

# Third Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context



ESPOO Convention  
1-4 June 2004, Cavtat  
Croatia



Ministry of Environmental Protection,  
Physical Planning and Construction

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**Structure of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction**

## Welcome Address



Distinguished participants of the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, I am particularly pleased to greet you on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, that are hosting this high-level conference.

I wish to extend special greetings to the representatives of those countries that intend to accede to the Convention. We also express our welcome to the representatives of countries outside the UNECE region who are participating at this meeting, thus expressing interest for the work of the Convention. It is our hope that they would also be joining us soon.

In today's world, in which social systems, economies and technologies are subject to permanent changes, geography and the inevitability of neighbourly relationships are a constant. The mutual dependence of states requires development of good-neighbourly relations, particularly in matters bringing together the Parties to this Convention.

The Republic of Croatia wishes to be a good and steady partner in the joint task of preserving the environment and it wishes to contribute to the joint care and actions of all factors in ensuring a sustainable future for our Planet. Therefore we are particularly pleased to host the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention which promotes further development of cooperation among countries in addressing issues of transboundary environmental impact and in encouraging enhanced public participation in decision-making and strengthening the awareness of the necessity to safeguard the environment.

We expect the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention to be successful, and its outcomes to achieve recognition for co-operation and interstate dependence in addressing the issues that are significant for human community.

I hope that an additional stimulus for you will also be the venue of this meeting, Cavtat, located in one of the most beautiful parts of Croatia, in the vicinity of Dubrovnik.

I extend to all the participants of the Meeting the most cordial welcome, wishing you all a very pleasant stay in Croatia.

*Marina Matulović Dropulić*  
*Minister of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction*  
*Republic of Croatia*

## **part I**

# **Introduction**

## **About the Meeting**

## **About the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context**

## **About the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context**

## **Programme Overview**



# Introduction

## About the Meeting

At the second meeting of the Parties to the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context held in Sofia in 2001, the proposal of the Republic of Croatia to be the host country to the third meeting of the Parties to the Convention was accepted.

The Third Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) is taking place in Cavtat, Republic of Croatia, from 1 to 4 June 2004.

It is expected that the meeting will be attended by 43 states from the UNECE region as well as 4 observer states from outside the region. In addition, 10 non-governmental organizations and 5 intergovernmental organizations, as well as representatives of the sponsors, will be attending.

The Croatian delegation will be headed by the Minister of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, Ms. Marina Matulović-Dropulić.

The meeting consists of three segments:

- First general segment
- High-level segment
- Second general segment

During the first general segment on Tuesday, 1 June, the outstanding issues are expected to be dealt with, i.e. the delegates will prepare proposals for the election of officers and arrangements for the Con-

vention's fourth meeting, and finalize documents (work plan, budget and Cavtat Declaration) that will be submitted for adoption later in the meeting.

During the high-level segment a panel is expected to address the Procedures of environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context at the single-project level and at the level of programmes, plans, strategies and legislation in the context of contemporary ecological thinking, as well as at the level of the frame of reference as set out in Johannesburg documents.

The Third Meeting of the Parties is expected to adopt the following decisions:

- Review of Implementation of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Review of Compliance with the Provisions of Espoo Convention
- Strengthening Cooperation with Other UNECE Conventions
- Guidelines on Good Practice and Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements



- Strengthening Subregional Cooperation
- Clearing House on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Second Amendment to the Espoo Convention
- Guidance on Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Work Plan for the Period up to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Convention
- Budget and Financial Arrangements for the Period up to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Convention
- Financial Assistance
- and Cavtat Declaration

By adopting the above documents, the Work Programme of the Working Group of Espoo Convention in the period from Sofia (2001) to Cavtat (2004) will be evaluated.

With regard to the work in the period after Cavtat, special attention should be given to the proposed new financing mechanisms under the Convention

and to the selection of priority activities from the Work Programme.

The second general segment will include the Meeting of the Signatories to the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Meeting will adopt a decision on future arrangements with regard to subsequent meetings of the Signatories to the Protocol, i.e., Parties to the Protocol upon its coming into force.

Between the first general segment and the high-level segment expert meetings will be held at which experiences on the Convention implementation will be exchanged, and projects on capacity building and methodology development with regard to environmental impact assessment at project and strategic level will be presented.

Sponsors will have the opportunity to introduce themselves to the Meeting by panel exhibition and oral presentations.



## About the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context was adopted in Espoo, Finland, on 25 February 1991. In view of its place of adoption, its shortened title “Espoo Convention” is being used. The Espoo Convention is one of the five conventions of the UN Economic Commission for Europe seated in Geneva. The Economic Commission for Europe is a regional organization of the United Nations having 55 member states from Europe, the European Communities as well as EECCA countries, Canada and USA.

Espoo Convention came into force on 10 September 1997 and has been ratified by 39 states and the European Communities that have thus become Parties to the Convention. The Parties to the Convention include almost all European states and a large number of states of Northern and Central Asia, as well as Canada. Since the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Convention held in Sofia in 2001, the Convention has been open for accession to all countries worldwide.

→ The Republic of Croatia ratified the Convention on 8 July 1996, and of Croatia’s neighbouring countries the Convention has been ratified by Italy, Slovenia and Hungary.

→ Environmental Impact Assessment procedures in a transboundary context carried out to date by the Republic of Croatia involved states that at the same time are Parties to the Espoo Convention (Hungary, Slovenia, Italy). Currently the EIA project related to the «Multipurpose System Novo Virje» is under way, and the «affected party» is Hungary.

## About the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Strategic environmental assessment is a procedure to evaluate plans or programmes in terms of their potentially significant environmental, including health, impact which is carried out prior to the adoption of a strategy, plan or programme proposal.

Strategic environmental assessment is carried out with regard to plans and programmes in the field of agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, industry, mining, transport, telecommunications, tourism, waste management, water management and physical planning and for projects related to regional development.

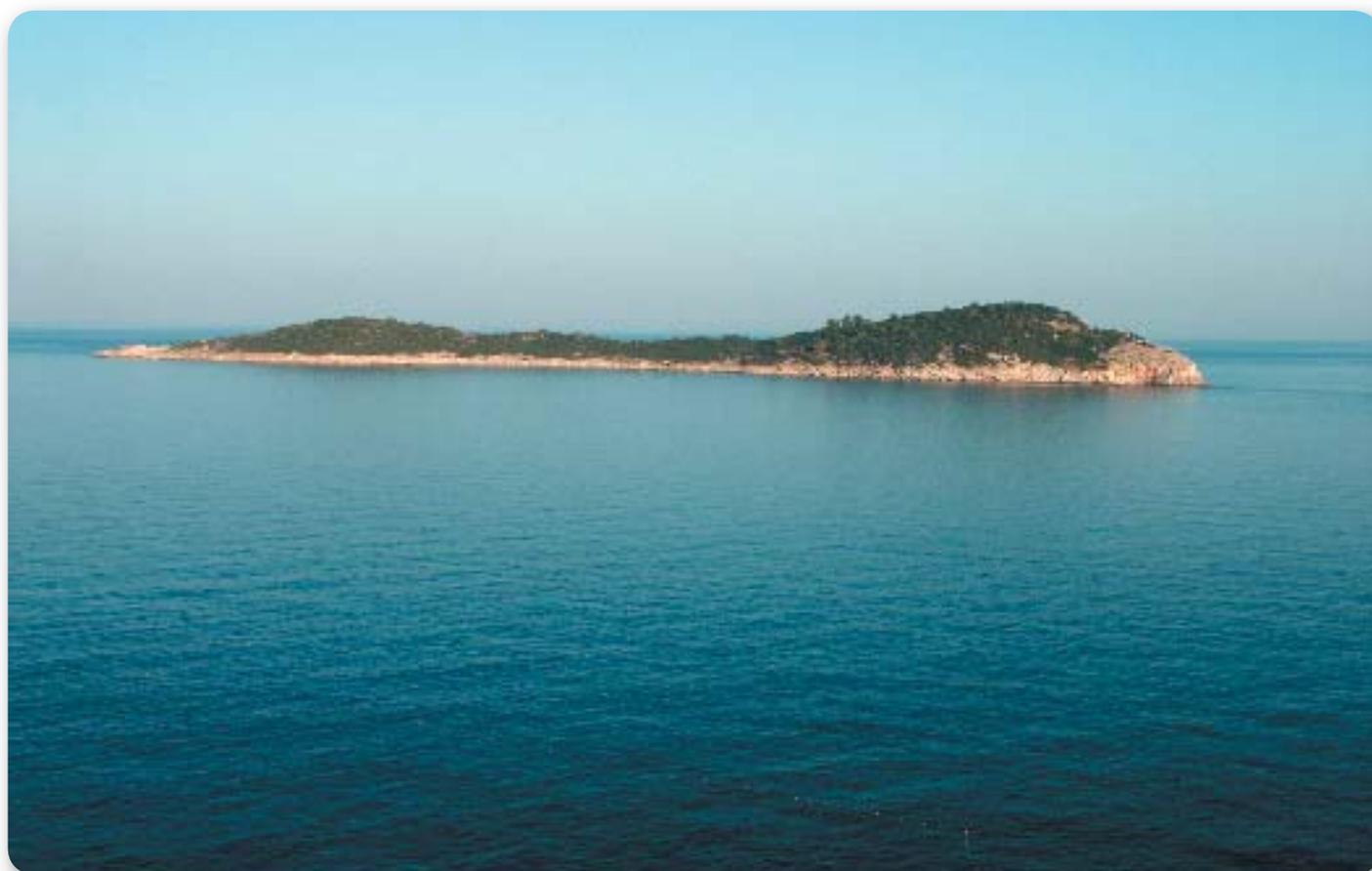
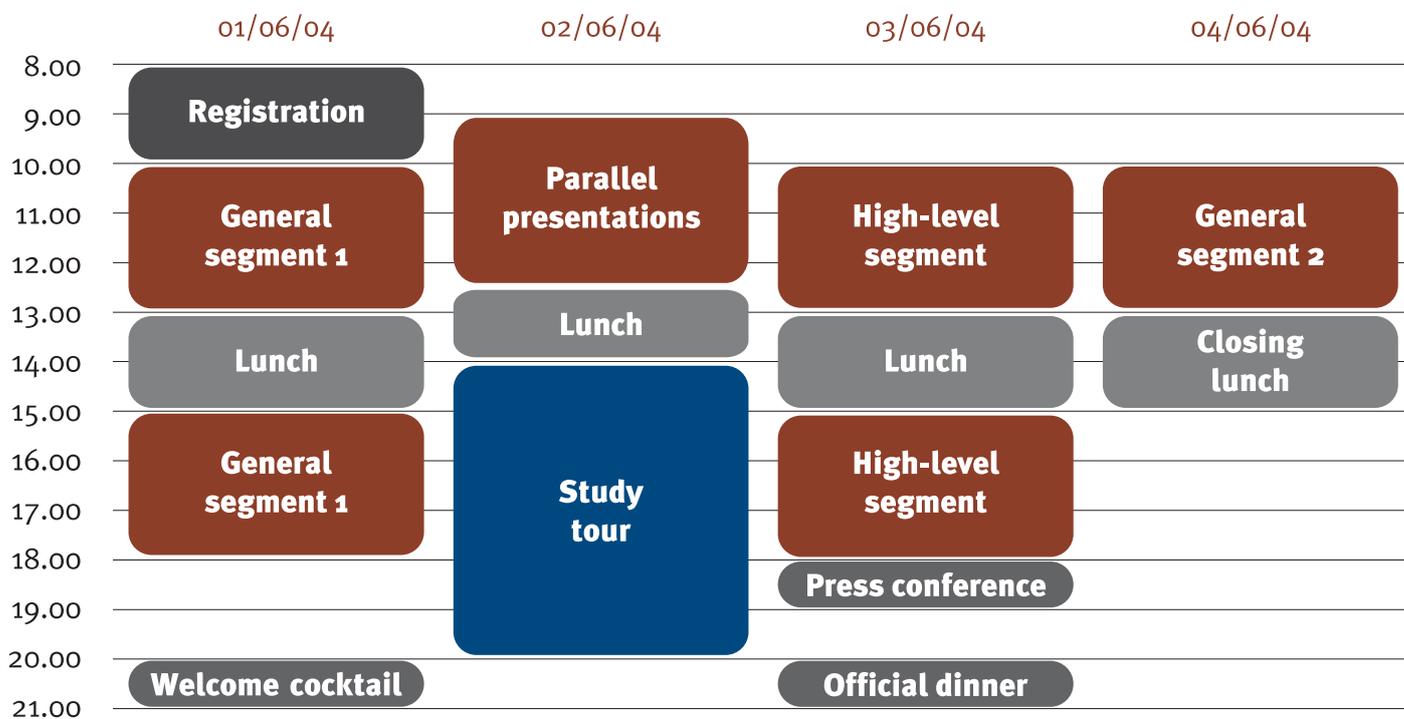
Strategic environmental assessment for programmes and plans (strategies) in the economic sectors (agriculture, tourism, energy, transport) is not possible at the level of individual projects, as environmental impacts are resulting from synergies of individual impacts, and the evaluation of their impact results from multi-criteria analyses that, along with environmental, including health, issues take into account economic, social and technological issues.

Although this procedure has been applied for some twenty years in international practice, it was only several years ago that conditions were created for integration of this at present undoubtedly most powerful environmental protection instrument into everyday practice. Thus strong support was given to Strategic Environmental Assessment in declarations adopted by the First and Second Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), and it was at the same time decided that the working bodies of Espoo Convention would prepare the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment, which was adopted at the Ministerial Conference in Kiev in May 2003.

➔ The Republic of Croatia signed the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment at the Ministerial Conference in Kiev in May 2003.

➔ The Republic of Croatia has still to take its course with regard to the form of regulations, procedure and methodology of proceeding. It is certain that the «umbrella» legal basis will consist of environmental laws, however also other sectoral laws and special regulations will have to arrange the implementation of this procedure. This particularly refers to regulations in the field of physical planning as well as regulations in the field of transport, energy, agriculture, etc.

## Programme Overview



**part II**

## **Environmental Impact Assessment In Croatia**

**Legislation**

**Environmental Impact Assessment Projects in a Transboundary  
Context - An Overview**

**EARLY**

# Environmental Impact Assessment In Croatia

## Legislation

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures in the Republic of Croatia are carried out by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, except for activities for which in county physical plans or in the physical plan of the City of Zagreb the obligation is laid down to perform Environmental Impact Assessment and then the application is submitted to the state administration authority responsible for environmental protection matters in the territory of the county or the City of Zagreb.

The environmental impact assessment procedure for single projects is carried out pursuant to the Law on Environmental Protection and the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment.

The Law on Environmental Protection and the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment prescribe activities for which environmental impact assessment is compulsory, the contents, terms and way of preparing environmental impact studies, the way of passing evaluations and conclusions on the planned activity, ways of public participation and laying down time limits and modalities of public participation in decision-making, as well as the rights and obligations of the parties involved in the procedure.

Strategic environmental assessment will be included in the amendment to the Law on Environmental Protection foreseen for the second half of 2004, aiming at approximation to EU Regulations and Directives.



## Environmental Impact Assessment Projects in a Transboundary Context – an Overview

	<b>Environmental Impact Study</b>	<b>“Affected Party”</b>	<b>Status of the Project</b>
<b>1</b>	Multipurpose System “Novo Virje”	Hungary	procedure under way
<b>2</b>	Tehnickal construction stone “Plovanija”, Buje	Slovenia	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>3</b>	Motorway Hungarian border-Beli Manastir-Osijek-Osijek-Border with Bosnia and Herzegovina (Corridor V c)	Hungary	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>4</b>	Motorway “Rijeka-Rupa”	Slovenia	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>5</b>	Exploitation fields “Marica and Katarina” with corresponding pipelines	Italy	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>6</b>	Exploitation fields “Ivana A” with corresponding pipelines	Italy	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>7</b>	State road “Dragonja-Buje”	Slovenia	Decision-approval for the Project
<b>8</b>	Flood control dike “Varaždin – Svibovec - Družbinec”	Slovenia	Decision-approval for the Project



## **part III**

# **Information for Participants**

## **Venue of the Meeting**

### **Croatia Hotel**

### **About Croatia**

### **Practical Information**

### **Dubrovnik**



# Information for Participants

## Venue of the Meeting

CAVTAT, a town and port in the southern part of the Zupa Bay, 20 km southeast of Dubrovnik; population 1,930. Major tourist attractions include a very pleasant climate, luxuriant vegetation and lovely shores. Economy is based on tourism, while chief occupations in the surroundings of Cavtat include farming and fishing. The port is enclosed by two peninsulas: the south-western Sustjepan separates it from the channel, which is enclosed by the Cavtat reefs of Bobara and Mrkan. East of the Rat peninsula is the Tiha bay. Accommodation and catering facilities are located in the background of the town port and the Tiha cove. Nice beaches stretch all the way to Cape Prahljevac. Cavtat is located on the main road (M2, E65). It is very well connected with major Croatian cities through Dubrovnik and Cilipi Airport, while local communications with the surroundings include ship and bus lines.

## Heritage

Originally it was a Greek settlement called Epidaurus. Around 228 BC it was under the Romans and later became a Roman colony. The name Cavtat originates from Civitas vetus, as the fugitives in the newly established Dubrovnik used to call their first



habitation. Archaeological finds from those times include the remains of a Roman theatre, as well as tombs and the remains of a Roman road above the present town. The ancient town was destroyed at the beginning of the 7th century, during the invasi-

ons of the Avars and the Slavs. - The remains of town ramparts toward the mainland and the Renaissance-style Duke's Palace, a work by local masters, have been preserved from the 15th/16th century. The Baroque parish church features wooden altars. The parsonage houses an art gallery. The Gothic-Renaissance Franciscan church keeps a polyptych (beginning of the 16th c.) by Vicko Lovrin, while the monastery safeguards an art collection. The collection of Baltazar Bogisic contains numerous graphics by domestic and foreign artists, ethnographical objects and a small archaeological collection of stone monuments and fragments. The large library keeps also several extremely valuable books.



The house of Vlaho Bukovac keeps a collection of his paintings and mementoes. On the cemetery is the mausoleum of the Racic family, a work by Ivan Mestrovic (1920-1930) and in the town the monument of Baltazar Bogisic .

## Croatia Hotel

The Croatia Hotel is located in Cavtat at the very south of the Republic of Croatia.



The Croatia Hotel lies in a beautiful position on a peninsula overlooking the Adriatic on one side and the picturesque old City of Cavtat on the other. The world famous medieval walled City of Dubrovnik can be seen from some hotel terraces. The Croatia Hotel was built in 1973 and after a huge reconstruction which took place in 1993-1997 it continued with its operations. The five star comfortable hotel with air-

conditioned premises, spacious rooms offers various facilities both for holidays and business.

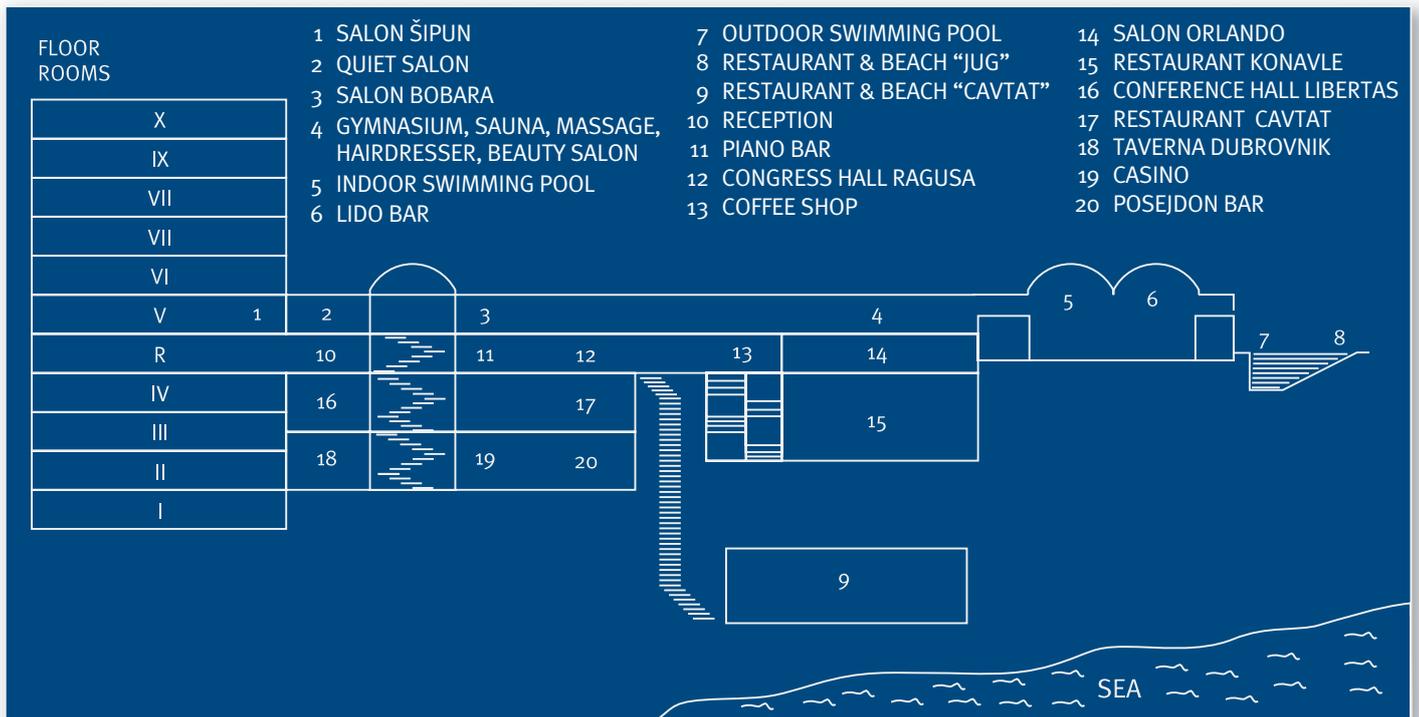


The Croatia Hotel has 11 floors with a total of 482 rooms and 7 suites.

Every room in the Croatia Hotel has a balcony, full size bath with hairdryer, satellite TV, radio, air conditioning, mini-bar and direct dial telephone; non-smoking rooms are available. 302 of the rooms are twin rooms with extra bed and a seaview, 180 are twin rooms with bayview and parkview.



### Hotel Plan



## About Croatia – “Identity Card”

Official name: Republic of Croatia

Land area: 56,542 km<sup>2</sup>

Territorial sea area: 31,067 km<sup>2</sup>

Geographical location: Croatia is situated on the cross-roads between Central Europe and the Mediterranean, along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea and its hinterland. It stretches from the hilly



sides of the Alps on the North-West to the Pannonian plain on the East.

Population: 4,437,460 (51,84% women)

Number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>: 78.5

Official language and script: Croatian language and Latin script



Capital: Zagreb – 779,145 inhabitants

Territorial-administrative structure:

- 21 counties (including the City of Zagreb)
- 122 towns
- 424 municipalities
- 6767 settlements

Length of the coast, including islands: 5835 km



Number of islands, cliffs and reefs: 1,185 – whereof 47 inhabited

Climate:

- Continental in Northern Croatia
- Mountainous in Central Croatia
- Mediterranean along the Adriatic coast (average of 2600 hours of sunshine per year)



## Practical Information

Currency: Kuna (1 Kuna = 100 Lipa).

Foreign currencies can be exchanged at banks, exchange offices, post offices and at most tourist agencies, hotels and camping grounds.

Credit cards: most hotels, restaurants and shops accept credit cards (American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard/Mastercard, Visa, Sport Card International).

Cash dispensing machines are ubiquitous.

Voltage of city power grid: 220V, frequency: 50Hz

Tap water is potable throughout Croatia.

### Medical Service

There are hospitals and clinics in all larger cities and first aid clinics and pharmacies in smaller towns. Foreign tourists do not pay for medical services if the Health Care Convention was signed between Croatia and the country they come from. Expenses of health services provided to persons coming from countries with which the Health Care Convention was not signed are charged directly according to price list. For patients whose lives are in danger, there is emergency transport by air (helicopter) or by sea (speedboat).

### Post and Telecommunications

Post offices are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays until 1 p.m. Public telephones can be used only with phone cards, which can be purchased in post offices, newsstands, in hotels and tourist complexes.

### Important Telephone Numbers

International dialling prefix for Croatia: 385

Ambulance 94

Fire-service 93

Police 92

Assistance on the roads 987; [987@hak.hr](mailto:987@hak.hr) (If you are calling from outside of Croatia or using a mobile phone, dial +3851 987)

General information 981

Information about local and district telephone numbers 988

Information about international telephone numbers 902

Weather forecast and road conditions 060 520 520

Croatia's auto club (HAK) 01 4640 800; Internet: [www.hak.hr](http://www.hak.hr); e-mail: [info@hak.hr](mailto:info@hak.hr)

## Dubrovnik

When the coat of arms with the picture of St. Vlaho (St. Blaise), the patron saint of the town, first saw the light of the day in the 14th century, together with the flag that reads “Libertas”, liberty became the main motto of Dubrovnik. The winding streets, small shops, and open-air cafes of the breathtakingly beautiful old part of the town are the main characteristics of Dubrovnik. Many of the buildings were included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Register and are hence under special protection. The town is at its most exciting during the time of the Dubrovnik Summer Games, held from the 10th to 25th of August every year since 1950. In this period, the entire city, with its picturesque squares and churches, unique acoustics and beautiful palaces, becomes a cultural stage. Dubrovnik was truly built to man’s measure, a measure in which every one could find enough space for themselves in the community, preserving the fundamental town slogan for centuries, about caring for the public good by setting aside the private good. Therefore, Dubrovnik is a true prototype of a town-community, a town that has, in contrast to the literary utopian dreams, to a large extent achieved the ideal of a type of urban democracy. Its walls and fancy fountains, the Rector’s Palace and the Sponza Palace, the Franciscan and the Dominican monasteries, the pharmacy from the 14th century, and the bronze statues – the “greens” that still



Dalmatia - Dubrovnik, King of the Mediterranean



sound the bell of transience on the town clock, all bear witness to this today. Dubrovnik still lives a rich cultural life, especially in the summer, when the Summer Theatre and Musical Festival takes place, and the international Art Workshop Lazareti is also active in town.

Dubrovnik however, is also its surroundings, the romantic Lokrum and the towns of the Dubrovnik County, Cavtat that rose from the ashes of Epidaurum and Konavle with its miniature settlements, picturesque costumes and customs. Dubrovnik is also Prevlaka all the way to the cape of Oštro, the southmost continental point of the Croatian Adriatic. All this limited space used to be a part of the universe of which Dubrovnik was the capital, but which was also the town’s measure. Dubrovnik is also a town of sailing culture, trade, and urban design, a culture that even on the island of Palagruža, a lonely islet in the middle of the Adriatic Sea and truly the most southern point of Croatia, left its mark throughout the centuries.

### Information:

Dubrovnik-Neretva County Tourist Board  
 Cvijete Zuzorić 1/1  
 20 000 Dubrovnik  
 Tel: +385 20 324 222; 324 999  
 Fax: +385 20 324 224  
 e-mail: tzdu@hi.htnet.hr  
 www.visitdubrovnik.hr

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## Acknowledgements

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Government of the Republic of Austria

Government of the Republic of Bulgaria

Government of Canada

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Government of the Kingdom of Denmark

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Government of the Republic of Finland

Government of the Republic of Hungary

Government of Italian Republic

Government of Ireland

Government of the Kingdom of Norway

Government of Slovak Republic

Government of the Kingdom of Sweden

Government of Swiss Confederation

Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Delegation of European Commission to the Republic of Croatia

Commission of the European Communities

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Croatian Motorways, Croatia

#### Bronze Sponsors

Eni Croatia B.V. – Croatian Branch

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JANAF, Joint Stock Company, Croatia

Civil Engineering Institute of Croatia

## The European Union Programme In Croatia

Croatia is a full participant in the Stabilisation and Association Process, which is the framework for European Union support for peace, stability and prosperity in the Western Balkans. It includes the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and a CARDS assistance programme to help Croatia bring its structures closer to those of the European Union.

Through the **CARDS Programme (Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation)** the European Union supports the overall economic and social development of Croatia and assists Croatia to fulfil its obligations under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

The EU financial allocation for the CARDS programme in Croatia for the period 2001-04 is 755 million. Croatia also benefits from the CARDS Regional programme, which has an allocation of 90 million in 2001-04. CARDS programme priorities for Croatia are:

- Democratic stabilisation
- Economic and social development
- Justice and home affairs
- Administrative Capacity Building
- Environment and natural resources

## Environment and Natural Resources

In the field of Environment, the European Union supports the Government of Croatia with a number of projects financed from the annual CARDS National Programmes. The projects aim at increasing the impact of existing environmental legislation and contributing to the process of aligning environmental legislation with EU standards.

Over 17 million have been earmarked for environmental projects, for the period 2001-04 including: financing of technical assistance projects in waste management, EU environmental law approximation, environmental information system and monitoring, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, nature protection, renewable energy and energy efficiency, small scale investment projects and the financing of environmental NGOs pilot actions in the field of lobbying and advocacy to create wider public awareness of environmental issues.

For more information:

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[www.delhrv.ec.eu.int](http://www.delhrv.ec.eu.int)



# Čista energija za Hrvatsku

HRVATSKA ELEKTROPRIVREDA

- dobitnik je državne nagrade za zaštitu okoliša u 2003. godini
- na ekološki prihvatljiv način proizvodi, prenosi i distribuira električnu energiju
- primjenjuje najsuremenije tehnologije zaštite okoliša u skladu s europskom praksom

graditelj i čuvatelj  
vrijednosti



HEP

# Clean Energy For Croatia

HRVATSKA ELEKTROPRIVREDA

- Won the 2003 National Award for Excellence in Environmental Protection
- Generates, transmits and distributes electricity in an environmentally acceptable manner
- Applies state-of-the-art environmental protection Technology following best European practice

Creating and keeping  
True Values



HEP

## ESPOO CONVENTION AND MOTORWAYS CONSTRUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

HRVATSKE AUTOCESTE (CROATIAN MOTORWAYS), the limited liability company, for management, construction and maintenance of motorways, was registered and began functioning on April 11, 2001, as one of two legal successors of "Hrvatske uprave za ceste" (Croatian Roads Management). The company is 100 % owned by the Republic of Croatia.

The Republic of Croatia, as a Party to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (ESPOO), is obliged to undertake all legal, administrative and other measures for implementation of the Convention's provisions. As in the Attachment I of the ESPOO Convention, under 7 - List of Activities, the motorways construction has been specified as an activity which could cause considerable negative impacts beyond the state boundaries, the obligations and the monitoring procedure prescribed by the ESPOO Convention have been carried out for the following motorway stretches and sections in the Republic of Croatia:

- Kaštel – Pula motorway, section between Kaštel and Umag,
- Rijeka – Rupa – Žuta Lokva motorway, section between Rupa and Permani,
- Beli Manastir - Osijek - Svilaj motorway (Vc Corridor), section between Branjin Vrh and Beli Manastir.

Obligation and methodology of the procedure implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment, comprising preparation of documentation (Environmental Impact Studies), its adoption and participation of the public and authorities for the motorway construction project, is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Croatia. In conformity with the ESPOO Convention provisions, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (being competent for the procedure implementation), within the procedure of the Environmental Impact Assessment for each of the above mentioned motorway sections, has notified on the construction activities, the countries presumed to be possibly affected by the planned project.



## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

UNDP's Regional Centre for Europe and CIS, located in Bratislava, Slovakia, administers regional programmes in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The Centre plays an important role in the transition process by empowering people, organizations and governments to promote sustainable human development and to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It provides management support, policy advice, knowledge and expertise to governments and civil society in Europe and the CIS, through close cooperation with the UNDP local offices in the region<sup>1</sup>, as well as by implementing regional programming in the following practice areas: governance, poverty, and energy and environment.



The Energy and Environment practice focuses on the following thematic areas: water governance, biodiversity protection, sustainable energy sources, and integrated environmental policies. Under the integrated environmental policies thematic area, the Bratislava Regional Centre supports the application of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in the CIS countries, to promote the integration of environmental issues into development initiatives across sectors. The Bratislava Regional Centre's activities build institutional and expert capacity in the CIS countries for SEA implementation, in line with international processes and initiatives, including the SEA Protocol to the UN/ECE Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.

<sup>1</sup> There are UNDP local offices in 23 countries of the region: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The Bratislava Regional Center also administers programmes for countries where UNDP has no local presence: Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and St. Helena.

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# Structure of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction

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DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE  
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INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

DEPARTMENT FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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DEPARTMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYSICAL  
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DEPT. FOR INSPECTION CONTROL OF INDIVIDUAL  
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DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING

DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING  
DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT FOR MUNICIPAL  
ECONOMY

DEPARTMENT FOR TECHNICAL  
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PRODUCTS

PERMITTING DEPARTMENT

