

European Environment Agency Programming Document 2018–2020

Expanding the knowledge base for policy implementation and
long-term transitions

Adopted by the EEA Management Board on 6 December 2017

European Environment Agency



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FOREWORD

The Regulation setting up the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet)¹ came into force in 1993, with the aim of providing the Community and the Member States, and in particular the European Commission, with the objective information necessary for framing, implementing and evaluating sound and effective environmental policies and for keeping the public properly informed on the state of the environment.

In order to achieve these goals, the EEA undertakes a comprehensive range of integrated environmental and thematic assessments to support environmental policy in Europe. These include five-yearly state and outlook of the environment reports, thematic and sectoral assessments, analyses of the effectiveness of policy measures, forward studies and the impacts of globalisation on Europe's environment and resources. The EEA is an important source and custodian of environment-related data and indicators and a key provider of environmental knowledge and information services.

The EEA works closely together with EU institutions, especially the European Commission (DG Environment, and DG Climate Action in particular; with other DG relevant for the MAWP), and in partnerships with government departments and agencies, international conventions and UN bodies, the scientific community, private sector and civil society.

Cooperation with government bodies and research institutions in Eionet plays a key role, representing two decades of investing in the creation and sharing of environmental information across Europe. Continued investment in Eionet, including the European Topic Centres, and with the EEA/Eionet cooperation model at its core, remains a centre point for this Multiannual Work Programme.

The latest five-year evaluation of the EEA in 2013 confirmed that the EEA and Eionet are well established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs. The EEA is following up the recommendations of the evaluation to ensure it continues to be the most effective and efficient solution to providing credible information on the state of the European environment, in line with its mission.

EEA Mission Statement

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

¹Regulation (EC) No401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (codified version).

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEI	Agri-Environmental Indicators
AWP	Annual Work Programme
BISE	Biodiversity Information System for Europe
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDDA	Nationally designated areas
CE	Circular Economy
CEIP	Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (EMEP)
CIS	Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive
CLC	Corine Land Cover
Climate-ADAPT	The European Climate Adaptation platform
COGI	European Commission inter-service group On Geographic Information
Copernicus	European Programme for the Establishment of a European Capacity for Earth Observation
CSI	Core Set of Indicators
DG AGRI	European Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG CLIMA	European Commission Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG COMM	European Commission Directorate-General of Communication
DG DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid
DG ECHO	European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
DG ENER	European Commission Directorate-General for Energy
DG GROW	European Commission Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
DG ENV	European Commission Directorate-General for Environment
DG JRC	European Commission Joint Research Centre
DG MARE	European Commission Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG MOVE	European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport
DG REGIO	European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
DG RTD	European Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
DG SANTE	European Commission Directorate-General for Health and Consumers
DPSIR	Driving forces – Pressures – State – Impacts - Responses
EAP	Environment Action Programme
EC	European Commission
ECCA	European Climate Change Adaptation
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EEA	European Environment Agency
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
Eionet	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
EP	European Parliament Committee
EP-ENVI	European Parliament Committee for Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
E-PRTR	European Pollutants Release and Transfer Register
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
ETC	European Topic Centre
ETC/ACM	ETC on Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation
ETC/BD	ETC on Biological Diversity
ETC/CCA	ETC on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation
ETC/ICM	ETC on Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters
ETC/ULS	ETC on Urban, Land and Soil Systems
ETC/WMGE	ETC on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
Eurostat/ESTAT	Statistical Office of the European Union
FLIS	Forward-Looking Information and Services
FOEN	The Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland
GBIF	The Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GEO-6	Global Environment Outlook 6 (UNEP)
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIO	GMES/Copernicus Initial Operations
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
Horizon 2020	International initiative to tackle pollution in the Mediterranean by 2020
IIASA	The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ICES	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICLEI	Association of Local Governments for Sustainability
IEEG	Industrial Emissions Expert Group
Inspire	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community
IPBES	International Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPChem	Information Platform for Chemicals Monitoring (formerly Chemicals Data Centre)
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LRTAP	Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
MAES	Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services in Europe
MAWP	EEA Multiannual Work Programme (2014-2020)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Member States
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield (fisheries management)
Natura 2000	Nature Convention Programme
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRC	National Reference Centre
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RBMPs	River Basin Management Plans
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure

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SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System for Europe
SENSE	Shared European National State of the Environment
SIIFs	Structured Implementation and Information Frameworks
SoE	State of Environment
SOER	'State and outlook of the environment' report
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
TERM	Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
UNWTO	The United Nations World Tourism Organization
WB	West Balkan
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP)
WG DIKE	Working Group on Data, Information and Knowledge Exchange
WISE	Water Information System for Europe
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization

SECTION I GENERAL CONTEXT

The EU is generally formulating its environmental and climate policies in a three step timeframe.

- Existing overarching EU policy frameworks such as the 7th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy, Climate and Energy Package, Climate Adaptation Strategy, Resource Efficiency Roadmap and Europe 2020, as well as specific thematic policies, fall generally within the 2020 timeframe;
- Emerging EU policy frameworks, such as the Circular Economy Package, the post-Paris Climate and Energy Package and the Energy Union, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, focus on the 2030 perspective;
- In addition, the EU has formulated long term visions and targets, mostly with a 2050 societal transition perspective.

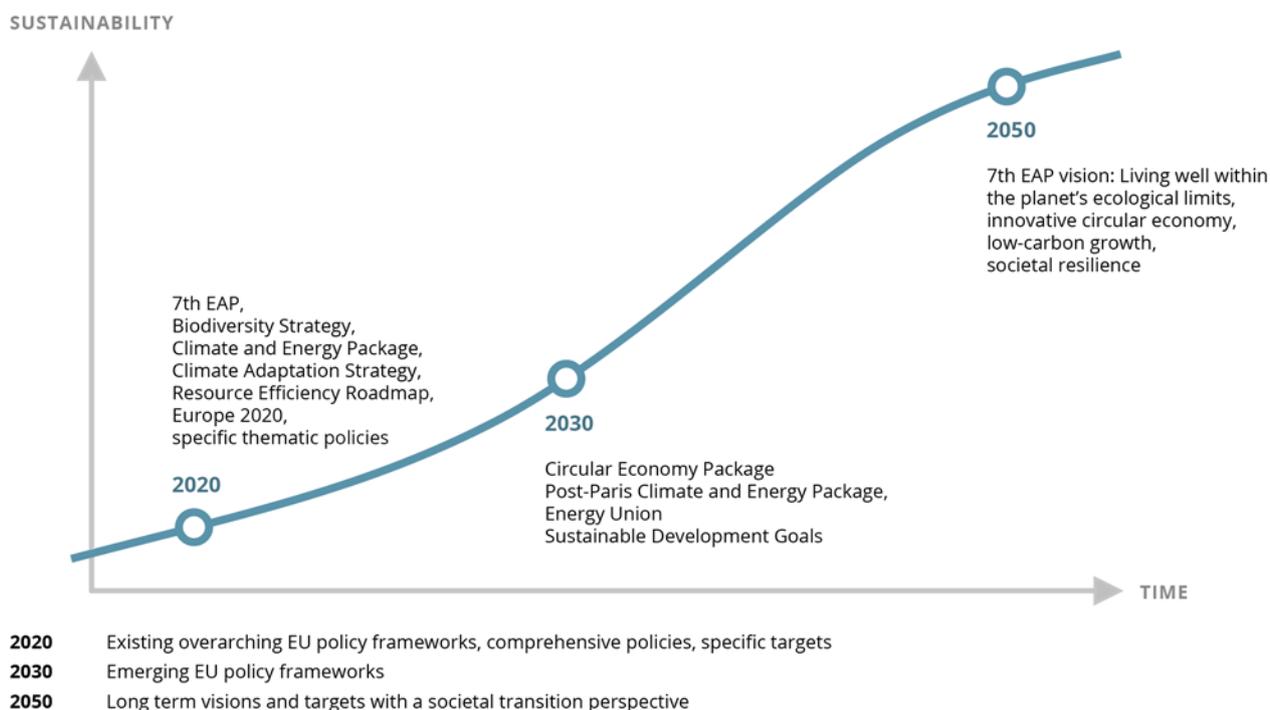
The EEA, through all of its activities and programmes, has the ambition to further contribute to the knowledge base on environmental and climate policies in light of the policies and ambitions of the EU, as they are formulated above. This means that excellence in data provision, indicator development and reporting on the comprehensive set of thematic policies remains the core of our activities. The EEA will also provide the necessary input on the environment and climate to follow up and report on the 2020/30 agenda(s) of the EU. In addition, and building on the work done in the field of systemic analysis, we have the ambition to contribute to the knowledge base needed in support of the EU's stated objectives regarding long term transition.

Environment and climate policies have evolved over the years in response to a deepening understanding of the issues. This understanding, as captured by the EEA State and Outlook Reports, recognises first of all that the environmental challenges we face today do not differ substantially from those of a decade or two ago. Thus, climate change, loss of biodiversity, unsustainable use of natural resources, and environmental pressures on health, prioritised by the 6th Environment Action Programme more than a decade ago, remain key issues of concern. While most environment and climate challenges remain, there is also an enhanced appreciation of the links between the different challenges, as well as the interplay with a wide range of global megatrends, all pointing towards increased complexity of problem definition, analysis, and response.

This growing understanding is set out in the Environment Action Programme to 2020 (7th EAP) entitled *'Living well, within the limits of our planet'*. This programme is based on a 2050 vision centred on ecological limits, a circular economy and society's resilience. To move towards this vision, the programme sets out nine priority objectives – i.e. three thematic objectives, four enabling objectives as well as urban and global objectives. This recognises achieving existing objectives and targets in a mid-term perspective to 2020/30 with policies outlined above. In addition, the 7th EAP promotes new ways of thinking and innovation in order to realise the 2050 vision beyond existing policy targets.

The overall aim is to step up the contribution of environment policy to the transition towards sustainability, with a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy in which natural capital is protected and enhanced, and the health and well-being of citizens is safeguarded. They are also the basis for EU involvement in global agendas such as Rio+20, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as in wider European activities, which increasingly are framed in a 2050 perspective.

Long-term transition/intermediate targets



Societal transitions: from efficiency gains towards system change

A number of the fundamental sustainability challenges can until now be characterized as *persistent problems*. From an environmental perspective this refers to problems related to biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, climate change, desertification, etc. Characteristics of these persistent problems include a high degree of complexity and uncertainty, and an interdependent nature. Our understanding of the driving forces of problems of environmental sustainability has increased significantly and led to a solid knowledge of the *socio-technical systems* that on the one hand fulfil societal needs (e.g. mobility, housing, food, ...), yet on the other hand have fundamental environmental externalities.

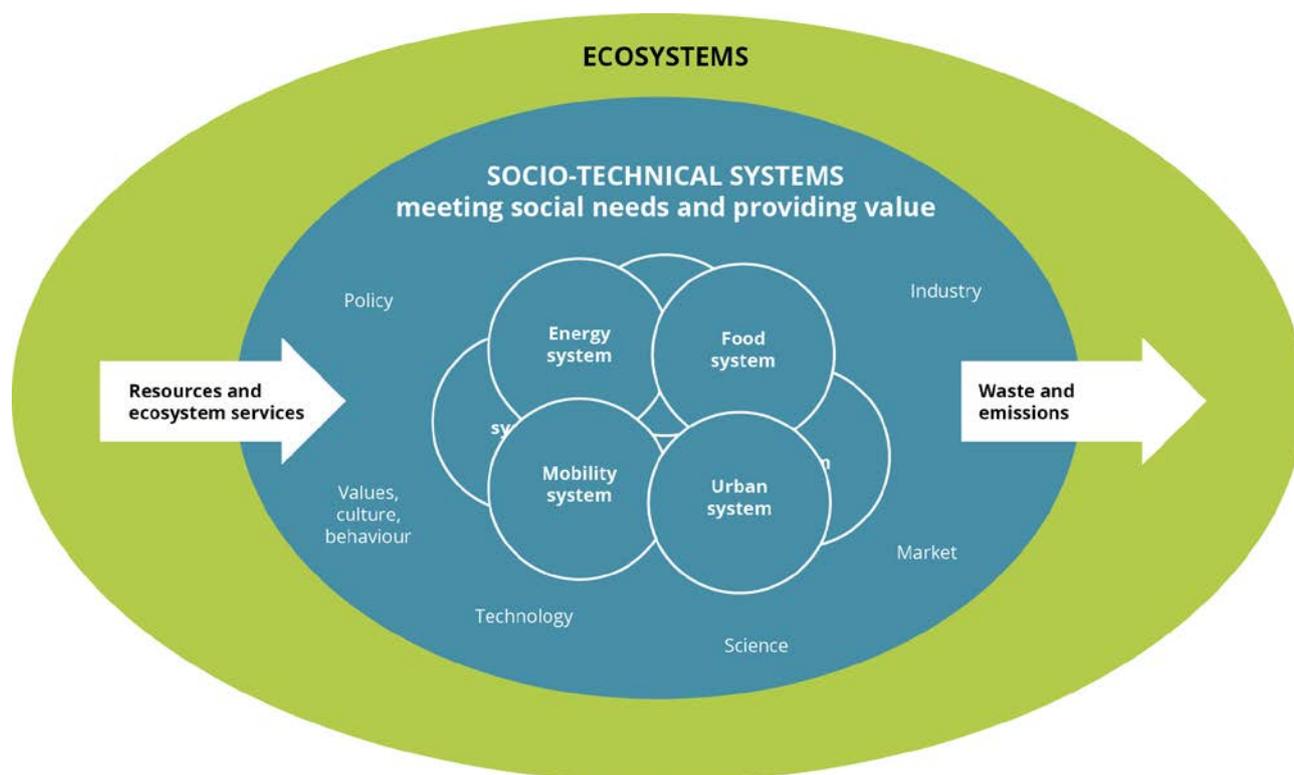
Several decades of policy interventions have largely focussed on improving the environmental efficiency of these underlying socio-technical systems, thus leading to relative decoupling, yet have by and large not succeeded in reversing the trend of negative environmental externalities.

Sustainability transitions are long-term, multi-dimensional, and fundamental processes of change in socio-technical systems and their interactions with ecosystems towards *essentially sustainable* modes of production and consumption

The transition paradigm mentions the necessity to work with

- long-term policy frameworks, e.g. the EU's 2050 agenda on energy and climate, biodiversity, resource efficiency and green economy.
- high level government support, e.g. the support by EU member states, EU institutions across different policy areas, and international organizations
- long-term research, innovation and technology programmes with a variety of participants, e.g. public funding and private sector engagement as embedded in the 2020 budget and Horizon 2020, and at level of the member states
- strong engagement with citizens, as changes in socio-technical systems have fundamental impacts on citizens.

Living within ecological limits



Progress towards such objectives is monitored in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy's regular monitoring process, to which EEA contributes with its indicators on environment and climate-related matters, reflecting measurements of the overall progress towards a resource-efficient European economy and society and its contribution to prosperity, natural capital maintenance, health and well-being, with the longer time perspective in mind.

The EEA's five-yearly reports on 'European Environment: State and Outlook' reports (SOER) collate and assess the evidence base needed to both inform the implementation of existing policies (many related to existing 2020 or 2030 policy targets) and facilitate longer-term transition dynamics (towards 2050 ambitions). To better underpin the latter, a stronger systemic and long-term perspective is essential in EEA's work. SOER 2015 and SOER 2020 play an important role in this regard, the latter coinciding with the start of a new term of the European Parliament/European Commission and the final evaluation of the 7th EAP.

Stakeholder expectations to the EEA of increased support to policy implementation will have to be met within a context of diminishing resources at national and EU level, which will require prioritisation, and an increased focus on stronger partnerships. In this context, it is also worth highlighting the ongoing evaluation and fitness check of the EEA/Eionet Regulation, leading potentially to a revision of the regulation, and the similarly ongoing fitness check of EU environmental monitoring and reporting. The continuing implementation of the Inspire Directive can also be mentioned. All three processes will have implications for the future of environmental monitoring, reporting, and the knowledge base on environmental and climate policies in Europe more generally.

SECTION II MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMMING 2018–2020

II.1. MULTIANNUAL OBJECTIVES

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

As acknowledged in the most recent independent evaluation, the EEA operates in a complex multi-level and multi-actor governance setting at EU, national and global levels, also with research institutes, businesses and NGOs. The specific role of the EEA is to support policy making at the EU level, and build capacity in countries, using Eionet as its unique partner to generate two-way flows of quality assured environmental data and information.

The nature of environmental challenges has evolved over decades, requiring parallel adaptations to information flows and their assessment. Looking ahead at the challenges Europe is likely to face in coming decades, there is an increasing need to speed up the adaptation of environmental information flows and assessments to support transition objectives, while maintaining and improving the knowledge base supporting established and developing policies across the cycle.

Continuously emerging, new and updated scientific insights into environment and climate issues improve the knowledge base for environment and climate policies. Fulfilling its science-policy interface role, the EEA will be working closely together with DG Research and Innovation, the Joint Research Centre and others in seeking to influence activities under and exploit insights coming from the EU Framework Research Programmes (Horizon 2020 and earlier), that will play a major role in developing such insights.

Based on this and the mandate set out in the EEA/Eionet regulation, the key goals of the EEA in the period 2018–2020 are as follows:

Strategic objectives

- To be the prime source of knowledge at European level informing the implementation of European and national environment and climate policies;
- To be a leading knowledge centre on the knowledge needed to support long term transition challenges and objectives;
- To be the lead organisation at European level facilitating knowledge-sharing and capacity-building in the field of environment and climate change.

II.2. MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME

II.2.1 STRUCTURE – THE FOUR STRATEGIC AREAS

To secure the knowledge and evidence base for this developing policy framework in line with Priority objective 5 of the 7th EAP, the MAWP is structured around four strategic areas (SA 1 - 4):

Strategic area 1: Informing policy implementation (SA1)

Providing feedback and input to long-established and emerging policy frameworks, objectives and targets through reporting on progress in recognised environmental themes, including links to those sectors that are the primary sources of environmental pressures, and through reporting on the state and trends for natural environment systems – atmosphere, oceans, territories – using the DPSIR assessment framework (Driver, Pressure, State, Impact, Response).

Strategic area 2: Assessing systemic challenges (SA2)

Providing support to improving synergies and policy coherence across environmental, economic and social systems by applying established and experimental integrated assessment techniques and prospective analysis, both with a short and a long time perspective. The work is in support of the long term vision for 2050 set out in the 7th EAP. It underpins policy initiatives in the Europe 2020 strategy, including the EU climate and energy package, the Roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy in 2050, the EU Health for Growth programme, the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, the Roadmap to a resource-efficient Europe and the Innovation Union Flagship Initiative.

Strategic area 3: Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use (SA3)

Providing support to the work in the above areas by building and maintaining networks of people and information systems as the basis for sharing and co-creating content, be it data, indicators or assessments, in a transparent manner with other actors at national, European and global levels. Communications, in the broadest sense of the word, will also play a major role in making sure that information targets and ensures a dialogue with stakeholders and the society at large. Targeted information, communication and participation remain important instruments to achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment, responding to emerging challenges and societal developments.

Strategic area 4: EEA management (SA4)

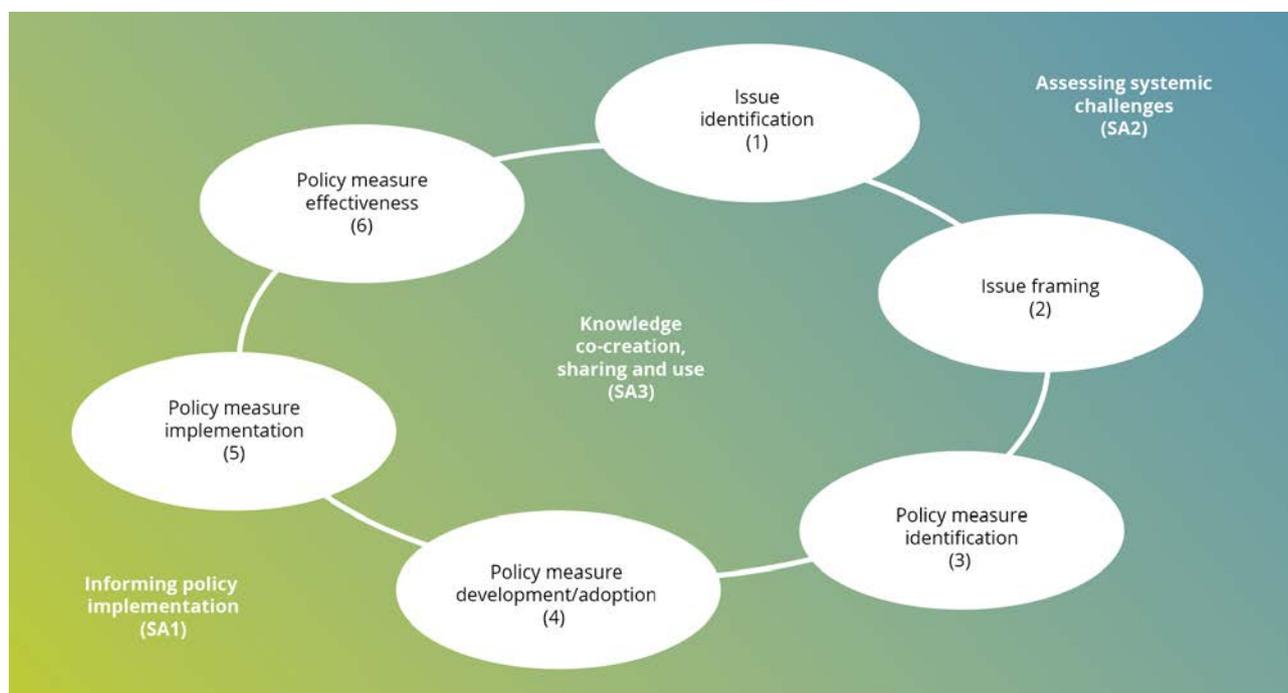
EEA management, administration and operational services make up a fourth area of work. Strict adherence to all principles, rules and regulations that apply to the EEA, in combination with continuously improving the efficiency and effectiveness of EEA management are the guiding principles. SA 4 will ensure the Agency's response to the recommendations formulated in the evaluation.

II.2.2 ACROSS THE STRATEGIC AREAS

The strategic areas and environment policy

The figure below illustrates how SA 1-3 contribute to supporting the different phases of the policy cycle. As can be seen, there is a no clear demarcation between SA1 and 2, rather a gliding difference in emphasis.

Strategic areas 1-3 and the policy cycle



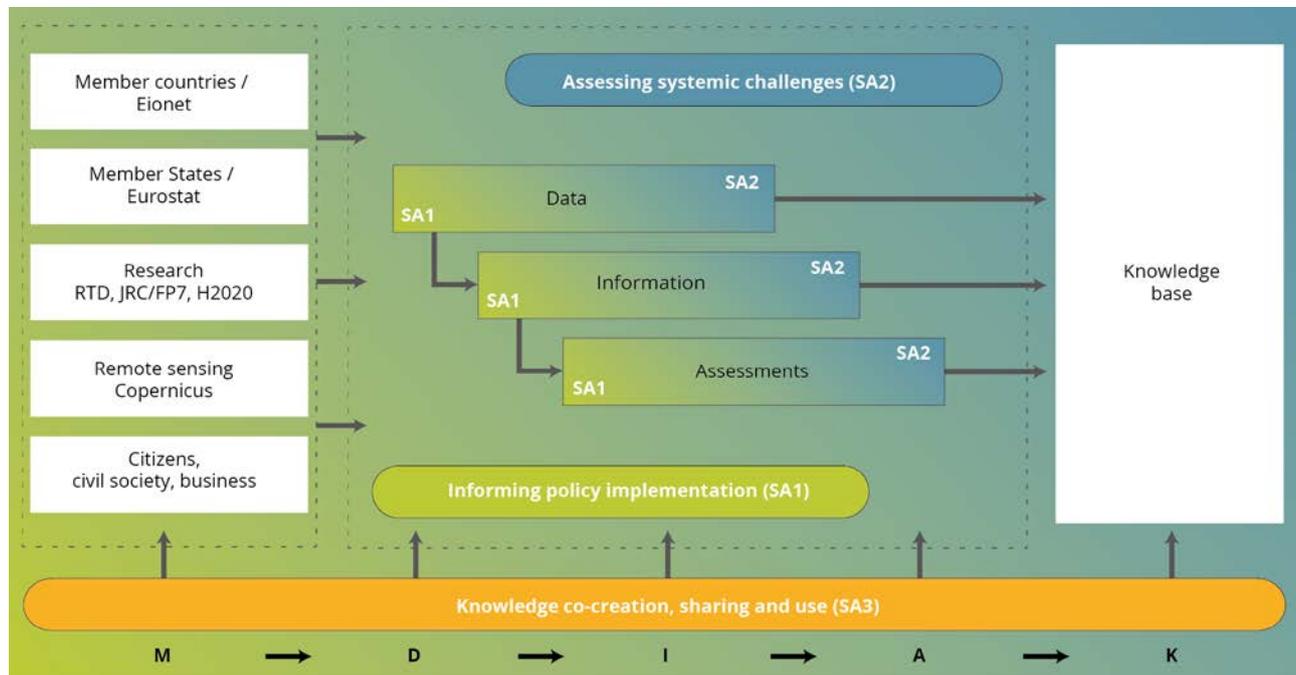
As well as being important areas of work in their own rights, there are thus important synergies between SA1 and 2. Addressing both aspects in complementary, adaptive and dynamic ways is essential as the topics addressed will change over time, both regarding their scope and their links to overarching issues and long term objectives. This is depicted in the figure above, reflecting both the role information plays across the policy cycle and how policy attention differs across the cycle.

SA1-3 each provides support to several priority objectives of the 7th EAP, and together they support all nine of the priority objectives. More information is given in the section II.2.3.

The strategic areas and EEA/Eionet core processes

The figure below illustrates more explicitly how SA1-3 fit within the overall business model of the EEA/Eionet.

EEA/Eionet core processes



Across the bottom of the figure is the overall process from **M**onitoring (in the broadest sense) through **D**ata, **I**nformation and **A**ssessments to **K**nowledge. This value-adding chain is at the heart of the work of the EEA and Eionet. The figure shows some examples of the diversity of sources of data and information, and indicates major EU programmes and institutions involved in improving the availability of relevant data and information.

Also shown is how data, indicators (in some versions described as information rather than indicators) and assessments flow from the monitoring, and are used to inform policy implementation in SA1, and assess systemic challenges in SA2. Often, activities will serve both strategic areas at the same time, and cross-fertilisation between the strategic areas will add value to the work in both areas.

As an enabler for the other two strategic areas, it is important to note that SA3's support function stretches along the entirety of the MDIAK chain and across the whole policy cycle. The most obvious example of this is the Eionet, which shares the entire business model together with the EEA as well as being an important source of data and information. Networking, information systems, content-sharing and communications play a role in all links in the chain. Concrete activities will further exploit synergies and avoid duplication with other major information providers at European level, in particular Eurostat and the Joint Research Centre.

International dimensions of EEA work

The EEA supports EU engagement in international contexts in a wide range of fields. These activities are embedded in the relevant parts of the MAWP, delivering different types of inputs into the various fora. Highlights include the provision of:

- Thematic data and expertise to support the involvement of EEA member and cooperating countries in International conventions and related activities, as described in many areas under SA1 and 2 (see also tables on pages 15 and 17);
- Expertise, data and assessments to ensure European contributions to global and UN activities, including to UNEP (Global Environmental Outlook, UNEP-Live) and the post Rio+20 activities, in particular on the Sustainable Development Goals (described under SA3.1);

- Expertise and capacity-building in networking and information partnerships based on Eionet and SEIS approaches, particularly towards cooperating countries and the European Neighbourhood (described under SA3.7) and with countries and regions following EU priorities. Involvement in the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEO/GEOSS) and the Eye on Earth Network (mentioned under SA3) are included here.

The European Environment Information and Observation Network

The European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet), created together with the EEA itself in 1993 by the EEA/Eionet Regulation, is a key partner in delivering the MAWP.

Enhanced involvement of Eionet will be sought across the three strategic areas, in the areas of data flows, indicators, policy effectiveness analysis, integrated assessments, communications and the use of new analytical methods and technologies. Increasing the value of the knowledge base for the member countries will be a key element; building on better articulation of member countries needs in the Management Board and Eionet fora.

European Topic Centres (ETCs), key components of Eionet, will continue to play an important role in the chain from data to assessments, supporting the development and maintenance of the knowledge base in all areas of work under SA1, and also parts of SA2.

II.2.3 THE STRATEGIC AREAS IN DEPTH

SA1 Informing policy implementation

Failing to implement environment legislation is estimated to cost the EU economy around €50 billion every year in public health costs and direct costs to the environment (COM(2012)95 Final). To address this failing, improving and targeting knowledge about implementation is paramount. This covers, on the one hand, providing knowledge about the expected impacts of environmental policies on the state of the environment and the drivers and pressures influencing it, and, on the other hand, all administrative and other measures intended to protect and improve it. Better information at national, regional and local level would allow identification of the main problems and the most appropriate and efficient ways to address them.

Reporting on policies and the environment provides essential facts and information for informed decision-making. Indeed, reporting is key to the cycle of analysis, dialogue and collaboration that takes place for the environment implementation review. But reporting leads to costs for Member States and businesses so there is an equilibrium that needs to be managed between the demand for better information and the cost of providing it. That is why the May 2015 better regulation package launched a broad review of reporting requirements, including for the environment, in the form of a fitness check focused on reporting and regulatory monitoring (COM(2017) 312 final - Actions to Streamline Environmental Reporting)

Overall, modernising and streamlining is possible through applying best practice more consistently as part of a more common approach. Doing so would strengthen the evidence base for environmental policy and also make the process simpler and more reliable. While the fitness check found environmental reporting to be largely fit-for-purpose, it also identified issues that need to be tackled (see section 2). These will be addressed by taking action in five areas. This means:

1. getting the right information in the right form at the right time;
2. streamlining the reporting process;
3. promoting active dissemination of environmental information at European and national level;
4. exploiting other data sources and alternative approaches complementing environmental reporting; and
5. improving coherence and cooperation.

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These actions reflect the need to have a common approach to reporting. This means moving from a system where reporting develops in parallel in several different environmental policy fields to a more standardised approach where best practice is adopted across policy fields. To this end, the capacity of the European Environment Agency (EEA) will be reinforced to assist in delivering on such an approach building on the experiences, tools and processes already established at the Agency. This will complement the ongoing support regarding reporting and agreed future tasks (e.g. in relation to energy and climate policy) and improvements (e.g. in relation to Reportnet) as set out in the EEA's Multiannual and Annual Work Programme. These additional actions will put environmental reporting on a path towards more transparency, more focused reporting and more effective regulatory monitoring. They will streamline the obligations further, thus reducing administrative burden while strengthening our evidence base. This will benefit administrations, businesses and the European public.

The EEA and Eionet at national and European level will ensure a continuous and targeted coverage and flow of data and information around the many correlated themes, and about their inter-linkages in the face of systemic challenges and opportunities for enhanced policy coherence (as reflected for example in the target setting for Biodiversity 2020, the EU Blueprint for Water, the new climate and energy package or the Clean Air Programme for Europe). With strong support from the European Topic Centres (ETCs) across all areas, the Agency should thus contribute with others partners (ESTAT, JRC, RTD, research bodies, regional and international partners etc.) to filling gaps in the knowledge base in order to allow policy responses to be optimised.

Given the nature of environmental challenges, the principal areas of activity of the Agency all require a continuous, long-term focus. The current policy priorities, of air pollution, climate change and energy, water management, nature protection, land use and natural resources, waste management, noise, coastal and marine protection will be continued across the 2014-2020 period (Chemicals are covered under SA2). It is already evident that requests for EEA support in several of these core areas will increase in the coming years.

Such activities and developments also include the need to continue to focus on key economic sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture and fisheries, which are among the foremost sources of pressures on the environment. EEA indicator and assessment activities, along the DPSIR analytical framework, are already firmly established in these areas and will be enhanced. Resources permitting, other important sectors such as tourism will be covered with the view to informing policy progress and accountability.

Work under SA1 will also provide support to developing cross-cutting policy agendas such as improved management of the nitrogen cycle. SA1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8 all address aspects of the nitrogen cycle and thus contribute to improving the knowledge base.

The following table maps the specific areas of activity in SA1 to the goals and objectives set out in the priority objectives of the 7th EAP, reflecting as far as possible the specific references in the 7th EAP.

7 th EAP Priority objective (PO)	SA1.1 Air pollution, transport and noise	SA1.2 Industrial pollution	SA1.3 Climate change mitigation and energy	SA1.4 Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	SA1.5 Water management, resources and ecosystems	SA1.6 Marine and maritime, fisheries and coastal	SA1.7 Biodiversity, ecosystems, agriculture and forests	SA1.8 Urban, land use and soil	SA1.9 Waste and sustainable materials management
PO1 To protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital	X	X			X	X	X	X	
PO2 To turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy			X		X				X
PO3 To safeguard EU citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being	X	X		X	X				

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PO4 To maximise the benefits of EU environment legislation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PO5 To improve the knowledge and evidence base for environment policy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PO6 To secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right									
PO7 To improve environmental integration and policy coherence	X		X				X		
PO8 To enhance the sustainability of EU cities	X							X	
PO9 To increase EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global environmental and climate challenges	X	X	X		X	X	X		X

Goal

Improve content, accessibility and use of European-level environmental information by providing policy-relevant feedback to long-established and emerging policy frameworks, objectives and targets through reporting on progress in recognised environmental themes across the DPSIR assessment chain.

Key objectives

- Tailor, harmonise and speed up data-flows (including near-real-time where appropriate), and their integration in information systems for the production of indicators and assessments in order to be relevant and up to date by, in particular, providing targeted technical and methodological assistance to reporting obligations and information requirements under the legislative processes and related SIIFs.
- Timely provision, analysis and dissemination of data sets, indicators and assessments across the policy cycle for the themes and sectors of most relevance for achieving environmental policy implementation and effectiveness analysis at different geographical scales.
- Close important information gaps by further developing concepts, analytical methods and indicators to better understand the inter-linkages between different themes and sectors in support of enhanced policy coherence.
- Mainstream new data and information needs through incorporating the outcomes of EU-FP7 and Horizon 2020 research projects, as well as of similar ventures at national and international level;
- Continuous active engagement with stakeholders as a policy-science interface across themes and sectors to ensure relevant findings are taken up and used, thereby contributing to the achievement of significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment.

Key performance indicators

- Measurable uptake of EEA findings in policy documents
- Measurable and acknowledged contribution to reporting processes under EU comitology and multi-lateral agreements
- Timely and reliable delivery of annual briefings and workshops as well as assessments indicators, databases and information services based on a timetable agreed with EEA stakeholders.

SA2 Assessing systemic challenges

One of the overarching challenges in environment policy making, as concluded in the SOER2010, is to respond to the unprecedented change, interconnected risks and increased vulnerabilities the European environment faces. The many links between environment and climate challenges and their underlying driving forces point towards increasing complexity, and have resulted in an appreciation of the human-induced systemic risks and vulnerabilities which threaten long-term ecosystem resilience.

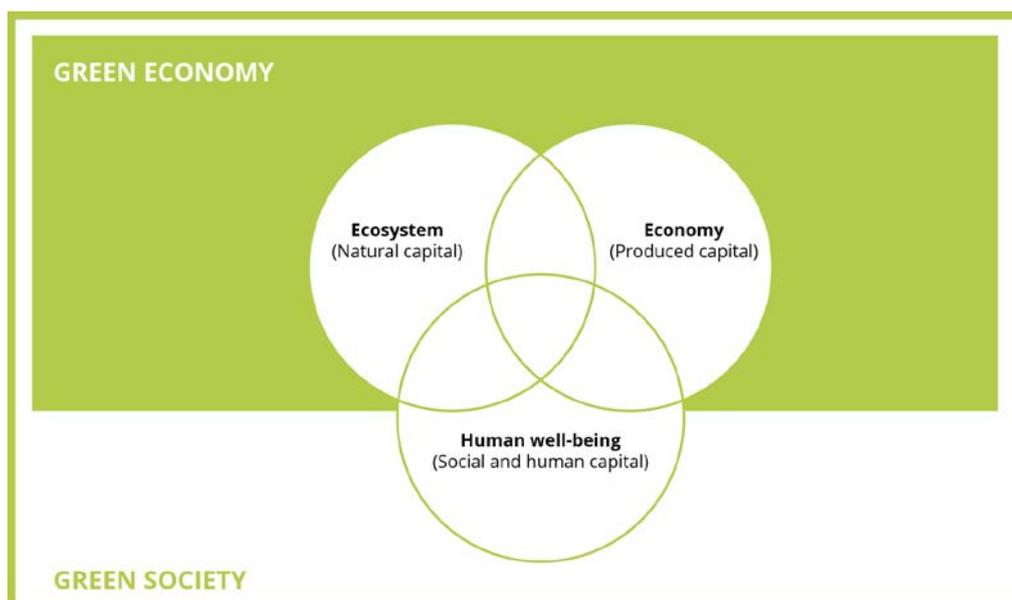
At the core of responding to systemic risks is a stimulation of a fundamental transition to a green economy² – as called for, for example, in the Roadmap to a Resource-efficient Europe, the Low Carbon Economy Roadmap, the Energy Roadmap, the EU’s climate policies, and the 7th EAP. A transition to a green economy and society requires proper consideration of the interplay between socio-economic and environmental factors, and an understanding of the linkages between environmental trends, emerging issues, associated uncertainties and the resulting systemic risks.

Assessing these systemic risks to support the transition to a green economy is the focus of SA2 area, with the 5 year state and outlook of the environment reports (SOER) and annual indicator reports being the vehicles for drawing together all the relevant threads of knowledge developed through the activities in SA1 and 2.

The policy focus on a transition to a green economy reflects its importance as a key environmental priority, and the need to provide a path to renewed economic growth and job creation in response to the current severe environment and economic crises facing Europe and longer term prospects. In its simplest form, the overarching policy concept of a green economy recognises that ecosystems, the economy, and human health and well-being, and the related types of capital they represent, are intrinsically linked.

² This is a much broader concept than the Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS) of the current economy, also known as the “green sector”. EGSS is a heterogeneous set of producers of technologies, goods, and services that measure, control, restore, prevent, treat, minimize, research and sensitise environmental damages to air, water and soil, also problems related to waste, noise, biodiversity and landscapes and resource depletion.

Green economy and green society



For future policy target identification in a green economy setting it is appropriate to consider more fundamentally the relationship between the three pillars of green economy where both the economy and the society are constrained by environmental limits and what this means in the context of sustainable development. Targets can then be set and indicators established to measure the extent to which these boundaries are respected.

Against this backdrop, EEA, in partnership with others and with ETC support, will continue to ensure that the environmental dimension is properly addressed in the broad green economy (and green society) agenda. This includes reflections on emerging challenges and pathways to the future that can facilitate the inclusion of environmental considerations such as ecosystem resilience and discussions about societal transition and governance models.

Assessing these interplays is the overarching focus of SA2 and as such aims to support especially priority objectives 1-3 and 5 of the 7th EAP (see indicative table below). Furthermore, work under SA2.4 supports the evaluation of the 7th EAP, as stated in the 7th EAP itself.

7 th EAP Priority objective (PO)	SA2.1 Resource efficient economy and the environment	SA2.2 Environment, human health and well-being	SA2.3 Megatrends and transitions	SA2.4 Sustainability assessments and SOE reporting
PO 1 To protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital				X
PO2 To turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy	X		X	X
PO3 To safeguard EU citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being		X		X
PO4 To maximise the benefits of EU environment legislation		X		X
PO5 To improve the knowledge and evidence base for environment policy	X	X	X	X
PO6 To secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right	X			X
PO7 To improve environmental integration and policy coherence				X
PO8 To enhance the sustainability of EU cities				X
PO9 To increase EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global environmental and climate challenges	X			X

Goal

To assess systemic challenges in the context of short, medium and long-term transitions, and to signal opportunities for (re)framing/recalibrating environmental policy to facilitate transition towards a more sustainable society in Europe.

Key objectives

- Provide integrated assessments across thematic areas with a view to signal synergies including further opportunities for policy coherence
- Provide prospective analyses to signal emerging issues both at European and global scales
- Provide knowledge and analysis to assess progress made towards fundamental transitions embedded in long term EU policy objectives.

Key performance indicators

- Prompt delivery of SOER2015 and Annual Indicator Reports
- Measurable recognition in the processes for evaluations of the 7th EAP
- Stimulation of foresight-orientated discussions about transitions to a more sustainable society in Europe.

SA3 Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use

Knowledge is increasingly co-created, shared and used in networks. These are characterised by their flexibility in terms of membership, roles assumed, goal orientation, type of knowledge created, shared or used, etc. Once the knowledge is created, it becomes a flow of information within the network. Regarding information and knowledge flows within these networks different partners or actors assume different roles: they can be initiators of networks or of knowledge (co-)creation, nodes in the network (important actors that determine the ‘what’ and the ‘how’ of knowledge flows), hubs (where knowledge is actually exchanged), or switches (which means that they determine what sort of knowledge flow is actually ‘turned on’ or not).

It is important for the EEA to know strategically what sort of role it wants to play at any given time in the knowledge creation and use communities in which it participates (and there are very many of them). It is in addition important not to look at these roles as fixed positions. One characteristic of networks in the network society is their flexibility. It is therefore important for the EEA to assess its different roles with a sharp eye, especially given likely future resource constraints. A flexible and strategic vision on our role as initiator, node, hub or switch is important to continue playing our role in networks of knowledge co-creation, sharing and use.

Strengthening the integration of EEA and Eionet activities, including capacity building, remain central to the 2014-20 strategy. An integral part of this is a deepening of Eionet via an enhanced collaboration and integration between member country and EEA activities following the principles of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) serving the needs of national as well as EU actors. Furthermore, networking will focus as well on enhancing partnerships beyond Eionet in support of the needs of SA1 and SA2.

Providing information to the public in accordance with Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information is also central to activities in this area.

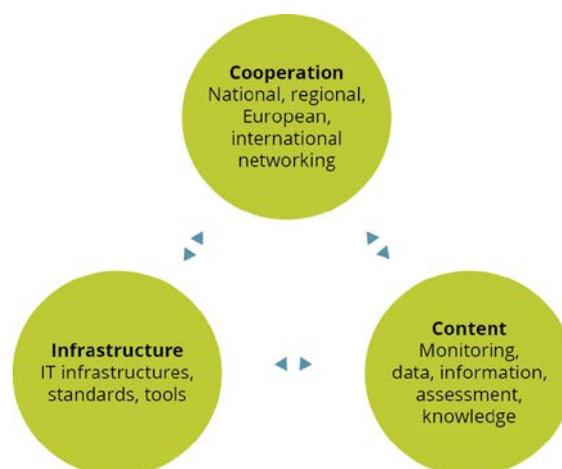
Adoption of the EEA/Eionet model and SEIS principles at regional/pan-European and international/global level can ensure coherence at all levels and also help streamlining efforts at national level. Consequently, and taking into account the fast developments in information systems and related technologies, links and synergies will need to be strengthened and further explored with initiatives such as the EU Digital Agenda, the European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus), the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEO/GEOSS), UNEP live and other key initiatives related to data and information sharing.

EEA will further enhance and focus its outreach capacities responding to emerging challenges and societal developments. Societal trends such as the ways to access information, networking, and co-creation of knowledge are influencing the way the EEA is asked to work and communicate.

Work under SA3 will aim to ensure a total quality management approach to the work of the EEA, supported by internal auditing, environmental management of the Agency's own activities, IT infrastructure and services, facilities management, library and documentation management and the production of publications.

Work in SA3 is strongly linked to Priority objective 5 of the 7th EAP: To improve the knowledge and evidence base for environment policy, and through that to all other priority areas. Priority objective 9: To increase the EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global environmental and climate challenges, is of special relevance to SA3, not least in the framework of UNEP assessments and the post Rio+20 process.

The Eionet cooperation model



Goal

To be the authoritative European environment node and hub and a key initiator within networks of knowledge co-creation, sharing and use.

Key objectives

- Ensure the quality, availability and accessibility (based on SEIS principles) of data and information needed to support SA 1 and 2.
- Communicate actively data, information and knowledge to policymakers, the public, research communities, and others (NGOs, businesses) to regional and international processes including those of the UN and its specialised agencies.
- Promote information governance as a driver of public empowerment and behavioural change.

Key Performance Indicators

- Metrics to measure the active participation of Eionet (Priority data flows, meetings participation, engagement in preparation and review of EEA products and services)
- Online availability of EEA data and information products and services (99 % up-time)
- Impacts of communication efforts (based on media monitoring tools)

SA4 EEA management

EEA's management activities and horizontal administrative services are brought together under SA4 to ensure that the core horizontal activities are planned, implemented, monitored and reported in a coherent and consistent way to facilitate efficient and effective delivery of the EEA work programme and sound financial management.

The activities covered by SA4 comprise governance (support to Management Board, the Bureau and the Scientific Committee), the overall management (strategic and line management) and administrative services (human resource management, financial management and legal services).

Goal

Excellence in delivering the work programme.

Key objectives

Provide efficient and effective management and administration of the Agency's work programme and resources (financial and human).

Key performance indicators

- Work programme delivered
- Positive outcome of the next 5-year external evaluation of the EEA (2018)

II.3. HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCE OUTLOOK FOR 2018–2020

II.3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND CURRENT SITUATION

Staff population overview for 2016

In the Multiannual Financial Framework, it was agreed that all institutions should have a 5 % reduction in their staffing. Together with limited growth in the EU subvention, these reductions are often referred to as the ‘austerity measures’.

Following these austerity measures, the staff population of the EEA has been reduced over the last years.

The number of Temporary Agents and Officials approved by the budgetary authorities has been reduced from 138 in 2013 to 130 in 2016. In addition, EEA was classified as a new-task agency in 2012, when the Agency was attributed new responsibilities under the greenhouse gas Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) and the associated Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). This required an additional six posts, but only four were approved by the budgetary authorities in the years 2012 and 2013, constituting a *de facto* up-front reduction of two posts. In real terms, the overall reduction in the number of posts has thus been 10 exceeding a 5 % reduction of posts, which was already achieved in 2015.

The number of contract agent staff is influenced by the level of ‘non-core’ activities, which are mainly carried out by specifically recruited Contract Agents. Non-core activities are financed via grant or delegation agreements with the Commission and are typically areas of work of common interest to the Commission and EEA – in recent years focused mainly on Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (now Copernicus) and capacity building in European neighbourhood countries. An additional grant agreement was concluded in 2016 for Human Biomonitoring for Europe (HumanBio4EU) and contract agents on non-core funding made up more than 20 % of the total number of contract agents at the end of 2016.

The number of Seconded National Experts has been reduced from 27 in the past to the current 20.

Year 2016	Staff population on 31.12.2016	Authorised under EU budget (core)
Temporary Agents/Officials	129	130
Contract Agents	67	66
Seconded National Experts	12	20
<i>Total statutory staff</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>216</i>

Note: For Contract Agents on non-core funding: see Annex III (table 3)

Vacancy rates at the end of 2016

The EEA has held back from filling all vacant temporary agent posts as it was clear in the beginning of 2016 that the Commission was proposing additional cuts to the EEA establishment table. Taking the required 2017 reduction of 3 posts into account (127 posts for Temporary Agents/Officials), the real vacancy rate is negative(-1 %). With relatively low turn-over rates, and possible further cuts in staff numbers in coming years, the EEA expects the vacancy rate to remain very low.

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In 2017 the number of core contract agent positions is forecasted to be 66. There is a higher turn-over of Contract Agents as the EEA does not offer indefinite contracts to this category of staff. Furthermore, a margin of core-funded positions will have to be reserved to allow the absorption on non-core funded CAs, to close the gap between end of external funding and end of employment contract. The EEA expects, however, to be able to keep the vacancy rate well below 10 %.

Seconded National Experts stay typically up to four years in the Agency. In recent years it has been increasingly difficult to maintain a constant intake of Seconded National Experts and a certain fluctuation in numbers is therefore inevitable, and it is expected that it will be difficult to keep the vacancy rate below 10 %.

Expenditure in 2016

Budget 2016-2017

	Budget 2016	Budget 2017	Difference
EU subsidy	36,309,240	36,309,240	-
Contributions from other member countries	5,378,257	5,251,553	-126,704
Earmarked funds	8,800,000	28,741,000	19,941,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>50,487,497</i>	<i>70,301,793</i>	<i>19,814,296</i>

The EEA core budget has been stable over the past years. External assigned revenue (non-core funding in support of Community projects) has increased in the past years and is with the current agreements in place expected to be of the order of EUR 8,800,000 – 30,000,000 in the coming years.

II.3.2 RESOURCE PROGRAMMING FOR 2018–2020

Financial resources

Revenue

The Multiannual Financial Framework 2014–2020 of the European Union sets the conditions under which the EEA must operate.

The overall workload of the EEA in implementing the Multiannual Work Programme 2014–2020 is relatively stable, although increasing demands from stakeholders are experienced. The table below was first made at the outset of the five-year period for the Multiannual Work Programme in 2014, which started with a nominal freeze in the level of the EEA budget. This has *de facto* required the EEA to find savings in its administrative and operational budget. Revenue is forecast with a 2 % increase in the Union subsidy from 2019 onwards, to partially offset increases in the overall staff budget arising from increases in unit staff costs, despite a reduction in staff numbers.

Revenue (EUR)	Union subsidy	Non-EU members contribution	Total core budget	Non-core
2016	36,309,240	5,378,257	41,687,497	8,800,000
2017	36,309,240	5,251,553	41,560,793	28 741 000
2018	37 724 481	5 338 842	43 063 323	20 172 000
2019	39,733,971	5,495,712	45,229,683	17 288 000
2020	40,573,650	5,545,769	46,119,419	4 190 000

Note: Non-core (multiannual):
 Copernicus (on average EUR 16,000,000 per year)
 Instrument for Pre-accession (IPA) (EUR 1,000,000 every 2nd year)
 HumanBio4EU (Human Bio) (EUR 1,400,000)
 All numbers are estimates assuming continued funding at levels similar to previous years.

Expenditure

	2017	2018
Title 1 – Staff	23,505,381	24,759,000
Title 2 – Administrative expenditure	4,197,000	4,199,323
Title 3 – Operational expenditure	13,873,377	14,105,000
<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>41,560,793</i>	<i>43,063,323</i>

The expenditure forecast for 2018 only is based on the following assumptions:

Title 1 - Staff

The expected salary adjustments related to 2017 and 2018 are included in the draft forecast. Given the uncertainties on these salary adjustments, a potential deficit on budget lines for temporary agent salary will have to be covered by scaling down on interim staff and keeping mission expenses at 2017 level. The 1 % increase to the total budget is allocated to salary lines.

Title 2 – Administrative expenditure

Expenditures in Title 2 reflects what is considered to be the minimum expenses needed to run essential office facilities. The EEA is increasingly paying for using Commission systems (financial and personnel management), which is reflected in a small increase.

Title 3 – Operational expenditure

Title 3 increases to cover the additional tasks linked to Energy Union and ReportNet 2.0. Expert meetings are kept at 2017 level to cover the increase in Scientific Committee cost in Title 2.

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Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

The budget outturn consists of uncommitted funds in 2016 plus unpaid commitments carried over from 2015. This results in a surplus of EUR 413,233 which constitutes less than 1 % of the requested budget in 2018.

Budgetary result specification	2016	2015	2014
C1- CURRENT YEAR APPROPRIATIONS			
Amount not made available in the budget			3,779
Non-committed	42,331	266,518	338,119
Committed, carried over to C9	368	1	18,287
C4 - REUSE OF FUNDS CURRENT YEAR			
Amounts not made available in the budget	1,795	34,504	4,336
C8 - APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR			
Cancellation of unused appropriations	344,911	854,824	385,124
R0 - EARMARKED FUNDS			
Amounts not made available in the budget	18,592		
Exchange rate difference (gain +/-loss-)	5,236	12,393	2,741
Sum	413,233	1,143,454	752,386

The carry-over of C1 payment credits from 2016 to 2017 amounts to EUR 4,203,111, which is similar to the previous year (4,944,739.21). The main part of carry-overs is related to title 3, EUR 3,503,376 (4,244,003.43), and hereof is 98 % related to the final payments to the European Topic Centres. This is done in accordance with the contractual agreements, where it is stipulated that the final payment is done after the 4th quarterly progress report has been delivered to the Agency.

The fund source R0 includes the grants which are usually multiannual. The amount carried over in respect of R0 includes also non-committed amounts to be used in future years.

Human resources

Temporary Agents

The EEA Multiannual Work Programme was developed with the assumption that a 5 % reduction in the number of Temporary Agents would occur between 2014 and 2018. EEA already reached this 5 % reduction in 2015 and any additional reductions will consequently have an impact on the capacity to deliver the MAWP in its entirety.

The adopted Budget 2017 followed the line laid down in the communication 'Programming of human and financial resources for decentralised agencies 2014-2020' (COM (213) 219), where the concept of a redeployment pool was introduced. The redeployment pool is an instrument whereby agencies without new tasks are contributing to those agencies who do get new tasks. This is done by introducing an additional 'levy' of 5 %, meaning that if an agency is not given new tasks, the number of Temporary Agents will be reduced by 10 % altogether.

It is envisaged that EEA may be given new task under the Governance of the Energy Union, however the Commission has not classified this as a new task and hence no increase of the establishment table.

The possible revision of the EEA/Eionet Regulation following the evaluation of the regulation by the Commission in 2016-2017 can give rise to new tasks, such as those under Copernicus, where a need for an additional six temporary agent posts has been identified. It is however unlikely that the revision of the EEA/Eionet Regulation will have any impact on staffing levels during the period of the PD 2018–2020.

Contract Agents and Seconded National Experts

The number of Contract Agents financed by core funds is expected to increase in 2018–2020. New tasks on Fitness check on environmental Reporting will add 2 contract agents in 2018 and Governance of the Energy Union will add 1 contract agent. In 2019, two additional contract agents will be added to cover new tasks on Monitoring and Reporting of CO₂ emissions and one additional contract agent covering Governance of the Energy Union work. In 2020 a final contract agent will be added for work on the Governance and Energy Union. Although it may be difficult to find sufficient funds if the revenue remains at 2017 level the above new tasks comes with funds needed to cover the salaries for the contract agents. Variations in the number of non-core Contract Agents may occur depending upon the grant and delegation agreements made with the European Commission, and the numbers are only indicative. The number of Seconded National Experts is presently projected to be constant in the period.

Staffing authorised under the EU budget	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Temporary agents/Officials	130	127	124	124	124
Contract agents	66	66	69	72	73
Seconded National Experts	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Total statutory staff</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>217</i>

For Contract agents on non-core funding: see Annex III (table 3)

Resource outlook over the coming years

New tasks

The question of new tasks in the strict sense of the term (i.e. linked to changes in the EEA/Eionet Regulation) will depend on the outcome of the evaluation and fitness check of the EEA/Eionet Regulation by the Commission in 2016–2018 and the potential subsequent revision of the EEA/Eionet Regulation.

In the coming years, the Commission has indicated probable legislation-based new tasks in the areas of:

- Reporting of upstream emissions from fossil fuels and for biofuels by Member States under the Fuel Quality Directive (98/70/EC) and Directive 2015/652;
- Monitoring and reporting of CO₂ emissions from new heavy duty vehicles, where the European Commission has published a proposal for new legislation including a reference to the role of the EEA in monitoring and reporting emissions. The proposal foresees two additional contract agent posts and additional funding for EEA to support countries and the European Commission.

These have been included in the planning and programming document with additional resources foreseen over the programming period.

Furthermore, the proposed Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union sets out new expected tasks for the Agency as regards the decarbonisation and the energy efficiency dimensions of the Energy Union. The proposal includes an annual allocation of financial and human resources to the EEA, from 2018 onward, in order to support the Commission as appropriate to start preparing for the new tasks under the Energy Union governance, i.e. to establish, manage and maintain an online reporting platform and new reporting streams for climate and energy data and information, in close cooperation with the relevant European Commission services. In the period 2018–2020, the EEA will also continue supporting the Commission as appropriate on monitoring and reporting work under the current Monitoring Mechanism Regulation on climate change-related information.

The Copernicus Regulation has also allocated tasks to the EEA, but the (six) temporary agent posts that should in principle follow such a new core task have not been provided. The work is therefore at present carried out by Contract Agents.

Growth of existing tasks

Existing tasks reflect the provisions of the present EEA/Eionet Regulation and the priorities set out the EEA Multiannual Work Programme 2014-2020. Within that framework, there is significant growth of existing tasks driven by explicit references to the EEA in new or amended EU legislation, or by requests from stakeholders, especially the European Commission (which mostly indirectly also stem from legislation).

Areas where significant growth in existing tasks have taken place, but where the resource implications are still not addressed fully, or where growth can be foreseen in the coming years are identified in the following. Where possible, the resource implications have been quantified.

In the programming period EEA will receive additional funding to assist DG ENV in transforming the reporting obligations towards a more effective and efficient approach. In particular to;

- enable the extended use of EEA-Eionet suite of reporting tools (Reportnet) for a wider set of reporting obligations and streamline the outsourcing;
- modernise the IT infrastructure and processes in line with the objectives set out in the Digital Single Market policies (such as eGovernment or EU interoperability) and the Communication for Data, Information and Knowledge Management in the Commission;
- facilitate the use of complementary information sources (in particular Copernicus or citizen science) for the purpose of EU environment policy;
- improve coherence with other reporting (e.g. climate and energy) and reporting to international organisations.

Additional resources have been granted to cover EEA support to these extended tasks gradually being phased in over the coming three years. Discussions are taking place with the European Commission to pilot the modernisation and possible inclusion of new dataflows related to Invasive Alien Species Regulation, the recasting of the Drinking Water Directive as well as reporting under the Floods Directive.

Other areas where existing tasks are expected to grow are;

- Circular economy, where legislative provisions in the circular economy package includes new or extended work for the EEA on the annual report on waste prevention and circular economy, and the 'Early warning reports' under the Waste Framework, Packaging Waste and Landfill Directives. For completeness, it should be added that the package also foresees more work for the EEA in contributing to the development of the monitoring framework for the circular economy;
- Developing with EC services the European Forest Information for Europe. In 2018–2019, the development of the system infrastructure and architecture will be jointly coordinated. EEA has no separate resources to take this activity on and the European Commission will finance the technical activities directly.

For all above mentioned tasks it should be noted that complementary resources for adequate content management are to be clarified as there currently is no capacity or expertise present in the EEA.

Efficiency gains

The scope for significant efficiency gains remains limited, as already stated by the external evaluators in the last five-year evaluation finalised in 2013:

'The analysis of findings regarding the efficiency dimension, documents the fact that the EEA network is efficient in the sense that cooperative relations are strong and solid and efforts have been made to optimise the functioning and work flows in relation to reporting of data. Stakeholders consider that the EEA and the Eionet provide value for money. The evaluation indicates that the EEA runs a modern and efficient

network organisation, with limited potential for optimisation in regard to administrative tasks and key operational work flows. Administrative costs are lower than for similar agencies.’

Furthermore, efficiency gains that can be achieved are likely to be largely offset by the increased need to use resources on programming, monitoring, control and reporting in order to comply with growing demand in this area.

The European Topic Centres (ETCs) are a case in point, where the efficiency of the EEA in delivering its mandate could be seriously impaired in the future. Growing focus on the need to monitor and verify the use of funds on ETCs (grant management), which runs counter to the fact that the daily rates of ETCs are much lower than the corresponding market figures, is beginning to give rise to questions from both sides about the long-term sustainability of the present arrangements. However, a move away from grants to market conditions would lead to a significant drop in the amount of work that ETCs can deliver, negatively affecting the performance of the EEA across most of the work programme. Given the extension of the Multiannual Work Programme beyond 2018, an Open call for proposals to award framework partnership agreements with ETC’s will be launched during 2018. This will be done to ensure that the market is consulted in line with the provisions laid down in the Financial Regulation.

Negative priorities/decrease of existing tasks and redeployment of resources

The EEA Multiannual Work Programme 2014-2020 aims to cover the tasks given to the Agency in its founding act within the resources made available.

Staff reductions so far have been effectuated through a range of measures, including stopping some peripheral activities, decreasing the resources allocated to some existing tasks, efficiency gains etc., and in general without impacting negatively on core activities of the EEA. Indeed, the EEA has, despite the cuts, been able to absorb additional work in many core areas.

With the staff cuts agreed for 2018 the functions and activities will be either stopped (tourism and environment assessment) or redistributed (Eionet helpdesk). The last position to be reduced is still to be identified.

Conclusion on evolution of resources compared to the Commission Communication 2014–2020

The EU subvention has been kept at the level foreseen in the Commission communication for the first years and EEA is more and more relying on external assigned revenue to fund operational activities (i.e. Copernicus). The increase that was anticipated to cover Copernicus work with a revision of the founding regulation in 2017 has not been introduced in the budget owing to the fact that the Commission is carrying out an evaluation of the regulation in 2016–2018 before putting forward any proposals to amend it.

The Commission’s communication includes a 10 % reduction of staff. With the Commissions draft budget this reduction level will be reached in 2018.

EEA will request Temporary Agent posts for any new permanent tasks coming out of the possible revision of the founding act.

SECTION III ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2018

III.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

III.1.1 KEY ACTIVITIES

Activities in 2018 are expected to continue many lines of work from previous annual work programmes along with some new emphases. Across the four strategic areas the highlights for 2018 are expected to be:

Strategic area 1: Informing policy implementation

- Updated publications addressing air quality, transport and noise in support of relevant legislation, and support to countries for the reporting of respective data flows;
- Continue support to reporting by countries and companies including streamlining of reporting and publish updated assessments in the field of industrial emissions;
- Assessments on the progress towards meeting short and long term climate mitigation and energy targets in Europe and on the role of climate and energy policies and socio-economic trends in achieving these, including assessing benefits and trade-offs of certain policies while continuing the support towards reporting and quality assurance of climate change mitigation data and assisting in setting up the post 2020 integrated climate and energy reporting system;
- Assessments on climate change impact, vulnerability, and adaptation and links to disaster risk reduction and improving the Climate-ADAPT platform; as relevant for the planned 2018 review of the EU climate change adaptation strategy and its mainstreaming into other EU policies;
- Publish the 2018 EEA State of Water assessment report analysing the reporting of Member States for the 2nd RBMPs under the WFD, and report on chemicals in water in relation to the 2018–2019 evaluation of freshwater directives and other work considering emissions to water. Work linked to preparations of SOER 2020, activities on health and environment and on contaminants in marine waters;
- Publish the thematic assessments of contaminants and eutrophication in Europe's seas (supporting the 2019 State of the Marine Environment assessment and the 2019 Marine Messages II);
- Develop EEA assessment products in support to the final evaluation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, informing progress towards ecosystems restoration and natural capital accounting, in convergence with upcoming assessments under other targets (Nature directives, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries sectors, Invasive species, Water and Marine); will serve MAES process and SOER 2020 preparatory work as well;
- Development of indicators for land system assessments using Copernicus land monitoring services and other Earth Observation products e.g. phenology and productivity; assessing the rural systems of Europe as relevant to CAP and EU Biodiversity Strategy targets;
- Support waste policy objectives through analysis of waste management in Europe from a resource perspective and the fourth annual waste prevention review that will address construction and demolition waste;

Strategic area 2: Assessing systemic challenges

- Support analysis of progress towards a circular economy through the annual circular economy report alongside an updated catalogue of resource efficiency initiatives in countries and a report on risk governance of hazardous chemicals;
- Publish a first EEA report on environment, health and well-being priorities in Europe drawing on, inter-alia, insights from the European Human Biomonitoring Initiative HBM4EU and the European Information Platform on Chemicals;
- Support progress towards sustainable transitions through a report on established practices and governance approaches, an updated analysis of global megatrends and a first downscaling of planetary boundaries in relation to EU policies;

- Prepare drafts of the SOER 2020 assessment reports covering thematic policy priorities and systemic transition challenges.

Strategic area 3: Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use

- Continue the strengthening of Eionet inter alia via enhancement of links to relevant actors and networks in the context of the Environmental Knowledge Community;
- In cooperation with Eionet, DGs ENV, DEVCO, CLIMA, RTD and ESTAT and building on the work of the EEA, continue to provide inputs to support the EU monitoring and review process of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Lead on the implementation of the action to modernise e-reporting as part of the EC streamlining environmental reporting process;
- Continue the implementation of externally funded activities under Copernicus and European Neighbourhood programmes, supporting the establishment of structures modelled in line with Eionet and SEIS concepts;
- Continue to implement the EEA communication framework, adapting to rapidly changing technologies, communication and dialogue channels;
- Improve EEA internal co-creation and sharing.

Strategic area 4: EEA management

- Track and contribute to the Commission-led process to evaluate and propose changes to the EEA/Eionet Regulation and clarify impacts on the timing and substance of EEA Multiannual programming (mandate, tasks, budgetary and staff resources);
- Revision of the EEA Financial Regulation following the update of the Framework Financial Regulation.

III.1.2 KEY OUTPUTS – PRODUCTION PLAN

	Project group	Reports and assessments	Indicators	Information systems	Contributions and joint products	Data and maps	Workshops and meetings	Communication products	Corporate products
1.1	Air pollution, transport and noise	x	x		x	x	x		
1.2	Industrial pollution	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.3	Climate change mitigation and energy	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.4	Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	x	x	x			x		
1.5	Water management, resources and ecosystems	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.6	Marine and coastal environment and maritime activities	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.7	Biodiversity, ecosystems, agriculture and forests	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.8	Urban, land use and soil	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.9	Waste and material resources	x			x		x		
2.1	Resource-efficient economy and the environment	x			x		x		
2.2	Environment, human health and well-being	x			x	x	x		
2.3	Megatrends and transitions	x		x	x		x		
2.4	Sustainability assessments and state of the environment reporting	x			x		x		
3.1	Networking and partnerships				x	x	x		
3.2	Technical systems development			x			x		
3.3	Monitoring, data and information management	x	x	x		x			
3.4	Communication, outreach and user analysis			x			x	x	x
3.5	Quality management and operational services			x					
3.6	Copernicus operational services			x		x			
3.7	Capacity building in West Balkan and European Neighbourhood countries				x		x		
4.1	Governance and management						x		x
4.2	Administration								x

III.2. ACTIVITIES

III.2.1 STRATEGIC AREA 1: INFORMING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION (OPERATIONAL)

SA1.1 Air pollution, transport and noise

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the areas of air pollution, transport and environment, and noise by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Updated publications addressing air quality, transport and noise in support of relevant legislation, and support to countries for the reporting of respective data flows, as well as further improving the accessibility of data to a wider public.

Main ETC Partner

ETC/ACM

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To collect, process, quality-assure, store and disseminate historical and where possible up-to-date (i.e. near real time) data underpinning these policies;*
2. *To support countries with the reporting of data towards the European Commission, the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and the EEA;*
3. *To adapt and further develop EEA information systems (e.g. Reportnet, databases, viewers) to accommodate anticipated changes in country reporting;*
4. *To make use of Copernicus atmosphere services to support the EEA data and information products on air quality, including near real time data;*
5. *To support countries and the European Commission with relevant analyses and compilations of the reported information and with direct policy support;*
6. *To track progress towards, and provide outlooks for, the achievement of targets as defined in relevant EU and international legislation, including the long-term objectives of minimising impacts from air pollution and the decarbonisation of the transport sector;*

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7. *To produce integrated and targeted assessments of air pollution, noise and transport and environment, the impacts on human health, climate change and the environment and the effectiveness and co-benefits of policies and measures in these areas as well as in related environmental areas;*
8. *To increase knowledge and understanding of the inter-linkages between air pollution and climate change, pursuing an integrated approach to promote efficiencies and improved implementation.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EEA member countries collected, processed, quality-assured, stored, and disseminated according to agreed deadlines in a timely manner;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of reported information and with direct policy support;*
4. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs;*
5. *Sound, timely, and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy effectiveness assessments, of air pollution, transport and environment and noise, interactions between various environmental areas and policies, and impacts on health, on the environment, climate change and on the economy.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners³	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Air Quality in Europe 2018 report	Reports and assessments	Eionet NRCs Air Quality, and Mitigation of air pollution and climate change, DG ENV, WHO	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC); Fourth Air Quality Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC, National Emission Ceilings Directive (2016/2284)	5, 6, 7	3, 5
Annual Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism report (TERM)	Reports and assessments	EP, DG CLIMA, DG MOVE, DG ENV, Eionet NRCs Environment and Transport	Transport White Paper (COM/2011/0044); other relevant Regulations and Directives	5, 6, 7	3, 5

³ The key partners referred to in this and the following output tables of EEA's Programming Document 2018–2020 are those partners that EEA cooperates with when preparing the specific outputs.

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Description	Type	Key partners ³	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Annual reports: reporting status under NEC Directive; EU emissions inventory report under LRTAP Convention	Reports and assessments	Eionet NRCs Mitigation of air pollution and climate change, DG ENV, MS	National Emission Ceilings Directive (2016/2284); LRTAP Convention and its protocols	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 3
Annual reports: Monitoring CO ₂ emissions from passenger cars and vans.	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, MS	Regulations on CO ₂ from passenger cars (no 443/2009) and vans (no 510/2011)	1, 5	1, 2, 3
Contribution to SOER 2020 report: air pollution, transport and mobility, noise	Joint products and contributions	Eionet NRCs Air Quality, Mitigation of air pollution and climate change, Environment and Transport, Noise, DG ENV, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation	5	5
Updated country fact sheets on a) air pollution and b) noise	Reports and assessments	Eionet, DG ENV	EC Air quality package, Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), National Emission Ceilings Directive (2016/2284), Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	5, 6	3, 5
Updated indicators at European level on air pollutant emissions, air quality, noise, transport and environment	Indicators	Eionet, DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG MOVE, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, DG AGRI, LRTAP Convention Coordination Centre for Effects, WHO	EEA, Europe 2020 Semester; resource efficiency scoreboard; EU SDS	5, 6	3, 5
Updated compilations of air quality data sets, including for cities, and the European Air Quality Index	Data and maps	Eionet NRCs Air quality, MS DG ENV, DG JRC, DG ESTAT, DG REGIO	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), Air Quality Implementing Decision (2011/850/EU)	1, 3	1, 2, 4

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Description	Type	Key partners ³	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Updated compilations of air pollutant emission data	Data and maps	Eionet NRCs Mitigation of air pollution and Climate change, MS, DG ENV, DG JRC, EMEP, CEIP	National Emission Ceilings Directive (revised in 2016), LRTAP Convention and its Protocols	1, 3	1, 2, 4
Updated compilations of data of CO ₂ emissions from new cars and vans.	Data and maps	MS, DG CLIMA, DG ENV, DG JRC	Regulations on the monitoring of CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars and light-duty vehicles (443/2009, 510/2011)	1, 3	1, 2, 4
Updated compilations of noise data	Data and maps	Eionet NRCs Noise, MS, DG ENV	Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	1, 3	1, 2, 4
Updated air quality maps for EEA member countries	Data and maps	Eionet NRCs Air quality, DG ENV, EMEP	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC); Fourth Air Quality Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC	4, 5	3, 4
Annual Eionet workshops on air pollutant emissions, on air quality, on transport and environment, and on noise	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs on: Mitigation of air pollution and climate change, Air quality, Environment and Transport, Noise	EEA/ Eionet Regulation	2	2
Provision of policy support	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, LRTAP Convention	Air Quality Directives and implementing provisions, National Emission Ceilings Directive, LRTAP Convention and its protocols, Environmental Noise Directive, Regulations for monitoring of CO ₂ from new passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, heavy duty vehicles etc.	2, 5	3, 5

SA1.2 Industrial pollution

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of emissions from industrial sources by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Support the European Commission, EEA member countries and companies with implementation of reporting obligations on industrial point-sources (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) and Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)).
- Publication of an ex-post analysis of the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive in the framework of the EU policy on industrial emissions

Main ETC Partner

ETC/ACM

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To support countries and companies with existing and future requirements for reporting data on industrial sources to the European Commission and the EEA;*
2. *To support the European Commission and countries by performing data QA/QC activities, preparing summary reports, supporting the respective policy processes.*
3. *To deliver targeted indicators and cross-cutting assessments identifying the environmental, health and economic impacts of pollutant releases from industrial facilities to air, water, soil, and in waste, including studies assessing the effectiveness of industrial emissions mitigation policies, costs of pollution from industrial facilities and identifying co-benefits of policy measures in these areas;*
4. *To identify opportunities for consolidation and streamlining across these and related reporting processes (together with the European Commission, member countries and other partners).*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EEA member countries collected, processed, quality assured, stored and disseminated according to agreed deadlines in a timely manner.*
2. *EEA member countries and industry assisted effectively in their data reporting towards the European Commission, international bodies and the EEA; reporting consolidated and streamlined where possible; support capacity-building provided as needed;*
3. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs;*

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4. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of reported information and with direct policy support;*
5. *Sound, timely and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy effectiveness assessments, of industrial pollution and impacts on the environment, health and economy and of co-benefits of policy measures undertaken in these areas.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Ex-post analysis of the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, Eionet NRCs on Industrial Pollution	Large Combustion Plant Directive (2001/80/EC), Industrial Emission Directive (2010/75/EU)	2, 3, 4	5
Mercury in Europe's environment - state of play	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, Eionet NRCs on Industrial Pollution, UN Minamata Convention	Mercury Regulation (2017/852/EU), Minamata Convention	3	5
Contribution to SOER 2020 report: industrial pollution	Joint products and contributions	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, DG CLIMA,	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4	5
Updated indicators at European level on environmental pressures from industry	Indicators	DG ENV, MS, Eionet NRCs on Industrial Pollution	IED (2010/75/EU), E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), industrial emissions policy area	3	5
Updated country fact sheets on environmental pressures from industry	Reports and assessments	Eionet NRCs on Industrial Pollution and relevant thematic NRCs, DG ENV, DG CLIMA, MS	IED (2010/75/EU), E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), industrial emissions and relevant thematic areas (such as air pollution, water, waste, policy energy)	3	4, 5

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Updated compilation and publication of E-PRTR data sets (including publication on E-PRTR website hosted by EEA)	Data and maps Information systems	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, MS, E-PRTR Committee members, UNECE PRTR Secretariat, OECD PRTR Task force	E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), Kiev Protocol on PRTR	1, 2	1, 2, 3, 4
Compilation and publication of IED data	Data and maps	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, MS	IED (2010/75/EU)	1, 2	1, 2, 3
Support to on-going development of industrial emissions reporting and data management framework	Contributions and joint products	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, Eionet, MS reporters	IED (2010/75/EU), E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC)	1, 4	2, 3
Hosting of and support to maintenance of the E-PRTR website	Contributions and joint products	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, MS reporters	E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), Kiev Protocol on PRTR	1, 4	3
Annual Eionet workshop on industrial pollution	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 2, 3	1, 3
Provision of policy support	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, UNECE PRTR Protocol, UN Montreal Protocol, OECD	F-Gas Regulation (517/2014/EC), ODS Regulation (1005/2009/EC), EU ETS Directive (2003/87/EC), Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU), Kiev Protocol on PRTR, Montreal Protocol on ODS, E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC)	3, 4	4, 5

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Streamlining of industrial emissions data collection processes under IED	Contributions and joint products	Eionet NRCs Industrial Pollution, DG ENV, DG CLIMA,IEEG members, E-PRTR expert group	Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU), E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), EU ETS EU ETS Directive (2003/87/EC), UNECE PRTR Protocol, LRTAP Convention, National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC)	4	2, 3

SA1.3 Climate change mitigation and energy

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy developments and implementation in the areas of climate change mitigation and energy by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Support the reporting and monitoring of Member State and EU GHG emissions, their climate change mitigation policies and measures (PAMs) and assisting in setting up the post 2020 integrated climate and energy reporting system
- Publication of updated greenhouse gas and energy datasets, including policies and measures as well as greenhouse gas projections;
- Publication of updated assessments on the progress towards meeting short and long term climate mitigation and energy targets in Europe and on the role of climate and energy policies and socio-economic trends in achieving these.

Main ETC Partner

ETC/ACM

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To support strengthened, streamlined and quality assured monitoring, reporting, and verification activities and associated outputs;*
2. *To deliver timely, policy relevant assessments of drivers and progress towards 2020/2030 targets, policy effectiveness, cost of pollution, technology developments and analyses of synergies and trade-offs between policy areas;*
3. *To support countries with the reporting of data towards the European Commission and the EEA (as well as the UNFCCC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol);*
4. *To increase knowledge and understanding of inter-linkages between air pollution and climate change, pursuing an integrated approach to promote efficiencies and improved implementation.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EEA member countries collected, processed, quality-assured, stored and disseminated according to agreed deadlines in a timely manner;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis, compilations of reported information, and direct policy support;*
4. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs;*

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5. *Sound, timely, and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy effectiveness assessments, on past and future effects and/or combined sets of policies and measures in the fields of climate change mitigation and energy.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Assistance to the European Commission in relation to Articles 6-9, 12-19, 21, 22 and 24 of the EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC)	Reports and assessments Data and maps Information systems	DG CLIMA, MS	EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 3	1-4
Implementation of the annual review of Member States' GHG emission inventories under the Effort Sharing Decision	Contributions and joint products	DG CLIMA, MS	EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 3	1, 3, 4
Report: EU GHG inventory 1990-2016 (Official EU submission to UNFCCC); support to Member States, GHG inventory reporting	Reports and assessments	UNFCCC, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS	UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 3	1, 5
Contribution to SOER 2020 report: climate change mitigation, energy	Joint products and contributions	Eionet NRCs on Energy and Environment, Eionet NRCs on Mitigation of air pollution and climate change, DG ENV, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	3

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Provision of policy support to the EU in the context of UNFCCC, including support to the annual review of the EU inventory under the Convention and the Protocol	Contributions and joint products	UNFCCC, DG CLIMA, MS	UNFCCC, IPCC, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, EU ETS Directive, 2030 proposal, 2050 roadmap	1, 3	1, 2
Approximated EU GHG inventory, renewable energy and energy efficiency data for the year 2017	Reports and assessments	UNFCCC, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS	UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 3	1, 2, 5
Fuel quality in the EU in 2017 - Fuel quality monitoring under the Fuel Quality Directive	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA	Fuel Quality Directive (98/70/EC)	1, 3	5
Annual internal EU report (confidential) and annual EEA report on ODS and EU submission on ODS to the Montreal Protocol	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, single contact points in Member States (MS), companies	ODS Regulation (1005/2009/EC), Montreal Protocol on ODS	1, 3	4, 5
Annual internal EU report (confidential) and annual EEA report on the trade and production of F-gases	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, single contact points in MS, companies	F-Gas Regulation (517/2014/EC)	1, 3	4, 5
Updated (confidential) compilation ODS and F-gas data	Data and maps	DG CLIMA, single contact points in MS, companies	F-Gas Regulation (517/2014/EC), ODS Regulation (1005/2009/EC), Montreal Protocol on ODS	1, 3	1, 2, 3

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Updated EEA Climate Change Data Centre with relevant EU greenhouse gas and energy data sets, including policies and measures (PAMs) and projections and EU ETS information; country profiles	Data and maps	DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS	EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 2	3, 4, 5
Annual Eionet workshops on energy and/or climate change mitigation	Workshops and meetings	Eionet, DG CLIMA, DG ENER, DG ESTAT	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	3, 5
Updated indicators at European level on climate change mitigation and energy	Indicators	Eionet, DG ESTAT, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation, F-gas Regulation (517/2014/EC), ODS Regulation (1005/2009/EC), Montreal Protocol on ODS,	2	5
EEA report: Progress towards meeting GHG emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy targets in Europe (Annual 'Trends and Progress' report)	Reports and assessments	Eionet, DG CLIMA, DG ENER, DG JRC, International Energy Agency	UNFCCC, 2030/50 roadmaps, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts, EU ETS Directive	2	3, 5
Support to the State of the Energy Union Report and assistance in setting up the Energy Union e-reporting platform	Contributions and joint products	DG CLIMA, DG ENER, DG MOVE, DG ENV	EU Energy Union and its proposed Governance	2	3, 5
Assessment on the role of climate and energy policies and socio-economic trends on past GHG emission trends (1990-2017)	Reports and assessments	UNFCCC, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS	UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) and Implementing/Delegated Acts	1, 3	1, 5

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Assesment of progress in renewable energy	Reports and assessments	Eionet, DG CLIMA, DG ENER	2020 and 2030 Climate and energy targets, Energy Union.	2, 4	3, 5

SA1.4 Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Assessments on climate change impact, vulnerability, and adaptation and links to disaster risk reduction and improving the Climate-ADAPT platform; as relevant for the 2017/2018 evaluation of the EU climate change adaptation strategy and its mainstreaming into other EU policies.

Main ETC partner

ETC/CCA

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To provide up-to-date information and indicators on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change (including disaster risk reduction) and to provide access to Copernicus climate change information services in the European Climate Adaptation Platform, Climate-ADAPT;*
2. *To support the implementation of the EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, including maintaining Climate-ADAPT and steering its development together with the European Commission,;*
3. *To support countries with the reporting of data to the European Commission and the EEA;*
4. *To help policymakers plan and implement transnational, national and sub-national (in particular cities) adaptation policies and also to help monitor their implementation;*
5. *To support the development and monitoring of adaptation policies in the EU by assessing, with appropriate partners where needed, topics such as costs and benefits of adaptation; green infrastructure and spatial planning, transport and energy systems; and indicators for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions implemented by the private sector.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *EEA member countries supported in an effective and timely manner in their development and implementation of national adaptation strategies;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting to the EU, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis, compilations of reported information, and direct policy support;*
4. *EEA information systems (Climate-ADAPT) adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs, increased user uptake;*

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5. *Sound, timely, and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including assessments of policy preparedness/effectiveness and/or combined sets of policies and measures, in the fields of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Overview and analysis of national climate change impacts, vulnerability, risk assessments	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 7 th EAP	1	1, 5
Updated indicators on climate change, impacts and vulnerability	Indicators	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, DG JRC, DG RTD, WHO, ECDC, ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts), Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 7 th EAP	1	5
Reviewed, updated and improved European Climate Change Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT (regular content updating including urban information, voluntary provision by countries of updated country pages; various improved functionalities, layout and structure); enhanced user interaction (webinars, newsletter, meetings); revision of the work plan.	Information systems	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, DG JRC, DG RTD, DG ECHO, DG REGIO, WHO, ECDC, ISDR, Regional conventions, Covenant of Mayors, EPA Network, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 7 th EAP, Europe 2020 Strategy, EU Urban agenda, EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (525/2013/EC) European Commission/ EEA Work plan on Climate-ADAPT	2, 4	4

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Evaluation of the European Climate Change Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 7th EAP	2, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
Assessment of climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, DG AGRI, DG ENER, DG AGRI, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018	5	5
Assessment and methodological work on indicators for monitoring national adaptation policies	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018	4	1, 3, 5
Assessment of transnational climate change adaptation strategies and actions	Briefing	DG CLIMA, DG REGIO, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018	2, 4	3, 4, 5
Assessment on social inequalities related to climate change, air pollution and noise	Reports and assessments	DG CLIMA, DG ENV, Eionet NRCs climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; NRCs air quality; NRCs noise.	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 EU urban agenda EU air quality and noise policies	1	1, 5
Contribution to SOER 2020 report: climate change adaptation, urban	Joint products and contributions	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, Eionet NRCs for climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4, 5	5

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objectives(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Contribution to the Commission (DG CLIMA) Covenant of Mayors initiative and the regular ICLEI conference on urban adaptation Contributions to other conferences and meetings, Collaboration with ECMWF, link to and use of the Copernicus climate change service	Workshops and meetings	DG CLIMA, Covenant of Mayors, ICLEI UNFCCC, IPCC, ISDR, WHO, EPA network Copernicus climate change service	EU Adaptation strategy (Commission communication) and evaluation in 2017/2018 EU urban agenda Copernicus regulation	1, 4	1, 2, 3

SA1.5 Water management, resources and ecosystems

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of water management, resources and ecosystems by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Publish the 2018 EEA State of Water assessment report analysing the reporting of Member States for the 2nd RBMPs under the WFD, communication/dissemination of key findings, and contribute to related EC Implementation report and the MAES process.
- Publish the assessment of chemicals in water in relation to the 2018–2019 evaluation of freshwater directives and other work considering emissions to water. Work linked to activities on health and environment and on contaminants in marine waters.

Main ETC partner

ETC/ICM

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To collect, process, quality-assure and disseminate data underpinning freshwater related policies;*
2. *To support countries with the reporting of data to the European Commission and the EEA;*
3. *To further develop the Water Information System for Europe (WISE) so that it: better supports the implementation of water-related policies, link to marine policies and accommodates changes in country reporting;*
4. *To track progress towards - and provide outlooks for - the achievement of targets as defined in relevant EU legislation, including the objective of achieving good ecological status in Europe's water bodies;*
5. *To assess the state of Europe's water resources and ecosystems and the effectiveness and co-benefits of policies and measures in these areas as well as in related environmental areas.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EU Member States and EEA member countries collected, processed, quality-assured, stored, and disseminated according to the agreed deadlines in a timely and reliable manner; additional data-reporting flows (UWWTD, Drinking Water Directive) established in line with the SIIF developments and additional data flows (NiDi) evaluated and established if possible;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*

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3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of reported information and with direct policy support;*
4. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs: full operation of WISE 2.0 achieved, linking with BISE and Climate-ADAPT, on the basis of the WISE Implementation plan 2013–2015, with all relevant upgrades and in full agreement with EU partners in WISE (ENV, ESTAT, JRC);*
5. *Sound, timely, and policy-relevant methodologies, indicators, and assessments, including policy-effectiveness analysis, in particular of Water Framework Directive (WFD) Second River Basement Management Plans and other water-related policies, applying environmental accounting methodologies and ecosystem (services) approaches.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Continue supporting the common implementation strategy under WFD and FD (e.g. co-chairing of WG DIS), and support Member State reporting towards the 10 th call under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.	Workshops and meetings. Contributions and joint products Data and maps	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation, WFD, FD, Blueprint, UWWTD	2, 3	3, 4
Update freshwater indicators.	Indicators	Eionet, DG ESTAT	WFD, Blueprint	4	5
Maintain and develop WISE-Freshwater in relation to EIONET core data flows and reporting (WISE SOE), WFD, FD, UWWTD and BWD data processing and the WISE-Freshwater portal, enabling a dissemination and sharing of freshwater and marine information across policies.	Information systems	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	WFD, Blueprint, Inspire Directive	3	4
Support to revised reporting process for Drinking water Directive (following the recast process / adoption) <i>(planned under Reportnet, will be executed according to resources availability in cooperation with ENV</i>	Data and maps	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	Drinking Water Directive	1, 2	1,2,3

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2018 EEA State of Water assessment report analysing the reporting of Member States for the 2 nd RBMPs under the WFD (assessment of pressures and status), communication/dissemination of key findings, and contribute to related EC Implementation report and the MAES process.	Reports and Assessments Briefings Data and maps	DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS, Eionet, OECD, European water associations	WFD, EU Blueprint for Water (the 'Blueprint'), EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (MAES)	4, 2	5
EEA assessment report of chemicals in water in relation to the 2018–2019 evaluation of freshwater directives and other work considering emissions to water.	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	WFD, UWWWTD, BWD, DWD, ND, Blueprint, 7th EAP	4, 2	5
Make available the latest data on bathing water quality in Europe.	Reports and assessments Data and maps	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	BW Directive, WFD, Blueprint, 7th EAP	4, 2	5
Continue work on water quantity accounts, initiate water quality accounts and contribute to the MAES process.	Contributions Indicators	DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS, Eionet, ETC/ICM	WFD, Blueprint, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (MAES), 7 th EAP	1, 2	2, 5
Contribute to the SOER 2020 report: freshwater.	Contributions	DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, MS, Eionet, OECD, European water associations	EEA Regulation, MAWP 2014-2020, WFD, EU Blueprint for Water (the 'Blueprint'), BW Directive, WFD, Blueprint, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP	4, 2, 5	5
Eionet Freshwater Workshop	Workshops and meetings	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, OECD, European water associations	EEA Regulation, MAWP 2014-2020, WFD, Blueprint	2, 5	1, 2

SA1.6 Marine and coastal environment and maritime activities

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of marine and coastal environment and maritime activities by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Publish the thematic assessments of contaminants and eutrophication in Europe's seas (supporting the 2019 State of the Marine Environment assessment and the 2019 Marine Messages II).
- Continue supporting the implementation of the MSFD, particularly with regard to the 2018 MSFD data reporting and phase II of WISE-Marine.

Main ETC partner

ETC/ICM

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To collect, process, quality-assure and disseminate data and information underpinning marine-related policies reflecting an ecosystem-based approach to management of the marine environment;*
2. *To support countries with the reporting of data and information to the European Commission and the EEA in fulfilment of their reporting obligations;*
3. *To develop and implement a marine component of the Water Information System for Europe (WISE), which is based on the principles of SEIS. Its objective is to support the implementation of marine-related policies and country reporting and to disseminate information to stakeholders and the public;*
4. *To make use of Copernicus marine services to support the EEA data and information products;*
5. *To track progress towards- and provide outlooks for - the achievement of targets as defined in relevant EU legislation, including the objective of achieving Good Environmental Status in European marine waters by developing indicators relevant to the eleven descriptors the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, as well as on socio-economic perspectives of human activities at sea that use or can impact the marine environment;*
6. *To assess the state of the marine environment ecosystems and environment and its ecosystems, the nature and scale of the anthropogenic pressures they are subject to, the socio-economic consequences of continued environmental degradation, as well as societal options for responding to these challenges.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EEA member countries collected, processed, quality-assured, and disseminated according to the agreed deadlines in a timely and reliable manner;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of reported information, and with direct policy support;*

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4. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs: the marine component of WISE established;*
5. *Sound, timely and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy-effectiveness analysis, building on agreed frameworks related to integrated marine/maritime assessments including socio-economic perspectives and the ecosystem (services) approach.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Continue supporting the implementation of the MSFD, the 2018 data reporting in Reportnet (Articles 8, 9, 10, 19.3; Helpdesk), phase II of WISE-Marine and co-chair WG DIKE and TG DATA.	Workshops and meetings Contributions and joint products Data and maps	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions, DG JRC, DG-MARE, ICES, Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation, MSFD, IMP/MSP, WFD	2, 3	3, 4
Update marine indicators. Implement the WISE-SoE marine dataflows and publication of Waterbase.	Indicators Data and maps	Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions, ICES	MAWP 2014-2020, MSFD, WFD, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP, SDGs, CBD, Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)	3, 5	4, 5
Maintain and implement phase II of WISE-Marine in relation to EIONET core data flows and reporting (WISE-SoE), MSFD data processing and the development WISE-Marine portal, enabling a dissemination and sharing of marine and freshwater information across policies.	Information systems	DG ENV, MS, Eionet	MSFD, WFD, Inspire Directive, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, Nature directives, 7th EAP, SDGs, CBD, Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)	3	4
Contaminants in Europe's seas (case study-based).	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions	MSFD (contribution to Article 20.3.b), EU 2020	5	3

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			Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP		
Eutrophication in Europe's seas.	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions	MSFD (contribution to Article 20.3.b), EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP	5	3
Progress work on biodiversity in Europe's seas, pressures and cumulated impacts on Europe's seas, and sustainable use of Europe's seas.	Contributions	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions	MSFD (contribution to Article 20.3.b), EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP	5	3
Progress work on (1) a one-to-one policy relevant EU-level framework and methodology for assessing marine ecosystem service capacity and (2) marine ecosystem accounting by completing a seafloor integrity account, to support the MAES process.	Contributions	DG ENV, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions	MSFD (contribution to Article 20.3.b), EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (MAES), 7th EAP	5	3
Contribution to the SOER 2020 report and contribute to the MAES process: Marine.	Contributions	DG ENV, DG JRC, MS, Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions, DG JRC, DG-MARE, ICES	EEA Regulation, MAWP 2014-2020, MSFD, IMP/MSP, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (MAES), 7th EAP	4, 2	5
Ensure data from Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) is used as and when relevant and support the policy relevance of its activities. Continue to work closely with RSCs and ICES, particularly with regard to the 2018 MSFD data	Workshop and meetings	Eionet, Regional Sea Conventions, ICES	MAWP 2014-2020, MSFD, WFD, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, 7th EAP, SDGs, CBD, Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)	3, 5	4, 5

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<p>reporting, WISE-Marine and EEA's thematic assessments. Follow and contribute, as and when relevant, to processes linked to SDGs (SDG14 and SDG6) and international ocean governance. Follow the Sustainable Blue Economy and MSP processes and contribute as and when relevant.</p>					
<p>Eionet Marine Workshop.</p>	<p>Workshop and meetings</p>	<p>Eionet</p>	<p>MAWP 2014-2020, EEA Regulation, MSFD, MSP</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>1</p>

SA1.7 Biodiversity, ecosystems, agriculture and forests

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of biodiversity and ecosystems (natural capital), including agriculture and forests ecosystems, by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Support the reporting process under the Nature Directives and prepare the 2020 State of Nature Report, as core element of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (BD 2020, target 1,2, and 3) and the EEA relevant activities under the new EU Action Plan for Nature, People and the Economy. For the latter, support the knowledge on nature information and its coherence also using Copernicus information.
- In further support towards the BD 2020 review, regularly update SEBI (and related) indicators, provide ecosystem assessments and link to ecosystem services work –all as EEA input to the final MAES assessment, including ecosystem accounts under KIP INCA, work on planetary boundaries and adequate assessment of drivers and pressures from agricultural and forest sectors, land use as well as aspects of green infrastructure and restoration objectives. This constitutes as well the ecosystem natural capital contribution to the SOER 2020.
- Develop, update and upgrade biodiversity relevant information systems (e.g. BISE, EUNIS) as dissemination and information management platforms for the BD 2020 review. With links to the integrated geo-spatial data platform, take into account advanced data and analytical work on land, forest, and agriculture and adaptation, supporting sectorial integration, and ensure interoperability with other EEA-maintained information systems (e.g. WISE, Climate–Adapt).

Main ETC partner

ETC/BD

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To collect, process, quality assure and disseminate data and information on genes, species, habitats and ecosystems to support the Birds and Habitats Directives, the EU Biodiversity Strategy and related multilateral, regional and global policy agreements;*
2. *To assist the European Commission and the Member States with the reporting of data towards the implementation of the Nature Directives;*
3. *To further develop EEA and shared information systems, in particular the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE), in support to the above;*
4. *To use biodiversity and ecosystems data, information and knowledge to inform and support the assessment of the implementation of related (agriculture, forests) and cross-cutting policy objectives (ecosystem-based management, water, marine, urban, regional) through topic assessments*

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to track progress towards the achievement of biodiversity targets as defined in relevant EU and international policies through relevant indicators and assessments;

5. *To assess the status and trends of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, as well as pressures and possible impacts of measures related to biodiversity and ecosystems in relevant legislative instruments and policies (CAP and rural development, Forest Strategy, and complementary to work in the areas on water and marine);*
6. *To make use of Copernicus land monitoring services to support the bio-physical mapping and assessments of ecosystems and their services.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Data reported by EEA member countries and other sources collected, processed, quality-assured, stored and disseminated according to the agreed deadlines in a timely and reliable manner;*
2. *EEA member countries and European Commission assisted effectively in their nature directives reporting activities, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of reported information within a direct policy context;*
4. *EEA information systems developed according to the policy needs as emerging from the nature directives, the EU Biodiversity and Global Biodiversity strategies. To this end, full development and implementation of BISE (linking to other systems — e.g. WISE and Climate-ADAPT — as appropriate);*
5. *Develop indicators and assessments based on sound, timely, and policy-relevant methodologies, including needs from policy-effectiveness analysis, in particular concerning the mid-term review of the Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and sub-global/regional ecosystems assessments, as well in support to policy-science interface platforms at European and global levels (e.g. IPBES);*
6. *Establish relevant partnerships with major operators in biodiversity monitoring, data gathering, and agriculture and forests ecosystems data and observation networks, in order to reinforce information provision as well as assessment capacities.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Consolidated assessment frameworks for the EEA contribution to the review of EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and SOER 2020 work, including those related to the State of Nature and MAES.	joint products/ Contributions	DG ENV, DG JRC, MS, ETC/BD, ETC/ULS, ETC/ICM	7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, EEA/Eionet Regulation, nature directives, WFD, MSFD, CAP, Common Fisheries Policy, Forest strategy, green infrastructure strategy	4, 5	5

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Reporting tools for Art. 12 Birds and Art. 17 Habitats Directives operational	Data and maps	DG ENV, MS, ETC/BD	Birds Directive (art.12), Habitats Directive (art.17), Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (target 1)	1, 2	2, 3
Contribution to the SOER 2020 report: Biodiversity, ecosystems, agriculture and forests	Joint products and contributions	DGENV, Eionet NRCs for biodiversity	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4, 5	5
Input to Environmental Knowledge Community's KIPs INCA and WiLoP, in particular published European ecosystem accounts pilot assessment	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, DG JRC, ESTAT, United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, MS, Eionet, ETC/BD, ETC/ULS, ETC/ICM	7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, Environmental Knowledge Community partnership	4, 5, 6	5, 6
SEBI 2020 indicator set for EU and global biodiversity targets, including aspects of ecosystem assessment, forest and agriculture.	Indicators	DG ENV, DG JRC, ESTAT, Eionet, ETC/BD	CBD, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, EEA/Eionet Regulation, Habitats and Birds Directives, WFD, MSFD	1, 2, 4	5, 6
BISE developed as evidence base for natural capital assessments, including dissemination of nature and ecosystem information	Information systems	DG ENV, MS, ETC/BD	CBD, 7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, EEA/Eionet Regulation, Habitats and Birds Directives, WFD, MSFD	3, 4	4
Support to reporting process for invasive alien species Regulation and preparation of assessment in link to information under Nature Directives	Data and maps	DG ENV, Eionet	IAS regulation, Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	1,2	1,2,3

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<i>(planned, will be executed according to resources availability in cooperation with ENV + JRC)</i>					
Key data flows: 2018 reporting on Common Database on Designated Areas INSPIRE compliant, updated Natura 2000 and Emerald network supported	Data and maps	DG ENV, Eionet, ETC/BD	EEA regulation, Bern convention , Birds Directive (art.12), Habitats Directive (art.17), Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (target 1)	1, 2	2, 3
Policy relevant assessment on agri-environment and forest issues, linking to CAP and Forest strategy (European assessments – SOER 2020 objectives)	Contributions	DG ENV, DG AGRI, DG JRC, ESTAT, Eionet, ETC/BD, ETC/ULS	7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, Common Agricultural Policy, EU Forest strategy	4, 5, 6	5, 6
Analysing high-nature value farmland and forests in rural systems, update of AEI indicators	Joint products/ contributions Indicators	DG ENV, DG AGRI, DG JRC, ESTAT, Eionet, ETC/BD, ETC/ULS	7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, Common Agricultural Policy, EU Forest strategy	4, 5, 6	5, 6
Support to IT developments by EC for preparing a Forest Information for Europe. <i>(planned, will be executed according to resources availability in cooperation with ENV + JRC)</i>	Information systems	DG ENV, JRC, ESAT, AGRI, CLIMA, MS, Eionet	European Forest Strategy, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	3, 4	4
Further improved EUNIS web application (habitats, species and sites)	Information systems	DG ENV, Eionet, ETC/BD, ICM	EEA/Eionet Regulation, Bern convention, Birds Directive , Habitats Directive , BD 2020	2, 3	4, 5, 6
Further developed EUNIS habitat classification	Data and maps	DG ENV, Eionet, ETC/BD, ICM	EEA/Eionet Regulation, Bern convention, Birds Directive , Habitats Directive , BD 2020	2, 3	4, 5, 6
Input to EU contribution to the UN-CBD and to the IPBES	Joint products/ Contributions	DG ENV, Eionet	CBD, 7 th EAP, Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	4, 6	4, 5
EIONET workshop on data and assessments for the 2020	Workshops and meetings	DG ENV, Eionet, ETC/BD	EEA regulation, Birds Directive (art.12), Habitats Directive	1, 2, 4	1, 3, 5

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products on biodiversity and natural capital; NRC Agriculture and environment meeting			(art.17), Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, CBD		
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SA1.8 Urban, land use and soil

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of urban, land use, and soil, by means of data, information/indicators and assessments.

2018 highlights

- Development of indicators for land system assessments using Copernicus land monitoring services and other Earth Observation products e.g. phenology and productivity;
- Assessing the rural systems of Europe (based on land monitoring data combined with available agricultural and forestry information) as relevant to CAP and EU Biodiversity Strategy targets. Similarly, assessing the urban systems and the peri-urban fringes;
- Data support and platform for land systems assessments and ecosystem capital accounting.

Main ETC partner

ETC/ULS

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives related (MAWP)

1. *To inform the status of land and trends in the territorial (space as a resource) and socio-economic (the multiple functional uses of land and soil) dimensions from environmental and quality of life perspectives;*
2. *To produce geo-spatial datasets, methodologies and assessments and inform implementation of cross-cutting policy objectives, such as urban integrated monitoring and assessment, coherent and sustainable approach to land use, land-related resource efficiency including land take monitoring, green infrastructure and ecosystem accounting;*
3. *To assess environmental problems and issues from a spatial and territorial perspective such as: loss of habitats, fragmentation, degradation of ecosystems, urban sprawl, land use conflicts, territorial imbalances and urban-rural changing aspects, soil imperviousness, risks to economic infrastructure, green infrastructure potentials, etc.;*
4. *To deliver further integrated analysis of main drivers of land use change and soil degradation, and their effects of on e.g. carbon sequestration, multiple ecosystems services, efficient use of resources;*
5. *To make use of Copernicus land monitoring services and Urban Atlas data to secure 'land cover' as a basic spatial data layer to inform trends on Europe's natural resources (change monitoring);*

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6. *To maintain and develop the European integrated data platform for spatial and thematic assessments in operative partnership with key actors (EC services, Copernicus, ESPON, etc.);*
7. *To assist countries in their implementation of, in particular, the EU no-net loss of land objective (EU Resource Efficiency Roadmap) and mapping of ecosystems and their services (Biodiversity Strategy to 2020);*
8. *To inform on related interactions (resource dependencies, impacts) with economic sectors such as agriculture, forest management, tourism and with regional planning policies (infrastructure management & development).*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of information, and with direct policy support;*
2. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs, integrated data platform for spatial and territorial thematic assessments operational and maintained;*
3. *Sound, timely and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy-effectiveness analysis, of urban areas and sustainable cities, land-use dependent economic sectors, and land- and soil-related resource efficiency.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Upgrading analytical framework for the land system with elements on rural areas, agriculture and forestry (European assessments – SOER 2020 objectives)	Briefing, contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG REGIO, DG AGRI, Eionet, ETC/ULS	EU and global policy guidance	1, 3	2
Integrated data platform: spatial data registration, contextual data inventory, webmap platform, integrated geo-spatial analytics	IT system	DG JRC, DG ESTAT, ETC /ULS	7 th EAP priority 1 and EU Biodiversity strategy to 2020	6	2

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Contribute to implementation of Environmental Knowledge Community (KIP-INCA): maintenance and consolidation of geo-spatial databases for piloting EU ecosystem accounts, statistical time series and COPERNICUS land monitoring data	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG JRC, DG ESTAT	7 th EAP priority 1 and EU Biodiversity strategy to 2020	2, 5	2
Contribution to the SOER 2020 report: urban, land use and soil	Contributions and joint products	DGENV, DG JRC, Eionet NRCs for land	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3, 4, 8	3
Re-analysis of forest land cover change, using Copernicus high-resolution layer	Briefing, data and maps	DG ENV, DG AGRI, DG CLIMA, DG JRC, Eionet, ETC/ULS	EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (target 3), EU Forest strategy, LULUCF reporting	2, 3, 5	1, 3
Re-analysis of time series 2006-2015 on imperviousness, using Copernicus high-resolution layer	Indicator	DG ENV, DG REGIO, DG JRC, Eionet, ETC/ULS	EU urban agenda, soil policy, 7 th EAP	2, 3, 5	1, 3
Update of land recycling indicator (based on Copernicus Urban Atlas)	Indicator	DG ENV, DG REGIO, DG JRC, Eionet, ETC/ULS	Land and soil related policies, 7 th EAP	1, 3, 4	1, 3

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Support for developing the knowledge base on green infrastructure and EC nature-based solutions initiatives, and EU-level projects in the context of the review of the GI strategy	Joint products and contributions	DG ENV, DG REGIO, DG RTD, DG CLIMA, Eionet, ETC/ULS-BD	EU Biodiversity strategy to 2020 and Green Infrastructure strategy	2, 7	1, 3
Eionet NRC meetings: Soil, Land Cover, Land use and Spatial planning (LUSP)	Meetings and workshops	Eionet, DG ENV, DG JRC, DG AGRI	EEA/Eionet Regulation	7	1

SA1.9 Waste and material resources

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To support and inform policy development and implementation in the area of waste and material resources by means of data, modelling, information/indicators and assessments, in close cooperation with Eurostat.

2018 highlights

- Application of the European reference model on waste to generate waste outlooks for the SOER 2020;
- Produce the fourth annual waste prevention review.

Main ETC partner

ETC/WMGE

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To monitor and assess progress towards implementation of EU waste policies, covering the whole waste hierarchy, through hosting and using the European reference model for waste*
2. *To support the Commission and the countries in their efforts to implement the waste acquis, through indicators and assessments of waste management and prevention;*
3. *To provide analyses of material resource flows, including primary and secondary (waste) resources within Europe and to and from Europe;*
4. *To provide information and knowledge on policies on waste and material resource management in European countries, in light of stated long term goals of shifting from waste management to materials management.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Information on national waste and material resource policies, and databases on material resource flows, use and efficiency, updated in a timely and reliable manner;*
2. *EEA member countries assisted effectively in their reporting on waste management, waste prevention and material resources, and capacity-building support provided as needed;*
3. *EEA member countries and the European Commission supported in a timely manner with relevant analysis and compilations of information and with direct policy support;*
4. *EEA information systems adapted and improved to accommodate changes in reporting and user needs in line with EU waste and material resource policy developments;*

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5. *Sound, timely, and policy-relevant indicators and assessments, including policy effectiveness assessments, of status, trends and progress on waste policy implementation, including waste prevention programmes.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
5 th annual analysis of EEA member country waste prevention programmes	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, Eionet NRCs Waste, DG JRC	Waste Framework Directive, Commission Communication on Circular Economy	1, 2	1, 2
European level indicators for waste management across the waste hierarchy – selected updates	Contributions and joint products	Eionet NRCs Waste, DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC	Waste Framework Directive, Commission Communication on Circular Economy	1, 2	1, 2
Application of the European reference model on waste to generate waste outlooks for the SOER 2020	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, Eionet NRCs Waste	Waste Framework Directive, Commission Communication on Circular Economy	1, 2	1, 2
Eionet webinar on waste prevention	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs Waste, DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, OECD, other relevant networks	Waste Framework Directive, Commission Communication on Circular Economy	1, 2	2

III.2.2 STRATEGIC AREA 2: ASSESSING SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES (OPERATIONAL)

SA2.1 Resource-efficient economy and the environment

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To monitor progress and identify opportunities to improve the environment in Europe, and indirectly other regions of the world⁴, in accordance with circular and green economy perspectives⁵.

2018 highlights

- Support analysis of progress towards a circular economy through the 3rd annual circular economy (CE) report;
- Publish the 3rd catalogue of material resource efficiency policies, objectives, targets and indicators in countries;
- Analyse risks in a circular economy transition, with a focus on hazardous chemicals.

Main ETC partner

ETC/WMGE

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To carry out assessments of production systems, consumption and lifestyle patterns and new business models;*
2. *To develop and implement indicators based on integrated environmental and economic accounts, including input-output tables, ecosystem capital accounts, and other concepts and methods like life-cycle thinking and analysis.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Timely and reliable delivery of annual briefings and workshops, as well as assessments, indicators, accounts and databases based on timetables agreed with EEA stakeholders;*
2. *Measurable uptake of EEA concepts, indicators, and analyses for circular economy into the mid-term reviews of the 7th EAP and the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, as well as into more specific policy processes, including the EU product-design and consumption policies.*

⁴ This will be done within a global perspective, informed by global megatrends (SA2.4)

⁵ The green economy concept as used by EEA includes a circular economy perspective. A 'circular economy' focuses on optimising resource efficiency by cutting waste to as close to zero as possible. The notion of a 'green economy' goes further: it relates resource efficiency with ecosystem resilience and human health and well-being. It thus extends the focus beyond waste and (material) resources, to issues like water, energy, land use and nature.

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Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Analysis of policy responses across environmental themes, with emphasis on legislative measures and market-based instruments	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG GROW, DG SANTE, DG RTD, OECD, UNEP, Global Green Growth Forum, World Economic Forum	7 th EAP, SOER 2020	1, 2	1
Analysis of progress towards a circular economy	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, DG GROW, DG RTD, Eionet NRCs Waste and Resource Efficiency	Waste Framework Directive, Communication on Circular Economy	1, 2	2
Analysis of risks in a circular economy transition from hazardous chemicals	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG JRC, EFSA, ECHA	Support to the Non-Toxic Environment Strategy	1	2
In cooperation with the Eionet, publish a third report with analysis of national resource efficiency and circular economy policies, and the underlying country profiles	Reports and assessments	Eionet NRCs Waste and Resource Efficiency, DG ENV	7 th EAP, MAWP 2014-2020, Resource efficiency flagship initiative, 2015 Commission Communication on Circular Economy	1,2	
Eionet workshop on Circular economy and resource efficiency knowledge developments	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs Resource Efficiency, DG ENV	2011 EU Resource Efficiency Roadmap implementation	1	1

SA2.2 Environment, human health and well-being

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To provide data, information and assessments on environmental pressures on and risks to human health and well-being, contributing also to the development of a broader framing of environment and human health interactions⁶.

2018 highlights

- Publication of EEA's first report on environment, health and well-being priorities in Europe;
- Provide support to the EU Non-Toxic Environment Strategy through, inter-alia, analytical briefings, the European Human Biomonitoring Initiative HBM4EU and the European Information Platform on Chemicals.

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To assess human exposure to chemicals and other environmental stressors, including air and water pollution and noise, soil contamination and climate change;*
2. *To contribute to the EU Information Platform on Chemical Monitoring (IPCHEM);*
3. *To develop a common conceptual framework with Eionet for assessing environmental risks to health and well-being in a green economy*
4. *To identify risks and analyse uncertainties in line with the principles of precaution and prevention;*
5. *To analyse the benefits of lifestyle changes for reducing exposure;*
6. *To identify emerging issues.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Timely and reliable delivery of annual briefings and workshops as well as assessments, indicators, accounts and databases based on a timetable agreed with EEA stakeholders;*
2. *Measurable uptake of EEA concepts and analyses for environment risks to human health and well-being into the mid-term reviews of the 7th EAP and the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, as well as into other policy processes, such as the global Sustainable Development Goals and the WHO Environment & Health process;*
3. *Measurable progress with Eionet on the development of a common conceptual framework for assessing environmental risks to health and well-being in a green economy.*

⁶ This work complements the analysis of health impacts indicated under other strategic areas (e.g. SA1.1, SA1.2 and SA1.5) and includes analysis of exposure patterns. The support to IPCHEM is aimed at correlating updated human bio-monitoring data with current environmental monitoring data.

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Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Data inputs to IPCheM on environmental media and human bio-monitoring	Data and maps	DG ENV, DG JRC, EFSA, ECHA	MAWP 2014-2020	1, 2	1
Knowledge broker to the European Human Biomonitoring Initiative under Horizon 2020 – through the knowledge hub development and participation in the steering committee	Contributions and joint products	DG RTD, DG ENV	Horizon 2020	1, 2	3
Draft of 2019 Environment, Health and Well-being report	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, DG JRC, DG SANTE	7 th EAP, MAWP 2014-2020	1, 4, 5	3
Eionet workshop on Environment, Health and Well-being	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs Environment and health	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1	1
Expert workshop on environmental risk management	Workshops and meetings	DG ENV, DG JRC, EFSA, ECHA	7 th EAP priority objective 5	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3

SA2.3 Megatrends and transitions

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To measure, monitor and report on long-term trends and sustainability transitions based on established policy visions to 2050 and using appropriate methods and key indicators.

2018 highlights

- Further improve understanding of sustainability transitions towards the EU policy visions, inter-alia, through analysis transition practices and governance approaches
- Produce updated analysis of global megatrends in relation to Europe’s environment, including topics such as emerging issues, risks and impacts
- Focus NRC FLIS cooperation and co-production activities on direct support to the SOER 2020 assessment of system transitions

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To explore and support transition pathways to the future with forward-looking assessments;*
2. *To reflect on global megatrends to identify possible risks, emerging issues and challenges for a transition towards a sustainable society;*
3. *To facilitate the inclusion of environmental considerations into discussions of long-term societal transition and governance models.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Timely delivery of megatrend and FLIS updates;*
2. *Measurable recognition and/or uptake of results by stakeholders, such as uptake by member countries and relevant Commission Services.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Report on sustainability transitions providing an integrated overview of transitions concepts and governance and a meta-analysis of practice-based knowledge drawn from transitions initiatives	Reports and assessments	DG ENV, DG JRC, DG RTD, DG ESTAT, OECD, NRC FLIS, Future Earth, Sustainability Transitions Research Network (STRN), scientific experts	MAWP 2014-2020	1, 3	2

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Updated global megatrends knowledge base (indicators)	Information systems	NRC FLIS, SoE, DG JRC, DG ESTAT	MAWP 2014-2020, Priority objective 9 of the 7 th EAP	2, 3	1
Global megatrends systems analysis (risks, interlinkages, impacts) and analysis of their use in policymaking	Contributions and joint products	NRC FLIS, SoEDG JRC, DG ESTAT	MAWP 2014-2020, Priority objective 9 of the 7 th EAP	2, 3	1
Systems analyses on linkages between resources system nexus and global megatrends, SDGs, emerging issues, risks and opportunities prospects	Workshops, contributions and joint products	NRC FLIS, SoE, DG JRC, DG RTD	MAWP 2014-2020, Priority objective 9 of the 7 th EAP	2	1
Forward-Looking Information Platform - continued enhancement through co-created knowledge with Eionet and other partners (e.g. JRC)	Information systems	DG JRC, DG RTD, NRC FLIS, SoE	MAWP 2014-2020	2, 3	1, 2
Eionet workshops and webinars on forward-looking information and services (FLIS)	Workshops and webinars	NRCs FLIS	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2, 3	1, 2

SA2.4 Sustainability assessments and state of the environment reporting

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To keep under review the state of, trends in, and prospects for the environment in Europe in order to inform environmental strategies and policies, including sustainable development policies and goals, with a comprehensive and integrated knowledge base.

2018 highlights

- Produce first analysis of the implications of planetary boundaries at the European scale including their relevance to EU environment policies;
- Prepare draft SOER 2020 thematic and systems assessments, including analysis of distance to policy targets, country comparisons and systemic challenges, risks and prospects.

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To produce SOER 2020 integrated assessment in 2019 and SOER 2020 Syntheses in 2020 ;*
2. *To produce annual indicator reports;*
3. *To support the pan-European ‘Environment for Europe’ process*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Timely publication of a report on the state of, trends in, and prospects for the environment in Europe in 2020 (SOER 2020) and evaluation of its utility;*
2. *Timely annual publications of indicator reports relevant to the transition to a green economy/society in Europe;*
3. *Appropriate support to the next ministerial meeting under the ‘Environment for Europe’ process (to be decided);*
4. *Measurable uptake of EEA concepts, information, and indicator-based assessments in the evaluation of the 7th EAP.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Indicators and indicator-based analysis that will contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the 7 th EAP	Reports and assessments	Eionet, DGs ENV, CLIMA, ESTAT, DG JRC	Article 4 of the 7 th EAP	3	2

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Coordinated EEA knowledge contributions to the European Commission Environmental Implementation Review process	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, Eionet	Priority objective 4 of the 7 th EAP	2	4
Continued EKC collaboration related to Knowledge Innovation Project on “Within Limits of the Planet” and related footprints projects and/or activities	Workshops and meetings	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, scientific experts	MAWP 2014-2020; 7 th EAP	2	1
In-depth analysis of aspects of applying planetary boundaries concepts at the European scale	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, scientific experts	MAWP 2014-2020; 7 th EAP, Priority objective 9 of the 7 th EAP	2	1
Eionet workshops and webinars for state of the environment reporting	Workshops and webinars	NRCs SoE	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	1
Produce draft integrated assessment of SOER 2020 for EEA stakeholder review	Reports and assessments	Eionet, DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	1
Strengthen cooperation and partnerships on policy evaluation methods, studies and web platforms for dissemination (specific policy evaluation projects to be identified under strategic area 1)	Workshops, contributions and joint products	Eionet, European Commission, and the European Environmental Evaluators Network (EEEN)	Priority objective 5 of the 7 th EAP	2	4
Support the integration of results of the Commission’s monitoring and reporting fitness check and EEA/Eionet evaluation exercises into EEA operational and thematic planning	Contributions and joint products	Eionet, DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG ESTAT, DG JRC	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 2, 3	2

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Run an assessment process on urban sustainability transitions, following the European and global urban agendas, in support of SOER 2020 and the 2030 urban agendas	Workshops, assessments, contributions and joint products	Eionet, DG REGIO, DG ENV, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, OECD and urban/cities strategic partners	Priority objective 8 of the 7 th EAP Objective 11 of the SDG The Urban and Global agenda	1, 2, 3	2

III.2.3 STRATEGIC AREA 3: KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION, SHARING AND USE (OPERATIONAL)

SA3.1 Networking and partnerships

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To improve the sharing of data, information and assessments at European, national and global levels together with Eionet, and to broaden cooperation with stakeholders and networks beyond Eionet.

2018 highlights

- Continue the strengthening of Eionet, including enhancing links to relevant actors and networks in the context of the Environmental Knowledge Community;
- In cooperation with Eionet, DG ENV, DG CLIMA and ESTAT, support the adaptation of relevant reporting frameworks to underpin the monitoring and review process of the UN-driven Sustainable Development Goals;
- Bring forward examples of the EEA cooperation under externally-funded activities in line with Eionet practices.

Main ETC partner

All

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To strengthen cooperation with EEA member and cooperating countries;*
2. *To develop and maintain stable cooperation with regional and global bodies promoting Eionet and SEIS approaches;*
3. *To widen and deepen the European knowledge base by developing communities of practice and engaging in partnerships with stakeholders beyond Eionet, such as business and research communities, civil society organisations (CSOs), and initiatives concerning lay, local and traditional knowledge and citizen science;*
4. *To establish the European Environment Academy (EEAcademy) as the central framework encompassing mutual capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities to support work under SA1 and 2, involving the EEA, Eionet, Scientific Committee, Commission services and others.*

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Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Strengthened cooperation and communication within Eionet and between Eionet and the EEA, EEA Management Board, and the EEA Scientific Committee;*
2. *Increased satisfaction of the member countries with Eionet as a means to streamline data and knowledge sharing;*
3. *Increased relevance of EEA/Eionet outputs to member countries;*
4. *SEIS extension and regular reporting in the pan-European region established as part of SOE-online with a view to inform SOER 2015;*
5. *EEA/Eionet indicators and knowledge incorporated in EU contributions to UNEP and post-Rio+20 processes;*
6. *Becoming a node and a hub in a policy-relevant network on long-term transitions;*
7. *Growing contributions from stakeholders beyond Eionet;*
8. *EEAcademy established by 2016.*

Outputs 2018

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/ legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Three meetings of the NFP/Eionet group	Workshops and meetings	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1	1
Monitoring of member country satisfaction with Eionet cooperation	Reports and assessments	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1	1, 2, 3
SOER-based inputs to pan-European and UNEP global assessment processes	Contributions and joint products	UNECE, UNEP, ENV	MAWP 2014-2020	2	5
Inputs to regional reporting	Contributions and joint products	Eionet, Black Sea Commission, UNEP/MAP, Arctic Council	MAWP 2014-2020	2	4
Member and cooperating country contributions (data, information, etc.) to EEA online environmental information	Data and maps	Eionet, ENV, DG JRC, ESTAT	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1	1, 2, 3, 5
Enhanced partnerships with stakeholders beyond Eionet	Contributions and joint products	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3	7

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/ legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Support to the Commission and EU Member States in the context of UNECE and UNEP assessments and the UN 2030 Agenda process, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Contributions and joint products	DG ENV, DG JRC, ESTAT	MAWP 2014-2020	2	5
EEAcademy operational	Contributions and joint products Workshops and meetings	Eionet and Scientific Committee	MAWP 2014-2020	4	8

SA3.2 Technical systems development

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To ensure that EEA Information systems continually meet the needs of the organisation, enabling it to efficiently implement its work programme.

2018 highlights

- Further implementation of Reportnet 2.0 for improving capacity and security of the current e-reporting system;
- Lead on the implementation of Reportnet 3.0 to overhaul and modernise the reporting infrastructure in line with the European Interoperability Framework and the eGovernment action plan.
- Upgrade of the eionet.europa.eu website in close cooperation with the stakeholders
- Supporting the further improvement of thematic information systems hosted by the EEA i.e. for cross-cutting assessments and the accessibility to a wider public.

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To support supply services (collection of data);*
2. *To support networking (knowledge management);*
3. *To support workflows (planning, automation, quality management);*
4. *To support development of final products and public services (reports, web sites, public data and information services).*
5. *To strengthen the infrastructure for data and information sharing both at the EEA and in the Eionet member countries taking into account the SEIS and Inspire developments.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Reportnet tools efficiently supporting fulfilment of reporting requirements;*
2. *Networking tools efficiently supporting knowledge management and appreciated by networking partners;*
3. *High user satisfaction with the Indicator Management System;*
4. *Spatial data infrastructure compliant with Inspire by 2018;*
5. *Usability of EEA website rated high and increased number of visitors every year;*
6. *SOE-online tools fulfilling their role in continual update of SOE information after SOER 2015.*

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Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Phase two Reportnet version 2.0 including an improved set of existing components	Information systems	Eionet NRCs for Information Systems, DG ENV, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation European Interoperability Framework COM(2017) 134 final EU eGovernment Action Plan COM(2016)179 final INSPIRE 2007/2/EC	1	1
Phase one Reportnet version 3.0 including scoping study for new functional requirements	Information systems	Eionet NRCs for Information Systems, DG ENV, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation European Interoperability Framework COM(2017) 134 final EU eGovernment Action Plan COM(2016)179 final INSPIRE 2007/2/EC	1	1
Upgraded of the Eionet website	Information systems	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	2
IT support to data flows, indicator management and development of information systems presented under SA1 and SA2	Information systems	Eionet, DG ENV, DG CLIMA	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3	3
Improved EEA website for up-to-date online information (SOE-online)	Information systems	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4	5, 6
Improved EEA spatial data infrastructure to support data sharing, integrated assessments and e-reporting	Information systems	Eionet, DG JRC, ESTAT	EEA/Eionet Regulation, Inspire Directive	5	4
Eionet workshop with NRCs Information Systems	Workshops and meetings	Eionet NRCs for Information Systems	EEA/Eionet Regulation	5	2

SA3.3 Monitoring, data and information management

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To ensure the availability, quality, accessibility and sustainability of monitoring, data, and information needed for the knowledge base, supporting environment and climate policies.

2018 highlights

- Managing the increasing amount of data and information services handled by EEA and Eionet;
- Supporting the actions of the EU streamlining environmental reporting including better use of existing data e.g. generated through the Copernicus programme and use of data gathered in other actions for the benefit of the environment and climate action, and strengthen co-operation with relevant international organisations.

Main ETC partner

All

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To maintain and improve efficiency of existing data flows, QA/QC processes, indicator management and maps and graphs production, and to provide free and open access to online data and information services (SOE online) in accordance to the EEA data policy;*
2. *To monitor international demands for environmental data and their streamlining and maintenance of the reporting obligations database;*
3. *To create relevant new data flows and QA/QC procedures based on user needs;*
4. *To improve the timeliness of European data including near real time;*
5. *To manage the EEA European Environmental Data Centre and maintain relevant European reference datasets together with Eurostat and JRC*
6. *To access data from non-Eionet sources e.g. remote sensing, industry, utilities, etc.;*
7. *To foster the development and management of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS), and a European Spatial Data Infrastructure based on the Inspire Directive;*
8. *To support the European Commission in the further implementation of the Inspire directive for building a European Spatial Data Infrastructure, including the monitoring and reporting on progress;*
9. *To coordinate the contribution of the EEA to the implementation of the European Union Earth observation and monitoring programme Copernicus;*
10. *To identify and articulate EEA and Eionet user needs for Copernicus monitoring services;*
11. *To raise awareness and to support user uptake of Copernicus data and information services within Eionet;*

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12. To contribute to the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) on the development, maintenance and coordination of in-situ observing networks, data sharing and other components;
13. To facilitate connections between Copernicus and GEOSS and with Eionet, especially in the domain of data sharing, support user uptake and in relation to communities of practice;
14. To ensure European data and information are available at the global level e.g. UNEP-Live and the Eye on Earth network.

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. At least 90 % average scoring Eionet data flows by 2018;
2. Annually updated European datasets online within three months of deadline for national deliveries;
3. Annually updated indicator assessments online within three months of data publications;
4. European environmental data regularly updated in global environmental datasets.

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Eionet country core data flows 2018	Reports and assessments	Eionet and national reporters in member countries	EEA/Eionet Regulation Streamlining Environmental Reporting COM(2017)312	1, 3, 4, 6	1
Updated and improved Reporting Obligations Database	Information systems	Eionet, DG ENV	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2	1
Updated European datasets	Data and maps	DG ESTAT, DG JRC, DG ENTR, DG RTD	EEA/Eionet Regulation Inspire Directive 2007/2/EC	5, 7, 8	2
SOE content update as part of the further implementation of SEIS	Indicators Data and maps	Eionet, DG ESTAT, DG JRC, DG ENV, DG ENTR	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 4, 5	3
EEA/Eionet data sharing with Copernicus and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems through EuroGEOSS, including contributions to the Commission geoportal in close cooperation with COGI	Data and maps	Eionet, DG GROW, DG RTD	Copernicus Regulation 377/2014/EU and open data policy, GEO Ministerial decision of 1 December 2015	9-14	4

SA3.4 Communication, outreach and user analysis

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To inform and engage in dialogue with key stakeholders and other users of EEA outputs around key messages and corporate communications.

2018 highlights

- Engage with stakeholders in outreach and dialogue;
- Develop a new visual approach across the new EEA product types based on a 2017 review of audience needs;
- Improve website usability;
- Carry out an extensive thematic web content update ahead of SOER 2020 (in view of 2019 outputs)
- Develop the communication and stakeholder engagement concepts for key outputs such as progress of the 7th EAP, SOER 2020

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To ensure that EEA messages are heard and understood by main stakeholders and help inform environment and climate policies and broader discussions on transitions to the long-term vision for 2050 as laid down in the 7th EAP;*
2. *To be a proactive principal source of reliable and timely information on environment and climate change in Europe, contributing to attitudinal and behavioural change;*
3. *To ensure stronger engagement, continuous dialogue, and effective interaction with audiences in order to achieve adequate response to societal changes and evolving stakeholder needs;*
4. *To identify and exploit synergies with communication activities of the European Commission and EEA member countries;*
5. *To manage the publication process, with increased emphasis on integrated web and paper publications and stronger visual elements*
6. *To monitor the effectiveness of EEA communication and other outreach activities.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *The EEA's findings are communicated regularly and objectively, providing full and easy access to information, respecting the EEA's corporate identity and corporate design, using relevant channels and appropriate frequency;*
2. *Input to EU and national environment agendas is provided, key stakeholders are engaged with the EEA in dialogue and networking; activities are aligned to priorities of the EU and EEA member countries;*
3. *Specific target audiences are known and addressed as directly as possible with appropriate measures; new audiences and tools are identified in response to societal changes;*
4. *Timely production of the reports due for publication.*

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Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Communication planning and activities supporting annual priorities	Communication products	Eionet, EU Institutions	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4	1, 2
Annual meeting and communication activities with Eionet NRCs for Communication	Workshops and meetings	Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	4	1, 2
Quarterly online corporate newsletter	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3	3
Signals 2018	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 2	1, 2
Improved user experience of EEA website	Information systems	Users	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1	1
Media relations	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 2	1, 2
Production and dissemination of quality-assured and targeted EEA outputs (editing, publishing and dissemination)	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 2, 5	1, 4
Dialogue activities such as face-to-face meetings, events, conferences and workshops	Communication products	EEA/Eionet	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3	3
Promotion of EEA outputs and messages through social media channels	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	2, 3	2, 3
Customer relations and targeted dissemination to stakeholders	Communication products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	1, 3	1, 3
Evaluation of the impact of EEA outputs	Corporate products	All stakeholders	MAWP 2014-2020	6	1-4

SA3.5 Quality management and operational services

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To provide high-quality operational support to the running of the EEA, including quality management and environmental performance management.

2018 highlights

- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), IT governance and data management in line with the ISO 9001 quality management standard and other relevant international standards.

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To manage, evaluate and improve the quality of EEA processes and outputs;*
2. *To manage, evaluate and improve EEA performance under the EMAS scheme;*
3. *To provide the IT infrastructure and document management services needed for efficient delivery of the work programme;*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Core processes documented in accessible and consistent formats, and quality management system (QMS) better integrated with other management systems and EMAS. Proof of improved processes recorded;*
2. *Completed verifications and publication of annual verified environmental statements. Recertification achieved;*
3. *Relevant and timely reporting, advice and recommendations provided to the ED and EEA management;*
4. *Stable and user-friendly Information Systems available throughout the year (99 % uptime) and satisfaction level in the EEA job satisfaction survey kept at the same high level as in previous years;*
5. *High percentage (aiming at 100 %) registration of documents and records that meet the criteria for registration.*

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification / legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Quality management system (QMS)	Corporate products	All stakeholders.	EEA internal control standards	1	1
Environmental management system (EMAS)	Corporate products	All stakeholders	EMAS, Relevant Danish environmental legislation	2	2
IT infrastructure and service	Information systems	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation	3	4

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Description	Type	Key partners	Justification / legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Document management system	Corporate products	All stakeholders	EEA/Eionet Regulation, Access to documents	3	5

SA3.6 Copernicus operational services⁷

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To contribute to the implementation of the Copernicus programme.

2018 highlights

- Online dissemination of the regular updated data of the Copernicus land monitoring service, including CLC2018 and other land cover datasets based on 2015-2018 Sentinel2 satellite imagery;
- Further implementation of the cross-cutting activities for coordination of the in situ component of the Copernicus programme.

Main ETC partner

ETC/ULS and ETC/BD

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To implement the land-monitoring service to provide information in support of the global-to-local environmental monitoring of biodiversity, soil, water, forests and natural resources;*
2. *To deploy and use Copernicus services relevant for EEA and Eionet activities;*
3. *To support coordination and harmonisation of the collection and provision of in-situ and reference data for the operational services.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Time span between satellite data acquisition and derived land cover data reduced to one year;*
2. *Copernicus services online and available with at least 99 % uptime.*

⁷ Copernicus operational services are covered and funded by a delegation agreement between the European Commission and the EEA. The work programme 2017 is to be agreed.

Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Land use and land cover change data of the pan-European and the local component of the Copernicus land-monitoring service	Data and maps	DG GROW, DG JRC DG ENV, Eionet	Copernicus Regulation 377/2014/EU	1, 2	1
land.copernicus.eu portal for access to Copernicus land-monitoring data and services	Information systems	DG GROW, JRC	Copernicus Regulation 377/2014/EU	1	2
Insitu.copernicus.eu portal for access to Copernicus in situ data and services	Information systems	DG GROW	Copernicus Regulation 377/2014/EU	3	2

SA3.7 Capacity building in West Balkan and European Neighbourhood countries⁸

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To improve the knowledge base for environment policy in the entire pan-European area and the Mediterranean based on SEIS principles.

2018 highlights

- Further development of EEA cooperation with the West Balkan countries via thematic activities, performance in priority data flows, and success stories with a view to develop and implement a roadmap for further integration;
- Continued implementation of externally funded activities in the European Neighbourhood East and South regions aimed at supporting the establishment of structures modelled in line with Eionet and based on SEIS principles for improved quality and access to environmental information and good environmental governance.

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To further integrate the West Balkan countries in all EEA/Eionet activities;*
2. *To establish regular exchanges of environmental data and information with European Neighbourhood countries in priority fields;*
3. *To further develop capacity in both regions to report on the state of the environment based on shared data and indicators, in line with SEIS principles and the MDIAK concept. More broadly to reinforce EEA's input to SEIS implementation and better environmental governance in the countries through maintaining partnerships with relevant regional bodies and international organisations.*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Integration of West Balkan countries in EEA/Eionet activities and products;*
2. *Strong performance of West Balkan countries in priority data flows;*
3. *Annual data flows for ENP countries for a set of regional indicators linked to the 'Horizon 2020: a cleaner Mediterranean by 2020' process for the South, and the 'Environment for Europe' process for the East.*

⁸ Work in this area is covered by grant agreements between the European Commission and the EEA.

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Outputs

Description	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Participation of WB NFPs and NRCs in Eionet workshops	Workshops and meetings	Eionet in WB countries, EPA Network interest group on West Balkans	EEA/Eionet Regulation, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)	1	1
Maintenance and further development of Eionet structures in the West Balkan countries to ensure their contribution to main EEA outputs (data flows, reports, web products, etc.)	Contributions and joint products	Eionet in WB countries, DG ENV, DG NEAR, EPA network interest group on West Balkans	IPA, MAWP 2014-2020	1, 3	1, 2
Technical assistance to the partner countries in the European Neighbourhood delivered through capacity building workshops, technical meetings and training	Workshops and meetings	Partners/NFPs under European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)-SEIS, DG NEAR, DG ENV, DG ESTAT, UNECE, UNEP/MAP	ENI, MAWP 2014-2020	2, 3	3
Pilots for establishing a regular data flow process as well as assessment capability for the ENP partner countries in line with on-going Eionet practice	Contributions and joint products	Partners/NFPs under European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)-SEIS, DG NEAR, DG ENV, DG ESTAT, UNECE, UNEP/MAP	ENI, MAWP 2014-2020	2, 3	3

III.2.4 STRATEGIC AREA 4: EEA MANAGEMENT (HORIZONTAL)

SA4.1 Governance and management

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To lead and manage the EEA effectively and efficiently in line with stakeholder expectations.

2018 highlights

- Development of a new Multi Annual Work Programme
- EEA/Eionet evaluation (follow up)

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To provide efficient support to the Management Board, Bureau, and Scientific Committee to ensure that they are well informed for their decision making respective advisory duties;*
2. *To sustain and strengthen the cooperation with these main stakeholders and others, such as the European Commission, European Parliament and member countries;*
3. *To prepare a five-year multiannual work programme and annual work programmes and manage the EEA to deliver each year's work programme;*
4. *To manage the Agency staff as framed by the EEA Career Development Cycle;*
5. *To communicate actively internally to ensure coordination and transparency in delivering the work programme;*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Timely delivery of documents and other contributions to the Management Board, Bureau and Scientific Committee. Smooth running of their respective meetings;*
2. *Well executed planning, drafting and stakeholder consultation of the annual work programmes adhering to the agreed deadline;*
3. *95 % agreed development plans and appraisals completed according to the deadlines specified in internal guidelines;*
4. *On average, 10 days/year are used per staff member for development of competencies (including language training);*
5. *Positive outcome of the next five-year external evaluation.*

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Outputs

Decription	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
90 % outputs, as defined in the AWP, delivered in 2018	Corporate products	n/a	AWP		
95 % agreed development plans and appraisals completed according to deadlines as specified in internal guidelines and 10 days are used per staff member for development of competencies (on average)	Corporate products	n/a	Staff regulations		
Programming Document 2019-2021	Corporate products	Management Board, Eionet, Scientific Committee, Commission services	Financial Regulation, EEA/Eionet Regulation		
Draft Programming Document 2020-2022	Corporate products	Management Board, Eionet, Scientific Committee, Commission services	Financial Regulation, EEA/Eionet Regulation		
Annual Activity Report 2017	Corporate products	Management Board, Budgetary authorities	Financial Regulation		
Deliveries defined in the annual audit plan approved by the EEA Management Board	Corporate products	Management Board	Financial Regulation		

SA4.2 Administration

Overview

Multiannual objective (MAWP)

To provide high quality administrative support to the running of the EEA

2018 highlights

- Migration to new personnel database completed (SYSPER)

Objectives, indicators and outputs

Specific multiannual objectives (MAWP)

1. *To maintain high quality services (support, advice and guidance) to Agency staff in the areas of personnel management, human resource development, resource management, corporate (administrative, financial and management) systems, facilities management, procurement, financial transactions and accounting to enable the EEA efficient delivery of the work programme.*
2. *To ensure that the Agency has the necessary skills and expertise to deliver the work programme through recruitment of appropriately qualified staff and the tailored training and development of all staff under the EEA learning and development framework.*
3. *To deliver input to the budget life cycle; draft budget (European Commission); budget (EEA Management Board); final accounts and annual activity report (EEA Management Board and budgetary authorities); and discharge process (European Parliament)*

Multiannual performance indicators (MAWP)

1. *Satisfaction level in the EEA job satisfaction survey is kept at the same high level as previous years, and a minimum of serious observations/recommendations from audits received;*
2. *Staff competency development activities to support the delivery of the work programmes are planned and executed in accordance with the EEA learning and development framework;*
3. *EEA budget, procurement plan and accounts published within the deadlines as set out in the Financial Regulation;*
4. *Satisfaction level for facilities management services in the EEA job satisfaction survey kept at the same high level as in previous years.*

Outputs

Decription	Type	Key partners	Justification/legal reference	Specific objective(s)	Performance indicator(s)
Reply to European Parliaments discharge 2016	Corporate products	European Parliament	Framework Financial Regulation		

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Annual Accounts 2017	Corporate products	Management Board, Commission services, Court of Auditors	Financial Regulation		
Budgetary and Financial Management Report 2017	Corporate products	Budgetary authorities, Commission services, Court of Auditors	Financial Regulation		
Budget 2018 (publication in the Official Journal)	Corporate products	EU Publications Office	Financial Regulation		
Procurement plan 2018 (Published in European public procurement journal Tenders Electronic Daily)	Corporate products	DG ENV, DG CLIMA,	Financial Regulation		
Planning and programming: Draft Budget 2019 (including establishment table)	Corporate products	DG ENV / DG BUDG	Financial Regulation		
Building policy	Corporate products	DG BUDG	Financial Regulation		
Compliance reporting: Reply to Court of auditors, Internal Audit Service	Corporate products	Court of Auditors, Internal Audit Service of the Commission, European Parliament	Financial Regulation		

ANNEXES

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ANNEX I: RESOURCE ALLOCATION PER ACTIVITY

No	Strategic action / Project group	Direct funds	European Topic Centres (ETCs)	Technical developments, IT infrastructure, data management, communication, meetings (incl. MB/SC), missions and publications	Total funds	Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Core	Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Non-core	Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Total
1.1	Air pollution, transport and noise	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.8	9.6	0	9.6
1.2	Industrial pollution	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.0	0	4.0
1.3	Climate change mitigation and energy	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.6	9.9	0	9.9
1.4	Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	5.2	0	5.2
1.5	Water management, resources and ecosystems	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.1	5.5	0	5.5
1.6	Marine and coastal environment and maritime activities	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	5.4	1	6.4
1.7	Biodiversity and ecosystems, agriculture and forests	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.0	10.0	0	10.0
1.8	Urban, land use and soil	0.0	1	0.2	1.2	5.0	0	5.0
1.9	Waste and material resources	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.2	0	2.2
1	Informing policy implementation	0.6	7.1	2.5	10.2	56.9	1	57.9
2.1	Resource-efficient economy and the environment	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.5	0	3.5
2.2	Environment, human health and well-being	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	1	2.5
2.3	Megatrends and transitions	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0	1.9
2.4	Sustainability assessments and state of the environment reporting	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	11.3	0	11.3
2	Assessing systemic challenges	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	18.2	1	19.2
3.1	Networking and partnerships	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.3	0	8.3
3.2	Technical systems development	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	0	5.7

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<i>No</i>	<i>Strategic action / Project group</i>	<i>Direct funds</i>	<i>European Topic Centres (ETCs)</i>	<i>Technical developments, IT infrastructure, data management, communication, meetings (incl. MB/SC), missions and publications</i>	<i>Total funds</i>	<i>Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Core</i>	<i>Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Non-core</i>	<i>Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) Total</i>
3.3	Monitoring, data and information management	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	8.7	0	8.7
3.4	Communication, outreach and user analysis	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	7.6	0	7.6
3.5	Quality management and operational services	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	6.8	0	6.8
3.6	Copernicus operational services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3	3.1
3.7	Capacity building in West Balkan and European Neighbourhood countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8	10.3
3	Knowledge co-creation, sharing and use	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	39.5	11	50.5
4.1	Governance and management	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	41.4	0	41.4
4.2	Administration	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	24.4	2	26.4
4	EEA Management	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	65.8	2	67.8
	Total	0.9	8	6.6	15.5	180.3	15	195.3

This table includes funds allocated to operational activities, missions, meetings etc. (million EUR). The total FTE count (195) takes vacancies and part time work in to account and is hence lower than the total number of posts/positions by a factor 10 %. Non-core staff is included in the FTE count (Copernicus and ENI East, ENI South and Human Bio). If value is equal to or below 0.5 Million EUR, the value is displayed as 0.0

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ANNEX II: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Table 1 - Expenditure

Expenditure	2017		2018	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	23 799 820	23 799 820	24 759 000	24 759 000
Title 2	4 246 094	4 246 094	4 199 323	4 199 323
Title 3	13 514 879	13 514 879	14 105 000	14 105 000
Total expenditure	41 560 793	41 560 793	43 063 323	43 063 323

EXPENDITURE	Commitment appropriations				
	Executed Budget 2016 Core only	Budget 2017	Draft Budget 2018		VAR 2018 / 2017
			Agency request	Budget Forecast	
Title 1					
Staff Expenditure	23 637 510	23 799 820	23 960 170	24 759 000	104 %
11 Salaries & allowances	22 095 725	22 207 983	22 361 000	23 290 000	105 %
<i>- of which establishment plan posts</i>	17 176 081	16 965 381	17 311 000	17 525 000	103 %
<i>- of which external personnel</i>	4 949 646	5 242 602	5 050 000	5 765 000	110 %
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	308 500	285 000	200 000	200 000	70 %
13 Mission expenses	568 584	589 787	650 000	570 000	97 %
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	650 701	703 050	735 170	685 000	97 %
16 Social services	14 000	14 000	14 000	14 000	100 %
Title 2					
Infrastructure and operating expenditure	4 147 105	4 246 094	4 197 000	4 199 323	99 %
21 Rental of buildings and associated costs	3 214 253	3 205 326	3 215 000	3 195 000	100 %
22 Movable property and associated costs	178 271	232 080	270 000	195 000	84 %
23 Current administrative expenditure	456 992	534 588	460 000	560 000	105 %
24 Postage / Telecommunications	7 385	5 000	12 000	12 000	240 %
25 EEA Governance	286 418	260 000	230 000	227 323	87 %
26 Environmental management of the EEA	3 785	9 100	10 000	10 000	110 %
Title 3					
Operational expenditure	13 860 551	13 514 879	13 949 029	14 105 000	104 %
33 Resources	13 180 591	12 724 879	13 030 000	12 950 000	102 %

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EXPENDITURE	Commitment appropriations				VAR 2018 / 2017
	Executed Budget 2016 Core only	Budget 2017	Draft Budget 2018		
			Agency request	Budget Forecast	
34 Strategic Actions	679 960	790 000	919 029	1 155 000	146 %
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41 645 166	41 560 793	42 106 199	43 063 323	104 %

EXPENDITURE	Payment appropriations				VAR 2018 / 2017
	Executed Budget 2016 Core only	Budget 2017	Draft Budget 2018		
			Agency request	Budget Forecast	
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	23 637 510	23 799 820	23 960 170	24 759 000	104 %
11 Salaries & allowances	22 095 725	22 207 983	22 336 100	23 290 000	105 %
- of which establishment plan posts	17 176 081	16 965 381	17 311 000	17 525 000	103 %
- of which external personnel	4 949 646	5 242 602	5 050 000	5 765 000	110 %
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	308 500	285 000	200 000	200 000	70 %
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EXPENDITURE	Payment appropriations				VAR 2018 / 2017
	Executed Budget 2016 Core only	Budget 2017	Draft Budget 2018		
			Agency request	Budget Forecast	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41 645 166	41 560 793	42 106 199	43 063 323	104 %

Table 2 - Revenue

Revenues	2017	2018
	Revenues estimated by the agency	Budget Forecast
EU contribution	36 309 240	37 724 481
Additional EU funding: ad hoc grants and delegation agreements	28 741 000	20 172 000
Other revenue	5 251 553	5 338 842
Total revenues	70 301 793	63 235 323

REVENUES	2016	2017	2018		VAR 2018 / 2017
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the agency	Budget Forecast	
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES					
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	36 309 240	36 309 240	36 686 798	37 724 481	104 %
- Of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	1 422 873	1 142 835	413 233	413 233	36 %
- Of which funding of European Schools Type 2	212 360	212 360	212 360	212 360	100 %
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	4 108 369	3 996 610	4 109 158	4 031 298	101 %
- Of which EFTA	981 369	868 610	982 158	904 298	104 %
- Of which candidate countries	3 127 000	3 127 000	3 127 000	3 127 000	100 %
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	1 269 888	1 255 943	1 310 243	1 307 544	104 %
- Of which additional EU funding stemming from ad hoc grants (FFR Art. 7)					
- Of which additional EU funding stemming from delegation agreements (FFR Art. 8)	8 800 000	28 741 000	16 000 000	20 172 000	70 %
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS					
- Of which interest generated by funds paid by the Commission by way of the EU contribution (FFR Art. 58)					

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REVENUES	2016	2017	2018		VAR 2018 / 2017
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the agency	Budget Forecast	
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					
TOTAL REVENUES	49 156 474	70 301 793	58 106 199	63 235 323	90 %

Table 3 – Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

Budgetary result specification	2016	2015	2014
C1- CURRENT YEAR APPROPRIATIONS			
Amount not made available in the budget			3,779
Non-committed	42,331	266,518	338,119
Committed, carried over to C9	368	1	18,287
C4 - REUSE OF FUNDS CURRENT YEAR			
Amounts not made available in the budget	1,795	34,504	4,336
C8 - APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR			
Cancellation of unused appropriations	344,911	854,824	385,124
RO - EARMARKED FUNDS			
Amounts not made available in the budget	18,592		
Exchange rate difference (gain +/-loss-)	5,236	- 12,393	2,741
Sum:	413,233	1,143,454	752,386

A positive budgetary result is to be reimbursed to the Commission. The positive result for 2016, EUR 413,233 is composed of the following elements:

Cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from previous year (C8 funds) amounted to EUR 344,911.29 which is substantially lower than in the previous year (EUR 854,824).

ANNEX III: STAFF POPULATION

Table 1 – Staff population and its evolution; Overview of all categories

Staff population		Staff population actually filled at 31.12.2015	Staff population in voted EU Budget 2016	Staff population actually filled at 31.12.2016	Staff population in voted EU Budget 2017	Authorised under EU Budget 2018	Envisaged for year 2019	Envisaged for year 2020
Officials	AD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	AST	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	AST/SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TA	AD	61	64	63	62	60	60	60
	AST	63	62	62	61	60	60	60
	AST/SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		128	130	129	127	124	124	124
CA GF IV		37	46	50	46	47	51	52
CA GF III		11	12	10	12	12	11	11
CA GF II		13	8	7	8	10	10	10
CA GF I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CA		61	66	67	66	69	72	73
SNE		18	20	12	20	20	20	20
<i>Structural service providers</i>		12	16	14	16	16	16	16
TOTAL		219	232	222	229	229	232	233
<i>External staff for occasional replacement</i>		0		0				

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Table 2: Multiannual staff policy plan

Category and grade	Establishment plan in EU Budget 2016		Filled as of 31/12/2016		Modifications envisaged in establishment plan 2016 in application of flexibility rule		Establishment plan in voted EU Budget 2017		Modifications envisaged in establishment plan 2017 in application of flexibility rule		Establishment plan 2018		Establishment plan 2019		Establishment plan 2020	
	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA
AD 16																
AD 15		1						1				1		1		1
AD 14		2		2				2				2		3		3
AD 13	1	3		1			1	3			1	4	1	6	1	6
AD 12		11	1	9				12				13		16		16
AD 11		10		8				11				11		10		11
AD 10		10		8				11				11		10		11
AD 9		10		8				11				11		9		7
AD 8		10		10				8				5		4		4
AD 7		7		11				3				2		1		1
AD 6				6												
AD 5																
Total AD	1	64	1	63	0	0	1	62	0	0	1	60	1	60	1	60

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Category and grade	Establishment plan in EU Budget 2016		Filled as of 31/12/2016		Modifications envisaged in establishment plan 2016 in application of flexibility rule		Establishment plan in voted EU Budget 2017		Modifications envisaged in establishment plan 2017 in application of flexibility rule		Establishment plan 2018		Establishment plan 2019		Establishment plan 2020	
	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA	officials	TA
AST 11		3						3				3		3		3
AST 10		3		2				4			1	4	1	5	1	5
AST 9	3	8	1	2			3	9			2	10		12	2	13
AST 8		10	2	8				10				12		12		13
AST 7		10		8				10				11		12		13
AST 6		10		6				10				11		11		11
AST 5		10		11				12				9		5		2
AST 4		7		12				3								
AST 3		1		9												
AST 2				4												
AST 1																
Total AST	3	62	3	62	0	0	3	61	0	0	3	60	3	60	3	60
TOTAL	4	126	4	125	0	0	4	123	0	0	4	120	4	120	4	120

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Table 3: Contract agents on non-core funding, by fund source

Function Group	Positions filled at 31.12.2016				Envisaged 2017				Envisaged 2018				Envisaged 2019				Envisaged 2020			
	COP	ENIE	ENIS	HumanB	COP	ENIE	ENIS	HumanB	COP	ENIE	ENIS	HumanB	COP	ENIE	ENIS	HumanB	COP	ENIE	ENIS	HumanB
FG IV	5	3	1		6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1
FG III		1	1			1	1			1	1			1	1			1	1	
FG II		1				1				1				1				1		
FG I																				
Total	5	5	2	0	6	6	2	1												
TOTAL	12				15															

ANNEX IV: STAFF POLICY

A. Recruitment policy:

The EEA recruitment policies for temporary and contract agents are laid down in the respective implementing rules adopted by the EEA. Officials are recruited via open competition and transfer within the institution and/or transfer from other institutions. The policy for recruitment of temporary agents employed under Art. 2 (f) (TA2f) has been adopted according to the new agency model implementing rules on the engagement and use of temporary agents 2f as agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies and as adopted by the Commission while the policy for the recruitment of contract agents remained unchanged until a new agency model will be adopted by the Commission.

The selection procedure for temporary agents TA2f is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of temporary agents (written procedure 007/EEA/MB-WP-HR/2015 signed on 25 August 2015) further to the new agency model implementing rules adopted by the Commission (C(2015)1509) following Art. 110(2) of the Staff Regulations. The selection procedure for contract agents is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of contract staff (EEA/BU/51/written procedure of 21 May 2010) while awaiting the new agency model to be adopted by the Commission (probably in 2016).

Both documents include the following main steps:

- Publication of the vacancy notice on the EEA website and on the EPSO website listing formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria, and indicating type and duration of contract and recruitment grade.
- Setting up of a Selection Committee representing the recruiting programme, the administration and the Staff Committee. An external member may be invited if required by the nature of the post.
- Pre-selection of candidates on the basis of CVs and motivation letter, permitting the evaluation of formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria.
- Written tests of selected candidates covering the specific competences in the area of expertise, general aptitudes and language abilities. Exceptions to this practice are duly motivated.
- Interviews of selected candidates by the Selection Committee on the basis of pre-defined questions.
- List of successful candidates submitted by the Selection Committee to the Appointing Authority.
- Recruitment interviews by the Appointing Authority and the Head of the recruiting programme.
- Reserve list of suitable candidates established by the Appointing Authority.
- Appointment decision taken by the Appointing Authority.

Long-term temporary agents, who take up posts with a long-term perspective, are recruited with the above mentioned implementing rules and in general at the levels indicated below in order to permit a long-term career development:

- AST 1 to AST 4 for function group AST;
- AD 5 to AD 8 for function group AD.

With regard to the function group AST/SC, it has not been possible so far to set aside posts for this new category of staff, owing to the fact that the establishment plan restrictions have made it necessary to either cut any posts becoming vacant or to deploy them to other functions. AST/SC types of tasks have consequently been undertaken by contract agents instead.

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Recruitment at grades AD 9-11, and in exceptional cases at grade 12 for management posts, shall remain within the limits of 20 % of recruitments per year (averaged over five years) for long-term employment within EEA.

Officials/temporary agents on long-term employment

The EEA requires technically qualified staff with specialist knowledge and experience for most of its activities. This is also valid for staff working in administration, accounting, audit and informatics etc. since in many cases, there will be only one member of staff to cover each specific activity.

The EEA has selected a staffing model focused on temporary agents on potentially long-term employment in order to lead, manage and deliver core activities. It will, however, become increasingly challenging to have all core activities covered by temporary agents, given the imposed staff reductions. The EEA has a small number of permanent posts in order to provide a scope for mobility of technical experts between the EEA and other Community institutions.

The criteria of the EEA in the identification of the post as being of long-term duration continue to be the following:

- for posts covering tasks of a permanent nature as identified in the strategy based on the EEA Founding Regulation;
- to safeguard continuous expertise in specific areas.

Long-term temporary agents are offered a contract under Article 2 (f) of the Conditions of employment of other servants (CEOS), for a period of four years, renewable for another time-limited period not exceeding four years. Second prolongations are of an indefinite duration. All renewals of contract are subject to a thorough examination of the performance of the staff member and depend on available budgetary provisions.

All temporary agent posts (with the exception of the Executive Director) are identified as posts of long-term employment.

Temporary agents on short term employment

The Executive Director is appointed by the Management Board for a period of five years, renewable, under Article 2 (a) of CEOS.

Following the new rules on unpaid leave for TA2f introduced with the 2014 reform of the CEOS, contracts for TA2f might be offered for short-term and limited employment in order to replace a TA2f on unpaid leave (Art. 52(3) CEOS).

Contract agents on long-term employment

Not applicable at the EEA for the time being.

Contract agents on short-term employment

Contract agents are offered a contract under Article 3 (a) of CEOS, for a period not exceeding a total of eight years, made up of a first contract of up to four years with a possibility of one renewal also of up to four years. These durations are the generally applied durations for contract agents on core funding. The duration of a concrete contract may however vary depending on the staffing needs, and in particular on the funding source (specially funded projects). The criteria used to identify contract agents for short-term employment are the following:

- heavy workload foreseen in a certain area for a substantial, but not indefinite, time period;
- to work with specific, time-limited projects;
- new expertise in an exploratory capacity (where the long-term aspect of the post is unclear and needs further assessment);
- to fill gaps during long-term absences.

All possible renewals of contracts are subject to a thorough assessment taking into due consideration the specific needs of the service and the availability of budgetary provisions.

Seconded national experts

Seconded national experts are assisting the EEA in carrying out the duties assigned to them under the work programme or description of duties drawn up when they apply for the secondment. They continue to be an invaluable part of the staffing structure and their support is pivotal for the cooperation with the European wide network Eionet as defined and established in the Founding Regulation of the EEA, as a means to enable further knowledge sharing and building between EEA and its member countries.

The secondments of national experts to the EEA are governed by the Commission Decision of 12.11.2008 laying down rules on the secondment to the Commission of national experts and national experts in professional training, applied by analogy at EEA. Secondments are usually concluded for an initial period of one year and can be renewed up to a total of four years, with an exceptional further extension possible, under duly justified circumstances, up to a total maximum of six years.

Structural service providers

The EEA makes use of structural service providers to a certain extent, typically in the areas of IT support and general support (e.g. *interimaires*). Service providers are under contract with private companies which have been selected via a tender procedure (usually an open call for tender). The framework contracts are normally of four years of duration.

B. Appraisal of performance and reclassification/promotions

Appraisal of performance

The EEA has an annual Career Development Cycle (CDC) scheme in place for staff since 2004. An individual development plan is drawn up in December for the following year laying down the objectives and performance indicators of the staff member in relation to the work programme. The CDC includes also the formalisation of the identification of individual learning and development needs. An appraisal is done in January on the performance in the previous year on the basis of the performance indicators set in the yearly development plan. New implementing rules on appraisals were adopted by Management Board decision of 30 October 2015 according to the agency model rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies, in accordance with the established procedure under Art. 110 of the Staff Regulations.

Reclassification of temporary staff/promotion of officials

New implementing rules on the promotion of officials and reclassification of temporary agents have been adopted in April 2016 according to the agency model implementing rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies, in accordance with the established procedure under Art. 110 of the Staff Regulations. These rules substitute the former promotion/reclassification rules in place at the Agency. A promotion/reclassification exercise for officials and TAs has therefore been carried out in 2016 following the new rules.

Category and grade	Staff in activity at 01.01.2016		How many staff members were promoted / reclassified in 2016		Average number of years in grade of reclassified/promoted staff members
	officials	TA	officials	TA	
AD 16					
AD 15					
AD 14		2			
AD 13		1			
AD 12	1	8			
AD 11		9		1	5
AD 10		6			
AD 9		8		2	3,0
AD 8		10		2	3,25
AD 7		10		2	2
AD 6		7		3	2,99
AD 5					
Total AD	1	61	0	10	3,058
AST 11					
AST 10		2			
AST 9	1	2			
AST 8	2	7			
AST 7		9		1	6
AST 6		6		1	8
AST 5		11		1	4
AST 4		13		1	3,42

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Category and grade	Staff in activity at 01.01.2016		How many staff members were promoted / reclassified in 2016		Average number of years in grade of reclassified/promoted staff members
	officials	TA	officials	TA	
AST 3		7		2	2,25
AST 2		5		2	2,79
AST 1		1		1	4,92
Total AST	3	63	1	9	4,05
AST/SC6					
AST/SC5					
AST/SC4					
AST/SC3					
AST/SC2					
AST/SC1					
Total AST/SC	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	124	1	19	3,52

Appraisal of performance and reclassifications/promotions

Reclassification of contract staff

New implementing rules on the reclassification of contract agents have been adopted in April 2016 according to the agency model implementing rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies. A reclassification exercise for CAs has therefore been carried out in 2016 following the new rules. This is the first reclassification exercise carried out for contract agents at EEA as no rules have been in place for reclassification of contract agents until now.

Function Group	Grade	Staff in activity at 31.12.2016	How many staff members were reclassified in 2016	Average number of years in grade of reclassified staff members
CA IV	18			
	17			
	16	10	4	3.71
	15			
	14	23	11	3.77
	13	4	3	3.76
CA III	12			
	11			
	10	2	1	4.25
	9	7	3	4.32
	8	2	1	3.33
CA III	7			

Function Group	Grade	Staff in activity at 31.12.2016	How many staff members were reclassified in 2016	Average number of years in grade of reclassified staff members
	6			
	5	10	3	3.92
	4	3	2	4.6
CA I	3			
	2			
	1			
Total		61	28	3.9

C. Mobility policy (internal mobility between the agencies and the institutions)

Internal mobility along with quantitative evolution

As a general rule, and in compliance with the provisions of the implementing rules on the engagement and use of temporary agents adopted on 25 August 2015, vacant temporary agent posts are published internally either prior to an inter-agency or external publication, or at the same time, with a view to possibly fill the posts through reassignment of existing staff, where appropriate. Such internal calls for expression of interest must be guided by the same selection criteria as the inter-agency and external publications and are published on the Agency's intranet. All staff who meet the formal requirements are encouraged to apply.

In 2016 two vacancies as Head of Group were filled subsequent to internal publication at the EEA, as well as one Project manager post in the Executive Director's office.

Vacancies may be used for reassignments of staff to a larger extent in the future due to the increasing necessity to identify redundancies.

With regard to contract agents and seconded national experts, owing to their employment being of limited duration, internal mobility occurs less frequently and will, to a larger extent, be governed by changes in the specific needs of the service linked to changes in the priorities of the Agency.

Mobility among Agencies (Inter-agency Job Market (IAJM))

The basis of the now rescinded IAJM was to offer possibilities of mobility to temporary agents in agencies by assuring a continuation of careers and grades. New provisions have however been introduced for temporary agents employed under Art. 2 (f) (TA2f) of the Conditions of employment of other servants (CEOS) as from January 2014, where by virtue of Art. 55 of CEOS together with the agency model implementing rules on TA2f, a new contract TA2f concluded with an agency immediately following a preceding contract for such TA2f shall ensure continuation of employment and career with the same grade and step and seniority in the grade and step as the preceding contract. Because of these new rules the IAJM became obsolete and has been revoked beginning 2016. The use of the Inter-Agency Job Market in accordance with the former agreement between agencies from 2008 to beginning 2016 was never very extensive in the regulatory agencies. However, it can be expected that more temporary agents in agencies

may be benefitting in the future from the new provisions directly laid down in CEOS and linked implementing rules, thus leading to an increased inter-agency mobility.

Mobility among agencies with regard to contract agents is currently not governed by similar provisions. However, for contract agents under 3a contracts who take up a new 3a contract with another agency without a gap between contracts, certain provisions apply for the retention of the former grade, subject to certain requirements.

Mobility between the agencies and the institutions

In 2016, no transfers of staff from or to other EU institutions have taken place in the strict interpretation of the term (i.e. no transfer of permanent officials).

D. Gender and geographical balance

Gender balance

Staff	Male	Female	Total male and female
Officials/Temporary agents, AD	43	21	64
Officials/Temporary agents, AST	25	40	65
Total Officials/Temporary agents	68	61	129
Contract agents	29	38	67
Seconded national experts	5	7	12
Total	102	106	208

Data as of 31/12/2016

Geographical balance

Nationality	Officials/ Temporary agents - AD	Officials/ Temporary agents - AST	Officials/ Temporary agents - total	Contract agents	Seconded national experts	Total
Austria	1	0	1	1	1	3
Belgium	4	2	6	4	1	11
Bulgaria	0	2	2	0	0	2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	1	2
Denmark	7	27	34	12	0	46
Estonia	1	0	1	1	0	2
Finland	1	2	3	2	0	5
France	6	2	8	7	1	16
Germany	12	4	16	5	1	22
Greece	1	1	2	0	1	3
Hungary	1	0	1	2	0	3
Iceland	1	0	1	0	0	1
Ireland	3	2	5	1	0	6
Italy	0	5	5	5	3	13
Latvia	0	1	1	0	0	1
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	2	2	0	0	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	1	2	3	0	5
Portugal	4	1	5	3	0	8
Romania	2	0	2	3	1	6
Slovakia	1	1	2	1	0	3
Slovenia	1	1	2	0	0	2
Spain	3	3	6	6	0	12
Sweden	3	5	8	1	1	10
Switzerland	0	1	1	0	0	1
The Netherlands	3	2	5	1	0	6
Turkey	0	0	0	1	1	2
United Kingdom	8	0	8	5	0	13
Total	64	65	129	67	12	208

Data as of 31/12/2016

E. Schooling

The European School continues its phased opening in Copenhagen. There is still no new information related to the third language section.

With the ground-breaking ceremony for the dedicated school premises in the Carlsberg district of Copenhagen held in June 2016, it is anticipated that the new school building will open as planned for the 2018/2019 academic year. At that time the secondary level cycle will be implemented in addition to the Primary cycle currently being phased in.

F. Recruitment policy:

The EEA recruitment policies for temporary and contract agents are laid down in the respective implementing rules adopted by the EEA. Officials are recruited via open competition and transfer within the institution and/or transfer from other institutions. The policy for recruitment of temporary agents employed under Art. 2 (f) (TA2f) has been adopted according to the new agency model implementing rules on the engagement and use of temporary agents 2f as agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies and as adopted by the Commission while the policy for the recruitment of contract agents remained unchanged until a new agency model will be adopted by the Commission.

The selection procedure for temporary agents TA2f is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of temporary agents (written procedure 007/EEA/MB-WP-HR/2015 signed on 25 August 2015) further to the new agency model implementing rules adopted by the Commission(C(2015)1509) following Art. 110(2) of the Staff Regulations. The selection procedure for contract agents is laid down in the Management Board Decision on the engagement and use of contract staff (EEA/BU/51/written procedure of 21 May 2010) while awaiting the new agency model to be adopted by the Commission (probably in 2016).

Both documents include the following main steps:

- Publication of the vacancy notice on the EEA website and on the EPSO website listing formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria, and indicating type and duration of contract and recruitment grade.
- Setting up of a Selection Committee representing the recruiting programme, the administration and the Staff Committee. An external member may be invited if required by the nature of the post.
- Pre-selection of candidates on the basis of CVs and motivation letter, permitting the evaluation of formal requirements, eligibility and selection criteria.
- Written tests of selected candidates covering the specific competences in the area of expertise, general aptitudes and language abilities. Exceptions to this practice are duly motivated.
- Interviews of selected candidates by the Selection Committee on the basis of pre-defined questions.
- List of successful candidates submitted by the Selection Committee to the Appointing Authority.
- Recruitment interviews by the Appointing Authority and the Head of the recruiting programme.
- Reserve list of suitable candidates established by the Appointing Authority.
- Appointment decision taken by the Appointing Authority.

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Long-term temporary agents, who take up posts with a long-term perspective, are recruited with the above mentioned implementing rules and in general at the levels indicated below in order to permit a long-term career development:

- AST 1 to AST 4 for function group AST;
- AD 5 to AD 8 for function group AD.

Recruitment at grades AD 9-11, and in exceptional cases at grade 12 for management posts, shall remain within the limits of 20 % of recruitments per year (averaged over five years) for long-term employment within EEA.

Officials/temporary agents on long-term employment

The EEA requires technically qualified staff with specialist knowledge and experience for most of its activities. This is also valid for staff working in administration, accounting, audit and informatics etc. since in many cases, there will be only one member of staff to cover each specific activity.

The EEA has selected a staffing model focused on temporary agents on potentially long-term employment in order to lead, manage and deliver core activities. It will, however, become increasingly challenging to have all core activities covered by temporary agents, given the imposed staff reductions. The EEA has a small number of permanent posts in order to provide a scope for mobility of technical experts between the EEA and other Community institutions.

The criteria of the EEA in the identification of the post as being of long-term duration continue to be the following:

- for posts covering tasks of a permanent nature as identified in the strategy based on the EEA Founding Regulation;
- to safeguard continuous expertise in specific areas.

Long-term temporary agents are offered a contract under Article 2 (f) of the Conditions of employment of other servants (CEOS), for a period of four years, renewable for another time-limited period not exceeding four years. Second prolongations are of an indefinite duration. All renewals of contract are subject to a thorough examination of the performance of the staff member and depend on available budgetary provisions.

All temporary agent posts (with the exception of the Executive Director) are identified as posts of long-term employment.

Temporary agents on short term employment

The Executive Director is appointed by the Management Board for a period of five years, renewable, under Article 2 (a) of CEOS.

Following the new rules on unpaid leave for TA2f introduced with the 2014 reform of the CEOS, contracts for TA2f might be offered for short-term and limited employment in order to replace a TA2f on unpaid leave (Art. 52(3) CEOS).

Contract agents on long-term employment

Not applicable at the EEA for the time being.

Contract agents on short-term employment

Contract agents are offered a contract under Article 3 (a) of CEOS, for a period not exceeding a total of eight years, made up of a first contract of up to four years with a possibility of one renewal also of up to four years. These durations are the generally applied durations for contract agents on core funding. The duration of a concrete contract may however vary depending on the staffing needs, and in particular on the funding source (specially funded projects). The criteria used to identify contract agents for short-term employment are the following:

- heavy workload foreseen in a certain area for a substantial, but not indefinite, time period;
- to work with specific, time-limited projects;
- new expertise in an exploratory capacity (where the long-term aspect of the post is unclear and needs further assessment);
- to fill gaps during long-term absences.

All possible renewals of contracts are subject to a thorough assessment taking into due consideration the specific needs of the service and the availability of budgetary provisions.

Seconded national experts

Seconded national experts are assisting the EEA in carrying out the duties assigned to them under the work programme or description of duties drawn up when they apply for the secondment. They continue to be an invaluable part of the staffing structure and their support is pivotal for the cooperation with the European wide network Eionet as defined and established in the Founding Regulation of the EEA, as a means to enable further knowledge sharing and building between EEA and its member countries.

The secondments of national experts to the EEA are governed by the Commission Decision of 12.11.2008 laying down rules on the secondment to the Commission of national experts and national experts in professional training, applied by analogy at EEA. Secondments are usually concluded for an initial period of one year and can be renewed up to a total of four years, with an exceptional further extension possible, under duly justified circumstances, up to a total maximum of six years.

Structural service providers

The EEA makes use of structural service providers to a certain extent, typically in the areas of IT support and general support (e.g. *interimaires*). Service providers are under contract with private companies which have been selected via a tender procedure (usually an open call for tender). The framework contracts are normally of four years of duration.

G. Appraisal of performance and reclassification/promotions

Appraisal of performance

The EEA has an annual Career Development Cycle (CDC) scheme in place for staff since 2004. An individual development plan is drawn up in December for the following year laying down the objectives and performance indicators of the staff member in relation to the work programme. The CDC includes also the formalisation of the identification of individual learning and development needs. An appraisal is done in January on the performance in the previous year on the basis of the performance indicators set in the yearly development plan. New implementing rules on appraisals were adopted by Management Board decision of 30 October 2015 according to the agency model rules agreed between the European Commission and the EU agencies, in accordance with the established procedure under Art. 110 of the Staff Regulations.

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	officials	TA	officials	TA	
AD 16					
AD 15					
AD 14		2			
AD 13		1			
AD 12	1	8			
AD 11		9		1	5
AD 10		6			
AD 9		8		2	3,0
AD 8		10		2	3,25
AD 7		10		2	2
AD 6		7		3	2,99
AD 5					
Total AD	1	61	0	10	3,058
AST 11					
AST 10		2			
AST 9	1	2			
AST 8	2	7			
AST 7		9		1	6
AST 6		6		1	8
AST 5		11		1	4
AST 4		13		1	3,42

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AST 3		7		2	2,25
AST 2		5		2	2,79
AST 1		1		1	4,92
Total AST	3	63	1	9	4,05
AST/SC6					
AST/SC5					
AST/SC4					
AST/SC3					
AST/SC2					
AST/SC1					
Total AST/SC	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	124	1	19	3,52

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	14	23	11	3.77
CA III	13	4	3	3.76
	12			
	11			
	10	2	1	4.25
CA III	9	7	3	4.32
	8	2	1	3.33
	7			
	6			
CA I	5	10	3	3.92
	4	3	2	4.6
	3			
CA I	2			
	1			
Total		61	28	3.9

H. Mobility policy (internal mobility between the agencies and the institutions)

Internal mobility along with quantitative evolution

As a general rule, and in compliance with the provisions of the implementing rules on the engagement and use of temporary agents adopted on 25 August 2015, vacant temporary agent posts are published internally either prior to an inter-agency or external publication, or at the same time, with a view to possibly fill the posts through reassignment of existing staff, where appropriate. Such internal calls for expression of interest must be guided by the same selection criteria as the inter-agency and external publications and are published on the Agency's intranet. All staff who meet the formal requirements are encouraged to apply.

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Mobility among agencies with regard to contract agents is currently not governed by similar provisions. However, for contract agents under 3a contracts who take up a new 3a contract with another agency without a gap between contracts, certain provisions apply for the retention of the former grade, subject to certain requirements.

Mobility between the agencies and the institutions

In 2016, no transfers of staff from or to other EU institutions have taken place in the strict interpretation of the term (i.e. no transfer of permanent officials).

I. Gender and geographical balance

Gender balance

Staff	Male	Female	Total male and female
Officials/Temporary agents, AD	43	21	64
Officials/Temporary agents, AST	25	40	65
Total Officials/Temporary agents	68	61	129
Contract agents	29	38	67
Seconded national experts	5	70	12
Total	102	106	208

Data as of 31/12/2016

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Geographical balance

Nationality	Officials/ Temporary agents - AD	Officials/ Temporary agents - AST	Officials/ Temporary agents - total	Contract agents	Seconded national experts	Total
Austria	1	0	1	1	1	3
Belgium	4	2	6	4	1	11
Bulgaria	0	2	2	0	0	2
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	1	2
Denmark	7	27	34	12	0	46
Estonia	1	0	1	1	0	2
Finland	1	2	3	2	0	5
France	6	2	8	7	1	16
Germany	12	4	16	5	1	22
Greece	1	1	2		1	3
Hungary	1	0	1	2	0	3
Iceland	1	0	1	0	0	1
Ireland	3	2	5	1	0	6
Italy	0	5	5	5	3	13
Latvia	0	1	1		0	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	0	2
Malta	0	2	2	0	0	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	1	2	3	0	5
Portugal	4	1	5	3	0	8
Romania	2	0	2	3	1	6
Slovakia	1	1	2	1	0	3
Slovenia	1	1	2			2
Spain	3	3	6	6		12
Sweden	3	5	8	1	1	10
Switzerland	0	1	1	0	0	1
The Netherlands	3	2	5	1	0	6
Turkey	0	0	0	1	1	2
United Kingdom	8	0	8	5	0	13
Total	64	65	129	67	12	208

Data as of 31/12/2016

ANNEX V: BUILDINGS

	Name, location and type of building	Other Comment
Information to be provided per building:	Kongens Nytorv 6 (KN6) Kongens Nytorv 8 (KN8)	Down-town (centrally located) late 19th century buildings – earlier hosting banks and headquarters of Danish companies. EEA is the only tenant in KN6 while only renting a part of KN8
Surface area (in square metres) - Of which office space - Of which non-office space	KN6 7202m²; KN8 2740m² KN6 5990m²; KN8 2460m² KN6 1212m²; KN8 280m²	
Annual rent (in EUR)	KN6: Approximately EUR 1.806.000 KN8: Approximately EUR 680.000 Total EUR 2.486.000	Including rent, operational costs and deposit
Type and duration of rental contract	Commercial lease agreement valid until one of the parties denounces it.	The ownership of the building KN6 changed at the beginning of 2017, though it did not entail any modification to the existing lease agreement.
Host country grant or support	None	
Present value of the building	Not applicable	

Building projects in planning phase:

None

Building projects submitted to the European Parliament and the Council:

None

ANNEX VI: PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Agency privileges	Privileges granted to staff	
	Protocol of privileges and immunities / diplomatic status	Education / day care
The Agency has diplomatic status	Agency staff are registered with Danish Protocol. Senior management have full diplomatic status	Agency statutory staff receive education allowances in line with the Staff regulations
The Agency has exemption from VAT. The Agency pays the VAT on Danish invoices then claims it back from the Danish Protocol.	Externally recruited Agency staff can buy one car free of VAT and registration tax within a period of one year as from the date of taking up duties	No specific privileges. Agency staff have access to day care facilities within Denmark but this can be problematic due to staff being registered via Protocol rather than normal CPR system

ANNEX VII: EVALUATIONS

An evaluation of the agency was submitted to the Budgetary Authority 5 April 2013.

The main findings of the latest evaluation available are as follows:

“... the evaluation finds that the EEA and Eionet are well established and well-functioning structures, delivering comprehensive and reliable outputs which, to a large extent, satisfy stakeholders' needs. The qualitative assessment inherent in this evaluation indicates that the EEA continues to be the most effective and efficient solution to providing credible information on the state of the European environment.”

“The analysis on findings regarding the efficiency dimension, documents the fact that the EEA network is efficient in the sense that cooperative relations are strong and solid and efforts have been made to optimise the functioning and work flows in relation to reporting of data. Stakeholders consider that the EEA and the Eionet provide value for money. The evaluation indicates that the EEA runs a modern and efficient network organisation, with limited potential for optimisation in regard to administrative tasks and key operational work flows. Administrative costs are lower than for similar agencies. Cooperation and working relations, between the different organisational units within the network are regarded as efficient and positive. There is a general consensus on this between stakeholders, and the EEA's performance is, in this respect, highly appreciated.”

The Commission is carrying out, in 2016-2018, an evaluation of the EEA/Eionet founding regulation under the Better regulation agenda.

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ANNEX VIII: RISKS YEAR 2018

Main risks group		GENERIC RISKS IDENTIFIED	Likelihood of occurrence	Financial impact	Reputation impact	Compliance impact	Impact on EEA objectives
external	External environment	The impact of the EU political developments and other economic and political developments in Europe on the EEA and EIONET functioning could hamper the delivery of the Multiannual Work Programme 2014-2020	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>
		Continued pressure to frame, and identify, negative priorities could hamper the possibility to invest in priority areas	<i>medium</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>medium</i>
		EU Better Regulation agenda: evaluation of EEA/Eionet and its founding Regulation as well as the fitness check on EU monitoring and reporting could have unforeseen impacts on the mandate of the EEA/Eionet and/or on the objectives set out in the MAWP and the allocation of resources thereof	<i>high</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>high</i>
		The EEA budget could be affected by developments related to country membership of EEA	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>high</i>
		Increased risk of cyberattacks puts pressure on EEA IT security	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>
Internal	Planning, processes and systems	The administrative burden perceived by some partners in ETC grants in addition to signs of decline of national support could hamper the relationships with key partners as they perceive less benefits in being part of the FPA.	<i>high</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>
		Increased pressure on core resources given the volume of projects financed externally without perspective of having these projects integrated as core tasks	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>
		Difficulties in sustaining skills, knowledge and motivation in the organisation combined with the obligation of renouncing to specific competences in the context of staff cuts	<i>high</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>
		Increasing demand of use of EEA ICT infrastructure combined with ICT security, and stakeholders requests for 24/7 business continuity, is putting pressure on available resources for maintenance and developments i.e. Reportnet 2.0	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>
	Legality and regularity aspects	No risk identified					
Communication and information	No risk identified						

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ANNEX IX: PROCUREMENT PLAN 2018

Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
1.1	SA 1.5.2	Challenges and opportunities for Urban Waste Water Treatment (UWWT)	Originally designed to tackle sanitary hazard, sewage treatment is increasingly expected to clean up whatever makes its way to the sewers and tackle micropollutants, manage more extreme surface water flooding events and face new potential issues, for example anti-microbial resistance. Alongside these are opportunities around re-thinking the potential of UWWT to provide innovative, multiple services in future. The aim of this assessment is to set out the challenges facing existing approaches to UWWT and identify best practice examples which may be applicable across Eionet countries, including those where sewerage systems are yet to be established.	Negotiated procedure	Direct services contract	82,000	1.9.2018	Q2/2018	12 months
1.2	SA 3.2.2	IT consultancy services to support Java, QA scripts and web questionnaires development, and related helpdesk	IT consultancy services mainly to EEA to support Java programming, QA scripts and web questionnaires development, and related helpdesk.	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract in cascade	2,000,000	1.2.2018	Q4/2017	48 months
1.3	SA 3.4.1	Editing services	Services and consultancy related to writing, editing and proofreading	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	300,000	1.11.2018	Q2/2018	48 months
1.4	SA 3.4.1	Printing, Layout (and design) services	Layout services and printing of EEA documents/ reports/ flyers etc	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	1,400,000	22.07.2018	Q1/2018	48 months

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Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
1.5	SA 3.4.2	CRM, address database and dissemination services	Consultancy services to support the Agency in maintaining and developing its CRM, address databases and dissemination tools and activities.	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	400,000	1.7.2018	Q1/2018	48 months
1.6	SA 3.4.3	Media Monitoring	Media monitoring subscription	Negotiated procedure	Framework service contract	80,000	12.1.2019	Q3/2018	48 months
1.7	SA 3.4.4	Strategic communication services	To provide strategic advice and support to further develop communication function of the EEA and facilitate communication planning for specific projects and teams	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	650,000	13.6.2018	Q1/2018	48 months
1.8	SA 3.5.4 and 4.2.10	IT consultancy services in the areas of Linux system administration, Windows desktop helpdesk and eDocs DM (Open Text) support (3 Lots)	To provide IT consultancy service to the EEA in the areas of: IT consultancy services to EEA on advanced Linux system administration IT consultancy services to EEA on Windows desktop helpdesk IT consultancy services to EEA on eDocs DM (Open Text) support This procedure will be launched in three lots, allowing tenderers to submit a tender for one or more lots.	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract in cascade	2,050,000	1.11.2018	Q2/2018	48 months
1.9	SA 4.2.1	Interim staff for the EEA	The EEA may need interim staff as a compliment to its statutory staff, for the following reasons: - To replace staff absent because of maternity leave, extended leave or other reasons; - To cope with peak periods which require additional workforce for a fixed period of time; - To carry out, on temporary basis, tasks which require specific competencies which are not available within the EEA	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	1,500,000	19.11.2018	Q2/2018	48 months
1.10	SA 4.2.1	Relocation services	The main objective of the contract is to help the settlement of the EEA staff members in Copenhagen and in the Øresund area.	Negotiated procedure	Framework service contract	135,000	1.3.2018	Q4/2017	48 months

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Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
1.11	SA 4.2.3	Training on first-aid and fire fighting	Provision of training on first aid and fire-fighting to the Agency staff members	Negotiated procedure	Framework service contract	32,000	1.10.2018	Q3/2018	48 months
1.12	SA 4.2.5	Travel services	Provision of travel arrangement services for the European Environment Agency (EEA)	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	5,800,000	1.4.2018	Q4/2017	48 months
1.13	SA 4.2.13	Cleaning services at the premises of the EEA	The purpose of the procurement is to establish a framework contract with a company to provide cleaning services at the premises of the EEA	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	900,000	1.12.2018	Q2/2018	48 months

Non-Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
2.1	SA 3.6.1	Production of CLC+ based on the EAGLE concept	Production of CLC+ based on the EAGLE concept	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	12,000,000	1.9.2018	Q1/2018	28 months
2.2	SA 3.6.1	Production and technical support to CLC+ based on the EAGLE concept.	Production and technical support to CLC+ based on the EAGLE concept. Will run in parallel to a framework contract on CLC+ production established under an open call for tenders.	Negotiated procedure Art. 5	Framework service contract	1,500,000	1.3.2018	Q1/2018	33 months
2.3	SA 3.6.1	Validation Local component products	Validation Local component products to replace EEA/MDI/14/010/Lot 2	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	3,000,000	1.3.2019	Q3/2018	12 months
2.4	SA 3.6.1	Support for the implementation of Copernicus Land	Support for the implementation of Copernicus Land Monitoring services, in particular semantic checks for pan european and local components, support to production of CLC	Negotiated procedure Art. 5	Direct service contract	500,000	1.3.2018	Q1/2018	48 months

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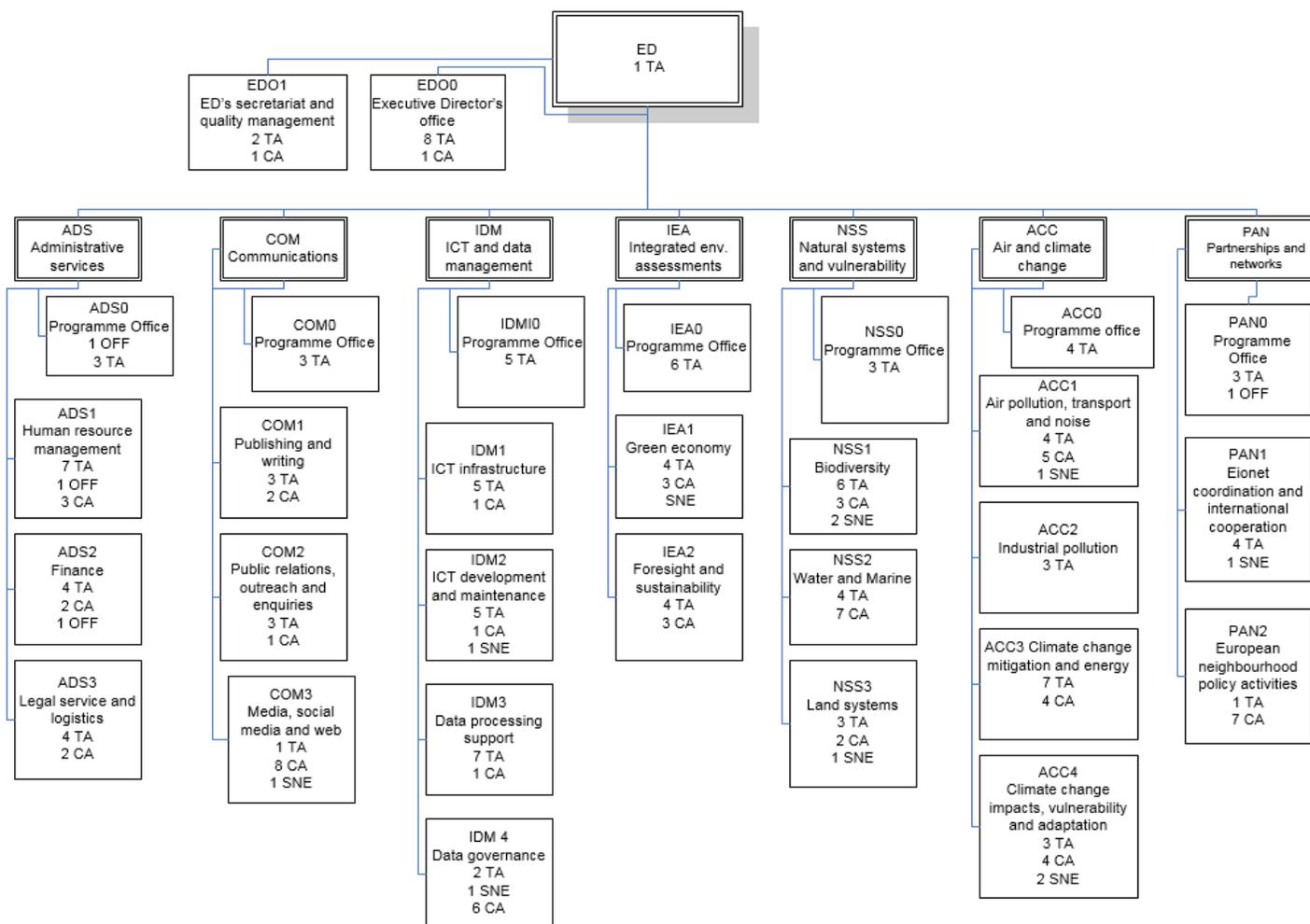
Non-Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
		Monitoring services	2018 in Neighbourhood East (ENI), and coastal zone monitoring.						
2.5	SA 3.6.1	Monthly snow	Monthly snow extent and snow-water equivalence monitoring for the 39 EEA countries. (Deliverable: first set of snow monitoring products)	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	2,800,000	1.1.2019	Q3/2018	48 months
2.6	SA 3.6.1	Monthly snow	Monthly snow extent and snow-water equivalence monitoring for the 39 EEA countries. (Deliverable: first set of snow monitoring products)	Negotiated procedure Art. 5	Direct service contract	300,000	1.11.2018	Q3/2018	12 months
2.7	SA 3.6.1	Update of 6 HRLs (in lots)	Update of 6 HRLs to 2018 - Phase I (2018) Production of bio-geophysical parameters Re-analysis of IMD time series 2006-2009-2012	Open call for tenders	Framework service contract	7,000,000	1.7.2018	Q1/2018	48 months
2.8	SA 3.7.1	Possible follow-up to the previous IPA agreements of the NFP Assistant Coordinators in the West Balkan Countries (in case a new grant will be received in the beginning of 2018)	4-6 agreement with West Balkan Countries' (WBC) environmental protection agencies or environmental ministries.	Negotiated procedure	Direct service contract	62,400	Q1-Q2/2018	Q1/2018	Up to 24 months
2.9	SA 3.7.3-3.7.9	ENI East possible follow-up to the previous ETC	Support for the ENI East project implementation in the Eastern Partnership Countries for some of the new ETCs, as well as	Negotiated procedure Article 5	Direct service contract	1,000,000	Q1-Q2/2018	Q1/2018	Up to 24 months

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Non-Core Budget									
Ref. No	Strategic Area (SA)	Title	Description	Procedure	Contract type	EUR (estimated total max. budget)	Scheduled start date of contract	Scheduled launch	Duration
		service contracts (new ETCs to be assigned starting from 2018)	capacity building activities through sharing experience of Eionet partners						
2.10	SA 3.7.12-3.7.16	ENI South possible follow-up to the previous ETC service contracts (new ETCs to be assigned starting from 2018)	Support for the ENI South project implementation in the Southern Partnership Countries for some of the new ETCs	Negotiated procedure Article 5	Direct service contract	100,000	Q1-Q2/2018	Q1/2018	Up to 24 months

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ANNEX X: ORGANISATION CHART 2017 (AS OF 1.1.2017)



ANNEX XI: DRAFT PUBLICATION PLAN 2018

The below compilation is the first draft of 2018 publication plan, based on the output tables in Section III.2. A more detailed final publication plan (including publications carried over from 2017) will be disseminated early 2018.

1. INFORMING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
1.1 Air pollution, transport and noise
Air quality in Europe – 2018 report (<i>annual report</i>)
Transport and Environment Reporting Mechanism report (TERM) (<i>annual report</i>)
NEC Directive reporting status 2018 (<i>annual report</i>)
EU emissions inventory report under LRTAP Convention (<i>annual report</i>)
Monitoring CO ₂ emissions from passenger cars and vans (<i>annual report</i>)
Air pollution country factsheets (<i>updated country factsheets</i>)
Noise country factsheets (<i>updated country factsheets</i>)
1.2 Industrial pollution
Ex-post analysis of the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive
Mercury in Europe's environment - state of play
Environmental pressures from industry country factsheets (<i>updated country factsheets</i>)
1.3 Climate change mitigation and energy
Annual EU GHG inventory 1990-2016 and inventory report 2018 (<i>annual report</i>)
Approximated EU GHG inventory: proxy GHG estimates for the year 2017
Progress towards meeting GHG emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy targets in Europe (<i>Annual 'Trends and Progress' report</i>)
Ozone depleting substances in 2017 (<i>annual report</i>)
Flourinated greenhouse gases in 2017 (<i>annual report</i>)
Trends and projections in Europe 2018 — Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets (<i>annual report</i>)
Renewable energy in Europe 2018 — Recent growth and knock-on effects (<i>annual report</i>)
Fuel quality in the EU in 2017 — Fuel quality monitoring under the Fuel Quality Directive (<i>annual report</i>)
Greenhouse gases and energy in 2018 (<i>country profiles</i>)
1.4 Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
Overview and analysis of national climate change impacts, vulnerability, risk assessments
Evaluation of the European Climate Change Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT
Assessment of transnational climate change adaptation strategies and actions (<i>Briefing</i>)
Assessment on social inequalities related to climate change, air pollution and noise

1.5 Water management, resources and ecosystems
2018 EEA State of Water assessment report analysing the reporting of Member States for the 2nd RBMPs under the WFD (assessment of pressures and status) (<i>Report + Briefing — carry-over from 2016</i>)
EEA assessment report of chemicals in water in relation to the 2018–2019 evaluation of freshwater directives and other work considering emissions to water
Bathing water quality in Europe (<i>annual report</i>)
1.6 Marine and coastal environment and maritime activities
Contaminants in Europe’s seas (case study-based)
Eutrophication in Europe’s seas
1.7 Biodiversity and ecosystems, agriculture and forests
European ecosystem accounts — pilot assessment (<i>report — carry-over from 2017</i>)
Revised map of ecosystem distribution in Europe (<i>briefing</i>)
Input to Environmental Knowledge Community’s KIPs INCA and WiLoP, in particular published European ecosystem accounts pilot assessment
1.8 Urban, land use and soil
Upgrading analytical framework for the land system with elements on rural areas, agriculture and forestry (European assessments — SOER 2020 objectives) (<i>Briefing</i>)
Re-analysis of forest land cover change, using Copernicus high-resolution layer (<i>Briefing</i>)
1.9 Waste and material resources
5th annual analysis of EEA member country waste prevention programmes (<i>annual report</i>)
2. ASSESSING SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES
2.1 Resource-efficient economy and the environment
Analysis of policy responses across environmental themes, with emphasis on legislative measures and market-based instruments
Analysis of progress towards a circular economy
In cooperation with the Eionet, publish a third report with analysis of national resource efficiency and circular economy policies, and the underlying country profiles
2.3 Megatrends and transitions
Sustainability transition ns providing an integrated overview of transitions concepts and governance and a meta-analysis is of practice-based knowledge drawn from transitions initiatives
2.4 Sustainability assessments and state of the environment reporting
Indicators and indicator-based analysis that will contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the 7th EAP
3. KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION, SHARING AND USE
3.3 Monitoring, data and information management
Eionet country core data flows 2018 (<i>annual report/briefing</i>)
3.4 Communication, outreach and user analysis

Signals 2018

3.7 Capacity building in West Balkan and European Neighbourhood countries

Effectiveness and relevance of recent environmental assessments for policy-making and public information in the Eastern Partnership region (regional synthesis) and six country profiles/factsheets

Assessment of self-assessments of System of Environmental Economic Accounting progress in the Eastern Partnership countries under ENI SEIS II East project