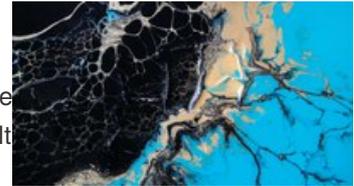Eionet data flows

Eionet core data flows 2017

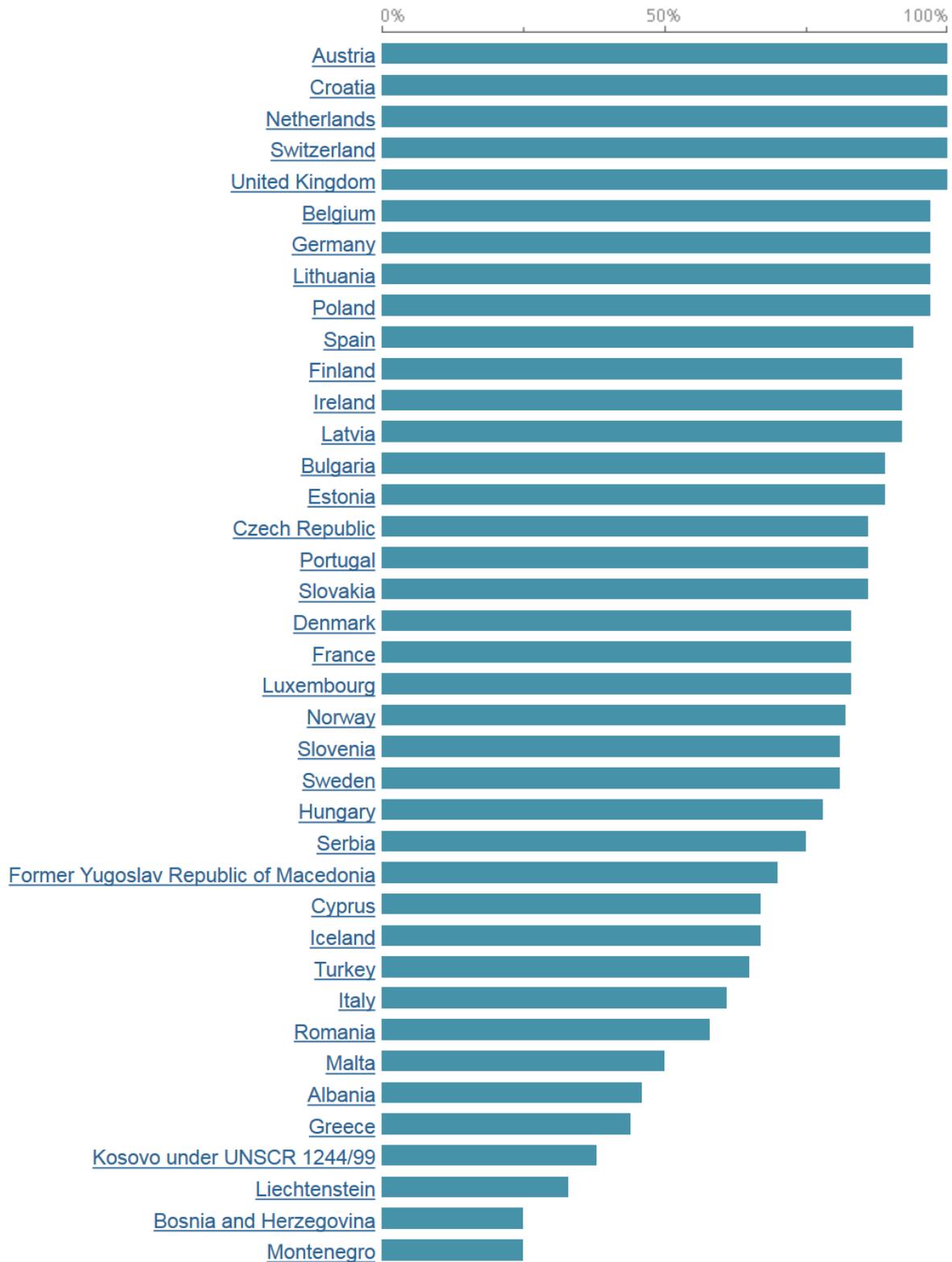This briefing presents the results of data collected in 2017 for nine Eionet core data flows. It summarises the evaluation of hundreds of data deliveries received from reporting countries. The purpose of the briefing is to show progress against agreed reporting criteria (timeliness and data quality) in order to allow countries to identify and prioritise the resources they need for regular reporting procedures. The provision of high-quality data by the Eionet is fundamental for the EEA to achieve its mission to provide timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy-making agents and the public.

- Austria, Croatia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom managed to achieve a data flow score of 100 % (Figure 1), which indicates the provision of timely and high quality data across all covered data flows.
- In addition, the following eight countries managed to achieve a final score of 90 % or above: Belgium, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Spain, Finland, Ireland and Latvia (in order of rank).
- The overall progress across all core data flows is given as the median value of country scores. This value is now at 89 % for the 28 EU countries and 86 % for the 33 EEA member countries (Table 1). One of the performance indicators in the EEA's Multi-Annual Work Programme 2014-2018 is to achieve an average data flow score of at least 90 % by the end of 2018. Reaching this target within the given time frame continues to be a challenge.

The annual evaluation of deliveries under the Eionet core data flows is a continuation of the earlier reporting on Eionet priority data flows, for which annual reports have been published by the EEA since 2005. The scoring of countries' reporting performance on the basis of key data flows is considered to be an important driver for improved reporting by countries. The annual process conducted by the EEA and the Eionet is an evaluation of data deliveries at the technical level. This is performed independently from other data flow monitoring activities that may exist, e.g. those carried out by the European Commission for compliance reasons.

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Figure 1. Overall data reporting performance of countries in 2017

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Table 1. History of data reporting performance (sample table)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	30	45	21	19	31	53	47	36	56	45		21	46
Austria	98	100	100	100	100	95	98	83	96	96		83	100
Belgium	66	69	75	96	92	90	94	92	90	93		98	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	53	46	58	56	50	53	42	31	10		15	25
Bulgaria	89	80	92	96	92	92	94	92	96	96		73	89
Croatia	17	48	71	69	78	92	89	92	95	88		90	100
Cyprus	25	63	81	90	90	73	88	83	71	79		70	67
Czech Republic	65	68	84	80	85	85	82	84	84	92		65	86
Denmark	69	63	78	73	94	92	96	92	90	71		85	83
Estonia	81	90	86	96	96	98	98	94	98	96		88	89
Finland	75	73	78	92	85	83	83	90	92	89		95	92
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	69	78	75	75	72	69	69	66	81	81		79	70
France	83	85	89	94	96	96	94	96	88	86		90	83
Germany	75	92	78	88	100	98	94	94	96	96		95	97
Greece	54	50	50	52	58	58	65	69	67	61		60	44
Hungary	80	86	78	66	45	41	65	65	60	75		68	78
Iceland	56	30	64	73	64	75	80	70	70	50		81	67
Ireland	73	73	81	94	92	90	92	94	98	96		90	92
Italy	59	50	64	67	54	60	62	63	77	68		65	61
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57	66	61	56		46	38
Latvia	98	100	97	98	98	96	85	94	94	86		93	92
Liechtenstein	64	54	60	57	86	82	97	66	34	45		25	33
Lithuania	83	94	94	85	94	94	96	94	90	86		73	97
Luxembourg	39	44	34	58	53	63	84	89	80	96		63	83
Malta	63	68	69	86	52	34	46	77	69	64		45	50
Montenegro	36	56	0	17	6	44	53	50	56	30		46	25
Netherlands	77	79	81	60	77	88	96	88	90	93		85	100

Norway	65	78	93	80	85	90	89	89	89	92		88	82
Poland	58	77	69	79	81	79	88	92	87	89		98	97
Portugal	27	42	64	83	85	90	85	77	85	82		93	86
Romania	11	75	86	96	92	92	92	90	87	82		70	58
Serbia	36	56	60	78	75	75	72	78	78	90		72	75
Slovakia	85	95	97	91	98	82	92	92	92	96		90	86
Slovenia	75	96	94	96	94	96	94	94	96	89		93	81
Spain	52	56	64	63	83	85	90	92	92	96		85	94
Sweden	94	96	97	100	100	98	100	100	96	96		80	81
Switzerland	75	39	85	100	97	94	100	83	94	95		86	100
Turkey	19	17	25	47	64	64	72	64	69	35		57	65
United Kingdom	82	83	94	65	81	98	96	96	94	89		98	100
Median EU-28	**74**	**76**	**81**	**87**	**91**	**90**	**92**	**92**	**90**	**89**		**85**	**89**
Median EEA-33	**69**	**73**	**81**	**85**	**86**	**90**	**92**	**90**	**90**	**89**		**85**	**86**
Median EEA-39	**66**	**71**	**78**	**80**	**85**	**87**	**89**	**89**	**88**	**88**		**81**	**83**

Source: Eionet core data flows 2016

N/A: Not applicable

Table 1 shows the countries' reporting performance (in %) since 2005. A score of 100 % indicates timely and high quality data deliveries across all covered data flows. For each data flow, a score of 0.4 points is given according to the timeliness and quality of the delivered data. The scores from all data flows are summed for each country and expressed as a percentage of the maximum achievable score. More details on scoring and the rules applied are available from the Eionet website.

In 2015, no evaluation of deliveries was made because of the review of core data flows. Although the review led to changes in the list of data flows, the recent results remain largely comparable with those from earlier years, as overall evaluation principles have not been changed.

Background to Eionet core data flows

Eionet data flow monitoring and progress reporting began in 1999, initially covering the then 18 EEA member countries and nine priority data flows. Since then, the list of data flows has expanded to 13 and the number of countries has grown to 39, as all 33 EEA member countries plus the six cooperating Western Balkan countries are now covered by data flow reporting.

During 2015, a review of data flow reporting was done in response to a need to realign the existing set of data flows with EEA priorities, i.e. the needs deriving from the EEA's Multi-Annual Work Programme 2014-2018. During the review process, the following definition was established: 'Eionet core data flows: a subset of existing key data flows reported by EEA member and cooperating countries agreed by the Management Board using the Reportnet tools and which are used by the EEA for its main assessments, products and services'.

In November 2015, a set of 18 Eionet core data flows — that provides a better reflection of the importance of data flows for the EEA's assessment activities — was adopted by the EEA Management Board. This briefing summarises the second evaluation of core data flows, covering nine core data flows in the following areas:

Air quality

- AQ IPR/E1a: information on primary validated assessment data
- AQ IPR/E2a: information on primary up-to-date assessment data

Air emissions

- CLRTAP: air emission annual data reporting

Biodiversity

- CDDA: nationally designated areas

Climate change mitigation

- GHG: greenhouse gas inventories
- GHG/MMR: Projections (greenhouse gas emissions and removals)
- GHG/UNFCCC: Greenhouse gas inventories

Noise

- END: Strategic noise maps (DF 4 and DF 8)

Industrial pollution

- E-PRTR: Art. 7 data reporting

Water

- BWD: monitoring and classification of bathing waters

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