

Belgrade 2007 report: draft list of contents

Introduction

The general aim of the Belgrade 2007 report should remain the same as it was for previous reports in this series: to provide a pan-European, policy relevant, up-to-date and reliable assessment of the interactions between environment and society and of the state of the environment in Europe. It will mostly describe the current state of the environment, but where outlooks are available from e.g. GEO or OECD projects, they will be used.

Although the report is targeted to European environment ministers and those involved in the preparation of the Belgrade conference, the Belgrade 2007 report will need to be attractive also to policy makers in other ministries. This will require paying explicit attention to societal sectors, and prevent the impression of being “just another environment report”.

One of the main choices in the development of the list of contents is the choice between a pan-European overview allowing a comparison across the whole region or a focus on progress against specific policies as being developed in various parts of the continent (which would mean dealing with EECCA countries separately from the EU).

This choice comes up now, because compared to the previous reports in the series there is an important change in the context: in Kiev the Ministers adopted the EECCA Environmental strategy (ECE/CEP/105/Rev.1). That means that for the EECCA region there is now a political framework of a similar nature as the 6th Environmental Action Programme (1600/2002/EC) for the 25 EU member states.

For the Belgrade report it would make sense to evaluate the state of the environment and progress made in implementing the EECCA strategy in an analysis that would read separately from the analysis of progress in the rest of Europe. The progress in Central and Western Europe would logically be assessed against the policy intentions of the 6th Environmental Action Programme. By the time of the conference the mid term review of the 6AEP will be in its final stages, for which the Belgrade 2007 report will form the up-to-date state of affairs document, summarising progress made in a limited selection of indicators. The EECCA part could equally support the new neighbourhood policy of the EU by outlining the challenges for cooperation in “reducing threats to security from the transboundary dimension of environmental and nuclear hazards”.

As the Environment for Europe reports are developed primarily to support policy making, the option of structuring the chapters to track progress in each of the main policies seems to be more appropriate than merely providing the pan-European overview. Giving a special place to the EECCA countries also ensures that they are given proper attention and are not dealt with marginally (as sometimes happened in previous reports) due to lower data availability. A split of each chapter in two regions does not preclude that a number of maps and indicators can be developed showing phenomena on a pan-European scale. And indeed, some sections and

chapters will be fully pan-European in scope because of the character or interlinkage of the issues and policies (like in the case of climate change).

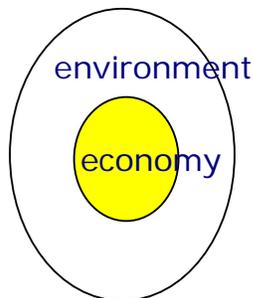
Tentative discussions have taken place with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation in North America to investigate the possibilities to produce a state of the environment overview for North America for the Belgrade conference. Canada and the USA are UNECE members and a volume on that part of the world would complete the State of the Environment documentation for the Conference.

Models and principles for structuring the report

There are several main concerns that the Belgrade 2007 report has to answer. The first is the need to continue to communicate to policy makers in other areas than environment, and the interested public, the importance of the environment for economic development and human wellbeing. The second is the need to show the influence of economic and sectoral developments and changes in the environment.

For assessing the state of the environment a number of models have been developed. Two of these will be used explicitly to structure the information in the Belgrade 2007 report.

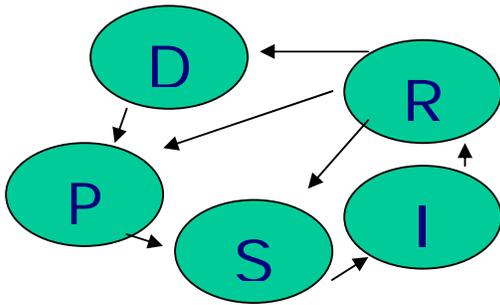
The egg of sustainability



The egg of sustainability is the icon, the image, developed to communicate that the economy is dependent on the environment, and that breaking the scale of the egg will mean that economies and societies cannot be sustained. This image translates in the report in information on the functions that the environment is fulfilling for mankind (also called ecosystem functions) and the changes in these functions (often a loss of function). This includes information on the opportunities that a well functioning environment provides for economy and society. Ideally this type of information should be expressed also in money terms, but only in few areas this will be possible. Another way of expressing the same concept is to speak about the “cost of inaction” expressing what economic values will be lost if no environmental policy will be put in place.

The Belgrade 2007 report will elaborate this by presenting at the start of each chapter recent outcomes on the impacts of environmental problems on societal sectors and human health. This is intended to support the environment ministers in defending the environmental interest among their colleagues. These sections will be pan-European in scope. These sections will also be the place for identifying new, upcoming problems and possible shifts in policy priorities.

The DPSIR model



The Driving force – Pressures – State – Impact – Response model will be used in the assessments of progress in the various environmental issues. It has been successfully applied in all earlier reports on Europe's Environment. The model will be used in the assessment of the success of past and current policies and strategies.

The Belgrade 2007 report will be built upon the EEA and EECCA core set of indicators. These core sets of indicators focus very much on pressures and driving forces, with some state indicators for air and water quality. The report will need to present the state of the environment information in a concise way (that is what the ministers expect as a minimum from this report), but it will also need to give an impression of (lack of) policy progress. The DPSIR is the background thinking framework for discussing the effects of changes in driving forces (such as production growth) and the effects of environmental policies and management on the development of pressures on and state of the environment.

This analysis will be done against the background of the EECCA environmental strategy for the EECCA countries and against the 6th EAP for the central and western European countries, in separate sections. It will be an integrated assessment through the process of developing the contents in discussion between the writers, giving due attention to linking elements both in the environment as well as in policies, highlighting common causing factors, connected pressures and impacts, mutual support of policies, and win-win situations.

As an extra value added the report needs to provide some good examples of already implemented policies or projects in EECCA or in the rest of Europe as inspiration for the future.

Proposed list of contents

The list of contents as proposed below is a mix of the main headings in the EECCA environmental strategy and the 6th EAP as the leading thread.

For the EECCA countries the analysis will focus on the progress made in improving the environment according to the intentions in the EECCA environmental strategy. For western and central Europe it is proposed to assess the progress in a selection of the ca 160 policy actions mentioned in the 6th Environmental Action Programme. Although countries such as Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland, the Balkan countries and Turkey are not EU members, in the practice of policy making they are orienting themselves often towards EU environmental policies and targets. Therefore they will be included in this evaluation, whereby for each indicator a proper presentation will be chosen. The proposed contents list includes a final chapter summarising latest results of policy evaluation studies, never brought together before. The report will pay specific attention to best experiences in governance, especially in the area of stakeholder participation and ex-ante and ex-post effectiveness analysis, as this is an area of mutual learning.

The list of contents should ideally match with a related OECD-Task Force report on the progress in the implementation of the EECCA environmental strategy, or a linking table should be included. The OECD-Task Force report will focus on the progress in the implementation of policies in the EECCA region.

Main structure fourth assessment report (Belgrade 2007 report):

1. Introduction

Background to the report
General socio-economic developments

2. Environment and health and quality of life

Introduction on multiple impacts
(Urban) air quality
Water quality (incl water supply and sanitation, coastal water quality)
Chemicals and pesticides, hazardous wastes

3. Climate change

Impacts of climate change
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Adaptation

4. Nature and biodiversity

Impacts
An integrated approach to halting biodiversity decline by 2010
Nature protection (progress in Natura2000 and other designation)
Managing the marine environment
Sustainable use of soils (including land use)

5. Natural resources and wastes

Resource consumption
Generation of waste
Re-use and recycling

6. Europe and the wider world, trade and environment

7. Environmental policy making

Integration of environment in sectoral policies
Energy
Transport
Agriculture
Industry
Experiences in the thematic strategy approach in the EU, paying special attention to stakeholder involvement
Experiences in the Commission's SEA process

Annotated list of contents Belgrade 2007 report:

1. Introduction

Main storyline: (1) overview of socio-economic changes relevant for environmental policies in the last ten years. Also attention for poverty environment and environment and security links (linking to sections in the report on transboundary issues and stockpiles of hazardous substances). (2) political background of the report, Environment for Europe process, New Neighbourhood policy of the EU, Belgrade conference.

Indicators: GDP 1995-2005 of EU15, new EU10 and EECCA (and possibly a few country examples of a green GDP like ISEW); energy efficiency 1995-2005 of EU15, new EU10 and EECCA.

2. Environment and health and the quality of life

2.1 Introduction

Main storyline: An integrated approach to environment and health and quality of life. The 6EAP speaks of: “contributing to a high level of quality of life and social wellbeing for citizens by creating an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment”. Update of knowledge on multi causality of health impacts, and on vulnerable groups (children, indigenous people).

Indicators: life expectancy in selected countries 1995-1005. Suitable WHO indicators on environment and health.

2.2 (Urban) air quality

Impacts storyline: Impacts from air pollutants on human health. Conclusions from the WHO review project on health effects of air pollution. National reports from former East-Germany and other Eastern European countries seem to suggest a transition from classical air pollutant related infectious respiratory diseases to (western lifestyle related) asthma in these countries.

EECCA part:

Storyline: Although as a result of the economic restructuring pollutant levels in ambient air have decreased, concentrations above limit values occur still in several cities. Similar to Western Europe a main problem substance is small particles. The growth in (private) road transport is causing an increase in concentrations of air pollutants. Main question to be answered: what are the main reasons for the recent growth in emissions? (requires decomposition analysis of the emissions changes), and what are the issues policy makers need to address? (measures for vehicle fleet renewal, fuel quality, public transport, efficiency and pollution by district heating and industry, etc). Cost efficient examples of solutions will be highlighted.

Indicators: Exceedance days of SO2 target (or maximum permissible level) in Urban areas; Exceedance days of NO2 target in Urban areas; Exceedance days of PM10 target in Urban areas; Exceedance days of CO target in Urban areas; Emissions of acidifying pollutants; Emissions of ozone precursors, Energy related particulate emissions, (as much as possible use of projections from GEO4 for emissions and air quality in cities) .

In reserve, in case total national emissions cannot be calculated: *Energy related emissions of SO2, Energy related emissions of NOx; Emissions of SO2 from stationary and mobile sources, Emissions of NOx from stationary and mobile sources; Emissions of VOC from stationary and mobile sources.*

Western part:

Main storyline: The assessment will focus on the following targets from the 6EAP: What is the progress in achieving a quality of ambient air that does not give rise to significant impacts on and risks to human health and the environment? What has been done to reduce exceedances of threshold values of ground-level ozone and particulates – and has it been enough (summary of CAFÉ programme, with also attention for pricing)? What has been the progress in urban planning with regard to traffic and air pollution?

Indicators: exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas, exceedance of air quality limit values in rural areas, emissions of acidifying substances, emissions of ozone precursors, emissions of primary particulates and secondary particulate precursors,

2.3 Water quality, supply and sanitation

Impacts storyline: Sufficient clean water is a basis for development. Especially in parts of the EECCA region health issues can be directly related to limited access to clean drinking water. The economic value in this area (and hence the cost of inaction) is high if you look at water related diseases, sectors like fisheries, recreation, tourism, and for the provision of industrial water. Water availability is crucial for economic development in Central Asia, for example. In southern parts of Europe climate change might influence the availability of water in the near future.

EECCA part:

Millennium goals: drinking water and sanitation

Main storyline: Drinking water problems in the EECCA countries are a mixture of environmental and financial and management issues. Untreated sewage (often also linked with lack of investment in repairing and renewing treatment facilities), toxic releases and in some areas nitrate contamination are main issues for environmental management in the long run. To reach the millennium development goals immediate action is needed in repairing and maintaining the water supply and sanitation infrastructure, which requires large investments. Several institutional, policy and financing issues need to be solved.

Indicators: Population connected to water supply networks, Population connected to sanitation networks; Drinking water quality; Water leakage;

Water scarcity

Main storyline with EECCA focus: Water stress is an issue in the southern part of the region, specifically in the central Asian countries. Socio-economic consequences (limited access to water for domestic and agricultural use) go hand in hand with environmental consequences (wetland degradation, salt water intrusion). Chapter will highlight practical issues in the implementation of integrated water resources management.

Indicators for the whole of Europe: exploitation index (=Total water abstraction vs Freshwater resources, possibly with projections from GEO4) ; Water use (by sectors); Total water use per capita; Household water use per capita;

Water quality:

Main storyline: In several countries water quality is good away from identified point sources where the water is of very poor quality. Other countries, however, report overall higher levels of pollution in rivers, lakes and reservoirs. The question to be answered by this section is then: what is the general distribution of water quality problems and what does this mean for the policy approach. A ‘hot spot’ approach with identification and targeted investments in point sources (untreated sewerage, mines, refineries, industries, stockpiles of obsolete

chemicals and pesticides) may offer opportunities for improvements in some situations, but not in all.

Indicators: Total discharge of waste water; Emissions of organic matter (in BOD); Oxygen consuming substances in rivers, Nutrients in freshwater; Nutrients in transitional coastal and marine waters, Chlorophyll in transitional coastal and marine waters; Urban waste water treatment; Hazardous substances in river water (link to chemicals); Quality of river water under national classifications

Western part:

Main storyline: A main issue in western Europe is nutrient pollution, leading to high costs in groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal areas. The issue is related to agricultural practices and policies. A related issue is pesticide pollution. The 6EAP goals to be considered are: What is the progress in achieving a quality of ground and surface water that does not give rise to significant impacts on and risks to human health and the environment? And of water extraction that is sustainable? And in the goals of the water framework directive: to achieve a good ecological, chemical and quantitative water status? And what are the type of measures and changes in other policies needed to reach these goals?

Indicators: Use of freshwater resources, Oxygen consuming substances in rivers, Nutrients in freshwater; Nutrients in transitional coastal and marine waters, Chlorophyll in transitional coastal and marine waters; Urban waste water treatment and results from the EEA LARA project

2.4 Hazardous substances (chemicals, pesticides, biocides and pharmaceuticals)

Impacts storyline: Persistent chemicals are found to endanger the health of vulnerable groups (Arctic people, children, pregnant women, sick and elderly, workers; e.g. Parkinson in those exposed to pesticides). They can also cause changes in the health of ecosystems (example of endocrine disrupting chemicals).

Pan-European assessment:

Main storyline: What is the progress against the different legal instruments for chemicals (PIC, Stockholm convention, and for the future REACH), pesticides (Directive), biocides, pharmaceuticals, and unintended releases (focus on substitution and phasing out of chemicals and pesticides)? What is the progress in dealing with stockpiles of obsolete chemicals and pesticides in the whole of Europe (IHPA data)? Link with hazardous waste and contaminated sites.

Indicators to be identified, probably results of inventory of monitoring programmes. E.g. Concentrations of Cd, Pb and Hg in marine organisms in the various seas (1990-2005). [JRC task under new division of responsibilities]; Apparent consumption of R-phrases (with subset class A) chemicals in the EU (1995-2005), unweighted and weighted [Eurostat], maybe some EPER results..

3. Climate change

3.1 Impacts of climate change

Storyline: If climate change will continue as currently observed the socioeconomic impacts will be large. This chapter will be limited to showing a selection of already observed impacts. These appear for instance in arctic regions where weather instability hinders movement of

over traditional routes over the ice and has changed behaviour of reindeer and influences fisheries. But also in other parts of Europe: fast glacier melting, changes in the water cycle, increased frequency of extreme weather events, etc. Refer to other IPCC 4th assessment findings for Europe.

Indicators: arctic sea ice extent, indicator of relevance for atlantic fisheries (such as distribution warm/cold species), weather and climate related disasters, economic and insured losses caused by weather and climate related disasters (1980-2005).

3.2 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially in energy, transport and industry sectors

Main storyline: The 6EAP lists a large number of actions many of which are of pan-european relevance: How much have the countries done to reach their aim to fulfil commitments under the Kyoto protocol, and to contribute to a substantial global reduction of emissions in the longer term? What have been the results of the (EU) European Climate Change Programme as complement to member states' actions? What have been the reductions of GHG emissions in the energy, transport and industry sectors? And especially what are the technological potentials for CO₂ emission reduction from transport? How much does the aviation sector contribute and what is the progress in measures for this sector? What has been done and what have been the results of encouraging renewable and lower carbon fossil fuels for electricity generation? What have been the results of the aim to encourage the use of renewable energy sources, to meet the indicative EU target of 12% of energy use by 2010? What is the progress in reducing GHG emissions from motor vehicles and the use of alternative fuels and low fuel consuming vehicles?

Indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions and removals (including projections and emissions per sector); (Planned) use of Kyoto mechanisms; Final energy consumption (including projection); Passenger transport demand (modal split); Freight transport demand (modal split); Use of cleaner and alternative fuels (see Ch5 Decoupling for energy intensity and renewable energy).

3.3 Adaptation to the consequences of climate change

Main storyline: Gradually adaptation policies are being developed; this section should provide the state of affairs, and if possible an overview of estimated costs of these policies. The 6EAP mentions that the Commission should assist the countries with the challenge of adapting to climate change; what has been done?

Indicators: An illustrative one to be selected, or an update of list of countries with adaptation strategies

4. Nature and biodiversity

Impacts: Summary and possibly update of findings of the Millenium Assessment. Europe has a number of regions, in the Mediterranean, mountainous areas, and especially in parts of the EECCA region, with a high biodiversity. Conserving the rich biodiversity in these regions is the basis for healthy economies. Examples will be given of the value of ecosystems, for instance in the fisheries sector where the costs of overfishing are high, of the costs of algae blooms to tourism and fisheries in the Mediterranean, or of the costs of deterioration of productive land.

An integrated approach to halting biodiversity decline by 2010: Conserving areas that are important for their biodiversity requires an integration of biodiversity conservation in various

policies and planning procedures. It will be difficult to get a quantitative assessment of progress towards the aim of halting the loss of biodiversity, but at least some of the developments in agriculture, transport and other sectors with regard to biodiversity decline and conservation of landscapes, species and habitats can be documented. What has been the progress in the integration of biodiversity considerations in agricultural policies?

Indicators: Species diversity; Gross nutrient balance; Land take, Naturalness of forests (and maybe other indicators based on new FAO data); (possibly an outlook for infrastructure development and built up area from GEO4/EEA Prelude projects)

Nature protection: designation (in all of Europe); progress in Natura2000 (western Europe)

Main storyline: What has been the progress in establishing, protecting and managing protected areas and especially Natura 2000 sites, in the extension of the Natura 2000 network to the new member countries, and in the protection, outside Natura 2000 areas, of species protected under the Habitats and Birds Directives?

Indicators: Nationally protected areas/Designated areas

Managing the marine environment

Main storyline: Within the overarching target of promoting sustainable use of the seas, overfishing is the main concern. This has been recognised for many years and the Belgrade 2007 report will again take stock of progress. However, unreliable data on fish landings and lack of data on stocks hamper an assessment. Uncontrolled fishing of sturgeon in the Caspian Sea has been identified as a problem for many years. Fish populations are also threatened by pollution.

Point sources are of major influence on the water quality in the Black sea and the Caspian Sea. Oil pollution is a problem in many seas, while industries and untreated sewage threaten water quality with hazardous substances, nutrients and microbiological agents. Marine shipping plays a specific role: the effects of IMO and EU regulations should be a decrease in accidental pollution (double hulls), illegal discharges of oily and ballast waters, and sulphur dioxide emissions from shipping. Defining policy measures to prevent the introduction of exotic species has appeared to be a difficult technical issue. With the EU marine strategy aiming for good environmental status, this final part of this section should map, at least roughly, the distance to target for the various seas. By 2007 the question of designating marine nature reserves will probably have risen in policy attention.

Indicators: Status of marine fish stocks; Fishing fleet capacity, Hazardous substances in marine animals (to be further defined) , Oil spills. (refer to the water quality section for Algae blooms in coastal waters).

Sustainable use of soils

Main storyline: What has been done to prevent soil erosion, soil deterioration, soil contamination and desertification?

Indicators: to be decided, selection from European Soil atlas? Updates of “Down to earth” indicators? Map of changes in built up area (see also above under integrated approach).

5. Natural resources and wastes

Impacts section: Sustainability can only be achieved if the speed of technological development is equal or higher than the growth of material flows through economies. In all other cases, costs are transferred to future generations, and the increase in utilisation of resources will go hand in hand with increases in associated impacts (CO₂ emissions, land use,

wastes).
(water resources are dealt with in chapter 2)

Decoupling resource consumption from economic development

Main storyline: The specific target of achieving a percentage of 22% of electricity production by renewable energies in 2010 in the EU is the clearest example of the policy intentions in this area. Progress will be shown, in the area of renewable energy as well as for some other material flows.

Indicators: Total energy intensity; Renewable energy consumption, Renewable electricity; Domestic Material Input (or similar indicator)

A significant reduction in the overall generation of waste

Western part:

Main storyline following 6EAP actions: What has been the progress in achieving an overall reduction in the generation of waste? And in the volume of waste going to disposal and of the generation of hazardous waste?

Indicators: Total generation of waste; Generation of municipal waste; Generation of hazardous waste

EECCA part:

Main storyline: With the recovery of economic activities total waste generation seems to increase in all countries. With most of the waste landfilled, sound management of landfill sites and preventing illegal dumping is an issue. The waste problem is well known, as well as how to deal with it. Improving institutional capacities and financing for better implementation of waste management plans is the main issue. The report will highlight a number of successful projects in waste management. If data allow, an outlook of waste generation based on material flow data might be produced for a selection of countries, showing the size of the challenge.

Indicators: Generation of hazardous waste, Generation of municipal waste; Generation of industrial waste; Transboundary movements of hazardous waste; Waste disposal; Treatment capacity

Re-use and recycling.

Main storyline: The 6EAP sets to encourage the re-use of waste that is still generated, by recovery and preferably recycling. What has been done and will it be sufficient?

Indicators: Generation and recycling of packaging waste

6. Europe in the wider world: trade and environment

Main storyline: Europe is ever more tightly interconnected with the global economy and Europe's environment cannot be seen separately from that of the rest of the world. Main question is to indicate the external environmental dimension of European policies, and draw conclusions for specific sectors (agriculture, transport, energy).

Indicators: EU imports, exports and DMI (Domestic Material input), Europe's footprint, fish production and imports (matching with 3.3), other foodstuff production and import.

7. Environmental policy making

7.1 **Sectoral integration** (in particular in the energy, transport and agriculture and forestry

sectors)

Energy

Main storyline: What have been the changes in energy consumption, energy sources and the development of renewable energy? What have been the developments in energy intensity in various parts of Europe? How can difficulties in implementing energy efficiency measures with a relatively short pay-back time in EECCA be solved? What is the scope for the use of flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto protocol for solving financing issues? What are or could be the other effects of the use of these mechanisms for the sector? What would a low carbon scenario mean for the sector (renewables, nuclear)? What has been the development in the environmental issues surrounding nuclear energy (risks, wastes)?

Indicators: Total energy consumption (incl. projections) , Total (or final) energy intensity; Renewable energy consumption, Renewable electricity; Greenhouse gas emissions (including projections); Intensity of energy related NOx and SO2 emissions per MWhour; Nuclear waste.

Transport

Main storyline: Various environmental indicators show an increase in environmental burden by transport with the EECCA economies recovering. In Western Europe transport is one of the most difficult issues to deal with. Radical measures (road pricing, quota) are now being considered and also implemented in cities and countries when congestion and air pollution immediately impact on the economy and society. EECCA countries still have the opportunity to develop and implement sustainable transport strategies.

Indicators: Passenger transport demand (modal split, including projections if possible); Freight transport demand (modal split, including projections if possible); Car ownership; Average age of vehicle fleet; Energy consumption by transport, Transport fuel prices

Agriculture and forestry

Main storyline: What is the likely future of agriculture in Western/Central Europe and EECCA (scenario outcomes)? Pressures on the environment (and likely direction of future development). What is the current status and effect of env policy integration in the sector? In addition, rehabilitation of land affected by inadequate use (salinisation due to inefficient or defunct irrigation systems; erosion and desertification due to neglect of sustainable management practices) is a major issue in EECCA. What are costs and benefits of rehabilitation?

What are the economic developments in the forestry sector, especially in EECCA? How can the sector relate to other environmental issues, through carbon sinks, reforestation, renewable energy production, and what would be the effects?

Indicators: Fertiliser input per ha of agricultural land; Total pesticide consumption per ha of agricultural land; Livestock numbers; Forest area; Annual felling and net annual increment of growing stock available for wood supply.

Industry

Main storyline: Compliance to environmental regulations is key for improving the environmental performance of industry. Replacement of old production facilities by more efficient and environmentally friendly ones can contribute a lot to the reduction of emissions, as shown by examples from EU accession countries.

Indicators: changes in value added of industrial sectors 1995-2005, industrial consumption of energy

7.2 Experiences in the thematic strategy approach in the EU, paying special attention to stakeholder involvement

Storyline: This section should especially answer the wish of EECCA countries to learn more about public participation in policy development

7.3 Experiences in the Commission's SEA process

Storyline: Similarly this section should be a channel for disseminating experiences in SEA, while at the same time evaluating an important action of the 6EAP.

Annexes:

Country comparisons. A possible option is to use 6-8 pages for vertical bar graphs showing status and/or 10-year progress in each of the countries for a selection of indicators (indicators with enough country coverage could be for example: final energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, organic farming, car ownership, CO₂ emissions, NO_x emissions, SO₂ emissions, municipal waste generation, water consumption, water exploitation index. For comparing the current status they would be normalised per capita, for comparing progress it would be percentage change since a base year).

Data availability and gaps in the analysis: Similar to previous editions.

Proposed contents of an overall summary

the state of the environment in Europe
progress in the implementation of international policies and conventions
progress in the implementation of the EECCA environmental strategy
progress in the implementation of the 6th Environmental Action Plan
challenges for the Environment for Europe process

Peter Bosch, 12-09-05

Annex 1

List of countries included in the Belgrade 2007 report:

Western Europe (WE):

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom;

including the small states Andorra, Monaco, San Marino

Countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA):

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

More detailed country groupings to be detailed in the implementation plan.