

Enhanced capacities for planning implementation of the environmental heavy investment directives

Daiva Semėnienė, key expert
Inception seminar, 15 December 2016

Further Implementation of Environmental Approximation Strategy


Three results of the project:

1. Action Plan for Administrative Capacities Development

2. Eight Directive Specific Implementation Plans

3. Multiannual Investment and Financing Plan

DSIPs for:

1. Directive batteries and accumulators
 2. Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
 3. Directive on packaging and packaging waste
 4. Waste Framework Directive
 5. Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
 6. Drinking Water Directive
 7. Water Framework Directive
 8. Nitrates Directive.
- Waste**
- Water**
- 



What is a DSIP?

- a plan to reach objective (goal) set in a directive

**IF YOU PIECE THINGS TOGETHER
CORRECTLY - YOU CAN REACH
AND ACHIEVE YOUR GOAL!**



„Each DSIP will contain as minimum“:

- situation of the analysis
- proposal regarding policy decisions
- identification of investment actions
- identification of other measures
- assessment of costs and financing options (financial gap assessment)
- proposed timetable for the implementation of the directive.

Example of the ToC for the DSIP on Nitrates Directive (1)

1. Introduction and synopsis
2. Background (the accession process in Serbia and requirements of the Directive)
3. Present situation
 - Legal and Policy Framework
 - Institutional Set-up and Division of Responsibilities
 - The Agricultural Sector in Serbia
 - Crop Production
 - Livestock Production
 - Irrigation
 - Use of Fertilisers and Manure
 - Technical Gap and Measures

Example of the ToC for the DSIP on Nitrates Directive (2)

4. Implementation Measures to close the gaps:

- Legal and Administrative Measures
- Technical Measures (e.g., manure storage facilities)
- Other Measures (e.g. monitoring)

5. Cost Assessment

- Measures covered by the Cost Assessment
- Approach and Assumptions
- Directive Implementation Costing Assessment
- Criteria for Investment Prioritisation

6. Implementation Plan, Financing Sources and Transition Period

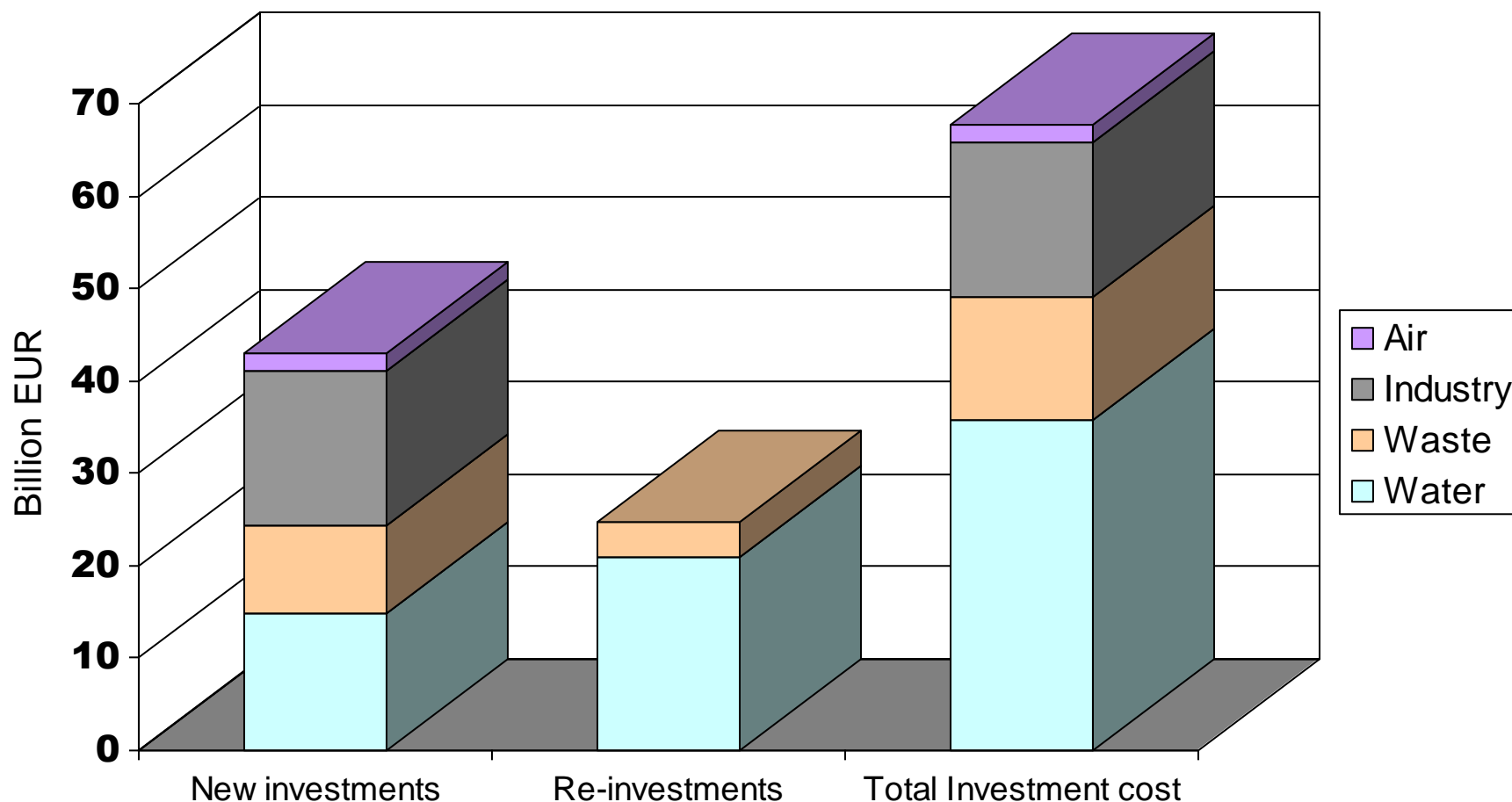
- Action Programme
- Financing Sources
- Transition Period

7. Proposal for Negotiation Position

Environmental Heavy Cost Investment Planning in Turkey

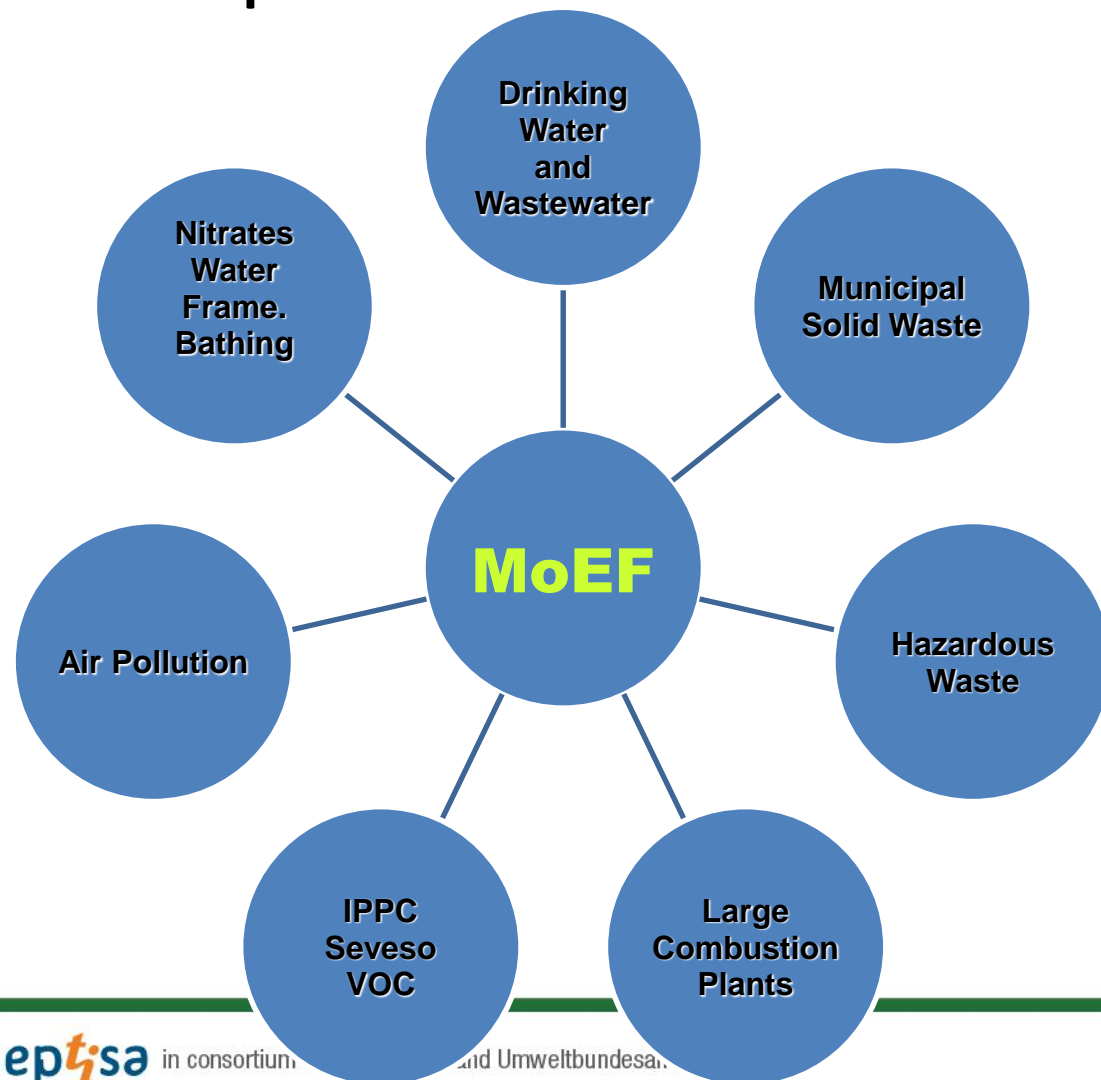
- Two years project
- Three components
- Development of Environmental Financing Strategy and Directive Specific Implementation Plans

The Heavy-Cost Investments of Accession in Turkey (estimate of 2004)



How have investment plans been made?

- Consultation process
- Seven Technical Working Groups
- Participation of all key stakeholders



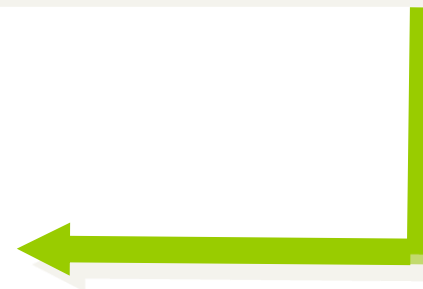
A stepwise approach

**Describe existing
situation**

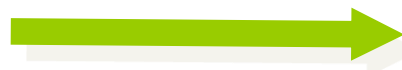
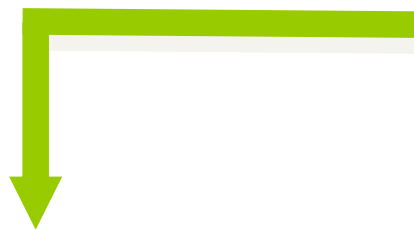


**Describe requirements and
make assumptions
(e.g. sensitive waters)**

**Measures needed
and cost hereof**



**Plan for investments
and financing**



**An Agreed Directive
Specific Investment
Plan**

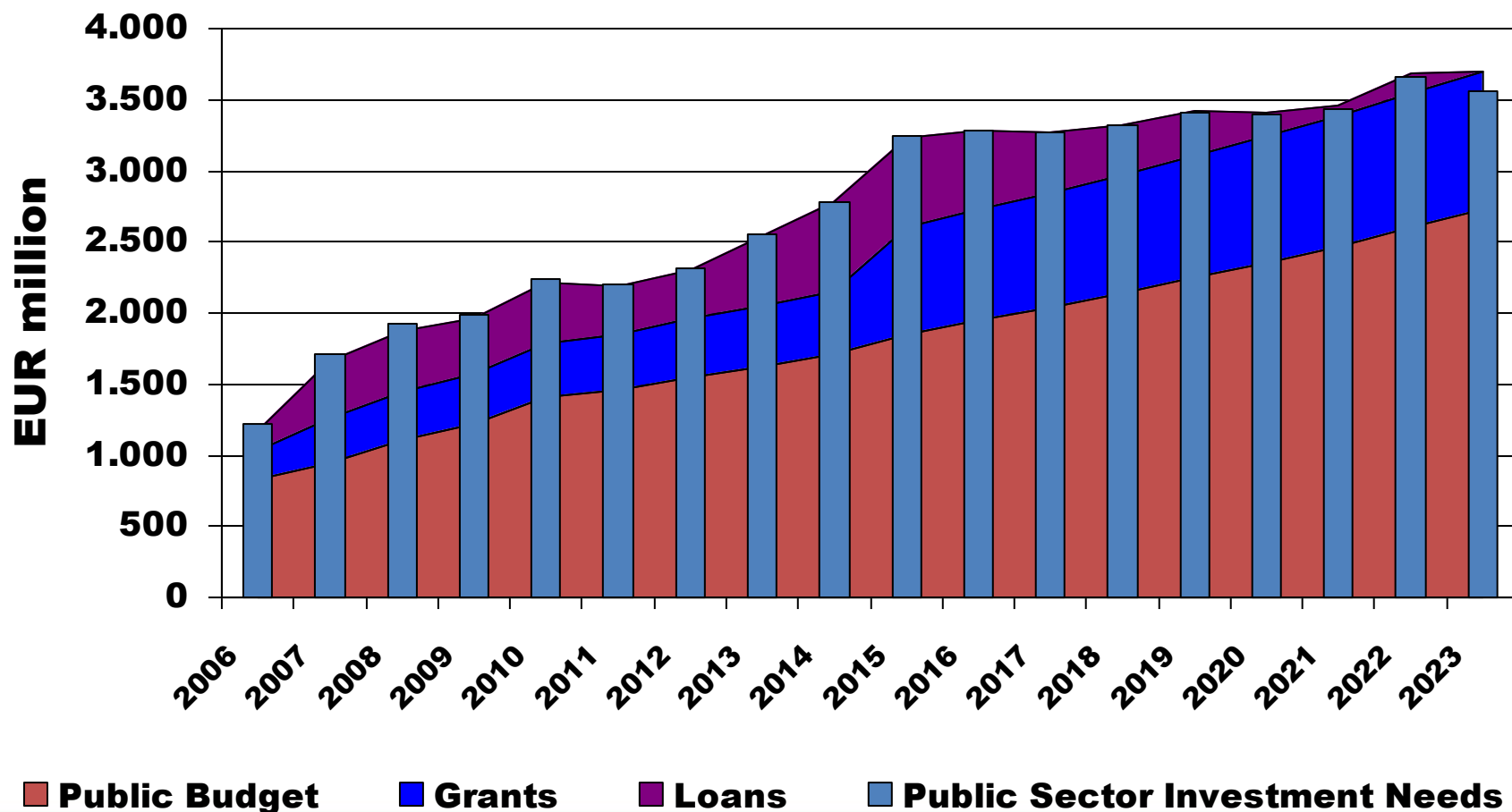
Approximation investment needs per directive, maximum, billion Eur

Directive	New investments	Reinvestments	Total
Urban wastewater	9.7	10.5	20
Drinking water	2.7	10.4	13
Water Framework	1.55	-	1.5
Bathing water	0.02	-	0.02
Nitrates	0.96	-	0.96
Landfill	5.7	2.8	8.5
Packaging wastes	2.8	0.97	3.8
Hazardous waste	1	-	1

Approximation investment needs per directive, maximum, billion Eur

Directive	New investments	Reinvestments	Total
Air quality framework	0.01	-	0.01
Fuel quality	0.05	-	0.05
Solvents	0.7	-	0.7
VOCs	0.1	-	0.1
Large combustion plants	1.9	-	1.9
Dangerous substances to water	1.7	-	1.7
IPPC	14	-	14
Seveso	0.16	-	0.16

The public sector investment needs (with transition periods) and financing



Proposed transition periods starting from 2014

- Hazardous Waste 14 years
- Landfill 9 years
- Packaging Wastes 6 years
- Urban Wastewater Treatment 10 years
- Drinking Water 10 years
- IPPC 7 years
- Large Combustion Plants 5 to 15 years

A tentative conclusion

Turkey can afford to implement the acquis:

- Continuing historic trends for overall public investment expenditure for the environment
- With similar transition periods as the new Central European members
- With similar funding from IPA and structural funds and loans as the new members
- Resulting in a similar overall burden on the economy

IPA Regional Development Programmes in Turkey for 2007 - 2013

- Total: ~ 1 900 000 000
- Environment: ~ 700 000 000, out of this national public funds' (Turkey) contribution = 15%

EU allocations for IPA 2014-2020

- ~ 4 450 000 000 (not including the allocation for Cross-border Cooperation)

National IPA coordinator in Turkey – Ministry of EU Affairs

The key actors of EU “Decentralised Implementation System”:

- The National Fund and the National Authorizing Officer (NAO),
- The National Aid Coordinator (NAC) – NIPAC in IPA,
- The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) and Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO),
- The Senior Programme Officers (SPOs) in line ministries,
- The Financial Cooperation Committee (FCC).

Back to Serbia

More tasks for us:

- At least 4 WG meetings for each DSIP development (in total at least 32)
- 2 one-day seminars held for each DSIP for at least 50 participants each (at least 16 seminars in total)



Many meetings. Good!

$$(32+16) / 24 = 2 \text{ (per month)}$$

Challenges:

- Involvement of all related stakeholders
- Data availability





Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture and
Environmental Protection



Further Implementation of Environmental Approximation Strategy



This project is funded
by the European Union

Хвала!

The project is implemented by **eptisa** in consortium with PM Group and Umweltbundesamt

Dubljanska 8, Belgrade, Serbia, Tel: +381 11 2400 277



Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture and
Environmental Protection



This project is funded
by the European Union



Further Implementation of Environmental Approximation Strategy

The project is implemented by **eptisa** in consortium with PM Group and Umweltbundesamt

Dubljanska 8, Belgrade, Serbia, Tel: +381 11 2400 277