

Eionet data flows

Eionet core data flows 2019



The European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) is a partnership network of the EEA and its member and cooperating countries. This briefing presents the results of data collected in 2019 for 12 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 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.

Key messages

Seven countries (the same number as last year) managed to achieve a data flow score of 100 %: Ireland, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, (Figure 1). The score of 100 % indicates the provision of timely and high quality data across all covered data flows.

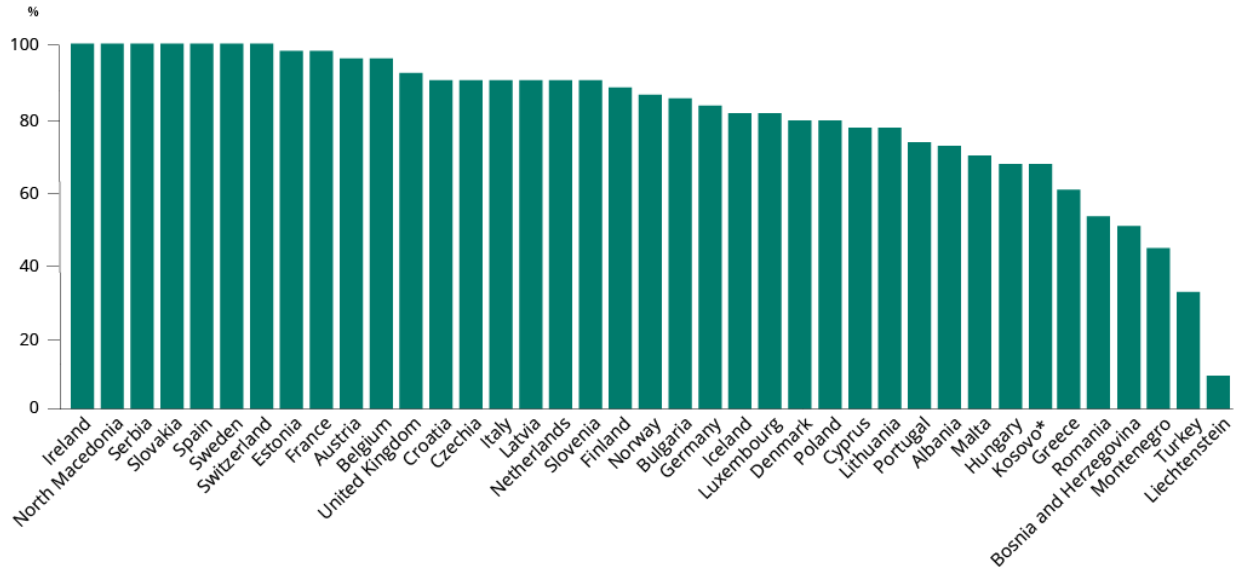
In addition, nine countries managed to achieve a final score at or above 90 %. These countries are (in order of rank): Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom^[1], Croatia, Czechia, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands and Slovenia.

One of the performance indicators in the EEA's Multi-Annual Work Programme 2014-2020 is to achieve an average data flow score of at least 90 %. This target has again been achieved, as the overall reporting performance of countries is at 90 % for the 28 EU countries (see Table 1).

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 contributing to improved reporting. The annual process conducted by the EEA and Eionet is an evaluation of data deliveries at the technical level, which is performed independently of 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 2019



(*) under UNSCR 1244/99

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Table 1. History of data reporting performance

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Albania	30	45	21	19	31	53	47	36	56	45		21	46	64	72
Austria	98	100	100	100	100	95	98	83	96	96		83	100	95	96
Belgium	66	69	75	96	92	90	94	92	90	93		98	97	100	96
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	53	46	58	56	50	53	42	31	10		15	25	33	50
Bulgaria	89	80	92	96	92	92	94	92	96	96		73	89	84	85
Croatia	17	48	71	69	78	92	89	92	95	88		90	100	80	90
Cyprus	25	63	81	90	90	73	88	83	71	79		70	67	82	77
Czechia	65	68	84	80	85	85	82	84	84	92		65	86	84	90
Denmark	69	63	78	73	94	92	96	92	90	71		85	83	91	79
Estonia	81	90	86	96	96	98	98	94	98	96		88	89	100	98
Finland	75	73	78	92	85	83	83	90	92	89		95	92	98	88
France	83	85	89	94	96	96	94	96	88	86		90	83	93	98
Germany	75	92	78	88	100	98	94	94	96	96		95	97	89	83
Greece	54	50	50	52	58	58	65	69	67	61		60	44	45	60
Hungary	80	86	78	66	45	41	65	65	60	75		68	78	75	67
Iceland	56	30	64	73	64	75	80	70	70	50		81	67	89	81
Ireland	73	73	81	94	92	90	92	94	98	96		90	92	98	100
Italy	59	50	64	67	54	60	62	63	77	68		65	61	73	90
Kosovo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57	66	61	56		46	38	60	67
Latvia	98	100	97	98	98	96	85	94	94	86		93	92	93	90
Liechtenstein	64	54	60	57	86	82	97	66	34	45		25	33	25	9
Lithuania	83	94	94	85	94	94	96	94	90	86		73	97	82	77
Luxembourg	39	44	34	58	53	63	84	89	80	96		63	83	91	81
Malta	63	68	69	86	52	34	46	77	69	64		45	50	70	69
Montenegro	36	56	0	17	6	44	53	50	56	30		46	25	44	44
Netherlands	77	79	81	60	77	88	96	88	90	93		85	100	80	90
North Macedonia	69	78	75	75	72	69	69	66	81	81		79	70	100	100
Norway	65	78	93	80	85	90	89	89	89	92		88	82	75	86
Poland	58	77	69	79	81	79	88	92	87	89		98	97	86	79
Portugal	27	42	64	83	85	90	85	77	85	82		93	86	100	73
Romania	11	75	86	96	92	92	92	90	87	82		70	58	68	52
Serbia	36	56	60	78	75	75	72	78	78	90		72	75	93	100
Slovakia	85	95	97	91	98	82	92	92	92	96		90	86	100	100
Slovenia	75	96	94	96	94	96	94	94	96	89		93	81	86	90
Spain	52	56	64	63	83	85	90	92	92	96		85	94	98	100
Sweden	94	96	97	100	100	98	100	100	96	96		80	81	100	100
Switzerland	75	39	85	100	97	94	100	83	94	95		86	100	100	100
Turkey	19	17	25	47	64	64	72	64	69	35		57	65	43	32
United Kingdom	82	83	94	65	81	98	96	96	94	89		98	100	98	92
Median EU-28	74	76	81	87	91	90	92	92	90	89		85	89	91	90
Median EEA-33	69	73	81	85	86	90	92	90	90	89		85	86	89	88
Median EEA-39	66	71	78	80	85	87	89	89	88	88		81	83	86	86

Note: N/A: Not applicable

Table 1. shows the 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 from 0 to 4 points is given according to the

About us

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 the 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 with an initial geographical coverage of the original 18 EEA member countries and a thematic scope of 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 as well as the six cooperating Western Balkan countries are now covered by the 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 (MAWP) 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".

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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 fourth evaluation of core data flows, covering 12 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
- Birds Directive Article 12: Report on progress and implementation
- Habitats Directive Article 17: Report on progress and implementation

Climate change mitigation

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

Industrial pollution

- E-PRTR: Article 7 data reporting

Water

- BWD: Monitoring and classification of bathing waters
- WISE SoE: Water Quantity (WISE-3)

About us

- WISE SoE: Biological data and water quality data (WISE-2, WISE-4 and WISE-6)

Footnotes

1. The withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) did not affect this assessment as the analysis is based on data from 2019.

Identifiers

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The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union did not affect the production of this briefing. Data reported by the United Kingdom are included in all analyses and assessments contained herein, unless otherwise indicated.

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