

EEA ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2000

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPENHAGEN 11 FEBRUARY 2000

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1. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EEA 2000 WORK PROGRAMME

The Mission statement 1999-2003

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

The Annual Work Programme 2000 is developed within the framework defined in the Multiannual Work Programme for the EEA.

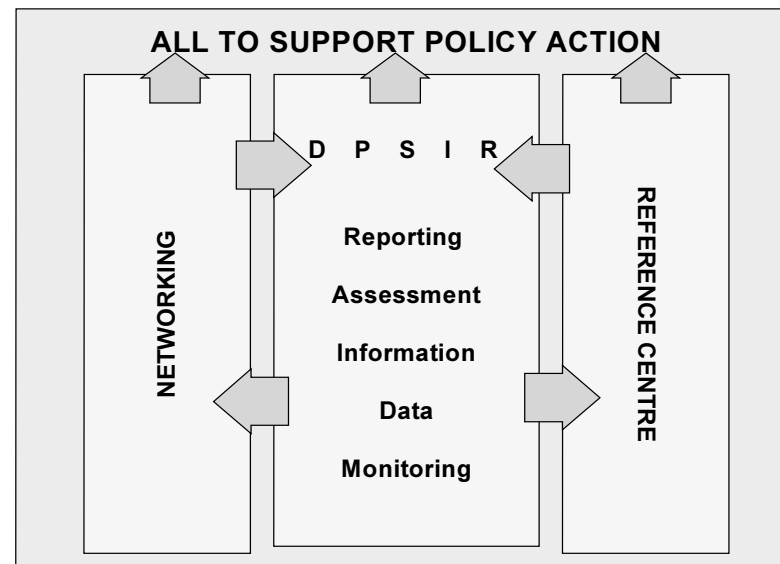
The second Multiannual Work Programme for the period 1999-2003 specifies 7 challenges for the coming years:

1. Further develop and maintain EIONET in Europe
2. Build the European Reference Centre for Environmental Information
3. Develop an integrated monitoring-to-reporting process
4. Identify emerging issues of environmental importance
5. Support directly the framing and development of environmental policies
6. Support implementation and evaluation of environmental policies
7. Support the environment chapter of the enlargement

In order to fulfil its mission statement and meet the 7 challenges, the Agency will continue to develop the 3 main pillars of its Environmental Vision (ENVISION) - Networking, Monitoring to Reporting, and the Reference Centre.

However, for the first time, and contrary to the proposal in the multiannual budget, the Agency faces zero growth in budgetary terms. The consolidation and further development of core activities and the response to the expanding mandate of the Agency have thus to be carried through with fewer resources than foreseen.

ENVISION



April 1998

As a consequence, while staying within the framework of the Multiannual Work Programme, the Agency has had to reduce allocations in certain areas. Especially the budget for periodic reporting itself (but not the related support work) has been significantly reduced, which it must be underlined is an assessment of possibilities in 2000 and in no way reflects long-term priorities. Furthermore, the Topic Centre for soil has ended its contract and soil activities are leaner in 2000 pending the wider revue of ETC development.

As stipulated in the Multiannual Work Programme, a comprehensive evaluation of the Agency's work is being carried out by external consultants in 1999-2000, as a basis for assessing resource needs and for improving performance in the coming years.

Against this background, the following activities in relation to central elements of European environmental policy can be highlighted for 2000.

Integration

The drive towards integration of environmental considerations in sectorial policies (transport, energy, agriculture etc.) began in earnest at the Cardiff summit in June 1998, and has gathered momentum since then. The Agency is closely involved in this process through the development of key indicators or environmental signals for the environmental performance of the relevant sectors. A first comprehensive report is to be published in 2000 on the basis of work done in 1999, and work on a second report, planned for 2001, will be started this year.

A specific indicator report on transport, introducing a Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM), is also planned for 2000. The 2000 environmental signals report will be presented at a workshop on indicators being held by the Portuguese Presidency on 13 -14 April together with the preliminary conclusions of the transport report.

Enlargement

Environment is one of the major challenges facing the enlargement process. In 2000, the Agency will contribute to this process in two ways. Firstly through the continuing widening of the European environment information systems to cover the applicant countries, and secondly through preparations for the applicant countries to join the Agency itself.

The PHARE programme will support continuation of the extensive work in the past years, bridging the gap before membership. The internal effort in the Agency is lean due to budget constraints, and additional funding to ensure co-operation for pan-European-reporting is being pursued.

Policy Framing, Development and Implementation

Policy makers need feedback on the effects of policies and other factors on trends in environmental quality in order to assess whether targets will be met and to identify possible policy gaps. The "Turn of the Century" report in 1999 will be followed up in 2000 by reports on specific issues - climate change, chemicals, air quality etc.

Examples of new policy initiatives with strong links to Agency activities are the Water Framework Directive, which is likely to be adopted in 2000, and the Clean Air For Europe (CAFÉ) programme being developed by the European Commission, which seeks to create an integrated framework for dealing with emissions, air quality and regional air pollution issues at the European level.

The Portuguese Presidency has requested the Agency to provide a paper about the use of indicators for monitoring and setting targets for an urban environment policy to be presented at the Informal Council of Environment Ministers in Porto on 15 - 16 April.

The Agency will build on and expand co-operation with EIONET and with international partners. It will in particular pursue the streamlining of data flows and the building of 'mirroring systems' in data collection and reporting within national systems. Finally, the Agency will strengthen the link between monitoring and reporting activities through the development of multipurpose data systems - following the overview of reporting obligations developed in 1999, input to the 'Global Assessment*' etc.

Information to the Public

Public awareness of environmental issues is a prerequisite for support for policy initiatives. The provision of information to the public is therefore a corner stone of Agency activities.

The Agency will in 2000 work to improve accessibility to information through promoting the use of information technology in the Reference Centre. A new enhanced web site was launched October 1999 with the reports, databases and information developed in the EEA and EIONET, search and language tools and improved accessibility. Maintaining and updating this site will be a major effort in 2000.

Ensuring greater utilisation of results from environmental research through packaging and dissemination for decision makers is also a goal for 2000.

International Dimension

The international, often global, dimension of environmental policy is becoming more and more evident. The Agency will continue to support the Community Institutions in international conventions with the definition and delivery of information needed to frame policies and follow their implementation.

A Conference of the Parties under the Climate Change Convention is planned for November 2000 in the Netherlands. Agency activities in 2000 (e.g. a report under the monitoring mechanism, work on indicators) will continue to contribute to the development of the Community Climate Change Strategy.

The Agency will also continue to strengthen its co-operation with a range of international partners (UNEP, WHO, OECD etc.) in order to mobilise synergies and avoid duplication of effort.

Products and Services

The work programme will result in the publication of a number of different reports and the provision of a range of services to policy makers, experts, interest groups and the general public

Key EEA products and services 2000

<p>Environmental Assessment reports European Environmental Signals reports - the first version of EEA Indicator based report produced in 1999 Europe's Biodiversity - pan-European report</p>
<p>Environmental Issues reports Annual message with UNEP soil European Water Resources: Demand side management Climate Change in Europe, with EUMETNET Chemicals of concern</p>
<p>Topic Reports Set of Annual Topic Updates 1999 - Air emissions, Waste, Air Quality, Inland Waters, Nature Conservation/Biodiversity, Soil, Land Cover, Coastal and Marine Environment, Noise, CDS Annual ozone directive report Annual greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism report Common framework for the monitoring and assessment of Europe's soils Comparative Analysis of river quality classifications Waste reduction</p>
<p>Services Reference Centre : - Data Warehouse for the annual indicator report - Access to Topic Databases - Reporting Obligations Database Annual report on state of development of EIONET NATLAN Website</p>

Multiannual budget - budget 2000 - mobilising extra resources

The multiannual budget proposed approximately 19,5 million euro in 2000 to enhance coverage of all tasks specified in the EEA mandate.

Beyond this budget, a need for additional funding was foreseen to cover work on enlargement, integration and pan-European reporting, activities which should become part of the core business of the Agency.

While the need in 2000 is thus greater than EUR 19.5 million, the actual budget is smaller, only EUR 18.3 million. This has been distributed as follows:

- 10,1 million euro to cover the in-house expertise, administration and management of the Agency;
- EUR 6,9 million allocated directly to projects for contracting external expertise. Approx. EUR 4 million is used for ETCs plus work on noise, soil and chemicals.
- EUR 1,1 million for translation and expert meetings; and
- EUR 0,2 million for the EEA evaluation 2000

The EEA Work Programme utilises resources beyond the relatively small resources indicated above. In 2000, the EEA has at its disposition a further 6 million euro, indirectly managed by EEA staff, covering external expertise in specific areas within and bordering the EEA mandate:

- EUR 3.3 million - 3 PHARE projects to continue work initially funded to 1999
- EUR 0.2 million - for ongoing work of PHARE topic links
- EUR 0.225 million from DG Transport and DG Environment for transport and environment;
- EUR 1.5 million from the IDA - programme, DG Enterprise and the Information Society, to develop information capacities and tools
- Over EUR 1 million for the update of Land Cover - EC plus member countries matching this investment

The member countries are supporting the work of the EEA through extra support to the work of ETCs.

It should be noted that with this present budget additional resources are being pursued for EEA activities preparing for Enlargement.

Implementing the Work Programme 2000

The Work Programme 2000 will be implemented by the staff in the Agency - all in all 90 persons working on the premises. But the staff is far from alone in delivering the environmental information needed.

Important partners are:

- Users in the Community - The European Parliament, European Commission and Council, Committee of the Regions, EcoSoc, Member States, industry, NGOs, the public. Only with a continuous dialogue is it possible to be targeted and timely in delivery;
- European Topic Centres and EIONET - more than 600 partners working with national environmental information. They deliver the foundation on which the products and services of the EEA are built.

ETC s are funded by EEA subventions, supported by the Member States, and their effort is based on the work in the national bodies, which is an investment from the member states, Without their work, it would not be possible to deliver relevant and reliable information;

- expertise which the EEA draws on through contracts with the best European experts found through tendering. Here the Agency draws on experts from all over Europe which are front-runners in developing new methods, new combinations of information, the best support in Information Technology, to assemble, order and present the information;
- the partners in other international bodies with which the EEA cooperates and where synergy and best use of resources is the aim - all to ensure relevant and reliable information in a field bridging the responsibilities of each partner;
- and last, but not least, the Agency draws on a very large network of national and international experts in extended reviews of the key reports - both in EIONET and the Scientific Committee and with experts in relevant international bodies.

Table 1 The 5 Programme areas, Project groups and Projects within the MAWP framework - Resources 2000

No.	Title 3 budget in keuro, staff in working months (10 per year)	Budget	Staff
1.	TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	2415	64,5
1.1.	Socio-economic data	40	5,5
1.1.1.	Eurostat data co-operation	20	3,5
1.1.2.	Co-operation with other bodies	20	2
1.2.	Pressures	755	17
1.2.1.	Atmospheric emissions	375	5,5
1.2.2.	Waste	350	7,5
1.2.3.	Chemicals	0	2
1.2.4.	Water discharges	30	1
1.2.5.	Releases to land and soil	0	0
1.3.	State and Quality	1620	42
1.3.1.	Air Quality	400	4,5
1.3.2.	Water Quality and Resources	430	4,5
1.3.3.	State of Flora, Fauna, Habitats and Biotopes	470	8
1.3.4.	State of Soil	50	3,5
1.3.5.	Land Cover	0	6,5
1.3.6.	Coastal and Marine Environment	190	5,5
1.3.7.	Noise	80	8,5
2.	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENTS	1280	107
2.1.	Environmental Issues	915	36,5
2.1.1.	Air Quality and Ozone (strat.+ trop.)	150	4,5
2.1.2.	Climate Change	195	5,5
2.1.3.	Water Stress	60	4
2.1.4.	Eutrophication	60	2
2.1.5.	Acidification	0	0
2.1.6.	Biodiversity Changes	180	8,5
2.1.7.	Exposure to Chemicals	30	4
2.1.8.	Health	70	1
2.1.9.	Land and soil degradation	70	3,5
2.1.10.	Waste Management	100	3,5
2.2.	Regional assessments	120	19,5
2.2.1.	Mediterranean area	0	2
2.2.2.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	80	3
2.2.3.	Transport TEN / SEA	0	2,5
2.2.4.	Landscape	0	3
2.2.5.	Urban Environment	40	8,5
2.3.	Sectors and Instruments	200	40
2.3.1.	Transport	80	10,5
2.3.2.	Agriculture	0	7
2.3.3.	Energy	0	8

2.3.4.	Tourism	0	1,5
2.3.5.	Industry	0	0,5
2.3.6.	Households	0	0
2.3.7.	Instruments	120	11,5
2.4	Research Dissemination & Emerging Issues	45	11
2.4.1.	Research and environmental information	0	5
2.4.2.	Emerging environmental issues	45	5
3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	365	44,5
3.1	The five year report	50	11
3.1.1.	EU98 SOER		3
3.1.2.	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	50	8
3.2	Regular indicator-based report	315	33,5
3.2.1.	European Environmental Signals reports	315	33,5
4.	REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT	1090	160
4.1.	Scenarios, Methodologies, Guidelines	420	26,5
4.1.1.	Integrated Environmental Assessment	120	8
4.1.2.	Scenarios and prospective analysis	140	10
4.1.3.	Guidelines for environmental reporting	60	2,5
4.1.4.	Support for Reporting requirements	100	5
4.2	Data and information management	190	48,5
4.2.1.	EIONET data flow	20	17,5
4.2.2.	EEA GIS support	70	9
4.2.3.	Data warehouse management	100	21,5
4.3	Public access to env. Info. - Reference Centre	480	37,5
4.3.1.	Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources	230	2
4.3.2.	The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Ref. Centre	110	21
4.3.3.	Access to Data Warehouse and Topic databases	110	7
4.3.4.	Gateway to other info. providers - GELOS, Envirowindows	30	7
4.4.	Institutional networking	0	47,5
4.4.1.	EIONET and co-op. with third countr. (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)	0	10,5
4.4.2.	European Commission (DGXI, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat)	0	18
4.4.3.	Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee	0	6
4.4.4.	International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD)	0	8
4.4.5.	NGOs - (Associations and ECOs)	0	4
5.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	1750	112
5.1.	Information and Networking Technology	830	41
5.1.1.	IT capacities	450	21
5.1.2.	Telematics capacities	330	12
5.1.3.	IT application developments	50	7
5.2.	Information capacities and services	920	71
5.2.1.	Publishing and Translations	550	26,5
5.2.2.	Distribution and marketing	200	15,5

5.2.3.	Communicating environmental Information	90	21
5.2.4.	Library and Information services	80	6

All MAWP projects title 3 and staff TOTAL expert meetings, translations 6900 488 1100

TOTAL AWP in MAWP framework 8000 488

RESOURCES 2000

No.	Title 3 chapter 32 budget in keuro, staff in i/10 of a year	Budget	Staff
6	ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCT.& RESOURCE MAN.	200	168
6.1	EEA PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS	200	10
6.1.1	1999-2000 Evaluation	200	10
6.2	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	0	8
6.2.1	In house directory		0
6.2.2	Manual of Procedures		2
6.2.3	Filing system		2
6.2.4	Green Plan		1
6.2.5	Code of Conduct		0
6.2.6	ACPC committee		3
6.3	FINANCE AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT	0	74
6.3.1	Budget - EEA and additional resources		4
6.3.2	Processing commitments and payments		48
6.3.3	Automation of budget execution		7
6.3.4	Accounting		10
6.3.5	Analytical accounting		5
6.4	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	0	76
6.4.1	Human resource policy		3

6.4.2	Legal framework	2
6.4.3	Competitions & recruitment	6
6.4.4	Daily management & admin	12
6.4.5	Salaries & benefits	5
6.4.6	Training	5
6.4.7	Promotions, evaluations	3
6.4.8	Building management & reception	40

7 STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT 0 154

7.1	STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT	0	25,5
7.1.1	Strategic development in policy needs		5,5
7.1.2	EEA towards Enlargement		12
7.1.3	Pan-European co-operation		8
7.2	PROGRAMMING OF EEA ACTIVITIES	0	7,5
7.2.1	Multiannual Work programmes		0
7.2.2	Annual Work programmes		5
7.2.3	Progress reporting		2,5
7.3	SECRETARIAT FOR EEA MANAGEMENT BODIES	0	12
7.3.1	Secretariat for EEA Management Board and Bureau		11
7.3.2	Secretariat for EEA Scientific Committee		1
7.4	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	0	109
7.4.1	General management(across programme areas)		45
7.4.2	General secretarial support		64

TOTAL AWP Programme areas 6 + 7 200 317

TOTAL AWP programme areas 1-5 + 6-7+M/T 8200 805

NOTE: Estimates of Staff Resources include here all A, B, C and D 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. Half of a Programme Managers time has been allocated to projects in programme areas 1-5, in some cases to project group totals rather than individual projects and hence project group totals may exceed the sum of the project totals. 1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.) The total man-months programmed for is based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year 2000 totalling 64 months in programme areas 1-5 and 51 months in programme areas 6-7, and for these months some uncertainty in numbers can be expected.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Work Programme for 2000, <adopted by the EEA Management Board November 1999 after receiving the opinion of the European Commission and the EEA Scientific Committee>, is the second annual programme developed within the framework of the Multiannual Work Programme (MAWP) 1999-2003. The MAWP 1999-2003 has 5 Programme Areas, 15 Project Groups and 64 projects.

Since the adoption late 1998 of the Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003 major developments have taken place. Amendments to the original Regulation (EEC) 1210/90 have been adopted in Regulation (EC) 933/99. These amendments were to a great extent foreseen and provided for in the structure of MAWP 1999-2003, and are now taken into account in the Annual Work Programmes. Important messages from the amendments are outlined in part 2.

The political and international scenario in which the EEA is defining its activities to support the Community, in particular the Commission, in the best possible way with environmental information is changing in these years. Sustainable Development as a goal for the Community laid down in the Amsterdam Treaty has been stressed in the process which started at the Cardiff Summit, where the first target sectors to work on integration of environment into sector policy were identified. Additional sectors have been added to the list, which now covers: *Transport; Agriculture; Energy; Development; Industry; Internal Market; General Affairs; Economic and Financial Questions; and Fisheries.*

Progress in integration will be reviewed at the Helsinki Council Meeting in December 1999, with a duty to report on indicators and targets for environmental integration and sustainability. The aim in Helsinki is to link the sectoral strategies with a coordinated report on indicators (to be presented by the EC with support from EEA) and link

it with the Global Assessment of the 5th EAP (to be prepared by the EC). With preparations for the Rio+10 Conference, activities in the EU towards sustainability, and reporting on progress, will also rise higher on the agenda.

In addition the Enlargement process is progressing, and already 11 PHARE countries (out of which 10 are in the EU accession process) plus Cyprus and Malta have applied for membership of the EEA and more countries are considering to apply. For the EU applicant countries, the prior EEA membership is considered as an important step forward in the compliance process with EU environmental requirements. The Agency is involved in reporting for areas bordering the EU covering transboundary/global issues - and expectations are increasing to continue and further develop environmental reporting for the Mediterranean area, PHARE countries, support to the CO2 monitoring mechanism in UNFCCC, support to the Biodiversity Convention Clearing House Mechanism, pan-European reporting for the Kiev Ministerial conference in 2002, TACIS countries etc. Several of these expectations can only be met through provision of additional funding.

The Agency issued in 1999 the major report "Environment in the European Union at the turn of the century" providing, for the first time, an assessment of the development of environmental quality in the EU in the near future. Lessons learned from this report will influence priorities in the coming years. A series of thematic priorities were outlined by the EEA's Executive Director in the presentation of the report to the environment Council in June 1999: Climate change; soil land nature and biodiversity; waste reduction; chemicals; environmental quality and health.

The new Commissioner for Environment did in her first hearing in the European Parliament in September 1999 express five priorities for

future policy action : Health connected to quality of life and environmental quality, Water, Chemical substances, Climate Change, and the environmental dimension in Enlargement. General priorities are integration as a tool to achieve sustainability; and the importance of information to ensure public awareness. Furthermore a 6th Environmental Action Programme is now foreseen. The priorities for the coming years will in this context be further developed - both in the "Global Assessment" paper in development in the Commission and the 6th EAP. Priorities expressed so far are matched with priorities from the EEA to deliver environmental information to support policy development and action in these fields., and the development in political priorities will be followed closely during the year in consultation with DG Environment and other DGs in order to consider them in the implementation of the Annual Work Programme 2000.

Finally the EU Presidencies have increased their expectations to EEA to support their presentation of political issues with environmental information.

The year 2000 marks the beginning of a new cycle of reporting. The first cycle was completed in 1999 with the publication of "Environment in the EU at the turn of the century". While in 1998-1999 resources were reserved for the final phases of the reporting process per se, resources are allocated to developing the tools and methodologies needed to improve the assessments activities when starting a new reporting cycle. Development of indicators will be a demanding activity in 2000, also drawing on assessment and methodology development. Late in 1999 the first test version of an annual indicator-based report will be issued, marking a further development in EEA products towards shorter reports serving the political agenda in Europe.

Work on scenarios and integrated assessment is essential for comprehensive reporting. Work towards the improvement and better definition of information requirements and their delivery is also essential to feed back into the monitoring to reporting chain, thus simultaneously working towards improvement in the European

reporting and the national monitoring-to-reporting activities . These activities will help strengthen the next major round of reporting to begin in 2001 for delivery of the next comprehensive report in 2003/2004.

All in all year 2000 will indeed be an important year for the Agency, and to meet expectations as far as possible, setting priorities in the Work Programme with the limited budget for 2000 is difficult. As foreseen in MAWP1999-2000, additional funding will be pursued for activities in support to integration and enlargement, as will funding for activities complementary to the core activities in the basic programme.

The Annual Work Programme presents in more detail priorities between and within programme areas and projects. The programme lists the key products and services 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 external expertise) for projects, project groups and programme areas.

In addition for consistency within the total budget and for transparency and accountability, the Annual Work Programme for the first time presents EEA activities and resource allocations in management and internal services, defining two additional Programme areas for these activities, with a short description of main activities, milestones and targets for EEA activities in management and internal services. External co-operation with the main partners outside EIONET is presented in annex II.

The framework for the work of the Agency as developed in the Multiannual Work Programme is presented in annex I - 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 EEA in the coming years - all leading to the definition of the 5 Programme Areas.

3. IMPORTANT MESSAGES FOR PRIORITIES IN THE WORK PROGRAMME FROM THE AMENDED REGULATION

The **Mandate** for the Agency is set out in detail in Articles 1-3 of Regulation (EEC)1210/90 and in Regulation (EC) 933/99. From this mandate, the main objectives are summarised:

- to provide the Community institutions and the EEA member countries with the information they need for framing and implementing sound and effective policies; and
- to ensure the broad dissemination and accessibility of environmental information;

- 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 and quality of data
- to support reporting and implementation of environmental legislation;
- to publish regular reports on the state and trends of Europe's environment,
- to publish regular indicator-based reports; and reports on specific issues;
- to work with EEA member countries, EU Institutions and others to avoid duplication and to add value.

In 1999 the EEA Regulation was amended with the adoption of Regulation (EC) 933/99. The following new major messages have been considered from the amendments introduced here, within the framework of the full mandate; and within budget constraints:

- that support to sustainable development has been inserted in the objectives. The Agency will keep this as an overall objective for developing information in all projects of the EEA. It will be necessary to increase efforts in developing the information needed to support integration of environmental issues in policies

developed in sectoral DGs and support to promoting sustainable development. To be taken into account in developing new work plans for ETCs and other major contractors, as well as in reviewing ETCs and establishing new agreements.

- that the role to be a support for international and EU reporting obligations and requirements in EU Directives and in International Environmental Conventions with the aim of coordinating reports, stresses the need to continue this service, and to be even more alerted to programming for this need in relation to the activities of ETCs and other major monitoring to reporting activities with the aim to improve the efficiency of data communication and assessment and to contribute to the rationalisation of reporting requirements;

- that the role to advise individual Member States, on development, establishment and expansion of their systems for monitoring of environmental measure, and if needed also include peer reviews by experts at the specific request of Member States has been added. This stresses that the Agency will be alert to special needs in individual member states, and promote activities in this area as part of the AWP, where necessary in particular for developing relevant European information. The Regulation mentions that such activities may not be done at the expense of other tasks as laid down in the regulation;

- that the task to develop and maintain a reference centre on the environment was implicitly mentioned in the original regulation, acknowledged in Envision, and was anticipated in creating a project for coordinating development and maintenance of the reference centre. Furthermore it requires programming in relation to the activities of ETCs and other major monitoring to reporting activities .

- that the task to develop regular reports now is stated in Article 2(vi): to publish a report on the state and trends in and the prospects for the environment every five years, supplemented by indicator reports focusing upon specific issues. This development was anticipated in the MAWP and projects created for these obligations. . Furthermore a majority of activities in projects have been directed towards meeting this obligation, continuing the organisation of work to develop the regular reports in the first MAWP. The amendment stresses the need to continue and strengthen this development. These products are considered key products of the Agency
- that the task to ensure broad dissemination to the general public using new telematics technology confirms the development made so far in this respect. This stresses the need to further develop these activities and to continue to pursue resources needed to develop and use the telematics technology as well as to continue to develop co-publishing in cooperation with the OPOCE as a tool to reach a broader public. The production of language versions in cooperation with member countries is also important.
- that the specific mention of support to the Commission in the process of exchange of information, on the development of Environmental Assessment methodologies and best practices stresses the need to continue with activities such as the already undertaken pilot support to Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Trans European Network (TEN) and propose activities responding to this task within the coming AWP, providing priority is given to pursue additional resources from DGs needing specific assessments etc.
- that the new task to assist the Commission in the diffusion of information on the results of relevant environmental research was anticipated by creating a project for this activity in the MAWP. In the coming years the Agency will propose activities responding to this task, and providing priority is given, also pursue additional

resources from DGs needing specific products. The Scientific Committee will have a special involvement in this task.

- that marine protection has been added to the list of priority areas of work, thus specifying and confirming the definition of ongoing work in the EEA through the ETC for marine and coastal environment.
- that it is explicitly stated that the agency may cooperate with and exchange information with institutions in third countries, with other bodies including with the IMPEL network. This confirms the use of agreements with partners ensuring cooperation and joint projects. Official agreements may also include provision of funds and expertise to cover relevant work. It is essential to continue to seek additional funding to continue and further develop cooperation with countries outside the EEA member countries, when they have relevant environmental information for assessing the state and trends in the environment in EU. The agency will continue the very useful framework and exchange of information with other bodies, ensure access to environmental information developed by other bodies through provisions in e.g. the reference centre project. It is also an option to facilitate the connection of EEA to IMPEL activities with DG Environment and present proposals for specific activities in AWP, including exchange of information and joint projects.
- that “the Member States shall keep the EEA informed of the main component elements of their national environment information networks. Member States shall, as appropriate, cooperate with the EEA and contribute to the work of the EIONET in accordance with the Work Programme of the EEA by collecting, collating and analysing data nation-wide. Member States may also join to cooperate in these activities at transnational level”. The EEA will continue its practice of strong involvement of member states in its planning, and stress this obligation in its work programmes and in implementing work plans for ETCs and key products. The agency will when needed for new activities request from member countries

additional national reference centres or main component elements to ensure the involvement of national expertise in developing European information.

- that the importance of close cooperation with Eurostat is stressed in an expanded annex to the amended regulation in order to streamline reporting requirements and to avoid duplication. This is reflected in the importance of the partnership throughout the programme.

4. EEA ACTIVITIES IN 2000 - IN THE 5 PROGRAMME AREAS OF THE MAWP FRAMEWORK, AND FOR MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL SERVICES.

The activities in 2000 are presented with priorities influenced by the debates in the development of the Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003 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 has been given high priority. But also 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 2000 are presented in the programme in seven tables. The first three tables present the activities of the Agency in nine priority clusters. These priorities will drive and focus the activities listed, in order to increase synergy between activities, to improve co-ordinated implementation of activities which individually may have only modest resources, and overall, improve clarity of objectives.

Table 2 is based on the five thematic priorities mentioned in the introduction arising out of the "Turn of the Century report"; Table 3 is based on the three horizontal or functional priorities arising out of ENVISION and of the Agency's statutory responsibilities; and Table 4 is an additional cluster of regional and or spatial activities.

These three tables, which should be read together, provide information on the projects contributing considerably, for most projects listed though not exclusively, to the priority issues. The tables illustrate that a considerably larger resource is allocated to a given priority than indicated in the projects bearing the direct name of

the priority, since considerable input is received from other projects. (see also note to the tables)

Tables 2 and 3 demonstrate how multiple projects in the work programme contribute to different priority themes. For example, main contributions to climate change come not only from project 2.1.1, whose focus is on integrated assessment reports on the problem, but also from work on emissions (1.2.1) and sectors and instruments (project group 2.3). Altogether potentially influencing use of resources totalling up to six times that allocated to 2.1.1 on its own. The tables show that, overall, the top five thematic priorities potentially influence 49% of the budget for external expertise available to project work and 28% of human resources, while the three functional priorities influence up to 44 % of the budget and 63% of the human resources.

Table 4 groups a series of special projects focused on Regional assessments or spatial problems and the GIS support needed for this. Only a minor percentage of the Agency resources are so far allocated to these projects (6 % of budget and 8 % of time).

In Tables 5 - 6 and 8-9 is provided the comprehensive details of the individual projects in AWP 2000 summarised and clustered in Tables 2 to 4.

Table 5 contains descriptions of activities within project groups and individual projects within the MAWP framework indicating important developments, user needs, main legal framework etc.

Table 6 contains descriptions of activities within projects and individual projects within management and internal services.

In Chapter 5 the focus is on the output: Table 7 is the list of key products in 2000, Table 8 contains a list of the major outputs and developments planned for 2000 for each project in the MAWP

framework with an estimate of the resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise (staff-months) and budget for funding external expertise (in keuro), with resource allocations in 1999 included for comparison.

Finally Table 9 contains a list of the major outputs and developments planned for 2000 projects in management and internal services, with an estimate of the resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise (staff-months) and budget for funding external expertise (in keuro).

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 to specific integrated assessment and periodical reports, funding of a given European Topic Centre is provided 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 12 in the chapter on resources.

Table 2: Main projects contributing in 2000 (1999) to the top five thematic priorities. (1999 figures for comparison).

Thematic Priority and Main Contributing Projects	months 1999 *)	Budget title 3 (kEuro)1999	months 2000	Budget title 3 (kEuro) 2000
Climate Change TOTAL	41.5	870	50	910
1.2.1 Atmospheric Emissions	3	380	5,5	375
2.1.2 Climate Change	5	150	5,5	195
2.3.1 Transport	10	100	9,5	80
2.3.3 Energy	p.m.	10	7	0
2.3.7 Instruments	16	100	11,5	120
4.1.2 Scenarios & prospective analysis	7	130	10	140
Soil, Land, Nature, Biodiversity TOTAL	23	1045	40	830
1.3.3 State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	3	430	8	470
1.3.4 State of soil	5	100	3	50
1.3.5 Land cover	5	120	6,5	0 *)
2.1.4 Eutrophication	2	65	2	60
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	5	170	8,5	180
2.1.9 Land and soil degradation	2	50	3,5	70
2.3.2 Agriculture	1	100	7	0
2.3.4 Tourism	p.m.	10	1,5	0
Waste TOTAL	7	370	11,5	450
1.2.2 Waste	6	300	7,5	350
2.1.10 Waste management	p.m.	60	3,5	100
2.3.5 Industry	p.m.	10	0,5	0
Chemicals TOTAL	4	150	6	30 *)
1.2.3 Chemicals	2	100	2	0
2.1.7 Exposure to chemicals	2	50	4	30
Environment Quality & Health TOTAL	14	1.200	28	1220
1.2.4 Water discharges	p.m.	40	1	30
1.3.1 Air quality	4	470	4,5	400
1.3.2 Water quality & resources	3	470	4,5	430
1.3.7 Noise			8,5	80
2.1.1 Air quality & ozone	3	130	4,5	150
2.1.3 Water stress	3	70	4	60
2.1.8 Health & environment	1	20	1	70

NOTE to tables 2,3 and 4: see below under table 4

Table 3: Main projects and projects groups contributing in 2000 (1999) to the functional priorities . (1999 figures for comparison).

Functional Priority and Main Contributing Projects	months 1999 *)	Budget title 3 (kEuro)1999	months 2000	Budget title 3 (kEuro) 2000
Network, EIONET development, data flow TOTAL	88	970	106	850
4.2.1 EIONET data flow	13	60	17,5	20
4.4 Institutional networking	35	0	47,5	0
5.1 Information & Networking Technology	40	910	41	830
Regular reporting system TOTAL	78	900	60	645
3.1. The five year report	22	120	11	50
3.2.1 Environmental signals report	41	500	33,5	315
4.1.1 Integrated Environmental Assessment	9	140	8	120
4.1.3 Guidelines for Environmental Reporting	4	100	2,5	60
4.1.4 Support for Reporting Requirements.	2	40	5	100
Access to Information TOTAL	80	1 645	140	1545
2.4.1 Research dissemination	1	30	5	0 *)
2.4.2 Emerging Environmental Problems	1	30	5	45
4.2.3 Data warehouse	13	75	21,5	100
4.3 Public Access - Reference Centre	22	520	37,5	480
5.2 Information Capacities & services	43	990	71	920

See NOTE to tables 2,3 and 4 under table 4.

Table 4: Main projects contributing in 2000 (1999) to regionally/spatially related projects. (1999 figures for comparison).

Regional or spatially related projects	months 1999 *)	Budget title 3 (kEuro)1999	months 2000	Budget title 3 (kEuro) 2000
Regionally or spatially related projects TOTAL	43	550	39	420
1.1.1 Eurostat Data co-operation	2	20	3,5	20
1.1.2 Cooperation with other bodies	3	10	2	20
1.3.6 Coastal and marine environment	4	215	5,5	190
2.2.1 Mediterranean area	2	50	2	0
2.2.2 Integrated Coastal zone Management (ICZM)	4	80	3	80
2.2.3 Transport TEN SEA	11	0	2,5	0
2.2.4 Landscape	7	50	3	0
2.2.5 Urban Environment	0	0	8,5	40
4.2.2 EEA GIS Support	10	125	9	70

NOTE to table 2,3 and 4. In these three tables for each headline of priority a number of projects and project groups are listed. Each project is only listed once in the three tables under either thematic, functional or spatial priorities, allocated to the priority to which it contributes most. However it should be recognised that there are many interdependencies. For example atmospheric emissions contributes to several thematic priorities as well as to spatial priorities; climate change has spatial dimensions; the reference centre and information capacities underpin all the environmental priorities, and all projects in programme areas 1, 2 and 3 have spatial dimensions to some degree. Not all resources for a given project are allocated directly to the priority for which it is listed. Counterbalancing this a priority also receives minor contributions from projects listed under other priorities. The presentation of resources allocated to a given priority is thus an indication of resources potentially available to support priorities. It is however not yet possible to quantify contributions partly from the priorities listed in the tables (and relevant parts of programmes 6 and 7). Resources for a given priority will be quantified with a greater precision as an analytical accounting system for EEA is developed. In the AWP 1 year is 10 months, *)1999 budget financing these activities

Below in Table 5 background information is delivered for each project group and each project within the MAWP framework, with descriptions of activities indicating important developments, user needs, main legal framework etc.

Table 5 AWP2000 project groups and project within the MAWP framework - descriptions of activities

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description for activities in 2000 with a view to year 2001
I. TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING		
1.1 ----- 1.1.1 1.1.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ----- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat data co-operation • Co-operation with other bodies 	<p>1.1 Socio-economic data. Co-ordinate the collection, handling and storage within the EEA Warehouse of socio-economic data required for the Agency's topic, periodical and integrated reporting. In most cases, these data on Driving Forces are being and will be collected from Eurostat and other bodies (including OECD and UNSO etc.) compiling relevant data and statistics on the European level. Work in 2000 on improving contacts with lead databases in Europe on socio-economic data, aimed at securing the co-operation in feeding the EEA data warehouse. Working contacts with Eurostat and other bodies to mutually reinforce each others activities and the quality of the data collected is covered here, e.g. to improve the consistency of data exchange formats and improve data quality, and assist the Eurostat in its work to improve the environmental dimension of sectoral statistics by clarifying future data requirements.</p> <p>Ensuring input in sectoral reporting mechanisms, and indicator based reporting with a scope extending into CEECs; and making the data public (see 4.2.3) . Activities here are increasingly important to ensure support to the integration of environment into economic sectors and the move towards sustainable development.</p>
1.2 ----- 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 1.2.5	PRESSURES ----- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric emissions • Waste • Chemicals • Water discharges • Releases to land and soil 	<p>1.2 Pressures. Continue the work begun in the first Multiannual Work Programme and AWP99 to connect to national monitoring and data collection and analyses , 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.</p> <p>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 European 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 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. Work on monitoring chemical releases will continue, shaped by the conclusions of the Commission's 1999 chemicals review.</p> <p>These five 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).</p> <p>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, and the review of chemical legislation underway. PHARE countries are through PHARE Topic Link (PTL) on Air Emissions connected to the work of the ETCs and the EIONET. The future development of these ETCs(and related PHARE Topic Links) will be considered by the Management Board and information supporting the decisions will be developed as part of the EEA performance evaluation to be completed during 2000.</p> <p>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. Furthermore work done on information on pressures is linked to the development of information for integration of environment into 'the drivers' .</p> <p>1.2.1 Atmospheric emissions This project will continue to develop inventory and reporting tools for national use, compile emission estimates relevant to acidification, eutrophication, urban and regional air quality and climate change and provide support on</p>

		<p>relevant EU legislation and international conventions through participation in expert meetings including the proposed Forum on emissions reporting. An annual air emissions report and if required a report under the (proposed) national emission ceilings directive will be produced.</p> <p>1.2.2 Waste The project will continue to analyse and recommend improvements in waste data, compile meta-information on waste management facilities and practices and develop waste factors for selected waste streams, and provide timely data and support for relevant EU legislation and policy development</p> <p>1.2.3 Chemicals Based on the identification of priorities and review of chemicals monitoring from the 99-work programme, and the conclusions and implications of the "Bridging the Gap" conference, the work will involve monitoring emissions and occurrence of some priority substances (particularly in regard to impact on children and impact on sensitive species) (see also 2.1.7). Work will also continue, in partnership with the Commission, member states and Eurostat on the chemicals intensity indicator. Work on chemicals is to support the on-going work in the Commission on chemicals and the environment, and will be defined and implemented in consultation with DG Environment.</p> <p>1.2.4 Water discharges . Limited activity in 2000</p> <p>1.2.5 Releases to land and soil. Limited activity in 2000</p>
<p>1.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>1.3.1</p> <p>1.3.2</p> <p>1.3.3</p> <p>1.3.4</p> <p>1.3.5</p> <p>1.3.6</p> <p>1.3.7</p>	<p>STATE AND QUALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality • Water Quality and Resources • State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes • State of Soil • Land Cover • Coastal and Marine Environment • Noise 	<p>1.3 State and Quality. Continue the work begun in the first Multiannual Work Programme and AWP1999 to connect to national monitoring and data collection as the source of the improved quality - targeted, timely, relevant and reliable- data required at the European level to be compiled into databases within the Reference Centre on the various aspects of State - including WATERBASE, MARINEBASE, AIRBASE, SOILBASE, EUNIS, Land Cover, Noise - as well as for Coastal Zone Indicators.</p> <p>ETCs - on Inland Waters, Marine and Coastal Environment, Air Quality, Nature Conservation, - will continue to make major contributions to the project group. Recommendations for the future development of land cover and soil will be carried forward in 2000, subject to the decision of the Management Board. The future development of all State and Quality ETCs (and related PHARE Topic Links) will be considered by the Management Board and information supporting the decisions will be developed as part of the EEA performance evaluation to be completed during 2000.</p> <p>Activities within these seven projects will in collaboration with Eurostat and JRC where appropriate deliver the topic databases and a range of technical and topic reports (including annual topic update 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 EU legislation. Other work will help develop and implement new policy. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.3.1 Air quality. This project will continue to provide support to air quality directives and exchange of information decisions through the development of EUROAIRNET, DEM (Data Exchange Module) AIRBASE, and model documentation system, participation in expert meetings and the preparation of annual report on the exchange of information decision.</p> <p>1.3.2 Water quality. This project will continue to provide support to the Reporting Directive and (proposed) Framework Water Directive through the development of EUROWATERNET, WATERBASE and DEM and participation in expert meetings, and hence ensure that the EUROWATERNET is developed consistently with the requirements of the Framework Directive.</p> <p>1.3.3 State of flora, fauna and biotopes. This project will continue to provide support to the Habitats and Bird Directives through the development of EUNIS, participation in expert meetings, organisation of regional Natura 2000 preparation meetings and the preparation of reports and papers. Priority is given to developing in EUNIS a system for sites in order to provide early warnings of adverse impacts and their causes.</p> <p>1.3.4 State of Soil. Subject to agreement of Management Board, this project will continue to develop proposals for a European Soil Monitoring Network (EUROSOILNET), contribute to the development of the European Soil Forum and follow up on the joint EEA/UNEP message on soil. Development of European Network - second phase, Survey of Existing Networks for UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) with UNEP - decision COP3. (with UNEP funding)</p>

		<p>1.3.5 Land cover. This project will continue to maintain and make accessible the CORINE Land Cover database and provide contributions to spatial indicator development (including consistent spatial datasets and the production of maps). Subject to availability of funding from Commission Services and EEA member countries for the CLC2000 update, a joint EEA/JRC project. This project will provide support to DG Environment, DG Agriculture and Fisheries, DG Regional policy, and member countries for compiling the update in priority areas, for example coastal zones, designated areas and urban areas, based on remote sensing data.</p> <p>1.3.6 Marine and coastal environment. This project will continue the Inter-Regional Marine Forum, develop MARINEBASE, develop specific, selected indicators relevant to marine water quality and coastal zone management and provide support to DG Environment.</p> <p>1.3.7 Noise. This project will continue to support the development of EU Strategy on Noise (including contributions to the expert working groups) and selected urban initiatives (see project 2.2.5) as well as provide assessment of the contributions of selected sectors to noise problems (including a database on monitoring noise, if included in draft Directive).</p>
2. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT		
2.1	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	<p>2.1 Environmental Issues. Under this project group the assessment of individual environmental issues is organised and co-ordinated. Environmental issues here refer to situations where human activities influence or exacerbate environmental processes 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.</p> <p>Priority is given to ongoing activities from the first MAWP and AWP99 including: air quality and ozone (stratospheric ozone depletion and tropospheric photochemical oxidants); climate change; water stress (water quantity and quality), biodiversity change, waste management and monitoring & associated exposure to chemicals. Additional areas which deserve consideration given the needs of current policy implementation and framing debates include: acidification; eutrophication, 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 also 4.1.4, 4.3.4 and 5.1.3).</p> <p>The work executed here is also the basis for the development of indicators for the issues in question and thus the basis for the indicator-based report as well as the comprehensive five-year report.</p> <p>A priority of this project area will be to assess the cross-links between environmental issues to improve efficiency in the assessments and to provide strategic support to policy makers developing and implementing policies to tackle these inter-related issues. Much of the work in these projects will be carried out by ETCs (and PTLs).</p> <p>2.1.1 Air quality and ozone. This project will continue to provide the annual reports on tropospheric ozone and contribute to the development of EU air quality strategy (for example Clear Air for Europe - CAFE).</p> <p>2.1.2 Climate change. This project will be a priority in 2000 and will provide support (with additional input/contributions from project 1.2.1 and project groups 2.3 and 3.2) to the Commission and Member States on the EU greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism (including preparation of an annual report) and the Community Communications under the UN Framework Climate Change Convention.</p> <p>2.1.3 Water stress. This project will prepare reports on demand side management and floods/droughts for publication in Environmental Issues reports.</p> <p>2.1.4 Eutrophication. Some activity on eutrophication within the ETC/MC linked to the activity in 4.1.1. Integrated assessment procedure for eutrophication.</p> <p>2.1.5 Acidification. No activity in 2000.</p> <p>2.1.6 Biodiversity change. This project will involve several ETCs in the preparation of a report on "Europe's Biological Diversity" and will provide the initial modules of the Community Clearing House Mechanism. The Agency produces the model and first version of the European Commission's Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism. In 2000, a prototype will be tested and brought into use in projects 2.1.6 and 4.3.3. This activity is funded through IDA - DG Enterprise and the Information society.</p>
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2.1.1	• Air Quality and Ozone (strat. + trop.)	
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	

		<p>2.1.7 Exposure to Chemicals. 2.17 Exposure to chemicals. Monitoring of chemicals (1.2.3.) will focus on some priority pathways and environmental concentrations. In this project related exposure data of e.g. children, top predators, shellfish will be gathered, after consultation with the OECD, European Chemicals Bureau, CEFIC, and relevant member states, etc. over priorities for risk assessments. Work on chemicals is to support the on-going work in the Commission on chemicals and the environment, and will be defined and implemented in consultation with DG Environment.</p> <p>2.1.8 Health. A review report will be produced that critically summarises the methodologies and conclusions of assessments into the contribution of occupational and environmental factors to public ill health, building on the analysis in the “turn of the century” report and identifying priority gaps in exposure/response relationships. In partnership with the WHO, a scoping study will be produced on the feasibility of an annual report on children’s health (as recommended by the London Ministerial conference in 1999), focusing on relevant community health indicators, and, depending on its conclusions and data availability, a first version will be published.</p> <p>2.1.9 Land and soil degradation. This project will follow up on developments of the framework for European soil monitoring and the joint UNEP/EEA message on soil prepared in 1999 and also continues to contribute to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and related Community policy developments.</p> <p>2.1.10 Waste Management. This project will provide support to the Commission and Member States on the implementation and development of EU legislation, including participation in expert and advisory group meetings.</p>
<p>2.2</p> <hr/> <p>2.2.1</p> <p>2.2.2</p> <p>2.2.3</p> <p>2.2.4</p> <p>2.2.5</p>	<p>REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean area • Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) • Transport TEN SEA • Landscape • Urban Environment 	<p>The spatial aspect of environmental issues is taken on board in many projects. However, the projects listed below are, either by their focus on a specific region, or by their methodology, managed as a separate category.</p> <p>2.2.1 Mediterranean area. <i>Work on this project beyond limited internal capacities is conditional to additional external resources.</i> Following the publication in October 1999 of the Mediterranean Sea report (UNEP/MAP and EEA joint publication), the main objectives of this activity are to continue linking networking and reporting activities in the framework of the MAP/EEA MoU and its associated work plan. Depending on budget availability and financing opportunities, preparations will be undertaken for a joint State of the Environment-type report for the Mediterranean Basin.</p> <p>The EEA will continue to be associated to the work on sustainability indicators steered by the MCSD (Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development). In parallel, while the work on basic statistics through the MEDSTAT project, managed by Eurostat, is ongoing, the EEA will keep acting as an advisor to the project, and will provide, through the ETCs, expertise and training on monitoring tools and methodologies. The EEA will also continue its role in the Advisory Panel for the development, implementation and evaluation of the Mediterranean network of national observatories for the environment. In the context of the EUROMED partnership (Barcelona Declaration), important activities converge towards the analysis of impacts of the free trade area ; the EEA will assist the Commission to the extent possible, in particular as regards the implementation of SMAP/MEDA and its complementarity with the MAP II work programme. Scoping study on environmental information on island regions, focusing on Mediterranean islands and impact of tourism to be considered. Also, technical support to Commission/Cyprus negotiations for the accession process will continue. Preparation of the joint Report on the Mediterranean Basin (MAP-EEA). Implementation of the MoU with MAP.</p> <p>2.2.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM): continuation of the ETC/MC work undertaken in the period 1998-99 towards an analytical framework and indicators in support of the work of the Commission, following the 1997-99 ICZM Commission Demonstration Programme . A contribution to this work is the 1999 EEA study report on information needs for ICZM for the 1997-99 Demonstration Programme.</p> <p>2.2.3 Transport, including SEA of the TEN and : follow-up work on strategic environmental assessment of TEN will depend on the Commission’s request [input from DG Transport and Energy, and DG Environment required].</p> <p>The Accession Treaty between Austria stated that the Commission will, in co-operation with the EEA, undertake a scientific study to assess the reduction of environmental pressures from truck transit traffic through Austria. These activities have to be undertaken before 2001 and therefore initial preparations will begin in 1999 with technical consultations with the Agency, the Commission and Austria. [to be updated in consultation with DG Transport and Energy/DG Environment and Austria].</p> <p>2.2.4 Landscape: Following the landscape related activities for NATLAN and the EU98 report, and within the integrated approach on Biodiversity (see 2.1.6), the work will concentrate on testing the classification/typology of landscapes and to produce an overview</p>

		<p>(country profile, including cultural landscapes) for co-ordination of MS work and consistent European assessments. These activities are regarded as important contributions to the ESDP and to the implementation of the pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy. Cooperation with the European Landscape Convention to be considered, and consultation to DG Environment and DG Agriculture foreseen.</p> <p>2.2.5 Urban Environment. Following the Commission paper "Sustainable Urban Development in the European Union: a framework for action, which highlights the importance of strategic assessment and management, the activity of the Agency will be developed in cooperation with the Commission Services and others in five main areas: 1. Urban environment indicators, 2. State and Outlook on the Environment report/Environmental Signals activities, 3. Spatial integration and information, and 4. Networking. 5. Support to the EC on best practices and methodologies EIA,SEA, connection with databases of other organisations.</p>
<p>2.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2.3.1</p> <p>2.3.2</p> <p>2.3.3</p> <p>2.3.4</p> <p>2.3.5</p> <p>2.3.6</p> <p>2.3.7</p>	<p>SECTORS AND INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Agriculture • Energy • Tourism • Industry • Households • Instruments 	<p>Support to the process of integrating environment in sectoral and other policies - also an important indication in the amended regulation - began after the Cardiff Council (June 1998) and continues to be the main aim for these activities. Nine areas have been identified in the policy process so far (to be reviewed in the Helsinki Council late 1999) covering: Transport, Energy, Agriculture, Internal Market, Industry, Development Co-operation, Economic and Financial Affairs, Fisheries and General Affairs. In co-operation with the Commission and in particular DG Environment and Eurostat, the Agency is supporting the development of indicator based reporting in Transport, Energy and Agriculture. These activities are expected to be expanded in 2000 to also cover additional economic sectors. For all sectors basic data collection and assessment, as needed for EEA reporting, is foreseen under the current budget. However, for the delivery of substantial studies, new data collection and indicator-based reports, additional funding needs to be found.</p> <p>Work on the criteria for monitoring progress with sectoral integration will continue following the 1999 report for the "Global Assessment" to be issued by the Commission, also taking into account the sectoral strategies agreed in the various Councils in work on indicators and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Economic sectors are main driving forces of the environmental problem. In the framework of reporting on the state of the environment and on outlooks, work on building a consistent set of scenarios for all sectors will continue (section 4.1.2)</p> <p>2.3.1: Transport - After the completion and evaluation of the first Transport and Environment indicator report (TERM), activities will include more in-depth studies to improve some of the indicators, launch of a first focus report, extending the coverage to the accession countries, linking with indicator initiatives by other international organisations (WHO, UN-ECE, OECD, ECMT, etc.), follow-up of related research and broad consultation. As TERM is a resource intensive (and long-term) collaborative activity, the EEA will continue to seek additional financial support from the Commission for this project as a continuation of that provided by the Commission in 1999. Other transport projects are covered under 2.2.3 (SEA of TEN; Austrian eco-point study).</p> <p>2.3.2: Agriculture - <i>Work on this project beyond limited internal capacities is conditional to additional external resources.</i> In co-operation with the working group consisting of DG Environment, DG Agriculture and Fisheries, Eurostat and the JRC agri-environmental indicators and a regular reporting mechanism will be developed. Special attention is required for the spatial aspects and the evaluation of the effects of the various types of EU policy measures. Cooperation with OECD and EC services foreseen.</p> <p>2.3.3: Energy - <i>Work on this project beyond limited internal capacities is conditional to additional external resources.</i> Indicators to monitor the integration of environment (in particular regarding reduction of CO2 emissions and energy efficiency improvement) into energy policy will be developed. Depending on the decisions on the production of a report on energy and environment indicators, the EEA will continue to provide support to a working group that further consists of DG Environment, DG Transport and Energy, and Eurostat. Linked with 2.1.2.(Climate Change), in particular, the role of renewable energies in enabling the energy sector to move towards an environmentally sustainable path will be further investigated.</p> <p>2.3.4: Tourism - <i>Work on this project beyond limited internal capacities is conditional to additional external resources.</i> Given the increasing economic importance of Tourism, and the growing demand for relevant information, work will be pursued on the basis of the 1999 scoping study to identify and test key indicators in this area. This will be conducted in close co-operation with the Commission services, which are promoting benchmarking and integration. Concrete activities towards the test of a first set of indicators will depend on the common plan discussed by DG Environment, other relevant DGs, Eurostat and EEA in October/ Nov. 99.</p> <p>2.3.5: Industry - <i>Work on this project beyond limited internal capacities is conditional to additional external resources.</i> Given the</p>

		<p>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 (see also 1.2 under IPPC/PER). Contributions will be delivered to a working group lead by DG Enterprise and the Information society on indicators for the integration of environment in industry policies (eco-efficiency) .</p> <p>2.3.6: Households - No specific activities are foreseen for the Households sector.</p> <p>2.3.7: Instruments - In order to support the Community and Member States to frame, implement and evaluate sound and effective environmental policies instruments and measures and to assist and support economic sectors and the public to implement them, information is required that arises from evaluating and assessing the results and potentials of measures and policy tools. These include horizontal measures such as reporting mechanisms, public information provision and environmental management tools, policy instruments such as voluntary agreements, and fiscal and financial incentives such as taxes, subsidies and tradable emissions permits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlining reporting on measures and policy instruments - The existing EU and International reporting mechanisms require Member States and the Commission to repeatedly report on policy measures and their effectiveness. In 1999 a study was initiated to analyse the existing reporting mechanisms as a building block for a possible streamlining of such requirements in order to improve the assessment of policy measures and to avoid duplication and "reporting-fatigue"; this study will be carried out through 2000 in close co-operation with DG Environment and other relevant institutions and co-ordinated and linked with the ongoing projects under 4.1.4 of this work programme: "Development of a Reporting Obligations Database" and "EEA Support to Reporting obligations in the Framework of International Environmental Conventions". • Environmental Taxes and Charges - In line with the process of integrating the environment into sector policies an increased interest in environmental taxes and charges is seen. A preparation of a new report on the use of these instruments, an update on the one published in 1996, began in 1999 and will be published in 2000. • Tradable Emissions Permits - Climate Change policy includes a number of instruments in development including Joint Implementation(JI) , flexible mechanism and tradable emissions permits (TEP). These instruments will have role to play in order to help achieving the Kyoto targets. TEP also gain ground in the policy field of acidification and other environmental issues. A study is foreseen in order to better focus EEA's role in this respect. • 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 public participation • Environmental Management Tools - Industry, local authorities and environmental professionals are the primary target audiences of a set of information products that support the implementation or enhancement of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and Benchmarking. (These products are disseminated by the EnviroWindows information clearinghouse: a Web based information outlet that complements the Reference Centre (see 4.3.4). They are practical tools and guides for use, <i>inter alia</i>, by local authorities, industry and enterprises including SMEs. Changes and updates in the eco-management and audit schemes - such as ISO14000 and EEC 1836/93 - require that these products are kept up to date. In 2000 three main products are foreseen: 1. Environmental management tools for SMEs focusing on enhancing environmental performance or/and acquiring registration or certification under the EEC regulations or other relevant schemes; 2. Life Cycle Assessment and 3. Cleaner Production, dealing with cleaner technology substitution assessment.
<p>2.4</p> <hr/> <p>2.4.1</p> <p>2.4.2</p>	<p>RESEARCH DISSEMINATION & EMERGING ISSUES</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and environmental information • Emerging environmental issues 	<p>2.4 Research Dissemination & Emerging Issues. First steps taken in 1999 on this new task identified in the amended regulation, and it will be strengthened in 2000 in close collaboration with the EEA Scientific Committee and in close consultation with DG Research, JRC and DG Environment 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. (Level of activity increased, as late 1999 new resources have been liberated from the EP reserve , a total of 230.000 euro , to be allocated to activities on GMOs, Endocrine disrupters and the Precautionary Principle.)</p>

		<p>Work on providing information on the practical application of the "precautionary principle" will be continued following the workshop and report in 1999 in close co-ordination with DG Environment.</p> <p>EEA activities in these projects are developed and implemented in close consultation and often with active participation of the EEA Scientific Committee.</p>
3. PERIODICAL REPORTING		
		<p>After having completed over the past two years a number of comprehensive state of the Environment reports, and having begun in 1999 a new series of regular indicator-based reports, EEA's approach to periodical reporting will be revised in connection to the revision of ENVISION. The starting point is that the EEA needs to serve most efficiently information needs of strategic environmental policy making. With a new EU cycle of strategic policy making beginning in 1999 at the start of a new Commission, including the possible development of a new (6th) EC Environment Action Programme, together with, as main events, the upcoming Rio+10 anniversary in 2002 and the next "Environment for Europe" conference scheduled to held in Kiev in the same year, the products and inputs from the side of the EEA into these different processes will be defined during the year 2000 in discussion with the clients, and first steps will be taken to begin preparing the products.</p>
3.1	THE FIVE YEAR REPORT	<p>3.1.1 EU98SoE Report Activities finished in 1999 with the publication of the "Turn of the Century" report in June 1999. Appraisal underway (1999-2000) of this activity, its process and associated scenarios, modelling and integrated assessment exercise on which the assessment was based to support improved planning for the next reporting cycle (see 4.1.1).</p> <p>3.1.2 The five-year report. Plans and procedures, including timetable and targeting for policy development and special policy events, for elaborating the next product will be prepared, to be issued in 2003/2004 as well as it terms of references to be discussed by the Management Board. An important input to this preparation will be the evaluations undertaken at the end of 1999/beginning 2000 of 'Turn of the century' report and the experience gained with the compilation of the first indicator report.</p>
3.1.1 3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU98 SoER • State and Outlook on Europe's Environment 	
3.2	REGULAR INDICATOR-BASED REPORT	<p>3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report . A discussion on the first edition of the yearly indicator report, with respect to choosing the format of the follow up reports, will be organised involving the EPRG expert group on indicators. Depending on the outcomes, the building blocks second report in this series will be produced, and the report is planned to be issued in 2001. Continued attention will be needed for implementing some of the aspects that were seen as crucial for establishing a regular reporting system: the yearly delivery of data from the ETCs to the EEA data warehouse, the combination of these data with socio-economic figures, the dissemination of the data through the E2RC, and the building of capacities for analysing and assessing the data in the ETCs.</p> <p>After the development of a set of "Headline indicators" during 1999 by DG Environment, the EU member countries, Eurostat and the EEA, EEA work in 2000 will continue with contributing to the actual production of (part of) the set of headline indicators.</p>
3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Environmental Signals reports 	
4. REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT		
4.1	SCENARIOS, METHODOLOGIES, GUIDELINES	<p>Activities here are aimed at building and joining capacities and understanding in complex interdisciplinary fields required for assessment and reporting. To a great extent the work is building on research results and, where relevant, is executed in co-operation with e.g. DG Research, DG Environment and JRC and in particular links to the 5th Framework Research Programme. The results from the review of the "Turn of the century" report and the associated IEA process, outlooks and scenarios, performed at the end of 1999, will form the basis for setting priorities in this project group and for developing the required pool of expertise in IEA, modelling and scenarios.</p> <p>4.1.1 Integrated Environmental Assessment: The appraisal of the "Turn of the century" report will be completed as part of the assessment of IEA at the EEA carried out at the end of 1999 by the DG Environment supported European Forum on Integrated Environmental Assessment (EFIEA). Using these results a new IEA strategy will then be developed building on the work originally done in 1995. It will address the process and manner of developing assessments and the needs for scenarios, models and developing outlooks. The strategy will aim to clarify the level of implementation of IEA at EEA and the need for new and ongoing developments such as the development of a pool or network of expertise linking existing capacities across Europe. Liaison will be promoted with international IEA fora such as the OECD Global Science Forum and Harvard based Global Environmental Assessment programme.</p>
4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Environmental Assessment 	
4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenarios and prospective analysis 	
4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for environmental reporting 	
4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Reporting requirements (EC legislation and multilateral agreements) 	

		<p>Phase 2 of DAFIA (Information and Data-Flow Analysis) will be executed and a study on the “linkage points” between environmental issues and the trade-offs of policy measures will be performed.</p> <p>EEA will continue support to the Eutrophication network 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 continue to be investigated. The establishment of a second network on air quality related issues, particularly for urban areas, will be initiated.</p> <p>4.1.2 Scenarios and prospective analysis : The preparation of the “Turn of the century” report has given a fruitful experience in developing scenarios and outlooks for DPSIR-indicators concerning Prominent European Environmental Problems. A documentation and review of the construction of scenarios for driving forces will be finalised, including associated models. Further work will be developed to initiate preparation of the next State and Outlook Report. Co-ordination with DG Environment is a priority, in particular with activities under the Climate Change and Air Quality Strategies. Consistent and compatible scenario results for driving forces will be further developed in order to have a sound basis for outlooks for environmental pressures, state and impacts on environment and health.</p> <p>4.1.3 Guidelines for environmental reporting: One of the main products that has been worked on in 1999 together with the Expert group on Guidelines and Reporting is a list of questions to be answered by State of the Environment reports. This guidance document will be further elaborated, paying attention to the two main aspects of such a list: indicator selection and need for analysis. The expert group on guidelines and reporting will continue to play a role in the development of the Environmental Signals (yearly indicator) report. Various products are foreseen to support the analysis in reporting, including a framework for sectoral reporting supporting indicator-based reporting on the sectors (see 2.3).</p> <p>4.1.4 Support for Reporting requirements (EC legislation and multilateral agreements): 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. Two main activities will be closely co-ordinated and linked to the work on “Streamlining reporting on measures and policy instruments” (2.3.7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of a “Reporting Obligations Database” (ROD) to make an inventory of the requirements of countries to report data under legal and 'moral/voluntary' obligations. The ROD will be extended in 2000 to cover all environmental issues. The main objective is to provide MS with tools for planning and implementing their obligations more efficiently. In 2000 the Agency will undertake analyses of ROD to identify gaps and duplications in reporting. •Support to the EC and MSs on reporting obligations in the framework of international environmental conventions and multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Work initiated in 1999 to be completed and extended to an in-depth report of obligations in the Aarhus Convention and EEA role. • Update and extension of STAR database (inventory of European environmental policy targets and sustainability reference values) in fields of nature, water, air, waste. Prepare update of remaining themes. Investigate the use and usefulness of STAR and ways forward. Make links to other databases which are legislation based (especially ROD) and assess the technology used in the web search tool
<p>4.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.2</p> <p>4.2.3</p>	<p>DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIONET data flow • EEA GIS support • Data warehouse management 	<p>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 (European layer Database) ; the Geographic Information System (4.2.2) and the Data Warehouse (4.2.3).</p> <p>In 1999, the data flow modelling focused on data flows for the indicators in the Environmental Signals reports, to help produce a comprehensive data model for the next 'State and Outlook 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</p>

		<p>activities will be brought together under the present project to develop an integrated EEA/EIONET Data Flow model, driven by the need for indicator data in the EEA Reporting System.</p> <p>Priority in 2000 will continue to be given to data from EUROWATERNET, Exchange of information on Air Quality Decision, Designated Conservation areas, air emissions reporting and marine conventions as agreed with the Management Board and EIONET partners in 1999. In 2000 work will begin on presenting flows to waste and soil. Important progress on funding to update the CORINE Land Cover database (CLC2000), which is a key reference, data set for spatial analyses has been achieved in 1999. The Commission will cover 50% of the costs and member countries are in the process of committing the second half of the costs of the update, to be implemented by the countries. The work is to be undertaken in close cooperation with the JRC.</p> <p>4.2.2 EEA GIS Support: EEA has already established a basic Geographic Information System (GIS) for storage of geographical data supporting the spatial analysis required for the reporting process. The key reference datasets for spatial analysis are either acquired from cooperating partners or developed by EEA. The GIS also provides the basis for EEA cartographic capacities for producing maps for EEA reports and for the European Environmental Reference Centre (E2RC).</p> <p>Continuous tasks within this project are the inclusion of new and updated spatial data-sets, maintenance of the present storage structure and logging procedure, dissemination of data-set to co-operating partners and support for production of maps for EEA reports and the E2RC.</p> <p>A major task in 2000 will be reinforced co-operation with JRC/Space Application Institute and Eurostat/GISCO to obtain integrated structures for sharing spatial data and to avoid duplication of efforts. Geo-referenced "Data-sets" with main focus on the NATure conservation and LANd Cover data-sets ("NATLAN") will also be made publicly available within the Reference Centre.</p> <p>Work on GIS will be undertaken in close collaboration with the Commission services, in particular DG Environment, DG Regional Policy. And DG Agriculture, in addition to the cooperation with JRC and Eurostat.</p> <p>4.2.3 Data Warehouse management: This project supports capturing and management of aggregated data needed within the Reporting System, in particular for the Yearly Indicator Reports. From its establishment in January 1998, the Warehouse has been used for management of data used in the Second Assessment report, the Environment in the European Union report and the first Yearly Indicator Report. Applications have been developed to capture datasets from their sources, to manage the meta-data, and making data and meta-data publicly available within the Reference Centre.</p> <p>As the content of the Yearly Indicator-based Reports (YIRs) is becoming fixed, the Data Warehouse will in 2000 be streamlined to support the capturing of data sets identified as the most appropriate sources for the stable indicators. Data capturing applications will be developed and maintained for these sources for the purpose of efficient yearly updating of the Warehouse. The applications will capture socio-economic and sectoral data, as well as data provided by the ETCs.</p> <p>Both the public presentation of the Warehouse data and the presentation within the Telematics Network (supporting the writers of the reports) will be enhanced in year 2000.</p>
<p>4.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>4.3.1</p> <p>4.3.2</p> <p>4.3.3</p> <p>4.3.4</p>	<p>PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION - REFERENCE CENTRE</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources • The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre • Access to Data Warehouse and Topic Databases • Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, EnviroWindows, 	<p>4.3.1 Directory of EEA/EIONET Information Resources. The Directory of EEA/EIONET Information Resources (DIR) 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. The ETC/CDS did a major revision of the directory in 1999. All entries are indexed with terms of the multi-lingual thesaurus to facilitate access across language barriers.</p> <p>A continuous task in this project is to keep the Directory up to date, and appropriately indexed, in line with EEA's requirements.</p> <p>The Directory was used in 1999 for establishing the main part of the E2RC database, which dynamically generates pages of the E2RC Web site. The DIR is thereby fully integrated in the Reference Centre, and the continuous update of the Directory and the E2RC database, is fundamental for the proper operation of the Reference Centre.</p> <p>The Directory holds now description of European environmental legislation and International Conventions and is therefore closely linked to the Reporting Obligation Database (ROD) that was developed in 1999. Updates of the ROD will from 2000 rely on proper update of this part of the Directory (linked to activities on International Conventions in 4.1.4).</p> <p>The ETC/CDS will in 2000 offer the possibility of distributed Web update of the Directory, for example allowing the NFPs to update</p>

their respective national part of the EIONET Directory.

4.3.2 The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre. The EEA Web site is the gateway to the European Environmental Reference Centre. 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.

The EEA Web site, updated as scheduled in the AWP 1999 as the European Environmental Reference Centre (E2RC) is an important interface with the users of EEA products and services. All EEA reports, in all available language versions, to be available at the site, appearing in a new design and with new services for efficient information retrieval.

On the E2RC Web site, the main entry is now through environmental themes, rather than simply presenting the content as electronic copies of paper products. The pages are to be dynamically created after requesting a database containing the meta-data for the Web documents (the E2RC database)

Continuous tasks within the project are now the HTML coding of all new EEA publications, including an increased amount of translations to all Member Country languages, and the maintenance of the E2RC database, which is essential for the proper function of the Reference Centre.

After the launch in 1999, three main new services will be launched in 2000 (in addition to the services presented under 4.3.3). The first is an improved tool for multilingual search and retrieval of information of the Web site, including a complete Glossary of terms used by EEA (and including explanation of the numerous acronyms in use). The second application (developed within the IDA funded TERESA project) will allow Web access to the Reporting Obligation Database. Thirdly, the Reference Centre will also host information prepared specifically for the Web, presenting EEA major findings and specific issues to the general public.

4.3.3 Access to Data Warehouse and Topic Databases. The long-term aim of this project is to serve the EEA key clients and the public by making all data maintained in EIONET databases publicly available through a seamless user interface.

The main tasks in 2000 will be

- to further develop the Web interface to the Data Warehouse, in order to provide public access to the aggregated data in the Reporting System.
- To develop of a new Web interface to the EEA GIS, providing public access to the more detailed spatial data of the Reporting System. The data made available for public access in 2000 are the Natural Resources and Land Cover datasets of the NATLAN project.
- Another main new ETC product on the E2RC Web site in 2000 will also be the EU Clearinghouse Mechanism for Biodiversity, developed in a IDA funded project.
- Within the IDA-funded TERESA project, Geographic user interface to the WATERBASE will be developed in 2000, for launch in 2001.

4.3.4 Gateway to other information providers – GELOS & EnviroWindows. The project comprises two major activities: GELOS and EnviroWindows.

a) *GELOS* (Global Environmental Information Locator Service) serves to facilitate seamless access to environmental information maintained by information providers both inside and outside the EIONET. GELOS was developed within a G7 Information Society Project, and is used by EEA to provide a Common Gateway to Environmental Meta-data. The project is the cornerstone of the IDA funded TERESA project (Transparent Environmental information and data Reporting and Exchange System for Administrations) and no further funding through the EEA Work Programme is required.

At the launch of the Reference Centre, five distributed directories were accessible through the Common Gateway and in 2000 the TERESA supported project will add 5 to 10 additional catalogues/directories to it.

b) *EnviroWindows* is the EEA Extranet based service for assisting environmental professional and organisations in Europe to establish collaborative workflow between and among themselves and key institutions working on a variety of issues in different locations (see 2.3.7 for the limited EEA contribution to the information flows which cover a wide area of interests).

4.4	INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKING ETC. -----	
4.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs) 	
4.4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission (DG Environment, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat) 	
4.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee 	
4.4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD) 	
4.4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs (Associations and ECOs) 	
		<p>4.4. Institutional networking etc. . 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 (including new art.15 (2a) cooperation outside EU).</p> <p>International networking with partners, as mentioned in the Regulation art 15 is necessary to avoid duplication and use as well as possible the resources for developing the needed environmental information. (Incl. cooperation with other bodies and IMPEL)</p> <p>For the proper development, targeting and programming of EEA projects, including the products & services emanating from them, intensive contact with EEA's key clients: European Commission, European Parliament, Council and Member States, as well as EcoSoc is essential. However, EEA's "institutional networking" is not confined to the Community and 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, as well as countries with which the EEA is cooperation e.g. in the context of enlargement and pan-European reporting. The use of the EnviroWindows Extranet service is particularly relevant here (see 4.3.4b).</p> <p>4.4.1 EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs) : The main contacts in EIONET and cooperation with third countries are essential to the implementation of the work of the EEA. The European reporting utilises and builds on national monitoring, and at the same time a joint effort is ongoing in defining and implementing improvements in the national monitoring and reporting - all to better serve policy makers with useful information at European as well as national level. The general networking concerning programming and implementation of work with EIONET and third countries is conducted through the NFP/EIONET meetings and extensive electronic communication with partners. Cooperation concerning development of specific products is included in the particular projects and activities.</p> <p>Cooperation with countries outside Europe with the aim to improve comparability of environmental information beyond Europe (USA, China) is also embedded in this project.</p> <p>4.4.2 European Commission (DG Environment, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat): Networking with the European Commission is an essential part of defining the future needs, avoiding duplication of work and ensuring close cooperation with Eurostat and JRC as specified in the annex to the EEA Regulation. The European Commission is both a major user of EEA products and services, and a partner, when products are developed in close collaboration with units in DG Environment as well as other DGs. Networking with the Commission is thus essential to ensure updated information on user needs, and on prospects for cooperation, as well as to ensure targeted products and delivery of results. These networking activities also produce the basis for discussion of additional funding covering specific activities, both for integration issues, for enlargement support and for pan-European reporting. Included in these activities is also , when appropriate, updating of the Memoranda of Understanding, and consultations on work programmes etc. Cooperation concerning development of specific products is included in the particular projects and activities.</p> <p>4.4.3 Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee: Networking with the Council, Parliament, Economic and Social Committee and the Regions Committee is undertaken through following developments in the major political agendas, ensuring regular dialogue with the bodies and presentation of findings of the EEA of major importance for their debates. Being important users of the EEA reporting, this networking will be given increased attention. General issues of major importance are the EEA support to Environment policy, Integration of environmental concerns in economic policies, Enlargement, and cooperation with third countries, support to implementation of environmental policies by the private sector and in local authorities.</p> <p>4.4.4 International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD): Networking with international bodies is managed through Memoranda of Understanding , and cooperation is established to ensure cooperation and synergy and avoid duplication of work. This cooperation is of increasing importance as reporting obligations linked to international conventions are growing, and as environmental concerns are shared at global level. The role of EEA as the European Environment Information provider is established in the cooperation with UNEP. Activities are mainly programming and executing joint activities and mutual support in validating and quality control of data and reports. Implementation of the MoUs in particular starting the implementation of the MoU with MAP (Barcelona Convention).</p>

		Cooperation concerning development of specific products is included in the particular projects and activities. 4.4.5 NGOs (Associations and ECOs): Networking with environmental NGOs as well as with associations and organisations covering private enterprises etc. is done to ensure exchange of information on emerging issues, to exchange views on information needs of the public and in the private sector in order to include awareness on these user needs in priority setting, and networking with NGOs also includes reviewing major reports, participation in expert meeting etc.
i. SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE		
5.1	INFORMATION AND NETWORKING TECHNOLOGY	5.1.1. EEA IT capacities . Maintaining the EEA IT infrastructure and capacity is a continuous service to the EEA organisation, including Administration, Finance and Human Resource Management, and to the network partners. It is the basis to assure document management and communication capacities, and to support the reporting process and data flows between the partners. Four Information Technology areas are supported; (1) internal EEA office computers, (2) EEA servers to support networking with EIONET, (3) a 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. In 2000, the priorities in the development of these services will be: 1) support to the document management within EEA, 2) rolling in a new release of office automation software, 3) controlling virus outbreaks and other security threats and, 4) further developing a real-time inventory database. Policies, procedures and communication towards users will be given priority. Training of users to be approached systematically. New framework contracts for procurement will be put in place. Extra weight will be given to green computing while specifying the acquisitions and informing users on best practices. 5.1.2. Telematics capacities. Support and monitoring activities from EIONET's Network Management Centre will continue, with CIRCA/CIRCLE forming the basic infrastructure for EIONET. Spread of best practice from pioneering sites to the rest of the network will be promoted. The general-purpose telematics infrastructure of the EIONET is open to host pilot projects developed by other sources. Cooperation with DG Enterprise and the Information society IDA Programme, Eurostat, and JRC will be instrumental in putting the developments in the EIONET CIRCLE in place. User requirements are taken into account in these developments through a dialogue with the ETAC and its task forces that are empowered as the 'sectoral committee' and 'expert groups', respectively, under the IDA decisions. The first developments identified in the strategic plan for EIONET in 1999-2003, (SPADE), which has been developed as a joint EEA and DG Enterprise and the Information society IDA effort, will be activated. CIRCLE, the electronic workplace of EIONET, will be used as consolidating platform of the developments, and the integrative capacities of CIRCLE will be further advanced. Its document management facility will be refined and group collaboration services such as workflow and integrated discussions will be enhanced and developed according to user requirements. Work towards an integrated information architecture across EEA and ETCs is evaluated. Ease of use will have high priority, and especially services that inform users on "what is new in CIRCLE" will be added and integration of user information across the network shall be achieved. 5.1.3 IT application developments. Within this project, the main task in year 2000 is to continue development of applications for integrated management of the various databases maintained at EEA and within the EIONET Telematics Network. This is a crucial task for avoiding redundancy within the Reporting System. The work will be based on the 1999 efforts to link the Directory of Information Resources, the Address Database of EEA and the new E2RC database, from which the E2RC Web pages are generated. Additional data to become part of this integrated environment in 2000 are the meta-data of the Data Warehouse, the meta-data of the GIS and data on EIONET partners maintained within the Telematics Network. The product database will get a major update in 2000 and tools will be developed, as far as resources are available, to support implementation of internal Working Procedures.
5.1.1	• IT capacities	
5.1.2	• Telematics capacities	
5.1.3	• IT application developments	

<p>5.2</p> <hr/> <p>5.2.1</p> <p>5.2.2</p> <p>5.2.3</p> <p>5.2.4</p>	<p>INFORMATION CAPACITIES AND SERVICES</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing and Translations • Distribution and marketing • Communicating environmental information • Library and information services 	<p>5.2.1. Publications and translations The implementation of the Publications and Translations Policy will be fully tested in 2000 - the planning and EIONET consultation, the translations priorities setting, the quality assurance and partnership building. The new series approach will be further implemented.</p> <p>Consolidation of printing capacities and formalisation of the production process is set as a major priority for the year 2000.</p> <p>The integration of a multilingual approach with the Reference Centre, and development of a glossary/thesaurus to improve the quality of translations are main issues in the annual work programme.</p> <p>5.2.2 Distribution and marketing Production of information/promotional material: ETC brochure (24p) in member state languages, publications catalogue, overhead transparencies for indicator report, promotional flyers on Assessment and Issues reports, poster on indicator report, video news release on the indicator report.</p> <p>Fairs and exhibitions: Participation in: DanMiljø 2000, Information Online 2000, Copenhagen Mermaid Festival, and visibility at Copenhagen International Airport, complemented with limited presence at some other events or joining in partnership with others, e.g. in the Hannover 2000 Fair.</p> <p>Advertising: Limited to key products of the Agency. Use of EUR-OP News.</p> <p>Dissemination: In-house mailing to be used for individual, small and rush mailings. Local mailing company for volume mailings of non-OPOCE products. Bulk of mailing done by OPOCE.</p> <p>Database development: There is a need to further develop and supplement the existing database of key clients receiving free of charge copies, and also to build up a database of potential customers/buyers of EEA products to whom promotional material can be sent. It is also desirable to be able to fine-tune mailings according to topic (air, water etc.).</p> <p>Co-publishing: This is a convenient tool for improving dissemination and availability in more languages of EEA products. The work will therefore continue to identify upcoming products with a commercial potential, discuss these with publishing partners and negotiate contracts. Emphasis is given to finding publishers who publish in languages where the Agency has published comparatively few reports. Doubling the number of agreements to a total of 60 is envisaged over the coming two-year period.</p> <p>Other activities: Production of free promotional material and an annual update catalogue of publication, complementing the consolidated on-line publications catalogue in the Reference Centre. Presentations for visiting groups.</p> <p>5.2.3. Communicating environmental information. Main emphasis in 2000 will be to develop, extend and reorient the communications capacities of the Agency; both through additional staff as proposed in the establishment plan 2000 and through reorganising of tasks and responsibilities.</p> <p>It is planned to interact more and systematically with the international and national press, and to extend and reinforce the communication towards the public, civil groups and institutional partners. The aim is to give more and increased visibility of EEA and its products through EEA's own initiatives, to continue and build further on national and other networks, through Internet based instruments - EEA's Reference Centre, National homepages, CIRCA/CIRCLE closed intranet networks - and increasingly make communication an integrated part of project developments.</p> <p>A major effort in 2000 will be to launch and raise awareness on the annual indicator based report. The aim is to build further on the experiences with the launches of the "Second Assessment" and the "Turn of the Century" reports. Taking stock of these experiences with EIONET/Green Spider and sharing best practices will be fostered. The EEA newsletter - its audience, editorial process as distribution - will be revisited.</p> <p>5.2.4. Information service The EEA Library and Information services have been consolidated in 1999. The work undertaken is divided into three areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 respond 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.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The 2000 AWP aims to stabilise the services and to provide feedback from the user contacts on the EEA products and services.</p>
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The EEA is below for the first time introducing within the annual work programme document details of the activities in management, strategic and institutional development and internal administration and services. This step has been taken for transparency, to ensure progress in description of the milestones and results to be achieved in a calendar year in management and support services, and to allow for development of analytical accounting for all EEA resources.

A project structure comparable to the structure of the environmental information projects within the MAWP framework has been

developed, with two additional programme areas : 6 Administrative infrastructure and resource management, and 7 Strategic and Institutional development;

Below in Table 6 background information is delivered for each project group and each project within these two programme areas , with descriptions of activities indicating important developments, user needs, main legal framework etc.

Table 6 AWP 2000 project groups and project in Administrative infrastructure and resource management, and Strategic and Institutional development - descriptions of activities

	PROGRAMME AREAS, PROJECT GROUPS, Projects	Project group description for activities in 2000 with a view to year 2001
ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
6.1	EEA PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS -----	This project group will contain the future performance evaluations laid down as obligatory in the amended regulation. The first major project is the evaluation taking place in 1999-2000. After a pre-study in 1999, the full evaluation will be done in 2000, to be delivered to the Management Board, the Commission and the European Parliament. The evaluation will give important input to the further development of the Agency and EIONET.
6.1.1	1999-2000 EVALUATION	
6.2	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT -----	In view of the co-ordination of the EEA infrastructure the following tools have to be assured and further developed. 6.2.1. In house directory. Who is doing what and where. Aiming at improved horizontal co-ordination, efficient resource allocation, relieve of middle management from day-to-day co-ordination tasks to allow concentration on management by delegation and results. 6.2.2. Manual of Procedures. - The EEA Quality and Procedures manual , indicating how the horizontal and vertical interaction including document flow has to be processed aiming at faster and better co-ordinated working results and improved quality. 6.2.3.Filing system. Development of a concerted filing system based on existing systems to improve the “memory” of the EEA, to avoid loss of experience when staff members leave, to ensure the respect of deadlines.
6.2.1	In house directory	
6.2.2	Manual of Procedures	
6.2.3	Filing system	
6.2.4	Green Plan	
6.2.5	Code of Conduct	
6.2.6	ACPC	

		<p>6.2.4. Green Plan to improve the environmental quality of EEA purchases, publications, services and to be a “good example” to increase the credibility of EEA’s overall mission vis-a-vis our customers and the general public.</p> <p>6.2.5. Code of Conduct. Development and implementation of a Code of Conduct on good administrative behaviour, based on the Commissions draft of the Code of Conduct and coordinated with the other agencies. Information and/or consultation with EP Ombudsman</p> <p>6.2.6 ACPC(Advisory Committee on Procurements and Contracts). Established in 1997 with members from the EEA and the EC- to assure the respect of Financial Regulation and legal requirements in tendering processes. ACPC is ensuring screening of contract proposals, monitoring strict fulfilment of Financial Regulation and Community Directives on public supply, works and services, ensuring that the EEA procurement is transparent and accords with the principles of sound financial management procedures and preparation of minutes. The ACPC should be strengthened with more members and with pre-meetings. Secretariat for the ACPC.</p>
6.3	FINANCE AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT -----	<p>6.3.1 Budget - and additional resources: Preparation of Preliminary Draft Budget and Budget. Monitor and report on budget execution, budget transfers and additional income, contacts with Financial Control and Court of Auditors, as continuous tasks.</p> <p>6.3.2 Processing commitments and payments: Processing of pre-commitments and commitments. Registration of invoices and credit notes, processing of payments and payment instructions to bank. Improving the processing of Financial translocations, such as a paper-less system for the payment of invoices, and, together with Financial Control, sampling methods for the approval. All these services are provided on a continuous basis.</p> <p>6.3.3. Automation of budget execution: Introduce ‘state of the art’ tools for instant monitoring and a more efficient management of financial transactions. Improving the accessibility of the budget system (SI2) and its reporting features (SI2R). Introducing an automated link integration between the budget system and the general ledger system. Place into operation a new general ledger system (SI2x). Exploring the possibilities of an electronic link to banks. Place into operation a system to access scanned invoices from SI2.</p> <p>6.3.4 Accounting: Book transactions in general ledger, bank services. Introduce monthly closings of the accounts. Annual closing of the accounts.</p> <p>6.3.5 Analytical accounting : Introduce, develop and apply analytical accounting; monitoring and reporting on allocation of external contracts and staff resources to operational and administrative projects as a continuous task.</p>
6.4	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT -----	<p>The Management of human resources and the EEA’s infrastructure and premises is a continuous service to the Agency.</p> <p>6.4.1 Human resource policy: Strategy & Policy developments, Intra & inter institutional relations, relation with Staff Committee.</p> <p>6.4.2 Legal framework Interpretation of staff regulations, Determination and preparations of general and specific Decisions, Development of general provisions giving effect to the staff regulations.</p> <p>6.4.3 Competitions & recruitment Publication of vacancies under: Art. 29.1.a. (Internal vacancies) Art. 29.1.b. (Titularisation)Art. 29.1.c. (Transfers)</p> <p>Official Journal, ‘Divers’ (green papers), Organisation and logistics of selection interviews. Contracts, Medical visits, Grading / classification, Protocol Foreign affairs.</p> <p>6.4.4 Daily management & administration of HR. Establishment and maintenance of job descriptions, Monitoring and updating of staff careers, Information to staff, Development and maintenance of human resource procedures, including development of tools for automation.</p> <p>6.4.5 Salaries & benefits Salary adjustments and updating, Administration and management of staff benefits, Staff statistics and cost estimates related to salaries, Administration of social security matters</p> <p>6.4.6. Training Establishment of training needs, Development of training strategy and plan, Implementation of training plan</p> <p>6.4.7 Promotions, evaluations Staff Appraisals / Evaluations</p> <p>6.4.8 Building management & reception In-house logistics, Supplies and suppliers, Cleaning & maintenance, Tendering, Inventory, Canteen, Security, Management of EEA reception, Switchboard</p>

' STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
<p>7.1</p> <p>7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3</p>	<p>STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Strategic development EEA towards enlargement Pan-European co-operation</p>	<p>7.1 Strategic development The project involves follow-up of the developments and new initiatives in environmental policy at EU level and international/global levels, as well as on developments at national and regional level of significance for the environment in Europe. This to be done for developments important as guidance to the EEA work, and for new proposals for work programmes. Work is closely linked with the projects within networking, here the synthesis is made, and prepared for decisions on outlining new activities, presenting crucial issues for debates in the Management Board and the Scientific Committee. The project demands involvement and initiative in particular by members of the management group, following developments in their fields of expertise/competence.</p> <p>A periodical internal report is to be compiled on this matter, assuring a continuous evaluation of EEA developments with policy needs. New developments are to be introduced for management discussion and decisions.</p> <p>7.1.2 EEA towards Enlargement: Assuring in-house expertise and external capacity building: The Enlargement process, its development and especially acceleration imply a significant increase in geographical coverage and co-operation (10 PHARE countries, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Cyprus, Turkey, Malta) beyond the present EEA member countries. The EEA has been called to develop co-operation with accession countries, and has built up significant cooperation with third countries in the later years; EEA membership is now processed and foreseen for these countries before EU membership. Additional funding, covering in-house expertise and external support, will be necessary to meet expectations and to fulfil the Agency's mission in this area. New funds have to be made available in order to continue and accelerate the co-operation activities of the Accession countries and other countries with the EEA in 2000 and the following years.</p> <p>A pressing priority within the enlargement process is the setting of procedures and priorities in realistic and costed programmes for implementation. Programming should be based on the experience in the previous enlargement process, and developed in close co-operation with the relevant Union bodies and other relevant partners. The role of the EEA is with environmental information and know-how on the national information systems, to support the concrete negotiations of the Commission on the membership of EEA and on accession of new Member States from Central and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>The enlargement process and its implementation will be attended by a constant assessment process concerning the Agency's mission and orientated towards the situation and needs of the individual country. The development of assessment instruments may be necessary in order to assess progress and efficiency of the enlargement process and to assess what further concrete actions and decisions are needed. A scoping study to explore implications in the accession countries in joining the EEA and the EU will be defined - to be implemented if extra funding will be made available beyond the EEA budget.</p> <p>Implementation of these activities is carried out in the projects in programme areas 1-5.</p> <p>7.1.3 Pan-European co-operation: Developing the Pan-European co-operation: Cooperation must go hand in hand with the application of the instruments mentioned referring the enlargement process and additional funding made available. Assuring in-house expertise and external capacity building, strategic and programmatic foundations, and the assessment of implementation have to be developed and adjusted to the specific needs of the Pan-European co-operation and reporting process.</p> <p>EEA towards Enlargement and Pan-European cooperation are two significant activities in preparation of future activities for the work programme in this framework. It should be noted that both activities require additional funding, as stated in the MAWP 1999-2003, and that networking activities are done in close collaboration with the Commission.</p>
<p>7.2</p> <p>7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3</p>	<p>PROGRAMMING OF EEA ACTIVITIES</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Multiannual Work programmes Annual Work programmes Progress reporting</p>	<p>7.2.1 Multiannual Work Programmes No specific activities foreseen for 2000</p> <p>7.2.2 Annual Work Programmes Development of 2001 annual work programme for the EEA, coordinating the input from project managers and discussion towards decisions in the EEA management group. Consulting main clients and national networks, presenting drafts to the Scientific Committee, NFP/EIONET group and having the dialogue with the relevant commission services on programming the work of EEA. Delivering work programme input to the development of annual budget proposals. Observing need for additional decisions in connection to AWP.</p> <p>7.2.3. Progress reporting Preparing reports on progress in implementation of the work programmes for management and</p>

		management board of the EEA. Delivering input to newsletters and annual reports.
7.3	SECRETARIAT FOR EEA MANAGEMENT BODIES -----	7.3.1 Secretariat for EEA Management Board and Bureau Preparation of agendas, dossiers and minutes for the Management Board and Bureau and Scientific Committee, preparation and implementation of all practical aspects in organising the meetings. Observing compliance with the EEA Regulations and the Rules of procedure.
7.3.1	Secretariat for EEA Management Board and Bureau	
7.3.2	Secretariat for EEA Scientific Committee	7.3.2 Secretariat for EEA Scientific Committee Preparation of agendas, dossiers and minutes for the Scientific Committee, preparation and implementation of all practical aspects in organising the meetings. Observing compliance with the EEA Regulations and the Rules of procedure. Furthermore ensuring active involvement of the Scientific Committee in developing methodology for early warnings/upcoming issues of environmental importance and in the project for dissemination of results from environmental research.
7.4	GENERAL MANAGEMENT -----	7.4.1 General management Comprises of the full years of the Executive Director and the Deputy Director, as well as half of the months of the three programme managers, Head of Finance and Head of Human Resources.
7.4.1	General Management	
7.4.2	General secretarial support	7.4.2 General secretarial support - comprises of app. one year's general secretarial support in each unit. The months of secretaries beyond this has been allocated to the projects they are directly supporting.

5. EEA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES 2000

The products and services emanating from the EEA are presented below in three tables. The key products and services for publication in 2000 are presented in table 7. The key products and services from the EEA are presented below. These are scheduled for publication in 2000 as the high profile deliverables aimed at the key clients and made available to the public. These include the regular outputs,

usually demanded by the EEA mandate or by key clients, and special products for 2000.

The EEA publication plan 2000 contains the regular and special (one-off) key publications listed below plus additional environmental reports, management reports and general information all destined for paper publishing.

Table 7 EEA key products and services 2000

Regular key products and services 2000	Main client(s)/demand
Environmental Assessment reports European Environmental Signals reports -(the first version of EEA Indicator based report produced in 1999)	Indicator report mentioned in new EEA Mandate
Environmental Issues reports Annual message with UNEP soil (produced 1999)	Policy-makers
Topic Reports Set of Annual Topic Updates 1999 - Air emissions, Waste, Air Quality, Inland Waters, Nature Conservation/Biodiversity, Soil, Land Cover, Coastal and Marine Environment, Noise, CDS Annual ozone directive report Annual greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism report	EIONET Partners Commission Commission
Services Reference Centre : - Data Warehouse for the annual indicator report - Access to Topic Databases - Reporting Obligations Database Annual report on state of development of EIONET	Policy-makers and general public EIONET Partners
Special key products and services 2000	Main client(s)/demand
Environmental Issues reports European Water Resources: Demand side management Climate Change in Europe, <with EUMETNET - conditional to agreement end November 1999> Europe's Biodiversity - pan-European report Chemicals of concern	Policy-makers and scientific community Policy-makers and scientific community Commission and third countries Policy makers
Topic Reports Common framework for the monitoring and assessment of Europe's soils Comparative Analysis of river quality classifications Waste reduction	EIONET Partners EIONET Partners EIONET Partners
Services - NATLAN Website	Policy-makers and general public

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. is presented in chapter 5. The EEA publication plan 2000 contains the regular and special (one-off) key publications listed above, additional major reports to be printed in 2000 plus a number of management reports and general information. Reports issued in 2000 are resulting from either the 1999 or the 2000 Work Programme. Further outputs will be made accessible only electronically as part of the Reference Centre.

As a rule all products and services, also those additional to the products and services listed in the publications plan as listed below, are made available on the web. This tool for communication has proved its excellence. Reports only produced electronically are e.g. the technical reports aimed at specific audiences working within production of environmental information - aiming at capacity building in the EIONET and between EEA, ETCs and EIONET

Table 8 presents 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 8 also indicates the estimated resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise and budget for external expertise; it presents the priority for 2000 in activity level. (1999 resource estimates are presented to illustrate continuity.)

Table 9, the management and internal services, presents in a similar framework the outputs, milestones for administrative services etc.

and includes resources allocated to each project in in-house expertise and budget for external expertise.

In Table 8 and 9 is indicated for a project both the budget for contracting external expertise in keuro (from title 3 in the budget) and the in-house expertise in months allocated to the project in question (financed from title 1 and 2). 1 year is here defined as 10 months. Estimates of Staff Resources include all A, B, C and D posts plus national experts. 1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead linked to the project (general meetings and correspondence etc.) 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.

Half of a Programme Manager's time has been allocated to projects/project groups in programme areas 1-5, and like in 1999 programme managers time was allocated in some cases to project group totals rather than individual projects and hence project group totals may exceed the sum of the project totals. Half of the time of the head of Finance and the Head of Human Resources has been allocated to projects in programme areas 6. The Executive Director's and the Deputy Directors time is fully allocated to general management, together with half of the Programme Managers'/Head of units' time.

The total man-months programmed for is based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year 2000 totalling 115 months equalling 11,5 years (64 months in programme areas 1-5, and 51 months in programme areas 6-7) and for these months some uncertainty in numbers can be expected.

Table 8 Products/support activities in 2000 and estimated resource distribution 2000 - on programme areas, project groups and projects within the MAWP framework (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	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
1	TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	2755	49	2415	64,5		
1.1.	Socio-economic data	30	5	40	5,5		
1.1.1.	Eurostat data co-operation			20	3,5	• Data for EEA data warehouse	Need to consolidate routine for supply of relevant data.
1.1.2.	Co-operation with other bodies			20	2	• Data for EEA data warehouse	Need to consolidate routine for supply of relevant data and agreements with organisations
1.2.	Pressures	820	12	755	17		
1.2.1.	Atmospheric emissions	380	3	375	5,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - atmospheric emissions • Air Emissions in Europe 1990-98	Focus on annual air emissions updates and support to policy framing and implementation, CLRTAP, CAFÉ, IPPC/PER, monitoring mechanism, UNFCCC
1.2.2.	Waste	300	6	350	7,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - waste • Support to development of EU Directives • Municipal waste and hazardous waste	Focus on development of WASTEBASE and support to policy framing and implementation (see also 2.1.10)
1.2.3.	Chemicals	100	2	0	2	• Emissions and concentrations, overview of monitoring and collating data on chemicals	Scoping work for new activities . ETC Air emissions compiles inventories for heavy metals and POPs, see Annual topic update report 1999 - atmospheric emissions (99 budget to be used for 2000 activities).
1.2.4.	Water discharges	40	p.m.	30	1		Limited work by ETC Inland Waters to carry forward proposal from 1998 report , link to co-operation with JRC,DG Research and marine conventions
1.2.5.	Releases to land and soil	-	-	0	0		Additional resources required to develop this project and if any activity to, to be done in close co-operation with JRC and DG Research
1.3.	State and Quality	1905	31	1620	42		
1.3.1.	Air Quality	470	4	400	4,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - air quality • Air quality in Europe Report - exchange of information decision on air quality -(2000?) • EUROAIRNET status report	Focus on development of AIRBASE and support to policy framing and implementation, Eol Decision support to development of clean air policy and links to sectors
1.3.2.	Water Quality and Resources	470	4	430	4,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - inland waters • Comparative analyses of river quality classifications	Focus on implementation of Eurowaternet and development of WATERBASE and support to policy framing and implementation - draft Framework Water Directive
1.3.3.	State of Flora, Fauna, Habitats and Biotopes	430	3	470	8	• Annual topic update report 1999 - nature conservation	Focus on support to policy implementation and on development of EUNIS - Natura 2000, ORNIS, database elements of Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism
1.3.4.	State of Soil	100	5	50	3,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - soil • Common framework for the monitoring and assessment of Europe's soils	Focus on development of soil monitoring framework and assessment framework, including contaminated sites, and SoilBase Project supporting Secretariat of UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).2nd phase

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
1.3.5.	Land Cover	120	5	0	6,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - land cover	Continue preparation for CLC2000 limited resources in 2000 support to the ESDP Advisory group on spatial analyses
1.3.6.	Coastal and Marine Environment	215	4	190	5,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - coastal and marine	Focus on indicators and maps for coastal zone management and selected data from marine conventions - MARINBASE
1.3.7.	Noise	100	6	80	8,5	• Annual topic update report 1999 - noise	Focus on support to Community Noise Strategy, in particular on noise mapping
2.	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENTS	1335	77	1280	107		
2.1.	Environmental Issues	765	24	915	36,5		
2.1.1.	Air Quality and Ozone (strat.+ trop.)	130	3	150	4,5	• Annual Ozone Directive report • Air quality in European cities (report activity) • EUMETNET workshop on ground level ozone forecasting	Focus on support to policy framing and implementation and annual reporting - Framework Directive, Clean Air for Europe, CLRTAP
2.1.2.	Climate Change	150	5	195	5,5	• Annual greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism decision report • Evaluation of national programmes to reduce GHG emissions - report under monitoring mechanism • Climate Change in Europe (joint report with EUMETNET)	Focus on support to policy framing and implementation and annual reporting EU Climate Change strategy, CO2 monitoring mechanism, UNFCCC
2.1.3.	Water Stress	70	2	60	4	Two reports on European water resources • Demand side management • Floods and draughts	Continue series of reports to support water management and policy development
2.1.4.	Eutrophication	65	2	60	2	• Evaluation of marine eutrophication	No separate report in 2000, activities in the ETC/MC plus links to the eutrophication network activity in 4.1.1
2.1.5.	Acidification	-	-	0	0		No separate report in 2000
2.1.6.	Biodiversity Changes	170	5	180	8,5	• 'NATLAN' CD-ROM and web-site • Report on Europe's Biological Diversity (joint activity of four ETCs) • Development of Community Clearing House Mechanism (funded by IDA programme)	
2.1.7.	Exposure to Chemicals	50	2	30	4	• Review of chemicals monitoring/exposure data and gaps (initiated in 1999)	Support to Commission review of chemicals legislation (budget carried over from 1999)
2.1.8.	Health	20	1	70	1	• Annual report on children and health - first version • Future activities to be defined following consultations already initiated with the Commission and WHO and other relevant bodies.	• Follow-up to London Ministerial conference in co-operation with WHO • Support to the Commission in new initiatives on health and environment to be defined.
2.1.9.	Land and soil degradation	50	2	70	3,5	- Support /advice to UNCCD secretariat on the development of an information system to serve the preparation of national Action Plans on the Mediterranean Region (Annex I, Annex IV), - support the development of desertification impact indicators and assess the implementation of the UNCCD convention.	follow up of joint EEA-UNEP message on soil 1999 Land degradation.

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
2.1.10	Waste Management	60	p.m.	100	3,5	• Report on sewage sludge	Focus on support to policy framing and implementation
2.2.	Regional assessments	180	24	120	19,5		
2.2.1.	Mediterranean area	50	2	0	2	• to be defined following consultations with the Commission and relevant bodies in the Mediterranean (conditional)	Continuing initial work funded by the EEA , extent of which depends on access to additional funding for 2000
2.2.2.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	80	4	80	3	• development of Coastal zone indicators	see also Coastal and Marine environment
2.2.3.	Transport TEN / SEA	-	11	0	2,5	• Continued support to the EC in the carrying out of SEA of TEN (conditional) • Support to the Commission in its obligation to carry out a scientific study on the Austrian eco-point system (conditional)	Continuing cooperation with DG Transport and Energy/DG Environment. Financing agreement in development in 1999. Cooperation with DG Transport and Energy/DG Environment and Austria. Conditional to additional funds for external expertise.
2.2.4.	Landscape	50	7	0	3	• survey of Member State activities (country profiles)	Co-operation with DG Regional Policy and additional funding essential to develop activities (ESDP)
2.2.5.	Urban Environment	-	-	40	8,5	• support DG Environment/DG Regional Policy activities • Ecological footprint - methodology and practice • Urban headline indicators - structure and results	Urban issues related to activities in ESDP/Land Cover and spatial planning. Methodologies and guidelines EIA-SEA follow-up (2xii) EEA regulation. With lower budget, priorities/timetable within the activities to be made following consultations with DG Environment and other clients.
2.3.	Sectors and Instruments	330	28	200	40		
2.3.1.	Transport	100	10	80	10,5	• Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM),(conditional): • production, dissemination and evaluation of the first TERM report • preparation of a second TERM report for 2001 • specific studies (technical reports, focus report) • study to extend TERM to Accession Countries • Continued support to Eurostat for the development of transport and environment database	TERM is set up jointly with DG Environment, DG Transport and Energy, Eurostat following request from joint Transport and Environment Council of June '98. Financial support has been announced in 1999 by DG Transport and Energy and DG Environment. Support to transport a& environment database (DG Transport and Energy, DG Environment request) in co-operation with Eurostat. Also supports actions under 1, 2, 2 and 3. Other transport projects - see 2.2.3
2.3.2.	Agriculture	100	1	0	7	• Contributions to the development of agri-environment indicators (conditional)	Support to a working group of DG Agriculture and Fisheries, DG Environment, Eurostat, the JRC and the EEA developing EU agri-environmental indicators for integration process. Building on the joint EEA-Commission Services seminar in 1999, and on OECD and EC work on indicators. EEA work to be defined and in-house expertise to be identified. Level of activity conditional to additional external funding

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
2.3.3.	Energy	10	p.m.	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on energy/environment indicators (conditional) • Feasibility study of an environmental assessment of the energy sector (conditional) • Report on renewable energy 	Support to a working group of DG Transport and Energy, DG Environment, Eurostat and the EEA developing indicator based reporting on the integration of environment into energy policies. Actions are depending on decisions regarding the production of envisaged reports. Support to other studies, particularly under 2.1 (e.g., climate change) and products related to environmental consequences of liberalisation of the energy market Level of activity conditional to additional external funding
2.3.4.	Tourism	10	p.m.	0	1,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working document on testing key indicators (conditional) 	Support to indicators for implementation of integration of environment into economic policies. Support to other studies particularly under 2.2 Level of activity conditional to additional external funding
2.3.5.	Industry	10	p.m.	0	0,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working document on development of resource productivity indicators and integration in the financial sector (conditional) 	Support to indicators for implementation of integration of environment into economic policies, in cooperation with Eurostat and DG Enterprise. Level of activity conditional to additional external funding
2.3.6	Households	-	-	0	0		no activity in 2000
2.3.7	Instruments	100	16	120	11,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report: "Towards a new framework for reporting on environmental policies and measures" • New report on use of Environmental Taxes • Report on effectiveness of measures and of information provision & public participation • Updates of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LCA & cleaner production manuals and database, - management tools for SMEs - corporate Environmental Reporting 	Scoping study on reporting obligations in 1997 in the context of the EU98 report. Update of 1996 Environmental Taxes report. Developing further the work on the chapter on public information and participation in "turn of the century" report. Ongoing work to maintain up-to-date information on major environmental management tools.
2.4	Research Dissemination & Emerging Issues	60	2	45	11		
2.4.1	Research and environmental information	30	1	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expert seminars and conference reports on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endocrine Disrupters - GMOs - Precautionary Principle 	Work to be defined and implemented with the guidance and participation of the EEA Scientific Committee Level of activity increased, as late 1999 new resources have been liberated from the EP reserve, a total of 230.000 euro for activities on GMOs, Endocrine disrupters and the Precautionary Principle.
2.4.2	Emerging environmental issues	30	1	45	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be defined 	Work to be defined and implemented with the guidance of the EEA Scientific Committee
3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	620	63	365	44,5		
3.1	The five year report	120	22	50	11		
3.1.1.	EU98 SoER	50	17		3		work finished in 1999, assessment to guide new report
3.1.2.	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	70	5	50	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping report on proposed content/data needs for the next comprehensive EU SoE Report 	Preparatory activities planning approach based on EU98 SoER and Dobris+3 experiences and developing groundwork for outlooks (see 4.1.1 & 2)

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
3.2	Regular indicator-based report	500	41	315	33,5		
3.2.1.	European Environmental Signals reports	500	41	315	33,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal evaluation document summarising reactions on the first edition • Second edition of this 'comprehensive' indicator-based report (to be published in 2001) 	After finalisation of the first edition of the report a number of questions posed at the start of the project (regarding a.o. frequency, coverage, type of indicators and contributions) need to be revisited, before starting the preparation of the next edition.
4.	REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT	1190	116	1090	160		
4.1.	Scenarios, Methodologies, Guidelines	410	24	420	26,5		
4.1.1.	Integrated Environmental Assessment	140	9	120	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraisal of IEA and State and Outlook reporting at the EEA (Proceedings of the EFIEA Special Session 30Nov/1Dec 1999, EEA Copenhagen) • DAFIA: Report on the second phase • A report on the trade-off's between policy measures 	Development of IEA methodologies and best practice (co-operation with DG Research & JRC - IEA Forum) optimising the balance between modelling and monitoring and application and use of sensitivity analysis in IEA to support reporting process (Programme areas 2&3) Support to IEA Eutrophication network, and possible development of network in air related issues especially in urban areas
4.1.2.	Scenarios and prospective analysis	130	7	140	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies for preparation of the next State and Outlook report 	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. Co-ordination with DG Environment and other scenarios developed and used in 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. (CAFÉ, CLRTAB, EU CC Strategy, GHG monitoring mechanism)
4.1.3.	Guidelines for environmental reporting	100	4	60	2,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Questions to be answered by (national) State of the Environment reports 	Work developed with national-level expert group on guidelines and reporting
4.1.4	Support for Reporting requirements (EU legislation and multilateral agreements)	40	2	100	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of reporting obligations to international conventions • Overview of reporting obligations database covering EU legislation, international conventions and 'moral' obligations (EEA, Eurostat) • National modules on ROD (Reporting Obligation Database) for supervision of international reporting • New release of STAR database 	Work developed in close connection to activities in programme areas 1 and 2 where major support to EU and convention reporting requirements (totalling app. EUR 1 million) is integrated in ETC work. ROD developed with DG Enterprise and the Information society-IDA funds. Streamlining of Reporting obligations in the international conventions. In -depth report on obligations of Aarhus Convention and EEA role
4.2	Data and information management	260	37	190	48,5		
4.2.1.	EIONET data flow	60	13	20	17,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A data flow model supporting EEA/EIONET reporting, streamlining data and reporting : • Outline of air emissions data flow on EIONET 	Gradual coverage of other areas starting in later years Work developed also to support the overview of reporting requirements (4.1.4) (Lower level of activity /delays due to budget restrictions. Partly dependant on IDA funding)

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
4.2.2.	EEA GIS support	125	10	70	9	• Spatial Datasets available in the Reference Centre	Support from JRC/Space Application Institute Focus on NATLAN datasets. Cooperation with DGs Environment, Regional Policy and Agriculture; and with JRC and Eurostat implementing the two MoUs. (Lower level of activity/delays due to budget restrictions. Partly dependant on IDA funding)
4.2.3.	Data warehouse management	75	13	100	21,5	• Content: Datasets required for the YIR2000 • Improved application for EIONET Telematics Network	Stability in data model needed - to be streamlined with related projects. (Lower level of activity/delays due to budget restrictions. Partly dependant on IDA funding)
4.3	Public access to environmental information - Reference Centre	520	22	480	37,5		
4.3.1.	Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources	260	3	230	2	• Updated Directory of Information resources	DIR integrated with the E2RC Database ROD developed with DG Enterprise and the Information society-IDA funds
4.3.2.	The EEA Web site: The Gateway to the Reference Centre	100	8	110	21	• All EEA reports available in the E2RC • Improved multilingual Information Retrieval System • Improved glossary of EEA terms • Access to the Reporting Obligation Database	Ensure through sufficient resources that the 1999 launched E2RC will not degrade after launch. (Lower level of activity/delays due to budget restrictions. Partly dependant on IDA funding)
4.3.3.	Access to Data Warehouse and Topic databases	100	3	110	7	• Main new products on the Web in 2000: - NATLAN - EU Clearing House Mechanism • Access to the data warehouse further developed	Geographic User Interface to WATERBASE under development with support from DG Enterprise and the Information society-IDA (Lower level of activity/delays due to budget restrictions. Dependant on IDA funding)
4.3.4.	Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, EnviroWindows,	60	7	30	7	• Increased number of systems accessible through the Common Gateway to Environmental Meta-data	Gateway to metainformation (GELOS) supported by IDA
4.4.	Institutional networking	0	35	0	47,5		
4.4.1.	EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)	-	8	0	10,5	• Annual Report on EIONET and PHARE/TACIS co-operation and state of development	
4.4.2.	European Commission (DG Environment, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat)	-	14	0	18	• DG Environment co-operation progress report • JRC co-operation progress report • Eurostat progress report	new MoU with Eurostat in 1999 JRC - implementation of new MoU in 1999
4.4.3.	Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee	-	8	0	6	• synchronisation and co-ordination of programming etc.	Aim to synchronise co-operation and ad hoc reporting with overall policy agenda
4.4.4.	International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD)	-	2	0	8	• Progress reports • Memoranda of Understanding and factual co-operation with UNEP, UNECE, WHO, OECD, MAP, WMO etc.	UNEP - Co-operation on Joint annual message, GEO, Mediterranean - MAP - UNECE - follow-up on environment for Europe process review of the MoU. 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	0	4	• Annual meeting	Link to wider consultation process, participation in reviews etc.

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
5.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	1900	83	1750	112		
5.1.	Information and Networking Technology	910	40	830	41		
5.1.1.	IT capacities	500	19	450	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEA IT planning, plan for software 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	330	11	330	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIONET telematics project co-ordination, IDA and DG Enterprise and the Information society liaison • Server and network administration • EIONET telematics help desk and training support • EIONET telematics developments 	<p>Stabilising of document sharing / circle software</p> <p>Emerging data flow applications to be user driven - streamlined to 4.2.</p> <p>Development of national extranets to be fostered - based on user requirements</p> <p>Integration of ETCs in networking (Lower level of activity/delays due to budget restrictions. Largely dependant on IDA funding)</p>
5.1.3.	IT application developments	80	9	50	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for integration of databases (E2RC, DIR, Address, Product, Warehouse, GIS) 	Fundamental activity for avoiding redundancy
5.2.	Information capacities and services	990	40	920	71		
5.2.1.	Publishing and Translations	600	20	550	26,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Evaluation of implementation of EEA publications and translations policy.
5.2.2.	Distribution and marketing	220	10	200	15,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution - stock management, • Co-publishing • Marketing and sales 	<p>Limited follow up and no new developments on educational products</p> <p>Further emphasis on partnership with national capacities needed</p> <p>Participation in events/ conferences/exhibitions limited and streamlined with partners, in particular DG Environment</p>
5.2.3.	Communicating environmental Information	90	8	90	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editorial activities - newsletter, annual report and press releases • Launch of EEA reports • Local presence 	Revised newsletter approach in 2000
5.2.4.	Library and Information services	80	2	80	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of EEA library • Internal information requests • External information requests 	Exchange of publications with European environmental libraries to be further developed

No.	Title	Budget 1999 kEuro	Staff 1999 months	Budget 2000 kEuro	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
All	BUDGET for external expertise (title 3) and staff TOTAL	7800	388	6900	488		
	expert meetings, translations			1100			for implementation of all projects
	TOTAL AWP in MAWP framework			8000	488		

NOTE: Estimates of Staff Resources include here all A, B, C and D 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. Half of a Programme Managers time has been allocated here, and like in 1999 programme manager's time was allocated in some cases to project group totals rather than individual projects and hence project group totals may exceed the sum of the project totals. 1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.) The total man-months programmed for is based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year 2000 totalling 64 months in programme areas 1-5, and for these months some uncertainty in numbers can be expected.

Table 9 Products/support activities in 2000 and estimated resource distribution 2000 in Administrative infrastructure and resource management, and Strategic and Institutional development

No.	Title	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
6	ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	168		
6.1	EEA performance evaluations	10		
6.1.1	1999-2000 Evaluation	10	• Evaluation report 2000	Regulation obligation , 200.000 euro of title 3 budget 2000
6.2	Organisational development	8		
6.2.1	In house directory	0	• In-house directory	Daily organisational tool
6.2.2	Manual of Procedures	2	• Manual of Procedures	Internal publication for facilitating organisation, document flow etc.
6.2.3	Filing system	2	• Filing and archiving system	Assuring corporate memory
6.2.4	Green Plan	1	• Identification of areas where improvements are feasible	Reinforce environmental considerations for in-house practices
6.2.5	Code of Conduct	0	• Establishment of a Code of Conduct for the Agency	clarification of procedures
6.2.6	ACPC committee	3	• Advice and counsel on as well as enforcement of proper procurement practices	Screening of contract proposals
6.3	Finance and Budget management	74		
6.3.1	Budget - EEA and additional resources	4	• Proposed draft budget and proposed budget for following year • publication of current budget • Monitoring and adjusting current budget	
6.3.2	Processing commitments and payments	48	• processing of financial translocations	
6.3.3	Automation of budget execution	7	• Access to electronic financial data outside FIN • linking budget system and general ledger	

No.	Title	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
6.3.4	Accounting	10	• Annual statement of accounts	
6.3.5	Analytical accounting	5	• Support management by providing real costs of activities	
6.4	Human Resource Management	76		
6.4.1	Human resource policy	3		
6.4.2	Legal framework	2		
6.4.3	Competitions & recruitment	6	• Publication of vacancies • conducting recruitment procedures	
6.4.4	Daily management & admin.	12	• Providing the daily services of a personnel unit	
6.4.5	Salaries & benefits	5	• Establish monthly salaries and related entitlements (social security etc.)	
6.4.6	Training	5	• Training strategy • Training of staff	
6.4.7	Promotions, evaluations	3	• Annual evaluation exercise • Annual performance exercise	
6.4.8	Building management & reception	40	• Managing the EEA premises • Reception services for the EEA • Providing supplies and services for EEA infrastructure	
7	STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	154		
7.1	Strategic development	25,5		
7.1.1	Strategic development in policy needs	5,5	• Periodical report on strategic development (short version included as part of the progress reports to the MB meetings)	the report will contain a synthesis of developments of importance for the strategic developments - from all projects and in particular from networking activities.
7.1.2	EEA towards Enlargement	12	• Strategy paper on development of the Enlargement process • Coordination of the process with the Commission • Support to the EC in the negotiations process • Support of the establishment of resources involved in the enlargement process	clarification of process and procedures
7.1.3	Pan-European co-operation	8	• Strategy paper on the Pan-European co-operation • coordination with the Commission • identification of financial resources	
7.2	Programming of EEA activities	7,5		
7.2.1	Multiannual Work programmes	0	• No new programmes in 2000	Depending on needs and following decision in the MB the next programme is foreseen to be produced at the latest in 2003.
7.2.2	Annual Work programmes	5	• Annual Work Programme 2001	
7.2.3	Progress reporting	2,5	• Progress reports on implementation of the work programme for the Management Board meetings	

No.	Title	Staff 2000 months	Products/support activities in 2000	remarks
7.3	Secretariat for EEA Management Bodies	12		
7.3.1	Secretariat for EEA Management Board and Bureau	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agendas, procedures and minutes from the meetings of Management Board and Bureau. 	Ongoing work , also including implementation of electronic filing of MB and Bureau papers.
7.3.2	Secretariat for EEA Scientific Committee	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agendas and minutes from the meetings of the Scientific Committee. • Organisation of seminars on emerging issues for the Scientific Committee and EEA staff. 	Ongoing work , also including implementation of electronic filing of SC.C. papers.
7.4	General Management	104		
7.4.1	General management	45		Full time of the Executive Director and the Deputy Director, Half of the time of Programme managers, Head of Finance and Head of Human Resources
7.4.2	General secretarial support	59		
	Total Programme areas 6+7	317		

NOTE: Estimates of Staff Resources include here all A, B, C and D 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.) The total man-months programmed for is based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year 2000 totalling 51 months in programme areas 6-7, and for these months some uncertainty in numbers can be expected.

6. RESOURCES 2000

Multiannual budget - budget 2000 - mobilising extra resources

In line with the Multiannual budget presented in the Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003 the budget proposed for 2000 was for EUR 19.5 million, of which EUR 8.4 million was foreseen to be allocated directly to projects in programme areas 1-5 as Title 3 budget, covering contracts with external expertise to supplement the in-house expertise, and EUR 1 million for translations and expert meeting related to the EEA projects.

The final budget is EUR 18.3 million. Within this total is accommodated *EUR 10.1 million* to cover the in-house expertise, the administration and management of the Agency, *EUR 6.9million* to cover the external expertise directly managed by EEA staff, of which EUR 2.5 million is used to fund the European Topic Centres; *EUR 1.1million* for translations and expert meeting related to the EEA projects.

The 2000 AWP is thus here presented with a budget considerably lower than the one foreseen,, all in all the budget for contracting external expertise in developing and processing environmental information.

To accommodate development of projects with a budget for contracting external expertise considerably lower than originally foreseen than foreseen in the Multiannual Work Programme, the following adaptations have been made:

- The budget for internal expertise (titles 1 and 2) has been maintained at the level foreseen, building internal expertise in areas of work e.g. supporting integration, as a follow up of having an expert covering transport and environment, in 2000 experts on energy and environment, and agriculture and environment are to join the EEA staff.
- Budget for acquiring socio-economic data for EEA reports has been kept at a low level.

- Budget for European Topic Centres have been maintained, with the exception of Soil. *The Topic Centre for Soil is closed and soil activities are leaner.* For the Land Cover ETC funding provided in 1999 will cover the work in 2000 as planned.
- Budget for Environmental issues has been kept relatively small, with emphasis on Air Quality, Climate change, Biodiversity, Waste, Chemicals (funding provided for work on Chemicals in 1999 to be implemented in 2000) and Health; all issues of political relevance.
- In the Budget for Regional assessment, work initiated on the Mediterranean will be followed up only with additional resources in 2000 as a precondition for work beyond the effort in the ETC for Marine and Coastal Environment. Work on Urban Environment will be implemented at a lower level of activity than anticipated.
- The budget for external expertise in areas of work directly linked to economic sectors has, in line with the MAWP, been kept at a minimum, and can absorb additional/external funding during the year. For work on economic sectors (transport excluded) only in-house expertise is covered and additional funding is a precondition to reach the level of activity described in the AWP.
- For work on transport the EEA funding covers in-house expertise plus limited external expertise matching an external contribution from DG XI/DG VI.
- Activities in the field of Research Dissemination will in 2000 profit from the extra funding from the EP reserve, 230.000 euro, received late 1999.
- For the periodical reporting, year 2000 will be the year where the first version of the EEA indicator based report, produced in 1999, is issued. In 2000 building blocks for a second indicator based report will be produced , to be issued late 2001.
- Work on Scenarios, methodologies etc. will be maintained building up knowledge to be used for the next five-year report in 2003/2004, and for the IT support, including the Reference centre, a smaller budget has been possible, only with an increased

dependency of funding for the IDA programme, from DG Enterprise.

- Finally a smaller budget for IT capacities , and for communicating the outputs has been proposed, keeping this to an absolute minimum, where additional budget would allow for better targeting of the users of EEA products and services. The smaller budget is possible only by contribution from the IDA programme, making this work vulnerable to changes in priorities in this programme.

These resource limitations for 2000 will mean that for certain areas of work only low activity will be possible in 2000 as indicated in table 8 and 9.

It should be mentioned that in 2000 no extra budget has been made available to cover in-house management of cooperation with Accession Countries. This has been estimated by the EEA to a cost of EUR 0.5 million. Instead the Agency is from its own budget covering this plus funding a transition period for management of the PHARE projects.

There is in the Annual Work Programme flexibility to increase priorities for projects should additional resources be made available. Additional budget contributions and the matching activities will consequently be reflected in a revised budget of the Agency for 2000.

Table 10 Overview of resources for Programme Areas 2000 (resources 1999 for comparison)

Programme area	1999 Budget (from AWP99) (KEURO)	1999 Estimated Staff (months)*	2000 Budget (docEEA/076/99) (KEURO)	2000 Estimated Staff (months)*
1. TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	2755	48	2415	64,5
2. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT	1335	78	1280	107
3. PERIODICAL REPORTING	620	63	365	44,5
4. SUPPORT TO THE REPORTING SYSTEM	1190	116	1090	160
5. SERVICE AND NETWORKING INFRASTRUCTURE	1900	83	1750	112
TOTAL ALLOCATED DIRECTLY TO MAWP PROJECTS	7800	388	6900	488
6. ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTR.AND RESOURCE MAN.			200	168
7. STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT				154
EXPERT MEETING AND TRANSLATIONS	1000		1100	
TOTAL TITLE 3	8800		8200	
TOTAL TITLES 1+2 (INTERNAL EXPERTISE etc.)	9300		10100	
TOTAL BUDGET	18100		18300	805**)

NOTE : Budget figures for 2000 are extract from the PDB 2000 approved by the Management Board and submitted to the Commission. It should be noted that this budget does not cover support to enlargement, pan-European and integration issues apart from very basic activities. Funding of these activities is pursued separately.

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.)

*) 1 year equals 10 months. It should be noted that this figure include for both years some months of management, but in 2000 also a major part of the secretaries' time is allocated to projects. Therefore the figures are not totally comparable.

**) these figures are based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year 2000 totalling 115 months (64 in programme areas 1-5, 51 in 6-7).

The internal expertise in EEA is however managing external resources beyond the relatively small resources in the EEA budget in title 3.

In 2000 the EEA is mobilising for its projects *around EUR 7 million* indirectly managed by EEA staff covering external expertise in specific areas within and bordering the EEA mandate:

- *EUR 3.3 million* are expected in 2000 for 3 PHARE projects covering activities to bridge the period until the Accession Countries become members of the EEA, before they join the EU.
- *EUR 0.2 million* to cover the ongoing work of the PHARE topic links, ensuring cooperation in CEEC with the European Topic Centres;
- *Up to EUR 2 million* is covered by member countries to expand the work of the ETCs beyond the work funded by the EEA;
- *EUR 0.225 million* is in 2000 paid by the EC (DG Transport and DG Environment) for specific work on transport and environment, thus securing work to deliver information needed to develop and implement sustainable development in the transport sector;
- *EUR 1.5 million* is from the EC (IDA - programme, DG Enterprise and the Information Society), a strong support to develop and populate the Reference Centre - to ensure good communication in the EIONET and public access to the EEA Products and Services.
- *Around EUR 0.2 million* is special support from Denmark to ensure that the non-Accession Countries in CEEC are involved in the EEA network to deliver European environmental information, and
- *Around EUR 1 million* is invested by the Commission in the update of Land Cover and investment from Member states matching

TABLE 11 Overview of ETC's participation in EEA projects across Programme Areas and Provisional Breakdown of Allocation of Budget to ETCs, and Noise and Chemicals project 2000. (not including CDS)

MEDIA ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.		2365
ETCs on Inland Water, Marine & Coastal Environment, Air Quality, Nature Conservation, Land Cover and Soil, plus Noise project		+250
ETC on Inland Waters	TOTAL	580
1.2.4 Water Discharges	ETC Management	110
1.3.2 Water Quality and Resources	EIONET	60
2.1.3 Water Stress	Ad hoc Support to EEA	30
2.1.4 Eutrophication	EuroWaternet	90
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	Waterbase	110
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Water Resources Reports	40
	Support to DG Environment	40
	Emission Inventories	30
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity Indicator/Signals Report	40
	Indicator/Signals Report	30
ETC on Marine and Coastal Environment	TOTAL	390
1.3.6 Coastal and Marine Environment	ETC Management	80
2.2.1 Mediterranean area	EIONET	35
2.2.3 Integrated coastal zone management	Ad hoc Support to EEA	20
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	Support to DG Environment	25
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Coastal indicators	45
	Evaluation of eutrophication	65
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity Forum	70
	Indicator/Signals Report	20
	Indicator/Signals Report	30
ETC on Air Quality	TOTAL	590
1.3.1 Air quality	ETC Management	90
2.1.1 Air quality and ozone	EIONET	70
2.1.2 Acidification	Ad hoc Support to EEA	120
2.3.1 Transport/TERM	EuroAirnet	70
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Airbase/Model Documentation	160
	Support to DG Environment/MSs -CAFE	110
	AQ Reports/TERM	40
	Indicator/Signals Report	30
Noise	TOTAL	80
1.3.7 Noise		50
3.2.1 European Env. Signals Report		30
ETC on Nature Conservation	TOTAL	575
1.3.3 State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	ETC Management	75
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	EIONET	25
2.3.6 Transport/TERM	Ad hoc Support to EEA	20
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	EUNIS	150
	Support to NATURA 2000	145
	Nature information development	50
	Other support to DG Environment	20

<i>ETC Nature Conservation continued</i>	NATLAN	10
	Indicators/Signals Report	30
	Report on Europe's Biodiversity	50
ETC on Land Cover	TOTAL (note:1999 allowances)	(250)
1.3.5 Land Cover	ETC Management	(35)
2.2 Regional Assessment s	EIONET	(40)
2.1.6 Biodiversity changes	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DG Environment)	(20)
2.3.1 Transport/TERM	Environment)	(80)
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	CORINE Land Cover database	(35)
	Indicators/Signals Report	(40)
	LC and gei-data	
Soil	TOTAL	150
1.3.4 State of Soil	EIONET	
2.1.9 Land and soil degradation	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DG Environment)	
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Environment)	
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Contaminated Sites	
	Assess monitoring framework	
	Information, reporting	
SOURCE ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF PRESSURES. ETCs on Air emissions and Waste, and Chemicals projects		1060
ETC on Air emissions	TOTAL	580
1.2.1 Atmospheric emissions	ETC Management	80
2.1.2 Climate change	EIONET	60
2.3.1 Transport/TERM	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DG Environment)	20
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Emission inventories	130
	CORINAIR software and database development	80
	Support to DG Environment	120
	Indicators/Signals Report	30
	To TERM/Climate Reports	60
ETC on Waste	TOTAL	480
1.2.4 Waste	ETC Management	70
2.1.10 Waste management	EIONET	60
3.1.1 EU98 SOER	Ad hoc Support (EEA & DG Environment)	20
3.2.1 European Environmental Signals Report	Review of Data	60
	Projections, Scenarios	40
	Dangerous substances	40
	Facilities Database	50
	Practices Database	50
	Waste minimisation catalogue	50
	EEA reporting/Signals Report	30

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 (DG Environment). 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.

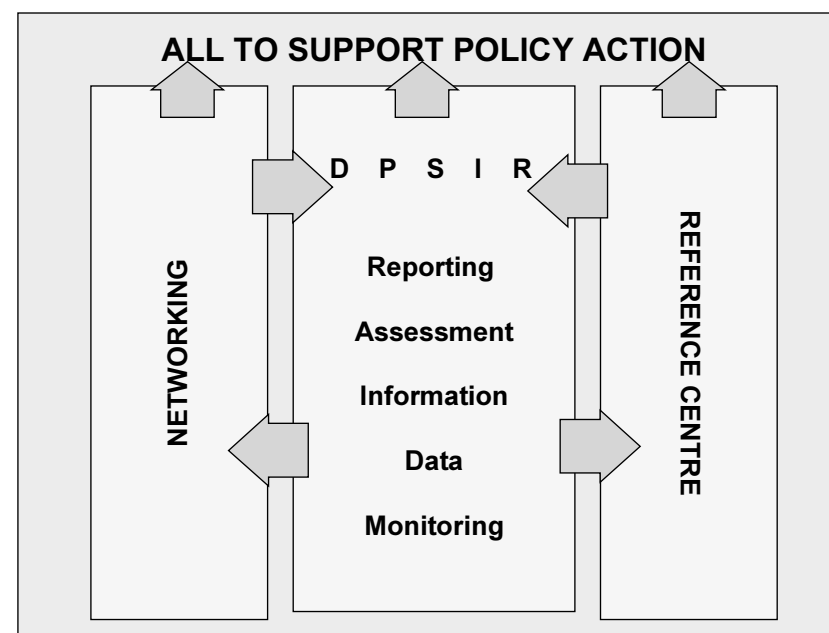
ENVISION - the model to build the 'seamless' information system

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: *Driving Forces* (sectors etc.), *Pressures on the environment*, *State*, *Impact* and *Responses* (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.

ANNEX II. EXTERNAL RESOURCES, COOPERATION

DG Enterprise

Following the installation of the physical telematics EIONET network, the IDA programme continues to support EIONET, by funding development of applications within the network.

1) The IDA project TERESA (Transparent Environmental REporting System for Administrations) has finished in 1999 its Global Implementation Plan and will in 2000 start off its activities. The plan has identified a number of projects of immediate importance for the development of the EEA Work Programme. The focus is on the Report Obligations Database, several Data Exchange Modules and the further development of the Reference Centre.

2) It is proposed to IDA that the EIONET telematics helpdesk will continue to support EEA, the NFP and ETCs.

3) The Global Implementation Plan, to define the longer term IT strategy, will be developed further with the SPADE Task Force and submitted for approval to the ETAC/NFP group. The outcome is to be the basis for the upcoming five-year's projects that are to be defined and prepared in 2000.

4) Supporting further the EC Clearinghouse Mechanism for Biodiversity will be further pursued.

DG Information society

Several Topic Centre partners have in previous years participated in projects supported by the DGXIII Telematics Programme of the 4th framework programme. ETC/IW and ETC/AQ partners participated in the IRENIE project, which supported development of data exchange modules and visualisation tools, and ETC/Land Cover and ETC/CDS partners participated in the EEIS project, together with the JRC Space Application Institute, under which demonstrators for interoperable environmental and earth observation services were created. Within the Information Society Technology (IST) programme of the 5th framework programme, ETC/MC and ETC/CDS participate within the newly launched CoastBase project, supporting development of tools for efficient flows and retrieval of coastal data .

A consortium with JRC and commercial enterprises, including US partners, has submitted a proposal to the IST programme, which focuses on using EEA as a testbed. The proposal has been short-listed and late 1999 entered the negotiation phase. The outcome will be monitored as to ensure that modules of relevant to the EEA networking activities can be used. The project can help the EEA to retrieve relevant information over the WWW that is not easily accessed, filtered and retrieved by browsers. The technology adopted that will employed in the project is 'intelligent agents' to conduct concept-

based searches of heterogeneous, distributed information in a dynamically changing environment of databases and WWW.

Co-operation with EUROSTAT

Eurostat is a key partner in the development of EEA data gathering and 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 on environmental data collection are on atmospheric emission estimates, waste statistics, water resources and use statistics, emissions nomenclatures, material flows and environmental accounts, expenditure and taxes. Discussions will continue with Eurostat and OECD on how the EEA Work Programme can contribute to the 2000 Joint Questionnaire exercise, which will begin in early 2000. The main area of co-operation on reporting is on indicator developments for sectors and environmental issues. The first Transport Environment Reporting Mechanism will be published in early 2000 supported by a statistical compendium produced by Eurostat. Co-operation is developing on other sectoral reporting mechanisms. the EEA and Eurostat are also working together to produce a preliminary set of environmental headline indicators for the EU. Co-operation will be developed further in 2000 on indicators for those environmental issues where co-operation is already established on data collection activities. The Memorandum of Understanding with Eurostat has been revised and a new version adopted formally by the Management Board and signed by the respective Executive Directors in 1999.

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. In 1999 a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed launching a new framework for co-operation. This focuses on providing support to policy making through dedicated joint activities. Priority is given in particular to activities related to: climate change, chemicals of concern, and spatial issues related to land, water, soil, forestation, nature and biodiversity. This joining of forces aims to help improve the links between knowledge and decision making in responding to European and international commitments. A new Joint Work Plan (to be ready

by the end of 1999) will identify concrete areas of work in two groups: institutional support and ad-hoc joint activities. The former focuses on activities, which are expected to be on-going areas of co-operation and covers in particular on the cooperation with the European Topic Centre network in the fields of air and water monitoring, land, cover, marine and coastal environment and soil. Additional areas include chemicals monitoring and contaminated sites. A new area of regular cooperation, yet to be developed, is in improving the analysis and dissemination of environmental information and research results. The broad aim here is, in a strong cooperation with the Research DG, to create a knowledge interface for decision makers so that research results can be put to work more effectively, and to improve the underpinning of environmental assessments. Ad-hoc joint activities and pilot projects will be developed when in response to particular needs the joining of expertise is deemed more effective to tackle particular issues at Community level. Examples include work in the field of integrated assessment, including the development and assessment of tools for environmental policy making, sensitivity analysis and GIS. When necessary JRC and EEA will together seek additional funding for joint activities, for example from the 5th research framework programme: a current example is a three year project initiated in 1999 on environmental data exchange, where the JRC is performing research in a European consortium and where the EEA acts as end user of the results.

PHARE Programme

In the third quarter of 1999, the PHARE Programme support to the co-operation of CEE countries to the work of the Agency reached its end within the framework set up in 1996. The three years contract for the in-house PHARE Project Team expired in September 1999.

Three PHARE Topic Links (AQ, LC and IW) concluded their work mid 1999 and the other two on NC and AE continue their activities till mid 2000.

The EIONET institutional network is well established and fully engaged in the main activity areas of EEA. A consistent contribution was provided by the PHARE candidate countries to the preparation of the EU98 report, successfully completed and published in June 1999. A final CD-ROM containing the harmonised PHARE countries national SoE reports on an Internet version was released early 1999 and awarded the Green Oscar at the "Princess Award" environment film festival.

The EIONET telematics network is in place and fully operational for the PHARE candidate countries. The further extension to the PHARE non-

accession countries is still subject for further consideration by EC/PHARE Programme.

Nine PHARE candidate countries applied for EEA membership and other two PHARE countries (Poland and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) are considering to apply. The negotiations between the EC and each individual applicant country are expected to start early 2000.

With no new funds available from the 1998 PHARE multi-beneficiary Programme, 2000 will be a year of limited activities to be developed in relation with the PHARE countries. Within the present PHARE budgets, the work will continue till mid 2000 for the PTLs AE and NC, for assisting the EIONET institutional development and finalising the telematics network installation in the remaining PHARE countries.

It is expected that the new PHARE Programme orientation 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 PHARE countries will join the Agency.

In case new funds will be made available the main activity lines will be continued following the PHARE standard procedures. For those PHARE countries not included in the accession process continued additional support will be required and new assistance mechanisms set up in place. (see table 12)

TACIS

The Aarhus Ministerial Conference in June 1998 called for a closer co-operation between all governments, organisations, existing information and observation networks, and to focus the Environment for Europe process more on the New Independent States (NIS).

In order to intensify the co-operation activities of these States with the EEA and to extend the already existing network of contacts in the NIS countries, two training seminars (on Air emissions and Water quality) were held with TACIS support in Kiev in June 1999. The courses focused on the introduction of methodologies used in international co-operation to enable the further participation of countries and country experts in ongoing projects in the EEA and PHARE countries. The participating countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) expressed their interest in working more closely with the EEA.

With Russia a contact has been established and several meetings with the representatives of the Russian Academy of Science and the State Committee of the Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation took place during 1999 to discuss co-operation in the area of Environmental Monitoring in relation to the future involvement of the TACIS countries in the EEA activities and participation in the Aarhus follow-up Pan-European Governmental meeting "Development of Environmental Monitoring Systems in the European Regions" planned to be held in October 1999 in Moscow.

New funds have to be made available in order to fulfil the conclusions of the Aarhus conference, to continue and accelerate the co-operation activities of the NIS countries with the EEA in 2000 and the following years. Support from TACIS will be required and focused on

- securing the monitoring to reporting networks in these countries as an extension to the already existing EEA-PHARE network
- strengthening and streamlining existing capacities to improve their function and help deliver environmental data and information on country and international level
- developing pan-European reports in the field of Nature and Biodiversity and Technological Hazards
- providing and enhancing public access to the information in these countries

A proposal for the 2000 TACIS programme co-operation with the EEA (2000-2001) will be prepared after having an agreement on the further co-operation with Russia in the area of environmental monitoring. Its final version and the further steps of co-operation will also be based on the collaboration of the NIS countries and depends on the outcomes of the Moscow conference in December 1999.

MEDA

The EUROMED short-medium term action plan for the environment (SMAP) and the environment section of the MEDA fund require a strategic mid-term plan for the selection, evaluation and implementation of related projects. A relevant information base to support this strategy and its implementation is seen as a significant management tool. The development of activities to provide a similar type of information for the whole Basin is underway in the framework of the UNEP/Mediterranean Action Plan (Barcelona Convention). Convergence and synergy between SMAP and MAP are being worked out by the respective partners. In terms of information provision for this process, this corresponds to the work of the Agency, which is to provide harmonised

environmental information for Europe and surrounding areas such as regional seas. Some partnerships have already been developed with main actors in the area (UNEP/MAP). The aim of this is to identify potentials for long-term cooperation (joint and complementary activities such as the 1999 Mediterranean Sea report), with a view to developing co-operative networking for monitoring to reporting for the whole Mediterranean area in common support to the EUROMED and MAP processes. In order to develop this initial cooperation through a targeted work plan, extra provision is necessary for the EEA to take further action. Through the building on the experiences with PHARE and TACIS, as well as the co-operation with in particular UNEP/MAP, the EEA is preparing a proposal for this work plan, which can only be achieved with support from the EC MEDA fund.

OECD

The co-operation with the OECD was established in 1996 by an exchange of letters. The co-operation has in a first stage focused on the mutual exchange of data and information available (e.g. the joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire), and participation in meetings. With the OECD progress in sectoral indicators, eco-efficiency assessments, economic instruments, policy-performance reviews and the production of an outlook-type report for the OECD region, direct co-operation are evolving. Tripartite consultations with Eurostat on the revision of the 2000 questionnaires are underway. In the field of indicators the main task is to collaborate in developing consistency in the various areas. In particular, attention shall be given to connecting the development of EU sectoral indicators with the more extended sectoral indicator packages under development, by the OECD: discussions for joint publications are underway. The exchange of experience and material on scenarios and prospective analysis is being structured and consolidated, as well as in the area of economic instruments.

UNEP

EEA and UNEP have a well-established cooperation over many years. The cornerstones of this co-operation (encapsulated in the Memorandum of Understanding) are the avoidance of duplication, sharing of resources and the development of joint projects. The new scenario developing at the EEA, with the expected increased membership to more than 30 countries over the next few years and expanding cooperation with other geographical areas (e.g., the Mediterranean and Eastern European countries), is highlighting the importance of the cooperation, in particular with the UNEP Regional Office for Europe. Key areas where both organisations have mutual interests and aim to make progress are:

- establishing coherent networks of environmental institutions;
- achieving a consistent monitoring system at the European level;

and,

- the development of a regular reporting system.

To put this into practice a successful working method has developed which focuses on the complementary aspects of the organisations. This translates into cooperation in a wide number of areas. For the year 2000 this will include the following: European-wide evaluation of nature and biodiversity; Mediterranean activities; cooperation in the regional seas areas; support to the Desertification Convention; Conventions Watch; incorporation of European data into global assessments and in particular the preparation of the third Global Environmental Outlook; publication of an annual message; information services, catalogues and state of environment reports on the Internet; monitoring networks (ENRIN-EIONET co-operation); reporting on cities.

WHO

The long-standing cooperation and Memorandum of Understanding with WHO is based upon the need to improve the assessment of health consequences of environmental problems. There is a strong mutual interest for thorough and consistent information on environment and health, which requires cooperation to improve the consistency of data collection and monitoring systems. The 1999 London Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, organised by WHO, gave impetus to this cooperation in particular in the following areas where work is foreseen for the year 2000: children and environmental health (a state of the art scientific review and the development of a first of a regular series of indicator reports); and integrating data on exposures with data on health trends particularly for indication of air pollution effects, early warning on climate change impacts, and on children's health and exposure to chemicals particularly via water.

These activities will contribute to progress in three key areas where both organisations have mutual interests and aim to make progress:

- establishing coherent networks of environmental institutions;
- achieving a consistent monitoring system at the European level;

and,

- the development of a regular reporting system.

Cooperation with the European Environment and Health Committee forms part of this work.

Table 12 PHARE Programme activities linked to EEA projects within the PHARE - EEA framework cooperation

	EEA PROJECTS	PHARE activities linked to or mirroring EEA activities
TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING		
1.1.2	Co-operation with other bodies	• PHARE EIONET providing relevant data for EEA information centre
1.2.1	Atmospheric emissions	• PTL/AE assisting ETC/AE in developing the work on air emissions inventories to the PHARE countries
1.2.4	Water discharges *	• PTL/ IW assisting ETC/IW in developing the EUROWATERNET in the PHARE candidate countries
1.3.1	Air Quality *	• PTL/AQ assisting ETC/AQ in developing the EUROAIRNET in the PHARE candidate countries
1.3.2	Water Quality and Resources *	• PTL/IW assisting ETC/IW in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
1.3.3	State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	• PTL/NC assisting ETC/NC in expanding the work to the PHARE countries • CORINE Biotopes final data bases from the last of the PHARE countries and merging for the PHARE countries and assistance of the ongoing CORINE Biotopes projects in the PHARE countries • Contribution to the Europe's Biodiversity report 2000
1.3.5	Land Cover *	• PTL/LC maintaining and disseminating together with ETC/LC the PHARE candidate countries CORINE LC data bases and updates • Analyses of the LC/LU changes in the past 25 years in the PHARE candidate countries
INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT		
2.1.1	Air Quality and Ozone *	• PTL/AQ assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
2.1.2	Climate Change	• PTL/AE assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
2.1.3	Water Stress *	• PTL/IW assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
2.1.4	Eutrophication *	• PTL/IW assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
2.1.5	Acidification *	• PTL/AQ assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
2.1.6	Biodiversity changes	• PTL/NC assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE countries
2.1.9	Land and soil degradation *	• PTL/LC assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate

2.2.4	Landscape *	countries • Input through the PTL/LC
2.2.5	Urban Environment *	• PTL/AQ assisting the correspondent ETC in expanding the work to the PHARE candidate countries
PERIODICAL REPORTING		
3.1.1		
3.1.2		
3.2.1	European Environmental Signals reports *	• PHARE experts part of the expert group on guidelines and indicators • PHARE experts contributing to the Yearly-based Indicators Report for 2000 (including the PHARE candidate countries) • PTL/NC, AE, LC, IW involved in the development of Indicators
REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT		
4.1.4	Support for reporting * requirements (EU leg. and multilateral gar.)	• All PTLs assisting the correspondent ETCs in performing the task in relation with the PHARE candidate countries
4.2.1	EIONET data flow	• PHARE NFP EIONET Web sites application development
4.2.2	EEA GIS support *	• All PTLs maps development for technical reports
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, topic experts • Regular events attended by PHARE top executives, PHARE NFPs and PHARE national topic experts
SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE		
5.1.1	IT capacities *	• Training PHARE candidate countries EIONET users and support co-operation with the IDA ITTAG and IT experts
5.1.2	Telematics capacities *	• Support to the PHARE candidate EIONET telematics network
5.1.3	IT application developments *	• PTLs Web pages harmonised with ETCs and updated
5.2.2	Distribution and marketing *	• 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	• Continuous development of the PHARE library as part of the EEA library

* If new PHARE Programme funding will be made available

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

**COMMISSION OPINION
on the Annual Work Programme 2000 of the European Environment Agency**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) 1210/90 of 7 May 1990¹ on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) 933/992, and in particular Article 8.5 thereof,
Whereas:

- (1) The Commission shall give an opinion on the draft annual work-programme submitted by the Executive Director of the Agency,
- (2) the Multi-annual Work Programme 1999-2003 of the European Environment Agency was adopted in 1999,
- (3) the Commission has need of the data and information produced by the Agency via its Topic Centres and network,

HAS ADOPTED THIS OPINION:

Article 1

The Work Programme should be based on the First Reading of the budget for the year 2000. Priority should be given to the following areas of work in terms of budgetary and staffing allocation:

Area one – Topic databases and reporting, which remains the core work of the Agency that is required to meet the objectives and mandate of the Agency;

Area two – Integrated Assessment, which should focus on the products directly required for environmental policy-making;

Area three- Periodical reporting, and particularly the regular indicator report.

¹ OJ No L 120, 11.5.1990, p.1

² OJ L 117/3 of 5.5.1999, p1-4.

In general, budget restrictions should not impact on the work of the environmental topic centres.

Article 2

The references in the text to integration should be corrected to show that the integration process deals with environmental requirements, in a framework of sustainable development. The Agency should co-ordinate closely with Commission Services in this area and take care not to discourage sectoral partners.

The Agency should reinforce its co-operation with the Commission Services, including DG Enterprise, to assure compatibility of approach and contributions of the Commission services to the Agency's work where appropriate.

The following amendments to tables 5 and 7 should be incorporated into the draft:

Projects 1.2.3 and 2.1.7 should support the on-going work on chemicals and the environment, and should not be subjected to budgetary cuts next year.

Project 1.3.5 on Land Cover should receive sufficient funding to complement the Commission contribution to the update of the database.

The reference in project 2.2.2 to a 'new Commission strategy' on coastal zones is not correct and should be deleted.

Project 2.2.3 should make reference to the Environment and Transport DGs. Project 2.2.4 should make provision for co-operation with the European Landscape Convention and include reference to DG Agriculture.

Section 2.3 should take into account the sectoral integration strategies agreed in the various Councils in work on indicators and reporting mechanisms.

Project 2.3.1 should refer to the production of a 'TERM-1' report.

Project 2.3.2 on agriculture indicators needs to build on the joint seminar held between the Agency and Commission services in 1999. The Agency should consider what expertise it can provide to the Commission to help with existing initiatives. Reference should be made to the OECD and Commission initiatives on indicators.

On project 2.3.5 on resource productivity indicators and integration in the financial sector, the Agency should co-operate with Eurostat and DG Enterprise to avoid potential duplication of work in the Commission.

Project 4.2.2 on GIS Support should be undertaken in close collaboration with the Environment, Regional Policy and Agriculture DGs, in addition to the reinforced co-operation with the JRC and Eurostat. In Table 7, reference

should be made to the implementation of a new Memorandum of Understanding. Annex II should be updated to reflect the new Memorandum of Understanding with the JRC. The merged section on DG Enterprise and Information Society should be split in two separate sections. The paragraph referring to proposal EDEN-IW must be modified as follows: "A consortium with JRC and commercial enterprises, including US partners, has submitted a proposal to the IST programme, and which focuses on using EEA as a testbed. The proposal has been short listed and entered the negotiation phase." This Opinion is addressed to the Management Board of the European Environment Agency .

Doc. EEA/072/99
21.10.99
PhB/DGE/cgo

Opinion of the Scientific Committee on the Annual Work Programme 2000

The Scientific Committee discussed the October 8th draft Annual Work Programme 2000 (AWP 2000) during its 18 October meeting. In its opinion, the draft programme is entirely consistent with the Multi-annual Work Programme 1999-2003 (MAWP 1999-2003) and it extends logically the work carried out in 1999. Following are some general and some more detailed comments.

GENERAL

1. The Scientific Committee acknowledges the attempt made in the draft programme to explain how the proposed projects contribute to the topical and the functional priorities, how they relate to regional and spatial concerns and how they fit into the MAWP framework. However, the Scientific Committee considers that the structure and content of the Draft Annual Work Programme makes it somewhat difficult for those not directly involved in the operation of the EEA to understand the rationale and the structure of the programme. Therefore it urges the Agency to clarify this by, for example, showing how programme priorities will be addressed throughout the DPSIR scheme and how they relate to the needs of EU environment and sustainable development policies. In this manner, the thrust of the programme would be better defined and stakeholders such as European Parliament, the Council, the European Commission services, the Member States administration and the public would gain a better appreciation of the relevance and the value of the Agency's work.
2. Greater priority and resources should be given to chemicals and health as they are rising up both the scientific and political agendas.
3. The new duty on the EEA, to disseminate policy relevant research results should be better resourced. Whilst initial work on this areas needs to be budgeted for separately, its future development should eventually become a priority for each of the main project areas, rather than just a separately funded exercise.

4. With regard to the budget, the Scientific Committee expresses its concern that the amount requested may not be granted. If a reduction is imposed, it strongly suggests that resources for the new work on Chemicals, Health and on Dissemination of Research results should be maintained.
5. In relation to enlargement, (page 27), a scoping study should be undertaken to explore the implications of the Accession countries joining the Agency and the EU (to be funded outside the regular EEA budget).

SPECIFIC

1. It appears that all projects are not described to the same degree of detail. This should be corrected. Moreover, there are some discrepancies between the tables, and the glossary does not include all abbreviations found in the text. This should be carefully checked and correspond.
2. Section 3 of the AWP 2000 (EEA key products and Services 2000) should be placed after section 4 (EEA activities in 2000 - Priorities and activities in the 5 programme areas of the MAWP framework, and activities in management and internal services).
3. In Section 1 (Introduction), last paragraph of page 3, the priorities of the environment commissioner should be checked.
4. In Section 2, page 5, the box on the EEA objectives should be re-ordered, giving greater priority to the 5th bullet point: "to provide the Community (EU?) institutions and the EEA member countries with the information they need for framing and implementing sound and effective policies."

5. In Section 2, page 6, bullet point 6 "marine protection" it is questionable whether this is to be considered as a high priority area.
6. Table 2 (page 11), the 3rd thematic priority should read "waste management", not "waste reduction".
7. Table 5, page 14, Point 1.2.3. "Chemicals", includes emissions and "occurrence" ... under "pressures", whereas Point 2.1.7 (page 15) under "Integrated Assessment" is about exposure. This shows the difficulty of understanding the work programme (see Point 1 above).
8. Table 5, point 1.3.3, priority should be given to developing a system for sites in order to provide early warnings of adverse impacts and their causes.
9. Table 5, page 15, "2. Integrated Assessment", Point 2.1.4 (Eutrophication) and 2.1.5 (Acidification) are not described in the column on the right. Yet a budget is attributed to 2.1.4 in table 7, page 30. This omission should be corrected.
10. Table 5, page 21, point 4.3.2, last paragraph. The third of the 3 new services announced should be clearly identified.
11. Table 7, page 29, point 1.2.3 and point 2.1.7, the funding available for Chemicals in 2000 from the 1999 budget should be made clearer.
12. The Scientific Committee takes note of the fact that administrative activities appear for the first time in the Work Programme (Table 6, page 26) and approves this initiative, which improves transparency.

In conclusion, the Scientific Committee recommends to the Management Board to adopt the Annual Work Programme 2000, provided that the general points mentioned are taken into consideration and that the specific corrections are made.

ANNEX V. Glossary

5 th EAP	“Towards Sustainability” - the 5 th Environmental Action Programme of the European Community, 1992
5 th Framework Research Programme	EC Programme to finance new developments in European Research, managed by DG Research
6 th EAP	The future 6 th Environmental Action Programme of the European Community
ACPC	Advisory Committee on Procurements and Contracts
AIRBASE	EEA Air Quality database
ARC/INFO	IT software
AWP	EEA Annual Work Programme
AWP99	EEA Annual Work Programme 1999
BCCHM	Biodiversity Convention Clearing House Mechanism
Bridging the Gap Conference	‘Bridging the Gap’ Conference held in London in June 1998 on the need to streamline monitoring, assessment and reporting in Europe.
CAFE	Clear Air for Europe
CDS	Catalogue of Data Sources
CEEC	Central and Eastern European Countries
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
Chinese SEPA	Chinese State Environmental Protection Administration
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Administrator http://forum.europa.eu.int/
CIRCLE	Centre of Information Resources for Collaboration on Environment http://www.eionet.eu.int
CLC2000	Corine Landcover 2000
CLRTAP	Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution. This is the main convention in Europe that develops strategies to reduce transboundary air pollution (acidification, eutrophication, ground-level ozone, dispersion of heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants).
COP3	Third session of the Conference of the Parties for the Convention to Combat Desertification

CORINAIR	CORINE database on AIR
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
DAFIA	Information and Data-Flow Analysis
Data Warehouse	A repository of aggregated data used for the EEA regular reports, regularly updated from various information systems
DEM	Data Exchange Module
DG	Directorate General in the European Commission
DIR	Directory of EEA/EIONET Information Resources
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 (earlier version developed by OECD)
E2RC	European Environmental Reference Centre
EC	European Commission
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport. Intergovernmental organisation established in 1953, and is a forum in which Ministers responsible for inland transport sector can co-operate on policy. The ECMT has 39 full Member countries, 5 Associate countries and 3 Observer countries.
ECO	Referring to Ecological NGOs
EcoSoc	The European Economic and Social Committee
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 plans
EEA Warehouse	EEA Data Warehouse
EEA/EIONET Regulation	Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90
EFIEA	European Forum on Integrated Environmental Assessment
EIA	Integrated Environmental assessment
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
Environment Action Plan	The EU environment policy document being developed in 1996-97 following the review of the fifth Environmental Action Programme
EnviroWindows	Web-based networks and information clearinghouse targeted to businesses and industries
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
EPRG	European Policy Review Group
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
Establishment plan	Plan for total staff in the EEA - indicating year of introduction and number of persons in the different staff categories
ETAC/NFP group	EIONET Telematics for Administrations Committee
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 CC Strategy	EU Climate Change strategy
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
EUROAIRNET	European Air quality monitoring Network. Established by the EEA in close collaboration with 31 European countries. Selection of existing stations with sufficient quality and coverage to satisfy EEA information needs. In close co-ordination with EC Exchange of Information Decision.
EUROMED	Euro Mediterranean Partnership (origin in the Barcelona declaration 1995, initiated by the EU)
EUROMED	Partnership (Barcelona Declaration)
EUROSOILBASE	The European Soil Information System and contains relevant data on soil, including data coming from the future SOILNET
EUROSOILNET	Future European Soil Monitoring Network
EUROSTAT	EC Statistical Office
EUROWATERNET	EUROWATERNET is the process by which the EEA obtains the information on water quantity and quality it needs to answer questions raised by its customers
EUSIS	EEA Soil Information System
Extranet	A network based on Internet, protected by a username and password

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
Forum on emissions reporting	A (possible) new forum, to be set up in 2000 after an initial meeting in 1999. The aim is to bring together the various air emissions data requesting organisations under the different EU directives/decisions, international conventions and protocols and other related programmes. The objectives of the forum are to help streamline reporting and avoid duplication; to help co-ordinate reporting requirements and guidelines for emission reporting; and to help harmonise the various reporting requirements.
GEI	Georeferenced Environmental Information: All environmental information or data linked to its geographical coordinates to allow storage and analysis in a GIS.
GELOS	Global Environmental Information Locator Service
GEO	Global Environment Outlook- environmental information report issued by UNEP
GHG monitoring mechanism	Greenhouse Gases monitoring mechanism
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISCO	Geographical Information System of the Commission of the European Communities
Global assessment	Review of 5 th Environment Action Programme, under preparation during 1999 in EC, DG Environment.
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
Headline indicators	Set of a limited number of well selected indicators to provide simple and clear information to decision makers and the general public on the development of key factors determining the state of the environment and to show whether policies have been successful in moving towards targets.
HR	Human Resources

HTML	HypeText Markup Language; a format to present documents on the World Wide Web
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDA	Interchange of Data between Administrations programme, operated by DG Enterprise and the Information society of the European Commission
IEA	Integrated Environmental Assessment
IMPEL network	Implementation and enforcement of environmental law network
Information Locator Services	A service usually provided through the World Wide Web, to locate information resources.
Integration	In this context: integration of environmental protection into sectoral policies
Internet	Global electronic information and communication network
Inter-Regional Marine Forum	Body where the secretariats of the European Marine Conventions, some other international marine organisations, the EEA and the ETC/MCE meet to facilitate the exchange and possible integration of existing data and information, and to improve working relations and task sharing.
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.
LC/LU	Land Cover/ Land Use
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)

MARINEBASE	Database of EEA and ETC/MCE containing temporally and spatially aggregated data on the European marine environment.
MAWP	Multiannual Work Programme of the EEA
MAWP 1999-2003	The second Multiannual Work Programme of the EEA
MCE	Main Component Elements - national bodies appointed by member countries as units in the EIONET
MCS D	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development
MCS D	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (part of MAP)
MDIAR	Monitoring Data Information Assessment Reporting
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement
MEDA	The EC financial instrument for technical and development co-operation
MEDA	The MEDA programme is the principal instrument of the European Union for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (http://www.euromed.net/MEDA)
MEDSTAT	Mediterranean Project for statistical cooperation, aims at harmonising the statistics of the EU and its Mediterranean partners
Member countries	The 18 EEA member countries = EU15 + Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein
Member States	The 15 EU Member States
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
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
NIS	New Independent States
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
ORNIS	Ornithological information system under the Bird Directive
Pan-European	Europe from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains and from the Arctic to the Mediterranean Sea
PCU	PHARE Programme Co-ordination Unit
PDB	Preliminary Draft Budget
PEEP	Prominent European Environment Problems
PER	Pollutant Emission Register, under the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive
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 areas of work in an EEA Work Programme as defined in the EEA Multiannual Work Programme 1999-2003
PT	PHARE Task force
PTL	PHARE Topic Link
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
Rio+10	Global Meeting to discuss progress 10 years after the Rio-declaration and future action, to be held in 2002
ROD	Reporting Obligations Database

SAS	IT software
Scientific Committee	The EEA Scientific Committee, the advisory committee for the Management Board and the Executive Director as defined in the Regulation governing the EEA
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SI2	Integrated Automated Budget System developed by European Commission specifically for its Financial Regulation and adopted by the Common Support Service (under the leadership of the European Training Foundation) to the Agencies' needs
SI2R	Report Module for SI2
SI2x	General Ledger Module for SI2
SMAP	Short-and Medium Term Priority. Framework programme of action for the protection of the Mediterranean environment, within the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, adopted on 28 November 1997 in Helsinki.
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprises
SOILBASE	See EUROSILBASE
SOILNET	See EUROSILNET
SPADE	Strategic Planning of Application Development in EIONET
SRV	Sustainable Reference Values and Targets
STAR	EEA database on SRV - inventory of European environmental policy targets and sustainable reference values
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
TEP	Tradable Emissions Permit

TERESA	Transparent Environmental REporting System for Administrations
TERM	Transport Environment Reporting Mechanism
Third country	A non EU country
Topic Centres	European Topic Centres
Translation Centre	The EU translation Centre in Luxembourg
Turn of the Century report	Environment in the European Union at the turn of the century. EEA State and outlook report, issued 1999.
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 pollution
UNEP-MAP	UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention for Climate Change
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNSO	Office to Combat Desertification and Drought
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
WWW	World Wide Web
YIR	Yearly Indicator-based Report of the EEA