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Development of the ENV.net in West Balkan and Turkey: giving citizens a voice to influence the environmental process reforms for closer EU integration

EuropeAid/132438/C/ACT/Multi

2012/306-642



From the ENV.net survey - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/viewform?formkey=dHYyQkRFa19tMXVHRnZtcnlwMIdkY0E6MA>

What is the opinion of target CSOs regarding the actual status of the application of the EU environmental legislation (acquis) in the country?

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>In EU progress reports Albania is always esteemed for its steps forward the environmental legislation approximation process, especially on nature protection, waste management, which are partly being implemented.</p> <p>Law implementation is the weakest point followed by high level of corruption at local and national level. Environmental agenda is found only on the political discourses and not as one of their main priorities (low budget of the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration is a clear indicator). Another indicator is the low number of IPA projects (EU funds) in the field of environment, and on the other hand actions toward nature protection and sustainable development are fragmented</p> <p>Today natural resources are being exploited meeting no sustainable development criteria and EU standards. One of the main sources of environment pollution is the oil industry. This sector of economy brings a lot of incomes to the state, but less efforts and money are spent by the state to improve the</p>	<p>Most of the participating CSOs think that the actual status of the application of the EU environmental legislation (acquis) is unsatisfactory. Most negative answers were for the issue of implementation of national legislation. In fact only 2 CSOs (out of 35) answered for that topic (implementation in national legislation) situation is satisfactory. The remaining organisations think that situation in implementation is either unsatisfactory (29) or did not have an opinion (4).</p>	<p>Problems in Turkey and the communities' reaction in the recent years show that steps towards Nature Protection and Environment are negative. Existing legislation is trying to be changed so that some sections in the society gain profit.</p> <p>Approximation to the acquis doesn't proceed beyond translation of the text. There are shortcomings in the institutions to adopt, implement and monitor these legislations. There is difficulty in sustaining the competent human resources. It is not possible to implement the legislation as it is. Nature protection and sustainable development is unfortunately not in the governments agenda.</p> <p>In Turkey, legal work for approximation to EU acquis is conducted but there are gaps in authorization, monitoring and implementation of these legislation. Most of the work is just proforma. There are no mechanisms for public participation.</p> <p>The protection- usage balance of</p>	<p>Kosova owns adequate laws for environment protection, but there is a lack of implementation in practice and a lack of interest from the government to prioritize the environment issue.</p> <p>EU Environmental law is not at the satisfactory level, since in most of the cases the laws are not implemented in practice.</p> <p>There are no political initiatives for environment protection and economical development.</p> <p>Kosovo Parliament does not debate enough regarding environment issues,</p> <p>Kosova Government invests not enough for environment protection, and the environment in our country is damaged, such as: rivers, forests, fields, etc.</p> <p>The Government of Republic of Kosova does not pay attention to law implementations of environment protection.</p> <p>The ministry of Environment is the</p>





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<p>environmental conditions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment developed in 2010 the National Strategy and National Plan for integrated waste management through the assistance of EU. Since its approval none of the objectives of 2011 and 2012 are being implemented, leading to hopeless implementation of 2013 objectives.</p> <p>The environment is being harmed at high level casing “environmental crimes” – it’s time to try thinking of possible and relevant solution to this situation as the establishment of an Environmental Court House.</p>		<p>natural assets and the public good is regularly mentioned but net definitions are missing. The usage is favouring the big companies nearly all the time.</p> <p>The existing political structure focus on economic growth and ecological concerns are not on the agenda.</p> <p>Turkey is failing in nature protection. Especially the latest legal arrangements open ground for nature destruction.</p>	<p>purest Ministry (with Budget), Lack of political will form the Government for making environment as priority issue</p>
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