How systems approaches are informing and assisting industry and government decision-making

Jacqueline McGlade European Environment Agency



Evolution of environmental issues and challenges

In the spotlight in	Climate Change	Natural Resources and Waste	Nature and Biodiversity	Environment and Health	
1970s/1980s (until today) Increasing a degree of the control of t	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power and heating plants; reduce emissions from landfills.	Reduce hazardous substances in waste; Reduce impact from waste disposal; reduce impacts from landfills and spills	Protect individual species (eg birds) and habitats (eg NATURA 2000).	Reduce emissions of specific pollutants into air, water, soil; improve wastewater treatment	
1980s/1990s (until today)	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport and agriculture; increase share of renewable energy.	Reduce and recycle waste; reduce waste generation through prevention approach.	Establish ecological networks; manage invasive species; reduce pressure from agriculture, forestry, fisheries and transport	Reduce emissions of pollutants from common sources (e.g. transport related noise and air pollution) into air, water, soil; improve regulation of chemical substances.	
1990s/2000s (until today)	Establish economy wide approaches, provide behavioural incentives and balance drivers of consumption; share global burdens on mitigation and adaptation.	Achieve sustainable resource use (eg material flow, food, energy, water) and consumption in the face of increasing demand and competition.	Focus on ecosystem services linked to climate change, resource use and health; account for use of natural capital in decision in sectoral management; reduce the global footprint.	Reduce people's combined exposure to harmful pollutants and other stressors link better human health and ecosystem health.	



'The world's energy system is at a crossroads. Current global trends are patently unsustainable – environmentally, economically, socially.'

IEA, World Energy Outlook 2008

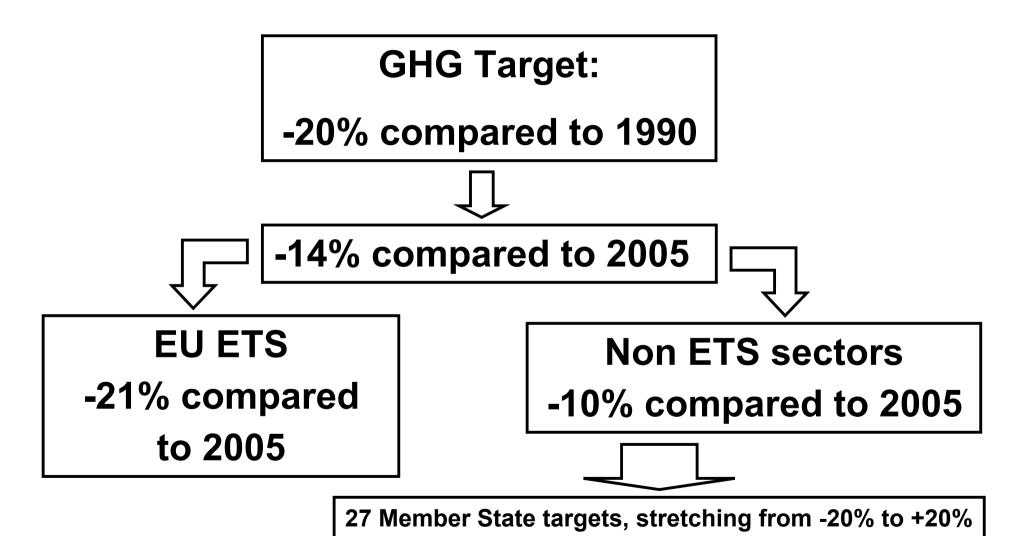


The 2020 targets in the Climate Action and Renewable Energy (CARE) package'

- 20% GHG reduction compared to 1990
 - Independent commitment
- 20% renewables share of final energy consumption
- 10% biofuels in transport, with
 - production being sustainable
 - second generation biofuels commercially available
- 20% energy efficiency target: non-binding



How will the emission targets be met?





-Going for 30%?
-What features of an international agreement will

trigger -30%

-20% compared to 1990



-14% compared to 2005



EU ETS

-21% compared to 2005

Non ETS sectors

-10% compared to 2005



-Auctioning and international competition?

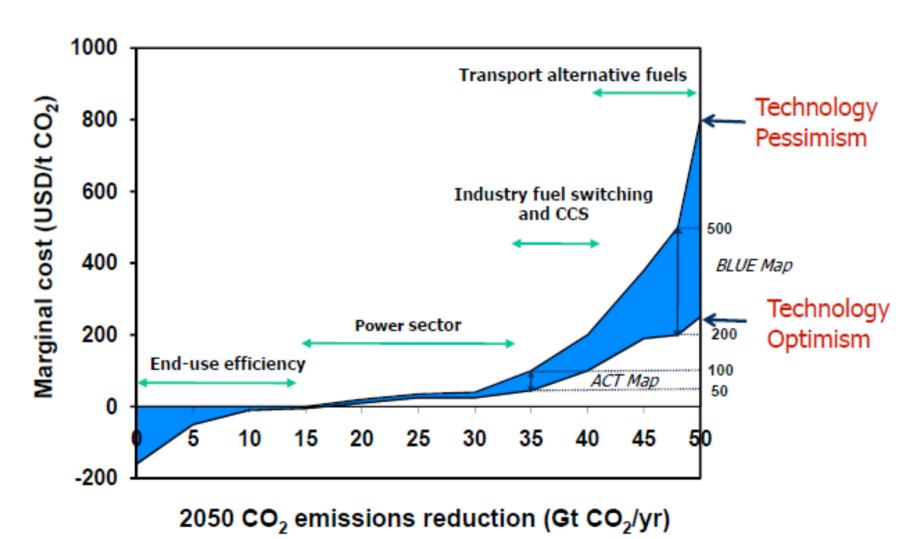
- -New sectoral approaches?
- -Linking trading Schemes
- -New CDM?

27 Member State targets, stretching from -20% to +20%

- -New effort sharing among MS?
- -Use of LULUCF?
- -Include international shipping?
- -New Mechanisms

Cost of emissions reductions

IEA, Energy and Technology Perspectives 2008

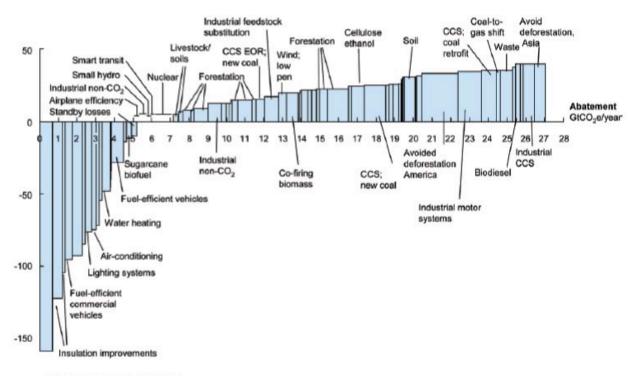


Cost of emissions reductions

McKinsey Global Institute, 2008

THE COST CURVE PROVIDES A "MAP" OF ABATEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Cost of abatement, 2030, €/tCO2e*

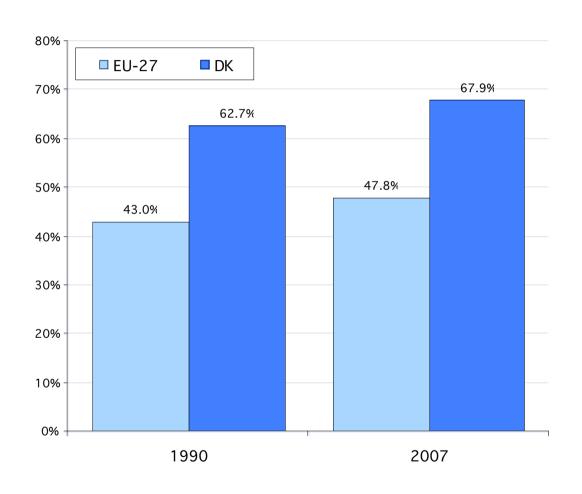


* Tons of carbon equivalents.

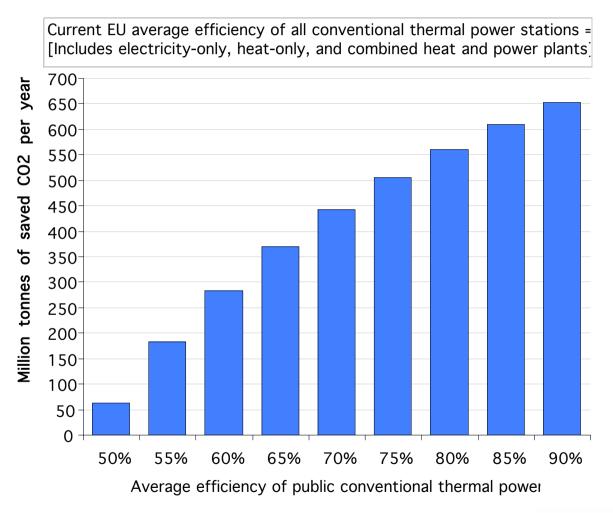
Source: McKinsey and Vattenfall analysis



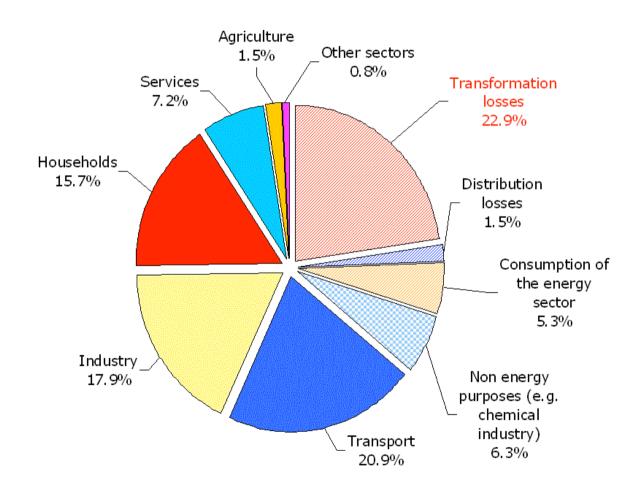
Average transformation efficiency from public conventional thermal power stations and district heating plants



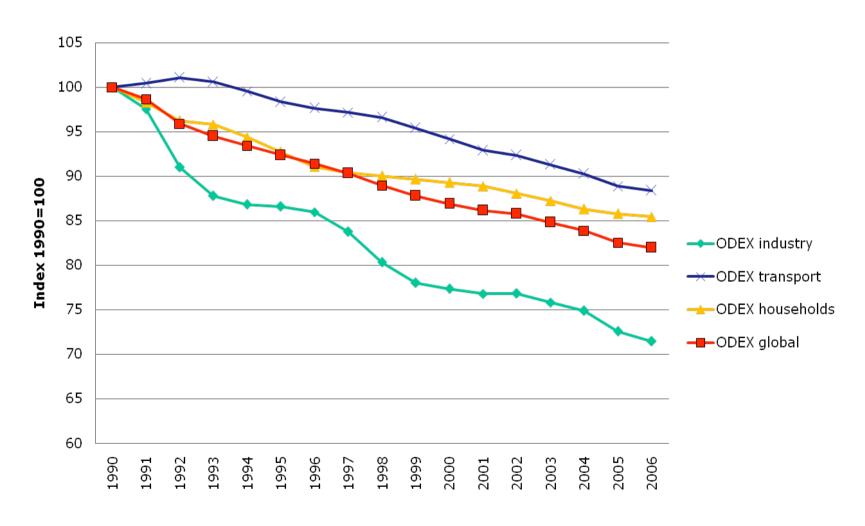
Projected EU-27 annual CO2 emission savings assuming improved transformation efficiencies



Final consumption by sector and energy losses (% of primary energy consumption)



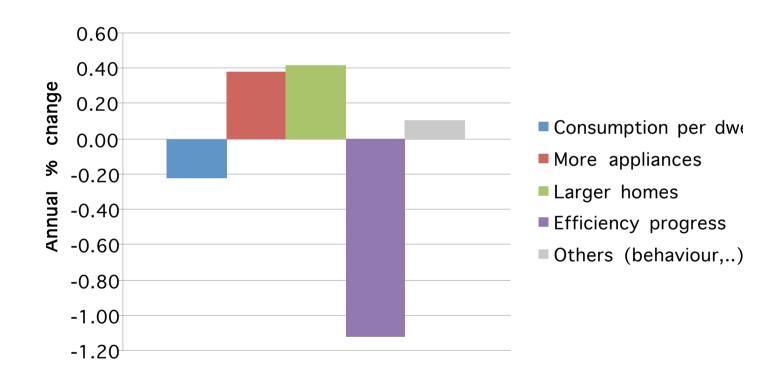
ODEX energy efficiency index, EU-27



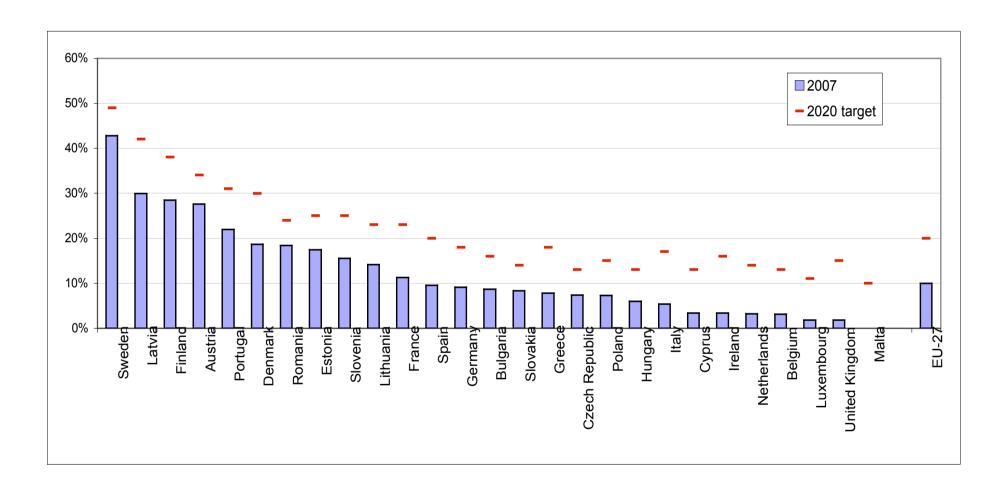




Improved efficiency is offset by changing behaviour

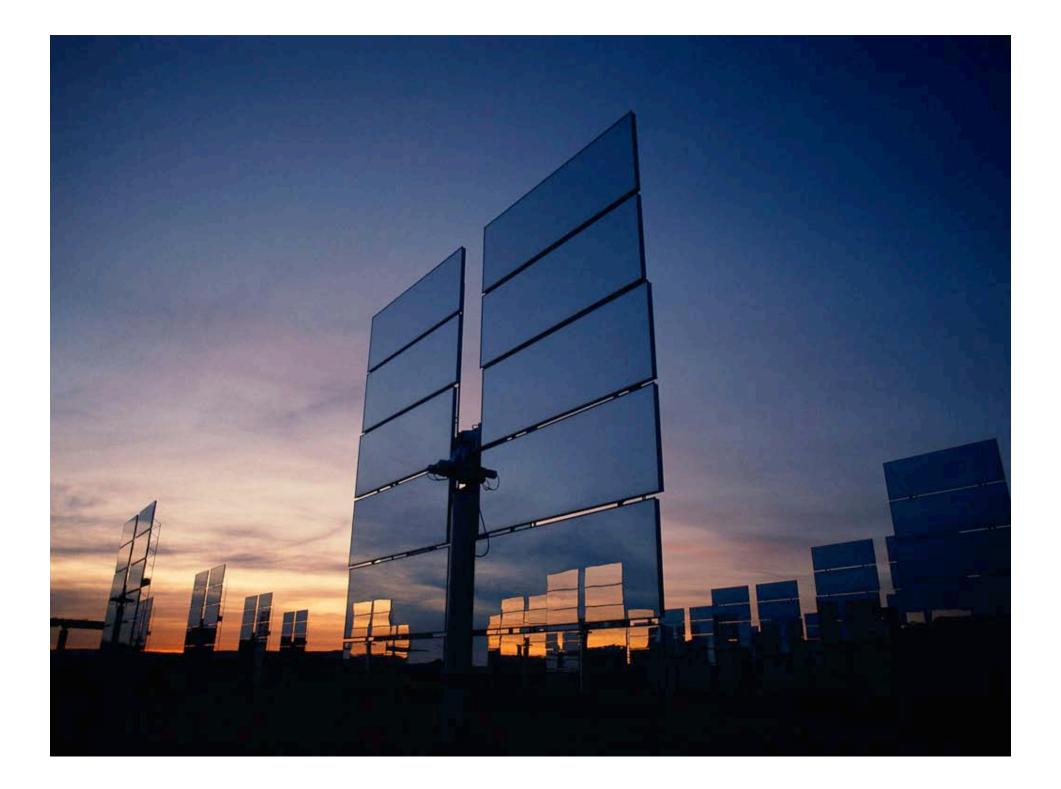


EU is already halfway to its 2020 renewables target

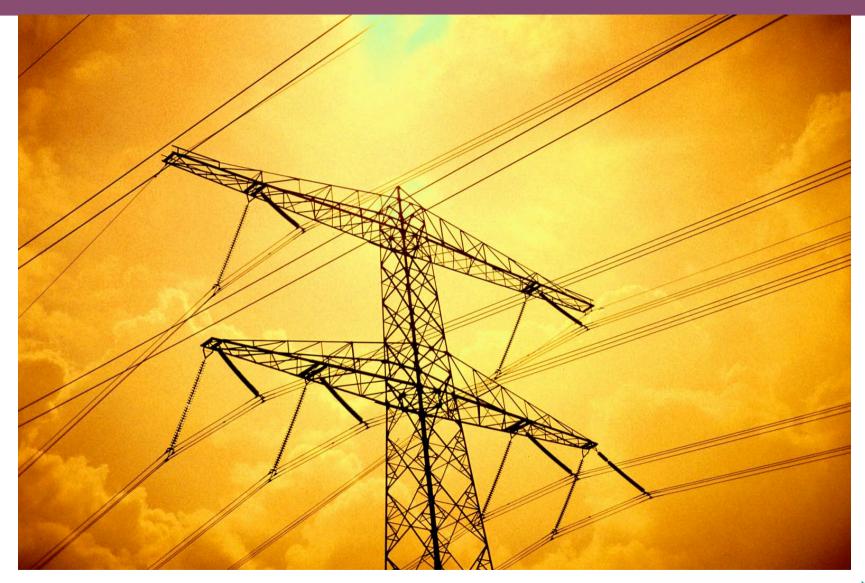








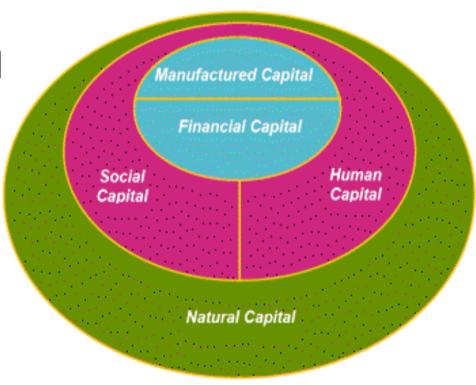
Decentralisation of power and new grid infrastructure





The capital stocks that determine the production of goods and services

- Manufactured capital
- Financial capital
- Social capital
- Human capital
- Natural capital

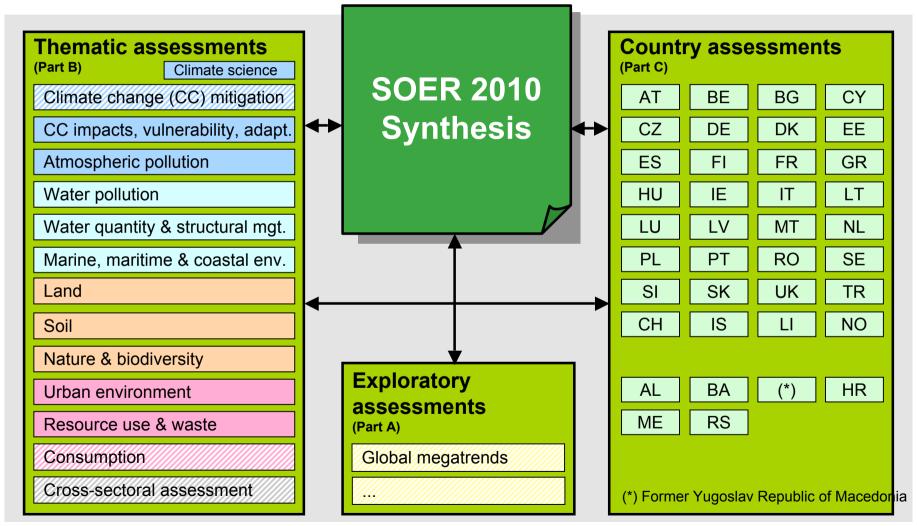


Source: Forum for the Future

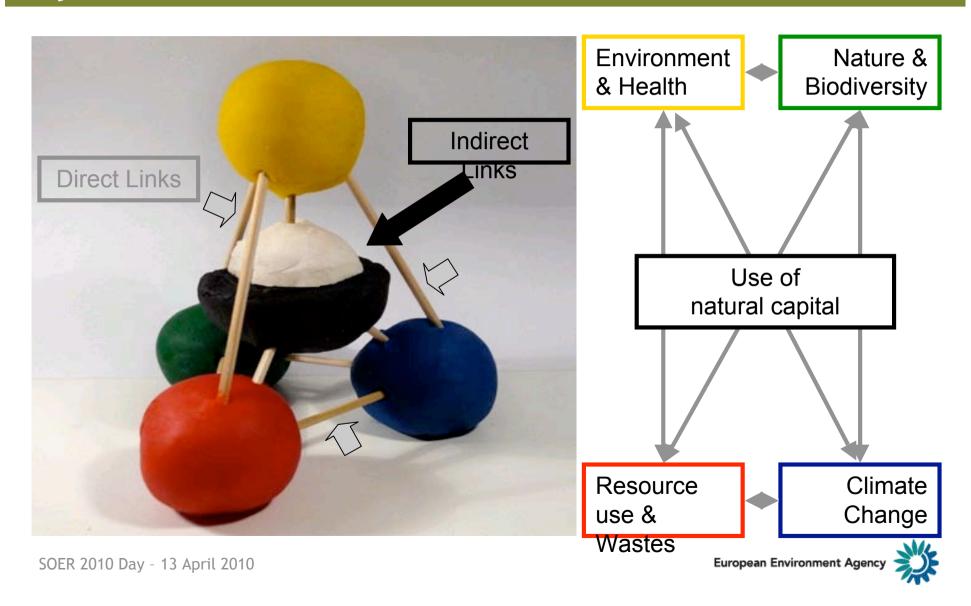




Structure of SOER 2010



Synthesis



Emerging key messages



- Thematic review reveals (in-)direct links between environmental issues.
- Many policies rely for success on how and where we use natural resources (natural capital).
- Global context reinforces interconnectness between issues (systemic risks).
- Mitigating systemic risks needs common stewardship of natural capital.
- Interconnectness risks –
 interconnected actions –
 interconnected governance

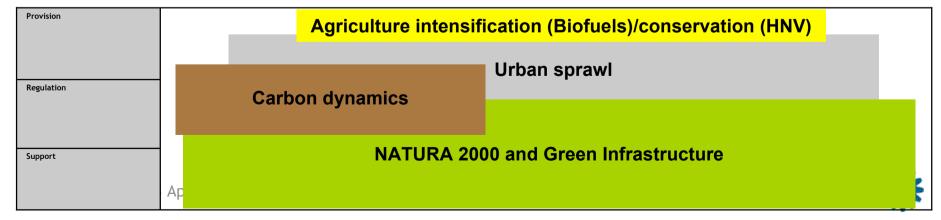


Statistics	Spatial	Statistics	Spatial	Statistics	Spatial	Statistics	Spatial
Land Use	Land cover	Biomass supply & use	Biomass resource & extractio n	Water supply & use	Water resource & extractio	UNDER DEVELO PMENT	UNDER DEVELO PMENT
Landscape patterns		Biomass dynamic		Water exploitation		Species diversity	

NOWCASTING:

DIAGNOSE:

Farming, food, fiber Tourism, recreation Resources provision Conservation/maintain Forestry and wood Water provision/manage Infrastructure, urban Energy, mining, waste

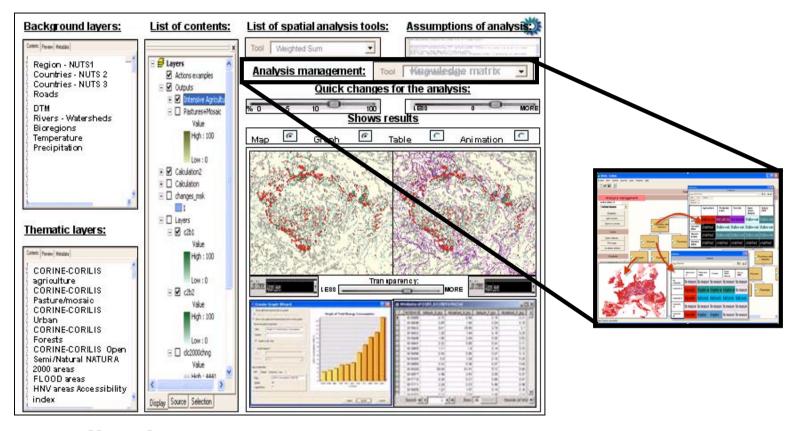


INTERFACE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION...



Prototype design and development:

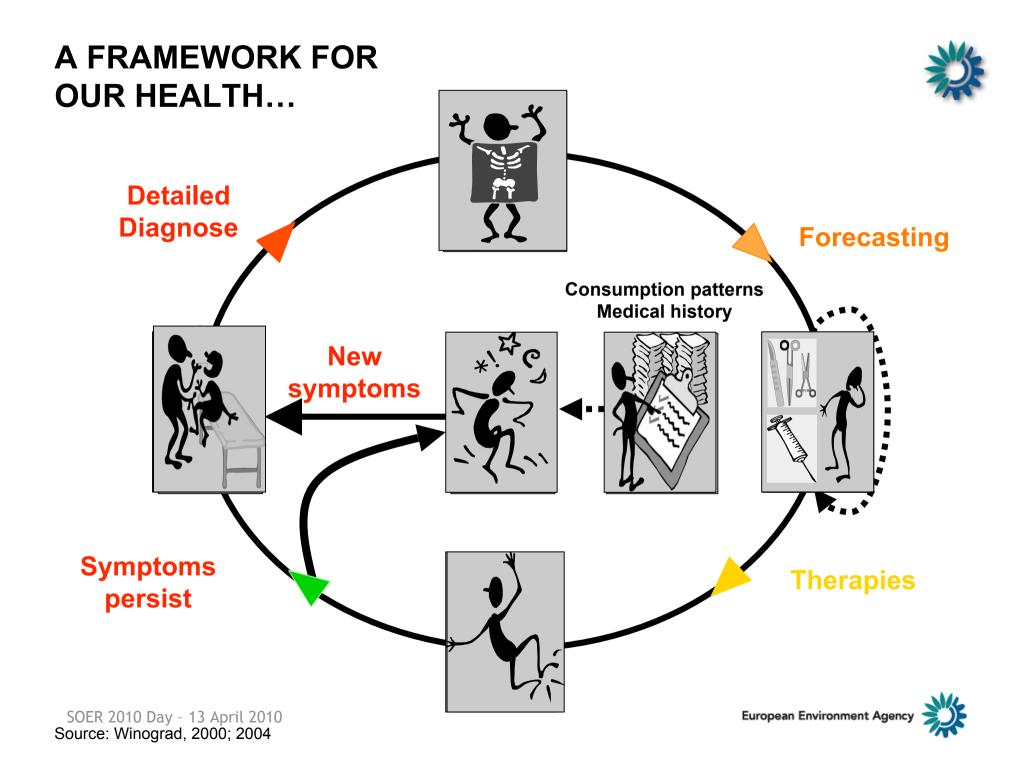
Nowcasting definition and visualization; Knowledge management

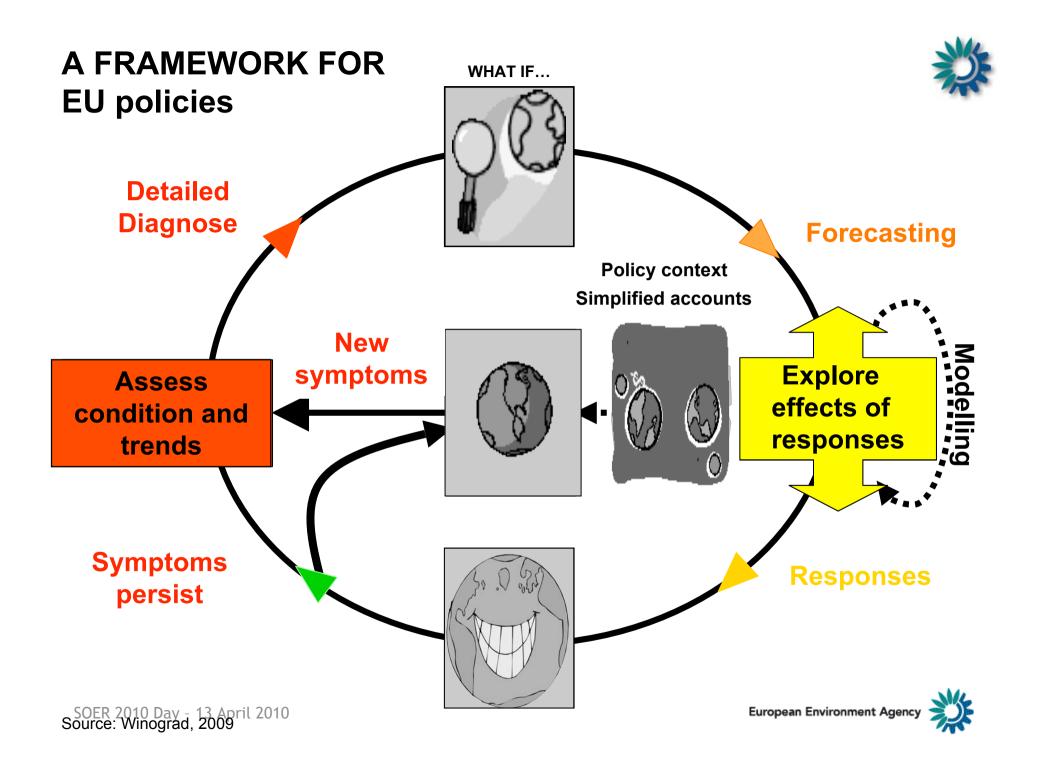


Interface application:

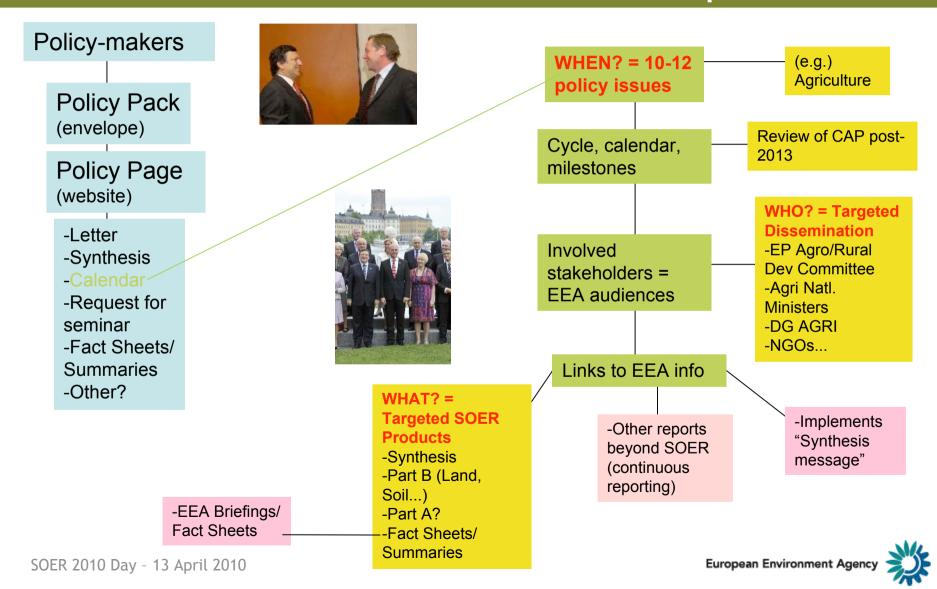
TERRESTRIAL baselines; EURECA; 'What-if' analysis...







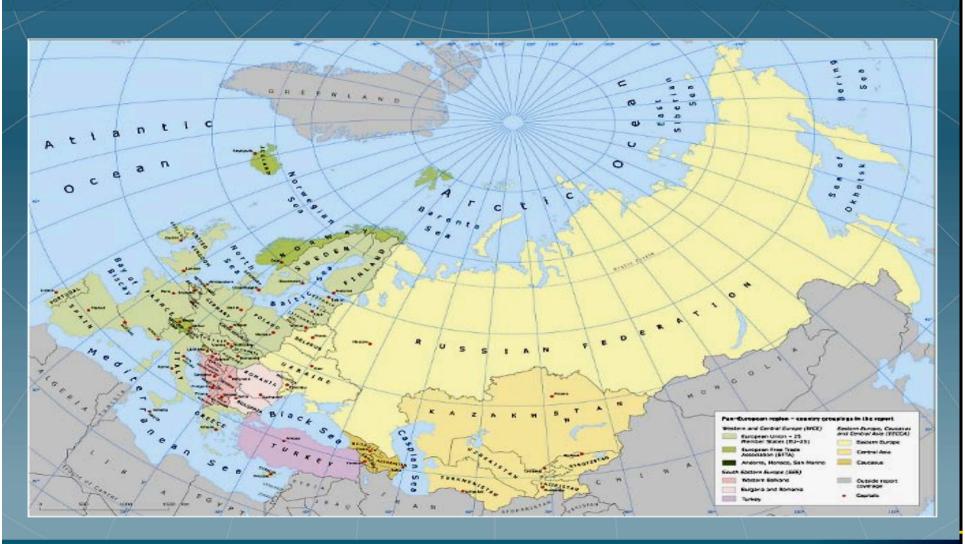
SOER POLICY CALENDAR 2010-2014 plus!



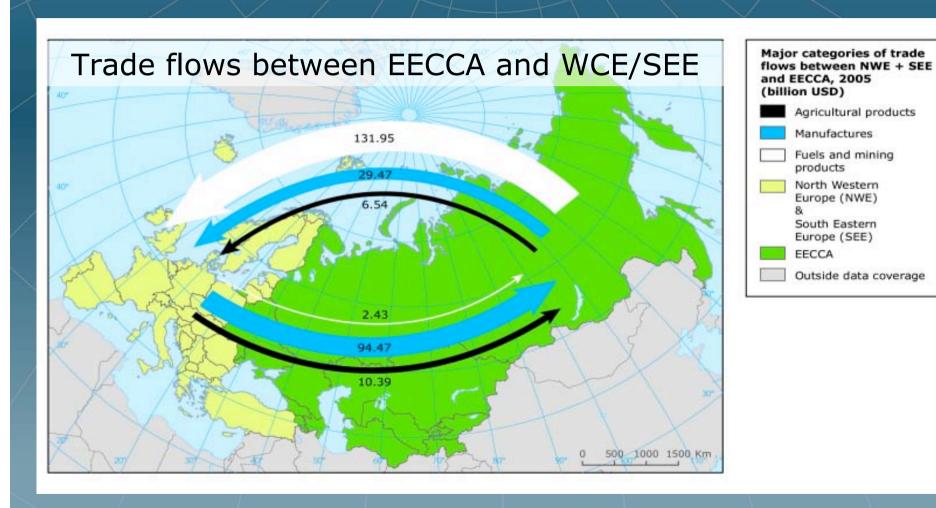
What is the perspective beyond 2010

- Continuous move towards the use of the SENSE approach for regular online updating of country environmental performance
- Extend the Commonality topics Environment and Health, SCP?, Soil?
- A vision to build regular process for updating Part C to feed
 - Pan-European processes (e.g. Astana)
 - GEO-5 process
- Discussions with the DG ENV on synergies between Country updates and the Annual Environment Policy Review process

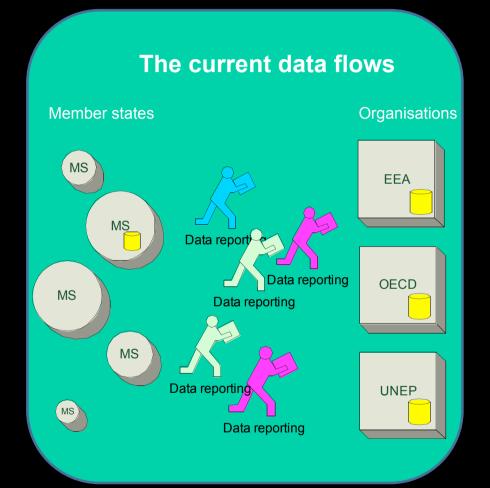
53 countries and over 870 million people



Sustainable consumption and production



From Reporting to Online Services





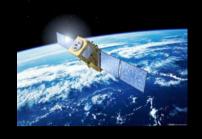


GMES services in-situ co-ordination





Land Monitoring



Climate



Marine services



Emergency response



Air monitoring

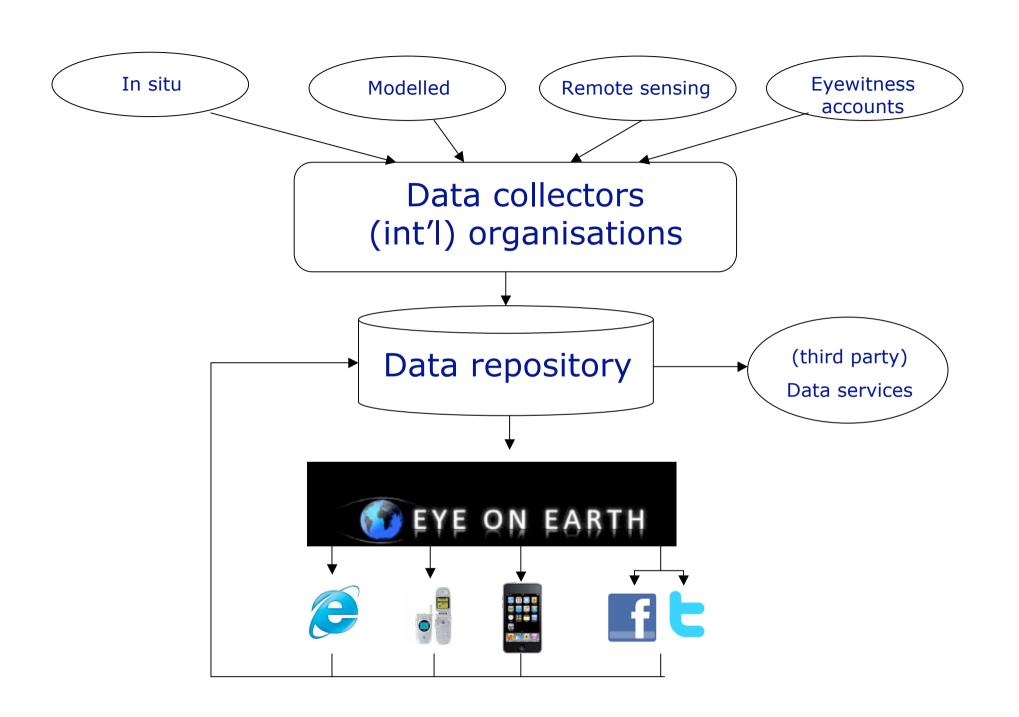


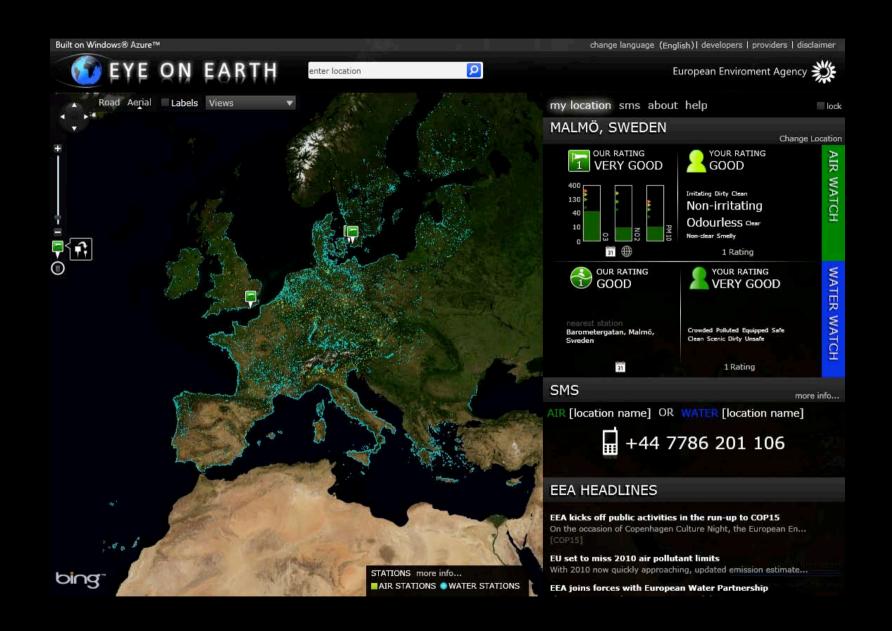
Eye On Earth platform – objective

To provide a user-friendly global platform for dissimination of environmental data and information containing:

- Quality assured data, observed and modelled, voluntary and/or mandatory
- User observations and feedback
- Showcases (Multimedia)
- Visibility to citizen's and community actions

To serve a wide variety of communities and individuals at different levels of complexity



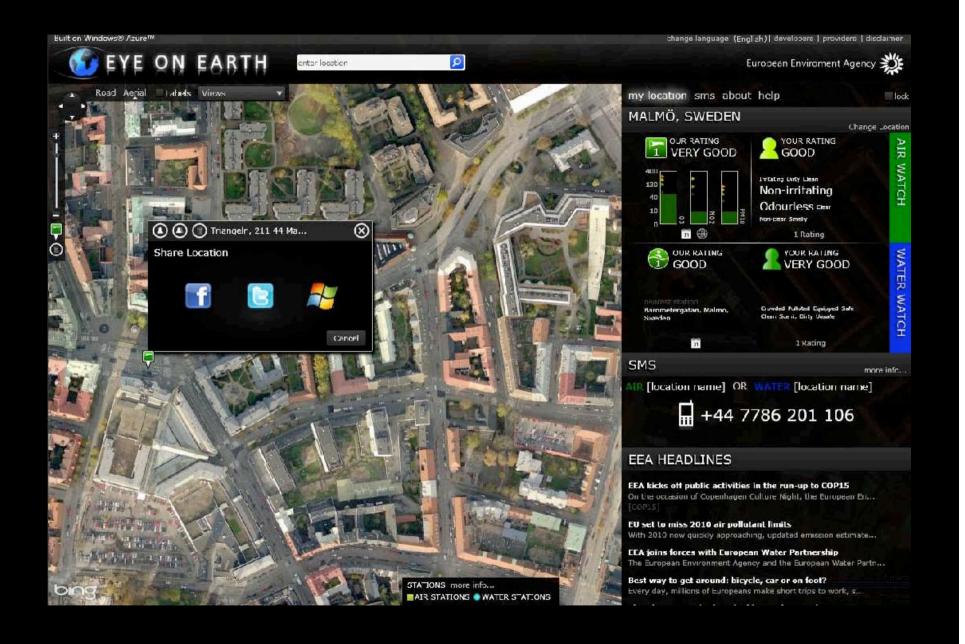




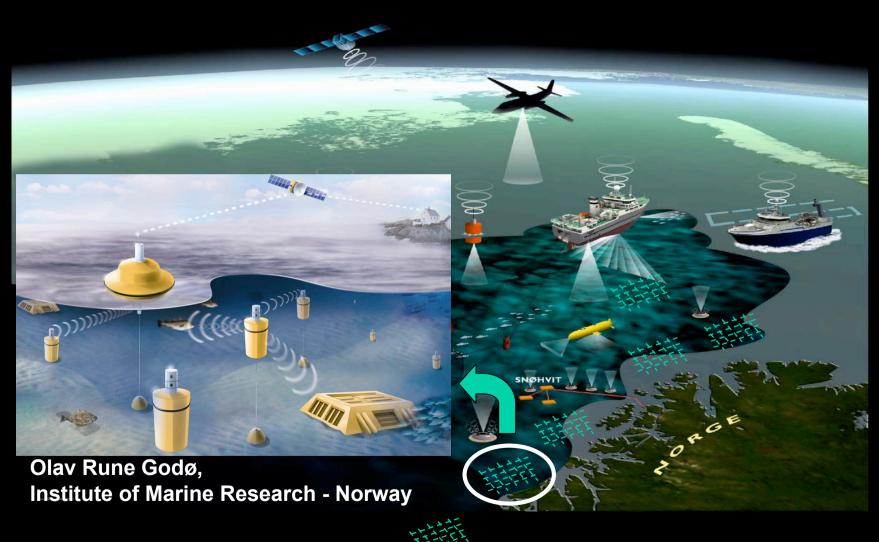


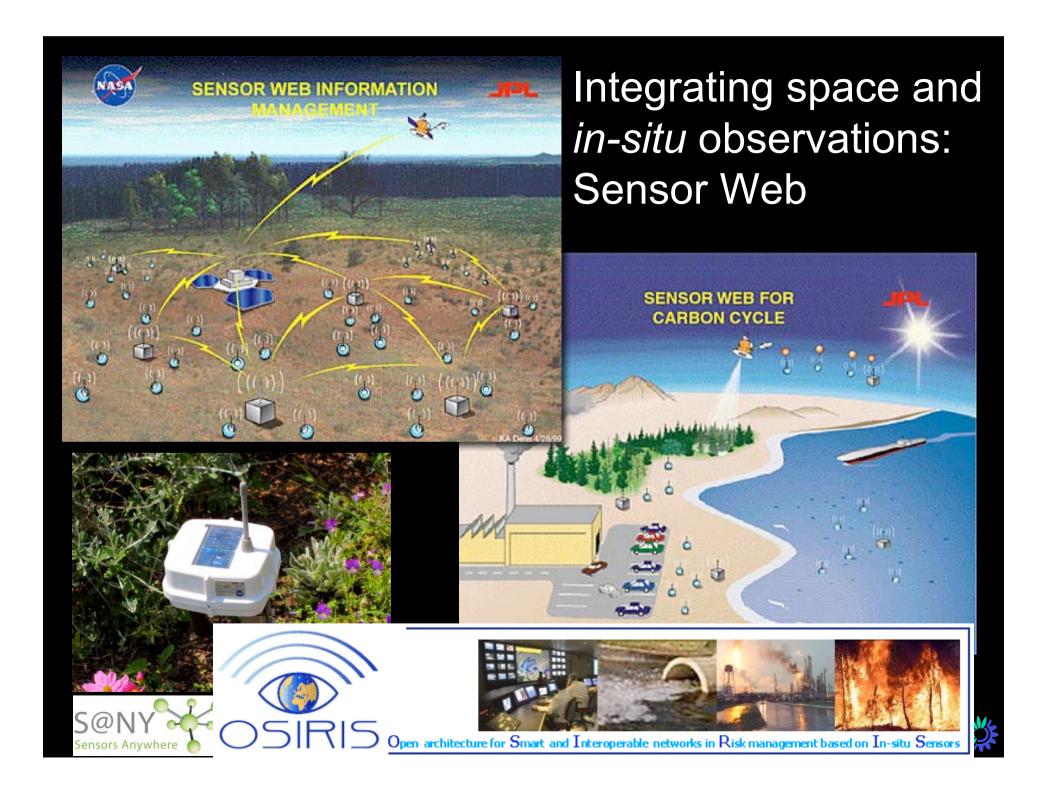
The interactive site allows the public to rate each location.

The official rating of the Serpentine in Hyde Park is 'Good', while the average of 7 user ratings is 'Moderate'.



Integrated monitoring: New Nervous system for the North





Emergency and Disaster service



Thank you!

