

For final approval by the ED. Amendments in comparison with the fourth draft are shaded. Relevant documents from the MB decision are attached for information.

EEA Annual Work Programme 2001

List of content		
Introduction		p1
Activities and outcomes for 2001 AWP		p1
The policy framework		p2
Towards enlargement of EEA – and cooperation beyond		p3
The EEA Evaluation		p4
EEA Resources		p4
Activities, products and services		p5
Resources to programme areas and project groups		p12
Resources for transition towards enlargement of EEA – and cooperation beyond.		p15
Annexes		
I	Detailed tables of resource distribution, products and support activities for EEA's 2001 annual work programme. Programme areas, project groups and projects	p18
II	Overview of key information on ETCs 2001	p 25
III	EEA major reports, 2001-2005 - connections with other reporting products	p 30
IV	PHARE Programme activities for 2001 linked to EEA projects within the PHARE-EEA framework cooperation	p 31
V	Official opinion of the European Commission	p 32
VI	Official opinion of the EEA Scientific Committee	p 33

Introduction

This 2001 annual work programme was adopted by the EEA management board at its meeting 29 November 2000. The 2001 annual work programme (AWP 2001), while rooted in the orientations of the EEA's second Multiannual Work Programme (1999-2003) also takes into account the constantly developing policy framework in Europe and internationally, and the findings of the 2000 evaluation of the activities of the Agency and EIONET.

During 2001 it is expected that EEA will welcome up to 13 new member countries, the process with negotiations, agreements and ratification between EU and the accession countries to join the EEA already during 2001 are underway. An addendum to this programme with additional work in 2001 linked to additional budget and new member countries will be developed as conditions, resources and timetable become known. The addendum to the work programme will be presented for adoption to the management board after a review process in the (extended) NFP/EIONET group and official opinions of Scientific Committee and European Commission.

Activities and outcomes for 2001 AWP

With this in mind, the main activities and outcomes for 2001 can be summarised as follows:

- ✓ Main outputs and dissemination activities:
 - Environmental signals 2001 to Gothenburg council;
 - Update of TERM report (Transport and Environment) and contributions to other sectoral reporting mechanisms;
 - Reports on air quality and air emissions;
 - Indicator based thematic reports linked to policy and legislative priorities (e.g. Greenhouse Gases Monitoring Mechanism);
 - Consolidation of the Reference Centre including enhanced access to topic and reference databases and indicators;
 - Extended product launches and communications (e.g. via thematic newsletters);
 - Research and emerging issues – reports/workshops on research dissemination, children and health, endocrine disruptors, precautionary principle.

- ✓ Streamlining the MDIAR¹ reporting chain through:
 - Improved data flows on EIONET for priority areas linked to policy needs and the principle of reporting data once for many purposes;
 - Development of headlines and core sets of indicators for environmental issues and sectors in co-operation with Commission and member countries;
 - Continued analysis of current reporting systems for duplication, redundancy and gaps linked to indicator needs;
 - Development of frameworks for improved information on environmental effects through the Reporting on Environmental Measures (REM) project;

¹ Monitoring – Data – Information – Assessment - Reporting

- Continued co-operation with Eurostat, OECD and UN and Council of Europe (CoE) to assure efficient data flows and reporting from national to global levels.
- ✓ Strengthening the MDIAR capacities through:
 - Expansion and consolidation of EIONET organisational and electronic networks to cover new countries
 - Consolidation of new ETCs to be established in 2001
 - Continued implementation and integration of ETC networks (e.g. EuroWaternet) and databases (e.g. Airbase and EUNIS)
 - Consolidation of work on spatial aspects guided by the EEA Advisory Group on Spatial Analysis and focusing on CLC2000 and work of ETC for Terrestrial Environment
 - Networking with the Commission, member countries and international organisations and the research community to support EU activities on integrated environmental assessment and especially environmental outlooks and scenarios in preparation for 2004 state and outlook report
 - Continued cooperation with JRC to support thematic and quality assurance work on air, water, land cover and soil, and data management activities such as GIS and data flow analysis.

The policy framework

The EU environment policy framework

Three inter-connected processes at the European level are either already having or will have major impacts on the future work of the Agency.

- ✓ Firstly, the Helsinki council in December 1999 asked the European Commission to develop a Sustainable Development Strategy to be presented to the Gothenburg council in June 2001. The environment is one of the three main pillars of such a strategy (the others being social and economic issues).
- ✓ Secondly, the adoption by the European Commission of a proposal for the Sixth Environmental Action Programme.
- ✓ Thirdly, the development of strategies to integrate environmental concerns into key sectoral policies (the so-called “Cardiff process”), also due to be presented at the Gothenburg council in 2001.

Reliable information on the state and trends in Europe’s environment (environmental indicators) linked to relevant targets is a cornerstone of all three initiatives. The Agency will therefore continue to follow these initiatives in order to help improve the relevance and timeliness of information being developed and provided, and to help plan and prioritise EEA work in 2001 and beyond. **Close contact with the relevant Commission services as well as other main users in the European Parliament, the Presidencies etc. for the various projects is pursued in order to ensure policy relevance of the EEA activities.**

The international environmental framework

The Agency will continue to support the development and implementation of international conventions, particularly the conventions on climate change,

convention on long-range transboundary air pollution, biological diversity and desertification.

Two major international conferences are also planned for 2002, which will require substantial preparations within the 2001 work programme. The two conferences are the United Nations conference on sustainable development at the global level ("Rio+10"), and the next pan-European environment ministers' conference to be held in Kiev under the "Environment for Europe" process. The "Signals" reporting process will be used to derive targeted information for these events supporting the EC. In addition, EEA acts as a collaborating centre for UNEP's reporting activities contributing to the Global Environmental Outlook series, the next report of which (GEO-3) will appear in 2002. Coordinated by the EEA to maximise consistency and efficiency, information developed in the EEA/EIONET will be fed as appropriate into these exercises.

The Aarhus convention on public access to environmental information will have impact on the further development of access to EEA products and services.

The EU institutional framework

Enlargement of the EU with 13 candidate countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean area is a major challenge for the whole of the EU, including the Agency.

As an EU body, the Agency is closely following the reform process of the European Commission, initiated by the Prodi Commission, with the aim of speedy implementation in the Agency of the relevant aspects of the reform. Some aspects of the proposed reforms, such as activity-based budgeting and programming, as the basis for activity-based management, have been guiding principles from the start of the Agency in 1994.²

Towards enlargement of EEA – and cooperation beyond

EEA was initially set up with EU Member states, but has from the initial Regulation been open to have third countries as EEA member countries under agreements concluded between them and the Community following the procedure in Article 228 of the Treaty. EEA already has 3 member countries beyond EU – Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Since the beginning EEA has also cooperated at pan-European level to produce the Dobris assessment and the second assessment – major reports with environmental information, used for the European ministerial meetings in Sofia and Aarhus. To support the environmental information in Europe EEA has been closely cooperating with activities funded under the PHARE programme, and in view of enlargement these activities have been intensified in recent years. Also the cooperation with the NIS countries have been intensified, while expecting future support from the TACIS programme .

During 2001 it is expected that EEA will welcome all of the 13 EU Accession countries as new EEA member countries. Negotiations for membership of the Agency have been concluded for 10 PHARE countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic,

² 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.

Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia; and 3 Mediterranean countries: Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

This will have major consequences for the geographical scope of the Agency's mandate and the resources needed and available to implement the mandate. A ceremony marking the signing of agreements for the ratification process has taken place 9 October 2000. Eleven countries were signing the agreement on this occasion, the last two, Poland and Lithuania confirming their intention to accelerate the process and be ready by the November Council.

The following steps are ratification in EU, and the countries will ratify individually, following the national procedures. It is expected that the countries will join the EEA during 2001, but possibly not at the same time. The countries will gradually increase both contribution to the EEA budget and involvement in the EEA Work Programme and comply fully with EEA work programme in a three-year time perspective.

In the transition period before membership, funding is pursued from the European Commission for transition activities partly to enhance EEA in-house resources, partly for external contracts (including the new ETCs), and partly to support the national activities.

Beyond the future EEA member countries, EEA is also cooperating with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania and FYR of Macedonia and the NIS, conditional to funding from the EU to support these activities.

An addendum to this annual work programme with additional work in 2001 linked to additional budget and new member countries will be developed as conditions, resources and timetable become known.

The EEA Evaluation

The revised Council regulation setting up the Agency and the EIONET requires an evaluation to be carried out of the work done in the first 5 years. The evaluation is being carried out by external consultants and during late 1999/2000. The evaluation indicates that the Agency has met most of its objectives for the first period and that the EIONET is a true operating network. However, the evaluation identifies several areas where performance should be improved. In the EEA response to the evaluation analyses and recommendation, actions to follow up on the evaluation will be defined. The evaluation in many cases confirms a need for further development and change in activities already recognised by EEA and with actions decided by EEA. Therefore these developments are already integrated and will be taken into account in the implementation of projects. In programme areas 6 and 7 it is indicated in which activities in particular follow up will be integrated. Further follow up will be indicated in the addendum to this work programme concerning additional resources and work in connection to the enlargement of the EEA.

EEA Resources

The 2001 work programme is based upon an annual budget of EUR 20.3 million (Table 1). The available budget is expected to increase due to the acceptance into membership during 2001 of some or all of the candidate countries and changes in the size of the contribution from Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway. An addendum to this programme with additional work in 2001 linked to changes in budget and

new member countries will be developed as conditions, resources and timetable become known, and presented for adoption by the management board after a review process in the (extended) NFP/EIONET group and official opinions of Scientific Committee and European Commission.

Table 1: Overall allocation of expenditure - Budget 2000 and 2001

		2000 Budget (initial)	2001 Budget * (November MB)
Title 1	Staff	7.660.000	9.103.000
Title 2	Administrative expenditure	2.440.000	2.135.000
Title 3	External expertise, meetings and translations	8.200.000	8.362.000 (+300.000) **
Total		18.300.000	19.600.000

*) the 2001 budget used for the work programme is consistent with the 2001 budget proposal presented to the Management Board for adoption in its November 2000 meeting. It should be noted that the 19.6 million euro consist of 19.3 million euro in the budget from EU, three EFTA countries and bank interest.

**)Additional 0,3 million euro is available for title 3 as extra only in 2001 because of a change in VAT refund mechanism.

On top of the overall budget figure mentioned above, the Agency has up to now been successful in obtaining significant additional Community funding to cover specific activities linked to, and supporting, the work of the Agency. These have come in particular from the PHARE and IDA programmes. It is expected that this will also be the case in 2001 at similar levels, and Agency staff will thus continue to play a role in management of a further 5 million EUR, even though these funds are not transferred to the EEA budget. (not including contributions from new member countries).

These external activities and funding are in 2001 expected to be:

Source	Approx. amount in 2001, in euro	notes
PHARE project 31.03.00-31.12.01.	500.000	Project running over 2 years, outside EEA budget
IDA programme	1.300.000	Project estimate, subject to final confirmation, outside EEA budget
Commission, DG Transport and DG Environment	225.000	Budget to enter EEA budget in 2001, subject to final confirmation on amount and procedure
Future PHARE transition project	1.100.000	Budget to partly enter EEA budget in 2001, subject to final confirmation on amount and procedure
Stability pact project	1.100.000	Project to run over 2 years, expected to be outside EEA budget, subject to confirmation
TACIS	1.500.000	Project to apply the "PHARE/EEA model" for the TACIS countries to ensure pan-European cooperation and coverage of the Kiev report. To run over 2 years, expected to be outside EEA budget, subject to confirmation
Secretariat for United nations convention to combat desertification.	160.000	EEA support to DISMED - Desertification information system to support national action programmes to combat desertification in the Mediterranean area. Estimated budget subject to final calculation of costs.

Furthermore steps have been taken to pursue funding for the EEA in-house effort in cooperation with the TACIS project and for the transition to EEA membership for the three Mediterranean countries.

Activities, products and services

The Agency's key products and services for 2001 are outlined in Table 2. The main activities in the 2001 annual work programme leading to these outcomes are summarised below under the headings for the three so-called "operational pillars" of the Agency work: Networking, Monitoring to Reporting and the Reference Centre.

The work of these three operational pillars translates into projects grouped under five operational programmes. Details of projects and activities are found in annex I.

Table 2: Key products and services available in 2001

<i>Category</i>	<i>Key products and services available in 2001</i>
Reports	
Environmental assessment reports	European Environmental Signals 2001 aimed at the Gothenburg council 2001 (regular indicator based report)
Environmental issues reports	TERM 2001 (Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism - second indicator-based report) Air quality in Europe Air emission in Europe (Emissions of Atmospheric pollutants 1980-98)
Topic reports	European Community and Member States greenhouse gas emission trends 1990-1999
Services	
	Enhanced access to data and information - in the EEA and the European Topic Centres, and to other sources of relevant information. News and Regular thematic newsletters (5 to 8 per year). Improved use of the website to communicate relevant news items to stakeholders and the public. Newsletters to be defined by the Agency/EIONET. 1-2 limited and selected activities in ad hoc service and reports for decision makers based on the environment information system of EEA/EIONET. To be defined in direct consultation with the users in Commission, European Parliament, member countries; directly targeted for specific policy use.

Furthermore high priority will be given to preparation for key products and services foreseen:

- Preparation for the **EEA Signals 2002 report** aimed at the pan-European ministerial meeting in Kiev 2002 and the World conference on sustainable development 2002 ("Rio+10").
- Preparatory work for the **State and outlook on Europe's Environment 2004** – the five year report - on scenarios and outlooks and on methods for uncertainty analysis. Stakeholder participation to be clarified, and data flow analysis for indicators performed.

Networking

Strengthening and streamlining the monitoring to reporting capacities of EEA and EIONET will be the "red line" of the Agency's networking activities in 2001 and beyond. During 2000, the Agency carried out an evaluation of the work of the European Topic Centres with the aim of improving and streamlining the important work they perform for the Agency. A Management Board decision July 2000 was to establish 5 new ETCs to replace the existing ETCs covering environmental issues (CDS not included). The new ETCs will cover Air and Climate Change, Water, Waste and Material Flows, Nature Protection and Biodiversity, and Terrestrial Environment. The main aim is to strengthen the support that Topic Centres give to the Agency and EIONET by developing fewer but stronger and more integrated

centres. The new ETCs will continue with some of the original expertise but also include different organisations and expertise and so some bedding down of the new consortia will be needed. There will also be implications for project management within the Agency, EIONET and Commission services with a greater need for working in teams and consequent changes in job descriptions and responsibilities. The efficiency of the Agency will gain from this reorganisation, but it will take some time and resources to consolidate new structures and transferring work in early 2001.

In this new ETC configuration, the work started by the initial centres will be continued and consolidated. Priority will be given to consolidating and updating databases and the related monitoring in support of indicator developments and strengthening support to integrated assessment. This work is aimed at providing appropriate support to DG Environment, other DGs and EEA member countries on: streamlining information needs and provision of information; support to implementation of specific legislation such as the Habitats Directive; and, helping gauge policy effectiveness through indicator-based reporting.

Further development of EIONET will continue especially taking into account the EEA evaluation and the needs of the new member countries foreseen to join the Agency during 2001. Consideration will also need to be given to the organisation of national networks in EIONET as the work programmes of new ETCs develop. Some of the current NRCs may not be appropriate to contribute to the work of new ETCs e.g. expertise on land cover differs from that needed for spatial assessment, and so network members may need to be changed and/or added.

In-house expertise and cooperation with institutes in member countries currently outside the EIONET configuration will need to be strengthened especially in developing areas of the work programme. This strengthening should ideally mirror and/or complement the new requirements for expertise in new ETCs covering for example environmental modelling, scenarios, outlooks and sectoral analysis required by policy makers at EU level.

Improving web-based information sharing facilities for the suppliers and users of environmental goods and services adopting the EIONET portal tool kit. This will consolidate the use of the web platform that was initiated in 1997 under the name of EnviroWindows (EW). The platform allows the currently 30 active Interest Groups (IGs) to communicate experiences, exchange information etc. These activities are foreseen to produce substantive quantities of data and information mainly from the private sector and local authorities that can support the report production process. Priority in 2001 will be given to environmental research dissemination, chemicals, agriculture, and urban indicator for communication and information sharing among local authorities and municipalities Europe-wide.

Activities with Eurostat and JRC will be continued and where possible strengthened to improve the joint support given to Community bodies and countries and to avoid duplication of effort. With Eurostat, effort will focus on preparations for further streamlining of data gathering under the 2002 Joint Questionnaire and co-operation on indicators – environmental headlines, sectoral reporting mechanisms (TERM) and environmental issues (ensuring complementarity between the Pressure Indices Project and Environmental Signals). With JRC, co-operation will focus on support to the five new ETCs providing continuity to ongoing work on *inter alia* soil, land cover, air and water quality measurements. Greater effort will also be given to linking with research networks relevant to Agency activities so as to gain better access to the most up-to-date scientific findings, to develop improved links with scientific experts and to

improve the synthesis and dissemination of research results useful for policy purposes. Cooperation with DG Research and DG Environment will be key here.

Continued efforts will be given to cooperation with international organisations such as UNEP, UNECE, WHO, OECD and CoE. The main aim is to strengthen collaboration by avoiding duplication of effort and, where feasible, developing joint activities and products. With UNEP and OECD the main focus will be on streamlined data gathering from national to global levels, indicators co-operation, and consolidation of initiated collaboration on environmental scenarios and outlooks currently being developed by these organisations. With UNECE, the focus will be on CLRTAP and the new Working Group on Environmental Monitoring established in 2000, and the preparation of the Kiev 2002 report. With WHO, the focus will be on a joint assessment on children and environment/health and on the development of a core set of environment/health indicators. With Council of Europe and WCMC (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre) focus will be on streamlined data flow and distribution on nature protection.

Monitoring to Reporting

Streamlining the Monitoring to Reporting chain to achieve more efficiency in delivering information will guide the Agency's activities with EIONET and Commission services on building a system for data flows, indicators and assessments in 2001 and beyond. The Agency works with its member countries to help ensure that data delivered by the member countries are comparable.

The ongoing EU sectoral integration process, coupled with the expected reporting systems to be established under the 6th Environment Action Programme and the EU Sustainable Development Strategy reflects the shift in emphasis on reporting in recent years towards outcome-based assessments, using indicators. The Agency will support the Commission and Member States in the streamlining of data linked to the new indicator initiatives under the 6th Environment Action Programme and the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. To this end the Agency will strengthen its activities in scenarios, modelling and indicators in a joint effort with the EC to support science based policy making in line with the 6th Environment Action Programme.

Bringing continuity, discipline and stability to indicator reporting will be a key objective for the Agency in 2001 and beyond in close co-operation with the Commission and countries.

In 2000, the current ETCs have been developing core sets of indicators for environmental issues for the medium to long term taking account of previous EEA work and also indicator developments outside the Agency (in Eurostat, OECD, UN etc). These sets will be refined and integrated in 2001 in line with the more integrated focus of the new ETCs (Air and climate change, Water, Nature protection and biodiversity, Terrestrial environment and Waste and material flows) and in consultation with countries and the Commission. The most relevant available indicators will be included in the Environment Signals 2001 report to the Gothenburg Council. This signals report will also feed into the preparations for the World conference on sustainable development in 2002 and the pan-European ministerial meeting in Kiev 2002.

On sectors, the TERM report (Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism) will be updated for the Gothenburg Council with the focus on improving those indicators which are important but for which only limited data were available in TERM 2000 report ("Are we moving in the right direction?") e.g. prices, access to

services. The Agency will also contribute where possible and relevant to the other sectoral reporting mechanisms for energy, agriculture and industry by developing consistent frameworks based on the DPSIR assessment framework and the indicator typology and through data provision from Topic databases e.g. on air emissions, and preliminary lists of indicators.

The EEA will also contribute to the next headline indicators publication from the Commission in 2001, as it has done successfully with Eurostat and DG Environment in 2000 on the pilot publication.

A process will be initiated by the Commission to define reporting requirements from member states to the EC to serve implementation of the 6th Environment Action Programme and the proposed EU Sustainable Development Strategy so that best use can be made of limited resources in both EU and Accession countries.

As in previous years, annual topic updates will be prepared for each thematic area of interest. These will summarise the current status of the field and progress with the databases, reports and indicators. Specific thematic activities will aim at supporting particular policy processes, such as the annual exchange of information on air quality, NATURA 2000 and the Water Framework Directive.

The Agency will continue to evaluate current reporting activities and their relevance to indicator developments primarily through further analysis of the Reporting Obligations Database (ROD) and Reporting under Environmental Conventions (REC) and through the development of frameworks for gathering information on policy effectiveness through the Reporting on Environmental Measures (REM) project. In each case these evaluations will be undertaken with the Commission and countries as part of complying with the new EEA duty to assist the monitoring of environmental measures with the aim of coordination of reporting.

The Agency will continue to work with countries to improve multi-functional data flows via EIONET by focusing on those data sets which can meet the needs of the Commission and countries for information which is relevant to the identification, implementation and evaluation of measures (using indicators). As in 2000, the focus will continue to be on air emissions data reported under international conventions, data reported under the EoI Decision for Air Quality, data flows for EuroWaternet linked to the Water Framework Directive, access by EEA to data already reported under Marine Conventions, data on waste management facilities relevant to the Hazardous Wastes Directive, data on designated areas for nature protection and the 2000 update of the Corine Land Cover (CLC) 2000 database.

On the basis of the Agency's reporting strategy, an overall plan is being elaborated for the conception and development of the major annual and multiannual reports - i.e. the regular/yearly indicator "signals" and sector reports, and the 5-yearly state-and-outlook reports. By improving synchronisation with political events and processes, and by focusing and streamlining inputs from the many diverse thematic and sectoral activities to have better and more up-to-date data as the basis for reporting, the strategy aims to continuously increase the quality and effectiveness of Agency reports.⁴ This plan also encompasses the preparation of specific topic and issue reports. This links the work and expertise of the Topic Centres - which provide and qualify much of the underpinning data for assessments - more explicitly to the regular reporting process.

³ see annex

⁴ The table in annex III summarises the main characteristics of the major reports foreseen in the reporting plan and the connections between the major reports and other reporting products ('building blocks').

The expert group on guidelines and environmental reporting will continue to be an important forum for exchange with the countries on the use of indicators and presentation tools, and to ensure support for the assessments.

During 2001, work will begin on a pan-European indicator-based report for the next "Environment for Europe" ministerial conference to be held in Kiev in 2002. Preparations for this began already in 2000 to secure the necessary extra resources. Simultaneously, preparations will take place to use the material for the Kiev report, together with other information, to serve the World conference on sustainable development 2002. Extending from 18 EEA countries to pan-European indicator-based reporting requires additional efforts and co-ordination in almost all programme areas, and most specifically for the collection of *socio-economic data* and *data warehouse management*. This work will begin during 2001 as new resources from these countries become available.

The development of the next five-year state and outlook report (*Environmental Outlook 2004*) requires thorough preparation. Long lead times are needed in particular to develop the base and tools for prospective analyses. Also, developing such analyses requires making use of additional expertise not yet fully harnessed through the EIONET and thus new networks and working relationships have to be established. Work has therefore already started in programme areas *Integrated Environmental Assessment* and *Scenarios* to establish the model for data-flows (linking to indicators and data reported) and to develop cooperative working arrangements with Commission services and others to arrive, in the first instance, at shared scenarios. This work will continue into 2001 and be strengthened so that by 2002 the expertise, tools and working arrangements are in place to begin the 2004 assessment.

Reporting activities on the sectors, and in particular on transport and energy will focus on indicator-based assessment reports. These constitute essential building blocks for the Agency's overall reporting plan. The sectoral indicator-based reports will focus on the current EEA member countries, but preparatory work on Accession Countries will begin in 2001.

In order to strengthen support relevant to the ongoing political debate, the Agency will introduce a new activity aimed to provide from the available information regular, short factual newsletters on topical themes, targeting policy makers, interest groups and the concerned public.

Apart from annual management and information reports - e.g. the annual report of the Agency - all other reporting activities will be evaluated to decide whether they can be adequately covered by publishing on the EEA website, by integration in other reports and/or by the thematic newsletters mentioned above.

Reference Centre

The European Environmental Reference Centre (E2RC) refers to the pool of authorised data and information maintained at the EEA and the ETCs for the purpose of being used by EEA partners and, whenever relevant and possible, made available to the public.

There are at least three functions of the Reference Centre:

- ✓ First, it provide easy access to the outputs of the Agency - the whole range of EEA reports and various electronic services on the EEA's website.
- ✓ Secondly, it informs users about other reliable environmental information sources.

- ✓ And thirdly, it aims at making accessible for users (both those who participate in the development of Agency's products and the wider public) the data and information sources used for the compilation of the main EEA outputs, thereby ensuring the transparency of the reporting process.

Developing the Reference Centre is a continuous process where the priorities have to be matched with available resources. A short survey of members of the NFP/EIONET Group in May 2000 revealed that countries wish to see the EEA website serve environmental professionals (as with outputs of the Agency's work programme) as a first priority. Countries would also like to see a multilingual site developed containing regular news updates. The other major finding was that most countries (19 of 22) would like to see the EEA website provide extended links to national information. Three main lines of development are therefore envisaged for the 2001 work programme: (i) keeping the site up to date with outputs from the Agency's work programme and news towards a "transparent reporting system" (ii) the "multilingual Website"; and (iii) "national portals".

To ensure better access to information in the Reference Centre the Agency will aim in addition to improved direct accessibility in the EEA website to strengthen its service from EEA/ETCs to respond to ad hoc requests for information from inter alia: the European Commission, Members of the European Parliament, Presidencies, member countries, and the press.

- ✓ As in previous years, and according to the annual publication plan, EEA reports will be made available in various language versions. The EEA will also continue - with support from the DG Enterprise IDA programme - to develop a transparent electronic reporting system. Openness of the reporting process is fundamental to the Agency's reporting strategy, and the development of a "permanent reporting system" on the Web is foreseen. This will be based on the Agency's main printed indicator-based reports, as a response to the increasing importance that web - based publishing has in the rapidly expanding information society.
- ✓ Although very resource demanding, EEA intends to extend the multi-lingual aspects of the site towards a fully multilingual web-site in 2001. All pages with relatively stable content (i.e. on the top levels of the web hierarchy) will be translated to all the official languages of EEA member countries. The multilingual search facility, based on the GEMET thesaurus, already found on the present site in experimental form, will be further developed. The glossary function will be extended, providing clear definitions of the environmental terms used on the web-site.
- ✓ Concerning access to other information providers - the building of portals to national information resources will receive a somewhat lower funding priority in 2001. However, EEA will seek co-operation and co-funding with member countries in this area to help harmonise information provision and eventually develop a "seamless" information system. To this end EEA will, where relevant, share the results of technical developments that are partly funded from sources outside the EEA work programme.

In order to enhance the usefulness of the Reference Centre as a main source of validated and relevant environmental data, emphasis will be placed on liaison with the new Topic Centres to prepare "reference topic databases" of published, validated data from their "working databases". This work will also be linked to the data

warehouse and to the ongoing task of developing suitable indicators for the most important environmental issues.

Electronic EIONET (e-EIONET) services will be gradually expanded in 2001. Especially, management of information about the official EIONET roles will be automated in the CIRCLE environment. For instance, workflow functionalities based on this role information will be introduced for routing documents for consultation.

Implementation of a new data management architecture will begin through pilot projects and developing reusable common tools. Automation of data flow between e-EIONET servers will be tested, and common tools will be used to make selected topic databases available through the web.

Much of e-EIONET development will focus on integrating the various sites and their CIRCLE installations with portal technologies. Portals are personalised gateways to information in corporate and public networks. EIONET's portal tools, which are already in operation, will be further developed and distributed to all e-EIONET sites, and also used in other networks such as the Community Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism.

Spread of best practice will be of major importance. The EIONET Network Management Centre will be available for helpdesk services. Regular courses will be offered through the EIONET training programme. It is only through training and a systematic exploitation of the e-EIONET tools by most EEA projects that the benefits of knowledge management, such as easy and uniform access to relevant and timely information, can be realised.

The EEA will also use these same approaches to develop its Intranet and participate in e-Europe and e-Government activities. The new Global Implementation Plan of e-EIONET guides the actions and most of the above work will be funded under the IDA-II work programme. Joint network development with DG Environment that now also is involved with IDA-II will be fostered.

Resources to programme areas and project groups

Activity based budgeting and programming is the basis for activity-based management of resources. Resources into the five operational programme areas defined in the multiannual work programme are given in Table 3. (Further details can be found in the Annex to the EEA Annual Work Programme 2001.)

As in the annual work programme, resource allocations have been made for both staff and "Title 3" resources (i.e. budget for Topic Centres and other externally funded activities). In addition, the time of all EEA staff, including management and administration, has been allocated to projects in order to present a full picture of the use and distribution of the EEA budget. Thus, in addition to the five operational work programme areas, two further programme areas are included in the budgetary appraisal in Table 3: Programme area 6 - administration and management; and Programme area 7 - strategic and institutional development.

The allocation of resources to each programme area compared with trends in recent years is described for each programme area below:

- ✓ **Programme area 1 - topic databases and reporting** - is increased to strengthen basic work in ETCs and strengthened with additional in-house expertise. The major restructuring of the Topic Centres (which depend heavily on resources

from this programme area) will therefore not result in a reduction of the resources available but a consolidation and improvement of the quality and accessibility of the outputs from the centres.

- ✓ **Programme area 2 - *integrated assessments*** - is reinforced both with in-house and external expertise to reflect the need to support policy development both through work in the Topic Centres and concerning sectors (particularly transport and energy) connected with the developments of the sectoral reporting mechanisms, integration strategies and support for the Gothenburg Council.
- ✓ **Programme area 3 - *periodical reporting*** – is, after a period of lower resource allocation, reinforced in 2001 to provide resources for the regular signals report and especially for the preparation of the Signals 2002 report aimed at the World conference on sustainable development and the Kiev conference. A major part of the resources is allocated to ETCs.
- ✓ **Programme area 4 - *reporting system support*** - is re-orientated and strengthened with in-house expertise to provide more support for the Reference Centre and for the work on scenarios and integrated assessment. Some reduction in core budget support to data and information management is planned to be compensated for by external funding (IDA programme – 1.1 million in 2001).
- ✓ **Programme area 5 - *service and network infrastructure*** - is maintained at approximately the same level as 2000 but with an internal shift from paper to electronic publishing and extended internal staff resources linked to the news and quick response products.
- ✓ As regards **programme area 6 – *administrative infrastructure*** - strengthening of staff resources is foreseen. Responding directly to the recommendations of the evaluation require resources to improve tools for management/coordination.
- ✓ In **programme area 7 - *strategic and institutional development*** a decrease is foreseen. The project definitions in programme areas 6 and 7 have changed, and there is a small increase in the two seen together.

Table 3: Resources by programme area and project group, AWP 2000 and 2001

No.	Title	2000 AWP		2001	
		External expertise Budget keuro	Estimated In-house Staff months	External expertise Budget keuro	Estimated in-house Staff months
1	Topic databases and reporting	2,415	52.5	2,390	62,5
1.1	Socio-economic data	40	4.5	0	5,5
1.2	Pressures	755	12.0	780	20
1.3	State and quality	1,620	36.0	1,610	37
2	Integrated assessments	1,280	100.0	1,800	113
2.1	Environmental issues	915	34.5	1100	50,5
2.2	Regional assessments	120	19.5	150	16,5
2.3	Sectors and instruments	200	35.0	450	36
2.4	Research dissemination and emerging issues	45	11.0	100	10
3	Periodical reporting	365	44.5	750	52
3.1	The five year report	50	11.0	50	8
3.2	Regular indicator-based report	315	33.5	700	44
4	Reporting system support	1,090	154.0	1,170	171
4.1	Scenarios, methodologies, guidelines	420	26.5	510	34,5
4.2	Data and information management	190	39.0	120	39
4.3	Reference Centre	480	36.0	540	52
4.4	Institutional networking	0	49.5	0	45,5
5	Service and network infrastructure	1,750	103.0	1,770	98,5
5.1	Information and networking technology	830	36.0	780	38
5.2	Information capacities and services	920	67.0	940	60,5
	MAWP projects title 3 and staff, total	6,900	454.0	7,830	497
	Expert meetings, translations	1,100		832	
	Total AWP in MAWP framework	8,000	454.0	8,662	497
6	Administrative infrastructure	200	153.0	0	185
6.1	Organisational development	200	-	0	32
6.2	Finance and budget management	0	-	0	79
6.3	Human resource management	0	-	0	36
6.4	Building management and reception	0	-	0	38
7	Strategic and institutional development	0	147.0	0	123
7.1	Strategic development	0	-	0	20
7.2	Programming of EEA activities	0	-	0	12
7.3	Secretariat for management bodies	0	-	0	12
7.4	General management & gen. secr.	0	-	0	79
	Total programme areas 6 + 7	200	300.0	0	310.0
	Grand total	8,200	754.0	8,662	807.0

Note: The 2001 budget used for the work programme is consistent with the 2001 budget proposal presented to the Management Board for adoption in its November 2000 meeting but the work programme operates with additional 0,3 million euro is available for title 3 as extra only in 2001 because of a change in VAT refund mechanism. Staff month estimates are all calculated with 10 months per year. Estimates for 2000 have been revised from the 2000 AWP. The 2001 estimates for staff include Agency staff, staff in recruitment (not including the additions in 2001 establishment plan) and 95 months of National Experts. Due to changes in the project definition in programme areas 6 and 7 the figures for the project groups are not comparable from 2000 to 2001.

Transition towards enlargement of EEA – and cooperation beyond.

The programme for the activities listed below will be developed in the addendum to the 2001 Annual Work Programme. While it is certain that some of the funds mentioned below will be introduced into the EEA budget, there are still uncertainties concerning procedures for some of the funding. However, the addendum will deliver the overview of activities emanating from all the funding sources listed below.

13 new EEA member countries

On 27 March 2000 the EC officially opened the negotiation process for EEA membership with the ten Phare applicant countries, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

On 9 of October the official signature of the agreement between EC and the candidate countries took place in Brussels, the commissioner for environment signing the agreement on behalf of the Commission. Eleven countries were signing the agreement on this occasion, the last two, Poland and Lithuania confirming their intention to accelerate the process and be ready by the November Council.

In terms of following steps, the countries are expected to start the national ratification process immediately after the signature in such way that the agreement be operational early 2001. On the EU side the November Council already foreseen on its agenda a point on ratification of the agreements, initiative strongly supported by the French presidency.

For the 13 new EEA member countries the contribution to EEA is gradually increasing over a three year period, as this interval was considered necessary for the full implementation of the EEA Work Programme.

For the Phare candidate countries a co-funding mechanism was set in place for the first three years. The Phare Programme will cover a constant share of the due contribution over the three years, while the national share will gradually increase till the third year. From the fourth year each Phare applicant will take over the entire cost.

For Malta and Turkey assistance mechanisms are in place to assist the co-operation with EU and these countries may request to use these mechanisms to co-fund the EEA membership fee in a similar way as the Phare candidate countries. For Turkey the financial mechanisms to support the overall co-operation with EU are still in development.

Introduction into the main work programme of new EEA members during 2001 will progress along the following routes:

- consolidation of the recently financed Phare activities with special attention to the extended ETC work, involvement in the major EEA reports and further EIONET development;
- extension of other EEA activities to the new member countries (e.g. waste, forestry, cross-border issues)
- support to national capacity building in the MDIAR chain through guidelines methodologies etc.

The financial contributions to be received from the new members as annual membership fees during 2001 will be oriented towards the main EEA priorities as defined in the MAWP and detailed in this AWP 2001. Special focus will be given to:

- ✓ strengthening the geographical and issue coverage of ETCs with most emphasis being given to environmental issues common to both present and new EEA members;
- ✓ coverage of the extended EEA network in the main EEA reports (Kiev 2002 report, TERM-2, State and outlook on Europe's Environment 2004, Environmental signals reports etc.);
- ✓ assessment of the impact on the environment of the proposed sectoral strategies/policies at the EU level and beyond considering, in particular, the enlargement process.
- ✓ Strengthening in-house expertise, including national experts, considering the above mentioned main areas of work through additional recruitment (offering equal opportunities to all EEA members)
- ✓ Strengthening of internal infrastructure and administration capacities of EEA to accommodate the substantial growth of EEA and EIONET, including telematic support and application development and selective translation (to an extended number of EEA members).

The PHARE Programme - support for transition activities in 2001

2001 will be a year of transition for Phare countries.

During 2000, two assistance projects were set in place to ensure continuing Phare support for the candidate countries in the period leading up to their expected membership of the EEA. The first, which runs until the end of October 2000, covers the work of the Phare Topic Links (PTLs) and the participation of Phare countries in EEA reporting. The second project lasts until the end of 2001 and covers: telematics network development, publication of CORINE-EEA newsletter, support to participation in major EEA events and the in-house Phare expert team.

Since one of these Phare projects expires in 2000 and the other only covers some parts of the WP, the list of Phare-supported activities for the year 2001 is much reduced compared with previous years (see Annex to the EEA Annual Work Programme 2001, VI).

As Phare countries join the Agency during 2001 and EEA membership fees are received, this gap will be taken up by the main EEA work programme – to be defined in an addendum to the AWP 2001.

As the timetable for taking up membership is still unknown, and the prospects are that several Phare countries will become members only later in the year, it was deemed necessary to secure the necessary resources for continuity in the transition period before membership.

The European Commission is therefore processing a proposal to fund transition activities from the PHARE programme totalling 1.1 million EURO for EEA bridging activities including strengthening cooperation between the new member countries and the new European Topic Centres.

Support for transition activities in 2001 regarding Malta, Cyprus and Turkey

Draft project proposals for ensuring the EEA preparatory work in relation with Cyprus, Malta and Turkey were also prepared and submitted to DG ENV for possible funding, but no progress has been communicated on this.

Stability pact funding sought for Phare non-accession countries

For Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia and Croatia (as a new country), all non-accession countries, need for additional resources are identified in order to cover the continuation of the work in 2001. Several small assistance projects for these countries will end in 2000. A project proposal for ensuring co-operation between EEA and these countries (to also cover Croatia) was put forward to the Commission as part of the "Stability Pact". A decision on this by the EC is still expected (November 2000) and the co-operation with these countries for 2001 is conditional to funding.

TACIS funding sought to ensure cooperation in particular for the Kiev report

From the TACIS funds the European Commission is processing a proposal for 1.5 million, to ensure NIS cooperation with EEA in particular for the Kiev report.

Furthermore a proposal for additional funding to cover the EEA in-house activities to cooperate with these countries have been presented. The co-operation with these countries for 2001 is also conditional to the necessary funding.

Annex to the EEA Annual Work Programme 2001

ANNEX I – Detailed tables of resource distribution, products and support activities for the EEA’s 2001 annual work programme.

Table I Resource distribution, products and support activities for 2001 for programme areas, project groups and projects as defined in the MAWP.

NOTE:

The 2001 budget used for the work programme is consistent with the 2001 budget proposal presented to the Management Board for adoption in its November 2000 meeting but the work programme operates with additional 0,3 million euro is available for title 3 as extra only in 2001 because of a change in VAT refund mechanism.

Staff month estimates are all calculated with 10 months per year. The 2001 estimates for staff include Agency staff, staff in recruitment (not including the additional staff in the 2001 establishment plan) and 95 months of National Experts. 1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.)

The figures for each project is consistent with the task descriptions for staff and most often reflect a team of in-house expertise allocated to each project, securing also the necessary co-ordination between activities. Half of a Programme Managers time has been allocated here (the other half in general management), and allocated in some cases to project group totals rather than individual projects and hence project group totals may exceed the sum of the project totals.

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	Comments
1	TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	2390	62,5		
1.1.	Socio-economic data	0	5,5		
1.1.1.	Eurostat data co-operation	0	2	• Data for EEA reporting, e.g., transport & energy and the environment	
1.1.2.	Co-operation with other bodies	0	1,5	• Data for EEA reporting with special attention for pan-European data to Kiev 2002 Signals report	• Major cooperation with various int. orgs including: UNEP, UNECE, OECD, WHO • For Kiev 2002 report, support needed from TACIS/DG ENV
1.2.	Pressures	780	20		
1.2.1.	Atmospheric emissions	330	7	• Annual topic update report 2000 - atmospheric emissions • Air emissions in Europe (2001)	
1.2.2.	Waste	300	5	• Annual topic update report 2000 - waste	
1.2.3.	Chemicals	100	2	• Overview of monitoring and collation of data on chemicals	Combined with 2.1.7. Priority for additional in-house capacity as new staff is defined.
1.2.4.	Water discharges	50	1	Continuation on work on pressures/releases to water	
1.2.5.	Releases to land and soil	0	0		No activity
1.3.	State and Quality	1610	37		
1.3.1.	Air Quality	320	3	• Annual topic update report 2000 - air quality • Air quality in Europe Report	
1.3.2.	Water Quality and Resources	400	4	• Annual topic update report 2000 - inland waters	

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	Comments
1.3.3.	State of Flora, Fauna, Habitats and Biotopes	540	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual topic update report 2000 - nature conservation • Regional seminars 	
1.3.4.	State of Soil	100	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Groups on soil • Working groups on contaminated sites 	Budget to cover 9 months due to changed timetable for the new ETC
1.3.5.	Land Cover	100	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual topic update report 2000 - land cover 	Budget to cover 9 months due to changed timetable for the new ETC
1.3.6.	Coastal and Marine Environment	150	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual topic update report 2000 - coastal and marine 	
1.3.7.	Noise	0	0		Little activity, increase in needs expected in 2002
2.	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENTS	1800	113		
2.1.	Environmental Issues	1100	50,5		
2.1.1.	Air Quality and Ozone (strat.+ trop.)	130	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Ozone Directive report • Air quality in European cities 	2000 and summer 2001
2.1.2.	Climate Change	370	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report on "European Community and Member States' GHG emission trends 1990-1999" • Annual report on "European Community GHG inventory 1990-1999, UNFCCC submission" 	
2.1.3.	Water Stress	170	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on European water resources - Floods and droughts 	
2.1.4.	Eutrophication	70	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of marine eutrophication 	Prepared in 2000
2.1.5.	Acidification	0	0		
2.1.6.	Biodiversity Changes	150	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'NATLAN' CD-ROM and website update • Report on Europe's Biological Diversity • Maintenance of Community Clearing House Mechanism • First development of a joint report on Trees and Forest in Europe (conditional to add.funding) 	
2.1.7.	Exposure to Chemicals	40	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of chemicals monitoring/exposure data and gaps 	Combined with 1.2.3 To be developed for 2002 in close view of the support needed for follow up of the Chemicals Strategy.
2.1.8.	Health	10	1,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Annual' report on children and health - first version • Development of environment and health indicators for regular reporting 	Cooperation with WHO & EC Priority for additional in-house capacity as new staff is defined.
2.1.9.	Land and soil degradation	40	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/advice to UNCCD secretariat on the development of an information system to serve the preparation of national Action Plans on the Mediterranean Region (Annex I, Annex IV) 	Additional external funding supplied by the secretariat – approx. 16.000 euro
2.1.10	Waste Management	120	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on waste minimisation 	Prepared in 2000
2.2.	Regional assessments	150	16,5		
2.2.1.	Mediterranean area	80	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to 2002 UNEP/MAP indicator-based report, i.e. participation in steering committee and co-writing of chapters 	Requires MEDA funding
2.2.2.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	70	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic reporting on coastal environment • Follow up on ICZM recommendation 	Prepared in 2000
2.2.3.	Transport TEN / SEA	0	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of spatial and ecological assessment of TEN and pan-European network (input to outlooks & spatial chapters in Kiev and SoER/outlooks 2004) (to be confirmed) 	
2.2.4.	Landscape	0	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input to Kiev 2002 signals report • Outline and drafting of a landscape assessment (including cultural dimension) (based on 2000 technical report) 	
2.2.5.	Urban Environment	0	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological footprint – methodology and practice • Urban indicators – structure and results 	Continuous support on low level to main activities in EC, need for increase for 2002

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	Comments
2.3.	Sectors and Instruments	450	36		
2.3.1.	Transport	230	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism (TERM-2001) • TERM focus report (e.g. transport sensitive routes, transport and tourism) (to be confirmed) • Technical studies on improving benchmarking & indicators • Networking (website development, RTD follow-up, linking with international organisations and countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity undertaken at the request of DG TREN and DG ENV, with support from DG TREN and DG ENV • Study to extend TERM to Accession Countries and to develop TERM-3 (EU + Accession) for Kiev 2002 signals depending on additional funding. • Development and management of transport & environment database in cooperation with Eurostat (see 1.1.1 above)
2.3.2.	Agriculture	30	7,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture contributions to the 2002 signals report for Kiev 2002 /World conference on sustainable development 2002 • Participation in interservice group on agri-environmental indicators • Production of agri-environmental indicators for the Web 	
2.3.3.	Energy	100	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on renewable energies (success stories) • Energy and environment indicators– zero version • Extension of indicator fact sheets for Accession Countries (for Kiev 2002 signals, towards EERM – energy and environment reporting mechanism). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint activity with DG TREN and Eurostat • Support to EC for energy indicators • Third activity conditional to additional funding
2.3.4.	Tourism	30	2,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of policy issues relevant to integration in tourism: workshops and interviews • Participation in EU working group on sustainable tourism 	Further activities may be developed subject to additional funding from DG Enterprise
2.3.5.	Industry	0	0,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs to Kiev 2002 signals 	Consultation with DG Enterprise on future needs
2.3.6.	Households	0	0,5		
2.3.7.	Instruments	60	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on effectiveness of information • Review of subsidies literature • Review of externalities literature • Follow up on REM (reporting on environmental measures) project on needs for information on effectiveness • Continued work on joint OERCD/EEA database for economic instruments • Scoping study on information implications of the SEA directive 	
2.4	Research Dissemination & Emerging Issues	100	10		
2.4.1	Research and environmental information	50	5	Targeted dissemination projects on a few topics of high interest to be defined – among which	Cooperation with JRC-IPTS in response to policy relevant areas
2.4.2	Emerging environmental issues	50	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of 2000 report on precautionary principle (“Late lessons from early warnings”) • scoping study to prepare dioxin circulation map for Europe • Arctic issues – development of summary document in context of “Northern Dimension” (joint activity, to be confirmed) 	Some small availability to short-term policy-relevant requests Arctic activity with UNEP, Nordic Council & AMAP
3.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	750	52		
3.1	The five year report	50	8		
3.1.1.	EU98 SoER	0	0		Work finished
3.1.2.	State and Outlook on Europe's Environment	50	8	Preparatory work for 2004 report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design-consultation-set up of a participative process to the compilation of 2004 report - Support to drafting chapter outlines - Guidelines for data collection. 	
3.2	Regular indicator-based report	700	44		410 kEuro proposed to be spent in ETCs

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities	Comments
				Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	
3.2.1.	European Environmental Signals reports		44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of 2001 Signals report • Production of 2002 Signals report (Kiev) Preparatory activities: data collection, indicator fact sheets and interpretation. Coordination of contributions from ETCs and international organisations. (Preparation for input to the World Conference on sustainable development in 2002 to support the EC will be derived from these activities. The preparation of the 2002 report also contributes to UNEP's third Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-3) for publication in 2002).	Major inputs from progr. areas 1,2 and 4. Signals 2001 is aimed at to Gothenburg summit. For 2002 report: TACIS support being requested; cooperation with UNECE and UNEP/GEO-3
4.	REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT	1170	171		
4.1.	Scenarios, Methodologies, Guidelines	510	34,5		
4.1.1.	Integrated Environmental Assessment	110	11	Support to IEA activities: - Uncertainties analysis methods for 2004 report - Preparing stakeholder participation in 2004 report - Data-flow analysis (indicators)	
4.1.2.	Scenarios and prospective analysis	280	13	For 2002 Signals (Kiev) and State and Outlooks 2004 reports - Preparatory work on socio-economic scenarios and outlooks (transport, energy...) - Extending the air outlook framework for 2004 report - Start waste and water outlooks for 2004 report	90 kEuro proposed to be spent in ETCs Scenario work performed in close cooperation with EC and international organisation
4.1.3.	Guidelines for environmental reporting	40	2,5	Continuation of work of EEA expert group on guidelines and reporting focusing on new reporting and presentational developments in periodical reports, especially indicators. Further activities to link with country reporting	
4.1.4	Support for Reporting requirements (EU legislation and multilateral agreements)	80	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination, extension and update of overview of reporting obligations of EU legislation (ROD), international conventions (REC) and adding obligations in view of the Aarhus convention • Extension/update of overview and accessibility in the Reference Centre • Overview of contributions from ETCs to support streamlining of reporting obligations. • Inputs to Bridging the Gap conferences • STAR database update • Feasibility study to create a joint EEA/EC/MS repository on information on national environmental legislation, policy environmental protection objectives for multiple use (conditional to co-funding) 	Close cooperation with DG ENV and Eurostat. To focus on support to future obligations and where appropriate reviewed /amending existing obligations; and to ensure as appropriate integration with EEA Topic databases.
4.2	Data and information management	120	39		
4.2.1.	EIONET data flow	20	15,5	A data flow model supporting EEA/EIONET reporting, streamlining data and reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline of air emissions data flow on EIONET 	
4.2.2.	EEA GIS support	0	7	Maintenance of reference databases for geo-referenced data Seminar early 2001 with EEA, the Geographical Information system of the Commission (GISCO), DGENV, JRC, Eurostat, member countries to review existing GIS activities and the basis for a GIS centre in EEA linked to the Topic databases and joint activities in future	Increased need for support at community level identified. To be considered in view of enlargement work and resources,
4.2.3.	Data warehouse management	100	15,5	Maintenance of reference databases for aggregated (indicator) data	
4.3	Public access to environmental information - Reference Centre	540	52		

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities	Comments
				Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	
4.3.1.	Directory of EEA/EIONET information resources	160	6	Maintenance of the Directory of Information Resources (DIR) Harmonisation of EIONET metadata and data standards	
4.3.2.	The EEA Website: The Gateway to the Reference Centre	200	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web based, regularly updated, indicator reporting system • Multilingual website • National Web portals • Improved SERIS, Web access to ROD and REC • Web publishing of reports in accordance with publication and translation plan 	
4.3.3.	Access to Data Warehouse and Topic databases	150	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Data Service, providing integrated access to the Data Warehouse and NATLAN • New applications to access Waterbase, Wastebase and EUNIS, • Improved Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism 	Also funded by the IDA project
4.3.4.	Gateway to other information providers - GELOS, EnviroWindows	30	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support to development of EnviroWindows Interest Groups • Implementing Interoperable Portals (IPs) to allow remote management of dynamic content provisions on EnviroWindows 	
4.4.	Institutional networking	0	45,5		
4.4.1.	EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)	0	11,5	• Annual Report on EIONET and PHARE/TACIS co-operation and state of development	
4.4.2.	European Commission (DG Environment, other DGs, JRC, Eurostat)	0	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG Environment co-operation progress report – Memorandum of Understanding with DGENV • JRC co-operation progress report • Eurostat progress report 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
4.4.3.	Council, Parliament, EcoSoc, Regions Committee	0	6	• Synchronisation and co-ordination of programming, dialogue on user needs etc.	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
4.4.4.	International bodies (e.g. UNEP, WHO, OECD)	0	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued cooperation to ensure efficient data flows and reporting from national to global levels, to avoid duplication of work and to initiate joint activities. • Review of Memoranda of Understanding and cooperation with UNEP, UNECE, WHO, OECD, MAP, WMO, CoE, conventions secretariats etc. 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation Co-funding pursued for work also serving as support to convention secretariats.
4.4.5.	NGOs - (Associations and ECOs)	0	4	Annual meeting	
5.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	1770	98,5		
5.1.	Information and Networking Technology	780	38		
5.1.1.	IT capacities	420	20	Maintenance of in-house IT infrastructure and development of the EEA Intranet	
5.1.2.	Telematics capacities	310	15	Maintenance the eEIONET network and development applications in line with approved strategy (SPADE)	
5.1.3.	IT application developments	50	2	Update of office applications and integration with eEIONET and E2RC application	
5.2.	Information capacities and services	940	60,5		
5.2.1.	Publishing and Translations	430	30	Implementation of the Publication and Translation plan	
5.2.2.	Distribution and marketing	250	12	Distribution, stock management, co-publishing marketing and sales	

No.	Title	Estimated Budget 2001 kEUR	Estimated Staff 2001 months	Main products and activities	Comments
				Bold text for a substantial result available in 2001. Normal text for continuous services and results available after 2001	
5.2.3.	Communicating environmental Information	180	17,5	Thematic Newsletter – 5 issues, on Web and paper Editorial work, launches and local presence	
5.2.4.	Library and Information services	80	0	Management of EEA library, responding to internal and external information requests	
All	BUDGET for external expertise (title 3) and staff TOTAL	7830	497		
	Expert meetings, translations	832			
	TOTAL AWP in MAWP framework	8662	497		

Table II Resource distribution, products and support activities for 2001 for programme areas, project groups and projects for 6. Administrative infrastructure and resource management, and 7. Strategic and Institutional development (Indicated figures are staff figures are for in-house expertise.)

No.	Title	Staff 2001 Estimated months	Main products and activities	Comments
6	ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	185		
6.1	Organisational development	32		
6.1.1	Organisational development - Reform	4	• Review of financial processes, review of human resources processes, including legal aspects; all in the view of the EC reform process	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.2	EEA evaluations	0	• Coordination of follow up of the 2000 evaluation	
6.1.3	Human resource policy	3	• Development of human resource policy – in view of the EC reform	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.4	Automation of budget systems and budget reporting	5	• Automated financial systems for status, monitoring and reporting, for all units	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.5	Analytical accounting	12	• Development of an electronic based system for monitoring real costs of activities - support to management decisions	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.6	Manual of Procedures - Intranet	2	• Development, updating and maintenance of guidelines and procedures, incl. code of conduct.	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.7	Filing system	6	• Development of filing and archiving system	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.1.8	Green plan	0	• Maintenance and updating of Green plan	
6.2	Finance and Budget management	79		
6.2.1	Budget - EEA and additional resources	7	• Proposed draft budget and proposed budget for following year • Publication of current budget • Monitoring and adjusting current budget	
6.2.2	Processing commitments and payments	28	• Processing of financial transactions	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.2.3	Missions and meetings processing	17	• Support and processing financial transactions on missions and meetings	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.2.4	Accounting	16	• Daily transactions • Quarterly and Annual statement of accounts	
6.2.5	ACPC committee/ auditing	9	• Advice and counsel on of proper procurement practices	

No.	Title	Staff 2001 Estimated months	Main products and activities	Comments
6.3	Human Resource Management	35		
6.3.1	Daily management & admin.	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the daily services of a personnel unit • Administration of HR files, monitoring HR progress etc. 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.3.2	Salaries & benefits	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish monthly salaries and related entitlements (social security etc.) 	
6.3.3	Competitions & recruitment	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of vacancies • Conducting recruitment procedures • Monitoring progress 	
6.3.4	Training	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of training strategy, processing requests 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.3.5	Promotions, evaluations	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual evaluation exercise • Annual performance exercise 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
6.4	Building management and reception	38		
6.4.1	Building management	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building management, security, inventory etc. • Providing supplies and services for EEA infra-structure 	
6.4.2	Reception	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEA reception and telephone exchange 	
7	STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	123		
7.1	Strategic development	20		
7.1.1	Strategic development in policy needs	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring policy related user needs • Support to management decisions • Periodical report on strategic development 	Incl. follow up of EEA 2000 Evaluation
7.1.2	EEA Enlargement	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy paper on development of the Enlargement process • Coordination of the process with the Commission • Support to the EC in the negotiations process • Support of the establishment of resources involved in the enlargement process 	
7.1.3	Pan-European and international co-operation	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy paper on the Pan-European co-operation • Coordination with the Commission • Identification of financial resources 	Pan-European and cooperation with countries beyond Europe.
7.2	Programming of EEA activities	12		
7.2.1	Multiannual Work programmes	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start up for the third Multiannual programme 	
7.2.2	Annual Work programmes	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Enlargement addendum to AWP2001 • Development of AWP 2002 	
7.2.3	Progress reporting	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and reporting progress to EEA Management, and to Management Board 	
7.3	Secretariat for EEA Management Bodies	12		
7.3.1	Secretariat for EEA Management Board and Bureau	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agendas, procedures and minutes from the meetings of Management Board and Bureau. 	Ongoing work, also including implementation of electronic filing of MB and Bureau papers.
7.3.2	Secretariat for EEA Scientific Committee	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agendas and minutes from the meetings of the Scientific Committee. • Organisation of seminars on emerging issues for the Scientific Committee and EEA staff. 	Ongoing work, also including implementation of electronic filing of SC.C. papers.
7.4	General Management	79		
7.4.1	General management	46	Daily management of EEA and the organisation Reorganisation of EEA with a view to enlargement, reform process in EC and recommendations from the EEA 2000 Evaluation	Full time of the Executive Director Half of the time of other members of management group
7.4.2	General secretarial support	33		
	Total Programme areas 6+7	310		

NOTE: Estimates of Staff Resources include here all A, B, C and D posts plus national experts working directly on projects. The figures for each project is consistent with the task descriptions for staff and most often reflect a team of in-house expertise allocated to each project, securing also the necessary co-ordination between activities. 1 month covers about 16 days working directly on projects and about 6 days overhead (general meetings and correspondence etc.) The total man-months is based on the estimates for filling vacant posts and new posts in year. Some uncertainty in numbers can be expected.

ANNEX II Overview of key information on ETCs 2001

ETC on Water

Main objectives

- To provide support to EU water policy and legislative frameworks such as the proposed Water Framework Directive and other frameworks at the international level, in particular, the Marine Conventions. In doing so, to link as far as possible assessments needed for policy and legislative support to ensure synergies are maximised and the reporting burden on countries is minimised.
- To provide countries with tools and guidance to implement EUROWATERNET to enable them to deliver high-quality, consistent information to the systems and databases being developed by the ETC.
- To work with member countries, European Commission and other international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that information is obtained and exploited in the most efficient way across the DPSIR assessment framework. In this context to implement EUROWATERNET to cover all types of water bodies to deliver assured quality data and information to WATERBASE needed for reporting and support to policy and legislation in the most efficient way.
- To work with other international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that information is obtained and exploited in the most efficient way across the DPSIR chain.
- To contribute to EEA main reports through assessments on the issues of water quantity, water quality and aquatic biology resulting in description of past trends, current state and prospective development.

Main tasks and deliverables

MDIAR activity	Key deliverables
Monitoring/data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated version of WATERBASE with public access; • meeting of the Inter-regional Forum; • EIONET workshop.
Information/indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core set of water indicators; • thematic maps of sensitive coastal areas and river catchments.
Assessment/reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions for Environmental signals reports 2001-2002; • indicator-based assessment report on European water resources; • additional short assessment reports relevant to specific policy developments; • contributions to sectoral reporting.

Budget 2001 (provisional)

Contribution from EEA core budget:	950 KEUR.
Additional contributions from new membership fees and support:	200-300 KEUR
Indicative split basic activities: assessment and reporting	60:40%

For the 2001 Subvention to ETC/Water the indicative budget breakdown is the following:

By Programme	Allocation (keuro)
1. Topic databases and reporting	600
2. Integrated assessments	240
3. Periodical reporting	80
4. Reporting system support	30
By Task	Percentage of total budget
1. EEA reporting	15
2. Assessment tools, models, methods	10
3. Information and indicators	15
4. Database development and public access	20
5. Support to countries (monitoring)	7.5
6. Management and coordination	10
7. EIONET	7.5
8. Ad hoc support	10
9. Data management	5

ETC on Air and Climate Change

Main objectives

- To provide support to EU policy and legislative frameworks, with a focus on the EU-ECCP (European Climate Change Programme) and CAFE (Clean Air for Europe), related legislation such as the Monitoring Mechanism and the Air Quality Framework Directive and international conventions (UNFCCC and CLRTAP). In doing so, link assessments needed for EEA reports with assessments needed for policy and legislative frameworks to ensure synergies.
- To support member countries on their reporting to the European Commission and international organisations by providing guidance and software tools, and by organising workshops.
- To work with member countries, European Commission and international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that information is obtained and used in the most efficient way.
- To implement data collection and information systems, building on the existing EUROAIRNET, AIRBASE and CORINAIR to deliver the required quality assured information and indicators for EEA reports and to provide direct support to policy and legislation in the most efficient way.
- To contribute to EEA main reports through assessments on the issues of air pollution and climate change, resulting in description of past trends, current state and prospective development.

Main tasks and deliverables

MDIAR activity	Key deliverables
Monitoring/Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly updated AIRBASE and CORINAIR with public access; • country support tools (CORINAIR software, AQ DEM); • two or three annual EIONET workshops, closely linked with other international events (e.g. UNECE/EMEP).
Information/Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core set of air pollution and climate change indicators; • specific regular reports/papers for EU legislative and policy developments – ECCP, GHG Monitoring Mechanism, Kyoto Protocol, CAFE, AQ Directives/Decision, National Emissions Ceilings Directive etc
Assessment/Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to main Environmental Signals reports 2001-2002 and to EEA sectoral reporting; • annual report on air quality in Europe; • annual report on air emissions in Europe.

Budget 2001 (provisional)

Contribution from EEA core budget:	1280 KEUR.
Additional contributions from new membership fees and support:	200-300 KEUR
Indicative split basic activities : assessment and reporting	60:40%

Indicative budget breakdown (in percentage of the total) is as follows:

By Programme	Allocation (keuro)
1. Topic databases and reporting	650
2. Integrated assessments	500
3. Periodical reporting	100
4. Reporting system support	30
By Task	Percentage of total budget
1. EEA reporting	15
2. Assessment tools, models, methods	10
3. Information and indicators	15
4. Data and information systems, public access	20
5. Support to countries (monitoring)	10
6. Management and coordination	10
7. EIONET air and climate aspects	5
8. Ad hoc support	10
9. Data management	5

ETC on Terrestrial Environment

Main objectives

- To provide relevant information on land and soil (past trends, current state and prospective development) to support related EU policy and legislative frameworks on sustainable land use, soil protection and Integrated Coastal Zone Management strategies.
- To coordinate the quality control of the CLC2000 land cover update.
- To analyse the environmental effect of policies on land and soil in a spatial dimension (territorial or spatial analysis) using GIS and mapping tools. Therefore ETC/TE will closely collaborate with other ETCs and international bodies on land and soil related territorial and spatial assessments.
- To support the further development of the EEA geographic information system (GIS). In doing so, to ensure within EIONET, and in cooperation with other networks, the appropriate collection, harmonisation, handling, quality assurance and dissemination of data, including spatial data.
- To establish on a long-term perspective a soil monitoring and assessment framework.
- To work with other international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that policy relevant information is obtained and exploited in the most efficient way.
- To contribute to the writing of EEA main reports on land use and land cover change, soil degradation and coastal environment focusing on past trends, current state and prospective development.

ETC/TE main and leading role will be in providing relevant expertise, information/indicators and elaboration of assessments referring in particular to following spatial issues:

1. land use and land cover change in connection to sustainable land use issues;
2. soil degradation , namely soil sealing, erosion, diffuse and local contamination;
3. coastal environment, especially territorial impact assessment.

Main tasks and deliverables

MDIAR	Main deliverables
Monitoring/Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CORINE Land Cover database • SoilBase • report on topic databases • feasibility study coastal erosion monitoring • 1-2 EIONET workshops
Information/Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core set of indicators for land, soil and coastal environment • Contribution to EEA Geographic Information System (GIS)
Assessment/Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to Environmental signals reports 2001-2002 • regional assessment report on a selected area • contributions to indicator-based sectoral reporting (eg. TERM)

Budget 2001 (provisional – covering ¾ of the year)

Contribution from EEA core budget:

400 KEUR.

Additional contributions from new membership fees and support:

300-400 KEUR

Indicative split basic activities : assessment and reporting

65:35%

Indicative budget breakdown is as follows:

By Programme	Allocation (keuro)
1. Topic databases and reporting	200
2. Integrated assessments	110
3. Periodical reporting	90
4. Reporting system support	-
By Task	Percentage of total budget
1. Main EEA reporting	15
2. Assessment tools, models, methods	10
3. Information and indicators	10
4. Database development, public access	25
5. Support to monitoring	10
6. Management and coordination	10
7. EIONET land and soil aspects	5
8. Ad hoc support	5
9. Data management	10

ETC on Nature Protection and Biodiversity

Main objectives

- To support the European Commission and Member States technically in the NATURA2000 process (Birds and Habitats Directives), including countries in accession when relevant.
- To provide countries with tools and guidance (standard formats, dataflow guidelines, harmonised terminology) to enable them to deliver high quality, consistent information to these systems and databases.
- To work with other international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that policy relevant information is obtained and exploited in the most efficient way.
- To implement information systems and dataflows for NATURA2000 and the European Information System on Nature (EUNIS), including for the Common Database on Designated Areas (CDDA). In doing so to perform quality control of data
- To work on the assessment of cross-cutting environmental issues the ETC will cooperate with other relevant ETCs, under coordination of EEA.
- To contribute to EEA main reports, relating them to EU policy and legislative frameworks, e.g. the Community Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, the Birds and Habitats Directives and other relevant frameworks at the international level such as the Bern Convention. In doing so, to describe past trends, current state and prospective development.

Main tasks and deliverables

MDIAR activity	Key deliverables
Monitoring/Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to NATURA2000: 1-2 short papers on implementation, and 2-5 bio-geographic seminars; • EUNIS database: Maintain and develop, web access, dataflow; • EIONET workshop.
Information/Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: Develop and maintain core set of policy indicators; • Maps and datasets: Present via NATLAN and EC CHM
Assessment/Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions Environmental signals reports 2001-2002; • additional short assessment report relevant to a specific policy development; • Contributions to sectoral reporting.

Budget 2001 (provisional)

Contribution from EEA core budget:	780 KEUR.
Additional contributions from new membership fees and support:	300-400 KEUR
Indicative split basic activities : assessment and reporting	75:25%

Indicative budget breakdown is as follows:

By Programme	Allocation (keuro)
1. Topic databases and reporting	540
2. Integrated assessments	150
3. Periodical reporting	90
4. Reporting system support	-
By Task	Percentage of total budget
1. EEA reporting	10
2. Assessment tools, models, methods	5
3. Information and indicators	10
4. Data and information systems, public access including NATURA2000	40
5. Support to monitoring	5
6. Management and coordination	10
7. EIONET for nature protection and biodiversity	5
8. Ad hoc support	10
9. Data management	5

ETC on Waste and Material Flows

Main objectives

- To provide support to related EU policy and legislative frameworks and other relevant frameworks at the international level. In doing so, to link as far as possible assessments and indicators needed for EEA reports with assessments needed for policy and legislative support to ensure that synergies are maximised and the reporting burden on countries is minimised.
- To work with member countries, The European Commission and other international organisations to further streamline information gathering and reporting procedures and to ensure that information is obtained and exploited in the most efficient way across the DPSIR assessment framework.
- To support the implementation of information systems to deliver the information needed for EEA reports and for supporting policy and legislation in the most efficient way. In doing so and in order to avoid duplication of work, to ensure in cooperation with EUROSTAT, statistical and other networks, the appropriate collection, harmonisation, handling and dissemination of waste and material flow data.
- To contribute to EEA main reports through assessments of (the management of) waste and material flows resulting in description of past trends, current state and prospective development.

Main tasks and deliverables

MDIAR	Key deliverables
Monitoring/Data	Updated version of WASTEBASE guidebook on waste data acquisition, harmonisation/ classification annual EIONET workshop 1 regional conference for national experts (training on guidelines etc.)
Information/Indicators	Core set of waste and material flow indicators
Assessment/ Reporting	Contributions Environmental signals reports 2001-2002; topic report on policy relevant issue (waste generation and management etc.) technical report on selected waste issue

Budget 2001 (provisional)

Contribution from EEA core budget:	500 KEUR.
Additional contributions from new membership fees and support:	300-400 KEUR
Indicative split basic activities : assessment and reporting	65:35%

By Programme	Allocation (keuro)
1. Topic databases and reporting	300
2. Integrated assessments	120
3. Periodical reporting	50
4. Reporting system support	30
By Task	<i>Percentage of total budget</i>
1. EEA reporting	15
2. Assessment tools, models, methods	10
3. Information and indicators	10
4. Data and information systems, public access	20
5. Support to countries (monitoring)	15
6. Management and coordination	10
7. EIONET waste and material flow aspects	5
8. Ad hoc support	10
9. Data management	5

ANNEX III – EEA major reports, 2001-2005 - connections with other reporting products

Summary table of connections between the major reports and other reporting products in 2001-2005 reporting plan (updated annually)

Policy event or EEA cycle		EEA Product		“Building blocks” & links to other reporting activities		
Date	Scope	Type		EEA	Commission	International
Spring 2001 for June 2001 Gothenburg European Council	EU reporting on Integration process, preparation of EU 6 th Action Plan.	Compilation of indicator fact sheets, with extended section on sectors	70 pp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERM-1 • Energy and Environment Indicators zero version (EERM) • Tourism and integration • Europe's Biological Diversity Report • Accession • Climate change report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERM-1 • Energy Reporting Mechanism • Agri-RM • 6th EAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Outlook Report
January 2002 for spring 2002 (“Rio+10”)	Contribution to EU report for “Rio+10” derived from the “Signals” reporting process	Indicator fact sheet type, issue focused, with a number of complementary stand-alone essay-type chapters.	30-50 pp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gothenburg 2001 report • Kiev 2002 report 	EU Sustainability Strategy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/MAP Mediterranean Indicator report
June 2002 for autumn 2002 UNECE -EPE Kiev meeting	Indicator based report on progress, incl. Outlooks used for Agenda setting	Environmental Signals pan-European issue	100 pp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gothenburg 2001 report • “Rio+10” report • Biodiversity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP GEO-3 report
End 2002 for December 2002 European Council on (reporting on integration process)	EU reporting on Integration process,	EEA contributions to sectoral indicator-based reports	150 pp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TERM-3? • EERM ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other reporting mechanisms 	
2003	EEA regular indicator report Target to be identified.	Environmental Signals regular issue. To be decided				
2004	EEA SoE & Outlook 5-year report	5-year State & Outlook report (update and complement to EU99 SoE)	300 pp			
Spring 2005	EEA regular indicator report to serve mid-term evaluation of 6EAP	Environmental Signals regular issue				

ANNEX IV - PHARE Programme activities for 2001 linked to EEA projects within the PHARE-EEA framework cooperation

(covering only ongoing activities included in the PHARE project "Support to the candidate countries for EEA membership" 31 March 2000-31 December 2001.)

	EEA PROJECTS	PHARE activities linked to or mirroring EEA activities
i.	TOPIC DATABASES AND REPORTING	
1.1.2	Co-operation with other bodies	• PHARE EIONET providing relevant data for EEA information centre
1.2.1	Atmospheric emissions	
1.2.4	Water discharges	
1.3.1	Air Quality	
1.3.2	Water Quality and Resources *	
1.3.3	State of Flora, Fauna and Biotopes	
1.3.5	Land Cover	
ii.	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT	
2.1.1	Air Quality and Ozone	
2.1.2	Climate Change	
2.1.3	Water Stress	
2.1.4	Eutrophication	
2.1.5	Acidification	
2.1.6	Biodiversity changes	
2.1.9	Land and soil degradation	
2.2.4	Landscape	
2.2.5	Urban Environment	
iii.	PERIODICAL REPORTING	
3.1.1	-	
3.1.2	State & Outlook Report 2004	
3.2.1	European Environmental Signals reports	• PHARE experts part of the expert group on guidelines and indicators • PHARE experts contributing to the Kiev 2002 report
iv.	REPORTING SYSTEM SUPPORT	
4.1.4	Support for reporting requirements (EU leg. and multilateral gar.)	
4.2.1	EIONET data flow	• PHARE NFP EIONET servers application
4.2.2	EEA GIS support	
4.4.1	EIONET and co-operation with third countries (ETCs, NFPs, NRCs)	• Complete structure in place for the PHARE countries covering NFPs, Top executives, NRCs, topic experts • Regular events attended by PHARE top executives, PHARE NFPs and PHARE NRCs/ national topic experts
v.	SERVICE AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	
5.1.1	IT capacities	• Support co-operation with the IDA ITTAG and IT experts
5.1.2	Telematics capacities	• Support to the PHARE EIONET telematics network development • Specific centralized training for PHARE IT and ITTAG experts
5.1.3	IT application developments	
5.2.2	Distribution and marketing	• Brochure on LC applications • CD-ROM on PHARE natural resources • CD-ROM PHARE national SoE reports on Internet • PHARE CORINE/EEA Newsletter
5.2.4	Library and information services	• Continuous development of the PHARE library as part of the EEA library

COMMISSION OPINION of 28.11.2000 on the Annual Work Programme 2001 of the
European Environment Agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) 1210/90 of 7 May 1990⁵ on the establishment of the European
Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network, as amended by
Council Regulation (EC) 933/99⁶, and in particular Article 8.5 thereof,
Whereas:

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS OPINION:

Article 1

The Commission welcomes to revised set-up of the European Topic Centres and reminds the Agency of
the continued need for information and support in the field of water, nature protection and biodiversity,
waste and material flow, air and climate change and terrestrial environment.

The Commission notes that an evaluation has been carried out of the performance and efficiency of the
Agency and looks forward to the follow-up actions to be taken by the Agency on the basis of this
evaluation.

The Commission welcomes the contribution of the Agency on the streamlining of reporting and invites
the Agency to co-operate in possible future initiatives of the Commission in this field.

Within title 3 of the budget, priority should be given to the following areas of work in terms of budgetary
and staffing allocation:

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

Area two – Integrated Assessments, which should focus on the products directly required for
environmental policy-making. The Agency should ensure that work in this field follows the main policy
lines set out by the Commission.

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

The Commission notes that an addendum to the Work Programme, covering the new member countries
expected in 2001, will be submitted for Opinion to the Scientific Committee and the Commission. The
addendum should identify projects to be carried out in 2001, relevant to the new member countries.

Article 2

The references to possible membership of Switzerland and Monaco should be changed to show the
correct status of the contacts: for Switzerland, the Commission has been given a mandate to negotiate;
Monaco only expressed preliminary interest in membership.

The Commission welcomes the increase of € 300,000 in the Title 3 of the budget to strengthen the Topic
Centres Air/Climate Changes and Nature Protection/Biodiversity.

5 OJ No L 120, 11.5.1990, p.1

6 OJ L 117/3 of 5.5.1999, p1-4.

The last paragraph of the section 'Towards enlargement of EEA – and cooperation beyond' should be deleted as it is repeated in the section 'EEA Resources'.

Concerning data flows, and without duplicating the work of Eurostat, the Agency should work with its member countries to ensure that data delivered by the member countries are comparable.

The Commission invites the Agency to maintain close contact with all interested Commission services for the various projects listed in Annex I in order to ensure policy relevance.

The Agency should ensure to list in Annex I only those projects that it can realistically expect to carry out on the basis of budget indicated in the Work Programme.

The Commission would welcome further clarifications on the work to be performed under the heading "material flows" with regard, in particular, to the environmental impacts and to the relationship with ongoing work on these issues.

The wording concerning the IDA programme under the heading "Resources to programme areas and project groups" should be changed in order to reflect that co-operation with the Commission on IDA does not actually involve transfer of funds.

The following specific amendments to Annex I should be incorporated in the draft:

Staff time dedicated to project group 2.3 should be calculated correctly on the basis of the underlying projects.

The comments section of project 2.3.1, work item "Second Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism" should read "Activity undertaken at the request of DG TREN and ENV".

Project description 2.3.3, 'Energy and environment indicators – zero version' should be changed to 'Energy and environment indicators – joint activity with DG TREN and Eurostat'.

Project description under 2.3.4. should only state the activity that will be undertaken for the resources allocated under this heading. Activities conditional to additional funding should not be mentioned.

The reference to 'production of indicators for the Web' in project description 2.3.5 should be deleted and any work on indicators in the enterprise field should be subject to prior discussion with the relevant services of the Commission.

The first sentence in the comments section of project 4.1.4 'Support for reporting requirements' should read 'Close co-operation with DG ENV and Eurostat'.

The work under project 4.2.2 should be done in co-operation with the Geographical Information System of the Commission (GISCO).

The text in the comments section of project 4.3.4 should be deleted.

In Annex II, the key deliverables of the Topic Centre Nature Protection and Biodiversity should read 5 bio-geographic seminars, rather than 2-4.

The Agency is suggested to work, in co-operation with the Commission services, on the European Pollutant Emission Register and on priority substances under the Water Framework Directive.

In Annex III, the reference to 'Industry-RM' should be deleted.

This Opinion is addressed to the Management Board of the European Environment Agency.

Done at Brussels, 28.11.2000

*For the Commission
Margot Wallström
Member of the Commission*

EEA Annual Work Programme 2001 Opinion of Scientific Committee Final Version

The Scientific Committee discussed the Annual Work Programme 2001 (third draft – Doc.EEA/054/rev2) during its meeting of 19 October 2000. It submits the following opinion to the Management Board:

1. The Committee commends the Agency for producing a work programme which is much clearer and more legible than the previous ones.

After a brief presentation of activities and outcomes for 2001 the draft programme explained in a few pages the policy framework including the enlargement projects, the results of the evaluation of the Agency, the activities, products and services, the allocation of resources to programme areas and projects. Details are given in an annex.

2. While endorsing the draft programme as a whole, the Committee makes the following comments and suggestions:

- 2.1 The Programme is based on the DSPIR framework, yet not enough emphasis is given to information on the effectiveness of R (Responses), which requires information on states of action. The Committee considers that the products of the Work Programme will not adequately allow the key clients, i.e. the Community Institutions (including the European Parliament) and Member States to access information that assesses the results of measures. They recommend that this gap in the Work Programme be addressed, noting that the Environment Council in its review of the 5th EAP has observed that there is a lack of information on the effectiveness of measures.

- 2.2 Activities pertaining to be "Bridging the gap" issue should be reinforced.

- 2.3 Under Reference Centre, the Agency should cover the inclusion of geo-referenced data. The initiative under 4.2.2. to review existing GIS activities and the basis for a GIS centre in EEA is strongly endorsed and encouraged. The growth of the European Environment Reference Centre (E²RC) in including the information sources of environmental information in Europe is appreciated. An effort should be made in order to include EEA's GIS related activities within the umbrella of the E²RC so that all information sources are managed in the same system.

- 2.4 Under chemicals 1.2.3. (overview of monitoring and collection of data on chemicals) and 2.1.7. (review of chemicals monitoring/exposure data and gaps) work should not be limited to endocrine disrupting substances.

- 2.5 The Committee strongly urges the Agency to implement the funding commitments to the new ETC's according to the timetable foreseen, subject to the proposals being acceptable, in order to avoid any discontinuity in the activities listed in the work programme. The Committee also requests that the annual technical annexes specifying the ETC tasks be sufficiently detailed and sent in time to its members.

- 2.6 The addition of a new type of products ('Thematic Newsletters') is welcome; strong quality control should be applied to these texts.

3. The Committee takes note of the fact that there is likely to be an addendum to the work programme linked to additional budget and new member countries. This addendum will cover both a geographical and a subject matter extension of the draft annual programme. The Committee is looking forward to examining this addendum and providing an opinion on said addendum.