



2014

Management Plan

DG Environment

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PART 1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG ENVIRONMENT

DG Environment's mission stems from the General Union Environment Action Programme (7thEAP) *'Living well, within the limits of our planet'*

To enable EU citizens to live well, within the planet's ecological limits, based on an innovative, circular economy, where biodiversity is protected, valued and restored and environment-related health risks are minimised in ways that enhance our society's resilience, and where growth has been decoupled from resource use.

PART 2. CHALLENGES FOR 2014 – MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The key themes of the Commission work programme – delivery and implementation – will be at the core of DG Environment's efforts in 2014. This will also be the first year of the **General Union Environment Action Programme** which sets out the strategic framework for environmental policy until 2020 and beyond. As 2014 is the last year of the current mandate, we will also prepare the ground for the next Commission.

To stimulate more sustainable and resilient growth, we need to ensure that Europe exploits the full potential of a resource-efficient, green economy, while halting environmental decline. 2014 will build on the progress to date in the implementation of the Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe. A new initiative on resource efficiency and waste will contribute to unlocking the EU's economic potential, helping economies to be more productive whilst using fewer resources, reducing impacts on ecosystems, and advancing towards a **circular economy**. The initiative will address persistent barriers to improving resource productivity such as inconsistent price signals, insufficient knowledge and “short termism”. It will also set out key indicators for measuring resource efficiency and will report on progress in defining suitable targets. Turning waste into a resource is an essential part of closing the loop in a circular economy. Our plans include a review of the key targets in EU waste legislation, how to address plastic waste and marine litter and an ex-post evaluation of waste stream directives, including an assessment of options to enhance coherence between them. We will pay special attention to construction and food given their substantial impacts on the environment.

The governance system under the Europe 2020 strategy – the **European semester** – will provide an opportunity to instil more resource efficiency thinking into national policy making, enabling financial resources to be directed away from unsustainable practices and towards the development of the green economy. We have already had some success in raising awareness about the importance of the right price signals in the private sector and the need to remove environmentally harmful subsidies, and we will aim to build on that.

Our efforts will also focus on improving other determinants of the quality of life and well-being. In 2014 we will pursue negotiations with the co-legislators on a new package of measures to improve **air quality**. Despite falling emission levels and reductions in concentrations of some air pollutants, Europe's air pollution problem is far from solved, as demonstrated by the recent report by the European Environment Agency. Under existing legislation we will also assess Member States' national emission inventories and reduction strategies as well as local air quality plans and programmes. On **noise**, action will focus on reducing exposure to the negative health factors that can result from road and rail traffic and the proximity of airports.

Given Europe's energy needs, opportunities to diversify supplies and improve competitiveness should not be needlessly compromised. A framework which ensures that **unconventional hydrocarbon production** can be safely and effectively taken up in Member States

that choose to do so will improve clarity and predictability for market operators and citizens. The parallel demands placed on land use from food and bio-energy production will require efforts to ensure that they are produced and used efficiently over their whole life cycle.

Good progress has been made in implementing the **EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020**, although the habit of seeing biodiversity and ecosystems as unlimited goods is still too widespread. 2014 will see work to map and assess ecosystems and the services they produce, examining their maintenance and restoration. Inter-institutional negotiations on the Invasive Species proposal should reach completion. We will also start preparing a mid-term review of the Biodiversity Strategy and a "No Net Loss" initiative. At the international level, work will concentrate on ensuring good results at the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 12) in Korea, where resource mobilisation and delivering on the 2012 commitments of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing will be key. On the domestic front, the focus will increasingly shift to the effective management and restoration of the Natura 2000 network, its extension to the marine environment, strengthened integration with other policy sectors, and financing. Efforts to protect soil will continue given the importance of land as a resource and in view of the "no net land take" objective to be achieved by 2050.

Promoting alternatives to dangerous substances will help us move towards safer green **chemicals** and make materials easier to use and recycle. 2014 will be the first year when all aspects of REACH will be up and running with the first authorisations coming through. The new Biocides Regulation will deliver its first decisions on active substances and product authorisations. We will also follow up the revision of the Strategy on Endocrine Disruptors including by defining scientific criteria for their determination and on the Communication on chemical mixtures, both areas of serious public concern.

This will be the second year of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources, which sets the agenda for EU **water** policy to 2020. At present only 43 per cent of EU waters are in good status and much remains to be done to ensure the long-term availability of good quality water for citizens, businesses and nature. We will continue to support Member States in the preparation of much improved River Basin Management Plans due in 2015 through the Common Implementation Strategy of the Water Framework Directive and bilateral work. We will also assess the implementation of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, an important contributor to water quality, including bathing waters. The pilot programme on Structured Implementation and Information Frameworks ('Sirs') set up in 2013 to support compliance promotion of this Directive will be extended in 2014. The implementation of the Nitrates Directive is producing positive results, but despite improvements, nitrates pollution and eutrophication of waters are still causing problems in many Member States and require further efforts.

Initial assessments of the status of the **marine** environment revealed that significant environmental improvements are needed if the Marine Directive's goals – good environmental status by 2020 – are to be achieved. We will therefore continue our support to Member States in their implementation efforts. Similar challenges exist for coastal zones. The Commission proposal on maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management provide efficient instruments to address these challenges, and the results of the on-going co-decision will have to be implemented.

In parallel to our efforts within the EU, we must also promote and support environmental improvements abroad. The 2012 Rio+20 conference provided a new impetus for sustainable development in a rapidly changing global economy. In 2014 we will focus on preparing the EU input to the international negotiations on the post-2015 Development Agenda, with particular regard to the Sustainable Development Goals. Our **international** efforts, through bilateral and multilateral relations and enlargement work, cover a wide range of environmental issues, where

we will strive to achieve better coherence between our own policies and those of our global partners. The 2014 Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change presents an opportunity to inject new political impetus and direction into the “Horizon 2020 Initiative for the De-pollution of the Mediterranean”.

The new **LIFE** instrument will be in its first year and we will work to get it off to a good start, to make the transition of part of the work to the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises as smooth as possible and to ensure the financial integrity of the programme, whilst exploring the use of more innovative instruments to finance natural capital. Ensuring that the commitments to environmental integration bear fruit when implementing the new Multiannual Financial Framework will be essential. The new LIFE Integrated Projects will play an essential role here, as will our contributions to assessments of rural development plans and operational plans under regional policy. This should ensure that funds are spent more effectively, resulting in tangible and coherent benefits on the ground.

Policy only delivers its benefits if it is **implemented** properly. Effective implementation is therefore a prerequisite for public confidence, legal predictability and a level playing field for economic operators. Environmental inspections and access to justice in environmental matters at national level will be key themes for 2014. And we will continue to promote good environmental governance through effective access to and sharing of environmental information, public participation and promoting cooperation with networks of practitioners.

The following key performance indicators help us to measure progress towards our objectives:

- Resource productivity, as a proxy for greening the economy, sustainable competitiveness and reducing environmental impacts of resource use
- Common birds population, as a proxy for wide-ranging pressures on ecosystems and the services they provide for the quality of life
- Exposure of urban population to air pollution and the quality of EU waters, both of which are important for public health and the environment
- Materiality level to reflect the degree of sound financial management (defined as the share of payments at risk of mismanagement compared to the overall payments)

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PART 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG ENVIRONMENT

The Europe 2020 **Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth** defines the overall policy framework in which the Commission operates. Particularly important for DG Environment is the objective of greening the economy, which entails reducing both material costs and environmental harm through more efficient use of resources and innovation, thus contributing to growth and creating the jobs needed.

This ambition was further developed in the **General Union Environment Action Programme, 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'** (7th EAP)¹. Building on a number of strategic initiatives including the 2011 Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe², the 2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy³, the Water Blueprint⁴ and the Implementation Communication⁵, the Programme provides an overarching framework for environmental policy up to 2020 which will be complemented by the funding of the LIFE programme.

The **LIFE programme**⁶ is the only EU instrument with funds dedicated specifically to environment. Besides supporting the implementation of the 7th EAP, LIFE general objectives cover, in particular, the contribution to the shift towards a resource-efficient economy, protection of biodiversity, better development and implementation of EU environmental law, support for integration of environmental concerns to other policies, and support for better environmental governance. Its intervention logic is presented in Annex 1.

General objective⁷: to contribute to securing the Union's long term prosperity within ecological limits, based on a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, improved quality of life and wellbeing of citizens and a healthy environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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This objective encompasses all general objectives of the LIFE programme (see Annex 1)

Impact indicator 1: Resource productivity: GDP (€) per Domestic Material Consumption (DMC, kg) → proxy for greening the economy, sustainable competitiveness and reducing environmental impacts of resource use		
Baseline (2000, EU27)	Milestone	Target (continuous)
1.33 €/kg	n/a	Steady increase indicating decoupling economic growth from resource use

Source: Eurostat 2012; target based on the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development, COM (2001)264, "EUROPE 2020, A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" and COM (2011)571 "Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe"

Impact indicator 2: Common birds population, index 1980=100 → proxy for the state of biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems; reflects wide-ranging pressures coming e.g., from agriculture, fisheries, energy and transport sectors		
Baseline (2010, EU20+2)	Milestone	Target (2020)
91	n/a	Reverse or halt the decline

Source : EBCC/RSPB/Birdlife International/Statistics Netherlands, 2009, covers 20 Member States and Norway and Switzerland; headline target for biodiversity based on COM(2011)244 "Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020"

Improvements suggested by **indicators' values** are influenced not only by our efforts but also by other factors, including how the policies are implemented by Member States. A number of driving forces are

¹ Decision No 1386/2013/EU on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'

² Communication 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (COM(2011) 571)

³ Communication 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020' (COM(2011) 244)

⁴ Communication 'The Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water resources' (COM(2012)673)

⁵ Communication 'Improving the delivery of benefits from EU environment measures: building confidence through better knowledge and responsiveness' (COM(2012)095)

⁶ Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

⁷ Reflecting the goal of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the 7th EAP; specific objectives reflect priority objectives set in the 7th EAP.

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). Also 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.

For some areas of our work it is challenging to develop **aggregate indicators** which would take account of various dimensions of the problem while remaining accurate and meaningful. No single indicator – such as GDP or the rate of inflation - is yet available to measure quality of life and the environment or sustainability. Work is under way to develop such comprehensive indices.

The data presented in this document should be read in this context.

PART 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR ABB ACTIVITIES

4.1 ABB 07 02: Environmental policy at Union and international level

Environmental policy is a sphere of **shared competence** between the EU and Member State level. For some type of environmental problems, action at national, regional or local level is sufficient, in line with the principle of subsidiarity. However, many forms of environmental degradation and some natural or man-made disasters span national borders so addressing them at EU instead of national level is more effective. In addition, common solutions promote a more level-playing field and fairer competition for companies across the single market. Global and regional environmental challenges can be best addressed through international co-operation. The EU can influence international governance in order to address these challenges and most successfully when it acts with one voice.

Against this background, the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)⁸ established that the EU shall pursue a **policy in the field of environment** with **objectives** to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment, protect human health, and promote prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources. The Treaties provide for EU environmental policy to build on precautionary action and polluter pays principles and to embed environmental dimension into other policies.

A significant part of EU environmental policy is **regulatory** in nature. The legislation is proposed by the Commission following an input from various stakeholders and a rigorous impact assessment. The end result depends on the final shape in which the European Parliament and the Council adopt it and the way it is implemented. The latter involves multi-level governance, with public and private bodies from the local to the EU-level all having a role to play. The Commission's responsibilities include ensuring that Member transpose and apply EU legislation and, in some cases, implementing it directly.

The Treaties enable the EU to participate in **international environmental agreements**, together with Member States, and give the Commission a strong coordinating and representation responsibility. The EU also needs to adapt its own legislation by integrating the results negotiated at the multilateral level. Environmental protection and cooperation is now an integral part of EU foreign policy.

EU funding supports activities that, given their nature, would not be financed at national level. The new **LIFE programme**, dedicated to the environment, assists Member States that host the EU's natural capital and/or are confronted with environmental problems of EU relevance. LIFE facilitates knowledge-sharing and acts as a catalyst and leverage to actions crucial for implementing EU environmental policy and for addressing environmental problems. The LIFE programme, including Integrated Projects, enables better alignment with policy priorities in a more strategic, cost-effective way. It also promotes the integration of different policy areas and different funding mechanisms in the resolution of environmental problems. LIFE uses the following management modes: centralised direct management by the Commission; centralised indirect management with the delegation of implementation tasks to executive agency; and joint management with international organisations: further tasks may be entrusted to the EIB, the EIF, or other financial institutions.

The responsibility for the implementation of the LIFE programme is delegated to Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)⁹, with the exception of projects flowing from the previous LIFE programmes and Integrated, Technical Assistance and Preparatory Projects, which will, for the time being, be managed directly by the Commission services in order to ensure that this new type of project develops in a way which fosters a close link with policy priorities (for LIFE objectives see Annex 1).

⁸ Articles 3 and 17 of TEU and Articles 11, 49, 191-193, 208 and 209 of TFEU

⁹ Former Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI)

While LIFE funding focuses on small scale projects to catalyse broader actions, thanks to environmental mainstreaming other EU spending instruments, such as **EMFF, ERDF, EAFRD**¹⁰, finance larger investments necessary for the protection of the environment. The new Integrated Projects will make a clear link between the actions funded through LIFE and those funded through these other spending instruments. Also, EU financial instruments for external action are utilised to promote EU environment policy objectives abroad.

Finally, where feasible, environmental policy draws on and explores the use of **voluntary instruments** including management standards and market-based instruments such as environmental taxes.

ABB activity: 0702 Environmental policy at Union and international level					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human Resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
330,1 Million	21,3 Million	351,4 Million	414 (DG ENV) + 78 (SRD and SIAC)	84 (DG ENV) + 7 (SRD and SIAC)	498 + 85

Source: Based on allocation for 2014

Specific objectives, indicators and main outputs

Paying more attention to the **limits imposed by the Earth's natural resources** is a condition for achieving and maintaining **growth, good quality jobs** and a high level of **well-being**, for both current and future generations.

To maintain growth and stay competitive we need to move from the current linear **economy** based on extraction, production, consumption and disposal to a **circular** one. Conserving energy, natural resources and raw materials and using them more efficiently not only reduce associated pollution but are also key drivers for cost reductions, improved productivity and security of supply.

By capitalizing on **biodiversity** in a manner compatible with the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems we can ensure long term availability of countless goods and services that ecosystems supply and which are crucial to meet the needs of humans, nature and the economy; from fertile soil to flood control and raw materials, from fishing to marine biotechnology.

Environmental factors such as exposure to pollutants through water, food or air are important determinants of health. **Reducing emissions** from households, transport, agriculture, industry or power generation, and **lowering exposure** to hazardous substances play a major role in maintaining natural resources, good quality water and soil. Reducing health care and clean-up costs translates into lower expenditure for the public purse as well as lost working days for businesses. These efforts stimulate innovation, boost cleaner environmental technologies, while enhancing European businesses capacity to adapt and respond to new challenges and to compete more effectively on the global markets.

Over 70% of EU citizens live in urban and peri-urban areas. A range of EU policies support sustainable development of **urban areas**, helping them face their specific environment challenges ranging from poor air quality to floods. Policies also help cities address environmental impacts on neighbouring and more distant areas originating from their demand for food, energy, space and resources, and to accommodate waste.

¹⁰ European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Timely and even **implementation** of environmental policies and legislation maintains progress and ensures that the intended health, environmental and economic benefits actually materialise and that there is a level playing field both between Member States and between operators for the efficient functioning of the single market. Environment policy alone does not suffice to achieve the transformation needed. **Mainstreaming** into other policies, such as energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, industry and regional policy is therefore crucial. Improving and refining the **knowledge base**, including better awareness of the potential risks posed by new and emerging technologies, is essential to ensure confidence of policy-makers and the public in the evidence that underpins environmental policy and help target environmental problems as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The environment and health of citizens are directly affected by activities in EU neighbourhood countries but also in more distant ones so their improving of environment management can have a direct and positive impact on EU citizens. Through close collaboration with neighbours and international partners **global pressures** can be addressed more effectively. At the same time greener global economy will allow EU businesses to meet increasing global demand while capitalizing on past and present efforts that have been driven by EU environment policy.

General objective: to contribute to securing the Union's long term prosperity within ecological limits, based on a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, improved quality of life and wellbeing of citizens and a healthy environment

Specific objective 1¹¹: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital¹² Spending programme
 Non-spending

This objective encompasses specific objectives (A), (G) and (H) of the LIFE Programme (see Annex 1)

Indicator 1: Conservation status of species and habitats of European importance (percentage in conservation categories)		
Baseline (2001-2006, EU 25)	Milestone	Target (2020)
Habitats: favourable (17%), unfavourable – inadequate (28%), unfavourable – bad (37%), unknown (18%) Species: favourable (17%), unfavourable – inadequate (22%), unfavourable – bad (30%), unknown (31%)	n/a	Improve conservation status

Source: Report on the Conservation Status of Habitat Types and Species under the Habitats Directive COM (2009)358; target based on COM (2011)244 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020', Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

Indicator 2: Changes in land cover per type of ecosystem (percentage change)¹³		
Baseline (1990-2000, EU27)	Milestone	Target (2050)
Artificial surfaces ¹⁴ : 5,2% Coastal ecosystems: 0,0% Rivers & lakes: 2,8% Wetlands: -2,3% Forests: 0,5% Heath & Scrubs: 1,3% Grasslands: -0,8% Agro-ecosystems: -0,6%	n/a	Stop or reverse negative changes occurring in land cover

Source: Land cover change between 1990 and 2006, European Environment Agency 2010; target based on COM (2011)571 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe'; COM (2011) 244 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020'

¹¹ This and subsequent specific objectives refer to the same general objective

¹² i.e. biodiversity

¹³ See more: Fragmentation index <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/fragmentation-of-natural-and-semi-natural-and-semi>

¹⁴ Housing, industrial areas and infrastructure

Indicator 3: Percentage of the surface area of marine waters (marine regions and sub-regions) conserved through spatial protection measures¹⁵ (networks of marine protected sites in the context of Habitat, Birds and Marine Strategy Framework Directives)		
Latest known result	Milestones	Target (2020)
In 0-12nm zone: above 10% in some marine regions or sub-regions Equivalent coverage of the Exclusive Economic Zone not yet achieved by most MS	n/a	- in the 0-12nm zone: 20% - in Exclusive Economic Zone: 10%

Source: EU draft budget 2014 – Working document of the Services of the Commission Part I – Programme Statements of operational expenditure; target based on Aichi Target 11 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to cover at least 10% of all waters; indicator under development subject to the conclusion of the MFF follow-up documents

Main outputs:

Description	Indicator (Progress unless indicated otherwise)	Target
Preparation for the mid-term review of the Biodiversity Strategy scheduled for 2015		2014
Inter-institutional discussions on the Invasive Alien Species proposal		2014
Communication on wildlife crime	Adoption	H1/2014
Preparation for the implementation of the regulation on Access to and Benefit-Sharing of genetic resources		2014
Work on land as a resource		2014
Further designation of and establishment of conservation measures for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)		2014
Work on the completion and management of Natura 2000 network including: Guidance related to forests, hydropower, support for the implementation of the marine network, updated manual on Financing Natura 2000; and Integration of Natura 2000 funding in operational programmes of key EU sectoral funds		2014
Actions in relation to Target 2 of the Biodiversity Strategy (Maintain and Restore Ecosystems and their Services) including the Prioritised Restoration Framework, biodiversity proofing and preparations for the EU No Net Loss initiative		2014
Further development of the biodiversity knowledge base: the Initial Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) and the enhancement of the EU Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)		2014
Implementation of the second phase of the EU Business and Biodiversity platform		2014
Follow-up to the 2013 Forest Strategy including work on sustainability criteria and forest management plans		2014

¹⁵ As required by Article 13.5 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive

<p>Work on the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on marine litter target - the establishment of Marine Protected Areas inventory and network - a monitoring programme as well as the early preparation of measures to achieve Good Environmental Status - Assessment Report under Article 12 of the MSFD 	Adoption	2014 H1/ 2014
Inter-institutional discussions on proposed Directive on Maritime Spatial Planning and the Integrated Coastal Management		2014
Work on implementation of 2002 ICZM Recommendation including guidance and dissemination of best-practices		
Natura 2000 Award Scheme to promote awareness about the network and recognise excellence in its management	Launch	2014
Work on EU assessment of conservation status under Birds and Habitats Directives		2014
<p>LIFE (estimated amount and number of outputs):</p> <p>Integrated projects (€30 million, 3)</p> <p>Traditional projects (€89,5 million, 60)</p> <p>Public procurement (€4,2million, 15)</p>		2014

Specific objective 2: To turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive economy Spending programme
 Non-spending

This objective encompasses specific objective (B) of the LIFE programme (see Annex 1)

Indicator 1: Total waste generated (kg/person)		
Baseline (2004, EU 28)	Milestone	Target (continuous)
4877 kg/person	n/a	Reduce

Source: Eurostat, 2013; target based on COM (2011)571 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe'

Indicator 2: Municipal waste generation (kg/person) and treatment (%): movement up through the waste hierarchy		
Baseline (2002, EU 27)	Milestone (2020)	Target (continuous)
Generation: 526 kg/person Recycling & composting: 28% Incineration: 16% Landfilling: 51%	Recycling: 50%	Reduce generation Increase recycling & composting Reduce landfilling (towards virtual elimination)

Source: Eurostat, 2013; targets based on Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive) and COM (2011)571 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe'

Main outputs:

Description	Indicator (Progress unless indicated otherwise)	Target
Resource Efficiency and Waste Initiative	Adoption	H1/2014
Implementation of the Waste Framework Directive including: assessing and monitoring Member States' waste management plans and waste prevention programmes, compliance seminars in Member States, possible recommendations to Member States		2014
Implementation of the Ship Recycling Regulation including: work for the establishment of the list of ship recycling facilities located in the EU and third countries, guidance documents, delegated and implementing acts		2014
Implementation of the Resource Efficiency Roadmap including: - Communications on Sustainable Food and Sustainable Buildings - Activities on environment footprint, green public procurement	Adoption	H1/2014 2014
Communication on job creation in the green economy (jointly with EMPL and CLIMA)	Adoption	H1/2014
Implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the Water Blueprint (water efficiency components)		2014
EMAS: Approx. 2 sectoral reference documents Ecolabel: Approx. 2 new or revised product group criteria	Completion	2014
Work with Retail Forum on the greening of the supply chain		2014
Implementation of the Eco-innovation Action Plan (focus on circular economy) including: tools for integration of eco-innovation in selected sectors, networking of key enablers/multipliers, work in relation to the ETV process		2014
Implementation of the European Innovation Partnership on Water: - the Strategic Implementation plan	Delivery	2014
Follow up to the 2013 Consultative Communication on sustainable phosphorus including as regards the European sustainable phosphorus platform		2014

LIFE (estimated amount and number of outputs) ¹⁶ : Integrated projects (€42,5 million, 5) Traditional projects (€66,2 million, 44) Public procurement (€19,2 million, 68)		2014
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¹⁶ Together with Specific Objective 3 (Environment-related pressures) and Specific Objective 4 (Enabling framework)

Specific objective 3: to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing

Spending programme
 Non-spending

This objective encompasses specific objective (B) of the LIFE programme (see Annex 1)

Indicator 1: Exposure to air pollution: Percentage of urban population resident in areas in which daily PM10 concentration exceeds daily limit value (50 µg PM10/m³ 24 hour average) over the period of a calendar year

Baseline (2001, EU 25)	Milestone	Target (2020)
Population impacted: - More than 35 days: 26,8%	n/a	0 % exceedances of daily limit values more than 35 times per calendar year.

Source: European Environment Agency, 2013 (data for GR and MT not included); target based on Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

Indicator 2: Exposure to air pollution: Percentage of urban population resident in areas in which ozone concentrations exceed the target value (120 µg O₃/m³ as daily maximum of 8 hour mean)

Baseline (2001, EU 24)	Milestone	Target (2020)
Population impacted: - More than 25 days: 31,4%	n/a	0 % exceedances more than 25 days per calendar year, averaged over three years

Source: European Environment Agency, 2013 (data for GR, MT and CY not included); target based on Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

Indicator 3: Percentage of surface water bodies in good ecological status or with good ecological potential (as defined by the Water Framework Directive)

Baseline (2009, EU 21)	Milestone (2015)	Target (2020)
43%	53% ¹⁷	100% of water bodies to which justified exemptions do not apply

Source: Commission report on the Implementation of the Water Framework Directive - River Basin Management Plans COM(2012) 670; countries that have not reported RBMP, or not reported exemptions or have high unknown status, are not included; target based on Directive 2000/60/EC "Water Framework Directive"

Indicator 4: Nitrate concentrations in ground- and surface waters: percentage of sampling points with concentration greater than 50 mg nitrate/ L

Baseline (2004-2007, EU 27)	Milestone	Target
Ground waters: 15% Surface waters: 3%	n/a	Reduction of nitrate concentrations in waters; no sampling points above 50 mg nitrates per L

Source: Report on implementation of Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources based on Member State reports for the period 2004-2007, SEC (2011) 909; target based on Directive 91/676/EEC on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources

Indicator 5: Environmentally harmful chemicals by toxicity class (from most to least dangerous) as a percentage of total production (mln t/y)¹⁸

Baseline (2002, EU 27)	Milestones	Target
Total production: 330 mln t of which: All toxic chemicals: 62% CMR ¹⁹ : 11% Chronic toxic: 2% Very toxic: 12% Toxic: 22% Harmful: 15%	n/a	A shift away from the two most dangerous classes of toxic chemicals towards less harmful chemicals

Source: Eurostat, 2013; target based on the review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy - European Council conclusions of June 2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency

¹⁷ If no additional action taken

¹⁸ Includes chemicals covered by biocides and REACH legislation

¹⁹ CMR - carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic

Indicator 6: Exposure to noise: percentage of population in urban areas exposed to more than 55 dB Lden and 50 dB Lnight		
Baseline (2007, EU 27)	Milestones	Target
65%	n/a	Reduce

Source: European Environment Agency – EIONET; target based on Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise and WHO guidelines

Main outputs:

Description	Indicator (Progress unless indicated otherwise)	Target
Initiative on the exploration and production of hydrocarbons (such as shale gas) using high volume hydraulic fracturing	Adoption	H1/2014
Chemicals		
Implementation of the REACH legislation including : authorisations, work on substances of very high concern (SVHC), follow-up to the 2012 REACH review, support to the work of European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)		2014
Report on the REACH Review (endocrine disruptors)	Adoption	H1/2014
Implementation of the Biocides Legislation including: - regulations on active substance approvals (approx. 50) - decisions on product authorisations (approx. 10)	Adoption	2014
Scientific criteria for endocrine disruptors	Adoption	2014
Follow-up to the Communication on Chemical Mixtures (2013) including guidance documents and case studies		2014
Work on nanomaterials including workshops for targeted audiences such as SMEs and downstream users and work in relation to the definition of nanomaterials		2014
Water		
Development of further implementation tools under the Common Implementation Strategy of the Water Framework Directive together with Member States and stakeholders		2014
Bilateral support to Member States for the preparation of the 2nd cycle River Basin Management Plans (2015-2021)		2014
Report to Parliament and Council providing an overview of Member States' implementation of the Water Framework Directive programmes of measures in the 175 River Basins Management Plans (RBMP)	Adoption	2014
Implementation of the Priority Substances Directive including: - the 'watch list' to monitor substances - guidance on analytical methods and biota monitoring.	- Adoption - Completion	2014
Preparation of the next review of the Priority Substances Directive		
Technical review of the annexes to the Groundwater Directive		2014
Preparation of measures for water re-use and draft measures		2014
Preparation of assessment report of Member States' Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments and Flood Risk and Hazard Maps under the Floods Directive		2014
Development of tools for a shared and distributed Water Information System for Europe (WISE)		
Commission Report on Bathing Water	Publication	H1/ 2014
Revision of Annexes II and III of the Drinking Water Directive		2014
Work with Member States on national implementation plans and 8th implementation report for Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive		2014
Work with Member States on nitrates action programmes under the Nitrates Directive		2014

International Conventions on Water Pollution (participation)		2014
Air		
Inter-institutional discussions on the air quality package		2014
Work on the implementation of the air pollution legislation: - assessment of MS national emission inventories and national emission reduction strategies, - assessment of air quality data and local air quality plans and programs		2014
Industrial emissions		
Best Available Techniques conclusions for selected industrial sectors with associated emission levels to air and water	Completion	2014
Commission decisions on transitional national plans for reducing pollution from large combustion plants (as appropriate)	Completion	2014
Noise		
Adaptation of Annex II to the Directive relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	Completion	2014
LIFE (estimated amount and number of outputs) ²⁰ : Integrated projects (€42,5 million, 5) Traditional projects (€66,2 million, 44) Public procurement (€19,2 million, 68)		2014

²⁰ Together with Specific Objective 2 (Resource Efficiency) and Specific Objective 4 (Enabling framework)

Specific objective 4: To create and maintain the enabling framework for environmental policy based on smart implementation, a strong knowledge and evidence base, investment, and improved environmental integration and policy coherence.²¹ Spending programme Non-spending

This objective encompasses specific objectives (C), (D), (E), (F), and (H) of the LIFE programme (see Annex 1)

Indicator 1: Effectiveness of application of EU environment legislation: Number of open infringement cases²² of EU environmental law by policy area

Baseline (October 2013)	Milestone	Target
353	n/a	Effective and uniform implementation of EU environmental legislation as translated into the decrease in the number of open infringement cases

Source: DG Environment, October 2013

Indicator 2: Environmental taxation: share of environmental taxes* (energy, transport, pollution/resources) in total tax revenue (%)

Baseline (2010, EU27)	Milestone	Target
Environmental taxation: 6,2% covering: energy: 4,7% transport: 0,5% pollution/resources: 0,2% other: 0,8%	n/a	Increase

Source: Taxation trends in the European Union 2013, ESTAT and TAXUD; target based on COM (2011)571 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe'

Indicator 3: Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits: managed by the EU in the North-East Atlantic²³ (% of total catches per year)

Baseline (2008)	Milestones	Target (2015)
Total: 10.8% Pelagic (e.g. herring): 7.4% Benthic(e.g. prawns.): 11% Demersal (e.g. cod): 49.6% Industrial (e.g. Sand eel): 0%	n/a	0% of catches outside safe biological limits in all areas in which EU fishing fleets operate

Source: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 2012; target based on COM (2011)244 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020'

Note: Fisheries within DG MARE portfolio. DG Environment provides input on policy matters.

Indicator 4: Media outreach: Audience reached by awareness campaigns²⁴, DG ENV website visits, viewers of audio-visual products

Baseline (2010, EU 27)	Milestone	Target
Awareness campaigns audience: 4,7 mln DG ENV website visits: 34 mln Viewers of Audio-visual products: 17 mln	n/a	increase

Source: DG Environment 2013; target set by DG Environment

²¹ Intervention underlying indicator 7 implemented via European Regional Development Fund (DG REGIO), indicator 8 via CAP and 9 via European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

²² This means the Commission sent an official letter of formal notice to the Member State

²³ It is considered that a stock is within safe biological limits if its current biomass is above the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) level advocated by the Common Fisheries Policy and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), which ensures a high probability that the stock will be able to replenish itself.

²⁴ internet, social media, other media. viral videos, events

Indicator 5: Structural funds interventions				
	Latest known results (2007-2012 cumulative)		Milestones	Target
Additional waste recycling capacity**				
Additional population served by improved water supply*	Global achievements	Achievements with targets	2007-2015 (cumulative)	2014-2023 (cumulative)
	3,2 million	3,2 million	15 million	
Additional population served by improved wastewater treatment*	Global achievements	Achievements with targets	2007-2015 (cumulative)	
	5,5 million	5 million	19,7 million	
Total surface area of rehabilitated land**				
Surface area of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status**				

Source: DG REGIO, 2014; * targets result from 2007-2013 Operational Programmes (OPs); ** Specific to 2014-2020 framework only; Information concerning baselines, milestones and targets for 2014-2020 will be added after approval of OPs

Note: Structural Funds are within DG REGIO portfolio. DG Environment provides input on policy matters.

Indicator 6: % of EAFRD payments related to environment and climate	
Latest known result (2012, EU 27)	Target
45 %	Maintain the percentage

Source: DG AGRI, 2013, target based on Regulation (EU) 1305/2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Note: EAFRD within DG AGRI portfolio. DG Environment provides input on policy matters.

Indicator 7: Materiality level (payments at risk/total payments under 0702 ABB activity)	
Latest known result (2012)	Target
1,61%	To stay below the materiality threshold of 2% of identified residual error rate for the ABB Activity

Source: DG Environment 2013

Main outputs:

Description	Indicator (progress unless indicated otherwise)	Target
Structured Implementation and Information Frameworks ("SIIFs), including: - SIIF pilot under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive - national complaint-handling criteria - cooperation with professional networks		2014
Proposal on access to justice	Adoption	H1/2014
Revision of the EU legal framework on environmental inspections and surveillance at national and EU level	Adoption	H1/2014
Integration of environmental elements (relating to biodiversity, soil, marine, water, air) into the implementation of the reformed CAP, CFP, Cohesion policies and into other key sectors (climate, maritime, transport, energy, health, research, enterprise), to ensure policy coherence and the sustainability of EU action		2014
Cohesion Policy: input to the assessment of 2014-2020 Operational Plans and their corresponding SEAs	Completion	2014
Input into the appraisal and follow up of TEN-T and TEN-E projects and Connecting Europe Facility projects		2014

Research Policy: input to the implementation of the first Work Programme under Horizon 2020	Completion	2014
Reports, mainly targeting policy makers, summarising new research results on environment policy topics	Publication	2014
Outline of an EU approach on environmental risk	Finalisation	2014
Report on the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive Work on the EU geo-portal running at JRC	Adoption	H2/2014
Contribution to State Aid reform , including agricultural State Aid		
Report on the implementation of the Directive on environmental liability	Adoption	H1/2014
Launch of the new LIFE programme, including the transition to management by EASME		2014
2014 Green Week (circular economy)		H1/ 2014
LIFE (amount and estimated number of outputs) ²⁵ : Nature (€3,25 million, 5) Environment (€14mln million, 44) NGOs: (€9 million) Public Procurement: (€11,55million, 6)		

²⁵ Together with Specific Objective 1 (Resource Efficiency) and Specific Objective 3 (Environment-related pressures)

Specific objective 5: to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities

- Spending programme
- Non-spending

Indicator 1: Percentage of eligible cities (of 100.000 or more inhabitants) applying for the European Green Capital Award

Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014/2015)	Target
n/a	Minimum 2% of newly eligible cities (of 100.000 or more inhabitants) applying for EGCA 2017	Increase

Source: DG Environment 2013; target set by DG Environment

Main outputs:

Decription	Indicator	Target
Development of urban environment performance criteria and indicators	Progress	2014
European Green Capital Award	Selection & Award	2014

Specific objective 6: to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international environmental challenges.	Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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Indicator 1: Level of progress towards a "greener", resource efficient global economy as inter alia reflected by clear policy commitments at the multilateral level

Baseline (2013)	Target
Following the Rio+20 outcome document " <i>The Future We Want</i> " (June 2012) the UN has agreed a roadmap towards a post 2015 development agenda that brings together the poverty eradication and sustainable development objectives. A set of Sustainable Development Goals is being elaborated and the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development has had its inaugural session.	Successful development of Sustainable Development Goals, part of the overall post 2015 development framework, resulting in a shift towards a more resource efficient economy.

Source: DG Environment 2013; target based on the outcome of the UN RIO+20 conference

Indicator 2: EU participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements: Number of MEAs the EU is a signatory or a party to

Baseline (2013)	Target
EU signatory or party to 49 On-going accession to CITES (Trade in Wildlife)	The EU joining Conventions to which it is not yet a party (e.g. CITES and Bucharest Convention) and ratifying newly agreed Conventions and Protocols (e.g. Nagoya Protocol, Minamata Convention on Mercury)

Source: DG Environment 2013

Indicator 3: Progress along pre-accession path for candidate countries and potential candidates (implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs))

Baseline (2012)	Target
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 decisions of the European Council to open negotiations with Montenegro and Serbia and to negotiate a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Kosovo. To complement support at national level, the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) will assist countries in moving closer to the implementation of EU policy ²⁶ .	Alignment with EU environment legislation by candidate and potential candidate countries

Source: DG Environment 2013

Indicator 4: Degree of convergence of European Neighbourhood (EN) countries with EU environment policy and standards

Baseline (2013)	Target
Eastern Neighbours: New Association Agreements include challenging commitments to converge with major EU environmental directives. Southern Neighbours: a new generation of EN Policy Action Plans are being negotiated in which the Commission is pushing for implementation of international agreements (and in particular the Barcelona Convention) in addition to the acquis. At regional level, the Eastern Partnership (EaP) is tackling environment change as a priority area. Under the Union for the Mediterranean a number of capacity building measures are being supported that use the European model as the example to follow.	Progress towards the adoption of EU standards and norms for environmental protection by countries neighbouring the EU and other partner countries.

Source: DG Environment 2013

²⁶ ECRAN is financed from a regional IPA programme subdelegated to ENV

Indicator 5: Number of significant timber exporting countries with which EU has signed agreement to prevent illegal logging (Voluntary Partnership Agreements) → as a means to reducing to negligible levels trade in timber products related to illegal logging²⁷		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target
VPAs ratified to date: 5 VPAs concluded to date: 6 VPAs under negotiation: 9 Significant timber exporting countries (globally): 20	Ratification of 7 VPAs	Increased number of ratified VPAs

Source: DG Environment 2013

Main outputs:

Description	Indicator (Progress unless indicated otherwise)	Target
Communication on post-2015 Summit, including EU input to developing the Sustainable Development Goals and post-2015 development framework	Adoption	2014
Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources	Finalisation	2014
Work on implementing the objective of a 'land degradation neutral world', in relation to both an SDG dealing with soil and land degradation and its potential implemented by engagement in UNCCD		2014
Review of the EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan	Adoption	H2/2014
FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements with major timber exporters: Vietnam (conclusion); Malaysia (proposal); Thailand and Laos (negotiation); Indonesia (support to implementation)		2014
Work to reflect at the EU level the outcome of the conference of the parties of major international environmental agreements, e.g. the Biodiversity convention (esp. on resource mobilization), CITES and chemicals and waste conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm)		2014
International conferences and events including the 14th conference of the parties of the Biodiversity convention (in Korea), the UN's High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the 1 st UN Environment Assembly, the 2014 Minamata INC and air emissions expert group and UNECE Convention meetings	Preparation and Participation	2014
Development of policy options to address the impact of EU consumption on global deforestation		2014
Relevant technical groups in Regional Sea Conventions (Baltic, North-East Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea)	Participation and Coordination	2014
Integration of environmental concerns in Free Trade Agreements		2014
Strengthening the governance of Multilateral Environmental Agreements including their operational sustainability		2014
Work to ensure adequate funding for environment objectives from the Development funding instruments for the country and regional planning exercise covering the 2014-2020 Programming period		2014
Accession: explaining EU environmental legislation to candidate countries and assessing their preparedness		2014
Obligatory and regular contributions to the MEAs to which the EU is a party	Payment	2014

²⁷ among others stimulated by entry into force of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)

Underlying pressures:
 *Risks of worsening environmental conditions and of lack of resources by 2050
 *Increasing risk of Health impacts linked to bad environmental conditions
 *Growing awareness of the need to take action to protect environment at global level.

Issues being addressed:

- Insufficient mainstreaming of *environment* issues by the existing set of EU financial instruments
 - Inadequate implementation (compliance and enforcement) of EU environment policies and legislation across the Member States

- Need for innovative products and processes and demonstration projects to be developed, tested, replicated and commercialised

- Lack of dissemination of best practices, strategies and management plans, underdeveloped knowledge – sharing base

- Need to improve environment governance, to simulate public participation in the decision-making process, raise awareness and educate

ANNEX 1 INTERVENTION LOGIC FOR LIFE 2014-2020 – SUB-PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

**The need for environmental action is reflected clearly in the Europe 2020 Strategy and its 20/20/20 headline targets and therefore a priority for co-financing through the EU financial instruments.
 The LIFE programme 2014-2020 is the only EU instrument with funds dedicated to Environment**

General objectives

- (1) To contribute to the shift towards a resource-efficient economy, to the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment and to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, including the support of the Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems;
- (2) To improve the development, implementation and enforcement of Union environmental policy and legislation, and to act as a catalyst for, and promote, the integration and mainstreaming of environmental objectives into other Union policies and public and private sector practice, including by increasing the public and private sector's capacity;
- (3) To support better environmental governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors;
- (4) To support the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme.

Specific objectives

- (A) To contribute to the development and implementation of Union policy in the area of nature and biodiversity
- (B) To support the development of innovative technologies tackling environmental challenges primarily in the areas of water, waste and air, including with respect to the link between environment and health ,and in support of resource efficiency related policy and legislation, including the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe
- (C) To promote awareness raising on environmental matters and generating support and to promoting knowledge sharing
- (D) To contribute to more effective compliance/enforcement of environment *acquis*
- (E) To support communication, facilitate information sharing management, dissemination of info, knowledge sharing
- (F) To promote better environment governance by broadening stakeholder involvement
- (G) To support the further development, implementation and management of the Natura 2000 network
- (H) To improve the knowledge base for the development linked to the implementation of the EU nature and biodiversity policy.

<i>Projects financed by action grants or financial instruments (loans, guarantees, equity investments)</i>	Technical assistance projects (only action grants)	<i>Capacity building projects (only action grants)</i>	<i>Integrated projects</i>	<i>Pilot, demonstrative, best practice, preparatory, information projects</i>	<i>Other project</i>	<i>Operating Grants (NGO, networks)</i>	<i>Procurement (studies, evaluation service contract, IT support contracts, administrative and technical support)</i>
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Output