

Information on the SEA Decision

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the
Transnational Cooperation Programme Interreg Balkan-
Mediterranean 2014-2020

CCI 2014TC16M4TN003

Information on the decision

according to article 9 of 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

set up by the Managing Authority of ETC Programmes
in Thessaloniki, Greece, on 25/09/2015

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

According to article 9 of 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 the authorities referred to in article 6 (3) of the same regulation, the public and any member state consulted under article 7 shall be informed when a plan or programme being subject to the directive is adopted. The following items shall be made available to those so informed:

- the programme adopted,
- a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report prepared pursuant to article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with article 8 and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with,
- the measures decided concerning monitoring in accordance with article 10.

The present document provides information on the above-mentioned issues as well as on the process applied in the context of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the programme. This document has been made available for the members of the programming task force, the environmental authorities and to the public via the programme's website.

THE ADOPTED COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The transnational cooperation programme 'Balkan-Mediterranean' as it was adopted by the Task Force set up for the programming process (composed of representatives of the partner states and the Managing Authority) and by the partner states of the programme in the letters giving the mandate to the Managing Authority to submit the programme to the EC is made available for the public on the programme's website www.interreg.gr.

This programme is a result of a joint decision of the European Commission and the countries of South Eastern Europe to enhance and support cohesion and development of the areas involved. Its overall objective is to build on shared territorial assets and promote integrated territorial development and cooperation for a more competitive and sustainable Balkan – Mediterranean area.

The participating countries and the eligible areas are as follows:

- Bulgaria: the entire country
- Cyprus: the entire country
- Greece: the entire country
- Albania: the entire country (participating with the European funds of the IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance)
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: the entire country (participating with the European funds of the IPA)

THE SEA PROCESS

The following steps were taken in the context of the SEA (articles quoted are the ones of the SEA-directive)

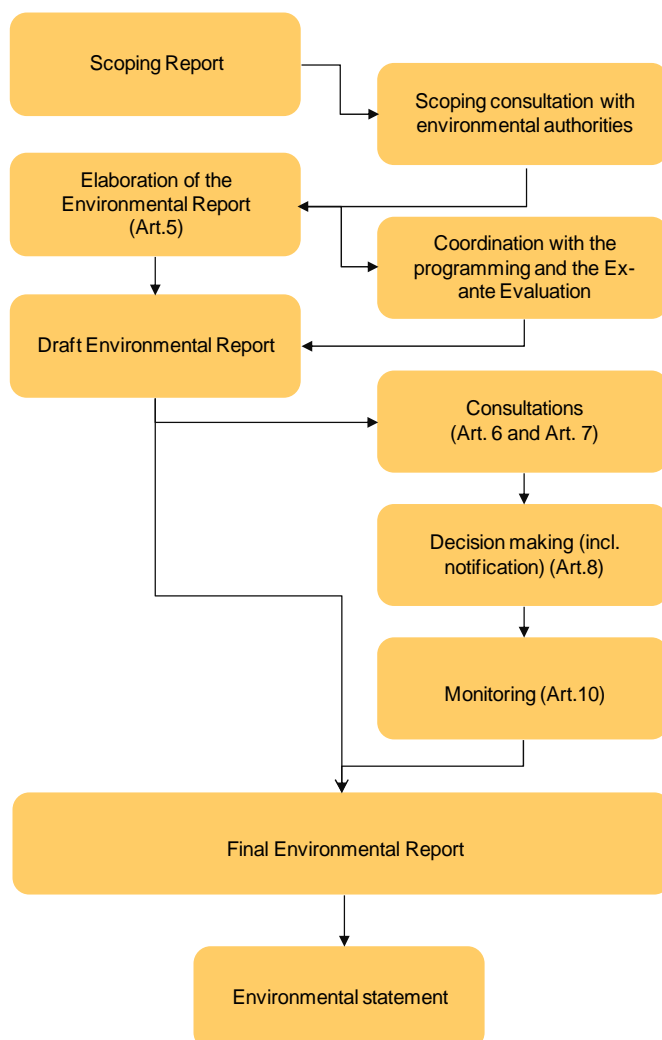


Figure 1: SEA process according to the SEA Directive

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF THE SEA REPORT

The environmental report fulfils the requirements of annex 1 of the directive 2001/42/EG on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Chapter 1 (Intent and structure of the Environmental Report) explains the purpose, structure and content of the environmental report and assessment process.

Chapter 2 is a non-summary of the environmental report.

Chapter 3 illustrates the objectives of the programme, the environmental approach of the programme, the environmental objectives of the programme set based on all relevant regulations and the potential environmental criteria of the programme, while it also lists the priorities and objectives which are the basis for the assessment to follow. Subject of the assessment are the main objectives of the two priority axes (Priority Axis 1: Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Priority Axis 2: Environment). In chapter 3 the Environmental Objectives are set and all relevant regulations as well as the most important environmental objectives at the respective national and the European 3 levels are presented.

Chapter 4 presents a description of the programme.

Chapter 5 examines the possible development of the programme without the programme, called a “base alternative”, which serves as the basis for the relevant assessment.

Chapter 6 (Existing State of the Environment) describes the current state of the environmental concerns, i.e. soil, water, fauna/vegetation and biodiversity, landscape, human health/population and cultural heritage/material assets. As the programme area comprises of five countries, area broad circumstances on a rather generic level are addressed.

Chapter 7 assesses the potential environmental impacts of the programme.

Chapter 8 provides a description of the potential environmental impacts of the programme, that need to be addressed, with the addition of measures and proposals for the prevention and reduction of the programme potential environmental issues, so that the environmental effectiveness of the TNCP BALKAN - MEDITERRANEAN Programme is enhanced and the maximum results are accomplished.

Chapter 9 depicts the relevant environmental monitoring system.

Chapter 10 presents the regulatory issues.

Chapter 11 describes the problems encountered during implementation of the report.

The Environmental Report Table of contents is presented at Appendix III.

Methodology and results of the potential environmental impact methodology

The evaluation of potential environmental impact methodology that was followed is presented at the following table.

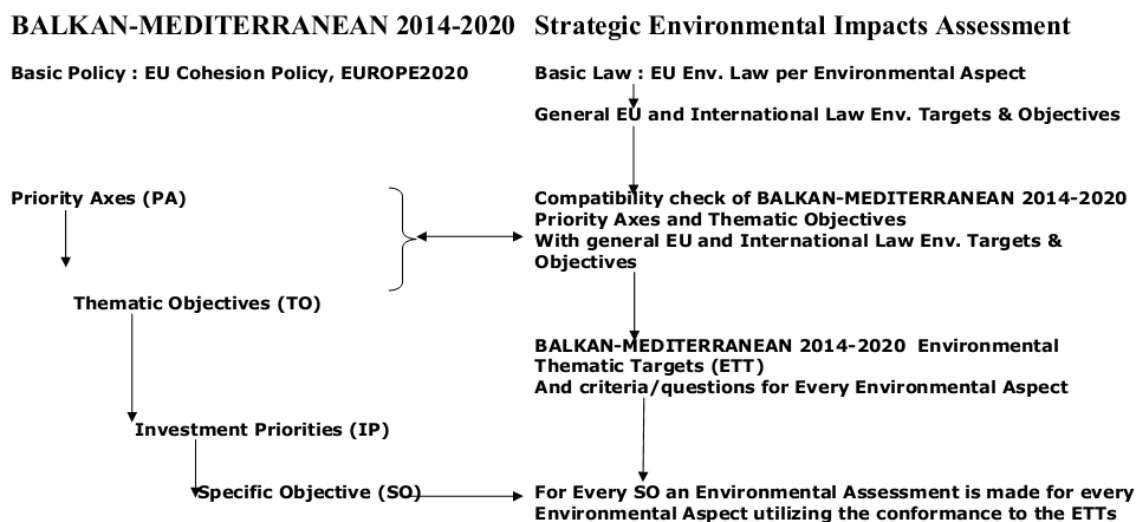


Figure 2: Evaluation of potential environmental impacts methodology.

In summary it can be concluded that the majority of objectives either have no significant impacts or might actually contribute positive effects. The results of the assessment for each priority are shown in the tables below.

At this point, it must be mentioned that the actions of the programme are not expected to have adverse impacts on the environment, taking into account the 'soft' character of the relevant interventions and outputs.

Priority Axis 1: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION			
Assessment Results			
Selected Investment Priority:	IP3a: Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators.	IP3d.: Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes .	IP10a: Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure
Specific Objective:	SO1.1 Competitive territories: stimulating business performance and extroversion through transnational linkages,	SO 1.2 Innovative territories: unleashing territorial potential to improve the transnational innovation capacity of the business	SO 1.3 Territories of knowledge: entrepreneurial learning and knowledge transfer for more competitive SMEs

	clusters and networks	sector	
Environmental Issues			
General – sustainable Development Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Water Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Solid Wastes Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Soil Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Air Quality Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Climate Change and Energy Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Public Health Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Biodiversity-Fauna-Flora Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Cultural Heritage Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Landscape Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Population-Asset Management	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts
Sea Pollution Issues	No significant impacts	No significant impacts	No significant impacts

Priority Axis 2: ENVIRONMENT			
Assessment Results			
Selected Investment Priority:	IP6c: Conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage.	IP6f: Promoting innovative technologies to improve environmental protection and resource efficiency in	IP11a: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient

		the waste sector, water sector and with regard to soil, or to reduce air pollution.	public administration through actions to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration
Specific Objective:	SO 2.1 Biodiversity: taking on the transnational challenge by promoting ecological connectivity and transnational ecosystems' integration	SO 2.2 Sustainable territories: fostering transnational cooperation for resource efficiency and climate change resilience	SO 2.3 Delivery on environmental legal framework: improving transnational governance capacities
Environmental Issues			
General – sustainable Development Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Water Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Solid Wastes Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Soil Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Air Quality Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Climate Change and Energy Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Public Health Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Biodiversity-Fauna-Flora Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Cultural Heritage Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts

Landscape Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Population-Asset Management	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts
Sea Pollution Issues	Positive impacts	Positive impacts	Positive impacts

INFORMATION ON CONSULTATIONS WITH PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES

The drafting of the “Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020” transnational cooperation programme started upon approval by the European Commission competent services (December 2013) of the deliberate request put forward by the participating countries to set up a third transnational cooperation programme aiming to cover cooperation inconsistencies following the initial split of the South East Europe 2007 – 2014 into two macro-regional cooperation areas, the Danube and Adriatic – Ionian.

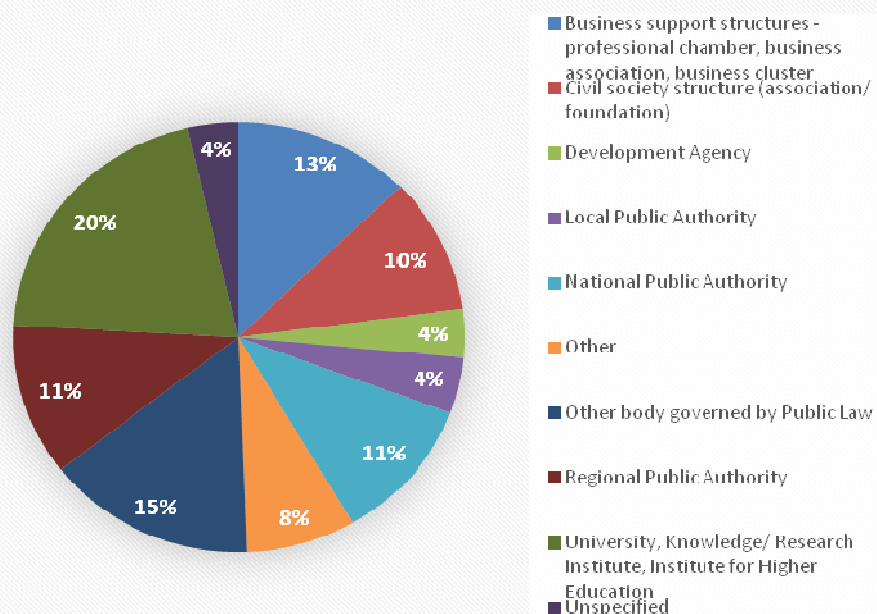
The five (5) participating countries have established a Task Force (TF) to deal with the overall programme drafting exercise in compliance with the partnership approach as referred in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

In accordance with the multi-level governance approach key partners and stakeholders throughout the whole programme area have been solicited to contribute to the programme preparation and priorities set up. At the same time, external experts to assist the drafting process and set up the Ex-Ante and SEA analysis have been selected. Bearing in mind the tight time schedule, the Task Force members agreed to stimulate public consultation by targeted information events and policy development workshops in all five (5) participating countries.

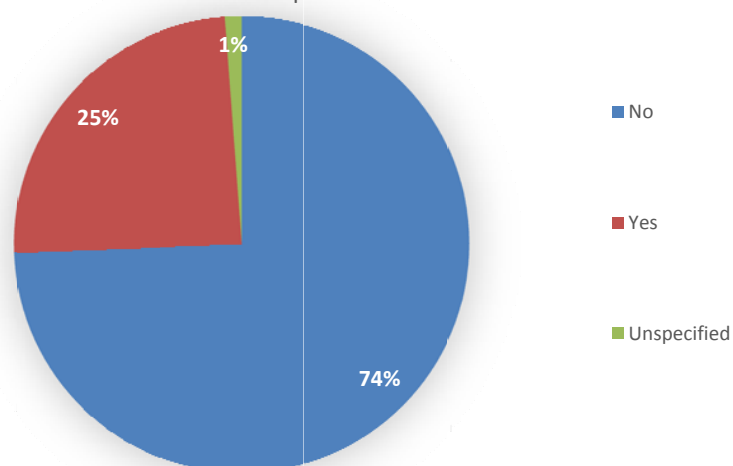
Balkan-Mediterranean CP Public Consultation

The first phase of the public consultation process was organized in the first half of June 2014 and a series of three information events took place in Sofia (5 June), Athens (11 June) and Skopje (12 June) aiming to present the “Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020” transnational cooperation programme and explaining the on-line survey mechanism. Within a two weeks period, more than 70 core stakeholders’ representatives attended the aforementioned information events, while 167 of them responded to the on-line questionnaire. Their status was very wide, while more than 70% declared that they have never been involved in a public consultation process during the preparation phase of a programme. Details of this participation are shown in the following graphs.

2. Please specify in which capacity you are completing this Questionnaire



Have you participated in the public consultation during the preparation phase?



Consequently, in its early phase, the programme already reached an important ownership level, fully integrating actors motivated to proceed with transnational cooperation partnerships.

Also it is worth noting that more than 20% of the on-line questionnaire responders haven't participated in an ETC project ever before! This statement clearly depicts the "Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020" transnational cooperation programme added value since it will bring into the ETC purpose a 20% of new actors across the area.

As far as the country origin is concerned, the main entries of the on-line questionnaire come from Greece and Bulgaria.

During **the second phase of the public consultation process** five (5) policy development workshops have been organised in the five (5) capital cities of the participating countries, as follow:

- Athens, 25 June 2014
- Skopje, 26 June 2014
- Sofia and Tirana, 27 June 2014
- Nicosia, 30 June 2014

More than 150 representatives actively participated in the aforementioned policy development workshops, with Nicosia and Tirana together gathering up to 100 representatives. Furthermore, written input forwarded to the “drafting consultant team” and elaborated as to streamline the programme strategy and priority axes.

The third phase of the public consultation process was related to the web publication of the draft programme. 46 structured comments collected within 13 days (from July 22 to August 3, 2014) with the following country origin:

Participating Country	Number of comments	% of total comments
Albania	8	17%
Bulgaria	8	17%
Cyprus	18	39%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	7%
Greece	9	20%

Nearly 80% of the responders confirmed their agreement with the selected programme priorities, while 74% of them also agreed with the proposed financial allocation.

Policy themes’ disagreement was related to the programme thematic concentration in just two priority axis and four thematic objectives. The budget distribution disagreement was linked to the importance reserved for the environment while 25% of responders’ requested more balanced budget allocation among the two priorities.

As far as the type and status of the third consultation round responders is concerned, public stakeholders were by far the most involved in all participating countries.

Responder status	Number of comments	% of total comments
Public stakeholder (including Universities, research institutes, etc.)	30	65%
Socio-economic stakeholder (e.g. Chambers, etc.)	2	4%
Civil society stakeholder	7	15%
Private individual	7	15%

The active involvement of key stakeholders throughout the whole public consultation process, particularly limited in time span in order to meet the programming deadlines, clearly demonstrated that the TNCP “Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020” programme has generated momentum and high expectations. Still, significant ground could yet to be gained on additional policy themes’ coverage that can only be addressed with additional resources.

The table below summarizes the participation in each public consultation phase and shows, both, an immediate programme up-take (nearly 450 participations within 3 months’ time) and a balanced ‘country origin’ participation rate.

The INTERREG Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020 Public Consultation Process						
	1st Phase May 30 - June 15		2nd Phase 23-20 June	3rd Phase July 22 - August 4	Country Total	
	<i>on-line Questionnaire</i>	<i>info events</i>	Workshops	Web Comments		
Albania	11		50	8	69	15%
Bulgaria	49	48	28	8	133	30%
Cyprus	22		54	18	94	21%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18	12	22	3	55	12%
Greece	67	14	7	9	97	22%
Total	167	74	161	46		
Consultation Phase Total	241		161	46	448	

Appendix I summarizes the status of different stakeholders’ participation during the whole public consultation process.

The involvement of socio-economic actors, including civil society and non-governmental organizations, is important as it enhances the programme’s ownership and overall scope. In this respect, the participating countries shall endeavor for a wider representation facility involving the civil society partners of the Balkan – Mediterranean cooperation area.

However, every participation shall be of transnational relevance and completely independent from the Monitoring Committee funding decisions.

Balkan-Mediterranean SEA Public Consultation

In July 2014, the SEA-experts provided the Managing Authority with the scoping documents and the Managing Authority invited the national bodies in charge of the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme in the Partner States to comment on these and the scoping process, wherever applicable. Based on this feedback, the SEA-experts finalized the determination of scope and level of detail of information to be included in the SEA-report.

The Managing Authority published the draft Cooperation Programme and the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme at the official website and invited the National Authorities of the Partner States to launch the consultation on their territories according to EU and national legislation. Hereafter, the environmental authorities nominated by the Partner States and the general public were invited to comment on the draft documents.

In this respect, **all Partner States of the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme organized consultations on national and regional level on the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment** (Appendix II).

All Member States run the SEA public consultation process in their national languages.

Bulgaria published an announcement (incl. SEA report, the non-technical summary and the draft programme) at the official website of the Ministry of Regional Development and invited to the SEA public consultation the Ministry of Environment & Water, Ministry of Health and other interested authorities, representatives of the public and third parties affected by the Programme and input provided (Ministry of Environment & Water, Ministry for Agriculture & Foods, Ministry of Labor & Social Policy). Following the approval of the Programme, the Ministry of Environment & Water should be informed in order to issue the statement of approval of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Bulgaria, as well as to inform the public adequately.

Cyprus published all relevant CP & SEA information at the official website of the Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development and invited the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus (on 28.07.2014) to initiate the SEA public consultation. The Environmental Authority sent the SEA report to the members of the SEA Committee (on 21/8/2014) requesting for their comments. Following input provided [University of Cyprus, Federation of Environmental Organisations of Cyprus (NGO), Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environment], the Environmental Authority issued, on the 15th of September 2014, a relevant statement on the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Cyprus.

Greece invited the Special Environmental Service of the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change (Ref.Nr. 301338/MA4284/01.08.2014) to participate in SEA public consultation and to launch the public consultation with all relevant national and regional authorities. Additional to the website publication, SEA public consultation on the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme was widely announced with entries in national-wide newspapers. On the completion of this process, following an adequate period of consultation with authorities and input provided (Prefecture of Crete, Prefecture of Peloponnese, Prefecture of Epirus, Ministry of Shipping & Aegean), the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change issued, on the 26th of January 2015, the approval of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Greece.

Both IPA Partner States run the SEA public consultation process in English language. Following the observations of the European Commission on the Cooperation Programme, both participating countries initiated a second round of SEA public consultation in their national language.

Albania launched an online consultation from 15th of August to 4th of September 2014 and electronic communication with the relevant national stakeholders & authorities took place. The public consultation of the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Balkan-Mediterranean Programme was announced at the official website of the Ministry of European Integration.

Relevant Albanian public authorities (i.e Ministry of Environment) were asked to provide their comments and suggestions on the abovementioned documents. The input provided from both processes/consultations was not substantial.

After submission of the CP to the European Commission and after receiving the comments from EC, Albanian Operating Structure immediately (in March 2015) translated the non-technical summary of SEA in Albanian language, to be shared by the MEI with the relevant environmental authorities and published in its website for public consultation (April 2015). During this public consultation no comments were received.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent to the Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning the SEA for the TNCP Balkan Mediterranean 2014-2020. During the Government adoption procedure the SEA and the OP were circulated among all the central Government institutions for observations and comments. The procedure lasted for more than two (2) months, after which the SEA report (and the OP) was approved as it was proposed.

The Non Technical Summary of the SEA was translated into the national language and uploaded on the websites of the Ministry of Local Self Government and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning for duration of 30 days (May 2015).

Following this procedure, no remarks were raised regarding transboundary effect conflicts (Article 7 of the directive 2001/42/EC)

HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS, SEA REPORT, RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Framework of public consultations

In all phases of the public consultation, stakeholders and actors' involvement clearly designated competitiveness, environment, sustainable development and socially driven issues as the main challenges ahead. The programme strategy and priority axes' set up fully integrates these concerns.

Summary on how environmental considerations, SEA report, results of consultations were taken into account

The elaboration of the environmental report evolved out of a continuous discussion process in constant interaction between the SEA experts and the drafting team setting up the cooperation programme. Changes in the programme were therefore influenced by the feedback of the SEA-experts and vice versa. As a consequence of this joint elaboration process, the SEA-team could consider direct feedback and explanation on the content and meaning of the thematic objectives and related indicative actions in their assessment. On the other hand recommendations made by the interim SEA-reports could be immediately reflected and integrated into the drafting of the cooperation programme.

The table on the following pages shows the original responses, the chapter in the SEA-report they refer to and their consideration or integration into the SEA-report. Moreover the last column summarises how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme (Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8 of SEA Directive).

Consideration of comments of the consultation process

Responses-original citation	Source of comment	Comments/ consideration in latest SEA REPORT	Comments/ consideration in the latest TNCP
In section 2 point 2.5.8 and in section 6 point 6.2.8.2, concerning the Republic of Bulgaria the information for the emissions of greenhouse gases should be actualized in line with the National Report for inventarization of greenhouse gases for the year 2013 (2011);	Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.5.8, 6.2.8.2	

<p>The following specific objectives related to water to be included in the draft final SEA report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prevention of accidental contamination of surface 2. conservation of areas of water protection, including: sanitary protection zones for drinking water, nitrate vulnerable zones under the Nitrates Directive, vulnerable areas under Directive 91/271 / EEC; 3. sustainable water use, including introduction of rotations for water use in industry, local treatment of industrial wastewater 	Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs</p> <p>2.8 8 10.4</p>	<p>The SO 2.2 referring to resources' efficiency clearly targets such actions related to water efficiency.</p> <p>Section 2.A.5 p64 TNCP version - 27/5/2015</p>
<p>The information included in point 2.7 table ES5 regarding problems related to the quality of the air in the second column "European ecological goals of the legal framework" is out of date and information for the new Directive 2008/50 EU should be used.</p>	Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs</p> <p>2.7 3.5</p>	No impact for the TNCP content
<p>In section 9 of the SEA report are proposed monitoring indicators based on the relevant targets for environmental protection, presented in section 8.3 of the SEA report. The indicators correspond to the estimated expected impacts on the environment and human health, therefore we do not consider necessary to supply additional indicators.</p>	Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria	No Change - No necessity for change	No impact for the TNCP content
<p>The Managing Authority shall provide periodically (according to the frequency of reporting of the programme) information in the progress reports on the achievement of indicators to monitor the impact on the environment and human health in the implementation of the programme. This information should be provided (through the National authority in Bulgaria) to the Ministry of Environment and Water, in accordance with Art. 30, Paragraph 1 of <i>the Ordinance on the conditions and procedures for environmental assessment of plans and programmes</i>.</p>	Ministry of Environment and Water Bulgaria	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs</p> <p>2.8.8 10.4</p>	<p>This "reporting exercise" from the MA does not concern the TNCP content. It is a reporting prerequisite that could be taken into consideration by the Monitoring Committee when reporting documents' template will be approved.</p>

Submission of monitoring reports from the environmental authority body every 2 years based on the monitoring indicators	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.8 8 10.4	No impact for the TNCP content (regular reporting exercise of the Member State according to specific EU rules).
Correlation of existing environmental problems with the specific objectives and actions with reference to the possibility of amelioration problems by implementing the suggested actions	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus	It has been already incorporated in I SEA at paragraphs 2.7,3.5 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8	No impact for the TNCP content (regular reporting exercise of the Member State according to specific EU rules).
Selection of the suggested projects for implementation, based on environmental, social and economic factors, to lead to better results	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.8 8 10.4	Within each paragraph on <i>“the description of the type and examples of actions to be supported...”</i> of all SOs the above comment has been incorporated.
Synergy of the OP with other Programmes, especially on the goals achievement, during the monitoring of the OP and submission of Monitoring reports and the environmental impact assessment	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.8 8 10.4	Section 6 on the “Coordination” displays, both the possibilities of synergies and the proceeding of such possibilities. Section 6 p.107 OP version 27/5/2015

p. 44-49 - chapter 1.8 In all tables , it is written " The implementation of Balkan Mediterranean 2014-2020 is expected to affect ... " but there is no mention ,if these affects are positive or negative	University of Cyprus	It has already been incorporated in SEA at paragraphs 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8	No impact for the TNCP content
The numeral values of table 1: rate of yearly disaster in the countries of Balkan - Mediterranean 2014-2020 (p.21). It is not clear what the source of the data is, nor is the way the rates are being calculated	Environmental -Non Governmental Organization	It has already been incorporated in SEA. Data were the same as in tables in Chapter 6	No impact for the TNCP content
In paragraph 1.5.9, which refers to Soil (p.28), it is suggested to report the sealing of the Soil with cementing and the negative effects, that the increasing coverage has in the Balkan area. For example, negative impacts have been located due to the raising sealing rate with cementing dealing with the risk of flooding and soil erosion	Environmental -Non Governmental Organization	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.5.9 6.2.9.1 6.2.9.2 6.2.9.4 6.2.9.5	No impact for the TNCP content
In paragraph 1.5.10, that refers to the Protected areas (p.28). It is suggested to refer to the provisions of other national, EU law and international conventions .that Cyprus has signed for areas that are protected, except the Natura 2000 areas. The term "protection " should refer to areas of good cropping areas, meaning that this agro-environment ecosystems are protected by the Residential or other development, in accordance with provisions of the revised text of the rural Policy Statement	Environmental -Non Governmental Organization in Cyprus	It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.5.10 6.2.6.3 6.2.10.3	No impact for the TNCP content

<p>Generally in the SEA report, the reference to the National Strategy policies that have been implemented in the eligible countries and refer to environmental theme regarding the Priority axes of the OP, is absent. It is suggested to locate the above policies and to add them in the main text</p>	<p>Environmental -Non Governmental Organization in Cyprus</p>	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 6.2.33 6.2.43 6.2.44 6.2.5.2 6.2.5.2 6.2.6.3 6.2.8.2 6.2.8.3 6.2.8.4</p>	<p>No impact for the TNCP content</p>
<p>The forest ecosystems in the region are important for mitigating the impact of climate change to reduce carbon emissions, to provide drinking water, for tourism development and improvement the living conditions in rural and mountainous areas. This requires special attention to the impact that the Programme could have on the forests and their sustainable use. In that relation it would be better the impact assessment of Priority axis 1 “Entrepreneurship and innovation” and Priority axis 2 “Environment” to take into consideration the potential effect of the usage of the mechanism of compensation payments for forest in NATURA 2000. Having in mind the role of the forests for protecting the water resources in the region and especially for supply of clear drinking water it is necessary the effect of the integrated management of the water and forest resources and the related legislation and international cooperation to be considered as a prerequisite and basis for the sustainable development and inclusive growth.</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture and Foods of Bulgaria</p>	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.8 8 10.4</p>	<p>SO 2.1 on “biodiversity” clearly targets natural ecosystems’ management. However, the forestland use compensation issue cannot be taken into consideration as it is strongly linked with FEOGA (a distinct fund). The water management is part of the SO 2.2.</p>

<p>The Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change of the Greek Republic issued on 26-1-2015 the N.145669 Ministerial Decision (M.D) approving the SEA of the Programme. The M.D. defines explicitly that the Programme complies with the targets of the strategy “EUROPE 2020” as it incorporates in a satisfactory way the environmental strategic priorities set out at National and European Union level. In this view the Programme is approved from environmental aspect without reserves that might impose any modification.</p> <p>Moreover the M.D. puts the frame of general guidelines terms and restrictions in order to secure the environmental compatibility of all the actions that will be implemented till the integrations of the Programme .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper Criteria for the eligible proposals securing the protection and improvement of the environment. 2. Application of proper methods in order to avoid the aggregation of negative impacts in regions of high density interventions. 3. Proper in time Public Information and incentives, both during the invitations for proposal submissions and during the implementations of the approved proposals aiming at securing their environmental compatibility 4. Each approved proposal that will be financed in the frame of TNCP Balkan-Mediterranean Programme should be separately evaluated with regard to the degree of its compatibility with the National and EU initiatives and Policies concerning the biodiversity, the climate change, the reductions of the greenhouse emissions, the integrated maritime policy, the sea spatial planning, the blue growth, the spatial development of Mediterranean Sea ,the National legal frame for urban spatial planning as it is defined by Law 4269/2014 of Greek Republic. 	<p>Greek Ministry of The Environment and Climate Change</p>	<p>It has been incorporated in latest SEA at paragraphs 2.8 8 10.4</p>	<p>All above comments refer to the “template and content” of the INTERREG programmes as defined in the “Guidelines” document and therefore they are already incorporated in the corresponding parts of the TNCP.</p>
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It is approved, but the necessity to establish criteria and indicators in order to choose those projects that will minimize the environmental impacts is underlined	The region of Crete, Directorate General for Development Planning, Environment and Infrastructure, Directorate of Environment and Spatial Planning, Greece	No Change	The programme is targeting neutral or positive environmental impact. Furthermore, it promotes by more than 20% climate change actions.
It is approved without any comments	The Peloponnese region, Directorate General of Internal Function, Department of Corporate Bodies, Greece	No Change	No impact for the TNCP content
It is approved without more requests for additional terms or conditions	The region of Epirus, Directorate General for Development Planning, Environment and Infrastructure, Directorate of Environment, Spatial Planning and Development, Greece	No Change	No impact for the TNCP content
It is approved under conditions	The region of Crete, General Directorate of Internal Function, Directorate of Administrative Services, Department of Corporate Bodies, Greece	No Change. Conditions already taken into account.	No impact for the TNCP content

It is approved	The region of Crete, Committee on the Environment and Planning, Department of Corporate Bodies, Greece	No Change	No impact for the TNCP content
The service cannot express an opinion because there are no details which could be used in order to note the possible impacts	Peloponnese region, Directorate General for Development Planning, Environment and Infrastructure, Directorate of Environment and Spatial Planning, Greece	No Change	No impact for the TNCP content
<p>The Ministry approves it but reports the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bearing in mind that Greece has some areas which are protected by NATURA 2000, there should be measures of protection and readiness while executing projects or activities, so that the biodiversity of those areas will not be in danger. 2. The ministry could express more specific observations while the Programme will be being implemented 	Greek Ministry of Shipping and the Aegean, General Secretariat of Ports, Port Policy and Maritime Investment, Directorate General of Ports, Port Policy and Maritime Investment, Directorate of Port and Building Infrastructure	It has been incorporated in latest SEA as measures	SO 2.1 clearly targets protected areas and the ones of the “Natura 2000” network in particular with main purpose to protect and promote their biodiversity values. Restore activities can also be considered within the applications’ management plans.

MEASURES DECIDED CONCERNING MONITORING

Environmental monitoring systems

Regarding the measures to be taken concerning the monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the programme according to article 10 of the SEA-directive the SEA-experts suggest the following set of indicators to be used. According to the results of the environmental assessment of the thematic objectives, indicators should be chosen which refer to possible significant impacts. Needless to say that the application of all relevant environmental legislation, European (EU legislation for Bulgaria, Cyprus and Greece i.e. Air Quality, Noise, Water and Solid Waste Framework directive) and national, should be ensured.

It must be mentioned that the programme actions are mainly soft and they are not expected to have adverse impacts on the environment.

Subject of the monitoring are all objectives of the programme. Special focus should, however, be put on those objectives which are more likely to produce negative effects on some environmental issues.

Table 4. Suggested Environmental Monitoring Indicators for TNCP BALKAN - MEDITERRANEAN

Selected thematic objective	Selected IP	Specific Objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
PRIORITY AXIS 2 ENVIRONMENT.										
Thematic Objective 6 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	6 c: Conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage	SO 2.1. : Biodiversity: taking on the transnational challenge by promoting ecological connectivity and transnational ecosystems' integration	R0604	Expansion of ecological connectivity and transnational ecosystems' integration of designated area	Hectares	195.361,06	2013	Increase up to 1%	European Environment Agency (EEA) Annual Reports Programme Annual Reports	2018, 2020, 2023
			ERDF – CO09	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural and natural heritage and attractions	Visits/Year			300	Project Progress Reports	Annually
			ERDF CF – CO23	Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status	Hectares			50.000	Project Progress Reports	Annually

Selected thematic objective	Selected IP	Specific Objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
			O0602	Designated areas addressed (of which Natura 2000 sites)	Number			12 (5)	Project Progress Reports	Annually
	6 f: 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	SO 2.2. Sustainable territories: fostering transnational cooperation for resource efficiency and climate change resilience	R0605	Level of adaptation to resources efficiency and climate change resilience measures in alignment with EU policy	% of surface area of all participating countries	0,07%	2012	Increase up to 1%	National Statistics Annual Progress Reports for EU 2020 goals Annual Progress Reports for Candidate countries	2018, 2020, 2023
			O0603	Number of strategies/ policies/ plans/ models and tools jointly developed and tested	Number			8	Project Progress Reports	Annually

Selected thematic objective	Selected IP	Specific Objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
			O0604	Number of environmental friendly technologies' implementation related to the water/ waste efficient management	Number			3	Project Progress Reports	Annually
			O0605	Number of environmental friendly technologies' implementation related to climate change prevention and adaptation measures	Number			4	Project Progress Reports	Annually
Thematic Objective 11 Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration.	IP 11a: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration through actions to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public	SO 2.3. Delivery on environmental legal framework: improving transnational governance capacities	R0606	Capacity of public administration staff (PAS) in environmental legislation content and delivery	Persons: Nr of PAS who gained environmental qualifications	12 (average of five countries)	2014	Increase in the five countries average by 50%	Survey of the trained participants Project Progress Reports Programme Annual Report	2018, 2020, 2023

Selected thematic objective	Selected IP	Specific Objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement Unit	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value (2023)	Source of Data	Frequency of Reporting
	administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration		O0606	Trained stakeholders	Persons			200	Project Progress Reports	Annually
			O0607	Training programmes' implemented	Number			12	Project Progress Reports	Annually
			O0608	Number of participants in transnational mobility initiatives (Ref. ERDF – CO43)	Number			40	Project Progress Reports	Annually

LEGEND	Strictly Environmental Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	
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MEASURES – PROPOSALS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIMISATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The main points that need to be addressed, so that the environmental effectiveness of the Programme is enhanced and the maximum results are accomplished, are summarized below:

- Promotion of the maximum cooperation for the utilization of the Programme's funds and development possibilities. In order for the maximum results to be achieved, the transnational character of the Programme must be utilized and priority should be given to activities that enhance the cooperation between the five countries, targeting to the jointly facing of the environmental problems. This cooperation will result to the effective short and long-term improvement of the natural and human environment.
- Aim to the maximum synergy of the sectoral strategies and relevant regional Programmes. Both the limited available resources of the Programme and the transnational character demand the supplementation by sectoral and regional strategies. In this framework, and especially for the environmental sector, the maximum possible synergy must be investigated.
- Focus on the special environmental needs of the cooperation area. Before the funding of the activities, the sectors of the Programme must be set in order of precedence, focusing on the needs of the area.
- Aim to maximum result through the assessment of the cost and benefit of the proposed projects. It is very important to assess as many as possible parameters during the selection of the proposals, so as to fund actions that will bring the maximum results.
- Evaluation of the spatial disparities that are detected in the area during the selection of the projects that will be funded, aiming to the development of the less developed parts of the cooperation area. Through this direction, the maximum utilization of the fund will be accomplished and the strategic objectives of the Programme will be succeeded.
- Aim to communication and exchange of best practices and methods. The transnational cooperation may contribute to the exchange of know-how between the five countries. This exchange is very important for the development of new business sectors and the competitiveness improvement in the area, securing the economic development and increasing employment. The transfer of best practices is of great importance, especially in cases where one country is more developed than the other.
- Utilization of the existing infrastructures and human scientific resources of the cooperation area.
- Full implementation of the European and national legislative framework regarding the environmental licensing of projects and activities which are included in the field of the Programme.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF BODIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Type of Institution	Name
Local, Regional and National authorities / bodies	Burgas Municipality (BG)
	Municipality of Aegialeia (GR)
	Municipality of Brvenica (FYROM)
	Municipality of DolnaMitropolia (BG)
	Municipality of Hersonissos (GR)
	Municipality of Karpos (FYROM)
	Municipality of Kavala (GR)
	Municipality of Lemesos – Water Board of Lemesos (CY)
	Municipality of Pernik (BG)
	Municipality of Stip (FYROM)
	Municipality of Sofia (BG)
	Municipality of Thessaloniki (GR)
	Municipality of Vratsa (BG)
	Paralimni Municipality (CY)
	Town of Skopje (FYROM)
	Attica Region (GR)
	North Aegean Region (GR)
	South Aegean Region (GR)
	Region of Central Macedonia (GR)
	Region of Crete (GR)
	Region of Epirus (GR)
	Region of Western Greece (GR)
	Region of Western Macedonia (GR)
	Regional administration – Burgas (BG)
	Regional administration – Kiustendil (BG)
	Regional administration – Pazardzhik (BG)
	Regional administration – Pernik (BG)
	Regional administration – Plovdiv (BG)
	Regional administration – Smolyan (BG)
	Regional administration – Vidin (BG)
	Regional Energy Agency (GR)
	Regional Energy Agency of Pazardzhik (BG)
	Regional Council of Berat (AL)
	Bulgarian Maritime Administration (BG)
	Bulgarian Ports Infrastructure Company (BG)
	Bulgarian State Railways (BG)
	Bulgarian State Railways – BDZ Passengers (BG)
	Centre for development of the East planning region (FYROM)
	Centre for development of the South East planning region (FYROM)
	Chief Directorate Fire Safety and Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior (BG)
	Civil Defense (CY)
	Commissioner for Volunteerism (CY)
	Cyprus Police (CY)
	Cyprus Productivity Center (CY)
	Cyprus Tourism Organization (CY)
	Electricity Authority of Cyprus (CY)
	Executive Agency Maritime Administration (BG)
	Executive Forest Agency, Ministry of Agriculture (BG)
	Executive Forest Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Kardzhali branch (BG)

	Intermediate Managing Authority of Western Greece (GR)
	International Cooperation Department (FYROM)
	Ministry for Innovation and Public Administration (AL)
	Ministry of Agriculture (AL)
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (FYROM)
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – Department of Agriculture (CY)
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – Department of Environment (CY)
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – Department of Meteorology (CY)
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – Water Development Department (CY)
	Ministry of Communication and Works – Department of Antiquities (CY)
	Ministry of Communication and Works – Department of electronic communications (CY)
	Ministry of Communication and Works – Department of Merchant Shipping (CY)
	Ministry of Communication and Works – Department of Public Works (CY)
	Ministry of Culture (FYROM)
	Ministry of Defence – Joint Rescue Communication Center (CY)
	Ministry of Development and Competitiveness (GR)
	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Entrepreneurship (AL)
	Ministry of Economy (FYROM)
	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Entrepreneurship (AL)
	Ministry of Education and Sport (AL)
	Ministry of Energy (AL)
	Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Department of Hydrocarbures (CY)
	Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Department of Industrial Development (CY)
	Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Department of Trade (CY)
	Ministry of Environment (AL)
	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (FYROM)
	Ministry of European Integration (MEI) (AL)
	Ministry of Health (MoH) (AL)
	Ministry of Health – Mental Health (CY)
	Ministry of Health – Nursing Services (CY)
	Ministry of Health – European Coordination Sector (CY)
	Ministry of Innovation and Public Administration (AL)
	Ministry of Interior (AL)
	Ministry of Interior – Civil Defence Department (CY)
	Ministry of Interior – Department of Lands and Surveys (CY)
	Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance (CY)
	Ministry of local self-government (FYROM)
	Ministry of Regional Development (BG)
	Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth (AL)
	Ministry of Transport (AL)
	Ministry of Urban Development and Tourism (MUDT) (AL)
	National Centre for Development of Innovation and Entrepreneurial Learning (FYROM)
	National Hydrometeorological Service (FYROM)
	Ports Authority (CY)

	Port Authority of Herakleion (GR)
	State General Laboratory (CY)
	Technology Service (CY)
Non-governmental and Civil Society organisations	ACER Organistion (AL)
	ACLI-IPSI Organisation, Shkodra region (AL)
	Agency for promotion of entrepreneurship (FYROM)
	Agency of Sustainable Development and Eurointegration (ASDE) (BG)
	Another Vision Organisation Elbasan region (AL)
	Art Kontakt Organisation (AL)
	Association Center for Development and Professioanl Learnig (FYROM)
	Association “Educational Leadership” (BG)
	Association for the Protection of Women Rights, Berat region (AL)
	Association of Entrepreneurs and Scientitists (GR)
	Association of Industrial Environment (AL)
	Association of Public Transport (AL)
	Association “ Scene of the Centuries” (BG)
	Auto Moto Association (FYROM)
	Biologists of Albania Organisation (AL)
	Birdlife Cyprus (CY)
	Birdlife Greece (GR)
	BSERC – Black Sea Energy Research Centre (BG)
	Bulgarian Association for Alternative Tourism (BG)
	Bulgarian Association Smart Transport Schemes (BG)
	Bulgarian Cycling Association (BG)
	Centre of Promotion of Businesses and Economy (AL)
	Children Observatory Organization (AL)
	Civil Initiative of Public and Rail Transport (BG)
	Corallia – Hellenic Technologies Cluster Initiative (GR)
	CRDLS Albania (AL)
	CRES – Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (GR)
	CYINDEP (CY)
	Cyprus Energy Agency (CY)
	EcoPartners for Sustainable Development Organisation (AL)
	Eco Society Foundation (BG)
	EDEN Environmental Centre (AL)
	Efxini Poli – EGTR (GR)
	Energy Agency (FYROM)
	Energy Efficiency Center (MACEF) (FYROM)
	Energy Efficiency Centre Organisation (AL)
	Environmental Centre (GR)
	EuroPartners Development Organisation (AL)
	European Regional Framework for Cooperation (GR)
	Gender Alliance Organisation (AL)
	Gjirokastra Foundation (AL)
	Goulandris Natural History Museum (GR)
	Hand of Reconciliation Organisation, Tirana (AL)
	Help for Children Foundation (AL)
	Help the Life Association (AL)
	Human Dimension Organisation (AL)
	Institute for Change and Leadership in Albania (AL)
	Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) – Hellas (GR)
	InterBalkan Environment Center (GR)
	Kallisto (GR)
	Local Employability (GR)

	MOm (GR)
	National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria (BG)
	National Confederation of Disabled People (GR)
	NGO Public Room (FYROM)
	MadonninaDellaGrappaAssociation (AL)
	Open Society Institute (BG)
	Sofia Development Association (BG)
	Tjeter Vizion (AL)
	Waste management and Energy efficiency organisation (AL)
Umbrella organizations of SMEs	Albanian Forum of Social Enterprises (AL)
	Artisans trade association (FYROM)
	BIC of Attica (GR)
	BIC of Epirus (GR)
	BIC of Serres (GR)
	Bulgarian Association of Regional Development Agencies (BG)
	Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BG)
	Bulgarian Industrial Chamber (BG)
	Bulgarian Industry Association (BG)
	Bulgarian SME Promotion Agency (BG)
	Business Support Centre for Small and Medium Enterprises – Ruse (BG)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) (BG)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Durres region (AL)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lasithi (GR)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Rethymnon (GR)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tirana (AL)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Thessaloniki (GR)
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vratsa (BG)
	Chamber of Drama (GR)
	Cyclades Chamber (GR)
	Cyprus' Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CY)
	Cyprus Shipping Chamber (CY)
	Federation of Industries of Northern Greece (GR)
	Italian Chamber of Commerce in Bulgaria (BG)
	Kolping Organisation and SME (AL)
	Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CY)
	Small Business Chamber (FYROM)
	Small Business Foundation (AL)
	Union of Hellenic Chambers (GR)
Development and planning agencies	Agency for regional economic development – Vratsa (BG)
	ANETEL – Larnaka District Development Agency (CY)
	Business Development Agency of Rethymnon (GR)
	Computer Technology Institute and Press “DIOFANTUS” (GR)
	Development Agency of Nicosia (CY)
	Development Agency of South Aegean Region (GR)
	Network of Associations of Local Authorities (FYROM)
	Union of Bulgarian Black Sea Local Authorities (BG)
	Union of Cyprus Communities (CY)
	Union of Cyprus municipalities (CY)
R&D organisations	Applied Research and Communications Foundation (BG)
	Association Centre for Research and Analyses (BG)
	Benaki Phytopathological Institute (GR)
	Bulgarian Academy of Science, Institution for the Study of Societies and Knowledge (ISSK) (BG)
	Center for Innovation and Technology Transfer (BG)

	Center for Knowledge Management (FYROM)
	Centre for Research and Technology (CERTH) (GR)
	Central Laboratory of Solar Energy and New Energy Sources, Bulgarian Academy of Science (BG)
	Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics (CY)
	European Labour Institute (BG)
	Cluster Green Energy (BG)
	IASA – Institute of Accelerating Systems and Applications (GR)
	ICT Cluster Foundation (BG)
	Industrial Systems Institute (GR)
	Institut for Innovation and Sustainable Development (GR)
	Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Arts Study (AL)
	Institute of History (AL)
	Institut of Science, Education and Innovation (BG)
	Institute of Transport (AL)
	Institute of the Statistics – INSTAT (AL)
	Knowledge centre (FYROM)
	National Centre for Sustainable Development (GR)
	Science & Technological Park of Crete (GR)
	SofiaEnergy Agency – SOFENA (BG)
	South East European Research Centre (SEERC) (GR)
	Thessaloniki Science Center and Technology (GR)
	Urban Research Institute (URI) (AL)
Educational institutions / organisations	Agricultural University (BG)
	Agricultural University of Athens (GR)
	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (GR)
	European University of Cyprus (CY)
	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius Skopje (FYROM)
	Cyprus Pedagogical Institute (CY)
	Cyprus University of Technology (CY)
	Maritime Institute of Eastern Mediterranean (CY)
	National Technical University of Athens (GR)
	New Bulgarian University (BG)
	Open University of Cyprus (CY)
	Sofia University (BG)
	Technical University of Crete (GR)
	Technological Educational Institute of Epirus (GR)
	TEI of Piraeus (GR)
	The Cyprus Institute (CY)
	Trakia University (BG)
	UACG – University of Architecture Civil Engineering and Geodesy (BG)
	University of Cyprus (CY)
	University of Ioannina (GR)
	University of national and world economy (BG)
	University of New York Tirana (AL)
	University of Patras (GR)
	University of the Aegean (GR)
	University of Western Macedonia (GR)
Commercial entities	Albtourist Tourist Operator (AL)
	Asset Management & Development Corporation (GR)
	Atlantis Consulting Ltd (CY)
	Devin Royal Ltd. (BG)
	Dialogos Epe (GR)

	Epitropakis & Alii (GR)
	Five Consult Ltd (BG)
	Idein Ltd (BG)
	Institute for Programmes and Projects Management Ltd. (BG)
	MeteoAlb shpk (AL)
	Piraeus Port Authority S.A. (GR)
	Premium Consulting (GR)
	Reengineering Ltd (BG)
	Team Intellect Ltd (BG)
	Varbanov and Kovachev Ltd (BG)
	Zeuxis Innovation Ltd (CY)

APPENDIX II: LIST OF BODIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE CONSULTATION FOR THE SEA REPORT

GREECE

- Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
 - » Office of the General Secretary
 - » Office of the General Secretary of Regional Planning and Urban Environment
 - » Office of the General Special Secretary for Water
 - » Protection Directorate of Biodiversity, Soil and Waste Management
 - » Directorate of Regional Planning
 - » Directorate of Metropolitan Planning, Urban and peri-urban areas, Department of Thessaloniki Metropolitan Planning
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks
 - » Office of the General Secretary for Transports
- Ministry of Development and Competitiveness
 - » Office of the General Secretary for Investments (NSRF)
- Ministry of Culture and Sport
 - » Office of the General Secretary for Culture
- Ministry of Shipping and the Aegean
 - » Office of the General Secretary for Ports, Port Policy and Maritime Investments
- Office of General Secretary
 - » Region of East Macedonia- Thrace
 - » Region of West Macedonia
 - » Region of Central Macedonia
 - » Region of Attica
 - » Region of Central Greece
 - » Region of Crete
 - » Region of Epirus
 - » Region of Ionian Islands
 - » Region of North Aegean
 - » Region of Peloponnese
 - » Region of South Aegean
 - » Region of Thessaly
 - » Region of West Greece

BULGARIA

- Ministry of Environment and Water

- Ministry of Agriculture and Foods
- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

CYPRUS

- Members of Committee for the assessment of environmental impact of certain plans and programs
 - » Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment
 - » Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism
 - » Ministry of Transport and Public Works , Public Works Department
 - » Ministry of Interior, Town Planning and Housing Department
 - » Federation of Environmental Organization of Cyprus
 - » University of Cyprus
 - » Technological University of Cyprus

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- Ministry of Local Self Government
- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
- All central government institutions

ALBANIA

- Ministry of European Integration
- Ministry of Environment
- Relevant public authorities
- Relevant environmental authorities

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4.5.2.1 Specific Objective. SO1.1. Competitive territories: stimulating business performance through transnational linkages, clusters and networks

4.5.3 Investment priority 3d. Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes.

4.5.3.1 Specific Objective. SO1.2. Innovative territories: unleashing territorial potential to improve the transnational innovation capacity

4.5.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 10. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure

4.5.4.1 Specific Objective. SO1.3. Territories of knowledge: entrepreneurial learning and knowledge transfer for more competitive SMEs

4.6 Priority Axis 2: Environment.

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4.6.2.1 Specific Objective. SO2.1. Biodiversity: promoting ecological connectivity and transnational ecosystems' integration

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4.6.3.1 Specific Objective. SO2.2. Sustainable territories: fostering transnational cooperation for resource efficiency and climate change resilience

4.6.4 Investment priority 11. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration through actions to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration.

4.6.4.1 Specific Objective. SO2.3. Delivery on environmental legal framework: improving transnational governance capacities

5. TNCP BALKAN - MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME ALTERNATIVES

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