



Focus

- Survey framework
- Access to ICTs
- Availability of priority categories of environmental information through Internet
- EITs used or planned to be used
- Challenges and obstacles to the use of EITs
- Conclusions





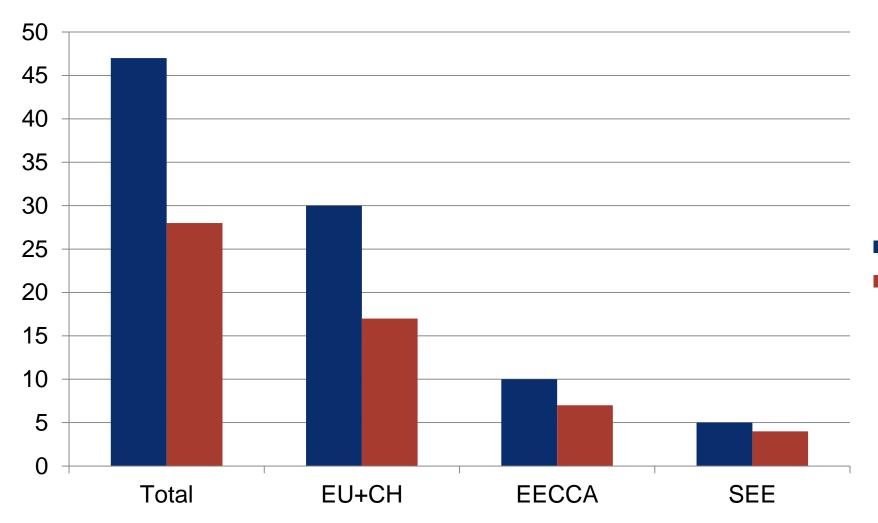
- Recommendations on the more effective use of electronic information tools (adopted in 2005)
- Survey 2007
- Survey 2013
- Survey 2016
 - Revised questionnaire
 - Collected responses
 - Report AC/TF.AI-5/Inf. 3 and its accompanying document AC/TF.AI-5/Inf. 3/Add.1
 - EIT case studies







Respondents

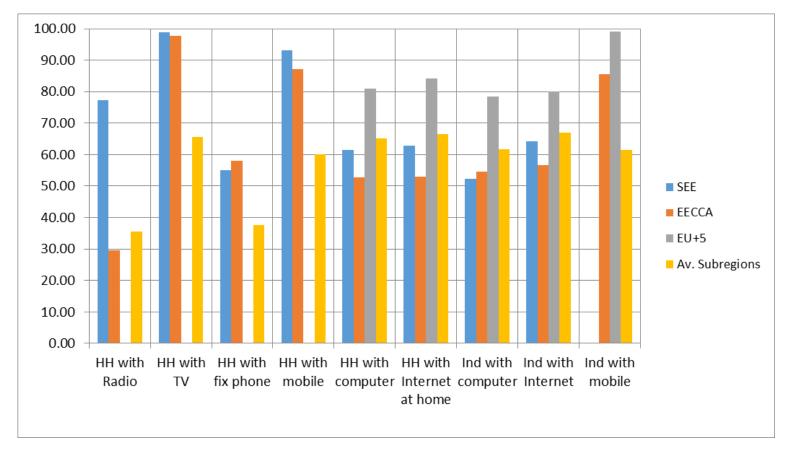




- Number of Parties
- Number of Respondents



Percentage of households with (HH) and individuals (Ind) using certain devices



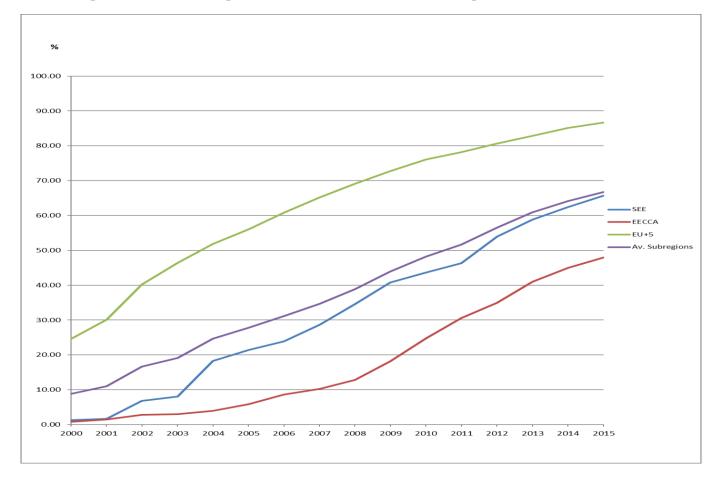




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Average percentage of individuals using the Internet per subregion for 2000-2015



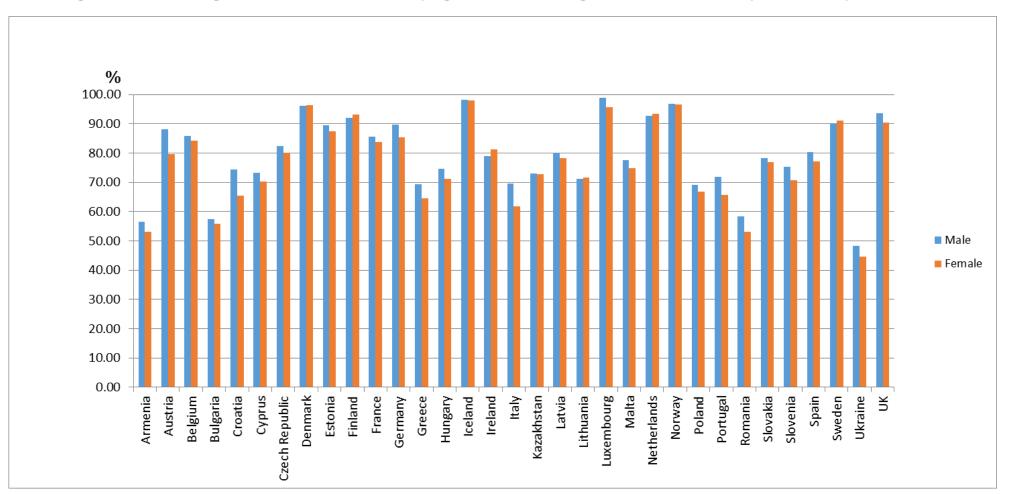






Access to ICTs (based on ITU statistics) III

Average percentage of individuals by gender using the Internet by country

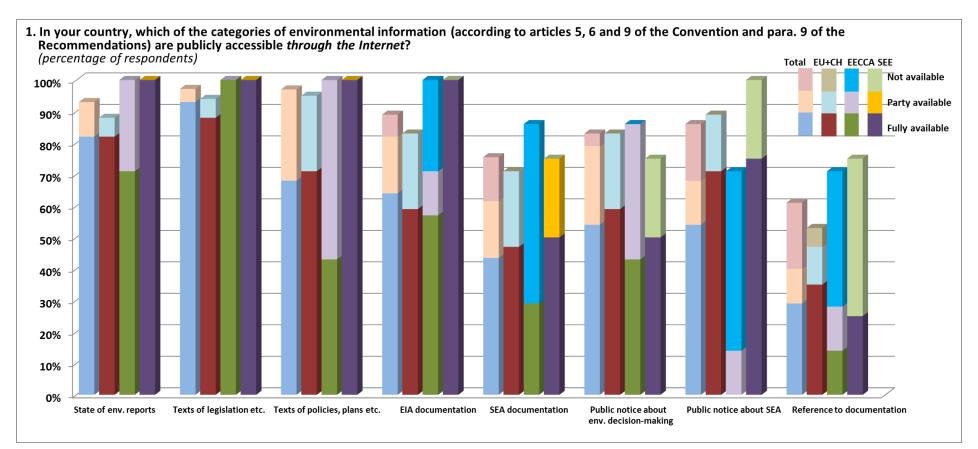




Access to priority types of environmental information I





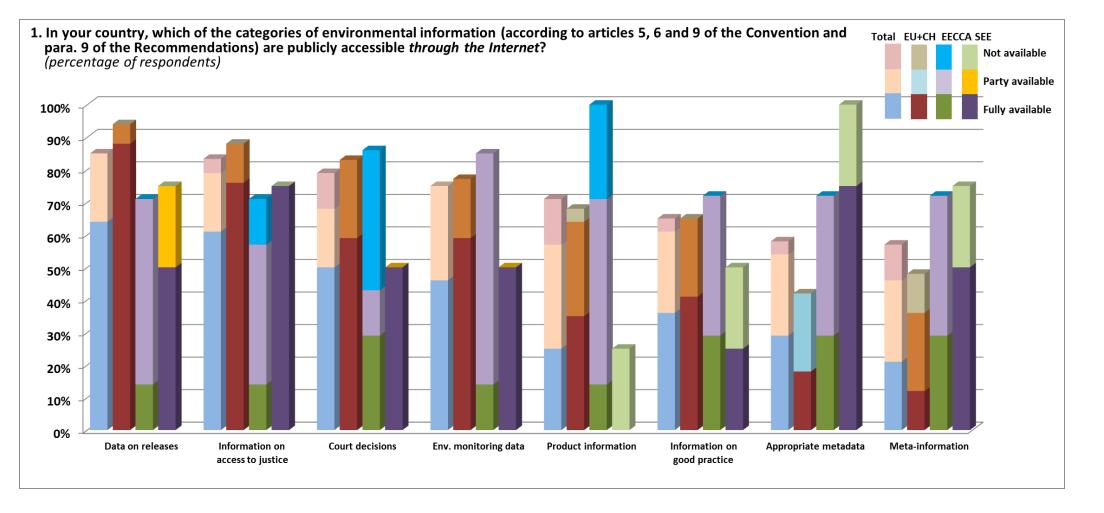


Access to priority types of environmental information II

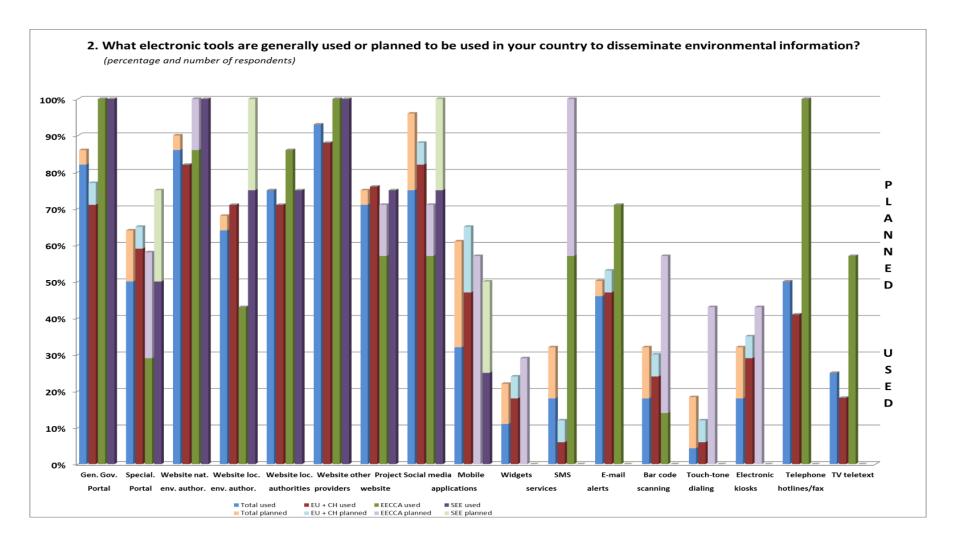








EIT used or planned to be used I



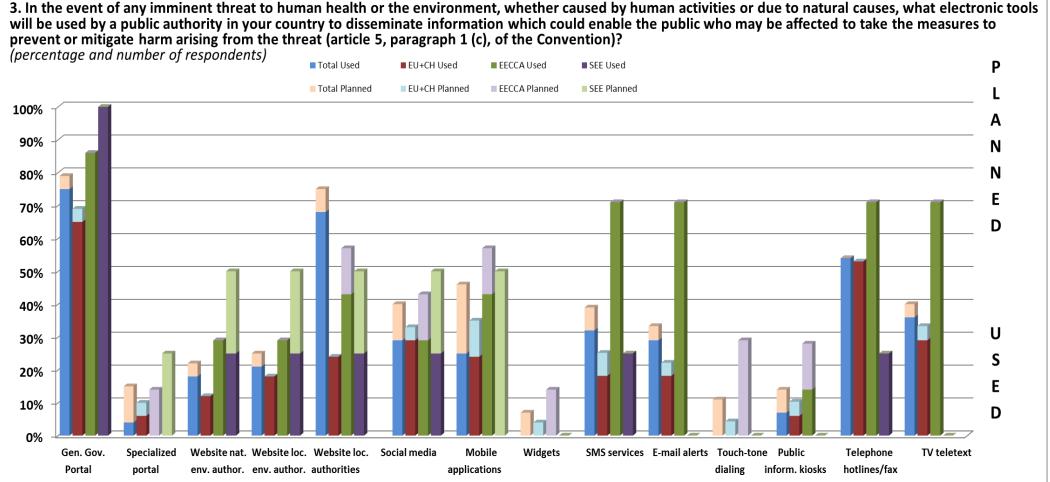




EIT used or planned to be used in emergency situations







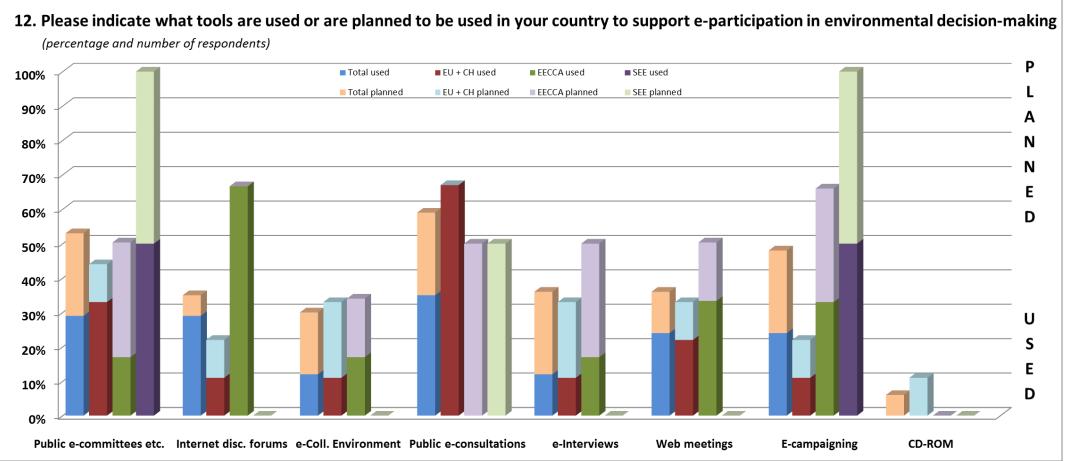
EIT used or planned to be used in environmental decision-making





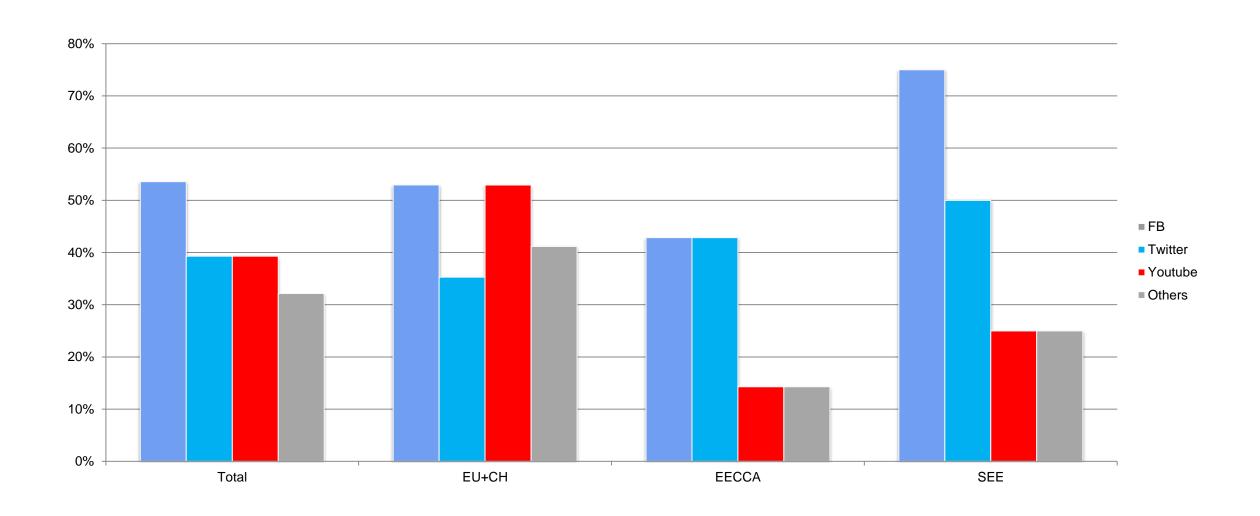
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for our environment





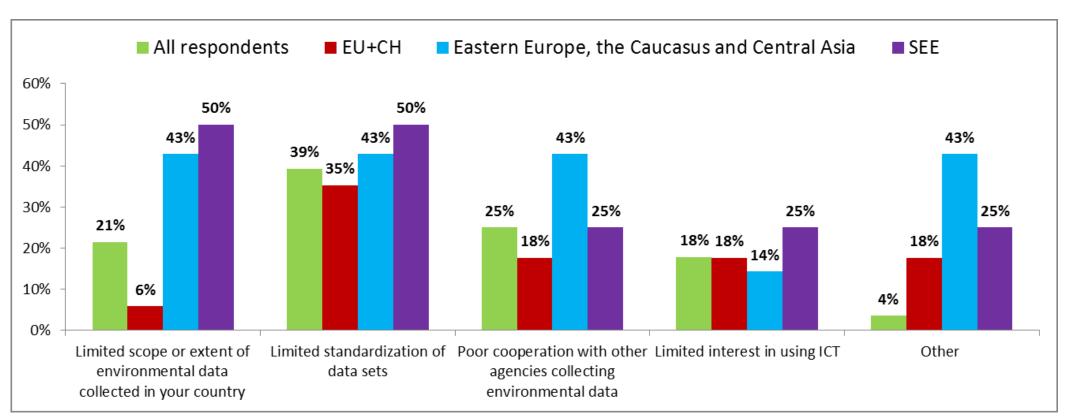
Use of social media



Institutional challenges and obstacles to the use of EITs



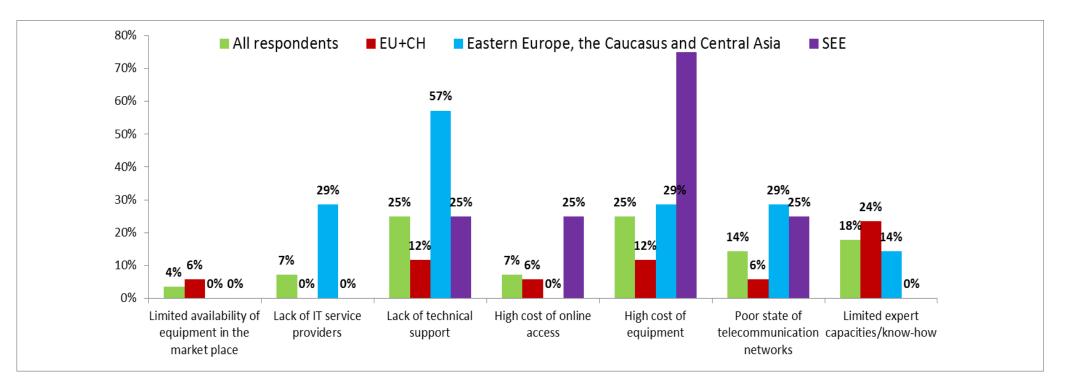




Economic challenges and obstacles to the use of EITs



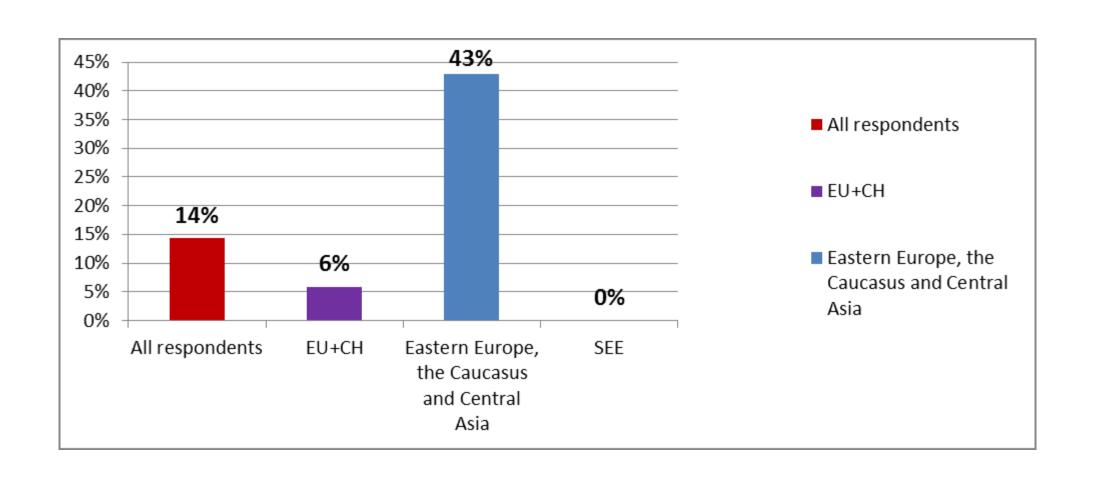






Legal challenges and obstacles to the use of EITs







Conclusions



- No costs for information access online were reported, nevertheless a digital divide and high Internet costs might remain obstacles for some countries
- Electronic access to information provisions of the Convention is progressively increasing, as well as the availability of a range of reference documents and data
- Access to decisions of courts and other review bodies should be strengthened
- •Increasing use of geo-spatial technologies, machine-readable formats and real-time data when providing public access to environmental information might lead to better satisfaction of users' needs and re-use of environmental information
- Further improvement of environmental information is needed for access to documentation regarding specific activities (e.g. EIA, state environmental *expertiza*, licences and permits, SEA)
- •Measures to address institutional, economic and legal challenges should be further taken in order to improve the implementation of the Convention





Thank you

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