EEA ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 1999

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPENHAGEN 11 FEBRUARY 1999

LIST OF CONTENT:

1.   INTRODUCTION

This Annual Work Programme for 1999, adopted by the EEA Management Board 26 November 1998 after receiving the opinion of the European Commission and the EES Scientific Committee, is the first annual programme developed within the framework of the second Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003 with 5 Programme Areas, 15 Project Groups and 64 projects. It presents in more detail priorities between and within pro-gramme areas and projects. The programme lists the key products of the year, new activities within programmes and projects, goals to be achieved during the year and the resource allocation (staff and operational budget) for projects, project groups and programme areas. External co-operation with the main partners outside EIONET is presented in annex II.

The **Mandate** for the Agency is set out in detail in Articles 1-3 of Regulation 1210/90.[1]

From this mandate , the main objectives are summarised as:

- 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 improve comparability
- 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 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.

The framework for the work of the Agency as developed in the Multiannual Work Programme is presented in annex I - the ENVISION with the process from national monitoring to European Environmental Reporting , DPSIR- framework with Driving Forces, Pressures, State, Impact and Responses , the Seven major challenges for the EEA in the coming years - all leading to the definition of the 5 Programme Areas.

---

[1] A Council Regulation amending the original EEA Regulation is in process expected to be adopted early 1999, and developments here have been taken into account in the draft MAWP 1999-2003 and thus also in this draft Annual Work Programme for 1999.

2. ACTIVITIES IN 1999 - WITHIN THE PROGRAMME AREAS AND PROJECTS OF THE SECOND MAWP.

The activities in 1999 are presented with priorities influenced by the debates in the development of the second Multiannual Work Programme and consultations with main clients targeted at defining the needs for information within short and medium term perspectives.

The need for continuity and further development in basic areas of work and the development of the first regular indicator-based report have thus been given high priority. But also the ongoing support to the Commission, European Parliament and member countries in framing and implementing environmental policy are activities with a high priority in the Agency and the European Topic Centres, and as a consequence involving all member countries. Quality assurance through review procedures involving EIONET partners and the Scientific Community is an ongoing priority.

Activities in 1999 are presented below in three major tables:

Table 1 contains descriptions of activities within project groups and individual projects indicating important developments, user needs, main legal framework etc.

Table 2 presents the list of key products to be published and services to be provided in 1999.

Table 3 contains a list of the major outputs and developments planned for 1999 for each project as well as an estimate of the resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise (staff-months) and budget for funding external expertise (in keuro). Resource allocations in 1998 transformed to the new framework are provided for comparison.

It should be noted that as activities within Topic Centres contribute both to the development of databases, with direct support to the Commission in developing data requirements for new legislation and directly to specific integrated assessment reports, funding of a given European Topic Centre is provides from programme areas 1, 2 and 3. An overview of the planned total budget and activities for the European Topic Centres is therefore presented in Table 5 in the chapter on resources.

Table 1 AWP 99 project groups and project descriptions for activities in 1999 within the MAWP framework

	PROGRAMME AREAS, **PROJECT GROUPS,** Projects	Project group description for activities in 1999 with a view to year 2000
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 EEA Data Warehouse 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 (including CEEC data through the PHARE activities.) Working contacts with Eurostat and the other bodies to mutually reinforce each others activities and the quality of the data collected is covered here, e.g. to assist the Eurostat in its work to improve the environmental dimension of sectoral statistics by clarifying future data requirements'
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 also include, in collaboration with Eurostat, the development of inventories of emissions to water and land as well as support to the development of the Polluting Emissions Register required under the IPPC Directive to develop an efficient Integrated Emission Inventory for Europe. ETCs on Air Emissions and Waste will continue to make major contributions to the project group. 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 help describe the link between socio-economic activities and environmental pressures. 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 annual topic updates, an annual Corinair report and reports required under the Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Mechanism.) Support to policy framing and implementation concerning these pressures will also be provided, including the continuing development of consistent emission inventories compatible with Community requirements on air quality, acidification and climate change. Phare countries are through PHARE Topic Link (PTL) on Air Emissions connected to the work of the ETCs and the EIONET. 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 regular indicator-based reports as well as the comprehensive five year report.
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. Six ETCs - on Inland Waters, Marine and Coastal Environment, Air Quality, Nature Conservation, Land Cover and Soil - will continue to make major contributions to the project group. The review of future requirements and activities on land cover and soil will be completed and agreed recommendations carried forward in 1999. Options for a possible extension of the ETC/AQ to also cover noise will be considered. Activities within these projects will in collaboration with Eurostat and JRC where appropriate deliver the topic databases and a range of technical and topic 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 the Community Noise Policy, the draft Framework Water Policy directive, Natura 2000 under the Habitats Directive and Bathing Water Directive. Phare countries are through PTLs on Air Quality, Land Cover, Inland Waters and Nature Conservation connected to the work of the ETCs and the EIONET. 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.

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 group the assessment of individual environmental issues is organised and co-ordinated. Environmental problems 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: acidification; eutrophication, biodiversity change; waste management; monitoring & associated exposure to chemicals; environment and health; and, land and soil degradation. Support to the Community and member countries on relevant EU legislation, multilateral environmental agreements and the Biodiversity Clearing-House mechanism will also be provided (see 4.1.4). 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 problems to improve efficiency in the assessments and to provide strategic support to policy makers developing and implementing policies to tackle these inter-related issues. Much of the work in these projects will be carried out by ETCs (and PTLs).
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	Distribution in space of environmental issues is to a great extend an integrated part of working with environmental information in a given topic or issue. However special attention is given to this dimension in the projects listed here, following expression of particular needs. 2.2.1: Following the preparation in 98 of the joint MAP/EEA monograph on Mediterranean Sea, activities and discussions will continue with the institutional actors in the area (EC & Euromed partnership, UNEP/PAM, World bank, EIB etc.) to set the EEA agenda and projects on this topic, also considering islands in the Mediterranean Sea. The main objectives of this work are harmonisation of networking and reporting activities towards common information and timely products for policy actions involving: MCSD, SMAP/MEDA, associated conventions and the MIO-ECSDE (Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development) - a network of Mediterranean NGOs). A common State and Outlook report on the Mediterranean with UNEP/MAP is the concrete project being pursued. 2.2.2: The final EEA-commissioned report on information needs for ICZM (as part of the thematic studies supporting the review of the Commission demonstration programme) will be distributed to, and discussed by the NFP/EIONET group in order to exchange views on its conclusions for EEA work (including ETC/MC activities) on integrated assessments of coastal zones. One of the main outcomes for the EEA will be on the data flows required and the appropriateness of the data for ICZM policies at the European level. In parallel, the EEA will continue participating in the Commission working group which prepares the recommendations for future EU action in this area. 2.2.3: Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the TEN - in 1998, the EEA has supported the Commission in the development of methods for SEA of the TEN. The EEA is in particular focusing on the development and demonstration of indicators, methods and GIS tools for the spatial ecological assessment of the TEN. The work is carried out within the context of the provisions of the TEN guidelines, which states that the Commission has to develop methods for the SEA of the TEN and for the assessment of TEN corridors. The work is to be finalised at the beginning of 1999 and will contribute to the first revision of the TEN guidelines (July 1999). The results of this work will also possibly lay the foundation for a longer term application of SEA of the TEN. The Accession Treaty between Austria stated that the Commission will, in co-operation with the EA, undertake a scientific study to assess the reduction of environmental pressures from truck transit traffic through Austria. This work has to be undertaken before 2001 and therefore initial preparations will begin in 1999 with technical consultations with the Agency, the Commission and Austria. . 2.2.4: Following the revision in 1998 of the 1997 working document on landscapes and the related activities for NATLAN and the EU98 report, and within the integrated approach on Biodiversity (see 2.1.6), considering mountain areas, the EEA proposes to develop in consultation with the Commission a reporting methodology and framework on this issue. Such a proposal is necessary both

		to identify the role of EEA information in, for example, the implementation of the pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and to appraise the contribution of external partners. If provisions are sufficient, the revised working document will also be published (developed also with PTL/LC and PTL/NC contributions)
		2.2.5 Activities related to urban environment are in projects on Air Quality, noise and transport. If resources will be available scoping on data requirements for reporting on ecological footprints will start with DGXII and building on existing work in this area
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	The Commission Communication on integration and the conclusions of the Cardiff Council clearly identified Transport, Energy and Agriculture as priority sectors where relevant indicators needed to be identified and developed to support the environmental integration process. The lead on the identification of the indicators will be in the Commission (DGXI and sectoral DGs) with input from EEA, Eurostat and MS. A proposed list of indicators have already been identified for transport under the Transport Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM) which was adopted at the Joint Environment Transport Council in June 1998. Under the TERM, the EEA has been given the lead roles on data analysis and assessment and on publishing the report. Eurostat will produce many of the TERM indicators since much of the data will come from the Statistical System. Eurostat will also have lead responsibility for the development of a database incorporating the sectoral and environmental data underpinning the TERM indicators. Discussions are underway with DGXI, sectoral DGs and Eurostat on the application of the TERM approach to the Energy and Agriculture sectors.'

2.3.1: Transport - Apart from the support on TERM, the EEA will continue support the Commission Services in the development of methods for the SEA of the TEN (see 2.2.3). As these are resource intensive (and long-term) actions, jointly developed with DG VII, DG XI and Eurostat, additional financial support from the Commission is being sought.
Other transport related actions:
EEA will continue to support the WHO in the field of transport for the 1999 London ministerial conference on health and environment. Continued co-operation with WHO is being investigated on the issue of transport and health indicators, as this would also support the further extensions of TERM.
In view of Agenda 2000, and given the expected developments in CEECs, investigations will have to be made on how, in the longer term, to extend the above transport actions to the pan-European level.
Within the SRV project (see 4.1.1) a review of targets and sustainable reference values for transport will be performed.
2.3.2: Agriculture - Agriculture - develop indicators which monitor progress towards more sustainable agriculture in support of Agenda 2000 and CAP reform . Continue to support DGXI through reporting on issues of importance for agriculture and environment such as water quality stress, pesticides, etc.
Within the SRV project (see 4.1.1) a review of targets and sustainable reference values for agriculture will be performed. A report will be completed under an existing activity in 2.4.2 on agricultural externalities. As these are resource intensive (and long-term) actions, jointly developed with DG VI, DG XI and Eurostat, additional financial support from the Commission is being sought.'
2.3.3: Energy - develop indicators to monitor the integration of environment into energy policy; work in support of activities under 2.1 and 3 and studies related to the role of information in encouraging the development of renewable energy. Monitoring progress towards incorporating the results of ExternE within a liberalised energy market (conditional). As these are resource intensive (and long-term) actions, jointly developed with DG XVII, DG XI and Eurostat, additional financial support from the Commission is being sought
2.3.4: Tourism - given the increasing economic importance of Tourism, an integrated study on the economic and ecological impacts of the future developments and policies will be very relevant. A scoping study will collect all available information on the basis of proposed indicators identified in the EEA working document "Tourism-Environment Statistics" finalised in 1997. This will be a first step in developing an integrated assessment of Tourism-related DPSIR-indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable tourism. Support to the 1999 CSD'
2.3.5: Industry -Given the interest in setting up an indicator system for industry, work in this area is envisaged to be initiated at small scale towards development of resource productivity indicators for both small and large enterprises.
2.3.6: Households - work in support of activities under 2.1 and 3
2.3.7: Instruments - In order to support the Community and Member States to frame, implement and evaluate sound and effective environmental policies and to assist and support economic sectors and the public to implement them, information is required |

		that arises from evaluating and assessing the results of existing measures and policy tools (taxes, subsidies, permits, etc.), public information provision and environmental management tools. • Measures and policy instruments - Building on frameworks for evaluation and analyses of effectiveness of policy measures developed by OECD, Member States and the European Commission, the work will summarise methodological developments in evaluation, review existing and potential instruments and tools; and review the monitoring implications and experiences of Tradable Permits as support to the work on the Climate Change Convention reporting mechanism (in 2.1.2). • Effectiveness of Public Information Provision - This will review and report on evidence on the effectiveness of public information provision as a policy tool for achieving environmental improvements, including data and information on public awareness with active/passive information dissemination and associated participation of the public in environmental issues including energy and water efficiency campaigns, environmental impact assessment etc. • Environmental Management Tools - During the past few years the Agency has developed a set of information products targeted to business, industries, local authorities and environmental professionals. These products were recently collected under the general title of "EnviroWindows" and published in paper format or made available on the Web in the Reference Centre (see 4.3.4). Due to the success and interest by the targeted audiences, there is a need to update, expand or improve these products following current needs and trends. In particular the reports and databases on LCA, Cleaner Production, Management Tools and best practices for SMEs and Corporate Environmental Reporting, will be updated under the EEA's 1999 provisions. In addition, existing work on clean production applied to SMEs and local authorities will be disseminated. The magnitude of the problems for which these information products were originally intended is intensifying and the momentum created by these topics provides a solid base for enhancing the utility and accuracy of information for decision-making and problem-solving. In addition to the above the EEA will continue to support and participate in the Steering Group of the manual on integrated environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment (part of the EC's development co-operation (DG I-A, DG 1-B & DG VIII), and support DG XI-B-2 on a European survey on the system and needs on EIA-SEA. Work will be done in consultation with DGXI to ensure that duplication is not taking place
2.4 --------- 2.4.1 2.4.2	RESEARCH DISSEMINATION & EMERGING ISSUES --------------------------------- • Research and environmental information • Emerging environmental issues	This area will be under continuous development in close collaboration with the EEA Scientific Committee and in close consultation with DGXII and DGXI during the implementation of the project in order to be responsive to needs identified and reactive to new issues. The aim is to streamline the relevant results of research and to link them in a structured way to findings of the EEA reporting process in order to support the framing of new policies, to raise awareness of new issues and to increase the dissemination of important research findings. First steps will to: • develop a research and dissemination network; • perform a survey of user needs for research results; and, • to report on selected summaries of research from DG XII and other DGs (e.g. VI, VII, XVII) Existing activities on GMOs, children's environmental health and agricultural externalities (see 2.3.2) will be completed. An approach and methodology for identifying emerging issues in conjunction with IPTS & DG XII, will be developed.
3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	
3.1 --------- - 3.1.1 3.1.2	THE FIVE YEAR REPORT --------------------------------- • EU98 SoER • State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	Final writing of EU98 report and publication. Publication of language versions of the Executive summary. Preparation and publication of a data pocket book version. (for EEA outlooks - see 4.1.2 for contributions to the report) Organisation of a IEA experts meeting to review and comment on the methodologies used for EU98 compilation. The results of this review will form the base for the preparation and organisation to set-up for the next State and Outlook report (see 4.1.1 & 2) PHARE countries and PTLs are involved in these activities
3.2 --------- - 3.2.1	REGULAR INDICATOR-BASED REPORT --------------------------------- • European Environmental Signals reports	During 1999 a first version of the regular indicator-based report will be produced. During the first year it will not be a complete exercise as a number of mechanisms have to be brought in place. The contents of the report has to be developed, taking into account indicator development in each of the working areas of the ETCs (see 1.2 and 1.3) and the developments for reporting on economic sectors (see 2.3). The (semi-automated) dataflows from ETCs to the EEA warehouse (see 4.2.3) have all to be established in 1999.

		Automatic data-capturing has to be extended from Eurostat, for which it is currently in place, to other international organisations among others to allow for indicator reporting on the PHARE countries and on the pan-European scale (see 1.1.2). Producing the first version will also imply the development of templates and guidelines enabling a smooth production in the following years. The data collection for the first version, however, will have to be done using the same procedures as with the 2nd assessment and the EU98 report, as it is expected that the automated dataflows from ETCs to the EEA-warehouse will be operational between the middle and the end of the year.
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 (EC legislation and multilateral agreements)	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. 4.1.1: Mid 1999 the EEA will organise in co-operation with the DGXII European Forum on Integrated Environmental Assessment (EFIEA) a special workshop for the review of the EU98 SoE Report hosted by the EEA. The goal will be the improvement of future activities of the EEA in the field of integrated assessment. A workshop report with the findings of the reviewers of the EU98 SoE Report will be produced. The conclusions will be used in future IEA studies within the EEA and for the development of the next State and Outlook Report.. EEA initiated an IEA Eutrophication network in 1998 and several workshops took place in which existing knowledge and experience on DPSIR-indicators concerning eutrophication have been collected and brought together. EEA will support the network further in order to develop an adequate framework and general procedure for integrated assessment studies on eutrophication. Possibilities to extend the scope of the network towards other water related issues will be investigated, as will possibilities to launch a second network on air related issues. A high level Core Group on IEA will guide the further developments of networks. The activity on Sustainable Reference Values and Targets (SRV), which in 1998 produced a database (STAR) with its inventory, will be further developed. Improvements in the design and a quarterly update of the STAR database and linking to data on indicators for which SRV and targets exit will be undertaken in 1999. Specific reviews on agriculture & transport (see 2.3.1 & 2) will also be carried out. These will support both the 5 years report, the signals report, topic reports and IEA in general 4.1.2 : The preparation of the EU98 SOER has given a fruitful experience in developing scenarios and outlooks for DPSIR-indicators concerning Prominent European Environmental Problems. On several aspects there is a need for further (more detailed) study in order to improve the quality of the baseline and scenario projections. These follow-up studies will improve future assessments, among others that one for the next State and Outlook Report. Additional studies are necessary in order to update the recent Outlooks studies for the EU98 SOER. 4.1.3: After having delivered mainly inventories of current practices in reporting in the past years, which are important to understand the processes and specificities of countries and international organisations, the activities in 1999 will be more pro-active. An overview of "Questions to be answered by State of the Environment reports" will be the start for defining the role of national versus international reporting and will lead to a more consistent European state of the environment reporting system. developed in close consultation with member countries and DGXI. The development of indicators in the ETCs for topic reports and the "European Environmental Signals" report (3.2.1) will be supported by technical documents on indicators and typologies. In particular, there is a need to refer and apply criteria and related indicators for monitoring progress towards the integration of environmental considerations to sectors. Monitoring "eco-efficiency" progress via appropriate indicators and related targets will also be a necessary component of evaluating progress with integration to be addressed by these studies. 4.1.4: A number of activities are required to support EC and Member State reporting requirements and related work. The objective is to streamline the specific data-flows and analysis from Member States to the EC, international organisations and secretariats of international Conventions. This includes: • Support to reporting under EU directives on air quality, air emissions, water, nature (habitats and birds directives), waste, IPPC etc. including the Reporting Directive. • Support to the EC and MSs on reporting obligations in the framework of international environmental conventions and multi-lateral

		Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
		• Set up an inventory of the requirements on member states to report environmental data to EU institutions and international institutions'

4.2	DATA AND INFORMATION MAN-AGEMENT	The following three projects are developed on the basis of the EEA/EIONET Data Strategy and reporting requirements.
-------- 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3	--------------------------------- • EIONET data flow • EEA GIS support • Data warehouse management	4.2.1 EIONET Data Flow The EIONET Data Flow project deals with analysis and description of data flows into, within and out of the EEA Reporting System, i.e. data flow modelling. It focuses on organisational aspects of data flows and how the data are processed and stored within the EEA/EIONET Reporting System. It covers data flows from countries (NFPs and NRCs), via ETCs and international organisations (Eurostat, OECD, FAO, etc.) to the EEA repositories of data used in the reporting process; the Geographic Information System (4.2.2) and the Data Warehouse (4.2.3).

In 1999, the data flow modelling will focus on data flows for the indicators in the Environmental Signals reports, ultimately leading to a comprehensive data model for the next State and Outlooks in Europe's Environment Report. Modelling data flows from national systems to ETCs will be covered by the topic related projects in Programme 1 (Databases and Topic Reporting). Starting year 2000, the distributed topic activities will brought together under the present project to a develop a complete EEA/EIONET Data Flow model, driven by the need for indicator data in the EEA Reporting System.

The tasks in 1999 include development of data definitions for the indicators of the first version of the Environmental Signals Report. The data definitions include identification of data sources, variables, units, geographic coverage and aggregation, splits in sectors, etc. Negotiation with data providers will be an important activity in 1999, and should clarify the update cycle and eventual use- and access constraints. The metadata will be maintained using the Data Warehouse tools.

4.2.2   EEA GIS Support EEA has under its first MAWP established a basic organisation for storage of geographical data to support the reporting process. The structure is used to maintain the key reference data-sets for spatial analysis. These key reference sets are either acquired from, and shared with, other organisations, or developed by EEA. The GIS also forms the basis for EEA cartographic capacities for producing maps for EEA reports and the Reference Centre applications.

The main tasks in 1999 will be
  • Inclusion of spatial data into the GIS and maintenance of the present storage structure and logging procedure for the spatially referenced data.
  • Co-operation with GISCO and JRC on use of spatial data at European level to obtain integrated structures and to avoid duplication of efforts.
  • Analytical and cartographic support needed for completion of the EU98 report
  • Cartographic support for the production of the NATLAN (A CD-ROM containing geo-referenced data-sets and information from the ETC/Nature and ETC/Land Cover.)
  • Development of guidelines for quality specifications for productions of spatial data-sets for EEA
  • Development of procedures for dissemination of basic GIS data-sets to co-operating partners.
  • Support to production of geographical user interfaces for Reference Centre applications

The Geographic Information System will in 1999 be further developed for supporting analysis and cartographic work for the first version of the Environmental Signals Report.

4.2.3 Data Warehouse management   This project supports capturing and management of indicator data for the periodical reporting and harmonisation of environmental data across topics. (Public access to indicator data used for the periodical reporting is also important , dealt with under 4.3.2: Access to EEA Reports and Data Warehouse.)

In 1999, the Data Warehouse will be further developed to support capturing, management and presentation of data for the stable indicators of the first version of the regular indicator-based report: Environmental Signals Report.

The tasks to be executed under the 1999 Work Programme are to develop and maintain a directory of data sources for the stable indicators and data descriptions of the variables to be included in Warehouse (metadata). Data capturing routines will be developed for stable data sources at ETC, Eurostat, and other international data providers. Development of procedures for administrating the indicator data, and the integration of relevant GIS data, will be an important task in 1999. Finally, development of Web based user interfaces to support the compilation of the regular indicator-based reports, will be completed in 1999 |

4.3	PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION - REFERENCE CENTRE	4.3.1 Directory of EEA/EIONET Information Resources
--------	---------------------------------	The Directory of EEA/EIONET Information Resources contains description of information resources supplied to, maintained in and emanating from EEA/EIONET. The Directory is maintained by the ETC/CDS for the purpose of facilitating public access to environmental information that is relevant for EEA key clients and the public following the review of the ETC/CDS.
4.3.1	• Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources	The CDS Selection Criteria, adopted in 1997, dictates what information resources are described in the CDS. The main task in 1999 will be to keep description of the core resources up to date. These are the organisations which makes the EIONET, the products of the EEA and the databases maintained at EEA and the European Topic Centres. In some cases the ETC databases maintain the meta-information about their sources, in some cases the CDS will be the main holder of topic specific meta-information. All entries in the CDS will be indexed with terms of the multi-lingual thesaurus, to facilitate access across language barriers.
4.3.2	• The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre	In 1999, major effort will also been put on completing description and indexing of the main environmental information resources in EEA Member Countries that are considered to be of European interest, will be described. These sources are for example environmental libraries and information services, the main monitoring networks, main databases and Web sites, and, if existing, national meta-information systems. The work will be done in close co-operation with the NFPs.
4.3.3	• Access to Data Warehouse and Topic Databases	The CDS holds information about European Environmental legislation and International Conventions. In 1999, these entries will be used as a framework for a project aiming at an overview of the EEA Member Country's environmental reporting obligations.
4.3.4	• Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, Envirowindows	The CDS will under the second Multiannual Work Programme become a more integrated part of the European Reference Centre for Environmental Information. In 1999, the ETC/CDS will continue to support the development of the EEA Web site into a common gateway, the first door of entry, to environmental information. This is being achieved by maintaining an index of EEA Web pages which allows a Thematic navigation through the EEA Web site. By indexing with Thesaurus terms, support to multilingual access is guaranteed

(The CDS has been used to maintain description of data sources used for the main reports published in 1998 and 1999. From 1999, the metadata for these sources will be maintained as an integrated part of the Warehouse, in which the indicator data are maintained.)

4.3.2 The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre

The EEA Web site is the gateway to the Reference Centre for Environmental Information. The vision is to develop a public information service that will be recognised throughout Europe as the obvious gateway to easily understandable and efficiently structured environmental information, wherever possible in the user's native language. The fully fledged Reference Centre will provide seamless access to a wide variety of distributed environmental information, in particular information developed through EIONET.

To better serve this objective the Web site will be reorganised in 1999. The users will be helped to find relevant information by offering navigation through a simple hierarchy of environmental themes. All Web resources will be thematically indexed. Furthermore, work will start to better integrate the various services for search and retrieval of information and to ensure that the multilingual aspects of information retrieval are included in all services.

The main tasks in 1999 will be
- HTML coding of EEA publications, including an increased amount of translations to all Member Country languages.
- Reorganisation of the Web site towards a thematic approach and enhancement of the graphical user interface
- Development of applications to enter and maintain description of Web pages, to support structured search for information, integrated with searches in environmental catalogues and directories and full-text searches of Web-sites.
- Introduction of tools for multilingual search and retrieval of information (developed 1998) and further development of these tools to better serve the multilingual user community

4.3.3 Access to Data Warehouse and Topic Databases

At the end of the first Multiannual Work Programme, the users of the EEA Web site can access information maintained in several databases. These are for example the Data Warehouse, including data used for the Second Assessment report published in 1998, and the databases developed and maintained by the various Topic Centres. Each of these has it's own user interface. This project aims at better serving the EEA users by making more of the information maintained in databases publicly available through a

seamless service. The purpose is also to make a better use of limited resources by avoiding duplication of efforts.

The main tasks in 1999 will be

- further developing the Public Web interface to the Data Warehouse, in order to provide public access to the reporting data. This represents the continuation and improvement of the present Dobris+3 interface.
- development and implementation of common gateways to heterogeneous databases. The main product will be a GIS interface for locating geo-referenced data, based on present developments by the ETC/CDS and in the DGXIII supported projects: EEIS and IRENIE. Hereunder, the ETC/CDS software tools for navigation, search and retrieval, will be developed further to not only apply to meta-information, but also factual data.
- developing a user-interface to the Habitat database maintained by ETC/Nature. This user-interface will represent the first approach towards seamless access to databases.
- development of a user-interface to stable indicators in the first annual Environmental Signal Report – harmonised with user-interfaces to topical databases.

4.3.4 Gateway to other information providers – GELOS & EnviroWindows

This project aims at facilitating access to environmental information that is mainly maintained by information providers expanding outside the EIONET, but is found to be relevant for EEA users on a European or global level. The project is based on services to link the information directories of co-operating institutions. It will also offer co-operating partners to advertise their information services in the Reference Centre. The project builds upon the GELOS (Global Environmental Information Locator Service) and EnviroWindows projects of the first MAWP.

a) GELOS is an advanced search tool which facilitates the integration of environmental data and information by improving the links between catalogues and ensuring the accessibility to global networks

The main tasks will be:

- to integrate the existing GELOS tools in the Reference Centre's gateway to information resources.
- to adapt the GELOS tools to support the development of a European Clearing House for Biodiversity '(see also 2.1.6).
- to maintain a GELOS database at EEA and its link to other GELOS databases.
- to promote population of the GELOS database by relevant external partners such as environmental NGOs.
- to populate the GELOS database with directories emerging from diverse EEA projects, and such as directories of Environmental Management tools
- to make the EEA Library database available through the GELOS.

The project will also focus on establishing GELOS links to national meta-information system in the Member States by assisting countries in making their systems interpretable with the EEA/EIONET meta-information systems. The purpose is to harmonise environmental information services and maintain distributed systems where possible and avoid duplicating descriptions of relevant information resources in the CDS.

b) EnviroWindows (EW) is an EEA Extranet based service for assisting environmental professional and organizations in Europe to establish collaborative workflow between and among themselves and key institutions working on a variety of issues in different locations. This gives the possibility of retrieving collaborative documents and information securely regardless of the geographical location of the person or office. EnviroWindows is a service that aims to support the implementation of environmental policies, initiatives, or voluntary actions that may improve the environment in Europe. The EnviroWindows service is the EIONET's interface to external partners such as NGOs, companies, and research groups. This service consists of: a set of online discussion fora to foster co-operation and information exchange among remote users who are members of specific Interest Groups (IGs); an Internet report clearinghouse, and; a publication service to disseminate the products (documents) generated by IGs about a particular subject for segments of the public who do not have access to the Internet. The finished products generated by the E-Windows fora will be posted in the Report section of the Reference Centre for public consultation. IGs involve also PHARE countries.

Each forum, or Interest Group (IG), will operate with the goal of channeling information to those who can apply it to solve

		problems. E-Windows will provide the means for collaborating and networking and also gathering data and documents that can be mutually shared among members of the fora. In 1999, the Agency services dealing with the dissemination of environmental information initiated already in fields such as risk assessment, Life-cycle assessment and clean production, will be considered in so far as monitoring of the use of such tools and be more focused on the use of the WWW and Information Society technologies for reaching policy makers and citizens. Contributions to the Citizens Network Programme is to be considered.. These services will be grouped under the service name "EnviroWindows" which will complement the functions of the Reference Centre.
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 (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD) • NGOs (Associations and ECOs)	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. PHARE network is already in place with NFPs , NRCs and MCEs, and should be maintained and consolidated, provided funding is available. International networking with partners, as mentioned in the Regulation art 15 is necessary to avoid duplication and use best possible the resources for developing the needed environmental information. For the proper development, targeting and programming of EEA projects, including the products & services emanating from them, intensive contact with EEA's key clients: the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States, as well as the EcoSoc is essential. However, EEA's "institutional networking" is not confined to the Community and the Member States, but also covers other international partners (e.g., US-EPA & Chinese SEPA) and Agency 'clients' like the five target sectors from 5EAP, European industrial federations & trade unions, regional & local authorities, and NGOs. The use of the EnviroWindows Extranet service is particularly relevant here (see 4.3.4b).
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	5.1.1. EEA IT capacities Maintaining the EEA IT infrastructure and capacity is a continuous service to the organisation and to the network partners. It is the basis to assure data flows between the partners, document management and communication capacities, and to support the reporting process. The main emphasis in the Information Technology area under 99AWP is on consolidating the current established services and in the definition of the strategic IT framework within the context of MAWP2. Four Information Technology areas are supported; (1) internal EEA office computers, (2) EEA servers to support networking with EIONET, (3) technical basis for data and information management and (4) the infrastructure for EEA public electronic services. The tasks covered in project area 5.1.1. include the procurement of hardware and software, system administration and first line help desk support. (1) The internal EEA office environment for internal EEA staff and intra muros consultants will be further supported - with gradual replacement of the computer park, maintenance and help desk. (2) The technical infrastructure for networking, and specifically the EIONET networking capacities, will be slightly enhanced in view of increasing requirements as well as the services (see 5.1.2.). It includes the EEA EIONET telematics infrastructure and extranets, including security measures. (3) The support basis for technical data and information management will be maintained - it includes the maintenance and administration of database software, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and statistical/warehouse software. (4) hosting of WEB servers for EEA/Reference Centre home pages. 5.1.2. Telematics capacities A network management centre at EEA will provide helpdesk support and monitor the telematics network as a whole. Integration of the EIONET sites will be fostered by stimulating the exchange of best practices and sharing Directory information, specifically in relation to the development of the national components of EIONET. Network connectivity towards DGXI and EUROSTAT is to be given high priority. On the EIONET telematics network, the use of CIRCLE services on all its 40 nodes will be further promoted, to become a common practice in supporting the organisational developments. The target for 1999 is to reach 500.000 hits per month for the whole

		network. The ground for further improvements will be envisaged on document sharing, specifically for version control, dossiers and work-flows.
		New EIONET services will be evaluated and possibly tested through funding outside EEA budget - these could include data marts and data flow automation. In general the EIONET telematics infrastructure is open to host pilot projects developed by other sources such as for example the Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity (possible IDA funding), OECD's Global Biodiversity Information Facility (possibly supported by DGXII) or other environmental pilot projects under research programmes (DG XIII telematics and other programmes).
		5.1.3 IT developments The most important application development at EEA is integration of the address database with EIONET directory services and Catalogue of Data Sources (CDS) and the product/publications database. Developments also include support to EEA WEB home page, Warehouse and Geographical Information Systems developments as some basic office applications.

5.2
 	
--------- 	
5.2.1
5.2.2
5.2.3
 	
5.2.4
	INFORMATION CAPACITIES AND SERVICES
	
	---------------------------------- 	
	• Publishing and Translations
	• Distribution and marketing
	• Communicating environmental information
	• Library and information services
		5.2.1. Publications and translations (Reference to the Publications and Translations Task Force)
		    The Implementation of the Publications and Translations Task Force activities - with the new series approach and fewer publications - will be a major priority in 1999. It will include a strong emphasis on multilingual versions of EEA reports, with higher printruns to support a widened distribution and promotion of EEA products, and an emphasis on the building up of publishing partnerships. Developing further a transparent consultation process in the publications planning and a consolidation of the review phase will be fostered.
		    The positive launch of Europe's environment report in 98 will be repeated for the EU 99 report with a wide distribution of multilingual summaries and a high priority for the translation capacities.
		    The Integration of electronic media in the publishing strategy, with a multilingual entry to the EEA Reference Centre and the integration of multilingual thesaurus is scheduled. Linking of reports published to data access in the EEA data warehouse and to CD-ROM (NATLAN) will be realised.
		     5.2.2 Distribution and marketing Marketing of key products. In connection with the launch of the Environment in the EU and other key reports, promotional material will be produced and disseminated.
		    Networking with national partners. New, updated information material on the EEA and on the ETCs will be produced in the languages of the EEA member countries and disseminated with the help of national partners. National partners will be used actively with a view of co-publishing EEA reports in the languages of the member countries.
		    Wider-reaching marketing. Work will be initiated to identify additional groups of potential users of EEA information, include these in the EEA address database and ensure that they are informed about the availability of new and upcoming products.
		    Local visibility. The Agency will, in collaboration with local partners, mount a display at Copenhagen International Airport, and will also take part in the Copenhagen Waste and Water 1999 exhibition. EEA-sponsored events will take place during Copenhagen environment week in June. The open attitude to groups wishing to visit the Agency will be maintained.
		    5.2.3. Communicating environmental information (first draft) As in 1998, the Agency will work closely together with the Green Spider Network in preparing the Europe wide launch of the State and Outlook of the Environment Report (EU98), in the beginning of June 1999. (The PHARE team will cover the PHARE countries).
		    EEA intends to publish a general, quarterly Newsletter for its key clients, to keep them up to date on the progress of the Agency as well as on its latest products & services. Moreover, regular fact sheets - in all EU languages - will be published on environmental topics & issues. The fact sheets will also be distributed through the PHARE team to the PHARE countries.
		    5.2.4. Information service The EEA Library and Information services have developed over the past three years. The work undertaken can be divided into three areas.
		    Co-ordinating and responding to external requests for information. The Library and Information services responds to all external enquiries addressed to it; those posted to the EEA web site; general requests addressed to the generic EEA address and those forwarded by EEA staff and Topic Centres. The Library and Information services responds to requests using EEA products, EEA library resources, standard responses or contacts within other information provision services. It responds to about 200 to 400 questions per month.
		    Researching and obtaining information for internal requests. The Library and Information services researches information and

		documents required by EEA members for their work.
		
		    Managing the EEA library. An important task is to manage the EEA library; including cataloguing material obtained through purchases, through exchange agreements or from EEA staff; loan of EEA books to staff and consultants; interlibrary loans and arranging the purchase of books and periodicals.
		
		    The 1999 plan aims at stabilising the services and to provide feedback from the user contacts on the EEA products and services.

3. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES 1999

The products and services from the EEA are presented below in two tables. The key products and services planned for publication in 1999 are the high profile deliverables aimed at the key clients and made available to the public. In table 3 is presented a more detailed list of planned developments including also support activities to clients as well as milestones in each project i. a. as support to development of key products and services, development of EIONET etc.   Table 3 also indicates the estimated resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise and budget for external expertise thus presenting the priority for 1999 in activity level. (1998 resource estimates are presented to illustrate continuity.)

The EEA publication plan for 1999 contains the publications listed below plus a number of management reports and general information all destined for paper publishing. The Publication plan also indicates also language versions, electronic versions of the publications etc. It should be noted that many products will be made accessible only electronically as part of the Reference Centre, and therefore not listed in the Publications Plan.

Table 2   EEA products and services in the Publication Plan 1999

Key products and services 1999	Other products and services in the Publication Plan 99
Environmental Assessment reports State and outlook on Europe's Environment - report State and outlook on Europe's Environment - summary Groundwater quantity and quality in Europe European water resources - synthesis report Environmental effects of excessive nutrients Water and health Mediterranean sea report Mediterranean sea report - summary	**Environmental Assessment reports** European Water Resources : Sectorial Use of Water European Environmental Signals 1999 - regular indicator report TERM -Indicator report
Environmental Issues reports Inland waters demand side management Annual message soil Integrated coastal zone management report	**Environmental Issues reports** Environment and European enlargement: Appr of Future Trends, Air Emissions Children and health Externalities in Agriculture Corporate environmental reporting Application of the precautionary principle Environmental policy under conditions of complexity A new model for environmental communication
Topic Reports Set of Annual Topic Updates 1998 Annual ozone directive report Annual greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism report Natlan CD-ROM	**Topic Reports** Air quality in European cities (report auto-oil II) Air Emissions in Europe 1990-96 Air Emissions in Europe 1990-97 How to Describe Landscapes in Europe Wider Landscapes for Nature Conservation Environmental indicators Based on land Cover Data Eco-efficiency workshop report
Services Reference Centre - Data Warehouse - Access to Topic Databases	**Technical Reports** Atmospheric Emissions Inventory Guidebook (2nd edition) Water Quality Problems and objectives Term report - methods and approaches Multilateral environmental agreements - reporting obligations

Table 3 Products/support activities in 1999 and estimated resource distribution 1999 - on programme areas, project groups and projects
(Indicated budget figures is Title 3 budget for funding external expertise, staff figures are for internal expertise, see also note after the table)

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
1	**Topic Databases and Re-porting**	2210	46	**2755**	**49**		
1.1.	**Socio-economic data**	0	4	**30**	**5**		
1.1.1.	**Eurostat data co-operation**					• **Data for Warehouse of relevant data for EU98 SoER and first version of regular Indicator-based report**	• Need to establish routine for supply of relevant data..
1.1.2.	**Co-operation with other bodies**					• **Data for Warehouse of relevant data for other activi-ties**	• Need to establish routine for supply of relevant data and agreements with organisations
1.2.	**Pressures**	750	10	**820**	**12**		
1.2.1.	**Atmospheric emissions**	380	3	380	3	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - atmospheric emissions** • **Air Emissions in Europe 1990-97**	• Focus on annual Corinair updates and support to policy framing and implementation, CLRTAP, Auto-oil, IPPC/PER
1.2.2.	**Waste**	320	6	300	6	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - waste** • **Support to development of Packaging Directive (conditional.)**	• Focus on development of WASTEBASE and support to policy framing and implementation • (see also 2.1.10)
1.2.3.	**Chemicals**	-		100	2	• **Emissions and concentrations, overview of moni-toring an collating data on other chemicals**	• ETC Air emissions compiles inventories for heavy metals and POPs, see Annual topic update report 1998 - atmos-pheric emissions • scoping support to developing monitoring of chemicals in the environment (see also 2.1.7)
1.2.4.	**Water discharges**	50		40	pm		• Limited work will continue by ETC Inland Waters to carry forward proposal from 1998 report , link to co-operation with JRC and DGXII
1.2.5.	**Releases to land and soil**	-		-	-		• Additional resources required to develop this project and if any activity to, to be done in close co-operation with JRC and DGXII
1.3.	**State and Quality**	1460	31	**1905**	**31**		
1.3.1.	**Air Quality**	460	4	470	4	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - air quality** • **Report - exchange of information decision on air quality**	• Focus on development of AIRBASE and support to policy framing and implementation, EoI Decision • support to development of clean air policy and links to sectors
1.3.2.	**Water Quality and Re-sources**	350	3	470	3	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - inland waters**	• Focus on development of WATERBASE and support to policy framing and implementation - Framework Water Directive
1.3.3.	**State of Flora, Fauna, Habi-tats and Biotopes**	400	3	430	3	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - nature conserva-tion**	• Focus on support to policy implementation and on devel-opment of EUNIS - Natura 2000, ORNIS, base elements of biodiversity clearing house mechanism • (IDA funding a possibility to support)

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
1.3.4.	**State of Soil**	-	5	100	5	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - soil** • **Survey and evaluation of existing networks, institutions, agencies and bodies on soils and desertification**	• Focus on development of soil monitoring network and EUSIS • UNEP led consortium developing project supporting Secretariat of UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
1.3.5.	**Land Cover**	-	4	120	5	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - land cover** • **Proposals on how to continue**	• Focus on review of requirements for Land Cover • limited resources in 1999 • Co-operation and possibility for future funding with DGXVI to be explored
1.3.6.	**Coastal and Marine Environment**	250	5	215	4	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - coastal and marine**	• Focus on indicators and maps for coastal zone management
1.3.7.	**Noise**	-	6	100	6	• **Annual topic update report 1998 - noise**	• Focus on support to Community Noise Strategy, in particular on noise mapping • review option to extend ETC/AQ to also cover noise
2.	**Integrated assessments**	1070	56	**1335**	**77**		
2.1.	**Environmental Issues**	670	22	**765**	**24**		
2.1.1.	**Air Quality and Ozone (strat.+ trop.)**	200	3	130	3	• **Annual Ozone Directive report**	• Focus on support to policy framing and implementation and annual reporting - Framework Directive on Acidification, Ozone Strategy and Auto-oil
2.1.2.	**Climate Change**	100	4	150	5	• **Annual greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism decision report** • **Climate Change in Europe (joint report with ECSN, Met. Services)**	• Focus on support to policy framing and implementation and annual reporting EU Climate Change strategy, CO_2 monitoring mechanism, UNFCCC
2.1.3.	**Water Stress**	100	2	70	3	• **Report - demand side management (from 1998 subvention)**	• Continue series of reports to support water management and policy development
2.1.4.	**Eutrophication**	100	2	65	2	• **IEA Eutrophication Network (see 4.1.1)**	• Monograph in 1998, support report on marine eutrophication in 1999
2.1.5.	**Acidification**	-	-	-	-		• No separate report in 1999
2.1.6.	**Biodiversity Changes**	170	4	170	5	• **CD-ROM 'NATLAN'**	• CD-ROM as joint work with Land Cover and Nature Conservation ETC • Preparation for Report on Europe's Biodiversity in 1999 (joint activity of four ETCs)
2.1.7.	**Exposure to Chemicals**	-	2	50	2	• **Review of chemicals monitoring/exposure data and gaps**	• Follow-up work to 1997 Workshop, 1998 EEA/UNEP annual message & chemicals chapter in EU98 report • Support to Commission review of chemicals legislation
2.1.8.	**Health**	-	2	20	1	• **Transport and Health (with WHO) (started1998)** • **Water and Health (with WHO)(started 1998)** • **Children & environmental health report (EEA/WHO), including supporting the developments of a European network on children's health**	• Support to WHO 1999 London Ministerial Conference • Follow up of 1998 conference. Co-operation with WHO, Childwatch International & Dutch Association of environmental health • Atlas of Environment & Health (with WHO) (conditional to additional resources)

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
2.1.9.	Land and soil degradation	-	2	50	2	• Report - EEA/UNEP joint annual message on Soil	• Soil proposed for joint message in 1999 after water in 1997 and chemicals in 1998
2.1.10	Waste Management	-	-	60	pm	• Report on sewage sludge	• Focus on support to policy framing and implementation
2.2.	Regional assessments	150	20	180	24		
2.2.1.	Mediterranean area	100	4	50	2	• Mediterranean Basin report for 1999 Conference of the Parties with UNEP/MAP	• Mediterranean pollution report (with UNEP/MEDPOL) published in early 1999, continuous work including scoping study for better reporting conditional to extra external funding
2.2.2.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)/	50	2	80	4	• Report - study on the role of information in ICZM (with DG XI)	• Support to DG XI on ICZM demonstration programme evaluation (estuarines, fjords)
2.2.3.	Transport TEN / SEA	-	9	-	11	• TEN/SEA report (conditional) • Support to the Commission in its obligation to carry out a scientific study on the Austrian transit traffic (conditional	• Continuing cooperation with DG VII/DG XI. Financing agreement under consideration. Timing and financial support to be discussed further with EC.
2.2.4.	Landscape	-	5	50	7	• Report on use of spatial data (conditional) • Publish revised 1997 working document (conditional)	• Co-operation with DG XVI and external funding essential to develop activities
2.2.5.	Urban Environment	-	-	-	-		• Urban issues related to activities in Air Quality, Noise and Transport, scoping on reporting on ecological footprints when resources are available
2.3.	Sectors and Instruments	250	13	330	28		
2.3.1.	Transport	100	5	100	10	• Setting up of Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM), including (conditional): - feasibility study - Organisational set-up (co-operation with EC, other international organisations, MS) - Workshop - First version of an annual T&E indicator report for the EU • Support to development of transport and environment database (support to Eurostat) • Support to WHO conference on Transport, Environment and Health (London, July '99) •	• TERM is set up (jointly with DGXI, DGVII, Eurostat) following request from joint Transport and Environment Council of June '98. Financing conditions are being negotiated with DGVII and DGXI • Support to transport a& environment database (DGVII, DGXI request) in co-operation with Eurostat. Also supports actions under 1, 2.2 and 3. • See also 2.1.8 • support to indicators for implementation of integration of environment into economic policies
2.3.2.	Agriculture	50	1	100	1	• Report on externalities of agriculture • Scoping study on agri-environment indicators Conference & report on sustainable agricultural indicators (conditional)	• Support to the Community requested in context of CAP reform. Work to be defined and in-house expertise to be identified and provided e.g. with external funding

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
2.3.3.	Energy	-	-	10	pm	• **Report on information to consumers supporting renewable energy (conditional)**	• Support to other studies, particularly under 2.1 (e.g., climate change) and products related to environmental consequences of liberalisation of the energy market • Support to indicators for implementation of integration of environment into economic policies
2.3.4.	Tourism	-	-	10	pm	• **Scoping study on information for sustainable tour-ism**	• Support to other studies particularly under 2.2 • Support to indicators for implementation of integration of environment into economic policies (work from 1998 car-ried forward)
2.3.5.	Industry	-	-	10	pm	• **Scoping study on development of resource produc-tivity indicators for both small and large enterprises.**	• linking databases on industry to the Gateway (see also 4.3.4.)
2.3.6	Households	-	-	-	-		• Support to Integrated Product Policy (IPP) expressed as request, conditional to additional resources,
2.3.7	Instruments	100	7	100	16	• **Report on monitoring implications of Tradable Per-mits** • **Role of local authorities in promoting clean produc-tion in SMEs** • **Report on effectiveness of measures and of infor-mation provision & public participation** • **Updates of LCA & cleaner production manuals and database, management tools for SMEs & corporate Environmental Reporting** • **European survey on the system and needs on EIA-SEA**	• Scoping study on tradable permits in 1998 in context of Climate Change • Support to Commission requested including SMEs. European project with DG XXIII & UEAMPE • Developing further the work on the EU98 SoER chapter on public information and participation • Further development on work initiated in MAWP-1 • Co-operation and support to DG XI-B/2 for EIA
2.4	**Research Dissemination & Emerging Issues**	0	1	**60**	**2**		
2.4.1	**Research and environ-mental information**			30	1	• **Research dissemination & network reports** • **Report on the practical application of the precau-tionary principle** • **Dissemination of DG XII research results on agricul-tural externalities**	• Scoping work on selected examples in close cooperation with DGXI and DGXII
2.4.2	**Emerging environmental issues**	-	1	30	1		• to be defined with the guidance of the EEA Scientific Committee
3.	**PERIODICAL REPORTING**	1260	87	**620**	**63**		
3.1	**The five year report**	970	77	**120**	**22**		
	Dobris+3 report ('98 activity only- for 1998 totality)	125	15	-	-		• *Work completed in 1998*
3.1.1.	**EU98 SOER**	845	62	50	17	• **EU98 SoE Report**	• Publication expected in first half of 1999 from work con-ducted in 1997-98 (input to Outlooks in 4.1.2) • Internal report - appraisal of experiences

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
3.1.2.	**State and Outlook on Europe's Environment**	-	-	70	5	• **Scoping report on proposed content/data needs for the next comprehensive EU SoE Report**	• First preparatory activities planning approach based on EU98 SoER and Dobris+3 experiences and developing groundwork for outlooks (see 4.1.2)
3.2	**Regular indicator-based report**	290	10	**500**	**41**		
3.2.1.	**European Environmental Signals reports**	290	10	500	41	• **First version of 'comprehensive' indicator-based report (to be published in 2000)**	• Major development of new report building on preparatory activities in 1997-1998, EU95 report and topic develop-ments on indicators (see e.g. 2.3.1.) (includes ETC con-tributions of 400 keuro (see table 5)
4.	**Reporting system Support**	1100	88	**1190**	**116**		
4.1.	**Scenarios, Methodologies, Guidelines**	370	12	**410**	**24**		
4.1.1.	**Integrated Environmental Assessment**	170	5	140	9	• **Report on best practices in IEA** • **Updating of STAR - database with the inventory of targets and SRVs**	• Development of IEA methodologies and best practice (co-operation with DG XII & JRC - IEA Forum) optimising the balance between modelling and monitoring and ap-plication and use of sensitivity analysis in IEA to support reporting process (Programme areas 2&3) • Support to IEA Eutrophication network, and development of other networks (conditional)
4.1.2.	**Scenarios and prospective analysis**	100	4	130	7	• **Studies on optimising approaches: Consistency in scenarios and building better outlooks**	• Development of consistent approach to scenarios and outlooks to underpin next State and Outlook Report (see 3.1.3) and other IEA studies under Programme Area 2
4.1.3.	**Guidelines for environ-mental reporting**	100	3	100	4	• **Guidelines for collection of data on costs of possi-ble environmental protection measures** • **Guidelines for national state of the environment reporting: process aspects**	• Cost data guidelines linked with 3.1.3. • Work developed with national-level expert group on guidelines and reporting Gradual extension to other areas
4.1.4	**Support for Reporting re-quirements (EU legislation and multilateral agree-ments)**			40	2	• **Overview of reporting obligations to international conventions** • **Overview of reporting obligations to EU legislation**	• Work developed in close connection to activities in pro-gramme areas 1 and 2 where major support to EU and convention reporting requirements (totalling app. 1 MEURO) is integrated in ETC work.
4.2	**Data and information man-agement**	130	25	**260**	**37**		
4.2.1.	**EIONET data flow**	-	7	60	13	**A data flow model supporting EEA/EIONET reporting, streamlining data and reporting :** • **Data model TENs project** • **Data model signals reports**	• Gradual coverage of other areas starting in later years • Work developed also to support the overview of reporting requirements (4.1.4)

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
4.2.2.	**EEA GIS support**	55	7	125	10	**Internal GIS supporting the reporting process; continuous support with focus on:** • **(in 98)- 99: EU 98 report** • **'NATLAN' functionalities**	• Limited capacities within the EEA to cover only basic support to reporting • co-operation with EC, JRC, GISCO capacities essential
4.2.3.	**Data warehouse manage-ment**	75	10	75	13	• **Further development of EEA Data Warehouse including Dobris+3 & EU98 data, evolving towards indicator-based report** • **Pilots on specific topics (conditional)**	• Stability in data model needed - to be streamlined with related projects
4.3	**Public access to environ-mental information - Refer-ence Centre**	600	22	**520**	**22**		
4.3.1.	**Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources**	340	6	260	3	• **A Directory of information resources supplied to, maintained in and emanating from EEA/EIONET** • **1999 (built on CDS) – Continuously updated**	• Integration in operational processes to be enhanced • CDS ETC integrated in context of Reference centre • Work developed also to support the overview of reporting requirements (4.1.4)
4.3.2.	**The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre**	100	7	100	8	• **Reference Centre part serving as Multilingual Gateway to EEA/EIONET Information** • **1999 - Continuously updated**	• integration/synergy of EC and EEA developments
4.3.3.	**Access to Data Warehouse and Topic databases**	-	2	100	3	• **A common multilingual search/retrieval gateway to all Topic databases;** • **Prototypes version 2000, updated versions 2001, 2002, 2003**	• piloting and development in view of ETC developments • integration/synergy of EC and EEA developments
4.3.4.	**Gateway to other informa-tion providers - GELOS, Envirowindows**	160	6	60	7	• **Holdings of collaborating information providers available through the multilingual search facilities of the EEA Web site - increased content** • **Report to support public participation convention (conditional)** • **Running E-Windows Interest Groups**	• integration of GELOS and EnviroWindows approach in the Reference Centre • E-Windows support to the implementation of environ-mental policies by Igs (involving selected non-governmental actors, business, SMEs, local authorities etc.)
4.4.	**Institutional networking**	0	29	**0**	**35**		
4.4.1.	**EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)**	-	5	-	8	• **Annual Report on EIONET and PHARE/TACIS co-operation and state of development**	
4.4.2.	**European Commission (DGXI, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat)**	-	13	-	14	• **DGXI co-operation progress report** • **JRC co-operation progress report** • **Eurostat progress report**	• new MoU with Eurostat in 1998 • JRC - implementation of new MoU in 1998 • Other DGs conditional
4.4.3.	**Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Commit-tee**	-	6	-	8	• **synchronisation and co-ordination of programming etc.**	• Aim to synchronise co-operation and ad hoc reporting with overall policy agenda

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
4.4.4.	**International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD)**	-	2	-	2	• **Progress reports** • **Memoranda of Understanding and factual co-operation with UNEP, UNECE, WHO, OECD, WMO etc.**	• UNEP - Co-operation on Joint annual message, GEO, Mediterranean • UNECE - follow-up on environment for Europe process (to be defined) • WHO - Co-operation for the 1999 London Ministerial conference on Environment and Health • OECD - Co-operation on indicators etc.
4.4.5.	**NGOs - (Associations and ECOs)**		3	-	3	• **Annual meeting**	• Link to wider consultation process, participation in re-views etc.
5.	**SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE**	1860	78	**1900**	**83**		
5.1.	**Information and Network-ing Technology**	840	35	910	40		
5.1.1.	**IT capacities**	540	15	500	19	• **EEA IT planning, purchase and maintenance - soft-ware and hardware** • **First line helpdesk for office, second line helpdesk for SAS, ARC/INFO and ORACLE** • **IT consulting** • **Internal intranet and circle support**	• Basic service to EEA staff and EIONET partners
5.1.2.	**Telematics capacities**	210	10	330	11	• **EIONET telematics project co-ordination, IDA and DG XIII liaison** • **Server and network administration** • **EIONET telematics help desk and training support** • **EIONET telematics developments**	• Stabilising of document sharing / circle software • Emerging data flow applications to be user driven - streamlined to 4.2. • Development of national extranets to be fostered - based on user requirements • Integration of ETC's in networking
5.1.3.	**IT application develop-ments**	90	9	80	9	• **Office development and maintenance of address, mail, library and product database** • **WEB developments**	• Basic service to EEA staff and EIONET partners
5.2.	**Information capacities and services**	1020	43	**990**	**43**		
5.2.1.	**Publishing and Transla-tions**	610	20	600	20	• **Publishing - co-ordination and implementation of publications plan** • **Pre press and printing** • **Translations co-ordination** • **CD-ROM publishing**	• transparent consultation and review process as well as on language versions with EIONET partners
5.2.2.	**Distribution and marketing**	220	10	220	10	• **Distribution - stock management,** • **Co-publishing** • **Marketing and sales**	• Limited follow up and no new developments on educa-tional products • Further emphasis on partnership with national capacities needed • Participation in events/ conferences/exhibitions limited and streamlined with partners, in particular DGXI

Table 3 continued

No.	Title	Bud-get 1998 keuro	Staff 1998 mths	Budget 1999 keuro	Staff 1999 mths	Products/support activities in 1999	remarks
5.2.3.	**Communicating environ-mental Information**	120	8	90	8	• **Editorial activities - newsletter, annual report and press releases** • **Launch of EEA reports** • **Local presence**	• Revised newsletter approach in 1999
5.2.4.	**Library and Information services**	70	2	80	2	• **Management of EEA library** • **Internal information requests** • **External information requests**	Exchange of publications with European environmental libraries to be further developed
All	**BUDGET (title 3) and staff TOTAL**	7500	354	7800	388		

NOTE: Estimates of Staff Resources include only A and B posts plus national experts working directly on projects. The figures for each project is consistent with the task descriptions
for staff and most often reflect a team of in-house expertise allocated to each project, securing also the necessary co-ordination between activities.
1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.)
Programme Managers time has been allocated in some cases to project group totals rather than individual projects and hence group totals may exceed the sum of the project totals.

TABLE 4 Overview of ETC's participation in EEA projects across Programme Areas and Provisional Breakdown of Allocation of Budget to ETCs, Noise and Chemicals project (excl. CDS)

MEDIA ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT. *ETCs on Inland Water, Marine & Coastal Environment, Air Quality, Nature Conservation, Land Cover and Soil*		***2900***
ETC on Inland Waters	TOTAL	**650**
1.2.4 Water Discharges	ETC Management	60
1.3.2 Water Quality and Resources	EIONET	40
2.1.3 Water Stress	Ad hoc Support to EEA	80
2.1.4 Eutrophication	EuroWaternet	120
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	EuroWaterbase	120
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Water Use Reports	40
	Support to DGXI	60
	Emission Inventories	40
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity	25
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	65
ETC on Marine and Coastal Environment	TOTAL	**400**
1.3.6 Coastal and Marine Environment	ETC Management	60
2.2.1 Mediterranean area	EIONET	45
2.2.2 Integrated coastal zone management/	Ad hoc Support to EEA	20
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Support to DGXI	30
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Estuaries/Lagoons	49
	Evaluation of eutrophication	65
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity	31
	Forum	60
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	40
ETC on Air Quality	TOTAL	**650**
1.3.1 Air quality	ETC Management	80
2.1.1 Air quality and ozone	EIONET	70
2.1.2 Acidification	Ad hoc Support to EEA	75
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	EuroAirnet	60
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	EuroAirbase/Model Inventory CDS	145
	Support to DGXI/MSs	90
	AQ Reports/TERM	80
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	50
Noise	TOTAL	**100**
1.3.7 Noise		
3.1.1 EU98 SOER		
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report		
ETC on Nature Conservation	TOTAL	***650***
1.3.3 State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	ETC Management	80
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	EIONET	30
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support to EEA	20
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	EUNIS	190
	Support to NATURA 2000	180
	Other support to DGXI	40

ETC Nature Conservation continued	NATLAN	20
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	50
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity	40
ETC on Land Cover	TOTAL	**200**
1.3.5 Land Cover	ETC Management	30
2.2 Regional Assessment	EIONET	45
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DGXI)	10
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	CORINE Land Cover database	85
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	30
ETC on Soil	TOTAL	**200**
1.3.4 State of Soil	ETC Management	to
2.1.9 Land and soil degradation	EIONET	be
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DGXI)	allo-
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Contaminated Sites	cated
	Soil Monitoring Networks	
	Development of Soilbase	
	Soil Erosion Risk Maps	
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	
		50
SOURCE ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF PRESSURES. *ETCs on Air emissions and Waste, and Chemicals projects*		***1100***
ETC on Air emissions	TOTAL	***600***
1.2.1 Atmospheric emissions	ETC Management	63
2.1.2 Climate change	EIONET	40
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DGXI)	25
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Emission inventories	133
	CORINAIR development	95
	Support to DGXI	140
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	70
	Contribution to TERM/Climate Report	34
ETC on Waste	TOTAL*(OBS 1998 allocation presented)*	***400***
1.2.4 Waste	ETC Management	50
2.1.10 Waste management	EIONET	34
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DGXI)	40
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Review of Data	45
	Projections, Scenarios	34
	Integrated Inventories	40
	Facilities Database	48
	Practices Database	69
	EU98 Report/Signals Report	40
Chemicals		**150**
1.2.3 Chemicals	Scoping study	
2.1.7 Exposure to chemicals	Support to DGXI on legislation	

4.   RESOURCES 1999

Table 5   Overview of resources for the five Programme Areas 1999 (resources 1998 calculated in the new framework for comparison)

Programme area	1998 Title 3 Budget (KEURO)	1998 Estimated Staff (months)	**1999 Title 3 Budget (KEURO)**	**1999 Estimated Staff (months)**
1. TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	2210	46	**2755**	**48**
2. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT	1070	55	**1335**	**78**
3. PERIODICAL REPORTING	1260	87	**620**	**63**
4. SUPPORT TO THE REPORTING SYSTEM	1100	88	**1190**	**116**
5. SERVICE AND NETWORKING INFRASTRUCTURE	1860	78	**1900**	**83**
TOTAL ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS	7500	354	**7800**	**388**
EXPERT MEETING AND TRANSLATIONS *)			1000	
TOTAL TITLE 3			8800	
TOTAL TITLES 1+2 (INTERNAL EXPERTISE etc.)	9300		10 200	
TOTAL BUDGET	16 800		**18 100**	

NOTE   :   *) in 1999 those items were moved to title 3, as they are operational activities directly linked to the work programme. In the 1998 budget they are still in in title 2
Staff Resources include here only A and B posts plus national experts working directly on projects
1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.)
Budget figures for 1988 are those adopted by the Management Board March 1998 - for 1999 the budget adopted November 1998

Resource limitations for 1999 will mean that for certain areas of work only low activity will be possible in 1999 as indicated in table 4.

It is recognised that in 1999 support to enlargement, pan-European Reporting and integration of environment and economic sectors can only be partly covered and will need additional resources to meet expectations. Additional funding beyond the baseline budget presented here will be necessary if significantly more activity than proposed is needed. This is the case if a significantly increased activity for e.g. air emissions, waste, chemicals and the integrated inventory is required , if significant work on sectors is to be undertaken as well as support to the enlargement process and pan-European reporting which would imply a significant increase in geographical coverage beyond the EEA member countries. Additional funding will have to cover both in-house expertise and external support.

There is however in this Annual Work Programme flexibility to increase priorities for projects should additional resources be made available. This flexibility will be exercised in negotiating directly with key clients how additional activities can be financed, and thus undertaken by the EEA. Additional budget contributions and the matching activities will consequently be reflected in an addendum to the Annual Work Programme for 1999 as well as in a revised budget of the Agency for 1999.

Table 6 5 Programme areas, 15 Project groups and 64 Projects - indicating high/medium/low level of activity

No.	Description
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 leg. and multilateral agr.)
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 (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD)
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 and Translations
5.2.2	Distribution and marketing
5.2.3	Communicating environmental information
5.2.4	Library and information services

ANNEX I.   FRAMEWORK OF THE MAWP: ENVISION, DPSIR, SEVEN CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME AREAS

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.
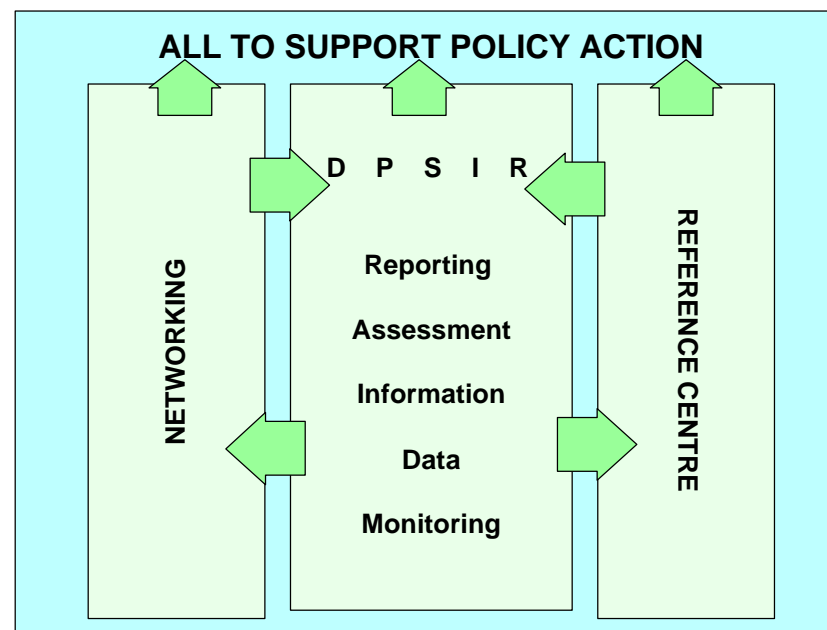
Decisions on environmental policy initiatives are thus increasingly linked to other policy initiatives, particularly those in sectors. During the coming years the enlargement process will probably be the most important challenge for the Community. Environmental information to link integration of environmental 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

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 compliance with the great number of European environmental Directives. EEA member countries are furthermore committed to answering international requests for environmental information. EEA is here requested to support the member countries into streamlining their delivery of national input. 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.

34

ANNEX II. EXTERNAL RESOURCES, COOPERATION

DG III and DG XIII programme's.

The physical telematics EIONET network installation has been realised with IDA funding in 1998, with the responsibility of the systems management and maintenance taken over by the Member States. Software to support the functioning of Interest Groups is operational. DG III IDA project support is sought further in 1999 to develop the national networks, provide basic help desk support and initiate the development of topical applications. DG XIII telematics projects and other development and demonstration projects, with relevance to EEA/EIONET, can be hosted and supported by the EIONET telematics network.

Co-operation with EUROSTAT

Eurostat is a key partner in the development of EEA reporting. As the provider of data on economic activities co-operation with Eurostat is the key to ensuring development of environmental information targeted at integration of environmental policies into economic policies. The main areas of joint activities are on atmospheric emission estimates, waste statistics, nomenclature pressure indicators and societal responses. The memorandum of understanding with Eurostat is being revised in 1998 and should be adopted during 1999. Discussions will continue with Eurostat and OECD on how the EEA Work Programme can contribute next joint questionnaires to be distributed in early 2000.

Co-operation with Joint Research Centre (JRC)

It is established by the Agency Regulation (1210/90) that the JRC shall provide scientific and technical support to the EEA. Priority areas for collaboration are listed in the Regulation and cover harmonisation of environmental measurement methods, intercalibration of instruments, standardisation of data formats and development of new environmental measurement methods and instruments. Other tasks can also be pursued in agreement between the EEA and the JRC. Over the first MAWP focus was given to supporting the ETC network and to pilot projects in thematic fields and in information management. The JRC is now fully participating in the main coordination bodies of the Agency: with the National Focal Points (NFPs), the ETC network and the Information Technology and Informatics Group (IT-TAG). The scientific and technical support that the JRC is providing to individual ETCs is probably the most important part of the co-operation developed so far, and covers the fields of air and water pollution, land cove, ma-

rine and coastal environment and soil. These are expected to be strengthened in the coming years. Information management is a field which has grown in importance over the past years. It is intended to develop this area further in 1999 in order to improve the analysis and dissemination of environmental information including co-operation in the fields of integrated assessment, sensitivity analysis and GIS. Co-operation in all the above areas is expected to continue over the next AWP. Co-operation will increasingly focus on strengthening thejoint support that the JRC and the EEA can give to Community Institutions and Member States in the framing and implementation of environmental policies.

PHARE Programme

During 1998 the PHARE Programme support to the co-operation of CEE countries to the work of the Agency reached its peak with five Phare Topic Links established (AQ, AE, LC, IW and NC), the EIONET network at an advanced stage of implementation and the contributions to the Dobris+3 and EU98 reports completed. With no new funds available from the 1998 Phare multi-country budget, 1999 will be a year of consolidation for the Phare-EEA co-operation project, while the gradual membership of these countries to the Agency is expected to begin. Existing projects with PTLs and EIONET will extend into 1999 and some into 2000, and the three years contract for the in-house Phare Project Team will expire in October 1999. While this phase of the work is completed it is expected that the new phase focused on the Accession Process (for which Phare Programme has been modified during 1998) will be able to support the bridging of these activities to the time when each of the countries join the Agency. For those Phare countries not included in the accession process continued additional support will be required.
(see table 7)

TACIS

Following the Aarhus Ministerial Conference in June 1998, a new departure is expected to support the co-operation activities of the NIS countries with the EEA. This will be focused on securing the monitoring to reporting networks in these countries as an extension to EEA-Phare network already in place n order to support improvements in the reliability and consistency of environmental reporting and assessment. This will involve building on, strengthening and streamlining existing capacities in these countries to im-

prove their function and help deliver the environmental data and information required for country level and international activities. Support from TACIS will also be required to develop some pan-European reports of special interest such as in the areas of Nature and Biodiversity and Technological Hazards, identified as necessary from the Aarhus Conference to fill the gaps in information presented in Europe's Environment - The Second Assessment.

MEDA
Since the adoption of the EUROMED short-medium term action plan (SMAP),the environment section of the MEDA fund can be connected to the activities in SMAP, provided that a strategic mid-term plan for its activities is developed. A significant information base is required for the SMAP strategic plan and implementation and corresponds to the work of the Agency providing European environmental information. While the whole of the Mediterranean area is not as such covered by the Agency, with some extra provision the EEA can, through the partnerships already developed with main actors in the area (UNEP MAP, the World Bank), assist in developing co-operative networking for monitoring to reporting for the whole Mediterranean area support the EUROMED process. Building on the experiences with Phare and TACIS, as well as the co-operation with in particular UNEP/MAP, these objectives can only be achieved with support from the EC MEDA fund.

UNEP
Co-operation with UNEP is fundamental to a well organised and comprehensive coverage of environmental information matters on the European continent. The aims of the organisations are mutually compatible and complimentary in terms of activities and geographical coverage. The cornerstones of the co-operation over the first MAWP, encapsulated in a MoU, were avoidance of duplication, sharing of resources and the development of joint projects. This has successful resulted in a working method which focuses on the complementary aspects of the organisations. Thus, the EEA ensures European coverage in Global assessments and UNEP ensures full European coverage in European assessments by contributing in particular from their activities in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. Technical resources are shared, so that mapping, database and Internet capabilities are made available for joint use. Finally, each year a joint publication or

message on an environmental issue of importance and concern is produced to raise awareness about the issue in a wide as audience as possible. The 1999 joint message will be on soil.

WHO
The long-standing co-operation with WHO is based on the need to ensure that the health implications of environmental problems are fully taken into account and assessed as part of the reporting system. Furthermore, it is now recognised that to improve such assessments the respective monitoring systems of the two organisations have to be better integrated and co-ordinated. A MoU ensures a free flow and exchange of information and forms the basis on which the co-operation on the monitoring to reporting activities are carried out. While WHO contributes to the Agency's regular comprehensive reporting exercises, joint assessments of specific issues such as water resources and health, transport and health and children and environmental health have also been carried out. These have in particular been focused on the preparations towards the 1999 London Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health. Support to this conference and to its immediate follow-up will remain the focus of the Agency's support to the WHO during 1999.

OECD
The co-operation with the OECD was established in 1996 by an exchange of letters. Until now co-operation has focused on the mutual exchange of data and information available, and participation in meetings. With the OECD now embarking on new exercises in sustainability indicators and the production of an outlook-type report for the OECD region, new chances for direct co-operation are evolving. As a start, the experiences in developing the EU98 report will be shared with the OECD. In the field of indicators the main task for the future is to maintain consistency in the various indicator projects. In particular attention shall be given to connecting the development of sectoral (sustainability) indicators with Commission services with the more extended sectoral indicator packages developed, or under development, by the OECD.

Table7 Phare Programme activities linked to EEA projects within the PHARE - EEA framework cooperation

	EEA PROJECTS	PHARE activities linked to or mirroring EEA activities
.1	**TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING**	
1.1.2	Co-operation with other bodies	• Phare EIONET providing relevant socio-economic data for EEA information centre
1.2.1	Atmospheric emissions	• PTL/AE assisting the coresponding ETC in expanding the work on corinair inventory to the PHARE countries
1.2.4	Water discharges	• PTL/ IW assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
1.3.1	Air Quality	• PTL/AQ assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
1.3.2	Water Quality and Resources	• PTL/IW assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
1.3.3	State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	• PTL/NC assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries • CORINE Biotopes final data bases from 9 Phare countries and extension of the project to the rest Phare countries
1.3.5	Land Cover	• PTL/LC assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries • CORINE Land Cover final data base from the Baltic states and Slovenia and extension of the project to FYROM and Bosnia-Herzegovina
2.	**INTEGRATED ASSESS-MENT**	
2.1.1	Air Quality and Ozone	• PTL/AQ assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.2	Climate Change	• PTL/AE assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.3	Water Stress	• PTL/IW assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.4	Eutrophication	• PTL/IW assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.5	Acidification	• PTL/AQ assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.6	Biodiversity changes	• PTL/NC assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.1.9	Land and soil degradation	• PTL/LC assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
2.2.4	Landscape	• Input through the PTL/LC
2.2.5	Urban Environment	• PTL/AQ assisting corresponding ETC in expanding the work to the Phare countries
3.	**PERIODICAL REPORTING**	
3.1.1	EU98 SoER	• Assistance to the EU98 report in terms of maps production, socio-economic data collection, meetings and seminars, revision of the chapters by the AC; • PTL/IW and AQ involved in the chapters preparation;
3.1.2	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	• Phare experts fully involved in the process as part of the expert group (regular meetings)
3.2.1	European Environmental Signals reports	• PHARE experts part of the expert group on guidelines and indicators • PTL/NC,AE involved in the development of Indicators
4.	**REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT**	
4.1.4	Support for reporting re-quirements (EU leg. and multilateral agr.)	• All PTLs assisting correspondent ETCs in performing the task in relation with the Phare countries
4.2.1	EIONET data flow	• Phare NFP EIONET Web sites development
4.2.2	EEA GIS support	• PTL/AQ,LC maps development for technical reorts
4.4.1	EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)	• Complete structure in place for the PHARE countries covering NFPs, Top executives, NRCs, MCEs, topic experts • Regular events attended by PHARE top executives, PHARE NFPs and PHARE national topic experts
5.	**SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE**	
5.1.1	IT capacities	• Training PHARE ITTAG and IT experts and support co-operation with the IDA ITTAG and IT experts
5.1.2	Telematics capacities	• Extension of the EIONET telematics network to the PHARE countries (further development of the network in the ten accession countries and equipment set up in the rest PHARE countries)
5.1.3	IT application developments	• PTLs Web pages in harmonized way
5.2.2	Distribution and marketing	• D+3 wide dissemination to the PHARE countries • brochure on LC applications • CD-ROM on PHARE natural resources • CD-ROM PHARE national SoE reports on Internet • PHARE CORINE/EEA Newsletter
5.2.4	Library and information services	• Continuos development of the PHARE library as part of the EEA library

ANNEX IV.   Official opinions of the EC and the EEA Scientific Committee

Commission Opinion of 26.XI,1998 on the Draft Annual Work Programme for 1999 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 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network, and in particular Article 8.5 thereof;

Whereas the Commission should give its opinion on the draft 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;
has adopted the following opinion:

The Commission:
- welcomes the draft Annual Work Programme. In particular it notes the modest increase in resources devoted to the development of monitoring and databases.
- reiterates that the Agency needs to focus on providing the essential core information on the state of and prospects for the environment. This should be reflected in the allocation of resources to programmes 1, 2, and 3. Such information is essential for the wider work on indicators and integration.
- recommends that, to avoid duplication of work and unnecessary use of resources, the Agency co-operate especially closely with Commission Services, and especially DGs III, VII, XI, XII, JRC, Eurostat on the projects 2.3 (in general on indicator work), 2.3.7, 2.4 and 4.1, as well as those areas already indicated in the programme. e.g. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 4.2.1, and 4.2.2.
- recommends that the Agency should also consider how to provide environmental data and information at a local level, as a contribution to the Citizen's Network Programme.
- advises that it is premature to make reference to ESDP. The references on pages 6, 18, 24 and 26 should therefore be deleted.

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

Done at Brussels   26 XI 1998   for the Commission,

                                                                                Ritt BJERREGAARD
                                                                                Member of the Commission

Official opinion of the Scientific Committee on the Annual Work Programme 1999

1. The general format and content were welcomed; the specific points below need to be addressed.

2. Soil: the shift in resource allocation between the EEA and ETC was acknowledged as necessary to help ensure progress with the 3rd EEA/UNEP annual message on the state of Europe's environment (and did not reflect a downgrading of the importance of soil). For example, "sealed/unsealed" surface is becoming a key indicator reflecting land and soil use; and UNEP has proposed a Soil Convention. The role of the European Soil Bureau in Ispra in its co-operation with the ETC Soil should be clarified and future activities should be defined.

3. Urban environment was perhaps not covered sufficiently, although it is taken into account under other projects, for example on air, noise, transport. Since there is to some extent no plan to set up an ETC on the urban environment, it may be useful to review the activities of the existing sustainable cities networks.

4. Urban issues should be given more emphasis, especially the development of indicators, as well as the "mass balance" approach and its role in the rural/urban balance and in the use of space. (Current Irish work on urban indicators, and German work on material flows from construction, is relevant). A first step to meet this challenge could be cross-linking different ETCs, in the form of workshops.

5. Chemicals: the small increase in the proposed budget was noted (as was the corresponding cut on Noise) and an early proposal on how the EEA should focus its work on filling the chemical exposures data gaps was considered necessary. More use could be made of existing data for Risk Assessment and more monitoring work is needed on 'new' substances, especially those that become widely dissipated in consumer products. Consideration should also be given to improving the information flow for hazard and risk assessment. This area could benefit from additional funding and close co-operation from DG XI considering the new priority assigned to it by the Commission.

6. On GIS/spatial data, the proposed guidelines for data sets and the reduction in the size of the ETC/CDS were welcomed but the role of the ETC/CDS needs to be clarified , as does the proposed "integrated data bases", given that data bases exist in both the EEA and in ETCs with potential compatibility problems.

7. The procedures for ensuring appropriate quality specifications and control of data input were critical and needed to be more transparent and operational.

8. Work on Tourism and Taxes (such as an update of the Taxes Report) was welcomed, as was proposed work on the monitoring implications of Tradable Permits, but potential duplication of other work on Tradable Permits had to be avoided.

9. Further work on LCA and Clean production was not considered a priority except in so far as monitoring the use of such tools could be useful.

10. The Agency should remain involved in monitoring the role of instruments.

ANNEX V.   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