



Waste Management in External Aid Programmes

Opportunities in the countries under the Instrument for Pre-Accession

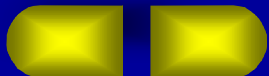
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Bruxelles, 5 December 2006



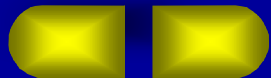
Content of the Presentation

- 1) Features of the new Instrument for Pre-Accession
- 2) Challenges of the harmonisation process in the environment sector in candidate and potential candidate countries (and in particular in the waste sector)



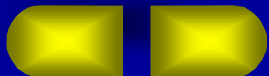
Content of the Presentation

1) Features of the new Instrument for Pre-Accession



New Instrument

- IPA Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 adopted on 17 July 2006
- A unified Pre-Accession Instrument to assist candidate and potential candidate countries
- Replaces Phare, ISPA, SAPARD and Turkey pre-accession instruments, as well as the CARDS instrument
- Financial envelope (2007-13) :
11.468 bio € (current prices)



Regulatory framework

IPA

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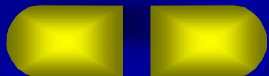
Council Framework Regulation

(EC) No 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006
(OJ L 210 of 31 July 2006)

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Commission Implementing Regulation

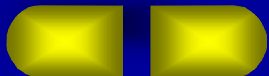
(adoption expected early 2007)



Countries

- 1) Candidate countries (All IPA components)
 - 1) Turkey
 - 2) Croatia
 - 3) FyRoM

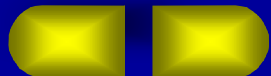
- Potential candidate countries (Only components I and II)
 - 1) Albania
 - 2) Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - 3) Montenegro
 - 4) Serbia including Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244)



Structure of IPA

Five components:

- I. Transition Assistance and Institution Building
- II. Cross-Border Co-operation
- III. Regional Development
- IV. Human Resources Development
- v. Rural Development



Targeted assistance under IPA

Potential candidate countries:

- ↪ Support for participation in the Stabilisation and Association process all the way to future accession, with access to the first two IPA components
- ↪ Under component I, possibility of financing components III, IV and V-type measures

Candidate countries:

5 components to help countries to:

- ↪ Adopt and implement the *acquis*
- ↪ Prepare for EU funds on accession

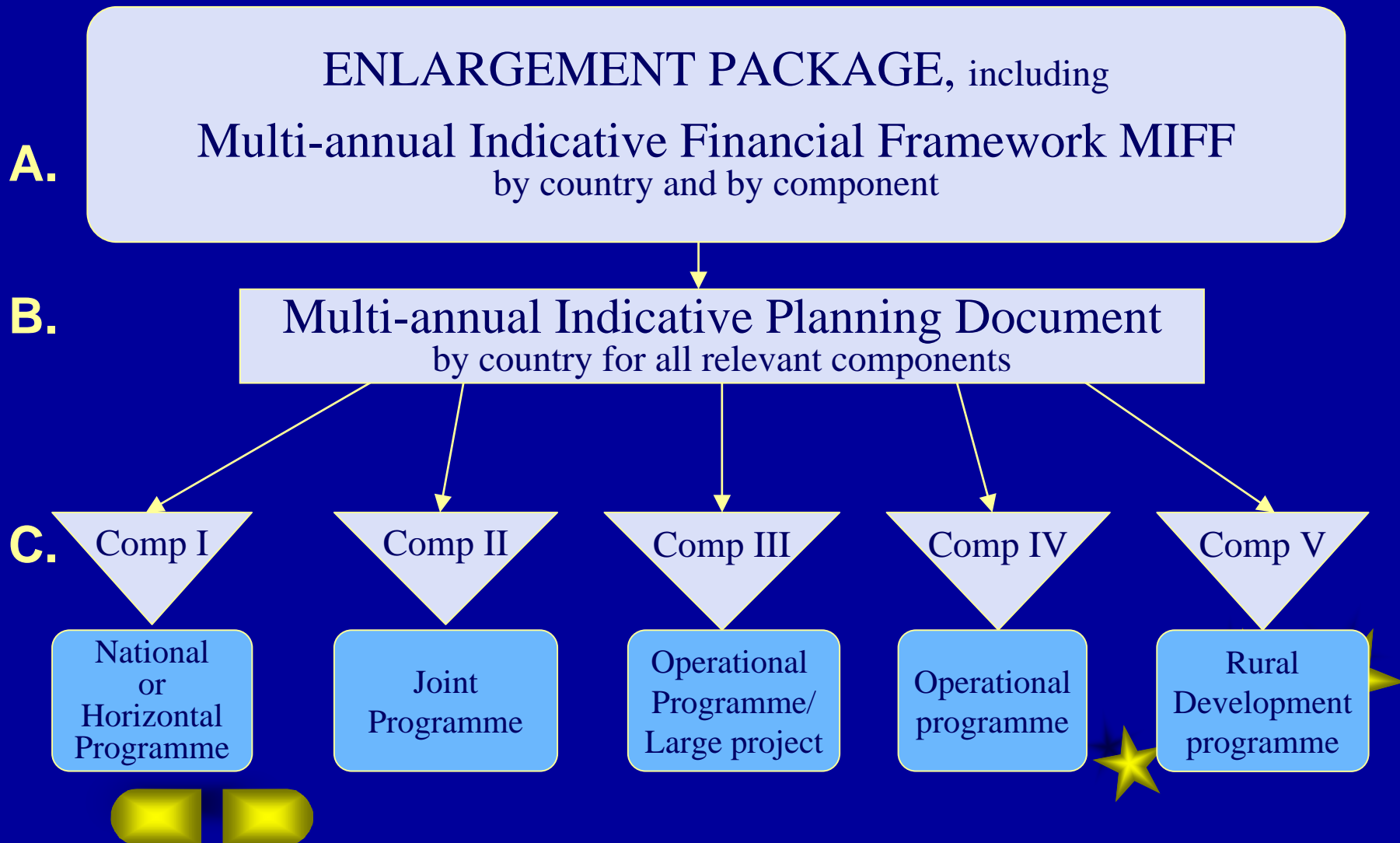


General implementation framework

- I. Political and Financial Framework : Multi-annual Indicative Financial Framework (MIFF), per country and per component, 3-year rolling forward, included in enlargement package.
- II. Strategic planning: Multi-annual Indicative Planning Documents (MIPD), per country and for all components, following the logic of the MIFF.
- III. Specific programming by country and by component

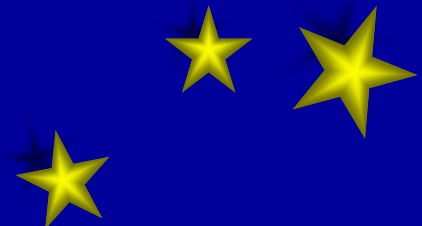


General implementation framework: flowchart Candidates



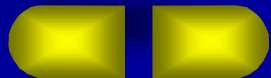
Multi-annual Indicative Financial framework

- Part of the enlargement package
- Financial translation of the overall priorities identified within the pre-accession political framework
- Breakdown of financial envelope by horizontal programmes, country and component, administrative expenditure
- Established for a 3 year period on a rolling forward basis



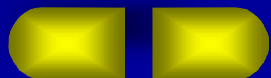
Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document

- One for each beneficiary country, covering all relevant components
- strategic cornerstone of IPA implementation, ensures the necessary coherence between components
- Following the 3 year rolling logic
- Prepared by the Commission, in close consultation with the beneficiary country and relevant stakeholders
- Submitted to IPA management Committee for opinion



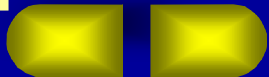
Programming level

- MIPD supplemented by detailed annual or multi-annual programmes, depending on the component
- Programmes established per component, where possible by the beneficiary country and submitted to the Commission



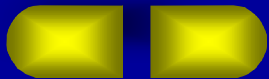
Management

- Operations to be implemented through centralised management, decentralised management, joint management or shared management
- Fully decentralised management, i.e. decentralised management with only ex-post rather than ex-ante control = the objective.
- Access to components III, IV and V, open only if decentralisation in place



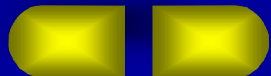
Next steps

- MIFF 2007 + 2008-2010 presented with enlargement package on 8 November 2006
- Implementing regulation expected to be examined in IPA committee December 2006
- Strategic planning per country, all components: MIPD expected to be submitted to IPA Committee early 2007
- Specific programming per country, per component: programmes expected mid 2007



Miff 2007-2009 (M€)

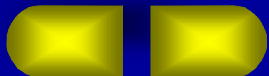
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Croatia	138.5	146.0	151.2
Fyrom	58.5	70.2	81.8
Turkey	497.2	538.7	566.4
Albania	61.0	70.7	81.2
BiH	62.1	74.8	89.1
Montenegro	31.4	32.6	33.3
Serbia	186.7	190.9	194.8
Kosovo	63.3	64.7	66.1



Conclusions

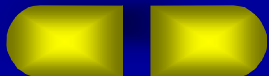
Building on lessons learned:

- ⇒ Single legal base: more coherence and coordination in assistance, as well as targeted and more efficient assistance
- ⇒ Single implementing regulation: harmonisation of implementing procedures to the maximum possible extent



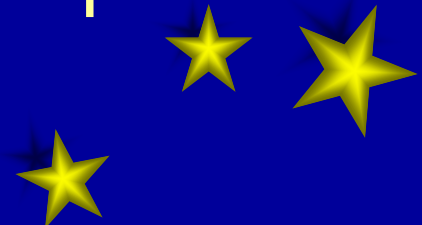
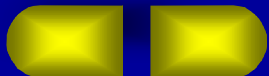
Content of the Presentation

2) Progress with harmonisation process
in the environment sector in
candidate and potential candidate
countries



Environment *acquis*

- Different level of speed between the countries depending on the circumstances
 - Croatia and Turkey = accession negotiations
 - FyRoM = candidate country but accession not opened
 - Other Western Balkans = potential candidate countries



Environment *acquis*



Legislative challenges

- Nearly 300 legal acts to transpose

Institutional challenges

- Many actors involved (national/regional/local; public/private)
- Co-ordination issues

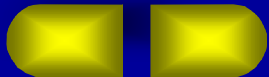
Financial challenges

- Compliance is very costly (national, EU, IFIs) – heavy investment directives (water/wastewater; solid waste and air pollution), e.g. Turkey = estimated € 30 bln public sector alone
 - Pre-accession first then EU SF and Cohesion Funds
 - Transitional periods for heavy investment directives
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Environment *acquis*

Common features to all countries

- Weak administrative capacity
- Poor political support to the environment sector
- Horizontal approach to environment underdeveloped
- Massive investment needs in the field of water/wastewater, solid waste and air pollution



Environment *acquis*

- Definition of strategies for legislative alignments as well as implementation
 - National Programme for the Approximation with the *Acquis*
 - Accession and European Partnerships defining priorities
 - Development of financing strategies is a must
- Monitoring
 - Commission Regular Reports



Key waste *acquis*

Waste Framework Directive (1975)

Hazardous waste (1991)

Landfill (1999)

Waste incineration (2000)

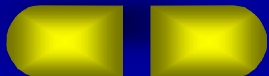
Waste stream legislation

- Mining waste (2006)
- PCB/PCT (1996)
- Batteries and accumulators (1991)
- Titanium dioxide (1978)
- Packaging and packaging waste (1994)
- Waste electric and electronic waste (2002)
- End-of-life vehicles (2000)
- Sewage sludge (1986)

Environment *acquis*


Solid waste management is a critical problems for all countries

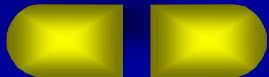
- Lack of compliant sanitary landfills (hot spots)
- Significant numbers of illegal dumpsites
- Little incineration
- Few composting and recycling facilities
- Few waste minimisation practices
- Management structures for solid waste to be defined



Environment *acquis*

Previous pre-accession funds (examples)

- Support to waste management strategy and pilot projects (Bosnia and Herzegovina – CARDS 2002 – 1.7 m€)
- Solid waste feasibility studies and investment proposals (FyRoM – CARDS 2001, 1.45m€)
- Landfill projects in Turkey (Turkey pre-accession) and Croatia (I SPA) 



Questions?

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