

Annual report 2012 and Environmental statement 2013



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Contents

Brief description of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and its mission	4
Message from the Executive Director	6
Message from the Chairman of the Board	8
Introduction.....	10
1 Environmental themes.....	13
2 Cross-cutting themes	27
3 Integrated environmental assessments	38
4 Information services	42
5 Communications.....	45
6 EEA governance and partnerships	51
7 EEA internal management and administration	56
8 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system	57
Annex A Certificate of EMAS registration	65
Annex B Statement on financial position	66
Annex C Status on human resources	68
Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board.....	70
Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee	72
Annex F EEA National Focal Points.....	73
Annex G EEA European Topic Centres — Consortium leaders and partners	75
Annex H EEA staff	78
Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations	86
Annex J Balanced scorecard	92

Brief description of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and its mission



The 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 be located 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

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 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 (EAP);

- monitor the efficacy of environmental policies of the European Union (EU) and EEA member, candidate and potential candidate countries;
- support the monitoring of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (through facilitation of Sustainable Development Indicators), focusing on core environment-related issues;
- undertake integrated environmental assessments and analyses of the 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, particularly as they relate to ecosystem services, resource use, technologies and behavioural changes;
- develop new web-based services for environmental educational needs;



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

Cooperation across Europe

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

- Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM)
- Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)

- Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)
- Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters (ETC/ICM)
- Spatial Information and Analysis (ETC/SIA)
- Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP).

Environmental management

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

The EEA environmental management system covers the EEA premises, situated in two adjacent rented buildings in the centre of Copenhagen. The total area of the headquarters spans 9 940 m²: 7 200 m² of these are situated at Kongens Nytorv 6, from where the EEA has operated since starting in Copenhagen in 1994; the remaining 2 740 m² are at Kongens Nytorv 8, which the EEA has rented since 1 July 2010.

In assessing the environmental impacts of EEA activities, business travel paid for by the EEA has also covered non-EEA staff, for example EEA Management Board members, Eionet partners, ETC representatives and external experts.

Further details on how the EEA manages its environmental impacts can be found in Chapter 8 of this annual report.

Message from the Executive Director



On 14 May 2013, the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii announced that carbon dioxide levels had exceeded 400 ppm for the first time in the observational record since 1958, and very likely the first time in 800 000 years.

The fact that the world is in a position to gather and communicate such information about our natural surroundings represents a major achievement for the global observing community. At the heart of the global observing system is now the free and open exchange of data and information to create a public good.

This may seem simple but in practice it requires foresight and a significant amount of effort and resources. Fully harnessing the power of the data available also demands a fundamental shift in thinking, a revolution in terms of access for all.

Such an endeavour has been at the heart of the Agency's work, as witnessed in partnership agreements that we have signed over the past 12 months with a number of professional and institutional networks including EuroGeographics, EuroGeoSurveys and more recently EuroGOOS (the European Global Ocean Observing System). All have one aim in

common — the sharing of up-to-date, quality assured information.

As Executive Director of the European Environment Agency, I have always been fascinated with the potential to collect data taken in isolation, connect it to other data sets, make it as widely available as possible and thereby build up our knowledge of the planetary systems for the benefit of all.

This thinking has been the key motivation behind the development of the EEA's information platforms and more recently Eye on Earth. In 2012, a major milestone in the history of Eye on Earth was achieved when it was recognised by the global community at the Rio+20 summit as the key public service for sharing environmental information and delivering operational data services.

Today, Eye on Earth is supporting the European spatial environmental information system, bringing together more and more knowledge and outputs from national and international research programmes, such as Copernicus earth observation initiative, national reporting systems, communities of practice, for example beekeepers, and citizen science programmes.

Many users and providers are directing their attention to becoming members of the Eye on Earth Alliance. In the marine area, for example MyOcean, a European service providing open and free access to state-of-the-art ocean analysis and forecasting, and in the coming weeks there will be a new citizen science programme Marine LitterWatch for monitoring marine litter. Whilst on land, 2012 saw the launch of the citizen science programme called NatureWatch and a new global monitoring data service to map road-less areas as a measure of disturbance of forests and biodiversity.

Of course, there remain enormous gaps in our knowledge, especially when considering the challenges of climate change and adaptation, resource use and food security. The second volume of *Late lessons from early warnings* highlighted this and provides strong reasons for taking precautionary action, on the basis of plausible yet credible evidence, rather than waiting for more and more research to be completed.

In the EEA, there is clearly a need to bring complexity, uncertainty and precautionary science into its assessments and policy analysis. The EEA's work will need to be matched by a greater social responsibility within



the scientific community, especially for emerging technologies such as nanotechnology and genetically modified crops, and for regulators to seek early advice from a wider community in order to properly address safety concerns, sustainability, utility and acceptable risk.

Positive environmental change will ultimately depend on all of us. If we do not change our daily behaviour, real change will elude us. To help achieve this, we will need strong, effective institutions, and policies that are well implemented.

In future this will not only rely on what big science and governments can bring, but also on how citizens are able to connect with those providing advice. Thus, the Agency will continue to engage with a wide community, co-operating with people in all walks of life. Ultimately, the work of the Agency should help to increase social cohesion and human well-being through a shared knowledge and understanding of the changes that are happening around us.

The EEA has become a great global pioneer, in terms of collecting and sharing data and co-creating knowledge

and understanding with its many hundreds of partners and stakeholders and hundreds of thousands of citizens. Closing the gap between information and policy implementation to deliver real environmental and health improvements remains a huge challenge, but the opportunities are there for the taking.

Jacqueline McGlade

Message from the Chairman of the Board



The Europe 2020 strategy — the EU's strategy for economic growth in Europe over the next decade — recognises the critical link between our economy, our natural resources and the ecosystems that underpin both.

The strategy envisages the development of a 'greener', more sustainable economy in Europe which can help maintain and improve human well-being and our economy. For this reason, we need to ensure that economic sectors such as agriculture, energy and transport also adopt management practices that can keep ecosystems healthy and resilient.

Again in 2012, the EEA (and the Eionet network at its heart) showed that it is well positioned to bring together the data, analyses and networks to help develop the 2020 strategy and the policymaking that will underpin it.

Building on past momentum for future sustainability

Indeed, in June 2012, the EEA showcased its Eionet network at the Rio+20 conference. A landmark celebration of the 1992 Earth Summit, the Agency was one of many organisations renewing the global commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the

promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations. The EEA took part in the conference and is committed to contributing to its resulting environmental agenda.

Valuing the pillars of our health, wealth and development

Nevertheless, the Agency is fully aware that many challenges remain. In 2012, the EU focused on water as its environmental priority. Throughout the year, EEA involvement took the form primarily of a series of assessments, including the first European asset accounts on water quantity in support of the evaluation of the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (hereafter the Water Framework Directive or WFD), and the release of the EU communication *A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources* (COM(2012)673) (hereafter the Water Blueprint).

These accounts represent a key step towards a precise overview of European water resources, and serve as important links between resource planning and

water economics. They illustrate the level of detail at catchment level which we will have to develop, in order to fully understand, appreciate and protect our natural environment.

The pressures on water are driven by the way agricultural land is managed, and by society's need for energy, transport and urbanisation. To handle water-related issues, we must view water and water ecosystems as one of the natural resources — like food or energy — that are necessary for an economy, and integrate sustainable water management into other areas such as land and energy management.

These water asset accounts are just one example of the Agency's invaluable work in 2012, which reinforced its position at the crossroads where regional, national, European and international policy meet.

Evaluation

Throughout 2012, the EEA Management Board steered the development of the independent external evaluation of the Agency's achievements in the period from 2009 to 2012, on the basis of its founding regulation and the work programmes determined by the Management Board. The evaluation



aims to inform the preparation of the EEA strategy and multiannual work programme 2014–2018. The final report was considered by the Management Board in March 2013.

Selection of a new Executive Director

The year 2012 was a landmark for the Agency: selecting a new Executive Director was a main focus of Management Board activities. I'm delighted to say that this process was a success and resulted in an offer being made to Professor Hans Bruyninckx, which he accepted. Professor Bruyninckx, who has 20 years of research experience in environmental, sustainable development and climate change policies, will take office from 1 June 2013. I welcome Professor Bruyninckx and wish him the best of luck.

It is, of course, also my honour to express heartfelt thanks to Professor Jacqueline McGlade, who has directed the Agency for the past 10 years. Professor McGlade has been a leader in the fight to make environmental issues like climate change part of mainstream discussions for policymakers, industry and the public. Indeed, her inclusion of the public in all aspects of the environmental debate will be a lasting legacy.

During her time as Executive Director, she also introduced a fundamental shift in the thinking behind environmental reporting and indicator development towards a shared European spatial environmental information system.

In conjunction with her role at the EEA, she played an active role in promoting environmental issues in Europe and

internationally, via various United Nations (UN) committees, European agencies and Environment Protection Agencies (EPAs) networks. On behalf of the staff of the Agency, our colleagues in Eionet and my fellow board members, I thank her and wish her the best in the future. I know she will remain a valued member of the extended EEA family.

Karsten Sach

Introduction



The EEA strategy 2009–2013

The EEA strategy 2009–2013 is the fourth multi-annual work programme. It builds on the successful delivery of our previous strategy, which established the Agency as a key provider of environmental data, information and knowledge in Europe.

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 EU and member country environmental policy.

The strategy builds upon the EU's 6th Environment Action Programme, projecting its four key priorities up to 2013, and addressing new initiatives and challenges as they emerge. It also helps define the multi-annual work programme, as required by the regulation establishing the EEA, defining priorities for EEA work in the period through 2013.

The 2012 work programme

The EEA annual work programme 2012 outlined below is the fourth work

programme of the EEA 2009–2013 strategy. It is based on six strategic areas; four covering the thematic work of the EEA, information services and communications, and two covering governance, partnerships and administration of the EEA, as follows:

1. Environmental themes
2. Cross-cutting themes
3. Integrated environmental assessment
4. Information services and communications
5. EEA governance and partnerships
6. EEA internal management and administration.

During 2012, in addition to its regular, on-going activities and specific work for the EU Presidencies of Denmark and Cyprus, major priorities continued 2011 work and included:

- resource efficiency, the green economy and ecosystem accounting;
- climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- implementation and development of information and communications

technology (ICT) to support environmental observation, monitoring, reporting, assessment;

- supporting environmental reporting and the implementation of SEIS and INSPIRE within the EEA countries and the European Neighbourhood (east and south) and Russia and inter alia the Mediterranean and Arctic.

Resource efficiency, the green economy and physical ecosystem accounting

Again in 2012, work programme was developed around the related topics of natural capital and ecosystem services as integrating concepts for many environmental and sectorial issues. Related topics included resource use and efficiency, policy integration and coherence, eco-innovation, green infrastructure, fiscal reforms, resource accounting, indicators and data.

During 2012, the EEA was again well-positioned to contribute to the development of resource efficiency policy as a result of its continuing work on biodiversity, terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, sustainable consumption and production and sectorial indicators, waste and recycling industries, environmental externalities, ecological tax reform and environmental

ecosystem accounting. The work was undertaken in close cooperation with the Eurostat data centre and the unit on environmental accounts and climate change and provided information on national policies through continued work with member and cooperation countries.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Combating climate change remains at the top of the European Union policy agenda. The EU is therefore working actively for a global agreement to control climate change, taking domestic action to achieve substantial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and developing a European strategy for adapting to climate change.

Throughout 2012, the EEA and the European environment information and observation network (Eionet), in close cooperation with European Commission services, continued to support the Commission's efforts in this area.

Implementation and development of ICT to support environmental observation, monitoring, reporting, assessment

Changes in society and major advances in the information technology and communications industry have led to significantly increased expectations regarding the accessibility, interoperability and speed of delivery of information. As a result, implementation of new information technology and communications systems to support environmental observation, monitoring, reporting and assessment were again key EEA objectives in 2012.

Supporting environmental reporting and the implementation of SEIS and Inspire within the EEA countries and the European Neighbourhood (east and south) and Russia and inter alia the Mediterranean and Arctic

The Agency continued to support the establishment of SEIS to enable regular updating of state and outlook environmental reports, assessments and benchmarking within EEA cooperating countries, the European neighbourhood and adjacent regions including the Arctic.

In 2012, the EEA also placed special focus on Water; the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) and Rio+20 processes and preparations for the EU Year of Air.

The Year of Water

2012 was European Year of Water and the topic was a key focus for dedicated assessments, publications, networking and communications activities. Throughout the year, EEA assessments helped structure the debate and to support development of the European Commission's Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources, which maps the way forward for water policies under the Europe 2020 strategy. This included a review of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and reviews on the aspects of water resource management and water related climate change adaptation.

The EEA released a series of reports on related water issues, exploring a variety of challenges and opportunities in the area of water ecosystems and water resources.

The preparation of these reports was aligned with DG Environment in joint communication strategy. This ensured the consistent and targeted formulation and timing of the messages by proposing appropriate channels and communication products. The 6th World Water Forum (Marseille), Green Week (Brussels) and EU Water Blueprint Conference (Cyprus, EU Presidency event) provided important joint outreach opportunities.

Rio+20

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) took place in Rio in June 2012 marking the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The EEA worked closely with the EU Delegation (especially the Danish EU Presidency and the European Commission) supporting their discussions and developments around the draft outcome document.

The EEA focused its contribution on advocacy of the Eionet/SEIS approach and how this may be useful to other countries and regions. The Agency also contributed to the Green Economy theme with its expertise and analyses to the discussions on resource efficiency, resilience and environmental accounting.

2013 — European Year of Air

In 2011, Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik announced that 2013 would be European year of air. A key focus during the year will be the

review of EU air legislation related to certain air pollutants foreseen in 2013. The review, already initiated in 2011, focuses on assessing 'the effectiveness of existing policy'.

It is likely that the review will lead to the revision of EU air legislation and policies to be proposed by the Commission after the summer 2013. The EEA will support a wide range of activities associated with this vital work, and efforts to this end continued throughout 2012.

Achieving the annual goals

The goal at the EEA is to provide European decision-makers and citizens with access to timely and relevant information and knowledge, to provide a sound basis for environmental policies, to help answer citizens'

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

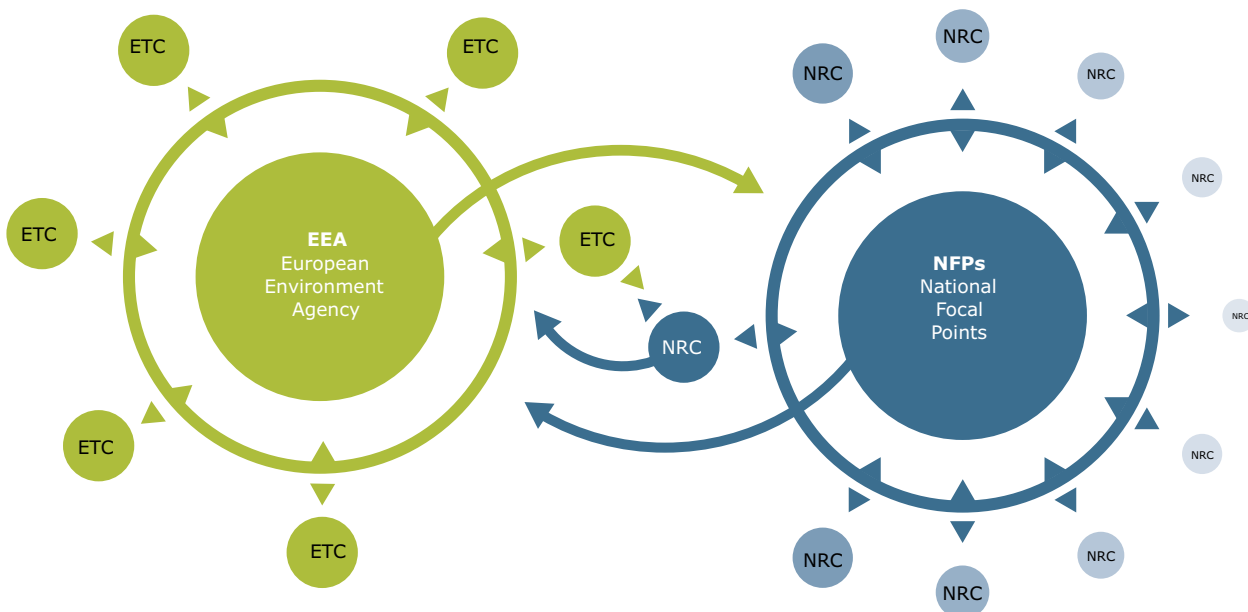
Again in 2012, the annual work programme was achieved as a result of continued cooperation with Eionet partners (national focal points, national reference centres and European topic centres), cooperating countries and a wide-range of partner institutions, including the European Commission's Directorates-General, government departments and agencies, international conventions and United Nations bodies, the scientific technical and research communities, the private sector and civil society. This collaboration aimed to ensure the relevance and quality of EEA data, information and analysis.

Annual report 2012

This annual report for 2012 is organised according to the EEA annual management plan. However, the information services and communications sections, which appear together in the management plan, have been divided into two chapters in this report to aid readability.

Eionet

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



1 Environmental themes



Air quality

Assessing air quality in Europe

The EEA's *Air quality in Europe* reports present an overview and analysis of the status and trends of air quality in Europe. This report series has been published annually since 2011 and regularly updates the information provided in the EEA's five-yearly report, *The European environment — state and outlook*. The reports have attracted a great deal of attention in lead media since their release.

The reports in 2012 and 2011 show that many parts of Europe have persistent problems with outdoor concentrations of particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O₃), but also of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and of benzo(a)pyrene (BaP). Emissions of several air pollutants in Europe have nevertheless declined over the years, resulting in improved air quality in terms of some pollutants. Improving air quality further would require stronger mitigation efforts.

The 2011 report was extensively presented and discussed in Brussels in January in the context of the Review of the EU Air Policy, specifically at the second meeting of the Stakeholders Group on the Air Policy Review. The

follow-up *Air quality in Europe — 2012 report* was published in September by the EEA Executive Director at the European Parliament (EP) with Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik and Bas Eickhout, Member of the European Parliament (MEP).

In March, the EEA also published the annual report *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2011*, which underlined the fact that ground-level O₃ pollution remains an issue in Europe. As in previous years, exceedances of the EU long-term objective for the protection of human health from O₃ were observed in every Member State. The EU target value (to be met by countries by 2010, where possible) allows a certain number of days in exceedance of the EU long-term objective. Data from 17 Member States and 4 other European countries indicated serious difficulties in meeting this objective.

The report *Reporting and exchanging air quality information using e-Reporting* was published in June. It presents the operational logic for the new air quality reporting and exchange system currently being developed, and compares it to the current air quality reporting system. The report discusses the options available and documents the underlying rationale, routines, procedures and concepts that are

required or beneficial within the new air quality reporting system.

The technical report *Particulate matter from natural sources and related reporting under the EU Air Quality Directive in 2008 and 2009* was published in July. When assessing exceedances of legally binding air quality limit values set by Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (hereafter the Air Quality Directive), Member States can subtract the contribution of naturally occurring air pollutants from total pollutant concentrations in ambient air. This report provides an overview of the methods to quantify the contribution of natural sources to ambient air pollutant concentrations. It analyses the reporting on natural air pollutant contributions by Member States under the directive, and recommends some improvements, in particular in conjunction with the current development of the new air quality data reporting and exchange system.

In February, an EEA workshop was organised, to address issues of air quality data use when deriving air quality trends. The output of this workshop will be used to improve trend analyses in EEA products such as the annual EEA air quality report and the EEA air quality core set indicators.

Indicators

The EEA core set air quality indicators on urban population exposure to air pollution and on exposure of ecosystems to acidification, eutrophication and ozone were updated and published on the EEA website. The EU structural indicators and urban audit indicators for air quality were also delivered to the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) for online publication.

Air implementation pilot

In 2011, Commissioner Potočník invited DG Environment and the EEA to explore an enhanced EEA role in support of EU environment policy implementation, by way of pilots on air and waste. The aim of the air implementation pilot is to identify assessment capability gaps and efficient management practices in urban environments in the field of air. The project will also help to identify ways to close the gaps, to share best practices for cities, and to improve the information base, so as to better target future action.

In April, the EEA and DG Environment invited eight sample cities across the EU (Berlin, Ploiesti, Milan, Vienna, Dublin, Madrid, Malmö and Prague) to join in the air implementation pilot. In June, a kick-off meeting with the participating cities, the European Commission, the EEA and the ETC/ACM was hosted by the EEA. Activities in the areas of inventories, monitoring networks, modelling, trend analysis, management and public information were discussed and approved.

In October, early results of the activities and further steps were discussed and determined at a progress meeting

amongst the participating cities, DG Environment, the ETC/ACM and the EEA in Madrid, hosted by the city's municipality. The possibility was discussed of extending participation to four additional cities in order to test and complement the results. Subsequently, Antwerp, Paris, Plovdiv and Vilnius accepted invitations to join the project.

The air implementation pilot will conclude in mid-2013, and results will be used by the Commission as a springboard for a fuller implementation initiative, taking into account the funding for integrated projects on air quality in the recent LIFE+ Commission proposal.

Making air quality data available

Air quality measurement data that fall under the exchange of information (EoI) Council Decision (97/101/EC of 27 January 1997 establishing a reciprocal exchange of information and data from networks and individual stations measuring ambient air pollution within the Member States) were collected and quality assured with the support of the ETC/ACM, and made publicly available in February on the EEA website. Online maps show historical data records from more than 3 000 stations in AirBase (the European air quality measurement stations database) across Europe.

The EEA also processed and checked data and information on air quality zones and agglomerations reported under the air quality directives, and made them available on the EEA website. Online maps show where air pollutant concentrations exceed the air quality standards set by EU legislation.

Around 1 700 monitoring stations across all EEA member countries provide

real-time O₃ data to the EEA on an hourly basis. Coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀) and NO₂ real-time data are now also provided by as many as 1 200 stations in 20 countries on an hourly basis; some real-time data exchange regarding carbon monoxide (CO), fine particles (PM_{2.5}), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is also taking place. All these data, including information on air quality measurement station locations, was made available on the EEA's website in the form of real-time air quality maps (see <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/air-quality/map/real-time-map> online).

AirWatch, a map service for disseminating real-time information, was upgraded to a new platform, and extended to show measurement air quality data from Russia and the United States.

Improving reporting and exchange of data

The Implementing Provisions for Reporting (IPR) under the Air Quality directives (Decision 2011/850/EU) was adopted in December 2011 and will apply from January 2014. The EEA will develop and operate the new reporting mechanism under this decision; work has commenced with IT developers, the ETC/ACM and a number of volunteer countries. During the course of 2012, the EEA organised three IPR technical meetings in Copenhagen to test the countries' ability to create — and the EEA's ability to process — a number of air quality data flows in line with the new requirements set by the IPR decision and by the INSPIRE Directive.

The Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe (FAIRMODE), an air quality modelling network organised

by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the EEA, made a number of recommendations on the modelling-related aspects of the Air Quality directives, in the context of the Air Policy Review. These recommendations were presented and discussed at the annual FAIRMODE meeting, and at meetings of the Stakeholder Expert Group on the Review of EU Air Policy.

More than 80 participants attended the 17th annual Eionet air quality workshop that took place in Madrid, hosted by the Spanish Environment Ministry. The workshop participants discussed the latest air quality policy developments and air quality reporting, measurement, modelling and implementation issues including outcomes, upcoming work and Eionet expectations of relevant pilots.

The EEA also participated in the 18th European Network of National Air Quality Reference Laboratories (AQUILA) meeting, in March. More specifically, the EEA contributed to a position paper that AQUILA prepared as input material for the review of the Air Quality Directive.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the exchange of real-time air quality measurement data was signed

between the EEA and its Russian counterpart Roshydromet.

Noise

Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (hereafter the Environmental Noise Directive) 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, 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 the data. It has received data on:

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

EEA member countries have begun reporting second-round noise mapping data via the EEA Reportnet system. This follows the EEA publication in July of a revised noise data reporting handbook, in readiness for the end-of-year deadline for the second noise mapping reporting round mandated by the Environmental Noise Directive.

The NoiseWatch mobile application was updated in December, and was made available to citizens wishing to upload noise ratings to the Eye on Earth platform. Application improvements include a clearer user interface and tags to identify the particular type of noise source being considered.

The annual European Soundscape Award, an EEA/Noise Abatement Society initiative, took place in London hosted by the United Kingdom Noise Abatement Society. A German consortium led by the technical University of Berlin won the award for its innovative design which reduces traffic noise and creates a more attractive acoustic environment.

Air quality and noise

Publications

- *Air quality in Europe — 2012 report*, EEA Report No 4/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2012>)
- *Electronic Noise Data Reporting Mechanism*, EEA Technical report No 9/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/noise-handbook>)
- *Reporting and exchanging air quality information using e-Reporting*, EEA Technical report No 5/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/reporting-and-exchanging-air-quality>)
- *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2011*, EEA Technical report No 1/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-pollution-by-ozone-2011>)
- *Particulate matter from natural sources and related reporting under the EU Air Quality Directive in 2008 and 2009*, EEA Technical report No 10/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/particulate-matter-from-natural-sources>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on air pollution: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air>
- EEA thematic webpage on noise: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/noise>

Air pollutant emissions

Throughout 2012, the EEA continued its established and close cooperation with a number of partners: Eionet countries, the European Commission (particularly DG Environment and the JRC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP). This cooperation concentrated on supporting air pollutant emissions data flows and assessments related to Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants (hereafter the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC) Directive), the Convention

on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR), as well as related assessment activities.

Assessment activities

The annual Eionet air emission data reporting under the NEC Directive and the CLRTAP commenced during in the first quarter of 2012. Several EEA assessments of air pollutant emissions based upon these primary data flows were subsequently published during 2012.

An early analysis of these data was published as a web highlight in February, presenting an overview of the progress made by EU Member

States and other EEA countries in meeting their 2010 emission ceilings. The highlight was used by a number of national media outlets and was linked to national policy developments in the general air quality area.

A technical report, *Evaluation of progress under the EU National Emission Ceilings Directive*, published in October, described the progress made in meeting the original 2010 health and environmental objectives of the NEC Directive. Two assessments were made, one using the tools and approaches from the time when objectives were defined a decade ago, and a second based on the latest available science and modelling techniques. Much positive progress has been achieved. However, illustrating

the importance of investing in improved knowledge, it is clear from the report's findings that the impacts of air pollutants covered by the NEC Directive are in most cases more serious than would have been evident based on past knowledge alone. The report is informing the ongoing review of EU air legislation.

The annual updates of a number of air pollutant emission indicator factsheets were published in 2012, including emissions of acidifying substances (CSI 001), ground-level O₃ precursors (CSI 002) and primary PM (CSI 003), and six pollutant-specific factsheets (addressing emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃), heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)).

Air pollutant inventory reports

The annual *NEC Directive Status report 2011* was published in June, documenting the official emission inventory submissions received under the directive's reporting requirements. It was followed in July by the annual EEA technical report *European Union emission inventory report 1990–2010 under the UNECE Convention on Long-range*

Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP): together with the underpinning inventory data, this forms part of the European Commission's official EU submission to UNECE under the LRTAP Convention's reporting requirements.

A joint EMEP/EEA report was published by UNECE EMEP/Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP) in August, which summarised the key findings from the annual emission inventory data review jointly performed by the EEA ETC/ACM and EMEP in order to support Eionet countries by improving the quality of inventory data.

Industrial emissions

The EEA also continued to support activities in the industrial emissions area, including participating in the Industrial Emissions Directive Committee meeting, and assisting countries and the Commission in the implementation of reporting requirements, the development of implementing provisions, etc. The EPRTR website was updated in November with corrected data for 2010, reported by countries following the annual EEA informal data review and verification process. In addition, support for the on-going revision of the E-PRTR regulation continued.

Support for EU and international air pollutant mitigation activities

The annual Eionet air emission mitigation National Reference Centre (NRC) meeting was held jointly with the UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP) in May, attracting 130 participants. The meeting was hosted by the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment in Bern, and was held back to back with a technical workshop on POPs reporting issues.

In the area of air pollutant emissions policy support and implementation, the EEA contributed to a draft guidance paper on the adjustment mechanisms now established under the amended Gothenburg Protocol to the LRTAP Convention. A user consultation on draft updated chapters of the *EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook* was held in October. This is significant work which is being conducted under a DG Environment funded project, and is closely supported by the EEA as publisher of the guidebook. The EEA further continued its support of a number of activities linked to the on-going review of EU air legislation.

Air pollutant emissions

Publications

- *European Union emission inventory report 1990–2010 under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)*, EEA Technical report No 8/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-emission-inventory-report-1990-2010>)
- *NEC Directive status report 2011*, EEA Technical report No 6/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/nec-directive-status-report-2011>)
- *Evaluation of progress under the EU National Emission Ceilings Directive*, EEA Technical report No 14/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/evaluation-progress-nec-2012>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on air pollution: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air>

Biodiversity

Biodiversity Policy Support

European biodiversity policies were supported throughout 2012 on several fronts, generally in relation to the newly adopted EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.

The EEA attended meetings on the implementation of the strategy (Common Implementation Framework); a thorough demonstration of the relevance of Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI) 2010 in the context of the new targets and policies was presented. This also gave rise to an internal brainstorming process on the future of the SEBI process, as the preparation of the terms of reference for new SEBI governance and structure (SEBI 2020) got under way. A draft SEBI 2020

report was prepared, drawing on the lessons learnt from the 2010 process in shaping a similar process up to 2020.

Implementation of the EU Nature directives began with a brainstorming meeting with DG Environment on the analysis of the annexes of the directives early in 2012, to clarify criteria to enable an eventual evaluation.

On biodiversity-related assessments, a follow-up of the ecosystem assessments processes was conducted as a subsequent activity to the EU Biodiversity Strategy of 2011. In this context, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) process was followed and the EEA hosted and participated in the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS)-Danish EU Presidency meeting in January.

The EEA also supported the inception meeting of the Commission service contract on the EU Advisory Mechanism. A follow-up to the work on green infrastructure conducted by the Commission and of the Commission's Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) group (and Steering Committee) in support of Target 2 – towards the restoration of 15 % of degraded ecosystems and the deployment of Green infrastructure – was also continued.

Support for the development of the invasive alien species (IAS) strategy was also provided, as requested by DG Environment.

On specific biodiversity-related assessments, continued support was provided for the updating of the 2008 impact assessment reports and *Climate*

change vulnerability and adaptation as well as for specific assessments linking biodiversity to coastal and marine environments, agriculture, freshwater and forests.

Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI)

On indicators, work continued by applying lessons learnt from the SEBI 2010 process to future assessments of the global and EU Biodiversity Strategy. A road map has been prepared, focusing on updating indicators and methodologies as well as detailing the use of revised or new proposed indicators.

To this effect, the technical report *Streamlining European biodiversity indicators 2020: Building a future on lessons learnt from the SEBI 2010 process* was published in October. The report marks the end of the current SEBI cycle and highlights milestones, drawing lessons for further improvements to the process and the indicator set, and providing a bridge to the new indicators processes required to assess progress towards the EU and Global biodiversity targets.

The development of SEBI 2010 set of biodiversity indicators continued, including reports on the SEBI IAS indicators and the SEBI species indicators — on bat population trends, on crop genetic diversity and on forest indicators. Procurement activities focused on an update of a butterflies sub-indicator started. A report on the use of citizen science to produce biodiversity-relevant data was finalised and will be published in 2013.

Protected areas: a landmark assessment and continual databases work

Protected areas in Europe — an overview, a landmark report, was launched at the EUROPARC Federation annual conference in October in partnership with DG Environment. The launch coincided with the 20th anniversary of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (hereafter the Habitats Directive) and the 20th anniversary of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The report is the first publication of its kind to give a comprehensive survey of protected areas in Europe. It provides an account of the development of protected area policy in Europe, and gives a snapshot of the diversity of our protected areas, highlighting the wide range of benefits they provide.

Support continued for the DG Environment biogeographical process on Natura 2000 and conservation status (Boreal, Atlantic and Alpine regions). A draft methodology to adapt the annexes of the Nature directives in line with current scientific research was finalised. Work in support of Member State reporting under the Nature directives continued. This included development of IT specifications and content of future deliverables (national summaries, EEA technical reports, online reporting).

Work towards the establishment of the pan-European Emerald Network (Council of Europe) continued, with activities in view of the future Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) objectives and funding. Work

also continued in support of the new biogeographical process, particularly in terms of the scoping work for the Atlantic Region.

A technical meeting between the United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the EEA and the ETC/BD took place in August. The subject was the use of the EEA priority data-flow into the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the Protected Areas website.

Networking, Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Cooperation continued in developing the BISE into a full partnership between the EEA and the Commission, including discussions on the BISE Implementation Plan 2012–2015.

The update of BISE web pages with information on selected topics was mainly focused on ecosystem assessments, with the migration of a revamped European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) content page adapted to the requirements of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. Content on protected areas will follow.

BISE was also the main topic of conversation at the yearly Eionet-NRC meeting held in November under the theme 'Building a biodiversity knowledge base to support the implementation and monitoring of biodiversity strategies'. Progress in this area was discussed, and country input and recommendations were gathered in support of future developments and preparations for the 2013 work programme.

The meeting of the Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM) network was also held, with CBD Secretariat participation. The meeting analysed the future of the national clearinghouse deliveries and the revised CBD process, including the potential of their inclusion into the BISE knowledge platform.

A review and outlook paper was discussed with the Biodiversity Knowledge Group (DG Environment, the JRC, Eurostat and DG for Research and Innovation (DG RTD)) in September, on the development of BISE as the overarching gateway to European biodiversity information. Further requests for content work as well as for the initiation of a helpdesk service to countries were discussed with DG Environment, while discussions continued internally on the BISE Implementation Plan 2012–2015.

The content and presentation of the Biodiversity Data Centre (BDC) continued to be developed with DG Environment. Procurement for the development of new data sets for the European Nature Information System (EUNIS) was also initiated. Work on consolidation of data flows was continued, namely on Natura 2000 progress and use of the Standard Data Form (SDF), which is the main format for the transmission of information on the Natura2000 network. A revision of the species application was completed on the EUNIS website.

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (Copernicus, previously known as GMES), and Eye on Earth: biodiversity-related activities

A GMES-related meeting on possible scenarios for a local component of

biodiversity in riparian areas was conducted, and a report on technical possibilities begun. A presentation was also given at the GMES user forum on the feasibility of this local component project.

In addition, in the context of GMES (GMES in situ coordination (GISC) and GIO land) activities, work proceeded with the setting up of a GIO land local component for biodiversity.

The biodiversity team continued to advise on the development of a NatureWatch service on the Eye on Earth platform, particularly in the context of citizen involvement, with a focus on alien species, a pilot on selected species being undertaken with several countries.

Biodiversity

Publications

- *Invasive alien species indicators in Europe — a review of Streamlining European Biodiversity (SEBI) Indicator 10*, EEA Technical report No 15/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/streamlining-european-biodiversity-indicators-sebi>)
- *The impacts of invasive alien species in Europe*, EEA Technical report No 16/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/impacts-of-invasive-alien-species>)
- *Protected areas in Europe — an overview*, EEA Report No 5/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/protected-areas-in-europe-2012>)
- *Streamlining European biodiversity indicators 2020: Building a future on lessons learnt from the SEBI 2010 process*, EEA Technical report No 11/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/streamlining-european-biodiversity-indicators-2020>)
- *It's beautiful!* A story in the 'Our Natural Europe' series, <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/its-beautiful>

Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

GHG data and assessment reports

The *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2010 and inventory report 2012* was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and published in May. The inventory contains Member State information reported to the European Commission and the EEA. The report documents an increase in EU-27 GHG emissions of 2.4 % between 2009 and 2010; the overall emission reduction since 1990 for the EU-27 was 15.5 %. This year, a number of additional quality checks were performed to inform the initial review, under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) and as follow-up to previous recommendations received from the UNFCCC. A separate EEA technical analysis addressing the underpinning reasons for the emission increase from 2009 to 2010 was also published in conjunction with the report. Both the report and the findings from the technical analysis received extensive media interest.

An important package of EEA reports was published in October, preceding the meeting of the Environment Council. This included the annual *Approximated EU GHG inventory: early estimates for 2011* report that provided early estimates of GHG emissions in the previous year, and *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2012 – Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets*, the annual EEA report assessing progress against the EU's Kyoto Protocol and unilateral 2020 commitments. Key messages from the reports were that GHG emissions in

the EU fell on average by 2.5 % from 2010 to 2011, despite several countries increasing their emissions, and that compared to last year, almost all European countries are individually on track towards their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

An assessment published in December helped improve the understanding of past energy sector GHG emission trends arising from the demand or 'end-user' perspective. The report presented a methodology to redistribute emissions from energy industries to the final users (by sector) of that energy, showing that households and industry in the EU each cause approximately a quarter of all energy-related GHG emissions.

Four climate mitigation core set indicators were updated in 2012: GHG emission trends (CSI 010), progress to GHG emission targets (CSI 011), consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) (CSI 006) and atmospheric GHG concentrations (CSI 013).

Climate change mitigation: improving the quality of GHG data

A major focus of the EEA's climate mitigation activities during 2012 was on the provision of support for the implementation of the EU ESD, particularly with respect to the initial technical review of Member State GHG emission inventories.

The EEA, as review secretariat, was closely involved with the coordination of the technical review which took place during May and June. A number of follow-up activities were also held, including participation in several country visits to help finalise remaining issues, and coordination with national

experts concerning the finalisation of the review reports. The European Commission subsequently used the final review reports to inform the setting of the annual limits for 2013–2020 on Member States' GHG emissions for the so-called 'ESD sectors' (i.e. those not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)), and these were formally agreed to by the EU Climate Change Committee in mid-October.

A number of EEA and ETC/ACM staff participated as EU expert reviewers in the annual UNFCCC reviews of national GHG emission inventories during September and October. This activity comprises an important contribution to the EU's representation in international GHG monitoring, review and verification (MRV) activities.

EEA work on new data flows: fluorinated gases (F-gases) and ozone-depleting substances (ODSs)

In 2012, the EEA took over responsibility from the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG Climate Action) for formal company-based reporting under separate EU regulations on F-gases and ODSs. Extensive work was performed over the first half of the year on the new data flows, reporting processes and production of accompanying reports on ODSs and F-gases.

The EEA published *Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2011*, a new technical report, in September, presenting aggregated information on the production and trade of F-gases in the EU. These gases are several thousand times more powerful GHGs (representing 2 % of all GHGs) and their emissions have been strongly increasing since 1990. The report presented a summary of the latest data

reported under the F-gas regulation by 120 companies that produced, sold, imported or exported F-gases in or into the EU in 2011.

On ODSs, a similar new company-based report, *Ozone-depleting substances 2011*, was also published in the last quarter, presenting the EU summary of imports, exports, sales, etc. of ODSs. Supporting the data collection behind both the F-gas and ODSs reports, the new Eionet Business Data

Repository (BDR) implemented by the EEA in 2012 was successfully used by around 600 companies to support the confidential reporting of their information under the respective data flows.

Meetings and networking

EEA and ETC staff participated at meetings of the Climate Change Committee (CCC) in January and February. In addition, EEA staff also

participated at regular meetings of Working Groups 1 and 2 of the CCC, a UNFCCC meeting of emission inventory lead reviewers, and the EU Council Expert Group on Reporting under the Danish EU Presidency. Following the conclusion of the ESD review process, the EEA hosted a well-attended Eionet climate mitigation workshop in October to discuss the experiences of Member States and review experts concerning the 2012 review process.

Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions

Publications

- *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2010 and inventory report 2012*, EEA Technical report No 3/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-greenhouse-gas-inventory-2012>)
- *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2012 – Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets*, EEA Report No 6/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ghg-trends-and-projections-2012>)
- *Approximated EU GHG inventory: early estimates for 2011*, EEA Technical report No 13/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/approximated-eu-ghg-inventory-2011>)
- *Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2011*, EEA Technical report No 12/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/fluorinated-greenhouse-gases-2011>)
- *Ozone-depleting substances 2011*, EEA Technical report No 17/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ozone-depleting-substances-2011-summary>)
- *End-user GHG emissions from energy: Reallocation of emissions from energy industries to end users 2005–2010*, EEA Technical report No 18/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/end-user-ghg-emissions-energy>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on Climate Change: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/intro>

Freshwater

Throughout 2012 — European Year of Water — EEA assessments helped to structure the debate around and support development of the European Commission's Water Blueprint, which maps the way forward for water policies under the Europe 2020 strategy.

A workshop took place in Copenhagen in March with representatives from Eionet and WFD communities to discuss progress on the EEA 2012 water reports and in particular to discuss results from the assessment of WFD reporting results in connection with the results of the SOE Eionet information.

EEA 2012 assessments on water

The first focus in 2012 was on the report *Towards efficient use of water resources in Europe*, published at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille in March. The EEA participated in the EU pavilion with the JRC, DG Climate Action and

the European Investment Bank (EIB); there was extensive media interaction and coverage. The report makes the case for integrated water management, starting with better implementation of existing legislation.

Developing the topic of water resource management, the report *Water resources in Europe in the context of vulnerability* describes how the natural cycle of water availability is continually coming under threat from a variety of different pressures: droughts and water scarcity, pollution, and flood risks all increase the vulnerability of the freshwater ecosystems and societies. Land use, water abstraction and climate change are human-induced changes that alter the natural flow regimes existing in water bodies.

The first European accounts on water quantity were also presented by the EEA at the World Water Forum and at Green Week. In the further implementation of the Water Blueprint,

they will help to gain a precise knowledge of Europe's water resources and to create important links between water resource planning and water economics.

As part of the EEA's role in the implementation and review of the WFD, the report *European waters — assessment of status and pressures* was published alongside the Water Blueprint on 14 November. It focuses on a state and pressure analysis on the basis of the information provided from the Member States reporting of the first WFD River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).

The report also highlights the important relation between water and biodiversity, and sets the scene for comprehensive ecosystem assessments for water, bringing the WFD objectives to bear in the Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.

Finally, at the end of 2012, the report *Europe's waters — current status and future challenges — a synthesis* was

The EEA championed the theme of water throughout 2012 — European Water Year — and developed and communicated key messages including the following:

- In 2009, 42 % of all surface water bodies held good or high ecological status; in 2015, 52 % of water bodies are expected to reach good status. Far from meeting the objective, this constitutes only a modest improvement in ecological status.
- More than 40 % of the surface water bodies are reported as having 'unknown chemical status'. The assessment of chemical status for the water bodies with known status is not fully comparable.
- For groundwater, 80 % of groundwater bodies held good chemical status, and 87 % held good quantitative status in 2009.
- For 2015, an increase in groundwater bodies achieving good status is foreseen.
- By 2015, some 89 % and 96 % of groundwater bodies are predicted to be in good chemical and quantitative status, respectively.

published on the occasion of the third Water Blueprint Conference under the Cyprus EU Presidency. It is a synthesis of the main messages from nine EEA reports dealing directly or indirectly with water ecosystems or the pressures acting upon them. It is the last in the series of reports published by the EEA in support of the Year of Water, and provides an overview of the state of Europe's waters and the pressures acting on those waters. It then examines in greater detail the economic and social factors driving these pressures, and concludes with a summary of the societal and policy challenges that must be met if water is to be managed sustainably.

In addition to these EEA reports, a number of EEA technical background reports and documents were published by the ETC/ICM and the ETC/CCA. These reports contain more detailed information and results of the assessment of information from RBMPs on the status and pressures and assessment of water scarcity, droughts and floods. All reports are available online (see <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/water-assessments-2012/water-assessments-2012>).

From these comprehensive results, the work on water efficiency in particular had impact internationally, further highlighted via the UN Resource Panel report, *Measuring Water Use in a Green Economy*, which was launched in Europe by the EEA Executive Director on 10 May in Copenhagen, in her capacity as lead author.

Water Information System for Europe (WISE)

Other activities included work on water accounting, and the first steps in an upgrade of WISE, which now includes data from the WFD RBMPs and other water directives. Particularly for the WFD data, the WISE interactive maps and viewers are a very useful asset complementing the DG Environment report on the first phase of implementation of the WFD.

As an important part of the spatial information structure in WISE, a technical report on *EEA European Catchments and Rivers Network System (ECRINS)* was released in July, and acts as a reference system for integrating further Member State reporting, also under the WFD.

Important lessons were learnt as a result of analysing the WFD information, working with the current data structure in WISE. These will be taken forward in the work in 2013, moving WISE into its second-generation phase.

Green Week in May 2012

Water was also the main topic of the annual Green Week in Brussels, and the EEA was intensely involved in several sessions. A keynote presentation by the Executive Director called attention to the status of Europe's waters and the first results of the status and pressure assessment under the WFD.

Regarding water resources, further results on water accounts were presented; in the field of chemicals, the on-going work on emerging substances and endocrine disruptors was highlighted. Finally the future development of WISE was discussed with experts from science and administration in a well-attended side event. Here, the development of water data services with WISE map viewers and water databases were part of a presentation at Green Week.

The report *European bathing water quality in 2011*, released at the EU Commission's press briefing on 23 May, generated more than 500 press articles in all, with coverage across most Member States.

Speaking engagements

Beyond the engagement at Green Week, further related keynote presentations by the Executive Director and EEA staff were made throughout the year: the first Pan-EU Drought Dialogue Forum (Cyprus, 30 October); the European Parliament Water Group (14 November); EU Water Blueprint Conference (Cyprus, 26–27 November).

Freshwater

Publications

- *European bathing water quality in 2011*, EEA Report No 3/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bathing-water-quality-in-2011>)
- *Water resources in Europe in the context of vulnerability*, EEA Report No 11/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/water-resources-and-vulnerability>)
- *European waters – current status and future challenges – a synthesis*, EEA Report No 9/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-waters-synthesis-2012>)
- *European waters – assessment of status and pressures*, EEA Report No 8/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-waters-assessment-2012>)
- *EEA Catchments and Rivers Network System – ECRINS v1.1*, EEA Technical report No 7/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eea-catchments-and-rivers-network>)
- *Towards efficient use of water resources in Europe*, EEA Report No 1/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/towards-efficient-use-of-water>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on water: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/intro>

Marine and maritime environment

The main policy guiding the work in this area is Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (hereafter the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)), adopted in 2008. The MSFD differs from other major policies areas in that a comprehensive ecosystem-based approach to the marine environment is embedded in it. It aims to put measures in place by 2020 in order to achieve good environmental status of the marine environment through marine strategies which should ideally balance

human activities with the sustainable use of Europe's seas.

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

Moreover, 2012 was the first year of reporting under the MSFD, which explicitly requires data and information stemming from those

assessments to be made available to the EEA. It was consequently important to have the Member States' long-term commitment to support the development of a platform for sharing relevant data. The EEA has been tasked to operationalise this commitment and further translate it into a commitment for the development of WISE-Marine as the working platform for sharing this information, a development that will escalate in the coming years.

Indicators

In 2012, the marine (MAR) indicator set was introduced, while the climate (CLIM) indicator sets were expanded. In addition to the five marine core set indicators, we now have a MAR 001

indicator on hazardous substances in biota, and six CLIM indicators on sea surface temperature, ocean heat content, ocean acidification, Arctic sea ice coverage, marine phenology, and northward movement of marine species. Furthermore, new indicators are in the pipeline, notably on marine litter and non-indigenous marine species.

Considerable effort was also put into developing overviews of maritime activities, and their future growth potential including: fisheries; wind energy; bio-prospecting; oil and gas extraction; short-sea shipping; cruise tourism; seabed mapping; deep-sea mining and aquaculture. Most of these industries are growing today, despite economic setbacks, and are hence seen as part of the solution to Europe's economic crisis.

Spatially explicit assessments

In order to develop more rigorous assessment approaches, we have started to explore the use of spatially explicit assessment tools – GIS-based

tools that can combine data from different sources into a single value – to assess multiple pressures and their impact on the marine environment. Within the Strait of Gibraltar, the EEA has tested and harmonised a tool first developed for the North Sea.

These tools are promising and could for example, show how a location that is under pressure from fishing, wind farm development, and pollution is likely to experience a higher pressure than the location that is only subject to dredging. However, many challenges still remain for access to updated marine and maritime information, if such initiatives are to cover all European Seas.

Marine and coastal contributions to several reports were provided in 2012, including those on climate change and vulnerability, and protected areas, as well as on coastal and transitional waters for the assessment of status and pressures report on European waters. Furthermore, considerable support was provided to developing a first draft of an updated state of coasts report.

Draft reports developing concepts for marine ecosystem assessments and coastal and marine (fish) capital accounting were initiated for full development in 2013.

In support of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the WG MAES (EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy), contributions were made to EEA strategic documents on ecosystem assessments; these include the EEA's draft project plan, general and 'marine' aspects of the EEA proposals towards the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) ecosystem services classification v. 4.2, and WG MAES discussion papers. Also, a European marine ecosystem classification for biophysical mapping was developed (see the section on ecosystems).

Throughout 2012, the coastal, marine, and maritime EEA networks were maintained and developed. A maritime Eionet network meeting was held in September 2012, and throughout the year, numerous meetings were held with EEA's ETC partners, the JRC and DG Environment.

Marine and maritime

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on coast and seas: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/coast_sea/intro

2 Cross-cutting themes



Climate change impacts

In November, the EEA report *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012* was released. A major indicator-based assessment, it presented past and projected climate change and related impacts in Europe.

The report includes 40 indicators on changes in the climate system and the cryosphere and impacts on society and the environment. The report also presents the main sources of uncertainty for the indicators, and notes how monitoring and scenario development can improve our understanding of climate change, its impacts and related vulnerabilities.

The report is the result of a major effort involving colleagues across the EEA, supported by the ETC/CCA, the ETC/ICM and the ETC/BD. Key contributions were also made by the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe, the European Centre of Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the JRC Institute for Environment and Sustainability.

It received substantial interest in the media, and was summarised in various scientific journals and presented at various conferences, including the

UNFCCC 18th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP18) in Doha, Qatar.

Indicators

The updated core set indicators on global and European temperature were published on the EEA website in June. An expert meeting was held with the ETC/CCA on possible climate change data and indicators on Eye on Earth, and a technical paper on these indicators was prepared.

In September, an EEA highlight was published, focusing on various Eye on Earth maps from the report on urban adaptation. The highlight received much attention from potential users and the media (see the section on media).

Networking

In September, the EEA participated in the second International Conference on Climate Services in Brussels and the European Meteorological Society Conference on Applied Climatology in Poland. These conferences proved to be good opportunities (e.g. the CLIMATE-ADAPT platform) to present EEA activities and to get overviews of national and European activities on climate services, such as the planned GMES climate service.

In addition, the EEA participated in the launch event of the Joint Programming Initiative 'Climate' (November, Brussels) which aims to coordinate national research on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The EEA also participated in the advisory board of the EU-funded research project European Reanalysis and Observations for Monitoring (EURO4M).

Climate change impacts

Publications

- *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012*, EEA Report No 12/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-impacts-and-vulnerability-2012>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on climate change: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/intro>

Adaptation and vulnerability

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation in cities, an EEA report released at the Resilient Cities Conference in May in Bonn, organised by Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the EEA; it received widespread media coverage. The report was also presented at various international conferences, including the 'Open days of regions and municipalities', held in October in Brussels and the URBACT Annual Conference, in December in Copenhagen. The EEA also participated in a stakeholder meeting of a DG Climate Action-funded project on cities and climate change adaptation held in Ancona, Italy in July.

An EEA assessment report on climate change adaptation in Europe, drafted in 2012 with support from the ETC/CCA, and reviewed by Eionet, will be published in 2013. It will set out an overview of actions at EU, transnational and sectorial level, through examples of adaptation actions that are already taking place. Together with the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012* report, it is intended to inform the

European Commission's Adaptation Strategy expected in 2013.

CLIMATE-ADAPT launched

Across Europe, policymakers are starting to respond to current and future impacts and risks associated with rising temperatures, changing precipitation, melting glaciers, ice and snow, rising sea levels, and more frequent and intense floods and droughts.

To help respond to these challenges, the CLIMATE-ADAPT web platform was developed by the European Commission and the EEA, and was launched jointly by Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and Jacqueline McGlade in Copenhagen in March. The platform features a continually updated database of adaptation strategies and actions at the transnational and country level. The site also includes case studies and examples of adaptation actions that are



Photo: Connie Hedegaard, EU Commissioner for Climate Action, Ida Auken, Minister for the Environment, Danish EU Presidency and Jacqueline McGlade.

already implemented, potential future adaptation options, and methodologies and maps on impacts, vulnerabilities and risks from a range of EU research projects. It will be managed by the Commission and the EEA.

On-going work and networking

Training sessions on CLIMATE-ADAPT were held for the EEA and the ETC/CCA experts, and the platform was regularly updated with new information. Meetings were held with partners on plans for a Mediterranean clearing house on climate change adaptation, and to explore how they may learn from the CLIMATE-ADAPT platform.

A draft technical paper on a possible EU database on flood impacts was sent to the working group on floods under Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (hereafter the Floods Directive), and the paper was finalised afterwards.

Work on developing urban vulnerability indicators continued through a technical paper prepared by the ETC/CCA and the ETC/SIA. A project proposal on

climate change adaptation in west Balkan countries under the EEA-IPA framework was prepared (with two ETC/CCA partners) and will run from the end of 2012 to October 2013.

The annual Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation was held in June (Brussels). The EEA also attended various meetings of the EPA interest group on climate change adaptation.

The EEA participated in advisory board meetings of several EU research projects, including 'Bottom-up Climate Adaptation Strategies towards a Sustainable Europe' (BASE) (November, Denmark) and Climate Impact Research and Response Coordination for a Larger Europe (CIRCLE-2) (October, Lisbon).

Ecosystem assessments

Ecosystem accounts

With regard to ecosystem accounting, substantial progress was made in 2012 on the implementation of fast-track ecosystem capital accounts with involvement of a wide range of EEA and ETC/SIA staff.

The EEA continued to provide substantial input to UN-led discussions on the development of Part II of the System for integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) on experimental ecosystem accounting. Substantial progress was also made in the further development of CICES via a global Internet consultation, and on the cost approach as a policy-relevant methodology for producing ecosystem accounts in monetary terms.

Technical functionalities of the Quicksan visualisation tool have been further refined, and an application on natural capital and ecosystem structures and services is under development. When finalised, Quicksan will be able to support the presentation of results from ecosystem capital accounts. Additional user expectations were tested through interactions with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG Regional and Urban Policy) and DG Climate Action on the topic of green infrastructure as well as in internal workshops with thematic experts at the EEA.

Work on the EEA report on experimental ecosystem accounts for

Adaptation and vulnerability

Publications

- *Urban adaptation to climate change in Europe*, EEA Report No 2/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-to-climate-change>)

Web

- Climate-ADAPT platform launch event and website: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/major-new-website-to-assist> and <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>

Europe continued, and publication is now foreseen in mid-2013.

Ecosystem assessment

The concept and methodology for European ecosystem assessment was developed further, based on an EEA internal consultation and interaction with JRC colleagues and the MAES working group at EU level.

Methodological input was provided to the MAES working group, including a concept paper on an analytical framework for ecosystem assessments under Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, as well as a presentation to the group in October of pre-results on ecosystems accounts. In November, the European Commission organised a stakeholder meeting on the policy dimension of mapping ecosystems and their services.

Capacity-building on ecosystem assessments

The methodological approach and guidance for the country surveys on ecosystem-based management policies and approaches in EEA member countries was completed. The survey was undertaken in the fourth quarter of the year. The ecosystem assessment web platform (included in BISE) has been further updated on the basis of information received from member countries and the European Commission.

Environment and health

Assessments

The EEA–JRC report on environment and health was finalised for publication in 2013. The report reflects on the need for a broader framing of environment, health and well-being issues, including linkages to policies such as resource efficiency and ecosystem services.

Contributions on human health were also made to the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe* report. A report on emerging contaminants was finalised, also for publication in 2013.

The EEA developed a framework for the development of an environment and health narrative in collaboration with Eionet partners.

Networking

The EEA participated in a working group led by the JRC, framing a chemical data centre on the basis of a report produced for DG Environment in December 2011. Further elaboration and institutional arrangements are foreseen in 2013. EEA work in the environment and health area was presented at several conferences on human bio-monitoring in Europe, including the COPHES/DEMOCOPHES conference under the Cyprus presidency in October and the DEMOCOPHES conference in Madrid in November.

Cooperation with the WHO continued, with two meetings with representatives of the European office to discuss future collaboration and participation on behalf of the EEA in the WHO meeting on monitoring the implementation of Parma Conference commitments.

The EEA became an observer in the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) Scientific Committee Working Group on Endocrine Disrupters. The committee is expected to develop a definition for endocrine disrupters using the EEA report on the subject published in 2012.

A workshop, organised with the European Centre for Environment and Health, was held in Truro (United Kingdom) in November. The outcome of this workshop will be merged with the outcomes of two previous workshops, to form the basis of a short report to be published in early 2013.

Activities continued within the INSPIRE working group on human health and safety.

In view of the cooperation agreement between the EEA and the Ministry of Health, Greenland, a meeting was held at the EEA with the representatives of the Ministry to discuss an environment and health initiative and participation in the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group.

The Eionet Environment and Health NRC workshop took place in December at the EEA.

Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions

Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions is a cross programme initiative within the EEA, which aims to consider air pollution and climate change as an integrated issue and to provide policy relevant information and assessments in relation to air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions and their impacts on atmospheric composition and other environmental media.

In 2012, support was provided to thematic EEA activities via a cross-program meeting where EEA staff and visitors from Lund University discussed links between health, air quality and climate. Input was provided to the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe* section chapter on air pollution by ozone and health.

Towards performing an assessment of the air quality and climate change impacts of the European shipping preparatory work was initiated around emission data and monitoring methods with ETC/ACM, DG Climate Action and DG MOVE.

The EEA supported the Inter Service Group 'Atmospheric emissions from ships and emissions related to sulphur in fuel' by participating in meetings and by providing feedback on draft impact report supporting legislation on GHG emission reduction from maritime sector.

EEA staff participated in the meeting, Short Lived Climate Forcers: Pathways to Action, which was organised by the

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies and contributed to the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/International Global Atmospheric Chemistry (IGBP/IGAC) Air Pollution and Climate Initiative. Discussions were also held with ETC/ACM experts to prepare the work on development of metric/indicators to combine AP and GHG emission information.

Support and contributions was provided to a variety of several international and European processes including:

- the LRTAP Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (HTAP) on its work plan up to 2015 and by contributing to a report on harmonized gridded air pollution emission dataset based on national inventories supporting the HTAP modelling activities;
- the GMES services/project by participation to the MACC-II First Assembly and Advisory Board meeting and through the release of an ETC scoping paper on retrieving emissions information via satellite and in-situ observation data;
- the development of the European Commission's impact assessment on the inclusion of GHG emissions from maritime transport as part of the EU's GHG emission reduction commitments. The results will be used by the Commission to propose a system for monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions from ships in early 2013.

- EEA products including the annual TERM report, the annual Air quality report, and the Climate change impact report concerning the links between air quality and climate, the transport of air pollution and the role of shipping in relation to air quality and climate.

Assessments

The EEA technical report *The shipping sector's impact on air quality and climate change* was drafted with support from the ETC/ACM.

Work continued on the integrated assessment of air pollutant and climate mitigation policies through the preparation of background material and ETC/ACM combined climate and air quality model simulations.

These actions support a forthcoming report on low carbon scenarios in Europe – effects on atmospheric air pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Finally, work continues on the understanding of atmospheric composition change through the preparation of a draft scoping paper in collaboration with ETC/ACM. This paper will review potential indicator and metrics information that can provide an integrated overview on atmospheric composition change.

EEA staff also worked with Eurocontrol to evaluate aviation emission datasets prepared in support of consistent reporting of air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from aviation by the EU and its Member States.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste

Resource efficiency

On resource efficiency, the EEA continued its strong support for the implementation of the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, including work on resource efficiency indicators.

A major revision (Rio+20 update) of the 2010 *The European Environment: State and Outlook* (SOER) thematic assessment on material resources and waste was published ahead of the global UN conference.

Contributions were also made to *Measuring Water Use in a Green Economy*, a UNEP report which was released by the EEA Executive Director on 10 May in Copenhagen, in her capacity as lead author.

Building on Environmentally Extended Input Output (EE-IO) tables and other related data published by Eurostat, the ETC/SCP produced the final text for a report on methods to measure environmental pressures from European consumption and production, for publication as an EEA technical report in early 2013. The ETC/SCP also prepared a briefing with an analysis of Eurostat's EE-IO tables for the EU-27 for the period from 2000 to 2007.

In addition, a pilot e-platform, available online, was set up, allowing users to conduct their own queries and analysis, drawing on environmental accounts produced by the project.

A survey of good practices in resource efficiency policy instruments was concluded with Eionet, as a follow-up to the survey of resource efficiency policies published in 2011. The results were analysed and summarised in a background paper for an Eionet webinar on resource efficiency policy development.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

In consultation with Eionet, the EEA checked the quality of SCP indicators and took steps to integrate a selection into the EEA indicator management system. These activities will enable the EEA to report continually on progress towards SCP in Europe.

Some of the indicators reviewed were used to update the SOER 2010 thematic assessment on consumption and the environment prepared for the Rio+20 conference and published in June. Other indicators were used to help DG Environment in their work on indicators for the Resource Efficiency Roadmap.

A stakeholder workshop on new business models to enable sustainable lifestyles was held in collaboration with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in May in Copenhagen. A follow-up workshop was held in Rio de Janeiro during the Rio+20 conference, with international participants.

As part of the pilot project on implementation of waste policies, the EEA and the ETC/SCP have analysed progress towards better municipal

waste management in 32 European countries. The outcomes were published in the first quarter of 2013 as part of a package submitted to the Commission in accordance with the agreement reached between DG Environment and the EEA in January 2012.

As a second element of the pilot project, the EEA ETC/SCP model on municipal waste was improved with data and information provided by 26 Eionet countries following a questionnaire sent to Eionet. A web page on waste prevention programmes was launched in September and an EoI on waste prevention within Eionet was facilitated via a webinar in November and via the Eionet Forum.

The 2012 Eionet workshop on waste, with a focus on implementation of waste policies, was held in Istanbul in October. Participants from 28 countries discussed options and needs for waste modelling, and exchanged experiences on waste management policies and the use of waste as a resource.

Following a request by the EP's Environment (ENVI) Committee, the report *Movements of waste across the EU's internal and external borders* was presented to the parliament and made available on the EEA website in November.

In view of the 2010 cooperation agreement between the EEA and the Government of Greenland, the EEA, with the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, Nature and Environment and the association of Greenlandic municipalities, organised a workshop on waste management in Greenland.

Sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency and waste

Publications

- *Movements of waste across the EU's internal and external borders*, EEA Report No 7/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/movements-of-waste-EU-2012>)
- *Consumption and the environment – 2012 update* (of the SOER 2010 thematic assessment) (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/consumption-and-the-environment-2012>)
- *Material resources and waste – 2012 update* (of the SOER 2010 thematic assessment) (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/material-resources-and-waste-2014>)

Web

EEA thematic webpages:

- *Industry*: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/industry/intro>
- *Urban Environment*: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/urban/intro>
- *Household consumption*: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/households/intro>
- *Waste*: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/waste/intro>

Land use

Spatial data and accounts

The Land and Ecosystem Accounting (LEAC) processing tool based on 'Coordination of information on the environment in Europe' (Corine) and thematic information sources was finalised. A new parameter (for coastal zones) was included. All land-related data sets, indicators and other information sources have been systematically integrated and made accessible via the Land Use Data Centre (LUDC) website under the EEA thematic web page for land use.

This achievement, in support of the production of spatially explicit ecosystem capital accounts, has helped deliver

several essential information pieces: land accounts, water natural assets accounts and carbon/biomass account components. Test calculations were carried out and presented in the context of the UN-SEEA Ecosystem Capital Accounting – the statistical handbook on Economic and Environment Accounts. These activities directly support the work with countries and the European Commission on ecosystem assessments, in particular the EC MAES working group (see the ecosystem section).

The SEBI 04 indicator on a proxy of ecosystems coverage was updated and published in June. It shows that built-up areas, infrastructure and woodland are increasing, whilst agricultural land, semi-natural and natural habitats are decreasing. Maps and indicators on

water balances derived from the water assets accounts have also been produced and were presented to the Member States jointly with DG Environment in the context of the WFD and its first assessment round (see the section on freshwater). A full report on spatially explicit water assets accounts has been prepared for publication for early 2013. The results were also presented at the World Water Forum in March.

Underpinning these developments is ECRINS, which is a geographical information system of watersheds, rivers, lakes, monitoring stations, dams. During 2012, ECRINS Version 1 was released and tested by external experts. The system continues to be completed for all countries and further developed in terms of functionalities.

A final report and supporting maps on land-related resource efficiency were delivered, showing how different types of land flows affected different land types (i.e. quality for agricultural production) in different biogeographic regions over the period from 2000 to 2006

Territorial dynamics

The EEA continued to participate in different working groups for the EU Territorial Agenda 2020, through the Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points, which provides technical support for the cooperation of the ministers responsible for spatial development in the implementation of the Territorial Agenda and related action plan. This includes participation in relevant European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON) projects like territorial indicators. A report on current land planning instruments in Europe, in relation to changes in landscapes/land use, was initiated for development in 2013.

In the context of the EU Year of Water, the technical report *Territorial cohesion and water management in Europe: the spatial perspective* was published in August. It addresses the basic fact that river basins and administratively distinct regions often have different boundaries, leading to a mismatch between land planning and water management. The centrepiece of EU water legislation, the WFD which is implemented through RBMPs, takes this element into consideration. However, water basin management should be more closely integrated with spatial planning, the report argued. This would bring a strategic focus to planning, highlighting decisions which affect water resources.

The draft 'State of Coasts' report, which will update the 2006 analysis on the state of coastal areas in Europe, was presented at a joint Eionet workshop in the presence of Commission services. The draft was completed and submitted to Eionet for consultation during autumn, for finalisation and publication in 2013.

Work on cities and urban areas saw the release of assessments of the vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and continual studies of the urban morphological extension.

Functional urban delineation of the largest cities has been carried out, based on Urban Morphological Zones. A study has been finalised based on the data from Urban Audit. This revealed persistent data problems as an obstacle for implementation of the urban metabolism concept at assessment level (e.g. outdated data, relation to administrative rather than functional boundaries). Activities on urban sprawl typology advanced as planned, including initial talks with the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) regarding a possible joint publication, similar to the *Landscape fragmentation in Europe* report in 2011.

In November, following the announcement by the European Commission of the development of an urban policy for Europe, the EEA participated in the EC inter-service group tasked to design such a coordinated policy.

The EEA, as secretariat of the network which comprises inter alia EC services, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like ICLEI also organised a meeting of Integrated Urban Monitoring for Europe (IUME) and published a newsletter; the initiative is based on the voluntary

contribution and informal cooperation between different European partners all concerned with urbanisation in Europe and its impacts.

Following the release at the end of 2011 of its report on the concept of green infrastructure and its integration into policies using monitoring systems support, the EEA provided further support to the European Commission towards a policy piece on this topic, including links to ecosystem accounting and assessments. This was finalised in full cooperation with DG Environment, DG Regional and Urban Policy, the JRC, the ETC/BD and the ETC/SIA.

On regional partnership, a cooperation agreement with the Alpine Convention was signed; support for a forthcoming report on the state of the Alps on tourism was provided. Similar discussions started with the Carpathian Protocol with a view to signing a cooperation agreement. Such cooperation is in place with the Pyrenees Communauté de Travail, with a focus on climate change adaptation and ecosystems.

Soils

Discussions with DG Environment and the JRC resulted in re-established cooperation on soil information and assessments. Work on quantification of soil functions, to support ecosystems mapping and accounting, progressed in cooperation with JRC Soil Action. The EEA also attended a range of soil-related meetings and events during the year. Furthermore, a staff member was selected to attend the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Advisory Group of Technical Experts (AGTE) on Impact Indicator Refinement.

Land use

Publications

- *Territorial cohesion and water management in Europe: the spatial perspective*, EEA Technical report No 4/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/territorial-cohesion-and-water-management>)

Web

- EEA thematic website on land use: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/landuse/intro>

An Eionet NRC Soil workshop took place in December hosted by the Institute of Environment and Sustainability (IES) of the JRC. Representatives from a total of 25 Eionet countries attended.

Agriculture and forests

The yearly Eionet-NRC meeting on Forests and Agriculture was held in September with the aim of bringing high nature value (HNV) farmland knowledge into the new HNV forest area activity. The countries supported this development, which contributes to the EU and global Biodiversity Strategy as a tool to measure progress towards the respective targets.

Methodological work on the HNV forest area indicator has been further developed with a final technical report delivered in December. A poster on this subject was presented and very well received at the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) 2012 meeting on Biodiversity of Forest Ecosystems and Landscapes in Cork, Ireland in August.

The integration of data and information on agriculture and forests into BISE continued, as did the analysis of

policy developments and support assessments towards negotiations on the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2013 (see EEA Greening the CAP project) and the revised EU Forest policy. Contributions were delivered for the development of an ecosystems perspective, mainly the mapping and accounting work, in particular the classification of services (CICES), linking to the agro-rural dimensions of territorial cohesion and the requirements for conservation status of species and habitats. Similar support was provided for resource efficiency and green economy activities, with a focus on natural resource efficiency and its links to agri and forest ecosystem functions and resilience. Contributions were also delivered to the *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe* report, with dedicated sub-chapters and case studies related to adaptive management in forests and in agriculture.

Forests

On forests more specifically, collaboration with the JRC was reinforced through identifying in particular the exchange of data and information on forests, and through specific activities like the new

Framework Contract of the JRC with the European National Forest Inventory Network (ENFIN) in the years 2012 to 2016.

The 'Forest and water catchment' and 'Forest and rainfall projects' have been progressing as planned, and a joint EEA/DG Environment paper and web-based communication on the outcomes have been released.

In the context of the EU-Russia space dialogue, advice was provided to diverse projects and initiatives, including the Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Resources in the Framework of the EU-Russia Space Dialogue (ZAPAS) FP7 project. This project has been identified as a key activity for the EEA–Russia cooperation project on forest and land cover monitoring; it aims to foster interoperability between European and Russian initiatives on forest and land cover monitoring, i.e. GMES and Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), and explore synergy with relevant on-going activities on global land cover monitoring that are planned or carried out by other organisations.

Support was provided for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

(LULUCF) activities and activities centred on the role of forest biomass as renewable energy. Participation was secured in the green infrastructure workshop for the EEA report on Protected Areas in Europe to the Visions of Land Use Transitions in Europe (VOLANTE) workshop, and in the CICES discussion.

Agriculture

Work continued in support of agri-environment indicators (AEIs) as well as for indicators supporting the *Rural development in the European Union – Statistical and economic Information* being prepared by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG Agriculture and Rural Development). Work on an HNV farmland map continued and a technical report was produced and is scheduled for publication in 2013. The development of AEIs with services of the European Commission (revision of the MoU) includes coordination and streamlining with SEBI indicators at EU and pan-European levels, with a view to securing follow-up activities with other data and indicators within CSI, SEBI and others and in connection to data centres, SEIS implementation and GMES.

Energy and transport

Energy

Early in 2012, the focus was on the elaboration of a strategy for energy work via consultation with stakeholders and with colleagues, to anchor the work in activities across the Agency. An outline was also developed around work on renewables and energy efficiency within the context of developing more robust reporting

on progress towards the 20/20/20 climate and energy targets and within the scope of the Europe 2020 Growth Strategy.

Work on streamlining energy and environment indicators was completed. Contributions to offshore renewable energy, climate impact on energy infrastructure and to bioenergy assessment were delivered as requested.

A technical report on energy efficiency and consumer behaviour underwent Eionet consultation and was prepared for release in 2013. A key message from this report is that there is significant potential for energy efficiency due to changing consumer behaviour, but this potential is yet to be fully harnessed. More needs to be done in reorganising the energy market (including the regulatory framework) to enable such development to take place. A webinar was also organised with the Eionet energy NRC network to share and discuss the main findings of the report.

Transport

The 2012 Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM) report was released in November at the European Parliament and focused on transport air pollution. Entitled *The contribution of transport to air quality – TERM 2012: Transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe*, this is the second report which tracks progress towards the achievement of the environmental targets set by the 2011 White Paper *Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system*. The report also tracks progress towards achieving all the other environmental targets related to the transport sector. This process will continue in future TERM reports, in addition to more in-depth analysis of one specific transport issue.

The ETC/ACM technical paper on the use and effectiveness of economic instruments in the decarbonisation of



the transport sector was finalised at the end of 2012. The paper addresses the impacts of taxes on car sales and car use, co-benefits of the application of economic instruments in the area of decarbonisation of passenger road transport and the introduction of electric vehicles as a breakthrough technology.

EC Regulation 443/2009 sets CO₂ emission performance standards for new passenger cars that are registered in the EU. In June, the EEA published a preliminary database on CO₂ emissions

from passenger cars in line with the regulation.

The EEA supported the Commission in evaluating the notification of errors identified by the car manufacturers in the preliminary database and in deciding whether to include the modifications proposed by the manufacturers in the final database.

The EEA hosted a workshop for users of the COPERT 4 software, used by many countries for estimating emissions of air pollutants and GHGs

from the road transport sector. The focus of the workshop was to discuss with users the application of the advanced features in the software, as well as to identify user requirements for potential future software updates.

The Eionet NRC Transport workshop was held in June at the EEA.

Energy and transport

Publications

- *The contribution of transport to air quality — TERM 2012: Transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe*, EEA Report No 10/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/transport-and-air-quality-term-2012>)

Web

- EEA thematic webpage on energy: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/energy/intro>
- EEA thematic webpage on transport: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/transport/intro>
- Web note: *Monitoring CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in the EU: summary of data for 2011* (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/monitoring-co2-emissions-from-new>)
- Web note: *CO₂ emissions performance of car manufacturers in 2011* (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/co2-emissions-performance-of-car>)

3 Integrated environmental assessments



Strengthening integrated environmental assessment

During 2012, work in the area of strengthening integrated environmental assessments concentrated on:

- planning the approach and structure for SOER 2015;
- reviewing the EEA indicators and indicator sets;
- publishing the 2012 environmental indicator report.

SOER 2010 to SOER 2015

Throughout 2012, the outcomes of *The European Environment: State and Outlook 2010* (SOER 2010) supported continual input into a EP report and a subsequent European Commission proposal for a new EU environmental action programme for the period up to 2020.

At the same time, planning towards SOER 2015 commenced, guided by four rationales: maintaining continuity regarding the overall report structure; expanding on the narrative developed for SOER 2010; building more explicitly on existing EEA information and analysis; and involving

stakeholders more in reflecting on the report's implications. Activities in 2012 culminated in an EEA project plan for SOER 2015 that will guide activities over the coming two years.

Cooperation with Eionet intensified on the development of forward-looking information services and environment and health issues through meetings and contracts, with a view to strengthening capacities and providing contributions for SOER 2015. Results of these exercises are on schedule for an Eionet review in the first quarter of 2013.

Core set of indicators

The EEA indicator review made further substantial progress in 2012, with an internal evaluation of the quality of EEA indicators completed, and options for the refreshing of the EEA core set carefully explored. In the first quarter, this work culminated in the preparation and documentation of the EEA Management Board seminar on governance and use of environmental indicators on 28 March.

The concept of tailored indicator sets was also developed further in view of the need to extract more value from existing (indicator) resources in the future.

Environmental indicator report 2012

The *Environmental indicator report 2012: Ecosystem resilience and resource efficiency in a green economy in Europe* was published in May 2012, as scheduled.

The report was presented to parliamentarians from national parliaments across Europe at the 'Chairpersons Meeting for Environment and Foreign Affairs Committees' under the Danish EU presidency 2012, as well as at several other prominent events, including high-level World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and European Environmental Bureau (EEB) conferences. The report was well received, and served as input towards the European Commission proposal for a new general EU environmental action programme to 2020.

Work towards the next edition commenced during 2012. The environmental indicator report 2013 will focus on the use of natural resources and implications for human well-being.

Strengthening integrated environmental assessment

Publications

- *Environmental indicator report 2012: Ecosystem resilience and resource efficiency in a green economy in Europe* (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-indicator-report-2012>)

Decision support

Volume II of *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* was finalised and prepared for publication at the EP in January 2013. The findings and implications of the draft report were considered at an expert workshop in April, contributing valuable input in particular to the concluding section of the report. The 800-page draft report also featured in several discussions throughout the year. These included a meeting of the European Network of Scientists

for Social and Environmental Responsibility (ENSSER) in May, which brought together independent scientific expertise to develop public-good knowledge for assessing existing and emerging technologies, and a meeting of Collegium Ramazzini, an academy for international experts in the fields of occupational and environmental health, in October.

The impacts of endocrine disruptors on wildlife, people and their environments – The Weybridge+15 (1996–2011) report was released in May and received

widespread attention, both in the media and the scientific community. The report findings were included in the WHO International Programme on Chemical Safety's revision of the Global Assessment of Endocrine Disruptors and the preparation of the EP's ENVI Committee report on endocrine disruptors. They were also used in deliberations in the European Food Safety Authority.

Decision support

Publications

- *The impacts of endocrine disruptors on wildlife, people and their environments – The Weybridge+15 (1996–2011) report*, EEA Technical report No 2/2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-impacts-of-endocrine-disruptors>)
- *Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation* (Volume II) (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/late-lessons-2>)

Economics

Market-based policy instruments

An ecological fiscal reform (EFR) awareness workshop was conducted in Madrid in September following a request from Spain. The EEA prepared and presented a background paper and organised the participation of external experts. Previous workshops in Ireland and Italy continue to have resonance in those countries.

The EEA technical report *Road user charges for heavy goods vehicles (HGV)*, addressing externalities from freight transport, was sent for consultation with Eionet and Commission services in mid-October. Subject to feedback, the report is scheduled for publication in early 2013.

An ETC/SCP working paper analysing resource taxation and resource efficiency along the value chain of material resources was finalised and made publicly available on the ETC/SCP website in November. Another ETC/SCP working paper summarised on-going work on trends in packaging waste and the role of economic instruments in contributing to waste generation and recycling objectives. Finally, a detailed analysis of landfill taxes was published as an ETC report.

Green economy

An EEA paper on green economy, providing both conceptual insights and concrete examples, was developed as input to the Rio+20 negotiations though the Commission and the Danish EU Presidency. Furthermore, in the context of EU debates, the EEA developed an internal paper setting out reflections on a potential 7th EAP

structure based on the findings of SOER 2010 and follow-up work on resource efficiency and green economy. This paper provided the basis for input to various EU events and processes, including the Danish EU Presidency, EP debates and discussions at the European Commission.

A summary of EU environmental policy objectives and targets in the period from 2010 to 2050 was developed during 2012, and will be made publicly available during the first half of 2013. Related work adopted an *ex post* perspective, employing econometric tools to analyse how the structure of the economy has evolved, and how trade, technology and external price shocks influence environmental trends. ETC working papers are expected in 2013 addressing themes such as the role of financial instruments in greening economic sectors.

Strategic futures

Two Eionet-NRC Forward-Looking Information and Services (FLIS) workshops and FLIS Coordination Group meetings took place in February in Ljubljana in Slovenia and in October in Stockholm, at the Swedish EPA. The meetings enhanced the network's work programme and connected the network with the on-going FLIS project funded under Article 5 of the EEA regulation. Issues covered at the workshops were uncertainties related to forward-looking assessments, linking past and future information (using decomposition analyses), horizon scanning, vision building methods using a web tool, national experience in goal-setting methods and providing insight into different perspectives of resource efficiency. The issue of

resource efficiency was examined in greater detail with additional meetings following the annual NRC FLIS meeting and the first European Resource Forum in Berlin.

Implementation of the services element of the FLIS platform started. Following discussions at the annual meetings and with the coordination group, several activities were prioritised: a country platform for FLIS activities (including a live catalogue of needs and offers for FLIS); new country case studies on *BLOSSOM – Bridging long-term scenario and strategy analysis: organisation and methods*; monitoring of trends with an initial focus on global megatrends; and a glossary.

The FLIS project (Article 5 of the EEA regulation) is implemented by a consortium of national organisations focused on enhancing the FLIS network and supporting the EEA work plan, especially with regard to the forthcoming SOER 2015. Three project expert workshops were organised: two on resource efficiency issues and a the Directorates-General (Regional Policy (DG Regio) meeting supporting cross-border cooperation for forward-looking activities in central Europe. The project expected to draw to a close in spring 2013.

Two new cooperation and capacity-building projects focusing on forward-looking perspectives began: a research-oriented project dealing with forests and health (as a continuation of the 2011 project); and a Danube convention transport-environment strategy project.

SOER 2010 work on global megatrends was extended with Eionet partners, to develop understanding of the impact

of megatrends at national and regional levels. An extensive overview of indicators for the global megatrends was carried out; selected indicators are being updated and will become available in 2013.

Following the development of security-environment scenarios for eastern Europe (2011), central Asia (2011), the Caucasus (2012) and the

western Balkans (2011) regions in collaboration with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), in 2012 the EEA published a brochure explaining the project aims, content and framework. A follow-up project on the future of water security in the western Balkans, in relation to hydropower development and climate change impacts, was initiated with the ETC/ICM.

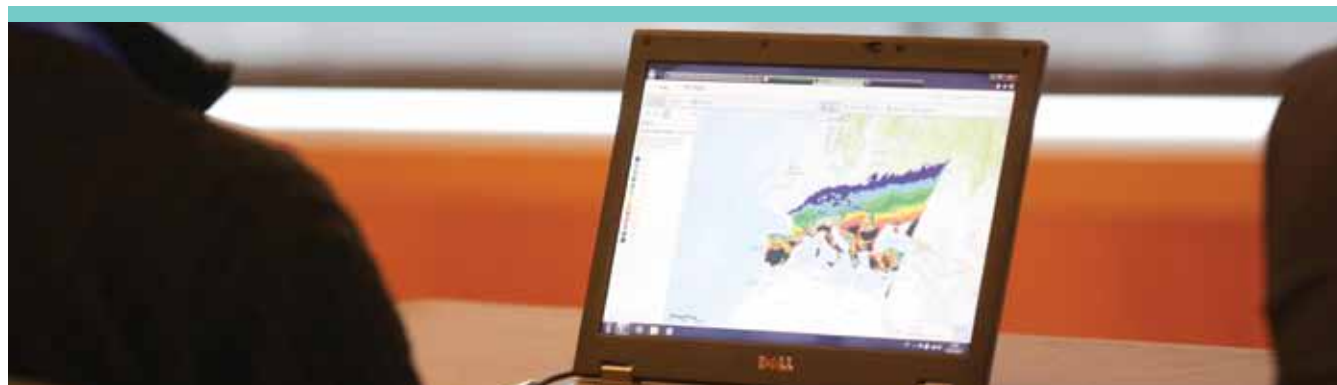
Collaboration with projects financed by DG Research and Innovation has generated fruitful contacts and initiatives, namely support for and dissemination of EEA activities in the area of forward-looking information and assessments, and support for capacity-building in Eionet.

Strategic futures

Publications

- *Using scenarios to improve understanding of environment and security issues*, Brochure 2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/using-scenarios-brochure-2012>)

4 Information services



Shared Environment Information System (SEIS)

The EEA continued to work towards the implementation of a SEIS for Europe. The European Climate Adaptation Portal, hosted by the EEA and based on SEIS principles, was launched in March in the presence of the EU Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, and the Danish Minister for the Environment, Ida Auken. Support was provided to the Directorate-General for Marine Affairs and Fisheries for hosting their web map services and providing a decentralised content management system. A number of map templates for Eye on Earth were developed and used for improving flexible view services provided by WISE, BISE and other thematic information services hosted by the EEA.

In June, the EEA provided support for regional SEIS implementation in the Carpathian region, in particular through involvement in the Carpathian Convention. Finally, a side event on SEIS was hosted by the EEA at the Rio+20 conference in June 2012.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements Information and Knowledge Management Initiative

In May, the UNEP announced the EEA's new status as observer to the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA). Launched in 2011, the initiative enhances the sharing of information on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by enabling access via one central location. It currently includes 40 global and regional agreements hosted by UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as well as information from decisions and resolutions to events and case law. The EEA will support InforMEA through its own information sharing experiences, e.g. Reportnet and Eye on Earth, and through its membership of the Global Network of Networks Working Group (the Global Network of Networks is an Eye on Earth Summit special initiative).

Shared European National State of the Environment (SENSE-2)

The second phase of the SENSE-2 was carried out. SENSE is part of the stepwise implementation of SEIS, with a particular focus on implementing

an approach for online reporting and sharing of national and European information on the state of and outlook for the environment. SENSE builds on 10 years of investment by the EEA and Eionet in the development of common tools and an infrastructure for SEIS, i.e. the Reportnet tools.

Eye on Earth

Eye on Earth was presented as a tool to facilitate information sharing during the Rio+20 conference in June. The Eye on Earth Network appears explicitly in paragraph 274 of the Rio+20 outcomes document, *The Future We Want*:

'We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, *in situ* monitoring, and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.'

At the Esri International User Conference, held in San Diego in July 2012, some 15 000 participants saw Eye on Earth receive an award for Special Achievements in Geographic Information Systems.

In September, an interactive map showing the heat-wave risk posed for European cities was made available on Eye on Earth. The map, which supported the EEA highlight 'How vulnerable could your city be to climate impacts?' was viewed 125 000 times in 24 hours, and had 200 000 views in its first week.

Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE)

The EU INSPIRE Directive aims to benefit European public authorities (and others) by making available relevant, harmonised and quality geographic information that supports environment-related policies and activities. The directive requires EU Member States to share 34 different spatial data themes through a network of services, and requires the adoption of Implementing Rules, which set out how the system will operate.

The EEA has been involved with INSPIRE since its preparatory phase, and continued to support the European Commission and Eionet in its implementation in 2012. The EEA facilitates the thematic working group on area management, restriction and regulation zones and reporting unit data specifications. It also hosted meetings in January and February 2012.

In 2012, the EEA, the European Commission and several Member States worked on the development of a new mechanism for sharing air quality

information in relation to INSPIRE. This e-reporting system, which is designed to simplify and streamline air quality reporting and information exchange, adheres to the data specifications and services under the INSPIRE Directive.

Activities included facilitation of the thematic working group for the development of data specifications for the spatial data theme on area management, restriction and regulation zones and reporting units. The working group successfully delivered timely draft guidelines for data specifications in these areas.

The sixth INSPIRE conference, entitled 'Sharing environmental information, sharing innovation', took place in June 2012 in Istanbul, and the EEA worked closely with the JRC on the event organisation.

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, welldefined 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 seven cooperating West Balkan countries now participate in the priority dataflow 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.

Reportnet data collection for the priority data flows and beyond

The priority data flows are a subset of EEA's data collection activities. They represent about half of the total deliveries received in an annual cycle. The remaining data deliveries respond to almost 100 different reporting obligations including

- Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC);
- Birds Directive (1979/409/EEC);
- CO₂ emissions from passenger cars (Regulation 2009/443/EC);
- Drinking Water Directive (1998/83/EC);
- Emission Trading Directive (2003/87/EC);
- Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC);
- Floods Directive (2007/60/EC);
- Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC);
- Large Combustion Plants Directive (2001/80/EC);

- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC);
- VOC Paints Directive (2004/42/EC);
- VOC Solvent Emissions Directive (1999/13/EC);
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).

In 2012, the EEA assumed responsibility from DG Climate Action for formal reporting under separate EU regulations on F-gases and ODSs. Extensive work was carried out and all data flows, reporting processes and production of formal required reports on ODSs and F-gases are progressing as planned.

Deliveries under these obligations are not evaluated in the priority data flow report either because reporting frequency is not annual or because they are not currently used in a regularly updated EEA product such as an indicator.

Detailed data checks are performed on the deliveries (priority data flows and others) by thematic experts and the results of the checks may be made available in Reportnet or via published reports that accompany the European dataset. In addition automated data checking routines, where initial feedback is provided online within minutes, are being implemented in Reportnet for almost all data collections as appropriate reporting formats are adopted.

GMES/GEOSS

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES/Copernicus)

In June, the EEA participated in the 'GMES in Action' conference, held under

the Danish Presidency of the Council of the EU. The conference led to the Copenhagen Resolution, which offers an agreed overview of the scope and main constraints of GMES.

Copernicus is the new name for the European Commission's Earth Observation Programme, previously known as Global Monitoring for Environment and Security. The new name was announced on 11 December 2012 by European Commission Vice-President Antonio Tajani in the Competitiveness Council.

GMES In Situ Coordination (GISC)

The three core activities for in situ coordination are provision of information for decisions, enabling data access, and establishing and maintaining partnerships. Negotiations continued with countries throughout 2012 concerning access to available in situ data.

Meanwhile, the GISC project visited Austria, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland during the year to clarify the availability of in situ data and data policy conditions. The outcome of these visits is a comprehensive overview and analysis of the in situ landscape in all countries.

GMES initial operations land monitoring

The kick-off meeting for the production of high-resolution land cover data for 2012 was held in January. The industrial service providers were asked to prepare a series of streamlining activities including the harmonisation of definitions for imperviousness and

forest-related parameters and the testing of classification algorithms for cross-border regions.

Global Earth Observation (GEO)/ Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

The EEA participated in the EuroGEOSS conference in Madrid to support the creation of a broker for access to multiple resources through a common user interface as well as the automation of data search and access using state-of-the-art information. The EEA focus is on integrating Eye on Earth in the results of the EuroGEOSS project in collaboration with the JRC, the Italian National Research Council and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

The EEA supported and participated in the GEO/GEOSS air quality community of practice workshop on Metadata for Air Quality and Atmospheric Composition in September. Contacts were made with researchers and the infrastructure put in place to allow data sharing.

In August, a bilateral meeting was held between the EEA and the GEO secretariat, covering the EEA contribution to the GEO/GEOSS work programme. The EEA also participated in the GEO plenary meeting in Brazil in November, and contributed to the side event organised by the European Commission. The EEA presented the GMES Initial Operations Land Monitoring as a European contribution to GEOSS. The added value that EEA can bring through the Eye on Earth platform and the use of social media to engage citizens and experts across the globe were also highlighted during the event.

5 Communications



Strategic communications

The Communication programme continued to work on a wide range of activities related to the development and delivery of key assessments and messages. In 2012, communications around the Year of Water and Rio+20 were based on dedicated thematic communication plans. These activities again utilised the range communication tools from events, media relations and social media activities to dissemination and web publishing.

Planning and preparations for 2013 annual priorities on air and resource efficiency were put in motion, as were initiatives towards a new corporate communication strategy planned to enter into force in 2014.

A cross-programme Communication Planning team, established in 2011, now plays a key role in organising the development of messages and communications work in general in the programmes, particularly with regard to timing, development of messages, and

the use of effective workflows. A key objective of the programme in 2012 was to link EEA communication efforts closer to the EU policy calendar.

EEA communication channels were further developed to include technologies that facilitate direct interaction and dialogue with stakeholders: social media and targeted dissemination are such channels.

High-level meetings took place between the EEA, DG Environment and DG Climate Action and the Group of Four, both to plan the implementation of common work streams and to prepare for the negotiations of the EEA budget for 2013.

Communications in 2012 – Quick facts

- Responded to more than 470 media enquiries
- Delivered more than 40 articles
- Coordinated more than 130 interviews
- Produced 48 web highlights
- Wrote and disseminated 11 press releases
- Identified more than 5 200 articles mentioning the EEA
- Issued 340 Facebook posts, generating nearly 2 000 000 views
- Issued 1 043 Twitter posts, potentially reaching over 8 000 000 targeted Twitter users
- Hosted 30 external visiting groups
- Responded to 988 public enquiries
- Developed 85 sets of speaking notes and presentations
- Participated in 12 exhibitions and conferences

Communications priorities 2012

Rio+20

The Rio+20 conference was another priority in 2012. The related communication plan foresaw an event-based communication approach. To coordinate efforts, a cross-agency task force was established to develop and implement a communications plan to prioritise and facilitate a range of events. The EEA set up a special web page (see <http://www.eea.europa.eu/rio2012> online), created a special

logo and composed a flyer. A series of activities to raise awareness of the main subjects for Rio+20 — sustainable development, green economy and global environmental governance — were carried out in Rio as well as in Copenhagen, supported by media and social media communications.

The focus of the EEA's contribution to the governance debate was the Eionet/SEIS approach, and how this may prove useful to other countries and regions. This covered all issues related to indicators and access to data and information, including the Eye on Earth global public information service. The conference outcome confirmed the importance of networking and information sharing on a global level. On the green economy theme, the agency contributed with its expertise and analyses to the discussions on resource efficiency, resilience and environmental accounting.

Water Communications

As mentioned, the European Year of Water was a major landmark, and involved a series of EEA reports, keynote speeches, expert presentations and exhibitions. The World Water Forum took place in March in Marseille, and the EEA participated in the EU pavilion with the JRC, DG Climate Action and the EIB.

As part of this event, the Executive Director carried out several interviews and participated in a press conference promoting the EEA report. Two short videos were also produced on the spot and shared through social media. A clip was also produced for viral dissemination via the EEA YouTube channel and the EC corporate channel, with an estimated 10 000 views.

Climate-Adapt

The Commission and the EEA launched CLIMATE-ADAPT in March. Climate Change Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and the Danish Environment Minister Ida Auken were among the speakers. A press invitation including a web-streaming link was sent to 165 Danish energy and environment journalists and more than 2 000 journalists across Europe.

Media and public relations

The Press Office team dealt with 473 media enquiries from a variety of newspapers, magazines, radio and television programmes. The Press Office also organised more than 130 interviews and delivered more than 40 articles for external publication.

In general, the public profile of the EEA seems to have grown in recent years, possibly because EEA reports and analyses have increasingly engaged with issues that have a clear interest for the public.

This is reflected in the increased number of articles mentioning the EEA in high-readership publications.

Another indicator is the growing number of media enquiries received by the Press Office, which have increased by approximately 50 % every year between 2010 and the end of 2012.

In 2012, there were more than 5 200 articles mentioning the EEA. Overall, water and climate change seem to have been the two topics getting the most coverage. The EEA report *European bathing water quality in 2011* was the most covered piece, with more than 1 000 instances of exposure, while two other reports — the *Climate change,*

impacts and vulnerability in Europe report and the *Air quality in Europe — 2012 report* — were covered more than 450 times. The *Revealing the costs of air pollution from industrial facilities in Europe* report, published in late 2011, continued to generate media debates in 2012, as several NGOs used EEA calculations with regard to pollution from industry.

Other topics receiving a great deal of interest included endocrine-disrupting chemicals, efficient water use, the status of water bodies, GHG emissions, climate change adaptation, transport and CO₂ emissions from cars.

The Press Office also experimented with new forms of digital content. One success in this area was a map on heat-wave risk from the report *Urban adaptation to climate change in Europe*, which became the most successful Eye on Earth product at the time. Promotion of this tool resulted in 125 000 views of the map within 24 hours of publication, growing to almost 200 000 after one week. In the same period, there were more than 10 000 visits to the news highlight presenting the map.

There were 59 press communications in 2012: 11 press releases, and 48 web highlights. In general, relevant media are identified for each press release dissemination, depending on the topic. Tailor-made electronic dissemination lists are set up using both the in-house database and external media databases. Proactive personal communication with journalists also helps to spread EEA messages.

Public outreach

Green Week

During the European Commission's Green Week in May, 18 interviews were organised with EEA staff, including the Executive Director and EEA experts on water. During the four days, the EEA exhibition stand received around 400 visitors who picked up almost 1 000 reports, mainly related to water. A new animated film, 'If Water could speak', was shown on the stand.

Signals

Signals 2012 focused on sustainable development, green economy and water efficiency. It was released in Copenhagen on 5 June, World Environment Day, as part of a networking event which coincided with its annual ambassadors' event.

A panel debate was organised, entitled 'Towards an inclusive green economy', focusing on the global negotiations not only in connection with the Rio Conference, but also beyond 2012.



Culture Night

Culture Night is a Copenhagen-wide event, where many institutions open their doors to the public. The EEA offered a series of activities suitable for all ages. We had more than 6 000 visitors at our premises during the event. In line with the EU's communication priorities for 2012, the theme for Culture Night 2012 was water and bats.

Generation '92

To raise awareness of green economy, the agency organised a video competition called 'Generation '92', inviting Europeans born in 1991, 1992 and 1993 to share their vision for a sustainable future in video format. Plaques were awarded to the winners of the competition as part of World Environment Day.

In preparation for the EU Year of Air in 2013, and building on the experience of

Public outreach

Publications

- *EEA Signals 2012 – Building the future we want* (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eea-signals-2012>)

Some of the most popular posts via Facebook

31 May 2012	We compiled data on more than 22 000 beaches, lakes and rivers across the EU: which country has the cleanest places to swim?	https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=323284224417557&set=a.114193038660011.22175.113006845445297&type=1
14 November 2012	What is polluting our bathing and drinking waters? New report on the state of European water bodies: http://goo.gl/MP8g3	https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=390459371033375&set=a.114193038660011.22175.113006845445297&type=1
4 September 2012	How vulnerable could your city be to climate impacts? Interactive maps for 500 European cities available here: http://goo.gl/A78e3 . Created by Eye on Earth	https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=363873040358675&set=a.114193038660011.22175.113006845445297&type=1

'Generation '92', the Agency organised an online photo story competition to raise awareness of air quality issues in Europe. It had four categories (air and human health, air and nature, air and cities, and air and technology), with 1 winner for each category, plus a public vote winner and a youth prize (for participants aged between 18 and 24). In addition to raising awareness, the competition generated stories and photographs relevant to the public, which might be used by the agency and Eionet throughout 2013. The winners, announced in November, were determined by the NRCs for Communication.

National Reference Centres (NRCs)

The annual NRCs for Communication meeting took place in November, reflecting on best practice communication activities, with examples from 11 Eionet countries. Preparations were also made for joint communication activities in 2013/2014.

The diverse priority setting in countries was recognised with a focus on water, air and resource efficiency. Biodiversity, waste and energy efficiency/renewable energy topics remain high on countries' agendas. Communication approaches involving dialogue with and the participation of our stakeholders are increasing.

Social media

The EEA developed a more active presence on social media channels and significantly contributed to social media discussions on EEA areas of work. The EEA Facebook page had 340 posts, which in total were seen 1 982 948 times by Facebook users. Subscribers to the Facebook page increased from 3 100 to approximately 8 900. At the end of the year, Portugal, Italy and Spain were the countries most represented in terms of location of viewers of these posts. Some of the most popular posts are listed below.

The EEA Twitter account had 1 043 tweets in 2012. EEA subscribers (followers) increased from 2 600 to approximately 9 900, engaging the accounts of many key policy influencers at global, European, national and regional levels. The EEA Twitter account had a potential reach to 8 143 554 Twitter users. At the end of the year, the country most represented in terms of location of subscribers was the United Kingdom, followed by Spain, the USA, Belgium, Italy and France. Some of the most popular tweets are listed below.

Multimedia and audio-visual production

As in previous years, audiovisual communication and production

(in-house and outsourced) have complemented overall activities in promoting the EEA and its messages, and to ensure visibility of the agency's outputs.

Interviews were recorded at several events and edited into videos to be used for social media activities. These interviews involved the Commissioner for the Environment, MEPs and EEA staff. Video messages were also produced and sent to conferences in instances where EEA directors could not attend in person.

Publications and dissemination

EEA publication stocks at the Publications Office (OP) in Luxembourg and the EU Bookshop have been regularly monitored to ensure optimal EEA product visibility. Seventeen EEA reports (EEA 'technical' reports are not generally printed) were published during 2012 and disseminated to EEA's key stakeholders via OP. In addition, a dedicated dissemination of *Signals 2012* to secondary schools was carried out in various EEA member countries in coordination with National Focal Points (NFPs).

Continual liaison with the NFPs/NRCs for Communication has been carried out in order to meet their EEA publication requirements.

Some of the most popular posts via Twitter

22 May 2012	Today is International #Biodiversity Day! To celebrate we present to you a map of protected areas in #Europe. http://t.co/LrQE9Nhb	https://twitter.com/EUEnvironment/statuses/204854073328009216
3 April 2012	Only one week left to submit your film for the @EUEnvironment video competition. For details see http://t.co/oZDzxH0r	https://twitter.com/EUEnvironment/statuses/187098327865757697
19 November 2012	It's the European Week for Waste Reduction. What are your best tips to reduce waste? http://t.co/C916nPQG #EWWR	https://twitter.com/EUEnvironment/statuses/270459380258963456

Customised mailing lists for dissemination of EEA outputs were created, and online surveys were carried out via the OP to assess interest among our target audiences and to establish dissemination lists for future reports. As part of an on-going targeted dissemination project, liaison with the EEA's new dissemination contractor had the aim of establishing a series of lists for hard copy and online dissemination, to provide the agency with a much improved targeted dissemination process.

Translations

There were 66 translations in total, of which 28 were ENPI-SEIS texts funded by the ENPI-SEIS project. The main documents sent for translation were: *Signals 2012*, EEA web pages (10 topics), the *Eionet connects* brochure (2012) and the *Landscape Fragmentation in Europe* report (2011).

Visiting groups

The EEA received 30 external visiting groups, including several high-level groups such as representatives of EU national parliaments, Slovenian regional environment agencies, the Swedish Ministry of Environment, the Swedish Ministry of Rural Affairs, the Swedish EPA, the Parliament of Upper Austria, the University of Wageningen, the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat, the University of Lund, the Danish school of media and journalism, a high-level delegation from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Danish Europa Movement. The visits were organised with general EEA presentations, in-house experts and targeted material.

Enquiries

The enquiry service handled 988 enquiries, 160 coming through the online Enquiry Forum on EEA website. Air, transport (including CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars), freshwater, wastewater, coasts and seas; waste and sustainable production/consumption were among the most popular enquiry topics. Since the launch of the online Enquiry Forum in 2011, the number of enquiries has decreased — many users can see answers already posted in response to the same questions posed by other users — but the enquiries have become more technical and more complex.

Exhibitions

Beside the events and exhibitions linked to the annual priorities on water and Rio+20, the EEA had an exhibition stand at the International Conference on Research Infrastructures (ICRI) and at the Committee of Regions conferences, both in Copenhagen. The agency was also represented at the Esri stand at the Oceanology 2012 conference in London, and at the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity conference in Leipzig. Furthermore, the agency had an exhibition stand at the INSPIRE Conference in Istanbul in late June, highlighting the Eye on Earth platform. The agency also took part in the poster exhibition during the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) scientific conference in Vienna in October, with a poster on global megatrends.

Web content

During 2012, 10 thematic web pages were updated, edited, translated into all EEA languages and uploaded to the Web. Under agriculture, a subtopic was created, entitled 'Greening the CAP'.

Editing-production processes

An accurate overview (list and graphical overview) of editing needs for the upcoming year has been developed as part of continued efforts to improve the flow of products into the editing/production/launch process, based on strategic goals.

All EEA printed material goes through an editing process internally or via external contractors. Efforts on some included intense writing/re-writing and the development of focused executive summaries and key messages. Relations with key external editors were developed and strengthened significantly, and effective procedures introduced in 2011 were further refined.

Speaking events

Speaking notes and presentations were developed in cooperation with colleagues across the Agency, for 85 interventions of the Executive Director.

Briefings

Dedicated short briefings on key areas of agency work were updated or developed for a visit from representatives of national parliaments, for country visits by MEPs and for the Environment Committee of the EP. A full overhaul of existing briefings is planned for 2013.

External evaluation

The on-going external evaluation of the agency called for considerable work for the Communications programme (COM), as technical support was given to the Steering Committee and the contractor. The draft evaluation report was presented at the end of December, but work continues until end March 2013, when the final report with recommendations will be finalised.

EU Institutions

The year 2012 was a busy and mutually rewarding year in terms of cooperation between the EEA and the main EU institutions. In 2012, the European Commission together with the EP and the European Council of Ministers adopted a common approach on decentralised agencies in order to enhance efficiency and accountability and to foster better cooperation.

European Commission

High-level meetings took place between the EEA and DG Environment and DG Climate Action, both to plan the implementation of common work streams on a range of topics (including the 7th EAP, green economy issues and the Year of Water), and to prepare for the negotiations of the EEA budget for 2013.

The Communication team had its annual meeting with its DG Environment and DG Climate Action correspondents for an exchange on communication activities in 2012.

The Executive Director met the Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and Environment Commissioner

Janez Potočnik on several occasions, including at the launch of the CLIMATE-ADAPT platform in Copenhagen during the Danish Presidency and at the Imagine Air contest.

The Executive Director also participated as a speaker at the Green Week dedicated to water.

The EEA participated at numerous conferences and workshops (endocrine disruptors being one such topic), and distributed its relevant publications to participants.

Rio+20

The EEA was regularly present at the inter-service meetings related to Rio+20 negotiations organised by DG Environment. It is also participating in the follow-up of the post Rio+20 process.

European Parliament (EP)

Alongside the close follow-up of the Discharge process 2010 within the Budgetary Control (CONT) and the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) committees, the EEA cooperated closely with several EP committees. There were regular exchanges with the ENVI committee Chair, Mathias Groote, and Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, MEP responsible for relations between the ENVI committee and the EEA.

The EEA assisted at numerous workshops organised by the EP Policy Department and by the EP Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development. The EEA continued to provide its expertise to a number of reports, as with the setting

of priorities for the 7th EAP, including direct dialogue with MEPs.

The Executive Director released the TERM report, the air quality annual report and the European waters reports at the EP. She also addressed ENVI committee members presenting EEA activity.

Besides the high-level events, the EEA continued to provide information to the EP, such as for briefings for EP delegations attending a range of international conventions, both in advance and during the events, including the negotiations in Durban and Rio+20. At the request of the MEPs, the EEA provided the ENVI committee with briefings on priority substances in water and on transboundary shipment of waste, as well as with briefings ahead of country visits.

Council of the European Union

The EEA cooperated continually with the Danish and Cypriot EU presidencies by participating in the Informal Environment Councils and various working party meetings.

Committee of the Regions, and European Economic and Social Committee

The EEA contributed to debates around the preparations of Rio+20 towards green economy and new international environmental governance. The EEA Executive Director participated in a conference entitled 'Governing sustainable urban development: Experiences from China and the EU', a side event of the Mayors Forum of the EU-China Partnership on Sustainable Urbanisation organised by the Committee Of the Regions.

6 EEA governance and partnerships



Governance and country network support

National Focal Point and Eionet coordination

The European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) is a partnership network of the EEA and its 39 member and cooperating countries and includes around 1 500 experts in up to 400 national organisations working with environmental information. The National Focal Points (NFPs) are the main contact between the EEA and the countries.

Eionet also includes European Topic Centres (ETCs) working under framework partnership agreements with the EEA but remaining within their own organisations and maintaining close contact with NFPs and relevant National Reference Centres (NRCs).

Through Eionet, the EEA brings together environmental information from individual countries, concentrating on the delivery of timely, nationally validated, and high-quality data. This information serves to support environmental management processes, environmental policymaking and assessment, as well as citizen participation.

The main focus of the three NFP/Eionet meetings in 2012 was: EEA/Eionet activities and priorities in 2012, Eionet involvement in the EEA indicator review, the use of Reportnet and latest developments on SEIS/INSPIRE/GMES (now: Copernicus). Discussions and interviews with NFPs at the autumn meeting contributed substantially to the evaluation of the EEA.

Throughout the year, the EEA continued regularly evaluating and reviewing Eionet meetings, based on questionnaires to all NFP and

NRC participants. Results showed a high degree of satisfaction, but also noted suggestions for new ways of cooperation. The analysis identified differences in levels of participation and satisfaction between NRCs involved in concrete data flows and NRCs which are more involved in the review and discussion of assessments. This information will be used for the further development of Eionet collaboration. A paper on NFP activities, resources and interactions with Management Board members was discussed by the Management Board at its meeting in December.

Eionet country visits took place to Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

The support through the Instrument for Pre-Accession support (IPA2) continued

Governance and country network support

Publications

- *Eionet connects*, Brochure 2012 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-connects>)

to allow for the full participation of seven West Balkan countries in Eionet activities and meetings. Also Greenland attended NFP meetings as observers. At the beginning of the year, a set of priority activities for 2012–2013 was approved by the EEA Management Board and Top Executives from the West Balkan countries.

Regionally tailored ETC activities were also launched focusing on capacity building in the areas of sustainable consumption and production, biodiversity, air quality, climate change adaptation, water, as well as forward looking information and scenarios. The EEA also supported the transfer of knowledge and experience from cooperation with the West Balkan countries to its cooperation with countries under the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument.

Management Board and Bureau

Three meetings of the Bureau, the Management Board and the Scientific Committee were held in 2012. The main items for the Bureau/Board were the EEA five-year evaluation, the procedure and profile for Executive Director recruitment, and the future structure and operation of the Scientific Committee.

The annual Management Board seminar took place in March and addressed the governance and use of indicators. Management Board members met with representatives from the West Balkan countries and there were two meetings of the EEA Evaluation Steering Committee also in March. The meeting with West Balkan reviewed progress in EEA/Eionet activities in 2010–2011 and plans for continuing work in 2012–2013.

The management board also met with representatives from Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99 and Serbia in March to review progress in participation in the work programme and to finalise proposals for continuing cooperation.

The review of ETCs was in the context of preparation for the renewal of contracts due to take place in 2013 with effect from January 2014. The analysis showed a clear need for five ETCs (air and climate mitigation, climate adaptation, biodiversity, water, waste), and opened a discussion on how to structure future work around green economy and spatial analysis.

Scientific Committee

A focus for the Scientific Committee was the renewal of the Committee, where a call for expression of interest resulted in a number of new members being approved by the Board in December. In February, in addition to the Scientific Committee's meeting in there was a joint EEA – Scientific Committee seminar on 'Fresh ideas for the EEA'.

Extension of SEIS

ENPI-SEIS

During the first quarter of 2012, ENPI-SEIS activities focused on finalising the work plan for 2012. This was based on the consultation process with the partner countries following the Steering Committee meeting in November 2011 and the findings of the Country Reports which were the main outcome of the country visits undertaken throughout 2011.

A large number of workshops were held in 2012 covering both content (thematic and indicator workshops) as well as infrastructure related work. Some of the events were co-organised with Eurostat, UNECE, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or planned around conferences or meetings held for EEA member and cooperating countries. The Steering Committee met in Copenhagen in November to take stock of progress and to discuss the work plan for the second half of the project. The committee endorsed a gradual shift from defining and developing reporting structures towards the actual use of these structures to do sharing of data as a basis for assessments.

Pan-European

Building on the outcome of the UNECE Astana ministerial conference in 2011, namely to develop a regular assessment and reporting process and gradually extend SEIS across the pan-European region, the EEA started preparing a so-called 'Outline' document to describe how to establish this with a view to future implementation.

The draft outline was presented at the first meeting of the UNECE Committee for Environmental Policy held after the Astana conference in April. Prior to this discussion the document was presented to the Management Board for input and guidance. A more detailed discussion on the way forward concerning SEIS implementation across the pan-European region and EEA role in the process took place during the Management Board meeting in June.

The final outline was disseminated to all countries and international players involved. The possible roles

of the UNECE/Joint Task Force and of the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA) in this process were discussed in early November during the meetings of these groups held in Geneva. The outline was endorsed without additional comments and will be translated into action, with the support of the EEA, international organisations and countries.

As part of this implementation, in the second half of the year the EEA began to systematically address the following key actors in the pan-European region which can help implement SEIS in the region whilst also gaining many benefits from it: the UNECE Transboundary Water Convention; the Aarhus Convention; the OECD/EAP Task Force; and UNEP InforMEA.

European cooperation and networks

EPA Network

The EPA Network is an informal grouping of heads of national environmental protection agencies and similar bodies from across Europe, which facilitates the exchange of views and experiences on issues of common interest to organisations involved in the day-to-day implementation of environment policy.

In 2012, agencies from Croatia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia joined the Network. EPA Network meetings took place in London in April and in Sofia in September. The London meeting was one of the well-attended meetings of recent times. Discussions ranged from water regulation, including input to the European Commission Blueprint for water, to sharing experiences on

approaches to assessing ecosystems services. There were also discussions on Rio+20 and the development of the 7EAP. The meeting in Bulgaria was dedicated to discussions around sustainable consumption and production and waste issues, and also focused on implementation. Under emerging issues the plenary discussed EPA experiences in relation to shale gas.

The EPA Network plenary is supported by a wide range of so-called Interest Groups working on specific topics at a more technical level. The Interest Groups were very active in 2012 — there were nine meetings and a new joint Interest Group on ecosystems services was established together with the European Network of Heads of Nature Conservation Agencies (ENCA-Network).

The Interest Group on Noise Abatement sent a letter to the European Parliament, calling for more demanding legislation on noise from road vehicles. The Climate Change Adaptation group drafted a letter to the European Commission asking for more involvement of EPAs in the development of the EU climate change adaptation strategy and a number of members also prepared a letter to the European Commission on regulation of F-gases.

An awareness raising brochure was also agreed and will be published in 2013 highlighting the structure and activities of the Network.

Thematic networking for systematic environmental management of organisations

In 2012, this outreach project focused on supporting EU organisations with advice and ideas as well as fostering

contacts in national administrations, academia and other related networks. Among other activities were the 6th annual meeting of the EEA-founded Interagency greening network, promotion of systematic approach to environmental management towards the Heads of Administrations and Personnel of the EU agencies and communication with the EEA's networking group of national contacts interested in streamlining the environmental dimension in national administrations.

During the year, the Agency continued supporting the connection with the Commission's Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS). In particular the Executive Director chaired the jury for the 2012 European EMAS Awards.

International cooperation and networks

Rio+20

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) took place in Rio in June. The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The EEA worked closely with the EU Delegation (especially the Danish Presidency and the European Commission) supporting their discussions and developments around the draft outcome document. The EEA focused its contribution on advocacy of the Eionet/SEIS approach and how this may be useful to other countries

and regions. This covers all issues related to indicators and access to data and information, including the Eye on Earth global public information service.

The Agency also contributed to the Green Economy theme with its expertise and analyses to the discussions on resource efficiency, resilience and environmental accounting. This involved EEA participation in relevant meetings of WPIEI (European Council Working Party on International Environmental Issues) and presence at the 'informal-informal' UN negotiations in New York.

Support was also provided to a Sustainable Fashion Workshop (jointly with the ETC/SCP) which was hosted by EEA on 18 April.

Following the Rio+20 conference, the EEA prepared a review and analysis of the consequences of the outcomes for EEA's strategic planning. The EEA also provided input to the Bhutanese initiative on a New Development Paradigm which takes into account human wellbeing and ecological sustainability.

EEA-UNEP cooperation

The EEA attended the 12th Special Session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Nairobi in February. Eight decisions were adopted, including one on international environmental governance and the world environmental situation, for which the EEA developed the EU position paper and engaged in negotiations.

During the event in Nairobi, the EEA actively participated in various meetings

following up from the Abu Dhabi Eye on Earth Summit in December 2011 and held discussions with UNEP regarding the strengthening of the African Environmental Information Network (AfricaEIN), which is being based on the Eionet/SEIS model, and in particular the development of UNEP-Live.

In November, the EEA hosted the first UNEP-Live informal experts meeting. The participants discussed inputs to the UNEP-Live SOE reporting process, possible financial mechanisms for financing the UNEP-Live system development and the form of the relevant presentations during the UNEP Governing Council in 2013.

Central Asia

Cooperation with Central Asia focuses on supporting the pan-European process of gradually extending SEIS to this region. This consists of helping to coordinate the preparation and implementation of various projects which are being set up and launched by countries or organisations in the area, mainly national or EU support.

A major example is EEA's participation in the steering group of both the AWARE project for promoting SEIS in Central Asia and the Caspian Environmental Information System, to be set up under the Caspian Sea Convention. The EEA ensures that the activities foreseen and the tools and methodologies promoted are SEIS compliant.

In an effort to further promote SEIS development at the regional level in support of legal commitments, EEA joined efforts with UNEP/Grid Arendal in organising a workshop on this subject in October with representatives of the

Caspian Sea Convention and covering both ENP and Central Asian countries.

The EU assistance project for Central Asia (FLERMONECA), to support capacity building in the fields of forestry, biodiversity and environmental monitoring, was opened for tender by the EU during the summer after contributions from the EEA to ensure SEIS compatibility. The final evaluation and contracting were being completed at the end of the year, and the project is expected to be operational in early 2013. EEA is invited to be a member of the steering group of the project.

Furthermore, a partnership between UNECE, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), REC Moldova and EEA was established recently in an effort to further apply the Assessment of Assessment (AoA) methodology to other thematic areas, such as air and biodiversity. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will be involved in this process assisted by CAREC together with Moldova and another Eastern partnership country (still to be identified) assisted by REC Moldova. The results are expected in the second quarter of 2013 and will contribute to the mid-term evaluation of the Astana process. EEA will provide assistance to the process in terms of infrastructure and existing AoA services and monitor, content-wise, the population of the new information into the system.

Arctic

The EEA is continuously trying to raise the awareness in Europe about the Arctic environment. Europe leaves a footprint in the Arctic but, equally, what happens in the Arctic influences Europe's environment. Five of the EEA

member countries are Arctic nations and a further six are permanent observers in the Arctic Council. EEA therefore has a responsibility to ensure that there is a good understanding among Europeans of the environmental changes occurring in the Arctic, their underlying causes and the policy changes needed to address them.

The EEA is promoting SEIS in this region by supporting the establishment of the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) initiative, where it sits on the Board. EEA has also been active in the Commission's Arctic Inter Service Group, which is currently leading the work on developing an EU Arctic policy and where draft Arctic Council conclusions are discussed and prepared. Further to this, EEA was part of the EU delegation at the high-level meeting in the Arctic Council in March where environmental issues dominate the agenda as well in the Commissions Arctic Environmental NGO initiative launched in January 2012.

The EEA attended the SAON board meeting and presented progress in developing a Polarwatch using Eye on Earth and the plans to develop an Arctic e-ionet in support of efforts to collect and share environmental information from the Arctic region. The EEA task supplements other initiatives from Arctic partners and organisations

and will include information from community based monitoring (CBM) and traditional knowledge.

The EEA also attended the Arctic Futures Symposium in Brussels organised by the International Polar Foundation and the Commission (DG MARE). The symposium outlined recent steps in developing an EU Arctic policy, to which EEA is an important contributor. The EEA has been identified as one of the services to deliver on a number of the activities proposed in the joint Arctic Communication from the Commission and the External Action Service in June 2012.

The EEA organised a panel debate with the European Parliament in Brussels on mining, sustainable development and resource use in the Arctic, as well as the environmental impacts and best practices. The panellists included the Greenlandic Minister of Finance as well as leading scientists who outlined the prospects and concerns with mining activities, including the race for exploring rare earth elements. EEA also hosted a panel debate focusing on climate change in the Arctic — in light of the 2012 record breaking low sea ice extent — and the implications hereof.

The EEA hosted a meeting related to the EEA-Russia subgroup on

Convergence of environmental monitoring as part of the overall EU-Russia environmental dialogue and partnership for modernisation. A work plan for 2013–2014 was discussed with regards to the five joint projects on environmental monitoring, including forest and land cover monitoring, the creation of a system to collect and share environmental pollution monitoring data from water and air, long range transport of pollutants and improved management of waste and hazardous chemicals.

Asia-Europe Cooperation

Since its creation in 2003 the Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum) has actively brought together stakeholders from Asia and Europe to exchange knowledge and explore different points of view and new perspectives concerning environmental changes that seriously affect Asia and Europe. The EEA contributes through its membership on the Steering Committee. In November the EEA participated in its annual seminar held at Asia-Europe Foundation headquarters in Singapore, which focused the development of measurable goals for sustainable development assessment as a contribution to the post-Rio+20 work on sustainable development goals.

7 EEA internal management and administration



In 2012, a major effort was made to introduce a new budget and accounting system, whilst phasing out an older and obsolete system.

Quality management and effectiveness evaluation

The Quality Management System (QMS) of the agency, developed in 2007–2008, began operating on 1 January 2009.

The main effort in this area has been to carry out a self-assessment following the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) model, where all processes are mapped and reviewed. This has resulted in the identification of a number of areas that will be the focus of improvement projects in the years to come.

Evaluating our impact

By way of follow-up to the 2008 evaluation, a new five-year evaluation was initiated in 2012. The draft evaluation report was presented at the 65th Management Board meeting held in December. The final report will be delivered at the end of March 2013, with recommendations for the Management Board's consideration.

The EEA balanced scorecard 2012

The balanced scorecard offers a wide-ranging view of strategy accomplishment. It achieves this 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 have broad impact 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; direct attention is given 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, in an attempt to capture the complexity

required when describing progress in strategy. The relation between resources, business process and client perspective should be seen as an attempt to unfold the entire 'value chain' of the EEA. Individual perspectives should not be considered in isolation; this may lead to sub-optimisation, where one perspective improves, but at the expense of another. Global optimisation remains our primary concern.

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

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

8 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system



Environmental statement 2013

Environmental management system

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

Various legal obligations applying to the EEA were updated as well as obligations to report back on core indicators in the following areas: energy efficiency, material efficiency, water, waste, biodiversity and emissions.

The Agency also publishes an annual environmental statement. Since 2009 this has been incorporated into the Agency's Annual report.

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

self-assessment exercise following the EFQM Excellence Model principles ⁽¹⁾ that EEA embarked on in 2012.

Environmental impacts of the Agency's activities

The Agency's activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. The Agency routinely monitors its use of electricity, energy for heating, water and paper, the generation of waste as well as the CO₂ emissions from business travel. The Agency regularly evaluates its activities in order to optimise and improve outputs while limiting the use of resources and minimising negative impacts on the environment.

Environmental management structure

The Agency's environmental management system is an integral part of the organisation's management plan and is designed to make environmental responsibilities clear to employees. Staff members are encouraged to actively engage in projects that will lead to positive environmental impacts. New employees receive a 30 minute

introduction to the environmental management system and several complimentary activities exist to further inform staff about EMAS priorities.

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

Environmental performance in 2012

Raising environmental awareness

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

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

⁽¹⁾ <http://www.efqm.org/en/tabid/132/default.aspx>.

In November, the Executive Director of the EEA, Professor Jacqueline McGlade, chaired the jury at the annual European EMAS award

created by DG Environment. The theme of the 2012 competition was 'Water Management, including Water Efficiency and Water Quality'.

Running the EEA offices

Most of the environmental impacts of running the EEA offices in Copenhagen derive from electricity consumption, district heating and water, the generation of waste and waste water.

Waste water is generated through office activities related to sanitation, catering and cleaning. The Agency makes efforts to minimise water consumption. Cleaning and catering services are purchased according to the Agency's green procurement policy.

The Agency's performance is described on the following pages. All 10 000 m² of the office space within the Agency was used when calculating its environmental performance. The calculation of performance indicators per staff member is based on the number of full time employees (FTE):

Full time employees 2004–2012

Year	Full time employees (FTE) ⁽²⁾
2004	120
2005	120
2006	135
2007	140
2008	140
2009	144
2010	153
2011	171
2012	176

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

(²) Including in-house consultants and temps.

Our targets

Electricity

Since 2009, all electricity purchased from Dong Energy has been from renewable sources thereby impacting in a positive sense environmental impacts.

The overall consumption of electricity was higher in 2012 compared to the year before, but this increase did not signal a significant departure from the trend shown over the past seven years. The number of full time employees has grown in 2012 and this has been a contributing factor to higher electricity consumption. The Agency's work is heavily dependent on the use of information technology systems and hence has large computer servers and data storage facilities.

However, the consumption of electricity per m² has reached the lowest level since 2005 mostly because of the gradual introduction of LED bulbs.

Heating

The steam used by EEA for heating its premises comes from the district heating provided by Københavns Energi. In 2012 there was a drop in heating energy consumed by FTE of about 5.4 %, while the absolute consumption figure shows a 2.7 % drop compared to the previous year. These savings are relevant despite the fact that 2012 felt slightly warmer than 2011 ⁽³⁾.

A systematic check to ensure that all radiators were functioning in the house was undertaken at the beginning of the

year. This has led to a more efficient heating of the work premises.

Water

EEA consumption of water in 2012 was lower in comparison to 2011. This is the result of efforts to minimise the waste of water. One such action was the introduction of a water fountain in the canteen area.

Paper

Due to the nature of the Agency's operations, one of which is dissemination of information in the form of written reports, the Agency's consumption of paper per FTE appears to be high. The use of paper can fluctuate, depending on the type and number of reports published in-house (EEA technical reports are printed on-demand in-house while other principle EEA reports are printed externally). The Agency aims to increase its focus on various forms of electronic outputs to further reduce the paper consumption.

In 2012 a new and improved accounting system for paper consumption was put in place. For the first time since 2005, when reporting on paper consumption first started, the accounting system compiles data generated from all printers and copy machines. In previous years, the calculation was made by counting the stock at the beginning of the year, adding purchases made during the year and subtracting the remaining stock at the end of the year. This latter calculation method did not always prove reliable because of hidden stocks coming to light.

Waste

Waste generated by EEA activities is sorted into the following categories: glass, electronic, organic, paper, cardboard as well as other household waste. Compared to 2011 data, the amount of such waste has decreased.

The current contractor for waste collection has discontinued the weighing of organic waste. In addition the contractor's collecting trucks do not feature built-in scales.

Weighing of collected glass has similarly been discontinued.

CO₂ emissions

Emissions related to staff travel activities have been reported since 2006. During this year a carbon offsetting scheme was introduced and the Agency became well known for limiting the carbon footprint of its business travel. The carbon offsetting scheme is managed by EEA's travel agent Seneca and the offsets are used to support Gold Standard energy efficiency projects in Africa ⁽⁴⁾.

The Agency continues to distinguish between CO₂ emissions arising from staff related travel (missions, training, as well as the travel for recruitment interviews), and emissions caused by those invited to the Agency to attend meetings.

It has been noted that during 2012 the number of invited participants rose by more than 12 % compared to the year before. This increase contributed to the rise in related CO₂ emissions. In addition,

⁽³⁾ Based on data from the Danish Meteorological Institute: http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/graddage_horer_vinteren_til.

⁽⁴⁾ <http://www.co2balance.com/project-portfolio/project/great-acra-improved-cook-stoves-microscale-gs>.

the fact that the Agency's activities go beyond its member countries accounts for meeting participants coming from places outside European borders. Similarly to the previous year, approximately 90 % of all travel in 2012 was booked through Seneca.

Emissions from staff travel have been reduced by 26 % compared to 2011. The increased use of information technology in conducting meetings is one of the principle factors contributing to this outcome.

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

The Agency has continued its interest in monitoring various types of environmental impacts by using sensors. The Agency occupies two buildings at a central Copenhagen location of Kongens Nytorv 6 and 8. However, the initial effort of measuring air quality in its Kongens Nytorv 8 building was abandoned. This was replaced by a more urgent need to record noise levels in the front part of the Kongens Nytorv 6 building caused by the construction activities just outside the main entrance.

In cooperation with the owners of the two buildings the Agency occupies important improvements to the

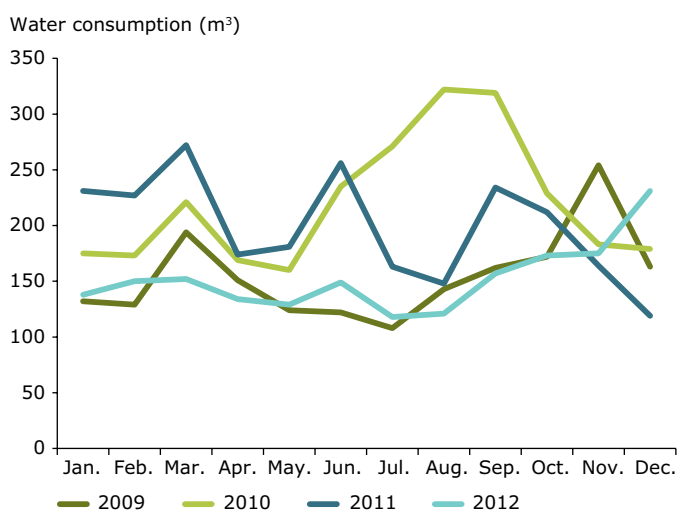
physical working environment in the two buildings have taken place. Examples include improved insulation around drafty windows and the repair and adjustment of cooling vents.

External environmental management activities

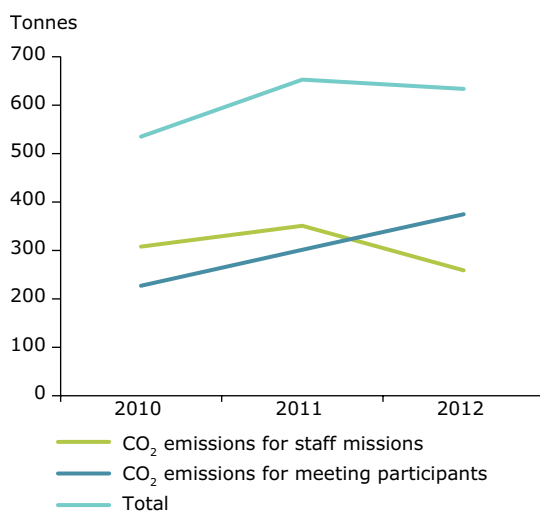
The Agency participated in the 6th Greening Network meeting, which took place in Alicante on 15–16 October 2012. The Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market organised and chaired this meeting which brought together EMAS coordinators from the EU Agencies.

This network has been very active in 2012 providing to its members a platform to exchange information on best practice in environmental management and to discuss new and innovative approaches.

Comparison of the monthly water consumption



CO₂ emissions



Consumption of electricity 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
In total kWh	715 320	796 858	768 424	724 110	735 669	683 004	735 148	779 851
kWh/FTE/year	5961	5902	5516	5172	5108	4464	4 299	4 431
kWh/m²/year	99	111	107	101	102	95	102	78

Consumption of water 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
m³	1 456	1 581	1 545	1 564	1 854	2 636	2 381	1 827
m³/FTE	12/1	11.7	11.0	11.2	12.8	17.2	13.9	10.4
l/m²/year	202	201	215	217	257	366	331	182.7

Consumption of heating energy 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
m³	826	876	907	944	902	1 092	969	943
kWh *	578 200	613 000	634 900	661 000	631 591	764 400	678 300	660 100
kWh/FTE	4 818	4 540	4 535	4 721	4 386	4 996	3 967	3 751
kWh/m²/year	80.3	85.1	88.2	91.8	87.72	106	94	66

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

Consumption of paper 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of sheets printed in-house	1 378 000	1 534 265	725 500	1 583 000	549 000	906 500	134 500	1 366 570 **
In-house sheets per FTE equivalent	11 483	11 365	5 182	11 307	3 812	5 925	787	7 765
Number of pages in published reports *		9 944 120	14 047 732	6 651 600	6 309 400	9 844 500	10 674 600	10 228 150

Note: * Sum of pages per report times printrun.

** New calculation method for in-house printing.

Generation of waste 2006–2012 (kg)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 *	2011	2012
Household	19 870	26 570	25 090	28 500	25 730	23 735	21 095
Cardboard	8 540	5 185	6 765	13 790	4 100	2 510	2 210
Paper					6 430	6 400	5 410
Organic waste	3 000	2 400	1 930	3 300	2 850	1 050 **	No data
Electronic	1 900	1 170	2 150	1 570	2 492	1 904	1 237
Glass	690	335	150	320	510	470	No data
Total	34 000	35 660	36 085	47 480	42 112	36 069	29 952
Total/FTE	247	255	258	330	275	211	170

Note: * 2010 was the first year where cardboard waste was separated

** Data series covers January to March 2011 only. The weighing of organic and glass waste has been suspended due to the collectors' logistics.

CO₂ emissions 2006–2012 (tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CO₂ emissions for staff missions, tonnes					307.8 *	351.0	258.8
CO₂ emissions for meeting participants, tonnes					227.1 *	301.4	374.7
Total	673.4	447.4	526.0	600.0	534.9	652.4	633.4

Note: * A new travel agent was appointed in 2007, hence the numbers from 2006–2007 are not comparable to those from 2008–2009.

Environmental targets

Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Target set for 2012	Performance in 2012
Running the offices		
1. Central computing and data storage by servers in KN6	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 239 622 KWh 2012: 260 231 KWh + 8.6 %
2. Cooling in server room in KN6	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 87 228 KWh 2012: 93 427 KWh + 7.1 %
3. Staff-related use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copying machines, faxes, lights etc.)	3 % reduction in 2012–2014 (out of absolute consumption in 2011)	2011: 413 339 KWh 2012: 426 193 KWh + 3.1 %
4. Building space heating	3 % reduction of heating energy in 2012 (out of absolute consumption figure in 2011)	2011: 969 m ³ 2012: 943 m ³ – 2.7 %
	Offsetting of emissions caused by the production of heating energy	The offsetting did not happen in 2012 but will be done retroactively in 2013
5. Printing documents and emails	0-growth in 2012 (compared with 2011)	Not applicable (explained under <i>Paper</i>)

Environmental targets (cont.)

Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Target set for 2012	Performance in 2012
6. Printing publications at external printers	0-growth in 2012 (compared with 2011)	2011: 10 674 600 (A4) 2012: 10 228 150 (A4) – 4.18 %
7. Consumption of food products (canteen) and production of waste	Look for alternative ways of measuring the amount of organic waste produced in the canteen	No solution found yet
Business travel		
8. Staff going on missions and training, and recruitment related travel	CO ₂ tonnes 0 growth in 2012 (base year 2011)	2011: 351.0 tonnes 2012: 258.8 tonnes – 26.30 %
9. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	CO ₂ tonnes 0 growth in 2012 (base year 2011)	2011: 301.4 tonnes 2012: 374.7 tonnes + 24.32 %
Procurement		
Procurement and use of:		
10. Furniture	New EU directives requiring new certifications are taken into account	Target met
11. IT equipment		
12. Office supplies		
Information products and services		
13. Green communication/awareness-raising activities	Communication plan progress report	Internal communication activities: (1) The Senior Management Team was informed about the EMAS communication activities according to plan. (2) The use of 'EMAS button' in the management plan. (3) Announcements were made to promote EMAS, including: EMAS refresher, and expression of interest for recruitment of internal auditors.
Environmental economic and social impact		
14. All EEA activities	Look for links between EMAS and the EFQM Excellence model	The links established in chapter eight dealing with societal benefits
Internal Environment		
15. Environment in building KN6 and KN8	1. Monitoring various types of environmental impacts in house with sensors. 2. Checking the operations of the two building with a view to improving insulation of the walls and windows, checking the ventilation; clearing the roof.	Using sensors to measure air quality was abandoned in exchange for measuring the noise levels caused by construction on Kongens Nytorv. In cooperation with the owners of the two buildings (KN6 and KN8) improvements in the physical working environment have taken place.

The environmental report has been verified by Bureau Veritas Certification Denmark A/S, DANAK accredited DK-V Reg. 6002, 19 March 2013.

Environmental Management Programme 2013

Environmental issue	Activity source of impact (environmental aspect)	Action plan – possible operational objectives (Criteria: specific, achievable and realistic)	Performance indicator (Criteria: measurable and time-related)
1. Electricity and heat consumption	1. Central computing and data storage by servers in KN6	To consider outsourcing of the servers	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)
	2. Cooling in server room in KN6	Ensuring optimal temperature at all times	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)
	3. Staff-related use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copying machines, faxes, lights etc)	Increasing awareness among staff about this aspect (power-saving features of computers and printers, old desk and floor lamps, switching of lights)	3 % reduction in 2012–2014 (out of absolute consumption in 2011) Absolute and per FTE figures
	4. Building space heating	Systematic checking of thermostats twice during the winter period when heating is on; awareness-raising campaign	3 % reduction of heating energy at KN6 (out of absolute consumption figure in 2012) Purchase of carbon offsets from the Gold Standard certified companies
2. Paper consumption	5. Printing documents and emails	Raising awareness of good document processing and printing habits	0-growth in 2013 (base year 2012) Absolute and per FTE figures
	6. Printing publications at external printers	Optimising page layout and number of pages in each publication; improving targeting of paper publications	0-growth in 2013 (base year 2012)
3. Sustainable resource use	7. Consumption of food products (canteen)	Follow up on the greening of canteen project; what has been achieved, what can be improved	Reporting on the results
4. Waste production	8. Organic waste	Analyse the origins and possible actions to reduce it	Reporting on the amounts of organic waste
5. Greenhouse gas emissions	9. Staff going on missions	Improving monitoring of mission outcomes (e.g. reporting on added-value to the EEA of every mission may lead to decreased travelling); introducing videoconferencing (Skype, WebEx etc.)	CO ₂ tonnes 0 growth in 2013 (base year 2012) Absolute and per FTE figures
	10. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	Introducing videoconferencing (Skype, WebEx etc.) for all meetings with ETCs, except for one annual meeting	CO ₂ tonnes 0 growth in 2013 (base year 2012)
6. Various negative environmental impacts of EEA	Procurement and use of: 11. Furniture 12. IT equipment 13. Office supplies	Calls for tenders have to have an environmental criteria specification according to the type of good purchased. All purchases carried out against best available environmental criteria	New EU directives requiring new certifications are taken into account
7. Various positive environmental impacts of EEA – Awareness raising	14. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	Continue developing and implementing an integrated approach to awareness-raising, especially for reduction of printing paper.	Communication plan progress report
8. Environmental economic and social impacts	15. All EEA activities	Integration of EMAS results/ performance indicators into the EFQM assessment model	EMAS fully integrated in QMS
9. Internal environment	16. Environment in buildings KN6 and KN8	Monitoring of noise levels in the front offices caused by construction work on Kongens Nytorv	Communication of the project's results

Annex A Certificate of EMAS registration

Certifikat for EMAS-registrering

Certificate of EMAS-Registration



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
01-08-2014

Udstedelsesdato
Date of issue
24-04-2013

Denne organisation har indført et miljøledelsessystem, og udarbejdet en miljøreddegørelse 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 miljøreddegørelsen 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 2008–2012 (million EUR)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU subventions	31.7	34.6	35.3	36.0	36.3
EFTA contribution	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
New EEA member countries' contributions	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Miscellaneous revenues	0.4	0.1	10.0	21.0	0.1
Total	37.1	39.9	50.6	62.2	41.7

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

Table B.2 Expenditure (E) 2008–2011 and budget (B) 2012 (million EUR)

	2008 E	2009 E	2010 E	2011 E	2012 B
Staff and administration	22.7	24.0	30.3	28.1	27.8
Operational expenditure	14.4	15.9	20.3	34.1	13.9
Total	37.1	39.9	50.6	62.2	41.7

Table B.3 Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (FTE) for 2012 by programme area and project group

Strategic action non-resource lines	EUR 1 000			Full time employees (FTE)		
	Core funds	Other sources *	Total	Core	Other sources	Total
1 Environmental themes	110	113	223	20.0	0.1	20.1
2 Cross-cutting themes	584	19	603	20.5	0.1	20.6
3 Integrated environmental assessments	234	439	673	7.6		7.6
4 Information services and communications	2 224	6 787	9 011	38.7	5.8	44.5
5 EEA Governance and partnerships		341	341	11.5	4.4	15.9
6 EEA internal management and administration				62.0	1.8	63.8
Subtotal	3 152	7 699	10 851	160.3	12.2	172.5
Resource lines:						
ETCs	7 450		7 450			
Communication	668		668			
IT infrastructure	988		988			
Meetings	724	918	1 642			
Translations	362	45	407			
Subtotal	10 193	963	11 156	160.3	12.2	172.5
Total	13 345	8 662	11 007			

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

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

	ETC/ACM Air pollution and Climate Change Mitigation	ETC/ICM Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters	ETC/BD Biodiversity	ETC/SIA Spatial Information and Analysis	ETC/SCP Sustainable Consumption and Production	ETC/CVA Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation	Total allocation
1 Environmental themes	1 499	1 245	997	0	0	0	3 741
2 Cross-cutting themes	218	0	0	936	712	435	2 301
3 Integrated environmental assessments	0	0	0	0	133	0	133
4 Information services and communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 EEA governance and partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 EEA internal management and administration	435	155	128	183	155	81	1 137
Total	2 152	1 400	1 125	1 119	1 000	516	7 312

Annex C Status on human resources

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

Table C.1 Staff development 2008–2012

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
AD	53	57	59	62	61
AST	63	64	66	70	70
National experts	21	20	21	24	23
Contract agents	30	36	55	58	63
Total	167	177	201	214	217

Table C.2 Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2012

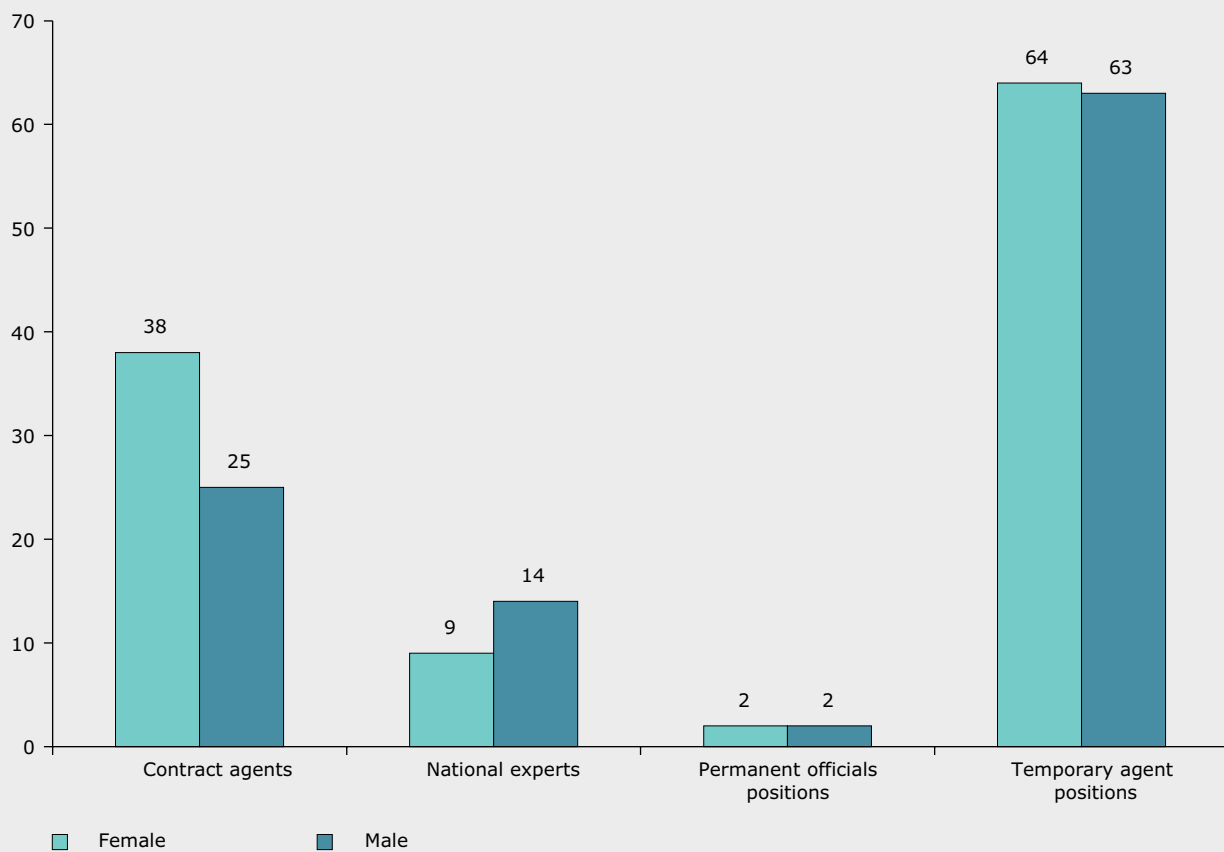
	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	Turkey	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Total
AD	1	3			7	1	1	7	12	2		1	2	1						1	3	2	1	1	1	3	3		8		61
AST		2	2		29		3	3	3	1			2	4	1		1			1	1		1	1	5	6	1	2	1		70
National experts		1			2			2	1		1			4								1	1		3	1		3	3		23
Contract agents		2			12		1	4	6		2		2	10	3	2				3	3	1	1	1	2	2			6		63
Total	1	8	2		50	1	5	16	22	3	3	1	6	19	4	2	1		5	7	4	4	4	3	11	12	4	3	19	1	217

Table C.3 EEA promotions in 2012

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

Figure C.1 Staff by gender on 31 December 2012

Staff by gender as of 31.12.2012



Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2012

Austria	Elisabeth Freytag (<i>Vice-Chair, Bureau member</i>) Head of Department — EU Environmental Affairs	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Belgium	Philippe D'Hondt Head of Air, Environment and Communication Department	Flemish Environment Agency
Bulgaria	Vanya Grigorova (<i>Vice-Chair, Bureau member</i>) Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Cyprus	Charalambos Hajipakkos (<i>Alternate</i>) Senior Environment Officer — Environment Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Petr Jirman Director of International relations and Foreign Protocol Department	Ministry of Environment
Denmark	Mikkel Aarø-Hansen Director — International Environment	Danish Ministry of the Environment
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Environment
Finland	Laura Höijer Research Director	Ministry of the Environment
France	Bruno Verlon Director, Deputy General Commissioner for Sustainable Development	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	Karsten Sach (<i>Chair, Bureau member</i>) Deputy Director-General — Directorate for International Cooperation Julia Werner (<i>Alternate</i>)	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Greece	Nicholas Mantzaris Department of International Relations and EU Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Istvan Teplan Director General	National Institute for Environment
Iceland	Hermann Sveinbjörnsson Director, Office of International Affairs and Policy	Ministry of Environment
Ireland	John McCarthy Assistant Secretary General	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Giovanni Brunelli	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare
Latvia	Jurijs Spiridonovs Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of Environment
Liechtenstein	Felix Näscher Director General	Ministry for the Environment
Lithuania	Aleksandras Spruogis Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment
Luxembourg	Eric de Brabanter Economist — Climate Change, Indicators and Statistics	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure
Malta	Petra Caruana Dingli Director of Environment	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
The Netherlands	Koen de Snoo Director for Sustainability	Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Norway	Kari Holden Head of section for environmental Data, Climate and Pollution Agency	Climate and Pollution Agency
Poland	Andrzej Jagusiewicz (<i>Vice-Chair, Bureau member</i>) Chief Inspector	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Nuno Lacasta (<i>Vice-Chair, Bureau member</i>) Director General	Portuguese Environment Agency, Ministry for Agriculture, Environment, Sea and Spatial Planning
Romania	Mihail Faca State Secretary	National Environment Agency
Slovak Republic	Dagmar Rajčanová Director General	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Silvo Žlebir Director General	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Guillermo Yanguas Montero Directora General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente
Sweden	Maria Ågren Executive Director	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Bruno Oberle Director	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Ercan TIRAŞ Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
United Kingdom	Deborah Petterson Deputy Director — EU Strategy and Professionalism	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
European Commission	Robin Miège (<i>Bureau member</i>) Director	DG Environment
European Commission	Manuela Soares Director	DG Research
Designated by the European Parliament	Michael Scoullas (<i>Bureau member</i>) Professor, Director of Environmental Chemistry Laboratory	MIO-ECSDE University of Athens
Designated by the European Parliament	Peter Hennicke Senior Scientist and Project Manager	Wuppertal Institute for climate, Environment and Energy
EEA Scientific Committee (Vice-Chair) Guest	Sybille van den Hove	Autonomous University of Barcelona MEDIAN SCP
European Commission Guest	Artur Runge-Metzger Director	DG Climate Action
Croatia Observer	Neven Voća	Croatian Environmental Agency

Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2012

Prof. Pierluigi Cocco	Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Section, University of Cagliari, Italy
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
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 Sybille van den Hove (<i>Vice-Chair</i>)	MEDIAN SCP, Barcelona, Spain

Annex F EEA National Focal Points

As of 31 December 2012

Albania	Tonin Hysi	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 Rene Vukelić	Croatian Environment Agency (CEA)
Cyprus	Christina Pantazi	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Simona Losmanová	Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)
Denmark	Esben Tind	Danish Ministry of the Environment Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning
Estonia	Leo Saare	Estonian Environment Information Centre (EEIC)
Finland	Tapani Säynätkari	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
France	Jacques Thorette	Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logemen
Germany	Christina Pykonen	Umweltbundesamt/ Federal Environment Agency
Greece	Dimitris Meimaris	Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Gabriella Pajna	Ministry of Rural Development
Iceland	Gunnar Jónsson	Environment Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Micheál Lehane	Environmental Protection Agency
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)/Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.
Kosovo under UN SCR 1244/99	Rifat Morina	Environmental Protection Agency
Latvia	Vita Slanke	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency
Liechtenstein	Roland Jehle	National Office for Forests, Nature and Land Management
Lithuania	Aldona Margerienė	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, Environmental information Center
Malta	Saviour Formosa	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Montenegro	Dragan Asanovic	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
The 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	Katarína Kosková	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Barbara Bernard Vukadin	Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Elisa Rivera Mendoza	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente
Sweden	Ninni Borén	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Nicolas Perritaz	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	A. Çađatay Dikmen	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
United Kingdom	Christine Holleran	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
European Commission	Pascal Le Grand	DG Environment
European Commission	Paul C. Smits	Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Joint Research Centre
European Commission	Christian Heidorn	Eurostat

Annex G EEA European Topic Centres — Consortium leaders and partners

As of 31 December 2012

European Topic Centre on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Mr Paul Ruysenaars
Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM)/(The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment) Bilthoven, the Netherlands

Partners:

- AEA Technology PLC, United Kingdom
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI), Czech Republic
- EMISIA S.A., Greece
- Instituto de Diagnóstico Ambiental y Estudios des Agua (IDAEA-CSIC)/(Institute of Environmental Assessment and Water Research), Spain
- Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (INERIS), France
- Norsk Institutt for Luftforskning (NILU)/(Norwegian Institute for Air Research), Norway
- Öko Institut e.V. (ÖKO), Germany
- Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL)/(Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency), the Netherlands
- Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA-Vienna), Austria
- VITO NV (VITO-Mol — Flemish Institute for Technological Research), Belgium
- 4sfera Innova S.L.U., Spain

European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Ms Dominique Richard
Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN)/(National Museum of Natural History) Paris, France

Partners:

- European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), The Netherlands
- General Directorate of Natural Assets Protection (GDNAP), Turkey
- High Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), Italy
- Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (ILE-SAS), Slovakia
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), United Kingdom
- Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic (AOPK), Czech Republic
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Sweden
- Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA-Vienna), Austria

European Topic Centre on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Dr Sergio Castellari
Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l. (CMCC)/(Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change) Italy

Partners:

- Aarhus Universitet — Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser (AU-NERI), Denmark
- The chancellor, Master and scholars of the University of Oxford (UKCIP), United Kingdom
- Fundação da Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa (FFCUL), Portugal
- Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH (UFZ), Germany
- Institute within the legal entity Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (Alterra), The Netherlands
- The Meteorological Office (MO), United Kingdom
- Suomen Ympäristökeskus (SYKE — Finnish Environment Institute), Finland
- Thetis S.p.A., Italy
- Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (UPM), Spain
- The University of Manchester (UoM), United Kingdom
- Univerzita Karlova v Praze (CUNI), Czech Republic
- Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik (ZAMG), Austria

European Topic Centre on Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters (ETC/ICM)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Dr Anita Künitzer
Česká informační agentura životního prostředí (CENIA)/(Czech Environmental Information Agency) Czech Republic

Partners:

- Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR), Germany
- DHI Denmark, Denmark
- Ecologic Institute gemeinnützige GmbH, Germany
- Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), Greece
- Indra Sistemas S.A., Spain
- Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER), France
- Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije (IWRS — Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia), Slovenia
- The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Denmark
- Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (INGV), Italy
- National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC-CEH), United Kingdom
- Norsk Institutt for Vannforskning (NIVA), Norway
- Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science (SAHFOS), United Kingdom
- Stichting Deltares, The Netherlands
- Suomen Ympäristökeskus (SYKE — Finnish Environment Institute), Finland
- Szent István University (SZIU), Hungary
- Tematski center za raziskave študije in razvoj projektov na vodah, d.o.o. (TC VODE), Slovenia
- Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA-Vienna), Austria

European Topic Centre on Spatial Information and Analysis (ETC/SIA)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Mr Jaume Fons Esteve
Universidad de Málaga (UMA), Spain

Partners:

- Alterra, The Netherlands
- Con terra GmbH, Germany
- Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía (REDIAM — Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment of the Government of Andalusia), Spain
- Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser/Aarhus Universitet (DMU) / National Environmental Research Institute/Aarhus University (NERI), Denmark
- Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet (FÖMI — Institute of geodesy, cartography and remote sensing), Hungary
- GeoVille Environmental Services S.a.r.l., Luxembourg
- GISAT s.r.o., Czech Republic
- IGN France International SA (IGN FI), France
- Institutul National de Cercetare si Dezvoltare Delta Dunarii, Tulcea (DDNI — Danube Delta National Institute for Research and Development), Romania
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), Italy
- Perth College (UHI), United Kingdom
- Société de Calcul Mathématique SA (SCM), France
- Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA-Vienna — Environment Agency Austria), Austria
- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain
- Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble (UJF), France
- University of the West of England (UWE), United Kingdom
- Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Geoinformatik (IFGI — University of Münster, Institute for Geoinformatics), Germany

European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC/SCP)

ETC manager/
Consortium coordinator: Ms Birgit Munck-Kampmann
Copenhagen Resource Institute (CRI), Denmark

Partners:

- Institute of Economic Research on Firm and Growth of the National Research Council (CERIS-CNR), Italy
- International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics at Lund University (IIIEE), Sweden
- Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary
- Umweltsbundesamt (UBA-D — Federal Environment Agency Dessau), Germany
- UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP), Germany
- Università cattolica ds Sacro Cuore, Italy
- World Spotlight Ltd, United Kingdom
- Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), United Kingdom
- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany

Annex H EEA staff

As of 31 December 2012

EDO: Executive Director's office	
Jacqueline MCGLADE	Executive Director
Anne-Marie BUTTOLO	Project manager — Internal Audit Capability
Elena OSTARIZ COLLADO	Secretary — Management Board and Scientific Committee secretariat
<i>EDO1: Executive Director's office</i>	
Petra FAGERHOLM	Head of group
Giuseppina CONDEMI	Secretary
Marie GOT	Secretary — Executive Director support
Maria HENZE	Secretary — Executive Director support
Ulrike HOFFMANN	Secretary — EDO support
Svetlana MAENCHEN	Secretary — EMAS coordinator and Quality management processes
Elena VICENZI	Secretary
<i>EDO2: International cooperation</i>	
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Nikolaj BOCK	Senior advisor on International Affairs
Adriana GHEORGHE	Project manager — Cooperation EU neighbours and Central Asia
Tarja Porkka KNUDSEN	Project manager — Environmental management in organisations
Elisabetta SCIALANCA	Project manager — Environment and health
GAN: Governance and networks	
Peder JENSEN	Head of programme
Jeff HUNTINGTON	Senior adviser
<i>GAN1: Eionet country coordination</i>	
Barbara CLARK-DANIELOWSKI	Head of group
Milan CHRENKO	Project manager — NFP/Eionet coordinator
Will FAWCETT	Project manager — EPA Network Secretariat
<i>GAN2: Resources and secretarial support</i>	
Tommi MULTALA	Head of group
Giulia FRATTINI	Secretary — programme support
Anna FYRLUND JÖNSSON	Secretary — programme support
<i>GAN3: Neighbourhood country coordination</i>	
Galina HRISTOVA	Head of group
Erol CAVUS	Project Manager — Cooperation with ENPI countries

Dezső Gábor MIKUS	Project Manager — Extension of SEIS to ENPI countries
Jean-Nicolas POUSSART	Project Manager — Shared Environmental Information System
Cécile RODDIER-QUEFELEC	Project Manager — Mediterranean area cooperation
ADS: Administrative services	
Søren NIELSEN	Head of Administrative Services
Helle MØLLER	Secretary — Programme support
<i>ADS1: Human resource management</i>	
Lene PEDERSEN	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
Catia MARIGO	Project manager — Human resources
Chiara MASINI	Project officer — Recruitment
Louise PLUNKETT SØNDERBY	Project officer — Human resources
<i>ADS2: Budget, finance, resources</i>	
Penelope Jane ATTARD	Project officer — Financial assistant
Giovanna NOCCO	Secretary
Lisa SØRENSEN	Project officer — Budget and finance
Christina THOMSEN	Secretary — Travel service
<i>ADS3: Accounting</i>	
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Harald ELMEGAARD	Project officer — Accounting
Jimmy FLINDT	Project officer — Accounting
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Olivier Joël Lilian CORNU	Head of group
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Bitten SERENA	Project officer — Procurement
OSE: Operational services	
Sigfús BJARNASON	Head of programme
Maddalena CHESSA	Secretary
Linda JANDRUP	Resource officer
Ieva BIEZA	Secretary — Programme support

<i>OSE1: Production</i>	
Henriette NILSSON PEDERSEN	Secretary — Publications
Pia SCHMIDT	Secretary — Publications
<i>OSE2: IT and internal systems</i>	
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
<i>OSE3: IT networking and public systems</i>	
Søren ROUG	Head of group
Franz DAFFNER	Project manager — IT architect and systems manager
Antonio DE MARINIS	Project officer — Web & IT systems development
Marie JAEGLY KOLAR	Project officer — Web content management
Christian Xavier PROSPERINI	Project officer — IT system analyst and web developer
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Bo HANSGAARD	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Morten ANDERSEN	Technical assistant — Logistic services
COM: Communications	
Katja ROSENBOHM	Head of programme
Janne BOCK	Secretary
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Arita HOKKANEN	Resource officer
Josiane RIVIERE	Project manager/Head of Brussels Liaison Office
Domingo ZORRILLA	Project officer
<i>COM1: Communication planning and editing</i>	
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Patrick McMULLAN	Project manager — Editor/speechwriter
John O'DOHERTY	Project manager — Editor/speechwriter
<i>COM2: Media and public relations</i>	
Teresa Ruch OLSEN	Head of group

Ove CASPERSEN	Project manager – Marketing/Licensing/Public information products
Flavio FERGNANI	Project manager – Media and multimedia
Arthur Finn GIRLING	Project manager – Press officer/Environmental journalist
Iben STANHARDT	Project manager – Press officer/Environmental journalist
Marisa TURANZAS	Secretary – Communications
<i>COM3: Web content, social media, public outreach and enquiries</i>	
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Antti KAARTINEN	Project officer – Social media and public enquiries
Nicole KOBOSIL	Project manager – Web communication expert, chief web editor
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Zuzana VERCINSKA	Project manager – Events and networking
SES: SEIS support	
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Ian DAVIDSON	Senior adviser – GMES
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Andy MARTIN	Project officer – Social media and public enquiries
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Henrik Steen ANDERSEN	Project manager – GMES in-situ data, information and network
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Mette MÜLLER	Project officer – Technical assistance GMES in-situ data
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Eugenija SCHUREN	Project officer – GMES data and communication support
Stefania TOMASINA	Secretary
Gunter ZEUG	Project manager – GMES in-situ data, information and network
<i>SES2: Data and indicators</i>	
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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
<i>SES3: SEIS and SDI</i>	
Stefan JENSEN	Head of group
Anne-Dorthe CHRISTENSEN	Secretary
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Paul HASENOHR	Project officer — Operator information service
Darja LIHTENEGER	Project manager — Data centres and INSPIRE implementation
Ana Maria RIBEIRO DE SOUSA	Project manager — GMES contract and grant management
Sven SCHADE	Project manager — Shared Environmental Information System
Ilona SCHIØLER	Resource officer — GMES land monitoring services
Alan STEEL	Project officer — Data management and IT — Land services
<i>SES4: Eye on Earth</i>	
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Naomi BARMETTLER	Secretary
Malene BRUUN	Project officer
Giacomo DE'LIQUORI CARINO	Project manager
Jesse GOODMAN	Project officer — Social media and public enquiries
<i>SES5: Geospatial web services</i>	
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Sebastien PETIT	Project officer — GIS system management
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Pernille FOLKMANN	Secretary — programme support
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Cathy MAGUIRE	Project officer — Environmental assessments, indicators and information services
Marina SITKINA	Secretary

IEA2: Strategic futures

Teresa RIBEIRO	Head of group
Corine GUMA	Secretary
Anita PIRC VELKAVRH	Project manager — Forward looking studies

IEA3: Sustainable consumption and production & waste

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Mikael Skou ANDERSEN	Project manager — Environmental economics and policies
Almut REICHEL	Project manager — Sustainable consumption and production
Stefan Ulrich SPECK	Project manager — Environmental economics and policies
Marco VENEZIANI	Secretary

IEA4: Natural resources and quality of life

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Pawel KAZMIERCZYK	Project manager — Material flows
Peter PÄRT	Seconded official

NSV: Natural systems and vulnerability

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Charlotte ISLEV	Secretary — Programme support
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Carlos DE OLIVEIRA ROMAO	Project manager — Biodiversity and ecosystems
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Valérie LAPORTE	Project manager — Ecosystems assessments
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Mette LUND	Project officer — Biodiversity information

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Rania SPYROPOULOU	Project manager — Nature protection and biodiversity
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Nihat ZAL	Project manager — Pan-European forest issues
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Markus ERHARD	Project manager — Spatial data assimilation for assessments
Oscar GOMEZ PRIETO	Project officer — Spatial analysis
Tobias LANGANKE	Project officer — GMES Land services
Geertrui LOUWAGIE	Project manager — Soil assessments and reporting
Branislav OLAH	Project manager — Land use analysis
<i>NSV4: Marine environment</i>	
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Dana BJURNER	Secretary
Bodil LARSEN	Resource officer
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ACC2: Air quality, noise and transport

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Peder GABRIELSEN	Project officer – Air quality and noise data
Alberto GONZÁLEZ ORTIZ	Project manager – Air quality data and policy assessments
Anke LÜKEWILLE	Project manager – Air quality
Colin NUGENT	Project manager – Noise reporting and assessments
Cinzia PASTORELLO	Project officer – Transport and energy
Alfredo SANCHEZ VINCENTE	Project manager – Transport
Silvia TOMASINA	Secretary

ACC3: Vulnerability and adaptation

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Felicidade DE DEUS MANICA	Secretary
Hans-Martin FÜSSEL	Project manager – Climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Birgit GEORGI	Project manager – Regional vulnerability and adaptation
Stéphane ISOARD	Project manager – Climate change adaptation and economics
Blaz KURNIK	Project officer – Climate change impacts and adaptation

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

AEI	Agri-environment indicator
AEIN	African Environmental Information Network
AGTE	Advisory Group of Technical Experts (of the UNCCD)
AirBase	European air quality measurement stations database
AirWatch	Map service for disseminating real-time information
AoA	Assessment of Assessments
AQUILA	European network of National Air Quality Reference Laboratories
BDC	Biodiversity Data Centre
BDR	Business Data Repository
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CAREC	Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBM	Community-based monitoring
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCS	Carbon Capture Storage
CEDARE	Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
CEIP	Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections
CHM	Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism
CICES	Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services
CLC	Corine land cover (see Corine below)
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
COM	EEA Communications Programme
COP	Conference of the Parties
COPERT4	Software that allows calculations of air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from road transport
Corine	Coordination of information on the environment
CSI	Core set of indicators
DG AGRI	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG CLIMA	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action

DG DEVCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid
DG ENTR	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry
DG ENV/Environment	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment
DG MARE	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG MOVE	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport
DG REGIO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional Policy
DG RTD	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
DG SANCO	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumers
Dimesa	Directors Meeting of Environmental Statistics and Accounts
EC	European Commission
ECDC	European Centre of Disease Prevention and Control
ECRINS	European Catchments and Rivers Network System
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
EE-IO	Environmentally Extended Input Output
EFQM	European Foundation for Quality Management
EFR	Ecological fiscal reform
EFSA	European Food Safety Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMAS	(EU) Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
EMF	Electromagnetic fields
EMODNET	European maritime observation and data network
EMWIS	Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the water sector
ENFIN	European National Forest Inventory Network
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENSSER	European Network of Scientists for Social and Environmental Responsibility
ENVI Committee	European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EoI	Exchange of information
EP	European Parliament
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EPA Network	Network of Heads of European Environmental Protection Agencies
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ESD	Effort Sharing Decision
ETC	European Topic Centre
ETC/ACM	ETC on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation
ETC/BD	ETC on Biological Diversity
ETC/CCA	ETC on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptations
ETC/ICM	ETC on Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters
ETC/SCP	ETC on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ETC/SIA	ETC on Spatial Information and Analysis
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
EURO4M	European Reanalysis and Observations for Monitoring
EuroGOOS	European Global Ocean Observing System
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAIRMODE	Forum for Air Quality Modelling in Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FLIS	Forward-Looking Information and Services
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
FTE	Full time employee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIO	GMES Initial Operations
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISC	GMES in-situ coordination

GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GNON	Global Network of Networks
GSN	Green Spider Network
HNV	High nature value
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
HRL	High resolution layers
HTAP	Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution
IAS	Invasive alien species
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
ICRI	International Conference on Research Infrastructures
ICT	Information and communications technology
IGAC	International Global Atmospheric Chemistry
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
InforMEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements Information and Knowledge Management Initiative
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPR	Implementing Provisions for Reporting
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUME	Integrated Urban Monitoring for Europe
JRC	Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)
JTF	Joint Intersectoral Task Force (UNECE)
LEAC	Land and Ecosystem Accounting
LRTAP	Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
LUCAS	Land Use Cover Area Frame Statistical Survey
LUDC	Land Use Data Centre
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (United Nations)
MACC	Monitoring Atmospheric Composition and Climate
MAES	Mapping and Assessing European Ecosystems and their Services

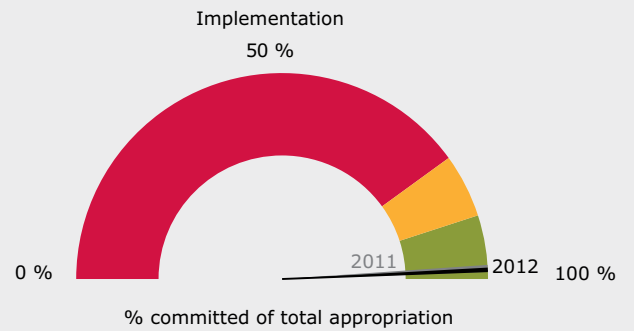
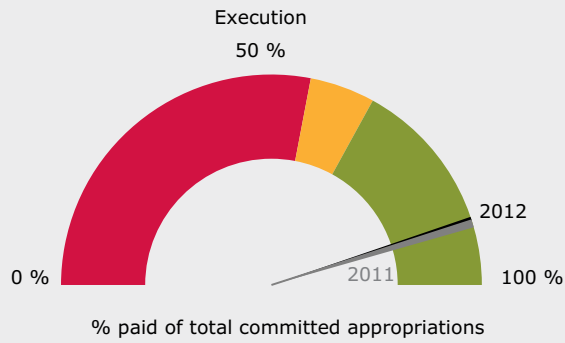
Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Monitoring, review and verification
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NEC	National Emissions Ceiling
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compound
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOISE	Noise Observation and Information Service for Europe
NO _x	Nitrogen oxide
NRC	National Reference Centre
ODS	Ozone-depleting substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	EU Publications Office
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with a diameter equal to or less than 10 micrometres
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with a diameter equal to or less than 2.5 micrometres
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
QMS	Quality Management System
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
RIO+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SAON	Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SDF	Standard Data Forum
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEEA	Strategy for integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System

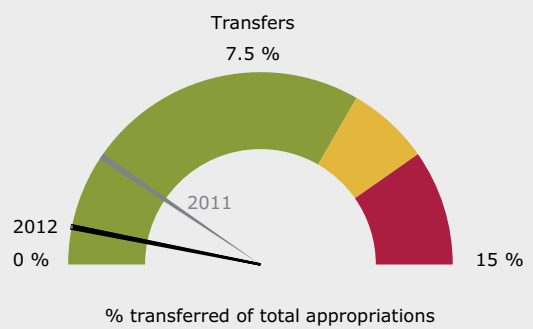
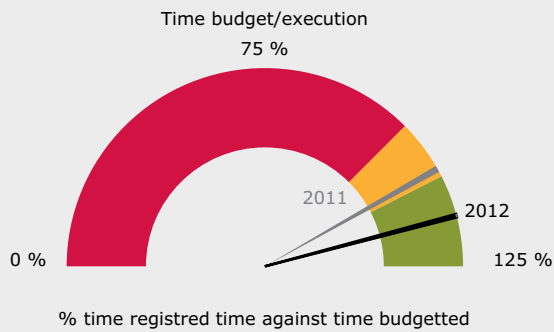
SENSE	Shared European National State of the Environment
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SOE	State of the Environment
SOER	State and Outlook of Environment report
TEEB	Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TERM	Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism
TRAN	European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United National Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNESCA	United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/MAP	United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-SEEA	United Nations System of Economic and Environmental Accounting
WBCSD	World Business Council on Sustainable Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG EMA	Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Information System for Europe
WPIEI	Working Party on International Environmental Issues (of the European Council)
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Annex J Balanced scorecard

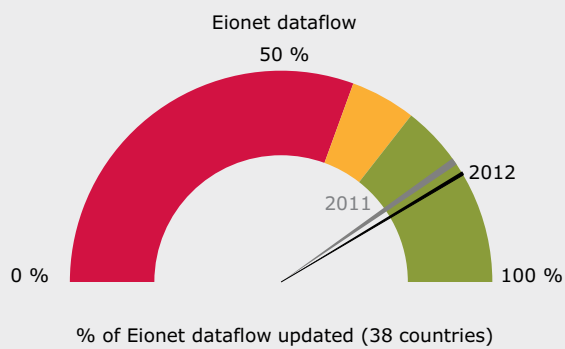
Resource perspective Budget



Sound financial management

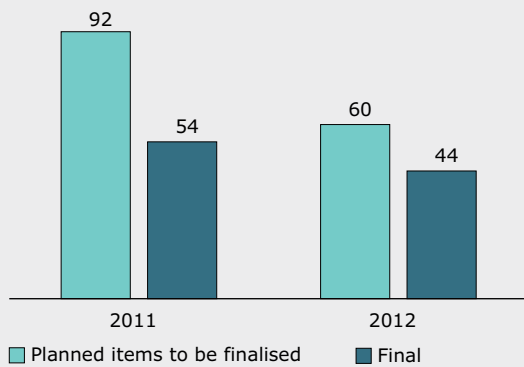


Business perspective Supply chain

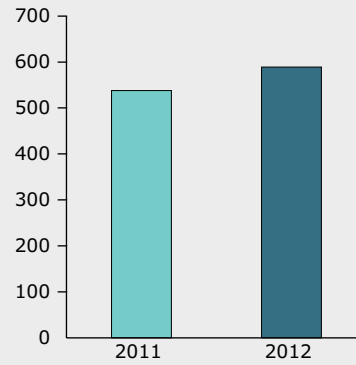


Publications

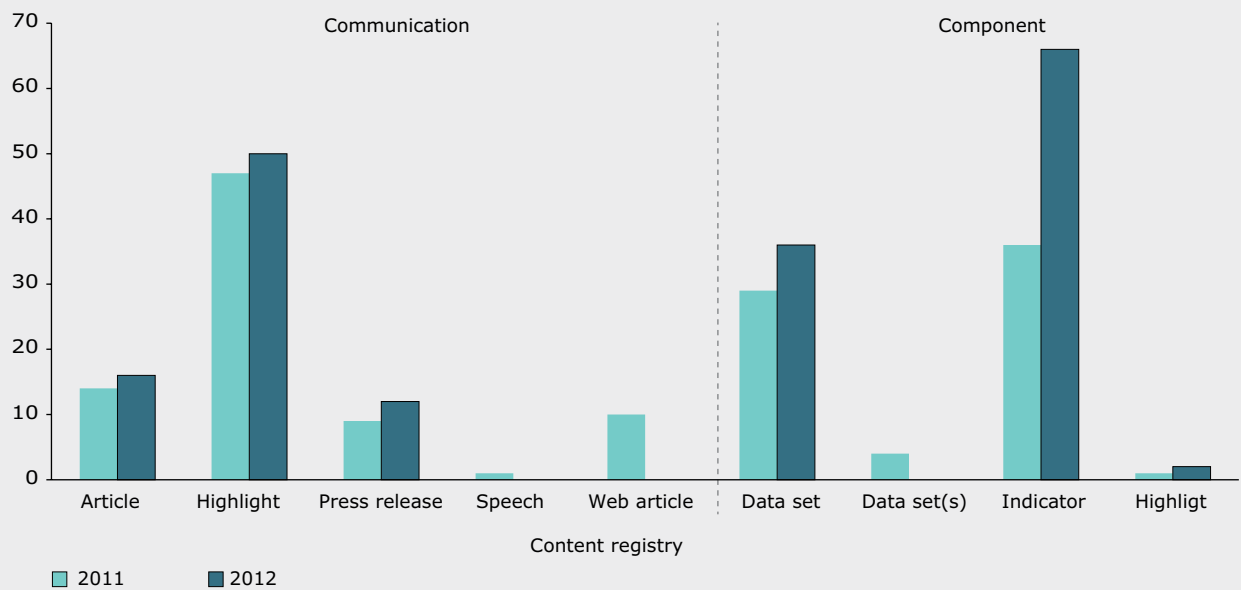
Publications (throughput)



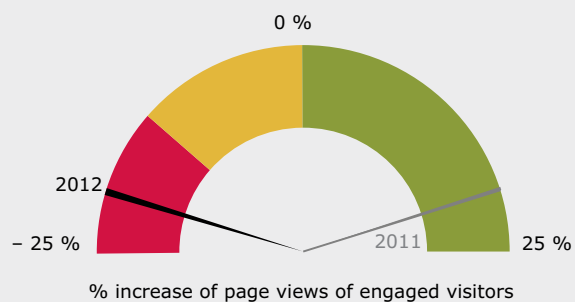
Maps and graphs



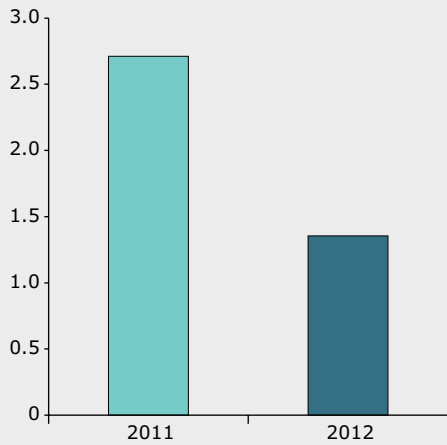
Other uploads 2012



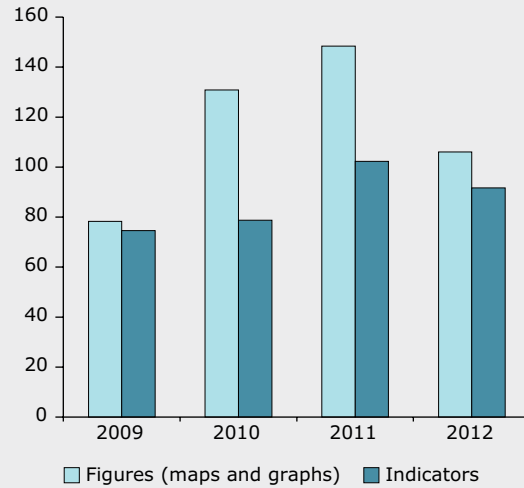
Client perspective Relevance



Total visits on EEA website (millions)

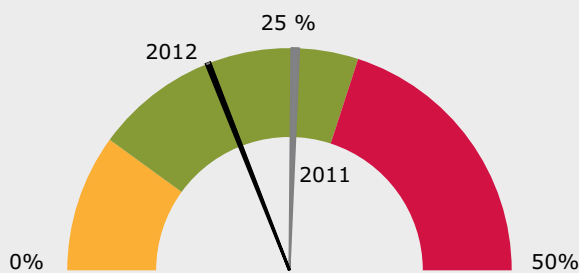


Page views of engaged visitors visit (thousands)
(duration at least 3 minutes, at least 3 pages and at least 3 visits within 2 weeks)

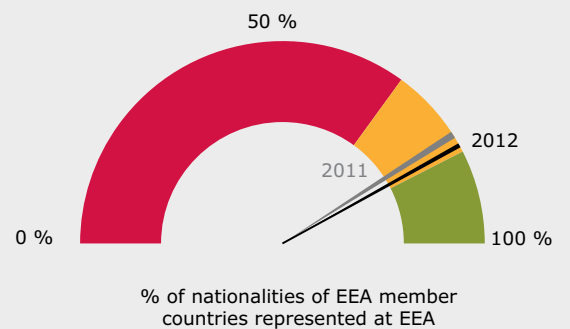


Learning and growth perspective
Work force

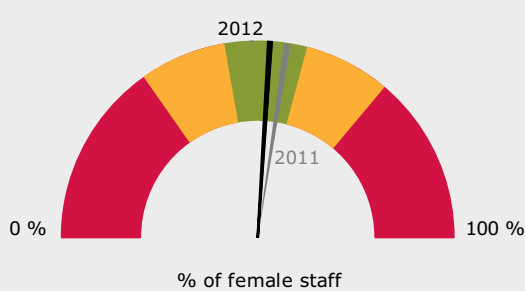
Turnover rate (stability index)



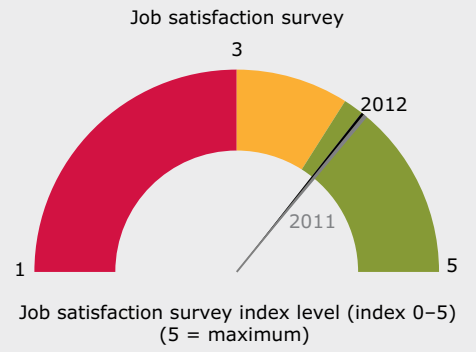
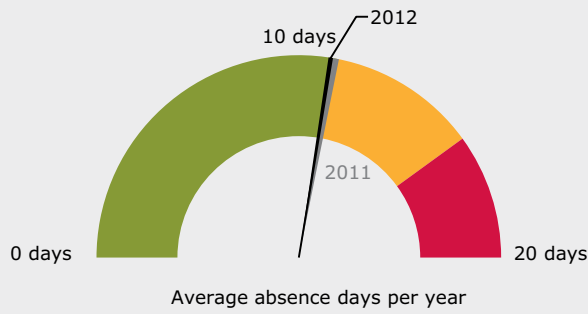
Diversity (country representation)



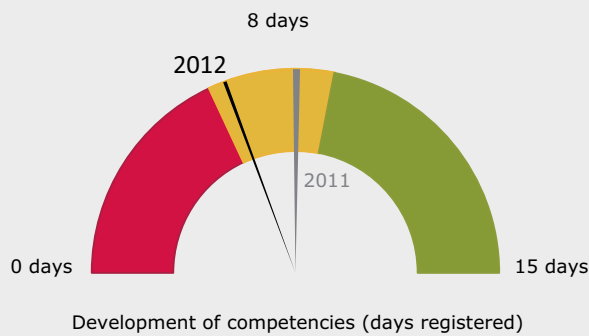
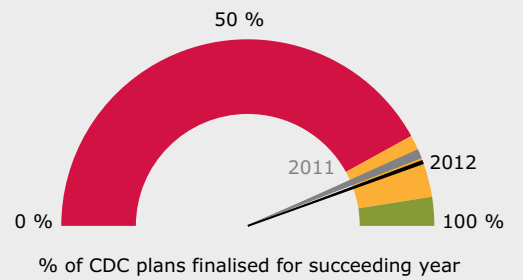
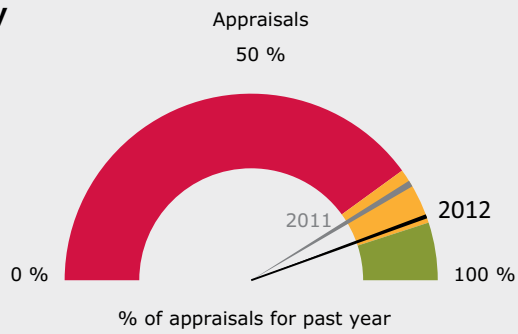
Diversity (by gender)



Learning and growth perspective
Motivation



Capability



European Environment Agency

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