

References

- Aarhus, (1998), 'Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 25 June 1998' (June 25), UN Economic Commission for Europe, [cited November 6 2002], <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf>.
- Accenture 2003, *eGovernment Leadership: Engaging the Customer*, http://www.accenture.com/xdoc/en/industries/government/gove_capa_ego_v_leadership.pdf
- Ankolekar, A., et al., (2001), DAML-S: semantic markup for Web services. in *The First Semantic Web Working Symposium*, pp. 411-430. Heidelberg, Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.
- ANZLIC (Australia and New Zealand Land Information Council), 1996, *Spatial data infrastructure for Australia and New Zealand*, Canberra: ANZLIC.
- ANZLIC (Australia and New Zealand Land Information Council), 2000, *Strategic plan for 2000-2005*, Canberra: ANZLIC.
- ANZLIC (Australia and New Zealand Land Information Council), 2001, *Spatial data access and pricing: guiding principles*, Canberra: ANZLIC.
- Bangemann, M., 1994, Europe and the global information society: Recommendations to the European Council (26 May 1994) High-Level Group on the Information Society, European Commission, [cited October 19 2000]. Available from <http://www.ispo.cec.be/infosoc/backg/bangeman.html>
- Barr, R. and I. Masser, 1997. Geographic information: a resource, a commodity, an asset or an infrastructure? in Kemp, Z. (ed.) *Innovations in GIS 4*, London: Taylor and Francis, pp. 234-248.
- Barros, F., Goncalves, P. and Santos, T. (1998). Providing Context to Web Searches: the use of ontologies to enhance search engine's accuracy. *Journal of the Brazilian Computer Society* 5(2) 45-55.
- Berends, J., and E. Weesie. 2001, *Kosten en effecten Ruimte voor Geoinformatie*. Rotterdam: Twynstra Gudde & NEI.
- Berners-Lee, T. (1998) Semantic Web Road Map. In *W3C IW3C Design Issues*. Cambridge, MA (<http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/Semantic.html>)
- BiZa, 1990, Binnenlandse Zaken, Ministerie van, Besluit Informatievoorziening in de Rijksdienst, (Decree IVR)
- Brickley, D. and Guha, R. (Eds.) 2002, Resource Description Framework (RDF) Schema Specification. W3C Working Draft 30 April 2002.
- CGDI (Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure), 2001, Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure target vision, *Geomatica*, 55, 181-185.
- Clarke, D., 2001, Development of the Australian Spatial data infrastructure, *Proc SDI workshop*, Melbourne: University of Melbourne.
- Cahan, B. B. (2000), *Financing the NSDI: National Spatial Data Infrastructure. Aligning Federal and Non-Federal Investments in Spatial Data, Decision Support, and Information resources*, Washington DC: Urban Logic, Federal Geographic Data Committee, Report.p. 231,
- Commission of the European Communities, 1989. Guidelines for improving the synergy between the public and private sectors in the information market. Brussels: European Commission. ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/econtent/docs/1989_public_sector_guidelines_en.pdf.
- Commission of the European Communities. 1990. Council Directive 90/313/EC of 7 June 1990 on the freedom of access to information on the environment, June 7, European Commission, [cited November 6 2002]. Available from <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28091.htm>.
- Commission of the European Communities. 1993. Growth, competitiveness and employment : the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.
- Commission of the European Communities. 1994a. Europe and the global information society: recommendations to the European Council. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.
- Commission of the European Communities, 1994b. Europe's way to the information society: an action plan, COM(94) 347 Final. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.
- Commission of the European Communities. 1998. Public Sector Information: a Key Resource for Europe COM(98) 585 Final. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.

- Commission of the European Communities. 1999a. eEurope: an Information Society for All. COM(1999)687. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.
http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/news_library/documents/index_en.htm
- Commission for the European Communities 1999b: The European Spatial Development Perspective. Brussels: CEC.
http://www.inforegio.cec.eu.int/wbdoc/docoffic/official/space_en.htm
- Commission of the European Communities. 1999c, 'The European Spatial Development Perspective' European Commission, [cited March 3 2003],
http://www.inforegio.cec.eu.int/wbdoc/docoffic/official/space_en.htm.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2000, Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on public access to environmental information, Brussels: European Commission. June 29, Report COM(2000) 402 final 2000/0169 (COD),p. 29,
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2000/en_500PC0402.pdf.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2001a. eEurope 2002: Creating a EU Framework for the Exploitation of Public Sector Information COM(2001) 607 Final. Brussels: CEC. <http://www.cordis.lu/econtent/psi/>
- Commission of the European Communities. 2001b eEurope 2002: Impact and Priorities. COM(2001)140 Final. Brussels: CEC.
http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/news_library/documents/index_en.htm
- Commission of the European Communities. 2001c, 'Ministerial declaration: eGovernment - a priority for Europe' (November 30), European Commission, [cited December 1 2001],
http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/egovconf/documents/pres_s2.doc
- Commission of the European Communities 2002a. eEurope 2005: An information society for all: An Action Plan to be presented in view of the Sevilla European Council, 21/22 June 2002. Brussels: European Commission.
http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/news_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005_en.pdf.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002b. Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks

- and services (Framework Directive). Brussels: European Commission. 18 p.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002c. Directive 2002/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services (Authorisation Directive). Brussels: European Commission. 12 p.
http://www.etsi.org/public-interest/Documents/Directives/Standardization/Authorisation_Directive.pdf.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002d. Directive 2002/19/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities (Access Directive). Brussels: European Commission. 14 p.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002e. Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive). Brussels: European Commission. 27 p.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002f. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council Of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications). Brussels: European Commission. 11 p.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002g. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the Re-use and Commercial Exploitation of Public Sector Documents. Brussels: European Commission. 20 p.
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002h Communication from the Commission on Impact Assessment COM (2002) 276 final of 5.06.2002 Brussels: European Commission
- Commission of the European Communities. 2002i. European Union: Consolidated versions of the treaty on European union and of the treaty establishing the European community (2002). Official Journal C 235/1 24-12-2002
- Commission of the European Communities. 2003, 'Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access

- to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC', Official Journal L, 41 (14/2/03), 26-32.
- Corcho, O. and Gomez-Perez, A. 2000. A road map to ontology specification languages. in: *Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Knowledge Acquisition, Modeling and Management*, Juan-les-Pins, France. pp. 80-96. Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag Heidelberg..
- Craglia, M., and A. Annoni. 2001, *The Spatial Impact of EU policies*, Joint Research Centre, ISPRA, Report EUR 20121 EN,
- Craglia, M., A. Annoni, and I. Masser. 2000, *Geographic Information Policies in Europe: National and Regional Perspectives*, Ispra, Italy: Space Applications Institute, Report,p. 40. <http://www.lmu.jrc.it/ginie/documents.html/>
- Craglia, M., A. Annoni, P. Smits, and R. Smith. 2002, *Spatial Data Infrastructures: Country Reports*, ISPRA: Joint Research Centre, ISPRA, Report EUR 20428 EN. <http://www.lmu.jrc.it/ginie/documents.html>
- Craglia M., Masser I. and Dallemand J-F. 2001. *Geographic Information and the Enlargement of the European Union*, pp. 1-102, Ispra: European Commission EUR19824EN.
- Craglia, M., and I. Masser. 1997, 'A European Policy Framework for Geographic Information', *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 21 (6), 393-406.
- Crompvoets J. and Bregt A. 2002. World Status of National Spatial Data Clearinghouses. *URISA Journal* <http://www.urisa.org/Journal/APANo1/crompvoets.pdf>
- DITR (Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources), 2001, Positioning for growth: spatial information industry action agenda, www.industry.gov.au
- EbXML standards: <http://www.ebxml.org/>
- ECORYS-NEI. (2002). *Kosten-batenanalyse van een stelsel van basisregistraties*. Rotterdam: ECORYS-NEI.
- Erdmann, M., and Studer, R. 2001. How to structure and access XML documents with ontologies. *Data and Knowledge Engineering*. 36(3) 317-335.
- EUROGI (European Umbrella Organisation for Geographic Information), 1999. *Toward a geographic information strategy for Europe*, Apeldoorn: EUROGI.

- Grant D. and O. Hedberg, 2001, Public Sector Mapping Agencies - Australia: concept to incorporation, *Proc SDI workshop, Melbourne*: University of Melbourne.
- Hameed, A., Sleeman, D. and Preece. A. 2002) Detecting Mismatches Among Experts' Ontologies Acquired through Knowledge Elicitation. *Knowledge-Based Systems* (special issue) Volume 15 (6) 265–273.
- Jacoby, S.J., J. Smith, L. Ting and I. Williamson, 2002, Developing a common spatial data infrastructure between state and local government, *Int. J. Geographical Information Science*, 14, 305-322.
- Kennedy, E., 2002, My objective is to make Canada a world leading exporter of geospatial information products and services, *GIS@Development*, 6, 8, 25-6.
- Kok, Bas C., and van Loenen B. 2000, Policy Issues Affecting Spatial Data Infrastructure Developments in the Netherlands, country report for the GSDI working group on legal and economic aspects, (<http://www.spatial.maine.edu/~onsrud/gsdI/Netherlands.pdf>).
- Labonte, Jr. M. Corey and T. Evangelatos, 1998, Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI) - geospatial information for the knowledge economy, *Geomatica*, 52, 194-200.
- Land Victoria 2000, *Geospatial information custodial guidelines for Victoria*, Melbourne: Land Victoria
- Longley P. Goodchild M. F., Maguire D.J. and Rhind D.W. 2001 *Geographic Information Systems and Science*. Chichester: Wiley.
- Longhorn R. 2001. "The Impact of Data Access Policies on Regional Spatial Data Infrastructure". *Proceedings of the 7th EC-GIS Conference*, Potsdam, June 10-13. Ispra: JRC. <http://www.ec-gis.org>
- Lu, S. 2002. Semantic Correctness of Transactions and Workflows. Ph.D. dissertation. Stony Brook, NY: State University of New York at Stony Brook.
- Luke, S., Spector, L., Rager, D. and Hendler, J. 1997. Ontology-based Web agents. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Autonomous Agents*, Marina del Rey, California, pp. 59-68 New York, NY: ACM press.
- Mabrouk, M.F. and Effact, W. (1997) *Geocoding in the Arab Region: a cultural mismatch*. ESRI User Conference 1997 <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc97/proc97/to450/pap430/p430.htm>

- MADAME (Methods for Access to Data and Metadata in Europe), 1999. Comparative evaluation of national data infrastructures, Sheffield: University of Sheffield. www.ec-gis.org/madame
- Maedche, A. & Staab, S. 2001. Ontology Learning for the Semantic Web. *IEEE Intelligent Systems*. 16(2), 72-79
- Mandelkern D. 1999. Diffusion des données publiques et révolution numérique. Paris: Commissariat General du Plan. <http://www.ladocfrancaise.gouv.fr/>
- Masser, I. 1998. *Governments and geographic information*, London: Taylor and Francis.
- Masser, I. 1999. All shapes and sizes: the first generation of National Spatial Data Infrastructures, *Int. J. Geographical Information Science* 13, 67-84.
- Maxwell, T. A., (2003), 'Toward a model of information policy analysis' (volume 8, number 6 (June)), *First Monday*, [cited June 14 2003], http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue8_6/maxwell/index.html.
- Metcalf L. 1997. Meeting the Challenges of Accession. *SIGMA Seminar - Multi-country seminar on European Integration and Public Administration reform*, Athens, 8th to 10th October 1997.
- MSGIC (Maryland State Geographic Information Committee), 2002. Maryland geographic data implementation team plan, Maryland: Baltimore.
- NAPA (National Academy of Public Administration), 1998. *Geographic information in the 21st century: building a strategy for the nation*, Washington: National Academy of Public Administration.
- Nebert, D.D. (ed) 2002 *Developing Geospatial Spatial Data Infrastructures: the SDI cookbook*, Version 1.0, 6 July 2000 and Version 1.1, 15 May 2001. Technical Working Group, GSDI Steering Committee.
- Nebert, D.D. (ed) 2002 Catalogue Services Specification, (OGC 02-087r3 Version: 1.1.1) (<http://www.opengis.org/techno/implementation.htm>).
- OMB (Office of Management and Budget), 2001. Coordination of geographic Information and related spatial data activities, Revised Circular A-16, OMB: Washington D.C.
- OpenGIS 2003 Reference Model. (<http://www.opengis.org/info/orm/>), OGC, February 14, 2003.

- OGC specifications: <http://www.opengis.org/ogcSpecs.htm>
- OWL: <http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/WebOnt/>
- OXERA, 1999, 'The economic contribution of Ordnance Survey GB' Oxford Economic Research Associates Ltd, [cited April 30 2002], <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/literatu/external/oxera99/contents.htm>.
- Pan, J. and Horrocks, I. 2001. Metamodeling architecture of Web ontology languages. in: *Proceedings of the First Semantic Web Working Symposium (SWWS'01)*, Stanford University, California. pp. 131-149. Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag Heidelberg.
- Pira International Ltd, University of East Anglia, and Knowledge Ltd. 2000. *Commercial Exploitation of Europe's Public Sector Information*. Luxembourg: EC DG INFSO.
- RAVI 2003. Space for Geographic Information. <http://www.ravi.nl/ruimte/Proposal SpaceGeoinf.pdf>
- Reed, C. and Nebert, D.D. 2002 The Importance of Catalogs to the Spatial Web: an OGC White Paper.
- Reference Model for Open Distributed Processing (RM-ODP, ISO/IEC 10746). http://isotc.iso.ch/livelink/livelink/fetch/2000/2489/Ittf_Home/PubliclyAvailableStandards.htm
- Reeve D. and J. Petch: 1999. *GIS Organisations and People: A Socio-Technical Approach*, Published by Taylor & Francis, ISBN 0-7474-0653-0.
- SDW (Spatial Data Warehouse), Alberta spatial data infrastructure initiative: an overview, Calgary, Alberta.
- Smith R. S. and Craglia M., 2003 Digital Participation and Access to Geographic Information: A Case Study of UK local Government, *URISA* Vol. 15 APA-1 <http://www.urisa.org>.
- SNB (Service New Brunswick), 2001, Annual report 2000-2001, SNB, Fredericton.
- SOAP Version 1.2 Part 0: Primer W3C Candidate Recommendation 19 December 2002. <http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/CR-soap12-part0-20021219/>
- Spears, G., 2001, Geospatial data policy study, *Geomatica*, 55, 208-222.

- Standage, T., 2001, The Internet, untethered (October 11), *Economist*, [cited October 13 2001]. Available from http://www.economist.com/surveys/displaystory.cfm?story_id=811934.
- STIA (Spatial Technologies Industry Association), 2001. Phase 1 report on increasing the private sector awareness of, and enthusiastic participation in, the National Spatial Data infrastructure, www.fgdc.gov.
- Sycara et al., 2002 [http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/indices/a-tree/s/Sycara:Katia_P=.html ?]
- TK 1, Tweede Kamer, vergaderjaar 1987 - 1988, 20644, nrs. 1-2, Beleidsnotitie Informatievoorziening Openbare Sector (BIOS), Den Haag (Policy Report on Information Supply in the Public Sector)
- United States Congress. 2002. E-Government Act 2002. H.R. 2458 Washington.
- Urban Logic, 2000. *Financing the NSDI: National Spatial Data Infrastructure*, www.fgdc.gov
- Vab Biesen K. 2001. *Profiles of EUROGI members: an overview of the environmental, organisational and financial aspects of national GI association members of EUROGI*. Aplem: EUROGI.
- van Loenen B. and Kok B. 2002. Dutch NGII on Course: A practical approach on implementing a vision, FIG XXII International Congress Washington, D.C. USA, April 19-26, TS3.5 Spatial Data Infrastructure: National and Regional Examples
- Williamson I., Rajabifard A., Feeney M.E. 2003. *Geospatial data infrastructures: from Concepts to Reality*. London: Taylor and Francis
- Wolfkamp 2003a: Survey of National Geographic Information Associations in Europe. GINIE D3.1.1, February 2003. www.ec-gis.org/ginie
- Wolfkamp 2003b: National Geographic Information Associations in Europe – Analysis and Capacity Building GINIE D3.2.1, February 2003. www.ec-gis.org/ginie
- W3C RDF: <http://www.w3.org/RDF>
- W3C Semantic Web: <http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/>
- WSDL Standard: <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl>

Appendix A

Glossary

Aarhus Convention: UN ECE Convention on access to information and other rights in environmental matters adopted in 1998. The EU and all Member States have signed it.

Access / View / Download / Reuse: *Access* is the process of connecting a user with the data set to be used. *Viewing* is the ability to see, either in hard copy or onscreen, a portrayal of data and information which has been accessed in its original form but which may be presented differently (e.g. in map format). *Download* is the electronic transfer of data or information from a source computer to the user's computer so that they may be managed locally. *Re-use* implies the commercial or non-commercial utilisation of data or information for the benefit of third parties.

AGILE: is the Association of Geographic Information Laboratories for Europe: <http://www.agile-online.org/>

Architecture: The models, standards, technologies, specifications and procedures used to represent, transform and generally accommodate the integration, maintenance and use of information in digital format.

CAGI is the Czech Association for Geoinformation: <http://www.cagi.cz/>

Catalog, Catalogue

Structured information designed to locate geospatial data based on their characteristics expressed in metadata. Catalog services (also called *clearinghouse*) are services designed to help users of application software to find information that exists anywhere in a distributed computing environment.

CEECs are the Central and Eastern European Countries

CORINE Coordination of information on the environment

<http://terrestrial.eionet.eu.int/CLC2000>

Directive / Regulation: In broad EU Framework, a *Directive* sets out the objectives which it requires Member States to achieve, but leaves the detail of

how this should be done to the Member States. A *Regulation* specifies both the objective and the means

EC: European Commission http://europa.eu.int/comm/index_en.htm

e-Services are network-resident processing services. They have software interfaces that enable diverse applications with conforming interfaces to reach across the network and programmatically “bind” or couple with the services, almost as if they were subroutines residing on the same computer with the application. Both registries and GeoPortals (see below) depend on e-services. E-services on the Web are commonly called Web Services.

ETeMII European Territorial Management Information Infrastructure

<http://www.ec-gis.org/etemii>

EU European Union

Euro area The collective group of countries which use the Euro as their common currency. www.ecb.int

FIG International Federation of Surveyors www.fig.net

GeoPortal is an assembly of components that provides a community-wide, Web-based access point to distributed data and processing resources, including, for example, registries. A portal often serves a specific community, but it may use a generic user interface that other communities can adapt. A portal usually offers personalised or customised views of some kind.

GI Geographic Information

GI(T) Geographic Information and Geographic Information Technologies

GMES

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security, an EC initiative associated both with INSPIRE and the European Space Agency.

ICT Information and Communication Technologies

IDA Interchange of Data between Administrations

<http://www.europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/>

INSPIRE Infrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe

<http://www.ec-gis.org/inspire/>

Interoperability

The ability of two or more systems to operate in conjunction with each other; the coherent exchange of information and services between systems.

ISO: The International Organisation for Standards. A world-wide federation of national standards bodies. The ISO Technical Committee 211 (ISO TC211) is responsible for GI matters, standards for which are numbered from 19nnn. <http://www.isotc211.org/>

ISPA Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/ispa/ispa_en.htm

IT Information Technology

Licence, licensing: Agreement on the terms and conditions under which data and information that are the subject of IPR may be supplied and used. May be explicit and formal or implicit and informal.

Metadata is data about data or data about e-services. Metadata that describes spatial data includes detailed information about when a set of this data was collected, how it was collected and what naming schema was used in naming geographic features. Service metadata includes detailed information about what processing an e-service can provide and information about the details of the interface by which the service can be invoked and used.

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NLPG National Land and Property Gazetteer

Portal: A portal is a website that gives selected and evaluated links to other websites.

PPP Public Private Partnership

PSI Public Sector Information

NSDIs National Spatial Data Infrastructures

Registries are essentially the same as **catalogues**. They help users or application software to find and use data or e-services existing anywhere in a distributed computing environment.

SABE Seamless Administrative Boundaries of Europe

http://www.eurogeographics.org/Projects/SABE/SABE2001/SABE_EN.htm

SAPARD the Special Accession programme for Agriculture and rural development.

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/sapard.htm>

SDI Spatial Data Infrastructure

Standards: Documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.

Subsidiarity: A principle intended to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to those most affected by them.

UDMS Urban Data Management Society <http://www.udms.net/>

Appendix B

Selection of EU Legislation with a Strong Spatial Impact

Directives and Decisions

- Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds
- Council Directive 90/313/EEC on the freedom of access to information on the environment
- Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
- Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
- Decision No 1692/96/EC on Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 amending Regulation No 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1750/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)
- Regulation (EC) No 1783/1999 on the European Regional Development Fund
- Council Decision No 1999/126/EC on the Community statistical programme 1998 to 2002
- Decision No 1445/2000/EC on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1593/2000 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes
- Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise
- Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
- Decision No 1600/2002/EC laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme
- Common Position (EC) No 15/2003 adopted by the Council on 20 February 2003 with a view to the adoption of a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso Directive)

Communications

- COM(1998) 605 Sustainable urban development in the European Union: a framework for action
- COM(1998) 806 Cohesion and transport
- COM(1999) 22 Directions towards sustainable agriculture
- COM(2000) 20 Indicators for the integration of environmental concerns into the common agricultural policy
- COM(2000) 545 Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe
- COM(2000) 547 on integrated coastal zone management: a strategy for Europe
- COM(2000) 597 Europe and Space Turning to a new chapter
- COM(2000) 855 amending Regulations No 136/66/EEC and (EC) No 1638/98 as regards the extension of the period of validity of the aid scheme and the quality strategy for olive oil.
- COM(2000) 1100 laying down guidelines for a Community Initiative concerning economic and social regeneration of cities and of neighbourhoods in crisis in order to promote sustainable urban development (URBAN II)
- COM(2000) 1101 laying down guidelines for a Community Initiative concerning trans-European

- COM(2001) 144 Statistical Information needed for Indicators to monitor the Integration of Environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy
- COM(2001) 264 A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development
- COM(2001) 609 Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) - Outline GMES EC Action Plan (Initial Period: 2001 – 2003)
- COM(2001) 718 Towards a European Space Policy
- COM(2002) 179 Towards a Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
- COM(2002) 404 monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community (Forest Focus)

Source: based on Craglia and Annoni, 2001

Appendix C

EU Enlargement: Chronology of Events

(Compiled from various European Commission online documents)

- 1988 Hungary becomes the first central European country to sign a trade and co-operation agreement with the Community. After a short time, other countries follow suit.
- 1989 The Berlin Wall falls.
- 1989 The EEC draws up the PHARE programme in order to support reforms in the countries of Eastern Europe through a series of economic actions. The PHARE programme constitutes the main platform for the accession preparations of the former socialist countries.
- 1993 The Community sets the Copenhagen criteria as the basic requirements for the accession of new countries. The criteria for accession to the EU were designated at the European Council in Copenhagen in 1993. They are therefore often referred to as the "Copenhagen Criteria". *They include: Stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities;*
- 1994 At the Essen European Council, the Member States determine the Pre-Accession Strategy in preparation for the eastward expansion of the Community.
- 1997 The European Commission presents Agenda 2000, which contains the planning for the organisation of the enlargement and sets out the Commission's views on the accession progress of the ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe.
- 1997 The Luxembourg European Council agrees on a common accession process for the ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as Cyprus, thus paving the way for enlargement. The Council also decides that accession negotiations should begin firstly with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovenia, Poland and Hungary.
- 1998 The EU establishes partnerships with the ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe in order to facilitate their accession. In addition within, EU programmes a number of special studies to

identify the problems the new countries will have to tackle in the short and long term were undertaken.

- 1998 Accession negotiations begin with Cyprus, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Estonia.
- 1998 The European Commission draws up the first Annual Progress Report, recording in detail each country's level of preparation for accession.
- 1999 The Helsinki European Council reaffirms the non-restrictive nature of the accession process and decides the commencement of accession negotiations with a further six countries: Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. The Council also confirms Turkey's status as a candidate country.
- 1999 The Berlin European Council ratifies Agenda 2000, which sets out the terms for the financing of the enlargement up to 2006.
- 2000 Accession negotiations commence with Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.
- 2000 The European Commission presents the plan for accession negotiations up to mid-2002, which became known as the 'roadmap'.
- 2000 The Nice European Council ratifies the 'roadmap', the Commission reports on the new strategy on the accession of the new members. It also approves the Nice Treaty, which, against the background of the enlargement, revises EU decision-making processes as well as the allocation of votes and seats in the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission.
- 2001 The Gothenburg European Council clarifies the timetable of negotiations for the enlargement, noting that if the pace of consultations is maintained, the new countries will be ready for accession at the end of 2002. It also notes that during the Swedish, Belgian and Spanish presidencies, negotiations on all outstanding chapters must be concluded with the candidate countries.
- 2001 The Laeken European Council for the first time stipulates which countries will be in a position to conclude their accession negotiations by the end of 2002. Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are included; Bulgaria and Romania are not.
- 2002 The Barcelona and Seville European Councils reaffirm the will of the 15 to proceed with the enlargement on the basis of the timetables already set. In Seville, it is noted that the ten candidate countries are expected to have concluded their accession negotiations by the end of 2002.
- 2002 The Brussels European Council ratifies the Commission's recommendations and Report on the ten countries, according to which Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia already meet the political criteria

and will be in a position to meet the economic criteria in order to fulfil their membership obligations as of the beginning of 2004. The European Council proposes the conclusion of negotiations at the end of 2002.

- 2003 The accession of the ten countries was approved by the European Parliament.
- 2003 The conditions of admission and the consequent necessary adjustments to the Treaties on which the Union is founded are the subject of an agreement between the Member States and the Applicant State. The 15 Member States and the ten accessing countries signed the Accession Treaty in Athens on 16th April.
- 2003 This agreement is submitted for ratification by all the contracting States in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements (ratification by the national parliament or referendum). A wave of national referenda has been organised in the accession countries during this spring.
- 2004 The EU should have 25 Member States starting May 2004, leading to a new Parliament and European Commission.

Appendix D

Participants to the Six GINIE Workshops

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| Alessandro | Annoni | Italy |
| Matti | Arponen | Finland |
| Laila | Aslesen | Norway |
| Eleonora | Attenni | Italy |
| Ahmed | Ayad | Algeria |
| Irena | Azman | Slovenia |
| Robert | Barr | UK |
| Laura | Berardi | Italy |
| Lars | Bernard | Germany |
| Rosana | Binacchi | Italy |
| Ulrich | Boes | Bulgaria |
| John | Borras | UK |
| Annelise | Boulton | UK |
| Gerd | Buziek | Germany |
| Stefan | Carlyle | UK |
| Sabina | Carnemolla | Italy |
| Jiri | Cernohorsky | Czech Rep. |
| Karel | Charvat | Czech Rep |
| Karel | Charvat | Czech Rep. |
| Chistian | Chenez | France |
| Nektarios | Chrysoulakis | Greece |
| Mike | Clark | UK |
| Chris | Corbin | UK |
| Mick | Cory | UK |
| Gonca | Coskun | Turkey |
| Max | Craglia | UK |
| David | Danko | USA |