

Regione Veneto (Managing Authority)

Italy – Croatia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

2014-2020

Strategic Environmental Assessment

DRAFT SEA Scoping Report

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ACRONYMS

CBC : Cross Border Cooperation Programme

EU : European Union (28 countries)

IP : Investment Priority

MA : Managing Authority

CP : Cooperation Programme

SEA : Strategic Environmental Assessment

SO : Specific Objective

TF : Task Force

TO : Thematic Objective

WFD : Water Framework Directive

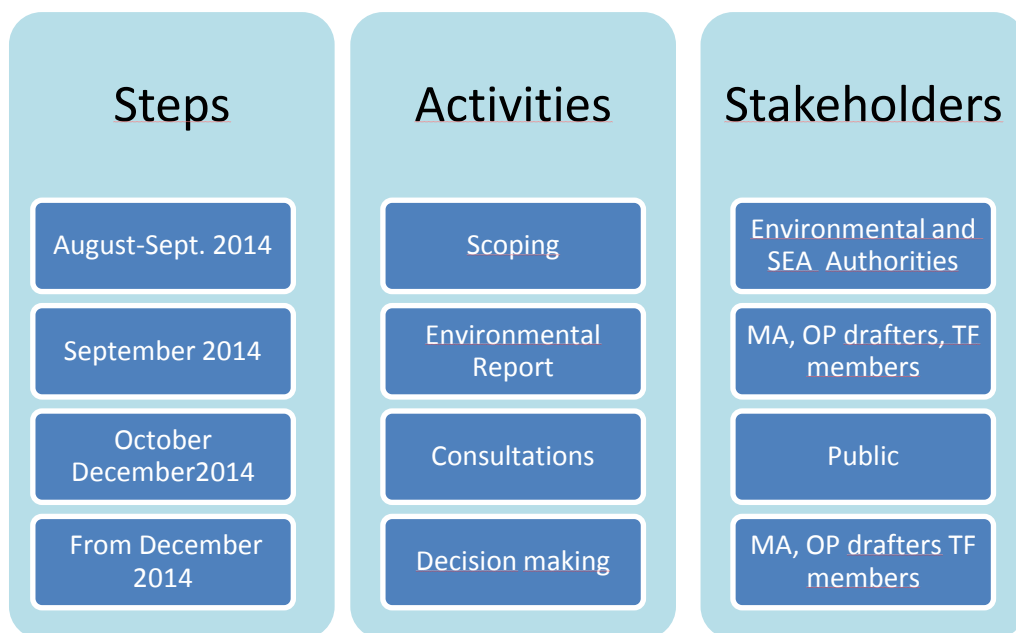
1. THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS (SEA)

In compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) legislative dispositions and explanatory package¹ and with the requirements from the Terms of Reference, measures will be adopted to assess the likely environmental effects of the Italy - Croatia Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020. The assessment will be carried out in 4 steps (

Figure 1).

Figure 1 Organisation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

The preliminary “scoping phase” principally aimed at specifying the scope and the level of detail of the information to consider for the evaluation activities’ developments i.e. define the



perimeter of the evaluation. In particular, the following question will be answered:

¹ 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. OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30

a) Which areas have to be covered?	Addressed in section 2.
b) Which environmental issues, including relevant environmental objectives, have to be examined within the SEA?	Addressed in sections 3. and 4.
c) Which periods of time have to be covered?	2014-2020
d) Which depth of assessment is required?	Covered by sections 3, 4 and 5.
e) Which data and information are needed (and available)?	Covered by section 7.
f) Which methods come into consideration?	Addressed in section 5.
g) Which alternatives and options should be considered?	Addressed in section 5.
h) Which entities and experts should be involved in review of the Environmental report?	Addressed by annex 1 and 2.

The questions will be answered in the present Scoping Report. This report will therefore include a brief presentation of the Programme (section 2), a proposal of environmental issues, indicators and objectives (sections 3 and 4), a description of the methodology (section 5), a presentation of the public's consultation modalities (see section 6) and documents and information sources used (section 7). Annexes complete the pictures providing with information on Environmental and SEA authorities, legal provisions for SEA, questionnaire for Public consultation and a questionnaire supporting the Scoping review (discretionary).

2. THE ITALY – CROATIA PROGRAMME

2.1 COOPERATION AREA

The Italy – Croatia Programme (‘the Programme’) is a cross border cooperation programme between Italy and Croatia, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The Programme contributes to the European cohesion policy, which pursues harmonious development across the Union by strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion in order to stimulate growth.

The cooperation Programme extends to both sides on the Adriatic Sea and includes the following NUTS 3 regions:

- Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Pordenone, Venezia, Padova, Rovigo, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forlì-Cesenna, Pesaro e Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Fermo, Ascoli Piceno, Teramo, Pescara, Chieti, Campobasso, Foggia, Barletta-Andria-Trani, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce.
- County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, County of Lika-Senj, County of Zadar, County of Šibenik-Knin, County of Split-Dalmatia, County of Istria, County of Dubrovnik-Neretva, County of Karlovac.

Figure 2 INTERREG VA Italy – Croatia CBC programme area



2.2 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

During a first step of the analysis the SEA experts should provide ‘an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’².

The Programme will draw its own orientations from the Common provisions regulation (CPR)³, which mentions eleven possible Thematic Objectives (TOs), in order to contribute to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Subsequently, based on the ETC Regulation (1299/2013) cooperation programme shall focus at least 80% of its resources in 4 TO.

² Directive 2001/42/EC Annex I(a)

³ EU Regulation No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006, (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 320–469)

- (1) strengthening research, technological development and innovation;
- (2) enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies;
- (3) enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF);
- (4) supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors;
- (5) promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management;
- (6) protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency;
- (7) promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures;
- (8) promoting employment and supporting labour mobility;
- (9) promoting social inclusion and combating poverty;
- (10) investing in education, skills and lifelong learning;
- (11) enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration.

Source: Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013

Following the Regulation requirements, the partnership endorsed the selection of the following Thematic Objectives and associated Investment Priority: TO1 (IP1b), TO4 (IP4c and IP4e), TO6 (IP6c), TO7 (IP7c). Other indications, still under discussion, were provided for TO5 (IPa/b). Since evidence on the Programme drafting orientations will not become clearer before the end of August 2014, additional information will be provided during the next months to EAs to give them a clear overview of the programme structure and contents.

Priority Axis 1: Innovation and internationalisation

- **Thematic Objective 1:** Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
IP 1b: *Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key*

enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

- **SO1.1:** Enhance innovation capacity by cooperation of research and business players in the sectors of the blue economy
- **SO1.2:** Increase the presence in international innovative markets of blue sector SMEs of the area through joint cross-border actions

Priority Axis 2: Low-carbon

- **Thematic Objective 4:** Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors

IP4c: supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector

- **SO2.1:** Increase the energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy solutions in housing and public infrastructures in rural, sparsely populated areas.

IP4e: promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures

- **SO2.2:** Improve the capacities for mobility planning in urban areas to lower traffic congestion

Priority Axis 3: Climate change and risk management

- **Thematic Objective 5:** Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management.

IP5a: supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches

- **SO3.1:** Increase the adaptation capacity to climate change in the cooperation area

IP5b: promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems

- **SO3.2:** Increase the capacity for joint risk management in the cooperation area

Priority Axis 4: Environment and cultural heritage

- **Thematic Objective 6:** Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency
IP6c: conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage

- **SO4.1:** Increase the development of the area's natural and cultural heritage assets into sustainable tourist destinations

IP6d: *protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure*

- **SO4.2:** Enhance the management of the sea natural resources by public actors for a better environment

IP6f: *promoting innovative technologies to improve environmental protection and resource efficiency in the waste sector, water sector and with regard to soil, or to reduce air pollution*

- **SO4.3:** Improve the environmental conditions by use of innovative technologies

Priority Axis 5: Connectivity

- **Thematic Objective 7:** Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

IP 7c: *Developing and improving environment-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility*

- **SO5.1:** Improve the quality and environmental sustainability of maritime and coastal transport services in the area

3. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CONTEXT INDICATORS

In a first part of the Environmental Report ‘the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme’ and the ‘environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected’⁴ will be outlined.

To better characterise the environmental context of the Italy - Croatia Programme, relevant data will be collected during the first steps of the assessment through available publications (section 7) and according to suggestions made by Environmental Authorities during the scoping phase. A first propose of environmental issues and related topics in presented in Table 1. Each of these topics will be described through suitable indicators. The indicators will be selected according to:

- the relevance to the contents of the Program
- the availability of data
- the suggestions received during the scoping phase

At least one indicator will be associated with each environmental issue (Table 1). The identification and quantification of environmental issues and indicators will depend on the information available at national and regional levels (section 7). It is suggested to use only indicators relevant for the whole Programme area. However, should information be lacking, some adjustments will be proposed and other available indicators could be used.

Table 1 Environmental issues and related topics

Environmental issues	Topics
Climate change and associated risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GHG emission• Sea level variations• Coastal erosion• Flood risks
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution
Water inland quality and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water bodies status• Water eutrophication• Water consumption

⁴ Directive 2001/42/EC Annex I (b and c)

Environmental issues	Topics
Inland biodiversity and ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas • Natura 2000 areas • Peculiar species (at risk, endemic, protected...) • Natural and semi-natural ecosystem
Marine ecosystem and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine protected areas • Marine species • Marine water quality
Soil quality and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial soils and surfaces • Contaminated sites
Technological risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial sites (IPCC and Seveso Sites) • Accidents and associated damages
Health, sanitary risks and nuisances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposition to noise (% of population) • Transport and sustainable mobility • Electromagnetic pollution
Natural and cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding site and hotspot • Protected sites
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption • Energy production • Renewable energy
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste production • Recycling • Landfill deposit

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE OBJECTIVES

The Environment Report takes account of ‘the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation’⁵.

The main environmental and sustainable objectives of the area are will be underlined and listed by environmental theme. Objectives at national and European levels should consider:

- European policies and the Europe 2020 strategy, including the EU climate and energy package and roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy in 2050;
- The resource-efficient Europe flagship initiative, including the roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe;
- EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) and European Blue Growth Strategy;
- EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR)
- EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) – under development
- Biodiversity conservation and management policy objectives, including those related to Natura 2000 networks and to the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;
- Targets on internal and sea water quality, fixed under the WFD and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive;
- Industrial risk management rules fixed under the IPPC directive⁶, the REACH directive⁷ and the SEVESO directive;

Part of the information on environmental objectives should be collected directly from SEA experts together with EAs, e.g. during the consultation process, taking into account directives,

⁵ Directive 2001/42/EC Annex I(e)

⁶ Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (OJ L 24, 29.1.2008, p. 8).

⁷ 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 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

decisions and rules adopted by the Commission and other relevant national and regional institutions in the field of sustainability and environmental protection over the last 10 years.

A first list of objectives is proposed in Table 2. General objectives will be also disaggregated in specific objectives, with the aim to better integrate local characteristics of the areas under analysis.

Table 2 Environmental objectives

Environmental issues	Topic	General environmental objectives
Climate change and associated risks	GHG emission	Reduce GHG emissions
	Adaptation	Reduce flooding risks
		Reduce risks linked to coastal erosion
Air quality	Air pollution	Improve air quality
Water quality and supply	Water quality	Improve or maintain underground, surface and bathing water quality
	Water use	Reduce pressures on fresh water
Biodiversity and ecosystem	Ecosystem	Restore degraded ecosystems and their associated services
	Biodiversity	Protect and preserve the diversity of species

Environmental issues	Topic	General environmental objectives
Marine ecosystems and natural resources	Water quality	Improve or maintain costal water quality
	Ecosystems	Protect and preserve the diversity of species
	Natural resources	Reduce the pressures on natural resources
Soil quality and Landscape	Soil quality	Remediate contaminated soils and lands
	Soil management	Improve efficiency in soil and land management
Technological risks	Risks prevention	Prevent technological risks
Health and Sanitary risks and nuisances	Human health protection	Reduce chemical pollution and its effect on health
		Decrease noise pollution
		Reduce electromagnetic pollution
Natural and cultural heritage		Preserve landscape and cultural heritage

Environmental issues	Topic	General environmental objectives
Energy	Renewable	Promote renewable energies
	Efficiency	Improve energy efficiency
Waste management	Production	Reduce the production of waste
	Recycling	Promote recycling and reuse

5. METHODOLOGY AND EXPECTED EFFECTS

The methodology used by the evaluation group for drafting the Environmental Report refers to the following analysis:

- external coherence analysis (with other policy documents, plans or strategies)
- significant environmental effects;
- mitigation measures,
- monitoring system and Programme indicators.

5.1 EXTERNAL COHERENCE ANALYSIS

According to Annex I(e) of the SEA Directive⁸ an external coherence analysis should compare the Italy - Croatia Programme with other key plans or strategies for the cooperation area and that deal with environmental issues covered by the Programme strategy.

Coherence was analysed at the level of the Italy - Croatia Programme 'Specific Objectives' and related 'Investment Priorities' using a specific assessment matrix (see below). External coherence analysis built on the list of relevant national and regional documents drawn up by SEA experts and completed by the EAs, during the Scoping Report consultation.

The following coherence levels were established using a joint-methodology developed with the ex-ante evaluators:

- CONTRAST (C): where the Programme strategy could potentially clash with local stakeholder interests or the Programme differs from strategic goals;
- NEUTRAL (N): where the Programme strategy and key plans have no common fields of interaction, neither at target group level nor at objective level;
- COHERENT (S/O): where the Programme strategy and the key plans and strategies share similar strategic goals, actions and target groups.

⁸ 'The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.'

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The Directive requires the evaluation of the likely significant effects on environment of the actions implemented by the Operational Programme. The evaluation must consider in particular the direct and indirect impacts, their probability and their scale, their frequency, duration and reversibility, the cumulative nature of their effects and their cross-border dimension.⁹

Evidence from the past and experiences from other Programmes belonging to the cooperation objective show that many expected effects of the programme should be intangible and indirect. According to the Regulation, actions planned for territorial cooperation are much more related to networking and information sharing than infrastructural investments with significant short terms and direct effects on environment (see Table 3 for a first characterization of environmental effects of actions under ETC funding¹⁰).

Table 3 Typology of actions

Type of action	Environmental effects	Time horizon
Investment in infrastructure	Direct, localised and certain, non-reversible	Short, long term
State aid and support for innovation projects	Indirect, localised, non-reversible	Medium, long term
Information and communication	Indirect, intangible, non-localised, reversible	Short, medium
Networking, cooperation and exchange of experience	Indirect, intangible, non-localised, reversible	Short, medium

The analysis of the effects comprises three main steps. In a first step, the environmental objectives identified in Table 2 will be matched with the proposed actions and eligible activities planned by the Operational Programme (see Table 4 with the water issue as illustration). Based on information from Table 3, actions with a potential effect will be recognized by an “X” while unknown effects will be marked by “?” and actions with no environmental significant effect by “n.s.’ This last sign is not to be confound with ‘ne’ used for indicating the absence of likely significant environmental effects.¹¹

⁹ Directive 2001/42/EC Annex II (2)

¹⁰ Article 3 proposal ERDF Regulation and Article 6 of the ETC Regulation.

¹¹ "?: some actions planned by the Programme could have indirect impacts difficult to estimate under the current methodologies of assessment. E.g. projects in the field of innovation or R&D could have environmental effects depending on many different factors, such as technology, market conditions or implementations factors, unknown at

Table 4 Illustration of an Evaluation matrix

<i>Environmental issue</i>	<i>Environmental objectives</i>	<i>Action 1.1.</i>	<i>Action 1.2.</i>	<i>Action 1...</i>
Water	Improve or maintain water quality objectives	X		?
	Reduction in water consumption		X	
	Availability of drinking water	n.e.		X

In a second step, the SEA experts will combine the previous table with an estimation of the effects intensity according to the scale illustrated in Table 5.

Table 5 Scale for measuring positive and negative effect

<i>Positive effects</i>	<i>Scale to measure the intensity of the effects</i>	<i>Negative effects</i>
++	Very significant effects	--
+	Significant effects	-
?	Unknown effect	?
n.s.	No significant effects	n.s.

Legend:

++ = very significant positive effects; -- = very significant negative effects

+ = significant positive effects; - = significant negative effects

ne = no effects; n.s. = no significant effects; ? = unknown effect

the beginning of the program. "n.e" is indicated when actions are deemed to have no environmental effects, e.g. communication plans to public is not related to environment topics.

By doing so, we obtain the map of the effects with their associated colors. Such a representation helps the reader to identify quickly, in a single view, those effects which are relevant to the Programme and those without any particular signification (Table 6). To ensure that the assessment is open and transparent, additional comments will follow the table to provide a clear explanation/justification of the likely effects including their type and significance for each action against each objective.

Table 6 Actions and Environmental topics

<i>Environmental topic</i>	<i>Environmental objectives</i>	<i>Action 1.1.</i>	<i>Action 1.2</i>	<i>Action 1...</i>
Water	Improve or maintain water quality objectives	++		?
	Reduction in water consumption		-	
	Availability of drinking water	ne		++

Thirdly, the information will be organised to assess the cumulative and cross-border effects of each action planned by the Cooperation Programme. The cumulative impacts will be ordered by environmental theme and will be evaluated considering all possible causal relationships leading to an impact on that theme.

Three levels contributing to the cumulative effect are considered:

- The first includes effects from different actions directly influencing the environmental issues (and related objectives).
- The second adds the contribution of other environmental components to the objective.
- The third order effects act on the second order ones.

The single effects will be weighted in relation to their level, i.e. their contribution to the final environmental theme, to obtain a overall significance of the cumulative effect.

5.3 NATURA 2000 EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

According to Annex I(d) of the SEA Directive, the assessment should consider ‘any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC’.

In the environmental report, there will be a full description of the cooperation area’s environmental resources, highlighting interactions between the environment and the CBC Programme.

According to national legislation of the Member States involved in the Programme, this section will analyse the existence of potential significant effects the Programme could have on Natura 2000 sites and on habitats and species protected under the Birds Directive¹² and the Habitats Directive¹³.

A first screening analyse will be performed and actions in terms of mitigation and monitoring system will be proposed in order to reduce or limit potential negative effects of the Programme on Natura 2000 sites.

5.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

In this part of the Environmental Report, “*the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme*”¹⁴ will be described.

Mitigation measures will be proposed following the information gathered on foreseen environmental effects of the Programme. For every action with significant environmental impacts recommendations will be made to reduce or delete negatives effects and increase or amplified the positive ones. Potential mitigation/corrective measures are suggested below:

- additional specific activities to be implemented;

¹² Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L103, 25.4.1979, p. 1).

¹³ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹⁴ Directive 2001/42/EC Annex I(g)

- selection criteria to be used;
- alternative instruments/tools to be promoted;
- innovations to be adopted (best available technology approach).
- financial allocation to be modified.

Information concerning mitigation actions will be synthesised for each IPs or actions in a specific table, with in evidence: the actions or IPs' names, the environmental dimension, the description of the effects and measures to be implemented to reduce, off-set or mitigate the adverse effects to the environment. In the document the SEA experts will also underline best practices of the past programming period worth to be repeated or sustained in a specific way over the future programme period 2014-2020.

5.5 ALTERNATIVES AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The 2001/42/EC Directive also provides for the analysis and evaluation of alternatives identified in the Programme, in terms of different scenarios, if there are any. In particular, it provides for the analysis and evaluation in the event of "alternatives o" namely the assessment of environmental effects in case of non-implementation of the Operational Programme. The assessment of expected changes in the case of non-implementation of the Programme will be included at the end of the assessments of significant environmental effects.

In accordance with Article 9(1) and Article 10 *“Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes [...]”*¹⁵.

The monitoring part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment aims at setting the adequate framework for an effective follow up of unforeseen changes in the environment arising from the Programme implementation. *“Monitoring allows the actual effects of the plan to be tested against those predicted in the SEA and helps to ensure that problems which arise during implementation, whether or not they were originally foreseen, can be identified and future predictions made more accurately.”*¹⁶

In the Environmental Report the experts will describe:

¹⁵ SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

¹⁶ EC (2005) The SEA manual. A Sourcebook on Strategic Environmental Assessment of transport infrastructure plans and programmes, 79p.

- the monitoring system to be implemented in the phase Programme implementation;
- the list of environmental indicators to include in the monitoring system of environmental effects, with targets set out to reach the environmental objectives of the area;
- the authorities to involve in the monitoring system e.g. national or regional Environmental Authorities.

6. CONSULTATION PROCEDURES

According to the provisions made by the Article 6 of Directive 2001/42/CE: “*the draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared in accordance with art. 5 shall be made available to the authorities [...] and the public*”. The SEA experts will provide the documents to support the organisation of a consultation with the public and Environmental Authorities in order to improve the quality of the environmental analysis provided in the environmental report and to make some suggestions for significant changes to the programme and its likely environmental effects.

For SEA provisions for both countries see table in annexe 2.

7. DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES

EU level policy documents

Policy documents – Italy

National level

Regional level

Policy documents – Croatia

National level

Regional level

ANNEX 1. LIST OF SEA AUTHORITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES (EAS)

County/Country Pays	Name Nom	NUTS	Territorial profile Niveau territorial
Friuli Venezia Giulia (IT)	Servizio Valutazioni ambientali	2	Region
Veneto (IT)	Sezione Tutela ambiente - Servizio Tutela qualità ambiente e territorio Sezione Coordinamento Commissioni (VAS,VINCA,UVV)	2	Region
Emilia Romagna (IT)	Servizio Valutazione impatto e promozione sostenibilità ambientale.	2	Region
Marche (IT)	P.F. Valutazioni ed autorizzazioni ambientali.	2	Region
Abruzzo (IT)	Servizio Tutela, valorizzazione del paesaggio e valutazione ambientale	2	Region
Molise (IT)	Assessorato Agricoltura Unità di Gestione del Sistema di Monitoraggio	2	Region
Puglia (IT)	Area Politiche per la riqualificazione, la tutela e la sicurezza ambientale	2	Region
Croatia (HR)	Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds (SEA Coordinator)	1	Country

ANNEX 2. PROVISIONS FOR CONSULTATION AND DECISION MAKING

Each legislation states a specific timing for SEA consultations; in the following table key information on timing provided by national and regional legislations (in days) as agreed during the TF meeting of July, 23 (Bologna) is illustrated.

Country	Scoping consultation	Environmental Report - Public and EA Consultation	Opinions From EA
Italy (<i>Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Emilia Romagna, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise, Puglia</i>)	15 ^a	60	30 ^b
Croatia (<i>Adriatic Croatia, Continental Croatia</i>)	15 ^c	30	30

a : National legislation states a maximum of 90 days from the delivery of the scoping report to the conclusion of the procedure. However a specific time for the scoping consultations is not fixed; b : National legislation states a maximum of 90 days for the delivery of a formal opinion from SEA Authority ("parere motivato"); c : National legislation states for an appropriate period for scoping consultation

ANNEX 3. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT'S TABLE OF CONTENT

Part I – Framework and Programme background

- 1 - General presentation and objective of the SEA
- 2 – Presentation of the Programme (TOs, IPs, SOs and expected results)
- 3 – Context analysis, environmental indicators and characteristics of the area to be significantly affected.

Part II – Vertical and Horizontal integration of environment and sustainable development

- 4 – Synergy with other Plans and Programmes relevant for the Italy - Croatia area
- 5 – Environmental protection objectives and internal coherence of the Programme

Part III – Environmental effects analysis

- 6 – Likely significant effects on the environment
- 7 – Risks and opportunities for the Italy - Croatia cooperation area

Part IV -Recommendation for a better environmental integration

- 8 – Measures to prevent reduce and offset adverse effects
- 9 – Measures to promote, diffuse environmental best practices

Part V – follow-up for the implementation phase

- 11 – Programme Indicators
- 12 – Provisions for an environmental monitoring system

Part VI – Conclusion

- 13 - Information of potential alternatives and justification of the Programme choices
- 14 – Quality of information and rationale for analysis

Appendix 1 – Non technical summary

Appendix 2 – Preliminary report

ANNEX 4. SCOPING QUESTIONNAIRE

Objective of this discretionary questionnaire is to define the scope of the analysis and the level of details to be considered in the environmental report, validating the methodological approach followed in the assessment of the Programme's environmental effects.

Questions to validate the preliminary environmental report

Q1 – Does the list of environmental issues (SEA Scoping Report, section 3) seem complete to you with regards to the analysis conducted as part of the Programme? Yes/No. If no, please indicate unconsidered environmental issues.

Q2 – Do environmental objectives (SEA Scoping Report, section 4) well characterise objectives pursued in territories under your responsibility? Yes/No. If no, please indicate missing environmental objectives.

Q3 – Could you provide with keys background documents (SEA Scoping Report, section 7) on the state of the environment of the territories under your responsibility? Please indicate the title and source of documents.

Q4 – In your opinion, is the methodology presented at section 5 of the SEA Scoping Report complete and sufficient to assess the Programme environmental effects?

Q5 – Do you have any other suggestion or recommendation for the SEA experts in drafting the Environmental Report of the Italy-Croatia CBC Programme?

