



**PROVISION OF ADVICE AND EVIDENCE TO UK GOVERNMENTS ON EU INITIATIVES  
PLANNED FOR 2011 AND BEYOND: KEY AREAS FOR NATURE CONSERVATION**

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## JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

### PROVISION OF ADVICE AND EVIDENCE TO UK GOVERNMENTS ON EU INITIATIVES PLANNED FOR 2011 AND BEYOND: KEY AREAS FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

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#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 In March 2010 a paper (JNCC 10 D03) was presented to Committee outlining the main policy developments foreseen under the new 'Barroso II' Commission. It focused on the initiatives most likely to have an impact (direct or indirect) on nature conservation. In response, Committee requested further analysis in order for JNCC and the country conservation bodies to provide timely and effective advice to the Governments of the UK.
- 1.2 The EU is approaching the end of its current budgetary period (2007-2013). The preparations for the next multi-annual financial framework (MFF) and associated EU policies are underway, with detailed proposals to be adopted by the European Commission during the next 12 months. These will initiate the formal EU decision process involving Member States and the European Parliament. This three-year period will be critical, as the outcome of the decisions will have a fundamental impact on a wide range of EU and UK policy and programming for the next financial period to 2020 or 2018, depending on whether the budget will be fixed for seven or five years. JNCC has a role to provide evidence and advice in support of the UK government in relation to many of these policy areas because of their potential or actual impacts on nature conservation.
- 1.3 In order for JNCC to respond to the needs of the UK Government and the devolved administrations, it is important not only, to identify all the future EU initiatives that will have impacts on biodiversity but also, to identify where there are links between emerging EU initiatives and UK and country level priorities. Furthermore, given the large number of European initiatives and the importance of many decisions to be taken over the next three years, it is vital to focus on those areas where provision of intelligence, evidence and advice will have the greatest added value for all the relevant UK authorities. This paper outlines the development of an Information and Advice Framework designed to identify what advice to Government should be most useful during 2011 and beyond and when to provide it.

## 2. Overview of EU policies under development

- 2.1 Further to the developments outlined to Committee in March 2010, the European Commission Work Programme for 2011<sup>1</sup> has been adopted under new rules set out in a revised Framework Agreement between the European Parliament and the Commission, which is designed to improve the planning and coordination for legislative procedures between the two Institutions.
- 2.2 Altogether, forty “strategic initiatives” are scheduled for adoption during 2011 and another 151 “possible initiatives for consideration” in 2011 and beyond are identified. Of course, many of these initiatives are not necessarily relevant to nature conservation. In the case of the strategic initiatives, all the relevant items were included in the paper to Committee in March. In fact, the list of 40 strategic initiatives for 2011 is misleading, as one of them – ‘the proposal for a new Multi-annual Financial Framework’ – aggregates, under one heading, a number of different and critical policy developments. These include, for example, the proposals for a new Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy.
- 2.3 Among the 151 possible initiatives for consideration, the Commission (in line with the new rules to give Parliament more advance warning) included a number of items specifically identified for development in years 2012, 2013 and 2014. These are included in the Information and Advice Framework, which is the core subject of this paper and will be presented to Committee.
- 2.4 The Work Programme for 2011 is structured around the five political priorities outlined in President Barroso’s ‘State of the Union 2010’ address<sup>2</sup>:
- Dealing with the economic crisis and building the momentum of the recovery;
  - Restoring growth for jobs by accelerating the Europe 2020 reform agenda;
  - Building on the area of freedom, justice and security;
  - Launching negotiations for a modern EU budget; and
  - Pulling the EU’s weight on the global stage.

In the Work Programme for 2011, priority is given to initiatives focused on accelerating economic recovery and meeting the three broad objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and their associated targets. These are to be delivered through the establishment of seven “flagship initiatives”. Only one of these, “Resource Efficient Europe” explicitly includes mention of biodiversity and is the responsibility of Commissioner for Environment, Mr. Potočnik. While, this initiative is likely to be the greatest focus of attention, in terms of the priorities for nature conservation, it does not mean we should ignore the other flagship initiatives as, for example, under “An industrial policy for the globalisation era”, there are a number of potential issues that relate directly or indirectly to nature, including a possible initiative on the ecological footprint of products.

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2010)623 Final adopted on 27 October 2010

<sup>2</sup> Speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 7 September 2010

- 2.5 Under the “Resource Efficiency Europe” flagship, which supports the sustainable growth objective, the Commission will publish two strategic roadmaps in 2011. In February, a *Roadmap on low carbon economy 2050*, prepared by DG Climate Action, will look for emission pathways for the EU compatible with the 2°C objective. A public consultation on this roadmap is currently on-going. Then, in June, the Commission plans to adopt a *Roadmap on resource efficient Europe 2050*, prepared by DG Environment’s Task Force on Resource Efficiency. The aim is to provide a ‘vision for a more resource-efficient economy in 2020 and 2050. In close relation to this Roadmap, DG Research will prepare a *European Strategy and Action plan towards a sustainable bio-based economy by 2020* for adoption next November. It will seek to provide a framework for stronger coherence between various EU policies and funding instruments as well as aiming to maximise the full potential of Europe’s resources. The Strategy will be of particular relevance to the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, EU industrial policy and the Environmental Technologies Action Plan.
- 2.6 Special priority will be given to energy efficiency and infrastructure. In the third quarter of 2011, the Commission plans to adopt an *Energy Roadmap 2050*, which will explore possible development paths to low-carbon energy systems. Further initiatives include the *Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2020*. Other key initiatives will include a White Paper on *The Future of EU Transport*.
- 2.7 Work will continue on climate change in terms of seeking to reach an international agreement within the frame of the UNFCCC negotiation talks. Together with partners on a bilateral basis, the EU will also develop projects promoting clean technologies, carbon trading and renewable energy. As required under the Water Framework Directive, the Commission will, by July, update the priority substances list and derive corresponding environmental quality standards on the basis of the latest information on hazard and exposure. During 2011, the Commission will be preparing for the *Rio+20 Earth Summit*, which will take place in 2012.
- 2.8 Committee should note the almost complete lack of reference to biodiversity within the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Work Programme for 2011 or the recent *Communication on the future of the EU budget*.<sup>3</sup> This inevitably raises concerns about how biodiversity can be kept on the high level political ‘agenda’. This may seem surprising given recent activity surrounding the Convention on Biological Diversity and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity initiative to bring the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystems into the mainstream. Furthermore, the adoption of the EU Biodiversity Strategy is expected on 14 December 2010.
- 2.9 For DG Environment and Commissioner Potocnik, the main ‘political’ priority in 2011 will be developing the “Resource Efficient Europe” flagship initiative. The scope of this initiative it is not yet clear. But, in addition to bringing together a number of initiatives from other EU policy areas, in particular climate and energy and cohesion policy, it is likely to generate further initiatives to be developed by DG Environment during the years ahead. Although they are not included in the Commission’s Work Programme, there are a number of initiatives that DG Environment will progress during 2011. There will be further on-going work related to the EU Biodiversity Strategy, which will establish the main future delivery mechanism for biodiversity

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<sup>3</sup> Commission Communication: the EU Budget Review (COM(2010)700).

conservation in the EU. The Financing of Natura 2000 will be the subject of a communication planned for publication in the spring, though this could be delayed to avoid pre-empting the EU budget proposals. Work on Green Infrastructure will continue, with the aim of integrating this into other policies such as cohesion, agriculture and transport. DG Environment is also supporting discussions on Wilderness in Europe, building on the report from the European Parliament, although, for the moment, it seems unlikely this will lead to anything substantive in the next 18 months. In addition, DG Environment is expected to further develop ways forward for a Strategy on Invasive Alien Species. A final report outlining the rationale and its costs and benefits is likely to be published in 2011. However, it is not expected that the Commission will undertake any concrete action before 2012.

### **3. Identifying EU work areas of high importance**

- 3.1 To identify EU work areas of greatest importance for nature conservation in the UK throughout 2011 and into 2012 and beyond, an Information and Advice Framework has been developed. The information on EU initiatives is drawn from the European Commission work programmes and associated roadmaps and, where available, from the more detailed work plans of individual Directorates General, particularly DG Environment. High level UK government priorities have been obtained from government department websites, including those for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The resulting framework includes 3 elements; a timeline of EU initiatives (Example in Annex I), a matrix to identify work areas of greatest interest, and a set of road maps providing intelligence on priority work areas (Examples in Annex II).
- 3.3 The Information and Advice Framework is a dynamic working 'tool' and to that extent will always be 'work-in-progress'. Nevertheless, there are various issues at EU level which mean inevitably it has an inherent degree of uncertainty. As a union of 27 Member States (soon to be more) with a principle of solidarity at its heart, the work programme cannot be regarded as 'set in stone'. Any initiative can be readily delayed, change direction or even (but rarely) be withdrawn, as a result of unexpected events. For example, in 2008/9 the downturn in the economic outlook led to a temporary halt to progress on, and review of, all environmental initiatives in the 'pipeline'. In the case of the REACH Directive, it took seven years for the co-decision process to be completed and, similarly, it has been over four years since the Soil Directive was first proposed by the Commission and it is still not adopted.
- 3.4 These are exceptions but, even under ideal conditions, the co-decision process is unpredictable. For two policies of great interest for nature conservation, CAP and CFP, there is no track-record of co-decision. However, given the importance of the latter, both politically and as part of the negotiations on the future EU budget, the pressure to reach agreement as soon as possible will be enormous. At a more pragmatic level the lack of consistent use of certain terminology (e.g. Green and White Papers) or different approaches by the Commission in the route to adoption of initiatives, can also mean it is difficult to be precise about the timing and content of proposals. The current Commission has begun a new strategic approach to the organisation of its entire work programme, whereby many initiatives from different policy areas may be presented as a 'package' under a single umbrella.

## 4 Concluding remarks

- 4.1 There will be a large number of legislative and non-legislative proposals to be decided upon during the next three years, the impacts of which will be felt for at least the next decade.
- 4.2 This paper, and the Information and Advice Framework, focus on providing advice on forthcoming EU proposals of high importance to nature conservation to the UK government and, through the country conservation bodies, to the devolved governments for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales,.
- 4.3 This is only one dimension of European work in JNCC. The biggest proportion of European work is providing on-going technical advice on the implementation of related UK legislation and helping the UK to meet its monitoring and reporting obligations under EU legislation. Furthermore, JNCC and the country conservation bodies assist Defra in the advisory groups and sub-groups formed under the Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature, with JNCC coordinating information, at a UK level, on the work of these groups. These two dimensions of European work are not mutually exclusive; the information and advice framework will provide useful intelligence that should avoid any unexpected impact of future initiatives on the implementation of existing legislation and policy.
- 4.4 Despite the outcome of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in October, biodiversity continues to have a low profile among the strategic objectives and priorities of the EU. This increases the importance of integrating or 'mainstreaming' the value of biodiversity into any new proposals outside the environmental field and into some key initiatives, apparently on the environmental agenda such as, resource efficiency, green economy, green infrastructure, climate change and low carbon economy.
- 4.5 Raising the profile of biodiversity issues within the debate on the future financing of the EU is equally important, but this will be very difficult in the current financial circumstances. This is despite the economic value of nature and its potential to provide cost effective solutions to meet the challenges being faced in a number of key EU policies (climate change, agriculture, fisheries to mention a few).

## **Annex 1: Timeline for key EU initiatives**

A selected sample of the timeline being developed as part of the Information and Advice Framework is attached. The timeline for each EU initiative indicates the period of preparation by the relevant Commission Directorate-General up to the point it is published (shown in green), which may be in various forms.

- i. A Green Paper is a discussion document intended to stimulate debate and launch a process of consultation. These are not very frequent, for example, in 2010 (at the time of writing) there have been only five.
- ii. A Communication to the Council, Parliament, Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. This maybe preceded or followed by a period of public consultation – marked in grey on the timeline.
- iii. A White Paper, which may sometimes follow a Green Paper, is a document containing proposals for European Union action, often but not always, including proposed legislative texts. The latter initiates the co-decision process (marked in pink) between the Parliament and Council prior to final adoption in Council. This must then be transposed to national legislation.

**ANNEX I. FORESEEN TIMEFRAME FOR THE PREPARATION AND ADOPTION OF EU PROPOSALS 2010-2014**

EU Proposals and legislative requirements scheduled in 2010 and beyond (strategic initiatives in bold) *	Legal Status **	EC Lead DG	UK Lead Dept	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
				Spain		Belgium		Hungary		Poland		Denmark		Cyprus		Ireland		Lithuania		Greece		Italy	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Communication on a new post-2010 EU biodiversity policy and strategy. Assessment and indicators, Spatial Analysis, Knowledge management</b>	NL	ENV	DEFRA		•					•		▲	☆										
<b>Roadmap to Resource Efficient Europe</b>	NL	ENV	DEFRA						•														
Proposal for Soil Directive (COM(2006) 232) (FL)	L	ENV	DEFRA																				
Water Framework Directive review of existing legislation with regard to adaptation to climate change (FL) Linked to White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change	Un	ENV	DEFRA				•			•			•										
Forest Protection and Information in the EU: Preparing forests for climate change (COM(2010)66) (FL)	L	ENV	DEFRA	•		•																	
<b>Legislative proposals as a follow-up to the Commission Communication on Common Agriculture Policy post 2013</b>	L	AGRI	DEFRA				•			•							▲	☆					
Legislative proposal following the Commission Communication on Less Favoured Areas	L	AGRI	DEFRA							•							▲						
<b>Proposals on the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy</b>	L	MARE	DEFRA						•								▲						
Marine Strategy Framework Directive: key directive requirement - Good Environmental Status (GES)	NL	ENV	DEFRA			•								•							•		
Proposal for a legislative action of the European Parliament and Council setting a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning	L	MARE	DEFRA						•														
<b>Communication on "Mainstreaming Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in EU policies and climate proofing of financial instruments" (2010 WP)</b>	NL	CLIM. C.3	DEFRA / DECC			•					•												
<b>Communication on "Roadmap for Low Carbon Economy by 2050 (including scenarios for 2030)"</b>	NL	CLIM	DECC						•														
Measures to include maritime transport emissions in the EU's greenhouse gas reduction commitment if no international rules agreed	L	ENER	DECC / DfT																		•		
Communication on "Reinforcing the contribution of Cohesion Policy to the sustainable development of the EU's regions and delivering Europe 2020"	NL	REGIO	BERR			•																	

Q3 2010: Criteria to establish Good Environmental Status (GES) and methodology adopted.  
 Q3 2012: Initial MS assessment of Environmental status; determination of GES.  
 2014: Implementation of monitoring programme for ongoing assessment measuring progress to achieve GES.

**\* Key (policy area):**

Nature/Environment	Climate Change/Energy
Landuse/Agriculture	Development
Maritime/Fisheries	Economic and Social

**\*\* Key (legal status)**

L	Legislative
NL	Non-legislative
Un	Uncertain

**Key (colours)**

Communication
Consultation phase
Council Conclusions/Co-Decision

**Key (symbols)**

☆	European Parliament adoption
•	Commission adoption
▲	Council adoption

## Annex 2: Examples of Information and Advice Road maps

Roadmaps are under preparation for each of the work areas of high importance and provide more detailed information on background, context, timeframe and UK relevance as well as outlining work to be undertaken by JNCC and the country conservation bodies to enhance advice and information provision to relevant government departments. Two examples are provided for information.

### 2a EU Biodiversity Strategy

<b>Title: EU Biodiversity Strategy – post Nagoya</b>				
<b>Description</b>	i) ii) iii) Legislative status	Aims	Short and	summary objectives
<p>In 2010, the European Commission concluded that the EU had failed to achieve the 2010 target. The Commission produced proposals for a post-2010 vision and target for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services which were adopted by the Environment Council on 15 March 2010:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AGREES on a long-term vision that by 2050 European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided;</li> <li>2. For this vision to be achieved AGREES further on a headline target of halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</li> </ol> <p>Sub-targets, indicators, and supporting measures are being developed by the Commission, with the aim of delivering a Communication in December 2010 or January 2011. The Communication is not expected to be legally binding, but will form an overarching chapeau to EU biodiversity policy.</p>				
<b>Context</b>	i) links with other EU policies – present and foreseen			
<p>In 2001, EU Heads of State and Government committed to halting the decline of biodiversity in the EU by 2010 and to restoring habitats and natural systems. To achieve this objective, in May 2006 the European Commission adopted a Communication on 'Halting biodiversity loss by 2010 – and beyond: sustaining ecosystem services for human well-being' (COM(2006)216)<sup>1</sup> which was accompanied by a detailed EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The BAP was subject to a mid-term assessment, and Member States were asked in 2009 / early 2010 to provide information on the state of implementation. In parallel a set of biodiversity indicators was developed by the <a href="#">Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators</a> (SEBI) project to implement the flexible indicator framework agreed in CBD Decision VII/30 at a European scale, and these were of course used in the mid-term and final assessments, together with other information collated at a European scale or from Member States. The same framework, but with slightly different indicators where there is better national data, is implemented in the UK (see <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp">www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp</a>).</p> <p>More recently the Commission, together with the Joint Research Centre, Eurostat and the European Environment Agency (EEA) and its Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD), have collaborated to develop a <a href="#">Biodiversity Information System for Europe</a> and a <a href="#">Biodiversity Baseline</a> to create a more coherent collation of data about Europe's environment.</p>				

<b>Relevance in the UK</b>	
	i) for Defra, other UK Departments and the Devolved Governments ii) for JNCC and the country conservation bodies
<p>The EU biodiversity strategy will form an overarching framework to the development of EU biodiversity policy, and therefore should for a context for the delivery of the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive, amongst other work. The sub-targets being considered under the 2020 strategy are expected to focus on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and forestry</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Nature Conservation</li> <li>• Fragmentation / Green Infrastructure / Ecosystem Services</li> <li>• Invasive Species</li> <li>• Global dimension</li> </ul> <p>Linkage with the <a href="#">outcomes</a> of the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of Parties in Nagoya in October 2010 is essential.</p>	
<b>Commentary</b>	
The Commission have stated that they will take all comments by Member States, both in the meetings and in written submissions, into account in development of the Communication.	
<b>Timescale</b>	
<p>The Council Conclusions were adopted in March 2010. Subsequent meetings with Member States on firstly the sub-targets and indicators, and secondly on supporting measures, were held in June and September 2010 respectively; both were attended by officials from Defra briefed by JNCC and others.</p> <p>The Communication is expected in December 2010 or January 2011. Detail of exactly how this will link with CBD CoP10 outcomes is awaited.</p>	
<b>Lead organisation and Key Players</b>	i) EU ii) UK Departments and Devolved Governments iii) JNCC and CAs
<p>The EU lead in developing the strategy is DG Environment units B2 and B3, supported by the European Environment Agency and the European Topic Centre for Biological Diversity. UK input is being co-ordinated by Defra's International Biodiversity Team. JNCC's input is co-ordinated by the Biodiversity Information Service.</p>	
<b>Actions for JNCC and CAs</b>	
Detailed consideration of the Communication will be needed by JNCC and the Country Agencies at the turn of the calendar year. JNCC is already leading a review of the UK biodiversity indicators which will evaluate their match with the 20 sub-targets of the CBD Strategic Plan. The sub-targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy will be incorporated into the review when they are available.	
<b>Any Risks</b>	i) Consequence of doing nothing ii) Consequence of doing too much
<p>Doing nothing is not a realistic option, as this is a very high profile piece of work that will continue whether we engage or not.</p> <p>However, time will be needed to consider the Communication when it arrives, and linkage with a number of other pieces of work will be necessary, not least the biodiversity baseline, which it would seem sensible to revisit in 2011/12.</p>	

## 2b Resource Efficient Europe

<b>Title: Resource Efficient Europe</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Short summary</li> <li>ii) Aims and objectives</li> <li>iii) Legislative status</li> </ul>
<p>The EU's new strategy for sustainable growth and jobs, called 'Europe 2020' replaces the Lisbon Agenda, adopted in 2000. Three priorities are at the heart of Europe 2020: Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The sustainable growth priority - moving to a more resource efficient, green and more competitive economy - is supported by the flagship initiative Resource Efficient Europe.</p> <p>Its stated objective is to "<i>decouple economic growth from the use of resources, support the shift towards a low-carbon economy, increase the use of renewable energy sources, modernise our transport sector and promote energy efficiency</i>".</p> <p>The Commission is expected to publish a Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe in June 2011. The Roadmap is expected to describe the vision of a more resource-efficient economy in 2020 and 2050 and to propose new policy initiatives that enhance synergies between policies, e.g. those that stimulate innovation for short and long-term economic and environmental benefits. The Roadmap will also call for closer cooperation with other DGs to ensure coherence with other Flagship initiatives.</p> <p>In close relation to this Roadmap, DG Research will prepare a <i>European Strategy and Action plan towards a sustainable bio-based economy by 2020</i> for adoption in November 2011. It will seek to provide a framework for stronger coherence between various EU policies and funding instruments and also to ensure utilisation of the full potential of Europe's resources. The Strategy will be of particular relevance to the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, EU industrial policy and the Environmental Technologies Action Plan.</p>	
<b>Context</b>	i) links with other EU policies – present and foreseen
<p>European Strategy and Action plan towards a sustainable bio-based economy by 2020;          Low-carbon economy 2050 roadmap to be published by DG Climate Action in 2011          European Energy Efficiency Plan until 2020,          Directive on energy efficiency and savings,          Thematic Strategy on Natural Resources,          Communication on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>	
<b>Relevance in the UK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) for Defra, other UK Departments and the Devolved Governments</li> <li>ii) for JNCC and the country conservation bodies</li> </ul>
<p>The Flagship Initiative is of direct relevance to nature conservation and biodiversity. Increasing wealth and population growth will have direct impacts on the demands for natural resource use by acceleration and increase of environmental pressures.</p> <p>Member States will be expected to, <i>inter alia</i>, phase out environmentally harmful subsidies; use market-based instruments such as fiscal incentives and procurement to adapt production and consumption methods; use regulations, building performance standards and market-based instruments (such as taxation, subsidies and procurement) to reduce energy and resource use and use structural funds to invest in energy efficiency in public buildings and in more efficient recycling.</p>	

<b>Commentary</b>	
Resource efficiency is a cross-cutting issue with implications on a significant number of policy areas. The Roadmap will look to address various market failures that impacts on the current overexploitation of limited natural resources.	
<b>Timescale</b>	
Commission has contracted a number of studies to fill specific knowledge gaps. Delivery is due in spring 2011.	
Workshops and exchanges of views with stakeholders late 2010. Staff working paper is due from the Commission in 2011.	
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production are being considered as the main communication priority for DG ENV in 2011 in relation to adopting the Roadmap and wider awareness raising. Green Week 2011 will be dedicated to resource efficiency.	
Publication of the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe is expected in June 2011.	
<b>Lead organisation and Key Players</b>	
i) EU ii) UK Departments and Devolved Governments iii) JNCC and CAs	
<b>EU:</b> DG ENV-Unit F.1 Task force on Resource Efficiency (Desk Officer: Mr Christian Hudson) <b>UK:</b> Defra- Green Economy Programme; DECC <b>JNCC/CA:.</b>	
<b>Actions for JNCC and CAs</b>	
Keep a close watching brief on the development of the Resource Efficient Europe flagship initiative and related policies	
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<b>Any Risks</b>	
i) Consequence of doing nothing ii) Consequence of doing too much	