

<i>Horizontal legislation</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	EIA has been further aligned with the acquis, SEA or public participation, has still to be enacted in order fully to align the provisions with the acquis
2008	some	The EIA requirements relating to informing and consulting the public are not yet adequately applied, The implementing legislation relating to public participation is not yet fully aligned. Preparations in the area of horizontal legislation are advanced.
2009	good	The administrative capacity for implementing the EIA and SEA Directives has improved, but is still not sufficient, particularly at local level. The EIA requirements for public consultation are still not adequately applied. The requirements relating to informing and consulting the public need to be improved. Preparations in this area are advanced.
2010	some	The administrative capacity for implementing EIA and SEA Directives was improved. The requirements of the EIA and SEA concerning public consultation are still not adequately applied. Preparations in this area are advancing well.
2011	some	The administrative capacity for implementing the requirements for EIA) and SEA has improved, but the provisions for public consultation are still not adequately applied. Preparations in this area are advancing.

<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	limited	Implementing legislation on assessing ambient air quality has been adopted by the MoEPP. Amendments to the law on ambient air quality have been enacted in order to bring the penalty provisions into line with the law on misdemeanours. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced.

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2008	some	Implementing legislation is only partially aligned with the acquis. Progress has been made towards proper functioning of the air quality monitoring system. However, it is not yet fully operational and needs further improvement. A national system to support work on inventories is still not in place. Cooperation between the institutions involved is not sufficient to ensure proper collection of data. Investments in this field need to be substantially increased. Preparations in the area of air quality are moderately advanced.
2009	some	Transposition in this area is moderately advanced. The administrative capacity is still weak, particularly at local level. Further equipment is also needed. Cooperation between the ministries and institutions involved in air quality is still not sufficient, in particular on collection and analysis of data. The air quality monitoring system is still not fully effective. Preparations in the area of air quality are moderately advanced.
2010	some	Several protocols to the Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution were ratified. Administrative capacity is still insufficient, particularly at local level. The air quality monitoring system is still at an early stage. Preparations in this field are moderately advanced.
2011	some	The administrative capacity remains insufficient at central and local levels. Preparations in this field are moderately advanced.

<i>Waste management</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	The national strategy for waste management and the national waste management plan have still to be drafted. Preparations in this area are still at an early stage.
2008	some	The national strategy for waste management was approved. The national waste management plan is not yet finalised. A system to deal with data collection, registration and reporting is not yet in place. However, the substantial investment required to align standards with the acquis has not yet been planned. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced.
2009	some	The national waste management plan was adopted. Administrative capacity at central and local levels is still largely insufficient. Municipal waste management systems have not been set up yet. The waste management coordination committee

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		has not been effective. A system to deal with data collection, registration and reporting is still not in place. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced.
2010	some	Administrative capacity is still insufficient, particularly at local level. A system to deal with data collection, registration and reporting is still not in place. Preparations in this area are progressing slowly.
2011	some	Administrative capacity is still insufficient at both central and local level. Investment in this area is far from sufficient and needs to be increased. A system of data collection, registration and reporting is still not operational. Preparations in this area are making slow progress.

<i>Water quality</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	limited	Preparations are moderately advanced.
2008	little	The monitoring system has improved but still lacks sufficient coverage and data collection. The polluter-pays principle is not applied. Preparations in the area of water quality are moderately advanced.
2009	little	The transposition process needs to be stepped up. The administrative capacity to deal with integrated water management is very weak in terms of organisational structure and number of qualified staff. The water monitoring system is still not fully effective. No progress was made towards applying the polluter-pays principle. Significant efforts are still needed in this area.
2010	little	The administrative capacity to deal with integrated water management is largely insufficient and a clear division of responsibilities in this field still needs to be established. No progress was made in applying the user/polluter-pays principles. Preparations are lagging behind in this area.
2011	little	The process of transposition of the acquis in this field is not very advanced. Administrative capacity is still insufficient at all levels. The lack of sufficient coordination between the competent authorities in the water sector is hampering the implementation of the legislation. No progress was made in applying the polluter-pays principle. Preparations are lagging behind in this area.

<i>Nature protection</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	No significant	Amendments to the laws on protection of nature and on hunting have been enacted in order to bring the penalty provisions in line with the law on misdemeanours.
2008	little	Transposition of the acquis in this field has advanced slightly. A national strategy and action plan for nature protection have not yet been completed.
2009	little	Efforts need to be continued in order to align further with the EU acquis. A national strategy and action plan for nature protection has still not been completed. The administrative capacity is insufficient and adequate equipment is lacking. Overall, the coordination between the various institutions responsible for nature protection is not sufficient. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced
2010	little	A national strategy and action plan for nature protection remains to be developed. Staff resources need to be increased. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced
2011	some	A national strategy and action plan for nature protection has still not been completed. The administrative capacity is still insufficient, at both central and local levels. The stakeholders are not yet sufficiently involved. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced.

<i>Industrial pollution and risk management</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	Transposition of the IPPC Directive has further advanced. A national strategy for protection and rescue has yet to be adopted. The law requires operators of industrial sites to prepare contingency plans, but this requirement has not been implemented in practice. Some provisions on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II Directive) have still not been fully transposed. The capacity of the Ministry and municipalities to implement industrial pollution control and risk-management measures is still inadequate. Preparations in this area are moderately advanced.

2008	some	Establishment of the eco-label scheme was adopted. Some training and information sessions have been provided for companies and municipal experts in this field. Further efforts are still needed in this area.
2009	little	The lack of administrative capacity in this area is a major issue, especially at local level. The stakeholders are not sufficiently involved in this process. Significant efforts need to be made in this area.
2010	little	Transposition of the legislation in the area of large combustion plants is lagging behind. The requirements for public consultation in relation to the IPPC permitting system are not always properly applied. Administrative capacity needs to be significantly strengthened, in particular for inspection activities. Preparations in this area are slow.
2011	little	The permissions process is well behind schedule. The requirements for public consultation in relation to the IPPC permitting system are not always properly applied. Administrative capacity needs to be significantly strengthened, in particular for inspection activities. Preparations in this area are slow.

<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	the preparations are at an early stage in this area.
2008	little	Extensive training and awareness raising of both the institutions and the companies concerned are needed. Preparations in this area are at an early stage
2009	little	The EU acquis in this sector has still not been transposed. Some training and awareness-raising activities for the institutions and companies concerned have started. Preparations in this area are at an early stage.
2010	some	Transposition of the EU acquis in these fields remains to be completed. Administrative capacity is insufficient in terms of staff and equipment. Preparations in these areas are at an early stage.
2011	some	Administrative capacity is still insufficient. Preparations in this area are at an early stage.

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<i>GMOs</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	The preparations are at an early stage in this area.
2008	little	The Law on GMOs was adopted. The units responsible for risk assessment of GMOs and for placing GMO products on the market have not been established nor the necessary laboratories installed. Preparations are moderately advanced in this area.
2009	little	Transposition of the EU acquis in this field has not yet been completed. However, the administrative capacity needs to be further strengthened. The department responsible for risk assessment of GMOs and for placing GMO products on the market have still not been established, nor have the necessary laboratories been installed. Preparations are moderately advanced in this area.
2010	No data	No data
2011	No data	No data

<i>Noise</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	In these areas, the preparations are moderately advanced.
2008	little	Transposition has progressed well but implementation remains at an early stage
2009	some	The administrative capacity is still not sufficient. The units responsible for dealing with noise issues at central and local levels have not been established yet. Preparations in this area are at an early stage.
2010	some	Transposition of the EU acquis in these fields remains to be completed. Administrative capacity is insufficient in terms of staff and equipment. Preparations in these areas are at an early stage.
2011	some	Transposition of the noise directive was completed. Administrative capacity is insufficient in terms of staff and equipment. The preparations in this area are still at an early stage.

<i>Administrative capacity</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	some	Capacity needs to be strengthened. The number of State environmental inspectors is insufficient to ensure proper enforcement of the environmental law. Administrative capacity is weak, particularly at municipal level, where there has been a lack of training.
2008	little	In terms of human and financial resources is insufficient at both State and local levels and its strengthening remains a priority for improving the implementation and enforcement of the legislation. Environmental protection requirements are not yet well integrated into policy-making and implementation in other areas.
2009	some	The lack of a financial assessment and of a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the plan could hamper its implementation and sustainability. The administrative capacity for implementing and enforcing environmental legislation is still far from sufficient at both central and local levels. This is particularly true of the inspectorates. The coordination between administrative bodies responsible for environment-related issues is not yet effective. Enforcement of legislation has improved in terms of fines and sanctions, but the system is not yet efficient and no credible record has been established. The environmental monitoring and information system is still not adequate. Environmental protection requirements are still not well integrated into policy making and implementation in other areas. The precautionary principle, the principle of preventive action and the polluter-pays principle are only partially applied.
2010	some	The administrative capacity for implementing and enforcing environmental legislation is inadequate both at central and at local level. The coordination mechanisms between ministries and bodies responsible for the environment are still weak. Dialogue with and involvement of stakeholders needs to be significantly improved. The environmental monitoring and information system remains inadequate. Environmental protection requirements are still not well integrated into policy making and implementation in other areas.
2011	Very little	The administrative capacity is largely insufficient, both at national and at local level. The coordination between the administrative bodies responsible for

		<p>environment-related issues is still not effective. The stakeholders are not sufficiently involved in the decision-making process. Enforcement of legislation has improved, but the system is not yet efficient and a credible record has not been established. The environmental monitoring and information system is still not adequate. Environmental protection requirements are still not well integrated into policy making and policy implementation in other areas. The principle of preventive action and the polluter-pays principle are only partially applied.</p>
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<i>Conclusions</i>	<i>Level of progress</i>	<i>Key findings</i>
2007	steady	<p>A substantial amount of legislation has still to be enacted.</p> <p>Administrative capacity and financial resources remain inadequate, especially at local level</p>
2008	some	<p>A substantial amount of implementing legislation has still to be prepared. Administrative capacity at both central and local levels requires substantial strengthening. Coordination between all institutions involved in environmental protection needs to be improved. Overall, the country is not yet sufficiently prepared in the field of environment.</p>
2009	some	<p>Implementation of the legislation remains a considerable challenge. Administrative capacity is weak at both national and local levels.</p> <p>Significant further efforts are still needed to further align with the EU acquis in this sector and, moreover, to ensure the required investments. Overall, preparations in the field of environment are moderately advanced.</p>
2010	some	<p>Administrative capacity is still weak at both central and local level. This is particularly true for the nature protection and industrial pollution and risk management sectors. Overall, preparations in the field of the environment are moderately advanced.</p>
2011	some	<p>Administrative capacity is still weak at both central and local level across all sectors. Overall, preparations in the field of environment and climate change are moderately advanced.</p>

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