

*Implementation of the Shared Environment
Information System (SEIS) principles and practice
in the Eastern Partnership countries*

*The **ENI SEIS II East** project (2016-2020)*

UNECE 12th Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators

17-18 November 2016

The European Environment Agency (EEA) – Key EU body in the field of environment

Provide timely, targeted, relevant, and reliable information on Europe's environment.

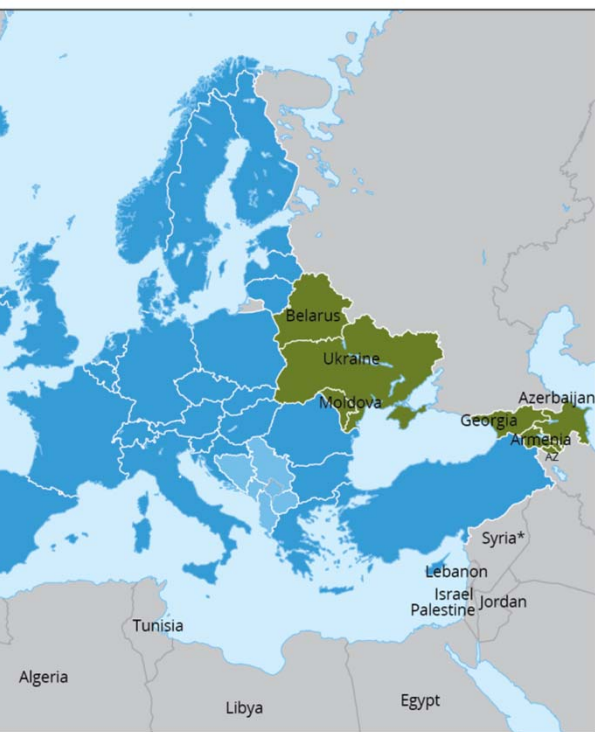
Coordinate the **European environment information and observation network (Eionet)**

Network of around:

- **1 500 experts** from
- **39 countries** in up to
- **350 national bodies** dealing with environmental information



The ENI SEIS II East Project



Legend for ENI SEIS II East project coverage

EA member countries (blue)
EA cooperating countries (grey)

Map does not imply any opinion from EEA concerning the legal status of a country or territory, its area of authority or the delineation of its borders and boundaries.

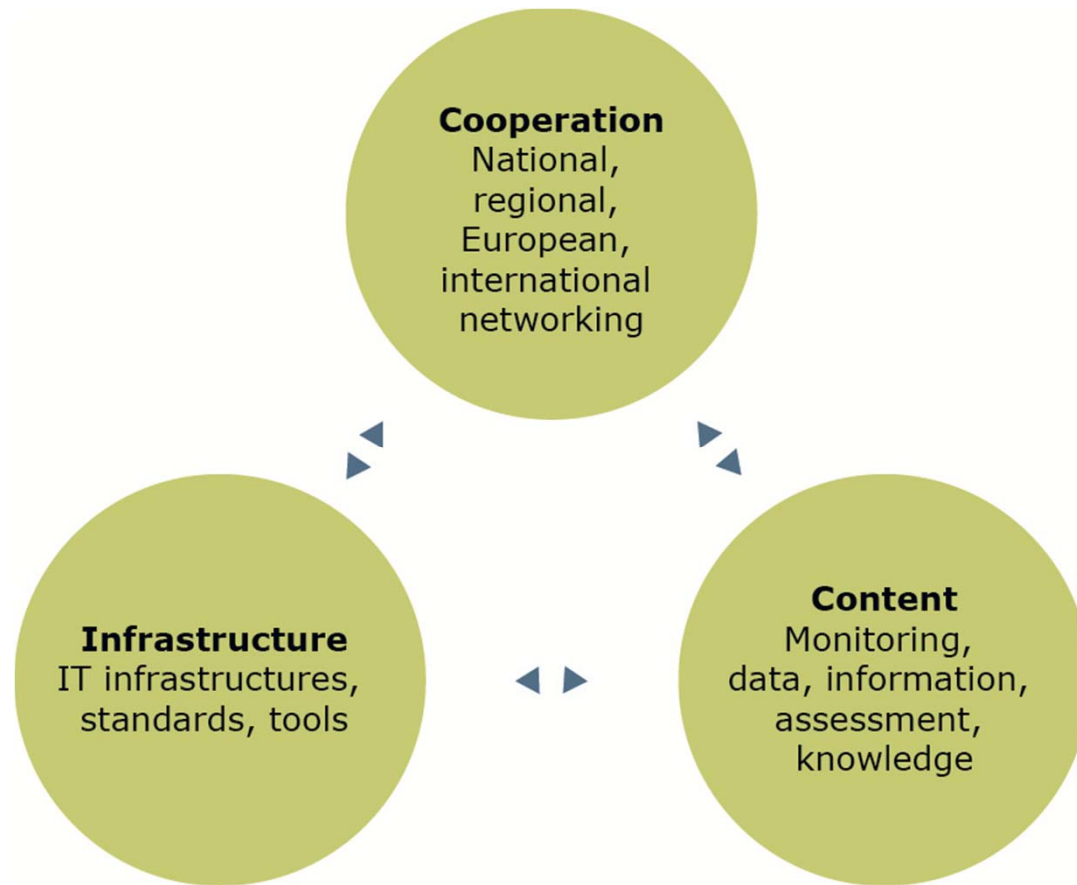
Cooperation is temporarily suspended

- **A regional project** - support to EU policies and external policy framework (Eastern Partnership)

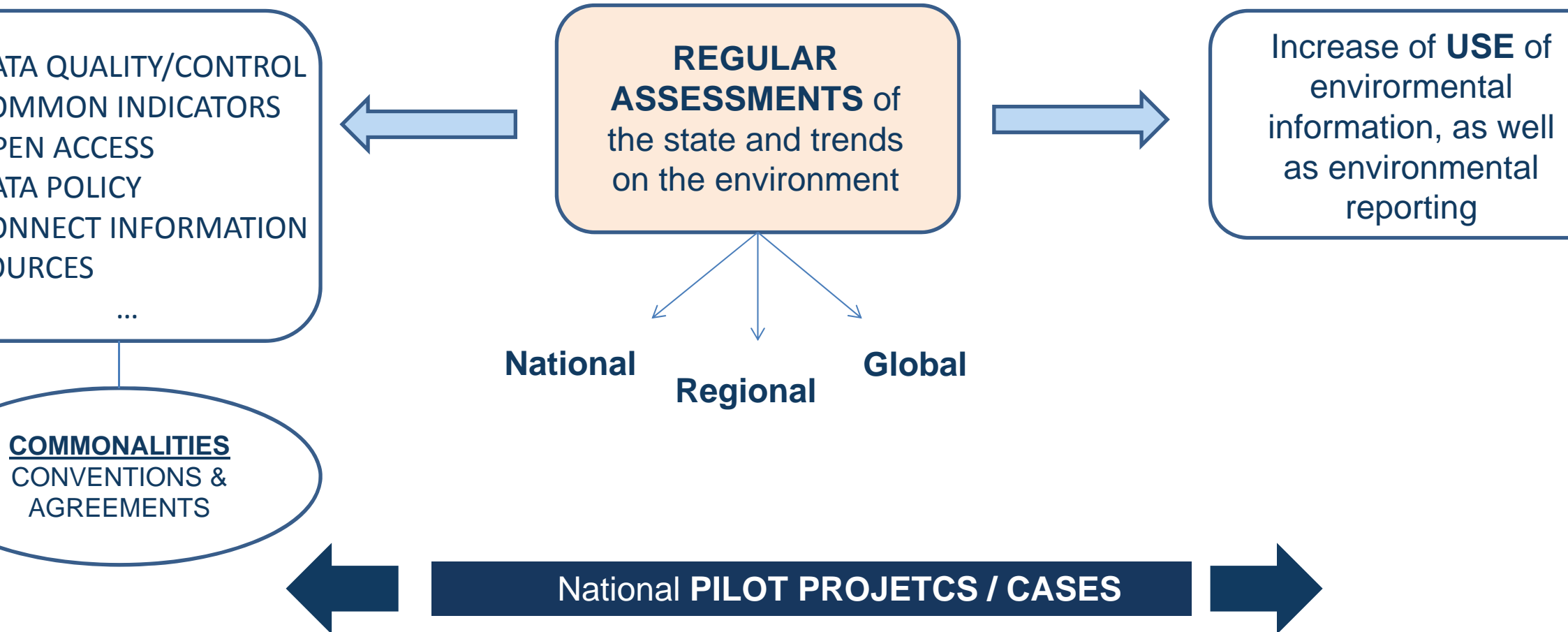
Armenia - Azerbaijan - Belarus - Georgia - Moldova - Ukraine

- **Building on recent projects:** ENPI-SEIS (2010-2015) and InSEIS (2014-2015) – good basis for further activities with support from Eionet partners
- **Capacity building activities** and **technical assistance** support to be implemented in synergy with other ongoing projects and initiatives at national and regional level
- Regional scope with provision for implementation of **national pilots/cases** in identified areas

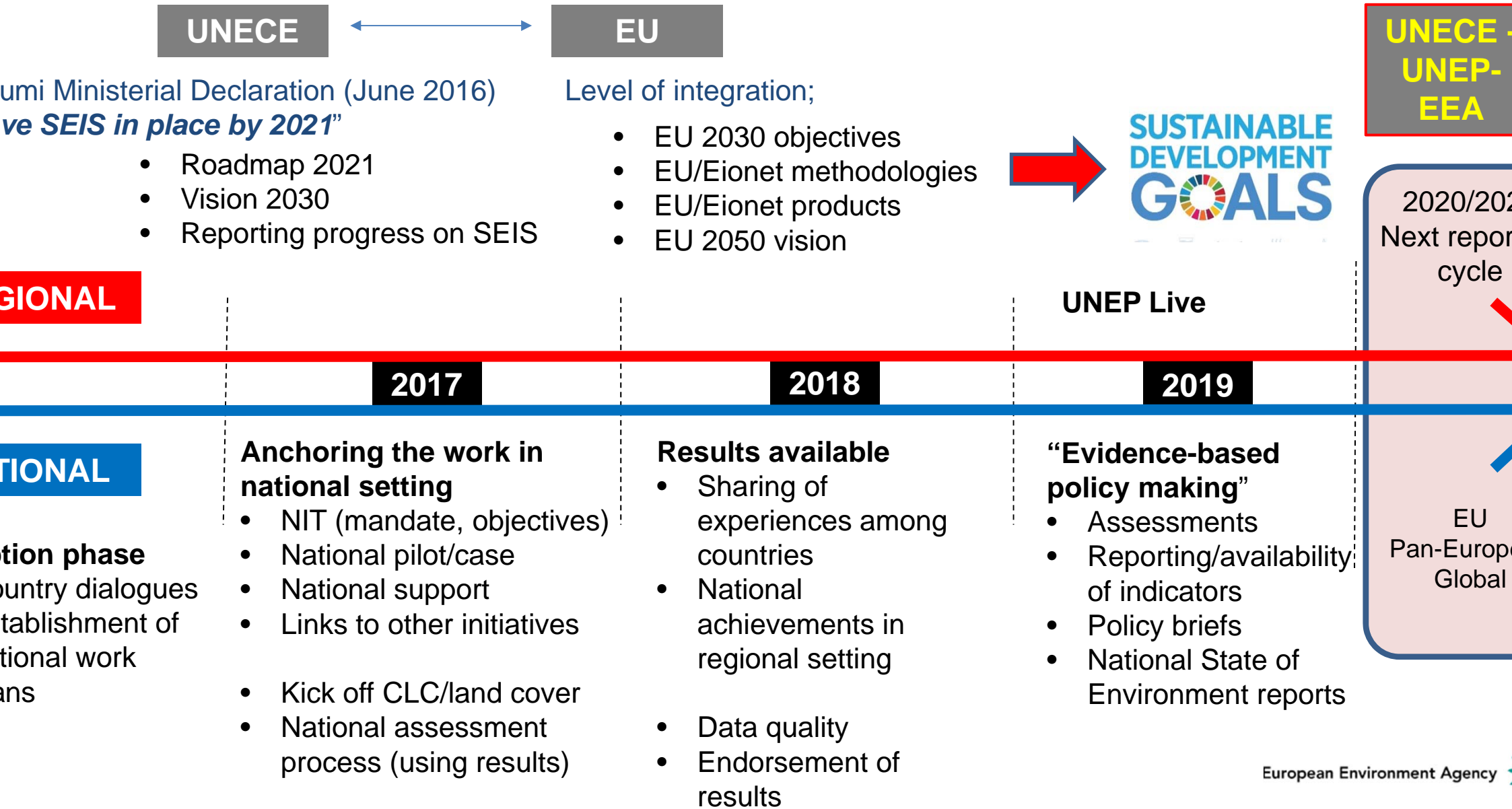
Approach: continue to strengthen the SEIS pillars through partnerships and knowledge sharing



Scope of the project – CORE ELEMENTS



project timeframe



Implementation period (48 months): 01 February 2016 – 31 January 2020

AREA 1

Improved implementation of
regional / international commitments

AREA 2

Improved capacities in the national administrations to
manage and use environmental statistics, data and information

AREA 3

Preparation of regular
SOER and indicator-based assessments

AREA 4

Communication and visibility

National +
Regional / international
(e.g. side events)

AREA 5

Management and coordination

Other EU funded projects
Other partners (UN, EC, JRC)

Area 1 - Improved implementation of regional / international commitments related to environmental reporting

1

Support to national capacities to respond to **international commitments** in priority areas

2

Harmonisation of methodologies for production of **comparable environmental indicators** across the region

Related to key processes:

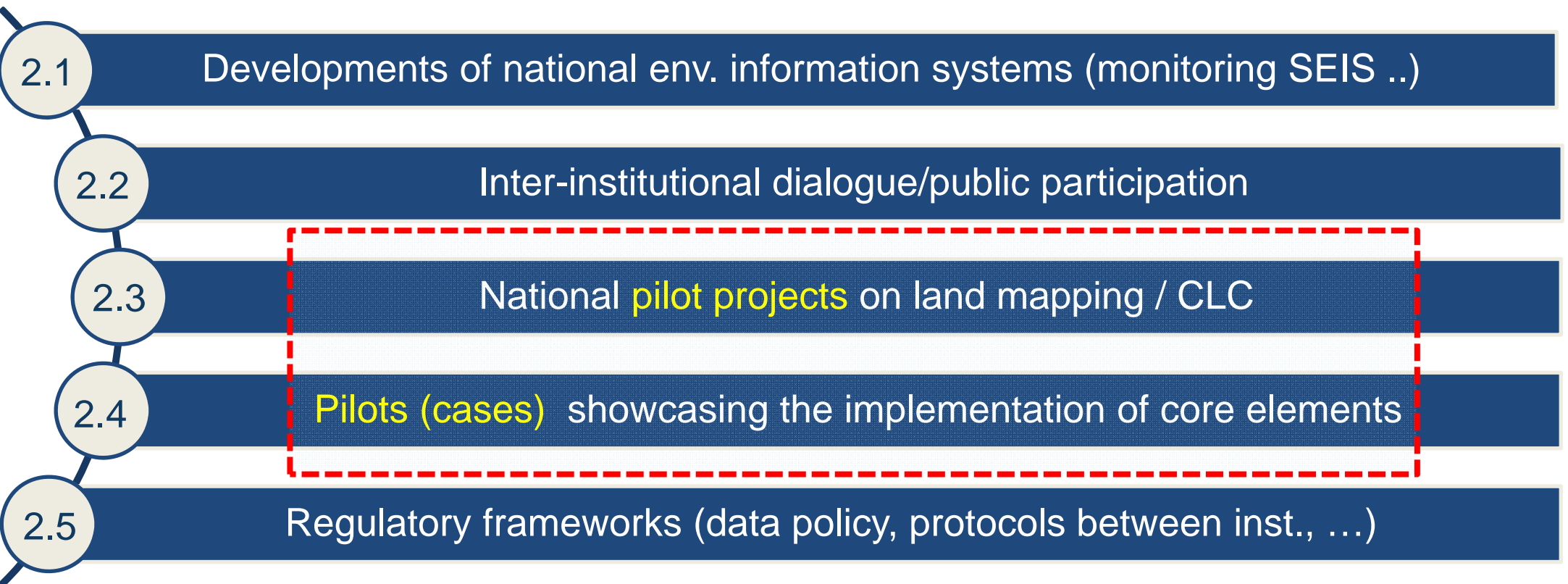
Regional / global conventions

EU initiative projects

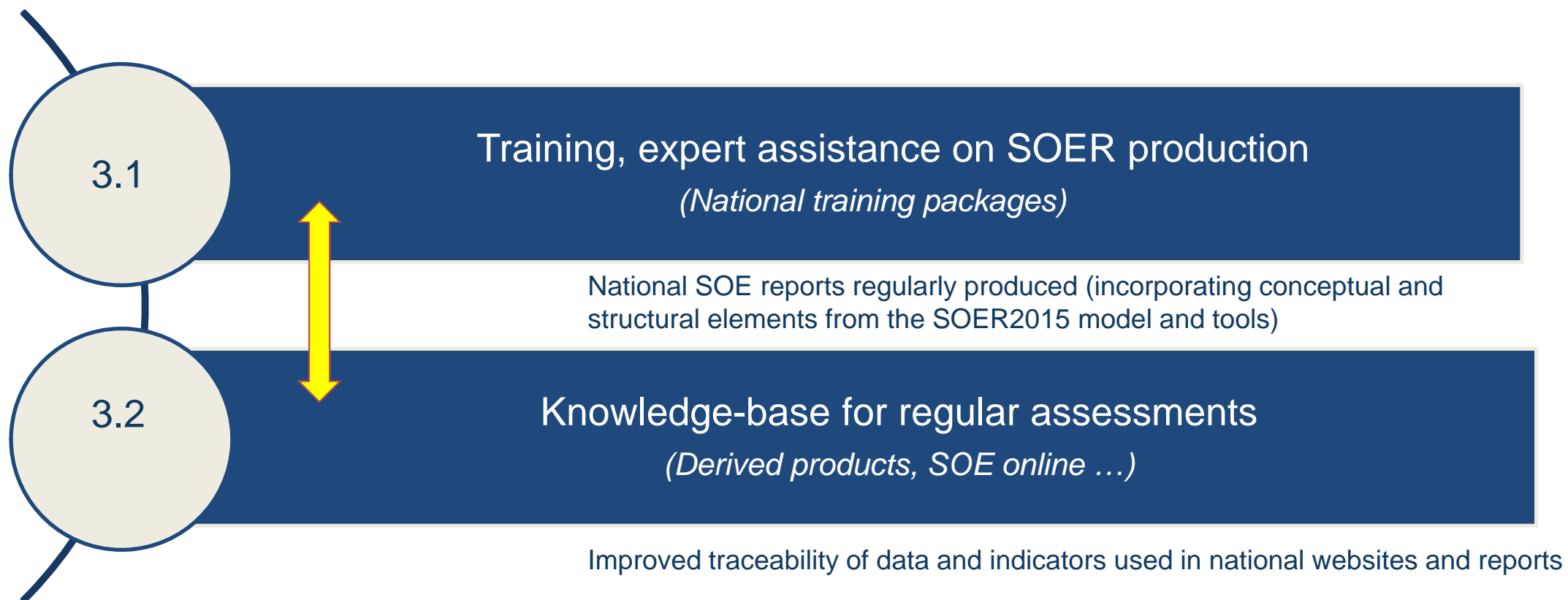
Working practice of Eionet

UNECE, UN

Area 2 - Improved capacities in the national administrations to manage and use environmental data, statistics and information



Area 3 - Preparation of regular SOER and indicator-based assessments - to support SDG reporting



te of the Environment ONLINE (SoE online)' – traceability of data

1) STORY / ASSESSMENT

Green economy

Briefing Published 18 Feb 2015 Last modified 05 Mar 2015, 11:54 AM

Topic: Green economy



Europe's resource efficiency has improved in recent years but this has not always translated into improved ecosystem resilience or reduced risks to health and well-being. Creating a green economy will require fundamental changes in the production-consumption systems that meet basic demands, such as for food, mobility, energy and housing. This will depend on better implementation and integration of environmental and economic policies, a broader knowledge base for long-term transitions, and use of finance and fiscal policies to support major investments in innovation and infrastructure.



THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT STATE AND OUTLOOK 2015

SOER 2015

Synthesis report

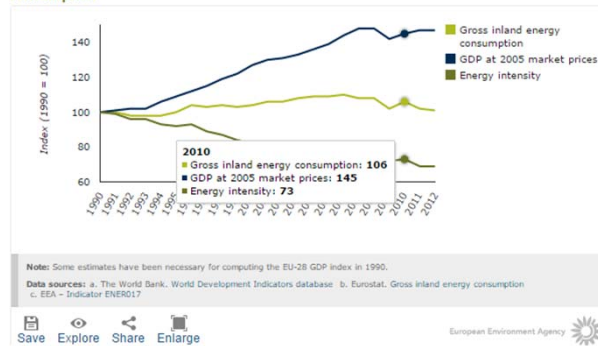
Global megatrends

European briefings

- Agriculture
- Air pollution
- Biodiversity
- Climate change impacts and adaptation
- Consumption
- Energy
- Forests
- Freshwater quality
- Green economy
- Health and environment
- Hydrological systems and sustainable water management

2) INTERACTIVE GRAPHS

Figure 1: Trends in energy intensity, gross domestic product and gross inland energy consumption



//www.eea.europa.eu/soer

3) INDICATOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Energy intensity (CSI 028/ENER 017) - Assessment published Nov 2014

Indicator Assessment Created 10 Oct 2014 Published 24 Nov 2014 Last modified 24 Nov 2014 09:39 PM

This is the latest published version. See older versions.

Topic: Energy

Generic metadata

Topics: Energy (Primary topic)

Indicator codes: CSI 028, ENER 017

Temporal coverage: 1990-2012

Geographic coverage: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

DPDR: Response

Typology: Performance indicator (Type B - Does it matter?)

CONTENTS

- Key policy question: Has there been an absolute decoupling in Europe between economic growth and energy consumption?
- Data sources
- Justification for indicator selection
- More information about this indicator
- Contacts and ownership
- Related content

Switch to full indicator view

Key policy question: Has there been an absolute decoupling in Europe between economic growth and energy consumption?

Key messages

Between 1990 and 2012, energy intensity (the ratio of gross inland energy consumption and GDP) in the EU28 decreased by 1.7% per year. In 2012, the energy intensity in the EU28 was 31% below the 1990 level.

During this period, the rate of decrease of energy intensity in the EU28 has been rather constant. The period 1990-2005 is characterised by a relatively high economic growth and a more modest growth of gross inland energy consumption. The period 2005-2012 is characterised by a much smaller economic growth and intersectoral energy reallocation. The relative rate of decrease of energy intensity is rather similar in

4) ACCESS TO DATA

Country	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012	Annual average change 1990-2012	Annual average change 2005-2012	Relative energy intensity in 2012	Per capita energy intensity
EEA	100	83	80	75	71	-1.6	-1.7	100	3.1
EU28	100	82	79	73	69	-1.7	-1.9	100	3.3
Austria	100	89	97	91	86	-0.7	-1.7	92	4
Belgium	100	81	75	73	66	-1.9	-1.7	129	5.1
Bulgaria	100	76	62	49	49	-3.2	-3.3	159	2.5
Croatia	100	83	76	71	69	-1.7	-1.4	94	1.9
Cyprus	100	100	90	86	81	-1	-1.6	99	2.9
Czech Republic	100	78	70	61	58	-2.4	-2.7	155	4.1
Denmark	100	85	79	82	73	-1.4	-1.1	78	3.3
Estonia	100	35	28	30	26	-5.9	-6.6	196	4.6
Finland	100	92	86	89	79	-1.1	-1.2	167	6.3
France	100	93	92	86	82	-0.9	-1.7	111	4
Germany	100	79	77	70	65	-2	-2.4	96	3.9
Greece	100	85	84	101	108	0.4	2	99	2.5
Hungary	100	85	76	72	66	-1.9	-2.1	110	2.4
Ireland	100	68	56	56	51	-3.1	-1.6	70	3
Italy	100	97	99	94	89	-0.5	-1.5	82	2.7
Latvia	100	70	56	60	52	-2.9	-1.1	108	2.2
Lithuania	100	61	52	38	36	-4.5	-4.9	102	2.4
Luxembourg	100	63	70	63	59	-2.3	-2.4	96	8.5
Malta	100	82	93	81	70	-1.6	-4	70	2
Netherlands	100	83	84	83	79	-1.1	-0.9	115	4.9
Poland	100	59	53	46	42	-3.9	-3.3	117	2.5
Portugal	100	104	108	93	89	-0.5	-2.7	84	2.1
Romania	100	31	25	20	19	-7.2	-3.6	102	1.8
Slovakia	100	73	59	44	40	-4.1	-5.6	125	3.1
Slovenia	100	91	87	78	77	-1.2	-1.6	126	3.4
Spain	100	102	101	87	87	-0.6	-2.1	87	2.7
Sweden	100	84	77	70	66	-1.8	-2	124	5.3
United Kingdom	100	81	71	63	60	-2.3	-2.5	87	3.2
Turkey	100	101	80	86	97	-0.1	1.1	66	1.6
Iceland	100	116	105	159	162	2.2	6.4	493	18.3
Norway	100	86	79	93	81	-0.9	0.4	93	6.1

Indicator = methodology + story (assessment) + visualisation

The screenshot shows the IMS interface for the indicator 'Emissions of ozone precursors'. It includes sections for 'Older versions', 'CONTENTS', 'Assessment variations', 'Justification for indicator selection', and 'Indicator definition'. The 'Indicator definition' section contains detailed text about the indicator's methodology and data sources.

This section displays 'Data sources (with metadata)', showing a list of national emissions reported to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). It includes a table with columns for country, year, and emission type, along with a map of Europe showing the geographical context of the data.

This section displays 'Data visualization (with metadata)', featuring a map of Europe, a bar chart, and a line graph. The map is labeled 'Maps', the bar chart is labeled 'Graphs', and the line graph is labeled 'Eye on Earth'. The 'Eye on Earth' visualization shows a detailed view of the data for a specific region.

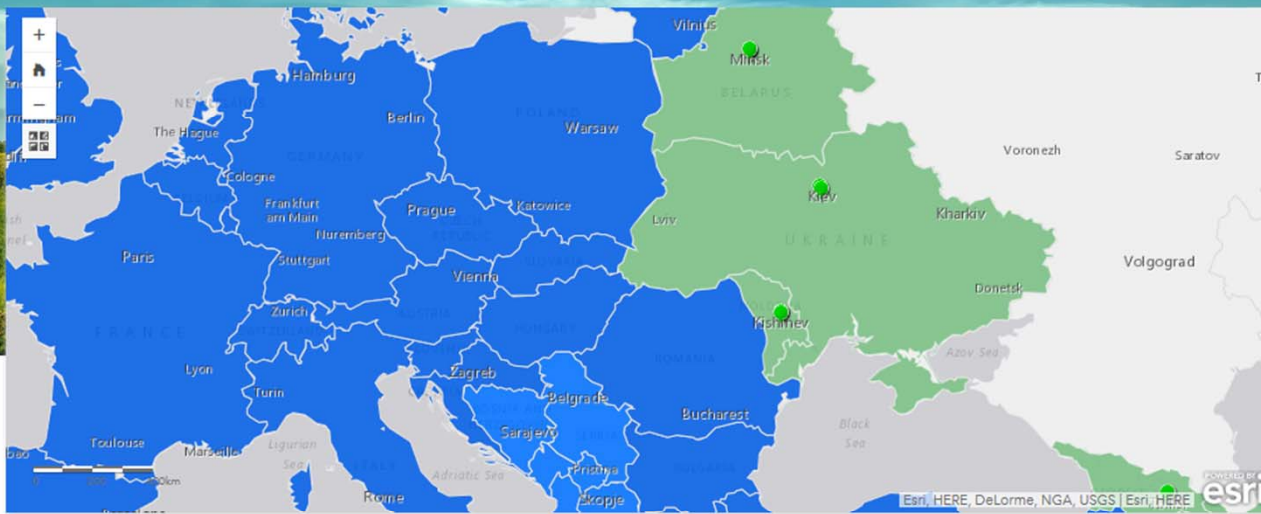
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Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the Eastern Partnership countries

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This project is funded by the European Union



Thank you for your attention!

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Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) - principles and practices in the Eastern Partnership countries

The website is currently being updated. We hope it will be online shortly.

Governance

Further information, governance meetings and project reports can be found under this section.

[Management Group](#) [Steering Committee](#) [NFPs](#) [Project](#) [Reports](#)

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