Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Workshop Report National Capacity Building on the Integrated Risk Assessment Method IRAM/easy Tools

14-15 January 2016, Belgrade

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 1.2.3

NATIONALCAPACITY BUILDING ON THE INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT METHOD (IRAM)/EASY TOOLS

14 – 15 January 2016, Belgrade, Serbia

This Project is funded by the European Union

A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

LIST OF ABREVIATIONS	
EU	European Union
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
IC	Impact Criteria
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IRAM	Integrated Risk Assessment Method
OPC	Operator Performance Criteria
RMCEI	Recommendation Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals
IMPEL	The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
TFS	Trans frontier Shipment of Waste

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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, 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.

[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.

Activity1.2.1 Capacity building on the Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM)/easy Tools

Within IMPEL various tools have been developed for inspection purposes. Pursuant to the Recommendation providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections (RMCEI), the Industrial

Emission Directive (IED) and the Directive on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (SEVESO) all inspections should be planned in advance. The competent authority must draw up inspection plans and programs for installations and establishments, including the frequency of site visits. These frequencies should be based on a systematic risk appraisal.

Under the name 'easy Tools' a project team, led by Germany, collected information on the risk assessments that are used across Europe. Based on this information a new rule based methodology was developed and tested, called Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM).

The methodology is based on the following principles:

1. The inspection frequency is determined by value of the highest score;
2. The inspection frequency is reduced by one step, if the set minimum number of highest scores (called "the Rule") is not met;
3. The inspection frequency can be changed by only one step up or down based on operator performance;
4. The higher the sum of scores, the longer the inspection time.

Besides the methodology the project also developed a new web based tool (IRAM tool) that can be accessed by the IMPEL website (www.impel.eu). To disseminate this useful methodology, up to 2 regional trainings have been organised for all ECRAN beneficiary countries at a general level. The first regional training course has been given in Ankara on 15-16 October 2014. The second regional workshop has been organised in Zagreb on 6-7 October 2015. At request also national trainings can be organised. The first national training has been organised in Kosovo* on 12- 13 November 2015.The present workshop is the second national training in the series.

Chapter 2 describes the background and objectives of activity 1.2.3 with the 2nd National Workshop Capacity Building on the Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM)/easy Tools.

Chapter 3 describes the EU policy and legislation covered by the training;

Chapter 4 presents the workshop proceedings and Chapter 5 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

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II. Objectives of the training

General objective

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

Specific objectives

Increased capacity in SEE in the field of planning of inspections with specific reference to the use of the IRAM/Easy Tools methodology.

Target group

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

Expected results

The following result are 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.

III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

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

RMCEI (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/legal/law/inspections.htm)

In 2001, recognising that there was a wide disparity between inspection systems in the Member States, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Recommendation 2001/331/EC providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections in the Member States (RMCEI).

The RMCEI contains non-binding criteria for the planning, carrying out, following up and reporting on environmental inspections. Its objective is to strengthen compliance with EU environment law and to contribute to its more consistent implementation and enforcement in all Member States.

The content of the RMCEI has strongly influenced provisions on environmental inspections in sectoral pieces of environment and climate change legislation. The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environment Law (IMPEL) played an important role in the preparation of the RMCEI and through its activities has also played an important role in its implementation.

IED Ref 1.[2]

The Industrial Emission Directive (2010/75/EU), which came into force in January 2011, contains binding requirements for environmental inspections. An essential part of article 23 of the IED is the assessment of environmental risks. "The period between two site visits shall be based on a systematic appraisal of the environmental risks of the installations concerned and shall not exceed 1 year for installations posing the highest risks and 3 years for installations posing the lowest risks."

The systematic appraisal of the environmental risks shall be based on at least the following criteria:

a) the potential and actual impacts of the installations concerned on human health and the environment taking into account the levels and types of emissions, the sensitivity of the local environment and the risk of accidents;
b) the record of compliance with permit conditions;
c) participation in the Union eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

SEVESO (ref 2)[3]

In article 20.3 of the SEVESO III Directive (2012/18/EU) it is stated that member States shall ensure that all establishments are covered by an inspection plan at national, regional or local level and shall ensure that this plan is regularly reviewed and, where appropriate, updated.

Each inspection plan shall include the following:

- (a)a general assessment of relevant safety issues;
- (b) the geographical area covered by the inspection plan;

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

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

- (c) a list of the establishments covered by the plan;
- (d) a list of groups of establishments with possible domino effects pursuant to Article 9;
- (e) a list of establishments where particular external risks or hazard sources could increase the risk or consequences of a major accident;
- (f) procedures for routine inspections, including the programmes for such inspections pursuant to paragraph 4;
- (g) procedures for non-routine inspections pursuant to paragraph 6;
- (h) provisions on the co-operation between different inspection authorities.

Based on the inspection plans referred to in paragraph 3, the competent authority shall regularly draw up programmes for routine inspections for all establishments including the frequency of site visits for different types of establishments. The period between two consecutive site visits shall not exceed one year for upper-tier establishments and three years for lower- tier establishments, unless the competent authority has drawn up an inspection programme based on a systematic appraisal of major-accident hazards of the establishments concerned. The systematic appraisal of the hazards of the establishments concerned shall be based on at least the following criteria:

- the potential impacts of the establishments concerned on human health and the environment;
- the record of compliance with the requirements of this Directive.

IV. Highlights from the training workshop

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

Day 1 – 88 Rooms Hotel, Belgrade, 14 January

1. A welcome was given by Mr. Zeljko Pantelic (Assistant Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and National ECENA Coordinator for Serbia), mentioning that legislation on inspection is to be implemented in Serbia in 2016. There is also a system for risk based inspection planning available in Serbia, developed on the basis of a twinning programme with Austria and EU assistance. It is important however that Serbia has a system which is up to date and in line with the latest developments, also considering the complexity and the various environmental inspection units (7) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Nature protection. Thanks were given to the experts preparing the workshop and it was very much appreciated that a national training programme is given that meets the countries' specific needs.
2. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Horst Buether (IMPEL expert IRAM/Easy Tools) and Mr. Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA coordinator) starting with a short welcoming and introduction on ECRAN and the ECENA Programme. The trainers and IRAM/Easy tools experts, Mr. Vladimir Kaiser and Mr. Florin Homorean were introduced.
3. 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 the participants have extensive knowledge and experience in inspection. A number of 39 participants have some (basic) experience with IRAM, 6 have no experience at all whereas a number of 10 participants have heard about the system.

	Years of experience		
	1 – 5 years	***5 – 10 years***	***More than 10 years***
Inspectors	2	5	39
Permit writers		1	
Policy makers/others			

4. *Why Risk Assessment in Inspection Planning.* Mr. Vladimir Kaiser, Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment started with a presentation on the logical reason for risk assessment in order to be able to prioritize and on the legal requirements for risk assessment. Recognizing that there was a need for planning inspection work in the Member States, the European Parliament and the Council adopted several pieces of legislation:
   - Recommendation 2001/331/EC providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections in the Member States (RMCEI)
   - Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (SEVESO)
   - Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (IED)

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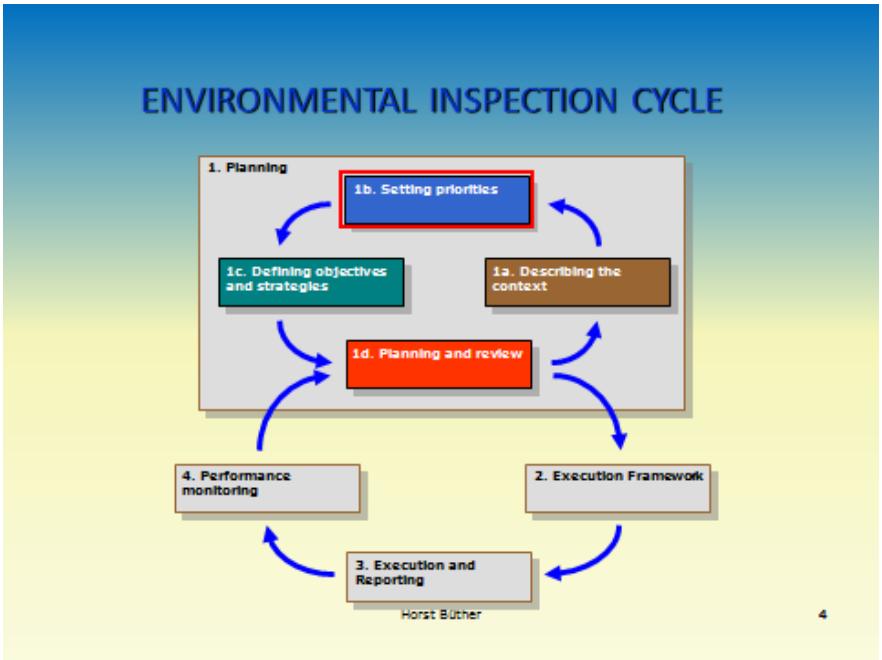
Risk assessment is an essential element in the planning of inspections to be carried out.

The presentation was finalised by describing the difference between inspection plans versus inspection programmes. An inspection plan is a more abstract document comparing to a programme. (IED Article 23(2) and 23(3)). The Programme is part of the inspection plan and tells the inspector when, where and what he or she should be doing. In practice this is often a table with the names of the installations, the name(s) of the inspector(s), the type of inspection, the date or time frame (week or month) the type and additional information needed to execute inspections. It is a kind of schedule for inspector work.

5. *Risk Assessment (RA) Methods used in Europe.* Mr. Florin Homorean, National Environmental Guard, Romania, presented an overview of the risk assessment methods used in Europe. The overview was made within the framework of the IMPEL Easy Tools project. Three general types of methods for RA were identified:
   - Linear Mean Value: mean values or sums of all (weighted) criteria scores are assigned to risk categories and inspection frequencies (Spain, Cologne-DE);
   - Mean Value of Risk: mean values of impact criteria multiplied by probability criteria are assigned to risk categories (OPRA – EN, NL, PO, PT);
   - Maximum Value: inspection task with highest frequency determine inspection frequency (France).

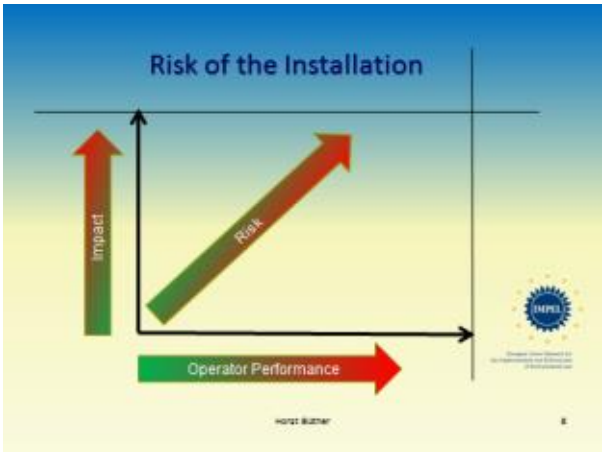
The advantages and disadvantages of these methods were described. Based on the results of the project the "Integrated Risk Assessment Method" = IRAM, has been developed by combining the advantages of the three methods, while limiting the disadvantages

6. *Development of IRAM.* Mr. Horst Buether continued the presentation on the development of IRAM. Starting from a historical overview and the defined inspection cycle elements, the Easy Tools project was initiated to develop a web based risk assessment tool for inspections like those required for IPPC (IED), Seveso, waste, waste water, genetic engineering, agriculture and so on.



The first 4 steps of the Environmental Inspection Cycle form the Planning Cycle. The output of the Planning Cycle is the inspection plan. In order to write the inspection plan the inspecting authority first has to identify the relevant activities that should be covered by the inspection plan and gather information on these activities. With this information the inspecting authority can perform an assessment of the risks of the identified activities and assign priorities to these activities with the help of IRAM.

In the developed method the risk of an installation is considered as a function of the (actual and potential) impact and of the operator performance.



The various Impact and Operator performance criteria could refer to:

Potential impacts

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

Actual impacts

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

Operator performance

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

The methodology is able to lead to an Impact steered inspection frequency

- negligible ► no routine inspection
- minor ► every 5 years
- moderate ► every 4 years
- relevant ► every 3 years
- important ► every 2 years
- serious ► every year

Other essential elements are the scoring for impacts, weighting and IRAM principles and rules.

IRAM principles/rules

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

The IRAM rules were implemented into a web based programme for risk assessment in inspection planning

The programme distinguishes between:

Coordinator ---► decides on inspection task, criteria, and steering terms and factors
Inspector ------► does the risk assessment

Assessment data storage in the internet

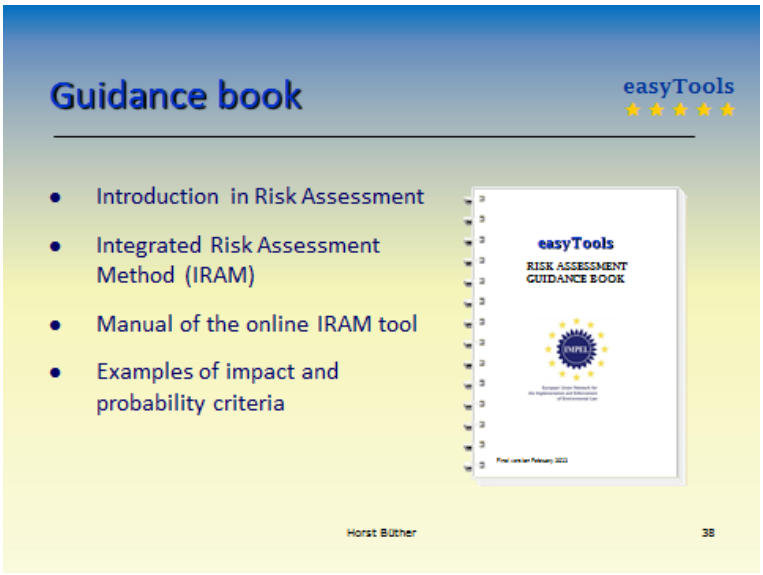
The assessment data can also be downloaded as XML- or CSV-files and imported into national data bases (Access and Excel)

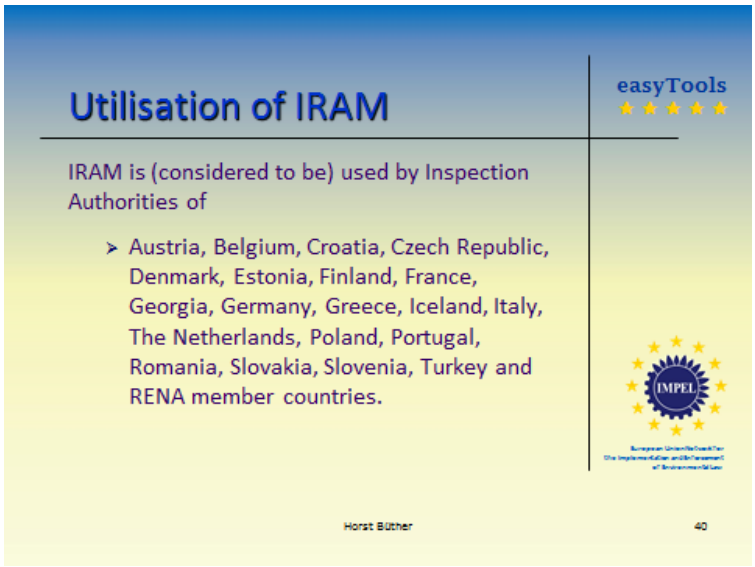
Address of the programme:
https://www.fms.nrw.de/lip/authenticate.do

A special guidance book for IRAM/Easy tools can be found at

http://impel.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/easyTools_-Guidance-Book_-2012-06-2.pdf

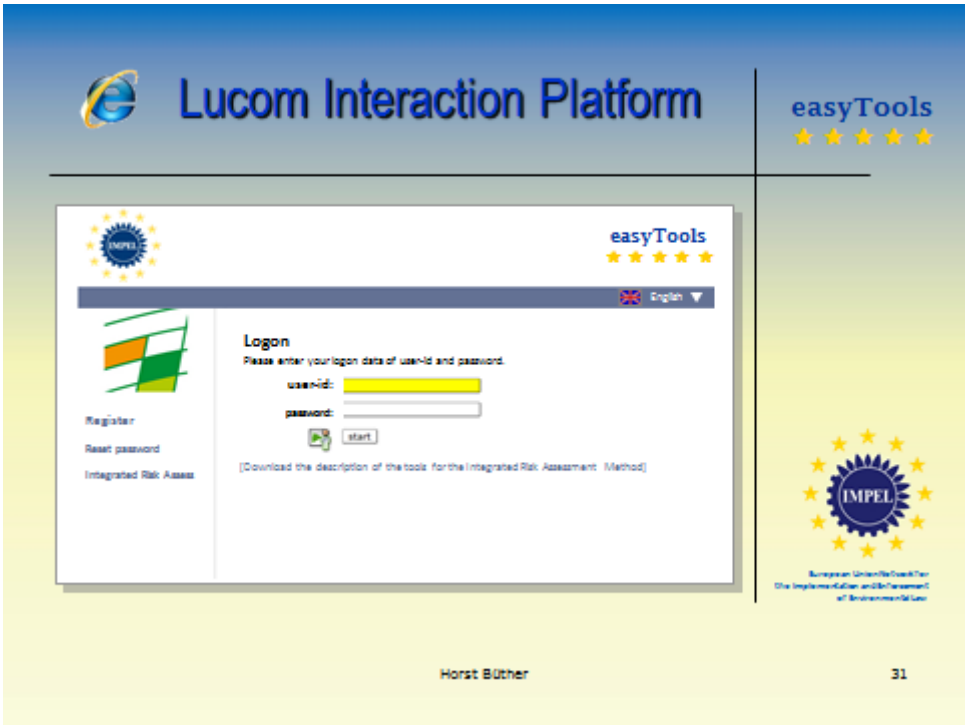
An introductory was given on the web-application, which was further elaborated in the following presentations.





7. *How to register.* The IMPEL experts gave an introduction with instructions on how to register into IRAM. A number of 7 steps are needed. It was noted that IRAM has been translated in various languages.

8. *Exercises*: risk assessment with the web application. The participants could individually do the exercises guided by the Mr. Horst Buether, Mr. Vladimir Kaiser and Mr. Florin Homorean. All elements were covered from registration in the web app, logon, change of passwords and assignment to a coordinator and assignment to an inspector, creation of risk assessment forms, copying risk assessment forms from other coordinators and doing the risk assessments with their created risk assessment forms.



The basis of the exercises on day 1 and day 2 were 3 examples in RA in which descriptions of the companies are given with the various impacts:

- Risk assessment of an IED installation with IRAM web app – Aluminium factory producing aluminium.

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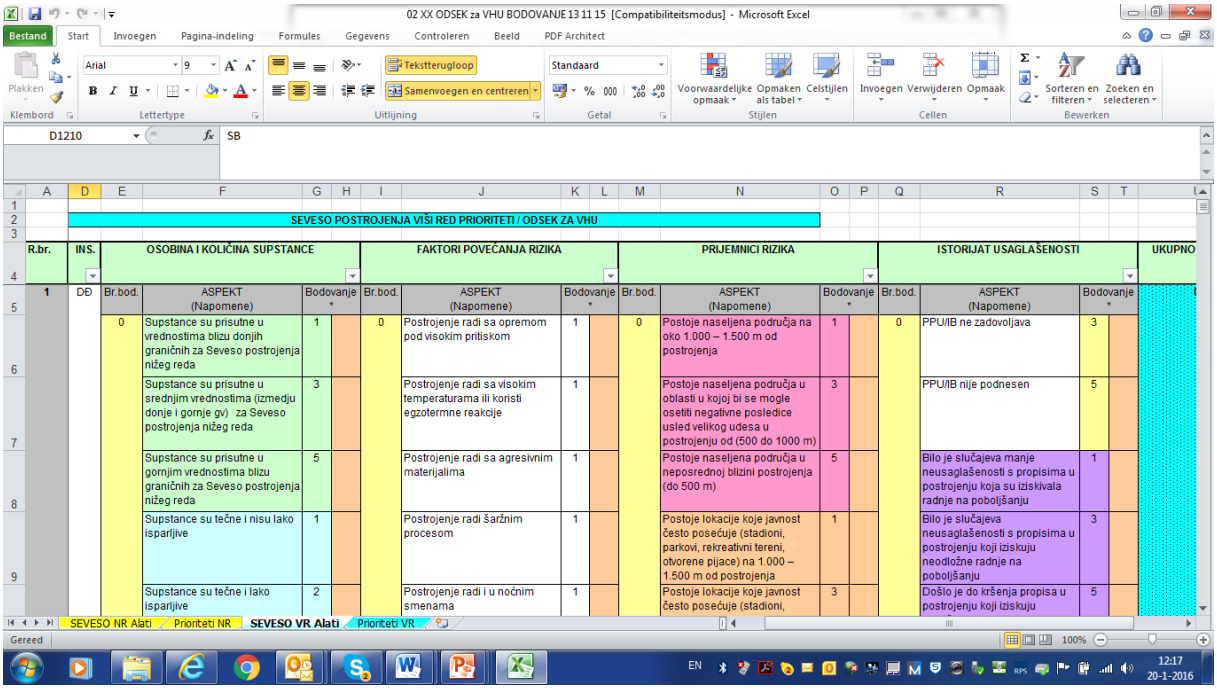
- Risk assessment of a SEVESO establishment with IRAM web app – Chemical plant producing fertilizers.
- Risk assessment of a non IED installation with the IRAM web app – Textile factory producing threads and technical textiles.

9. *Experiences in Serbia in the creation of risk based inspection programs*. Mr. Slavida Bankovic (Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection) gave a presentation and explanation of the risk based inspection planning in Serbia that has recently been developed. The system is based on a Linear Mean Value methodology: mean values or sums of all (weighted) criteria scores are assigned to risk categories and inspection frequencies. An excel sheet was shown with the risk criteria and the (sums) of all scoring results.



10. In the open discussion on the IRAM methodology, specific attention was paid to the privatisation of enterprises. The latter was considered a risk in compliance with environmental legislation.
The IRAM method is able to include such aspects in the risk criteria (as Operator Performance Criteria). To show such an element it was decided to include such criteria in the exercises of day 2 of the course.

Day 2 – 88 Rooms Hotel, Belgrade, 15 January

1. In opening the second day of the training Mr. Ike van der Putte gave an overview of the of the subjects presented on day 1. It was discussed why it is important that Serbia will take op the IRAM methodology. In Serbia there are at present 44 Upper Tier and 50 Lower Tier SEVESO installations, and 200 IPPC installations (120 industrial installations and 80 farms). As mentioned by Ms. Olivera Topalov (Head of Department Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection) it is important that Serbia has a system which is up to date and in line with the latest developments, also considering the complexity and the various environmental inspection units. Harmonisation of systems with the EU was also mentioned in the discussion. For Serbia the following practical steps are now to be taken:
   - Appointment of one or more coordinators;
   - Informing Mr. Horst Buether on these coordinator(s);
   - The coordinator(s) can have access via the web application to the system and take care of the development of risk assessment forms with the risk criteria and the inspectors using these forms.
2. *Practical exercises*. Day 2 was fully allocated to the continuation of the practical exercises.

Attention was paid on how to be a coordinator, with instructions, exercises and the creation of templates with risk criteria for the country. Here it should be noted that as a coordinator you can create the templates for inspectors in the IRAM system.

An explanation was given on how to use the templates by national inspection authorities.

The participants were divided into 15 groups, with each group defining risk criteria for a selected case in their country (landfill, IED/IPPC installation). For this purpose it is of importance to consider the data that are available, the environmental problems, political interest and goals.

Drawing up risk assessment forms for IED inspections, SEVESO Inspections and other inspection tasks received specific attention.

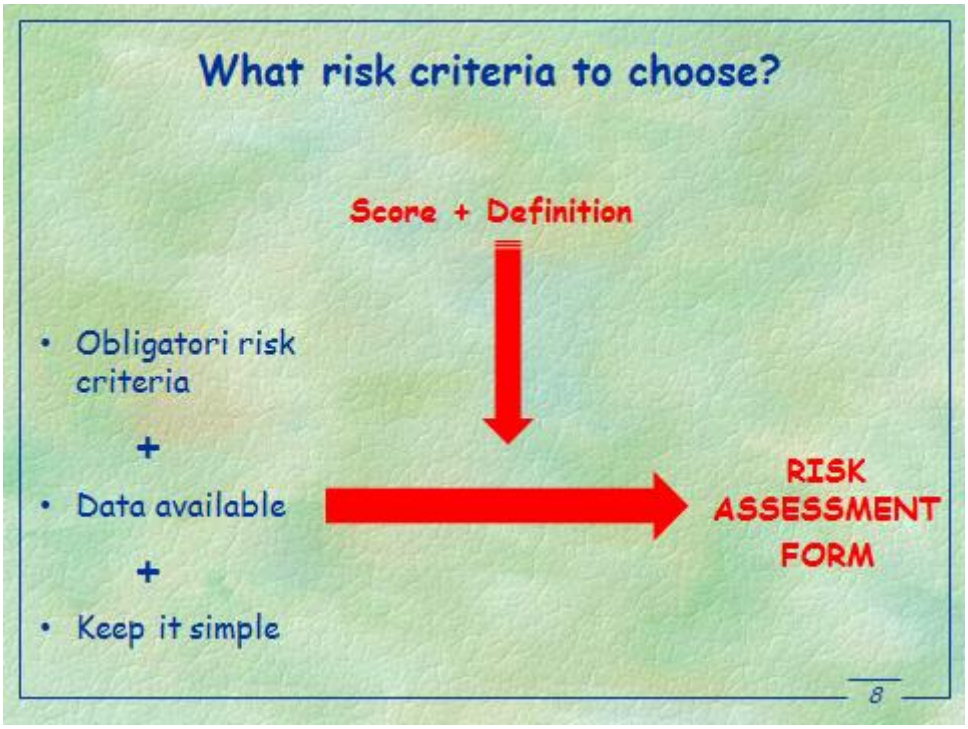
The IRAM coordinator is nominated by the inspection authority.

The IRAM coordinator puts the inspectors under his coordination in the user administration of the tool. The IRAM coordinator can create, copy/modify or delete forms for the inspection tasks of his administration. The IRAM coordinator is responsible for the choice of criteria, the graduation of scores and the setting of steering values.

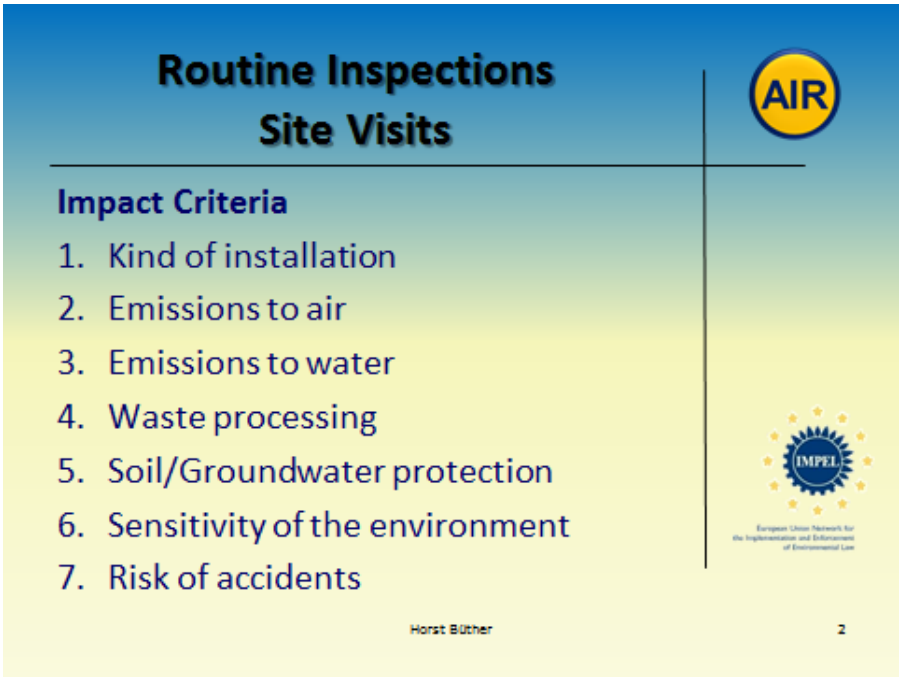
He/she is responsible for validation of risk assessments forms filled in by its inspectors (has the right to modify the scores of RC)

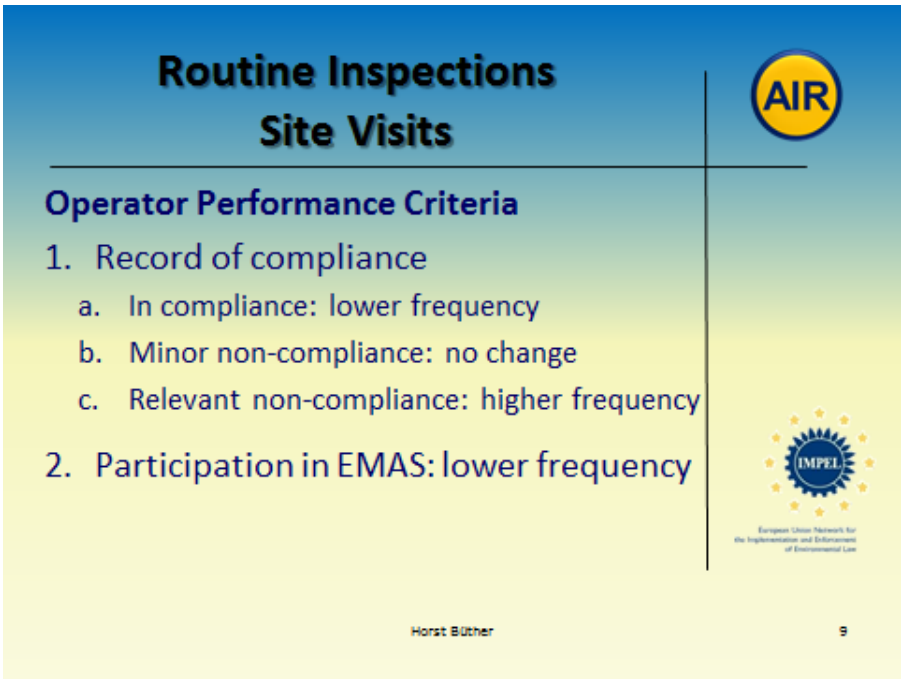
The IRAM coordinator can create an Inspection programme by ranking of Template fulfilled by inspectors under his coordination; the ranking could be downloaded in MSExcel format.

3. *Development of a risk assessment form.* Mr. Vladimir Kaiser in his presentation explained the differentiation between Impact Criteria (IC) and Operator Performance Criteria (OPC). Besides the risk assessment method itself (like IRAM) choosing the right set of risk criteria is essential for achieving good risk assessment results. In development of risk assessment forms it is to be emphasized that there are obligatory criteria according to RMCEI (environmental risks), SEVESO (the potential impacts on human health and the environment and the record of compliance with the requirements of this Directive). Obligatory criteria according to IED are:
   - levels and types of emissions (water, air, soil, noise, etc.);
   - the sensitivity of the local environment;
   - the risk of accidents;
   - the record of compliance with permit conditions;
   - the participation of the operator in the Union eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).



4. *Minimum requirements IED –inspections.* As an example of minimum requirements Mr. Horst Buether gave a presentation on those required for IED inspections.





5. *Closure*. In the closing session Mr. Ike van der Putte and Mr. Horst Buether thanked the presenters for their contribution and the participants for their active participation in the course and especially in the case studies. Interest within Serbia to implement the IRAM system has clearly been expressed. Via ECRAN and TAIEX, Kosovo* has received assistance in national implementation on 12-13 November 2015. Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted a request for a national course.

Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia already implemented the system. Interest of the other countries in ECRAN was already expressed in the first regional training course. Considering the implementation time of ECRAN (until October 2016), an active attitude regarding this subject was recommended. Serbia is planning to implement the IRAM system starting with the year 2017.

V. Evaluation

The following summary of the training evaluation report, developed on the basis of analysis of the training questionnaires can be given. All 45 participants filled in the evaluation form. It shows that the expectations of the workshop were met.

The trainees indicated that the training was of a high quality and fit for its purpose. The excellent preparation (hand-outs) and knowledge of the trainers were appreciated.

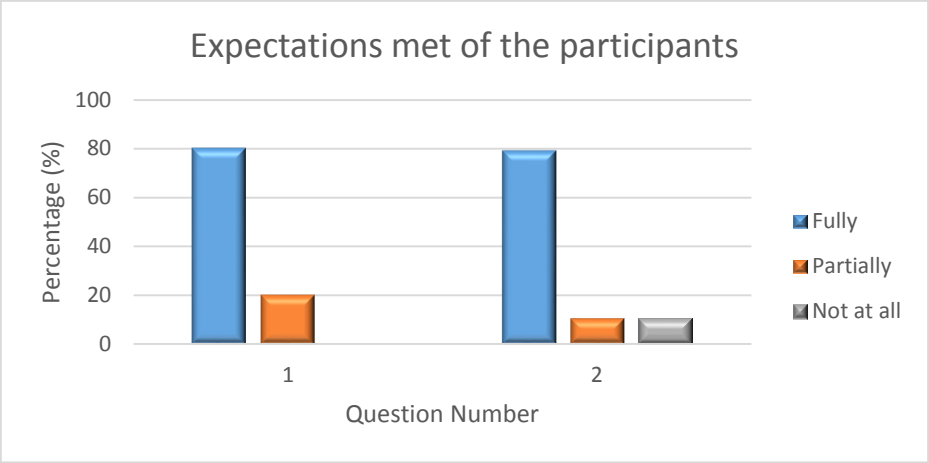
Statistical information

1.1	Workshop Session	ECRAN National capacity building on the Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM)/easy Tools 14-15 January 2016, Belgrade, Serbia
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
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. Gained knowledge for improving the functioning of environmental inspection and enforcement organizations	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (80%)	IIIII IIII (20%)	
2. Gained knowledge of streamlined working methods and implementation of best practice in the region moving towards EU standards	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (80%)	IIIII IIII (20%)	



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 IIIII (45%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIII (53%)	I (2%)			
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (49%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (49%)	I (2%)			
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (69%)	IIIII IIIII III (29%)			I (2%)	
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII (72%)	IIIII IIIII I (26%)	I (2%)			
5. The workshop was interactive	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII III (75%)	IIIII IIIII (23%)	I (3%)			
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII I (62%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII I (38%)				
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII (67%)	IIIII IIIII III (29%)	I (2%)	I (2%)		
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII (47%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII III (43%)	II (5%)	II (5%)		
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII III (62%)	IIIII IIIII IIIII I (36%)	I (2%)			

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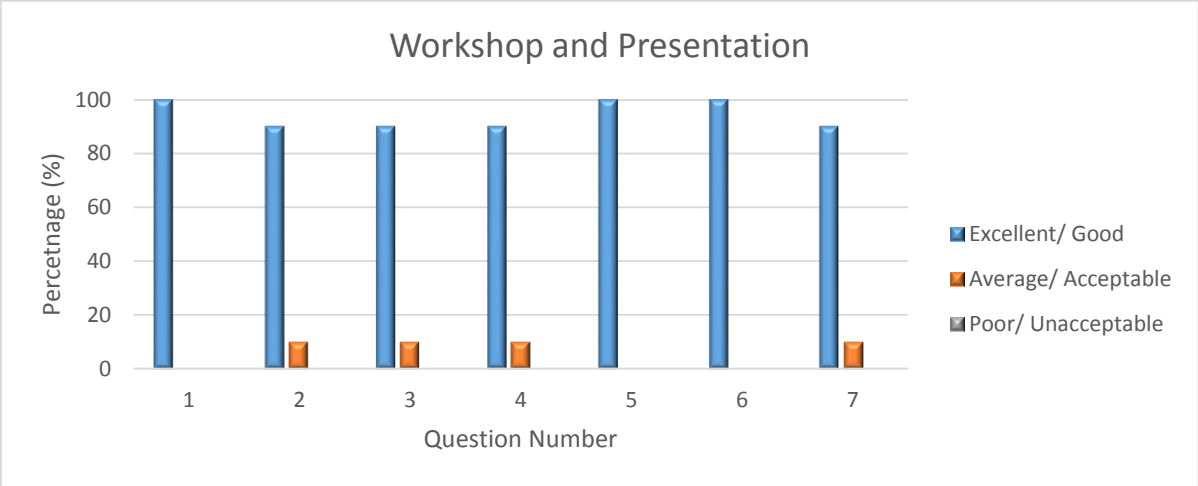

Comments and suggestions

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

Workshop Sessions:

- No comments;
- No comments.

Facilitators:

Workshop level and content:

- It will be good to hear a little related with reporting on implementation of annual plan at the end of year. Gathering on data and evaluation on inspection, fullfilling of inspection plan;
- I want to see you again. Thank you!

ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 : Thursday, 14 January 2016

Topic: Application of IRAM/Easy Tools

Chair and Co-Chairs: Ike van der Putte/Horst Buether

Venue: Belgrade, Serbia

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	**09:00**	***Registration***		
09:00	09:15	Opening	Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (TBC) Mr. Ike van der Putte, ECRAN ECENA Coordinator Mr Horst Buether IMPEL, TAIEX expert 1	Welcome remarks Explanation of background, objectives and expected results of the workshop
09:15	09:30	Introduction round	Mr. Ike van der Putte, ECRAN ECENA Coordinator	Introduction of the participants and experts
09:30	09:45	Why risk assessment in inspection planning?	Mr. Vladimir Kaiser, Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment, TAIEX Expert 2	Method : PPP and Q&A Materials provided: Doing the right things guidance book
09:45	10:15	Risk assessment methods used in Europe	Mr. Florin Homorean, National Environmental Guard, Romania, TAIEX Expert 3	Method : PPP and Q&A Materials provided: Results of questionnaire
10:15	10:45	Development of IRAM	Mr Horst Buether IMPEL, TAIEX expert 1	Method : PPP and Q&A Materials provided: easyTools guidance book
10:45	11:00	***Coffee Break***		

11:00	12:00	The IRAM web app	Mr Horst Buether	Method : PPP and Q&A Materials provided: easyTools guidance book
12:00	12:30	Preparation of the exercise	Mr Horst Buether Mr. Vladimir Kaiser, Mr. Florin Homorean	Method: Work with computer and internet ▪ Registration in the web app ▪ Log on ▪ Change of password ▪ Assignment to a coordinator
12:30	13:30	***Lunch Break***		
13:30	14:30	Exercise: risk assessment with the web app	Mr.Vladimir Kaiser Mr. Florin Homorean Mr. Horst Buether	Method: Work with computer and internet ▪ Assessment of example installations ▪ Assessment of real installations from the inspectors
14:30	15:00	Discussion of Results	Mr.Vladimir Kaiser Mr. Florin Homorean Mr. Horst Buether	How to use the flexibility of IRAM if there are problems to get the needed data for assessment or if nearly all assessment end up in mainly one risk category
15:00	15:15	***Coffee Break***		
15:15	16:15	Case study from Serbia	Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (TBC)	How Inspection planning and execution is applied in Serbia Method: PPP and Q&A
16:15	16:45	Open discussion	Mr. Ike van der Putte and Mr. Horst Buether	On lesson learned from this and previous trainings, This session is proposed to offer the opportunity for detailed questions and discussions.
16:45	17:00	Closure		

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Day 2 : Friday, 15 January 2016

Topic: Application of IRAM/Easy Tools

Chair and Co-Chairs: Ike van der Putte/Horst Buether

Venue: Belgrade, Serbia

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	**09:00**	***Registration and welcome coffee***		
09:00	09:30	Word of welcome and briefing	Host country representative	
09:30	10:00	Summary and questions from first day	Mr. Ike van der Putte, Mr Horst Buether	Introduction of the participants and experts
10:00	10:30	How to be an IRAM coordinator	Mr Horst Buether	Practical suggestions
10:30	10:45	***Coffee Break***		
10:45	12:30	Drawing up risk assessment forms for Serbia with the IRAM web app	Mr Horst Buether Mr. Vladimir Kaiser, Mr. Florin Homorean	Drawing up risk assessment forms ▪ For IED inspections ▪ For Seveso inspections ▪ For other inspection tasks
12:30	13:30	***Lunch Break***		
13:30	15:00	Exercise: coordinator tasks and drawing up risk assessment forms exercise	Mr.Vladimir Kaiser Mr. Florin Homorean Mr. Horst Buether	Method: Work with computer and internet ▪ Drawing up example forms ▪ Drawing up forms for real inspection tasks
15:00	15:15	***Coffee Break***		
15:15	16:00	How to use the web app inspection programme	Mr Horst Buether	Method: PPP and Q&A Materials provided: easyTools guidance book extension
16:00	16:30	Feedback	Led by Mr. Horst Buether	Open discussion
16:30	17:00	Evaluation and Closure		

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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_IRAM_January_2016_Belgrade.zip