Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Workshop report
Activity 1.2.1
Capacity Building on Compliance with Environmental Legislation (1st Regional Workshop)

Zagreb, 20 -22 May 2014

WORKSHOP REPORT
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CAPACITY BUILDING ON COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION
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I. Background/Rationale

Within the RENA programme, the objective of the ECENA Working Group on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement was to improve the ability of RENA member countries to implement and enforce the EU environmental and climate acquis by increasing the effectiveness of inspecting bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements.

The activities for the period 2010-2013 were based on a Multi Annual Work Plan, covering the following areas:

- Training and exchange,
- Institutional and methodological development,
- Cross border enforcement.

The activities planned under ECRAN in this area will build on the results achieved under RENA. Since the work of inspectors and permit writers has to be more coordinated and connected to other activities within the environmental protection area, it has been decided that ECENA under ECRAN should be of cross cutting nature. This is particularly important as the work of ECENA is dealing with both implementation and enforcement of the EU acquis. Cooperation with policy makers and law drafters has to be strengthened in order to enable developing better implementable legislation.

The work plan covers the full period of ECRAN (i.e. October 2013 – October 2016). Under this ECENA work plan, the following specific activities have been decided to be implemented:

1.2.1 Capacity building on compliance with environmental legislation

1.2.2 External country assessments

1.2.3 Methodological development - application of IRAM/easy Tools

1.2.4 Compliance with REACH/CLP Regulations;

1.2.5 Trans frontier Shipment of Waste (TFS);

1.2.6 Inspection and enforcement in other policy areas;

1.2.7 Inspector's participation in networking activities.

The beneficiaries are the Ministries of Environment of the beneficiary countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*[1], Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey). In addition the other ministries and other bodies and institutions will need to be actively engaged in so far as their work is relevant for the scope of ECRAN.

The overall objective of ECRAN is to strengthen regional cooperation between the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate action and to assist them on their way towards the transposition and implementation of the EU environmental and climate policies, political targets and instruments which is a key precondition for EU accession.

Activity1.2.1 Capacity building on compliance with environmental legislation

Beneficiary countries under this project are at different levels of transposition, implementation and enforcement of the environmental acquis. These differences are caused by different initial levels of development, national and international political decisions or complications, budgetary potential, etc.

[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Progress in all candidate and potential candidate countries is regularly monitored by the European Commission. The Progress monitoring reports from October 2009 provide the following picture.

Currently, Croatia is an EU member since 1 July 2013. Out of four candidate countries from the region (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey) two have already started the accession negotiations: Turkey in 2005 and Montenegro in 2012, while the other three are speeding up their efforts for opening the accession negotiations. Potential candidates - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo* are also increasing their efforts in this direction.

In the field of training and exchange and methodological development it has been decided to continue the activity in organizing and implementing training courses with common inspection entitled “Capacity building on compliance with environmental legislation”. The training sessions are now to be designed as regional courses with common inspections and site visits, paying attention to cross- cutting issues. The following rationale can be given:

From the evaluations of the first series of training courses on the subject under RENA it was clear that in all the beneficiary countries the expectations were generally and also specifically met. Considering the educational and experience level of inspectors and permit writers, it was noticed that the target group was generally composed of a widely divergent group considering their experience. The set-up of the training courses was such that it could meet to a various requirements and experience levels. Some conclusions from the evaluations are:

- In general the training, although intensive in timing, was considered important with the level of training being in accordance with the needs.
- As observed in previous trainings again the combination of practical work (site visit with common inspection) and lectures were appreciated very much.
- The exchange of experience with colleagues from the region was very well received and in view of the number of participants (20 – 25), this has led to a successful event and should be further promoted.
- The topics in the training were very well received and the specific operational elements in the visited factories could be very well inspected.

The contributions of the inspectors from other invited RENA countries were good and especially contributed to the common understanding of the permits and permitting process in their respective countries, generally indicating the status of starting up a fully developed IPPC permitting system.

The new requirements in the IED over and above the IPPC requirements have not been incorporated adequately and require in the near future a lot of attention in the target countries. This is specifically the case for permitting, reporting and monitoring. The information on the changes induced by the IED is clearly explained and will have quite an impact on the human resources (permit writers, inspectors and reporting obligations).

The need for information and further training have been indicated by the various countries by selecting special subjects which received some additional attention during these series of courses.

Some special subjects needed only additional presentations and explanations (for example revision RMCEI, end of waste criteria). Other subjects could only be handled in a limited way and require further elaboration in future courses (REACH, SEVESO, VOCs under IED).

Considering some of the cross cutting subjects (for example IED linkages with water, air, nature legislation and those with chemicals and hazardous waste issues), most of the inspectors lack knowledge, as traditionally such subjects are in most cases handled in other ministries than the Environment Ministry.

Specifically for ECRAN/ECENA activity 1.2.1 a Training Needs Assessment has been performed and training topics have been selected (ref. TNA report, www.ecranetwork .org).

Based on the selected training topics with selected industrial sites, up to eight regional training programmes are to be developed and subsequently delivered.

The training programme in this activity within ECENA will have to be closely coordinated with the other ones designed for ECENA and ECRAN in general in order to avoid duplication and overlaps. Planned trainings will be delivered in close coordination with TAIEX Unit that will be responsible for provision of non-key experts and organisation of logistics (training venue, accommodation and transport of registered participants, etc.). Delivered trainings will be evaluated in order to follow the level of reaching the training objectives

Chapter 2 describes the background and objectives of activity 1.2.1 with the 1st Multi-country Workshop Capacity Building on Compliance with Environmental Legislation and the topics that have been addressed.

Chapter 3 presents the workshop proceedings and Chapter 4 presents the evaluation. Furthermore the following Annexes are attached:

- Annex I: the agenda;
- Annex II: List of participants;
- Annex III: Power point presentations (downloadable under separate cover):

http://www.ecranetwork.org/ECENA

II. Objectives of the training

General objective

Increasing the effectiveness of inspection bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements

Specific objectives

Capacity building regarding compliance with environmental legislation through better understanding of implementation issues and identification of targeted solutions (training of inspectors and permit writers in cooperation with law drafters and policy makers)

Target group

The target institutions and beneficiaries are the environmental inspectors and permit writers of the Ministries of Environment in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey

Expected results

The following result is expected for this activity

- improved functioning of environmental inspection and enforcement organizations;
- streamlined working methods and implementation of best practice in the region moving towards EU standards.

Training delivery

Based on earlier experience, described approach and the outcomes of the TNA, the general training set-up and topics are:

Day 1; Mainly related to ***Inspection Management*** including general subjects with the regulatory cycle and inspection cycle***, IPPC/IED implementation*** with inspection and permitting functions with requirements***, Cross cutting issues: IED interaction with other environmental legislation*** also in relation to ambient environmental quality. Special subjects and specific directives have to be selected for specific attention including IED/IPPC interaction with EIA, ambient water quality, air quality and, nature legislation, LCP, PRTR, SEVESO II, VOCs, waste and chemical management

Day 2; Continuation day 1 programme and Preparation for the (industrial) site visit with BAT and BREF evaluation of the selected industrial site to be visited; exchange of experience from the various countries in the region considering the selected type of industry. Presentation on the selected factory site backgrounds. Preparation of checklists for the site visit.

Day 3; on site visit/common inspection of a specific industry and reporting.

The trainings are designed as a series of eight follow-up modules each to be held in one of the beneficiary countries. The trainings cover cross cutting issues and are also designed in such a manner that the training programme will also allow participation of policy makers and legal drafters from

Other relevant WGs such as Waste, Air, Water, etc.

The agenda of the first training is included in ANNEX 1

Results/outputs

The following results are expected for this activity

- Improved functioning of the environmental authorities and related authorities envisaged to be responsible for implementation of the REACH/CLP regulations and IED ;
- Streamlined working methods and implementation of best practice in the region moving towards EU standards.

III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

The training covered mainly the IED Directive, SEVESO and Water Framework Directive (Cross cutting issues IED/WFD).

IED (summary) Ref 1.[2]

Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control. This Directive brings together Directive 2008/1/EC (the 'IPPC Directive') and six other directives in a single directive on industrial emissions.

Sectors of activity .This Directive shall cover industrial activities with a major pollution potential, defined in Annex I to the Directive (energy industries, production and processing of metals, mineral industry, chemical industry, waste management, rearing of animals, etc.).The Directive shall contain special provisions for the following installations:

- combustion plants (≥ 50 MW);
- waste incineration or co-incineration plants;
- certain installations and activities using organic solvents;
- Installations producing titanium dioxide.

Environmental requirements

Any industrial installation which carries out the activities listed in Annex I to the Directive must meet certain basic obligations:

- preventive measures are taken against pollution
- the best available techniques (BAT) are applied;
- no significant pollution is caused;
- waste is reduced, recycled or disposed of in the manner which creates least pollution;
- energy efficiency is maximised;
- accidents are prevented and their impact limited;
- Sites are remediated when the activities come to an end.

Application of best available techniques

Industrial installations must use the best available techniques to achieve a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole, which are developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions. The European Commission must

[2] REF 1) IED: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/soil_protection/ev0027_en.htm

adopt BAT conclusions containing the emission levels associated with the BAT. These conclusions shall serve as a reference for the drawing up of permit conditions.

Permit conditions

The permit must provide for the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the operator's basic obligations and environmental quality standards. These measures shall comprise at least:

- emission limit values for polluting substances;
- rules guaranteeing protection of soil, water and air;
- waste monitoring and management measures;
- requirements concerning emission measurement methodology, frequency and evaluation procedure;
- an obligation to inform the competent authority of the results of monitoring, at least annually;
- requirements concerning the maintenance and surveillance of soil and groundwater;
- Measures relating to exceptional circumstances (leaks, malfunctions, momentary or definitive stoppages, etc.);
- provisions on the minimisation of long-distance or trans boundary pollution;
- Conditions for assessing compliance with the emission limit values.

Special provisions

Special provisions shall apply to combustion plants, waste incineration and co-incineration plants, installations using organic solvents and installations producing titanium dioxide. The emission limit values for large combustion plants laid down in Annex V to the Directive are generally more stringent than those in Directive 2001/80/EC. A degree of flexibility (Transitional National Plan, limited life time derogation) shall be introduced for existing installations. For other activities subject to special provisions, the provisions of the current directives have been largely maintained.

Environmental inspections

Member States shall set up a system of environmental inspections of the installations concerned. All installations shall be covered by an environmental inspection plan. The plan shall be regularly reviewed and updated.

Based on the inspection plans, the competent authority shall regularly draw up programmes for routine environmental inspections, including the frequency of site visits for different types of installations. The period between two site visits shall be based on a systematic appraisal of the environmental risks of the installations concerned. It shall not exceed one year for installations posing the highest risks and three years for installations posing the lowest risks.

SEVESO (ref 2)[3]

Major accidents in chemical industry have occurred world-wide. In Europe, the Seveso accident in 1976 prompted the adoption of legislation aimed at the prevention and control of such accidents. The resulting 'Seveso' directive now applies to around 10,000 industrial establishments where dangerous substances are used or stored in large quantities, mainly in the chemicals, petrochemicals, storage, and metal refining sectors.

The Seveso Directive obliges Member States to ensure that operators have a policy in place to prevent major accidents. Operators handling dangerous substances above certain thresholds must regularly inform the public likely to be affected by an accident, providing safety reports, a safety management system and an

[3] REF 2): SEVESO http://ec.europa.eu/environment/seveso/

internal emergency plan. Member States must ensure that emergency plans are in place for the surrounding areas and that mitigation actions are planned. Account must also be taken of these objectives in land-use planning.

There is a tiered approach to the level of controls: the larger the quantities of dangerous substances present within an establishment, the stricter the rules ('upper-tier' establishments have bigger quantities than 'lower-tier' establishments and are therefore subject to tighter control).

Seveso Directives I, II and III

Seveso I: Council Directive 82/501/EEC on the major-accident hazards of certain industrial activities (OJ No L 230 of 5 August 1982) – the so-called Seveso directive – was adopted in 1982. The Directive was amended twice, in 1987 by Directive 87/216/EEC of 19 March 1987 (OJ No L 85 of 28 March 1987) and in 1988 by Directive 88/610/EEC of 24 November 1988 (OJ No L 336 of 7 December 1988). Both amendments aimed at broadening the scope of the Directive, in particular to include the storage of dangerous substances. This was in response to severe accidents at the Union Carbide factory at Bhopal, India in 1984, where a leak of methyl isocyanate caused more than 2500 deaths, and at the Sandoz warehouse in Basel, Switzerland in 1986, where fire-fighting water contaminated with mercury, organophosphate pesticides and other chemicals caused massive pollution of the Rhine and the death of half a million fish.

Seveso II: On 9 December 1996, Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards – the so-called Seveso II Directive - was adopted and replaced the original Seveso Directive. Seveso II included a revision and extension of the scope; the introduction of new requirements relating to safety management systems; emergency planning and land-use planning; and a reinforcement of the provisions on inspections to be carried out by Member States.

In the light of industrial accidents (Toulouse, Baia Mare and Enschede) and studies on carcinogens and substances dangerous for the environment, the Seveso II Directive was extended by Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003 amending Council Directive 96/82/EC. The most important extensions were to cover risks arising from storage and processing activities in mining; from pyrotechnic and explosive substances; and from the storage of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate based fertilizers.

Seveso III: Further adaptation of the provisions on major accidents occurred on 4 July 2012 with publication of a replacement directive - 2012/18/EU. The main changes in this, so-called, Seveso III Directive were:

Technical updates to take account of changes in EU chemicals classification. In 2008, the Council and the European Parliament adopted a Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures, adapting the EU system to the new UN international chemicals classification (Globally Harmonized System - GHS). In turn, this triggered the need to adapt the Seveso Directive, since its scope is based on the former chemicals classification which will be repealed by the CLP Regulation by June 2015.

Better access for citizens to information about risks resulting from activities of nearby companies, and about how to behave in the event of an accident.

More effective rules on participation, by the public concerned, in land-use planning projects related to Seveso plants.

Access to justice for citizens who have not been granted appropriate access to information or participation.

Stricter standards for inspections of establishments to ensure more effective enforcement of safety rules.

The Seveso III Directive 2012/18/EU was adopted on 4th July 2012 and entered into force on 13th August 2012. Member States have to transpose and implement the Directive by 1st June 2015, which is also the date when the new chemicals classification legislation becomes fully applicable in Europe.

WFD – Water Framework Directive (ref 3)[4]

The European Union (EU) has established a Community framework for water protection and management. Firstly, Member States must identify and analyse European waters, on the basis of individual river basin and district. They shall then adopt management plans and programmes of measures adapted to each body of water.

Targets for protection include:

- inland surface waters;
- groundwater;
- transitional waters;
- and coastal waters.

The Framework-Directive has a number of objectives, such as preventing and reducing pollution, promoting sustainable water usage, environmental protection, improving aquatic ecosystems and mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Its ultimate objective is to achieve "good ecological and chemical status" for all Community waters by 2015.

Administrative arrangements

Member States have to identify all the river basins lying within their national territory and to assign them to individual river basin districts. River basins covering the territory of more than one Member State will be assigned to an international river basin district. Member States are to designate a competent authority for the application of the rules provided for in this Framework-Directive within each river basin district.

Identification and analysis of waters

By 2004 at the latest, each Member State shall produce:

- an analysis of the characteristics of each river basin district;
- a review of the impact of human activity on water;
- an economic analysis of water use;
- a register of areas requiring special protection;
- a survey of all bodies of water used for abstracting water for human consumption and producing more than 10 m^3 per day or serving more than 50 persons.

This analysis must be revised in 2013 and every six years thereafter.

Management plans and programmes of measures

In 2009, nine years after the Framework-Directive entered into force, management plans were produced for each river basin district, taking account of the results of the analyses and studies carried out. These plans cover the period 2009-2015. They shall be revised in 2015 and then every six years thereafter. The management plans must be implemented in 2012. They aim to:

- prevent deterioration, enhance and restore bodies of surface water, achieve good chemical and ecological status of such water by 2015 at the latest and to reduce pollution from discharges and emissions of hazardous substances;
- protect, enhance and restore the status of all bodies of groundwater, prevent the pollution and deterioration of groundwater, and ensure a balance between groundwater abstraction and replenishment;

[4]http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/water_protection_management/l28002b_en.htm*Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy*

- preserve protected areas.

The management plans for river basin districts can be complemented by more detailed management programmes and plans for a sub-basin, a sector or a particular type of water. Temporary deterioration of bodies of water is not in breach of the requirements of this Framework-Directive if it is the result of circumstances which are exceptional or could not reasonably have been foreseen and which are due to an accident, natural causes or force majeure.

Member States shall encourage participation by all stakeholders in the implementation of this Framework-Directive, specifically with regard to the management plans for river basin districts. Projects from the management plans must be submitted to public consultation for at least 6 months. From 2010, Member States must ensure that water pricing policies provide adequate incentives for users to use water resources efficiently and that the various economic sectors contribute to the recovery of the costs of water services, including those relating to the environment and resources.

Member States must introduce arrangements to ensure that effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties are imposed in the event of breaches of the provisions of this Framework Directive.

A list of priority substances selected from among the ones which present a significant risk to the aquatic environment has been drawn up at European level. This list is set out in Annex X to this Framework-Directive.

IV. Highlights from the training workshop

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda and Annex III for the presentations.

Day 1 – Panorama Hotel, Zagreb, 20 May

1. The workshop was opened by Ms. Anita Pokrovac Patekar (ECRAN ECENA National Coordinator for Croatia) and Mr. Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA coordinator) with a short welcoming and introduction on ECRAN and the ECENA Programme. The information on ECRAN and ECENA has been given including project summary, results to be achieved, structures and planned activities.

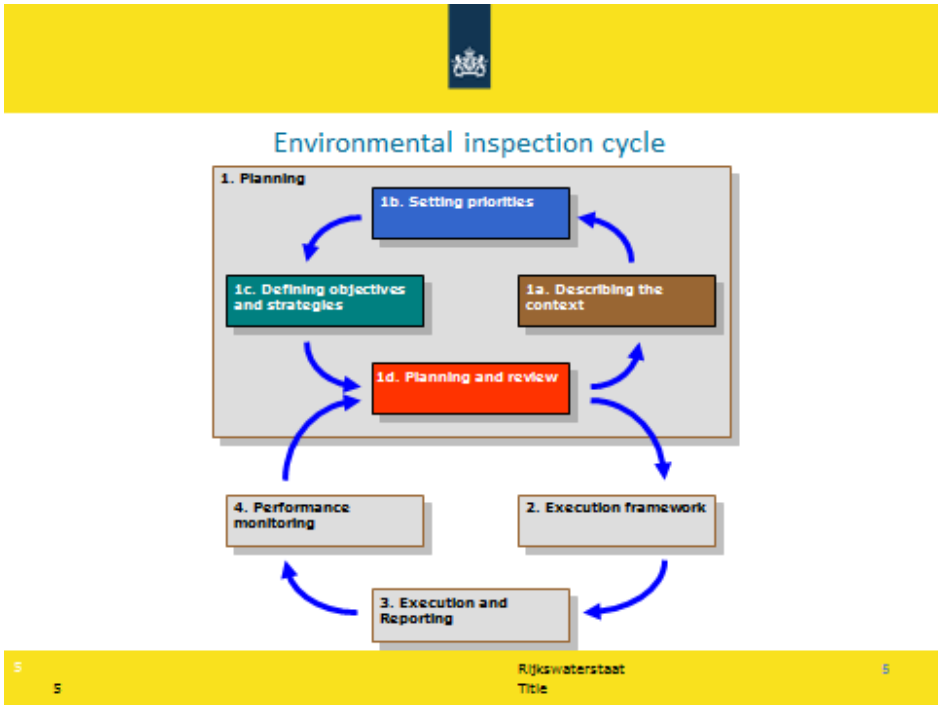
2. An introductory round was held among the participants with the question on the years of experience as inspectors, permit writers and policymakers/other fields. The results showed that most of participants have extensive knowledge and experience in inspection and permit writing.

	Years of experience		
	1 – 5 years	***5 – 10 years***	***More than 10 years***
Inspectors	4	5	7
Permit writers	1	4	1
Policy makers/others	1	1	1

3. Mr. Rob Kramers has given an introduction on inspection management, covering in this first workshop the Environmental Inspection Cycle in the series of (1) Environmental Inspection Cycle, (2) Setting Priorities, (3) Inspection Targets and (4) Performance Monitoring.

The Environmental Inspection Cycle consists of the following seven steps:

1. Describing the context; 2. Setting priorities; 3. Defining objectives and strategies; 4. Planning and review; 5. Execution framework; 6. Execution and reporting; 7. Performance monitoring



The first 4 steps 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.

4. Ms Anita Pokrovac Patekar provided a brief description of the inspection system in Croatia. The inspection activities are performed by 55 senior inspectors and 25 inspectors of environmental protection, out of which 58 inspectors are situated in Branch Units while 22 inspectors are situated in the Central Office in Zagreb. Important items are that a strategic plan of the Ministry of Environmental and Nature is available via the website (2-yearly) and a coordinated plan for inspection. In Croatia coordinated inspection is taking place in which 12 inspection bodies from different ministries work together in the field of environment.

Cooperation with Slovenia is functioning well, while that with other bordering states should receive more attention. The inspectorate is active in various international networks (see website and presentation)

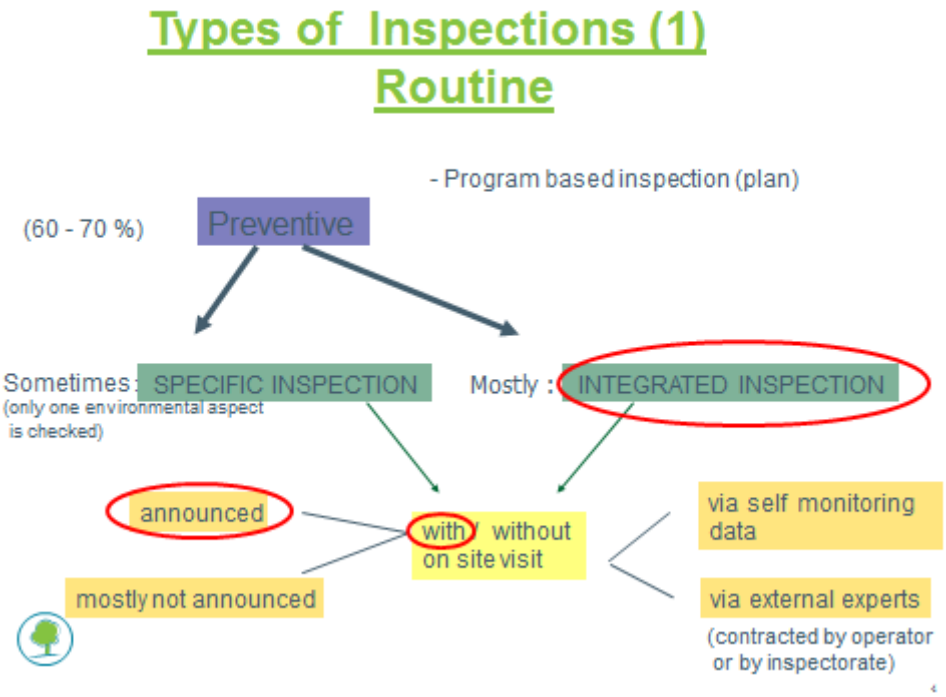
5. Mr. Jean Pierre Janssens gave an introduction on the evolution of the IED framework with its reasons, scope and structure. Special attention was given to the Permit/BAT provisions, inspection provisions and other important provisions. Other related legislation and cross legislative aspects were also discussed briefly.

6. After the presentation by Mr. Janssens, Mr. Boyko Malinov presented some new developments in integrated permitting and the IED provisions. Specific attention was paid to BAT formulation and implementation, the emission limit values and BAT Associated Emission Levels (AELs), Soil and groundwater protection with reference to hazardous substances and monitoring requirements. In permit review and update the new “BAT Conclusions” should be considered. Further attention was paid to public participation and information, site closure and inspection planning.

7. Mr. Rob Kramers showed in his presentation how the various IED requirements for inspection were linked to the individual elements of the Environmental Inspection Cycle. The linkages were shown based on the Recital 26: Obligations and various articles:
Art 3(22): Definition inspection
Art 7: Incidents and accidents
Art 8: Non-compliance
Art 23(2): Inspection plan
Art 23(4): Inspection programme

and risk assessment
Art 23(3): Inspection plan
Art 23(5): Non-routine inspections
Art 23(6): Inspection reports
Art 23(1): Inspection system

8. Mr. Jean-Pierre Janssens finalized the IED specific inspection and inspection management subjects with an introductory presentation on the procedures for routine environmental inspection. The presentation covered the definition of environmental inspections, introduction on routine and non-routine inspections, the inspection strategy and the procedures, involving preliminary actions, actions during the site visit and after the inspection

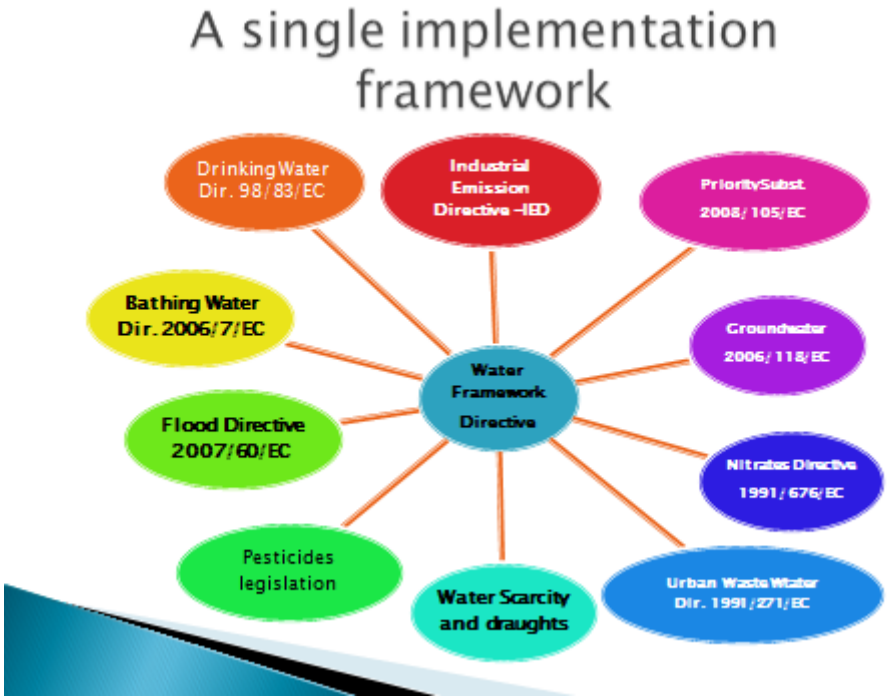


9. The first day of the course was finalized with the subject of cross-cutting issues, for which IED and Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been selected to be handled in the first series of training courses.Mr. Christof Planitzer presented the interlinkages a.o. with the IED starting from the WFD.
An introduction on the WFD was given with its various requirements:

- Protection of all waters to achieve “good status” for all waters by 2015;
- Water quality defined in terms of
  - Biology,
  - Chemistry and
  - Morphology
- Water management to be based on river basins, across administrative and political boundaries;
- Plans and programmes for achieving good status to be adopted and implemented;
- Water pricing policies to reflect cost recovery.

An example was given based on the Austrian National River Basin Management Plan.
The introductory discussion on the link between IED and WFD was concentrated on the following questions

- What information from IED implementation helps water managers?
- What information should be given proactively to IED authorities?



The experience of other countries with IED/WFD interaction was started to be discussed based on the IMPEL questionnaire and will be continued in the second module of the training courses.

Day 2 – Panorama Hotel, Zagreb, 21 May

1. In open ing the second day, Mr van der Putte summarized the outcomes of the workshop on the first day.

The subjects to be handled on day 2 were introduced and covered SEVESO as a special subject, introductions of the factory to be visited, introductions on BREF and Bat of the factory to be visited with planning and preparation for the site visit.

2. Mr. Costa Stanisav presented the devlopments within the SEVESO Directive.

The links between IED and SEVESO directives were given with the main scope and requirements of the SEVESO directive. A brief explanation was given on the evolution of the SEVESO Directive and its relation with other relevant EU legislation.

Especially the main differences introduced with the new SEVESO III Directive was illustrated. The implementation in Romania and the lessons learned in implementation was presented and briefly discussed.

3. Mr. Ike van der Putte presented and guided a case exercise on upper tier and lower tier classification of installations within the framewrk of SEVESO.

4. An introduction on the factory to be visited, i.e. Lipovica d.o.o. was given by Mr. Stjepan Babić as representative of Lipovica d.o.o. and Ms Lidija Tadic (Regional Unit – Section for environmental inspection for Central and North-West Croatia Head Office in Sisak) respectively. Whereas Mr. Babić presented the history, products and production process of the factory, Ms Tadic described the IPPC permit, processes, emissions, waste, permit conditions, integrated enforcement and BAT requirements. The IPPC permit has been provided and translated into English.

Lipovica d.o.o. has the following characteristics:

- Specialised foundry for the production of pressure die cast Al-radiators for central heating (97%) and gravitational castings
- 100 % owned by the Republic of Croatia,
- Established in 2002 being detached from a former penitentiary system in Lipovica

- Nominal capacity: 4200 t/y
- Coverage 10,920 m2
- ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

Production plants

1. Technological units:

- Smelter -melting furnace for Al-alloys, capacity 1.5 t/h, nominal capacity 2630 kW
- Pressure casting smelter –facilities for pressure casting and furnaces
- Processing and assembling –3 lines for processing and assembling, device for pressure testing
- Surface coating (painting) –devices for preparation of surfaces, for painting, paint drying and baking oven, cleaning oven

2. Storages:

- Storage for raw and other materials
- Storage for end products
- Storage for hazardous substances
- Storage for non-hazardous waste
- Storage for hazardous waste

3. Other

(water supply system, waste water treatment system, gas station, transformer stations)

4. Production processes

Production process is composed of four main technological operations:

- melting of metal charge (main and most important technological operation –twin chamber furnace)
- casting (mechanical pressure: 99 % and gravitational: 1 %)
- processing of casting, including pressure testing (separation of ingots, repairs and finishing)
- surface protection (washing, degreasing and passivation, through anaforetic covering, drying, electrostatic covering with epoxy-polyester powder, baking, cooling

5. As a preparation for the site visit Mr. Bjorn Bauer gave an introducton on BAT and BREF concerning the selected factory whereas Mr. Van der Putte gave a brief introduction on methods and questioning during investigations and inspections.

In preparation for the site visit the participants were divided into 5 groups cobvering the following elements:

1. Raw and auxiliary materials; storage
2. Melting and casting
3. Surface coating
4. Waste management (and product issues)
5. Energy consumption, energy efficiency

For each element, a maximum number of 5 questions had to be devised, as a guidance for the site visit and questioning.

Day 3 – Lipovica d.o.o., Popovača, Croatia, 22 May

Figure 1. The Melting and casting systems at Lipovica d.o.o.

For the site visit the participants were divided in two main groups which were guided and led through the factory and various installations with the following five subgroups covering a number of defined questions.

Group 1 (Storage)

- Where are oils and emulsions stored?
- Referring to safe use and storage – who use the instructions, is there separate control that does periodic checks?
- Hazardous materials and surroundings – are the two storage areas central or do they have additional storage for daily use?
- The open type storage, are the waters drained to the central system of water collection or is it drained in any way?
- Inspection of storing, do they have video monitoring or do they have guards?

Group 2 (Melting and casting)

- This is an existing installation, why are there parameters for BAT when it is an existing installation – (remark - all IPPC installations in reality have to comply with BAT)
- Are there any devices for the reduction of emissions to air from the site of smelting and from the casting
- Does the excess heat from the melting and casting return to the system, or is this excess heat released into the atmosphere?
- Lack of measurement for noise in facility for melting and casting
- They do have a closed system for water used in melting and casting, how do they control the loss of water through evaporation – this can cause catastrophic consequences

Group 3 (Surface coating)

- Volume of the pools, what do they do with the sludge in the bottom of the pools
- The storage of chemicals and amounts
- Do they have a solvent management plan, what kind of chemicals are used for painting and coating, solvent based or water based, MSDS, what do they do with the used packages
- Do they collect emissions by a system, what parameters are measured
- The system is considered closed, however, the processing of the water from the varnishing facility is drained, has analysis of this water been carried out?

Group 4 (Waste management)

- Insight in transport and identification forms related to waste being transported outside the facility; rules for transportation outside the enterprise

- Overview and insight in analysis of waste – which laboratory, accredited,
- Whether over the last year there have been any incidents with uncontrolled spillage, what is the procedure for reporting to competent authorities – or they should be carried out
- Does the facility have a waste manager, with certification, if an internal staff member he will be interviewed
- Packaging, records, packaging waste management

Group 5 (Energy consumption and energy efficiency)

- What type of energy do you use for the processes
- Do you also use alternative types of energy?
- Have you managed to fulfil the BAT requirements according to BREF documents
- To what degree has you been successful in saving energy and use of alternative types of energy
- Referring to ISO 14001, to what degree where you able to implement the requirements set in this standard.
- Any measurements on energy efficiency measure per ton of product?
- Bonus – linking the above together – have you stored raw materials and feed stock to keep them safe from emissions etc.

Based on the findings an evaluation session was held after the introductory presentation of the Factory director. Some findings were:

Group 1 – storage: Storage of chemicals was organized in an appropriate manner with restricted entrance of the storage area. Storage of waste oil was considered to be quite close to the waste water treatment system. Risk reduction by a better location might be feasible.

Group 2 – melting and casting. The BREF requirements have been followed with a high degree of automation. Noise was however to be considered as a problem. In this field it was mentioned that a project on noise reduction (ant-noise walls) has recently been started.

Group 3 – surface coating
All inspected elements were found to be in order. A remark was made on safety data sheets, which might better be at hand where chemicals are used. Instruction and training on use of chemicals are mentioned to be performed on a regular basis.

Group 4 – waste management. Defective products go to specialized companies. Transport of waste to their final destination is registered and no accidents with waste (spillages) have occurred in the last years.

Group 5 – energy efficiency. The production process is considered highly energy efficient, especially through the products that are made (aluminum instead of steel).

In general it can be concluded that through the permit conditions and compliance with these (see presentation Ms Tadic) the various main elements have been covered and some minor options for improvement have been noted.


Lipovica

V. Evaluation

The following summary of the training evaluation report, developed on the basis of analysis of the training questionnaires can be given. A number of 26 out of 27 participants filled the evaluation form. It shows that the expectations of the workshop were met.
All trainees indicated that their expectations for the workshop were met. Most of the trainees indicated that the training was of a high quality and useful. The excellent preparation and knowledge of the trainers were appreciated. The trainees also expressed their wish to have more practical work/case studies in the following trainings. The subject of risk management was mentioned. The site visit was very well appreciated.

Statistical information

1.1	Workshop Session	Capacity building on compliance with chemicals legislation, with emphasis on REACH/CLP linked to IED – General introductory module/procedures
1.2	Facilitators name	Ike van der Putte/ Rob Kramers / Jean Pierre Janssens/ Boyko Malinov/ Christof Planitzer/ Costa Stanislav/ Bjorn Bauer
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. Filling gaps in knowledge (several IED,inspections 2.), general and specific	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII II (85%)	IIII (15%)	
2. Practical experience of the new Member States and Candidate Countries	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII (77%)	IIIII I (23%)	

Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	IIIII IIIII IIIII (58%)	IIIII IIII (35%)	I (4%)	I (4%)		
2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIIII IIIII III (50%)	IIIII IIIII III (50%)				
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIIII IIIII I (42%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII (58%)				
4 The practical work was relevant and informative	IIIII IIIII IIIII (58%)	IIIII IIIII (35%)	I (4%)			
5 The workshop was interactive	IIIII IIIII IIIII (58%)	IIIII IIII (35%)	II (8%)			
6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIIII IIIII IIIII (58%	IIIII IIIII I (42%)				
7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIIII IIIII I (42%)	IIIII IIIII IIII (54%)	I (4%)			
8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIIII IIIII IIIII I (61%)	IIIII IIII (35%)	I (4%)			
9 Attending this workshop was time well spent	IIIII IIIII IIII (54%)	IIIII IIIII II (46%)				

Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions:

- Workshop was interesting and was a good experience.
- All the information delivered and the workshop is very useful.
- The workshop is very comprehensive and well organized.
- Good.

Facilitators:

- Well prepared.
- Everything was at a satisfactorial level.
- Good.
- Knowlegeable

Workshop level and content:

- Excellent.
- Good.
- Keep the structure with site visits as it is

Suggested planning follow up courses

For the year 2014 the courses are planned to be held in
Zagreb, 20-22 May (Al melting and casting)
Skopje 10 -12 September (Brewery)
Istanbul 18 -20 November (textile)

For the year 2015 it was suggested to have the courses in:
Montenegro (April/May) (Thermo-electric power?)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (September) (Metal industry?)
Kosovo (November) (Ferro nickel?)
For the year 2016 it was suggested to have the courses in:
Serbia (April)
Albania (June)

Annex I

Day I : Tuesday 20 May 2014

Inspection Management; IPPC/IED implementation and IED cross cutting issues (water legislation linkage)

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08.00	**08.45**	**Registration**		
08.45	09.00	Opening	Ms. Anita Pokrovac Patekar (ECRAN ECENA National Coordinator Ike van der Putte (ECRAN –ECENA Coordinator)	Welcome, introduction of trainers, introduction of participants
09.00	09.15	Introduction	Ike van der Putte (ECRAN –ECENA Coördinator)	Explanation of the training programme, information on ECRAN and defined ECENA activities
09.15	10.15	**Inspection Management**	Rob Kramers – Inspection Management and planning/IED inspection, Knowledge Centre InfoMil, Ministry of Water, Directorate Environment, the Netherlands Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	Background and explanation of developments from General Regulatory Cycle, RMCEI to Environmental Inspection Cycle and Inspection planning. Attention also for possibilities to cover cross cutting elements covering the brown areas (industry), blue (water) and green areas (nature). ***In the 1st training session a general introduction is given with more details and guidance in subsequent training sessions.***
10.15	10.30	Experience of Host country in Inspection Management	Ms. Anita Pokrovac Patekar (ECRAN ECENA National Coordinator) Ms. Lidija Tadic (Regional Unit – Section for environmental inspection for Central and North-West Croatia Head Office in Sisak)	Brief description of the inspection system in host country and its development.

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
10.30	10.45	***Coffee Break***		
10.45	12.10	**Implementation IPPC/IED**	Jean Pierre Janssens (BE) – Inspection Management and planning/IED inspection, Brussels Institute for Environmental Management, Belgium Boyko Malinov, Director "Preventive Activities" Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Water, Bulgaria Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	Background description of IPPC/IED with subjects subsequently to be covered : legislative developments, permits and applications, monitoring conditions, inspection, BAT selection, IPPC, LCP, VOC, PRTR, linkages to other directives and regulations (EMAS, REACH/CLP, EIA etc.). ***In the 1st training session a general introduction is given on legislative developments with IPPC permitting and applications***
12.10	12.30	Experience of selected ECENA country in implementation IPPC/IED	ECENA country representative to be selected	Brief description of developments in the selected country
12.30	13.30	***Lunch Break***		
13.30	14.15	On-site inspection and planning	Rob Kramers – Inspection Management and planning/IED inspection, Knowledge Centre InfoMil, Ministry of Water, Directorate Environment, the Netherlands Jean Pierre Janssens (BE) – Inspection Management and planning/IED inspection, Brussels Institute for Envrionmental Management, Belgium Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	General requirements for inspection with guidance on IED inspections, ways to inspect, preparation and checklists. ***In the 1st training session a general introduction and guidance is given with more details in subsequent sessions***

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
14.15	15.00	Cross cutting issues: IED interaction with other environmental legislation	Christof Planitzer, Legal Expert, Administration Lower Austria, Department of Environment, Austria	A series of IED cross cutting subjects with other environmental legislation will be given, including those amongst other with ambient water quality, air quality, nature, waste, chemicals and EIA. ***In the 1st training session a general introduction and guidance is given with more details in subsequent sessions. IED and WFD (part 1) is the subject for the 1st training session.***
15.00	15.15	*Coffee break*		
15.15	15.45	Guidance for IED managers considering cross cutting issues with other environmental legislation	Christof Planitzer, Legal Expert, Administration Lower Austria, Department of Environment, Austria	Guidance and checklists for IED managers and managers of other Directives/Regulations ***(1st training: IED/WFD part 1)***
15.45	16.30	Experience in other countries with IED interaction with other environmental legislation in other countries	Christof Planitzer, Legal Expert, Administration Lower Austria, Department of Environment, Austria Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	Experience description in other selected countries ***(1st training IED/WFD)***
16.30	17.00	Questions and discussion	Participants	
17.00		Closure	Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator) Ms. Anita Pokrovac Patekar (ECRAN ECENA National Coordinator)	

Day 2, Wednesday 21 May 2014

Special subjects (SEVESO) and preparation for common inspection/site visit

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08.45	09.30	Special subject SEVESO	Costa Stanislav, Senior environmental commissioner, Regional Commissariat Cluj-Cluj County Commissariat, Romania Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	A strong relationship exists between the IPPC/IED installations and SEVESO installations. In a series of presentations introductions are given on the major elements of the SEVESO Directive with developments from SEVSO I to SEVESO III, Safety Report, Safety Management System, Hazard Identification, Consequence Analysis, Internal and External Emergency Plans and Land-use planning. ***In the 1st training session a brief overview is given with more detailed elements in the subsequent courses***
09.30	10.30	Special subject SEVESO	Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	Part 2. (exercises, case descriptions) ***(1st training : Hazard Identification case)***
10.30	10.45	***Coffee Break***		
10.45	12.30	Introductions on the factory to be visited	Representatives of the Factory Ms. Lidija Tadic (Regional Unit – Section for environmental inspection for Central and North-West Croatia Head Office in Sisak)	Presentation of the factory with permit (and conditions) Exchange of experience from other ECENA countries ***1st training: Croatia, aluminium casting LIPOVICA***
12.30	13.30	***Lunch Break***		

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
13.30	14.30	Introduction to BREF and BAT of the selected industry	Bjorn Bauer (ECRAN ECENA SSTE)	Comparison of prevailing emission and monitoring data with the information from the BREF/BAT;BAT decision documents ***1st training: aluminium casting LIPOVICA***
14.30	15.00	Basic approach to site visits	Bjorn Bauer (ECRAN ECENA SSTE) Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	Overview of methods and questioning during investigations and inspection.
15.00	15.15	***Coffee Break***		
15.15	16.15	Planning of visits in groups with specific assignment/ Preparation for next day visit	Participants	Study in groups on the specific assignments setting up a questionnaire with questions and attention points during the site visit.
16.15	16.45	Summary of questionnaires	Participants	Brief Presentation of questionnaires/checklists
16.45		Closing Session	Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA Coordinator)	

DAY III : Thursday 22 May 2014

Site visit to Lipovica d.o.o. Lipovačka 22, 44317 Popovača, Croatia

9.00	15.00	**Visit to PILOT FACTORY (day 3)**	All participants	-
		Preliminary discussion in the factory office		Review documentation (monitoring data, quality checks, site plans and permits. Is necessary documentation in place. Comments and questions
		Divide into groups with chairman and reporter each. Chairman has allocated specific responsibilities to each member of the group		
		Site visit		Request site staff to provide guides: groups to see the entire site, but focus on areas: like handling storage, dust abatement, waste handling and filling stations, cleanliness of factory, evaluate surrounding area. Each member of the group will make their own inspection and make notes and compare results later in the group
12.30	*13.30*	*Lunch Break*		
		Return to Meeting room at the factory		- General comments on visit site and any further questions
	15.00	Return to meeting room in the hotel		
16.15	16.45	Visit report preparation in groups		

16.45	17.30	Presentation of reports by members of the group		- Conclusions of site visit - Suggested follow-up actions
17.30		***Closure***		

European Commission

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Name ECRAN Capacity building workshop on compliance with environmental legislation
Subject 27 Environment [15] (Complete)

List of participants and speakers

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[2]KS=Kosovo*; this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

[3]former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Provisional code that does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place under the auspices of the United Nations.