ISSN 2443-8073

Annual report 2014 and EMAS environmental statement 2014

European Environment Agency

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and EMAS environmental statement 2014

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Cover design: EEA
Layout: EEA/Rosendahls-Schultz Grafisk
Cover photo: © Ana Skobe, Environment & Me/EEA
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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

ISBN 978-92-9213-650-5
ISSN 2443-8073
doi:10.2800/345323

European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
1050 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel.: +45 33 36 71 00
Web: eea.europa.eu
Enquiries: eea.europa.eu/enquiries

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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 locate in Copenhagen was taken in 1993, and the EEA has been operational there since 1994.

Our vision

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

Our mission

The EEA aims to:

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

Key goals 2014–2018

The nature of environmental challenges has evolved over decades, requiring parallel adaptations to information flows and their assessment. Looking ahead at the challenges Europe is likely to face in coming decades, there is an increasing need to speed up the adaptation of environmental information flows and assessments to support transition objectives, while maintaining and improving the knowledge base supporting established and developing policies across the cycle.

Continuously emerging, new and updated scientific insights into environment and climate issues improve the knowledge base for environment and climate policies. Fulfilling its science-policy interface role, the EEA will be working closely together with DG Research, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and others in seeking to help inform decisions made in relation to the European Union (EU) Framework Research Programmes (Horizon 2020 and earlier), that will play a major role in developing such insights.

Based on this and the mandate set out in the EEA/Eionet regulation, the key goals of the EEA in the period of the Multiannual Work Programme (MAWP) 2014–2018 are as follows:

- to be the prime source of knowledge at European level informing the implementation of European and national environment and climate policies;

- to be a leading knowledge centre on the knowledge needed to support long-term transition challenges and objectives;
- to be the lead organisation at European level facilitating knowledge-sharing and capacity-building in the field of environment and climate change.

Cooperation across Europe

The information provided by the EEA is derived from a wide range of sources. The main source is Eionet, a partnership linking more than 350 institutions in EEA member and collaborating countries. These include organisations that together constitute the EEA's 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)
- Waste and Materials in a Green Economy (ETC/WMGE)

Environmental management

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

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

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

Further details on how the EEA manages its environmental impacts can be found in Chapter 5 of this annual report.

Message from the Executive Director

Expanding the knowledge base for policy implementation and long-term transitions

The Regulation setting up the EEA and the Eionet charged the Agency with the task of providing the Community and the Member States, and in particular the European Commission, with:

> 'The objective information necessary for framing, implementing and evaluating sound and effective environmental policies and for keeping the public properly informed on the state of the environment.'

While the Regulation and its aim remain the same, policies have evolved over the years in response to a deepening understanding of the issues. This understanding, as captured by the EEA State and Outlook reports, recognises first of all that the environmental challenges we face today do not differ substantially from those of a decade ago.

Thus, climate change, loss of biodiversity, unsustainable use of natural resources, and environmental pressures on health, prioritised by the 6th Environment Action Programme a decade ago, remain key issues of concern.

While most environment and climate challenges remain, there is an enhanced appreciation of the links between the different challenges, as well as the interplay with a wide range of global megatrends, all pointing towards increased complexity of problem definition, analysis, and response.

This growing understanding is set out in the 7th Environment Action Programme to 2020 (7th EAP) entitled 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'. This programme is based on a 2050 vision centred on ecological limits, a circular economy and society's resilience. To move towards this vision, the programme sets out nine priority objectives — i.e. three thematic objectives, four enabling objectives as well as urban and global objectives.

This recognises achieving existing objectives and targets in a mid-term perspective to 2020/30 with policies such as the 2020 Climate and Energy Package and associated roadmaps, the EU Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, Europe 2020 and the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, and specific legislation for water, waste, air etc. In addition, the 7th EAP promotes new ways of thinking and innovation in order to realise the 2050 vision beyond existing policy targets.

The overall aim is to step up the contribution of environment policy to the transition towards sustainability, with a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy in which natural capital is protected and enhanced, and the health and well-being of citizens is safeguarded. They are also the basis for EU involvement in global agendas such as Rio+20, the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as in wider European activities, which increasingly are framed in a 2050 perspective.

MAWP 2014–2018

It is with strong regard to the founding principles of the Agency and with a view to adapting to current and future needs that the EEA and its network Eionet set about developing a MAWP for the period 2014–2018.

Expanding the knowledge base for policy implementation and long-term transitions, is the title of this, the Agency's fifth MAWP, which builds on

the successful delivery of previous 'strategies' establishing the Agency as a key provider of environmental data, information and knowledge in Europe.

The MAWP gives strategic direction and focus to our ambitions and concrete work over the next five years. It responds to the priorities raised in the EU's 7th EAP, adopted in November 2013.

The Agency aims to be an objective, supportive and creative partner in the realisation of the fundamental objective embedded in the title of the 7th EAP. The recognition that Europe needs to ensure quality of life and well-being for European citizens, based on limited natural capital and increasingly fragile ecosystems, is central to the 7th EAP. Rapidly and globally spreading practices of unsustainable production and consumption, with serious impact on the global environment, are adding an additional layer of interconnectedness and complexity, but also responsibility to Europe's ambitions.

Turning these high ambitions into reality involves partnerships. To this end, the EEA will continue to work closely together with EU institutions, especially the European Commission, with government departments and agencies, international conventions and UN bodies, the scientific community, private sector and civil society.

Cooperation with government bodies and research institutions in Eionet will also continue to plays a key role, representing two decades of investing in the creation and sharing of environmental information across Europe. Continued investment in Eionet, including the ETCs, and with the EEA/Eionet cooperation model at its core, remains a centre point for our objectives.

Indeed, the strength of Eionet was clearly on show as together we achieved one of the major aims of our MAWP and a demand of our founding regulation as our latest version of *The European environment — state and outlook 2015* report (SOER 2015) was completed by the end of the year, with a view to publication in 2015.

Nothing illustrates the vitality of Eionet more than this report, which has required hard graft and thoughtful reflection from all corners of our network as we strove to build together an assessment and a knowledge base that would help Europe and its citizens take one more step towards achieving the 2050 vision of living well within the limits of the planet.

Hans Bruyninckx

Message from the Chair of the Board

It was with great pleasure in 2014 that I took over as Chair of the Management Board of the European Environment Agency, having served as a member of the Board and Vice-Chair since 2007.

Throughout my career, I have been engaged in the sustainable development agenda at the European level. My current position as Head of Department for EU Environmental Affairs at the Austrian Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management fits very well with my new role with the EEA: both functions work in parallel towards supporting the environment and sustainable-development agenda at European level. I have extensive experience in networking and coordination, and I know how important it is to find compromises and to respect different Member States' positions — on the Board of the EEA or in the Council.

We live in difficult times — climate change has become obvious, we are failing to achieve biodiversity goals, many countries face difficult economic problems, and still political leaders believe in economic growth as the only solution. But environmental policy today is every bit as important as it was 30 years ago.

The EEA provides the basis for political decisions at European and national level and is thus an important pillar of environmental policy.

Environmental, economic and social issues are inseparable and interdependent components of sustainable development, and I fully agree with the broader focus the EEA has taken on co-creating knowledge that will help us form a society where we 'live well, within the planet's ecological limits'.

A clear example of this 'knowledge base' in 2014 was, of course, the preparations for SOER 2015 — the fifth edition of the EEA's flagship assessment of Europe's environment. Efforts around the 2015 report began several years in advance of the report's publication and have involved Eionet at all levels from the beginning. In particular, involvement across the spectrum of Eionet national expertise around the 87 online briefings has been unprecedented and a clear sign of the strength, commitment and relevance of that network.

Already in 2014, the key messages of SOER were well formed and showed us the positive effect that environmental policy has had in Europe in the past 30 years. The draft report — and the detailed discussions around it as it developed — also highlighted how difficult it is to turn legislation into effective practice on the ground. But it also showed the enormous potential that exists in Europe and globally in terms of improving the sustainability of our economies and societies.

Central to harnessing this potential will be environmental policy of a more ambitious nature that addresses the wider economic and social trends that are harming our environment. Ambitious policy of this kind will help us to transition to a much more sustainable economy and society by 2050.

The EEA and Eionet are in an excellent position to support this transition. Indeed, this unique network integrates contributions and input from all of its member countries, strengthening the quality of our knowledge and cementing a strong foundation of knowledge sharing. The very foundations of Eionet — our National Focal Points (NFPs) and National Reference Centres (NRCs) — connect environmental policy at local and regional level to the EU and the global level.

The ETCs are another critical part of the EEA's network, strengthening further the EEA's outputs by drawing on the best research from environmental scientists and policy experts. As an example, in my home country of Austria, the European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy (ETC/WMGE) in Vienna is working with the EEA on a variety of topics concerning sustainable consumption and production.

At the institutional level, the EEA is also part of the network known as the Environmental Knowledge Community. This network comprises the EEA, Eurostat, the JRC, and DG Environment. Together, these networks form a tremendous resource for the assessment of environmental policy and are unparalleled anywhere in the world.

This is my first message — of which I hope there will be many — as chair of the EEA's Management Board. In July 2014, I took over the role of Chair from my colleague Karsten Sach. Karsten did a wonderful job and I am keen to maintain the same standards of excellence that he applied to his work.

I am thoroughly familiar with the commitment and professionalism of everyone at the EEA. I look forward to this new challenge.

Elisabeth Freytag-Rigler

Introduction

The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policymaking agents and the public.

The EEA undertakes a comprehensive range of integrated environmental and thematic assessments to support implementation of environmental policies in Europe. These include five-yearly state and outlook of the environment reports, thematic and sectoral assessments, analyses of the effectiveness of policy measures, forward studies; and assessments of the impacts of globalisation on Europe's environment and resources. The EEA is an important source and custodian of environment-related data and indicators, and is a key provider of environmental knowledge and information services.

To achieve its aim, the EEA works in partnership with government departments and agencies, international conventions, United Nations (UN) bodies, the scientific community, the private sector and civil society.

Cooperation with government bodies and research institutions in Eionet, created together with the EEA itself in 1993 by the EEA/Eionet Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90, plays a key role in the Agency's work representing two decades of investing in the creation and sharing of environmental information across Europe. Continued investment in Eionet, including the ETCs, and with the EEA/Eionet cooperation model at its core, remains a centre point for this strategy.

The recent five-year evaluation of the EEA confirmed that the EEA and Eionet are well-established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs. The EEA will follow the recommendations of the evaluation to ensure it continues to be the most effective and efficient solution to providing credible information on the state of the European environment, in line with its vision.

In line with its MAWP 2014–2018, the EEA, according to its mission, aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvements in Europe's environment, through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policymaking agents and the public.

As acknowledged in the recent independent evaluation, the EEA operates in a complex multi-level and multi-actor governance setting at EU, national and global levels, and also works with research institutes and NGOs. The specific role of the EEA is to support policymaking at the EU level and to build capacity in countries, using Eionet as its unique partnership to generate two-way quality-assured environmental data and information.

The 2014 work programme

2014 was the first year of the new five-year strategy and MAWP. Therefore, the Annual Work Programme (AWP) 2014 necessarily contained lines of continuity with the previous annual plans along with some new emphases. Across the strategic areas structuring the MAWP 2014–2018, those priorities in 2014 were:

- informing policy implementation;
- assessing systemic challenges;
- knowledge co-creation, sharing and use;
- EEA management.

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

- the development and finalisation of SOER 2015;
- Green Economy, Resource Efficiency and Waste.

Achieving annual goals

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

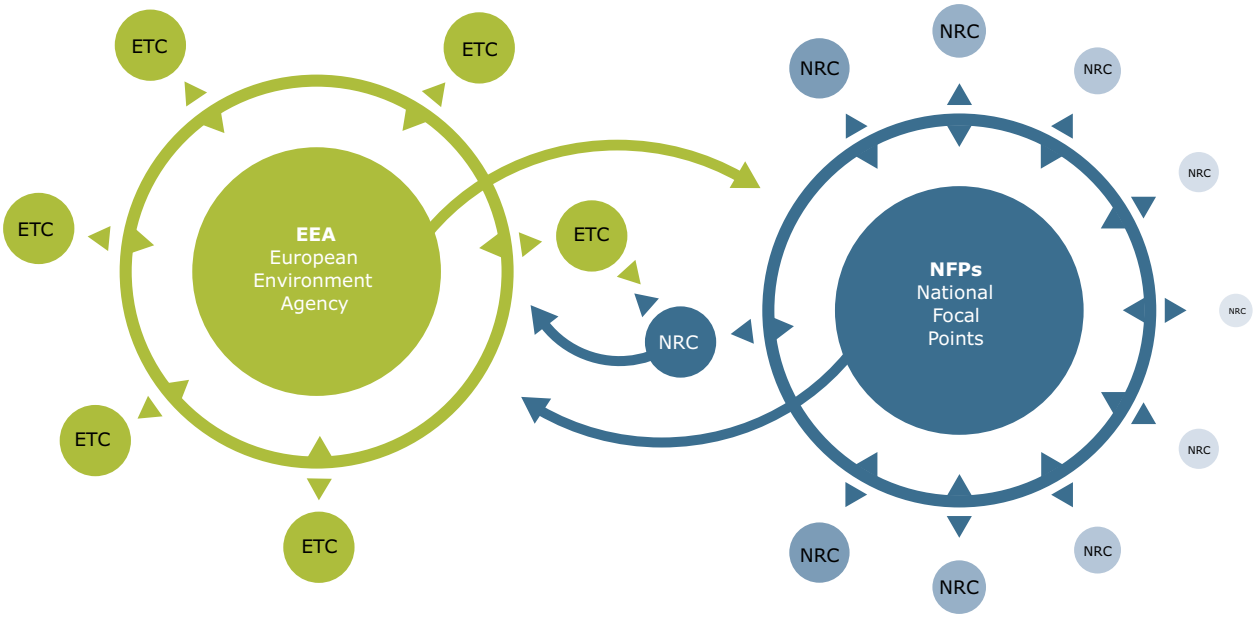
The 2014 AWP was undertaken with Eionet partners (NFPs, NRCs and ETCs), cooperating countries, and a wide range of partner institutions, including the European Commission's Directorate Generals, government departments and agencies, international conventions, UN bodies, the scientific technical and research communities, the private sector and civil society, in order to assure the relevance and quality of the data, information and analyses that we provide.

Eionet

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member and cooperating countries. It consists of the EEA itself, 6 ETCs and a network of around 1 500 experts from 39 countries in up to 400 national bodies dealing with environmental information. These experts are designated as NFPs and NRCs.

Annual report 2014

This annual report for 2014 is structured in line with the EEA MAWP 2014–2018 and the Annual Management Plan for 2014.



1 Informing policy implementation

Goal

To improve content, accessibility and use of European-level environmental information by providing policy-relevant feedback to long established and emerging policy frameworks, objectives, and targets through reporting on progress in recognised environmental themes across the Driving forces — Pressures — State — Impacts — Responses (DPSIR) assessment chain.

Air pollution, transport and noise

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the areas of air pollution, transport and environment, and noise by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Air pollution

Summer ozone exceedances in Europe

The annual EEA technical report on *Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2013* was published in March 2014. It concluded that ground-level ozone exceeded legal limits in every Member State and at many individual measurement sites during summer 2013. The report noted that while the number of exceedances remains high, they have decreased over recent decades.

Reporting status under NEC Directive

The annual *National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive status report* and data set were published in June 2014, focusing on the attainment of the 2010 national emission ceilings by Member States. The latest reported data show that eleven Member States continued to miss one or more of their respective emission ceilings in 2012.

EU emissions inventory report under the LRTAP Convention

The annual EU Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) emission inventory submission and accompanying inventory report were finalised and submitted by the European Commission to the UNECE LRTAP as the formal EU submission. The inventory report was published as an EEA technical report in June. Annual activities focusing on the quality of reported emission data continued. The annual joint EMEP/EEA review of emission inventory data was completed.

For the first time, the EEA provided support to the review of inventory adjustment applications made by a number of Parties under the Gothenburg protocol of the LRTAP Convention. A Russian language version of the *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook,* which provides guidance on estimating emissions from both anthropogenic and natural emission sources, was published at the end of August 2014 as part of the EEA's activities under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) grant agreement.

Annual air quality in Europe

The *Air quality in Europe — 2014 report,* which collates data from official monitoring stations across Europe, was published in November. The report shows that around a third of all city dwellers are exposed to pollutants at levels above the EU standards. For some pollutants, more than 95% of the urban population is exposed to levels deemed unsafe by the World Health Organization (WHO). Air pollution country fact sheets were also published as well as the core set indicator on population exposure to air pollution, including an updated technical methodology.

Effects of air pollution on European ecosystems

A technical report, *Effects of air pollution on European ecosystems,* published in June 2014, assessed the proportion of European ecosystems exposed to nitrogen and sulphur-containing pollutants above sustainable levels. Despite past reductions in emissions and improvements in areas exposed to excess levels of acidification, the report shows that almost 60% of the EU's ecosystems are still adversely affected by eutrophication.

Costs of air pollution

Costs of air pollution from European industrial facilities, a technical report, was published in November and presented an updated assessment of the cost of damage to health and the environment in monetary terms from air pollution released during the period 2008 to 2012 by industrial facilities in the EU-27, Norway and Switzerland. Air pollution and greenhouse gases (GHGs) from industry cost Europe between EUR 59 and EUR 189 billion in 2012, the report shows. Half of these damage costs were caused by just 1% of Europe's largest industrial plants.

Air quality data reporting, review and support

Extensive work on the development and implementation of the new air quality e Reporting system continued during 2014. The first major delivery of information under this system occurred successfully at the end of September. This marked a significant step-change in reporting practices for both the EEA and countries, which over the coming years will allow for much improved outputs, and automated and timely assessment of reported air quality information.

A number of associated products were prepared and published during the course of the year, including updated air quality statistics and interactive maps providing an overview of the extent of problem areas and locations where air quality standards are exceeded in Europe. Up-to-date air quality information also continues to be provided by countries and disseminated by the EEA.

Transport

The EEA's annual *Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism* (TERM) report was published in December. It presented an overview of transport demand and pressures from the long-distance transport sector on the environment, as well as highlighting selected related impacts and policy responses. A number of transport indicators supporting the TERM report were published.

Monitoring of CO_2 emissions from passenger cars and vans

In October 2014, the EEA published a technical report, *Monitoring CO_2 emissions from passenger cars and vans in 2013,* documenting the final CO_2 emission data for passenger cars and vans reported by Member States and manufacturers. The accompanying data for new cars show that in 2013 the EU fleet already collectively met its legal target two years ahead of the 2015 deadline; for vans, the report indicates that emissions were below the respective target four years ahead of the 2017 deadline.

Preparing for reporting under the Fuel Quality Directive

Preparatory work has been undertaken for the annual reporting under the EU Fuel Quality Directive (2009/30/EC) for which EEA will be supporting Member States and the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) from 2015 onward.

Noise

Noise in Europe 2014, the EEA's first noise assessment report was published in December presenting an overview and analysis of environmental noise, based on information reported to EEA by its member countries under the EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC). Road traffic noise clearly contributes to the greatest level of exposure within the European population, with at least 125 million people being exposed to levels above the Directive's threshold.

An EEA technical report, *Good practice guide on quiet areas,* was published in April 2014 and marked International Noise Awareness Day. The report provides guidance and recommendations for public authorities who under, the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive, need to identify and maintain areas undisturbed by unwanted or harmful sound created by human activities.

Data reporting, review and support

Data reporting continued via Reportnet concerning data for the Environmental Noise Directive and for up-to-date data from measurement stations with the addition of three new stations.

Indicators

The drafting of the streamlined core set indicator on emissions of main air pollutants (i.e. those addressed in the 2001 NEC Directive and the 2012 amended Gothenburg Protocol) was finalised and a new specification was prepared within EEA's indicator management system.

Information on changes to the methodology used to calculate the second EEA air quality core set indicator 004 (CSI 004) (urban population exposure to air pollution) was sent to Eionet air quality NRCs. One of the key changes was the inclusion of a factor accounting for urban population exposed to pollution from traffic-based sources, a change resulting from past comments received from NRCs.

The Eurostat and the WHO air quality indicators were updated and delivered to these partners.

The following indicators were updated and published in 2014:

- air pollutant emissions indicators on air pollutants, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants;
- CSI 001 on Emissions of acidifying substances;
- CSI 002 on Emissions of ozone precursors;
- CSI 003 on Emissions of primary $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} particulate matter;
- CSI 004 on Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas.

Policy support and networks

Throughout 2014, the EEA provided policy support concerning the implementation of legislation in the air pollution, transport and noise areas, including participation with EU Member States and the European Commission at meetings of the Air Quality committee and expert group, the Noise committee and expert group, meetings of EMEP and task forces under the UNECE LRTAP Convention, EPA network on traffic noise abatement, etc.

The annual Eionet air and climate mitigation meeting was held in May jointly with the UNECE LRTAP Convention Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, hosted by the Flemish Environment Agency, Brussels Environment and the Walloon Air and Climate Agency, in Ghent, Belgium.

The 2014 Eionet Transport and Environment workshop was held in June at EEA. Two back-to-back Eionet NRC workshops on Air Quality and Noise were hosted in Bern by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment at the end of September.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on air pollution, transport and noise were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

Monitoring CO_2 emissions from passenger cars and vans in 2013, EEA Technical report No 19/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/monitoring-co2-emissions-from-passenger)

Costs of air pollution from European industrial facilities 2008–2012, EEA Technical report No 20/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/costs-of-air-pollution-2008-2012)

Effects of air pollution on European ecosystems, EEA Technical report No 11/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/effects-of-air-pollution-on)

Good practice guide on quiet areas, EEA Technical report No 4/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/good-practice-guide-on-quiet-areas)

Air quality in Europe — 2014 report, EEA Report No 5/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2014)

Air pollution by ozone across Europe during summer 2013, EEA Technical report No 3/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-pollution-by-ozone-across-1)

NEC Directive status report 2013, EEA Technical report No 10/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/nec-directive-status-report-2013)

European Union emission inventory report 1990–2012 under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), EEA Technical report No 12/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/lrtap-2014)

Focusing on environmental pressures from long-distance transport — TERM 2014: transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe, EEA Report No 7/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/term-report-2014)

Noise in Europe 2014, EEA Report No 10/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/noise-in-europe-2014)

Industrial pollution

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of emissions from industrial sources by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Reporting of data and managing key data flows

Work continued in support of countries and companies with the implementation of existing and future reporting of data on industrial sources towards the European Commission and the EEA, including those covered by the Industrial Emission Directive (2010/75/EU) (also known as the IED), European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR), Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) Regulation, Fluorinated gases (F-gases) Regulation, and Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive.

Support to the Industrial Emission Directive (IED)

In 2014, the EEA continued to support the European Commission and Member States concerning the set-up of the IED reporting framework through involvement in and support to relevant Commission meetings and by providing technical assistance to Commission service contracts in this area.

ODS and F-gas Regulations

The data management and quality assurance of confidential ODS and F-gases data reported by about 350 companies continued including:

- the provision of country-specific database extracts;
- detailed confidential reports encompassing the detailed data reported by companies were provided to the Commission to be further distributed to the single points of contact in the Member States and the main findings were presented in both the F-gas and ODS committee meetings;
- the EU's submission to UNEP under the Montreal Protocol was compiled and provided to the European Commission.

A summary of the data was published in two technical reports:

- *Ozone-depleting substances 2013:* showing aggregated data reported by companies on the import, export, production, destruction and use of ozone-depleting substances in the EU;
- *Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2013:* showing aggregated data reported by companies on the production, import and export of fluorinated gases in the EU.

In relation to the new F-gas regulation, EEA adjusted the reporting platform to the revised reporting requirements for companies to ensure reporting in 2015.

European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation

The annual E-PRTR data reported by 32 countries concerning releases and transfers of about 31 500 facilities was compiled and published on the E-PRTR website and the EEA dataservice. To enable further data quality improvements, EEA provided feedback on potential data quality issues to all countries in the context of the annual informal review exercise.

EEA supported the Commission E-PRTR Refit Evaluation through active participation in the Commission steering group.

Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive (2001/80/EC)

In the context of the hand-over of the annual LCP reporting to the EEA from 2015 onwards, the EEA established a new online LCP reporting framework. Streamlining of reporting was achieved by combining all LCP data to be reported by countries (plant-by-plant inventories, opt-outs and exemptions) into one report and by including a link to the corresponding E-PRTR facility.

EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive

In 2014, the work on the evaluation of the Member State implementation of the EU ETS started again after a five year break. To ensure a transparent and efficient data management process, an online reporting tool was established. Following the reporting by Member State, the EEA provided additional support to the Member States and the Commission by providing:

- a consolidated database with all Member State responses;
- a summary note and supporting data files with a first statistical digest of all the Member State implementation reports;
- a draft technical report on the application of the EU ETS in 2013 which will be published in the first half of 2015.

Policy support and networks

A continuing focus of activities within the industrial pollution area concerned the management of existing dataflows on industrial point sources as well as preparations for future reporting of new or amended data flows. The further linking and streamlining of data and information systems — as prioritised under the MAWP 2014–2018 — remained a focus in 2014.

Indicators

Eionet consultation on the proposal for the renewed ODS indicator was initiated and the revised indicator will be published in the first half of 2015. The indicator on F-gases was updated (with information up to 2012). Preliminary work was done on the development of an indicator on pressures from industry.

SOER 2015

The SOER 2015 briefing on industrial pollution was finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

Fluorinated greenhouse gases 2013, EEA Technical report No 15/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/f-gases-2013)

Ozone-depleting substances 2013, EEA Technical report No 14/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ozone-depleting-substances-2013)

Climate change mitigation and energy

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy developments and implementation in the areas of climate change mitigation and energy by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

EU GHG inventory to UNFCCC 1990–2012

The *Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2012 and inventory report 2014* was published in June 2014. The report and inventory form the annual submission of the EU greenhouse inventory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol presenting EU GHG emissions between 1990 and 2012. The report was prepared on behalf of the European Commission by the EEA supported by the ETC/ACM, the JRC and Eurostat. In October, the inventory work was reviewed by an Expert Review Team (ERT) from the UNFCCC. The EEA had a leading role in coordinating and responding to the ERT review in partnership with the JRC, experts in the EU Member States and Commission staff. The ERT concluded that the EU inventory met the international agreed criteria on quality, transparency and accuracy of GHG inventories.

This inventory was accompanied by the publication of a series of technical notes, analysing major factors accounting for decreased GHG emissions as well as details of data sources and methodologies. The analysis on major factors for decreased emissions was used in several high-level events including a presentation by the EEA Executive Director to the Informal Council of Environment Ministers in Athens in May. The analysis was also used by the Greek Presidency and the European Commission during the Bonn sessions in June in relation to the Kyoto Protocol Ambition Mechanism and by the EU to underpin its responses during the Multilateral Assessment exercise in the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Lima.

Approximated EU GHG inventory: proxy GHG estimates for 2013, a technical report, was published in October 2014 providing preliminary estimates of GHG emissions in the EU and its Member States for 2013, covering the full GHG inventory (all sectors, except land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), and all gases).

EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR)

In June, the European Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 749/2014 was adopted, defining the structure, format, submission process and review of Member States and EU data on GHG emissions and other climate change relevant data under the MMR (Regulation (EU) No 525/2013).

The EEA provided significant support to the European Commission regarding the development of the draft implementing acts under the new Regulation. In parallel with the legal framework developments, the EEA continued to prepare for its new expanded role under the regulation particularly the work stream on the annual reviews under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD), the transition of the GHG inventory reporting, new reporting obligations of policies and measures and projections and financial information such as EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) auctioning revenues.

The EEA also prepared for the annual ESD review that will take place for the first time in 2015, by defining the structure for reporting on Reportnet and the assignment and user management of country representatives reporting the data officially under the new Regulation in collaboration with DG CLIMA and support by ICT colleagues.

The EEA has also provided support to DG CLIMA in the context of the European Semester, including providing data for input to country specific recommendations.

Significant work was also undertaken with regard to underpinning data reporting, review and support.

Notably, the Agency supported the European Commission and Member States in addressing the non-functioning UNFCCC software tool (CRF reporter) used to report GHG emissions to the UNFCCC as well as under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, which should have been available since June 2014. The EEA, with input from ETC/ACM and national inventory experts, advised the UNFCCC on how to reach a workable version of the software tool and is mapping what the knock-on effects of a delay will mean for a range of key EEA and EU deliverables in 2015.

Policy support and networks: package of EEA products related to climate mitigation, energy

On 28 October, the EEA released several key products on climate mitigation and energy together with a press release highlighting the role of policies in putting the EU on track to meet its 2020 climate and energy targets.

The package, which complimented the European Commission's *Kyoto and EU 2020 Progress Report* to the European Parliament and the Council, released on the same day, contained data and evaluations on GHGs and energy use and information on policies and measures in the EU and in its 28 Member States. The package contained the following items:

- the report *Trends and projections in Europe* which tracks progress towards climate and energy targets in Europe, and looks at progress towards the three main targets in the EU's Climate and Energy Package;
- the technical report *Approximated EU GHG inventory for 2013,* mentioned above;
- the technical report *Progress towards 2008–2012 Kyoto targets in Europe,* providing an analysis of the progress of the EU and European countries towards achieving their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period;
- country profiles containing key data and information on climate and energy at national level in the EU, including policies;
- updated information in the EEA's database on national climate policies and measures (PAMs) in Europe giving access to detailed information for each of these PAMs including, in some cases, the expected reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the implementation of these PAMs, as estimated by countries.

These data were compiled based on information received from EU Member States under the MMR supplemented with EEA calculations in case of missing information.

Indicators

In 2014, most indicators on climate-change mitigation and energy were updated and are now in compliance with indicator activity at the EEA. This work included the following:

- the indicator on atmosphere greenhouse gas concentrations (CSI 013) was published and presented the increase of global average concentration of GHGs since industrial times as well as the role of different types of GHGs including CO_2;
- the indicator set on GHG emission trends and projections (CSI 010) was published presenting the latest emission trends and the progress of Member States and the EU towards EU and international emission reduction targets;
- the indicators on energy consumption and production in Europe, including analysis on energy efficiency and renewable energy aspects and an overview of the European energy system, were prepared and published in 2014 and January 2015. These include the publication of the CSIs on primary energy consumption by fuel (CSI 029) and the final energy consumption by sector and fuel (CSI 027).

Energy-related reports

Energy support measures and their impact on innovation in the renewable energy sector in Europe, a technical report, was published in December 2014. The report, which examined the support allocated to energy production and consumption in Europe and its impact on innovation in renewable energy, was accompanied by country profiles on energy support measures for the 32 EEA countries.

The report *Renewable energy in Europe: approximated recent growth and knock-on effects* was finalised for publication in early 2015. The report provides a first calculation

of estimated gross avoided carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions due to the additional use of renewable energy since 2005, as well as an assessment of the statistical impacts of growing renewables use on primary energy consumption.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on mitigating climate change and energy were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

Approximated EU GHG inventory: proxy GHG estimates for 2013, EEA Technical report No 16/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/approximated-eu-ghg-inventory-2013)

Progress towards 2008–2012 Kyoto targets in Europe, EEA Technical report No 18/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-2008-2012-kyoto)

Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2012 and inventory report 2014, EEA Technical report No 9/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-union-greenhouse-gas-inventory-2014)

Trends and projections in Europe 2014, EEA Report No 6/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/trends-and-projections-in-europe-2014)

Energy support measures and their impact on innovation in the renewable energy sector in Europe, EEA Technical report No 21/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/energy-support-measures)

Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Updated and improved Climate-ADAPT

The Climate-ADAPT (European Climate Adaptation Platform) shares information to support governmental organisations developing and implementing adaptation actions. During 2014, the Adaptation Support Tool was improved and made available for use by cities. The EU policy pages (including information on EU funds) and transnational pages (e.g. on the Baltic Sea Region) were improved. Various country pages were updated based on voluntarily information from countries. Fifteen new or extended case studies were published covering various sectors and countries. The search functionalities of the database were also improved.

Two books were published with contributions from the EEA: *Adapting to an Uncertain Climate, Lessons from Practice and Climate Change Adaptation Manual: Lessons Learned from European and Other Industrialised Countries.* Both were also made available through Climate-ADAPT.

Report on national adaptation strategies and plans

The EEA report *National adaptation policy processes in European countries* was launched in October 2014 at an international conference on climate-change adaptation held in Vienna. It received good media coverage. The report draws on the results of a self-assessment survey conducted by 30 EEA member countries.

The report is the most comprehensive overview of national adaptation policy processes in Europe to date. The main reasons for developing adaptation policies were: extreme weather events; EU policies integrating climate change adaptation; damage costs and scientific research. 21 countries have National Adaptation Strategies and 13 countries are implementing adaptation policies but concrete action is still at an early stage.

Report on transport and adaptation

The EEA report *Adaptation of transport to climate change in Europe* was published in December. The report provides an overview on the state of adaptation action; the challenges being faced; a review of a number of initiatives in different countries; and conclusions on a potential way forward. Its purpose is to stimulate discussions among the many different stakeholders concerned with transport adaptation. The factual information collected is based on data available in the Climate-ADAPT information platform, a literature review, case studies provided by many stakeholders, and a questionnaire on transport.

Indicators

Various climate change and impact indicators were finalised and published in 2014, taking into account the fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These indicators show observed and projected changes significant for Europe, including temperature increases, changes in extreme precipitation, increasing ocean acidification and warming of oceans, rising sea level and shrinking snow cover, ice sheets, sea ice and glaciers, changes in crop productivity, impacts of floods and heat waves on human health, and impacts on terrestrial species. A related EEA web highlight was published in August.

Policy support and networks

The EEA participated in meetings of the Climate Change Committee's (chaired by the European Commission) working group on adaptation. The working group agreed on a draft country preparedness scoreboard to be prepared by DG CLIMA for finalisation in early 2015. Guidance for reporting on adaptation under the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation was also agreed.

The Open European day on climate change adaptation at the resilient cities conference in Bonn in May was organised with Local Governments for Sustainability (known as ICLEI as it had been founded in 1990 as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives), the European Commission and the Mayors Adapt initiative.

The EEA organised the eighth Eionet workshop on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in June 2014. The workshop was attended by most EEA member countries, the European Commission, the EEA, ETC/CCA and various international organisations such as the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR Europe), the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe), The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

An expert meeting on climate change adaptation platforms was also held at the EEA in June. The EEA participated in meetings of the EPA network's Interest Group on Climate Change Adaptation. EEA products and services were presented at many other international conferences and workshops throughout 2014.

SOER 2015

The SOER 2015 European briefing on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation was finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

Adaptation of transport to climate change in Europe, EEA Report No 8/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/adaptation-of-transport-to-climate)

National adaptation policy processes in European countries — 2014, EEA Report No 4/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/national-adaptation-policy-processes)

Water management, resources and ecosystems

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of water management, resources and ecosystems by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Water management

Water-related activities in 2014 focused on contributing to the upcoming reporting for the second cycle of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) under the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (also known as WFD) due to take place in 2015 and 2016. The team worked intensely on the integration of assessments related to the nature directives, especially on achieving a common typology. This was presented at a workshop for EU directors working on water, marine and nature. Based on this a first framework for forthcoming policy assessments under the WFD was prepared.

Support to the WFD and preparation for and launch the process towards WISE 2.0

The second round of reporting under the WFD, due in 2016, entered an important phase of preparation in 2014, in which the EEA was intensely involved together with DG Environment and Member States.

The WFD reporting and guidance were adopted by the water directors of the Member States at the beginning of June 2014. The new guidance provides Member States with precise guidance about how to provide mandatory and voluntary reporting under the WFD. Part of this WFD reporting, e.g. on emissions and water abstractions, is now linked with reporting flows to the EEA under the Eionet priority data flows. The Eionet freshwater workshop in June also agreed on streamlining between the WFD and EEA data flows with a view to much greater consistency. Such streamlining will keep duplication of reporting to a minimum by a common use of information under the Water Information System for Europe (WISE). The development and upgrade of WISE is coordinated together with EEA and the ETC/ICM. The ETC prepared a gap analysis of the current implementation of the different WISE features at the EEA.

An Eionet workshop, also in June, allowed for further technical developments including the clean-up of a 20-year time series in all water databases and some business processes for the coverage of the Drinking Water Directive.

For the preparation of the 2015/2016 reporting of the WFD second cycle into WISE, all technical developments in cooperation with DG Environment are on track.

The upgrade of the information system WISE 2.0 developed as planned in 2014.

Water resources, water accounts and indicators

The EU Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources, adopted in 2012, outlines actions that concentrate on better implementation of current water legislation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies, and filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency. In 2014, focus was given to the work on water quantity, on issues around water use efficiency and on the eco-systemic aspect of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy 2020.

Water-related indicators were updated with a focus on the information required for SOER 2015. This work took into account assessment needs for the Blueprint and the European Semester processes. Three additional indicators of water use efficiency were developed and published for the first time. The development of the indicator on water resources took a major step forward with the realisation of the first calculations of water asset accounts on the basis of Europe-wide data sets.

With regard to the development of EEA water accounts, the Nopulu system was successfully established at the EEA and first results were validated. These results, in map form, will serve as update for CSI 018.

Water resource efficiency and utilities

An EEA technical report on *Performance of water utilities beyond compliance — Sharing knowledge bases to support environmental and resource-efficiency policies and technical improvements* was published and presented with a key-note speech at the International Water Association European conference in Oslo in May 2014.

Bathing water report

The annual bathing water report was published in May 2014 and received widespread coverage in the media. There are on-going reflections to better link this 'stand-alone' product to the other water directives, particularly to information stemming from the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) (also known as UWWTD) and the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC). This will be discussed with DG Environment.

Public participation report

In March 2014, the first successful European Citizen's Initiative, Right2Water, was accepted by the European Commission. The initiative aims to ensure access to water and sanitation across the EU. In October, the EEA released a report that echoed these concerns: *Public participation: contributing to better water management.* It examined how water basin managers have involved the public and groups of stakeholders in eight river basins across Europe, and looked at how public participation can improve water management. The EU's WFD states that all river basins in Europe should be managed using a River Basin Management Plan. The public should be involved in creating this plan, in addition to other established stakeholders including private companies, conservation organisations, farmers, utilities and local government.

ETC reports

ETC reports on previous flood information (with information from 2013) and two data reports on emissions of pollutions to Europe's waters (an analysis of data reported under European data flows) and on hazardous substances were published.

The report on forest/water interactions and natural water retention measures was delayed and its publication postponed to mid-2015.

SOER 2015

The SOER 2015 European briefing on water was finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

European bathing water quality in 2013, EEA Report No 1/2014
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bathing-water-quality-in-2013)

Public participation: contributing to better water management, EEA Report No 3/2014
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/public-participation-contributing-to-better)

Performance of water utilities beyond compliance — Sharing knowledge bases to support environmental and resource-efficiency policies and technical improvements, EEA Technical report No 5/2014
http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/performance-of-water-utilities-beyond-compliance

Marine and coastal environment and maritime activities

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of marine and coastal environment and maritime activities by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Throughout 2014, the EEA supported the aim of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) (also known as MSFD) to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe's seas, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. The Marine Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of EU marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.

WISE-Marine

The EEA plays a key role in supporting the development and implementation of a marine component of the WISE, based on the principles of Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS). In 2014, the EEA produced a concept paper for WISE-Marine which has been accepted by DG Environment. The map of marine regions, that will eventually become the base map for WISE-Marine, was updated throughout 2014.

A project supporting the development of a combined data model and knowledge-base for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) was shared between the EEA and DG Environment. It will, among other elements, provide a structure of information flows needed to fulfil MFSD Article 19.3 on reporting requirements by countries. Such activities involve mapping of data flows between regional sea conventions and EU Member States. In this context, data flows related to eutrophication (MSFD D5) and hazardous substances (MSFD D8 and D9) were discussed in a workshop in April. A subsequent workshop on developing marine biodiversity indicators together with the regional sea conventions was hosted in November.

NRC Coastal, Marine and Maritime — WISE SoE data flows and marine and coastal indicators

The Eionet priority data flows on water, which constitutes the State of Environment (SoE) data flow to WISE, needs a thorough review and restructuring of the reporting, data handling and QA/QC procedures. This is in the light of the development of WISE 2.0 and with respect to the upcoming reporting under the WFD due in 2016.

WISE-SoE data and marine CSIs were updated for publication on the EEA website. These indicators support the two SOER 2015 fiches on marine environment and maritime activities that were finalised in the first half of 2014.

Marine messages and HOPE conference

The publication *Marine messages: Our seas, our future — moving towards a new understanding* was completed and published in February ahead of the European Commission's 'Healthy Oceans — Productive Ecosystems' (HOPE) conference in Brussels in March. The publication was presented by the EEA Executive Director at the conference.

The publication provided an overview of the current state-of-affairs of European seas and our use of them. It argues that economic activities including transport, fishing, offshore energy and tourism should be better managed so that they ensure sustainable health of marine ecosystems.

The Marine LitterWatch App was launched on the EEA website during the conference.

Marine assessments

Marine messages also served as an outline for the assessment, *State of Europe's seas*. The development of this assessment was a substantial effort in 2014, and it will be published in 2015.

A technical report on Marine Protected Areas was prepared. The

report covers the methodology and analysis of the coverage of marine protected areas in the EU. In addition, a short EEA report covering the key results of the analysis was prepared. Both reports will be published in 2015.

In support of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, concepts for the 'Development of an operational EU policy-based marine ecosystem (services) assessment framework, Establishment of marine ecosystems and services linkages at the European level', were developed, and support was also given to the development of an operational European marine ecosystem typology.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on the marine environment and maritime activities were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published report

Marine messages: Our seas, our future — moving towards a new understanding
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/marine-messages)

Biodiversity, ecosystems, agriculture and forests

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of biodiversity and ecosystems (natural capital), including agriculture and forests ecosystems, by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

Support of the mid-term review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

The biodiversity policy area up to 2020 consists of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (Commission Communication *Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020* (COM(2011) 244)) that follows on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan. This new strategy — to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020 — is in line with global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its set of twenty global targets on which progress should be evaluated at EEA level.

General support was provided throughout 2014 to DG Environment in relation to a contract for the mid-term review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the Commission's report on the implementation of the global strategic plan 2011–2020 to the CBD. This is framed around the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 targets, as well as to the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO).

Progress towards targets — streamlined biodiversity indicators

Efforts continued around assessing progress towards the targets related to EU and global biodiversity strategies through the design and maintenance of relevant indicators.

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

Although plant science remains at the core of the approach, habitat mapping increasingly finds its applications in land planning and management and is often a necessary step in preparing nature and biodiversity conservation plans.

A technical report on high nature value (HNV) forest was concluded and will be published in 2015.

Support reporting under the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive

Activities on the conservation status of species and habitats in Europe accounted for the main tasks in this area during 2014 and were carried out in preparation of 2015 deliveries under Article 17 and Article 12 of the Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) directives reporting and evaluation cycle, as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 targets. The draft of the EEA technical report 'State of nature' was finalised for publication in 2015.

Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES)

The data related to the Habitats and Birds Directives was also used to contribute to the different targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 including to the MAES process.

Relevant support was given to the MAES process, in particular to the second MAES report 'Indicators for ecosystem assessments' published in February. In cooperation between the ETC/SIA and ETC/BD progress was made in drafting a report on the analysis of pressures and ecosystems conditions in cooperation with the JRC. Work on EU overseas territories was published at the 2014 EU Overseas Guadeloupe Conference in October.

Natura 2000, WFD and Marine Strategy

Work continued towards streamlining the Natura 2000 and the Emerald network establishment.

A new Natura 2000 data set was prepared based on 2013 reported data on a new Standard Data Form (SDF) and the bio-geographical process.

The European data set production that was due to be concluded in June 2014 incurred some delays. This data set constitutes the single European regional contribution — channelled via UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) — to a similar call by the CBD that supports the evaluation of the Aichi biodiversity targets.

Advice continued to be provided to the reporting processes under the WFD and the MSFD (aligning concepts and experiences developed under the reporting processes on conservation status. The Common Database on Designated Areas (CDDA) will also be a streamlined contribution to the MSFD reporting.

Upgrade of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)

A new version of BISE was finalised in a joint collaborative effort of different EEA groups, DG Environment and consultants. The new site for BISE (http://biodiversity.europa.eu) was officially launched at the high-level conference on MAES in Brussels in May.

A thorough revision of BISE operations and governance has been prepared for future discussion in view of the future information system development and maintenance. BISE is being recognised as the communication vehicle for the mid-term evaluation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. Further support was provided to the DG Environment contract on the mid-term review, as well as to the EU report to CBD on the implementation of the global strategic plan 2011–2020, and to the Global Biodiversity Outlooks.

Reports on forests ecosystems and HNV forests

The first steps in developing a forest naturalness indicator for Europe were documented in the technical report *Developing a forest naturalness indicator for Europe,* published in August 2014. The report clarifies the concept of HNV for forests, discussing how it differs from other related concepts, such as biodiversity, naturalness, high conservation value forests, and biologically important forests. It also proposes a methodology to identify HNV forests in Europe based on a multi-criteria analysis, taking into account information already available at the European level on the 'naturalness of tree species' composition, accessibility and connectivity.

Habitat mapping

A technical report *Terrestrial habitat mapping in Europe: an overview* (prepared jointly with the National Museum of Natural History, Paris) was published in February 2014. The joint report identifies and describes classifications and mapping of natural and semi-natural habitats, a key information piece for environmental policy implementation.

Indicators

In support of both the SOER 2015 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 mid-term review, several indicators were updated, including:

- Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators SEBI 01 (Abundance and distribution of selected species);
- SEBI 04 (Ecosystem coverage);
- SEBI 16 (Freshwater quality);
- SEBI 17 (Forest: growing stock, increment and felling);
- SEBI 18 (Forest: deadwood);
- SEBI 19 (Agriculture: nitrogen balance);
- SEBI 20 (Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity);
- SEBI 26 (Public awareness).

Other updates will follow later this year.

In 2014, other indicators were commissioned — such as the European footprint, or prepared for publication — such as HNV farmland.

Work was also initiated with the communications programme on a communications plan covering priorities in 2015.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on agriculture, biodiversity, forests and natural capital and ecosystems services were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

European bat population trends — A prototype biodiversity indicator, EEA Technical report No 19/2013 (http://*www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-bat-population-trends-2013)*

Terrestrial habitat mapping in Europe: an overview, EEA Technical report No 1/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/terrestrial-habitat-mapping-in-europe)

Developing a forest naturalness indicator for Europe, EEA Technical report No 13/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/developing-a-forest-naturalness-indicator)

Urban, land use and soil

Multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of urban, land, soil by means of data, information/ indicators and assessments.

Integrated data platform

The working paper on the integrated data platform progressed on the basis of earlier data analysis and discussions in the matrix task group on spatial assessment.

Complementary support by ETC/SIA on data models was approved and the outcome of the supporting matrix task group was evaluated. The final follow-up decision of this extensive cross-cutting activity is still to come.

A number of Quickscan case studies were carried out and QuickScan guidelines were delivered as well as software for use by the EEA and the MAES working group. Consolidation of the input data layers for the biomass carbon account and the water account of the EEA simplified ecosystem capital accounting approach was completed in cooperation with the ETC/SIA.

Land and soil related resource efficiency

In support of the EEA approach to land-related resource efficiency, the final report by the ETC/SIA was delivered and approved, as well as the final report on soil nutrient data. The service contract 'Study on land recycling' produced the final report in support to the EEA approach to land recycling.

The EEA indicator on progress in management of contaminated sites (LSI003) was updated and is available on the EEA webpage.

The draft of the technical report 'Land-related resource efficiency — soils in urban and peri-urban zones' was sent for consultation and prepared for finalisation in 2015.

Final indicator fact sheets (for online presentation) and testing results for the new EEA indicator for imperviousness were completed and pre-notification for related Copernicus use was published.

The working paper on the impact of EU policies on land use was consulted with experts in a workshop and finalised.

The NRC soil meeting was held in cooperation with the JRC in Ispra. The EEA also participated in the first meeting of the European Soil Partnership. The third meeting of the Eionet NRC land use and spatial planning took place in September.

Specific data enquiries of DG Environment (e.g. on land cover change data) were responded to.

Urban systems and territorial analysis

The technical report on efficient cities progressed with a view to publishing in 2015. The report is supported by analysis based on new methodological approaches e.g. the typology of cities and urban sprawl that was discussed at the stakeholder workshop of the working platform known as Towards an Integrated Urban Monitoring in Europe (IUME).

Consultation with DG Environment and the JRC continued in the context of establishment environmental sustainability criteria for cities. Meanwhile another IUME workshop focused on urban sustainability indicators.

Feedback from the countries was collected and implemented to finalise the planned scoping paper on environmental impacts and sustainability trends of tourism. The paper provides guidance for a first pilot reporting activity in 2015.

Following the signing of cooperation agreements with the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions, practical support actions were undertaken such as contributions to the fifth Report on the State of Alps and cooperation on analysis of forest data for the Carpathian Convention. A common working programme for

the years 2015–2016 was proposed by the Alpine Convention as well as a regional briefing on the Alps for SOER 2015 online.

Ecosystems mapping and assessment

Following a major update, new deliverables were gradually integrated into the BISE platform in May 2014.

A draft of the technical report on ecosystem assessment was completed and presented for final internal review with the aim of publication in 2015. Supporting the report, ETC/SIA delivered an update of an ecosystem assessment methodology and the report on functional relationships of ecosystem condition and biodiversity: final adjustments were made to version two of the European ecosystem map.

A synthesis of all EEA/ETC 2012–2014 contributions to EU-level ecosystem assessments in 2015 was started with the support of a consultant. Cooperation for linking ecosystem conditions with service assessments takes place with the JRC on a regular basis. An EEA study on green infrastructure and climate change mitigation and adaptation has been completed and reviewed by DG CLIMA and DG Environment aiming at publication in 2015. A background overview paper for scoping of a future EEA indicator on 'fragmentation of ecosystems and habitats' has been completed and shared internally.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on land systems, soil, tourism and urban systems were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published report

Spatial analysis of green infrastructure in Europe, EEA Technical report No 2/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/spatial-analysis-of-green-infrastructure)

Waste and material resources

The multiannual objective

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of waste and material resources by means of data, modelling, information/indicators and assessments, in close cooperation with Eurostat.

Green economy, resource efficiency and waste — annual priority in 2014

In the context of the 2014 annual priority of green economy, resource efficiency and waste, the EEA had a strong presence at Green Week 2014, the annual stakeholder event organised by DG Environment in June. In 2014 the event was called 'Circular economy — saving resources, creating jobs', and the EEA co-organised four sessions, while the Executive Director spoke at the high-level closing session.

A communication plan for the 2014 annual priority 'Green economy, resource efficiency and waste' was finalised in cooperation with colleagues in the communications programme.

Other Green Week-related activities, including the launch of the annual Signals publication *Well-being and the environment — Building a resource-efficient and circular economy in Europe* and the exhibition stand, are covered in more detail in the communications section of this report.

Waste prevention in Europe report

The EEA report *Waste prevention in Europe* was published in December 2014 in line with the requirements to the EEA in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). By 2020, waste generation should be in absolute decline, according to the EU's Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe.

The report highlights that 18 of 31 countries had adopted waste prevention programmes by the end of 2013, as required by the Waste Framework Directive. The national programmes show considerable differences in detail, coverage, objectives and time horizon. Most waste prevention programmes mention the aim of 'decoupling' waste generation from economic growth, but quantitative targets and corresponding monitoring schemes are often lacking. The current findings suggest that the variety of national initiatives leaves substantial room for improvement. The report was underpinned by a review of national waste prevention programmes by the ETC/SCP (Sustainable Consumption and Production).

Progress on resource efficiency and decoupling — report

The report *Progress on resource efficiency and decoupling in the EU-27* was published on 2 June. The report is part of a coherent package on environmentally extended input-output accounting, together with the 2013 report on the accounting methodology and an interactive web-platform.

The second inventory of the national implementation of resource efficiency policies was prepared. As part of the 2014 action plan for the ETC/WMGE, a questionnaire was developed. The actual inventory is scheduled for early 2015 with publication of the final report planned for later that year.

ETC on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy (ETC/WMGE)

Progress was made regarding the framing of support by the new ETC/WMGE. A strategic planning meeting was held in September 2014 in Copenhagen and reflected on the role the ETC/WMGE in improving the evidence base for evaluation of the 7th EAP and transitions to a circular/green economy. The work packages on waste management and waste prevention were elaborated in a four-year perspective. An action plan for 2015 was also developed during the year.

After delivery of the 'proof of concept' (the 2013 methodology report, the

2014 'Key messages' report and the web platform), the work on input/output analysis has focused on closer cooperation with Eurostat regarding continuity and updating. As for the 2015 catalogue of national resource efficiency policies, a draft questionnaire was developed with the ETC/WMGE and inputs from NRCs and NFPs.

Working papers

Two ETC working papers were finalised, one on capacities for municipal waste management, and another one on the role of regional municipal waste policies. The latter one was presented during a webinar for NRCs on waste on the role of regional municipal waste policies.

Indicators/SOER 2015

The waste EEA core set of indicators was further developed in January and February. Findings from the process have been used as the input to the SOER 2015 process, including the briefings on waste.

Published reports

Progress on resource efficiency and decoupling in the EU-27, EEA Technical report No 7/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-on-resource-efficiency-and)

Waste prevention in Europe — the status in 2013, EEA Report No 9/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/waste-prevention-in-europe-2014)

2 Assessing systemic challenges

Goal

To assess systemic challenges in the context of short-, medium- and long-term transitions, and to signal opportunities for (re)framing/recalibrating environmental policy to facilitate transition towards a more sustainable society in Europe.

Resource-efficient economy and the environment

Multiannual objective

To monitor progress and identify opportunities to improve the environment in Europe, and indirectly other regions of the world, in accordance with a resource-efficient economy perspective.

Interest in resource-efficient circular and green economy issues continues to grow. During 2014, the EEA developed a logic for understanding the relationships between the underlying economic dimensions, well-being and ecosystem resilience. This was shared with the Management Board, as well as Commissioner Karmenu Vella and Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Simona Bonafe during visits to the EEA.

Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies

A new EEA report *Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies* was published in July 2014 and presented by the Executive Director at the Informal Council of Environment Ministers organised under the Italian Presidency in Milan.

The Executive Director's presentation was well received and prompted several questions from the audience. The report highlights major forces fostering the shift to a resource-efficient green economy in Europe, including the role of EU policies. It examines trends in major environment and climate areas, which show that the underlying economic and technological changes leading towards green economy objectives are weak, slow, or, in many cases, have ground to a halt.

Changes in resource efficiency — often in the form of 'relative decoupling' — indicate significant environmental improvements, but such decoupling of resource use from economic growth will not guarantee long-term sustainability. The slow pace of change observed means that the major EU environment and climate objectives and targets for 2020 and beyond are unlikely to be met without additional effort and more radical re-orientation of the European economic system. Trends also suggest that the global economic and financial crisis have not resulted in improvements in resource efficiency; in some areas it has led to a decrease in efficiency.

The report discusses four enabling factors for a transition to a green economy: eco-innovation, the circulation of green knowledge, fiscal reforms, and the role of finance, as levers for effecting the long-term transformation towards a green economy in Europe.

Environmental indicator report 2014

The environmental indicator report 2014 *Environmental impacts of production-consumption systems in Europe* and how these systems can be adapted to support long-term transition to a green economy, was published in October 2014.

Environmental fiscal reform

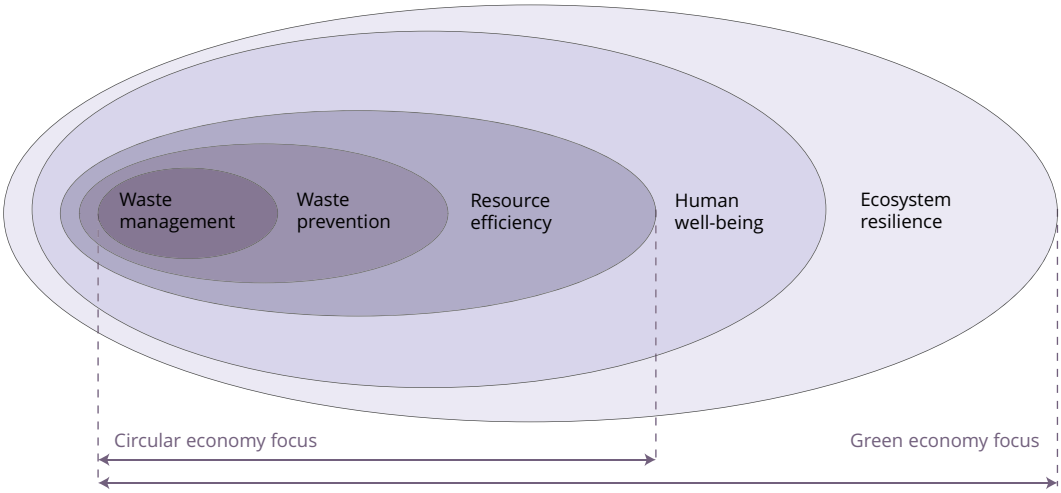
As part of the EU Annual Semester process, the Commission published a study on the potential of Ecological Fiscal Reform in 12 EU Member States. The results were produced on the basis of a method developed by EEA and tested for Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain since 2010. The Commission study was published in March 2014 to coincide with the Environment Council.

Evaluation of the 7th EAP and accounting systems

Contributions were made to improvement of the evidence base for evaluation of the 7th EAP in the framework of Directors' meeting for environmental statistics and accounts (DIMESA). The final draft EEA document regarding an integrated accounting framework was one of the inputs for the joint EEA-MB and DIMESA workshop on 'Developing the knowledge base for the 7th EAP'.

As for ecosystem capital accounting, data layers for carbon, water and landscape/biodiversity were reviewed, validated and partially updated. Key underlying concepts were presented and discussed at, for example, Green Week 2015 and the High-Level MAES in Europe event in May 2014.

The discussion with Eurostat on the framing of accounting systems is on-going. Linkages with the indicator development in support of the 7th EAP are currently being explored.



EEA co-organised, together with UNEP, Eurostat and the International Labour Organization (ILO), the international workshop 'Measuring Progress on the 'Greening' of the Economy: Policies and Practices' in Geneva in May.

Global Green Growth

The EEA co-organised the 15th Global Environmental Tax Conference which was held in Copenhagen in October, with the title: 'Changing Production and Consumption Patterns through Transformative Action'.

An ETC/SCP working paper 'Reflections and Lessons Learnt from EEA's Work on Innovative Business Models for Sustainable Lifestyles' was finalised and presented to a workshop held back-to-back with the Global Green Growth Forum (3GF) on new business models for sustainable lifestyles and circular economy.

Throughout the year, ad-hoc support was given to the Commission regarding the preparation of a Circular Economy policy package. Feed-back was provided to the draft Communications on Circular Economy and on Sustainable Food.

SOER 2015

SOER 2015 European briefings on green economy and consumption were finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Published reports

Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies, EEA Report No 2/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/resourceefficient-green-economy-and-eu)

Environmental indicator report 2014, Environmental impacts of production-consumption systems in Europe (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-indicator-report-2014)

Environment, human health and well-being

Multiannual objective

To provide data, information and assessments on environmental pressures on and risks to human health and well-being, contributing also to the development of a broader framing of environment and human health interactions.

Environment and health

In February 2014, a Scientific Committee Seminar on Environment, Human Health and Well-Being was held at the EEA in Copenhagen. Participants at the seminar considered the knowledge base for environment, health and well-being issues, from the perspectives of undertaking research and monitoring in the context of Horizon 2020, conducting assessments and making policies.

A workshop report, reviewed by participants, was published in May 2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/governance/scientific-committee/reports) as a contribution to the discussions on Horizon 2020.

The seminar influenced actions in DG RTD to restart discussions on research funding for human biomonitoring programmes in Europe in support to health objectives and the development of novel medical technologies.

As a follow-up, EEA engaged in an initiative led by DG RTD to establish a human biomonitoring programme at the European scale. This work links to the EEA's role as coordinator of a module on biomonitoring in the framework of EU Information Platform on Chemical Monitoring (IPCheM).

In order to support a more systematic policy approach to precaution and risk management, a project was initiated to capture the main aspects to be considered in a forward-looking perspective. This will build on the findings in the *Late lessons 2* report. A summary document and an interactive web platform for practitioners in the policy and research domains will be prepared with delivery expected in 2015.

Eionet

Networking with Eionet continued to be very fruitful in 2014. The conceptual framing of environment and health assessments and the drafting of a web-paper, as prepared by the Eionet/FRESH consortium, was initiated and is planned for delivery in fourth quarter.

DG Environment and JRC

EEA collaboration with DG Environment and the JRC continued on the development of the IPCheM. The ambition is to have monitoring data on chemicals in environmental media, food and indoor air, as well as data from human biomonitoring, available through one central platform.

An IPCHEM pilot application was developed by the JRC and made available for testing. The biomonitoring module focuses on providing access to available data sets at national level. In addition the EEA is involved in the start-up of a joint European human biomonitoring initiative under the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020).

The Health Directorate of DG RTD requested political backing from the EEA for the initiative, as well as active contributions. EEA has participated in a first stakeholder consultation in June in Brussels and accepted a role as advisor to the coordination platform.

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Support was provided to the EFSA scientific committee for preparing an EFSA opinion on environmental risk assessment. This process is still on-going.

SOER 2015

The SOER 2015 European briefing on health and environment was finalised. Support was also provided in relation to other aspects of SOER 2015.

Megatrends and transitions

Multiannual objective

To measure, monitor and report on long-term trends and long-term sustainability transitions based on established policy visions to 2050 and using appropriate methods and key indicators.

SOER 2015

In 2010 the EEA produced its first assessment of emerging global trends as part of SOER 2010. The exploratory analysis summarised 11 global megatrends towards triggering a discussion about how Europe should monitor and assess future changes in order to better inform environmental policymaking.

In preparation for the SOER 2015, the EEA conducted an update of the assessment of global megatrends, analysing each of the same drivers in more detail in terms of their impacts on the European environment and well-being.

Throughout 2014, intensive work was done in revising and editing the briefings including taking on board over 300 comments received from the consultation with Eionet. In 2015, the constituent 'megatrends' will be delivered as briefings and as a consolidated technical report.

FLIS

Work in connection with the Forward-Looking Information Services (FLIS) focused on redesigning the tool to support sharing information about the practise on use of forward-looking information in policy. The tools on 'live catalogue of needs and offers' and 'forward-looking information in policy' (FLIP) were approved by the NRCs and subsequently tested and are now fully operational. A webinar on Horizon Scanning took place in October followed by a workshop in November.

Network meetings

A workshop on the FLIS tools was organised at the EEA in June to further discuss the development of tools and approve the two.

The NRC FLIS annual meeting took place in September in Lisbon, with a very high attendance and good results and discussions.

Foresight Network

In addition, 2014 saw intense activity in relation to the Commission Foresight Network established by the JRC and the Bureau of European Policy Advisors (BEPA), which involved inputs to several bilateral meetings in Brussels, participation in the first meeting of the Foresight Network and a workshop dedicated to the exploration of the potential contribution of science and technology to the use and production of resources in 2030. The results from this workshop were captured in a report that the Science and Technology Advisory Council (STAC) prepared and presented to the President of the Commission in June.

Sustainability assessments and state of the environment reporting

Multiannual objective

To keep under review the state of, trends in, and prospects for the environment in Europe in order to inform environmental strategies and policies, including sustainable development policies and goals, with a comprehensive and integrated knowledge base.

SOER 2015

Work on finalisation of content for SOER 2015 was the main priority for the Integrated Environmental Assessments (IEA) programme. The suite of products spans two reports: the Synthesis report and Global Megatrends report, as well as 87 four-page briefings ranging across 11 global megatrends, 25 European themes, 9 cross-country analyses, 39 Eionet country briefings and 3 regional areas prioritised in the 7th EAP — Arctic, Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Efforts involved drafting and approval of individual items with a high level of engagement across the EEA and Eionet.

For example, two dedicated SOER 2015 workshops to support the synthesis report took place on 9–10 December 2013 and 6–7 February 2014, with 25 selected stakeholders to reflect on the various long-term environmental visions set out in policy and their implications and to discuss how a transition could be achieved to realise these long-term goals.

In addition, the EEA SOER 2015 seminar in March engaged some 80 participants — from Management Board and Scientific Committee, as well as NFPs and EEA staff — on the environmental knowledge base required to underpin the long-term ambitions of the 7th EAP and to inform the drafting of the SOER 2015 Synthesis report. The discussions were anchored in the wider context of the EEA's MAWP 2014–2018, and set out to inform the drafting of the SOER 2015 Synthesis in particular.

To support colleagues at the European Commission in their preparations of briefing material for the incoming Commissioner(s) over the summer of 2014, draft briefings and a draft of the synthesis report were made available.

Rethinking systems of production and consumption

The EEA *Environmental indicator report 2014* was launched on 20 October to coincide with the Global Green Growth Forum, at which business leaders discussed how green growth can be supported by changing production and consumption patterns. The report looks at the transition to a green economy with a focus on the global environmental impacts of EU production-consumption systems. It analyses systems that have large environmental impacts globally — food, clothing and electronic goods — and highlights that substitute niche systems would benefit from further support.

As much as half of some pressures from EU consumption are exerted outside the EU, including land use, water use and some air pollutant emissions, partly because consumer goods are increasingly produced abroad. Such trends are much more difficult for European environmental policy to influence and remain largely invisible to most consumers. Niche trends include using new technologies that make it easier to do things collectively, from sharing cars and work tools to managing community gardens. Consumers are also becoming producers e.g. through selling electricity from rooftop solar panels or cooperatively producing and distributing food. Nonetheless, these initiatives and circular economy business models need more support to flourish.

Indicators

The *Digest of EEA indicators 2014* report was published in June to mark the outcomes of the EEA indicator review completed with the Management Board in November 2013. The report provides an overview of EEA indicators, presents the revised CSIs selected on the basis of their policy relevance and quality, and places them in the context of the wider landscape of European environmental indicators.

Furthermore, the report examines policy applications for indicators in the context of the cross-cutting, systemic policy challenges, underlying the 7th EAP and other EU policies, and the prospects for future development. The publication of the Digest was accompanied by an EEA technical report on messages emerging for resource efficiency and decoupling from using environmentally extended input-output analysis with relevance to the Resource Efficiency Roadmap and the 7th EAP. The analysis demonstrates the potential for using environmental accounting methods and data (2000–2007) in support of major environment and climate objectives to 2020; more recent and frequently updated data are needed to produce regular indicators.

Annual indicator-based products

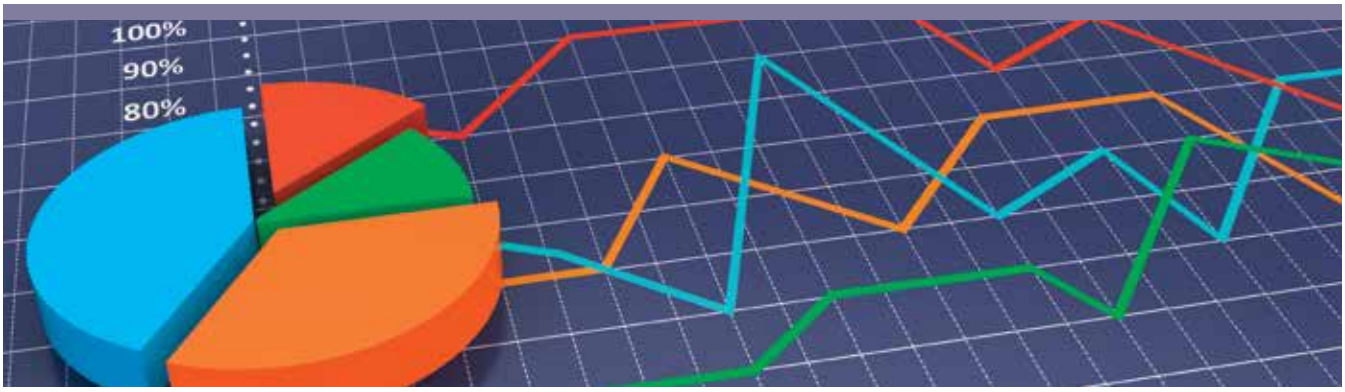
Work towards developing a series of 'Annual indicator-based reports' (2016–2019) to support the monitoring of the 7th EAP has continued. Indicators available at EEA, and to some extent at other institutions, were identified, mapped against the monitoring needs of the 7th EAP and categorised based on their suitability to monitor the 7th EAP. Gaps in indicator availability were also identified and mapped out.

Published reports

Digest of EEA indicators 2014, EEA Technical report No 8/2014
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/digest-of-eea-indicators-2014)

Environmental indicator report 2014, Environmental impacts of production-consumption systems in Europe
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-indicator-report-2014)

3 Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use



Goal

To be the authoritative European environment node and hub, and a key initiator within networks of knowledge co-creation, sharing and use.

Networking and partnerships

Multiannual objective

To improve the sharing of data, information and assessments at European, national and global levels together with Eionet, and to broaden cooperation with stakeholders and networks beyond Eionet.

Eionet activities

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its 39 member and cooperating countries, and currently includes around 1 500 experts in up to 400 national organisations working with environmental data and information.

A key activity in 2014 was the revision of the Eionet structure and procedures carried out jointly by the EEA and the NFPs with the aim of aligning the network with the priorities of the MAWP. The review also addressed the different operational processes in the management of Eionet. The revised NRC structure was endorsed by the Management Board in March 2014.

An NFP/Eionet Working Group activity, looking at the longer term strategic development of Eionet in light of the changing knowledge landscape, was also initiated in 2014.

SOER 2015 and SOE-online

A major focus of Eionet throughout 2014 was SOER 2015 including providing input to core products, particularly contributing to country briefings and developing communications and public outreach activities at the national level.

Countries provided input to the SOER 2015 in the form of country briefings. Eionet was instrumental in the review process. In addition, regional briefings on the Arctic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea were developed 2015 in line with the regional perspective in the 7th EAP.

European Network of the Heads of Environment Protection Agencies (EPA)

A new coordinator of the secretariat of the EPA took up her tasks at the

EEA. The 22nd meeting of the Network was held in Vienna, Austria, in May 2014, and the 23rd meeting took place in Pristina, Kosovo ([1]) in September.

A West Balkan Interest Group was established under the EPA Network to share experiences, good practices and knowledge. This group is also expected to provide guidance and steering to further strategic environmental development in the region.

Cooperation with relevant organisations and bodies beyond Eionet

The EEA mapped interactions with stakeholders that are not formally part of Eionet. Based on the overview, further needs for structuring these relationships were identified.

Support activities in the wider European region

The EEA contributed to the first UNECE 'Friends of SEIS' meeting in Geneva in May. The focus of the meeting was to promote stronger implementation and better benchmarking of environmental performance. Projects such as ENPI-SEIS and FLERMONECA aim to support implementation in the wider European region and prepare the way for the ministerial under the 'Environment for Europe' process expected in 2016.

In the Mediterranean region, work on the synthesis of the Horizon 2020 progress report was presented at a high level meeting in Amman in March in preparation for a ministerial meeting held in June in Athens.

During the year, the EEA provided support to the EU in the context of the Arctic Council. In addition, the EEA hosted a workshop for the Circumpolar Arctic Coastal Communities Observatory Network. The workshop focused on streamlining activities, databases and observation efforts alongside identifying key products.

Support to the development of EU positions on assessment-related activities of UNEP

At global level, the EEA continued to provide input to the EU and the Member States towards the first United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in June. The focus was on the science-policy interface, including UNEP Live. The EEA attended the meeting in Nairobi as part of the EU delegation and was involved in the drafting and negotiation of three of the ten UNEA resolutions.

Country desk officers

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

Throughout 2014, CDOs played an instrumental part in supporting the countries during the development of SOER 2015 Country briefings, which provide an overview of the state of the environment across 39 European countries, based on national 'state of environment' reports.

([1]) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Technical systems development

Multiannual objective

To ensure that EEA IT systems continually meet the needs of the organisation, enabling it to efficiently implement its work programme.

Networking and data reporting systems

The following systems related to Air and Climate Change were developed: a web questionnaire for F-Gases and ODS; the Emissions Trading Implementation report (EU ETS Directive Article 21); a new prototype for the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD); Air Quality e-Reporting; the Solvent Emissions Directive, the GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR); MMR Auctioning Revenue; the E-PRTR implementation report; the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and Waste Incineration Directives (IPPC/WID); vans and cars data; the LCP dataflow; the Sulphur Directive; Policies and Measures.

In the field of biodiversity, the Data Exchange Model for Natura 2000 was modified to support the non-EU countries of the Bern Convention (the so-called EMERALD countries) and a system to support assessments under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive was developed.

In addition, generic improvements to Reportnet were implemented including a new helpdesk system to handle user requests; bulk-editing function for vocabularies in the data dictionary; a newly upgraded data repository for the Mediterranean area (ENP-South); introduction of compression tools to efficiently manage the ever increasing amount of data (100 GB/year) reported to the repository; introduction of an immediate update of the content registry when new data are delivered.

Data and information dissemination systems

BISE was launched and made operational. The European Nature Information System (EUNIS) database was also redesigned. An upgrade of the European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) was also made. The knowledge base for the FLIS Horizon scanning prototype was tested and feedback received.

A new platform for managing report production, the 'Fiche Management System' was developed and launched. It was used for the web-publishing of the SOER 2015. In addition, the overall SOER 2015 website was designed and implemented. The website included a mechanism to generate PDF files of the SOER 2015 briefings from the web content management system. The EEA Data Visualisation tool (DaViz) was further improved and used for preparing graphics for SOER 2015 briefings as well as other EEA reports and indicators.

Spatial data infrastructure

A major platform migration of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) project took place in 2014 and it was also prepared for INSPIRE web services. A trial setup was put in place to test the concept of a flexible and easy to maintain common workspace. The workspace was populated with content and the data flows documented in order to give guidance to ETCs on what should be documented in the future for all data flows.

A new Extract Translate Load server — a key component in the management and control of automated data flows — was put into production. This is a first step towards improved and cost effective data flow management.

A web tool that helps to manage the EEA's Geographic Information System platform for web services, Discomap, went into production. A new landing page for easy access of the services was also produced and launched.

A new set of web templates was published to accommodate new demands from different thematic areas. New functionalities include a print tool that brings interactive maps closer to the EEA layout for map printing.

Monitoring, data and information management

Multiannual objective

To ensure the availability, quality, accessibility and sustainability of monitoring, data and information needed for the knowledge base supporting environment and climate policies.

Support to monitoring, data and information management

Priority data flows and reporting tools

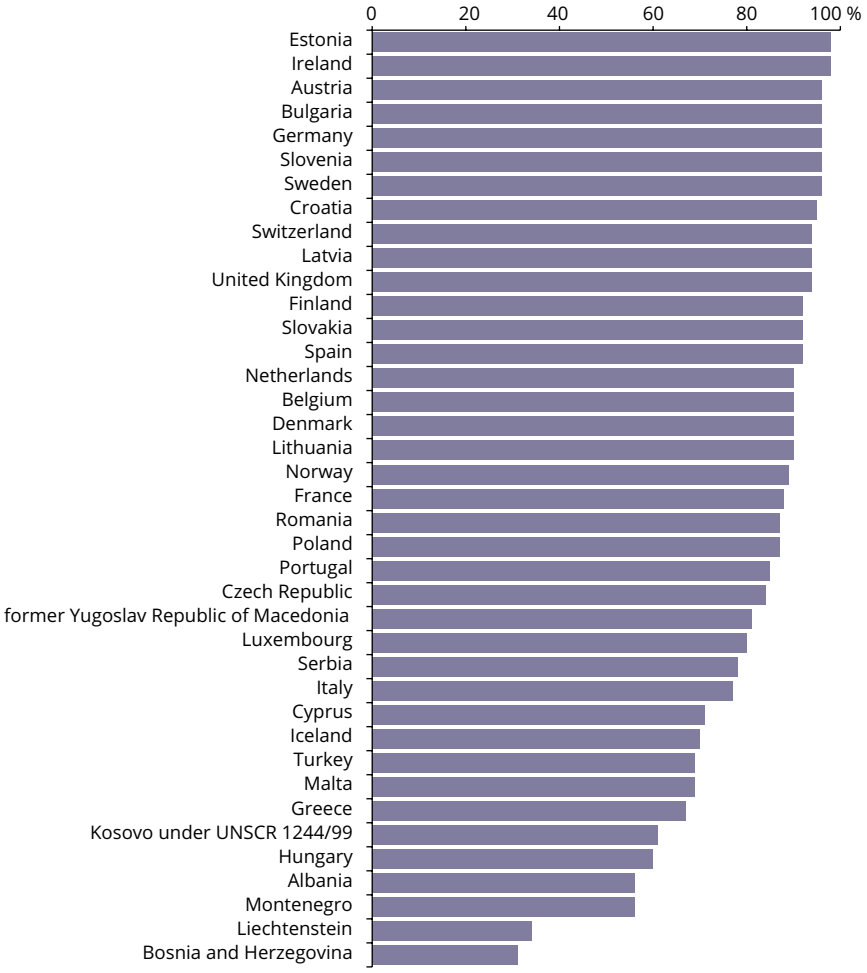
Eionet priority data flows cover a variety of environmental themes and represent a subset of the EEA's data collection activities. In this context, in 2014, the EEA published its 17th annual progress report on Eionet priority data flows. The report presents 16 data flows and shows the average score for countries providing data is 81%, the same as that of the previous reporting period. Just under two-thirds of countries achieved or exceeded this average, with 14 countries remaining below it.

A total of 32 new versions of European data sets managed by the EEA were published in 2014. A full list of these is available on the EEA website.

Country benchmarking results from 2013

The most recent results can be found at http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows.

Overall performance of countries (May 2013–April 2014)



Published report

Eionet priority data flows, May 2013–April 2014
(http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-priority-data-flows-2013-2014)

Thematic data sets and related web applications

The EEA continued to provide key thematic services for European environmental initiatives. Among these, the Climate-ADAPT portal was upgraded with web map viewers and web applications. A new framework was put into place that supports data flow automation and the development of a common workspace on the EEA infrastructure for ETCs and consultants. The air quality e-reporting infrastructure, which had been in production since January 2014, became operational and work is ongoing to improve performance and data quality.

In addition, the Android version of the Marine LitterWatch application was updated and the new iOS version (for iPhone/iPad) was made available. A web interface for Marine LitterWatch was also developed to support communities in setting up beach clean-ups and events and to improve the quality of data collected with the application. A new version of Natura 2000 was delivered to DG Environment and the EEA data service for dissemination.

Indicators

In total, 42 indicators were updated in 2014, 10 of which are CSIs. The updated indicators comprise the following: 8 air pollution indicators, 22 climate change indicators, 4 energy indicators, 1 soil indicator, 4 transport indicators and 3 water indicators. A full list of these is available on the EEA website. In addition, a total of 59 maps and graphs were published during the reporting period.

Building the European spatial data infrastructure

Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)

A report which included EEA/JRC contributions to the INSPIRE mid-term evaluation report was published in October 2014. The report presents the situation regarding INSPIRE implementation at its half-way point and provides an overview of how actions to date have met objectives and to what extent the initial identified problems are progressing.

The annual INSPIRE conference took place in Aalborg, Denmark, in June 2014. Some 500 members of the global spatial data community, consisting of users, technology developers, data providers and policymakers from across the EU, were present. The theme of this year's conference was 'Inspire for Governance' and one of the conference plenaries, titled 'Inspire at a crossroads', reflects INSPIRE's completion of its formative period as it looks to set its mid-term perspective. The EEA was a partner in the organisation of the conference and used the occasion to present the INSPIRE mid-term evaluation. The EEA also led several workshops and held presentations in support of INSPIRE implementation. Conference outcomes include an understanding of the strength of the existing community and the start of the new phase of INSPIRE, which calls for more user driven actions that balance the complexity of the issues addressed until now.

Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

The EEA contribution to GEO is focused on its contributions to the GEO portal in the form of core data sharing, user engagement and in-situ coordination. In 2014, the tenth Group on Earth Observations ministerial conference (GEO-X), hosted in Geneva, renewed the mandate for GEO for the next ten years. The EEA was present in a number of events during GEO-X including the exhibition where EEA and Eionet were featured.

The EEA also continued its support to the GEO/GEOSS Implementation Plan Working Group, which produced a draft outline of strategic implementation plan for 2016–2025. The plan was discussed in the GEO Plenary in November and will be finalised during 2015 for approval at the GEO Ministerial conference due to take place at the end of 2015 in Mexico City.

The Commission has expressed interest in EEA hosting the GEO projects workshop in the first half of 2015 jointly with the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). Preparation of this event started in 2014.

Support to United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

The EEA presented its use of geospatial data at the Eurogeographics General Assembly in Chisinau. The UN-GGIM–Europe was officially launched in October and the EEA was granted the status of observer. Eurostat and JRC requested the EEA to support the UN-GGIM-Europe process especially on core geospatial data.

Communication, outreach and user analysis

Multiannual objective

To inform and engage in dialogue with key stakeholders and other users of EEA outputs around key messages and corporate communications.

Communication priorities: Green Economy and Waste

The communication plan for the 2014 annual priority 'Green Economy, Resource Efficiency and Waste' was finalised in cooperation with colleagues in the IEA programme. In July 2014, a communication package was delivered around the report *Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies* published in July. It included a speech by the Executive Director and a written briefing for the Informal Joint Meeting of EU Environment and Employment Ministers organised by the Italian Presidency.

The EEA's engagement at Green Week was well received, among them the Executive Director's intervention during the closing session. A joint EEA/DG Environment Green Week session on the role of communication in a circular economy attracted over 100 participants.

Preparing to communicate SOER 2015

The comprehensive communications effort towards the finalisation and launch of SOER 2015 went on throughout 2015, based on the goals outlined in the SOER Communications Plan. These are to contribute to a societal debate on the prospects for ensuring and maintaining a healthy environment by engaging in a dialogue on Europe's environment throughout 2015 via a language of movement, empowerment and potential, a comprehensive country engagement and networking, and a primarily web based user experience with intensified visual elements.

At the heart of the communications effort is the SOER tool kit and country engagement plan. Elements of the tool kit developed in 2014 include, amongst others, the 'key message matrix', the SOER 2015 interactive presentation tool, press release, and exhibition material. Among the tasks in 2014 were:

- the SOER country outreach team finalised the outreach calendar listing all SOER 2015 events organised by the countries or the EEA;

2014 communications quick facts

- responded to almost 500 media enquiries;
- coordinated more than 110 interviews;
- produced 50 web highlights;
- wrote and disseminated 7 press releases;
- identified more than 7 400 articles mentioning the EEA;
- issued more than 300 Facebook posts, generating nearly 3 million views;
- issued more than 740 tweets, generating more than 2.5 million targeted Twitter users;
- hosted 34 external visiting groups;
- responded to 670 public enquiries;
- developed 30 sets of speaking notes and presentations;
- participated in 7 exhibitions and conferences;
- published 4 issues of the EEA Newsletter (March, June, September and December).

- the SOER 2015 presentation was finalised;
- dissemination and promotion activities related to the launch of SOER 2015 continued including a targeted campaigns to promote the subscription service via EEA staff email signature templates, subscription promotion slides for EEA PowerPoint presentations, flyers etc;
- the winners of the 'Environment & Me' photo competition were announced in December, and a large number of the photographs will be used in the SOER communication products (briefings, Synthesis print version, flyers, etc.). In connection with the SOER launch there will be a short award ceremony in Brussels. In all there were 787 valid entries and 3 914 votes;
- with regard to the SOER core products, all briefings were web edited and checked for layout. An SOER 2015 pre-launch page was set up and a link to that page was placed on the current SOER web page;
- a major translation effort centred on making a large number of language versions available to coincide with national launch activities planned to run throughout 2015.

The launch is planned for 3 March 2015.

Dissemination and the new corporate newsletter

Efforts to further develop the tailor-made dissemination platform continued throughout 2014. These efforts included the development of a corporate newsletter, the first edition of which was published in March. The new newsletter mailing tool and templates were used regularly to send and monitor interest in the corporate newsletter and several notifications of newly published reports and information were sent via the new platform.

Briefing new MEPs and Commissioners

A joint briefing for new MEPs assigned to the Environment Committee was organised in November together with EU agencies EFSA (European Food Safety Angecy), the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The new Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella, visited the EEA on 8 December 2014.

New corporate communication framework and design

A new corporate framework was completed.

A revision and update of the EEA's corporate design also took place throughout 2014, and the SOER design is the first EEA product developed with the new guidelines in mind.

Internal communication

A matrix team on internal communication has been working throughout 2014. Main activities were focused around awareness raising for the importance of internal collaboration and sharing in a context of co-created knowledge and of a transparent, performing and innovative workplace. The team also analysed and revitalised existing internal collaboration features (quick wins) and piloted some of the proposals addressed in the EFQM process (2012) and the Internal Communication Project (2011).

Environmental information and communication as a policy instrument

A scoping study on the links between public communication, environmental policy implementation and behavioural science has been developed in collaboration with the communication experts (NRCs for Communication) in Eionet. The study 'Communication, environment and behaviour' argues that insights from behavioural sciences can be used in combination with recent advances in communications technology to improve public communication, and thereby improve the implementation of environmental policy. EEA has discussed preliminary findings

with public communication experts throughout 2014 and the study will be published in 2015.

Other communication activities:

Signals 2014
The latest edition of Signals, published during Green Week in June, focused on the environmental effects of our current consumption and production system. It shows how we often extract limited resources faster than the planet can produce them, turn them into products using environmentally harmful processes and then discard these products after a limited period of use.

Exhibitions
The EEA had a booth on the EU stand during the GEO-X Ministerial Summit in Geneva in January with posters and a looped slide show.

The Living Conference in Copenhagen in April, the INSPIRE and ESOF conferences, held in June, and the political festival 'Folkemødet' on Bornholm took place and are examples of the diverse range of exhibitions at which the EEA was represented in 2014.

Improving communications channels
Work also continued on improving and upgrading communication channels such as targeted online dissemination and social media. Efforts continued in terms of synchronising the development of messages and communications work in general, particularly with regard to timing, development of messages, and the use of effective workflows.

Corporate video and audio-visual production
A new corporate video was published on multiple social media channels and disseminated to the inter-agency network. A series of seven short expert videos were completed, as were two video productions to mark the annual priority of Green Economy and Waste as well as the Year of Soil.

Media relations

The EEA press office dealt with almost 500 media enquiries from a variety of newspapers, magazines, radio and television programmes, and organised more than 110 interviews.

The annual bathing water report was widely covered by the media, just as in previous years, with more than 1 250 articles identified in 2014. Approximately 60% of this coverage was in Germany, but there was a good spread across Europe with coverage in 29 countries. High ranking sources such as *Spiegel, The Guardian* and many leading national media also published articles.

In March, several EEA experts were interviewed on a major air pollution incident affecting Paris and other cities in Western Europe, which led to 382 mentions of the EEA. On 28 October, the EEA published a package of GHG products including *Trends and projections in Europe 2014* and the *Approximated EU GHG inventory* which also received excellent coverage, with 552 articles identified by the end of the year.

Other EEA reports with a high media impact were *Costs of air pollution from European industrial facilities 2008–2012* (493 articles), *Air quality in Europe — 2014 report* (444 articles), *Noise in Europe 2014* (371 articles), *National adaptation policy processes in European countries — 2014* (299 articles) and *European bat population trends* (253 articles).

Visiting groups

The EEA received 34 external visiting groups during 2014 including visits from representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Slovenian Ministry for Agriculture and Environment, the Region of North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, the Korean Environment Institute, DANIDA, MERCOSUR, the Environment Ministry of Sweden, Mayors of the Region of Häme, in Finland, the Parliament of Montenegro, the Environmental Information and Education centre of the Republic of Georgia and the Executive Secretary for UNECE. In addition, the EEA received visitors from PON-GAS, Italy, Volkswagen, Germany and several student groups from universities and academic institutions from around Europe, Asia and the United States.

Social media workshop

As a follow-up to the Heads of Communication network meeting in January 2014, the EEA, the Agency of Fundamental Rights and EFSA,

organised an EU Agencies' social media workshop in Copenhagen. Some 23 colleagues from 15 Agencies participated in the one-day knowledge-sharing workshop. A wiki page with resources for agencies on social media strategy, operations and evaluation has been set up based on the workshop contributions.

Cooperation with NRCs for communication

The annual meeting of the NRCs for Communication took place in October in Athens. Fine-tuning of the SOER 2015 outreach plans and the Environment communication and policy study were on the agenda of this year's meeting. In addition, a one-day workshop on country engagement in SOER 2015 communication and dissemination activities took place on 3 June in Copenhagen and brought together NFP, NRCs for Communication and SOE for the first time. Indeed, communication with the NRCs for Communication took place towards the end of 2013 and will continue for most of 2015. SOER 2015-related activities thus represent a high point in relation to the activities of this network.

Continuous liaison with NFPs and NRCs for Communication has taken place in order to meet their EEA publication requirements in an efficient and timely manner.

Evaluating communications

The 2013 'Year of Air' evaluation report has been concluded and published on the intranet. The collaboration between the programmes involved resulted in measurable improvements of the impact of EEA work and will serve as an inspiration for future EEA communication plans.

Brussels liaison

It was a busy and mutually rewarding year in terms of cooperation between the EEA and the main EU institutions via the Brussels Liaison Office (BLO).

EU institutions and other Brussels based EEA stakeholders

2014 was characterised by the institutional changes — European elections and nomination of the new European Commission. During the year, most of the recommendations stated in the Common Approach on decentralised agencies, adopted in 2012 by the European Commission together with the European Parliament and the European Council of Ministers, were adopted. In this context, the EEA was very active within the EU Agencies network, in order to enhance efficiency and accountability and to foster better cooperation with the EU Institutions.

The principle activity for the BLO during 2014 was to assist in the organisation of the SOER 2015 Brussels launch events. This included contributing to the various internal and external communication and dissemination plans.

European Commission

High-level meetings took place between the EEA, DG Environment and DG CLIMA, both to plan the implementation of common work streams on a range of topics (including the 7th EAP with the creation of an enlarged group within the Commission labelled Environmental Knowledge Community (EKC)) and to prepare for the negotiations of the EEA budget for 2015.

In January, the Executive Director gave a thorough presentation on EEA activities to DG Environment colleagues. In March, the Executive Director gave a presentation at a European Commission conference on 'Healthy Oceans — Productive Ecosystems (HOPE)' as well as at a MAES high level conference.

Soon after their appointments, contacts were established with both Commissioners Vella (Environment, Maritime affairs and Fisheries) and Arias Cañete (Climate Action and Energy). A one-day visit by Commissioner Vella and colleagues took place at the EEA.

European Parliament

Alongside the close follow up of the discharge process 2012 with the Budgetary Control and the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) committees, the EEA cooperated closely with several European Parliament committees.

There were regular exchanges with the new ENVI committee chair, Giovanni La Via and Jose Inacio Faria, the MEP responsible for relations between the ENVI committee and the EEA. Furthermore, the EEA and the four agencies under ENVI committee

competence (ECDC, EMA and EFSA) organised a joint seminar which aimed to foster cooperation between the agencies and ENVI members from the outset of this new legislature.

The BLO followed legislative and other relevant policy developments in the ENVI and other relevant committees. In March, the Executive Director of the EEA presented the MAWP to ENVI committee members.

The EEA report *Air quality in Europe — 2014 report* was launched in an European Parliament workshop hosted by Rapporteur Ms Girling in November. The EEA report *Focusing on environmental pressures from long-distance transport — TERM 2014: transport indicators tracking progress towards environmental targets in Europe* was launched at the meeting of the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) in December.

The EEA assisted at numerous workshops organised by the European Parliament's policy department and by its Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development. Relevant reports were distributed to participants.

The EEA continued to provide its expertise to a number of reports, as well as providing a knowledge base for the circular economy, including direct dialogue with MEPs. A one-day visit by MEP Simona Bonafé, ENVI Rapporteur for the circular economy, took place in November.

Council of the European Union

The EEA cooperated with the Greek and Italian EU Presidencies by participating in the Informal Environmental Councils and various working party meetings.

Committee of the Regions (CoR) and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Regular contacts were maintained with the CoR Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE) Commission secretariat and the EESC Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (NAT) section secretariat and its Sustainable Development Observatory, as well as follow-up of CoR and EESC plenary sessions, conclusions, conferences and workshops.

A delegation of the CoR visited the EEA in September. The visit, a joint venture between the EEA and the City Of Copenhagen, allowed CoR members to interact with EEA experts on a number of themes of mutual interest based on the ENVE Commission priorities and the EEA's MAWP 2014–2018. A particular focus was the EEA's efforts in helping to improve the knowledge base for local and regional environment policymaking. The visit will also look at the scope for reinforcing cooperation between the EEA and the CoR.

The study visit also included a study tour facilitated by the city authorities focusing on what makes Copenhagen — European Green Capital 2014 — a frontrunner in sustainable urban development, combined with an on-site visit to see a relevant environmental project.

Published report

EEA Signals 2014 — Well-being and the environment (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/signals-2014)

Quality management and operational services

Multiannual objective

To provide high-quality operational support to the running of the EEA, including quality and environmental performance management.

Quality management and IT systems

A matrix management task group was established to review and revive the Agency's approach to quality and environmental management, following up the findings of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) self-assessment in 2012–2013. Following the review, a quality and environmental management group was established in the Executive Director's office.

A new Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Steering Committee was established to strengthen the governance of the Agency's ICT activities. The main objectives of the Committee are to improve communication across the IT groups and the EEA in general, to develop a comprehensive IT strategy and to ensure IT governance and compliance.

The ICT committee explored the use of external cloud services, both for desktop work (Office 365) and for public web applications The purpose is to find the best solutions for the increased demands to maintain '24/7' web services, and business continuity in general, while not compromising data protection issues. The outcome was positive and many IT systems are now in the progress of being moved to cloud-based services.

Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)

The EEA uses an environmental management system, which was registered under the EMAS in 2005. In 2014, this system was audited in line with the EMAS requirements of a more thorough audit every three years. The audit did not result in any remarks or detection of non-conformities.

Management of facilities, documents, library services and publication processes

An internal reorganisation, that saw close to 60 staff members change offices, took place in January 2014. The EEA buildings were flooded on Sunday 31 August 2014. Thanks to lessons-learned from a similar event on 2 July 2011, including the use of portable pumps to protect an electricity transformer station located under the courtyard, this year's event caused fewer problems than the previous one. Following this event, senior management decided to move archived files from the basement into a more secure location at the ground floor and has adopted a new plan for archiving personnel and financial documents.

The EEA improved its document management with the increased streamlining of activities across programmes. The archiving procedure was also reviewed and deemed adequate.

The library prepared statistics on the use of online access to journal databases, which demonstrated widespread and frequent use and good value for money.

Policy evaluation

While the EEA has performed implicit work to evaluate policies under the previous MAWP (e.g. by measuring progress against policy objectives), policy evaluation work will become more explicit as of 2015.

In 2014, the focus of the informal group on policy evaluation was threefold:

Building expertise
Most concretely, the group is currently working on internal guidance for policy evaluation, generating an overview of previous EEA approaches to policy evaluation and an internal series with external lectures presenting their approaches for evaluating environment and climate policies.

Networking
Contacts have been made with a number of networks and organisations working on policy evaluation, in particular at the 2014 forum of the European Environmental Evaluators Network (EEEN) and with the climate policy research unit of the European University Institute.

Projects carried out in thematic areas
The EEA is also working on strengthening policy evaluation aspects in ongoing work. For example, analyses were published on 'why did GHG emissions decrease?' earlier this year. Moreover, work is currently under preparation to evaluate land impacts of EU policies.

Copernicus operational services

Multiannual objective

To contribute to the implementation of the Copernicus programme.

Coordination of Copernicus Initial Operations (GIO)

Copernicus is a programme to be delivered under the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Under Priority objective 5 of the 7th EAP, Copernicus is identified as a system that can provide spatial information, and support streamlining and common approaches for the provision of information in support of environmental and climate policies, both at national and European level. Copernicus will focus on six operational services: atmosphere, marine, climate change, land, emergency and security. The EEA has been successful in establishing initial operations for the land service and the initial framework for in-situ coordination, and is foreseen to be included in future Copernicus work plans, potentially for other services.

A new Delegation Agreement between the EU and the EEA for the implementation of the Copernicus land monitoring service and the in situ component was signed on 1 December 2014. A new framework contract for the validation of all products produced as part of the Copernicus initial operations 2011–2014 was due to be put in place in January 2015.

Verification, enhancement and validation of data (satellite imagery, High Resolution Layers (HRL), Corine Land Cover (CLC) 2012 and change mapping 2006–2012)

With regard to GIO, 24 countries finished and delivered CLC and CLC change (CLCC) products for the reference year 2012–2013. In addition, Instrument for Pre-Accession funding was confirmed for the West Balkan countries and contracts prepared with them. By the end of the year, CLC and CLCC production for the six West Balkan countries had been carried out by the Eionet national teams, and the first deliveries were uploaded in December 2014. Technical specifications for CLC production for Turkey were also prepared.

The initial production of the HRLs with the following thematic attributes — imperviousness, forest, grassland, wetlands and small water bodies — took place throughout 2014. HRLs reached 100% coverage for all 39 EEA member and cooperating countries at 20 m resolution. In addition, verification and enhancement are ongoing. In fact, some 85% of the verification reports about the quality of the Copernicus land monitoring products were received from the NRCs for Land Cover. For the HRL grassland, a mitigation measures contract was established with the service providers to improve the quality of the high resolution grassland layer, including a re-scoping of the target types of grasslands into semi-natural and natural grasslands.

Two high resolution satellite image mosaics have been included in the Copernicus land portal: http://land.copernicus.eu.

Local component of the Copernicus land monitoring service

A framework contract to produce a tailored Very High Resolution mapping of Land Cover/Land Use along riparian zones of the hydrographic networks in Europe was signed and implementation began during the reporting period. A second contract (bulk production) and an extension to selected Nature 2000 areas are under preparation. The nomenclature for this work was established in close cooperation with DG Environment and, in particular,

the ecosystem assessment concepts proposed by the MAES group.

The second local component is the European Urban Atlas. The following updates to the Urban Atlas took place in 2014:

- a revised Urban Atlas (UA) 2006 was published for 131 Larger Urban Zones (LUZ);
- the UA2006–2012 change layer was produced for 86 LUZ;
- an extension to UA2012 was produced for 38 LUZ;
- the UA2012 update was produced for 46 LUZ.

Capacity building in West Balkan and European Neighbourhood countries

Work in this area is conditional on non-core funds being allocated to the EEA for these activities

Multiannual objective

To improve the knowledge base for environment policy in the entire pan-European area and the Mediterranean, based on SEIS principles.

West Balkan cooperation

With Croatia joining the EU in 2013, the number of cooperating countries in the West Balkans went from seven to six. The first round of Instrument for Pre-Accession funding came to an end during the year. The new IPA contract focuses more specifically on 'technical readiness' for EEA membership by 2020. In this context, a scoping paper had been developed together with the West Balkan countries to identify specific issues and to develop a roadmap to 2020.

European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The cooperation with the ENP in the framework of the ENPI-SEIS project resulted in the production of a regional set of commonly agreed environmental indicators in both East and South regions, and progress in moving towards establishing a more regular process of data production and sharing. The publication of the first regional assessment report under the Horizon 2020 Initiative for the Mediterranean region — jointly produced by the EEA and UNEP/MAP — and the preparation of a synthesis document capturing the cooperation with the six countries in the ENP East region were the main outcomes in 2014.

As mentioned, in June 2014, enhanced cooperation was initiated by five ENP partner countries (Jordan, Israel, Morocco, Palestine and the Republic of Moldova) that have expressed an interest to closely collaborate with the EEA and further implement SEIS within the framework of the InSEIS project. The activities are primarily focusing on the provision of technical assistance and expert support from the EEA and Eionet to the five partner countries in the jointly identified areas of work.

Published report

Horizon 2020 Mediterranean report, EEA Technical report No 6/2014 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/horizon-2020-mediterranean-report)

4 EEA management

Goal

Excellence in delivering the work programme.

Governance and management

Multiannual objective

To lead and manage the EEA effectively and efficiently in line with stakeholder expectations.

EEA's management activities and horizontal administrative services are brought together to ensure that the core horizontal activities are planned, implemented, monitored and reported in a coherent and consistent way to facilitate efficient and effective delivery of the EEA work programme and sound financial management.

The activities covered comprise governance (support to the Management Board, the Bureau and the Scientific Committee), the overall management (strategic and line management) and administrative services (human resource management, financial management and legal services).

A major focus throughout 2014 was SOER 2015 including providing input to core products, particularly contributing to country briefings and developing communications and public outreach activities at the national level.

Internal Audit Capability (IAC)

A shift happened in the IAC function in 2014 with the reorganisation of the reporting structures due to changes in the new EEA financial regulation. A new Internal Audit Charter was defined and approved by the Management Board. The Management Board will from now on approve the annual work plan and follow up the recommendations of the IAC. The three areas of contribution remained unchanged: audit assignments, consulting assignments, liaison with other auditors (the Internal Audit Service of the European Commission (IAS), European Court of Auditors (ECA)).

Management Board and Bureau

The joint Management Board seminar and Board meeting were held in Zagreb in March to commemorate Croatia's membership of the EU and the EEA. A series of events were hosted by the Croatian government. One key event was the meeting with the directors of the West Balkan

countries, attended by the Deputy Minister for Environmental and Nature Protection, Mr Hrvoje Dokoza.

Strategic discussions at the seminar focused on the SOER 2015 Synthesis report with representatives of the Scientific Committee and NFPs also contributing to the deliberations. One of the key outcomes was the confirmation of the SOER 2015 Synthesis report approach proposed by the EEA.

The Bureau and Scientific Committee members also held a joint session in February to discuss issues of common interest and exchange views on strengthening the links with the Management Board.

The joint Management Board-DIMESA workshop 'Developing the knowledge base for the 7th EAP to 2020' took place in June 2014 in Luxembourg along with the 70th Management Board meeting. Discussions at this workshop considered the potential to improve the evidence base for the evaluation of the 7th EAP in the framework of DIMESA. The report from the workshop has been circulated to participants in early September.

The 70th Management Board meeting was the last one chaired by Dr Karsten Sach whose second term as Chairman ended on 31 August. Consequently, the Board elected a new Chair, Ms Elisabeth Freytag-Rigler, who took up her duties on 1 September 2014.

The November Management Board meeting took place at the EEA premises with a view to adopting the EEA AWP for 2015, approving the EEA Budget 2015 and approving the EEA Anti-fraud Strategy. A new Vice-Chair and several Bureau members were also elected, amongst other agenda items.

Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee also held a joint seminar with the EEA on 'Environment, Health and Well-being', in February with the participation of experts from the European Commission, the Management Board and other specialists from across Europe. A report on the outcome of the seminar is available on the EEA website under the Scientific Committee section (http://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/governance/scientific-committee) The Scientific Committee also held a joint workshop with the EEA on the SOER 2015.

At the meeting in October 2014, the Scientific Committee elected a new Vice-Chair and approved its opinion on the EEA AWP for 2015 amongst other agenda items. The Committee also held a seminar on ecosystems and their systems in October with the aim of commenting on developments in the knowledge base for structuring assessments from the perspectives of (policy, assessments and research & monitoring. A report on the outcome of this seminar is available on the EEA website under the Scientific Committee section (http://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/governance/scientific-committee).

Administration

Multiannual objective

To provide high-quality administrative support to the running of the EEA.

The EEA balanced scorecard

The balanced scorecard offers a wide-ranging view on strategy accomplishment: first and foremost, by operating with multiple approaches to achieve 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 the strategic indicators of EEA performance at a highly aggregated level. These indicators are derived from a wide range of metrics measuring performance, and ramify widely across the four different perspectives framing the balanced scorecard.

The top level of the EEA balanced scorecard attempts to provide a simple overview of how we are performing as an organisation, and directs attention to areas where performance is below the desired level. Indicators at this level are displayed as achievements according to set targets, easily conveying how close we are to the target.

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

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

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

The EEA is constantly seeking better ways of reporting/illustrating the content of the four perspectives, and hence some graphs might change from year to year.

5 Running an EMAS-registered environmental management system

Environmental performance in 2014

Environmental management system

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

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

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

Environmental impacts of the Agency's activities

The Agency's activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. The Agency routinely monitors its use of electricity, energy for heating, water and paper, the generation of waste as well as the CO_2 emissions from business travel. The Agency regularly evaluates its activities in order to optimise and improve outputs while limiting the use of resources and minimising negative impacts on the environment.

Environmental management structure

The Agency's environmental management system is an integral part of the organisation's management plan and is designed to make environmental responsibilities clear to employees. Staff members are encouraged to actively engage in projects that will lead to positive environmental impacts. New employees receive a 30 minute introduction to the environmental management system, and several complimentary activities exist to further inform staff about EMAS priorities.

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

EMAS communication activities

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

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

EEA ENVIRONMENT POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

March 2014

Hans Bruyninckx
Executive Director

European Environment Agency

Raising environmental awareness

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

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

To encourage more sustainable consumption and resource efficiency by employees at home as well as in the workplace, a swap party was held in January 2014 where unwanted Christmas gifts could be exchanged. The positive feedback from participants was noted. Another activity of awareness included the weekly video loop in the canteen to communicate EMAS targets for 2014 and selected green tips. In 2014, the EMAS section of the EEA's website received 3 964 views — a 9% increase to the previous year, which documents the usefulness of the provided information for external audiences.

Awareness-raising activities also included newsletters and notifications for internal use, website updates for external audiences, as well as introducing new staff to EMAS as part of the induction training. Finally, the presentation of EMAS 2013 results and 2014 targets, the so-called EMAS refresher visit, was given to each EEA programme separately.

Running the EEA offices

The environmental impact of running EEA offices is detailed below in several tables in time series segmentation from 2005 to 2014.

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

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

The number of persons working at the EEA is expressed as equivalent to Full-Time Employees (FTE) and is derived from the time recording system that both staff and in-house consultants and other short-term assistants use.The calculation of performance in terms of impacts per square-meter is complicated by the fact that since 2005 some EEA staff members have been working in other buildings than the main building at Kongens Nytorv 6 (KN6). Since 2010, the EEA has been renting an adjacent building (KN8) — initially two floors and from 2011 three floors. KN6 and KN8 have a maximum of 175 and 55 office spaces respectively, and the size is approximately 10 000 m^2 in total (7 200 m^2 in KN6 and 2 800 m^2 in KN8).

Full-Time Employees (FTE), 2005–2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FTE	136	155	172	173	175	198	219	235	226	211

Electricity

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

As gathering, managing and disseminating environmental data is one of the main objectives of the Agency, reduction of the overall electricity use is not a goal *per se*. The increase in electricity consumption between 2011 and 2013 can, for example, be attributed to the enlargement of the server-park and addition of 168 terabytes of disk space; both needed to meet the objectives of the work programme.

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

Also in 2014, the Agency bought electricity from renewable sources (wind energy) through the renewable energy certificate system (RECS) for the agreed quantity of 768 MWh in form of a RECS certificate.

Heating

The steam used by the EEA for heating its premises is provided by the grid of the local district heating provider HOFOR, who is undergoing a reorganisation of its district heating grid from steam to hot water by 2021. This modification to the existing system will provide energy and environmental benefits not only to the EEA but the inner city of Copenhagen.

Consumption of electricity, 2005–2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total KWh	715 320	796 858	768 424	724 110	735 669	683 004	735 148	779 851	762 206	779 251
KWh/FTE	5 271	5 138	4 478	4 188	4 199	3 451	3 365	3 321	3 374	3 693
KWh/m²	99	111	107	101	102	95	102	78	76	78

Note: The figures from 2005 to 2011 cover only KN6 (7 200 m²) and the 2012–2014 figures cover both buildings (10 000 m²).

Consumption of heating energy, 2005–2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
m³	826	876	907	944	902	1 092	969	943	937	845
KWh a	578 200	613 000	634 900	661 000	631 591	764 400	678 300	660 100	655 900	591 500
KWh/FTE	4 261	3 952	3 700	3 823	3 605	3 863	3 104	2 811	2 903	2 803
KWh/m²	80	85	88	92	88	106	94	92	91	82

Note: To evaporate one m³ of water it takes about 700 KWh of energy, according to HOFOR (http://www.hofor.dk/fjernvarme), heating supplier for the EEA. The figures for all years cover only KN6 (7 200 m²).

The FTE includes all staff, but since 2010 an increasing number of staff is based in KN8. Hence the downward trend 2010–2014 is mainly an artefact.

Water

The EEA's consumption of water was high in 2013, as it was in 2010 and 2011. This increase can be attributed to regularly watering several large plants in the courtyard (as well as on the façade of the building in 2010). The courtyard plants were removed at the end of 2013. The consumption of water in 2014 is now on a more acceptable level.

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

Paper

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

The new method that was introduced in 2012 to monitor in-house printing gives rather accurate and comparable figures. The number of pages printed in-house was further reduced by 10.5% from 2013 to 2014.

Consumption of water, 2005–2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
m^3	1 456	1 581	1 545	1 564	1 854	2 636	2 381	1 827	2 326	1 787
m^3/FTE	11	10	9	9	11	13	11	8	10	8.5
l/m^2	202	220	215	217	258	366	331	254	323	248

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

Consumption of paper, 2006–2014

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [b]	2013	2014
Number of sheets printed in-house	1 534 265	725 500	1 583 000	549 000	906 500	134 500	1 366 570 [b]	1 327 381	1 188 345
In-house sheets per FTE	9 892	4 228	9 156	3 134	4 581	616	5 820	5 876	5 632
Number of pages in published reports [a]	9 944 120	14 047 732	6 651 600	6 309 400	9 844 500	10 674 600	10 228 150	12 651 000	4 901 400

Note: [a] Sum of pages per report times print run.

[b] Since 2012, the calculation method for in-house printing is based on counters on printers. Data before 2012 are not deemed reliable or comparable.

Waste

Waste generated by EEA activities is sorted into the following categories: glass, electronic, organic, paper, cardboard and household. Compared to 2013 data, less household and glass waste was recorded in 2014 when again more cardboard, paper and electronic waste was generated mainly due to a 'spring cleaning' campaign and disposal — and replacement — of written-off IT equipment. To be noted is that purchase of new IT equipment results in an increased amount of cardboard waste, due to the packaging material.

It is not possible to provide data on organic waste due to technical limitations in the current waste collection process. The lorry collecting the organic waste has no built-in scale and thus is unable to provide figures.

CO_2 emissions related to traveling

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

Generation of waste (kg), 2006–2014

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ([a])	2011	2012	2013	2014
Household	19 870	26 570	25 090	28 500	25 730	23 735	21 095	25 910	23 995
Cardboard	8 540	5 185	6 765	13 790	4 100	2 510	2 210	2 055	2 400
Paper					6 430	6 400	5 410	3 405	10 865
Organic	3 000	2 400	1 930	3 300	2 850	1 050 ([b])	No data ([c])	No data ([d])	No data ([d])
Electronic	1 900	1 170	2 150	1 570	2 492	1 904	1 237	1 306	2 046
Glass	690	335	150	320	510	470	No data ([c])	600	200
Total	34 000	35 660	36 085	47 480	42 112	36 069	29 573	33 276	39 506
Total/FTE	219	207	286	271	213	165	126	147	187

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

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

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

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

CO_2 emissions (tonnes), 2006–2014

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CO_2 emissions for staff missions					308	351	259	287	238
CO_2 emissions for meeting participants					227	301	375	330	247
Total	673	447	526	600	535	652	634	617	(922) (*) 485

Note: (*) The high increase of tonnes of CO_2 emissions is due to the change of calculation method based on the Radiative Force Index (RFI). This multiplier of 1.9, which also includes other greenhouse gases such as NO_x and water vapour, is added to the emissions factor to take into account the effects of emitting greenhouse gas emissions at high altitude by aviation. The EEA has chosen to apply this index as of 2014.

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

Evaluating the last two years shows that the distance travelled via air has gone down, from 5.6 million km to 4.8 million km as well as the carbon footprint.

Procurement

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

Environmental targets 2014 with performance indicators

Environmental issue	Source of impact	Action plan	Performance indicator	Performance in 2014
1. Electricity consumption	1. Central computing and data storage by servers	Introducing more energy efficient servers and related technology.	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 239 622 KWh 2014: 276 216 KWh
	2. Cooling in server room	Ensuring optimal temperature at all times.	0-growth in 2012–2014 (base year 2011)	2011: 87 228 KWh 2014: 105 179 KWh
	3. 'Staff-related' use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copy machines, faxes, lights etc.)	Increasing awareness among staff about this aspect.	3% reduction in 2012–2014 (base year 2011) Absolute and per FTE figures	2011: 413 339 KWh 2011: 1 887 KWh/FTE 2014: 397 856 KWh 2014: 1 886 KWh/FTE
2. Paper consumption	4. Printing documents and emails	Raising awareness about printing habits.	3% reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures	2013: 1 327 381 (A4) 2013: 5 876 (A4)/FTE 2014: 1 188 345 (A4) 2014: 5 632 (A4)/FTE
	5. Printing publications at external printers	Reducing the number of paper publications through more targeted dissemination and electronic publishing.	0-growth (base year 2013)	2013: 12 651 000 (A4) 2014: 4 901 400 (A4)
3. Sustainable resource use	6. Electricity, paper, heat and water consumption	Devise suitable campaigns throughout the year aimed at achieving measurable reductions.	Reporting on the results	See *Raising environmental awareness*
4. Waste production	7. Elimination of unnecessary waste such as the use of plastic bags in office bins	Devise a suitable campaign and identify actions to reduce it.	Reporting on the results	No progress
5. Greenhouse gas emissions	8. Staff going on missions	Using video-conference and Skype conference when possible including meetings with ETCs, except for one meeting annually.	CO_2 tonnes, 3% reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures	2013: 286.9 t 2013: 1 269 t/FTE 2014: 237.9 t 2014: 1.127 t/FTE
	9. External participants travelling to EEA-organised meetings by plane	Using video-conference/ Skype conference when applicable.	CO_2 tonnes, 0-growth (base year 2013)	2013: 330.4 t 2014: 247.4 t
6. Various negative environmental impacts of EEA	10. All procurement	Calls for tenders have to have an environmental criteria specification according to the type of good purchased. All purchases carried out against best available environmental criteria.	New EU directives requiring new certifications are taken into account	Fully implemented

Environmental targets 2014 with performance indicators (cont.)

Environmental issue	Source of impact	Action plan	Performance indicator	Performance in 2014
7. Various positive environmental impacts of EEA — awareness raising	11. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	Continue developing and implementing an integrated approach to awareness-raising.	Communication plan progress report	Internal communication activities carried out 1) SMT was informed about the EMAS communication activities 2) EMAS newsletter introduced (2) 3) Announcements regarding EMAS included: posters, video loop in canteen, refresher in programme meetings, introduction of EMAS to new staff
8. Environmental economic and social impacts	12. All EEA activities	Integration of EMAS and health and safety issues, (reference EU standards, OHSAS 18001 standard) into a Total Quality and Environmental Management System (TQMS)	Reporting on the results	Reorganisation 1 January 2015 brought the responsibility for EMAS and QMS together in the Executive Director's office.
9. Internal environment	13. Environment in buildings	Improving insulation of window frames and doors.	Communication of the results of the projects	The owner of the main building made a complete overhaul of all windows in the façade facing Kongens Nytorv.

Environmental Management Programme 2015

Environmental issue	Source of impact	Action plan	Performance indicator
1. Electricity consumption	1. Central computing and data storage by servers	Introducing more energy efficient servers and related technology.	0-growth in 2015–2017 (base year 2011)
	2. Cooling in server room	Ensuring optimal temperature at all times. New cooling system installed in April 2015.	50% reduction in 2015–2017 (base year 2011)
	3. 'Staff-related' use of electricity in offices and meeting rooms (PCs, printers, copy machines, faxes, lights etc.)	Increasing awareness among staff about this aspect.	6% reduction in 2015–2017 (base year 2011) Absolute and per FTE figures
2. Paper consumption	4. Printing documents and emails	Raising awareness about printing habits.	6% reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures.
	5. Printing publications at external printers	Reducing the number of paper publications through more targeted dissemination and electronic publishing.	0-growth in 2015–2017 (base year 2013) (but with a peak in 2015 because of the five-yearly report published in all languages of the EEA member countries)
3. Sustainable resource use	6. Electricity, paper, heat and water consumption	Devise suitable campaigns throughout the year aimed at achieving measurable reductions.	Reporting on the results
4. Waste production	7. Elimination of unnecessary waste such as the use of plastic bags in office bins	Devise a suitable campaign and identify actions to reduce it.	Reporting on the results
5. Greenhouse gas emissions	8. Staff going on missions	Using video-conference and Skype conference when possible including meetings with ETCs, except for one meeting annually.	CO_2 tonnes: 6% reduction (base year 2013) in absolute and per FTE figures
	9. External participants coming to EEA-organised meetings by plane	Using video-conference/Skype conference when applicable.	CO_2 tonnes, 0-growth (base year 2013)
6. Various negative environmental impacts of EEA	11. All procurement	Calls for tenders have to have an environmental criteria specification according to the type of good purchased. All purchases carried out against best available environmental criteria.	All procurement aligned to EU directives.
7. Various positive environmental impacts of EEA — awareness raising	12. Green communication/ awareness-raising activities	Continue developing and implementing an integrated approach to awareness-raising.	Communication plan progress report
8. Environmental economic and social impacts	13. All EEA activities	Integration of EMAS and health and safety issues, (reference EU standards, OHSAS 18001 standard) into a Total Quality and Environmental Management System (TQMS).	Reporting on the results
9. Internal environment	14. Environment in buildings	Support the 'new premises' evaluation project by comparing the potential benefits of the environment in the 'old' and 'new' building.	Reporting on the results

Annex A Certificate of EMAS registration

Certifikat for EMAS-registrering
Certificate of EMAS-Registration

EMAS
VERIFICERET MILJØLEDELSE

European Environment Agency

Kongens Nytorv 6
DK-1050-København K

Registreringsnummer
Registration Number
DK-000244

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

Certifikatet er gyldigt indtil
This certificate is valid until
01-07-2015

Udstedelsesdato
Date of issue
06-05-2014

Denne organisation har indført et miljøledelsessystem, og udarbejdet en miljøredegørelse i henhold til forordning (EF) nr. 1221/2009 med det formål at fremme en løbende forbedring af organisationens miljøindsats og resultater, og informere offentligheden herom. Miljøledelsessystemet og miljøredegørelsen er verificeret af en uafhængig tredjepart.

This organisation has established an environmental management system and prepared an environmental statement according to Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 to promote the continual improvement of environmental performance and to inform the public hereof. The environmental management system and the environmental statement are verified by an independent third party.

Lars Hindkjær
Direktør
Director-General

Miljøstyrelsen
Miljøministeriet

Annex B Statement on financial position

Table B.1 Income 2010–2014 (million EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU subventions	35.3	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.3
EFTA contribution	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
New EEA member countries' contributions	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Miscellaneous revenues	10.0	21.0	0.1	7.5	10.8
Total	**50.6**	**62.2**	**41.7**	**49.2**	**52.5**

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

Table B.2 Expenditure (E) 2010–2013 and budget (B) 2014 (million EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	E	E	E	E	B
Staff and administration	30.3	28.1	27.8	28.3	28.6
Operational expenditure	20.3	34.1	13.9	20.9	23.9
Total	**50.6**	**62.2**	**41.7**	**49.2**	**52.5**

Table B.3 Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (FTE) for 2014 by programme area and project group

		EUR 1 000			Full-Time Employees (FTE)		
Strategic action		**Core funds**	**Other sources ***	**Total**	**Core**	**Other sources**	**Total**
non-resource lines							
1	Informing Policy Implementation	665		665	44.9		44.9
2	Assessing Systemic Challenges	253		253	16.3		16.3
3	Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use	0	14 579	14 579	49.6	8.7	58.3
4	EEA management	0			53.1		53.1
Subtotal		***918***	***14 579***	***15 497***	***163.9***	***8.7***	***172.6***
Resource lines							
ETCs		7 685		7 685			
Publication		159		159			
Communication		596	105	701			
IT Infrastructure		3 518	218	3 736			
Meetings		734	666	1 400			
Translations		348	73	421			
Subtotal		***13 040***	***1 062***	***14 102***	***163.9***	***8.7***	***172.6***
Total		**13 958**	**15 641**	**29 599**			

Note: FTE: Excluding 'leave and absences of staff'.
* Other sources consist of ENPI, IPA2, GISC, GIO, IPA2014, INSEIS.

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

		ETC/ACM Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation	ETC/ICM Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters	ETC/BD Biological Diversity	ETC/SIA Spatial Information and Analysis	ETC/SCP/ WGME Waste Materials in a Green Economy *	ETC/CCA Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation	Total allocation
1	Informing policy implementation	2 300	1 500	1 600	750	610	630	7 390
2	Assessing systemic challenges	0	0	0	0	290	0	290
3	Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	EEA management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**2 300**	**1 500**	**1 600**	**750**	**900**	**630**	**7 680**

Note: * ETC/SCP (Sustainable Consumption and Production) was replaced by ETC/WGME in 2014.

Annex C Status on human resources

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

Table C.1 Staff development 2010–2014

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AD	59	62	61	62	64
AST	66	70	70	69	66
National experts	21	24	23	18	15
Contract agents	55	58	63	60	59
Total	**201**	**214**	**217**	**209**	**204**

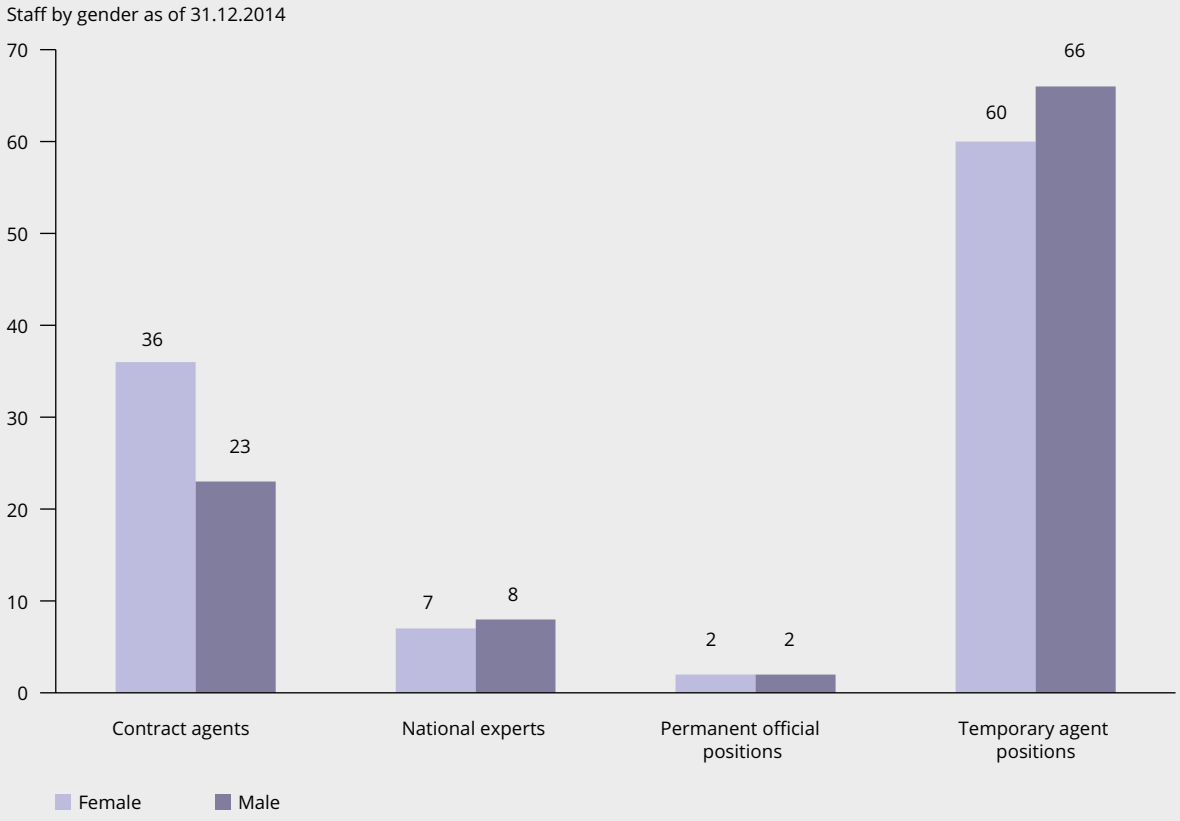
Table C.2 Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2014

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Turkey	United Kingdom	Total
AD	1	4				7	1		6	13	2	1	1	2						1	4	2	1	1	2	4		3		8	64
AST		2	2			29		2	3	4	1			2	4	1		1		1	1		1	1	3	6	1	1			66
National experts		1			1				2	3		1			1								1	1	2	1			1		15
Contract agents		2			1	13		1	4	4		1		2	7	3	2		1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1				5	59
Total	**1**	**9**	**2**		**2**	**49**	**1**	**3**	**15**	**24**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**12**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**10**	**12**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**13**	**204**

Table C.3 EEA promotions in 2014

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		3	2	2							7
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	4	1	2								7

Figure C.1 Staff by gender on 31 December 2014



Annex D Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2014

Austria	Elisabeth Freytag-Rigler *(Chair, Bureau member)* Head of Department — EU Environmental Affairs	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
	Wilhelm Vogel Head of International Affairs (Alternate)	Environment Agency Austria
Belgium	Francis Brancart Director of the Environmental Policy	Directorate-General for Agriculture, Nature Resources and Environment (DGARNE)
Bulgaria	Vanya Grigorova *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Croatia	Neven Voća	Croatian Environment Agency
Cyprus	Costas Hadjipanayiotou Director, Department of Environment	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Michal Pastvinský Director of International Relations Department	Ministry of the Environment
Denmark	Mikkel Aarø-Hansen Director — International Environment	Danish Ministry of the Environment
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Environment
Finland	Laura Höijer Research Director	Ministry of the Environment
France	Bruno Verlon *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Director, Deputy General Commissioner for Sustainable Development	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	Eva Kracht Head of Unit KI II2	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
Greece	Maria Peppa Head of Department of International Relations and EU Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Martina Makai Head of Department of Environmental Development	Ministry of Agriculture
Iceland	Hermann Sveinbjörnsson Director, Office of International Affairs and Policy	Ministry of Environment
Ireland	David Walsh Assistant Secretary General	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Giovanni Brunelli	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare
Latvia	Alda Ozola Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia
Liechtenstein	Helmut Kindle Director	National Office of Environment
Lithuania	Aldona Margeriené Deputy Director	Environmental Protection Agency
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter Economist — Climate Change, Indicators	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure
Malta	Vincent Cassar *Chairman*	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Netherlands	Koen de Snoo Director for Sustainability	Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment
Norway	Kari Holden Head of section for environmental data, Climate and Pollution Agency	Climate and Pollution Agency

Poland	Andrzej Jagusiewicz *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Chief Inspector	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Nuno Lacasta *(Vice-Chair, Bureau member)* Director General	Portuguese Environment Agency, Ministry for Agriculture, Environment, Sea and Spatial Planning
Romania	Doina Catrinoiu Vice-President	National Environment Protection Agency
Slovak Republic	Martin Vavřinek Director General	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Joško Knez Acting Director	Slovenian Environment Agency
Spain	Guillerma Yanguas Montero Directora General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente
Sweden	Maria Ågren Executive Director	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency — Naturvårdsverket
Switzerland	Bruno Oberle Director	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
Turkey	Mustafa Öztürk Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
United Kingdom	Jill Wordley Deputy Director — EU Strategy	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
European Commission	Nicholas Banfield (Bureau member) Acting Director — ENV F	DG Environment
	Kurt Vandenberghe Director — Directorate Environment	DG Research
Guest	Alexandre Paquot Acting Head of Unit	DG Climate Action
Designated by the European Parliament	Prof. Michael Scoullos *(Bureau member)* Director of Environmental Chemistry Laboratory	University of Athens, MIO-ECSDE
	Prof. Peter Hennicke Senior Scientist and Project Manager	Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
EEA Scientific Committee Guest	Sybille van den Hove (*Chair of SC*)	MEDIAN SCP

Annex E Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2014

Prof Mikael Skou Andersen	Aarhus University, Denmark
Dr Angel Borja	AZTI-Tecnalia, Marine Research Division, Spain
Prof Philippe Grandjean	Department of Environmental Medicine, University of Southern Denmark
Prof Małgorzata Grodzińska-Jurczak	Jagiellonian University, Poland
Prof Mogens Henze	Department of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Prof Ole Hertel (*Vice-Chair*)	Department of Atmospheric Environment, National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University, Denmark
Prof Jiri Hřebíček	Masaryk University, Czech Republic
Dr Sybille van den Hove (*Chair*)	Median SCP, Spain
Prof Richard K Johnson	Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden
Prof Eckart Lange	Department of Landscape, The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom
Prof Anil Markandya	Basque Centre for Climate Change, Spain
Dr Owen McIntyre	Faculty of Law, University College Cork, National University of Ireland
Prof Per Mickwitz	Environment Institute, Finland
Prof Peter Novak (*Vice-Chair*)	Energotech Engineering, Slovenia
Dr Jouni Paavola	School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Dr Vincent-Henri Peuch	ECMWF, United Kingdom
Prof Greet Schoeters	VITO, Belgium
Hon Prof Jean-Louis Weber	Denmark

Annex F EEA National Focal Points

As of 31 December 2014

Albania	Julian Beqiri	Agency of Environment and Forestry
Austria	Johannes Mayer	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/Federal Environment Agency
Belgium	Jan Voet	Intergewestelijke Cel voor Leefmilieu (IRCEL)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mehmed Cero	Federal Ministry for Physical Planning and Environment
Bulgaria	Rositsa Karamfilova-Blagova	Executive Environment Agency (BEEA)
Croatia	Rene Vukelić	Croatian Environment Agency (CEA)
Cyprus	Nasia Dikigoropoulou	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Czech Republic	Jarmila Cikánková	Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)
Denmark	Ole Stubdrup	Danish Ministry of the Environment
Estonia	Katrin Väljataga	Estonian Environment Agency
Finland	Elise Järvenpää	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
France	Thomas Kochert	Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie
Germany	Christina Pykonen	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/Federal Environment Agency
Greece	Dimitris Meimaris	Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Hungary	Petra Pentek	Ministry of Agriculture
Iceland	Ástríður E. Jónsdóttir	Environment Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Micheál Lehane	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)
Kosovo under UN SCR 1244/99	Mimoza Hyseni	Environmental Protection Agency
Latvia	Vita Slanke	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (LEGMC)
Liechtenstein	Roland Jehle	National Office for Forests, Nature and Land Management
Lithuania	Vytautas Narusevicius	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Svetlana Gjorgjeva	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Malta	Saviour Formosa	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Montenegro	Dragan Asanovic	Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro
Netherlands	Kees Schotten	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Norway	Rebekka Borsch	Climate and Pollution Agency
Poland	Malgorzata Bednarek	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Sofia Rodrigues	Portuguese Environment Agency
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	Slovenian Environment Agency
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	Fatma Nur Cebecioglu	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
United Kingdom	Ahmed Azam	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
European Commission	Pascal Le Grand	DG Environment
European Commission	Paul C. Smits	Joint Research Centre
European Commission	Karin Blumenthal	Eurostat

Annex G EEA European Topic Centres — Consortium leaders and partners

As of 31 December 2014

European Topic Centre on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM)	
ETC manager/ Consortium coordinator:	Mr Paul Ruyssenaars Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM — National Institute for Public Health and the Environment), the Netherlands
Partners:	– Aether Ltd. (AETHER), United Kingdom – Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI), Czech Republic – Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC), Spain – EMISIA S.A., Greece – Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (INERIS), France – Stiftelsen Norsk Institutt for Luftforskning (NILU), Norway – Öko Institut e.V. (ÖKO), Germany – Öko-Recherche GmbH (ÖKO RECHERCE), Germany – Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu — Shared Services Organisation Department: PBL — Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), the Netherlands – Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain – Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA), Austria – Vlamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek (VITO), Belgium – 4Sfera Innova SL (4Sfera), 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), France
Partners:	– Alterra, Institute within the legal entity Stichting DLO (ALTERRA), the Netherlands – Agentura Ochrany Přírody a Krajiny České Republiky (AOPK CR — Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic), Czech Republic – European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), the Netherlands – Ecologic Institute gemeninnützige GmbH (ECOLOGIC), Germany – GeoVille Environmental Services s.a.r.l. (GEOVILLE), Luxembourg – Ústav krajinnej ekológie Slovenskej akadémie vied (ILE-SAS — Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences), Slovakia – Istituto Superiore per la Protezioene e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), Italy – Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), United Kingdom – Swiss Biodiversity Forum — Swiss Academy of Sciences (SC-NAT), Switzerland – Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet (SLU — Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), Sweden – Umweltbundesamt GmbH (UBA), Austria

European Topic Centre on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)	
ETC manager/ Consortium coordinator:	Dr Sergio Castellari Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l. (CMCC — Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change), Italy
Partners:	– Alterra, Institute within the legal entity Stichting DLO (ALTERRA), the Netherlands – Charles University in Prague (CUNI), Czech Republic – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University (DCE-AU), Denmark – Umweltbundesamt (UBA), Austria – Fundação da Faculdade de Ciênncias da Universidade de Lisboa (FFCUL), Portugal – Fresh Thoughts Consulting GmbH (FT), Austria – MET Office (MO), United Kingdom – Suomen Ympäristökeskus — Finlands Miljöcentral (SYKE), Finland – Thetis S.p.A. (THETIS), Italy – Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH (UFZ), Germany – The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford (UKCIP), United Kingdom – Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Spain – 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 Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH (UFZ), Germany
Partners:	– Česká informační agentura životního prostředí (CENIA — Czech Environmental Information Agency), Czech Republic – Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l. (CMCC), Italy – Stichting Deltares (DELTARES), the Netherlands – Ecologic Institute gemeninnützige GmbH (ECOLOGIC), Germany – Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), Greece – The International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), Denmark – Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (IMARES), the Netherlands – Istituto Superiore per la Protezioene e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), Italy – Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije (IWRS), Slovenia – Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) United Kingdom – Norsk Institutt for Vannforskning (NIVA), Norway – National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece – Office International de l'Eau (OIEau), France – Suomen Ympäristökeskus — Finlands Miljöcentral (SYKE), Finland – Tematski Center za Raziskave, študjie in razvoj projektov na vodah, d.o.o. (TC Vode), Slovenia – Umwelbundesamt (UBA Dessau), Germany

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, Institute within the legal entity Stichting DLO (ALTERRA), the Netherlands – Con terra GmbH, Germany – Consejería de Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía (REDIAM — Regional Ministry of Environment of the Government of Andalusia), Spain – Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser/Aarhus Universitet (NERI — National Environmental Research Institute/Aarhus University), Denmark – Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet (FÖMI — Institute of geodesy, cartography and remote sensing), Hungary – GeoVille Environmental Services s.a.r.l. (GEOVILLE), 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), 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 Waste and Materials in a Green Economy (ETC/WMGE)	
ETC manager/ Consortium coordinator:	Ms Evelien Dils VITO NV, Belgium
Partners:	– Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (WI), Germany – Institute of Economic Research on Firm and Growth of the National – Research Council (CERIS-CNR), Italy – Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP), Germany – Universita degli Studi de Ferrara — Sustainability, Environmental Economics and Dynamic Studies (SEEDS), Italy – Česká informační agentura životního prostředí (CENIA — Czech Environmental Information Agency), Czech Republic – Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM), Belgium – Teknologian tutkimuskeskus (VTT), Finland – World Spotlight II Ltd, United Kingdom

Annex H EEA staff

As of 31 December 2014

EDO: Executive Director's office	
Hans BRUYNINCKX	Executive Director
Anne-Marie BUTTOLO	Project manager — Internal Audit Capability
Elena OSTARIZ COLLADO	Secretary — Management Board and Scientific Committee secretariat
Jeff HUNTINGTON	Senior adviser
David STANNERS	Head of International Cooperation
EDO1: Executive Director's office	
Petra FAGERHOLM	Head of group
Marie GOT	Secretary — Executive Director support
Maria HENZE	Secretary — Executive Director support
Ulrike HOFFMANN	Secretary — Executive Director support
PAN: Partnerships and networks	
Peder JENSEN	Head of programme
Anna FYRLUND JÖNSSON	Secretary — Programme support
Adriana GHEORGHE	Project manager — Cooperation EU neighbours and Central Asia
Tommi MULTALA	Resource officer
PAN1: Eionet coordination and international cooperation	
Barbara CLARK-DANIELOWSKI	Head of group
Nikolaj BOCK	Project manager — Arctic and Russia cooperation
Malene BRUUN	Project officer — Partnership coordinator
Bert JANSEN	Project officer — Eionet coordinator
Simona LOSMANOVÁ	Project manager — Eionet support
Diana NISSLER	Project manager — EPA network secretariat
PAN2: European neighbourhood policy activities	
Galina HRISTOVA	Head of group
Inese PODGAISKA	Project manager — ENPI-SEIS cooperation and communication
Jean-Nicolas POUSSART	Project Manager — Shared Environmental Information System
Cécile RODDIER-QUEFELEC	Project Manager — Mediterranean area cooperation
Stefania TOMASINA	Secretary
ADS: Administrative services	
Søren NIELSEN	Head of Administrative Services
Harald ELMEGAARD	Project officer — Accounting
Anne-Li HARTMANN-FITZGERALD	Accountant
Helle MØLLER	Secretary — Programme support

Josiane RIVIERE	Project manager — Head of Brussels Liaison Office
Lisa SØRENSEN	Project officer — Budget and finance
ADS1: Human resource management	
Lene PEDERSEN	Head of group
Henriette BILLE	Project officer — Recruitment coordination
Luis CASTANHEIRA DOS SANTOS PINTO	Project manager — Learning and career development coordination
Helena CESALOVÁ	Project officer — HR management
Birgitta DØSSING	Secretary — Personnel administration
Camilla GUSTAFSSON	Secretary — Personnel administration
Andreas MANVILLE	Project manager — Human resources
Chiara MASINI	Project officer — Recruitment
Louise PLUNKETT SØNDERBY	Project officer — Human resources
ADS2: Finance and legal services	
Olivier Joël Lilian CORNU	Head of group
Corina-Elena BRADATANU	Project officer — Procurement and finance
Carla CAZZELLA	Project officer — Procurement and finance
Jimmy FLINDT	Project officer — Finance
Bitten SERENA	Project officer — Procurement
OSE: Operational services	
Sigfús BJARNASON	Head of programme
Morten ANDERSEN	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Ieva BIEZA	Secretary — Resource management support
Maddalena CHESSA	Secretary — Programme support
Carlotta FUENTES	Secretary — Programme support
Bo HANSGAARD	Technical assistant — Logistic services
Svetlana MAENCHEN	Secretary — EMAS coordinator and Quality management processes
Henriette NILSSON PEDERSEN	Secretary — Publications
Pia SCHMIDT	Secretary — Publications
Christina THOMSEN	Resource officer
OSE1: IT and internal systems	
Örjan LINDBERG	Head of group
Thomas HAUERSLEV	Technical assistant — Telephony, IT support and helpdesk services
Thanh LE	Project officer — System administration and IT helpdesk
Veronica Gottlieb MORTENSEN	Project officer — Software development

Lars RØRUP	Project officer — System administration
Philipp WILHELM	Project officer — Document management
OSE2: IT networking and public systems	
Søren ROUG	Head of group
Franz DAFFNER	Project manager — IT architect and systems manager
Antonio DE MARINIS	Project officer — Web technology management
Marie JAEGLY KOLAR	Project manager — Web content management system (CMS)
Michael NORÉN	Project manager — International reporting and IT-development
Christian Xavier PROSPERINI	Project officer — IT system analyst and web developer
COM: Communications	
Katja ROSENBOHM	Head of programme
Penelope Jane ATTARD	Resource officer
Janne BOCK	Secretary
COM1: Communication planning and editing	
Brendan KILLEEN	Head of group
Hanne Koch ANDERSEN	Secretary — Group support
Eszter FÁY	Project manager — EU coordination, Brussels Liaison Office
Patrick McMULLAN	Project manager — Writer/Editor
John O'DOHERTY	Project manager — Writer/Editor
COM2: Media and public relations	
Teresa Ruch OLSEN	Head of group
Ove CASPERSEN	Project manager — Marketing/Licensing/Public information products
Arthur Finn GIRLING	Project manager — Press officer/Environmental journalist
Iben STANHARDT	Project manager — Press officer/Environmental journalist
Marisa TURANZAS	Secretary — Media and PR
COM3: Web content, social media, public outreach and enquiries	
Gülcin KARADENIZ	Head of group
Antti KAARTINEN	Project officer — Social media and public enquiries
Nicole KOBOSIL	Project manager — Web communication expert, chief web editor
Mette MÜLLER	Project officer — Communications
Maja TINSON	Secretary
Zuzana VERCINSKA	Project manager — Events and networking

MDI: Monitoring, data and information	
Chris STEENMANS	Head of programme
Charlotte ANDERSEN	Secretary — programme support
Stoyan BLAGOEV	Project officer — Data and information support
Tim HAIGH	Project manager
Jette KRISTENSEN	Resource officer
Andy MARTIN	Project officer — Communications liaison officer
Silvo ZLEBIR	Senior adviser — Copernicus
MDI1: SEIS and reference data	
Stefan JENSEN	Head of group
Christian ANSORGE	Project manager — SEIS and INSPIRE implementation
György BÜTTNER	Senior adviser — Copernicus Land monitoring
Anne-Dorthe CHRISTENSEN	Secretary
Hans DUFOURMONT	Project manager — Copernicus land monitoring
Paul HASENOHR	Project officer — Geospatial data and INSPIRE
Darja LIHTENEGER	Project manager — Data centres and INSPIRE implementation
Ana Maria RIBEIRO DE SOUSA	Project manager — Copernicus
Ilona SCHIØLER	Project officer — Copernicus
MDI2: Data flows and indicators	
Hermann PEIFER	Head of group
Artur Bernard GSELLA	Project officer — Data operator, air quality and e-Reporting
Mauro MICHIELON	Project officer — Data operator
Roberta PIGNATELLI	Project officer — Environmental indicators
David SIMOENS	Project officer — Data operator
Marek STARON	Project officer — Water and biodiversity data flows
MDI3: Geospatial information services	
Jan BLIKI	Head of group
Naomi BARMETTLER	Secretary
Herdis GUDBRANDSDOTTIR	Project manager — SOE Information services support
Peter KJELD	Project manager — Data architecture
Rolf KUCHLING	Project officer — GIS support
Sebastien PETIT	Project officer — GIS management
Eugenija SCHUREN	Project officer — Copernicus
Alan STEEL	Project officer — Copernicus

IEA: Integrated environmental assessments	
Jock MARTIN	Head of programme
Pernille FOLKMANN	Secretary — Programme support
Thomas HENRICHS	Project manager — Integrated environmental assessments
Anna Carin JOHANSSON	Resource officer
Aphrodite MOURELATOU	Project manager
IEA1: Strategic futures	
Teresa RIBEIRO	Head of group
Mike ASQUITH	Project manager — Editor/speechwriter
Tobias LUNG	Project officer — Environmental indicators and assessments
Anita PIRC VELKAVRH	Project manager — Forward looking studies
Marina SITKINA	Secretary
IEA2: Sustainable consumption and production & waste	
Lars MORTENSEN	Head of group
Jasmina BOGDANOVIC MILUTINOVIC	Project manager — Waste management
Milan CHRENKO	Project manager — NFP/Eionet coordinator
Almut REICHEL	Project manager — Sustainable consumption and production
Stefan Ulrich SPECK	Project manager — Environmental economics and policies
Marco VENEZIANI	Secretary
IEA3: Natural resources and quality of life	
Ybele HOOGEVEEN	Head of group
Catherine GANZLEBEN	Project manager — Chemicals and environment
Dorota JAROSINSKA	Project manager — Environment and health
Pawel KAZMIERCZYK	Project manager — Material flows
Cathy MAGUIRE	Project officer — Environmental assessments, indicators and information services
David Andrew QUIST	Project manager — Resource efficiency and innovation
NSV: Natural systems and vulnerability	
Ronan UHEL	Head of programme
Eva CARLSON	Resource officer
Daniel DESAULTY	Project manager — Environmental accounting
Silvia GIULIETTI	Project manager — Territorial cooperation
Charlotte ISLEV	Secretary — Programme support
Eva ROYO GELABERT	Project manager — Marine assessments
Jan-Erik PETERSEN	Project manager

NSV1: Biodiversity	
Ivone Pereira MARTINS	Head of group
Annemarie BASTRUP-BIRK	Project manager — Forest and environment
Katarzyna BIALA	Project manager — Biodiversity and ecosystems indicators
Carlos DE OLIVEIRA ROMAO	Project manager — Biodiversity and ecosystems
Frank Wugt LARSEN	Project manager — Biodiversity assessments and networks
Mette LUND	Project officer — Biodiversity data and information systems
Rania SPYROPOULOU	Project manager — Nature protection and biodiversity

NSV2: Water	
Beate WERNER	Head of group
Laura GUTIÉRREZ BURGOS	Secretary — Group support
Bo JACOBSEN	Project manager — Water
Peter KRISTENSEN	Project manager — Water assessments
Wouter VANNEUVILLE	Project manager — Hazard and disaster data and assessments
Fernanda TIMÓTEO GONÇALVES NÉRY	Project manager — Water data management
Nihat ZAL	Project manager — Pan-European forest issues

NSV3: Ecosystems assessment	
Andrus MEINER	Head of group
Charlotta COLLIANDER GOLDING	Secretary — group support
Marie CUGNY-SEGUIN	Project manager — Urban and territorial issues
Gorm DIGE	Project manager — Territorial environment, policy and economic analysis
Markus ERHARD	Project manager — Spatial data assimilation for assessments
Eva IVITS-WASSER	Project manager — Spatial data analyst
Tobias LANGANKE	Project manager — Copernicus land services
Geertrui LOUWAGIE	Project manager — Soil assessments and reporting
Rastislav STANÍK	Project manager — Ecosystem assessment

NSV4: Marine environment	
Trine CHRISTIANSEN	Head of group
Constança DE CARVALHO BELCHIOR	Project manager — Marine and maritime data and analysis
Rasmus DILLING	Project manager — GMES in-situ and Arctic cooperation
Johnny REKER	Project manager — Marine assessments

ACC: Air and climate change	
Paul McALEAVEY	Head of programme
Andreas BARKMAN	Project manager — Strategic advice on climate change and energy

Dana BJURNER	Secretary — Programme support
Bodil LARSEN	Resource officer
ACC1: Air pollution, transport and noise	
Martin ADAMS	Head of group
Valentin Leonard FOLTESCU	Project manager — Air quality reporting and assessments
Alberto GONZÁLEZ ORTIZ	Project manager — Air quality data and policy assessments
Michel HOUSSIAU	Project manager — Air quality data reporting and assessment
Anke LÜKEWILLE	Project manager — Air pollution
Colin NUGENT	Project manager — Noise reporting and assessments
Cinzia PASTORELLO	Project officer — Transport
Alfredo SANCHEZ VINCENTE	Project manager — Transport and environment
ACC2: Industrial pollution	
Eva GOOSSENS	Head of group
Catherine BRYTYGIER	Secretary
Peder GABRIELSEN	Project officer — Industrial pollution
Daniel MARTIN-MONTALVO ÁLVAREZ	Project manager — Industrial pollution
Irene OLIVARES BENDICHO	Project manager — Industrial pollution
Johannes SCHILLING	Project manager — Policy evaluation and EU ETS
ACC3: Climate change mitigation and energy	
John VAN AARDENNE	Head of group
Anca-Diana BARBU	Project manager — Energy
Giuseppina CONDEMI	Secretary
François DEJEAN	Project manager — Climate change mitigation
Ricardo FERNANDEZ	Project officer — Climate change mitigation
Spyridoula NTEMIRI	Project officer — Climate change mitigation
Melanie SPORER	Project manager — Climate change mitigation
Mihai TOMESCU	Project manager — Energy
ACC4: Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	
André JOL	Head of group
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 adaptations
Kati MATTERN	Project manager — Climate change adaptation

Annex I List of acronyms and abbreviations

3GF	Global Green Growth Forum
AWP	Annual Work Programme
BEPA	Bureau of European Policy Advisors
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
BLO	Brussels Liaison Office
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDDA	Common Database on Designated Areas
CDO	Country Desk Officer
CLC	Corine Land Cover
CLCC	CLC change
Climate-ADAPT	European Climate Adaptation Platform
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CoR	Committee of the Regions
CSIs	Core set of indicators
DaViz	EEA Data Visualisation tool
DG CLIMA	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG Environment	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment
DG RTD/Research	The European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
DPSIR	Driving forces — Pressures — State — Impacts — Responses
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EC	European Commission
ECA	European Court of Auditors
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEEN	European Environmental Evaluators Network
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFQM	European Foundation for Quality Management
EFSA	European Food Safety Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EKC	Environmental Knowledge Community
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EMAS	(EU) Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

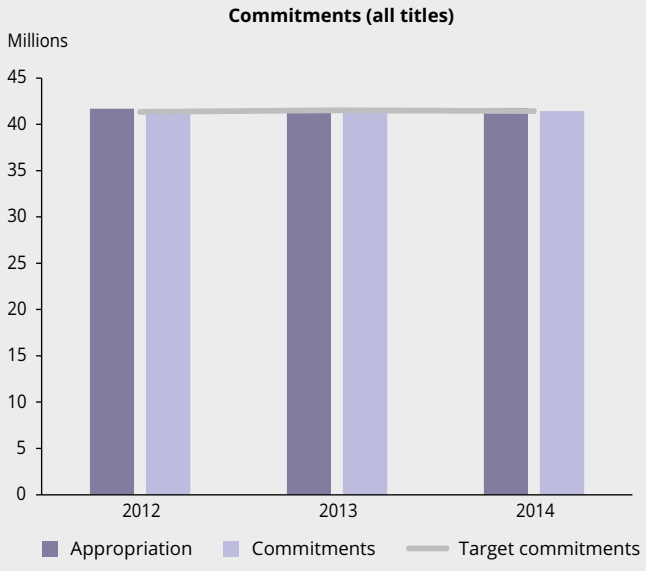
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENVI Committee	European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
EPA Network	Network of Heads of European Environmental Protection Agencies
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ERT	Expert Review Team
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 Adaptation
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
ETC/WMGE	ETC on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
F-gases	Fluorinated gases
FLIP	Forward-looking Information and Policy
FLIS	Forward-Looking Information and Services
FTE	Full-Time Employee
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GES	Good Environmental Status
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIO	Copernicus Initial Operations
HNV	High nature value
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
HRL	High resolution layers
IAC	Internal Audit Capability
IAS	Internal Audit Service of the European Commission
IASS	Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies

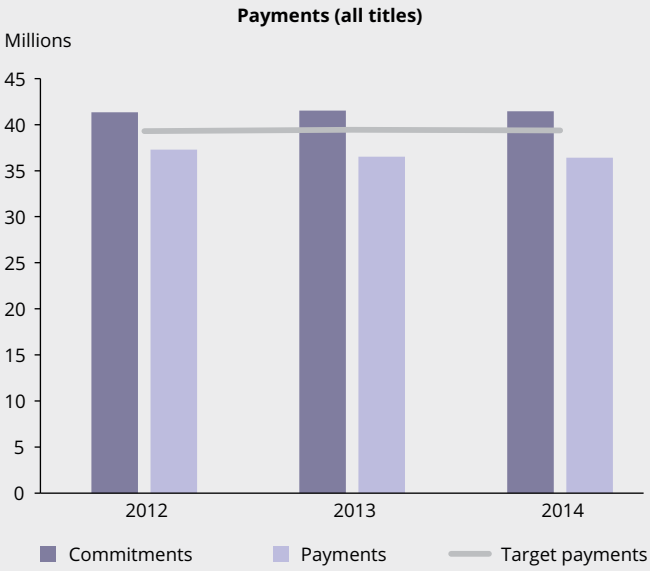
ICT	Information and communications technology
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
ILO	International Labour Organization
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCheM	Information Platform on Chemical Monitoring
IPPC/WID	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and Waste Incineration Directives
IUME	Integrated Urban Monitoring in Europe
JRC	Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)
LCP	Large Combustion Plant
LRTAP	Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MAES	Mapping and Assessment of European Ecosystems and their Services
MAWP	Multiannual Work Programme
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	National Reference Centre
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAMs	Policies and Measures
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QMS	Quality Management System
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SDF	Standard Data Form
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System
SOER	State and Outlook of Environment report
STAC	Science and Technology Advisory Council
TERM	Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism
TQMS	Total Quality and Environmental Management System

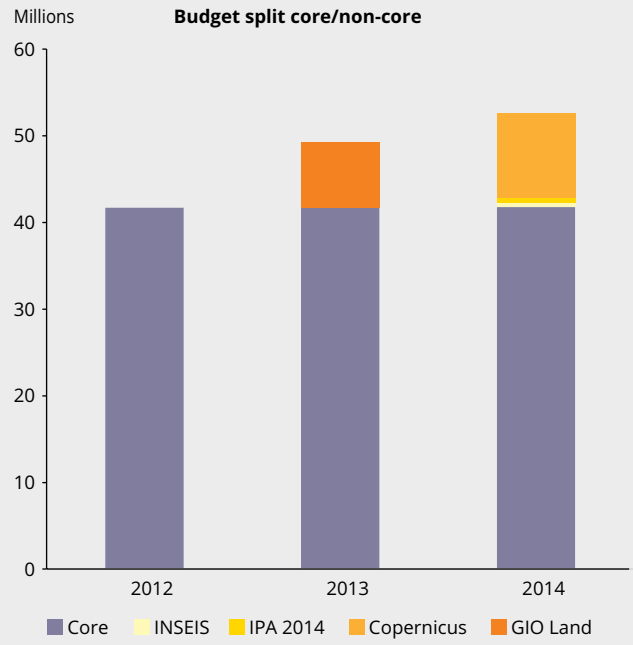
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United National Environment Assembly
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/MAP	United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-GGIM	United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Information System for Europe

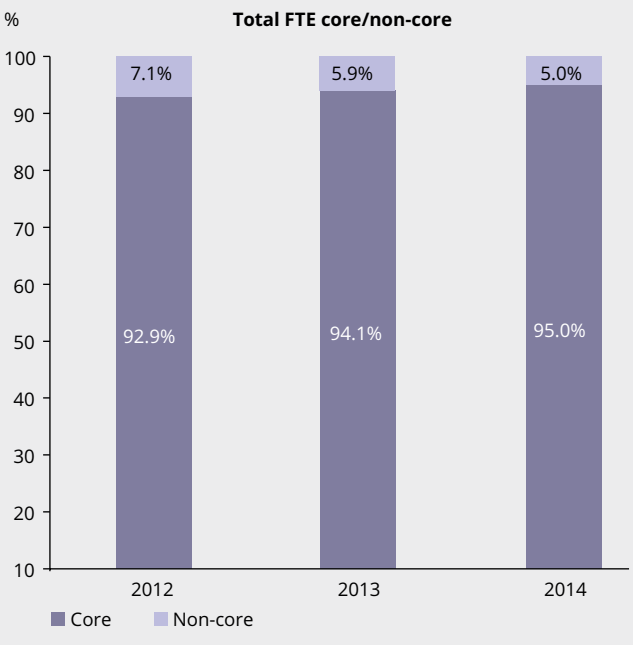
Annex J Balanced scorecard

Resource perspective
Budget

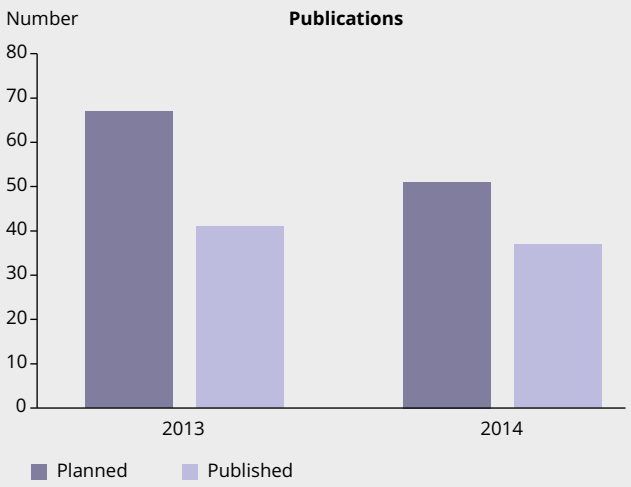


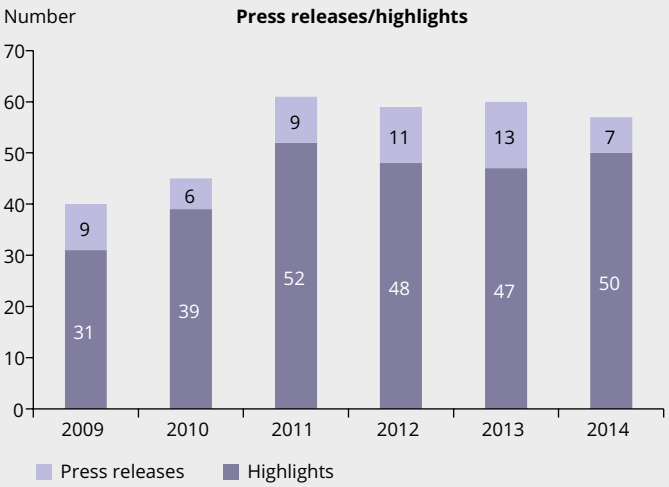


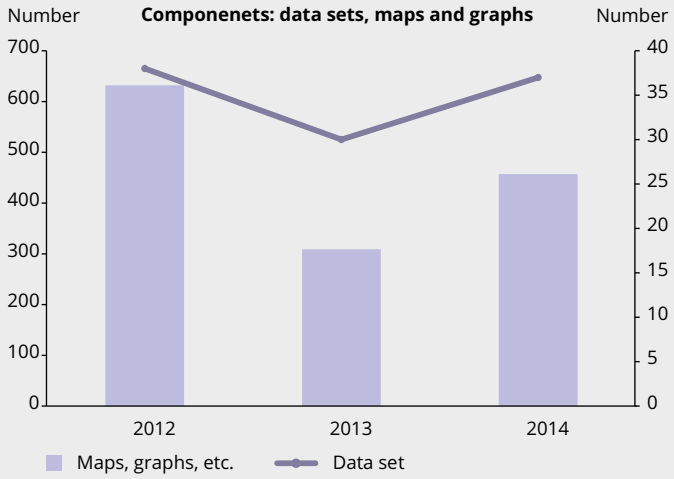


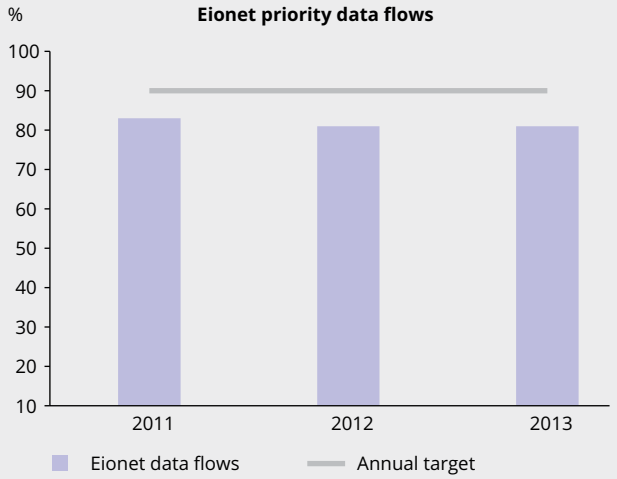


Business perspective
Supply chain



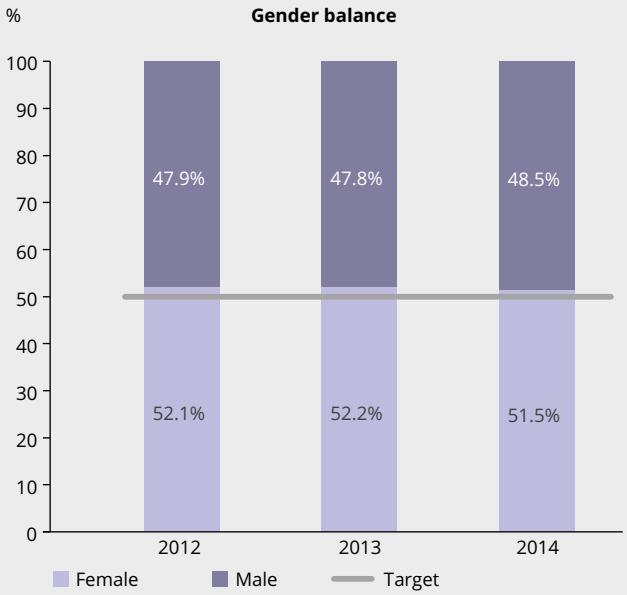


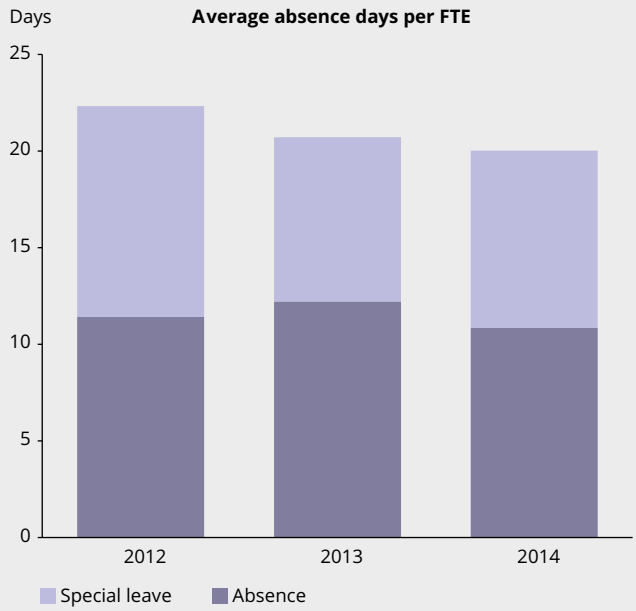


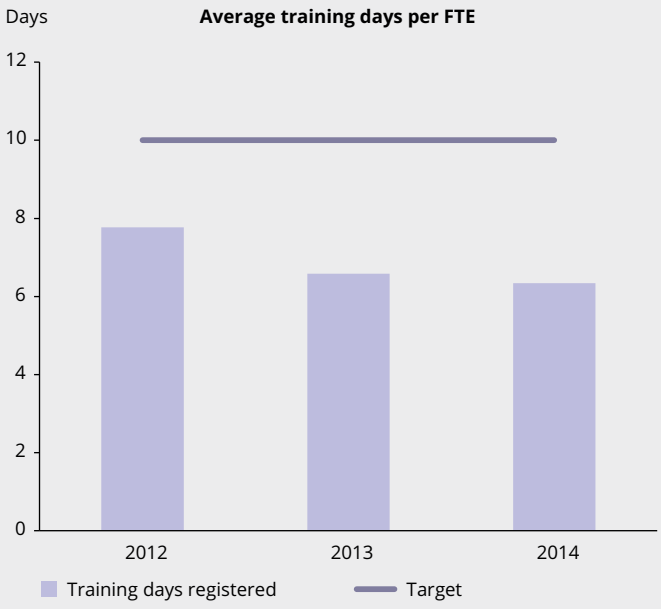


Learning and growth perspective

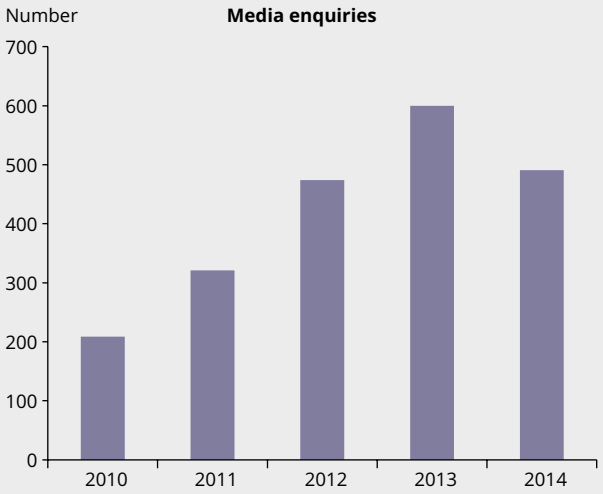
Work force

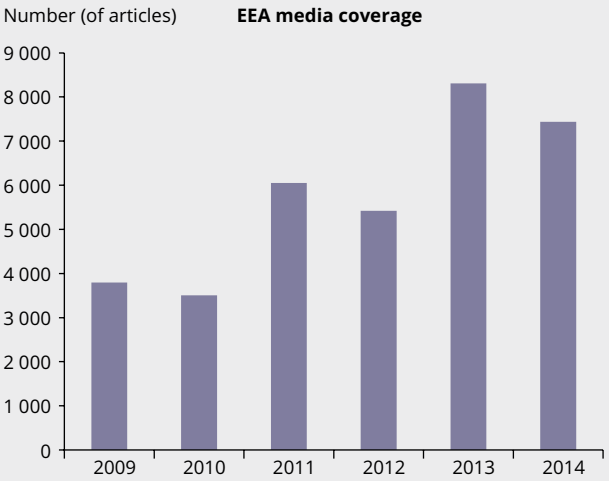


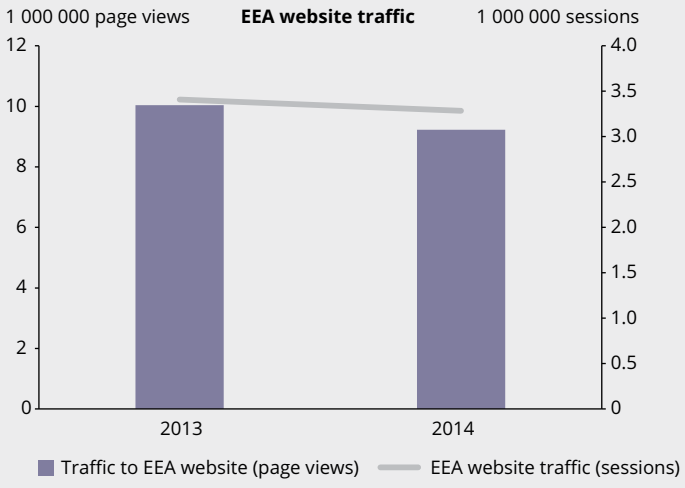


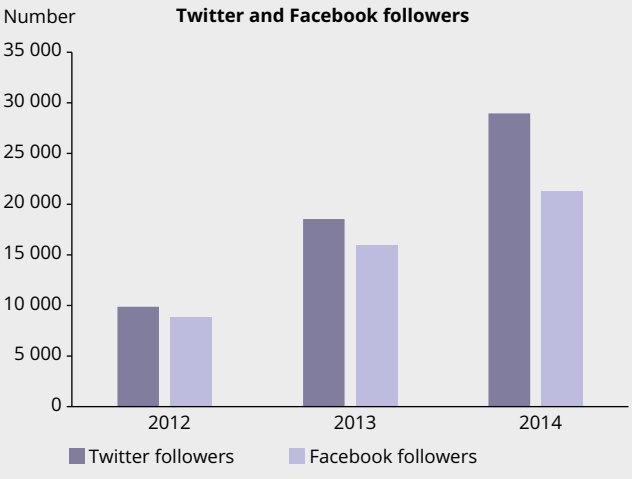


Client perspective









European Environment Agency

Annual report 2014 and EMAS environmental statement 2014

2015 — 96 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-9213-650-5
ISSN 2443-8073
doi:10.2800/345323

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