

IPA 2009 CROATIA PROJECT FICHE

HR2009-03-27-10

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number:IPA/2009/21661

1.2 Title: Capacity building for the implementation of the environmental *aquis* in the areas of waste management, integrate pollution prevention and control and noise protection¹

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 03-27- Environment

1.4 Location: Croatia

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

Central Finance and Contracting Agency

Ms Marija Tufekčić, Programme Authorising Officer

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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

Mrs. Josipa Blažević – Perušić, State Secretary (SPO)

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10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Att.: Mr Ante Zvonimir Golem, MD

State Secretary

Ksaver 200a

10000 Zagreb

Since the projects consist of three separate components, two SPOs have been envisaged. However, the project is planned to have one Steering committee established in cooperation of the two ministries.

Project Partners:

Component 2

The Croatian Chamber of Economy

Component 3

The Environment Protection Agency

The National Public Health Institute

Financing:

¹ Project is composed of three components

- Component 1 – “Strengthening the capacities for control of transboundary movement of waste”
- Component 2 – “Establishment of centers for IPPC implementation on regional level in Croatia”
- Component 3 – “National Environmental Noise Approximation Strategy for Republic of Croatia”

- 1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded): EUR 2 840 000
- 1.8 EU contribution: EUR 2 600 000
- 1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement
- 1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years after the end date for contracting
- 1.11 Final date for disbursements: 3 years after the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Support to strengthening capacities and implementation of the environmental *acquis* for waste management, IPPC and noise protection in Croatia

2.2 Project purpose:

The purpose of the Component 1 is to build up capacity for enforcement of the provisions of national and international regulations regarding transboundary movement of waste.

The purpose of the Component 2 is to develop Croatia's capacity, primarily industry for implementation of IPPC Directive and subsequent related national regulations.

The purpose of the Component 3 is to prepare the National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy and the basic framework for environmental noise protection programme.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/ EP/ SAA:

1. Council Decision on the principles priorities and conditions contained in the Accession partnership with Croatia

This project will contribute to the priorities set out in the Chapter 27: Environment "Continue work on transposition and implementation of the EU *acquis*, with particular emphasis on waste management, water quality, air quality, nature protection and integrated pollution prevention and control" and "Ensure integration of environmental protection requirements into the definition and implementation of other sectoral policies and promote sustainable development".

2. National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia into the European Union - 2009

The proposed project shall contribute the following key priorities stipulated in the Chapter 3.27 Environment;

- "The Environmental Inspection will continue to direct its activities on the control of implementation of the regulations concerning waste management, especially related to the implementation of regulations concerning special categories of waste (oil waste, electronic waste, batteries, accumulators, asbestos waste) including supervision of the person authorized for waste management. Continuous inspection supervision of the transboundary movement of waste will be performed, and environmental inspection will participate in the activities of the TFS Enforcement Actions II (implementation action for the transboundary movement of waste), as part of the IMPEL network.
- Following adoption of the regulation in regard to transposition of the *acquis* in the IPPC, key priority for 2009 is strengthening of the administrative capacities as well as capacity of the industries for the implementation of IPPC Directive;

- Transposition of the main articles and annexes of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC, and the European Commission Recommendation 2003/613/EZ, are emphasized to be the key mid-term priority measures, such as the amending the Noise Protection Act (OG 20/2003), and preparing revised Ordinance on the method of preparation and content of noise maps and action plans (OG 5/2007). Also, drafting of the Environmental Noise Management Strategy and adoption of the National Programme for Noise Protection are planned as mid-term priorities in the period 2009/2010. (NPAEU 2008)

3. Stabilization and Association Agreement, COM (2001) - 371 final

This project will contribute to the following aims set out in the Article 103: Environment:

„1. The Parties shall develop and strengthen their co-operation in the vital task of combating environmental degradation, with the view to promoting environmental sustainability.

2. Co-operation could centre on the following priorities:

- Combating local, regional and transboundary air and water (including drinking water) pollution
- Effective monitoring of pollution levels and emissions;
- Waste reduction, recycling and safe disposal, and the implementation of the Basle Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Basel 1989).“

4. Croatia 2008 Progress Report

The project will contribute to the following prescribed activities in the report: “Full alignment with the *acquis* in management of waste from extractive industries, hazardous waste and shipments and trans-boundary movement of waste is still required. (...); “Progress in the alignment with the integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and Seveso II directives is advancing slowly. Investments related to the alignment of industrial facilities with the air quality and large combustion plants directives need to be increased” (...); “Little progress can be reported in the noise sector. Preparations in this area are still at an early stage”.

(4.27 Chapter 27: Environment).

2.4 Link with Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2008-2010:

“This project is envisaged to contribute to the MIPD 2008-2010 third Strategic objective under IPA Component I “to further enhance Croatia’s ability **to assume the obligations of membership** by supporting the institutional capacity building for *acquis* transposition and implementation according to the priorities identified in the Accession Partnership, the screening reports and subsequent negotiations in the different chapters of the *acquis*”. Since Accession partnership identifies priorities in the environmental sectors which are subject of the project MIPD envisages for the assistance to focus on inter alia “To reinforce and coordinate administrative structures”.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

2.6 Link with national / sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

National Waste Management Strategy stipulates attempts made to respect the several waste management principles, inter alia: - “To regulate transport of waste”

„The system for the control and supervision of cross-border transport of waste should be put in place, and the EU member countries should be obliged to establish national-level supervision and control systems in order to ensure high level of protection of the environment and human health, and to provide for implementation of waste management principles as specified in the Waste Directive 75/442/EEZ“.

A realization of this project enables the implementation of some measures defined in the National Environmental Protection Strategy and the National Environmental Protection Plan (Official Gazette, No. 46/02). Those measures are under the numbers M 8-a, M8-e, M1-e, M1-u, for the industry and energy sector. The new strategy, which has to be adopted till 2012 (according to the Environmental Protection Act), would have to specify the measures more closely to the regional approach idea

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Component 1

Additional needs are recognized in order to meet EU requirements and standards prescribed within waste management legislation, to work together as competent authorities and to effectively implement provisions of transboundary movement of waste and to prevent illegal shipments of waste. Namely, up till now, controls of transboundary movement of waste in Croatia have been conducted within IMPEL TFS projects and there is a need for them to become a more regular practice.

The new Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste is in force in the EU (to become applicable on July the 12th 2007) but has not yet been fully transposed in Croatia. International cooperation and alignment is very important when it comes to the enforcement of the European Waste Shipment Regulations 1013/2006 (WSR). The enforcement deficit of the EU waste shipment regulation is serious and can only be tackled by joining forces on an international level and that is why Croatia needs to be an equal counterpart for the global waste management system.

According to the Waste Act the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) performs administrative and inspection supervision of Waste Act and its bylaws. Sector for waste within MEPPPC carries out tasks related to transboundary movement of waste i.e. issues all necessary permits for transboundary movement of waste. Environmental protection inspection within MEPPPC is responsible for the enforcement of Environmental Protection, Air Protection and Waste laws, numerous national bylaws as well as for international treaties. Moreover, inspection is involved in drafting proposals of environmental legislation, preparing and making different reports and documents for improving harmonisation of enforcement.

Croatian Environment Agency (CEA) collects, unifies and maintains data according to Waste Act and sub-laws, maintains the waste information system, prepares the reports on waste and waste management. Pursuant to Waste act, CEA is competent for development and maintaining of waste information system with all its parts including: data from registers on exporters, carriers, mediators; database on transboundary movement of waste. CEA also prepares every year Report on transboundary movement of waste.

However, police officers, custom officers and permit writers need to improve their knowledge and skills in order to recognize problems and irregularities regarding transboundary movement of waste and successfully performing the follow up.

It is envisaged to achieve this through education and exercises for environmental protection inspectors as well as for all other stakeholders (custom service within Ministry of Finance, border police officers within Ministry of Interior, Misdemeanor courts staff) in order for them to be able to efficiently control transboundary movement of waste.

Other institutions / stakeholders will be included in the project implementation as indicated in this project proposal (improvement of cooperation / dialogue between enforcement authorities and strengthening of the administrative framework are, among others, envisaged as project outputs).

Although Regulation on Supervision of Transboundary Movement of Waste prescribes all legislative provisions regarding procedures and must be followed by all involved parties, the clear procedures/SOPs (Standard Operational Procedures) which will be developed in this project will clearly define steps to ensure avoidance of possible overlapping or misunderstandings in procedures with competent stakeholders. It would also be very helpful if enforcers had structural, personal and frequent moments where they can strengthen their network, exchange experiences and best practices and align WSR enforcement activities together.

Component 2

This project supports compliance of Croatia with the requirements set by *IPPC Directive* and it is based on harmonized Croatian legislation in the industrial pollution sector. According to the last assessment of the IPPC installations, 274 installations in Croatia were identified in September 2008. Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette 110/07), the main alignment phases for operators of existing installations take place in the following order:

- preparation of analysis of status by the operator
- preparation of the study on harmonisation
- opinion by the Ministry on the study
- submission of the request for determining integrated environmental requirements (IPPC application)
- issuance of the decision on integrated requirements (IPPC permit) - if necessary issuance of the temporary permit with time limits for harmonisation

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) has to be carried out together with IPPC permitting procedure for new installations. Application for the IPPC permit needs to be submitted along with EIA study.

This project was initiated in order to set up institutions on the regional level which would help the implementation of IPPC Directive. The primary target is to help industries, but also to help other stakeholders involved in the implementation and permitting process, based on a regional level principle. Five (5) regional centers (clinics) are proposed for this purpose: Sisak, Rijeka, Osijek, Varaždin and Split and this project is planned to help the establishment of such centres. Central office, which would coordinate activities of the project, would be in Zagreb. IPPC installations are equally distributed in the regions that are covered by the proposed project centres. There are some sectors, under the obligation of IPPC Directive, which will be specific for different regional centres. The centre in Sisak would cover mostly industries and

energetic, as well as the centre in Rijeka. The centre in Osijek would cover mostly agricultural installations as well as water protection matters. The centre in Split would cover waste management installations and industry (shipyard, cement). The centre in Varaždin would be dealing mostly with agricultural installations, widespread in several northern Croatia counties, etc. Since it is possible that certain circumstances will change by the beginning of the project, due to the time distance, the list of proposed regional centres and its specific activities is indicative only and it will be reviewed in the inception phase jointly by the consultants and project beneficiary.

Regional centers (clinics) for IPPC implementation for installations should integrate all efforts during the process of permitting including expert advising of the industry, educational needs, informational business, public participation, etc on local (regional) level. Their establishment is planned for the period in which the process of issuing permits will start for the most of subjects obliged by the IPPC directive. Project builds on existing infrastructure, institutional framework and national legislation following IPPC Directive. Its main beneficiaries are the industry, Chamber of Commerce and Economy and all operators of installations covered by IPPC Directive. The self government units (counties, towns, municipalities) will also benefit from the project.

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) is responsible for Environmental impact assessment (EIA), issuing permits according to IPPC Directive and the inspection. The Croatian Environment Agency (CEA) collects data on pollution register and bears the obligation to issue reports. Moreover, collection of the all information in reference to obligations under Article 17 of IPPC Directive is carried out by the CEA. It determines and accepts new technologies in order to create an integrated operating system, the environmental data standards, methodologies, and data quality (QA/QC) system. This component of the project envisages the CEA to supply and provide methodology for the all informational and reporting business which could be tackled by the project. Self-government units (municipalities, towns and counties) have their own administrative structures competent for environmental affairs. Self-government units have a role in environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedure as a member of committees. EIA procedure is closely connected to IPPC permitting procedure for new and existing installations. They are also delegated for carrying out public participation procedure during the permitting process (both for EIA and IPPC procedures). Further role of self-government units considering IPPC permitting might be broadened during the course of the project. It is envisaged that the experts help self-government units to carry out the public participation procedure in accordance with the requirements.

The project would therefore strengthen their role in participation and decision-making related to permitting through training and education.

Croatian Chamber of Economy (CCE) would mobilize and coordinate industries in the region. They would help delegate representatives of the industry in the project, according to assessed needs in the project. The CCE, by its offices in the regions, would also give the administrative and technical help during the project. CCE would designate a person in its branch units in respective cities as a permanent staff of regional centre

The project will consist of two major components².

² It is important to notice that even the project is mainly focused on the requirements of the IPPC Directive, expertise related to the implementation of other directives may, if such need is determined for specific county, be provided by the project.

The first one will tackle the issue of institutional and technical building necessary for establishing the centres. This include, inter alia, establishment of the clinics in the premise of CCE, dissemination of information about the clinics role among interested stakeholders and assistance (mainly to industries) in relation to fulfilment of the IPPC obligations thus, increasing internal capacities of industries to meet requirements proscribed by the IPPC Directive (mainly through responding on concrete inquires and demands from the given industries).

Second component will address training and educational matters i.e. sustainability of the projects. This includes training and education of the stakeholders on specific IPPC related issues, including personnel of centres, NGOs, experts from the County/Municipal units, etc providing the dialogue between industry and all interested parties. Special care will be given to the “train the trainers” programme in order to create knowledge that could be disseminated in other regions.

Component 3

Environmental noise, caused by traffic, industrial and recreational activities is one of the main local environmental problems in Europe and the source of an increasing number of complaints from the public. Generally however action to reduce environmental noise has had a lower priority than that taken to address other environmental problems such as air and water pollution. The data available on noise exposure is generally poor in comparison to that collected to measure other environmental problems and often difficult to compare due to the different measurement and assessment methods. However it has been estimated that around 20 percent of the Union’s population or close on 80 million people suffer from noise levels that scientists and health experts consider to be unacceptable, where most people become annoyed, where sleep is disturbed and where adverse health effects are to be feared. An additional 170 million citizens are living in so-called "grey areas" where the noise levels are such to cause serious annoyance during the daytime.

In the light of the poor state of data on noise exposure and the shortcomings identified in the existing policy measures, the European Commission adopted in November 1996 the Green Paper on Future Noise Policy (COM (96) 540), as the first step in the development of a noise policy with the aim that no person should be exposed to noise levels which endanger health and quality of life. Further to the Commission proposal for a Directive relating to the assessment and management of Environmental noise (COM(2000)468), the European Parliament and Council adopted in June 2003 the Directive 2002/49/EC. The main aim of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is to provide a common basis for tackling the noise problem across the EU. The underlying principles of this framework directive are similar to those for other overarching environment policy directives, which could be summarized in the following: (a) Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "*strategic noise maps*" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators L_{den} (day-evening-night equivalent level) and L_{night} (night equivalent level), (b) Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention, (c) Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good, and

(d) Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.

According to the deadlines, the EU Member States must by June 2004 comply with the Directive, by the end of 2007 must prepare strategic noise maps according to the END requirements³ and submit the information from strategic noise maps to the Commission, and finally by the end of 2008, must ensure that the competent authorities have drawn up action plans for (a) places near the major roads which have more than six million vehicle passages a year, major railways which have more than 60 000 train passages per year and major airports; (b) agglomerations with more than 250 000 inhabitants. In this respect the Member States must inform the Commission of all agglomerations, major roads, major railways and major airports falling under the scope of the END.

By 18 July 2009 all Member States should implement all of the Articles and Annexes of the Noise Directive, it would be also an opportunity to assess the needs for further Community actions on environmental noise and, if appropriate, propose implementing strategies and amendment of this Directive.

Regarding the noise protection in Croatia, it has been developed during the decades as a part of the environmental health programme within the public health system. Therefore, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the sanitary inspection has the overall responsibility for the noise protection according to the Noise Protection Act (OG 20/2003). Pursuant to the same act the following ordinances were adopted: Ordinance on requirements regarding the premises, equipment and personnel of legal persons performing expert tasks of noise protection (OG 91/2007), Ordinance on expert examination in the field of noise protection (OG 91/2007), and Ordinance on activities which require noise protection measures (OG 91/2007). The Ordinance on the method of preparation and content of noise maps and action plans (OG 5/2007) is partially in alignment with Environmental Noise Directive. Therefore, the European Commission states in its most recent Progress report on Croatia, November 2008 (COM 2008/674), that a little progress can be reported in Croatia in the noise sector, and that the preparations in this area are still at an early stage.

In the light of the poor progress made in transposing the Environmental Noise Directive, and the shortcomings identified in existing policy measures and regulations, this IPA project is seen as very important first step in defining the strategy and priority measures for Croatia to assume as soon as possible the obligations for the EU membership. Transposing and implementing the Directive on Environmental Noise is considered to be very complex task, and therefore, the technical assistance provided under this IPA project would assist Croatia to prepare, based on the situation analysis, the National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy, and as well as to prepare the basic framework for environmental noise protection programme aimed at supporting Croatia in its task of transposing and implementing the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC.

³ According the Article 7 END - for all agglomerations with more than 250.000 inhabitants and for all major roads which have more than six million vehicle passages per year, major railways which have more than 60.000 train passages per year and major airports within their territories

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Project Impact: The project is initiated to enforce the provisions of environmental legislation harmonized with EU. The realization of the project purposes will largely contribute to support environmental protection in Croatia.

Catalytic effect: As this project is relevant for progress of Croatia negotiations in chapter 27 as regard to the reinforcement of environmental protection requirements, IPA-TAIB assistance will definitely facilitate that process by supporting capacity building in that field.

Sustainability: This project will ensure continuation of training and passing knowledge and best practice to other colleagues.

Cross border impact: Involvement of custom service, border police, misdemeanor courts and permit writers in coordinating activities in Croatia will have an influence on reducing illegal transboundary movements of waste.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Component 1

Result 1.1 – Enhanced institutional/administrative set up for coordinated enforcement of stipulations of Waste Act, Regulation on Supervision of Transboundary Movement of Waste and Basel Convention

Indicator:

- Manual for coordinated supervision of transboundary movement of waste

Result 1.2 – Education and practical work for building up capacity of environmental protection inspectors, relevant staff of all included stakeholders (all related inspections and permit writers, customs, police, coast guard) for coordinated enforcement of transboundary movement of waste

Indicators:

- Number of training courses and number of participants from each stakeholder institution
- Number of training materials published, translated and disseminated
- Number of "on the job trainings"/ supervisions of transboundary movement of waste on border crossings and competent custom offices

Component 2

Result 2.1 Present situation regarding basic needs and technical capacities on regional level assessed and the best model for operating Regional centres (clinic) developed

Indicator:

- Proposed model for operating Regional centres (clinic) developed

Result 2.2 Increased internal capacities of industries to better understand and subsequently, meet the requirements prescribed by the IPPC Directive

Indicator:

- Number of enquiries/meetings

Result 2.3 Personnel trained to work in the centre or cooperate with the centre and capable to deal with further enquiries of the operators of installations

Indicator:

- Number of trained personnel of the centre and other stakeholders (self-government authorities, NGO's...)

Component 3

Result 3.1 Report on the situation analysis in respect to the implementation of key provisions of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC in Croatia

- Environmental Noise Expert Group established
- Environmental Noise Library established

Result 3.2. National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy

Indicators:

- Number of stakeholders trained
- National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy drafted
- Environmental Noise Public Information Strategy drafted

Result 3.3. Basic framework for environmental noise protection programme

Indicators

- Framework for environmental noise protection programme drafted
- Project proposals for environmental noise protection for EU assistance programme prepared

3.4 Activities:

Component 1

Activity 1.1.1 Assessment of current situation regarding enforcement of Waste Act and related sub laws in cases of transboundary movement of waste

Assessment should include, inter alia, identification of the stakeholders (institution dealing with the transboundary movement of waste), review of the stakeholders capacity, building on the assessments already made, and analysis of the model/level of cooperation and coordination in various situations regarding transboundary movement of waste.

Activity 1.1.2 Preparing an adequate manual for coordinated enforcement of stipulations of Waste Act and related bylaws for all involved stakeholders.

The manual will consist of SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for cooperation between inspectors and other relevant stakeholder's staff in cases of transboundary movement of waste, which should be based on the results of the institutional and administrative assessment carried under Activity 1.1, and also on the basis of the comprehensive review of organisation structure, functioning among the relevant stakeholders and their cooperation models, comparing with correlating models of selected Member states. The manual will in details deal with all aspects of transboundary movement of waste, supporting it with various "user friendly" tools

which would help to reach faster and more efficient level of recognition of types of waste (i.e. photo-album), transfer of listed codes in needed mode (custom codes/waste codes, compared list) etc.

Activity 1.2.1 Design training programmes for all included target groups
Implementation of Activity 2.1. should be carried out through review of skills requirements of all relevant stakeholders and making of proposal for training programme.

Activity 1.2.2 Implement training of different target groups including practical “on the job trainings” on border crossings and competent custom offices

Trainings should be conducted through training courses, workshops, “on the job trainings” and site visits. Special importance should be placed on “on the job trainings” organized in a manner of one representative of each concerning Branch unit visiting a Member State (MS) that has desirable structure and level of efficiency in TFS matters, in order to provide trainees with practical experience. Training materials are to be prepared in Croatian language.

Component 2

Activity 2.1.1 Assessment of current situation regarding basic needs and technical capacities on regional level.

Activity 2.1.2 Devising the best model for operating a Regional centre (clinic)

Activity 2.2.1 Setting up a meeting with and/or sending out a written document to the local industries (in each regional centre) about the purpose and scope of the project

Activity 2.2.2 Organising series of workshops and training for industries

Activity 2.2.3 Processing demands and inquiries from industries / responses to industry enquiries

Activity 2.3.1 Organising series of workshops and trainings for each of the categories (basic personnel, self-government authorities, NGOs...) based on gained knowledge..

Activity 2.3.2 Organising ‘train the trainers’ workshops in order to ensure the sustainable model of clinics

Component 3

Activity 3.1 Preparing the situation analysis concerning the implementation of key provisions of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC in Croatia, including inter alia

- Identifying potential stakeholders and establishing the environmental noise expert group, comprising of representatives of all the interested stakeholders (public and private sector, central and local authorities, industry, NGOs).

- Preparing assessment report on the level of transposed laws, regulations, and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the end requirements, especially in respect to obligations related to the strategic noise maps on the basis of harmonised indicators, informing the public about noise exposure and its effects, and drawing up action plans to address noise issues.
- Establishing the environmental noise IT system and data-base compatible with the environmental noise EC databases
- Establishing review framework compatible with the EC Report according to the Article 11 ENC

Activity 3.2 Preparing National Environmental Noise Strategy, including inter alia

- Organizing workshops and trainings with the different stakeholders on the following topics, inter alia: how to devise "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, use harmonised noise indicators, as well as to inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise (by presenting some available action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good)
- Organizing workshops with the environmental noise expert group, to discuss different strategic options in preparing the national environmental noise strategy
- Preparing the national environmental noise strategy which would define the policy objectives, the framework, the coordinating mechanism, specific responsibilities of different government authorities and institutions, public and private sector, with special emphasis on the implementation of main provision of Environmental Noise Directive
- Preparing the Environmental Noise Public Information strategy, about the noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention

Activity 3.3 Preparing the basic framework for environmental noise protection programme, including inter alia

- Organizing workshops to identify the priority measures for implementing the Environmental Noise Strategy, with the objectives of short- and long-term measures to reduce the number of people affected by environmental noise, including the measures for noise reduction from source, such as motor vehicles, aircraft, railway rolling stock, and the provision of financial support to different noise related studies and research projects
- Preparing the framework for environmental noise protection programme
- Prepare project proposal for investment strategy for environmental noise protection in line the requirements for EU funding (IPA or Structural funds).

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Conditionality:

Sequencing: Activities 1.1 will be the first one for implementation since activity 1.2 will be depending on it, and thus start after activity 1.1

3.6 Linked activities

Component 1

1) Phare 2005 project - Enhanced Environmental Inspection for Enforcement of the New Environmental Legislation

Phare 2005 project is currently in implementation through two main type of contracts-service and supply. Service contract consists of four Components, with the possible level of linkage and relevance for this IPA 2009 project as follows:

Component 1 *“Analysis of the environmental and other related inspections and Proposal for the structure of environmental inspection”* will be used for preparation of Activities 1.1., and 1.2. of IPA 2009 project, since general assessment of current state of affairs will be useful for determination of state of affairs in one particular segment of enforcement and cooperation.

This proposed project has the intent to build on training Component of Phare 2005 project (Component 2 *“Definition of skills and qualifications, training and education”*) currently being implemented through a wide range of topics and broader general knowledge transferred, providing good base ground for absorbing further the issues related to transboundary shipments of waste in all the necessary depth.

Component 3 *“Proposal for the structure of the pilot team and development of common criteria for the work of the team”* of the Phare 2005 project is likely to have positive impact on all activities benefiting from defined ways of cooperation and standards for proceeding in cases of environmental damage, while Component 4 (*“Development and introduction of software application which will enable the improvement of the existing reporting system trough electronic and other media”*) will be used as supporting tool for the proposed IPA project and *vice-versa*, since the application should have possibility of managing and demonstrating data, pictures and movies in a multimedia video room; be linked to other useful databases of relevant line institutions, projects and networks.

Phare 2005 project will end with its activities by November 2009, ensuring that proposed IPA 2009 project could build on and be facilitated by the results of the Phare 2005 project.

2) Horizontal Phare 2006 - Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement of environmental law through ECENA and IMPEL

The Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession (ECENA) is an informal network of environmental authorities from the pre-candidate countries, candidate countries and Bulgaria and Romania as new EU member states, with the mission to protect the environment in its member countries through effective transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU environmental legislation by increasing the effectiveness of inspectorate bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements. The network needs to closely cooperate with IMPEL and seek its involvement in the network's activities. The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union and EEA countries. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. IMPEL-TFS cluster of projects within IMPEL is a network of representatives from enforcement authorities of the Member States and some other European countries dealing with matters on Transfrontier Shipments of Waste. The IMPEL-TFS network was set up in 1992 in order to harmonize the enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. The aim of the network is to promote compliance with the EU Regulation 1013/2006, to increase the efficiency of the measures taken at

international level by the competent authorities for WSR and stimulate a uniform enforcement of the EU Regulation 1013/2006.

In the framework of the PHARE 2006 multi-country programme on Environment and Enlargement, the Commission has signed a contract with Eptisa International (and their partner RPS Advies) for the Project "Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement of environmental law through ECENA and IMPEL".

a) The proposed IPA 2009 project is taking into account all activities and expected outputs of the abovementioned Phare 2006 project, particularly segment which includes training on medical waste. Furthermore, it will build on all waste related previous ECENA experience gained.

3) Phare 2006 project - Development of hazardous waste management system, including the identification and management of 'hot spot sites' in Croatia

In all waste-related issues the proposed IPA 2009 project will use the relevant outputs of Phare 2006 project recently started with implementation, since its project purpose is to establish hazardous waste management system according to National Waste Management Strategy, particularly in relation to the identification, characterization and, further management of 'hot spot sites', and to increase the ability of relevant governmental authorities to apply and enforce the *acquis communautaire* relating to waste management.

Component 2

CARDS 2004 project "Support for the further approximation of Croatian legislation with Environmental Acquis", Component 1- Industrial Pollution Control started on the 28 June 2007. Results to be achieved by the project are compliance with the requirements of the IPPC directive of the responsible Croatian authorities and of indentified enterprises established. The project has to support the MEPPPC and relevant line ministries and government agencies to integrate environmental protection and to increase national capacity for the implementation of IPPC directive.

3.7 Lessons learned

The lessons learned from previous EU projects are mainly related to aspect of necessary precision in preparation of project documentation, respecting the dead-lines and necessity of establishment of close cooperation with relevant institutions. These crucial points are dealt with by organizing Monthly meetings for whole sector Environment on which special attention is given to deadlines and problems arising in tendering and implementation phase. They are considered not only with PIU representatives from other relevant institutions but also with representatives of DEC, CFCA and CODEF. Conclusions, recommendations and experience gained from on-going EU projects have been taken into account during the preparation phase and design of this project by identifying the managerial and other users' needs and from the methodological, organizational and technical aspect.

The importance to mobilise as many as possible stakeholders in the process of implementation of project activities, particular to achieve the transparent decision making process has been recognised. As regards preparation of the strategic documents it is important to involve high level decision makers in order to reach an appropriate consensus but also to secure adoption of the documents by the government and/or parliament in order to be implemented in the most efficient way. Moreover, making use

of the available information technology, particularly those developed by the European Commission and its agencies and supporting reference centres and institutions has been acknowledged.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION						PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
CONTRACTs	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Component 1													
Contract 1 TW	IB		1 160 000	1 160 000	1 100 000	95	60 000	5	60 000	-	-	-	-
Component 2													
Contract 2 TA	IB		1 120 000	1 120 000	1 000 000	90	120 000	10	120 000				
Component 3													
Contract 3 TA	IB		560 000	560 000	500 000	90	60 000	10	60 000				
TOTAL IB			2 840 000	2 840 000	2 600 000	92	240 000	8	240 000				
TOTAL INV													
TOTAL PROJECT			2 840 000	2 840 000	2 600 000	92	240 000	8	240 000				

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))
- (3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	2 nd quarter 2010	4 th quarter 2010	4 st quarter 2011
Contract 2	2 nd quarter 2010	4 th quarter 2010	4 th quarter 2011
Contract 3	2 nd quarter 2010	4 th quarter 2010	4 th quarter 2011

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

“Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs (in days) and of trainees benefiting under the project (in days) as an integral component of all project progress reports.”

Participation will be open to both: female and male personnel. Records on staff participating in training and other project activities (e.g. project progress reports) will reflect this statement.

6.2 Environment

The programme has no negative effect on environment. The project will implement a part of the European environmental policy. It will provide the basis for more efficient work of Croatian environmental inspection.

6.3 Minorities

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal opportunity for minorities.

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

Capacity building for the implementation of the environmental <i>aquis</i> in the areas of waste management, integrate pollution prevention and control and noise protection		Programme name and number IPA 2009	
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction Ministry of Health and Social Welfare		Contracting period expires: 2 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 3 years after the end date for contracting
		Total budget: EUR 2 840 000	IPA budget: EUR 2 600 000
Overall objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Support to strengthening capacities and implementation of the environmental <i>aquis</i> for waste management, IPPC and noise protection in Croatia	Compliance with the <i>Acquis</i> for the environmental sector	National report on the state of environment Progress reports	
Project purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Component 1</p> <p>To build up capacity for enforcement of the provisions of national and international regulations regarding transboundary movement of waste.</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>To develop Croatia's capacity, primarily industry for implementation of IPPC Directive and subsequent national regulations.</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>-Increase in number of supervisions of transboundary movement of waste, compared to baseline data of year 2009</p> <p>-Increase in number of cases concerning transboundary movement of waste brought before the courts, compared to baseline data of year 2009</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>-Number of other stakeholders involved</p> <p>--Number of industrial installations involved</p>	<p>Reports of relevant bodies and authorities</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	<p>-Further harmonization of secondary national environmental legislation with EU legislation</p> <p>-Capacity of environmental inspectors and other stakeholders with cases in the field of transboundary shipments of waste</p>

<p>Component 3</p> <p>To prepare the National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy and the basic framework for environmental noise protection programme</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>- Number of other stakeholders involved/trained in preparation and implementation of the Strategy/programme</p>		
<p>Results</p>	<p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>Component 1</p> <p>1.1. Enhanced institutional/administrative set up for coordinated enforcement of stipulations of Waste Act, Regulation on Supervision of Transboundary Movement of Waste and Basel Convention</p> <p>1.2. Education and practical work for building up capacity of environmental protection inspectors, relevant staff of all included stakeholders (all related inspections and permit writers, customs, police, coast guard) for coordinated enforcement of transboundary movement of waste</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>2.1 Present situation regarding basic needs and technical capacities on regional level assessed and the best model for operating a Regional centers (clinic) developed</p> <p>2.2 Increased internal capacities of industries to better understand and subsequently, meet the requirements prescribed by the IPPC Directive</p> <p>2.3 Personnel trained to work in the centre or cooperate with the centre and capable to deal with further enquiries of the operators of installations</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>1.1 Manual for coordinated supervision of transboundary movement of waste</p> <p>1.2 Number of training courses and number of participants from each stakeholder institution</p> <p>1.2 Number of training materials published, translated and disseminated</p> <p>1.3 Number of "on the job trainings"/ supervisions of transboundary movement of waste on border crossings and competent custom offices</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>2.1: Proposed model for operating a project clinic developed</p> <p>2.2: Number of enquiries/meetings</p> <p>2. 3: Number of trained personnel of the centre and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>-Document containing procedures in coordinated supervision of transboundary movement of waste</p> <p>-Project final and progress reports</p> <p>-Periodic and annual reports by the environmental protection inspection and other stakeholders</p> <p>-Training materials</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>-Data collected by the CEA and CEA reports</p> <p>-Project final and progress reports</p> <p>-Training materials</p>	<p>-Permanent cooperation of Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction with all stakeholders</p> <p>-All parties mobilize appropriate human and financial resources</p> <p>-Correct and timely supply of reports</p> <p>-Proper implementation of the project in compliance with the time schedule by partners</p>

<p>Component 3</p> <p>3.1. Report on the situation analysis in respect to the implementation of key provisions of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC in Croatia</p> <p>3.2. National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy</p> <p>3.3. Basic framework for environmental noise protection programme</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>3.1.1 Environmental Noise Expert Group established</p> <p>3.1.2 Environmental Noise Library Established</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of stakeholders trained</p> <p>3.2.2 National Environmental Noise Protection Strategy drafted</p> <p>3.2.3 Environmental Noise Public Information Strategy drafted</p> <p>3.3.1. Framework for environmental noise protection programme drafted</p> <p>3.3.2 Project proposals for environmental noise protection for EU assistance programme prepared</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>- Progress report</p>	
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Means</p>	<p>Specification of costs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>Component 1</p> <p>1.1.1 Assessment of current situation regarding enforcement of Waste Act and related sub laws in cases of transboundary movement of waste</p> <p>1.1.2 Adequate manual for coordinated enforcement of stipulations of Waste Act in Croatia for all involved stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2.1 Design training programmes for all included target groups</p> <p>1.2.2 Implement training of different target groups including practical “on the job trainings” on border crossings and competent custom offices</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>2.1 1 Assessment of current situation regarding basic needs and technical capacities on regional</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Twinning</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>Technical assistance</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>EUR 1 160 000</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>EUR 1 120 000</p>	<p>-Staff made available for training</p> <p>-Recruitment of new, adequately qualified staff in stakeholders in regions</p>

<p>level. 2.1.2. Devising the best model for operating a Regional centers (clinic) 2.2.1 Setting up a meeting with and or sending out a written document to the local industries (in each regional centre) about the purpose and scope of the project 2.2.2 Organising series of workshops and training for industries 2.2.3. Processing demands and inquires from industries / Responses to industry inquires 2.3.1 Organising series of workshops and training for each of the categories (basic personnel, self-government authorities, NGOs...).</p> <p>2.3.2. Organising ‘train the trainers’ workshops in order to ensure the sustainable model of clinics.</p> <p>Component 3</p> <p>3.1. Preparing the situation analysis concerning the implementation of key provisions of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC in Croatia 3.2. Preparing National Environmental Noise Strategy 3.3. Preparing the basic framework for environmental noise protection programme</p>	<p>Component 3 Technical assistance</p>	<p>Component 3 EUR 560 000</p>	<p>-Implementing ministry and other beneficiary mobilize appropriate human and financial resources</p>
			<p>Preconditions None</p>

ANNEX II: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

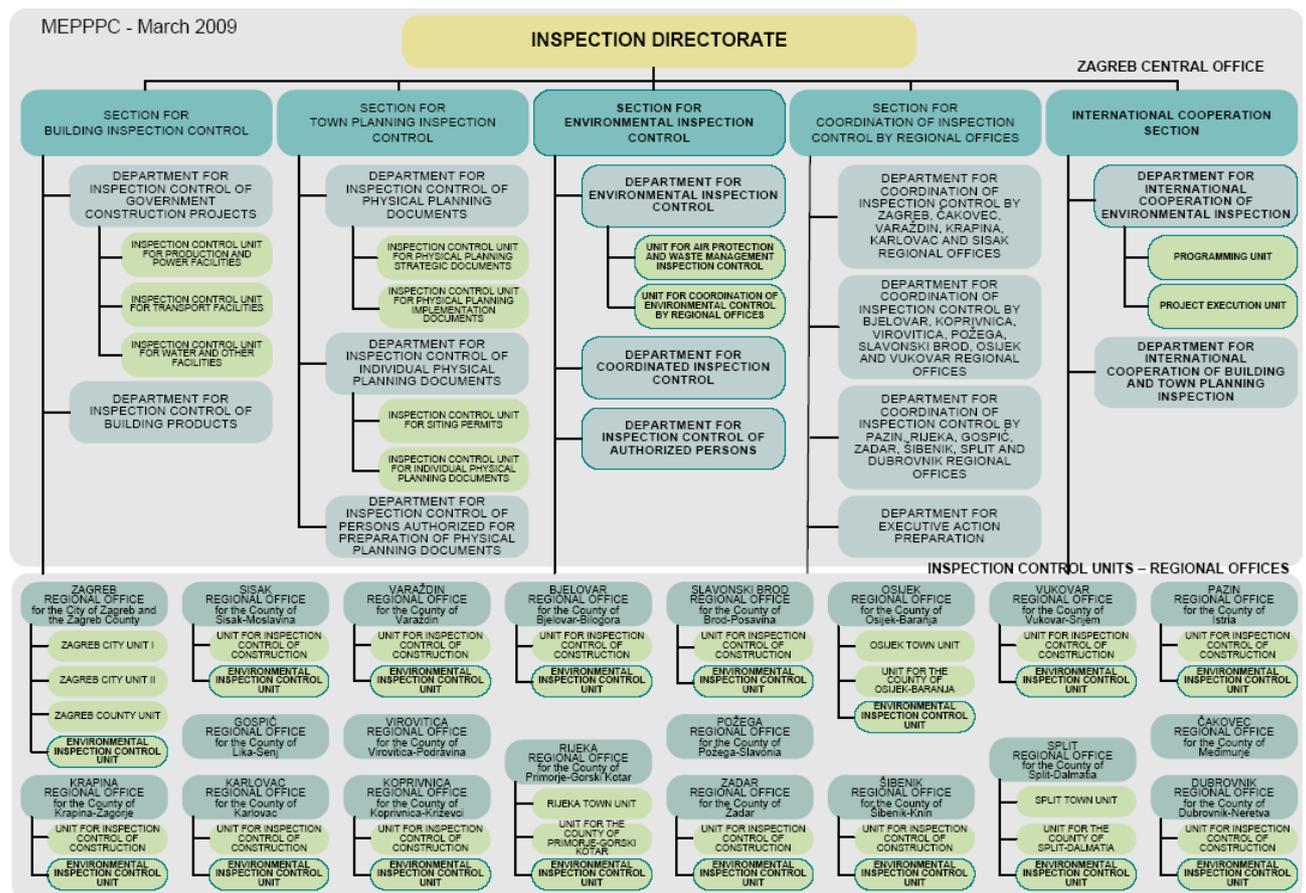
Contracted	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012	2012
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Contract 1				1 160 000						
Contract 2				1 120 000						
Contract 3				560 000						
Cumulated				2 840 000						
Disbursed										
Contract 1				300 000		300 000		560 000		
Contract 2				300 000		300 000		520 000		
Contract 3				150 000		150 000		260 000		
Cumulated				750 000		1 500 000		2 840 000		

ANNEX III - Description of Institutional Framework

Component 1

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) has the overall responsibility for environmental protection in Croatia. This includes drafting of legislation, permitting, EIA and inspections.

The environmental protection inspection is one of three inspections in the Directorate for Inspection within Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction and is responsible for inspection and enforcement of environmental laws. See organigram for more detailed organisation scheme of the Directorate for Inspection. The head office of the Directorate is responsible for this project with support from other departments within MEPPPC. Target groups for training are environmental protection inspection, customs, police what means that the cooperation with other institutions will be enhanced.



Component 2

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) has the overall responsibility for environmental protection in Croatia. This includes drafting of legislation, permitting, EIA and inspections.

In the area of the industrial pollution sector, the Ministry is specifically responsible for Environmental impact assessment (EIA), Permitting according to IPPC directive and Inspection

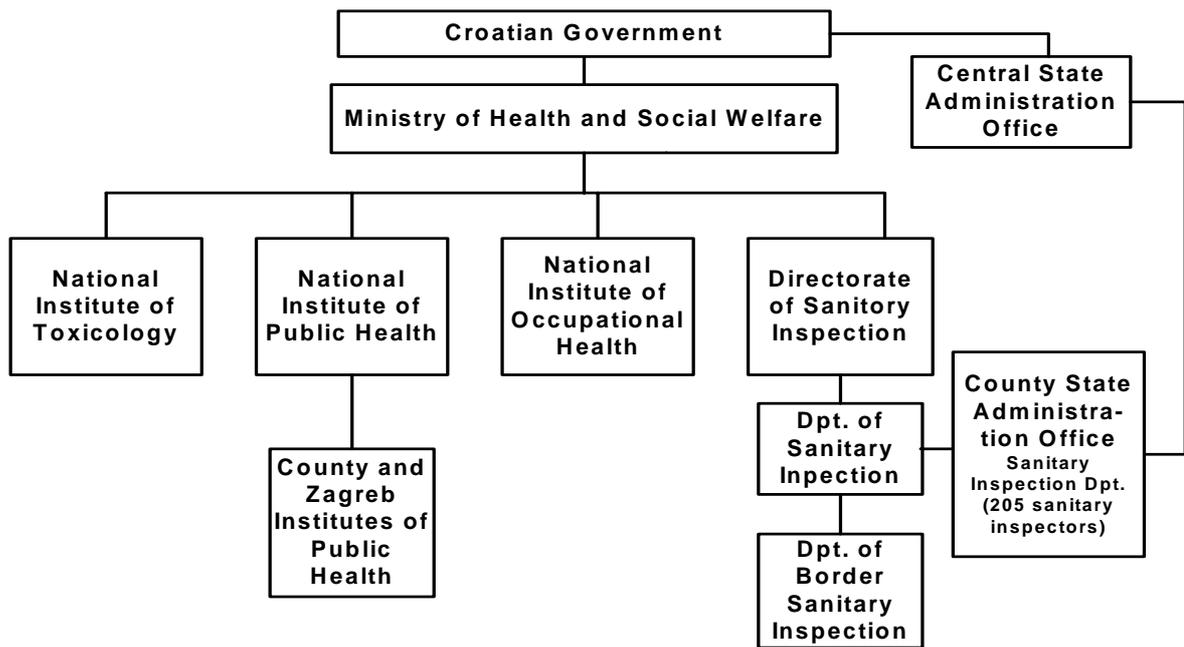
The Croatian Environmental Agency (CEA) is an independent public institution established by a decision of the government of the Republic of Croatia to collect, integrate, and process environmental data. In regard to industrial pollution the Croatian Environment Agency (CEA) collects data on pollution register and have obligation to report. Also, collecting the all information considering obligations article 17 of IPPC directive is on CEA. The CEA, determines and accepts new technologies in order to create an integrated operating system, the environmental data standards, methodologies, and data quality (QA/QC) system. The main role of CEA in the project would be to supply and provide methodology for the all informational and reporting business which could be tackled by the project.

Regional (local) authorities, involved in the Component 2 of the project, are counties and towns in the region, as a self-governmental units, with their own administrative structure. The administrative structure that would be involved in project are mostly their departments competent for environmental affairs. Regions are not defined by the Croatian law as administrative units and by the regional's in the project should be understood all counties and towns administrative bodies that naturally gravitate to the centres. The project would therefore strength their role in participation and decision-making related to permitting through training and education. Their role would be also preparing and strengthening the participation of public in permitting process. Local authorities could propose the ways of public participation that best suit to local (regional) needs.

Croatian Chamber of Economy (CCE), involved in the Component 2 of the project, holds information required for the project considering industry and is to play a significant role in mobilising and coordinating industries in the region. They would help to delegate representatives of the industry in the project, according to assessed needs in the project. The Chamber, by its offices in the regions, would also give the administrative and technical help during the project.

Component 3

The Sanitary inspection Directorate, within the **Ministry of health and social welfare (MHSW)** is the main inspection responsible for the implementation of the Noise Protection Act. Sanitary Inspection is organized in two levels: the Directorate of Sanitary Inspection within the MHSW, and 21 Regional Sanitary Inspections are organised and governed by Central State Administration Office, which are under the auspices of the Croatian Government. Under the current law the central inspectorate exercises controls over environmental noise. Under the new *Law on Sanitary Inspection* (OG 113/08), which will become effective on the January 1 2009, the described sanitary inspection system will be centralized and fully compatible with other inspections in Croatia.



ANNEX IV – Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Component 1

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

- Environmental Protection Act (OG No. 110/07)
- Criminal procedure act (OG No. 62/03)
- Criminal Act (OG No. 110/07)
- Misdemeanour Act (OG No. 107/07)
- Instructions on the form, the tenor and the manner of keeping records of inspections performed by environmental inspectors (OG No. 79/95)
- Regulation on conditions for issuing permits for performing professional environmental activities (OG No. 7/97)
- Regulation on environmental information system (OG No.74/99, 79/99)
- Environmental protection emergency plan (OG No. 82/99, 86/99, 12/01)
- Ordinance on the official identity card of inspectors of the inspection of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (OG No. 1/05)
- Regulation on the establishment of the Croatian Environment Agency (OG No. 75/02)
- Act on the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (OG No. 107/03)
- Regulation on unit charges, corrective coefficients and detailed criteria and benchmarks for determination of charges for burdening the environment with waste (OG No. 71/04)
- Waste Act (OG No. 178/04, 111/06, 60/08)
- Regulation on categories, types and classification of waste with a waste catalogue and list of hazardous waste (OG No. 50/05)
- Ordinance on packaging and packaging waste (OG No. 97/05, 115/05, 81/08)
- Decision on requirements regarding packaging labelling (OG No. 155/05, 24/06, 28/06)
- Ordinance on waste tyre management (OG No. 40/06)
- Ordinance on the register of legal and natural persons dealing with intermediation activity in organising waste recovery and/or disposal, and of legal and natural persons dealing with the activity of non-hazardous waste export (OG No. 51/06)
- Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06, 17/07)
- Ordinance on waste oil management (OG No. 124/06, 121/08)
- Ordinance on waste batteries and accumulators management (OG No. 133/06)
- Ordinance on the management of end-of-life vehicles (OG No. 136/06)
- Ordinance on waste management (OG No. 23/07, 111/07)
- Ordinance on the method and procedures for managing waste containing asbestos (OG No. 42/07)
- Ordinance on methods and requirements for thermal treatment of waste (OG No. 45/07)
- Ordinance on medical waste management (OG No. 72/07)
- Ordinance on the management of waste electrical and electronic appliances and equipment (OG No. 74/07)
- Ordinance on the methods and conditions for the landfill of waste, categories and operational requirements for waste landfills (OG No. 117/07)
- Ordinance on construction waste management (OG No. 38/08)

- Regulation on the management of waste generated in titanium dioxide production (OG No. 70/08)
- Instruction on handling waste containing asbestos (OG No. 89/08)
- Ordinance on the management of polychlorinated biphenils and polychlorinated terphenils (OG No. 105/08)

Reference to national / sector investment plans

- Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (OG No. 130/05)
- Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia for 2007-2015 (OG No. 85/07)

Reference to *acquis*

- Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste

Reference to international strategic documents

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted 1989
- Aarhus Convention, Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, adopted on June 25, 1998
- OECD Decision C(2001)107 final (as amended by C(2004)20) - *applies to shipments of green-listed wastes for recovery*

Component 2

- National Environmental Strategy (OG No. 46/02)
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (OG No. 46/02)
- Directive 2008/1/EC of the integrated pollution prevention control
- PAAN - ED Pre-Accession Assistance Needs of the Republic of Croatia for 2004-2006, Government of the Republic of Croatia; 6 July 2004; *Chapter - Environment*) 2005 Pre-accession economic programme for Croatia
- LCP directive (2001/80/EC),
- Landfill directive (99/31/EC),
- VOC directive (2004/42/EC),
- Water framework directive (2000/60/EC),
- Public participation (2003/35/EC),
- Public access to information (2003/4/EC),
- Environmental impact assessment directive (85/337/EEC)

Component 3

- Noise Protection Act (OG 20/2003)
- Ordinance on requirements regarding the premises, equipment and personnel of legal persons performing expert tasks of noise protection (OG 91/2007),
- Ordinance on expert examination in the field of noise protection (OG 91/2007),
- Ordinance on activities which require noise protection measures (OG 91/2007).

- Ordinance on the method of preparation and content of noise maps and action plans (OG 5/2007).

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA (Please see Section 2.3)

Reference to MIPD (Please see Section 2.4)

Reference to National Development Plan (Please see Section 2.5)

Reference to national / sector investment plans (Please see Section 2.6)

ANNEX V Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:

Component 1

For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts.

Project Leader:

- Overall conception and direction of the thrust of MS inputs
- Introducing EU wide best practices in connection with *acquis*
- Supervising and coordinating implementation of the project
- Ensuring organization of production and issue of all deliverables as defined through activities of the project
- One of the tasks will be participation in Project Steering Committees
- Must have a broad knowledge of all processes in the area of the project (capacity building, environment, justice)
- Must have good managerial and leadership skills
- Must be a high-ranking official commensurate with the requirement for an operational dialogue and backing at political level
- Must be a senior officer in order to ensure calling on short term experts and full support at senior levels within the Croatian institutions
- University level of education in technical/natural sciences (technology, engineering, etc.) or in law
- Strong organizational, interpersonal and analytical capabilities to steer project development

Resident Twinning Advisers (RTA):

- Working on a daily basis with Croatian staff to implement the project
- Support and coordinate activities in Croatia
- Ensures continuity of implementation
- Provide technical advice and assist Croatian administration in the context of project working plan
- Expected to be civil servant or equivalent staff from MS' administrations and mandated bodies
- Must have at least three years experience in the organisation of the practical application of the *acquis* or the twinning project fields
- Must have a rank equivalent to university level
- Must have good knowledge of the project's fields (environment, custom)
- Comparative knowledge of other MS systems is an asset
- Experience in administrative and institutional issues

- Good communication and language skills are an advantage

Short Term Experts:

- Support the RTA in the transfer of technical know-how
- Working on project Activities 1 and 2
- Must have a rank equivalent to university level
- Fluency both in written and spoken English

Component 2

Justification of the TA:

Focus of this Component on the industry needs to meet obligations under the IPPC Directive would be best tackled through the technical assistance. Experts with the industry related background and experience would best correspond to the need of Croatian Industry.

Account of tasks expected from the contractor

- Assessment of the current situation and need as regards IPPC implementation
- To develop and propose model for operationalisation of the regional centres
- To provide replies and guidance for the questions/inquires delivered by the different industries and stakeholder
- Prepare and conduct training programme for stakeholder including “train the trainers” programme
- liaison with the beneficiaries partners, key stakeholders and other interested parties
- fulfilment of all the reporting requirements under the project

Component 3

Justification of the TA

Since the Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) is still in the initial stage of implementation by the EU Member States (the EC progress report to the Parliament and Council with possible changes shall be submitted by mid 2009), it was concluded in an informal consultation with the European Commission Delegation, that as regards the Environmental Noise Protection project in Croatia, the “activities could be scaled down and focused on the initial phase of identification and conceptualising the noise protection system to be implemented in Croatia upon accession”. Following this recommendation, it is assessed that it would be much more appropriate to implement the proposed smaller project through the Technical Assistance (aimed towards preparing the Environmental Noise Strategy), and not by a full scale Twinning capacity building project.

The following are some additional reason why the Technical Assistance is considered to be more appropriate than the Twinning implementation modality, such as: (a) relatively little experience exists in the public administration of EU Member States in respect to the

implementation of Environmental Noise Directive (the END implementation review process is still in progress), (b) the highly sophisticated measurement methodology for the “noise maps” and the action plans is primarily available in the private institutions, and therefore, it would be difficult to comply, at this initial stage, with the provision of Twinning manual 5.3.2 in selecting experts with proven contractual relation to public administration, (c) the level of END transposition and institutional capacities in Croatia are not yet at the level for a full scale project, and finally (d) it is foreseen that one of the outputs of this Technical assistance project would be the prepared project proposal for a full scale Twinning capacity building project.

Account of tasks expected from the contractor

The following expertise and tasks are expected to be provided by contractor, anticipating that the three main project results can be achieved by the following four experts:

General environmental noise expert (team leader) – expert in broad range of environmental noise protection, especially in transposition and implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC), with the task to facilitate the compilation of the Croatia’s progress report according to the Article 11 of END, and in preparing the strategy for implementing END in Croatia

Environmental noise monitoring and mapping expert – expert in preparing the strategic environmental noise maps and action plans, with the task to assess the needs for further strategic approach in preparing the 1st noise maps & action plans (implementing the END Article 7 and 8), the EEA reporting and retrieval system, and assessing the needs for capacity building measures

Public information expert – expert in informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention, with the task to prepare according to the assessed needs the public information and consultation strategy, including proposal for capacity building programme

Environmental noise legal expert – expert in the environmental noise legislation, including specific legislative measures to reduce the noise emissions from specific sources, with the task to establish Environmental noise library based on the advanced IT application.