

Week No 5 ORGANISING THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS

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As a committee, at Wed. 10.12.97 we had a meeting where we formed the base and the method for taking our decisions.

First we defined 10 questions which was important for us in order to have a common rule the answers of every organisation. Important role at this questionnaire had the prioritisation of the criteria. The opinion of every organisation was equal in order to come in a democratic solution which could be satisfactory as possible as it could be, for every organisation. After the valuation of the answers we selected useful information for decision making. For example the most believed that industry and power generator plants are the main polluters, the most favourite measures for them are alternative energy sources, Research and Technological Development and taxes on emissions.

The prioritisation of our criteria for decision making was given already to us by the organisations through the questionnaire and were the following:

1. Time of implementation
2. Benefits towards environment
3. Meeting European standards
4. Economic development
5. Co-operation between member states
6. Cost of implementation
7. Employment
8. Public participation

At the same time the organisations were completing the questionnaire, each member of the committee was reading all the reports of the organisations and was making notes for subjects were insufficient or missing in their report.

The next step was to listen the site of view that each organisation had facing the problem and the measures each of them introducing. After the presentation of every organisation the committee was asking the organisation to explain or to be more sufficient for the subjects that the committee had already noted. Of course at this part and members of the other organisations could ask questions at the organisation which was presenting their suggestions.

And we came at last and the main part that the committee had to select all the measurements was introduced by the organisation and to evaluate them considering the prioritisation of the criteria that we had already selected from the questioners

Recommendations

1. The most of the organisations demand better information for the pollution. What we suggest in order to satisfy them is to force industry to trace their emissions and to allocate where the pollution is taking place and the intensity in order to provide correct and reliable information to the public of Smokovia and Pristinia.

2. Considering the fact that not only Smokovia is polluting but also Pristinia we suggest to create critical levels, load calculations, and emissions inventories in both countries.

3. In order to satisfy Pristinia we suggest to our government the Polluter Pays Principle. If Pristinia can proof acidic contamination we can implement the polluter pays principle and compensation could be negotiated.

4. Due to the fact that Smokovia's ground is reach in lime and Pristinia's in granite we could develop a framework of collaboration for liming of contaminated lakes and other polluted areas especially in Pristinia which have mainly the problem and to share the costs.

5. Ask Pristinia to treat their coal before exporting it to us in order to decrease SO₂ emissions but in competitive price.

6. International Trade Agreement between lime and coal. Smokovia's lime is necessary for the restoration of the Pristinia's contaminated lakes and Pristinia's coal for Smokovia's industry. This agreement concerning at the same time the suggestion No5 for clean coal export to Smokovia we will help to the improvement of the environment of both countries.

7. We suggest the privatisation of the electric companies in order to achieve higher competition and therefor higher efficiency. We believe that the privatisation of the companies will bring a lot of profit to the companies useful to adapt more effective energy producing generators, to replace gradually the coal based generators and to implement power plants from renewable energy sources.

8. Comprehensive Monitoring System for adequate proof. One of the main measurements introduced by the organisations was the freedom and the upgrading of the mass media in order to provide better information to the public. Also to begin a campaign on energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, transport and agriculture. Comply with EU directive on freedom of information on environmental issues.

Important also is the education in long term plan programme for the improvement of the environment.

9. Inform and encourage companies to join the EMAS and Eco label schemes in order to have less polluting industry and to build up an industry modernised which can be competible in the future market.

10. Deliver charge free recycled organic material to the farmers in order to use it for fertiliser instead of the chemical.

11. Adapt measures for the reduction of the acidification problem according with economic development through sustainability.

12. Adapt an alternative technology to reduce emissions. The sort term measures which was the recommendation of the organisations can be divided in the following sectors:

Industry

coal washing, low shipping, adopting lime to coal, flue gas desulfurization

Transport

catalysers, electric vehicles, gas as fuel for vehicles

Energy

flow bed compaction, dry scrubbing, Energy efficiency programmes in order to reduce the needs in energy, wind energy, flat plate collectors and photovoltaics.

We should also implement long term policy like :

use other other energy sources

reduction of coal used to minimum through an economically feasible programme

implementing alternative technologies

13. Organise an International Meeting on pollution reduction between all neighbour countries in order to co-operate facing the problem of the acidification and to implement measures against pollution together.

14. Promotion of a Green Gross Domestic Product compared with the Gross Domestic Product. Our government has to adapt a green policy and a development based on the Green Domestic Product.

15. Creation of a reforestation programme in order to replace the forest and the trees are lost due to the acidification and especially to the acid rain.

16. Better land use management in order to achieve the upgrading of the contaminated lakes and rivers.

17. We set also emission standards that cannot meet the EU standards because we just joined the EU but after the year 2010 we will be in a position to follow the EU standards.

The reduction standards are the following:

SO ₂	50%	by the year 2010 based on 1997 emissions
NO _x	30%	by the year 2010 based on 1997 emissions
NH ₃ , NH ₄	50%	by the year 2010 based on 1997 emissions