

A large, stylized number '10' is the central focus. The '1' is a simple grey block. The '0' is a thick grey ring with a cutout in the center, through which a detailed image of the Earth (a globe) is visible. The background behind the number is a dark, textured green.

**10th Anniversary of the
European Environment Agency**

Before 1994

1989 – Jacques Delors put a proposal to the European Parliament about the establishment of a European Environment Agency



Statement by Commission President Jacques Delors to the European Parliament 17 January 1989):

“The Commission will propose the introduction of a European system of environmental measurement and verification which could be the precursor of a European environment agency.”

“The object...will be to....give us a network responsible for measurement, verification, certification, information and sounding the alert. ”

“Our neighbours would obviously be free to join in the venture and the system could even be linked with world systems or networks in due course.”



**1990- 1993 – The EEA's task force was set up and agrees...
to finalise the Dobris Assessment
to take over the Corine programme**

1994



1994



The EEA moves into its premises at Kongens Nytorv 6 in Copenhagen

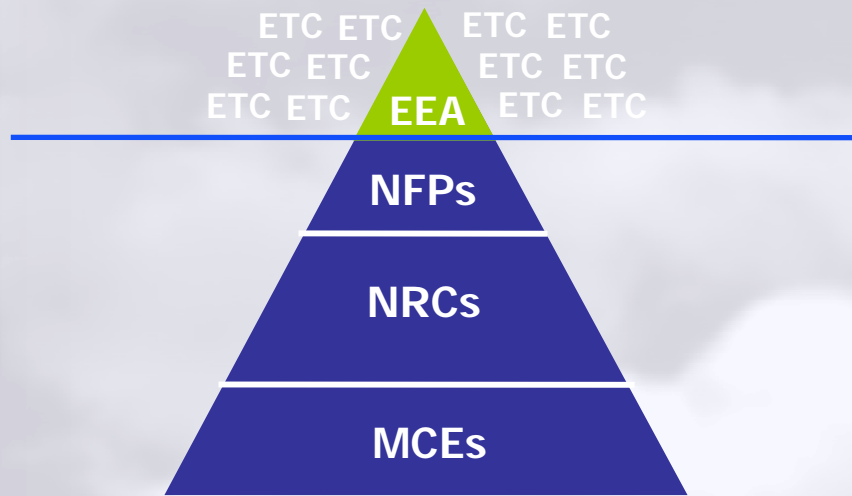


1994



EIONET is established

1994



EIONET ELEMENTS



1994



Recruitment of staff starts in earnest



1994

**The first multiannual work programme
spanning 1994-99 is adopted**



1994



1994 ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT



ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT 1994



1994

The first Scientific Committee takes place 30 June



1994



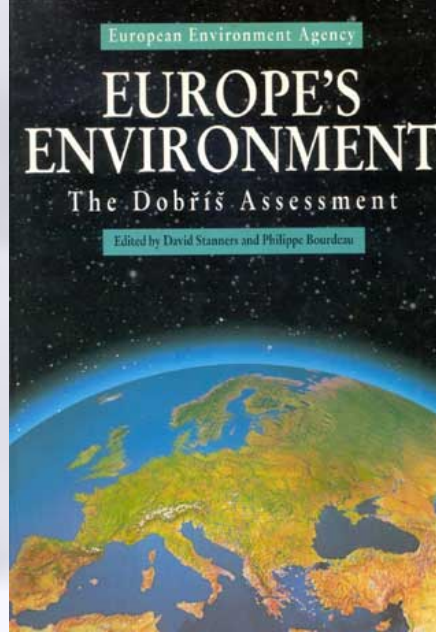
Official inauguration of the EEA (6th EEA MB meeting)



1995



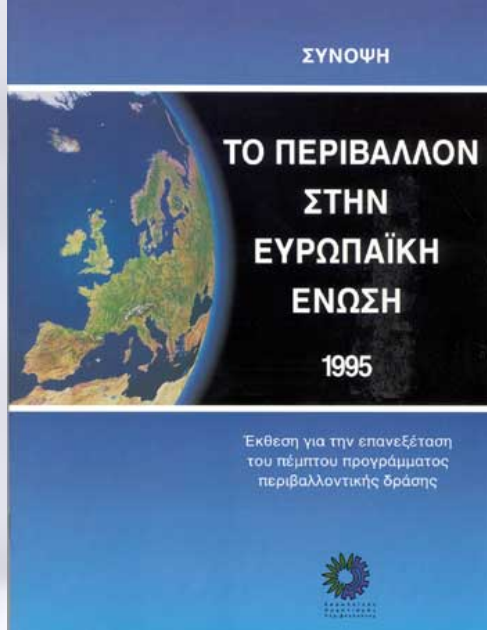
1995



“Europe’s environment – The Dobriš Assessment” a major input to the intergovernmental environment conference held in Sofia, Bulgaria by UNECE

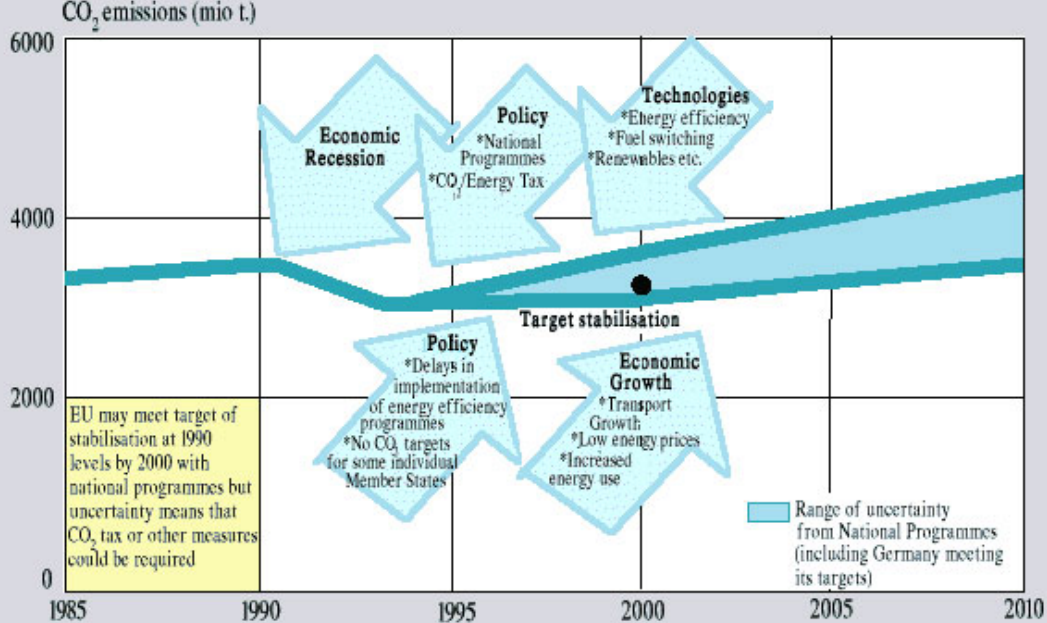


1995



“Environment in the European Union 1995”, a contribution to the midterm evaluation of the 5th EAP is published

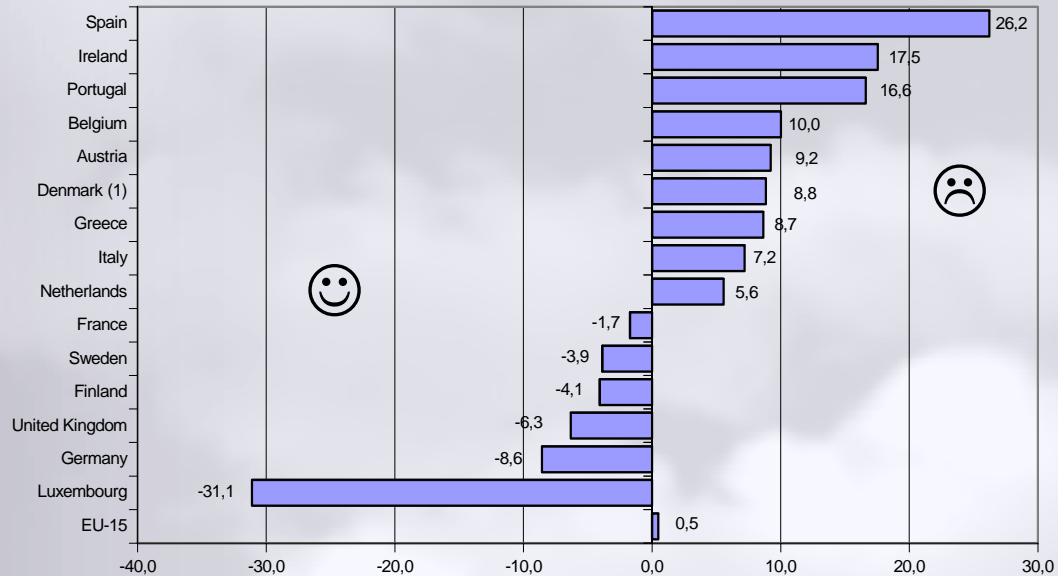
1995



**Scenarios:
Progress Towards CO₂ Stabilisation in the EU12...**



1995



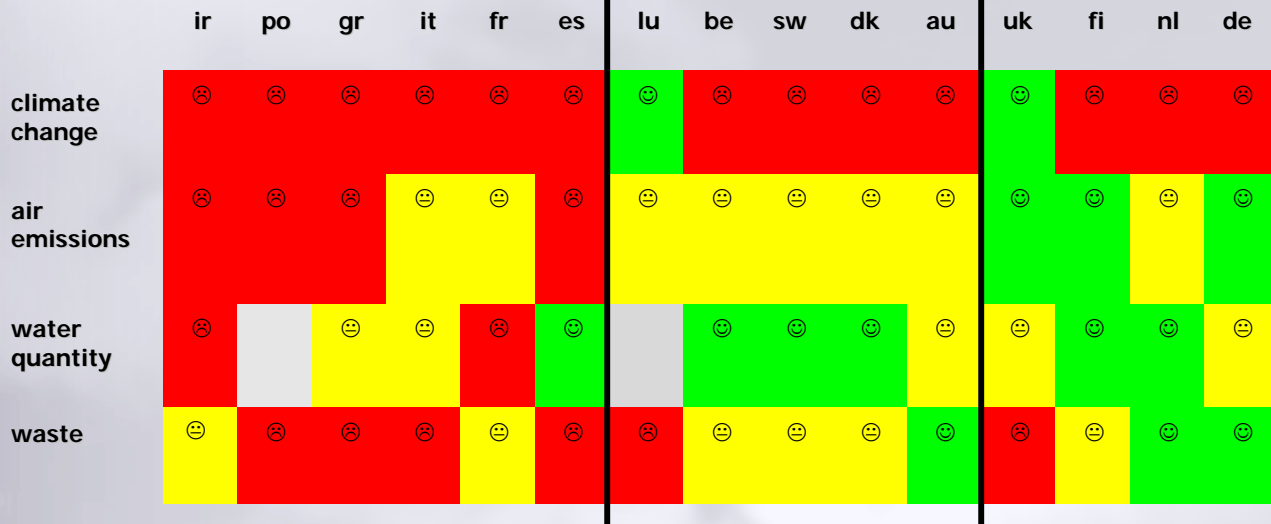
Distance-to-target for EU Member States in 2000
(Kyoto Protocol and EU burden sharing targets)

1995

| Key Environmental Problem | PROGRESS policies | PROGRESS state of Environment |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| climate change | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| stratospheric ozone depletion | 😊 | ☹️ |
| acidification | 😊 | ☹️ |
| tropospheric ozone | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| chemicals | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| waste | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| biodiversity | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| inland waters | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| marine & coastal environment | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| soil degradation | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| urban environment | ☹️ | ☹️ |
| technological hazards | 😊 | 😊 |



1995

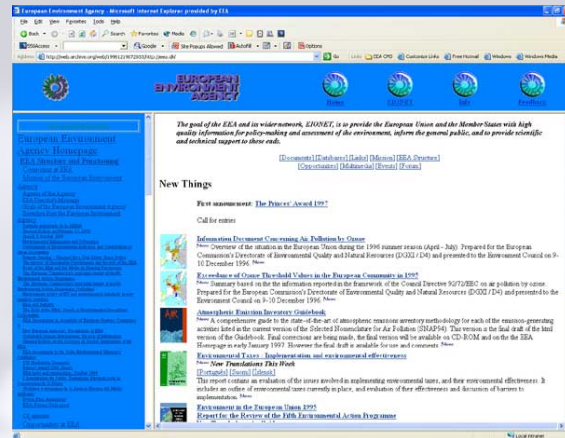


The indicators used in this report give a clear signal to Ireland and the southern European countries that more needs to be done.

Country performance on selected indicators



1995



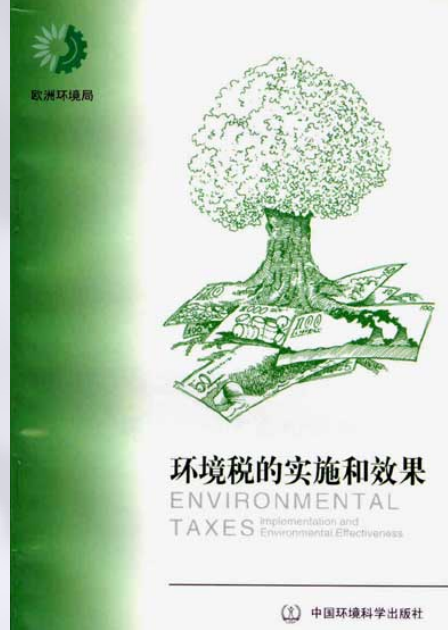
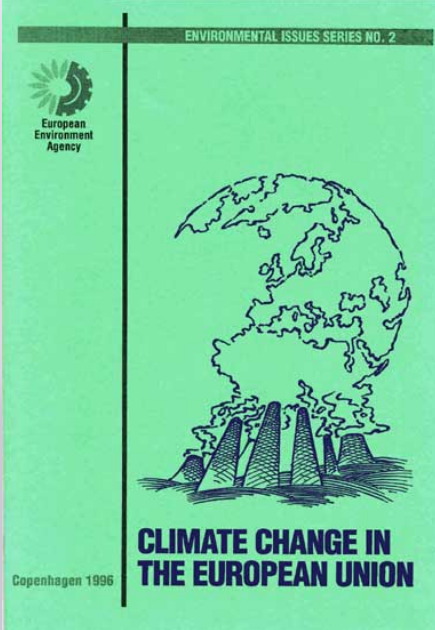
The EEA first website is launched by Commission president Jacques Santer and environment commissioner Ritt Bjerregaad



1996



1996

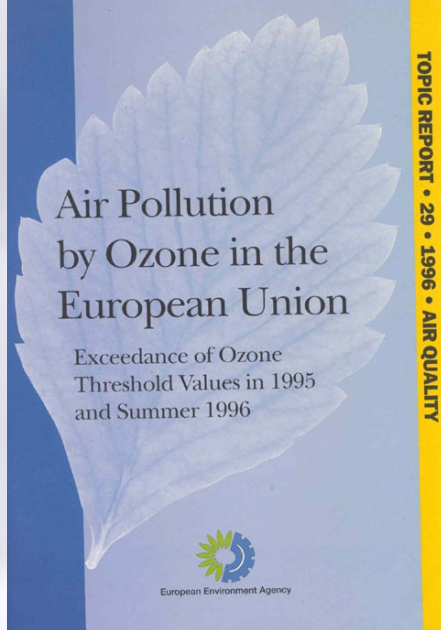


The first “Environmental issues” reports are published

- Climate change in the EU
- Environmental Taxes



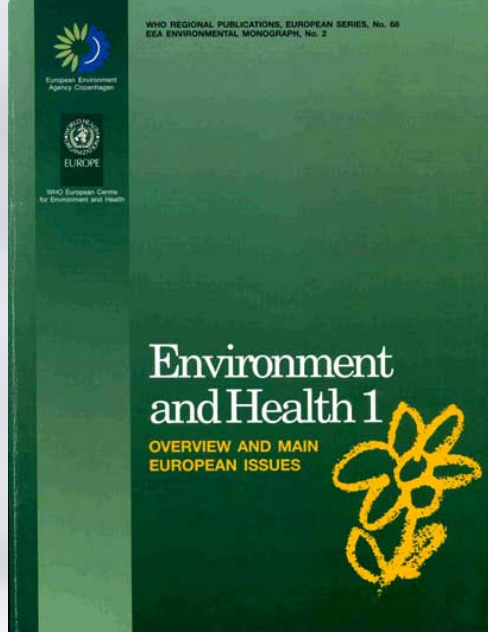
1996



The first topic report “Air pollution by ozone in the European Union”, also known as the “summer ozone report” is published



1996



The initial joint report with WHO ‘Environment and health – Overview and main European issues’ is published

1996

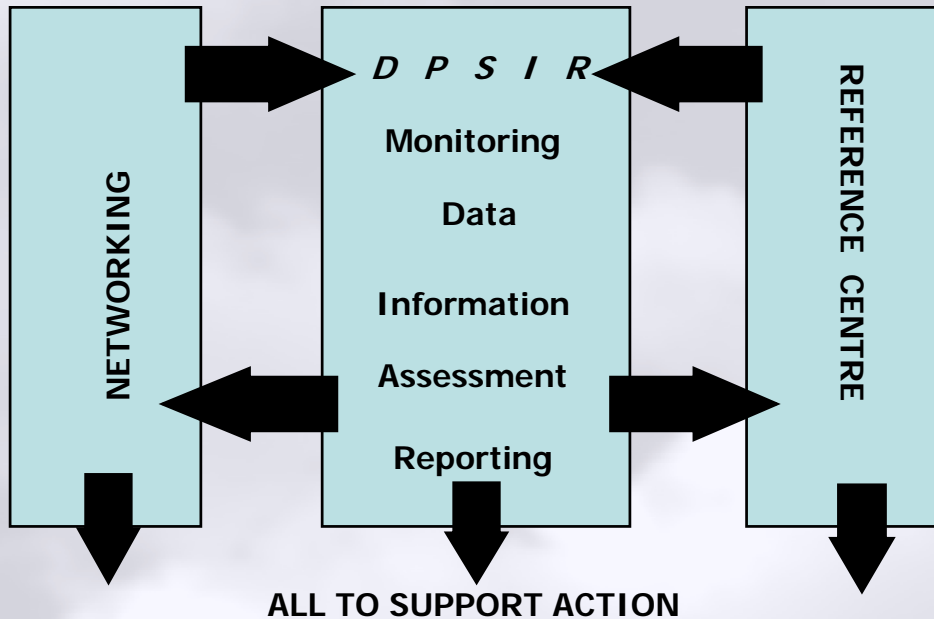


The first Princes' Award on the best audio-visuals on Europe's Environment. The awards were given by the HRH Prince Frederik of Denmark and HRH Prince Filipe of Spain



1997

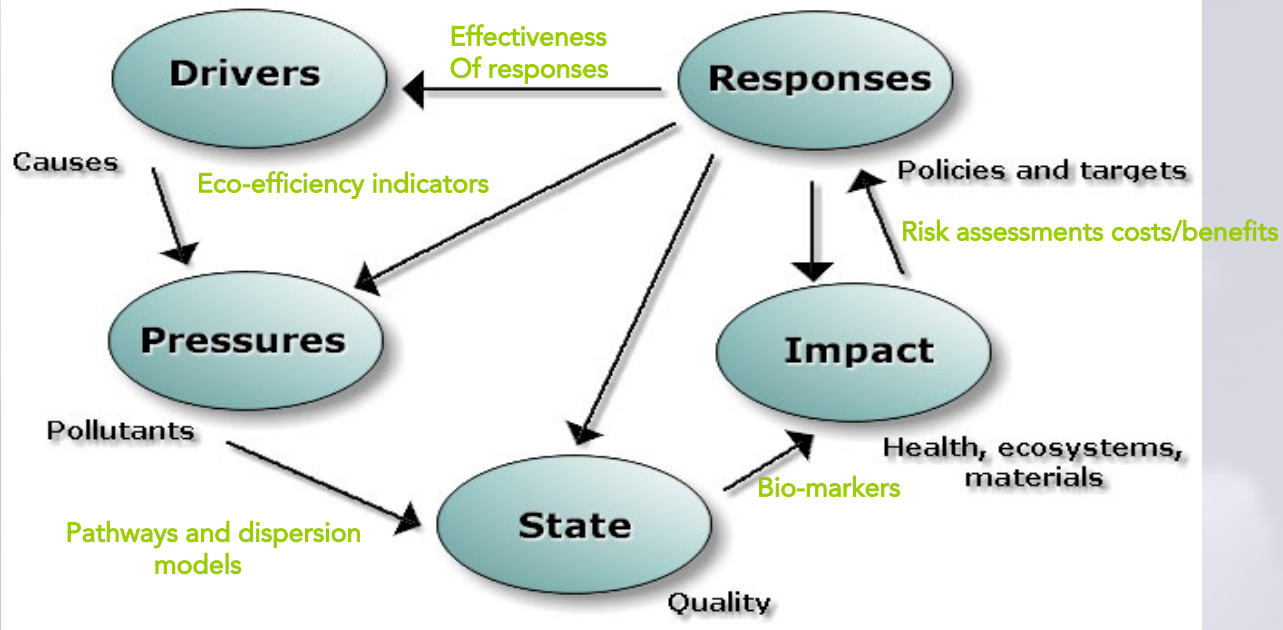
1997



Implementation of ENVISION



1997



The DPSIR model...



1997



M: Monitoring

D: Data

I: Information

A: Assessment

R: Reporting



R: Reporting

A: Assessment

I: Information

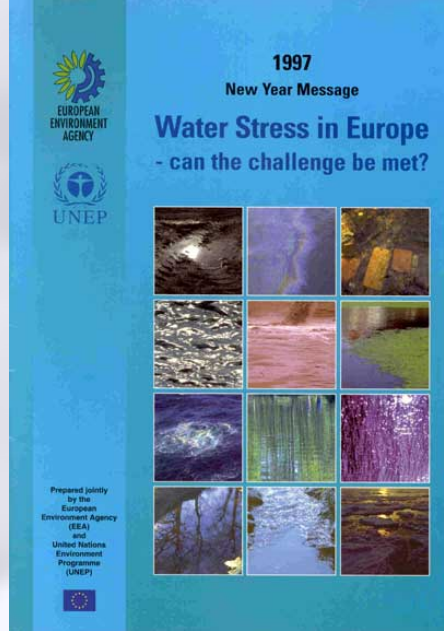
D: Data

M: Monitoring

MDIAR stands for



1997



The first joint EEA/UNEP message – ‘Water stress in Europe : can the challenge be met’ – is published

1997



‘Environmental Agreements: Environmental Effectiveness’

1997

The screenshot shows the EIONET website interface. At the top, it reads "European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) Networking Inspiring Europe's environment". The navigation menu includes "Homepage", "Reportnet", "Topics", "Countries", "GIS", and "GAA". A "Top CIRCA content" section lists various services and data sources. Below this, a "News from across the EIONET" section features several news items with dates and brief descriptions, such as "EEA server upgraded to 3.2p11 successfully" and "EEA CIRCA server will be unavailable on Tuesday 26.10.2004". The website also includes a search bar, a calendar, and various links to external resources.

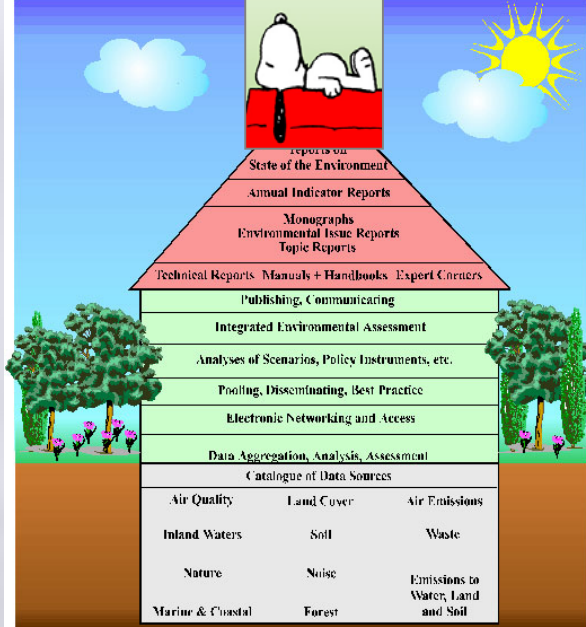
EIONET connects electronically



1998



1998

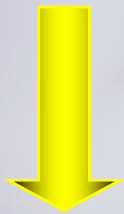


Our house, where we produce BAI, SOER, IEA, MAWP,...



1998

BAI : best available information



BNI : best needed information

EEA's starting point in reporting: exploiting the wealth of information in Europe.

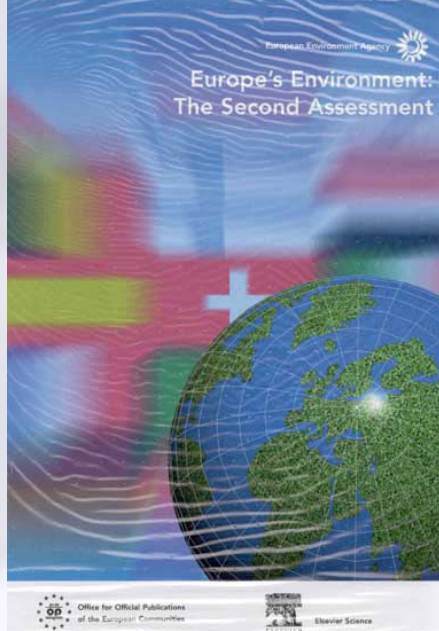
Indicator-based reporting is a tool to limit the amount of information collected: we need to draw practical consequences now!



From BAI to BNI



1998



‘Europe’s Environment – The Second Assessment’ a major input to the intergovernmental environment conference held in Århus, Denmark by UNECE



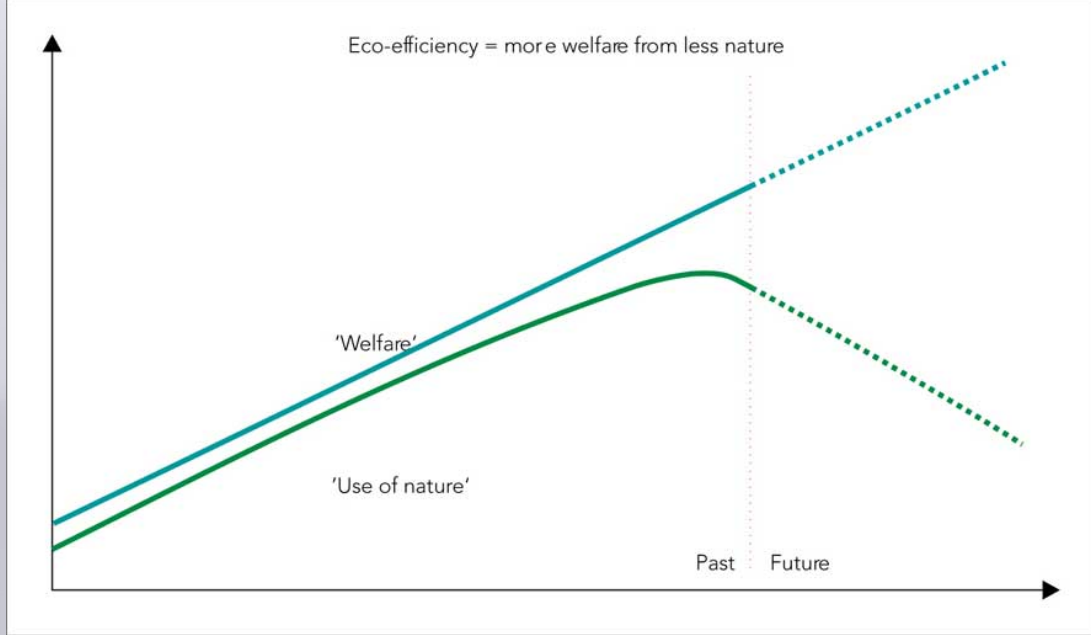
1998

EEA's data warehouse is established and launched at the Århus Conference



1999

1999



Decoupling and eco-efficiency...



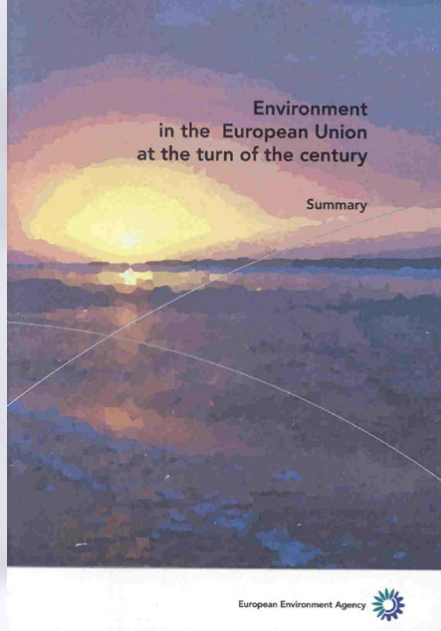
1999



Looking to the future!



1999



‘Environment in the European union at the turn of the century’ is launched. The report assesses EU’s 5th environment action programme

1999

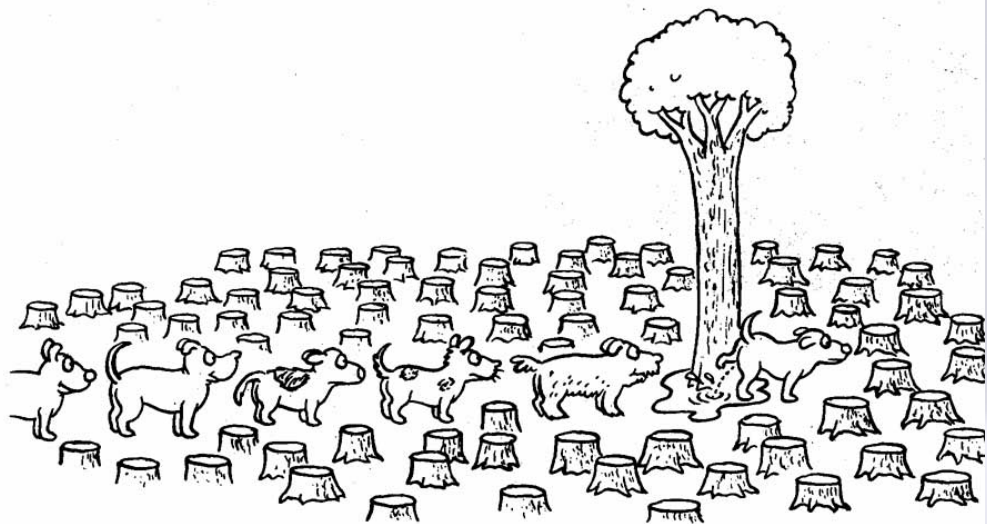


‘Chemicals in European Environment: Low Doses High Stakes’
‘Ground water quality’
‘Nutrients in European ecosystems’



2000

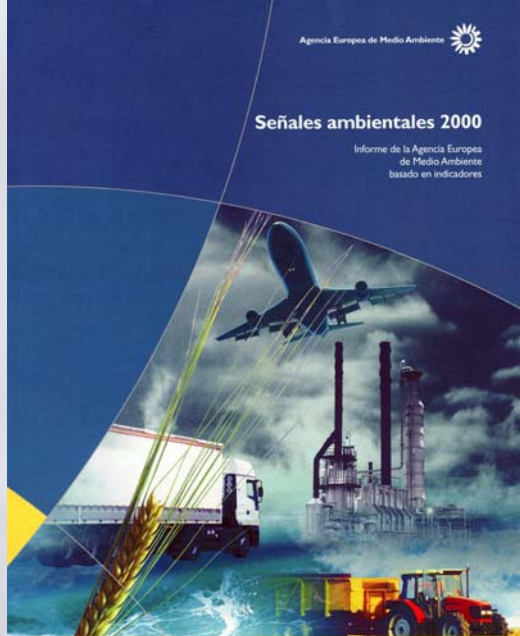
2000



The one-stop-shop for information...



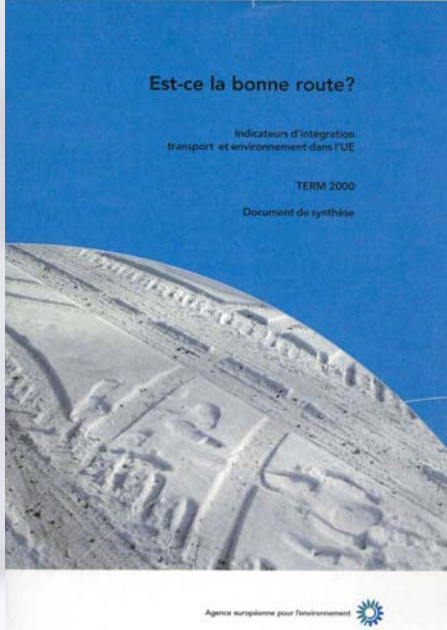
2000



The first edition of the EEA's regular indicator report 'Environmental Signals' is published



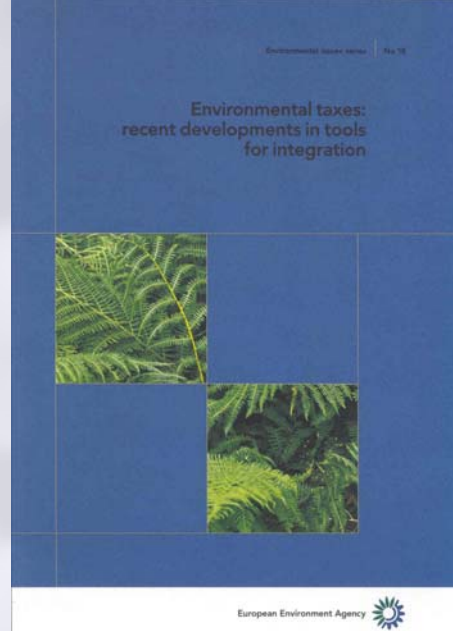
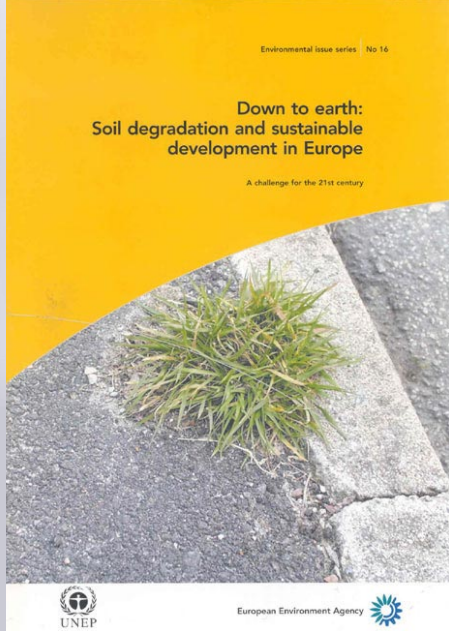
2000



The first edition of TERM, assessing integration of environmental concerns in the transport sector, is published



2000



‘Down to earth’
‘Environmental taxes’

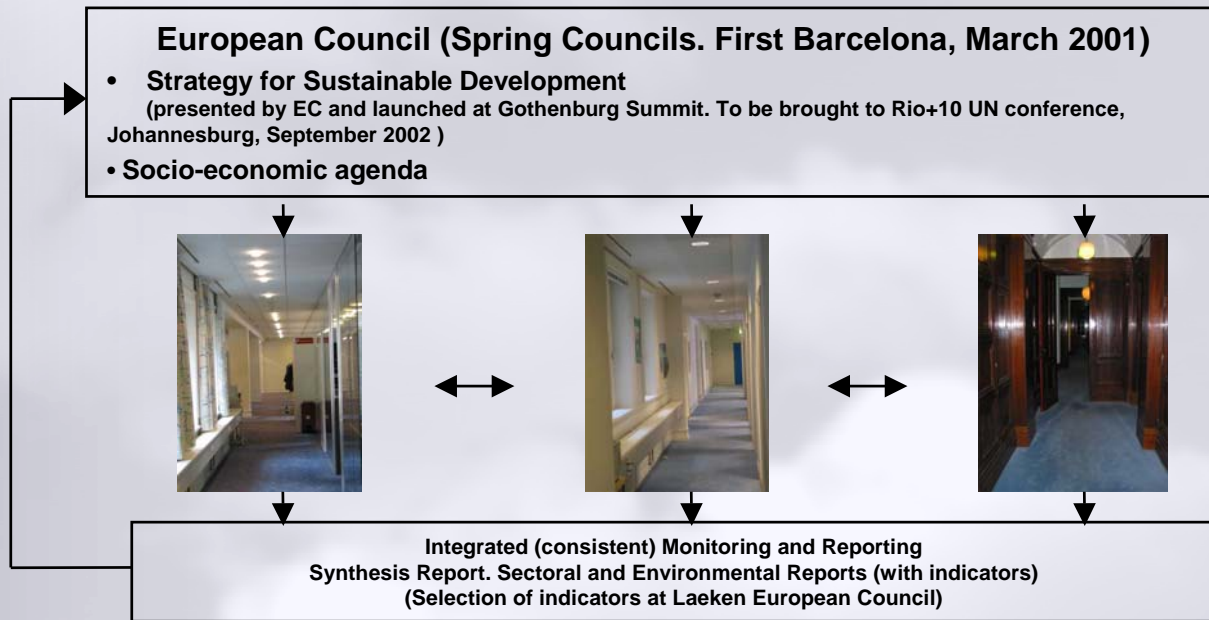
2000

EEA membership negotiations start with the EU accession countries



2001

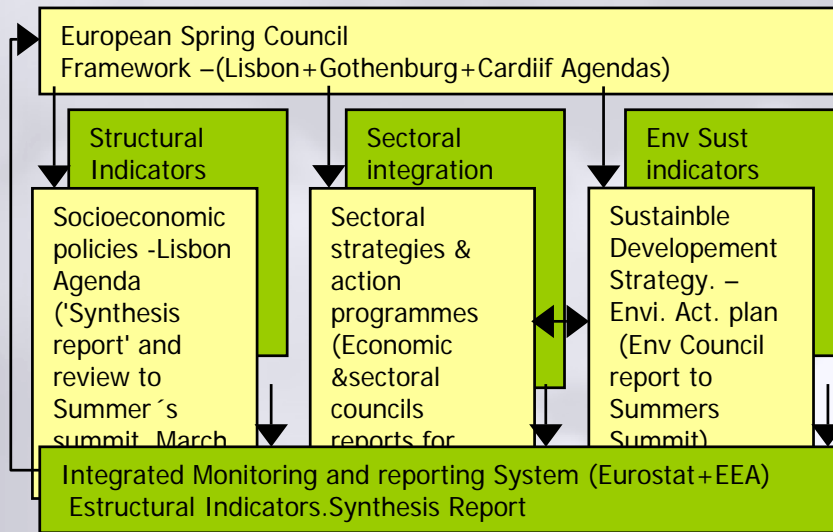
2001



(Why a multi-corridor approach)? It takes at least three to tango...



2001



The 'three corridors model' to review progress in sustainable development



2001

Traffic on the EEA website exceeds two million hits and 80 thousand user sessions per month



2001

Signaux précoces et leçons tardives:
le principe de précaution 1896–2000'

Quelques points récapitulatifs



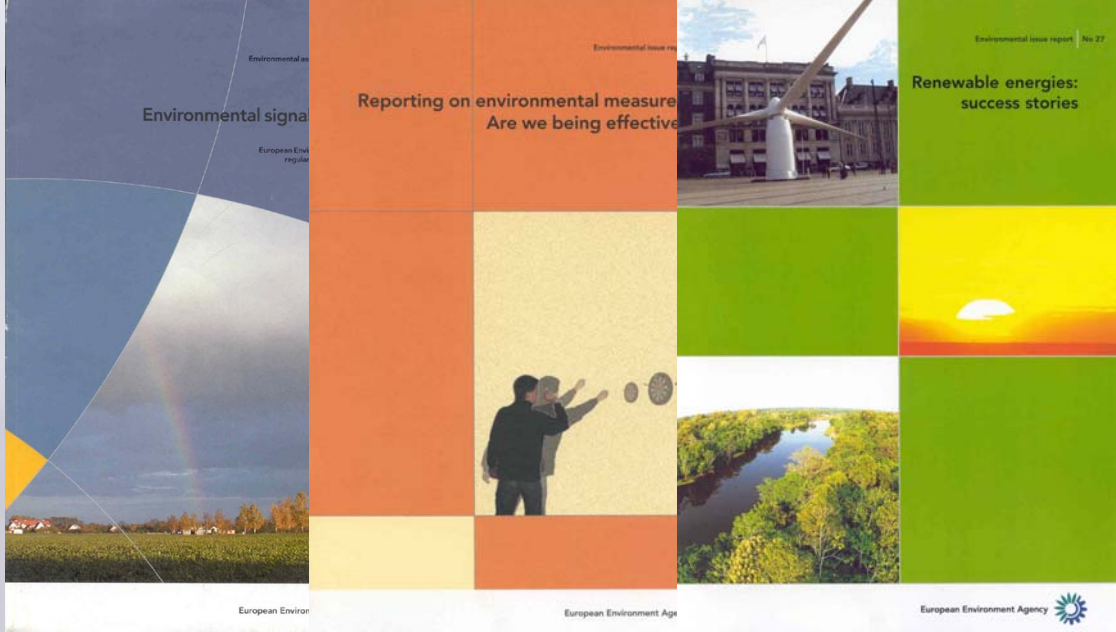
Agence européenne pour l'environnement



**Late lessons from early warnings: the precautionary principle,
1896-2000**



2001



Environmental signals 2001

Reporting on ‘Environmental measures – are we being effective?’

‘Renewable Energies: success stories’



2001

Michaele Fontana, an Italian expert working for the agency, dies in a plane accident in Linate Airport, Milano



2002

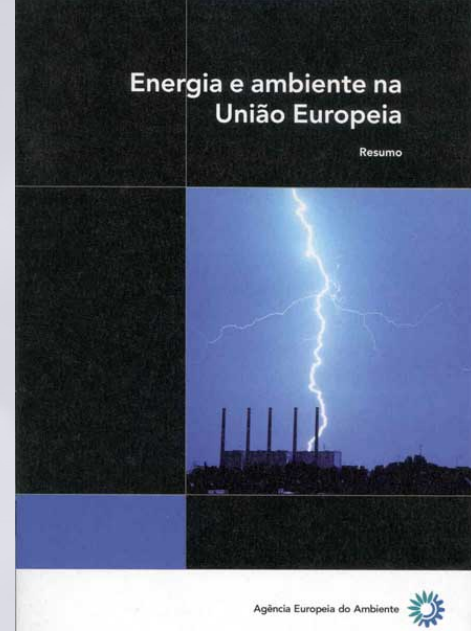
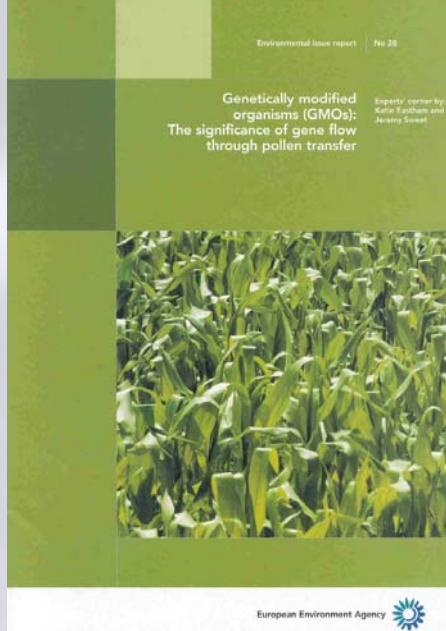
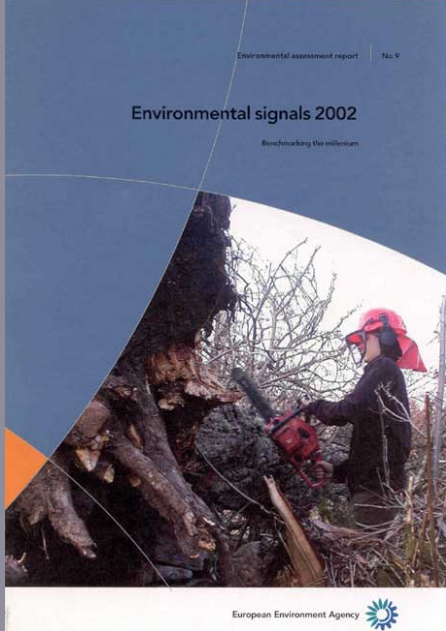
2002



The EEA is the first institution to welcome the accession countries as members

The number of member countries rises to 31





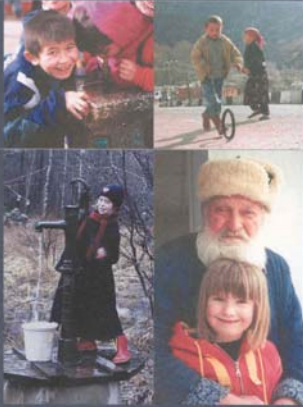
Environmental Signals 2002

GMOs

Energy and Environment in the EU

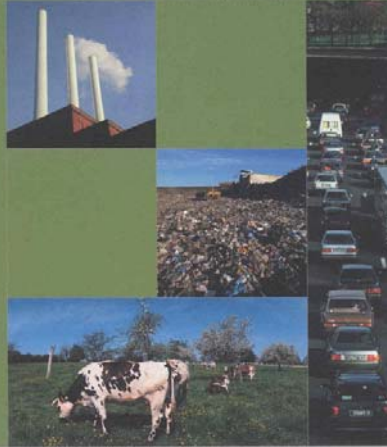
Children's health and environment: A review of evidence

Experts' corner
edited by:
G. Tamburini,
D. de Emerson
& B. Barabino



Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe

Are the EU and the candidate countries on track
to achieve the Kyoto Protocol targets?



Den Weg für die EU-Erweiterung ebnen

Indikatoren zur Integration von Verkehr und Umwelt
TERM 2002

Zusammenfassung



Children's health and environment Greenhouse gas emissions trends and projections in Europe TERM report



2002



After eight years the EEA's first executive director, Domingo Jiménez Beltrán, leaves the agency



2002

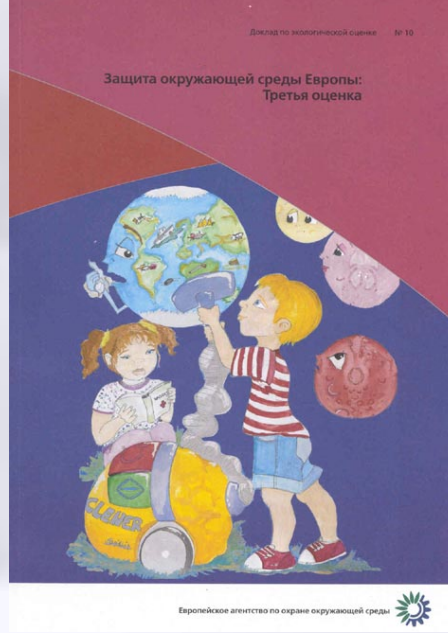


Gordon McInnes takes over as Interim Executive Director



2003

2003



‘Europe’s Environment – The third Assessment’ forms a major input to the intergovernmental environmental conference held in Kiev, Ukraine by UNECE



2003

EEA briefing

No 1/2003

Status of Europe's water

Overall picture

The protection and quality of Europe's water is improving. As set out in more detail below, nearly 30 years of EU legislation together with national and international action to protect and improve the aquatic environment are bearing fruit in many areas. However there are certain issues, especially linked to agriculture, where progress is not being made. Furthermore, where progress is being achieved there can still be outstanding problems and specific geographical 'hot spots'. It must also be stressed that there are large data gaps on some issues where the conclusions reached must be treated with some caution.

Given the significant influence of agriculture, it will be important to monitor the effect of EU enlargement on the sector and on water resources in the new Member States. Economic restructuring in the 1990s generally led to reduced pressure on the aquatic environment, any widespread intensification of agriculture after enlargement is likely to reverse this trend.

Areas of progress

Ecological quality of rivers

Ecological quality reflects the effects of all chemical and physical pressures on the biological system. Information on rivers in 14 countries indicates mostly improving river quality. However, there is a lack of comparable data on the European scale. This situation will improve as implementation of the water framework directive (2000/60/EC) progresses.

Pollution by oxygen-consuming substances and phosphorus

Control of point-source pollution from urban areas and industry has led to significant improvements in the quality of many water bodies across Europe. Notable is the reduction of phosphorus and organic matter in rivers and lakes resulting from improved treatment of urban waste water, as well as through the introduction of phosphate-free detergents and a reduction in the use of phosphate fertilisers in agriculture.

There have also been associated decreases in rivers and direct discharges of nutrients to seas (particularly the North Sea and Baltic Sea), though for a variety of possible reasons (complex physical and chemical relationships, data gaps) these have not always been reflected in reductions in marine concentrations of nutrients.

Better waste water treatment has also led to an improvement in coastal and inland bathing water quality. Compliance rates with the mandatory EU standards are over 90%.

Pollution by hazardous substances

Pollution of rivers by heavy metals and some other heavily regulated chemicals listed in the dangerous substances directive (DSD/REACH) is generally decreasing. Data availability for many other pollutants is too weak to make assessments.

An associated reduction has occurred in the loads of heavy metals and of certain organic substances discharged to the marine environment. There is also evidence that these falls are leading to decreases in the concentrations of these substances in marine biota in Europe's seas, though concentrations above limits deemed safe for human consumption are still found in muscle and fish from estuaries of major rivers, near industrial point discharges and in harbours.

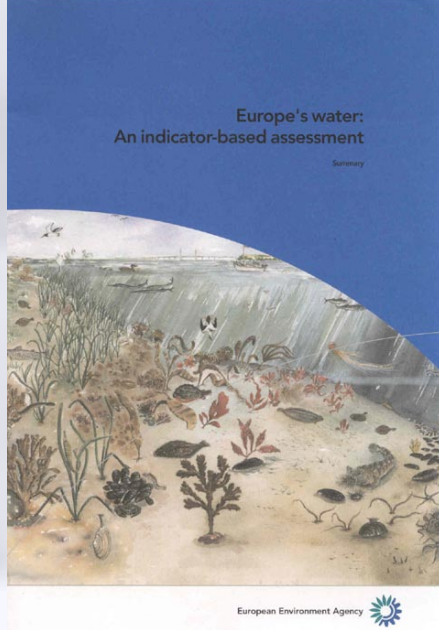
European Environment Agency 

European Environment Agency
Tel: (+49) 11 34 74 00
Fax: (+49) 11 34 74 01
E-mail: eeabrief@ea.eu.int
www.eea.eu.int

A new product category, 'EEA briefings' is launched. Short and focussed, EEA briefings are aimed primarily at pressed-for-time policymakers



2003



Europe's water – An indicator-based assessment

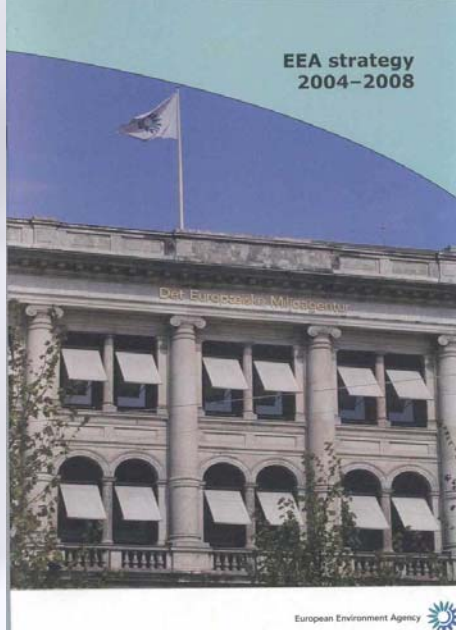
2003



Prof. Jacqueline McGlade, Appointed by the Management Board as the EEA's new Executive Director



2003



New EEA strategy for 2004-2008 is approved

2004

2004

Environment commissioner Margot Wallström launches EPER (European Pollution Emissions Register)

EPER gives access to information on emissions from industrial facilities in the Eu15, Norway & Hungary



2004

Internet Explorer provided by WHSmithnet
Address: <http://www.eper.ccc.eu.int/eper/default.asp>

EPER
The European Pollutant Emission Register

>> Home

Navigate

- FAQ
- What is EPER ?
- EPER search
 - Facility level
 - Industrial activity
 - EUIS / Member State overview
 - Pollutants
 - Map search
- EPER Review
- Download
 - EPER data
 - EPER Guidance
- Links
 - National registers
 - EU / international organisations
 - Contact us
 - Acknowledgements

All facilities in my country
Select country

EPER

Welcome to EPER !

EPER is the **European Pollutant Emission Register** - the first European-wide register of industrial emissions into air and water.

It gives you access to information on the annual emissions of 9387 industrial facilities in the 15 Member States of the EU as well as Norway and Hungary - mostly from the year 2001.

It lets you group information easily, by pollutant, activity (sector), air and water (direct or via a sewerage system) or by country.

It is also possible to see detailed data on individual facilities.

You can search by name or by clicking on a map. Alternatively you can look for the sources of a particular pollutant.

We hope you enjoy this website and we welcome your questions and comments!



Commission adopts proposals for a Regulation concerning establishment of a European PRTR and a Council Decision for ratification of UN-ECE PRTR Protocol

- [Press release](#)
- [Extended Explanatory Memorandum](#)

Start | Adobe Photoshop | <http://www.eper.ccc.eu...> | 6:25 AM

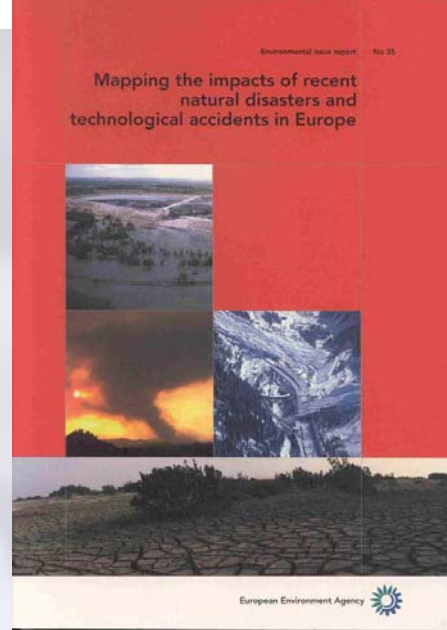
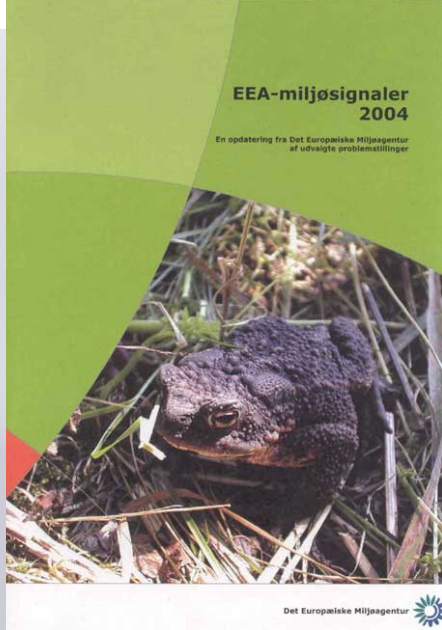


2004

Core set of 37 environmental indicators launched

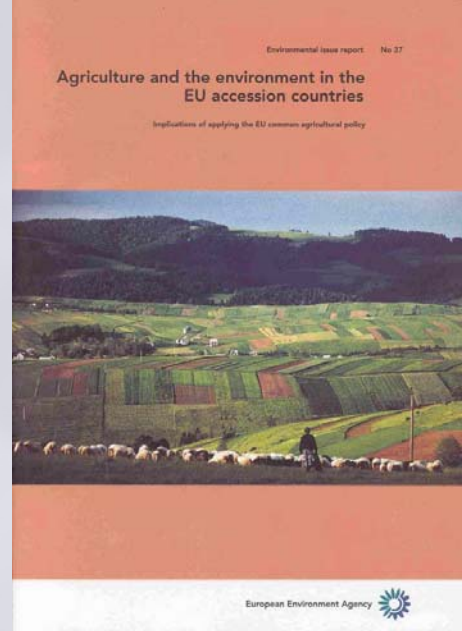
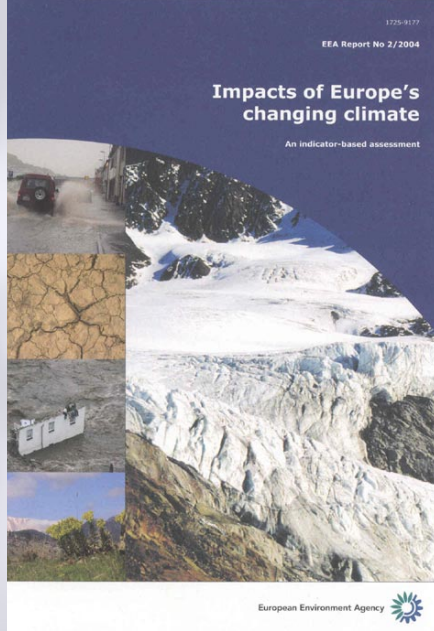
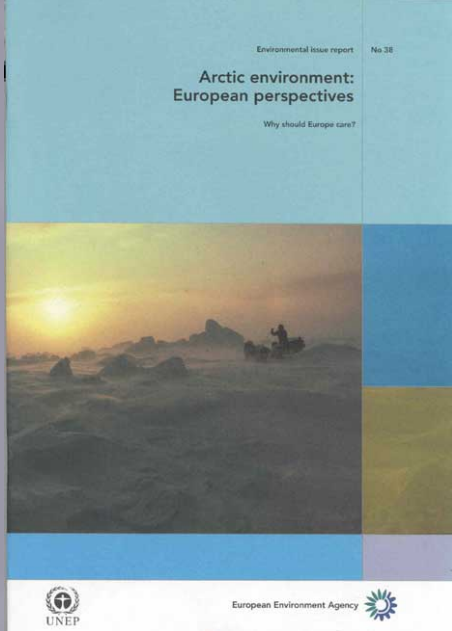


2004



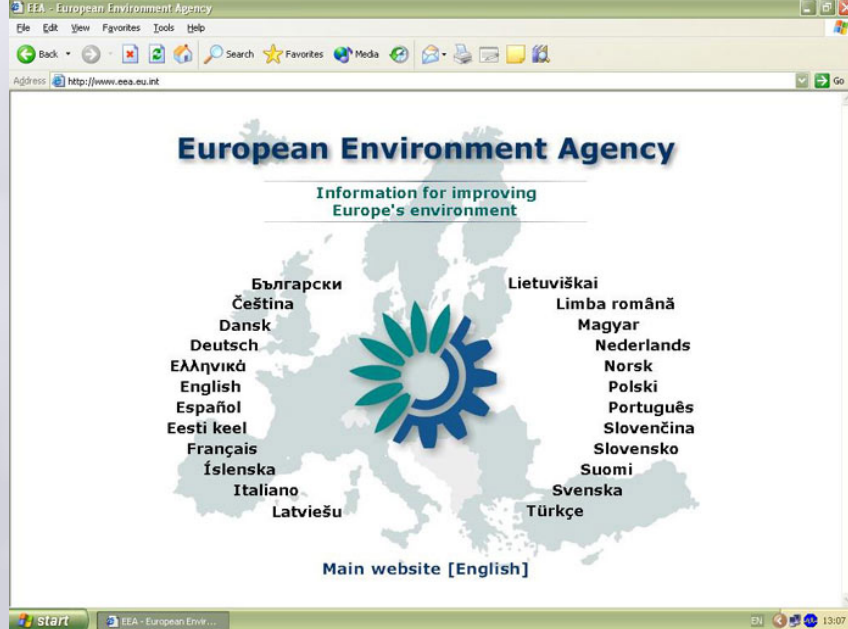
Environmental Signals
Environmental accidents





Arctic environment: European perspectives
Impacts of Europe's changing climate
Agriculture in the EU accession countries

2004



Launch of Multilingual website



2004

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the EEA Eco-Agent Department website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://ecoagents.eea.eu.int/>. The website has a yellow and green color scheme with a grid background. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for THE AGENCY, RESEARCH, MEDIA STATION, MISSIONS, and ECO-AGENT PROFILE. A login form is located in the top right corner, with fields for Agent and Password, and a Login button. Below the navigation menu, there are three main sections: 1. **Mission**: Features a mission icon and text: "Mission : Quiz", "Points : 10", "Bonus : 10", and an "Accept mission" button. 2. **Welcome**: Features a "Welcome" message, a cartoon illustration of two children, and text: "This is the cool place to be. We have games, missions, quizzes, research info. If you have been here before - remember to log in. If not, sign up and become an agent." Below this text are two buttons: "Eco-Agent department" and "Become an Eco-Agent". 3. **Top 10 Eco-Agents**: A table listing the top 10 agents and their scores. The table is as follows:

| Name | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 zi_subbu | 225 |
| 2 z_chabu | 225 |
| 3 subbu | 225 |
| 4 subbu_avineen | 225 |
| 5 reshma | 225 |
| 6 puvvala | 225 |
| 7 m.sathura_reddy | 225 |
| 8 kalli | 225 |
| 9 khyavankumar | 225 |
| 10 asidjeravi | 225 |

Below the table is a section titled "Environmental themes" with five circular icons representing different environmental topics. At the bottom right, there is a comment field with the text "Comments to webmaster: webmaster@eea.eu.int".

Launch of Kidszone



1994

Ten years with the EEA.

Can you imagine the world, the EU, the MS...and the Commission...and the environment without the EEA?

Long life to the EEA!

2004

And thanks to the people that made it possible!



1994

courage
to
implement

2004

