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Knowledge and attitudes towards European integration and EU environmental legislation in local self-government in Croatia and Macedonia

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1 Introduction

This report contains the result of an empirical study which was carried out in Croatia and Macedonia in spring 2007 among the staff of local self-government in both countries and regional authorities in Croatia, who are dealing with environmental issues. The purpose of the survey was to gather information for the project “Capacity building on EU environmental legislation for local and regional self-government in Croatia and Macedonia” about their preparedness of a future EU accession of their countries. Preparedness here means, what they know about the European Union as such, and what do they know about its legislation. It was furthermore the purpose of the survey to gather information on the top-down communication processes in the countries, whether these lower units are receiving information from superordinate national authorities which are in charge of the transposition of European Union legislation into national law.

The previous accession round has shown that local and regional administrations are usually receiving information comparatively short before the actual accession, then usually being overwhelmed with new by-laws, regulations, instructions for enforcement and further information; which is especially difficult to handle for small administrations having only very limited human resources.¹

Such a situation we find in Croatia which has over five hundred local authorities with a total population of 4.5 million. In the other target country of our survey, in Macedonia, the Ohrid Agreement, signed after the political clashes between the Macedonian majority and the Albanian minority that befell the country in 2001, a reorganisation process reduced the number of local units to 90 and abolished the regional level completely. Despite the fact, that administrations on the local level have become bigger in population and work force, they are in charge of tasks which are handled by the intermediate regional levels in other countries.

The project which is the origin of carrying out this survey aims to provide deeper knowledge about the EU and its environmental legislation to the local and regional authorities in the two target countries, to increase their capacities timely to be ready for EU accession of Croatia and Macedonia. By training local experts on the topics in a first step, the approach is to provide information in local languages by people knowing best the local conditions in a second step.

The overall action is carried out by the Baltic Environmental Forum Deutschland e. V. (Germany), the Baltic Environmental Forum Latvia, and the four organisations in Croatia and Macedonia, which have had their substantial share in gathering the data for the questionnaire, Osijek Greens (Croatia), the Balkan Foundation for Sustainable Development (Macedonia), and the two Country offices of the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) in Croatia and Macedonia.

¹ These are particularly the experiences made in Latvia in 2002, two years before accession. Latvia has a very high number of local units often with only 1,000 inhabitants or less. A similar survey showed that more rural units were facing greater difficulties to handle and to process the workload, directly related to EU legislation.

2 Brief Information about the target countries

Croatia (overall population 4.8 million) and Macedonia (2 million) are very different with regard to their administrative division.

Croatia

Croatia has two levels below the national level, i.e. a regional (zupanija or counties) and a local level, which distinguishes between rural municipalities (općina) and cities or towns (grad) from 10,000 inhabitants above. There are 21 counties with an average population size of 210,000 inhabitants and about 540 local administrations out of which 123 are cities and towns². Local government in Croatia has the following tasks and duties:

Table 2.1: Division of tasks and duties in Croatian Local Self-Government

	Counties (regional relevance)	Towns/ Municipalities (local relevance)	Large towns, incl. County seats (plus tasks transferred from county, if financing allows)
Education and health care	X		
Child care, welfare, primary health care Culture and sport; Housing Fire fighting and civil defence		X	X
Planning & development of network of educational, healthcare, welfare & cultural institutions	X		
Physical planning and zoning; Transport and infrastructure	X	X	X
Economic development	X		
Maintenance of public roads	X		X
Issuing location and construction permits, and implem. physical planning documents	for areas outside large towns		X
Environmental protection and improvement; Municipal utility management (water supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste mgmt)		X	X

The local self-government in Croatia has the right to impose its own taxes, and for certain tasks (like water supply) the national level allocates extra budget which is transferred to the communes. Additionally there is a reallocation of money to poorer regions and communes.

A key problem for Croatian local self-government is the lack of staff. There are many municipalities with a low number of inhabitants and also staff in general; however the duties are not less. Environmental responsibilities are shared among the three political levels (national, regional, local) and the national Ministry has a branch in each county, which is in charge of all tasks out of scope for local units.

² Stjepan Ivanisevic, Ivan Koprivic, Jasna Omejec, Jure Simovic: *Local Democracy in Croatia*. In: Emilia Kandeveva (ed.): *Stabilization of Local Governments*. Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative, Budapest 2001, p. 235.

With regard to involvement of local and regional authorities in preparation of laws there is no formal procedure foreseen, yet there is some involvement from the side of the national government.



Macedonia

The Republic of Macedonia is divided into approximately 90 municipal units and currently does not have intermediate regional bodies. The current territorial division (since 2004) is the result of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001, in the aftermath of ethnic conflicts earlier the same year. Macedonia is currently undergoing a decentralisation process during which further rights and duties are to be transferred from the national to the local level (tasks of municipalities are e.g. giving permits (IPPC B permits); they are responsible for waste management, water supply; heating is provided individually, central heat supply in Skopje and parts of Bitola). Yet EU approximation shows the need for a re-regionalisation. However, decentralisation and regionalisation were not started simultaneously, due to the political sensitivity of the topic. The regional bodies however are required for to implement certain EU directives or make use of funds (e.g. EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance).

For environmental issues, each municipality must have at least one responsible officer. De jure, each municipality should also have local inspectors, but de facto they remain at the national level, due to knowledge, experience and resource constraints.

Involvement of municipalities in the law-drafting process is not foreseen explicitly in the law, however the government can involve the municipalities for questions of urban development and it is done in practice to some extent. Macedonia has a Union of local self-government (ZELS); it is a channel for expressing opinions



Financial means of municipalities: they have their own local taxes, they receive a share of the collected Value Added Tax and they have the right to design local taxes within a given range (Financing of local government from donors need a guarantee from the state!). Employees in the administration of municipalities receive their salaries from the Central government. Financial issues, especially with regard to EU funds, shall be addressed in the info days/work shops during the project.

3 Methodological issues

The questionnaire which was distributed to the target groups was designed originally in English and then translated into Croatian and Macedonian languages. The questionnaires were then pretested³ and further on distributed to the local administrations.

The survey was covering the following issues

- General statistics about the respondent's administrative body
- General statistics about the individual answering
- Forms and frequency of communication from the national authorities to the sub-ordinate bodies with regard to providing information about EU environmental legislation
- Knowledge of the respondent about the European Union and its environmental policy
- Attitudes of the respondents towards EU accession of their country
- Information about the state of the environment and expectations for changes in the country and on the territory of the respondent's administration

In Macedonia each local authority received one questionnaire resulting in a total of 90 distributed questionnaires with an outstanding return rate of 74 per cent. Due to the far larger number of units in Croatia, particularly on the local level, the mapping of the statistical population and the processing of the data required more time in Croatia. Although in absolute figures having received more than twice as many responses in Croatia than in Macedonia, the return rate was 20.5 per cent. Yet, for a non-obligatory questionnaire it can be considered successful and sufficient. Above all, it was possible to have a full coverage of the whole country, increasing the representativeness of the results.

Table 3.1: Amount of distributed questionnaires

	Croatia	Macedonia
Distributed questionnaires	716	90
Returns	147 (20.5%)	67 (74.5%)

In both countries it was aimed to have those people answer the survey who are mainly in charge of environmental issues in their local or regional administration. Additionally, in Croatia staff from the local and regional offices for environment, but being part of the national ministerial administration was included. Differences between the regional and local authorities are ignored in this report, as they do not show any significant differences in the answers. This in fact is already an interesting finding. We cannot single out a specific region in both countries, showing e.g., disproportionate level of knowledge.

³ N.B. Since the survey is not primarily meant to serve scientific purposes, a simple approach was taken here: The sample selected for pre-testing consisted only of a handful of people from the target group and did not resemble it in number and properties accurately as it would have been necessary from a theoretical-methodological point of view.

4 Results and analysis

In this chapter the results from the questionnaire are summarized, covering only the most relevant items. However, the English questionnaires are included in the Annex of this report to facilitate the understanding of what is stated below.

General statistics

The average profile of the respondents in each country looks as follows.

Table 4.1: Average profile of respondents by country

	Croatia	Macedonia
Gender	Male	Male
Age	41-50	31-40
Duration dealing with environmental issues	1-5 years	3-12 months
Share of work time devoted to environmental issues	25%	52%
Foreign language skills	No	No
Size of the population on its authority's territory	1,000-5,000 inhabitants	20,001-50,000 inhabitants

Yet, what becomes visible from this form of presentation is that the target group to quite some extent is different in the countries. While the Macedonians are younger, Croatians have a longer experience in working with environmental issues, yet in average only 25% of the working time is devoted to them, while in Macedonia it is on average more than 50 per cent. This difference can be easily explained with the different sizes of the population which the administration is responsible for. In such small units, as we find them in Croatia, the administration is relatively small as well, thus having the full range of responsibilities, which must be shared among fewer members of staff (See annex 2 for full results).

Interaction with national authorities

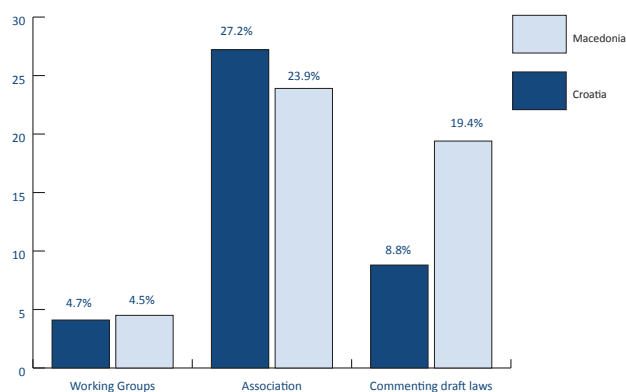
One of the main objectives of the survey was to get a to know the flow of information from the national level to the sub-ordinate structures and the first item to be checked was whether representatives of local and regional bodies are involved in law development directly or indirectly. Both, in Croatia and Macedonia, there is no formalized procedure that these bodies must be included in the law making as far as it concerns their responsibilities, yet the figures show that exactly a third of the respondents (33.3%) is involved in law-making in Croatia and 44.8% are in Macedonia. In both countries, mostly the involvement is done indirectly through the respective association for local and regional self-government.

Table 4.2 Involvement in law-making procedures

			Country		Total	
			Croatia	Macedonia		
Political working groups	No	Count	141	64	205	
		% within Country	95,9%	95,5%	95,8%	
	Yes	Count	6	3	9	
		% within Country	4,1%	4,5%	4,2%	
Total		Count	147	67	214	
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
Expressing opinion through national association for local and regional self-government	No	Count	107	51	158	
		% within Country	72,8%	76,1%	73,8%	
	Yes	Count	40	16	56	
		% within Country	27,2%	23,9%	26,2%	
	Total		Count	147	67	214
			% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Commenting on draft laws	No	Count	134	54	188
		% within Country	91,2%	80,6%	87,9%
	Yes	Count	13	13	26
		% within Country	8,8%	19,4%	12,1%
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Not involved in the law-making process	No	Count	49	30	79
		% within Country	33,3%	44,8%	36,9%
	Yes	Count	98	37	135
		% within Country	66,7%	55,2%	63,1%
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 4.1: Involvement in law making procedures by country

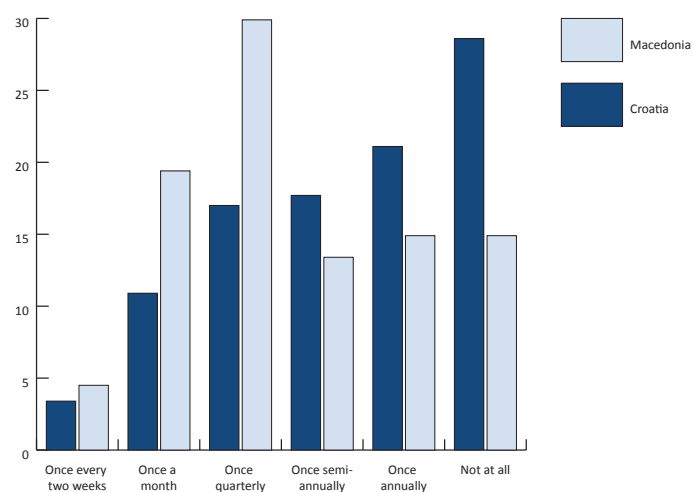


Furthermore the questionnaire assessed the frequency the units of local self-government were contacted, what information the national authorities provided to assist the them with regard to the upcoming changes for EU accession and finally the respondents had to judge on the quality of the information they had received.

Table 4.3: How often do national authorities contact you to assist and help you fulfil legal requirements?

		Country		Total
		Croatia	Macedonia	
Contact Frequency	Not answered	2	2	4
		1,4%	3,0%	1,9%
	Once every two weeks	5	3	8
		3,4%	4,5%	3,7%
	Once a month	16	13	29
		10,9%	19,4%	13,6%
	Once quarterly	25	20	45
		17,0%	29,9%	21,0%
	Once semiannually	26	9	35
		17,7%	13,4%	16,4%
	Once annually	31	10	41
		21,1%	14,9%	19,2%
	Not at all	42	10	52
		28,6%	14,9%	24,3%
Total		147	67	214
		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 4.2: Share of contact frequencies by country

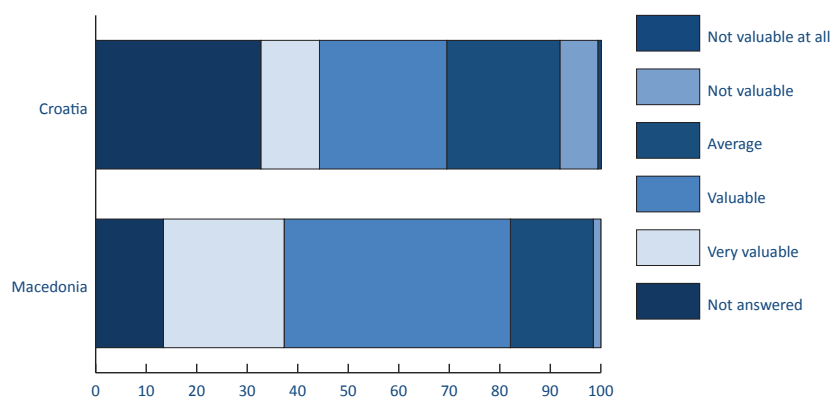


The chart shows very nicely that the frequency of how often local (and regional) units are contacted by the national authorities is much higher in Macedonia than in Croatia. Yet, there is one clear point to be made that should not lead to a misinterpretation of these results. Due to the much higher amount of local authorities plus the regional bodies, it is much more difficult for the national authorities in Croatia to have a similarly direct contact to as many local bodies as it is possible and happening in Macedonia. Yet, it must be pointed out that more than 25% of no contacts at all in Croatia should be improved. Looking at those who are contacted and receive information material, they were asked what kind of materials they receive and to evaluate the quality. A comparison of the mean values shows that Croatians tend to consider it more average, while Macedonians are more positive (79.2% in total say it is very valuable or valuable, 54.5% in Croatia).

Table 4.4 How valuable do you estimate the information provided?

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
How valuable is the information provided	Not answered	Count	48	9	57
		% within Country	32,7%	13,4%	26,6%
	Very valuable	Count	17	16	33
		% within Country	11,6%	23,9%	15,4%
	Valuable	Count	37	30	67
		% within Country	25,2%	44,8%	31,3%
	Average	Count	33	11	44
		% within Country	22,4%	16,4%	20,6%
	Not valuable	Count	11	1	12
		% within Country	7,5%	1,5%	5,6%
Not valuable at all	Count	1	0	1	
	% within Country	,7%	,0%	,5%	
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 4.3: Shares of respondents' estimation of the value of the information material



Most frequently the respondents receive invitations for training seminars and workshops. This should be taken into consideration and maybe assessed in deeper detail with the target group to avoid duplications. Furthermore, the question does give no information on whether these invitations were accepted, the events attended. It must be noted that the question about the quality of the information only reflects a general impression which the target group has of what they receive from the national authorities, it was not asked to rate the quality separately for information leaflets, training seminars, manuals, and other. With regard to other, the count was very minimal and most of the answers suggested being precisions of the item “manual”.

During the fact finding mission, out of which this project resulted, and which was carried out in early 2006, representatives of local authorities assumed that the communication with the national ministries, the type and amount of information and the access to information is influenced by whether a municipality is headed by a member of the party which is currently also part of the national ruling coalition. In fact, this assumption was only partly confirmed by the assessment: In Macedonia 38.8 per cent of the respondents thinks that partisanship has a strong influence to access of information. Yet some roughly 80 per cent together believe that this has an influence to some extent. In Croatia, the notion of significant influence is even stronger. There it amounts to 48.3 per cent. In total it is the same amount of people (around 80 per cent) which connect the access to information to the governments of the national and the regional/local units belonging to the same political party.

There is a strong correlation in both countries with regard to responding ‘yes’ or ‘no’ if the local administration is headed by a party which is also in government on the national level. Those in power on both levels attribute a lower importance to the matter of partisanship and information access than those who are from an administration which is politically led by a party currently in opposition on the national level.

Table 4.5: Does partisanship have an influence on access to information?

Is your administration governed by a party which is currently in government on the national level?		Does partisanship influence the access to information? (Absolute counts)				Total
		Not answered	Strong influence	Weak influence	No influence	
Croatia	No	7	45	16	4	72
	Yes	2	26	31	16	75
Total		9	71	47	20	147
Macedonia	No	2	24	21	2	49
	Yes	0	2	8	8	18
Total		2	26	29	10	67

But – and this is the most important finding from these results here, these figures do not correlate significantly with the frequency of contacts of the ministerial level to the lower levels as assessed above, which at least suggest that influence of partisanship is probably more an assumption, than a serious matter of fact, and that all subordinate authorities are provided equally with information, regardless of which party is governing them.

Knowledge about EU environmental legislation

In comparison to a similar survey carried out in Latvia in 2002, the level of knowledge about EU environmental legislation principles is quite high. In both of the here analysed countries, over 70 per cent of the respondents have not yet attended any seminar or information event providing knowledge about the policies and the system of the European Union, regardless of whether they dealt with the environment or not.

Table 4.6: Have you previously participated in seminars providing knowledge of the European Union and its policies? (Not necessarily related only to environmental policies)

Country		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Croatia	No	103	70,1	70,1
	Yes	44	29,9	100,0
	Total	147	100,0	
Macedonia	No	47	70,1	70,1
	Yes	20	29,9	100,0
	Total	67	100,0	

Most of the respondents who had already attended a seminar and who specified it further mentioned a topic which was related to the environment, most frequently on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC), followed by workshops and seminars about the Aarhus Convention. In total however, the distribution of topics was very diverse or the specifications were given only in very general terms.

Taking now a closer look at the knowledge checks that were made in the survey, and which meant asking for the principle understanding of the polluter-pays-principle, the subsidiarity principle, the direct or indirect involvement of different EU and national bodies in the EU law-making process, and whether respondents were aware of any EU legislation with regard to environmental topics, the following results were observed:

The vast majority of people is familiar with the polluter pays principle (91.2% in Croatia, and 79.1% in Macedonia), however what is quite unfamiliar is the subsidiarity principle, stipulating that action must be taken at the political level which is closest to an issue to be solved. In Croatia just under 30% gave a correct answer and in Macedonia 38.8%.

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Table 4.7: Who according to your opinion is principally made responsible to compensate for the environmental loss caused by pollution under the EU environmental legislation, if the origin of the pollution is traceable? (The polluter-pays-principle)

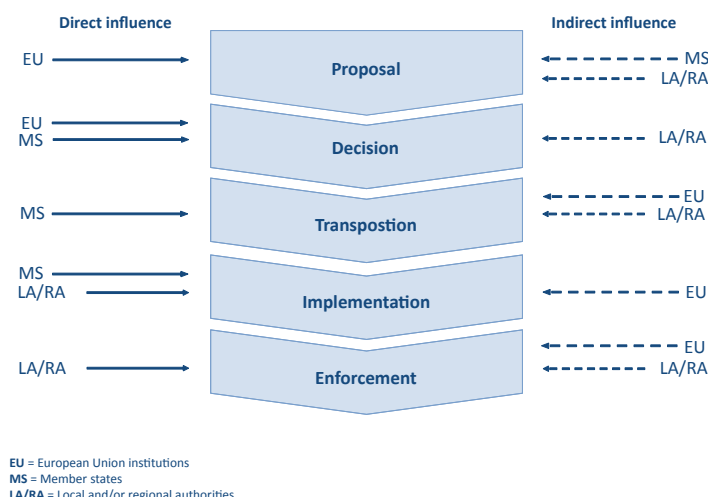
Country		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Croatia	The subject causing shall compensate for the loss caused	134	91,2	91,2
	Always the national government must compensate for the pollution	6	4,1	95,2
	Always the local authority where the pollution occurred must compensate for	2	1,4	96,6
	I don't know	5	3,4	100,0
	Total	147	100,0	
Macedonia	Not answered	6	9,0	9,0
	The subject causing shall compensate for the loss caused	53	79,1	88,1
	Always the national government must compensate for the pollution	4	6,0	94,0
	I don't know	4	6,0	100,0
	Total	67	100,0	

Table 4.8: According to EU policy principles, at which level should political action be taken preferably?

Country		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Croatia	Not answered	1	,7	,7
	National level	32	21,8	22,4
	European level	18	12,2	34,7
	Local level	19	12,9	47,6
	At the level closest to the problem	44	29,9	77,6
	Regional level	15	10,2	87,8
	I don't know	18	12,2	100,0
Macedonia	Total	147	100,0	
	Not answered	4	6,0	6,0
	National level	15	22,4	28,4
	European level	7	10,4	38,8
	Local level	5	7,5	46,3
	At the level closest to the problem	26	38,8	85,1
	Regional level	2	3,0	88,1
Macedonia	I don't know	8	11,9	100,0
	Total	67	100,0	

The respondents were asked who is directly influencing the development of EU policy. In a simplified way, there are only two Units which have a direct influence on it, i.e. the Commission (abbreviated as EU in the graph below) and the EU member states (MS) in the decision taking, when taking the following scheme as basis:⁴

Figure 4.4: Allocation of responsibilities



Regional and local authorities (Reg./LA) have only an indirect possibility to influence the development of EU legislation, e.g. through their national representative organ in their countries, provided it has a say in the field of EU policy, or more directly on the European level through the Council of Regions. The majority of respondents were answering this question correctly (74% for the Commission and 54.4% for the EU member states in Croatia and 77.6%/59.7% in Macedonia).

Table 4.9: How much, according to your opinion, are the following institutions at present directly influencing the development of EU legislation?

		Country				Total
		Croatia (Counts)	Croatia (Percentage)	Macedonia (Counts)	Macedonia (Percentage)	
European Commission	Not answered	6	4,1	5	7,5	11
	Direct influence	109	74,1	52	77,6	161
	Indirect influence	18	12,2	7	10,4	25
	No influence	1	0,7	0	0,0	1
	I don't know	13	8,8	3	4,5	16
Total		147	100,0	67	100	214

4 Chart taken from: A. Klasing, I. von Homeyer, R. A. Kraemer (2002): Structure and working methods of the European Union. Background paper for the Baltic Environmental Forum. Berlin: Ecologic. Institute for International and European Environmental Policy, p. 9.

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		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
European Parliament	Not answered	4	2,7	3	4,5	7
	Direct influence	103	70,1	45	67,2	148
	Indirect influence	19	12,9	16	23,9	35
	No influence	2	1,4	0	0,0	2
	I don't know	19	12,9	3	4,5	22
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214
		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
Government of Croatia respectively of the FYR Macedonia	Not answered	6	4,1	8	11,9	14
	Direct influence	21	14,3	14	20,9	35
	Indirect influence	28	19,0	9	13,4	37
	No influence	72	49,0	32	47,8	104
	I don't know	20	13,6	4	6,0	24
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214
		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
Local authorities in member states	Not answered	6	4,1	10	14,9	16
	Direct influence	6	4,1	11	16,4	17
	Indirect influence	84	57,1	31	46,3	115
	No influence	19	12,9	6	9,0	25
	I don't know	32	21,8	9	13,4	41
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214

		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
Citizens of the member states	Not answered	6	4,1	8	11,9	14
	Direct influence	8	5,4	9	13,4	17
	Indirect influence	72	49,0	35	52,2	107
	No influence	34	23,1	4	6,0	38
	I don't know	27	18,4	11	16,4	38
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214
		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
EU member state governments	Not answered	7	4,8	4	6,0	11
	Direct influence	80	54,4	40	59,7	120
	Indirect influence	44	29,9	20	29,9	64
	No influence	1	0,7	0	0,0	1
	I don't know	15	10,2	3	4,5	18
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214

		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
Regional authorities of member states	Not answered	7	4,8	4	6,0	11
	Direct influence	15	10,2	16	23,9	31
	Indirect influence	90	61,2	26	38,8	116
	No influence	10	6,8	3	4,5	13
	I don't know	25	17,0	18	26,9	43
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214
		Country				Total
		Croatia		Macedonia		
Candidate countries	Not answered	7	4,8	6	9,0	13
	Direct influence	0	0,0	1	1,5	1
	Indirect influence	3	2,0	14	20,9	17
	No influence	116	78,9	37	55,2	153
	I don't know	21	14,3	9	13,4	30
Total		147	100,0	67	100,0	214

Comparing the mean values of all items which were checked up, it is quite outstanding that Macedonians have a more optimistic perspective on the possibilities to influence policy on the European level. The tendency is more towards some influence, while Croatian respondents tend towards assuming that different stakeholders have no potential for influencing the policy-making in Brussels. In sum, however, it can be stated that the majority of people do have quite a good idea of who has a direct and who has an indirect potential.

Table 4.10: Influence of EU legislation: comparison of mean values

	Croatia	Macedonia
European Commission	1.80	1.39
European Parliament	2.16	1.55
Government of Croatia / Government of FYR Macedonia	3.22	2.54
Local authorities in the member states	3.53	2.57
Citizens of the Member states	3.38	2.84
Governments of EU member states	2.08	1.60
Regional authorities in the member states	3.06	3.57
Candidate countries	3.69	3.30
(0) = I don't know, (1) = Direct influence, (2) = Indirect influence, (3) No influence, (4) = I don't know		

To conclude the questions on knowledge, the respondents had to say in which of the fields Waste water, Air quality, Chemicals, Industrial pollution, Nature Conservation, Noise, Water and Waste Management they knew which pieces of EU legislation. As a vast majority either did not answer these questions at all or stated a "no" in both countries it is absolutely obvious, that a deeper knowledge is not yet present on the local and regional levels in both countries.

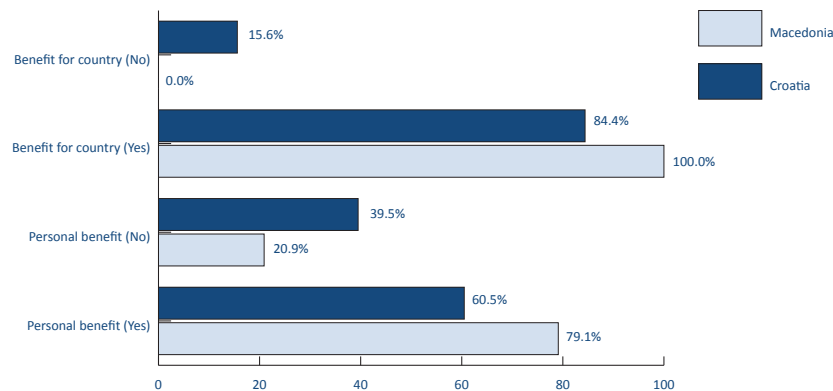
Previous accession rounds to the EU have shown that not only the approximation of the *acquis communautaire*, but further on its implementation is a heavy burden for the new member states and particular its local and regional bodies. The impact was quite often underestimated and here Croatia and Macedonia

show an opposite awareness of the problem: In Macedonia two thirds of the respondents expect fundamental changes as a result from EU accession (62.7%), only exactly a third believes so in Croatia (33.3%). There 62.6% expect only some changes for their future work (35.8% in Macedonia).

Attitudes towards EU accession

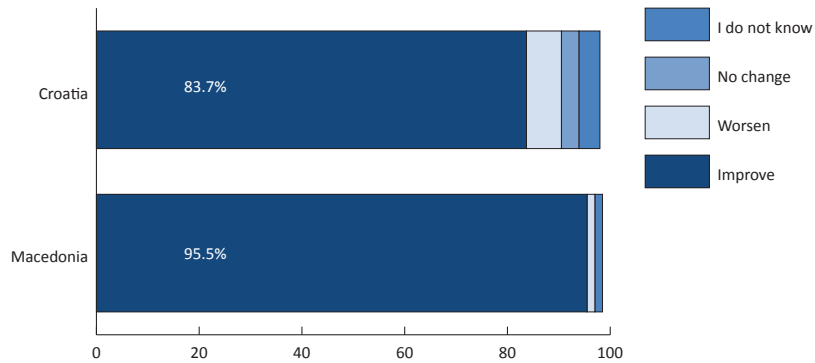
In both countries we find an enormously high approval rate of an EU membership of their countries. Especially in Macedonia an approval rate of 100% per cent of 67 respondents, who see EU accession as a benefit for the country is very unusual. Yet, the high approval rates are a very good basis for the further work in this project, as we may assume that there is a generally positive attitude towards learning more about EU policies and we can expect the response to participating in seminars to be quite high. Looking at these figures from a more careful point of view it should be noted, however, that obviously there is a high expectation towards the EU that many things which are unsolved currently shall be solved by the European Union. That the EU is not only a “savior” but can also be a “trouble-maker” should be made clear to the target group in a well-balanced manner not to nurture hopes that cannot be fulfilled. The respondents were asked to substantiate their statement and among the positive answers we find a large variety of fields from economy, to social affairs, culture and the environment where people expect better standards and a better quality of legislation. The most frequent reason given was that EU accession will raise the overall living standard in the country.

Figure 4.5: Attitudes of respondents towards EU accession



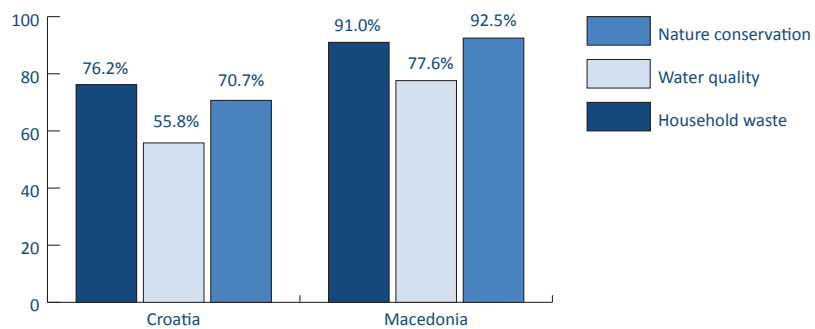
These hopes for the better are confirmed also with regard to the environment in both countries. The vast majority of respondents expect a positive effect on the development of the environment in general in Croatia and Macedonia.

Figure 4.6: Will EU accession bring changes for the environment in general?



Furthermore, the same question was asked for the fields of water quality for fresh water bodies (additionally in Croatia the Adriatic Sea), air, urban noise, chemicals, nature conservation, industrial pollution, and waste. There we find confirmation for the needs to work on solving the problems of urban waste and water quality. An outstanding item here is the assumption that EU membership will have a positive impact on nature conservation.

Figure 4.7: Selected environmental areas to improve from EU accession



IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CROATIA AND MACEDONIA

In detail, the results look as follows:

Table 4.11: Change of water quality

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Change of Water quality	Not answered	Count	5	2	7
		% within Country	3,4%	3,0%	3,3%
	Improve	Count	82	52	134
		% within Country	55,8%	77,6%	62,6%
	Worsen	Count	27	7	34
		% within Country	18,4%	10,4%	15,9%
	No change	Count	21	1	22
		% within Country	14,3%	1,5%	10,3%
	I don't know	Count	12	5	17
		% within Country	8,2%	7,5%	7,9%
Total	Count	147	67	214	
	% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Table 4.12: Change of air quality

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Change of air quality	Not answered	Count	4	2	6
		% within Country	2,7%	3,0%	2,8%
	Improve	Count	66	52	118
		% within Country	44,9%	77,6%	55,1%
	Worsen	Count	39	2	41
		% within Country	26,5%	3,0%	19,2%
	No change	Count	27	4	31
		% within Country	18,4%	6,0%	14,5%
	I don't know	Count	11	7	18
		% within Country	7,5%	10,4%	8,4%
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Table 4.13: Change of urban noise

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Change of urban noise	Not answered	Count	4	3	7
		% within Country	2,7%	4,5%	3,3%
	Improve	Count	40	39	79
		% within Country	27,2%	58,2%	36,9%
	Worsen	Count	32	13	45
		% within Country	21,8%	19,4%	21,0%
	No change	Count	48	8	56
		% within Country	32,7%	11,9%	26,2%
	I don't know	Count	23	4	27
		% within Country	15,6%	6,0%	12,6%
	Total	Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Table 4.14: Change of pollution from chemicals

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Change of chemicals pollution	Not answered	Count	5	4	9
		% within Country	3,4%	6,0%	4,2%
	Improve	Count	63	41	104
		% within Country	42,9%	61,2%	48,6%
	Worsen	Count	18	9	27
		% within Country	12,2%	13,4%	12,6%
	No change	Count	43	4	47
		% within Country	29,3%	6,0%	22,0%
	I don't know	Count	18	9	27
		% within Country	12,2%	13,4%	12,6%
	Total	Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CROATIA AND MACEDONIA

Table 4.15: Change for nature conservation

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Change to nature conservation	Not answered	Count	6	1	7
		% within Country	4,1%	1,5%	3,3%
	Improve	Count	104	62	166
		% within Country	70,7%	92,5%	77,6%
	Worsen	Count	21	3	24
		% within Country	14,3%	4,5%	11,2%
	No change	Count	8	0	8
		% within Country	5,4%	,0%	3,7%
	I don't know	Count	8	1	9
		% within Country	5,4%	1,5%	4,2%
	Total		147	67	214
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Table 4.16: Change for industrial pollution

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
industrial pollution	Not answered	Count	6	1	7
		% within Country	4,1%	1,5%	3,3%
	Improve	Count	71	50	121
		% within Country	48,3%	74,6%	56,5%
	Worsen	Count	17	7	24
		% within Country	11,6%	10,4%	11,2%
	No change	Count	38	5	43
		% within Country	25,9%	7,5%	20,1%
	I don't know	Count	15	4	19
		% within Country	10,2%	6,0%	8,9%
	Total		147	67	214
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

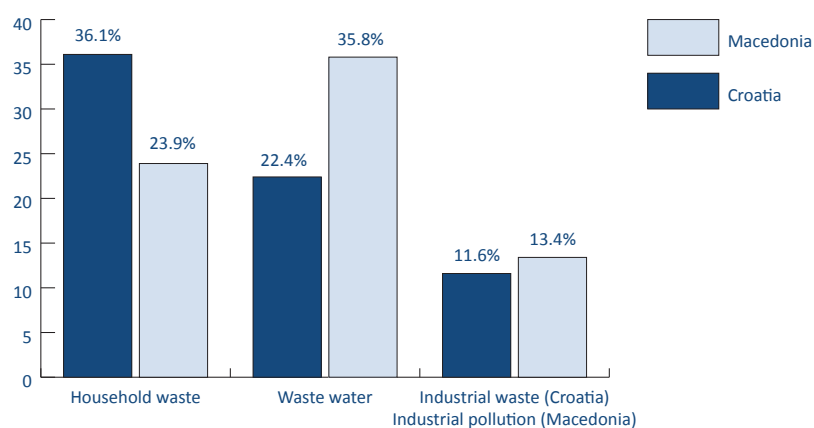
Table 4.17: Change for waste

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Waste	Not answered	Count	5	1	6
		% within Country	3,4%	1,5%	2,8%
	Improve	Count	112	61	173
		% within Country	76,2%	91,0%	80,8%
	Worsen	Count	8	4	12
		% within Country	5,4%	6,0%	5,6%
	No change	Count	14	1	15
		% within Country	9,5%	1,5%	7,0%
	I don't know	Count	8	0	8
		% within Country	5,4%	,0%	3,7%
	Total	Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

State of the environment

The respondents were given a list of environmental fields and where asked to put them into a ranking according to the level of problem. The aim was to identify the most relevant topics that should be addressed in the later stage of the project, when providing workshops on specific topics for local and regional authorities.

Figure 4.8: Most problematic fields nationwide in Croatia and Macedonia



IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CROATIA AND MACEDONIA

Table 4.18: Please rank the following environmental fields according to how problematic you consider their state currently in your country (Frequency of “Most problematic” topics)

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Topic	Not answered	Count	12	1	13
		% within Country	8,2%	1,5%	6,1%
Waste Water		Count	33	24	57
		% within Country	22,4%	35,8%	26,6%
Drinking water		Count	4	7	11
		% within Country	2,7%	10,4%	5,1%
Air quality		Count	3	3	6
		% within Country	2,0%	4,5%	2,8%
Chemicals		Count	6	1	7
		% within Country	4,1%	1,5%	3,3%
Nature conservation		Count	4	4	8
		% within Country	2,7%	6,0%	3,7%
Industrial pollution		Count	15	9	24
		% within Country	10,2%	13,4%	11,2%
Household waste		Count	53	16	69
		% within Country	36,1%	23,9%	32,2%
Industrial waste		Count	17	2	19
		% within Country	11,6%	3,0%	8,9%
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Fields to choose from: (a) Waste water, (b) Drinking water quality, (c) Urban noise, (d) Air quality, (e) Chemicals, (f) Nature conservation, (g) Industrial pollution, (h) Household Waste, (i) industrial waste

The top two topics in both countries are identical, except for that the first two occur in a different order in Macedonia and Croatia. Going a step further, the respondents were asked to name the most problematic area they see on the territory in the responsibility of their administration. Household waste turns out to be the most important topic to address in Macedonia, in Croatia it is waste water.

Table 4.19: Which of the given fields do you consider most problematic in your municipality?

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Most problematic field on territory of your authority	Not answered	Count	9	0	9
		% within Country	6,1%	,0%	4,2%
	Waste Water	Count	61	25	86
		% within Country	41,5%	37,3%	40,2%
	Drinking water	Count	5	7	12
		% within Country	3,4%	10,4%	5,6%
	Air quality	Count	3	1	4
		% within Country	2,0%	1,5%	1,9%
	Chemicals	Count	1	0	1
		% within Country	,7%	,0%	,5%
	Nature conservation	Count	2	3	5
		% within Country	1,4%	4,5%	2,3%
	Industrial pollution	Count	4	1	5
		% within Country	2,7%	1,5%	2,3%
	Household waste	Count	60	27	87
		% within Country	40,8%	40,3%	40,7%
	Industrial waste	Count	2	3	5
		% within Country	1,4%	4,5%	2,3%
Total		Count	147	67	214
		% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Fields to chose from: (a) Waste water, (b) Drinking water quality, (c) Urban noise, (d) Air quality, (e) Chemicals, (f) Nature conservation, (g) Industrial pollution, (h) Household Waste, (i) industrial waste

In sum it is very clear, that in both countries household waste and waste water issues should be the topics of the in-depth workshops.

5 Conclusions

From the results above the following conclusions should be drawn for further project activities:

- The fact that the average member of the target audience is not able to access information relevant for his or her work and which is related to European legislation and the European Union as such, once more confirms the need for this project, to educate trainers that provide the information in local languages.
- The interaction between national authorities and the subordinate level could be improved in both countries, though this appears more crucial for Croatia. Yet this is not a matter to be solved in this project, but what it may do is to encourage the target group to demand proactively more information and to get involved more into law-making procedures, whether directly or indirectly in order to have a chance to have their word heard and taken into account.
- It should be taken into consideration that the target group obviously receives many invitations for seminars, workshops, etc. This requires some further investigation to what extent they are attended. The information which can be drawn from the questionnaire is fairly general and should be assessed in direct contact with the target group and the initiators of events (national authorities) if possible.
- Although the notion may strongly be opposite, partisanship appears not to be a serious aspect that poses an obstacle to the distribution and the access of information and materials, neither in Croatia, nor in Macedonia. It is not the fact, that municipalities led by parties, which are represented in the national parliament are better informed or have better access to information.
- A basic idea of how the European Union functions is there, yet when going into deeper details; it appears that there is still a lack, which is quite similar in both countries.
- Furthermore, the expectations towards the European Union for solving all unsolved problems are high in both countries, especially in Macedonia. It should be made clear during this project that there are two sides of the medal. It is necessary to lower exaggerated expectations, and not to nurture hopes that cannot fulfil so easily.
- The high amount of people in Croatia rather expecting only a low impact suggests the need for some more awareness raising. The trainers should find the right balance in between presenting the European Union from a positive perspective, but should also make it clear that not all problems will be solved automatically with EU accession and that a successful approximation process is still connected with a large amount of work.

- The topics for the in-depth seminars should cover waste water management and household waste.
- An overall conclusion of the country-wise comparison is that Croatians local authorities are more sceptical and critical towards their national authorities and towards EU accession. However the information requested here in this questionnaire do not allow any firm interpretation. Despite this, both countries' results in this questionnaire are fairly similar.

Annex 1: Questionnaires

Croatia: English version

Dear Madam, dear Sir,

Please read the questions and instructions carefully and answer spontaneously. Generally only tick one answer unless otherwise stated, that more than one answer is allowed.

We ensure you that the information provided will be treated confidentially. From the results published later on it will not be possible to trace back individual responses to you personally or your location. However, for the purpose of analysis it is necessary to number each questionnaire. We thank you for your participation!

1. Your Municipality

¹⁰¹ How many people live on the territory your administration is responsible for?

- ☐ < 1.000 ☐ 5.001-10.000 ☐ 20.001-50.000 ☐ > 100.000
☐ 1.000-5.000 ☐ 10.000-20.000 ☐ 50.001-100.000

¹⁰² You are representative of a...

- ☐ County ☐ Town ☐ Municipality

¹⁰³ How do you estimate the importance of environmental issues in the local policy of your administration?

- ☐ (1) Very important ☐ (2) Important ☐ (3) Average ☐ (4) Not important ☐ (5) Not important at all

2. Interaction with national authorities

²⁰¹ In how far are you involved in national law-making processes (More than one tick allowed)

- ☐ a) I am a member of a law-making committee/working group ☐ d) Other (please specify) _____
☐ b) Through expressing the opinion via associations and unions for local and regional self-government _____
☐ c) I am giving comments on draft laws ☐ e) I am not involved in law making processes on the national level

²⁰² How often do national authorities contact you to assist and help you fulfill legal requirements?

- ☐ Once every two weeks ☐ Once every half year
☐ Once a month ☐ Once per year
☐ Once quarterly ☐ Not at all
→ Please, continue with question 205

²⁰³ What kind of assistance do you receive from national authorities?

- ☐ Information leaflets ☐ Other (Please, specify) _____
☐ Invitations for trainings and seminars _____
☐ Manuals _____

²⁰⁴ How valuable would you say is the information provided in general?

- ☐ (1) Very valuable ☐ (2) Valuable ☐ (3) Average ☐ (4) Not valuable ☐ (5) Not valuable at all

²⁰⁵ Have you previously participated in seminars providing knowledge of the European Union and its policies? (Not necessarily related only to environmental policies)

- ☐ Yes, in the following: _____
☐ No, I have not participated in any seminars providing knowledge of the EU and its policies

²⁰⁶ Apart from documentation in your national language, do you consult guidance material in foreign languages as well?

- ☐ Yes, in the following languages: _____
- ☐ No

²⁰⁷ Is your administration currently lead by a member of a party which is currently also in the national government?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → please, continue with question 209

²⁰⁸ Is your administration currently lead by a member of a party which is currently also heading the Ministry of Environment?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

²⁰⁹ Do you personally believe, that administrations which are lead by the same parties or one party which is currently also in the national government, receive more assistance from national authorities than those, which are governed by parties currently in opposition on the national level? Please estimate the influence:

- ☐ (1) Strong influence ☐ (2) Weak influence ☐ (3) No influence

3. The European Union and its environmental policy

³⁰¹ How much, according to your opinion, are the following institutions at present directly influencing the development of EU legislation?

	Direct influence	Indirect influence	No Influence	I don't know
European Commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
European Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government of Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local and authorities in the member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Citizens of member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EU member state governments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities in the member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non EU, non-candidate countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

³⁰² Have you heard of any EU directives or regulations for the following environmental fields? If yes, please mention those which you have heard of

Waste Water	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Air quality	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Chemicals	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Industrial pollution	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Nature conservation	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Noise	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Waste Management	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other:	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No

³⁰³ How do you estimate the impact the EU accession of Croatia will have on your everyday work?

- ☐ (1) There will be fundamental changes ☐ (2) There will be some changes ☐ (3) EU accession will have no affect on my work

³⁰⁴ Who according to your opinion is principally made responsible to compensate for environmental loss caused by pollution under EU environmental legislation, if the origin of the pollution is traceable?

- ☐ (a) The subject causing the pollution shall compensate for the loss caused
☐ (b) In this case it is always the national government that must compensate for the pollution
☐ (c) In this case it is always the local authority where the pollution occurred which must compensate for
☐ (d) I don't know

³⁰⁵ According to EU policy principles, at which level should political action be taken preferably?

- ☐ At the national level ☐ At the level, which is closest to the issue requiring action
☐ At the European level ☐ At the regional level
☐ At the local level ☐ I don't know

³⁰⁶ Do you believe that local authorities have a high responsibility in implementing EU environmental legislation?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Croatia and EU accession

⁴⁰¹ Are you personally for an EU membership of Croatia?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

⁴⁰² Do you believe that EU membership of Croatia will have any benefit for your country?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Why? _____

⁴⁰³ Do you believe that EU membership of Croatia will bring any personal benefit for you?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Why? _____

⁴⁰⁴ Do you expect any changes for the following environmental sectors in your country

	Improve	Worsen	No change	I don't know
The environment in general	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water quality (rivers, lakes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adriatic Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Your administration and the environment

⁵⁰¹ How would you estimate the overall state of the environment on the territory of your administration at present?

- ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Critical

⁵⁰² Do you believe that the environment is a priority issue in your administration?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

⁶⁰³ Please rank the following environmental fields according to how problematic you consider their state currently in Croatia: (1 = most problematic, and 9 = least problematic)

(a) Waste water, (b) Drinking water quality, (c) Urban noise, (d) Air quality, (e) Chemicals, (f) Nature conservation, (g) Industrial pollution, (h) Household Waste, (i) industrial waste

Level Environmental field (select from the list above)

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____

⁶⁰⁴ Which of the above mentioned fields do you consider the most problematic in your municipality?

Field: _____ Give details: _____

⁶⁰⁵ Does your administration maintain a special department for environmental issues?

☐ Yes Amount of staff: _____ ☐ No

⁶⁰⁶ Estimate the share of the total planned budget for 2007 of your administration allocated to environmental issues

_____ % ☐ Don't know

⁶⁰⁷ Approximately, how many staff does your administration employ in total?

☐ < 5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11-30 ☐ 31-50 ☐ 51-100 ☐ > 100

⁶⁰⁸ What is the ethnic majority in your municipality?

☐ Croatian ☐ Other (specify): _____

6. Information about yourself

⁶⁰¹ What is your current position in the administration

⁶⁰² For how long have you been in this position?

☐ < 3 months ☐ 3-12 m. ☐ 1-5 m. ☐ 6-10 years ☐ 11-15 yrs ☐ > 15 years

⁶⁰³ For how long have you been dealing with environmental issues?

☐ < 3 months ☐ 3-12 m. ☐ 1-5 m. ☐ 6-10 years ☐ 11-15 yrs ☐ > 15 years

⁶⁰⁴ Are you dealing exclusively with environmental issues?

☐ Yes ☐ No Estimate the share of time for environmental issues _____ %

⁶⁰⁴ Your age

☐ < 25 ☐ 25-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ > 50

⁶⁰⁵ You are...

☐ Male ☐ Female

Macedonia: English version

Dear Madam, dear Sir,

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1. Your Municipality

¹⁰¹ How many people live on the territory your administration is responsible for?

- ☐ < 1.000 ☐ 5.001-10.000 ☐ 20.001-50.000 ☐ > 100.000
☐ 1.000-5.000 ☐ 10.000-20.000 ☐ 50.001-100.000 ☐

¹⁰² What is the name of your municipality

¹⁰³ How do you estimate the importance of environmental issues in the local policy of your administration?

- ☐ (1) Very important ☐ (2) Important ☐ (3) Average ☐ (4) Not important ☐ (5) Not important at all

2. Interaction with national authorities

²⁰¹ In how far are you involved in national law-making processes (More than one tick allowed)

- ☐ a) I am a member of a law-making committee/working group ☐ d) Other (please specify) _____
☐ b) Through expressing the opinion via ZELC
☐ c) I am giving comments on draft laws ☐ e) I am not involved in law making processes on the national level

²⁰² How often do national authorities contact you to assist and help you fulfill legal requirements?

- ☐ Once every two weeks ☐ Once every half year
☐ Once a month ☐ Once per year
☐ Once quarterly ☐ Not at all
 → Please, continue with question 205

²⁰³ What kind of assistance do you receive from national authorities?

- ☐ Information leaflets ☐ Other (Please, specify) _____
☐ Invitations for trainings and seminars _____
☐ Manuals _____

²⁰⁴ How valuable would you say is the information provided in general?

- ☐ (1) Very valuable ☐ (2) Valuable ☐ (3) Average ☐ (4) Not valuable ☐ (5) Not valuable at all

²⁰⁵ Have you previously participated in seminars providing knowledge of the European Union and its policies? (Not necessarily related only to environmental policies)

- ☐ Yes, in the following: _____
☐ No, I have not participated in any seminars providing knowledge of the EU and its policies

²⁰⁶ Apart from documentation in your national language, do you consult guidance material in foreign languages as well?

- ☐ Yes, in the following languages: _____
- ☐ No

²⁰⁷ Is your administration currently lead by a member of a party which is currently also in the national government?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → please, continue with question 209

²⁰⁸ Is your administration currently lead by a member of a party which is currently also heading the Ministry of Environment?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

²⁰⁹ Do you personally believe, that administrations which are lead by the same parties or one party which is currently also in the national government, receive more assistance from national authorities than those, which are governed by parties currently in opposition on the national level? Please estimate the influence:

- ☐ (1) Strong influence ☐ (2) Weak influence ☐ (3) No influence

3. The European Union and its environmental policy

³⁰¹ How much, according to your opinion, are the following institutions at present directly influencing the development of EU legislation?

	Direct influence	Indirect influence	No Influence	I don't know
European Commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
European Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government of Macedonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local and authorities in the member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Citizens of member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EU member state governments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities in the member states	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non EU, non-candidate countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

³⁰² Have you heard of any EU directives or regulations for the following environmental fields? If yes, please mention those which you have heard of

Waste Water	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Industrial pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> No

³⁰³ How do you estimate the impact the EU accession of Macedonia will have on your everyday work?

- ☐ (1) There will be fundamental changes ☐ (2) There will be some changes ☐ (3) EU accession will have no affect on my work

³⁰⁴ Who according to your opinion is principally made responsible to compensate for environmental loss caused by pollution under EU environmental legislation, if the origin of the pollution is traceable?

- ☐ (a) The subject causing the pollution shall compensate for the loss caused
- ☐ (b) In this case it is always the national government that must compensate for the pollution
- ☐ (c) In this case it is always the local authority where the pollution occurred which must compensate for
- ☐ (d) I don't know

³⁰⁵ According to EU policy principles, at which level should political action be taken preferably?

- ☐ At the national level ☐ At the level, which is closest to the issue requiring action
- ☐ At the European level ☐ At the regional level
- ☐ At the local level ☐ I don't know

³⁰⁶ Do you believe that local authorities have a high responsibility in implementing EU environmental legislation?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Macedonia and EU accession

⁴⁰¹ Are you personally for an EU membership of Macedonia?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

⁴⁰² Do you believe that EU membership of Macedonia will have any benefit for your country?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Why? _____

⁴⁰³ Do you believe that EU membership of Macedonia will bring any personal benefit for you?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Why? _____

⁴⁰⁴ Do you expect any changes for the following environmental sectors in your country

	Improve	Worsen	No change	I don't know
The environment in general	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water quality (rivers, lakes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Your administration and the environment

⁵⁰¹ How would you estimate the overall state of the environment on the territory of your administration at present?

- ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Critical

⁵⁰² Do you believe that the environment is a priority issue in your administration?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

⁶⁰³ Please rank the following environmental fields according to how problematic you consider their state currently in Macedonia: (1 = most problematic, and 9 = least problematic)

(a) Waste water, (b) Drinking water quality, (c) Urban noise, (d) Air quality, (e) Chemicals, (f) Nature conservation, (g) Industrial pollution, (h) Household Waste, (i) industrial waste

Level Environmental field (select from the list above)

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____

⁶⁰⁴ Which of the above mentioned fields do you consider the most problematic in your municipality?

Field: _____ Give details: _____

⁶⁰⁵ Who is responsible for environmental issues in your administration?

☐ Environmental officer in the department of (specify): _____

☐ Department of Environment Amount of staff in the responsible dept.: _____

☐ Other (specify): _____ persons

⁶⁰⁶ Estimate the share of the total planned budget for 2007 of your administration allocated to environmental issues

_____ % ☐ Don't know

⁶⁰⁷ Approximately, how many staff does your administration employ in total?

☐ < 5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11-30 ☐ 31-50 ☐ 51-100 ☐ > 100

⁶⁰⁸ What is the ethnic majority in your municipality?

☐ Macedonian ☐ Albanian Other (specify): _____

6. Information about yourself

⁶⁰¹ What is your current position in the administration

⁶⁰² For how long have you been in this position?

☐ < 3 months ☐ 3-12 m. ☐ 1-5 m. ☐ 6-10 years ☐ 11-15 yrs ☐ > 15 years

⁶⁰³ For how long have you been dealing with environmental issues?

☐ < 3 months ☐ 3-12 m. ☐ 1-5 m. ☐ 6-10 years ☐ 11-15 yrs ☐ > 15 years

⁶⁰⁴ Are you dealing exclusively with environmental issues?

☐ Yes ☐ No If No, please, estimate the share of time for environmental issues _____ %

⁶⁰⁴ Your age

☐ < 25 ☐ 25-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ > 50

⁶⁰⁵ You are...

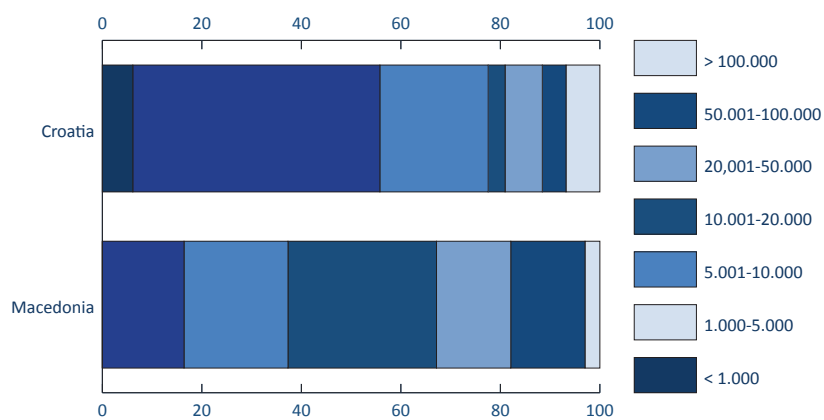
☐ Male ☐ Female

Annex 2: Selected results from general statistical information

Table A2-1: How many people live on the territory your administration is responsible for?

		Country		Total
		Croatia	Macedonia	
Population of the authority's territory	< 1.000	9	0	9
	1.000-5.000	73	11	84
	5.001-10.000	32	14	46
	10.001-20.000	5	20	25
	20.001-50.000	11	10	21
	50.001-100.000	7	10	17
	> 100.000	10	2	12
Total		147	67	214

Figure A2-1: How many people live on the territory your administration is responsible for?



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Table A2-2: Sex of respondent

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Sex	Not Answered	Count	8	4	12
		% within Country	5,4%	6,0%	5,6%
	Male	Count	90	38	128
		% within Country	61,2%	56,7%	59,8%
	Female	Count	49	25	74
		% within Country	33,3%	37,3%	34,6%
Total	Count	147	67	214	
	% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Table A2-3: To which age group do you belong?

			Country		Total
			Croatia	Macedonia	
Age	Not answered	Count	4	0	4
		% within Country	2,7%	,0%	1,9%
	< 25	Count	1	0	1
		% within Country	,7%	,0%	,5%
	25-30	Count	13	7	20
		% within Country	8,8%	10,4%	9,3%
	31-40	Count	35	28	63
		% within Country	23,8%	41,8%	29,4%
	41-50	Count	58	23	81
		% within Country	39,5%	34,3%	37,9%
	> 50	Count	36	9	45
		% within Country	24,5%	13,4%	21,0%
Total	Count	147	67	214	
	% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

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Table A2-4: Work experience in the field of environment

		Country		Total
		Croatia	Macedonia	
Not answered	Count	23	6	29
	% within Country	15,6%	9,0%	13,6%
< 3 months	Count	14	4	18
	% within Country	9,5%	6,0%	8,4%
3-12 months	Count	8	25	33
	% within Country	5,4%	37,3%	15,4%
1-5 years	Count	51	17	68
	% within Country	34,7%	25,4%	31,8%
6-10 years	Count	31	13	44
	% within Country	21,1%	19,4%	20,6%
11-15 years	Count	15	2	17
	% within Country	10,2%	3,0%	7,9%
> 15 years	Count	5	0	5
	% within Country	3,4%	,0%	2,3%
Total	Count	147	67	214
	% within Country	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Annex 3: List of Recipients of questionnaires

Croatia

Unit name	Unit description
Bjelovarsko - bilogorska županija	Ured župana Župan
Bjelovarsko - bilogorska županija	Upravni odjel za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodno gospodarstvo Pročelnica
Bjelovarsko - bilogorska županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje Ravnatelj g. Mladen Gregurić
Bjelovarsko - bilogorska županija	Ured državne uprave u Bjelovarsko - bilogorskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko – pravne poslove
Grad Bjelovar	Ured gradonačelnice
Grad Bjelovar	Upravni odjel za komunalne djelatnosti i uređenje prostora
Grad Daruvar	URED GRADONAČELNIKA
Grad Daruvar	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo, komunalno uređenje i prostorno planiranje
Grad Grubišno Polje	Ured Gradonačelnika
Općina Berek	
Općina Dežanovac	
Općina Đulovac	
Općina Hercegovac	
Općina Ivanska	
Općina Kapela	
Općina Končanica	
Općina Nova Rača	
Općina Rovišće	
Općina Šandrovac	
Općina Severin	
Općina Sirač	
Općina Štefanje	
Općina Velika Pisanica	
Općina Veliki Grđevac	
Općina Velika Trnovitica	
Općina Veliko Trojstvo	
Općina Zrinski Topolovac	
Brodsko-posavska županija	Ured župana Župan
Brodsko-posavska županija	Upravni odjel za poljoprivredu
Brodsko-posavska županija	Upravni odjela za zaštitu okoliša
Brodsko-posavska županija	Državna uprava Služba za prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Slavonski Brod	Ured Gradonačelnika
Grad Nova Gradiška / Brodsko-posavska županija	Ured Gradonačelnika
Općina Bebrina,	
Općina Brodski Stupnik,	
Općina Bukovlje,	
Općina Cernik,	
Općina Donji Andrijevići,	
Općina Davor,	
Općina Dragalić,	
Općina Garčin,	
Općina Gornja Vrba,	
Općina Gornji Bogičevci,	
Općina Gundinci,	
Općina Klakar,	
Općina Nova Kapela,	
Općina Okučani,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Oprisavci,	
Općina Oriovac,	
Općina Podcrkavlje,	
Općina Rešetari,	
Općina Sibinj,	
Općina Sikirevci,	
Općina Slavonski Šamac,	
Općina Stara Gradiška,	
Općina Staro Petrovo Selo,	
Općina Velika Kopanica,	
Općina Vrpolje	
Općina Vrbje,	
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	Ured župana
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	Upravni odjel za poljoprivredu, ribarstvo, marikulturu i lovstvo
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	upravni odjel za komunalne djelatnosti i zaštitu okoliša
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	Državna uprava - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko-pravne poslove
Grad Dubrovnik	Ured gradonačelnice
Grad Dubrovnik	Upravni odjel za zaštitu okoliša i prostorno uređenje
Grad Korčula	Ured Gradonačelnika
Grad Korčula	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Metković	Ured Gradonačelnika
Grad Metković	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo, prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Opuzen	
Grad Ploče	Ured Gradonačelnika
Grad Ploče	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Općina Blato,	
Općina Dubrovačko primorje,	
Općina Janjina,	
Općina Konavle,	
Općina Kula Norinska,	
Općina Lastovo,	
Općina Lumbarda,	
Općina Mljet,	
Općina Orebić,	
Općina Pojezerje,	
Općina Slivno,	
Općina Smokvica,	
Općina Ston,	
Općina Trpanj,	
Općina Vela Luka,	
Općina Zažablje,	
Općina Župa dubrovačka	
Istarska županija	Ured župana
Istarska županija	upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje i graditeljstvo
Istarska županija	upravni odjel za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodoprivredu
Istarska županija	odjel za gospodarenje prostorom
Istarska županija	Državna uprava - služba za urbanizam
Grad Buje	
Grad Buzet	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Buzet	Upravni odjel za gospodarenje prostorom
Grad Labin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Labin	Odjel gradske uprave za gospodarenje prostorom
Grad Novigrad	Ured gradonačelnika

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Novigrad	Upravni odjel za komunalni sustav, prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i gospodarstvo
Grad Pazin	
Grad Pazin	
Grad Poreč	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Poreč	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje
Grad Pula	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Pula	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, komunalni sustav i imovinu
Grad Rovinj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Rovinj	Upravni odjel za prostorno i urbanističko planiranje i izgradnju objekta
Grad Umag	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Umag	
Općina Bale,	
Općina Barban,	
Općina Brtonigla,	
Općina Cerovlje,	
Općina Fažana,	
Općina Gračišće,	
Općina Grožnjan,	
Općina Kanfanar,	
Općina Karojba,	
Općina Kaštelir-Labinci,	
Općina Kršan,	
Općina Lanišće,	
Općina Ližnjan,	
Općina Lupoglav,	
Općina Marčana,	
Općina Medulin,	
Općina Motovun,	
Općina Oprtalj,	
Općina Pićan,	
Općina Raša,	
Općina Sveta Nedelja,	
Općina Sveti Lovreč,	
Općina Sveti Petar u Šumi,	
Općina Svetvinčenat,	
Općina Tinjan,	
Općina Višnjan,	
Općina Vižinada,	
Općina Vodnjan,	
Općina Vrsar,	
Općina Žminj	
Karlovačka županija	Ured župana
Karlovačka županija	upravni odjel za razvoj i europske integracije
Karlovačka županija	upravni odjel za obnovu i razvitak
Karlovačka županija	Državna uprava - služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko pravne poslove
Grad Duga Resa	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Duga Resa	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, stambeno komunalno gospodarstvo, zaštitu okoliša i mjesnu samoupravu
Grad Karlovac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Karlovac	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje i upravljanje imovinom
Grad Ogulin	Ured gradonačelnika

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Ogulin	Upravni odjel za stambeno komunalne poslove, prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Ozalj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Ozalj	Upravni odjel za urbanizam i komunalne poslove
Grad Slunj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Slunj	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Općina Barilovići,	
Općina Bosiljevo,	
Općina Cetingrad,	
Općina Draganić,	
Općina Generalski Stol,	
Općina Josipdol,	
Općina Krnjak,	
Općina Lasinja,	
Općina Netretić,	
Općina Plaški,	
Općina Rakovica,	
Općina Ribnik,	
Općina Saborsko,	
Općina Tounj,	
Općina Vojnić,	
Općina Žakanje	
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	Ured župana
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	predstojnik Pododsjeka za prostorno uređenje, stambeno-komunalne poslove, graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	Ured za prostorno uređenje, stambeno-komunalne poslove, Graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	Županijski zavod za prostorno uređenje
Grad Đurđevac	URED GRADONAČELNIKA
Grad Đurđevac	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA KOMUNALNE I STAMBENE DJELATNOSTI I UREĐENJE PROSTORA
Grad Koprivnica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Koprivnica	Upravni odjel za komunalno gospodarstvo, prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Križevci	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Križevci	Upravni odjel za stambeno-komunalne djelatnosti
Općina Drnje,	
Općina Đelekovec,	
Općina Ferdinandovac,	
Općina Gola,	
Općina Gornja Rijeka,	
Općina Hlebine,	
Općina Kalinovac,	
Općina Kalnik,	
Općina Kloštar Podravski,	
Općina Koprivnički Bregi,	
Općina Koprivnički Ivanec,	
Općina Legrad,	
Općina Molve,	
Općina Novigrad Podravski,	
Općina Novo Virje,	
Općina Peteranec,	
Općina Podravske Sesvete,	
Općina Rasinja,	
Općina Sokolovac,	
Općina Sveti Ivan Žabno,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Sveti Petar Orehovec,	
Općina Virje	
Krapinsko-zagorska županija	Ured župana
Krapinsko-zagorska županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Krapinsko-zagorska županija	Ured državne uprave u Krapinsko – zagorskoj županiji – Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i graditeljstvo
Grad Donja Stubica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Donja Stubica	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Klanjec	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Klanjec	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Krapina	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Krapina	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Oroslavje	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Oroslavje	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Pregrada	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Pregrada	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Zabok	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Zabok	Upravni odjel za komunalno gospodarstvo, financije i javne potrebe
Grad Zlatar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Zlatar	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Općina Bedekovčina,	
Općina Budinščina,	
Općina Desinić,	
Općina Đurmanec,	
Općina Gornja Stubica,	
Općina Hrašćina,	
Općina Hum na Sutli,	
Općina Jesenje,	
Općina Konjščina,	
Općina Kraljevec na Sutli,	
Općina Krapinske Toplice,	
Općina Kumrovec,	
Općina Lohor,	
Općina Mače,	
Općina Marija Bistrica,	
Općina Mihovljan,	
Općina Novi Golubovec,	
Općina Petrovsko,	
Općina Radoboj,	
Općina Stubičke Toplice,	
Općina Sveti Križ Začretje,	
Općina Tuhelj,	
Općina Veliko Trgovišće,	
Općina Zagorska Sela,	
Općina Zlatar Bistrica	
Ličko-senjska županija	Ured župana
Ličko-senjska županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko pravne poslove
Ličko-senjska županija	Ured državne uprave u Ličko - senjskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko – pravne poslove, Ispostava Otočac
Grad Gospić	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Gospić	Upravni odjel za komunalnu djelatnost, stanovanje, graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Otočac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Otočac	Opći upravni odjel

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Senj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Senj	Opći upravni odjel
Općina Brinje,	
Općina Donji Lapac,	
Općina Karlobag,	
Općina Lovinac,	
Općina Perušić,	
Općina Plitvička jezera,	
Općina Udbina,	
Općina Vrhovine,	
Međimurska županija	Ured župana
Međimurska županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Međimurska županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i graditeljstvo
Grad Čakovec	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Čakovec	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA GRADITELJSTVO, ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA, STAMBENE I KOMUNALNE POSLOVE
Grad Mursko Središće	URED GRADONAČELNIKA
Grad Mursko Središće	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA GOSPODARSTVO, GRADITELJSTVO, ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA, STAMBENE I KOMUNALNE POSLOVE
Grad Prelog	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Prelog	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE, STAMBENO KOMUNALNE POSLOVE GRADITELJSTVO I ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA
Općina Belica,	
Općina Dekanovec,	
Općina Domašinec,	
Općina Donja Dubrava,	
Općina Donji Kraljevec,	
Općina Donji Vidovec,	
Općina Goričan,	
Općina Gornji Mihaljevec,	
Općina Kotoriba,	
Općina Mala Subotica,	
Općina Nedelišće,	
Općina Orehovica,	
Općina Podturen,	
Općina Selnica,	
Općina Strahoninec,	
Općina Sveta Marija,	
Općina Sveti Juraj na Bregu,	
Općina Sveti Martin na Muri,	
Općina Šenkovec,	
Općina Štrigova,	
Općina Vratišinec	
Osječko-baranjska županija	Ured župana
Osječko-baranjska županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje
Osječko-baranjska županija	SLUŽBA ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE, ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA, GRADITELJSTVO I IMOVINSKO-PRAVNE POSLOVE
Grad Beli Manastir	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Beli Manastir	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA GRADITELJSTVO I STAMBENO-KOMUNALNE POSLOVE
Grad Belišće	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Belišće	Jedinstvenog upravnog odjela
Grad Donji Miholjac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Donji Miholjac	
Grad Đakovo	Ured gradonačelnika

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Đakovo	ODJEL ZA KOMUNALNE DJELATNOSTI I PROSTORNO UREĐENJE
Grad Našice	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Našice	Upravni odjel gradske uprave za gospodarenje prostorom Grada Našica
Grad Osijek	
Grad Osijek	Upravni odjel za urbanizam, graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Valpovo	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Valpovo	Upravni odjel za komunalne i stambene djelatnosti
Općina Antunovac,	
Općina Bilje,	
Općina Bizovac,	
Općina Čeminac,	
Općina Čepin,	
Općina Darda,	
Općina Donja Motičina,	
Općina Draž,	
Općina Drenje,	
Općina Đurđenovac,	
Općina Erdut,	
Općina Ernestinovo,	
Općina Feričanci,	
Općina Gorjani,	
Općina Jagodnjak,	
Općina Kneževi Vinogradi,	
Općina Koška,	
Općina Levajska Varoš,	
Općina Magadenovac,	
Općina Marijanci,	
Općina Petlovac,	
Općina Petrijevci,	
Općina Podgorač,	
Općina Podravska Moslavina,	
Općina Popovac,	
Općina Punitovci,	
Općina Satnica Đakovačka,	
Općina Semeljci,	
Općina Strizivojna,	
Općina Šodolovci,	
Općina Trnava,	
Općina Viljevo,	
Općina Viškovci,	
Općina Vladislavci,	
Općina Vuka	
Požeško-slavonska županija	Ured župana
Požeško-slavonska županija	Ured državne uprave u Požeško-slavonskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i graditeljstvo
Grad Lipik	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Lipik	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo i komunalne djelatnosti
Grad Pakrac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Pakrac	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo i komunalne djelatnosti
Grad Pleternica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Pleternica	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Požega	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Požega	Upravni odjel za komunalne djelatnosti i gospodarenje
Općina Brestovac,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Čaglin,	
Općina Jakšić,	
Općina Kaptol,	
Općina Kutjevo,	
Općina Velika,	
Primorsko-goranska županija	Ured župana
Primorsko-goranska županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko pravne poslove
Grad Bakar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Bakar	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Cres	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Cres	Jedinstveni upravni odjel grada
Grad Crikvenica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Crikvenica	Upravni odjel za komunalni sustav i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Čabar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Delnice	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Delnice	JEDINSTVENI UPRAVNI ODJEL
Grad Kastav	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kraljevica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kraljevica	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Krk	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Krk	Upravni odjel za komunalni sustav
Grad Mali Lošinj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Novi Vinodolski	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Novi Vinodolski	Upravni odjel za komunalnu djelatnost
Grad Opatija	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Opatija	Upravni odjel za komunalni sustav
Grad Rab	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Rab	Upravni odjel za razvoj, prostorno planiranje i javne potrebe
Grad Rijeka	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Rijeka	Odjel gradske uprave za razvoj, urbanizam, ekologiju i gospodarenje zemljištem
Grad Vrbovsko	Ured gradonačelnika
Općina Baška,	
Općina Brod Moravice,	
Općina Čavle,	
Općina Dobrinj,	
Općina Fužine,	
Općina Jelenje,	
Općina Klana,	
Općina Kostrena,	
Općina Lokve,	
Općina Lovran,	
Općina Malinska-Dubašnica	
Općina Matulji,	
Općina Mošćenička Draga,	
Općina Mrkopalj,	
Općina Omišalj,	
Općina Punat,	
Općina Ravna Gora,	
Općina Skrad,	
Općina Vinodolska,	
Općina Viškovo,	
Općina Vrbnik	
Sisačko-moslavačka županija	Ured župana

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Unit name	Unit description
Sisačko-moslavačka županija	Županijski zavod za prostorno planiranje, Odjel zaštite okoliša
Sisačko-moslavačka županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko-pravne poslove
Grad Glina	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Glina	Upravni odjel za gospodarstvo, planiranje, obnovu i razvoj
Grad Hrvatska Kostajnica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kutina	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kutina	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i kulturne baštine
Grad Novska	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Novska	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA KOMUNALNO GOSPODARSTVO, PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE, GRADITELJSTVO I ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA
Grad Petrinja	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Sisak	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Sisak	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Općina Donji Kukuruzari,	
Općina Dvor,	
Općina Gvozd,	
Općina Hrvatska Dubica,	
Općina Jasenovac,	
Općina Lekenik,	
Općina Lipovljani,	
Općina Majur,	
Općina Martinska Ves,	
Općina Popovača,	
Općina Sunja,	
Općina Topusko,	
Općina Velika Ludina	
Šplitsko-dalmatinska županija	Ured župana
Šplitsko-dalmatinska županija	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Šplitsko-dalmatinska županija	Ured državne uprave u Šplitsko – dalmatinskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko – pravne poslove
Grad Hvar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Imotski	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kaštela	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Kaštela	Upravni odjel za gospodarstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Komiza	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Makarska	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Omiš	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Omiš	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA KSD I UP I ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA
Grad Sinj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Sinj	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje, gospodarenje prostorom i razvoj
Grad Solin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Split	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Split	Upravni odjel za urbanizam i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Stari Grad	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Stari Grad	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Supetar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Supetar	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Trlj	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Trlj	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Trogir	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Trogir	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i investicije
Grad Vis	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vis	Jedinstveni upravni odjel

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Vrgorac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vrgorac	Upravni odjel za komunalnu djelatnost, stanovanje, graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Vrljika	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vrljika	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Općina Baška Voda,	
Općina Bol,	
Općina Brela,	
Općina Cista Provo,	
Općina Dicmo,	
Općina Dugi Rat,	
Općina Dugopolje,	
Općina Gradac,	
Općina Hrvace,	
Općina Jelsa,	
Općina Klis,	
Općina Lečevica,	
Općina Lokvičići,	
Općina Lovreč,	
Općina Marina,	
Općina Milina,	
Općina Muć,	
Općina Nerežišća,	
Općina Okrug,	
Općina Otok,	
Općina Podbablje,	
Općina Podgora,	
Općina Podstrana,	
Općina Postira,	
Općina Prgomet,	
Općina Primorski Dolac,	
Općina Proložac,	
Općina Pučišća,	
Općina Runovići,	
Općina Seget,	
Općina Selca,	
Općina Sućuraj,	
Općina Sutivan,	
Općina Šestanovac,	
Općina Šolta,	
Općina Tučepi,	
Općina Zadvarje,	
Općina Zagvozd,	
Općina Zmijavci,	
Šibensko-kninska županija	Ured župana
Šibensko-kninska županija	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje i zaštitu okoliša Grada Šibenika
Šibensko-kninska županija	Ured državne uprave u Šibensko – kninskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko – pravne poslove
Grad Drniš	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Drniš	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE, GRADITELJSTVO, STAMBENO-KOMUNALNE, IMOVINSKO-PRAVNE POSLOVE I OBNOVU
Grad Knin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Knin	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, stambeno-komunalne i imovinsko-pravne poslove

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Unit name	Unit description
Grad Skradin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Skradin	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Šibenik	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Šibenik	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Vodice	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vodice	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA KOMUNALNU DJEIATNOST, UREĐENJE PROSTORA I IMOVINSKO – PRAVNE POSLOVE
Općina Bilice,	
Općina Biskupija,	
Općina Cijljane,	
Općina Ervenik,	
Općina Kijevo,	
Općina Kistanje,	
Općina Murter,	
Općina Pirovac,	
Općina Primošten,	
Općina Promina,	
Općina Rogoznica,	
Općina Ružić,	
Općina Tisno,	
Općina Unešić,	
Varaždinska županija	Ured župana
Varaždinska županija	Upravni odjel za zaštitu okoliša i komunalno gospodarstvo
Varaždinska županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, graditeljstvo i imovinsko pravne poslove
Grad Ivanec	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Ivanec	Odsjek za urbanizam, komunalne poslove i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Lepoglava	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Lepoglava	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Ludbreg	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Ludbreg	Upr. odjel za kom. djel., prostor. uređe. i finan.
Grad Novi Marof	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Novi Marof	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, stambeno-komunalne i imovinsko-pravne poslove
Grad Varaždinske Toplice	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Varaždinske Toplice	Stručna služba grada Varaždinske Toplice
Grad Varaždin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Varaždin	Upravni odjel za komunalni sustav, urbanizam i zaštitu okoline
Općina Bednja,	
Općina Beretince,	
Općina Breznica,	
Općina Breznički Hum,	
Općina Cestica,	
Općina Donja Voća,	
Općina Donji Martijanec,	
Općina Gornji Knežinec,	
Općina Jalžabet,	
Općina Klenovnik,	
Općina Ljubešćica,	
Općina Mali Bukovec,	
Općina Maruševac,	
Općina Petrijanec,	
Općina Sračinec,	
Općina Sveti Đurđ,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Sveti Ilija,	
Općina Trnovec Bartolovečki,	
Općina Veliki Bukovec,	
Općina Vidovec,	
Općina Vinica,	
Općina Visoko,	
Virovitičko-podavska županija	Ured župana
Virovitičko-podavska županija	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo, komunalne poslove i zaštitu okoliša
Virovitičko-podavska županija	Ured državne uprave u Virovitičko – podravskoj županiji - Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i graditeljstvo
Grad Orahovica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Orahovica	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Slatina	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Slatina	Upravni odjel za komunalno gospod., prostorno planiranje i gospodarstvo
Grad Virovitica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Virovitica	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje i komunalne djelatnosti
Općina Crnac,	
Općina Čačinci,	
Općina Čađavica,	
Općina Gradina,	
Općina Lukač,	
Općina Mikleuš,	
Općina Nova Bukovica,	
Općina Pitomača,	
Općina Sopje,	
Općina Suhopolje,	
Općina Špišić Bukovica,	
Općina Voćin,	
Općina Zdenci,	
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Ured župana
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Upravni odjel komunalnog gospodarstva i uređenja grada
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Upravni odjel za međunarodnu suradnju
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	Služba za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, graditeljstvo i imovinsko-pravne poslove
Grad Ilok	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Ilok	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Vinkovci	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vinkovci	Upravni odjel komunalnog gospodarstva i uređenja grada
Grad Vukovar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vukovar	Upravni odjel komunalnog gospodarstva i uređenja grada
Grad Otok	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Otok	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Županja	Ured gradonačelnika
Općina Andrijaševci,	
Općina Babina Greda,	
Općina Bogdanovci,	
Općina Borovo,	
Općina Bošnjaci,	
Općina Cerna,	
Općina Drenovci,	
Općina Gradište,	
Općina Gunja,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Ivankovo,	
Općina Jarmina,	
Općina Lovas,	
Općina Markušica,	
Općina Negotslavci,	
Općina Nijemci,	
Općina Nuštar,	
Općina Otok,	
Općina Privlaka,	
Općina Stari Jankovci,	
Općina Stari Mikanovci,	
Općina Tompojevci,	
Općina Tordinci,	
Općina Tovarnik,	
Općina Trpinja,	
Općina Vođinci,	
Općina Vrbanja,	
Zadarska županija	Ured župana
Zadarska županija	Upravni odjelu za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša i komunalne poslove
Zadarska županija	Zavod za prostorno planiranje
Zadarska županija	Ured državne uprave - služba za prostorno uređenje, graditeljstvo i imovinsko-pravne odnose
Grad Benkovac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Benkovac	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Biograd na Moru	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Biograd na Moru	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Nin	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Obrovac	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Pag	Jedinstveni upravni odjel
Grad Zadar	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Zadar	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša
Općina Bibinje,	
Općina Galovac,	
Općina Gračac,	
Općina Jasenice,	
Općina Kali,	
Općina Kukuljica,	
Općina Lišane Ostrovičke,	
Općina Novigrad,	
Općina Pakoštane,	
Općina Pašman,	
Općina Polača,	
Općina Poličnik,	
Općina Posedarje,	
Općina Poveljana,	
Općina Preko,	
Općina Privlaka,	
Općina Ražanac,	
Općina Sali,	
Općina Stankovci,	
Općina Staričgrad,	
Općina Sukošan,	
Općina Sveti Filip i Jakov,	
Općina Škabrnje,	

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Unit name	Unit description
Općina Tkon,	
Općina Vir,	
Općina Zemunik Donji,	
Zagrebačka županija	Ured župana
Zagrebačka županija	Upravni odjel za poljoprivredu, ruralni razvitak i šumarstvo
Zagrebačka županija	Zavod za prostorno uređenje i zaštitu okoliša
Zagrebačka županija	Upravni odjel za poljoprivredu, ruralni razvitak i šumarstvo
Grad Dugo Selo	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Dugo Selo	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE, ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA, KOMUNALNO I STAMBENO GOSPODARSTVO
Grad Ivanić Grad	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Ivanić Grad	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA KOMUNALNO GOSPODARSTVO I PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE
Grad Jastrebarsko	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Jastrebarsko	UPRAVNI ODJEL ZA STAMBENO-KOMUNALNE POSLOVE, PROSTORNO UREĐENJE, ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA I GEODETSKE POSLOVE
Grad Samobor	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Samobor	Upravni odjel za prostorno uređenje, stambene i komunalne poslove
Grad Sveti Ivan Zelina	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Velika Gorica	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Velika Gorica	Upravni odjel za prostorno planiranje i zaštitu okoliša
Grad Vrbovec	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Vrbovec	Upravni odjel za komunalne djelatnosti i gospodarstvo
Grad Zaprešić	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Zaprešić	Upravni odjel za graditeljstvo, zaštitu okoliša, stambene i komunalne poslove
Općina Bedenica,	
Općina Bistra,	
Općina Brckovljani,	
Općina Brdovec,	
Općina Dubrava,	
Općina Dubravica,	
Općina Farkaševac,	
Općina Gradec,	
Općina Jakovlje,	
Općina Klinča Sela,	
Općina Kloštar Ivanić,	
Općina Krašić,	
Općina Kravarsko,	
Općina Križ,	
Općina Luka,	
Općina Marija Gorica,	
Općina Orle,	
Općina Pisarovina,	
Općina Pokupsko,	
Općina Preseka,	
Općina Pušća,	
Općina Rakovec,	
Općina Rugvica,	
Općina Stupnik,	
Općina Sveta Nedelja,	
Općina Žumberak,	
Grad Zagreb	Ured gradonačelnika
Grad Zagreb	Gradski ured za prostorno uređenje, zaštitu okoliša, izgradnju Grada, graditeljstvo, komunalne poslove i promet
Grad Senj	Centar za razvoj poduzetništva Grada Senja

Macedonia

Opština Aerodrom	Opština Oslomej
Opština Aračinovo	Opština Pehčevo
Opština Berovo	Opština Petrovec
Opština Bitola	Opština Plasnica
Opština Bogdanci	Opština Prilep
Opština Bogoviwe	Opština Probištip
Opština Bosilovo	Opština Radoviš
Opština Brvenica	Opština Rankovce
Opština Butel	Opština Resen
Opština Čair	Opština Rosoman
Opština Čaška	Opština Saraj
Opština Centar	Opština Sopište
Opština Centar Župa	Opština Staro Nagoričane
Opština Češinovo	Opština Štip
Opština Čorče Petrov	Opština Struga
Opština Čučer-Sandevo	Opština Strumica
Opština Debar	Opština Studeničani
Opština Debarca	Opština Šuto Orizari
Opština Delčevo	Opština Sveti Nikole
Opština Demir Hisar	Opština Tearce
Opština Demir Kapija	Opština Tetovo
Opština Dojran	Opština Valandovo
Opština Dolneni	Opština Vasilevo
Opština Drugovo	Opština Veles
Opština Gazi Baba	Opština Vevčani
Opština Gevgelija	Opština Vinica
Opština Gostivar	Opština Vraneštica
Opština Gradsko	Opština Vrapčište
Opština Ilinden	Opština Zajas
Opština Jegunovce	Opština Zelenikovo
Opština Karbinci	Opština Želino
Opština Karpoš	Opština Zrnovci
Opština Kavadarci	
Opština Kičevo	
Opština Kisela Voda	
Opština Kočani	
Opština Konče	
Opština Kratovo	
Opština Kriva Palanka	
Opština Krivogaštani	
Opština Kruševo	
Opština Kumanovo	
Opština Lipkovo	
Opština Lozovo	
Opština Makedonska Kamenica	
Opština Makedonski Brod	
Opština Mavrovo i Rostuša	
Opština Mogila	
Opština Negotino	
Opština Novaci	
Opština Novo Selo	
Opština Ohrid	



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