



European Environment Agency

Single programming document 2022-2024

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Abbreviations and acronyms

Acronym	Name
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
BWD	Bathing Water Directive
C3S	Copernicus Climate Change Service
CA	Contract agent
CAMS	Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service
CAP	Common agricultural policy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CISC	Copernicus <i>in situ</i> component
Climate-ADAPT	European Climate Adaptation platform
CLMS	Copernicus Land Monitoring Service
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
CMEMS	Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service
Copernicus	European programme for the establishment of a European capacity for Earth observation
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DG	European Commission Directorate-General
DG CLIMA	DG for Climate Action
DG DEFIS	DG for Defence Industry and Space
DG ENER	DG for Energy
DG ENV	DG for Environment
(DG) JRC	European Commission Joint Research Centre
DG NEAR	DG for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DG REGIO	DG for Regional and Urban Policy
DG RTD	DG for Research and Innovation
DG SANTE	DG for Health and Food Safety
EAP	Environment Action Programme
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EEA	European Environment Agency
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EG	Eionet group
EGD	European Green Deal
EIB	European Investment Bank
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network



EKC	Environment Knowledge Community
EMAS	Eco-management and Audit Scheme
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
E-PRTR	European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register
ESAs	European Supervisory Authorities
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
ETC	European Topic Centre
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
FISE	Forest Information System for Europe
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
HBM4EU	Human Biomonitoring for Europe
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
Inspire	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
KPI	Key performance indicator
LCP	Large combustion plant
LRTAP	Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (UNECE Convention)
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP	Maritime Spatial Planning
Natura 2000	Nature Conservation Programme
NEC	National Emission Reduction Contribution
NFP	National focal point
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RMIS	Raw Material Information System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System
SoE	State of the environment
SOER	<i>The European environment — state and outlook report</i>
SPD	Single Programming Document
TA	Temporary agent
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



UWWTD	Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Information System for Europe



1 Mission statement

1.1 EEA's mission statement

The mission of the EEA is as follows:

'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.'

1.2 EEA's legal mandate

The EEA is a decentralised agency of the European Union. The EEA/Eionet Regulation established the EEA as an independent EU body with its own legal personality and for an indefinite period. The Agency's founding regulation also established the European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) and includes the provision that the Agency is open to countries that are not members of the EU.

The Agency's main task is to provide sound, independent information on the environment. The Agency is a major information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy and also for the general public.

The EEA's overall mandate, established in the EEA/Eionet Regulation, is:

- to help the European Community and the EEA member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability;
- to coordinate Eionet.

1.3 EEA's objective

The overall objective of the EEA is defined in Article 1(2) of the Agency's founding regulation:

'To achieve the aims of environmental protection and improvement laid down by the Treaty and by successive Community action programmes on the environment, as well as of sustainable development, the objective of the Agency and of the European Environment Information and Observation Network shall be to provide the Community and the Member States with:

- (a) objective, reliable and comparable information at European level enabling them to take the requisite measures to protect the environment, to assess the results of such measures and to ensure that the public is properly informed about the state of the environment, and to that end;
- (b) the necessary technical and scientific support.'



1.4 EEA tasks

The tasks of the Agency are defined in Article 2 of the Agency's founding regulation:

'For the purposes of achieving the objective set out in Article 1, the tasks of the Agency shall be:

- (a) to establish, in cooperation with the Member States, and coordinate the Network referred to in Article 4; in this context, the Agency shall be responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of data, in particular in the fields referred to in Article 3;
- (b) to provide the Community and the Member States with the objective information necessary for framing and implementing sound and effective environmental policies; to that end, in particular to provide the Commission with the information that it needs to be able to carry out successfully its tasks of identifying, preparing and evaluating measures and legislation in the field of the environment;
- (c) to assist the monitoring of environmental measures through appropriate support for reporting requirements (including through involvement in the development of questionnaires, the processing of reports from Member States and the distribution of results), in accordance with its multiannual work programme and with the aim of coordinating reporting;
- (d) to advise individual Member States, upon their request and where this is consistent with the Agency's annual work programme, on the development, establishment and expansion of their systems for the monitoring of environmental measures, provided such activities do not endanger the fulfilment of the other tasks established by this Article; such advice may also include peer reviews by experts at the specific request of Member States;
- (e) to record, collate and assess data on the state of the environment, to draw up expert reports on the quality, sensitivity and pressures on the environment within the territory of the Community, to provide uniform assessment criteria for environmental data to be applied in all Member States, to develop further and maintain a reference centre of information on the environment; the Commission shall use this information in its task of ensuring the implementation of Community legislation on the environment;
- (f) to help ensure that environmental data at European level are comparable and, if necessary, to encourage by appropriate means improved harmonisation of methods of measurement;
- (g) to promote the incorporation of European environmental information into international environment monitoring programmes such as those established by the United Nations and its specialised agencies;
- (h) to publish a report on the state of, trends in and prospects for the environment every five years, supplemented by indicator reports focusing upon specific issues;
- (i) to stimulate the development and application of environmental forecasting techniques so that adequate preventive measures can be taken in good time;
- (j) to stimulate the development of methods of assessing the cost of damage to the environment and the costs of environmental preventive, protection and restoration policies;
- (k) to stimulate the exchange of information on the best technologies available for preventing or reducing damage to the environment;
- (l) to cooperate with the bodies and programmes referred to in Article 15;



- (m) to ensure the broad dissemination of reliable and comparable environmental information, in particular on the state of the environment, to the general public and, to this end, to promote the use of new telematics technology for this purpose;
- (n) to support the Commission in the process of exchange of information on the development of environmental assessment methodologies and best practice;
- (o) to assist the Commission in the diffusion of information on the results of relevant environmental research and in a form which can best assist policy development.'

1.5 EEA corporate values

The EEA values are respect, professionalism, openness, positivity and trust. They were developed with staff in 2016. Attached to each value are associated behaviours in line with the EEA core competencies (see Table 1).

Table 1: EEA corporate values and associated behaviours in line with the EEA core competencies

Values	Behaviours	Core competencies
Respect	Appreciating diversity Listening to each other Recognising each other's contribution	Working collaboratively Communicating effectively
Professionalism	Being reliable, credible and competent Embracing change Delivering on the competencies	Delivering quality results Making things happen Making effective decisions
Openness	Sharing Communicating honestly Transparency	Embracing change Solving problems
Positivity	Commitment to a better future Passionate about our environment Working towards a common good	Developing self and others Working collaboratively Solving problems
Trust	Showing respect Being professional Demonstrating openness Acting positively Being trustworthy	Working collaboratively Communicating effectively



2 General context

2.1 Policy developments

The European Green Deal (EGD), adopted by the European Commission in July 2020, sets out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive ⁽¹⁾.

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis and its aftermath add a sense of urgency that the recovery plan should strengthen Europe's resilience and sustainability. Greater understanding is required of the environmental and socio-economic impacts that the crisis will present in the coming years.

In December 2019, shortly before the COVID-19 crisis struck Europe, the EEA presented its report on the state of and outlook for the European environment 2020, which detailed the already unprecedented scale and urgency of Europe's current environmental, climate and sustainability challenges.

Many persistent challenges stemming from the past are coupled with and amplified by emerging and systemic issues, associated with uncertainty, ambiguity and conflicts of interest. Issues range from planetary environmental tipping points, through global drivers of change and the functioning of complex systems of production and consumption, to establishing fair, society-wide transformation outcomes.

The EGD is a European response to these systemic challenges. It provides a framework for ambitious actions and measures to position Europe firmly on a path towards sustainability and as a world leader in the implementation of the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development and its Sustainable Development Goals, demonstrating that sustainability and prosperity can be achieved together. The success of the EGD will depend on the extent to which it stimulates significant changes in the European economy towards circularity and carbon neutrality, technological innovation, environmental issues, social circumstances and lifestyles.

The EGD communication acknowledges the work of the EEA in highlighting the extent and urgency of the challenges and sets out a roadmap of around 50 key policies and measures needed to address the challenges. It also sets out several long-term strategic objectives transforming the EU's economy for a sustainable future:

- increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050;
- supplying clean, affordable and secure energy;
- mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy;

⁽¹⁾ Communication from the Commission 'The European Green Deal' (COM(2019) 640 final).



- building and renovating in an energy- and resource-efficient way;
- a zero pollution ambition for a toxics-free environment;
- preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity;
- ‘From Farm to Fork’: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system;
- accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility;
- a renewed sustainable finance strategy.

In 2020, new measures in support of the EGD were rapidly introduced, one of which was the Eighth Environment Action Programme (8th EAP) to help ensure the implementation, enforcement and effective delivery of environmental and climate policies and legislation. The European Commission plans to introduce a new monitoring framework for the 8th EAP and aims to present a headline indicator set before the end of 2021, drawing on the EEA’s support. Another milestone was the adoption of the European Climate Law in 2021, setting into legislation the objective of achieving a climate-neutral and climate-resilient EU by 2050. The European Climate Law also amended the EEA/Eionet Regulation to establish a European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

In the coming years, the EEA and Eionet will play a key role in supporting environment and climate actions under European policies and the EGD and in the implementation of the 8th EAP and Europe’s global commitments. The European Commission and the European Parliament have acknowledged that the EEA and Eionet will need to be adequately resourced to respond to these new policy developments.

2.2 Development of new tasks

2.2.1 *Developments in 2021*

Under the 8th EAP proposal put forward at the end of 2020, the Commission added several new tasks to the EEA’s work programme for 2021 and onwards (see Table 2). To ensure that the EEA has the necessary resources to perform the proposed new tasks, the Commission increased the EEA’s core subvention by EUR 3.2 million and its staffing by nine temporary agent (TA) and six contract agent (CA) posts in 2021. Details are provided in the financial and human resources outlook section 3.3.1.

2.2.2 *New tasks for 2022 to 2024*

For 2022, under the 8th EAP, the Commission had proposed that the EEA should support new monitoring methods for real-world fuel consumption and emissions from light- and heavy-duty vehicles, but as resources have already been provided in 2021, the work will commence early.

Under the recently adopted European Climate Law, which enshrines the EU’s climate neutrality objective set out in the EGD, the EEA will support the reporting of progress towards climate neutrality and the monitoring and evaluation of progress on adaptation under the regulation. The Commission proposal included reinforcing EEA staff by two CA posts from 2022 onwards to provide such support. In addition, the EEA will host the secretariat of the newly established European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change. The secretariat will be composed of ten TAs and four CAs. The additional tasks and corresponding additional staff resources for these tasks were duly reflected in the financial statement of the Commission proposal of March 2020 (revised in April 2021 to include the new secretariat resources).



In July 2021, a revision of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation was proposed as part of the 'Fit-for-55 package', with the aim of simplifying the compliance rules setting targets of the Member States, committing to the achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and improving monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress, and review. In the legislation, the EEA is given the tasks to review the LULUCF inventory data, provide geospatial data sets on LULUCF, and safeguard consistency with carbon certification data and biodiversity reporting. To deliver the tasks, the proposed legislation specifies 8 TA and 3 CA posts for the EEA, with recruitment of 5 of the posts starting in 2023 and the remainder in 2024. The revision will be tabled for adoption in 2022 and the resources have been included in the SPD budget.

In its comments on the EEA's Single Programming Document 2021-2023, the European Commission requested, as a priority, that the EEA takes on new core responsibilities to integrate the reporting under Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, the eSPIRS information retrieval platform under the 'Seveso Directive', into the EU Registry on Industrial Sites managed by the EEA. This request is a substantial additional task and implies assuming responsibilities that, until now, have been performed by the European Commission Joint Research Centre and resourced via an administrative arrangement with the Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV). This transfer is expected to be covered by a Commission Implementing Decision under preparation including request for additional resources.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy highlights the need to restore nature in the EU. To do this the Commission is currently drafting a new law on the restoration of nature in the EU called the EU Nature Restoration Law as a part of a Nature Restoration Plan. The plan will help improve the health of existing and new protected areas, and bring diverse and resilient nature back to all landscapes and ecosystems. This law which is under active discussion will be published in early 2022. Discussions concerning EEA support to the Commission and Member States on these issues have continued in 2021. The exact nature of this support will be dependent on how ambitious the Law will end up being and the resources made available to the Agency to achieve this support.

The European Commission has set out significant additional tasks relating to legislative data flows for the Drinking Water Directive ⁽²⁾, the Water Reuse Regulation and the upcoming Sewage Sludge Directive reporting obligations. To deliver the tasks and provide a full level of service to the Commission and Member States, the EEA had requested a post and resources for IT development and technical support for each legal instrument in its 2022 budget. A limited pilot activity to support the European Commission and Member States with the new reporting under the Sewage Sludge Directive will be carried out in 2022. Support to DWD and water reuse will be delivered within the capacity of existing resources albeit with a modified scope - the scope of this support is still being discussed with the Commission.

The Commission has also requested EEA to take on additional significant tasks in 2022 relating to data flows stemming from the legislation on waste reuse, waste prevention, as well as to

(2) The Drinking Water Directive (recast), includes new tasks for the EEA in 2022 (Article 15): 'foresees that Member States should put in place a data set gathering only drinking water-relevant data under this Directive ... The data sets should be set up in compliance with the INSPIRE Directive. To that end, the support of the European Environment Agency is foreseen, whose role will also be to regularly access the data and provide the Commission with overviews of the Directive's implementation at Union level, to be used also in the context of future evaluations of the Directive.'



support a number of activities arising from the EGD's chemicals strategy for sustainability including support to chemicals indicators. In addition, a future role for the EEA to support the European Commission on the new legislation on waste shipments has been agreed. Provision for these specific areas will be delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources starting in 2022.

Table 2: Planned new tasks stemming from European Commission requests

Requested by	Legislative instrument	Resources ³	Start year	New task
DG CLIMA	Regulation 2019/631 (real-world CO ₂ emissions)	1 TA	2022	Reporting of real-world CO ₂ emissions from light- and heavy-duty vehicles
DG CLIMA	Regulation 2021/1119 (European Climate Law)	10 TAs, 6 CAs and EUR 500 000	2022	Monitoring and evaluation of and reporting on progress towards climate neutrality Secretariat to the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change
DG CLIMA	Regulation 2021/0201 (LULUCF - 'Fit for 55 package')	8 TAs, 3 CAs and EUR 330 000	2023 (posts) / 2024 (resources)	Additional tasks supporting Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
DG ENV	Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso Directive)	Additional resources foreseen ⁴	2023	Integrated reporting and management of data platforms
DG ENV	Directive (EU) 2020/2184 (recast) (Drinking Water Directive)	Delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources. ⁵	2022	Envisaged scope in 2022: support, under negotiation with DG ENV Dir. C after common reading of legal text
DG ENV	Regulation 2020/741 (Water Reuse Regulation)	Delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources.	2022	Envisaged scope in 2022: support, under negotiation with DG ENV Dir. C.

³ Increased level of resourcing under discussion for eventual increase in scope of work for revised sewage sludge directive and for waste prevention post 2023.

⁴ Additional resources foreseen through Commission Implementing Decision in preparation (CID) that should cover the transfer of the 2 Seveso platforms and resources.

⁵ The revised Drinking Water Directive clearly identifies a role for the EEA (recitals 43 and 49 and Article 18(3) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184). The EEA's contribution for 2022 has been agreed with DG ENV to be within existing resources and based on a common reading of the legal text.



DG ENV	Directive 86/278/EEC (Sewage Sludge Directive)	Delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources.	2022	Level 1 reporting data flow management
DG ENV	Nature Restoration Law	TBC	2022	A variety of tasks are being discussed
DG ENV	Waste reuse/prevention	Delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources.	2022	Data flow management
DG ENV	Waste shipments (new regulation)	To be delivered through re-prioritisation of existing resources	2022 (TBC)	Assessments of shipments of specific waste streams to support European Commission report
DG ENV	One Substance One Assessment	TBC	2023	Additional tasks to be defined in the context of preparation of new legislations.

2.2.3 Grant, contribution and service level agreements

The EEA work programme also includes project financed actions that are presently not financed through the Agency's core funds but through grant, contribution and service level agreements (externally assigned revenue). Although externally assigned revenues are often initiated as short-term tasks for the Agency, the budget increasingly covers long-term EEA activities and, in recent years, the share of these activities has become substantial relative to the share of activities financed under core funds, particularly for Copernicus.

The new Copernicus Contribution Agreement was signed with DG DEFIS on 23 November, allowing the EEA to continue to develop the Copernicus Land Monitoring Services and In-situ Coordination, and transitioning from the existing Copernicus Delegation Agreement, which commenced in December 2014 and ends on 31 December this year. The new agreement extends to the end of 2028, with a budget of EUR 135 million.

The EEA is pleased to have negotiated for the first time service level agreements (SLAs) with the Commission:

- At the beginning of the year with Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) for the project 'Mainstreaming GEOSS data sharing and management principles in support of Europe's environment' (EuroGEO) under the Horizon 2020 programme.
- In August with the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to support the health content developments and maintain the platform of the European Climate and Health Observatory.



- With the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) to support the implementation of regional and urban environmental indicators and analysis, addressing regional and urban land use, and various aspects of air pollution in Europe. The SLA will commence at the beginning of 2022.

The SLAs are a standard instrument specified by the Directorate-General for Budget (DG BUDG) for the provision of services between EU bodies. It is legally and financially simple to administer and ensures that the EEA is appropriately compensated for resources used, avoiding any strain on the resources to deliver the EEA's Work Programme.

The EEA therefore proposes to use this instrument for other services, which the Commission has approached the EEA to deliver, including:

- A future role to support reporting requirements under an adaptation of the Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action in the Energy Community.
- Supporting the Mission of Adaption to Climate Change by designing and implementing a support system (as a new set of features and tools included in the European Climate Adaptation Platform - Climate- ADAPT) tailored to the specific needs of the Mission.
- Discussions to restart cooperation with eastern European and Mediterranean countries under the European Neighbourhood Instrument.

The current grant agreement between the EEA and the Directorate-General for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) cooperation with Western Balkan countries under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA 2020) has been extended to July 2022.

The EEA is in detailed discussions with the European Chemicals Agency, the European Food Safety Authority and the Commission to develop a coordinated agency contribution to the planned Horizon Europe Partnership for the Assessment of the Risks of Chemicals (PARC). PARC will be the key successor programme to the ongoing Human Biomonitoring for Europe (HBM4EU) Horizon 2020 project in which the EEA presently participates as a partner.

Finally, the EEA is about to enter into an agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to deliver work developing the content of the *Global Resources Outlook 2023* under the auspices of the International Resource Panel.

More information on the project financed actions is provided in Annex 11.

In line with the EEA Management Board's conclusions on the 2018 evaluation of the EEA and Eionet, and the recommendations of the Internal Audit Service on project-financed actions, EEA will seek in its discussions with Commission services to avoid administrative complexity and optimise contractual arrangements.

2.3 Stakeholder and institutional changes

The priorities of the EU institutions for the coming years are becoming clearer for the planning period 2022-2024. The European Commission has outlined ambitious plans for the EGD. The European Parliament has welcomed this commitment. The Council of the European Union adopted conclusions in October 2019 calling on the Commission to present, at the latest by early 2020, an ambitious and focused proposal for the 8th EAP for the period 2021-2030 to avoid a gap between the 7th and the 8th EAPs. The European Commission put forward the proposed 8th EAP in October 2020.



As stated in section 2.1, the COVID-19 crisis and its aftermath are adding a sense of urgency that the recovery plan should strengthen Europe's resilience and sustainability.

From late 2019 through 2020, the EEA developed a strategy for the EEA and Eionet for the period 2021-2030. During 2020, the strategy underwent extensive stakeholder consultation. This resulted in broad expressions of support for the vision, strategic objectives and proposed areas of work for the EEA and Eionet. It also resulted in a considerable volume of constructive feedback — from an extensive consultation of Eionet countries, the European Commission services, the EEA Scientific Committee and an online public consultation — which the EEA has incorporated. The SPD 2022-2024 reflects many elements of that feedback.

A key feature of the feedback was the need to pursue integration of knowledge in support of EU policies and to better develop knowledge more directly applicable for countries strengthening their responses to environmental challenges. The strategy underlines the role of data and understanding in the pivotal decade to come. It also sets out how the EEA and Eionet will work together with other knowledge providers at European level and within Eionet countries in support of Europe's environment and climate ambitions. In this context, the EEA plans to strengthen its cooperation with Eionet partners, including by modernising the functioning of the network. The EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030 was adopted by the EEA Management Board in December 2020.

An extraordinary meeting of the Management Board took place in September 2021 to take decisions on the modernisation of Eionet. The board endorsed the reviewed structure and working methods for future groups within the Eionet network, as well as the updated list of Eionet core data flows for reporting from 2022 onwards. It provided guidance on the proposed review of Eionet's functions and roles. The Management Board also committed to initiating and steering discussions on the mapping of Eionet in their countries, based on the guidance developed by the Management Board Advisory Committee.

2.4 Responding to evolving requirements

The EEA has a crucial role in the monitoring and reporting on progress under the Regulation on governance of the energy union and climate action ⁽⁶⁾ and will play an important role in the monitoring framework of the 8th EAP and the monitoring of EGD initiatives that are interlinked (in particular the circular economy action plan⁽⁷⁾, the chemicals strategy for sustainability ⁽⁸⁾, the zero pollution action plan ⁽⁹⁾, the new biodiversity strategy for 2030 ⁽¹⁰⁾ and the farm to fork strategy ⁽¹¹⁾).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

⁽⁷⁾ Communication from the Commission 'A new circular economy action plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe' (COM(2020) 98 final).

⁽⁸⁾ Communication from the Commission 'A chemicals strategy for sustainability towards a toxic-free environment' (COM(2020) 667 final).

⁽⁹⁾ Communication from the Commission 'Pathway to a healthy planet for all EU action plan — Towards zero pollution for air, water and soil' (COM(2021) 400 final).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Communication from the Commission 'EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030 — Bringing nature back into our lives' (COM(2020) 380 final).

⁽¹¹⁾ Communication from the Commission 'A farm to fork strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' (COM(2020) 381 final).



The EEA will host a new secretariat to support the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

The secretariat will first support the concrete establishment of the advisory board and its activities (e.g. drafting a proposal for rules of procedures). Other tasks of the secretariat will be directly determined by the nature and content of the work programme of the advisory board.



3 Multiannual programming 2022-2024

3.1 Multiannual objectives

3.1.1 Strategic objectives to 2030

The EEA and Eionet established a joint long-term strategy for the period 2021-2030, 'Delivering data and knowledge to achieve Europe's environment and climate ambitions'. The EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030 defines the following long-term 10-year strategic objectives (SOs) to 2030:

- SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions

Produce evidence-based knowledge to support policy implementation and development of new initiatives to accelerate and scale up the transition to sustainability.

- SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges

Deliver targeted inputs to inform policy and public discussions, by organising and communicating knowledge on responses, including innovative solutions to societal challenges.

- SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships

Strengthen our network through more active engagement at the country level and work with other leading organisations in order to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise.

- SO4: Making full use of the potential of data, technology and digitalisation

Embrace digitalisation, including new technologies, big data, artificial intelligence and Earth observation, that will complement and potentially replace established information sources to better support decision-making.

- SO5: Resourcing our shared ambitions

Develop structures, expertise and capacity across our network to meet evolving knowledge needs, securing and diversifying the resources needed to achieve our joint vision.

3.1.2 Multiannual strategic objectives to 2024

The Agency's work planning in this document spans the period 2022-2024, with a particular focus on 2022. The implementation of the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030 forms the main driver for the 3-year strategic objectives to 2024, presented in Table 3. Given the multi-disciplinary nature of the multiannual objectives, monitoring up to 2024 will, to a large extent, be qualitative.

Table 3: EEA multiannual strategic objectives to 2024

SO	Multiannual strategic objective to 2024	Expected results by 2024
SO1	To support policy implementation and enhance monitoring progress towards sustainability	<p>Improved EEA-Eionet knowledge base (in particular, data, indicators and assessments) to support policy implementation and monitor progress towards sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aligned with strategic investments under the trajectory to SOER 2025 and EU policy priorities and processes relevant to sustainability (especially the 8th EAP, EGD and SDGs); and



SO	Multiannual strategic objective to 2024	Expected results by 2024
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • optimising the use of high-quality data, in particular from Copernicus sources.
SO2	To further enhance the EEA's communication and outreach approach, with a strategic focus on timeliness of inputs, audience targeting and innovation in solutions to societal challenges	Targeted and gradual implementation of the new communication and outreach framework 'for impact', established on the basis of, for example, stakeholder and EEA web presence analysis and product type review
SO3	To enable building of stronger networks and partnerships across the EEA and Eionet	<p>More active engagement and impact at country level through activities involving a diverse set of authorities, organisations and the public, enabled by processes to deliver a more flexible and innovative knowledge network, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a modernised EEA-Eionet framework, including adjusted core data flows and revised Eionet components (ETCs, EGs and NFPs) and practices; • a revised international engagement framework.
SO4	To enable timely, relevant and up-to-date data to support our knowledge, data and information delivery through the digitalisation of the EEA and Eionet and expanded use of new/innovative data sources (e.g. big data and artificial intelligence)	<p>Improved digitalisation of EEA-Eionet, resulting in increased use of new/potential data sources, technology and digitisation, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced data services for EEA-Eionet stakeholders, including Reportnet; • increased cloudification of the EEA-Eionet ICT infrastructure.
SO5	To develop a shared vision, structures, expertise and capacity (internally and across our network) to enable the transition towards a stronger learning network organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEA learning and development framework adjusted to align with EEA-Eionet strategy objectives. • Improved EEA-Eionet capacity-building in line with EEA-Eionet strategy objective. • Further adjustments to the physical space in the EEA's Copenhagen offices to facilitate collaborative working and learning.
	To further enhance the synergies with the EU framework programme for research and innovation and to seek partnerships with relevant research organisations; to ensure a systematic uptake, dissemination and use of research outputs by the EEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enhanced key role for the EEA at the science-policy interface in providing information and knowledge to policymakers at both EU and Member State levels and to EU citizens. • Close and effective collaboration with European Commission services on their responsibility for programming, coordinating, financing and disseminating European research efforts in the environment and climate domains.



SO	Multiannual strategic objective to 2024	Expected results by 2024
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure that the relevant R&I results are communicated and used is essential as a key outcome of the investment made. EEA products and processes are key tools for this purpose. This includes the SOER but also other EEA-Eionet activities and reports. • An enhanced and effective EEA-DG RTD collaboration to complement the collaboration in the context of other existing institutional collaboration frames, such as the EKC, including the activities of the knowledge centres coordinated by JRC. • New pilot exercises with new approaches linking monitoring, policy and research that clearly aim to increase the efficiency and delivery of respective work plans. The strategic areas for an enhanced collaboration between the EEA and European Commission services will be Horizon Europe clusters and missions, the Horizon 2020 Green Deal call and Horizon Europe partnerships.

Notes: DG RTD,, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation; EAP, Environment Action Programme; EGD, European Green Deal; EGs, Eionet groups; EKC, Environment Knowledge Community; ETCs, European Topic Centres; ICT, information and communications technology; NFPs, national focal points; R&I, research and innovation; SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals; SOER, *The European environment — state and outlook* report.

3.1.3 Annual performance objectives for 2022

The Agency’s performance framework is closely related to the key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Executive Director, which aim to quantitatively monitor the Agency’s performance in relation to its operational work planning and its financial and human resources management. The Agency’s performance framework is structured around five performance objectives (Table 4).

Table 4: Annual performance objectives

Performance objective
1. Sustainable use of financial and human resources, and adequate and efficient internal control systems.
2. Timely and qualitative delivery of key products planned in the EEA work programme.
3. Development and distribution of EEA products aligned with user needs.
4. Sustainable interaction between the EEA and its network.
5. Sustainable human resource management.

Table 5 presents the EEA’s multiannual KPIs to monitor these objectives.

Table 5: EEA multiannual key performance indicators ⁽¹²⁾

Performance objective	No	KPI	KPI measurement	Baseline (2019)	Target
Input	1*	Staff occupancy rate	Realised staff resources in annual establishment plan	96.7 %	Min. 95 %
	2*	Budget execution — outturn	Rate of annual outturn and carry forwards of EEA core budget	100 %	Min. 98 %
	3*	Budget execution — cancellations	Cancellation rate of payment appropriations in year <i>n</i>	0.5 %	Max. 2 % of core budget
	4*	Budget execution — execution	Payments executed within legal/contractual deadline	99.5 %	100 %
	17*	Audit compliance	Rate of recommendations from Court of Auditors implemented (with deadline in year <i>n</i>)	75 %	-
Eionet	7*	Eionet — data submission	Annual performance for Eionet core data flows	92 %	90 %
	12	Eionet — meeting delivery	Delivery rate of planned Eionet meetings	95 %	90 %
	13	Eionet — satisfaction	Average participant satisfaction rating	95 %	80 %
Output	5*	AWP delivery — assessments	Delivery rate of key reports/assessments as planned for year <i>n</i>	93.1 %	Min. 90 %
	6*	AWP delivery — indicators	Share of core set indicators updated as planned for year <i>n</i>	96 %	Min. 90 %
Uptake	8	Media visibility — EEA references	Articles with reference to the EEA (no)	14 152	Stable/increase
	9	Media visibility — social media	Followers on social media (no) of Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn combined	114 046	Stable/increase
	10	Web traffic	Registered sessions on the EEA website (no)	6.3 m	Stable/increase
	11	Downloads	Registered use of map services (no) (measured as 'machine-to-machine' traffic)	375 m	Stable/increase
Staff well-being	14*	Staff satisfaction	Average favourable rate for common items for agencies	61 %	-
	15*	Learning	Average registered time for learning and development (days)	4.11	7
	16*	Absence	Annual average short-term sick leave (days)	9.7	Stable/decrease
Uptake	17	EEA support to EU policy documents	Number of EU policy documents referencing the EEA or products		Stable/increase

Notes: *:Mandatory KPIs of the Executive Director; AWP, annual work plan; m, million.

⁽¹²⁾ A review of Eionet core data flows took place as part of the modernisation of Eionet and the EEA is working to improve the analytical and communication value of its indicators and envisage a revision in the calculation methodology for KPIs 6 (data flows) and 7 (indicators) from 2022 onwards.



The monitoring of the ‘output’ and ‘Eionet’ KPIs will be based on the operational performance across the five EEA activities. Activity-level KPI targets are therefore included in the annual work programme section of this programming document, with the exception of the ‘Eionet satisfaction’ KPI, which will be evaluated on the basis of meeting satisfaction surveys.

Environmental management

Under the EGD, Europe’s ambition to become the first climate-neutral continent will require engagement and action from all sectors of the economy and from EU bodies and institutions. The Commission has already announced its intention to become climate neutral as an institution by 2030. It has called on all the other institutions, bodies and agencies of the EU to work with it and come forward with similar ambitious measures. Within the Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) framework, the EEA has already taken many climate actions, such as procuring renewable energy and offsetting emissions from travel of staff and visitors. The EEA environmental policy has until now stopped short of aiming for climate neutrality. The EEA plans to raise the level this ambition and outline steps to work within the EMAS framework to take the EEA towards climate neutrality in the coming years.

3.2 Multiannual programme

3.2.1 Multiannual activities

The EEA SPD is structured around five activities, which correspond to the work areas set out in the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030. The five work areas are:

1. biodiversity and ecosystems;
2. climate change mitigation and adaptation;
3. human health and the environment;
4. circular economy and resource use;
5. sustainability trends, prospects and responses.

Europe’s production sectors (including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and industry) and its consumption and production systems (energy, mobility, food and buildings) are addressed through interlinkages in the SPD activities. The SDP further defines actions in focus as areas envisaged to be highlighted in the implementation of activities within the timeframe of an SPD. Alongside the activities, horizontal tasks, such as communication, support to reporting obligations, management of platforms, are also described.

This section outlines the five activities followed by key elements of the horizontal work undertaken by the EEA. Horizontal sections provide information on aspects such as reporting obligations and platforms managed by the EEA and also communication, networks and partnerships, digitalisation and international cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to optimising the use of EEA-Eionet channels for the use, communication and dissemination of environmental knowledge produced by European research and innovation, via joint research/science/policy processes and projects.

Activity 1: Biodiversity and ecosystems

The EGD provides a call to action for systemic change, and together with the objectives of the Eighth Environment Action Programme (8th EAP) shape the priority areas of work for activity 1 related to key initiatives under it. A key priority will be the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, which calls for better information and knowledge contributing to measuring ecosystem health



and halting the loss of biodiversity across terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. More specifically, this area of work will provide direct support for defining targets, measures and a monitoring framework, as well as knowledge and guidance for the coherent designation and management of protected areas and for the EU restoration plan. Focus will be given to the mainstreaming of biodiversity across economic sectors, assessing ecosystem-based management practices, evaluating sustainability in the finance sector, and developing monitoring and analysis tools.

The zero pollution action plan will rely on data relating to the status and health of our water and terrestrial ecosystems building on key data collected under the environmental acquis. Moreover, this activity area will begin to integrate knowledge into a systems view across the agricultural, forest and maritime sectors to be input into cross-cutting initiatives such as the farm to fork strategy and sectoral policies, e.g. the common agricultural policy and EU forest strategy. Synergies and trade-offs with climate change mitigation and adaptation will also be under focus, particularly around land and soil and nature-based solutions.

Monitoring will be achieved by collecting, checking, disseminating and assessing data and information from Eionet member and cooperating countries, Copernicus services and research projects. There will also be close cooperation with European Commission services, and support for the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant environmental acquis and sector policies and accompanying measures in the context of Europe's broader sustainability objectives. The EEA will continue work to assess the drivers of, pressures on, impact on and state of the EU's natural capital. In addition, the EEA will begin to explore its role vis-à-vis solutions and responses that can provide benefits to biodiversity, ecosystems and climate. The EEA's partnership with other Commission-organised bodies, e.g. the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity and the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, will facilitate the integration of and access to information systems, such as the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE), the Water Information System for Europe (WISE) and the Forest Information System for Europe (FISE). The EEA will work to enhance partnerships and cooperation with member countries and international organisations to bring support to the priorities under the European Green Deal (EGD) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) process at EU level and to ocean governance.

2022	Actions in focus in activity 1
Action 1	Supporting the implementation of the 'environmental directives'
Action 2	Biodiversity and ecosystems – protection and restoration
Action 3	Sectors, systems and sustainability challenges impacting ecosystems

Activity 2: Climate change mitigation and adaptation

The Paris Agreement is the first-ever universal, legally binding global agreement on climate change. At the European level, climate action is at the heart of the EGD, with the ambition for Europe to become climate neutral by 2050. The European Climate Law, adopted in June 2021, enshrines this goal into law, together with the objective of a climate-resilient Europe. It also raises the EU's ambition to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. These climate objectives are to be achieved by substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors (energy, transport, agriculture, land use, buildings), and enhancing carbon removals from forestry and by increasing Europe's adaptive capacity and strengthening climate resilience in line with the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate



change ⁽¹³⁾. In addition to sectoral policies and measures, this transformation will also be supported by other actions and initiatives, such as those targeting sustainable finance, circular economy and digitalisation. To achieve these climate objectives, in July 2021 the Commission tabled a comprehensive ‘Fit-for-55’ package of interconnected proposals on pricing, targets, standards and support measures.

By collecting, checking, disseminating and assessing data and information from Eionet member and cooperating countries, Copernicus services and research projects, the EEA will monitor and report on Europe’s progress towards climate neutrality and climate resilience, two key objectives of the EGD. The EEA will support the preparation of the Commission’s five-yearly assessments of the collective progress made by all Member States towards climate-neutrality and on adaptation, and of the consistency of relevant national measures for the achievement of climate neutrality and progress on adaptation.

The EEA will also develop assessments exploring opportunities and challenges of the transition of the EU’s key systems (energy, mobility, building and food) towards climate neutrality and resilience while also supporting the achievement of other objectives of the EGD. Through a closer relationship with its country network and other relevant stakeholders, such as other EU agencies, the EU will support the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant policies and accompanying measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate, in the context of Europe’s broader sustainability objectives.

The EEA will continue to partner with other members of the Environment Knowledge Community (EKC) ⁽¹⁴⁾ at a European level to develop knowledge. The EEA will enhance cooperation with appropriate knowledge providers in countries and international organisations to support climate change and mitigation policies.

The EEA will also provide a secretariat that will support the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change. The tasks of the Secretariat will be determined by the Advisory Board’s work programme that will be established independently, and in consultation with the Management Board.

2022	Actions in focus in activity 2
Action 1	Supporting the new 2021-2030 EU policy framework on climate change mitigation and energy
Action 2	Monitoring and assessing climate change impacts and adaptation
Action 3	Monitoring and assessing climate change mitigation and adaptation in land management
Action 4	Supporting the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change

Activity 3: Human health and the environment

The EEA will assess the impacts on human health caused by environmental pollutants and Europe’s changing climate.

⁽¹³⁾ Communication from the Commission ‘Forging a climate resilient Europe — The new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change (COM(2021) 82 final).

⁽¹⁴⁾ The Environment Knowledge Community is an informal platform of five Commission Directorates-General (for Environment, Climate Action, Research and Innovation, the Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) and the EEA, which was set up in 2015 with the objective of improving the generation and sharing of environmental knowledge for EU policies.

A substantial number of EU instruments are designed to protect citizens from environmental risks to health, including legislation addressing air pollution, environmental noise, chemicals, water quality and the impacts of climate change. In parallel, measures to protect ecosystems and promote green infrastructure implicitly recognise the benefits to well-being that come from access to high-quality environments, in particular in urban areas. Recent policy initiatives include the zero pollution action plan, as well as the chemicals strategy for sustainability, both of which will shape work in this activity area in the coming years. In particular, the EEA will coordinate and lead the preparation of the indicator-based zero pollution monitoring framework, with the first assessment due at the end of 2022.

By collecting, checking, disseminating and assessing data and information from Eionet member and cooperating countries, Copernicus services and research projects, the EEA will evaluate progress towards policy objectives for the mitigation of emissions and the presence of pollutants in air, water and soil, with a specific focus on assessing progress towards the targets set out in the zero pollution action plan and the broader objectives of the 8th EAP. The impacts of various environmental stressors on health will be assessed, including a combined assessment of air pollution and noise. In addition, the EEA explores the benefits for well-being that high-quality environments deliver, such as green and blue spaces in urban areas and nature reserves in rural areas, as well as the benefits that result from measures to reduce pollution. The role that socio-economic, demographic and behavioural factors play in influencing exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability to environmental risks is also a focus of activities, in order to understand and monitor environmental inequalities across Europe.

The EEA will continue to partner with other members of the EKC at a European level to develop knowledge. We will also enhance cooperation with appropriate knowledge providers in countries and international organisations to bring support for human health and environment policies.

2022	Actions in focus in activity 3
Action 1	Health-related environmental pressures
Action 2	Environmental impacts on human health and well-being

Activity 4: Circular economy and resource use

We will improve our understanding of the environment and climate impacts caused by Europe’s production and consumption of raw materials, products and services. This includes addressing resource efficiency and waste dimensions, as well as supporting the implementation and monitoring of circular economy actions across Europe, and the sharing of best practices.

Resource supply and Europe’s production and consumption systems are among the key drivers causing the environmental and climate pressures that our society faces. A range of current and future EU initiatives will address these drivers to help ensure that resources are supplied, used and recirculated in Europe’s economy more sustainably, as highlighted in the 2020 circular economy action plan.

The EEA supports these efforts by providing assessments of progress towards achieving a circular economy (monitoring and targets), understanding the environmental and climate impacts of key product value chains, the implementation of EU legislation on waste, and transforming Europe’s industry to a low-carbon, low-emission and increasingly circular model.



Collecting and assessing data and information from Eionet member and cooperating countries, and from research projects, as well as cooperation with other knowledge providers at European level through the EKC supports these assessments.

Furthermore, the EEA assesses material supply dimensions through partnership with other key stakeholders, including the International Resource Panel, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Commission Joint Research Centre.

2022	Actions in focus in activity 4
Action 1	Circular economy and industrial transformation
Action 2	Supporting implementation of EU waste legislation
Action 3	Material flows and sustainable resource use

Activity 5: Sustainability trends, prospects and responses

To enhance the knowledge base across EU policy priorities (i.e. the EGD, the 8th EAP, the UN 2030 agenda for sustainable development) and in support of *The European environment — state and outlook* report (SOER) 2025, we will assess developments towards sustainability through systemic lenses, through enablers for transitions towards sustainability and with a particular focus on knowledge that will enable actions through engagement with the EEA and other stakeholders, in particular Eionet national focal points (NFPs), Eionet Foresight and State of Environment groups, the EEA Scientific Committee, the EKC and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Thus, the demand for knowledge on sustainability, for monitoring progress across EU policies, designing solutions and looking beyond the current cycle of the EGD will grow, which will provide the need for much greater focus on forward-looking aspects, systemic challenges and responses.

Through the EKC, the EEA works with other knowledge providers at European level, and also engages with other policy processes to strengthen sustainability and foresight aspects, such as the strategic foresight agenda and cooperation with the OECD and other international organisations.

Areas to be assessed include links across key systems of production-consumption, the resource nexus, European-global dependencies and drivers of change, and systems dynamics, synergies and trade-offs. Enablers include macro-economic factors such as production and consumption, market prices, sustainable finance, technological and social innovations and governance approaches. Additional areas of focus will be policy coherence and integrated systemic analysis. Foresight techniques will be used to inform stakeholder discussions on potential future transitions pathways and the innovative responses that can help to realise them.

2022	Actions in focus in activity 5
Action 1	Monitor and assess sustainability in Europe through systemic lenses
Action 2	Analyse sustainability transitions enablers: economics, finance, innovation, policies, and governance across scales
Action 3	Develop co-created knowledge for action, including foresight, with stakeholders



3.2.2 Legal frameworks supported by multiannual activities

Table 6 shows the legal frameworks supported by the EEA's activities.

Table 6: Legal frameworks supported by EEA activities

Legal framework	Connected activities
2030 agenda for sustainable development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Air Quality Implementing Decision (2011/850/EU)	3
Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	3
Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	1, 3
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	1
Circular economy action plan (COM(2020) 98 final)	4
Clean air policy package (2013)	3
Climate Monitoring Mechanism Regulation ((EU) 525/2013) and implementing/delegated acts	2
Common agricultural policy (COM(2018) 393 final)	1
Common fisheries policy (Regulation 1380/2013/EU)	1
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	1, 3
Effort Sharing Decision (406/2009/EC)	2
Effort Sharing Regulation ((EU) 2018/842)	2
Emission Trading System Directive (2003/87/EC)	2
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) and amending Directive (EU) 2018/2002	2
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2018/844/EU)	2
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	3
Environmental Quality Standards Directive (2013/39/EU)	1
EU strategy on adaptation to climate change (COM(2021) 82 final)	2, 5
EU industrial strategy (COM(2020) 102 final)	4, 5
European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality)	2
European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation (166/2006/EC)	3
European strategy for low-emission mobility (COM(2016) 501 final)	3, 5
European strategy for plastics in a circular economy (COM(2018) 28 final)	4
F-gas Regulation ((EU) 517/2014)	2
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	1, 2
Forest strategy (COM(2013) 659 final) ^(a)	1, 2
Fourth Air Quality Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	3
Fuel Quality Directive (98/70/EC)	2
Green infrastructure strategy (COM(2013) 249 final)	1, 2



Legal framework	Connected activities
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	1
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	1
Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) and its implementing decisions	3, 4
Inspire Directive (2007/2/EC)	1, 2, 3
Integrated maritime policy (Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011)	1
Invasive Alien Species Regulation ((EU) No 1143/2014)	1
Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC as amended) and supporting legislation addressing specific waste streams	4
Long-term strategy 'A clean planet for all – A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy' (COM(2018) 773 final)	2
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)	1, 2
Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	1
Medium Combustion Plants Directive (2015/2193/EU)	3
National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive (2016/2284/EU)	3
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	1
Ozone Regulation ((EC) 1005/2009)	2
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC as amended)	4
Pollinators initiative (COM(2018) 395 final)	1
Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury	3
Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the governance of the energy union and climate action (and implementing and delegated acts)	2
Regulation (EU) 2018/841 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework	2
Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 setting CO ₂ emission performance standards for new heavy-duty vehicles and Regulation (EU) 2018/956 on the monitoring and reporting of CO ₂ emissions from and fuel consumption of new heavy-duty vehicles	2
Regulation (EU) 2019/631 setting CO ₂ emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/22 as regards the monitoring of CO ₂ emissions from new light commercial vehicles type-approved in a multi-stage process	2
Regulation 2020/741 on minimum requirements for water reuse (conditional on budget request)	1
Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088	2
Regulation (EU) 2021/696 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme	1, 2, 3
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) and recast ((EU) 2018/2001)	2
Renewed sustainable finance strategy and implementation of the action plan on financing sustainable growth	2, 4, 5
Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe (COM(2011) 571 final)	4, 5
Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU) (conditional on budget request)	3
Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)	3, 4



Legal framework	Connected activities
Sustainable finance initiative	2, 4, 5
Thematic strategy for soil protection (COM(2006)231 final and its revision (scheduled for 2021))	1, 2, 3
Updated 2018 bio-economy strategy (COM(2018) 673/2 and SWD(2018)431/2)	5
Urban agenda for the EU (Pact of Amsterdam 2016)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	1, 3, 4
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	1, 2, 3

Note: ^(a) A new forest strategy is under development.

3.2.3 EU legislation reporting obligations managed by the EEA

A key task for the EEA in providing comprehensive information on the state of and trends in Europe's environment is to process relevant data flows arising from legislative reporting obligations. Thus, the EEA is involved in managing reporting obligations on behalf of the European Commission for many legal instruments. The reporting obligation cycle and content varies between legal instruments, with a significant number collecting administrative information requested by EU legislation but not used in EEA products. Table 7 provides a multiannual overview of the reporting cycle for reporting obligations managed by the EEA and data flows.

Table 7: EU legislation reporting obligations managed by the EEA (arising from EU legislation in the field of environment and climate)

EU legislation	Reporting obligations database entry	Number of obligations	2022	2023	2024
Air Quality Directive IPR	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/650	14	14	14	14
Birds Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/658	3	1	1	1
CO ₂ emissions from new light commercial vehicles	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/648	2	2	2	2
CO ₂ emissions from passenger cars	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/644	2	2	2	2
CO ₂ monitoring and reporting, cars and vans: implementing provisions, incl. real-world monitoring	https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/692	2	2	2	2
E-PRTR Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/615	1	1	1	1
EEA/Eionet Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/499	8	6	7	6
Emissions Trading Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/593	1	1	1	1
Environmental Quality Standards Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/634	1	1	1	1
Environmental Noise Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/585	7	1	0	1
F-gas Regulation 2014	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/657	3	3	3	3
Floods Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/630	4	1	0	0
Fuel Quality Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/537	2	2	2	2
(Greenhouse gas) Monitoring Mechanism Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/652	4	4	0	0
HDV Monitoring and Reporting Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/676	2	2	2	2
Habitats Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/560	3	1	1	1
Industrial Emissions Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/654	1	1	1	1
Invasive Alien Species Directive	https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/660	1	1	1	0



EU legislation	Reporting obligations database entry	Number of obligations	2022	2023	2024
Marine Strategy Framework Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/631	7	1	0	3
Medium Combustion Plants Directive	https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/659	1	0	0	0
Mercury Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/677	4	3	4	3
New Bathing Water Directive (consolidated)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/609	2	2	2	2
New Drinking Water Directive (consolidated)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/545	1	0	0	1
Nitrates Directive (consolidated)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/257	1	0	0	1
Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/690	7	7	11	11
Ozone Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/554	1	1	1	1
Regulation on invasive alien species	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/660	1	0	0	0
Revised NEC Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/675	10	4	7	5
Sewage Sludge Directive	https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/514	1	1	1	1
Union Space Programme Regulation	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/693	6	5	6	6
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (consolidated)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/543	3	2	0	2
VOC Paints Directive	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/647	1	0	0	0
Waste Framework Directive; Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive	https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/643 ; https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/680	1	1	1	1
Water Framework Directive (consolidated)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/516	4	4	0	0
Bern Convention (international)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/564	2	1	1	1
CLRTAP (international)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/578	6	3	4	3
UNFCCC (international)	http://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/411	1	1	1	1

Notes: CLRTAP, Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; HDV, heavy-duty vehicle; IPR, implementing provisions on reporting; NEC, National Emission Reduction Commitments; UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

3.2.4 EU submissions to international bodies managed by the EEA

Table 8 details the EU reports to international bodies managed by the EEA.

Table 8: EU submissions to international bodies which are managed by the EEA (arising from EU commitments in the field of environment and climate in the international arena)

DG	International legislation	Link to EU legislation	EEA activity
ENV	UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	NEC Directive	3
ENV	UNECE Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Protocol (PRTR Protocol) under the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	E-PRTR Regulation (²)	3
ENV	UN Minamata Convention on Mercury	Mercury Regulation	3



DG	International legislation	Link to EU legislation	EEA activity
CLIMA	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation and Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action	2
CLIMA	UN Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol	Ozone Regulation and F-gas Regulation	2

Notes:

(^a) For the E-PRTR, the role of the Agency is to create a European data set that, in turn, is used by the protocol bodies. DG, Directorate-General; CLIMA, DG for Climate Action; ENV, DG for Environment; E-PRTR, European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register; NEC, National Emission Reduction Commitments.

3.2.5 EU-wide policy information and knowledge platforms managed by the EEA

Table 9 details the EU policy information and management platforms managed by the EEA.

Table 9: Information platforms and portals in support of EU policy measures and instruments

Information system name	Short name/acronym	DG	Legislative framework/reference (^a)	ROD (g)
Air Quality e-Reporting and portal	AQ portal (^c)	ENV	2011/850/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 12 December 2011 laying down rules for Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the reciprocal exchange of information and reporting on ambient air quality	Y
Biodiversity Information System for Europe	BISE (^d)	ENV	Communication from the Commission 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020' (COM(2011) 244 final)	-
Copernicus <i>in situ</i> component (assigned revenue)	CISC (^e)	DEFIS	Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the Copernicus programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 911/2010	-
Copernicus land monitoring service (assigned revenue)	CLMS (^f)	DEFIS	Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the Copernicus Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 911/2010	-
EEA website on climate and energy data and information	Climate and energy in the EU	CLIMA	Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action (2018/1999) Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013)	Y



Information system name	Short name/acronym	DG	Legislative framework/reference ^(a)	ROD ^(b)
Emerald Viewer ^(g)	Emerald Network ^(h)	Council of Europe and ENV	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Y
European Climate Adaptation Platform	Climate-ADAPT ⁽ⁱ⁾	CLIMA	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the governance of the energy union and climate action Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM(2012) 82 final) Communication from the Commission 'Forging a climate-resilient Europe — The new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change' (COM(2021) 82 final)	Y
European Climate and Health Observatory ^(j)		SANTE CLIMA	Communication from the Commission 'Forging a climate-resilient Europe — The new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change' (COM(2021) 82 final)	-
European Nature Information System	EUNIS ^(k)	ENV	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds	Y
Forest Information System for Europe	FISE ^(l)	ENV	Communication from the Commission 'A new EU forest strategy for forests and the forest-based sector' (COM(2013) 659 final)	-
Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the European neighbourhood regions (February 2016–July 2020) (assigned revenue)	ENI SEIS II ^(m)	NEAR	Communication from the Commission 'Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)' (COM(2008) 46 final)	-
Industrial Emission Portal European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register	E-PRTR ⁽ⁿ⁾	ENV	Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC	Y
Invasive alien species data	IAS ^(o)	ENV	Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species	Y



Information system name	Short name/acronym	DG	Legislative framework/reference ^(a)	ROD ^(b)
Natura 2000 Network Viewer	Natura 2000 ^(p)	ENV	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds	Y
The NOISE Observation and Information Service	NOISE ^(q)	ENV	Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	Y
Seveso Plants Information Retrieval System	eSPIRS	ENV	Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU) (conditional on budget request)	-
Water Information System for Europe — Freshwater	WISE-Freshwater ^(r)	ENV	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC and Directives 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2009/31/EC.	Y
Water Information System for Europe — Marine	WISE-Marine ^(s)	ENV	Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy	Y
European Natural Water Retention Measures platform	NWRM	ENV	Case studies to be transferred to Climate-ADAPT	N

Notes:

^(a) The platforms are only sometimes directly required by the legislative framework.

^(b) If the column reports 'Y'(yes) this means that the platform/portal is the main (but in some cases not the unique) means of reporting data, products and results related to the Eionet Reporting Obligations Database.

^(c) <https://aqportal.discomap.eea.europa.eu/>

^(d) <https://biodiversity.europa.eu/>

^(e) <https://insitu.copernicus.eu/>

^(f) <https://land.copernicus.eu/>

^(g) The Emerald Network is an ecological network made up of areas of special conservation interest located in 16 Contracting Parties and Observer States to the Bern Convention in the neighbouring areas of the EU. The Emerald Viewer is a twin of the Natura 2000 viewer, built under a memorandum of cooperation with the Council of Europe.

^(h) <http://emerald.eea.europa.eu/>

⁽ⁱ⁾ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>

^(j) <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/observatory>

^(k) <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu>

^(l) <https://forest.eea.europa.eu/>

^(m) <https://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/>

⁽ⁿ⁾ <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu>

^(o) <https://ias.eea.europa.eu/>

^(p) <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>



^(a) <http://noise.eea.europa.eu/>

^(t) The European Commission, in close cooperation with the EEA, is financing and leading the technical and content revision and upgrade of the WISE Freshwater platform: <https://water.europa.eu/freshwater> with the aim of bringing it to the level of WISE Marine (<https://water.europa.eu/marine>). A new release is expected for late autumn 2021.

^(s) <https://water.europa.eu/>. Section on marine water: <http://water.europa.eu/marine>

CLIMA, DG for Climate Action; DEFIS, DG for Defence Industry and Space; ENV, DG for Environment; NEAR, DG for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations; SANTE, DG for Health and Food Safety.

3.2.6 Communicating for impact

Reaching and engaging key communities with EEA-Eionet environment and climate knowledge will be crucial for achieving impact in the coming years. The EEA will continue to deliver relevant knowledge at moments crucial to decision processes and in formats that match our stakeholder's needs through appropriate outreach channels and tools that ensure high impact. This will entail refining our content, improving its accessibility, availability and use by a wider set of environmental knowledge users, ranging from European and national policymakers to research communities.

In the timeframe covered by this Single Programming Document, emphasis will be given to conceptualising a stronger partnership and engagement approach with Eionet, including the European topic centres (ETCs), and beyond. A second focus will be on delivering innovative and targeted products with shorter production times that help our stakeholders make informed decisions, while further strengthening visual and audiovisual aspects and unlocking the communication potential of our data. A third focus will be on sharpening our messaging and participating in emerging debates to help deliver the vision to be the leading network for policy-relevant environment and climate knowledge at EU and country levels.

3.2.7 The European Environment Information and Observation Network

The European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) connects hundreds of environmental institutions, including public authorities and research institutions, from 32 member and six cooperating countries. Eionet forms a unique knowledge network, connecting robust data and information and analytical and scientific expertise to European, and in some cases global, policy processes. Since 1994, it has been providing data and information on Europe's environment to citizens and policymakers. The NFPs ensure the smooth coordination of network activities at national level, maintaining regular dialogue with the EEA and other partners, as well as contributing to the efficient implementation of the endorsed priorities by the EEA Management Board.

An extraordinary meeting of the EEA Management Board took place in September 2021 at which the reviewed structure and working methods for future groups within the Eionet network, and the updated list of Eionet core data flows from 2022 onwards, were endorsed.

The new Eionet structure is expected to be put in place by countries as of January 2023 and underpin the implementation of the EEA-Eionet strategy. As well as the co-creation of joint EEA and Eionet products and services, stronger cooperation with other relevant environmental networks, particularly the Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) Network, is envisaged to be continued in line with strategic objective 3 of the strategy.

In view of the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030, the increased level of ambition with the implementation of the EGD, the 8th EAP and the changed working conditions in the post-COVID-19 period, good support for national network activities to support strategy



implementation and to receive the full benefits of the network, will be required in the member countries in the coming years.

The current Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) grant for cooperation with the Western Balkan countries runs out in early 2022. Although the EEA intends to seek an extension, due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the planned implementation (mainly reallocating meetings and missions budgets to capacity development in thematic areas), the negotiations for the next IPA contract was initiated in 2021.

3.2.8 Improving information delivery through the digitalisation framework

The EEA has started to develop a digitalisation framework in support of the EEA-Eionet strategy with a set of activities and digital solutions that will be implemented across the work areas in the coming years.

A number of key features of the digitalisation landscape have already been identified:

- The EEA data infrastructure, including the underlying general ICT infrastructure, will be upgraded to support effective and user-friendly data management, visualisation and dissemination, which are needed for other aspects of the digitalisation process.
- Reportnet will be modernised through the new version, 3.0, migrating existing reporting data flows in a stepwise manner, as well as including new reporting and new partners (such as the e-platform on the governance of the energy union and climate action). The support for service-based Inspire data exchange will be included in a stepwise manner. The governance of Reportnet will be strengthened as part of the Eionet modernisation.
- Effective and user-friendly data management and visualisation tools (targeted dashboards) will be launched from the EEA common workspace to enhance users' experience.
- The revised data infrastructure will allow better data integration and offer new analytical capabilities, including advanced modelling and artificial intelligence approaches, as well as supporting the increased volume and granularity of data.
- The EEA dissemination and communication infrastructure will be modernised in parallel, linking more strongly to the data infrastructure, further using web translation tools for national languages when available and providing web analytics and online assessments. General communication will be designed to better link data, content and communication.
- Data content is growing in volume and variety (big data) across the five thematic work areas, in particular from Copernicus, Destination Earth, citizen science, socio-economic sources and the new topics covered by the EGD. The EEA will improve its capability to respond to this growth.
- Eionet core data flows will be reviewed to reflect the changing data and information landscape and also the evolution of policy demands. In addressing new content and policy measures, challenges and tasks to support the sustainability role of digitalisation will be identified and solutions further developed.
- In addition to technical and content-related measures, digitalisation opportunities will be grasped to improve stakeholder integration, interaction and communication across



Eionet and beyond. Stakeholder needs will be assessed and interactive participation encouraged.

- The EEA, together with Eionet, will contribute to the EGD data space and the Destination Earth initiative.

All the above require investment into human resources and interaction among people by increasing digital literacy and better linking users and technology. Identifying opportunities for digitalisation, targeted training and coaching, enhanced collaboration and active knowledge co-creation are measures needed to underpin this.

3.2.9 Working with European neighbouring regions

Since the early 2000s, the EEA has been actively involved in supporting the development of environmental information beyond Eionet's member countries. Much of this effort has been undertaken through assigned revenues to achieve specific improvements. The broad rationale for cooperation with neighbouring countries is outlined in the EEA/Eionet Regulation within which four specific reasons underpin the EEA's efforts:

1. Many of the countries are in a process of approximation with EU standards, or even membership. Working with institutions in these countries allows approaches and working methods to be aligned, capacities improved and infrastructures put in place in line with EEA and Eionet working modalities.
2. Some regional environmental cooperation frameworks extend beyond EEA membership, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) countries that are signatories to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) or are focused on geographical features, such as regional seas. Cooperation with neighbouring countries involved in these frameworks enables common approaches, as well as improving exchange of data and reporting in support of EU policies.
3. EEA member countries are members of many global initiatives and UN conventions, some of which the EU is directly a party to. The EEA is often at the forefront of ensuring that targets, standards and reporting are aligned with EU policy frameworks. Agreement and uptake of convention protocols and improved reporting can be facilitated by discussions on SDGs or the Aarhus Convention in neighbouring countries.
4. Wider dissemination of the EEA's work in and Eionet's experience of policy processes outside the EU creates additional value through the alignment of assessments and policies and has the potential to build capacity in the European Neighbourhood countries.

In this context, in the period 2015-2020, EEA cooperation with the partners in the Southern Mediterranean and the Eastern Partnership region has been supported by assigned revenues from the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). Activities under the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) framework have contributed to building stronger expert networks and working towards harmonisation of data and methodologies, as well as using data from neighbouring countries to create stronger knowledge-based policymaking in line with EEA and Eionet methods.

Depending on EEA priorities, resources and also the external dimension of the EGD, in 2021, the EEA will explore the potential for further cooperation with European Neighbourhood partners through a new ENI framework, to sustain the arrangements and investments made for the Eastern Partnership and Southern Mediterranean. EEA arrangements for future



engagement with the European Neighbourhood under the new EU instrument (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument) are being discussed with relevant Commission services in the late 2021 to early 2022 period.

In 2022, the cooperation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions will maintain its focus on sustaining established partnerships and mainstreaming the regional activities, enabling them to contribute data and information to relevant EEA work areas (climate change, biodiversity, circular economy, sustainable consumption and production, freshwater, marine) in support of integrated environmental assessments. Enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Mediterranean action plan (MAP) in the framework of the EEA-UNEP/MAP joint work plan and collaboration with Plan Bleu on the MED 2050 foresight exercise will be taken forwards.

In 2022, the EEA will start preparations for the implementation of the Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action, or Governance Regulation, by the Energy Community Treaty's contracting parties, which is expected to begin in 2023 (with up to four additional contract agent (CA) posts and earmarked funding from the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations. Activities under this treaty will further extend the EEA's support on climate change and environment under the Governance Regulation; currently the EEA chairs the treaty's Task Force on Environment, reporting on energy input and emissions from large combustion plants in the region.

3.2.10 EEA international engagement

The focus of EEA activities will continue to support EU engagement ⁽¹⁵⁾ in the international context, in close dialogue and cooperation with international organisations, UN bodies, and, when relevant, global and regional conventions. The environmental ambition of green transformation requires Europe to continuously closely work with neighbours and European partners in line with the EU policies and priorities of the EGD. The international cooperation activities of the EEA would be undertaken in the context of the revised international engagement framework aligned to the adopted EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030. The impact of the COVID-19 crisis is resulting in delays to some of the planned international events or reshaping of international processes. The EEA will continue to provide its expertise in support of EEA member and cooperating countries in fulfilling their international commitments; in ensuring linkages between regional to global assessments and processes; and in technically assisting the EU position in international fora.

In early 2022, the EEA is expecting to fill the vacancy on international engagement, which is aimed at strengthening the international dimensions of environmental and climate monitoring, supporting environment and climate diplomacy and sharing EEA knowledge inputs to environmental activities at international/global level (e.g. United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), thematic COPs).

Of key importance is the EEA's support to the EU in implementing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and supporting the EU's input to the SDGs. The EEA will provide input to relevant international events such as UNEA 5 (plenary postponed to 2022), Stockholm+50 international meeting (2-3 June 2022), the ninth 'Environment for Europe' ministerial conference scheduled for November 2022, and other relevant fora.

⁽¹⁵⁾ In line with Article 15 of the EEA/Eionet Regulation and priorities of the European Commission 'A stronger Europe in the world'.



3.2.11 Support to Earth observation systems (Copernicus and GEO)

Since 2014, the EEA has acted as the entrusted entity under a delegation agreement with European Commission and implements the Copernicus land monitoring service (the pan-European and local component) as well as the Copernicus *in situ* component. The EEA expects to continue this role after adoption of the new EU Space Programme Regulation from 2021 onwards, governed by a new Copernicus contribution agreement for the period 2021-2027.

Over the years, the EEA has cooperated with the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and its set of systems (GEOSS, Global Earth Observation System of Systems). For the period 2021-2023, the EEA is engaging with the European Commission through a service level agreement to provide specific support actions on mainstreaming GEOSS sharing and management principles in support of Europe's environment.

3.3 Human and financial resource outlook for the years 2022-2024

3.3.1 Overview of the past and current situation.

Table 10 provides the development in expenditure from 2020 to 2021 to deliver the EEA's Work Programme.

Table 10: EEA core expenditure budget by title

Title	2020	2021	Variance 2021/2020
1. Staff Expenditure	26,254,738	30,440,743	16%
2. Infrastructure & Administrative	4,900,811	4,992,500	2%
3. Operational Expenditure	16,455,517	15,803,450	-4%
General Expenditure (EUR)	47,611,066	51,236,693	8%

The budget increase from 2020 to 2021 is the result of the additional funding and staffing given to the EEA for new tasks: the EEA's staffing was increased by nine temporary agent (TA) and six contract agents (CA) posts and its EU subvention increased by EUR 3.2 million to perform new tasks under the 8th EAP. It also received an additional TA and EUR 239 000 for expanded tasks to support the sustainable finance initiative. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Swiss contributions to the EEA's budget increased proportionally with its core subvention.

In 2021 the EEA did not receive any increase in its budget for existing tasks to compensate for inflationary increases. This budget therefore decreased in real terms and necessitated a diversion of some Title 3 funds to cover salary increases; hence, the increase in Title 3 was lower than that for Title 1.



Human resources

Table 11 provides the development in the EEA's staff posts from 2020 to 2021.

Table 11: EEA human resources

Human Resources	2020	2021	Variance 2021/2020
Administrators (AD)	69	79	14%
Assistants (AST)	61	61	0%
ESTABLISHMENT PLAN POSTS	130	140	8%
Contract Agents (CA)	74	80	8%
Seconded National Experts (SNE)	20	20	0%
TOTAL STAFF	224	240	7%

The increase in posts from 2020 to 2021 arises from:

- nine TAs and six CAs for new tasks under the 8th EAP;
- an additional TA for an expansion of the new tasks supporting the sustainable finance initiative, which commenced in 2020.

3.3.2 Outlook for the years 2022-2024

Section 2.2.2 provides details of the new tasks the EEA has been requested by the Commission to include in its Work Programme.

The legislative acts which have already been adopted, with associated finance fiches giving the EEA additional resources to deliver the new tasks are as follows:

- The 8th Environmental Action Programme (EAP), giving the EEA a number of new tasks commencing in 2021.
- The European Climate Law, which foresees the establishment of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change in 2022 (for which the EEA will host the secretariat), as well support to the Commission's assessments of progress towards climate-neutrality and on adaptation.
- The proposed amendment of the LULUCF Regulation, which foresees expanded tasks, with posts (2023) and resources (2024).

As outlined in section 2.2.2, the Commission has also requested the EEA to take on several other new tasks, for which the EEA has provided proposals on the resources needed to deliver them, in particular for the SEVESO directive and the Restoration Legislation. However, in compliance with the 2022 Budget Circular, additional resources will be included once the legislative acts have been adopted.

In the period 2022 to 2024 the EEA will also receive resources to deliver project financed actions funded by grants, contribution and service level agreements. Details of these agreements and the associated resources are provided in Annex 11.



3.3.3 Resource programming for the years 2022-2024

Revenue and human resources development

Table 12 provides the development in the EU subvention from the additional resources provided for the new tasks in the legislative acts, and a 2% inflationary increase in the resources from the MFF 2014-2020 to continue delivering the existing work programme.

Table 12: Development in the EU Subvention

	2021	2022	2023	2024
From MFF 2014-2020	42,211,000	43,055,000	43,916,100	44,794,422
8th EAP	3,187,000	3,236,000	3,287,000	3,338,000
Climate Board		3,391,516	3,459,546	3,528,533
LULUCF				2,297,000
EU Subvention	45,398,000	49,682,516	50,662,646	53,957,955
Third Countries & Other Contributions	5,838,693	6,154,505	6,214,232	6,415,038
General Revenue (EUR)	51,236,693	55,837,021	56,876,878	60,372,993

As part of the third country contributions, the EFTA and Swiss contributions increase in proportion to the increase in the EU subvention.

Table 13 provides the associated increase in human resources to deliver the new tasks.

Table 13: Development in human resources

		2021	2022	2023	2024
From MFF 2014-2020	TA	131	131	131	131
	CA	74	74	74	74
8th EAP	TA	9	9	12	12
	CA	6	6	3	3
Advisory Board (European Climate Law)	TA		10	10	10
	CA		6	6	6
LULUCF	TA			4	8
	CA			1	3
Temporary Agents (TA)		140	150	157	161
Contract Agents (CA)		80	86	84	86
Seconded National Experts (SNE)		20	20	20	20
TOTAL STAFF		240	256	261	267



Whilst budget to deliver the expanded LULUCF tasks commences in 2024, the establishment table has been adapted to allow for recruitment of some posts already in late 2023 as indicated in Table 13.

More details on the development in the staffing plan are provided in Annex 4, including a table giving the anticipated number of CAs funded under grant, contribution and service level agreements.

Expenditure

Table 14 provides the development in the EEA's expenditure budget to deliver its Work Programme, including the new tasks requested by the Commission.

Table 14: EEA expenditure budget for its Work Programme

Title	2021	2022	Variance 2021/2020	2023	2024
1. Staff Expenditure	30,440,743	32,784,614	8%	33,363,878	36,061,993
2. Infrastructure & Administrative	4,992,500	5,274,550	6%	5,380,000	5,663,000
3. Operational Expenditure	15,803,450	17,777,857	12%	18,133,000	18,648,000
General Expenditure (EUR)	51,236,693	55,837,021	9%	56,876,878	60,372,993

A more detailed breakdown of the expenditure budget by chapter, with an explanation of the main developments, is provided in Table A2 in Annex 3.

3.3.4 Strategy for achieving efficiency gains

A significant focus is achieving efficiency gains through the modernisation of e-reporting platforms and information technology (IT).

e-Reporting processes

The implementation of Reportnet 3.0 identified inefficiencies that are addressed by facilitating collaboration in design, standardising the configuration of a data flow and opening up for system-to-system transfer of data. The new platform will reduce the time and cost of data flow implementation and also permit a much wider range of stakeholders than at present to design and manage the reporting data flows.

Moving away from tailored development on interactive data products

The EEA has embraced enterprise platforms designed to allow non-technical users to create/manage interactive data products, such as map viewers, story maps, data dashboards and data viewers. EEA's efficiency has also been increased through the use of data by thematic experts and by an increase in the number of product creators. Products can be created directly by EEA staff or ETC partners. This efficiency gain has led to the EEA team and its consultants producing many more data visualisation products with their allocated resources.



Centralising the data management platform

Centralisation of the data management platform has enabled the EEA to address inefficiencies related to data transfer mechanisms, differing tools, silos, loss of interim data, data lineage, etc. A central data management platform hosted by the EEA provides a collaborative working environment, which facilitates cross-thematic integration with all thematic areas and handles changes in the ETC constellations.

Changing data flow automation from a team of developers towards specialised enterprise data transformation software

Using specialised data transformation software, some manual data processing tasks have been automated. In addition to reducing errors over time, reducing costs and reducing the time to bring new data to products, this also allows data managers time to address more value-added tasks. Automation also allows the EEA to chain data collection to data processing and feed existing interactive data products instantly with new data.

Clear role definitions make shared responsibilities in data reporting more efficient

The introduction and continuous application of the roles of data steward and data custodian in reporting data flows brings efficiency when there are shared responsibilities between the thematic programmes and Data and Information Services. Having defined roles makes the individual aware of the division of responsibilities, which is particularly efficient in onboarding new staff or new data flows. The organisation gains efficiency from this common approach to handling data reporting across programmes.

Streamlining infrastructure

One of the core tasks of the IT department is to make new servers available for software applications and replace them when the hardware becomes old. The number and complexity of maintenance regimes has been reduced. In addition, the individual applications have been packaged to make it easier to move to new hardware when a failure occurs or the server needs maintenance.

Co-location

The Agency is becoming increasingly able to service its clients over the internet without interruptions. The location of EEA offices made it difficult to ensure adequate fire protection, cooling and power, especially when the number of servers is growing. The lockdown period in 2020 was used as an opportunity to migrate the equipment to a co-location data centre in the vicinity. It was therefore possible to remove the burden of facility maintenance from EEA staff and purchase it as a service. The newly vacant floor space can then be turned into offices, reducing the need to find alternative solutions as the number of EEA staff grows.

3.3.5 Negative priorities/decrease of existing tasks

EEAcademy

Since its launch in 2014, the EEAcademy has played a useful role in identifying and responding to gaps in knowledge and competencies as the EEA and Eionet develop more transformative and solutions-oriented knowledge.

In future, the focus should instead be on delivering the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030. That means responding to the knowledge and competency development needs in a way that is joined up with other learning and development and organisational changes.

Resources previously allocated to the EEAcademy will be focused on building capacity for implementing the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030, in particular on becoming a learning network organisation, including building capacities for working with Eionet in new ways.

4 Annual work programme 2022

4.1 Executive summary

The annual work programme is structured around five activities within which actions in focus are highlighted.

4.2 Activities

4.2.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems activity

The actions in focus for 2022 are:

- Action 1: Supporting the implementation of the environmental directives.
- Action 2: Biodiversity and ecosystems — protection and restoration.
- Action 3: Sectors, systems and sustainability challenges impacting ecosystems.

Activity 1	Biodiversity and ecosystems
Reference to strategic objectives (SOs)	SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships SO4: Making full use of the potential of data
Specific objective	To ensure the delivery of data, information and knowledge contributing to maintenance and restoration of good ecosystem condition and the halt of the loss of biodiversity across terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems
Activity description	This activity covers enhancing knowledge support for the effective implementation of related strategies and legislation (e.g. protection, restoration) and mainstreaming of biodiversity and natural resources in economic and societal relevant sectors, systems and policies. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting monitoring, reporting and implementation of key legislation on biodiversity, nature, marine and freshwater and exploring the full potential of innovative monitoring, digitalisation, shared observation systems that allow changes in environmental status, condition, ecosystems extent and functioning, and drivers, pressures, impacts and solutions to be tracked. We will use Copernicus products to support this work. • Supporting the EU biodiversity strategy’s protection and restoration agenda. This includes monitoring progress and assessing the effectiveness of protection and restoration using existing and new data, and providing better knowledge through digitalisation of data sources.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge on sectors, systems and sustainability challenges impacting ecosystems covering agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and the food system, as well as trade-offs and synergies with climate change, economics of biodiversity and pollution and chemicals.
<p>Changing strategic context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU has legal frameworks, strategies and action plans to protect nature and restore habitats and species. Key policies for addressing the continued biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation under the European Green Deal (EGD) are the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 and the farm to fork strategy. The zero pollution action plan, the chemicals strategy and the EU Climate Law are important policies to regulate pollution and climate change impacts on ecosystems. • The understanding and links to other sectoral policies, such as the common agriculture policy, the integrated maritime policy, the common fisheries policy, the EU forest strategy, and the bioeconomy strategy are key to help mainstreaming biodiversity into economic activities. • The EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 aims to put Europe’s biodiversity on a path to recovery, including establishing and effectively managing a large EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building on existing Natura 2000 areas, and developing an EU nature restoration plan to restore and manage degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • Strengthened governance and implementation of the environmental acquis, e.g. Water Framework Directive (WFD), Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and nature directives.
<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to the monitoring and reporting activities under the key EU legislation for marine, freshwater, biodiversity and nature. • Deliver actionable knowledge about the integrated assessment of condition, combined pressures and impacts across terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. • Deliver information and data to EEA stakeholders through user-friendly and integrated tools that make use of the latest digitalisation opportunities. • Expand the co-creation of activities and products with the EEA’s network of stakeholders, partner institutions, regional organisations and business and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs).



Activity 1: Key performance indicators		
KPIs	Target 2022	Means of verification
Key assessments produced	90 %	Annual KPIs
Core set indicators updated	90 %	Annual KPIs
Reporting obligations processed to core data flows	90 %	Annual KPIs
Network meeting satisfaction	80 %	Annual KPIs

Action 1 Supporting the implementation of the environmental directives	
Description	<p>The EEA supports monitoring and reporting and condition assessment under the key EU legislation for marine, freshwater, biodiversity and nature. Developing actionable knowledge for supporting the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem-based management also requires assessing the combined pressures and impacts on terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems as a basis for implementing integrated solutions.</p> <p>In addition, various monitoring frameworks are being developed, including for the EGD, the Eighth Environment Action Programme (8th EAP) and the zero pollution action plan, to which the EEA will contribute.</p> <p>These activities relate to developing information and knowledge on ecosystem condition and restoration and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the reporting activities under the EU key legislation; • delivering on the assessment of ecosystem condition and combined pressures and impacts on terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems; • supporting the streamlining of environmental reporting of ecosystem status and pressures ('ecological monitoring') across terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems; • complementing and strengthening where appropriate <i>in situ</i> and expert monitoring with Earth observation and Copernicus products; • delivering information and data from reporting and assessments through user-friendly and integrated tools that make use of the latest digitalisation opportunities; • contributing to the monitoring frameworks for the EGD, the 8th EAP and the zero pollution action plan.



Action 2	Biodiversity and ecosystems — protection and restoration
Description	<p>Both the biodiversity strategy for 2030 and the objectives of the 8th EAP call for putting biodiversity on the path to recovery. The two main objectives of the biodiversity strategy are the protection and the restoration of nature. Activities (applicable to both land and sea) will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring progress and assessing the effectiveness of protection measures (protected areas and other effective area-based measures); • supporting the process of enhancing coherence and connectivity of the protected areas network; • providing expert advice on protected areas and restoration to the Commission; • supporting the restoration of ecosystems; • unlocking the potential of existing data, complemented with data derived from Copernicus, to monitor and assess restoration efforts; • coordinating the development of the biodiversity, forest and water information systems in an integrated manner to host knowledge on biodiversity generated through assessments.

Action 3	Sectors, systems and sustainability challenges impacting ecosystems
Description	<p>The EGD calls for integrated, systemic and coherent knowledge and solutions across ecosystems, economic sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture) and socio-economic systems (e.g. food, housing, health, mobility) to respond to the sustainability challenges that impact ecosystems and lead to biodiversity loss, such as pollution and climate change. Working closely with our country networks in co-creating knowledge and sourcing best-practice solutions, the activities will include examining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture, forest, fisheries and aquaculture, and the food system and their effects on biodiversity and ecosystem condition with a view to informing the farm to fork strategy, and the sector-specific policies governing their respective management, including the common agricultural policy, common fisheries policy and the EU forest strategy; • the economics of biodiversity and ecosystems, including analysis of the socio-economic aspects of restoration and ecosystem-based management, natural capital accounting and sustainable finance; • climate change implications for ecosystems and their biodiversity, including knowledge on cumulative drivers, pressures and impacts and on trade-offs and synergies;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pollution and chemicals impacting ecosystem condition and their biodiversity with a view to supporting the zero pollution action plan, including knowledge on pressures stemming from sectors and pollution-related restoration targets under the biodiversity strategy for 2030.
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Activity 1 Biodiversity and ecosystems outputs	
2022 output types	Summary description of outputs
Expanding the knowledge base	<p>Outputs will address specifically the following topics/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the assessment of ecosystem condition and combined pressures and impacts on terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, and across the land-sea interactions; the focus will be on land use, sea use and related change; • the protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, there will be coordination between activities on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF); • terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems and biodiversity under climate change; • economics and socio-economics of biodiversity and ecosystems; • agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, and the interaction of the food system with biodiversity and ecosystems.
Monitoring	<p>Outputs will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of Copernicus services products (Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS), Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS), Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)) in reporting under EU legislation; • supporting the data reporting cycle and upgrading information and streamlining reporting on biodiversity, nature, marine, maritime, freshwater and invasive alien species-related directives (MSFD, WFD, Habitats and Birds Directives, Invasive Alien Species Directive, Bathing Water Directive, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, etc.), and on protected areas/marine protected areas; • supporting the monitoring framework of 2030 biodiversity strategy and contributing to the global biodiversity policy (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)); • supporting the monitoring framework of the zero pollution action plan with regard to water and terrestrial (soil) pollution, chemicals and human health; • delivering policy-relevant indicators in biodiversity, marine and freshwater domains at European and global levels, including supporting the monitoring frameworks being developed for the EGD, the 8th EAP and the zero pollution action plan.



Enhancing network capability	<p>Outputs will deliver on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening networks and cocreation with member countries in Eionet; • networking and supporting commission working groups under the nature, marine and freshwater directives, including emissions to water and chemicals; • networking at regional seas convention level and ocean governance within the EEA international engagement context; • networking with neighbouring countries, including those in the western Balkans, eastern Europe and the Mediterranean; • networking with international organisations and conventions including the CBD, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
Information systems	<p>Outputs will be delivered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling digitalisation of data to improve information services and timeliness of data; • keeping the Water Information System for Europe (WISE)-Marine up to date as the European entry point to marine information; • developing the WISE-Freshwater data and map visualisation tools; • updating and upgrading the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE), supporting the knowledge centre for biodiversity; • upgrading the European Nature Information System (EUNIS) integrated into BISE to allow integrated ecosystem analysis using species, habitat and site information from EUNIS; • developing and maintaining the Forestry Information System for Europe (FISE) as the entry point for information on forest ecosystems; • developing the land information system based on the CLMS portal; • establishing links to the European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) and the Environmental Health Atlas.

4.2.2 *Climate change mitigation and adaptation activity*

The actions in focus for 2022 are:

- Action 1: Supporting the new 2021-2030 EU policy framework on climate change mitigation and energy.
- Action 2: Monitoring and assessing climate change impacts and adaptation.



- Action 3: Monitoring and assessing climate change mitigation and adaptation in land management.
- Action 4: Supporting the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

Activity 2		Climate change mitigation and adaptation	
Reference to strategic objectives	SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships SO4: Making full use of the potential of data		
Specific objective	To ensure the delivery of data, information and knowledge in support of the implementation and further development of policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation		
Activity description	This activity covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collecting, quality-checking, compiling and reporting relevant data and information on climate change mitigation, climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in Europe; • analysing and assessing these data against European and national mitigation and adaptation objectives and commitments; • monitoring the implementation and effects of national climate-related policies and accompanying measures, including in specific sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, forestry and other land use; • promoting exchanges, between European countries, regarding successful experiences in achieving climate-related objectives at the national or sub-national levels, considering multiple perspectives (environmental, social, economic); • identifying trade-offs and synergies of climate mitigation and adaptation policies with other environmental issues, such as biodiversity, air quality, freshwater and marine environments. 		
Changing strategic context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe is affected by climate change and the current pace of greenhouse gas emission reductions remains insufficient to help limit global temperature increases to below 1.5 C. The EEA’s support for Eionet and the Commission will take place in the context of existing and new objectives, policies and legislation related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy and transport. • 2022 will be a year of consolidation for the European legislation adopted or revised over the past few years, under the 2030 climate and energy policy framework. In addition, the following ongoing initiatives under the EGD will significantly shape EEA support on climate change policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the European Climate Law, which includes a legally binding target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions and 		



	<p>an objective to enhance Europe’s adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability by 2050, and a revised 2030 target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proposals for revisions of relevant existing legislative measures to deliver on the increased climate ambition; ○ a new more ambitious EU adaptation strategy, published in 2021; ○ other EGD initiatives relevant to EEA activity on climate change, including a renewed sustainable finance strategy, a European industrial strategy, a circular economy action plan and a farm to fork strategy/greening the common agricultural policy.
<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Updated data and information on climate mitigation, energy and transport, and progress towards objectives and commitments. ● Updated data and information on climate change and impacts on economic sectors, ecosystems and human health. ● Enhanced knowledge on the effectiveness of climate-related mitigation and adaptation policies and accompanying measures, including in sectors (energy, transport, agriculture, forestry and other land use). ● Better exchange and enhanced uptake of successful policies and actions in achieving climate-related objectives at the national or sub-national levels. ● Strengthened knowledge development in partnership and cooperation with Eionet, other organisations and the scientific community. ● Better understanding of synergies and trade-offs of climate change-related policies with other environmental issues, such as biodiversity, air quality, and freshwater and marine environments.

Activity 2: Key performance indicators		
KPIs	Target 2022	Means of verification
Key assessments produced	90 %	Annual KPIs
Core set indicators updated	90 %	Annual KPIs
Reporting obligations processed to core data flows	90 %	Annual KPIs
Network meeting satisfaction	80 %	Annual KPIs



Action 1	Supporting the new 2021-2030 EU policy framework on climate change mitigation and energy
Description	<p>The EEA will further work with Eionet and the Commission to implement the requirements on progress reporting under the Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action, or Governance Regulation. This will be done in the context of the e-reporting platform developed jointly with the Directorates-General for Climate Action and for Energy, building on EEA reporting infrastructure Reportnet 3.0. To support the dissemination of data and information reported under the Governance Regulation, the EEA will further develop its website on climate and energy data and information. The EEA will also continue working with the Commission to support the monitoring of progress towards climate neutrality and the preparation of the <i>2022 State of the energy union report</i> and associated assessment, and towards preparing the first integrated national energy and climate progress reporting by Member States by 15 March 2023 under the Governance Regulation.</p> <p>As set out in the European Climate Law, the EEA will also support the preparation of the Commission's five-yearly assessments of the collective progress made by all Member States towards climate-neutrality and on adaptation, and of the consistency of relevant national measures for the achievement of climate neutrality and progress on adaptation.</p> <p>The EEA will establish, with the Commission, the new collection of data on real-world CO₂ emissions and energy consumption of cars and vans, envisaged in the 2019 regulation on CO₂ emission performance standards for cars and vans, to monitor the trend in the gap between emissions tested in the laboratory and real-world emissions.</p> <p>The EEA will also carry on with its regular reporting activities concerning greenhouse gas emission inventories (and their last review under the Effort Sharing Decision), preliminary estimates of recent greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projections, climate change mitigation policies and measures, use of the Emissions Trading System (ETS) auctioning revenues, support provided to developing countries, EU ETS implementation, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, fuel quality and fuel greenhouse gas intensity, average CO₂ emissions from new cars, vans and heavy-duty vehicles.</p> <p>In partnership with its country network, the EEA will continue developing knowledge on the transition of the energy and mobility systems towards climate neutrality and sustainability, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of prosumers in the energy transition; • life cycle analysis of renewable energy use for heating; • resource adequacy to facilitate the uptake of renewable sources and reduce the standby capacity of fossil fuel infrastructure;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the renovation wave from the energy efficiency perspective; • circular business models for emerging waste streams; • behaviour change for energy efficiency in buildings; • the potential of circular economy actions to support climate change mitigation in the agri-foods sector; • the environmental performance of the European aviation sector (in collaboration with the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol)).
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Action 2 Monitoring and assessing climate change impacts and adaptation	
Description	<p>The EEA will work with Eionet countries, C3S, research projects and other data providers to collect and analyse data on climate change and impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. These data are used to build policy relevant indicators and assessments on climate change and its impacts (on economic sectors, ecosystems and human health) and support preparation and implementation of adaptation actions at various geographical and governance levels, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new EU adaptation indicators using information available from various sources including from various Copernicus services (e.g. CLMS, C3S, Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS)) will be further developed; • an EEA assessment on social vulnerability to climate change focusing on assessing adaptation under just transition will be prepared; • based on 2021 information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation reported by Member States under the Governance Regulation and the EEA will continue working with Member States and the European Commission to assess, harmonise and publish the reported/updated information on Climate-ADAPT; • the Climate-ADAPT adaptation policy pages will be updated further with the focus on sectoral pages (e.g. energy, agriculture), cross-cutting topics (e.g. disaster risk reduction) and various governance levels (with key focus (sub-)national and transnational); • the Climate-ADAPT platform content and functionalities will be enhanced, based on information reported by countries, collection of good practice examples at, for instance, local level, and information from other sources such as C3S; • Climate-ADAPT will be further developed to support implementation of EU initiatives such as Mission on Adaptation and Digital Earth;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European climate and health observatory will be operational and further developed to present information on impacts and adaptation in the health sector.
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Action 3 Monitoring and assessing climate change mitigation and adaptation in land management	
Description	The EEA will work with Eionet countries and the CLMS to support monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry as required under the LULUCF Regulation. This includes the extraction, compilation and use of data from CLMS for improving the quality of national LULUCF greenhouse gas inventories. Also, other data will be used including soil carbon to assess carbon sequestration in soils.

Action 4 Supporting the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change	
Description	<p>The EEA will host a new secretariat that will support the new European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.</p> <p>The secretariat will first support the concrete establishment of the advisory board and its activities (e.g. drafting a proposal for rules of procedures). Other tasks of the secretariat will be directly determined by the nature and content of the work programme of the advisory board. According to the European Climate Law, the work programme that will be established independently, and in consultation with the Management Board.</p>

Activity 2 Climate change mitigation and adaptation outputs	
2022 output types	Summary description of outputs
Expanding the knowledge base	<p>EEA publications (briefings and reports) and ETC/Eionet reports on climate change mitigation, energy, transport, adaptation and land management (mitigation, adaptation). Topics covered will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social vulnerability and adaptation in the context of just transition; the role of biomass in the EGD and the co-benefits and trade-offs in relation to sustainability and climate aspects of the production and use of biomass; the sustainable transition of the EU mobility system (EEA <i>Transport and environment report</i>); opportunities for digitalisation as an enabler for decarbonisation; behaviour change in those involved in building renovations.
Monitoring	<p>Outputs will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> updated data and information on climate mitigation, energy and transport, and adaptation, based on Member States reporting under the Governance Regulation and other legislation;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updated data and information on climate change and its impacts on economic sectors, ecosystems and human health (including use of data from the C3S and CLMS); • data sets from the CLMS to support the LULUCF Regulation; • new or updated indicators, based on Member States’ reporting under the Governance Regulation and other legislation; • updated assessment of progress towards climate and energy targets in Europe; • updated assessment of the progress in adaptation policies and actions; • updated assessment of the progress made in reducing environmental pressures from the transport sector in Europe; • updated assessment on the development of renewable energy in Europe.
<p>Enhancing network capability</p>	<p>Outputs will deliver on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening networks with member countries in Eionet; • meetings and webinars with Eionet groups on the topics ‘Climate change mitigation and energy systems’, ‘Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation’, ‘Mobility systems’, ‘Food systems’ and ‘Land systems’; • when feasible, knowledge co-creation initiatives with Eionet on specific issues.
<p>Information systems</p>	<p>Outputs will be delivered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributions, through Reportnet 3.0, to the e-platform under the Governance Regulation; • an EEA communications website on energy and climate data and information; • the Climate-ADAPT platform content and functionalities, enhancing accessibility to information reported by countries, collections of good practice examples at, for example local level, and information from other sources, such as the C3S; • the further development of Climate-ADAPT content to support implementation of EU initiatives such as Mission on Adaptation and Digital Earth; • the further updating and development of the EU observatory on climate change and health hosted by Climate-ADAPT; • applying data integration, analysis and intelligence to enable digitalisation and provide improved information services.



4.2.3 Human health and the environment activity

The actions in focus for 2022 are:

- Action 1: Health-related environmental pressures.
- Action 2: Environmental impacts on human health and well-being.

Activity 3		Human health and the environment
Reference to strategic objectives	SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships SO4: Making full use of the potential of data SO5: Resourcing our shared ambitions	
Specific objective	Deliver data and information to improve knowledge of the health impacts caused by air, water and soil pollution, noise, chemicals and the changing climate in Europe	
Activity description	The following work areas are covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting countries and the European Commission with reporting of data flows and information relevant to human health pressures including on air pollutant emission inventories, industrial emissions to air, water, soil and waste, and soil contamination. Assessing progress towards relevant policy objectives, including those of the 8th EAP, the Zero Pollution action plan, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, and relevant thematic objectives. • Managing reported data and information on air quality, assessing human exposure to air pollutants against EU standards and World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and estimating associated health impacts, including the provision of public services such as the European Air Quality Index and the European City Air Viewer. • Managing reported data and information on human exposure to environmental noise and estimating associated health impacts. • Supporting the development of monitoring frameworks to track the implementation of the 8th EAP, coordinate and lead the preparation of the indicator-based Zero Pollution monitoring framework, and provide support to both the development of the planned Zero Pollution outlooks as well as the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability indicator framework. • Exploring the role of socio-economic status and demographic status as determinants in environmental health and well-being. • Integrating monitoring data for multiple environmental stressors (air, water, noise, chemicals, soil contamination) 	



	<p>and climate) and social factors to map combined exposure to multiple environmental stressors and social vulnerability in an online European Environmental Health Atlas, with the final product to be launched in 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing combined exposure to noise and air pollution from road transport. • Documenting evidence of the health and well-being benefits of access to green and blue infrastructure in urban areas. • Assessing the systemic use of chemicals in Europe’s socio-technological systems, resulting in exposure pathways for the environment and humans and impacts on ecosystems and health.
<p>Changing strategic context</p>	<p>Support to Eionet countries and European Commission will be shaped by the outcomes of recent fitness-check evaluations and the on-going implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, the National Emission Reduction Contribution Directive, the Industrial Emissions Directive (presently under evaluation), the European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR), the Large Combustion Plants Directive, the Noise Directive, the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, and relevant chemicals legislation, including the Mercury Regulation.</p> <p>The implementation of key elements of the EGD will also significantly shape EEA work on human health and the environment including, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the zero pollution action plan; • action plans for air, water and soil, as well as the envisaged zero pollution monitoring and outlook framework; • the chemicals strategy for sustainability; • the farm to fork strategy; • the revised EU industrial strategy (May 2021) and the negotiation of changes in the Industrial Emissions Directive and the E-PRTR Regulation (legislative procedure envisaged during 2022-2023); • the biodiversity strategy; • the circular economy action plan. <p>The EEA is also supporting Europe’s beating cancer action plan. In addition, the EEA will also support developments in the WHO European Environmental Health Process and EU monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) linked to health and environment.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated knowledge of the environmental pressures relevant to human health • Updated information on progress towards relevant policy objectives.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge on the influence of socio-economic, demographics and behaviour on the environment, health and wellbeing nexus. Improved understanding of the impacts arising from the combined exposure to different environmental stressors and the role of green infrastructure in delivering health and environmental benefits.
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Activity 3: Key performance indicators

KPIs	Target 2022	Means of verification
Key assessments produced	90 %	Annual KPIs
Core set indicators updated	90 %	Annual KPIs
Reporting obligations processed to core data flows	90 %	Annual KPIs
Network meeting satisfaction	80 %	Annual KPIs

Action 1

Health-related environmental pressures

Description	<p>The EEA will work with Eionet countries to support reporting of coherent and high-quality data on the environmental pressures relevant to human health arising from Europe's production, consumption, energy, transport and agricultural systems. This includes supporting countries and the European Commission with reporting of data flows and information relevant to human health pressures including on air pollutant emission inventories, environmental noise, industrial emissions to air, water, soil and waste, and soil contamination. Supporting improved knowledge of the systemic use of chemicals in Europe's production, manufacturing and agricultural systems and resulting releases of chemicals to the environment is a priority. Progress towards policy objectives for the mitigation of emissions of pollutants will be evaluated.</p>
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Action 2

Environmental impacts on human health and well-being

Description	<p>The EEA will assess human exposure to environmental pollutants and their impacts on health. This includes impacts arising from exposure to air, water and soil pollution, noise and chemicals, the changing climate, and the broader risks to health from biodiversity loss. A new series of assessments of the environmental burden of disease in Europe will be launched in 2022, starting with the environmental determinants of cancer in Europe.</p> <p>Regarding chemicals, as a partner in the Horizon 2020 project, 'Human biomonitoring for Europe' (HBM4EU), the EEA will draw further on human biomonitoring data to better understand human</p>
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	<p>exposure via the environment (air, water and soil, including contaminated sites), consumer products, food and drinking water. The impacts of climate change on human health, in terms of direct risks to health from extreme temperatures and floods, as well as changing patterns of disease, will also be assessed. Such assessments will support the evaluation of policies designed to mitigate the impacts of environmental stressors on health.</p> <p>The EEA will also work with Eionet and other partners to investigate new methods to assess exposure to multiple environmental stressors and methods of mapping these. The important role of socio-economic status, demographics and behaviours as determinants in environmental health and well-being across Europe will be further explored. The benefits of access to biodiverse environments will be assessed, with a focus on the utility of green solutions to improve health and well-being in urban areas.</p>
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Activity 3 Human health and the environment outputs	
2022 output types	Summary description of outputs
Expanding the knowledge base	<p>‘Actions in focus’ will produce specific outputs resulting from the work in the form of EEA publications (briefings and reports) and/or Eionet ETC assessments. Assessment products on air, water and soil pollution, noise and chemicals will be prepared.</p> <p>Work on joint activities with partner EU agencies (in particular the European Chemicals Agency and the European Food Safety Authority), other EU institutions, and the CAMS service will continue.</p>
Monitoring	<p>Indicators relevant to the thematic environmental pressures and impacts on health will be updated in 2022.</p> <p>The EEA will coordinate and lead the development of the Zero Pollution Monitoring Framework baseline assessment in 2022, with cooperation from other EU institutions. Support will be provided to the delivery of the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability indicator framework.</p>
Enhancing network capability	<p>A series of co-creation initiatives with Eionet countries are expected to continue in 2022.</p> <p>Support will be provided for implementing the new Eionet group structure and meetings of the Eionet groups, physical or online, relating to this activity will also take place.</p>
Information systems	<p>Updating and maintenance of the EU Air Quality portal, the NOISE Observation and Information Service for Europe, and E-PRTR/industrial registry portals will be undertaken.</p>



4.2.4 Circular economy and resource use activity

The actions in focus for 2022 are:

- Action 1: Circular Economy and industrial transformation.
- Action 2: Supporting implementation of EU waste legislation.
- Action 3: Material flows and sustainable resource use.

Activity 4		Circular economy and resource use
Reference to strategic objectives	SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships SO4: Making full use of the potential of data	
Specific objectives	Deliver expected results as set out in the annual work plan (AWP). Deliver key assessments, indicator updates and process data flows in support of policy information needs.	
Activity description	This activity covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening of monitoring of progress towards a circular economy and assessment of the uptake of these policies in Europe’s economy; • identifying co-benefits brought about by the implementation of a greater circular economy in Europe for the biodiversity and climate agendas; • analysing the environmental and climate impacts of key-product value chains, with a focus on textiles, plastics and buildings; • the transformation of European industry; • supporting the implementation of EU waste legislation, with a focus on waste prevention programmes and the attainment of targets established by the acquis (the so-called early warning mechanism); • analysing material flows, resource efficiency, critical raw materials and the environmental and climate aspects of these. 	
Changing strategic context	The EGD has transformed the orientation of policies around resource use and the circular economy. Building on the existing EU’s <i>Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe</i> , two policy packages have recently been adopted, namely the circular economy action plan 2.0 and a new EU industrial strategy. These policy packages include a wide range of commitments to strengthen the environmental acquis in the years to come. In addition, resource efficiency and circular economy policies are increasingly interlinked with the climate and biodiversity agendas and improving understanding of the interactions across these nexus areas will increasingly be needed.	



	The 8th EAP and the Bellagio process, are also calling for further efforts in monitoring the circular economy, to better understand the multitude of angles that are needed to transform Europe’s economy into a circular, climate-neutral model. This element is an increasingly key aspect in the strategic context of activity 4.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enhanced knowledge base and stronger monitoring mechanisms in the areas of resource supply, circular economy and waste. • New knowledge on resource efficiency by partnering with key stakeholders including the International Resource Panel (IRP) and the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC). • Support for the implementation of EU law on waste and capacity built across the EU on waste prevention and management. • Improved knowledge of environmental and climate aspects of Europe’s industrial transformation. • Identification of best practice that can be scaled up at European level, e.g. in the context of the recovery and resilience plans.

Activity 4: Key performance indicators		
KPIs	Target 2022	Means of verification
Key assessments produced	90 %	Annual KPIs
Core set indicators updated	90 %	Annual KPIs
Reporting obligations processed to core data flows	90 %	Annual KPIs
Network meeting satisfaction	80 %	Annual KPIs

Action 1	Circular economy, key supply chains and industrial transformation
Description	<p>The EEA will support monitoring of the circular economy, in line with the principles agreed in the Bellagio process and the new orientation provided by the 8th EAP.</p> <p>Another key aspect of this action is the investment in enhancing the knowledge base across key-product value chains. While in recent years the EEA has focused on delivering primarily around plastics and textiles, from 2021, the EEA is also investing in construction/buildings.</p> <p>Understanding value chains requires a systems thinking approach, which spans production and consumption systems and thus relies on methodologies such as foot-printing, input-output analysis and life cycle assessment. Cooperation with the JRC is therefore relevant to tap into its considerable expertise on these matters.</p> <p>Europe’s ambition to transform its industrial model, as a key sector in terms of its resource and energy use, and the emissions it releases, is also the subject of this action, with work designed to identify best</p>



practice, eco-innovations and factors facilitating this sector's transition to a circular and low-emission model.

Action 2	Supporting implementation of EU waste legislation
Description	<p>The EEA will deliver its legal responsibilities under the EU legislation on waste. This includes the assessment of progress towards waste prevention, the identification of best practice for this policy, and sectoral studies. In 2022, the EEA will produce its second biennial report. As European countries are expected to renew all their waste prevention programmes during the course of 2021, the focus will be to analyse these programmes and produce a baseline for future assessment of their implementation.</p> <p>In addition, support will continue to be provided to the European Commission and EU Member States for the so-called 'early warning mechanism', which identifies how countries are progressing towards the targets established in EU legislation on waste for specific waste streams. To support the European Commission, a significant investment has been made in past years to support this process, with tasks in 2022 focusing on supporting the Commission in publishing their <i>Early warning report</i> as envisaged in the Waste Framework Directive. Furthermore, the EEA will initiate a light pilot activity in 2022 to support the European Commission and Member States with reporting of data flows on waste reuse and sewage sludge.</p> <p>In addition, the EEA plans work to increase the understanding around the upcoming priorities on waste as also outlined in the new circular economy action plan. The specific topics are aligned to policy processes happening at the European scale, such as the reinforcement of secondary raw material markets, the possible amendment of the Waste Shipments Regulation or the challenges posed by other policy ambitions in terms of waste generation and management.</p>

Action 3	Material flows and sustainable resource use
Description	<p>The EEA will further develop knowledge on material flows and the embedded environmental pressures of Europe's resource supply. These policies have an international dimension, and, as a result the EEA supports the activities of the IRP. In particular, in 2022, the EEA will continue to support coordinating the upcoming IRP <i>Global resources outlook</i> report, work that will culminate in 2023.</p> <p>In 2022, the EEA will invest on improving indicators on resource supply and resource efficiency, in line with the efforts mentioned in action 1 (the Bellagio process). This investment is also aligned with the focus on resource flows, which is included in the circular economy action plan.</p> <p>The EEA, in partnership with the JRC, will continue the collaborative process with selected European countries around the environmental aspects of raw material supply, consolidating knowledge</p>



produced through the Raw Material Information System and adding the EEA expertise to that process. It is expected that this work, comprising a range of activities to build consensus and capacities across countries and a final joint publication, will finish in 2023.

Activity 4 Resource use and circular economy outputs	
2022 output types	Summary description of outputs
Expanding the knowledge base	<p>Outputs will address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ‘actions in focus’ will produce EEA publications (briefings and reports) and/or Eionet ETC assessments. Specific outputs on production and consumption systems, including behaviour considerations, selected key-product value chains, waste prevention and/or management of specific waste streams will be prepared (publication effectively happening either in 2022 or 2023). Substantial work towards joint reports will also take place in 2022, in particular the <i>Global resources outlook</i> report and the partnership with the JRC (both expected for 2023 publication).
Monitoring	<p>Outputs will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator set on waste and sustainable production and consumption in a circular economy will be updated in 2022. In partnership with key stakeholders, support for measuring the transition to the circular economy in Europe will be a priority, in line with the Bellagio process and the 8th EAP.
Enhancing network capability	<p>Outputs will deliver on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a series of co-creation projects with Eionet countries in 2022, continuing the practice followed in previous years; meetings of the Eionet group on the circular economy, physical and online, relating to this activity.
Information systems	<p>Outputs will be delivered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> applying data integration, analysis and intelligence to enable digitalisation, including as an enabler of the circular economy, and to provide improved information services.

4.2.5 Sustainability trends, prospects and responses activity

The actions in focus for 2022 are:

- Action 1: Monitor and assess sustainability in Europe through systemic lenses.
- Action 2: Analyse sustainability transitions enablers: economics, finance, innovation, policies, and governance across scales.
- Action 3: Develop co-created knowledge for action, including foresight studies, with stakeholders.

The three actions derive from the outcomes of *The European environment — state and outlook 2020* report (SOER 2020), an integrated assessment report, and the associated stakeholder interaction events that reflected on the implications of the SOER 2020 outcomes for policymaking, knowledge developments and society-wide engagement in sustainability transitions.

The actions have been subsequently aligned with EU policy priorities that have emerged since the publication of SOER 2020, especially the EGD of the European Commission and the Commission’s proposal for an 8th EAP. They also relate to the four environmental principles of the EU Treaty — polluter pays, prevention, precaution and restoration — as well as the treaty articles on sustainable development and sectoral integration. The actions will dovetail fully with those for activity areas 1-4, to enhance knowledge integration, coherence and uptake in EU policies.

The COVID-19 crisis and its aftermath add to the sense of urgency that the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility should strengthen Member States’ sustainability and make them better prepared for the opportunities and challenges of the green and digital transitions. In that respect, better knowledge and greater understanding of the environmental and socio-economic implications of the pandemic are required, in parallel to the crises facing Europe from climate change and biodiversity loss.

Activity 5 Sustainability trends, prospects and responses	
Reference to strategic objectives	SO1: Supporting policy implementation and sustainability transitions SO2: Providing timely input to solutions for sustainability challenges SO3: Building stronger networks and partnerships
Specific objective	Deliver key assessments and indicators in support of EU policy needs and EEA assessments, especially SOER 2025.
Activity description	This activity covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the EEA SOER 2025, which is already in preparation, and its coordination across the EEA; investments in related knowledge developments started in 2021 and will continue across prioritised areas (integrated assessments, socio-economic analysis, policy analysis, foresight and outlooks, systems interlinkages, and country analysis); • designing and providing support for monitoring requirements for the implementation of the 8th EAP and the EGD, while ensuring consistency with the EEA’s contribution



	<p>to the EU SDGs and the European Commission’s green resilience dashboard;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • channelling EEA knowledge in support of specific European Commission sustainability knowledge initiatives, e.g. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) missions and JRC knowledge systems, and EU policy agendas beyond the EGD and the 8th EAP (e.g. the new urban agenda).
<p>Changing strategic context</p>	<p>The conclusions of SOER 2020 confirm that Europe faces persistent environmental challenges of unprecedented scale and urgency. When there has been progress on reducing emissions and impacts on human health, the improvements are insufficient to meet the long-term objectives to 2050. Such persistent challenges are resistant to traditional policy responses and could be more fully resolved if they were addressed as broader sustainability issues that cross environmental, social, economic and governance dimensions and at European and global levels. Addressing them will require policies, investments and knowledge to be brought together to transform the systems driving unsustainability while maximising the environmental, social and economic co-benefits.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated actions across the EEA and with key partners to deliver an enhanced integrated knowledge base for sustainability to support the EGD, the EU digital agenda and SOER 2025. • New knowledge base, including indicators, on enablers of sustainability transitions, to better inform the delivery of the EGD and EU digital agenda in tandem. • Stronger forward-looking, systemic knowledge base for informing sustainability transition pathways and supporting the EU strategic foresight initiative. • Improved indicator-based assessments that support the EU 8th EAP and the EU SDGs monitoring mechanisms. • Draft measurement and assessment framework for monitoring progress towards sustainability objectives across EU policies. • Strengthened cooperation and knowledge co-development with Eionet groups and other stakeholder groups (e.g. urban). • Continued engagement with EU and international policy stakeholders: the Environment Knowledge Community (EKC), Commission Secretariat-General, the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), the Committee of the Regions, the European Parliament, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN).



Activity 5: Key performance indicators

KPIs	Target 2022	Means of verification
Key assessments produced	90 %	Annual KPIs
Network meeting satisfaction	80 %	Annual KPIs

Action 1 Monitor and assess sustainability in Europe through systemic lenses

Description	
	<p>This would include further developing improved assessments and indicators to support the EGD, the 8th EAP, the EU digital agenda, the renewed sustainable finance strategy, the new urban agenda and the EU SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the further development and refinement of the 8th EAP indicator-based monitoring framework assessing progress towards the objectives of the 8th EAP given the likely adoption of the proposed 8th EAP by early 2022. • Subsequently, support the monitoring of the 8th EAP with indicators and indicator-based assessments. • Ensure coherent EEA contribution to the main monitoring processes of EU policies (EGD, 8th EAP, EU SDGs, European Commission green resilience dashboard, etc.) and support their gradual alignment and coherence regarding both structure and content. • Develop an integrated, multidimensional conceptual framework to measure and assess sustainability trends, prospects and responses. This will include the definition of assessment steps, assessment tools and methodologies, and a summary assessment. • Develop prospective, cross-system analysis (focusing on food and mobility systems), identify and characterise systemic challenges, including some aspects of uncertainty and quality of evidence, identify success factors for achieving the EGD objectives and long-term resilience and sustainability in Europe, including global connections. Use systems thinking, stakeholder engagement and transdisciplinary knowledge and methods to address systemic issues and measure progress (e.g. the concept of the resource nexus, systems dynamics modelling, quantitative storytelling, foresight, composite indicators, dashboards). • Identify emerging trends in the built environment using the horizon scanning approach. • Develop and test a method to abridge machine learning and foresight (horizon scanning) to support identification of forward-looking quantifiable data patterns. • Develop forward-looking qualitative system-based analysis using the sustainable scenarios for Europe 2050 (EEA and



	<p>Eionet group on foresight scenarios) including sustainability trade-offs, uncertainties and possible solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further develop frameworks and approaches for assessing innovation and transformations at city and regional scales using specific data (e.g. Copernicus data, including Urban Atlas), novel data sources and artificial intelligence and applying them to analysing systemic challenges and responses, together with relevant European stakeholders. • Develop new methods and indicators for assessing the climate and environmental impact of EU sustainable finance policy initiatives in line with the Taxonomy Regulation and including recovery measures, capital flows and risks at company, sectoral and European levels. • Further implement the foresight for action plan, develop common understanding on the potential use of foresight studies in the EEA’s work on integrated assessment, and the development of cross-programme complementary activities including foresight and systems-based approaches.
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Action 2 Analyse sustainability transitions enablers: economics, finance, innovation, policies, and governance across scales	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build indicators and assessments on different forms of innovation (technological, social, governance, organisational, etc.) and how they contribute to enabling sustainability transitions. • Analyse the role of diverse policies and policy mixes in enabling system change at different scales and so help achieve the EU’s long-term sustainability objectives. This will include the assessment of horizontal and vertical policy coherence and environmental-sectoral policy integration. • Assess the role of cities, local communities and networks in enabling transitions, including their role in supporting experimentation, innovation and learning and their capacity to deliver transitions at local or city scales. • Further engage with relevant stakeholders at different governance scales, e.g. in policy, business and civil society to develop and review knowledge on enablers of transitions. • Continue engagement under the renewed EU sustainable finance strategy, in particular under the Taxonomy Regulation and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, including through networking with EU-level financial actors and national environmental protection agencies (EPAs). • New evaluations of the role of sustainable finance in support of transitions drawing on EEA-supported work on the EU taxonomy and Non-Financial Reporting Directive and in



	<p>cooperation with finance actors such as the European Investment Bank and the European Supervisory Authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of knowledge on the macroeconomic dimensions of sustainability transitions, including the implications for economic growth, prices/consumption, fiscal sustainability, trade and social inequality and the environment.
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Action 3 Develop co-created knowledge for action, including foresight, with stakeholders

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further refine and develop solution scenarios for a sustainable Europe in 2050, in line with EU sustainability objectives, including synthesising foresight literature and evidence, identifying regional insights, new opportunities and challenges, and stimulating innovative thinking and solutions. • Further secure a continuous process of horizon scanning with the Eionet group on foresight on sustainability shifts in societies. • Establish dialogue with countries on how to engage in a practical way towards building SOER 2025, how to embed foresight outputs in national state of the environment reports, how to create a bigger impact and make more use of foresight in policymaking and how to engage with stakeholders in a targeted way. • Continue cooperation and participatory processes with key stakeholders (OECD, Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV), DG RTD and other European Commission services, EEA Scientific Committee) in developing forward-looking knowledge and developing a better online presence using a web platform approach, as well as improving outreach and communications approaches.
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Activity 5: Outputs

2022 output types	Summary description of outputs
Expanding the knowledge base	<p>The three areas of action are expected to produce the following knowledge outcomes that will inform EEA products for 2022 and 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • narratives for systemic change towards sustainability related to the virtual world, public participation, electric cars and biodiversity care, including opening new innovative issues and questions; • analysis of the roles of innovation (social, governance, technological) for achieving sustainability and good environmental performance as input to an EEA report in 2023; • a conceptual framework for sustainability measurement and assessment (including assessment steps and assessment tools and methodologies), and its iterative application to both the work areas as defined in the EEA-Eionet strategy and selected core systems of production;

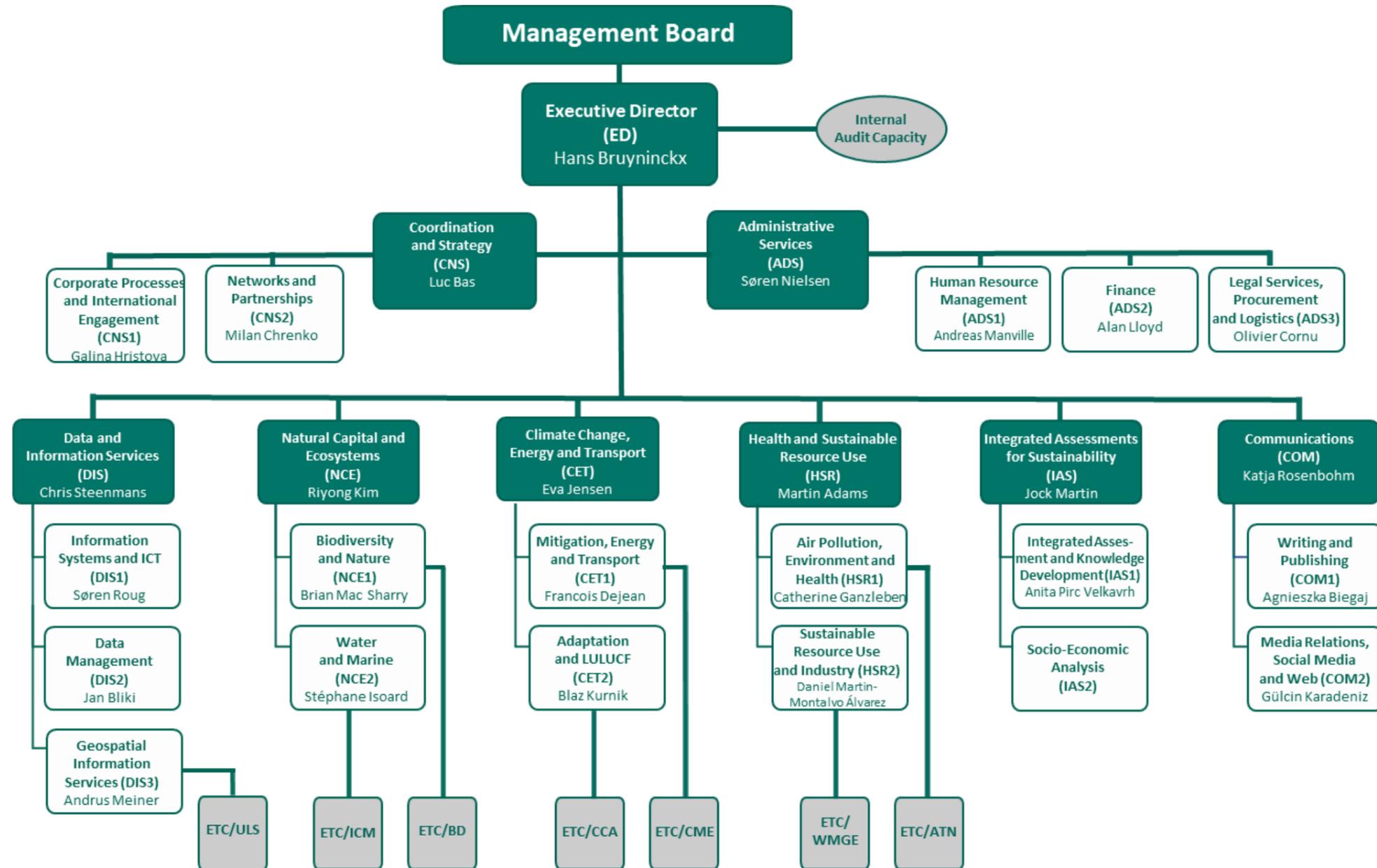


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a refined indicator-based monitoring framework and improved EEA indicators for assessing progress towards the objectives of the 8th EAP; • macro-economic analysis of sustainability transitions and its relevance for the EGD, the 8th EAP and sustainable finance; • a report on assessment of the EU policy mix for food system transition, presenting a methodology for mapping and assessing policy mixes and substantive insights into food system governance; • systems-oriented analysis of policy integration and coherence that will contribute to an EEA report in 2023; • improved analysis of uncertainties in the measurement, assessment and presentation of environment, climate and sustainability trends; • preparation of an in-depth analysis of drivers of environmental transitions in a post-COVID-19 Europe across EU cities (based on a contract started in 2021); • preliminary assessment of methods and indicators (financial and non-financial) to inform analysis of the climate and environmental impact of EU sustainable finance policy initiatives, including recovery measures; • outputs on future-oriented actionable knowledge related to horizon scanning for emerging trends, as well as scenarios analysis of changing contexts and potential solutions by 2030/2040/2050, including co-creation with stakeholders and identification of case studies; these outputs will contribute to a 2023 EEA report; • implementation of a foresight for action framework guiding the further development of foresight methods and projects at the EEA, which will lead to an EEA report in 2023; • a coordinated assessment process across the EEA for developing cross-cutting knowledge priorities towards SOER 2025 (integrated assessment and measurement of progress, economy, policy, governance scales, systems and across systems, foresight and outlooks, capacity building, format and web presentation).
Monitoring	<p>Outputs will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEA expert advice, indicators (including, where feasible, improved and new indicators) and assessments to support the monitoring of the 8th EAP; • EEA indicators to support the EU monitoring framework for the SDGs, led by Eurostat, and the strategic foresight green dashboard on resilience, led by the JRC; • contributions to the work programme of the EU Platform on Sustainable Finance, monitoring capital flows towards sustainable economic activities and associated EU environmental and climate objectives;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributions to the work programme associated with the renewed sustainable finance strategy, the capital markets union and green budgeting; • iterative application of the approaches developed for measuring the progress towards sustainability.
<p>Enhancing network capability</p>	<p>Outputs will deliver on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an enhanced knowledge base by continuing and finalising the three co-creation projects with countries (Eionet groups on foresight and on the state of the environment). Cooperation between the networks will be strengthened towards mutually beneficial objectives, including SOER 2025. • Engaging with the national focal points and the EEA Scientific Committee to support the country perspective of the forthcoming SOER 2025 and the development of prioritised cross-cutting issues, will be crucial. Engagement with the European Commission through the EKC and strategic foresight initiative will continue with the aim of supporting and aligning activities and outputs relevant for SOER 2025. • Further enhancing the knowledge base and network capability in the sustainable finance area through cooperation including under the Platform on Sustainable Finance, the Member State Expert Group on Sustainable Finance, the action plan for sustainable growth, the renewed sustainable finance strategy and the EPA Network’s interest group on green finance as well as Member State initiatives. • Strengthening networking and partnership building on urban sustainability with DG REGIO, JRC and Committee of the Regions, URBACT, European urban initiative, as well as with relevant OECD and UN-Habitat initiatives. • Prioritising cooperation with the OECD (foresight, environment and economy), DG ENV (horizon scanning FORENV process, the EU environmental foresight system), DG RTD (scenarios for 2050 and the role of science and innovation in future ecological performance) and UNDP, and selected research communities engaged in developing sustainability knowledge, with a view to informing EU policy ambitions and improving the knowledge base for SOER 2025.

Annex 1 Organisation Chart



Note: The chart presents EEA organisation on 1 November 2021. From 1 January 2022, the 'Climate change, energy and transport' programme will include a new 'Carbon emissions and removals monitoring' group. The CET programme will also host the new **Secretariat to the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change**.



Annex 2 Resource allocation per activity 2022-2024

Activity	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	FTE	Budget allocated (EUR million)						
1 Biodiversity and Ecosystems	64	18.7	64	20.3	64	20.7	64	22.0
2 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption	62	13.1	76	14.3	81	14.6	86	15.5
3 Human Health and the Environment	23	8.1	23	8.9	23	9.0	23	9.6
4 Resource Use and the Circular Economy	17	3.2	17	3.5	17	3.6	17	3.8
5 Sustainability, Trends, Prospects and Responses	47	8.1	47	8.8	47	9.0	47	9.5
Total	213	51.2	227	55.8	231	56.9	237	60.4

Notes:

The EEA has defined five new activities under its strategy for 2021-2030.

The resource allocation per activity for 2021 has been updated based on actual time recording information to date for the year.

The increases in the forecast resource allocation for 2022 to 2024 under Activity 2. *Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption*, reflects the resources for the new tasks hosting the secretariat for the European Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change from 2022 and LULUCF from 2023.

The full-time equivalents (FTEs) and budget allocation includes a proportional allocation of support, management, governance and administration activities and resources.

The forecasting of the FTEs takes into account, based on historical patterns, a "frictional" vacancy rate arising from staff turnover, and staff opting to work on part-time contracts. The FTEs are therefore lower than the number of posts in the EEA's approved staff plan.

Annex 3 Financial resources 2022-2024

Table A1: Revenue (EUR)

GENERAL REVENUE (EUR)	Executed Budget 2020	Original Budget 2021	Draft Budget 2022		VAR 2022 / 2021	Anticipated 2023	Anticipated 2024
			Agency Request	Budget Forecast			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES							
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	41,972,000	45,398,000	49,682,516	49,682,516	9%	50,662,646	53,957,955
- Of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	253,218	218,261	0	0		0	0
- Of which funding of European Schools Type 2	173,000	199,000	200,000	200,000	1%	200,000	200,000
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	4,149,110	4,212,323	4,314,412	4,314,412	2%	4,337,837	4,416,595
- Of which EFTA	1,022,110	1,085,323	1,187,412	1,187,412	9%	1,210,837	1,289,595
- Of which candidate countries	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,127,000	0%	3,127,000	3,127,000
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	1,489,957	1,626,370	1,840,093	1,840,093	13%	1,876,394	1,998,443
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS							
- Of which interest generated by funds paid by the Commission by way of the EU contribution (FFR Art. 58)							
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT							
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES							
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE	47,611,066	51,236,693	55,837,021	55,837,021	9%	56,876,878	60,372,993

ADDITIONAL REVENUE (EUR)	Executed Budget 2020	Original Budget 2021	Draft Budget 2022		VAR 2022 / 2021	Anticipated 2023	Anticipated 2024
			Agency Request	Budget Forecast			
Additional EU funding stemming from grants (FFR Art. 7)	1,275,000	0	357,000	357,000		0	0
Additional EU funding stemming from contribution agreements (FFR Art. 7)	14,343,000	631,000	27,969,000	27,969,000		20,014,000	20,338,000
Additional EU funding stemming from service level agreements (FFR Art. 43.2)	0	0	1,710,000	1,710,000		1,374,000	851,000
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REVENUE	15,618,000	631,000	30,036,000	30,036,000		21,388,000	21,189,000

TOTAL REVENUE (EUR)	63,229,066	51,867,693	85,873,021	85,873,021	66%	78,264,878	81,561,993
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Notes:

The "candidate countries" reported under "3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION" is the contribution from Turkey as a member country of the Agency.

The revenue reported under "4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS" is the contribution from Switzerland as a member country of the Agency, separate to its contribution under EFTA.

A breakdown of the ADDITIONAL REVENUE is provided in Annex 11 *Plan for grant, contribution and service-level agreements*.

A variance analysis of the increase in the EU Contribution from 2021 to 2024, as the result of new tasks being received by the Agency, is provided in section 3.3.3 *Resource programming for the years 2022-2024*.

EFTA, European Free Trade Association.

Table A2: Core expenditure by chapter (EUR)

CORE EXPENDITURE (EUR)	Commitment / Payment Appropriations						
	Executed Budget 2020	Original Budget 2021	Draft Budget 2022		VAR 2022 / 2021	Anticipated 2023	Anticipated 2024
			Agency Request	Budget Forecast			
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	26,254,738	30,440,743	32,784,614	32,784,614	8%	33,363,878	36,061,993
11 Salaries & allowances	25,187,548	28,661,743	30,641,614	30,641,614	7%	31,177,878	33,832,993
- of which establishment plan posts	18,246,457	20,456,743	21,731,387	21,731,387	6%	22,089,878	24,231,993
- of which external personnel	6,941,091	8,205,000	8,910,227	8,910,227	9%	9,088,000	9,601,000
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	198,688	540,000	880,000	880,000	63%	898,000	916,000
13 Mission expenses	92,015	300,000	300,000	300,000	0%	306,000	312,000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	352,134	385,000	385,000	385,000	0%	393,000	401,000
15 Training	410,352	540,000	564,000	564,000	4%	575,000	586,000
16 Social services	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0%	14,000	14,000
Title 2: Infrastructure and administrative expenditure	4,900,811	4,992,500	5,274,550	5,274,550	6%	5,380,000	5,663,000
21 Rental of buildings and associated costs	3,669,255	3,671,500	3,911,550	3,911,550	7%	3,990,000	4,069,000
22 Movable property and associated costs	541,547	405,000	321,000	321,000	-21%	328,000	512,000
23 Current administrative expenditure	628,452	767,000	816,000	816,000	6%	832,000	848,000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	570	9,000	6,000	6,000	-33%	6,000	6,000
25 EEA Governance	51,022	110,000	180,000	180,000	64%	183,000	186,000
26 Environmental management of the EEA	9,965	30,000	40,000	40,000	33%	41,000	42,000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	16,455,517	15,803,450	17,777,857	17,777,857	12%	18,133,000	18,648,000
33 Resources	14,565,300	13,833,450	15,643,357	15,643,357	13%	15,956,000	16,275,000
34/35 Areas of Work	1,890,217	1,970,000	2,134,500	2,134,500	8%	2,177,000	2,373,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	47,611,066	51,236,693	55,837,021	55,837,021	9%	56,876,878	60,372,993

Notes:

The EEA has non-differentiated appropriations, so the budget appropriations for commitments and payments are identical and provided in a single table.

Please refer to section 3.3 of this document, where variance analyses, explanations and summary tables have been provided.

Developments in Expenditure:

The main drivers of the development in expenditure are the additional resources for the new tasks the EEA has received from the Commission in legislative acts, and a 2% inflationary increase per year. This high-level reconciliation is provided in section 3.3.3.

A more detailed explanation of the key expenditure developments per chapter are as follows:

- The growth in salaries and allowances covers the additional posts from the new tasks, and is adjusted for the 2021 rappel of 1.9% and 2.2% increase in the Copenhagen coefficient, with a 2% rappel assumed for subsequent years.
- The mission budget has been reduced to half that used prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. This reflects the greater use of online meeting and the EEA's efforts to achieve climate neutrality. However, the EEA being a network organisation, physically attending meetings is needed to foster building relationships, knowledge sharing and collaboration.
- The high recruitment expense reflects both the new recruitments in 2022 and budget for the settling in allowances for a high number of recruitments in the latter part of 2021.
- Chapter 23 includes a budget of EUR 500k per year from 2022 to 2024 to complete the conversion of the EEA premises to activity based working space. This provides greater flexibility, facilitates collaboration, and has allowed additional staff to be accommodated without an increase in office space.
- The increase in EEA Governance is to allow the return to physical meetings for the Management Board and Scientific Committee, though this will continue to be complemented with virtual meetings.
- The increases in the Resources budget from 2021 to 2022 reflects:
 - A EUR 1 million increase in the budget for the new European Topic Centres.
 - Further investments in IT, communications and outreach (EUR 600k).

- Budget for the European Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change meetings (EUR 300k).
- The expert meeting budget has been halved from that prior to the pandemic, whilst still allowing for physical network meetings, complemented by online meetings.
- A high investment in direct contracting in the thematic Areas of Work will be continued in 2022, including the development, hosting and maintenance of a website for the European Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change.

Table A3: Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations 2017-2019

Budget outturn	2019	2018	2017
Reserve from the previous years' surplus (+)	0	0	0
Revenue actually received (+)	52 316 361	66 085 813	68 000 073
Payments made (-)	-55 223 813	-57 008 158	-52 054 488
Carryover of appropriations (-)	-33 337 392	-40 372 493	-35 823 836
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	226 600	242 025	443 566
Adjustment for carryover of assigned revenue appropriation from previous year (+)	36 251 401	31 313 807	19 910 772
Exchange rate differences (+/-)	-14 898	-7 776	-2 480
Total	218 261	253 218	473 607

Notes:

The amounts reported in the table above include the revenue and expenditure for the EEA's core work programme (C1 and C8 funds) and the externally assigned revenue (R0 funds) received from the Commission for grant and delegation agreements, the largest being the Copernicus delegation agreement.

Cancellation of appropriations. The cancellation in 2018 of C8 payment appropriations carried over from 2018, totalling EUR 226 600, consist of small amounts on a number of budget lines in title 1 (EUR 76 625), title 2 (EUR 29 432) and title 3 (EUR 120 543).

The C1 appropriations that were not committed and cancelled in 2018 total EUR 18 944 and, again, are small amounts across several budget lines.

Annex 4 Human resources quantitative

Table A4: Staff population and its evolution: overview of all categories of staff 2020-2024

A. Statutory staff and SNEs

Human Resources	2020			2021	2022	2023	2024
	Authorised Budget	Actually filled 31/12/2020	Occupancy rate (%)	Authorised Budget	Envisaged	Envisaged	Envisaged
Administrators (AD)	69	68	98.6%	79	90	97	101
Assistants (AST)	61	58	95.1%	61	60	60	60
Assistants/Secretaries (AST/SC)	0	0		0	0	0	0
ESTABLISHMENT PLAN POSTS	130	126	96.9%	140	150	157	161
Contract Agents (CA)	74	71	95.9%	80	86	84	86
Seconded National Experts (SNE)	20	12	60.0%	20	20	20	20
TOTAL STAFF	224	209	93.3%	240	256	261	267

Note: Please refer to section 3.3 of this document, where variance analyses and explanations have been provided.

B. Additional external staff expected to be financed from grant, contribution or service level agreements

Contract Agents (CA) per Agreement	Partner DG	2021 Authorised	2022 Envisaged	2023 Envisaged	2024 Envisaged
IPA 2020	NEAR	1			
Copernicus Delegation Agreement	DEFIS	6			
Copernicus Contribution Agreement	DEFIS		12	12	12
EuroGEO	RTD	2	2	2	
Climate & Health Observatory	SANTE	1	1	1	1
Regional & Urban Env Indicators	REGIO		1	1	1
HBM4EU	RTD	2	2		
International Resource Panel	UNEP		1		
TOTAL		12	19	16	14

Notes:

The table lists the posts for the agreements that are currently in force. Details of the agreements in force and future anticipated agreements are provided in Annex 11.

The durations of the employment contracts of some of the contract agents extend beyond the durations of the grant, contribution and service level agreements financing them. Once the agreements end, the financing switches to the core budget.

DG, Directorate-General; DG DEFIS, DG for Defence Industry and Space; DG NEAR, DG for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations; DG REGIO, DG for Regional and Urban Policy; DG RTD, DG for Research and Innovation; DG SANTE, DG for Health and Food Safety; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; HBM4EU, Human Biomonitoring for Europe; IPA, Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance.

C. Other Human Resources (intra muros)

Structural Service Providers	FTEs actually in place as of 31/12/2020
Security	2
Canteen	5
Cleaning	5
IT	4

Interim Workers	Total FTEs in year 2020
Interimaires	2.8
Blue Book trainees	6

Table A5: Multiannual staff policy plan 2020-2024

Function group and grade	2020				2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Amended Budget		Actually filled as of 31/12/2020		Original Budget		Envisaged		Envisaged		Envisaged	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16												
AD 15		1		1		1		1		1		1
AD 14		2				2		2		2		2
AD 13	1	6		1	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
AD 12		16	1	6		16		16		16		16
AD 11		10		9		10		10		10		10
AD 10		11		13		11		11		11		11
AD 9		9		9		9		9		9		9
AD 8		5		8		5		6		6		6
AD 7		4		10		7		11		11		13
AD 6		4		10		11		17		24		26
AD 5												
AD TOTAL	1	68	1	67	1	78	1	89	1	96	1	100
AST 11		2				2		2		2		2
AST 10	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
AST 9	2	11		4	2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11
AST 8		11	1	6		11		11		11		11
AST 7		11		9		11		11		11		11
AST 6		10		9		10		10		10		10
AST 5		7		9		8		7		7		7
AST 4		1		10								
AST 3				5								
AST 2				1								
AST 1												
AST TOTAL	3	58	2	56	3	58	3	57	3	57	3	57
AST/SC 6												
AST/SC 5												
AST/SC 4												
AST/SC 3												
AST/SC 2												
AST/SC 1												
AST/SC TOTAL												
TOTAL	4	126	3	123	4	136	4	146	4	153	4	157
GRAND TOTAL	130		126		140		150		157		161	

Note: AD, administrator; AST, assistant; SC, secretary.

Contract Agents	2020 Authorised	Recruited as of 31/12/20	2021 Authorised	2022 Envisaged	2023 Envisaged	2024 Envisaged
Function Group IV	53	52	59	64	62	64
Function Group III	11	12	11	11	11	11
Function Group II	10	7	10	11	11	11
Function Group I						
TOTAL	74	71	80	86	84	86

Seconded National Experts	2020 Authorised	Recruited as of 31/12/20	2021 Authorised	2022 Envisaged	2023 Envisaged	2024 Envisaged
TOTAL	20	12	20	20	20	20

Table A6: Recruitment forecasts $n + 1$ following retirement/mobility or new requested posts

Job title in the Agency	Type of contract (Official, TA or CA)		TA/Official		CA
	Due to foreseen retirement/mobility	New posts requested due to additional tasks	Function group/grade of recruitment internal (Brackets) and external (single grade) foreseen for publication*		
			Internal (brackets)	External (brackets)	Recruitment Function Group (I, II, III and IV)
Finance Officer	x				FGIII
Finance Officer	x		AST3-AST8	AST3	
Head of Group - Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change		x	AD7-AD12	AD8	
Expert Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change (4 posts)		x	AD7	AD7	
Expert Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change (5 posts)		x	AD6	AD6	
Expert Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change (5 posts)		x			GFIV
Support Scientific Advisory Board for Climate Change		x			GFII
Expert - EU Institutional Relations	x		AD8	AD8	
Copernicus Land Monitoring Service Expert	x		AD6-AD8	AD6	
Officer - Scientific Committee Coordination	x		AST3-7	AST3	
Head of Group	x		AD7-AD10	AD7	
Head of Group	x		AD7-AD10	AD7	
Expert – SEVESO (2 posts)		x	AD6-AD8	AD6	
Expert - SEVESO		x			GFIV
Expert Copernicus (4 posts)					GFIV
Finance Officer Support Copernicus					GFIV
Procurement Officer Support Copernicus					GFIV
Expert Climate & Health Observatory					GFIV
Expert UNEP International Resource Panel					GFIV
Expert - Climate change		x			GFIV
Expert - Pollution-free ecosystems		x	AD6-AD8	AD6	
Expert GEOSS data sharing (2 posts)					GFIV
Expert for SLA DG REGIO (2 posts)					GFIV



Annex 5 Human resources qualitative

A. Recruitment policy

The EEA recruitment policies for temporary and contract agents are laid down in the respective implementing rules adopted by the EEA. Officials are recruited via open competition and transfer within the institution and/or transfer from other institutions. The policy for recruitment of temporary agents employed under Art. 2 (f) (TA2f) has been adopted according to the new agency model implementing rules on the engagement and use of temporary agents 2f as agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies and as adopted by the Commission. Furthermore, the policy for recruitment of contract agents employed under Art. 3 (a) has been adopted following the new agency model implementing rules on the general provisions for implementing Article 79(2) of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union, governing the conditions of employment of contract staff employed under the terms of Article 3a thereof, also as agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies and as adopted by the Commission.

The selection procedure for temporary agents TA2f is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of temporary agents (written procedure 007/EEA/MB-WP-HR/2015 signed on 25 August 2015) further to the new agency model implementing rules adopted by the Commission(C(2015)1509) following Art. 110(2) of the Staff Regulations. The selection procedure for contract agents is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of contract staff (written procedure MB/WP/2020/01 signed on 31 January 2020 further to the new agency model implementing rules adopted by the Commission(C(2019)3016) following Art. 110(2) of the Staff Regulations.

Both documents include the following main steps:

- Publication of the vacancy notice on the EEA website, EU Agency Network's job-portal and on the EPSO website listing formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria, and indicating type and duration of contract and recruitment grade.
- Setting up of a Selection Committee representing the recruiting programme, the administration and the Staff Committee. An external member may be invited if required by the nature of the post.
- Pre-selection of candidates on the basis of CVs and motivation letter, permitting the evaluation of formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria.
- Written tests of selected candidates covering the specific competences in the area of expertise, general aptitudes and language abilities. Exceptions to this practice are duly motivated.
- Interviews of selected candidates by the Selection Committee on the basis of pre-defined questions.
- List of successful candidates submitted by the Selection Committee to the Appointing Authority.
- Recruitment interviews by the Appointing Authority and the Head of the recruiting programme.
- Reserve list of suitable candidates established by the Appointing Authority.
- Appointment decision taken by the Appointing Authority.

Long-term temporary agents, who take up posts with a long-term perspective, are recruited with the above mentioned implementing rules and in general at the levels indicated below in order to permit a long-term career development:



- AST 1 to AST 4 for function group AST;
- AD 5 to AD 8 for function group AD.

With regard to the function group AST/SC, it has not been possible so far to set aside posts for this new category of staff, owing to the fact that the establishment plan restrictions have made it necessary to either cut any posts becoming vacant or to deploy them to other functions. AST/SC types of tasks have consequently been undertaken by contract agents instead.

Recruitment at grades AD 9-11, and in exceptional cases at grade 12 for management posts, shall remain within the limits of 20 % of recruitments per year (averaged over five years) for long-term employment within EEA.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) offers stimulating and challenging job opportunities in a diverse and multicultural working environment. The EEA aims to be a modern, future-oriented Agency, with a highly competent workforce. As an employer, the EEA is committed to the European Union's regulatory framework and does not discriminate on any grounds such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.

EEA Staff are given an equal opportunity to demonstrate their abilities throughout their careers, including contract renewals.

Contract renewals are an important milestone for both the EEA and its employees to revisit their mutual relationship and are based on the following guiding principles:

- The needs of the service and budgetary availabilities. The EEA is committed to contributing to a better society for the European citizens, and places the needs of the service at the centre of employment decisions;
- Performance. EEA's most valuable asset is its Staff, and EEA employees are expected to perform to a high standard. Employees are encouraged and supported to evolve and develop so their skills are adapted to the changing needs of the service we provide to the European citizens.

Talent and commitment – it is valued and the EEA aims to retain it. The EEA welcomes the opportunity granted by the EU regulations to extend contracts for indefinite period

Officials/temporary agents on long-term employment

The EEA requires technically qualified staff with specialist knowledge and experience for most of its activities. This is also valid for staff working in administration, accounting, audit and informatics etc. since in many cases, there will be only one member of staff to cover each specific activity.

While the EEA had selected a staffing model focused on temporary agents on potentially long-term employment in order to lead, manage and deliver core activities, it, however, became increasingly challenging to have all core activities covered by temporary agents, given the imposed staff reductions. The EEA has a small number of permanent posts in order to provide a scope for mobility of technical experts between the EEA and other Community institutions.

The criteria of the EEA in the identification of the post as being of long-term duration continue to be the following:

- for posts covering tasks of a permanent nature as identified in the strategy based on the EEA Founding Regulation;
- to safeguard continuous expertise in specific areas.

Long-term temporary agents are offered a contract under Article 2 (f) of the Conditions of employment of other servants (CEOS), for a period of four years, renewable for another time-limited period not exceeding four years. Second prolongations are of an indefinite



duration. All renewals of contract are subject to a thorough examination as described above (needs of the service, budgetary availabilities and performance of the staff member).

Temporary agents on short term employment

The Executive Director is appointed by the Management Board for a period of five years, renewable, under Article 2 (a) of CEOS.

Following the new rules on unpaid leave for TA2f introduced with the 2014 reform of the CEOS, contracts for TA2f might be offered for short-term and limited employment in order to replace a TA2f on unpaid leave (Art. 52(3) CEOS).

Contract agents on long-term employment

Contract agents became an increasingly important part of the EEA staff and complement the officials and temporary agents being technically qualified staff with specialist knowledge and experience for most of EEA's activities, also in light of the challenges imposed by the staff reductions. This is also valid for staff working in administration, accounting, audit and informatics etc. since in many cases, there will be only one member of staff to cover each specific activity.

Like for TA2f, the criteria of the EEA in the identification of the contract agents post as being of long-term duration continue to be the following:

- for posts covering tasks of a permanent nature as identified in the strategy based on the EEA Founding Regulation;
- to safeguard continuous expertise in specific areas.

Long-term contract agents are offered a contract under Article 3 (a) of the Conditions of Employment of other servants (CEOS), for a period of four years, renewable for another time-limited period not exceeding four years. Second prolongations are of an indefinite duration. All renewals of contract are subject to a thorough examination as described above (needs of the service, budgetary availabilities and performance of the staff member).

Contract agents on short-term employment

In accordance with the implementing rules on the general provisions for implementing Article 79(2) of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union, governing the conditions of employment of contract staff employed under the terms of Article 3a thereof, contract agents may be offered a contract under Article 3 (a) of CEOS of a different duration, in the interest of the service, or contracts with a limited perspective in time. Such contracts are justified in particular for project of limited duration, for cases where the Agency needs to avail itself of up-to-date knowledge in specific area (and accordingly, to renew staff) or for replacement of absences.

The criteria used to identify contract agents for short-term employment are the following:

- heavy workload foreseen in a certain area for a substantial, but not indefinite, time period;
- to work with specific, time-limited projects;
- new expertise in an exploratory capacity (where the long-term aspect of the post is unclear and needs further assessment);
- to fill gaps during long-term absences.

All possible renewals of contracts are subject to a thorough assessment as described above (needs of the service, budgetary availabilities and performance)

Seconded national experts



Seconded national experts are assisting the EEA in carrying out the duties assigned to them under the work programme or description of duties drawn up when they apply for the secondment. They continue to be an invaluable part of the staffing structure and their support is pivotal for the cooperation with the European wide network Eionet as defined and established in the Founding Regulation of the EEA, as a means to enable further knowledge sharing and building between EEA and its member countries.

The secondments of national experts to the EEA are governed by the Commission Decision of 12.11.2008 laying down rules on the secondment to the Commission of national experts and national experts in professional training, applied by analogy at EEA. Secondments are concluded for an initial period of two years and can be renewed up to a total of four years. While an exceptional further extension could be possible, under duly justified circumstances, with up to a total maximum of six years, the Agency plans to no longer offer this possibility as of 2021 to avoid that SNE's ate for too long separated from their employment in their home countries.

Structural service providers

The EEA makes use of structural service providers to a certain extent, typically in the areas of IT support and general support (e.g. *interimaires*). Service providers are under contract with private companies which have been selected via a tender procedure (usually an open call for tender). The framework contracts are normally of four years of duration.

Bluebook trainees

In 2017, the EEA entered into a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the Traineeship Office (TO) of the European Commission in order to make use of the possibility to participate in the bluebook traineeship scheme of the European Commission. The current SLA foresees up to eight bluebook trainees per term (starting in March and October of a given year) to be placed in the EEA in Copenhagen for the duration of the traineeship being a period of five months. The TO involves the EEA in the selection procedure for eligible candidates and the establishment of the short-listed candidates in the bluebook. Based on the established bluebook the EEA has the opportunity to make up to eight placement offers through the TO for short-listed candidates. Bluebook trainees are a great opportunity to bring into the EEA environment young and motivated professionals supporting EEA experts with their newly acquired knowledge and they have the possibility to gain an insight into the EU system and, in particular, the EEA's work and mission (not included in table 1)

B. Appraisal of performance and reclassification/promotions

Appraisal of performance

The EEA has an annual Career Development Cycle (CDC) scheme in place for staff since 2004. An individual development plan is drawn up in December for the following year laying down the objectives and performance indicators of the staff member in relation to the work programme. The CDC includes also the formalisation of the identification of individual learning and development needs. An appraisal is done in January on the performance in the previous year on the basis of the performance indicators set in the yearly development plan. New implementing rules on appraisals were adopted by Management Board decision of 30 October 2015 according to the agency model rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies, in accordance with the established procedure under Art. 110 of the Staff Regulations.



Table 1 - Reclassification of temporary staff/promotion of officials

New implementing rules on the promotion of officials and reclassification of temporary agents have been adopted in April 2016 according to the agency model implementing rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies, in accordance with the established procedure under Art. 110 of the Staff Regulations. These rules substitute the former promotion/reclassification rules in place at the Agency. An annual promotion/reclassification exercise for officials and TAs has therefore been carried out since 2016 following the new rules.

Average seniority in the grade among reclassified staff							
Grades	Year N-4	Year N-3	Year N-2	Year N-1	Year N	Actual average over 5 years	Average over 5 years (according to decision C(2015)9560)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
AD05	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
AD06	0	0	2	1	1	3.2	2.8
AD07	1	3	1	2	1	3.7	2.8
AD08	3	2	1	2	2	3.5	3
AD09	2	0	2	3	3	4.7	4
AD10	0	0	0	1	0	5	4
AD11	0	0	1	0	0	7.5	4
AD12	0	0	1	1	1	10.5	6.7
AD13	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7
AST1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
AST2	1	1	0	0	0	2.75	3
AST3	2	0	3	2	3	3.5	3
AST4	2	1	1	3	1	4.4	3
AST5	2	1	2	3	1	4.6	4
AST6	0	0	2	2	0	7.6	4
AST7	1	1	0	1	1	5.9	4
AST8	0	2	1	0	0	6.5	4
AST9	0	0	0	2	0	8	N/A
AST10 (senior assistant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
AST/SC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
AST/SC2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
AST/SC3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9
AST/SC4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7
AST/SC5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3



Table 2 - Reclassification of contract staff

New implementing rules on the reclassification of contract agents were adopted in April 2016 according to the agency model implementing rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies. An annual reclassification exercise for CAs has therefore been carried out since 2016 following the new rules.

Reclassification of contract staff					
Function Group	Grade	Staff in activity at 01.01.Year N-2 (2019)	Staff reclassified in Year N-1 (2020)	Avg no of years in grade of reclassified staff members	Avg no of yrs in grade according to Decision C(2015)9561
CA IV	17	2	0	-	Between 6 and 10 yrs
	16	15	3	3.5	Between 5 and 7 yrs
	15	9			Between 4 and 6 yrs
	14	25	6	3.4	Between 3 and 5 yrs
	13	2	0	3.5	Between 3 and 5 yrs
CA III	11	0	0		Between 6 and 10 yrs
	10	4	0		Between 5 and 7 yrs
	9	8	0		Between 4 and 6 yrs
	8	2	0		Between 3 and 5 yrs
CA II	6	2	0		Between 6 and 10 yrs
	5	5	0		Between 5 and 7 yrs
	4	0	0		Between 3 and 5 yrs
CA I	2	0	0	0	Between 6 and 10 yrs
	1	0	0	0	Between 3 and 5 yrs

C. Implementing rules foreseen for adoption Year N+1

The following implementing rules are foreseen for adoption in 2021:

- Model decision on administrative inquires and disciplinary proceedings
- Decision on absences as a result of sickness or accident
- Decision on employment of temporary agents TA2(a) (b) (d)
- Decision on fight against sexual and psychological harassment



D. Gender balance

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/Year N-1

D. Gender balance

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/Year N-1 (2020)

		Official		Temporary		Contract		Grand Total	
		Staff	%	Staff	%	Staff	%	Staff	%
Female	Administrator Level	1	33.3	21	18	36	45	58	29
	Assistant Level (AST and AST/SC)	2	66.7	35	29,5	17	21	54	27
	Total	3	100	56	47,5	53	66	112	56
Male	Administrator Level	0	0	41	35	24	4	65	32
	Assistant Level (AST and AST/SC)	0	0	21	17,5	3	34	24	12
	Total	0	0	62	52,5	27	34	89	44
Grand Total		3	100	118	100.00	80	100.00	201	100.00

Table 2 - Data regarding gender evolution over 5 years of the Middle and Senior management (2020)

	N-5 (2016)		N-1 (2020)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female Managers	1	12.5	3	37.5
Male Managers	7	87,5	5	62.5



E. Geographical balance

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/Year N-1

E. Geographical balance

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/Year N-1 (2020)

Nationality	AD + CA FG IV		AST, AST/SC+CA FG I+II+III		Total	
	Number	% Total of this category	Number	% Total of this category	Number	% of total staff
Austria	2	1.63	0	0.00	2	1.00
Belgium	7	5.69	4	5.13	11	5.47
Bulgaria	0	0.00	1	1.28	1	0.50
Croatia	2	1.63	0	0.00	2	1.00
Denmark	20	16.26	27	34.62	47	23.38
Estonia	1	0.81	0	0.00	1	0.50
Finland	2	1.63	2	2.56	4	1.99
France	12	9.76	3	3.85	15	7.46
Germany	17	13.82	3	3.85	20	9.95
Greece	2	1.63	1	1.28	3	1.49
Hungary	2	1.63	4	5.13	6	2.99
Ireland	4	3.25	2	2.56	6	2.99
Italy	4	3.25	10	12.82	14	6.97
Latvia	0	0.00	1	1.28	1	0.50
Lithuania	3	2.44	1	1.28	4	1.99
Luxembourg	1	0.81	0	0.00	1	0.50
Malta	0	0.00	2	2.56	2	1.00
Poland	3	2.44	1	1.28	4	1.99
Portugal	9	7.32	1	1.28	10	4.98
Romania	3	2.44	1	1.28	4	1.99
Slovakia	2	1.63	2	2.56	4	1.99
Slovenia	4	3.25	0	0.00	4	1.99
Spain	12	9.76	6	7.69	18	8.96
Sweden	2	1.63	4	5.13	6	2.99
Switzerland	0	0.00	1	1.28	1	0.50
The Netherlands	3	2.44	1	1.28	4	1.99
Turkey	2	1.63	0	0.00	2	1.00
United Kingdom	4	3.25	0	0.00	4	1.99



Table 2 - Evolution over 5 years of the most represented nationality in the Agency

Most represented nationality	N-5 (2016)		N-1 (2020)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Denmark	48	25,53	47	23,3

F. Schooling

Agreement in place with the European School of :	ESCPH (Copenhagen)
Contribution agreement signed with the EC type I	No
Contribution agreement signed with the EC type II	YES
No. of service contracts in place with international schools	None
Description of any other solutions or actions in place:	none

The European school continues to grow and expand. While the Primary and lower secondary are fully opened with the accreditation reconfirmed in 2020, the Upper Secondary is currently undergoing the accreditation process and expect to have this in place before the end of the year.

The number of students of parents working for the Agency is growing as expected, we now have increased to 33 students enrolled for the current academic year (an increase of 45% compared to last year). As the Agency is expanding with many additional posts for the coming year, this information has been made known to the school as we try to secure sufficient places for children of new staff. We have also seen a significant growth in staff transferring their children from the Danish 'folkskole' to the European school – this transfer coinciding with the start of secondary education with S1.

While efforts are also being made to increase the collaboration between the European School and the Agency, with events such as a presentation by the Water group during environment and water week at the school, this has been limited due to Covid restrictions.

We are aware that the Danish Government is in negotiation with the relevant parties (and specifically with the European school in Copenhagen) on the criteria for adjudicating the European Baccalaureate in relation to University applications in Denmark – we are of course very interested in the outcome of these discussions.



Annex 6 Environmental management

Context of the Agency and its environmental management strategy

Given the EEA's mission and legal mandate, the Agency recognises in its [environment policy \(a\)](#) that it has a special responsibility to act as a role model when it comes to managing its own environmental performance.

The EEA's vision is to be a climate neutral and resource-efficient organisation.

To minimise its environmental impacts and continually improve its performance, the Agency has in place an environmental management system, which complies with the Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

Overview of the Agency's environmental management system

The EEA uses an environmental management system, which was registered under EMAS in 2005. Since 2009, the EEA has published an [annual environmental statement on its website \(b\)](#). EMAS is part of the EEA's quality management system.

Environmental management, procedures, responsibilities and annual activities are documented in the *EEA environmental management handbook* (EEA internal document).

Environmental aspects, indicators and targets

EEA activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. Under EMAS, the EEA routinely monitors the following environmental aspects:

- use of electricity (100 % renewable energy; change 2019-2020: -20.6 %)
- energy for heating (district heating; change 2019-2020: -4.9 %)
- water consumption (change 2019-2020: -60 %)
- paper consumption (number of pages in printed reports; change 2019-2020: -73.7 %)
- generation of waste (change 2019-2020: -27.9 %)
- CO₂ emissions from business travel (change 2019-2020: -89 %)

The [EEA's environmental statement report 2020 \(b\)](#) outlines details on objectives, monitoring and progress. It includes a summary table outlining the sources of the impact, action plans, performance indicators, the performance in 2020 and the percentage change compared with data of the previous 5 years for all environmental aspects listed above. The EEA's environmental performance in 2020 was heavily influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in considerably lower environmental impacts compared with the targets.

Actions to improve and communicate environmental performance

Detailed action plans to improve and communicate the organisation's environmental performance are included in the [EEA's environmental statement report 2020 \(b\)](#).

Following the decision to become a **climate-neutral organisation** in November 2020, the EEA is currently assessing its carbon footprint including not only CO₂ emissions from staff and visitor travels but also indirect emissions related to procurement (e.g. cleaning, canteen, IT), building, staff commuting and teleworking. Based on this carbon footprint, the EEA is developing a decarbonisation roadmap and implementation plan to become a carbon-neutral organisation by 2030.

Offsetting of emissions



Emissions related to business travel have been reported since 2006 and a carbon-offsetting scheme was introduced. The carbon-offsetting scheme is managed by the EEA's travel agent, BCD Travel, and the offsets are used to support gold standard energy efficiency projects in Africa.

Notes:

(^a) <https://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/emas>

(^b) <https://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/emas/environmental-management-2020-statement>



Annex 7 Buildings

Information to be provided per building	Name, location and type of building	Other comments
Location	Kongens Nytorv 6 (KN6) Kongens Nytorv 8 (KN8)	Down-town (centrally located) late 19th century buildings — previously hosting banks and headquarters of Danish companies. The EEA is the only tenant in KN6 while renting only a part of KN8
Total surface area (in square metres)	KN6 7 202 m ² ; KN8 2 740 m ²	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of which office space 	KN6 5 990 m ² ; KN8 2 460 m ²	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of which non-office space 	KN6 1 212 m ² ; KN8 280 m ²	
Annual rent (in EUR)	KN6: approximately EUR 2 000 000 KN8: approximately EUR 700 000 Total EUR 2 700 000	Including rent, operational costs and deposit
Type and duration of rental contract	Commercial lease agreement valid until one of the parties renounces it through a 12-month written notice	Although the ownership of the building KN6 changed at the beginning of 2017, it did not entail any modification to the existing lease agreement
Host country grant or support	None	
Present value of the building	Not applicable	
Outlook		The EEA is approximately half-way through converting the individual office space in KN6 to open activity based working space. This provides greater flexibility, facilitates collaboration, and has allowed additional staff to be accommodated without an increase in office space. Once the remaining floors in KN6 have been converted to open activity based working space, floors currently rented in KN8 may be able to be released, but this will depend on projections for EEA staff numbers. Given the required notice periods, no changes in office rental will be made in 2022.

Annex 8 Privileges and immunities

Agency privileges	Privileges granted to staff	
	Protocol of privileges and immunities/diplomatic status	Education/day care
The Agency has diplomatic status	Since 1 April 2017, Agency staff have the option to be registered either with Danish Protocol or with a full CPR in the Danish system. Senior management have full diplomatic status	Agency statutory staff receive education allowances in line with the Staff regulations
The Agency has exemption from VAT. The Agency pays the VAT on Danish invoices then claims it back from the Danish Protocol	Externally recruited Agency staff can buy one car free of VAT and registration tax within a period of 1 year from the date of taking up duties	No specific privileges. Agency staff have access to day-care facilities within Denmark, but this can be problematic for those staff who wish to or need to register via the Protocol Department rather than via the normal immigration services (thus obtaining a full CPR number)



Annex 9 Evaluations

Between 2016 and 2018 the European Commission carried out an evaluation of the EEA and of its Eionet network, including the Agency's founding regulation. The evaluation covers the period mid-2012 until the end of 2016 and considers the previous evaluations of the Agency (such as that from April 2013). The evaluation follows the Better Regulation guidelines and thus includes analysis of five main themes: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and European added value.

The overall conclusion of the evaluation is that the EEA and Eionet fulfil the main objectives set by their founding regulation. The evaluation assessed that the EEA and Eionet continue to be relevant and provide EU value added by implementing the multiannual work programmes in a largely effective, efficient and coherent way.

The evaluation recognised that Eionet is a unique network of environment and climate expertise, which provides essential expertise in many areas and contributes to the efficiency of the EEA's work. There was margin for improvement in the information on Eionet activities, the clarification of the role and better visibility of the value added of the various Eionet components and how these interact with the EEA and the Commission services, notably in the area of reporting.

The EEA and Eionet were seen as essential data providers both for the Commission and also for member countries. Although data collection is seen as working efficiently in all climate and many environmental fields, these areas did not always yet fully benefit from new technologies, such as Copernicus. The evaluation identified that these additional requests demonstrate recognition that the EEA and its network provide unique value for money.

The evaluation further concluded that the EEA has proven to be reliable in providing the necessary information to support EU policymaking and had adapted very well to new EU policy developments. The evaluation also noted that these accomplishments had been achieved against a backdrop of decreasing staff resources and increasing demand from the Commission to support new legislation on both the environment and climate sides, as well as providing support for Copernicus.

The conclusions of the evaluation, and the subsequent recommendations of the Management Board, are available on the EEA website ⁽¹⁶⁾. Follow-up on the recommendations is being addressed by the EEA in its ongoing planning and also in the implementation of the EEA-Eionet strategy covering the period 2021-2030.

⁽¹⁶⁾ https://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/documents#c4=public%20administrative%20document&b_start=0&c6=Eionet%20evaluation



Annex 10 Strategy for the organisational management and internal control systems

The EEA is organised as per the organisational chart (Annex 1) with nine programmes designed to deliver the activities detailed in section 3 of this document. The resources, both human and financial, are attributed to each programme according to the activities carried out.

The EEA governance bodies — the Management Board and Bureau — adopt all statutory documents, as set out in the applicable rules and regulations, including those related to the internal control system.

For effective internal control, the EEA Management Board and Bureau adopted the EEA Internal Control Framework at its 80th meeting in December 2017. This framework derives from the Internal Control Framework laid down by the Commission for its own departments.

The five components of EEA Internal Control Framework are as follows

Control environment. Under this umbrella, EEA management has defined how the organisation ensures a common approach regarding responsibility, accountability, integrity and competences of staff.

In particular, the EEA put measures in place to prevent cases of conflict of interest. The EEA's degree of exposure to the risk of conflict of interest has been assessed in the policy for the management and prevention of conflict of interest and reputational risk and some of the existing mitigating measures to respond to the risk listed in the policy are the following:

- In every staff annual appraisal, potential conflicts of interest are evaluated and the confirmation of conflict of interest/no conflict of interest is documented.
- The appointed members of all selection committees are required to declare any potential conflict of interest situation they may have with any of the applicants prior to commencing performance of their tasks.
- All contracts and grant agreements signed between the EEA and contractors include clauses on confidentiality and avoidance, as well as reporting, of potential conflicts of interest. With regard to intra-muros consultants and interim staff in particular, when taking up duties, they shall sign a form on their rights and obligations, whereby they acknowledge that they shall refrain from any behaviour or action that may impair their independence and reflect adversely on their position, the work or the image of the EEA. This form is then counter-signed by the responsible line manager.
- With regard to staff leaving the service, if they intend to engage in an occupational activity, whether gainful or not, within 2 years of leaving the service, he or she shall inform the EEA about this activity. If this activity is related to the work carried out by him or her during the last 3 years of service and could lead to a conflict with the legitimate interests of the EEA, the EEA may, having regard to the interests of the service, either forbid the staff member from undertaking it or give its approval subject to any conditions it thinks fit.

Risk management. EEA management identifies risks to the achievement of its objectives across the organisation after setting the EEA mission, objectives per activities, financial



objectives, reporting and monitoring. Risk identification and assessment are done every trimester at project level and annually at Agency level.

The risk of fraud is considered for each of these assessments. However, it is formally assessed every 3 years when the anti-fraud strategy is reviewed or when relevant changes occur in the EEA organisation within the 3 years. The EEA Management Board adopted the first anti-fraud strategy and action plan in November 2014 and adopted the regular updates hereafter.

Control activities. Several control procedures have been developed to mitigate the risks identified in the risk management exercises and to mitigate the risks inherent to EEA activities. Among these procedures, the EEA management has defined user rights so that segregation of duties is respected both in the approval processes and in IT systems. The EEA has an organised IT governance. A business continuity plan has been developed and regularly updated since 2011, which allowed a high degree of responsiveness from EEA staff and management to the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 and 2021.

Information and communication. This component of the EEA internal control system relates to both internal and external measures put in place. Regular staff meetings are conducted by the EEA Executive Director and cascade briefings of the Senior Management Team meetings are available to all staff. In the case of concerns about fraud or serious wrongdoing, EEA staff can access procedures to help them raise their concerns in an adequate way, to the appropriate functions. These functions keep their information on procedures updated, with their participation to targeted networks on internal control.

For external communication, specific communication strategies are developed to ensure that the messages are relevant to the audience being targeted and are cost-effective. Regular contacts take place between programme COM and the European Commission to align the messages about the environment or common projects.

Monitoring activities. EEA management continuously monitors the performance of the internal control system with resource hearings attended by competent staff. They assess the efficiency and effectiveness of controls, identify potential weaknesses and propose remedial actions.

Among the auditors looking at the EEA, the internal audit capability contributes to the functioning of an effective and efficient internal control system by the audits performed, the advice provided and the liaison with the European Court of Auditors and the Internal Audit Service of the European Commission.

Annex 11 Plan for grant, contribution and service level agreements

	General Information					Financial and HR Information				
	Start Date	Total Amount (EUR)	Duration (months)	Counterpart	Short Description		2021	2022	2023	2024
Grant Agreements										
						Amount (EUR)				
IPA 2020	Feb 2020	1,275,000	24	DG NEAR	Cooperation with Western Balkan countries under the Instrument for Pre-Accession	No. of CAs	1			
						No. of SNEs				
IPA 2022	2022	unknown		DG NEAR	Continuation of IPA activity when the current IPA 2020 agreement expires	Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs				
						No. of SNEs				
ENIE	unknown	unknown		DG NEAR	Cooperation with East European countries under the European Neighbourhood Initiative	Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs				
						No. of SNEs				
ENIS	unknown	unknown		DG NEAR	Cooperation with Mediterranean countries under the European Neighbourhood Initiative	Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs				
						No. of SNEs				
HBM4EU	Jan 2017	1,400,000	60	DG RTD	Human biomonitoring initiative in a consortium led by the German Environment Agency under Horizon 2020	Amount (EUR)	265,000	357,000		
						No. of CAs	2	2		
						No. of SNEs				
PARC ¹⁷	2022	unknown		DG RTD	Continuation of human biomonitoring after the expiry of the HBM4EU agreement	Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs		2	2	2
						No. of SNEs				
Contribution Agreements										
Copernicus Delegation Agreement	Dec 2014	87,000,000	97	DG DEFIS	Delivery of land services and insitu coordination under the Copernicus Programme	Amount (EUR)	631,000			
						No. of CAs	6			
						No. of SNEs				
Copernicus Contribution Agreement	Nov 2021	135,000,000	96	DG DEFIS	Continuation of Copernicus activities, replacing the current agreement	Amount (EUR)	12,000,000	27,969,000	20,014,000	20,338,000
						No. of CAs	12	12	12	12
						No. of SNEs				
Service Level Agreements										
EuroGEO	Dec 2020	1,500,000	36	DG RTD	Mainstreaming GEOSS data sharing and management principles in support of Europe's environment	Amount (EUR)	365,000	630,000	505,000	
						No. of CAs	2	2	2	
						No. of SNEs				
European Climate and Health Observatory	Aug 2021	1,500,000	48	DG SANTE	Supporting the content developments of the European Climate and Health Observatory	Amount (EUR)	118,000	577,000	393,000	401,000
						No. of CAs	1	1	1	1
						No. of SNEs				
Regional & Urban Environmental Indicators	Jan 2022	1,324,000	36	DG REGIO	Supporting the implementation of regional and urban environmental indicators and analysis	Amount (EUR)		433,000	441,000	450,000
						No. of CAs		2	2	2
						No. of SNEs				
Adapted Governance Regulation (Energy Union and Climate Action) for the Energy Community	2022	unknown		DG NEAR		Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs				
						No. of SNEs				
Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change	2022	unknown		DG RTD	Developing a support system tailored to the needs of the Mission in the Climate-ADAPT platform	Amount (EUR)				
						No. of CAs				
						No. of SNEs				
International Resource Panel	Dec 2021	175,000	27	UNEP	Contributing to developing the content of the Global Resources Outlook 2023	Amount (EUR)	70,000	70,000	35,000	
						No. of CAs	1	1	1	
						No. of SNEs				

Notes:

Financial and human resources information has been provided only for the agreements in force at the time of writing.

The financial amounts reported each year are the R0 budget appropriations (revenue and expenditure) made or forecast to be made in that year.

Regarding the duration of Copernicus Delegation Agreement, the operational period of the agreement terminates at the end of 2021, but the financial period terminates at the end of 2026.

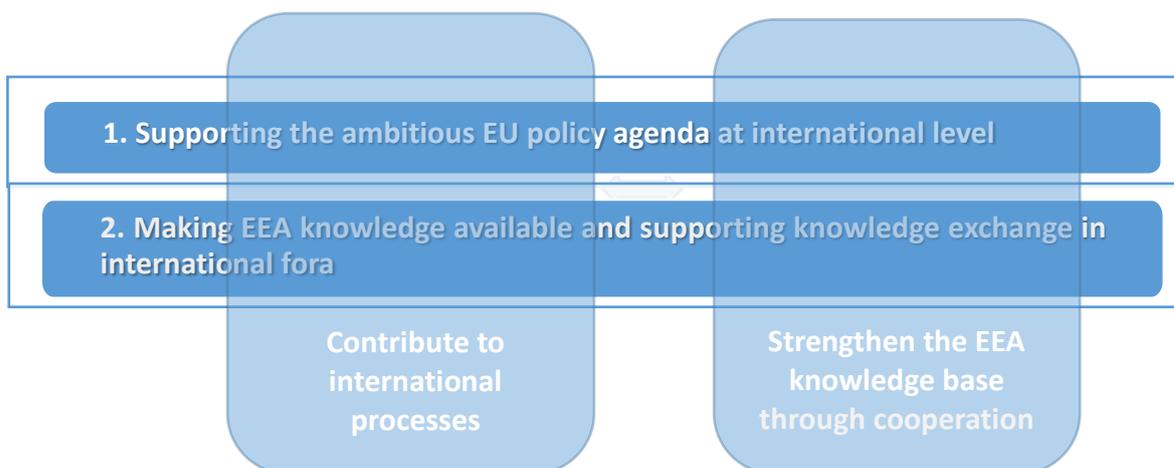
CAs, contract agents; SNEs, seconded national experts; DG, Directorate-General; DG DEFIS, DG for Defence Industry and Space; DG NEAR, DG for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations; DG REGIO, DG for Regional and Urban Policy; DG RTD, DG for Research and Innovation; DG SANTE, DG for Health and Food Safety; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; ENI, European Neighbourhood Initiative; HBM4EU, Human Biomonitoring for Europe; IPA, Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance; PARC, European Partnership for the Assessment of the Risks of Chemicals.

¹⁷ Final agreement pending.



Annex 12 Strategy for cooperation with third countries and/or international organisations

The EEA/Eionet Regulation envisages active cooperation of an international character around core areas of EEA work to support EU engagement in international contexts to create synergies and avoid duplications of effort (Article 15.4). The tasks of the EEA, described in Article 2 include:



- promoting the incorporation of European environmental information into international environmental monitoring programmes (Article 2g);
- cooperating with regional/international bodies and programmes such as the OECD and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) (Article 15.2);
- cooperating with institutions in non-EU member countries (Article 15.3).

Article 3 describes the principal areas of activity and priority work areas, which include furnishing information covering transfrontier, plurinational and global phenomena (Article 3.2). The EEA international engagement activities were captured in the EEA framework for international engagement ⁽¹⁸⁾, aligned to the multiannual work plan 2013-2020, endorsed by the Management Board in 2017 and published in 2018.

With the adoption of the EEA-Eionet strategy 2021-2030 ⁽¹⁹⁾ (the strategy) in December 2020, in early 2021 the Agency initiated an adjustment of its international engagement to align to the ambitions of EU policy framework set up by the European Green Deal (EGD) and the Eighth Environment Action Programme (8th EAP) objectives. The new EU policy priorities are closely linked to major global processes and related objectives, as in the UN Agenda 2030 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the implementation of the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement. The strategy envisages a key role for the EEA and Eionet in supporting the environment and climate actions under European policies, the EGD and in the

⁽¹⁸⁾ [EEA framework for international engagement — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁽¹⁹⁾ [EEA-Eionet Strategy 2021-2030 — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](#)



implementation of the 8th EAP, as well as in responding to Europe's global commitments. The EEA framework for international engagement (as referenced under strategic objective 3), will be developed by the end of 2021, underpinning the implementation of the strategy until 2030.

Considering this, the EEA international activities captured in the present annex to the Single Programming Document (SPD) 2022-2024, with a particular focus on 2022, are building on the EEA core work and derive from the key thematic contributions in support of the EU international agenda.

The EEA international engagement for the upcoming SPD period has been aligned to the priorities listed in the EEA multiannual programming 2022-2024 and annual work programme 2022 respectively (sections 3 and 4) of the current document. They support two key objectives of the EEA international engagement with the overarching perspective of contributing to international processes, as well as strengthening the EEA knowledge base.

1. Supporting the ambitious EU policy agenda at international level

The activities under this objective cover the expert support to relevant EU bodies (European Commission, European Parliament, European Council) and EEA member and cooperating countries in fulfilling environmental and climate-related obligations at international level. It also contributes by feeding information and knowledge to relevant international debates and negotiation processes, through position papers, background documents and opinions, and through contributions with our knowledge to EU lines to take developed by the institutions and EU Member States.

2. Making EEA knowledge available and supporting knowledge exchange in international fora

The EEA supports EU policy implementation and participation in international activities and partnerships brings added value and enriches the knowledge base of the EEA work; it cuts across the entire monitoring to assessment and knowledge chain, and supports more active knowledge exchange with and among international partners.

Given the EEA's long-standing engagement in international work, the cooperation activities below aim to capture the EEA contributions to the EU and relevant bodies, Eionet partners in member and cooperating countries, other countries beyond Eionet, as well as collaborations with international organisations and key international/global processes under these key objectives and build on the EEA activities outlined in the SPD 2022-2024.

Expert support to EU bodies

- Participation in the working meetings and events contributing to the monitoring framework of the 2030 biodiversity strategy and ensuring links to the global biodiversity policy (Convention on Biological Diversity) in cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)/Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
- Support to the EU task force of the Commission for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations, namely participation in expert groups and EU delegations to climate Conference of the Parties (COPs) and subsidiary bodies sessions, preparation of the EU's 8th National Communication to the UNFCCC, as well as relevant participation in UNFCCC workshops linked to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts, OECD's Climate Change



Expert Group (CCXG), and the Commission's joint cooperation initiative between the EU and China on climate change.

- Preparation of background materials, expert opinions and working papers in support of the EU preparations to the upcoming UN Environment Assembly in February 2022, Stockholm+50 and other relevant environmental events in the upcoming period.
- Support to international discussions in Council working parties, particularly the Council Working Party on International Environmental Issues Global (WPIEI Global), preparing EU contributions to the UN Environment Assembly and its processes, including on marine litter and plastics. Input to the European Commission in preparation of the Stockholm+50 international meeting (and potential side-events) convened by the UN General Assembly to be held in Stockholm, 2-3 June 2022.
- Regular dialogue and partnership with relevant EU bodies (DG ENV, DG CLIMA, JRC, Eurostat, Parliament, Council working parties) and other EU agencies (e.g. European Food Safety Authority, European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)) on joint approaches and identifying opportunities for supporting the EU international agenda in core EEA areas of work.

Countries and relevant national environmental structures

- Regular dialogue and exchange of information/best practices with the Western Balkans partners in their capacity as Eionet cooperating countries and linking to the European neighbourhood partner countries in the East and South, as well as contributing to the ongoing EU-funded projects and activities under dedicated funding instruments. Initiation of the new cycle of Western Balkans activities under the new IPA III Instrument (to start in late 2022).
- Support the EU transatlantic agenda, together with other interested environmental protection agencies (EPAs) through maintaining close dialogue with the US EPA on issues of common interest, e.g. environmental indicators, SDGs, assessing progress towards a sustainable and resource-efficient economy, state of environment reporting.
- Participation of the EEA in the European Commission delegation to the US EPA.
- Technical assistance to interested partners/countries from outside EEA/Eionet — with European Neighbourhood and third countries in partnership with Eionet, also through support from the Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office — including in the context of EU-funded big regional projects (EU4Environment, EU4CLIMA, etc.), in support of the EU international agenda and EGD objectives.

Cooperation and partnerships with international organisations

- Contribute to activities of UNEP and of the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, including on activities relevant to EEA core work on data, monitoring, indicators and state and outlook of the environment reporting.
- Engagement in co-creation activities with international partners (e.g. OECD, UNEP, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), International Energy Agency (IEA)) in enhancing the knowledge base in preparation for cross-cutting



integrated assessments — including towards SOER 2025 — and developing sustainability knowledge on topics of common interest and international concern, e.g. foresight analysis, sustainability trends, integrated assessments, prospects, responses on policy goals in Europe and beyond, climate change, biodiversity and the circular economy. Ensuring links to the activities under the Environment Knowledge Community.

- Cooperation and regular exchange with the UN Statistics Division (UNSD), UNECE and OECD, including on indicators streamlining, SDG indicators, green growth, circular economy activities, cross-system and foresight activities.
- Continuous involvement in the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Protocol bodies (supporting the EU Delegation) and maintaining the key involvement in the OECD Task Force on PRTR.
- Contribution to the activities performed under the Energy Community Treaty relevant to climate change and environment: the EEA chairs the treaty's Task Force on Environment, reporting on energy input and emissions from large combustion plants in the region. In 2022, the EEA will start preparations for the implementation of the Governance Regulation by the treaty's contracting parties, which is expected to begin in 2023.
- Regular dialogue and continuous support for work on indicators and environmental statistics with UNSD, UNECE and OECD in support of SDG discussions.
- Dialogue with relevant knowledge providers in countries and international organisations in support of climate change and mitigation policies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and UNFCCC.
- Partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNEP on strengthening the interlinkage between human health and environment, participation in relevant meetings and events.
- Contribute to the work of the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) Europe: participate as observer in the executive committee and in work stemming from that directly and engage in working groups based on demand and our interest (currently developing methodologies for selected SDG indicators).

Regional collaborations

- Contributions to UNECE activities/processes, meetings and working groups organised by ECE environmental and statistical divisions.
- Chair of the European Regional Soil Partnership.
- Cooperation and regular dialogue with regional conventions (e.g. Mediterranean, Baltic, Black Sea, Alpine, Bern Conventions) in support of EEA activities in a pan-European context and beyond, promoting and supporting the EGD agenda.
- Continuing the trilateral cooperation with UNECE and UNEP-Europe on environmental assessments and other relevant developments, such as promoting regular dialogue on the digital transformation and implementation of the EU digital agenda (linked to the implementation of the EEA digitalisation framework), as well as in view of the next



pan-European environmental assessment to be presented at the ninth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (October 2022).

- Enhanced cooperation with the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat through dedicated working group meetings on the environment and climate change, and continued cooperation with UNEP/Mediterranean action plan (MAP) in the framework of the EEA-UNEP/MAP joint work plan (covering the period 2022-2027 (under preparation) and collaboration with Plan Bleu on MED 2050 foresight activity.

Contribution to other international processes

- Promoting the benefits of Earth observation data and information in support of the EGD objectives by showcasing the benefits of Copernicus data and information in supporting various policy objectives (e.g. climate adaptation, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), greenhouse gas emissions and removals), through dedicated ear-marked Copernicus activities and as part of the EuroGEO project under the Horizon 2020 programme.
- Continued EEA contribution/participation in meetings of the global assessment dialogue in preparation of the seventh *Global environment outlook* (GEO-7) report and GEO process in partnership with UNEP, building on the SOER integrated environmental assessment methodology and the *Knowledge to action* report (2021).
- Close partnership with the International Resource Panel (IRP) and OECD by supporting the coordination of the upcoming IRP *Global resources outlook* report (due in 2023).
- Support to EU input to IUCN/IPBES activities and assessments.



Annex 13 Procurement plan for 2022

Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
1.1	1.1.1	Provision of expert assistance to support activities on energy, mobility, air pollution, climate change mitigation and adaptation	Expert assistance to support activities on energy, mobility, air pollution, climate change mitigation and adaptation (2 lots)	OC	FWC	Q1/2023	Q3/2022	36 + 12	3.800.000
1.2	1.1.10	Support to the European Soil Condition Assessment	Contributions foreseen in the following topic areas: Soil pollution contaminated sites Soil property mapping Soil compaction Erosion Soil biodiversity Soil mining	NP	Direct contracts	Q3/2022	Q2-3/2022	5	up to 30.000
1.3	1.1.10	Consultancy services to help inform the EU Green Deal	Expert assistance to support activities on protection, restoration, food systems and resource efficiency, environment, sustainable finance and socio-economics (4 lots)	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q2/2022	24+24	4.500.000
1.4	1.1.7	Scoping study on Protected areas	Explore different methodologies to test Management effectiveness of protected areas with the aim to develop a proposal on how to assess management effectiveness of protected areas in Europe.	NP	Direct contract	end-Q2/2022	Q2/2022	6	55.000
1.5	1.2.1	Assessment of hydromorphological alterations related to coastal development based on satellite observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Test applicability of new available data (Copernicus and EMODnet) to describe coastal water hydromorphological feature conditions, * Test and update/develop a scoring method for coastal water hydromorphological features on coastal types across the Mediterranean, Baltic and Black Seas, * Propose potential further development of Copernicus products and EMODnet data in relation to coastal development, * Illustrate the use of the method for assessment of changes in coastal hydromorphology in view of climate change and sustainability transitions * Test the use of Corine spatial data layers using 1990 as baseline. 	NP	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	24+24	80.000

Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
1.6	1.2.3	Scoping study on Sustainable food systems	Support the EEA in developing an innovative assessment framework of sustainable food systems including the whole food value chain and different dimensions of sustainability, functions and outcomes of the food system, providing knowledge for a vision of sustainable food systems in Europe (in the global context) and for tracking progress in implementation of EU strategies under the EU Green Deal and the transition towards sustainability.	NP	Direct contract	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	9	100.000
1.7	1.2.6	Water-energy ecosystem nexus under the changing climate in Europe/hydropower/floodplains	<p>* Develop a conceptual framework for integrating nexus and a foresight approach into the water-energy-freshwater ecosystem context,</p> <p>* Assess the interlinkages between water (as source and sector) in relation with energy production (e.g. hydropower, cooling, energycrop production), consumption and energy demand by taking into account the EU 2030 climate & energy framework and Climate change adaptation strategy,</p> <p>* Further address freshwater ecosystem resilience & ecosystem restoration, particularly river restoration (i.e. BDS 2030 – 25 000 km free flow of river) in the context of water and energy.</p>	NP	Direct contract	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	6	50.000
1.8	1.2.8	Scoping study on bioeconomy and ecosystem assessment	Conceptualisation of an integrated ecosystem assessment to feed into a wider piece of work developing pathways and solutions to reduce pressures on nature/ecosystems/ biodiversity from the bioeconomy as this can impact the multifunctionality of ecosystem services. Identification and analysis of benefits, negative impacts, synergies and trade-offs between various economic and societal objectives and impact dimensions, e.g. impacts on human basic needs (food, water, air), well-being and health; ecosystems; and resource use.	NP	Direct contract	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	8	80.000
1.9	1.2.8	Support to building the case for investing in biodiversity/ecosystem restoration	Building on the results of the 2021 contract on areas of opportunity and innovation in economics for restoration and protection of biodiversity, propose ways forward and ideas/solutions to develop business cases to assist investors in deploying their capital in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration. Explore novel funding and financing approaches that not just incentivise net zero or negative emission behaviours, but also explore long-term value creation while avoiding rent-seeking and speculative behaviours.	NP	Direct contract	Q2/2022	Q2/2022	6	60.000

Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
1.10	1.2.8	Support to Ecosystem accounting	Provide the EEA with support for Ecosystem accounting outputs and the KIP INCA process.	NP	Direct contract	Q2/2022	Q2/2022	6	60.000
1.11	2.3.1	Provision of loss data (Munich Re)	Provision of loss data (Munich Re) - Access and use of NatCatSERVICE data	NP	Direct Contract	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	12	15.000
1.12	2.3.1.	Provision of loss data (RiskLayer)	Provision of loss data (RiskLayer) - Access and use of the CATDAT data	NP	Direct Contract	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	12	15.000
1.13	4.1.1	Piloting the use of novel data sources in the CE monitoring context	ETC/CE will be running a pilot, hopefully in cooperation with ETC/DI, using Sustainable Product Passports as a data source to inform proxy parameters on the uptake of CE principles in products. Additionally, other avenues have been signalled by consultancy work and ETC work run in 2020 and 2021 by HSR. This contract would run specific pilots to assess whether these avenues can be scaled up to a level where they generate knowledge valid for our assessments and indicators. If successful they would be included in the Experimental Dashboard on CE.	NP	Direct contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	12	70.000
1.14	5.1.13	Cross-system analysis	Application of cross-system analysis approach at the case study of Norway	NP	Direct contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	2	10.000
1.15	5.1.13	Software purchase	Software purchase: Stella Software on system dynamics, 2 licences	NP	Direct contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	up to 12	4.500
1.16	5.1.4	Narratives for change and systemic challenges	Narratives for change and systemic challenges, including uncertainty and quality of evidence	NP	FWC	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	12+12+12	139.000
1.17	6.0.2	Consultancy services	Provision of consultancy services on mindfulness and focus leadership intervention	NP	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	12 + 12 + 24	60.000
1.18	6.0.2	Interim services	Provision of interim services	OC	FWC	Q1/2023	Q4/2022	24+12+12	1.500.000
1.19	6.0.3	Provision of travel arrangements services to the EEA	Provision of travel agency services to the following activities that require travel arrangements: missions, meetings, recruitments, learning and developments	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	5.000.000
1.20	6.1.2	Cleaning services	Provision of cleaning services in the premises of the EEA	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q2/2022	12 + 12 +12 +12	900.000
1.21	6.1.2	Canteen and catering services to staff members and visitors of the EEA	Canteen and catering services to staff members and visitors of the EEA	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	1.250.000
1.22	6.1.2	Provision of building repair and maintenance services	Provision of building repair and maintenance services	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	1.500.000
1.23	6.1.2	Provision of office furniture	Provision of office furniture	OC	FWC	Q1/2023	Q4/2022	24 + 12 + 12	600.000
1.24	6.1.2	Provision of audio-visual equipment and consultancy services	Supply, installation, maintenance and repair of Audio-Visual equipment and consumables including on-site technical support and consultancy services	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	24 + 24	800.000

Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
1.25	6.1.2	Lease of 5 professional coffee machines for the refurbished activity-based workspace	Lease of 5 professional coffee machines for the refurbished activity-based workspace	NP	Lease contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	48	60.000
1.26	6.3.1	CRM and Email marketing solution	Provision of stakeholder database, CRM and email marketing omnichannel solution. The contractor will provide, implement and maintain an infrastructure including software solutions for handling stakeholder and target audience information. This solution supports communication, outreach and marketing activities across EEA with a uniform corporate identity. It also provides for event organisation and surveys. This FWC will deliver a concrete solution for the strategic objectives 2 and 3.	OC	FWC	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	48	320.000
1.27	6.3.4	Provision of writing services to the EEA	Writing services to the EEA	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	12 + 12 + 24	150.000
1.28	6.3.4	Provision of printing services to the EEA	Printing services to the EEA	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	12 + 12 + 24	1.000.000
1.29	6.3.4	Provision of editing and proofreading services to the EEA	Editing and proofreading services	OC	FWC	Q2/2023	Q4/2022	12 + 12 + 24	400.000
1.30	6.4.1	IT consultancy services	Advanced infrastructure operations	OC	FWC	Q1/2023	Q3/2022	12 + 12 + 24	650.000
1.31	6.6.2	Ad hoc L&D services	Ad hoc Training and consulting services for organization matters, team building and training services	NP	Direct contracts	Q1-Q4/2022	Q1-Q4/2022	up to 12	up to 45.000
1.32	6.9.1	Provision of training and coaching on public speaking and writing to the staff of the EEA	Provision of training and coaching on public speaking and writing to the staff of the EEA	NP	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	48	100.000

Non-Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
2.1	6.2.5	6 x NFP Assistant Coordinators in the West Balkans region	Assuring continuation of the work at national level in all Western Balkan countries	Contribution agreement	Direct agreement	aug-22	jul-22	24	132.000
2.2	6.2.5	Air quality component in the West Balkans region	Developing and establishing an AQ database and regular full AQ e-Reporting.	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	160.000
2.3	6.2.5	Water component in the West Balkans region	Developing regular fresh water data reporting, assuring appropriate compliance with the Water Framework Directive and implementing a pilot activity for the coastal zone reporting.	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	140.000
2.4	6.2.5	Biodiversity in the West Balkans region	Streamlining the reporting between the Bern Convention and the EU Natura Directives and providing support to the reporting submitted to the Emerald database (EEA CDR).	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	110.000
2.5	6.2.5	Waste in the West Balkans region	Bringing on board the Western Balkan countries under the Waste Framework Directive	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	90.000
2.6	6.2.5	Environmental Information Systems and reporting component in the West Balkans region	Providing support to establishing and strengthening environmental information systems. Providing support in improving environmental data reporting. Providing support to strengthen national Eionet networks.	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	50.000
2.7	6.2.5	Copernicus programme component in the West Balkans region	Strengthen national capacities of the Western Balkan countries with a view of their future integration into the Copernicus programme. Production of guidelines for verification and training of national experts on usability of Copernicus products.	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	60.000
2.8	6.2.5	'Knowledge to action' component in the West Balkans region	Strengthen the links between the knowledge generated and the appropriate actions needed at policy level.	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q3/2022	Q3/2022	18	25.000
2.9	6.2.1/6.2.5	Supporting the further development of the partnerships under the EEA and the Eionet strategy	Lot 1 - Eionet partnerships // Lot 2 - International cooperation (Neighbourhood and Western Balkans)	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	sep-22	48	2.500.000
2.10	6.5.1	Urban Atlas	Production of LC/LU 2021 and change 2018-2021 and Building Height 2021	OC (2 lots)	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	48	2.000.000
2.11	6.5.1	MS support (CLC+ Core and CLC+ instances)	MS support to ingestion in CLC+ Core and extraction of CLC+ instances	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	FWC(s)	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	1.700.000
2.12	6.5.1	EAGLE	CLC+ conceptual work	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	12	260.000

Non-Core budget - 2022									
Ref. No	Project	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	Scheduled contract start date	Scheduled launch tendering proc.	Contract duration (months)	Estimated total max. budget (EUR)
2.13	6.5.1	Small Landscape Features	Giving continuity to former HRL Small Woody Features and widening the scope to cover landscape features as well	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	48	5.600.000
2.14	6.5.1	Validation	Validate the products in the Copernicus product portfolio	OC	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	48	4.500.000
2.15	6.5.1	Costal protective structures	Mapping Coastal protective structures	OC	FWC/DC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	12	500.000
2.16	6.5.1	N2K	2018-2021 change mapping + status mapping 2021 of additional grassland sites + annual update for 2023 and 2024	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	36	1.500.000
2.17	6.5.1	In house consultants	Technical support to the implementation of the CLMS via in house consultants	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	3.000.000
2.18	6.5.1	CLMS harmonisation	Explore synergies CLC+ BB & RZ, CZ, N2K & UA	OC	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	24	500.000
2.19	6.5.1	WEkeO User Interface modules	Development of tailored modules to improve useability of the NRT products for the land community	OC	FWC	Q4/2022	Q3/2022	48	2.150.000
2.20	6.5.1	Production of CLC+ instances	This procurement builds on the operational CLC+ Core database and extracts two so called "instances" from the database. This will be a CLC+ instance tailored towards LULUCF reporting and a CLC+ instance tailored to the CLC+ Legacy time series. These instances are created using specific rule sets, tailored to the necessary LULUCF and CLC+ Legacy information needs.	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	3.000.000
2.21	6.5.1	Improvement of the Copernicus Reference Data: EU-Hydro and EU-DEM	Further improvement of EU-Hydro and EU-DEM, ensuring consistency between the two datasets	OC	FWC	Q3/2022	Q2/2022	48	1.500.000
2.22	6.5.1	Support for the implementation of the Copernicus Land monitoring service	Support for the implementation of the Copernicus Land monitoring service	"NP Article 5 EEA Regulation"	Direct service contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	12	700.000
2.23	6.5.1	EGMS Advisory Board and expert support	This contract represents a continuation of the current EGMS Advisory Board activities and inhouse consultant support.	NP	Direct service contract	Q1/2022	Q1/2022	24	700.000
2.24	6.5.2	Copernicus Reference Data Access Portal (CORDA)	Services supporting the operation and evolution of the Copernicus Reference Data Access node (CORDA)	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q2/2022	48	2.000.000
2.25	6.5.1	HRL Non Vegetated Land Cover Characteristics	This HRL will combine the former HRL Imperviousness (HRL-IMD) and the European Settlement Map (ESM)	OC	FWC	Q2/2022	Q1/2022	48	2.000.000

Note: All procedures under Copernicus (project 6.5.1 and 6.5.2) are subject to approval of the Copernicus Procurement Board.