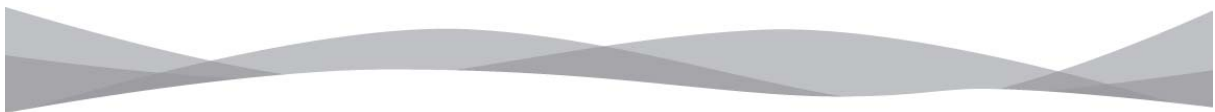




EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
ENVIRONMENT

# MANAGEMENT PLAN 2012

## DG ENVIRONMENT



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG ENVIRONMENT.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. CHALLENGES FOR 2012 .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (ABB CODE: 07 02) .....	18
4.2. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION (ABB CODE 07 03).....	21

## 1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG ENVIRONMENT

"PROTECTING, PRESERVING AND IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

To fulfil its mission DG ENVIRONMENT initiates and defines new environment policy and legislation, promotes integration of environmental concerns into other policy areas, and works to ensure that agreed policy measures are implemented effectively in the EU Member States.

## 2. CHALLENGES FOR 2012

The **EU 2020 Strategy** recognises that future economic growth has to be achieved in the context of increased resource constraints and rising resource prices. Environment policy has a vital role to play in this transition: paying more attention to the limits imposed by the Earth's natural resources and the needs of future generations will also create more growth opportunities, jobs and income. Transforming our economy to derive more value both by using fewer materials and through smarter consumption will require substantial research efforts, bringing eco-innovation to the markets and raising consumer awareness. This applies to fields as diverse as industry, energy, agriculture, fisheries and transport. To maximise their impact in this transition to more sustainable growth, environmental measures have to be applied in a timely, predictable and controlled manner.

The recently presented **Roadmap to a Resource-efficient Europe** spelled out a vision of a competitive, inclusive and resource-efficient economy by 2050, with interim milestones for 2020. To deliver on the Roadmap, and as part of the **European Semester** and following the **Annual Growth Survey**, dialogue will continue with Member States on issues such as **greening tax systems** and phasing out **environmentally harmful subsidies**. Both of these have the potential to deliver badly needed budgetary savings, to stimulate growth through improved incentives and to redirect financial resources from unsustainable practices towards environmental improvement. Given that public finances are tight, future environment policy measures will also increasingly require the right mix of public and private sector financing e.g. through public-private partnerships. As a follow-up to the Roadmap a dedicated Finance Round Table will be set up in 2012 to apply this approach to resource efficiency.

The ambition set out in the Roadmap will also be elaborated and complemented in 2012 by the next **Environment Action Programme (EAP)**. It will reflect the findings of the European Environment Agency Report *The European Environment - state and outlook 2010* and the final assessment of the current Sixth Environment Action Programme. It will also take into account the Council Conclusions adopted by the recent Belgian and Polish Presidencies.

Water is one of our key resources and securing access to sufficient quantities of water of the right quality is crucial to meet the needs of humans, nature and the economy. It is essential for agriculture to meet the growing demand for its products, and for the energy and industry sectors. More sustainable water management, which is Commissioner Potočnik's priority for the coming year and the subject of the 2012 Green Week, should reduce the need for investment from strained public and private sector budgets. The **Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources**, scheduled for 2012, will identify the achievements and limitations of freshwater policy and address the increasing challenges of water scarcity, droughts and floods, while taking into account the assessment of River Basin Management Plans. Work will also continue on marine waters as Member States establish targets and indicators for their good environmental status, a critical component to sustain a robust and innovative maritime sector and economic activity in coastal communities. In addition, we will report on the quality of bathing waters, urban waste water and drinking water.

More **sustainable consumption and production** patterns and improved **waste management** will be essential for a more resource-efficient Europe and more sustainable growth. In 2012 we will focus our attention on measures to improve the functioning of the EU market in this area. This will include: making the use of best available techniques a reality in the EU; strengthening the requirements for Green Public Procurement; and providing robust methodologies for assessing the environmental impact of products and services. These efforts will facilitate better market penetration in the EU for eco-products and services and will position them to capitalise more effectively on growing market demand both in the EU and globally as a result of growing consumer concern for sustainable consumption. We will also reflect on the use of phosphorus, given its unique role as a critical resource, and on plastic waste and the various waste stream directives to determine whether the latter are fit for purpose in the context of Resource Efficiency.

Becoming more resource-efficient in order to adjust to environmental and resource constraints requires better and more rapid **eco-innovation**. A greater rate of eco-innovation would enhance the European economy's capacity to adapt and respond to new challenges. It would also equip business to compete more effectively in rapidly growing market segments, which are expected to triple globally by 2030, thus creating new high quality employment opportunities. To tackle some of the barriers to eco-innovation and to complement the Horizon 2020 research package, the Commission recently adopted an Eco-innovation Action Plan: 2012 will be the first year of putting it into practice.

Economic prosperity, growth and wellbeing will not be sustainable if we do not take better care of our most essential asset, the planet's natural capital. Industries and economic sectors, from pharmaceuticals and cosmetics to forestry, agriculture and fisheries, rely on robust ecosystem services. In its 2011 **Biodiversity Strategy** the EU committed itself to halting biodiversity loss within the EU by 2020. Implementation of the Strategy in 2012 will, in addition to strengthening our efforts to ensure full implementation of the nature directives, include a proposal to combat invasive alien species, as well as measures to integrate the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems into other EU policies, especially agriculture and fisheries. Under the Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe, we will prepare an initiative to tap the potential of green infrastructure for preserving ecosystem services such as natural pollination, estimated to be worth more than €150 billion annually worldwide, and flood retention. We will also deal with implementation, at both EU and Member State levels, of the international agreement reached last year on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol).

Environmental factors like exposure to pollutants through water, food or air are important in determining our state of health. This is particularly relevant in the case of dangerous **chemicals**. Avoiding their use, substituting wherever possible and promoting greener chemistry will stimulate research and innovation, help protect resources essential for human wellbeing like soil, water and air, and make materials easier to use and recycle. 2012 marks the fifth anniversary of REACH when all of its mechanisms will be in operation. The year will also see finalisation of the legislative process on the new biocides and "prior informed consent" regulations, and actions to address increasing concerns about chemical mixtures and endocrine-disrupting substances. The recent adoption of the definition of nanomaterials will provide the basis for further actions to ensure the safe development and use of this promising new technology so that it can achieve its full commercial potential. Work will also intensify on reviewing the EU air quality policy framework, scheduled for 2013.

Non-implementation of existing environment legislation is estimated to cost around €50 billion a year. Better **implementation** (on air, waste, water, chemicals, nature, etc.) is essential for a greener economy, a healthy environment and a level playing-field and DG ENV will continue to work intensively towards this. We will also collaborate with other DGs to promote **integration** of environmental concerns into other policy areas. The upcoming revision of the Environmental

Impact Assessment Directive will provide an opportunity to streamline its functioning and improve synergies with other EU legislation.

Adequate financing will be as important as ever. In 2011 the Commission presented a proposal for the **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)** until 2020 with more mainstreaming of environment policy into funding instruments in other areas such as research and innovation, cohesion, agriculture, maritime and fisheries. One element of the MFF is a **new LIFE instrument** which will provide funding for the main environmental priorities not covered by other financial instruments.

Environmental problems are increasingly global and we will continue our efforts to strengthen **international governance on environmental affairs**. In particular, in 2012 we will work to advance the EU's international position on sustainable management of resources, resource efficiency, and greening the economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at the UN's Rio+20 conference. We will also take part in a number of other conventions and major conferences dealing with topics such as biodiversity funding, trade in endangered species, water, and chemicals management. Work will continue with candidate countries and potential candidates, and with EU neighbours to bring their environmental governance and legislation closer to EU standards and provide support for civil society, with a new dynamic in the Southern Neighbourhood countries as a result of recent developments in that region.

**Communication** activities in 2012 will reflect our priorities, especially resource efficiency and water. As in the past, we will also collaborate closely with other Commission departments. We will continue to seek the views of stakeholders on our policies so as to be able to come forward with robust proposals.

Under the guidance and leadership of Commissioner Potočník, and with the commitment, expertise and enthusiasm of DG ENV staff, I am confident that we will advance the vision of Europe 2020 and a resource-efficient Europe and, with the new EAP, set the course for our future environment policy.

Karl FALKENBERG

*Director-General*

DG Environment

### 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG ENVIRONMENT

Under the political leadership of Commissioner Potočnik, the general objectives of DG ENV are:

- To contribute to a high level of quality of life and well-being for citizens, by aiming to secure an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects either on human health or on the environment and by supporting the development of a greener and more resource efficient economy.
- To ensure a high level of environmental protection by promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems.
- To preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment by promoting and supporting the implementation of environmental legislation and the integration of environmental protection requirements into the definition and implementation of other EU policies and activities, with a view to promoting sustainable development.

In his Political Guidelines for the present Commission (September 2009), President Barroso stated: *"New sources of growth will have to take up the baton – sources of growth that are sustainable. Sustainability means keeping up the pace of reform, targeting our skills and technology on tomorrow's competitiveness and tomorrow's markets; modernising to keep up with social change; and ensuring that our economy can respect the need to protect the European environment, its countryside, its maritime zones, and its biodiversity."*

This ambition was further elaborated in the Europe 2020 **Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth** defining the overall policy framework in which the Commission operates. Particularly important for DG ENV is the objective of greening the economy, which entails reducing costs and at the same time environmental harm through more efficient use of resources and innovation, and thus contributing to growth and creating the jobs needed. To advance in this direction, the Commission proposed seven "flagship initiatives", three of which directly or indirectly concern DG ENV: Resource Efficient Europe, Innovation Union and Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era. In this context, the Commission recently adopted a Roadmap to a Resource-efficient Europe, specifying a number of milestones for 2020 on the way to achieving a resource-efficient economy in 2050.

Building on this framework, we will advance Commissioner Potočnik's aims to strengthen the resilience of our ecosystems and halt the loss of biodiversity, to make the EU more resource efficient, and to ensure that environmental legislation is implemented effectively.

#### Measurement of results through indicators:

To measure the results of our work against the objectives we use different indicators. However, improvements in indicators (pointing the path towards the achievement of our objectives) are influenced not only by our efforts but also by external factors including the intermediate steps between our actions and the situation on the ground.

A large part of our work is substantially regulatory in nature (complemented by the LIFE funding instrument). Its results depend not only on the proposals made by the Commission but also on the shape in which the European Parliament and the Council adopt them and, ultimately, how they are implemented by Member States. A number of driving forces are sometimes beyond the control of not just DG ENV or the Commission but also of the EU as a whole (e.g. certain socioeconomic changes, cooperation with international partners).

It is equally important to notice that actual improvements in the state of the environment (as reflected in selected indicators) tend to be relatively slow; because policy set to improve the environment rarely has an immediate effect.

Furthermore, for some indicators data may not be available for all Member States.

For some areas of our work it is often challenging to develop aggregate indicators which would take account of various dimensions of the problem while remaining accurate and meaningful. In addition, no single indicator – such as GDP - can measure well-being or sustainability i.e. be more inclusive of environmental or social aspects of progress. In response to this constraint the Commission adopted in 2009 the Communication "**GDP and beyond - Measuring progress in a changing world**"<sup>1</sup> that seeks to develop such comprehensive indexes.

Finally, indicators in the water area are currently subject to a review and are expected to be finalised in spring 2012.

The results below should be interpreted in this context.

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<sup>1</sup>Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - GDP and beyond : measuring progress in a changing world, COM (2009)0433

**POLICY AREA: ENVIRONMENT**

**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1: To contribute to a high level of quality of life and well-being for citizens, by aiming to secure an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects either on human health or on the environment and by supporting the development of a greener and more resource efficient economy.**

Impact indicators	Latest known result	Milestone(s)	Target (result)
<p><b>Resource efficiency/productivity (GDP per DMC*, €/kg)</b></p> <p><i>(as a proxy for reduced environmental impacts of resource use in a life cycle perspective)</i></p> <p>*DMC (Domestic Material Consumption) measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy (raw materials extracted from the domestic territory + physical imports - physical exports)</p> <p>Proposed provisional lead indicator in the context of the Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p align="center">Source: Eurostat 2010; EU-27 (index 2000=100)</p>	<p>Reaching the resource efficiency milestones in a number of interrelated policy fields, as set out in the Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe.</p>	<p>Absolute decoupling of economic growth from resource use i.e. resource productivity grows equally or faster than GDP, DMC remains constant or decreases</p>
<p><b>Natural ecological capital</b></p> <p>Lead indicator to be considered in the context of the Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>E.G. Landscape Ecosystem Potential or Ecosystem Degradation under development by the EEA</p>		



**Water Exploitation Index in MS (WEI):**

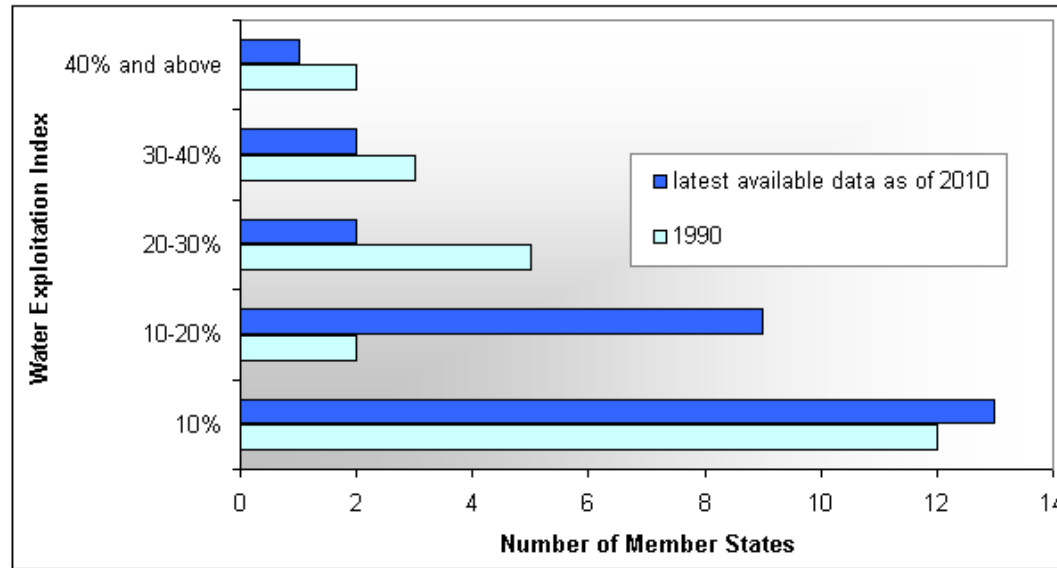
(Number of MS per WEI category)  
(Changes of the average WEI in EU)\*

WEI: annual total water abstraction as a percentage of the available long-term freshwater resources, in %)

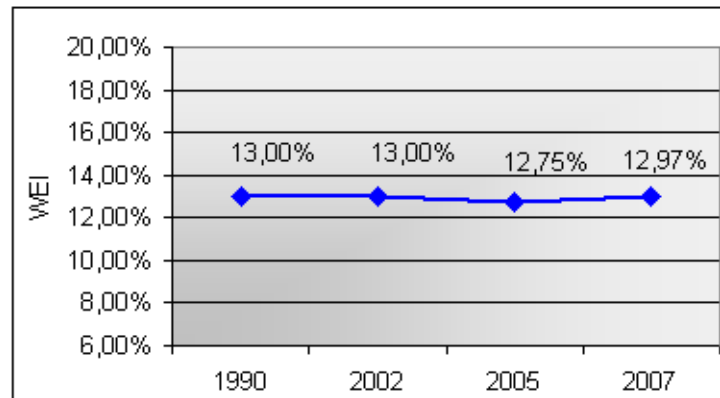
*An index of 20% or more indicates water scarcity; a value of over 40% signals a severe problem*

The current WEI has shortcomings as it is calculated on a country and annual average basis rather than at river basin level. The WEI indicator under development tries to remedy this.

\*Proposed complementary indicator in the context of the Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe.



Source: Data from Environment Policy Review 2009. UK only refers to England and Wales. Latest available year varies among Member States



Source: Commission Staff Working Paper, Analysis associated with the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe SEC(2011)1067

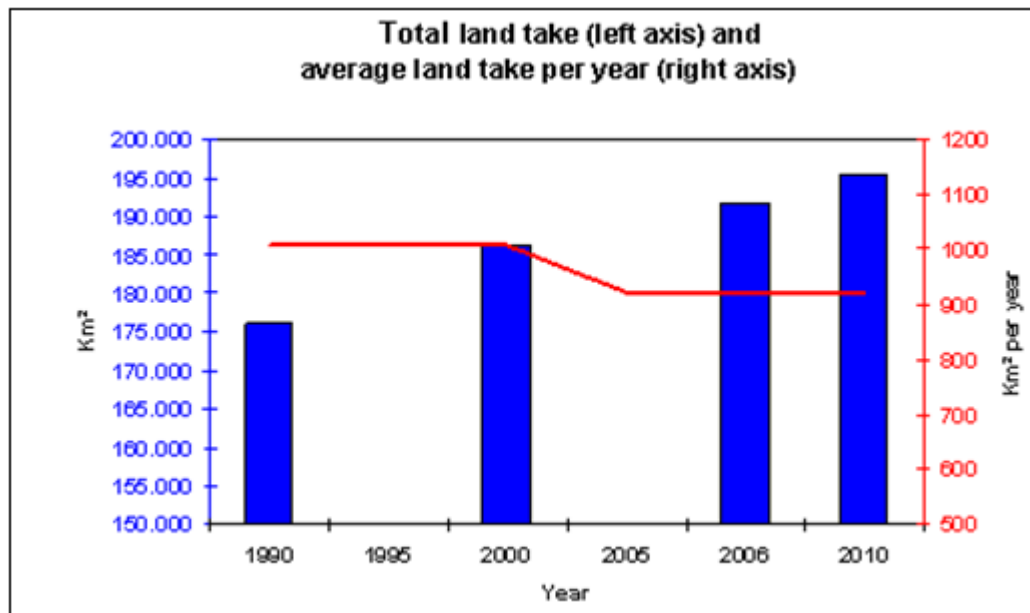
By 2015 each Member State should have in place the necessary measures to achieve the 2020 target

By 2020 water abstraction stays below 20% of renewable water resources.

**Land take in the EU (total & average) (km<sup>2</sup>)**

*Land take, i.e. the increase of urban, commercial or industrial land in a given period, is taken as a proxy of the ability of the soil resource to perform its crucial functions. In fact, when soil is covered by asphalt or cement it cannot absorb water, stops exchanges gases with the atmosphere, does not act as a carbon sink, which severely affect soil biodiversity, and reduce the land bank available for food production.*

\*Proposed complementary indicator under the Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe

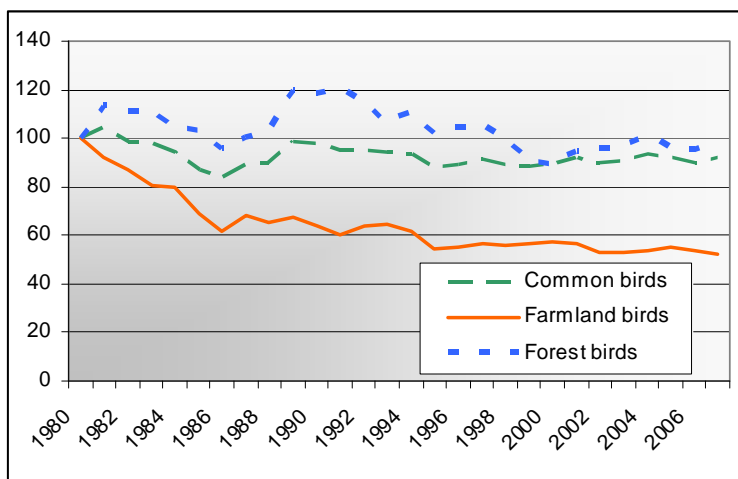


Sources: Commission Staff Working Paper, Analysis associated with the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe SEC(2011)1067; Overview of best practices for limiting soil sealing or mitigating its effects in EU-27, study on behalf of DG ENV, 2011 (data for 2010 is a projection by DG ENV on the basis of the 2000-2006 trend).

Reduction of land take with the objective of no net land take by 2050

**Common birds population index (1980=100)**

*The populations of common (136 species), farmland (36 species) and forest birds (29 species) are highly representative of biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems*



Source : Data from EBCC/RSPB/Birdlife International/Statistics Netherlands, 2009

Halt the decline of common, farmland and forest bird populations

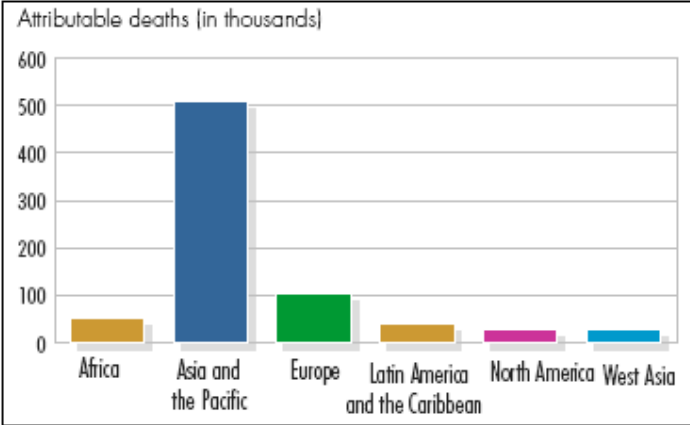
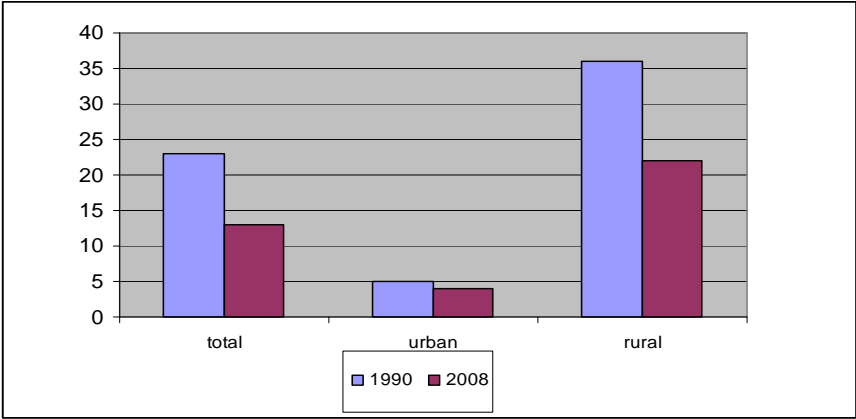
<p><b>Exposure to air pollution (PM10):</b>  <b>Percentage of urban population resident in areas for days per year with PM10 concentration exceeding daily limit value</b></p> <p><i>Air-borne particulate matter (PM10 and PM 2.5) penetrates deep into the lungs thereby causing severe adverse impacts on human health, including premature death. Urban populations and people with lung diseases or other vulnerable groups of society are particularly affected by PM exposure.</i></p> <p>Proposed thematic indicator under Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>Source: DG Environment and EEA</p>		<p>Compliance with limit values</p> <p>The limit value is 50 µg PM10/m<sup>3</sup> (24 hour average, i.e. daily) not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year.</p>
<p><b>Exposure to air pollution (ozone):</b>  <b>Percentage of urban population resident in areas for days per year with ozone concentrations over the target value set for protection of human health</b></p> <p><i>Ground-level ozone causes health damage ranging from minor discomfort (like chest pain) to major effects (including premature deaths). Peak levels of ozone pollution affects the population at large, notably vulnerable groups including young people and people with lung deceases and asthmatics. Excessive ozone concentrations damage vegetation and crops.</i></p>	<p>Source: DG Environment and EEA</p>		<p>Compliance with target values</p> <p>The target value is 120 µg O3/m<sup>3</sup> as daily maximum of 8 hour mean not to be exceeded more than 25 days per calendar year, averaged over three years</p>
<p><b>Premature mortality and illnesses due to chemicals (number)</b></p>	<p>Studies are ongoing</p>		<p>Decrease</p>

POLICY AREA: ENVIRONMENT

**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2: To ensure a high level of environmental protection by promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems.**

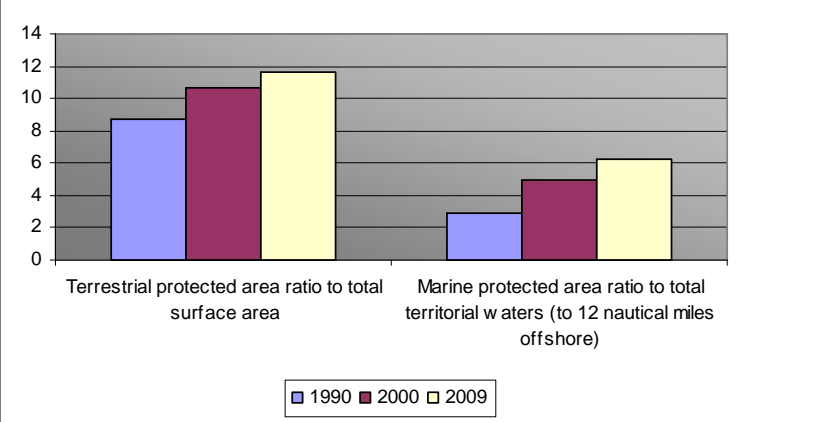
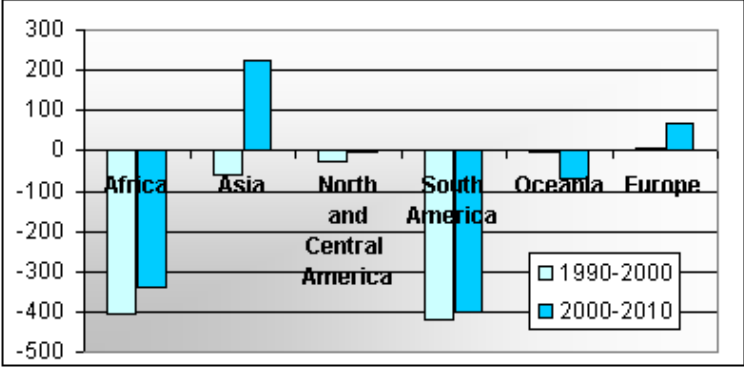
Impact indicators	Latest known result	Milestone(s)	Target (result)
<p><b>Degree of ratification of major multilateral environmental agreements</b> (Number of parties)</p> <p><i>As a proxy for assessing the extent to which global parties share major EU environmental concerns</i></p>	<p>Source: UNEP Global Environment Outlook GEO4, 2007<sup>2</sup>; GEO5 scheduled for 2012</p> <p>Of the Conventions presented, EU signatory or party to:</p> <p>Basel (Hazardous waste), CBD (Biological diversity), CITES (trade in protected species), Kyoto (climate), Ozone, Rotterdam (PIC), Stockholm (Persistent Organic Pollutants), UNCCD (desertification), UNFCCC (climate change)</p>	<p>COP under Barcelona Convention (Jan 2012, still tbc)</p> <p>Executive Body under CLRTAP in April/May 2012</p> <p>COP 11 under CBD</p> <p>COP 6 under Bio-safety Protocol and possibly COP 1 under Nagoya Protocol</p>	<p>High level of ratification of MEAs</p>
<p><b>Level of progress towards a "greener", resource efficient global economy</b> as <i>inter alia</i> reflected by clear policy commitments at the multilateral level.</p>	<p>Current patterns of production, consumption and resource use are not sustainable; important global, regional and domestic environmental problems persist. To address such problems several policy processes are well underway including at the national level (e.g. Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Voluntary Partnership Agreements in relation to the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade process, UNEP / UN General Assembly work on green economy, OECD work on green growth).</p>	<p>UN Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20, June 2012)</p>	<p>Tangible progress on the shift to a more resource efficient (green) economy</p>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.unep.org/geo/GEO4/report/GEO-4\\_Report\\_Full\\_en.pdf](http://www.unep.org/geo/GEO4/report/GEO-4_Report_Full_en.pdf)

<p><b>Global premature deaths due to urban PM<sub>10</sub> exposure</b> (Number in thousands in 2000)</p>	 <p>Source: UNEP Global Environment Outlook GEO4, 2007<sup>3</sup> after Cohen and others 2004; GEO5 scheduled for 2012</p>		<p>Reduction of premature deaths on the global level</p>
<p><b>Proportion of global population without access to improved drinking water source</b></p> <p><i>Safe drinking water is water with microbial, chemical and physical characteristics that meet WHO guidelines or national standards on drinking water quality (Source: WHO)</i></p>	 <p>Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report, UN 2010<sup>4</sup></p>		<p>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water (and basic sanitation) (vis-à-vis 1990 baseline year)</p> <p>(UN Millennium Development Goals; Target 7.C)</p>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.unep.org/geo/GEO4/report/GEO-4\\_Report\\_Full\\_en.pdf](http://www.unep.org/geo/GEO4/report/GEO-4_Report_Full_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Data/2010%20Stat%20Annex.pdf>

<p><b>Protected areas:</b></p> <p>% of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved</p> <p>% of marine and coastal areas conserved</p>	 <p>Source: Data from CBD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook, 2010; UN MDG 2010 Report</p>		<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conservation of at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas and</li> <li>10% of coastal and marine areas</li> </ul>												
<p><b>Total change in forest area</b> (thousands of km<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p><i>Environmental benefits provided by forests include biodiversity and climate change mitigation</i></p>	 <p>Source: Data from FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment, Main Report, 2010<sup>5</sup></p>	<p>By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero.</p>	<p>Global deforestation rate stopped by 2030</p>												
<p><b>Illegal logging worldwide:</b></p> <p>Number of significant timber exporting countries with which EU has signed agreement to prevent illegal logging (Voluntary Partnership Agreement - VPAs)</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="645 1090 1621 1291"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>VPAs* signed to date</b></td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>VPAs * negotiated</b></td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Significant timber exporting countries (globally)</b></td> <td>20 (estimate)</td> <td>20 (estimate)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* covering in particular tropical timber</p>		2009	2010	<b>VPAs* signed to date</b>	3	6	<b>VPAs * negotiated</b>	7	4	<b>Significant timber exporting countries (globally)</b>	20 (estimate)	20 (estimate)	<p>Ratification of 10 FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements between the EU and third countries (by 2013)</p>	<p>Increased number of signed VPAs as a means to reducing to negligible levels trade in timber products related to illegal logging</p>
	2009	2010													
<b>VPAs* signed to date</b>	3	6													
<b>VPAs * negotiated</b>	7	4													
<b>Significant timber exporting countries (globally)</b>	20 (estimate)	20 (estimate)													

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf>

**POLICY AREA: ENVIRONMENT**

**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3: To preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment by promoting and supporting the implementation of environmental legislation and the integration of environmental protection requirements into the definition and implementation of other EU policies<sup>6</sup> and activities, with a view to promoting sustainable development.**

Impact indicators	Latest known result	Milestone(s)	Target (result)																																																
<p><b>Effectiveness of application of EU environment legislation:</b></p> <p>Number of open infringement cases<sup>7</sup> of EU environmental law by policy area:                      Environmental impact assessment                      Water                      Air                      Nature                      Waste                      Other</p>	<p>The chart shows the number of open infringement cases from 2007 to 2011. The x-axis represents the number of cases, ranging from 0 to 600. The y-axis represents the years. The bars are stacked by policy area: Env impact assessment (red), Water (blue hatched), Air (white with dots), Nature (green), Waste (red hatched), and Other (yellow). The total number of cases shows a general downward trend from 2007 to 2011.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Env impact assessment</th> <th>Water</th> <th>Air</th> <th>Nature</th> <th>Waste</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>50</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> <td>120</td> <td>80</td> <td>40</td> <td>440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>50</td> <td>80</td> <td>70</td> <td>110</td> <td>110</td> <td>40</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>50</td> <td>80</td> <td>70</td> <td>100</td> <td>80</td> <td>40</td> <td>420</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>40</td> <td>120</td> <td>60</td> <td>80</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>30</td> <td>70</td> <td>40</td> <td>70</td> <td>50</td> <td>20</td> <td>280</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DG Environment; data as of 3 November 2011</p>	Year	Env impact assessment	Water	Air	Nature	Waste	Other	Total	2007	50	70	80	120	80	40	440	2008	50	80	70	110	110	40	460	2009	50	80	70	100	80	40	420	2010	40	120	60	80	50	100	450	2011	30	70	40	70	50	20	280		<p>Effective and uniform implementation EU environmental legislation.</p>
Year	Env impact assessment	Water	Air	Nature	Waste	Other	Total																																												
2007	50	70	80	120	80	40	440																																												
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2011	30	70	40	70	50	20	280																																												
<p><b>Proportion of CAP rural development spending specifically targeted on the environment</b></p>	<p>Approximately 50% of the rural development budget goes on measures of benefit to the environment</p> <p>Source: DG ENV estimate</p>		<p>Increase</p>																																																

<sup>6</sup> Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development. (Article 11 TFEU, (ex Article 6 TEC)

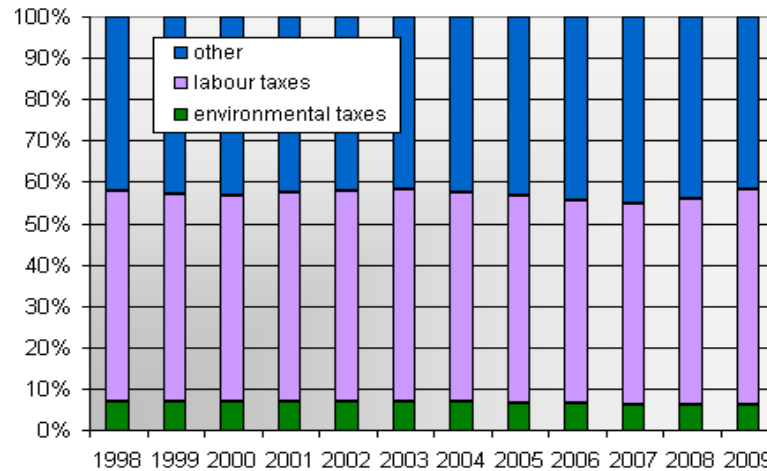
<sup>7</sup> This means the Commission sent an official letter of formal notice to the Member State

**Environmental taxation: share of environmental taxes\* (energy, transport, pollution/resources) in total tax revenue compared to taxes on labour (%) for EU27**

*Environmentally related taxes can contribute to meet environment policy objectives as a tool for implementing the 'polluter pays' principle as they allow the pricing-in of environmental externalities.*

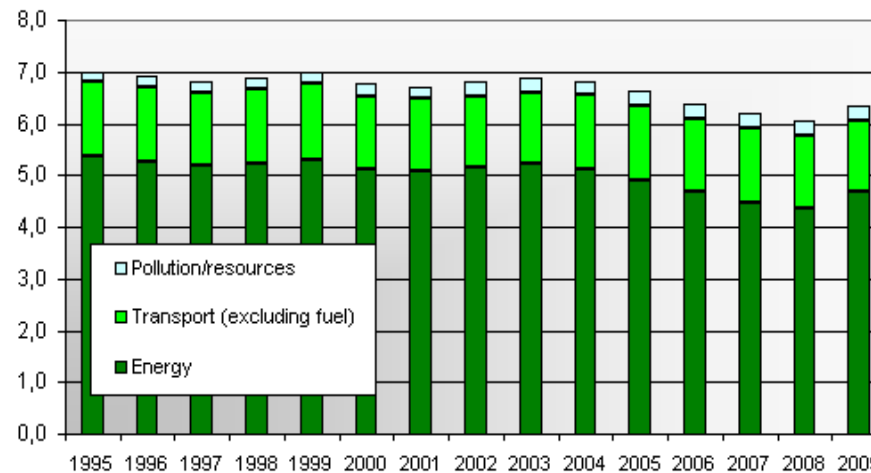
\*Proposed theme specific indicator in the context of the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe

**ENV taxes as percentage of total taxation**



Source: Data from Taxation trends 2010, ESTAT and TAXUD

**Breakdown of ENV taxes**



Source: Data from Taxation trends 2011, ESTAT and TAXUD

In line with Europe 2020, seek to mainstream environmental taxation issues more broadly and deeply into the European Semester process.

Shift from labour to environmental taxation



"Green" spending (direct environment and environment friendly) within Cohesion Policy (total of 345 billion €) and Trans-European Transport Network (TEN T) (total of 7.2 billion €)<sup>8</sup>

Category	% of "green" spending within the respective category*
Cohesion Policy-Direct Environment+Risks	14.5%
Cohesion Policy-Indirect Env+Clean Energies	15.8%
TEN Transport	71.4%

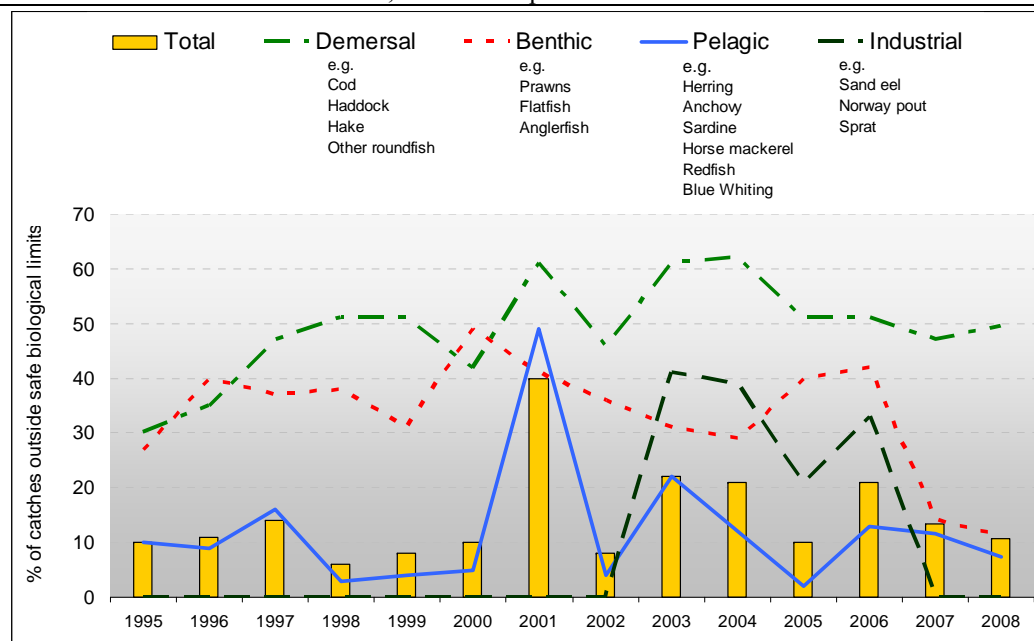
Increase in the amount of "green" spending within EU expenditures

Source: DG Environment estimate\*; data for the period 2007-2013

**Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits** (% of total catches per year)

*It is considered that a stock is within safe biological limits if its current biomass is above the precautionary level advocated by the International Council for the Exploitation of the Sea (ICES), which ensures a high probability that the stock will be able to replenish itself.*

Related to proposed thematic indicator under Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe



Source: Maritime affairs and Fisheries DG and ICES, 2010

All fish and shellfish population should be exploited within maximum sustainable yield in all areas in which EU fishing fleets operate by 2015.

<sup>8</sup> This figure excludes the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

#### **4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

##### **4.1. Global Environmental Affairs (ABB code: 07 02)**

Most environmental problems have a transboundary or global nature, and those can only be addressed effectively through international co-operation. For this reason, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 191 TFEU) establishes that one of the key objectives of Union's policy on the environment is to promote measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems. The Treaty (Article 191, paragraph 4 TFEU) explicitly foresees the possibility for the European Union to participate in international environmental agreements, together with its Member States.

Europe must promote sustainable development at the global scale if we are to enjoy the benefits of economic growth, protect the world's environment and show global solidarity with future generations, in Europe and around the world. The 2012 United Nations Conference on sustainable development and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development (Rio+20) provides an opportunity in this regard.

The EU has assumed strong international leadership in the field of sustainable development and in particular in international environment policy and governance both in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations, including by working through International Organisations and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), as well as by integrating environmental objectives into the EU's wider external policies such trade policy and development cooperation. Moreover, the enlargement of the EU and the EU's neighbourhood policy lead to very significant improvement in environment policy in the concerned countries. EU policies in this domain deliver results, partly thanks to the practical and financial support but also the sustained push for environmental mainstreaming in external policies in general.

There is a clear international dimension to the four priority areas listed in the 6th Environmental Action Programme of the EU, as established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council: climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health and quality of life and natural resources and wastes. In all these cases, the EU's strategic objectives can only be achieved if a series of key international environmental agreements are properly implemented, both at the Union level and worldwide and if remaining gaps at global level (e.g. mercury, chemicals, marine, forest) are addressed. One of the specific objectives set out by the 6th EAP in the international area is that of swift ratification, effective compliance and enforcement of all international conventions and agreements relating to the environment where the Union is a Party.

The financial resources under this activity are mainly composed of:

- Mandatory contributions arising from EU being party to a range of multilateral and other environmental agreements (budget line 07 02 01).
- Thematic Programme for Environment and the sustainable management of Natural Resources, including energy (ENRTP budget line 21.04.01 - partly managed by DG ENV under cross-sub-delegation).
- Funds from the European Neighbourhood Instrument, the Instrument for Pre-Accession and the support for countries and regions through the Development Cooperation Instrument.

##### **Justification for EU action:**

- Article 3 of the EU Treaty and Articles 11, 49, 191, 192, 208 and 209 of the Treaty on the FUE
- Articles 2(6) and 9 of the Sixth EC Environment Action Programme.

07 02 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE**

To pursue ambitious environment policies at international level;  
 To promote and support improvements in the environment in the candidate and potential candidate countries for accession to the EU, as well as in the European Neighbourhood countries;  
 To strengthen cooperation on environmental issues with our main trading partners;  
 To strengthen international governance and ensure the integration of environmental requirements into all external policy areas, particularly development and trade policy

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)																		
<p><b>EU participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Conventions):</b></p> <p>- Environmental Conventions EU is a signatory or a party to (number)</p> <p>- Amendments, new environmental agreements, protocols to Conventions adopted each year (number)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="663 475 1010 512">Year</th> <th data-bbox="1010 475 1200 512">2006</th> <th data-bbox="1200 475 1391 512">2008</th> <th data-bbox="1391 475 1581 512">2010</th> <th data-bbox="1581 475 1760 512">2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 512 1010 555"><b>Conventions*</b></td> <td data-bbox="1010 512 1200 555">N/A</td> <td data-bbox="1200 512 1391 555">47</td> <td data-bbox="1391 512 1581 555">49</td> <td data-bbox="1581 512 1760 555">49</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 555 1010 659"><b>Amendments, new agreements, protocols adopted</b></td> <td data-bbox="1010 555 1200 659">4</td> <td data-bbox="1200 555 1391 659">5 (including 2 new agreements)</td> <td data-bbox="1391 555 1581 659">5 (including two new agreements)</td> <td data-bbox="1581 555 1760 659">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Among them Conventions on :Biological Diversity (CBD), Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm), Access to Environmental Information, Public Participation in Environmental Decision-making and Access to Justice (Aarhus), Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (Basel), Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona), International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).</p>	Year	2006	2008	2010	2011	<b>Conventions*</b>	N/A	47	49	49	<b>Amendments, new agreements, protocols adopted</b>	4	5 (including 2 new agreements)	5 (including two new agreements)	5	<p>EU environmental concerns reflected in international environmental agreements</p>			
Year	2006	2008	2010	2011																
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<b>Amendments, new agreements, protocols adopted</b>	4	5 (including 2 new agreements)	5 (including two new agreements)	5																
<p><b>Level of EU influence on decisions taken by Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and processes</b></p>	<p>EU has a significant level of influence in MEAs as shown by the leading role that it plays in promoting effective international environmental governance.</p> <p>Progress made on multilateral processes, but difficulties remain in finding consensus with developing countries concerned with financial matters.</p> <p>The Treaty of Lisbon requires that the EU speaks with one voice in external relations which should enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of EU global action.</p>	<p>Majority of decisions taken in international meetings are in line with EU positions.</p>																		
<p><b>Progress along pre-accession path for candidate and potential candidate countries (implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs)</b></p> <p><b>Status of relations on the environmental issues, including the negotiations on the environmental chapter (where applicable) with Potential Candidates and Candidate Countries</b></p>	<p>Candidate countries are making gradual progress towards transposition and implementation of the EU acquis. However, institutions are generally weak, technical capacity is limited, finance is insufficient and stakeholder involvement is limited. New impetus for enlargement with recent applications. To complement support at the national level, the Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA) assists countries in moving closer to implementation of EU policy<sup>9</sup>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="663 1209 875 1246">Country</th> <th data-bbox="875 1209 1122 1246">Candidacy Status</th> <th data-bbox="1122 1209 1760 1246">Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 1246 875 1278">Croatia</td> <td data-bbox="875 1246 1122 1278">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1122 1246 1760 1278">Negotiations completed, accession 1/7/2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 1278 875 1310">Turkey</td> <td data-bbox="875 1278 1122 1310">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1122 1278 1760 1310">Underway</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 1310 875 1342">fYRoM</td> <td data-bbox="875 1310 1122 1342">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1122 1310 1760 1342">Not opened yet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 1342 875 1406">Iceland</td> <td data-bbox="875 1342 1122 1406">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1122 1342 1760 1406">Screening report approved by Council and Iceland is invited prepare its negotiating position.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="663 1406 875 1437">Montenegro</td> <td data-bbox="875 1406 1122 1437">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1122 1406 1760 1437">Not opened yet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Candidacy Status	Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)	Croatia	Candidate	Negotiations completed, accession 1/7/2013	Turkey	Candidate	Underway	fYRoM	Candidate	Not opened yet	Iceland	Candidate	Screening report approved by Council and Iceland is invited prepare its negotiating position.	Montenegro	Candidate	Not opened yet	<p>Approximation of EU environment legislation and of sustainable development goals by candidates and potential candidates.</p>
Country	Candidacy Status	Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)																		
Croatia	Candidate	Negotiations completed, accession 1/7/2013																		
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<b>Status of relations on the environmental issues, including the negotiations on the environmental chapter (where applicable) with Potential Candidates and Candidate Countries (cont.)</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidacy Status</b>	<b>Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)</b>	
	Serbia	Potential candidate, candidate status recommended by Commission.	-	
	Albania	Potential candidate.	-	
	(Kosovo)	Potential candidate	-	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Potential candidate	-	
Albania	Negative opinion on the membership application (by Commission)	-		
<b>Partner countries in the Eastern Neighbourhood progressively converge with EU environment policy and standards</b>	<p>The Eastern Partnership (EaP) identified 'environment and climate change' as a priority area to be tackled under Platform II (on Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies).</p> <p>EaP panel has been established on this topic, with climate change, green economy and development of a regional SEIS being priorities for the next year. At the bilateral level, new Association Agreements are being negotiated with each countries, which are expected to include commitments to converge with a significant number of major EU environmental directives; meeting these commitments will pose institutional and budgetary challenges for the partner countries.</p>			Adoption of EU standards and norms for environmental protection by countries neighbouring the EU and other partner countries.
<b>Main policy outputs</b>				
<p>Package in relation to the Nagoya Protocol (international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing -ABS), including a Commission Communication and a Proposal for Council Decision for the Ratification of the international agreement and appropriate implementing initiatives at Union level</p> <p>Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) with Malaysia and Indonesia</p> <p>Proposals for Council Decisions setting out the EU position for CITES CoP16 and allowing the EU to join the CITES Convention as a Party</p> <p>Preparing for international negotiating conferences and events on RIO+20 UN Conference on Sustainable development, UNEP Governing Council, World Water Forum, CITES, resource panel, ABS protocol, ASEM chemicals, 5th MOP of AEWA, 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the INC (mercury), 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the International Conference on Chemical management, COP/MOP 6 Biosafety Protocol, CBD COP 11 and UNECE CLRTAP</p>				
<b>Main expenditure-related outputs</b>				
Payment of obligatory and regular contributions to the Multilateral Environment Agreements to which the Community is a party				

<sup>9</sup> Together with the NGO Environment Forum, RENA is financed from a regional IPA programme subdelegated to ENV

## **4.2. Development and implementation of EU environmental policy and legislation (ABB code 07 03)**

Environmental pollution does not recognise national borders and dealing with it at EU level instead of national level is not only more efficient, but often is the only possible way to tackle the major environmental problems we are facing (e.g. air and water pollution, hazardous waste, industrial accidents, etc). Environmental legislation at European level ensures also a level-playing field and fair competition for companies across the single market: if we do not have common standards, we run the risk of “eco-protectionism” where national rules act as barriers to trade.

The European Union's environment policy has been at the heart of the European project and one of the Union's success stories in terms of providing tangible benefits for its citizens. Their trust in the EU depends largely on the extent to which the latter is addressing their legitimate aspirations. EU legislation lies behind some 80% of national environmental legislation. It is responsible for major improvements in air and water quality and the elimination of pollutants such as lead in petrol, and it allows the EU to assume global leadership.

The pursuit of a high level of environmental protection also encourages eco-innovation, which, in turn, promotes industrial efficiency and new employment. Conserving energy, natural resources and raw materials, using them more efficiently and increasing productivity will be the key drivers for the building of a resource efficient, sustainable and competitive economy. As indicated in the EU2020 Strategy such an approach will help the EU to prosper in a low-carbon, resource constrained world while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of resources.

Implementation of environmental legislation maintains environmental progress and ensures that the health and environmental benefits intended from legislation at the time of its adoption actually materialise.

Improving and refining the knowledge base through better information, better management of information systems and the development of appropriate indicators will help target environment policy as efficiently and as effectively as possible. Continuous improvement in scientific and other data, including better awareness of the causes of natural phenomena, present a steady flow of new environmental challenges, certain of which warrant being addressed at the EU level. The conclusions of the 2010 4th State and Outlook for the European Environment Report (SOER) published by the European Environment Agency as well as the recent final assessment of the 6th Environmental Action Programme will help in this regard feeding into the preparation of the next environment action programme.

The financial resources under this activity are mainly composed of:

1. The LIFE + programme (LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity; LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance; LIFE+ Information and Communication);
2. Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme- eco-innovation objective of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
3. The annual grant to the European Environment Agency ;
4. Preparatory actions and pilot projects

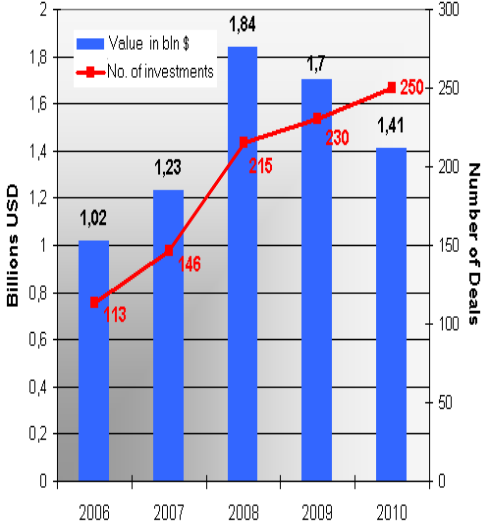
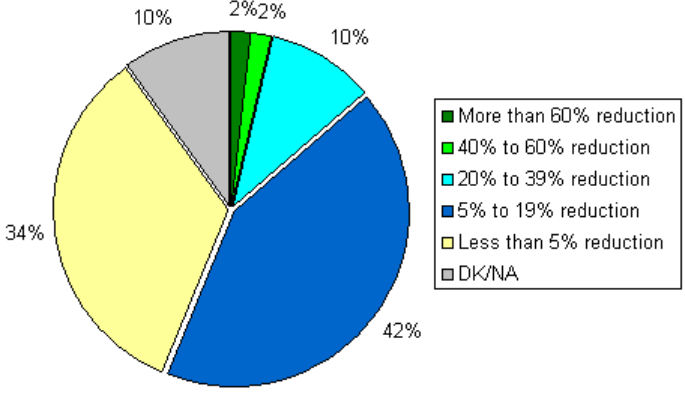
### **Justification for EU action:**

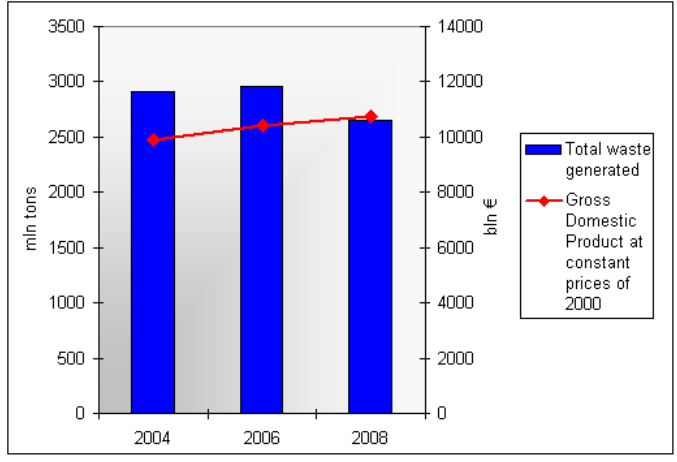
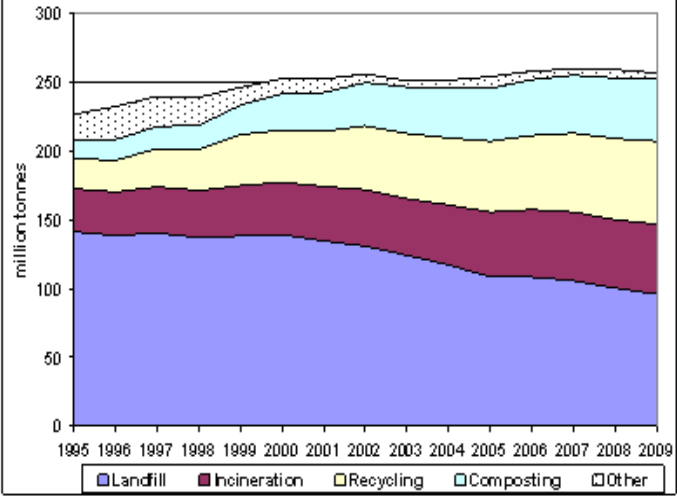
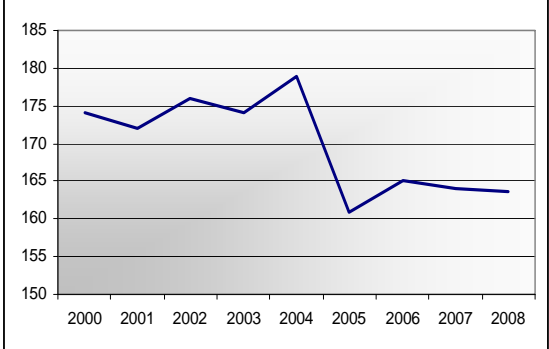
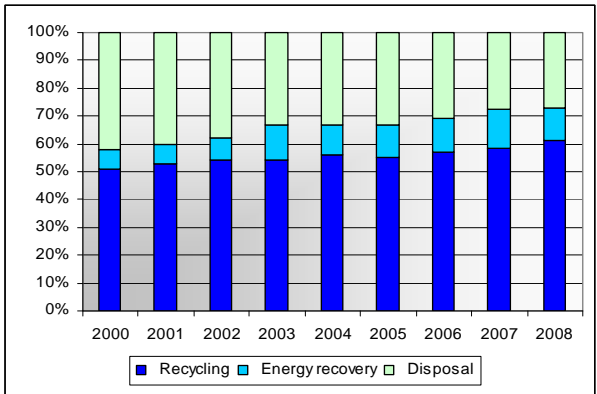
- Articles 3 and 17(1) of the EU Treaty and Articles 11, 191, 192 of the TFUE;
- Article 3 (2), 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Sixth EC Environment Action Programme.
- REGULATION (EC) No 614/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of 23/05/2007 concerning the Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+)

07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Green economy & resource efficiency**

To support the development of a greener and more resource efficient economy;  
 To bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, to improve waste management and to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment;  
 To foster eco-innovation and stimulate the development and the uptake of environmental technologies.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p><b>Clean Technologies Venture Capital investments in Europe:</b></p> <p>Number and value of investments</p>	 <p>Source: Data from Cleantech Group (consultancy), 2011                  * energy efficiency accounts for the large majority of investments with a smaller share of investments in areas such as bio-materials, water conservation, smart production and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Increased volume of investments into environmental technologies</p>
<p><b>Effects of introduced eco-innovations in SMEs on resource efficiency (reduction of material use per unit output)*</b></p> <p>* as indicated by the surveyed SMEs</p>	 <p>Source: Eurobarometer 2011</p>	<p>Increase</p>
<p><b>Annual value of all Environmentally Harmful Subsidies removed</b></p> <p>*Proposed Theme specific indicator in the context of the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed. This indicator should be complemented by a broader indicator on the annual value of provided EHS</p>	<p>EHS phased out by 2020</p>

<p><b>Total waste generated*</b> (million tonnes) and <b>total GDP in EU27</b> (billion € at constant prices of 2000)</p> <p>*Proposed Theme specific indicator under the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe</p>	 <p>Source: Data from Eurostat, 2010</p>	<p>Reduce absolute quantities generated; break the link between economic growth and environmental impacts associated with waste generation</p>
<p><b>Municipal waste treatment</b> (kg/person)</p>	 <p>Source: Data from Eurostat, 2011</p>	<p>Reduction in the amount of municipal waste:  - recycled and composted  - landfilled  - incinerated</p> <p>50% recycling of municipal waste by 2020</p>
<p><b>Generation and recycling of packaging waste:</b></p> <p>- Total packaging used in EU MS (kg/capita)</p> <p>- Packaging waste treatment (% of total packing waste)</p>	  <p>Source: EEA 2009, ESTAT 2010</p>	<p>Significant overall reduction in the volumes of packaging waste generated.</p> <p>Between 55% and 80% to be recycled by 2008 (IE, EL, PT, EU12 individual deadlines until 2015)</p>
<p><b>Green Public</b></p>	<p>2006/7: 7 best performing Member States on average 55% of the total</p>	<p>Increase; 50% of</p>

<b>Procurement by public authorities</b> (% of overall number and value of tendering procurement procedures) *Proposed Theme specific indicator under the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe	number and 45% of the total value of contracts  2011: Survey on the uptake of GPP in the 27 MS ongoing	all tendering procedures should be 'green' by the end of 2010, i.e. comply with the endorsed common GPP criteria.
<b>Main policy outputs</b>		
Initiatives relating to the ecological footprint of products, corporate environmental reporting, Green Public Procurement Green Paper on the sustainable use of the phosphorus resource Proposal on inspections and controls of waste shipments Initiatives on plastic waste and, as appropriate, legislative proposals Ship recycling regulation Launch of fitness check on various waste stream directives Best Available Techniques Conclusions with associated emission levels for selector industrial sectors In line with the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, DG ENV will monitor the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies in Member States as part of European Semester from 2012. We also support inclusion of EHS reform into the 2012 Annual Growth Survey and the country specific recommendations.		
<b>Main expenditure-related outputs</b>		
Innovative or demonstration projects in support of: waste management, waste prevention, reuse of products, part of products or extension of life cycles, promotion of recycling; innovative environmental designs of products and services and reduction of environmental impacts of the use phase of products and services; reduction and of emissions of gases having a greenhouse effect (action grants). Contracts for studies, services, surveys, modelling and scenario building in support of: the fitness check in the area of waste; environmental evaluation and impact assessment; the implementation of the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, EU waste acquis, the Thematic Strategies on the sustainable use of natural resources; EU Action Plan on Sustainable Production and consumption Launch in 2012 of: two networks supporting procurement of eco-innovative services and goods, by bundling together private and public procurement; a network of Eco-innovation financiers to support the development of a financing market for eco-innovation and development of a common EU approach; and a network of "National Cleaner Production Centres" in cooperation with UNEP to support the dissemination of best practice related to eco-innovation and resource efficiency in developing countries and the networking of eco-innovators. Eco-innovation market replication projects focusing on better market presentation of eco-innovative solutions, especially in the area of resource efficiency, food & drink, water, innovative construction materials and greener management. <sup>10</sup>		

<sup>10</sup> €34 830 000 for eco-innovation first application and market replication projects, managed on behalf of DG Environment by the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation are included into EIP budget under 02 ENTR title. Further than that also support to risk capital funds investing in eco-innovative enterprises (High Growth and Innovative SME Facility) is given through the envelope earmarked for eco-innovation under CIP (budget for 2012 €39 000 000, 01 ENTR title).

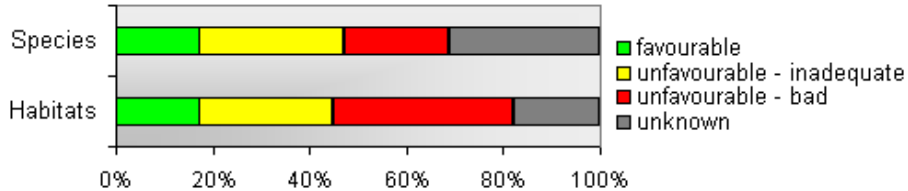


07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Nature & Biodiversity**

To protect, conserve, restore and develop the functioning of eco-systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources; to ensure that the real value of eco-systems and their capacity to make the EU more resilient to climate change is recognized.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)																					
<p><b>Red List status of European groups of species</b> (% in various threat categories)</p>	<p>Source: IUCN 2007-11</p>	<p>By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained</p>																					
<p><b>Designated areas: Natura2000 area (sites designated under Habitats and Birds Directives)</b> (Cumulative surface area, number of sites)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Terrestrial</th> <th colspan="2">Marine</th> <th colspan="2">All</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)</th> <th>Natura 2000 Terrestrial area (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)</th> <th>Natura 2000 / national Terrestrial area (%)</th> <th>Natura 2000 Marine area (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)</th> <th>Number of sites</th> <th>Total Natura 2000 area (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)</th> <th>Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4290</td> <td>751</td> <td>17.51%</td> <td>198</td> <td>26 106</td> <td>949</td> <td>4290</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DG Environment, 2011</p>	Terrestrial			Marine		All		Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Natura 2000 Terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Natura 2000 / national Terrestrial area (%)	Natura 2000 Marine area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of sites	Total Natura 2000 area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	4290	751	17.51%	198	26 106	949	4290	<p>Establishment of terrestrial Natura 2000 completed by 2012</p> <p>By 2010 up to 20% of EU's terrestrial area covered by Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>Designation of marine Natura sites completed by 2012</p> <p>Effective management, well-connected and integrated in wider landscapes and seascapes</p>
Terrestrial			Marine		All																		
Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Natura 2000 Terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Natura 2000 / national Terrestrial area (%)	Natura 2000 Marine area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of sites	Total Natura 2000 area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km <sup>2</sup> )																	
4290	751	17.51%	198	26 106	949	4290																	

<p><b>Conservation status of Species and Habitats of European Importance</b> (% in various conservation categories)</p>	 <p>Source: Report on the Conservation Status of Habitat Types and Species under the Habitats Directive COM(2009) 358; data concerns 2001-2006 period</p>	<p>By 2020, compared to current assessments 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show a favourable or improved conservation status</p>
<p><b>Ecosystem and their services Biodiversity within the EU</b></p> <p>*Proposed Theme specific indicator under the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>Indicators concerning the state and value of ecosystems and their services, halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and restoring them as far as possible will be available in 2012.</p> <p>The EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline provides facts and figures on the state and trends of the different biodiversity and ecosystem components. It thus enables the EU to measure and monitor progress from 2011 to 2020 and has been endorsed by the Council.</p>	
<p><b>Main policy outputs</b></p>		
<p>Green Paper on Green Infrastructure Conclusions of the Natura 2000 seminar determining priorities at biogeographic levels for the management of the Natura 2000 sites</p>		
<p><b>Main expenditure-related outputs</b></p>		
<p>Preparatory actions - Concrete conservation actions - Communication and dissemination actions; the objectives of the Strategy to halt the loss of Biodiversity (action grants). Innovative or demonstration projects contributing to the monitoring of the environmental status of forests within the European Union territory (action grants) Contracts for studies, services, surveys, modelling and scenario building: Organisation of Natura 2000 biogeographic seminars on the management of Natura 2000, Communication and development of guidance documents on Natura 2000, guidance on the use of EU financing instruments for Natura 2000, feasibility of the production of European Red Lists of Habitats, Improved tools for the evaluation of the Birds and Habitats Directives, management of certain EU bird populations, and provision of technical support for the implementation of the legislation.</p>		

07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Environmental quality, chemicals & industrial emissions**

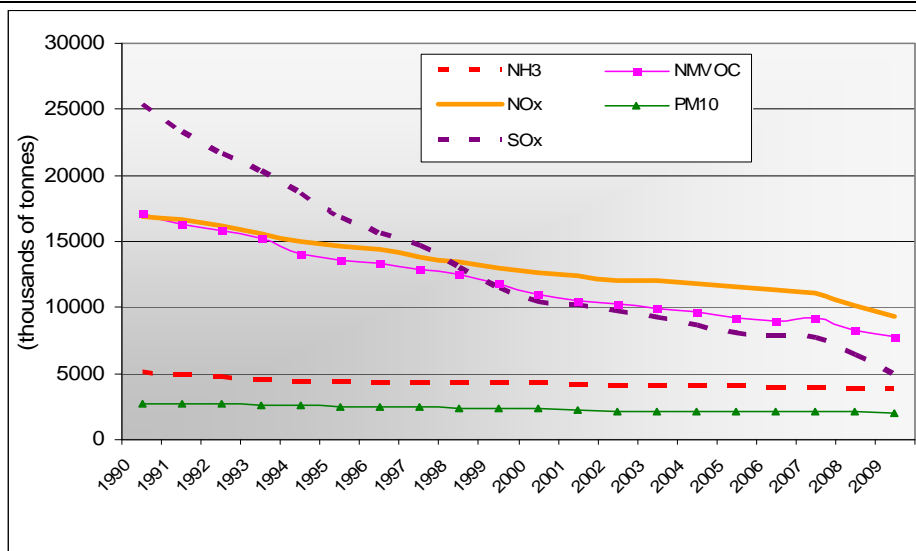
To contribute to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the quality of environmental media does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)															
<p><b>Number of water bodies in good status or with good ecological potential (as defined by the Water Framework Directive)</b></p> <p>River basins are made up of one or more water bodies</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number*</th> <th>Water bodies in good status or with good ecological potential</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>EU Water bodies in total:</b></td> <td>121.198</td> <td>Assessment ongoing (on the basis of River Basin Management Plans - RBMP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- surface (rivers, lakes, coastal, transitional)</td> <td>- 108.107</td> <td>Full assessment every 6 years; latest assessment is on going and to be finalised in 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- groundwater</td> <td>- 13.091</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>River Basins</b></td> <td>176</td> <td>RBMP delivered for 122 river basins (by 22 MS by November 2011)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number*	Water bodies in good status or with good ecological potential	<b>EU Water bodies in total:</b>	121.198	Assessment ongoing (on the basis of River Basin Management Plans - RBMP)	- surface (rivers, lakes, coastal, transitional)	- 108.107	Full assessment every 6 years; latest assessment is on going and to be finalised in 2012	- groundwater	- 13.091		<b>River Basins</b>	176	RBMP delivered for 122 river basins (by 22 MS by November 2011)	<p>Good status or good ecological potential in all water bodies by 2015, unless a WFD exemption applies</p>
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Source: DG Environment, November end 2011																	

**Trends for selected air pollutant emissions covered by the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution and affecting human health and the environment (including acidification and eutrophication):**

- sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)
- nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)
- ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)
- particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)\*

\* Proposed thematic indicator under Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe



Source: Data from EEA, 2011

	By 2010*	By 2020**
SO <sub>2</sub>	8.3	18%
NO <sub>x</sub>	9.0	40%
NMVOCs	8.8	
NH <sub>3</sub>	4.3	73%
PM	-	41 %

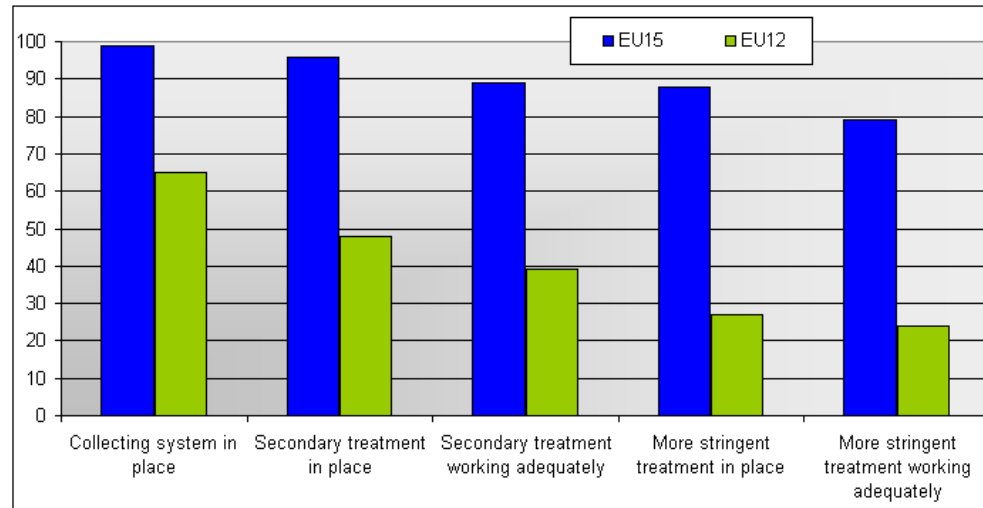
\*Total of national emission ceilings pursuant to the NEC Directive (million tonnes)

\*\*Indicative emission reduction requirements to achieve the targets of Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (compared to emissions in 2000).

**Urban waste water:**

**Generated wastewater pollution load in agglomerations above 2000 p.e by treatment category (% of total load)**

p.e. - The size of an agglomeration in terms of generated pollution load is measured in "population equivalent" (p.e.). This is the organic biodegradable load that has a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day, or in a more popular terms – the organic biodegradable load generated by one person per day.



Source: 6<sup>th</sup> Commission Report on Implementation of the UWWT (2011); Data for 31.12.2007-31.12.2008, EU15 without UK

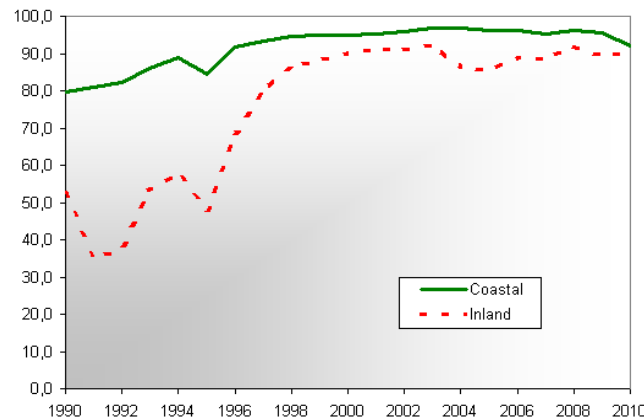
All agglomerations greater than 2000 p.e.:

- wastewater collection in place
- secondary treatment (removal of organic pollution)
- more stringent/ advanced (than secondary) treatment when discharging into sensitive areas

Target dates differ according to MS (from 1998 to 2005 for EU15 and from 2008 to 2018 for EU12).

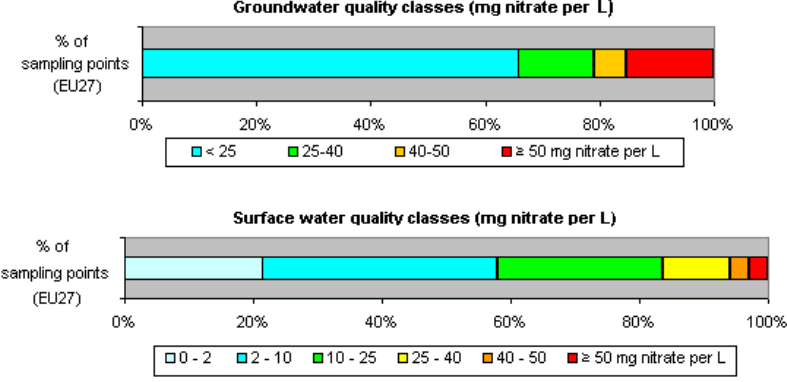
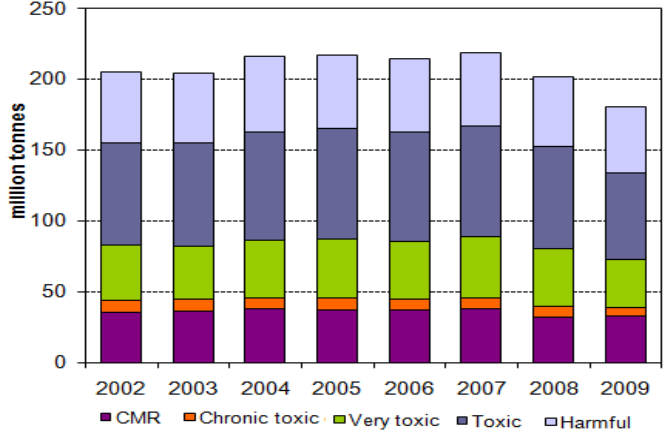
**Bathing water quality:**

**Compliance of EU coastal and inland bathing waters with mandatory standards of the bathing water directive (% of all bathing waters)**



Source: EEA, 2011

100% compliance of EU coastal and inland bathing waters with mandatory standards of the bathing water directive i.e. "good/sufficient" quality by the end of 2015 bathing season

<p><b>Nitrate concentrations in ground- and surface waters:</b></p> <p>- % of sampling points per water quality class (mg nitrate/ L)</p>	 <p>Source: DG ENV, 2010; data covering years 2004-2007</p>	<p>Prevention of nitrates from agricultural sources polluting waters (ground and surface waters)</p> <p>Nitrate concentrations in ground and surface waters per water quality class</p>
<p><b>Production of environmentally harmful chemicals by toxicity class (from most to least dangerous) (million tonnes per year)</b></p> <p>Includes chemicals covered by biocides and REACH legislation</p> <p>(CMR - carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic)</p>	 <p>Source: Eurostat, 2010</p>	<p>A shift away from the two most dangerous classes of toxic chemicals towards less harmful toxic chemicals.</p>
<p><b>Progress in dealing with biocidal products (decisions on non-inclusion, authorisations, restrictions, substitutions)</b></p>	<p><b>By 2010:</b> 36 substances evaluated and authorised under defined restrictions</p> <p><b>By 2011:</b> (as of 9<sup>th</sup> Nov): 54 substances evaluated and authorised under defined restrictions; 1011 substances evaluated and banned under defined restrictions</p>	<p>Increased number of processed substances (in order to better know and manage risks due to their use). Estimated aprx. 660 evaluations by 2024 (aprx. 50 per year)</p>

<p><b>Number of known substances of very high concern included on the REACH candidate list</b></p> <p>Proposed thematic indicator under Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p><b>By 2011:</b> 53</p>	<p>136 by 2012 All relevant SVHC by 2020</p>																		
<p><b>REACH – registrations, evaluations, authorisations, restrictions, substitution of substances of high concern (Number)</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="678 392 1626 651"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Registrations*</b></td> <td>24,675 dossiers; 4,300 substances</td> <td>5,181 substances registered**</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Evaluations*</b></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A (will start in 2012)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Authorisations</b></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Restrictions</b></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Substitution</b></td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* includes substances and dossiers ** as of 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov. 2011</p>		2010	2011	<b>Registrations*</b>	24,675 dossiers; 4,300 substances	5,181 substances registered**	<b>Evaluations*</b>	N/A	N/A (will start in 2012)	<b>Authorisations</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>Restrictions</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>Substitution</b>	N/A	N/A	<p>Better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances and their treatment according to these properties.</p> <p>Replacement of substances of very high concern by suitable alternative substances or technologies.</p>
	2010	2011																		
<b>Registrations*</b>	24,675 dossiers; 4,300 substances	5,181 substances registered**																		
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<b>Substitution</b>	N/A	N/A																		
<p><b>Main policy outputs</b></p>																				
<p>Revision of the strategy on endocrine disruptors Initiative on toxicity of mixtures Blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources (comprising report on the implementation of the WFD, Review of the Water Scarcity and Droughts Strategy, Review of the vulnerability of water and environmental resources, Water Efficiency of Buildings) Initiative relating to Integrated Coastal Zone Management</p>																				
<p><b>Main expenditure-related outputs/</b></p>																				
<p>Innovative or demonstration projects in support of: clean technologies, air quality management (in particular in urban areas) and noise; water quality (impact of agricultural and forest practices), wastewater management and treatment technologies, flood prevention and control (river basin management) (action grants). Studies, services, surveys, modelling and scenario building in support of: the implementation of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution, the legislation on Industrial emissions, chemicals as well as water legislation (Water Framework Directive, Drinking water, urban waste water) and the Marine Framework Directive, including strategy on water scarcity and drought. Implementation of legislation on biocides and export and import of dangerous chemicals – subsidy to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)</p>																				

07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: Compliance & awareness raising**

To promote compliance, strengthen effective policy implementation and enforcement in the EU, *inter alia* through the definition of coherent implementation priorities and innovative approaches; to ensure that EU environment policy is based on the principles of 'better regulation'; to promote awareness-raising, access to information, and transparency in relation to EU environment policies; to promote the participation of interested parties and the public at large, including non-government organisations, in the environment policy-making and implementation.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (result)
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**Evolution of infringement cases** (Number)  
 Complaints received in CHAP\*  
 Open infringement cases (Letter of Formal Notice sent)  
 Cases sent to ECJ  
*\*a centralised, SG-managed database for registering all the incoming complaints and inquiries*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011**
<b>Complaints received</b>	n/a	n/a	143*	620	533
<b>Open infringement cases</b>	479	481	451	442	295
<b>EU Pilot cases open</b>	n/a	85	129	188	324
<b>Cases referred to ECJ</b>	77	61	61	60	55

\* between the introduction of CHAP on 28 September 2009 and 31 December 2009  
 \*\*until 4 November 2011

Better and more efficient management of infringement cases/complaints focusing on the priorities defined by the Commission.  
 Reduction of the number of old cases and of cases not respecting relevant benchmarks.

**LIFE projects running**  
**LIFE projects launched**  
 (Number)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>running</b>	536	481	534	618*
<b>launched</b>	141	193	210	182

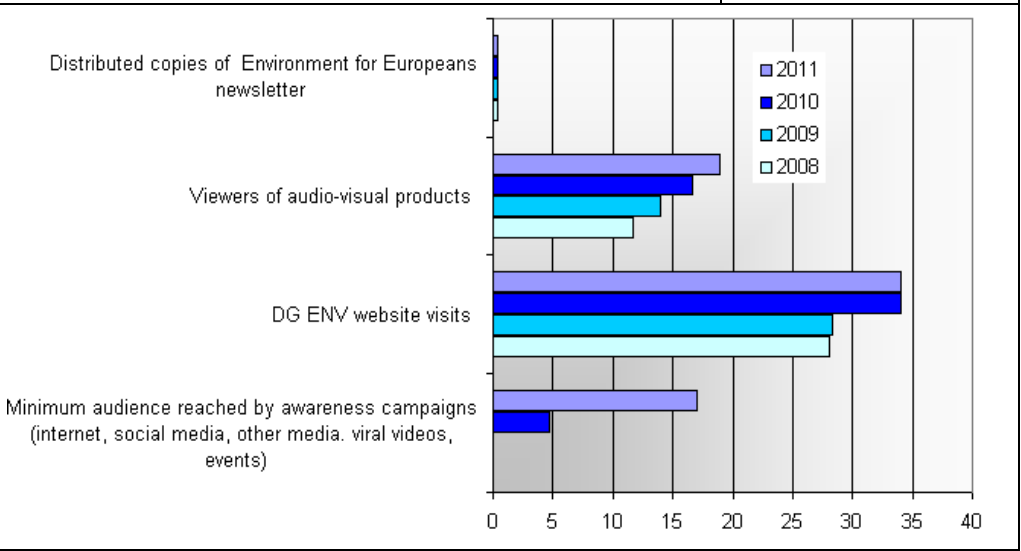
\*as of end Oct

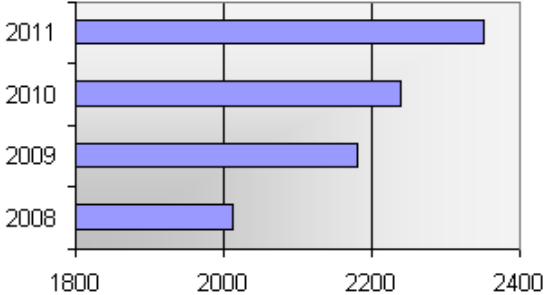
**Contribution made by LIFE III and LIFE+ to policy development**

LIFE III and its successor LIFE+ have provided a useful contribution to the development (knowledge based), negotiation (providing good experience and practices) as well as enforcement (compliance phase) of the environmental policies. Moreover, it helped to integrate environment into other policies by providing a comprehensive approach, in particular for Nature and Biodiversity in acting as a "catalyst" to activate other funds such as the structural or agriculture fund.

Sufficiently broad and policy-useful LIFE + proposals, such that implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation are enhanced, including the integration of the environment into other policies.

**Media outreach (in mln)**



<b>Number of municipalities taking part in participative schemes</b>		Increased number of municipalities
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<b>Press releases and media deliverables</b>	<b>2010:</b> 245 <b>2011:</b> 278	
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<b>Subscribers of DG Environment 'Science-Environment Policy News Alert Service'</b>	<table border="1" data-bbox="469 566 1157 647"> <thead> <tr> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6,000</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>13,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	6,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,500	Increased number of subscribers to the 'Science-Environment Policy News Alert Service'; 20,000 by 2013
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011								
6,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,500								

**Attitude of European citizens towards environment and other issues:**

% of European citizens who:	2007	2008	2010
consider that protecting the environment is important to them personally	94%		95%
believe that environment most influences their quality of life		80%	77%
believe that social factors most influence their quality of life		76%	75%
believe that economic factors most influence their quality of life		84%	85%
consider that EU environmental legislation is necessary to protect the environment			81%
favour the environmental decision making at the EU level		67%	64%
actively implemented changes in their lifestyle and consumption habits for environmental reasons.		17%	
are willing to pay more for environmentally friendly products	69%		72%
agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU.			83%
know what biodiversity means			35%
think EU should inform them better about the importance of biodiversity			22%

Source: Eurobarometer surveys (2007, 2008, 2010)

Continuous high level of public support for EU environmental policy making

Driving behavioural change in citizens towards more environmentally friendly lifestyles and consumption habits, with more than 20% of citizens implementing changes in their lifestyle

Increase of awareness of:  
- resource efficiency issues  
- biodiversity (40% of European citizens)

**Main policy outputs**

Revision of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive  
Work on compliance promotion and enforcement  
Yearly production and dissemination of EU environment policy publications on paper and/or in electronic format  
Organisation of the annual Green Week Conference which will focus on water in 2012

**Main expenditure-related outputs**

Contracts for studies, services, surveys, modelling and scenario building supporting national, regional and local actors for the implementation and enforcement of EU Environment Policy (including IMPEL network)  
Number of non-governmental organisations that are primarily active in protecting and enhancing the environment at European level supported via operating grants  
National or transnational communication or awareness raising campaigns related to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation (action grants)  
Awareness-raising activities (Green Week, mobility week) communication and information products - procurement



*07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION*

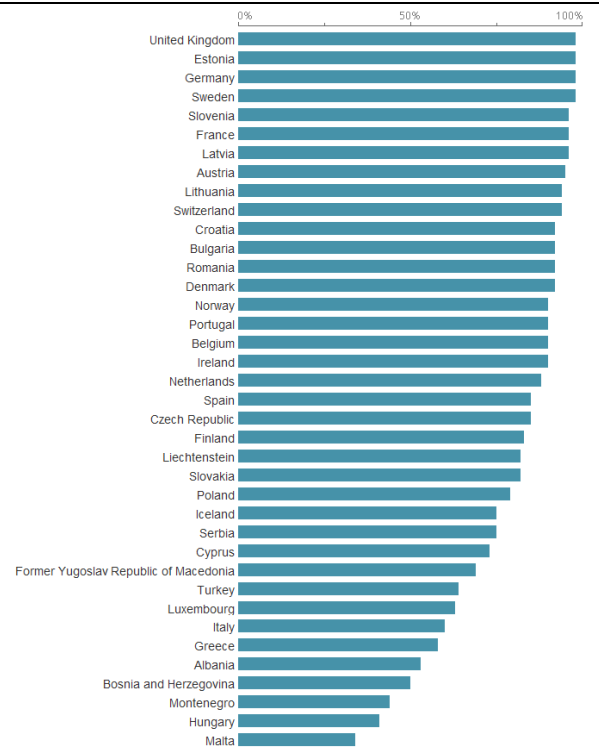
**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: Development of the knowledge base to support policy making and implementation**

To generate and facilitate exchange of environmental data and information and develop the knowledge base to support policy-making and implementation.

*(This objective is implemented mainly through the European Environment Agency - EEA, the Joint Research Centre, the RTD Framework Programmes and GMES)*

<b>Result indicator</b>	<b>Latest known result</b>	<b>Target (result)</b>
<p><b>Number and value of funding (€year) of Research and Innovation projects promoting mainly resource efficiency and sustainable environmental management, allocated through EU financial support programme</b></p> <p>Proposed thematic indicator in the context of the Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>The indicator is under consideration</p>	<p>Increase funding, target or milestone not set yet</p>
<p><b>Availability of key information and assessments on past and future changes in the state of the environment, pressure on the environment and policy responses, e.g. the Core Set of Indicators and five yearly state and outlook reports published by the European Environment Agency</b></p>	<p>Core set of indicators used widely by EEA and European Commission e.g. in Management Plans. Report on State and Outlook of Europe's Environment 2010 published Nov 2010. Up-time of EEA web- site in 2009 above 99 %.</p>	<p>Increased volume and quality assured environmental information generated and used in accordance with general principles of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and INSPIRE compliant. EEA core set of indicators and other indicator sets and underpinning data are available via web-based platforms as part of SEIS. Maintain EEA website annual up-time of at least 98%.</p>
<p><b>Use of EEA information and assessments accessed via EEA website:</b></p> <p><b>Number of page views on EEA website</b></p>	<p><b>2009:</b> 8,618,464 page views <b>2010:</b> 8,855,564 page views</p>	<p>2012 target: at least 9 million page views on EEA website</p>

**Improved national delivery of annual Eionet priority data flows**



2/3 of Member States reporting level higher than 90 % in the EEA Priority Data Flow exercise by 2013.

Source: European Environment Information and Observation Network 2010

**Main policy outputs**

Use of SOER 2010 products in review and follow up of 6th Environmental Action Programme. Contributions to follow up on climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and nature, sustainable consumption and production, beyond GDP and resource efficiency policies. Water will be highlighted in 2012, being the EU Year of Water (Water Blueprint for Europe).

**Main expenditure-related outputs**

Reports, indicators, databases, SEIS clearing houses, data centres and web-based services, including GMES related to: Environmental Themes (air quality, air pollutant emissions, biodiversity, GHG emissions, freshwater, marine); cross-cutting Themes ( climate change impacts, adaptation/vulnerability, ecosystems, environment & health, maritime, SCP and waste, land use, agriculture/forestry, energy, transport ); integrated environmental assessments including regional/global assessment, decision support, economics and strategic futures

Information services and communications: Support to GMES, SEIS Number of press releases, web highlights, answers to enquiries, translations.

Governance and networks: Number of Reports, papers

EEA internal management and administration