European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

Risk Criteria Database and Risk Analysis Tools for Programming and Prioritization of Environmental Inspections (RC2)

CONTENTS

i. Introduction to IMPEL

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the EU Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union and EEA countries. The association is registered in Belgium and its legal seat is in Brussels, Belgium.

IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal Network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. The core of the IMPEL activities concerns awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

During the previous years, IMPEL has developed into a considerable, widely known organization, being mentioned in a number of EU legislative and policy documents, e.g. the 7th Environment Action Program and the Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.

The expertise and experience of the participants within IMPEL make the network uniquely qualified to work on both technical and regulatory aspects of EU environmental legislation.
Information on the IMPEL Network is also available through its website at: www.impel.eu.

ii. General Information

Title report:	Number report:
Risk Criteria Database and extension of the use of Risk Analysis Tools for Programming and Prioritization of Environmental Inspections	2015/20
Project manager: Giuseppe Sgorbati (Italy)	**Report adopted at IMPEL General Assembly:** Spring 2016
Authors: Chiara Antoniazzi (ARPA Lombardia, Italy), Raffaella Marigo (ARPA Lombardia, Italy), Mauro Valentini (ARPA Lombardia, Italy), Giuseppe Sgorbati (ARPA Lombardia, Italy).	**Number of pages:** Report: 15 Annexes: 39

Project team Belgium: Martine Blondeel Croatia: Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar Finland: Juha Lahtela Italy: Simona Calà Kosovo: Florije Kqiku Malta: Kriss Debono Romania: Raluca Puiu England: Richard Howell

Executive summary: This is the final report of "Risk Criteria 2" project. The goal of the project was changed during 2015 from the production of a database to a definition of a list of indicators and parameters and to design a conceptual framework for a Risk Assessment tool to be used for programming and prioritising of environmental inspections in Agriculture.

Disclaimer: This report is the result of a project within the IMPEL-Network. The content does not necessarily represent the view of the national administrations.

1 Summary

The project has been needed because there was a strong general demand for effective instruments for aiming inspections, in an optimized way, for the check of respect of EU legislation related to human activities, not only for large industries but also for other human activities.

The quality of the environment also depends on smaller installations and on agriculture, with potential and actual impact over environmental compartments such as air, soil and water.

During the project, contacts with the European Commission pointed out a general need of increasing protection levels for water and soil, in the perspective of filling the present "implementation gap" in many related sectors. Among topics stemming out during discussions with the Commission, one seems to be of particular relevance: the need of well targeted inspections in agricultural activities, considering the potential and actual impacts of this sector on water and land quality and on other environmental sector. These topics, in general, are in relationship with the cross compliance issues related to CAP and with the two pillars of CAP and the implementation of Nitrates Directive, 91/676/EEC and the Water Framework Directive, 2000/60/EC.

The optimization of the inspective activities is today even more needed because the maximized attention in public administration resource use cope with the efforts that MS have to make to maintain an high level in environmental protection in all sectors.

This project is a consequent step forward in a line of IMPEL activities towards the establishment of a well running system of prioritized inspections. The IMPEL network focused from its beginning on improving inspection activities of its member countries. Milestones of these activities are the publication of "Minimum criteria for inspections" (1997-1999), the "IMPEL Reference Book for Environ-mental Inspection" (1999), the "Step by step guidance book for planning of environmental inspection" (2007), the development of the IRAM methodology as a risk assessment tool (2011-2012) and Risk Criteria project (RC1 - 2014).

Main objectives of the project:

1. Definition of EU Policies and environmental issues relating to Agriculture;

2. Selection of Agri-environmental Indicators and related parameters;

3. Design of a conceptual framework of a method for the prioritization of inspections in agriculture.

2   Introduction

In last years, IMPEL developed several projects aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of inspection activities from the point of view of environmental outcomes. Among all, EasyTool – IRAM gave to Environmental Authorities an effective instrument for prioritization of inspections, fulfilling the indications from IED art. 23; also, it has been successfully used for inspection tasks other than IED, e.g.: for installation under Seveso Directives.

Italy has had its own experience with the development of the SSPC Model and the related tool applied for IED installations.

Both tools use a risk analysis based approach, and need the selection of risk criteria: impact and operator performance criteria and related indicators and parameters and the available information related to the installation and the environment in which the installation itself is located.

The selection of risk criteria and related indicators has been recognized as one of the most critical issues in using a risk analysis tool. For this reason, Impel General Assembly in December 2013 approved "Risk Criteria" (RC) project, led by Germany and Italy, aimed at the sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices about information to be used as a criterion or indicator for risk appraisal and priority setting in inspection programming. At the end of RC Project the work has continued with RC2 Project, approved by IMPEL General Assembly in December 2014 and leaded by Italy.

An idea that has seemed to be of particular relevance and was carried out during RC2 project was the need of well targeted inspections in agricultural activities, considering the potential and actual impacts of this sector on environmental sectors.

3   Aim and scope

The aim of the project was to foster the use of risk analysis tool in environmental inspections, as instrument to optimize the use of resources of Inspective Authorities, through:

- the continuous collection and sharing of experience about risk criteria, indicators and parameters to facilitate Authorities to choose the criteria to be used in their risk analysis tools to foster a level playing field across Europe

- the promotion of risk analysis tools for the prioritization of environmental inspections in new fields different from IED and Seveso activities, and not imposed by EU laws through the creation of the logical framework to design a new tool with a special focus to task Agriculture.

- the promotion of a common culture on risk analysis and highlighting of relevant information and data to be managed in Risk Analysis, also in the perspective of simplifying administrative burden of enterprises and public administration

4   Activities

During the 2015 these activities were held for the project:

- **26/27 March 2015: first project team meeting in Milan**

- **13 May 2015: send out the questionnaire to Member Organization through National Coordinators**

- **July 2015: elaboration of the received answers to the questionnaire**

- **17-18 September 2015: second project team meeting in Milan**

- **14-15 December 2015: workshop in Rome**

5 First project team meeting

The first project team meeting was attended by 13 participants, 9 from IMPEL (Giuseppe Sgorbati, Martine Blondeel, Raluca Puiu, Juha Lahtela, Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar, Simona Calà, Florije Kqiku, Kriss Debono, Richard Howell) and 4 from Italy (Antoniazzi Chiara, Raffaella Marigo, Mauro Valentini, Fabio Carella). Meeting agenda below:

Agenda

26 March 2015

First day

09:30 - 09:45 Arrival and welcome (Giuseppe)

09:45 - 10:00 Tour de table (all)

10:00 - 10:30 Looking back (Giuseppe)

10:30 - 11:00 Definitions and Logical pathway (Fabio)

11:00 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:00 Risk Criteria database (Chiara)

12:00 - 12:30 The DB Dashboard (Raffaella)

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 14:15 How to go forward and discussion (Giuseppe)

14:15 - 14:30 Introduction to the afternoon session (Mauro)

14:30 - 17:00 Craft the project

17:00 - 17:30 Conclusion of the first day

27 March 2015

Second day

09:30 - 10:00 Milestones of the project (Giuseppe)

10:00 - 10:30 RC-db 2: database design and management (Chiara)

10:30- 11:00 New Risk Criteria collection (Raffaella)

11:00 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:30 Conclusion and task assignment (Giuseppe)

Everything (from the history to the details outcomes) about Risk Criteria 1 Project was described by Italy members. Two papers (Explanatory and Outliner paper) coming from the European Commission and IMPEL Workshop on "Environmental Inspections and Compliance Assurance" held in Rome in December 2014, were distributed to inform everyone about the idea of an "overall risk assessment". These papers were read to harmonize the project team activities referred to a possibly "new EU environmental law" on environmental inspections. It was decided to collect new tasks (and related indicators and parameters) taking into account the list of activities and legislation covered in annex 1 and 2 of the "Outliner paper".

A definition of "risk analysis tool" was made and two examples of risk analysis tools were presented: IRAM (a risk analysis tool got during the IMPEL Project about the development of an easy and flexible risk assessment tool for planning environmental inspections and used in different IMPEL Nations) and SSPC (a risk analysis tool already developed and used in Italy for IED installations).

Furthermore, one of the aim of the project was the implementation of Risk Analysis Tools in new inspection tasks, and this rose the question if, case by case, a new tool had to be set up or it was been sufficient to adapt the existing ones (e.g.: IRAM) for new tasks.

The problem to take into account was how different criteria and indicators work with regards to the inspection task they cover (i.e.: relationships among specific criteria in the area of actual and potential impact, sensitivity and quality of the environment, ….).

It was to be considered, also, that in IMPEL there is mainly experience in risk analysis aimed at installations, but there is also interest in developing tools useful for other human "critical activities", such as transport of dangerous goods or wastes, or protection of sensitive or valuable natural goods (e.g.: protected areas, wildlife…..).

As from ToR summarized indications, the work group went through the following topics:

- Identification of the inspection tasks which need a "specific" Risk Analysis tool
- First sketch of a new Risk Analysis tool

At the end it was done a working group to start listing criteria and indicators for the task "Agriculture", dividing the criteria in two groups: one related to specific "site" and one related to "environment".

Planned activities before the 2nd project team meeting:

- To prepare a draft of a new questionnaire to collect new data for specific task (like "Agriculture") and send it to the project team for feedbacks and modifications (draft Italy-revision all)

- To prepare a draft of a guideline to be submitted with the new questionnaire with the field meanings and rules for fulfilling it and send it to the project team for feedbacks and modifications (draft Italy-revision all)

- To send out the final new questionnaire and its guidelines to the national coordinators (PM)

- To prepare a draft framework for a new Risk Analysis tool for Agriculture

6 Second project team meeting

The second project team meeting was attended by 8 participants, 5 from IMPEL (Giuseppe Sgorbati, Raluca Puiu, Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar, Simona Calà, Kriss Debono) and 3 from Italy (Antoniazzi Chiara, Raffaella Marigo, Mauro Valentini). Meeting agenda below:

Agenda

17 September 2015

First day

09:30 – 12:30 Summary of the work already done and the present state-of-art.

Discussion about critical issues.

Review on agricultural inspections in Europe

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:30 Proposal and discussion about a method for risk assessment for inspections in agriculture

18 September 2015

Second day

09:30 – 12:30 Summary of the previous day and how to go forward.

Conclusion and task assignment

The main issue discussed during this meeting was to provide risk indicators and parameters related to Agriculture and to establish a conceptual model for risk criteria for programming environmental inspections in agriculture.

The first draft of the conceptual model for planning environmental inspections in agriculture was presented.

Because Agriculture is an immense subject affecting human health, environmental protection, climate changes, nature conservation, soil conservation etc. the group decided to focalize only on two main EU policies: Water and Nitrates and Soil strategy.
The group decided the final goal of the project, that was not to develop a system for sharing of detailed data for all Agricultural issues, but to build a logical framework for planning environmental inspections in agriculture.

7 Workshop

I

Agenda
14 December 2015

First day

11:00	Arrival and welcome
	The background of RC2 Project:
	Indicators for Environmental Inspections (IED Directive, Risk Assessment Tools, the IRAM Easy Tool, the RC1 project etc.)
	The RC1 Project: the Risk Criteria DB and the Dashboard
	The Italian experience: SSPC a RAT for Prioritization of Inspections on IED Installations
Lunch	
	The RC2 Project:
	Milestones of the Project
	Examples of Agriculture inspections in Europe:
	the Malta experience
	the Croatia experience
	the UK experience
	The RC2 Project:
	Indicators for Inspections in Agriculture
	Screening of legislations referred to agriculture in order to define Indicators for Inspections in Agriculture:
	contribution from Malta, Croatia, Italy
	The Conceptual Model
16:30-17:00	Discussion

15 December 2015

Second day

9:30	Summary of the previous day
	Next steps for the implementation of the AERA Model:
	Discussion/tour de table about Legislative areas for the implementation of the model
	Proposal and discussion on how to go forward
12:00-12:30	Conclusion

The workshop was attended by 14 participants, 5 from IMPEL (Raluca Puiu (RO), Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar (HR), Simona Calà (IT), Kriss Debono (MT), Richard Howell (UK)), 5 from Italy (Raffaella Marigo, Mauro Valentini, Massimo Mauri, Renato Rossetti, Adele Lo Monaco), 1 from Poland (Agnieszka Seżalska), 2 from Romania (Florin Guran, Cristian Coaje) and 1 from Denmark (Ditte Eskjær).

The workshop was an excellent occasions for exchange of experiences and ideas among the participants from different MS.

At the beginning there was an overview of the background to get the RC2 Project as the logical outcome of RC1 project.

Starting from binding requirements for environmental inspections covered by IED (2010/75/EU), the article 23 was reported and well expressed, highlighting some keywords here.

An essential part of article 23 of the IED is the assessment of environmental risks; it shall be based '*on at least three criteria: (a) the potential and actual impacts of the installations concerned on human health and the environment taking into account the levels and types of emissions, the sensitivity of the local environment and the risk of accidents; (b) the record of compliance with permit conditions; (c) participation in the Union eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)*'.

Consequently IMPEL developed several projects aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of inspection activities from the point of view of environmental outcomes. Among all, EasyTool – IRAM gave to Environmental Authorities an effective instrument for prioritization of inspections, fulfilling the indications from IED art. 23; also, it has been successfully used for inspection tasks other than IED, e.g.: for installation under Seveso Directives.

Considering the above, the IRAM methodology and tool were described using some example.

After that the Italian experience in developing a Risk Assessment Tool was mentioned: the SSPC Model (Support System for Planning Inspection) and the related tool for prioritization of IED inspections.

In particular the similarities between IRAM and SSPC were detailed. Both tools use a risk analysis based approach and need the selection of risk criteria: impact and operator performance criteria and related indicators and parameters, which depend upon the inspection task and the available information related to the installation and the environment in which the installation itself is located.

The explanation of the SSPC tool with a practical demonstration was made.

Other experiences in using risk analysis tools were presented from some IMPEL member: Croatia explained its results achieved using the IRAM easy tool applied to IED, Seveso and waste management installations, UK showed the model used in England to target farm inspections where agricultural activity put at risk achievement of Water Framework Directive Objectives and Malta presented the main issues affecting its control system in agriculture.

7.1 The conceptual model

The "development" and the fundamental basis of the conceptual model were presented. The general scheme is shown in Figure 1.

Two papers ('*Direct and indirect data needs linked to the farms for agri-environmental indicators*' and '*Farm data needed for agri-environmental reporting – both aged 2011*) coming from EUROSTAT were analyzed as a possible range of agri-environmental indicators for the development of

inspections in agriculture. To support this choice of indicators a web DB developed by EUROSTAT has been shown with a detailed overview of updated set of 28 agri-environmental indicators came from EU Members.
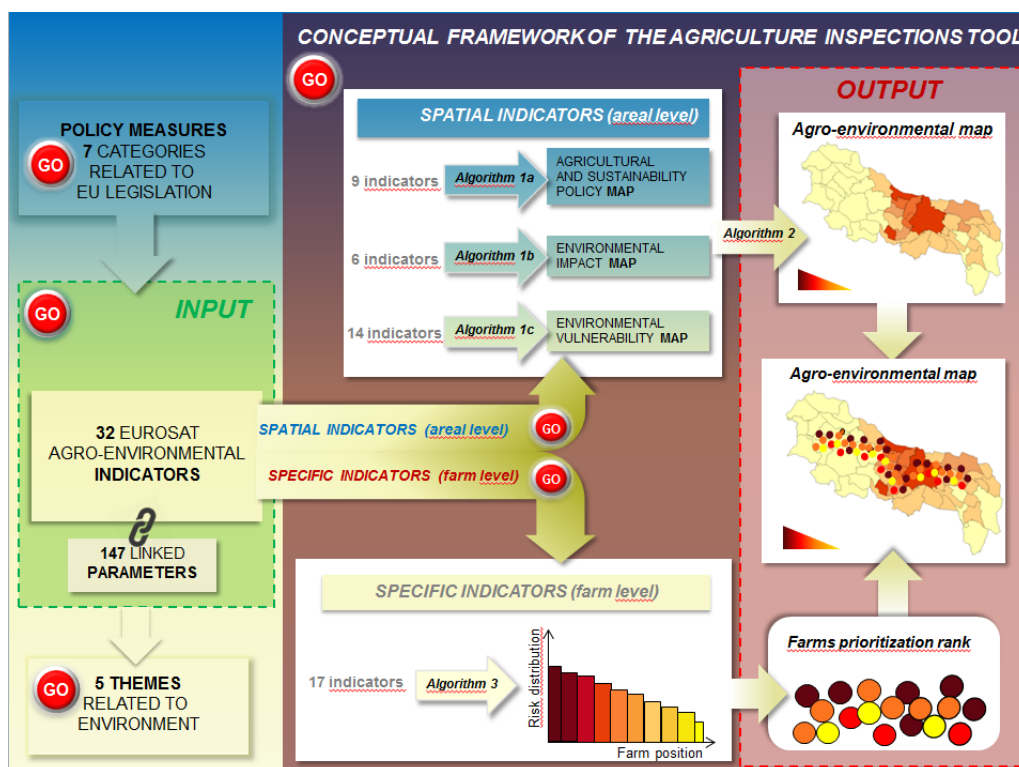

Figure 1: General scheme of the risk analysis tool for Inspections in Agriculture

For agriculture task, 32 indicators with related parameters (147) came from "Farm data needed for agri-environmental reporting (Eurostat 2011)". Seven categories of EU policy measures that are related to agriculture were identified, and grouped in 5 themes related to environment.

The 7 categories are: CAP & Rural Development, Water & Nitrates, Air Pollution, Climate Changes, Nature conservation & Birds, Soil and Food & Animal Health.

And the 5 themes related to environment are: Resource Use, Energy, Pesticide Use and Risk, Land & Ecological impacts, Manure and fertilizer Use.

Indicators are divided in two groups: "spatial" indicators and "specific" indicators.

"Spatial indicators" means complex indicator derived from elaboration of one or many parameters whose output gives a distribution of information in a defined area.

"Specific indicators" means a complex indicator derived from elaboration of one or many parameters whose output gives information related with specific characteristics of each farm.

The spatial indicators can be grouped in 3 components:

- AGRICULTURAL AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICY
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY

Each of these components can be shown as a single map, and then merged together as an "agri-environmental" map. On this map the data coming from the farms will be overlayed to have as an output a final map with the agri-environmental information and the "farms prioritization rank".

A special focus was dedicated on a screening of legislations referred to agriculture in order to define Indicators only for two main EU policies: Water and Nitrates and Soil.

A general discussion on ideas and next steps closed the workshop.

8 Follow up

For 2016 possible future activities could be:

1. analysis of the indicators set out in EUROSTAT website referring to:
   - state of play in their own country
   - indicators update
   - where necessary, completion of the procedures in order to enable harmonized indicators to be calculated

2. an overview of Competent Authorities in the area of Environmental Inspection in Agriculture in their own Country, taking into account the activity within IMPEL "Agriculture and Soil" frame on recognition on Competent Authorities for water and land

3. analysis of the conceptual model and any proposal for changes

But there won't be an IMPEL progress project about that due to two main reasons:

1. primarily because IMPEL does not include agricultural inspectors or authorities
2. secondly there isn't a single Directive on Agriculture Inspections and the administrative responsibilities on that are usually divided.

But the EU Commission got interested to this project at the last bilateral meetings of 13 November 2015 between the IMPEL board and DG Environment Technical Units on Waste, Water & Land And on Cross-Cutting Issues, it could be possible during this year to prepare a new project for 2017.

9   Conclusions

This project addressed the promotion of risk analysis tools for the prioritization of environmental inspections in new fields different from IED and Seveso activities, and not imposed by EU laws.

The first part of the project was devoted to the analysis of the possibility of using a scheme based on risk criteria, impact and operator performance criteria and related indicators and parameters and the available information related to the installation and the environment in which the installation itself is located.

A detailed study of the relevant European legislation on environmental inspections was made and the need of well targeted inspections in agricultural activities seemed to be of particular relevance.

Therefore an analysis of European legislation on environmental issues only related to agriculture was made and a set of agri-environmental indicators and parameters was identified. The project made an extensive use of the activities and results came from *DireDate project' (led by Eurostat and European Commission)*, and *'COM(2006)508 - final Development of Agri-Environmental Indicators for Monitoring the Integration of Environmental Concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy''*.

Using the indicators and the related environmental laws mentioned above, the project team developed a framework of conceptual model for risk analysis tool to be used for agricultural inspections.

To become an operative risk analysis tool for planning inspections in agriculture others steps will be needed: first of all an overview of Competent Authorities in the area of Environmental Inspection in Agriculture and then to include these authorities into the IMPEL network.

10 Annexes

10.1 Terms of Reference

10.2 Guidelines of the questionnaire

10.3 1st Progress Report

TOR Reference No.:	Author(s): Giuseppe Sgorbati (ITALY - ARPA Lombardia)
Version: 01	Date: 25_08_2014
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL	

1. Work type and title

1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration	
Industry	☑
Waste and TFS	☐
Water and land	☑
Nature protection	☐
Cross-cutting – tools and approaches -	☑

1.2 Type of work you need funding for	
Exchange visits	☑
Peer reviews (e.g. IRI)	☐
Conference	☑
Development of tools/guidance	☑
Comparison studies	☑
Assessing legislation (checklist)	☐
Other (please describe):	☐

1.3 Full name of work (enough to fully describe what the work area is)
Risk Criteria Database and extension of the use of Risk Analysis Tools for Programming and Prioritization of Environmental Inspections
1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project
Risk Criteria Database & Risk Analysis Tools Development

2. Outline business case (why this piece of work?)

2.1 Name the legislative driver(s) where they exist (name the Directive, Regulation, etc.)
Industrial Emission Directive (IED) 2010/75/UE
Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections (RMCEI) 2001/331/EC
Seveso Directives I, II and III (Council Directive 82/501/EEC, Council Directive 96/82/EC, Directive 2012/18/EU)
Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC

Common Agricultural Policy	

2.2 Link to IMPEL MASP priority work areas

1. Assist members to implement new legislation	☑
2. Build capacity in member organisations through the IMPEL Review Initiatives	☐
3. Work on 'problem areas' of implementation identified by IMPEL and the European Commission	☑

2.3 Why is this work needed? (background, motivations, aims, etc.)

The general need

The project is needed because there is a strong general demand for effective instruments for aiming inspections, in an optimized way, for the check of respect of EU legislation related to human activities, not only for large Industries but also for other human activities.

The quality of the environment also depends on smaller installations and on agriculture, with potential and actual impact over environmental compartments such as air, soil, water.

The optimization of the inspective activities is today even more needed because the maximized attention in public administration resource use cope with the efforts that MS have to make to maintain an high level in environmental protection, so contributing in reaching a level playing field and in closing implementation gap

Background

In last years, IMPEL developed several projects aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of inspection activities from the point of view of environmental outcomes. Among all, EasyTool – IRAM gave to Environmental Authorities an effective instrument for prioritization of inspections, fulfilling the indications from IED art. 23; also, it has been successfully used for inspection tasks other than IED, e.g.: for installation under Seveso Directives.

The tool use a risk analysis based approach, and it needs the selection of risk criteria: impact and operator performance criteria and related indicators and parameters, which depend upon the inspection task and the available information related to the installation and the environment in which the installation itself is located.

The selection of risk criteria and related indicators has been recognized as one of the most critical issues in using a risk analysis tool. For this reason, Impel General Assembly in December 2013 approved "Risk Criteria" (RC) project, leaded by Germany and Italy, aimed at the sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices about information to be used as a criterion or indicator for risk appraisal and priority setting in inspection programming .

The overall goal of the project was identified in fostering the implementation of IED, RMCEI and Seveso Directive and in making easier the achieving of a level playing field for EU Industries, that is deemed necessary in the 7th EAP.

Motivations

At present time (September 2014) the RC project is running on time, several information has been gathered, a basic database structure has been designed and implemented.

During the development of the activities of the project three very important issues emerged:

1) The collection of risk criteria is to be considered as a "dynamic" activity, and the database which will be set up as "deliverable" of running RC IMPEL project must be maintained and updated in the future; it has to become a web based instrument, fully accessible and it has to be able to answer to queries and, hopefully, it should be integrated in, or linked with, web based risk analysis tool

2) The collected risk criteria must not be fit only for specific industry sectors, as IED and Seveso, which have the privileges to be in a restricted number and to have a lot of information at disposal of Inspection Authorities; other activities, in much greater number and not so individually well-known could require different sets of risk indicators to

overcome the lack of information or to tackle specific sectorial environmental impacts to be extended to several other human activities as first element in fostering risk analysis based inspection programs

3) Very often, the same Risk Criteria, indicator or parameter can be useful for different Inspection Tasks (e.g.: description of the environment around an installation): having at disposal a unique database for different Inspection tasks can help in homogenization of inspection programming and represent for IMPEL Member a best practices sharing action.

4) Furthermore, recent contacts with the European Commission pointed out a general need of increasing protection levels for water and soils, in the perspective of filling the present "implementation gap" in many related sectors. Among topics stemming out during discussions with the Commission, one seems to be of particular relevance: the need of well targeted inspections in agricultural activities, considering the potential and actual impacts of this sector on water and land quality; these topics, in general, are in relationship with the cross compliance issues related to CAP and the relationship between the two pillars of CAP and the implementation of Nitrates Directive, 91/676/EEC and the Water Framework Directive, 2000/60/EC

2.4 Desired outcome of the work (what do you want to achieve? What will be better / done differently as a result of this project?)

The aim of the project is to foster the use of risk analysis tool in all sectors of environmental inspections, as instrument to optimize the use of resources of Inspective Authorities, through:
- the continuous collection and sharing of experience about risk criteria and their use, for the generality of inspection tasks, through the creation of a web based tool accessible to inspection authorities to facilitate the choice of impact criteria to be used In risk analysis tool
- the extension of the use of risk analysis tools for the prioritization of inspections to tackle sources of environmental pollution different than IED and Seveso activities, through the adaption of existing tools, or the creation of new tools, the dissemination of the techniques.

In the realization of the project, special focus will be dedicated to provide for:
- Agricultural risk indicators and parameters, specific risk analysis tool for inspection programming in this field

2.5 Does this project link to any previous or current IMPEL projects? (state which projects and how they are related)

The project is linked with running RC criteria Project, in the line of DRTR and EasyTool project. Furthermore, it is linked with IED – WFD I, II, III projects and to running project aimed at water diffuse pollution tackling.

3. Structure of the proposed activity

3.1 Describe the activities of the proposal (what are you going to do and how?)

The project is characterize by different actions and will go through different phases as:
1) Stabilization of results of running RC project and its continuous updating
   a. Design of a dynamic web based RC DataBase
   b. Definition, based on present and future experiences, of new extraction keys for RCs in the DB, description of features/categorization of RCs
   c. Creation of an Administrator for the management of the database and definition of the role and activities, in relationship with different ET

2) Extension of the DB to new inspection tasks not yet covered by present RC project (e.g: Agriculture, CAP, WFD and MSFD, daughter directives were applicable);
   a. Analysis and identification of the areas to be covered with a new RC collection
   b. Definition of a specific questionnaire for collection of risk criteria and indicators (if already used) or of proposals
   c. Collection of answers and organization in DB
3) Design of Risk Analysis Tool for specific inspection tasks or study for adaption of existing ones (e.g.: IRAM):
   a. Identification of elements to be considered in "task specific" Risk Analysis (e.g.: indicators for pressures, environmental conditions, crisis areas to be managed)
   b. Guidelines for of adaption of existing Risk Analysis Tool to new tasks
   c. Identification of the inspection tasks which need a "task specific" Risk Analysis tool
   d. First sketch of new Risk Analysis tools, where useful
4) Organization of workshops and seminars for the dissemination of the results of the activities

3.2 Describe the products of the proposal (what are you going to produce in terms of output / outcome?)

Outputs:

The outputs will be delivered in an arch of time of more than one year.

In the first year will be delivered:
- Dynamic database of Risk Criteria for the identified range of inspection tasks: IED, Seveso directives, RMCEI, Agricolture, enforceable duties related to WFD, MSFD, soil and land andk, in future, for new european binding framework for inspections.
- Definition of Administrator, rules for database management
  Analysis and manual for extension of the use or existing Risk Analisys tool (e.g.: IRAM) to other inspection tasks
- Prerequisites and sketch of a selected number of "task specific" Risk Analisys Tool (if possible, design and production of a prototype of Risk Analysis tool for selected ispection task as prioritized by IMPEL. (e.g. for a priority: agriculture),
- Reports and information material for the diffusion / promotion of risk analysis methods and risk criteria

In following years will be delivered:
- The continuous management and maintenance of the Risk Criteria Database
- Proposal for convergence on specific Risk Indicators and Parameters.
- The production of specific Risk Analysis tools or the adaption of existing ones for the use with different Inspection tasks, on the basis of priorities fixed by IMPEL
- Workshops on Risk criteria and Risk Analysis, participations with presentations in relevant events

Outcomes:
- Convergence toward risk analysis as instrument for inspection planning and programming, based on common risk indicators with the aim to foster level playing field across Europe.
- Promotion of risk analysis use in new fields, such as Agricolture and general inspection tasks at present non imposed by EU laws, with the aim of stitching up implementation gap and of optimization in resource use
- Promotion of a common culture on risk analysis and highlighting of relevant information and data to be managed in Risk Analysis, also in the perspective of simplifying administrative burden of enterprises and public administration
- Solid base to deal with the Commission's work for the production of new European inspection binding framework

3.3 Describe the milestones of this proposal (how will you know if you are on track to complete the work on time?)

First year:

The work of the first year has three main items to be followed, which could be managed, eventually, with a partition of the Project Team into groups, depending also on the number and skills of participants: a) "database design and management", b) "new risk criteria collection", c) "New Risk Analysis Tool design"

In the first year both the tasks have to be developed

a) Database design and management:

The Database design will start from the outputs and outcomes of running RC project, which will have, as deliverable (end of 2014), a collection of Risk Indicators and Parameters both in form of text and in in form of spreadsheet / relational database. Further steps are aimed at the construction of a web based tool fully accessible without the need of having a client software installed on PCs.

  i. First definition of the features of the database and accessibility to fulfill demands for a stable database on risk criteria: how we want that the database works and how the information have to be inserted and retrieved: march – april 2015

  ii. Contacts with web DB designer, consultation and further improvement, release of a prototype: May – September 2015

  iii. Start up of DB, migration of already collected data: October – December 2015

b) New Risk Criteria collection:

  i. Design of new questionnaire for collection of further Risk Criteria, Indicators and Parameters: march – april 2015

  ii. Distribution of questionnaires and collection of answers; data entry in already existing database: April – September (to be ready for transfer in web DB in 2015)

c) **New Risk Analysis** Tool design

  i. Questions to Impel Members about use of Risk Analisys Tool if needed, collection of demands from IMPEL members for perceived needs for the use of a Risk Analysis Tool (in the meantime with above point b) ii.)

  ii. Analysis of the answers (in the meantime with above point b) ii.)

  iii. Production of a report with priority for specific Risk Criteria Analysis production, and guide lines for adaption of existing Risk Analysis Tools to new tasks (October – December 2015)

A final Workshop on Risk Analysis on selected topics will be programmed for a date before the end of 2015.

Following years:

In following years, the work to be done will be:

• the updating and maintenance of the Web Risk Criteria Database and the production of prioritized new Risk Analysis Tools, and the dissemination of results among IMPEL Members, in a program to be defined and approved each year within the term for next year ToR presentation.

• The adaption of existing Risk Analysis tool, as IRAM, or the development of new ones, for further inspection tasks, identified by IMPEL, the test of new solutions, the sharing of results

3.4 Risks (what are the potential risks for this project and what actions will be put in place to mitigate these?)

1) risk of not reaching critical mass in the project team constitution. It is estimaetd as minimal be overcame in consideration of the good participation to running RC project, of which this project can be considered as a follow up, and through cooperation of ET leaders and members, because the

project is to be considered useful for every field in which inspection activities are to be carried out.

2) Risk of overlapping and duplicating related to other project referred to inspection planning and/or programming. It can be minimized or eliminated through a common analysis and willingness of Cluster Management Group. This project aims to an optimization of resources to build and manage a database on RC, common to different Inspection Tasks, and because this project is aimed too at capacity building in risk analysis with the contribution of IMPEL Areas and Experts already operating in this field.

3) Economical risk: risk of not having at disposal funds needed for IT instruments developments that has to be implemented. If IMPEL should not pay for (all of) the expenses, cooperation of IMPEL organizations could be searched to overcome the problem. Fundings could also be provided by a Life project aimed at general fostering of IMPEL acrivities.

4. Organisation of the work

4.1 Lead (who will lead the work: name, organisation and country) – **this must be confirmed prior to submission of the TOR to the General Assembly)**
Giuseppe Sgorbati – ARPA Lombardia (Environmental protection agency of Lombardia), Italy
4.2 Project team (who will take part: name, organisation and country)
Participation of members from previous Risk Criteria project (it has to be considered a followup of this project) and members with expertise in agriculture. To be specified. (approx. 10 members)
4.3 Other IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)
4.4. Other non-IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)

5. High level budget projection of the proposal. In case this is a multi-year project, identify future requirements as much as possible

	Year 1 (exact)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
How much money do you require from IMPEL?				
How much money is to be co-financed				

	Total budget				

6. Detailed event costs of the work for <u>year 1</u>

	Travel € (max €360 per return journey)	Hotel € (max €90 per night)	Catering € (max €25 per day)	Total costs €
Event 1 *<Startup Project Team meetig>* *<March 2015>* *<Italy>* *<10>* *<2>*	3,240 (P.T.9 x 360 €)	1,620 (P.T.: 9 x 90 € x 2 nighs)	500 (P.T.: 10 x 25 € x 2 days)	5,360
Event 2 *<Second Project Team meeting>* *<June 2015>* *<TBD>* *<10>* *<2>*	3,240 (P.T.9 x 360 €)	1,620 (P.T.: 9 x 90 € x 2 nighs)	500 (P.T.: 10 x 25 € x 2 days)	5,360
Event 3 *<Workshop and BtB Project Meeting>* *<november>* *<TBD>* *<22>* *<30>*	7,560 (21 x 360 €)	4,590 (P.T.: 9 x 90 € x 3 nights) + (Ext. Part.: 12 x 90 € x 2 nights)	1,350 (P.T.: 10 x 25 € x 3 days) + (Ext. Part.: 12 x 25 € x 2 days)	13,500
Event 4 *<Type of event>* *<Data of event>* *<Location>* *<No. of participants>* *<No. of days/nights>*				
Total costs for all events	14,040	7,380	2,350	24.220

7. Detailed other costs of the work for year 1

7.1 Are you using a consultant?	☑ Yes	☐ No
7.2 What are the total costs	10,000 €	

for the consultant?	
7.3 Who is paying for the consultant?	IMPEL
7.4. What will the consultant do?	Set up of Online Risk Criteria Database
7.5 Are there any additional costs?	☐ Yes ☑ No Namely:
7.6 What are the additional costs for?	
7.7 Who is paying for the additional costs?	
7.8. Are you seeking other funding sources?	☑ Yes ☐ No Namely: Some member organization may have interest in supporting directly the development of the project – Funding from external projects
7.9 Do you need budget for communications around the project? If so, describe what type of activities and the related costs	☐ Yes ☑ No Namely:

8. Communication and follow-up (checklist)

	What		By when
8.1 Indicate which communication materials will be developed throughout the project and when *(all to be sent to the communications officer at the IMPEL secretariat)*	TOR ˇ * Interim report ˇ * Project report ˇ * Progress report(s) ˇ Press releases News items for the website ˇ * News items for the e-newsletter Project abstract ˇ * IMPEL at a Glance ˇ Other, (give details): document and presentations in case of participation of IMPEL members	☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☐ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑	September 2014 July 2015 December 2015 Cluster meeting With project report and/or important events Start /With project report Start /With project report March 2015 November 2015 In time for event participation

	in events related to inspections (national and international)		
8.2 Milestones / Scheduled meetings (for the website diary)	See 3.3		
8.3 Images for the IMPEL image bank	☑ Yes ☐ No		
8.4 Indicate which materials will be translated and into which languages	Will be proposed to the Project Team to translate main documents (Project report, newsletter, press release in their languages)		
8.5 Indicate if web-based tools will be developed and if hosting by IMPEL is required	It will be developed a online database of risk criteria and and other info in support of Risk Analysis Tools use. It would be better that it is integrated in (or linked with) IRAM webpage		
8.6 Identify which groups/institutions will be targeted and how	The target group is mainly Inspection Authorities. It will be used suitable documents from point 8. Also the COM will be informed of ongoing work and project result		
8.7 Identify parallel developments / events by other organisations, where the project can be promoted	The product is to be promoted in national and international events about inspections and IED implementation		

ˇ) *Templates are available and should be used. *) Obligatory*

9. Remarks

Is there anything else you would like to add to the Terms of Reference that has not been covered above?

In case of doubts or questions please contact the IMPEL Secretariat.

Draft and final versions need to be sent to the IMPEL Secretariat in word format, not in PDF.

Thank you.

How to fill out the questionnaire

**IMPEL project
"Risk Criteria Database & Risk Analysis Tools Development"**

May 2015

CONTENTS

1 Introduction

One of the aims of the IMPEL project "Risk Criteria Database & Risk Analysis Tools Development" is to collect risk criteria, indicators and parameters for inspection tasks covered by EU legislation. This builds on the work already undertaken in the 2014 IMPEL Project "Risk criteria for the prioritization of environmental inspections" which covered IED and SEVESO installations, so these are not included in this current project.

The purpose of this questionnaire, sent out to the IMPEL Member States Authorities through the National Coordinators, is to gather this information.

Risk criteria are the basic elements used to assess the environmental risk from industrial installations, landfills, waste water effluents and other activities that can cause environmental harm. Within the framework of the easyTools IMPEL project, the Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM) had been developed to assess these risks. In practice it became obvious that authorities need support to define a set of risk criteria and related indicators for the planning of environmental inspections. This lead to the 2014 project "Risk criteria for the prioritization of environmental inspections". This has collected information from Inspection Authorities from all over Europe and put it into a database, which will be uploaded on the IMPEL webpage shortly.

2 Definitions and logical pathway

An important outcome from the finalized 2014 Project is the definition of a "**logical pathway**" that is an essential framework to set up the collection of new information.

This logical pathway is based on the categorization of all the collected information on a level hierarchy: inspection tasks, EU legislations, risk criteria, indicators and parameters.

The figure below shows this hierarchy: it shows the "logical pathway" in the white rectangles inside the red dashed line.
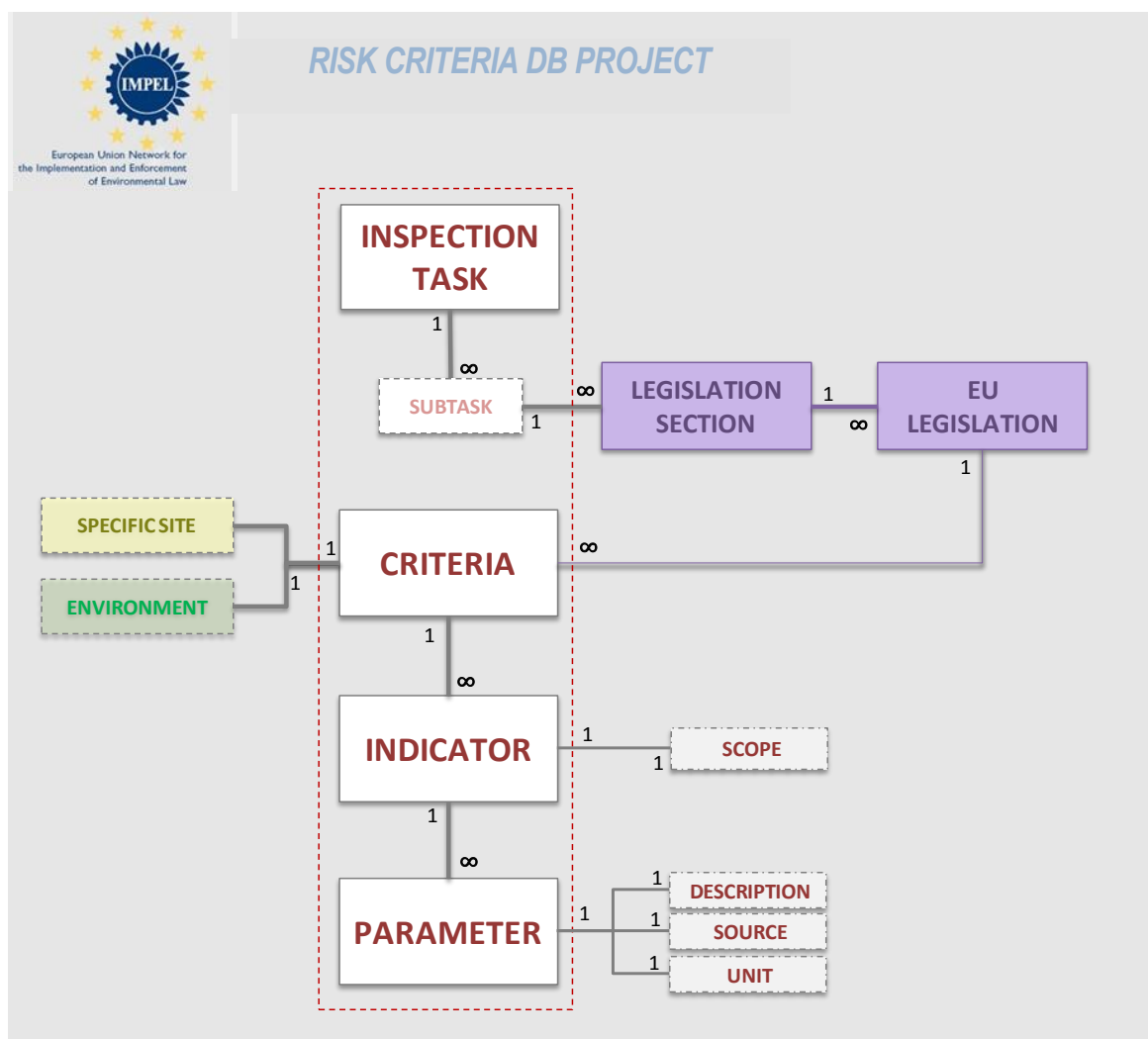
Figure 1: the relation among the different elements of the tree

The scheme also shows the fields that have to be filled out by the reference person about the questionnaire and the possible relationship between the different elements: these can be one to many or one to one.

The meaning of each field is described in the next sections.

2.1 Inspection tasks

Pursuant to the RMCEI 2001/331/EC "inspections tasks" can be installations, other enterprises and facilities or activities whose air emissions, water discharges or waste disposal or recovery activities are subject to authorization, permit or licensing requirements under Community law ('controlled installations').

In order to develop a "Risk analysis tool" to support environmental inspections planning, risk criteria, indicators and parameters have to be collected.

The 2014 project has collected this information for IED and SEVESO; agriculture is the main focus of the current work, but we would welcome information from Authorities on:

1) if they already use a risk analysis tool for other inspections (and if so, to provide information on the specific section of the questionnaire)
2) if they would value information on risk analysis tools already used by other Authorities (e.g. IRAM).

2.2 EU legislation

A list of EU legislation that requires environmental inspections comes from a paper presented during the European Commission and IMPEL Workshop on "Environmental Inspections and Compliance Assurance" held in Rome-Italy on 10 December 2014.

About 40 separate existing environmental instruments are concerned and grouped in the following clusters (see Annex 1):

1. water
2. industrial emissions and major accident hazards
3. air
4. waste
5. chemicals
6. nature and biodiversity
7. horizontal instruments

2.3 Risk criteria

The basis for the definition of Risk Criteria come from IED, article 23-par. 4:

" … *following* **criteria:** *… potential and actual impacts… levels and types of emissions… the sensitivity of the local environment and the risk of accidents… compliance with permit conditions.. EMAS…"*

All the above are "criteria" required for the correct planning of IED inspections, and each is related to the overall risk of from installation.

Risk Criteria must meet the following specification:

i.   Each Criterion needs to be given a value, so it is in a form that can be managed by a Risk Analysis tool.
ii. A complete evaluation of the risk arising from an installation, or in general from a human activity, has to use criteria which describe all of the relevant risks; in general, a complete risk analysis needs the use of several Risk Criteria.
iii. The Risk Criteria to be used must be appropriate for the type of installation or activity
iv. Criteria may act in different way, i.e. as "impact" or as "probability", so their use has to be carefully evaluated in the context of the specific Risk Analysis tool under consideration.
v.   The use, at the same time, of several Criteria requires that each one of these is expressed through a normalized scale of values. This makes the Criteria comparable for the purpose of risk ranking. This normalization may require the use of algorithms or contingency tables.

On the basis of the above the general definition for Risk Criteria in this project is:

Risk Criteria: *Impact and Probability criteria that are used to define the risk from an object or activity that is being inspected against the objective that should be achieved.*

2.4 Indicators

If Risk Criteria are related to general broad categories of impact or of probability, they need more information to be quantified. Such information, in risk analysis, is a "clue" that gives an indication about a defined risk (criteria), and can be called "Indicator".

The search of available indicators related to each Risk Criterion is the third step in the logical pathway to build a Risk Analysis.

Some specifications can be given to describe indicators and their uses, together with some warnings:
i.   Each of the chosen Risk Criterion may be expressed through one or more Indicators.
ii. An indicator provides the Risk Analysis information derived from an objective process, such as a measurement or modeling
iii. The source of an Indicator must be specified.
iv. Indicators must be reliable and acquired through accepted and comparable techniques in the entire group of installations/activities to be evaluated.

v. The availability of an indicator has to be complete for all the installations/activities that have to undergo a Risk Analysis

On this basis, the definition for Indicators is:

Indicators: *objective and/or measurable information that is used to describe the dimension of a Risk Criteria. Indicators may be the result of an evaluation and/or measurement. A single Criterion may be described through different indicators.*

2.5 Parameters

Each of the Indicators used in Risk Analysis consists of Information, i.e. one or more concrete data directly referred to measurable factors. Parameters are the last step of the logical pathway for Risk Analysis feeding.

The definition for Parameters is as follows:

Parameters: *the material data, measured, calculated or estimated, that is used to describe an Indicator. An indicator can consist of different parameters.*

Below an example of the relationship between Criteria, Indicators and Parameters.

RISK CRITERIA	INDICATOR_NAME	PARAMETER_NAME	PARAMETER_DESCRIPTION
type and kind of installation	type and kind of installation	dimension	mq
releases to air	emission to air	substance above limit	If db EPRTR is compiled and the sum of the releases to air (normalized to the threshold) is >1, >5, > 10 we have IC values from 3 to 5.
releases to water	emission to water	substance above limit	If db EPRTR is compiled and the sum of the releases to water (normalized to the threshold) is >1, >5, > 10 we have IC values from 3 to 5.
input of waste	hazardous/non hazardous waste production	waste quantity	0 < 1000 t/y non-hazardous waste; 1 Non-hazardous waste < 2000 t/y or hazardous waste < 2 t/y; 2 Non-hazardous waste 2000 t/y < x < 20000 t/y or hazardous waste 2 t/y < x < 350 t/y; 3 Non-hazardous waste 20000 t/y < x < 50000 t/y or hazardous waste 350 t/y
sensitivity of the local environment	natural protected area	protected area	Geographical map of the protected area
compliance	sanctions	Kind of sanctions, criminal or administrative offence	no sanction -1. administrative offence 0. criminal offence or prison +1.
environmental management system	ISO14001	ISO14001	yes 0. no -1.
environmental management system	EMAS	EMAS	yes 0. no -1.

*Example of criteria, indicators and parameters for **IED task** covered by **2010/75/EU Directive***

3 Questionnaire: general structure and instructions to fill in

The questionnaire is an Excel® file divided into three sections:

Section I:
"Reference details": information about the compiler and their related Authority.

Section II:
"New inspection tasks": the fields that have to be filled out by the reference person about inspection tasks, criteria, indicators and parameters.

Section III:
"**Tool questionnaire**": questions about "Risk analysis tools".

When you open the excel file, the main page appears; there are three buttons, related to the three sections of the questionnaire.
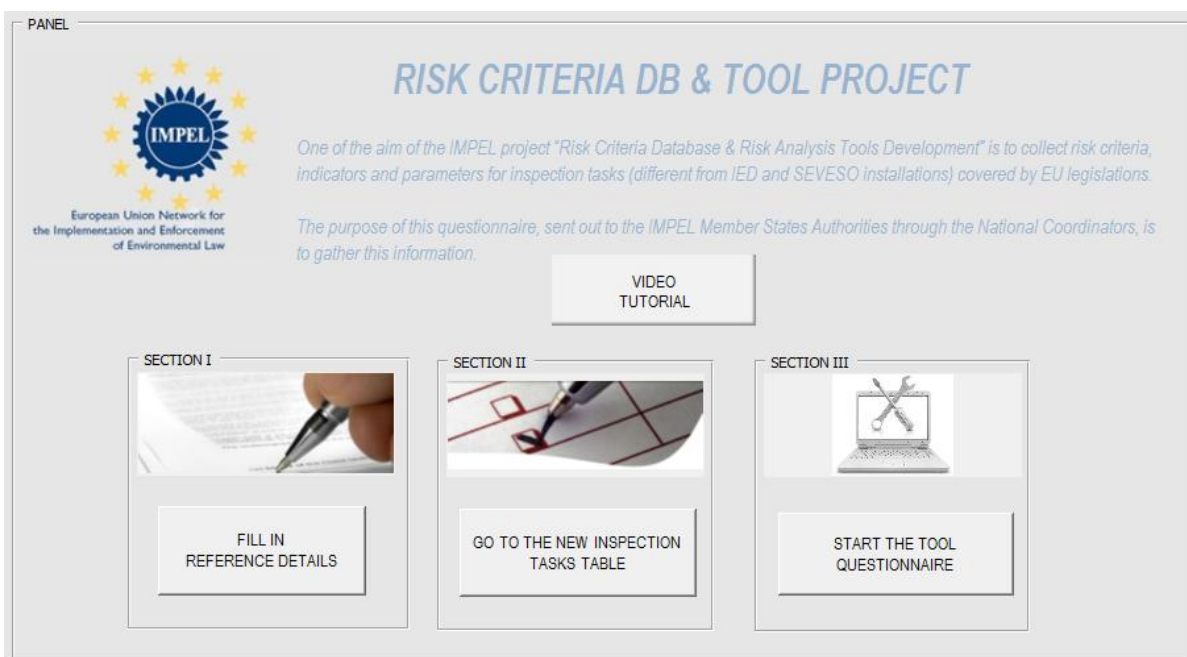
Figure 2: the Excel questionnaire main page

Clicking the button[1] named "VIDEO TUTORIAL", a 3 minutes video tutorial should be activate to help the compiler to fill in the questionnaire.
In order to see the video you need an internet access because the tutorial is uploaded on You Tube.

Please return the filled questionnaire to the following email address within June 2015: rc.impel@arpalombardia.it

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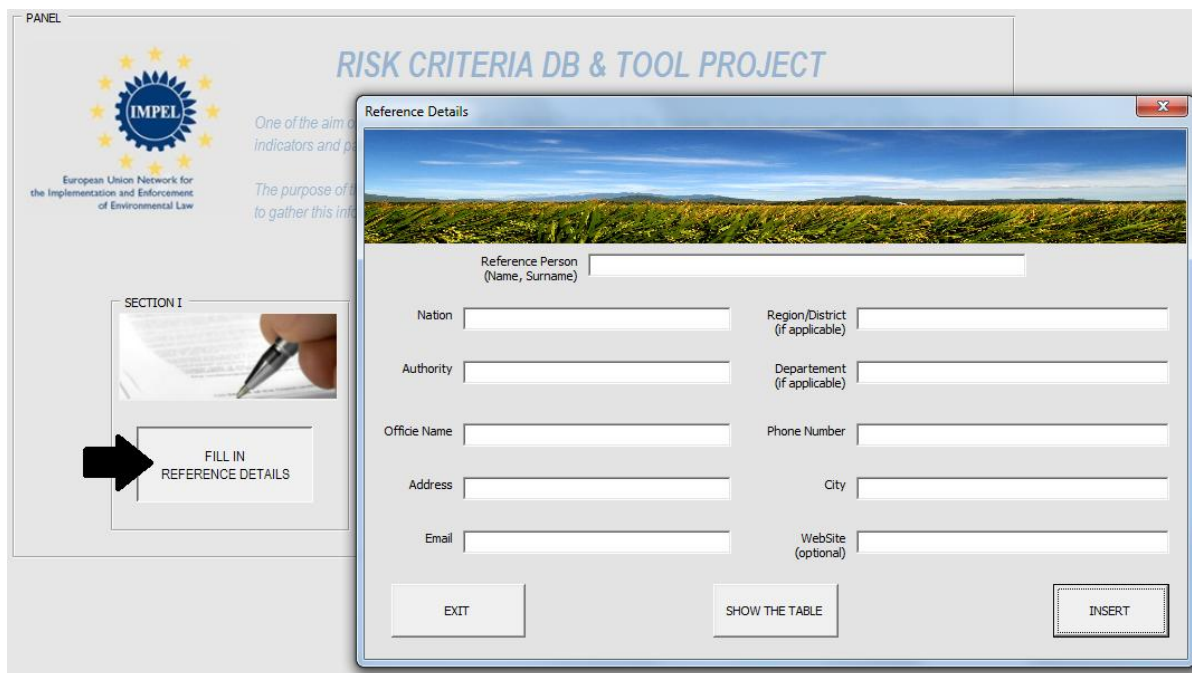
[1]in any case the video is available at the following web address: http://youtu.be/CsoWRDpUV4M

3.1 Section I

The **Reference details** table holds information about Authorities and related persons that submit data (e.g. criteria, indicator, parameter for each inspection task)

Column	Description
Reference Person (Name, Surname)	The name of the reference person who submits data to the project.
Authority	The name of the government agency/authority which undertakes environment management.
Department (if applicable)	Specialized functional area within the above agency/authority.
Nation	The nation or country where the authority is located
Region/District (if applicable)	The administrative area where the authority is located.
Office Name	The name of the office Department where the authority resides.
Address	The address of the authority office.
City	The city/town of the authority office.
Phone Number	The phone number of the reference person.
Email	The email address of the reference person.
WebSite (optional)	The website address of the authority.

When you push the button in Section I, the mask will appear about "Reference Details" as shown below:

Figure 3 - section I: the Reference Details mask

All fields are required unless otherwise specified.

After entering all the required data, click the "*insert"* button.

If you want to check you have correctly filled the data or prefer to fill data directly into the table, you need to push the button named "*show the table*" and the full table appears (see below).

Figure 4- section I: the Reference Details table

3.2 Section II

When you push the button for section II, the table referring to the collection of "new inspection tasks" and the related elements (see the scheme of *Figure 1*) appears, as shown in *Figure 5*.

Figure 5- section II: the "New inspection task" table

This table holds the fields that have to be filled in by the reference person.
A short field description is given in the table below

Column	Description
INSPECTION TASK	General categories of the inspected activities by the authorities under EU laws.
SUBTASK (optional)	A possible subcategory of the "inspection task" field in which more details are included.
Current use	Indicate if you already use (Y) or not (N) a Risk Assessment Tool for this task or if you are considering (C) use of it.
LegislationSubsection (optional)	A possible subcategory of the "legislation section" field.
EU Legislation	The specific EU legislation for which the inspection is undertaken. This will be one of the list existing environmental instruments in Annex 1.
CRITERIA_NAME	The name of the criteria. Criteria used to define the risk of an installation to the environment or more general to define the risk of the object under inspection against the target that should be achieved.

SPECIFIC_SITE (insert X if yes)	X indicates that the criterion is applied to a specific installation or site.
ENVIRONMENT (insert X if yes)	X indicates that the criterion is applied to a general geographical area and/or it is related to the environment.
INDICATOR_NAME	The name of the indicator that is used for the determinations of a specific criteria that can consist of different indicators. An environmental indicator is a value derived from parameters, that points to, provides information about, and/or describes the state of the environment and has a significance extending beyond that directly associated with a parameter value.
INDICATOR_SCOPE	The purpose of the 'indicator' is to describe an environmental factor (natural or artificial) of interest within a specific context[2]
PARAMETER_NAME	The name of the parameter. Different parameters can be used to build the same indicator.
PARAMETER_DESCRIPTION	A short description of the parameter or a short guidance on how to build it.
PARAMETER_SOURCE	The source of the parameter (report, database, ect).
PARAMETER_UNIT	The unit of the parameter.

All fields are required unless otherwise specified.

As shown in the scheme of *Figure 1* the relation among the fields is often one to many, in which case you will need to repeat a field for as many times as required.

For example more than one piece of EU Legislation, criterion etc. are related to the inspection task "agriculture", so you will fill the table as shown below:

INSPECTION TASK	SUBTASK (optional)	Current Use of a Risk Analysis tool: Yes (Y) Not (N) or Considering (C)	LegislationSection	LegislationSubsection (optional)	EULegislation	CRITERIA_NAME
agriculture		Y	Waste		Council Directive 86/278/EEC the protection of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture	Area under organic farming
agriculture		Y	Waste		Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of PCB/PCT	Consumption of pesticides

The first two rows of the table are prefilled to help the compiler.

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[2] Example of scope of indicator "Farm Holdings and Utilised Agricultural Areas (UAA)"
Scope: the indicator should quantify the dimension of the agricultural sector and the relative potential environmental impacts across the number of agricultural holdings and UAA. The UAA should consist of all arable land (especially cereals, fodder crops, commercial crops, fruit and vegetables as well as set aside), family gardens as well as permanent crops (olive groves, vines, fruit orchards, citrus groves and chestnut plantations) permanent pastures and land for grazing.

In the table some cells related to some fields are dropdown lists.

Cells related to the field "Inspection Task" are dropdown lists. At the moment into the list there is only the task "Agriculture". If you will, you can add a new task to the list clicking the button "NEW TASK" on the top of the table as shown in *Figure 6*.
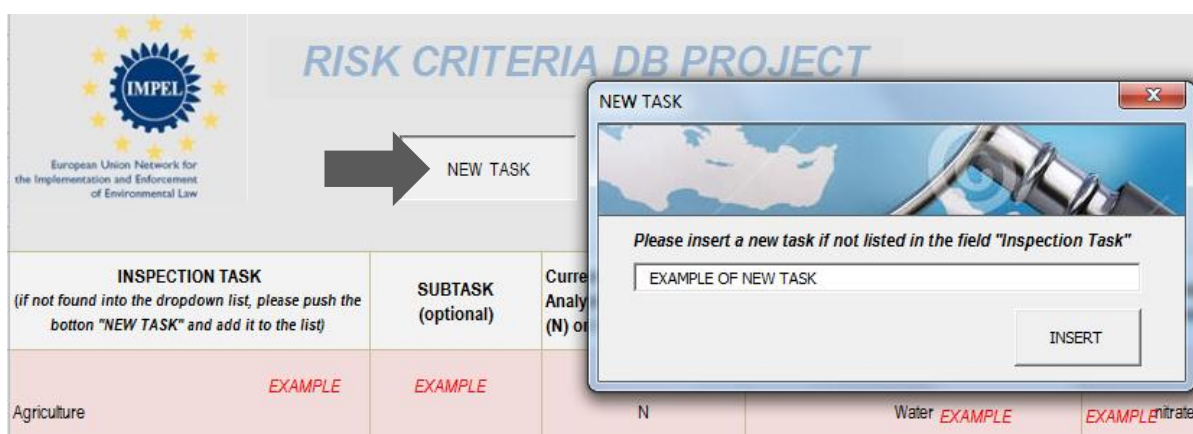

Figure 6: adding a new task

After entering a new task via the input mask, it will appear into the dropdown list as shown in the *Figure 7*

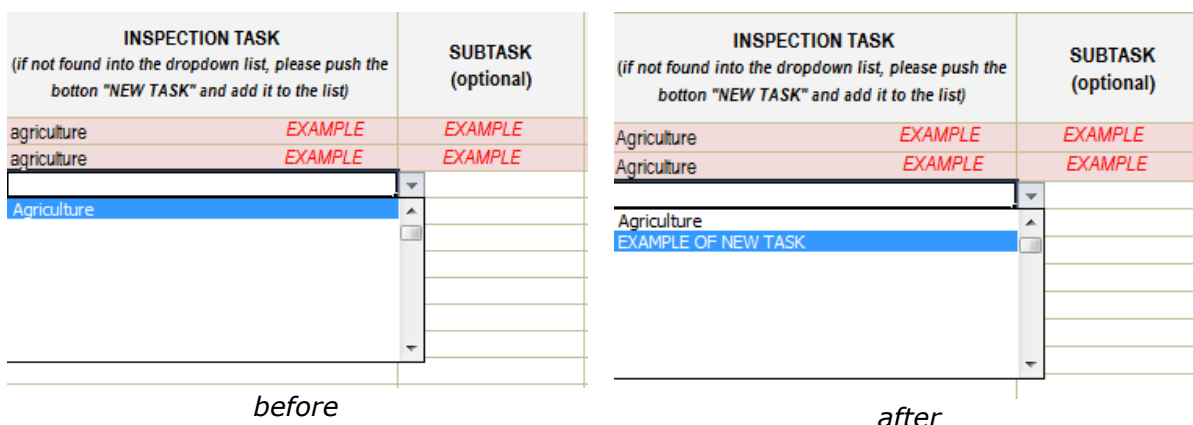*before*   *after*

Figure 7: a new task – before and after

"Criteria_name" field related to inspection task "Agriculture" is a dropdown list (see *Figure 8* and *Table 1*); this makes it possible to select one of criteria that were defined by the project team using the *"Farm data needed for agri-environmental reporting (eurostat 2011)"*.

Figure 8: the Criteria dropdown list related to Agriculture

Table 1 - section II: list of criteria for Agriculture

	CRITERIA_NAME
1	Agricultural areas under Natura 2000
2	Agri-env commitment
3	Ammonia emissions
4	Area under organic farming
5	Compliance to environmental permit or other permit
6	Compliance to EU law
7	Consumption of pesticides
8	Cropping patterns
9	Energy use
10	Environmental management system
11	Farm density
12	Farmers' training level
13	Farmland birds
14	Floods probability
15	Genetic diversity
16	Good agricultural practice in the intensive livestock farming
17	Good practices
18	Greenhouse gas emissions
19	Gross nitrogen balance
20	High Nature Value farmland
21	Intensification/extensification
22	Irrigation
23	Land use change
24	Landscape - State and diversity
25	Livestock patterns
26	Manure managment (storage, on-site treatment and land spreading of manure)
27	Microclimate
28	Mineral fertiliser consumption
29	Pesticide risk

30	Renewable energy
31	Risk of pollution by phosphorus
32	Soil cover
33	Soil erosion
34	Soil quality
35	Soil vulnerability
36	Specialisation
37	Tillage practices
38	Underground geology
39	Waste management
40	Waste water treatment and quantity of reuse water
41	Water abstraction
42	Water quality – Nitrate
43	Water quality – Pesticide

If you will, you can add a criterion relating to agriculture not present in the list. To do this, please send a request to the following email address:
rc.impel@arpalombardia.it

Cells related to the fields "LegislationSection" and "EULegislation" are dropdown lists; this makes it possible to select the Legislation Section and the related EU Legislation (see Annex I for the connection between Legislation Section and EU Legislation). So when you select for example Chemicals into the EU Legislation field you can choose only the Legislation related with this Section (Figure 9).

Figure 9: dropdown lists of the LegislationSection and EULegislation Fields

3.3 Section III

Referring to the ToR this section is to investigate the extent to which authorities either currently, or are planning the *"…use of risk analysis tools for the prioritization of inspections related to specific EU laws or regulations…different than IED and SEVESO activities, through the adaption of existing tools (e.g.IRAM), or the creation of new tools…"*

When you push the button in Section III, the mask will appear about "Tool Questionnaire" as shown in *Figure 10*.

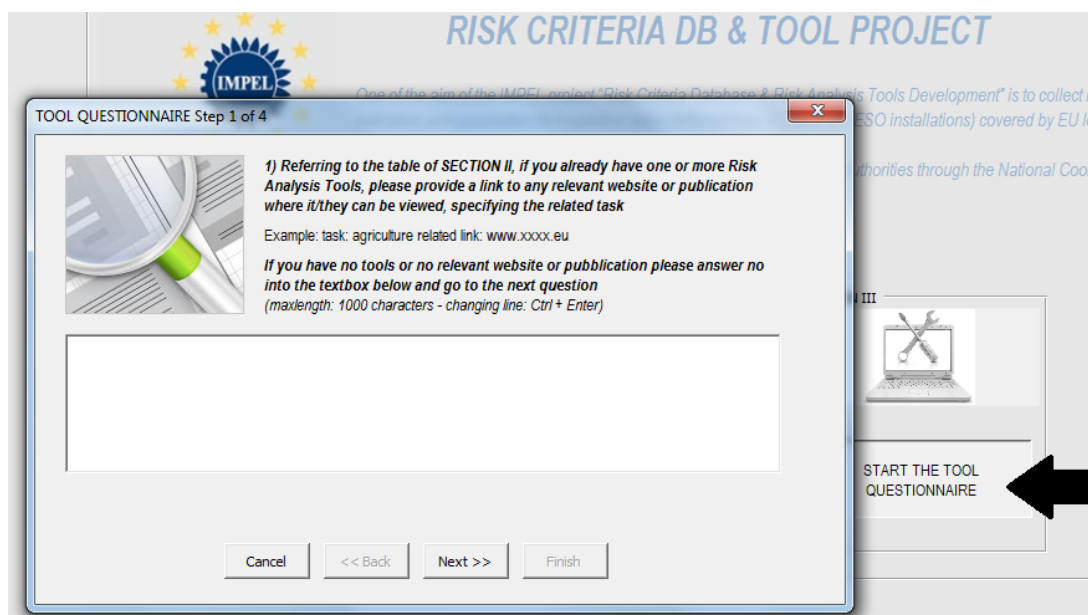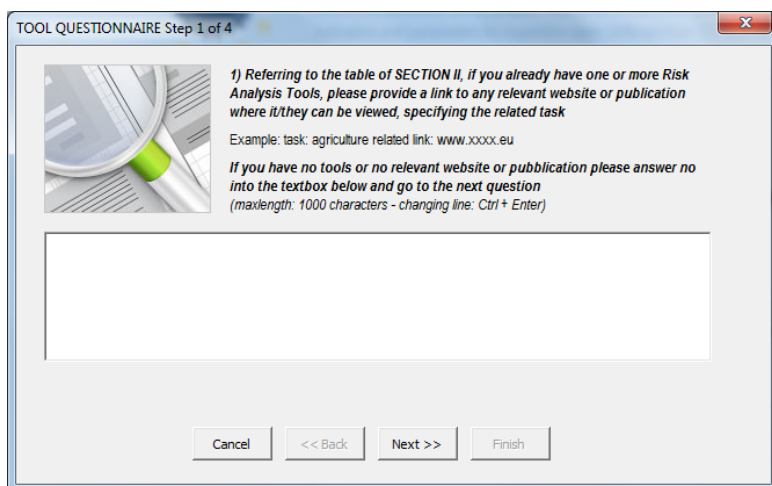All fields are required unless otherwise specified.

Figure 10 - section III: the tool Questionnaire mask

The questionnaire consists of four steps as shown below:

TOOL QUESTIONNAIRE Step 2 of 4

2) Referring to the table of SECTION II, if are you considering use of a Risk Analysis Tool, please provide your views in what should be in it

If you are not considering use of one, please answer no into the textbox below and go to the next question

(maxlength: 1000 characters - changing line: Ctrl + Enter)

Cancel   << Back   Next >>   Finish

TOOL QUESTIONNAIRE Step 3 of 4

3a) Referring to the table of SECTION II, if you are not considering use of a Risk Analysis Tool, do you think it should be usefull related to the tasks you list? (single choice)

○ YES, I do

○ NO, I don't

○ I don't know

3b) Please explain why   (maxlength: 1000 characters - changing line: Ctrl + Enter)

Cancel   << Back   Next >>   Finish

TOOL QUESTIONNAIRE Step 4 of 4

4a) If you know the IRAM EasyTool, do you believe it should be used as a risk analysis tool for the inspection tasks you get in SECTION II? (single choice)

○ YES, I do

○ NO, I don't

○ I don't know

4b) Please explain why   (maxlength: 1000 characters - changing line: Ctrl + Enter)

Cancel   << Back   Next >>   Finish

4 Annex 1

Annex 1 comes from the "OUTLINE PAPER" presented during the European Commission and IMPEL Workshop on Environmental Inspections and Compliance Assurance held in Rome-Italy on 10 December 2014.

Legislation covered[3]

1. **Water**

   (a) Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water[4];

   (b) Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources[5];

   (c) Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption[6];

   (d) Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy[7];

   (e) Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC[8];

   (f) Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration[9];

   (g) Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks[10];

   (h) Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)[11];

2. **Industrial emissions and major accident hazards**

   (a) Council Directive 87/217/EEC of 19 March 1987 on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos[12];

   (b) Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on the banning of exports of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and mixtures and the safe storage of metallic mercury[13].

   (c) Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)[14];

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[3]   Any delegated and implementing acts would also be included.
[4]   OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40.
[5]   OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p.1.
[6]   OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.
[7]   OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.
[8]   OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37.
[9]   OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19.
[10]   OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, p. 27.
[11]   OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19.
[12]   OJ L 85, 28.3.1987, p. 40.
[13]   OJL 304, 14.11.2008.
[14]   OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.

(d) Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC[15].

3. **Air**

   (a) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/63/EC of 20 December 1994 on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations[16];

   (b) Council Directive 1999/32/EC of 26 April 1999 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC[17];

   (c) Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emissions ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants[18];

   (d) Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise[19];

   (e) Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air[20];

   (f) Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe[21];

   (g) Directive 2009/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 on stage II petrol vapour recovery during refuelling of motor vehicles at service stations[22].

4. **Waste**

   (a) Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture[23];

   (b) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste[24];

   (c) Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT)[25];

   (d) Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste[26];

   (e) Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of-life vehicles[27];

   (f) Directive 2000/59/EC on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues[28];

   (g) Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on

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[15]   OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 1.
[16]   OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 24.
[17]   OJ L 121, 11.5.1999, p 13.
[18]   OJ L 309, 27.11.2001, p. 22.
[19]   OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 12.
[20]   OJ L 23, 26.1.2005, p. 3.
[21]   OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1.
[22]   OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 36.
[23]   OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 6.
[24]   OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 10.
[25]   OJ L 243, 24.9.1996, p. 31.
[26]   OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1.
[27]   OJ L 26, 21.10.2000, p. 34.
[28]   OJ L 332, 28/12/2000, p. 81.

the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC[29];

(h) Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste[30];

(i) Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC[31];

(j) Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives[32];

(k) Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)[33];

(l) Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling and amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Directive 2009/16/EC[34] *;

* with the exception of Article 15 (4).

5. Chemicals

(a) Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC[35];

(b) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC[36].

(c) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006[37];

(d) Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products[38];

(e) Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals[39];

6. Nature and biodiversity

(a) Council Directive 83/129/EEC of 28 March 1983 concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom[40];

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[29]   OJ L 102, 11.4.2006, p. 15.
[30]   OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p. 1.
[31]   OJ L 266, 26.9.2006, p. 1.
[32]   OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3.
[33]   OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p.38.
[34]   OJ L 330, 10.12.2013, p. 1.
[35]   OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7.
[36]   OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
[37]   OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.
[38]   OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.
[39]   OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 60.
[40]   OJ L 91, 9.4.1983, p. 30.

(b) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 of 4 November 1991 prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards[41];

(c) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora[42];

(d) Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein[43];

(e) Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos[44];

(f) Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licencing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community

(g) Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on trade in seal products[45];

(h) Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds[46];

(i) Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market[47];

(j) Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on compliance measures for users from the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in the Union[48];

(k) Regulation (COM(2013) 620 final) on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.

7. **Horizontal instruments**

(a) Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage[49];

(b) Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)[50];

(c) Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment[51].

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[41]   OJ L 308, 9.11.1991, p. 1.
[42]   OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7.
[43]   OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1.
[44]   OJ L 94, 9.4.1999, p. 24.
[45]   OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 36.
[46]   OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7.
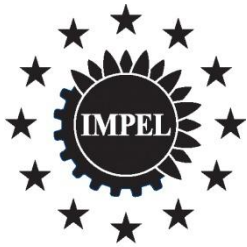[47]   OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p. 23.
[48]   OJL 150, 20.5.2014, p.59
[49]   OJ L 143, 30/04/2004, p. 56.
[50]   OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1.
[51]   OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1.

European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPEL PROJECT

1. Name of Project & Project Number

Risk Criteria Database & Risk Analysis Tools Development

2. Reporting period

01/01/2015 - 30/09/2015

3. Project manager

Giuseppe Sgorbati; g.sgorbati@arpalombardia.it, Italy

4. Project team

Belgium: Martine Blondeel
Croatia: Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar
Finland: Juha Lahtela
Italy: Simona Calà
Kosovo: Florije Kqiku
Malta: Kriss Debono
Romania: Raluca Puiu
England: Richard Howell

5. Project activities

a) Carried out to date since the start of the reporting period:
- **26/27 March 2015: first project group meeting in Milan.**
  Meeting agenda below:

Agenda

26 March 2015

First day

09:30 - 09:45 Arrival and welcome (Giuseppe)

09:45 - 10:00 Tour de table (all)

10:00 - 10:30 Looking back (Giuseppe)

10:30 - 11:00 Definitions and Logical pathway (Fabio)

11:00 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:00 Risk Criteria database (Chiara)

12:00 - 12:30 The DB Dashboard (Raffaella)

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 14:15 How to go forward and discussion (Giuseppe)

14:15 - 14:30 Introduction to the afternoon session (Mauro)

14:30 - 17:00 Craft the project

17:00 - 17:30 Conclusion of the first day

27 March 2015

Second day

09:30 - 10:00 Milestones of the project (Giuseppe)

10:00 - 10:30 RC-db 2: database design and management (Chiara)

10:30- 11:00 New Risk Criteria collection (Raffaella)

11:00 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:30 Conclusion and task assignment (Giuseppe)

The first project team meeting was attended by 13 participants, 9 from IMPEL (Giuseppe Sgorbati, Martine Blondeel, Raluca Puiu, Juha Lahtela, Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar, Simona Calà, Florije Kqiku, Kriss Debono, Richard Howell) and 4 from Italy (Antoniazzi Chiara, Raffaella Marigo, Mauro Valentini, Fabio Carella).

First day:
Everything (from the history to the outcomes) about the Risk Criteria 1 Project was described during the morning . Giuseppe introduced the Risk Criteria 1 Project, Fabio the logical pathway, Chiara the database and Raffaella the dashboard. For members of RC2 Project it is possible to update or modify the already collected information in the access db: please refer to the "Planned activities" on how to do this.

During the afternoon two papers (Explanatory and Outliner paper) coming from the European Commission and IMPEL Workshop on "Environmental Inspections and Compliance Assurance" held in Rome in December 2014, were distributed to inform everyone about the idea of an "overall risk assessment".
These papers were read to harmonize the project team activities referred to a possibly "new EU environmental law" on environmental inspections. It was decided to collect new tasks (and related indicators and parameters) taking into account the list of activities and legislation covered in annex 1 and 2 of the "Outliner paper".

A definition of "risk analysis tool" was made and Giuseppe presented two examples of risk analysis tools: IRAM (a risk analysis tool got during the IMPEL Project about the development of an easy and flexible risk assessment tool for planning environmental inspections and used in

different IMPEL Nations) and SSPC (a risk analysis tool already developed and used in Lombardy).

Furthermore, one of the aim of the project is the implementation of Risk Analysis Tools in new inspection tasks, and this rises the question if, case by case, a new tool has to be set up or it is sufficient to adapt the existing ones (e.g.: IRAM) for new tasks.
The problem to take into account is how different criteria and indicators work with regards to the inspection task they cover (i.e.: relationships among specific criteria in the area of actual and potential impact, sensitivity and quality of the environment, ….).
It has to be considered, also, that in IMPEL there is mainly experience in risk analysis aimed at installations, but there is also interest in developing tools useful for other human "critical activities", such as transport of dangerous goods or wastes, or protection of sensitive or valuable natural goods (e.g.: protected areas, wildlife…..).
As from ToR summarized indications, the work group will have to go through the following topics:

b. Guidelines of adaption of existing Risk Analysis Tool to new tasks
c. Identification of the inspection tasks which need a "task specific" Risk Analysis tool
d. First sketch of new Risk Analysis tools, where useful

At the end it was done a working group to start listing criteria and indicators for the task "Agriculture", dividing the criteria in two groups: one related to a specific "site" and one related to an "environment".

Second day:
Giuseppe presented the milestones of risk criteria 2 project from the ToR.
Chiara presented the general idea to design the new web database.
Raffaella presented the specific Excel file to collect criteria (indicators and parameters) for IED and SEVESO installations to update Risk Criteria 1 Access database and a draft of a new questionnaire to collect data on new task.
At the end a general discussion on ideas and next steps.

Planned activities before the 2nd project team meeting:

- To upload on basecamp the access db file, the dashboard and the final report of RC 1 (with files instructions) and the ppt of the first meeting (Italy)
- To upload on basecamp the excel file to collect data for IED and SEVESO to be used by the project team that have not already submitted their data (Italy)

- To check the data entered into the database and highlight any mistakes

- To prepare a draft of a new questionnaire to collect new data for specific task (like "Agriculture") and send it to the project team for feedbacks and modifications (draft Italy-revision all)

- To prepare a draft of a guideline to be submitted with the new questionnaire with the field meanings and rules for fulfilling it and send it to the project team for feedbacks and modifications (draft Italy-revision all)

- To send out the final new questionnaire and its guidelines to the national coordinators (PM)

- To prepare a draft of "validation rules" for the new database and send it to the project team for feedbacks and modifications (draft Italy-revision all): all the new data are valid for the new database only if they are completely described, that means that each criterion has to be described with its indicators, parameters and referring to a specific EU legislation.

- **13 May 2015: send out the questionnaire to Member Organization through National**

Coordinators

- **July 2015: elaboration of the received answers to the questionnaire**

- **17-18 September 2015: second project team meeting in Milan.**
  Meeting agenda below:

Agenda

17 September 2015

First day

09:30 – 12:30 Summary of the work already done and the present state-of-art.

Discussion about critical issues.

Review on agricultural inspections in Europe

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:30 Proposal and discussion about a method for risk assessment for inspections in agriculture

18 September 2015

Second day

09:30 – 12:30 Summary of the previous day and how to go forward.

Conclusion and task assignment

The second project team meeting was attended by 8 participants, 5 from IMPEL (Giuseppe Sgorbati, Raluca Puiu, Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar, Simona Calà, Kriss Debono) and 3 from Italy (Antoniazzi Chiara, Raffaella Marigo, Mauro Valentini).

First day

Introduction:

In the morning Mauro presented the state of play with a summary of the work already done, and then the critical issues met during the answers collections. We have been focused two main problems:
- data processing
- IMPEL network

After that it was proposed an exit strategy to solve the problems met: in the realization of the project (as indicated also in the ToR), an issue is to provide risk indicators and parameters related to Agriculture and to realize the design of a specific risk analysis tool for inspection programming; throughout the meeting emphasis was made on indicators pertinent to agriculture that are to be considered for the risk criteria. The first objective for 2015 is to establish a Conceptual model for risk criteria that would help control authorities for the prioritization of controls where one aims to reach the objectives within a control campaign whilst maximizing the availability of resources.

Later each participant presented the main issues affecting the controls system in agriculture, indeed from the received answers, it was decided to dedicate a special focus only on one task: Agriculture.

The conceptual model:

In the afternoon, Chiara introduced the "beginning" of this conceptual model and then Raffaella presented its "development" and its fundamental basis. The general scheme is presented in figure 1.
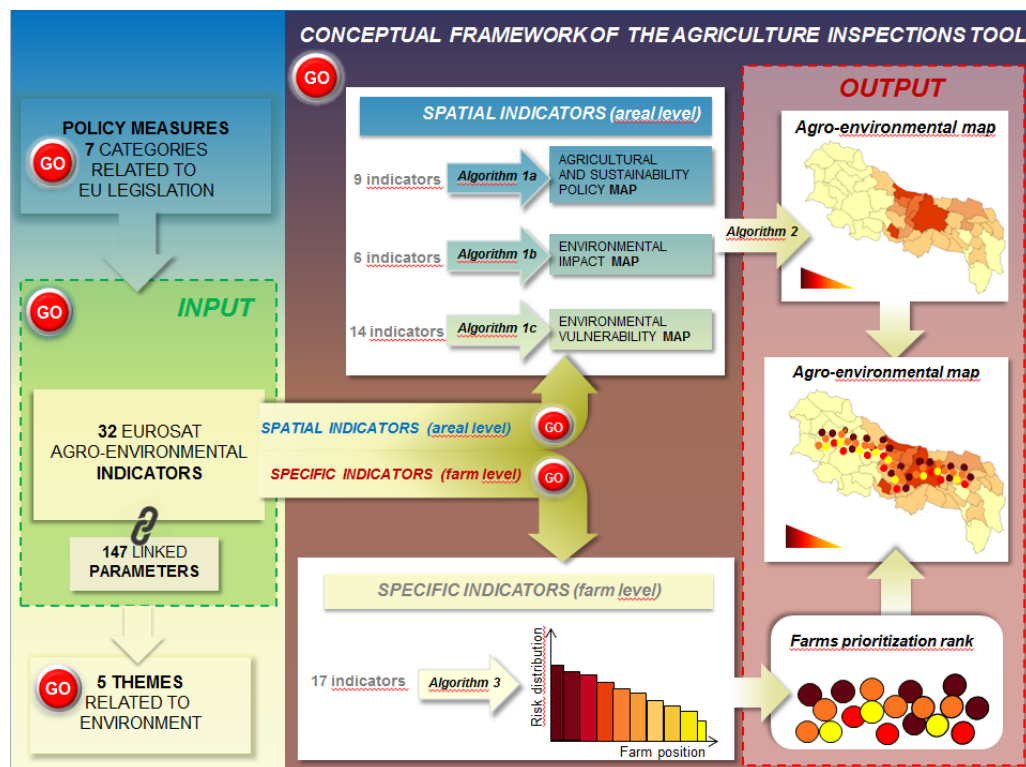
Fig. 1 General scheme of the risk analysis tool for Inspections in Agriculture

For agriculture task, 32 indicators with related parameters (147) came from "*Farm data needed for agri-environmental reporting (Eurostat 2011)*". In this report 7 categories of EU policy measures that are related to agriculture were identified, and grouped in 5 themes related to environment.

The 7 categories are: CAP & Rural Development, Water & Nitrates, Air Pollution, Climate Changes, Nature conservation & Birds, Soil and Food & Animal Health.

And the 5 themes related to environment are: Resource Use, Energy, Pesticide Use and Risk, Land & Ecological impacts, Manure and fertilizer Use.

Indicators are divided in two groups: "spatial" indicators and "specific" indicators.

"Spatial indicators" means complex indicator derived from elaboration of one or many parameters whose output gives a **distribution of information** in a defined area.

"Specific indicators" means a complex indicator derived from elaboration of one or many parameters whose output gives **information** related with specific characteristics of each farm.

The spatial indicators can be grouped in 3 components:

- AGRICULTURAL AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY

Each of these components can be shown as a single map, and then merged together as an **"agri-environmental" map**. On this map the data coming from the farms will be overlayed to have as an output a final map with the agri-environmental information and the "farms prioritization rank".

 Discussion:

After the presentation of the "conceptual model", some points came out from the discussions: Agriculture is an immense subject affecting human health, environmental protection, climate changes, nature conservation, soil conservation etc.

This has created some difficulty for the group to establish upon which 'area' on agriculture the tool has to be created., For this reason the group decided to focalize at first on two categories instead of all the 7 mentioned, that are::

- Category (ii) Water and Nitrates

- Category (vi) Soil EU strategy and the Sewedge Sludge Directive

The group agreed that the relevant directives related to these two categories be split between the members. Each directive has to be analyzed and the risk criteria/indicators affected be considered

This is expected by the next meeting in November: the members will provide new/different risk criteria/indicators related to the chosen Directives or validate the lists already presented in the ppt files.

The second objective of the group is to present a new "Terms Of Reference" for 2016 that would give the basis of materializing the 'Conceptual model' into a tool, to be used by the competent authorities into the European Community.

Main other challenges to be considered:

- Need for the cooperation of different entities, possibly even Ministries within a member state for the availability of a DATASET

- Main focus is to be in environmental/agricultural related directives

- Need for a possible legal framework obliging the relevant entities to collaborate with each other for dataset building

- Need to ensure that all members are on board given that at the last meeting close to half of the members were absent.

- Need to establish the national Coordinators: who they are and their obligations to IMPEL

- Final goal of this project: not to develop a system for sharing of data for all Agricultural issues, but to focus on an 'area level', considering the geographical/physical characteristics as well as type of activity. And design a general scheme of a risk analysis tool.

Next meeting:

The Group is expected to meet up in November, a provisional agenda is to be distributed shortly with the upcoming items:

1. Discuss and analyse and review points of risk criteria/indicators proposed by the various members

2. Discuss ways to integrate these risk criteria/indicators into the 'Conceptual model'

3. Discuss and validate the "conceptual model" and the general scheme of the tool. .

b) Expected before the end of the reporting period:

c) Planned after the reporting period:

- The EU directives have been identified and distributed amongst the present members for further analysis and presentation of risk criteria/indicators by next meeting
- The risk criteria/indicators are to be integrated in the conceptual model
- The conceptual model has to be validated from all the members of the project for the development of the tool next year.

6. Changes in the project

Due to the lack of response to questionnaires, the goal of the project was changed from production databases to production of a list of indicators and a conceptual model for a Risk Assessment tool.

7. Human resources dedicated (person days)

Where possible, please indicate which person / country

Project Manager :
Giuseppe Sgorbati (IT) –Management and organization of the project (supported by extra project people)

Project Team:
Martine Blondeel (BE)
Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar (HR)
Juha Lahtela (FI)
Simona Calà (IT)
Florije Kqiku (KV)
Kriss Debono (MT)
Raluca Puiu (RO)
Richard Howell (UK)

Other partecipants:
Mauro Valentini (IT)
Chiara Antoniazzi (IT)
Raffaella Marigo (IT)
Fabio Carella (IT)

Meeting 1:   - 2 days of attendance and participation
Giuseppe Sgorbati (IT)
Juha Lahtela (FI)
Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar (HR)
Simona Calà (IT)
Kriss Debono (MT)
Raluca Puiu (RO)
Fabio Carella (IT)
Martine Blondeel (BE)
Florije Kqiku (KV)
Richard Howell (UK)
Mauro Valentini (IT)
Chiara Antoniazzi (IT)
Raffaella Marigo (IT)

Meeting 2: - 2 days of attendance and participation
Giuseppe Sgorbati (IT)
Raluca Puiu (RO)
Dubravka Pajkin Tuckar (HR)
Simona Calà (IT)
Kriss Debono (MT)
Mauro Valentini (IT)
Chiara Antoniazzi (IT)
Raffaella Marigo (IT)

8. Products delivered so far

- Questionnaire and its guidelines
- General scheme and conceptual model of the risk analysis tool for Inspections in Agriculture

9. Products still to be delivered

- Risk criteria/indicators list
- 'Conceptual model' of a Risk Assessment Tool based on the Risk criteria/indicators list

10. Budget

€ 24.500 (Accommodation, travel, catering, venues & Other)

11. Budget Spent

Please see financial report attached

12. Budget Remaining & Further expected costs

Budget Remaining: € 17.800
Further expected cost: final meeting (mid December 2015): € 14.000

13. Expected final date for the project

31 December 2015

14. Date of this report

30 September 2015

15. Report prepared by: