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DATA COLLECTION FOR THE KIEV REPORT

Submitted by the European Environment Agency (EEA)¹

A. Principles of the data collection for the Kiev report

1. The identification of the data needed for the Kiev report is a process that has started with the development of the list of contents of the report (CEP/AC/2001/5 and Corr.1). The list of contents specified a number of analyses that should be included in the report, which need to be underpinned with indicators. The list of contents thus also included a first list of indicators. The indicators have been described and the datasets needed to produce them have been listed. In several cases more than one dataset is necessary for the construction of an indicator, for instance in the case of an indicator on energy efficiency. The results can be found in tables 1.4 and 2.1 of the guidelines for the data collection of the Kiev report

(<http://www.unece.org/env/europe/meeting1.htm#First>)

2. The most important principle for the data collection is to avoid any unnecessary burden on the countries. That means that as much as possible the EEA will use data from international databases. These databases are briefly described in an annex to the present note. Based on the list of datasets, the availability of data in international databases has been investigated. The data collection guidelines, mentioned above, document this process. The guidelines indicate further which actions are necessary by whom, to bring the data together.

3. Where data are not available in international databases, and that is the case for a number of environmental variables, the data will be collected by the EEA European Topic Centres (ETC). ETCs have in principal two ways of gathering data they need: it either happens through

¹ This document was not formally edited.

direct contacts with specialized institutes in the countries, resulting in an exchange of data, or by questionnaires.

4. For the Kiev report the ETC on Waste and Material Flows, the ETC on Terrestrial Environment and the ETC on Water will use questionnaires to gather data in countries not yet covered by their networks (see part C to the present note).

5. The ETC on Nature and Biodiversity will rely on material collected recently in all European countries for the report on biodiversity in Europe. The ETC on Air and Climate Change has through its contacts with the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) a complete overview of available national data and does not expect to get more data using a questionnaire.

6. Figure 1 summarizes the various dataflows for the Kiev report. This figure also shows that all data are to be stored in a data warehouse that can be used by all writers of chapters of the Kiev report². In this way the writer of a chapter on air pollution, for example, can consult all data that have been used for the energy chapter.

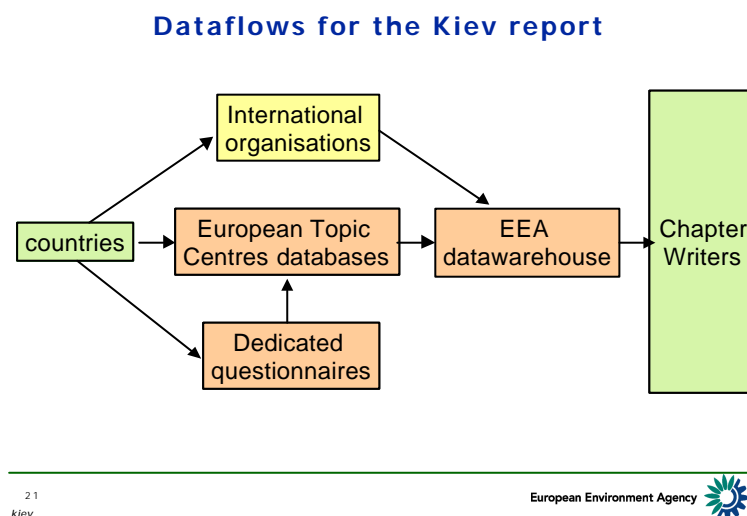


Figure 1: Dataflows for the Kiev report

B. The use of international databases

7. The EEA is building up a data warehouse, containing all the data that are needed for regular reporting. "Data warehouse" is a term from the computer world, and it means a database that is able to read data from other databases whichever format the source data have. The EEA data warehouse is on the one hand a repository of data that have been used for making reports, and as such, ETCs supply aggregated data to the EEA data warehouse. On the other a hand, the

² The public version of the data warehouse is available at <http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/>. The writers of the Kiev report have password-protected access to a larger collection of statistics, including data from other international organizations that the EEA is not allowed to distribute further.

data warehouse is a tool to disseminate information to other users. EEA has made the data warehouse available on its homepage on Internet (see footnote 2).

8. The data warehouse is regularly updated with selected data from a number of source databases from international organizations, of which the most important are Eurostat, UNECE, FAO and IEA. The document on the role of international organizations in the Kiev report preparations (CEP/AC.10/2002/10) provides details in this regard.

9. Writers and other contributors to the Kiev report can download the data in the data warehouse for creating indicators and to support their assessments.

C. The questionnaires

10. For extending the data available in international organizations and EEA/ETCs, three questionnaires for the Kiev report have been developed on: waste generation and management, soil issues, and water quantity and quality. In December 2001, these questionnaires were mailed out in one package to national contact points of English-speaking countries that are not members of EEA. To national contact points in Russian-speaking countries the questionnaires will be sent once translations have been completed and issued as addenda 1 to 3 to the present note.

11. It is the task of the national contact points to distribute the questionnaires to the expert institutes in their countries who might be able to provide the data requested. The national contact points should encourage that institutes also provide related information, especially in the case where definitions in the questionnaire may be different from the nationally used data definitions. The national contact points should also gather the completed questionnaires and eventual other material and send it before the deadline to the EEA/ETCs, as indicated in the questionnaires.

D. Support to data collection for the Kiev report

12. Under an upcoming Tacis project on environmental monitoring, data collection for the Kiev report will be supported in NIS. Support will be provided for activities such as:

- Building and strengthening the networks; and promoting coordination and linking between institutions by organizing meetings on specific topics;
- Providing helpdesk support, progress control and follow-up;
- Collecting data that provide figures requested by the questionnaires and making these available by translating and summarizing them;
- Making available collected data to the relevant ETC.

13. A similar support programme has been brought into place for Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This project is expected to start in February 2002. A support programme for Albania and Yugoslavia can probably be launched only in the summer of 2002.

Annex

**INTERNATIONAL DATABASES USED FOR THE KIEV REPORT
DATA COLLECTION AND THEIR COUNTRY COVERAGE**

UNECE

- EMEP database on emissions of air polluting substances. Data missing from: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;
- Forestry data. Fairly complete coverage;
- Statistics on national accounts aggregates (like gross domestic product), industrial production and transport. Fairly complete coverage.

UNEP

- Ozone depleting substances. Almost all countries included;
- Through the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) data will be made available on designated areas as reported under the Ramsar and Barcelona Conventions. No data gaps;
- UNEP is currently compiling its third Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-3) report). It is envisaged that in the first chapter of the Kiev report reference will be made to the scenario's for the future as developed in GEO-3 and a summary will be given for the outcomes for Europe. UNEP will provide also an input on problems in Central Asian States.

UNFCCC

Greenhouse gas emissions. Data missing from: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Statistics on agriculture and fisheries. Some data gaps for Kiev report data sets:

- 'Use of pesticides': no data from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Uzbekistan;
- 'Total number of agricultural holdings and average size per holding': no data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia, EU accession countries and NIS;
- 'Agricultural land use': data missing for the Republic of Moldova and Turkey.

WHO

Environment and health data. WHO has recently completed an overview of data availability for the proposed environment and health indicators in a sample of European countries. This overview revealed some data gaps in environmental factors which only can be covered by including/modifying questions in population surveys (like on noise nuisance, sanitation, safe drinking water supply). The more fundamental gap is the lack of studies into the effect of various environmental factors on human health as reflected in morbidity and mortality statistics.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

- Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT). Waste statistics, water abstraction and several socio-economic statistics, but due to Eurostat's remit limited in geographical coverage to the European Union (EU) Member States, members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and, in many cases, the EU accession countries;
- Joint Research Centre. Number of notified industrial accidents (Major Accident Reporting System (MARS) database, EU member states only)

EEA

EEA uses its own databases (EUROWATERNET, CORINAIR, AIRBASE, MARINEBASE) and other minor data collections, such as on contaminated sites, for supplying data for the Kiev report. Coverage of EEA databases is limited to the EEA member countries (EU, EU-Accession countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). For gathering data on countries not covered, questionnaires are being used (see Section C of this document).

ARCTIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (AMAP)

Using the material gathered in the production of the second assessment of the Arctic Environment, AMAP will prepare the section on nuclear hazards in the chapter on technological and natural hazards.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT (ECMT)

Statistics on investments in infrastructure. Available for ECMT countries only.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

Energy statistics. Major gaps in 'Energy prices' (only data available for EU15, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland and Turkey). Breakdowns in 'transport fuel consumption' are rarely available from non-OECD countries.

WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (WTO)

Tourism statistics. Almost no data gaps.