

Enforcement and compliance (ECENA) Working Group**Activity 1.2****TASK 2: External Country Assessments****TASK 3: IRAM/EASY TOOLS**

Coordinator ECRAN KE 2

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TASK 1.2.2. EXTERNAL COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS

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Structure RENA assessments reports

Assessments are based on earlier series (carried out via IMPEL plus the ones carried out via EUROPEAID programmes for accession countries)

Aim to cover the *key aspects of Chapter 27, Environment*, of the EU acquis communautaire

In particular, the report analyses the readiness of each subject country to effectively manage the environmental impacts of polluting installations through the complete **Regulatory Cycle**.

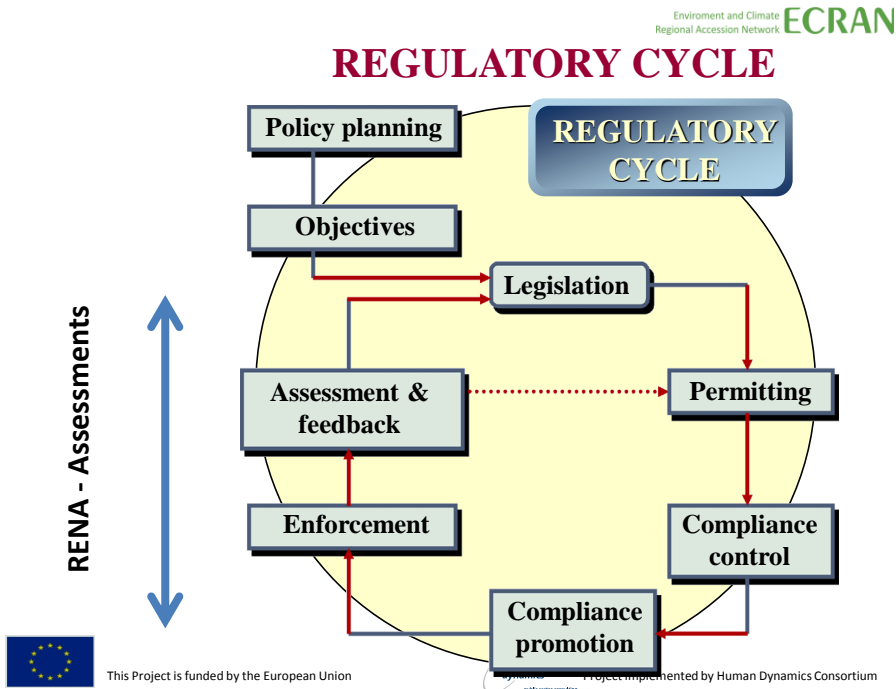
As the policy planning and legislative aspects of the Regulatory Cycle are already examined and assessed through other processes, such as Progress Monitoring, the RENA reports place an emphasis on the **bottom half of the Cycle**, from permitting through enforcement to assessment and feedback



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WG 4 - Activity 2 (Cluster 2): Country external assessments

General contents of the report part 1:

- 1 Overview of Administration
 - 1.1 Management Structures
 - 1.2 Legislation and its implementation
 - 1.3 Environmental Management Responsibilities
 - 1.4 Public bodies with environmental management responsibilities
 - 1.5 Financial and Commercial Structures for the Environment
 - 1.6 Environment Responsibilities in County and Municipal Self- go
 - 1.7 The Green Movement
- 2 Principles of Environmental Management
 - 2.1 Policy and Plans
 - 2.2 Legislation
 - 2.3 Introduction to Structures for Practical Implementation

* Carried out by Prof. Dragoljub Todoc for Serbia and by Stephen Stec for other beneficiary countries



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WG 4 - Activity 2 (Cluster 2): Country external assessments

Contents part 2

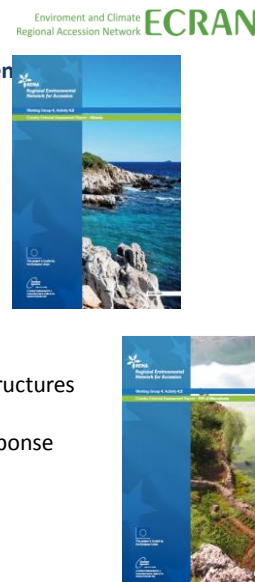
3. The Environmental Management Cycle
 - 3.1 Introduction to Permitting
 - 3.2 Control and Enforcement
 - 3.3 Appeals
 - 3.4 Monitoring and Reporting
 - 3.5 Staffing the Management System
4. The Response to the EC Environmental Acquis
 - 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.2 Transposition Implications for Management Structures
5. Findings and Recommendations
 - 5.1 Findings of the Analysis and the Review of Response to Acquis Obligations
 - 5.2 Concerns and Recommendations
 - 5.3 Practical Implementation Concerns
6. Conclusions
 - 6.1 Good Governance Issues
 - 6.2 Specific Issues



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Country	CI	IPPC + Seveso	staff total	inspectors in field	inspections annually	ratio routine to non-routine
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3000	367 (117A + 250B) + 11	196 including inspectors; 270 incl short-term	19 + 40	3000 + ?	No info available
Turkey	~100,000	~5000 + 518	4174	300 + 1000	1000 + 44,000	20/80 (Ankara Province)
Albania	7458	~100 + ~30	1300	4 + 12	~7000	80/20
Kosovo*	2000	30 + 12	400	7 + 57	675 + ?	85/15
BiH (RS)	280	45	71 MoSPCEE, 63 local)	4 + 19	320 + 1879	No info available
BiH (Fed)	~1000	81	~35 (16 MET, 15-25 cantons)	2 Fed, 17-18 cantons, "few" municipal	200	70/30
BiH (Brcko)		10				
Montenegro	20-21 (14 air, 6-7 water) (see notes)	12 IPPC, "few" Seveso	91 (16 MSDT, 56 EPA, 9 water)	12 EPA, 1 water inspector	1398	No info available
Serbia	3470	176 + ~108	110	100	15,324	3-1



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COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS UNDER ECRAN/ECENA:**Task 1.2.2 External country assessments**

The scope and the list of acquis to be assessed should be determined in cooperation with the beneficiaries and European Commission.
Specific attention for the functioning of the environmental inspection cycle.

This task will be closely coordinated with the activities related to compliance checks (ECRAN Component 1, Activity 1.4) and screening reviews (ECRAN Component 2, Activity 2.1).

This activity will be carried out **"on request"** i.e. if there is a request from the Commission side or from the beneficiaries to check the level of implementation and enforcement for a particular piece or pieces of EU legislation.

No.	Date	Key outputs
1	January 2014- January 2016	Up to eight Assessment Reports delivered and approved.



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Observations/suggestions – to be discussed
 No requests for an external assessment has been received up to now

External country assessments are “predecessors” of IMPEL review initiatives (IMPEL- IRIs). Reviews are made for EU member states in which the Regulatory Cycle is fully operational. See for example the IRI for Croatia
<http://impel.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/IRI-Croatia-FINAL-report.pdf>

A request has been received from IMPEL (John Visbeen- Nature) to carry out an IRI Nature legislation (Habitats and Bird directives, EU timber regulation) in cooperation with ECENA in FYR of Macedonia. The Commission approved in principle: The reporter of the IRI (co-production IMPEL/ECENA) could be financed by ECENA, whereas all other costs are to be born by IMPEL .

Status

The IRI fro FYR of Macedonia (has been postponed)
 An IRI has meanwhile been produced for Kosovo (Without ECENA assistance)
 An IRI for Turkey (IMPEL/ECENA has been postponed from November 2015 to beginning of 2016



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The IRI scheme is a voluntary scheme providing for informal reviews of environmental authorities in IMPEL Member countries.
 It was set up to implement the European Parliament and Council Recommendation (2001/331/EC) providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections (RMCEI), where it states:
“Member States should assist each other administratively in operating this Recommendation. The establishment by Member States in cooperation with IMPEL of reporting and advice schemes relating to inspectorates and inspection procedures would help to promote best practice across the Community.”



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TASK 1.2.3

Methodological development – application of IRAM/easy Tools



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Historical Approach in calculation of frequency of inspections

Human resources calculation scheme

Calculation example (Simplified system)

Calculation of number of Inspectors				
Polluting level	High	Medium	Low	Total
Number of enterprises	750	6000	15000	21750
Freq. "on site inspections"/a	2	0,5	0,2	
Freq."administrative inspections/a	3	1	0,2	
Days per "on site" Insp. per "adm."Insp.	2 1.0	1.0 0.5	0.5 0.2	
Total mandays	5250	6000	2100	13350
Effective days per inspector				150
Number of inspectors				89
Additional staff requirements				
Management	One Chief Inspector and 9 division heads A ratio of one management level to 10 to 15 Inspectors on average			9
Administrative staff	On average 4 to 5 inspectors to one administrative support			18
Judicial support	On average one judicial person to 30 inspectors On average Average 100 inspections 2 court cases			4
Staff turn over	Stable personnel 5% On average 10% turn over			9
Total				40
Total of Inspectors and additional staff				130



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easyTools Project 2010/11

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★★★★★

Risk Assessment in Inspection Planning



Development of a web based risk assessment tool for inspections like IPPC (IED), Seveso, waste, waste water, genetic engineering, agriculture and so on



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Objectives

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- Evaluation of existing inspection tools and risk criteria
- Development of a risk assessment tool for environmental inspections that could easily be used by every IMPEL member
- Integration into the inspection cycle of the Step by step guidance book (DTRT)
- Availability from the IMPEL website as an advanced interactive IT tool



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Risk Criteria

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Potential impacts

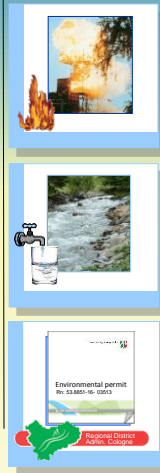
- Kind and type of installation
- Risk of accidents
- Handling and storage of waste

Actual impacts

- Levels and types of emissions: air, water, soil
- Sensitivity of the local environment
- Incidents and accidents

Operator performance

- Compliance with permit conditions
- Attitude of the operator
- Environmental management system (EMAS)



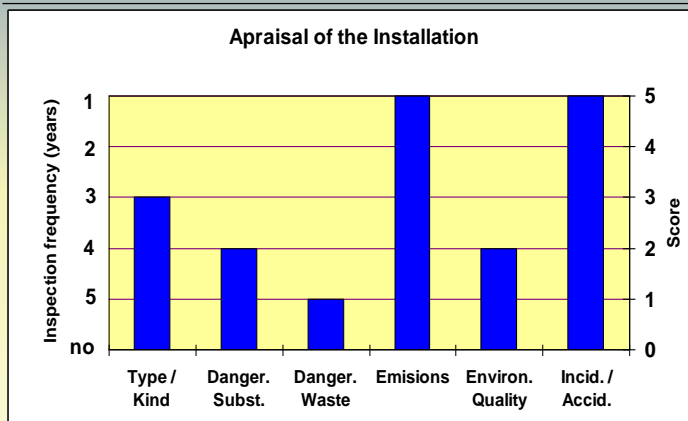
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Integrated Risk Assessment Method

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Integrated Risk Assessment Method

easyTools
★★★★★

IRAM principles

- I. The inspection frequency is determined by the highest impact score
- II. The inspection frequency is reduced by one step, if the set number of highest scores is not met (the Rule)
- III. The inspection frequency can be changed by one step up or down based on operator performance
- IV. The more criteria are scored high, the more inspection effort is needed



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Environment and Climate
Regional Accession Network **ECRAN**

Task 1.2.3 Methodological development - application of IRAM/easy Tools

For SEVESO and IED the competent authority must draw up inspection plans and programs for installations and establishments, including the frequency of site visits.

These frequencies should be based on a systematic risk appraisal.

To disseminate the useful IMPEL IRAM easy tools methodology, up to 2 regional trainings are to be organised for all ECRAN beneficiary countries at a general level and a series of national training courses (at request)

Original Planning

No.	Date	Key outputs
1	October 2014	Regional Training Workshop 1, methodology, materials and report Ankara
2	September 2015	Regional Training Workshop 2, Zagreb, methodology, materials and report
3	TBD	National training courses methodology, materials and reports (if requested)



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Outputs under Task 1.2.3 for 2014

No.	Date	Key outputs
1	08 - 09 October 2014	Regional Training Workshop 1, methodology, materials and report, Ankara, Turkey

Outputs under Task 1.2.3 for 2015

No.	Date	Key outputs
1	06 - 07 October 2015	Regional Training Workshop 2, methodology and materials, Zagreb, Croatia
2	12 – 13 November 2015	National training no 1, Pristina, Kosovo



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The training covered mainly the RMCEI, IED Directive and SEVESO Directive, concentrating on the inspection planning requirements.

The first 4 steps of the Environmental Inspection Cycle form the **Planning Cycle**.

The output of the Planning Cycle is the inspection plan. In order to write the inspection plan the inspecting authority first has to identify the relevant activities that should be covered by the inspection plan and gather information on these activities.

With this information the inspecting authority can perform an assessment of the risks of the identified activities and assign priorities to these activities with the help of IRAM

IRAM is now (considered to be) used by Inspection Authorities of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and other ECENA member countries.



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PARTICIPANTS AND EXPERIENCE LEVEL

	Years of experience					
	1 – 5 years		5 – 10 years		More than 10 years	
	Tk 2014	Cro 2015	Tk 2014	Cro 2015	Tk 2014	Cro 2015
Inspectors	5	3	8	9	7	15
Permit writers		1	1	2		2
Policy makers/others	1				1	

Participants have extensive knowledge and experience in inspection and permit writing. One representatives of the NGO sector participated.
Seven persons among the participants have some knowledge on IRAM/Easy tools.

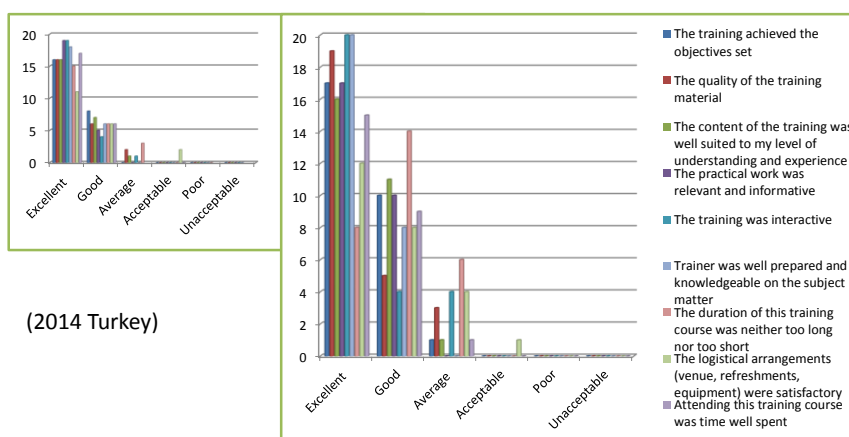


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The training evaluation showed that the course was very well appreciated with highest ratings for practical work and interactivity



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Planning, Outlook and Challenges for 2016

No.	Date	Key outputs
1	14 – 15 January 2016	National Training Workshop 2, methodology, materials and report, Belgrade, Serbia
2	23 -24 March 2016	National Training Workshop 3, methodology, materials and reports, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Next to follow-up technical training, attention will also be paid to problems and experiences in implementing the tool in ECENA member countries. Follow-up actions are required in assisting those countries that have expressed their wish to receive training in implementation at a national scale.

Turkey, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and BiH have or are implementing IRAM

Albania and Montenegro have not sent in a request for national training yet



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Thank you for your attention



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