



**European Environment Agency
Annual Management Plan 2008**

Copenhagen May 2008

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1. EEA mission statement

The European Environment Agency is the EU body dedicated to providing sound, independent information on the environment.

We are a main information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy, and also the general public.

2. Objectives for 2008

The annual management plan 2008 is based on an overall budget of 36.404mEuro. The main objectives for 2008 are as follows:

- to support and strengthen the EEA and Eionet activities, through development of skills, capacities, environmental information products and services;
- to establish the Shared Environmental Information System¹ and the five data centres for which the EEA has responsibility i.e. in the thematic areas of climate change, air, water, biodiversity and land use, in partnership with DG ENV, JRC, Eurostat and member countries;
- to establish agreement on arrangements for data transfer and co-operation in the areas of waste, material flows and resource accounting with Eurostat and on chemicals, environment and health, soil and forestry with the JRC;
- to provide information, analyses and assessments in support of the thematic strategies and key policies including:
 - Inspire and global monitoring for environment and security (GMES), including development of indicators, data flows, fast-track services and spatial analyses relating to land, soil, water, air and ecosystems;
 - Kyoto protocol and future climate change policies, national allocation plans and the EU emissions trading scheme;
 - energy and the environment, particularly in relation to renewable energies;
 - EU targets on biodiversity and actions under the 2006 Communication including the Millennium Assessment for Europe;
 - water framework directive and the marine and maritime strategies
 - agri-environment policies within the CAP;
 - thematic strategies on sustainable use and management of natural resources and prevention and recycling of waste;
 - thematic strategy for soil protection;

¹ The European Commission has outlined a vision for a Shared Environmental Information system (SEIS) in which the information resulting from more coherent environmental monitoring would continue to be managed by the competent authorities in the Member States, but become more readily accessible and shared between all the levels of governance, from local to international. At the European level within SEIS, the Agency has together with EUROSTAT and the JRC agreed with DG ENV on division of responsibilities for maintaining thematic data centres. A data centre is defined as an institutionally supported facility for managing and providing access to data relevant at the European level. The Agency has the role as a data centre in the areas of 1) climate change, 2) air quality 3) water, 4) biodiversity and 5) land use.

- and the Environmental Technology Action Plan.
- to further develop European scenarios using Prelude as the basis;
- to provide assessments, advice and briefings, including foresight analyses, to the European Commission, Parliament and Presidencies on environmental policy areas relating to sustainable development and the Lisbon process, across relevant sectors especially in agriculture, energy and transport;
- to work further with countries, the EU institutions, international organisations, secretariats of international conventions to ensure that respective activities on environmental information and reporting are properly streamlined, coordinated and the effectiveness of joint activities enhanced;
- to further develop co-operation with the research community aimed at better utilisation of results from relevant scientific projects across Europe;
- to communicate key findings and assessments to a broad spectrum of environmental organisations, business, governments and the general public and provide public access to environmental information in accordance with the Århus convention.

3. Strategic indicators of EEA performance

EEA performance will be measured through the Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and its internal management systems using objectives and measures in four inter-related perspectives: financial, client, business, and learning and growth (a balanced scorecard).

EMAS perspective

The environmental management system of the EEA comprises five main parts: 1) management, 2) environment, 3) communications and human resource management, 4) building operation and 5) common environmental activities. The EEA publishes yearly an environmental statement documenting the EEA's consumption figures in key priority areas: consumption of energy, paper and water and production of waste, as well as amount of CO₂ emissions due to EEA paid travelling by flight.

Financial perspective

Budget
Sound financial management

Client perspective

Relevance
Effectiveness
Quality/transparency
Image

Business process

Data supply chain
Knowledge sharing
Data handling
Publications - timeliness
Internal support - timeliness
Impact of publications

Learning and growth

Work force
Capability
Motivation

4. WORKPROGRAMME 2008

1 PROVIDING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM (7349k)

- 1.1 Information and communications technology for EEA and Eionet
- 1.2 Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)
- 1.3 Publications and translations

2 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY (2943k)

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- 2.2 GHG monitoring, accounting, reporting and review
- 2.3 Impacts, adaptation and outlooks
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3 NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY (2543k)

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6 EEA IN THE WIDER WORLD (749k)

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8 LAND USE AND LANDSCAPES (2678k)

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9 SCENARIOS & FORWARD STUDIES (1152k)

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- 10.3 Chemicals
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1 PROVIDING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM

General objective:

Work on the EEA/Eionet information system will be focused on improving the quality assurance of data flows with emphasis on the five thematic areas where EEA will act as a European data centre, including data for the core set of indicators plus the data flows envisaged under GEO, GEOSS, Inspire and GMES. Quality assurance and control procedures will be developed and agreed upon within Eionet and supported by the relevant European Topic Centres where appropriate. Analytical tools and services will continue to be enhanced to enable EEA clients to access and use information more readily. This general objective will run from 2006 - 08.

1.1 Information and communications technology for EEA and Eionet

Specific objectives:

- provide horizontal services supporting the EEA/Eionet data collection, data management and access to data, with a focus on the use of Reportnet applications, across the five thematic areas where EEA has the role of a European data centre. This includes support to ensure consistency and harmonisation of data across themes and support for QA/QC processes, use of software tools and promotion of best practice
- ensure the continuous smooth operation of the electronic Eionet network by providing system administration, directory services, helpdesk and training, and maintain the Eionet web portal, offering targeted information to the Eionet community
- further develop the software on the network to meet user's requirements and for supporting improved QA/QC processes
- support EEA staff in their work, ensuring continuous smooth operation of the internal systems by providing high quality IT infrastructure, helpdesk services and operational support to administrative applications
- coordinate the IDA projects on IT development and Business Process Re-engineering

1.2 Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

EEA will contribute to the development of a Shared Environmental Information System for Europe (SEIS). The objective of SEIS is to establish a distributed and sustained environmental information system to improve accessibility and sharing of data and information within Europe and provision of services to public policy makers and citizens taking into account the principle of subsidiarity. Such an information system should lead to an improvement both in the quality of environmental data and information and in its management, use, dissemination and reporting. The SEIS will be built gradually upon the information and systems that already exist in the Member States and at the European level.

SEIS will be based on a network of information providers for sharing environmental data and information. This principle is inherent in the original SEIS vision as agreed by the EPRG in 2005 and reflects, on the one hand, Europe's commitment to open society and governance, and, on the other hand, the possibilities offered by today's information technology. The recently adopted INSPIRE directive will provide a good basis for those aspects of the SEIS infrastructure that have to do with interoperability, sharing and access of spatial data.

SEIS is seen as an evolving process, building on discussions that began in the late

1990s on how to streamline reporting of data and information by countries to the European level. During the strategy 2004-2008, priority is given to extend EEA's information system to a shared European integrated spatial information system in line with the infrastructure for spatial information in Europe (INSPIRE), global monitoring for environment and security (GMES) and global earth observation system of systems (GEOSS) initiatives.

Effective implementation of the SEIS will considerably contribute to the better regulation and simplification agendas and will facilitate the monitoring of the State of Environment in Europe. In particular, if the objective of SEIS can be achieved, it should become increasingly possible to replace or reduce many of the existing data reporting requirements to the European Commission, international conventions, EEA and others, while at the same time not only maintaining but improving access to the information needed for policy formulation, monitoring and assessment.

The SEIS concept can be structured along the following four elements:

- content (data, information and metadata);
- data and information services (input/output);
- infrastructure (using Inspire as legal framework for building a European spatial data infrastructure);
- organisation and policies (coordination and institutional cooperation at different levels).

EEA and Eionet will contribute to SEIS as a network of information nodes, a European spatial data infrastructure and the necessary services and tools for monitoring, assessment and reporting on the state and outlook of Europe's environment. A stepwise implementation will be adopted.

The EEA information node will be developed along the four elements of the SEIS concept as listed above. The EEA work programme 2008 will contribute to each of these four elements: (i) Content: data and information management of the 5 European data centres (air, climate change, land use, biodiversity, water) structured along a common approach as the other European data centres, coordinated by the Group of four. (ii) Data and information services: further maintenance and development of Reportnet tools, Indicator Management System, multilingual glossary, download services, web map view services, etc. (iii) Infrastructure: architecture development using the spatial data infrastructure as backbone, including relevant Inspire Annex I, II and III compliant European geospatial reference data required for integrated environmental assessments; (iv) Organisation: partnerships and link to Eionet, EC, UNEP, NGOs, industry, and other information providers where appropriate.

1.3 Publications and translations

Specific objectives:

- ensure smooth cross-media publication of EEA regular assessments and other reports and maintain an efficient high-quality production system
- maintain a continuously updated, informative web site, providing access to EEA's complete set of products and services and full traceability of the underpinning data
- strengthen the EEA's external profile through graphical refinement of both electronic and paper products and alignment of the web site to new requirements and standards for accessibility
- provide technical support for multimedia developments
- improve the quality of translations in order to assure that EEA main messages and key products are accessible to citizens of EEA member countries in their

- native language
- establish the EEA products as definitive and self-standing and for them to be known to citizens and the international community

2 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

General objective:

Support the implementation of the Kyoto protocol in the EU, evaluation of EU policies, and the development of long-term (post-2012) strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Provide information on and assessments of the impacts of and vulnerability to climate change in Europe. Provide information and assessments on impacts of energy production and use on the environment.

In 2008:

- develop the climate change data centre in accordance with the agreement between DG Environment, JRC and Eurostat, and in the context of SEIS focusing on collection, management and quality-assurance of greenhouse gas inventory data and gradually including other climate change data
- support the review of the EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Decision
- report on trends in GHG emissions (inventory) and on progress towards meeting Kyoto targets
- report on experiences with the EU emission trading scheme (ETS)
- support the development of the White Paper on adaptation
- publish an indicator based assessment report on impacts of climate change in Europe
- provide information on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
- prepare an overview of existing European scenarios for achieving the EU +2 C target, as input into the EEA 2010 State of the Environment and Outlook report.
- maintain and develop energy and environment information and analyse and report on the environmental benefits of and pressures arising from the use of renewable energies (including analysis of pathways to achieve the EU target of 20% renewable energy by 2020 and 10% biofuels in road transport by 2020)
- continue networking with our main clients and partners (European Commission, member countries, international organisations and conventions, scientific community, industry, environmental and business NGOs)

2.1 Climate change data centre

Specific objectives:

- further implement the EEA data centre in the context of SEIS linked to launches of existing and planned (2008) EEA information – in particular GHG emissions and projections and the 2008 report on climate change indicators
- establish context and links to climate change information managed by other Go4 members in particular: LULUCF (land use, land use change and forestry or “carbon sinks”) information, EU ETS information MS/EU registry information, climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation information.
- specifically for GHG data: ensure that the GHG inventory data collected annually through the EU GHG Monitoring mechanism is quality assured; use and maintain the GHG “aggregator” database tool developed in 2007 to compile the EU GHG inventory; make GHG data available for publication on the EEA web site (data service) using the GHG web viewer developed in 2007
- specifically for climate change impacts data: collect and present all indicators and main underlying data in the indicator management system

2.2 GHG monitoring, accounting, reporting and review

Specific objectives:

- produce an indicator-based assessment of the progress towards reaching the EU Kyoto- and burden sharing targets and of the effectiveness of existing national and EU policies in achieving these targets
- compile and develop the EU annual Community greenhouse gas inventory and inventory report, including a comparison of data from EU ETS and data from Eurocontrol on aviation with national data
- start developing full accounting of EC GHG data as required under the Kyoto Protocol
- apply methods to estimate EU GHG emissions for year X-1
- update EEA Core Set of Indicators on GHG emissions and projections
- support the EU Climate Change Committee and its working groups
- support review of the EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Decision
- prepare technical report on EU ETS experiences in 2005-2007
- support IPCC (Intergovernmental panel on climate change), UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol on methodological issues and reviews related to GHG inventories
- support streamlining of reporting and improved consistency of GHG inventories, EU ETS data, PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register), and air pollutant emission inventories (NEC, National Emission Ceilings Directive; CLRTAP, Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution)

2.3 Impacts, adaptation and outlooks

Specific objectives:

- provide support to EU policy development on adaptation (follow-up of Green Paper) through data, indicators and information, as follows:
- publish a joint EEA-JRC-WHO report on climate impact indicators in 2008 and update core set climate change impact indicators
- start developing adaptation indicators
- start developing a database on (sub-) national actions relevant for adaptation to climate change
- develop approaches to integrate climate change impacts and adaptation issues into other main policy areas (consistent with the more specific projects on water/climate change in area 4 and biodiversity and climate change in area3)
- further work on costs of adaptation, exploring approaches to include country specific information (follow-up from 2007 work)
- produce working paper(s) on European outlooks/scenarios on impacts of climate change, emission reduction potential and costs of measures, as input to the State of the Environment and Outlook report 2010
- participate in meetings (Commission; UNFCCC; EU Council expert groups; EPA, Environmental Protection Agencies' network)

2.4 Energy, transport and environment

Specific objectives:

- publish and launch a 2008 Energy and Environment indicator based analysis report (update and extension of 2006 report)
- contribute to the sustainable development indicators led by Eurostat and participate in their working groups
- further analyse possible EU (domestic) pathways (transport, heat, electricity) to achieve the EU target of 20% renewable energy by 2020 and 10% biofuels in road transport by 2020 (including analysis of the potential of second

- generation biofuels) (follow-up of 2007 work)
- further assess the renewable energy potential by 2020 and 2030, taking into account environmental constraints. These include avoided LCA (Life Cycle Analysis) air/GHG emissions but also adverse effects on biodiversity both inside and outside Europe. The project will also analyse possible sustainability criteria for biofuels
- prepare a paper on possible EEA work on energy efficiency (e.g. indicators)
- assess the effectiveness of existing policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions from the transport sector and analyse ancillary benefits concerning environmental issues
- analyse data needs for inclusion of international bunker emissions within UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) including follow up the outcome of the technical workshop on bunkers issues held in 2007

3 NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

The 2008 Management Plan for Nature and Biodiversity is designed to continue projects that have been shaping the activities of the EEA in this area since 2004 and are expected to continue to do so for some years to come, responding to the challenges contained in the Biodiversity Communication of 2006 as well as in other emerging, relevant policies such as the EU Territorial Agenda and the Maritime Policy. In 2008, key outcomes of this area of work will be the preparation of the first indicator-based assessment of the EU's performance towards halting biodiversity loss by 2010, a forest ecosystems report in support of CBD COP-9 work in this area, and an assessment on status and action on Invasive Alien Species in Europe.

In a broader sense the work programme will start to reflect main discussions on the EEA strategy 2009-2013, and be oriented towards major contributions to SOER2010 and the EURECA2012

All of the activities below have significant repercussions in terms of resources, especially SEIS, Article 17 reporting, possible new work on the Birds directive, and the implementation of SEBI2010. In recognition of this, the Commission has earmarked increased resources for biodiversity work at the EEA in the 2008 provisional budget, subject to final confirmation by the European Council and Parliament. EEA for its part will continue to realise efficiency gains in its current budget by continuing to improve convergence between different projects by ensuring that data and information produced for one purpose is used for other purposes: e.g. Article 17 information will be integrated into SEBI2010 indicators, and later on into the Ecosystem Assessment.

General objectives:

- implement first stage of the biodiversity data centre at the EU level and frame activities for 2008 onwards
- provide continuous support and assistance for the annual reporting obligations under EU Directives and international conventions – with a stronger commitment towards the Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD - and other multi-annual reporting cycles
- further implement the set of indicators agreed under SEBI2010 during 2007 and put them to work in relevant policy processes
- produce analyses on fragmentation and distribution of ecosystems linked to climate change and sectoral policies, namely agriculture and forest
- implement the framework for economic evaluation of biodiversity started in 2006 and consolidated in 2007

- support the Biodiversity Communication, in general through all the activities in the area and also through the development of the EURECA project, i.e. the assessments (3.2.) should support the European Commission and the EEA on defining the role the EEA can play in the establishment of the scientific mechanism called for under the Communication. In turn, all these initiatives will run in parallel and will support the Potsdam initiative.

3.1 Biodiversity Data Centre

Specific objectives:

- further integrate the existing data flows on biodiversity (species and habitats) within the agreed concept of EEA as Data Centre for Biodiversity and in connection with the shared environmental information system (SEIS), seeking the required synergies with areas both inside EEA remit (Land Use Data Centre, among others) and within the Go4 (Forest Data Centre), in dialogue with the EIONET and other relevant stakeholders
- implement data centre activities scoped for 2008 onwards with particular emphasis on data management and data access, and links to land and water and spatial data infrastructure developments under INSPIRE, namely integrating EUNIS, NATURA2000 and Art. 17 elements
- continue to support the Commission and countries on implementation and assessment of Natura2000, including completion of the list of Natura2000 sites for all member countries (EU25 + BG + RO)
- further analyse the possible EEA contribution to the implementation of the Birds directive with regard to its role on Natura2000
- develop a first evaluation of conservation status of Natura2000 through work with DG ENV and countries and using the IT tool, developed in 2006-2007, for reporting and integrating quality assurance techniques for assessing the information reported by countries
- achieve operational results for the set of indicators agreed in 2007 under SEBI2010, by preparing a first assessment report on EU performance and an analysis of requirements to secure all the indicators agreed under the process, by establishing a road-map for its maintenance and improvement
- use the SEBI2010 framework to develop with Eionet (and other stakeholders) a multi-year timeframe to implement the shared elements of SEIS in an integrated way across biodiversity – and other work areas, namely water and land-use - to ensure required data and information are available to support integrated policy analysis up to 2012 (EURECA) and beyond
- Secure an integrated and agile data centre able to meet the challenges of interlinked policies with a territorial and land-based scope, and as a tool for delivery of SOER2010 and EURECA2012 relevant data
- develop with Eionet and other stakeholders, in the context of biodiversity communication, activities to broaden the public's understanding of the importance and value of biodiversity for European society and economic welfare within the awareness required to meet the 2010 EU target and beyond
- follow the development of a biodiversity index as specified and appropriate under the Biodiversity Communication, and in connection with indicator work in development (SEBI2010 and CSI)
- consolidate partnerships and establish/maintain co-operation with key international conventions, research networks, NGOs and other partners relevant to secure biodiversity data flows
- continue to support the EC-CHM, profiling its relevance within the data centre and as an instrument for the active dissemination of biodiversity data

and information, within a broader plan to disseminate and communicate biodiversity issues to wider, targeted audiences

- manage the planning, oversight and review of the ETC-BD activities, as well as the oversight of the process conducting to the next ETC selection (Link to project 11.1.8)

3.2 Biodiversity assessments

Specific objectives:

- provide assessments of biodiversity pressures and impacts, including from forests and agriculture, with particular reference to impacts on the Natura2000 network
- provide assessments of biodiversity pressures and impacts, including renewable energy systems like biofuels and wind, with particular reference to impacts on the Natura2000 network
- consider further how to assess climate change impacts in relation to ecosystems, with particular reference to the impacts on Natura2000 sites provide assessments of biodiversity impacts of IAS (Invasive Alien Species), including preparation of a report on an early warning system and considering how to explore it further considering Natura2000 network
- further explore the framework for economic evaluation of the benefits of nature management started in 2006 and consolidated in 2007
- begin to implement the framework developed for an Ecosystems Assessment for Europe (the EURECA project), prepared in 2007, considering budget and networking requirements, and through concrete outputs, for example, in the areas of CAP expenditure and biofuels
- participate in the integrated framework on land water and biodiversity, through its concrete project on river catchments, as an example of the benefits of the SEIS concept
- Use the EURECA process to support other European and Global initiatives (e.g. the Potsdam initiative) profiling EEA in the domain, as well as supporting internal corporate outputs as the SOER2010.

4 WATER AND AGRICULTURE

General objective:

Support the development, implementation and evaluation of EU policies in the water field (ground water, surface water and marine), and provide information and assessments on impacts of agriculture on the environment (water quality, water quantity, biodiversity etc).

In 2008:

- develop the water data centre and WISE in accordance with the agreement between DG ENV, JRC and Eurostat, focusing on collection, management and quality-assurance of water quality and quantity data
- carry out specific assessments in the fresh water and marine areas including ecosystem assessments. This will take into account changing conditions under climate change as well as social and economic aspects.
- report on the linkages between agriculture and the water environment and support the integration of environmental concerns into the common agricultural policy
- maintain and develop agriculture and environment information
- continue networking with our main clients and partners (European Commission, member countries, international organisations and conventions,

scientific community, NGOs)

4.1 Water data centre

Specific objectives: Establish the data centre for water at EEA and help to implement in close coordination with DG ENV, JRC, Eurostat and member countries the next phase of the Water Information System for Europe (WISE) as the water related component of SEIS:

- further develop State of the Environment parameters, including water quantity aspects, into the reporting under WISE to meet the Agency's needs for information for e.g. Core Set of Indicators, candidate indicators, fact sheets, SOER 2010 and other EEA reports in the water field (freshwater and marine)
- implement and maintain a streamlined and quality assured flow of SoE-data and information, as an integrated part of WISE and the water data centre, incorporating a robust reporting system plus the data flows and information needed to support the Water Framework Directive; further incorporating stepwise, until 2010 other remaining water directives (UWWT, Nitrate, Bathing Water, Drinking water), the Flood Action Programme and directive, the water related aspects of the EPRTTR (European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register) and the proposed Marine Strategy Directive through the European Marine Monitoring and Assessment (EMMA) process as the environmental part of Maritime Policy
- host and maintain the public WISE portal as part of the shared Environmental Information System (SEIS). Further develop the input side of WISE to expand stepwise other water directives and the marine area. Develop the geographical and hydrographical data sets
- link to the GEO/GEOSS 2006 work plan to facilitate data exchange

4.2 Water assessments (freshwater and marine)

Specific objectives:

Provide regular integrated assessments of developments in the freshwater (incl. groundwater) and marine area (including arctic issues) in particular:

- assess the water dimension of climate change impacts in a pan-European scale for both inland and marine waters, ensure the relevant data acquisition and support the 2008 EEA climate change impact report
- develop the framework and outline for EEA's 2010 integrated marine assessment part of the next SOER, which should be in synergy with and based on work by the regional sea conventions and EEA indicator-based work in the context of the EMMA-working group. Prepare a first starting point (focus on data availability) for the marine component of the EEA's ecosystem assessment in 2012
- co-chair and provide analytical support through the expert panel for the UN General Assembly Global Regular Assessment of the Marine Environment –the Assessment of Assessments- due in 2009, ensuring feedback to the EMMA process
- stimulate the cooperation between the Black Sea Commission, other relevant bodies and EEA. Contribute to the Black Sea Commission Permanent Secretary's policy report and the assessment needs in the Black Sea, envisaged for the ministerial meeting in 2008
- Provide assessments on water resources and integrated water management as well as on freshwater ecology (small water bodies and hydromorphological aspects). Both projects will take into account in particular economic aspects and water pricing (including special aspects in the Mediterranean and EECCA countries) as well as agricultural assessments. Especially the assessment on

water resources will take into account tourism and its different linkages to the water environment

- maintain, develop and review the water/fishery core set and other indicators, including those proposed in the SEBI 2010 process, to feed into EEA assessments and to support the WFD implementation and other relevant EU policies, and update the indicators with an annual (core set indicators) or otherwise agreed (other indicator fact sheets) updating frequency
- All assessment results will be made available via WISE and will use wherever appropriate and available data sets and assessments methodologies provided with WISE and the wider shared environment information system (SEIS)

4.3 Agriculture and environment

Specific objectives:

- maintain and extend to EU-27 a selected set of the indicators built up during the IRENA operation and contribute to agri-environment indicator development at EU and OECD level.
- establish a comprehensive framework for regular assessments of the impact of agriculture on water quality (and quantity), including prospective analysis on potential effects of agricultural land use trends
- provide a lead on the analysis of the impact of agriculture and rural development policy on the environment
- contribute analysis and data layers to EEA information systems, such as WISE.

5 AIR AND TRANSPORT

General objective:

Provide support for the development, implementation and evaluation of EU policies in the fields of air pollution and air quality. Provide information and assessments on impacts of transport on the environment.

In 2008:

- continue the development of the air data centre in accordance with the agreement between DG ENV, JRC and Eurostat, focusing on collection, management, quality assurance and web presentation of air emission and air quality data
- co-ordinate in co-operation with DG ENV and UNECE LRTAP Convention the updating and restructuring of the EMEP/CORINAIR Air Emissions Guidebook
- report (indicators and for air emissions also with inventory reports) trends in air emissions and air quality
- assess 2007 summer ozone
- finalise the comprehensive assessment of tropospheric ozone across Europe
- finalise the assessment of urban, local air quality and transport trends in Europe
- maintain the near-real time ozone data website and extend towards other air quality parameters
- maintain and further develop transport and environment information (TERM fact sheets), finalise the preparations to become the reference centre for spatial greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions from transport and report on the impacts of transport on the environment
- continue networking with our main clients and partners (European Commission, member countries, international organisations and conventions, scientific community, NGOs)

5.1 Air data centre

Specific objectives:

- ensure that data collected through the NEC directive, EoI, 3rd Air Quality daughter directive, Air Quality framework directive, LRTAP Convention and Near Real Time ozone data are all quality assured and available for users
- maintain and improve the existing EEA and ETC air quality and air emission information system including data management, data access and web based data presentation system. The EEA air information system (EEA air data centre) will support Inspire and will be developed within the context of SEIS
- coordinate in cooperation with DG ENV and UNECE LRTAP Convention the updating and major restructuring of the CORINAIR/EMEP Air Emissions Guidebook

5.2 Air emissions

Specific objectives:

- assess the effects of European policy measures on air emission reductions• support the implementation and development of the NEC Directive
- produce and improve the annual EU EC LRTAP Convention and separate NEC inventory reports
- update the indicator fact sheets on air emissions
- host the IRIS and EPER websites and support DG ENV with both their maintenance and their development (IRIS)/update (EPER)
- co-operate with DG ENV on the development of the E-PRTR

5.3 Air quality

Specific objectives:

- support the implementation and revision of the Air Quality Directives (including preliminary assessment of data related to the 4th AQ Daughter Directive)
- finalise the comprehensive assessment of tropospheric ozone across Europe
- finalise the assessment of urban, local air quality and transport trends in Europe
- finalise the contribution to the UNECE EMEP particulate matter assessment report
- assess 2008 summer ozone and finalise assessment of 2007 summer ozone
- extend the near-real time ozone data website towards other air quality parameters, in particular create a pilot particulate matter data display
- update the air quality core set indicators and the Commission/Eurostat air quality structural indicator
- finalise the development of mapping methodology of air quality spatial assessment

5.4 Transport

Specific objectives:

- maintain and further develop the Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM)
- contribute to the debate on a common economic framework for charging of transport infrastructure use
- enhance (in terms of level of detail/disaggregation and geographical coverage) the geographically specific transport emission inventories established as prototypes in 2007 and analyse the impact of modal split policies

6 EEA IN THE WIDER WORLD

General objective:

- to cooperate with international organisations, in particular UN bodies and secretariats of international Conventions, and with non-EEA member countries to exchange information and experiences and to ensure that respective activities regarding environmental issues are properly coordinated and their effectiveness and range enhanced
- to support, at the European level, regional and international policies and processes connected, in particular, to the European Neighbourhood Policy
- to support, at the global level, international environmental policies and processes, including those of the UN, especially the UNEP assessment process, the UN Johannesburg Plan of Action, the UN Global Assessment of Assessments of the Marine Environment (see also 4.2.4) and the global activities of GMES and GEOSS
- to support partnerships and cooperation with environmental agencies and similar bodies in selected non-EEA member countries.

6.1 Supporting the European Neighbourhood Policy

Specific objectives:

- to support the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the Commission-led Horizon 2020 initiative
- to support regional Mediterranean cooperation under the Barcelona Convention, in particular with UNEP/MAP
- to support Arctic policies and the Northern Dimension, including the International Polar Year 2007-09
- to clarify areas of possible cooperation in Eastern ENP (European Neighbourhood Policy) countries
- to enhance the role of Eionet in the above and to promote the concept of SEIS.

6.2 Support to EU cooperation and partnership at global level

Specific objectives:

- to support EU-international cooperation and partnerships, in particular with UN bodies
- to cooperate with UNEP at the global level and to provide input into the UNEP assessment process
- to continue cooperation with the joint EU-North America EcoInformatics network
- to support partnerships and cooperation with environmental agencies, institutes and other organisations in selected non-EEA member countries to promote the exchange of information and experience, in particular with bodies in the US, Canada and China and with the Asia-Europe Environment Forum.

7 Sustainable consumption and production (including material resources and waste)

General objective:

To provide analyses, information and knowledge to support the development, implementation and evaluations of national, EU and global policies in the fields of Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource and waste management with the main objectives to:

- continue to position the EEA as an important reference for SCP policy making, in particular focusing on EU and national action plans on SCP, the thematic strategies on sustainable use of resources and on waste prevention and recycling, waste directives, and product and environmental technology-related activities
- provide concrete analyses and assessments to support the implementation of the EU Action Plan on SCP (covering better products, leaner and cleaner production and smarter consumption), national action plans on SCP, EU and national waste policies, EU and national resource policies, and the global Marrakech process on sustainable consumption and production
- provide support to SCP policies through membership of the International Panel on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- develop indicators for SCP to support the measuring of progress in implementing the EU and national action plans on SCP
- undertake integrated assessments of environmental impacts from production and consumption in European countries
- evaluate the effectiveness of policies and prepare facts sheets on policies related to sustainable consumption and production and waste
- continue and further develop our cooperation with national and international institutions (including the Commission, UNEP, OECD and UN-CSD)
- conduct the competition for a new ETC to support Agency work on SCP.

Specific activities which are new or significantly expanded in 2008 as requested by DG Environment given the expected improved budget allocation for SCP activities are:

- Measuring SCP and resource efficiency
- Country fact sheets on waste policies
- Country fact sheets on SCP policies
- Analysis of policies related to the impacts of transboundary movements of waste

2008 will be a transition year between the old and new ETC, and all ETC projects have to be finalised. Continuity of work will be ensured by recruiting two additional in-house project managers, independent of ETC involvement.

7.1 Indicators for sustainable consumption and production

Specific objectives:

- to further develop and considerably expand the process initiated in 2007 to develop indicators to measure SCP and resource efficiency. The aim is to develop in 2008 a framework and set of indicators to be used in EEA reporting. This will be done in cooperation with member countries, the Commission (including Eurostat), UNEP and OECD.
- to provide annual updating of the publicly available indicators on waste and resources.
- to support Eurostat in establishment and operation of data centres on products, resources and waste, including to support the data centre on waste with the analysis of data for the implementation reporting on waste Directives and the Waste Shipment Regulation

7.2 Environmental impacts from consumption and production

Specific objectives:

- to continue the work on environmental impacts from consumption and production based on NAMEA input-output tables available in member countries, and to publish the results in an EEA report in 2008.
- to start work on consumption behaviour and policies focusing on identifying the key factors driving changing consumption in Europe
- to undertake SCP integrated assessments, including on the priority areas (in terms of life-cycle impacts) of housing (including energy and water consumption), food and mobility (including from tourism).
- to strengthen and expand the analyses of impacts from transboundary movements of waste to take into account the broad time frame and help overcome the information gap. Results are to be published in an EEA report in 2008.
- to continue work on the recycling society and its environmental effects, focusing on the development of projections and scenarios.

7.3 Effectiveness of sustainable consumption and production policies

Specific objectives:

- to strengthen work on effectiveness of sustainable consumption and production policies, including in particular waste policies.
- to finalise the and publish in an EEA report the results of the ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of waste policies related to the landfill directive in selected countries.
- to start expanding the 25 country facts sheets to cover waste policies more broadly, update the fact sheets and prepare facts sheets for the two new EU Member states. Updated fact sheets are to be made publicly available.
- to continue work on the evaluation of effectiveness of economic instruments for resource use by preparing stories of effective economic instruments for resource use.
- to start preparation of country fact sheets on SCP policies, focusing initially on those countries which either have an SCP action plan or for which SCP is a key element in their sustainable development strategy
- to provide support to SCP policies through membership of the International Panel on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.

8. LAND USE AND LANDSCAPES

Under the 2008 Management Plan for Land Use and Landscapes, activities are designed to build on past achievements and to provide a cost-effective basis for spatial analysis in future EEA assessments. In 2008, key publications will be released on EU territorial cohesion policies, rural areas, and urban planning and quality of life issues in cities. Interactive spatial information services will be put into operation as part of the establishment of the Land use Data Centre and gradually developed in support of the forthcoming EU Territorial Agenda and Maritime Policy.

Throughout the year, the expected completion of the 2006 Corine land cover inventory and related GMES Land services will be exploited to update those services and to scope the spatial assessment activities to be conducted in 2009 - according to the objectives of the new multi-annual strategy of the EEA (2009-13) and for the 2010 5-year State-of-the-Environment report (SOER2010). In the latter

respect, CLC2006 will be a key contributor to implementing with Eionet an integrated assessment project on land, water, biodiversity relationships in river catchments as part of SEIS.

General objectives:

- provide SEIS users with a first set of interactive services from the land use data centre in connection with biodiversity and water data centre functions with a view to delivering a full service for the SOER2010
- design activities for 2009 onwards (link to strategic areas 1 'Providing an information system', 3 'Nature and biodiversity', and 4 'Water and Agriculture')
- in support of EU environment and territorial cohesion policies, publish regional spatial assessments on specific issues (environmental dimension of rural areas, urban planning and quality of life in cities, maritime activities)
- deliver peer-reviewed assessments of distribution of ecosystems resilience and services and contribute to developments in landscape ecology (link to strategic area 3 'Nature and biodiversity': SEBI and Eureka projects in particular)
- maintain country sketches on land and the EEA core set indicator on land uptake according to the Corine land cover 2006 update
- underpin the previous two objectives by:
 - - implementing spatial analysis methods to integrate data and models on land/maritime use, water and biodiversity from a variety of sources
 - developing with Eurostat land and ecosystem accounts in relation to economic developments - publish pilot water accounts
- release European dams' database under land use data centre and publish an assessment on hydropower and environmental impacts
- use the above outcomes as contributions to the 2010 review by the EU of its cohesion policies and to EEA SoER2010
- help establish a regular data flow under the Environmental noise directive

8.1 Data centre for land use, spatial analysis tools & methods

Specific objectives:

- adapt the data centre function to objectives identified through the 2007 consultation by:
 - organising access, use, QA/QC issues of existing data shared with Eurostat, JRC, DGENV and data flows arising from INSPIRE and GMES
 - delivering related services so that users can make best use of data and tools within SEIS and the new EEA website
 - consolidate links with inter-governmental bodies, civil society and specialist non-governmental bodies to broaden use of information and share experiences on methods and assessments
- consolidate partnerships, in particular ESPON, and dialogue with DG RTD on new FP7 projects
- continue developing pilot tools for enhancing assimilation approaches and techniques of land use-based models and of relevant geospatial and statistical data
- further validate and disseminate subsequent operational tools (interactive spatial analysis) and methodologies within EEA/EIONET and to a broader

- public as part of the SEIS (link to strategic area 1 'Providing an information system')
- expand the work with existing networks (Eionet, JRC) on functional mapping for input to assessments in other thematic areas (e.g. climate change, biodiversity, water)
 - support the co-ordination of information needs for marine spatial planning, ICZM and related assessments
 - for the above objectives, consolidate links with:
 - Eionet on data centre and SEIS developments
 - JRC on existing activities (see forthcoming joint work programme 2008)
 - Eurostat – idem
 - DG RTD on relevant research projects and research needs
 - Maritime Task Force
 - GEO/GEOSS work-plan to facilitate exchange of experience and support European contributions
 - relevant research programmes involved in global changes

8.2 Spatial integrated assessments

Specific objectives:

- supply full and dynamic access to land cover change data for policy makers, researchers and the public along with support to and framing of EEA's analysis of the spatial and regional dimension of environmental issues
- consolidate the status of land-based environmental resource accounts in the European system of economic-environmental accounting
- develop accounts of ecosystems stocks and resilience analysis methods in support of an holistic economic assessments of the use and depletion/degradation of the natural capital
- produce, with JRC and Eurostat, hydro-systems accounts (resources and quality)
- exploit the dams' database for analysing hydropower environment-related issues
- produce an assessment report on rural areas
- produce an assessment report on urban planning and quality of life in cities
- frame further, for assessment in 2009, linkages between EU territorial cohesion policies and the environment, in co-operation with DGs ENV, AGRI, TREN & REGIO
- support implementation of the environmental noise directive 2002/49 in co-operation with the Commission and Member States and bring quality assured data into the EEA spatial data infrastructure
- participate in developments by JRC of the Soil data centre to clarify user needs and so improve regular assessments

9 SCENARIOS & FORWARD STUDIES

The 2008 Management Plan for Scenarios is designed to accommodate strong cross-cutting linkages to other thematic areas, as the nature of this work requires. Particular attention will be paid to other strategic areas in the EEA management plan, namely strategic area 1 'Providing an information system', in particular the development of SEIS, strategic area 3 'Nature and biodiversity', and strategic area 8 'Land use and landscapes'.

The overall goals are to add value to current policy discussions, by consistently producing information with a broader and longer-term perspective, and to help organising the European environmental information systems to encompass information on future trends. A further objective is for reports and outputs in this area to provide a strong, quantitative and qualitative underpinning for deliberations by key partners on the future of Europe. There are no new reports envisaged for 2008, rather the focus will be on consolidating existing outcomes published in 2006 and 2007, and preparing inputs for the next 5-year state and outlook report (SOER2010) that the EEA is required to produce under its founding Regulation and the EURECA process scheduled to 2012.

In doing so, building capacity in Eionet and in interested countries will be an important complementary objective to ensure that forthcoming futures studies are more properly embedded in the network in line with the principles of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS). A first workshop with Eionet on futures studies will take place in 2008.

General objectives:

- initiate building blocks of the outlooks of SOER 2010
- bring about a systematized information system for outlooks building on the EEA indicator management system tools and integrating into SEIS
- further consolidating a set of methodologies for forward studies
- make use of the methodological approaches to Prelude in other areas and issues (agriculture and biodiversity)

9.1 Environmental outlooks

Specific objectives:

- continue work on establishing an information system for the regular update of outlooks indicators
- initiate work on the outlooks for the SOER 2010

9.2 Scenarios & prospective analysis

Specific objectives:

- produce scoping studies, undertaking consultation and expert discussions in relevant areas and issues
- build on the results and experience gained within Prelude
- continue building a shared understanding of scenarios among EEA partners and member countries by promoting capacity building activities (e.g. workshops) in partnership with interested member countries

9.3 Pan-European and international assessments

Specific objectives:

- follow-up of the Belgrade conference and the Environment for Europe, as well as the EU neighbourhood policy
- implement an indicator-based information system for pan-European outlooks using the tools already developed by EEA for the Indicator Management Service
- continue to ensure the EEA's contribution to the development of institutional European assessment with a futures component

- contribute to major assessments in the EEA other than SOER2010 (e.g. European Ecosystem Assessment - EURECA)

10 Integrated assessment and supporting sustainable development

General objectives:

Help achieve a high level of coordination, cooperation and understanding in the EEA, Eionet and with other relevant partners, on and about the development of integrated assessments to support environmental decision making in the context of sustainable development.

To this end, strengthen and facilitate the use and application of integrated assessment methodologies and tools in the main activities and products of the EEA and Eionet. Through this, help improve the effectiveness of EEA contributions to processes for policy integration, building constituencies for change and learning about and applying good practices and cases studies for change.

To support this more generally, develop, evaluate, apply and test methods, strategies and tools to translate data into information and knowledge, and to transform knowledge into actions and policy decisions.

In particular, promote the development of insights and applications of the precautionary principle in a context of uncertainty and complexity. This implies integrating the concerns of information producers and scientists to be credible, with the concerns of the decision and policy makers to be salient, and with the concerns of the stakeholders affected by the actions to be legitimate.

In this context, ensure the development of information and knowledge on the cross-cutting issues of human health, chemicals, environmental technologies and eco-innovation and their inclusion in integrated assessments.

10.1 Integrated assessment

Specific objectives:

- Extend and promote the use of integrated assessment methodologies and establish best practices in the EEA, Eionet and in the wider policy support community
- Frame, apply and coordinate other integrated assessment activities and processes (including Signals, Arctic and Mediterranean Horizon 2020)
- Test and apply a prototype web based integrated assessment portal
- Continue analysing case studies to learn lessons on the development and use of reliable knowledge and information
- Strengthen and create capacities to build, use and apply integrated assessment methods and tools
- Continue evaluation of the evidence for action, to develop and use 'reliable knowledge' to support (environmental) decision-making in face of uncertainty and complexity.

10.2 Environment and health

Specific objectives:

- Improve accessibility of environment and health knowledge and data sources, and continue contribution to the development of E&H information systems, including spatial analysis and overall activities such as SEIS
- Support, in cooperation with relevant partners (eg. JRC, WHO, ECDC, etc), further development of E&H assessment frameworks and methodological approaches for the analysis of complexity and multicausality in environmental impacts on human health and well-being

- Contribute to EEA integrated assessments with environment and health analysis, and explore applicability of different assessment frameworks in the area of E&H and methods to address uncertainty (in science-based assessments)
- Develop and maintain cooperation and partnerships within and beyond the Eionet, e.g. with JRC, WHO, ECDC, EFSA, OECD, UN, and research networks.

10.3. Chemicals

Specific objectives:

- Support policies that will reduce environment and health risks posed by the use of chemicals.
- Improve accessibility of information on chemicals in the environment in co-operation with the thematic areas, including spatial analysis and overall activities such as SEIS.
- Support - in cooperation with WHO, JRC, OECD, and other partners - the development of monitoring frameworks and information systems e.g. on harmonised methodology, emerging issues and signs of early warning.
- Contribute to EEA integrated assessments and further develop the methodology for the analysis of environment and health impacts of chemicals in the environment.
- Develop and maintain cooperation and partnerships within and beyond the Eionet, e.g. JRC, OECD, UN, research networks

10.4 Environmental technology assessments and innovation

Specific objectives:

- Support national Ministries of environment with uploading further data on to the Environmental Technology Atlas.
- Carry out data analysis for environmental technology development strategies to identify information gaps and possible synergies for further knowledge support to environmental technology stakeholders.
- Improve the web platform of the environmental technology portal to allow more user friendly geographically distributed information provision, QC/QA, reverse geo-coding, expanded map basis (to consider technology manufacturing outsourcing outside Europe), bulk uploading of several types of objects (e.g. experts, contacts, projects, etc.).

11 EEA OPERATIONS

General objective:

In 2008, the operational objectives of the EEA are to support the activities undertaken in the strategic areas of the work programme within the resources made available, maintain and further develop strong client relations with the core European institutions and partners, under the hubris of client relations and effectiveness studies gather inputs for the development of the next EEA 5-year strategy (2009-2013), and continue to mainstream the environment in all EEA operations.

11.1 EEA operations

Specific objectives:

- support the operations of the Agency and ensure development, adaptation and delivery of the 2008 work programme, including the activities of the ETCs
- develop the 2009-2013 EEA corporate strategy

- develop the 2009 work programme for adoption
- development of competencies to meet the needs of the Agency
- provide support to staff and consultation of key policies through the staff committee

11.2 Clients and partners relations

Specific objectives:

- ensure good contacts and co-operation with key clients and partners, including the European institutions and Agencies
- ensure good contacts and co-operation with international institutions, national and regional institutions, research and academic institutions, industry and NGOs
- ensure the effective functioning of the EPA network

11.3 Reinforcing the client perspective

Specific objectives:

- build on the last four years of work on effectiveness evaluation in order to address more effectively client needs
- respond to the European Parliament's request in 2007 that the Agency should commission an independent external evaluation of its achievements taking into account the views of stakeholders at both Community and national level
- To ensure that the lessons of the evaluation referred to above are fed into the preparation of the EEA corporate strategy 2009-2013

11.4 Greening the Agency

Specific objectives:

- run and improve the environmental management system of the EEA and liaise with all related improvement activities.
- co-ordinate the inter-agency greening network and assist other organisations in greening their management.

12 ADMINISTRATION

General objectives:

Improve the quality of service (support, advice and guidance) to Agency staff in the areas of personnel management, human resource development, resource management, corporate (administrative, financial and management) systems, financial transactions and accounting, and building management and security to enable the EEA work programme to be delivered efficiently and effectively. In 2008 activities within ADS Programme will be focussed on continuing to develop a team approach across the Programme, on consolidating the documentation of EEA administrative processes and practices to help improve the services provided, and on developing the EEA Balanced Scorecard to include more metrics on delivery of our environmental information products and services (Business Perspective).

13 COMMUNICATIONS AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

The work in the communications and corporate affairs program will in 2008 be steered by the overall goals in the communication strategy in line with the EEA strategy. We will work closer with our networks and stakeholders to better foresee their needs for information and to better distribute the Agency's information to the right people at the right time. We will continue to develop methods to effectively communicate Agency messages to the public – primarily by further improving the EEA website, by further elaborating our contacts with key journalists from the international and national press and by more direct interaction with citizens via the Information Centre, the website and via exhibitions and other events.

To best serve our primary target groups - politicians and their institutions at European level, and European citizens - we will aim to integrate our communication initiatives with the environmental agendas of the European Commission and Parliament, the Presidency of the Council, national governments and with the public interests in different regions of Europe. We will leverage our outputs for multiple purposes and audiences, and prioritize the website, the media and direct networking as the main channels to deliver our messages. Content wise, communication priorities in 2008 will, to a high extent, reflect the content priorities as described in the AMP 2008. In 2008 we will also contribute to the development of the next EEA strategy for 2009-2013.

General objectives:

- ensure adequate support to EEA institutional networks: management board, scientific committee and NFP Eionet group
- implement the communication strategy in line with the overall communication goals, which are:
 - to give Europe's decision makers and citizens the independent information they need to make informed choices about the environment
 - to raise awareness on the environment by communicating our messages in a transparent, understandable way to as broad an audience as possible
 - to raise the profile of the Agency and its network as being the key providers of relevant, reliable information on Europe's environment.

13.1 Management and network support

Specific objectives:

- actively communicate with our institutional networks to ensure that EEA produces client focussed information
- ensure a wider and broader dissemination of our messages
- ensure a more coherent internal communication towards the networks.
- regularly inform the Management Board, the Scientific Committee and all the partners in the NFP Eionet network on upcoming communication plans
- sustain and strengthen the cooperation with EEA networks
- ensure the smooth preparation and running of the meetings of management board and bureau, the scientific committee and the NFP/Eionet group
- ensure contact with the members between meetings
- coordinate involvement of the Management Board, Scientific Committee and National Focal Points in the decision making and the operational running of the Agency

- further develop cooperation with the extended Eionet in West Balkan countries, i.e. Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, F.Y.R. of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro
- help ensure more visibility of our networks and governance bodies on the website and intranet.

13.2 Media, editing, launches and PR

Specific objectives:

- strengthen and widen our media network and use it to multiply the effect of our messages and increase the visibility of the Agency as a key provider of environmental information
- besides general highlights and press releases, continue to target selected media depending on the messages we want to get across and the target group we aim to reach. Our approach will range from written to electronic media, from scientific to general newspapers and magazines
- produce and promote a wider range of products of interest to the media such as debate/opinion pieces in the Agency's name, EEA-events and offer more personalised interviews
- further streamline the content outlines and writing style for existing products such as web highlights and briefings to increase recognition, usability and impact - and by doing so build the EEA's 'brand' and reputation.
- undertake launches and PR events, prioritized according to the AMP 2008 as well as their ability to support the overall goals in the communication strategy

13.3 Information centre

Specific objectives:

The Information Centre will further establish itself as a key place to turn to for European citizens requiring information on the environment - an 'Aarhus Centre'. It will continue to increase its efforts in raising environmental awareness and raising the profile of the Agency through its interaction with the public. The Information Centre is a central player in measuring the effectiveness of the Agency's communication activities. The results will be fed back to the Communication Team and the rest of the Agency, so we can continuously improve our outreach and impact. The Information Centre will further elaborate its role in internal communication activities as a "Centre for Information" for Agency staff by – amongst other developments - arranging regular seminars on topics that bind all Agency staff together. The Information Centre will:

- work as an integrated part of the Communication Team, thereby ensuring that EEA communication priorities are adequately incorporated into our activities towards the public
- increase the visibility of Information Centre services through promotional activities and capacity building
- generate interaction with EU citizens by participating in international and local events and by creating EEA events (out of house, in house or on the web)
- network with information centres from other international organisations and ministries/ EPAs in EEA member countries and with the European Parliament, etc. and examine ways to work together and promote each others products, such as educational material

- support the EEA in abiding by legislation and rules regulating public access to environment information by ensuring easy access to the information, which the EEA holds
- play an active role in improving EEA internal communication practices;
- provide information surveillance and library service supporting EEA staff and effectiveness evaluations supporting EEA management
- raise awareness in the Agency of the communication strategy's main goals.

13.4 Web content and multimedia communication

Specific objectives:

The website is our key communication channel, but will only be an effective channel if it is used by our target groups. Therefore, in 2008, we will continue to work on improving its identity and ensuring that it is continuously updated and easy to navigate. We will continue to develop it from a site that stores documents into an interactive site that supports the two-way communication aspirations of our communication goal. We will continue to focus on writing regular news items for the web and making the best possible use of multimedia techniques to maximise outreach and impact of EEA messages.

The Communications staff will:

- together with a cross-EEA team on web content coordination: steer and organise distributed content management, ensure consistency and content quality, provide guidance to EEA programmes and groups to maintain and update information
- provide guidance to EEA groups and project managers to integrate web and multimedia communication at the onset of projects
- help identify and decide upon web possibilities when products or event from the communication calendar/plan are assessed
- enhance educational material throughout the various themes, among others by better use of multi-media together with the Information Centre
- develop the kids zone on the website with educational material
- establish and use environmental education networks for efficient and broad dissemination of educational material in cooperation with the Information Centre
- interact with the public on our website through quizzes, polls and give room for peoples opinions
- improve and simplify our corporate identity/image on the website
- help define key messages on our main topics, and promote them on the web, throughout the Agency and to networks for further dissemination
- test through focus groups whether our design and logo clearly signal who we are in the way we want to be perceived
- raise awareness in the Agency of the communication strategy's main goals.

5. EEA 2008 budget outline	AMP2007 mEuro	AMP2008 mEuro (Sept 07)
SA1 Providing an information system	6936	7349
SA2 Climate change and energy	2373	2943
SA3 Nature and biodiversity	1974	2543
SA4 Water and agriculture	2403	2573
SA5 Air and transport	2723	2903
SA6 EEA in the wider world	747	749
SA7 Sustainable consumption and production, including use and management of natural resources and waste	1361	1669
SA8 Land use and landscapes	2478	2678
SA9 Scenarios	1084	1152
SA10 Integrated assessment and supporting sustainable development	1498	1698
SA11 EEA operations	2263	2210
SA12 Administration	3766	3779
SA13 Communications and corporate affairs Meetings	3257 850	3306 850
Total EEA budget	33715	36404

6. List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACAP	Arctic Council Action Plan
ACIA	Arctic Climate Impact Assessment
AMAP	<i>Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme</i>
APHEIS	<i>Air Pollution and Health: A European Information System</i>
ASEF	Asia-Europe Foundation
BSC	Black Sea Commission
CALM	<i>Coordination of European Research for Advanced Transport Noise Mitigation</i>
CAFE	Clean Air for Europe
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCMS	Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society
CDDA	Central Database of Designated Areas
CDM	clean development mechanism
CEHAPE	Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIFAS	Cross-compliance Indicators in the context of the Farm Advisory System
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COAST	Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity in the Dalmatian Coast through Greening Coastal Development
COMEXT	Eurostat database on trade data
COP	conference of the parties
COR	Committee of the Regions
CORINE	Coordination of Information on the Environment
CRF	Common Reporting Format
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSI	Core Set of Indicators
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom
DEPA	Danish Environmental Protection Agency
DESD	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
DFT	Department for Transport, United Kingdom
DG	Directorate General
DG SANCO	Directorate General for Health and Consumer Protection
DMI	Direct Material Input
DMI	Danish Climate Change
DPSIR	driving-forces – pressures – state – impact-response
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EBCC	European Bird Census Council
EBD	environmental burden of disease

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Chemicals Bureau
ECCP	European Climate Change Programme
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
ECNC	European Centre for Nature Conservation
ECOEHIS	Development of environmental health indicators for European Union countries
ECP	Ecoregional Conservation Plan
EE	Eastern Europe
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEB	<i>European Environmental Bureau</i>
EEC	European Economic Community
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
EEHC	European Environment and Health Committee
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EfE	Environment for Europe
EFNCP	<i>European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism</i>
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EHPR	Environment and Health Performance Review
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EICTA	European Information & Communications Technology Industry Association
EIONET	European environment information and observation network
EIPRO	Environmental Impact of Products
ELOISE	European Land-Ocean Interaction Studies
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EM-DAT	Emergency Disasters Data Base
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
EMS	European Marine Strategy
ENEA	European Network of Environmental Authorities
ENHIS	Environment and Health Information System
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENTEC	<i>Environmental and Engineering Consultancy</i>
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPER	European pollutant emission register
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
EPRTR	European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register
ESD	education for sustainable development
ESL	European Statistical Laboratory
ESPON	<i>European Spatial Planning Observation Network</i>
ETC/ACC	<i>European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change</i>
ETC/BD	European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity
ETC/RWM	European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management
ETC/WTR	European Topic Centre on Water
ETR	environmental tax reform
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
EU	European Union

EU-10	Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Joined the European Union on 1 May, 2004
EU-15	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom
EU-25	EU-15 + EU-10
EUCC	European Union Coastal Conservation
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
EUR	euro
EUR-A	<i>EU-15, EFTA and other Western European countries, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Malta</i>
EUR-B	<i>most of the Caucasus, Central Asia and south-eastern Europe, Poland and Slovakia</i>
EUR-C	<i>Eastern Europe, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Kazakhstan</i>
EUROCONTROL	<i>European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation</i>
EUROPARC	<i>Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe</i>
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
EUWI MED	EU Water Initiative - Mediterranean component
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FISHSTAT	software for fishery statistics
FP	Framework Programme
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FWD	framework directive
GAINS	Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GBP	Great Britain pound
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GerES	German environmental survey
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GFN	Global Footprint Network
GHG	greenhouse gas
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GIS	green investment schemes
GISS	Goddard Institute for Space Studies
GIWA	global international waters assessments
GMAPS	<i>Global Model of Ambient Particulates</i>
GM crops	genetically modified crops
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GMOs	genetically modified organisms
GMP	global monitoring plan
GPA	Global Programme of Action
GPP	green public procurement
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRID	Global Resources Information Database
HBM	human biomonitoring
HELCOM	Helsinki Commission - Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission
HNV	high nature value
IA	Impact Assessment

IACMST	<i>Inter-Agency Committee on Marine Science and Technology</i>
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Association
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICM	integrated crop management
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEEP	<i>Institute for European Environmental Policy</i>
IES	Institute for Environment and Sustainability
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
IHPA	International HCH and Pesticides Association
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMR	Institute of Marine Research, Norway
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IPSC	Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
ISS	Central Public Health Institute, Italy
ISSCAAP	International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation
IUCN	International Union for Nature Conservation
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JAMA	Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association
JI	joint implementation
JRC	Joint Research Centre (European Commission)
KAMA	Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association
KCBTA	Kyrgyz Community Based Tourism Organisation
KEO	Carpathians Environment Outlook
LBS	<i>land-based sources</i>
LIFE	EU Financial Instrument for the Environment
LMEs	Large Marine Ecosystems
MA	Millennium ecosystem Assessment
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Reserves Programme
MAC	maximum allowable concentrations
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships

MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
MDGs	millennium development goals
MED POL	pollution monitoring and assessment programme - Mediterranean region
MEdIES	Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment & Sustainability
MFA	material flow accounting
MNP	The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MOP	meeting of the parties
MOSUS	Modelling opportunities and limits for restructuring Europe towards sustainability
MS	Member State
MSC-East	<i>Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-East</i>
MSD	Marine Strategy Directive
MTFR	<i>maximum feasible technical reduction</i>
NAO	North Atlantic Oscillation
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC	National Communication
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NEHAP	National Environment and Health Action Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NOBANIS	North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species
NRC	National Reference Centre
NSIDC	<i>National Snow and Ice Data Centre</i>
NSR	Northern Sea Route
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PEBLDS	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
PEEN	Pan-European Ecological Network
PEEREA	Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects
PGM	platinum group metals
PHARE	EU Pre accession assistance programme
POPs	persistent organic pollutants
PRTR	<i>Pollutant Release and Transfer Register</i>
RAINS	Regional Air Pollution Information and Simulation model
RAPEX	Rapid Alert System for non-food consumer products
RASFF	Rapid Alert Systems for Food and Feed
RCEP	Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
R&D	Research and Development
REReP	Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme
RIVM	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
RLNP	Research Laboratory of Nature Protection
RMP	refrigeration management plan
RPG	regional priority goals
SACs	Special Areas of Conservation

SAHFOS	Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Sciences
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SASI	Social and Spatial Inequalities Research
SAUP	Sea Around Us Project
SCALE	Science, Children, Awareness, EU Legislation and Continuous Evaluation
SCIs	Sites of Community Interests
SCP	sustainable consumption and production
SD	sustainable development
SDSs	safety data sheets
SDT	Sustainable Development of Tourism
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SeaWiFS	Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System for Europe
SIDS	screening information data set
SOE	State of Environment
SOEOR	State of the Environment and outlook report
SOER	The European Environment – State and outlook
SPAs	Special Protection Areas
SPECA	<i>Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia</i>
SSM/I	Special Sensor Microwave/Imager
SST	sea surface temperature
ST-EP	Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty
SUTOUR	Supporting tourism enterprises for eco-labelling and environmental management
TAC	total allowable catch
TACIS	EU assistance programme Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TBT	tributyltin
TEAP	Technology and Economic Assessment Panel
TEC	total energy consumption
T&T	Travel & Tourism
THE PEP	<i>Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme</i>
TREMOVE	policy assessment model to study the effects of different transport and environment policies on the emissions of the transport sector
TSA	<i>Tourism Satellite Accounts</i>
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
USA	United States of America

UWWT	Urban Waste Water Treatment
VAT	value added tax
VOC	volatile organic compound
WAIS	West Antarctic Ice Sheet
WB	World Bank
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCE	Western and Central Europe
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WEEE	waste electric and electronic equipment
WEI	water exploitation index
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	working group
WGMS	World Glacier Monitoring Service
Wh	watt hour
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund