State of SEIS implementation in 2018
Country Factsheet
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation has been making progress in establishing SEIS, through the implementation of the SEIS principles and three pillars: Content, Infrastructure and Cooperation. The Russian Federation participates actively in the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA) and the UNECE Joint Task Force (JTF) on Environmental Statistics and Indicators, which support countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia in establishing SEIS by 2021. The present document provides an overview of the state of SEIS implementation in the Russian Federation and offers recommendations on how to effectively achieve the SEIS 2021 target.

KEY MESSAGES

Content

- The Russian Federation has achieved progress in making UNECE environmental indicators available and accessible.
- 32 out of 49 (including seven placeholders) UNECE environmental indicators were available in 2018.
- State reports on the state and protection of the environment in the Russian Federation (National Reports, SoERs) are prepared and published annually. From 2013 to the present time, environmental indicators recommended by the UNECE and OECD have been used as a basis for determining eco-efficiency indicators.
- Environmental indicators are used as forecasts for environmental policy targets.

Infrastructure

- A common national platform (Common Interdepartmental System of Statistical Information[1]) was established to facilitate access to information, although environmental data is arguably incomplete and is available only in Russian.
- A national list of SDGs indicators was elaborated, and a dedicated section on SDGs indicators is available on the website of the Federal State Statistical Service (Rosstat).

Cooperation

- The Russian Federation shows good cooperation between relevant federal executive authorities.
- Russia actively participates and supports the UNECE indicator-related processes and SEIS projects.
- The President of the Russian Federation signed decree on Strategy for Environmental Security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, one of the main objectives of which is to intensify international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

THE SEVEN SEIS PRINCIPLES[2] AND STATE OF THEIR APPLICATION IN RUSSIA[3]

According to the SEIS principles, information should be:

Managed as close as possible to its source	🟢
Collected once and shared with others for many purposes	🟢
Readily available to easily fulfil reporting obligations	🟢
Easily accessible to all users	🟢
Accessible to enable comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale and citizen participation	🟢
Fully available to the general public at the national level in the relevant national language(s)	🟢
Supported through common free open software standards	🟢

🟢 fully applied   🟢 partially applied   🟢 application is limited

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[1] Common Interdepartmental System of Statistical Information (CISSI)
[2] More information on SEIS principles is available at: https://www.eionet.europa.eu/seis/principles.
[3] Evaluation is based on expert opinion; there are possible changes or clarifications after discussions with Russian counterparts.

MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION – OVERVIEW

Organizations responsible for collecting, producing, managing and sharing environmental data and information

The Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

The Federal Service Surveillance Natural Resource Management (Rosprirodnadzor)

The Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of Russia (Roshydromet)

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (Minprirody)

The Federal Water Resources Agency (Rosvodresursy)

The Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing (Rospotrebnadzor)

The Federal Foresty Agency (Rosleshoz)

The Federal Agency on Fishing (Rosrybolovstvo)

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture (Minselkhoz Rossii)

The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)

Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor)

Russian Academy of Sciences, NGOs

Accessibility and availability of environmental information, data and indicators

WHERE?: On the State Statistics Service, Common inter-ministerial statistical information system, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of Russia, Minprirody websites, websites of the various conventions.

In National reports, the Statistical Yearbook (environment), seasonal, monthly and annual bulletins, thematic reports, evaluation reports, environmental reviews, reports by the agencies and ministries (for instance, Rospotrebnadzor, Roshydromet, etc.)

In national implementation reports to MEAs (UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD, BRS, Minamata, Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, etc.)

IN WHAT FORMATS?: Reports (e.g. SoER, including in interactive version), additional information provided, metadata provided, visuals (tables, graphs, maps, diagrams)

IN WHICH LANGUAGES?: Russian and English (partially)

Environmental indicators in use

UNECE environmental indicators (32 indicators)

SDGs (there is a potential to use, 90 SDGs' indicators are being developed, including 15 environmental indicators)

OECD Green Growth indicators (potential needs to be studied)

Reports to MEAs

air water climate change waste biodiversity land cover soil env. statistics public relations information dissemination

CONTENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE FROM INDICATOR PRODUCTION TO USE

STATE OF PRODUCTION AND SHARING OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Within the framework of the 2016 UNECE report[4] on the progress in establishing SEIS, the Russian Federation published most of the UNECE indicators online. The information was located principally on the one platform, presented in both text and visual formats; however, there was no clear contact information, and the indicators were published only in Russian, creating an obstacle to access by international users. Data for the report was collected as part of a desk study conducted between August and December 2015. The following parameters of the quality of indicators were analysed: availability on the internet, updates, methodology used, provided analysis and indication of sources (the results presented below in the table).

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[4] Eight Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference, Batumi, Georgia, 8-10 June 2016, Report on progress in establishing the Shared Environmental Information System in support of regular reporting in the pan-European region.

Indicators	I	U	M	A	S
A. Air pollution and ozone depletion					
A1: Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air	●	●	●	●	●
A2: Ambient air quality in urban areas	●	●	●	●	●
A3: Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	●	●	●	●	●
B. Climate change					
B1: Air temperature	●	●	●	●	●
B2: Atmospheric precipitation	●	●	●	●	●
B3: Greenhouse gas emissions	●	●	●	●	●
C. Water					
C1: Renewable freshwater resources	●	●	●	●	●
C2: Freshwater abstraction	●	●	●	●	●
C3: Total water use	●	●	●	●	●
C5: Water supply industry and population connected	●	●	●	●	●
C10: BOD and concentration of ammonium in rivers	●	●	●	●	●
C11: Nutrients in freshwater	●	●	●	○	●
C14: Population connected to wastewater treatment	○	○	○	○	○
C15: Wastewater treatment facilities	●	●	●	○	●
C16: Polluted (non-treated) wastewater	●	●	●	●	●
D. Biodiversity					
D1: Protected areas	●	●	●	●	●
D3: Forests and other wooded land	●	●	●	●	●
D4: Threatened and protected species	●	●	●	●	●
E. Land and soil					
E1: Land uptake	●	●	●	●	●
G. Energy					
G1: Final energy consumption	●	●	●	●	●
G2: Total primary energy supply	●	●	●	○	●
I. Waste					
I1: Waste generation	●	●	●	●	●
I2: Management of hazardous waste	●	●	●	○	●

Legend: ○ less than 33% ◐ 33 to 67% ● over 67% of the maximum possible number

Rating criteria:

I – *Availability of data sets in the internet*; **U** – *Time of update*; **M** - *Conformity with methodological standards*; **A** – *Analysis provided*; **S** – *Indication of the source of an indicator.*

QUALITY OF SEVEN DATA FLOWS BASED ON RUSSIAN SELF-ASSESSMENT (2018)

The Russian Federation has conducted a self-assessment of 7 data flows underpinning 3 UNECE indicators that were selected for the SEIS mid-term review. The mid-term review was based on SEIS Assessment Framework and a questionnaire with 25 questions on quality, aligned with quality criteria used by the UNECE Statistical Division and EEA, and corresponding to three SEIS pillars:

Extract: Data Flow - SO$_2$ [a]

User feedback is actively collected. Responses to user feedback are provided. Data is used for many purposes (e.g. state reports, yearbooks, regional reporting.). Quality assurance/quality control is applied.

Use the data produced by themselves and by other producers. Data validation is in place. Revision of data is regularly conducted (due to methodological change, new data, errors and mandated verifications). Data is systematically compared with other sources.

Annually dissemination. Latest release: 2017. Deviation: between 4 days and eight weeks. Timeliness: less than one year.

Reports/SoER, additional information provided, metadata provided, visuals. Data is available at: http://www.mnr.gov.ru/docs/gosudarstvennye_doklady/, http://voeikovmgo.ru/index.php?lang=en.

Quality assurance/guidelines/quality control procedures are applied to data quality management. Information on data quality, methodology, data sources, temporal and geographic coverages, contacts, information on rights, owner, processor is available. Data flow is made available in Russian.

Internationally agreed procedures are applied. The length of the time series is more than ten years.

Federal law "On the environmental protection", Federal law "on atmospheric air protection ", Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on " Strategy of the environmental safety of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025", Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On national goals and strategic objectives of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024", State program of the Russian Federation on "Environmental Protection».

[a]**Theme:** A. Air pollution and ozone depletion / **Indicator:** A2. Ambient air quality in urban areas / **Data flow:** Annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide.

Atmospheric air: The annual average concentrations of SO$_2$, NO$_2$ and ground-level ozone (in 11 cities at 21 stations) are regularly measured by Roshydromet in 221 cities (613 stations). For PM$_{10}$, monitoring is carried out in a limited number of cities, and with breaks in the time series due to methodological change. Data is available for the period of 1987-2017. Reference is made to the organisation responsible for data collection – the Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet). Graphs and diagrams reflecting pollutant concentrations are also available. The information on the website is published in Russian. There is reference to measuring methods and their conformity with international standards in the Roshydromet report[5] It is linked to policy context and targets.

Areas to improve: Data is available in Russian only. This creates considerable obstacles to international users in accessing the information.

Water: Data includes the annual average of BOD$_5$ (biochemical oxygen demand) and the concentration of NH$_4$ in 1192 water bodies (rivers, canals, streams, lacks, reservoirs) since 1980 until present date, without breaks in time-series. Information is available in the report prepared by the Hydrochemical Institute[6] and Roshydromet. The report refers to the organisation responsible for the collection of BOD5 and NH4 data – a network of Roshydromet. Information is presented in graphs, maps and diagrams. Data on the website is published in Russian only, with the last update as of 2017. Reference is made to measuring methods.

Areas to improve: Information is not presented in any language other than Russian. There is no conformity of measuring methods with international standards.

Biodiversity: There is data relating to the total territory of protected areas, including the share of protected areas of federal, regional and local importance and their different category of protected areas (state natural reserves and national parks), their shares in total national territory. Information is available from 1991 to the present related to the state natural reserves and national parks, from 2014 - for all federal, regional and local protected areas. Data is presented in graphs and tables, showing area change over time in total and per category. The information is available in Russian and English and is linked to policy context and targets.

Areas to improve: Reference is made to measuring methods. Only some categories of national protected areas are classified according to the IUCN (e.g. natural reserve, national park, wildlife preserve, natural park).

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[5] State of atmospheric pollution in the cities of the Russian Federation in 2017 (Yearbook, 2018, in Russian) provides data that correspond to UNECE environmental indicators.

[6] Quality of surface water in the Russian Federation in 2017(Yearbook, 2018, in Russian) provides data corresponding to UNECE environmental indicators.
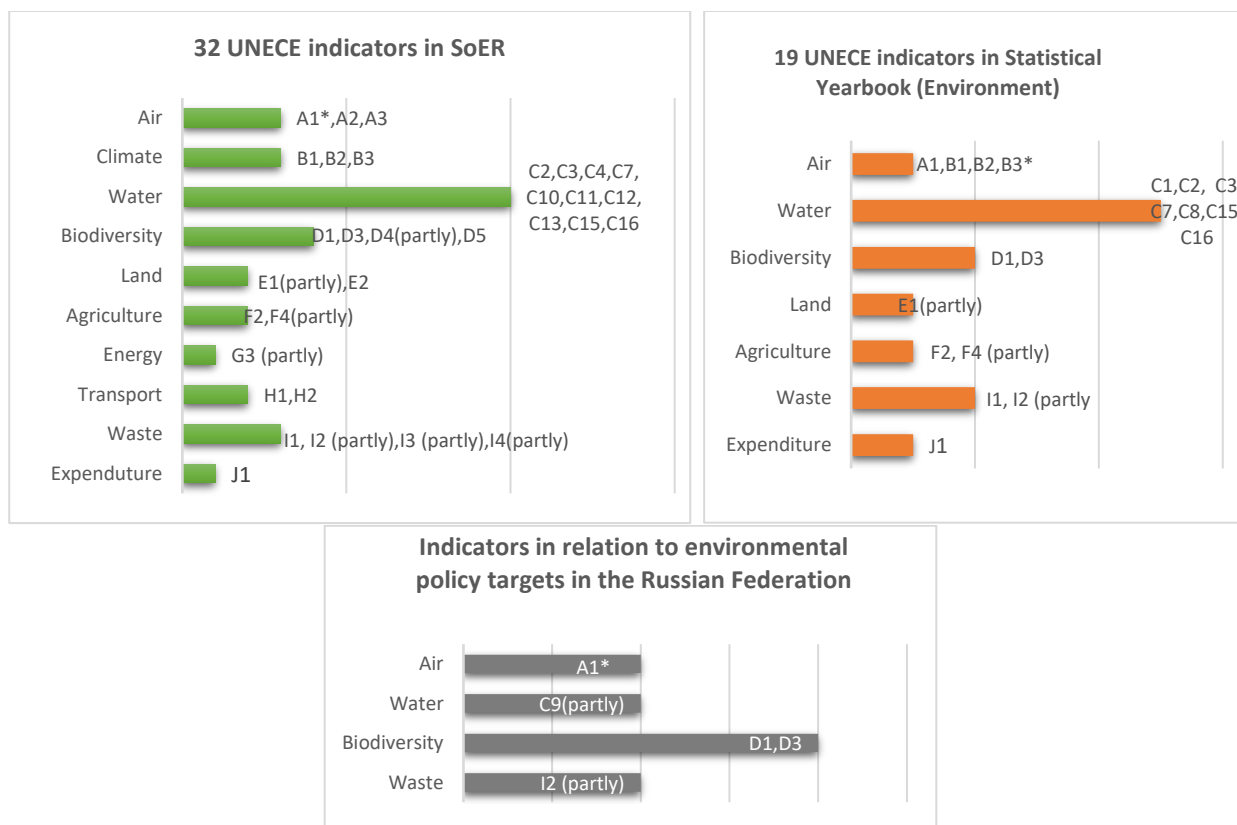
Summary of self-assessment

Regarding seven self-ranked data flows underpinning three environmental indicators, the Russian Federation has reported on a long-time series of continuous water-related datasets since 1980 up to present, for air-related datasets and protected areas since 1991 up to present. The country reported the availability of metadata for the collected datasets, including information relating to data sources and quality. Data flows are disseminated annually. User feedback is actively collected. Datasets are used for many purposes, including for instance a report on the state of the environment, environmental yearbooks and overviews. Quality assurance procedures are in place. Most of the information is available in Russian only, except for the protected areas, for which data is available in Russian and English. Published data is illustrated with diagrams, graphs and maps.

The Russian Federation has ranked its performances at **91.67%** - a very good performance.

USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Use of environmental indicators in environmental assessments, state of the environment reports and other thematic environmental reports or statistical bulletins

The Russian Federation produces no indicator-based environmental reports. However, since 1992, the Russian Federation delivers State report on the state and protection of the environment of the Russian Federation[7], prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (from 2013 to the present time, environmental indicators recommended by the UNECE and OECD have been used as a basis for determining eco-efficiency indicators); a Statistical Yearbooks on environmental protection[8], issued by the Russian Federal State Statistics Service. These reports cover some of the UNECE environmental indicators, which are progressively used in visual materials (time-series graphics, tables, maps). Environmental indicators are also linked to environmental policy targets and are used as policy-monitoring tools. In 2017, the Russian President signed an order on "Environmental Protection Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025"[9], which will assess the level of environmental security with the use of environmental indicators.

32 UNECE indicators in SoER

Category	Indicators
Air	A1*,A2,A3
Climate	B1,B2,B3
Water	C2,C3,C4,C7, C10,C11,C12, C13,C15,C16
Biodiversity	D1,D3,D4(partly),D5
Land	E1(partly),E2
Agriculture	F2,F4(partly)
Energy	G3 (partly)
Transport	H1,H2
Waste	I1, I2 (partly),I3 (partly),I4(partly)
Expenduture	J1

19 UNECE indicators in Statistical Yearbook (Environment)

Category	Indicators
Air	A1,B1,B2,B3*
Water	C1,C2, C3, C7,C8,C15, C16
Biodiversity	D1,D3
Land	E1(partly)
Agriculture	F2, F4 (partly)
Waste	I1, I2 (partly
Expenditure	J1

Indicators in relation to environmental policy targets in the Russian Federation

Category	Indicators
Air	A1*
Water	C9(partly)
Biodiversity	D1,D3
Waste	I2 (partly)

*Abbreviations as used in the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators are accessible at https://www.unece.org/env/indicators.html.

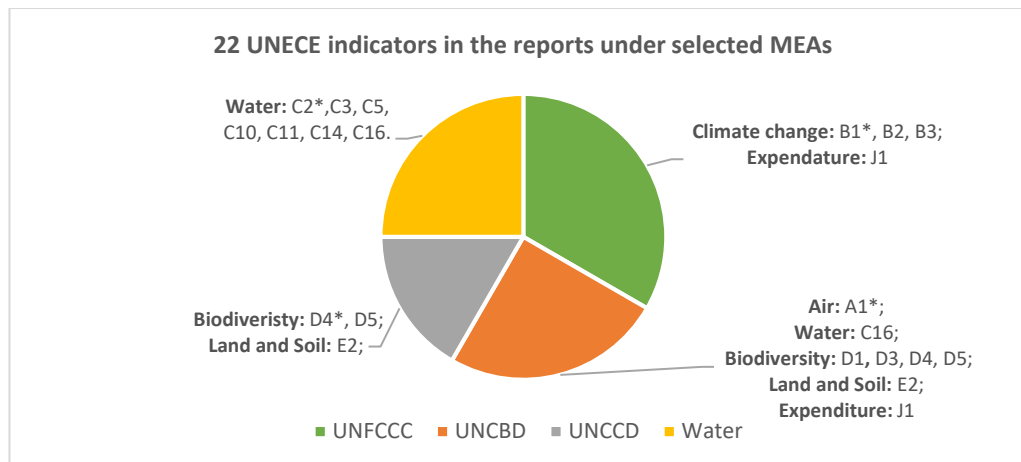[7]State-of-the-environment and protection of the environment report (National Report, 2018, in Russian) provides data that corresponds to UNECE environmental indicators.

[8] Statistical Yearbook "Environmental Protection in Russia", Statistical bulletin "Main indicators of the protection of the environment" (Statistical bulletin, 2018, in Russian)

[9] Decree №176 from 19.04.2017 of the President of the Russian Federation on Strategy on Environmental Security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025. (2017, in Russian)

Use of environmental indicators for reporting on international obligations under MEAs

One of the SEIS principles states that environmental information and indicators should be readily available to easily fulfil reporting obligations, including under MEAs. UNECE environmental indicators are used in different formats and to differing extents for national implementation reports under the UNFCCC[10], UNCBD[11], UNCCD[12], and the Protocol on Water and Health under the Water Convention[13]. The indicators are also used, to a smaller extent, for reporting on three BRS Conventions[14] and the Minamata Convention.[15]

22 UNECE indicators in the reports under selected MEAs

Water: C2*,C3, C5, C10, C11, C14, C16.

Climate change: B1*, B2, B3; Expendature: J1

Biodiveristy: D4*, D5; Land and Soil: E2;

Air: A1*; Water: C16; Biodiversity: D1, D3, D4, D5; Land and Soil: E2; Expenditure: J1

■ UNFCCC ■ UNCBD ■ UNCCD ■ Water

* Abbreviations as used in the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators are accessible at https://www.unece.org/env/indicators.html.

Use of environmental indicators for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Green Growth

Russia is actively developing a national set of SDGs indicators in order to measure the progress made towards the achievement of the SDGs. In 2017, the Russian government adopted the national SDGs indicators[16], which included 90 indicators (including 15 environmental indicators). Responsibility of work coordination was assigned to Rosstat. 75 indicators are thus currently being developed, including 14 proxy-type indicators. The development of 15 additional indicators is envisaged for the timeframe 2018-2020. A dedicated section on SDGs' indicators is available on the website of the State Statistics Service[17]. While the OECD Green Growth indicators are not being developed in the Russian Federation, the environmental information that Russia is producing and publishing corresponds to some OECD Green Growth indicators.

The potential use of UNECE indicators for SDGs monitoring in Russia

Water: C2 *, C3, C4, C7, C10, C11, C15, C16;

Energy: G3 (partly);

Climate change: B3; Transport: H1, H2;

Air: A2; Land: E1 (party), E2; Waste: I3, I4 (partly)

Waste: I1, I2 (partly);

Water: C16; Biodiversity: D3;

Biodiversity: D1, D3, D4;

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[10] The Third Biennial Report of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2017, in Russian)

[11] The Fifth National Communication of the Russian Federation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014, in Russian)

[12] National Report of the Russian Federation on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2006, in English)

[13] The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention).

[14] The Russian Federation submitted an Electronic Reporting System of the Basel Convention (2016, in English)

[15] International projects under the Minamata convention in the Russian Federation.

[16] Data of the Russian Federation for Sustainable Development Goal indicators (available in English and Russian).

[17] The national web-platform dedicated to the SDGs indicators includes information on the reporting status, related events, the calendar for the publication of data, useful sources and contacts (available in English and Russian)

The potential use of UNECE indicators for the OECD Green Growth indicators in the Russian Federation

1. CO_2 productivity (1.1) **

2. Energy productivity (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)

3. Material productivity (non-energy) (3.3, 3.4)

7. Freshwater resources
8. Forest resources
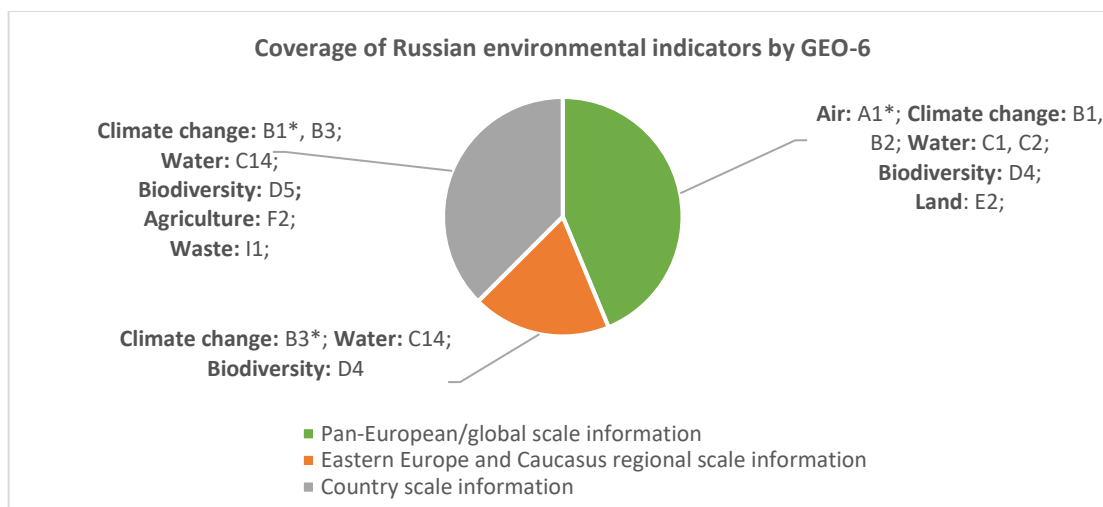14. Environmentally induced health problems

Climate change: B3*

Energy: G3

Agriculture: F2
Waste: I1
Water: C1, C2
Biodiversity: D3
Air: A2, A3

* Abbreviations as used in the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators are accessible at https://www.unece.org/env/indicators.html.
** Abbreviation as used in the list of OECD Green Growth indicators.

Use of indicators in the pan-European volume of GEO-6[18]

The 6th Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-6), produced in 2016 by UNEP and UNECE, covers the Russian use of environmental indicators in the regional context.

Coverage of Russian environmental indicators by GEO-6

Climate change: B1*, B3;
Water: C14;
Biodiversity: D5;
Agriculture: F2;
Waste: I1;

Air: A1*; **Climate change:** B1, B2; **Water:** C1, C2; **Biodiversity:** D4; **Land**: E2;

Climate change: B3*; **Water:** C14; **Biodiversity:** D4

- Pan-European/global scale information
- Eastern Europe and Caucasus regional scale information
- Country scale information

* Abbreviations as used in the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators accessible at https://www.unece.org/env/indicators.html.

[18] United Nations Environment Programme. Global Environment Outlook GEO-6. Assessment for the pan-European region. 2016.

Institutional cooperation and interaction between Federal State Statistics Service and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation and other producers of environmental data are well established. Environmental monitoring and information collection are mainly based on national procedures under the 2002 Federal Law on "Environmental Protection".

The Russian Federation maintains good cooperation at the regional and international levels in the field of statistical data exchange and statistical methodology development. The Federal State Statistics Service of Russia collaborates with more than twenty international and regional organization on statistical data exchange, for instance, with Statistical Division of the United Nations, UNECE, FAO, Economic Commission.

The Russian Federation actively participates in the work of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the CIS Interstate Environmental Council, for which the Russian Minister for Natural Resources and Environment is chairing the present term. The main role of the Council is to find solutions to environmental issues as well as improving regional environmental cooperation. Russia also takes part in the CIS Interstate Council for Hydrometeorology, focused on the exchange of the data and development of a collective vision on hydrometeorological security. The Russian Federation, in collaboration with the CIS countries, established the North EurAsia Centre (NEACC)[19] to carry out environmental monitoring and to deliver monthly/seasonal forecasts. The Russian Federation also cooperates with the CIS Interstate Statistical Committee, aimed at fostering the exchange of information and harmonisation of statistical methodology with international standards.

The ENPI-SEIS project (2010-2015)[20], implemented by the EEA and funded by the EU, was aimed at enhancing the engagement of the countries of the European Neighborhood in regional cooperation. The Russian Federation was involved in this project as a strategic partnership country. In September 2013, the Russian Federation formally opted to leave the project but continued developing its national environmental information system[21].

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[19] The North EurAsia Climate Centre (NEACC).
[20] The main achievements and outcomes can be found in the East Region Synthesis report 'Building SEIS with the Eastern Neighborhood'.
[21]   ENPI-SEIS East Region Synthesis Report, Outcome of cooperation, 2010-2014.

The Russian Federation has been making progress in improving the accessibility of UNECE environmental indicators, which are increasingly being published on the websites of national environmental authorities, statistical agencies and open data portals in compliance with the UNECE requirements. National categories of protected areas partly comply with IUCN categories.

Russia has the potential to achieve the 2021 target on UNECE indicators' availability as well as on SEIS implementation.

✓Continue advancing the production and sharing of environmental indicators in compliance with recommendations of the UNECE WGEMA and the JTF on Environmental Statistics and Indicators;

✓Continue methodological work on existing and new environmental indicators in order for UNECE environmental indicators to be produced, comparable, available and accessible by 2021;

✓Maintain cooperation and interaction between environmental information producers in Russia to achieve full SEIS implementation and comparability;

✓Use IUCN categories to provide data on protected areas.

Russia has elaborated a national list of SDGs. It has the potential to use UNECE environment indicators to monitor the progress under the SDGs. The country does not produce the OECD Green Growth indicators, and such potential should be further addressed and studied. Some UNECE environmental indicators have linkages to the OECD Green Growth indicators.
Annually, the SoER is published on the website of the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources for public discussion.

✓Assess in details and/or promote the use of UNECE environmental indicators to monitor the SDGs progress;

✓Increase the use of indicators for different purposes and monitoring capacities of the progress on achievement of the SDGs and Green

In Russia, not all reports are based on the environmental indicators recommended by UNECE. Though SoER, the Statistical Yearbook (environment) and thematic reports provide sufficient environmental information and data. The reports are complemented with analysis and are well visualised. Documents should include relevant material and case studies, and data should be visually represented. There are connections to economic and policy-linked processes.

✓Strengthen communication and the role of environmental assessments (especially SoER) in policy development and decision-making;

✓Increase the production of indicator-based reports in a reader-friendly manner.

✓ Improve the quality and content of reports according to the international standards.

Most of the reports are available in Russian only, creating obstacles to the access of information by a broader public; Data occasionally is disseminated through several web-platforms. The Russian Federation would benefit from having a unified portal with all environmental indicators in both the national language and English.

✓ Make sure that all produced environmental information is gathered in one place and/or made available in different places in both Russian and English;
✓ Make sure information is up-to-date, and information exchange is in place.

Reporting under the MEAs remains one of the main tasks for the Russian Federation. The use of environmental indicators for different purposes, including reporting under the MEAs, should be promoted and strengthened.

✓ Increase use of the environmental indicators for the preparation of the reports under the MEAs;
✓ Improve the quality of the reports under the MEAs (analytical and visual parts), thematic and geographic coverage;
✓ Make sure all produced reports are available on nationally managed websites in the national language and well presented to a broader public.
✓ Apply new tools and guidelines for the reports.

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About the activity:

Countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia have long traditions in the fields of environmental information, assessment and reporting. At the Seventh Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Astana, 2011) the participating ministers decided to establish a regular process of environmental assessment and to develop SEIS across the region to keep the pan-European environment under review. The UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment and the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators created a platform for the countries to consolidate the shared vision of how to select gradually, calculate, present and use environmental indicators to communicate factors and trends in the overall state of the environment. The European Environment Agency is supporting SEIS development in the EU Neighbourhood region.

This activity, funded by the Russian Federation, aims to support the actions under the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (EMA) Programme. Moreover, it aims at strengthening national capacities in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia in environmental monitoring and assessment and at enhancing the understanding of ECE member States of environmental data sharing and SEIS establishment.

Sources:

Reporting on Progress in Establishing SEIS in the pan-European Region for the mid-term review and for piloting the SEIS Assessment Framework (Russian self-assessment), February 2018; Report on progress in establishing the Shared Environmental Information System in support of regular reporting in the pan-European region, June 2016; Annual report on the state of the Environment in the Russian Federation, 2017; Decree №176 from 19.04.2017 of the President of the Russian Federation on Strategy on Environmental Security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025; Yu. A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental of the Russian Federation and the Federal State Statistics Service.