

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

ECRAN Workshop
Report Activity 2.2
Regional Training on the
Role of Planning
Documents in
Approximation and
Management of the
Negotiation Process for
Chapter 27

Podgorica, Montenegro, 18-19 March 2014

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL ACCESSION NETWORK - ECRAN

TRAINING REPORT

Activity No. 2.2

Title of the training

**ECRAN Regional training on the role of planning documents in approximation
and management of the negotiation process for Chapter 27**

March 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis
BAT	Best Available Techniques
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIONET	European Environmental Information and Observation Network
END	Environmental Noise Directive
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
ETS	Emission Trading System
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
OPRC-HNS	Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances
p.e.	Population equivalent
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAD	Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
SSAEU	The Strategy of Slovenia for Accession to the EU
UNECE	United Nation Economic Commission for Europe
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WBG	The World Bank Group
WG	Work Group



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I. Background/Rationale

The activities related to Strategic Planning and Investments are of cross cutting nature, complementary and implemented in synergy with the activities planned under other Working Groups established under Environment Component of ECRAN.

Strategic Planning and Investments Working Group of ECRAN is building on the results achieved by the Strategic Planning and Investment Working Group activities carried out under the project entitled “Regional Environmental Network for Accession RENA (2010-2013)”. Under the RENA, the activities implemented under the Strategic Planning and Investment Working Group resulted with: improvement of the beneficiaries' capacities in investment planning and prioritisation of environmental investment projects and strengthening the regional cooperation between the beneficiaries.

Hence, the tasks of Strategic Planning and Investments Working Group foreseen under ECRAN are focused on the following:

- Improvement of strategic planning in the beneficiary countries;
- Enhancement of regional cooperation and information sharing in environmental investment issues as a key element of the approximation toward the EU.
- Guiding the concrete work of the environmental investment activities through identification of training needs for different groups of stakeholders such as policy-makers, utilities, environmental funds etc.
- Liaison with EC, IFIs, WBIF, bilateral donors, NGOs, etc, to create an environment, which is more conducive for environmental investments. The activities are also providing opportunities for IFIs and bilateral donors to convey relevant messages.
- Strengthening of the capacities of the competent authorities dealing with environmental infrastructure investment through capacity building on the most important cross-cutting investment related topics.

EU environmental acquis approximation process requires numerous actions in transposition and implementation of requirements, building institutional capacities and capabilities, investing into infrastructure. At the same time human and financial resources available for approximation process are rather limited and have to be allocated into well-targeted areas to create highest effect. Each acceding country has to understand needs of the approximation process, identify actions necessary to close remaining gaps, assess required financial and other resources, and prioritise actions to achieve maximum benefits. Such assessment is usually performed during planning process and summarised into various levels of planning documents.

As it was assessed during implementation of RENA activities, countries during last several years did elaborate many planning documents that guide transposition and implementation process. At the same time, as screening process of the acquis or investment planning process shows, countries still face problems when required to establish deadlines for actions, prioritise activities and indicate related costs. With this training ECRAN is aiming to continue discussion regarding strategic planning and exchange good practises in the region as well as receive advice from the last acceding Member States. As foreseen in the work plan for 2014, this seminar is aiming to provide regional training on



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the role of planning documents in approximation process and management of the process for chapter 27 using approximation policy documents.

This training is supposed to establish background for follow up activities in assessing national situation in the region and preparing meta-plan (roadmap) for development of all necessary planning documents for EU accession process.

The training took place in the period 18-19 March 2014 in Podgorica, Montenegro, being one of the beneficiary countries that has finalised the screening meeting and is currently investing efforts to close the opening benchmark set in the screening report published by the EC in December 2013.

Current state of the affairs in the beneficiary countries in the specific sector

Albania

The main strategic documents as regards European Integration in Albania is the Albanian National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI), as well as the National Plan for the Implementation of the SAA. The NSDI represents the core strategy document of Albania, which overarches the strategic priorities defined in 38 strategies (20 sectoral and 18 sub-sectoral). The Government's overall Integrated Planning system (IPS) has built-in links on key sectors for European Integration. Further efforts are needed to improve proper implementation and enforcement of legislation. However, the resources for these actions remain limited with constant need for substantial investments. In this regard, further improvement of public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. For implementation of required actions more strategic approach is required as well as further strengthening administrative capacity and inter institutional cooperation. Albanian Government prepared a new cross-cutting environmental strategy for 2013-2017.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's preparation for the complete transposition and implementation of the relevant EU acquis are still at the early stages and further efforts and related investments are required. The planning should be focused to harmonization of legal framework, improvement of administrative capacities, and improvement of the environmental infrastructure. To achieve these, clear project pipeline for infrastructure investments should be prepared and cooperation between different administrative levels should be improved. So far, there is no countrywide environmental approximation strategy, nor strategic planning of investment in specific sectors, e.g. waste and water.

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not participate at the workshop.

FYR of Macedonia

The National Strategy for European Integration represents an overall umbrella for integration of the country into the EU. The National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) is the national key document reflecting the main priorities of the EU integration process. It comprises the plans for harmonisation of the national legislation with the EU legislation and the necessary institutional reinforcement including the resources required for the proper implementation of legislation.



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The NPAA identifies a series of measures, in the short and medium term, to be taken as regards the political, economic and policy criteria for membership of the European Union. A number of relevant national sectoral strategies exist, outlining clearly agreed policy objectives, indicative budget and action plans, including National Strategy for Environmental Investments covering the period 2009-2013.

Kosovo*¹

Kosovo's latest Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) was published in 2012 and covers the period of 2013-2015. Furthermore, Kosovo* annually adopts a legislative action plan and updated its European Partnership Action Plan (EPAP) in May 2010. The EPAP sets out actions Kosovo plans to take in response to challenges identified during the Stabilisation and Association Process Dialogue and in European Commission Progress Reports. Several sector strategies exist; some have been approved by the Parliament. However, Kosovo needs to link its strategies to the budgetary process. Kosovo should improve its prioritisation (i.e. filtering), also with a view of allocating IPA assistance.

Montenegro

In December 2010, Montenegro was granted the EU candidate status. The negotiation process was opened in June 2012. Screening phases for the sector of environment, both explanatory and bilateral, were performed during February and March 2013. European Commission prepared the Screening Report for Chapter 27 end of 2013. The environmental chapter is known to be one of the most complex and difficult to fulfil among the 35 chapters of the EU acquis, considering that the volume of the environmental and climate acquis invokes a considerable institutional burden and require adequate infrastructure. Although a lot has been achieved towards legal approximation so far, more complex issues related mainly to implementation and enforcement, institutional set-up and investment planning in the environmental sector are yet to be implemented. Development of the National Environmental Approximation Strategy (NEAS) is recognized as essential to move ahead in the right direction.

Serbia

The Serbian government adopted an action plan in December 2012 to follow up on all the findings of the Commission's 2012 progress report; in February 2013 it adopted a National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) for the period 2013-2016. There is revised NPAA document which will cover the period 2014 - 2018. On 21st of January 2014 Republic of Serbia officially opened accession negotiations. Meetings of Explanatory and Bilateral Screening between Serbia and EU are scheduled to take place in September and November 2014 respectively. The Stabilisation and Association Committee (SA Committee) held its first meeting on 4th of March 2014, following the entry into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) between the EU and Serbia on 1 September 2013. Based on the outcomes of the forthcoming Screening process (Screening Report) it is expected that Serbia will be invited to submit its initial negotiating position by the end of 2015/beginning of 2016. This will require preparation of the planning documents to provide additional argumentation

¹ "This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence".



with regard to the implementation of the Acquis, in particular for the heavy investment directives (Directive Specific Implementation Plan) and other pieces of the legislation which will require transitional periods. Moreover, in order to provide clear plans and commitments for further implementation of the entire Acquis in the field of environment and climate change, overall Multiannual Investment and Financing Plan (MIFP) , along with administrative capacity development planning (Action Plan for Administrative Capacity Development) will be required before opening chapter 27 for negotiations.

Turkey

Turkey's 10th Development Plan (DP) 2014-2018 was adopted recently and contains four main objectives including the one focused on sustainable environment. The implementation of the DP is monitored by the State Planning Organisation. IPA assistance will support the implementation of the DP and the NRDS as its priorities are aligned with those of Turkey's accession preparations. Alignment with the environmental acquis and the implementation require serious investment. EU Integrated Approximation Strategy (UCES) (2007-2023) contains detailed information concerning the technical and institutional infrastructure to be developed as well as environmental improvements and arrangements to be carried out in Turkey in order to ensure alignment with the EU's environmental acquis and its effective implementation which all-together constitute a precondition for accession to the EU. In this regard, UCES sets out objectives, targets, strategies and activities to be undertaken in Turkey in the priority areas including water, solid waste, air, industrial pollution control , nature protection and horizontal sector. According to UÇES, the cost of investments necessary to ensure alignment with the EU's environmental acquis (excluding chemicals and noise sectors) is estimated to be approximately 59 billion Euros. On the other hand, it is foreseen that 80 % of the investments required in the environment sector will be carried out by the public sector while the remaining %20 will be carried out by the private sector.

Summary of the main topics covered

Strategic planning: setting background

- Purpose and value of planning
- Definitions
- Planning levels
- Tools and methods
- International common language

Strategic Planning after screening: defining new needs

- Main challenges for the screening
- Was existing planning sufficient to prepare for the screening?
- Were all targets identified?
- Gaps identified during the screening process
- Actions to close gaps and respond to the opening benchmarks
- Role of the Ministry and the EC in structuring future process

Defining and defending Negotiation Position: contribution of planning documents

- Approximation process planning



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- What is “good practice” for strategic planning?
- Plans/ programmes and other planning documents used during negotiations process and after
- Impacts on planning during negotiations process
- Development and implementation of planning documents after accession
- Lessons learned
- Main aspects to pay attention when preparing for negotiations
- How to close the gap when no planning documents exist for certain topics?

Traditional benchmark: Institutional Development Plan

- How approximation process planning facilitated development of screening and negotiations positions?
- Main gaps identified
- Process organised to close planning gaps (e.g. DSIP development)
- Institutional aspects as core issue for negotiations
- Benchmark on institutional capacity
- What has to be included into institutional development plan
- Lessons learnt

EU environmental policy planning documents and impacts on national planning

- The 7th Environment Action Programme
- Thematic strategies, other EU policy documents
- Are EU level planning documents obligatory for MS?
- Are these documents influencing acquis development?
- How may EU planning documents influence national position /perspective during accession period?

Planning documents as part of EU requirements

- Environment Action Programmes
- How EU policy documents influence environmental acquis development
- Planning documents required under the environmental acquis
- National Waste Management Plan, Biodegradable Waste Management Strategy, Waste Water Infrastructure Development Plan (reporting requirements), etc.

Strategic planning in climate sector

- What kind of strategic documents countries are usually developing or have to develop planning climate change action
- What is important to address in these documents
- What kind of process shall be organised for development
- Stakeholders to be involved

From general to specific: DSIPs and transitional periods. Public sector directive

- DSIP for UWWT
- How it was developed
- What it contains
- Process organised for development of DSIP
- DSIP and national planning documents
- Is DSIP/national plan being implemented



DSIP. Private sector directive

- DSIP for IPPC
- How it was developed
- What it contains
- Process organised for development of DSIP
- DSIP and national planning documents
- Is DSIP/national plan being implemented

Investment and financing planning

- IPA 2 planning. Country strategy
- Sector wide approach
- Investment and financing plan
- Role of the national and local budget
- How to secure funding (charges, tariffs, taxes)



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II. Objectives of the training

General objectives

General objective of Strategic Planning and Investment Working Group and this regional training is to improve strategic planning of the approximation process in candidate countries and potential candidates and to assist in better preparation for negotiations.

Specific objectives

- To present information about main needs of the approximation process;
- To present information about the role of strategic planning in organising approximation process;
- To present experience of new Member States and Candidate Countries;
- To identify the list of most important planning documents for the approximation process;
- To discuss and agree possible outline for national discussions.

Achieved results/outputs

The main objective of this workshop is to improve strategic planning of the approximation process in acceding countries and to assist them in their preparation for negotiations. Participants were introduced to the main requirements of the approximation process, role of strategic planning in organizing approximation process and experience of new MS and Candidate Countries.

Experience of new MS was presented, precisely Romanian, Slovenian and Croatian experience on planning documents, both advantages and disadvantages of the presenting countries' path towards implementing the acquis and EU assessment. On the other side, representatives from Montenegrin Government presented their experience in preparation for strategic planning explanatory and bilateral screening. Regarding Chapter 27, Montenegrin experience has shown that transitional period takes time, especially since Montenegro is a new independent state for less than a decade, but on the other hand, transition must be also limited in time and scope.

Besides representatives of the EU MS, participants from the following countries were present: Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey. During the discussion panels, participants were able to make a comparison to their country's current status of approximation and MS experience. Proposal on EU policy planning documents and impacts on national planning was presented by the representatives from environmental agencies from Sweden and Portugal, countries with great experience in environmental issues.

The workshop was used for setting the list of most important planning documents for the approximation process, and the outline for national discussion that will follow under Strategic Planning and Investment Working Group.



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III. EU policies and legislation covered by the training

- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment as amended by Directive 98/15/EC.
- Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions that replaced Directive 2008/1/EC of integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC).
- Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (VOC), as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003, Directive 2004/42/EC and Directive 2008/112/EC.
- The 7th Environmental Action Programme will be guiding EU environmental policy.

Summary of the main provisions for each EU Directive/Regulation covered by the training

Urban Waste Water Directive (UWWD) 91/227/EEC

The UWWD 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment) is a European Union directive concerning the "collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors".^[1] The directive was adopted on 21 May 1991 with the objective to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors, domestic wastewater and mixture of wastewater by following four principles: planning, regulation, monitoring, and information and reporting. Specifically the Directive requires:

- The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of more than 2000 population equivalents (p.e.);
- Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of more than 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations for more than 10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments;
- A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems;
- Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters;
- Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate.

On 27 February 1998 the Commission issued Directive 98/15/EC amending Directive 91/271/EEC to clarify the requirements of the Directive in relation to discharges from urban waste water treatment plants to sensitive areas which are subject to eutrophication.

Directive on the Limitations of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) 1999/13/EC

Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations aims to prevent or reduce the direct and indirect effects of emission of VOCs on the environment and human health, by



setting emission limits for such compounds and laying down operating conditions for installation using organic solvents.

The emissions of VOCs in the atmosphere contribute to the formation of the tropospheric ozone (ozone in the lower atmosphere). Large quantities of this ozone may be harmful to people, vegetation, forests and crops. Sensitive people may suffer irritation of the throat and eyes, as well as respiratory difficulties. Tropospheric ozone is also a greenhouse gas.

Necessary measures must be taken to ensure that all new installations comply with the provisions of the Directive. Moreover, all new installations not already covered by IPPC must be registered or authorised before being put into service.

The industrial operators concerned can conform to the specified emission limits in either of the following ways:

- by installing equipment to reduce emissions to comply with the emission limit values and the fugitive emission values, or total emission limit values;
- by introducing a reduction scheme to arrive at an equivalent emission level, in particular by replacing conventional products which are high in solvents with low-solvent or solvent-free products.

An exchange of information between Member States and the activities concerned on the use of organic substances and their potential substitutes takes place. Moreover, necessary measures to ensure that the public has access to information.

The Original VOC Solvents Emissions Directive has been amended through article 13 of the Paints Directive (Directive 2004/42/EC). The amendment removed a subactivity of "Vehicle Refinishing" ("the coating of road vehicles as defined in Directive 70/156/EEC, or part of them, carried out as part of vehicle repair, conservation or decoration outside of manufacturing installations") from the scope of the VOC Solvents Emissions Directive, as the "vehicle refinishing products" fall under the scope of the Paints-Directive (Directive 2004/42/EC). The VOCs Directive has also been amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Directive 2008/112/EC on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC

Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control requires industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause. Integrated pollution prevention and control concerns new or existing industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential, as defined in Annex I to the Directive.

In order to receive a permit an industrial or agricultural installation must comply with certain basic obligations. In particular, it must:



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- use all appropriate pollution-prevention measures, namely the best available techniques (which produce the least waste, use less hazardous substances, enable the substances generated to be recovered and recycled, etc.);
- prevent all large-scale pollution;
- prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible;
- use energy efficiently;
- ensure accident prevention and damage limitation;
- return sites to their original state when the activity is over.

The IPPC Directive is based on four principles, namely, an integrated approach, best available techniques, flexibility and public participation.

- The integrated approach means that the permits must take into account the whole environmental performance of the plant (e.g. emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, etc.)
- The permit conditions including emission limit values (ELVs) must be based on (BAT. In order to determine BAT, the Commission organises an exchange of information between experts from the EU Member States, industry and environmental organisations
- The IPPC Directive contains elements of flexibility by allowing the licensing authorities, in determining permit conditions, to take into account: the technical characteristics of the installation, its geographical location and the local environmental conditions.
- The Directive ensures that the public has a right to participate in the decision making process, and to be informed of its consequences, by having access to permit applications in order to give opinions, permits, results of the monitoring of releases and the E-PRTR).

The decision to license or reject a project, the arguments on which this decision is based and possible measures to reduce the negative impact of the project must be made public and sent to the other Member States concerned. The Member States must, in accordance with their relevant national legislation, make provision for interested parties to challenge this decision in the courts. The Member States are responsible for inspecting industrial installations and ensuring they comply with the Directive. An exchange of information on best available techniques (serving as a basis for setting emission limit values) is held regularly between the Commission, the Member States and the industries concerned. Reports on the implementation of the Directive are drawn up every three years.

The IPPC Directive will be repealed in 2014 by Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions.

The Industrial Emission Directive 2010/75/EU

The IED is the successor of the IPPC Directive and in essence, it is about minimising pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union. Operators of industrial installations operating activities covered by Annex I of the IED are required to obtain an integrated permit from the authorities in the EU countries. About 50.000 installations were covered by the IPPC Directive and the IED will cover some new activities which could mean the number of installations rising slightly.

The IED is based on several principles, namely: an integrated approach, BAT, flexibility, inspections and public participation.



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With comparison to IPPC, IED has one added principle regarding inspections. The IED contains mandatory requirements on environmental inspections. Member States shall set up a system of environmental inspections and draw up inspection plans accordingly. The IED requires a site visit shall take place at least every 1 to 3 years, using risk-based criteria.

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.

This Directive shall not apply to research activities, development activities or the testing of new products and processes.

Directive 2010/75/EU replaces definitively,

- with effect from 7 January 2014:
 - Directive 78/176/EEC on titanium dioxide industrial waste;
 - Directive 82/883/EEC on the surveillance and monitoring of titanium dioxide waste;
 - Directive 92/112/EEC on the reduction of titanium dioxide industrial waste;
 - Directive 1999/13/EC on reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs);
 - Directive 2000/76/EC on waste incineration;
 - Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control;
- with effect from 1 January 2016:
 - Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants from large combustion plants.

The 7th Environmental Action Programme (EAP)

The 7th EAP was proposed by the European Commission in November 2012 (IP/12/1271) in order to guide European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction, it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050.

- It identifies three key objectives:
 - Protecting nature and strengthening ecological resilience
 - Boosting sustainable, resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and
 - Effectively addressing environment-related threats to health.

The Programme sets out a framework to support the achievement of these objectives through, better implementation of EU environment law, state of the art science, securing the necessary investments in support of environment and climate change policy, and improving the way that environmental concerns and requirements are reflected in other policies.



The programme also aims to boost efforts to help EU cities become more sustainable, and improve the EU's capacity to meet regional and global environment and climate challenges.

The 7EAP should set the environmental framework conditions to implement a new approach to economic development, laid down in a reformulated EU Sustainable Development Strategy, and align other relevant policies with these same objectives – economic, research and innovation, industrial and employment policies.

The EAP can then be used as a measure against which the performance of the Commission can be checked, and it will also clarify what is the agreed mandate of the Commission to bring to Council and Parliament new initiatives.

Useful references on practical guides or links to various web sites

European Commission

<http://ec.europa.eu/>

EU legislations on Environment

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/index_en.htm

EU legislations on enlargement

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/enlargement/index_en.htm

EU Law

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

The 7th Environmental Action programme

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm>

ECRAN Network

<http://www.ecranetwork.org/>

RENA Network

<http://www.renanetwork.org/>

TAIEX

<http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taieux/>

Case studies/examples from EU Member States to illustrate practical situations or best practices that have been covered during the training

Slovenian Experience of Negotiation Planning Documents

After the disintegration of former Yugoslavia, Slovenia went from federal to independent national economy. EU membership was the objective of Slovenian Government desired by Slovenians offering security, stability and prosperity. Thus, in 1998 Slovenia passed the Strategy of Slovenia for Accession



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to the EU (SSAEU). The main objective of SSAEU was to define and outline a set of consistent medium-term economic and social policies required to complete the economic transformation of Slovenia and prepare its economy for accession to the EU. Following the adoption of the SSAEU, National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) was prepared and adopted. NPAA was based on the screening of harmonisation with the EU acquis and in line with the negotiation position. NPAA provided framework and timetable for adoption of the acquis and serves as the basis for progress monitoring.

The key roles of accession process for Slovenia were:

- Transition – speeding up the achievement of their own goals
- Help to overcome the obstacles to necessary challenges
- Improvement and establishment of greater order and stability in the economy and society
- Improvement of competitiveness of all economic subjects

Following the State of Environment Report prepared in 1996, Slovenia prepared National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1999. Transitional periods were requested for those Directives for which the estimation was made to be most time and cost intensive: Fuel quality Directive, Packaging and packaging waste, UWWT and IPPC.

From the very beginning of the approximation process, Slovenia was focused on changing the national state of mind by transition from “how to become a member” to “how to make EU membership a success”. Even though that sustainable development was put on effort much latter, Slovenia is a good case on how to manage development in a more sustainable direction with the help of active citizens.

Croatia’s experience on Institutional Benchmark

Croatia accessed EU on July 1, 2013. Bilateral screening of the country regarding Chapter 27 was in February 2006. This means that in only a little bit more than six years, Croatia managed to incorporate most of the regulations of the acquis into country’s legislation. Ministry of Environment was assigned Chapter 27 coordinator. Croatian experience and results are proving that the main coordinating mechanism for the entire chapter is necessary from the very beginning of the process of approximation.

Following the screening phase, opening benchmark was set for Croatia being: “Croatia should present to the Commission a comprehensive plan for putting in place the necessary administrative capacity at national, regional and local level and required financial resources to implement the environment acquis with targets and deadlines. This plan should be coherent with the process to complete legislative alignment and to start implementing the acquis in a well-coordinated manner.”

In line with the benchmark, action plan was designed for putting in place the necessary administrative capacity at national, regional and local level, and required financial resources to implement the environment acquis with targets and deadlines. The plan ought to be coherent with the process to complete legislative alignment and to start implementing the acquis in well-coordinated manner. Croatia Action Plan consists of three major parts:

- Overview of environmental protection system
- Strengthening administrative capacity at all levels



- Financial aspects

Coordination of the implementation of the acquis must be made on both horizontal level, between ministries at the national level, and on vertical level, between national and regional/local authorities. Each institution at the national level as well as the national agencies were to describe current and future structure and administrative capacity. Number of staff was increased, especially in the Waste Management sector, environmental inspection agencies and Directorate for Environmental Management.

In this case, action plan proved to be an indispensable tool for implementation and enforcement of the acquis, extremely useful instrument for ensuring state budget funds and employment of the new staff. Leading role of the Ministry coordinating the entire task (five ministries were engaged in the environmental sector chapter 27 approximation) is crucial. There must be an agreement and cooperation between inspection services of all levels. Action plan must be clear, logical, well-structured and presented. The plan has to be approved by the Government in order to ensure the commitment.

EU environmental policy planning documents and impacts on national planning

“In 2050, we live well, within the planet’s ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society’s resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society.”²

The 7th EAP lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. There are three key objectives:

1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital
2. to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive lowcarbon economy
3. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.

Four “enabler” objectives:

4. better implementation of legislation
5. better information by improving the knowledge base
6. more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy
7. full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.

Two additional horizontal objectives:

8. to make the Union's cities more sustainable
9. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.

² <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/>



7th EAP recognizes that systematically assessing the environmental, social and economic impacts of policy initiatives and full implementation of Environmental Assessment legislation will ensure better decision-making and coherent policy approaches.

As per Article 11 of the EU Treaty environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.

EU policy planning documents provide a strategic macro policy framework. National planning instruments must be aligned with EU policies taking into account the subsidiarity principle.

Planning documents as part of EU requirements

There are different types of planning documents at EU level or required by EU Level and they are divided as follows:

- Policy: all Environmental Action Plans – documents that are directed to the EU, not legally binding and are the basis for development of legal requirements. Consequently, these programmes led to the adoption of a “corpus juris”, including more than 300 pieces of legislation;
- Thematic strategies – documents that are directed to the EU, not legally binding and are the basis for development of legal requirements. In addition, these documents are used for the modernisation of EU environment policy-making, taking a broader, strategic approach, building on the existing EU legal/regulatory framework, focusing on an integrated approach and on implementation issues. There are currently 7 fields covered with the thematic strategies: air pollution, waste prevention and recycling, marine environment, soil, pesticides, natural resources and urban environment;
- Sector framework directives – legally binding documents, representing secondary legislation (air (Dir.2008/50/EC), water (Dir.2000/60/EC), marine (Dir.2008/56/EC), waste (Dir.2008/98/EC));
- Specific plans/programmes: National waste management plans, river basin management plans, waste prevention programmes, etc, documents that are legally binding only if they are required by secondary legislation.

The above listed documents have its influence on the national legislation. The highest influence of course is of those documents that are legally binding, in a following manner:

- Sector Framework Directives, since they need to be transposed and implemented into national legislation;
- Specific plans/programmes, if they are required by secondary legislation and in that case this usually contains two types of obligations: substantive: e.g. what they shall contain; procedural: e.g. how and when to involve different stakeholders.

Romanian experience on UWWT Directive (UWWTD)

In the planning documents, Romania has unilaterally assumed the date of 1 January 2007 as a working hypothesis for finalising the preparations for its accession to the European Union.



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Chapter 22-Environment (for Romania) was officially opened on 21 March 2002 and preliminary closed on 27 November 2004.

Romania experienced numerous problems related to UWWT, such as lack of access to centralized water/wastewater services, discharge of untreated water in natural receivers, poor water infrastructure, excessive fragmentation of water sector systems and services, inappropriate maintenance and operating services in most small and medium agglomerations, high specific water consumption. Taking that into account the existing situation, Romania opted for development of Directive Specific Implementation Plan in order to provide grounds for transitional period to be granted by the EU. Implementation plan provided background for not complying with the EU acquis, established a staged schedule for compliance and commitment for its implementation.

Implementation plan was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of the Environment, with the cooperation of all involved institutes and authorities. The plan included information on the: obligations according to the UWWTD; existing situation; proposed implementation and costs.

Preliminary action included:

- Identification of the natural waters affected by high nutrient concentrations;
- Development of a methodology for identification of sensitive areas;
- Development of action plan related to sewerage and wastewater treatment;
- Assessment of the necessary infrastructure and other works for the UWWTD implementation.

Romanian obligations in line with the UWWTD were the following:

- Designate sensitive areas (sensitive water bodies) in accordance with three specific criteria, and to review their designation every four year –(entire Romania is a sensitive area due to the Black Sea)
- Identify the relevant hydraulic catchment areas of the sensitive areas and ensure that all discharges from agglomerations with more than 10 000 p.e. located within the catchment shall have more stringent than secondary treatment
- Establish less sensitive areas if relevant- it is not the case;
- Establish a technical and financial programme for the implementation of the Directive for the construction of sewage collecting systems and wastewater treatment plants addressing treatment objectives within the deadlines set up by the Directive and the Accession Treaties;
- Establish systems of prior regulation or authorization for all discharges of urban wastewater;
- Establish monitoring programs for both discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants and receiving waters;
- Information and reporting for the European Commission and public.

Needed wastewater infrastructure in Romania according to UWWT Directive was the following:

- Building new urban wastewater treatment plants
- Upgrading the existing urban wastewater treatment plants
- Upgrading the existing local industry wastewater treatment plants
- Rehabilitation of the existing urban sewerage



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- Building and/or extension of the urban sewerage.

During the process of Implementation Plan development the need to coordinate with the implementation of the Drinking Water Directive and WFD was recognised as essential, especially for the following aspects:

- Applying a river basin approach concerning water supply and waste water treatment;
- Investment prioritization according with the pressure and impact on waters and aquatic environment;
- Maximizing available funds effectiveness by carrying out regional systems for water supply and waste water treatment;
- Promoting integrated projects for water and waste water.

Based on the Implementation plan, negotiated transition periods were the following:

- Till 31 December 2013 for collection of wastewater in 263 agglomerations (61,9 % from biodegradable load);
- Till 31 December 2018 for collection in 2346 agglomerations (38,1 % from biodegradable load);
- Till 31 December 2015, for urban wastewater treatment in 263 agglomeration with more than 10000 i.e. (including P and N removal);
- Till 31 December 2018, for urban wastewater treatment for 2346 agglomerations with less 10000.

Cost for transposition of the Directive were estimated to EUR 9.5 billion with planned completion of the transitional period in December 2018. However, due to high investment and financial constraints, there was a need for a financing strategy in order to ensure investment prioritisation. The strategy aimed at the following:

- Ensuring EU funds (40% of total amount needed);
- Linking the strategy to the budgetary decision making process;
- Ensuring that tariff policies are sustainable from economic and social point of view;
- Increase the collection rate for water bills;
- Rehabilitate and rationalize infrastructure by adjusting its capacity to present and future;
- Optimizing capital and operational expenditure.

Costs, financial allocations and limited time for implementation are the common main constrains in transitional period. Development of the wastewater infrastructure requires important financial resources. Good implementation plan is required for development of clear commitments, involvement of all stakeholders, ensuring the leadership, development of good system for data collection and processing and development of adequate institutional mechanisms. Implementation plan is essential for development of the wastewater infrastructure requiring significant financial resources as it ensures careful planning leading to a better ratio of cost and benefits, strengthens institutional capacities and provides grounds for implementation of more stringent tariff policy.

DSIP. Private sector directive



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As many other EU MS, Romania faced difficulties with the implementation of the Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention, reduction and control (Directive IPPC) being one of the heavy cost directives and at the same time directive that has to be implemented by the private sector mainly.

In order to support the negotiation position and ensure transitional period for implementation of the IPPC Directive, Romania has developed the Implementation Plan that was focused on the following elements:

- Administrative responsibilities for transposition and implementation
- Objectives and requirements imposed by the DIRECTIVE 96/61/EC (institutional and implementation requirements);
- Legal framework;
- Actions carried out for implementation (Inventory of the activities and installations falling within the scope of Directive 96/61/EC; Dissemination to the operators of the obligations they have to undertake in order to comply with the provisions of Directive 96/61/EC);
- Responsibilities of the Competent Authorities regarding implementation (administrative and institutional capacity required and human, material and financial resources, necessary to create the administrative infrastructure for the management of the integrated system for industrial pollution control for 2004 –2006);
- Integrated permitting: Legal framework, Emission limits values. BREF requirements, Implementation of the integrated environmental license/permitting procedures for the activities/installations, Elaboration of a Pollutant Emission Register;
- Implementation measures at operator level;
- Monitoring ;
- Public participation.

The provisions of Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention were transposed by in 2002. Further adoption of legal acts was done additionally in 2003 and 2004 to reach full transposition. The assessment of the necessary personnel for implementing the provisions made by one of the EU funded projects estimated the necessary increase of the personnel in the period from 2004-2006, at local, regional and central level being the following:

- 126 persons at EPAs level;
- 44 persons at REPAs level;
- 77 persons at NEPA level;
- 5 persons at MEWM level.

Implementation chapter was focused on the development:

- Inventory of activities/installations falling under the provisions of IPPC Directive has been reviewed on types of activities, at county and national level. The inventory takes into account the correct interpretation of “installation” as defined in Art. 2 of the IPPC Directive;
- Assessment of existing permits/issuing of new permit according to the Directive IPPC;
- Monitoring of the condition prescribed on IPPC permits (special of emissions limits values - ELVs).



The compliance deadlines with the Directive's requirements were established according to the date on which they were put into operation of installations: "existing " or "new".

The total number of activities and installations falling under the scope of Directive 96/61/EC on activity categories in accordance with Annex I was estimated to 716.

The information dissemination to operators on their obligations regarding the implementation of Directive 96/61/EC was accomplished by: meetings, seminars, workshops, forums, information sharing through the Ministry website. The reference Documents for the Best Available Techniques (BREF), adopted by the EU, were translated to Romanian to facilitate proper implementation of the requirements.

Implementation plan prescribed that by the deadline provided by Directive 96/61/EC, all the installations falling within its scope will be subject to the authorization procedure and environmental integrated permits will be issued only for those activities that comply with the legal requirements.

The Implementation Plan of the Directive included cost assessment and sources of financing, timetables and milestones for the investments.

Transition period under IPPC Directive was requested for 195 installations.

The cost assessment for the compliance with the requirements of Directive 96/61/EC was estimated as follows:

521 installations for which transition period is not requested under Directive 96/61/EC = EUR 760,959,127;

195 installations for which transition period is requested under Directive 96/61/EC = EUR 2,003,868,459.

The total costs needed for the compliance of the IPPC installations presented in the present Implementation Plan are estimated at EUR 2,764,827,586, with the total cost estimated to 2,003,868,459 EUR.



IV. Highlights from the training

Strategic planning of the approximation process is one of the most important issue in the process of EU negotiation and EU accession. Recent experience from Montenegro Chapter 27 screening indicated that strategic planning remains important issue for all stages of approximation, starting with transposition, institutional development, implementation and enforcement.

In Montenegro, WG of 61 people was working on preparation for Screening Process, Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate. Bilateral Screening key questions were whether Montenegro fully accepts Acquis, and can it identify area that will be the most challenging. Screening of wide range of EU requirements allowed Montenegro to identify several problems that can be summarised as remaining tasks for approximation planning: transposition, institutional capacity development, and implementation. As continuation of dialog after the screening, very detailed review was started of all assessments provided in the Screening Report and developing plan for closing all identified shortcomings, that is, Meta Plan.

From Montenegrin experience, it can be concluded that

- Screening process is demanding and targeted preparation shall start early
- Written information answering screening questionnaires is good way to identify gaps and plan how to address them
- Attention shall be paid to planning documents in order to have answers on how and when requirements will be transposed and implemented
- Just title of the planning document is not sufficient. Substance matters
- Good coordination with all institutions involved is essential, as also on the capability and capacities of the candidate country

The major problem that occurs during the preparation is usually the lack of resources and time pressure, as in most developing countries.

Croatia's experience prior to their accession to EU has shown that in order to implement and enforce the acquis, human, financial and technical resources are necessary. In order to provide best possible combination of these resources, action plan must be made for the determined period prior to EU accession. The action plan should at first consist of a summary of the description of current environmental system, focusing on main legislation and strategic documents, then administrative capacity, and financial aspects. Clear implementation action plans are missing in beneficiary countries.

Case of Croatia has shown that strengthening administrative capacity can be more effective with introduction of proper inspection established under Directorate for Inspection Affairs within Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction. During a three-year pre-accession period, number of inspectorial staff was increased by 35%.

Stability, security, prosperity and values are only some of the advantages of entering EU as seen from Slovenian perspective. In 1998 Slovenia adopted the Strategy of Slovenia for Accession to the EU (SSAEU), with the main objective to define and outline a set of consistent medium-term economic and social policies required to complete the economic transformation of Slovenia and prepare its economy



for accession to the EU. Key challenges in strategy implementation are legislative, financial and institutional challenges. Slovenian example also explains why transition from “how to become a member” to “how to make EU membership a success” is important.

Romania had great problems related to the urban wastewater collection and treatment, such as no access to centralised water, untreated wastewater discharge and poor water infrastructure. Therefore, Romania has adopted implementation plan complying with UWWTD that consists of obligations according with UWWTD, existing situation, proposed implementation and costs. Transitional period regarding waste water directives is foreseen to last until 2018, when necessary wastewater infrastructure in Romania should be close to an end. Unfortunately, deadlines are not met in Romania, regardless that they have been a MS for seven years.

Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) tool is a tool of the World Bank Group (WBG) to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. CEA tool can be directly useful to EU acceding countries in their environmental priority setting, which is a basis for preparing planning documents, but its primary use is supporting the environment and climate action in Europe and Central Asia (promoting low-emission development and integrating adaptation in development).

Kosovo CEA is presented, defining its major problems of air pollution and environmental degradation. Moreover, there is no proper waste management system of any type and there is high impact on health caused by pollution. Kosovo faces serious social and economic impacts from poorly managed polluting activities and could make huge gains from remedial actions to protect and restore the quality of the environment.

Special attention has to be paid to investment and financing planning in particular where countries are expecting transitional periods. Number of documents has been developed but they would not always respond to the needs of the approximation process. Some documents are already outdated or would not provide expected advice on actions and in particular on costs and financing. Approximation planning documents are very different in scope and extent, lacking integration with national planning documents, lacking monitoring of their implementation.

Three main goals were established for Strategic Planning and Investment Working Group: Improvement of strategic planning, improvement of investments planning and management, and facilitating IPA2 implementation, with regards to three projected outputs: three regional trainings, meta plans for each beneficiary countries and lists of sectoral policy documents.

Regarding investment planning as a special activity, several problems have been determined, such as impossibility to determine costs of unclear environmental policies and non-establishment of a relationship with the negotiation process. Participants were introduced with stepwise approach in developing investment and financing plans that will be integrated through six guideline steps:

- Identification of investment projects
- RENA essential elements
- EU accession process and related costs
- Transitional periods
- Investment and finance planning process (including meta planning and development of DSIP)
- EU funds planning



Regarding EU Environmental policy planning documents and impacts on national planning, Europe 2020 strategy was mentioned, which is a ten-year strategy to overcome the crisis and create conditions for a different type of growth that is smart, more sustainable and more inclusive, targeting employment, education, research and innovation, social inclusion and poverty, and climate and energy. Also, the strategy synonym is 7th Environmental Action Plan (EAP), defining nine objectives but emphasizing on three key objectives: natural capital, resource-efficient low-carbon economy, and human health and well-being.

In the approximation process, SEA Directive contributes to systematic and structured consideration of environmental concerns in planning processes and better integration of environmental consideration upstream. The application of the effectiveness of the SEA Directive across all Member States is a varied one in terms of the institutional and legal arrangements.

Planning documents as part of EU requirements can be seen as different types, where The Thematic Strategies (air pollution, waste prevention and recycling, marine environment, soil, pesticides, natural resources, urban environment) can be seen as key elements of the Commission's "Better Regulation" strategy: they are all accompanied by a thorough impact assessment, assessing the economic, social and environmental impacts of different policy options, extensive stakeholder consultations were held and they aim, where possible, at simplifying the existing regulatory framework.

It is necessary to pay attention to the relationship between different plans/programmes strategies for managing and planning for implementation strategy. MS/candidate countries have the obligation to correlate and corroborate different plans/ programmes that are required by specific legislation.

Conclusions

- Strategic planning has to be considered as a process;
- Essential elements for strategic planning: information, full participation of relevant stakeholders, identification of priorities, development of action and monitoring of implementation;
- Screening process is very demanding, number of additional needs for planning documents were identified;
- Targeted preparation for screening and negotiations shall start early. Attention shall be paid to planning documents in order to have answers on how and when requirements will be transposed and implemented;
- Just title of the planning document is not sufficient. Substance matters;
- NPAA is the key planning document, having appropriate level of approval, renewal and monitoring mechanisms and can serve as meta plan;
- Sectoral/ sub-sectoral documents are important to ensure leading
- National perspective and priorities have not to be lost during the accession process;
- Institutional aspects are very important for screening and negotiations, important to identify needs for strengthening of institutional capacities and capabilities. Coordination and guidance of the approximation process is essential. Important to elaborate National plan for strengthening of institutional system, which has to be approved by the Government;

clear formulat

important to ensure leading

Government;



- EU planning documents are influencing development of the acquis. Some aspects are more important in particular periods and important to know where EU is focusing;
- Requirements for planning coming from the acquis shall be carefully analysed. “May” and “shall” requirements for plans in the acquis shall be observed. Selection of implementation strategies may be related with the need to develop additional documents;
- List of planning documents according to EU directives was developed and presented;
- WB tool for situation analysis and priority setting are available;
- Water sector and particularly UWWTD directive is very cost demanding. Good planning including identification of projects, costs, financing sources is essential. Costs very much depend on selected strategy regarding sensitive areas;
- IPPC negotiations require detailed knowledge regarding situation in industries. Coordinating role of the Ministry is important in order all required information would be collected from industries and Implementation plan developed. Information is required installation by installation;
- It is important to use Guidelines for environmental investment and financing planning developed by RENA when preparing investment and financing plans. Financing principles were presented and discussed.



V. Evaluation

Summary of the training evaluation report, developed on the basis of analysis of the training questionnaires.

Workshop - participant Evaluation

55944 - ECRAN - ECRAN Regional training on the role of planning documents in approximation and management of the process for Chapter 27 (Podgorica - 18/03/2014 to 19/03/2014)

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	17	17 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
2. Was the programme well structured?	17	13 (76)%	1 (5)%	3 (17)%	N/A
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	17	13 (76)%	1 (5)%	3 (17)%	N/A
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	17	12 (70)%	2 (11)%	3 (17)%	N/A
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	17	16 (94)%	0 (0)%	1 (5)%	N/A

Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	
Ms Valadas Gonçalves	17	1 (5)%	8 (47)%	6 (35)%	2 (11)%	
6. How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Ms Medic	17	8 (47)%	7 (41)%	2 (11)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Cerne	16	5 (31)%	11 (68)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Dranseikaite	17	9 (52)%	6 (35)%	2 (11)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Glazebrook	17	7 (41)%	7 (41)%	3 (17)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Bergsten	17	6 (35)%	8 (47)%	3 (17)%	0 (0)%



Mr Constantin	17	7 (41)%	7 (41)%	3 (17)%	0 (0)%
Mr Kundrotas	17	10 (58)%	6 (35)%	1 (5)%	0 (0)%
Ms Chidu	17	1 (5)%	10 (58)%	6 (35)%	0 (0)%

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?	17	12 (70)%	5 (29)%	N/A	N/A
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	12	12 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?	Conference venue	16 (75)%	1 (6)%	3 (18)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	10 (70)%	1 (10)%	2 (20)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	15 (86)%	0 (0)%	2 (13)%	0 (0)%

Workshop - speaker Evaluation

55944 - ECRAN - ECRAN Regional training on the role of planning documents in approximation and management of the process for Chapter 27 (Podgorica - 18/03/2014 to 19/03/2014)



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Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Did you receive all the information necessary for the preparation of your contribution?	6	5 (83)%	0 (0)%	1 (16)%	N/A
2. Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?	6	4 (66)%	0 (0)%	2 (33)%	N/A
3. Was the agenda well structured?	6	5 (83)%	0 (0)%	1 (16)%	N/A
4. Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?	6	6 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?	6	6 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
6. Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?	6	4 (66)%	0 (0)%	2 (33)%	N/A
7. Do you expect that the beneficiary will undertake follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach etc.)	6	3 (50)%	0 (0)%	N/A	3 (50)%
8. Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	6	6 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?	6	6 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10. If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?	Conference venue	5 (83)%	0 (0)%	1 (16)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%



Hotel	6	6	0	0	0
	(100)%	(0)%	(0)%	(0)%	(0)%



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VI. Training materials

Training materials are available for download from the ECRAN website (see link below)

www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Roll_of_Planning_Documents_Podgorica_18-19_March.zip

www.ecranetwork.org/Files/003_Agenda_Strategic_planning_1819032014.docx



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