General Opinions on the FDES (Chapters 1-5 and Annexes)

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	No The scope of the FDES is generally limited to the biophysical aspects of the environment, supplemented by information on environmental protection expenditure, governance, health and education. While this coverage is acceptable in terms of what the FDES is trying to achieve, in Australia and other countries, the focus on the biophysical aspects of the environment has reinforced the perception that environment statistics is the domain of 'scientific' institutions. However, much of the data needed to develop environment-related policy and instruments rely heavily on a mix of social and economic data as well as bio-physical. It is suggested the FDES include a short section on the importance of co-ordinating bio-physical information with socio-economic data.	Yes	Yes	This draft reflects a closer alignment with the latest version of the SEEA. To ensure that there is consistency between the two frameworks it is suggested that there should be ongoing involvement with the SEEA Editorial Board. As an example, given the policy demand and needs for integrated statistics, the definitions and concepts used in the FDES should align with the SEEA - 'residuals' instead of 'emission, residuals and waste', 'environmental assets and their use' rather than 'environmental resources and their use'. This would improve the quality of statistics and assist in bridging the gap between NSOs and environmental policy agencies.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a very comprehensive starting point for national frameworks for environmental statistics
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	We expect that providing the conceptual foundation for organizing environment statistics, the revised FDES will contribute for ensuring high quality of statistical data in all domains of environment statistics. Thus, they will be more useful for the purposes of developing and assessing policy. In order to realize the full potential of the revised FDES, more active cooperation at the international level is highly desirable.
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data on air quality (Dados sobre a qualidade do ar)
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	With respect to geographical, geological and even geomorphological information, this should be initially treated as a separate chapter, without the format of statistical tables. These are more permanent characteristics over time and do not change in dimension as quickly as demographic or economic data. Only some continuously gathered monitoring and recording information is applicable in this area, such as seismological records and volcanic activity. Moreover, it is not possible to gather full details regarding the location of plains, hills, plateaus, volcanic dunes, mountains and other similar features, as well as the length of fault lines or surface area of tectonic plates. In a country such as Chile, there are hundreds of geological faults, hills, plateaus, mountains etc. To provide a more enhanced description, it is advisable to use thematic maps such as those detailing geomorphology, climate, soil, hydrography, biodiversity, or others, with the support of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) whenever possible.
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FDES is a conceptual and statistical framework to provide a organizing structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics. They are interdisciplinary and cross-cutting, involving numerous resources and stakeholders. According to the feedbacks from 7 line ministries in China, about 45% statistics in the core set of environment statistics were collected by the correspondent ministries. But there is a big variety among 6 components. about 75% statistics in component 3 are available. It is less than a quarter in component 4. The reason is that most work in component 3 Emissions, Residuals and Waste are national priorities and relevant to national policy concerns. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Housing and Rural-Urban Development of China are key authorities for management and governance on emissions, waste and residuals. As for preparation for the extreme events and disaster, the relevant work is weak in China. The statistics in component 4 are poor. So FDES is a good tool for the devdoping countries like China to identify their data gaps of environment statistics and make improvement on environment statistics with regard to national priorities and urgent needs.
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The FDES is a useful tool to develop environment statistics and will contribute to strengthen the National Statistics Office, specially in one of the three pillars of Sustainable Development: Environment.
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	As stated in the introduction (paragraph 1.4), a framework for environmental statistics should be coherent to the fullest extent possible with frameworks for statistics already used in other domains in order to facilitate the integration of environmental statistics. One of the objectives of this document is (par. 1.8) to identify the scope and constituent components, sub-components and statistical topics that contribute to the assessment of data requirements, sources, availability and gaps, and guidance in the development of multipurpose data collection processes. With this in mind, we have noticed that no mention was made to INSPIRE initiative and Eurostat's LUCAS (land use and land cover area frame survey) process. Please find enclosed a few comments and suggestions for amendments to be included in the text. Links for more detailed information see also: http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Land_use/cover_area_frame_survey_(LUCAS)
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	-	-	
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Document draws very well the general picture of the nature and structure of environment statistics.
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing		Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	No	Few concepts such as emissions, residuals and waste are not defined. In para 1.2.2, in 5 th line the phrase 'Scope of FDES' need to be changed as 'Scope of Environment Statistics'. In Para 2.13 the second line should become the first line and the first line should become the second line. In para 2.14, the comma in between the words 'following' and 'key concepts' is to be deleted.	Yes	Yes	Editing needs to be done so that there is a copious flow.
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	EPA would agree with a number of the issues outlined in the section on ' institutional dimension' There is a clear need to ensure good coordination at national, regional and international level to minimize duplication of activities, particularly at country level. Equally it is also relevant that capacity building programmes for environmental statistics are put in place at national and institutional level to support the statistics development and collation. In anEU context, It would be advantageous if the existing mechanisms and inter-institutional arrangements that are established (e.g. between Eurostat, EEA and EU Member States) could be leveraged and associated data centres utilised to minimise duplication of reporting of data.
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes It covers all the topics related to environment statistics	Yes FDES adequate for development and construction of environment statistics	Yes It is relevant for national policy concerns because it is concerned with sustainable development and climate change topics, the drivers for most environmental policies in Jordan.	Yes . Also, it allows for the identification of data needs, data sources and gaps.	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FDES is very comprehensive and covers all areas of environment statistics. Perhaps the countries who would like to adapt this instrument will be face challenges during development and production of environmental indicators due to incomplete database that they have. This document has to be like a recommendation for countries so they can implement proposed environmental indicators step by step. In addition, in Chapter 4 please recommend the unit for each component so that all countries will have a single system of measurement, and if necessary it would be easy to compare data from different countries.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The multilateral environment agreements should be binding
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide a translation of the whole document (FDES) into French, if possible. Some of these statistics may not be available in a developing country.
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FDES is a good and very helpful tool / guide for the development of environment statistics. To add glossary in the report.

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Montenegro, have many gaps in the field of environment statistics and FDES will help us to overcome some of these gaps.
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The FDES has the potential to be a useful framework for integrating environmental, social, and economic statistics. The level of adoption in New Zealand will be heavily dependent on it's applicability to New Zealand, costs and capability associated with implementation, and alignment with OECD state of environment reporting requirements. Statistics New Zealand are in an ongoing dialogue with New Zealand's Ministry for Environment on the role the FDES could take in coordinating state of environment, sustainable development, SEEA, and Green Growth reporting.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?		Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing		Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?		Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?		Other comments you may have on the FDES
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	The FDES is in many ways an impressive document. It is well structured. The UN has run a very thorough investigation behind the new FDES. It has been run a very extensive process together with international organisations as well with national statistical agencies to create the document. However, the FDES is probably too comprehensive for communicating what FDES is all about. Its highest value is to be a 'dictionary' on what should be taken into account when establishing and further developing statistics on certain topics. Just because of the comprehensive character of the FDES, I would strongly recommend an executive summary in the form of a public-friendly description on MAXIMUM 10 pages, maybe less. Then executive summary should more clearly highlight the principles behind the FDS, take chapter 2 as the starting point, and use parts of chapter 1 and 3 and perhaps annex C as supplementary information. One idea for solving the communication challenge is also to produce a number of short versions	Yes	The FDES gives a broad picture of what kind of statistics which should be covered under the umbrella 'environment statistics'. However, implicitly the FDES closes the process of new development by the giving the impression of the statistics package to be complete. In a number of parts of the FDES (especially for sub-components which are little developed) it is stressed that the topic '...includes, but is not restricted to...'. This admission should be a general statement and should be raised as one of the basic principles behind the FDES..	Yes	However, given the form of the description in the FDES, policy authorities does not seem to be the target group for FDES. For national policy concerns, a short version with emphasis on the links between societal needs and possible availability for statistics - in general - is needed.	No	Statistical developments are demanded primarily from the users of the statistics, secondly from international obligations, mainly from Eurostat, and thirdly from other international agencies which have no mandate for demanding reporting. However; the FDES should be used as a check-list for possibilities and for prioritizing. While the gaps are identified and prioritized in Statistics Norway itself.	It is obviously that it is performed a great job on producing a new framework for environment statistics. Arguments for including components, sub-components and statistics are generally carried out with good thoroughness, and the document deserves in-depth analysis. What a framework is, should be more clearly defined. Intuitively, I would operational define a framework as a short description on why, what and how to produce environment statistics. The draft FDES is very detailed and the description covers 176 pages + annex 56 pages, giving the reader the impression that he ambition for the document is that FDES should cover a total description of the whole area. The concept of what is statistics seem to be somewhat unclear. Some of the statistics discussed I would rather characterize as background variable (examples: parts of topic 6.2.2 and topic 6.2.3). What should be criteria and characteristics for official statistics need to be discussed and concluded. The target group for the whole FDES could be stated clearer. Implicitly, it seems to be the national statistical offices. The document should be clearer and more normative on pin-pointing the role of the statistical agencies on prioritizing and the production of official statistics, even if the role and responsibility today vary in the different countries. But the FDES is an opportunity for UN to be normative in this respect.

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?		Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
			meant for different target groups.				
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	No	Paragraph 2.3 ignore or didn't mention the role of FDES in the dissemination of environment statistics.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Environment statistics in Poland has been systematically developed formany years and can be generally regarded as being on rdatively advanced level. It is collected on the basisof well-established and constantly improved programmes and frameworks (annual and multiannual) such as the Programme of Statistical Surveys of Official Statistics or State Environmental Monitoring. It is collected to fulfil international requirements resulting from Poland's membership in many international organizations (e.g. EU, OECD) as well as to provide environmental data necessary to support policy and decision making at national level. Although Polish statistical system on environment information is quite well developed, organised and coordinated, we consider FDES as very useful instrument for us that allows links to other statistical systems e.g. SEEA. Taking into account that FDES will be compatible with other statistical systems it will be relevant tool for further integration of environment statistics with economic and social statistics. The document is well conceived and well prepared
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	a) The draft FDES has been used in Qatar to identify national environment statistics priorities and to develop the National Frameworkon Environment Statistics. The document has proven to be useful for practical implementation. b) A paragraph could be useful which better describes the additional benefit that environment statistics provide. In many countries Ministries of Environment have developed their own processes to gather and process data for purposes of environmental reporting and presentation of information in form of indicators. From their point of view 'environment statistics' is not needed.

Name	Country	Is the FDES comprehensive?	Is the scope of the FDES adequate for the purposes of developing	Is the FDES relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the FDES useful in identifying gaps in environment statistics in your country?	Other comments you may have on the FDES
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very clear, comprehensive and useful for identifying gaps in environment statistics.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In our opinion is FDES especially appropriate for those countries who are in phase of developing and setting of environmental statistics. Slovenia, like other countries, still have some gaps in the field of environment statistics and FDES will help us to overcame these gaps.
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In general this document provide a valuable guide for harmonization and alignment between different programmes and frameworks. It is evident the much thought has gone into the development of the FDES and its application. Well done
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The preparatory work on the FDES has been well done involving all stakeholdes
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE)	-	-	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The gaps we have, are identified by looking at the policies and comparing with users needs. They concern aspects such as the time lag of the data, how to create statistics and information for public use out of data in difficult fields such as use of hazardous chemicals and biodiversity, where expert knowledge is often needed to understand the data.	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		The UN has created an outstanding and comprehensive framework on an international level, that will be of great use for organizing the variety of environmental statistical information. However, the FDES also includes non-statistical information (e.g. sub-component 6.2, topic 6.2.2, Core set, Indicator 'List of regulated pollutants…'). Should such information be included in a statistical framework like the FDES at all and if yes, shouldn't the name of the FDES and of the basic/core set of indicators reflect this?

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Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Introduction - For emissions of greenhouse gases by ISIC economic activity in Topic 3.1.1. You have covered the activity data that go into this topic for the following sectors among other sectors: i. The activity data for the energy sector are covered in Topic 2.2.2: Production and use of energy by ISIC. ii. The activity data for land use and land use changes are covered in Topic 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 iii. For the agricultural sector in topic 2.4.3 Comment: It appears that the activity data for the industrial sector Topic-2.1.1: stocks and changes of non-energy minerals, are not adequately covered. Non-energy mineral imports are covered but their production and use appear not available. The inter governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) includes the production and/or use of aluminum, cement, lime, soda ash, refrigerators, air-conditioners, aerosols, fire-extinguishers, solvents, beer, Guiness, spirit, malt, bread, biscuit, confectionaries, etc, in the estimation of GHGs for the industrial sector. Question - What is meant by downward or upward reappraisal and reclassification? 2.1.1; 2.2.1 Comment: Some developing countries' food security is highly vulnerable to climate change I therefore think that the topic crops 2.4.3 should include all items that go into cereal balance. This should be reflected in component 2 to show the linkages between water and cereal balance. ECOWAS ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS The draft FDES has covered almost all the core ECOWAS statistics and indicators. One simple difference between the two is that ECOWAS focused more on indicators in terms of per capita value of statistics One may like to note that the following ECOWAS statistics/indicators (in bold) are not clearly covered by theFDES topic numbered below: -Proportion of agricultural land area under irrigation.-Use of fertilizers per unit of agricultural

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						land. - 2.3.1 land use by agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, build up and related area -2.5.2: Abstraction, use and returns of waters, h) water use by ISEC economic activity.-□Use of agricultural pesticides per unit of agricultural land [CSD] - 2.4.3b Amount of fertilizers and pesticides used by crop -□Percentage of total population living in coastal areas [CSD] - 5.1.1: Urban and Rural population - Coastal area lost to erosion -1.1.3 b Coastal area -□1.1.2 e Surface area of coastal waters
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	This is a good document that widely for sure going to experience success and foster the development of environmental statistics in the world. Congratulations, I learned a lot. The document is rich. However, I have some observations: 1 The draft document is in English which may limit the participation of countries whose official language is other than English in the consultation process overall. They can not take it all major features related to their country in a timely manner that will play on the ownership document the long term. A possible constraint to the success of the document. 2 No test of applicability was not mentioned anywhere in the review process. Indeed it would have been wise to do some test on the applicability of FDES in at least one country in the world (eg developed and undeveloped countries, Anglophone and Francophone, etc.).. As stated in the document, the specificity of environmental statistics is to be multidisciplinary and multisectoral therefore the production process can be coherent and plausible in the paper but on the ground be difficult to implement. For example, the partner structures (water, sanitation, etc.). Produce no data to monitor the environment but performance indicators in their area. This is a major problem for environmental statistics. 3 The document even though it takes all concerns in the environment and environmental statistics is very large. One of the guiding principles of the revision of the framework at the Meeting of the Expert Group on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, held in New York from 10 to 12 November 2009: revised framework should be short (maximum 50 pages), concise and easy to understand and apply
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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Peter Helm	UK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A very full and helpful document .Well done. Having a much shorter overview document would be helpful perhaps focussing on the new structure and proposed indicators. References could then be made to the fuller document. Need to be clear on priorities given many countries will require technical assistance and capacity building. This may vary between countries.
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	if the FDES was in Arabic Language, we can give you better feedback
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Component about Environment Protection, Management and Engagement (or response aspect) like CDM, ISO19001 should be added in the FDES.

Comments on the Introduction

Name	Country	Is the text provided in the Introduction clear?	Any comments you have regarding the Introduction
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	The first tier of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics is introduced and briefly explained, however nothing is said about the other two tiers.
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	The introduction is clear enough
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	We support the intention to turn the revised FDES into an organizing structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics and for synthesis of data by internationally comparable mannerI. In our view the most significant contribution of the revised FDES consists in covering all aspects of the environment relevant for analysis, policyand decision making..
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -		
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the text provided in the Introduction clear?		Any comments you have regarding the Introduction
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes		
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes		Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes		
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes		
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes		
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes		
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes		The introduction of the document is well organized. The paragraph 1.15 can be extended for a more detailed description of each chapter.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes		
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes		This portion have captured all views and problems
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes		
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes		
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes		
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes		To Include chart or table to summarise the content of the report
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes		Introduction and other chapters are clear and useful for the countries that do not have much experience yet.
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes		
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes		Clearly describes the revision process and objectives of the FDES.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes		
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	No	Paragraph 1.4 defines the usefulness of the framework, but not what a framework is (see comment 5, second paragraph above.	The document could be clearer in the way that it should pin-point the roles of the different data producers (paragraph 1.14). The role and responsibility of statistical offices vary a lot between nations, the FDES is a chance to state some basic principles in this respect, but such a goal is not reached.
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes		
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes		
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes		We suggest that in the introduction it will be worth considering to more clearly indicate that within the environment statistics there is a specific domain which is the environmental economic accounts.

Name	Country	Is the text provided in the Introduction clear?	Any comments you have regarding the Introduction
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Paragraph 1.13.: Please mention all three tiers (not only tier 1)
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Comprehensive
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	The introduction has been very educative and gives a general picture of FDES which makes it worthy to uphold as an instrument for environment statistics.
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Introduction and other chapters are clear and useful for the countries that don't have much experience yet.
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol AruaiSo	uth Sudan	Yes	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Paragraph 1.5 indicates that 'FDES was ready for revision' but not provide concrete evidence on why. I suggest to have brief assessment about advantages and shortcomings of FDES developed in 1984 to guide formulation Environment Statistics Programs and development databases of FDES at global, regional and national levels; It is needed to introduce on how coordination between UNSD and countries on adap/adop FDES for development Environment Statistics at national level, role ofUNSD?

Comments and suggestions on Chapter 1 - Overview of Environment Statistics

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	It is important that environmental data, environment statistics and environmental indicators were clearly defined and differentiated.
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	No While it is briefly covered, the section on the relationship between the FDES and other frameworks, specifically the SEEA could be expanded. This section could include information about how most of the FDES components are organised according to the SEEA and will be data inputs in the compilation of the SEEA accounts and tables.	Section 1.7 - the section on Geospatial Information and environment statistics is quite detailed for an overview chapter. This could be made briefer and the detail included in later chapters and annexes. Section 1.9 - as with Section 1.7 this section could be made briefer and detail included in later chapters and annexes. The issues and obstacles in regard to environment statistics differ greatly across countries. This document should briefly note some of the issues rather than attempt to describe them all in detail. Section 1.9 - paragraph 1.69 (ii) Another issue with the institutional dimension of environment statistics is the plethora of one-off studies when what is needed is long-term time series which the FDES and SEEA will provide.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	-	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Yes	The multi-disciplinary and cross-cutting nature of environment statistics requires well collaborate between key stakeholders. As playing a leadership in compilation of environment statistics, we suggested that FDES should highlight NSO's role and spend more words to define its responsibilities and rights on producing environment statistics.
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?		Any other general comments on Chapter 1
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	Yes	No	1.□paragraph 1.35 - (suggested new phrasing) 3.□Environment statistics synthesize data originating from a wide range of source types, including: i. Statistical surveys (censuses or sample surveys of e.g., population, housing, agriculture, enterprises, households, employment, or different aspects of environment management, land cover and land use area frame surveys like LUCAS); ii. Administrative records (of government agencies in charge of natural resources and other ministries and authorities); iii. Estimates and modelling; iv. Monitoring systems (of water quality, air pollution, climate, soils, and so on); Remote sensing (e.g., satellite imaging of land use, water bodies or forest cover); Scientific research (e.g., glacier retraction, global CO2 concentration, biological assays); and vii. Projects and special studies undertaken to fulfil domestic or international demand. paragraph 1.55 - 'A useful synthesis on the GIS and geospatial terminology is presented in Annex D' Annex D refers to Classifications and environment statistics. To be corrected. paragraph 1.63 - (suggested new phrasing) More recent statistical classifications as well as less-formalized categorizations which pertain to specific sub-domains of environment statistics do exist and are in use. They areclassifications and categorizations developed by different international organizations and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations. Examples are the FAO Land Cover Classification System; the UN Framework Classification for Energy and Mineral Resources; several chapters of the EU INSPIRE iniciative; Eurostat's LUCAS classification for Land use and cover,	As stated in the introduction (paragraph 1.4), a framework for environmental statistics should be coherent to the fullest extent possible with frameworks for statistics already used in other domains in order to facilitate the integration of environmental statistics. One of the objectives of this document is (par. 1.8) to identify the scope and constituent components, sub-components and statistical topics that contribute to the assessment of data requirements, sources, availability and gaps, and guidance in the development of multipurpose data collection processes. With this in mind, we have noticed that no mention was made to INSPIRE initiative and Eurostat's LUCAS (land use and land cover area frame survey) process. Please find enclosed a few comments and suggestions for amendments to be included in the text (see above).

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?		Any other general comments on Chapter 1
					or the groupings and classifications developed for water statistics or for energy products in the relevant UN international recommendations. paragraph 1.67 - Annex E does not exist. Must refer to Annex D. paragraph 1.83 - Annex F does not exist.	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	-		
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes		The nature of environmental information, data and statistics and the importance of geospatial information is well explained, as well as the institutional dimensions of environmental statistics. In paragraph 1.83 there is a reference to deleted annex.
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes		
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Yes		Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes		as above
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	The list is not necessarily exhaustive, the framework's generality and flexibility allows for additional topics as well as for additional details (aggregation or disaggregation) within the topics.	Environment Statistics is already developed in Jordan in 1995 and the FDES helps identifying gaps and missing issues in which we must concentrate for improvement.
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes		This chapter should be also like a recommendation. During the development of environmental indicators based on this document and a technical platform countries would focus and rely on the available data and techniques that they have or developing.

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data is available in most of the countries but is not usable as it is scattered and not accessible
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILA LAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	To introduce the link between environment statistics and economic valuation of the ecosystem and environment indices (resilience and vulnerability indices)
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	The definitions of the different levels of environmental information, such as data, statistics, frameworks, indicators etc was very helpful. The institutional obstacles impeding the production of environmental statistics (section 1.9) are highly applicable to New Zealand.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes What 'environment' is, is not defined (and it is difficult to exact limit from other topics). But a start of the definition is implicitly made in paragraph 1.20 and should be made explicit with this as one of the starting points. In paragraph 1.19, the first line (and the following paragraphs), it should be pin-pointed that '...information about the environment including natural resources,...'	No A short distinction between statistics and indicators is presented in paragraph 1.31 and 1.32. The paragraphs are more discussing than normative. Environmental indicators seem to be numbers somewhat independent from statistics. It should be made clear that indicators are parts of the statistics themselves, but while statistics normally covers a lot of details, indicators are extracted from the statistics to give a description of superior trends. As an illustration, indicators can be seen as the top of the iceberg, but cannot exist as such without the statistics as the carrying ice under the sea surface. In paragraph 1.39, the use of administrative records is discussed. It should be made clear that a presumption for using administrative sources is that these sources take statistical needs into account. Often, administrative registers involve the risk of incompleteness or errors, and this might not be a problem to the register-owner as far as the register for example is used and updated for individual purposes. It should be highlighted that it is a task for the NSOs to define - which environmental statistics should be prioritized - which data sources should be used - which methods to use - which institution(s) should have the responsibility to produce the statistics	Yes There is a thorough discussion in the draft FDES on the use of geospatiial information for environment statistics (paragraph 1.49 - 1.58). Statistics Norway uses GIS methods, the text is recognizable and we support the recommendations. However, the description fills too much space in the document and should be shortened.	
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	We agree with the presented overview.
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Yes	a) A reference to the UNSD Classification of Statistical Activities' (2009, Domain 3.1 - Environment) could be useful; b) It seems to be dangerous to include external URLs in the document as they are not under control of UNSD (and might not be working anymore). See e.g. footnote 5. c) Paragraph 1.69: Institutional challenges are also that administrative data sources often do not use statistical classifications and have their own technical terms and sometimes different units of measurement. NSOs have to be aware of those issues and if necessary establish a dialogue between statisticians and thematic experts in order to use data from non-statistical sources in the right manner as this is a huge potential source of error.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very clear and useful for everyone, especially for decision makers (importance of environmental statistics and avoiding overlapping data, dividing responsibilities among institutions) and for beginners also.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments.
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	-	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear	Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?		Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-		
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No	- Additional chapters on the timeliness of the data (under 1.44 temporal considerations), but also on data quality in general, the subjective perception of the environment and the evaluation of indicators would be very helpful. - In chapter 1.6 Temporal and spatial consideration, subchapter Spatial consideration: a point should be added on the different country geographic boundaries and national economy boundaries as defined in the SNA / SEEA which are generally non congruent (see chapter 2.6.4 Geographic boundaries for economic units, page 29 of the SEEA 2012). This point is very important, especially when considering that air emissions or energy consumption of a country. Classical environmental statistics following generally not the SNA boundaries, they should be adjusted to be compared with economic statistics.	§1.64: Please add at the end of the first sentence 'as well as statistics on environmental goods and the services sector.'
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes		
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	No	1.39 (no detail was provided by Togo for this question, only para number)	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	-		
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 1 clear?	Are the objective and scope of environment statistics clear		Are the most important issues pertaining to environment statistics well covered?	Any other general comments on Chapter 1
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	It seems that objectives of Environment Statistics (ES) lack some information to inform users about impacts of environment to human being and environmental management at global, regional and national levels.	Yes	

Comments and suggestions on Chapter 2 - Framework for the development of environment statistics

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Diagram 2.4 implies all environmental data that feeds into the FDES is used in the SEEA which is not correct. The diagram probably should include another arrow from the 'Environmental and related data' directly to the three boxes at the top of the diagram - 'environmental indicators', 'analytical and monitoring indicator frameworks' and 'accounting systems'.	This chapter has progressed substantially from earlier drafts, with much of the duplication removed and the structure greatly improved.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Paragraph 2.35 gives impression that ES gets meaning for its existence from SEEA, which is not the case. Providing environment statistics for development of environment -economic accounts is a use rather than an objective of FDES.
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In our opinion the FDES conceptual framework and relationships between FDES and other commonly used systems and frameworks are well developed and precisely clarified.
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes In general, it is suitable for outlining environmental statistics, without prejudice to any other approach or arrangement that may be used, depending on the objectives of each institution or country.	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	-	-	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	-	-	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -					
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Maybe the paragraphs 2.35 and 2.38 could be elaborated to give a more precise definition of the relationships.	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Already given in Section II

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	It was important for the document to outline the structure and interaction of the FDES with DPRSR assessment framework - to maximise the opportunity to support future national and regional integrated environmental assessments
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes These are determined as the statistically quantifiable aspects of general environmental concerns (link to environmental policy).	Yes it allows for the allocation of roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders in the production of environmental data including the assurance of data quality.	Yes	The framework and concept were clear and it is very important for all statistical institution in order to have international framework to rely on.
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This chapter describes the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts and its relationship to FDES. We would like to see a more detailed description of the indicators that will be used in both systems (SEEA and FDES) in order to understand what indicators of FDES can we develop for further use and implementing them into the environmental account.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
RAVOAHANGIL ALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The six components of the FDES are a good attempt to organise environmental topics and demonstrate the interactions and interdependencies between them. This structure may provide the basis for state of environment (SOE) reporting in New Zealand subject to Ministry for Environment's SOE reporting review.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes The structure of the FDES is mainly informative: - It is positive that natural resources is included in the structure. - Further, it is positive that natural events is brought into the structure - And it is a good thing that our perception on the environmental status and engagement is a structural element. - Environmental resources and their use could be treated as two or more separate components, but the understanding of the amount of resources ie conceptually linked to considerations on the possibility for using them, dependant of technological and economic considerations. Further comments on this is given below. However, the illustration gives the impression that the components form a causal change. In addition, sub-components are merged together which have nothing to do with each other, and some sub-components seem to be grouped in a misleading matter: 1) First of all, the structural elements in fig. 2.3 are so interrelated (and some of them should be) that the structure seems to be a causal chain. The FDES clearly states that they are not, however the necessity of this statement illustrates that the figure itself might be misleading. And for	No Figure 2.4 may give a wrong impression; - it seems that environmental indicators is not part of environment statistics according to FDES, but 'only' derived from it. Indicators are normally if not always aggregated statistics or variables which high information value - the links between FDES and DPSIR should be explained clearer, and probably illustrated. DPSIR is by now so widespread and well-known that the links between these frameworks should be made explicitly clear.	Paragraph 2.16 states that 'if undisturbed, ecosystems have the capacity provide a continual flow of ecosystem goods and services'. I would suggest to drop the presumption 'if undisturbed': Also managed ecosystem may have such capacity, and sometimes it is strictly necessary to disturb the natural processes to preserve the services, for instance by stopping catastrophic forest fires.

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				sure this note will not be perceived by all receivers. 2) Extreme events and disasters consist of both natural and technological events (most disasters) but are of widely different kind: 2.1) Natural events like vulcano eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis (although the cause of some events might be discussed), are catastrophic, while other natural events (like forest fires caused by stroke of lightning, flooding caused by monsoons and invasions of lemmings in mountain areas are part of normal cycles in the nature. Anyhow, such extreme events affect both nature and human habitat and should be included in the scheme, but OUTSIDE any figure-part which may be perceived as part of a causal chain. 2.2) Technological disasters (frequently or seldom) are parts of human pressure to nature and should be included in component 3 but perhaps treated as an own sub-component. 2.3) Finally a sub-component of (maybe technological) pressure kind which seem to be completely forgotten but should be included, is environmental crime like hunting tigers or rhinos, spill of chemicals in rivers etc.		

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				3) Environmental protection and management (component 6) is, together with other components, dependent of our understanding and conception of the state as well as pressure and the other components in the scheme. But they are different and should not be covered in the same component. By modifying the structure, it should be possible both to give a more precise but also more intuitive picture of the structure. An illustration of the 'PLANETARY SYSTEM' is given in an attached document and commented below: SEE ILLUSTRATION IN THE APPENDIX The core of the structure is the environmental state or 'the environmental conditions and quality'. In the 'planetary system' this is to compare with the interior part of the earth. The quality is in the center and is directly influenced by the 4 anthropogenic components: - the resource situation and the use of these resources, - emissions, residuals and waste - human habitat and environmental health (the latter might and should probably be more part of component 1) - environmental protection and management - and these 4 components are		

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				closely linked to each other .These for components are to compare to the earth's crust, where humans live and operate. Around the surface of the earth and interlinked is the human perception of the quality and the interactions from humans on the earth. Our perception and engagement is a presumption for our interference with the environment and the component could be compared to the atmosphere on which we all have to rely on. The environmental quality is also heavily affected by natural events, but normally these natural events are not a part of the anthropogenic interactions on the environment. Events that are cyclic (see below) may be compared with the moon - while the catastrophic events should be compared more with an asterisk.. This parable can be criticized and is not perfect, but I consider it to be an improvement from the structure in the draft FDES. It is possible to arrange the circle ('the moon') more directly integrated with the 'the earth', but this would to some extent disturb the picture of interactions between the other components and would need a new parable and a new nick-name. An alternative but similar		

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
				illustration could be 'the atom', with the core as now, and electrons and electron shells spinning around, but typical for electrons are that they avoid each other and therefore such a parable is probably not suitable.		
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No We suggest that in item 2.32 the phrase 'The FDES and the SEEA Central Framework are complementary statistical frameworks where the common intersection is statistical content dealing with the environment' should be replaced by 'The FDES and the SNA are complementary statistical frameworks where the common intersection is the SEEA Central Framework dealing with the environment and using SNA alike methods.'	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a) Consider the possibility of black/white printing of the document. Then e.g. the legend of figure 2.1. might be difficult to read (the arrows for environment and human sub-system look very similar).; b) Figure 2.4: MDG and SDI are missing in the explanation below the figure; Figure 2.4.: This is an excellent presentation of the process chain from data to information by using statistical tools. However, the figure gives the impression (even with the explanation in paragraph 2.29) that the overall goal is to produce environmental indicators. It leaves out the fact that the goal is also to provide (and disseminate) statistics (e.g. reporting to UNSD questionnaire, publication of statistics tables) etc. Experience with data providers (e.g. Ministry of Environment) shows that sometimes there is a certain reservation in agreeing to this kind of process as this might limit their options to present and publish the data in their own way (e.g. current air quality on the website). Therefore, it is suggested to add a sentence in paragraph 2.29. stating that each level of diagram 2.4. can

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
						be linked to certain products.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very clear explanation for correlation 6 among all the components of the FDES.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comment
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The structure is very useful in providing guidance to organizing statistics.
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	As such, figure 2.3 is useless and could be deleted or at least we would suggest to make visible the alleged interactions between the different components.
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 2 clear?	Is the conceptual foundation of the FDES clear	Is the structure of FDES useful for the purpose of organizing and guiding the development of environment statistics?	Is relationship between environment statistics and other environment statistics frameworks and systems well covered and clear?	Any other general comments on Chapter 2
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	-	-	Might be worth reflecting whether a diagram would help in showing the links between the separate components
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	No It is needed to add more information of scientific theories, principles that describe how FDES be constructed/revised and how it works. FDES is based on various aspects of environment including ecosystems, human effects on environment, human response to mitigate environmental degradation.	Yes	Yes	

General Comments and Suggestions on Chapter 3 - the Structure and Components of the FDES

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 3 clear?	Are tbe main attributes of the FDES components table (Table 3.2) helpful?	Any other general comments on Chapter 3
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	The chapter may work better if there are separate sections on data issues and sources rather than having it discussed in each section. For example - in regards to environmental quality, each component discusses availability of information from monitoring stations. This could be raised once in a data issues section and reduce the size of the document substantially.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	The Structure and Components of the FDES are well organized spelling out its respective sub-components and statistical topics. However, few sub-components like Marine water quality, Noise and Aquatic resources and their use are not applicable in Bhutan in view of non-availability of sophisticated equipments or other human resources. FDES doesn't provide technical interpretations or guidelines for respective components. FDES doesn't provide technical definitions.
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Quite clear and useful
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	A qùestion related to wastewatertreatment/reuse is missing (Falta a questão relacionada com as aguas residuais - tratamento/reutilização)
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	-	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 3 clear?	Are tbe main attributes of the FDES components table (Table 3.2) helpful?	Any other general comments on Chapter 3
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	Yes	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -			
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes Table 3.2 is very useful, including the last column.	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Istat strongly appreciates the valuable work done on the Revised Framework, but suggests that the links between environment and social statistics could be better highlighted
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes Particularly, It is integrative in nature, comprehensive and flexible enough to accommodate the information needs of new and emerging environmental and policy issuessuch as climate change	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	The structure and components of this framework are very well described. However, eachcomponent consists of several sub-components and statistical information on some of them could be absent or it could take time to organize and collect data. In addition, on some indicators (eg, land cover, ecosystems, biodiversity) the morespecific instructions for the collection, analysis and organization of data will be needed because the information on these components is vary depending on data holders which could be different institutions and organizations.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	The components and sub components are well stipulated
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 3 clear?	Are the main attributes of the FDES components table (Table 3.2) helpful?		Any other general comments on Chapter 3
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes		
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes		
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes		This chapter is interesting and will help and guide in the collection and compilation ofenvironment statistics .It describes the sub components and statistical topics clearly. Furtherthe relevancy of environment policy ,scope, content, type of data, sources, main institutional stakeholders has been included in the description, these will help to better understand the topics.
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes		Statistical Office of Montenegro is not responsible for all of the presented statistics in the six components, so we can provide general opinion.
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes		
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes		Table 3.2 is useful, particularly therelationship
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes		
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	Yes	The column 'Main sources' contain both data sources and data institutions. It should be even clearer if this column will be split into thetwo elements. Furthermore, the document would be more valuable (though more controversial) if recommendation was given on what kind of institutions should be responsible for the different statistical products. Finally, it is not strictly clear which role the NSOs are recommended to play when developing and producing statistics within the different components.	
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes		
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 3 clear?	Are tbe main attributes of the FDES components table (Table 3.2) helpful?	Any other general comments on Chapter 3
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	We support the proposed content of the Chapter 3. The components, sub-components and topics are well allocated and properly reflect the specific character of environment statistics domain. Using this three-level approach can enable better organization of environment statistics systems without omitting any issues and aspects relevant to this domain, which can be useful especially for the countries where environment statistics are at early stages of development. Information provided in each component, sub-component and topic can be regarded as being elementary and giving not exhaustive explanation but taking into account that the FDES should be treated as a general guideline, the proposed level of detail is in our opinion fully reasonable and understandable.
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Paragraph 3.3: It is suggested to mentioned that in fact there is a fourth level: The levd of the data item (and more details can be found in theme-specific guidance such as the IRES or IRWS).
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Very, very important the chapter with many useful clarifications and definitions.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	FDES is a system that connects many different components at different level, so display clarity is very important and we think that tabular is the best way of display. Statistical Office of the RS is not responsible for all of the presented statistics in the six components, so we can only provide the geneal opinion.
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE)	Yes	Yes	The title for component 3 should be either 'Emissions, Wastewater, and Waste' or simply 'Residuals', to avoid confusions. We prefer the first option. In any case the term 'Residuals' is to be understood as a generic term covering emissions, wastewater, and waste simultaneously.

Name	Country	Are the contents and structure of Chapter 3 clear?	Are tbe main attributes of the FDES components table (Table 3.2) helpful?	Any other general comments on Chapter 3
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No - Table 3.2: The environmental goods and services sector which is mentioned under §3.239 should also be mentioned here under component 6. - Only PSIR appear in the column 'Relations to the DPSIR and SEEA' of Table 3.2.; drivers were somehow excluded, even though driving forces (population etc.) are treated in Component 5.	At times, it would be interesting to learn about the reasons behind the choice of specific statistics/indicators (in what way are they relevant?).
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Component 2 and 3 can also be geospatial data
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	Some information on why particular indicators are needed and how used will help.
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, GSO have quite little data because the coordination mechanism among the ministries are not clear and close

Component 1 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	No	1.3.2.c4 Adding the list of assessed species with their status (and year of the status): based on (regional) threatened categories of IUCN red lists: number endangered, critically endangered, extinct in the wild (after 1950), vulnerable, (naturally) rare, not threatened, and (This sentence was truncated by the respondent. The addition of this text demonstrates that it could have accommodated much more comment if the respondent so desired).
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	An additional attention could be paid to the clarification of dependency of the production of statistical data about environment conditions and their quality from the availability of relevant resources (both n terms of financial resources and experienced human capital).
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	No	Please see note in Section II, point 5.
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Some statistics need more explanations ,like what is the difference between harvested area and planted area? How to make measure fish resources?

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Jiri Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Sub-component 1.2.2: Land cover - Statistics, especially distance mapping of the Earth (eg LUCAS system for Europe, etc.) on the coverage and utilization of soil even capture qualitative aspects (health of agricultural crops, forests, etc.) as a new addition to the quantitative and biophysical aspects of the land cover
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	No see below	3.30 - Annex E does not exist. 3.30 - It is discussable that the presented classes are 'mutually exclusive and unambiguous'. Taking the definion of 'tree covered areas' as an example, it's definition varies from country to country; althougha common definition of 'tree' includes the 'potencial height at 5m or more' in Iceland this value is as low as 2m. Amount of coverage (in %) to distinguish between a forest and other areas with trees is also not completly exempt of ambiguity. 'Mangroves' seems to be over-rated when compared to other ecossystems, in this classification (probably it could be defined as combination of wetland and trees). Cross-check with table 4.3.1 where, in the core set of environment statistics, they are mentioned along with coral reefs... which do not make part of the land cover definition. The definition of 'urban and associated areas' is all but 'unambiguous', so as layered crops might not be 'mutually exclusive' from other herbaceous or woody crops. Mixed concepts of cover and use (e.g. crop) emerge, so this is not a pure land cover description of classes. This paragraph should be rephrased. 3.30 - (suggested new phrasing) The Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)19, developed by the FAO, can be used to systematically record the biophysical characteristics of all areas of land within any territory. The number of combinations of land cover features that can be created using the LCCS approach is enormous and apply to any type of land cover. After a comprehensive global consultation process, a classification composed of 14 classes has been developed in the SEEA Central Framework (included in Annex D)20. These 14 classes have been generated using the LCCS approach. The identified classes are defined to be used as the basis for the development of ecosystem statistics. The aim of the SEEA classification is to provide a common framework to compile and aggregate land cover information available at the national level and make it comparable at the international

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?		Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
					level, and to provide a structure to guide data collection and the creation of land cover databases for countries in the process of establishing a land cover statistics domain. 3.31 - (suggested new phrasing) Land cover information can be obtained by using remote sensing data, by in-situ surveys or by combinations of both. Usually satellite images or aerial photographs, are interpreted and transformed into geospatial data and statistics (combined and validated by ground-truthing), mapping the different categories that cover the land. Administrative data can also be used in combination with these.3.34 - It is not directly understandable why forests should constitute a separate topic at the same level of Ecossystems. Inparagraph 3.43 many other reporting categories for the Millenium Ecosystem Assessment are mentioned. Eventually ecosystems should raise to the level of Sub-component, at the same level as Biodiversity, but separated from it (mitigating also the issue raised in 3.44) and then Topics would be dedicated to the specific categories indicated in 3.43. Alternatively, and preferably, it would be a sub-set of Land Cover, with issues related to forest use (timber, hunting,...) moved to Land Use
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-		
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	No	Soil characteristics (3.22-3.28) are quite detailed compared to other parts.	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes		
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes		Nil

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	the lack of an EU framework Directive on Soil, will mean that some information non soil quality and pollution will vary considerable form country to country and will as the FDES document points out difficult to develop and not systematic.
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	No comments
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	very easy to understand

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?		Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?		Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	In paragraph 3.11 it is unclear if 'information' (first sentence) means statistics or a broader set of data and interpretations. In the FDES, most if not all components should be statistics. In paragraph 3.19, it is stated that hydrographic characteristics is best presented in the form of maps. Maps are illustrative for statistical purposes, but there are a number of other ways of presenting statistics also on hydrography.	Yes	Topic 1.4.4. should be named 'Soil quality' (not Soil pollution). Quality is the aspect of the whole component 1, and quality aspects cover both physical characteristic of the soil as well as chemical and biological content, of which both soil fertility and soil contamination are parts.	The topic 1.4.5 noise is a tricky one. In principle but perhaps not intuitively, it belongs to 3 (not only 1) components: 1) generation of noise, which breaks out from different sources (cars, air planes, industry etc.) ------> component 3 2) the intensity and the spread of noise in the environment ---------> component 1 but perhaps most 5 3) control and abatement of noise (regulations, fences etc) ---------> component 6
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes		Yes		
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes		Yes		
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes		Yes		
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes		Yes		The purpose of these statistics is also to provide the relevant reference background and identify reference units for measurements and analysis. E.g. Hydrographic characteristics or geological and geographic information provide the reference to measure the quality of the environment (and are thus important for environment statistics). It might be useful to add a sentence about that, as it has an influence on the selection of national priorities concerning environment statistics
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes		Yes		
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes		Yes		
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes		Yes		Very clear.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes		Yes		
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes		Yes		
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes		Yes		None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes		Yes		No suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 1 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 1 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 1
Maria Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	No on wetlands	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Pressure, Wind speed, Solar radiation, UV radiation, Geologic, geographic and geomorphologic conditions of terrestrial areas and islands, Coastal area (includes area of coral reefs, mangroves, etc.), Main sea's characterization, Soil characteristic, Extent and spatial distribution of main land cover categories, Ecosystems, Forest biomass, Characterization of forest ecosystem(s) existence and changes, Freshwater quality, Marine water quality, Soil pollution and Noise

Component 2 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Section 2.4.3 should contain information on the seeded area for GM crops. Section 2.4.4 should specify the type of livestock (cattle, sheep, goats).
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Sub-component 2.4: Biological Resources - In addition to the collection of statistical data is necessary to use administrative data, calculations on the active substance and the balance of these substances. To the aforementioned biological resources in terms of sustainable use of new ranks and monitoring methods tillage, crop rotation, cover crops in winter including ways of irrigation water origin. A separate category is GMO (genetically modified organisms) monitoring in type and quantity to the world are starting to affect Exploitation of natural resources. The sources of timber can be added (except data that evaluates volumes of wood for commercial use) other variables such as the degree of defoliation, balance of wood, etc. In the group of crops in modern agriculture is contrary to the reduced use of labour. The critical data is one area-yield-harvest. In a group of farm animals supplemented with increased demand - growth due to increases in yield of livestock. Changes in animal housing - pasture rearing, reduce the environmental burden.
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	Yes	No see below	3.105 - The sentence 'use or non-use of land determines the type of land cover' is prone to misundestandings. The process is bidereccional, that is why it is said they are both 'srictly related'. A forest (cover) can be either 'used' (for forestry, hunting) or 'not-used' (protection), thus we cannot say we say that 'it is a forest' because of the underlying use (or... non-use). 3.105 - (suggested new phrasing) Land is a unique environmental resource that delineates the space in which economic activities and environmental processes take place and within which environmental resources and economic assets are located. The two primary aspects of land are land cover (see Component 1, Topic 1.2.2: Land cover) and land use. These aspects are strictly related: while land cover describes the biophysical aspect of land, land use refers to the functional aspects of land. Changes in land cover can be the result of natural processes and of land use operations. Generally, the total area of a country will remain unchanged from one period to the next. Hence, changes in the stocks of land will comprise changes within and between different classes of land cover and land use (land restructuring). 3.107 - (suggested new phrasing) Land use reflects both the activities undertaken and the institutional arrangements put in place for a given area for the purposes of economic production, or the maintenance and restoration of environmental functions. Land being 'used' means the existence of some kind of human activity or management. Consequently, there are areas of land that are 'not in use' by human activities. These areas are important from an ecological point of view. Land use statistics cover both land in use and land not in use. Statistics on land use are usually obtained by the combination of field surveys and remote sensing. Land use data may also be obtained from administrative land registers where available. 3.108 - Annex E does not exist. It refers to Annex D, section D.3 3.108 - Once again in the presented classification there is not a clear separation

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
				between cover and use. Concepts related to plant species (crop species) are more linked to 'cover' than to 'use', even if 'agriculture' is indeed a use (and not a 'cover'). A clear separation of land cover and land use is normally pointed out as a good practise to be followed in land classification. See also 3.109. 3.109 - 'Cross combination of land use and land cover categories show what kind of economic activities are carried out in the different land cover areas'. This is why it is important that clear concepts and separation exist betwwen both, as pointed in 3.108 3.109 - This chapter refers to land use, so there is no reason for the sentence 'Statistics on land cover and its changes also give information about the extent of different ecosystems (see also Topic 1.3.2: Ecosystems).' to be presented here 3.109 - (suggested new phrasing) Changes in land use can be reflected by statistics on changes within and between the different land use classes. Changes in land use will redistribute the area of the country among the land use categories. If presented in a matrix form, the information will show how increase or decrease in one category contributes to the decrease or increase of other land use categories. Land cover statistics can also be presented in a similar fashion.

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	Topic 2.4.4: Livestock, page 66§3.126 - Current text: 'Furthermore, the livestock sector occupies the largest percentage of land used for anthropogenic purposes.' Comment: please specify if it is the ' percentage of land used for anthropogenic purposes ' refers directly to the livestock sector or also to crop production used for feeding the livestock. This second option which refers to the land used directly and indirectly by the livestock sector may be much more relevant from an environmental point of view. §3.126 - The text could be complemented by 'When grazing livestock is fed with a reasonable density, and especially in areas with low human density, it may have a positive impact on the environment (for limiting forest fire in dry forest or avalanches in mountain areas). It may also have a positive impact on food for poor population by processing non-edible plants into animal proteins and in providing fertilisers and draught power for crops. Other livestock which feeding is not in the detriment of producing human food can be covered by the latest sentence'. §3.128 - Current text: 'Environmentally relevant statistics on livestock include the number of live animals, as well as antibiotics and hormones used for them.' Instead of ' number of live animals ', ' Livestock density' May be more relevant.
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Issues related to land cover, land use and urban sprawl could be better highlighted
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement as well as methods on how to collect data. Also, if it is possible please indicate in the component the indicators that are needed to build environmental accounts which also can be used in the SEEA. Please describe the methods of conversion the units from FDES to SEEA for each proposed indicator.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	No comments
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	value of chemical need to be captured

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes The chapter should benefit on a more clear link to environmental accounts and the work on SEEA. What is especially missed, is a short discussion on the distinction between resources and reserves, which rest upon technological and economic circumstances. The description should be illustrated by a simple figure in order to raise the understanding of the distinction.	No For sub-component 2.2; it should be a reference to the Energy Statistics Compiling Manual-work (ESCM). The distinction between renewable energysources and non-renewable sources is good. However: - the list in paragraph 3.98 seems to be a closed one, but the list shouldn't be closed. - waste (paragraph 3.102) is both a renewable and non-renewable source, depending on the material composition of the waste The strict distinction of land cover and land use (sub-component 2.3) is not fruitful. Statistics on THE STATE OF THE LAND is starting with a land use approach in cities changing perspective more to land cover in unhabited areas. Many (perhaps most) biological resources are CONDITIONALLY renewable (paragraph 3.110) Topic 2.4.1 should be named 'Timber, resources, reserves and their extraction. To cover theuse of timber (at different stages) with statistics is not part of the description - and should probably not be, as an ambition of following the timber through the whde economy via different uses before final disposition is too ambitious. Statistics on fertilizer and pest control (paragraph 3.115) should be part of component 3, not2.	The name of the component should be 'Environmental Resources and Reserves, their Extraction and Use' (see also comments to question 1 above)
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	We suggest that it would be better if the items listed in 3.81 were exactly the same as the items listed in 3.85. In 3.96 we propose to replace the term 'energy matrix' by 'energy mix' usually present in the energy literature.

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Paragraph 3.135: 'Renewable water resources of a country are generated by precipitation and inflows of water from other countries and reduced by evaporation, evapotranspiration and outflows to other countries or to the sea.' According to IRWS (see page 19ff) Renewable water resources are precipitation minus evapotranspiration (internal flow) plus inflows. Outflows are NOT considered in the IRWS definition. Therefore, this sentence is a bit misleading and not fully consistent with the IRWS definitions.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Very clear and satisfactory explanations.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Useful to contextualize the development of environmental economic accounts.
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No 'suggestions'
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No In this chapter the topic Nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, ...) and Nutrient cycles seem to be missing or should be better highlighted. This should be included in Sub-component 2.1 or better a new sub-component should be created for this key topic for biomass production. Related statistics are nutrient balances which also should be added in the Basic Set of Environment Statistics.	- Sub-Component 1.4, Topic 2.3.1, Land use: «Statistics on land use are usually obtained by the combination of field surveys and remote sensing, mostly satellite images. : Here, we regret the omission of aerial photographs as important data source, which we consider in many cases (as far as available and accessible) to be of a higher importance than the use of satellite data. Furthermore, land use types like hunting, fishing, leisure/recreation, hiking, water resources for energy etc cannot be determined by using remote sensing data and not even reliably in the field (just by chance). Therefore, additional data sources such as results from statistical surveys, administrative registers, service providers (in the field of tourism, for example) etc. must be exploited. - 3.97: 'its carbon footprint is substantially less than fossil ...'. Considering the complete life cycle of the products this is not always true, moreover not only the carbon footprint should be considered (see http://www.empa.ch/plugin/template/empa/3/125599/---/l=2/changeLang=true/lartid=125599/orga=/type=/theme=/bestellbar=/new_abt=/uacc=) - 3.98: what means 'traditional' biomass? 'traditional' should be deleted - 3.101: municipal waste are not only non-renewable energy because largepart of it is biomass and should therefore be considered as renewable. - 3.111 last sentence the word 'ideal' appear to times in the first part of the sentence.
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 2 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 2 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 2
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Paragraph 3.137 should be corrected as 'Statistics on water abstraction may be available from administrative records' as water abstractions are not generally registered in many countries in the world. In paragraph 3.140, returned water should be redefined as it sounds like 'treated or untreated wastewater' in the paragraph. In joint questionnaire on inland waters, returned water is defined as 'water abstracted from any source and discharged into freshwaters without use or before use'.
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Stocks and changes of mineral energy resources, Land use,Soil resources, Timber resources and their use, Aquatic resources and their use, Livestock, Wild, uncultivated biological resources (other than fish and timber), Inland water stocks.

Component 3 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 3 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 3 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 3
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	As raised earlier, this Component should be renamed 'Residuals' to align with SEEA terminology.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	No	(eau usée??) 3.3.1.a Quantité de déchets produits par activité économique (wastewater) 3.3.1.a Amount of waste generated, by economic activity 1.3.1.b OK but what is meant by 'indirect'. Should include embedded emissions in traded products (=> carbon footprint) 3.3. Dangerous should be standard defined (no national definition) ADD 3.4. production of persistent or semi-persistent products 3.4.1. Anthropogenic fixation of N (production of chemical fertilizers, in addition to air emissions already covered) 3.4.2. Anthropogenic release of P into the biosphere (P fertilizer production) 3.4.3. Production of persistent (non biodegradable, non collectible after use) chemicals (per category)
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 3 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 3 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 3
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Jiri Hrbek	Czech Republic	-	-	We propose to delete the part of the first sentence 'before any collection or treatment is applied,' in the topic 3.3.1: Generation of waste.
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -			
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	difficulties in terminology and definitions on waste will prove problematic in assembling representative, consistent and systematic waste data
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	No Data type should include geospatial data	
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 3 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 3 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 3
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Cost of treatment of waste need to be included
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes In paragraph 3.149, generation of noise should be added as sub-component 4.	No Topics under sub-component 3.1 should preferably have added to the list: - Topic 3.1.3: Emissions of acidifying substances - Topic 3.1.4: Emissions of environmental poison (including heavy metals, organic compounds etc. - Topic 3.1.5: Emissions of particulate matter - Topic 3.1.6: Emissions of other substances (renumbered from 3.1.3)	Waste (sub-component 3.3) is also a source of pollution and emissions to air of greenhouse gases (addition to paragraph 3.166)
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Contaminated sites (including abandoned industrial sites etc.) are not included in the FDES. they should be included, either as sub-component of component 3 or component 1.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Very good
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 3 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 3 adequate and well allocated?		Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 3
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes		More clearly distinguish between treatment (recovery, disposal) of municipal waste and treatment of waste from production and service activities.
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes		None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes		No suggestions
Maria Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	Yes	Yes	As far as sub-component 3.3 is concerned its contents are adequate.	Sub-component 3.3 seems to be in line with regulation EC 2150 / 2002 in both the variables to be studied and how they are structured.
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	-		
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes		
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes		
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No	Like in Component 2, references to the SEEA Central framework should be made (for example Air emissions accounts, Solid waste account). Such a reference is completely missing in this Component at the moment.	
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes		
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes		
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes		Paragraph 3.145: Water received by water treatment plants can never be wastewater. So it should be corrected as water received by wastewater treatment plants. For paragraph 3.146, it can also be noted that sludges are a part of waste domain. In paragraph 3.164, emissions to water are specified to be only by establishments and households. Agricultural wastewater emissions and emissions from ship accidents should also be included in the document. As waste is defined to be solid or liquid in paragraph 3.165 and everywhere, 'solid' should be deleted from paragraph 3.166.
Peter Helm	UK	-	-		
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 3 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 3 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 3
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Consumption of ozone depleting substances, Emissions of other substances.

Component 4 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 4 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 4 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 4
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	No	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	The statistics in the component 4 are poor in China, especially on technological disaster. We suggest that FDES might provide more explanation on technological disaster and how to make assessment on impacts of technological disaster
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 4 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 4 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 4
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	No Bio-statistical data clarification is not included	The explanations in page 152 should explain what are physical and monetary data
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 4 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 4 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 4
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	No comment
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	No The components should be re-grouped (see comments to chapter 2). In the paragraphs 3.170 and 3.171, it should be pointed out WHY this component is important: 1. for achieving systematic information (i.e. statistics) on the events. 2. to compare natural and anthropogenic pressure elements to get an overview of the importance of both. In the criteria for disasters, one or more criteria on the degree on the damage (seriousness, for how long) is missed. Topic 4.1.1 and related description on page 1.3.2 gives very little guidance of what types of natural extreme events should be covered. Suggested types are precipitation and flooding, wind, temperatures, waves, earthquakes, volcano eruptions, slide (rocks, snow), erosion etc. The natural events in case should be determined first, and after that the variables. Under topic 4.2 'Household disasters' is missed. As many accidents start in the homes (fire etc.), this should be a group.	No See above	
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 4 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 4 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 4
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	A further explanation on what extreme natural events are may be helpful.
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No suggestions
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	It could be useful to mention the relationship with the Asset accounts in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Central Framework 2012): Catastrophic losses as a type of the reductions in the stock of an environmental asset.
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	No No 3.7 The term 'Extreme' is not well define; When is an event extreme? 3.1.7.3 Suggestion: criteria I can be as follow: five (5) or more people reported killed (More for countries with a rather small population). criteria IV can be as follow: Call for or receive international assistance has been made.	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 4 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 4 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 4
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No § 3.175: Even if extreme events have increased, it is not necessarily true for every type of event/part of the globe. Moreover, if events have becomemore destructive or deadly, it is also due to the fact that population and overall wealth have increased.	
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	No GMO, biosecurity, biotechnological risks	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	-	-	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Occurrence of technological disasters, Impact of technological disasters.

Component 5 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 5 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 5 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 5
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	5.1.4.a: definition (threshold) should be given (all the world is polluted!)
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	In relation to people exposed to air pollution (section 5.1.4 a), it is not possible to generalise. Areas should be identified where such pollution is more relevant, given that pollution levels are not uniformover the whole city. Regarding noiselevels (section 5.1.4 b), these are found at different levels of intensity depending on what part of a city such measurements are taken. Time variables should also be taken into account: for example, a noisy part ofa city may present minimum noise levels atweekends. It is suggested that specific areas and times of day should be identified for the purpose of measurements. In Section 5.1.5 e and (Population with access to public transport): all residents in a city may have access to public transport, the different lies in whether they use it or not. It is suggested that measurements are taken of the number of passengers carried by the different types of public transport.

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 5 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 5 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 5
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	More than half of environment statistics in this part are available in China. There are two big gaps like loss of work days and economic costs in China. They are very difficult to get data from administrative records of hospital. We suggest that they might be replaced by hospitalization costs and days for cure diseases.
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -			
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Given the impact that changes in the state of the environment have on humans, not only the impact of natural disaster on population and the impact of pollution on human health should be considered, but also the topics linked to well-being should be emphasized.
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 5 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 5 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 5
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	No other comment
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes It is not clear if human habitats include single placed homes, agricultural areas, leisure areas etc. (paragraph 3.196).	Yes Sub-component 5.1 (paragraph 3.199): Statistics on human habitat should also include environmental values within the human habitat, like access to green and blue areas (parks, forests, rivers, coastal areas). The sub-component 5.2 is a difficult part of environment statisitics, as the causal chain from environmental pressure to diseases (topic 5.2.1 etc.) is difficult to prove. Statistics on these topics will have a character more of measuring health and social conditions, while the links to environmental factors are indicative and weak.	
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 5 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 5 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 5
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Useful clarifications.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No suggestions
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 5 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 5 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 5
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Topic 5.1.5: Reference parameters need to be properly defined, e.g.: - Definition of public and private transport vehicles (e.g. Are taxis and coaches considered as private or public? List of public and private vehicles available?). - Vehicles registered or used in urban habitats considered? - Urban population using public modes of transportation in general or in urban areas only? Or the whole population using public transport in urban habitats? - §3.229: Please mention that people's behaviour in the sun is also considered to be a major cause for skin cancer. - §3.231: The exposure to toxic substances can be the result of poor environmental management in energy production practices and waste management, but also e.g. in agriculture, construction, (chemical) industry. - §3.233: Please mention that radiation can also occur from nature (e.g. radon is a radioactive inert gas occurring naturally in the ground).
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Health problems associated with excessive UV radiation exposure.

Component 6 - Comments and Suggestions

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 6 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 6 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 6
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Environmental management and protection practices such as enforcement statistics of environmental pieces of legislation by organisations are missing. Suggest to include under sub-component 6.2 (eg statistics on illegal sand mining incidents and arrests)
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Jiri Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	The footnote No 42 on the page No 86 is relevant to the sentence 'The activities whose primary purpose is to reduce or eliminate pressures on the environment are called environment protection activities.' and we recommend to add another note concerning classification of the resource use and management - RUMEA.
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 6 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 6 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 6
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT	-	-	
	See comments only at chapter 2 -			
Leo Kolttola	Finland	No 3.258, 3.259 should be clarified.	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Nil
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Citizens' environmental awareness should be emphasized, because it is highly useful for the success of environmental policies.
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 6 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 6 adequate and well allocated?		Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 6
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes		A detailed response on the adequacy and allocation of sub-components is not possible within the time available. However, the general themes and topics appear to cover the important issues covered by the component.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes		
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	No	The sub-component 'Environmental Information and Awareness is quite another dimension than the others and should be removed from the component 6 (see comment to chapter 2). Two more sub-components should be considered added: - environmental-friendly production of goods and services - environmental crime. The first one is a coming-up-area also in international for a. However statistics production is on a very initial stage, faces several difficulties and the usefulness and priority is a matter for discussion. The second one is conceptually easier. Examples on crimes are shooting and other removal ofthreatened species, smuggling of protected species, polluting (by will or by accident) etc. Variables may be reporting to police, results of treatment in courts, stopped by custom officers etc. Topic 6.2.3 seems to more of background variables and not statistics.	Statistics on environmental perception and awareness can be produced through special surveys, as told in the draft FDES. But it is perhaps more fruitful to produce such statistics as part of general opinion surveys, which gives the possibility of comparing awareness for the environment with other societal challenges. It is not clear why such statistics are 'mainly qualitative' (paragraph 3.274). Intuitively, they are quantitative.
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes		
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes		
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes		
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes		Paragraph 3.246: Explain the acronym 'MEAs'.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes		
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes		
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes		Very useful and clear described correlations.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 6 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 6 adequate and well allocated?		Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 6
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes		
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes		None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes		No suggestions
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	Yes	No	It seems that the 'Sub-component 6.3: Extreme Event Preparedness and Disaster Management' must be allocated in the second position (6.2), because the sub-components 'Environmental Governance and Regulation;' and the 'Environmental Information and Awareness' have general character and could refer to 'Environment Protection and Resource Management Expenditure' and 'Extreme Event Preparedness and Disaster Management'.	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	-		
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes		
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes		
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No	The sub-component 6.1 refers to environmental protection expenditure (EPE), resource management expenditure (ReME) and the production of goods and services used to manage or conserve natural resources, which is closely related to the Environmental goods and services sector (EGSS). These are three environmental activities accounts and statistics described in the SEEA. This should be clearly mentioned. Furthermore, please note that expenditure dedicated to preparing for and managing disasters are not included in these accounts / in the SEEA / in the CEA. They should therefore not be located under the sub-component 6.1 in contrary to what is said under §3.254 and 3.255. If extreme events and disaster preparedness expenditure have to be included under the sub-component 6.1 the title and the content of this sub-component has to be consequently adapted, including regarding the reference to the SEEA and the CEA. / §3.242: Please mention that these expenditures should ideally be found in the national accounts or underlying data.	§3.273: The statement 'when they are available and considered to be reliable' is correct, but not only for this specific case, for all statistics. Therefore, we suggest to delete it.
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Is the explanatory text for Component 6 helpful?	Are the contents (sub-components and topics) in Component 6 adequate and well allocated?	Please provide any other suggestions you may have on Component 6
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Actually, some indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, most of the indicators are not priority for National Data Collection, such as: Government environment protection and resource management expenditure, Corporation, non-profit institution and household environment protection and resource management expenditure, Institutional strength, Participation in MEAs and environmental conventions, Disaster preparedness and management for technological disasters, Environmental information, Environmental education, Environmental Engagement and Environmental perception and awareness.

Chapter 4 - The Core Set of Environment Statistics

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Antigua and Barbuda is presently working on establishing a set of Environmental Indicators that will be relevant for national purposes. 'The Core Set of Environment Statistics' lists a number of environmental indicators that can be used and replicated within the country. The collection of data is ongoing and the importance of collecting such data is definitely relevant to meet national priorities and also very useful for complying with international reporting requirements. In summary, Antigua and Barbuda is in support of the 'Basic Set of Environment Statistics' and in extension the Framework document.

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?		Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	The structure and definition of the three tiers of statistics are well defined. However, it is difficult to separate environment statistics across three tiers. First, countries will be quite different in what they consider as their main environmental issues and this will impact on the priority they give to different statistics. Different countries may have quite different views as what is Tier 1, 2 or 3. Second, ranking statistics across three tiers could mean these statistics are outdated quite quickly and require frequent updating.	Yes	Yes	Both the Core Set and Basic Set include a lot of indicators and consideration should be given to at least reducing the Core Set to a level that will answer the key policy environmental questions. In the tables setting out the Core Set and the Basic Set, temporal scales are only referred to around Topic 1.1.1 - Atmosphere, Climate and Weather.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	component 6 expectedly less definitive than others and expected to evolve with time and progressive global consent on quantitative standards.

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	We support the implementation of the Core Set of Environment Statistics. At the same time certain simplification of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics is possible, particularly with regard to some aggregations and scales. In our opinion some reducing the number of reporting items would increase the quality of the international reportings under the conditions of limited resources.
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No We think that the 'Urban population living in slums' in the Topic 5.1.3 should be in the Core Set/Tier 1, because it is an MDG Indicator.	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Under topic 1.3.1 tier 3 variable titled habitat fragmentation is not self explanatory. What is the statistic?
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	YCroatia	es	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	-	-	-	Table 4.1 The core set should avoid repetition of classes. A better organization is possible for 'coastal areas' (mentioned in 1.1.3b, 2.3.1c Regarding Topic 1.3.3 Forests this table makes it even more apparent that it should either be included as a sub-topic of ecosystems, or (more adequately even) of land cover (see above). Also in Figure 5.2 this becomes obvious when there is no topic 1.3.3 mentioned. Table 4.2 Component 1 Topic 1.2.2: Land cover Potential aggregations and scales - (suggested new phrasing) - By type of land cover, as appropriate - National - Sub-national Methodological guidance - (suggested new phrasing) - FAO Land Cover Classification System - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework (2012) land cover categories - European Environment Agency (EEA) - Eurostat LUCAS - INSPIRE Pure Land Cover Classes. Table 4.2 Component 2 Topic 2.3.1: Land use Potential aggregations and scales - (suggested new phrasing) - By land use category, as appropriate - National - Sub-national Methodological guidance - (suggested new phrasing) - FAO - ECE Classification of Land Use - SEEA

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
							Central Framework (2012) Annex I- European Environment Agency (EEA) - Eurostat LUCAS - INSPIRE HILUCS
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	'Topic 2.4.2: Aquatic resources and their use a. Fish capture production' Proposed indicator: 'Fish catches outside safe biological limits (in % total catches)' 'Topic 2.4.4: Livestock a. Livestock 1. Number of live animals' Proposed indicator: 'Livestock density (livestock units per hectare of utilised agricultural area)'
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In general, the priorities seem to be justified
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The list of 'Basic Set of Environment Statistics' may precede the list of 'Core Set of Environment Statistics' . This will enable the reader to immediately appreciate the gaps in between the English alphabets in the Core Set. Under the Column 'Methodological Guidance' , Classifications and other documents are mentioned. the Classifications and other documents may be mentioned in categories. Under Topic 1.3.1, UNSD Millennium Indicator 7.6 Metadata has been mentioned. The Phrase '2008 MDG Framework' may also be added. The reason is that India still follows UNSD 2003 MDG framework.
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	the tiered approach to statistics outlined is appropriate and is useful to see the connection of the core set to the basic set etc. and the need to have qualitative information. The core set is nonetheless very comprehensive and it may prove difficult to collate all relevant information/statistics as envisaged from existing data and statistical systems at national and regional level
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes Any measure of sustainable development requires a strong foundation in environment statistics; indeed environment statistics is at the core of monitoring progress in sustainable development. Particularly in developing countries, environment statistics is generally the weakest statistical domain within sustainable development, compromising the capacity of many countries and regions to assess progress in the environmental sustainability pillar.	Yes	Yes	Yes but we have to care about the importance of the coverage to what extent environmental statistics in a Country are representative in term of sectors and inside the sector in term of Economic activities.	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Please provide for each indicator the unit of measurement and approaches on how to collect data.
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGIL ALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	To further describe col 3 of table 4.2 in 4.17
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The rationale behind the core set is clear as is the process undertaken to develop them. The pilot test by over 20 countries provides a reasonable level of confidence that other countries, such as New Zealand, may find them useful and their implementation achievable. However, the institutional obstacles identified in paragraph 1.69 are present significant challenges to full implementation.
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	No The set is too comprehensive, probably for any nation.	Yes The structure is helpful, and the statistics listed clearly shows that environmental challenges are many-sided. The lists are useful as check lists for national statistics production and it also gives good ideas of what should and can be produced. So, the list should be taken into consideration. However, even though Norway has a great production of statistics, the ambitions in the list seems to be too high.	Yes Most of it is relevant. However, different institutions must contribute, the production is not a responsibility for Statistics Norway alone. Most of the contents in the statistics is either intuitive or self-explanatory. However, some are not. We have not until now had sufficient time to get into in-depth analyses of the contents of all the statistics. An example of unclarity is the tier-1-statistics on topic 1.3.1, a1: 'Number of known species (of flora) by status category'..	- The core set includes mandatory reporting obligations to Eurostat on at least some topics, for instance waste. However, whether all variables on the waste reporting schemes are covered is not checked out. Upcoming obligations on environmental accounts in all its dimensions are probably not covered.	It has been conducted a great job on collecting and evaluating statistics and their documentation, and the lists deserve to be taken into account. The lists are as user-friendly as they can be, given the format. Nevertheless, in this framework document, it should be considered to separate the list from the text and publish it as an appendix. Furthermore, as the FDES will be published on the Internet, Methodological Guidance documents should be linkable. Finally, the lists can be grouped in different ways; sorted alternatively after component/topic, problem areas, media (air, water soil etc.), institutional responsibility and other criteria. Which means that the lists should be published on the net also in the form of a simple but searchable database where sorting new lists from a report generator is an option. Somewhere in the FDES, perhaps in this chapter, a distinction between statistics and statistical tables should be made. Statistics can (and this will probably in the future be an even more the normal situation) be published as statistical databases, covering one (or more) statistics and topics. While

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
							a statistical table can reflect one or more statistics, be cross-dimensional with respect to the components in the FDES, or be analytical in the way that it combines numbers from rather different areas. Environmental accounts is an example, however not the only. The cross-sectional approach is fairly well shown in chapter 5. However, it should be short noted in chapter 4 - referring to chapter 5.
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
Michael Nagy	Qatar	No a) The name of the chapter 'The core set of environment statistics' is misleading as the chapter is about the full set (basic set) of environment statistics. b) The text in paragraph 4.1 gives the impression that the core set of statistics and the basic set are complementary, whereas figure 4.1 gives the impression that the core set is a sub-set of the basic set. For better understanding of the concept tiers 2 and 3 should already be described in paragraph 4.2.; c) Reference in paragraph 4.2 is not correct. It should read '(Description of Tiers 2 and 3 follow in para. 4.16.)' instead of para. 4.18. However, the content of para. 4.16 should be in the beginning of the chapter. d) Figure 4.1: The arrow coming out of the Core Set is not needed. It is suggested to explain figure 4.1 in paragraph 4.2 (see also comment b): there seems to be a semantic problem: is the core set a sub-set of the basic set or is it	Yes	Yes	Yes However, forest and timber production are not relevant for Qatar	Yes	a) Table 4.2 is redundant with table 4.1 (both tables include tier 1 statistics). One table should be enough. b) For practical purposes it is not useful to distinguish the tiers by the style of the text (bold = tier 1, normal = tier 2, italics = tier 3) as users want to copy these tables and apply automatic filter tools. It is recommended to provide tables which can be filtered and sorted on each level of the framework (component/sub-component/theme) and according to tiers. Make an extra column for the value of the tier (1, 2 or 3). Alternatively, provide (a modified) table 4.2 as Excel-table for download which can be sorted, filtered and extended by the user; c) Contaminated sites are missing. d) General comment on tables: include units of measurement! Eg. precipitation in topic 1.1.1 should be millimetres whereas precipitation in topic 2.5.1 should be mio. m3. e) Precipitation in topic 1.1.1 should read 'totals' instead of 'averages' - we collect information about the sum of rainfall in the given time period. f) Ad fresh and marine water quality: 1. heavy metals concentration in sediments is missing. 2. Often countries use water quality indices (e.g. European Union

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
		complementary?). A clearer explanation is needed.					'Ecological Status') or the Coastal water Shannon index which is already a scientifically based integration of several parameters and important for policy making and informing the public. Such indices should be included in environment statistics. g) Energy: important to mention the units of measurements (barrels, Petajoule,...). h) Emissions of Greenhouse Gases: Units of measurement. CO2-Equivalents should be mentioned. i) Consumption of ozone depleting substances: Units of measurement. ODP - ozone depletion potential should be mentioned.
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some indicators in Serbia need the time for development and for establishment
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	For developing countries it is useful to have both the basic and core sets of indicators, since the selection may indicate priorities.
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	es	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	-	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No 1-All the countries of sub-Saharan Africa have developed or are currently developing Strategy Papers Fight against Poverty (DSRP) incorporating environmental indicators 2-The International Tropical Timber Organization has Init the Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management and popularized with timber-producing countries 3 - developing countries like Togo impose the obligation of Environmental Assessments for all types of project likely to affect the environment and resulting Plan on Environmental and Social Management. This lack in the document 4 - Proposals of some environmental indicators: Frequency and intensity of bushfires - Expenditure for the protection of water resources - Expenditure for the protection of particular ecosystems Public expenditure for reforestation (replanting) - Percentage of degraded lands - Areas planted (% of	No the Ramsar Convention (on wetlands). the Basel Convention (on hazardous waste)	

Name	Country	Is introductory text clear and helpful?	Is the Basic Set adequate for national purposes	Is the Tier structure and allocation of statistics within tiers helpful?	Is the Core Set (Tier1) relevant for national policy concerns?	Is the Core Set useful in covering international reporting needs?	Any other comments on Chapter 4
					total land area) - Proportion of irrigated land - Proportion of land restored Evolution of the coastline - Amount of electronic waste generated QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED		
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	-	-	-	on 1 Need to clarify areas of ecosystem, on 4 need to ensure consistency here. The events to include ? Economic loss ? on 5 would vehicle miles be a better indicator than number of vehicles. Data my not be a s ready available.
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Core Set of Environment Statistics is clear, helpful and relevant for national policy concerns but at national level General Statistic Office has big gap of the data to meet The Core Set since loose cooperation and not clear mechanism between GSO and line ministries on compiling and reporting data.

Chapter 5 - Applications of the FDES to cross-cutting environmental issues

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?		Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?		Other comments on Chapter 5
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-		-		
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes	No	If the chapter is to demonstrate the use of the FDES to cross cuttings issues then it should look broader than Water and Energy. It is suggested that a social, economic and environment theme be selected to show how the FDES could be applied to all of these. An example set could be: Climate Change, Poverty and an issue related to Agriculture such as greenhouse gas emissions or productivity.	No	Some of the figures used to illustrate the examples confuse the message the examples are trying to display. For example, in regards to Water, Figure 5.2 sets out every data item that could be related to water. It is suggested that both 5.2 and 5.4 be omitted for water and the same actions for the Energy and Climate Change examples.	
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		selected cross-cutting issues are adequate for demonstration though almost always the key cross-cutting issues in instances. But are the tables for these issues put up for demonstration (as examples) purposes only, otherwise should have put even for other issues like tourism, transport which are also cross-cutting.
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Missing the problematic issue of soils (Falta a problemática dos solos)	

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Rafael Agacino	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	-	-	Figure 5.2 Component 1 Topic 1.2.2 Land Cover - (suggested new phrasing) 1.2.2.a: Extent and spatial distribution of main land cover categories (also in 1.3.3.b) 1.2.2.a.1: Area of land cover 1.2.2.a.2: Location of land cover. Figure 5.2 Component 2 Topic 2.3.1 Land Use - (suggested new phrasing) 2.3.1.a: Extent and spatial distribution of main land use categories 2.3.1.a.1: Area of land use 2.3.1.a.2: Location of land use Figure 5.9 Sub Component 1.2 Topic 1.2.2.a.1 - (suggested new phrasing) 1.2.2.a.3: Area changes in land cover classes by origin and destination.Figure 5.9 Sub Component 1.3 Topic 1.3.3 - Should be moved to a more appropriate sub-classification (see suggestions in comments of previous chapters)

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-	-	-	
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Illustration for water, Energy and climate change will definitely help the users in identifying and selecting the appropriate statistical indicators; however inclusion of more such illustrations will helpful.
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Environmental cross cutting issues is very important to improve our work in Jordan especially in economic policy in respect to environmental accounts and measuring public awareness, which in turn depending on environmental statistics with some adequate coverage.
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The proposed scheme of collecting information on cross-cutting issues (water, climate change and energy) is very comprehensive and a lot of indicators are suggested. Countries can choose the most important key indicators which can be used when conduct and assess environment and it's changes regarding these issues.

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Danguole	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
RAVOAHANGILALAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chapter 5 presents useful examples on cross-combining statistics and components. However, such concrete cross-combining is not part of the framework, and should be placed as an appendix. Figure 5.7 needs some adjusting, for instance: - concentration is the main climate process driver. Emissions affects the concentrations, but is not a direct climate process driver. - some of the causal chains are weak if at all existing. Example: The link between climate change and climate process drivers
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no further comment

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	We suggest expanding those cross cutting issues on other important topics e.g. land cover and deforestation.
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very nice descriptions for very important part of environmental statistics, water, energy and climate change. It part and clarifications will be very useful for statistical offices
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	It will be interesting to see applications of the FDES to the remaining cross-cutting environmental issues.
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-	-	-	
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No §5.39, 2nd sentence: Please add that this assertion is true only as far as the climate change related part of these statistics are distinguished. This should also be clearly mentioned in figure 5.9 : e.g. the indicator '4.1.2.a.1 : Number of people killed' should be renamed in '4.1.2.a.1 : Number of people killed related to climate change'.	Yes	- Point 5.17, p. 159: Why isn't the concept of primary and secondary energy commodities used (see definition on p. 18, Energy Statistics Manual of the International Energy Agency IEA, http://www.iea.org/stats/docs/statistics_manual.pdf)? - Figure 5.5 and 5.6: Why is the sub-component '2.2: Energy Resources' limited to mineral energy sources (solids)? Why aren't oil and natural gas taken into account here? - Point 5.24: Indicators used by the IEA: TPES/Population, TPES/GDP, Electricity Consumption/Population, CO2/TPES, CO2/Population, CO2/GDP (TPES: Total Primary Energy Supply). Indicators mentioned under point 5.24 are not defined in enough detail. - Chapter 5.3 on climate change : From a statistical point of view, we would prefer a more factual and statistical text to describe this cross-cutting issue. - §5.21 Please add at the end of this § that regarding environmental economic energy accounting, the SEEA-Energy is also available (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/seeae/)./
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Name	Country	Are contents and structure adequate?	Is the objective of the chapter clear?	Do the selected cross-cutting issues illustrate the capacity of FDES for application to such issues?	Are the contents and presentation of the cross-cutting issues helpful?	Other comments on Chapter 5
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peter Helm	UK	-	-	-	-	
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	indicators relatively clear, but some indicators may not have data collected in some countries

Annexes - Please note that for Question 2 in this Section, that asks if additional topics or issues should have been included in the questionnaire, the second part of the question should have read "If Yes, please elaborate". Instead it reads "If No, please elaborate". Therefore when respondents elaborate, it may be necessary to interpret the text that is provided, as a "No" may in fact be a positive response and "Yes" a negative one.

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Mrs. Diann Black-Layne	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-		
Bruce Hockman	Australia	Yes	Yes		The SEEA Editorial Board should be provided with the section on SEEA (A.52 to A.64) to ensure it is up to date. Annex C: Sources of environment statistics. It is suggested that this section also include how multiple data sources can be used to improve the quality of information. For example, as well as being used in their own right, considerable work is being undertaken in Australia using administrative records and survey data together to produce modelled estimates, especially for regional data. Many countries also use the results from remote sensing and agricultural statistical surveys to provide information about land use.
Bruno Kestemont	Belgium	Yes	Yes		
Kuenga Tshering	Bhutan	Yes	Yes		
Ditshupo Gaobotse	Botswana	-	-		
Reneta Indjova	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	The Annexes are clear and well structured.	
Marie Antoinette FOMO	Cameroon	Yes	Yes		
Arlinda Neves	Cape Verde	No	Yes		
Ulisses António Lima da Cruz	Cape Verde	Yes	No		
Rafael Agacino	Chile	-	-		
Kristina Taboulchanas	Chile-ECLAC	Yes	No		

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Ms. An Xinli	China	Yes	Yes		
VESNA KOLETIC, M.Sc.	Croatia	Yes	Yes		
Jirí Hrbek	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes		
Adrian A. Alcántara	Dominican Republic	Yes	No		
María José Murgueitio	Ecuador	Yes	Yes	In this time we do not have extra comments because in the past we could express our comments, and they have been welcomed.	
EUROSTATA E4 - LUCAS	EUROSTAT - CH	-	-	Annex D.2 - Table D.1 The SEEA Land cover classification table include mixed classes of cover (namely cat 1 and 4). Annex D.3 - Table D.2 The SEEA Land Use classification does not promote a clear separation from land cover and land use concepts even at level 1.	
Tronet Vincent	EUROSTAT - VT See comments only at chapter 2 -	-	-		
Leo Kolttola	Finland	Yes	No No other annexes are not necessarily needed.		
Vasil Tsakadze	Georgia	Yes	Yes		
JEYALAKSHMI SEKHAR	India	-	-	Annexes not received	
Dr Micheál Lehane	Ireland	Yes	No		
Angela Ferruzza	Italy	Yes	No		
Shun Kubota	Japan	Yes	Yes		

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Khaled Alshatarat	Jordan	Yes	Yes	It will be easy for some countries to have in the Annexes some success stories from some countries who have applied or showed some development in respect to environmental statistics. For example we are in Jordan are good enough in water accounts particularly and in different environmental statistics in general.	
Aigul Epbaeva	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes		
Andra Lazdina	Latvia	Yes	No		
Tsepiso Thabane	Lesotho	Yes	Yes	No comments	No comments
Danguole	Lithuania	-	-		
KONG, Pek Fong	Macao, China	Yes	Yes		
RAVOAHANGILA LAO Christian Jean Francis	Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Provide a translation of the annexes into French if possible	
Balgobin Devika	Mauritius	Yes	No		
Natasa Vuckovic	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	In the Annexes there can also be a Classification of Environmental Activities and other classifications; list of international organization who deal and collect specific data on environmental statistics (EEA, Eurostat, OECD, WHO etc.); links to existing methodological guidance and handbooks for specific area of environmental statistics would also be useful.	
Ms Khin Mar Yi	Myanmar	Yes	No		
Stephen Oakley	New Zealand	Yes	Yes		
Okeh I M/	Nigeria	Yes	Yes		Generally the annexes provided information on the core set of Environment Statistics which is basic set of Environment.

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Svein Homstvedt	Norway	Yes	-	The annexes are very useful as reference information to the FDES.	Annex C: This annex should preferably be an own chapter in the main document FDES. In table C1, maps of different kinds (topographic, thematic) are missed as a source. Maps may be produced by remote sensing, but most maps are produced by mapping agencies from surveying on the ground or from planes, or by municipalities or by management as well as scientific institutions, both public and private. Annex D: It is a great task to map all standardised classifications which should be used in environment statistics. This part of the document should be 'a living document', which means that it should be continuously updated when new or revised standards are published.
Zahran Khaleef	Palestine	Yes	Yes		
Raymundo J. Talento	Philippines	Yes	Yes		
Wieslawa Domanska	Poland	Yes	Yes	The Annexes are very useful source of additional information particularly for persons less acquainted with the subject of environmental statistics.	
Michael Nagy	Qatar	Yes	Yes Contaminated sites, potentially contaminated sites, remediated sites etc.	Extremely useful. Might be outdated whenever a classification is being reviewed in the future. The documents should be regularly reviewed and updated.	
Novakovskaya Elena	Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes		
Constantin Mindricelu	Romania	Yes	Yes		
Milijana Ceranic	Serbia	Yes	No	Very useful descriptions, historical development and environment indicators explanation	Very nice and detailed description of Annex C: Sources of environment statistics for everybody, especially for statisticians.
Andrew Amadu Kamara	Sierra Leone	Yes	No The topics/ issues covered are just enough for the FDES	No comment	No comment.

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Mojca Zitnik	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	In the Annexes there can also be a list of international organization who deal and collect specific data on environmental statistics (Eurostat, EEA, WHO, OECD etc.); links to existing methodological guidance and handbooks for specific area of environmental statistics would also be useful.	
Ester Koch	South Africa	Yes	Yes	None	None
Isaiah Chol Aruai	South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No comments	No comments
María Luisa Egido	Spain (Comments from various experts within INE ha	-	-		
Yasa Belmar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-		
Talea Andreas	Suriname	Yes	Yes		
Viveka Palm	Sweden	Yes	Yes		
Laurent Zecha	Switzerland	Yes	No		
Edrissa ceesay	The Gambia	Yes	Yes 1.□Suggestion In the annex it may be useful to showa list of emission factors (default or national) used by countries in their GHGs emission estimates. For some of the statistics it is clear that area measurements must be used. To encourage comparable statistics it may be useful to state the broad units of measurements which are commonly used, such as weight, volume, area, length, number, currency/monetary and percentage. □		
MOUMOUNI Gouni Feyssal	Togo	-	-		
Sebahattin SARI	Turkey	Yes	No		
Peter Helm	UK	-	-		

Name	Country	Are the Annexes comprehensive and helpful?	Are there additional topics/issues that should be covered by an Annex?	Additional general comments regarding the Annexes	Additional specific comments regarding the Annexes
Aisha Ali Mousa Turki	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes		
Vu Thi Thu Thuy	Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Explanations are clear and easy to understand	specify indicators which are not collected in many countries; reason why need revise indicators