

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes
(Regional / Horizontal programmes; centralised National programmes)

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2007/19322

1.2 Title: Twinning project – Strengthening Administrative Capacities for Implementation of Air Quality Management System

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 03.27

1.4 Location: Belgrade, Serbia

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority: EC Delegation

1.6 Implementing Agency: N/A

1.7 Beneficiary: Ministry of Environment, Republic of Serbia

Financing:

1.8 Overall cost: €1,000,000

1.9 EU contribution: €1,000,000

1.10 Final date for contracting: 3 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.12 Final date for disbursements: 6 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

2. Overall Objectives and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Strengthen the capacity of the competent bodies at central level as well as regional/local authorities to implement and enforce Air Quality environmental legislation.

2.2 Project purpose:

- strengthen institutional capacity at central and local levels in implementing and enforcement of air quality related legislation;
- establish good institutional management and technical performances of staff;
- Prepare air quality protection related legislation and action plans for their implementation.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA /EP/ SAA:

The “2005 Enlargement Strategy Paper” of the European Commission requires from Western Balkan countries fulfilment of accession criteria. Enlargement policy is defined by Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union, which states that any European State, which respects the EU’s fundamental democratic principles, may apply to become a member of the Union. The EU has set political and economic criteria for membership, as well as criteria related to the obligations of membership and the administrative capacity to implement and enforce the EU’s laws and policies.

Under the **European Partnership** Serbia is required to adopt and start implementing a strategy against air pollution (notably from power plants), water (waste water) and soil (solid

waste); strengthen administrative capacity notably as regards planning, permitting, inspecting, monitoring, as well as project management. Develop a multi-annual plan for financing investments, based on estimations of costs and realistic sources of public and private funding.” (p 17)

Under **Article 111 (Environment) of the SAA**, Serbia is obliged to strengthen cooperation in the environmental field with the vital task of halting further degradation and start improving the environmental situation with the aim of sustainable development. Cooperation under the SAA should centre on the development of strategies to significantly reduce local, regional and trans-boundary air and water pollution, to establish a system for efficient, clean, sustainable and renewable production and consumption of energy, and to execute environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment.

The document "Council Decision on principles, priorities and conditions enclosed in the European Partnership with Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo, according to the Resolution 1244 of UNSC from 10th June 1999" from 9. November 2005 ("European Partnership") defines short-term and medium-term priorities for the environmental sector. Among the short-term priorities is to "Strengthen administrative capacity notably of institutions and bodies in charge of planning, permitting, inspecting and monitoring, as well as project management". Among the medium-term priorities are: "Continue implementing and enforcing legislation approximated to EU legislation." The main short to medium term European Partnership priorities for Serbia is to move closer to EU standards in the environmental sector include implementation of strategies to counter air pollution (notably from power plants).

2.4 Link with MIPD:

Under European Standards one of the main priorities in the MIPD is to support the approximation and implementation of environmental legislation and related strategies; reinforced administrative capacity of authorities at central, regional and local level in charge of management, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation and standards.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan:

N/A

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for overall harmonisation and implementation of the environmental legislation. The Ministry of Environment has recently prepared a number of laws harmonised with relevant EU regulations that are adopted by the National Parliament: Law on Environmental Protection, Law on EIA, Law on SEA, and Law on IPPC. The Ministry of Environment is also preparing a number of laws among others - the Law on Air Protection which has been adopted by the Government and submitted to the Parliament for adoption.

As a general problem in the environmental protection field, it is recognised that institutional capacities of environmental protection are generally insufficient and existing educational institutions are not sufficiently prepared to train an adequate number of environmental experts. The institutional capacity at the republic, provincial and local government levels is

insufficient to carry out wide ranging reforms of environmental policy. Responsibilities for environmental policy and management are spread across several government institutions with weak coordination, both horizontal and vertical. There is an evident lack of capacity at local level, therefore, further division of competences in terms of decentralization in implementing policy and regulations would require adequate capacity building.

The National Environmental Programme recognises that the principle cause of air pollution from top sources in Serbia is outdated technology, lack of pollution abatement installations, low energy efficiency of the existing obsolete facilities in the energy and industry sector, as well as poor quality heating fuel in household installations. The main causes of the mobile air pollution include poor quality of engine fuel (leaded petrol), out-of-date vehicles and generally poor technical standards of the vehicle fleet.

The absence of a national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and emissions of ozone depleting substances is a major gap in the sector. The existing emission regulations are not harmonized with the EU, and insufficient monitoring and enforcement contribute to building an unrealistic image of the condition of air pollution in Serbia.

Air quality monitoring is undertaken by both the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute at 23 locations across Serbia and by the 22 Institutes of Public Health. However, the monitoring data is not integrated in or in line with the requirements of EIONET (European Environment Information and Observation Network). The reliability of the data is also questionable as Serbia currently lacks the capacity to ensure the adequate calibration of air monitoring equipment.

To address these problems, the legislation on air pollution currently being drafted by the Ministry of Environment will allocate the lead responsibility for air monitoring to the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute, although it is intended that data from the Institutes of Public Health be integrated into a single unified air quality monitoring system so as to increase transparency and improve public access to environmental information.

The Ministry of Environment has to prepare a strategy to identify the institutional, administrative and infrastructure requirements to upgrade the air quality monitoring system so that new legislation on air pollution can be implemented when adopted. Importantly, Serbia must be in a position to supply monitoring data in accordance with the needs of the European Environment Agency's EIONET system.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability, and cross border impact:

This project will contribute to fulfilling EU environmental standards in Serbia, which will result in a better quality of life for citizens. Consistent realization of the EU's legislation and standards in the field of environment protection will result in rising awareness of the citizens of Serbia regarding the importance protecting the environment.

Sustainable development should address the needs of the current generation without compromising the needs of future generations. This implies that sustainable development is part of a coordinated approach that encompasses technical-technological, economic and social activities in overall development in which the natural resources and man-made resources of

the Republic of Serbia are used economically and reasonably with the objective to preserve and enhance the quality of the environment.

The authorities of the state, autonomous province and units of local self-government provide for the integration of environmental protection in all public policies. This principle requires that environmental considerations are incorporated into industrial, agricultural, energy, transport, social and other policies.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Expected results of this project are:

- i. strengthened institutional capacity at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcement of air quality related legislation, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; improved administrative capacity to implement the *acquis*; co-ordination between competent state bodies is improved;
- ii. transposition process is finalized through the drafting of subsidiary legislation for framework law on air quality;
- iii. implementation plans for air quality related legislation is developed, including assessment of the necessary finance for implementation;
- iv. air quality zones are set up and the zones and agglomerations where EU limits are being exceeded have been identified;
- v. action plans and programmes for air quality management and reduction of emissions are elaborated;
- vi. proper monitoring of air quality and information quality (QA/QC) is established;
- vii. operational and efficient air monitoring system is in place and staff trained in using air quality monitoring equipment;
- viii. monitoring and data collecting system operation manual is developed;
- ix. methods for air quality assessment are improved and air quality assessment to set up the air quality zones is done;
- x. existing air quality monitoring system and control equipment is reviewed and recommendations including technical specification for its upgrading is given/prepared;
- xi. approved measurement and calibration methodologies, as well as instructions and guidebooks [ensuring the operation of the QA/QC in general];
- xii. system hardware and software for air emissions, air emission and meteorological databases is operational and all databases are inter-linked.

3.4. Activities:

Activities of this project are as follows:

- i. gap analysis of institutional capacity and recommendations for strengthening o institutions,
- ii. drafting of subsidiary legislation in air quality sector;
- iii. analysis of the current situation and completion of necessary recommendations for improvements in the monitoring sector;
- iv. assessment of training needs and formulation of a post project training plan;
- v. organization of training courses, seminars and study tours and development of common program for training;
- vi. performing of preliminary air quality assessment, including modelling, improving the air emissions database and analysis of assessment methods;

- vii. assessment of needs for completion of monitoring, laboratory and IT equipping;
- viii. development of methodology for preparing plans and reports for air quality and training of staff working on assessment plans and reporting;
- ix. development of national policy for monitoring in line with the *acquis*;
- x. analyze in detail the present situation with regard to QA/QC (i.e. to analyze the measurement methods, equipment and methodologies used, data handling, validation and verification procedures etc., and recommendation of improvements of the QA/QC system for AAQ monitoring and emission measurements, and improvements of the QA/QC system for background monitoring);
- xi. based on the recommendations, to elaborate and approve the required methodologies in order to ensure the operation of the Calibration Lab and monitoring stations in accordance with the EU QA/QC requirements [ISO 17025 standards];
- xii. draft of air quality related directives implementation plans.

This project will be implemented through a Twinning Contract

3.5. Conditionality:

A sufficient number of employees in the Ministry of Environment and other related institutions in charge of air quality management should be in place prior to the implementation of this project. Project implemented through a Twinning requires full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution.

In addition to providing the Twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to effectively operate, the senior management must be fully involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

Implementation of the project is also conditioned upon involvement and commitment of the stakeholders towards fulfillment of the project objectives.

3.6. Linked activities

EU and other donors financed a number of activities and projects in the environmental field with the goal of pollution reduction, biodiversity protection, preservation of Serbia's national heritage and administrative capacity building.

Improvement of infrastructure in the field of air protection has been supplied through CARDS 2006 - Municipal Environmental Infrastructure and Air Monitoring project. Within this project, a automatic monitoring network will be established, and it involves air quality monitoring – real time, meteorological monitoring – real time, calibration systems, data transmission system – real time, data acquisition systems and specific integrated software and hardware. The procurement of the following equipment is foreseen: 24 monitoring stations (3 traffic stations), specific software & engineering dispatching at EPA, mobile laboratory for air quality control, 2 mobile units for emission control.

The Italian region of Emilia-Romagna assisted the upgrading of air quality monitoring in the Municipality of Pancevo through the supply of air monitoring equipment and technical assistance (including the calibration at laboratories in Italy as adequate laboratories are currently not operational in Serbia). Within this project is planned establishing of National Reference Laboratory equipped for Quality Assurance / Quality Control procedures.

3.7. Lessons learned

The Ministry of Environment has prepared the Law on Air Protection that is harmonized with relevant EU directives and the proposal of law is in parliament procedure for adoption. Moreover, goals of Law on Air Protection are: (i) improvement of integrated system of air quality, (ii) taking measures in the field of environment protection and improvement in air quality in order to reduce damaging consequences on human health and environment, (iii) evaluation of relevant air quality data based on the standardized methods and transparency, (iv) implementation of obligations undertaken by international conventions and agreements and international cooperation in environment issues.

4 Indicative Budget (amounts in million €)

| Activities | TOTAL COST 1€Million | SOURCES OF FUNDING | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------|-----|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | EU CONTRIBUTION | | | | NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION | | | | | PRIVATE | |
| | | Total | % * | IB | INV | Total | % * | Central | Regional | IFIs | Total | % * |
| Activity 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| contract 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| contract 1.2 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* expressed in % of the Total Cost

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

| Contracts | Start of Tendering | Signature of contract | Project Completion |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Contract 1.1 | T+2Q | T+4Q | T+9Q |
| | | | |
| | | | |

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

Development Policy Joint Statement by the Council and the European Commission of 10th November 2000 establishes that a number of Cross-cutting Issues shall be mainstreamed into EC development co-operation and assistance.

Cross-cutting issues will be taken up in the project so as to comply with the best EU standards and practice in that area and in a way which demonstrates how they will be dealt with within the project's framework, its activities and outputs. Cross-cutting issues will be addressed in a

proactive manner, and will present a specific component of projects (at all levels of projects' development, starting from the project identification stage). Synergies between the projects and the objectives of will be identified and developed. Also, the projects' objectives and activities need to be screened in order to ensure they won't impact negatively on gender equality, minorities' inclusion and environment.

Finally, the beneficiary will make sure its objectives, policies and interventions have a positive impact on and are in line with the main principles of gender equality, minorities' inclusion and environment.

6.1 Equal Opportunity:

Assistance provided will strengthen the institutional and human resource capacity. An Equal treatment and opportunities policy will be implemented (for gender and minorities). Curricula and delivery mechanism (place and time schedule) of training programmes will be thought of so as to favour women's participation.

6.2 Environment:

The project will directly contribute to the improvement of environmental and living conditions in Serbia by targeting one of the most critical environmental problems that presently exists, namely air quality. This project will contribute to fulfilment of EU environmental standards in Serbia, which will result in improved quality of life of citizens and increased quality of environmental standards. Consistent realization of the EU's legislation and standards in the field of environment protection will result in rising awareness of the citizens of Serbia regarding the significance of the environmental protection and sustainable development. The long-term strategy of the Republic in the field of environmental protection is: to improve the quality of life of the population by providing the desired environmental conditions and by preserving the natural environment based on sustainable environmental management

6.3 Minorities:

N/A

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche | Programme name and number Twinning project – Strengthening Administrative Capacities for Implementation of Air Quality Management System | |
| | Contracting period expires 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement | Disbursement period: expires 6 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement |
| | Total budget: € 1,000,000 | IPA budget: 1,000,000 |

| Overall objective | Objectively verifiable indicators | Sources of Verification | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Strengthen the capacity of the competent bodies at central level as well as regional/local authorities to implement and enforce environmental legislation and to take over responsibilities in accession process. | Improvement of environmental conditions in Serbia | Inspection reports and onsite reports. | |
| Project purpose | Objectively verifiable indicators | Sources of Verification | Assumptions |
| Establishing legislative environmental framework and capacity building for efficient implementation of <i>Acquis communautaire</i> in fields of chemical safety, air quality management and Natura 2000. | Number of sub-regulations developed and submitted to adoption | Sub-regulations in chemical field adopted by the Government | Sufficient administrative capacities and its capability to efficiently absorb technical assistance; |
| Results | Objectively verifiable indicators | Sources of Verification | Assumptions |
| Strengthened institutional capacity at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcement of air quality related legislation and implement the <i>acquis</i> ; | Faster and more efficient delivery of services provided by the trained staff-reduced time for processing administrative documents; | Analysis and reports on quality and efficiency (timing) of service delivery; | Administrative capacities of MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT and municipalities are sufficient for project realization; |
| Co-ordination between competent state bodies is improved; | Number of joint activities/projects between institutions is increased; | Joint projects developed and implemented; | Deferent institutions ready to cooperate; |
| Subsidiary legislation for framework law on air quality has been drafted; | Number of legislation drafted and submitted for adoption. | Governmental decision on adoption of subsidiary legislation; Official Gazette; | Other central institutions approved the draft legislation; |
| Implementation plans for air quality related legislation is developed, including assessment of required finance for their implementation; | Document prepared and published; | Report on document preparation; | Other central institutions approved the AP; |
| Action plans and programmes for air quality management and reduction of emissions are elaborated; | Document prepared and submitted for adoption. | Governmental decision on adoption of Action Plan; | |
| Proper monitoring of air quality and information quality (QA/QC) is established and methods for air quality assessment are improved; | Number of reports on air quality; time needed for its preparation; | Official reports on quality of air; | Enough space for instalment of equipment; an adequate amount of recourses for its regular maintenance; sufficient number of skilled IT staff; |
| Operational and efficient air monitoring system is | Laboratory equipment purchased and installed; number | Procurement report, invoices; | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| in place and staff trained in using air quality monitoring equipment – data base interlinked; | of trainings for proper equipment usage; | | |
| Operation manual for monitoring and data collecting system is developed; | Document prepared and published; | Final report on document preparation; | |
| Activities | Means | Costs | Assumptions |
| <p>Assessment of training needs and formulation of a post project training plan;</p> <p>Identification and purchasing of necessary equipment;</p> <p>Development of legislation, including implementation plan for its implementation;</p> <p>Development of methodology for preparing plans and reports for air quality and training of staff working on assessment plans and reporting;</p> <p>analyze in details of the present situation with regard to QA/QC (i.e. to analyze the measurement methods, equipment and methodologies used, data handling, validation and verification procedures etc., and recommendation of improvements of the QA/QC system for AAQ monitoring and emission measurements, and improvements of the QA/QC system for background monitoring);</p> | <p>Twinning contract</p> | <p>€ 1,000,000</p> | <p>Administrative capacities of MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT and municipalities are sufficient for project realization;</p> <p>Enough space for installment of equipment; an adequate amount of resources for its regular maintenance; sufficient number of skilled IT staff;</p> |

ANNEX II: amounts (in M€) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

| Contracted | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Contract 1.1 | | | 1.0 | | | | | |
| Cumulated | | | 1.0 | | | | | |
| Disbursed | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 |
| Contract 1.1 | | | | 515,000 | 257,500 | 257,500 | 128,500 | 128,500 |
| Cumulated | | | | € 515,000 | €772500 | 772500 | € 901,000, | € 1,000,000 |

ANNEX III

Description of Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Environment is in charge of implementation and monitoring of this project. The work, mandate and authorisations of the Ministry are regulated by the Law on Ministries (adopted on May 15, 2007 (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia no. 48/07) – i.e. Article 17.

The Ministry consists of the following departments:

- Strategy and Policy Development Sector
- Sector for Prevention of Environmental Pollution
- Nature Preservation Sector
- Sector for EU Integration and International Cooperation in the Area of Environment
- Sector for Monitoring of Implementation of Regulations in the Area of Environment and for Management and Supervision Affairs
- Sector for Common Affairs and Financial Management
- Inspection Sector

ANNEX IV

Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

General:

- Constitution of the Republic of Serbia
- Law for the Implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia
- National Strategy for Serbia and Montenegro's Accession to the European Union
- Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Partnership

Environment:

- National Environmental Plan
- National Environmental Strategy
- Law on Environmental Protection
- Law on Integrated Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control (published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (Published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (Published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004)
- Main Administrative Structures Required For Implementing the *Acquis*

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

National Strategy of Serbia for the Serbia's Accession to the European Union (Strategy) and the National Environmental Programme (NEP) are basic national documents defining strategic development framework in the field of environmental protection.

- One of the strategic goals and directions of development and harmonization regarding EU requests, within the National Strategy of Serbia for the Serbia's Accession to the European Union, is practical implementation of the legal acts concerning environmental protection.

Strategy gives requirements in the approximation process, among which are to strengthen administrative and human capacities for strategic planning in the area of environment, various types of licences, inspection, monitoring of environmental elements, and project management; establishment of institutions in such a way that they will efficiently monitor and implement activities relating to the EU approximation.

- In the Serbia's Implementation Plan for European Partnership within Sector Policies – Environment, for recommendations: "Strengthen administrative capacities dealing with planning, licensing, inspection, monitoring and project management" as well as "Strengthen administrative capacities for harmonisation of laws", "Adopt and start implementation of National Strategy for Environmental Protection", "Develop multi annual plan for financing investments" it is stated that is necessary to strengthen administrative capacity building in the field of industrial pollution, chemicals management, nature protection and waste management.

- The Project is in compliance with the priorities of the Draft National Environmental Programme (Strategy) - NEP where the short-term period overall goal is to build an effective environmental policy and enforcement framework (compliant with the EU environmental *acquis*) that will allow significant improvement of environmental quality in Serbia in the medium-term. NEP also states that EU approximation process consists of three key elements, one of which is necessity that when the legal transposition is carried out, environmental institutions need to be strengthened and financial resources should be provided to implement the new laws and regulations. NEP sets up short and medium-term priorities in the field of air protection. Short-term policy objectives (2006-2010) are: to harmonize national air quality (including emissions to air) legislation with the EU environmental *acquis*; to establish cadastre of polluters and emission balances; to upgrade the ambient air quality monitoring and assessment programme; to modernize monitoring network and laboratories, and establish automatic stations for continuous monitoring of ambient air quality. NEP's on-going policy objectives (2006-2015) are: to improve quality of ambient air in line with air quality standards by reducing emissions from energy, industry, transport and other sectors; to ratify and implement international agreements dealing with air protection; to establish automatic monitoring of significant stationary air pollution sources. Medium-term policy objectives (2011-2015) is to designate zones and agglomerations, prepare and implement action plans where the ambient air quality does not meet the prescribed limit values following the Air Framework Directive 96/62/EC.

The "2005 Enlargement Strategy Paper" of European Commission requires from Western Balkan countries fulfilment of accession criteria. Enlargement policy is defined by Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union, which states that any European State, which respects the EU's fundamental democratic principles, may apply to become a member of the Union. The EU has set political and economic criteria for membership, as well as criteria related to the obligations of membership and the administrative capacity to implement and enforce the EU's laws and policies.

Under the **European Partnership** Serbia is required to adopt and start implementing a strategy on pollution of air (notably from power plants), water (waste water) and soil (solid waste); strengthen administrative capacity notably as regards planning, permitting, inspecting, monitoring, as well as project management. Develop a multi-annual plan for financing

investments, based on estimations of costs and realistic sources of public and private funding.” (p 17)

Under **Article 111 (Environment) of the SAA**, Serbia is obliged to strengthen cooperation in the environmental field with the vital task of halting further degradation and start improving the environmental situation with the aim of sustainable development. Cooperation under the SAA should centre on the development of strategies to significantly reduce local, regional and trans-boundary air and water pollution, to establish a system for efficient, clean, sustainable and renewable production and consumption of energy, and to execute environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment.

The document "Council Decision on principles, priorities and conditions enclosed in the European Partnership with Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo, according to the Resolution 1244 of UNSC from 10th June 1999" from 9. November 2005 ("European Partnership") defines short-term and medium-term priorities for the environmental sector. Among the short-term priorities is to "Strengthen administrative capacity notably of institutions and bodies in charge of planning, permitting, inspecting and monitoring, as well as project management". Among the medium-term priorities are: "Continue implementing and enforcing legislation approximated to EU legislation." The main short to medium term European Partnership priorities for Serbia is to move closer to EU standards in the environmental sector include implementation of strategies to counter air pollution (notably from power plants).

Reference to MIPD:

Under European Standards one of the main priorities in the MIPD is to support the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies; reinforced administrative capacity of authorities at central, regional and local level in charge of management, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation and standards.

Reference to National Development Plan

N/A

Reference to national / sectoral investment plans

N/A

ANNEX V

Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:

gap analysis of institutional capacity and recommendations for strengthening o institutions,

drafting of subsidiary legislation in air quality sector;

analysis of the current situation and completion of necessary recommendations for improvements in the monitoring sector;

assessment of training needs and formulation of a post project training plan;

organization of training courses, seminars and study tours and development of common program for training;

performing of preliminary air quality assessment, including modelling, improving the air emissions database and analysis of assessment methods;

assessment of needs for completion of monitoring, laboratory and IT equipping;

development of methodology for preparing plans and reports for air quality and training of staff working on assessment plans and reporting;

development of national policy for monitoring in line with the *acquis*;

analyze in detail the present situation with regard to QA/QC (i.e. to analyze the measurement methods, equipment and methodologies used, data handling, validation and verification procedures etc., and recommendation of improvements of the QA/QC system for AAQ monitoring and emission measurements, and improvements of the QA/QC system for background monitoring);

based on the recommendations, to elaborate and approve the required methodologies in order to ensure the operation of the Calibration Lab and monitoring stations in accordance with the EU QA/QC requirements [ISO 17025 standards];

draft of air quality related directives implementation plans