The European Environment Agency



who we are | what we do | how we do it



European Environment Agency

Mission

The European Environment Agency is the EU body dedicated to providing sound, independent information on the environment. We provide information for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy, and the general public.

Members

Membership is open to countries that are not Member States of the European Union. We now have 32 member countries: the 27 EU Member States together with Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia have applied jointly for membership.

Clients and target groups

Our main clients are the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council — especially through the changing presidencies — and the member countries. In addition to this central group of European policy actors, we serve other EU institutions such as the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank. Outside the EU framework, the business community, academia, non-governmental organisations and other parts of civil society are also important target groups for our information.

We aim to achieve two-way communication with all our clients and target groups, in order to correctly identify their information needs and make sure that the information provided is understood and taken up by them.



EEA website

eea.europa.eu is one of the most comprehensive public environmental information services on the internet and our busiest information channel with up to 100 000 user sessions in peak months. The full texts of all reports, summaries and briefings are posted on the website for downloading free of charge. Data and information supporting the reports are also available.

EEA outputs

Our aim is to help the EU and other member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability.

To do this, we provide a wide range of assessments and information products. These cover the state of the environment and trends in it, pressures on the environment, the economic and social driving forces behind them and the effect of policies. We also try to identify possible future trends, outlooks and problems using scenarios and other techniques.

We publish a number of reports and short briefings on particular issues every year. Briefings and summaries of major reports are usually translated into the official languages of EEA member countries.

Ordering EEA products

EEA sales publications can be ordered from bookshops, from the national sales agents of the EU Publications Office (http://publications.europa.eu/others/ agents/index_en.htm) or from their online bookshop (http://bookshop.europa.eu/). For an up-to-date overview of available publications, please consult our website. Anyone can subscribe to our notification service to get an e-mail when we upload new reports to the website.

For personal copies of free-of-charge material, please use the request form for enquiries to the EEA Information Centre.



EEA Information Centre

The Information Centre gives individual responses to external requests for information and is open to the general public every working day.



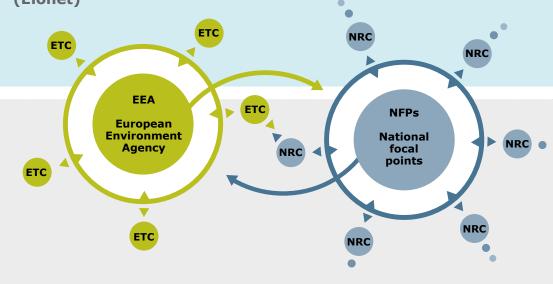
Eionet and other partners

The information provided by the EEA comes from a wide range of sources. The major source is the network of national environmental bodies set up to assist the Agency — the European environmental information and observation network (Eionet). The EEA is responsible for developing the network and coordinating its activities. To do this, we work closely together with the national focal points (NFPs), typically the national environment agencies or environment ministries in the member countries. They are responsible for coordinating the activities of the Eionet involving more than 300 institutions all over Europe.

The main tasks for the national focal points are to help identify information needs, to capture and channel data and information from monitoring and other activities in the member countries, to support the EEA in the analysis of the information collected, and to assist in communicating the EEA information to end users in the member countries.

To support data collection, management and analysis the Agency has established and works closely with five European topic centres (ETCs) covering water, air and climate change, biological diversity, resource and waste management, and land use and spatial information.

Other important sources of information for the EEA are European and international organisations, such as the Statistical Office (Eurostat) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Agency cooperates closely with these organisations in producing information for its clients and target groups.



European environment information and observation network (Eionet)

Organisation

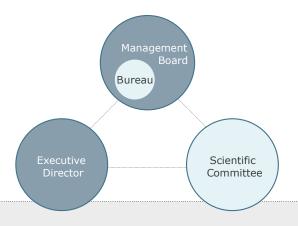
The EEA has a management board consisting of one representative of each of the member countries, two representatives of the Commission and two scientific experts designated by the European Parliament. Among its tasks, the Management Board adopts the Agency's work programmes, appoints the Executive Director and designates the members of the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee is the advisory body to the Management Board and the Executive Director.

The Executive Director is responsible to the Management Board for the implementation of the work programmes and for the day-to-day running of the EEA.

History

The regulation establishing the EEA was adopted by the European Union in 1990. It came into force in late 1993 immediately after the decision to locate the EEA in Copenhagen. Work started in earnest in 1994. The regulation also established the European environment information and observation network (Eionet).

EEA governance



Management Board

Chairman 32 country representatives Two members designated by the European Parliament Two members representing the European Commission Observer: Chairman of the Scientific Committee

Scientific Committee

A maximum of 20 scientists designated by the Management Board and covering a range of different environmental topics



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Publications Office



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