EEA MULTIANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 1999-2003

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY   COPENHAGEN   15 APRIL 1999

LIST OF CONTENT

PREFACE

The priority products of the EEA are the regular reporting on Europe's Environment - the comprehensive five year report and the more frequent indicator based reports.

The EEA will in the coming years increasingly develop environmental information to support the promotion of sustainable development, in particular the integration of environmental protection into all relevant Union policies, working in collaboration with DGXI and the other relevant DGs.

The products and services of the EEA need to be based on an effort to consolidate the core data and information systems and improve the quality, consistency and timeliness of the required exchange of information with member countries. The high priority on building and further developing the EEA Environmental Information System with national EIONET partners and with ETCs, as the basis of EEA activities, is a shared priority of the EEA and the member countries.

The Annual Work Programmes will, within the framework of the MAWP1999-2003, be developed with policy relevance always in view. This includes analysis of the causes of problems and trends. The environmental impacts of changes in society and in the economy as well as of policies and measures are to be considered. New scientific findings and emergency issues shall also be taken into account. The Agency will secure this in dialogue with the key clients throughout the development of priorities for the Annual Work Programmes.

To ensure comprehensive environmental reporting, with optimised resources, the Agency will continue to be active in developing appropriate partnerships. Collaboration with other bodies and sources of information will contribute to a more integrated understanding of problems and solutions at the same time as adding value and avoiding duplication.

The Agency will furthermore seek to develop the capacity to identify emerging issues and to give early warnings. As appropriate it will undertake work to support the Commission in its analysis of such issues and the framing of action to deal with them.

The Management Board acknowledges that the presented multiannual budget is smaller than the requirements and expectations as defined in the EEA Regulation. The Agency will in the period strive to secure additional funding to the presented multiannual budget allowing for additional activities within the framework of the MAWP 1999-2003 to be developed. This includes in particular activities in three areas supporting: I) enlargement process; ii) the integration of environment into other policies (in particular sectoral policies as Transport, Energy and Agriculture, following the Cardiff European Council Conclusion); and iii) support to pan-European programmes beyond the EU. Extra funding will be sought from relevant DGs within the Commission services as well as from external sources.

<div align="right">
EEA Management Board
26 November 1998
</div>

1. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The European Environment Agency is mandated by the EC Regulation 1210/90 *"to provide information for framing and implementing sound environmental policies".*

This is a large remit since environmental policy is becoming "a policy of policies" as a main instrument for sustainable development. Now enshrined as an EU goal in the Amsterdam Treaty, sustainable development reinforces the demand for reliable and relevant environmental information.

The major question is how to support the process towards sustainable development in Europe.

As Jacques Delors already said about the process towards sustainable development in 1994 at the conference "Towards a New Development Approach": "The validity of the objective is fully accepted but little progress has been made in its practical implementation".

To this end the proper delivery of the best available environmental information to the decision making and public participation processes will be of prime importance, both in support of environmental protection and recovery of environmental quality (the burden of the past) and to support the decision process to achieve sustainable development (the challenge of the future).

The European Council has in the Luxembourg Summit December 1997 and later in their meting in Cardiff June 1998 consolidated a mandate for fast development and implementation of strategies and related 'accounting systems' including reporting on state and trends in indicators for sustainable development and integration of environmental concerns into economic policies beginning with transport and energy. It requires a fast development of European information in these issues.

This is an important step forward reinforced also by the review of the 5th European Environment Action Programme "Towards Sustainability" which in 1998 was the object of a co-decision stressing the need for targets in the economic sectors and a mechanism to follow progress.

The main contribution of the environmental perspective - and of environmental information - is to keep a holistic view on human activities. For that purpose reference models are being designed in relation to both the environmental policy to be served and the EEA Environment Information System .

The objective of the Agency's second five year programme is therefore to further develop environmental information focused on serving an extended EU environmental policy and support the process towards sustainability as a whole - within both pan-European and global dimensions.

The Agency is created as a decentralised EU body to be the central node of an extended network, the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), joining and building on capacities of EEA member countries.

The information base developed in EEA and EIONET is a joint effort resulting in shared information for shared environmental problems, towards sustainable development. Moreover, it is necessary to use and develop for that purpose the existing capacities at country and EU level.

This was the purpose of the work during the first years from 1994-98, and the second Multiannual Work Programme is the tool to consolidate, adjust and develop further the European environmental information needed in the coming years.

2.   THE MANDATE AND MISSION OF THE EEA, ITS MEMBERS AND CLIENTS

The EEA **Mandate** is set out in detail in Articles 1-3 of Regulation 1210/90.[1] The main objectives are summarised below.

EEA Main Objectives

- to further develop and co-ordinate the European Environmental Information and Observation Network (EIONET) with the EEA member countries;
- to gather data, using EIONET,
- to support reporting and implementation;
- to provide the Community institutions and the EEA member countries with the information they need for framing and implementing sound and effective policies;
- to improve comparability;
- to publish regular reports on the state and trends of Europe's environment;
- to publish regular indicator-based reports; and monographs on specific issues;
- to ensure the broad dissemination and accessibility of environmental information; and,
- to work with EEA member countries, EU Institutions and others to avoid duplication and to add value.

It is important here to recognise that there are two major expectations from the EEA: to be a networking organisation covering all member countries but also linking with countries beyond, and to regularly deliver comprehensive environmental reports covering pressures, vulnerability and impacts on the environment. Consequently the Agency is required to cover a very broad range of topics and issues. Low or no activity in a given project thus implies that issues may be only partly covered in the regular reports until full activity involving EIONET and other partners is undertaken and maintained.

The EEA's mission statement for 1999 – 2003

"The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public."

The major users of the Agency's products and services are the Community (including European Commission, European Parliament, Council of Ministers, the Economic and Social Committee, Committee of Regions), and the EEA member countries. Member countries thus share environmental information with the Community Institutions, allowing for better framing and implementation of policy actions. Furthermore Member States are given the possibility to define special reports to support work in their Presidencies of the Council.

Public access to EEA products and services is also laid down in the Regulation, thus supporting awareness, scientific use of European information and supporting the public participation process.

---

[1] The Regulation setting up the EEA and the EIONET is in review and amendments to the regulation are expected to be in force late 1998/early 1999. In this programme the latest proposal as of 11 July has been taken into account.

The variable geography of EEA

• the EU countries	the 15 EU Member States
• the EEA member countries	the 15 EU Member States + Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein
• the EU accession countries	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, The Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Cyprus
• the PHARE countries	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, The Czech Republic, Estonia, F.Y.R.O.M. (the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia), Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, The Slovak Republic, Slovenia
• the TACIS countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
• other European countries	Switzerland, Malta, Croatia, FR of Yugoslavia, Turkey
• the Mediterranean area	an environmentally important area affecting Europe's environment and vice versa
• the Baltic area	an environmentally important area affecting the rest of Europe's environment and vice versa
• the Arctic area	an environmentally important area affecting Europe's environment and vice versa

EEA is already working outside the 18 member countries. Through the support from the Community's PHARE Programme 13 Central and Eastern countries participate in part of the work, and the Agency is also co-operating with other European countries and beyond. The European Commission negotiates the application of third countries to join the EEA as member countries to be decided by the Council and the Parliament. During the period of this second Multiannual Work Programme it is expected that the number of EEA member countries will increase requiring the Agency's activities to be expanded to cover a larger geographical area. This may take place in particular in the context of the Accession process. However, the estimated multiannual budget presented in part 6 does not include provisions covering additional countries. Both budget and staff will need to be increased to implement this Multiannual Work Programme beyond the selected areas of work started with the PHARE countries and over a wider geographical area. To cover pan-European reporting as part of the EEA reporting will also in the coming years require additional funding - from PHARE, TACIS, new member countries and/or directly into the Agency's annual budgets.

To secure the sharing of basic information and expertise and to avoid in particular the duplication of effort, active co-operation has already been established with other Community bodies and programmes and international organisations. The co-operation with the Joint Research Centre and Eurostat will continue to underpin those activities in the Agency which require support with research and statistical matters respectively. So too will the reinforced Agency co-operation with DGXI and DGXII concerning the 5th Framework Research Programme; to use research for information and guiding research needs for development of environmental information.

The focus of these activities is to support the Commission and Member States in environmental policy matters. Co-operation with third parties outside the EIONET is for similar reason becoming increasingly important to the successful implementation of the work of the Agency. This is already well advanced with UNEP, WHO, UN/ECE and OECD where memoranda of understanding or exchange of letters constitute a basis for the exchange of information and the development of joint projects. This approach will continue, and co-operation with other organisations and bodies will be developed according to the needs of the work programme.

The EEA regulation has been reviewed and in this process the achievements of the Agency have been recognised as has the major work which still lies ahead in fully implementing the Regulation. There has been a general agreement that no major changes were necessary; the work defined in 1990 therefore continues in the new Work Programme as the core work of the EEA, very much in line with

the needs of the major users of environmental information: the Community, member countries and the general public.

Table 1 Major provisions and new tasks in the revision of the EEA Regulation [2]

New provisions - new tasks are	EEA response will be:
Networking	
that participation of Member States and the EIONET is strengthened;	Continue working with member countries to develop European information, strengthen the role of NRCs in the co-operation with ETCs and direct contact with EEA where ETCs are not active, upon request advise Member States in developing their national networks for the monitoring of environmental measures
that co-operation with institutions in third countries, necessary for the Agency's work, is recognised directly;	With PHARE support, co-operation in selected topics has started, expanding to other topics, and slowly also to other areas. Co-operation with environment information units in other parts of the world has been initiated, to exchange information and know-how.
Monitoring to reporting	
that EEA is given a role in exchange of information on Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessments;	A project designed as the framework for these activities is included in the Work Programme, activities started in 1998 on a pilot support to Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Trans European Network (TEN)
that EEA is given a role in the monitoring of environmental measures;	To support reporting requirements, assistance will be given to streamlining questionnaires, processing reporting from Member States and dissemination. Work on assessing efficiency of measures and prospective analyses to assess trends has started linked to the reporting process.
that EEA may co-operate in the exchange of information with other bodies, including with the IMPEL network	Exchange of information and joint projects with IMPEL is foreseen
that a regular environment indicator report is proposed;	Work has started, to assess the feasibility and requirements for an annual or bi-annual indicator-based report and develop a test version
that the frequency of the major reports on state and trends in Europe's environment are published every 5 years instead of every 3 years;	The frequency is welcomed to link to the Environment policy development in the European Union, , supplemented by regular indicator based reporting and reporting in topics/issues as needed and as information is available.
Reference Centre	
that EEA's role as a Reference Centre for environmental information is recognised directly as a task of broad dissemination of environmental information to the key clients in the Community and member countries as well as the public, and, to promote the use of new telematics technology for this purpose;	With the development of the EEA Environment Information System, CDS and access to reporting, databases, methods for assessment etc. the EEA has initiated work meeting the initial obligation of ensuring public access. The EEA aims at ensuring access to environmental information supplied by the EEA and EIONET as well as providing access to other sources of environmental information to the Community, member countries and the public, for the benefit of policy framing and implementation, for research and for public awareness. A major effort is needed to provide key products in language versions. EEA is already using new telematics technology to support communication and sharing information within the EIONET and to provide access.
that EEA is given a role to assist in the diffusion of information on environmental research of relevance for framing and implementing policies.	The EEA can via its Reference Centre provide access to results from research linked to and used for EEA information, with scoping work in 1999 to assess resource needs.

---

[2] The EEA Regulation is in the process of amendment, expected to be adopted in spring 1999. This table may therefore need to be updated following the final version of the Regulation as soon as this is available.

3. FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITIES IN THE SECOND EEA MULTIANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME

Goals to serve: Sustainability, Integration, Enlargement

The EEA carried out a wide consultation with its main clients in 1997-98. This consultation has made it clear that there is an increasing need for environmental information targeted to serve *integration and enlargement* actions in the coming years. Simultaneously there is an increasing need for the EEA to provide basic information on state and trends in the environment.

The political awareness concerning environment is high in Europe. *Sustainable development* is the overall goal laid down in the Community's fifth Environmental Action Programme. This programme and its ongoing review is the framework for specific environment policy actions by the Commission and in particular for initiatives and tasks of the Directorate General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DGXI). Increasingly this is being used as an integrated part of initiatives taken in the other Directorates General dealing with economic policies, for example with Transport, Agriculture, Energy, Industry, Regional Development. This *integration of environment policy into sectoral policy initiatives* is indeed the aim of the 5th EAP and is increasing.

In 1997, the Amsterdam Treaty included sustainable development as a general goal using integration as a principle for its implementation. Europe's participation in the development - and implementation - of the 1997 UNGASS meeting framing the follow-up of the 1992 Rio Summit also highlighted the need to combine actions directed specifically at improvements in integration of environment into other policies.

The Commission presented in 1997 its Agenda 2000, which clearly reflects these trends as does the European Community Biodiversity Strategy adopted in 1998. The Kyoto meeting on Climate Change (December 1997) illustrated to the world the close links between environment and economic policy.

Decisions on environmental policy initiatives are thus increasingly linked to other policy initiatives, particularly those in sectors. During the coming years the enlargement process will probably be the most important challenge for the Community. Environmental information to link integration of environmental issues with economic sector development will be a key input in support of the enlargement process. Thus, as a basis for those decisions, environmental information, of an increasingly comprehensive and complex nature, is needed and requested.

ENVISION - the model to build the 'seamless' information system

As a reflection on this interchange EEA activities are intertwined. As illustrated in the Agency's Environmental Vision (ENVISION - Fig.1) the activities of the Agency are all centred on the flow of data and information from national monitoring to European reporting. This is called *the Monitoring-Data-Information-Assessment-Reporting (MDIAR)* chain.

From these central activities the processes, products and services of the Agency are derived: Periodical reporting, integrated assessment, reporting on topics and development of databases etc. are building on the databases and information from member countries and beyond.

Furthermore all EEA products and services are developed within the *DPSIR assessment and reporting framework* for environmental information: *D*riving Forces (sectors etc.), *P*ressures on the environment, *S*tate, *I*mpact and *R*esponses (policy action etc.).

Fig 1 Implementation of ENVISION

ALL TO SUPPORT POLICY ACTION

NETWORKING

D P S I R

Reporting

Assessment

Information

Data

Monitoring
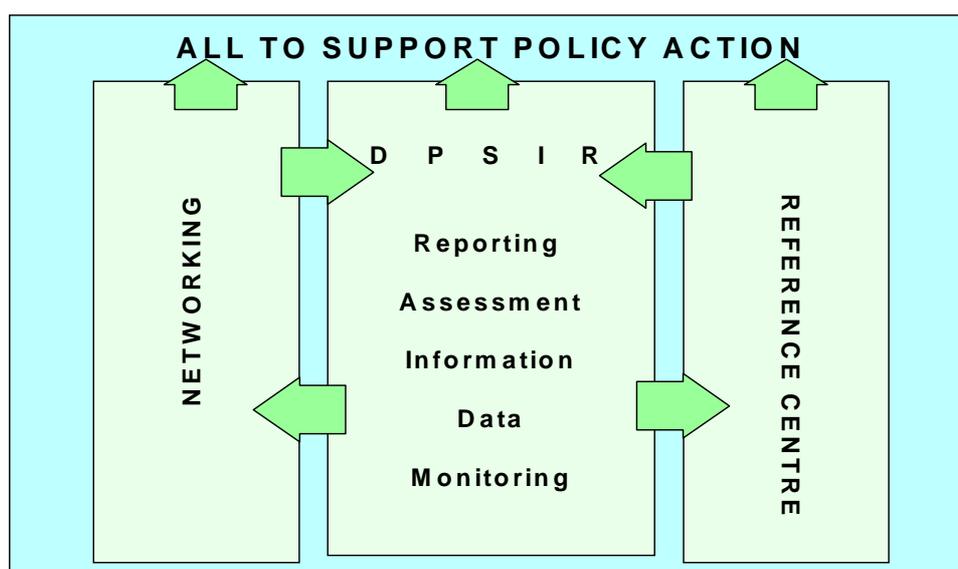
REFERENCE CENTRE

April 1998

All three activities are based on active networking, starting with EIONET and extended to other partners. The data and information is made available in the Reference Centre .

EEA and EIONET

The Agency is created as a decentralised EU body to be the central node of an extended network, the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), joining and building on capacities of EEA member countries.

Major investments have been made in the EEA member countries and the costs of maintaining, updating and further developing these national networks to deliver the environmental information needed are considerable.

The information base developed in EEA and EIONET is a joint effort resulting in shared information for shared environmental problems, and for the process towards sustainable development. Building on the progress in the first years the goal in the coming years is to consolidate, adjust and develop further the European environmental information needed. The existing capacities at country and EU level are used and expected to be further developed for that purpose as well as for direct use at national and local level.

Monitoring provides documentation for effectiveness of European

Environmental Directives. EEA member countries are furthermore committed to answering international requests for environmental information. EEA will support the Commission and member countries in achieving streamlined and efficient reporting. The goal is to develop the European environmental information based on EIONET in order to supply also the wide range of international users of this information.

The Seven Challenges - to focus

To focus the work of the EEA and EIONET within the EEA Regulation in the coming five years, seven major challenges have been defined to build progressively the 'seamless' information system (challenges 1-2-3), continually adding emerging issues (4), and put it at the service of policy development and implementation including specific actions during the period such as the enlargement (5-6-7). These challenges are to be considered throughout the five year period when the programme areas and projects are being planned in detail in the Annual Work Programmes and during the implementation of the work programmes to help identify priorities and maintain balance of resources. Annual priorities will be developed in close dialogue with the main clients in the Community and member countries.

The seven challenges

1. **Further develop and maintain EIONET in Europe** towards a fully functioning Network of environmental experts, data providers and information users inter-connected by leading-edge informatics systems, which will provide for efficient data supply and data/information access and retrieval from the European Environmental Reference Centre.

2. **Build the European Reference Centre for Environmental Information -** facilitating access to data, information, models and methods supplied to and emanating from the EEA EIONET; also to communicate and ensure active publication and dissemination of all products and services from EEA and EIONET, and ensure access to relevant environmental information developed from other national and international sources.

3. **Develop an Integrated Monitoring to Reporting Process** to deliver in an efficient, timely and routine way comparable results and reference indicators for reporting on the state, trends and prospects of Europe's environment as a whole. This requires that the focus and priorities of monitoring, database and assessment activities, and the scope and contents of the key reporting documents are linked, co-ordinated and synchronised. It also requires that data at European level on priority areas of work are made available.

4. **Identifying emerging issues of environmental importance** - to be considered in monitoring-to-reporting and to help the Commission and EEA member countries in the identification and framing of new policies so that adequate measures can be taken in good time. To this end stimulate the development and application of forecasting techniques and the diffusion of information emanating from the most relevant environmental research.
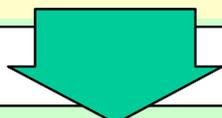
5. **Support directly the framing and development of environmental policies including integration into economic policies** - integrate the Agency's reports and findings into the policy process, e.g. delivering reports on specific topics and issues, review of efficiency of policies, serving both overall and specific political needs. An integrated part of developing EIONET is assisting in defining monitoring requirements in new Legislation etc.

6. **Support implementation and evaluation of environmental policies including integration into economic policies.** Assessments of the implementation, impacts and effectiveness of legislation and other policy measures; information to support the actors in implementing policies and monitoring environmental effects of implementation.

7. **Support the environment chapter of the enlargement** - increasing geographical coverage and co-operation in Europe, and in particular assisting Accession Countries and the Community in environmental aspects; increasing co-operation enabling provision of environmental information from European countries outside the EU.

4   EEA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Following the mandate and mission of the Agency, the seven challenges focus the EEA to deliver targeted products and services needed by the main clients. Based on the framework described above three major groups of products are identified on which to focus the Agency activities in the working period of the second MAWP:

(i)   topic databases and reports;
(ii) integrated reports - issues, areas and sectors;
(iii) periodical reports.

These three groups of products are seen as the core basis for 'branding' EEA publications and closely linked to the programme areas.

Two other important areas of work providing deliverables need to be recognised: iv) Support to the reporting system and services and v) Network infrastructure for EEA and EIONET. These areas of work are fundamental for building a system which can deliver products in the first three categories. They both serve the development of the major environmental information products and their broad dissemination, as well as provide intermediate products and services in their own right.

To implement the mandate and mission of the Agency the major products and services can be categorised under seven main headings presented below.

The major groups of products and services

- State and Outlook on Europe's Environment - The five year report
- European Environmental Signals - Regular (annual) Indicator-based reports
- Assessments on priority problems, sectors and issues
- Topic reports (air, water, nature etc.) - some regular, others timed for policy use
- Technical reports, guidelines and handbooks
- Access to EEA/EIONET Data bases and relevant data and information sources
- Service and reporting to policy-makers based on the EEA Environment Information System

5   PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS AND PROJECTS

The work of the Agency in the coming years is defined in Programme Areas, Project Groups and Projects. Each is targeted directly or indirectly towards delivering specific products or service in the categories listed above.

Projects in the EEA work programme will be implemented in five programme areas reflecting the three major groups of products and two areas of common supporting activities presented in chapter 4 above. The five programme areas are structured to deliver the major products and services relevant to the seven challenges.

The three first programme areas are embedded in different stages along the monitoring-to-reporting chain (MDIAR - Fig.1.):

- *Topic reports* and their associated *data bases* (from Monitoring to Information);
- *Integrated assessments* (from Data to Assessment); and

- Comprehensive *periodical reports* (from Information to Reporting).

The EEA programme areas

1. TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING

2. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

3. PERIODICAL REPORTING

4. REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT

5. SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

Projects in the area of *Reporting System Support* provide common methodologies required to deliver these products as 'building blocks' to the first three programme areas, often with intermediate products and services mainly for use in the

EEA and the EIONET, particularly in the member countries.

The *Service and Network Infrastructure* projects provide the infrastructure and means for the users to access the products and put them to work.

Priorities in programme areas 4 and 5 are in particular to be given to activities supporting directly the activities in programme areas 1, 2 and 3.

Each of the five programme areas is briefly described below. Table 2 describes in more detail the project groups and projects designed to develop and implement the five programme areas.

Topic Databases and Reporting

Projects in this area focus on improving monitoring and environmental reporting for different environmental media. (e.g. Air, Water, Nature, Soil, Land Cover Waste) Specialised guidebooks and practitioner-oriented handbooks in certain areas are also developed here.

The reports are intended as reference tools for scientists and specialists in clearly defined areas or to fulfil reporting requirements under specific legislation and/or conventions.

The Databases are developed with the EIONET partners, in particular with ETC support, building on and further developing the national databases. The activities are used both for topic reporting as well as supporting other reporting categories to directly support the framing and implementation of policies. In general the major databases will be accessible via the Reference Centre (see below).

Integrated Assessment

Assessment projects provides in-depth analysis on particular environmental problems (e.g. climate change), limited geographical areas (e.g. Mediterranea), sector (e.g. transport) or instruments (e.g. action plans and measures), with the aim of providing support to the development and implementation of environmental policies.

Reports are primarily driven by policy needs and aim to give an integrated overview of the subject for specific audiences - civil servants, academics, interested political decision shapers and decision makers as well as to practitioners in public administrations and private businesses. Integrated assessments are to be accessible and

appealing to a wide range of audiences, even to non-specialists.

Specific reports foreseen in the context of the MAWP relate to projects listed in Table 2 below, and include e.g. reports on water stress and biodiversity changes, the Mediterranean and transport and the environment.

Periodical Reporting

Comprehensive reports which present key information and an integrated assessment of the state of the environment, the pressures, driving forces and societal responses in Europe are produced here. They are the Agency's major "brand" reports, with the highest profile (Europe's Environment 1998 - The Second Assessment, the Dobris Assessment 1995, Environment in the European Union 1995)

Two major types of reports appear at regular intervals:

- "State and Outlook on Europe's Environment" reports every five[3] years,
- annual "Environmental Signals" reports which update key environmental indicators.

These reports aim at giving a broad overview of the state, trends and future prospects of the environment and to show trends and connections in the way the state develops with the socio-economic dimension - targeted at civil servants, academics and decision makers and the public at large. The regular signals reports are written in a language that make them appealing and accessible to a wide range of audiences, even to non-specialists.

The reports constitute the core brand of EEA's work, and EEA/EIONET capacities on publishing, translation, dissemination and communication will give priority to these reports.

Reporting System Support

The activities in the above three programme areas depend on common tools, methodologies, guidelines and scenarios. These are provided by the Reporting System Support programme area. This programme area produces products (e.g. guidelines, methodologies, data models) mainly of importance for the EEA and EIONET. Activities here thus contribute to the streamlining and consistency of assessment

---

[3] Presently every three years, interval proposed as maximum every five years pending adoption of the amendments to the EEA Regulation

and reporting at European and national level, and to the further development and consolidation of the reporting system for managing the incoming and outgoing information and data - the EEA's environmental information system.

The Reference Centre provides an infrastructure and framework for accessing data underlying the reporting process. It includes both a Directory of Information Sources as well as access mechanisms to factual data (data warehouse) from the EIONET. Key emphasis and priority is on 'backtracking' data, and to make it part of in particular the indicator-based assessments and reporting.

Institutional networking provides the essentials to ensure targeting to key clients needs, ensure co-operation and avoid duplication of work.

Service and Network Infrastructure

The Information and Networking Technology support area provides both a) the internal EEA IT infrastructure and b) Telematics capacities to support the organisational EIONET network set up.

Publishing and dissemination of publications, communication of products as well as the library and general information services are part of the support provided in programme area 5. They are to assure that the main clients of EEA are properly informed as well as to guarantee the knowledge of an EEA product and services tested by the Reference Centre.

European partnerships are thus essential for these activities.

Programme areas and Projects
.

The Multiannual Work Programme will be implemented in a structure of programme areas, project groups and projects, as presented in Table 2, serving in each project the development of the EEA Information System.

The full production of a specific report from conception to delivery to target user requires contributions from activities in several programme areas.

Reporting depends on contributions from all five Programme Areas

Taking the "Outlook" report as an example, the co-ordination and drafting is anchored in Periodical Reporting with the appropriate resources allocated. But input from the European Topic Centres is based on the foundation work done in the Databases and Topic Reporting while Integrated Assessments on priority areas are also used. The methodologies and scenarios used for the report as well as the guidelines, the organisation of the dataflow etc. are developed under Reporting Support. Finally; Service and Network Infrastructure provides the Reference Centre and IT tools and infrastructure as well as presentation and targeted dissemination, ensuring that the information actually reaches the target users and others.

The five programme areas will be developed through a total of 64 projects. In Table 2 below is presented the outline of future activities within these projects in 15 project groups

Table 2 Programme areas, Project groups and Projects

	PROGRAMME AREAS, **PROJECT GROUPS,** Projects	Project group description
1.	**TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING**	
1.1 ---------- **1.1.1** **1.1.2**	**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA** ----------------------------------- • Eurostat data co-operation • Co-operation with other bodies	Co-ordinate the collection, handling and storage within the Reference Centre of socio-economic data required for the Agency's periodical and integrated reporting. In most cases, these data on Driving Forces will be collected from Eurostat and other bodies compiling relevant data and statistics for the European level. Also working contacts with Eurostat and the other bodies to mutually reinforce each others activities and the quality of the data collected is covered.
1.2 ---------- **1.2.1** **1.2.2** **1.2.3** **1.2.4** **1.2.5**	**PRESSURES** ----------------------------------- - • Atmospheric emissions • Waste • Chemicals • Water discharges • Releases to land and soil	Continue the work begun in the first Multi-annual Work Programme to connect to national monitoring and data collection, and to Eurostat and other bodies as the source of the data required at the European level to be compiled into databases within the Reference Centre on the various pressures on the environment, including CORINAIR and WASTEBASE. The projects will make use of the statistics collected by Eurostat or being developed by Eurostat, particularly on waste, chemicals and releases to land and soil, to describe the link between socio-economic activities and pressures
		The projects will also include the development of inventories of emissions to water and land as well as support to the development of the Pollution Emission Register required under the IPPC Directive as a part of an efficient Integrated Emission Inventory for Europe.
		This work will be carried out mainly by ETCs However during the later years of MAWP2 when systems are in place and regular data flow is established, the Management Board will review the role and tasks of the ETCs and decide on eventual changes in structure, tasks and balance between ETCs and the EEA.
		These projects will deliver a range of technical reports including reviews of monitoring and reporting requirements and practice, and databases of source oriented data including air emissions and waste management facilities and practice as well as topic reports including an annual Corinair report and reports required under the Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Mechanism.
		Support to policy framing and implementation concerning those pressures will also be provided e.g. in relation to air quality and acidification.
		The work executed here is also the basis for the development of indicators for the topics and related problems and thus the basis for the indicator based report as well as the comprehensive five year report.
		Work executed here together with Eurostat also supports the definition of environmental reporting requirements in new legislation
1.3 ---------- **1.3.1** **1.3.2** **1.3.3** **1.3.4** **1.3.5** **1.3.6** **1.3.7**	**STATE AND QUALITY** ----------------------------------- - • Air Quality • Water Quality and Resources • State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes • State of Soil • Land Cover • Coastal and Marine Environment • Noise	Continue the work begun in the first Multi-annual Work Programme to connect to national monitoring and data collection as the source of the data required at the European level to be compiled into databases within the Reference Centre on the various aspects of State - including WATERBASE, AIRBASE, SOILBASE, EUNIS, Land Cover, Noise - as well as for Coastal Zone Indicators.
		This work will be carried out mainly by ETCs However during the years of MAWP2 when systems are in place and regular data flow is established, the Management Board will review the role and tasks of the ETCs and decide on eventual changes in structure, tasks and balance between ETCs and the EEA.
		Activities within these projects will deliver the topic databases and a range of topic and technical reports including annual reports on various aspects of water, air and soil quality and the state of land cover, nature and biodiversity as well as noise maps. Several of these reports are required under specific legislation for example reports on tropospheric ozone or the exchange of air and water quality information. Other work will help develop and implement policy for example on noise, the Framework Water Policy Directive, support to monitoring for the Birds Directive and to Natura 2000 under the Habitats Directive.
		The work executed here is also the basis for the development of

		indicators for the topics and related problems and thus the basis for the indicator based report as well as the comprehensive five year report. Work executed here together with Eurostat and JRC also supports the definition of environmental reporting requirements in new legislation

Table 2 continued

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description
2.	**INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT**	
2.1 --------- 2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.1.5 2.1.6 2.1.7 2.1.8 2.1.9 2.1.10	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ---------------------------------- - • Air Quality and Ozone (strat.+ trop.) • Climate Change • Water Stress • Eutrophication • Acidification • Biodiversity changes • Exposure to Chemicals • Health • Land and soil degradation • Waste Management	Under this project the assessment of individual environmental issues is organised and co-ordinated. Environmental issues here refer to situations where human activities influence or exacerbate environmental process causing significant environmental, human or economic impacts. Although the focus here is on the 'I' (Impacts) of DPSIR, the full framework is used for the assessments. Priority is given to ongoing activities from the first MAWP including: air quality and ozone (stratospheric ozone depletion and tropospheric photochemical oxidants); climate change; and water stress (water quantity and quality). Additional areas which deserve consideration given the needs of current policy implementation and framing debates include:; eutrophication, biodiversity change; exposure to chemicals; environment and health; acidification and land and soil degradation. Support to the Community and member countries on relevant EU Regulation and international conventions will also be provided. incl. support, together with Eurostat, the Climate change greenhouse gases monitoring mechanism and in the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism. The work executed here is also the basis for the development of indicators for the topics in question and thus the basis for the indicator based report as well as the comprehensive five year report. A priority of this project area will be to assess the cross-links between environmental issues to improve efficiency in the assessments and to provide strategic support to policy makers developing and implementing policies to tackle the issues.
2.2 --------- 2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3 2.2.4 2.2.5	REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS ---------------------------------- - • Mediterranean area • Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) • Transport TEN SEA • Landscape • Urban Environment	European-based assessments identify the significance and relevance of environmental issues for European policy consideration, through different aspects. Among these, the regional and territorial dimensions of environmental issues represent important focus for policy concerns. On the one hand, the territorial dimension of European policies and management receives attention through the recognition of land planning issues at the European level. The setting-up of a European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a significant step towards this recognition which calls for another type of geographically integrated information, particularly for strategic environmental impact analyses. This link with the information required for strategic environmental assessment is crucial here. The EEA is gradually developing the expertise and capacities for those particular assessments which look at the territorial impacts on environmental patterns of major European policies (e.g. TENs transport impact study and study of transit traffic in the Alps). Future activities, for which the up-date of the land cover inventory will represent a key support, would then help cover issues such as integrated coastal zones management, mountain, rural and urban areas, and streamline the ongoing reflections on the EEA role in landscapes issues. For many of these issues, this streamlining can be achieved efficiently through a close co-operation with the Commission services dealing with the related policies. Some geographical entities in Europe have specific environmental patterns which are commonly under threat. These deserve specific attention, assessment and reporting so that the particularities of such regions are not overlooked in the European level assessments. The EEA has reported, for example, on the Arctic Environment and on the Mediterranean Sea problems. There is a need to keep up to date assessments on such specific areas in a consistent way with the European-based monitoring to reporting activities, so that there is no duplication of efforts and a consistent European approach. The Mediterranean Basin is a priority considering the growing importance of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. Small islands in Europe have special environmental issues and will be

| | | looked at first in the Mediterranean context. |
| | | |

Table 2 continued

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description
2. 3 -------- - 2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.4 2.3.5 2.3.6 2.3.7	SECTORS AND INSTRUMENTS ---------------------------------- ● Transport ● Agriculture ● Energy ● Tourism ● Industry ● Households ● Instruments	Integrated environmental assessments carried out by the EEA, using the DPSIR framework, allow a better knowledge of sectoral contributions to environmental problems. These contributions are changing over time and there is a need to regularly analyse the reasons for those changes to support integration policies, in line with the EEA's remit to account for the socio-economic dimension in its assessments. To this end, the monitoring of economic sectors, which itself is not the task of the EEA, needs to be adapted in order to permit environmental assessments at the European level. This requires specific requests from the EEA to the data providers (mainly Eurostat) through IEA focused activities. Joint activities are also required first to demonstrate the adequacy of the integrated information and, second, to put this information to work in the context of integration. The expertise required for these tasks has yet to be developed, and properly addressed, in close co-operation with the Commission services responsible for different sectors. Priority is given to sectors high on the political agenda political agenda and highlighted in 'Europe's Environment - The Second Assessment 1998' as the main causes of pressures on the environment such as such as agriculture (CAP reform),transport (networks policy, sustainable mobility, increase in all transport modes), industry (including SMEs) . While other sectors have to be covered in the integrated assessments and comprehensive periodical reporting, the EEA does not yet foresee immediate activities to cover specific assessments of other sectors For integration issues instrumentalisation of policies (economic and fiscal instruments mainly) plays a key role and EEA information should support its implementation and analysis. Regular evaluation of the use of such instruments require work to frame and characterise instruments so that any analysis could be based on comparative situations and provide trends. The Agency will contribute with information and analyses to such work. Activities concerning analyses of instruments are implemented in close co-operation with the EC to avoid duplication of work.
2.4 ------- 2.4.1 2.4.2	RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND EMERGING ISSUES ---------------------------------- ● Research and environmental information ● Emerging environmental issues	The activity here is to support the EC in providing access for policy makers to the targeted and relevant results of research and bridge those in a structured way to findings of the reporting process of the EEA - all to the support the Commission and member countries in framing of new policies and support also the development of monitoring to enable reporting on emerging issues. This requires the setting up of a corresponding network and the development of criteria for the interpretation of signals coming out of science against which appropriate and feasible information on the present and expected situation can be determined, all in close collaboration with DGXI and DGXII. New issues are constantly emerging in environmental information, from EEA activities, from results in science, from national and local authorities initiating test cases of monitoring new pollutants or new effects, from NGOs following new developments in production or consumption etc. Scanning for emerging issues, and initiating scoping activities is a project closely involving the EEA Scientific Committee.
3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	
3.1 -------- - 3.1.1 3.1.2	THE FIVE YEAR REPORT ---------------------------------- ● EU98 SoER ● State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment: (outlooks - see also 4.1.2) Major reports on the state of the environment aim to assess in a comprehensive way the past and present situation in environmental quality and to indicate, on this basis, the main future trends. Such reports can be used to support the analysis of policies in place and the preparation of future policies. The Agency's regular report (every five years) has this aim and covers all environmental issues and problems of policy significance. The reference information it provides is of utmost importance to the visibility of the EEA and EIONET activities. Over the period of the five year work programme, realisation of the next SOE Report has to exert an integrating and streamlining role on projects in the MAWP/AWPs and for the EEA staff and EIONET partners. Most of the projects in the MAWP2 feed into the next major State and Outlook Report. Limited work on topics not covered in programme area 1 which need to be included in the comprehensive reporting

		will be based on existing activities. In the case of radioactivity in the environment this information will be from EC - DGXI, JRC, World Meteorological Organization and the International Atomic Energy Authority.

Table 2 continued

	PROGRAMME AREAS, **PROJECT GROUPS,** Projects	Project group description
3.2 --------- - **3.2.1**	**REGULAR INDICATOR-BASED REPORT** ------------------------------ ●European Environmental Signals reports	European environmental signals: As the major report on the state of the environment (see above) the regular indicator-based report ('signals' report) intends to deliver information on a wide range of environmental issues, presenting an aggregated overview of development in several selected environmental problems. The idea behind these regular reports is to have a regular outlet for the most aggregated data made available through the EIONET. In this way the reports should function as regular signals to policy makers on the progress and prospects of the state of the environment, and streamline the development of reference indicators. To this end, the EEA has developed a typology of indicators which will form the basis for the prototype version of the 'signals report' in 1999, before full implementation of the process from 2000 onwards.
4.	**REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT**	

4.1
 	
--------- 	
-
4.1.1
 	
4.1.2
 	
4.1.3
 	
4.1.4
	SCENARIOS, **METHODOLOGIES,** **GUIDELINES**
	
	------------------------------ 	
	-
	●Integrated Environmental Assessment
	●Scenarios and prospective analysis
	●Guidelines for environmental reporting
	●Support for Reporting Requirements (EU Legislation and multilateral agreements)
		For the realisation of periodical, integrated and topic reporting, there is a need to permanently sustain their content with the most efficient and scientifically sound tools, methodologies and guidelines for common use for analysis and assessment. Activities here are to a great extend building on research results and executed in co-operation with e.g. DGXII, DGXI and JRC and link to the 5th Framework Research Programme.
		    The pragmatic approach to integrated assessment taken so far (e.g. the establishment of an IEA core group and an IEA eutrophication network) will have to be continued and consolidated. In addition, through strengthening EEA internal capacities on integrated monitoring and assessment as well as for the development of scenarios will have to be strengthened, and an effective access, appraisal and compilation of complementary knowledge (pools of expertise) will have to be organised. These required capacities should encompass modelling expertise, both in terms of conceptual models (e.g. acidification model) and forecasting tools for developing outlooks. These developments as such are linked with data flow activities.
		    There is also the need to reach a better harmonisation between EEA tools and methodologies and similar processes at the international and national levels, so the information produced will be compatible at all levels.
		    The activity so far under 'Guidelines for reporting' were mainly dedicated to harmonisation of national state of the environment reporting and to the development of guidelines for data collection on the costs of environmental protection measures, which is direct support to the forecasting tools mentioned above. The next phase will aim at consolidating the expertise in the EEA and in member countries in the field of state of the environment reporting and environmental indicators and disseminating this information. EEA will gradually be extending (and continuing to take stock of existing results) the operational methodology/guidelines to other key processes in European information production (such as indicators, damage/benefits/cost). This is a process that requires involvement and agreement with member countries, the Scientific Committee and international organisations.
		    The support for EU reporting requirements etc. is closely linked to project 4.2.1 and 4.3.1 and to activities in programme areas 1 and 2

4.2
 	
--------- 	
4.2.1
4.2.2
4.2.3
	DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
	
	------------------------------ 	
	-
	●EIONET data flow
	●EEA GIS support
	●Data warehouse management
	●
		This project group covers the organisational aspects of data flows across EIONET, involving countries (NFP's and NRC's), the ETC's, international organisations (Eurostat, OECD, FAO, etc.) and EEA. It emphasises also the management of the data received and maintained at the EEA/ETCs; the aggregated reporting in the Data Warehouse and the geographic databases (GIS).
		    The main project activities will be data flow modelling, i.e. the analysis of flow of data (or information) into, out of, and within a system, and how the data is processed and stored.
		    The data models in this project will focus on organisational aspects, in particular the rules to ensure consistent data sets and tools for efficient flow between partners.
		    The management of the final data at EEA will be supported by development of tools for efficiently making them available for the reporting

		process, as well as to make relevant data available through the Reference Centre to EEA's key clients and the public.

Table 2 continued

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description
4.3 --------- 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 4.3.4	PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION ------------------------------- - • Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources • The EEA Web Site - The Gateway to the Reference Centre • Access to Data warehouse and Topic databases • Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, Envirowindows	This project group covers most of the projects needed to further develop the Reference Centre. The EEA Web site, launched in November 1995, will be further developed to support access to all EEA/EIONET information resources. The Catalogue of Data Sources, developed by ETC/CDS, will become a complete directory of information resources relevant to the EEA Work Programme, key clients and the public. Specific tools will be developed to ease access to topic databases, based on work initiated by all topic centres and under the DGXIII Telematics Application Programme/DGIII IDA. Relevant information from external sources will be made available through EnviroWindows, representing a continuation of the Global Environmental Information Locator Service and EEA achievements under the MAWP-1 on pooling of existing information and know-how. The relevant content of the EEA Data Warehouse and basic Geographic Information data, the in-house repositories for the EEA Reporting system, will be made publicly accessible.
4.4 --------- 4.4.1 4.4.2 4.4.3 4.4.4 4.4.5	INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKING ETC. ------------------------------- - • EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs) • European Commission (DGXI, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat) • Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee • International bodies • NGOs (Business and ECO)	Extensive networking with the national partners within the EIONET is essential to further develop the network and the EEA Information system. Furthermore networking with partners in third countries is increasingly important as part of the support to the enlargement process. International networking with partners, as mentioned in the Regulation art 15 is ongoing and developing further, and necessary to avoid duplication and use best possible the joint resources for developing the needed environmental information. For the targeting and programming of EEA projects, intensive contact with the main users in the European Commission, Member States, the European Parliament, EcoSoc and the Regions Committee is a must.
5.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	
5.1 --------- 5.1.1 5.1.2 5.1.3	INFORMATION AND NETWORKING TECHNOLOGY ------------------------------- - • IT capacities • Telematics capacities • IT application developments	Under the first MAWP, the basic EEA IT infrastructure was put in place to support both internal activities and external communication. The EEA has now the basic capacities for network administration, system management and development of software tools to support the internal work. Maintaining an IT infrastructure and capacity is a continuous service, which will be built further to strengthen internal data management. The telematics project builds further on the implementation of the EIONET technical Network, to provide a fully functional telematics network, linking NFPs and ETCs, as well as other EIONET partners. The main emphasis under the second MAWP will be to deploy the established telematics infrastructure for data flow between partners, document management and communication capacities, and to support the reporting process. A main challenge will be to support efficient data flows along the entire chain from member countries to the EEA Data Warehouse, linked to reporting of compliance data to the Commission Directorates and data required by International Conventions. Important nodes in the network will be Topic Centres, as well as Community and international organisations. Streamlining and integrating the data flows of the EIONET and relevant DGXI and Eurostat data will be a key priority. .

Table 2 continued

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description
5.2 -------- 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	INFORMATION CAPACITIES AND SERVICES ------------------------------- - • Publishing • Distribution and marketing • Communicating environmental information • Library and information services	The project group includes the activities deployed by EEA to assure an active dissemination and exchange of environmental information; publishing of EEA reports, providing multilingual versions and linking to the appropriate and necessary dissemination and communication aspects. Increased focus on providing language versions of key reports is foreseen. Further streamlining with OPOCE (Office for Official Publications and European Translation Centre) and specifically the extension of networking with National Capacities and other relevant partners will be pursued. Emphasis will focus on making publicly known the existence of EEA reports and information sources, making them available to EU information points and other 'relay' capacities as well as to assure the infrastructure for acquisition of EEA reports and information by the targeted audiences. The communication capacities will focus on creating the awareness about the information sources held, the EIONET networking capacities, and especially the key conclusions on the state and trends of the environment. EEA environmental information will thus also be available for scientific and educational purposes, allowing other bodies to develop special educational material, provided recognition of EEA/EIONET as source.

Note: For programme areas 4 and 5 European partnerships are of key importance.

6   A FIVE YEAR BUDGET

The need for a multiannual budget

A major part of the EEA products and services is developed over a period of several years - and the projects as shown above are intertwined, developing and using multipurpose data for assessments and reporting in a variety of topics. Multiannual and Annual Work Programmes are important for managing multiannual projects involving the great number of actors in the Community Institutions and EEA member countries, and are obligations in the EEA Regulation. Likewise estimates of a multiannual budget linked to the Multiannual Work Programme are needed to provide a framework for developing annual budgets and thereby consistency in the long term development. [4] The activities of the EEA and EIONET are indeed long term investments, resulting in the EEA Information System (based on the ENVISION, within the DPSIR framework, respecting the "Five Is" of the Commission and building on national environmental monitoring).

It is therefore of major importance, that the EEA as co-ordinator and central node of the network is able to provide the in-house expertise to guide and manage projects within the five programme areas and to meet the seven challenges. The EEA's aim is to deliver the regular, comprehensive, reliable reporting required by the Regulation, as well as the direct support to European policy towards sustainability. In this second Multiannual Work Programme the aim will be achieved through co-operation with the national networks using to a large extent existing national expertise appointed as ETCs or contracted directly to support this development.

Resources in the first Multiannual Work Programme

The EEA began with a modest budget and establishment plan. It was anticipated that the Agency would only start a part of the activities laid down in its mandate, and then develop and grow progressively over a number of years to match the mandate and the needs of the key clients as they were progressively defined. It was rightly expected that in the first years the budget would not be the limiting factor, but that it could become the case in the later years of the first Multiannual Work Programme.

This budget limitation was first noticed in 1998, when budget constraints resulted in a halt or levelling off in the middle of the progressive development foreseen and underway. The 1998 annual budget of 16.8 MEURO represented an actual decrease in funds available for external activities compared with the 1997 budget. Analysing experiences of the first years' work of the Agency has now allowed estimates to be made by the Agency of the resources needed to fully implement the Agency's Regulation.

Resources in the second Multiannual Work Programme

The Work Programme presented here represents a modest development towards implementing the Regulation in the coming five years but deciding on priorities within the mandate in the annual programmes.

Full capacity in 'in-house' expertise and external budget is not reached by the end of this coming five year period, but foreseen to be achieved only in the third Multiannual Work Programme.

An annual budget of 18 - 20 MEURO for the next 2-3 years with an increase in the later years to 23 MEURO is presented as the most probable scenario. This will provide for continuation of a selected number of projects defined as major priorities in the first Annual Work Programmes, but will allow for a modest development of several important issues such as Chemicals, Water Emissions, Releases to land and soil, Industry, Tourism, Energy, Urban Environment, Emerging Issues in general etc. However the annual budgets will determine the actual extent to which these activities are carried out. The Annual Work Programmes for the first years will clearly illustrate the areas of intense and low activity in the coverage for comprehensive reporting.

There is however in this Multiannual Work Programme flexibility to increase priorities for projects should additional

---

[4] <An obligation to deliver estimated multiannual budgets is in the proposed amendments to the EEA Regulation. The presentation of an indicative multiannual budget is given here to comply with the expected legal obligation and without prejudice of the competence of the Community legislator . It is a reference for the coming annual budget proposals when presenting input from EEA to the Community Budget proposal>

resources be made available. This flexibility will be exercised by directly negotiating with key clients on how additional activities can be financed and undertaken by the EEA. Additional budget contributions and the matching activities will be reflected in the Annual Work Programmes and budgets of the Agency.

It is recognised that the proposed multiannual budget is focused on covering monitoring to reporting in the member countries, and that additional resources will be needed to provide support to Enlargement, pan-European Reporting and integration of environment into economic sectors.

Additional funding for both in-house expertise and external contracts beyond the baseline budget presented here will thus be necessary if significantly more than the present level in specific activities are needed.

Significantly increased activity in the first three programme areas is also likely to generate a need for increased funding in some of the projects in the supporting programme areas.

The budget for the coming five years

The indicative multiannual budget presented in tables 3 and 4 is the baseline to which additional funding can be added.

The distribution of the budget for external capacities (Title 3) of the five programme areas reflects the five year cycle in the major comprehensive State and Outlooks Report. Development of building blocks for the regular reporting are covered by activities in programme areas 1, 2, 4 and 5, whereas the co-ordination and the editing of the regular reports is embedded in programme area 3.

The activities in programme area 5 supports activities in programme areas 1-4 and relates in particular to general networking, data flows and access to the databases and information. The planned increase in programme area 2 (Integrated Reporting) reflects an expected increase in the need for activities supporting high priority policy development, including regional policies and integration of environmental protection into economic policies.

be used for Senior Management and Administration

Extra budgetary resources
Co-operation with the main Community partners including in particular Eurostat and JRC but also the Directorates General of the Commission as well as co-operation with other partners, can directly and indirectly bring extra resources to the Agency's activities. Framework agreements with DGs other than DGXI are being developed to ensure funding for activities in particular in sectoral fields, for the Accession Countries and for wider European coverage than the membership of the Agency allows.

Personnel resources - the establishment plan in the coming five years
The indicative multiannual budget will allow an increase of staff over the five years to a total of 70 staff plus 10-15 National Experts etc. (The baseline is the 1998 establishment plan and budget with a total of 63 staff and 8-12 National Experts etc.) The multiannual budget presented mainly allows an increase in title 3 to achieve a 50:50 balance between titles 1/ 2 and title 3.

It should be noted that of the planned additional 7 staff members (experts), 6 are expected to be directly involved in the execution of the work programme. A small increase in staff in management and administration is needed to manage several sources of income and a more complicated budget and work programme

The distribution of budget in 1998 provides from Titles 1 and 2 10% for senior management and 20% for administration of finances and personnel. Thus app. 70% of Titles 1 and 2 and all of Title 3 is dedicated to implementing the work programme through in-house staff and external contracts. Overall, 80-85% of the total budget is dedicated to implementation of the Annual Work Programme.

In time, this percentage will increase as it is foreseen that increases in staff will be allocated mainly to implementation of the work programme and that the balance between titles 1+2 vs. title 3 will move from 55/45 to 50/50 as the total budget increases.

The distribution at the end of the 5 year budget will thus be that 85-90% of the total budget will be dedicated to directly implement the projects in the Work Programme, while the remaining budget will

The indicative multiannual budget is presented below by the Agency as the basis

for future Annual Budgets and Work Programmes. Annual priorities will be decided by the Management Board in its decisions on budgets and Work Programmes.

Table 3 Indicative Annual EEA Budgets - 1998-2003

Programme Area kecu	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. Topic Databases and Reporting	2210	2650	3050	3050	3050	3050
2. Integrated Assessment	1070	1350	1400	1500	1650	2400
3. Periodical Reporting	1260	600	950	1500	2050	1800
4. Reporting system support	1100	1200	1200	1350	1500	1600
5. Service and network infrastructure	1860	1900	2000	2200	2350	2650
TOTAL AWP projects	7500	7700	8600	9600	10600	11500
TOTAL Translations, expert meetings	880	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
TOTAL Title 3	8420	8700	9600	10600	11600	12500
TOTAL	**16800**	**17800**	**19300**	**20800**	**22000**	**23000**
TOTAL Titles 1 & 2	9300	9100	9700	10200	10400	10500
TOTAL (Title 3), % of TOTAL	50	49	50	51	53	54
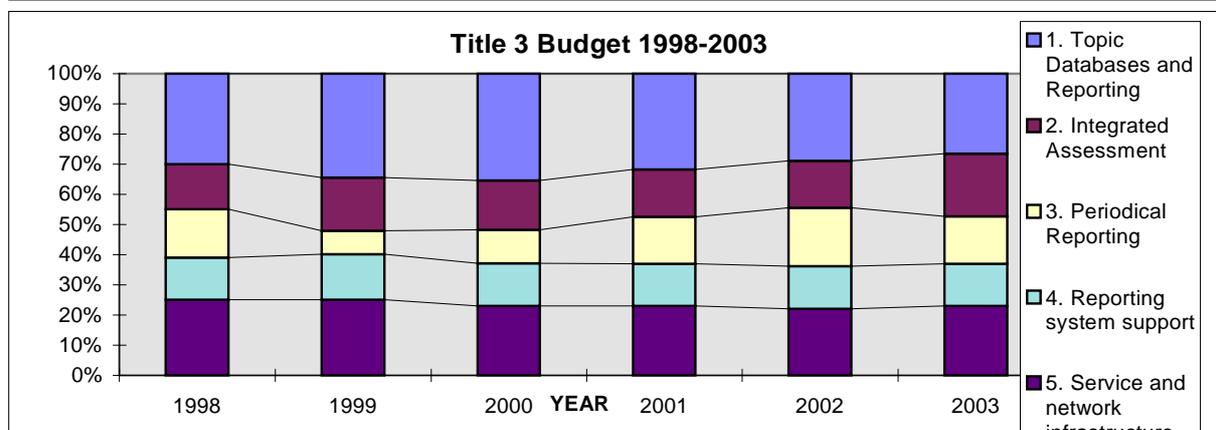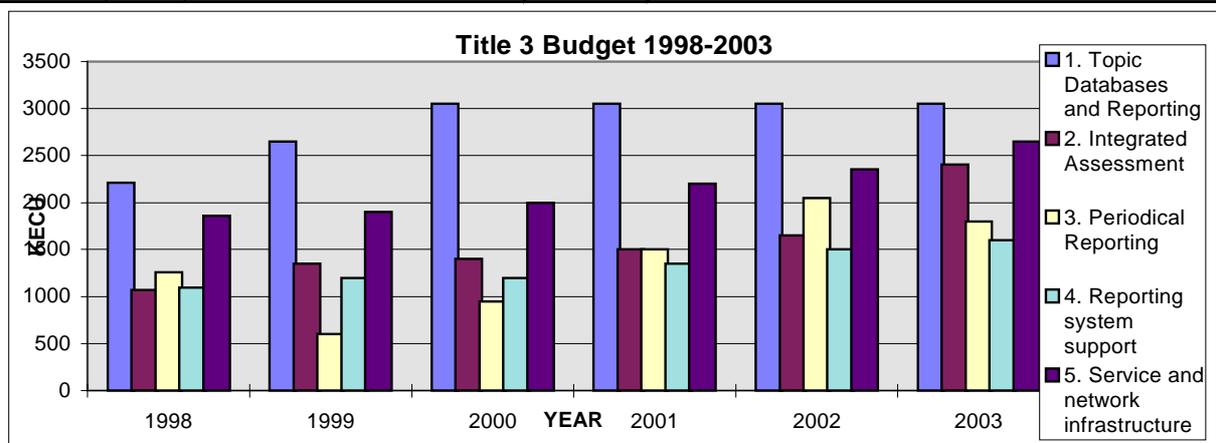
Table 4 Indicative annual budget for programme areas in percent of AWP budget

Programme Area percent	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. Topic Databases and Reporting	30	34	35	32	29	27
2. Integrated Assessment	15	18	16	16	16	21
3. Periodical Reporting	16	8	11	16	19	16
4. Reporting system support	14	15	14	14	14	14
5. Service and network infrastructure	25	25	23	23	22	23
TOTAL (Work Programme Projects Title 3)	100	100	100	100	100	100

2003 and beyond - a fully developed EEA

As mentioned above the estimated multiannual budget presented here for the second Multiannual Work Programme should be considered as a further step towards the full implementation of the mandate of the Agency. The Agency estimated that for supporting the whole range of tasks in the mandate, a full implementation, an annual budget of 30-35 MEURO is required. This estimate is based on the present member countries, not taking into account additional geographical coverage following enlargement of the Union and Accession Countries joining the Agency.

To deliver the environmental information to fully support European development towards sustainability - in other words to provide a comprehensive reporting system and build up EIONET capacities in the broad range of areas of work where the main clients have recognised needs for information - it is now estimated that an annual budget of 30-35 MEURO is required. This would provide for 125-150 people 'in-house' of and an operational budget for using external capacities of 15-20 MEURO. This would support not only the environmental policies but also the integration of environmental concern into other policies (towards sustainability) and allow for regular comprehensive environmental reporting and implementation of the EEA Regulation.

7.   TOWARDS THE ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES

Annual Work Programmes will within the framework of this Multiannual Work Programme give in more detail priorities between and within projects, listing the key products of the year, as well as the budget distribution, new activities within programmes and projects and major achievements to be made during the year.

The Multiannual Work Programme is presented supporting sustainable development with a comprehensive coverage of environmental pressures, state and trends, while the multiannual budget as presented for the same period does only allow a full development of a part of the comprehensive coverage. The Annual Work Programmes will therefore present the priorities of a certain year within the context of the Multiannual Work Programme. Annual priorities will be developed in close dialogue with the main clients in the Community and member countries.

Annex I

Commission Opinion
of 08/07/98
on the draft Multi-annual Work Programme for 1999-2003 of
the European Environment Agency

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community;
Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) 1210/90 of 7 May 1990[5] on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network, and in particular Article 8 (4) thereof;
Whereas the Commission should give its opinion on the draft multi-annual work programme submitted by the Executive Director of the European Environment Agency;
Whereas the Commission reaffirms the need for comparable, reliable and up-to-date information on the state of the environment, and that this is required on a pan-European scale;
has adopted the following opinion:

1. The Commission welcomes the progress made by the Agency in assembling data and information on the state of the environment, particularly in the domains of air, water and nature. The Commission notes the need for the Agency to reinforce the work on monitoring of the environment.

2. The Commission takes notice of the proposed budget planning of the Agency. However, the Commission will take a decision on the subvention proposed on a yearly basis when establishing the Community budget proposal (PDB).
Multi-annual budget forecasts can only be made without prejudice to the competence of the Community legislator in this matter. The reference in section 6 to an obligation to deliver multi-annual budget estimates should be clarified accordingly.
Priority and resource allocation should be concentrated in the following areas:
- databases and topic reporting to provide high quality data and information;
- the preparation of a comprehensive pan European state of the environment report in 2003, which will replace the two reports produced in 1998-99;
- support to wider Community policies through the provision of reports, maps and information, including in the areas of regional policy, agriculture, transport and enlargement.
The Commission believes that the core programmes 1.2 and 1.3 should not be limited pending available funding. This proviso should only apply to the lower priority support areas such as programmes 4 and 5. This should be reflected in the proposed division of budget between the five programme areas and in the text accompanying Programme 1.2 and 1.3.

3. The Agency should avoid duplication of the activities of other bodies. Project 2.3.7 on economic and environmental instruments should therefore be reworded 'Inventory of instruments'. Any work on indicators should concerning radioactive contamination in particular required close co-ordination with the Commission services.

4. The Agency should work with European partners in its work on information dissemination and use of information technologies. Projects 4.3.4, 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 should reflect this.

5. The Commission requests the Agency to take the enlargement process and needs into account in the Multi-annual Work Programme and in particular to monitor the progress made in the applicant countries.

6. The Commission believes that the publication list should distinguish between publications for general and wide dissemination and documents that are for technical or internal use. The publications should be focused on concrete results and available data, and should take into account the language regime.

7. The Commission requests that the following additional comments be taken into account:

---

[5] OJ No L 120, 11.5.1990, p.1

- In Table 1 under 'Monitoring to Reporting, add the clarification that the Regulation 1210/90 does not make provision for the Agency to monitor the implementation of Community environmental law.
- The 'Signals Report' should be a regular indicator report with an annual update of data from the Agency's monitoring activities;
- Programme three should make provision for 'indicators to support policy making';
- Programme one should give support to the development of a pollution emissions register;
- Programme two should make provision for support to the Commission in the diffusion of research results;
- The assessment and reporting on transport should also address sustainable mobility;
- The assessment and reporting on industry and emissions should also address SMEs;
- The Agency should contribute to emission inventories compatible with the Commission's work on air quality and acidification;
- Work on water quality should include support to the Commission's work on bathing water;
- The work on nature conservation should include support to the ORNIS database;
- Support to the exchange of information and best practices on environmental assessments should be included;
- The Agency's role, together with Eurostat, in supporting the Climate change greenhouse gases monitoring mechanism and in the Bio-diversity clearing house should be explicitly included;
- Support to the reporting requirements of environmental legislation should be a task, together with Eurostat, in the areas of air, water, waste and nature;
- Ensure continuity of projects, especially databases and including that on sustainability references value;
- Work related to data and information management should be linked to the Community research activities in this field;
- The Agency should promote the EIONET as a backbone for pilot demonstration projects in the context of Community research on information technologies.

8. The Commission proposes the following additional drafting corrections.
i: In section one:
- clarify the context of the quotation from Jacques Delors;
-
ii: In section two:
- delete the phrase 'low or no activity in a given topic thus implies that certain information may be incomplete in the regular reports';
- add 'the Baltic area' to the variable geography table;
-
iii: In section three:
- delete the reference to prior consultation reports and replace with 'integrate the Agency's reports and findings into the policy process'
-
iv: In Table 2:
- replace the word 'problems' with 'issues';
- delete the inappropriate references to 'the role of the ETCs is likely to diminish';
- delete the references to 'additional funding beyond the baseline budget will be necessary…';
- in section 1.2 add ' The project will make use of the statistics collected by Eurostat or being developed by Eurostat, particularly on waste, chemicals and releases to land and soil, to describe the link between socio-economic activities and pressures.
-
v: In section six:
- the box 'A fully developed EEA' contains budgetary estimates that are inconsistent with the rest of this chapter. It is necessary to clarify the context of this text.

This opinion is addressed to the Management Board of the European Environment Agency,

Done at Brussels   for the Commission

Annex II

**Scientific Committee Opinion on
the draft Multi-Annual Work Programme for 1999-2003**

The Scientific Committee examined and discussed the draft 2nd Multi-Annual Work Programme 1999-2003 (Doc. EEA/052/97. Rev. 4) at its meeting of 14 May 1998. It submits to the Management Board the following opinion:

1. It acknowledges the progress achieved during the period of the 1st Multi-Annual Work Programme (1994-1998), in particular on the building of EIONET and reporting databases, the support to DGXI on policy development and implementation, the publication of the 2 assessments on Europe's Environment, the publication of the 1995 Environment in the European Union report, the publication of several topic reports, issue reports and messages and the extension of the EEA's work programme to the PHARE countries.

2. It acknowledges that the Agency's Multi-Annual Work Programme needs to be as comprehensive as possible to meet the objectives set out in the Regulation and to support integrated assessments but it wants it to provide high quality products on carefully selected priority topics. It expresses concern at the level of ambition in the programme against the projected available budget. In this respect appropriate adjustments and prioritisation will be necessary in the Annual Work Programmes.

3. It welcomes the continuing rapport between the EEA and the Commission on priorities and calls on both parties to continue these contacts to ensure the EEA's work programme continues to be relevant to current policy developments and to emerging issues, for example, greenhouse gases policy, follow-up of the Kyoto agreements, chemicals and Genetically Modified Organisms. In this respect, the Committee proposes that more detailed guidance is needed from DGXI on their information needs and that more discussion between the Commission Directorates, other policy-makers in Member States and the Agency would improve the relevance of information provided by the Agency.

4. It recommends that priority must continue to be given to improving data quality, data flows and topic reporting to support policy development and as building blocks to the EEA's broader integrated assessment reports. It welcomes the clearer link now established between ETCs and EEA reporting and assessments. It supports the increasing emphasis proposed for indicator development to support efficient and effective reporting and calls on the Agency to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to this key area of work. It welcomes work of the Reference Centres, but notes the need to receive data from Member States in appropriate forms for accessibility and analysis.

5. It notes, however, the weak references to emerging issues in the work programme and would ask the EEA to develop this area further in consultation with the Scientific Committee.

6. It also notes the need for stronger links between the EEA and the EU Environmental Research Programme. The EEA should appraise the relevant results from these programmes and help disseminate them in particular for policy-making; the necessary resources should be allocated for this task.

7. It calls for priority to be given to the contributions of socio-economic sectors to environmental problems and in particular to the development of indicators, scenarios and outlooks for these aspects to support integrated assessments and reporting. It also supports further work by the Agency on the use of economic instruments to address the environmental impacts of socio-economic sectors, building on the work done already on environmental taxes.

8. It notes the absence of radioactivity from the programme and calls for this issue to be included as it is a fact of the environment and given the increasing interest in nuclear risk.

It considers that document EEA/052/98 rev. 4 presents the Multi-Annual Work Programme in a logical, balanced and concise manner and, subject to the inclusion of the above mentioned proposals. It recommends that it be approved by the Management Board.

ANNEX III   Overview of Programme areas, Project groups and Projects

1.	TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING
1.1	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA
1.1.1	Eurostat data co-operation
1.1.2	Co-operation with other bodies
1.2	PRESSURES
1.2.1	Atmospheric emissions
1.2.2	Waste
1.2.3	Chemicals
1.2.4	Water discharges
1.2.5	Releases to land and soil
1.3	STATE AND QUALITY
1.3.1	Air Quality
1.3.2	Water Quality and Resources
1.3.3	State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes
1.3.4	State of Soil
1.3.5	Land Cover
1.3.6	Coastal and Marine Environment
1.3.7	Noise
2.	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT
2.1	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
2.1.1	Air Quality and Ozone
2.1.2	Climate Change
2.1.3	Water Stress
2.1.4	Eutrophication
2.1.5	Acidification
2.1.6	Biodiversity changes
2.1.7	Exposure to Chemicals
2.1.8	Health
2.1.9	Land and soil degradation
2.1.10	Waste Management
2.2	REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS
2.2.1	Mediterranean area
2.2.2	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
2.2.3	Transport TEN SEA
2.2.4	Landscape
2.2.5	Urban Environment
2. 3	SECTORS AND INSTRUMENTS
2.3.1	Transport
2.3.2	Agriculture
2.3.3	Energy
2.3.4	Tourism
2.3.5	Industry
2.3.6	Households
2.3.7	Instruments
2.4	RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND EMERGING ISSUES
2.4.1	Research and environmental information
2.4.2	Emerging environmental issues

3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING
3.1	THE FIVE YEAR REPORT
3.1.1	EU98 SoER
3.1.2	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment
3.2	REGULAR INDICATOR-BASED REPORT
3.2.1	European Environmental Signals reports
4.	REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT
4.1	SCENARIOS, METHODOLOGIES, GUIDELINES
4.1.1	Integrated Environmental Assessment
4.1.2	Scenarios and prospective analysis
4.1.3	Guidelines for environmental reporting
4.1.4	Support for reporting requirements (EU legislation and multilateral agreements)
4.2	DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
4.2.1	EIONET data flow
4.2.2	EEA GIS support
4.2.3	Data warehouse management
4.3	PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION - REFERENCE CENTRE
4.3.1	Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources
4.3.2	The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre
4.3.3	Access to Data warehouse and Topic databases
4.3.4	Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, Envirowindows
4.4	INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKING ETC
4.4.1	EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)
4.4.2	European Commission (DGXI, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat)
4.4.3	Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee
4.4.4	International bodies
4.4.5	NGOs (Business and ECO)
5.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE
5.1	INFORMATION AND NETWORKING TECHNOLOGY
5.1.1	IT capacities
5.1.2	Telematics capacities
5.1.3	IT application developments
5.2	INFORMATION CAPACITIES AND SERVICES
5.2.1	Publishing
5.2.2	Distribution and marketing
5.2.3	Communicating environmental information
5.2.4	Library and information services

ANNEX IV   GLOSSARY

5th EAP	"Towards Sustainability" - the 5th Environmental Action Programme of the European Community, 1992
AIRBASE	EEA Air Quality database
ARC/INFO	IT software
AWP	Annual Work Programme of the EEA
CDS	Catalogue of Data Sources
CORINE	CO-oRdination of the INformation on the Environment (work started under Decision 85/338/EEC; environment information pilot project continued in EEA)
Council	European Council of Ministers
DG	Directorate General in the European Commission (24 in all)
DG I	External Economic Relations
DG III	Industry
DG VI	Agriculture
DG VII	Transport
DG XI	Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection
DG XII	Science, Research and Development
DG XIII	Telecommunications, Information Market and Exploitation of Research
DG XVI	Regional Policies
DG XVII	Energy
Dobris+3 report	Working title for Europe's Environment, The Second Assessment, 1998. One of the two major EEA reports in 1998 /99- follow-up of "Europe's Environment - the Dobris Assessment" issued 1995
DPSIR	Concept of the chain of causal links for environment adopted by the EEA: Driving forces , Pressures, States, Impacts, Responses (first developed by OECD)
EC	European Commission
ECO	referring to Ecological NGOs
ECSN	European Climate Support Network
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEA area	The 15 EU countries plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein
EEA ENVISION	a framework for goals, priorities and ways of working supporting development and execution of the Work Programmes
EEA homepage	http://www.eea.eu.int
EEA Monograph	High profile and wide audience EEA reports on selected topics, pressures, problems or regions - category in the former publications plan.s
EEA/EIONET Regulation	Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90
EFIEA	European Forum on Integrated Environmental Assessment
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
Environment Action Plan	The EU environment policy document being developed in 1996-97 following the review of the fifth Environmental Action Programme
ENVISION	EEA ENVISION - a framework for goals, priorities and ways of working supporting development and execution of the Work Programmes
EP	European Parliament
EPE	the Environment Programme for Europe
Establishment plan	Plan for total staff in the EEA - indicating year of introduction and number of persons in the different staff categories
ETC	European Topic Centre, contracted by the EEA to lead the development in European environmental information in a given topic
ETC/AEM	ETC/Air Emissions
ETC/AQ	ETC/Air Quality
ETC/CDS	ETC/Catalogue of Data Sources
ETC/IW	ETC/Inland Waters
ETC/LC	ETC/Land Cover
ETC/MC	ETC/Marine & Coastal Environment

ETC/NC	ETC/Nature Conservation
ETC/Soil	ETC/Soil
ETC/W	ETC/Waste
EU	European Union
EU Action Plan	Environment Action Plan - the EU environment policy document being developed in 1996-97 following the review of the fifth Environmental Action Programme, 1992
EU SOE Report	EEA State and Outlook report - one of the two major EEA reports in 1998/99 - follow-up of "Environment in the European Union 1995"
EUMETNET	Cooperation of European Meteorological Institutions
EUNIS	EEA European Nature Information System
EUROMED	Euro Mediterranean Partnership (origin in the Barcelona declaration 1995, initiated by the EU)
EUROSTAT	EC Statistical Office
EUSIS	EEA Soil Information System
GELOS	Global Environmental Information Locator Service
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISCO	Geographical Information System of the Commission of the European Communities
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
Green Spider network	Network of communication officers of EU environmental Ministries
Grid Warsaw	A consulting company contracted by the Phare Programme to assist the EEA and the Phare countries in the Dobris +3 process- support in collecting and processing the data for the writers and elaboration of maps and graphs
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDA	Interchange of Data between Administrations programme, operated by DG III of the European Commission
IEA	Integrated Environmental Assessment
Information Locator Services	A service, usually provided through the World Wide Web, to locate information resources.
Internet	Global electronic information and communication network
IPPC Directive	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996)
IPTS	Institute for prospective technological studies (affiliated to JRC, in Seville)
IT	Information Technology
ITTAG	EEA Information Technology and Telematics Advisory Group
JRC	7 Institutes are composing the Joint Research Centre of the European Communities. They are located in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and The Netherlands.
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
Main Component Elements	MCE - national bodies appointed by EEA member countries as units in the EIONET
Management Board	The EEA Management Board
MAP	Mediterranean Action Programme (UNEP)
MAWP	Multiannual Work Programme of the EEA
MCE	Main Component Elements - national bodies appointed by member countries as units in the EIONET
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (part of MAP)
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement
MEDA	The EC financial instrument for technical and development co-operation
MIO-ECSDE	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding (EEA has MOUs with several bodies to secure efficient cooperation)
NATLAN	NATure and LANd cover - EEA CD-ROM
NATURA 2000 Network	Coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation
NFP	National Focal Point
NRC	National Reference Centre - a national body appointed by a member county as its expert body on a certain topic , often the national counterpart to a European Topic Centre
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Operational Budget	The part of the EEA budget contracted out for work done by Topic Centres or Consultants to support execution of the Annual Work programme - Title 3 in EU Budget Procedures
ORACLE	IT software

Pan-European	Europe from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains and from the Arctic to the Mediterranean Sea
PCU	PHARE Programme Co-ordination Unit
PEEP	Prominent European Environment Problems
PHARE	Poland and Hungary Assistance for Reconstruction of the Economy , a EU initiative for economic integration with central and eastern Europe Countries. The 13 countries are: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, F.Y.R.O.M., Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia,)
PMCP	Phare Multi Country Programme
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
Programme area	One of 5 programme areas in the EEA Work Programme as defined in the EEA Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003
PT	Phare Task force
PTL	Phare Topic Link (with an ETC)
Publication Office	The EU Publication Office in Luxembourg
Publications plan	EEA products - Overview of planned production and progress
R&D	Research and development
Regulation	Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90
SAS	IT software
Scientific Committee	The EEA Scientific Committee
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMAP	Short-Medium Term Action Plan for EUROMED
SRV	Sustainable Reference Values and Targets
STAR	EEA database on SRV
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States, a European Union initiative. The 13 partner countries are the following: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
TEN	Trans European Network
TERM	Transport Environment Reporting Mechanism
Third country	a non EU country
Translation Centre	The EU translation Centre in Luxembourg
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/MEDPOL	One of the programmes within the UNEP/MAP to reduce Marine pollutionR
UNEP-MAP	UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention for Climate Change
US-EPA	USA - Environment Protection Agency
WASTEBASE	EEA Waste database
WATERBASE	EEA Water database
WHO	World Health Organization
Wide Area Network	a technical basis and infrastructure for running specific communication and network applications
WMO	World Meteorological Organization