



Management Plan 2013

DG ENVIRONMENT



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1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG ENVIRONMENT

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

2. CHALLENGES FOR 2013

Putting the EU back on the road to sustainable growth will continue to be the focus of policymakers across the EU and will set the scene for our activities in 2013.

Achieving and maintaining growth, competitiveness and job creation are linked more than ever before with environmental protection and greater resource efficiency. Paying more attention to the limits of our planet when we produce and consume will reduce business costs, open new business and job opportunities. At the same time combating pollution will reduce related health care and clean-up costs which will help governments make optimum use of scarce financial resources. These are the key messages we need to send to Europe's citizens. The recent proposal for a **General Union Environment Action Programme** ('Living well, within the limits of our planet') will help bring about the transition towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy as well as step up efforts aimed at protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital and safeguarding human health from environment-related pressures and risks. It will provide an overarching framework for environment policy in the EU for the years to come.

Resource efficiency still needs to be better mainstreamed into the coordination of European economic policy (**European Semester**). Estimates suggest that by 2030 we could reduce the total material requirements of the EU economy by 17 to 24 per cent and that this could boost the EU GDP by more than 3 per cent and create up to 2.8 million new jobs. With this in mind and building on the 2011 **Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe**, we have strengthened dialogue with Member States on the **greening of tax systems** and on the phasing out of **environmentally harmful subsidies** which could provide scope for labour tax cuts and enable the redirection of financial resources from unsustainable practices towards environmental improvement. Integrating concepts such as quality of life and sustainability in policy making and dealing with the challenge of measuring societal progress as part of our work on **Beyond GDP** will also contribute.

In 2013 we will also focus on improving **air quality** with a review of EU policy. Air quality is under pressure in many parts of Europe because of persistent problems with particulate matter and ground level ozone. Poor air quality impacts not only on human health but also on ecosystems and agriculture. The health impacts of air pollution affect businesses when working days are lost and put extra strain on health care budgets that are already stretched. Striving for better air quality will reduce these health impacts and stimulate innovation which could boost cleaner environmental technologies and reduce EU energy use. Our annual **Green Week** conference will also be dedicated to this topic.

Reducing the environmental impacts of the **food** and **building** sectors will also be on our agenda. A more coherent policy approach will help the competitiveness of the two sectors by providing better business certainty, bringing financial benefits to companies and actively encouraging more prudent use of resources.

Extraction of unconventional hydrocarbons such as **shale gas** is now the focus of much public attention. While it offers economic potential, and can diversify our energy supplies, it also poses new challenges to the environment and to human health and public acceptance remains an important aspect. In 2013, we will come forward with a framework to provide legal clarity and predictability for market operators and citizens, a level playing field across the EU, and help manage risks.

The 2012 adoption of the **Water Blueprint** has set the agenda for EU water policy for the years to come. At present 57 per cent of EU waters do not have good status and water management has to be improved so that the needs of citizens, nature, industry and businesses can be met in a more sustainable way. Better implementation of existing water legislation as proposed in the Blueprint will be essential together with more policy integration and filling the remaining policy gaps. Delivering on the objectives set out in the Implementation Plans for the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive will be another important task.

The maritime sector presents vast opportunities, from fishing and shipping to raw materials and offshore wind energy. But exploiting them must be compatible with the conservation and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems. In 2013 we will focus on improving the quality of our **marine waters** by advancing the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive through the preparation of the Commission's assessment and its follow up with Member States.

Full **implementation** of environmental law across the EU is a necessary investment for the future prosperity and better human health. **Waste legislation** is a good example. Better implementation would save Europe around €70 billion a year and create around 400 000 jobs by 2020. To help realise this potential we are stepping up our efforts to secure better implementation by Member States, for instance by assessing their Waste Management Plans drawn up under the Waste Framework Directive. In addition, starting in 2013, we will begin preparing a review of **EU waste policy and legislation**. Full implementation of **chemicals** legislation will boost green chemistry by promoting alternatives to dangerous substances, making materials easier to use and facilitating recycling. DG Environment will do all it can to ensure that the next REACH registration deadline for small volume substances in June 2013 is respected. We will also revise the strategy on **endocrine disruptors**, work on **chemical mixtures** and continue to implement the new **Biocides Regulation**.

At the general level and as one of the follow-up actions to the 2012 **Communication on Implementation**, we will also look into the current EU framework on environmental **inspections and surveillance** and into improving access to justice in environmental matters at national level, to ensure that abuses do not arise, that there is a level playing field both between Member States and between operators, and that adequate controls are in place for the efficient operation of the Single Market. Preparing to implement the new **LIFE Regulation**, the dedicated environmental financing instrument, will also be important in 2013.

Our efforts to implement the Eco-innovation Action Plan will also continue, as we strive to remove barriers to **eco-innovation** and unlock the full potential of Europe's eco-industries, using a variety of means including the Water Innovation Partnership. Initiatives will concentrate on improving the regulatory framework and the conditions for access to finance for eco-innovative businesses. In addition, the technology transfer of eco-innovative solutions will be encouraged whilst preserving the competitiveness of EU SMEs. This work

will be complemented by the **Green Action Plan for SMEs** to help them share in these opportunities.

The EU's economic prosperity and welfare depends on its natural capital, such as forests and habitats, which supplies countless goods and services, from fertile soil to flood control. So we will continue to implement the EU **2020 Biodiversity Strategy**, including a renewed focus on nature legislation, increasing attention to the management and restoration of the Natura 2000 network and addressing **Invasive Species** and **Green Infrastructure**. We will work to ensure the delivery of commitments in relation to resource mobilisation for global biodiversity made at this year's meeting under the Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad, India, and will continue preparing for the next one in 2014.

Environmental challenges are increasingly global and, through the Lisbon Treaty, the EU acting with one voice can effectively influence **international governance** on environmental affairs (including in the context of international trade) and contribute to **reducing pressures** on the environment. The **Rio+20 Conference** in June 2012 gave added impetus to the emerging global green economy in the context of sustainable development and we will build on that in 2013 with a Communication. A greener global economy will allow EU businesses to meet increasing global demand while capitalising on past and present efforts that have been driven by EU environment policy.

Environment policy alone will not suffice to achieve the transformation needed to a resource-efficient Europe. Other policies, such as energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, industry and regional policy also need to contribute as part of a coherent, joined-up approach. At the same time the follow up to Rio+20 implies the need for a stronger focus on sustainable development in international actions and in a number of EU level policies.

Preparations to implement the new multi annual financial framework will gather pace in 2013 and we will continue to work together with other Commission services to ensure that environmental considerations are an integral part of its implementation.

None of the above, however, would come to fruition without the hard-working, dedicated staff of DG Environment, on whose competence and commitment I know I can once again rely in 2013.

Karl FALKENBERG

Director-General, DG Environment

3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG ENVIRONMENT

Under the political leadership of Commissioner Potočník, 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.

Delivering Europe 2020 includes a number of strategic documents, different in status and timescales, either ongoing or under discussion that relate to the EU's environment. They include: the Flagship Initiative on a Resource Efficient Europe and the subsequent Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe; the 2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy; the Communication on Implementation and the Blueprint to safeguard Europe's water. On top of these, processes such as the 2014-2020 Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) and reforms in sectoral policies like agriculture and transport affect the context and scope for environmental policy action.

The Commission's proposal for a General Union Environment Action Programme¹ builds on this framework, advancing Commissioner Potočník'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. It identifies additional priorities focused on health and environment, securing adequate investments and a robust

¹ COM (2012) 710, Proposal for a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 *"Living well, within the limits of our planet"*

evidence base for environment policy, better integration and coherence, and tackling challenges related to the urban and global environment. The proposed programme will now be negotiated and eventually adopted by the Council and European Parliament.

Measurement of results through indicators:

To measure the results of our work against the objectives we use different indicators. However, improvements suggested by indicators' values are in some cases influenced not only by our efforts but also by other factors.

A large part of our work is 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 final shape of legislation which the European Parliament and the Council adopt and, ultimately, how it is implemented by Member States. A number of driving forces are sometimes beyond the control of not just DG Environment or the Commission but also of the EU as a whole (e.g. certain socioeconomic changes, cooperation with international partners). The way in which households and enterprises behave towards the environment is a further variable factor.

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; partly because policy set to improve the environment rarely has an immediate effect, and also because the environment can take some time to recover.

Furthermore, due to gaps in reporting, data for some indicators may not be available for all Member States.

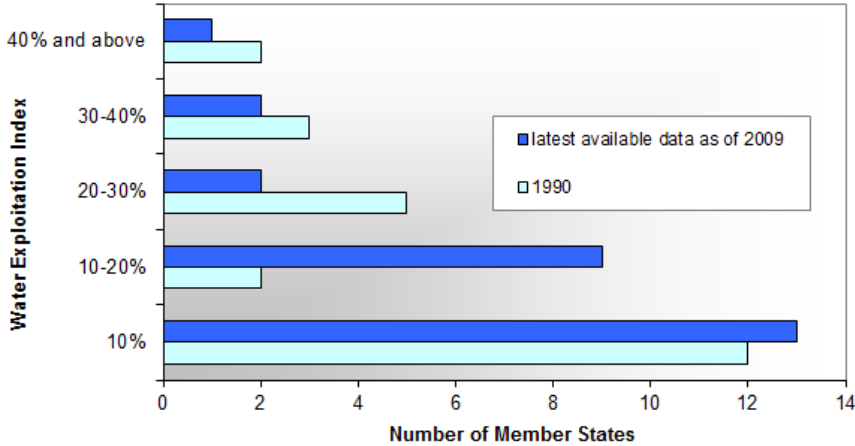
For some areas of our work it is often challenging to develop aggregate indicators which would take account of various dimensions of the problem while remaining accurate and meaningful. In addition, no single indicator – such as GDP or inflation rate - is readily available to measure quality of life and the environment or sustainability i.e. being 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**"² that seeks to develop such comprehensive indices and this process will continue over the coming years.

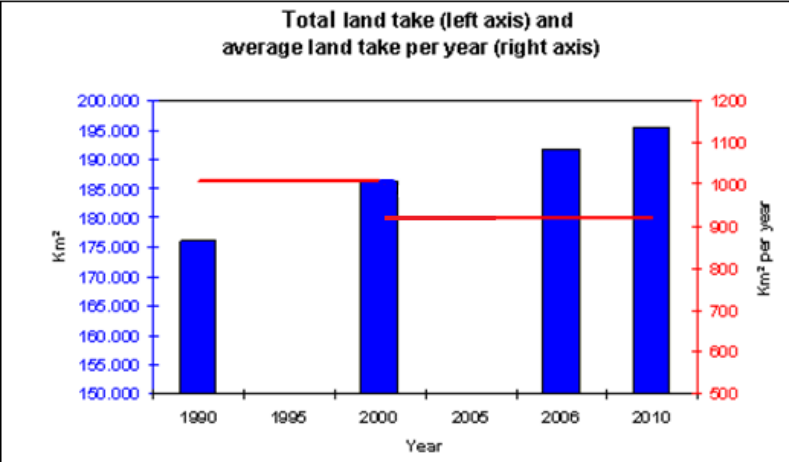
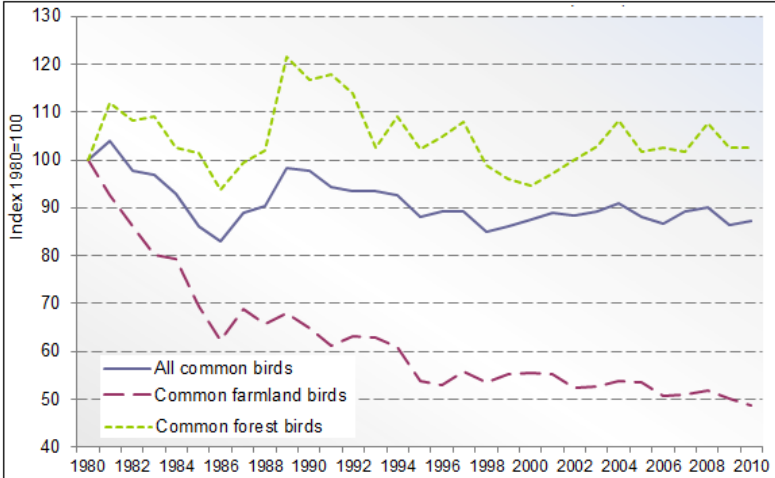
Finally, progress has been made on indicators in the water area and finalisation of those is expected in 2013.

The results below should be interpreted in this context.

²Communication 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>Resource efficiency/productivity (GDP per DMC*, €/kg)</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>Source: Eurostat 2012; 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>Natural ecological capital</p> <p>Lead indicator to be considered in the context of the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe</p>	<p>E.G. Landscape Ecosystem Potential or Ecosystem Degradation under development by the EEA</p>		

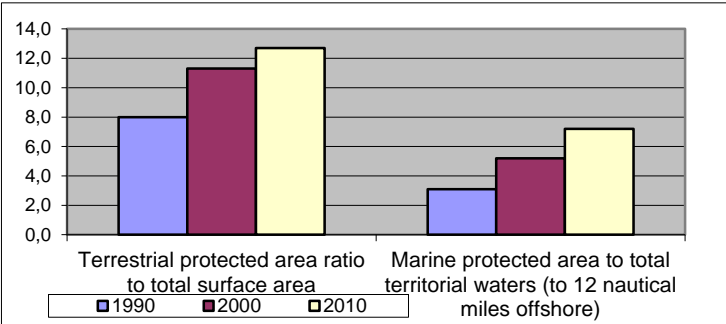
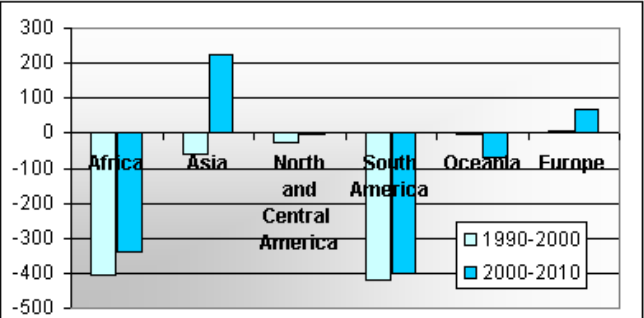
<p>Water Exploitation Index in MS (WEI)</p> <p>(Number of MS per WEI category) (Changes of the average WEI in EU)*</p> <p>WEI: annual total water abstraction as a percentage of the available long-term freshwater resources</p> <p><i>An index of 20% or more indicates water scarcity; a value of over 40% signals a severe problem</i></p> <p>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.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Data from Water Exploitation Index Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Water Exploitation Index Category</th> <th>1990 (Number of MS)</th> <th>Latest available data as of 2009 (Number of MS)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40% and above</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40%</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30%</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20%</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10%</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: EPR 2009. Latest available year varies among Member States. UK only refers to England and Wales.</p> <p>The number of countries in Europe affected by drought is rising: 15 in 1971-1980, 28 in 2001-2011 (EEA).</p>	Water Exploitation Index Category	1990 (Number of MS)	Latest available data as of 2009 (Number of MS)	40% and above	2	1	30-40%	3	2	20-30%	5	2	10-20%	2	9	10%	12	13	<p>By 2015 each Member State should have in place the necessary measures to achieve the 2020 target.</p>	<p>By 2020 water abstraction stays below 20% of renewable water resources.</p>
Water Exploitation Index Category	1990 (Number of MS)	Latest available data as of 2009 (Number of MS)																			
40% and above	2	1																			
30-40%	3	2																			
20-30%	5	2																			
10-20%	2	9																			
10%	12	13																			

<p>Land take in the EU (total & average) (km²)</p> <p><i>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 of gases with the atmosphere, does not act as a carbon sink, which severely affect soil biodiversity, and reduces the land bank available for food production.</i></p>	 <p>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 (land take data for 2010 is a projection by DG ENV on the basis of the 2000-2006 trend; the red line indicates the average over the period from 1990-2000 and 2000-2010).</p>	<p>Reduction of land take with the objective of no net land take by 2050</p>
<p>Common birds population index (1980=100)</p> <p><i>The populations of common (148 species), farmland (37 species) and forest birds (33 species) are highly representative of biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems.</i></p>	 <p>Source : Data from EBCC/RSPB/Birdlife International/Statistics Netherlands, 2012</p>	<p>Halt the decline of common, farmland and forest bird populations</p>

<p>Exposure to air pollution (PM10): Percentage of urban population resident in areas for days per year with PM10 concentration exceeding daily limit value</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>Source: EEA 2012</p>	<p>Compliance with limit values</p> <p>The limit value is 50 µg PM10/m³ (24 hour average, i.e. daily) not to be exceeded more than 35 times per calendar year.</p>
<p>Exposure to air pollution (ozone): Percentage of urban population resident in areas for days per year with ozone concentrations over the target value set for protection of human health</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: EEA 2012</p>	<p>Compliance with target values</p> <p>The target value is 120 µg O3/m³ as daily maximum of 8 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 25 days per calendar year, averaged over three years</p>
<p>Premature mortality and illnesses due to chemicals (number)</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>Degree of ratification of major multilateral environmental agreements (Number of parties)</p> <p><i>As a proxy for assessing the extent to which the global community shares major EU environmental concerns with regards to biodiversity and land, chemicals, water, air quality, and environmental governance</i></p>	<p>Number of Parties</p> <p>Source: UNEP Global Environment Outlook GEO5, 2012³</p> <p>Of the Conventions presented, EU signatory or party to: Basel (Hazardous waste), CBD (Biological diversity), Kyoto (climate), Ozone, Rotterdam (Prior Informed Consent), Stockholm (Persistent Organic Pollutants), UNCCD (desertification), UNFCCCC (climate change)</p>	<p>2013:</p> <p>Joint COP of Basel-Stockholm-Rotterdam Conventions (April, Geneva)</p> <p>CITES COP 16 (March, Bangkok)</p> <p>UNCCD COP 11 Diplomatic Conference for adoption of the Mercury Convention (October, Japan)</p>	<p>High level of ratification of MEAs</p>
<p>Level of progress towards a "greener", resource efficient global economy</p> <p><i>as inter alia reflected by clear policy commitments at the multilateral level</i></p>	<p>The Rio+20 outcome document "<i>The Future We Want</i>" (June 2012) recognizes that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. It launched a process for elaborating Sustainable Development Goals and identifies green economy as one of the important tools for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>Several policy processes are well underway with strong involvement or at the initiative of the EU (e.g. Multilateral Environmental Agreements, UNEP / UN General Assembly work on green economy, OECD work on green growth, Voluntary Partnership Agreements in relation to the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade process, Free Trade Agreements concluded with dedicated Environment chapters in relation to EU Trade and Environment Policies.</p>	<p>First meeting of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (Sept. 2013); proposal on SDGs will be tabled during 2013-2014 UN General Assembly session</p>	<p>Tangible progress in implementing the outcome of Rio+20 conference on sustainable development towards the shift to a more resource efficient (green) economy.</p>

³ http://www.unep.org/geo/pdfs/geo5/GEO5_report_full_en.pdf

<p>Protected areas</p> <p>% of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved</p> <p>% of marine and coastal areas conserved</p>	 <p>Source: UN Millennium Development Goals 2012 Report</p>		<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation of at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of coastal and marine areas 																				
<p>Total change in forest area (thousands of km²)</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, 2010⁴</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>Illegal logging worldwide</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="427 1015 1563 1166"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VPAs* signed to date</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VPAs * under negotiation</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Significant timber exporting countries (globally)</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* covering in particular tropical timber</p>		2009	2010	2011	2012	VPAs* signed to date	3	6	6	6	VPAs * under negotiation	7	4	5	7	Significant timber exporting countries (globally)	20	20	20	20	<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 logging⁵</p>
	2009	2010	2011	2012																			
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⁴ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf>

⁵ amongst others stimulated by entry into force of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR).

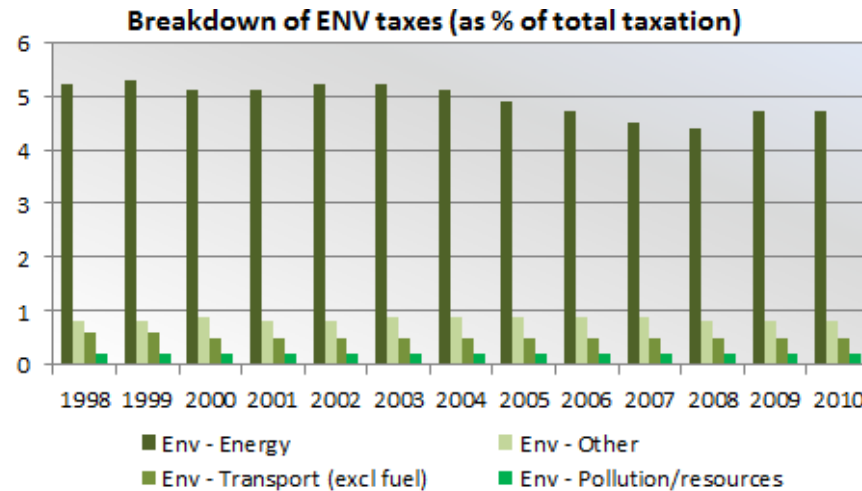
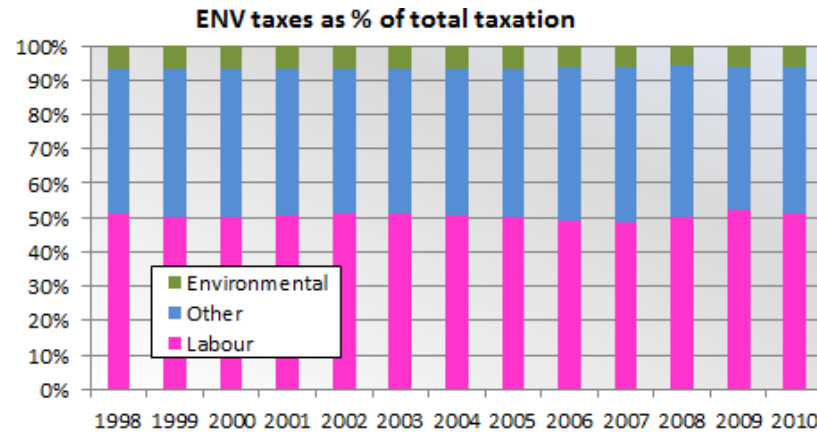
POLICY AREA: ENVIRONMENT																																																			
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Impact indicators	Latest known result	Milestone(s)	Target (result)																																																
<p>Effectiveness of application of EU environment legislation:</p> <p>Number of open infringement cases⁷ of EU environmental law by policy area:</p> <p>Environmental impact assessment</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Nature</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>The chart shows the number of open infringement cases from 2008 to 2012. 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 (grey hatched), Nature (green), Waste (red hatched), and Other (yellow). The total number of cases shows a general downward trend from 2008 to 2012.</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>2012</td> <td>30</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>30</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>40</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>30</td> <td>370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>40</td> <td>130</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>50</td> <td>90</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>50</td> <td>90</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>480</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DG Environment; data as of 10 October 2012</p>	Year	Env impact assessment	Water	Air	Nature	Waste	Other	Total	2012	30	70	30	60	40	30	260	2011	40	70	30	60	40	30	370	2010	40	130	30	60	60	40	460	2009	50	90	30	60	60	40	430	2008	50	90	30	60	60	40	480		Effective and uniform implementation of EU environmental legislation
Year	Env impact assessment	Water	Air	Nature	Waste	Other	Total																																												
2012	30	70	30	60	40	30	260																																												
2011	40	70	30	60	40	30	370																																												
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2008	50	90	30	60	60	40	480																																												
<p>Proportion of CAP rural development spending specifically targeted on the environment</p>	<p>Approximately 50% of the rural development budget goes on measures of benefit to the environment</p> <p>Source: DG ENV estimate</p>		Increase																																																

⁶ 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)

⁷ 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

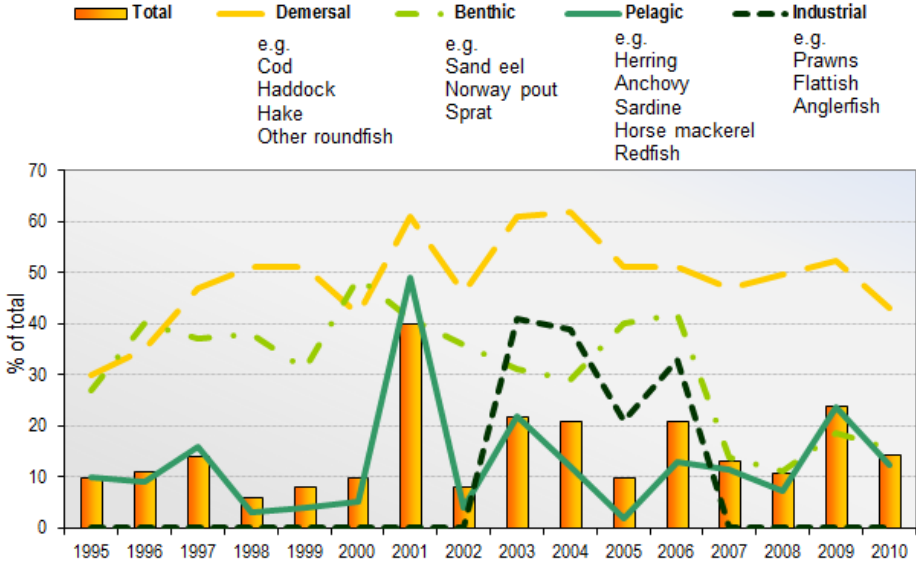
Environmentally related taxes can contribute to meet environment policy objectives as a tool for implementing the 'polluter pays' principle as they allow the pricing-in of environmental externalities.



Source: Taxation trends in the European Union 2012 , 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

<p>"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 €)⁸</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="763 260 1536 512"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>% of "green" spending within the respective category*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cohesion Policy-Direct Environment+Risks</td> <td>14.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cohesion Policy-Indirect Env+Clean Energies</td> <td>15.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEN Transport</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DG REGIO Infoview; TEN-T Executive Agency; data for the period 2007-2013”</p>	Category	% of "green" spending within the respective category*	Cohesion Policy-Direct Environment+Risks	14.2%	Cohesion Policy-Indirect Env+Clean Energies	15.8%	TEN Transport	94%		<p>Increase in the amount of "green" spending within EU expenditures</p>
Category	% of "green" spending within the respective category*										
Cohesion Policy-Direct Environment+Risks	14.2%										
Cohesion Policy-Indirect Env+Clean Energies	15.8%										
TEN Transport	94%										
<p>Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits (% of total catches per year)</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	 <p>Source: ICES, 2012</p>		<p>All fish and shellfish population should be exploited within maximum sustainable yield in all areas in which EU fishing fleets operate by 2015.</p>								

⁸ This figure excludes the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 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 and investment.

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 progress and ensures that the intended health, environmental and economic benefits actually materialise. It involves multi-level governance, with public bodies from the local to the EU-level all having a role to play in ensuring a level playing field. Ideas for improving implementation of EU environment law are set out in a dedicated Communication⁹ and the proposed General Union Environment Action Programme¹⁰.

Improving and refining the knowledge base through improved information, better management of information systems and the development of appropriate indicators will help target environment policy as efficiently and effectively as possible. Continuous improvement in scientific and other data, including better awareness of the causes of natural phenomena, and potential risks posed by new and emerging technologies, present a steady flow of new environmental challenges, some of which warrant being addressed at the EU level. This issue is another priority objective identified in the proposal for a General Union 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. The Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme- eco-innovation objective of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme;
3. The annual grant to the European Environment Agency;

⁹ COM (2012) 95, Improving the delivery of benefits from EU environment measures: building confidence through better knowledge and responsiveness

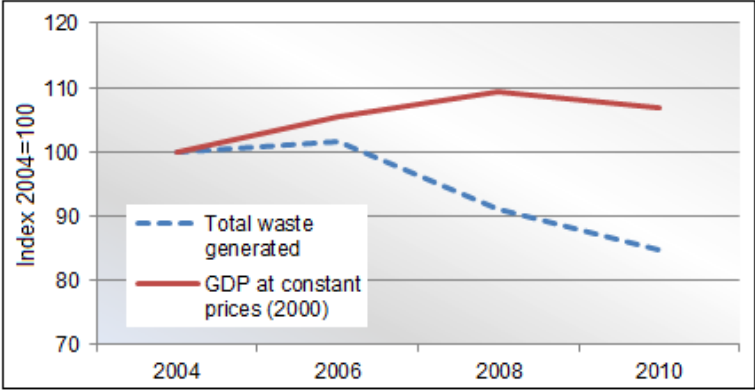
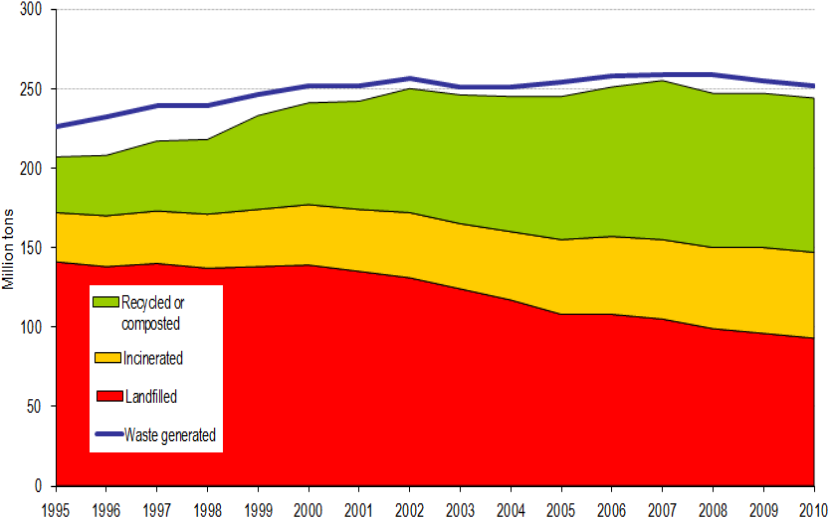
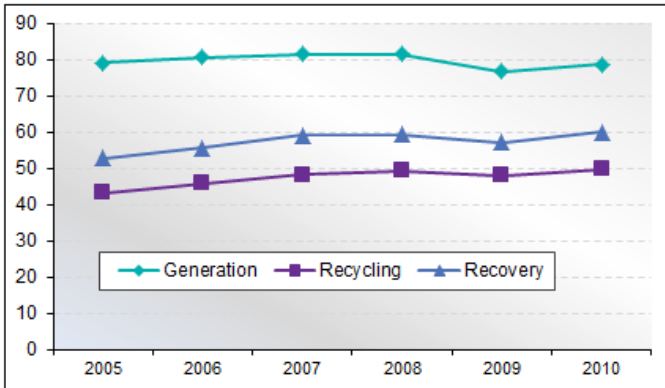
¹⁰ COM (2012) 710, Proposal for a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 "Living well, within the limits of our planet"

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 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU);
- 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>Clean Technologies Venture Capital investments in Europe</p> <p>Number and value of investments</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cleantech VC Investment in Europe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Data from Cleantech Group's i3 Platform (consultancy), 2012 * 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 eco-innovative solutions</p>
<p>Firms implementing solutions that result in more efficient use of material, energy and water*</p> <p>* as indicated by the surveyed SMEs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Share of eco-innovation-related investments in last 5 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Attitude of EU entrepreneurs towards eco-innovation, Eurobarometer 2011</p>	<p>Increase the percentage share of firms with higher share of eco-innovation related investment</p>

<p>Annual value of all removed Environmentally Harmful Subsidies</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed.</p>	<p>EHS phased out by 2020</p>
<p>Total waste generated* and total GDP in EU27 (index 2004=100)</p>	 <p>Source: Own calculation on the basis of Eurostat data, 2012</p>	<p>Reduce absolute quantities generated; break the link between economic growth and environmental impacts associated with waste generation</p>
<p>Municipal waste treatment (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>Packaging material: generated, recycled, recovered (mln t / y)</p>	 <p>Source: Eurostat 2012</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>Green Public Procurement by public authorities (% of overall number and value of tendering)</p>	<p>2009/2010: According the results of a survey on the uptake of GPP in the 27 MS, it appears that the 50% target of GPP throughout the EU has not been met. 26% of the last contracts signed in the 2009-2010 period by public authorities in the EU included all surveyed EU core GPP criteria. However, 55% of these contracts included at least one EU core GPP criterion, showing</p>	<p>Increase; 50% of all tendering procedures should be 'green' by the end of 2010, i.e.</p>

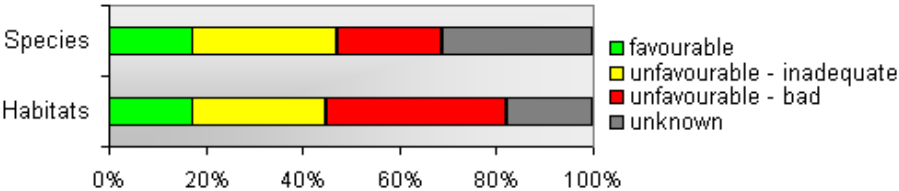
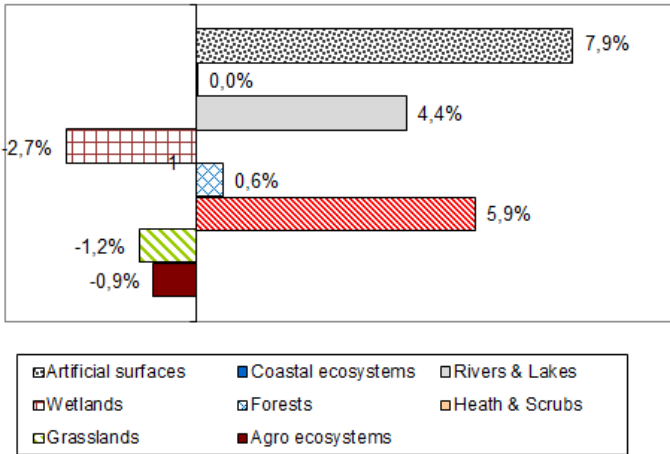
procurement procedures)	that some form of green procurement is being done at a large scale.	comply with the endorsed common GPP criteria.
Main policy outputs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication on Sustainable Food - Communication on Sustainable Buildings - Work on the follow-up to the 2009 Communication "GDP and beyond - Measuring progress in a changing world" - Work related to the environmental footprint of products, corporate environmental reporting, Green Public Procurement - In line with the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, monitoring the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies in Member States as part of the European Semester - Preparatory work of the EU waste policy and legislation legislation for 2014 (covering a review of the quantitative targets in the Waste Framework Directive the Landfill Directive and the Packaging Directive, as well as an ex-post evaluation of the older waste stream directives) - Comitology/implementing/delegated acts to be adopted under the EU waste legislation - Follow-up to Eco-innovation Action Plan including on innovative urban mobility and technology transfer for sustainable food chain 		
Main expenditure - related outputs		
<p>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; better environmental designs of products and services and reduction of environmental impacts of the use phase of products and services</p> <p>Contracts for studies, surveys, modelling and scenario-building in support of: implementing the Resource Efficiency Roadmap; Sustainable Production and Consumption, including voluntary schemes (EMAS, Ecolabel), Eco-innovation Action Plan (screening of environmental legislation for air, air quality in urban environment, sustainable consumption patterns, competitiveness of eco-industries); environmental evaluation and impact assessment</p>		

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>Red List status of European groups of species (% 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>Designated areas Natura2000 area (sites designated under Habitats and Birds Directives) (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 km²)</th> <th>Natura 2000 Terrestrial area (thousand km²)</th> <th>Natura 2000 / national Terrestrial area (%)</th> <th>Natura 2000 Marine area (thousand km²)</th> <th>Number of sites</th> <th>Total Natura 2000 area (thousand km²)</th> <th>Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km²)</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 ²)	Natura 2000 Terrestrial area (thousand km ²)	Natura 2000 / national Terrestrial area (%)	Natura 2000 Marine area (thousand km ²)	Number of sites	Total Natura 2000 area (thousand km ²)	Total EU27 terrestrial area (thousand km ²)	4290	751	17.51%	198	26 106	949	4290	<p>Up to 20% of EU's terrestrial area to be covered by Natura 2000 sites Designation of marine Natura sites completed by 2012</p>
Terrestrial			Marine		All																		
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<p>Conservation status of Species and Habitats of European Importance (% 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>Ecosystem and their services Land cover change (% change)</p>	 <p>Source: Land cover change between 1990 and 2006, EEA 2010</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.</p>	<p>Stop negative changes occurring in the distribution of Europe's ecosystems and habitats</p>
<p>Main policy outputs</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementation of the EU 2020 Strategy for Biodiversity with a particular focus on adoption and further inter-institutional discussions/negotiations on new policy initiatives due for delivery – dedicated legislative proposal on Invasive Species and Green Infrastructure Strategy – and further preparatory work on initiatives planned for 2014-15 – i.e. Prioritised Restoration Framework, Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services and No-Net-Loss Initiative. – Management of the Natura 200 network 		

– Preparation for the follow-up of the elements of the Multiannual Financial Framework relevant for biodiversity (Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries Policy, cohesion funds)

Main expenditure-related outputs

Best practice or demonstration projects contributing to the implementation of the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Birds and Habitats Directives

National or transnational communication or awareness raising campaigns related to nature protection or biodiversity matters, the prevention of forest fires

Studies, surveys and scenario building relating to the implementation and development of Natura 2000 network and of the nature Directives (Birds & Habitat) and the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy

Underpinning studies and work in support of new initiatives arising from the Biodiversity Strategy (in particular support to No-Net-Loss, Mapping and Restoration initiatives)

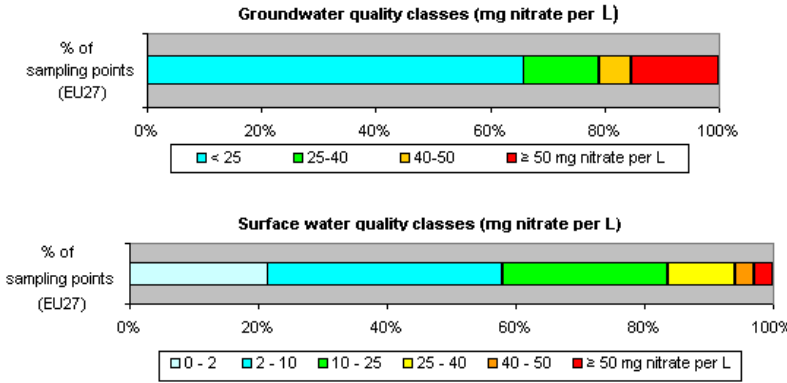
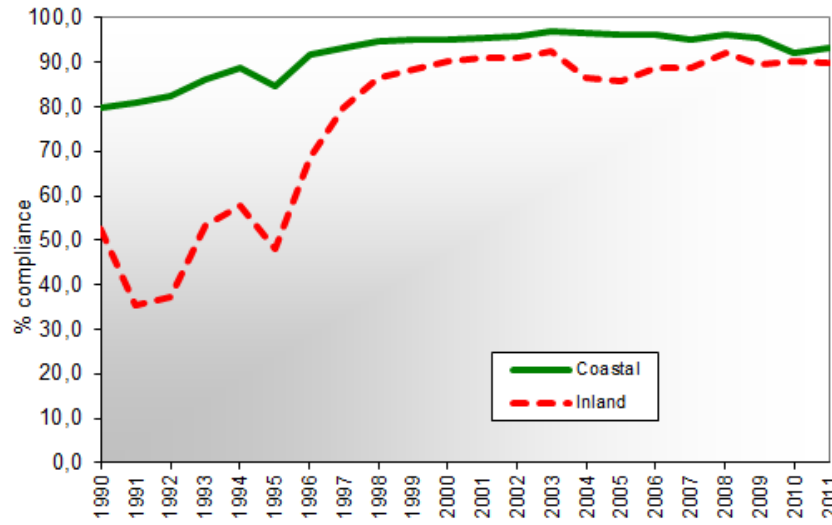
07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

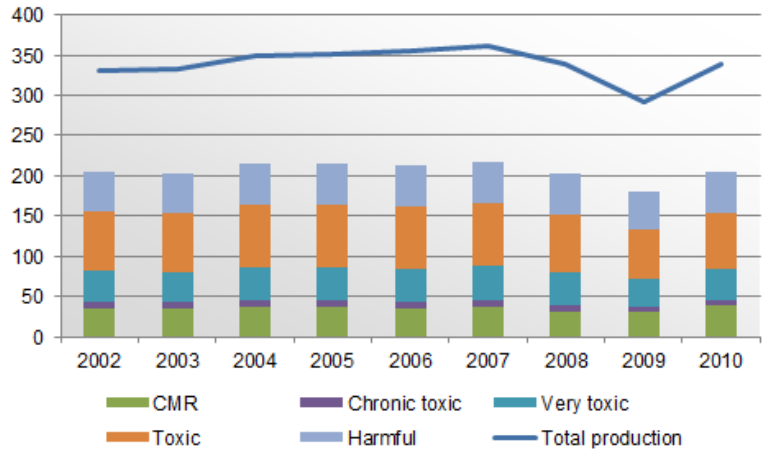
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Environmental quality, chemicals & industrial emissions

To contribute to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens 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>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sulphur oxides (SOx) – nitrogen oxides (NOx) – non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) – ammonia (NH3) – particulate matter (PM10)* <p>(thousands of tons)</p>	<p>Source: Data from EEA, 2012</p> <p>*Total of national emission ceilings pursuant to the NEC Directive (million tonnes)</p> <p>**Indicative emission reduction requirements to achieve the targets of Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (compared to emissions in 2000).</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>By 2010*</th> <th>By 2020**</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SO2</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOx</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NMVOCs</td> <td>8.8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NH3</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM</td> <td>-</td> <td>41 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		By 2010*	By 2020**	SO2	8.3	18%	NOx	9.0	40%	NMVOCs	8.8		NH3	4.3	73%	PM	-	41 %
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<p>Percentage of water bodies in good status or with good ecological potential (as defined by the Water Framework Directive)</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>EU Water bodies in total:</td> <td>121.198</td> <td>43% of reported water bodies in good ecological status in 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of which</td> <td></td> <td>53% of reported water bodies expected to be in good ecological status/potential in 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- surface (rivers, lakes, coastal, transitional)</td> <td>- 108.107</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- groundwater</td> <td>- 13.091</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>River Basins</td> <td>176</td> <td>23 Member States have adopted and reported all their Plans. 4 Member States have either not adopted Plans or only adopted and reported some. In total, the Commission has received 124 RBMPs (out of expected 174). 75% of them concern transboundary river basins.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number	Water bodies in good status or with good ecological potential	EU Water bodies in total:	121.198	43% of reported water bodies in good ecological status in 2012	of which		53% of reported water bodies expected to be in good ecological status/potential in 2015	- surface (rivers, lakes, coastal, transitional)	- 108.107		- groundwater	- 13.091		River Basins	176	23 Member States have adopted and reported all their Plans. 4 Member States have either not adopted Plans or only adopted and reported some. In total, the Commission has received 124 RBMPs (out of expected 174). 75% of them concern transboundary river basins.	<p>Good status or good ecological potential in all water bodies by 2015, unless a WFD exemption applies</p>
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<p>Urban waste water treatment by category – compliance rate (%)</p> <p>(% of wastewater load to which the treatment prescribed by the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive is successfully applied.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Compliance rates over years</p> <p>Source: Source: DG ENV, Technical Assessment of the data from the last reporting exercise on the implementation of the UWWTD (2012).</p> <p>Plotting the values of compliance against the years, a positive pattern appears: compliance increases over time. Downwards segments are due to the use of more accurate calculation methods and by the incorporation of new countries to the assessment.</p>	<p>Not all obligations in the Directive apply everywhere. In broad terms, for agglomerations greater than 2000 population equivalents (1 population equivalent represents the organic biodegradable load generated by one person):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wastewater collection has to be in place - secondary (biological) treatment, i.e. the removal of organic pollution, has to be provided - more stringent (advanced) treatment, i.e. removal of nutrients, has to be provided when agglomerations larger than 10.000 p.e. discharge into sensitive areas. <p>Deadlines for compliance depend on Member States, EU15 from 1998 to 2005 and EU12 from 2008 to 2018</p>																		

<p>Nitrate concentrations in ground- and surface waters</p> <p>- % of sampling points per water quality class</p> <p>(mg nitrate/ L)</p>	 <p>Source: DG ENV, 2010; data covering years 2004-2007</p>	<p>Reduction of nitrate concentrations in ground and surface waters per water quality class; reduction of waters above 50mg per L threshold</p>
<p>Bathing water quality</p> <p>Compliance of EU coastal and inland bathing waters with mandatory standards of the Bathing Water Directive</p> <p>(% of all bathing waters)</p>	 <p>Source: Data from EEA, 2012</p>	<p>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>

<p>Production of environmentally harmful chemicals by toxicity class (from most to least dangerous) (million tonnes per year)</p> <p>Includes chemicals covered by biocides and REACH legislation</p> <p>(CMR - carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic)</p>	 <p>Source: Eurostat, 2012</p>	<p>A shift away from the two most dangerous classes of toxic chemicals towards less harmful toxic chemicals</p>																				
<p>Progress in dealing with biocides :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - substances - products authorisations 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>By 2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Substances evaluated and approved under defined restrictions</td> <td>36</td> <td>18</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* as of December 2012</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Product authorisations decisions made at:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Member State level</td> <td>217</td> <td>1417</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU level (in case of disagreement at MS level)</td> <td>0</td> <td>124</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		By 2010	2011	2012*	Substances evaluated and approved under defined restrictions	36	18	14		2011	2012	Product authorisations decisions made at:			Member State level	217	1417	EU level (in case of disagreement at MS level)	0	124	<p>Increased number of processed substances (in order to better know and manage risks due to their use).</p> <p>Estimated apprx:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 660 evaluations of substances by 2024 (apprx. 50 per year) - 20,000 authorisations of products by 2024
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<p>Number of known substances of very high concern (SVHC) included on the REACH candidate list</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>By 2011</th> <th>By 2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SVHC on REACH candidate list (cumulative)</td> <td>53</td> <td>135</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		By 2011	By 2012	SVHC on REACH candidate list (cumulative)	53	135	<p>All substances with properties qualifying them as SVHC will be assessed against the relevance for inclusion in candidate list by 2020.</p>														
	By 2011	By 2012																				
SVHC on REACH candidate list (cumulative)	53	135																				

REACH – registrations, evaluations, authorisations, restrictions of substances of high concern (Number of substances)		2010	2011	2012	Progressive assessment of substances towards their authorisation or restriction
	Registrations (cumulative)	4300	5335	7649	
	Evaluations	N/A	N/A	36	
	Authorisations	N/A	6	8	
	Restrictions¹	0	2	4+1 ²	
¹ : new or substantially extended existing restrictions ² : number "1" refers to one decision which widens the scope of exiting restrictions on CMR substances for consumer use to a number of substances following the adaptation of the Clasification, Labeling and Packaging Regulation					

Main policy outputs

- Review of the Thematic Strategy on air pollution and associated legislation including relevant legislation on the sources of pollution
- Environmental climate and energy assessment framework to enable safe and secure unconventional hydrocarbon extraction
- Recast of the POPs Regulation
- Follow-up work to the 2012 Communication "Safeguarding Europe's Water Resources"
- Follow-up work on the 2012 Communication on Chemical Mixtures
- Assessment of and Recommendations on first MS implementation reports under Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Delegating/implementing acts under air and chemicals legislation
- Revision of the Strategy on endocrine disruptors
- REACH review examining whether endocrine disruptors can be authorised under the adequate control route of REACH (art. 138.7)

Main expenditure-related outputs

Innovative or demonstration projects in support of: clean technologies, chemicals management, air quality management (in particular in urban areas) and noise; water management, water quality (impact of agricultural and forest practices), wastewater management and treatment technologies, flood prevention and control (river basin management) Studies, surveys, modelling and scenario building in support of the implementation of: the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution and Review of air quality policies (Air Quality and National Emissions Ceilings Directives); the water legislation and the implementation of the EU Water Blueprint; the Marine Framework Directive; chemicals legislation Implementation of legislation on biocides and on import & export of chemicals - subsidy to ECHA

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)																														
Evolution of infringement cases (Number) Complaints received in CHAP* Open infringement cases (Letter of Formal Notice sent) EU Pilot cases open Cases sent to ECJ <i>*a centralised, SG-managed database for registering all the incoming complaints and inquiries</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012**</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Complaints received</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>143*</td> <td>620</td> <td>612</td> <td>474</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open infringement cases</td> <td>481</td> <td>451</td> <td>445</td> <td>339</td> <td>318</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU Pilot cases open</td> <td>85</td> <td>129</td> <td>188</td> <td>364</td> <td>328</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cases referred to ECJ</td> <td>61</td> <td>61</td> <td>60</td> <td>56</td> <td>58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* between the introduction of CHAP on 28 September 2009 and 31 December 2009 **until 10 October 2012</p>		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**	Complaints received	n/a	143*	620	612	474	Open infringement cases	481	451	445	339	318	EU Pilot cases open	85	129	188	364	328	Cases referred to ECJ	61	61	60	56	58	Better and more efficient management of infringement cases/complaints
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**																											
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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 + project proposals, such that implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation are enhanced, including the integration of the environment into other policies																														
Number of municipalities taking part in participative schemes	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of municipalities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>2180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>2220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of municipalities	2008	2020	2009	2180	2010	2220	2011	2280	2012	2160	Increase																		
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<p>Media outreach (in mln)</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Media Outreach (in mln)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Video News Release views</td> <td>~17</td> <td>~19</td> <td>~25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DG ENV website visits</td> <td>~8</td> <td>~7</td> <td>~9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total reach of campaigns (estim)</td> <td>~2</td> <td>~1</td> <td>~3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* until Nov 2012</p>	Category	2010	2011	2012*	Video News Release views	~17	~19	~25	DG ENV website visits	~8	~7	~9	Total reach of campaigns (estim)	~2	~1	~3													
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<p>Attitude of European citizens towards environment and other issues (latest data):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of European citizens who:</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>consider that protecting the environment is important to them personally</td> <td>94%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>consider that EU environmental legislation is necessary to protect the environment</td> <td></td> <td>82%</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>favour environmental decision making at the EU level</td> <td></td> <td>67%</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>are willing to pay more for environmentally friendly products</td> <td>69%</td> <td>75%</td> <td>72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>consider that they are well informed about environmental issues</td> <td></td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Eurobarometer surveys (2007, 2008, 2011)</p>		% of European citizens who:	2007	2008	2011	consider that protecting the environment is important to them personally	94%	96%	95%	consider that EU environmental legislation is necessary to protect the environment		82%	81%	favour environmental decision making at the EU level		67%	64%	are willing to pay more for environmentally friendly products	69%	75%	72%	agree that the efficient use of natural resources can boost economic growth in the EU			83%	consider that they are well informed about environmental issues		55%	60%	<p>Continuous high level of public support for EU environmental policy making</p> <p>Driving behavioural change in citizens towards more environmentally friendly lifestyles and consumption habits, with more than 20% of citizens implementing changes in their lifestyle</p> <p>Increase of awareness of resource efficiency issues</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of the EU legal framework on environmental inspections and surveillance at national and EU level - Revived discussions on the EU legal framework on access to justice in environmental matters - Revision of the Aarhus Regulation on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention - Effective implementation of EU environmental legislation - Green Week - Media outreach activities, press releases and media deliverables - Progress on implementation of ideas included in the 2012 Implementation Communication and the implementation chapter of the proposed General Union Environment Action Programme including Structured Implementation and Information Frameworks ("SIIFs"), national complaint-handling criteria, cooperation with professional networks and partnership implementation agreements. 																														
<p>Main expenditure-related outputs</p>																														
<p>Contracts - Studies, surveys, networking of national, regional and local actors for the implementation and enforcement of EU Environment Policy</p> <p>Operating Grants - Co-financing certain operational activities of non-governmental organisations that are primarily active in protecting and enhancing the environment at European level</p> <p>Grants LIFE + Information and Communication : National or transnational communication or awareness raising campaigns</p>																														

related to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation

Awareness-raising activities (Green Week, Mobility Week), communication and information products, resource efficiency campaign

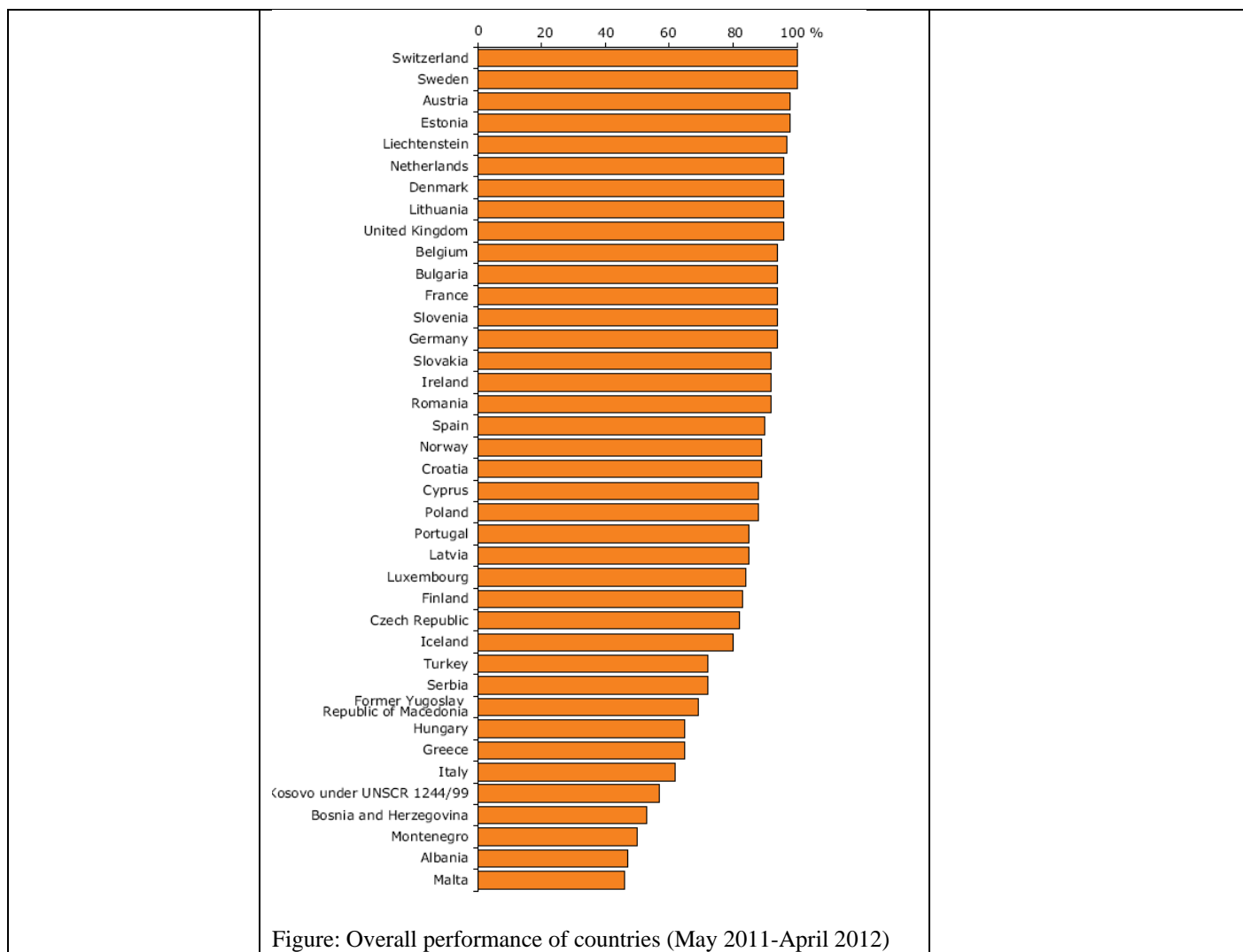
07 03 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

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)

Result indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
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	<p>Core set of indicators used widely by EEA and European Commission e.g. in Management Plans.</p> <p>Increased use of data and maps underpinning EEA's assessments.</p> <p>Up-time of EEA web-site in 2011 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</p> <p>EEA core set of indicators and other indicator sets and underpinning data are available via web-based platforms as part of SEIS</p> <p>Maintain EEA website annual up-time of at least 98%</p>
<p>Access to key environmental information and assessments:</p> <p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -total visits on EEA website (mln) - webpages viewed by engaged visitors (thousands) <p><i>Engaged visitor: visit duration at least 3 minutes, at least 3 pages and at least 3 visits within 2 weeks</i></p>		<p>Increased use of EEA information and assessments accessed via EEA website</p>
National delivery of annual Eionet priority data flows (i.e. information from MSs to EEA)	2012: Number of countries reaching the 90% level: 16	Increase in the number of Member States reaching a reporting level by the end of 2013 that is higher than 90 % in the index to the left



Main policy outputs

Comitology amendments to the INSPIRE Directive (e.g. data specifications for Annex 2 and Annex 3 data themes)

Main expenditure-related outputs

In co-operation with the EEA, the JRC and ESTAT (as well as others who supply evidence for EU Environment policy-making and implementation) a series of reports, indicators and web-based services related to :

- EU environmental themes: e.g. Air quality, Noise, Air pollution, Biodiversity, Water, Marine environment, waste and recycling, land use energy and transport etc.
- Cross-cutting Themes: Ecosystems, Environment & Health, SCP, resource efficiency and waste, Land use, Agriculture and forests

In co-operation with the EEA, integrated environmental assessments including regional/global assessment, sustainable economic futures and strategies

Information services: ongoing development of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and INSPIRE ('Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe').

Science for Environment Policy: a range of products including briefing background material and an overview of recent research on environment, for a varied audience.

Ongoing implementation of the Environmental Technology Verification Pilot Programme, informing prospective purchasers on the performance of technological innovations aimed at protecting the environment

4.2 Global Environmental Affairs (ABB code: 07 02)

Most environmental problems have transboundary or global effects, 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 the 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 EU to participate in international environmental agreements, together with its Member States and gives the European Commission a strong coordinating and representation responsibility.

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 (Rio+20) has provided an impetus in this regard.

The EU continues to show 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 as trade policy and development cooperation. Also, the EU needs to continuously adapt its own legislation by integrating results negotiated at the multilateral level. Moreover, the enlargement of the EU and the EU's neighbourhood policy lead to very significant improvements 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.

Increasing the EU's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges is identified in the proposal for a General Union Environment Action Programme as a priority objective for the period up to 2020.

The financial resources under this activity are mainly composed of:

- Mandatory contributions arising from the EU being party to a range of multilateral and other environmental agreements (budget line 07 02 01).
- The 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, 191, 192, 208 and 209 of the Treaty on the TFEU

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>EU participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Conventions):</p> <p>- Environmental Conventions the EU is a signatory or a party to (number) - Amendments, new environmental agreements, protocols to Conventions adopted each year (number)</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="551 547 1688 683"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="551 547 1146 587">Year</th> <th data-bbox="1146 547 1256 587">2006</th> <th data-bbox="1256 547 1364 587">2008</th> <th data-bbox="1364 547 1471 587">2010</th> <th data-bbox="1471 547 1581 587">2011</th> <th data-bbox="1581 547 1688 587">2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 587 1146 627">Conventions*</td> <td data-bbox="1146 587 1256 627">N/A</td> <td data-bbox="1256 587 1364 627">47</td> <td data-bbox="1364 587 1471 627">48</td> <td data-bbox="1471 587 1581 627">48</td> <td data-bbox="1581 587 1688 627">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 627 1146 683">Amendments, new agreements, protocols adopted</td> <td data-bbox="1146 627 1256 683">4</td> <td data-bbox="1256 627 1364 683">5</td> <td data-bbox="1364 627 1471 683">5</td> <td data-bbox="1471 627 1581 683">5</td> <td data-bbox="1581 627 1688 683">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="551 699 1688 866">*Among those Conventions to which the EU is a party: Biological Diversity (CBD), Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm), Prior Inform Consent for trade in hazardous chemicals (Rotterdam), Access to Environmental Information, Public Participation in Environmental Decision-making and Access to Justice (Aarhus), Environmental Impact Assessment (Espoo), Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (Basel), Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona), Desertification (UNCCD), Migratory Species (CMS).</p> <p data-bbox="551 882 1688 943">The EU is also working towards the entry into force of the Gaborone amendment to CITES (International Trade in Endangered Species) which would allow EU membership in the Convention</p>	Year	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	Conventions*	N/A	47	48	48	48	Amendments, new agreements, protocols adopted	4	5	5	5	2	<p data-bbox="1715 595 2089 722">Sustained EU participation in multilateral environmental agreements so that EU concerns are reflected worldwide</p> <p data-bbox="1715 754 2089 850">The EU joining Conventions to which it is not yet a party (e.g. CITES)</p>
Year	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012															
Conventions*	N/A	47	48	48	48															
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<p>Level of EU influence on decisions taken by Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and processes</p>	<p data-bbox="551 951 1688 1038">The EU has a significant level of influence in MEAs as shown by the leading role that it plays in promoting effective international environmental governance.(e.g. successful outcome of CBD COP 11; sustained EU support to the negotiations for a multilateral binding instrument on Mercury).</p> <p data-bbox="551 1054 1688 1206">Progress has been made on multilateral processes (e.g. emerging support for green economy as one of the instruments towards sustainable development, progress on governance and on various policy areas relevant to sustainable development at Rio+20, work on improving synergies between various conventions and processes, in particular in the chemicals and waste cluster) but difficulties remain in finding consensus on strong and coherent implementation, as well as on financial matters in times of economic crisis.</p>	<p data-bbox="1715 951 2089 1038">Decisions taken in international meetings are in line with EU positions</p>																		
<p>Progress along pre-accession path for candidate countries and potential candidates (implementation of the</p>	<p data-bbox="551 1222 1688 1305">Enlargement 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 came with recent applications. To</p>	<p data-bbox="1715 1222 2089 1305">Alignment with EU environment legislation and of sustainable development goals by candidate</p>																		

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Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs)	complement support at the national level, the Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA) assists countries in moving closer to the implementation of EU policy ¹¹ .			countries and potential candidates																																	
Status of relations on environmental issues, including the negotiations on the environmental chapter (where applicable) with Potential Candidates and Candidate Countries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="551 339 768 371">Country</th> <th data-bbox="779 339 1055 371">Candidacy Status</th> <th data-bbox="1066 339 1711 371">Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 379 768 403">Croatia</td> <td data-bbox="779 379 1055 403">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 379 1711 403">Negotiations completed, accession expected 1/7/2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 411 768 435">Turkey</td> <td data-bbox="779 411 1055 435">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 411 1711 435">Underway</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 443 768 467">fYRoM</td> <td data-bbox="779 443 1055 467">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 443 1711 467">Not opened yet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 475 768 499">Iceland</td> <td data-bbox="779 475 1055 499">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 475 1711 499">Not opened yet. Screening report approved by Council and Iceland has submitted its negotiating position.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 507 768 531">Montenegro</td> <td data-bbox="779 507 1055 531">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 507 1711 531">Not opened yet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 539 768 563">Serbia</td> <td data-bbox="779 539 1055 563">Candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 539 1711 563">Not opened yet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 571 768 595">Albania</td> <td data-bbox="779 571 1055 595">Potential candidate.</td> <td data-bbox="1066 571 1711 595">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 603 768 627">Kosovo</td> <td data-bbox="779 603 1055 627">Potential candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 603 1711 627">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 635 768 691">Bosnia and Herzegovina</td> <td data-bbox="779 635 1055 691">Potential candidate</td> <td data-bbox="1066 635 1711 691">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="551 699 768 786">Albania</td> <td data-bbox="779 699 1055 786">Negative opinion on the membership application (by Commission)</td> <td data-bbox="1066 699 1711 786">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Country	Candidacy Status	Negotiations on environmental chapter (27)	Croatia	Candidate	Negotiations completed, accession expected 1/7/2013	Turkey	Candidate	Underway	fYRoM	Candidate	Not opened yet	Iceland	Candidate	Not opened yet. Screening report approved by Council and Iceland has submitted its negotiating position.	Montenegro	Candidate	Not opened yet	Serbia	Candidate	Not opened yet	Albania	Potential candidate.	-	Kosovo	Potential candidate	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Potential candidate	-	Albania	Negative opinion on the membership application (by Commission)	-	Alignment with EU environment legislation and of sustainable development goals by candidates and potential candidates
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¹¹ Together with the NGO Environment Forum, RENA is financed from a regional IPA programme subdelegated to ENV

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<p>Intensity of dialogue with Strategic Partners as expressed by:</p> <p>Number of times policy areas have been raised in order to promote good practice and seek convergence in multilateral environmental negotiations</p>	<p>In 2012, the Commission maintained an active environmental dialogue with all the EU's ten Strategic Partners^[1]. In total, key policy areas were discussed, at different level, around 200 times. The most frequent discussions were held with Brazil, USA and China. In addition to specific bilateral issues raised with respective partners, the most frequently discussed subjects were Rio+20/sustainable development (46), biodiversity (33), green economy/resource efficiency (30), water/shale gas (13), Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (11) and CITES/whales (10).</p>	<p>Maintain intensity of dialogues with all Strategic Partners in order to promote good practice and seek convergence in multilateral environmental negotiations</p>
<p>Support by DCI/EDF programmes to environmental protection in developing countries</p>	<p>DCI and EDF funding has supported natural resource management, the mainstreaming of environment into other policy areas and capacity building in 150 developing countries.</p>	<p>Increase support to developing countries for natural resource management under the next programming cycle (2014-2020)</p>
<p>Main policy outputs</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Revised Association Agreements and ENP Action Plans having more focussed actions and commitments for aligning with the environmental acquis – Preparing an EU position on the follow-up to Rio+20 and the post-2015 development – Preparatory work for the entry into force (implementing package) of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (of genetic resources) – Implementation of the outputs of the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-11) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that took place in October 2011 in Hyderabad. Further contribution to global knowledge initiatives, including the first outputs of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the consolidation of the 3rd phase of the initiative on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) – Concluding the negotiations and initiating the implementation of Forest Law Enforcement governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements with major timber exporters – Work to ensure that the sustainable development concerns, including with regard to the environment, are fully taken into account in the negotiations of Free Trade Agreements – The EU will pursue ambitious goals at CITES CoP16 to further ensure the sustainability of trade in wildlife species e.g. increased transparency in CITES decision-making, enhanced conservation of marine species, elephants, rhinos and timber). It is also expected that in 2013 the Gaborone amendment will enter into force, thus enabling the EU to join the CITES as a Party. – COPs of the three Chemicals and Waste Conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm) will be held jointly. Work in support of more effective financing of and increased synergies in the implementation of the three instruments and other processes in the chemicals and waste cluster – Conclusions of the negotiations on a new global instrument on mercury and signature of the text of the agreement by the EU – Work following the entry into force of the EU Timber Regulation aiming to avoid import of illegally harvested timber 		

^[1] Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, USA.

- Preparing for and participation in international negotiating conferences and events on the Desertification Convention (COP 11)
- Continued efforts to strengthen the governance of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and especially their operational sustainability in the light of the EU's ambitious environmental policy objectives

Main expenditure-related outputs

Payment of obligatory and regular contributions to the Multilateral Environment Agreements to which the EU is a party
Input into the 2014 programmes of the Commission's financing instruments (IPA, ENI, DECI etc.)