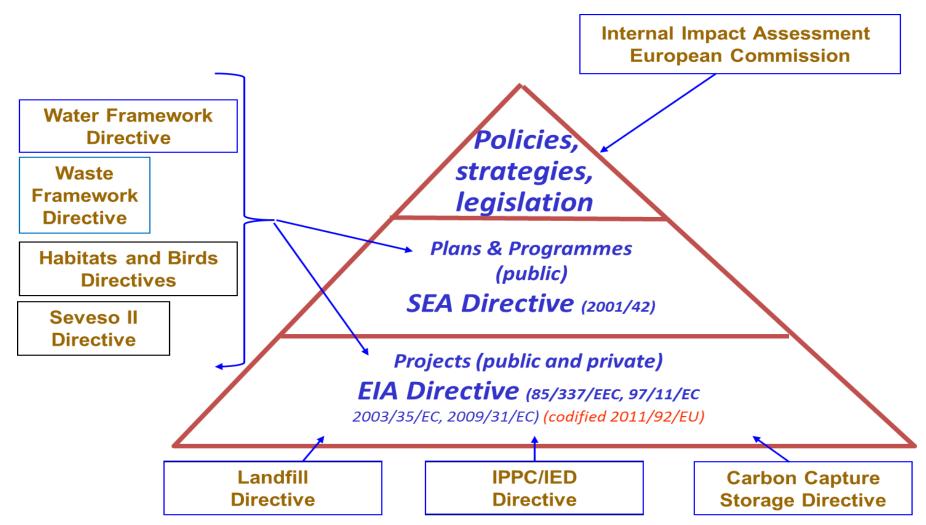


Need to streamline various assessments required under the EU environmental law?

ELNI EIA Conference Wroclaw – 23 May 2013







Multiplicity of assessments

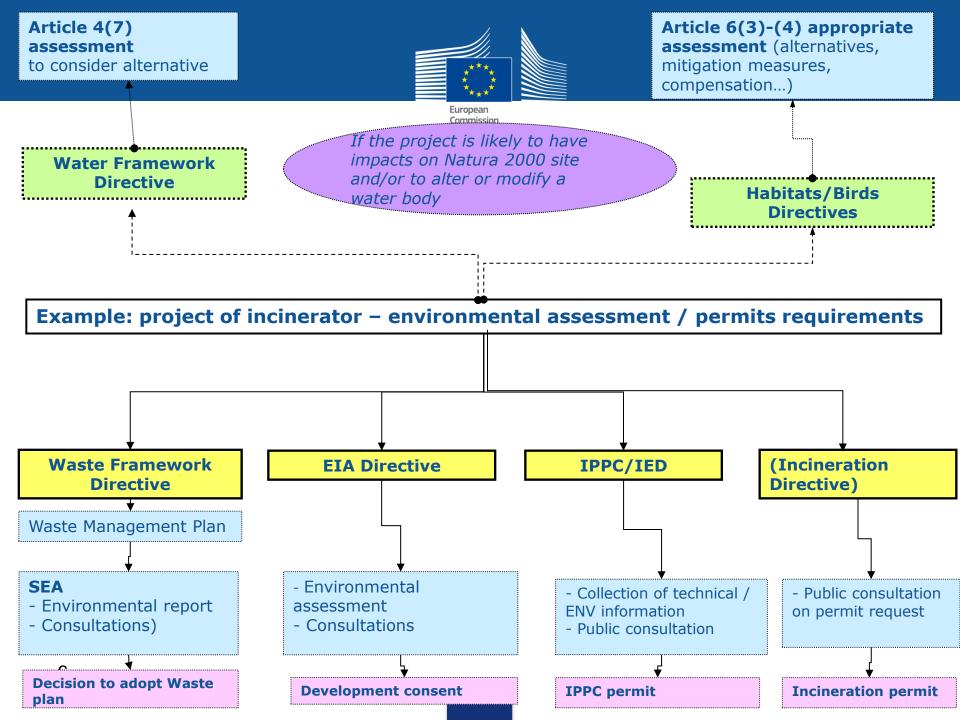
- 3 levels (policy, plan, project).
- Considerations resulting from EU policies
 - ✓ Climate change, biodiversity, resource efficiency, disaster risks
 - ✓ Europe 2020
- Assessments/permits required by EU legislation
 - Environmental instruments (including Conventions)
 - ✓ Non-environmental instruments (e.g. energy, transport)
- Type of information to be collected (e.g. alternatives and mitigation measures).
- Procedural steps to be undertaken (e.g. public consultation).
- Implementation at national level often decentralised or regionalised.



Project level					
	Data collection/ monitoring	Public consultation /information	Authorisation/permit		
EIA	Yes - No	Yes	Development consent		
IPPC/IED	Yes - Yes	Yes	Permit		
Seveso	Yes - Yes	Information	-		
(Large combustion plant)	Yes - Yes	No – If transboundary impacts, Art. 7 EIA	Licence		
ccs	EIA report - Yes	Information	Permit		
Landfill Directive	Yes -Yes	No	Permit		
(Incineration directive) Yes - Yes		Yes	Permit		
Water Framework Directive	Art. 4(7) assessment	No	-		
Habitats & Birds Directives – Art 6(3)	Yes – No (but in practice monitoring laid down for mitigation-compensation)	If appropriate 4	-		



Plan/programme level					
DIRECTIVES	Type of plan or programme	Data collection	Public participation	Monitoring and controls	
SEA	Agri, energy, industry, transport, waste, water, tourism, town-country planning, land use	Yes	Consultation and information	Yes for monitoring No for controls	
Habitats & Birds	Plans likely to affect a N.2000 site	Yes	Consultation and information are optional	No (but in practice monitoring laid down for mitigation-compensation)	
Waste Framework	Management Plans Prevention Programmes	Yes	Consultation and information	Yes for both	
Water Framework	River Basin Man Plans Programme of Measures	Yes	Consultation and information	RBMP: only for monitoring PM: Yes for both	
Floods	Flood Management Plans	Yes	Consultation and information	Not directly	
Marine	Marine Strategies Programmes of Measures	Yes	Consultation and Information	Strategy: monitoring PM: Yes for both	
Nitrates	Action Programmes	Yes	Yes (through 2003/35/EC)	Yes for monitoring No for controls	
Seveso	Emergency Plans (internal - external)	Yes	Consultation and information	Yes	
Air quality	Air Quality and Short-term action Plans	Yes	Consultation and information	Yes	
Noise	Action Plans	Yes	5 Consultation and information	No	





The concept of streamlining?

What is streamlining?

- Identify and reduce overlaps and inconsistencies.
- Create synergies between assessments and procedures.

Objectives of streamlining

- Reduce unnecessary administrative burden and delays.
- Improve the quality of environmental assessments.
- Make the environment a factor which leads to sustainable growth.



Concrete examples

- Overall assessment of the environmental effects of projects (C-2/07 and C-142/07).
- Assessment of projects in a transboundary context (C-205/08).
- Assessment of cumulative impacts (C-560/08 and C-404/09).
- Assessment of alternatives (links between plan and project).
- More effective public participation (Article 9 of the new TEN-E Regulation).



Limited presence of streamlining tools

- Possibilities for coordinated or joint procedures
 - ✓ SEA/EIA
 - ✓ EIA/IPPC-IED
- Direct links
 - ✓ By the EU legislator: Article 3.2.b of the SEA Directive (link with Natura 2000).
 - ✓ In practice through transposition: combination of the assessments under EIA/Habitats Directive.
- New Regulation (EU) 347/2013, on guidelines for TEN-E infrastructure
 - ✓ Permit granting regime
 - ✓ Time-frames
 - ✓ One-stop shop
- Proposal for a revised EIA Directive



Thank you for your attention!

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/home.htm