

Annual report 2004



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2004



European Environment Agency

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European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
1050 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel.: +45 33 36 71 00
Fax: +45 33 36 71 99

Web: www.eea.eu.int
Enquiries: www.eea.eu.int/enquiries

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Message from the Executive Director



Source: Paweł Kazmierczyk



Jacqueline McGlade

Our mission is to:

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

Our strategic goals for the 2004–2008 period are to:

- *further develop information systems and networks;*
- *provide information to help tackle climate change; on biodiversity loss and towards understanding spatial change; on sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste; and to protect human health and quality of life;*
- *provide information about the EU in the wider world, including support to sustainable development and environmental policies;*
- *improve balance and diversity of staffing;*
- *be the leading organisation reporting on environmental performance.*

Message from the Chairman of the Board

While 2003 had been a year of challenges and change for the EEA, 2004 was a year characterised by the consolidation of the Agency's information systems and networks. EEA membership had been expanded to 31 countries in 2003, showing the way for the further expansion of the European Union to 25 Member States in 2004. The Agency had also welcomed its new Executive Director Jacqueline McGlade in June 2003 and the previous Chairman of the EEA Management Board Kees Zoeteman had stepped down from the Board at the end of his term as chairman. As I took up my duties as chairman on 1 January 2004, it was clear to me that 2004 should be a year of consolidation.

The annual report for 2004 underlines the importance of investing in the network which allows the EEA to fulfil its role as the leading European body committed to providing environmental information to policy-makers and the public. Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member countries consisting of a network of experts in national organisations dealing with environmental information. The partnership with Eionet is crucial to the EEA in facilitating the collection, development and distribution of data and information relevant to Europe's environment. The EEA draws much of its strength from this network and rightly invested heavily in Eionet in 2004.

At the same time, the EEA continues to play a crucial role in underpinning the environmental policy agenda across Europe. At a time when new environmental policy initiatives are coming under scrutiny at European level, the strategic importance of the EEA to policy-makers is increased. Environment policy-makers need the best possible environmental information upon which to base their work. The message is clear — when environmental initiatives are based on high-quality information with the EEA name on it, we are all strengthened in our ultimate goal of pushing forward the environmental policy agenda. The Corine land cover 2000 launch and the report on the impacts of Europe's changing climate are just two examples from 2004 of the positive impact that the EEA can bring to the agenda.

Reaching out to a broader public also remains an important objective of the EEA. The successful launch of the European pollutant emission register (EPER) in 2004, as well as the development of the Internet game for children ('Honoloko') and the 'eco-agents' website are examples of the innovative thinking being brought by the Agency to reach out.

The EEA celebrated its 10th anniversary in November 2004. Together, the EEA and our networks will step up our efforts to support sustainable development over the

coming decade and beyond and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment, through the provision of timely targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy-making agents and the public.



Lars-Erik Liljelund

1. Introduction



The EEA consolidated its contribution to the European Community's sixth environment action programme in a number of areas in 2004: climate change; nature and biodiversity; environment and health and quality of life; and natural resources and waste. In addition, the EEA developed further its information systems and networks. Other policy areas

have been supported through contributions to sustainable development and sectoral integration; support to the European Parliament and meetings of the Council of Ministers; and initiatives in the wider world. The EEA has also provided support to member countries and to the European Commission, both as clients and through partnerships.

2. Information systems and networks

Improving Eionet coordination

Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member countries consisting of a network of experts in national organisations dealing with environmental information. The partnership with Eionet is crucial to the EEA in facilitating the collection, development and distribution of data and information relevant to Europe's environment. Eionet was given enhanced focus in 2004 with the setting-up of a national focal point (NFP) working group to review its structure and role.

The first objective of the group was to draft an Eionet implementation plan in response to the EEA strategy. The group met with EEA staff in May and October to develop the implementation plan, draft a brochure on Eionet (which was produced for the EEA/Eionet 10th anniversary celebrations in November) and review requirements for Eionet national reference centres.

Special attention was given to Turkey, Malta and Cyprus as member countries and new participants in the EEA work programme. Official visits were organised to Turkey in March and July and to Malta in May which provided opportunities to meet and discuss with Board members, national focal points and other

Eionet partners about national priorities and expectations from the Agency. Follow-up visits were arranged with EEA and European topic centre (ETC) staff. A three-day meeting with the Turkish NFP team was organised in June in Copenhagen to enable them to meet more EEA staff and discuss in detail the EEA work programme.

The EEA works with an extended Eionet cooperating closely also with Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Switzerland. The cooperation with the five Balkan countries is supported by the European Commission CARDS programme (Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation).

Core set of indicators

In March 2004, the EEA Management Board endorsed the Agency proposals for a core set of indicators (CSI) and their implementation in 2004–2008 in cooperation with Eionet and other partners, for example Eurostat. The indicators were selected on the basis of criteria endorsed by the Bureau. The criteria are widely used elsewhere in the EU and in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). For the purposes of the EEA set, the most important are

policy relevance, policy targets, readily available and routinely collected data, good geographical coverage and sufficient temporal coverage. Responses from countries on policy relevance and data availability, which were provided in the second round of country consultation undertaken in the second half of 2003, were a major factor in selecting the 37 listed indicators.

The EEA core set has three main purposes: to provide a manageable and stable basis for indicator reporting by the Agency on the web and in the EEA Signals report; to prioritise improvements in the quality and geographical coverage of data flows and to streamline EEA/Eionet contributions to other European and global indicator initiatives, for example structural indicators and sustainable development indicators.

During 2004, the Agency began putting in place the elements needed to ensure that the core set of indicators is an operational part of the EEA information system. The core set will be stable but not static. The Agency will revisit the core set on an annual basis with the NFP/Eionet group to consider whether indicators should be added, modified or deleted from the list.

- The guide to the EEA core set of indicators was produced with the dual purpose of guiding EEA/Eionet implementation and improvement of the core set and of helping users outside our system make use of and understand the basis for the indicators (<http://www.eea.eu.int/coreset>).
- The first phase of the indicator management service (IMS) now holds the metadata (specification) that will underpin quality assurance for each indicator. The publishing facility in the IMS is used to make the information available to the public via the EEA website. The IMS reduces the burden of managing indicators by providing centralised and formatted storage for contents while responsibility for drafting, approval and quality control remains with the appropriate experts. It is a module in the suite of Reportnet tools (<http://ims.Eionet.eu.int/IMS/About/whatisims>).

Eionet priority data flows and Reportnet tools

The EEA, in cooperation with Eionet, has identified a set of priority data flows covering a variety of environmental themes. Quality of the delivered country data, in particular timeliness and completeness, are continuously monitored and summarised in annual progress reports. In 2003, the seventh progress report was prepared, covering deliveries for 12 priority data flows from 32 countries in Europe. The objective of the progress reports is to encourage countries towards better performance through *compétition amicale* concentrating on praise for achievements rather than blame for failures.

In terms of data quality, the best results have been achieved with the collection of air quality data and air emissions data followed by data collected through the different components of Eionet — water data flow (rivers, groundwater, lakes, marine waters). The concept

of the priority data flows, their continuous monitoring and annual country benchmarking has over the past few years contributed substantially to the improvement of data quality in the Eionet reporting system.

Use of Reportnet tools to facilitate data flows has continued to increase during 2004. In particular the central data repository (CDR) has been more systematically used by an increasing number of countries. Reportnet's data dictionary (DD) now holds complete descriptions and data element definitions for all priority data flows. Reportnet's generic data exchange module (GDEM) has been successfully introduced in the context of Eionet — water data collection on groundwater.

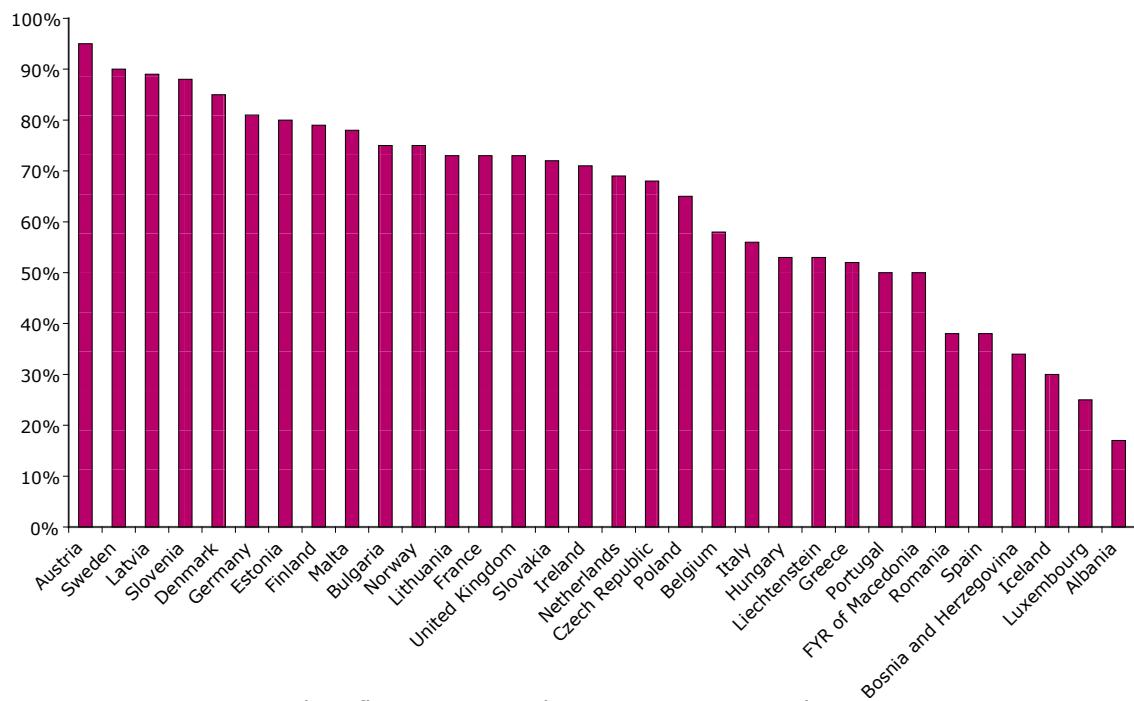
Published reports, papers and web pages:

- *Eionet priority data flows — Seventh progress report to the Management Board*
Weblink 1: Final report 2003 — <http://www.Eionet.eu.int/Data/URL1062054351>
Weblink 2: Draft results 2004 (continuously updated) — <http://www.Eionet.eu.int/dataflows>

Description of key terms:

- Reportnet weblink: <http://www.Eionet.eu.int/rn/reportnet2003.pdf>

Eionet priority data flows provide the data needed for regular EEA products in 12 thematic areas. Overall performance in data delivery from the countries by the agreed deadlines in 2003



Source: Eionet priority data flows — Seventh progress report to the Management Board, EEA, 2004.

Electronic Eionet (e-Eionet) work conference

The e-Eionet meeting took place in late October in Archamps in France as well as in Geneva, Switzerland. It was a combined meeting with the Enviroinfo 2004 conference held at the CERN (Centre européen de la recherche nucléaire) as part of its 50th anniversary.

Around 70 participants discussed the latest developments in Eionet with a focus on practical issues in Eionet's networking, Reportnet and the new EEA 'neighbourhood' project.

In electronic networking, practical details ranging from the intensified usage of groupware tools such as CIRCA to the expansion of services

provided by the IT helpdesk in Brussels were addressed. Reportnet has now come into the operational phase of supporting the first full chain of data flows, starting in the area of water. In parallel, the need to streamline reporting with the help of EEA member countries was explained and will increase over the coming years. Initial ideas on how to develop activities around the provision of local environmental data were presented and received very positively. The EEA's Executive Director took the opportunity to emphasise the need to build the spatial European environmental information system jointly with the countries. Addressing the European dimension of citizen's interest in local environmental information is one important element of this activity.

Merging with the wider scientific conference provided more opportunities for exchange of information and ideas with practitioners as well as researchers in the broad field of environmental informatics. A full day was dedicated to work under the ecoinformatics initiative. Several cooperation partners from the Joint Research Centre (JRC), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), United States Geological Survey (USGS) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) participated in the meeting and presented their work on data exchange and, in particular, their work towards a spatial information system on both sides of the Atlantic.

Successful finalisation of the framework contract for Eionet software development under the IDA programme

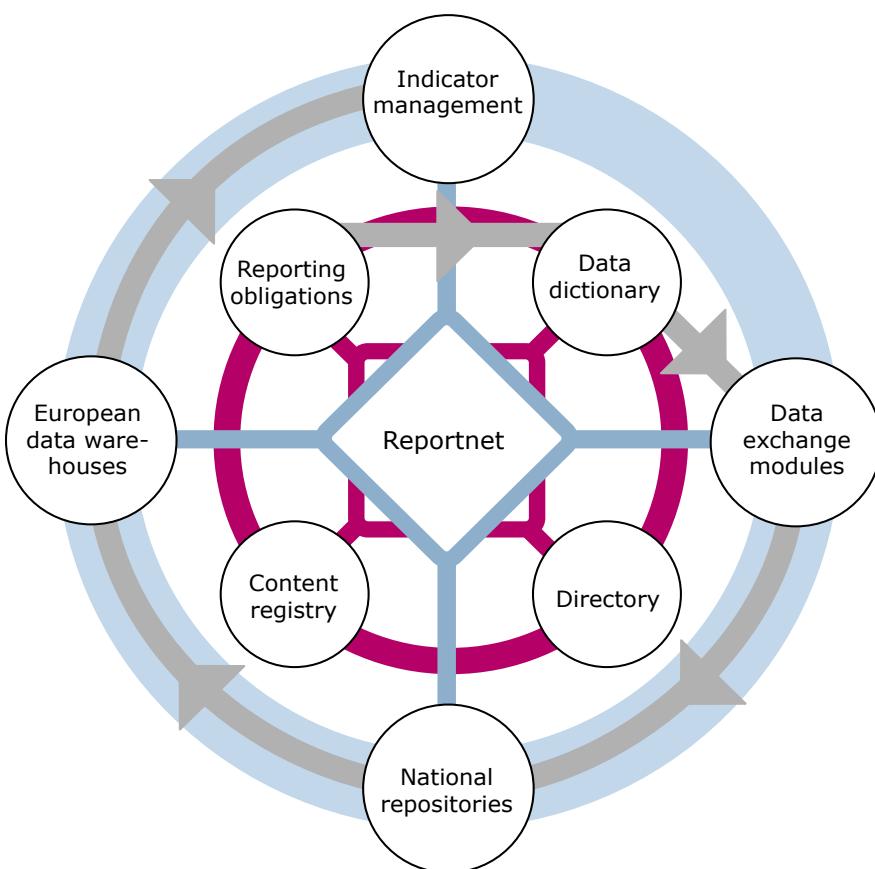
After five years, the basic developments around Reportnet were concluded. The work was possible through funding of around EUR 5 million from the Enterprise DG's IDA programme (Interchange of data between administrations). The projects enabled the initial steps of setting up a physical network of Eionet servers and initial group collaboration applications in the second half of the 1990s.

In a first phase, an IT strategy (SPADE) was developed jointly with member countries. This strategy then formed the basis for providing a technological infrastructure and tools (Reportnet) that would enhance and improve European environmental reporting. The business vision is streamlining through 'deliver-once-use-by-many'. Business objectives are quality improvements of delivered data, reducing duplication, providing multiple uses of delivered data, decreasing needless manual work from the information gathering and so decreasing unnecessary reporting burden in member countries and at other responsible organisations. Ensuring transparency and availability of data was also an objective of this work.

The IT developments led to a set of web services as laid out in the schematic drawing of the Reportnet 'football'. Operational tools were released over the years, which started with the popular central data repository, the directory (DIR) and a metadata search service (CR). Later, the reporting obligations database (ROD) was compiled from a variety of sources and also became a very widespread and popular tool. Data quality was addressed by launching the data dictionary and lastly a set of applications providing generic data exchange functions (GDEM) completed the functionalities as identified by the strategy and subsequent review. Still more work needs to be done to feed the results into the existing European data warehouses and to finish the links to the newly introduced indicator sets.

In addition, operating data exchange tools for air data exchange were supported and enhanced and an initial web tool for displaying countries' real-time ozone measurements was released.

Knowing how important the human factor is in the introduction of such new technologies, substantial amounts were invested in networking as well as in the provision of a responsive and knowledgeable Eionet helpdesk network management centre (NMC).



The network of heads of European environmental protection agencies

The network of heads of European environmental protection agencies is an informal network that brings together heads of environmental agencies and similar bodies from EEA member countries and other countries participating in the EEA work programme, along with the Executive Director of the EEA and representatives of the European Commission, to exchange views and experience on information issues of common interest to organisations involved in the practical day-to-day implementation of environmental policy. The EEA role is to act as the secretariat for the network which was created in 2003 to fill a gap recognised by EEA member countries. The meeting in Rome on 11 and 12 March 2004 discussed and agreed to follow up on agriculture, performance evaluation and best practice and the thematic strategy on sustainable use of natural resources. The meeting in Stirling on 9 and 10 September 2004 discussed and agreed to follow up on climate change and scenarios, and how to improve environmental legislation and the environment and human health. The next meetings are foreseen to take place in Slovenia in March 2005 and in the Czech Republic in September 2005.

Launching the European pollutant emission register (EPER)

The European pollutant emission register (EPER), which made use of the Reportnet tools for data collection and which is built on the EEA data service technologies and infrastructure, was successfully launched in February jointly with the Commission and with participation from country representatives, industry and civil society. EPER is the first Europe-wide register of industrial emissions into air and water. It gives access to information on the annual emissions of approximately 10 000 industrial facilities in the 15 pre-2004 EU Member States (EU-15) as well as Norway and Hungary — mostly from the year 2001. The website was contacted so intensively that the servers for EPER had to be significantly increased to meet demand. The second round of reporting under EPER will take place in 2006 and will cover 2004 data from all EU-25 Member States and Norway.

Weblink: <http://eper.cec.eu.int/eper/default.asp>.

Global monitoring for environment and security (GMES)

GMES moved into its second phase of activity in 2004 with the establishment of the GMES Programme Office and Advisory Council as set out in the European Commission communication 'Global monitoring for environment and security: establishing a GMES capacity by 2008'. The Programme Office is a virtual office bringing together representatives of the European Commission, European Space Agency (ESA), EEA, Eumetsat, Eumetnet, EU Space Centre and seconded national experts in regular meetings to develop the action plan for 2004–2008. Gordon McInnes, Deputy Director, was seconded to the GMES unit within the Research DG for six months from mid-September to support the Programme Office in developing activities, links between organisations, and specifications for new projects under the sixth EU framework programme and ESA's GMES service elements as well as in preparing papers for the Advisory Council and contributions for Earth and Space Week (February 2005). The Agency participated in the first GMES Advisory Council meetings which took place in July and December.

Launches and meetings:

- First GMES Advisory Council, Brussels, 6 July 2004;
- Second GMES Advisory Council, Brussels, 8 December 2004.

Description of key terms:

- GMES weblink: <http://www.gmes.info>
- European Space Agency weblink: <http://www.esa.int>

Inspire

Early in 2004, the EEA produced a scoping paper on establishing an infrastructure for spatial information in the Community. This scoping paper is available on the Inspire website (<http://inspire.jrc.it/>).

The EEA participated in the Inspire expert group meeting in Warsaw on 22 June to discuss together with the Environment DG, JRC, Eurostat and member countries the preparatory phase for implementation of a spatial data infrastructure in the period 2005–2006.

The Commission submitted its proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an infrastructure for spatial information in the Community (Inspire) in July 2004. In the proposal, it is proposed that the EEA should assist the Commission in the coordination of the European infrastructure for spatial information in the Community at Community level.

On 1 and 2 December, the Dutch Presidency hosted the 11th Inspire expert group meeting, where the EEA presented its vision to develop a European spatial data infrastructure for environmental spatial data.

EEA Signals 2004

The 2004 edition of the EEA annual survey of environmental trends in its member countries was launched, in a new compact format, on 5 June during the European Commission's Green Week in Brussels. The report covers aspects of agriculture, water pollution, nature protection, packaging waste, energy, transport, air pollution and climate change. It also provides an environmental perspective on the economic and social situation in Europe, including trends in demography and resource use, in the context of progress towards sustainability. The report can be accessed at <http://reports.eea.eu.int/signals-2004/en/ENSignals2004web.pdf>.

Bridging the gap: Information for action – Mobilising knowledge for a better environment

The third 'Bridging the gap' conference was held in April in Dublin under the Irish Presidency with the aim of mobilising improved knowledge to support a better environment in Europe. The conference was organised by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ireland in close cooperation with the EEA and built on progress made at earlier events in London (1998) and Stockholm (2001). The focus of the conference was the need for better linkage between, on the

one hand, monitoring, reporting and research, and, on the other, the policy-making process. Five major themes, all central to current debate on the environment and sustainable development, were chosen for the conference: the environment and human health, climate change, impact assessment, biodiversity, and future environmental information needs.

The summary conclusions of the conference were presented to the June 2004 Environment Council, and the conference report has been published by the EPA. The published report can be obtained directly from the EPA (<http://www.epa.ie>), and supplementary information about the event is available on the conference website (<http://www.bridgingthegap.ie>).

Multilingual website

During a special event at the 'Bridging the gap' conference in Dublin in April, the EEA launched its multilingual website. All the main documents are now available in all the official languages of the EEA. A poll on each of the language pages shows a high appreciation by the users of the EEA website for the multilingual version. The EEA will continue to use the multilingual site to make more information available in the national languages.

For more information, go to <http://www.eea.eu.int>.

'Honoloko'

Imagine you are on an island and you are faced with day-to-day problems such as: shall I take the bus or my bicycle, where do I leave my garbage or do I bath or shower? Trivial decisions which we make every day. To show that choices on environment and health might not be as obvious as they seem, the EEA has, in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) — Regional Office for Europe, developed an Internet game called 'Honoloko' targeted towards children in the 9 to 13 age bracket.

The players are dropped on an island and have to make several environment- and health-related choices and decisions to make their way around the island. Once finished, the players are confronted with the consequences of their choices varying from praising the sustainable use of the island's resources to leaving the island in a completely devastated state.

Margot Wallström, outgoing EU Commissioner for the Environment, Marc Danzon, WHO Regional Director for Europe, and Jacqueline McGlade, Executive

Director of the EEA, launched the game at the fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in Budapest in June 2004. Commissioner Wallström managed to get the best score of the three before the game was opened to the public!

Play the game at www.honoloko.com.

Below is a copy of an exchange from a forum where two kids are discussing 'Honoloko':

Neat!

I got 65 on my first try and it reminded me about appliances on standby mode.

Actually, it was the proverbial straw. I've spent the past half hour organising everything here in the computer room to be easily switched off 100 % when not in use. Got some cleaning done while I was at it too. I think I may hit the rest of the house today.

Thanks Adams! [/QUOTE] Wow! That's kinda cool that it inspired you to do all that. :D You're very welcome! :p

Eco-agents

In addition to 'Honoloko', another attempt to raise environmental awareness among children was launched: the 'Eco-agents' department. Eco-agents can help temporary agents (EEA staff) by taking on an environmental assignment, a mission, to learn more about the environment. With the

help of, amongst others, Dr Leonard Holland or Dr Sean Mackay, kids can explore environmental issues. On the basis of adventures and quizzes, children can earn points to pursue a career as an EEA eco-agent.

More information can be found at <http://ecoagents.eea.eu.int/>.



Dr Leonard Holland

3. Tackling climate change



Climate change

The EU continues to take the lead in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by aiming to meet the targets set in the Kyoto Protocol. For the EU, this requires an 8 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2008–2012 compared with 1990 levels. Annually, the EU evaluates progress to its target and the EEA provides an assessment on trends in emissions of greenhouse gases and projections to 2010. Climate change and its impacts are becoming more visible in Europe and are projected to become more pronounced in the future. In 2004, the EEA published an indicator-based assessment of current and projected trends in emissions.

Latest projections, based on countries' own information, show that the EU-15 should cut their total emissions to 7.7 % below 1990 levels by 2010 on the basis of existing domestic policies and measures already being implemented and, more importantly, additional policies and measures currently planned. Plans by six EU-15 Member States to use credits from emissions-saving projects in third countries through the Kyoto Protocol's 'flexible mechanisms' would contribute a further reduction of around 1.1 %, taking the total to 8.8 %. The EU emissions trading scheme (starting in 2005) is a key planned measure, but its impact on projections to 2010 has not yet been taken into account.

The report was published and launched through coordinated EEA and European Commission press releases in December 2004.

Progress of the EU to meet the Kyoto Protocol targets

The 2004 version of the annual EEA report, *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe*, shows that the EU and its Member States could meet their Kyoto Protocol targets, but only if all planned domestic policies and measures and all projects based on the 'Kyoto mechanisms' are fully implemented.

biodiversity, water resources, floods and droughts, agriculture and human health, and highlighted economic losses. The extent and rate of the climate changes under way most likely exceed all natural variations in climate over the last 1 000 years and possibly longer. The report noted that the 1990s were the warmest decade on record and the three hottest years recorded — 1998, 2002 and 2003 — have occurred in the last six years. The global warming rate is now almost 0.2 °C per decade. The temperature in Europe has risen by an average of 0.95 °C in the last 100 years and is projected to climb by a further 2.0–6.3 °C this century as emissions of greenhouse gases continue to build up. The report also underlined that, in addition to measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, strategies are also needed, at European, regional, national and local levels to adapt to climate change.

Impacts of Europe's changing climate

In 2004, the EEA published an indicator-based assessment of past and projected changes in Europe's climate and their impacts. Indicators showed effects on ecosystems,

The report was also presented at several conferences in the second half of 2004, including the 10th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Buenos Aires in December 2004.

Greenhouse gas inventories and emissions of greenhouse gases from aviation

An EEA workshop was held on improvement of greenhouse gas emission estimates from aviation, which is one of the fastest-growing sources of emissions in Europe and is not covered by the Kyoto Protocol or EU legislation. The workshop attracted participants from many EEA member countries, the European Commission (Environment DG and Eurostat), Eurocontrol, the International Energy Agency (IEA), and the European Topic Centre on Air

and Climate Change (ETC/ACC). Recommendations were prepared on improving methodologies for calculation of emissions at the national level, and on possibilities for using EU-wide data. Discussions took place on methods for allocation of international emissions to countries and the associated data needs.

Another EEA workshop on national greenhouse gas inventory systems brought together participants from many EEA member countries, the European Commission (Environment DG and JRC), UNFCCC, EEA and ETC/ACC. The workshop delivered

recommendations on further improving quality assurance and quality control of greenhouse gas inventories and on implementation of national systems, which are legally required under the Kyoto Protocol and which are essential to monitor whether the Kyoto targets are being met.

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2004*. EEA Report No 5/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/eea_report_2004_5/en
- *Analysis of greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2004*. EEA Technical report No 7/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_7/en
- *Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2001 and inventory report 2003*. Technical report No 95
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_2/en
- *Impacts of Europe's changing climate*. EEA Report No 2/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/climate_report_2_2004/en
- Video news release *Climate change — Impacts and responses*
Weblink: <http://org.eea.eu.int/news/Ann1102681064>

Launches and meetings:

- Workshop on emissions of greenhouse gases from aviation, Copenhagen, 17 and 18 May 2004;
- Workshop on national greenhouse gas inventory systems and on quality assurance and quality control of greenhouse gas inventories, Copenhagen, 1 and 2 September 2004;
- Workshop on assessing and reporting on demonstrable progress (under the Kyoto Protocol), Brussels, 25 and 26 October 2004;
- 10th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP10), Buenos Aires, 6–17 December 2004.

4. Tackling biodiversity loss and understanding spatial change



Biodiversity

Biodiversity-related activities in 2004 were all oriented towards establishing a good basis for biodiversity monitoring, indicators and integrated spatial assessment to support implementation of the birds and habitats directives and analysis of progress towards the EU target of halting biodiversity loss by 2010.

There are now global, pan-European and EU targets to reduce substantially or to halt the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The EEA with Eionet participated in and actively contributed to numerous biodiversity events including the seventh Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity in Kuala Lumpur in February, a joint meeting of Eionet, the international working group BioMIN and PEBLDS (Pan-European biological and landscape diversity strategy), held in May and a stakeholder meeting organised by the Irish Presidency in Malahide in June.

During the 'Bridging the gap' conference in Dublin in April, the

findings of the UNEP/EEA joint message on high nature value farmland were launched. Based on preliminary data, an evaluation report was presented on the current targeting of (agri-environmental) policy instruments, and, as such, the report provides a timely input into the discussion on the implementation plan for the EU biodiversity strategy and the review of rural development policies. Moreover, support to Natura 2000 designation was continued for a number of biogeographic regions.

An outline for the handbook for the forest focus inventory was discussed with the secretariat of the MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe), and a contract established to deliver the first sections of the handbook in 2005.

A new European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity was established in December on the basis of an open call for tender. The evaluation of these bids took place in July and the EEA Management Board agreed to select the consortium

led by the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle based in Paris and supported by eight partner organisations across Europe. The new ETC will operate for a four-year period from 2005–2008.

The Agency also contributed to a major conference held under the Dutch Presidency in November 2004 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the birds directive (the Executive Director's speech can be downloaded at <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/08-11-2004>).

Streamlining European 2010 biodiversity indicators (SEBI2010)

A first set of global-level biodiversity indicators to monitor progress towards reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 was adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity in February. This decision provided the basis for the endorsement by the Council of Ministers (Environment) in June of a set of EU headline biodiversity indicators to monitor progress towards the EU target of halting

biodiversity loss by 2010. To help streamline these and other pan-European indicator initiatives and help deliver consistent indicators as soon as possible, the Agency in collaboration with the European Centre for Nature Conservation and UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre established 'Streamlining European 2010 biodiversity indicators'. This activity is open to experts from governmental and non-governmental organisations across the pan-European area (52 countries) and will be funded by

the European Community, the 'Pan-European biological and landscape diversity strategy' (PEBLDS) and national contributions. Detailed work will start early in 2005 with expert groups to consider the options for indicators on species, ecosystems, genetic diversity, nitrogen deposition, invasive alien species and sustainable use. More indicators will become progressively available from 2006 in order to highlight the progress being made towards the 2010 target.

Launches and meetings:

- Seventh Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kuala Lumpur, 9–20 February 2004;
- EU stakeholder conference 'Biodiversity in the EU — Sustaining life, sustaining livelihoods', Malahide, 25–27 May 2004;
- Joint Eionet/PEBLDS/IWG-BioMIN workshop, Copenhagen, 21–23 April 2004;
- SEBI2010 kick-off meeting, Copenhagen, 6 January 2005.

Description of key terms:

- CBD weblink: <http://www.biodiv.org>
- SEBI2010 weblink: <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int/information/indicator/F1090245995>
- PEBLDS weblink: <http://www.strategyguide.org/>

Launching Corine land cover 2000

On 17 November 2004 in Brussels, the EEA launched the first results of the Corine land cover 2000 project and showed how they can be used to support environmental, agriculture, spatial planning and other policies at national and European level. High-level representatives from various Commission services, satellite data providers, the European Space Agency and decision-makers from all the participating countries attended the event

which was also broadcast live and available to the public via the EEA website. A brochure (<http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/brochure/CLC2000brochure>) as well as a video presentation (mms://mms.eea.eu.int/clc2000/corin_landcover_video.wmv) were produced and are available on the EEA website. These provide policy-makers as well as the public with a brief overview of the extensive use that can be made of the Corine land cover (CLC) database. The CLC data are made available to the public via the EEA data service.



5. Protecting human health and quality of life

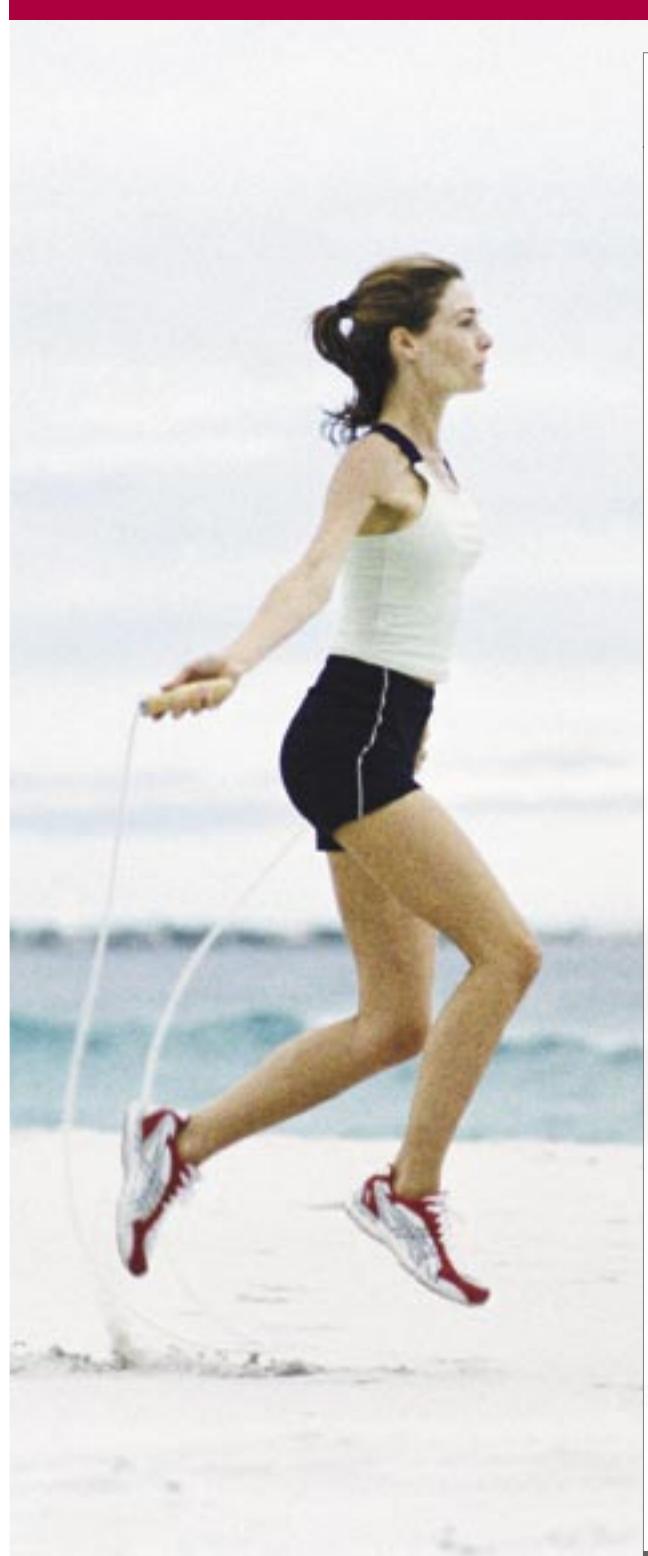


Air pollution

The quality of ambient air has improved substantially in the last few decades as a result of the considerable reduction in emissions of air pollutants. However, current levels of fine particles and ground-level ozone still pose a significant risk to human health. In the summer of 2004, the levels of ground-level ozone were high across large parts of Europe with widespread exceedances of the air quality standards set to protect human health by the EU Ozone Directive 2002/3/EC. The exceedances were similar to recent years, but lower than the summer of 2003, which had a record number of exceedances due to the particularly hot and sunny weather in that year. The

EEA Technical report *Air pollution by ozone in Europe in summer 2004* was provided to the European environment ministers at their meeting on 20 December 2004.

Actions under the 'Clean air for Europe' thematic strategy, to be finalised and published in 2005, aim to further reduce air pollution. A number of indicator factsheets on air quality and air pollutant emissions were published. Furthermore, the EEA provided inputs to the 'Clean air for Europe' steering group and several of its working groups, including papers on analysis of projections of emissions of air pollutants compared with the emission targets under the national emission ceiling directive.

A photograph of a woman jogging on a sandy beach. She is wearing a white tank top, black shorts, and red and white running shoes. A jump rope is coiled on the sand in front of her. The ocean and sky are visible in the background.

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- *Air pollution by ozone in Europe in summer 2004.* EEA Technical report No 3/2005
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2005_3/en
- *Air pollution in Europe 1990–2000.* Topic report No 4/2003
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/topic_report_2003_4/en
- *EMEP/Corinair emission inventory guidebook – Third edition, September 2004 update.* Technical report No 30
Weblink: <http://reports.eea.eu.int/EMEPCORINAIR4/en>
- *Exploring the ancillary benefits of the Kyoto Protocol for air pollution in Europe.* Technical report No 93
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_93/en
- *Air pollution and climate change policies in Europe: exploring linkages and the added value of an integrated approach.* EEA Technical report No 5/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_5/en
- *Inventory review 2004 – Emission data reported to CLRTAP and under the NEC directive – EMEP/EEA joint review report*
Weblink: http://www.emep.int/reports/2004/emep_technical_1_2004.pdf

Launches and meetings:

- Eionet annual workshop on air quality management and assessment, Oslo, 22 and 23 November 2004;
- Annual joint United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Task Force and Eionet workshop on air emission inventories and projections, Pallanza, Italy 18–21 October 2004;
- Joint Environment DG/EEA workshop on plans and programmes of air quality and national emission ceiling directives, Brussels, 1 and 2 September 2004;
- Celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP), Geneva, 1 December 2004 (speech by the EEA's Executive Director — <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/1-12-2004>).

Environment and human health

Contributions and support have been given respectively to the European Commission and WHO in the SCALE process and to the Budapest conference of environment and health ministers in June, including joint organisation of meetings, participation in meetings, direct contributions to several papers, development of background papers and support in drafting of documents.

Work is ongoing concerning indicator development especially the links between the EEA core

set of indicators and the WHO environment and health indicators. Development of an environment and health information/knowledge system or service and links to the European spatial information system also continued on a conceptual level in 2004. In 2005, as practical implementation begins, the future role of the EEA will be clarified.

Five background papers were produced to help clarify a number of important cross-cutting issues and to promote common thinking useful for both the EU SCALE and WHO Budapest processes on the following topics:

- the cause/effect framework (three papers);
- evaluating scientific evidence and the application of the precautionary principle to children's issues;
- the chemical 'cocktail effect' research needs.

While during 2004 there has been much progress in the development and improvement of these issues and associated frameworks, these need continued exposure, testing, extended peer review and publication in peer-reviewed journals.

Launches and meetings:

- WHO/EEA meeting on extreme weather events and public health responses, Bratislava, 9 and 10 February 2004;
- WHO/EEA conference 'Young minds for healthier environments', Copenhagen, 13 and 14 February 2004;
- Intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the Budapest ministerial conference in Malta, 25 and 26 March 2004;
- First meeting of the Health and Consumer Protection DG's Working Party on Health and the Environment, Luxembourg, 2 April 2004;
- The 'Environment and health' session at the 'Bridging the gap' conference, Dublin, 28–30 April 2004;
- EEA/WHO/Collegium Ramazzini workshop on children and health, Budapest, 22 June 2004;
- Technical working groups, the consultative forums and stakeholders' information and consultation meetings under SCALE;
- Assistance and organisation of the Young Minds participation in the Budapest conference;
- Participation and presentations at the high-level Dutch Presidency E & H conference on implementing the E & H action plan, 2 and 3 December, and at the pre-meeting of non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Noise

Cooperation with the Environment DG of the European Commission to streamline reporting under the environmental noise directive was resumed. The EEA concluded a contract to develop a reporting mechanism and contracted a national expert to guide the work.

Chemicals

Information on existing monitoring programmes on chemicals in air, water, soil and biota was collected from 25 EEA member countries and Switzerland and compiled into

a database, starting with a pilot phase to cover monitoring in the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia.

Cooperation has been established with Eurostat in the field of chemical indicator development. The EEA has contributed to a three-year Eurostat project on the development of chemical indicators by participation at working group meetings, commenting on drafts and regular communication. Cooperation has also been established and/or maintained with the European Chemicals Bureau (ECB), JRC, Environment DG, Taxation and Customs Union DG, OECD, Ecetoc and other institutions

active in the field of chemical safety or involved in the SCALE and REACH processes.

The EEA organised a workshop on chemicals to provide a platform to discuss monitoring and availability of information on concentrations, exposures and effects of chemicals in different natural and urban environments. The outcome of the comprehensive discussion will be used to further frame the Agency's contribution to the development of an integrated European chemicals information system.

Meetings:

- Workshop 'From scattered data to structured knowledge: towards an integrated European chemicals information system', Copenhagen, 25 October 2004.

Inland waters

The quality of Europe's waters and their protection is improving. But for some types of pollution, and the overuse of water in certain regions, there is little or no progress. Many of the problems are linked particularly to agriculture. Therefore, the EEA has started a broad evaluation of the linkages between agriculture and water quality using methodologies of large-scale spatial assessments. With the water framework directive becoming operational, adjustment

of the water information collected by the EEA via Eionet to match the reporting process under the directive was started, as a contribution to establishing the shared (spatial) water information system for Europe (WISE). The current status of the Waterbase system and the priority data flow for water was described in a brochure produced during the year. This information is the basis for the factsheets on water indicators that were made available online. In addition, the EEA provided input to a number of technical

guideline documents developed by the working groups under the water framework directive strategic implementation group.

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- Eurowaternet and Waterbase: the European Environment Agency's monitoring and information networks for inland water resources and transitional, coastal and marine waters

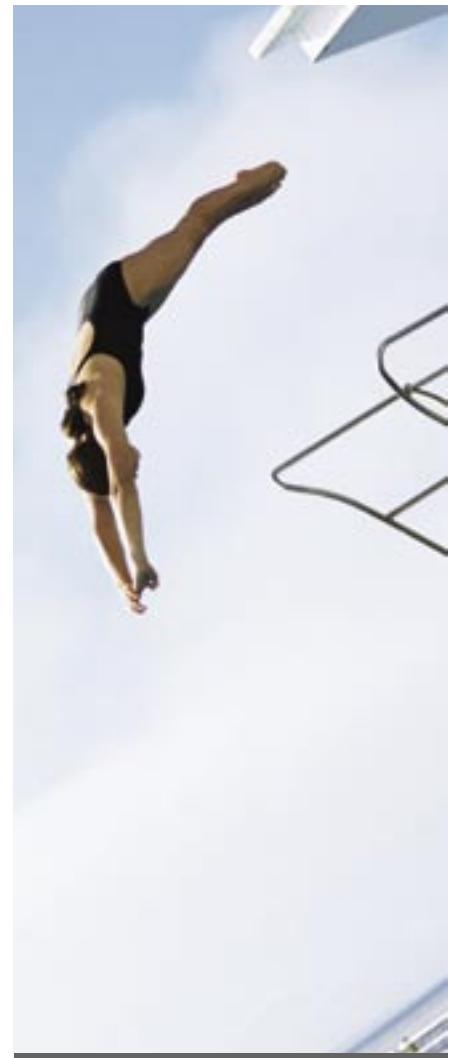
Launches and meetings:

- 18th technical meeting on salt water intrusion, Spain, 31 May to 3 June 2004;
- Workshop on a comprehensive/detailed assessment of the vulnerability of water resources to environmental change in Africa using a river basin approach. UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, 27–29 September 2004.

Marine environment

The EEA, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and marine regional conventions continued their proactive role in supporting the thematic strategy for protection of the marine environment through joint effort in the forum of the European marine monitoring and assessment working group (EMMA). The 'road map' for a future procedure for pan-

European assessments, produced by the group, was delivered to the Member States for their consideration. In November 2004, the second stakeholder conference on the development of a European marine strategy (EMS) took place in Rotterdam. This event closed the process of public consultations required before the final formulation and presentation of the EMS in June 2005.

**Published reports, papers and web pages:**

- Waterbase online is now also available for transitional, coastal and marine waters – <http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/metadetails>

Launches and meetings:

- Meetings of the marine strategy working group on European marine monitoring and reporting, hosted at the EEA, 5 and 6 February and 21 and 22 June 2004;
- Second stakeholder conference on the development of a European marine strategy, Rotterdam, 10–12 November 2004;
- Informal water directors' meeting, Amsterdam, 2 and 3 December 2004.

6. Supporting sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste



Resource management and material flow analysis (MFA)

The thematic strategy on sustainable use of resources was a key driver for work in 2004.

Analytical work was carried out to determine how material flow analysis and country benchmarks can help to answer environmental policy questions. Other projects included a comparative analysis of driving factors for resource use, identification of priority product groups based on input-output methodology, and a pilot study examining steel and iron along the entire life cycle of the resource flow.

A jointly organised (Eurostat and EEA/ETC) training workshop on MFA was held in June in Luxembourg. The workshop, attended by representatives of 20 member countries, provided information for setting up the system for compiling MFA data and accounts. In cooperation with the OECD, a global survey of MFA activities was initiated.

Projections of waste and material flows based on a macroeconomic model were produced and an indicator framework to monitor decoupling/waste prevention and resource efficiency was proposed.

In 2004, a call for tender for a new European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management was successfully concluded. The Agency's focus has been adjusted, moving from a narrow focus on MFA to a broader one encompassing resource use, management and productivity.

Waste prevention and recycling

EEA activity was targeted at providing support for the policy process, especially the thematic strategy on waste prevention and recycling. The project on an inventory of different waste management operations, and methodologies to estimate their environmental pressures, provided preliminary results and will be

continued into 2005. A review of life-cycle assessment studies on waste-paper management was undertaken while a similar review of cost-benefit analysis studies will be published in 2005.

Substantial effort went into updating the ETC/WMF website containing data on waste management (Wastebase), with special attention to information on waste recycling. A number of factsheets and indicators on waste resource and waste management were updated.

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- Updated database on waste management: Wastebase — <http://waste.Eionet.eu.int/wastebase>

7. Sustainable development and other environmental policies



Sustainable development

The EEA organised with the Italian Presidency the workshop 'A better sustainable development governance: indicators and other assessment tools', which took place in Rome on 25 and 26 September 2003. The EEA also provided input to the 'Assessment of sustainability indicators' initiative of the Scientific Committee on Problems for the Environment (SCOPE). Several staff participated in a conference held in Prague in April and contributed to a publication covering sustainability indicators including the use of the GEAR-SD framework for evaluation of progress towards sustainable development. GEAR-SD was also introduced as a concept in a number of conferences and taken on board by the Research DG project 'Sustainability – A test'.

Work has also progressed on analysis of environmental policy integration (EPI) in the context of sustainable development. Several papers were developed including a state-of-the-art review, which includes recommendations

for a framework for evaluating progress on EPI, an examination of institutional structures and capacity, the role of EU budgetary mechanisms and funding in environmental policy, ex ante sustainability impact assessment as an effective tool for environmental policy and an evaluation of approaches and progress on sectoral integration in three sectors (transport, agriculture and fisheries). An advisory group was established to help guide the work. Some of these papers will be published as technical reports and summarised in the EEA five-year state of the environment and outlook report to be published in 2005.

The EEA also organised a one-day session on impact assessment during the 'Bridging the gap' conference. The session resulted in a report giving some clear messages for the future development of (sustainability) impact assessment.

The EEA, in collaboration with the Environment DG of the European Commission, established a high-level network of environmental

economists who are advising on economic aspects of environmental policy information and preparation. The first meeting, held in Brussels on 9 July 2004, focused on climate change and market-based instruments, including the EU emissions trading system for greenhouse gases.

The EEA is also following relevant methodological work under EU framework programme projects (e.g. research projects SUST-A, IQ TOOLS, Matisse) and participated in other impact assessment events during the European Commission's Green Week and in Berlin in June 2004.

Sectors

Energy

A report on energy subsidies synthesises data from a range of sources to estimate the size of subsidies to the energy sector in the EU-15. It found that the level of subsidies to fossil fuels remains high despite their environmental impacts, while support for renewable energy sources is increasing steadily. The report, which was launched at the 2004 International Conference on Renewable Energies, had good press coverage and its findings have been mentioned in a number of subsequent climate and renewable energy meetings.

The sustainable energy indicators project, a joint venture led by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the International Energy Agency (IEA), UN, Eurostat and EEA, was successfully completed and will be published by the IAEA. The report presents a set of indicators for sustainable development and is a versatile analytical tool for countries to track their progress on energy for sustainable development. General guidelines and specific methodology sheets for 30 energy indicators are outlined for statisticians, analysts, policy-makers and academics to use in their efforts to analyse the effects of energy policies on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The EEA analysed Europe's energy trends in order to assist WHO in its analysis of health and energy

issues. This work culminated in a draft background document that was tabled at the fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in Budapest in June 2004. The EEA will further assist WHO during the review process that aims to bring the product to publication.

Transport

The fourth report developed under the EU transport and environment reporting mechanism (TERM) was successfully launched at a high-level meeting organised by the Dutch Presidency and had good media coverage. Growing transport volumes are leading to increased pressure on the environment especially in relation to climate change and biodiversity loss. Present efforts to counteract these trends are at best only slowing down the rate of increase. On the positive side, technological improvements are delivering reductions in air pollution from road transport despite the growth in traffic volumes. Even so, more is needed to solve the problem of urban air pollution.

Agriculture

Indicator reporting under IRENA (Integration of environmental concerns into agricultural policy) is a joint project between the European Commission and EEA. It is managed by the EEA and neared completion in 2004.

Agriculture is a key influence on the environment in the new EU Member States. The EEA report dedicated to this issue reviews the pressures from agriculture on water,

soil and air. It shows the importance of agricultural management for biodiversity and landscapes. It concludes that the common agricultural policy (CAP) will bring positive and negative changes and that policy implementation by the new EU Member States will determine which tendency will predominate.

Farmland supports many habitats and species of European conservation concern. In 2003, Europe's environment ministers agreed to identify all farmland areas with high nature value and take conservation measures. The EEA report on high nature value farmland shows that these areas cover roughly 15–25 % of the European countryside and suffer from land abandonment and intensification. Current policy measures appear insufficient to prevent further biodiversity decline.

Cross-sectoral work

Transport biofuels are being promoted as a useful means of 'greening' the transport sector. The *Transport biofuels: exploring links with the energy and agriculture sectors* briefing points to the fact that impacts of the development of renewable energy and the intensity of agricultural land use need to be taken into account when assessing the overall environmental benefits.

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- *Energy subsidies in the European Union: a brief overview.* EEA Technical report No 1/2004
Weblink: Full report — http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_1/en/tab_content_RLR
- *Energy subsidies and renewables.* EEA Briefing No 2/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/briefing_2004_2/en
- *Agriculture and the environment in the EU accession countries — Implications of applying the EU common agricultural policy.* Environmental issue report No 37
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/environmental_issue_report_2004_37/en
- *High nature value farmland — Characteristics, trends and policy challenges.*
EEA Report No 1/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/report_2004_1/en
- IRENA website. It contains agriculture and environment methodology factsheets (35), agriculture and environment data service and applications
Weblink: <http://webpubs.eea.eu.int/content/irena/index.htm>
- *Transport biofuels: exploring links with the energy and agriculture sectors.* EEA Briefing No 4/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/briefing_2004_4/en
- *TERM 2004 — Ten key transport and environment issues for policy-makers.* EEA Report No 3/2004
Weblink: <http://reports.eea.eu.int/TERM2004/en>
- *Transport and environment in Europe.* EEA Briefing No 3/2004
Weblink: http://reports.eea.eu.int/briefing_2004_3/en
- Transport and environment factsheets (about 30) were updated with most recent data
Weblink: http://themes.eea.eu.int/indicators/all_indicators_box

Launches and meetings:

- Renewables 2004: International Conference on Renewable Energies, Bonn, 1–4 June 2004. The EEA's Executive Director presented the EEA's position on renewables and the results of the EEA subsidies report to a ministerial panel at the conference. Weblink: <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/03-06-2004>. The findings of the subsidies report were presented in a well-attended side event on energy subsidies organised by the EEA with contributions from UNEP and the German Federal Ministry of the Environment. The EEA's stand during the conference attracted almost 1 000 visitors and showed an animated presentation on energy and the environment;
- High-level conference 'Energy in motion', 19 and 20 October, organised by the Dutch Presidency. The EEA's Executive Director presented the EEA's views on transport and the environment in her introductory speech at one of the parallel sessions of the conference. Weblink: <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/19-10-2004>. The report was distributed to participants;
- 'Effectiveness of agri-environment schemes', seminar hosted by the European Commission's Agriculture DG, Brussels, 28 January. The EEA presented a literature review on the effectiveness of agri-environment schemes to 30–40 participants, mainly European Commission staff;
- 'Agriculture and environment in central and eastern Europe', seminar hosted by the Agriculture DG, Brussels, 18 March. The findings of the report *Agriculture and environment in the EU accession countries* were presented at this dedicated seminar attended by 30–40 people, including agriculture attachés, European Commission staff and NGO representatives;
- 'Bridging the gap' conference, Dublin, 28–30 April. The report *High nature value farmland — Characteristics, trends and policy challenges* was launched at a well-attended session on biodiversity, agriculture and land use;
- First Agriculture and Environment PCP/NRC meeting on agriculture and environment indicators, Brussels, 19 and 20 April;
- Annual Transport and Environment PCP/NRC meeting on transport and environment indicators, Copenhagen, 26 May.

Policy analysis

Two pilot studies on evaluation of effectiveness of packaging waste policies and on evaluation of wastewater policies progressed substantially in 2004 and will be published as EEA technical reports in mid-2005. A brochure providing an introduction to the EEA's work on policy-effectiveness evaluation will be published in parallel with the results of the studies. Preliminary results have been used extensively in conferences (e.g. European Voice conference 'Packaging our futures', <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/01-03-2004>) and in EEA reports, notably EEA Signals 2004. The two pilot studies were also considered and endorsed by the EEA Management Board at its annual seminar in November with the recommendation that the EEA work in this new area should be broadened and deepened in the context of contributing in a more timely fashion to the policy development cycle.

The EEA aims to develop guidelines for practitioners in order to promote consistent approaches to policy-effectiveness evaluation. Towards this goal, an inventory was developed of good practices in the evaluation of cost-effectiveness, both in Europe and further afield.

The EEA continues its cooperation with the OECD on maintenance of an economic instruments database.

The EEA focuses on information for non-OECD countries in Europe and an update was completed in 2004. In parallel, work has continued towards publication of an updated assessment of the use of market-based instruments in Europe to support environmental policy objectives, following on from earlier reports on environment taxes in 1996 and 2000. The geographical and instrument scope of the report is being extended, and several outcomes are foreseen in 2005 including an overall assessment report.

Scenarios and prospective analysis

The EEA kicked off an innovative project entitled 'Prospective environmental analysis of land-use developments in Europe' (Prelude) to analyse the environmental implications of future land-use/land-cover changes. Alternative futures for Europe are depicted in qualitative storylines and underpinned by quantitative land-use model data. This is done in an iterative process that brings together selected stakeholders from across Europe and land-use experts. The output of the project — a set of scenarios that provide insight into the environmental consequences of changes in land use and land cover up to 30 years ahead — will be finalised in 2005.

The 'European environment outlook' report (draft) was delivered in December as a contribution to the 2005 state of the environment and outlook report and the final version will be published in 2005. It explores in detail plausible future developments across a range of environmental issues and linked to targets set in European environmental policies. Main issues include climate change, air pollution, waste generation, material flows, water stress and water quality. The report addresses the issues in a consistent and integrated manner highlighting, in particular, links between environmental outcomes and the economic, social and technical factors that have most influence.

The EEA actively supported international environmental scenario activities by participating in various meetings and workshops; activities included the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA), OECD Environment Outlook, UNEP's Global Environmental Outlook (GEO), Global Environment Change and Food Systems (Gecafs), and the European Forum on Integrated Environmental Assessment (EFIEA).

Published reports, papers and web pages:

- Information portal on environmental scenarios. This web page provides information on outlooks and scenarios from an environmental perspective and is well visited
Weblink: <http://scenario.ewindows.eu.org>
- Several background papers for the European environment outlook exercise were finalised, and provide input for the 2005 state of the environment and outlook report
- Contributions to and co-authorship of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report on scenarios
Weblink: <http://www.millenniumassessment.org/>
- Summary report of the workshop on global change and the future of ecosystems in Europe
Weblink: <http://org.eea.eu.int/news/Ann1087370284>

Launches and meetings:

- The EEA hosted a workshop on global change and the future of ecosystems in Europe, in cooperation with AVEC (Integrated Assessment of Vulnerable Ecosystems under Global Change) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The EEA's Executive Director gave a speech emphasising the importance of scientific information and long-term vision for possible future development paths in all sectors involved in environmental decision-making. 10 and 11 June 2004;
- The EEA hosted two stakeholder meetings on land-use and land-cover changes within the Prelude project. 2–4 June 2004 and 20–22 October 2004;
- The EEA hosted an expert workshop on prospective analysis which furthered methodological approaches to waste and material outlooks and modelling. 3 March 2004;
- The EEA actively supported the Dutch EU Presidency 'Groeneveld' event on rural development. The EEA's Executive Director gave a speech based on results from the Prelude, Corine land cover 2000 and IRENA projects in the context of a debate on long-term prospects of the common agricultural policy and regional development perspectives. 9–12 November 2004.
Weblink: <http://org.eea.eu.int/documents/speeches/10-11-2004>.

8. European Parliament and Council and external communications



Irish Presidency, January–June 2004

The Agency worked closely with Ireland in the organisation of the conference 'Bridging the gap: Information for action – Mobilising knowledge for a better environment' held in Dublin from 28 to 30 April, immediately preceding the celebrations for the accession of the 10 new Member States to the European Union on 1 May. The Agency also contributed to the stakeholder conference 'Biodiversity in the EU – Sustaining life, sustaining livelihoods' held in Malahide from 25 to 27 May. The conference endorsed the message from Malahide which specified priority objectives and targets to halt the decline in biodiversity by 2010, including the first set of EU headline biodiversity indicators. The message and the indicators were subsequently welcomed by the Environment Council at its meeting in June. The EEA also participated in the Irish Presidency conference 'Challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in EU-25' in Kinsale.

Dutch Presidency, July–December 2004

The Agency participated in several events hosted by the Netherlands Presidency, including:

- round-table discussions at the informal Environment Council meeting in Maastricht on 17 and 18 July, when discussions focused on eco-efficient innovations, ETAP, competitiveness and flooding;
- an EU conference on energy in motion in Amsterdam on 19 and 20 October, during which the TERM 2004 report was launched;
- a meeting of rural development directors in Groeneveld, Kasteel, on 10 and 11 November, where spatial planning was discussed and the Prelude project was presented;
- a conference on environment and health on 2 and 3 December.

Support was also provided to the RIVM for its report on outstanding environmental issues which was published in mid-September.

European Parliament

A presentation on the activities of the EEA was made by the Executive Director to the newly reconvened Environment Committee of the European Parliament in September. A welcome package providing information on the Agency and some recent reports was also distributed to new Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). Moreover, four briefings were made available to MEPs covering the following issues: halting the loss of biodiversity in Europe; energy subsidies and renewables; biofuels; transport and environment in Europe.

Communications highlights

In terms of media coverage, the report *Impacts of Europe's changing climate* was the most successful EEA launch to date. The press release on the report was picked up by several international news agencies, and, as a result, was reflected in hundreds of newspapers worldwide. The Agency website experienced a surge in the number of downloads of the report, with 2 600 copies downloaded in the first 24 hours and more than 11 000 in total in 2004.

Press releases were also prepared and disseminated widely on the reports *Agriculture and the environment, High nature value farmland, Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2002 and inventory report 2004* and *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2004*.

An information package was also put together on the website to coincide with the premiere of the film *The Day after Tomorrow* – a further concrete example of the Agency's efforts to address a wider audience.

Video news releases were prepared for the Corine land cover 2000 launch in November, on climate change impacts and on biodiversity.

The EEA's 10th anniversary celebration took place on 24 and 25 November at the Hotel Angleterre in Copenhagen. The celebration comprised an evening event on 24 November and a full-day conference with 150 participants on 25 November. Among the speakers were MEP Dr Caroline Jackson, Commission Vice-President Margot Wallström, Commissioner Mariann Fischer Boel, Professor Tim O'Riordan and former EEA Executive Director Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán. Preparations also included the production of an anniversary brochure, video and merchandise.

processing time as well as time spent consulting with relevant EEA colleagues.

Through the processing of enquiries, the database gradually builds into a knowledge database enabling IC staff to search, retrieve, and reuse still additional responses thereby facilitating public enquiry processing.

To submit an enquiry to the EEA Information Centre, please use the form at:
<http://www.eea.eu.int/help/infocentre/enquiries>.

Public access to information — the Information Centre

In 2004, the EEA Information Centre (IC) launched a new database to improve the processing of public enquiries. In line with the Aarhus Convention, this was done to facilitate public access to environmental information. The database ensures systematic and transparent processing of all enquiries. It offers a clear overview of the total number of enquirers awaiting an answer from the IC; the ability of all IC staff to trace any enquiry regardless of its processing status; and the ability to keep track of EEA/IC response time, i.e. IC

Exhibitions:

The EEA manned exhibition stands at a number of key international events in 2004:

- the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy conference in Vienna in February;
- the 'Bridging the gap' conference in Dublin in April;
- the Environment DG's Green Week in Brussels in June;
- the Copenhagen Environment Festival in June;
- the International Conference on Renewable Energies in Bonn in June;
- WHO's Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in Budapest in June;
- the EEA's 10th anniversary in Copenhagen in November.

The Agency also had an exhibition presence at an event in Warsaw in April arranged by the foundation Copenhagen Environment Capital of Europe, and at the European Commission exhibition stand at COP10 in Buenos Aires in December.

Effectiveness evaluation

In 2004, the EEA initiated a project to develop a system for testing on an ongoing basis the impacts of EEA products and services. An evaluation framework was created focusing on four evaluation dimensions: image, effectiveness, quality/transparency and relevance. The EEA used a consultant to conduct two polling surveys testing

the overall image of the EEA including the effectiveness, quality/transparency and relevance of five or six EEA outputs on a number of representatives in the European Commission, the European Parliament and in the member countries. The results will serve as an important feedback mechanism to allow the Agency to gauge the effectiveness of EEA outputs.

9. The EEA in the wider world



Supporting the EU wider Europe neighbourhood policy

The new memorandum of understanding between the European Commission and UNEP signed in June opens the way for more streamlined cooperation agreements. In the second half of 2004, cooperation with UNECE, UNEP and WHO was revived in relation to EECCA cooperation with the EEA, planning work for the 2007 Belgrade conference and a new Tacis support contract for the period 2005–2006.

The 2002–2003 Tacis project for cooperation with the 12 countries of eastern Europe, the Caucasus and central Asia (EECCA) was concluded by delivering the final report to the Commission. Negotiations and preparations started for a EUR 1 million next phase project for 2005–2006.

The EEA has paid due attention to two of the most environmentally sensitive regional areas surrounding Europe: the Arctic and the

Mediterranean, whose biological richness is greatly affected, making these regions among the biodiversity hot spots in the world — though the causes appear to be different in each case. Jointly with UNEP, the EEA has participated in the production of assessment reports on the environmental conditions in these two areas; the Arctic report was presented to the public and to the press and highlighted the increasing level of chemical concentrations in the indigenous population and endemic fauna, up to 10 times higher than in the European population — thus illustrating an unexpected transfrontier phenomena. Other issues such as the effects of climate change on the ice cap or the intensive use of land in Greenland were analysed in the report. A parallel assessment was conducted for the Mediterranean, the outcomes of which will be released in 2005, with a focus on the question of the rapid economic development in most countries in the south related to the degradation of many natural resources, water being the most worrying threat to large parts of the population.

Arctic cooperation and reporting were further discussed with partners (AMAP, Arctic Council chair, the Indigenous People's secretariat, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, UNEP Grid Arendal, European Commission) following publication of a joint UNEP/EEA report in March and the publication of the Arctic Council's Arctic climate impact assessment in November. The follow-up and role of the EEA in helping to communicate and disseminate messages in EEA countries concerning environmental impacts and risks in the Arctic will be finalised in early 2005.

Main outputs, activities and events:

- Joint UNEP/EEA Arctic report published on 15 March, and Brussels UNECE workshops 'Electronic databases for environmental reporting' (May, Moscow) and 'EECCA core set of indicators' (July, Moldova) with the EECCA countries as a follow-up to the EEA/Tacis project;
- UNECE workshop 'Electronic databases for environmental reporting' with 12 EECCA countries under the WGEM, North of Moscow, 13 and 14 May 2004;
- Training delivered (through ETCs) in Medstat-Environment project (Phase II) on air emissions, standards and methodologies;
- MAP/Blue Plan joint meeting organised (March 2004) to review studies on reporting and assessment in context of MCSD;
- Launch conference of ACIA report on Arctic climate impacts attended, Reykjavik, November;
- Arctic Council meeting attended, Reykjavik, November.

Support to the external dimension of sustainable development of the EU

- The sub-report for the 2005 state of the environment and outlook report on the global dimension of Europe's environment was completed (final draft);
- Cooperation with UNEP on GEO-4 and the millennium goals were intensely discussed at various meetings and through exchange of documents and letters;
- Two joint meetings on eco-information were held during 2004 with USEPA, one in Washington in January and the second in Brussels in September. During the second half of the year, follow-up on a test bed project was planned for 2005. The ecoinformatics web portal was opened as part of the EEA website under 'Networks'.

Developing partnerships to support global environmental governance

- Participation in the UNEP special session of the Governing Council and the global environment ministers forum (Jeju, South Korea, 24–26 March) focused on the scientific underpinning of UNEP;
- Participation in the Asia–Europe Environment Forum on Climate Change in Jeju, South Korea (24–26 March). Manila meeting of the Steering Committee attended to plan next conference in Jakarta called '1/3 of the planet', November/December 2005;
- Information exchange with Chinese environmental organisations undertaken;
- Kick-off planning meeting on UNEP GEO-4 attended in

Nairobi (16–18 June) followed by scenarios planning meeting in Paris. In autumn, three UNEP GEO-4 meetings were attended (in Geneva and in Kenya) to complete plans for cooperation.

10. Internal developments



Source: Paweł Kazmierczyk

Administrative and organisational development

Throughout 2004, focus was placed on improving the internal management systems within the organisation.

A new layer of middle managers was introduced from January to strengthen day-to-day people management. A comprehensive management training programme was carried out throughout the autumn aiming at improving the general level of managerial skills as well as identifying the core managerial values as applied in the EEA.

During summer 2004, a flexitime policy was introduced as one of the efforts to improve working conditions. This policy allows a certain degree of autonomy in arranging working hours and grants access to different types of flexibility for members of staff and thereby facilitates a better reconciliation between work and private life.

The EEA management plan system was used for the first time to create a new management plan (2005) and is now functioning not only as a follow-up and monitoring system, but also as a fully fledged planning tool (including strategic planning broken down into project-related objectives).

EEA balanced scorecard

The EEA balanced scorecard will quantify how well we are achieving the EEA strategy by presenting a range of indicators from four different perspectives — financial, client, business, and learning and growth. These will mainly address our effectiveness and will be based on output/outcome-oriented performance indicators and the more quantifiable strategic objectives included in the annual management plans. The balanced scorecard will become a key management tool in future years. During 2004, the initial structure for the balanced scorecard was developed and finalised. It will be

used from 2005 onwards to manage the resources at the EEA's disposal as well as to analyse and present progress in the delivery of each annual management plan.

Developing an environmental management system to achieve registration under the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)

The EEA developed and implemented an environmental management system in 2004. It was scheduled to be verified by external auditors in February 2005 with a view to becoming the first EU body to achieve EMAS registration.

Annex A: Statement on financial position

Income

Table 1: Income 2001–04 (million EUR)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU subventions	18.6	19.2	21.4	27.2
EFTA contribution	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
New EEA member countries' contributions	—	2.3	5.7	3.3
Miscellaneous revenues	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0
Total	21.3	25.1	27.5	31.1

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

Expenditures

Table 2: Expenditure (E) 2001–2003, budget (B) 2004 (million EUR)

	2001 E	2002 E	2003 E	2004 B
Staff and administration	10.8	13.0	14.4	16.7
Operational expenditure	10.5	12.1	13.1	16.9
Total	21.3	25.1	27.5	33.6

Note: Figures for 2004 reflect the final status of the budget before the definitive closing of the 2004 accounts in June 2005.

Table 3: Operational expenditure and related staff allocations (person-years) for 2004 by programme area and project groups

Programme area and project group	1 000 EUR	Person-years
1. Providing an information system	2 532	10.0
2. Tackling climate change	602	1.2
3. Tackling biodiversity loss and understanding spatial change	1 048	6.3
4. Protecting human health and quality of life	1 134	6.9
5. Sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste	490	1.5
6. The EEA in the wider world	42	1.8
7. Supporting sustainable development and environmental policies	1 373	19.1
8. Corporate affairs	1 032	12.0
9. Technical and service support	1 693	3.3
Total	9 946	62.1

Note: The figures are based on the actual payments in 2004, and the person-years are for grades A and B as recorded for the year.

Table 4: Breakdown of committed funds for ETCs (EUR)

	Water	Air/ climate change	Nature protection and bio- diversity	Waste and material flows	Terrestrial environ- ment	Total allocation
1. Providing an information system	190 000	307 000	40 000	5 000	285 000	827 000
2. Tackling climate change	0	831 000	0	0	0	831 000
3. Tackling biodiversity loss and understanding spatial change	0	0	738 000	0	575 000	1 313 000
4. Protecting human health and quality of life	750 000	531 000	0	0	30 000	1 311 000
5. Sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste	0	0	0	685 000	0	685 000
6. The EEA in the wider world	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Supporting sustainable development and environmental policies	70 000	374 000	105 000	130 000	0	679 000
8. Corporate affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Technical and service support	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 010 000	2 043 000	883 000	820 000	890 000	5 646 000

Note: The figures are based on the actual commitments in 2004.

Annex B: Status on human resources

Status on human resources — Officials, temporary agents and national experts

Table 5: Staff development, 1998–2004, by category

Category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
A (*) (academic staff)	27	30	28	33	37	43	49
B (*) (technical staff)	16	16	17	17	24	26	29
C (*) (secretarial staff)	20	22	20	18	20	22	25
D (*) (service staff)	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
National experts	8	8	8	9	10	9	10
Total	73	79	76	80	95	104	117

(*) The grades in 2004 are according to the new staff regulation.

Table 6: Staff by category and nationality on 31 December 2004

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total
A (*)	3			6		1	4	6	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	1		5	8	49	
B (*)	1	2	2		10		2	1	1				1	1			1	2	2	3	29	
C (*)				11		1	2	1					3		1		3	2	1	1	25	
D (*)					4																4	
National experts						2	1	2	1				1	1	1	1	1				10	
Total	1	5	2	2	31	1	4	9	9	2	1	2	6	7	3	3	2	1	5	9	12	117

(*) The grades in 2004 are according to the new staff regulation.

Table 7: EEA promotions in 2004

Grade	A4 to A3	A5 to A4	A6 to A5	A7 to A6	B2 to B1	B3 to B2	B4 to B3	B5 to B4	C2 to C1	C3 to C2	C4 to C3	C5 to C4	D2 to D1	D3 to D2	Total
Number of staff promoted	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	3	5	0	1	20

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

Annex C: Members of the EEA Management Board

As of 31 December 2004

Austria	Georg Rebernig	Umweltbundesamt
Belgium	Philippe D'Hondt Director — Head of Department	Flemish Environment Agency Department of Monitoring and Research
Bulgaria	Dimitar Vergiev Executive Director	Executive Environment Agency
Cyprus	Michael Constantines Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment
Czech Republic	Tomáš Novotný Deputy Minister — Director-General Div. International Relations	Ministry of the Environment
Denmark	Ole Christiansen Director-General	Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Estonia	Allan Gromov Deputy Secretary-General	Ministry of the Environment
Finland	Markku Nurmi Director-General	Ministry of the Environment
France	Dominique Bureau Directeur de la Direction des études économiques et de l'évaluation environnementale (D4E)	Ministère de l'Énergie et du Développement durable
Germany	Hendrik Vygen (<i>Vice-Chairman, Bureau member</i>) Directorate for International Cooperation Director-General	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
Greece	John Vournas Director-General for the Environment	Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works
Hungary	Erzsébet Gergely Head of Department	Department of Environmental Policy and Strategy Ministry of the Environment and Water
Iceland	Óttar Freyr Gíslason	Ministry of the Environment
Ireland	Tom O'Mahony Assistant Secretary	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	Corrado Clinì (<i>Vice-Chairman, Bureau member</i>) Director-General	Sustainable Development and International Global Environment Ministero dell'Ambiente
Latvia	Einars Cilinskis Deputy State Secretary	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Liechtenstein	Felix Näscher Director-General	Ministry of the Environment Department of Forests, Nature and Landscape
Lithuania	Aleksandras Spruogis Undersecretary	Ministry of the Environment
Luxembourg	Jean-Paul Feltgen Attaché de Gouvernement	Ministère de l'Environnement
Malta	Godwin Cassar Director-General	Malta Environment and Planning Authority

Netherlands	Yvo De Boer Director for International Environmental Affairs/IPC 670	Directorate-General for the Environment Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Norway	Harald Rensvik Secretary-General	Ministry of the Environment
Poland	Krzysztof Zareba Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection	Ministry of the Environment
Portugal	João Nobre Gonçalves Director-geral do Ambiente	Ministério das Cidades e do Ordenamento do Território e Ambiente
Romania	Ioan Bica President	National Environmental Protection Agency
Slovakia	Jozef Dupej Deputy Director	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Marko Slokar (<i>Vice-Chairman, Bureau member</i>) President, Management Board	Environmental Development Fund of the Republic of Slovenia ('Eco Fund')
Spain	Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán Asesor	Oficina Económica del Presidente del Gobierno
Sweden	Lars-Erik Liljelund (<i>Chairman</i>) Director-General	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Turkey	Prof. Dr Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya Undersecretary of State	Ministry of the Environment and Forestry
United Kingdom	John Custance Chief Statistician	Environment Protection Statistics Division Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
European Commission	Catherine Day (<i>Bureau member</i>) Director-General	Environment DG
European Commission	Pierre Valette Acting Director	Environment Directorate, Research DG
Designated by the European Parliament	Nigel Haigh	
Designated by the European Parliament	Michael Scoullos (<i>Bureau member</i>) Professor Director	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory University of Athens

Annex D: Members of the EEA Scientific Committee

As of 31 December 2004

Prof. Teresa Andresen	Departamento de Botânica, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Prof. André Berger	Institut d'Astronomie et de Géophysique G Lemaître, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium
Prof. Bernd Bilitewski	Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Abfallwirtschaft und Altlasten, Germany
Prof. David Briggs	Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College London, United Kingdom
Dr Constantinos Cartalis	Department of Applied Physics, University of Athens, Greece
Dr Daniel Cossa	Laboratory of Biogeochemistry of Metallic Contaminants, Department of Biogeochemistry and Ecotoxicology, Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation, France
Prof. Dr Helmut Haberl	IFF — Social Ecology (Vienna), Klagenfurt University, Austria
Prof. Dr Ing Manfred Kleemann	Research Centre Jülich, Systemforschung STE, Germany
Dr Pierre Laconte	Belgium
Prof. Franc Lobnik	Biotechnical Faculty, Centre for Soil and Environmental Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Prof. Juan Martinez-Alier	Department of Economics and Economic History, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain
Prof. Bedrich Moldan <i>(Chairman)</i>	Environment Centre, Charles University, Czech Republic
Dr Margaret O'Mahony	Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, University of Dublin, Ireland
Dr Július Oszlányi	Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia
Prof. Katherine Richardson <i>(Vice-chairman)</i>	Department of Marine Ecology, University of Aarhus, Denmark
Prof. László Somlyódy	Department of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary
Dr Detlef F. Sprinz	PIK-Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research Global Change and Social Systems, Germany
MSc Theo Vermeire	National Institute of Public Health and Environment (RIVM), Expert Centre for Substances/Stoffen Expertise Centrum, the Netherlands
Prof. Peter Wadhams	Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP), University of Cambridge, Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge
Dr Tomasz Zylicz	Economics Department, Warsaw University, Poland

Annex E: EEA national focal points

As of 31 December 2004

Albania	Narin Panariti Director	Policy, Integration and Legislation Ministry of the Environment
Austria	Johannes Mayer	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)/Federal Environment Agency
Belgium	Jan Voet	Intergewestelijke Cel voor Leefmilieu (IRCEL)
Bosnia- Herzegovina	Mehmed Cero Assistant to Minister for the Environment	Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and the Environment
Bulgaria	Ivanka Todorova Head, Monitoring of Land, Biodiversity and Protected Areas	Executive Environment Agency
Croatia	Jasna Butuci Assistant Director	Croatian Environment Agency
Cyprus	Christina Pantazi	Environment Service Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment
Czech Republic	Erik Geuss	Czech Environmental Institute
Denmark	Bjarne Norup	National Environmental Research Institute (NERI)
Estonia	Leo Saare Director	Estonian Environment Information Centre
Finland	Tapani Säynätkari	Finnish Environment Institute
France	Denise Juin	Institut Français de l'Environnement (IFEN)
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Svetlana Gjorgjeva Head of the Macedonian Environmental Information Centre	Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning
Germany	Barbara Clark	Umweltbundesamt (UBA)
Greece	Mata Aravantinou	Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works
Hungary	Pál Bozo Chief Information Officer	Ministry of the Environment and Water
Iceland	Ólafur Pétursson	Environment and Food Agency of Iceland
Ireland	Gerard O'Leary Programme Manager	Environmental Protection Agency
Italy	Claudio Maricchiolo	Agenzia per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per I Servizi Tecnici (APAT)
Latvia	Ilze Kirstuka Director	Latvian Environment Agency
Liechtenstein	Hermann Schmuck	National Office for Forests, Nature and Landscape
Lithuania	Liutauras Stokus Director	Environmental Protection Agency
Luxembourg	Eric De Brabanter	Ministère de l'Environnement
Malta	Antoine Zahra Chief Information Officer	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Monaco	Wilfrid Deri	Bureau de la Coopération Internationale
Netherlands	Roel Thomas MNP-LED (ipc 24)	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection

Norway	Johnny Auestad	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Poland	Lucyna Dygas-Ciolkowska Deputy Director, Monitoring Department	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
Portugal	Maria Leonor Gomes	Institute of Environment
Romania	Dorina Mocanu General Commissariat of Environmental Guard	Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection
Serbia and Montenegro	Natasa Veljkovic Adviser	European Integration Office
Slovakia	Vladimir Benko Director of CEPI	Slovak Environmental Agency
Slovenia	Irena Rejec Brancelj Counsellor to Government	Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Javier Rubío de Urguía Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Sweden	Bernt Röndell Environmental Assessment Department	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Switzerland	Gardaz Jean-Michel Environmental Monitoring Section	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape
Turkey	Mustafa Soylu	Ministry of the Environment
United Kingdom	Stan Speller	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

European Commission representatives in the NFP/Eionet group

European Commission	Peter Wicks	Environment DG
European Commission	Palle Haastrup Head, Technology Assessment	Environment Institute Joint Research Centre
European Commission	Christian Heidorn	Eurostat

Annex F: EEA European topic centres

Water	Tim Lack WRc plc Swindon, United Kingdom
Terrestrial Environment	Stefan Kleeschulte European Topic Centre on Terrestrial Environment Barcelona, Spain
Air and Climate Change	Rob Swart RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment Protection Bilthoven, the Netherlands
Nature Protection and Biodiversity	Carlos Romão National Museum of Natural History Paris, France
Waste and Material Flows	Birgit Munck-Kampmann European Topic Centre on Waste and Material Flows Copenhagen, Denmark

Annex G: EEA staff

Officials, temporary agents, auxiliary agents and national experts as of 1 January 2005

Executive Director's Office (EDO)

ANDERSEN Hanne Koch	Secretary
GONIN Clara	Programme secretary
HOFFMANN Ulrike	Secretary
McGLADE Jacqueline	Executive Director
McINNES Gordon	Deputy Director
FAGERHOLM Petra	Assistant to Executive Director
KNUDSEN Tarja Porkka	Project manager
McALEAVEY Paul	Group leader
RIVIERE Josiane	Brussels liaison

Administrative services (ADS)

LASSEN Bente	Receptionist
MAES Jozef	Programme manager
NIELSEN Søren Brostrup	Resource manager
ORTIZ HUGUET Rosa	Programme secretary
SØRENSEN Lisa	Reporting officer
DØSSING Birgitta	Secretary
HOKKANEN Arita	Secretary for competitions
KRANTZ Ulla	Group leader
PEDERSEN Lene Bang	Personnel officer
WINTHER Kathryn	Personnel officer
BRAD Eugenia	Procurement officer
CLEMENT Marc	Group leader/Legal adviser
RAINER Gerda	Resource officer
ELMEGAARD Harald	Assistant accountant
FLINDT Jimmy	Assistant accountant
HARTMANN-FITZGERALD Anne-Li	Group leader/Accountant
FONTECHA Isabel	Travel service officer
MULTALA Tommi	Group leader
SØRENSEN Eva	Travel service officer
ANDERSEN Morten	Logistics assistant
HANSGAARD Bo	Technical assistant
HAUERSLEV Thomas	Logistics assistant
ZORRILLA Domingo	Group leader

Analysis, integration and reporting (AIR)

MARTIN Colin	Programme manager
MARTINS Ivone Pereira	Regular state of the environment reporting
CARLSON Eva	Group leader/Resource officer
COLLIANDER GOLDING Charlotta	Secretary
DALL'OZZO Cesarina	Secretary
NEALE Linda	Secretary
LARSSON Tor-Björn	Forest and biodiversity
NOTENBOOM Josephus	Bio-IMPS
SPYROPOULOU Stavroula	Nature protection and biodiversity
BÄCKMAN Anna	Spatial analyst — urban/noise issues
CROUZET Philippe	Regular cross-cutting assessment
GENTILE Anna Rita	Soil and contaminated sites
MEINER Andrus	Data management
UHEL Ronan	Group leader
WEBER Jean-Louis	Environmental accounting/Spatial assessment
DIGE Gorm	Environmental policy analyst
DOM Ann	Group leader
FEEHAN Jane	Environmental policy analyst
MORTENSEN Lars	Environmental policy analyst
VOS Johannes	Environment and economic integration
DOBBINGA Elisabeth	Scenarios
HENRICHES Thomas	Scenario development and analysis
HOOGEVEEN Ybele	Agriculture and biodiversity
ISOARD Stéphane	Outlooks and modelling
PIRC VELKAVRH Anita	Indicators, Reportnet tools and data flows
RIBEIRO Teresa	Group leader

Corporate affairs (CAF)

KRISTENSEN Jette Lind	Resource officer
BLAGOEV Stoyan	Eionet support
GHEORGHE Adriana	Eionet support
HRISTOVA Galina Georgieva	Management Board and Scientific Committee secretariat
KELDBORG Jytte	Group leader
OSTARIZ COLLADO Elena	Management and network support group secretary
CASPERSEN Ove	Project manager
ISLEV Charlotte	Secretary
OLSEN Teresa	Group leader
BRUUN Malene	Group leader

Environmental assessment (EAS)	
HUNTINGTON Jeffrey	Programme manager
MØLLER Helle	Programme secretary/Resource officer
BARKMAN Andreas	Air emissions
ERIKSEN Bitten	Secretary
FIALA Jaroslav	Air quality
GABRIELSEN Peder	Air and climate change support
JOL André	Group leader
CHYSKÁ Pavla	Water data and indicators
NYMAND Sys	Secretary
THYSSEN Niels	Group leader
WERNER Beate	Indicators and reporting
WŁODARCZYK Ewa	Marine and coastal environment
BRYTYGIER Catherine	Secretary
KAZMIERCZYK Paweł	Material flows
SCHÖNING Gabriele	Chemicals, environment and health
ZAMBRZYCKI Bartosz	Waste
CAMPLING Paul	IRENA project coordinator
FERNANDEZ Ricardo	Sector support
FYRLUND JÖNSSON Anna	Secretary
JENSEN Peder	Transport and environment
MOURELATOU Aphrodite	Group leader
PETERSEN Jan-Erik	Agriculture and environment
WIESENTHAL Tobias	Energy and environment
Information and data services (IDS)	
BJARNASON Sigrún	Programme manager
JANDRUP Linda	Group leader/Resource officer
MARCALETTI Lorena	Secretary, publications and dissemination
NILSSON PEDERSEN Henriette	Secretary, publications and production
SCHMIDT Pia	Secretary, publications and translations
CRYAN Sheila	Eionet data flow
JENSEN Stefan	Reporting tools and processes
PEIFER Hermann	Group leader
BLIKI Jan	GIS and data service
DE ROOSE Cécile	GIS operation
HAIGH Timothy	Information resources
SIMOENS David	Data operator
STEENMANS Christiaan	Group leader
DE MARINIS Antonio	Technical web development
JANSEN Albertus	Group leader
KUCHLING Rolf	Graphical design and multimedia productions

LE Thanh	System administration and IT helpdesk
LINDBERG Örjan	Group leader
ROUG Søren	Unix systems and Reportnet developments
RØRUP Lars	System administration

Strategic knowledge and innovation (SKI)

ANDERSSON Ingvar	Research links and cooperation
BOSCH Peter	Frameworks and systems for integrated assessments
BOSCHETTO Giorgia	Secretary
GEE David	Emerging issues and scientific liaison
MAENCHEN Svetlana	Programme secretary/Resource officer
MEOZZI Paolo	Knowledge development support services
RICKARD Louise	Tools for integrated assessment
STANNERS David Andrew	Programme manager



European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
1050 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel.: +45 33 36 71 00
Fax: +45 33 36 71 99

Web: www.eea.eu.int
Enquiries: www.eea.eu.int/enquiries



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