1. **Basic Information**
   1.1 CRIS Nr.: 2002/000.610-16
   1.2 Title: Implementation and Enforcement of the Council Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment
   1.3 Sector: Environment –SK/02/EN/01
   1.4 Location: Slovak Republic

2. **Objectives**

   2.1 Overall Objective:
   
   Achieve full alignment of the Slovak environmental legislation in the water sector with the acquis communautaire.

   2.2 Project Purpose:
   
   The implementation of the project will allow the relevant public administration responsible for environmental protection and management of natural resources (notably the Slovak Ministry of the Environment (MoE), the Water Protection Department, the Water Management Authorities - District and Regional Offices), and for environmental quality control and monitoring (the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI), the Slovak Hydro-meteorological Institute (SHMI) and the National Reference Laboratory (NRL)) to implement and enforce the requirements of Council Directive 76/464/EEC “on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into aquatic environment”.

   In particular:

   - Introduce the required authorisation regime by setting out the conditions prescribed in the Directive and applying the time limits
   - Upgrade/update the emission inventory of all discharges covered under List I and II
   - Introduce reduction programmes for the List II substances and for substances included in List I that are not yet regulated via the Community legislation
   - Modify and adjust the monitoring system of the quality of aquatic environment to meet the needs of the Directive including the introduction of a self-monitoring system.

   2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

   **2001 Accession Partnership**

   - “Complete transposition of the acquis, with a special emphasis on air quality, water quality, waste management, nature protection and industrial pollution control”.
“Continue implementation, in particular as regards genetically modified organisms, air quality, packaging and packaging waste, waste management, urban waste water treatment, drinking water, discharges of dangerous substances to aquatic environment and integrated pollution prevention and control”

“Continue strengthening the administrative, monitoring and enforcement capacity at all levels. Particular attention needs to be paid to strengthening the Environmental Inspectorate and good co-ordination between Ministries”

“Continue integration of environmental protection requirements into definition and implementation of all other sectoral policies with a view to promoting sustainable development”.

2001 NPAA

The implementation of the Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment is also addressed in the 2001 NPAA. The area of water protection remains problematic with regard to securing full implementation. To this end, the short term priorities for Water Protection (part D) include the adoption of the Act on Water and its implementing regulations with the aim of fully transposing several Directives including Directive 76/464/EEC by June 2002. In February 2002, the Water Act was adopted by the Slovak Parliament and will be in force by June 2002 as well as relevant regulation.

The medium-term priorities stipulate that the Slovak Republic will secure transposition of Directive 2000/60/EC, which lays down the Community Framework for the area of water policy (WWF) by 2003. Transposition of the WWF Directive is closely linked with the transposition and implementation of Council Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment as it is now assimilated within the WWF Directive. However most of the provisions, with the exception of the priority list, remain in force until 2013.

In addition, in the section of administrative requirements, the NPAA once more reiterates that in the area of water protection it will be necessary to reinforce the administrative capacity in all sectors, institutions and organisations involved.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

3.1.1 Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community

The Council Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment aims at eliminating or at reducing the pollution of these substances. “Daughter directives” further regulate selected substances (see Annex I).
In the Slovak Republic, the legislation dealing with water protection is based on laws adopted since 1970. According to the Water Act 138/1973, anybody discharging waste waters into ground or surface waters must ensure that the quality of receiving water will not be deteriorated as a result of this discharge. In addition, appropriate treatment of wastewater must be established prior to discharging to recipient water. All discharges are subject to a prior authorisation from water management authority – district or regional offices. The decision making process is supported by the SHMI, the SEI, the NRL and the River Basin Enterprises, which are the agencies carrying out monitoring, inspection and research activities.

The Government Order No. 242/1993 on permissible level of water pollution applies the “combined approach” by setting out ambient quality standards and emission limits values for dangerous substances and industries; however, the above Order is not fully in line with the Directive.

The industrial wastewater treatment plants are obliged to monitor their effluents (self-monitoring) and to report to the water authorities (at district/regional offices and to the river basin enterprises (who collect pollution charges on behalf of the SEF). The industrial facilities that discharge waste water into the public sewers must negotiate pre-treatment requirements, conditions of discharges and the price for waste waters directly with WSaS companies. The “Sewerage Order” is the legal document that is legally binding for both parties.

The Regulation 23/1977 on the protection of the quality of surface and ground waters includes preventive measures that are compulsory to whoever makes use of dangerous substances (other than discharged water) in order to avoid the potential pollution of or release to surface and ground waters.

The Slovak legislation has been in the meantime aligned to the Directive 76/464/EEC. The New Water Law and its relevant regulations, which include the above mentioned EU legislation entered into force in June 2002.

The following measures are needed after enforcement of the new legislation:

- improve and revise inventory of discharges
- permits issued should be time-limited and the regular revision of the permit every four years will be requested
- perform sufficient monitoring of dangerous substances in surface waters and discharges

The enforcement is still lagging behind in the Slovak Republic. The competent authorities are in place. However, prior authorisation procedures do not cover all dangerous substances falling under List I and List II. No time limits are included in the authorisation procedure. There is no formal plan yet to reduce discharges of dangerous substances. The monitoring system in place does not cover all the dangerous substances as provided in the Directive. The existing inventory of plants using dangerous substances is not considered as complete.

The Slovak authorities in view of the adoption and implementation of this Directive have already undertaken some preparatory steps:
2) The Slovak Hydro-meteorological Institute has developed a preliminary inventory of polluters discharging dangerous substances. The inventory needs to be updated and expanded to include data on dangerous substances used, stored and/or discharged to waters.
3) The Ministry of Environment has reviewed the current Slovak emission limit values for dangerous substances and has developed emission limit values in conformity with the Directive legally binding since June 2002.

3.2 Linked activities:

In the frame of past Phare assistance, the Slovak Ministry of Environment received support (through Twinning projects) related to the implementation of EC Directives focused to water quality protection. None of the following projects is directly applied to the Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Twinning partner</th>
<th>Launch</th>
<th>Completion</th>
<th>Allocation (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>SR98/IB/EN/01</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>April 2001</td>
<td>June 2002</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SR98/IB/EN/01
Harmonisation of sectoral policy and institutional reinforcement in the area of water protection and management.

The project aimed at assessing and subsequently implementing the requirements of the Water Framework Directive with regard to the legal and organisational powers and obligations of current water management authorities and organisations in the Slovak Republic. The outputs of the project will be used for the transposition and implementation the Water Framework Directive.

Linked activities, mainly task 1d/ “Review of human impact on environmental conditions influencing water quality “

SR99/IB/EN/01
Institutional reinforcement and assistance in the approximation and transposition of environmental legislation in the Slovak Republic legal system (EMAS, GMO, application of the assessment of water toxicity and early warning system at entry points to the water supply through continuous biological monitoring).

Expected result: Application of water toxicity evaluation in permitting processes of water authorities

SR0007/IB/EN/02
Strengthening of the Slovak Environmental Inspectorates

Completion: June 2002
This project aims at enabling the Slovak Environmental Inspectorates to perform integrated inspections of industries in accordance with the EU principles, develop recommendations targeted at introducing integrated inspections and inspection manuals for 6-8 large industrial plants.
MD.SK.09.01/DW  
Implementation of Directive on the Quality of Water for Human Consumption  
Completion: December 2001  
Result: A developed contextual plan, timeframe and financial plan for the required actions and measures for implementation of the Directive. Dissemination of the information to the public and various involved authorities.

In the frame of bilateral assistance, the following projects were financed:

PM.SK.12.01/NASS  
Protection of Waters against Pollution caused by Nitrates from Agriculture  
Completed in December 2001  
Results:
- Identification of the vulnerable zones in the territory of Slovakia.
- Preparation of a ‘Code of Good Agricultural Practice’.
- Development of Guidelines for Action Plan and implementation programme.
- Dissemination of the information.

Danish Environmental Protection Agency / DEPA / Project  
The Preparation of an Integrated EU Approximation Strategy in the Environmental Sector  
Launch: September 1999, Completion: October 2001  
The estimation of administrative and financial needs, detailed analyses of all directives and the development of the necessary implementation plans and financial strategies, in particular for those directives which transitional periods are requested.

Germany and Austria and the national activities by the individual riparian counties of the Danube River Basin. - The Joint Danube Survey  
The Joint Danube Survey (JDS), aims at producing comparable, accredited water quality information for the whole length of the Danube River. The proposed project is partly linked to the Joint Danube Survey insofar as it covers some of the priority dangerous substances of Council Directive 76/464/EEC in the water, sediments and suspended solids of the River Danube and selected tributaries.

The previous and on-going projects make therefore a ground for the development of an approach to control, eliminate and/or reduce dangerous substances into the aquatic environment. The deliverables of the proposed project will be linked with to-date activities and bring added value to implement and enforce the water legislation in compliance with the EU acquis. There is therefore no duplicity with previous and on-going projects financed from Phare and from other donors.
3.3 Results:

The project is focused on the achievement of the following results:

- Introduction of a water quality national monitoring system covering all dangerous substances,
- Implementation of programmes for the elimination of List I substances and for reduction of discharges of List II substances,
- Permit regime in place,
- Strengthening of the professional staff of regulatory bodies and of industry representatives.

3.4 Activities

3.4.1 Implementation of the discharges of dangerous substances Directive

To ensure the Directive’s implementation it is necessary to carry out the following activities:

1) Review of the methodology and improvement of the inventory of pollution sources/plants of List I and List II dangerous substances of waters receiving discharged effluent and of sewers.
2) Assess and adjust the national water monitoring system to include all dangerous substances
3) Develop programmes to eliminate List I substances and reduce List II substances discharged into waters/sewers
4) Develop guidelines for the permitting process
5) Training professional staff of a) regulatory bodies and b) industrial plants and industry associations dealing with self-monitoring

1. Review of the methodology and improvement of the inventory of pollution sources/plants of List I and List II dangerous substances of waters receiving discharged effluent and of sewers.

Twinning support is needed to review the methodology used for the establishment of currently finalised inventory. The inventory contains data on:

1.1. pollution sources/plants that use prescribed substances falling under List I and List II
1.2. technology employed by the plants and
1.3. waters that receive the discharged effluent from such plants and sewers.

The collected data will be inserted into a database operated by SHMI. The inventory will need to be maintained and regularly updated by SHMI.

The evaluation of results by the SHMI. The outcome will form part of the development of reduction programmes.
2. Assess and adjust the national water monitoring system to include all dangerous substances

2.1 Twinning is needed to develop a method of analysis of particular dangerous substances not used as yet in the Slovak Republic. This includes the introduction of the standard operational procedure for the analysis -including quality control and quality assurance (QC/QA)- for a number of organic and inorganic substances included in List I and II. The National Reference Laboratory covers the fields of basic physical-chemical methods, organic and inorganic trace analysis, radiochemistry, hydro-biology, microbiology, eco-toxicology, analytical quality control and quality assurance and data management.

The monitoring regime will be established in order to measure the discharges and receiving watercourses regarding the EU water quality objectives and emission limit values. This monitoring regime/network will cover the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

2.2 Following the development of a method of analysis of particular dangerous substances, appropriate analyses will need to be carried out. Analytical instruments for the equipment of the National Reference Laboratory shall be provided in this respect.

In addition a screening of pollution caused by dangerous substances in aquatic environment based on the water quality objectives and the emission limit values set out in the Directive should be undertaken by the National Reference Laboratory as it will be the only Laboratory capable for analysing these dangerous substances. The screening covers the sampling of the appropriate matrix (e.g. water, sediment), sample preparation, analyses and processing of the results. Results of the screening are an essential prerequisite for Activity 3.

Total estimated cost of purchase of equipment is 250,000 EUR. (Slovak Republic co-finance part: 65,000 EUR).

3. Develop and implement programmes on a national or local basis to eliminate List I substances and reduce List II substances discharged into waters/sewers

Twinning support is needed to develop:
3.1 A programme of measures for List I substances
3.2 A programme of measures for Hg, Cadmium, and HCH
3.3 A programme of measures for List II substances

This programme shall include, inter alia, name and number of the substances covered; measures to consider diffuse/multiple sources and/or point sources; enumeration of the emission standards for direct discharges into water and sewers. In the case of pre-treatment at source these programmes should provide for a description of the control approach taken; for which substances and at what thresholds; report emission standards for discharges to surface water and sewers in terms of total load, quantity in relation to production capacity and concentration.

3.4 A time-bound implementation plan for the programme of measures, in consultation with the industry.
4. Develop guidelines for the permitting process

Twinning support will be provided to develop guidelines for:
4.1. Permitting process for a) discharges of List I substances to waters to include the emission standards and the time limit for complying with authorisations for each relevant industrial sector/process, b) for discharges of List I substances to sewers and c) for discharges of List II substances
4.2 Reviewing existing permits for discharges from industrial plants by the Water Management Authorities - District and Regional offices
4.3 Inspecting if permit’s conditions are fulfilled in order to ensure adherence of discharges to their permit conditions
4.4 Putting in place a system to gather information on prior authorisation for each relevant industrial sector/process, the number of granted permits, quantities of emission for the authorisation and an estimation of the non-covered discharges.

These permits will need to be based on the combined approach as required by the WWF Directive and require Best Technical Means for new discharges from the beginning of 2003.

5. Training professional staff of a) regulatory bodies and b) industrial plants and industry associations dealing with self-monitoring

The professional staff of the relevant public authorities and of industry should be trained. A “train the trainers” approach will be followed. A methodology and syllabus will also be developed.

5.1 The training will cover three modules:
1. Training on the completion of inventory and database
2. Training on the issuance of permits with particular emphasis to the introduction of the “combined approach”, the time limited conditions and the BAT prerequisites
3. Training on the operation and implementation of programmes for the elimination of dangerous substances of List I and the reduction of dangerous substances of List II

5.2 The target groups involved in each of the modules:
1. Officials from the MoE, the SHMI and the Water Management Authorities (District/Regional offices),
2. Officials form the MoE, the SHMI, the Water Management Authorities (District/Regional offices) and SEI,
3. Officials from the MoE, the SHMI, the Water Management Authorities (District/Regional offices), the SEI, industry associations (ASPEK) and responsible managers from industrial plants dealing with self-monitoring
A.1. Human Resources:

A long–term Pre-Accession Advisor (24 months), as a team leader aiming at ensuring the implementation of the Council Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into aquatic environment. He/she will assist the Slovak authorities in completing this Directive implementation. He/she will be a senior official, preferably with 15 years’ experience in the field of controlling pollution from dangerous substances and knowledge of EU legislation and its modification trends. He/she will also have proven qualification on the field of industrial wastewater treatment technologies and state environmental administration. Proven training and management skills will be an asset. He/she will overview the tendering for the purchase of equipment for the National Reference Laboratory (beneficiary). He/she will be involved in the implementation of all activities described above (1 to 5), with special emphasis in activities 1, 3 and 5.

- A short-term seconded official responsible for advising on the design of a database comprising the inventory results, for 4 month. He/she should be experienced in designing databases of chemical substances. He/she will be involved in the implementation of activity 1.

- A medium-term seconded official responsible for advising the National Reference Laboratory on how to implement the analytical methods of selected dangerous substances contained in List I and List II, for 6 months. He/she should be a 10 years-experienced chemist with a strong background in the field of analytical methods. In particular he/she should have proven experience in working with the High Pressure Liquid chromatographic and the Gas chromatography. He/she will be involved in the implementation of activity 2.

- Three medium-term seconded officials responsible for the preparation of programmes for the elimination of List I substances and reduction programmes for the List II substances, for 6 months. He/she will be a 10 years’ experienced chemical engineer, specialised in industrial technologies and in developing reduction programmes for dangerous substances and programmes for the elimination of these substances. He/she will be involved in the implementation of activity 3.

- A medium-term seconded official responsible for drafting guidelines for the issuance of permits and reviewing existing permits in order to include the “combined approach”, time limits and BAT requirements, for 6 months. He/she will be involved in the implementation of activity 4.

- A pool of short-term seconded officials responsible for training of trainers, public authorities and industry representatives, for 8 months, on a return basis. They should be experienced in organising and conducting training of public administration and of industry sector. They will be particularly involved in the implementation of activity 5 above.

The maximum budget for the implementation of the twinning activities as described above is 1.165.000 EUR.

A.2.1 Equipment: (Activity 2.2)

man-made activities. The need to develop and introduce new progressive analytical methods and techniques capable of identifying and determining these compounds/elements is one of the priorities of the Slovak National Reference Laboratory for Water. In order to meet the EU requirements the following equipment will be needed to enable the Laboratory to perform trace and ultra-trace organic and inorganic analyses with analytical instruments. The equipment should be of EU/Phare countries origin.

Technical specifications:
- **Atomic absorption spectro-photometer**
  Fully automated system allowing both flame and electro-thermal techniques; wavelength range 190-900 nm, slit width 0.1-1 nm; dual background compensation (both deuterium as well as Zeeman corrections); a minimum 6-lamp carousel; PC operated under Windows 1998 and higher versions; QA/QC + GLP conform program; possibility to connect accessories for hydride generation and cold vapour atomic absorption techniques and flow-injection analysis; possibility to automatically switch between flame and electro-thermal AAS techniques; automatic flame, gases and burner set-ups; universal burner for acetylene, nitrogen dioxide and hydrogen; graphite furnace status monitoring (built-in camera); closed cooling water circuit; automated pre-concentration and dilution of samples; automated preparation of single/multi-element calibration standards; multi-component analysis for a minimum of 12 elements; automated optimisation of ash/atomise temperatures; temperature program up to 3000 °C.
  Cost estimation (including the Slovak Government co-financing): 70.000 EUR

- **Gas chromatographic analyser for the hazardous substances**
  Full electronic pressure control with pressure setpoint resolution 0.01 psi; Atmospheric pressure sensor to compensate for altitude and ambient temperature variation; Injection port for large volume injection: flow settings: 0 - 1000 ml/min; temperature ramp: 0.1 - 720 °C; pressure ramps: 0 - 100 psi; MSD: mass range: up to 800 amu; sensitivity: SCAN: 1 pg octafluoronaphtalene gives S/N ratio 10:1; SIM: 20 fg octafluoronaphtalene gives S/N ratio 10:1; SIM groups: 50 all with 30 ions; FID: sensitivity: < 5 pg C/sec; ECD: sensitivity: < 8 fg lindane/sec; SW: possibility of concurrent data acquisition from all three detectors; Thermo-desorption system with stirr-bar desorptive extraction; Purge and trap with auto-sampler for min. 70 samples with automated rinsing system; Wiley mass spectral library with chemical structures; UV detector for existing HPLC system; Equipment for sample pre-concentration for existing HPLC system;
  Cost estimation (including the Slovak Government co-financing): 180.000 EUR
A.2.2 Screening (Activity 2.2)

The screening of pollution caused by dangerous substances in aquatic environment will be carried out as one-off survey of the whole Slovak territory. The survey will cover sampling of the water and water connecting matrices, sample preparation, analysis of the dangerous substances and data processing in the water courses. The sampling programme will include the places where the influence of point sources is expected. The list of measured determinants will be done on the base of the List I and List II of the Directive 76/464/EEC and the “daughter Directives”. The National Reference Laboratory will carry out the screening. The main output of the survey will be the overview of actual situation of the hazardous substances in Slovakia.

The screening activity will be fully financed by the Slovak Government.

4. Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Environment is the competent authority for this directive. The water authorities at district and regional offices grant permits for operation of facilities that are point-sources of water pollution based upon a complex application which must contain information about compliance with all requirements including technical, operational and organisational parameters for a proposed activity. Also, the authority can request an expert opinion and/or can invite the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI) to review the application.

Permits from the water authorities are required for all discharges of wastewater into surface or ground waters. Special water permits are required for any industrial activity or change in technology that might have an impact on the quality or quantity of water.

The SEI provides professional supervision. It inspects plants and in the case of the violation of water legislation it imposes pollution penalties.

Industrial wastewater treatment plants are obliged to monitor their effluents (self-monitoring) and to report to the water authorities (at district/regional offices), to the river basin enterprises (who collect pollution charges behalf of the SEF), and to SHMI on the concentration, amount of wastewater, and technology used.

Industrial facilities that discharge waste water into the public sewers must negotiate pre-treatment requirements, conditions of discharges and the price for waste waters directly with WSaS companies. The Sewerage Order is the legal document that is legally binding for both parties.

The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMI) is an organisation operating in the whole Slovakia and is subordinated to MoE. The main tasks of the SHMI include monitoring activities (monitoring of quality and quantity of surface water and ground water on the national level). The results of monitoring are published in yearbooks and in the State Water Balance Annual Report. Other activities related to monitoring are weather forecasting, data gathering and their interpretation, providing information about status and regime of water and air.
The National Reference Laboratory for Water Sector, established by the Act No.638/1996 aims at harmonising the standard practice of the European Union and the rules of the OECD with the hydro-analytical practice in the Slovak Republic. The main activities were agreed by the three ministries of Slovak Republic (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Health). The activities are focused to the development, verification, validation and implementation of the analytical methods, to the quality control and quality assurance for the Slovak hydro-analytical laboratories, training workplace for the system of quality control analysis, co-operation on preparation and distribution certified reference materials for water sector, bilateral and multilateral programmes, co-operation with the Slovak National Accreditation Service due to the accreditation of the hydro-analytical laboratories in Slovakia, consultancy advisory body and the top audit for the water sector in Slovakia. The NRL is able to covered the fields of basic physical-chemical methods, organic and inorganic trace analysis, radiochemistry, hydro-biology, micro-biology, ecotoxicology, analytical quality control and quality assurance and data management.

4.3. Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries are the Ministry of Environment, the Water Management Authorities (District and Regional offices), the Slovak Environmental Inspectorates, the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, the National Reference Laboratory, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the industry sector and industrial associations (ASPEK) and in a wider sense the public in general.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>IB</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National co-financing</th>
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The national co-financing will be ensured from the 2003 Slovak State budget in accordance with the Decree of Government 77/2000.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU)
PAO: Mr. Milan Michalička
Mlynské Nivy 61, Bratislava
tel: 421 2 5341 8093, fax:: 421 2 5341 8095

6.2 Twinning
The Ministry of Environment will have the overall responsibility for the project. The Ministry of Environment will co-operate in project implementation with the Ministry of Economy.

The project will be co-implemented by the following institutions:
- Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMI)
- National Reference Laboratory (NRL)
- Slovak Environment Inspectorate (SEI)
- Water Management Authorities (District/Regional offices)

- **PAA** for implementation of Council Directive 76/464/EC will be placed at the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute.
  Contact person: Peter Rončak PhD, Director of Hydrological Services
  Jeseniova 17, Bratislava, Tel. ++4212 54775730, E-mail: Peter.Roncak@mail.shmu.sk

- **Short-term and medium-term second officials** for activities 1, 3, 4 and 5 will be placed at SHMI
  Contact person: Juliana Adamkova, Head of Surface Water Department
  Jeseniova 17, Bratislava, Tel and Fax: ++421259415269, E-mail: Juliana.Adamkova@mail.shmu.sk

- **Short-term second officials for developing methods of analyses** for activity 2 will be placed at National Reference Laboratory.
  Contact person: Jarmila Makovinská, PhD., Head of National Reference Laboratory
  Water Research Institute, nábr. gen. L. Slobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava
  Tel: ++421259343452, Fax: ++421254418047,
  E-mail: Jarmila_Makovinska@vuvh.sk

**6.3 Non-standard aspects**

PRAG manual will be strictly followed as appropriate.

**6.4 Contracts**

The following contracts will be concluded:

- One twinning covenant: maximum budget available: 1.165 MEUR
- One supply contract for the purchase of equipment: 250.000 EUR (including the co-financing)

**7. Implementation Schedule**

7.1 Call for proposals: 3rd quarter 2002
7.2 Start of project activity: 2nd quarter 2003
7.3 Project Completion: 1st quarter 2005

**8. Equal Opportunity**
Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed

9. **Environment:** not relevant

10. **Rates of Return:** not relevant

11. **Investment criteria:** not relevant

12. **Conditionality and sequencing**

   A pre-condition for the project is:

   - The New Water Act is in force by June 2002 and its subsequent regulations (Governmental Order) by September 2002
   - Adequate staff available
   - Budgetary provisions for the purchase of equipment are sufficient

**Milestones for the project implementation:**

- Improvement of inventory of pollution sources of List I and List II substances is completed: 2nd quarter 2003
- The National Reference Laboratory is equipped: 2nd quarter 2003
- The analytical methods are developed: 2nd quarter 2003
- Screening completed: 2nd quarter of 2003
- The programmes to eliminate List I substances and reduce List II substances are developed: 4th quarter 2003
- Guidelines for permitting process are available: 1st quarter 2004
- Training of professional staff of regulatory bodies and industry representatives is completed: 3rd quarter 2004
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (see overleaf)
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
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<th><strong>Logical Framework Planning Matrix for:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Programme name:</strong> Implementation &amp; Enforcement of the Council Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment</th>
<th><strong>Date of drafting:</strong> May 2002</th>
<th><strong>Total budget (M€)</strong> 1.415</th>
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### Intervention logic

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<th><strong>Objectively verifiable indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sources of verification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assumptions</strong></th>
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| Achieve full alignment of the Slovak water legislation with the EU environmental acquis | • Improvement of surface water in Slovak Republic  
• Full compliance with Council Directive on discharges of dangerous substances into the aquatic environment. | • Regular report of Slovakia  
• Commission regular report  
• Common Position  
• NPAA and other documentation  
• Annual report on the state of environment in the Slovakia |  |

### Project purpose:

Implementation and enforcement the requirements of the Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by the certain dangerous substances discharged into aquatic environment

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</thead>
</table>
| • Authorisation regime in compliance with the Directive  
• Compliance with set standards and coherence with EC water quality requirements  
• Monitoring system comprising all dangerous substances in the aquatic environment and control of discharges  
• Emission reduction programmes for List I and List II dangerous substances | • SHMI Annual report on Quality surface water  
• Annual report on monitoring of discharges  
• SEI annual report  
• SHMI annual report  
• Report on emission reduction programmes | • Financial viability of industry to implement the programmes  
• Financial tools for industry available  
• Access to adequate technology and equipment  
• Co-financing resources supplied |  |

### Results:

1. Methodology developed; data base in operation  
2. Programmes emission elimination/ reduction of dangerous substances agreed between public authorities and industry; reduction of pollution of water by dangerous substances.  
3. Guidelines developed; new permits issued and existing permits reviewed  
4. Training carried out; a functioning inspection and enforcement system in place

1) National Reference Laboratory annual report and SHMI annual report  
2) Plans and Programmes available in MoE. Programmes submitted to EC  
3) SEI Annual Inspection report and self-monitoring results from industry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Framework Planning Matrix for:</th>
<th>Programme name:</th>
<th>Date of drafting:</th>
<th>Total budget (M€)</th>
<th>Programme no.:</th>
<th>Contracting period expires:</th>
<th>PHARE contribution (M€)</th>
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<td>Country: Slovak Republic</td>
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### Intervention logic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Develop a methodology for drawing an inventory of pollution sources/plants of List I and List II dangerous substances of waters receiving discharged effluent and of sewers</td>
<td>Twinning (PAA – 24 months) for all activities Activity 1 (Twinning): Short term seconded official, 4 month Activity 2 (Twinning): medium term seconded official, 6 months 2.1 Supply Contract Activity 3 (Twinning): 3 medium term seconded officials 6 months each – total 18 months, Activity 4 (Twinning): medium term seconded official, 6 months, Activity 5 (Twinning): pool of short term seconded officials, total 8 months,</td>
<td>Specification of costs 1.165.000 EUR 250.000 EUR (equip/t- co-finance)</td>
<td>1. Co-operation and commitment by industry 2. Commitment of organisations involved 3. Involvement and cooperation of regulatory bodies and industry 4. Adequate staff available 5. Participation of officials and industry representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assess and adjust the national water monitoring system (network) to include all dangerous substances 2.1 Purchase of equipment for carrying out analyses 2.2 Screening of dangerous substances</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Develop programmes to eliminate List I dangerous substances and reduce List II substances discharged into waters/sewers</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Develop guidelines for the permitting process</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Training of professional staff of a) regulatory bodies and b) industrial plants and industry associations dealing with self-monitoring</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pre conditions

1. The new Water Act is in force by June 2002 and subsequent regulations (Governmental Orders) by September 2002
2. Adequate staff available
3. Budgetary provisions for the purchase of equipment are sufficient
# TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR PROJECT NR. SK
Implementation and Enforcement of Council Directive on Discharges of Dangerous Substances into the aquatic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
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<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment – equipment supply</td>
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# ANNEX 3

## CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (in MEUR) – SK

Implementation and Enforcement of Council Directive on Discharges of Dangerous Substances into the aquatic environment

<table>
<thead>
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