

PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

N° 1 / 3

NEWS AND UPDATES

Summary of the Project

Background of the project. The European commission has contracted the Umweltbundesamt GmbH (Federal Environment Agency Ltd), Vienna, Austria, as the leading partner; in consortium with CEEN Economic Project & Policy Consulting GmbH, Vienna, Austria; Environmental Management and Law Association of Hungary, The Institute for European Environmental Policy, UK; and in sub-contractual relation to TMC Asser Institute, The Hague, for the development of a draft environmental framework legislation for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This framework legislation should support the adoption of a legislation that approximates European Community Law.

The following specific legislation will be developed under this contract for each the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (the Entities):

- Environmental Framework Law
- Law on Water Protection
- Law on Waste
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law on Air Protection
- A law providing an integrated framework for environmental licensing, including reference

Inter-Entity cooperation in the field of the environment. The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina requires the Entities to negotiate and provides for the possibility of coordination between the Entities. The Presidency may decide to facilitate inter-Entity coordination on matters not within the responsibilities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the full agreement of both Entities. An "Environmental Steering Committee"(ESC) has been set up. The Entity governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding as a basis for the establishment of the ESC where it is acknowledged that:

- environmental issues are not limited by the boundary between the Entities, and environmental problems are not confined within man-made boundaries;
 - there is an urgent and important need to find solutions to environmental problems; and that
 - the Entity governments recognise the need for a mechanism of inter-Entity cooperation
- Four representatives from each Entity take part as voting members of the ESC. In addition, representatives of the OHR, International Management Group (IMG), USAID, the World Bank and the European Commission may take part in the ESC as non-voting members.

All parties are willing to cooperate in the development of environmental regulatory mechanisms. The ESC is already working on several programmes, including the Danube programme, the Mediterranean Action Plan and the European Union LIFE Programme. Both Entity governments have asked the European Commission to provide necessary funding and expertise to assist in establishing a legislative framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is a firmly rooted desire that such policy and legislation should align with that of the European Union, this being a requirement for membership of the European Union, which might be negotiated in the future.

to supporting procedures such as environmental impact assessment, based upon the concept of integrated pollution prevention and control.

It is not the intention that this project will "impose" environmental legislation without regard to the achievements of the various ministries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who have developed their own legislative drafts. Rather, one will endeavour to achieve the objectives of this project by identifying gaps between locally produced drafts and European Community Law, and then by drafting amendments to fill these gaps. For each draft law, an explanatory memorandum will be prepared reflecting the purpose of the draft law, the approach taken, its main elements, the responsible institutions, the administrative and economic implications and the problems and issues.

The Federal State of Bosnia and Herzegovina wishes in the longer term to align its legislation with European Community Law. However, a significant institutional change will have to take place so that a rigorous transposition of European Community Law can be realised. Therefore, although the basic aim of this programme is to produce legislation that will support the future transposition of European Community Law, the first priority is that the legislation can be implemented as soon as possible.

The Office of the High Representative (OHR). The OHR is the supreme authority regarding interpretation of measures to ensure the implementation of civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords. The OHR has stressed the need for environmental reform and restoration, based upon its tasks to coordinate the activities of the civilian organisations and agencies in order to facilitate economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure. The OHR is authorised to give general guidance to the authorities about the impact of their activities on the implementation of the peace settlement. Therefore, the OHR is required to review and approve the subject legislation created from the project to ensure the legislation supports the implementation of peace and smooth running of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Entities.

Project beneficiaries. The beneficiary institutions are the competent authorities of the Entity governments of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular:

- In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment
 - The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
 - The Federal Ministries of Health; Transport and Communications; and Industry, Energy and Mining

- In the Republika Srpska
- The Ministry for Urbanism, Housing and Communal Affairs, Civil Engineering and Ecology
 - The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

In this issue :

- > Environmental permitting and industrial relations in the EU, p.2
- > Regulatory instruments of environmental protection on the basis of EU legislation
- > The Seveso Directives: preventing major accidents
- > Public participation
- > EIA in practice
- > Financing implementation of environmental legislation
- > Draft chapter on environmental permitting of installations to be later included in the Framework Law on Environmental Protection (Consortium proposal for future system of permitting in BH)
- > The current practice of licensing in the RS
- > Report on the First Development Workshop



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Environmental Permitting of industrial installations in the EU

The most important elements of EU-legislation as far as licensing/permitting of industrial installations is concerned are the EU-Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA-Directive) and the EU-Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC-Directive)

The IPPC-directive dates from 1996 and entered into force in 1999. Implementation in the EU-member states is still ongoing as the Directive is very comprehensive.

The principles of the IPPC-directive can be categorized into Technical Principles and Procedural principles.

Technical Principles:

- Prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution as far as possible
- Prudent management of natural resources
- Integrated Pollution Control taking into account all environmental media such as air, water, soil and the references between them
- Minimizing long-distance and transboundary pollution
- Use of Best Available Technique
- Special regime for existing installations with transitional periods

Procedural principles:

- Definition of Content of application for permits
- Definition of Content of the permit (limit values, monitoring requirements, etc.)
- Coordination of the authorization procedure and conditions between competent authorities
- Compliance (inspection) mechanisms
- Periodical review of authorization conditions and updating if necessary
- Rules on substantial changes of installations
- Information of the public, access to information, transparency of the licensing process

The concept of Best Available Technique (BAT, Art. 2/11 of the IPPC-Directive)

The concept of BAT aims at approaching technical standards in the EU member states. But please note: The IPPC-directive does not establish a unionwide harmonization of technical standards in a legal sense. Each

member state has to define its own Best Available Technique. But there are documents at European level that member states can refer to, the so-called Best Available Technique Reference Documents (BREFS). The development of BREFS follows a complicated process involving EU-member states, business people and NGOs. The EU has established a special office in Seville, Spain, to coordinate the development of BREFS. Information on the office's work can be found on the internet: <http://eippcb.jrc.es>.

In the individual permits issued for the specific installations the authorities have to define measures necessary for compliance with BAT standards.

Regulatory instruments of environmental protection on the basis of EU legislation

To become acquainted with EU and contemporary environmental law, the understanding of the structure of the relevant instruments is essential. The set of legal instruments covers the following issues:

- the list of legal instruments,
- the most important characteristics of such instruments, together with the contents and formalities,
- the indication of specific characteristics that are different from the general picture,
- the administrative and/or organisational consequences of the given instruments, if any.

The legal system of the Community does not contain all legal instruments that are used by domestic legislation. The reason behind this is the division of powers between the Community and the member states, which allows the implementation of national solutions. For example, there are no liability measures listed in the EU legislation as the implementation of Community requirements is the task of the member states and they have to decide which measure to choose.

The following list of instruments provides a summary of all possible legal measures the environmental legislation could or may use.

There are five main groups of instruments:

1. The *explanatory instruments* cover all those principal legal measures, which may usually be found under the general provision of a legal standard and which provide assistance for the proper implementation of the whole standard.

2. The *general provisions* cover all those aspects which are relevant to the whole regulatory area.

3. The *administrative measures or procedures* cover all those possible instruments which shall be implemented by the public authorities. These may be taken as administrative provisions as the Community law is directly applicable for the public authorities first and they have to implement and enforce the requirements. The domestic law shall develop the internal legal conditions for such implementation.

4. The *substantial requirements* contain the practical environmental protection duties, the implementation of which is served by the whole system of environmental legislation. Here we do not introduce the entire substantial requirements, but only the main groups of them. Most of these requirements are merely technical ones, thus the Decision as a form of legislation may also be satisfactory.

5. The determination of the *competent authority* is a basic issue, but it is up to the member states as the EU has no influence on the allocation of powers.

The Seveso Directives: preventing major accidents

The explosion at a storage place for fireworks in the Dutch city of Enschede on 13 May 2000 wiped away part of the city, killed 21 people and wounded over 400. In the Italian city of Seveso, another major accident with dioxins occurred in 1976 and led to the adoption of European legislation. It tries to ensure that major accidents are prevented, and that in situations where they do happen, the consequences are limited as far as possible. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, the same targets will be striven for in the proposed draft Framework and Licensing Act. At the first workshops in Sarajevo and Banja Luka, European and international law on this issue was discussed as it stands on the basis of the proposals.

The 1982 Seveso Directive on the major-accident hazards of certain industrial activities requires industrial operators and authorities to take a number of measures. In 1992, the international ECE Convention on the prevention of transboundary effects of industrial hazards came into being. A completely new Seveso II Directive implemented the ECE Convention and improved the old system where necessary.

The Seveso II Directive applies to establishments where dangerous substances are present in quantities equal to or in excess of the



PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

quantities listed in Annex I of the Directive. A number of establishments are exempt from the scope of the Directive. Among these we find pipelines, waste dumpsites and military establishments. The Directive formulates as a general obligation for the authorities to ensure that operators are to be obliged to take all measures necessary to prevent major accidents and to limit the consequences for man and the environment. Moreover, the operator is required to prove to the competent authorities, at any time, in particular for the purposes of inspection and control, that he has taken all the measures necessary. Furthermore, he is required to draw up a document setting out how major accidents are prevented and he must ensure that this plan will be implemented in a proper way.

Following the integration principle (which says that environmental considerations should play a role in other policy areas as well), it is stipulated that authorities are required to ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and of limiting the consequences of such accidents are taken into account in their land-use policies and/or other relevant policies. Among other things, they shall pursue these objectives by checking new establishments. States and their landuse policies shall also ensure in the long term that appropriate distances are maintained between Seveso-establishments and residential areas (so that accidents such as the one in Enschede will not cause so much damage).

The Seveso II Directive stipulates that authorities *shall prohibit* the use or bringing into use of any establishment where the measures taken by the operator for the prevention and mitigation of major accidents are seriously deficient. The Seveso II Directive thus brings about detailed duties for establishments that could potentially be the cause of major accidents. Also, authorities are called upon to actively engage in enforcement measures. This implies that enforcement staff is trained and prepared to regularly check the establishments covered by the Seveso II rules. If provisions are set up in the framework law for the BiH Entities in this respect, it would be advisable to set up a specific programme for the training of civil servants and others involved in

enforcement. With concrete and important issues such as the prevention of major accidents at stake, it should be possible to obtain the additional funds for such training.

Public participation

The Aarhus Convention, 1998

The major document of public participation is the Aarhus Convention, a unique international instrument, providing a summary of all the major means and measures of public participation.

In the Preamble, the Convention recalled Principle No.10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as the main idea behind the document, which states:

"Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided."

The Convention determines the definition of the public:

"...one or more natural or legal persons, and, in accordance with the national legislation or practice, their associations, organisations and groups;"

The Preamble and the Objective of the Convention recognises four major conditions of the implementation of the above mentioned rights and duties:

1. Access to environmental information

The access to information has two basic routes:

- an active information flow, i.e. the timely and up-to-date information on the state of the environment, the provision of which is a duty of the state organs (regulated in Article 5 of the Convention);
- and a passive information flow, i.e. the access to information, where the state organs have to respond if they receive an application (regulated in Article 4 of the Convention).

2. Public participation in decision-making

The participation in decision-making covers three main areas:

- (a) participation in individual decisions of public administration on specific activities – this is the most extensive and carefully elaborated part (Art.6 of the Convention);
- (b) public participation concerning plans, programmes and policies relating to the environment (Art.7) – a broadly formulated article;
- (c) public participation during the preparation of executive regulations and/or generally applicable legally binding normative instruments (Art.8) – also a broadly formulated part of the Convention.

3. Access to justice

Access to justice under the Convention covers legal review procedures before a court or another independent and impartial body established by law, which shall be open to a directly defined member of the public who seeks legal remedy. There are three types of access available:

- 1. Access to justice in connection with problems concerning access to information.
- 2. Access to justice in case of participation in decision-making.
- 3. The third option means that members of the public have access to administrative or judicial procedures to challenge acts and omissions by private persons and public authorities which contravene provisions of national law relating to the environment.

Environmental impact assessment in practice

In various Community action programmes for environmental protection (1973, 1977 and 1983) it was confirmed that the best environmental policy is the one that avoids environmental pollution right from the start instead of combating its effects afterwards. It was further confirmed that effects on the environment should be considered at the earliest possible stage in all technical planning and decision-making processes. For this purpose the introduction of proceedings was provided to assess these effects.

This is stressed among other things in the Handbook for implementation of EU Environmental Legislation, full text of which can be found at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/enlarg/handbook/handbook.htm>. The Handbook provides a planning framework, and step-by-step guidance, on the approaches and specific activities required to implement all of the EC's environmental legislation.



PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Basic principles and definitions of the EIA-directive

Within the scope of the environmental impact assessment it is necessary to describe and evaluate the effects of a project on

human beings, fauna and flora
soil, water, air, climate and landscape
material assets and cultural heritage
and to identify, describe and assess the interaction between the mentioned factors.

The **Environmental Impact Assessment** directive currently in force lays down the standard imposed on the member states to regulate the following pillars of an environmental impact assessment (EIA):

1. Production of an EIA-study by the developer
2. Statement of the authorities in charge
3. Participation of the public
4. Proof of consideration by the competent authorities of the results of the preceding steps/ final decision (approval)

Scope of the EIA-directive

The EIA-directive determines in its Annexes I and II the projects for which an environmental impact assessment must be performed prior to approval. All projects of Annex I (plants such as power plants, steel works, various production plants, construction of certain roads, etc.) must be subjected to an EIA (e.g. thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of at least 300 megawatts). In projects listed in Annex II, it is up to the Member States to decide on a case-by-case examination or by setting thresholds whether there is an obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment (e.g. thermal power stations with a heat output of not less than 100 megawatts in areas where there is air pollution). Each Member State shall independently define the criteria for deciding when projects listed in Annex II are subject to an EIA or not.

Environmental Impact study in practice (situation in Austria)

Austria has been a member of the European Union since 1 January 1995 and has had a law on environmental impact assessment since 1 July 1994. The environmental impact

assessment is performed in Austria in a unified procedure, the so-called "concentrated consent procedure". The principal aspect of this procedure is the filing of a single application for approval (and an EIA-study). All material regulations are applied in the procedure and a single permit is issued. One official approval decision (development consent) is issued which contains or replaces all individual approvals (e.g. approvals under the Water Act, Industrial Code, Railway Act, Electricity Act). This eases the work for the authorities, is an advantage for the applicant and allows decisions that show more consistency with regard to their content.

Financing implementation of environmental legislation

According to the actions and principles of environmental protection in the European Communities, the "**polluter pays**" principle was adopted. Charging polluters with the costs of the action taken to combat the pollution which they have caused, encourages them to reduce that pollution and to endeavour to find less polluting products or technologies, thereby enabling a more rational use of the resources of the environment. Moreover, it satisfies the criteria of effectiveness and equitable practice.

To achieve this, the European Communities at Community level and the Member States in their national legislation on environmental protection must apply the "polluter pays" principle, under which natural or legal persons governed by public or private law who are responsible for pollution must pay the costs of such measures as are necessary to eliminate that pollution or to reduce it so as to comply with the standards or equivalent measures which enable quality objectives to be met or, where there are no such objectives, so as to comply with the standards or equivalent measures laid down by the public authorities.

Under the "polluter pays" principle, standards and charges, or a possible combination of the two, are the major instruments of action available to public authorities for the avoidance of pollution. The purpose of charges shall be to encourage the polluter to take the necessary measures to reduce the pollution he is causing as cheaply as possible (incentive function) and/or to make him pay his share of the costs of collective measures, for example purification costs (redistribution function). The charges should be applied, according to the

extent of pollution emitted, on the basis of an appropriate administrative procedure. Income from charges may be used to finance either measures taken by public authorities or to help finance installations set up by an individual polluter.

The charges imposed due to the "polluter pays" principle are collected in a Central **Environmental Protection Fund**, that should be a separate state fund, or the line of the state budget promoting the encouragement of the development of an environmentally sound economic structure, the prevention of environmental damage, the clean-up of environmental damage, sustained-landscape planning, furthermore, the conservation of natural values and areas, the encouragement and promotion of the most efficient alternatives, the development of the environmental attitude in society as well as environmental research.

The **charges** providing cover for the measures abating the loading and the utilization of the environment are:

- environmental load charges;
The users of the environment should pay environmental load charges for loading the environment, in the cases specified by legislation (e.g. toxic release load charge, carbon tax).

- utilization contributions;
The users of the environment should pay utilization contribution for certain ways of utilizing a particular component of the environment (e.g. after coal or stone mining).

- product charges;
The manufacture, import and distribution of certain products putting special load on or posing special hazard to the environment or any components thereof during or following their use should be burdened by the obligation to pay a single product charge (e.g. car tyres, batteries, packaging materials).

- deposits.
Legislation should provide for the sphere of products, the return of which is justified in order to abate the loading and the pollution of the environment (e.g. car batteries, bottles).

The magnitude of the charges should be established in such a way that they should encourage the users of the environment to reduce the utilization and loading of the environment.



PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Draft chapter on environmental permitting of installations to be later included in the Framework Law on Environmental Protection

(Consortium proposal for future system of permitting in BH)

Environmental Permitting of installations is an important issue, not only as a means of environmental protection, but also in a business context: Clear rules on how to obtain a permit for an industrial plant or other business facilities will strengthen the investor's confidence in the country. Permitting procedures for installations should not be too complicated and bureaucratic and it should be possible to obtain the permit within a reasonable time. Our proposal tries to meet both issues, the protection of the environment and clear rules for business.

In our draft, which we have been presenting during our workshops in Sarajevo and Banja Luka in February of this year, we propose to introduce an environmental permit for all installations which have the potential to endanger the environment, except very small installations. The permitting procedure follows the IPPC-directive of the EU. Our draft defines what the application of the operator must contain, how the public can participate during the procedure and how the other entity/other neighbouring states has/have to be involved in case of possible transboundary effects. Our draft defines which questions have to be dealt with in the environmental permit to be issued by the competent authority. It also says until when existing installations have to be brought in line with the new law and contains rules on future updating of the environmental permits.

A list of installations that require an Environmental Permit will be laid down in an annex to the law. For very small installations some of the rules of the chapter on environmental permits shall be applicable in the procedure for obtaining the urbanistic permit and/or the building permit (Law on Physical Planning), but no special environmental permit is required for those installations.

Following our proposal, all the requirements for setting up facility/a businesses that are

related to the environment should be dealt within the environmental permitting procedure. That means that permissions required by the water law, the law on nature protection, the waste management law and the air quality law (i.e. all laws we are going to develop within the Framework of our project) will be issued in one single procedure. This is in line with the basic principles of the IPPC-directive of the EU. Following the integrated approach the directive obliges member states to coordinate all permitting procedures dealing with environmental issues.

Other prerequisites for operating a facility/plant such as permit for electricity, opinion of the Ministry for industry, consent of the authority in charge for cultural heritage, will be dealt with in connection with the urbanistic permit and building permit, as it is done at the moment.

In our draft there is also a special chapter on major accidents prevention and control, which we consider being very important and which follows the EU-legislation laid down in the so called Seveso-II-directive. The scope of this chapter of our draft is defined in annex Y. Following the system of the directive, our annex does not contain special activities but gives a list of substances and quantities. Our "Seveso-section" applies to all establishments where dangerous substances are present in quantities equal to or in excess of the quantities listed in Annex Y.

The current practice of licensing of industrial installations in the RS

Petar Cvetojevic

1. Permits for construction and operation of industrial installations are issued in compliance with the RS Law on Physical Planning (RS Official Gazette 19/96, 25/96, 10/98). Special approvals (water management, energy, traffic, etc) which present prerequisites for issuing permits for industrial installations are issued in compliance with special laws and other regulations.

2. Permits for industrial installations are issued under the procedure provided for by the Law on General Administrative Procedure (Official Journal of SFRY 47/86, revised text) and the Law on Administrative Disputes (RS Official Gazette 12/94).

Permits for installations are issued in the form

of decisions as administrative acts in accordance with the rules of administrative procedure.

3. The following permits are issued for construction and operation of industrial installations:

- Decision on urbanistic concord (urbanistic permit)
- Decision on construction permit (construction permit)
- Decision on use permit (use permit).

4. For industrial installations that endanger or might endanger the environment an expert opinion on possibilities and special conditions for construction and start-up must be obtained. This expert opinion is given by an institution nominated by the ministry competent for the environmental issues and it is binding for the licensing authorities.

5. Municipal/town authorities competent for the issues of urbanism and construction are the first instance authorities for licensing industrial installations (general competence). The Ministry competent for the issues of urbanism and construction is the first instance authority for industrial installations specified by the law (special competence).

An appeal can be filed to the Ministry against the decision of municipal/town authorities, and to the RS Supreme Court against the first and second instance decision of the relevant Ministry (administrative dispute).

6. Urbanistic permit determines whether construction of an industrial installation complies with the corresponding plan and rules.

The content of an urbanistic permit is provided for in the law. Requirements and consents for construction including requirements for environmental protection are the dominant elements of an urbanistic permit.

Urbanistic permit is issued for a limited period of time and it expires if construction permit is not requested within this period.

7. Construction permit is required for construction of industrial installations. Construction permit is issued on the basis of urbanistic permit, technical (project) documentation and required conditions and approvals.

If some significant changes are made in the technical documentation after the construction permit has been issued, up-dated construction permit is obtained (with prior change of urbanistic permit in specified cases).

Construction permit expires if the construction does not start within the time period provided by the permit (from 6 months to 2 years).



PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Construction permit cannot be issued to an individual or corporate body that under the law cannot be the owner of the industrial installation.

8. A constructed industrial installation can be operated only after a use permit has been obtained.

Use permit is issued on the basis of technical (project) documentation including construction permit and required approvals that have been up-dated after the technical examination/inspection of the industrial installation.

Technical examination/inspection determines whether the industrial installation complies with technical regulations, standards and norms obligatory for a specific type of installation (according to technical documentation on the basis of which the construction permit has been issued). Technical examination/inspection is executed by an expert commission designated by the authorities that issued the construction permit.

On the basis of a report on technical examination/inspection, the competent authority decides on the start-up of the installation, redressing of the deficiencies revealed or on demolition/ removal of the industrial installation.

Programme of Cycle 1 Workshop: "Framework Law on Environmental Protection and Licensing"

- Explanation of the Project
- Regulatory instruments of environmental protection
- The EU - environmental legislation on industrial installations (IPPC-directive),
- The current practice of licensing of industrial installations in Bosnia
- Some principles of the integrated approach for licensing of industrial installations (with practical examples)
- The EU Seveso Directives: preventing major accidents involving dangerous substances
- Legal meaning of environmental principles
- Public Participation in environmental matters
- Proposals for the future system of licensing in Bosnia Herzegovina
- Environmental impact assessment in practice
- Financing implementation of environmental legislation

Report on the First Development Workshop

The first of six workshops to be held each month from February to July 2001 took place in Sarajevo and Banja Luka in the week 12 - 16 February, 2001. The overall aim was to introduce the project, and to present the work being carried out in the first cycle of legislative drafting on the "Framework Law on Environmental Protection and Licensing"



The objectives of the workshops were to provide participants with:

- better knowledge of substantive EU law on the component of environmental legislation
- better knowledge of "The programme was well organised and implemented" main fields of EU legislation relevant to framework and licensing
- better knowledge of framework and licensing law
- better knowledge of possible solutions for the respective Entities.

In Sarajevo, 90% of answers on questionnaires handed in confirmed that the objectives relevant to them were met; in Banja Luka the rate was 100%.

General comments on questionnaires in both cities included: "Very well organised programme presented in a suitable way"; "The programme was well organised and implemented"; "People involved did their best to show and explain all about the subject"; "Very pleased to take part". Negative comments were received on the

appropriateness of the venue and sufficiency of the supply of refreshments in Sarajevo.

In Sarajevo, the workshop took place on 12/13 of February 2001, at Hotel "SARAJ" in Nevjestina Street 5. There were approximately 70 participants. The event was opened by Mr Eric Beaume, EC Delegation, Head of Operation Implementation of PHARE Programmes followed by a welcoming speech by Mr Mladen Rudez, Assistant Minister, Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment, Sarajevo, FB&H, followed by the project team's presentations as well as presentations by Prof. Knezevic (President of the Centre for Environmental Technological Development (see box for programme) on current practice of licensing of industrial installations in Bosnia. Hamid Suljovic of the Department for Environment, FBH, presented the project proposal elaborated jointly by the project team and the lawyers of the ministry.

In Banja Luka, the workshop took place on 15/ 16 of February, 2001 at the Banski Dvor (Culture Center), Trg Srpskih Vladara Street 2. There were 33 participants at the event.

After the opening by the project team, Mr Stankovic presented an introduction to the project activities. The Task Manager at the EC Delegation, Mr Van Driessche spoke on the importance of the implementation of the environmental legislative framework. The meeting was also attended by Dr Wolfgang Struwe, co-head of the Federal Environment Agency, Austria. Dr Petar Cvetojevic gave a presentation on the current practice of licensing of industrial installations in the RS, and Dr. Slada Ivelic together with the project team presented the draft of Environmental permitting law.



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