Aalborg Universitet

The Environmental Concept in Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programmes and Concrete Projects

Unfolding the environmental factors

Kørnøv, Lone; Lyhne, Ivar; Butzbach, Annika; Gregor, Ole; Ernest Coutant, Albert

Creative Commons License
Unspecified

Publication date:
2023

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA):
Kørnøv, L., Lyhne, I., Butzbach, A., Gregor, O., & Ernest Coutant, A. (2023). *The Environmental Concept in Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programmes and Concrete Projects: Unfolding the environmental factors*. (2.0 ed.) Det Danske Center for Miljøvurdering, Aalborg Universitet.

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from vbn.aau.dk on: July 04, 2025

DREAMS
dreamsproject.dk

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND CONCRETE PROJECTS

MILJØBEGREBET I MILJØVURDERING AF PLANER, PROGRAMMER OG KONKRETE PROJEKTER

Unfolding the environmental factors
Udfoldelse af miljøfaktorer
2023



COLOPHON
KOLOFON

Title
The environmental concept in environmental assessment of plans, programmes, and concrete projects. Unfolding the environmental factors.

Year of publication
2023

Published by
The Danish Center for Environmental Assessment (DCEA), Aalborg University

Responsible Institution
The Danish Center for Environmental Assessment (DCEA), Aalborg University

Authors
Lone Kørnøv, Ivar Lyhne, Annika Butzbach, Ole Gregor, Albert Ernest Coutant

Contributors
Sanne Laugesen, Emilie Jantzen, Ulf Kjellerup, Emilia Ravn Bøss, Kristian Ditlev Frische, Lisbeth Lövendahl, Susan Helena Boëtius and others.

Funding
The report is funded by Innovation Fund Denmark's Grand Solution program (Grant agreement number 0177-00021B DREAMS)

Photos and illustrations
SDG target logos: www.verdensmaal.org
Cover illustration: Anton Malmkjær Møller
All photos: Colourbox.dk

Internet version
The publication may be found at the address: https://dreamsproject.dk

Key subjects
Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, environmental concept, environmental factors

Copyright
The report may be quoted freely with reference to the source.

ISBN pdf
978-87-93541-59-7

Version
2.0

Titel
Miljøbegrebet I miljøvurdering af planer, programmer og konkrete projekter. Udfoldelse af miljøfaktorer.

Publicerings år
2023

Publiceret af
Det Danske Center for Miljøvurdering (DCEA), Aalborg Universitet

Ansvarlig institution
Det Danske Center for Miljøvurdering (DCEA), Aalborg Universitet

Forfattere
Lone Kørnøv, Ivar Lyhne, Annika Butzbach, Ole Gregor, Albert Ernest Coutant

Bidragsydere
Sanne Laugesen, Emilie Jantzen, Ulf Kjellerup, Emilia Ravn Bøss, Kristian Ditlev Frische, Lisbeth Lövendahl, Susan Helena Boëtius m.fl.

Finansiering
Rapporten er finansieret af Innovationsfonden Danmark
(Grant agreement 0177-00021B DREAMS).

Fotos og illustrationer
SDG-delmål: www.verdensmaal.org
Forsideillustration: Anton Malmkjær Møller
Alle fotos: Colourbox.dk

Internet version Rapporten kan findes på adressen: https://dreamsproject.dk

Nøgleord
Miljøkonsekvensvurdering, strategisk miljøvurdering, miljøbegreb, miljøfaktorer

Copyright
Rapporten må citeres frit med kildeangivelse.

ISBN-pdf
978-87-93541-59-7

Version
2.0

DREAMS
dreamsproject.dk

CONTENTS
INDHOLD

Introduction	4	Indledning
Flora, fauna, and biodiversity	6	Flora, fauna og biodiversitet
Population	8	Befolkningen
Human health	10	Menneskers sundhed
Soil	11	Jord
Land	12	Areal
Water	14	Vand
Air	17	Luft
Climatic factors	19	Klimatiske faktorer
Material assets	23	Materielle goder
Landscape	25	Landskab
Cultural heritage	26	Kulturarv
Major accidents and/or disasters	28	Større katastroferisici og ulykker
Resource efficiency	30	Resourceeffektivitet
Methods and data	31	Metoder og data
References	33	Referencer
Annex I Notes	35	Bilag I Noter
Annex II Guidance	36	Bilag II Vejledninger
Annex III International policies and objectives	38	Bilag III Internationale politikker og mål
Annex IV SDGs in EA practice	48	Bilag IV SDG'er i miljøvurderingspraksis

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUKTION

Environmental assessments are intended to help integrate environmental considerations into the development of plans and projects. The legislation mentions a non-exhaustive list of environmental factors to be considered. They range from biodiversity to landscape and climatic factors to cultural heritage. The environmental factors are very diverse. Some of them have been used for decades, while for some of the others it is still unclear how to understand them. The latter is also related to the fact that the concept of the environment in the two underlying directives is continuously updated - in line with both the changing challenges of society and the EU Commission's policies related to the environment.

The DREAMS project is working on the digitization of environmental assessments, and digitization requires standardization. This publication tries to standardize the understanding of environmental topics mentioned in the Environmental Assessment Act. This involves trying to create a common understanding of how the individual environmental topics can be understood, and at the same time to distinguish between cause, recipient, and impact. This distinction is not always present in legislation and guidance, but it is central to clarifying what the environmental topic really entails.

The aim of the publication is to support all those working with environmental assessments, so that practice is continually becoming more precise in terms of what is being assessed. The aim is also to try to standardize practice so that the environmental topics have the same significance regardless of who has prepared the environmental assessment. There are no requirements on how environmental assessment reports are structured, and this publication is not concerned with order or combination of factors in reporting.

The publication provides an overview of individual factors, including a concise description of each factor's background and an illustration of how the environmental factor can be comprehended. The factor is shown here as the 'recipient', meaning the part of the environment that may be affected. The overview also contains examples of the

Miljøvurderinger skal bidrage til, at miljøhensyn integreres i udviklingen af planer og projekter. Lovgivningen nævner en ikke-udtømmelse liste af miljøfaktorer, der skal overvejes. De spænder fra biodiversitet over landskab og klimatiske faktorer til kulturarv. Miljøfaktorerne er meget forskellige. Nogle af dem er der arbejdet med i årtier, mens der for nogle af de andre fortsat er tvivl om, hvordan de skal forstås. Det sidste hænger også sammen med at miljøbegrebet i de to bagvedliggende direktiver løbende bliver opdateret – i takt med såvel samfundets udfordringer som EU Kommissionens politikker på miljøområdet ændrer sig.

DREAMS-projektet arbejder med digitalisering af miljøvurderinger, og digitalisering forudsætter standardisering. Denne publikation er et forsøg på at standardisere forståelsen af miljøfaktorer nævnt i miljøvurderingsloven. Det indebærer at forsøge at skabe en fælles forståelse for, hvordan de enkelte miljøfaktorer kan forstås, og samtidig at skelne mellem hvad der er årsag, recipient og påvirkning. Den skelnen er ikke altid lavet i lovgivning og vejledning, men den er central for at blive tydelig på, hvad miljøfaktorerne reelt indebærer.

Målet med publikationen er at understøtte alle, der arbejder med miljøvurderinger, så praksis løbende bliver skarpere på, hvad det er, der vurderes på. Målet er derudover at forsøge at ensarte praksis, så miljøfaktorerne har samme betydning, uanset hvem der har udarbejdet miljøvurderingen. Der er metodefrihed i opbygningen af miljøvurderingsrapporter, og denne publikation forholder sig ikke til rækkefølge i rapporter eller om faktorer kombineres.

Publikationen giver et overblik over de enkelte faktorer med en kort beskrivelse af baggrunden for hver faktor og en eksemplificering af, hvordan miljøfaktoren kan forstås. Faktoren er her vist som 'recipienten', altså den del af miljøet, der kan blive påvirket. Oversigten indeholder desuden eksempler på, hvilke årsager der kan lede til en påvirkning af recipienten, og hvilke konsekvenser ændringen i recipienten kan føre til. Sidstnævnte benævnes i miljøvurderingsloven som indvirkning (også ofte benævnt som påvirkning). Der er en lang række interne relationer mellem de forskellige miljøfaktorer (påvirkning af vand kan f.eks. lede til en

causes that may lead to a change in the recipient and what impacts the change in the recipient may lead to. The latter is referred to in the Environmental Assessment Act as impact. There is a lot of internal relations between the different environmental factors (an impact of water can, as an example, lead to an impact on human health and nature), and the hope is that a later version of this publication will elaborate these.

The publication and its suggestions on how to understand the concept of the environment are based on several inputs and steps:
- Step I: Systematic review of the two EU environmental assessment directives, associated guidelines, Danish legislation with associated guidelines, and several environmental reports.
- Step II: Qualification from users of environmental assessment, including consultants and clients.

In the chapter, 'Method and data', the basis and steps are further explained. In addition, the systematic review is available as an annex.

The understanding of environmental factors is not static and evolves along with societal developments. Therefore, regular updates of this publication will be needed. At the same time, the environmental factors are related to several other EU directives, e.g., the Seveso Directive, and this publication cannot necessarily be used to understand the environmental concept in those directives. The publication can also not be used to understand the relations between the directives.

The relation between the individual environmental factors relate to UN's sustainable development goals is shown in Appendix III.

påvirkning af menneskers sundhed og natur), og forhåbningen er, at en senere udgave af publikationen tager mere højde for relationerne.

Publikationen og dens bud på hvordan miljøbegrebet kan forstås bygger på flere input og trin:
- Trin I: Systematisk gennemgang af EU to miljøvurderingsdirektiver, tilhørende vejledninger, dansk lovgivning med tilhørende vejledning, samt et antal miljørapporter.
- Trin II: Kvalificering fra brugere af miljøvurdering, herunder rådgivere og bygherrer.

I kapitlet, 'Metode og data', er grundlaget og trinene yderligere forklaret. Desuden er den systematiske gennemgang tilgængelig som bilag.

Forståelsen af miljøfaktorerne er ikke statisk og udvikler sig sammen med den samfundsmæssige udvikling. Derfor vil der være behov for løbende opdateringer af denne publikation. Samtidig er forståelsen af miljøfaktorerne relateret til en række andre EU-direktiver, f.eks. Seveso Direktivet, og publikationen her kan ikke nødvendigvis anvendes til at forstå miljøbegreber i de direktiver. Publikationen kan heller ikke anvendes til at forstå relationerne mellem direktiverne.

Relationen mellem de enkelte miljøfaktorer og FN's verdensmål for bæredygtig udvikling er vist i bilag III.

FLORA, FAUNA, AND BIODIVERSITY

FLORA, FAUNA OG BIOLOGISK MANGFOLDIGHED

This factor includes both the protection of individual species of fauna and flora as well as of biodiversity, meaning it entails the protection of habitats and ecosystems as well. This is based on the notion that a healthy ecosystem is fundamental to our life on earth as we know it, as well as many eco-system services. Therefore, individual protected species need to be considered, but also bigger contexts such as (connected) habitats, the condition of the separate aspects such as water, air, and soil, and the interrelating effects between species.

EU's protection of nature types and species as Natura 2000 areas and Appendix IV species are key aspects of the nature factor.

Denne faktor omfatter både individuelle arter af fauna og flora samt af biodiversitet, hvilket betyder, at den også indebærer vurdering af levesteder og økosystemer. Dette er baseret på opfattelsen om, at et sundt økosystem er grundlæggende for vores liv på jorden, som vi kender det, såvel som mange økosystemtjenester. Derfor skal individuelle beskyttede arter tages i betragtning, men også større sammenhænge såsom (forbundne) levesteder, tilstanden af de separate aspekter såsom vand, luft og jord og de indbyrdes forbundne effekter mellem arter.

EU's beskyttelse af naturtyper og arter i form af Natura 2000 områder og bilag IV arter er centrale elementer i naturfaktoren.



The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning**
Infrastructure development	Infrastrukturudvikling
Construction	Byggeri
Soil compression	Jordkomprimering
Soil sealing	Arealbefæstelse
Invasive species	Invasive arter
Air pollution	Luftforurening
Noise airborne / underwater noise	Støj luftbåren / undervandsstøj
Impacts caused by climate change	Påvirkninger afledt af klimaforandring
Land use change	Ændret arealanvendelse
Leaching of nutrients from agriculture	Udvaskning af næringsstoffer fra landbruget
Examples of recipient	**Eksempler på recipient**
Annex IV species	Bilag IV arter
Red listed threatened species	Rødlistede truede arter
Nature 2000 protected areas	Natura 2000 områder
Ramsar sites	Ramsar områder
Other protected species	Andre fredede arter
Biodiversity corridors	Spredningskorridorer
Peatlands	Lavbundsområder
Wetlands	Vådområder
Aquatic environment / marine environment	Vandmiljø / Havmiljø
Non protected species and habitats	Ikke-beskyttede arter og habitater
Examples of effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger**
Ecological functionality	Økologisk funktionalitet
Biological genetic variation	Biologisk genetisk variation
Biological diversity	Mangfoldighed
Death rate	Dødsrate
Reproduction	Reproduktion
Habitat areas	Habitatområder
Foraging	Fouragering



POPULATION

BEFOLKNINGEN

Population is a wide-ranging factor and deals with the social and socio-economic dimension with a focus on people's existence, activities, and quality of life as a group. The factor does not include impacts on health since such impacts belongs to the factor 'human health'. The assessment of impacts is more at the community level rather than for individuals or specific properties.

The factor includes identifying who is potentially affected by a plan or project – and how. Several of the other environmental factors in the concept of environment are mutually related to the population factor (e.g., human health, air, climate, land, and material goods). Impacts on the population are a function of e.g., the vulnerability of the population, as well as the extent and duration of impacts. The aim is to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts for groups that do not have the capacity to absorb impacts - and if possible, to promote positive social aspects of a given development.

Befolkning er en vidtfavnende faktor og omhandler den sociale og socioøkonomiske dimension med fokus på menneskers eksistens, aktiviteter og velfærd som gruppe. Miljøfaktoren indebærer ikke påvirkninger i forhold til sundhed, da de hører til faktoren 'menneskers sundhed'. Vurderingen af påvirkninger omhandler typisk samfundsgrupper og samfund og ikke det enkelte individ eller specifikke ejendomme.

Faktoren omfatter identifikation af hvem der potentielt påvirkes af en plan eller et projekt – og hvordan. En række af de andre miljøfaktorer i miljøbegrebet er indbyrdes relateret til faktoren befolkning (f.eks. menneskers sundhed, luft, klima, areal og materielle goder). Påvirkninger på befolkningen er en funktion af f.eks. sårbarheden af befolkningen, samt påvirkningers omfang og varighed. Målet er at undgå eller afværge de negative påvirkninger for grupper, der ikke har kapacitet til at absorbere påvirkninger – og om muligt fremme positive sociale aspekter af en given udvikling.



The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of cause Infrastructure development (transport, retail, institutions etc.) Barrier effect Other economic activities than infrastructures, e.g., local supply Recreational opportunities Traffic security Access Crime Land use change Employment Flooding Storms Noise Air pollution	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Infrastrukturudvikling (transport, detailhandel, institutioner m.v.) Barrierevirkning Andre økonomiske aktiviteter end infrastruktur, f.eks. lokal forsyning Rekreative muligheder Trafiksikkerhed / tryghed Tilgængelighed Kriminalitet Arealændring Beskæftigelse Oversvømmelse Storms Støj Luftforurening
Examples of recipient Demographic groups Vulnerable groups (low-income groups, handicapped etc.) Local communities Identifiable groups of local importance Cultural groups	**Eksempler på recipient** Demografiske grupper Sårbare grupper (lavindkomstgrupper, handicappede m.v.) Lokalsamfund Identificerbare grupper af lokal betydning Kulturelle grupper
Examples of effect Living conditions Quality of life (security, belonging, conflicts etc.) Equality Education Employment	**Eksempler på påvirkning** Levevilkår Livskvalitet (tryghed, tilhørsforhold, konflikter m.v.) Ligestilling Uddannelse Beskæftigelse



HUMAN HEALTH

MENNESKERS SUNDHED

The factor human health is twofold, it firstly aims to protect the public from harmful effects to their physical and mental wellbeing, and secondly to create an environment in which everyone including future generations can achieve adequate health and wellbeing. The rationale behind this is the right of every human being to lead a healthy life free of threats to their individual and collective wellbeing. Of particular importance is that the population is not exposed to health hazards in the immediate surroundings. Thus, this factor should include the examination of potential detrimental effects and threats as well as how to minimize and mitigate them, and ideally the inclusion of beneficial effects that may enhance human health.

Faktoren menneskelig sundhed er todelt, den har for det første til formål at beskytte befolkningen mod skadelige virkninger på deres fysiske og mentale velbefindende, og for det andet at skabe et miljø, hvor hver enkelt, inklusive fremtidige generationer, kan opnå tilstrækkelig sundhed og velvære. Rationalet bag dette er ethvert menneskes ret til at leve et sundt liv uden trusler mod deres individuelle og kollektive velvære. Af særlig betydning er at befolkningen ikke udsættes for sundhedsfase i de nære omgivelser. Denne faktor bør således omfatte undersøgelse af potentielle skadelige virkninger og trusler, samt hvordan man minimerer og afværger dem, og ideelt set inddragelse af gavnlige virkninger, der kan øge menneskers sundhed.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning**
Noise	Støj
Air pollution	Luftforurening
Traffic security	Trafiksikkerhed
Water pollution	Vandforurening
Vibrations	Vibrationer
Release of light	Lyspåvirkninger
Radiation	Stråling
Hazardous or toxic substances or materials	Farlige eller giftige stoffer eller materialer
New unsafe surroundings	Skabelse af utrygge omgivelser
Accidents or violence	Ulykker eller vold
Heat island effect	Varme ø effekt
Recreational possibilities as positive effect	Rekreative muligheder som positiv effekt
Examples of recipient	**Eksempler på recipient**
Physical health	Fysisk sundhed
Mental health	Mental sundhed
Vulnerable groups	Sårbare grupper
Examples of effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger**
Respiratory diseases	Luftvejssygdomme
Cancer	Kræft
Diarrhea	Diarré
Stress	Stress
Migraine	Migræne
Infections	Infektioner
Death	Død

SOIL

JORDBUND

Soil is a key and fragile natural resource and fertile soil is under pressure. According to the European Commission's Roadmap to a Resource efficient Europe (2011), the environmental assessment is central to secure the objectives related to soil. This necessitates:

- Limitation of soil sealing
- Implementation of actions for reducing erosion
- Implementation of actions for increasing soil organic matters
- Remediation contaminated sites

The basis for an assessment of impacts on soil is thus based upon the recognition that soil is vital for e.g., storing of carbon, agricultural production, handling of rainwater and filtering of pollutants.

This parameter is closely related to another natural resource – land.

Jord er en vigtig og sårbar naturressource, og frugtbar jord er under pres. Ifølge Europa-Kommissionens køreplan til et ressourceeffektivt Europa (2011) er miljøvurderingen central for at sikre de mål, der er relateret til jord. Dette kræver:

- Begrænsning af jordforsegling
- Gennemførelse af tiltag til reduktion af erosion
- Gennemførelse af tiltag for at øge jordens organiske stoffer
- Afhjælpning af jordforurening

Afsættet for at vurdere konsekvenser for jord er dermed en anerkendelse af, at jord er vital for fx kulstoflagring, jordbrugsproduktion, håndtering af regnvand og filtrering af forurening.

Denne parameter er tæt koblet til en anden naturressource – jordarealer.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Soil compaction Soil sealing Erosion Mobilization of existing soil contamination Spillage of contaminants Soil movement/displacement Sediment spreading Exhaustion (nutrients, carbon, humus)	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Komprimering Arealbefæstelse Erosion Mobilisering af eksisterende forurening Spild af forurenende stoffer Jordflytning Sedimentspredning Udpining (næringsstoffer, kulstof, humus)
Examples of recipient Soil types Other factors whose quality is affected by soil pollution	**Eksempler på recipient** Jordbundstyper Andre faktorer hvis kvalitet påvirkes af jordforurening
Examples of effect Soil quality Soil contamination Loss/degradation of valuable soil types Soil biodiversity Pollution of ground water, e.g., by soil moving and excavation	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Jordkvalitet Jordforurening Tab / degenerering af værdifulde jordtyper Jordens biodiversitet Forurening af grundvand, fx ved flytning/opgravning

LAND

JORDAREALER

Just as soil, land is a restricted natural resource. Land can be categorized in different types like agricultural land, forest, other semi-natural and natural land, and urban and other artificial land, and land take deals with “the change in the area of agricultural, forest and other semi-natural and natural land taken for urban and other artificial land development“ (European Environment Agency, 2019).

Land use changes, because of human use of land, can have specific and cumulative effects on e.g., climate, human health, water quality, biodiversity, food production and air. Since land use changes are often long-lasting or permanent there is a need for a thorough analysis before making decisions, hereunder related to cumulative land use changes. Decisions upon the use of land also entails limiting trade-offs and striving for synergies between different land use interest and needs.

The European Commission’s Roadmap to a Resource efficient Europe (2011) and the ‘Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection’ (2006) underline the necessity to address land take, and for environmental assessment this imply consideration and limitation of direct and indirect land take.

Ligesom jord er jordarealer en begrænset naturressource. Jordarealer kan kategoriseres i forskellige typer såsom landbrugsjord, skov, anden semi-naturligt og naturligt areal, og by og andet kunstigt areal, og jordarealer omhandler "ændringen i arealet af landbrugs-, skov- og anden semi-naturlig og naturlig jord taget til byudvikling og anden kunstig jordudvikling" (Det Europæiske Miljøagentur, 2019).

Ændringer i arealanvendelsen på grund af menneskelig brug af jord kan have specifikke og kumulative effekter på fx klima, menneskers sundhed, vandkvalitet, biodiversitet, fødevareproduktion og luft. Da ændringer i arealanvendelse ofte er langvarige eller permanente, er der behov for en grundig analyse, før der træffes beslutninger, herunder relateret til kumulative ændringer i arealanvendelsen. Beslutninger om arealanvendelsen indebærer også begrænsning af trade-offs og søgning efter synergi mellem forskellige arealanvendelsesinteresser og behov. Europa-Kommissionens køreplan for et ressourceeffektivt Europa (2011) og den "tematiske strategi for jordbundsbeskyttelse" (2006) understreger nødvendigheden af at adressere brugen af jordarealer, og for miljøvurdering indebærer dette overvejelser og begrænsninger af direkte og indirekte arealforbrug.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Land take with permanent sealing of areas Land use change	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Arealinddragelse til permanent forsegling af arealer Ændring af arealanvendelse
Examples of recipient Types of land and land use (e.g., forest, agriculture, open land, nature etc.) Urban and business areas	**Eksempler på recipient** Arealtyper (f.eks. skov, landbrug, åbent land, natur mv.) By og erhvervsarealer
Examples of effect Loss of natural/uncultivated areas – with resulting impact on biodiversity Loss of semi-natural areas Cut off ecological corridors Loss of agricultural land	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Tab af naturarealer – med resulterende påvirkning af biodiversitet Tab af semi-naturarealer Afskårne økologiske korridorer Tab af landbrugsarealer



WATER

VAND

From a law and policy perspective, water is mostly concerned with bodies of water and their condition. This includes especially marine waters, streams, lakes, and ground water as well as nature types depending on water. As the EU court is to be interpreted broadly and transverse, there is a close relationship to the Water Framework Directive, the Habitat directive, and the Marine Strategy Directive. The directives' focus is to restore and protect water bodies, maintaining their good status from both an ecological and a chemical perspective. Notice that we nationally have chosen that the Habitat Directive's targets on water is managed through the river basin plans, and there is not a target for wet nature types.

Water is related to the factors of nature (e.g., impacts on wet nature), material assets (e.g., possibilities for irrigation of agricultural areas), climatic factors (e.g., CO_2 binding), and human health.

Fra et lovmæssigt og politisk perspektiv er vand mest relateret til vandområder og deres tilstand. Dette omfatter især marine områder, vandløb, søer og grundvand samt naturtyper, der er afhængige af vand. Da EU-retten skal forstås bredt, herunder tværgående, er der en tæt sammenhæng til Vandramme-, Habitat- og Havstrategidirektiverne. Direktiverne har fokus på at opnå god tilstand fra både et økologisk og et kemisk perspektiv.

Bemærk at vi nationalt har valgt, at habitatdirektivets vandmål håndteres via vandområdeplanerne, og at der ikke i dem er mål for våde naturtyper.

Vand er relateret til faktorerne natur (f.eks. påvirkning af våd natur), materielle goder (f.eks. muligheder for vanding af landbrugsarealer), klimatiske forhold (f.eks. binding af CO_2), og menneskers sundhed.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning**
Discharge of wastewater (either direct or via treatment plant)	Udledning af spildevand (enten direkte eller via renseanlæg)
Temperature changes (pond thermal storage, heat pumps, cooling water, stay in return pumping or rainwater basins)	Temperaturændringer (damvarmelagre, varmepumper, kølevand, ophold i returpumpnings- eller regnvandsbassiner)
Discharge of harmful substances, nitrogen, and Sulphur	Udledning af miljøfremmede stoffer, kvælstof og svovl
Hydro-morphological (man-made) changes, including stream regulation)	Hydro-morfologiske (menneskeskabte) forandringer, herunder vandløbsregulering
Coastal protection and establishment of ports or technical facilities	Kystsikring og etablering af havne eller tekniske anlæg
Groundwater extraction and lowering of groundwater tables	Grundvandsindvinding og -sænkning
Land use changes which e.g., results in altered runoff or impact from sediments	Eutrofiering
Importation of non-native species, including accidental importation via raw materials or ballast water	Arealændringer som f.eks. medfører ændret afstrømning eller påvirkning fra sedimenter
	Indførsel af ikke hjemmehørende arter, herunder utilsigtet indførsel via råvarer eller ballast vand

Examples of recipient	**Eksempler på recipient**
Ground water (drinkable and non-drinkable) Groundwater, including use for drinking water, agriculture and industry Groundwater and surface water in relation to nature and types of nature (e.g., rich fens, springs, or bogs) Surface water - Lakes - Streams - Inland Coastal waters Sea Bathing water	Grundvand (drikkeligt og ikke-drikkeligt) Grundvand, herunder anvendelse til drikkevand, landbrug og industri Grundvand og overfladevand i forhold til natur og naturtyper (f.eks. Rigkær, kildevæld eller moser) Overfladevand - Søer - Vandløb Kystvande Havet Badevand
Examples of effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger**
Deterioration of environmental quality (primarily linked to the water framework and the habitat directives). Deterioration of chemical quality. Acidification in the aquatic environment, including from deposition from air pollution. Blocking of fish migration (including sediment and temperature). Change in quantities (groundwater and water flows in streams) which can affect water quality. Sediment (including discharge from under drilling) that can settle on plants, insects, and the gills of fish. Changing water courses and water exchange.	Forringelse af miljøkvalitet (primært koblet på vandramme- og habitatdirektiverne). Forringelse af kemisk kvalitet. Forsuring i vandmiljøet, herunder fra deposition fra luftforurening. Spærring for vandring af fisk (herunder sediment og temperatur). Ændring af mængder (grundvand og vandføring i vandløb) som kan påvirke vandkvalitet. Sediment (herunder udslip fra underboringer) der kan sætte sig på planter, insekter og gællerne hos fisk. Ændring af vandføringer og vandudveksling.


FAX

AIR

LUFT

The factor air is almost exclusively concerned with its quality in terms of pollution. The aim is to ensure that both humans and the environment are protected from harm caused by air pollution.

Air quality is determined by different pollutants such as for example Sulphur dioxide and Sulphur compounds (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide and dioxide (CO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), heavy metals, particulate matters (PM) and dust. The pollutants are released from various sources – both natural phenomena (e.g., volcanic emissions and forest fire) and man-made activities (e.g., manufacturing, energy production, and traffic). Assessment of potential air pollutants entails considering the different emission sources such as moving or stationary, isolated or multiple, at ground or elevated etc.

Air is related to the factors of human health, climatic factors, nature, and cultural and architectural heritage.

Faktoren luft er næsten udelukkende optaget af dens kvalitet med hensyn til forurening. Målet er at sikre, at både mennesker og miljø er beskyttet mod skader forårsaget af luftforurening.

Luftkvaliteten bestemmes af forskellige forurenende stoffer som for eksempel svovldioxid og svovlforbindelser (SOx), nitrogenoxider (NOx), kulilte og dioxid (COx), flygtige organiske forbindelser (VOC), tungmetaller, partikler (PM) og støv. De forurenende stoffer frigives fra forskellige kilder – både naturfænomener (f.eks. vulkanske emissioner og skovbrande) og menneskeskabte aktiviteter (f.eks. fremstilling, energiproduktion og trafik). Miljøvurdering af potentielle luftforurenende stoffer indebærer overvejelse af de forskellige emissionskilder, såsom bevægelige eller stationære, isolerede eller multiple, ved jorden eller forhøjet, osv.

Luft er relateret til faktorerne menneskers sundhed, klima, natur og kulturarv.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Emissions to air with increased content of e.g., SO_2, NO_x, CO, PM_{10}, PM_5 Dust.	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Luftemissioner med forhøjet indhold af f.eks. SO_2, NO_x, CO, PM_{10}, PM_5. Støv.
Examples of recipient Indoor air (e.g., impacted from soil pollution) Outdoor air	**Eksempler på recipient** Indendørsluft (f.eks. påvirkning fra jordforurening). Udendørsluft
Examples of effect Quality	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Kvalitet



CLIMATIC FACTORS

KLIMATISKE FAKTORER

Climatic factors in environmental assessment concern both:

1. Mitigation: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Adaptation: Reducing the vulnerability against climate change effects.

Further, climatic factors also concern:

3. Microclimate.

Klimatiske faktorer i miljøvurdering omhandler såvel:

1. Afværge: Reduktion af drivhusgasemissioner
2. Tilpasning: Reduktion af sårbarhed overfor klimaforandringer.

Derudover omhandler klimatiske faktorer også:

3. Mikroklimaet.

1. MITIGATION / AFVÆRGE

The mitigation aspect is concerned with decreasing GHG emissions. The underlaying rationale is to limit the global temperature increase. The scope here is on a global level, however, this means that both direct and indirect emissions are included in assessments. According to the EU guidance on integration of climate change and biodiversity in environmental assessment (2013a, b), the focus should be on:

- Direct greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., emissions from activity itself, land use or land use changes, and carbon sink).
- Indirect greenhouse gas emissions caused by increased energy demand.
- Indirect greenhouse gas emissions caused by any supporting activities.

Afværge drejer sig om reducere drivhusgasemissioner. Det bagvedliggende rationale er at begrænse den globale temperaturstigning. Omfanget her er på globalt plan, men det betyder, at både direkte og indirekte emissioner indgår i vurderinger. Ifølge EU-vejledningen om integration af klimaændringer og biodiversitet i miljøvurdering (2013a, b) bør fokus være på:

- Direkte drivhusgasemissioner (f.eks. emissioner fra selve aktiviteten, arealanvendelse eller ændringer i arealanvendelsen og kulstofoptag/-lagring.
- Indirekte drivhusgasemissioner forårsaget af øget energibehov.
- Indirekte drivhusgasemissioner forårsaget af eventuelle støtteaktiviteter.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Direct greenhouse gas emissions Indirect greenhouse gas emissions Greenhouse gas emissions from land take and land use change	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkninger** Direkte drivhusgasemissioner Indirekte drivhusgasemissioner Drivhusgasemissioner fra arealinddragelse og -konvertering
Examples of recipient Global environment	**Eksempler på recipient** Globalt miljø
Examples of effect Temperature rise	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Temperaturstigning

Changes in precipitation	Ændringer i nedbør
Drought	Tørke
Rising sea level	Stigende havniveau
Change in extreme events	Ændring i ekstremhændelser
Changed groundwater level	Ændret grundvandsstand

2. ADAPTATION / TILPASNING

The adaptation aspect is concerned with the effects of climate change on all other environmental factors, and how these need to be considered. The role of environmental assessment is to anticipate potential future developments and adapt to the effects of climate change.	Tilpasning drejer sig om klimaændringernes virkninger på alle andre miljøfaktorer, hvordan disse kan tages i betragtning og hvilke potentielle fremtidige udviklinger der kan forudses. Miljøvurderingens rolle er at forudse potentiel fremtidig udvikling og tilpasse til effekterne af klimaforandring.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes	**Eksempler på årsager**
Drought	Tørke
Extreme rain	Ekstrem regn
Storms	Storm
Sea-level rise	Havvandstandsstigning
Watercourse rise.	Vandløbsstigning
Storm surge	Stormflod
Examples of recipient	**Eksempler på recipient**
Human health	Menneskers sundhed
Flora, fauna, and biodiversity	Flora og fauna
Population	Befolkningen
Material assets, e.g., agriculture and fishing	Materielle goder, herunder landbrug og fiskeri
Cultural heritage	Kulturarv
Examples of effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger**
Urban heat island effects	Urban varmeø effekt
Floods	Oversvømmelse
Wildfires and nature fires	Skov- og naturbrande
Loss or change of nature.	Tab eller ændring af natur
Loss of agricultural possibilities	Tab af landbrugsmuligheder

3. MICROCLIMATE / MIKROKLIMA

Microclimate concerns the climatic conditions near surface in a local and delimited area. Good microclimate secures desirable and comfortable city areas where people live, work and visit.

Mikroklima angår de klimatiske faktorer nær jordoverfladen i et lokalt og afgrænset område. Et godt mikroklima sikrer ønskværdige og komfortable byområder, hvor folk bor, arbejder og besøger.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Urban planning Design of buildings (height etc.) Planting	**Eksempler på årsager** Byplanlægning Bygningsdesign (højde m.v.) Beplantning
Examples of recipient Microclimate	**Eksempler på recipient** Mikroklima
Examples of effect Wind tunnel effects Air- and surface temperature Natural light level Shadow effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Vindtunnel-effekt Luft- og overfladetemperatur Naturligt lysniveau Skyggepåvirkning



MATERIAL ASSETS

MATERIELLE GODER

Material assets is an environmental factor that includes both human-made assets and natural assets. The focus in the assessment of material assets is on the environmental and functional effect – not on the direct economic value of an asset. The natural assets concern resources like water, energy and raw material, animals and plants, land etc. – all created by nature. The man-made assets concern different types of infrastructure (traffic, energy, water, telecommunication etc.), developed land, buildings, assembly halls, etc.

With the inclusion of material assets in the concept of environment, it is acknowledged the increasing demand for natural resources can lead to inefficient and unsustainable use.

Material assets is related to the factors of cultural and architectural heritage, soil, and land in the extent to which they are considered as assets.

Materielle goder er en miljøfaktor, som omfatter både menneskeskabte goder som naturskabte goder. Fokus i vurderingen af materielle goder er på den miljømæssige og funktionelle effekt – ikke på den direkte økonomiske værdi af et aktiv. Naturskabte goder vedrører ressourcer som vand, energi og råstoffer, dyr og planter, jord m.v. – alt sammen skabt af naturen. De menneskeskabte goder vedrører forskellige typer af infrastruktur (trafik, energi, vand, telekommunikation osv.), bebygget jord, bygninger forsamlingshuse, osv.

Med inddragelsen af materielle goder i miljøbegrebet anerkendes det, at den stigende efterspørgsel efter naturressourcer kan lede til en ineffektiv og ikke-bæredygtig brug.

Materielle goder er relateret til faktorerne kulturel og arkitektonisk arv, jord, og jordarealer i det omfang, de kan betragtes som et gode.



The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Land take and land use changes Raw extraction and use of raw material Overfishing of marine resources Pollution that impacts the resource/asset Infrastructure development Not sustainable use of resources	**Eksempler på årsager** Arealinddragelse og ændringer i arealanvendelse Råstofindvinding og forbrug Overfiskeri af havets ressourcer Forurening, der påvirker ressourcen/godet Infrastrukturudvikling Ikke bæredygtig udnyttelse af ressourcer
Examples of recipient Access to exploit man-made assets (infrastructure, buildings, recreational activities, etc.) Access to exploit natural assets (minerals, raw materials, water, forest, land etc.)	**Eksempler på recipient** Adgangen til at udnytte menneskeskabte goder (forsyningsinfrastruktur, infrastruktur og bygninger, rekreative faciliteter etc.) Adgangen til at udnytte naturskabte goder (mineraler, råstof, vand, skov, areal etc.)
Examples of effect Reduced/deteriorated security of supply. Quality of an impacted resource/access to use hindered. Quantity of a resource reduced, or resource is exhausted. Economic effects due to other environmental effects* Noise-laden areas that cannot be used for residence and recreational purposes.	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Reduceret/forringet forsyningssikkerhed. Kvalitet af ressource påvirket/adgang til udnyttelse hindret. Kvantitet af ressource formindsket/opbrugt mv. Formuetab/økonomiske effekter som følge af øvrige miljøeffekter * Støjbelastede arealer der ikke kan anvendes til ophold og rekreative formål

* EU-dom C-420/11 "Jutta Leth" præmis 35 and 36 and 48 (https://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?num=C-420/11&language=DA (see notes in Annex I)



LANDSCAPE

LANDSKAB

This environmental factor is generally concerned with the quality of the landscape. Landscape as defined by the European Landscape Convention (2020) means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. With this definition, it is underlined landscape being a common resource.

There is the geological value and topography, the recreational and visual value. In practice, it is usually examined from a visual perspective, i.e. partly in relation to the landscape spaces and partly how an activity impacts the view for certain positions and how it can be integrated as harmonically as possible.

Causes for changes in the characteristic of landscape include e.g., landform, land use, land cover, infrastructures and buildings, and settlement.

The factor, landscape, relates to other factors like population, human health, nature, and resource efficiency.

Denne miljøfaktor er generelt optaget af landskabets kvalitet. Landskab som defineret af den europæiske landskabskonvention (2020) betyder "et område, som det opfattes af mennesker, hvis karaktertræk er resultatet af en påvirkning fra eller en samvirken af naturlige og/eller menneskelige faktorer". Med denne definition understreges, at landskab er en fælles ressource.

Der er den geologiske værdi og topografi, den rekreative og visuelle værdi. I praksis undersøges det normalt ud fra et visuelt perspektiv, dvs. dels i forhold til landskabsrummet og dels hvordan en aktivitet påvirker udsigten for bestemte positioner, og hvordan det kan integreres så harmonisk som muligt.

Årsager til ændringer i landskabets karakter omfatter f.eks. arealanvendelse, arealdækning, infrastruktur og bygninger samt bosætning.

Faktoren landskab relaterer sig til andre faktorer som befolkning, menneskers sundhed, natur og ressource effektivitet.



The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Terrain regulation. Fragmentation in the landscape. New buildings and infrastructure development. Planting. Lightning conditions.	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Terrænregulering. Fragmentering i landskabet. Ny bebyggelse og infrastrukturudvikling. Beplantning. Lysforhold.
Examples of recipient Landscape types (e.g., coasts, flats, hills, and valleys). Locations (viewpoints)	**Eksempler på recipient** Landskabstyper (f.eks. kyster, flader, bakker og dale) Lokaliteter (udsigtspunkter)
Examples of effect Experience value (visual impact) Cultural value Geological value	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Oplevelsesværdi (visuel påvirkning) Kulturværdi Geologisk værdi



CULTURAL HERITAGE

KULTURARV

Cultural heritage can be divided into different types:
- The movable (e.g., objects)
- The permanent and tangible (e.g., buildings, landscapes, cultural environments)
- The intangible (e.g., traditions)

The environmental aspect is mostly concerned with maintaining existing cultural heritage, with the rationale that it should be conserved and be made accessible to future generations to come. In Denmark, this is mostly applied to churches, projected buildings, historical heritage, and cultural heritage.

It can be more difficult to evaluate but no less important is the immaterial heritage that can be affected by new plans and projects. This could for example include communities and traditions.

Kulturarv kan opdeles i forskellige typer:
- Den flytbare (f.eks. genstande)
- Den faste (f.eks. bygninger, landskaber og kulturmiljø)
- Den immaterielle (f.eks. traditioner)

Miljøemnet er mest optaget af at bevare den eksisterende kulturarv med den begrundelse, at den skal bevares og gøres tilgængelig for kommende generationer. I Danmark gælder dette mest kirker, fredede og bevaringsværdige bygninger, fortidsminder og kulturarvsarealer.

Det kan være sværere at vurdere, men ikke mindre vigtigt er den immaterielle arv, der kan blive påvirket af nye planer og projekter. Dette kan for eksempel omfatte fællesskaber og traditioner.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Demolition/conversion. Construction. Infrastructure.	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Nedrivning/omdannelse. Nybyggeri. Infrastruktur.
Examples of recipient Architectonic heritage. Archeological heritage. Cultural environments. Churches and their surroundings (public acknowledged religious communities). World heritage. Immaterial heritage (e.g., fishing community, public spaces).	**Eksempler på recipient** Arkitektonisk arv. Arkæologisk arv. Kulturmiljøer. Kirker og deres omgivelser (offentlige anerkendte trossamfund). Verdensarv. Immateriel kulturarv (f.eks. fiskesamfund, pladser).
Examples of effect Protection of existing cultural heritage. Quality of new cultural heritage (architecture, urban spaces etc.). Experiential value (historical reference). Cultural value. Recreational value.	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Bevaring af eksisterende kulturarv. Kvalitet af ny kulturarv (arkitektur, byrum m.v.). Oplevelsesværdi (historisk reference). Kulturværdi. Rekreativ værdi. Kulturel værdi. Rekreativ værdi.



MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND/OR DISASTERS

STØRRE MENNESKE- OG NATURSKABTE KATASTROFERISICI OG ULYKKER

The EIA Directive requires “a description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters”. The rationale behind this aspect is to protect humans and the environment from potential disasters that might be triggered by the project or something related. The origin of this lies in chemical spills caused by human neglect but has been extended to any accident or catastrophe that may be caused by human failure.

According to IEMA’s primer on major accidents and disasters in EIA (2020), the factor can be unfolded as including:

- Major accidents: Threat due to deliberate or accidental events.
- Disasters: Natural or man-made hazard.
- Risk: Results of a hazard.
- Vulnerability: Potential harm due to an event.

MKV-direktivet kræver "en beskrivelse af de forventede væsentlige negative virkninger af udviklingen på miljøet som følge af udviklingens sårbarhed over for risici for større ulykker og/eller katastrofer". Rationalet bag dette aspekt er at beskytte mennesker og miljø mod potentielle katastrofer, der kan udløses af projektet eller noget relateret. Oprindelsen af dette ligger i kemiske udslip forårsaget af menneskelig ageren, men er blevet udvidet til enhver ulykke eller katastrofe, der kan være forårsaget af menneskeligt svigt.

Ifølge IEMA's grundbog om større ulykker og katastrofer i MKV (2020) kan faktoren udfoldes til at omfatte:

- Større ulykker: Trussel på grund af bevidste eller utilsigtede hændelser.
- Katastrofer: Naturlig eller menneskeskabt fare.
- Risiko: Resultater af en fare.
- Sårbarhed: Potentiel skade på grund af en begivenhed.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes Activities that increase the consequence of potential catastrophes and accidents. Activities that increase the likelihood of potential catastrophes and accidents. Environmental condition that affects the risk of an accident.	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkning** Aktiviteter, der øger konsekvensen af potentielle katastrofer og ulykker Aktiviteter, der øger sandsynligheden for katastrofer og ulykker Miljøforudsætning der påvirker risikoen for en ulykke.
Examples of recipient Population Buildings Material assets Infrastructure Biodiversity /nature area Cultural and landscape values	**Eksempler på recipient** Befolkning Bygninger. Materielle goder Infrastruktur Biodiversitet / naturareal Kultur- og landskabsværdier

Other resources (e.g., water, land)	Andre ressourcer (f.eks. vand, arealer mv.)
Examples of effects Increase or decrease of risks (likelihood and/or consequence). Types of manmade or natural risks of bigger catastrophes and accidents (e.g., risk of chemical accidents, earthquakes, and terror).	**Eksempler på påvirkninger** Øgning eller reduktion af risici (sandsynlighed og/eller konsekvens) Typer af menneske- eller naturskabte risici for større katastrofer og ulykker (F.eks. risiko for kemiske ulykker, jordskælv, terror)

RESSOURCE EFFICIENCY

RESOURCEEFFEKTIVITET

Resource efficiency evaluates how resources are being used, meaning the quantity but also the maintenance of the resources' quality, whether they are being reused, recycled, or wasted, and which resources are being used.

The aim behind this environmental factor is to secure a sustainable use of resources, hereunder securing production and construction with less input, and a management of resources throughout their life cycle.

Resource efficiency concerns decrease in the use of resources, waste prevention, and about keeping fractions as clean as possible to support reuse and recycling.

The factor relates to other factors like material assets, population, nature, and climatic factors.

Resourceeffektivitet evaluerer, hvordan ressourcer bliver anvendt, dvs. mængden, men også opretholdelsen af ressourcernes kvalitet, om de genbruges, genanvendes eller spildes, og hvilke ressourcer der anvendes.

Målet bag denne miljøfaktor er at sikre en bæredygtig ressourceanvendelse, herunder at sikre produktion og konstruktion med mindre input og en forvaltning af ressourcer gennem hele deres livscyklus.

Resourceeffektivitet handler om en reduktion i brugen af ressourcer, affaldsforebyggelse og om at holde fraktioner så rene som muligt for at understøtte genbrug og genanvendelse.

Faktoren relaterer sig til andre faktorer som materielle goder, befolkning, natur og klimatiske faktorer.

The environmental concept	Miljøbegrebet
Examples of causes	**Eksempler på årsager til påvirkninger**
Reuse	Genbrug
Recycling	Genanvendelse
Waste	Affald
Consumption / use of resources	Forbrug / Udnyttelse af ressourcer
Utilization frequency	Udnyttelsesfrekvens
Durability	Holdbarhed
Examples of recipient	**Eksempel på recipient**
Resources	Ressource
Non-renewable resources	Ikke-vedvarende ressourcer
Scarce resources	Knappe ressourcer
Society	Samfundet
Natural environments	Naturlige miljøer
Examples of effect	**Eksempler på påvirkninger**
Wealth of resources	Rigdom af ressourcer
Occurrence of resources	Forekomst af ressourcer
Quality of resources	Kvalitet af ressourcer
Regeneration capacity	Regenereringskapacitet
High value retention (pure fractions)	Fastholdelse af høj værdi (rene fraktioner)
Waste	Affald
Excludability	Ekskluderbarhed
Environmental impacts	Miljøpåvirkninger

METHODS AND DATA

METODER OG DATA

Data collection

This publication includes two major parts that help aid in understanding the terms used in the environmental concept of EIA and SEA. One is concerned with describing the aims and goals of each of these terms, and the other looks at the key words and aspects used within the terms. Seeing that these are two different approaches, they are therefore based on two different data sets.

To understand the aim each of the environmental factors has, one must understand the legal basis they stand on. To do this, the directives and guides were searched for information on the underlying policies and regulation that inspired the inclusion of the respective term. The aim of each background document was noted down to give insight into the overall legal understanding of each term.

To create a concise yet comprehensive collection of commonly used terms relating to each of the environmental factors, three different kinds of sources were used. In a first step, ten legal documents were examined to note down any related keyword to each environmental factor. The documents used include:

- The EIA (1985 and 2014) and SEA Directive (2001)
- Four EU guidance documents (concerning EIA scoping, EIA report, integration of climate change and biodiversity in EIA and SEA)
- The Danish Environmental Law
- The Danish draft guidance (for EIA and SEA)

In a second step, ten exemplary Danish plans and projects were examined in a similar manner to include those keywords that are commonly being used in practice. Lastly, different experts from the field provided feedback and additions in an iterative process, ensuring once again a strong tie to common practice and its lingo.

Indsamling af data

Denne publikation indeholder to dele, der hjælper med at forstå de faktorer, der anvendes i miljøbegreberne for MKV og SMV. Den ene omhandler en beskrivelse af formål og mål med hver af disse faktorer, og den anden ser på de nøgleord og aspekter, der anvendes i faktorerne. Da der er tale om to forskellige tilgange, er de derfor baseret på to forskellige datasæt.

For at forstå, hvilket mål de enkelte miljøfaktorer har, må man forstå det retsgrundlag, de står på. Med henblik herpå blev direktiverne og vejledningerne gennemsøgt for at finde oplysninger om de underliggende politikker og bestemmelser, der ligger til grund for indførelsen af det pågældende begreb. Formålet med hvert baggrundsdokument blev noteret for at give et indblik i den overordnede juridiske forståelse af hver faktor.

For at skabe en kortfattet, men omfattende samling af almindeligt anvendte udtryk vedrørende hver af miljøfaktorerne blev der anvendt tre forskellige typer kilder. I første omgang blev ti juridiske dokumenter gennemgået for at notere alle nøgleord vedrørende hver enkelt miljøfaktor. De anvendte dokumenter omfatter følgende:

- MKV-Direktivet (1985 og 2014) og SMV-Direktivet (2001)
- Fire EU-vejledninger (vedrørende MKV-afgrænsning, MKV-rapport, integration af klimaændringer og biodiversitet i MKV og SMV)
- Den danske lov om miljøvurdering
- De danske udkast til vejledninger (om MKV og SMV)

I et andet trin blev ti eksemplariske rapporter for danske planer og projekter undersøgt på en lignende måde for at medtage de nøgleord, der almindeligvis anvendes i praksis. Endelig gav forskellige eksperter fra området feedback og tilføjelser i en iterativ proces, hvilket endnu en gang sikrede en stærk tilknytning til den almindelige praksis og dens sprogbrug.

Ontology development

The collected keywords were initially only sorted towards the term they relate to. However, there are some distinct differences in the kinds of words that were found. Therefore, they were sorted again within their groupings. This resulted in three subgroups, where each word was sorted into according to whether they describe a) a cause or an impact on the term, b) a recipient of said impact (asking who or what is impacted), or c) what the effect is. The resulting definition of the factors is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather an inspiration and guide., which can be deepened and refined further.

Integration of SDGs

There has generally been a significant focus on incorporating the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals into planning and design to achieve a more sustainable societal development. To support this development, as mentioned in Appendix III, the 56 UN targets potentially relevant to Danish context have been selected under the framework of the EIA Directive and SEA Directive (Ravn Boess et al., 2023b).

The 56 targets are linked to the definition of environmental factors as stated above. The targets contribute partly to clarifying the sustainability objective and partly to clarifying the environmental consequences that can be expected from respective plans and projects.

This report thus provides a basis for directly integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals (the relevant targets for Denmark) into both the scoping and the preparation of environmental assessments of plans and projects. This entails increased attention to the consequences of plans and projects for sustainable development.

User feedback

Professionals specializing in environmental assessment were encouraged to offer their feedback and play a role in ensuring the quality of the elaboration of the environmental factors. This engagement took place through a deliberative process that included invitation of specific experts, as well as an inclusive and open process, allowing individuals with a vested interest in the field to contribute valuable written inputs.

Definition af miljøfaktorer

De indsamlede nøgleord blev i første omgang kun sorteret i retning af det begreb, de relaterer til. Der er dog nogle tydelige forskelle i de typer af ord, der blev fundet. Derfor blev de igen sorteret inden for deres grupperinger. Dette resulterede i tre undergrupper, hvor hvert ord blev sorteret efter, om de beskriver a) en årsag eller en påvirkning af begrebet, b) en modtager af denne påvirkning (spørgsmål om hvem eller hvad der påvirkes), eller c) hvad virkningen er. Den resulterende definition af faktorerne er ikke tænkt som udtømmende, men snarere som en inspiration og vejledning, der kan uddybes og forfines yderligere.

Indarbejdning af FN's verdensmål

Der er generelt kommet et stort fokus på at indarbejde FN's verdensmål i planlægning og projektering for at opnå en mere bæredygtig samfundsudvikling. For at understøtte denne udvikling er der, som omtalt i bilag III, udvalgt de 56 FN-delmål der potentielt er relevant i en dansk sammenhæng, i regi af MKV-direktivet og SMV-direktivet (Ravn Boess et al., 2023a).

De 56 delmål er koblet til definitionen af miljøfaktorerne, som angivet ovenfor. Delmålene bidrager dels til afklaringen af målsætning for en bæredygtig udvikling og dels til fastlæggelsen af hvilke miljøkonsekvenser, der kan forventes af henholdsvis planer og projekter.

Nærværende rapport danner hermed et grundlag for at FN's verdensmål (de relevante delmål for Danmark) bliver direkte indarbejdet i dels afgrænsningen og udarbejdelsen af miljøvurderinger af planer og projekter. Der skabes hermed øget bevågenhed omkring planer og projekters konsekvens for en bæredygtig udvikling.

Brugerfeedback

Professionelle indenfor miljøvurdering blev opfordret til at give deres feedback og spille en rolle i at sikre kvaliteten af udfoldelsen af miljøfaktorerne. Denne deltagelse fandt sted gennem en proces, der inkluderede invitation til specifikke eksperter, såvel som en inkluderende og åben proces, der tillod enkeltpersoner med en interesse i feltet at bidrage med værdifulde skriftlige input.

REFERENCES
REFERENCER

Europa-Parlamentet og Rådet for den Europæiske Union. 2001. Europa-Parlamentets og Rådets direktiv 2001/42/EF af 27. juni 2001 om vurdering af bestemte planers og programmers indvirkning på miljøet. EUR-Lex - 32001L0042 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment. 2013. Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into environmental impact assessment – Publications Office. https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/11735

European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment. 2013. Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into environmental impact assessment – Publications Office. https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/11735

Europa-Parlamentet og Rådet for den Europæiske Union. 2014. EUROPA-PARLAMENTETS OG RÅDETS DIREKTIV 2014/52/EU af 16. april 2014 om ændring af direktiv 2011/92/EU om vurdering af visse offentlige og private projekters indvirkning på miljøet - EUR-Lex - 32014L0052 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

European Commission. 2017. *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects. Guidance Scoping*.

European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, McGuinn, J., Lukacova, Z., McNeill, A.et al.. 2017. Environmental impact assessment of projects – Guidance on the preparation of the environmental impact assessment report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU). Publications Office. https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/41362

2021. *Bekendtgørelse af lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter (VVM)*. Miljøvurderingsloven (retsinformation.dk)

Miljøministeriet. 2022. *Vejledning til lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter (VVM). Konkrete projekter*. Udkast.

Miljøministeriet. 2022. *Vejledning til lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter (VVM). Planer og programmer.* Udkast.

Ravn Boess, Emilia, Lone Kørnøv. Albert Ernest Coutant, Jens Ulrik Jensen, Emilie Jantzen, Ulf Kjellerup, Maria Rosario Partidario. 2023a. *FN's Verdensmål i miljøvurderingspraksis. En dansk standard*. Det Danske Center for Miljøvurdering (DCEA), Aalborg Universitet.

Ravn Boess, Emilia, Lone Kørnøv. Albert Ernest Coutant, Jens Ulrik Jensen, Emilie Jantzen, Ulf Kjellerup, Maria Rosario Partidario. 2023b. *UN Sustainable Development Goals in Environmental Assessment practice. A Danish standard*. The Danish Center for Environmental Assessment (DCEA), Aalborg University.

Environmental reports / miljørapporter

COWI. 2021. *Udvidelse af Aarhus Havn – Yderhavnen. Miljøkonsekvensrapport.*

Energistyrelsen. 2021. *Miljøvurdering af Planen for Thor Havvindmøllepark delrapport 2: miljø på havet.*

Energistyrelsen. 2021. *Miljøvurdering af Planen for Thor Havvindmøllepark delrapport 3: miljøet på land.*

NIRAS. 2021. *Miljørapport - For etablering af biogasanlæg Nature Energy Lolland.*

Odense Kommune. 2021. *Odense Letbane VVM og miljøvurdering.*

Rambøll. 2022. *CO_2 lagring i Nordsøen MILJØRAPPORT FOR MILJØVURDERING AF BEKENDTGØRELSE FOR PILOT- OG DEMOSTRATIONSPROJEKTER*.

Rambøll. 2022. *SOLCELLEPROJEKT VED UHREVEJ, VIBORG KOMMUNE MILJØKONSEKVENSRAPPORT OG MILJØRAPPORT*

Region Nordjylland. 2020. *Samlet miljørapport Råstofplan 2020*.

Vejdirektoratet. 2020. *Ny Midtjysk Motorvej fra Give til Haderslev VVM-undersøgelse Sammenfattende rapport.*

Vordingborg Kommune. 2021. *MILJØRAPPORT Spildevandsplan 2021-2032*.

ANNEXES
BILAG

ANNEX I / BILAG I

NOTES
NOTER

* Note, jf. EU-judgment C-420/11 "Jutta Leth" https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf;jsessionid=F392A00FA5495883D908DF58B7F69485?text=&docid=135025&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=2683027 • "In circumstances where exposure to noise resulting from a project covered by Article 4 of Directive 85/337 has significant effects on individuals, in the sense that a home affected by that noise is rendered less capable of fulfilling its function and the individuals' environment, quality of life and, potentially, health are affected, a decrease in the pecuniary value of that house may indeed be a **direct economic consequence of such effects on the environment, this being a matter which must be examined on a case-by-case basis**." • "It must therefore be concluded that the prevention of pecuniary damage, in so far as that damage is the direct economic consequence of the environmental effects of a public or private project, is covered by the objective of protection pursued by Directive 85/337. As such economic damage is a direct consequence of such effects, it must be distinguished from **economic damage which does not have its direct source in the environmental effects and which, therefore, is not covered by the objective of protection pursued by that directive, such as, inter alia, certain competitive disadvantages**." • "The answer to the questions referred is therefore that Article 3 of Directive 85/337 must be interpreted as meaning that the environmental impact assessment, as provided for in that article, **does not include the assessment of the effects which the project under examination has on the value of material assets. However, pecuniary damage, in so far as it is the direct economic consequence of the effects on the environment of a public or private project, is covered by the objective of protection** pursued by Directive 85/337. The fact that an environmental impact assessment has not been carried out, in breach of the requirements of that directive, does not, in principle, by itself, according to European Union law, and without prejudice to rules of national law which are less restrictive as regards State liability, confer on an individual a right to compensation for purely pecuniary damage caused by the decrease in the value of his property as a result of the environmental effects of that project. However, it is for the national court to determine whether the requirements of European Union law applicable to the right to compensation, including the existence of a direct causal link between the breach alleged and the damage sustained, have been satisfied."	* Note, jf. EU-dom C-420/11 "Jutta Leth" (https://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?num=C-420/11&language=DA) • **Præmis 35.** "Under omstændigheder, hvor eksponeringen for støj, der hidrører fra et projekt, som er omhandlet i artikel 4 i direktiv 85/337, har mærkbare indvirkninger på mennesker derved, at et beboelseshus, der påvirkes af denne støj, bliver mindre egnet til at opfylde sin funktion, og menneskers miljø, livskvalitet og eventuelt sundhed påvirkes, kan en værdiforringelse af dette hus nemlig være en **direkte økonomisk følge af sådanne miljøvirkninger, hvilket skal undersøges i hvert enkelt tilfælde**." • **Præmis 36:** "Det må derfor fastslås, at forebyggelse af formuetab, for så vidt som de er direkte økonomiske følger af et offentligt eller privat projekts indvirkninger på miljøet, er omfattet af det beskyttelsesformål, der forfølges med direktiv 85/337. Da sådanne økonomiske tab er direkte følger af sådanne indvirkninger, skal de adskilles fra de **økonomiske tab, der ikke har deres direkte kilde i indvirkningerne på miljøet, og som derfor ikke er omfattet af det beskyttelsesformål, der forfølges med direktivet, såsom bl.a. visse konkurrencemæssige ulemper**." • **Præmis 48:** "De forelagte spørgsmål skal derfor besvares med, at artikel 3 i direktiv 85/337 skal fortolkes således, at den vurdering af indvirkninger på miljøet, som er fastsat i denne artikel, **ikke omfatter en vurdering af det omhandlede projekts indvirkninger på værdien af materielle goder. Formuetab er imidlertid, for så vidt som de er direkte økonomiske følger af et offentligt eller privat projekts indvirkninger på miljøet, omfattet af det beskyttelsesformål,** der forfølges med dette direktiv. Den omstændighed, at der ikke er blevet foretaget en vurdering af indvirkningerne på miljøet i strid med det pågældende direktivs krav, giver i princippet ikke i sig selv ifølge EU-retten og med forbehold for regler i national ret, der er mindre restriktive på området for statens ansvar, en borger ret til erstatning for et rent formuetab på grund af værdiforringelsen af borgerens faste ejendom forårsaget af det pågældende projekts indvirkninger på miljøet. Det tilkommer imidlertid den nationale ret at efterprøve, om de krav i EU-retten, der finder anvendelse på ret til erstatning, særligt kravet om, at der foreligger en direkte årsagsforbindelse mellem den påståede tilsidesættelse og det lidte tab, er opfyldt."

ANNEX II / BILAG II

GUIDANCE

VEJLEDNINGER

Environmental factor	Guidance	Link	Explicit linked to EIA or SEA
Flora, fauna, and biodiversity	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU, 2013)	https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/41f79c6f-9d84-4b1d-b695-9e362f324a9b	•
	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment (EU, 2013)	https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/guidances/guidance-on-integrating-climate-change-and-biodiversity-into-environmental-impact-assessment	•
	International Best practice Principles – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Impact Assessment (IAIA, 2018)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/SP3%20Biodiversity%20Ecosystem%20Services_2.pdf	•
	Best practices for Publishing Biodiversity Data from Environmental Impact Assessment (IAIA and GBIF, 2020)	https://docs.gbif.org/eia-best-practices/1.0/en/best-practices-for-publishing-biodiversity-data-from-environmental-impact-assessments.en.pdf	•
	Voluntary guidelines on Biodiversity-inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment (UN, 2006)	https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-08/cop-08-dec-28-en.pdf	•
	The Relationship between Biodiversity Offsets and Impact Assessment (Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme, 2009)	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/bbop/the-relationship-between-biodiversity-offsets-and-impact-assessment-pdf.pdf	•
Population	Guidance Note on Indigenous and Local Community. Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment in the European Arctic (EIB, 2019)	https://www.eib.org/attachments/guidance_note_on_indegenous_and_local_community_en.pdf	•
	Respecting Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge (IAIA, 2012)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/SP9_Indigenous_Peoples_Traditional_Knowledge.pdf	
	Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects (Vanclay et al., 2015)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/SIA_Guidance_Document_IAIA.pdf	
Human health	Learning from practice: case studies of health in strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment across the WHO European Region (WHO, 2022)	https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2022-4889-44652-63378	•
	Health and strategic environmental assessment (WHO, 2009)	https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/112749/E93878.pdf	•
	Guidance on consideration of human health in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/219433/lups-sea-gu5-consideration-of-human-health-in-sea.pdf	•
	Draft guidance on assessing health impacts in strategic environmental assessment (Economic Commission for Europe, 2020)	https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiA6eiioo3-AhWyRvEDHb-TCEUQFnoFCKcBEAE&url=https%3A%2F%2Funece.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2021-10%2FDraft_guidance_on_assessing_health_impacts_in_SEA_WHO_1O.10.2021.docx&usg=AOvVaw2g_Smy21cbKNmwnYvjwpix	•
	Health Impact Assessment (IAIA, 2021)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/SP5%20HIA_21_5.pdf	
	Human health: Ensuring a high level of protection. A reference paper on addressing Human Health in Environmental Impact	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/Human%20Health%20Ensuring%20Protection%20Main%20and%20Appendices.pdf	•

	Assessment as per EU Directive 2011/92/EU amended by 2014/52/EU (Cave et al., 2020)		
Soil	Guidance on consideration of soil in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/162986/lups-sea-gu2-consideration-of-soil-in-sea.pdf	•
	A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environmental Impact Assessment (IEMA, 2022)	https://www.iema.net/resources/blog/2022/02/17/launch-of-new-eia-guidance-on-land-and-soils	
Land	A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environmental Impact Assessment (IEMA, 2022)	https://www.iema.net/resources/blog/2022/02/17/launch-of-new-eia-guidance-on-land-and-soils	•
Water	Guidance on consideration of water in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/162987/lups-sea-gu3-consideration-of-water-in-sea.pdf	•
Air	Guidance on consideration of air in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/162985/lups-sea-gu1-consideration-of-air-in-sea.pdf	•
	Guiding Principles for Air Quality Assessment Components of Environmental Impact Assessment (DiGiovanni and Coutinho, 2017)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/Guiding%20Principles%20for%20Air%20Quality_3.pdf	•
Climatic factors	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU, 2013)	https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/41f79c6f-9d84-4b1d-b695-9e362f324a9b	•
	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment (EU, 2013)	https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/guidances/guidance-on-integrating-climate-change-and-biodiversity-into-environmental-impact-assessment	•
	Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Climate Change Resilience & Adaptation (IEMA, 2020)	https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwi2iZXzoI3-AhVtVPEDHfs2CuAQFnoECAQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.iema.net%2Fdownload-document%2F237186&usg=AOvVaw3cflPfgfjhDkC38W1Jznub	•
	Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance (IEMA, 2022)	https://www.iema.net/resources/blog/2022/02/28/launch-of-the-updated-eia-guidance-on-assessing-ghg-emissions	
	Guidance on consideration of climatic factors in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/344236/climatic-factors-web-version.pdf	•
Material assets	Guidance on consideration of material assets in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2019)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/219432/lups-sea-gu4-consideration-of-material-assets-in-sea.pdf	•
Landscape	Visualiseringer og VVM – behov, metoder, teknikker, eksempler (Ministry of Environment and Energy, 2000)	https://mst.dk/media/150568/visualiseringer_og_vvm.pdf	•
	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Third edition. (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013)	https://www.torbay.gov.uk/media/15326/68-guidelinesforlandscapeandvisualimpactassessment-_3rd-edition_2013.pdf	
	Landscape Considerations in Strategic Environmental Assessment (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2017)	https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-09/Guidance%20-%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment%20%20-%20Landscape%20Considerations.pdf	•
Cultural heritage	Vejledning. Vurdering af fredningsværdier (Kulturarvsstyrelsen, na)	https://slks.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/kulturarv/bygninger/dokumenter/Vejledning_til_vurdering_af_fredningsvaerdier.pdf	
	Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022)	https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidance-toolkit-impact-assessments/	•
Resource efficiency	Assessment of resource efficiency indicators and targets. Final report (European Commission, DG Environment, 2012)	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/resource_efficiency/pdf/report.pdf	
	The Circular Economy and Impact Assessment. A Primer. (Fothergill and Murphy, 2021)	https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/The%20Circular%20Economy%20and%20IA_Primer.pdf	•

ANNEX III / BILAG III

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

INTERNATIONALE POLITIKKER OG MÅL

EIA and SEA are central horizontal regulations, which include aspects across different environmental subject areas. Both are thus viewed as important procedural means to support the implementation of a range of sector EU policies, directives and international agreements and conventions.

In the following, a non-exhaustive list of policies, directives etc. related to each of the factors in the environmental concept in EIA and SEA, are listed.

Flora, fauna and biodiversity / Flora, fauna og biologiske mangfoldighed

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (artk. 2) Council Decision 93/626/EEC(9)**	*The convention has 3 aims:* - *conservation of biological diversity (i.e., the variety of living things found on Earth);* - *sustainable use of the components of biological diversity;* - *fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.* *Biological diversity has major ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, leisure and aesthetic benefits.*	Convention on Biological Diversity (europa.eu)
***EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030**	*To put biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030, we need to step up the protection and restoration of nature. This should be done by improving and widening our network of protected areas and by developing an ambitious EU Nature Restoration Plan.*	EUR-Lex - 52020DC0380 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***Habitats Directive (92/43/EC)**	*1. The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.* *2. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.* *3. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.*	EUR-Lex - 31992L0043 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

***Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)**	*1. This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation.* *2. It shall apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.*	EUR-Lex - 32009L0147 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - and beyond - Sustaining ecosystem services for human well–being, SEC(2006)621**	*This loss of biodiversity, at the levels of ecosystems, species and genes, is of concern not just because of the important intrinsic value of nature, but also because it results in a decline in 'ecosystem services' which natural systems provide. These services include production of food, fuel, fibre, and medicines, regulation of water, air and climate, maintenance of soil fertility, cycling of nutrients. In this context concern for biodiversity is integral to sustainable development and underpins competitivity, growth and employment, and improved livelihoods. (p.3)*	LexUriServ.do (europa.eu)
Directive 2013/30/EU	*(2) The objective of this Directive is to reduce as far as possible the occurrence of major accidents relating to offshore oil and gas operations and to limit their consequences, thus increasing the protection of the marine environment and coastal economies against pollution, establishing minimum conditions for safe offshore exploration and exploitation of oil and gas and limiting possible disruptions to Union indigenous energy production, and to improve the response mechanisms in case of an accident.*	EUR-Lex - 32013L0030 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Directive 2008/56/EC of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)	*(3) The marine environment is a precious heritage that must be protected, preserved and, where practicable, restored with the ultimate aim of maintaining biodiversity and providing diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive. In that respect, this Directive should, inter alia, promote the integration of environmental considerations into all relevant policy areas and deliver the environmental pillar of the future maritime policy for the European Union.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056&from=EN

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC)**	*This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.*	EUR-Lex - 32012L0018 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (1998)	*The convention, in force since 30 October 2001, is based on the premise that greater public awareness of and involvement in environmental matters will improve environmental protection. It is designed to help protect the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being. To this end, the convention provides for action in 3 areas:* • *ensuring public access to environmental information held by the public authorities;* • *fostering public participation in decision-making which affects the environment;* • *extending the conditions of access to justice in environmental matters.*	EUR-Lex - l28056 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	1. The aim of this Directive shall be to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent, or reduce on a prioritized basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure *to environmental noise.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32002L0049&from=EN

Soil / Jordbund

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***'Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection' (2006)**	*As soil formation is an extremely slow process, soil can be considered essentially as a nonrenewable resource. Soil provides us with food, biomass and raw materials. It serves as a platform for human activities and landscape and as an archive of heritage and plays a central role as a habitat and gene pool. It stores, filters and transforms many substances, including water, nutrients and carbon. In fact, it is the biggest carbon store in the world (1,500 gigatonnes). These functions must be protected because of both their socio-economic and environmental importance.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52006DC0231&from=EN
***'EU soil strategy for 2030' (2021)**	*Medium-term objectives by 2030:* *• Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world (Sustainable Development Goal 15.3).* *• Significant areas of degraded and carbon-rich ecosystems, including soils, are restored.* *• Reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50% by 2030.* *• Significant progress has been made in the remediation of contaminated sites.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0699
***'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (2011)**	*Europe has enjoyed many decades of growth in wealth and wellbeing, based on intensive use of resources. But today it faces the dual challenge of stimulating the growth needed to provide jobs and well-being to its citizens, and of ensuring that the quality of this growth leads to a sustainable future. To tackle these challenges and turn them into opportunities our economy will require a fundamental transformation within a generation – in energy, industry, agriculture, fisheries and transport systems, and in producer and consumer behaviour. Preparing that transformation in a timely, predictable and controlled manner will allow us to further develop our wealth and wellbeing, whilst reducing the levels and impact of our resource use.*	EUR-Lex - 52011DC0571 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***Final document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro on 20-22 June 2012**	*206. We recognize the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation. In view of this, we will strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development. This should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources.*	Future We Want .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (un.org)

Land / Jordarealer

Title	Objectives	Link/source
'Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection' (2006)	*The growth in world population, the rising consumption of meat and dairy products in the emerging economies, and the increased use of biomass for energy and other industrial purposes, will all lead to increased global land use and potential soil degradation. At the same time, weather events linked to climate change, desertification and land take for urbanisation and infrastructure will exacerbate this trend. This matters to Europe because competition for land and water resources creates serious risks of geopolitical imbalances. In addition, land degradation leads to a global decrease in the amount of multi-functional land. The EU will thus be even more dependent in future on its finite land resources – which include some of the most fertile soils in the world – and on their sustainable use.*	The Soil Thematic Strategy - Soil - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)
***'EU soil strategy for 2030' (2021)**	*Medium-term objectives by 2030:* *• Achieve an EU net greenhouse gas removal of 310 million tonnes CO2 equivalent per year for the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector.* *Long-term objectives by 2050:* *• Reach no net land take.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0699
'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (2011)	*The use of land is nearly always a trade-off between various social, economic and environmental needs (e.g. housing, transport infrastructure, energy production, agriculture, nature protection). Decisions on land use are long term commitments which are difficult or costly to reverse. At the moment, these decisions are often taken without proper prior analysis of such impacts, for example through a Strategic Environmental assessment. The EU agricultural, energy, transport and cohesion policy reforms will provide the opportunity to set the framework and the right incentives for public authorities and land owners to achieve this objective.*	EUR-Lex - 52011DC0571 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Final document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro on 20-22 June 2012	*110. Noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, we resolve to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development.*	Future We Want: Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (un.org)

Water / Vand

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***Water Framework Directive [WFD] (2000/60/EC)**	protect and, where necessary, restore water bodies in order to reach good status, and to prevent deterioration. Good status means both good chemical and good ecological status.	EUR-Lex - 32000L0060 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)**	Application of the WFD in river basin context	Implementation of River basin management plans - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)
***Marine Strategy Framework Directive [MSFD] (2008/56/EC)**	*(a) protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration or, where practicable, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected;* *(b) prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution as defined in Article 3(8), so as to ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea.*	EUR-Lex - 32008L0056 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)**	*1. This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.*	EUR-Lex - 32014L0089 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
***Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)**	*The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.*	EUR-Lex - 32007L0060 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

Air / Luft

Title	Objectives	Link/source
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and Gothenburg Protocol 1999	*(…) protect man and his environment against air pollution and shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution.*	Microsoft Word - 1979 CLRTAP.e.doc (unece.org)
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe [CAFE] Directive (2008/50/EC)	*This Directive lays down measures aimed at the following:* *- defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole;*	EUR-Lex - 32008L0050 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

	- *assessing the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria;* - *obtaining information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements (…)*	
Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	*The objectives of this Directive shall be to:* *(a) establish a target value for the concentration of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air so as to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on human health and the environment as a whole;* *(b) ensure, with respect to arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, that ambient air quality is maintained where it is good and that it is improved in other cases; (...)*	EUR-Lex - 32004L0107 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

Climatic factors / Klimatiske faktorer

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050**	*The transition towards a competitive low carbon economy means that the EU should prepare for reductions in its domestic emissions by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990.*	EN (europa.eu)
***EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (COM(2013) 216 final)**	*The European Green Deal, the EU's growth strategy for a sustainable future, is predicated on the realisation that the green transformation is an opportunity and that failure to act has a huge cost. It shows EU leadership in preventing the worst, by committing to climate neutrality, and in preparing better, by pointing to more ambitious adaptation action that builds on the 2013 EU Adaptation Strategy.*	EU Adaptation Strategy (europa.eu)
***Adapting infrastructure to climate change (SWD(2013) 137 final)**	*This paper presents the contribution of the European Union to climate change adaptation in selected infrastructure sectors. It covers energy and transport infrastructure as well as buildings in the EU – sectors which were given priority for adaptation policy mainstreaming in the 2009 White Paper on Climate Change Adaptation. The paper also discusses the instruments and financing provided by the European Union to make Europe's infrastructure more climate resilient.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013SC0137
Paris Agreement (2015)	*1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:* *(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;*	ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT - Paris Agreement text English (unfccc.int)

	(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and *(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.*	
EU 20-20-20 Agreement and 2030 EU Climate and Energy Package	*An ambitious commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 2050 roadmaps. Delivery of this commitment should follow a cost-efficient approach which responds to the challenges of affordability, competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability, and which takes account of current economic and political circumstances.* - At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) - At least 32% share for renewable energy - At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency	EUR-Lex - 52014DC0015 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
European Green Deal	*Making Europe the first climate neutral continent in the world: this is the goal that we are set to accomplish. Our first major milestone down this ambitious path will be a 55% reduction of emissions by 2030. The decade we have entered will be decisive.* - no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 - economic growth decoupled from resource use - no person and no place left behind	Delivering the European Green Deal (europa.eu)
Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009	*This Regulation lays down rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer, on the reporting of information related to those substances and on the import, export, placing on the market and use of products and equipment containing or relying on those substances.*	EUR-Lex - 32009R1005 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Fluorinated Greenhouse Gas Regulation (EU) No 517/2014	The objective of this Regulation is to protect the environment by reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases. Accordingly, this Regulation: (a) establishes rules on containment, use, recovery and destruction of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and on related ancillary measures (…)	EUR-Lex - 32014R0517 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

Landscape / Landskab

Title	Objectives	Link/source
European Landscape Convention of 20 October 2000	*(…) to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise co-operation between the Parties.*	The European Landscape Convention (coe.int)

Title	Objectives	Link/source
European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21th Century	*It seeks to encourage and facilitate the implementation of the heritage-related conventions. It advocates a shared and unifying approach to cultural heritage and how it should be managed, based on an effective legal framework to ensure the integrated conservation of heritage, within the meaning of Resolution Res(76)28 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning the adaptation of laws and regulations to the requirements of integrated conservation of the architectural heritage, and the involvement of all the major players, institutional and other, and the representatives of professionals and civil society, at local, national, European and international level.*	16808ae270 (coe.int)
***Article 167(4) TFEU**	*1. The Union shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore.*	Art. 167 TFEU - (ex Article 151 TEC) (lexparency.org)
***European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of 6 May 1969**	*Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose, in particular, of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;*	http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/COETS/1969/1.html
***Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe of 3 October 1985**	*Article 2* *For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of buildings and sites to be protected, each Party undertakes to maintain inventories and in the event of threats to the properties concerned, to prepare appropriate documentation at the earliest opportunity.*	https://rm.coe.int/168007a087
***Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society of 27 October 2005**	*The Parties to this Convention agree to:* *a) recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;* *b) recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage;* *c) emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal;* *d) take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning:* - *the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society, and in the processes of sustainable development and the promotion of cultural diversity;* - *greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.*	CETS 199 - Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (coe.int)

Major accidents and/or disasters / Større menneske- og naturskabte katastroferisici og ulykker

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***Commission Communication of 23 February 2009 entitled 'A Community approach on the prevention of natural and man-made disasters',**	*In recent years EU Member States have been buffeted by a considerable number of disasters. To put this into perspective, records show that during the first six years of the EU Solidarity Fund, the Commission received 62 requests for financial support from 21 different countries[1]. Of these, roughly a third fall into the category of 'major disasters'. Other disasters did not prompt requests for use of the Fund, although their impact on the populations affected, the environment and the economy was considerable and, in many cases, lasting.* *The damage is almost always hard to gauge, in particular taking into account the loss of human life. In any event, the economic and social costs of disasters are very significant.* *It is against this backdrop that prevention should increase in social importance, becoming an increasingly important stage in disaster management.*	Report on the Commission communication: A Community approach on the prevention of natural and man-made disasters | A7-0227/2010 | European Parliament (europa.eu)
***United Nations Hyogo Framework for Action Programme (2005-2015)**	*The Conference provided a unique opportunity to promote a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. It underscored the need for, and identified ways of, building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.*	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters - full text | UNDRR
***Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)**	*This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012L0018&from=EN

Resource efficiency / Ressourceeffektivitet

Title	Objectives	Link/source
***'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (2011)**	*Transformation will need a policy framework that creates a playing field, where innovation and resource efficiency are rewarded, creating economic opportunities and improved security of supply through product redesign, sustainable management of environmental resources, greater reuse, recycling and substitution of materials and resource savings. Decoupling growth from resource use and unlocking these new sources of growth needs coherence and integration in the policies that shape our economy and our lifestyles.*	EUR-Lex - 52011DC0571 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
A new Circular Economy Action Plan	*(…) the EU needs to accelerate the transition towards a regenerative growth model that gives back to the planet more than it takes, advance towards keeping its resource consumption within planetary boundaries, and therefore strive to reduce its consumption footprint and double its circular material use rate in the coming decade.*	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583933814386&uri=COM:2020:98:FIN

ANNEX IV / BILAG IV

SDG'S IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTICE

SDG'ER I MILJØVURDERINGSPRAKSIS

	**Delmål 1.2:** Inden 2030 skal andelen af mænd, kvinder og børn i alle aldre, som lever i fattigdom i alle dens dimensioner, halveres i henhold til nationale definitioner.
	**Delmål 1.5**: Inden 2030 skal modstandsdygtigheden opbygges hos de fattige og hos mennesker, der lever i udsatte situationer, og deres eksponering og sårbarhed over for klimarelaterede ekstreme hændelser og andre økonomiske, sociale og miljømæssige chok og katastrofer skal reduceres.
	**Delmål 1.b:** Der skal skabes solide politiske rammer på nationalt, regionalt og internationalt plan, baseret på udviklingsstrategier med særlig fokus på de fattige og på ligestilling, for at støtte fremskyndelse af investeringer i tiltag til udryddelse af fattigdom.
	**Delmål 2.4:** Inden 2030 skal der sikres bæredygtige fødevareproduktionssystemer og implementeres modstandsdygtige landbrugspraksisser, som øger produktivitet og produktion, medvirker til at bevare økosystemer, styrker kapaciteten for tilpasning til klimaforandringer, ekstreme vejrforhold, tørke, oversvømmelser og andre katastrofer, og som fremskynder forbedring af land og jordkvalitet.
	**Delmål 3.3:** Inden 2030 skal epidemierne af AIDS, tuberkulose, malaria og negligerede tropiske sygdomme afsluttes, og hepatitis, vandbårne sygdomme og andre smitsomme sygdomme skal bekæmpes.
	**Delmål 3.4:** Inden 2030 skal tidlig dødelighed, som følge af ikke-smitsomme sygdomme, reduceres med en tredjedel gennem forebyggelse og behandling, og mental sundhed og trivsel skal fremmes.
	**Delmål 3.6:** Inden 2020 skal antallet af globale dødsfald og tilskadekomster som følge af trafikulykker halveres.
	**Delmål 3.9:** Inden 2030 skal antallet af dødsfald og sygdomstilfælde som følge af udsættelse for farlige kemikalier samt luft-, vand- og jordforurening væsentligt reduceres.
	**Delmål 4.a:** Uddannelsesinstitutioner skal bygges og opgraderes, så de tager hensyn til barnets tarv, handicap og køn, og så de skaber et sikkert, ikkevoldeligt, inkluderende og effektivt læringsmiljø for alle.
	**Delmål 5.2:** Alle former for vold mod alle kvinder og piger i de offentlige og private rum skal elimineres, herunder menneskehandel og seksuel og andre former for udnyttelse.
	**Delmål 6.1:** Inden 2030 skal der opnås universel og lige adgang til sikkert drikkevand til en overkommelig pris for alle.
	**Delmål 6.3:** Inden 2030 skal vandkvaliteten forbedres ved at reducere forurening, afskaffe affaldsdumping og minimere udslip af farlige kemikalier og materialer, og halvere andelen af ubehandlet spildevand og væsentligt øge genanvendelse og sikker genbrug globalt.
	**Delmål 6.4:** Inden 2030 skal effektiviteten af vandanvendelsen indenfor alle sektorer øges væsentligt, og der skal sikres bæredygtig indvinding af og forsyning med ferskvand for at imødegå vandknaphed, og væsentligt reducere antallet af mennesker, der lider af vandmangel, betydeligt.
	**Delmål 6.6:** Inden 2020 skal vandrelaterede økosystemer, herunder bjerge, skove, vådområder, floder, grundvandsbassiner og søer beskyttes og gendannes.
	**Delmål 7.1:** Inden 2030 skal der sikres universel adgang til pålidelig og moderne energiforsyning til en overkommelig pris.



Delmål 7.2: Inden 2030 skal andelen af vedvarende energi i det globale energimix øges væsentligt.



Delmål 7.3: Inden 2030 skal den globale hastighed for forbedring af energieffektiviteten fordobles.



Delmål 8.4: Frem til 2030 skal den globale ressourceeffektivitet inden for forbrug og produktion løbende forbedres, og det skal bestræbes at afkoble økonomisk vækst fra miljøforringelse, i overensstemmelse med de 10-årige ramme programmer for bæredygtige forbrugs- og produktionsmønstre, med de udviklede lande i spidsen.



Delmål 8.6: Inden 2020 skal andelen af unge, der ikke er i beskæftigelse eller under uddannelse væsentligt reduceres.



Delmål 8.7: Der skal træffes øjeblikkelige og effektive foranstaltninger for at udrydde tvangsarbejde, moderne slaveri og menneskehandel og for at sikre forbud mod og afskaffelse af de værste former for børnearbejde, herunder rekruttering og anvendelse af børnesoldater, og for at udrydde børnearbejde i alle dens former inden 2025.



Delmål 8.8: Arbejdstagernes rettigheder skal beskyttes og et sikkert og stabilt arbejdsmiljø for alle arbejdstagere skal fremmes, herunder for migrantarbejdere, især kvindelige migranter, og dem i usikre beskæftigelsesforhold.



Delmål 8.9: Inden 2030 skal der udformes og gennemføres politikker, der fremmer bæredygtig turisme, som skaber arbejdspladser og fremmer lokale kultur og produkter.



Delmål 9.1: Der skal udvikles pålidelig, bæredygtig og robust infrastruktur af høj kvalitet, herunder regionale og grænseoverskridende infrastruktur, for at støtte den økonomiske udvikling og menneskelig trivsel, med fokus på lige adgang for alle til en overkommelig pris.



Delmål 9.2: En inklusiv og bæredygtig industrialisering skal fremmes, og industriens andel af beskæftigelsen og bruttonationalproduktet skal øges i betydelig grad inden 2030 i overensstemmelse med nationale forhold. I de mindst udviklede lande skal industriens markedsandel fordobles.



Delmål 9.4: Inden 2030 skal infrastrukturen opgraderes og industrier retrofittes (moderniseres) for at gøre dem bæredygtige, med mere effektiv udnyttelse af ressourcer og øget brug af rene og miljøvenlige teknologier og industrielle processer. Alle lande skal handle ud fra deres respektive kapacitet.



Delmål 10.1: Inden 2030 skal der opnås og fastholdes en gradvis indkomststigning for de nederste 40 procent af befolkningen, der er højere end landsgennemsnittet.



Delmål 10.3: Alle skal sikres lige muligheder, ligesom samfundsforårsaget uligheder skal reduceres, bl.a. ved at afskaffe diskriminerende love, politikker og skikke, og ved at fremme hensigtsmæssig lovgivning, politikker og foranstaltninger til at imødegå dette



Delmål 11.1: Inden 2030 skal alle sikres adgang til egnede og sikre boliger til en overkommelige pris med adgang til grundlæggende tjenesteydelser, og slumkvarterer skal opgraderes.



Delmål 11.2: Inden 2030 skal der skabes adgang for alle til sikre, tilgængelige og bæredygtige transportsystemer til en overkommelig pris, trafiksikkerheden skal forbedres bl.a. ved at udbygge den kollektive trafik med særligt hensyn til behov hos sårbare befolkningsgrupper, kvinder, børn, personer med handicap og de ældre.



Delmål 11.3: Inden 2030 skal byudvikling gøres mere inkluderende og bæredygtig, og kapaciteten til en inddragende, integreret og bæredygtig boligplanlægning og forvaltning i alle lande skal styrkes.



Delmål 11.4: Indsatsen for at beskytte og bevare verdens kultur- og naturarv skal styrkes.



Delmål 11.5: Inden 2030 skal antallet af dødsfald og antallet af berørte personer samt reduktion i de direkte økonomiske tab i forhold til det globale bruttonationalprodukt, som følge af katastrofer, herunder vandrelaterede katastrofer, reduceres betydeligt med fokus på beskyttelse af de fattige og mennesker i sårbare situationer



Delmål 11.6: Inden 2030 skal den negative miljøbelastning pr. indbygger reduceres, herunder ved at lægge særlig vægt på luftkvalitet og på husholdnings- og anden affaldsforvaltning.



Delmål 11.7: Inden 2030 skal der gives universel adgang til sikre, inkluderende og tilgængelige, grønne og offentlige rum, især for kvinder og børn, for ældre mennesker og for personer med handicap.



Delmål 11.a: Positive økonomiske, sociale og miljømæssige forbindelser mellem by, opland og landdistrikter skal støttes ved at styrke den nationale og regionale udviklingsplanlægning.



Delmål 11.b: Inden 2020 skal der ske en betydelig stigning i antallet af byer og bosættelser, der vedtager og gennemfører integrerede politikker og planer, der stræber mod inklusion *(øvrige punkter er dækket af andre indikatorer)*, ressourceeffektivitet, modvirkning og tilpasning til klimaændringer, modstandsdygtighed over for katastrofer, og som udvikler og gennemfører helhedsorienteret katastrofe-risikostyring på alle niveauer, i overensstemmelse med Sendai-rammen for Katastrofe- og Risikoforebyggelse (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030).



Delmål 12.2: Inden 2030 skal der opnås en bæredygtig forvaltning og effektiv udnyttelse af naturressourcer.



Delmål 12.3: Inden 2030 skal det globale madspild på detail- og forbrugerniveau pr. indbygger halveres og fødevaretab i produktions- og forsyningskæder, herunder tab af afgrøder efter høst, skal reduceres.



Delmål 12.4: Inden 2020 skal der opnås en miljømæssig forsvarlig håndtering af kemikalier og affald i hele deres livscyklus, i overensstemmelse med de aftalte internationale rammer, og udledning til luft, vand og jord skal væsentligt reduceres for at minimere negative indvirkninger på menneskers sundhed og miljøet



Delmål 12.5: Inden 2030 skal affaldsgenereringen væsentligt reduceres gennem forebyggelse, reduktion, genvinding og genbrug.



Delmål 12.6: Virksomheder, især store og transnationale virksomheder, skal opfordres til at benytte bæredygtig praksis og til at integrere oplysninger om bæredygtighed i deres rapporteringscyklus.



Delmål 12.7: Der skal fremmes bæredygtige offentlige indkøbspraksis i overensstemmelse med nationale politikker og prioriteter.



Delmål 13.1: Modstandskraft og tilpasningsevne til klimarelaterede risici og naturkatastrofer i alle lande skal styrkes.



Delmål 13.2: Tiltag mod klimaforandringer skal integreres i nationale politikker, strategier og planlægning.



Delmål 14.1: Inden 2025 skal alle former for havforurening forhindres og væsentligt reduceres, især forurening forårsaget af landbaserede aktiviteter, herunder havaffald og forurening med næringsstoffer.



Delmål 14.2: Inden 2020 skal hav- og kystnære økosystemer beskyttes og forvaltes bæredygtigt for at undgå væsentlige negative indvirkninger, bl.a. ved at styrke deres modstandskraft og ved at genoprette dem for at opnå sunde og produktive have.



Delmål 14.3: Indvirkningen af forsuringen af havene skal minimeres og håndteres, bl.a. gennem øget videnskabeligt samarbejde på alle niveauer.



Delmål 14.4: Inden 2020 skal fiskeri reguleres effektivt, og der skal sættes en stopper for overfiskeri, for ulovligt, urapporteret og ureguleret fiskeri og for destruktive fiskerimetoder. Der skal implementeres videnskabeligt baserede forvaltningsplaner for at genoprette fiskebestande hurtigst muligt, og som minimum til niveauer, der giver et bæredygtigt udbytte vurderet efter deres biologiske karakteristika.



Delmål 14.5: Inden 2020 skal mindst 10 procent af kyst- og havområder være beskyttet, i overensstemmelse med national og international lovgivning og baseret på den bedste tilgængelige videnskabelige information.



Delmål 14.b: Småfiskere skal gives adgang til havets ressourcer og markeder.



Delmål 15.1: Inden 2020 skal der sikres bevarelse, genoprettelse og bæredygtig brug af økosystemer på land og i ferskvand og deres tjenesteydelser, specielt skove, vådområder, bjerge og tørområder i henhold til forpligtigelser under internationale aftaler.



Delmål 15.2: Inden 2020 skal bæredygtig forvaltning af alle typer af skove fremmes, skovrydning skal stoppes, forringede skove skal genskabes og skovrejsning og skovtilplantning skal væsentligt øges set.



Delmål 15.3: Inden 2030 skal ørkendannelse bekæmpes, forringet land og jord genoprettes, herunder land påvirket af ørkendannelse, tørke og oversvømmelse, og det skal forsøges at opnå en jordforringelsesneutral verden.



Delmål 15.5: Der skal tages omgående og væsentlig handling for at begrænse forringelse af naturlige levesteder, stoppe tab af biodiversitet og, inden 2020, beskytte og forhindre udryddelse af truede arter.



Delmål 15.8: Inden 2020 skal der introduceres foranstaltninger for at forhindre indførelsen og væsentligt begrænses indvirkningen af invasive arter på land- og i vandøkosystemer, og der skal kontrolleres eller udryddes de prioriterede arter.



Delmål 15.9: Inden 2020 skal der integreres økosystem- og biodiversitetsværdier i national og lokal planlægning, i udviklingsprocesser, og i fattigdomsbekæmpelsesstrategier og redegørelser.



Delmål 16.1: Alle former for vold og voldsrelateret dødsfald skal reduceres væsentligt overalt.

Project Partners

Project funded by

Get in touch via our webpage:
https://dreamsproject.dk/

Or follow us on LinkedIn
https://www.linkedin.com/company/dreamsproject/?originalSubdomain=dk