

Cooperation with national judges in the field of EU Environmental Law



Trainer's Manual 'EU Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements for judges and prosecutors'



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I. Introduction

This trainer's manual on the training module about EU legislation on environmental impact assessment for judges and prosecutors, is developed by ERA on behalf of the European Commission. It is intended for judicial training institutes, networks of judges, national judges, experts from NGOs, academic experts, trainers, prosecutors, and any other relevant actors and end-users of European Union Member States wishing to organise training sessions on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Objectives

The training module is designed for judges and prosecutors who handle environmental issues and already possess general knowledge or specific expertise on the subject. It offers relevant information on the latest developments of the EU environmental law *acquis*, relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU and an in-depth analysis of the topic with a special focus on the intersection between impact assessment requirements and other EU legislation. This training module will also assist national judges and prosecutors in the application of relevant EU instruments.

The training module will gather materials to conceive a 2.5 day in-person workshop or an online workshop consisting of four half-day sessions. The objective is to enhance the understanding of essential legal aspects relating to access to justice in environmental matters. The key topics to be covered are:

- Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive
- Overview of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive
- Assessment procedure
- Scope of judicial control under the SEA and EIA procedure
- Access to justice and the EIA and SEA Directives
- EIA/SEA Directives in the context of substantive EU environmental law
- Preliminary reference
- CJEU case law
- Various case studies

Upon completion of this training on 'EU Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements', participants will have deepened their knowledge of EU instruments. This training also provides an opportunity for participants to develop a better understanding of the legal aspects of EU legislation on environmental impact assessment and the implementation of EU instruments,

enabling participants to effectively apply this EU legislation as transposed into their respective national laws. The training also is an excellent opportunity to exchange views with colleagues from other jurisdictions on implementation practices in their respective Member States.

Structure

The module on 'Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements' consists of 12 interrelated but self-standing learning units. These units can be combined into an implementing workshop depending on the prior knowledge of participants, the time available and the specific training approach.

The different training methods that can be used in future workshops based on this material are also presented in the module, together with recommendations on how and in which part of the training they can best be used. Face-to-face presentations can also be combined with practical exercises that require active engagement of participants, IT-supported learning that allows participants to familiarise themselves with available tools, and interactive sessions that promote the exchange of good practices and experiences.

Environmental Assessment in EU environmental policy

- Unit 1: Presentation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive
- Unit 2: Presentation on the procedure of assessment
- Unit 3: Presentation on the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) Directive
- Unit 4: Case study on the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) Directive

Enforcement, judicial review, and access to justice under EIA/SEA

- Unit 5: Presentation on the scope of judicial control under the EIA and SEA Directives
- Unit 6: Presentation on access to justice under the EIA and SEA Directives
- Unit 7: Case study on the implementation of the EIA Directive – focus on access to justice

Synergies between EIA/SEA Directives and substantive EU environmental law

- Unit 8: Presentation on the Habitats Directive
- Unit 9: Presentation on the Water Framework Directive

- Unit 10: Presentation on the Industrial Emissions Directive
- Unit 11: Case study on two wind energy projects and 'renewable acceleration area'
RED III – role playing exercise
- Unit 12: Presentation on the preliminary reference procedure for interpretation and validity in the context of EU judicial protection in environmental cases
- Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

II. Methodology

Time frame

The workshop lasts 2.5 days in its face-to-face format could be divided in four half-day sessions if an online format is preferred. The exact structure and length can vary according to the participants and the training providers' needs.

When deciding on sub-sessions and time allocation, providers must take into account the need to cover all relevant topics while also allowing time for questions and for interaction between trainers and participants as well as among participants themselves. Long sessions have proven to be less effective in adult training. For this reason, changes in teaching methods (presentation, case studies, discussion) and frequent breaks are recommended.

➤ An indicative time allocation for each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

Trainer's profile

The selection of trainers is crucial to ensure a successful outcome. Trainers with a professional background similar to that of the participants tend to have a better understanding of their training needs and address them more effectively. For this reason, the composition of the target group should be considered when selecting the trainers of a workshop.

It is important to identify the right trainer for each unit. In units focused on practical issues, the involvement of a practitioner, lawyer, or judge with experience in the issue is ideal. An academic specialised in the topic is well suited to present an area of law or deliver an introductory presentation.

➤ More concrete input on the trainer's profile seemingly best fitting to each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

Beyond professional qualifications, the quality of an implementing workshop depends on the trainer's didactic competencies. Trainers must not only be knowledgeable, but also be able to effectively convey information, assist participants in developing new skills and encourage active engagement. They must be able to provide the necessary information in a clear and structured manner, highlight the links between participants' daily work and issues being discussed, retain some flexibility to adapt to the specific needs and interests of the attendees, and be open and encouraging in discussing and exchanging views with them during the session.

Other skills that potential trainers will ideally possess, and which should be considered, are the trainer's language skills (when workshops are international), and their familiarity with IT products; the use of technology would be required in at least some parts of the training, even if conducted face-to-face (IT-training sessions, use of PowerPoint or other audio-visual material, e-learning course, etc.).

For the successful implementation of the workshop and to better address participants' training needs, some diversity among the trainers is needed. Diversity in speakers' professional backgrounds, gender, and geographic balance would enrich the event with a more comprehensive analysis of the topic.

Finally, a potential trainer's personal motivation is worth considering. For the implementation of a workshop based on the training module, significant flexibility and commitment, as well as the willingness to interact with participants is expected from the trainers. Experts who show a clear interest in the project and are prepared to make the necessary effort for a successful outcome bring added value to the workshop and encourage fruitful exchanges.

Criteria for selecting the workshop trainers:

- Expertise in the subject and objectives of each sub-session
- Didactic competencies
- Language and IT skills
- Professional background similar to that of the workshop's participants
- Diversity in the group of trainers
- Motivation

Teaching methods

Lecture-style presentation

The optimal method for the quick transmission of extensive information is lecture-style presentations, conducted in plenary. This method provides the trainer with the necessary time and flexibility to structure and present the content of the sub-session as s/he sees fit.

Supporting material such as outlines, and PowerPoint or other presentation tools should be employed during the lecture. They enable participants to follow the presentation better, and serve as a reference document for the future, should they wish to review the main issues of the sessions.

One of the objectives of the workshop is to familiarise participants with existing legislation. In this context, reference to the material included in the user's pack should be made throughout the lecture and participants should be encouraged to go through the legal texts, identify the provisions and acquire a better understanding of their structure and applicability.

Enriching the lecture with practical examples helps to establish a link between theory and practice and better illustrate the application of legal instruments. The use of brief exercises or questions, requiring participants to reflect, discuss and present their answers is encouraged. Through these practical exercises trainers create an atmosphere of dialogue within the group and can assess whether the concepts have been properly explained.

Time for discussion or Q&A sessions should in all cases be planned for participants seeking clarifications or further information. Depending on the content and structure of each lecture, questions may be raised during the presentation or in a subsequent discussion session moderated by the trainer or the workshop provider.

Attendees must be encouraged to actively contribute to different sub-sessions. For this reason, it is important that all participants attending the workshop are comfortable enough to exchange their own experiences and ideas.

Workshop case studies

In addition to information on the EU general aspects and frameworks on environmental law, the training aims at providing participants with practical experience in the particularities of related cases.

To highlight issues requiring special attention and allow participants to develop specific skills, it is important to ensure their involvement in this part of the training. For this reason, specially designed workshop case studies will complement each thematic unit. Another advantage of this method is that the preparation of a case study constitutes an interactive way of learning. After attending face-to-face presentations and reading background material, participants appreciate a change of presentation technique.

- Case studies prepared in working groups

During the workshop exercises, participants will be given the opportunity to use their skills and knowledge to solve case studies related to different legal instruments, and a renewable energy project.

A short introduction of the task shall be given: an outline of the issues to be discussed in groups, the results expected, and the deliverables to be presented during the plenary session which follows the discussions.

Subsequently, participants shall be divided into smaller working groups in different working spaces. Working in smaller groups has significant advantages for participants: the opportunity to focus on case studies will enable them to deepen their recently acquired knowledge by applying it to concrete cases. This simulates a real-life scenario and can offer valuable experience for the future. The working group format would allow each participant to be actively involved in the debate and improve their communication skills.

As one of the key objectives of the exercise is the exchange of opinions among participants, it is important that the training provider allocates participants to the working groups to support this interaction: judges from different courts could be asked to work together, and a balance between the number of judges and prosecutors in each group is also preferable. Further to solving the case, this diversity would allow participants to obtain better insights into how the questions would be dealt with and how the EU legislation involved is applied in another country, by a different legal profession, in a different city or court.

➤ Three case studies are recommended for the workshops implementing this training module. Altering the composition of the working groups in each exercise would be a way to further increase participant interaction.

The trainer shall set time limits for each part of the task during the introductory part of the case study. Depending on the time available, the trainer coordinating each exercise, will decide whether all working groups will deal with all case studies or if specific case studies will be allocated to different groups to ensure that participants are able to thoroughly examine all issues.

Once the working groups have been set up, they shall develop a working method and identify which member(s) of the group will be responsible for reporting the conclusions of their discussion to other participants. The trainer leading the exercise must be present and following the interaction in each group to a certain extent, offering advice on time management, being providing clarifications, answering questions, and being prepared to assist participants if they face major difficulties or if their discussion digresses. If trainers of other subjects of the workshop are present, they may also get involved in discussions of the chosen smaller group for monitoring the discussion and helping on the subject matter.

When all groups complete their work, participants shall return to the plenary session room to discuss their conclusions. This will allow them to compare their solutions to the features of the case studies, get further ideas from their colleagues in the other groups and broaden their understanding of the subject matter.

To achieve the objectives of this closing discussion, it is important to ensure that all groups take the floor and present the results of their work. In an ideal scenario this would be done one case at a time, inviting the rapporteur of one of the groups to present their conclusions and the main elements of their discussion. Subsequently, other groups will be given the floor to make additional comments, express different opinions etc. In conclusion, the trainer should summarise the main points raised in the discussion and give his/her own feedback, so that participants can confirm whether they successfully dealt with the case or whether there could be further improvement.

- IT-supported learning

IT-supported learning enhances the efficiency of the training and gives participants the opportunity to gain practical experience by making use of the possibilities the internet offers on issues related to environmental law in general. They have the opportunity to become familiar with the various EU websites in the area (such as the E-Justice Portal, Eur-Lex, the Curia website, ECLI etc.), where they can acquire information and advice on how to apply EU instruments covered by the workshop. By efficiently using these websites, participants will actively learn how to find the relevant legal texts and cases and receive assistance on practical problems they may face when applying EU law in this area.

Documents

The provider of the training must provide participants with a 'user's pack' which will include the following:

- blended e-learning material;
- background documentation set;
- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- CVs of the trainers;
- speakers' contributions;
- evaluation form.

III. User's pack: the function of different elements of the training module

Introduction

The term 'user's pack' refers to the entirety of the material available to participants of a workshop. This will consist of the blended e-learning material (designed to be complementary to the lectures and discussions), training material (related legal documents, links to online sources of bibliography of legal instruments on the topic on an online link, trainers' contributions and case studies) as well as supporting documents, such as the workshop programme, the list of participants, workshop evaluation forms etc.

It is, of course, at the discretion of the workshop providers and trainers to use the materials provided in the manner they deem most fitting and to also include additional documents where necessary. All key EU legal instruments required for the provision of the training on EU legislation on access to justice in environmental matters are already part of the user's pack, but as implementing workshops may be structured with a specific focus, further material could be of use.

The materials for inclusion in the user's pack can and should be provided mainly in electronic format, for instance by making the content available online and granting all workshop participants access to it. If the workshop is implemented face-to-face, material that needs to be regularly referred to during the workshop or that would make it easier to follow the presentations could be provided in a hardcopy for ease of reference during the workshop:

- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- case studies;
- evaluation forms.

- When presenting the material that should accompany each unit, a distinction should be made between 'necessary material' and 'additional material', all to be included in the electronic documentation.

Blended e-learning

The training module has been structured to include 'blended learning' as a methodological approach, given that it combines the interactivity of face-to-face training during the implementing workshops with the flexibility provided by e-learning material. As the e-learning material has different functions and can be used by the workshop participants at several stages of their learning process, it is important that they have access to it on different occasions: before the implementation of the workshop, in order to prepare for it, while it is taking place, in order to make best use of the available material with the help of the trainers, and after the workshop, as a point of reference for finding information on access to justice in environmental matters legislation.

The main function of this e-learning material is to introduce the end-user to legal issues related to different aspects of environmental impact assessment requirements. These include the two directives and main case law as well as intersections with substantive EU environmental legislation.

It will include:

- The main international and EU legal instruments as well as case law that will be analysed during the workshop which participants should go through before they attend the course. The aim is not to replace the workshop sessions on these subjects but to complement them by ensuring that all participants have a common basic level of knowledge before they start and can make the most of the discussion to clarify issues in the workshops.
- A quiz to assess existing knowledge of relevant issues.
- Access to the bibliography of legal instruments and other relevant source material which participants can refer to at any time.
- Access to the remainder of the e-learning version of the training module to be provided after the workshop for participants to use as a refresher and to use with their colleagues alongside the training materials.

Once participants have been selected, they should receive information on how to access the e-learning materials and be encouraged to go through its contents 15-10 days before the implementation of the workshop. In this way, they will have the opportunity to refresh or acquire background knowledge and be prepared for the workshop programme.

Background documentation

Legal texts will make up most of the content of the training materials: international conventions, treaty articles, regulations, directives, case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union etc. A comprehensive collection of all background documents, which can serve as a reference point after the conclusion of the workshop, should be included in the electronic documentation. Participants are likely to come back to these texts to refresh their memory, find a specific provision or judgment, and seek guidance or inspiration if confronted with a case on the subject at a later stage. This format could also support easy further dissemination of this material, which workshop participants could forward to their colleagues if requested.

Links to online databases, tools and sources, such as the e-justice portal, Eur-Lex, Curia, ECLI and other similar websites shall be included as background material in the electronic documentation.

➤ Proposals on which specific material to include in this part of the user's pack are included in Part d) on the analysis of each sub-session of the workshop.

Materials must be provided in the language of the workshop. When international workshops are organised, links to EU databases (such as <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> or <http://curia.europa.eu/>) could be included so that participants can access EU legal texts in the language of their choice. Their inclusion in the electronic documentation is also recommended. The ability to quickly find a provision, to see the structure of a legal instrument, to take notes, etc. could help participants to better follow the training and to further familiarise themselves with the legal instruments being discussed.

Workshop exercise material

Three workshop exercises are proposed for the workshops implementing the training module on 'Environmental Impact Assessment for judges and prosecutors'. They are structured based on case studies. Preparatory material supporting the workshops' case studies, such as the tasks of the different cases that are to be discussed or additional legal texts that will be needed for solving the cases must be provided for the participants in hardcopy during the workshop.

Trainer's contributions

In addition to the background documents, every time an implementing workshop on “Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements for judges and prosecutors” is organised, the trainers involved shall be asked to prepare their own supporting material, in the form of PowerPoint presentations, outlines, notes or full texts of their lectures. Trainers are free to structure the material supporting their presentations as they see fit. The main objective is to help participants follow the presentation and for this reason particular emphasis should be given to the provision of a clear structure.

Trainers may also be advised to prepare a well-judged number of slides, leaving some time for a Q&A session during the presentation or if an unplanned discussion occurs.

The trainers' contributions could also be used as a reference document for identifying the main points of the subject matter.

Trainers' contributions shall be included in the user's pack and in the online documentation folder.

➤ Providing written support of the lectures is always recommended and for this reason always mentioned under 'necessary documents'. Especially an outline of the PowerPoint presentation reflecting the structure of the sub-session allows participants to better understand the structure and follow the lecture.

Additional documents

Further to the training material, several documents supporting the organisation of the workshop must be made available to participants. These would be of immediate and continuous use during the workshop and should therefore be provided in hardcopy.

The finalised workshop programme must be provided at the beginning of the training, to allow participants to plan accordingly and better understand the training flow. A list of all workshop participants should be provided, facilitating the interaction between participants attending the workshop. Moreover, by including certain contact details (professional position and postal address) participants are given the opportunity to maintain in contact even after the conclusion of the workshop. Finally, to achieve an immediate evaluation of the workshop, a questionnaire seeking participants' feedback on the workshop content, organisational features and overall effectiveness shall be distributed.

IV. Organising and implementing a workshop: structure, content and methodology

A structure based on thematic units is proposed for this workshop. Each thematic unit will focus on a specific topic of EU law in this area. Each implementing workshop will thus consist of several units, ensuring the alternation of theoretical and practical elements. The final structure, however, must be decided by taking into consideration participants' prior knowledge and training needs.

Environmental Assessment in EU environmental policy

- Unit 1: Presentation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive
- Unit 2: Presentation on the procedure of assessment
- Unit 3: Presentation on the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) Directive
- Unit 4: Case study on the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) Directive

Enforcement, judicial review, and access to justice under EIA/SEA

- Unit 5: Presentation on the scope of judicial control under the EIA and SEA Directives
- Unit 6: Presentation on access to justice under the EIA and SEA Directives
- Unit 7: Case study on the implementation of the EIA Directive – focus on access to justice

Synergies between EIA/SEA Directives and substantive EU environmental law

- Unit 8: Presentation on the Habitats Directive
- Unit 9: Presentation on the Water Framework Directive
- Unit 10: Presentation on the Industrial Emissions Directive
- Unit 11: Case study on two wind energy projects and 'renewable acceleration area' RED III – role playing exercise
- Unit 12: Presentation on the preliminary reference procedure for interpretation and validity in the context of EU judicial protection in environmental cases
- Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Setting the scene

Short description of the contents

The workshop always starts by welcoming the participants and providing a brief introduction and explanation of the content of the programme, organisation and implementation of the workshop.

General objectives

The main objective of this first session is to welcome trainers and participants to the workshop, to set the scene by reminding them of the framework of the training course and to encourage their interaction and active participation in the course.

Specific learning points

Introduction of organisers of the workshop

The welcoming session shall be used to introduce the training manager of the workshop, who is responsible for the successful implementation of the content of the programme, chairing of presentations, managing of the questions and answers sessions, arranging and implementing of the practical exercises, and dealing with *ad hoc* issues during the whole workshop. The training manager may be assisted by a judicial training advisor of the workshop who ideally is an expert on the topic (a judge, a legal practitioner or an academic) and is usually involved in preparation of the workshop material from the very beginning (setting the structure of the programme, arranging the content of each presentation as well as of practical exercise to be covered, checking all the prepared presentations to make sure that the material is not duplicated and helping in implementing a workshop, if needed).

Introduction of participants and trainers

During the opening session, participants must introduce themselves, present their national and professional background, and share their expectations for the workshop. In this way, participants will become familiar with the group, which will facilitate active participation in the sessions. Making trainers and participants aware of the nationalities and professional groups represented in the workshop can be of great relevance in the discussion and an asset in ensuring effective exchange of experiences. Presentation of the participants' backgrounds and expectations can help tailor the programme to meet participants' needs, by emphasising certain aspects, adjusting the time allocated in the different sub-sessions, etc.

- This may be achieved by inviting participants to ask a key question they expect to see addressed during the workshop or to indicate which element made them apply for the workshop.

Presentation of the workshop's programme

The workshop shall include, at the beginning, a presentation of the programme, scope, and objectives. The focus of each unit will be indicated and the expected contribution of the participants in each part of the programme emphasised. It is important that end users realise the goal of each unit and the flow of the workshop programme. This enables them to easily follow discussions and seize opportunities to raise questions.

Presentation of the training material

The opening session also offers an opportunity to present the material included in the user's pack and explain its function, to encourage participants to benefit from it during the workshop. The content of the electronic documentation should be outlined (all related legal texts, links to online sources, suggested solutions to the case studies, etc.) and explanations should be provided on the documents.

Presentation of the workshop's organisational aspects

The logistics of the workshop will be presented. The locations that will be used during the workshop for the different sessions, the exercises and the lunch and coffee breaks will be indicated. Additionally, the possibility to use computers, Wi-Fi, a library, a business station etc. will be indicated and information on the lunches organised and dinners will be provided. It is important here, to ensure that end users are reminded of and able to benefit from all measures taken to facilitate their participation in the workshop, as well as of the importance of the joint activities in allowing a less formal interaction among trainers and fellow participants.

Methodology

While participants are in plenary; everyone is invited to introduce themselves. The programme of the workshop will be presented by the training manager of the workshop.

After welcoming participants and trainers to the workshop, they will be given the opportunity to introduce themselves and express their expectations regarding the workshop. This will improve the atmosphere of the workshop from the very beginning, which is a key element for its success. Participants are more likely to be active during the event if they know their colleagues' backgrounds.

Furthermore, the outline and main objectives of the workshop will be presented. This introduction will contain information on both the programme and the logistics (e.g. which rooms will be available for the participants during the workshop, library, availability of computers and Wi-Fi, coffee breaks and meals, evening programme). An 'ice-breaking' exercise may also be proposed by the manager of the workshop.

Time frame

The time allocated to the opening session depends on the number of participants attending the workshop. Considering that the workshop should ideally have 20 to 30 participants, the opening session should last approximately 30 minutes, to ensure sufficient time for all trainers and participants to present themselves, and for the provision of all necessary information on the event.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Final version of the workshop programme
02	List of trainers
03	Trainers' CVs
04	List of participants

The training manager shall demonstrate the entire user's pack in this unit, including the electronic documentation, to inform participants of all the different features of the pack.

Trainer's profile

The opening session will be held in plenary and coordinated by the training manager, the person responsible for ensuring the coherent management of the workshop, or the judicial training advisor. There could be an added value in assigning the role of the 'workshop manager' to the person responsible for the organisation of the workshop. S/he would be most suitable to present the programme's structure and main objectives, having made all related decisions and given priority to specific features of the training over others.

Unit 1: Presentation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive

Short description of content and general objectives

The aim of this unit is to provide a concise and comprehensive overview of the provisions of the EIA Directive. The main concepts related to impact assessment will be analysed. The definitions of a project, impact, and the main activities subject to assessment will be explained. The requirements regarding screening, the scope of application and relevant CJEU cases will be presented in detail.

Specific learning points

- Activities subject to EIA
- Concept of “project”
- Multi-stage development consent procedures
- Screening procedure, case-by-case examination, criteria and justification
- CJEU case law (splitting projects, dual-purpose projects, cumulative impacts)

Methodology

This unit can take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either in person or online. There must be sufficient time left for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points and to contribute with their own experience, especially related to the legal applications of such technical aspects.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 60 minutes for presentation and 15 minutes more for comments and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: ‘Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive’

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation
1.	<u>Directive 2011/92/EU (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codification) (Text with EEA relevance)</u> <u>(‘Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA’), 28 January 2012</u>

Trainer’s profile

The ideal speaker has legal knowledge and expertise in environmental impact assessment. An EU official working on the subject, an EU or national judge or an academic with experience in practicing law are all suitable.

Unit 2: Presentation on the procedure of assessment

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims at explaining the key components of EU environmental impact assessment. A step-presentation of the procedure of assessing environmental impact of an economic activity will be given. All aspects will be linked to the EIA Directive as well as to CJEU case law.

Specific learning points

- Scoping
- Assessment of alternatives
- Public consultation and publication of decisions
- Development consent decision/the reasoned conclusion
- Monitoring
- Environmental authority/competent authority and opinions of public authorities
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a lecture-style presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the unit to a total of 45 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "EU environmental law and the Aarhus Convention"
02	<u>Directive 2011/92/EU (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codification) (Text with EEA relevance) ('Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA'), 28 January 2012</u>
03	<u>EIA guidance – screening, 2017</u>

04	<u>EIA guidance – Scoping, 2017</u>
05	<u>EIA guidance - EIA report, 2017</u>

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with knowledge of the practical application of the legal texts in question, whether from the judicial or academic world specialised in environmental law or impact assessment.

Unit 3: Presentation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal issues around Strategic Environmental Assessment. Its main objective is to clarify the projects that fall within the scope of the SEA Directive as well as what the criteria for screening are. Special focus will be placed on the EC Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into the SEA.

Specific learning points

- Definition of plan and programme subject to SEA
- Screening procedure and criteria
- EC guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into the SEA
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a lecture-style presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions, discussion and quiz. In the online format the presentation can be shortened.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: "Overview of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive"

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	European legislation and documents
01	<u>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</u>

	<u>environment ('Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive – SEA') 21 July 2001</u>
02	<u>C/2017/2616, Commission notice on access to justice in environmental matters, 18 August 2017</u>
03	<u>European Commission, Study concerning the preparation of the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC), 2016</u>

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is a professional or academic with expertise in environmental impact assessment and good knowledge of Strategic Environmental Assessment in particular. An EU official or judge working on this topic would be the optimal choice.

Unit 4: Case study on the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit different approaches can be adopted. An example will be given and the structure is recommended but different variations can work equally well. A Member State called A has issued a regulation on landscape protection in the Silent River area, also protected under Natura 2000. At the same time a concession has been adopted to award permits for the construction of hydroelectric power plants and a residential area has been foreseen. An Environmental NGO has filed a lawsuit against that development plan.

Against this background the following claims brought to the court must be examined:

- Legal standing of the ENGO
- SEA must be performed for the whole regulation, not only some parts of it
- The concession act is also a 'plan' or 'programme' under the SEA Directive
- An interim measure is necessary to preclude the effects of the concession act. Otherwise, damage will occur to those winning the tender if the act is annulled.

Methodology

This unit should start with a brief description of the facts by the trainer. Subsequently, participants will be divided into groups representing the ENGO, the defendants (the bidders), and the court. After discussing they should all gather and present their findings in plenary. The session will conclude with the remarks of the trainer who will set out the legal provisions to be applied and the main points of discussion.

Time frame

This presentation will last 15 minutes with an additional 45 minutes left for discussion into groups and exchanges. The presentation of the conclusions will last another 15 minutes and the solution will be given in 15 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Case study on the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive in hardcopy
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Trainer profile

The trainer could be an experienced EU or national judge with good didactical skills or an academic capable of drafting a good case study on this topic.

Unit 5: Presentation on the scope of judicial control under the EIA and SEA Directives

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The objective of this unit is to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the scope of judicial review in environmental cases relating to SEA and EIA. The presentation will shed light on the main issues under EU law and provide examples of case law where this topic has been dealt with. It will serve as a guide to the national judge dealing with cases of this matter for the first time.

Specific learning points

- Quality control
- Ex post assessment of an EIA project
- Role and scope of judicial review
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: 'Scope of judicial review under the SEA and EIA procedure'

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	European legislation and documents
01	<u>Regulation (EU) 2021/1767 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2021 amending Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 on the application of the</u>

	<u>provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies</u>
02	<u>C/2017/2616, Commission notice on access to justice in environmental matters, 18 August 2017</u>
03	<u>European Commission, Factsheet: Access to justice in environmental matters, 2017</u>

Unit 6: Presentation on access to justice under the EIA and SEA Directives

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The objective of this unit is to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of access to justice matters relating to the Directives. Particular emphasis will be placed on the 3 pillars of access to justice and the related procedural steps.

Specific learning points

- Access to information, public participation and access to justice
- Procedural steps
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: 'Scope and Standard of judicial review'
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	European legislation and documents
01	<u>Regulation (EU) 2021/1767 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2021 amending Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies</u>

02	<u>C/2017/2616, Commission notice on access to justice in environmental matters, 18 August 2017</u>
03	<u>European Commission, Factsheet: Access to justice in environmental matters, 2017</u>
04	<u>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 ('Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive – SEA') 21 July 2001</u>
05	<u>C/2017/2616, Commission notice on access to justice in environmental matters, 18 August 2017</u>
06	<u>European Commission, Study concerning the preparation of the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC), 2016</u>

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is a national judge with experience in the field.

Unit 7: Case study on the implementation of the EIA Directive – focus on access to justice

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit is a simulation of a real-life scenario whereby a project for a hydropower facility and a dam that serves as an emergency water-supply are planned to be developed on a trans-boundary river. The project would affect the fish species of a Natural Park in country A and the initial EIA found that there is no transboundary or significant biodiversity impact. There was an initial permit in 2015 but the project stalled and the permit was renewed in 2021 based on the fact that the project parameters remain the same. Participants are encouraged to discuss the different positions of the local community, an NGO and the legal provisions. Issues of contradicting environmental information, precaution against progress as well as the importance of impact against location for the assessment will be addressed.

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Case study on access to justice under the EIA and SEA Directives in hardcopy
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Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with practical knowledge of the application of such provisions. A national administrative judge with experience in judicial cooperation or a member of the Aarhus Compliance Committee would be a good choice.

Unit 8: Presentation on the Habitats Directive

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit provides an introduction to the Habitats Directive in relation to environmental impact assessment. It will include references to key provisions that oblige Member States to prohibit certain actions, an outline of the objectives of the Directive and protected areas.

Specific learning points

- Protected areas
- Objectives, related crimes
- Article 6(3)
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussion and questions and questions are encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 15 minutes for discussion and exchange of experiences. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: 'Habitats Directive'
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	European legislation and documents
01	<u>Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</u>

Trainer's profile

The indicated speaker is someone with specific knowledge on the Directive, possibly related to implementation of environmental criminal law.

Unit 9: Presentation on the Water Framework Directive

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit the intersections between the water framework directive and the SEA and EIA Directives will be presented. A special focus will be placed on the objectives, crimes related to water and relevant case law.

Specific learning points

- Objectives, key features, and related crimes
- Article 4(7)
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussion and questions and questions are encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 15 minutes for discussion and exchange of experiences. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint presentation: 'Water Framework Directive and SEA and EIA Directives'
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

Access to justice in specific EU environmental law instruments

1.	<u>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy</u>
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Trainer profile

An ideal speaker to present this unit is someone with good knowledge and experience on the specific legislation. An EU official or prosecutor specialised in environmental law and some of these legislative texts would be the optimal choice for this presentation.

Unit 10: Presentation on the Industrial Emissions Directive

Short description of the contents and general objectives

This unit offers an exploration of the synergies between the Industrial Emissions Directive and assessment of environmental impact. After explaining the basic objectives and provisions of the Directive the presentation will focus on the links it maintains with the SEA and EIA Directives.

Specific learning points

- Main objectives and key features
- Focus on impact assessment
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussion and questions and questions are encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 15 minutes for discussion and exchange of experiences. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation 'Industrial Emissions Directive'
02	Directive - 2010/75 - EN - EUR-Lex Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)

Trainer profile

The ideal speaker to lead this exercise is a national administrative judge or EU official with good knowledge of industrial emissions matters.

Unit 11: Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise

Short description of content

In this last training unit, a case study will be used to wrap up the workshop and encourage participants to implement what they learned. In this context, again participants must split into groups of 6-8 people and work together to solve a case. Energy projects in the RED III framework have been chosen. This regime lends itself for a case study as it is highly relevant, due to the recent legislation adopted in the field. Additionally, the renewable acceleration area regime presents certain particularities with which participants will be familiarised.

Methodology

In this context, again participants must split into groups, but this time only 3 groups of around 8 people each (or the number of roles needed for the exercise), and work together to solve a case. For this case study the approach of a role-play scenario is encouraged. Instead of ‘solving’ a case by examining the facts, participants will simulate a court-like scenario presenting the arguments of the different stakeholders, citizens, developers, ENGOs and the authorities. For example, one group can be the ‘judges’ chairing the session and delivering a judgement based on the pleadings by the parties and interveners, the other the public prosecutors, and the other representatives from different stakeholders.

Duration

This session must be on the longer side. The facts should be presented within 15-20 minutes and then participants must be given around 45 minutes to discuss and construct their arguments. The plenary session in a court-like setting necessitates at least 30 minutes including a few minutes during which the judges make their decision in a closed-door session.

Documentation

Case study on two wind energy projects and ‘renewable acceleration area’ RED III – role playing exercise

Trainer's profile

The trainer for this Unit must be someone who has the didactic skills to design such a scenario, ideally a judge or judicial trainer with pedagogical skills and experience on the subject.

Unit 12: Presentation on preliminary reference procedure for interpretation and validity in the context of EU judicial protection in environmental cases

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit, the general objective is to understand the key aspects related to the role of the national judge in the implementation of European Environmental Law, as well as to explain the importance of preliminary reference as tool for such a purpose. To this end, emphasis should be placed on analysing how the national judges and prosecutors will properly interpret and implement the main provisions of environmental impact assessment. A significant part of this unit is devoted to the preliminary reference procedure which has an essential place in the national judges' EU legal toolbox. The presentation is meant to initiate an exchange of thoughts and experiences about EU nature protection legislation.

Specific learning points

- Role of the National Judge
- Role of National Prosecutor
- Article 267 TFEU
- Conform interpretation
- Preliminary Reference

Methodology

This unit will take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussions and questions should be stimulated at the maximum.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for discussion and experience exchange with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint presentation 'Preliminary Reference Procedure'
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Trainer profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by a colleague who has the same professional background ('speaking the same language'). An ideal speaker could therefore be a judge/prosecutor experienced in environmental impact assessment.

Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Short description of content

In the final session of the workshop, conclusions will be drawn, and participants will be invited to evaluate the event.

General objectives

Participants will provide feedback on the whole event, the preliminary information, the workshop documentation, the e-learning module and the usefulness of the workshop for their daily work.

Specific learning points

- Summing up the event
- Obtaining feedback
- Use the feedback and the evaluations to improve the training module (for organisers)

Methodology

Participants will be in plenary, either online or in person. Before the final discussion and evaluation of the event is opened, each participant should have already filled in the anonymous evaluation form. If possible, all participants, i.e., including the speakers and the training manager and/or judicial training advisor of the workshop, shall participate in this final evaluation session. The training manager of the workshop should encourage the participants to speak openly about their impressions of the workshop.

Time frame

The closing session should take between 15 and 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	Evaluation form
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Trainer profile

The closing session will be chaired by the training manager and/or the judicial training advisor of the workshop.

V. Annex I: Template indicative workshop programme



EU ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Workshop for judges and prosecutors
Vienna, 19-21 February 2025



Planned Speakers

Anne Brosnan, Secretary General of the European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (ENPE); Deputy Director (Chief Prosecutor), Legal and Audit Services, Environment Agency, Bristol

Aleksandra Bujaroska, Environmental Expert, Energy Community Secretariat, Vienna

Luisa Cortat, Course Director, European Public Law, ERA, Trier, Germany

Markus Grubner, Vice-President of the State Administrative Court, St. Pölten, Austria

Rajko Knez, Judge at the Constitutional Court, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Klaus Lernhart, Judicial Training Advisor, ERA, Trier; former Presiding Judge, Higher Administrative Court, Mannheim

Klaus Malacek, Environmental Enforcement, European Commission, DG Environment, Brussels

Peter Vajda, Senior Environmental Expert, Energy Community Secretariat, Vienna

Vojtech Vomacka, Legal Adviser (Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic) and Assistant Professor (Masaryk University), Brno

Key topics

- Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive
- Overview of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive
- Assessment procedures
- Scope of judicial control under the SEA and EIA procedure
- Access to justice in the EIA and SEA Directives
- EIA/SEA Directives in the context of substantive EU environmental law
- CJEU case law
- Preliminary reference procedure
- Various case studies

Language
English

Event number
425DV10

Organiser
ERA (Dr Luisa Cortat) on behalf of the European Commission



EU ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Wednesday, 19 February 2025

09:00 Arrival and registration of participants

09:15 **Opening of the seminar**

Dr Luisa Cortat, ERA

Mag.^a Michaela Russegger, Chair of Chamber, Federal Administrative Court

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

09:30 **Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive**

- Activities subject to EIA
- Concept of "project"
- Multi-stage development consent procedures
- Screening procedure, case-by-case examination, criteria and justification
- CJEU case law (splitting projects, dual-purpose projects, cumulative impacts)

Klaus Malacek

10:30 Quiz and Discussion

11:00 Coffee break

11:30 **Procedure of assessment**

- Scoping
- Assessment of alternatives
- Public consultation and publication of decisions
- Development consent decision/the reasoned conclusion
- Monitoring
- Environmental Authority/Competent Authority and opinions of public authorities
- CJEU case law

Vojtech Vomacka

12:15 Discussion

12:30 **Overview of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive**

- Definition of plan and programme subject to SEA
- Screening procedure and criteria
- EC guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into the SEA
- CJEU case law

Klaus Malacek

13:15 Discussion

13:30 Lunch

14:30 **Case study on the implementation of the SEA Directive**

Rajko Knez

16:00 Coffee break

ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL REVIEW, AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE UNDER EIA/SEA

16:30 **Scope of judicial control under the SEA and EIA procedure**

- Quality control
- *Ex post* assessment of an EIA project
- Role and scope of judicial review
- CJEU case law

Rajko Knez

17:15 Discussion

17:30 End of first day

19:30 Dinner

Thursday, 20 February 2025

09:30 **Introduction**

09:35 **Access to justice in the EIA and SEA Directives**

- Access to information, public participation and access to justice
- Procedural steps

Objective

This 2.5-day workshop is designed to provide a comprehensive exploration of environmental impact assessment requirements in the context of EU environmental legislation and policy. The workshop will focus on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. Led by experts in the field, sessions will cover procedural intricacies, in-depth analysis of the legal framework and relevant case law. Both the EIA and SEA Directives will be presented as part of a broader EU substantive environmental law by explaining their relationship with other EU instruments. The workshop will also examine the preliminary reference procedure. Through discussion and practical case studies, it will ensure that participants leave with the necessary tools and insights to navigate the complexities of environmental assessment in practice.

Who should attend?

Administrative and other judges and prosecutors from EU Member States interested in environmental law.

Venue

Federal Administrative Court
Erdbergstraße 192 - 196
1030 Vienna

Your contacts



Dr Luisa Cortat
Course Director
European Public Law
E-Mail: LCortat@era.int



Uta Ellerhorst
Assistant
E-Mail: uellerhorst@era.int

For programme updates:

www.era.int

Programme may be subject to amendment.

	• CJEU case law <i>Vojtech Vomacka</i>
10:15	Discussion
10:30	Coffee break
11:00	Case study on the implementation of the EIA Directive – focus on access to justice • Introduction to the case study • Working groups • Plenary discussion of the results <i>Aleksandra Bujaroska</i>
12:30	Lunch
SYNERGIES BETWEEN EIA/SEA DIRECTIVES AND SUBSTANTIVE EU ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	
13:30	Habitats Directive • Main objectives and key features, and related crimes • Focus on Article 6(3) • CJEU case law <i>Anne Brosnan</i>
14:15	Discussion
14:30	Water Framework Directive • Main objectives, key features, and related crimes • Focus on Article 4(7) • CJEU case law <i>Anne Brosnan</i>
15:15	Discussion
15:30	Coffee break
16:00	Industrial Emissions Directive • Main objectives and key features • Focus on impact assessment • CJEU case law <i>Peter Vajda</i>
16:45	Discussion
17:00	End of second day

Friday, 21 February 2025

09:00	Introduction
09:05	Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise • Introduction to the case study • Working groups • Plenary discussion of the results <i>Markus Grubner</i>
10:30	Coffee break
11:00	Preliminary reference procedure for interpretation and validity in the context of EU judicial protection in environmental cases • Article 267 TFEU • National courts and uniform interpretation of EU environmental law • Preliminary reference procedure <i>Markus Grubner</i>
11:45	Discussion
12:00	Evaluation of the workshop
12:30	End of the workshop

VI. Annex II: Background material to be contained in the user's pack



EU Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

Workshop for judges and prosecutors

Vienna, 19-21 February 2025

I. Speakers

Klaus Malacek	
	• CV • Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive • Overview of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive
Vojtech Vomacka	
	• CV • Procedure of assessment • Access to justice in the EIA and SEA Directives
Andrej Kmecl	
	• CV • Case study on the implementation of the SEA Directive • Scope of judicial control under the SEA and EIA procedure
Aleksandra Bujaroska	
	• CV • Case study on the implementation of the EIA Directive – focus on access to justice
Anne Brosnan	
	• CV • Habitats Directive • Water Framework Directive

Peter Vajda	
	• CV • Industrial Emissions Directive
Markus Grubner	
	• CV • Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise • Preliminary reference procedure for interpretation and validity in the context of EU judicial protection in environmental cases

II. Background documentation (*hyperlinks*)

1. EU Treaties

1.	<u>Treaty on European Union (consolidated version), OJ C202/01, 7 June 2016</u>
2.	<u>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (consolidated version) OJ C202/01, 7 June 2016</u>
3.	<u>The Treaty of Amsterdam, 2 October 1997</u>
4.	<u>The Treaty of Maastricht, 7 February 1992</u>

2. EU legislation

5.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 29 July 2024</u>
6.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, 2 May 2024</u>
7.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, 30 April 2024</u>
8.	<u>Directive (EU) 2024/1203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC, 30 April 2024 ('Environmental Crime Directive – ECD')</u>
9.	<u>Directive (EU) 2024/1785 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Text with EEA relevance), 24 April 2024 ('IED 2.0')</u>
10.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869 (Text with EEA relevance), 29 July 2024</u>

11.	<u>Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (‘Renewable Energy Directive’), 31 October 2023</u>
12.	<u>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (consolidated version) of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, 22 December 2023</u>
13.	<u>Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, 12 April 2022</u>
14.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’), July 2021</u>
15.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013, 17 May 2021</u>
16.	<u>Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse, 5 June 2020</u>
17.	<u>Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, 12 June 2019</u>
18.	<u>Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (Text with EEA relevance), 21 December 2018</u>
19.	<u>Directive (EU) 2016/2284 (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC, Text with EEA relevance, 17 December 2016</u>
20.	<u>Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment Text with EEA relevance, 25 April 2014</u>
21.	<u>Directive 2011/92/EU (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codification) (Text with EEA relevance) (‘Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA’), 28 January 2012</u>
22.	<u>Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast) (Text with EEA relevance), 17 December 2010</u>
23.	<u>Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, 6 December 2008</u>
24.	<u>Directive 2008/98/EC (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text</u>

	with EEA relevance) Text with EEA relevance, 22 November 2008 (Waste Framework Directive)
25.	<u>Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), 14 March 2007</u>
26.	<u>Directive 2006/7/EC (consolidated version) of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC, 15 February 2006</u>
27.	<u>Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, 30 April 2004</u>
28.	<u>Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EEC - Statement by the Commission, 25 June 2003</u>
29.	<u>Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC, 14 February 2003</u>
30.	<u>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 ('Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive – SEA') 21 July 2001</u>
31.	<u>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, 22 December 2000</u>
32.	<u>Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, 22 July 1992</u>
33.	<u>Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, 31 December 1991</u>

3. International Documents

34.	<u>Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, 25 June 1998 (Aarhus Convention)</u>
35.	<u>UNECE Convention on Transboundary EIA (Espoo), 1991</u>

4. CJEU Case law

36.	<u>C-461/23, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), Umweltforum Osnabrücker Land eV v. Landkreis Osnabrück, 17 October 2024</u>
37.	<u>C-129/24, Reference for a preliminary ruling from High Court (Ireland) made on 16 February 2024, Coillte Cuideachta Ghníomhaíochta Ainmnithe v. Commissioner for Environmental Information (pending)</u>

38.	<u>T-345/22, Judgement of the Court (Third Chamber), Stöttingfjällets Miljöskyddsförening v. Commission, 17 April 2024</u>
39.	<u>C-252/22, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Societatea Civilă Profesională de Avocați Ploeanu & Ionescu, 11 January 2024</u>
40.	<u>C-166/22, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), Hellfire Massy Residents Association, 6 July 2023</u>
41.	<u>C-575/21, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), WertInvest Hotelbetriebs GmbH v. Magistrat der Stadt Wien, 25 May 2023</u>
42.	<u>C-9/22, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), NJ, OZ v. An Bord Pleanála, Ireland, 9 March 2023</u>
43.	<u>C-432/21, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Poland (and bonne pratique forestières), 2 March 2023</u>
44.	<u>C-873/19, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Deutsche Umwelthilfe eV v. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 8 November 2022</u>
45.	<u>C-470/19 Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Friends of the Irish Environment Ltd v. Commissioner for Environmental Information, 15 April 2021</u>
46.	<u>T-9/19, Judgement of the General Court (Second Chamber, Extended Composition), ClientEarth v. European Investment Bank (EIB), 27 January 2021</u>
47.	<u>C-826/18, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), LB, Stichting Varkens in Nood and Others v. College van burgemeester en wethouders van de gemeente Echt-Susteren, 14 January 2021</u>
48.	<u>C-24/19, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), A and Others v. Gewestelijke stedenbouwkundige ambtenaar van het departement Ruimte Vlaanderen, afdeling Oost-Vlaanderen, 25 June 2020</u>
49.	<u>C-535/18, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), IL and Others v. Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, 28 May 2020</u>
50.	<u>C-752/18, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Deutsche Umwelthilfe eV v. Freistaat Bayern, 19 December 2019</u>
51.	<u>C-280/18, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Alain Flausch and Others v. Ypourgos Perivallontos kai Energeias and Others, 7 November 2019</u>
52.	<u>C-197/18, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Wasserleitungsverband Nördliches Burgenland and Others, 3 October 2019</u>
53.	<u>C-411/17, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Inter-Environnement Wallonie ASBL, Bond Beter Leefmilieu Vlaanderen ASBL v. Council of Ministers, 29 July 2019</u>
54.	<u>C-723/17 Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Lies Craeynest and Others v. Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest and Brussels Instituut voor Milieubeheer, 26 June 2019</u>

55.	<u>C-321/18, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Terre wallonne ASBL v. Région wallonne, 12 June 2019</u>
56.	<u>C-305/18, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), erdi Ambiente e Società (VAS) — Aps Onlus v. Presidenza dei Consiglio dei Ministri, 8 May 2019</u>
57.	<u>C-167/17, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Volkmar Klohn v. An Bord Pleanála. Request for a preliminary ruling from the Supreme Court, 17 October 2018</u>
58.	<u>C-671/16, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Inter-Environnement Bruxelles ASBL and Others v. Brussels Capital Region, 7 June 2018</u>
59.	<u>C-160/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Raoul Thybaut and Others v. Région wallonne, 7 June 2018 and Opinion of the Advocate General Kokott delivered on 25 January 2018</u>
60.	<u>C-97/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), European Commission v. Bulgaria, 26 April 2018</u>
61.	<u>C-441/17, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), European Commission v. Poland, 17 April 2018</u>
62.	<u>C-323/17, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), People Over Wind v. Coillte Teoranta, 12 April 2018</u>
63.	<u>C-470/16, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), North East Pylon Pressure Campaign Limited and Maura Sheehy v. An Bord Pleanála and Others, 15 March 2018</u>
64.	<u>C-117/17, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Comune di Castelbellino v. Regione Marche and Others, 28 February 2018</u>
65.	<u>C-664/15, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Protect Natur-, Arten- und Landschaftsschutz Umweltorganisation v. Bezirkshauptmannschaft Gmünd, 20 December 2017</u>
66.	<u>C-281/16, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Vereniging Hoekschewaards Landschap v. Staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken. Request for a preliminary ruling from the Raad van State, 19 October 2017</u>
67.	<u>C-196/16 and C-197/16, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Comune di Corridonia, 26 July 2017</u>
68.	<u>C-60/15 P, Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber), Saint-Gobain Glass Deutschland GmbH v. European Commission, 13 July 2017</u>
69.	<u>C-529/15, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Gert Folk. Request for a preliminary ruling from the Verwaltungsgerichtshof, 1 June 2017</u>
70.	<u>C-142/16, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), European Commission v Germany, 26 April 2017</u>
71.	<u>C-645/15, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Bund Naturschutz in Bayern e.V. and Harald Wilde v. Freistaat Bayern, 24 November 2016</u>
72.	<u>C-461/14, Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber), European Commission v. Kingdom of Spain, 24 November 2016</u>
73.	<u>C-442/14, Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber), Bayer CropScience SA-NV v. College voor de toelating van gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden, 23 November 2016</u>

74.	<u>C-348/15, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Stadt Wiener Neustadt v. Niederösterreichische Landesregierung, 17 November 2016</u>
75.	<u>C-243/15, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Lesoochránárske zoskupenie VLK v. Obvodný úrad Trenčín, 8 November 2016</u>
76.	<u>C-290/15, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Patrice D'Oultremont and Others v. Région Wallonne, 27 October 2016</u>
77.	<u>C-444/15, Judgement of the Court (Third Chamber), Associazione Italia Nostra Onlus v. Comune di Venezia and Others, 21 December 2016</u>
78.	<u>C-137/14, Opinion of Advocate General Wathelet, 21 May 2015 and Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Germany, 15 October 2015</u>
79.	<u>C-570/13, Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber), Karoline Gruber v. Unabhängiger Verwaltungssenat für Kärnten and Others. Request for a preliminary ruling from the Verwaltungsgerichtshof, 16 April 2015</u>
80.	<u>C-71/14, Opinion of Advocate General Sharpston, 16 April 2015 and Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber), East Sussex County Council v. Information Commissioner, 6 October 2015</u>
81.	<u>C401/12 P to C403/12 P, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 13 January 2015, Council of the European Union and Others v. Vereniging Milieudefensie and Stichting Stop Luchtverontreiniging Utrecht</u>
82.	<u>C-206/13, Judgement of the Court (Tenth Chamber), Siragusa v. Regione Sicilia – Soprintendenza Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo, 6 March 2014</u>
83.	<u>C-530/11, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. United Kingdom, 13 February 2014</u>
84.	<u>C-72/12, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Gemeinde Altrip and Others v. Land Rheinland-Pfalz, 7 November 2013</u>
85.	<u>C-576/10, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), European Commission v. Kingdom of the Netherlands, 11 July 2013</u>
86.	<u>C-260/11, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Edwards and Pallikaropoulos v. Environment Agency and Others, 11 April 2013</u>
87.	<u>C-416/10, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Jozef Križan and Others v. Slovenská inšpekcia životného prostredia, 15 January 2013</u>
88.	<u>C-182/10, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Solvay and Others v. Région wallonne, 16 February 2012</u>
89.	<u>C-204/09, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Flachglas Torgau GmbH v. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 14 February 2012</u>
90.	<u>C-128/09 to C-131/09, C-134/09 and C-135/09, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Boxus and Others, 18 October 2011</u>

91.	<u>C-115/09, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, Landesverband Nordrhein-Westfalen eV. v. Bezirksregierung Arnsberg, 12 May 2011</u>
92.	<u>C-240/09, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Lesoochránárske zoskupenie VLK v. Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky, 8 March 2011</u>
93.	<u>C-50/09, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), European Commission v. Ireland, 3 March 2011</u>
94.	<u>C-524/09, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Ville de Lyon v. Caisse des dépôts et consignations, 22 December 2010</u>
95.	<u>C-263/08, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Djurgården-Lilla Värtans Miljöskyddsförening v. Stockholms kommun genom dess marknämnd, 15 October 2009</u>
96.	<u>C-427/07, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Ireland, 16 July 2009</u>
97.	<u>C-142/07, Judgement of the Court (Third Chamber), Ecologistas en Acción-CODA v. Ayuntamiento de Madrid, 25 July 2008</u>
98.	<u>C-156/07, Order of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Salvatore Aiello and Others v. Regione Lombardia and Others, 10 July 2008</u>
99.	<u>C-215/06, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Ireland, 3 July 2008</u>
100.	<u>C-2/07, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Paul Abraham and Others v. Région wallonne and Others, 28 February 2008</u>
101.	<u>C-508/03, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 4 May 2006</u>
102.	<u>C-290/03, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), The Queen, on the application of: Diane Barker v. London Borough of Bromley, 4 May 2006</u>
103.	<u>C-321/95 P, Judgement of the Court, Stichting Greenpeace Council (Greenpeace International) and Others v. Commission of the European Communities, 2 April 1998</u>
104.	<u>T-585/93, Order of the Court of First Instance (First Chamber), Stichting Greenpeace Council (Greenpeace International) and others v. Commission of the European Communities, 9 August 1995</u>
105.	<u>C-25/62, Judgement of the Court, Plaumann & Co. v. Commission of the European Economic Community, 15 July 1963</u>

5. EU Policy documents, Reports and other useful documents

106.	<u>European Commission, Report - Collection of information and data on the implementation of the revised Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2011/92/EU) amended by 2014/52/EU, 2024</u>
107.	<u>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, The Aarhus Convention – An Implementation Guide, 2024</u>
108.	<u>European Commission, Interpretation of definitions of project categories of annex I and II of the EIA Directive, 2024</u>

109.	<u>Recommendation and guidance on speeding up permit-granting for renewable energy and related infrastructure projects, 13 May 2024</u>
110.	<u>Commission notice regarding application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) to changes and extension of projects - Annex I.24 and Annex II.13(a), including main concepts and principles related to these 2021/C 486/01, 3 December 2021</u>
111.	<u>SWD(2019) 414 final, COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT EVALUATION of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, 22 November 2019</u>
112.	<u>Commission notice Guidance document regarding application of exemptions under the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) – Articles 1(3), 2(4) and 2(5)2019/C 386/05, 14 November 2019</u>
113.	<u>Managing Natura 2000 sites, The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, 25 January 2019</u>
114.	<u>Commission Notice on access to justice in environmental matters, 2017/ C 275/01, 18 August 2017</u>
115.	<u>Evaluation of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes (the Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA – Directive), Roadmap, 11 July 2017</u>
116.	<u>REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT under Article 12(3) of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment COM/2017/0234 final, 15 May 2017</u>
117.	<u>Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU), 2017</u>
118.	<u>EIA guidance – screening, 2017</u>
119.	<u>EIA guidance – Scoping, 2017</u>
120.	<u>EIA guidance - EIA report, 2017</u>
121.	<u>European Commission, Study concerning the preparation of the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC), 2016</u>
122.	<u>Commission guidance document on streamlining environmental assessments conducted under Article 2(3) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) (2016/C 273/01), 27 July 2016</u>
123.	<u>Streamlining environmental assessment procedures for energy infrastructure Projects of Common Interest (PCIs), 2013</u>
124.	<u>Guidance on the Application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure for Large-scale Transboundary Projects, 2013</u>
125.	<u>Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment, 2013</u>
126.	<u>Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, 26 October 2012</u>

127.	<u>SWD (2012) 355 final COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER IMPACT ASSESSMENT Accompanying the document PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (Amendment of the EIA Directive), 26 October 2012</u>
128.	<u>Interpretation suggested by the Commission as regards the application of the EIA Directive to ancillary/associated works, 2012</u>
129.	<u>Application of the EIA Directive to projects related to the exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbon, 2012</u>
130.	<u>Application of EIA Directive to the rehabilitation of landfills, 2010</u>
131.	<u>Collection of information and data to support the Impact Assessment study of the review of the EIA Directive, 2010</u>
132.	<u>Report from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the application and effectiveness of the EIA Directive (Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC), 23 July 2009</u>
133.	<u>Justice & Environment – Good Examples of EIA and SEA Regulation and Practice in five European Union Countries, 2008</u>

6. Supporting documents for preliminary ruling requests

134.	<u>Recommendations to national courts and tribunals in relation to the initiation of preliminary ruling proceedings (C/2024/6008), 9 September 2024</u>
135.	<u>Court of Justice of the European Union, Research and Documentation Directorate, Fact sheet: Urgent preliminary ruling procedure and expedited procedure, April 2019</u>
136.	<u>Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice (OJ L 265), 29 September 2012</u>

7. EU Institutions and Agencies – International Organizations

137.	<u>European Commission</u> • <u>The European Green Deal</u> • <u>DG Environment</u> • <u>DG Climate Action</u> • <u>DG Justice and Consumers</u> • <u>DG Taxation and Customs Union</u> • <u>DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries</u> • <u>Combating environmental crime</u> • <u>Environmental assessments</u>
138.	<u>European Council and Council of the European Union</u>
139.	<u>European Parliament</u>
140.	<u>European Environment Agency (EEA)</u>
141.	<u>European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)</u>
142.	<u>Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)</u>
143.	<u>European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)</u>
144.	<u>Europol</u>
145.	<u>European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)</u>
146.	<u>Eurojust</u>

	• <u>Environmental crime</u>
147.	<u>European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)</u>
148.	<u>Specialised UN bodies</u>
149.	<u>INTERPOL</u> • <u>Environmental crime</u> • <u>Fisheries crime</u>

8. Other useful information (education, exchange and networks)

150.	<u>Academy of European Law (ERA), Co-operation with national judges in the field of environmental law</u>
151.	<u>European Judicial Network (EJN)</u> • <u>Mutual Legal Assistance</u>
152.	<u>European Judicial Training Network (EJTN)</u>
153.	<u>EU Forum of Judges for the environment (EUFJE)</u>
154.	<u>BIOVAL tool: Indicative tool for compensating nature damage</u>
155.	<u>Association of European Administrative Judges (AEAJ)</u>
156.	<u>European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (ENPE)</u>
157.	<u>EnviCrimeNet, a network of European Law Enforcement Agencies</u>
158.	<u>Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, under the Bern Convention</u>