions.

Environmental performance in 2010

Raising environmental awareness

In-house awareness-raising is an ongoing activity and takes many forms, including intranet announcements and notifications at strategic places around the Agency premises.

The Agency also continues to assist other EU bodies in relation to raising awareness of their environmental impacts. The greening network, created by EEA in 2006, now consists of 16 member organisations. The fourth Interagency greening network meeting was successfully held at the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in Parma on 21–22 September 2010. EEA's EMAS expert gave presentations on EMAS certification and the EEA biodiversity project 'Living Façade'.

For the fourth time, EEA participated in the European EMAS award created by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment. The theme of the competition this year was 'Resource efficiency' by EMAS registered

organisations. The EU Member States nominate their national EMAS winners for the European awards and the Agency's hosting country, Denmark, nominated EEA. As EEA is a completely unique organisation, given its mandate and the broad European coverage, it is difficult to find other organisations for benchmarking.

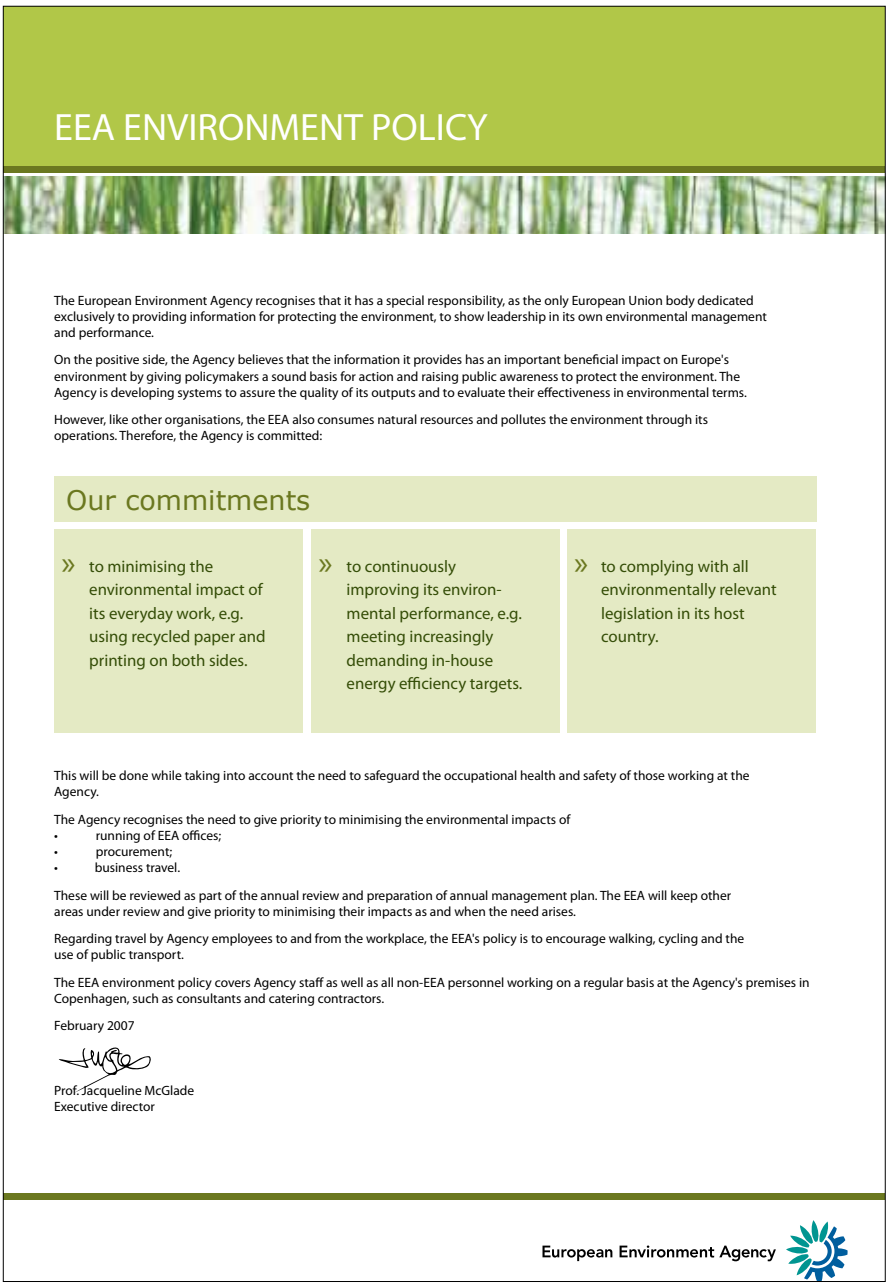
Running the EEA offices

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

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

On the following page the Agency's performance is described area by area. The calculation of performance indicators per staff member is based on the following number of Full Time Employees (FTE).

The size of the office space included in the calculations is 7 200 m^2. Biodiversity (land use ([3])) indicator ([4]): 1 604 m^2.



EEA ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The European Environment Agency recognises that it has a special responsibility, as the only European Union body dedicated exclusively to providing information for protecting the environment, to show leadership in its own environmental management and performance.

On the positive side, the Agency believes that the information it provides has an important beneficial impact on Europe's environment by giving policymakers a sound basis for action and raising public awareness to protect the environment. The Agency is developing systems to assure the quality of its outputs and to evaluate their effectiveness in environmental terms.

However, like other organisations, the EEA also consumes natural resources and pollutes the environment through its operations. Therefore, the Agency is committed:

Our commitments

» to minimising the environmental impact of its everyday work, e.g. using recycled paper and printing on both sides.

» to continuously improving its environmental performance, e.g. meeting increasingly demanding in-house energy efficiency targets.

» to complying with all environmentally relevant legislation in its host country.

This will be done while taking into account the need to safeguard the occupational health and safety of those working at the Agency.

The Agency recognises the need to give priority to minimising the environmental impacts of
- running of EEA offices;
- procurement;
- business travel.

These will be reviewed as part of the annual review and preparation of annual management plan. The EEA will keep other areas under review and give priority to minimising their impacts as and when the need arises.

Regarding travel by Agency employees to and from the workplace, the EEA's policy is to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

The EEA environment policy covers Agency staff as well as all non-EEA personnel working on a regular basis at the Agency's premises in Copenhagen, such as consultants and catering contractors.

February 2007

Prof. Jacqueline McGlade
Executive director

European Environment Agency

([3]) The 'use of land', expressed in m^2 of built-up area.
([4]) Introduced as a core indicator in the new EMAS III Regulation, Annex IV, section C, point 2 (a) (v).

Full Time Employees 2004–2010

Year	Full Time Employees (FTE)
2004	120
2005	120
2006	135
2007	140
2008	140
2009	144
2010	153

Our targets

Electricity

The environmental impacts of EEA consumption of electricity stem from the power generation of Dong Energy. The EEA contract with Dong Energy states that all purchased electricity must come from renewable sources.

EEA has lowered its electricity consumption per Full Time Employee every year since introducing the environmental management system. The consumption is still higher than the average for Danish office buildings (57 kWh/m^2/year ([5])). The main reason is that EEA is a computing intensive organisation with a large server park and big data storage facility. The consumption is however low in comparison with pure IT service organisations (210 kWh/m^2/year ([6])).

Consumption of electricity 2005–2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (*)	2010 (*)
In total kWh	715 320	796 858	768 424	724 110	735 669	683 004
kWh/FTE/year	5961	5902	5516	5172	5108	4464
kWh/m²/year	99	111	107	101	102	95

Note: * 100 % renewable energy

Consumption of heating energy 2005–2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
m³	826	876	907	944	902	1 092
kWh ([8])	578 200	613 000	634 900	661 000	631 591	764 400
kWh/FTE	4 818	4 540	4 535	4 721	4 386	4 996
kWh/m²/year	80.3	85.1	88.2	91.8	87.72	106

Consumption of water 2005–2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
m³	1 456	1 581	1 545	1 564	1 854	2 636
m³/FTE	12/1	11.7	11.0	11.2	12.8	17.2
l/m²/year	202	201	215	217	257	366

Heating

The steam used by EEA for heating its premises comes from the district heating provided by Københavns Energi. In 2010 we observed an increase in heating energy consumed of about 21 %.

This can be explained by the fact that 2010 was a year with abnormal cold spring and winter months, according to the Danish Meteorological Institute, compared with year 2009 ([7]).

A systematic check to ensure that all radiators were functioning in the house was undertaken at the beginning of the year and at the start of the cold period at the end of 2010. This has led to a more efficient heating of the building.

Water

In 2010 the EEA launched a special project called 'Living Façade' as a main contribution to the UN International

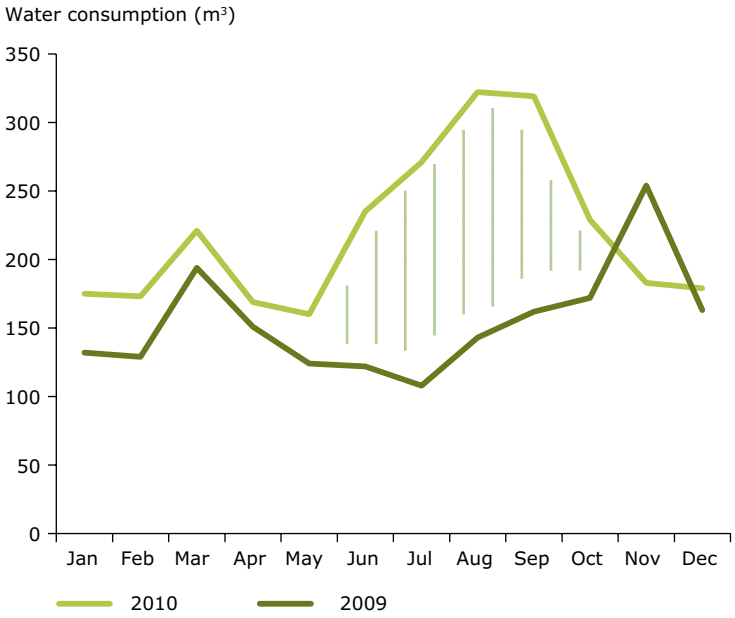
([5]) According to Sparel.dk: http://application.sparel.dk/ElWebUI/El/index.aspx, consulted on 4 February 2011.
([6]) Ibid.
([7]) The DMI uses an index named 'Gradage' that has been reported since 2001 and that allows us to derive our conclusion: http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/danmark/oversigter/graddage.htm.
([8]) According to the Danish company that provides us with the steam to heat the water of our radiators, 1 m^3 condensate is equivalent to 700 KWh on 31 January 2011, www.ke.dk.

Year of Biodiversity. From May to October 2010, the front of our building on Kongens Nytorv 6 in the centre of Copenhagen was covered with around 5 000 annual plants arranged to form a map representing the diversity of vegetation in Europe. It was the first outdoor green façade of its kind in Denmark. The EEA Living Façade project wants to illustrate the significance of vertical gardens as urban green areas. These areas represent a backbone for human health, biodiversity and ecosystem services in cities. More information can be found at http://www.eea.europa.eu/living-facade.

The irrigation system for the plants consisted of a tubing system of 150 m in total, transporting 13 liters/m/h. The plants were watered once a day.

Regarding the consumption of the installation, as no water meter had been installed, we can only get an approximation of the total water consumption of the event by comparing the monthly figures from 2009 and 2010 as shown in the following graph.

Comparison of the monthly water consumption in 2009 and 2010



Note: The shaded area corresponds more or less to a period of five months (from mid-May to mid-October). We estimate that the total amount needed to sustain the façade project was around 500 m³.

Paper

Due to the nature of the Agency's operations — with dissemination of information in the form of written reports — the Agency's consumption of paper per FTE is high compared to many other offices. The use of paper can fluctuate very much between years, depending on the type and number of reports published in-house (technical reports are printed on-demand in-house while the main series of EEA reports is printed externally). The Agency aims to increase its focus on various forms of electronic outputs to further reduce the paper consumption.

In 2010 we have observed an increase of 65 % of sheets printed in-house per FTE and an increase of 56 % of pages printed for reports. This is due to the work around the most important publication of the EEA: the SOER 2010 ([9]) — *European Environment state and outlook report 2010*. It is the fourth edition of the EEA's flagship product which helps fulfil the EEA Regulation to 'publish a report on the state of, trends in and prospects for the environment every five years, supplemented by indicator reports focusing upon specific issues' (Art 2, vi).

A lot of in-house printing has been generated by the preparation of the launch of the SOER in Brussels in November 2010 and the associated events throughout the year, as well as a communication campaign aimed at disseminating relevant SOER related documents to around 2 000 key stakeholders, including press releases for the public in several languages.

In total 12 000 copies of the English version of the SOER 2010 synthesis and 22 500 copies in other European languages have been printed externally.

([9]) More info can be found on the EEA website: http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer.

Consumption of paper 2004–2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of sheets printed in-house	1 378 000	1 534 265	725 500	1 583 000	549 000	906 500
In-house sheets per FTE equivalent	11 483	11 365	5 182	11 307	3 812	5 925
Number of pages in published reports *		9 944 120	14 047 732	6 651 600	6 309 400	9 844 500

Note: * Sum of pages per report times printrun.

Waste

EEA sorted waste in 2010 fall into the following fractions: glass, electronic, organic, paper, cardboard as well as other household waste. Compared to 2009, the amount of all types of waste have decreased except for electronics and glass.

A particularly good result was achieved with the cardboard/paper waste, mainly due to an improvement of our paper waste management system through two key actions taken in late 2009 and early 2010.

At the end of 2009, a new cardboard bin was introduced in all the offices to encourage the separation of paper and raise awareness on the amount it represents as each staff member had to then empty their own bin into a larger shared bin placed on each floor of the buildings that the EEA occupies.

The second action introduced in 2010 was to separate the cardboard waste from the paper waste. That allows us to improve the recycling cycle of our waste management system. Moreover, a new machine compresses our cardboard waste, so we can reduce the volume factor of our waste, and thereby reduce the number of truck pick-ups from waste collecting companies by 75 % ([10]), which indirectly is of benefit to the environment by producing less CO_2 emissions.

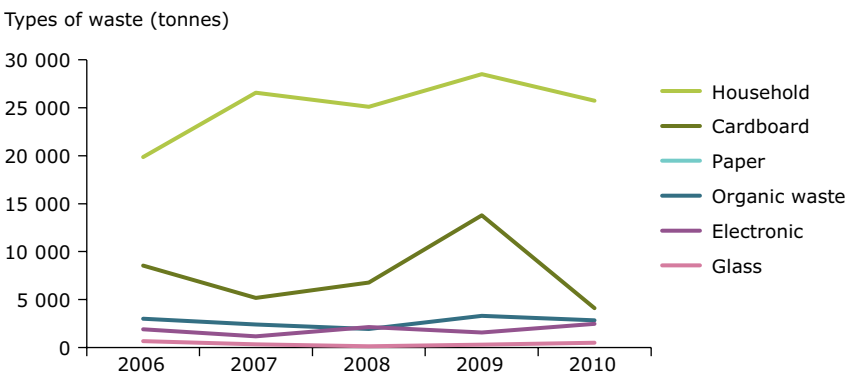
The household waste takes up a large portion of the total waste the EEA generates with its activities. A working group has been set-up to look into this issue. A plan to address this issue is expected in the course of 2011.

Generation of waste 2006–2010 (tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (*)
Household	19 870	26 570	25 090	28 500	25 730
Cardboard	8 540	5 185	6 765	13 790	4 100
Paper					6 430
Organic waste	3 000	2 400	1 930	3 300	2 850
Electronic	1 900	1 170	2 150	1 570	2 492
Glass	690	335	150	320	510
Total	34 000	35 660	36 085	47 480	42 112
Total/FTE	247	255	258	330	275

Note: * It's the first year that we separate cardboard waste.

Types of waste in 2010 (tonnes)



([10]) The number of trips for pick-up trucks arriving to EEA and removing waste decreased from twice per week to twice per month.

CO_2 emissions

Emissions related to air travelling that is booked by the EEA travel agent are routinely reported. The Agency became a front-runner in terms of limiting carbon footprint related to business travel by introducing its own carbon offsetting scheme in 2006. Through a contract with Atmosfair GmbH in Germany, the Agency offsets all CO_2 emitted by its travellers.

Moreover, regarding staff travelling for training purposes, our new training coordinator has developed a more environmental friendly programme including an increase in the selection of in-house training made available for staff, access to the e-learning courses from the European Commission and the introduction of a new training concept. Internally this is called 'munch bunch' which is a learning session that takes place at lunch time at the EEA premises, provided by the staff for the staff, to mutually share their knowledge about productivity at work.

This year we have introduced a distinction between CO_2 emissions due to staff missions travel and meeting participants travel, as more and more participants use our travel agency when booking their tickets.

Procurement

Building environmental considerations into procurement is a standard practice at 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 projects: Sustainable balanced scorecard

The project was launched in October 2008 with the purpose of identifying relevant indicators in order to create an EEA sustainable balanced scorecard (SBS). This new SBS will build on the already existing Balanced Scorecard used as a management tool in the EEA and will address the following perspectives: financial resources, suppliers/procurement, business, client, human resource (including a learning and growth as well as gender balance perspective), and environmental footprint/resource efficiency. A final output, reviewed by staff and management is expected at the end of 2011.

EMAS external activities: EMAS and National Public Administrations

Based on EEA's EMAS experience over the past six years the Agency started developing a network of environmental organisations belonging to Eionet to promote more resource-efficient and greener public administrations. The vision is to help public authorities in adopting a systematic approach to managing their impacts on the external environment through networking, exchange of good practices, training and capacity building. So far eight countries have nominated their contact points to this network and we have created a forum on the Circa website for this group. A survey was launched at the beginning of March to get an overview of the current situation with environmental management systems in the participating countries.

CO_2 emissions 2006–2010 (tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CO_2 emissions for staff missions, tonnes	673.4	447.4	526.0	600.0	286.7
CO_2 emissions for meeting participants, tonnes					144.6
Total	673.4	447.4	526.0	600.0	431.3

Note: Due to changing travel agent in 2007, the numbers from 2006–2007 are not quite comparable to the numbers from 2008–2009.

Environmental targets

Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Target set for 2010	Performance in 2010	
Running the offices			
1. Central computing and data storage by servers in KN6	0-growth in 2010–2011 (base year 2008)	2008: 232 615 kWh 2010: 224 848 kWh	– 3.3 %
2. Cooling in server room in KN6	0-growth in 2010–2011 (base year 2008)	2008: 75 531 kWh 2010: 73 501 kWh	– 2.7 %
3. 'Staff-related' use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copying machines, faxes, lights etc.)	3 % reduction in 2009–2011 (out of absolute consumption in 2008)	2008: 486 783 kWh 2010: 423 883 kWh	– 12,9 %
4. Building space heating	3 % reduction of heating energy at KN6 in 2009 (out of absolute consumption figure in 2009) Offsetting of emissions caused by the production of heating energy	2009: 902 m^3 2010: 1 092 m^3	+ 21,1 %
5. Printing documents and emails	0-growth in 2010 (compared with 2009)	2009: 549 000 (A4 pages) 2010: 906 500 (A4 pages)	+ 65 %
6. Printing publications at external printers	0-growth in 2010 (compared with 2009)	2009: 6 309 400 2010: 9 844 500	+ 56 %
7. Consumption of food products (canteen) and production of waste	A framework contract in place by the end of 2010	Call for tender is expected to be finalised by the end of 2011	
8. Production of household waste	Analyse the origins and possible actions to reduce it	Still under development	
Business travel			
9. Staff going on missions	Offsetting the caused emissions	2009: 254.9 tonnes 2010: 251.5 tonnes	– 1.3 %
10. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	Offsetting the caused emissions	2009: 147.7 tonnes 2010: 144.6 tonnes	– 2 %
Procurement			
Procurement and use of: 11. Furniture 12. IT equipment 13. Office supplies	11. All furniture to be purchased against best available environmental criteria.	There is a two step procedure to ensure environmental considerations are taken into account during the tendering process: (a) the procurement proposal document, before a call for tender is launched, the environmental impact of the procurement and the search for alternatives is assessed; (b) In principle all call for tenders have environmental specifications such as to provide the Environmental policy of the company.	
Information products and services			
14. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	A document describing the approach by the end of March	The communication plan has been drafted	
15. Transparency of EEA environmental impacts to contribute to sustainable development	Final list of sustainability indicators to be approved by November 2010	The WG chose to work with the 'Sustainability Reporting Guidelines' which are the most suited GRI guidelines for the EEA, 61 potential indicators were identified out of 105 + 16 out of a comparative analysis with the current indicators used in the EEA and in other places. The team is working on consolidating the indicators into a table.	

This environmental report has been verified by Det Norske Veritas, Danmark; DANAK accredited nr. 6001, on 1 April 2011.

Annex A Certificate of EMAS registration

Certifikat for EMAS-registrering
Certificate of EMAS-Registration

EMAS
VERIFICERET
MILJØLEDELSE

European Environment Agency

Kongens Nytorv 6
DK-1050-København K

Registreringsnummer
Registration Number
DK-000244

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

Certifikatet er gyldigt indtil
This certificate is valid until
01-08-2012

Udstedelsesdato
Date of issue
26-05-2011

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 2006–2010 (million EUR)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU subventions	27.6	29.0	31.7	34.6	35.3
EFTA contribution	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
New EEA member countries' contributions	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Miscellaneous revenues	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	10.0
Total	**37.1**	**35.1**	**37.1**	**39.9**	**50.6**

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

Table B.2 Expenditure (E) 2006–2009 and budget (B) 2010 (million EUR)

	2006 E	2007 E	2008 E	2009 E	2010 B
Staff and administration	20.2	21.1	22.7	24.0	30.3
Operational expenditure	16.9	14.0	14.4	15.9	20.3
Total	**37.1**	**35.1**	**37.1**	**39.9**	**50.6**

Table B.3 Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (FTE) for 2010 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	215	70	285	14.6		14.6
2	Cross-cutting themes	509	38	547	17.1		17.1
3	Integrated environmental assessments	218	84	302	13.3		13.3
4	Information services and communications	1 000	125	1 125	30.8	4,1	34.9
5	EEA Governance and partnerships				8.6	1,2	9.8
6	EEA internal management and administration				60.8	0,3	61.1
Subtotal		***1 942***	***317***	***2 259***	***145.2***	***5.6***	***150.8***
Resource lines:							
ETCs		7 180	8	7 788			
Communication		698		698			
IT Infrastructure		3 137		3 137			
Meetings		690	826	1 516			
Translations		260	100	360			
Subtotal		***12 565***	***934***	***13 499***	***131.7***	***0.1***	***131.8***
Total		**14 507**	**1 251**	**15 758**			

Note: FTE: Excluding 'leave and absences of staff'.
* Other sources are not listed for 2010 as they were structured according to the Management Plan of 2009.
The figures are based on the actual commitments in 2010. Leave, absence are excluded in FTE. Other sources consist of ENPI, IPA, GISC, and AoA.

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

		Water	Air/climate change	Biodiversity	Land use and spatial information	Sustainable consumption and production	Total allocation
1	Environmental themes	1 126	1 366	1 030	0	0	3 522
2	Cross-cutting themes	300	461	0	1 434	1 062	3 257
3	Integrated environmental assessments	0	86	0	0	0	86
4	Information services and communications	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	EEA governance and partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	EEA internal management and administration	144	435	143	14	178	914
Total		**1 570**	**2 348**	**1 173**	**1 448**	**1 240**	**7 779**

Annex C Status on human resources

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

Table C.1 Staff development, 2006–2010

Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
AD	49	51	53	57	59
AST	61	60	63	64	66
National experts	17	21	21	20	21
Contract agents	30	34	30	36	55
Total	**157**	**166**	**167**	**177**	**201**

Table C.2 Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2010

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Total
AD		3				7		1	7	10	2		1	1	2			4		1	3	2	1	1	1	3		9		59
AST		2	2			30		3	4	3				1	3			1			1		1	1	7	4		3		66
National experts						1			1	3			1	1	4					1			1		1	2	3	1	1	21
Contract agents		4				9	1		3	6		2		1	3	4	2			3	2	1		1	4	3	1	4	1	55
Total		**9**	**2**			**47**	**1**	**4**	**15**	**22**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**2**	**5**		**5**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**13**	**12**	**4**	**17**	**2**	**201**

Figure C.1 Staff by gender on 31 December 2010

Table C.3 EEA promotions in 2010

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

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

Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2010

Austria	Elisabeth Freytag *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)*	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Belgium	Veronique Verbeke	Bruxelles Environnement — IBGE/Leefmilieu Brussel — BIM
Bulgaria	Dimitar Vergiev Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Cyprus		
Czech Republic	Veronika Hunt Šafránková Director of Foreign Relations	Ministry of Environment
Denmark	Niels Christensen Director General	Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Environment
Finland	Laura Höijer Director General	Ministry of the Environment
France	Michèle Rousseau Adjointe à la Commissaire Générale au Développement	Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	Karsten Sach *(Chair, Bureau member)* Deputy Director-General Directorate for International Cooperation	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
Greece	Maria Peppa Head of Department Department of International Relations and EU Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Erzsébet Gergely *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Head of Department	Department of Environmental Policy and Strategy Ministry of Environment and Water
Iceland	Hermann Sveinbjörnsson Head of Division	Ministry for the Environment, Office of Nature Conservation and Quality of Life
Ireland	John McCarthy Assistant Secretary General	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Corrado Clini Director General	Sustainable Development and International Global Environment Ministero dell'Ambiente
Latvia	Andris Eglājs Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of Environment
Liechtenstein	Felix Näscher Director General	Ministry for the Environment Department of Forests, Nature and Landscape
Lithuania	Aleksandras Spruogis Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment
Luxembourg	Eric de Brabanter Economiste	Ministère de l'Environnement
Malta	Martin Seychell Director, Environment Protection	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
The Netherlands	Kees Plug Director, Environmental Quality and Sustainable Production	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment
Norway	Ellen Hambro Director	Climate and Pollution Agency
Poland	Andrzej Jagusiewicz *(Vice-Chair. Bureau member)* Chief Inspector	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection

Portugal	Mário Grácio Directeur-Général de l' Agence Portugaise pour l' Environnement	Ministério do Ambiente e do Ordenamiento do Território
Romania	Iosif Nagy President	National Environmental Protection Agency
Slovak Republic		Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Silvo Žlebir Director General	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Jesús Huertas García Director General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino
Sweden	Maria Ågren Executive Director	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Bruno Oberle Director	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Prof. Dr. Lütfi Akça Under Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
United Kingdom	John Custance Chief Statistician Head of Environment Statistics Services	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

EEA Scientific Committee (Chairman)	Dr Detlef F. Sprinz	PIK-Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
European Commission	Robin Miège Director — DG ENV F	DG Environment
European Commission	Manuela Soares Director	Directorate Environment, DG Research
Designated by the European Parliament	Dr Ludger-Anselm Versteyl Professor	
Designated by the European Parliament	Michael Scoullos (Bureau member)Professor, Director of Environmental Chemistry Laboratory	MIO-ECSDE University of Athens

Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2010

Prof Marc Bonazountas	National Technical University of Athens, School of Civil Engineering, Zografos, Greece
Prof Pierluigi Cocco	Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Section, University of Cagliari, Italy
Dr Yves Desaubies (*Vice-Chair*)	Mersea Conseil, Scientific and Technical Consultant, Plouzané, France
Prof Dr Helmut Haberl	IFF — Institute of Social Ecology, Alpen Adria Universität, Vienna, Austria
Prof Mogens Henze	Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark
Dr Ole Hertel	Department of Atmospheric Environment, National Environmental Research Institute University of Århus, Denmark
Prof Richard K Johnson	Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden
Dr Ulrike Kastrup	focusTerra — Earth Sci Res & Information Centre, ETH Zurich, Department of Earth Sciences Zurich, Switzerland
Dr Pierre Laconte (*Vice-Chair*)	Foundation for the Urban Environment, Belgium
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, Ireland
Prof Peter Novak	Energotech Engineering, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Dr Jouni Paavola	Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Dr Nadia Pinardi	Instituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Bologna, Italy
Prof Anette Reenberg	Department of Geography and Geology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Dr Detlef F. Sprinz (*Chair*)	PIK-Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam, Germany
Dr Sybille van den Hove	Median SCP, Barcelona, Spain
MSc Theo Vermeire	National Institute of Public Health and Environment (RIVM), Expert Centre for Substances, The Netherlands
Prof Peter Wadhams	Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP), University of Cambridge, Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Annex F EEA national focal points

As of 31 December 2010

Albania	Etleva Canaj	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 (BEEA)
Croatia	Jasna Butuči	Croatian Environment Agency (CEA)
Cyprus	Christina Pantazi	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Jiří Hradec	Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)
Denmark	Esben Tind	National Environmental Research Institute (NERI)
Estonia	Leo Saare	Estonian Environment Information Centre (EEIC)
Finland	Tapani Säynätkari	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
France	Jacques Thorette	Ministère de l'écologie, de l'énergie, du développement durable et de l'aménagement du territoire (MEEDDAT)
Germany	Christina Pykonen	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/ Federal Environment Agency
Greece	Dimitris Meimaris	Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Gabriella Pajna	Ministry of Regional Development
Iceland	Gunnar Jónsson	Environment Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Micheál Lehane	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)
Latvia	Vita Slanke	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency
Liechtenstein	Roland Jehle	National Office for Forests, Nature and Land Management
Lithuania	Liutauras Stoškus	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Svetlana Gjorgjeva	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Malta	Antoine Zahra	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Montenegro	Dragan Asanovic	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Netherlands	Kees Schotten, Hiddo Huitzing	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

Norway	Rebekka Borsch	Climate and Pollution Agency
Poland	Lucyna Dygas-Ciołkowska	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Regina Vilão	Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente
Romania	Gabriela Vasiliu-Isac	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Serbia	Dejan Lekic	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
Slovak Republic	Vladimír Benko	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Jelko Urbančič	Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Javier Cachón de Mesa	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Medio Rural y Marino
Sweden	Ninni Borén	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Nicolas Perritaz , Céline Girard	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	A. Çaðatay Dikmen	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
United Kingdom	James Tucker	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

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

Annex G EEA European topic centres — Consortium leaders and partners

As of 31 December 2010

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

European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)	Dominique Richard National Museum of Natural History), Paris, France Lead: National Museum of Natural History, France Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (AOPK-CR), Czech Republic Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA), Austria Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas (EPASA), Turkey European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), the Netherlands Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), Italy Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (ILE-SAS), Slovakia Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), United Kingdom Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Sweden
European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP)	Birgit Munck-Kampmann Copenhagen Resource Institute Copenhagen, Denmark Lead: Copenhagen Resource Institute, Denmark Environment Agency for England and Wales, the United Kingdom Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany Estonian Environment Information Centre, Estonia Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary Agenzia per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per i Servizi Tecnici, Italy

Annex H EEA staff

As of 31 December 2010

EDO: Executive Director's office	
Jacqueline MCGLADE	Executive Director
Anne-Marie BUTTOLO	Project manager — Internal Audit Capability
EDO1: Executive Director's office	
Petra FAGERHOLM	Head of group
Naomi BARMETTLER	Secretary — EDO support
Lise DAHM	Secretary — EDO support
Marie GOT	Secretary — EDO support
Maria HENZE	Secretary — EDO support
Ulrike HOFFMANN	Secretary — EDO support
EDO2: International cooperation	
David STANNERS	Head of group
Nikolaj BOCK	Senior advisor on International Affairs
Tarja Porkka KNUDSEN	Project manager — Environmental management in organisations
Svetlana MAENCHEN	Resource officer
Elisabetta SCIALANCA	Project manager — Environment and health
ACC: Air and climate change	
Peder JENSEN	Acting Head of programme / Head of group ACC3
ACC1: Mitigation	
Andreas BARKMAN	Head of group
Martin ADAMS	Project manager — Air emissions
Catherine BRYTYGIER	Secretary — group support
Francois DEJEAN	Project officer — Climate change
Ricardo FERNANDEZ	Project officer — Climate change analyst
Eva GOOSSENS	Project manager — Integrated pollution prevention and control directive
John VAN AARDENNE	Project manager — Climate change science and policy
ACC2: Air quality and noise	
Aphrodite MOURELATOU	Head of group
Dana BJURNER	Secretary — group support
Valentin Leonard FOLTESCU	Project manager —- Air quality reporting and policy analysis

Peder GABRIELSEN	Project officer — Air quality and noise data
Anke LÜKEWILLE	Project manager — Air quality
Colin NUGENT	Project manager — Noise
ACC3: Energy and transport	
Anca-Diana BARBU	Project manager — Energy and environment
Davis Owain CLUBB	Project manager — Renewable energy
Cinzia PASTORELLO	Project officer — Transport and energy
Alfredo SANCHEZ VINCENTE	Project manager — Transport
Silvia TOMASINA	Secretary
ADS: Administrative services	
Jean MOEREMANS	Head of Administrative Services
Helle MØLLER	Secretary — programme support
Søren NIELSEN	Acting Head of Administrative Services / Head of group ADS2
ADS1: Human resource management	
Catia MARIGO	Head of group
Henriette BILLE	Project officer — Recruitment coordination
Luis CASTANHEIRA DOS SANTOS PINTO	Project manager — Training and development coordination
Birgitta DØSSING	Secretary — Personnel administration
Camilla GUSTAFSSON	Secretary — Personnel administration
Monica PALAO CALVO	Secretary — Competitions
Lene PEDERSEN	Project officer — Human Resources
Louise PLUNKETT SØNDERBY	Project officer — Human Resources
ADS2: Budget, finance, resources	
Lisa SØRENSEN	Secretary — Travel service
Christina THOMSEN	Secretary — Travel service
ADS3: Accounting	
Anne-Li HARTMANN-FITZGERALD	Head of group
Harald ELMEGAARD	Project officer — Accounting
Jimmy FLINDT	Project officer — Accounting
ADS4: Legal matters	
Olivier Joël Lilian CORNU	Head of group
Christina Maria HELWIG	Legal Adviser GMES
Bitten SERENA	Project officer — Procurement

COM: Communications	
Katja ROSENBOHM	Head of programme
Janne BOCK	Secretary
Arita HOKKANEN	Secretary/Resource officer — programme support
Domingo ZORRILLA	Project officer
COM1: EU coordination and Brussels office	
Paul McALEAVEY	Head of group
Hanne ANDERSEN	Secretary — group support
Mike ASQUITH	Editor
Paul CSAGOLY	Editor
Brendan KILLEEN	Project manager — Editor
Josiane RIVIERE	Project manager, Head of Brussels Liaison Office
Oscar ROMERO SANCHEZ	Project Manager, Communication planning and social media
Johannes SCHILLING	Project manager, Brussels Liaison Office
COM2: Media and public relations	
Teresa Ruch OLSEN	Head of group
Ove CASPERSEN	Project manager — Marketing/Licensing/Public information products
Flavio FERGNANI	Project manager — Media and multimedia
Gülcin KARADENIZ	Press officer
Iben STANHARDT	Press officer
Marisa TURANZAS	Secretary — Communications
COM3: Public outreach, web and internal communication	
Nha-Yong AU	Project officer — Internal communication and public enquiries
Alejandra BIZE LOPEZ	Secretary
Anna GASQUET	Project officer — Public outreach and public enquiries
Nicole KOBOSIL	Project manager — Web communication expert, chief web editor
Rolf KUCHLING	Project officer — Multimedia designer
Samantha WILSON	Secretary

GAN: Governance and networks	
Gordon MCINNES	Deputy Director/Head of programme
Giuseppe ARISTEI	Project manager — Mediterranean area cooperation
David EGILSON	Project manager — Secretariat of the EPA network
Isabel FONTECHA	Secretary — programme support
Anna FYRLUND JÖNSSON	Programme secretary
Adriana GHEORGHE	Project manager — Cooperation EU neighbours and Central Asia
Selma GÜVEN	Project Manager — Environmental statistics in ENP countries
Dezsö Gábor MIKUS	Project Manager — Extension of EU Shared Environment Info
Tommi MULTALA	Resource officer

GAN1: Governance and Eionet coordination	
Galina HRISTOVA	Head of group
Cigdem ADEM	Project manager — Eionet country support
Milan CHRENKO	Project manager — NFP/Eionet coordinator
Barbara CLARK-DANIELOWSKI	NFP/Eionet coordination and international cooperation / Acting Head of group
Angela GARCIA ESCUDERO	Secretary — programme support
Elena OSTARIZ COLLADO	Secretary — Management Board and Scientific Committee support

IEA: Integrated Environmental Assessments	
Jock MARTIN	Head of programme
Michael Skou ANDERSEN	Project manager — Environmental economics and policies
David GEE	Senior adviser — Science, Policy, Emerging issues
Pernille FOLKMANN	Secretary — programme support
Anna Carin JOHANSSON	Resource officer
Hans VOS	Senior adviser — Environmental economics
Karolien VYNCKE	Secretary

IEA1: Major integrated assessments	
Jan-Erik PETERSEN	Head of group
Thomas HENRICHS	Project manager — Biodiversity and ecosystems
Ybele HOOGEVEEN	Project manager - Nature protection and biodiversity
Dorota JAROSINSKA	Project manager — Environment and health
Valérie LAPORTE	Project manager — Ecosystems assessments
Marina SITKINA	Secretary

IEA2: Strategic futures	
Teresa RIBEIRO	Head of group
Corine GUMA	Secretary
Anita PIRC VELKAVRH	Project manager — Forward looking studies
Elena SANTER	Project manager — Forward looking indicators analysis

IEA3: Sustainable consumption and production	
Lars MORTENSEN	Head of group
Bodil LARSEN	Secretary — group support
Pawel KAZMIERCZYK	Project manager — Material flows
Almut REICHEL	Project manager — Sustainable consumption and production
Özgür SAKI	Project manager — Waste prevention and management
Stefan Ulrich SPECK	Project manager — Environmental economics and policies

NSV: Natural systems and vulnerability	
Ronan UHEL	Head of programme
Eva CARLSON	Resource officer
Laura GUTIÉRREZ BURGOS	Secretary
Charlotte ISLEV	Secretary — Programme support
Eva ROYO GELABERT	Project manager — Marine assessments
Manuel WINOGRAD	Adviser — Socio-ecological dynamics

NSV1: Biodiversity	
Ivone Pereira MARTINS	Head of group
Katarzyna BIALA	Project manager — Biodiversity and ecosystems indicators
Felicidade DE DEUS MANICA	Secretary
Carlos DE OLIVEIRA ROMAO	Project manger — Biodiversity and ecosystems
Josef HERKENDELL	Project manager — Climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Mette LUND	Project officer — Biodiversity information
Karina MAKAREWICZ	Project manager — Agri-environmental analysis
Frederik SCHUTYSER	Project manager — Biodiversity analysis and indicators
Rania SPYROPOULOU	Project manager — Nature protection and biodiversity
Ahmet ULUDAG	Project manager — Invasive alien species

NSV2: Water	
Beate WERNER	Head of group
Trine CHRISTIANSEN	Project manager — Marine and maritime assessment
Robert COLLINS	Project manager — Agri-environmental expert
Bo JACOBSEN	Project manager — Water
Peter KRISTENSEN	Project manager — Integrated water resource management
NSV3: Land	
Philippe CROUZET	Head of group
Charlotta COLLIANDER GOLDING	Secretary — group support
Gorm DIGE	Project manager — Territorial environment, policy and economic analysis
Markus ERHARD	Project manager — Spatial data assimilation for assessments
Birgit GEORGI	Project manager — Urban issues
Oscar GOMEZ PRIETO	Project officer — Spatial analysis
Andrus MEINER	Project manager — Regional assessments and geospatial data
Branislav OLAH	Project manager — Land use analysis
NSV4: Vulnerability and adaption	
André JOL	Head of group
Stéphane ISOARD	Project manager — Climate change adaptation and economics
Hans-Martin FÜSSEL	Project manager — Climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Blaz KURNIK	Project officer — Climate change impacts and adaptations
André WEHRLI	Project manager — Risks and vulnerability
OSE: Operational services	
Sigfús BJARNASON	Head of programme
Linda JANDRUP	Resource officer
Ieva BIEZA	Secretary
OSE1: Production	
Henriette NILSSON PEDERSEN	Secretary — Publications
Pia SCHMIDT	Secretary — Publications

OSE2: IT and internal systems	
Örjan LINDBERG	Head of group
Thomas HAUERSLEV	Technical assistant — Telephony, IT support and helpdesk services
Thanh LE	Project officer — System administration and IT helpdesk
Veronica Gottlieb MORTENSEN	Project officer — Software development
Lars RØRUP	Project officer — System administration
Philipp WILHELM	Project officer — Document management
OSE3: IT networking and public systems	
Søren ROUG	Head of group
Jan BLIKI	Project officer — GIS system development
Antonio DE MARINIS	Project officer — Web manager
Marie JAEGLY	Project officer — Web content management
Peter KJELD	Project manager — Software development
Sebastien PETIT	Project officer — GIS system management
OSE4: EMAS and facilities management	
Bo HANSGAARD	Acting Head of group
Morten ANDERSEN	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Bente LASSEN	Technical assistant — Reception
Andreea Simona ZAINEA	Secretary — Library services
SES: SEIS support	
Chris STEENMANS	Head of programme
Charlotte ANDERSEN	Secretary — programme support
Jette KRISTENSEN	Resource officer
Robert LOWSON	GMES Bureau — European Commission, Brussels
SES1: GMES	
Tim HAIGH	*Head of group*
Karla ACOSTA CHAN	Project officer — GMES data and communication support
Henrik Steen ANDERSEN	Project manager — GMES in-situ data, information and network
Stoyan BLAGOEV	Project officer — GMES in-situ
Inese PODGAISKA	Project manager — GMES in-situ data, information and network
Ana Maria RIBEIRO DE SOUSA	Project manager — GMES in-situ data, information and network

Ilona SCHIØLER	Project officer — Technical assistance GMES in-situ data
Eugenija SCHUREN	Project officer — GMES data and communication support
Gunter ZEUG	Project manager — GMES in-situ data, information and network
SES2: Data and indicators	
Hermann PEIFER	Head of group
Sheila CRYAN	Project officer — Eionet data flow
Mauro MICHIELON	Project officer — Data operator
Roberta PIGNATELLI	Project Manager — Indicator development and management
David SIMOENS	Project officer — EEA data service
Marek STARON	Project officer — Data operator
SES3: SEIS and data centre services	
Stefan JENSEN	Head of group
Anne-Dorthe CHRISTENSEN	Secretary
Franz DAFFNER	Project manager — Data centres and INSPIRE implementation
Hans DUFOURMONT	Project manager — Data centres and INSPIRE implementation
Paul HASENOHR	Project officer — Operator information service
Darja LIHTENEGER	Project manager — Data centres and INSPIRE implementation
Bernt RÖNDELL	Project manager — NFP/SEIS
SES4: Eye on Earth	
Jeff HUNTINGTON	Head of group
Malene BRUUN	Project officer
Giacomo DE'LIGUORI CARINO	Project manager
Jesse GOODMAN	Project officer — Social media and public enquiries
Bert JANSEN	Project officer
Paolo MEOZZI	Project manager — Knowledge development support services
Karolina SLOWINSKA	Project manager — Multimedia productions for young audience

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABM	Activity Based Management
ADAM	Adaptation And Mitigation strategies for Europe
AEG	Advisory Editorial Group
AEI	Agri-environment indicators
AirBase	European Air quality database
AMAP	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme
AMP	Annual Management Plan
AS	Atmospheric Service (GMES-related)
ASEAN	Association of South Eastern Asian Nations
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BATs	Best Available Techniques
BD	Biological biodiversity
BD-DC	Biodiversity data centre
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
BLOSSOM	Bridging LOng-term Scenarios and Strategy analysis- Organisation and Methods
BREF	Best available techniques REFerence document
CAP	Common Agriculture Policy
CARDS	Programme of Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD-SBSTTA	CBD — Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
CDDA	Common Database on Designated Areas
CEDARE	Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
CEIP	EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections
CGBN	Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CICES	Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services
CIFAS	Cross-compliance Indicators in the context of the Farm Advisory System
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CLC	CORINE land cover (see CORINE below)
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
CMS	Content management system
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COPERT4	Software that allows calculations of air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from road transport
COP 9	9th Conference of the Parties
COP 15	15th Conference of the Parties
COPI	Cost of Policy Inaction on Biodiversity
Corinair	Programme to establish an inventory of emissions of air pollutants in Europe.
CORINE	Coordination of information on the environment
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CryoClim	Cryosphere and climate change
CSCP	Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production
DestiNet	Sustainable Tourism Information portal
DG Agriculture	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

DG Aidco	Directorate General Europe Aid Office
DG BUDG	Directorate General Budget
DG CLIMA	Directorate General for Climate Action
DG COMM	Directorate General Communication
DG ECFIN	Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs
DG Enterprise	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry
DG Environment	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment
DG Mare	DG for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG Research	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Research
DG SANCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection
DG TREN	Directorate General for Energy and Transport
DIMESA	Directors Meeting of Environmental Statistics and Accounts
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EC	European Community
ECA	European Court of Auditors
ECAC	European Conference on Applied Climatology
ECAM	European Conference on Applications of Meteorology
EC-CHM	European Community's Clearing House Mechanism
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Control
ECDDA	European Common Database on Designated Areas
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium range Weather Forecasting
ECRINS	European Catchments and River Network System
EEA	European Environment Agency
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
EEHC	European Environment and Health Committee
EERM	Energy and environment reporting mechanism
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFI	European Forest Institute
EFT	European Training Foundation
Eionet	European environment information and observation network
EMAS	EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
EMF	Environmental Monitoring Facilitating
EMMA	European Marine Monitoring and Assessment
EMODNET	European maritime observation and data network
EMS	European Meteorological Society
END	Environmental Noise Directive
ENEA	European Network of Environmental Authorities
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENVI Committee	Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
EOE	Eye on Earth

EoI	Exchange of Information
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA network	Network of Heads of European Environmental Protection Agencies
Epaedia	Environmental encyclopaedia developed by EEA
EPER	European Pollutant Emission Register
EPRG	Environmental Policy Review Group
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESA	European Space Agency
ESEA	European Strategy on Environmental Accounting
ESPACE	European Spatial Planning Adapting to Climate Events
ESPON	European Spatial Planning Observation Network
ETAP	Environmental Technology Action Plan
ETC/ACC	European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change
ETC/BD	European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity
ETC-LUSI	European Topic Centre on Land Use and Spatial Information
ETC/RWM	European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management
ETC/SCP	European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ETC/W	European Topic Centre on Water
ETR	Ecological Tax Reform
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
EU ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU-15	The fifteen Member States of the European Union prior to 1 May 2004, i.e. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
EUGENE	EUropean GEo Network
EUMETGRID	EUMETNET project on gridded climate data for Europe
EUMETNET	Network of European Meteorological Services
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
Eureca	European Ecosystem Assessment
EuroGoos	European Global Ocean Observing System
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
EURRA	European climate reanálisis
Fairmode	Forum for AIR quality MODelling in Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
FOEN	Swiss Federal Office for the Environment
FP7	Seventh Framework Research Programme
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FTE	Full-time equivalent
G8+5	Heads of government from the G8 nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), plus the heads of government of the five leading emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa).
GAIN	Global Adaptation Information Network
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility

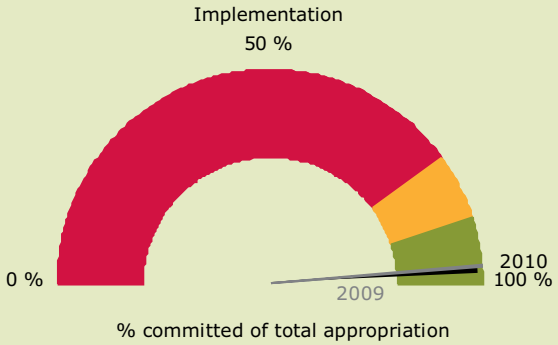
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMET	General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GEO4	4th Global Environment Outlook report
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GGND	UNEP Global Green New Deal
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIO	GMES Initial Operations
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISC	GMES in-situ coordination
GlobCorine	EEA-ESA project for operational land dynamics monitoring at pan-European scale
GlobSnow	Global snow cover
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
Group of Four	Cooperation agreement between EEA and the three European Commission services of DG Environment, JRC and Eurostat
GSDI	Global Spatial Data Infrastructure
GSEI	Geographically Specific Transport Emission Inventory
HNV	High Nature Value
HNVF	High Nature Value Farmland
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
IARU	International Alliance of Research University
IAC	Inter Academy Council
IAS	Invasive alien species
ICAN	International Coastal Atlas Network
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information and communication technology
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INNOVA	Europe INNOVA is an initiative for innovation professionals supported by the European Commission.
INSPIRE	EC directive for developing an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IPPC	Integrated pollution prevention and control
IRIS	Industrial emissions database
ISOWG	In-Situ Observations Working Group
ITRE	Industry, Research and Energy Committee
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUFRO	Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation
JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
LCP	Large combustion plant
LRTAP	EC Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention
LUCAS	Land Use Cover Area Frame Statistical Survey
LUDC	Land Use Data Centre

MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MACC	Monitoring Atmospheric Composition and Climate
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MERM-MED	Mediterranean Environment Reporting Mechanism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NAMEA	National Accounts Matrix including Environmental Accounts
Natura 2000 GIS	Natura 2000 Geographical Information System
NEC	National Emissions Ceiling
NESIS	Network to Enhance an European Environmental Shared and Interoperable System
NFP	National focal point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NILU	Norwegian Institute for Air Research
NOISE	Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
NRC	National Reference Centre
NTCCP	Network of Territorial Cohesion Related Contact Points
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation
OHIM	Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an [aerodynamic] diameter equal to or less than 10 µm
PPTOX	Scientific conference on foetal programming, toxicity and development
Prelude	PRospective Environmental analysis of Land Use Development in Europe
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
REDD	UN Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
Reportnet	System of integrated IT tools and business processes creating a shared information infrastructure optimised to support European environmental reporting
SAON	Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks
SBS	Sustainable balanced scorecard
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SEBI2010	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010
SEE	South East Europe
SEEA	Strategy for integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System for Europe
SENSE	Shared European and National State of the Environment
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SI	Structural Indicator
SISE	Single Information Space in Europe for the Environment
6th EAP	European Community's Sixth Environment Action Programme
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide
SOED	State of the Environment and Development Report

SOER	State and Outlook of Environment report
S4C	Science for the Carpathians
SWIPA	Snow, water, ice, permafrost in the Arctic
TACIS	Community financing programme for 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TEN-T	Review of the trans-European transport network
TERM	Transport and environment reporting mechanism
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TLA	Tourism Learning Area
TRAN	European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UBA	German Environmental authority
UN	United Nations
UNCEEA	UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECE/CEP	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Environmental Policy
UNCEEA	Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP MAP	United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNCE/WGEMA	UNECE/Working Group on Environmental Monitoring
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WCE	Western and Central Europe
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Information System for Europe

Annex J Balanced scorecard

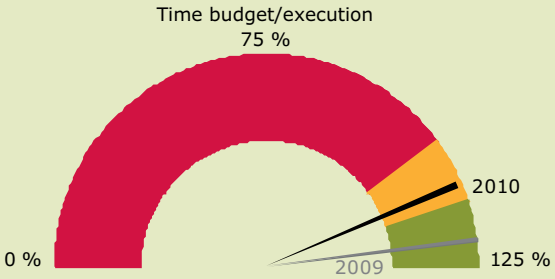
Resource perspective
Budget



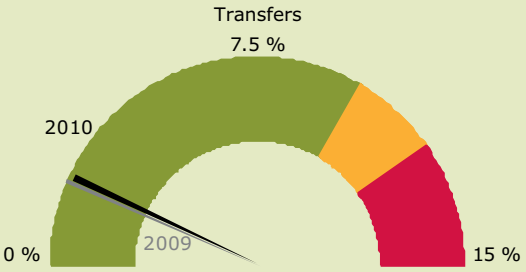
% committed of total appropriation

% paid of total committed appropriations by year-end

Sound financial management

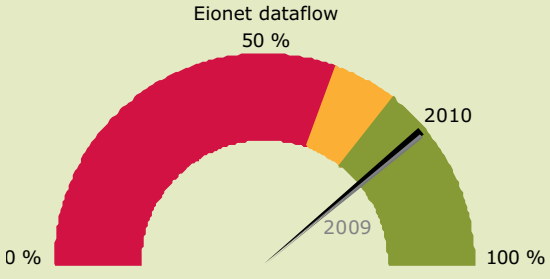


% time registered time against time budgetted

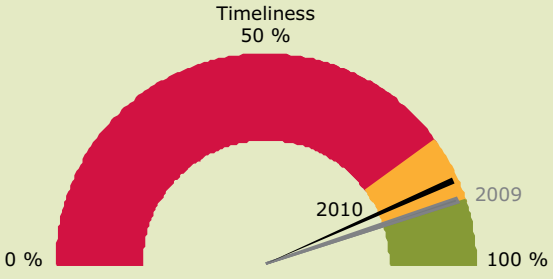


% transferred of total appropriations

Business perspective
Supply chain

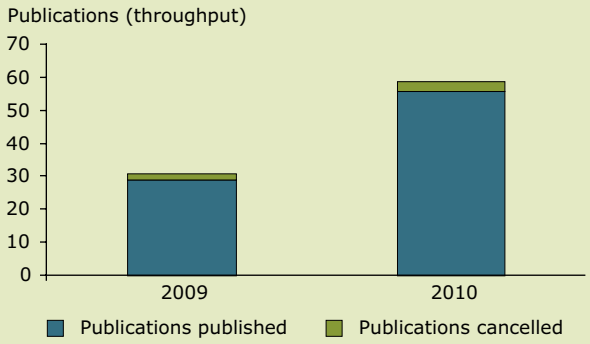


% of Eionet dataflow updated (38 countries)

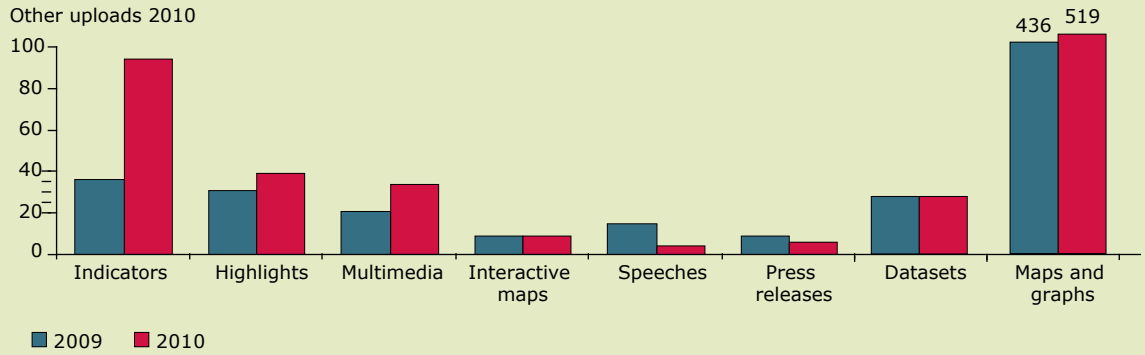


% timely throughput of payments

Publications

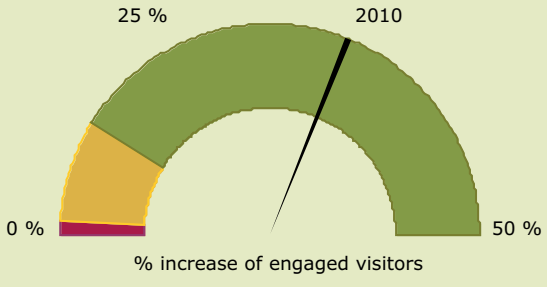


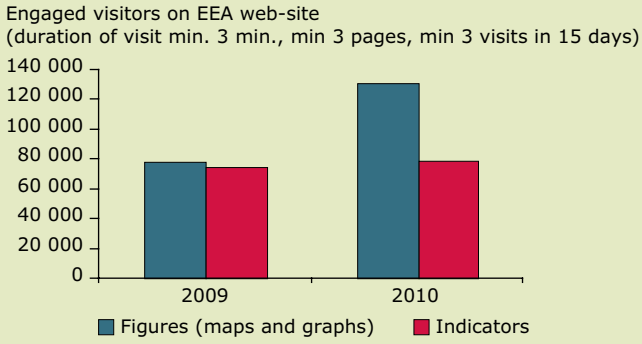
Internal support



Client perspective

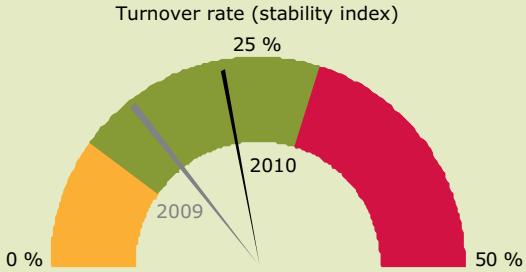
Relevance



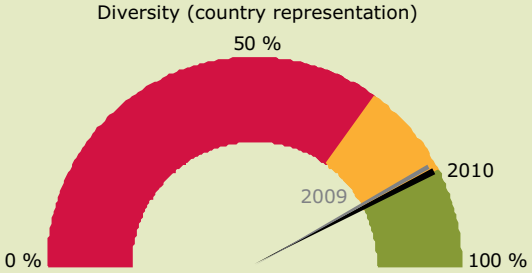


Learning and growth perspective

Work force



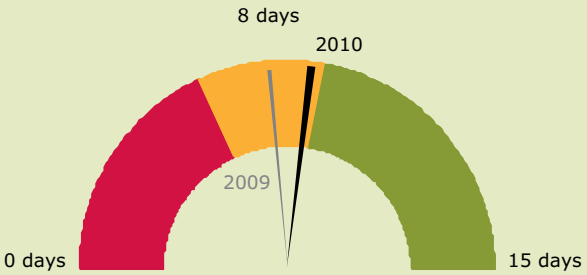
Entries/departures



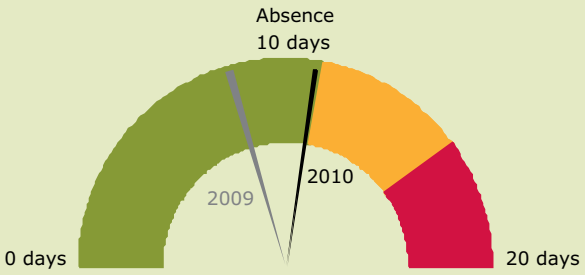
% of nationalities of EEA member countries represented at EEA

% of female staff

Motivation

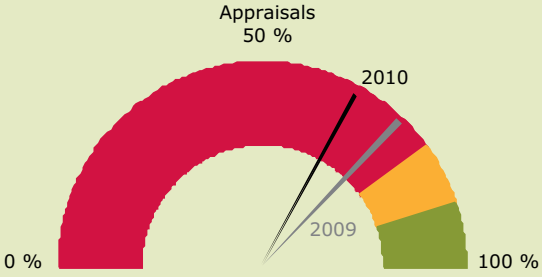


Development of competencies (days registered)



Average absence days per year

Capability



% of appraisals for current year

Job satisfaction survey index level (index 0–5) (5 = maximum)

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