
EEA ANNUAL REPORT 1996



European Environment Agency, Copenhagen



The above picture shows the EEA flag, with the logo of "sustainability" (part plant/part cog), symbolising the objective of harmony between the economy & the environment.

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ANNUAL REPORT 1996



EUROPEAN
ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY



EEA history in short

The European Council requested in December 1988 in the Rhodes Declaration a major effort in environmental matters and the Commission reacted immediately; President Delors himself announced in his speech at the European Parliament of January 1989 the “setting up of a European measurement and control Network comprised of public or private, regional or national facilities”. With this declaration, Jacques Delors was anticipating the need for a separate body dealing mainly with environment information, and for which reliability and credibility will be paramount.



While presenting the proposal for the creation of the European Environment Agency (EEA) in July '89, Mr. Ripa di Meana (Commissioner in charge of Environment at the time) stated that “...the main purpose of the Agency is to aid the Member States in meeting the environmental protection and restoration goals, as defined in the Treaty and in the different environmental programmes of the Community”.

At this time, the Commission was responding to the pressure from the European Parliament's Environment Committee, and to the need, also recognised by the EU Environment Ministers, for improved information to face their growing and complex responsibilities. The Agency and the related European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) were conceived to deliver improved information on the environment and to contribute to a better data-base for environmental policy-making.

The Agency and the EIONET were set up on the basis of EC Regulation 1210/90, adopted in May 1990 and brought into force on 30 October 1993, when the seat of the Agency was finally decided upon.

The foundations for the EEA's work were in fact already laid in the period 1985-1990, by the CORINE information system. Its databases were

transferred to the EEA Task Force, set up by DG-XI in 1990, which took care of the preparation for EEA's activities in the interim period 1990-1994.

The EEA's Executive Director was appointed in June 1994. In August 1994, the premises on Kongens Nytorv were moved into and the Task Force disbanded. Beginning with a first skeleton staff of 6 people, recruitment of the main staff began in the second half of 1994. The open and extensive recruitment procedure adopted elicited a large interest and more than 7000 applications were received for the initial 26 posts advertised. First staff arrived in the second half of 1995 and by the end of 1996, 50 people were working at the EEA's premises, situated in the centre of Copenhagen. The Agency's 1996 budget was 14,5 million ECU (MECU).

The goal of the European Environment Agency is to provide objective, reliable and comparable information for those concerned with framing and implementing European and national environmental policy, and for the public. This must be done using existing data and information, building on and improving existing capacities in Member States and European institutions.

The work of the EEA is based on the activity of the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET). The EIONET includes 8 European Topic Centres (with 65 ETC-partners), 18 National Focal Points, and 512 Main Component Elements (of which 131 are National Reference Centres). The Agency furthermore purchases expertise for projects from all over Europe, whenever necessary..

Supported by the EIONET, the Agency also has to provide the necessary guidelines and technical specifications so that future information is reliable, consistent, comparable and efficient. The products must be targeted to be used directly, address priority questions, and they must be produced efficiently.

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Preface



Domingo
Jiménez-Beltrán
Executive Director, EEA

I hereby have the pleasure, as Executive Director, to forward the third annual report of the European Environment Agency to the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States, in accordance with EC Regulation 1210/90. The report shows through the results achieved in '96, the role that the Agency can play by providing accessible information for policy makers and the public, as required by the Regulation.

1996 was the second operational year of the EEA, when most staff were recruited. The Agency started officially in November 1994, and most staff was recruited in late '95 and early '96.

1996 has therefore been a year of consolidation and a year for building up the EIONET - the European Environment Information and Observation Network. Much environmental information resides at national and regional levels and a major objective of the Agency is to help establish and co-ordinate the EIONET. The 1996 Annual Work Programme was ambitious and the implementation has been done by a big effort from staff, from the players in the EIONET - the National Focal Points, units in the national networks and in particular the European Topic Centres.

1996 has been mostly dedicated to consolidate the basis - to ensure that the data and information bases on a wide range of topics are being built

as one European information system, enabling to develop the trends and assessments needed by the policy makers in Europe. The DPSIR approach - Driving forces, Pressures, State, Impacts and Responses - has been used as the framework for EEA assessments and related basic information, enabling the Agency to focus on information needs of direct use to EEA's stakeholders in developing their political responses.

Many reports and data bases are in the pipeline at the end of the year and will be published in paper and in electronic form in 1997. Those reports and databases cover both the state and trends of the environment, the development of environmental monitoring in Europe so as to deliver comparable and reliable data and information; assessments of policy instruments and processing, and making existing information accessible to user groups throughout Europe.

But 1996 has also been a year for preparing for assessment and annual reporting on a range of topics, that will also feed into the coming triennial EU and Pan-European reports in 1998. For the triennial reports, content and process have been defined, building blocks are being published and more inputs are being developed. Simultaneously, demands from the main users on certain topics have been satisfied through reports on ozone episodes, air emissions, green taxes,

climate change etc.

In 1996, the Agency worked on the whole range of tasks, set out in EC Regulation 1210/90, with as a clear priority using 60% of its resources for the development of the foundations of the EIONET and for the development of European networks, databases and information on inland waters, air quality, nature, marine and coastal environment, land cover, air emissions, soil and the catalogue of data sources. The assessment tasks set out in the Regulation have started and for those tasks considerable growth is foreseen in the years to come to fully meet the information needs as set out in the present Regulation.

1997 will be the year during which the EEA's founding Regulation will be evaluated and when it will be decided whether additional tasks should be given to the Agency. 1997 will also be the year wherein the link between the EEA Work programme and the environmental political agenda in Europe will have to be strengthened. The review of the Multi-annual Work Programme will be undertaken in dialogue with the users in order to support the policy makers to the maximum in the coming years through delivering information of direct use for framing and implementing environment policies, including integration of environmental issues into all other policies. We now have the basis for helping the Community Institutions and the Member States to add European value to the national systems and to put information to work for the benefit of the environment.

Let me finish by thanking all the personnel of the Agency for the devoted and professional way in which they contributed to the 1996 achievements, as well as all our partners in the national information systems, in particular the National Focal Points and the European Topic Centres. They have all contributed to the work of the Agency in an efficient and decisive way. I should also like to thank the members of the Management Board and the Scientific Committee, the Commission services (in particular DG-XI), EUROSTAT, the Joint Research Centre, the Office of Official Publications, and the Translation Centre. We'll need your continued support throughout 1997 and beyond.

Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán
Executive Director, EEA
Copenhagen
January 1997



Foreword by the Chairman of the EEA Management Board



F A (Derek) Osborn
Chairman
EEA Management Board

In 1996, the Agency settled into its stride, making visible progress in its mission to produce timely, relevant and reliable information to support the policy process in Europe. It is obvious to all who go to Copenhagen, that the Executive Director and his team are driving themselves extremely hard - perhaps too hard for their own good!

But the tangible enthusiasm of the staff, the equal commitment of their EIONET partners, and the quality and quantity of the output, are making it a very worthwhile endeavour. The determination of all those within the EEA partnership network to work together on improving environmental information is an excellent example of building European co-operation around common interests.

At the institutional level, the Agency has continued to maintain close links with the Commission (DG XI in particular), with the Parliament, and with the Council of Ministers, all of whom have given strong support and helpful guidance from time to time.

During 1996, the Executive Director and I began to build links with other Directorates-General in Brussels so as to facilitate the integration of the environment into sectors such as Transport, Agriculture, and Energy. We hope that such activity will become more important in the Agency's future work, reflecting the integration objective of the European Commission's Fifth Environmental Action Programme.

In 1996, the Agency produced significant reports in a number of key areas including Water, Air Quality, the Arctic Environment, and Environment and Health. The Environment and Health report was important in building new links with the WHO, so as to achieve an integrated assessment across these two important issues.

The Agency also produced a report on a more controversial subject, in response to a request from the European Parliament: "Environmental Taxes: Implementation and Environmental Effectiveness". This report provided a short, but detailed and accessible evaluation of the use and effectiveness of environmental taxes in the countries of the EU. However, there were some who thought that the Agency went too far in making some recommendations on policy in its conclusions. My own view for the future is, that the Agency should meet the challenge of the Regulation, which is to provide information so

that policy makers can "assess" and "evaluate... measures to protect the environment", but that it should do so with great care, consulting widely, and concentrating on pre-sending information about the effectiveness of measures.

As we look forward to 1997, three key challenges stand out.

First, the Agency has to address again its core task of overall reporting on the state of the environment. Our first works in this area were the Dobbris assessment of the state of the pan-European environment, and the report on the environment for the Review of the European Union's Fifth Environmental Action Programme, both published in 1995. We are due to report again both to the wider European Conference at Aarhus, and for the EU during 1998, and most of the work will have to be done during 1997.

A second key task will be the further development of co-operation with countries outside the Union, and particularly with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

During 1996, the Agency established regular working relations with colleagues in the PHARE countries, who have now asked that this co-operation be formalised further by admitting their countries to full membership of the Agency under the provisions of Article 19 of the Regulation.

Negotiations on this will be for the Commission to handle, but the Agency has indicated that for its part it will be very glad to welcome the central and eastern countries into full membership.

Relationships with Mediterranean countries outside the EU will also need careful attention during 1997, particularly in the context of the preparation of the report for the Aarhus conference.

The third major challenge during 1997 will be the review of the 1990 Regulation under which the European Environment Agency operates.

The Agency itself does not, at this comparatively early stage in its life, wish to take on substantial additional work beyond its core tasks of EIONET development and the provision of objective, reliable and comparable information at European level.

The Agency has made a good start at establishing the framework for this, and in identifying where

information needs improving. However, much remains to be done, and even when the networks and data flows are more securely established, the continuing task of monitoring and reporting will be sufficient to keep the Agency well occupied. The Regulation itself is comprehensive and appropriate, and does not need substantial revision (see: Annex 10).

It would of course be possible in principle to add other tasks at an appropriate time. But it would be unwise to do this if the new tasks distracted the Agency from its core information task, or still worse if any new tasks were perceived to compromise the objectivity of its work. For example, the promotion of eco-labelling and of environmentally friendly technologies (both mentioned in Article 20 as possible extra functions for the Agency) do not seem a very good fit with the Agency's core tasks, or with the skills and capacities of the present staff in Copenhagen.

During 1996, the Executive Director and I have had a number of contacts with the Commission, the European Parliament and others about the Agency's role in the context of the Commission's Communication on Implementing Community Environmental Law (COM (96) 500 final). We agreed with the Commission's assessment that it would not be appropriate to seek to give the Agency any direct role in inspecting plants or enforcing compliance with Community legislation within Member States.

We did agree however with the Commission's view that steady progress on our core task of improving environmental information throughout the Union would assist in achieving better enforcement since it would show over time where environmental conditions are failing to improve, or are deteriorating. To strengthen this role, we have suggested that it might be useful to consider giving the Agency a specific duty to undertake periodic quality assurance reviews of the monitoring arrangements in individual Member States and to make recommendations to them as to how their monitoring systems might

be improved and made more comparable on a European basis.

There are a few other areas where it seems to us that the Regulation might be updated to facilitate the smooth functioning of the Agency, such as:

- The scope and time-tabling of the periodic reports on the state of the environment might be clarified;
- The Agency might be specifically asked to produce reports summarising relevant information for each new proposal from the Commission;
- The roles and duties of the Agency and the Commission under the various Reporting Directives might be clarified;
- The general purpose and scope of topic centres and the requirement for unanimity in their designation might be reconsidered.

The Agency and its Management Board look forward to a constructive dialogue with the European Institutions on all these matters and on any other specific proposals for amending the Regulation that may emerge from the 1997 review.

F. A. (Derek) Osborn
Chairman
EEA Management Board
January 1997





1. Achievements in 1996

The mission of the European Environment Agency (EEA) is to deliver timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public to support the development and implementation of environmental policies in the European Union and in the Member States.

1995 was the year of development of the EEA and 1996 the first full year of establishing operations. 1997 will be the first year of full production.

Main achievements in 1996 were: issuing reports on Environment and Health, the Arctic environment, Environmental taxes and charges and Climate change, publishing the 1994 CORINAIR emissions inventory covering 19 countries and delivering technical support to the Commission's annual ozone report. The Agency also distributed 9 topic reports produced by the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) on water, air and nature, and a guidebook for Atmospheric Emission Inventory. In 1996, the EEA homepage on the World Wide Web was used extensively by the Agency to ensure external access to EEA deliverables. This communication channel has been well received, reaching more than 140,000 readers every month. Other important milestones include significant progress in the development of the EIONET, strongly supported by the activities in the European Topic

Centres (ETCs) contracted by the EEA, and the signing of the contract for the implementation of EIONET Information Technology infrastructure, funded by the Commission's IDA programme.

The EEA has in 1996 progressed the production of the 1998 reports on Europe's Environment and embarked on an intensified co-operation with the countries in Central and Eastern Europe, to be included in the report. The Agency's work related to Central and Eastern Europe is being undertaken in close collaboration with the PHARE programme. In co-operation with the Joint Research Centre, activities with the ETCs and in Integrated Environmental Assessment progressed as did co-operation with EUROSTAT, also to be used in the production of the major 1998 reports on Europe's Environment.

A notable number of reports were produced in 1996 in draft form and will, after review and final editing be issued in 1997.



2. Information on EEA - Organisation, Finance and Work Programme



Environment Commissioner Ritt Bjerregaard visits the EEA

Photo: Jacob Ljørring

The European Environment Agency and the related European Environmental Information and Observation Network (EIONET) were conceived to provide information - to screen, evaluate, validate, and process data and information pertinent to the environment to transform this into efficient information principally for the European Union Institutions and the Member States, and also for the general public at large. The use of existing data and information, and the improvement of existing capacities in Member States and other European institutions to produce reliable and efficient data and information is, without doubt, the main goal of the European Environment Agency. Improved information about, as well as analyses and assessment of the environment results in improved surveillance of adequacy and efficiency of EU environmental legislation.

It is, however, important to stress that the Agency deals with EUROPEAN environmental information - more particularly - on the basis of the information which exists and which will be developed under the national systems in the years to come.

The European Environment Agency itself is a small, compact organisation situated in the centre of Copenhagen - by the end of 1996 it had 61 persons working on its premises. The total budget for 1996 was 14.5 MECU. The budget for 1997 is 16.7 MECU.

Despite the small size of the Agency, its full capacity includes the activities of the EIONET - the European Environmental Information and Observation Network. The EIONET configuration was reviewed. EIONET consists now of 18 National Focal Points (NFPs), 8 European Topic Centres (ETCs) with 65 ETC-Partners and 512 Main Component Elements (MCEs) of which 131 are National Reference Centres (NRCs). This comes to a grand total of 603 EIONET elements.

The European Topic Centres (ETCs) are funded from the EEA budget, and the Agency furthermore purchases expertise from all over Europe for projects. Approximately 50% of the budget is used for the European Topic Centres and the additional expertise purchased - 50% are costs for running the Agency in Copenhagen, including offices, operational expenses, salaries, meetings, etc. Thus, the Agency and the EIONET are constructed to add value to existing information at the lowest possible cost.

The organisation of the EEA is project-oriented to execute the projects as defined in the Work Programme. The EEA organigram encompasses

the Executive Director assisted by an executive office, an administration department and three operational programmes: Monitoring & Databases, Analysis & Integrated Assessment, and the development of the Operational base, Infrastructure, Publications & Information. (see Annex 1).

The Management Board of the EEA is composed of one member from each of the 15 Member States of the EU, one member from Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway respectively (members of the Agency since 1995), two members from the European Commission and two members designated by the European Parliament. (see Annex 4). The Management Board met three times during 1996.

The Scientific Committee is the advisory body on scientific matters for the Management Board and also advises the Executive Director on staff appointments. In 1996, the Committee comprised 9 members and 4 alternates. The Scientific Committee met three times during 1996 (see: Annex 5).

The Work Programme is the main management tool of the Agency - it allows full transparency of the work of the Agency and the EIONET, thereby allowing Member States to participate fully in the work. This transparency also allows the users of the products and services delivered to make full use of the deliverables, and express their requests for the following years. The Information Strategy provides a framework of goals, priorities and ways of working that links together the work programmes (Annual and Multi-Annual) with the staff & partner organisations involved in the activities and products of the EEA 'house' (see: 'House' Diagram).

In addition to the formal relationship and exchange of information with the EU Institutions and Member States, a dialogue with other potential users, European industrial federations, trade-unions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), has begun. This is an ongoing process, feeding into the development of criteria for priority setting. Throughout 1996, the EEA received views and requests in writing, and through formal and informal consultations with a wide variety of such potential users.

The Work Programme covers to some extent the whole range of topics laid down in the Agency's founding Regulation (see: Annex 10). It is the basis to ensure links between projects and a fully

integrated response to the requirements of the Regulation. The approach is to define projects as building blocks to serve the development and production of environmental information which is a synthesis of available information, and information which is comparable, problem oriented and policy relevant.

As a result, products and services will be relying on the mutually reinforcing results of projects across the spectrum of the Agency's activities. The integrated framework developed for the Multi Annual Work Programme (MAWP) constitutes - inter alia - the basis for developing capacities for environmental forecasting techniques, so that adequate preventive measures can be taken in good time.

The Multi Annual Work Programme (1994-1999) has 93 projects divided into 10 programme areas. This Multi Annual Work Programme is executed through Annual Work Programmes, adopted each year.

The framework for the MAWP and the first two Annual Work Programmes have proved to be effective tools in the development of the Agency's work. EEA and EIONET have been able to take on board a majority of the projects planned for 1994-95 and, as foreseen in the 1994-95 Work Programme, implementation of the selected 10 remaining projects were scheduled to start in 1996 (G1 - Analysis of comparability and reliability, needs for guidelines and standards; G4 - Guidelines for evaluating costs of environmental damage and policy responses; MA4 - Ambient noise levels and exposure; SW1 - Emissions to water - general approach and assessment; SS1 - Emissions to land and soil - general approach and assessment; IAP1 - Identification of need and feasibility of complementary analyses for specific problems; SC1 - Development of environmental scenarios & tools for prediction & analysis of trends, and IC1 - Policy instruments - analysis of applications and trends).

The 1996 Annual Work Programme was adopted by the Management Board at its twelfth meeting on 19 December 1995, following receipt of the opinions of the Scientific Committee and the European Commission. It presents a total of 57 projects. Four of these projects are introduced directly from the Multi Annual Work Programme to be started in 1996: MW 4 (European freshwater monitoring network and data-bases), MW5 (Water resources evaluation) partly initiated by the ETC on Inland Waters in 1995, plus G5

(Guidelines for developing indicators) and MS2 (Soil characteristics, monitoring and mapping). An important part of these projects has been executed with the assistance of the 7 European Topic Centres, established for priority areas: Inland Waters, Marine and Coastal Environment, Air Quality, Air Emissions, Nature Conservation, Land Cover and Catalogue of Data Sources. The EEA has launched its 8th ETC (Soil) during 1996.

The main priorities in 1996 - in line with the priorities established in the 1994-95 Annual Work Programme - were:

- to continue and further develop projects in programme 2 (periodical reports), programme 4 (media-oriented monitoring), programme 5 (source-oriented monitoring) and programme 9 (capacity building of EEA and EIONET);
- to follow-up on scoping studies in programme 1 (dissemination and pooling of information), programme 3 (guidelines for reports), programme 6 (integrated environmental assessment), programme 7 (scenario's and prospective analyses for environmental improvement) and partly in programme 10 (exchange and dissemination of information);
- to perform scoping studies in programme 8 (instruments and challenges for environmental policy) and programme 10 (exchange and dissemination of information).

The 1997 Annual Work Programme was adopted by the Management Board at its 15th meeting on 12 December 1996.



3. Highlights of '96



3.1 Development of the EIONET - the European Environment Information and Observation Network

The European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) are created as one organism through EC Regulation 1210/90 (see: Annex 10).

Activities in the EEA therefore in most cases involve action in the national networks - aiming at improving network activities to help deliver objective, reliable and comparable information on the environment in Europe to meet the EEA objective as set down in the Regulation.

Practice has shown that EIONET has evolved to have several inter-linked building blocks/aspects namely:

- Organisation (functions, structures),
- Co-operation/Co-ordination (working methods, procedures)
- Production (assessment, applications, tools),
- Products/Services (information dissemination/access)
- Information Technology and Facilities (hardware, software, telematics, basic tools)

For each of these building blocks the different elements of EIONET have special responsibilities, i.e. the National Focal Points (NFPs) for the national networks and the link to EIONET, i.e. the European Topic Centres (ETCs) for the work on specific projects and support to EEA and EIONET, and the EEA itself for the overall co-ordination and management at Community level.

3.1.1 Main Achievements by EEA Organisations

The EIONET configuration was reviewed. EIONET consists now of 18 NFPs (Annex 7), 8 ETCs with 65 ETC-Partners (Annex 6) and 512 MCEs (of which 131 are NRCs). This comes to 603 EIONET-elements. A report was launched on the state of national parts of EIONET which will be published early 1997. An ETC for Soil was designated. In total, from the EEA work programme 23 Projects were contracted to the eight ETCs. The Technical Annexes for all ETCs were harmonised to improve the focus and direction of their work in particular their relations with the EEA, EIONET and other main clients.

Co-ordination/Co-operation

The National Focal Point/EIONET Group ¹⁾ is

fully operational, meets three times per year and "assists" in preparation, implementation and follow-up of the Work Programme and in the development of EIONET". An internal EEA Reporting Task Force developed (and presented to the Management Board, Scientific Committee and NFP/EIONET Group) specifications of requirements for the state-of-the-environment-reports: (1) pan-European "Dobris+3 Assessment" and (2) "State of the Environment in the European Union" to be prepared by EEA and EIONET and published in 1998. The Information Technology and Telematics Advisory Group (ITTAG²) became fully operational. ITTAG has helped develop EEA's IT and telematics strategy including the specification for the EIONET Telematics Network to connect the EEA with NFPs and ETCs.

Memoranda of Understanding (or exchange of letters) were agreed with Eurostat, JRC, UNEP, UNECE and OECD to interlink work programmes and work-sharing in relevant areas.

A PHARE/EEA Launch Seminar was held to extend the work programme and connect organisations from the 13 PHARE countries to EIONET. Several Topic-Workshops were held to help finalise 1996/97 work plans for ETCs on Air Quality, Nature Conservation, Air Emissions, Inland Waters, CDS as well as further work on Forests and Waste. A First meeting of the Inter-regional Marine Forum was held to bring together various programmes on European Seas and help make better use of marine/coastal data and activities at the European level.

Products/Services

An EEA Library/Information Centre was established and an Eco-Kiosk CD-ROM demonstration software created. The first full operational year of EEA's Information Centre shows a total of more than 1500 requests for information. The EEA/EIONET Homepage (<http://www.eea.dk>) was further developed. It provides information on (and gives access to) EEA, its staff, reports and services and also provides links to other EIONET Homepages.

The EEA Newsletter is published every two months, distributed to over 3000 people and also available on the EEA Homepage. The first version of the EIONET Address Directory has been prepared on paper for distribution to NFPs and ETCs and is also available in electronic form (Web and soon in the CDS).

Information Technology and Facilities

The first phase of the EIONET Wide Area

¹ NFP/EIONET Group consists of National Focal Points (NFPs), European Topic Centre (ETC) Project Leaders, EEA staff and representatives of DGXI, Eurostat, JRC, Scientific Committee and EP nominees to the Management Board

² ITTAG consists of EEA staff and experts nominated by the member countries and ETCs

Telematics Network is currently being installed under DGIII/IDA programme funding and should be operational in April 1997. The expansion of the EIONET telematics network to the PHARE-countries was launched through a call for tender.

3.1.2 Main Achievements through ETCs Organisation

The organisation, structure and management of the ETCs (lead organisations and partners) reviewed in the light of the work to be done in 1996 and defined in technical annexes and technical work plans. The role and mandate of ETCs clarified. The current work can be quantified (not applicable for CDS) as percentages of each ETCs budget under five main activities:

This distribution depends on the work programme, the state of development of national activities and requirements at the European level (EU legislation and international conventions etc.). For example:

main activities in % of budget	AQ	AE	IW	MC	LC	NC	S
management/ad hoc support	12	18	21	20	13	30	14
support to national monitoring	25	28	17	0	68	15	38
databases - data collection & storage	21	21	14	32	3	35	7
information - summary & presentation of data		22	20	29	35	16	20 17
assessment - analysis & reporting of information	20	13	19	13	0	0	23

- (1) air quality, and
- (2) inland waters are relatively balanced across the five activities, although air quality benefits from well-developed inputs of data from national networks through air quality directives and exchange of information decisions while inland waters is developing a design for a European freshwater network to make more use of national monitoring,
- (3) air emissions work is weighted more to support national experts and databases at the expense of assessment due to the core importance of air emission inventories (databases) to many of the themes being assessed by others including ETC/AQ, ETC/IW, ETC/NC and ETC/MC,
- (4) marine and coastal has no activity in support of national monitoring since it is connecting to and building upon the work of the various marine conventions/programmes (to which the member countries contribute) and is currently focused on using and summarising data from these conventions/programmes,
- (5) land cover work is mainly in support of national teams preparing the land cover databases (partly funded by other Community programmes) and

no assessment activity is currently being carried out,

(6) nature conservation work is mainly focused on support to the Commission and member states on the completion of the Natura 2000 database and no assessment activity has yet been carried out,

(7) work on soil which started in late 1996 is focused towards support to develop national monitoring and make some use of existing data and information. (8) In addition, the CDS is to help interconnect EIONET through systems to provide an overview and easy access to the data, information, products and services developed in the EEA work programme and more widely across EIONET.

ETCs consolidated these efforts in 1996, to settle into their work plans, to build up an understanding of EEA requirements within the ETC consortia, to build the connections and understanding of national programmes, priorities and responsibilities and to develop practical

and efficient modes of operation and communication within each consortium and between the ETC and the national networks. Significant progress has been made, capacity and awareness is being built up, less use is being made of (general) questionnaires and more time is being spent on direct contact either through workshops or bilateral visits, the basic work-plans have been discussed and agreed and the first products published.

Production/Products/Services

A range of ETC products as EEA Topic Reports (including ETC Annual Summary Reports) and Guidebooks were published. Databases/information systems were made available on CD-ROM and on the EEA/ETC Homepages. Additionally to the Workshops mentioned in 3.6.1 and except from Annual Summary Reports the main products are (see also Annex 8):

- (1) ETC/Air Emissions prepared the (1) topic report Review Study on European Urban Emission Inventories, published (2) Corinair 1994 (first results) on EEA Homepage; under preparation



is (3) topic report Air Pollution in Europe and (4) Annual emission inventories for reporting under CLRTAP and UNFCCC.

(2) ETC/Air Quality prepared the reports (1) Exceedance of EU Ozone Threshold Values in 1995 and Summer 1996 for the Commission to submit to the October Environment Council (2) developed AIRBASE based on APIS/GIRAFE and under development are (3) FWD AQ Management Report and the topic report (4) Air Pollution in Europe (with ETC/AE).

ETC/CDS has developed software for accessing the Catalogue of Data Sources and general agreement for meta information standards in EIONET.

(4) ETC/Inland Waters finished the Topic reports: (1) Requirements for Water Monitoring (2) Surface Water Quality Monitoring (3) Surface Water Quantity Monitoring (4) Water Quality of Large Rivers (5) Network Design Summary Report and under development (6) Drinking Water Monograph (with WHO) and (7) Nutrients Monograph (with ETC/NC, MC).

(5) ETC/Land Cover, which was established in late 1995, contributed to Natural Resources CD-ROM; under development is a technical report called Technical Guide Volume 2.

(6) ETC/Nature Conservation gave (a) Support to DGXI and Member States on Natura 2000 (b) developed a Map of Ecological Regions and contributed to the Natural Resources CD-ROM; (c) under development is a topic report on an Information Strategy for Nature.

(7) ETC/Marine and Coastal Environment launched (1) First meeting of Inter-regional Forum; under development are (2) Thematic maps on European coastal waters and (3) a report on State and pressures concerning the Mediterranean Sea.

(8) ETC/Soil, which was designated in autumn 1996, is developing a topic report on Desertification in Europe.

(9) Waste: A Scoping Study was prepared on Waste Generation and Flows with a proposal for an ETC on Waste in 1997.

Information Technology and Facilities
ETCs participated in the definition of specifications for the EIONET Telematics Network to connect the EEA with NFPs and ETCs.

3.1.3 Main Achievements by Member Countries

Organisation, Co-operation/Co-ordination

There was a clarification on the role of National Focal Points (NFPs). A paper was produced by NFPs in June 1996.

Member countries give more responsibilities to elements of their national parts of EIONET. To make EIONET more manageable it was decided to focus on a subset of Main Component Elements as so-called National Reference Centres (NRCs) to play a role in technical co-ordination for a specific topic. The 18 countries nominated for 10 topics (8 ETC-topics plus Forests and Waste) in total 131 NRCs to cover 144 of the 180 possible contact points (80%). But there is still much to be done. Only for 94 of these contact points (52%) the NRC has been given full delegated responsibility to work directly with the relevant ETC. For the rest (48%) there is either no NRC or the NFP asked to be the contact to the relevant ETC (thus the NFP is the so called Primary Contact Point). In some countries (IRL, SP, NL) all topics are covered and all NFPs are Primary Contact Points, for some countries (FR, P, SWE) no National Reference Centre is Primary Contact Point.

Some NFPs increased resources. A report prepared in the frame of the Danish Support Programme to the Agency describes the administrative set-up and working methods of the 18 national networks as part of EIONET. This report also indicates that much remains to be done. However, for most of the countries the national resources devoted to the EEA work programme and the development of EIONET remain limited: (1) manpower within NFPs varies between 0.1 man-years/year in GR and LUX and 2.0 in B, DK with a median of 0.8 (2) NFP budgets vary between 26 kecu/year in LUX and 122 kecu/year in UK with a median of 48 kecu and (3) resources in individual NRCs for the 8 ETCs and the topic "forests" varied between 0.1 man years - in many cases - and 1.5 man years in FIN for topic nature (11 countries provided details on budget and 8 countries quantified manpower resources in NRCs).

NFPs progressed in the organisational development of national parts of EIONET. The report mentioned, and more recent information from NFPs, indicate that significant progress has been made. For example, 13 member countries have held meetings with the members of their network. Some countries have gone further. For example: (1) about half of the countries have workplans

for their NFPs; (2) Denmark and Ireland have workplans for their NRCs, and (3) Denmark and Norway have written agreements with their NRCs. (4) UK launched a scoping study on the realisation of their national part of EIONET. But much remains to be done. Each country is organised differently in terms of the relations between NFP, National Reference Centres (NRCs) and Main Component Elements (MCEs) and their links to EEA and ETCs, and most of the MCEs (inclusive the NRCs) are still very diverse in activity and connection to the EEA work programme. There is some evidence that member countries with autonomous or semi-autonomous regions (for example B, D, ESP, IT, UK) are having more difficulties in developing their national networks and hence their contributions to EIONET and the EEA work programme than those without.

The PHARE countries are currently nominating their top executives, NFPs and NRCs to participate in the EEA work programme.

Production, Products/Services

National Focal Points (NFPs) made progress in informing about EEA and EIONET activities. Most countries (10) have prepared reports on the development of their networks within EIONET and many (8) also distribute news-letters.

Some NFPs give open access to their national databases. But much remains to be done, because only 5 countries give more or less free access to environmental data and information. Especially in the 5 Scandinavian countries (DK, FIN, ICE, NOR, SWE) and 4 other member countries (AUS, LIECH, IRL, LUX) regional data are included in a kind of national information system. But for most of the other countries even the NFP does not have access to data bases located in other elements of the national network. In some cases the NFP does not even have an overview of existing data and information within its own country. To solve this problem some countries are introducing meta information systems. In some, but not all countries, there is a close co-operation on the CDS activities.

Some NFPs started to assist the EEA in the development of their information dissemination policy. It has been recognised by the Agency that the EIONET should be developed beyond its current configuration to include organisations which can assist in the dissemination of EEA products and services (libraries, press offices, publication departments, etc) and in environmental assessment and reporting. This will be explored further with NFPs in a pilot in early

1997.

Information Technology and Facilities

National Focal Points progressed in the technical development of the NFP unit. All have a PC and a fax in the NFP unit; most (except 2) have installed e-mail and most (except 3) have Internet connections/homepages to improve communications. 8 NFPs already have a Web-server installed.

NFPs make progress in connecting the national elements, physically. Especially in the 5 Scandinavian countries (DK, FIN, ICE, NOR, SWE) and 4 other member countries (AUS, LIECH, IRL, LUX) a kind of telematic network exists. But much remains to be done for the other countries.

3.2 EEA opens its door to Central and Eastern Europe

The 1995-1997 multicountry PHARE programme project "Co-operation of Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) with the EEA" was launched on 10 June 1996 at a meeting in Copenhagen that brought together more than 100 participants from the 13 PHARE countries, and representatives from the European Commission, the EEA and ETCs, UNEP and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC). Four experts from each of the priority fields of interest (air quality, air emissions, inland waters and networking & communications) were invited from each PHARE country, together with the National Focal Point.

The project, funded with 7 MECU from the EU's PHARE Programme during the period 1995-97, covers the extension of the EIONET (infrastructure developments), additional resources for extending the work of the ETCs by setting up corresponding Phare Topic Links (PTLs) in the PHARE countries, development of the PHARE CORINE Programme and its extension to the new PHARE countries, and the implementation of certain additional Agency projects, particularly those related to the development of the "Dobris+3" reporting process.

In order to support the implementation of this project, two experts and one technical assistant have been funded by PHARE to work in-house in the Agency. The team has already been selected through a call for tender run by PHARE, and started working at the EEA beginning October 1996.

For the EIONET extension, and for the setting up of the four Phare Topic Links on air quality, air emissions, inland waters and land cover, calls





for tender have been launched by the PHARE Programme in order to identify appropriate contractors and institutes in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) for implementing the work. Contracts are expected to be concluded by early 1997.

This project will support the strengthening of the co-operation process between CEECs and the EEA, contribute to the joint European effort for assessing the state of the environment and ensuring its conservation, reduce their contribution to European and global pollution, and help pave the way for the successful enlargement of the European Union.

In particular, this co-operation will directly contribute to the work leading from the last pan-European Environment Ministerial Conference held in Sofia, Bulgaria in October 1995, to the next pan-European Environment Ministerial Conference to be hosted by the Danish government, in May 1998.

3.3 Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook

On 22 March 1996, the European Environment Agency released a consolidated summary of Air Emissions for 1990 as part of a new Guidebook.

Road transport was responsible for 17% of European carbon dioxide (the main 'greenhouse gas') emissions and for 44% of Nitrogen Oxides (a major health hazard) in 1990, compared to 28% and 21% respectively for Power Plants. In addition, Power Plants are responsible for 54% of Sulphur Dioxide, one of the main 'acid rain' gases. Similarly comprehensive data for 1994 will be published shortly.

These are some of the findings presented in the 'Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook', Vol.1, produced by the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe and the EEA. (Available in a limited number of printed copies from the EEA; also available on CD-ROM).

The report provides a comprehensive guide to the state of the art for estimation of atmospheric emissions for such sources of pollution as power plants, refineries, incinerators, factories, vehicles, mines, offices, etc. For the first time, it brings together systematic structured guide-lines that have been developed to help reduce long range transboundary pollution (involved in 'acid rain', for example) and to reduce emissions of the

greenhouse gases involved in climate change.

1990 is a reference year for many International Conventions and Protocols, including the Climate Change Convention. It is therefore vital, to get national and European figures reliable and comparable, because progress in reduction will be measured against that reference.

The Guidebook is the result of a joint activity between the EMEP Task Force on Emission Inventories and CORINAIR experts from Europe, USA and Canada who produced the report in order to help national authorities, industry and others responsible for controlling atmospheric emissions to identify priorities and improve estimation methodology. The Guidebook covers several major pollutants and all main sources of emissions.

3.4 Environment and Health

Three significant environmental health issues: air pollution with suspended particles, the microbiological contamination of drinking water and road traffic accidents, were highlighted for urgent action in a report on 'Environment and Health' (EEA Environmental Monograph No.2) published on March 22, 1996 by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), European Centre for Environment and Health. These issues meet important criteria: each of these three hazards is a widespread problem that causes significant damage to the health of many people throughout Europe and all are amenable to co-ordinated action that would result in both improved environmental quality and health benefits within a short time. Delaying action will increase the damage and make these problems harder to solve in the future, concludes the report. It describes the harm caused by these three health hazards and lists goals and strategies for actions to reduce them, including fundamentally new transport policies that involve the reduction of the need for people's movement, the provision of good and accessible public transport and the design of improved cargo flows.

3.5 The Arctic Region - a "global warning" Area

Chemicals from Europe are turning up thousands of miles away amidst the ice, sediments and polar bears of the arctic region, according to "The State of the European Arctic Environment", EEA Environmental Monograph No.3 (edited by John Richard Hansen, Rasmus Hansson & Stefan Norris, and jointly published by the EEA and the

Norwegian Polar Institute).

“Very high levels of persistent organic contaminants and heavy metals are found in some animals and sediments”, said Olav Orheim, Director of the Norwegian Polar Institute, which produced the report for the EEA. The report was released at a press briefing on March 22, 1996, attended by EEA’s Executive Director Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán, Mr Orheim and Ms Berit Kvæven, from the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, who is also the Norwegian National Focal Point representative for the EEA.

The report shows that some areas, like the Kola Peninsula, are already seriously contaminated. Mortality rates, especially among children, are substantially higher in the most polluted regions such as North West Russia, due to the combination of environmental factors and socio-economic conditions.

3.6 Climate change in the European Union

The European Union is making progress in stabilising emissions of greenhouse gases. There is, however, considerable uncertainty whether the EU will meet the target of stabilisation of CO² emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. Current measures are insufficient to prevent a further increase in CO² emissions after 2000. Actions taken to date will not lead to full integration of environmental considerations into economic sectors or to sustainable development. If the EU wants to achieve its targets of avoiding adverse effects on health and ecosystems, an accelerated policy is needed. Substantial reductions of all green house gases are therefore needed.

These are the main conclusions of an assessment of the trends, state and outlook of the environmental theme climate change and the main related target sectors ‘energy’ and ‘transport’ in the European Union, as formulated in the report “Climate Change in the European Union” (Environmental Issues Series No.2) by the European Environment Agency, as requested by GLOBE EU (Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment) for its conference ‘Responding to Climate Change’ (6 September 1996, Linz, Austria).

The assessment is an update of the assessment reported by the EEA in “Environment in the European Union (1995); Report for the Review of the Fifth Environmental Action Programme”.

The EEA report was presented to the GLOBE conference by Gordon McInnes, EEA Programme Manager for Monitoring & Databases.

3.7 Green Taxes : effective to achieve environmental goals

Green taxes³ seem to be effective in achieving environmental goals and should be used more often.

A continuing increase in the use of environmental taxes can already be recognised over the last decade. However, there are political barriers to their implementation but these can be overcome by careful design and extensive consultation. These are some of the findings of a report on environmental taxes published by the European Environment Agency (EEA).

The findings are based on evaluation studies of 16 environmental taxes that have been identified and reviewed by the EEA. These taxes have been environmentally effective (achieving their environmental objectives) and they seem to have achieved such objectives at reasonable cost. Examples of particularly successful green taxes include those on sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in Sweden, on toxic waste in Baden-Württemberg/Germany, on water pollution in The Netherlands, and on the tax differentials on leaded fuel and ‘cleaner’ diesel fuel in Sweden.

Although the EU’s Fifth Environmental Action Programme (1992), “Towards Sustainability”, recommended the greater use of economic and fiscal measures for environmental purposes, there has been little progress since 1992 in the use of environmental taxes at the EU level. At national level, however, there has been a continuing increase in the use of environmental taxes over the last decade, with a particular acceleration over the last 5-6 years. This is mainly apparent in Scandinavia, but it is also noticeable in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Still, the overall use of environmental taxes as a percentage of total taxes is small (1.5 percent in 1993) and only slowly increasing. This figure does not, however, take into account energy-related taxes which had a share of 5.2 percent of total taxes in 1993 with a gradually increasing tendency.

These are the main conclusions of a report on environmental taxes (“Environmental Taxes: Implementation and Environmental Effectiveness”, EEA Environmental Issues Series no.1, Copenhagen 1996), published by the EEA. The

³ Green or environmental taxes are understood as taxes levied on environmentally damaging inputs, processes, products or emissions.





The Princes' Award 1996.

Photo: Jacob Ljørring

report was requested by the Committee on Environment, Health and Consumer Protection of the European Parliament (EP).

The report was presented by Maria Teresa Ribeiro (Project Manager for Scenario's, Instruments & Challenges) on the 3rd October 1996 at an international conference of representatives of parliamentary environment committees from EU Member States, as well as members of the EP/Environment Committee. The conference was organised by the Environment and Regional Planning Committee of the Danish Parliament (Folketing). The EEA report provides an overview of the main issues involved in environmental taxes, with a particular focus on their environmental effectiveness and on the political barriers to their implementation and options of reducing them. It also emphasises the value of non-energy taxes.

3.8 The Princes' Award 1996: The first European Prize for the best audiovisuals on Europe's Environment

On 5 June 1996 (World Environment Day), the European Environment Agency organised The Princes' Award 1996 in the Town hall of the City of Copenhagen.

The 200 guests attending The Princes' Award 1996, were welcomed to the event by the Lord Mayor of the City of Copenhagen, Mr Jens Kramer Mikkelsen. Both Derek Osborn, Chairman of EEA's Management Board and Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán, EEA's Executive Director, thanked the City of Copenhagen and the other sponsors for their support to make The Princes' Award a success.

The Princes' Award 1996 event started with a lively Round table discussion on European environmental policy issues, mediated by Wouter van Dieren, Member of the Club of Rome. Participants in the Round table were: Ritt Bjerregaard, European Commissioner for Environment and Nuclear Safety; Svend Auken, Minister for Environment and Energy, Denmark; Lone Dybkjær, MEP, Rapporteur for the Review of the EC's Fifth Environmental Action Programme; Laurens-Jan Brinkhorst, MEP, Rapporteur for the 1997 EU budget; Claude Fussler, DOW-Europe, President of European Partners for the Environment (EPE); Louise Gale, Greenpeace International, European Unit; and Domingo Jiménez-Beltrán.

The actual Princes' Award 1996 ceremony started at 5 P.M. with the arrival of the two patrons of the Award, HRH Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and

HRH Crown Prince Felipe of Spain. The Chairman of The Princes' Award Jury, Ritt Bjerregaard, read out the Jury report and announced the 8 nominees, in 3 categories: Documentary, Fiction/Shows and Multi-Media/CD-ROM.

The nominees in the category "Documentary" were: Carl A. Fechner (Focus Film/ZDF, Germany) with "Das jüngste Gericht", Lars Mortensen (TV2, Denmark) with "Wheel of Hormones" and Dmitry Sidorov (ECAT, St Petersburg; Russia) with "Première of an Annual Performance". The winner in the category "Documentary" was: Dmitry Sidorov with "Première of an Annual Performance".

The nominees in the category "Fiction/Shows" were: Frédérique Chabaud (Arte/Geie Communications, France) with "Après Nous le Déluge", Emanuel Hägglund (Gluggen Film and Video Production/Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Sweden) with "Please bring your life-jacket!", and Ignacio Rodrigo Salazar (SPA/TVE, Spain) with "Raiders of the Lost Rubbish - The Fantastic World of Cubi". The winner in the category "Fiction/Shows" was: Emanuel Hägglund with "Please bring your life-jacket!"

The nominees in the category "Multi-Media/CD-ROM" were: Jari Mutanen (South Savo Environment Centre, Finland) with "Natura" and Svein Tveitdal (GRID Arendal/ UNEP/ Norwegian Ministry of Environment, Norway) with "State of the Environment: Norway 1995". The winner in the category "Multi-Media/CD-ROM" was: Jari Mutanen with "Natura".

The total number of entries for The Princes' Award 1996 was 66, 8 of which were ineligible. The 66 entries came from 17 European countries, i.e.: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, FYROM, The Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The continuity of The Princes' Award will be ensured by The Princes' Award Foundation, which has been set up in January 1997. The Princes' Award 1997 will take place on 5 June 1997 in Copenhagen. Please consult EEA's homepage on the Internet (<http://www.eea.dk/>) for details about participation.

3.9 European Award for "Europe's Environment: The Dobris Assessment"

The Awards Committee of the European Information Association (EIA) has awarded the

Agency's publication "Europe's Environment: The Dobris Assessment" first place in the Official category of the Association's 1995 Awards for European Information Sources.

The Awards were set up in 1991, to recognise best examples from the large number of publications produced by EU institutions and bodies. The aim of the Awards is to raise the overall standard of material about and from the EU and increase awareness of new publications amongst EIA members.

Established in 1991, the European Information Association is an international body of information specialists concerned with developing, co-ordinating and improving the provision of information on the European Union. Members include public, academic and government libraries, information units of various professional and pressure groups, European Documentation Centres, Euro Info Centres, local authorities, publishers, companies and law firms.

The Association also plays a major role in improving the provision of EU information through lobbying and its own publications.

The prestigious EIA Awards for Information Sources are presented annually to encourage better quality printed and electronic sources. In 1994, the Official Category Award was given to the Commission Representation in London (for their excellent fact-sheets), and in 1993 this Award was won by EUROSTAT, for its "Portrait of the Regions" publication.

On 26 February 1996, David Stanners, EEA's Programme Manager for Integrated Assessment and Prospective Analysis and Professor Philippe Bourdeau, Chairman of the EEA's Scientific Committee, the two co-editors of "Europe's Environment: The Dobris Assessment", received the EIA Award at the Association's Annual General Meeting in London.

3.10 EEA's Homepage: More than 140,000 accesses/month!

The European Environment Agency has had its World Wide Web service available on the Internet since 13 November 1995, when the President of the European Commission, Mr Jacques Santer, officially opened it during an official visit to the Agency. Since June 1996, the number of people visiting the EEA homepage has rapidly risen, to reach the magic number of 100,000 accesses/month by the end of September. Statistics show

that the number of homepage visits is still on the rise: sometimes, 6,000 accesses/day are registered! At the end of November the number was 140,000 accesses/month!

Highlights in November were digital versions of the complete Green Taxes report and the first of a series of ETC reports (Air Quality, Air Emissions, Nature Conservation and Inland Waters).

Furthermore, there are now several translations of documents on the EEA homepage, so check it out and read documents in your own mother tongue!

The EEA homepage can be found at: <http://www.eea.dk/>.



EEA's Homepage



4. Towards 1997 - and beyond



1997 will be an important year for the Agency as EC Regulation 1210/90 - setting up the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) - will be reviewed in the course of that year, according to article 20 of the Regulation (see: Annex 10). The EEA is quite satisfied with its founding Regulation: experience since November 1993 has shown that the scope of EC Regulation 1210/90 is wide enough for the Agency to undertake all the activities deemed necessary to provide the EU Institutions, the Member States as well as the general public with objective, reliable and comparable information on state and trends concerning Europe's environment, as well as to support the policy makers to the maximum in the coming years through delivering information of direct use for framing and implementing environment policies.

The challenge of fully developing EIONET will continue in 1997 and beyond. 1997 will also be the year wherein direct co-operation with countries beyond the EEA will be implemented through funding from the European Commission's PHARE programme and eventually from TACIS. This assistance will be important for the Agency in helping it to deliver one of its key objectives in 1997, the preparation of the update of the Dobbris Assessment in time for the Århus Ministerial conference, in May 1998. Also of key importance in 1997 is the work to develop the 1998 EU State of the Environment Report. Co-operation with the Joint Research Centre on aspects related to Integrated Environmental Assessment, and with EUROSTAT on socio-economic aspects will be essential in helping the Agency meet these objectives.

The 1997 work programme builds on the

achievements of 1996. 1997 activities will be mostly devoted to:

- finalising the drafts of the two triennial reports on the environment in Europe and in the EU;
- developing annual environmental reporting based on indicators;
- establishing a routine for the operation of the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) as the basis for environmental information reporting in Europe;
- information support to future European policy initiatives - closely linked to the EU's Environment Action Plan, being developed in 1996/1997 following the review of the EU's 5th Environmental Action Programme (5EAP);
- technical support to the Commission and Member States in implementing the Reporting Directive.

Examples of priorities supporting EU initiatives include support to European Commission and Member State participation in international conventions etc.; support work on climate change policy (CO² and other greenhouse gases), acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone; support work on the EC Water Policy; support to NATURA 2000 and a nature reference database; support to the IPPC Directive, to the development of the EU's new Waste management policy, to the development of future Air Quality Directives and support to the integration of environmental considerations into all policy sectors. Activities will be carried out in

collaboration with the European Commission and EUROSTAT. Priorities, especially in assistance to Member States, are to support information exchange on the environment in the Arctic, and in the Mediterranean areas.

Key products and services expected in 1997 include monographs on landscapes, transport and health, groundwater, nutrients and drinking water; topic reports on waste, information strategy for nature, integrated assessment of air pollution, desertification, etc. Several handbooks and guidebooks will be issued. Also important for the future of the EEA and EIONET are the completion of ETC reviews, the review of the EEA-Regulation and the development of the second Multi-Annual Work Programme 1998-2002. A major part of 1997 activities in EEA and the EIONET will be devoted to the key products for 1998 - reports on Europe's environment and the first European Environment Indicator report.

The EEA budget for 1997 is 16,7 MECU, providing an operational budget of 8,350 MECU for expert support to activities defined in the 59 projects in the 1997 Work Programme. 8,350 MECU is for EEA staff, infrastructure, administration, translations, expert meetings etc. and will allow to recruit a few more essential members of staff in 1997. The operational budget is allocated to the 10 programme areas in the Work Programme.

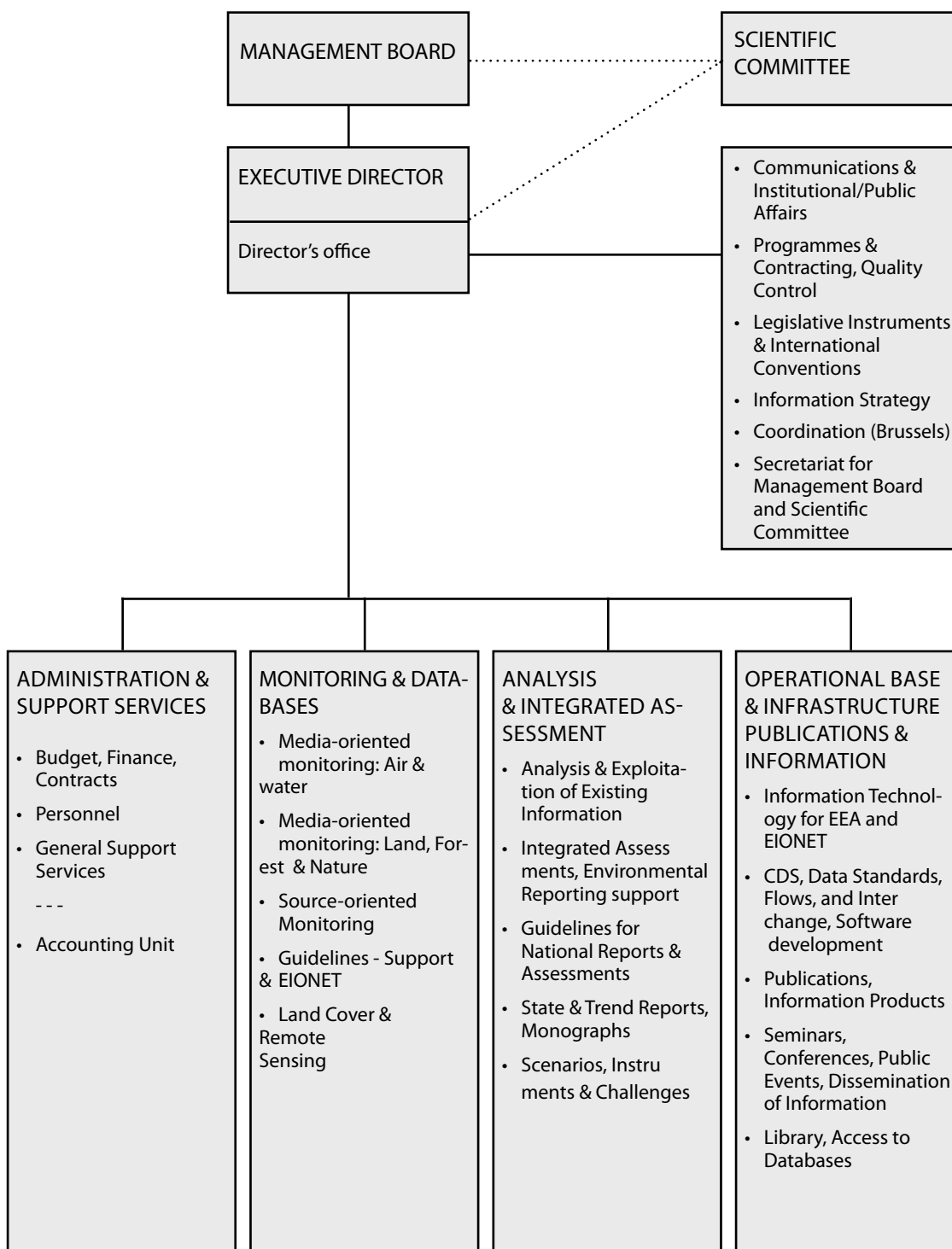
The EEA uses an integrated approach which is best described with the framework of DPSIR - a chain of causal links from Driving forces, over Pressures to States and Impacts, finally leading to Responses (see: Annex 9). The ten programme areas cover to different extents all steps in the chain. The first years of the Agency have seen priority given to pressures, states and impacts. In the coming years an increasing activity in driving forces and responses is foreseen.



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ANNEX 1: Organigram of the EEA



The organigram for the Agency contains 55 posts, 7-8 National Experts and 3 consultants to implement the PHARE programme, etc. During 1996, 54 of the 55 posts were filled or the post-holder nominated.

At the end of December 1996, 61 persons are working in the Agency, including 1 Executive Director, 4 Programme Managers, 16 Project Managers, 10 Support Posts, 14 Secretarial Posts etc., 7 National Experts and 9 auxiliaries and other external staff.

Personnel and tasks in EEA

The following list is a guide on personnel and distribution of tasks in the EEA at the end of 1996:

Domingo JIMÉNEZ-BELTRÁN, Executive Director

- Communications & Institutional Relations/Public Affairs: Ernst KLATTE, Project manager
- Programming, quality control and accounts alternate: Jytte KELDBORG, Project manager
- Legislative Instruments, International Programmes and Conventions: José Luis SALAZAR, Project manager
- Information Strategy: David GEE, Project manager
- Coordination (Brussels): Josiane RIVIERE, Project manager
- Management Board & Scientific Committee Secretariat: Cécile DE ROOSE, Officer

1. State of the environment monitoring and data bases

Gordon MCINNES, Programme manager

- Media-oriented monitoring 1: Niels THYSSEN, Project manager
Group deputy, ETC/Inland Water
- Media-oriented monitoring: Evangelos PAPATHANASSIOU, National Expert
ETC/Marine and Coastal Environment
- Media-oriented monitoring 2: Ulla PINBORG, Project manager
ETC/Nature Conservation, ETC/Catalogue of Data Sources (link)
- Source-oriented Monitoring: André JOL, Project manager
ETC/Air Emissions
- Monitoring Guidelines - Support & EIONET: Anna-Rita GENTILE, Project manager
EIONET (Data), ETC/Soil
- Waste: Anton AZKONA, National Expert
- Air Quality: Gabriel KIELLAND, National Expert
ETC/Air Quality
- EIONET Organisation: Rudolf HERLITZE, National Expert
ETC/Land Cover

2. Operational infrastructure publications and information

Jef MAES, Programme manager

- IT aspects of EEA and EIONET: Organisation, co-ordination and management: Hannu SAARENMAA, Project manager
- Catalogue of Data Sources, Data Standards and Interchange, Software development: Sigfús BJARNASON, Project manager
- System and Network Administration 1: Florus BOTH, Officer
- System and Network Administration 2: Jan BLIKI, Officer
- Publications & Products, Translations: Tarja PORKKA, Project Manager
- Library, Information Service: Albertus JANSEN, Officer
- Seminars, Conferences, Marketing of EEA's Products & Services:....., Project Manager

3. Integrated assessment prospective analysis

David STANNERS, Programme manager

- Analysis & Exploitation of Existing Information: Paolo MEOZZI, Project manager
Pooling and dissemination of information, handbooks, pool/clearinghouses
- State & Trend Reports, Monographs, Periodical reports on the State of the Environment: Ronan UHEL, Project manager
- Guidelines for National Reports and Assessments: Peter BOSCH, Project Manager
- Scenarios, Instruments & Challenges: Maria Teresa RIBEIRO, Project manager
- Scenario's and Instruments: Martin BÜCHELE, National Expert
- Integrated Environmental Assessment: Keimpe WIERINGA, National Expert
- Analysis & Exploitation of Existing Information: Ingvar ANDERSSON, National Expert

4. Personnel, Budget, Finance, Contracts, Support Services

Johan ÖRTENGREN, Programme manager

- Finance Manager:
- Budget: Anne-Marie CORDIE, Officer
(Tiles 1 and 2 of the budget)
- Contracts: Jimmy FLINDT, Officer
- Accounts: Farhat GUENDOZ, Accounting Officer
- Imprest accounts: Pascale GILSON, Officer
- Personnel: José SANCHEZ-PEREZ, Officer
- General Support: Domingo ZORILLA, Technician
Maintenance, Ancillary contracts, Office supplies

ANNEX 2: Finances

6.1 Resources

The budget for 1996, as approved by the Management Board, was 14,821,200 ECU, consisting of 14,500,000 ECU (EU contribution), 221,200 ECU (contribution from the EFTA countries - Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein - contribution), and 100,000 ECU other income.

adopted budget 1997 (KECU)

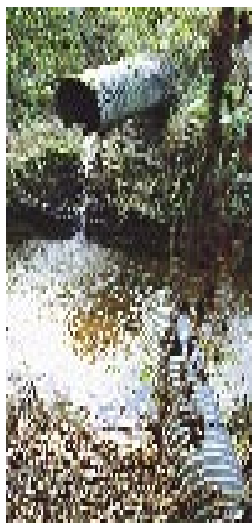
The actual budget in 1996, as well as the adopted budget for 1997 are presented below.

6.2 EEA budget 1996,

		1996	1997
		Actual Budget	Adopted budget
Title 1	staff	5,111	5,760
Title 2	administrative expenditure	2,450	2,590
Title 3	operational expenditure	7,260	8,350
Article 300	Dissemination and pooling of information and know how	200	175
Article 301	Reports on the state of the environment	750	800
Article 302	Guidelines for reports, assessments, data processing of special interest at European level	300	300
Article 303	Media oriented monitoring; assessment of the state and trends of the environment	2,310	2,750
Article 304	Source oriented monitoring	550	800
Article 305	Integrated environmental assessment - problems, areas and sectors	100	350
Article 306	Scenarios for environmental improvement	300	275
Article 307	New instruments and challenges for environment policy - development and implementation	50	150
Article 308	Capacity building in the functions of EEA and EIONET	1,800	1,750
Article 309	Exchange and dissemination of information - Publications, seminars, conferences and education	900	975
Grand Total		14,821	16,700



ANNEX 3: EEA Work Programme 1996 - overview by Programme Areas and



Projects in the Multi-Annual Work Programme 1994-1999 and their status in the 1996 Annual Work Programme.

The Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) consists of 10 Programme Areas - implemented in the three divisions in the EEA, each responsible for a Programme Group.

- Analysis and Integrated Assessment: Part I- Exploitation of existing information, reports and guidelines. Part II-Integrated assessments, scenarios and challenges.
- Monitoring and Databases.
- Operational base and Infrastructure, Publications and Information.

In the Annual Work Programme (AWP) 1994-95 most projects from the Multi-Annual Work Programme were included; some were postponed until later AWP's, and a number of projects were deferred for further analysis, revision and review of the MAWP after two years. (Information concerning 1994-95 Work Programme indicated in the notes.).

The continuity of the 64 projects in the 1994-95 Work Programme is the following: 53 are

continued as such (including IAR2 changed to MW7), 6 are continued at lower activity and merged with other projects (IAG2, IAP4, IAR1, IAR3, IAS1, CB9) and 6 were finished in 1995 (MW1-2, MA1, MN1, MS1, SA1 - mainly scoping subsequent work by ETCs.)

The AWP 1996 was adopted by the Management Board at its twelfth meeting on 19 December 1995, following receipt of the opinions of the Scientific Committee and the European Commission. The AWP 1996 presents a total of 57 projects. 19 of the 57 projects are to be executed by 7 European Topic Centres. 4 of the 57 projects are introduced directly from the Multi-Annual Work Programme to be started in 1996 - MW4-5 (partly initiated by the ETC on Inland Waters in 1995) plus G5 and MS2.

In the overview below, the complete list of projects in the Multi-Annual Work Programme is listed, and for each project its status in accordance with 1995 and 1996 activities is indicated: (finished 1995 or in 1996 AWP). The majority of the projects is ongoing from 1995. It is also indicated when a project is introduced in 1996 or is included, but merged with other projects.

Programme Group - ANALYSIS AND INTEGRATED ASSESSMENTS Part I: Exploitation of existing information, reports and guidelines

1. DISSEMINATION AND POOLING OF EXISTING INFORMATION AND KNOW-HOW

* D1	Strategy for dissemination and pooling of information and know-how	in 1996AWP
* D2	Handbooks on existing experiences	in 1996AWP
* D3	Pool of experiences on sustainable development	
- D4	Pool of experiences with EIA, BAT, eco-audits, labelling	in 1996AWP
- D5	Information dissemination on environment-employment	

2. PERIODICAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

* PR1	Publication of Europe's Environment	
* PR2	Development of products of Europe's Environment	in 1996AWP
* PR3	Development of monographs on Europe's Environment	in 1996AWP
* PR4	Triennial report on the state of the environment	in 1996AWP
* PR5	Reports in agreement with other institutions	in 1996AWP

3. GUIDELINES FOR REPORTS/ ASSESSMENTS/DATA PROCESSING OF SPECIAL INTEREST AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

* G1	Analysis of comparability and reliability, needs for guidelines and standards	in 1996AWP
* G2	Guidelines for reports on the state of the environment	in 1996AWP
* G3	Guidelines for drafting sustainable development reports	in 1996AWP
* G4	Guidelines for evaluating costs of environmental damage and policy responses	in 1996AWP
- G5	Guidelines for developing "green accounting" indicators	new in 1996AWP
- G6	Guidelines for evaluating socio-economic impacts of environmental/resource degradation	
- G7	Guidelines for developing programmes and projects for environmental infrastructure - technical and financial aspects (EIB)	

Programme Group - MONITORING AND DATABASES

4. MEDIA ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Water - Air - Nature - Soil

* MW1	Water resources - general approach to assessment	finished 1995
* MW2	Inventory of water resources monitoring networks	finished 1995
* MW3	Design of a freshwater water monitoring network	in 1996AWP
MW4	European freshwater monitoring network and databases -	new in 1996AWP
MW5	Water resources evaluation	new in 1996AWP
* MW6	Information on coastal and marine water quality	in 1996AWP
MW7	Coastal pressure and state indicators (former IAR2)	in 1996AWP
* MA1	Air Quality - general approach to assessment	finished 1995
* MA2	European air quality monitoring network and databases - establishment and maintenance	in 1996AWP
* MA3	Harmonisation in the use of models for ambient air quality and pollution dispersion/transport	in 1996AWP
* MA4	Ambient noise levels and exposure	in 1996AWP
* MN1	Nature protection - general approach to assessment	finished 1995
* MN2	State and trends of biodiversity in Europe	in 1996AWP
* MN3	Support to NATURA 2000 network	in 1996AWP
* MN4	Land cover - ecological monitoring	in 1996AWP
* MN5	Forest conditions - monitoring network and databases	in 1996AWP
* MS1	Soil quality and degradation - general approach	finished 1995
MS2	Soil characteristics, monitoring and mapping	new in 1996AWP
* MS3	Methodologies for inventories of contaminated sites	in 1996AWP

5. SOURCE ORIENTED MONITORING. ASSESSMENT OF PRESSURES.

* SG1	Common tools for emissions and waste integrated inventories	in 1996AWP
* SA1	Air emissions - general approach and assessment	finished 1995
* SA2	Air emissions inventories '90 and '94	in 1996AWP
* SW1	Emissions to water - general approach and assessment	in 1996AWP
SW2	Inventories on emissions to water	in 1996AWP
* SS1	Emissions to land and soil - general approach and assessment	in 1996AWP
SS2	Inventories on emissions to land and soil	
* SWS1	Waste generation and flows - general approach and assessment	in 1996AWP
SWS2	Waste - pilot projects for further assessments of inventories and analysis of main flows	
SWS3	Inventories and analysis on waste movements and transfers	





Programme Group - ANALYSIS AND INTEGRATED ASSESSMENTS

Part II: Integrated assessments, scenarios and challenges

6. INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - PROBLEMS, AREAS AND SECTORS

- * IAG1 The European environmental agenda: Highlights
- basis for identification and ranking of priorities _____ in 1996AWP
- * IAG2 Strategy for integrated environmental assessment _____ (in 1996AWP merged with IAG1)
- * IAP1 Identification of need and feasibility of complementary analyses for specific problems _in 1996AWP
- IAP2 Chemical pathways - references & pilot analyses _____
- IAP3 Natural cycles perturbances - references & pilot analyses _____
- * IAP4 Threats to human health _____ (in 1996AWP merged with PR3)
- * IAR1 Integrated assessment - urban areas _____
- * IAR2 Integrated assessment - coastal areas _____ (in 1996AWP as MW7)
- IAR3 Integrated assessment - rural and mountain areas _____ (in 1996AWP merged with PR3)
- * IAS1 Integrated assessment - economic sectors _____ (in 1996AWP merged with IAP1)

7. SCENARIOS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT _____

- * SC1 Development of environmental scenarios & tools for prediction & analysis of trends ____ in 1996AWP
- * SC2 Analyses of cases - air emission reduction scenarios _____ in 1996AWP
- SC3 Analyses of cases - life cycle evaluations of specific products and production processes_

8. INSTRUMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION _____

- * IC1 Policy instruments - analysis of applications and trends _____ in 1996AWP
- IC2 The precautionary principle - application _____
- IC3 Environmental liability - state and prospects _____
- IC4 "No regret strategies" - state and prospects _____
- IC5 International conventions - state and prospects _____
- IC6 Sustainable development in main economic sectors - state and trends _____
- IC7 Application of economic instruments - state and prospects _____
- IC8 Environment and health - facts and questions _____
- IC9 Technology prospects - technology and environment _____
- IC10 Environmentally best available technologies - state and prospects _____
- IC11 Environment and employment - state and prospects _____
- IC12 Environmental research and development - state and prospects _____
- IC13 Environment and trade _____

Programme Group - OPERATIONAL BASE & INFRASTRUCTURE,

9. CAPACITY BUILDING

* CB1	EEA information technology infrastructure	in 1996AWP
* CB2	EEA wide area network	in 1996AWP
* CB3	Data and information interchange	in 1996AWP
* CB4	Consistency of terminology	in 1996AWP
* CB5	Development of multilingual thesaurus	in 1996AWP
* CB6	Catalogues of data sources - EEA and EIONET	in 1996AWP
* CB7	Development of data models	in 1996AWP
* CB8	Development of software for EEA-CDS	in 1996AWP
* CB9	Interconnecting CDS's of EEA and EIONET	(in 1996AWP merged with CB8)
* CB10	Development of library and reference data bases	in 1996AWP
* CB11	Support to EU Reporting Directive	in 1996AWP
* CB12	Acquisition of basic data	in 1996AWP
* CB13	Work-share agreements	in 1996AWP
* CB14	Pre-press and publications	in 1996AWP
* CB15	Programming and quality control of the EEA products	in 1996AWP
* CB16	Reports and research for the Scientific Committee	in 1996AWP
* CB17	Reports and projects not foreseen - requested by EU Institutions	in 1996AWP

10. EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

* ED1	Publications, bulletins, catalogues, CD-ROM's (Datasets, multimedia), report series, etc.	in 1996AWP
ED2	Seminars, conferences and public information	
ED3	Fellowships at the EEA	
* ED4	Information exchange system with M.S./ EU / NGO's	in 1996AWP
* ED5	Promotion of external participation - marketing of the EEA	in 1996AWP

NOTES :

- * = included in Annual Work Programme 1994/95.
- = not adopted by Management Board on 26 - 27 July 1994 (to be considered in next review).
- = no symbol indicates that the project is adopted in the Multiannual Work Programme but not included in the 1994/95 Annual Work Programme.



ANNEX 4: EEA Management Board

As per 8 January 1997 the composition of the Management Board was as follows:

Member	Alternate
Austria <hr/> <p>Heinz Schreiber (Vice-Chairman) Director General Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Wien</p> <p>Tel: +43 1 515 220 & 1 51 522 1000 Fax: +43 1 515 221 003 E-mail: heinz.schreiber@bmu.gv.at</p> <hr/>	<hr/>
Belgium <hr/> <p>Daniel Rasse CELINE-IRCEL (Cellule Interrégionale de l'Environnement IBGE (Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement) Avenue de la Couronne, 310 B-1050 Brussels</p> <p>Tel: + 32 2 649 81 91 Fax: + 32 2 644 23 91 E-mail: celinairi@grafair.ihe.be</p> <hr/>	<hr/> <p>Theo De Ryck Inspector General Ministère de la Santé Publique et de l'Environnement Service Affaires Environnementales Cité Administrative de l'Etat-Quartier Vésale Boulevard Pachéco 19, bte 7, bureau n°V434 B-1010 Brussels</p> <p>Tel: +32 2 210 42 00 Fax: +32 2 210 48 52</p> <hr/>
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Mr Vygen has replaced Mr Vieregge during 1996, as the German member of the Management Board.



ANNEX 5: EEA Scientific Committee

As per 31 December 1996 the membership of the Scientific Committee was as follows:

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(*) Alternate

Prof. Louise Fresco and Prof. Bo Jansson were nominated on 12 December 1996 by the Management Board as members of the Scientific Committee.

During 1996, Prof. Germund Tyler, Lund University, Lund, Sweden, has resigned from his post as a member of the Scientific Committee.

ANNEX 6: EIONET - European Topic

The leading organisation and the partner organisations of the eight European Topic Centres (ETCs) are as follows:

European Topic Centre on Air Emissions (ETC/AEM)

UBA	Umweltbundesamt, Berlin,	Germany
UBA	Umweltbundesamt, Vienna,	Austria
CITEPA	Centre Interprofessionel Technique de la Pollution Atmosphérique, Paris,	France
PIC	Poseidon S.A. Industrial Consultants - Thessaloniki,	Greece
ENERO	European Network of Environmental Research Organisations including: RISØ National Laboratory - Roskilde, ENEA - Rome, TNO - Apeldorn, AEA Technology plc - Culham,	Denmark Italy The Netherlands United Kingdom

European Topic Centre on Air Quality (ETC/AQ)

RIVM	-Rijksinstituut voor volksgezondheid en milieuhygiene, Bilthoven,	The Netherlands
NOA	National Observatory of Athens, Athens,	Greece
DNMI	Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo,	Norway
NILU	Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Kjeller,	Norway

European Topic Centre on Catalogue of Data Sources (ETC/CDS)

NUM	Niedersächsisches Umweltministerium, Hannover,	Germany
ISEP	(Co-leader) International Society for Environmental Protection, Vienna,	Austria.
MUVIS	MUVIS Umweltsysteme, Vienna,	Austria
UDK-DC	Development Centre of UmweltDatenKatalog, Hannover,	Germany
UBA	Umweltbundesamt, Berlin,	Germany
LIPPKE&WAGNER	Dr. Lippke und Dr. Wagner GmbH, Berlin,	Germany
CNR	Centre Nationale de Recherche, Rome,	Italy
SABINI	Sabini Library Automation, Madrid,	Spain
TNO	TNO Beleidstudies en Advies, JA Delft,	The Netherlands

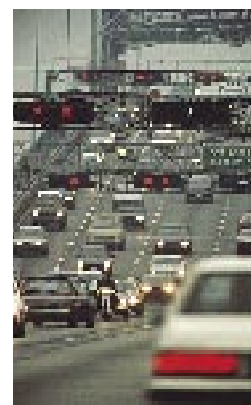
In addition an Advisory Committee comprised of members from Austria, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland is established.

European Topic Centre on Inland Waters (ETC/IW)

WRc plc	Water Research Centre, Medmenham,	United Kingdom
AWW	Austrian Working Group on Water c/o Umweltbundesamt, Vienna,	Austria
VMM	Vlaamse Milieumaatschappij, Erembodegem,	Belgium
NERI	National Environmental Research Institute, Silkeborg,	Denmark
IOWater	International Office for Water, Paris,	France
NIVA	Norwegian Institute for Water Research, Oslo,	Norway
INAG	Instituto da Agua, Lisbon,	Portugal
CEDEX	Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Obras Públicas, Madrid,	Spain

European Topic Centre on Land Cover (ETC/LC)

MDC	Environmental Satellite Data Centre - Kiruna,	Sweden
GEOSPACE	Geospace Beckel Satellitenbilddaten, Salzburg,	Austria
GIM	Geographic Information Management, Heverle,	Belgium
DIPS	Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science, Tjele,	Denmark
FEI	Finnish Environment Institute, Helsinki,	Finland
IFEN	Institut Francais de l'Environnement, Orleans,	France
StBA	Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, Germany	
HEMCO	Hellenic Mapping & Cadastral Organisation, Athens,	Greece
NRDC	Natural Resources Development Centre, Dublin,	Ireland
CI	Centro Interregionale, Rome,	Italy
G ² ERE	G ² ERE c/o Centre de Recherche Publique Henri Tudor, Steinsel,	Luxembourg
CNIG (co-leader)	Centro Nacional de Informação Geográfica, Lisbon,	Portugal
IGN	Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Madrid,	Spain
SC-DLO	Winand Staring Centre for Integrated Land, Soil & Water Research, Wageningen,	The Netherlands
ITE	Institute for Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood,	United Kingdom
JRC/SAI	European Commission's Joint Research Centre, Space Applications Institute, Ispra,	Italy



European Topic Centre on MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT (ETC/MC)

ENEA CRAM - Centro Ricerche Ambiente Marino, La Spezia,	Italy
IFREMER Institut Français pour l'Exploitation de la Mer, Plouzane,	France
NCMR National Centre for Marine Research, Athens,	Greece
NIVA Norwegian Institute for Water Research, Oslo,	Norway
LNEC Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Lisbon,	Portugal
RIKZ Rijkswaterstaat - Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee, Den Haag,	The Netherlands

European Topic Centre on NATURE CONSERVATION (ETC/NC)

MNHN - Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris,	France
NERI National Environmental Research Institute, Rønde,	Denmark
FEI Finnish Environment Institute, Helsinki,	Finland
BfN Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Bonn,	Germany
EKBY Greek Biotope Wetland Centre, Themi,	Greece
ANPA Agenzia Nazionale per l'Ambiente, Rome,	Italy
NINA Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Trondheim,	Norway
ISEGI Higher Institute for Statistics and Information Management, Lisbon,	Portugal
ICN Instituto de Conservacao de Natureza, Lisbon,	Portugal
MNCN Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid,	Spain
DG-CONA Direccion General de Conservacion de la Naturaleza, Madrid,	Spain
SEPA Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Stockholm,	Sweden
ITE Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood,	United Kingdom
JNCC Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough,	United Kingdom
ECNC European Centre for Nature Conservation, *)Tilburg,	The Netherlands

*) with affiliations to a.o WCMC, Cambridge, United Kingdom

European Topic Centre on SOIL (ETC/S)

CIDE (CISC) Centro de Investigaciones Sobre Desertificacion, Valencia,	Spain
UBA Umweltbundesamt, Vienna, Austria	
GEUS Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Copenhagen,	Denmark
INRA Institute National de la Recherche Agronomique, Olivet,	France
BGR Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften and Rohstoffe, Hannover,	Germany
ISM Institute of Soil Mapping and Classification, National Agricultural Research Foundation, Athens,	Greece
TEAGASC Agriculture and Food Development Authority, Johnstown Castle Research Centre, Wexford,	Ireland
SSLRC Soil Survey and Land Research Centre, Cranfield University, Bedford,	United Kingdom
JRC/EI European Commission's Joint Research Centre, Environment Institute,	Italy

European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET)

Distribution of EIONET- Elements per country (15.10.1996)

COUNTRY	TOTAL	NFPs	of which act also as NRC	MCEs	of which are NRC	of which are NCR and ETC-Part.	ETC Partners	ETCs
Austria	19	1		12	4		2	6
Belgium	38	1	x	35	3		2	
Denmark	77	1		71	8		5	
Finland	18	1	x	15	7	2	2	
France	45	1		38	9	1	5	1
Germany	36	1		27	6	1		2
Greece	28	1		21	4	3	6	
Iceland	12	1		11	6			
Ireland	44	1		41	9		2	
Italy	95	1		89	10		4	1
Liechtenstein	3	1	x	2	2			
Luxembourg	19	1		17	4		1	
Norway	23	1		17	9	2	5	
Portugal	21	1		15	4	4	5	
Spain	39	1		32	7	2	5	1
Sweden	22	1	x	19	4	1	1	1
The Netherlands	25	1		18	8	2	5	1
United Kingdom	39	1		32	5	2	5	1
					109	22		
EIONET total:	603	18		512	NRCs: 131		65	8

remarks: (1) some NRCs cover more than 1 topic, some topics are covered by more than 1 NRC

(2) ETC/LC and ETC/S have also JRC as ETC partner

ANNEX 7: EIONET - National Focal Points

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Changes during 1996: (1) Liechtenstein became member country;(2) New contact persons in Austria, Italy and Spain.



ANNEX 8: EEA Products & Services in



1. Dissemination and Pooling of Information

- Air and Health pamphlet in production with WHO to be published in January 1997
- Guidebook on "Environmental Management Systems" and the "Waste Water Treatment Manual" - peer reviews completed, now being developed into final version.
- Risk Assessment Guidebook - peer review completed, being prepared for launching on WWW early 1997.
- Air Emissions Guidebook on CD ROM completed - being prepared for publication
- Dobris on CD ROM in development - search tools now integrated, final version ready January 1997
- Two new activities contracted: Directory of data sources on CD ROM; User manual for "neural" networks for decision making
- A new activity close to contracting Guidebook on environmental computer models for policy makers.
- Expert corner reports in preparation are: Public access to environmental information in review process; draft underway on Sustainable development for local authorities.

In production for later publication are : Environmental Management Handbook, Directory of environmental data sources on CD ROM, Guidebook on environmental computer models for policy makers, Guidebook on LCA, Guidebook on clean production, Ranking of environmental performance, Comparative impact assessment of cleaner technologies (DK support) and Corporate Environmental Reporting.

2. Periodical reports on the state of the environment

Products and services available mid 1996 are:

- Monograph on Arctic Environment
- Monograph on Environment and Health
- Specific chapters as distributed by the Commission at the Habitat II conference

Products and services available late 1996 are:

- Translated summaries of the EU-95 report
- French and German versions of the full EU-95 report

Preparation & Organisation of Dobris+3 and the EU '98 reports

- Progress with NFPs & ETCs in planning process - preparation of papers, exchange of ideas
- Data collection guidelines and amended list of contents for Dobris+3 completed and circulated
- Kick-off of "data flows" project (JRC co-operation)
- EEA initiated consultations with Eurostat.
- PHARE activities - arrival of two in-house consultants
- Application made for 0.5 MECU TACIS funds to support Dobris+3
- Assistance in drafting chapters in Dobris+3; in developing Tourism & environment "building block close to contracting.
- Intensive consultations with DGXI on the EU+3 report have started.

Other activities:

- Monographs on European Landscapes and Urban Air Quality progressing, to be reviewed and produced in 1997.
- The CD-ROM version of Dobris and Educational packages building on Dobris progressing towards production early 1997.

3. Guidelines for reports/assessments/ data processing - European level

- Evaluation of the Dobris Assessment and Environment in Europe 1995 has been completed as an internal report.
- Work started on a report on current need for guidelines building on the comparison and

analysis of SoE interim report prepared (Danish support).

- Expert corner reports on reporting on environmental space and indicators for sustainability are being reviewed.
- Work has started on assessment of need for guidelines for response indicators, preparation for starting work early 1997 on review of national reports on environmental effectiveness.
- Preparation for starting work early 1997 on Towards guidelines for data collection on cost effectiveness of possible environmental protection measures.
- In collaboration with JRC work has started on framework for pressures and state indicator guidelines.
- Work on the feasibility study on annual indicator reports is prepared to start early 1997.

4. Media oriented monitoring. Assessment of state and trends.

Products available mid 1996:

- CORINE Land Cover - Database Manual (EN, FR, Product by GISCO with contributions by ETC/LC)
- Annex to 1995 Ozone Report containing late submitted German data delivered to the EC.
- Inventory of Surface Water Quantity Monitoring.

Work Plans for all ETC's including direct contributions to preparation of the 1998 reports. The text below indicates only major products and services produced and in production to be finalised early 1997. The full list of products in preparation is much more extensive. A major product in preparation covering several issues in the CD-ROM on natural resources, on land cover and nature conservation information.

For the ETC Marine and coastal environment work has started with the inter-regional forum on marine conventions in Rome in October and a workshop in November on coastal environment. The European Topic Centre on Soil was inaugurated November 1996. Scoping study on Noise in preparation to start early 1997. Workshop

to help develop EEA project on Forests held in October 1996

Products available late 1996 and in production to be ready early 1997 from the first Topic Centres are :

Inland Waters

- Requirements for Water Monitoring
Topic Report nr. 1
- Surface Water Quality Monitoring
Topic Report nr. 2
- Surface Water Quantity Monitoring
Topic Report nr. 3
- Water Quality of Large Rivers
Topic Report nr. 4
- Annual Summary Report 1995
Topic report nr. 5
- Network Design Summary Report
Final draft
- Groundwater Monitoring in Europe
Final version
- Human Interventions in the Hydrological Cycle
Final version
- New year statement EEA-UNEP on environment and water

Air Quality

- Exceedance of EU Ozone Threshold
Reports prepared for EC
- Values in 1995 and Summer 1996
to submit to October. Env. Council
- AIRBASE air quality information system:
now available on Web

Nature Conservation

- Map of Ecological Regions
to be ready beginning 1997

Land Cover

- Reports supporting progress in the national Land Cover projects expected early 1997.



Marine and coastal environment

- Reports supporting progress in the national Marine and coastal projects expected early 1997.

5. Source oriented monitoring. Assessment of state and trends.

Work Plans for ETC's including direct contributions to preparation of the 1998 reports. Follow-up of waste scoping study now progressing towards decision to establish a European Topic Centre on Waste in 1997.

Products available early 1996:

- Review of CORINAIR90 and Proposals for Air Emission94 (final report, 1995, 1994 subvention)
- Recommendations for Revised Data System for Air Emissions Inventories (Jan. 1996, 1994 subvention)
- Corinair90 summary tables (EEA homepage Internet WWW) (1995, 1994 subvention)
- Corinair90 summary reports no. 1 and 2
- Corinair90 summary tables (EEA WWW)
- Corinair90 summary report no. 3

Products available late 1996 and in production for publication early 1997:

- Joint CORINAIR/EMEP Guidebook for Atmospheric Emission Inventory - initially published in printed form in March 1996, available in WWW late 1996 and in CD-ROM version January 1997.

Air Emissions

- Annual Summary Report 1995 Topic Report nr.9
- Review Study on European Urban Emission Inventories
Final draft late 1996
- Corinair 1994 emission inventory (first results)
EEA Homepage
- Air emissions review report to be published in 1997

Waste Generation and Flows

- Scoping Study
Final version late 1996

6. Integrated environmental assessments

- Kick-off of Forum for Integrated Environmental Assessment in Toulouse October 1996 in co-operation with DG XII & JRC.
- A conceptual model is developed for the DPSIR framework guiding the reporting of EEA.
- Preparation to start work early 1997 on Inventory of targets and sustainability goals
- Planning of an international EEA conference beginning 1997 on eutrophication and integrated assessment
- Climate Change report for GLOBE conference, presented September 1996

7. Scenarios and prospective analyses

- Report on Air Emission Reduction Scenarios in draft late 1996, to be reviewed and produced in 1997.
- Preparing to start work beginning 1997 on: Review of existing scenarios and prospective analyses of societal trends

8. Instruments and challenges

- Environmental Taxes report published October 1996 in paper version and on WWW, translated summary on paper and WWW in all languages late 1996.
- Report on Voluntary Agreements in review late 1996, to be produced in 1997.
- Work starting on scoping study for policy instruments - analysis of applications and trends.

9. Capacity building

Networking and Information Technology

- IDA EIONET project kicked off; 6 months installation and one year test running start-

ing to be in function spring 1997 (IDA DG III project to equip NFP's with telematics capacities)

- Procurement process launched to extend network for PHARE countries and ETC's

Information locator services

- CDS Topic Centre developed basic software; new versions available
- Population of CDS catalogue started; IW/ETC, AQ/ETC and EIONET addresses

Data and information flow

- Software developed for Reporting Directive; Electronic questionnaires for four water directives (reporting directives support) Member States questionnaires incoming
- Tendering organised for consulting services and for the compilation of catchment database of geographical base units

Information services

- increasing external requests to information service due to availability of reports and greater access to the EEA WEB site
- improved EEA homepage in development facilitating the increased use of WWW

Programming etc.

Produced mid 1996:

- Annual report 1995.

Work programme third draft prepared for decision at the Management Board meeting December 1996 following opinions from the European Commission and the EEA Scientific Committee.

Second draft of project sheets 1997 in production to be distributed to NFP's and Scientific Committee.

Workshop organised by the Scientific Committee on Endocrine Disruptors December 1996.

Unforeseen requests (CB17)

- Book on EU environment and policy requested by Commissioner Bjerregaard - in production in collaboration with DGXI. The funding for

this publication is provided by DGXI.

10. Exchange and dissemination of information

Final products and services available through-out the year:

- EEA Newsletters, speeches and press releases (also available on WWW)

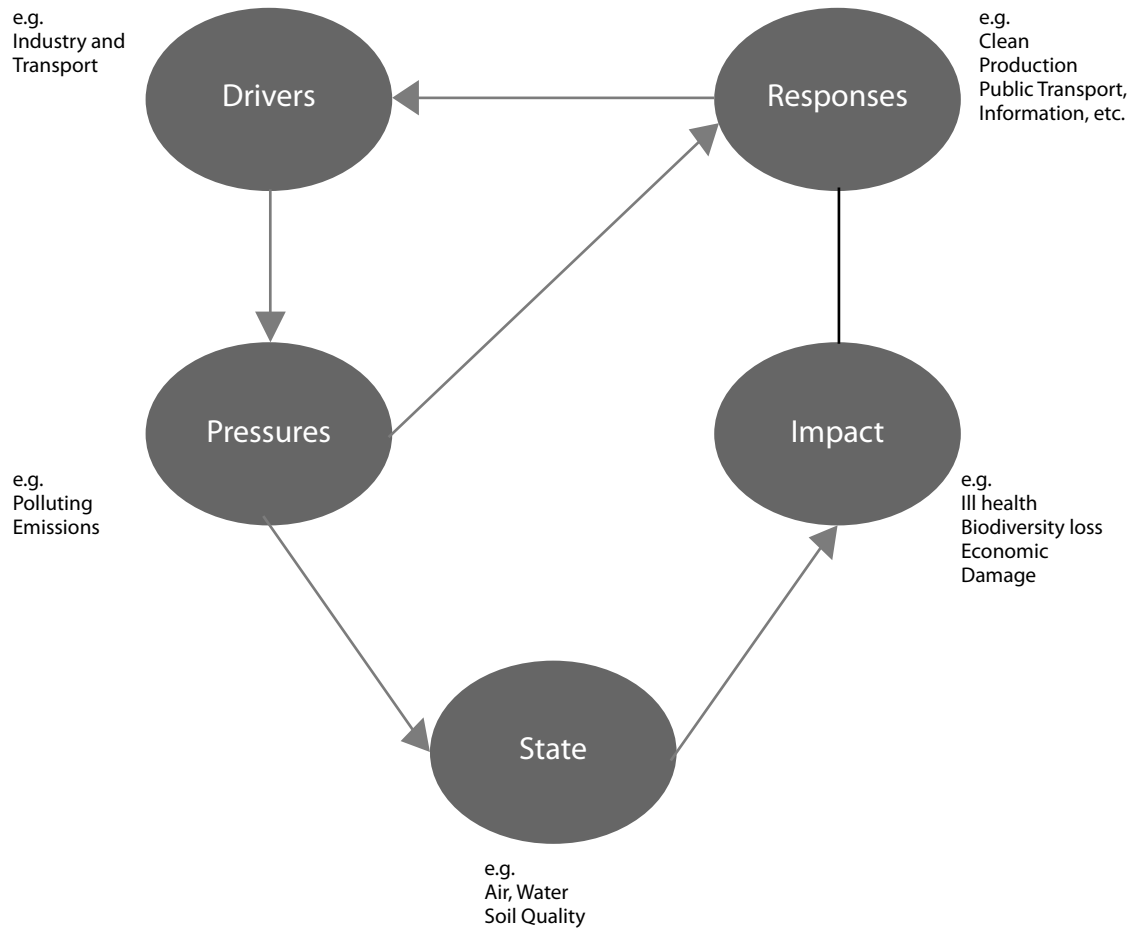
Activities:

- WEB site further populated; access increasing (now 140.000 accesses/ month)
- EEA list-server set up - basis for electronic communication and mailing
- Production plans in development for EEA publication series
- Topic report series launched
- Co-publishing discussions opened - broadening dissemination networks to national and private partners
- Preparing for development of house styling, to be finished by mid 1997



ANNEX 9: The DPSIR framework for reporting on environmental issues

The DPSIR Framework For Reporting on Environmental Issues



The Role of the EEA is:
To provide information on the DPSIR Elements and their Inter-connections,
and on the effectiveness of Responses

The DPSIR Framework provides an overall framework for analysing environmental problems. It shows how Driving forces, such as industry and transport, produce Pressures on the environment, such as polluting emissions, which then degrade the State of the environment,

which then Impacts on human health and ecosystems, causing society to Respond with various policy measures, such as regulations, information and taxes, which can be directed at any other part of the system.

ANNEX 10: COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No.1210/90 OF 7 MAY 1990.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No
1210/90
OF 7 MAY 1990

On the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network

The Council of the European Communities

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 130s thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the Treaty provides for the development and implementation of a Community policy on the environment, and lays down the objectives and principles which should govern such policy;

Whereas environmental protection requirements shall be a component of the Community's other policies;

Whereas, according to Article 130r of the Treaty, in preparing its action relating to the environment the Community shall take account, inter alia, of the available scientific and technical data;

Whereas, in accordance with Decision 85/338/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission has undertaken a work programme concerning an experimental project for gathering, co-ordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community; whereas it is now appropriate to take the necessary decisions regarding a permanent environmental information and observation system;

Whereas collection, processing and analysis of environmental data at European level are necessary in order to provide objective, reliable and comparable information which will enable the Community and the Member States to take the requisite measures to protect the environment, to assess the results of such measures and to ensure that the public is properly informed about the

state of the environment;

Whereas there already exist in the Community and the Member States facilities providing such information and services;

Whereas they should form the basis for setting up a European environment information and observation network which would be co-ordinated at Community level by a European Environment Agency;

Whereas the Agency should co-operate with existing structures at Community level to enable the Commission to ensure full application of Community legislation on the environment;

Whereas the status and structure of such an Agency should correspond to the objective character of the results it is intended to produce and allow it to carry out its functions in close co-operation with the existing national and international facilities;

Whereas the Agency should be granted legal autonomy while maintaining close links with the Community institutions and the Member States;

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the Agency to be open to other countries which share the concern of the Community and the Member States for the objectives of the Agency under agreements to be concluded between them and the Community;

Whereas this Regulation should be reviewed after two years, with a view to deciding on further tasks for the Agency,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 217, 23. 8. 1989, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 96, 17. 4. 1990.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 56, 7. 3. 1990, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 176, 6. 7. 1985, p. 14.

ARTICLE 1

1. This Regulation establishes the European Environment Agency and aims at the setting up of a European environment information and observation network.

2. To achieve the aims of environmental protection and improvement laid down by the Treaty and by successive Community action programmes on the environment, the objective shall be to provide the Community and the Member States with:

- objective, reliable and comparable information at European level enabling them to take the requisite measures to protect the environment, to assess the results of such measures and to ensure that the public is properly informed about the state of the environment,

- to that end, the necessary technical and scientific support.

ARTICLE 2

For the purposes of achieving the objective set out in Article 1, the tasks of the Agency shall be:

(i) to establish, in co-operation with the Member States, and co-ordinate the network referred to in Article 4. In this context, the Agency shall be responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of data, in particular in the fields referred to in Article 3. It shall also be responsible for continuing the work started under Decision 85/338/EEC;

(ii) to provide the Community and the Member States with the objective information necessary for framing and implementing sound and effective environmental policies; to that end, in particular to provide the Commission with the information that it needs to be able to carry out successfully its tasks of identifying, preparing and evaluating measures and legislation in the field of the environment;

(iii) to record, collate and assess data on the state of the environment, to draw up expert reports on the quality, sensitivity and pressures on the environment within the territory of the Community, to provide uniform assessment criteria for environmental data to be applied in all Member States. The Commission shall use this information in its task of ensuring the implementation of Community legislation on the environment;

(iv) to help ensure that environmental data at European level are comparable and, if necessary,

to encourage by appropriate means improved harmonization of methods of measurement;

(v) to promote the incorporation of European environmental information into international environment monitoring programmes such as those established by the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

(vi) to ensure the broad dissemination of reliable environmental information. In addition, the Agency shall publish a report on the state of the environment every three years;

(vii) to stimulate the development and application of environmental forecasting techniques so that adequate preventive measures can be taken in good time;

(viii) to stimulate the development of methods of assessing the cost of damage to the environment and the costs of environmental preventive, protection and restoration policies;

(ix) to stimulate the exchange of information on the best technologies available for preventing or reducing damage to the environment;

(x) to co-operate with the bodies and programmes referred to in Article 15.

ARTICLE 3

1. The principal areas of activity of the Agency shall, as far as possible, include all elements enabling it to gather the information making it possible to describe the present and foreseeable state of the environment from the following points of view:

- (i) the quality of the environment;
- (ii) the pressures on the environment;
- (iii) the sensitivity of the environment.

2. The Agency shall furnish information which can be directly used in the implementation of Community environmental policy.

Priority will be given to the following areas of work:

- air quality and atmospheric emissions,
- water quality, pollutants and water resources,
- the state of the soil, of the fauna and flora, and of biotopes,
- land use and natural resources,
- waste management,
- noise emissions,
- chemical substances which are hazardous

- for the environment,
- coastal protection.

In particular, transfrontier, pluri-national and global phenomena shall be covered.

The socio-economic dimension shall also be taken into account.

In its activities the Agency shall avoid duplicating the existing activities of other institutions and bodies.

1. The network shall comprise:

- the main component elements of the national information networks,
- the national focal points,
- the topic centres.

2. To enable the network to be set up as rapidly and as efficiently as possible, the Member States shall, within six months of the entry into force of this Regulation, inform the Agency of the main component elements of their national environment information networks, especially in the priority areas referred to in Article 3 (2), including any institution which in their judgement could contribute to the work of the Agency, taking into account the need to ensure the fullest possible geographical coverage of their territory.

3. Member States may in particular designate from among the institutions referred to in paragraph 2 or other organizations established in their territory a "national focal point" for co-ordinating and/or transmitting the information to be supplied at national level to the Agency and to the institutions or bodies forming part of the network including the topic centres referred to in paragraph 4.

4. Member States may also, within the period laid down in paragraph 2, identify the institutions or other organizations established in their territory which could be specifically entrusted with the task of co-operating with the Agency as regards certain topics of particular interest. An institution thus identified should be in a position to conclude an agreement with the Agency to act as a topic centre of the network for specific tasks in a precise geographical area. These centres shall co-operate with other institutions which form part of the network.

5. The topic centres shall be designated by a unanimous decision of the members of the management board as defined in Article 8 (1), for a period not exceeding the duration of each

multi-annual work programme as referred to in Article 8 (4). Each designation may, however, be renewed.

6. The allocation of specific tasks to the topic centres shall appear in the Agency's multi-annual work programme mentioned in Article 8 (4).

7. In the light in particular of the multi-annual work programme, the Agency shall periodically re-examine the component elements of the network as referred to in paragraph 2 and shall make such changes as may be decided on by the management board, taking account of any new designations made by the Member States.

ARTICLE 5

The Agency may agree with the institutions or bodies which form part of the network, as referred to in Article 4, upon the necessary arrangements, in particular contracts, for successfully carrying out the tasks which it may entrust to them. A Member State may provide, as regards the national institutions or organizations in its territory, that such arrangements with the Agency shall be made in agreement with the national focal point.

ARTICLE 6

Environmental data supplied to or emanating from the Agency may be published and shall be made accessible to the public, subject to compliance with the rules of the Commission and the Member States on the dissemination of information, particularly as regards confidentiality.

ARTICLE 7

The Agency shall have legal personality. It shall enjoy in all the Member States the most extensive legal capacity accorded to legal persons under their laws.

ARTICLE 8

1. The Agency shall have a management board consisting of one representative of each Member State and two representatives of the Commission.

In addition, the European Parliament shall designate, as members of the management board, two scientific personalities particularly qualified in the field of environmental protection, who shall be chosen on the basis of the personal contribution they are likely to make to the Agency's work.

Each member of the management board may be



represented by an alternate member.

2. The management board shall elect its chairman from among its members for a period of three years and shall adopt its rules of procedure. Each member of the management board shall have a vote.

3. Decisions of the management board shall require for their adoption a two-thirds majority of the members of the board, except in the case referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 4 (5).

4. The management board shall adopt a multi-annual work programme based on the priority areas referred to in Article 3 (2), using as its basis a draft submitted by the Executive Director, referred to in Article 9, after consulting the scientific committee, referred to in Article 10, and receiving the Commission's opinion. The first multi-annual work programme shall be adopted within nine months of the entry into force of this Regulation.

5. Under the multi-annual programme, the management board shall each year adopt the Agency's work programme on the basis of a draft submitted by the Executive Director after consulting the scientific committee and receiving the Commission's opinion. The programme may be adjusted in the course of the year by the same procedure.

6. By 31 January each year at the latest, the management board shall adopt an annual general report on the activities of the Agency. The Executive Director shall forward it to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Member States.

ARTICLE 9

1. The Agency shall be headed by an Executive Director appointed by the management board on a proposal from the Commission for a period of five years, which shall be renewable. The Executive Director shall be the legal representative of the Agency. He shall be responsible:

- for the proper preparation and execution of the decisions and programmes adopted by the management board,
- for the day to day administration of the Agency,
- for the performance of the tasks defined in Articles 12 and 13,
- for the preparation and publication of the

reports specified in Article 2 (vi),

- for all staff matters,
- for the performance of the tasks referred to in Article 8 (4) and (5).

He shall obtain the opinion of the scientific committee, referred to in Article 10, for the purposes of recruitment of the Agency's scientific staff.

2. The Executive Director shall be accountable to the management board for his activities.

ARTICLE 10

The management board and the Executive Director shall be assisted by a scientific committee which shall deliver an opinion where provided for in this Regulation and on any scientific matter concerning the Agency's activity which the management board or the Executive Director may submit to it.

The opinions of the scientific committee shall be published.

2. The scientific committee shall be made up of nine members particularly qualified in the field of the environment, designated by the management board for a term of four years renewable once. It shall function as determined by the rules of procedure provided for in Article 8 (2).

ARTICLE 11

1. Estimates shall be drawn up of all the Agency's revenue and expenditure for each financial year, which shall correspond to the calendar year, and shall be entered in the Agency's budget.

2. The revenue and expenditure shown in the budget shall be in balance.

3. The revenue of the Agency shall, without prejudice to other resources, consist of a subsidy from the Community entered in the general budget of the European Communities and payments for services rendered.

4. The expenditure of the Agency shall include, inter alia, staff remuneration, administrative and infrastructure expenses, operating costs and expenditure relating to contracts concluded with institutions or bodies forming part of the network and with third parties.

ARTICLE 12

1. By 31 March each year the Executive Director shall

draw up a draft estimate of the Agency's revenue and expenditure for the following financial year and shall forward it to the management board, together with an establishment plan.

2. The management board shall draw up the estimate accompanied by the establishment plan and shall forward it immediately to the Commission, which on that basis shall establish the relevant estimates in the preliminary draft budget which it places before the Council pursuant to Article 203 of the Treaty.

3. The management board shall adopt the Agency's budget before the beginning of the financial year, adjusting it where necessary to the Community subsidy and the Agency's other resources.

ARTICLE 13

1. The Executive Director shall implement the budget of the Agency.

2. Monitoring of the commitment and payment of all the Agency's expenditure and of the establishment and recovery of all the Agency's revenue shall be carried out by the financial controller appointed by the management board.

3. By 31 March each year the Executive Director shall send the Commission, the management board and the Court of Auditors the accounts for all the Agency's revenue and expenditure in respect of the preceding financial year. The Court of Auditors shall examine them in accordance with Article 206a of the Treaty.

4. The management board shall give a discharge to the Executive Director in respect of the implementation of the budget.

ARTICLE 14

After the Court of Auditors has delivered its opinion, the management board shall adopt the internal financial provisions specifying, in particular, the procedure for establishing and implementing the Agency's budget.

ARTICLE 15

1. The Agency shall actively seek the co-operation of other Community bodies and programmes, and notably the Joint Research Centre, the Statistical Office and the Community's environmental research and development programmes. In particular:

- co-operation with the Joint Research Centre

shall include the tasks set out in the Annex under A,

- co-ordination with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the statistical programme of the European Communities will follow the guidelines outlined in the Annex under B

2. The Agency shall also co-operate actively with other bodies such as the European Space Agency, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Council of Europe and the International Energy Agency as well as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organization and the International Atomic Energy Authority.

3. The co-operation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 must in particular take account of the need to avoid any duplication of effort.

ARTICLE 16

The Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities shall apply to the Agency.

ARTICLE 17

The staff of the Agency shall be subject to the Regulations and Rules applicable to officials and other servants of the European Communities.

The Agency shall exercise in respect of its staff the powers devolved to the Appointing Authority.

The management board shall, in agreement with the Commission, adopt the appropriate implementing rules.

ARTICLE 18

1. The contractual liability of the Agency shall be governed by the law applicable to the contract in question. The Court of Justice of the European Communities shall have jurisdiction to give judgement pursuant to an arbitration clause contained in a contract concluded by the Agency.

2. In the case of non-contractual liability, the Agency shall, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States, make good any damage caused by the Agency or its servants in the performance of their duties.

The court of Justice shall have jurisdiction in disputes relating to compensation for any such



damage.

3. The personal liability of servants towards the Agency shall be governed by the provisions applying to the staff of the Agency.

ARTICLE 19

The Agency is open to countries which are not members of the European Communities but which share the concern of the Communities and the Member States for the objectives of the Agency under agreements concluded between them and the Community following the procedure in Article 228 of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 20

No later than two years after the entry into force of this Regulation, and after having consulted the European Parliament, the Council shall, on the same basis as this Regulation and on the basis of a report from the Commission with appropriate proposals, decide on further tasks for the Agency in particular in the following areas:

- associating in the monitoring of the implementation of Community environmental legislation, in co-operation with the Commission and existing competent bodies in the Member States,
- preparing environmental labels and criteria for the award of such labels to environmentally friendly products, technologies, goods, services and programmes which do not waste natural resources,

(1) OJ No L 175, 5.7.1985, p. 40

(2) The date of entry into force of the Regulation shall be published in the Official Journal.

- promoting environmentally friendly technologies and processes and their use and transfer within the Community and in third countries,
- establishing criteria for assessing the impact on the environment with a view to application and possible revision of Directive 85/337EEC⁽¹⁾ as provided for in Article 11 thereof.

ARTICLE 21

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that on which the competent authorities have decided the seat of the Agency.⁽²⁾

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 May 1990.

For the Council
The President
G. COLLINS

Annex

A. Co-operation with the Joint Research Centre

- Harmonization of environmental measurement methods⁽¹⁾.
- Intercalibration of instruments⁽¹⁾.
- Standardization of data formats.
- Development of data formats.

- Other tasks as agreed between the Executive Director of the Agency and the Director-General of the Joint Research Centre.

B. Co-operation with Eurostat

1. The system will as far as possible make use of the statistical information system established by Eurostat and the national statistical services in the Member States.
2. The statistical programme in the field of the environment will be agreed between the Executive Director of the Agency and the Director-General of Eurostat and will be submitted for approval to the management board of the Agency and the Statistical Programme Committee.
3. The statistical programme shall be conceived and implemented within the framework established by the international statistical bodies, such as the UN Statistical Commis-

sion, the Conference of European Statisticians and the OECD.

- ⁽¹⁾ Co-operation in these areas shall also take account of the work carried out by the Community Bureau of Reference.
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The Annual General Report on the activities of the European Environment Agency is published each January by the Agency as required by Article 8 of Council Regulation 1210/90 of 7 May 1990 which establishes the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network.

This report is presented to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Member States and provides a general picture of the activities of the Agency over the past year. It is available in all official EU languages.



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