EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

FINAL REPORT

APPENDICES

COWI

Appendix A   Terms of reference

Bilag 1.a.

Kundens opgavebeskrivelse med tidsfrister og eventuelle krav om bodsbelagte milepæle samt betalingsplan

Rammeaftale 17.13
Delaftale nr. 2 – Forretningsprocesser og effektivisering

Annex 1.a – Tender specifications including description of the services required, tasks, deliverables and timetable.

Indholdsfortegnelse – *Table of contents*

1. Kundens opgavebeskrivelse – *Description of the services required*

1.1. Opgavens titel – *Subject and context of the contract*

The main services to be provided under the contract is an evaluation of the European Environment Agency (EEA) against the delivery and impact of its work programme and outputs 2007-2012, including the EEA strategy 2009-2013.

The evaluation will be overseen by a Steering Committee comprising the EEA Bureau at large including members, observers and guests i.e. Chairs, Vice-Chairs, a representative of the European Parliament, DG Environment, DG Climate Action and non-EU member countries as well as Chair of the Scientific Committee. The Steering Committee will have a project management role, being responsible for keeping track of progress under the contract, accepting various inputs and deliverables from the contractor and reporting back to the EEA Management Board at scheduled intervals during the course of the evaluation.

1.2. Baggrund for opgaven – *EEA activities and services required*

The EEA has introduced activity based management planning system (MPS) aimed at the definition of policy priorities covering all resources managed by the EEA across all budgetary sources. MPS brings together four elements: strategic planning and budgeting; operational programming and management; monitoring and reporting; evaluation. Within the MPS, evaluation results are fed back into the planning and programming process.

1.3. Opgavens problemstilling – *Evaluation of the EEA against its work programme and outputs 2007-2012, including the EEA strategy 2009-2013*

The EEA is a legally autonomous EU regulatory agency based in Copenhagen (Denmark), which provides support to decision-makers through data, information and assessments of the state of the environment and the state of implementation of EU environmental and climate change policy, policy evaluations, technical analyses, models and scenarios for the main stakeholders, i.e. the European Commission, the European Parliament, the member and cooperating countries. Other stakeholders include international organisations and civil society, as well as the general public. The EEA through networking, sharing of best practice, and quality management of data and information also assists in improving the technical capacity in its member countries and the EU neighbourhood.

Under Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 the European Environment Agency is an autonomous legal person, but it performs its tasks in a policy and political context. The evaluation should consider the aforementioned framework and context within which the EEA operates.

The Contractor shall carry out an evaluation of the delivery, impact and relevance of the work programme and outputs 2007-2012, including the EEA strategy 2009-2013. The evaluation must observe the principles of objectivity, reliability and evidence-based assessment.

The evaluation should address the following two issues in the first instance:

(i) The efficiency of the EEA in delivering its strategy, focusing mainly on measuring internal and managerial issues including the cost-effectiveness and benefits of its processes – the internal perspective;

(ii) The effectiveness of the EEA's strategy and the impact and relevance of the EEA's activities and outputs on decision-making processes and public awareness – the external perspective.

The evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness should be viewed as complementary. The evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness should be addressed both separately using different, appropriate methodologies as further outlined below and together in terms of efficiency/effectiveness inter-actions/inter-linkages. In addition, both aspects should be evaluated in relation to fitness-for-purpose, capacity for change and flexibility/adaptability with a view to the Agency's future orientation.

1.4. Resultatkrav til opgaveløsningen – *Scope of the evaluation and tasks*

1.4.1. *Scope of the evaluation*

EEA Evaluation 2012	Efficiency	Effectiveness
Key questions	Did the EEA deliver? Did it represent value for money? Cost benefit? Potential for optimization? Did the EEA utilise the network of partner institutions (e.g. Eurostat, JRC, national agencies) optimally? Does the interaction between EEA and Management Board/Bureau work optimally?	Did the EEA respond adequately to new challenges e.g. the implementation challenge through the continuous development of EU environmental and climate change legislation? Did the EEA place the right emphasis on the six different phases of the policy cycle? Do the activities match needs and requirements of main stakeholders? Is the balance of activities appropriate? Is the EEA's work consistently of high quality? What do stakeholders do with the EEA products? How are the EEA's findings used? What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?
Key method	A quantitative analysis of key EEA statistics – based on performance indicators established in past evaluations or suggested by the contractor and endorsed by the Steering Committee and benchmarking against similar EU regulatory agencies.	A quantitative and qualitative analysis, underpinned by expert reviews of the EEA's outputs and activities, structured interviews with key stakeholders and information users, and questionnaires to EEA network partners and other EEA forum users.

EEA Evaluation 2012	Efficiency	Effectiveness
Key perspectives	Internal and managerial processes including networking, communication and knowledge management; benchmarking with other similar EU agencies.	Stakeholders, partners, impacts on past, current and if possible future decision-making processes and public awareness as well as on technical capacities of member country agencies.
Oversight and implementation	Oversight provided by the Steering Committee on behalf of the Management Board; implemented by the contractor.	Oversight provided by the Steering Committee on behalf of the Management Board; implemented by the contractor.

In assessing the impact of the EEA in terms of achieving significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment and in addressing climate change through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public, it will be necessary for the contractor to have a thorough knowledge of European environmental and policy-making procedures and of the EEA as well as other key factors in the field. The contractor will also have to consider, in some cases, activities begun by the Agency before the current strategy period since some of them are still in operation, given that in terms of information systems, the time frames for analysing impacts need to be longer than five years in order to get a sufficiently robust picture.

It would be an advantage for the contractor to be familiar with tools and methodologies including the Monitoring-Data-Indicators-Assessment-Knowledge (MDIAK) reporting chain, the Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) assessment framework, the model of different stages of the policy cycle and the approach adopted by the Agency for analysing the efficiency and impact of environmental policies as well as the activities of the EEA, Eionet partners and European Commission on INSPIRE, Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) and the development of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS).

The EEA has developed the MDIAK reporting chain to help ensure a systematic approach to data and information management across themes and countries from Monitoring through Data, Indicators and Assessments to Knowledge. Many EEA publications have used the DPSIR framework since the late 1990s and in recent years the same approach has been increasingly used by many countries in Eionet.

The policy cycle model adopted by the EEA identifies six main stages supported by data, information and knowledge: (1) issue identification; (2) issue framing; (3) policy measure identification; (4) policy measure development/adoption; (5) policy measure implementation; (6) policy measure effectiveness1. The Agency's role as an information

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[1] http://reports.eea.europa.eu/brochure_2006_0305_111039/en/Effectiveness_FINAL_low-res.pdf

provider differs significantly across the cycle and should be reflected in the methodology proposed to evaluate EEA impact. For example, it may be the case that the contractor could propose case studies on impacts at different phases of the policy cycle and/or across different policy sectors.

In addition to the primary focus on efficiency and effectiveness, the evaluation should also address the following three issues:

- the views of Agency stakeholders on the extent to which the Agency's strategy is appropriately targeted on delivering on its mandate originally set out in Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 and subsequently modified by Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 and in particular policy-relevant information on priority environmental issues; and

- the extent to which the Agency's governance/practices and network structures facilitate the Agency in achieving its mission;

- the Agency's fitness for likely future environmental challenges that could fall into its purview.

The evaluation shall inter alia analyse the views of Agency stakeholders. Past evaluations conducted on behalf of the Agency have relied upon internet-based electronic survey tools addressed to key stakeholders. If the contractor requires assistance in the identification of Agency stakeholders and relevant experts particularly for the priorities areas listed in the second bullet in section 1.4.2 below, then the EEA and its Management Board can be called upon to facilitate this and provide appropriate input (the EEA Management Board represents all the 32 EEA member countries, the European Commission and the European Parliament). However stakeholders proposed by EEA Management Board shall not exceed 50% of the number of stakeholders interviewed.

Furthermore, the contractor is expected to apply the most suitable means and tools to conduct the evaluation such as: in-depth interviews, electronic questionnaires, assessment of Agency and Management Board documents and field work. It is expected that in order to achieve a good representation of stakeholders views between 40 and 50 interviews are to be conducted.

1.4.2. Tasks

The tenderer is asked to present a comprehensive evaluation proposal based on the above and addressing the following tasks (non-exhaustive list):

- Evaluation of the efficiency of the EEA, including proposing performance benchmarks and method for comparison with similar EU organisations, taking into account results of previous evaluations, the Agency's set of internal procedures, and the Agency's integrated processes, linking the current Staff and Financial Regulations with the European Code of Good Administrative Behaviour. Key processes include the Annual Management Plan System, the Quality Management System, the Business Continuity Plan, Balanced Scorecard, Eionet planner, document management, the publication plan, the enquiry service plus many stakeholder processes.

- Evaluation of the effectiveness of the technical and scientific work of the EEA during 2009-2013 multiannual strategy period, and in particular evaluation of the effectiveness of activities under the four priorities of the 6th Environment Action Programme and two additional areas of information services and networking and communications from annual management plans for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and as far as possible 2012 as follows:
  o Climate change
  o Nature and biodiversity
  o Natural resources and waste
  o Environment, health and quality of life and integrated assessment (including SOER)
  o Information services including GMES
  o Networking and communications activities in the Eionet, EU neighbourhood and internationally

- The evaluation will review the added-value to the Union's objectives of the reports, papers and other related outputs of the EEA, in terms of substance and contribution to relevant and innovative and practical inputs to the work of the Union.

- The assessment of effectiveness will be conducted in such a way that the results are supported by documented and oral evidence as well as rigorous analysis. Advice on the further development of appropriate performance indicators to benchmark Agency performance over time against its objectives, both quantitative and qualitative, both for efficiency and effectiveness.

- On the basis of the ex-post evaluation, clear recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the EEA over the next 5-7 years in fulfilling its mandate.

1.5. Supplerende oplysninger af betydning for Leverandøren – EEA input

The EEA will facilitate the work of the contractor and provide all necessary inputs:

- A briefing meeting will be held at the EEA headquarters for all interested tenderers ahead of their offers to take place on 15 May 2012, with video-conference facilities available. Interested tenderers are requested to inform EEA Procurement Services in advance and by 14.5.2012 (12:00 CET) at the latest by email to procurement@eea.europa.eu.

- The Steering Committee and the EEA will ensure the smooth project implementation through the provision of input to questionnaires and requests for further information as well as the provision of feedback on draft reports (as required). Contact persons will be appointed for each of the priority areas (see section 1.4.1 above) whose role would be limited to providing, at the request of the contractor, information specific to their work area.

- Background material to cover the period 2007-2012 will be prepared according to the following structure:

1. Basic information package including the regulation and other relevant documents

2. Reports/assessments/briefing Back catalogue of reports, assessments, briefings and other technical outputs, legislative requirements and other demands for EEA inputs published reviews

3. Information, data, indicators and maps Back catalogue of data and information products and services usage statistics

4. Usage and citations in reports and external speeches direct feedback, networking dissemination lists, media coverage, web statistics

5. Networking lists of networks and the role of EEA/type of involvement

6. Contracting (only relevant for selected thematic areas), role of EEA in delivering outputs to support EU policies using external budgets.

1.6.   Opgavens kontaktperson – *Contact person*

The contact person for questions on the subject and context of this negotiated procedure is:

Mrs Katja Rosenbohm

Head of programme Communications

Tel.: +45 33 36 72 51 (direct) / + 45 33 36 71 00 (switchboard)

Email: Katja.Rosenbohm@eea.europa.eu

2. Tidsfrister for opgaven – *Deliverables and timetable*

The expected output shall be:

a) In the year 2012

What	Where	When
Kick-off meeting with a presentation of the contractor's inception report focussing on preliminary considerations and proposed methodology	Evaluation Steering Committee meeting in Copenhagen	End-August 2012
Presentation of a mid-term progress report (about 20 pages)	Evaluation Steering Committee meeting in Copenhagen	8 or 9 October 2012
Presentation of progress	By the Steering Committee at the EEA Management Board meeting in Copenhagen	28 November 2012
Delivery of a draft evaluation report of max. 60 pages, excluding annexes and including a 2-3 pages executive summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations	By email	December 2012

b) In the year 2013

On the basis of the performance of the activities specifies in section 2.a, it is planned to award a separate service contract[2] in January 2013 with a view to cover the following:

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[2] The contract will be awarded on the basis of Article 126(1) (f) of the implementing rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23.12.2002, OJEU L 357/1 of 31.12.2002, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 478/2007 of 23.4.2007, OJEU L 111/13 of 28.4.2007.

What	Where	When
Consultation process and feedback from EEA Management Board including Steering Committee members; Presentation of draft final evaluation report	Evaluation Steering Committee meeting in Copenhagen	February 2013
Presentation of the final evaluation report	By the Steering Committee at the EEA Management Board meeting in Copenhagen	March 2013

All communications with the EEA will be in English, being the working language at the EEA, and all deliverables must be provided in English.

3. Betalingsplan – *Payment scheme*

3.1. Type and volume of the contract

The successful tenderer will be awarded a service contract which will enter into force upon its signature by both contracting parties. The period of execution of the tasks shall not exceed 6 (six) months or 31.12.2012, whichever dates comes first. Work shall begin immediately after signing the contract and be executed in close discussion with the Steering Committee. The estimated maximum budget is EUR 140.000 covering all services and tasks specified in section 1.4.2 above.

A budget of EUR 60.000 is foreseen for implementation of a separate service contract to be awarded in January 2013 covering the deliverables specified in section 2(b) above.

The main part of the services shall be performed at the contractor's premises. Regular contacts with the relevant EEA project managers are envisaged as well as visits to EEA premises in Copenhagen.

3.2. Payment scheme

Payments under the Contract shall be made upon provision of the requested services provided the Contractor has fulfilled all his contractual obligations by the date on which the invoice is submitted. Payments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8.3 and 8.4 of the service contract (annex C).

Within 30 (thirty) days of completion of the tasks referred to in section 1.4.2 above, the Contractor shall submit an admissible invoice, indicating the reference number of the Contract, for payment of the total amount of the contract.

The invoice shall be admissible if sent to the Agency at the address and to the contact person indicated in Article I.6 and accompanied by the following documents:

- the deliverables in accordance with the instructions laid down in section 2.a above
- any supporting document relating to the services carried out

The EEA shall have 30 (thirty) days from receipt to approve or reject the deliverables, and the Contractor shall have 30 (thirty) days in which to submit additional information or new deliverables.

Payment shall be made to the Contractor within 30 (thirty) days of approval of the deliverables.

4. Bilagsfortegnelse - *Annexes*

Annex 1.a.1.:   Tender submission form

Annex 1.a.2.:   Declaration on exclusion criteria

Annex 1.a.3.:   Legal entity form

Annex 1.a.4.:   Financial identification form

Annex 1.b.3.:   Price quotation

Annex 1.b.1.:   Technical offer template (*Tids- og aktivitetsplan*)

Annex C: Draft service contract

Appendix B Evaluation questions, judgement criteria and indicators

The tables and accompanying text below present an overview of the evaluation questions, the judgement criteria and indicators as well as the relevant methods to be used to answer them.

Effectiveness

Question 1.1

The first question deals with the matching of EEA products and services and the needs and requirements of the stakeholders. It reads:

1.1. Did the EEA activities match the needs and requirements of the main stakeholders?

In this context the main stakeholders are understood as the Member States, the Commission and the European Parliament.

Table 6-1   Evaluation question 1.1

Sub-questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources of data
What were the needs of the main stakeholders?		Needs as emanating from main EU policy documents: 6th and 7th EAP and pieces of EU legislation involving specific tasks for the EEA. Main stakeholders' indications of their needs - in respect to: - phases of the policy cycle - environmental topics - activities within/outside the EU - focus on content vs. focus on information systems - the tasks in the founding regulation	Desk studies Interviews

Sub-questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources of data
	High degree of consistency between needs of key stakeholders (member countries, the Commission and the European Parliament) and activities of the EEA	Degree to which main stakeholders perceive consistency to be high Stakeholders' assessments of instruments to ensure high degree of consistency Perceptions of MS / DG ENV / DG CLIMA / EP on degree to which EEA activities match their requirements in relation to: - policy cycle - environmental topics - activities within/outside the EU - focus on content vs. focus on information systems - tasks in the Founding Regulation	Survey and interviews AMP workshop
	The EEA's strategy is appropriately targeted on delivering its mandate as set out in the founding regulation	Analysis of strategy vis-à-vis the Founding Regulation tasks Analysis of Annual WPs vis-à-vis strategy and the Founding Regulation tasks Stakeholder perception on degree to which the EEA strategy is appropriately targeted	Desk studies of Founding Regulation, strategy and annual WPs Interviews

Question 1.2   The second question deals with the ability of the EEA to respond to new challenges and reads:

1.2 Did the EEA respond adequately to new challenges (e.g. the implementation challenge through the continuous development of EU environmental and climate change legislation)?

Table 6-2   Question 1.2[71]

Sub-questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data sources
	The demand for additional EEA activities has been met	Degree to which new activities have been included/accommodated in the EEA WP in relation to number of requests/requirements Evolvement of the EEA over time in terms of number of staff and coping strategies for how to ensure adequate responses to new activities Perceptions of MS / DG ENV / DG CLIMA / EP on degree of responsiveness of the EEA to new requirements / requests (1-5 scale) Case studies on T&P report and Waterbase can address extent to which reports/systems have been adapted in response to additional requirements	Desk studies: New legislation comprising tasks for the EEA during the period. Annual work programmes and reports, MB meeting MoM and deliberations in relation to annual work programmes Survey and interviews Case studies

Question 1.3   The third effectiveness question deals with the quality of the work done by the EEA and reads:

1.3. Is the EEA's work consistently of high quality?

Table 6-3   Question 1.3

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data sources
Stakeholders and users consider the EEA's work to be of high quality	Perceptions of stakeholders and users on level of quality in general and in relation to environmental topics and specific outputs (cases) including the SoER (1-5 scale) Stakeholders' assessment of outputs in relation to their relevance, credibility and legitimacy (1-5 scale)	Responses to surveys (grouped according environmental topics and according to types of respondents) Interviews (grouped according to environmental topics and according to types of respondents) Case studies

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[71] This question included a sub-question: What have been the main challenges to the EEA in respect to the effectiveness dimension of the EEA? This was used for assessing whether it was relevant to include other challenges than 'the implementation challenge' reflected in the judgement criterion already included in the table. No other challenges emerged as relevant during the interviews conducted.

Question 1.4   The fourth effectiveness question deals with the impact of the work done by the EEA and reads:

1.4. What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?

Table 6-4   Question 1.4

Sub-questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data sources
1.4.1 What do stakeholders do with the EEA products?		Mapping of use at the general level through survey and specific level through case studies - Phases of the policy cycle where the different EEA products are used - Purposes of stakeholders use of EEA products? (for reference/general knowledge, for benchmarking, for inspiration/background, for policy formulation, for lobby/advocacy, for academic reasons, etc.)	Survey Case studies
	Importance of EEA products to environmental policy making at the EU level (3 or above on 1-5 scale) and the national level	Perceptions of DG ENV / DG CLIMA / MS on degree of impact on policy making, in general and in relation to environmental topics (1-5 scale). Specific impacts on policy making identified in case studies: - Desk analysis of key policy documents and how and to which extent they have been influenced by the specific EEA products - Views of the users on credibility, relevance and legitimacy of EEA products and the importance of these factors in relation to influence of the EEA products - The process of producing and promoting the products and users' views on how this affected the degree of influence of the product on policy making	Survey Interviews Case studies (desk studies and interviews)
	Importance of the EEA's work in relation to environmental research	Scientific community's perceptions of types and degrees of impact on environmental research	Survey Interviews
	Importance of the EEA's work in relation to advocacy	Perceptions of users - in particular NGOs - on degree of impact on advocacy activities and general activities to influence opinions in the genera public	Interviews
	Importance of the EEA's work at the global level	Global actors' (UNEP) perceptions of types and degrees of impact at the global level	Interviews
	Impact on state of the European environment	Stakeholders' perceptions of EEA impact on European environment	Survey Interviews

Question 1.5   The fifth effectiveness question deals with the European added value of the EEA and reads:

1.5. To what extent does the EEA provide European Added Value?

Table 6-5   Question 1.5

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data sources
EEA work was complementary to work undertaken at national level Economies of scale were achieved through EEA action at EU level EEA contributed to transnational sharing of expertise and good practise EEA work contributed to a high degree to European policy making	Perceptions of stakeholders (1-5 scale) Impacts identified under Q1.4	Survey Interviews Case studies

Efficiency

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Table 6-6   Efficiency questions, judgement criteria and indicators

2. Efficiency	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Methods / Sources of data
2.1. Did the EEA deliver?	EEA achieved its multiannual objectives stated in the Strategy 2009-2013 EEA achieved its annual objectives stated in the annual work programmes. EEA produced intended outputs and results	Comparison of actually implemented activities (AAR, AR) with planned activities (AMP, Strategy) Stakeholders perceptions on degree to which the EEA is producing intended outputs and reaching objectives	Desk studies, surveys, interviews Balanced scorecard data
2.2. Did the EEA represent value for money?	Stakeholders and users have positive opinions on EEA's value for money (3 or above on 1-5 scale) Few options for optimisation (ref. Q2.3)	Stakeholders' perceptions regarding the cost-benefit of the EEA (1-5 scale) Answers to Q2.3 and sub-questions	Survey, interviews
2.3. Are there any potentials for optimization of the EEA?	(this is a 'factual' question and thus not possible to provide judgement criteria)	Share of administrative budget in total budget compared to other EU Agencies of similar nature EEA/ETC/ NFP / MB perceptions in respect to possibilities for: - Performing EEA / Eionet tasks with lower resource use - Automation of EEA and Eionet processes and data flows - Simplification of EEA and Eionet processes and procedures	Interviews, Surveys Balanced scorecard data AMP workshop NFP workshop
2.3.1. Does the interaction between the EEA and its network of partner institutions (e.g. Eurostat, JRC, national agencies) work optimally?	Effective coordination between the EEA and partner institutions (clear distribution of tasks and pooling of resources where possible) notably coordination with the Commission as user and the JRC and Eurostat as providers Effective EIONET coordination, including coordination of the work of ETCs, NFPs and NRCs	Partner institutions' perception of the cooperation with the EEA EEA staff perceptions of cooperation with the other members of the network Low level of information bottlenecks / break-points in organisational and network information flows Low level of duplication of work in networks	Interviews, Surveys Case study on WISE
2.3. 2 Does the interaction between the EEA and Management Board/Bureau/Scientific Committee work optimally?	Communication from the EEA is timely and adequate for MB/Bureau /SC to perform their roles Communication from the MB/Bureau /SC is timely and adequate for the EEA to perform its role Clear division of tasks between MB and Bureau and SC	Deadlines are met MB/Bureau/SC members and EEA management satisfied with timing and level of information MB/Bureau/SC members and EEA management feel in a position to exercise their roles Effective and efficient consultation procedures for the AMP (compare procedures to other agencies EMSA / EU-OSHA)	Desk study: MoM from MB Interviews, Surveys AMP workshop Interviews EMSA, EU-OSHA

2. Efficiency	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Methods / Sources of data
2.4. Do the Agency's governance and network structures facilitate the Agency in achieving its mission?	The Eionet provides the EEA with high quality data in a timely way ETCs deliver timely, cost-efficient and high-quality work The MB/Bureau/Scientific Committee contribute effectively to the management of the EEA	Reports on quality of data and indicators show that data quality and quantity is improving EEA/ETC/NFP assessment of quality of data and work done Number of cases where ETC contracts/agreements have been breached or payments delayed due to delivery problems MB/Bureau/Scientific Committee contribution to discussions/qualification of the Strategy/AWPs MB/Bureau/Scientific Committee members' assessment of their contribution	EEA reports on data quality MoM from MB, Scientific Committee Interviews Surveys Balanced scorecard AMP workshop
2.5. Is the Agency fit for likely future environmental challenges that could fall into its purview?	The EEA organisation is agile and flexible to take on new assignments in new areas The EEA organisation is stable and provides a solid basis upon which new tasks can be added The EEA modus operandi is in line with the Joint Statement on decentralised agencies[72]	Responsiveness of the EEA to new challenges, ref. Q1.2 Size of the EEA's organisation and composition of staff is adequate relative to planned work and actual workload. Training is timely and adequate. Management and quality assurance systems established, being applied and flexible to accommodate new areas of action Strategies for key internal processes established and applied and in line with mandate and tasks, including IT-strategy and communication strategy Strategies and management systems are perceived by staff to be appropriate and clearly defined Analysis of Founding Regulation and key procedures of the EEA against the common approach as put forward in the Joint Statement	Desk studies of management and quality assurance systems and strategies. Desk studies of Joint Statement vs. Founding Regulation and procedures manual. Interviews Balanced scorecard data

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[72] Draft Joint Statement of the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission on Decentralised Agencies

Appendix C   Documents reviewed

EEA regulations, procedures and policies:

European Environment Agency. Financial Regulation of the European Environment Agency (EEA/MB/52/15 - written procedure). European Environment Agency, 2008: 1-42.

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European Environment Agency. EEA Strategy 2004-2008. EEA, Copenhagen, 2004: 1-32.

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European Environment Agency. Agencies financial statement 2011-2013. EEA, 2010-2012.

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Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2011 - Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets. EEA, Copenhagen, 2011.

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Appendix D Survey questions and response rates

General information on survey methodology

In relation to surveys, it is important to describe some of the assumptions made before and after the survey was conducted and during the analysis of it results.

Survey **reliability** depends on the sample size. However, with small population sizes, the response rate is something we have to take into account. Most of the stakeholder populations are small (e.g. SC: n=15) and thus representative data cannot be obtained in the statistical sense due to small sample size. The interpretation of survey data thus becomes more qualitative and based on descriptive statistics rather than statistical inference. This is an unavoidable problem particularly, when response rates are relatively modest.

In terms of survey **validity**, the surveys were commented by the evaluation steering committee as well as the EEA and comments were addressed accordingly by the ET prior to the launch of the surveys. Also, inspiration was drawn from the previous five year evaluation of 2008 and some questions were reused. Arguable, some questions in the surveys are vague (e.g. EEA impact on European environment), but that reflects the evaluation questions as well. In order to come as close to answering the evaluation questions, many of them were included in the surveys.

In relation to categories and scales, the surveys applied mainly two types of five-point scales:

Scale types	Example of scale
1. Modified Likert's scale with 'neutral value' at 3 and two end-point categories.	( ) 1. To a very low extent ( ) 2. **( ) 3.** ( ) 4. ( ) 5. To a very high extent ( ) Don't know
2. 5-point scale with 'Neutral value' at '1', two end-point categories.	**( ) 1. No effect** ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. Very large effect ( ) Don't know

The five point scale was chosen first of all because it is recognisable to most respondents. It is probably the most used scale in the social sciences. Categories were added only to the end-point to give the scale interval attributes and allow analysis of mean values, which is not possible if the scale is truly ordinal.

The modified Likert's scale has its 'neutral point' at number three. Number three should be interpreted as 'some extent' in the case above. The second five point scale has its 'neutral point' in number one, which signifies status quo understood as 'no effect' (or 'no change' etc.) in the case above. In the second five point scale, value two, is interpreted as a 'small effect', number three is interpreted as 'some effect' and number four is interpreted as 'a large effect'.

Stakeholder survey

The purpose of the stakeholder survey was to give all stakeholders - including Eionet partakers and key users of EEA products - the possibility to share their opinion on key issues. The stakeholder survey contains 49 questions addressing different aspects of the effectiveness of the EEA including questions related to user satisfaction and needs, EEA product quality and impact. The survey contained filters appropriated to the response groups and responses of the individual respondent. Table 6-7 includes a list of the respondent groups and the response rates.

Table 6-7   Stakeholder survey

Respondents	Response rate
European Commission	19% (n=6 in Stakeholder survey; n=46 in total)[73]
European Parliament	12% (n=3)
NGO and Business Community	4% (n=7)
National Focal Points	33% (n=13)
National Reference Centres	16% (n=253)
Heads of National Environment Agencies (EPA network)	20% (n=10)
Directors of thematic units in national environment agencies	12% (n=18)
Research institutes and universities[74]	11% (n=17)

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[73] Thirty one unique links to the Stakeholder survey was distributed to the Commission (n=6). Additionally, the Commission was provided with an open link to the Stakeholder survey to distribute freely to the relevant personnel (n=40). It is not possible to calculate the response rate from the open link as there was no limit to the number of respondents to this link. Therefore, only the response rate to the 'closed' Stakeholder survey is reported.

[74] The emails of research institutes and universities in the sample were provided by the EEA and sampled through a 'snowball' sampling strategy starting from the SC. The members of the SC were asked to provide names and email addresses of individuals working in research institutes and universities that are using the outputs of the EEA. This sampling strategy has some negative implications as it is not random. Nevertheless, a

Scientific Committee	40% (n=6)
Management Board[75]	28% (n=17)
Total	17% (n=390)

Source: Stakeholder survey

The different respondent populations differ greatly with respect to size and extent to which they can be clearly defined and delineated. The respondent groups MB, SC, NRC, EPA-network and NFP are clearly defined and therefore the response rate is a good measure of the survey's reliability. In relation to the NRCs, the low response rate of 16% is not that important, because the population is so large that answers representative of the population. However, in the case of smaller populations, a higher response rate was expected. On the other hand, some of the well defined populations mentioned above overlap. Hence, coordination of responses did take place between EPA-network members and national thematic units resulting in a combined answer rather than two separate but similar answers. The same is the case for the MB members and their alternates, who also received a unique link. Most likely, MB-members and alternates have coordinated responses (in three cases, both MB-member and alternate have replied). Assuming this is true, the 'real' response rate of the MB group is around 50%. Reminder e-mails were sent to increase response rates among those individuals, who had not responded to the survey after a couple of weeks. Nevertheless, it was not possible to increase response rates significantly. It should be noted that several response groups received both the stakeholder survey and the governance survey (MB, SC, NRC and NFP).
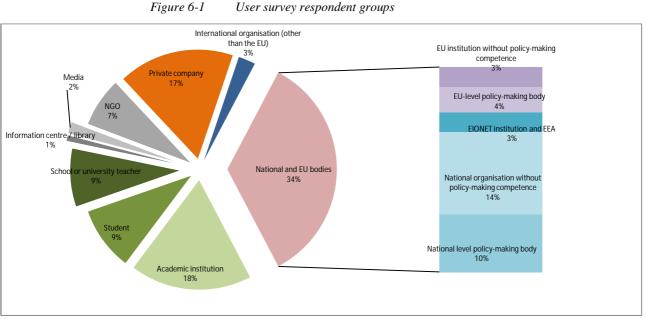
Use survey

The aim with the user survey was to reach as many users of EEA products as possible outside the circles of stakeholders addressed by the stakeholder survey. Therefore, the user survey was made available on the EEA's homepage and a link to the survey was sent to the recipients of the EEA notification letter[76] along with information about the evaluation. Figure 6-1 divides the respondents into groups according to their work.

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random sampling of research institutes and universities is not feasible with relation to the retrieval of relevant email addresses and cost-effectiveness of the sampling. Therefore, this sampling method using top expert networks in the field is likely to give fewer but better informed responses.

[75] Both MB members and alternates received a unique link to the Stakeholder survey. The response rate is calculated on the basis of both groups.

[76] The EEA notification letter is distributed to around 35,000 mail addresses of individuals or organisations, who have subscribed to the notification letter on the EEA homepage.

Figure 6-1   User survey respondent groups

Roughly a third of respondents to the user survey were from the research community (researchers, teachers and students), another third was from national and EU organisations and the last third was mainly constituted by respondents from private companies and NGOs. It is assumed that respondents to the survey are relatively knowledgeable and interested in environmental issues and the EEA. The sample of respondents does therefore not represent the greater public, but rather a group of individuals with a special interest in environmental issues.

In total, there were 639 respondents to the survey, which is satisfactory in relation to the overall representativeness. The user survey thus worked as an important complementary data source relative to the stakeholder survey. The two surveys taken together have provided all stakeholders and interested parties with the opportunity to participate in the evaluation. In total, 1029 took this opportunity to reply to the questions in these two surveys.

Governance survey

The Governance survey contained questions related to the internal dimension of the EEA/Eionet primarily with questions related to efficiency. The respondent group populations are relatively small and many of the respondents were also interviewed over the course of the evaluation[77]. As previously mentioned, the respondents to the governance survey were also invited to participate in the Stakeholder survey. These respondent groups thus received two invitation e-mails and consecutively two reminders, had they not answered the surveys after a couple of weeks' time.

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[77] NRCs were not interviewed during the evaluation and thus it was decided to send both the governance and stakeholder survey to this group.

Table 6-8   EEA governance survey

EEA governance structure and Eionet:	Response rate
Management Board*	32% (n=22)
Scientific Committee	60% (n=9)
National Focal Point	20% (n=18)
National Reference Centres	20% (n=322)
European Topic Centres	50% (n=3)

*The e-survey was sent to all members of the MB including alternates and observers.

In total, the response rate was 21% and 374 individuals responded to the Governance survey. As in the case of the Stakeholder survey, the MB alternates and MB members are likely to have coordinated their responses and therefore the 'real' response rate is actually higher. The NRC's response is relatively low, but again it does not matter that much, when number of respondents is large and therefore can be inferred statistically to the total population. That is more uncertain with small populations.

Survey question overview

Governance Survey

Thank you for accessing the survey on users' satisfaction with EEA products and services. This survey is carried out in connection with the on-going Five-Year Evaluation of the EEA, which covers the period 2007-2012. COWI is undertaking the evaluation, which amongst other data collection tools involves this survey.

We value your opinion and we hope that you will spend 5-10 minutes to complete the survey. Thank you.To navigate the survey, click 'next' to move forward in the survey. Click 'back' to return to previously answered questions. When you have reached the end of the survey, it is important that you press 'Finish' to end the survey and save the data you have entered.

{Choose one}
    ( ) Management Board
    ( ) Scientific Committee
    ( ) National Focal Point
    ( ) National Reference Centre
    ( ) European Topic Centre

Q2.1(1) * Do you feel the way the EEA plans its work at a strategic and management level contributes to the effectiveness of your activities?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. To a very low extent

( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

What could be done to improve this?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.5(1) *To what extent are the annual management plans and annual reports set out in a manner that assists the Management Board with its oversight of work?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q2.5(2) * To what extent do the MB and Bureau receive timely, adequate and useful information to enable it to follow up the implementation of the plans of the EEA?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q2.5(2) * To what extent does the Scientific Committee receive timely, adequate and useful information to enable it to follow up the implementation of the plans of the EEA?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q2.5(3) To what extent does the MB provide the EEA with timely, adequate and useful information to enable it to follow up the implementation of the Annual Management Plans?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Please develop your answer here.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
Q2.6(4) To what extent do the MB, the Bureau and the Scientific Committee add significant

value to the work and outputs of the EEA?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent;
Don't know)

MB
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

Bureau
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

Scientific Committee
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

Q2.6(1) To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent;
Don't know)

The Eionet network works effectively
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

The Eionet network works efficiently
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

*The functioning of the Eionet network helps the efficient provision of information and
services
{Choose one}
        ( ) 1. To a very low extent
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. To a very high extent
        ( ) Don't know

If possible, please provide examples of how the Eionet works or does not work well.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.3(1) If possible, please give examples of potential ways of optimising the work processes of the Eionet.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.6(3) What are the main challenges (if any) in the Eionet network structure?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.6(2)* To what extent does the EEA provide the necessary support and feedback for the NFPs and national networks?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. To a very low extent
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. To a very high extent
    ( ) Don't know

Q2.6(2a) When/how is further support and feedback needed?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.6(2i)* To what extent does the EEA provide the necessary support and feedback for the ETCs?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. To a very low extent
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. To a very high extent
    ( ) Don't know

Q2.6(2a) When/how is further support and feedback needed?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.6(2ii) To what extent does the EEA provide the necessary support and feedback for the Member States?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. To a very low extent
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. To a very high extent
    ( ) Don't know

Q2.6(2a) When/how is further support and feedback needed?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q2.2(1) Comparing the costs and benefits of the EEA, to what extent do you think that the EEA represents value for money?

(The EEA's budget is around 50 million EUR and it has a staff of 230).

(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= to a very low extent; 5=to a very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. To a very low extent
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. To a very high extent
    ( ) Don't know

Q2.6(5) *How do you think that your institution (MB, SC, NFP or centre) could contribute more in helping the Agency in achieving its objectives?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

This is the end of the survey.

If you want to change your responses, you can go back in the survey. Otherwise, please click 'Finish' to save your responses and finish the survey.

We thank you for your participation.

User survey

Thank you for accessing the survey on users' satisfaction with EEA products and services. This survey is carried out in connection with the on-going Five-Year Evaluation of the EEA, which covers the period 2007-2012. COWI is undertaking the evaluation, which amongst other data collection tools involves this survey.

We value your opinion and we hope that you will spend 5-10 minutes to complete the survey. Thank you.To navigate the survey, click 'next' to move forward in the survey. Click 'back' to return to previously answered questions. When you have reached the end of the survey, it is important that you press 'Finish' to end the survey and save the data you have entered.

Read more about the EEA Evaluation.

Information on data protection

The data provided in this survey is confidential and treated as such by COWI. COWI ensures the anonymity of the survey's respondents in relation to reporting and towards third persons (including the EEA). The responses are collected and processed by COWI only.

Should the need for transfer of data to a third person (e.g. the EEA) arise, the formal and specific consent of the respondent in question will be sought and the data entries linking individuals to responses will be deleted before the transfer (e.g. email address and name), so that responses cannot be linked to the respondent, who provided the information.

Have you used EEA services and/or products in the last five years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Q0(1) * Where do you work?
{Choose one}
    ( ) - Private company
    ( ) - Information centre / library / bookshop
    ( ) - International organisation (other than the EU)
    ( ) - Media
    ( ) - Eionet institution/EEA
    ( ) - Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
    ( ) - Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)
    ( ) - Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)
    ( ) - Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)
    ( ) - Other national public sector organisation (without policy-making competence)
    ( ) - Academic institution (as cientist)
    ( ) - School/university (as teacher)
    ( ) - School/university (as student)
    ( ) Other [   ]

Q0(2) What is your nationality?
{Choose one}
    ( ) AFGHANISTAN
    ( ) ÅLAND ISLANDS
    ( ) ALBANIA
    ( ) ALGERIA
    ( ) AMERICAN SAMOA
    ( ) ANDORRA
    ( ) ANGOLA
    ( ) ANGUILLA
    ( ) ANTARCTICA
    ( ) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
    ( ) ARGENTINA

( ) ARMENIA
( ) ARUBA
( ) AUSTRALIA
( ) AUSTRIA
( ) AZERBAIJAN
( ) BAHAMAS
( ) BAHRAIN
( ) BANGLADESH
( ) BARBADOS
( ) BELARUS
( ) BELGIUM
( ) BELIZE
( ) BENIN
( ) BERMUDA
( ) BHUTAN
( ) BOLIVIA
( ) BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
( ) BOTSWANA
( ) BOUVET ISLAND
( ) BRAZIL
( ) BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
( ) BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
( ) BULGARIA
( ) BURKINA FASO
( ) BURUNDI
( ) CAMBODIA
( ) CAMEROON
( ) CANADA
( ) CAPE VERDE
( ) CAYMAN ISLANDS
( ) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
( ) CHAD
( ) CHILE
( ) CHINA
( ) CHRISTMAS ISLAND
( ) COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
( ) COLOMBIA
( ) COMOROS
( ) CONGO
( ) CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE
( ) COOK ISLANDS
( ) COSTA RICA
( ) CÔTE D'IVOIRE
( ) CROATIA
( ) CUBA
( ) CYPRUS
( ) CZECH REPUBLIC
( ) DENMARK
( ) DJIBOUTI
( ) DOMINICA
( ) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
( ) ECUADOR
( ) EGYPT
( ) EL SALVADOR
( ) EQUATORIAL GUINEA
( ) ERITREA
( ) ESTONIA
( ) ETHIOPIA
( ) FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
( ) FAROE ISLANDS
( ) FIJI
( ) FINLAND
( ) FRANCE
( ) FRENCH GUIANA
( ) FRENCH POLYNESIA
( ) FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES
( ) GABON

( ) GAMBIA
( ) GEORGIA
( ) GERMANY
( ) GHANA
( ) GIBRALTAR
( ) GREECE
( ) GREENLAND
( ) GRENADA
( ) GUADELOUPE
( ) GUAM
( ) GUATEMALA
( ) GUERNSEY
( ) GUINEA
( ) GUINEA-BISSAU
( ) GUYANA
( ) HAITI
( ) HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS
( ) HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY STATE)
( ) HONDURAS
( ) HONG KONG
( ) HUNGARY
( ) ICELAND
( ) INDIA
( ) INDONESIA
( ) IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
( ) IRAQ
( ) IRELAND
( ) ISLE OF MAN
( ) ISRAEL
( ) ITALY
( ) JAMAICA
( ) JAPAN
( ) JERSEY
( ) JORDAN
( ) KAZAKHSTAN
( ) KENYA
( ) KIRIBATI
( ) KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
( ) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
( ) KUWAIT
( ) KYRGYZSTAN
( ) LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
( ) LATVIA
( ) LEBANON
( ) LESOTHO
( ) LIBERIA
( ) LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
( ) LIECHTENSTEIN
( ) LITHUANIA
( ) LUXEMBOURG
( ) MACAO
( ) MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF
( ) MADAGASCAR
( ) MALAWI
( ) MALAYSIA
( ) MALDIVES
( ) MALI
( ) MALTA
( ) MARSHALL ISLANDS
( ) MARTINIQUE
( ) MAURITANIA
( ) MAURITIUS
( ) MAYOTTE
( ) MEXICO
( ) MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
( ) MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF
( ) MONACO

( ) MONGOLIA
( ) MONTENEGRO
( ) MONTSERRAT
( ) MOROCCO
( ) MOZAMBIQUE
( ) MYANMAR
( ) NAMIBIA
( ) NAURU
( ) NEPAL
( ) NETHERLANDS
( ) NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
( ) NEW CALEDONIA
( ) NEW ZEALAND
( ) NICARAGUA
( ) NIGER
( ) NIGERIA
( ) NIUE
( ) NORFOLK ISLAND
( ) NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
( ) NORWAY
( ) OMAN
( ) PAKISTAN
( ) PALAU
( ) PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED
( ) PANAMA
( ) PAPUA NEW GUINEA
( ) PARAGUAY
( ) PERU
( ) PHILIPPINES
( ) PITCAIRN
( ) POLAND
( ) PORTUGAL
( ) PUERTO RICO
( ) QATAR
( ) REUNION
( ) ROMANIA
( ) RUSSIAN FEDERATION
( ) RWANDA
( ) SAINT BARTHÉLEMY
( ) SAINT HELENA
( ) SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
( ) SAINT LUCIA
( ) SAINT MARTIN
( ) SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
( ) SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
( ) SAMOA
( ) SAN MARINO
( ) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
( ) SAUDI ARABIA
( ) SENEGAL
( ) SERBIA
( ) SEYCHELLES
( ) SIERRA LEONE
( ) SINGAPORE
( ) SLOVAKIA
( ) SLOVENIA
( ) SOLOMON ISLANDS
( ) SOMALIA
( ) SOUTH AFRICA
( ) SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
( ) SPAIN
( ) SRI LANKA
( ) SUDAN
( ) SURINAME
( ) SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN
( ) SWAZILAND
( ) SWEDEN

( ) SWITZERLAND
( ) SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
( ) TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
( ) TAJIKISTAN
( ) TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
( ) THAILAND
( ) TIMOR-LESTE
( ) TOGO
( ) TOKELAU
( ) TONGA
( ) TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
( ) TUNISIA
( ) TURKEY
( ) TURKMENISTAN
( ) TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
( ) TUVALU
( ) UGANDA
( ) UKRAINE
( ) UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
( ) UNITED KINGDOM
( ) UNITED STATES
( ) UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS
( ) URUGUAY
( ) UZBEKISTAN
( ) VANUATU
( ) VENEZUELA
( ) VIET NAM
( ) VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH
( ) VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.
( ) WALLIS AND FUTUNA
( ) WESTERN SAHARA
( ) YEMEN
( ) ZAMBIA
( ) ZIMBABWE

Q0(3) * In what areas of information/topics are you looking for information from the EEA?
{Choose all that apply}
( ) None of the below mentioned
( ) Air quality and noise
( ) Air pollutant emissions
( ) Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments
( ) Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions
( ) Freshwater
( ) Marine environment
( ) Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
( ) Environment and health
( ) Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions
( ) Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste
( ) Land use
( ) Agriculture and forestry
( ) Energy
( ) Other [   ]

Q0(4) * On what sectors are you looking for information from the EEA?
{Choose all that apply}
( ) None of the below mentioned
( ) Agriculture/Forestry/Land Use
( ) Energy
( ) Fisheries
( ) Household consumption
( ) Industry
( ) Population and economy
( ) Tourism
( ) Transport

( ) Other [   ]

Q0(5) From where do you get your information from the EEA?
{Choose all that apply}
    ( ) Printed reports
    ( ) Brochures
    ( ) Website
    ( ) Meetings/conferences organised by EEA
    ( ) Meetings/conferences attended by the EEA
    ( ) Direct enquiries to the EEA
    ( ) Media
    ( ) Other [   ]

Q0(6) What do you use the EEA information for?
{Choose all that apply}
    ( ) Update about the state of the environment
    ( ) Specific update on e.g. indicators, a particular issue etc.
    ( ) Policy formulation/advocacy/issue framing
    ( ) As reference in publications/production/media work
    ( ) For graphics, charts etc.
    ( ) Vacancies or contract opportunities
    ( ) Other, please specify [   ]

Q1.3(1) * Overall how would you rate the quality of information provided by the EEA on the
following criteria? (Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= very low; 5= very high; Don't
know)

    Availability
    {Choose one}
        ( ) 1. Very low
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. Very high
        ( ) Don't know

    Timeliness
    {Choose one}
        ( ) 1. Very low
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. Very high
        ( ) Don't know

    Topical coverage
    {Choose one}
        ( ) 1. Very low
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. Very high
        ( ) Don't know

    Reliability
    {Choose one}
        ( ) 1. Very low
        ( ) 2.
        ( ) 3.
        ( ) 4.
        ( ) 5. Very high
        ( ) Don't know

    Independence
    {Choose one}

( ) 1. Very low
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very high
( ) Don't know

Well-communicated
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very high
( ) Don't know

Products

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. low quality
( ) 3. average quality
( ) 4. good quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Technical reports - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Technical reports - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. low quality
( ) 3. average quality
( ) 4. good quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

Technical reports - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA

product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Other EEA reports - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Other EEA reports - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. low quality
    ( ) 3. average quality
    ( ) 4. good quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Other EEA reports - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA
product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Indicators - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Indicators - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. low quality
    ( ) 3. average quality
    ( ) 4. good quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Indicators - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in
recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

EEA Briefings - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year

      ( ) One time during the year or less
      (*) Never
      ( ) Don't know

EEA Briefings - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
      ( ) 1. Very low quality
      ( ) 2. low quality
      ( ) 3. average quality
      ( ) 4. good quality
      ( ) 5. Very high quality
      (*) Don't know

EEA Briefings - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
      ( ) Falling quality
      ( ) Stable quality
      ( ) Improving quality
      (*) Don't know

Q1.4(1) Please answer the following questions for each EEA product that you use or have used.

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field for each product you use.

Products

EEA Brochures - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
      ( ) On a daily basis
      ( ) On a weekly basis
      ( ) On a Monthly basis
      ( ) A few times during the year
      ( ) One time during the year or less
      (*) Never
      ( ) Don't know

EEA Brochures - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
      ( ) 1. Very low quality
      ( ) 2. low quality
      ( ) 3. average quality
      ( ) 4. good quality
      ( ) 5. Very high quality
      (*) Don't know

EEA Brochures - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
      ( ) Falling quality
      ( ) Stable quality
      ( ) Improving quality
      (*) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
      ( ) On a daily basis
      ( ) On a weekly basis
      ( ) On a Monthly basis
      ( ) A few times during the year
      ( ) One time during the year or less
      (*) Never
      ( ) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?

{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. low quality
    ( ) 3. average quality
    ( ) 4. good quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Maps - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Maps - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. low quality
    ( ) 3. average quality
    ( ) 4. good quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Maps - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Graphs - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Graphs - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. low quality
    ( ) 3. average quality
    ( ) 4. good quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Graphs - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality

( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Data sets - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

Data sets - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. low quality
 ( ) 3. average quality
 ( ) 4. good quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

Data sets - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field.

Services

EEA Workshops or Conferences - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

EEA Workshops or Conferences - Q1.3(2) Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. Low quality
 ( ) 3. Average quality
 ( ) 4. High quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

EEA Workshops or Conferences - Q1.3(4) How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

EEA Meetings - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis

( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

EEA Meetings - Q1.3(2) Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

EEA Meetings - Q1.3(4) How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - Q1.3(2) Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - Q1.3(4) How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Q1.4(1) Please answer the following questions for each EEA service that you use or have used.

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field.

Q1.4(4) To what extent are EEA product(s) a significant factor with regard to you or your organisation's work/methods/knowledge?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= very low extent; 5= very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent

( ) Don't know

Q1.4(5) Please name the EEA product or service that has been most important to you. Please elaborate on how the EEA product was used and what impact it had for you or your organisation.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

 ]

Q1.4(6) Do you know EEA's report 'Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2011' (no 4/2011)?
{Choose one}
     ( ) Yes
     ( ) No

Was the report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
     ( ) 1. Not useful at all
     ( ) 2.
     ( ) 3.
     ( ) 4.
     ( ) 5. Very useful
     ( ) Don't know

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
     ( ) 1. No effect
     ( ) 2.
     ( ) 3.
     ( ) 4.
     ( ) 5. Very large effect
     ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

 ]

Do you know EEA's The Water Information System for Europe (WISE)?
{Choose one}
     ( ) Yes
     ( ) No

Is the service useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
     ( ) 1. Not useful at all
     ( ) 2.
     ( ) 3.
     ( ) 4.
     ( ) 5. Very useful
     ( ) Don't know

Do the service have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
     ( ) 1. No effect
     ( ) 2.
     ( ) 3.
     ( ) 4.
     ( ) 5. Very large effect
     ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation

{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

 ]

Q1.4(6) Do you know EEA's report 'Assessing biodiversity in Europe - the 2010 report' (No 5/2012)?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Was the report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}

Q1.4(6) Are you familiar with the EEA's 'The European environment - state and outlook 2010' report?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Was this report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did this report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
Was this report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.

( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very useful
( ) Don't know

Did this report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. No effect
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very large effect
( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Are you also familiar with the Synthesis Report of the State of the Environment Report?
{Choose one}
( ) Yes
( ) No

Q1.2(2) To what extent does the EEA's information activities match your organisation's
needs for European-level environmental information?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=Do not match needs at all; 5=Match needs
perfectly; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Do not match needs at all
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Match needs perfectly
( ) Don't know

Q1.2.2(1) To what extent do you consider the EEA's activities to properly address the
most important environmental issues and challenges?
(1=very low extent; 5=very high extent; don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q1.2.2(1a) - What issues and challenges are not addressed properly?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

 ]

Q1.2.2(1b)- What activities should the EEA take on to address these issues and
challenges properly?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

]

Q1.5(1) *Does the EEA information play a role in environmental policy making in your
country?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=completely insignificant role; 5=Very
significant role; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Completely insignificant role

( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very significant role
( ) Don't know

Q1.5(1a) *Does the EEA information play a role in environmental policy making at the EU level?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=completely insignificant role; 5=Very significant role; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Completely insignificant role
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very significant role
( ) Don't know

Please provide an example of the role played by the EEA in your country.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
]

Please provide an example of the role played by the EEA on the EU level.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
]

Q1.5(3)To what extent has the EEA had a positive impact on the state of the European environment?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= no effect; 5=very large effect; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. No effect
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very large effect
( ) Don't know

Q1.5(3a) On what thematic area(s) do you think the EEA has had a positive impact on the environment in Europe? (Choose as many as you find relevant)
{Choose all that apply}
( ) Air quality and noise
( ) Air pollutant emissions
( ) Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments
( ) Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions
( ) Freshwater
( ) Marine environment
( ) Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
( ) Environment and health
( ) Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions
( ) Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste
( ) Land use
( ) Agriculture and forestry
( ) Energy
( ) Transport
( ) Other [   ]

Exit Page

This is the end of the survey.

We thank you for your participation.

Would you like to receive information from the EEA in your areas of interest on a regular basis?

Click here to go to the signup page

Stakeholder survey

Thank you for accessing the survey on users' satisfaction with EEA products and services. This survey is carried out in connection with the on-going Five-Year Evaluation of the EEA, which covers the period 2007-2012. COWI is undertaking the evaluation, which amongst other data collection tools involves this survey.

We value your opinion and we hope that you will spend 5-10 minutes to complete the survey. Thank you.To navigate the survey, click 'next' to move forward in the survey. Click 'back' to return to previously answered questions. When you have reached the end of the survey, it is important that you press 'Finish' to end the survey and save the data you have entered.

{Choose one}
( ) Management Board
( ) Scientific Committee
( ) Business/NGO
( ) National Focal Points/National Agencies
( ) Commission/European Parliament
( ) Academia

Q0(3) * In what areas of information/topics are you looking for information from the EEA?
{Choose all that apply}
( ) None of the below mentioned
( ) Air quality and noise
( ) Air pollutant emissions
( ) Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments
( ) Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions
( ) Freshwater
( ) Marine environment
( ) Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
( ) Environment and health
( ) Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions
( ) Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste
( ) Land use
( ) Agriculture and forestry
( ) Energy
( ) Transport
( ) Other [   ]

Q0(4) * On what sectors are you looking for information from the EEA?
{Choose all that apply}
( ) None of the below mentioned
( ) Agriculture/Forestry/Land Use
( ) Energy
( ) Fisheries
( ) Household consumption
( ) Industry
( ) Population and economy
( ) Tourism
( ) Transport
( ) Other [   ]

Products

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year

( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

State of the Environment Report (last edition from 2010) - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Technical reports - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Technical reports - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

Technical reports - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Don't know

Other EEA reports - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) On a daily basis
( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Other EEA reports - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

Other EEA reports - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

Indicators - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

Indicators - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. Low quality
 ( ) 3. Average quality
 ( ) 4. High quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

Indicators - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

EEA Briefings - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

EEA Briefings - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. Low quality
 ( ) 3. Average quality
 ( ) 4. High quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

EEA Briefings - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

Q1.4(1) Please answer the following questions for each EEA product that you use or have used.

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field.

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field.

Products

EEA Brochures - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

EEA Brochures - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. Low quality
 ( ) 3. Average quality
 ( ) 4. High quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

EEA Brochures - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less
 (*) Never
 ( ) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) 1. Very low quality
 ( ) 2. Low quality
 ( ) 3. Average quality
 ( ) 4. High quality
 ( ) 5. Very high quality
 (*) Don't know

Interactive maps on EEA homepage - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
 ( ) Falling quality
 ( ) Stable quality
 ( ) Improving quality
 (*) Don't know

Maps - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
 ( ) On a daily basis
 ( ) On a weekly basis
 ( ) On a Monthly basis
 ( ) A few times during the year
 ( ) One time during the year or less

(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Maps - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. Low quality
    ( ) 3. Average quality
    ( ) 4. High quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Maps - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Graphs - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Graphs - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. Low quality
    ( ) 3. Average quality
    ( ) 4. High quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Graphs - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Data sets - How often do you use this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

Data sets - Please rate the general quality of this EEA product?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. Low quality
    ( ) 3. Average quality
    ( ) 4. High quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

Data sets - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA product in

recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Don't know

Services

EEA Workshops or conferences - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

EEA Workshops or conferences - Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. Low quality
    ( ) 3. Average quality
    ( ) 4. High quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

EEA Workshops or conferences - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Dont' know

EEA Meetings - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis
    ( ) On a weekly basis
    ( ) On a Monthly basis
    ( ) A few times during the year
    ( ) One time during the year or less
    (*) Never
    ( ) Don't know

EEA Meetings - Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low quality
    ( ) 2. Low quality
    ( ) 3. Average quality
    ( ) 4. High quality
    ( ) 5. Very high quality
    (*) Don't know

EEA Meetings - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Falling quality
    ( ) Stable quality
    ( ) Improving quality
    (*) Dont' know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - How often do you use this EEA service?
{Choose one}
    ( ) On a daily basis

( ) On a weekly basis
( ) On a Monthly basis
( ) A few times during the year
( ) One time during the year or less
(*) Never
( ) Don't know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - Please rate the general quality of this EEA service?
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Very low quality
( ) 2. Low quality
( ) 3. Average quality
( ) 4. High quality
( ) 5. Very high quality
(*) Don't know

Direct, individual contact with the EEA (response to requests etc.) - How would you evaluate the development of quality of this EEA service in recent years?
{Choose one}
( ) Falling quality
( ) Stable quality
( ) Improving quality
(*) Dont' know

Q1.4(1) Please answer the following questions for each EEA service that you use or have used.

Please answer by using the drop-down box in each field.

Q1.4(2) How do you or your organisation use EEA products and services? (Select all usages relevant to you or your organisation)
{Choose all that apply}
( ) Particularly with the aim to update/acquire new knowledge
( ) Policy formulation or adjustment
( ) Advocacy or lobbying
( ) Reference in academic works
( ) Other [   ]

Q1.4(3) In policy-making, how do you typically use EEA products?
(Select all usages relevant to you or your organisation)
{Choose all that apply}
( ) EEA products help identify a necessary policy intervention
( ) EEA products help determining the scale and scope of a policy intervention
( ) EEA products help choosing what policy instrument (legal, awareness raising, co-funding etc.) to apply
( ) EEA products help develop the policy instrument (indicators, best practices from other countries etc.)
( ) EEA products help in the implementation of the policy intervention
( ) EEA products help evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of policy interventions
( ) None of the above

Q1.4(4) To what extent are EEA product(s) a significant factor with regard to you or your organisation's work/methods/knowledge?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= very low extent; 5= very high extent; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q1.4(5) Please elaborate on how the EEA product that has been the most important to you or your organisation was used and what impact it had for you or your organisation.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
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Do you know EEA's report 'Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2011' (no 4/2011)?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Was the report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Do you know EEA's The Water Information System for Europe (WISE)?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Is the service useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Do the service have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q1.4(6) Do you know EEA's report 'Assessing biodiversity in Europe - the 2010 report' (No 5/2012)?
{Choose one}

( ) Yes
( ) No

Was the report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q1.4(6) Are you familiar with the EEA's 'The European environment - state and outlook 2010' report?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Was the report useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Was this chapter useful to you or your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not useful at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very useful
    ( ) Don't know

Did this chapter have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. No effect

    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very large effect
    ( ) Don't know

Please explain the effect on your work or the work of your organisation
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
]

Are you also familiar with the Synthesis Report of the State of the Environment Report?
{Choose one}
    ( ) Yes
    ( ) No

Q1.3(1) * Overall how would you rate the quality of information provided by the EEA on the following criteria? (Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= very low; 5= very high; Don't know)

Availability
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Timeliness
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Topical coverage
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Reliability
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Independence
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Well-communicated
{Choose one}

    ( ) 1. Very low
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very high
    ( ) Don't know

Q1.2(1) Please rate your level of satisfaction with the EEA activities relative to the task specification in the Founding Regulation.
(Scale 1-5; 1=not at all satisfied; 5=Fully satisfied; Don't know)

- Coordination of Eionet
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- Provide information for policy-making
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- Support for reporting obligations
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- Advise on the development, establishment and expansion of monitoring systems
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- Record and assess data (e.g. in reports)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- Ensure comparability of data in Europe
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- promote the incorporation of European environmental information into international environment monitoring programmes

{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- The state of the environment report
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- stimulate the development and application of environmental forecasting techniques
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- stimulate the development of methods of assessing the cost
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- stimulate the exchange of information on the best technologies
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- seek the cooperation of other Community bodies and programmes, and notably the Joint Research Centre, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Community's environmental research and development programmes.
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- ensure the broad dissemination of reliable and comparable environmental information to the general public,
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully satisfied
( ) Don't know

- support the Commission in the process of exchange of information on the development of environmental assessment methodologies and best practice

{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

- assist the Commission in the diffusion of information on the results of relevant environmental research
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Not at all satisfied
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Fully satisfied
    ( ) Don't know

Link to Founding Regulation

Q1.2(2) To what extent does the EEA's information activities match your organisation's needs for European-level environmental information?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=Do not match needs at all; 5=Match needs perfectly; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Do not match needs at all
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Match needs perfectly
    ( ) Don't know

Q1.2(3) * How well do the priorities of the EEA multi-annual strategy fit with your national priorities?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=to a very poor fit and 5= very good fit; Don't know)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Very poor fit
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Very good fit
    ( ) Don't know

Link to EEA Strategy

Policy cycle

Issues identification (e.g. how EEA products help target a policy intervention)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Issues framing (e.g. how EEA products help focusing the policy intervention)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Policy measure identification (e.g. how EEA products help choosing what instrument
(legal, awareness raising, co-funding etc.) to apply)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Policy measure development (e.g. how EEA products help determine the content of the
policy intervention)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Policy measure implementation (e.g. how EEA products help implementation of the
policy intervention)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Policy measure effectiveness evaluation (e.g. how EEA products help evaluate policy
interventions)
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Q1.2.1(2) Relative to you or your organisation's needs, does the EEA place the right
emphasis on the six different phases of the policy cycle?

Topics

Within the EU - Scale
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Within the EU - Comment
{Enter text answer}
[   ]

Outside the EU - Scale
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Outside the EU - Comment
{Enter text answer}
[   ]

Q1.2.1(2i) Relative to you or your organisation's needs, does the EEA place the right emphasis on activities within/outside the EU?
(Please indicate the emphasis on a scale of 1-5 where 1=Too little emphasis; 5=too much emphasis; Don't know) Please comment

Q1.2.1(2ii) Relative to you or your organisation's needs, does the EEA place the right emphasis on EEA's different tasks as specified in the Founding Regulation
(Scale 1-5; 1=too little emphasis; 5=too much emphasis; Don't know)

- Coordination of Eionet
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- Provide information for policy-making
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- Support for reporting obligations
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- Advise on the development, establishment and expansion of monitoring systems
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- Record and assess data (e.g. in reports)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- Ensure comparability of data in Europe
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

- promote the incorporation of European environmental information into international environment monitoring programmes
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- The state of the environment report
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- stimulate the development and application of environmental forecasting techniques
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- stimulate the development of methods of assessing the cost
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- stimulate the exchange of information on the best technologies
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- seek the cooperation of other Community bodies and programmes, and notably the Joint Research Centre, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Community's environmental research and development programmes.
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- ensure the broad dissemination of reliable and comparable environmental information to the general public,
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- support the Commission in the process of exchange of information on the development of environmental assessment methodologies and best practice
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

- assist the Commission in the diffusion of information on the results of relevant environmental research
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Link to Founding Regulation

Themes

Air quality and noise
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Air pollutant emissions
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis
    ( ) Don't know

Freshwater
{Choose one}
    ( ) 1. Too little emphasis
    ( ) 2.
    ( ) 3.
    ( ) 4.
    ( ) 5. Too much emphasis

( ) Don't know

Marine environment
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Environment and health
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Land use
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Agriculture and forestry
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Energy
{Choose one}

( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Transport
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Too little emphasis
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Too much emphasis
( ) Don't know

Q1.2.1(2ii) Relative to you or your organisation's needs, does the EEA place the right emphasis on the themes it covers?
(Please indicate the emphasis on a scale of 1-5 where 1=Too little emphasis; 5=too much emphasis; Don't know)

Please comment
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q1.5(1) *Does the EEA information play a role in environmental policy making in your country?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=completely insignificant role; 5=Very significant role; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Completely insignificant role
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very significant role
( ) Don't know

Please provide an example of the role played by the EEA in your country.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q1.2.2(1) To what extent do you consider the EEA's activities to properly address the most important environmental issues and challenges?
(1=very low extent; 5=very high extent; don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. To a very low extent
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. To a very high extent
( ) Don't know

Q1.2.2(1a) - What issues and challenges are not addressed properly?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

]

Q1.2.2(1b)- What activities should the EEA take on to address these issues and challenges properly?
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
Q1.5(1) How do you see the role the EEA plays in environmental policy making in the EU?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1=completely insignificant role; 5=Very significant role; Don't know)
{Choose one}

( ) 1. Completely insignificant role
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very significant role
( ) Don't know

Please provide an example of the role played by the EEA on the EU level.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[

Q1.5(2) To what extent does the EEA work have an impact on environmental research?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= no impact; 5=a very high impact; Don't
know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. No impact
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. A very high impact
( ) Don't know

Q1.5(3a) On what thematic area(s) do you think the EEA has had a positive impact on
the environment in Europe? (Select the areas as you find relevant)
{Choose all that apply}
( ) None of the below mentioned
( ) Air quality and noise
( ) Air pollutant emissions
( ) Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments
( ) Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions
( ) Freshwater
( ) Marine environment
( ) Climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
( ) Environment and health
( ) Atmosphere: Climate Air Interactions
( ) Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste
( ) Land use
( ) Agriculture and forestry
( ) Energy
( ) Transport
( ) Other [   ]

Q1.5(3)To what extent has the EEA had a positive impact on the state of the European
environment?
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= no effect; 5=very large effect; Don't know)
{Choose one}
( ) 1. No effect
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Very large effect
( ) Don't know

Please provide an example of the EEA impact.
{Enter answer in paragraph form}
[
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Q1.6(1). To what extent do you agree with the following statements:
(Please indicate on a scale of 1-5 where 1= Donot agree at all; 5=fully agree; don't know)

- EEA work is complementing work undertaken at national levels
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Do not agree at all
( ) 2.
( ) 3.

( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully agree
( ) Don't know

- EEA contributes to transnational sharing of expertise and good practise
{Choose one}
( ) 1. Do not agree at all
( ) 2.
( ) 3.
( ) 4.
( ) 5. Fully agree
( ) Don't know

Appendix E   Main interview questions

The following matrix provides an overview of the interview questions, which were used in the development of the semi-structured interview guides. The table indicates the users and stakeholders to whom each question was considered relevant. The list does not contain specific case study related questions. Separate interview guides were created for the case studies, but still inspired by the effectiveness questions listed below.

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Eurostat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society/Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
Effectiveness												
Is the EEA's work consistently of high quality?	Overall, are you satisfied with the quality of products and services of the EEA? Why / why not? Please provide examples.	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X
Did the EEA activities match the needs and the requirements of the main stakeholders?	Do EEA's activities match your organisation's needs and requirements? If not, what activities would you like the EEA to undertake as well?							X	X		X	
	Is it your overall impression that the EEA performs its tasks according to the founding regulation? Was the balance in activities in relation to these tasks appropriate?											
	Did the EEA place the right emphasis on the six different phases of the policy cycle considering the needs of the main stakeholders?	X						X	X		X	
	Was the balance of activities in relation to environmental topics appropriate considering	X	X					X	X		X	

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Euro stat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society/Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
	the needs of the main stakeholders?											
	Was the balance of activities in relation to 'content tasks' vs. information system tasks' appropriate considering the needs of the main stakeholders?	X	X					X	X		X	
	Was the balance of activities in relation to activities inside and outside the EU appropriate considering the needs of the main stakeholders?											
	* What is the usefulness of the information and activities provided at the different stages of the EEA policy cycle?							X	X		X	
	What would you like the EEA to focus more on in the future?	X	X					X	X	X	X	X
Did the EEA respond adequately to new challenges e.g. the implementation challenge through the continuous development of EU	Do you think the EEA responds adequately to new challenges? *(E.g. new issues like climate change)*	X	X		X			X	X			

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Eurostat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society/Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
environmental and climate change legislation?												
What do stakeholders do with the EEA products?	Which EEA products and services do you use?							X	X	X	X	X
What do stakeholders do with the EEA products?	How and for what purpose do you use these EEA products? What value do EEA products give your organisation?							X	X	X	X	X
What do stakeholders do with the EEA products?	Has the technical capacity in your organisation increased because of the EEA's products/services?							X	X	X	X	X
What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?	Has the work of the EEA made a difference to environmental research?		X					X	X	X		
	Has the work of the EEA made a difference to environment related policy developments in	X						X	X	X	X	

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Euro stat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society/Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
	the EU / in the Member States?											
	Do you think that the EEA has had a positive impact on the European environment? Please give examples of impacts.	X	X					X	X	X		
	Do you think that the EEA has had a positive impact on the global levl? Please give examples of impacts											X
To what extent does the EEA provide European Added Value?	Is the EEA work complementing work undertaken at the national level? Were economies of scale achieved through EEA action at EU level? Did the EEA contribute to transnational sharing of expertise and good practise?	X	X					X	X	X	X	X
Efficiency												
Did the EEA deliver?	Is it your overall impression that the EEA meets its strategic and operational objectives?	X	X			X		X	X		X	
Did the EEA represent value for money?	* Are products / services produced in the most efficient way possible?	X			X	X		X				

		Internal						External				
Eval Question/Indicator	**Interview Question**	**Management Board/Bureau**	**Scientific Committee**	**European Topic Centres**	**EEA Management**	**EEA Audit and finance)**	**EEA Staff representatives**	**National Agencies/NFP**	**Commission Services/Euro stat/JRC**	**NGOs/Civil Society/Business**	**European Parliament**	**International Organisations**
	Does the EEA represent value for money?	X			X			X	X			
Does the interaction between EEA and Management Board/Bureau/SC work optimally?	*Does the interaction between EEA and Management Board/Bureau/SC work optimally?*	X	X		X							
Does the interaction between EEA and Management Board/Bureau/SC work optimally?	Are communications from the EEA to the Bureau and the MB and visa versa timely and adequate?	X			X							
	Are communications from the MB and the Bureau to the SC and visa versa timely and adequate?	X	X									
Do the Agency's governance/practices and network structures facilitate the Agency in achieving its	*Is the governance structure of the EEA fit for purpose?	X	X		X		X					

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Euro stat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society /Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
mission?												
	Is the staff composition adequately diversified and competent relative to planned work and actual workload? Does the Agency have problems hiring? Does the Agency experience bottlenecks or overload anywhere in the value-chain? Where and why? Is training and timing adequate? Is the recruitment timely and adequate? Are management systems clearly defined? Do you consider your responsibilities to be clearly defined? Are there any potentials for optimisation of the EEA's internal procedures?	X			X	X	X					
	Is the size of the EEA's organisation adequate relative to planned activities and actual workload?	X	X		X		X					
	* Does the existing network infrastructure facilitate or impede the efficient provision of	X	X	X	X							

Eval Question/Indicator	Interview Question	Internal						External				
		Management Board/Bureau	Scientific Committee	European Topic Centres	EEA Management	EEA Audit and finance)	EEA Staff representatives	National Agencies/NFP	Commission Services/Euro stat/JRC	NGOs/Civil Society/Business	European Parliament	International Organisations
	information and services (in what ways)?											
	Does the network function without the duplication of work?	X	X	X	X		X					
Is the Agency fit for likely future environmental challenges that could fall into its purview?	What do you think are the most significant environmental challenges the world and Europe are facing? Is the EEA fit for changes in focus on new environmental areas?	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Are there any potentials for optimization of the EEA?	If any, please give examples of potential ways of optimising the work processes of the EEA and the EIONET. Can EEA and Eionet procedures be performed with lower resource use? Can EEA and Eionet processes and data flows be automated?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

Appendix F   Persons interviewed

Interviewee-groups	Interviewees
Commission Services	<u>DG ENV</u> Director General: Mr Karl-Friedrich Falkenberg Deputy Director General: Mr Alan Seatter Directorate B - Nature, Biodiversity and Land Use. Director: Mrs Pia Bucella Directorate B - Nature, Biodiversity and Land Use: Francois Wakenhut Directorate B - Nature, Biodiversity and Land Use: Stefan Leiner Directorate C- Sustainable Resources Management, Industry and Air , Director: Ms Soledad Blanco Directorate D: Head of Unit D1: Peter Gammeltoft Directorate D: Deputy Head of unit D2: Joachim.D'Eugenio Directorate E - International Affairs, LIFE & Eco-Innovation, Director: Mr Timo Makela Directorate F - Strategy, Director: Mr Robin Miège Directorate F - Strategy, Chief Economist, Impact assessment & Evaluation: Carina Vopel Directorate F - Strategy, Pascal Le Grand, Policy Officer Directorate F - Strategy, Werner Bosmans <u>DG CLIMA</u> Director General: Mr Jos Delbeke Directorate A International & Climate Strategy, Director: Mr Artur Runge-Metzger Directorate A: Head of unit, A.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Verification: Nathalie Creste-Manservisi Directorate A: Acting head of unit, A.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Verification: Alexandre Paquot Directorate A: Head of unit, A.4. Strategy and Economic assessment, Stefan Vergoote Directorate A: A.4.Strategy and Economic assessment, Jan Nill Directorate B - European & International Carbon Markets, Director: Ms Mary Veronica Tovšak Pleterski Directorate C - Mainstreaming Adaptation & Low Carbon Technology, Director: Mr Humberto Delgado Rosa <u>Other DGs</u> DG RTD Director: Ms Manuela Soares DG MARE: Mr Iain Shepherd DG SANCO, Deputy Director General: Mr. Ladislav Miko EuroSTAT Director General: Mr Walter Radermacher JRC, David Wilkinson and Leendert Hordijk DG AGRI: Caroline Raes, Policy Officer (written response)
European Parliament, ENV Committee	S&D, Dan Jørgensen Greens-EFA+GUE-NGL, Carl Schlyter, Satu Hassi Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Interviewee-groups	Interviewees
Management Board/Bureau	Karsten Sach (DE) Bruno Verlon (FR) Philippe D'Hondt (BE) Mihail Faca (RUM) Michael Scoullos (EP representative)
National Agencies/National Focal points	Ireland - Micheál Lehane Italy - Claudio Maricchiolo Germany - Christina Pykonen Switzerland - Nicolas Perritaz Sweden - Niklas Holmgren Jacob Vastrup, Head of Unit, Danish Energy Agency
Scientific Committee	Prof. Detlef Sprinz (Former Chair) Sybille van den Hove (Current Chair)
Research community	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Dr Ulf Gärdenfors Graham Merrington, WCA Environment
NGO and Business Community	BirdLifeEurope: Ariel Brunner Climate Action Network Europe Daniel Fraile Montoro, Senior Policy Officer (EU Climate and Energy) Sandbag Climate Campaign: Damien Morris, Senior Policy Advisor EUREAU (European Federation of National Associations of Water Services): Dr.Violeta Kuzmickaite International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) Sarah Deblock, European Policy Director COPA-COGECA: Tanja Runge BusinessEurope: Alexandre AFFRE Point Carbon: Endre Tvinnereim, Senior Analyst
European Topic Centres	Biodiversity; Dominique Richard
EEA Management	Jacqueline McGlade Paul McAleavey Peder Jensen Ronan Uhel Søren Nielsen Chris Steenmans Jock Martin Sigfus Bjarnason Ivone Ivone Pereira Martins Beate Werner Andreas Barkman Thomas Henrichs
EEA Staff representatives	6 EEA staff representatives in a focus group
International Organisations	Council of Europe: Eladio Fernández-Galiano UNEP - Peter Gilruth (Director of the Division of Early Warning abd Assessment), Monica MacDevette OECD: Helen Mountford. Jane Ellis, Principal Analyst - Climate Change, Environment Directorate UNFCCC: Ruta Bubniene, Programme officer, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme Katia Simeonova, Manager, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme

Appendix G Case studies

Criteria for selection

The criteria for selecting the case studies were discussed with the SCE and agreed as follows:

› To focus on several key thematic areas: I.e. at least case studies in the following areas: Resource efficiency, biodiversity/ecosystems, climate change.

› The cases should encompass key outputs of the EEA

› The cases should encompass both EEA reports/written output and information services

› The kinds of outputs analysed should encompass both outputs addressing broad/horizontal issues as well as outputs focusing on narrow issues

› The kinds of outputs analysed should encompass both outputs providing 'hard' environmental information reporting as well as 'soft' reporting on e.g. good practises, etc.

The table shows the case studies agreed with the SCE

Theme/product	Main policy linkages	Comments in respect to criteria
1 + 2) Biodiversity/ecosystems		
EU2010 Biodiversity baseline / Assessing Biodiversity in Europe the 2010 report	Biodiversity strategy 2020 National biodiversity strategies	Report/assessment Relatively narrow Hard reporting
Waterbase/WISE	2012 Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters Reporting on the Water Framework Directive/Marine Framework Directive	Service
3) Climate change		
The trends and projections report	Assessing progress towards the Kyoto and 2020 targets	Report Narrow Hard
4) Resource efficiency		

Theme/product	Main policy linkages	Comments in respect to criteria
Thematic - with a view to certain reports - see below	Resource Efficiency Roadmap 7th EAP	Report/assessment Broad/horizontal 'Soft' reporting

Attached here are reports providing the scope and main results of each case study.

COWI

Evaluation of the European Environment Agency

Case Study - GHG emissions trends and projections in Europe

Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets

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CONTENTS

1   Introduction

This case study on the GHG Trends and projection report focuses on how well the GHG emission trends and projections reports (T&P reports) from the EEA are received and used among stakeholders. The **Greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe 2011**[1] report has been used as a basis, although a more recent GHG emission trends and projections report for 2012[2] was issued during the time frame of this study (October 2012). This is due to the timeframe of the evaluation focusing on 2007-2011.

Scope of the T&P reports

The focus of the T&P reports is on issues related to KP compliance, progress towards KP targets and 2020 targets. Its purpose is to asses the progress projected or achieved by the EU, its Member States and other EEA member countries towards achieving their GHG emission targets for the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (KP) and for 2020 under EU unilateral commitments.

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[1] EEA Report No 4/2011
[2] EEA Report No 6/2012

In terms of the KP targets, the report assesses progress of:

› Member States (EU-15 pre-2004 Member States which overall 8% reduction commitment under the KP,

› EU-25 - EU Member States with a KP target, that is all EU-27 except Cyprus and Malta),

› EEA member countries with Kyoto targets(Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland),

› EU candidate countries (Croatia, Iceland).

In terms of the 2020 targets, all 27 Member States are covered by the T&P assessment.

Work process and role of the EEA

The T&P reports are produced by the EEA, its European Topic Centre for Air Pollution and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM) with partners: the Öko-Institut from Germany, the Environment Agency Austria (UBA Vienna), AEA Technology from United Kingdom and Emisia from Greece. The partners have remained the same over the years, so good experience and lessons learned have been collected. The EEA works closely with the Member States and the Commission DG CLIMA on the T&P reports, mainly A.3, the Unit on MRV, responsible for the Commission Progress Reports and the main contact for the EEA, as well as A.4, the Unit dealing economic analyses and projections, as well as other Commission institutions.

The specific role of the EEA in this respect is to provide the Commission with timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information in order to assist the Commission with its monitoring and reporting work in the context of the Union's inventory system and its projections, policies and measures evaluating progress towards the emission reduction commitments.

Context

The T&P reports support and complement the annual reports of the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the progress of EU and its Member States towards set targets, in accordance with Article 5 of the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD).[3] In line with Article 3 of the MDD; Member States shall report each year their GHG emissions in order for the Commission to assess actual progress towards fulfilling its requirements under the UNFCCC and its KP, upon which the Commission elaborates its Annual EU GHG inventory and its Community inventory report (Article 4).

The T&P reports are only one part of the EEA's work on tracking progress towards Kyoto and Europe 2020 targets. The T&P report are launched along with the Approximated GHG emission inventory - early estimates report[4], providing an

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[3] DECISION No 280/2004/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol.

[4] EEA Technical report No 13/2012.

early estimate of GHG emissions in EU-15 and EU-27 for the year before, whereas the official submission of data for e.g. 2011 to the UNFCCC takes place in 2013 only.

The EEA and its ETC/ACM use a methodology to estimate GHG emissions using a bottom up approach based on date estimates for individual countries, sectors and gases to derive the EU GHG estimates in the preceding year.

Data sources

The EEA estimates are based on publicly available datasets at the national, European and international levels[5], disaggregated by major source categories in all sectors reported under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

More specifically, the data sources used as the basis for the T&P report (in the case of the 2011 report) are the national GHG inventories submitted under the KP, covering the period 1990-2009; approximated 2010 GHG emissions (early estimates), either those provided by Member Stats or prepared by the EEA; GHG projections submitted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism covering the period 2010-2020, data from the Commission Independent Transaction Log (CITL), verified emissions under the EU ETS, national allocation plans (NAPs) and the subsequent Commission Decisions; information on expected CO2 removals from carbon sequestration (LULUCF) as provided by MSs, information on the intended use of the KP flexible mechanisms at governmental level as provided by Member States, and where necessary, projections of the GHG emissions from the European Commission based on Primes[6]/Gains[7] models.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders involved using data from these reports include the European Commission DG CLIMA, DG ENV; DG ENER; DG MOVE, JRC, ESTAT, EU Member States, EEA member countries, EU Candidate countries, international institutions including UNFCCC and IPCC, businesses and private sector stakeholders involved in emission trading, academia and NGOs.

2   Background and Approach

Why focus on the T&P reports?

The annual projections reports are among the flagship products of the EEA and have a wide group of national and international users for interpreting the progress on KP and 2020 targets. The T&P report builds on the information reported in the annual EC GHG inventory report and includes projections for the EU.

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[5] As for the early estimates, it should be noted that it has been stressed in the report that some countries provide their own early GHG estimates, so where relevant, the EEA use these estimates to assess current progress in relation to GHG targets better and to verify its own calculation.

[6] A partical equilibrium model for the European Union energy markets used for forecasting, scenario construction and policy impact analysis up to 2030.

[7] Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS): Analytical tool for integrated assessment of emission control strategies for both air pollution and grennhouse gases.

Content wise, the T&P reports track the EU's performance when it comes to reducing domestic GHG emissions (i.e. emissions within its territory) towards meeting the 2008-2012 Kyoto Protocol targets. It also analyses the use of EU ETS including the use of flexible mechanisms and LULUCF as a supplement to domestic reductions. It assesses also the progress towards the national 2020 targets under the Effort Sharing Decision and the EU projected progress towards the 2020 targets. Finally, it provides country profiles with detailed national level information.

The T&P reports is part of the reporting obligations following EU Decision No 280/2004/EC concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (Monitoring Mechanism Decision, MMD) and Commission Decision 2005/166/EC laying down rules implementing Decision No 280/2004/EC (Implementing Provisions) which set out the details for reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and for providing information as regards national programmes to reduce emissions, greenhouse gas emission projections and policies and measures in accordance with the provisions under the UNFCCC.

The Climate Change and Energy package and in particular Decision No 406/2009/EC on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (Effort Sharing Decision, ESD) and the Emission Trading (ETS) Directive 2009/29/EC introduced new requirements as regards monitoring and reporting which have been incorporated in the MMD and its implementing provisions. Further, the new draft Monitoring Mechanism Regulation[8] expected to be adopted shortly will address some of the current shortcomings in data gathering and analysis in relation to reporting and related trends and projection work. This is further discussed below.

The case study seeks to address the following questions:

Table 1-1   Questions for case on T&P Report

Overall evaluation questions	**Specific case questions**
Did the EEA activities match the needs and requirements of the main stakeholders?	How well the T& P report has contributed to meeting the objectives of the Main objective regarding GHG emissions in the EEA Strategy 2009-2013 Multi-Annual work programme (to the extent this is not dealt with as part of the internal assessment) Does the data provided in the T&P report respond to the main information

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[8] COM (2011)789 final - Proposal for a Regulation on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting otter information at national and Union level relevant to climate change

	needs of the stakeholders* in relation to actual and projected GHG emissions?
Is the work of the EEA consistently of high quality?	Are the information in the T&P reports regarded as relevant, credible and legitimate by the stakeholders?
What do stakeholders do with EEA products? How are EEA findings used?	Which stakeholders use the T&P reports? How is the data and information in the T&P reports used by stakeholders (stages in policy cycles, purpose of use)? What has been the role of the data in relation to reporting on the state of Europe's environment (SOER Reports)/against requirements of key EU Directives What has been the role of the T&P reports in order to ensure progress towards the Kyoto Protocol and 2020 targets? What has been the role of the T&P reports regarding international reporting requirements under the UNFCCC?
What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?	Has the T&P reports made a difference? What will be the role of the T&P reports in relation to the Europe 2020 targets/beyond 2020 targets and the roadmap for 2050? Where does it have its biggest impact (at MS level, at European level, at international level?)

* A broad group of stakeholders are using the findings from the T&P reports, such as the European Commission, Member States, EEA member countries, UNFCCC, businesses and private sector stakeholders involved in emission trading, academia and NGOs.

Scope of assessment   The purpose of the assessment of the T&P reports is thus to identify the following:

- possible impacts and scope for further refinements or improvement in meeting stakeholders needs, e.g. how well do stakeholders think the issues

are addressed, how is the T&P reports being used, is the annual product relevant for the users and is it effective?

- to assess how the data and information in the EEA T&P reports are being used by different stakeholder groups in order to ensure progress towards the Kyoto Protocol and 2020 targets.

- to assess the inter linkages between the SOER and T&P report and the EU targets, the linkages and use in relation to other EU initiatives as well as other international reporting requirements and obligations under the UNFCCC.

- Lastly, to assess how well the T& P report has contributed to meeting the objectives of the Main objective regarding GHG emissions in the EEA Strategy 2009-2013 Multi-Annual work programme.

Approach

An initial start up meeting was held with Paul McAleavey, Head of Programme, EEA's Air and Climate Change Programme. An scoping interview on the case study was held with the EEA team behind the Trends and Projections Report, the EEA case study focal point, Andreas Barkman, Head of group on climate mitigation, energy and air pollution, and colleagues Francois Dejean and Melanie Sporer, in order to identify key literature and publications for desk review and clarify on issues related to a more precise delineation of the study. Also key stakeholders for later interviews were identified.

An initial desk review took place of the key documents with which the T&Ps feed into, either directly or indirectly. The review included, besides the T&P report itself, overall EU policy documents such as the Europe 2020 strategy, the Effort Sharing Decision, the MS reporting to the EU and the relevant EU reporting to the UNFCCC. It also included other EEA products such as the Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory report 2011 as well as 'early estimates' reports.

Besides the above review, interviews were held with:

European Commission, DG CLIMA

Member States

UNFCCC Secretariat

OECD/IEA

Business

NGOs

Research

3   Findings

3.1   Use and role of data and reports for different users

Survey

Different users of the EEA reports have been consulted through e-surveys and interviews.

The result of the Survey carried out under this evaluation has shown that 57% of the responders have found that the T&P report was useful or very useful to their organisations.

Table 3-1   Stakeholder survey - Is the T&P report useful to you or your organisation? (n=156)

Respondent group	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	Grand Total
Academia	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Business/NGO	0%	25%	50%	0%	25%	100%
Commission/European Parliament	5%	5%	24%	19%	48%	100%
Management Board	7%	0%	29%	36%	29%	100%
National Focal Points/National Agencies	2%	8%	34%	37%	19%	100%
Scientific Committee	0%	20%	20%	0%	60%	100%
Grand Total	3%	8%	33%	32%	25%	100%

Table 3-1   Open user survey: Is the T&P report useful to you or your organisation? (n=233)

Q0(1) * Where do you work?	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	Grand Total
- Academic institution (as scientist)	5%	2%	38%	31%	24%	100%
- EIONET institution/EEA	30%	0%	10%	30%	30%	100%
- information centre / library / bookshop	0%	0%	50%	25%	25%	100%
- international organisation (other than the EU)	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%
- Media	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	100%
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	0%	6%	19%	31%	44%	100%
- Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)	20%	0%	20%	20%	40%	100%

Q0(1) * Where do you work?	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	Grand Total
- Other national public sector organisation (without policy-making competence)	0%	19%	34%	28%	19%	100%
- Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)	0%	0%	21%	14%	64%	100%
- Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)	19%	6%	44%	25%	6%	100%
- Private company	0%	17%	28%	50%	6%	100%
- School/university (as student)	8%	8%	15%	31%	38%	100%
- School/university (as teacher)	5%	5%	29%	38%	24%	100%
Other	12%	24%	29%	35%	0%	100%
Total	6%	9%	30%	33%	22%	100%

Based on the interviews conducted, the following key points can be summarised from the stakeholders, supporting the findings from the abovementioned survey:

The Commission is the main user, next to the individual Member States. Within the Commission the main users are DG CLIMA, Unit A.3. on MRV, Unit A.4 on Strategy and Economic Assessment, but also other DG CLIMA units are using the results and projections from the EEA's T&P reports, such as the Implementation of the EU ETS Unit (B.1.).Also other DGs of the Commission are following the outcome of the T&P reports with increasing interest, such as DG ENER, DG ENV and DG MOVE.

The EEA data has a critical role for the Commission in the Commission's fulfilment of its international reporting requirements. The Commission use the T&P reports inter alia as input to the Commissions' report on progress to the KP targets (shared in EU-15), to see whether the EU-15 Member States and other EEA countries are on track to reach their Kyoto targets. The data includes indicators by country and sectors, past and projected trends and specific country profiles with details. This assist the Commission in the assessment of how effective are the existing measures used at MS and EU level, what additional measures may be needed, how are the different sectors performing, and which sectors need the most effort. It thus provide policy makers at European level as well as at Member State level a clear picture of where countries stand at the end of a given year and which further efforts would be required, however the aim of the T&P report is not to predict whether a country will finally achieve its target or not.

Thus, as an example, in the T&P report 2011 it was reported in relation to the progress towards 2008-2012 KP target that three EU Member States Austria, Italy and Luxembourg were not on track to achieve their Kyoto target at the end of 2010. All other European countries were reported to be on track. In the T&P report 2012 it was reported targets that the EU-15 was on track toward the 8 % target with a foreseen overachievement. It was further stressed that all of the EU-15 MS would have to achieve their respective burden-sharing target in order to reach their

common target. Italy and Spain were reported as not being on track towards their target - creating a potential shortfall and leading to the conclusion that if these gaps were not addressed, this could hinder the EU-15 from achieving its target.

Member States are generally also finding the reports very useful at Member State as well as for the European level. At national level, the reports are thus used e.g. for briefings to the national policy makers about the general progress at EU level and the situation in other MSs.

International organizations The UNFCCC Secretariat states that they value highly the T&P reports and consider the work in the T&P reports for very relevant. The T&P reports are used for routine work as well as in the international negotiations. Inter alia, they use the reports as reference documents and background materials for the reviewers carrying out reviews of National Communications and for annual inventories reviews. T&Ps are also used as reference documents when working with the annual review of the EU itself, and thus not only at MS level. The T&P reports are also used as reference documents in support of preparation of technical papers for negotiations in relation to the KP targets. The UNFCCC considers that also for the upcoming biannual reports the T&P reports will be useful. In addition, the UNFCCC appreciates the cooperation with the EEA on other elements, e.g. as reviewers for the inventories reviews as well as on projections reviews of the National Communications.

Business organisations emphasizes that they do consider the EEA T&P reports to be very important, that they look closely at the reports and that they are relying on them in terms of benchmarking public data on the progress of implementation. Some of the business organisations specified that the T&P reports were used along with other international reports e.g. from the IEA, OECD, World Bank a.o. One business organisation added that even though they for the time being were more focusing on general policy measures and changes affecting the EU ETS; they would soon be more focused also at actual trends and projections, thus they were expecting to make more use of T&P reports and the related reports in the near future. Another organisation heavily focused on cap and trade stated that they use the T&P reports as general reference document, for double checking and finding out more details about country specific policy measures, but with the specific institution's main focus on trading, they were doing their own regular and more detailed projection reports.

European NGOs interviewed stress that they make very active and ongoing use of the T&P reports. E.g. they refer to T&P reports in their press releases and blogs, and for lobbing and advocacy purposes in countries and at EU level. E.g. Sandbag sees the T&P reports as a very useful data resource and makes use of the T&P reports for their own annual EU ETS Reviews (E.g. Loosing the lead (2012), Buckle Up 2011, Cap or Trap (2010) and ETS S.O.S (2009)). Another NGO mentioned that they were using the T&P reports for their Climate Change Performance Index. **Researchers** are generally appreciative of the T&P reports as well and are using these as reference in own academic work.

Media coverage

The T&P reports have generally received high attention, and the attention is increasing. As for online media coverage, this was high for the 2011 T&P report, more than 100 articles were registered in international media, both in the EU and

globally. The 2011 EEA's T&P report were highlighted as showing EU emissions in total were 15.5% below 1990 levels, a slight step back from the extraordinary 17.3% figure reported in 2009 when the economy collapsed. EEA were also quoted for stating that Member States will have to adopt additional measures if the EU is to meet its 20% target for 2020.

Media coverage has even been doubled for the 2012 T&P report, more than 200 articles have been registered, showing that the T&P reports are followed intensively by the media, not only at EU scale but also globally.[9].

Various interviewees confirm that they consider the publicity in relation to the T&P reports for good or very good.

3.2   Consistency with needs of stakeholders

Commission The Commission reports in general terms that the T&P reports respond to the needs among Commission stakeholders for progress assessments of the progress towards the KP targets and the Europe 2020 targets. Now that the T&P reports and other related reports have reached a good quality, the Commission does not see a need for spending more resources on reporting as such, but merely a shift towards implementation aspects. Certain aspects will need to be adjusted and have increasing focus. For instance until now, the non-EU ETS sectors and the ESD has not received much attention from the MSs, however with the ESD now in force and compliance checking starting from 2015, the implications within the non-EU ETS sectors of the implementation of the ESD will need much more attention. The whole shift of timeframe now from 2012 to a focus on 2020 will require increased attention by the EEA:

Member States Though the reports are generally appreciated the assessment varies slightly among Member States in relation to the consistency with the needs of national stakeholders for domestic policy purposes. Member States that make their own national projections and base their national policies on national projections[10], may see slightly less need for the T&P reports, whereas Member States not doing own national projections generally appreciate the value of the T&Ps in this respect. It has also been raised that time lag is an issue from a Member State perspective, the time span from national MS reporting till the T&P reports come out, so that facts may have changed in the meanwhile.

International organisations UNFCCC states that the T&P reports and related reports meet the expectations of the organisation according to the international reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, and that the T&P reports addresses very well the overall questions on whether EU is on track and whether MSs and the EU are taking relevant measures. The publicity is good, the information is well-written and the trends and projections are a big issue in the negotiations and the negotiation level benefits from the type of T&P overview

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[9] Based on information provided by the EEA Communication Unit, October 2012.

[10] Austria, Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Spain.

provided. Also, the visual aid, graphics and figures serve as inspiration for the UNFCCC in its own work. A particular future need would be in relation to the content of the upcoming biannual reports, for which it would be very relevant to focus more on the effect of policy and measures (PAMs) - this would provide useful input to the review processes of the biannual reports as well as of the National Communications and it could further provide input to the negotiations. This already stands in the Durban and Doha decisions as important elements that needs to be reported upon, so now it is a matter of actually complying with these requirements.

NGOs and business states the T&P reports meet the needs of their expectations in terms of providing a good and robust picture of where the countries and the EU as a whole stands. NGOs mentioned in relation to data on monitoring of progress that the usability of the data provided would improve if e.g. a full data set could be integrated into one at the level of installations and that such type of integrated data would be of real added value not only to the NGO and research community but for all stakeholders involved.

3.3   Quality

According to stakeholders interviewed, the data in and the T&P reports are generally found to be of a high quality. Certain shortcomings are however highlighted, which may be more appropriately addressed now the Effort Sharing Decision takes effect as well as the upcoming Monitoring Mechanism Regulation soon to be adopted.

The Commission states that the Commission primarily needs robust and credible data and factual information from the EEA, and that the Commission relies a lot on this type of hard core data, not least in order to assess implementation and the needs for new policy development. Commission finds that high quality data and reporting is being delivered to them now. In the past, data was not always of sufficient quality, inconsistent across Member States and/or the assumptions put forward by the MSs were not completely clear or data were not provided timely enough, sometimes due to resource problems in national administrations. The T&P report has with the 2011 report significantly improved and it has been a landmark in the Commission view. Whereas the EEA cannot do much about the quality arriving from MS level, the EEA and the ETC/ACM has with the 2011 report considerably stepped up its quality assurance and control, e.g. through technical working papers. Thus, the EEA has made explicit the quality assurance criteria and Member States have responded positively to the more specified recommendations and guidelines provided by the EEA. A good of indicator of this is that the Commission did not receive any comments on this from the most recent UNFCCC review. Previous issues in relation to quality is expected to be appropriately addressed by the soon to be adopted Monitoring Mechanism Regulation.

Certain **Member States**, notably those that have own projections has pointed out that quality of data as such is not really the issue, but rather how the data has been used and interpreted by the EEA and the Commission following the assumptions that have been elaborated. It had, at least previously, as a consequence that some Member States were reported less on track due to the assumptions made. Also, it is

mentioned that lack of up to date data can influence the accurateness of the assessments as well as the inconsistency of reporting among Member States.

International organisations. The UNFCCC states that they consider the T&P reports to be of high quality, and there have been no instances of inaccuracies or major data gaps identified. Working with hard data like this, this is the best data available at Member State and European level. Inventories data have been scrutinized both at MS level and at European level before submission, and again by the UNFCCC, so it is considered to be the best data of the time. Projection data is of course linked to certain assumptions, and as long as assumptions are clear, this will be sufficient. Another issue is if the assumptions as such can be questioned, but this is not something the EEA can solve. Difficulties can occur if different assumptions are used and are not being fully clarified.

NGOs also consider the T&P reports to be of high quality and use them in their own research. The reports are especially appreciated for the overview across countries.

3.4   Impact

In the surveys made, the respondents were asked about the effects on their work or the work of their organisations of the use of the T&P reports:

Table 3-3 Stakeholder survey: Do the T&P report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation (n=150)

Respondent group	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	Grand Total
Academia	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Business/NGO	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Commission/European Parliament	10%	15%	25%	35%	15%	100%
Management Board	0%	21%	50%	21%	7%	100%
National Focal Points/National Agencies	14%	26%	27%	30%	2%	100%
Scientific Committee	0%	0%	50%	25%	25%	100%
Grand Total	12%	23%	32%	29%	5%	100%

Table 3-4 User survey: Do the T&P report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation (n=229)

Q0(1) * Where do you work?	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	Grand Total
- Academic institution (as cientist)	12%	12%	44%	28%	5%	100%

- EIONET institution/EEA	33%	0%	33%	11%	22%	100%
- information centre / library / bookshop	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
- international organisation (other than the EU)	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%
- Media	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	17%	22%	39%	17%	6%	100%
- Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)	25%	25%	25%	0%	25%	100%
- Other national public sector organisation (without policy-making competence)	23%	23%	33%	13%	7%	100%
- Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)	0%	7%	29%	36%	29%	100%
- Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)	29%	24%	35%	12%	0%	100%
- Private company	11%	26%	43%	17%	3%	100%
- School/university (as student)	8%	17%	33%	25%	17%	100%
- School/university (as teacher)	14%	14%	38%	29%	5%	100%
Other	13%	44%	44%	0%	0%	100%
Total	17%	19%	39%	19%	7%	100%

The various points in terms of impact of the T&P report made during interviews can be summarised as follows:

Commission consider the T&P reports and related reports for having a high impact for Member State level policies and serves an important function to MSs on where they stand that can be brought to the attention of the ministers, so that the findings can be picked up also in the European Semester process. Also, the country profiles and comparison tables do a kind of 'peer pressure' on the Member States.

The T&P reports are considered as having high importance also for the European policy making. The report is launched together with the Progress Report that comes out in October each year and which is being presented to the Council. The well-documented assessments in the T&P reports is having relatively high impact also for development of other European policies related to climate change, e.g such as the implementation of the air quality framework legislation looking at the 2020 perspective and beyond and the current elaboration of a new air strategy. The T&P reports are having a less direct impact for the European policy negotiations at the international level as such, where other reports such as the Progress Report are more relevant, however the timing quite close to the COP, the reports give the data at the right time on where the EU stands. Reports of other actors looking at the global level, such as UNEP's Emissions Gap reports are more targeted the international level.

Member States As noted above, there may be a slight difference depending on how much Member State make use of the T&P reports for own national purposes, however the T&P reports are certainly regarded as having an impact at the EU

policy making level in particular for showing the combined EU progress for the EU as a whole. Also the impact at the international level is perceived by Member States to be considerable as an important regional showcase.

International institutions The UNFCCC considers the T&P reports to have high impact at international level, as well as high impact at both Member State and European level in terms of feeding into further EU policy making.

NGOs and businesses point of views are similar to those points raised above.

4   Conclusions

The importance of the annual T&P reports are considered to be high across the different key stakeholders involved. The role and impact of the T&P reports are seen to be substantial at Member State and EU level, as well as at international level, as a key mechanism for tracking progress towards the KP targets and the Europe 2020 targets.

By establishing and consistently having improved the content and the data quality of the T&P report, the EEA has considerably contributed, along with other measures, to meet the main objective regarding GHG emissions in the EEA Strategy 2009-2013 Multi-annual Work Programme.

The T&P reports are, along with the other closely related reports, recognized as providers of the most consistent and updated data available on these aspects at Member State and European level, and the most updated monitoring of EU progress as a whole regarding implementation of the KP targets as well as the national and Europe 2020 targets.

Though the data provided sometimes has been inadequate or linked with some degree of uncertainty, this is recognised as not being an issue of the work of the EEA as such, but merely a question of uncertainties linked with lack of consistent data across Member States or potential inconsistencies in projections, quality procedures and sometimes also available capacity at Member State level. Quality and quality control has been considerably strengthened through guidelines, recommendation as well as other measures that the Member States are now using in their elaboration and checking of national data.

The recent revision of the Commission Monitoring Mechanism Decision 280/2004/EC and the draft Monitoring Mechanism Regulation[11] is expected to address in appropriate ways some of the previous shortcomings, in order to better underpin effective design and implementation of EU climate change policies.

The draft MMR thus aims at ensuring a more consistent reporting at both MS and Union level, taking into account i*nter alia* new reporting and monitoring requirements arising from the 2009 Climate and Energy Package, the EU headline targets and from recent decisions adopted under UNFCCC. Article 25, litra (a)-(j)

[11] COM (2011)789 final.

of the draft Regulation also lists in details the role and the tasks of the EEA, inter alia on quality assurance and quality control on the information reported by Member States.

As additional measures for checking consistency and quality of the trends and projections reports, additional studies carried out by *inter alia* DG CLIMA supports the attention to the area, recognizing that trends and projections as a discipline is very complex and comprehensive.

Upon adoption of the draft Regulation, the Member States' implementation of the new reporting requirements is thus expected to considerably improve data gathering and data analysis and thereby the basis for future reporting on trends and projections.

In order to support future work on monitoring and reporting, trends and projections and not least to assist the Commission more with relevant data to monitor progress under the Europe 2020 strategy and to support future policy development and elaboration of possible new instruments, the area of policy and measures needs further attention. This is particularly relevant for the non-EU ETS sectors and the Member States commitments under the Effort Sharing Decision. The delineation of work between the Commission and the EEA on these aspects will thus have to be defined in more details inter alia in the future strategy and in yearly work programmes, besides positive attempts to outline more precisely the EEA role and tasks already seen, e.g. in the draft Regulation on MMR.

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY

EEA EVALUATION - BIODIVERSITY CASE STUDY

FINAL CASE STUDY REPORT

CONTENTS

1   Background

As a part of the mid-term evaluation of the European Environmental Agency (EEA), commissioned to COWI in August 2012, a number of case studies on specific EEA activities and products was prepared. One of these case studies was on biodiversity and focused specifically on EEA's report *EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline* (EEA Technical Report No. 12, 2010).

The EU Biodiversity Baseline Report (BBR) has been requested by the Commission in its Communication of 19.1.2010 on *Options for an EU vision and target for biodiversity beyond 2010*, where the Commission asks the EEA to finalise the first EU biodiversity baseline in June 2010. Given the tight deadline given by the Commission the EEA was to base the biodiversity baseline on existing data and information, with no time to carry out consultations with the Member States. Also, this Communication effectively gives the terms of references for the task of elaborating the BBR. The Communication indicates that the BBR will set the benchmarks for the improvements of the conservation status for European biodversity between 2010 and 2020.

The BBR presents facts and figures on the state and trends of European biodiversity and major ecosystem types. The report provides data for measuring and monitoring the effects of biodiversity conservation initiatives taken by the Commission to meet the targets of the long term biodiversity vision and the 2020 biodiversity headline adopted by the European Council on 15 March 2010.

The BBR is developed by the EEA and the ETC/BD and is based on available data mainly resulting from the first assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (Art. 17 in the Habitats Directive), the European Red List and progress achieved with the SEBI 2010 process.

2   The Biodiversity Baseline Report

The BBR provides information in the form of facts and figures on the status of biodiversity in Europe's major ecosystem types, including agro-ecosystems. For each of the ecosystem types the BBR provides information on status, trends, threats and pressures as well as key ecosystem services, in line with the increasing focus on ecosystems services in general. The report also gives status of habitats and species listed in the annexes on the Birds and Habitats Directives, as well as an analysis of threats.

The BBR gives preference to data sets that are continuously monitored in order to increase the likelyhood that comparable data sets can be retrieved also in 2020. The two main data input platforms for the BBR are the national Art. 17-reports (Habitats Directive) and the SEBI process.

The BBR focuses on the EU27 though some data sets are extended or limited to other geographical areas. The DG EN is regarded as the main customer as the BBR provides baseline and status information for the EU nature policy in general and fro the implementation of the nature directives specifically.

3   Case study - approach

The case study on biodiversity was based on several distinct approaches, focusing on actors and stakeholders that comprise the users of EEA outputs and services.

› Interviews with stakeholders (agencies, authorities, scientific institutions, organisations)

› E-surveys, based on two groups of respondents (known and unknown).

The questions used for the interviews and the e-surveys were strucured in 4 groups:

1   Does the Biodiversity Baseline Report match needs and requirements of stakeholders?

2   Is the Biodiversity Baseline Report relevant and credible?

3   How is the Biodiversity Baseline Report used?

4   What impact does the Biodiversity Baseline Report have?

A non-systematic sampling of biodiversity documents (work programmes, national strategies, organisational strategies, national status reports etc) has also been carried out but has not yielded indicative results because of a very low rate of references to the BBR. The result from this activity will not be disucssed further here.

4   Findings

4.1   Does the Biodiversity Baseline Report match needs and requirements?

The e-survey raised the question "Do you know EEA's report 'EU 2010 biodiversity baseline (EEA Technical Report No 12/2010)". The responses are shown in the table below.

Response	Known respondents	Unknown respondents
Yes	191	299
No	199	233

All respondents answering yes to the above question went on to answer the questions:

› Was the report useful for you or your organisation?

› Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?

The results of these questions are given in the tables below.

Was the report useful for you or your organisation?

Resp group	Positive responses	1. To a very low extent	2.	3.	4.	5. To a very high extent	Total %	Average
Known	191	1	11	34	35	20	100	3,6
Unknown	299	6	10	34	27	23	100	3.5

Approximately half of the respondents expressed that the BBR has been useful for them or for their organisation. Only approx. 10-15% expressed that the report has not been so useful. The responses of the two groups of respondents are very similar.

The results for the second question are given in the table below.

Did the report have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation?

Resp group	Positive response	1. To a very low extent	2.	3.	4.	5. To a very high extent	Total %	Average
Known	191	7	20	39	27	6	100	3.0

Unknown	299	13	20	33	22	11	100	3.0

It appears that approximately one third of the respondents expressed that the report have had an effect of their work or the work of their organisation. A rather large group has expressed that the report have had some effect, yet almost one third has responded that the report has had little effect. The responses of the two groups of respondents are similar.

Some of the respondents have further qualified their responses by providing additional statements related to the above questions. Respondents have stated that the BBR is an important benchmark and a reference for further work on European biodiversity, including comparisons between MS.

A key observation from the interviews was that the BBR is widely regarded as providing a clear and well-structured presentation of data, easy to understand and make use of in awareness-raising activities.

It remains unclear which role EEA plays concerning data provision on forest ecosystems, in particular as regards taxation, despite the significant importance of forests for European biodiversity.

New initiatives are taken to describe relations between Annex I habitat types and Annex II and IV species. This will facilitate the understanding of the pressure-responses system in ecosystems and species, enabling improved nature management measures to be formulated. This initiative may be extended to include Annex I-birds as well.

The BBR may be improved by means of a number of individual steps, including further development of the reports on ecosystem services by making use of the RUBICODE project; further development and standardisation of the Art. 17 and Art 12 reporting by the MS; and readying the new Natura 2000 Standard Data Forms and their implementation in the MS.

The SEBI indicators are considered to be well developed, though a scope for their further development and fine-tuning is well-known.

A midterm assessment in 2015 of the 2020 biodiversity strategy should be initiated in order to see if the Commission is on target to meeting the 2020 goals. Assessments carried out later would not leave time to adjust course.

The 2020 biodiversity strategy constitutes a new challenge as it includes more horisontal elements and links with the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Framework Strategy Directive etc. The marine element is a new focus area which will provide new challenges for data collection and compilation, not the least when considering impacts of fishery, effectiveness og marine protected areas etc.

Lack of focus on urgent issues, including climate change effects, use of bioenergy, consequences on European biodiversity of current agricultural polices, and effects of nature management measures in MS and EU 27 may result in a lower significance of the EEA for some stakeholders. The EEA may need to establish a

structure which allows for rapid data compilations related to contemporary environmental issues, enabling EEA to become more 'horizon-scanning' in its approach to initiating studies and data compilation exercises.

EEA could improve the perceived significance by including studies and compilations of natural disasters and their possible effects on biodiversity, livelihood, agro-ecosystems etc.

Given the current focus on bio-energy the EEA may also need to ensure up-front focus on the effecs of utilising bio-energy material in MS

4.2   Is the Biodiversity Baseline Report relevant and credible?

The interviews revealed that the BBR is seen as contributing to raise the awareness of European biodiversity and the threats to the biodiversity, as well as raising awareness of the importance of structured and targeted biodiversity indicators to be used across the Member States.

The organisational setup with scientific partners in the ETC/BD and technically and scientifically highly competent members of the EIONET is regarded as an important step towards ensuring credibility of the EEA products such as the BBR. It further appears that EEA regularly asks scientific and other science-based institutions for ad hoc-advice and participation in panels, groups and committees. Such initiatives are widely appreciated.

BBR compiles data on a EU 27-scale, which means that EU Member States is not able to extract MS-relevant data material for national purposes. This applies to national institutions and organisations (incl. national NGOs) as well.

BBR is based on existing data, hold and compiled by ETC/BD and EEA, mainly based on Art. 17-reporting. No specific requests were issued to the MS for additional/specific data.

EEA may need to take a more pro-active approach to surveys and compilations eg. in relation to regular monitoring of the implementation of the EU 2020 biodiversity strategy, climate change and its effect on the natural environment, international (outside EU) aspects of biodversity management.

Views have been expressed that the BBR - and hence EEA - should compile biodiversity data for all of Europe and that this would possibly strengthen the importance of EEA in a wider context.

EEA may want to develop a clear strategy on how collaborate with universities and how to link with DG RESEARCH and the role of DG RESEARCH in improving mechanisms and systems for biodiversity data provision and compilation.

EEA may need to elaborate on the indicators in terms of their coverage of the European natural environment. Do the indicators mainly cover the procted environment such as the Natura 2000 network or do they equally well include the

agri-environment, commecial forests ets. A lack of transparency with this issue may cause stakeholders to to disregard the findings presented in the BBR.

NGOs may question the validity of data provided by MS agencies and would welcome mechanisms that would allow the EEA to embrace data from NGOs, science-based institutions as well as citizen monitoring programmes.

4.3   How is the Biodiversity Baseline Report used?

A number of respondents from the e-survey added that the BBR is regarded as a tool for setting priorities for biodiversity research and conservation and for policy formulation in national agencies, eg. when elaborating national biodiversity strategies, as well as in nature conservation organisations. Some respondents also states that the BBR is being used in teaching and for education purposes, and one respondent has used the BBR during a LIFE+ proposal evaluation process.

BBR data is probably not used by scientific institutions or NGOs to any significant extent, but these institutions may not be primary target groups. On the other hand, the BBR may indirectly enable support to research by presenting evidence for research needs.

Given the significant efforts taken by elaborating a publication like the BBR - and the enormous amount of data this requires - it was expressed that the EEA should be allowed to provide recommendations for nature management initiatives and not just 'presenting the problems'.

The close collaboration of EEA with Council of Europe and the Bern Convention allows for a significant transfer of experience from the BBR and SEBI process to the CoE's work with the Emerald network in non-MS, as well as with the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLSD).

4.4   What impact does the Biodiversity Baseline Report have?

The interviews releaed that the BBR is widely regarded as a important and highly credible baseline for the EU 2020 biodiversity strategy, covering species, ecosystems/habitats, threats and ecosystem services. The BBR is further believed to contribute significantly to European nature conservation policy by means of informing DG ENV and eg. Council of Europe policy and formulation processes.

The process of elaborating the BBR, including the SEBI process, has had an important side effect in terms of allowing the MS a better understanding of the need to make use of standardised indicators and reporting structures for the purpose of providing comparable data on MS and EU biodiversity. The MS has been inspired by the SEBI process to put further efforts into establishing national baseliens and indicator systems, which in turn will serve to improve the SEBI system and the EEAs ability to provide qualified data on EU biodiversity and ecosystems.

Feedback from national agencies is important for development of data and indicators. Feedback mechanisms are provided through the EIONET and other meetings.

A state-of-the-art BBR gives credit to data providers and leverage to the EEA in the ongoing dialogue to improve data and info systems and may inspire data providers to strive for developing BAT capacity within biodiversity surveys and reporting as well as data sharing.

The BBR may provide arguments for formulating and participating in Lifewatch and LIFE projects on grounds of identified research and nature conservation needs.

The EEA is building up a coherent system of biodiversity indicators (the SEBI indicators) that will be used throughout the MS in an increasingly standardised way.This will lead to an increasing quality and consistency in the biodiversity data.

By increasing the quality of the BBR and data compilation systems as such the EEA also raises the expectations to future work, initiatives and compilations. The EEA may need to ensure stakeholders that they will be included also in future EEA initiatives. This may require even more efforts in terms of EEA communication and liaison work.

EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

CASE STUDY REPORT ON WATERBASE/WISE

CONTENTS

1 Introduction

The case study on water distinguishes itself from the other case studies by not focusing on an EEA report, but rather a data service.

Output/product to be analysed

Waterbase / WISE

Waterbase is the generic name given to the EEA databases on the status and quality of Europes rivers, lakes, groundwater bodies and transitional, coastal and marine waters, and on the quantity of Europe's water resources. Waterbase forms part of the data managed in the Water Data Centre which is hosted by the EEA.

The Water Information System (WISE) is a central gateway to information about European water related issues. WISE serves both as an information service and a web-based service, that facilitates the access to the information stored in the Water data Centre by visualisation on interactive maps, graphs, indicators, references to documents and thematic data for download.

WISE is the interface to access Water Data Centre data, however, in reality, most users do not really distinguish between Waterbase, Water Data Centre and WISE and not all know Waterbase or the Water Data Centre but are well aware of WISE. Therefore, the case study took a broad approach and asked questions on Waterbase/WISE.

2   Approach

The case study addressed the following questions:

Table 2-1   Questions for case on Waterbase / WISE

Overall evaluation questions	Specific case questions
Did the EEA activities match the needs and requirements of the main stakeholders?	Does the data service respond to the main information needs of the stakeholders* in relation to water?
Is the work of the EEA consistently of high quality?	Is the Waterbase datasets regarded as relevant, credible, legitimate by the stakeholders*?
What do stakeholders do with EEA products? How are EEA findings used?	Which stakeholders use the data service? The interplay between Waterbase and WISE? How is the dataset used by the stakeholders? (stages in the policy cycle, purposes of use) What has been the role of the dataset in relation to reporting on state of Europe's water environment / against requirements of key Directives?
What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?	What is the role of the data service in relation to European water policy making, notably the 2012 Blueprint to safeguard Europe's waters? What is the role of the data service in relation to policy making in the Member States?

* Main stakeholders: European Commission: DG ENV; JRC, ESTAT. EIONET Member States. Other stakeholders: Businesses and private sector stakeholders involved in water management and academia.

Approach

An initial scoping meeting with the EEA case study contact person, Beate Werner, was conducted in order to identify key literature and publications for desk review and clarify on issues related to a more precise delineation of the study and suitable interview persons.

A few specific questions on WISE were included in the survey addressed to specific stakeholders and in the open survey accessible via the EEA website.

In addition, interviews were held with:

› DG ENV, Directorate D
› JRC
› Eurostat
› A representative of a Member State
› Representatives of Copa-cogeca and of EUREAU
› A representative of the research community

3   Findings

3.1   Use and role of the data for different users

In the case study, different types of users have been consulted through e-survey and through interviews.

In the survey addressed to known stakeholders, 56% of the respondents (218 out of 390) indicated that they knew about WISE. Considering that these were 'general' stakeholders and not specifically related to the water sector, the share is considered high. The table below shows their evaluation of the usefulness of WISE.

Table 3-1   *Is the WISE service useful to you or your organisation? (n=218, 23 answered do not know)*

Resp group	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	n=	Grand Total
Academia	0%	0%	63%	25%	13%	8	100%
Business/NGO	0%	25%	50%	0%	25%	4	100%
Commission/European Parliament	4%	15%	19%	33%	30%	27	100%
Management Board	0%	17%	50%	25%	8%	12	100%
National Focal Points/National Agencies	3%	7%	32%	39%	19%	142	100%
Scientific Committee	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2	100%
Grand Total	3%	9%	33%	36%	19%	195	100%

Source: Stakeholder survey conducted for the evaluation

The same question was asked in the open user survey and here 39% (252 of 639) answered that they knew the WISE. The table below shows their assessment of the usefulness of WISE.

Table 3-2   *Is the WISE service useful to you or your organisation? (n=252, 21 answered do not know)*

Resp group	1. Not useful at all	2.	3.	4.	5. Very useful	n=	Grand Total
Academic institution (as scientist)	7%	5%	19%	43%	26%	42	100%
EIONET institution/EEA	0%	13%	25%	13%	50%	8	100%
Information centre / library / bookshop	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1	100%
International organisation (other than the EU)	0%	17%	0%	17%	67%	6	100%
Media	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	2	100%
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	0%	21%	37%	26%	16%	19	100%
Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)	14%	29%	43%	14%	0%	7	100%
Other national public sector organisation (without policy-making competence)	0%	22%	13%	28%	38%	32	100%
Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)	0%	11%	33%	56%	0%	9	100%
Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)	11%	22%	17%	33%	17%	18	100%
Private company	0%	14%	32%	30%	24%	37	100%
School/university (as student)	8%	0%	17%	33%	42%	12	100%
School/university (as teacher)	5%	29%	19%	38%	10%	21	100%
Other	6%	24%	41%	12%	18%	17	100%
Grand Total	4%	16%	24%	32%	24%	231	100%

Source: Open user survey conducted for the evaluation

The results from the surveys indicate that the WISE service is widely known and widely used among a broad range of stakeholders. A majority of the stakeholders consider WISE very useful or useful. Based on the comments given by some respondents to the survey as well as interviews, the following main findings in respect to the use have been derived.

The **Commission** is a main user - primarily DG Environment. The data is used for assessing the implementation of Directives and to provide problem analysis for new policy making in the water area.

Member States use the service to fulfil the reporting requirements to the Commission. The data extraction service is used to a more limited extent as their primary concern is the national analysis and for this purpose, they rely on the national systems, which are often more advanced in terms of data availability. However, in some countries with less developed systems it is also used nationally. A strength of WISE is that it can be used to compare against other countries.

European interest organisations use the data to obtain overviews of the current situation in Europe. This is used in presentations and for general information to members and also to formulate campaigns and policy recommendations. However, for organisations representing sector interests, the use is limited because some of the key data, which is interesting to these organisations is not available, e.g. nutrients in wastewater.

Researchers use the data for general overviews, but for detailed analysis, they use the raw data from the Member States rather than the processed material available in through WISE. The data is used for referencing and teaching.

3.2   Consistency with needs of stakeholders

Commission

The data in the Water Data Centre meets basic requirements of the Commission in terms of providing essential data on the implementation of Directives. During the development of the data centre over the past 10 years, important improvements have taken place and there is now a well-functioning dialogue and high degree of integration between working processes of the Commission and of the EEA. This contributes to ensuring that Waterbase and the data centre are developed according to the needs of the Commission.

However, there are still shortcomings in respect to content the functionalities. In respect to content, several types of data are currently not included, e.g. marine water and wastewater. The functionalities also relate to the broader scope of the WISE and environmental data broadly speaking, where it is considered that there is a need to ensure the interoperability between the different datasets and systems to provide a basis for integrated analysis. While DG ENV recognises that the EEA has played an important role in the establishment of the Waterbase and WISE, it still considers that the work on water data and integration with other data has not been sufficiently prioritised by the EEA and consequently, the progress made has not been sufficient. There is a need to step up efforts to meet the future needs.

Member States

MS recognise the need for pan-European overview and find the Waterbase important to fulfil this need. Also, the system fulfils the need of the MS to have a streamlined reporting mechanism for their compulsory reporting according to the Directives. However, in terms of their own need for analysis – most Member States have more detailed data and possibility to implement more detailed analysis. Most Member States also have their own modelling systems etc., which also provide for more sophisticated and integrated analysis of data. In order for WISE to become a preferred choice for MS national purposes, this would require a more direct link between the MS data and WISE.

The MS emphasise that the work of the EEA in streamlining and coordinating data collection has been a source of inspiration in MS when they set up their own systems. This holds particularly true when it comes to the newer member states of the EU, where monitoring and reporting on water resources have previously been weak.

Interest organisations

As mentioned above under use, WISE / Waterbase does not at present fulfil the needs of the interest organisations for more detailed knowledge. This would require more data to be included.

New initiatives for WISE

It should be noted that the EEA as part of its AMP for 2013 is planning for the further development of the WISE. New mapping techniques are being implemented and a new IT platform is under implementation (WISE 2.0). Further, the data flows are being reviewed with a view to optimising the system. Simplification and modernisation of reporting systems for water data are also in focus in the current pilot project co-implemented by the EEA under the Commissions' initiative for

Structural Implementation and Information Networks (SIIFs). These are elements in addressing the needs of the Commission for integrated data systems and analyses.

Challenges for integrating data and analyses

Some of the challenges in respect to meeting the needs of the Commission for integrated data systems and assessments relate in particular to availability of data and data policy issues.

Making integrated analyses would often require additional data than what is currently available, e.g. data on rainwater and additional and more specific data on wastewater than what is required from the UWWT Directive. The EEA currently has a project where some Member States have agreed to report additional data (compared to UWWT Directive requirements). However, this is an area which requires a long term effort and negotiations with Member States.

There are data policy issues in relation to water data and publishing for download. E.g. it has been decided not to publish ecological and chemical status of individual water bodies (ref. Water Framework Directive).

3.3   Quality

The general assessment from the stakeholders interviewed is that the quality of the data in the system is good. The EEA is considered highly professional and competent in the management of the data. One issue which is mentioned by most is that the system is currently not compliant with the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe -system (INSPIRE) and that better recognition of data is needed, although this is regarded as having improved in recent years.

Most stakeholders applaud the EEA for the initiative in relation to map services and Eye on Earth, but at the same time also emphasise that this has implications for quality. There is a risk of uncritical use of the data. While mapping the data is useful for overview and more general use, it limits the use for more advanced types of analysis.

3.4   Impact

In the two surveys, the respondents were asked about the effects on their organisations of using WISE. The tables below show the answers.

Table 3-3   *Stakeholder survey: Does the service have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation? (n=218, 26 answered do not know)*

Resp group	1. No effect	2.	3.	4.	5. Very large effect	n=	Grand Total
Academia	14%	14%	57%	14%	0%	7	100%
Business/NGO	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	4	100%
Commission/European Parliament	11%	4%	48%	30%	7%	27	100%
Management Board	8%	25%	50%	17%	0%	12	100%
National Focal Points/National Agencies	8%	21%	33%	28%	11%	141	100%
Scientific Committee	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	8%	18%	38%	27%	9%	192	100%

Source: Stakeholder survey conducted for the evaluation

Table 3-4   *User survey: Does the service have an effect on your work or the work of your organisation? (n=252, 29 answered do not know)*

Resp group	1. No effect	2.	3.	4.	5. Very large effect	n =	Grand Total
Academic institution (as scientist)	12%	10%	24%	34%	20%	41	100%
EIONET institution/EEA	0%	29%	29%	29%	14%	7	100%
Information centre / library / bookshop						0	0%
International organisation (other than the EU)	0%	33%	17%	33%	17%	6	100%
Media	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	2	100%
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	21%	16%	37%	26%	0%	19	100%
Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)	43%	14%	43%	0%	0%	7	100%
Other national public sector org. (w.o. policy-making comp.)	9%	19%	31%	28%	13%	32	100%
Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)	11%	11%	56%	22%	0%	9	100%
Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)	12%	35%	24%	18%	12%	17	100%
Private company	8%	28%	28%	25%	11%	36	100%
School/university (as student)	27%	0%	18%	27%	27%	11	100%
School/university (as teacher)	40%	15%	15%	25%	5%	20	100%
Other	13%	25%	38%	25%	0%	16	100%
Grand Total	15%	19%	29%	26%	11%	223	100%

Source: Open user survey conducted for the evaluation

The survey answers indicate that the WISE service does have a certain effect within the organisations which use the service. It should be kept in mind that those answering are not all representing organisations which use the data on a regular basis and, therefore, it is to be expected that the responses with regard to effects are quite varied.

Nevertheless, it is notable that the responses indicate that the data service has had a larger effect in national level organisations than in EU level organisations. This is not completely consistent with the qualitative responses on the use of the data, ref. above.

Impact on EU policy making

Desk studies of key EU policy documents clearly show the importance of the data coming from Waterbase / WISE – it is widely used, e.g. in the recent Blueprint for safeguarding Europe's waters. However, it is certainly not the single source of data and it does not fulfil the all the knowledge requirements of policy makers for policy development at present, ref. above findings on requirements for more data and more integrated analysis.

Impact on national policy making

The qualitative data indicates that Waterbase / WISE has had some effects on policy making by providing a better database and decision basis in countries where environmental information systems have been less advanced. However, in many EU-27 countries, the national systems have been in use longer and provide more detailed data and analysis than what can be done through Waterbase /WISE.

EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY REPORT

CONTENTS

1   Introduction and approach

Purpose of case study

The study should examine how the EEA's work on resource efficiency contributed to frame the policy making in the area with a special emphasis on the development of the resource efficiency roadmap. Three particular EEA outputs should be considered in that context: "Resource efficiency in Europe — Policies and approaches in 31 EEA member and cooperating countries" published in October 2011 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/resource-efficiency-in-europe), "Environmental indicator report 2012", published May 2012 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental-indicator-report-2012) and the "The European environment – state and outlook 2010: Synthesis" published November 2010 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/synthesis/synthesis).

Scoping

Below, we have elaborated on the scoping of the study seen in the context of the guidance provided by the SCE.

Overall evaluation questions	Specific case questions
Did the EEA activities match the needs and requirements of DG ENV? What impact does the EEA's work have or is likely to have in the future?	How did the EEA's work contribute to the development of the resource efficiency roadmap? How did the work of the EEA contribute to the framing of resource efficiency in connection with the assessments of the 6th EAP and the development of the 7th EAP? Could the contributions of the EEA have been optimised to better match the needs of the stakeholders* in relation to policy making on resource efficiency? If anything, what should be improved in order to better match stakeholder needs and requirements?
Is the work of the EEA consistently of high quality?	Are the EEA's outputs on resource efficiency regarded as relevant, credible, legitimate by the stakeholders*?
What do stakeholders do with EEA products? How are EEA findings used?	Did the particular products of the EEA play a role in the work of the stakeholders connected to the resource efficiency roadmap? If, yes - what kind of role? If no - why not?

2   Findings

2.1   Consistency with needs

Contribution to the Roadmap

In the process of drafting the Resource Efficiency Roadmap (RM), DG ENV was faced with the need to substantiations and details to support the RM and asked the EEA for specific inputs. The collaboration is reported as good at all working levels. The EEA provided input on concrete individual policy areas where they have data and expertise and this was considered extremely useful by DG ENV[1]. In addition, there was an informal dialogue with key persons in the EEA concerning input to the RM on appropriate targets and indicators. The EEA was considered to provide very useful inputs to these considerations. The EEA also provided comments on a draft version of the RM, which was considered very useful by DG ENV.

In relation to the 'meta-discourse' on green economy, it is considered that the EEA has less to offer but that is what is expected.

General work

There has not been any other particular requests by DG ENV in relation to RE. For the SOER, DG ENV asked EEA specifically to pay attention to RE and it is considered that this was done well.

EEA started to produce work on their own initiative, including the review of MS policies. DG ENV considers that this work could have been ill-timed as it was not

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[1] References to EEA data are seen several times in the RM and background documents.

really coordinated with DG ENV, but it turned out that it was not, and the results of the study were considered very useful by DG ENV.

Coordination

DG ENV considers that the EEA acted too much on their own initiative (without a joint agreement with DG ENV), which led to sub-optimal results. The EEA is considered to be working on relevant issues, but products come as a surprise to DG ENV and the timing is not always ideal. Better alignment is needed according to DG ENV.

It is unclear to DG ENV how the EEA is internally organised for RE. To DG ENV there seems to be no person in charge of coordinating for RE. There is currently not a precise set of requests or MoU between DG ENV and the EEA in this area and DG ENV is not clear on its future expectations yet. These elements are part of the explanation why there is not yet an alignment between RE activities in the DG ENV WP and EEA WP.

Measuring of progress of the RM is an important issue and looking into this could be an area where DG ENV would call upon the Agency. There are currently no indicators, which can fully capture the main lines of RE and document the extent to which the economic results are actually being achieved. A WG has been established (ESTAT, JRC, EEA) and it is working well according to DG ENV.

2.2   Quality

The quality of the work produced by the EEA is regarded as high and the products have been useful. E.g. the review of MS policies picked up on key issue of delineation/definition of RE. The DG ENV definition was relatively broad encompassing many areas but at the same time, other actors worked with more narrow concepts. The inventory is considered useful and well-done.

DG ENV considers that there is a tendency to work in silos in the EEA but this has much improved in later years.

2.3   Impact / What do stakeholders do with EEA products?

As illustrated above, the EEA did have an important indirect impact on policy making through contributions to the development of the RM. The study on MS policies played a role in this regard, as well as specific inputs in relation to particular thematic areas requested by DG ENV. These inputs were used directly in the production of the RM. In addition, the more informal dialogue on indicators and the RM in general, DG ENV used EEA as a sparring partner.

DG ENV considers that SOER led to a greater degree of awareness among policy makers and opinion. It was part of making the policy case for the need for action in relation to RE.

Appendix H   Workshops

The evaluation included two workshops, one on the annual management planning process and another addressing the NFPs. This appendix provides an overview of the programmes and main questions addressed at each workshop.

Subject: AMP Workshop 8 October 2012
Venue: EEA, Kgs. Nytorv, room 8.2.30

Participants: Steering Committee Evaluation, EEA Senior Management Team members, EEA Staff representatives

Background documents: Draft description of the AMKP workflow for the EEA Quality Management System

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Overall objective:

The main objective of the workshop is to discuss the process and work flow for preparation of the Annual Management Plan in order to identify:

1   The steps and phases in the AMP development process
2   Strengths and weaknesses of the AMP process as a tool to reflect needs and priorities of stakeholders (the effectiveness dimension)
3   Strengths and weaknesses with respect to the use of time and resources (the efficiency dimension)

Preparation:

›   Consider and prepare up to 10 statements on STRENGTHS and up to 10 statements on WEAKNESSES of the AMP process.

Expected outcome:

›   A good overview of the AMP process, being the core document for the work in EEA and partners, feeding into the evaluation.

›   Shared reflections regarding strengths and weaknesses of the process with respect to effectiveness and efficiency

›   Recommendations towards enhancing the process?

Monday 8 October 2012	
10:00 - 10:15	Opening - Birgitte Martens, COWI. TL for the evaluation & Artur Runge Metzger, DG Clima, chair of the Evaluation Steering Committee
10:15 - 10:30	Agenda and purpose of the workshop (Jens Brinch)
10:30 -11:15	Fast track SWOT analysis - strengths and weaknesses only (Jens Brinch facilitates)
11:15 - 12:00	The AMP production cycle: Process and steps. Introduction by Jens Brinch

	Verification by plenary
12:00 - 12:30	2 distinct steps in the AMP - an initial more informal followed by a formal consultation and decision process. Discussion of: (i) The initial step leading to formulation of 1st draft AMP in May including setting priorities, involvement of stakeholders, who does what and when. in an efficiency perspective (use of time and resources) (ii) Quality assessment of the initial process: sufficient involvement of stakeholders, relevant and correct priorities, polity versus subject matter reflection in document (i and ii) As plenary or group discussion depending on number of participants Facilitator: Jens Brinch
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:00	The AMP process from 1st draft to final approved version (May through November/December) Quality assessment of these steps similar to above. Facilitator: Jens Brinch
14:00 - 14:50	Strengths and weaknesses - summary and presentation to plenary Changes and improvements to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. Facilitator: Jens Brinch
14:50 - 15:00	Closing and next steps - Birgitte Martens

Subject: NFP Workshop 18 October 2012
Venue: Luxembourg

Participants: All NFPs

Agenda

The overall agenda for the workshop is as follows:

Time		Item
9:00	9:15	Introducing the focus group approach and the assignment
9:15	9:30	Forming 4 groups and appointment of Rapporteur
9:30	11:30	Work in the focus group
11:30	12:00	Coffee break
12:00	13:00	Plenary: presentation of key findings and discussion

Focus Group Approach

The focus group approach implies a guided participatory analysis of key issues determining the quality in the process flows, work flows, decision making processes etc. This will be done in 4 groups, each comprising 6-7 NFPs. A group will have a facilitator from COWI and work as a group with a set of themes. Subsequently each group will report key findings to the plenary of NFPs and the COWI will further use the inputs and observations in the evaluation.

The list below indicates key themes for the discussions, however, the members of the focus group will also have a large say in adding and deciding topics of relevance as seen from their perspective:

› Is there a good level of communication between the EEA and the NFPs? if not, what could be done to improve the situation?

› Do NFPs/Member States have sufficient possibilities for influencing EEA priority setting?

› Is the EIONET effectively coordinated? if there are weaknesses - how could these be addressed?

› Are work flows and data flows in the EIONET working efficiently? if there is room for improvements, what are the key potentials for optimisation?

Appendix I   Analysis of survey responses on stakeholders' use and assessments of EEA products

Frequency of use of EEA products

Table 6-9 is an overview of how often all the respondents from the two surveys use the different types of EEA products (there is very little difference between the answers in the two surveys). The table is sorted in descending order according to the share of respondents, who never use the product.

Table 6-9   How often do you use this EEA product?

N=922	On a daily basis	On a weekly basis	On a Monthly basis	A few times during the year	One time during the year or less	Never	Total minus DK and NA
Technical reports	1%	5%	17%	52%	11%	14%	100%
State of the Environment Report	1%	4%	11%	47%	22%	15%	100%
Indicators	1%	5%	13%	44%	15%	22%	100%
Data sets	1%	6%	14%	26%	29%	25%	100%
Other EEA reports	1%	3%	10%	46%	15%	25%	100%
Graphs	1%	3%	13%	41%	11%	31%	100%
Interactive maps on EEA homepage	1%	4%	12%	41%	11%	31%	100%
Maps	1%	3%	13%	40%	10%	34%	100%
EEA Brochures	0%	2%	8%	34%	16%	40%	100%
EEA Briefings	1%	4%	12%	28%	11%	44%	100%
EEA Workshops or conferences	0%	1%	2%	22%	26%	49%	100%
Direct, individual contact with the EEA	1%	4%	7%	22%	13%	53%	100%
EEA Meetings	0%	0%	1%	18%	18%	61%	100%

Source: Stakeholder survey and User survey

EEA products are used a few times during the year by 18% to 52% of respondents. Technical reports are used on a monthly basis by almost a fifth of the respondents. Technical reports, the SOER and indicators are the products used most. Not surprisingly, meetings, conferences and direct contact are not used often by most respondents. On average, around 5% of respondents use EEA products on a weekly basis or more often.

Figure 6-2 analyses the answers from the Commission, the EPA-network and the European Parliament. Their use of EEA products is important in their capacity as policy-makers. Overall, these stakeholders use EEA products more often and somewhat differently from all stakeholders. Especially, direct contact with the EEA is used more frequent.
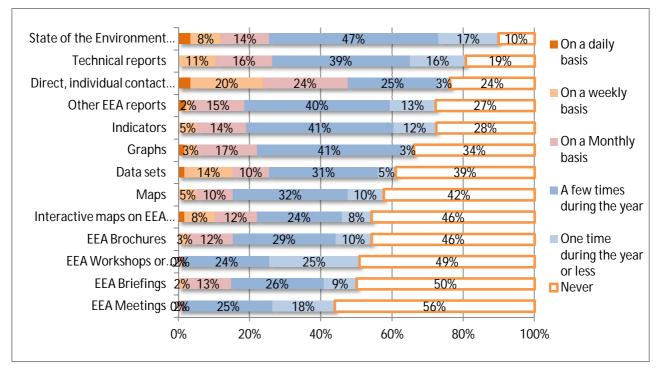
Comparing the daily, weekly and monthly use of all respondents in the Stakeholder survey with the answers of the group of policy-makers (Commission, the European Parliament and the EPA-network), the latter group use eight out of thirteen EEA products more frequently. Maps, briefings and conferences were used slightly more by the entire group of respondents. Direct contact was used more on a daily, weekly and monthly basis with a difference in average share of +36%-points. The second more frequently used product is the SOER, where the difference is 9%-points.

Table 6-10 compares the shares of policy-makers in the two surveys that use the EEA products on a daily, weekly or monthly basis. The intensity of the colours, indicate the value of the number, so that the table is easier to navigate. The figures show that EEA products are used less by national policy-makers compared to EU-level policy-makers, which supports information presented in Section 0. It is also clear from the table that direct individual contact with the EEA is not widely used on the national level. There is a difference between groups in the use of the SOER, which is not often used by neither the Commission, the European Parliament or national policy-makers. But around 40% of the EPA-network use it on a monthly basis or more frequently. EEA briefings are not used often by the Commission either compared to the EPA-network, the Parliament and national policy-makers.

Table 6-10   How often do you use this EEA product? (Share of respondents from Commission, EPA and European Parliament who uses the product on a daily, weekly or monthly basis)

	Stakeholder survey			User survey
	Commission (n=46)	EPA (n=10)	European Parliament (n=3)	National policy-makers (n=51)

Direct, individual contact with the EEA	50%	30%	67%	6%
EEA Briefings	9%	38%	50%	24%
Data sets	26%	20%	33%	13%
Technical reports	27%	30%	0%	22%
Graphs	22%	20%	33%	10%
State of the Environment Report	24%	40%	0%	14%
EEA Brochures	13%	20%	33%	10%
Other EEA reports	20%	0%	33%	10%
Indicators	20%	20%	0%	16%
Interactive maps on EEA homepage	24%	20%	0%	6%
Maps	15%	20%	0%	8%
EEA Workshops or conferences	0%	0%	33%	0%
EEA Meetings	2%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Stakeholder Survey and User Survey

How are EEA products used?

Table 6-11 summarises the responses of the Stakeholder survey. The answers indicate that EEA products and services are widely used by stakeholders to update and acquire knowledge and formulate and adjust policy.

Table 6-11   How do you or your organisation use EEA products and services?

	Policy formulation or adjustment		Advocacy or lobbying		Update/acquire new knowledge	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Research community	3	18%	NA	NA	12	71%
Commission	45	70%	3	7%	44	69%
EPA	3	30%	1	10%	7	70%
European Parliament	3	100%	NA	NA	3	100%
MB-Member	12	71%	NA	NA	13	76%
NFP	8	62%	2	15%	12	92%
NGO	4	57%	4	57%	5	71%
NRC	119	47%	9	4%	214	85%
SC	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	33%

Source: Stakeholder survey

It is noticeable that a majority of MB, NFPs and as much as 47% of the NRCs use EEA products and services for policy formulation or adjustment. The figures are, however, very uncertain with the exception of the Commission and the NRCs, due to low response rates. A large majority (70%) of the Commission respondents, indicate that they use EEA products for policy formulation. These data are supported by interviews with Commission staff.

The figures in Table 6-11 also show that EEA products are used by all stakeholders to update and acquire new knowledge. This finding is also widely supported by interviews, though the level of knowledge of EEA products often is very dependent on the interviewees area of environmental theme of interest and work.

Table 6-12 summarises how the User survey respondents use EEA products and services.

Table 6-12   Use of EEA products and services

	Update about the state of the environment		Specific update on e.g. indicators, a particular issue etc.		Policy formulation/advocacy/issue framing		As reference in publications/production/media work		For graphics, charts etc.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
- Academic institution (as cientist)	55	63%	63	59%	27	25%	56	52%	47	44%
- EIONET institution/EEA	13	72%	14	74%	11	58%	14	74%	8	42%
- information centre / library / bookshop	3	75%	2	40%	1	20%	3	60%		0%
- international organisation (other than the EU)	12	92%	9	60%	10	67%	11	73%	5	33%
- Media	5	71%	3	30%	2	20%	7	70%		0%
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	33	80%	26	60%	27	63%	27	63%	18	42%
- Other EU institution or body (without policy-making competence)	10	63%	8	40%	5	25%	8	40%	8	40%
- Other national public sector organisation (without policy-making competence)	57	74%	54	65%	23	28%	40	48%	32	39%
- Policy-making body at EU level (as policy-maker)	16	70%	17	65%	15	58%	12	46%	10	38%
- Policy-making body at national level (as policy-maker)	38	75%	27	47%	30	52%	26	45%	12	21%
- Private company	61	72%	59	58%	32	31%	45	44%	34	33%
- School/university (as student)	15	52%	14	25%	2	4%	16	29%	9	16%
- School/university (as teacher)	33	73%	22	43%	11	22%	29	57%	24	47%

Source: User survey

The majority of the respondents in each group update their knowledge about the state of the environment through the EEA. International organisations and private companies have a very diverse use of EEA information.

In the surveys, respondents were asked to elaborate on how the most important EEA product in their opinion is used in their organisation and what impact it had. Overall, it is common for respondents on EU-level to express the view that a particular EEA report or information is essential to the respondent's function or work. For national respondents, this is not the case. On the national level, EEA information is perceived as 'nice to have' rather than 'need to have'.

In the **Commission** 1) the Annual GHG report was mentioned several times. It is used to fulfill EU reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. It is reported to be a convenient tool to visualise and extract national greenhouse gas data. Respondents argue that it is a vital factor in driving policy debates and to help policy developments as well as demonstrate compliance and therefore to get an advantage in international climate negotiations. Also on climate

policy, the EEA collects, verifies and processes, on an annual basis, a dataset on CO_2 emissions from newly registered cars and vans delivered by all Member States. Respondents argue that this is a key aspect of the implementaiton of the policy to reduce CO_2 emissions from road transport. The dataset is used to determine the manufacturer performance in reducing CO_2 emissions and to check compliance with targets. 2) On biodiversity, t he work by the EEA and the ETC such as the Natura 2000 database, webviewer, Art 17 reports, analysis of sufficiencies of SCI designations etc. are reported to be essential in ensuring adequate implementation of EU legislation. 3) Also the SOER was mentioned several times as a tool to add more green content into the Commission's MS specific work under the Lisbon strategy. The SOER provided a baseline for the 7EAP as a generaly accepted overview of the issues to be tackled. It has been the reference point for supporting the development of a range of initiatives in the Commission. The SOER was also mentioned by **EP respondents**.

The respondents from the **EPA-network** highlighted that EEA information is used to 1) understand the trans-boundary problems and issues at a European level; 2) compare and benchmark against other European countries particularly with the SOER report; 3) learn what is at stake, what the megatrend is and what will become the issues of the future. The **NFPs** add to the above by emphasising 4) EEA's role in building national environmental information networks; 5) technical reports are used as frameworks for national studies; 6) the SOER is also used to gain inspiration with regard to policy activities and improve efficiency and effectiveness of policies. **Thematic units** in MSs add to the above that 7) EEA information such as graphs and maps are used for illustrations comparing the country with other countries and that 8) EEA reports are used to tailor national legislation.

Assessment of quality compared to 2008 evaluation	In the previous five-year evaluation from 2008, this question on the quality of the EEA on the six criteria was also included in two surveys. Those surveys only addressed the SC and MB. Nevertheless, a comparison is possible between this evaluation's survey results and the results from 2008 with regard to the SC and MB.

Table 6-13 summarises the responses from the SC and the MB with regard to the share of positive respondents (score 4 and 5) and the average score in both 2008 and 2013. Overall, the responses are most positive 2013 compared to 2008.
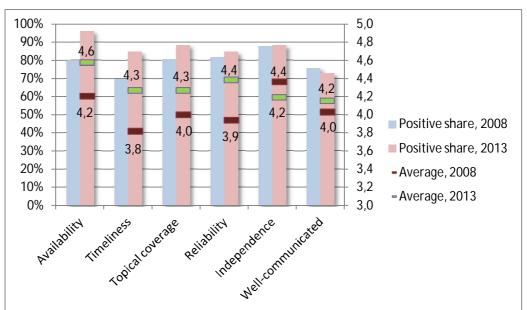
Table 6-13   *Overall how would you rate the quality of information provided by the EEA on the following criteria? (Share of MB and SC respondents scoring 4 or 5)*

Source: Stakeholder Survey and Survey data from the 2008 Evaluation

The respondents' average assessments have become more positive from 2008 to 2013 on all key criteria except on 'Independence'. The share of positive respondents is increasing on all key criteria except 'Well-communicated'. The most positive developments have happened on 'Availability', 'Timeliness' and 'Reliability' ('accuracy' in the 2008-survey).[78] The responses related to reliability/accuracy are significantly different in the two years with a significance level of 5%. However, because 'accuracy' is a slightly broader term and reliability is a scientific term, caution should be applied before concluding with certainty that the EEA is perceived as more reliable/accurate in 2013 compared to 2008. With a significance level of 10%, the differences in responses in the two years on 'Timeliness' and 'Availability' are not enough to conclude a difference in perceptions across time.[79] but nevertheless is a strong indication of improvements in availability and timeliness of the EEA.

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[78] Testing for statistically significant differences in responses in the two years results in the following p-values; availability (p-value=0.10), timeliness (p-value=0.08), reliability/accuracy (p-value=0.01).

[79] By convention, a significance level of 5% is commonly applied in the social sciences.

Appendix J   Analysis of Funds Committed and Realised

The EEA through its activity based budgeting and accounting system records funds committed vs. payments as well as time planned vs. time used (work days). The logic of the system follows the structure of the strategy and the AMPs. This appendix presents key figures drawn from the system. [80]

The table below shows funds paid and time used per project group (level 2) in the activity based accounting and budgeting system (which corresponds to the objective level in the strategy/AMPs). It is possible to show similar overviews further broken down on level three (projects), however this detail has not been included in this appendix.

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[80] EEA has provided data for this analysis, drawn from their database. This is the only source to all figures in this appendix.

Table 6-14: Fund payment and time used by year and by project group in % of total payments/time used

Theme	Project group	2009 Funds	2009 Time	2010 Funds	2010 Time	2011 Funds	2011 Time
Environmental themes	Air quality and noise	4.4%	1.7%	3.9%	1.9%	4.5%	1.9%
	Air pollutant emissions	2.3%	1.0%	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.8%
	Biodiversity	5.9%	1.6%	7.6%	2.1%	7.0%	2.1%
	Climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emissions	3.0%	1.6%	3.2%	1.2%	3.4%	1.5%
	Freshwater	4.8%	1.2%	5.1%	1.1%	4.2%	1.3%
	Marine	2.8%	0.7%	2.5%	0.3%	2.2%	0.7%
Cross-cutting themes	Climate change impacts	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
	Adaptation and vulnerability	2.3%	1.1%	2.5%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%
	Ecosystems assessments	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%
	Environment and health	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	Maritime	0.4%	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	0.8%
	Sustainable consumption and production (SCP), resource efficiency and waste	6.1%	1.1%	6.6%	1.0%	5.6%	1.3%
	Land use	4.0%	1.5%	8.9%	2.3%	7.1%	1.9%
	Agriculture and forestry	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
	Energy	2.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
	Transport	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Integrated assessments	Strengthening Integrated environmental assessments	3.5%	3.7%	1.7%	4.7%	0.6%	0.8%
	Regional and global assessments	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%
	Decision support	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
	Economics	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
	Strategic futures	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Information services and communication	Shared Environmental Information System	20.4%	7.5%	16.9%	10.3%	16.7%	7.4%
	GMES/GEO (est 2011)	-	-	-	-	1.5%	4.2%
	Shaping strategic messages	0.2%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	2.1%
	Strategic Communication	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%	7.7%	5.2%	4.1%
EEA operations	Governance and country network support	1.9%	2.7%	5.1%	3.0%	8.2%	4.0%
	European and international cooperation and networks	2.4%	3.1%	1.6%	2.4%	1.5%	2.6%
Administration and governance	EEA management	7.4%	16.0%	8.2%	16.1%	7.4%	15.8%
	Quality management and operational services	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	4.9%	9.3%	5.8%
	Administrative Services	0.9%	9.3%	1.0%	8.4%	1.1%	8.0%
	Leave and absence	0.0%	22.4%	0.0%	24.2%	0.0%	23.7%

Allocation of Work Days

A comparison between time (work days) planned and actually used per project group provides an indication of whether activities have been implemented as planned, how solid the planning system is and how well it can predict resource utilisation.

Environmental Themes

For Environmental Themes there are differences between budgeted and delivered days in 2009 for three of the projects groups: Air pollutant emissions, Biodiversity and Greenhouse gasses. The project groups underperform in the sense that they spend just around 60% of allocated human resources. For Air quality, Marine and Freshwater planned and delivered days tally.
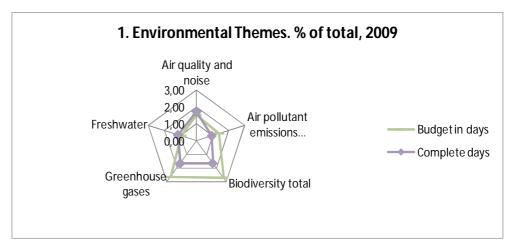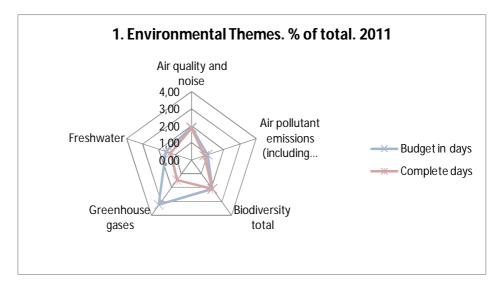
Figure 6-3: Time committed and realised to Environmental Themes 2009. % of total.

1. Environmental Themes. % of total, 2009

Two years later only the project group Greenhouse gasses demonstrates underperformance in the sense that only 45% of allocated time budgets are utilised.

Figure 6-4: Time committed and realised to Environmental Themes 2011. % of total.

1. Environmental Themes. % of total. 2011

Cross-cutting Themes

Cross-cutting themes comprise a total of nine project groups. in 2009, Land use used almost 3 times as many staff resources than budgeted and SCP and Waste 'underperformed' in the sense that only 30% of the allocated time resource budget was utilised.
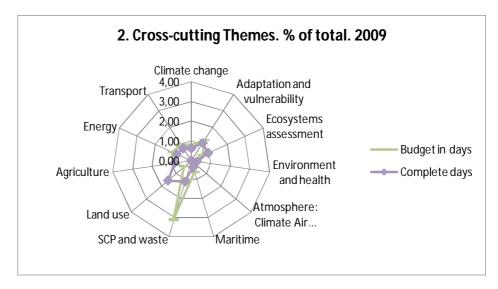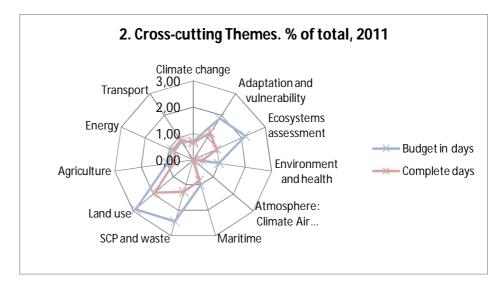
Figure 6-5: Time committed and realised Cross-cutting Themes 2009. % of total.

The mismatch between budgeted time and completed time was larger in 2011. Adaptation and vulnerability, Ecosystems Assessment, SCP and waste as well as Land use are all underperforming and not utilising allocated time budgets. Only 44 to 66% of allocated budgets were spent in the form of days completed.

Figure 6-6: Time committed and realised Cross-cutting Themes 2011. % of total.

Integrated Environmental Assessment,

For Integrated environmental assessment, only the project group State of the Environment Report had notable deviations from planned as having used only some 50% of time allocation in 2009.
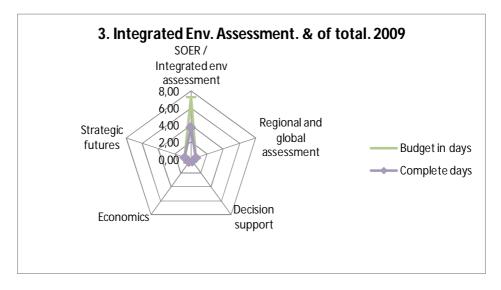
Figure 6-7: Time committed and realised Integrated Environmental Assessment 2009. % of total.

Figure: 3. Integrated Env. Assessment. & of total. 2009

In 2011 differences were observed for project groups. Only for Strategic futures and Economics did the planned and completed days strike a balance. For the remaining project groups planned was either above or below completed.
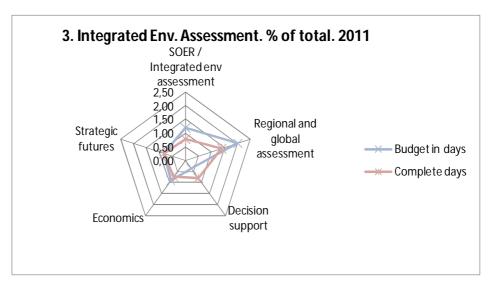
Figure 6-8: Time committed and realised Integrated Environmental Assessment 2011. % of total.

Figure: 3. Integrated Env. Assessment. % of total. 2011

Information services and Communication

Information services and Communication comprises project groups, which consume a huge proportion of EEA total - the SEIS and the Communication with target groups. In 2009 there was more than one percentage point difference between planned and realised for SEIS and Communication with target groups, two of the big themes. For the rest planned days tallied well with realised.
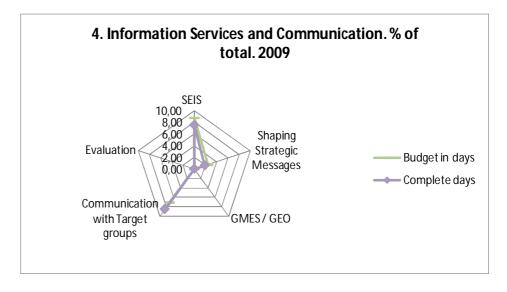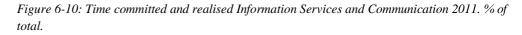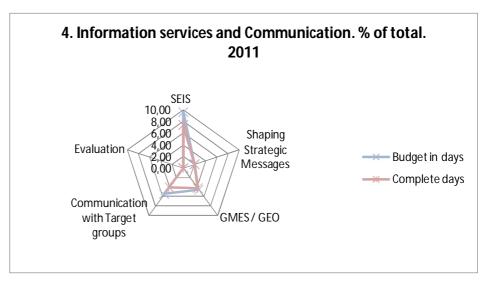
Figure 6-9: Time committed and realised Information Services and Communication 2009. % of total.

4. Information Services and Communication. % of total. 2009

In 2011 SEIS had increased its share. Planned and completed resources show the same difference as in 2009. Communication with target groups has gone a bit down and further has not been able to utilise budgeted time fully.

Figure 6-10: Time committed and realised Information Services and Communication 2011. % of total.

4. Information services and Communication. % of total. 2011

Governance and Partnerships

Budget group 5 comprises governance and country networks as well as EU and international cooperation.

In 2009 the actually completed days for governance come to 65% of the allocation, whereas international work has used 75% more resources than budgeted.
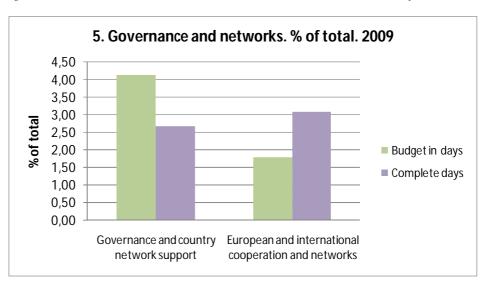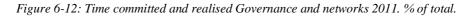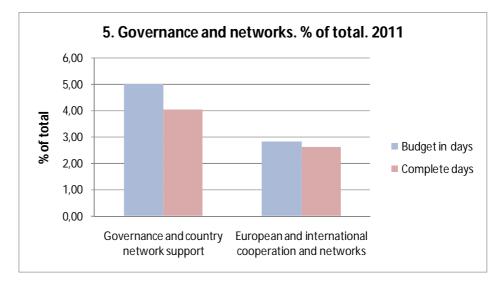
Figure 6-11: Time committed and realised Governance and networks 2009. % of total.

In 2011 the balance between planned/budgeted and realised/completed has improved .Governance and network support now consumes 4% of total time allocation which is at the budget level in 2009, where it could not be realised. For International work budget and completed tallies well.

Figure 6-12: Time committed and realised Governance and networks 2011. % of total.

Appendix K   Table of concordance - Draft Joint Statement on External Agencies

Table of Concordance - Draft Joint Statement of the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission on decentralised agencies of June 2012 - the EEA Regulation 401/2009 and the EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau, latest amended by Doc. EEA/MB/49/12 of 21 November 2007.

Note: The following review presents a brief and non-exhaustive overview of the Draft Statement and the direct implications for the EEA as regard to the current EEA Regulation and the EEA Rules of Procedures.

The aim of the overview is merely to provide a first-hand overview. The Commission is by the end of 2012 expected to present a Road Map based on the Draft Statement. Hence, any conclusions and findings must await the precise formulation of the Road Map. It shall also be kept in mind that

- the present Statement is a draft,

- it is legal non-binding,

- it addresses the three EU institutions (and not the Agencies directly), and

- several of the initiatives presuppose a change/providence of legal mandate.

Note: The following table addresses and comments <u>only the specific aspects</u> that may require a direct change in the current EEA Regulation or EEA Rules of Procedures.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
I. Role and position of agencies in the EU's institutional landscape <u>Agencies' seat and role of the host country</u> 7. Concerning the specific criteria of accessibility: - Member States currently hosting an agency could consider if and how accessibility can be improved in order to increase agencies' overall efficiency and ensure an even better interaction with stakeholders - during agencies' regular evaluations, the accessibility to the agency could also be assessed.		Ad 7.2: Should be included in the overall EEA evolution.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
II. Structure and governance of agencies <u>Management Board</u> 11. A coherent policy on preventing and managing conflict of interests concerning members of the Management Board, whether or not they sit in personal capacity, should be developed and applied in all agencies. 13. For the sake of consistency, agencies' boards should in principle take decisions with the same voting rules: - absolute majority voting for current business matters - 2/3 majority for the appointment and dismissal of the director, the designation of the chairperson of the board, adoption of the annual budget and of the work programme.	(R) Article 8.3. Decisions of the Management Board shall require for their adoption a two-thirds majority of the members of the Board.	Ad 11) To be applied by each agency or at Community level, such as the Code of Good Administrative Behaviour Ad 13: The current RoP (Article 8.1) conforms to the EEA Regulation. The Draft Joint Statement presents an innovative proposal applying absolute majority voting.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
Exceptions to this approach can be foreseen, if justified in specific cases. Director 15. Agencies' Directors are, first and foremost, accountable to their Management Board, to which they submit an annual report, including accounts. They are also accountable to the European Parliament and the Council for the use of the EU contribution through the annual discharge procedure. However, the discharge procedure focuses on accountability and regulatory compliance, rather than on performance per se. This is due, inter alia, to the lack of performance indicators. Agencies' Directors should therefore be more clearly accountable for performance. To this end, tailored		Ad 15: Further emphasis on performance indicators for Agencies' Directors.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
performance indicators should be introduced allowing for effective assessment of the results achieved in terms of objectives. Other internal bodies: 20. The functioning of scientific committees should be improved: … - Selection procedures should be periodically reviewed, notably in the context of the agency's evaluations. The following elements should be assessed: their degree of transparency, their cost-effectiveness, and their suitability to ensure independence and competence of members of scientific committees and to prevent conflicts of		Ad 20.2) Review of selection procedures.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
interests.		
III. Operation of agencies	-none -	- none -
IV. Programming of activities and resources	- none -	- none -
V. Accountability, controls and transparency and relations with stakeholders Reporting requirements 46. Agencies reporting obligations need to be streamlined and harmonized. In principle, agencies should produce one single Annual Report; exceptions should however be	(R) Articles 12 - 14.	Ad 46-49) The Draft Statement proposes a streamlined a single Annual Report including both accounts and information on

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
possible. 47. The single Annual Report should include information on the implementation of their annual work programme, budget and staff policy plan, management and internal control systems, internal /external audit findings, the follow-up to the audit recommendations and to the discharge recommendation, as well as the statement of assurance of the Executive Director. The single Annual Report could also include the information resulting from the Financial Statements and from the report on budgetary and financial management foreseen in the context of the discharge procedure, provided the time constraints of the preparation of the EU annual consolidated accounts are respected. 48. As far as possible, the structure of the single Annual Report should include a number		implementation on annual work programme.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies **Activities, initiatives** *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and **EEA Rules of Procedures of the** **Management Board and the Bureau (RoP)** *(Implications for these legal acts)*	**Comments** *(Potential areas for action)*
of common elements based on best practice across agencies, with a view to easing comparison. The Commission should develop an indicative template in cooperation with agencies. 49. This single Annual Report should be drawn by the agency's Director, who should present it to the agency's Management Board for assessment. The Director or the Board itself should then transmit the Report and the assessment of the Management Board to the Court of Auditors, to the Parliament and Council and to the Commission by 1st July. Internal audit 53. Concerning the internal audit		Ad 53) Agencies may set up an Internal Audit

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
architecture of agencies, agencies should have the possibility to set up internal audit services to complement the work of the IAS. Therefore, Agencies (Executive Directors and Boards) may decide to set up an Internal Audit Capability (IAC) that follows internationally recognised standards of internal auditing and coordinate audit work and exchange information with IAS. If this is not cost-effective or possible, agencies may decide to contribute resources and share a fullfledged IAC with another agency. IACs should also be required to coordinate audit plans with the IAS. Evaluation of the agencies		Capacity (IAC).

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
60. Each agency's founding act should provide for a periodic overall evaluation, to be commissioned by the Commission. The first evaluation should take place five years after the agency has started its operational phase. Subsequent evaluations should be conducted every five years and on the occasion of every second evaluation the sunset/review clause should be applied. Evaluations should be conducted in a manner that provides solid grounds for a decision to continue or discontinue the agency's mandate. The feasibility of a common template for agencies' evaluation should be explored. 61. Ex-ante evaluation of agencies' activities/programmes should be either made mandatory for programmes/activities of a significant budget, or done at the request of		Ad 60) The Draft Statement proposed to (re)insert legally binding review of the Agency every 5 years.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies Activities, initiatives *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and EEA Rules of Procedures of the Management Board and the Bureau (RoP) *(Implications for these legal acts)*	Comments *(Potential areas for action)*
the Management board or the executive board, if deemed necessary. Ex-post evaluation should be mandatory for all programmes/ activities. 62. Agencies should prepare a roadmap with a follow-up action plan regarding the conclusions of retrospective evaluations, and report on progress bi-annually to the Commission. Follow-up to evaluations should be a task of the Management Board, and of the Executive Board if there is one. Prevention, detection and investigation of fraud, corruption, irregularities and other illegal activities 66. OLAF's role vis-à-vis agencies should be		Ad 61 and 62) The Draft Statement proposes specific ex-ante and mandatory ex-post evaluations. Ad 66) The Agencies - and OLAF - shall actively address fraud prevention.

Draft Joint Statement on decentralised agencies **Activities, initiatives** *(Only the relevant parts are mentioned that may require changes in the EEA legal framework)*	The EEA Regulation (R), and **EEA Rules of Procedures of the** **Management Board and the Bureau (RoP)** *(Implications for these legal acts)*	**Comments** *(Potential areas for action)*
formalised, enhanced and made more visible. In order to preserve evidence and/or to avoid inadvertently alerting persons concerned, agencies should refrain from carrying out investigations on facts liable to lead to an investigation by OLAF, in conformity with relevant EU legislation. In addition, agencies should be more active in relation to fraud prevention and should also better communicate on those activities.		