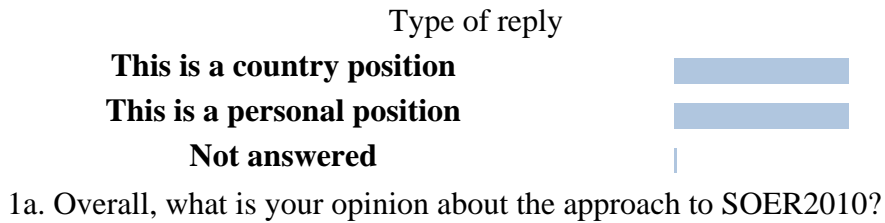


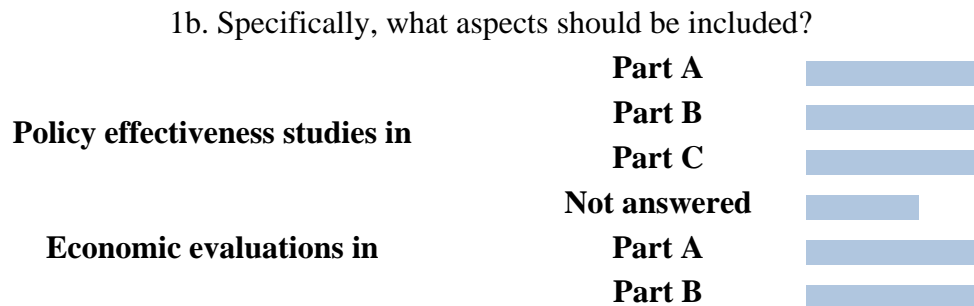
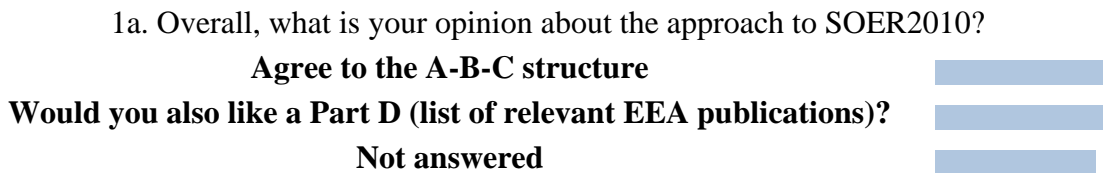
✘ Full Report

57 answers were analyzed.

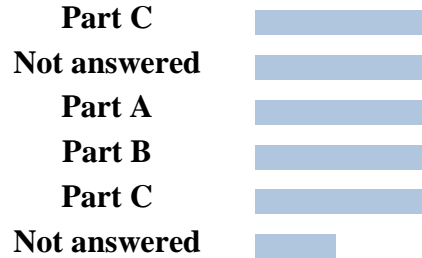
Type of reply		
Choice	Count	Percent
This is a country position	11	19.30%
This is a personal position	46	80.70%
Answered	57	100.00%
Not answered	0	0.00%
Total	57	100%



Choice	Count	Percent
Agree to the A-B-C structure	46	80.70%
Would you also like a Part D (list of relevant EEA publications)?	23	40.35%
Answered	51	89.47%
Not answered	6	10.53%
Total	57	100%



Outlooks & scenarios in



1c. In particular, develop and include an Environmental Performance Indicator in addition to the scorecard in Part C



Comments

	Count	Percent
Answered	26	45.61%
Not answered	31	54.39%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

User	Date	Comments	Answer
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	01/05/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	La comparación entre la situación ambiental de países diferentes es demasiado compleja y necesita suficientes matices como para resumirla en un sólo número. Comparison among environmental situation of different countries needs to be analyzed in each country context and is too complex to be summarized in just one score number	
	30/04/2008	Objection - the questions are trying to lead the answer. There is no chance to say that one disagrees with the ABCD structure. personally, I think ABCD is an overkill and not effective.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	

Comments

User	Date	Answer
		The european environmental composite index is being developed during Summer 2008 in an independent initiative to the SOER2010 process. If it is successful it would be useful to include it together with other indexes in the SOER2010, as these indexes are addressing complementary issues. It would probably fit well into part B as it looks at environmental harm in largely thematic sub-groupings. The ABC structure is already agreed for the SOER2010 (see NFP paper for Feb 2008 meeting, item 3.1, page 4, " We take as a starting point that the report will be modelled around the same A-BC structure of SOER2005") so asking questions 1a, where no alternatives are presented is not helpful. Such questions are to be avoided as they both risk discrediting this questionnaire; as well as eroding the EEAs role as propagating best practice in house and to the wider EIONET.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	The assessments in part A should cove Europe and be the sole responsibility of the EEA.
	30/04/2008	An EPI could provide the EEA with a more explicit tool to set out what the Agency believe is most relevant in terms of environmental performance
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	My experience is that summing up over e.g. the CSIs and then comparing countries does not make much sense due to individual country specificities when it comes to such things as population density, economical structure, natural conditions (e.g. climatic conditions) etc.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	It is suggested that Part C would include a case study approach by country. Should this be the case, Part C in question 1b would be marked.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	Approach to scorecard has been criticised due to unclarity of methodology. We are afraid that adding another indicator could even worsen the persepction of message. All depends on definition of EPI.
	29/04/2008	A-B-C structure is good but their compilation into one huge document may cause rather "shocking" than user friendly report. It would be welcomed to separate these parts from each other in individual documents with cross referencing), and make a top document consisting of main messages found in and described by these parts as well as outlooks. The use of environmental performance indicators can help to

User	Date	Comments	Answer
		avoid possible misinterpretation of the complex scorecard, and can interpret individual country's environmental performance more exactly.	
	29/04/2008	The beauty of an all-embracing indicator to politicians is clear. The other side of the coin is that such an indicator has no meaning at all or is multi-interpretable.	
	29/04/2008	EPI not needed - rather foster existing indicator approaches, streamline them, brak teh down to regional indicators, stay theme specific	
	29/04/2008	We believe that performance should be assessed in relation to each country's trend and status and not only to the average status in EEA countries.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	Interest in knowing the methodology for preparing the EPI, but not sure if to be introduced in SOER2010	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	An aggregate indicator is powerfull but due to theoretical difficulties in aggregating different environmental aspects (how to sum 'apples and pears') Iam not sure whether an EPI is really helpfull for policymakers.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	Scorecard and EPI not needed - will take too much effort and likely confuse. focus on EPI as it has political momentum from BGDG etc. Scorecard doesn't	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	Part D: could be interesting but does it have to be part of the SOER 2010? Can be communicated separately and also useful for other processes. EPI: There are a lot of critics on the use of integrated indicators like EPI, ecological footprint... There has to be an agreement on methodology and the methodology has to be very transparent for every user. Maybe a research project on this topic is needed first (not possible in the timeframe of SOER2010). Including EPI in Part C will again lead to ranking of countries (even if this is not the purpose). Such indexes are not suited for ranking. More interesting would be to use an EPI for more general assessment. Are we making progress? What can we learn from clustering exercises? ... ? Though a strong political demand exists to have such an index, it is very difficult to create an EPI which is representative for all countries (choices, weight of the different themes, ...). Such unique indices might lead to wrong conclusions.	

User	Date	Comments	Answer
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	Following discussions with colleagues in SKI, I understand that the EPI is a single indicator to describe the environmental performance in one figure. I am not convinced about this approach. I can see the advantages for the public. However, I do not know how to combine the 26 factors of the EEA scorecard into one. The single factors must be weighted and this opens the issue to endless discussions. Also EUROSTAT disagrees with a combined single factor.	
	23/04/2008	I don't believe in such an indicator (one)	
	23/04/2008	There is not yet an elaborated and reliable performance indicator. There should first be adopted such an indicator probably by the Commission, accepted by the political level and relevant with the global aspect for such indicators. OECD has not yet adopted this indicator although it issues country performances since many years. We may just start working on it.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	Since part C is country analysis, a EPI will be very questionable and probably irrelevant because the huge differences in the different countries. Would better be aggregated (under representative assessment) by sectors (are some sectors better / worse performing?) or by spatial units. By contrast, implementing environmental rules / habits, etc, is better set at the country level.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	The development of an overall Environmental Performance Indicator would cause lots of discussions about which indicators should be used to form the EPI, the weighing of factors, etc. This would consume a lot of resources and I think that this would draw too many resources from more balanced assessments. In the end, an EPI is intransparent.	
	22/04/2008	part A: such integrated assessments that cover many environmental issues in one go take up a lot of resources (incl for coordination) and often lead to already known conclusions. New issues usually emerge from more focused analysis in one specific area (done within part B). This is why it would be preferable instead of Part A being a separate exercise, part A to be an executive, policy makers, relatively long summary.	

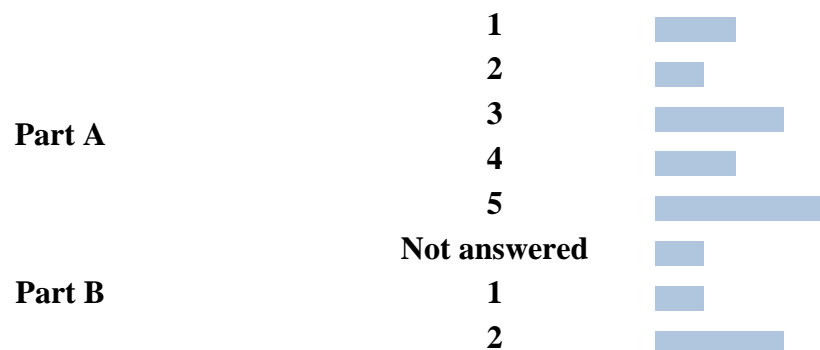
User	Date	Comments	Answer
	21/04/2008	<p>No response.</p> <p>The direct quantitative comparison of environmental performance for individual countries is in our view to date a critical issue. The Federal Environment Agency issued a study on the Yale/Columbia EPI that identified methodological deficits, particularly in the concept, selection and weighting of the sub-indicators. We think the EPI needs substantial improvement that would most likely not coincide with the timing of the next SOER. We would therefore object to its use for the SOER 2010. With regard to content we support linking the report to the EEA Strategy 2009-2013 (NFP paper). We would like to see models and scenarios addressed in the integrated assessment in Part A. We think attention should be given to information on problem solutions in Part B</p>	
	18/04/2008	<p>(for example, environmental technology, eco-innovations), which could also enhance the environmental political relevance of the report. We noticed that soil quality and protection are not explicitly mentioned in the draft EEA Strategy 2009-2013 and suggest close cooperation with JRC in the further SOER process to ensure that soil is adequately addressed in the SOER 2010. We think the report should also expose to a greater extent positive effects of environmental protection as contributions to the EU sustainability and Lisbon agendas (for example, industry turnover for environmental protection, sector employment / jobs, patents pertaining to environmental protection, portion of world trade). This could be taken up in the economic evaluations or economics chapter.</p>	
	17/04/2008	<p>No response.</p>	
	15/04/2008	<p>No response.</p> <p>As a starting point for this questionnaire it would have been good to more in detail explain the purpose and intention of the SOER. I am sure that the responses had been more useful that way. In the absence of this it is still important to start the process with such a declaration (see also below). It is unclear to me what an "Environmental Performance Indicator" is. Although the SOER is pointed out in the EEA regulation it is possible to make priorities on what areas should be covered in order to limit the volume. This - together with a clear declaration of the</p>	
	15/04/2008	<p>purpose with the "project" should be laid down before starting the process and resources should be devoted and in principle the carrying out of the "project" should stick to this. A final general remark based on observation from the process with the Belgrade report. The development of SOER should be carried out as a genuine project. It fulfills the requirements for being classified as a project being a task with a limited time frame, a clear end product and including different units in EEA. To do so the project organisation should be set up with an appointed project leader with clear responsibilities and authorities.</p>	

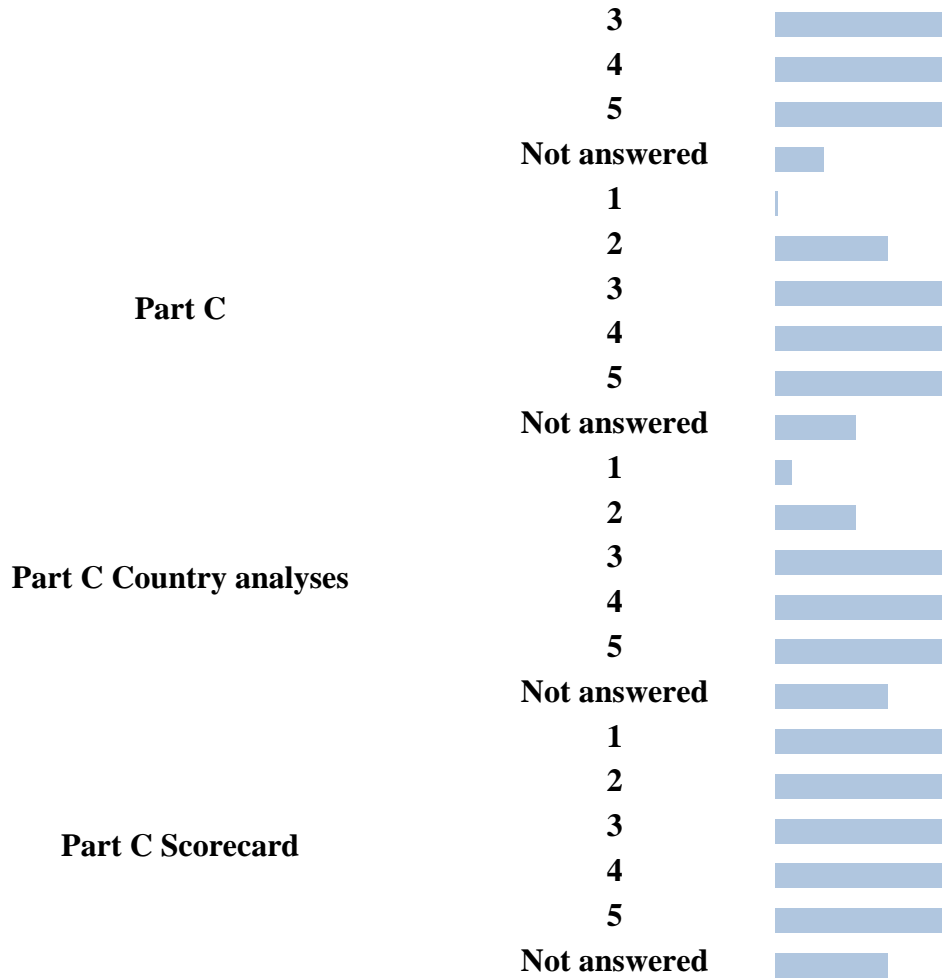
User	Date	Comments	Answer
			Resources should be devoted to the project (personal as well as financial) and the running of the project should be clearly separated from the line organisation. If needed advisory/reference group should be established. A contract should be established between the project owner (Executive Director) and the project leader in which also the role of other actors are appointed. In this way it is possible to avoid the successive expansion of a job that we experienced with the Belgrade report which only creates uncertainties and frustration amongst the project staff.
	09/04/2008	Distillation of many complex factors into one Env. Perf. Ind. is impractical and could be misleading.	
	19/03/2008	No response.	
	18/03/2008	Try to avoid overlap between A and B. E.g. in SOER2005 Figure 5(Section A) and Figure 1 Indicator 19. Generally speaking Section B should become much shorter then.	

2a. Score your interest in the following parts

	1	2	3	4	5	Not answered
Part A	3 (5.26%)	2 (3.51%)	5 (8.77%)	3 (5.26%)	42 (73.68%)	2 (3.51%)
Part B	2 (3.51%)	5 (8.77%)	14 (24.56%)	11 (19.30%)	23 (40.35%)	2 (3.51%)
Part C	0 (0.00%)	4 (7.02%)	19 (33.33%)	14 (24.56%)	17 (29.82%)	3 (5.26%)
Part C Country analyses	1 (1.75%)	3 (5.26%)	20 (35.09%)	11 (19.30%)	18 (31.58%)	4 (7.02%)
Part C Scorecard	7 (12.28%)	7 (12.28%)	16 (28.07%)	12 (21.05%)	11 (19.30%)	4 (7.02%)

2a. Score your interest in the following parts



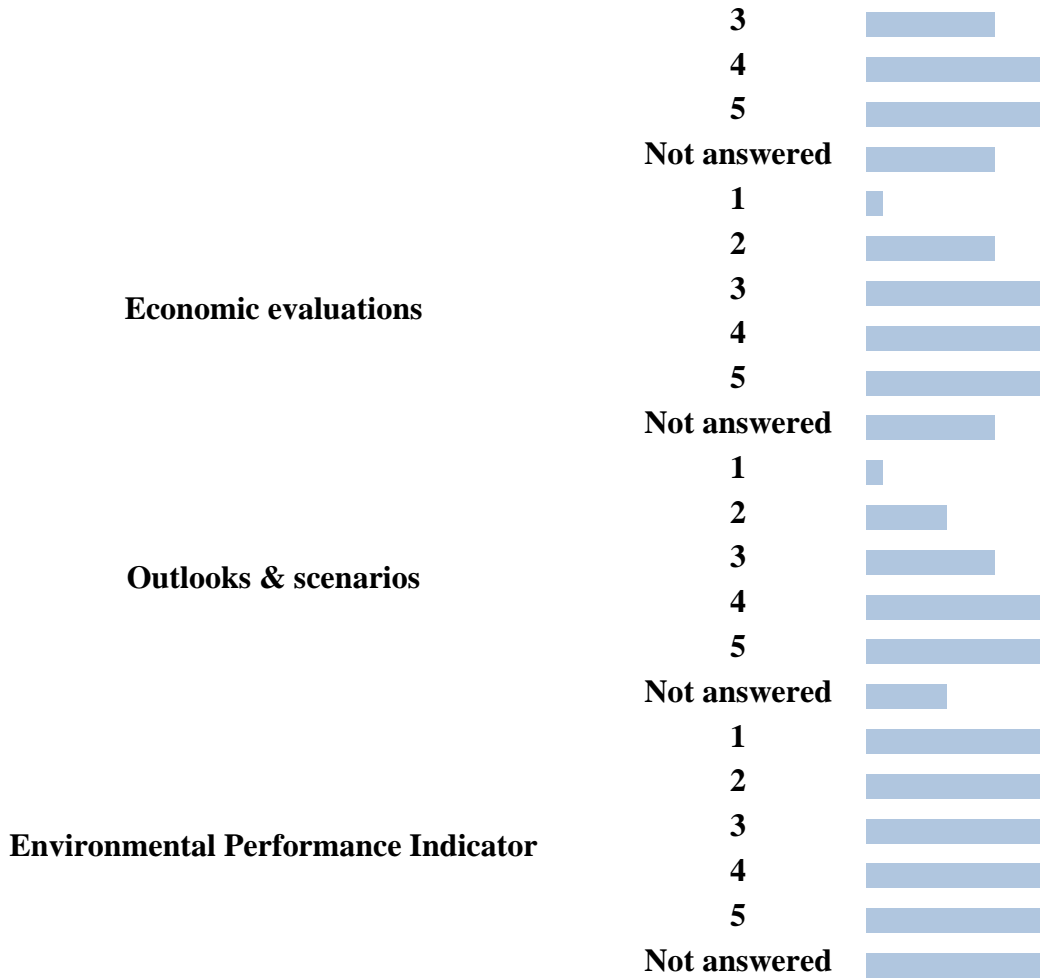


2b. Score your interest in the following aspects

	1	2	3	4	5	Not answered
Policy effectiveness studies	1 (1.75%)	4 (7.02%)	5 (8.77%)	12 (21.05%)	30 (52.63%)	5 (8.77%)
Economic evaluations	1 (1.75%)	5 (8.77%)	13 (22.81%)	19 (33.33%)	14 (24.56%)	5 (8.77%)
Outlooks & scenarios	1 (1.75%)	3 (5.26%)	5 (8.77%)	12 (21.05%)	33 (57.89%)	3 (5.26%)
Environmental Performance Indicator	9 (15.79%)	8 (14.04%)	9 (15.79%)	11 (19.30%)	11 (19.30%)	9 (15.79%)

2b. Score your interest in the following aspects





Comments

	Count	Percent
Answered	17	29.82%
Not answered	40	70.18%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Comments

User	Date	Answer
	05/05/2008	In general, there is a problem in much of the SoE reporting that - especially when based on indicators - there is a time lag. We need the future looking studies in almost all areas! I also think policy effectiveness should be developed further.

Comments

User	Date	Comments	Answer
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	01/05/2008	EPI needs clarification (please ignore dot)	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	I deal with the environmental reporting on the whole, as my task. So, I score high level because I am interesting - at the top level, naturally! - in every part/aspects of SOER2010.	
	30/04/2008	The SOER2010 should draw on information from as many tools as possible; this should include those listed above but also models, tacit knowledge and case studies.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	I refer to my comment under 1c for explaining my lack of interest in an environmental performance indicator.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	our interest in EPI depends on methodology and message behind SOER2005, in contrary with its subtitle (State and Outlook), did not deal with outlooks in the main document. There are no explicit references but a few in Part A has been mentioned. This shortage must be improved in the next report, SOER2010.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	EPI solely of interest if this approach gets further common support	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	see answer question 1c	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	Country information is very useful for benchmarking. However, most interesting is analyses of why countries emissions rise or fall. Evaluation of environmental policy is therefore useful.	

		Comments	
User	Date		Answer
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	The Brussels region asks that in part A a specific chapter could be dedicated to urban environment and wonders if in part B specific indicators for towns (espaces verts, imperméabilisation des sols, pics de pollution, ...) could be included. See also later under 4b. Strong Belgian interest/wish for Outlooks & scenarios in SOER 2010. We feel that aspect was underdeveloped in SOER2005.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	I feel that scorcard and country anlyses should be consistant, in the last reprot they were contradictory in some parts. I think scorecards presentaion should be improved and also methodology.	
	23/04/2008	Outlooks and Scenarios are still in a research stage. Even more for an EPI.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	Part C Scorecard -- If country scorecards are used again they should be more user friendly in the sense of been easier to interpret and understand. There should be also a brief description of the limitations of such scorecards.	
	22/04/2008	Policy effectiveness cannot be carried out at the single EEA level, because many aspects are missing. Similar for economic evaluations (what are the other facettes of the economy, and the "out of economy" values and perfoirmances (not sure that comaprable physical accounts could be fully achieved). Only EPI could be fully set if enough efforts are devoted to.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	21/04/2008	No response.	
	18/04/2008	Please see our remarks above to question 1c on EPI.	
	17/04/2008	No response.	

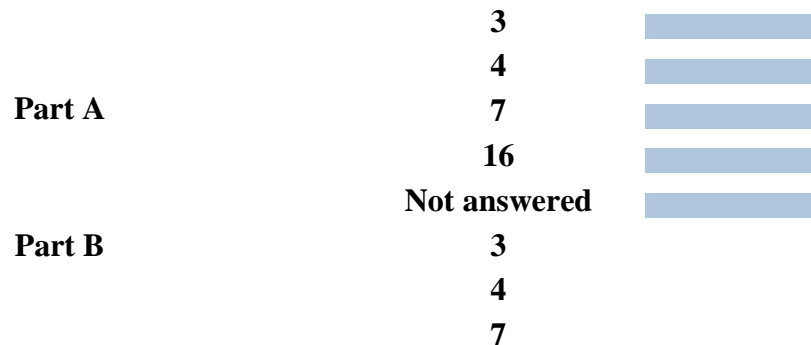
Comments

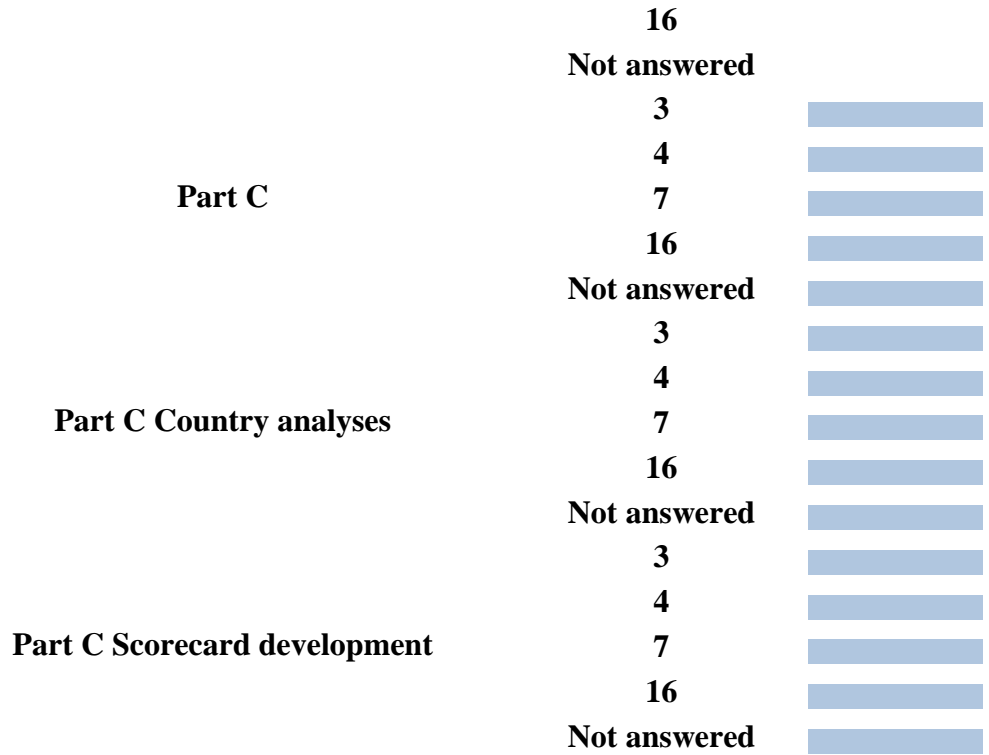
User	Date	Answer
	15/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	I do not know what an "Environmental Performance Indicator" is A lot of the information in the SOER is more or less out of date when it is published. More actual data exists and are normally known by those who are working with environment protection issue. The added value might be the quality of the information. It is of great interest if EEA could publish effectiveness studies and outlooks/scenarios since EEA is supposed to be "free from political considerations" Such information is also something additional to all other existing info.
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	No response.

3a. How do you see SEIS Implementation Plan projects 3, 4, 7 & 16 supporting the development of SOER 2010?

	3	4	7	16	Not answered
Part A	12 (21.05%)	13 (22.81%)	30 (52.63%)	29 (50.88%)	21 (36.84%)
Part B	42 (73.68%)	16 (28.07%)	28 (49.12%)	29 (50.88%)	12 (21.05%)
Part C	29 (50.88%)	25 (43.86%)	21 (36.84%)	20 (35.09%)	18 (31.58%)
Part C Country analyses	25 (43.86%)	25 (43.86%)	21 (36.84%)	19 (33.33%)	18 (31.58%)
Part C Scorecard development	24 (42.11%)	10 (17.54%)	11 (19.30%)	10 (17.54%)	28 (49.12%)

3a. How do you see SEIS Implementation Plan projects 3, 4, 7 & 16 supporting the development of SOER 2010?





Other, please specify and comment

	Count	Percent
Answered	12	21.05%
Not answered	45	78.95%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

User	Date	Other, please specify and comment	Answer
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	01/05/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	Can't answer this question	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	Country interest and support for SEIS seems high- this could be useful for channelling involvement of the countries in the SOER process. Key is to ensure SEIS/SOER2010 develop a systematic approach to country	

Other, please specify and comment

User	Date	Answer
		participation and involvement, that will work long after the SOER2010 report is over e.g. for SOER2015.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	I doubt that the time tables of the SEIS Implementation Plan projects match with the time table of the SOER 2010.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	We are not quite sure that we understand the question; all SEIS projects, not only 3, 4, 7 & 16, support the development of SOER 2010 in one way or another. So our answer is not very helpful.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	As mentioned by the EEA, SEIS is a key building block for 2010 and for integrated assessments. The SEIS implementation plan provides concrete activities which will improve the process for the preparation of SOER2010
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	The development of SOER 2010 is an opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of SEIS in practice, but they have to remain two separate processes.
	25/04/2008	No response.

Other, please specify and comment

User	Date	Answer
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	Project 5 in Part A: results from this project could be used in making some first general conclusions on interrelations between the specific environmental fields. The same with project 12 in Part A.
	22/04/2008	13 may be useful to understand the situation of a country.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	Should 16 be limited to nitrate only? Nitrate is a nice indicator but is not a real environmental problem, compared to many other substances (except vs. coastal eutrophication). The health risk is much exaggerated, and few cases of diseases in relation with nitrate in water have been recorded.
	22/04/2008	This should remain in the hands of the author(s). We have so many possible inputs that only a thorough discussion among key contributors will secure a fair balance.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	21/04/2008	No response.
	18/04/2008	No response.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	It very much depends on the progress of the SEIS implementation. It is natural to make use of any progress also for the development of the SOER but it is also important to avoid complications by giving coordination too much priority. This might create problems for SOER as well as for SEIS and lead to unnecessary work for no benefit. There are of course "projects" within EEA which are included in SEIS (7 above is an example) that are natural to take into consideration and where ever possible speed up to get the latest information included in the SOER.
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	I fear that the support by the SEIS IP Projects will be minor. The projects

Other, please specify and comment

User	Date	Answer
		will be performed in 2008 / 2009, while the SOER2010 should be ready by the beginneing of 2010.

Specify & explain

	Count	Percent
Answered	29	50.88%
Not answered	28	49.12%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Specify & explain

User	Date	Answer
		I think that EEA to a larger degree should use scientific assessments. The indicator based approach has its advantages when you have well established fields of knowledge which have been followed over a period of time. But it has limitations in assessing emerging issues and issues where data reporting have not been streamlined so much. There is a reality that much data follow the scientists working with an issue, and mobilizing the scientific community can therefore have strong benefits in more "unstructured" realms.
05/05/2008		
05/05/2008		No response.
01/05/2008		No response.
30/04/2008		Punto 13 de la Estrategia de la AEMA: Salud y Medio Ambiente Point number 13 of EEA Strategy: Environment and health
30/04/2008		Amlot all EEA prjects could be inputs to SOER as SOER is a tool to communicate our results. Some SCP project are key. As are outlooks on for example climate change and on waste.
30/04/2008		SEIS and non-SEIS projects facilitating both access/use of information and integrated assessment inputs for SOER2010.
30/04/2008		SOER2010 should draw together information from as many EEA projects as possible.
30/04/2008		No response.
30/04/2008		The work with Outlooks and Scenarios, Climate change impact assessments and topics that will be in the center of interest in 2010.
30/04/2008		5. LAND-WATER-BIODIVERSITY INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT
30/04/2008		No response.

Specify & explain

User	Date	Answer
	30/04/2008	SEIS Project 12 - Waste SEIS Project 15 - Signals
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	Most of the projects could be important. Given that the projects deliver results in time, most of the projects could provide useful input to the SOER process.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	i) SEIS provides linkages to direct information flows. ii) INSPIRE provides a build-up of base GI layers.
	29/04/2008	High Natur Value farmland - important for restructuring CAP 2013+ EURECA - Ecosystem assessment will get more and more important for agricultural fundings.
	29/04/2008	CLC ; projects on outlooks
	29/04/2008	Developing outlooks and scenarios are one of the major prerequisites for fulfilling EEA's mandate laid down in the Council Regulation of 1210/90/EEC concerning "report on the state of, trend in and prospects for the environment."
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	SEIS Projects 5 (Part A), 6 (Parts A and B), 8 (Part A), 10 (Parts A and B), 11 (Parts A and B), 12 (Parts A and B); Potsdam Initiative; Forward-looking scenarios.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	the pan-European assessment report Astana 2011 the indicator -based report under Horizon 2020
	28/04/2008	project N° 5 Land-water-biodiversity integrated assessment
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	SEIS will provide the means to give access to and build the data, indicators and assessment which will form the basis of EEA's regular reporting on the state of environment including SOER 2010 (parts B and C). Project 5, 6, 8, 15 are important to build SOER 2010.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	1) any project on Sustainable Consumption and production 2) BLOSSOM 3) any project based on the Call for Expression of Interest on Environmental Tax Reform 4) more generally, any project dealing with cross-cutting issues and planned to be finalised end 2008/middle 2009

Specify & explain

User	Date	Answer
		AMP task 8.2.6 regional and territorial development of urban areas, subtask to improve urban data management by cooperating with data sources outside EEA (ESPON, JRC, Eurostat) in the view of developing a concept for an urban monitoring in the long-term.
	25/04/2008	Streamlining of environmental indicators (G4, Eurostat): linked to SEIS project 3 Report of the EfE-process
	25/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	from a biodiversity perspective: SEBI 2010 to feed into part A and B EURECA for part A
	24/04/2008	13. SEIS country visits - It will improve a general knowledge on current developments in SEIS creation and increase importance of process of EU integration in the field of environmental protection in Republic of Serbia.
	24/04/2008	CLC 2006
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	Scenarios and outlooks
	23/04/2008	CLC project(probaly project 8 ?) in Part A: land changes may lead to some general conclusions
	22/04/2008	All the environmental topics are important in order to give an integrated view on the state of the environment. But EEA has to decide for a main topic (climate change, sustainable consumption, etc.) used as a guide throughout all the report.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	SEBI and accounts. More emphasis should be given to this to make enough data ready for the 2010SOER. This is new, operational and relevant. Another effort should be devoted (and possibly enforced) to consider only results which comprehensiveness and uncertainty are granted.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	21/04/2008	No response.
	18/04/2008	Ozone Web has been used to exemplify SEIS and it has nearly full EEA member country coverage. It could be used in Part C.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	I think all SEIS projects and a major number of other EEA projects should in principle be contributing to SOER2010. We have to avoid the

Specify & explain

User	Date	Answer
		approach that makes SOER2010 as a separate project on top of all the other work in the management plan. SOER2010 must be largely built up by MP projects which can stand alone but also provide building blocks for the report.
	15/04/2008	No response.
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	No response.

Please comment

	Count	Percent
Answered	39	68.42%
Not answered	18	31.58%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Please comment

User	Date	Answer
		I have a hope that SEIS can give us an integrated system of environmental information where EEA should pursue the most European-aggregated information, and where you gradually could be linked to finer and more detailed information both geographically and exploring the issues broader.
	05/05/2008	No response.
	01/05/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	Uso de una web basada en cuestionarios, y abierta a ONG y sociedad civil Use of web-based questionnaires, open for NGOs and civil society
	30/04/2008	Can't answer
	30/04/2008	Use Web to give wide access to whole report development process, involving civil society, NGOs,etc.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	data colesction development of country analyses and their formal adoption review process – authorised access
	30/04/2008	The process should be transparent. Information sharing and processing should be supported through common, free open source software tools (SEIS principle). This process might not be applicable to the work with

Please comment

User	Date	Answer
		part A but an open discussion on which problems that should be addressed is necessary.
		Maximum effort to let the results of the report "readily accessible to end-users", shaping different ways of communication according to the different targets (public authorities, common citizens, economic/social operators ...).
30/04/2008		
30/04/2008		No response.
30/04/2008		No response.
30/04/2008		development of country analyses review process use web-based questionnaires
		In my opinion the final SOER2010 report should be a web based publication linking from European parts A and B on an EEA server to the country analysis in part C located on relevant national servers (alternatively country web pages hosted by the EEA on a European server).
30/04/2008		
		Various tools and methods, such as those indicated in the brackets above, should be applied through the development of the report.
30/04/2008		However, it will require an effort to promote use of these tools to ensure broad participation; it is also necessary to assure certain level of 'responsiveness' of such a system - to actually encourage stakeholders to contribute.
30/04/2008		No response.
		They could be applied through: i) online surveys ii) ongoing feedback surveys by managing authorities iii) interactive online report iv) online games, related to themes such as pollution and waste
30/04/2008		
29/04/2008		web-based commenting processes are very useful and transparent in the development of the report.
29/04/2008		we support transparent process of development of all parts(web based service); some doubts about using web-based quest.
		Implementation of SEIS principles is to be evolved independently from SOER2010, however, every opportunity should be grabbed in order to facilitate stakeholders' involvement into the preparation process of the SOER2010 (e.g. short and targeted questionnaires, drafts to be commented on the web).
29/04/2008		
		The suggestion to use the Web and Web-based questionnaires seems is of course excellent. In addition, NFPs should have a major role in the communication process form and towards national governments. Other contacts to be exploited are those with UNEP/OECD/WHO and with industry organizations.
29/04/2008		
29/04/2008		No response.
29/04/2008		Web-based questionnaires are easily accessed, but there is a drawback:

Please comment

User	Date	Answer
		it's difficult for the respondents to keep a copy of their answers in digital form. The SOER 2010 process should follow the SEIS principles in all aspects possible. The development of SEIS will vary between issues, but we hope that all project leaders will work hard to apply the SEIS principles as far as possible.
	29/04/2008	Better access and improved information base for country analysis and benchmarking of countries performances.
	29/04/2008	development of country analyses and benchmarking
	28/04/2008	wide consultation using web services and accesibility at all times of the draft report
	28/04/2008	to apply the same web seVICES developed for the Belgrade report in order to give access to whole report development process
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	I have no strong preference, many options are possible. Transparancy is a key issue here.
	28/04/2008	SEIS will provide a better information basis for Parts A, B and C of the reports. Proposed projects for 2008 is adressing improvements of the information system related to parts A, B and c of SOER 2010. All of them (in paranthesis) might be applied.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	use Web to give wide access to whole report development process
	25/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	It is certainly useful to have large and easy access to information concerning and during the whole development process via the web for all interested stakeholders. On the other hand for more dedicated stakeholders and formal inputs (e.g. country analyses) the normal EIONET procedures should be used and NFPs should take their co-ordination responsablity and work closely with(in) their network.
	25/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	Use Web to give wide access to whole report development process
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	- more accessible information would speed the process and make it more cost effective -choise of informaiton woudl increase so the diveersity and quality of analyses may increase -part C can be manged directly at source - information relevant to otehr stakeholders might be included - business - may be new part D






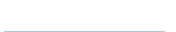






Please comment

User	Date	Answer
		It is still immature to use the specific SEIS principles before we don't have installed the system and see how the various aspects of them are applied. However we are today in the WEB world so we may anyway take advantage of this challenge in as many ways as possible. This questionnaire is such a case and may be used further. Involving civil society and NGOs would add much value to the report but in the same time would change its character and this has to be considered at political level both country and Commission.
	23/04/2008	
	22/04/2008	Use Web to give wide access to whole report development process, involving civil society, NGOs etc.
	22/04/2008	Use the Web to give wide access to whole report development process, involving civil society, NGOs etc)
	22/04/2008	The first expectaion from SEIS process is wider access to the important data. This is where most effrots should be oriented: country performance could be assesses as "open / closed" to the SEIS and providing information. Involvement of civil society and NGOs is very importnat to collect both information that is not accessible through classical means and to collect "hidden" opininons and information. The representativeness may be often questinable considering the short time window.
	22/04/2008	A contribution of several of them according to an analysis where EIONET will be consulted as well.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	use Web-based questionnaires; development of country analyses;
	21/04/2008	Country studies should be avoided. Indicators should be based on all-country data sets
	18/04/2008	In general the SEIS principles should be supported. Web-based questionnaires could be used for the preparation process (such as this one) and consultations as was done with the Belgrade report. Part C, country analysis, could be supported by links to data in the countries if data are available and countries are set up to deliver desired data (for example, ozone web). However considering the countries are developing SEIS at different paces electronic coverage though desired may be uneven and compromise the report.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	A much more interactive approach could be adopted using Web 2.0 technologies to build and share information during the process of production of the report and for communicating and interacting with stakeholders with the results. We should begin to see it as a process with a particular cutoffs to make a five year appraisal but not completely stand alone from other EEA work. It should be linked to the new Signals process, the IMS+ developments and be used to encourage

Please comment

User	Date	Answer
		more bottom up country and local level information gathering and insights for the assessment.
15/04/2008		It is important to include links to references as far as possible to give readers access to basic data and information. Otherwise it is difficult for the moment being to see where SEIS is at the time of the SOER publication date (also goes for question 3a above).
09/04/2008		We support an open process but the overall quality of country responses benefit when returns are created by coordinating informed and considered expert opinions.
19/03/2008		As far as possible SEIS principles will be implemented the new opportunities in all areas should be used for development of the report.
18/03/2008		I fear that the SEIS Principles will hardly have been applied to data and other European / national information by the time SOER2010 is finished. The SEIS-principles can and should of course be applied to other parts of the SOER2010 process, as mentioned above (use Web-based questionnaires; development of country analyses; review process: use Web to give wide access to whole report development process, involving civil society, NGOs etc).

4b. Should we seek to link the SOER2010 process with other SOER exercises at:

national level	Yes	
	No	
	Not answered	
pan European level	Yes	
	No	
	Not answered	
sub-regional level (e.g. Mediterranean, mountains, marine)	Yes	
	No	
	Not answered	
global level	Yes	
	No	
	Not answered	

Comments

Count Percent

Comments

	Count	Percent
Answered	20	35.09%
Not answered	37	64.91%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Comments

User	Date	Answer
	05/05/2008	No response.
	05/05/2008	No response.
	01/05/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	My answers have to be considered perspective, in the framework of a long time period strategy including stepwise and differentiated integration of the diverse reporting needs at different speeds (yearly, five-yearly and other, pan-European, global and regional). With regard to SOER2010, I am in favour of combining this report with the fifth pan-European assessment for the seventh UN ECE Ministerial Conference in 2011 in Astana.
	30/04/2008	yes these other exercises should be treated as inputs to the SOER2010(perhaps of varying quality)with focus on understanding similar messages and conclusions as well as dissimilar ones.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	We should stick to Europe. Part of the problems that the european way of living creates - waste dumping in Africa, a too big ecological footprint are global and should be adressed but the geographical coverage should be mainly Europe.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	I think one should be careful not to be too ambitious in linking to other processes given the fact that the time available for developing the SOER2010 is relatively short.
	30/04/2008	No response.

User	Date	Comments	Answer
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	Too much repetition should be avoided therefore statements and findings of the reports with other geographical or thematic scope are worth to be considered.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	SOER2010 should be prepared in coordination with the other initiatives but not jeopardise the SOER2010's preparation process itself	
	28/04/2008	While I think it is necessary to maintain a good flow of information between assessments /or/ the bodies that perform SOER exercises at different geographical levels, a too strong and formal link may limit the options to the EEA to develop an independant and interesting report. Also, establishing stronger links would require substantial resources to coordinate the process.	
	28/04/2008	In one way or another SOER2010 should be positioned given other outlooks. That is for example, the expected growth in Asia or the developments in oil price, cannot be ignored.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	Link by all means; don't lose/subsume	
	25/04/2008	At national level: to take advantage of the case studies analysed in the single EEA reports. At all level: very useful in general.	
	25/04/2008	In general it would be great to have all the activities linked directly, but is this feasible? We should identify where reall value could be added by a direct link.	
	25/04/2008	The link to the sub-regional and 'sub-national' (regional within a country) level has the most Belgian support in the sense that analysis and assessments of comparable 'regions-areas' is more interesting than comparing administrative units; can be Mediterranean, mountains, marine but also towns or heavily urbanized areas, areas influenced by large harbor activities, areas with high tourism or traffic impact, ... Also support for partial integration with fifth Pan-european report (Astana). This can facilitate the streamlining of data use and indicators. But in general the processes can be linked only for those themes where	

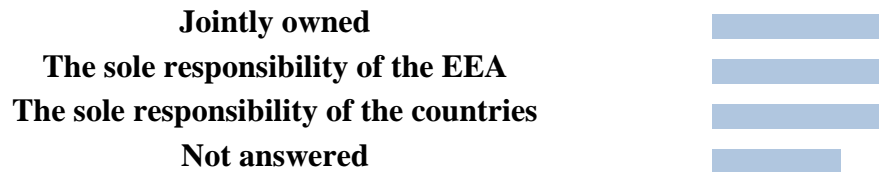
Comments

User	Date	Answer
		the other international levels have similar policy objectives and structures, information availability: eg a link on climate change for the global level, a link on SEA, air for the pan European level, ...
	25/04/2008	Fuller picture is best obtained through an integrated approach
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	for sub-regional level and global level are different principles than national and pan-European, but more consistency is needed.
	23/04/2008	I am not sure yet about how and by whom this should be done.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	between national and european, the certainty of bad synchronisation is too high. Moreover, if synchronised, the MS resources are consumed by the local event (higher priority for MS), hence poor contribution. By contrast, other levels should be considered to set Europe place in the outer context.
	22/04/2008	SOER is our trade mark "product".
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	21/04/2008	No response.
	18/04/2008	Please see our comments on expanded coverage under 5b below.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	SOER2010 should be part of a continuum temporally (see 4a above) and geographically. The information system should be built with this in mind and the SEIS principles support this.
	15/04/2008	This very much depends on what plans are in the pipeline for other processes. If there is a decision to produce an Astana report in 2011 it is obvious that the planning of that report should be co-ordinated with the planning of the SOER - without necessarily make one report.
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	No response.

4c. Concerning ownership regime, should the country analyses in Part C be:

Choice	Count	Percent
Jointly owned	33	57.89%
The sole responsibility of the EEA	11	19.30%
The sole responsibility of the countries	8	14.04%
Answered	52	91.23%
Not answered	5	8.77%
Total	57	100%

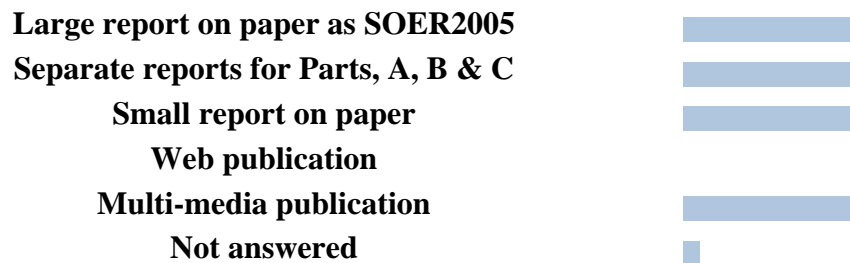
4c. Concerning ownership regime, should the country analyses in Part C be:



4d. Given the above considerations do you already have an opinion about the main outputs and form of SOER2010?

Choice	Count	Percent
Large report on paper as SOER2005	16	28.07%
Separate reports for Parts, A, B & C	21	36.84%
Small report on paper	24	42.11%
Web publication	48	84.21%
Multi-media publication	22	38.60%
Answered	56	98.25%
Not answered	1	1.75%
Total	57	100%

4d. Given the above considerations do you already have an opinion about the main outputs and form of SOER2010?



Other, please specify

Count Percent

Other, please specify

	Count	Percent
Answered	24	42.11%
Not answered	33	57.89%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Other, please specify

User	Date	Answer
		There is a need to communicate shorter in the written report on paper - same however well edited, these "bricks" are too big. It is better to publiush a short, consise report and print additional material on the web. It is also a challenge to keep essential parts of it up-to-date (indicator section).
	05/05/2008	No response.
	01/05/2008	Comment: The trend should go to only ditgital reporting. But as long as it cannot be assured that it is accessible to everybody in that form the paper version should be kept. For better handling separate reports might be perferable to one large volume.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	Large report on paper as SOER2005: limited number of copies Small report on paper: large number of copies (also in national languages, if possible)
	30/04/2008	a paper report is good but should be supplemented with smaller reports for each of the parts and also to a searcheable web publication of the entire report.
	30/04/2008	If summary - the small report could be great. Web publication but not in the pdf format.
	30/04/2008	The EEA could create a process that includes a number of volumes with specific titles and target groups as part of the SOER 2010
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	Separate reports on parts A, B, C - also as small paper reports + multi-media.
	30/04/2008	No response.

Other, please specify

User	Date	Answer
	30/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	We support separate part A, C; part B could be produce as web service The set of reports (parts A, B and C and thematic reports supported SOER2010 process directly) whixc are interconnected with each other
	29/04/2008	should be supplemented by a summary report that contains main findings and trends as well as inteprete common/overall environmental outlooks for the EU countries in a globalised world.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	Small report should (could) be prepared for specific target groups e.g translated, the large report in English as usual
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	One sole publication but more concise in comparison with SOER2005
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	Part A as a report on paper, other information by webpublication, or web database (for indicators).
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	Generally, a small report, or at least "dismantable". More specifically, even if agreeing with the structure A-B-C, I would suggest including as "thematic case studies" some of the main EEA reports that would be published anyway. It could also be a summary. This would allow: 1)to better spread the message of the reports; 2)to reinforce the link with the daily work and 3)to shed light on specific themes.
	25/04/2008	we should combine different approaches to publish the report so that it better fits the interests of the target groups.
	25/04/2008	4c: the final responsibility should remain at the EEA, but member states take responsibility for the content of their contributions specially for the country analysis of part C. 4d: there is a strong preference in Belgium to have a 'Large report on paper as SOER2005' and 'Web Publication', less for 'Multi-media publication' and no support for 'separate reports' or 'small report on paper'.
	25/04/2008	Web for the entire report - people can then download sections that are of interest to them.
	24/04/2008	If you want paper reports for parts A, B and C it makes sense to put them in one volume as in 2005.

Other, please specify

User	Date	Answer
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	1st: Web publication combined with a small report on paper appears to be the most interesting way. 2nd : multimedia
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	to be consistent with EMAS and message, a big report is not the best option. The dilemma is between too few information and not enough. The paradox in the later sentence is that a big report never gives enough (because the target is indeed technical), a small may give too few (at the limit, just slogans, or telling the obvious (lack of nuances). Separate albeit synchronised methodologies and bigger facts (on the web) and smaller pointi,ng to these could be easier managed.
	22/04/2008	Combination of many products but a big report is still needed.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	22/04/2008	No response.
	21/04/2008	No response.
	18/04/2008	We would like to see a paper report again though a scaled down version from the SOER2005.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	A large report with technical background could be available on the Web but the main paper publication should focus on main results pointing to Multi-media and Web based products. We could set a trend here and be the first movers (as far as institutions go) developing a major report this way. Nothing but our lack of imagination is stopping us doing this!
	15/04/2008	Even if the report is "jointly owned" there must be a reclaimer that EEA might unilaterally decide if there are differences in opinion on a specific issue with one or more countries. In such cases this fact should be mentioned in a footnote In addition to a web publication a (max 10 pages) paper folder should be presented, which introduces the SOER
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	There could be small size summary of key findings.
	18/03/2008	No response.

5a. What should be the geographical coverage of SOER2010?:

	Choice	Count	Percent
	EEA 32	4	7.02%
EEA 32 + 7 EEA cooperating countries in SEIS (1)		51	89.47%
	Answered	55	96.49%
	Not answered	2	3.51%
	Total	57	100%

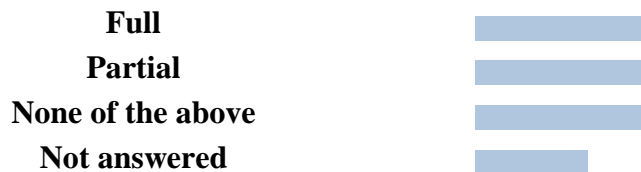
5a. What should be the geographical coverage of SOER2010?:



For the full report or partially?

	Count	Percent
Answered	40	70.18%
Not answered	17	29.82%
Total	57	100%

For the full report or partially?



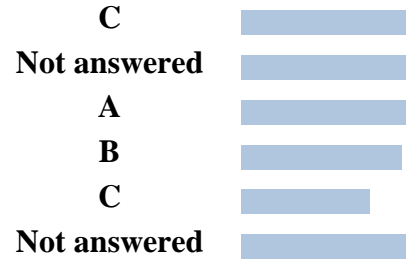
Partially - which parts could be considered for extra coverage?

	Count	Percent
Answered	57	100.00%
Not answered	0	0.00%
Total	57	100%

Partially - which parts could be considered for extra coverage?



Central Asian countries (4)



Other? Please specify

	Count	Percent
Answered	6	10.53%
Not answered	51	89.47%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

User	Date	Other? Please specify	Answer
	05/05/2008	The Arctic	
	05/05/2008	No response.	
	01/05/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	As part of an assessments process the other countries could be included	
	30/04/2008	but I still think that EEA should not compete with UNEP on the geographical coverage.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	

User	Date	Other? Please specify	Answer
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	In addition, 'small' supplementary parts to the main A-B-C report might be a viable option here; i.e. a succinct part D1 (Mediterranean) and/or D2 (EECCA) to complement the main report.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	None	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	first I think general links to other regions and global are need, part A and B Mediteranian and EECCA countries could be dealt in the context of the EU(EEA)-pan-European links and EU(EEA)= other regions links (Africa..)	
	23/04/2008		
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	21/04/2008	No response.	

Other? Please specify

User	Date	Answer
	18/04/2008	No response.
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	No response.
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	No response.

Comments

	Count	Percent
Answered	18	31.58%
Not answered	39	68.42%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Comments

User	Date	Answer
	05/05/2008	Scope geographically could vary according to issue. The core area should of course be the EEA 32 (or include former Yugoslavia, Albania and Monaco as well). For avoiding to make two reports for 2010, it should probably be expanded to include the EECa countries. But the outer areas, should as a rule of thumb be covered when they are relevant, e.g. as "problem creators" (polluting/exploiting shared ecosystems, e.g. the Med) or "problem receivers" (Arctic pollution and climate issues)
	05/05/2008	No response.
	01/05/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	See my comments for 4b answer.
	30/04/2008	There is a tradeoff between resource availability for the tasks and the desired width/breadth of the report. It should be made clear when the quality is variable between the sections as a result of different geographical coverage.
	30/04/2008	No response.

User	Date	Comments	Answer
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	In my opinion we should stick to the EEA countries only. This is more realistic, I think.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	No response.	
	30/04/2008	Whilst this widens the scope of the work, it offers a more realistic account of the effects these countries have on the current EEA states and vice-versa.	
	29/04/2008	The report would get too comprehensive, not necessary, if the pan-european report will be published in 2011.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	It would be more interesting if Part A could be divided into sub-regional parts instead of a pan-European approach. Then different parts could be used for different purposes. There is no need or interest to expand SOER to pan-European coverage.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	29/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	Part A should probably include a reflection on Europe's role in and vulnerability to global environmental change - but the focus should remain on EEA32+7 countries for this part. Part B might make use of indicators available for any of the above additional regions and countries, but in many cases such indicators may be difficult to get. Part C could be set up in a format that easily allows 'plugging' in additional countries. In this case, all of the above countries might be featured also in this part of the report.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	28/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	25/04/2008	However, the coverage should be chosen carefully depending on the	

User	Date	Comments	Answer
		decided focus of the SOER	
		SOER2010 should focus on countries closely working together with EEA on a regular basis and also involved in the SEIS-process(EEA 32 + 7). This does not exclude that for a limited number of relevant themes	
	25/04/2008	(see before 4b) a broader scope can be taken. Anyhow in general the Belgian preference seems to be not to go to a geographical extension of the report but more towards an 'in depth/sub-geographical extension' (towns, comparable areas, ...)	
	25/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	if you include countries, then need to consider whether the 2010 and 2011 reports can be separated	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	24/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	it needs more thoughts	
		I prefer to continue with a specific report including these countries. However we may include in part A some general comparisions and in part B some specific indicators (like Marine Waters etc) for the Mediterranean countries which are already in close cooperation with E.E. and data are there.	
	23/04/2008		
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
		countries of group 1) must be fully involved in the complete report, because their are either part of a main country or next to an important sea / catchments (AZdriatic and Danube). Farther countries are close neighbours. No need to go for country assessments, but how they contribute /are impacted by EU+ is important in the context of 4a	
	22/04/2008	ENP in one of the few "external relationship" initiatives of the EU strongly linked with economy and security where environment has a prominent position. I believe that EEA should play there an "agressively positive" role. This is one of the areas no other "donor" could play so well!	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	21/04/2008	No response.	
	18/04/2008	The question of coverage should be clarified conceivably before addressing the other questions (the survey order could have been reversed). When considering coverage we think emphasis should be	

Comments

User	Date	Answer
		placed on the reader/user and their need for information. We think two reports, an EEA country report and a pan-European report should be produced. The publication of a separate EEA country report (analogue to the SOER2005) would in our view better correspond to the objectives set out in the Agency's establishing regulation (supporting the Community and the Member States) rather than an extended report that also covers report requests from other mandates. The larger the geographic coverage the more data is folded into the report and consequently higher the aggregation. The messages and findings risk becoming more abstract especially in the indicator based assessments in Parts A and B. While we support the A-B-C structure, it also requires a certain complexity and therefore volume, however, we think effort could be made to scale down the report (see also p. 4 of the MEPA evaluation of the SOER2005).
	17/04/2008	No response.
	15/04/2008	We should strive here to combine efforts and develop as a minimum basis the indicators for each region. We should also try to include them in the integrated assessment as many of the issues for EEA countries need a neighborhood and global perspective anyway for the reader to understand them.
	15/04/2008	We should realise that the data quality differs and is normally much better for the EEA member countries. This should be decisive for whether cooperating countries should be involved or not. If decided that the SOER should be developed to also serve the purpose of an Astana report (and not be two different products)the report should of course cover the appropriate geographical area
	09/04/2008	No response.
	19/03/2008	No response.
	18/03/2008	No response.





6a. How can the EEA better respond to this mandate and to other additional multiple requests to prepare and contribute to broad-based SOERs having differing deadlines (e.g. Mediterranean, East, Alpine, Arctic, pan-European, global/GEO)?

Choice	Count	Percent
Strengthen cooperation with relevant bodies	12	21.05%
Identify common building blocks for the different assessments	16	28.07%
In addition to the above, develop a long-term strategic plan for broad-based assessments in cooperation with regional, European and international bodies	21	36.84%

6a. How can the EEA better respond to this mandate and to other additional multiple requests to prepare and contribute to broad-based SOERs having differing deadlines (e.g. Mediterranean, East, Alpine, Arctic, pan-European, global/GEO)?

Choice	Count	Percent
Answered	49	85.96%
Not answered	8	14.04%
Total	57	100%





6a. How can the EEA better respond to this mandate and to other additional multiple requests to prepare and contribute to broad-based SOERs having differing deadlines (e.g. Mediterranean, East, Alpine, Arctic, pan-European, global/GEO)?

Strengthen cooperation with relevant bodies	
Identify common building blocks for the different assessments	
In addition to the above, develop a long-term strategic plan for broad-based assessments in cooperation with regional, European and international bodies	
Not answered	

6b. Should the EEA explore how to build a shared assessment system complementary to SEIS, to help improve the use of existing assessments and encourage the integration and streamlining of diverse assessment activities:

Choice	Count	Percent
Yes	24	42.11%
Not sure	21	36.84%
No	9	15.79%
Answered	54	94.74%
Not answered	3	5.26%
Total	57	100%

6b. Should the EEA explore how to build a shared assessment system complementary to SEIS, to help improve the use of existing assessments and encourage the integration and streamlining of diverse assessment activities:

Yes	
Not sure	
No	
Not answered	

Comments

Count Percent

Comments

	Count	Percent
Answered	22	38.60%
Not answered	35	61.40%
Total	57	100%

If you want to view the entire answer of the respondent, click on the user displayed in the first column.

Comments

User	Date	Answer
	05/05/2008	Multiple use of information from assessments is probably one of the most efficient ways of also addressing multiple requests for assessments.
	05/05/2008	No response.
	01/05/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	Overall, this questionnaire is way too technical, it is not open to cover all opinions and is almost impossible to answer. Even for me, who used to be project manager for integrated assessments here at the EEA!
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	EEA should set up a solid knowledge base that decouples the reporting from the information and knowledge still further.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	We should set up the process and use the assessments that are produced in other organisations and in the countries.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	No response.
	30/04/2008	One can use the SEIS remit through a widened scope.
	29/04/2008	First step could be compilation/overview of different environmental assessment reports / contents/ year of publishing / web-page etc.
	29/04/2008	diversity in this area has also some value
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	Bound to fail: is subject to many developments and different priorities over time
	29/04/2008	To build another shared assessemnt system COMPLEMENTARY to

Comments

User	Date	Answer
		the ongoing establishing of SEIS ??
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	29/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	There is value in having multiple assessments; attempts to 'harmonise' assessments at different scales may result in loosing focus in each of them. Thus, in my view, it would be unwise to go beyond establishing cooperation with relevant bodies - as this might limit the options available to EEA to make an 'interesting' report. Such multiple assessments however only unfold full value, if they go beyond repeating their respective findings.
	28/04/2008	This is only useful if some quality standards are developed for such assessments.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	28/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	No response.
	25/04/2008	seems to early to decide on this. maybe EEA should first get a better idea what it really means and how such a system could ease work
	25/04/2008	The question does not make any sense as assessment is already part of SEIS. SEIS is not only about data but concerns to whole information chain (T-MDIAR-KCP). So the answer is 'No' as EEA-EIONET already explored the issue as can be clearly seen if one reads the different projects in the EEA SEIS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2008!
	25/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	24/04/2008	No response.
	23/04/2008	This questionair - with its upfront focus on parts A, B, C etc - rather gives the impression that it has been decided that SoER 2010 will be an updated version of SoER2005 - same structure, same output. EEA should aim for a much more client friendly SoER service (rather than just a heavy report). This should include a spectrum of complementary products, continuously updated and improved. SoER 2010 is a great opportunity to move into the 21st century of online, multi-media and multi-purpose information and communication services, allowing for a dynamic and participatory approach. The strategic elements of such a 'SoER service' can be harvested to produce a paper printed product of e.g. 20 pages maximum, and can equally underpin eg environmental

User	Date	Comments	Answer
		signals and other reporting requirements.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	No response.	
	23/04/2008	I think that Informartiton system is more than data. It is also qualitative information and future perspicive. So if someone want to get informatiton (not data) for (for example) climate change, should be offered data and assessmetn on the past adn current situation and future perpsectives, (projections and different possible scenarios). Which is robust information we would need to provde in future, is subject of cerful planning: current information system serves only BAU scenario and partly some others (but we don't know if and which). What if some other scenarios happens, which information we will lack or we would need most urgently? it might be very costly when we will be forced to collect in ad hoc manner when it comes to this. less costly is to establish the sytem which will be able to serve the most rubust information. Also scenario asesment, some of projecitons and expert estimation can substitute some of the monitoring requirments. This could be new approach in building the IS.	
	23/04/2008	Sometimes it requires more resources to adjust something existing than creating a new one. Exploration would be useful but we should avoid a wide extension. Selecting assesmeents that would finally be comparable and would fit to what we need is an interesting and useful exercise as well as a difficult and complex one.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	SEIS needs positive examples. We have to carry this out inside the classical EIONET, but go beyond. Some good (although partial) examples exist, e.g. SEMIDE that helps the arabic part of the Mediterranean to move towards sharing principles.	
	22/04/2008	Provided adequate resources are available.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	22/04/2008	No response.	
	21/04/2008	No response.	
	18/04/2008	Though we would support the strategic planning of SOERs we would still like to see an SOER2010 similiar to the SOER2005. At this stage we think the Mediterranean, Alpine, Arctic, pan-European reports, etc. should remain separate reports.	
	17/04/2008	No response.	
	15/04/2008	We need to have a global view how all these different assessments at different levels are being build and link together. There is large scope to streamline efforts along the lines of SEIS for data. We should capitalise	

		Comments
User	Date	Answer
		on this opportunity to kick this off even though such a process will not be completed by 2010.
15/04/2008		The important thing is to develop a limited number of instruments already planned or existing to support the processes and publications we see in front of us to avoid the necessity to develop separate instruments and processes for each of those processes and products. Develop SEIS in a way that no complementary instruments are necessary
09/04/2008		No response.
19/03/2008		The aim of SEIS is to support integrated assessments. At the moment I don't see any need for particular exploration
18/03/2008		No response.

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