

Organismi comunitari e internazionali

European Environmental Agency

Gordon Mc Innes
Interim Executive Director

Agenzia europea dell'ambiente: Missione, obiettivi strategici e prodotti principali

Sesta conferenza nazionale delle agenzie ambientali
Palermo, 11-13 Novembre 2002

Sessione II – Compiti ed esperienze delle agenzie ambientali

Gordon McInnes
Direttore esecutivo ad Interim
Agenzia europea dell'ambiente

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La missione dell'AEA

L'AEA ha lo scopo di promuovere uno sviluppo sostenibile e contribuire al conseguimento di miglioramenti significativi e quantificabili dell'ambiente europeo, fornendo informazioni tempestive, mirate, pertinenti ed attendibili ai responsabili delle decisioni politiche ed al pubblico

Sviluppo dell'AEA

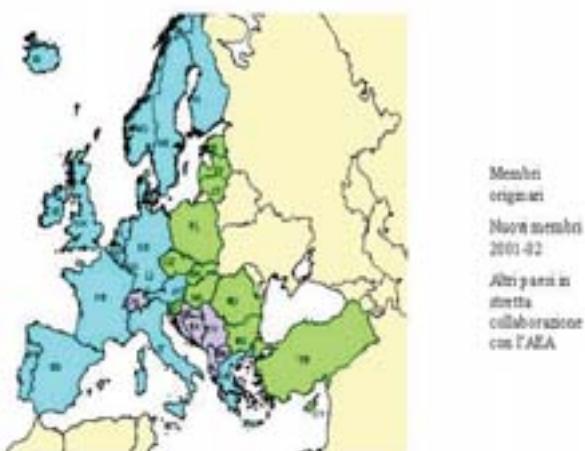
- Nel 1989 Jacques Delors prospetta al Parlamento europeo la necessità di un'agenzia come l'AEA
- Regolamento adottato nel 1990
- Stabilità la sede a Copenaghen nel 1993
- Direttore esecutivo nominato nel 1994
- Inizio delle assunzioni 1995-96
- Primo prodotto importante - The Dobris Assessment 1995 – aggiornato nel 1998
- Prima relazione sullo stato e le tendenze in atto 1999
- Prima relazione annuale basata sugli indicatori 2000
- 2001: personale 80, 18 paesi, budget di 19,6 MEUR
- 2002: personale 100+, 31 paesi, budget di ~25 MEUR

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Paesi membri e partecipanti dell'AEA



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Priorità del Sesto programma di azione per l'ambiente (6EAP)

- Arginare il cambiamento climatico
- Natura e biodiversità — proteggere una risorsa unica
- Salute ed ambiente
- Assicurare la gestione sostenibile delle risorse naturali e dei rifiuti

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Strategie tematiche del 6EAP

- Protezione del suolo
- Protezione e conservazione dell'ambiente marino
- Uso sostenibile dei pesticidi
- Inquinamento atmosferico (CAFE)
- Ambiente urbano
- Uso e gestione sostenibili delle risorse
- Riduzione dei rifiuti e aumento del riciclaggio
- Ambiente e salute

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Questioni ambientali e relativi settori

• Questioni ambientali

- Inquinamento atmosferico
- Cambiamento climatico
- Stress idrico
- Natura/Biodiversità
- Ambiente terrestre
- Flussi di rifiuti/materiali
- Prodotti chimici
- Rischi tecnologici/naturali

• Settori

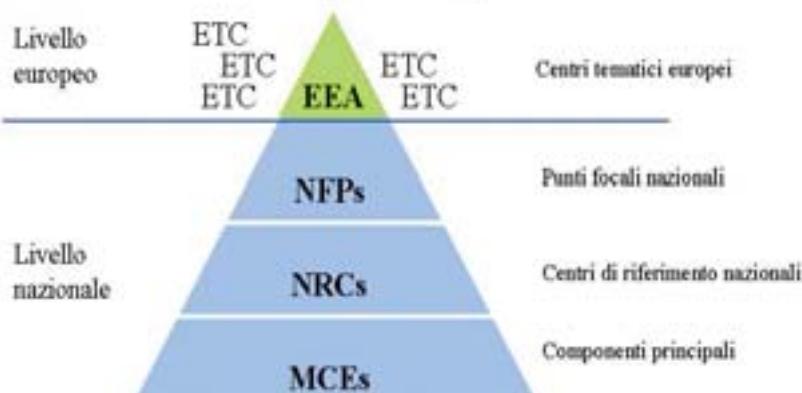
- Trasporti
- Energia
- Agricoltura
- Turismo
- Pesca
- Industria
- Nuclei familiari

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Elementi della rete europea d'informazione e di osservazione in materia ambientale (EIONET)



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Quali sono le questioni politiche?

- K** Cosa dobbiamo sapere (**Know**)?
- A** Quali valutazioni sono necessarie (**Assessments**)?
- I** Quali indicatori sono necessari (**Indicators**)?
- D** Quali dati sono necessari a livello europeo (**Data**)?
- M** Quale controllo si deve applicare alla distribuzione dei dati richiesti (**Monitoring**)?



Gli indicatori vengono scelti sulla base delle questioni politiche

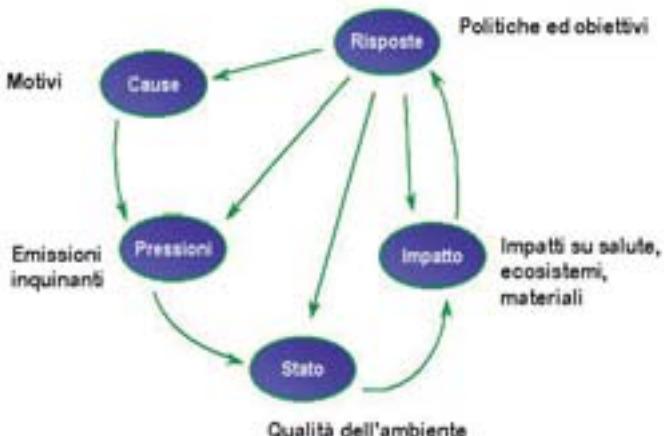
- **Tipo A:** "Cosa sta succedendo?"
Stato e qualità dell'ambiente
- **Tipo B:** "È importante?"
Indicatori di rendimento
- **Tipo C:** "Stiamo migliorando i nostri procedimenti?"
Indicatori di efficienza ecologica
- **Tipo D:** "Le politiche adottate funzionano?"
Indice dell'efficacia politica

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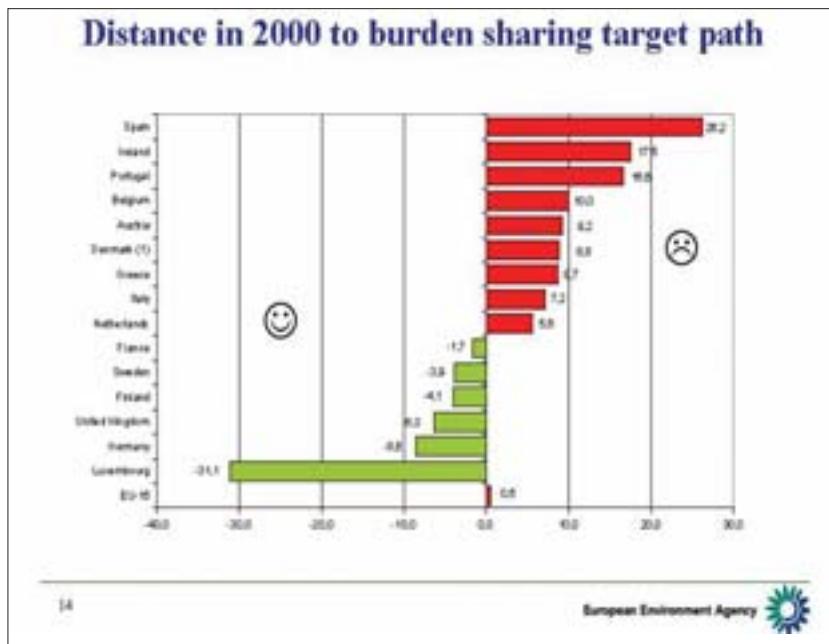
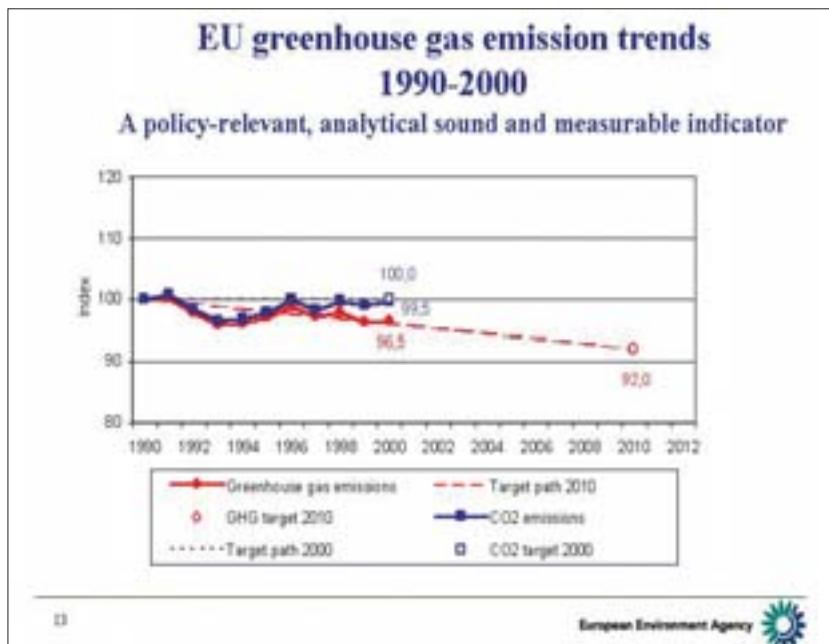
L'approccio DPSIR dell'AEA



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Questioni politiche per lo sviluppo degli indicatori

Questioni politiche definite dalle direttive dell'AEA

1. Come si sviluppa la questione? (distanza dall'obiettivo, disaccoppiamento ecc)
2. Come contribuiscono i settori/gli attori/i procedimenti?
3. Come si sviluppano gli impatti?
4. Quanto è efficace la risposta?

Adattate al tema Natura e Biodiversità

1. Quali sono lo stato e le tendenze della biodiversità in Europa?
2. Quali settori contribuiscono alle pressioni sulla biodiversità in Europa?
3. Quali sono gli impatti qualitativi e quantitativi sulla biodiversità in Europa?
4. Le misure adottate per conservare e ristabilire la biodiversità in Europa sono efficaci?

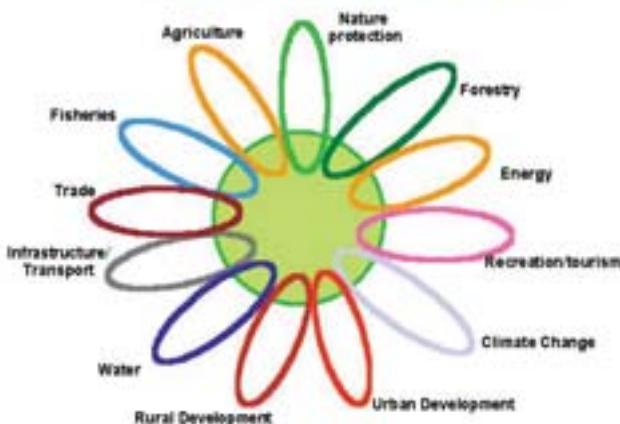
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Biodiversity indicators

EEA Draft Core Set touches many issues:

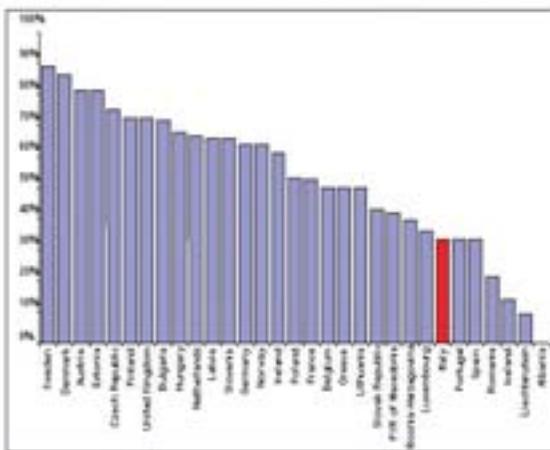


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EIONET Priority Data Flows Overall performance of countries in 2001



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Prodotti principali dell' AEA (1)

Comprehensive state and outlook assessment reports:

- 1999 *Environment in the European Union at the turn of the Century*
- 2005 Next state and outlook report as input to mid-term review of 6EAP

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Prodotti principali dell'AEA (2)

Regular indicator-based reports:

- 2000, 2001, 2002: *Environmental signals*
2000, 2001, 2002: Transport and environment reporting mechanism (TERM)
2002: Energy and environment reporting mechanism (EERM)
2003: Tourism and environment reporting mechanism (ToERM)
2004: Agriculture and environment reporting mechanism (AERM)
2002: *Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe*
2003: *Europe's water resources*

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Prodotti principali dell'AEA (3)

Examples of other Issue, Assessment and Topic reports:

- Air quality in Europe, state and trends 1990-1999
- Case studies on waste minimisation practices in Europe
- Climate change indicators in Europe
- Chemicals. Monitoring and exposure
- Emission of atmospheric pollutants 1990-99
- Europe's Biodiversity
- Renewable Energies: success stories
- Scenarios for the future – the future of scenarios
- Towards an urban atlas

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Prodotti principali dell'AEA (4)

Examples of technical reports:

- EMEP/Corinair Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook
- Eurowaternet technical guidelines
- European red list of vertebrates
- Fisheries indicators, a scoping study
- Reportnet: preparatory report



Prodotti principali dell'AEA (5)

Website (<http://www.eea.eu.int>):

- All EEA reports
- Data service
- Topic databases
- Indicator factsheets
- Targets and reporting obligations
- Glossary
- Multi-lingual environmental thesaurus
- Links to other sites – including EIONET partners
- Envirowindows (non-EIONET data and information)



Il “valore aggiunto” dell’AEA

- Punto focale delle politiche UE – da SDS al 6EAP alle Strategie alle Direttive (Quadro)
- Analisi dettagliata (IEA) grazie all’uso di basi di progresso tema/settore a confronto con gli obiettivi politici
- Raccolta dati focalizzata e relazioni su indicatori rilevanti per le politiche come contributo al Sistema Europeo di Informazione Ambientale comune = ottimizzazione!!
- Approccio sistematico agli indicatori ed ai flussi di dati = migliorata qualità e valutazione dei dati per le politiche di sostegno (es. le relazioni TERM)



United Nations Environmental Program

Eric Usher

Director of Technology, Industry and Economics Division



"Opportunities, responsibilities and partnerships for sustainable development"

Eric Usher

Senior Programme Officer

Director Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

United Nations Environment Programme

6th National Conference of Italian Environment Agencies

Italy, Europe and the Mediterranean

Palermo, 11-13 November, 2002



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United Nations Environment Programme

Three roles:

- ❖ monitor state of the world environment
- ❖ Identify solutions
 - *international agreements*
 - *voluntary initiatives*
- ❖ help implement solutions



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Vital trends...

- ❖ gross world product: 4 times that of 1950
- ❖ foreign exchange flows:
 - \$15 billion / day in 1973
 - \$1,5 trillion / day in 1999
- ❖ FDI = 5 times greater than ODA
- ❖ privatisation of infrastructure increasing
- ❖ turnover of 10 largest companies
 - > GDP of 100 smallest countries



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... associated with ...

- production processes and products based on the ever increasing use of natural resources
- increased consumption
- inadequate functioning of the market

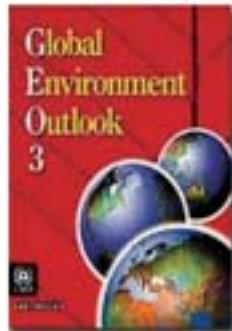


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... resulting in 4 divides ...

- ❑ Environmental divide
- ❑ Policy divide
- ❑ Vulnerability divide
- ❑ Lifestyle divide



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Assessment within Industry

- ❑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
- ❑ WSSD Industry Reports
 - catalysed the preparation of 22 sector reports by international bus. associations



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Results demonstrate progress...

- ❑ improvement in resource use (energy efficiency, water efficiency)
 - ❑ innovation in new technologies
- driven by:***
- ❑ increased use of management tools (ISO 14000, LCA, reporting)
 - ❑ regulations



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UNEP

but...

- ❑ progress offset by increased consumption
- ❑ behind a few leaders a silent majority doing "business as usual"
- ❑ SMEs not on board
- ❑ lack of reliable data
- ❑ lack of "integration"



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...and a need for action

- ❖ establish quantified performance targets
- ❖ develop codes of conducts and voluntary initiatives, and share best practices
- ❖ innovate
- ❖ publicly report on sustainability performance using GRI standard
- ❖ develop meaningful partnerships and dialogue



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Voluntary Initiatives (1) 'Global Compact'

- ❖ 3 sets of principles
 - ← *human rights*
 - ← *labour rights*
 - ← *environmental protection*
(Rio principles)



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Voluntary Initiatives (2)

- ❖ finance sector (banks, insurers)
- ❖ tourism (tour operators)
- ❖ automotive manufacturers
- ❖ advertising industry
- ❖ information and communications (ICT)
- ❖ ...



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UNEP

UNEP Financial Services Initiatives

Statement by Banks and Insurers on the Environment and Sustainable Development

'code of conduct' promoting the integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of operations and services.

- ❖ UNEP Financial Institutions Initiative
 - 170 banks
- ❖ UNEP Insurance Industry Initiative
 - 85 insurers



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How can financial institutions invest in the environment ?

1. LIABILITIES SIDE

- reduce their participation in environmentally unsound (e.g., CO₂ intensive) projects
 - develop an environmental code of conduct
 - Environmental Impact Assessments

2. OPPORTUNITIES SIDE

- invest in sustainable energy projects
 - renewable energy
 - energy efficiency



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Example UNEP Financial Catalysts

- **Investment Advisory support that helps financiers evaluate specific projects**
- **Guidance to financial institutions on creating specialized clean energy funds**
- **Project Development Facilities to assist developers prepare projects for investment**
- **Financing Incentives, to subsidize the cost of credit delivery**
- **Enterprise Development and Seed Capital**



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Financing for Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region

Part of the *Mediterranean Renewable Energy Initiative*

- Supported by Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory
- WSSD Type II project



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Mediterranean Project Strategy

1. ***Assess the options for renewable energy financing and determine barriers to improved financial flows,***
2. ***Identify ways in which targeted support mechanisms could help financial institutions scale up lending to this sector***
3. ***Initiate support mechanism(s) in selected countries***



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"...let's choose to unite the powers of markets with the authority of universal ideals. Let us choose to reconcile the creative forces of private entrepreneurship with the needs of the disadvantaged and the requirements of future generations..."

Kofi Annan

www.uneptie.org

Eric.usher@unep.fr



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