

Project Fiche – IPA Multi-beneficiary programmes 2013

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)
CRIS Decision number	2013/024094
Project no.	08
MIPD Sector Code	6. Environment and Climate Change
ELARG Statistical code	03.27 - Environment
DAC Sector code	41010
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	EUR 5 000 000
EU contribution	EUR 5 000 000 ²
Management mode	centralised indirect
Implementation management	DG ENV, based on a sub-delegation Agreement with DG ELARG
Implementing modality	Stand alone project
Project implementation type	Service Contract
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey Iceland

¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

* 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.

² The project will also benefit of the TAIEX facility for an amount yet to be determined.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT: ISSUES TO BE TACKLED AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

In the framework for the EU enlargement policy, the December 2006 European Council renewed the consensus on enlargement on the basis of the principles of consolidation of commitments, fair and rigorous conditionality and good communication with the public, combined with the EU's capacity to integrate new members.

The EU commitment to enlargement started with the 'regional approach' of the mid-1990s and most prominently through the Stabilisation and Association process launched in 1999. The 2003 Thessaloniki Summit confirmed that the future of the Western Balkans lies within the EU. Another key step was the establishment of the European Partnerships for South East Europe which set out the short and medium term priorities that the countries and territory need to fulfil in their approximation to EU norms and standards.

It is EU policy to promote and support the efforts of all of the enlargement countries to prepare for assuming the obligations contained in the EU *acquis*. The environment and climate *acquis*, which need to be transposed and implemented by the date of accession, is one of the biggest, costly and most complex one. If well planned and implemented, EU environment and climate policies will however bring significant benefits to the economies and citizens in the enlargement countries.

The previous wave of enlargement proved how important is to work with the countries throughout the accession process, to help them transpose and implement correctly the environment and climate *acquis*. It is essential that the enlargement countries achieve a high level of readiness to join, which brings benefits both for them and the European Union. This can be done by efforts at the national level but also by enhancing regional cooperation and reconciliation in the Western Balkans which is one of the cornerstones of the stabilisation and association process. Since mid-1990s, the Western Balkans, Turkey and Iceland progressed on their way to accede to the European Union. Currently Croatia is an acceding country, planned to become an EU member on 1 July 2013. Out of the six candidate countries (Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey) two have started already the accession negotiations: Turkey in 2005 and Iceland in 2010, while the other three are speeding up their efforts in view of opening the accession negotiations. The potential candidates - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are also increasing their efforts in this direction.

From the beginning, the regional cooperation process was a means to bring all these countries together with a view of common learning and experience sharing. The Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA), as a follow-up to Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme (REReP), contributed to the creation of a platform between the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey with positive results in terms of exchange of best practices, information and establishment of relevant networks. The regional networks built by the two regional programs are now more relevant and useful than ever, given the progress made on the path to accession by the Western Balkans and Turkey. Given the similarities and the challenges these countries face in the environment and climate sectors, it is believed that the best way to progress in the transposition and implementation of the

environment and climate *acquis* is by sharing the information, experiences and best practices, which is already done extensively in the framework of RENA.

The positive effects and results of REReP and RENA, led to the decision for a follow-up program to be called Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN). The overall objective of the ECRAN project is to build on the results of RENA by continuing to strengthen the regional cooperation between the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate change given their prospect of accession to the European Union. The momentum created by RENA in the context of Western Balkans countries progressing on their way to accession should not be lost, on the contrary, should be strengthened and continued by the new regional program.

2.2 LINK WITH MIPD AND NATIONAL SECTOR STRATEGIES

The Multi-beneficiary (MB) **MIPD 2011-2013** has identified several priorities for IPA MB support among which the followings can be achieved by focusing on the *Environment and Climate Change* priority sector:

- Help completing the process of reconciliation in the Western Balkans
- Contribute to building a vibrant civil society
- Help the Beneficiaries overcome the economic and financial crisis and prepare for sound recovery by jointly working on increasing competitiveness and investments in infrastructure.

Environment and climate change is addressed under chapter 3.6 of the MB MIPD 2011 – 2013. The text of the MIPD mentions that the Western Balkans and Turkey face a number of environmental problems, mainly in the area of water and air pollution, soil erosion, waste management, facilities and infrastructure that require urgent attention. In order to improve environmental conditions at local as well as regional level, important investments in the environmental infrastructure are necessary and should be accompanied by institutional reforms. Although there is progress with the implementation of the environmental *acquis*, full compliance is yet to be achieved by rigorous enforcement, monitoring and investment. Strategies for sustainable development also have to pay particular attention to issues like disaster risk management and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change [...]. Capacity building in environmental institutions, legislation and approximation to European standards, technical assistance, prioritisation of environmental infrastructure investments, to name but a few, should be accompanied by "soft" measures such as awareness-raising, monitoring and information exchange...[...] Many, if not all, of these challenges need to be tackled at the national as well as regional level by means of enhanced regional cooperation or horizontal actions and networking.

The MIPD 2011 – 2013 further states as objectives of IPA assistance to support beneficiaries to align with the environmental and climate *acquis*, strengthen regional cooperation (through RENA) in strategic planning for environmental policy and investments and develop the capacities and mechanisms in the area of disaster risk management and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

These objectives, currently addressed under RENA, would need to be followed under ECRAN due to their long-term character and complexity regarding their fulfilment throughout the accession process. The transposition and implementation of the environment

and climate *acquis* requires time, efforts and considerable investments which will be challenging for the beneficiaries throughout the accession process and beyond. ECRAN's aim is to provide capacity building so that these challenges can be tackled in an efficient, timely and correct manner so that the EU environment and climate standards are met by the date of accession.

National Development Plans of the Beneficiaries are focusing on the approximation with the EU *acquis*, the environment and climate *acquis* being one of the most challenging and complex to comply with and implement, while recognising the opportunities and benefits of sustained action in these areas. Regional cooperation and active dialogue with the EU under ECRAN will enhance and improve Beneficiaries' capacities to transpose and implement the environment and climate *acquis*. Coordination with national projects and the work of other international donors will be ensured from the beginning of the project, by analysing carefully the needs of the beneficiaries in close relation with the requirements determined during the accession negotiations, bilateral sub-committee meetings, technical meetings, etc.

2.3 LINK WITH ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP (AP) / EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP (EP) / STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT (SAA) / ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Full approximation with the requirements of the EU's environment and climate *acquis* is a priority for the beneficiaries. The importance of effective transposition, implementation and enforcement of EC environment and climate *acquis* in the beneficiaries is a key theme in the AP/NPAA/EP/SAA and in the annual regular reports that present the progress made by the beneficiaries in the environment and climate policy fields. Furthermore, the enlargement packages specifically refer to the need for effective transfer and exchange of experience as well as awareness-raising on environment and climate action in the context of pre-accession.

RENA provided already a strong support for capacity building of the relevant ministries in what concerns the strategic and correct planning of the transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis*, as well as awareness raising for the climate issues. ECRAN will continue providing this assistance, building on the results of RENA and continuing to help the beneficiaries firstly to understand correctly the constantly evolving European legislation in the environment and climate fields and secondly by helping them to define their national strategies, sector specific management plans, legislation-specific implementation plans as well as awareness-raising activities in a realistic manner. The continuous and efficient preparation and organisation of the beneficiaries in the environment and climate sectors in view of their accession to the European Union will help them come closer to the EU requirements.

2.4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

For all the enlargement countries, the Country Conclusions of the Annual Regular Reports for 2011 emphasise the need for strengthening the administrative capacity at local and national level and inter-institutional cooperation and for strengthening the legislative alignment, implementation and enforcement of environment and climate change legislation. All beneficiaries face problems related to the capacity of the public administration to transpose, implement and enforce correctly the environment and climate *acquis*. Moreover, environment and climate change are not priority areas of actions in none of the Beneficiaries.

RENA started a process of awareness raising and promotion of environment and climate issues at national and regional level that needs to be continued by ECRAN, in order to not

lose the momentum created. Due to RENA activities, several ministries, authorities, industry, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders have become more actively involved and have taken steps to consider environmental and climate impacts of their activities. ECRAN aims at bringing the environment and climate change on the agenda of the national decision makers and at promoting stronger working relations and cooperation between relevant stakeholders.

The project aims at capacity building by means of regional cooperation, exchange of information, good practices, expertise and awareness-raising. The project will provide technical expertise for a correct transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis*, will enhance the existing regional cooperation, as well as will create and strengthen networks of experts. ECRAN will focus on the requirements the beneficiaries need to fulfil as a result of accession negotiations, bilateral technical meetings and bilateral sub-committee meetings with the European Commission. The progress requested from the beneficiaries in terms of transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis* is monitored and reported on yearly basis.

The main beneficiary institutions of the project are the ministries in charge of environment and climate policy issues, as well as other ministries in so far as their work is relevant for the scope of ECRAN (such as energy, transport, agriculture, economy, etc), environment and other agencies, statistical institutions, inspectorates, and other relevant central, regional and local public authorities working on environment and climate issues. Other stakeholders will be involved as appropriate.

The project addresses also to the members of the civil society, by incorporating the Environment Forum, which is composed of selected NGOs active in environment and climate issues in the Western Balkans and Turkey.

The consultation process of the public administration bodies took place in several stages. A first consultation took place during the meeting of the Working Group on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction on 19 May 2011 in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, followed by the RENA Steering Committee Meeting on 14 October 2011 in Dubrovnik, Croatia, the extraordinary meeting of the RENA Focal Points that took place in Brussels on 25 November 2011, during all the annual meetings of all the RENA working groups and sub-groups (nature, climate, water, EIA/SEA, investment planning).

The members of the NGOs Forum have been consulted during a regional meeting on 12 – 13 May 2011 in Budva, Montenegro and during the Annual Meeting that took place in Brussels on 26 – 27 September 2011. Moreover, the Environment Forum members submitted two written contributions with recommendations for ECRAN.

A TAIEX mission was carried out during December 2011 – January 2012 with the aim of consulting all the relevant institutions from the beneficiaries on the content of the ECRAN project.

2.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES AND DONOR COORDINATION

ECRAN is a regional cooperation programme that aims to complement the technical and financial assistance provided and available at the national level. The beneficiaries are facing similar needs stemming from the accession process (*e.g* accession negotiations, bilateral technical meetings, national action plans, national strategies in the field, etc).

The aim of ECRAN is to provide de capacity building opportunities that cannot be mobilised at the national level. The advantage of ECRAN is its regional character which allows the countries that are more advanced in the accession process to share their experiences and best practices about the process. However, ECRAN will not be focused only on a transfer of knowledge from the most advanced countries in the process to the ones following, but will also provide opportunities for those in the forefront to familiarise with the complex new environmental and climate legislation and to improve the implementation of the old *acquis*. The experience shows that even the countries that are EU Member states face difficulties in the transposition and implementation of the environment and climate legislation. By building the capacity of the relevant stakeholders, ECRAN will provide the beneficiaries the possibility to better prepare their national strategic documents, to plan their investments in the field and to apply for national financing, with the final aim to prepare their countries for EU membership.

The strength of ECRAN rests in its regional character which will allow the Beneficiaries to deal with issues of a cross-border character. If the national assistance provided under IPA national helps in building the national capacities and helps at achieving progress at national level, ECRAN focuses on cross-border aspects that are sometimes secondary priorities for the beneficiaries, as experience shows. Aspects as water management, nature management, waste management, industrial pollution, climate change have a clear cross- border aspect that will be address best through a regional programme. By complementing the national action, ECRAN will bring the cross-border aspects at the same level as the national priorities, helping the beneficiaries to progress at all these levels at ones.

With respect to IFIs interventions and major other donors, synergies with the IFIs and other international donors operating in the region will be ensured under the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF) and Infrastructure Project Facility (IPF) through regular policy and technical meetings for the relevant projects. The cooperation between the ECRAN and WBIF initiatives will be ensured while all risks related to overlapping activities are eliminated due to their different scopes: ECRAN will focus on capacity building and enhanced regional cooperation, while the WBIF aims to harmonise the cooperation in investments for the socio-economic development of the Western Balkans. However, ECRAN aims at helping the countries developing their strategic thinking and planning in what concerns the transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis* including their investments needs and their prioritisation. ECRAN could be a platform for cooperation and exchange of information between the beneficiaries and the IFIs.

2.6 LESSONS LEARNED

The beneficiaries have in numerous occasions expressed their commitment to RENA and its follow-up programme. Given the high number of trainings and workshops provided in the region and given the limited administrative capacity of the beneficiaries, one issue that should be considered within the implementation of ECRAN is a combination of activities to be provided, as alternatives to trainings and workshops. The number of trainings and workshops to be implemented could be decreased but with a longer duration; study trips abroad and/or internships in the Member States should be also considered as an option for capacity building activities under ECRAN. Moreover, the outputs of ECRAN will need to be more concrete, in the form of management plans, strategic documents, etc.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen regional cooperation between the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate action given their prospect of accession to the European Union.

The objective serves the overall purpose which is two-fold:

- to build and strengthen the regional cooperation between all relevant stakeholders: central, local and regional governmental actors and civil society representatives in the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment protection and climate action.
- to allow and facilitate the exchange of information between the European Commission (DG ENV, DG CLIMA, other relevant DGs) and both the central public administration authorities and the NGOs on developments in the EU environment and climate policies and their implications in the candidate countries and potential candidates.

3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT

The specific objectives of the project are:

- To help the beneficiaries to build their capacity for a correct planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of environment and climate *acquis*. By the date of accession, the countries need to have the entire environment and climate *acquis* transposed in their national legislation as well as implement it in accordance with the accession negotiation results. Due to its size, complexity and costs, the environment and climate *acquis* is difficult to transpose and implement. ECRAN will provide technical support for the beneficiaries to reach this goal in a correct and efficient manner, while promoting win-win solutions and seizing synergies at the regional level.
- To help the beneficiaries to prepare for the accession negotiations for *Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change*. This objective is a consequence of the previous one, since the accession negotiations will address the transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis*. ECRAN will help the beneficiaries to be better and faster prepared for the accession negotiations by using the experience of the latest wave of enlargement and of Croatia.
- To help the potential candidates to learn from the experience of the candidate countries in order to be able to reach the candidate status. This objective is logically connected with the previous two: the regional character of the cooperation under ECRAN will help the exchange of information, best practices, experience and awareness raising between and within the candidate countries and the potential candidates. The regional cooperation already established under RENA will be strengthened and consolidated by ECRAN. The potential candidates will have the

possibility to learn from the experience of the candidate countries in the region and to prepare themselves better for the accession process.

- To help the beneficiaries deal with trans-boundary environmental and climate issues which are of direct importance both at national and regional level.
- To build and strengthen the capacity of the NGOs active in environment and climate fields as well as other related areas.

3.3 RESULTS

The general results to be achieved are:

- Improved regional cooperation between authorities working on environment and climate issues of the candidate countries and potential candidates through regional dialogue;
- Improved capacity, expertise and regional cooperation of the NGOs;
- Improved planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU environment and climate *acquis*;
- Readiness for the accession negotiations for *Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change*.

The objectively verifiable indicators are:

- Capacity building and training for administrations and civil society provided by experts in the field;
- Information exchange facilitated by the establishment of relevant networks between the country national experts;
- Ad hoc assistance delivered in relation to planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and requirements provided by experts;
- Measurable progress proven by the scoring calculated in the yearly Progress Monitoring Reports.

The candidate countries and potential candidates are aiming at EU accession. From this perspective, the environment and climate *acquis* needs to be transposed and implemented by the date of accession to the EU. Started by REReP, the Progress Monitoring Exercise is an activity done on yearly basis whose aim is to assess the progress made by the beneficiaries in the transposition and implementation of the relevant environment and climate *acquis*. The outputs of the exercise are the yearly Progress Monitoring Reports that contain information on the progress made towards approximation of the environment and climate *acquis*.

The level of transposition and implementation is presented in a mathematical form, using the system of scoring that allows a unique, coherent and common approach to the assessment of the progress for all the beneficiary countries. The system of scoring has been discussed, approved and accepted by all the Western Balkan countries and Turkey. The annual Progress Monitoring Reports are one of the main sources for DG Environment and DG Climate Action

to assess the progress made by the enlargement countries. It also serves as basis for the information for the Commission's Annual Country Reports, for the accession negotiations sessions, for the bilateral technical meetings and the bilateral subcommittee meetings, etc.

ECRAN will continue providing the framework for the continuation of the Progress Monitoring Exercise in the form for a cross-cutting activity (see below). The above mentioned results of ECRAN will be visible and measurable through the scoring that the countries receive in the Progress Monitoring Reports. The scoring will show if progress in transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis* has been achieved while the narrative part of the reports will present the arguments for the increase/decrease of the scoring, for the progress or lack of it. Moreover, the Reports contain unilaterally decided dates for transposition and implementation for all the relevant pieces of legislation that will allow for a constant check and follow-up of the commitments taken this way by all the beneficiaries. The Reports are also a source of information on what still needs to be done, in which environment and climate sector, which will help the orientation of ECRAN activities to be implemented in the right direction.

3.4 MAIN ACTIVITIES

ECRAN project aims at building on the results of RENA. The current organisation of RENA contains four Working Groups (WG):

WG 1- Strategic planning and investments

WG 2 - Climate change

WG 3 – Cross-border cooperation and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (that includes sub-groups on EIA/SEA, Nature, Water)

WG 4 – ECENA

During the consultation phase and having in mind the experience with the implementation of RENA, a new structure emerged that would respond better to the capacity building needs and will also allow for a more logical structure of the project (see annex 2 for a schematic overview of ECRAN). It will also respond to the increased need for a much stronger co-operation in the field of climate action.

ECRAN will therefore comprise of two pillars: capacity building for public administration (pillar 1) and capacity building for NGOs, the so-called Environment Forum (pillar 2).

- Under the *pillar 1*, the previous system has been reshaped into two components: Environment and Climate. Their cross-cutting activities are:
 - Strategic planning and investments
 - Progress Monitoring Exercise
 - Capacity building in what concerns the newly adopted legislation not covered by the sectoral working groups
 - Legislative compliance checks; update of Handbook on the Implementation of the EC Environment and Climate legislation
 - Enforcement and compliance

The Environment component will have a system of six working groups

Working group 1 – Water

Working group 2 – EIA/SEA

Working group 3 – Air quality

Working group 4 – Waste

Working group 5 – Nature

Working group 6 – Industrial emissions

and its main activities envisaged will be dealing with:

- Correct transposition and implementation of the EU environmental *acquis*
- Regional cooperation in selected policy areas (*i.e* water, climate, EIA/SEA, air quality, waste, nature, industrial emissions)

The Climate component will establish a much stronger climate co-operation in comparison to the current work under RENA. In view of the rather recent nature of regional co-operation in this field and the expected near-future developments before the launch of ECRAN, the exact working group structure of this component will be formulated before the launch of ECRAN and will need to evolve as progress is made. Key topics to be considered include inter alia climate policy, strategic planning, mitigation, adaptation, scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon markets, climate finance, transport, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases. Recognising the limited resources and the links between the proposed topics, DG CLIMA will endeavour to group these topics into a small number of working groups or sub-groups (e.g 3-5 in total).

The main activities envisaged will be dealing with:

- Strategic planning, transposition and implementation of EU climate acquis, involving relevant sector ministries and authorities
- Regional cooperation in selected policy areas (e.g. scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon market, transport, adaptation, finance, awareness-raising, others)
- *Pillar 2*, designed for the NGOs Environment Forum, will comprise activities for the strengthening of the capacity of the NGOs active in environment and climate sectors.

In order to allow for the best organisation, in terms of implementation, ECRAN will have a strategic and policy level which will include activities related to the strategic planning of the ECRAN activities, the organisation of the ECRAN Ministerial Meetings, of the Steering Committee meetings, of the annual meetings of the Working groups, the awareness raising activities and the NGOs Environment Forum.

The technical assistance level will deal with the technical activities for capacity building (e.g workshops, trainings, study visits to Member States) provided under the working groups. The technical assistance activities will be defined in line with the priorities identified during the

ECRAN Ministerial Meetings, the Steering Committee meetings and the annual meetings of all of the working groups.

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT, CATALYTIC EFFECT AND CROSS BORDER IMPACT (WHERE APPLICABLE)

The strength of ECRAN rests in its regional character which will allow the beneficiaries to deal with issues of a cross-border character. If the assistance provided under IPA national programmes helps in building the capacities and achieving progress at national level, ECRAN focuses on cross-border aspects that are sometimes of secondary priority for the beneficiaries, as experience shows. Aspects such as water management, nature management, waste management, industrial pollution, climate change have a clear cross-border aspect that will be address best through a regional program. By complementing the national action, ECRAN will bring the cross-border aspects at the same level as the national priorities, helping the beneficiaries to progress at all these levels at once.

By working concomitantly for the national priorities but also for addressing the cross-border aspects, the progress of the beneficiaries towards accession to the EU will be visible. The immediate impacts of the program will be visible in the improved transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis* (also visible in the scores obtained in the Progress Monitoring Reports), in the better reports regarding progress of the beneficiaries during the subcommittee meetings, accession negotiation sessions and other technical meetings. This progress will be acknowledged in the Annual Commission Country Reports. The general impact will be also visible in the improved quality of the environment in the Western Balkan region and Turkey and in Europe as a whole.

3.6 SUSTAINABILITY

ECRAN's objective is to build the capacity of the beneficiaries for the correct transposition and implementation of the environment and climate *acquis*. On many occasions, the beneficiaries expressed their commitment towards RENA and its follow-up program given the benefits in terms of knowledge acquired. In order to follow the activities of ECRAN, the beneficiaries committed to make available the necessary human and financial resources. The experts of the relevant institutions that will participate in ECRAN activities will acquire knowledge and information that will be used in their daily work with the aim of correctly transposing and implementing the EU *acquis*.

3.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-CONDITIONS

The identified assumptions for the project are:

- Institutional support of relevant authorities to engage in regional cooperation and exchange of best practices;
- Resources made available by the beneficiaries for participation in ECRAN activities;
- High level of institutional stability without major shifts in responsibilities of ministries, other institutes and /or agencies, or shifts of key staff involved in the project implementation;

- Willingness of other sectors within the public administrations of partner countries to cooperate with their colleagues in the environment and climate sectors.

4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

Implementation of the ECRAN project will be sub-delegated to DG Environment. DG Environment will work in close collaboration with DG Climate Action for the implementation of the climate component.

4.1 INDICATIVE BUDGET

The total budget for the strategic level of ECRAN is estimated at EUR 5 million, including the Environment Forum pillar. Under the TAIEX facility EUR 5 million are estimated to be allocated for the environment and climate elements, with the possibility for further resources to be allocated depending on the needs.

The estimated budget for ECRAN includes two components: environment and climate action. There will also be a proportional division of the financial resources between the two levels of the programme: the strategic (shared between environment and climate component) and the technical level (represented by the activities to be implemented under the Working Groups).

ECRAN aims at building on the results of RENA in terms of capacity building and at going further in terms of outputs. The activities to be implemented under ECRAN will involve higher financial resources given their complexity and scope. For example, in the Water and Nature Working Groups, one of the objectives will be to prepare management plans for selected cross-border sites. The aim of ECRAN is to allow more practical oriented activities with outputs requested by the process of transposition and implementation of the environment *acquis* (e.g preparation of documents requested during the approximation process for cross-border sites/regions, monitoring systems, reporting documents, etc).

ECRAN will also implement a smaller number of workshops/trainings but longer in duration. Moreover, study trips abroad and/or internships in the Member States are also considered as an option for capacity building activities.

For certain Working Groups (e.g Water, Nature, Industrial Emissions) it is envisaged to create networks (e.g Natura Parks' Network, Marine and Coastal Network, etc) that will allow for further cooperation at regional level.

The capacity building activities for the NGOs Environment Forum will be also jointly financed from the two components (environment and climate).

Indicative Project budget (amounts in EUR) (for centralised management)

PROJECT TITLE			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	IPA CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	% (2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1												
contract 1.1	-	-	5 000 000	5 000 000	100							-
TOTAL IB												
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			5 000 000	5 000 000	100							

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row, use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

4.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (PERIODS BROKEN DOWN BY QUARTER)

Contracts	Start of Tendering/ Call for proposals	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	Q 1 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2017

4.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.3.1 *Equal Opportunities and non-discrimination*

The implementation of the project will be done respecting the equal opportunities and non discrimination for all the participants. The invitation to participate at ECRAN activities will be sent to all beneficiaries, without discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities and access to information and knowledge.

4.3.2 *Environment and climate change*

ECRAN is a program to build capacity in environment and climate area. All the activities to be implemented will be managed respecting the environment and climate considerations.

4.3.3 *Minorities and vulnerable groups*

ECRAN is a capacity building program for the public administration bodies in the Western Balkan countries and Turkey. The beneficiaries will be public servants coming from environment ministries and all the other public institutions active in the field of environment and climate (e.g agencies, other ministries, inspectorates, etc.)

4.3.4 *Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement*

ECRAN is a capacity building program that contains two pillars: one pillar aims at capacity building for the public administration dealing with environment and climate issues in the Western Balkan countries and Turkey, while the second pillar aims at building the capacity of relevant NGOs active in the same areas. Moreover, the NGOs representatives will be also invited to participate in all the capacity building activities implemented in the first pillar, in all of the working groups. This is a practice that is already implemented in RENA and the aim is to continue it.

ANNEXES

- 1. Log frame**
- 2. Amounts (EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of the project**
- 3. Description of Institutional Framework**
- 4. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations only where relevant**
- 5. Details per EU funded contract where applicable**
- 6. Project visibility activities**

Annex 1: Log frame

LOGFRAME MATRIX FOR Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)			
<p>Contracting period: November 2012 – March 2013 Execution period: April 2013 – April 2016 Total budget: EUR 10.000.000 (including TAIEX) IPA MB 2013 budget: EUR 5 000 000</p>			
Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall objective			
The overall objective of the project is to strengthen regional cooperation between the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate action given their prospect of accession to the European Union.	Strengthened regional cooperation in the Western Balkans and Turkey in the fields of environment and climate change given their prospect of accession to the European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 annual Ministerial Meetings 	
Project purposes			
<p>To build and strengthen the regional cooperation between all relevant stakeholders: central, local and regional governmental actors and civil society representatives in the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment protection and climate action.</p> <p>To allow and facilitate the exchange of information between the European Commission (DG ENV, DG CLIMA, other relevant DGs) and both the central public administration authorities and the NGOs on developments in the EU environment and climate policies and their implications in the candidate countries and potential candidates.</p>	<p>Better cooperation and communication between all the relevant stakeholders, both governmental and civil society representatives in the fields of environment and climate change.</p> <p>Improved exchange of information between the European Commission and the governmental and civil society representatives in the candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Commission Annual Progress Reports ▪ 6-monthly interim reports ▪ Final project report ▪ Contribution at, participation in, establishment of regional environmental and climate change initiatives and/or bodies/entities/organisations ▪ Thematic reports, assessments, publications, manuals, documentation for technical assistance ▪ Project website, brochures, newsletter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional support of relevant authorities to engage in regional cooperation and exchange of best practices ▪ Resources made available by the beneficiaries for participation in ECRAN activities ▪ High level of institutional stability without major shifts in responsibilities of ministries, other institutes and /or agencies, or shifts of key staff involved in the project implementation ▪ Willingness of other sectors within the public administrations of partner countries to cooperate with their colleagues in the environment and climate change sectors
Specific objectives			
<p>To help the beneficiary countries to build their capacity for correct planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of environment and climate <i>acquis</i></p> <p>To help the beneficiary countries to prepare for the accession negotiations for <i>Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change</i></p> <p>To help the potential candidates to learn from the experience of the candidate countries in order to be able to</p>	<p>Provision of technical support for the beneficiaries to reach this goal in a correct and efficient manner, while promoting win-win solutions and seizing synergies at the regional level</p> <p>Assistance for better and faster preparations for the accession negotiations by using the experience of the latest wave of enlargement and of Croatia.</p> <p>Establishment of networks for exchange of information, best practices, experience and awareness raising between and</p>		

<p>reach the candidate status</p> <p>To help the beneficiaries deal with transboundary environmental and climate issues which are of direct importance both at national and regional level</p> <p>To build and strengthen the capacity of the NGOs active in the environment and climate fields as well as other related areas</p>	<p>within the candidate countries and the potential candidates.</p> <p>Assistance for the management of transboundary environment and climate problems.</p> <p>Technical assistance for capacity building of relevant NGOs</p>		
<p>General results to be achieved</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved regional cooperation between authorities working on environment and climate issues of the candidate countries and potential candidates through regional dialogue, as well as other stakeholders as appropriate; ▪ Improved capacity, expertise and regional cooperation of the NGOs; ▪ Improved planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU environment and climate <i>acquis</i>; ▪ Readiness for the accession negotiations for <i>Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building and training for administrations and civil society ▪ Information exchange facilitated ▪ Ad hoc assistance delivered in relation to planning, transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and requirements ▪ Progress Monitoring information available ▪ Development of best practice documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final and 6-monthly interim reports ▪ WGs workshop and training reports with evaluations, lists of participants ▪ Work plans ▪ Workshop background documents ▪ Needs assessment reports ▪ Annual country Progress Monitoring reports ▪ Training materials ▪ Guidance documents and manuals ▪ Continuously updated and fully documented project website ▪ CDs with all relevant ECRAN project documents ▪ ECRAN Network Guide ▪ ECRAN Brochure ▪ Newsletters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant authorities are willing to enable all stakeholders to take part in ECRAN's activities and be able to allocate resources to implement the project. ▪ Commitment of the project beneficiaries and partners to cooperate and give access to information in a transparent manner. ▪ A high level of involvement, cooperation and participation of all the stakeholders, including CSOs and IFIs ▪ Willingness to move beyond what has already been done, in particular by RENA ▪ Effective coordination and interaction with on-going activities related to the subject matter of the project.
<p>Specific results</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>PILLAR 1 CAPACITY BUILDING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</p>			
<p>Cross cutting section: Strategic and investment planning, preparation and monitoring (incl. Progress Monitoring)</p>			
<p>General explanation</p> <p>This is a cross-cutting section covering the environment and climate components. The focus will be on capacity building/training, assistance in relation to strategic and investment planning, transposition of relevant new directives, gap analyses of national environmental laws with relevance for all the beneficiary countries (if necessary), progress monitoring and reporting, preparation of the countries for EU accession negotiations for the environment chapter</p> <p>General results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Progress Monitoring Reports prepared • Manual on monitoring transposition and implementation of the EU environment and climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity for strategic and investment planning ▪ Increased administrative capacity for transposition and 		

<p><i>acquis</i> updated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of correct draft legislative acts based on gap assessments • Awareness and knowledge on the newly adopted EU environment and climate change legislation increased • Negotiation skills necessary for leading and participating in EU accession negotiations for chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change acquired • Network for negotiators established. 	<p>implementation of relevant environment and climate change <i>acquis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps of national environment and climate laws with relevance for all the beneficiary countries identified ▪ Increased administrative capacity for the correct transposition in the national environment and climate laws ▪ Increased capacity for monitoring and reporting on transposition and implementation of environment and climate <i>acquis</i> ▪ Increased capacity and improvement of negotiations skills for accession negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic documents developed ▪ Investment planning documents developed ▪ Workshop evaluations ▪ Training materials, manuals, guidance documents ▪ Reports on gap assessments, future needs and next steps. ▪ Proposals for future activities 	
Component: Regional cooperation on Environment			
<p>General This section will deal with several individual environment areas. The general result will be the correct understanding of the environmental <i>acquis</i> which will be reflected in its correct transposition and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased and improved administrative capacity for the correct transposition and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> in the water, EIA/SEA, air, waste, nature protection, industrial emissions policy areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ annual meetings of the WG (i.e 1 annual meeting for each of the activities: water, EIA/SEA, air quality, waste, nature protection, industrial emissions) ▪ Reports on assessment, future needs and next steps ▪ Number of officials trained 	
Working Group 1 Water			
<p>General results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for the transposition and implementation of the Water sector <i>acquis</i> • Network for exchange of information and best practices in the area of water protection established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity of the regional and local authorities to deal with water management, marine and coastal management issues ▪ Strengthened cross-border cooperation in the area of water protection ▪ Increased capacity to monitor, to develop cross-border program of measures, to control and reduce transboundary pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of workshops and trainings ▪ Management plans developed ▪ Workshops and training reports ▪ Network established ▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Number of officials trained 	
Working Group 2 EIA/SEA			
<p>General results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for the transposition and implementation of the EIA/SEA directives • Implementation of EIA in a transboundary context improved • Establishment of a regional transboundary group of experts for EIA/SEA • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity for the correct implementation of EIA/SEA directives at central, regional and local level ▪ Increased capacity to apply EIA in a transboundary context ▪ Established regional transboundary group of experts on EIA/SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops and training reports ▪ Models of Environment Impact Assessments for different sectors ▪ Number of officials trained 	

Working Group 3 Air Quality			
General results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for the transposition and implementation of the Air quality <i>acquis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity at central, regional and local level for the correct transposition and implementation of air quality legislation ▪ Increased capacity for monitoring, reporting, data analysis, air quality calibration, information sharing, modelling ▪ Increased capacity to deal with transboundary pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops and training reports ▪ Model monitoring system ▪ Model monitoring networks ▪ Reports on air quality data ▪ Reports in air quality calibration ▪ Clean air plans ▪ Number of officials trained ▪ Model permit issued 	
Working Group 4 Waste management			
General results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for the transposition and implementation of the Waste <i>acquis</i> • Regional Network for exchange of information and best practices established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity at central, regional and local level for the correct transposition and implementation of waste management legislation ▪ Increased capacity for monitoring, reporting, data analysis, information sharing on waste streams ▪ Increased capacity for elaboration of strategies, plans, programs for waste management ▪ Increased capacity, knowledge and skills for organisation of municipal waste collection, including selective collection of different types of waste (e.g solid waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of workshops and trainings ▪ Workshops and training reports ▪ Model strategy developed ▪ Model waste management plans ▪ Model waste prevention plans ▪ Report on waste data collection and monitoring ▪ Model recycling schemes ▪ Number of officials trained 	
Working Group 5 Nature protection			
General results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for the transposition and implementation of the Nature protection <i>acquis</i> • Management plans for <i>Natura Protected Areas</i> prepared and adopted (Dorjan Lake, etc) • Preparation for crossborder Natura sites designated • Western Balkan Network for managers of Protected Areas (national parks) established • Awareness of the stakeholders and general public raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity to develop management plans ▪ Regional cooperation and information exchange between Natura Protected Areas strengthened ▪ Increased capacity to identify and designate potential sites ▪ Increased capacity for habitat mapping and species inventories ▪ Increased awareness from the side of stakeholders and general public on the benefits of Natura Protected Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of workshops and trainings ▪ Workshops and training reports ▪ Training for trainers ▪ Management plans ▪ Status of the Balkan Network ▪ Study on economic benefits ▪ Awareness raising campaigns ▪ Number of officials trained 	
Working Group 6 Industrial emissions			
General results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ability to implement and enforce the EU 			

<p>environmental legislation by increasing effectiveness of inspecting bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity built for permit writers and inspectors in different areas (e.g industrial emissions, waste, air, etc) Network for exchange of expertise and good practices established Participation in other sister networks (IMPEL, INTERPOL, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity to enforce and implement the environmental acquis in different sectors (e.g waste, air, natura, industrial emissions, etc) Increased capacity to write permits Regional cooperation and exchange of information between inspectors strengthened Developed monitoring system for hot spot industries for air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops and trainings Workshops and training reports Training for trainers Number of officials trained 	
Component: Regional cooperation on Climate action			
<p>General This section will deal with climate action. It will establish a much stronger climate co-operation in comparison to the current work under RENA. In view of the rather recent nature of regional co-operation in this field and the expected near-future developments before the launch of ECRAN, the exact Working Group structure of this component will be formulated before the launch of ECRAN and will need to evolve as progress is made.</p> <p>Key topics to be considered include inter alia climate policy, strategic planning, mitigation, adaptation, scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon markets, climate finance, transport, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases.</p> <p>Recognising the limited resources and the links between the proposed topics, DG CLIMA will endeavour to group these topics into a small number of working groups or sub-groups (e.g 3-5 in total).</p> <p>The general result will be the correct understanding of the climate <i>acquis</i> which will be reflected in its correct transposition and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased and improved administrative capacity for strategic planning, transposition and implementation of climate <i>acquis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual meetings of the WGs and eventual sub-groups Reports on assessment, future needs and next steps Number of officials trained 	
Working groups and sub-groups on Climate Action <i>In view of the rather recent nature of regional co-operation in this field and the expected near-future developments before the launch of ECRAN, the exact Working Group structure of this component will be formulated before the launch of ECRAN and will need to evolve as progress is made. Key topics to be considered include inter alia climate policy, strategic planning, mitigation, adaptation, scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon markets, climate finance, transport, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases. Recognising the limited resources and the links between the proposed topics, DG CLIMA will endeavour to group these topics into a small number of working groups or sub-groups (e.g 3-5 in total).</i>			
<p>General results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved administrative capacity at central, regional and local level for strategic planning, transposition and implementation of climate <i>acquis</i>, involving relevant sector ministries, authorities and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional cooperation and information exchange between within the various components of climate action Increased capacity for strategic planning, transposition and implementation of climate <i>acquis</i> Increased capacity to develop climate strategies and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops and trainings Model climate strategies and plans developed Long, medium and short term projections/scenarios/models developed and used Greenhouse gas inventory systems enhanced Management plans developed 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network for exchange of information and best practices in the area of climate action established, and involving relevant sector ministries, authorities and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action plans, including greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets • Enhanced capacities to prepare long, medium and short term projections/scenarios/modelling on greenhouse gas emissions, impacts and needed adaptation measures. • Increased capacity to assess mitigation costs and opportunities, to use economic analyses and to propose appropriate national supporting instruments • Increased capacity to raise awareness between the different sector policy actors on the necessity to co-operate and co-ordinate climate action across sector policies • Increased capacity to develop national/regional carbon markets, which would be as similar to the EU ETS as possible • Increased capacity for efficient greenhouse gas emissions inventory processes, according to the EU and the UNFCCC provisions • Increased capacity to adapt to climate change, including impact and vulnerability assessments • Increased capacity to identify climate investment needs, establish monitoring, reporting and verification of climate finance, and climate proofing of investments • Strengthened capacity to address greenhouse gas emissions from transport • Increased capacity to address the ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and training reports • Networks established • Training for trainers • Monitoring reports • Number of officials trained 	
Cross cutting section: Enforcement and compliance Public participation			
General This is a cross-cutting section covering working groups of both components, whose focus will be on implementation and enforcement of environment and climate <i>acquis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased administrative capacity for implementation and enforcement of relevant environment and climate <i>acquis</i> • Knowledge and skills of the inspectors and permit writers strengthen • Increased capacity of the prosecutors and judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop evaluations • Training materials, manuals, guidance documents • Permits adopted • Inspection reports and evaluations 	
PILLAR 2 CAPACITY BUILDING NGOS			
NGOs Environment Forum			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in capacity building of the NGOs • Participation of representatives of the Environmental Forum in the other ECRAN meetings and activities; • Documents and activities in support of institutional strengthening in public participation in the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation capacity-building and support activity plan • Annual report on EF activities carried out 	
Result 1 3 Annual meetings held		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents of the meeting: agenda, background documents, invitations, reports and follow-up documents 	
Result 2 2 preparatory national meetings/year/country held		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents of the meeting: agenda, background documents, invitations, reports and 	

		follow-up documents	
Result 3 3 Preparatory regional meetings held		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents of the meeting: agenda, background documents, invitations, reports and follow-up documents 	
<p>Result 4 Knowledge on EU environment and climate <i>acquis</i> for specific groups of NGOs dealing with particular topics improved</p> <p>Result 5 Knowledge on European institutions and accession negotiations process improved</p> <p>Result 6 Contributions to the annual progress monitoring reports</p> <p>Result 7 Capacity and knowledge obtained for public participation in all related directives (SEA, EIA, IPPC, ELD etc), the legal aspects and practical trainings aspects</p> <p>Result 8 Regional round table debates held</p> <p>Result 9 Capacity developed for preparing project proposals and for projects applications development</p> <p>Result 10 Existing NGOs Networks strengthened</p> <p>Result 11 Capacity built for advocacy, communication, lobbying, effective campaigns and fund raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity to deal with environment and climate issues nationally Increased capacity to contribute to the annual progress reports Increased capacity to communicate and work together at national and European level with the different stakeholders (e.g EC, industry, other NGOs, etc) Improved capacity for communication and consultation with different stakeholders in EU accession process on environmental issue (e.g other NGOs, decision makers, businesses, the European Commission, etc) <p>Increased capacity to prepare project proposals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents of the meeting: agenda, background documents, invitations, reports and follow-up documents Models project proposal and project application Establishment of networks 	
Implementation phase			
Proposed activities <i>(subject to endorsement during the Ministerial Meeting to be held in 2012)</i>	Means	Costs	Conditions required to achieve success
I) Annual Ministerial Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Ministerial Meetings 		
II) Awareness raising campaign for ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising activities on ECRAN 		
Coordination activities for ECRAN (Steering Committee meetings, WGs annual meetings, other coordination meetings, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Steering Committee meetings/year 1 annual meeting for each Working Group Up to 4 other coordination meetings 		
Cross cutting section: Strategic and investment planning, preparation and monitoring (incl. Progress Monitoring)			
This is a cross-cutting section covering the two components whose focus will be on capacity building/training, assistance in relation to strategic and investment planning, transposition of relevant new directives, gap analyses of national environment and climate laws with relevance for all the beneficiary countries (if necessary), progress monitoring and reporting, preparation of the countries for EU accession negotiations for the environment and climate change chapter			
Task 1. Elaboration of Progress Monitoring Reports Monitoring of progress made in terms of transposition and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 annual trainings on the process of reporting the 		

implementation of EU environment and climate legislation with a view of leading the bilateral discussions and negotiations, of preparing the European Commission's country annual Progress Reports, and for any other instances where information on the progress made is necessary for an objective evaluation of the preparation for accession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progress and monitoring Consultant to update of the Manual on monitoring transposition and implementation of the EU environment and climate acquis Consultant to revise and updating of the Implementation Handbook 8 annual Progress Monitoring Reports 		
Task 2. Legislation gap-analyses Gap-analyses of selected EU environment and climate legislation for which the beneficiary countries face difficulties in transposition and implementation; transfer of knowledge and experience on transposition and implementation between the beneficiary countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant to produce 8 legal gap assessments of draft legal acts 8 follow-up reports with recommendations based on the 8 legal gap assessments of draft legal acts 8 workshops for dissemination of information (results, recommendations and hands-on practice) obtained during the gap assessments Consultant to update Implementation Handbook 4 regional trainings on newly adopted EU environment and climate legislation Workshops on selected legislation proposed by beneficiaries 		
Task 3. Negotiation skills Acquiring negotiation skills necessary for the EU accession negotiations for chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 regional workshops on negotiation skills 4 workshops on specificities of negotiations for the environment and climate chapter (e.g production of a position paper, etc) Establishment of a network for negotiators 		
Component: Regional cooperation on Environment			
Working Group 1 Water			
Task 1 Water sector Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions in the water sector in areas such as urban waste water collection, treatment infrastructure, river basins management, marine and coastal areas etc. ³			
Working Group 2 EIA/SEA			
Task 2 SEA/EIA Sharing of experience and best practices in the implementation of EIA/SEA in the region and in the EU member states in environment and in other policy areas (e.g energy, transport, agriculture, etc) ⁴ .			
Working Group 3 Air Quality			

³ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the Water Working Group.

⁴ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the EIA/SEA Working Group

Task 3 Air quality Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions in the air quality sector ⁵ .			
Working Group 4 Waste management			
Task 4 Waste management Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions for the implementation of waste legislation (e.g regional waste management, Waste Framework Directive, Hazardous Waste Directive, WEEE, RoHS, Packaging Directive, etc) ⁶ .			
Working Group 5 Nature protection			
Task 5 Nature protection Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions in the Nature protection sector ⁷ .			
Working Group 6 Industrial emissions			
Task 6 Industrial emissions Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions in the Industrial emissions sector ⁸ .			
Component: Regional cooperation on Climate action			
Working Groups and sub-groups on Climate Action			
<i>In view of the rather recent nature of regional co-operation in this field and the expected near-future developments before the launch of ECRAN, the exact Working Group structure of this component will be formulated before the launch of ECRAN and will need to evolve as progress is made. Key topics to be considered include inter alia climate policy, strategic planning, mitigation, adaptation, scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon markets, climate finance, transport, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases. Recognising the limited resources and the links between the proposed topics, DG CLIMA will endeavour to group these topics into a small number of working groups or sub-groups (e.g 3-5 in total).</i>			
Task Climate action ⁹ Technical assistance for development of capacity building of the beneficiary institutions, across relevant sector policies. Sharing of experience and best practices in the implementation of climate policies in the region and in the			

⁵ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the Air Working Group

⁶ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the WasteWorking Group

⁷ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the Nature Working Group

⁸ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the Industrial Emissions Working Group

⁹ The exact needs for individual activities will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting

<p>EU member states.</p> <p>Areas covered: climate policy, strategic planning, mitigation, adaptation, scenarios, modelling, monitoring, reporting, verification, carbon markets, climate finance, transport, ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases</p>			
<p>Cross cutting section: Enforcement and compliance Public participation</p> <p>This is a cross-cutting section covering the two components, whose focus will be on implementation and enforcement of environment and climate <i>acquis</i> of the two components. The activities will be financed under the relevant Working Groups.</p>			
<p>Pillar 2 CAPACITY BUILDING NGOs</p>			
<p>NGOs Environment Forum</p>			
<p>Task 1 Annual meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and holding of 3 annual meetings 		
<p>Task 2 Preparatory national meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and holding of 2 meetings/year/country in view of the annual meetings 		
<p>Task 3 Preparatory regional meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and holding of 3 regional preparatory meetings in view of the annual meetings 		
<p>Task 4 Capacity building activities¹⁰</p>			

¹⁰ The exact needs for individual activities under this Working Group will be in line with the priorities identified during the 1st Annual Meeting of the NGOs Environment Forum.

Annex 2: Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of project

Contracted	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017
Contract 1	5 000 000													
Cumulated	5 000 000													
Disbursed	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017
Contract 1		1 000 000	0	500 000		1 000 000	0	1 000 000		500 000	0		500.000	500.000
Cumulated		1 000 000		1 500 000		2 500 000		3 500 000		4 000 000			4 500 000	5 000 000

Annex 3: Description of Institutional Framework

ECRAN will benefit from an Institutional Framework as follows:

- **Steering Committee** composed of representatives of the beneficiary countries (ECRAN Focal Points), European Commission (DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG ELARG), representatives of the implementing entities
- **Sectoral Working Groups** composed of the Working Groups coordinators, European Commission representatives from relevant DGs (DG ENV for the environment component and DG CLIMA for the climate component), representatives of the implementing entities.

Annex 4: Reference list of relevant laws, regulations and conventions

List of environmental *acquis*

Sector/Directive/Regulation/Other	
HORIZONTAL	
85/337/EEC <i>EIA</i>	Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directives 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC
2001/42/EC <i>SEA</i>	Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
2003/4/EC <i>Access to information</i>	Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC
2003/35/EC <i>Public Participation</i>	Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC
2004/35/EC <i>Environmental Liability</i>	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage as amended by Directives 2006/21/EC and 2009/31/EC
2007/2/EC <i>INSPIRE</i>	Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)
2008/99/EC <i>Environmental crime</i>	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law
AIR QUALITY	
2008/50/EC <i>AAQ</i>	Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
2004/107/EC <i>4th daughter</i>	Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air
2001/81/EC <i>NEC</i>	Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants amended by Directive 2006/105/EC and Regulation (EC) 219/2009
1999/32/EC <i>Sulphur Content in Liquid Fuels</i>	Council Directive 1999/32/EC of 26 April 1999 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 219/2009 and Directives 2005/33/EC and 2009/30/EC
94/63/EC <i>VOCs petrol</i>	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/63/EC of 20 December 1994 on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of

petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 1137/2008

2009/126/EC

European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/126/EC of 21 October 2009 on **Stage II petrol vapour recovery during refuelling of motor vehicles at service stations**

Stage II VOCs petrol

WASTE MANAGEMENT

2008/98/EC

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on **waste** (*in force as of 12 December 2010*)

Waste Framework

86/278/EEC

Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the **protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture** as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, Regulation (EC) 807/2003 and (EC) 219/2009, to be reviewed starting 2010

Sewage Sludge

2006/66/EC

Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on **batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators** and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC, as amended by Directive 2008/12/EC and Directive 2008/103/EC; Commission Decisions 2008/763/EC, 2009/603/EC, 2009/851/EC

Batteries

94/62/EC

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on **packaging and packaging waste** as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 219/2009 and Directives 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC

Packaging

96/59/EC

Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the **disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT)** as amended by Regulation (EC) 596/2009

PCB/PCT

EC/850/2004

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on **persistent organic pollutants** and amending Directive 79/117/EEC and Regulations (EC) 1195/2006, (EC) 172/2007, (EC) 323/2007, (EC) 219/2009 and (EC) 304/2009

POPs

2000/53/EC

Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on **end-of life vehicles** as amended by Decisions 2002/525/EC, 2005/63/EC, 2005/437/EC, 2005/438/EC, 2005/673/EC, 2008/689/EC, 2010/115/EC and Directives 2008/33/EC and 2008/112/EC

ELVs

2011/65/EU

Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the **restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment**

RoHS (recast)

2002/96/EC

Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on **waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)** as amended by Directive 2003/108/EC, 2008/34/EC and 2008/112/EC; European Standard EN 50419 on marking of electrical and electronic equipment in accordance with Article 11(2) of the WEEE Directive

WEEE

1999/31/EC

Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the **landfill of waste** as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 1137/2008

Landfill

Council Decision of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the **acceptance of waste at landfills** pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to the Directive 1999/31/EC

EC/1013/2006

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on **shipments of waste** as amended by Regulations (EC) 1379/2007, (EC) 669/2008, (EC) 219/2009 and (EC) 308/2009 and Directive 2009/31/EC

Shipments of Waste

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the **export and recovery of certain waste** listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of waste does not apply, as amended by Regulation (EC) 740/2008 and

	(EC) 967/2008
2006/21/EC <i>Mining Waste</i>	Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC and Regulation (EC) 596/2009, as amended by Commission Decision 2009/335/EC, 2009/337/EC, 2009/358/EC, 2009/359/EC and 2009/360/EC

WATER QUALITY	
2000/60 /EC <i>Water Framework</i>	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC and Directives 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2009/31/EC
91/271/EEC <i>UWWT</i>	Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment as amended by Directive 98/15/EC and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Regulation (EC) 1137/2008 Commission Decision 93/481/EEC concerning formats for the presentation of national programs as foreseen by Article 17 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC (UWWT Directive)
2008/56/EC <i>Marine Strategy</i>	Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)
98/83/EC <i>Drinking Water</i>	Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 596/2009 Commission Decision 95/337/EC concerning questionnaires relating to directive in the water sector
91/676/EEC <i>Nitrates</i>	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 1137/2008
2006/7/EC <i>Bathing Water</i>	Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC as amended by Regulation (EC) 596/2009
80/68/EEC <i>Groundwater</i>	Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC (<i>to be repealed by Directive 2000/60/EC as of 22/12/2013</i>)
2006/118/EC <i>Groundwater</i>	Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration
2008/105/EC <i>Water Quality Standards</i>	Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy , amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
2007/60/EC <i>Floods</i>	Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks
2006/44/EC <i>Fish Water</i>	Directive 2006/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life (repealing Directive 78/659/EEC) (codified version) (<i>to be repealed as of 22.12.2013 by Directive 2000/60/EC</i>) as amended by Regulation (EC) 1137/2008
2006/113/EC <i>Shellfish Water</i>	Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters as amended by Regulation (EC) 1137/2008 (codified version) (<i>to be repealed as of 22.12.2013 by Directive 2000/60/EC</i>)

NATURE PROTECTION	
2009/147/EEC Wild Birds	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version of Directive 79/406/EEC and its amendments)
92/43/EEC Habitats	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora as amended by Directive 97/62/EC, 2006/105/EC and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003
1999/22/EC Zoo	Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos
EEC/3254/91 Leghold Traps	Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 of 4 November 1991 prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards
EC/338/97 CITES	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein as amended by Regulations (EC) 938/97, 2307/97, 2214/98, 1476/99, 2724/2000, 1579/2001, 2476/2001, 1497/2003, 1882/2003, 834/2004, 252/2005, 1332/2005, 318/2008, 398/2009 and 407/2009
EC/865/06	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL	
2010/75/EU IED	Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast – transposition deadline 7 January 2013)
2008/1/EC IPPC	Council Directive 2008/1/EC of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (codified version) as amended by Directive 2009/31/EC (<i>to be repealed as of 07.01.2014 by Directive 2010/75/EU</i>)
96/82/EC Seveso	Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances as amended by Directive 2003/105/EC and Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 1137/2008 (under review at present – COM (2010) 781 final)
1999/13/EC VOC solvents	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 as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Directives 2004/42/EC and 2008/112/EC (<i>to be repealed as of 07.01.2014 by Directive 2010/75/EU</i>)
2004/42/EC VOCs paints	Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directives 1999/13/EC and 2009/112/EC and Regulation (EC) 1137/2008
2001/80/EC LCP	Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants as amended by Directives 2006/105/EC and 2009/31/EC (<i>to be repealed as of 01.01.2016 by Directive 2010/75/EU</i>)
2000/76/EC Waste Incineration	Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste , as amended by Regulation (EC) 1137/2008 (<i>to be repealed as of 07.01.2014 by Directive 2010/75/EU</i>)

EC/66/2010 <i>Eco-label</i>	Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel
EC/1221/2009 <i>EMAS</i>	Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) , repealing Regulation (EC) No. 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC

CHEMICALS	
67/548/EEC <i>CLP</i>	Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as amended by Directives 69/81/EEC, 70/189/EEC, 71/144/EEC, 73/146/EEC, 75/409/EEC, 76/907/EEC, 79/370/EEC, 79/831/EEC, 80/1189/EEC, 81/957/EEC, 82/232/EEC, 83/467/EEC, 84/449/EEC, 86/431/EEC, 87/432/EEC, 88/302/EEC, 88/490/EEC, 90/517/EEC, 91/325/EEC, 91/326/EEC, 91/410/EEC, 91/632/EEC, 92/32/EEC, 92/37/EEC, 93/21/EEC, 93/72/EEC, 93/101/EEC, 93/105/EEC, 94/69/EEC, 96/54/EEC, 96/56/EEC, 97/69/EEC, 98/73/EEC, 98/98/EEC, 99/33/EEC, 2000/32/EC, 2000/33/EC, 2001/59/EC, 2004/73/EC, 2006/102/EC, 2006/121/EC, 2008/58/EC, 2009/2/EC and 2009/6/EC and Regulations (EC) 807/2003 and (EC) 1272/2008 (<i>to be repealed as of 2015 by EC/1272/2008</i>)
1999/45/EC <i>CLP</i>	Council Directive 1999/45/EEC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations
2010/63/EU <i>Animal Experiments</i>	Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes
87/217/EEC <i>Asbestos</i>	Council Directive 87/217/EEC of 19 March 1987 on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC and Regulation (EC) 807/2003
98/8/EC <i>Biocides</i>	Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Directives 2006/50/EC, 2006/140/EC and 2009/151/EC
EC/850/2004 <i>POPs</i>	Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC and Regulations (EC) 1195/2006, (EC) 172/2007, (EC) 323/2007, (EC) 219/2009 and (EC) 304/2009
EC/689/2008 <i>Export Import</i>	Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals
EC/1907/2006 <i>REACH</i>	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency , amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94, 1354/2007, 987/2008, 1272/2008, 1341/2009 and 552/2009 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC
EC/1272/2008 <i>CLP</i>	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures , amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
EC/1102/2008 <i>Mercury</i>	Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on the banning of exports of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and mixtures and the safe storage of metallic mercury

NOISE	
2002/49/EC <i>Environmental Noise</i>	Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise as amended by Regulation (EC) 1137/2008

List of *acquis* and Conventions under the responsibility of DG Climate Action

Sector/Directive/Regulation/Other	
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS	
1985	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
1987	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
1992	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
1997	Kyoto Protocol

MONITORING MECHANISM DECISION	
280/2004/EC <i>Monitoring Mechanism</i>	Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol and its implementing provisions Commission Decision 2005/166/EC

EU EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM	
2003/87/EC <i>Emissions Trading</i>	Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC as amended by Directive 2004/101/EC (in respect of Kyoto Protocol's project mechanism), 2008/101/EC (to include aviation activities), 2009/29/EC (to improve and extend) and by Regulation (EC) 219/2009
2011/278/EU <i>Benchmarking</i>	Commission Decision 2011/278/EU of 27 April 2011 determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended by Commission Decision 2011/745/EU of 11 November 2011
2010/2/EU <i>Carbon leakage</i>	Commission Decision 2010/2/EU of 24 December 2009 determining, pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a list of sectors and subsectors which are deemed to be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage as amended by Commission Decision 2011/745/EU of 11 November 2011
280/2004/EC <i>Registries</i>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 920/2010 of 7 October 2010 for a standardised and secured system of registries pursuant to Directive 2003/87 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (<i>OJ L 270, 14.10.2010, p. 1</i>) Commission Regulation of 18 November 2011 establishing a Union Registry for the trading period commencing on 1 January 2013, and subsequent trading periods, of the Union emissions trading scheme pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the

Council and amending Regulations (EC) No 2216/2004 and (EU) No 920/2010

2007/589/EC Monitoring and reporting

Commission Decision 2007/589/EC of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the **monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions** pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amended by Commission Decision 2009/73/EC and Commission Decision 2009/339/EC

(Two new Regulations are currently under scrutiny)

1031/2010 Auctioning

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 of 12 November 2010 on the timing, administration and other aspects of **auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances** pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowances trading within the Community

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1210/2011 of 23 November 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 in particular to determine the volume of greenhouse gas emission allowances to be auctioned prior to 2013.

INCLUSION OF AVIATION INTO EU ETS

2008/101/EC

Inclusion of aviation into the EU ETS

Directive 2008/101/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to include **aviation activities** in the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community.

EFFORT SHARING

406/2009/EC

Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE ** (see note at the end doc)

2009/31/EC

Geological storage of carbon dioxide

Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the **geological storage of carbon dioxide** and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

F-GASES

EC/842/2006

F-Gases

Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on **certain fluorinated greenhouse gases** as amended by Regulation (EC) 1137/2008. See also Commission Regulations (EC) No 1493/2007; No 1494/2007; No 1497/2007; No 1516/2007; No 303/2008; No 304/2008; No 305/2008; No 306/2008; No 307/2008; No 308/2008.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

1005/2009, 744/2010

Ozone Depleting Substances

Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on **substances that deplete the ozone layer**, amended by: Commission Regulation (EU) No 744/2010 of 18 August 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer, with regard to the critical uses of halons.

Commission Decision 2010/372/EU on the use of controlled substances as process agents under Article 8(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009, Commission Regulation (EU) No 291/2011 on essential uses of controlled substances other than hydrochlorofluorocarbons for laboratory and analytical purposes in the Union under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 of 1 June 2011 on the mechanism for the allocation of quantities of controlled substances allowed for laboratory and analytical uses in the Union under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009.

FUEL QUALITY

98/70/EC

Quality of petrol and diesel fuels

Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the **quality of petrol and diesel fuels** and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC as amended by Directives 2000/71/EC, 2003/17/EC, 2009/30/EC, 2011/63/EC and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003

2009/30/EC

Specification and monitoring

Directive 2009/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 98/70/EC as regards the **specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor** and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and amending Council Directive 1999/32/EC as regards the specification of fuel used by inland waterway vessels and repealing Directive 93/12/EEC.

CO2/CARS

443/2009 /EC

Emission standards for new cars

Regulation (EC) 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting **emission performance standards for new passenger cars** as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles. Related to this:

- Commission Regulation 1014/2010 of 10 November 2010 on **monitoring and reporting** of data on the registration of new passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- Commission Regulation (EU) 63/2011 of 26 January 2011 laying down detailed provisions for the application for a derogation from the specific CO2 emission targets pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO2 emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009

510/2011

Emission standards for new vans

Regulation (EU) 510/2011 No of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 setting **emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles** as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles

1999/94/EC

Consumer Information

Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 relating to the **availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO2 emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars** as amended by Directives 2003/73/EC and 2009/30/EC and Regulations (EC) 1882/2003 and (EC) 1137/2008

** The reporting template for the first MS implementation report under the CCS-Directive was adopted by the Commission on 10 February and published in the Official Journal: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:037:0019:0024:EN:PDF>

Annex 5: Details per EU funded contract

ECRAN program is divided in two levels: a strategic (central) level and a technical level.

The strategic level is proposed to be managed by a coordinating entity, while the technical level will be managed by TAIEX facility.

For the strategic- level a service contract will be signed for a total value of EUR 5 000 000.

The contractor is expected to organise 2 ECRAN Ministerial meetings, 2 Steering Committee meetings/year, annual meetings for each of the Working Groups, up to 4 other coordination meetings (if necessary), and to coordinate and provide a general overview of the activities of each of the Working Groups. The contractor will also have to organise and implement the NGOs Forum activities and cross-cutting activities such as strategic and investment planning, preparation and monitoring (incl. Progress Monitoring).

Proposed activities <i>(subject to endorsement during the Ministerial Meeting to be held in 2012)</i>	Costs (EUR)
III) Annual Ministerial Meetings	500.000
IV) Awareness raising campaign for ECRAN	
Coordination activities for ECRAN (Steering Committee meetings, WGs annual meetings, other coordination meetings, etc)	1.500.000
Cross cutting section: Strategic and investment planning, preparation and monitoring (incl. Progress Monitoring) This is a cross-cutting section covering the two components whose focus will be on capacity building/training, assistance in relation to strategic and investment planning, transposition of relevant new directives, gap analyses of national environment and climate laws with relevance for all the beneficiary countries (if necessary), progress monitoring and reporting, preparation of the countries for EU accession negotiations for the environment and climate	1.500.000
NGOs Forum	500.000
Technical assistance	1.000.000
Total	5.000.000

For the technical level, the TAIEX facility will be used to organise and implement all the activities envisaged under each of the Working Groups, as they are decided and approved during the annual meetings of the Working Groups.

Annex 6: Project visibility activities

- ECRAN will include visibility activities such as:
- Ministerial Meetings
- High level events/conferences on different sectoral topics (e.g water, nature, waste, etc.)
- Production of relevant documents such as: *Handbook for Implementation of Environment and Climate Acquis*
- Participation of ECRAN experts and consultants at different regional, European, international conferences, initiatives, meetings (e.g IMPEL, INTERPOL, RCC, etc)
- Distribution of brochures, newsletters, meeting reports and presentations
- Updating and continuation of RENA website.