

State of the environment in Europe and the connection with enforcement and compliance

The European Environment Agency (EEA)

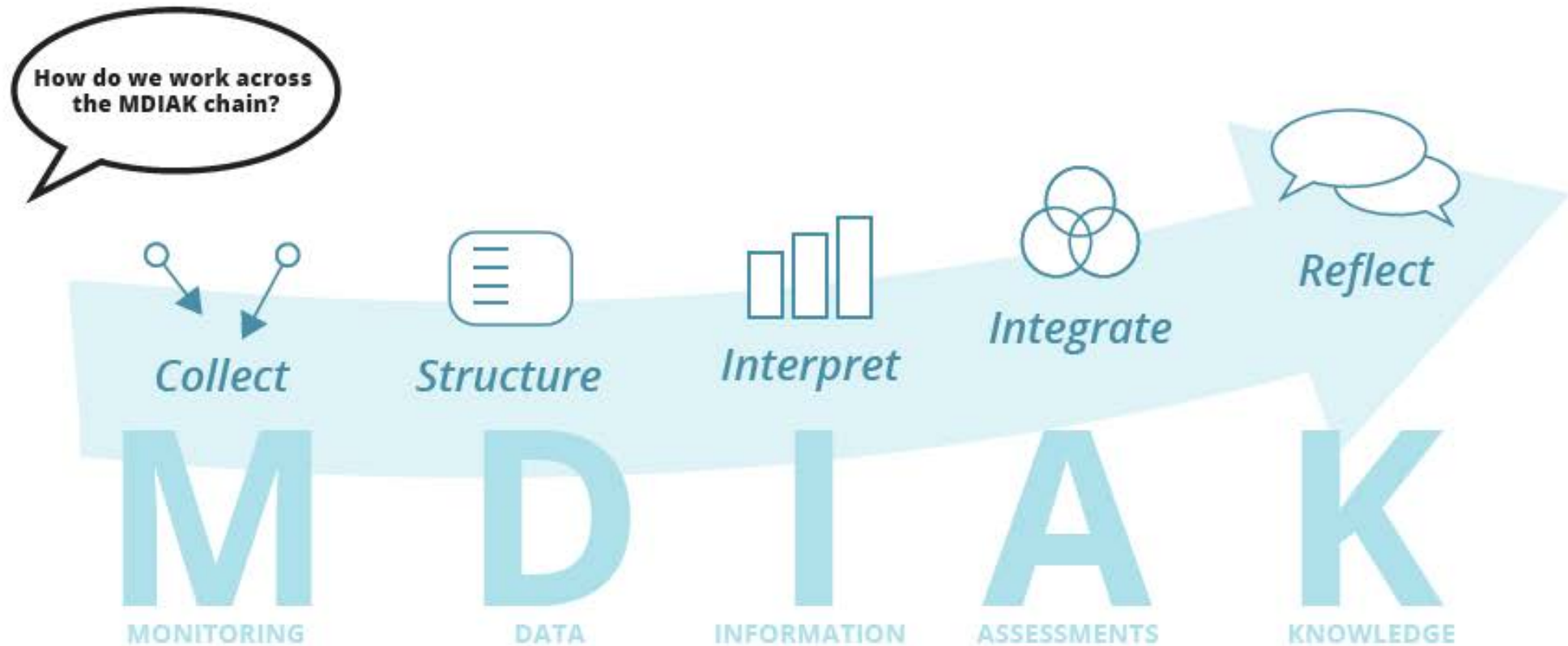
The EEA's mission

To provide relevant, reliable, targeted and timely information to policy-makers and the public.

To help achieve significant and measurable improvements in Europe's environment and to support sustainable development.



The “MDIAK” Chain



Monitoring progress under 7th EAP

Article 4.1 of the decision establishing the 7th Environmental Action Programme requires the European Commission to monitor the EAP and provides a specific role for the EEA:

*‘This process shall be **informed by the European Environment Agency’s indicators on the state of the environment as well as indicators used to monitor progress in achieving existing environment and climate-change legislation and targets such as the climate and energy targets, biodiversity targets and resource efficiency milestones.**’*

Scoreboard results – how to read them

EU indicator past trend		Indicative outlook of the EU meeting the selected objective by 2020	
	Improving trend		It is likely that the objective will be met by 2020
	Stable or uncertain trend		It is uncertain whether or not the objective will be met by 2020
	Deteriorating trend		It is unlikely that the objective will be met by 2020

Priority objective 1: ‘to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital’, 2017 results

	EU indicator past trend	Outlook of the EU meeting the selected objective by 2020
Exposure of terrestrial ecosystems to eutrophication due to air pollution		
Gross nutrient balance in agricultural land: nitrogen		
Land take		
Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings		
Status of marine fish stocks		
Abundance and distribution of selected species (common birds and grassland butterflies)		
		
Species of European interest		
Habitats of European interest		
Status of surface waters	N.A.	

Priority objective 2: ‘to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy’, 2017 results

Resource productivity		
Waste generation in Europe		
Recycling of municipal waste		
Use of freshwater resources		
Total greenhouse gas emission trends and projections		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption		
Progress on energy efficiency in Europe		
Energy consumption by households		
Greenhouse gas emissions from transport		
Animal product consumption (animal protein)		
Share of environmental and labour taxes in total tax revenues		
Employment and value added in the environmental goods and services sector		
Environmental protection expenditure in Europe		

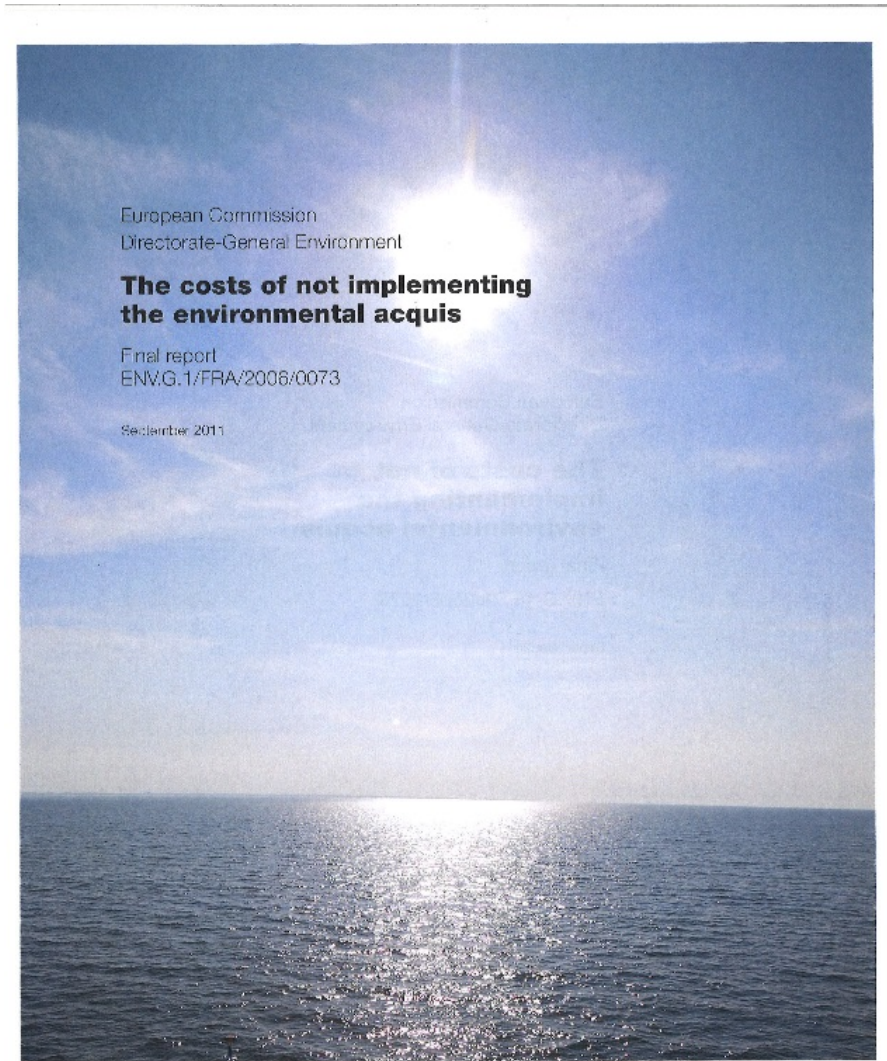
Priority objective 3: 'to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being'

	EU indicator past trend	Outlook of the EU meeting the selected objective by 2020
Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas (nitrogen dioxide: NO ₂ ; dust particles: PM ₁₀ ; ozone: O ₃ ; fine particulate matter: PM _{2.5})	 NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}  O ₃	
Emissions of the main air pollutants in Europe (sulphur oxides: SO ₂ ; nitrogen oxides: NO _x ; ammonia: NH ₃ ; non-methane volatile organic compounds: NMVOCs; fine particulate matter: PM _{2.5})	 SO ₂ , NO _x , NMVOCs, PM _{2.5}  NH ₃ 	 SO ₂ , NO _x , NMVOCs, PM _{2.5}  NH ₃ 
Bathing water quality		
Number of countries that have adopted a climate change adaptation strategy and/or plan	N.A. 	
Exposure to environmental noise		
Consumption of chemicals, by hazard class		
Total sales of pesticides		

Preparing for the Next Generation?

- Achieving a better understanding of the costs of non-implementation (*money*)
- Copernicus as a “game changer” (*technology*)
- The challenge of “systemic” environmental problems (*policy*)

The costs of non-implementation



COWI

ECORYS
Research and Consulting

ce cambridge
econometrics

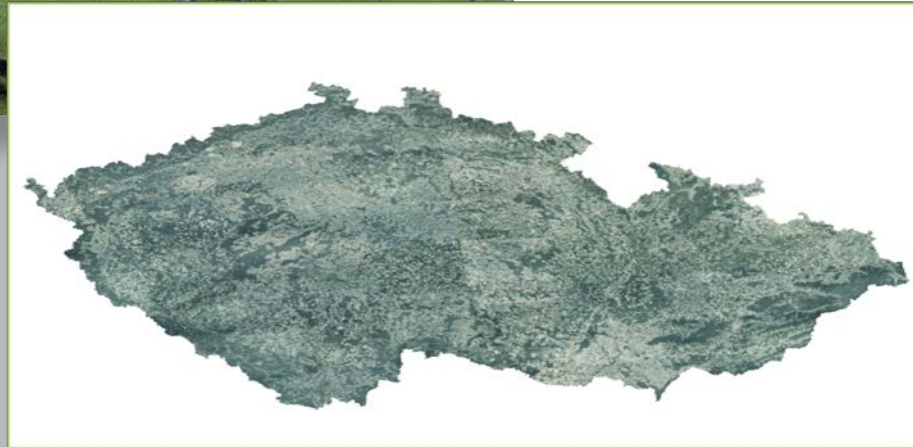
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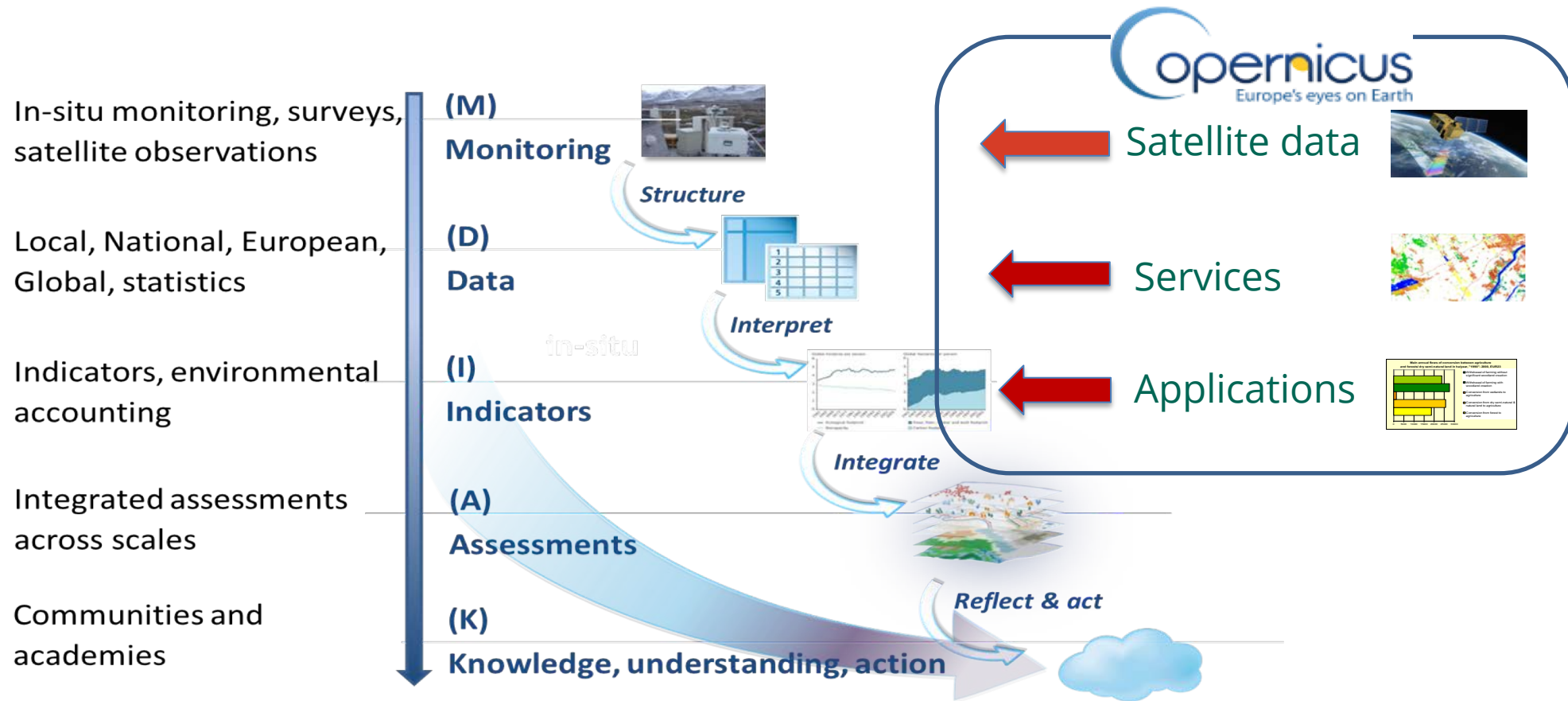
Copernicus



Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth



Use of Copernicus in the EEA MDIAK framework



An evolving framework for environmental policy

Characterisation of key challenges		Key features	In the spotlight in	Policy approaches (examples)	Assessment approaches and tools (examples)
Specific		Linear cause-effect, large (point) sources often local	1970s/1980s (continuing today)	Targeted policies and single-use instruments	Data sets, indicators
Diffuse		Cumulative causes	1980s/1990s (continuing today)	Policy integration and raising public awareness	DPSIR, Data sets, indicators, environmental accounts, outlooks
Systemic		Systemic causes	1990s/2000s (continuing today)	Policy coherence and systematic approaches (e.g. green economy)	DPSIR, STEEP Indicators and accounts, systems analysis, foresight, stakeholder participation

Thank you

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