

Reporting: present and future trends towards the SEIS



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Current status (1)

- ENV Directives requires the MSs to establish a report on the measures taken to implement them
- Reporting obligations provide the basis for most environmental information flows
- Reporting Obligations Database (ROD)
<http://rod.eionet.eu.int/index.html>



Current status (2)

- Directive 91/692: first attempt to streamline reporting requirements
- Provisions for:
 - transmission of information to EC (sectoral reports based on questionnaires),
 - reporting periodicity: 3 year intervals, with one year interval between sectors
- Implementation status:
 - Implemented for some thematic areas (e.g. waste)
 - Under repeal for others (e.g. air quality)
 - Future repeal will depend on development of SEIS



Preparing the future: towards SEIS

Shared Environmental Information System

Its purpose, its challenge:




- ✓ Improve availability and quality of information needed to develop and implement Community environment policy
- ✓ Reduce administrative burden on Member States



The SEIS is to support policy development, implementation and monitoring at **local, regional to global levels**



What is the SEIS?

-  **a common infrastructure rules & tools** for data sharing to ensure that data can be easily located, accessed and exploited by a wide range of users
-  **cost-effective and coherent monitoring** and modelling to ensure adequate provision and quality of the required data
-  **updated and streamlined** reporting and monitoring obligations



Implications on Reporting:

- reporting mechanisms being modernised: IT-based, common architecture
- legal requirements are changing (e.g. air TS)
- planned Commission Communication and possible horizontal proposal in 2007



Conclusions on reporting

- all this modernisation is good news for countries, will help to relieve burden
- but picture is changing rapidly, so...



keep up to date!!



The European Environment Agency (EEA)

Its establishment:

- Ref: Regulation 1210/90
subsequently amended (in 1999, 2003), e.g. to bring into line with new budgetary rules.

Its role:

- to provide the Community and the Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information at European level
- to provide necessary technical and scientific support" for environmental policy
- to establish network (EIONET) consisting of European Topic Centres and national focal points.

EEA is currently playing increasing role in processing reported information under Community legislation (various directives)

The European Environment Agency (EEA)

Role of Member countries

- In general, countries become members of EEA before becoming EU Member States
- Member countries who are not EU Member States pay **separate contributions**; these are incorporated into the Community budget once the countries become EU Member States.
- Member countries must provide **national focal points**, whose role is to co-ordinate and/or transmit information to be supplied at national level to EEA

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