

# Assessing Territorial Impacts of European Draft Directives at National and Sub-National Level

ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment (EATIA)  
Targeted Analysis 2013/2/9

Draft Guidance Document, June 2012



# Assessing Territorial Impacts of European Draft Directives in EU Member States<sup>3</sup>

## Guidance

*European directives can have unanticipated and unexpected impacts for regions and localities that can differ widely throughout EU members states. However, currently regional and local administrations have little influence on the drafting of those directives. Furthermore, national governments often find it problematic anticipating impacts of directive proposals and, as a consequence, may establish their national positions without having a proper understanding of likely (and in particular, unexpected) outcomes. Spatially differential impacts may thus only be detected when it's too late for corrective action, i.e. once a directive has already been transposed.*

*This guidance aims at supporting national, regional and local administrations in anticipating the potential positive and negative impacts that EU directives may have on their territory before transposition, thus enabling them to provide bottom-up feedback to national governments when these are in the process of formulating national positions. The aim is to avoid – potentially costly – negative impacts and to enhance economically, socially and environmentally positive outcomes for as many regions and localities as possible by establishing a systematic territorial impact assessment (TIA) framework. This should be integrated within any already existing impact assessment frameworks and should come with only minor resource implications.*



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<sup>3</sup> Whilst this guidance focuses on assessing impacts of European draft directives, the approach outlined here can also be applied to other EU or even domestic policy proposals.

This document provides guidance for assessing the (territorial) impacts of European draft directives in EU member states (MS), with the aim to inform national positions on such proposals, taking into account expertise and opinions of regional and local administrations. In this context, a ‘territorial impact’ is essentially any impact on a given geographically defined territory, whether on spatial usage, governance, or on wider economic, social or environmental aspects, resulting from the introduction or transposition of an EU directive. The ex-ante approach to territorial impact assessment (TIA) presented here serves as a way of identifying such impacts at national, regional and local levels in MS to help identify potential policy conflicts or inconsistencies with (territorial) policy objectives. One of the key strengths of this approach is that it can identify the differential nature of potential impacts between different places and in this sense it can provide a means of considering the spatial dimension of EU policy impacts at both, national and sub-national levels. The assessment approach brought forward can also be applied when transposing directives into national law.

TIA will be beneficial for national administrations in that they will be able to form national positions on draft directives in a more effective way. They will be better informed of what potential impacts on national policy may be and will thus be able to formulate positions that support national policy aims and outcomes. In order to achieve this, national governments will need to ensure departments / ministries co-operate when conducting TIA. Also, applied when transposing a Directive into national legislation, TIA may help to avoid negative and enhance positive impacts.

TIA will be beneficial for regional and / or local administrations in that they will have a say on draft directives, thus potentially influencing their format in a way that supports their own regional / local policy objectives. TIA may also help them to identify new ways of regional and local development support by obtaining a better understanding of the EU regional development funds and other initiatives.

The TIA framework, detailed here, has been designed to be simple, pragmatic and ‘policy-maker friendly’, and also highly adaptable to different member state contexts. It has been developed around three elements; *procedural, technical and governance*. Procedural elements comprise the four stages of the TIA process (1) *screening*, (2) *scoping*, (3) *assessment / appraisal* and (4) *evaluation*. Technical elements include *expert workshops, logical chain brainstorming, impact and evaluation checklists, tables and matrices, impact maps, spider web diagrams* and *web-based impact templates* for data processing. Governance elements include the *allocation of tasks to different administrative levels* and *communication / collaboration* between different partners. Whilst these are, by nature, MS specific, general principles are outlined here.

Screening and scoping stages should be led by central government departments at the national level of a MS, supported / guided by departments responsible for spatial planning, and, where possible, should be linked closely to any existing (e.g. regulatory and other strategic) impact assessment procedure(s). Techniques used during screening and scoping include logical chains brainstorming and the completion of impact checklists. The assessment stage should be either conducted at regional or local levels, led by regional or local spatial planning authorities, or, for example in smaller EU MS, by national government departments in consultation with regional / local levels. In this context, impact matrices and impact maps can be used. Results of regional / local assessments can be fed back to the national level through e.g. completion of simple web-based templates (e.g. survey

monkey). The evaluation stage, again, should be led by central government departments at the national level. Additionally, whilst considered compulsory at the national level, the evaluation can also be undertaken at regional and local levels, based on their specific territorial development objectives. In this context, evaluation tables should be used.

TIA aims to provide information on the potential impacts of a draft EU directive, using a simple methodology. Conducting a TIA can be a highly efficient exercise. Testing of various directives in Portugal, Slovenia and the UK has shown that, if TIA is to be completed with only minimal resources being available, national screening and scoping could be completed during half day workshops. This would require a skilled interdisciplinary team, coming together in a co-operative spirit, reflecting a high level of familiarity with the policy area and territorial and sustainability expertise. A similar amount of time is required for the assessment stage conducted at regional or local levels, whilst the overall evaluation might take as little as between half a day and a full day, depending on how many authorities are actually involved and how extensively technical elements are elaborated on.

If more substantial resources are available, there are no barriers to conducting more comprehensive assessments, which may include e.g. the generation and presentation of territorial baseline data and the preparation of more elaborate TIA reports. In particular, this may enhance transparency.

Subsequently, procedural elements will be explained, which will include the application of technical elements. This is followed by a short section on governance arrangements, the concrete nature of which will differ, depending on the MS. The Annex to this guidance provides for samples of the various techniques used.

Throughout the TIA process, whether an impact is understood as being significant depends on both, its nature and the context in which it occurs. That is, whilst characteristics like magnitude, frequency, temporal distribution, probability etc, can be used to describe a potential impact, they do not alone determine whether it is significant. Accordingly, whereas the assessment stage seeks simply to understand the nature of the potential impacts (in terms of e.g. 'increase' or 'decrease'), the evaluation stage seeks to determine the significance of the impacts by looking at them in terms of defined (e.g. territorial cohesion related) policy objectives.

## 1. TIA process

This section is structured in terms of the four main stages of the TIA process; screening, scoping, assessment / appraisal and evaluation.

### 1.1 Stage 1 - Screening (national government departments)

The aim of the screening stage is to determine the necessity for TIA on a case-by-case basis, that is, whether the tool should be employed or not employed for a specific policy proposal. This decision will be based on the perceived nature of the potential impacts that could arise from the adoption of a policy proposal. A TIA is likely to be particularly desirable when major unintended or undesirable impacts are considered to be possible, particularly if these are likely to vary in nature across a MS territory. During screening, it is necessary to consider the potential for such impacts. The following approaches can facilitate this process:

#### a) Logical chain / conceptual model approach

The logical chain / conceptual model approach is essentially a form of ‘sophisticated brainstorming’ which seeks to highlight the potential consequences of a policy proposal. Assessors work from a description of a policy proposal to identify potential direct and indirect social, economic and environmental impacts, depicting them diagrammatically and then highlighting the underlying cause-effect logic. Whilst this approach can be employed by a single individual, it delivers the best results in a group setting. It can serve as a relatively quick way of identifying potential consequences of a policy proposal. Representation of related brainstorming results can take different formats, depending on the resources available. It can be anything from a hand drawn sketch on an envelope to an elaborate computer designed figure on high quality paper. Three examples with different degrees of complexity are shown in [Annex A](#).

#### b) Screening checklist

The screening stage can also be facilitated by employing a simple screening checklist based around a number of predetermined ‘important’ territorial characteristics. Employing a screening checklist helps ensure that potentially important impacts are not overlooked and helps to promote transparency, particularly in cases where a decision is made not to proceed with a TIA. This approach can be used alone or in conjunction with the logical chain approach.

The territorial characteristics used in the checklist should be chosen having impact evaluation objectives in mind. For reasons of comparability, there should be a standardised set of characteristics that is always used in TIA exercises throughout the EU. This set can be based on Europe2020 territorial cohesion objectives (summarised in [Annex B](#)). Furthermore, additional characteristics may be defined, based on e.g. MS specific national or regional/local policy objectives. It is important, regardless of the characteristics used, that they are clearly defined in order to avoid different interpretations and ensuing

inconsistencies<sup>4</sup>. A screening checklist, using Europe2020 territorial cohesion related characteristics and some additional characteristics, established through expert opinions in UK TIA testing is presented in [Annex C](#)<sup>5</sup>.

## **1.2 Stage 2 - Scoping (national government departments)**

If a decision is made to go ahead with conducting a TIA, the first task is to define its scope. The scoping stage aims to steer the entire TIA process, determining:

- Whether major territorial impacts are likely to result from the proposed policy;
- What the nature of these impacts is; and
- Where these impacts are likely to emerge geographically.

The scoping stage is structured around a number of interconnected activities, as follows:

1. Completing a Scoping Checklist;
2. Developing an Impact Assessment Matrix for use at the next (regional/local level) TIA stage;
3. Thinking about types of localities where impacts may be particularly noticeable.

Scoping should be conducted in a team reflecting the expertise required to confidently judge impacts on the territorial assessment criteria. It is important that such teams have the necessary baseline data and likely future development scenario knowledge to effectively complete scoping. Also, if the team consists of representatives from different departments / ministries, they need to be open to co-operation and collaboration. The following sections outline each of the three scoping related activities in detail.

### **1.2.1 Completing the scoping checklist**

- a) The scoping checklist is based on a template ([Annex C](#), see shaded areas). To complete the checklist, it is necessary to determine whether a policy proposal should be considered as a whole or whether it should be divided into a number of individual elements, each of which can then be assessed individually. Splitting a proposed policy into elements can be based on an article-by-article basis or by singling out just a few 'key' articles to consider individually, whilst considering others collectively. The main benefit of doing this is that it can enable decision makers to identify more precisely the origin of particular impacts and so can help direct the negotiation or transposition process. However, splitting a proposed policy into elements should only be done when there is clear added value in doing so - in some cases it can make the scoping process (and the subsequent assessment process) unnecessarily burdensome, time-consuming and can affect the feasibility of the TIA. Regardless of the

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<sup>4</sup>e.g. in Europe 2020 'Investment in R&D is defined as 'business enterprise expenditure on R&D, higher education expenditure on R&D, government expenditure on R&D and private non-profit sector expenditure on R&D'

<sup>5</sup> For practical reasons criteria should not normally number more than 15 and 20 and should be selected to adequately cover the social, economic, environmental and governance dimensions of the territory. When selecting criteria, it is important to keep in mind the role of TIA in helping to identify potential policy conflicts or inconsistencies.

format chosen, it is vital to always consider cumulative impacts, particularly if a proposed policy is split into individual elements.

- b) To complete the scoping checklist, the scoping team should consider the impact of the policy proposal (or each of the policy elements) against each of a number of important territorial characteristics. Those developed during screening can still be used. If screening had been done in a quick manner, e.g. only using the logical chain / conceptual model approach, then these characteristics will need to be developed at this stage following the same principles. Whether the proposed policy is likely to have an impact that may be significant in terms of overall policy objectives<sup>6</sup> needs to be considered. At this stage, it is likely that such determinations will be based primarily on the perceived potential magnitude of the impact of the policy on each characteristic. However, impacts of small magnitude can nevertheless be significant due to wider contextual factors (depending on evaluation objectives). Such insight can also be accounted for here. Impacts should be indicated in terms of either 'yes' (✓), 'no' (x), or if it cannot be determined, 'uncertain' (?). The logical chain / conceptual model approach (see section 2.1 a) can be employed here, again, if necessary to help identify cause-effect relationships prior to completing the checklist. Other information sources should also be fully utilised, for example, the outputs of the European Commission's own Impact Assessment process.
  
- c) For each potentially significant impact, the scoping team should consider the features, or 'type', of area at the regional/local level in which these impacts are likely to emerge. In completing this section, it is important to consider, inter alia, geographical location (e.g. coast, mountain, border, peripheral, high/low GDP, islands, densely/sparsely populated, urban/rural), the features or resources of the area (e.g. water, coal, peat, gas), and the activities that the area hosts (e.g. coal based power generation, education, agriculture, industry). For example, coastal regions may be more likely to be significantly impacted than mountainous regions, or rural areas more than urban areas. When conducting this exercise, it is important to keep in mind that different areas may be susceptible to different types of impact on the same territorial dimension, resulting from the same policy or policy element. In such cases, it can be helpful to divide the relevant row in the checklist two or more times to accommodate this.
  
- d) In the final column of the checklist, every 'yes', 'no' or 'uncertain' decision may be justified (written comment). In addition, where a significant impact is considered likely, the nature of this impact should be described, e.g. referring to its anticipated magnitude, duration, probability etc. This section of the checklist will be a valuable resource for those at the sub-

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<sup>6</sup> The significance of an impact depends both on its nature (e.g. magnitude, temporal distribution, etc) and the context in which it occurs, defined by adopted (territorial) policy objectives. Impacts can be positive or negative, recognising that in policy negotiations being aware of the favourable aspects of a policy proposal can be as important as being aware of the negative. Furthermore, it is important to consider not only direct, but also indirect and cumulative impacts.

national levels who will be expected to conduct the next stage of the TIA process and who will use this as a starting point<sup>7</sup>.

### **1.2.2 Developing an Impact Assessment Matrix (IAM)**

The scoping checklist is used to prepare the Impact Assessment Matrix (IAM), which is the basis for the next stage of assessment at the regional / local level. To prepare the IAM, the scoping team should use the template provided in [Annex D](#) and populate the matrix's axes with (a) the assessment characteristics employed in the scoping checklist and, (b) if utilised, the identified policy elements.

### **1.2.3 Identifying types of regions / localities where impacts may be particularly significant<sup>8</sup>**

The final activity during scoping is the identification of the specific regions / localities that should be approached *directly* to conduct the assessment based on the IAM, including those which, owing to their character or type are considered likely to be significantly impacted on by the proposed directive. Identification should be based on the characteristics / features defined in the scoping checklist during activity 2.2.1c<sup>9</sup>. Besides the identified regions / localities, others should also have access to the scoping outputs and should be given an opportunity to participate in the TIA<sup>10</sup>. Any quantitative TIA modelling exercises conducted at the EU level (e.g. the ARTS approach - [http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu\\_Projects/Menu\\_AppliedResearch/arts.html](http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/arts.html)) can help to identify types of regions / localities here.

Although, whenever possible, the scoping body should seek to identify the *specific* regions / localities corresponding with the characteristics identified in 2.2.1c and should make contact with these areas directly, in some situations it will not be realistically possible due to data limitations (e.g. 'coastal areas' can be readily identified using a map, but 'areas with a high proportion of circa 1900 residential building stock' may be more problematic). In these situations, the responsibility will be left to regions / localities to identify themselves as fitting the characteristics identified in the scoping process. In this context, it is important to note that whilst it is unlikely that a contribution to TIA will be compulsory for regional / local authorities, the possibility of being particularly negatively affected by the proposal or the possibility of being able to tap into specific sources of funding (e.g. regional development funds or LIFE) will mean that it is in their best interests to get involved.

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<sup>7</sup> Except potentially for smaller MS, where the national level may conduct this stage in collaboration with regional and / or local authorities.

<sup>8</sup> In smaller EU member states with few relevant regions (e.g. 2 or 3) this might not be necessary, as all regions are then likely to contribute

<sup>9</sup> in some circumstances it may be desirable to also contact adjacent areas due to the potential for spill over effects

<sup>10</sup> To gain a comprehensive a picture as possible it is clearly desirable to engage as many regions / localities as possible in the assessment.



### **1.3 Stage 3 – Impact Assessment / Appraisal (regional or local administrations)**

Following scoping, the scoping body will release information on the proposed directive<sup>11</sup> and the outputs of the scoping process (possibly on a dedicated website) and will alert all regions / localities in the MS to its presence, when possible, contacting those considered likely to be impacted, directly, in line with 2.2.3. Regional/local authorities will then consider whether they are likely to be susceptible to impacts from the proposed EU directive, based on the information produced in scoping. Only if they consider this to be likely would they then proceed as detailed below. If suitable, regional (or *Land* / devolved administration<sup>12</sup>) levels may co-ordinate local level assessments.

At the impact assessment stage, assessors need to complete the impact assessment matrix (IAM) (Annex D), developed during scoping, by considering the impact of the policy proposal (or of each policy element) on the locality in question in terms of the territorial characteristics used in scoping and possibly other, local characteristics. Again, any quantitative TIA modelling exercises conducted at the EU level can support the assessment / appraisal here. When potential impacts are identified, following the format of the IAM, they should be described with reference to the following three characteristics and should be fully justified to facilitate later interpretation and processing:

- **Magnitude:** This refers to the expected size or scale of the impact and should be defined numerically (0 = no impact, 1 = some impact or 2 = major impact); no intermediary values should be used (uncertainties can be reflected in the comment section);
- **Orientation:** This refers to the impact's direction of action in relation to the baseline condition, for instance, will it act to *increase* soil pollution or *decrease* soil pollution;
- **Temporal distribution:** Refers to the duration of the impact; this should be described in terms of; short term (e.g. up to 5 years), medium term (e.g. up to 10 years) or long term (e.g. over 10 years); in cases where the nature of the impact varies over time, this can also be outlined.

Throughout this exercise, it is important to consider potential indirect and possible spill-over effects from impacts in adjoining localities, in particular in cases when these could be particularly influential - for instance, if an externally located yet important local employer was to close as a result of a proposed policy. It is also important to utilise all available sources of information and evidence. This in particular will include the outputs of the scoping process, which can provide a valuable source of insight, especially when the proposed directive is highly technical. Additionally, whilst extensive baseline data compilation exercises are not necessary when the exercise is done within the context of a workshop attended by expert representatives of different departments coming together routinely for e.g. local spatial plan making and associated strategic environmental assessment purposes, detailed supporting studies can be conducted, if deemed necessary and resources permit.

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<sup>11</sup> This is the *object* of the assessment and the scoping body should define it clearly. If not, there is a risk that inconsistencies will be introduced into the assessment process as assessment teams interpret it differently.

<sup>12</sup> Certain bodies may be particularly suited to fulfil a co-ordination role, e.g. in Scotland the SEA Gateway or in the Netherlands the EIA Commission

## **1.4 Stage 4 – Impact Evaluation**

Whilst the impact evaluation exercise should always be conducted at the national level, it can also optionally be done at the regional / local level in order to establish impact significance in terms of regional / local policy objectives. The central aim of the evaluation stage is to be able to determine whether the potential impacts identified in the IAM(s) are significant, both, positive or negative and to comment on how expected impacts could be avoided or mitigated though e.g. changing the wording of either a directive proposal or the transposition into national legislation. To do this, the impacts identified and described in the IAM(s) should be interpreted in terms of their compliance with the various territorial policy objectives, using an Evaluation Table ([Annex E](#)). The procedure is outlined in full below:

### **a) Completing a regional / local level evaluation table**

- An evaluation table can be completed ([Annex E](#)) by the regional / local level evaluation team, based on suitable policy objectives against which potential impacts identified in the IAM can be evaluated. These objectives can come from a variety of sources, including e.g. legal standards, but will more likely be drawn largely from regional/local planning documents. The key qualifying characteristic for these objectives is that they must outline a desired state or an agreed line of action relevant to the region / locality, and should normally cover social, economic and environmental as well as governance dimensions. Once these have been identified, they should be used to populate the relevant column of the Evaluation Table template provided.
- Following the structure of the Evaluation Table, for each of the identified objectives, the significance of the impacts detailed in the completed IAM should be defined. In each case the significance should be determined by considering both, the nature of the policy proposal's potential impacts, as well as the nature of the objective itself. Impacts should be defined in the Evaluation Table, using a 5 point scale (-2, -1, 0, +1, +2), reflecting whether the potential impacts are considered to be positive or negative for the objective concerned and the impact's degree of significance (neutral to high). If completed in a group setting, as is preferable to enhance objectivity, if different opinions are expressed, these should be reconciled through discussion. Each determination in the table should be accompanied by a written commentary and justification which should include, in each case, an explanation of the specific policy impacts in the IAM that have led to the significance determination given in terms of each objective, and if possible any suggestions for how impacts may be avoided or mitigated.
- In some circumstances, given the assessment criteria utilised in the IAM, it may be that impacts are not defined in a manner suitable for evaluation against particular objectives. In these cases, additional, more appropriate, assessment criteria can be defined and introduced into the impact assessment process through the IAM. In this respect, it is important to note that the assessment and evaluation stage is not a strictly one way process.

## b) Completing the national level evaluation table

- The national level Evaluation Table should be completed in a procedure identical to that detailed above with two differences. Firstly, the policy objectives used in the evaluation table should include EU wide (Europe 2020) and nationally specific objectives, including the standard objective along the lines of *minimising negative and maximising positive impacts at the local / regional level*, in order to allow for the integration of outputs of the local / regional level evaluation process. Secondly, whilst the regional / local level evaluation is conducted using the outputs of a single IAM completed in the same region / locality, the national level evaluation will draw on the outputs of multiple IAMs completed in all the regions / localities targeted in the scoping process. Prior to beginning the national level evaluation process it is necessary to collect and amalgamate these outputs (see Annexes F and G).
- Following the national level evaluation, best practice dictates that a written summary of the results / outputs of the overall TIA process should be prepared and sent to local / regional level partners who participated in the TIA, if not to all regional / local authorities. This should include any possible suggestions for changes in the directive proposal in order to avoid or mitigate impacts.

## 2 TIA governance arrangements

In this section, governance arrangements, as introduced above are summarised. This is done in terms of the main TIA stages. Specific arrangements are likely to differ considerably between different member states (MS). Therefore, only a general outline is provided here.

### **3.5 Screening and Scoping**

Screening should be led by central government departments, supported / guided by the department responsible for spatial planning / impact assessment (e.g. SEA). If there is an established national regulatory impact assessment methodology, as in e.g. the UK, where possible, TIA should be embedded within this.

Scoping should be facilitated by central government departments. They would either complete it with the support of other central government departments or (in particular in smaller MS) involve regional (devolved administration/ *Land* etc.) / local administrations / assessment teams. The national spatial planning department should support / guide scoping.

### **3.6 Impact Assessment / Appraisal**

Impact Assessment / Appraisal should be done by regional (devolved administration / *Land* etc.) or local level planning bodies / authorities or, in particular in smaller EU MS, by central government in consultation with regional (devolved administration / *Land* etc.) / local levels. In this context, existing local planning processes and / or teams may be used. Regional (devolved administration / *Land* etc.) / local planning bodies / authorities would either be:

- Contacted directly by the responsible government department and asked directly to participate (i.e. 'targeted'); or be
- Responsible for taking the initiative themselves based on their own interpretation of the scoping outputs; if this was the case, a centrally managed web-based system may be used, sending out e.g. alert emails.

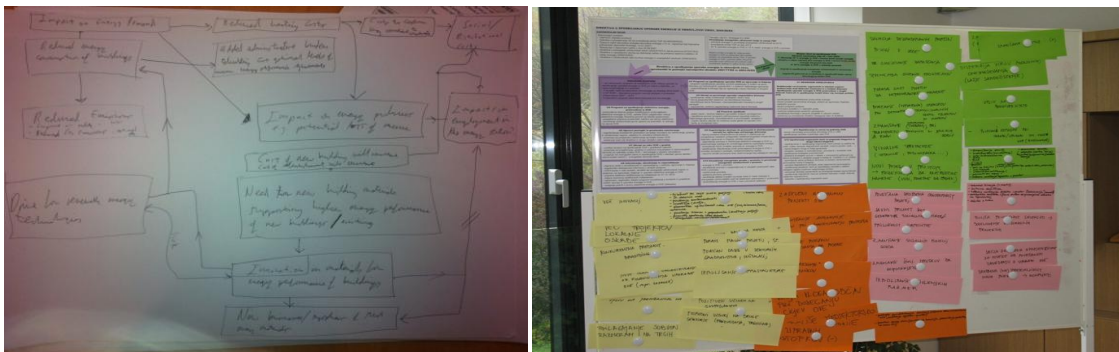
These bodies / authorities would be responsible for completing the Impact Assessment Matrix and for communicating this information to the national level, again, through e.g. a centrally managed web-based TIA system. Support could be provided by any suitable national or regional (devolved administration / *Land*) agencies.

### **3.7 Impact Evaluation**

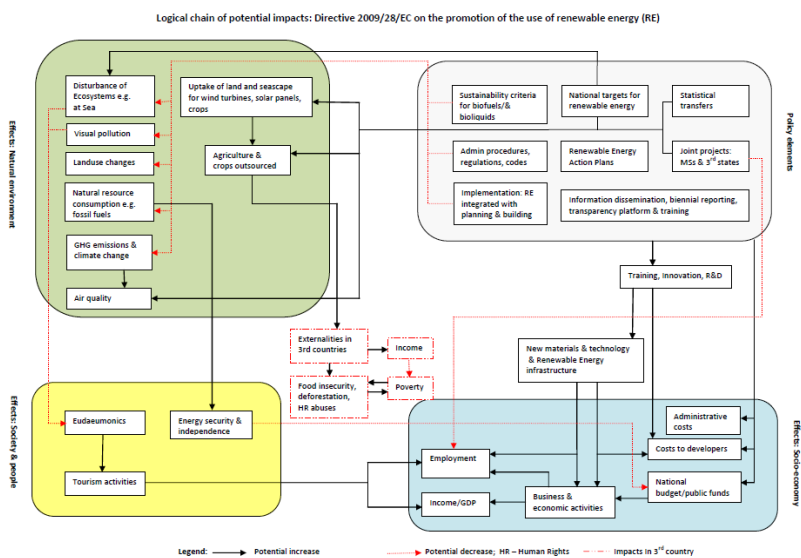
Evaluation of assessment results in terms of territorial policy objectives may be by the regional (devolved administration / *Land* etc.) / local body / authority conducting the assessment. However, this is optional and should be based on both, EU and national, as well as regional (devolved administration / *Land* etc.) / local policy objectives.

National Level evaluation is compulsory. It is led by central government departments, and may be conducted within existing RIA processes. These departments will be responsible for receiving, amalgamating and analysing information generated at the local level and for feeding this into the policy negotiation (potentially also) transposition process.

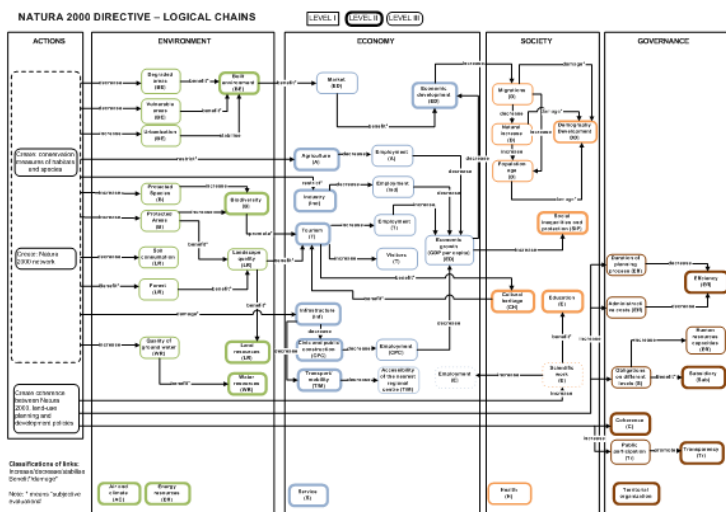
## Annex A: Logical chains' examples



Hand-written 'back of envelope' example and workshop example



More elaborate 'designed' example



Highly complex 'designed' example

**Annex B**  
**Europe 2020 headline issues and corresponding possible TIA criteria**

<b>Headline issue</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Corresponding TIA criteria</b>
Employment rate	75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> </ul>
Investment in research and development	3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D. The total gross domestic expenditure on research and development comprises: business enterprise expenditure on R&D, higher education expenditure on R&D, government expenditure on R&D and private non-profit sector expenditure on R&D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in research and development</li> </ul>
Greenhouse gas emissions	Reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>
Renewable energy	Increase in the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Energy</li> </ul>
Energy efficiency	20% increase in energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Efficiency</li> </ul>
School dropout rate	The share of early school leavers should be under 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational attainment</li> </ul>
Higher education rate	at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education	
Poverty rate	Reduction of poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and social exclusion</li> </ul>

**Annex C**

**Checklist for screening (unshaded) & scoping (unshaded & shaded) at national level**

<b><u>TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING / SCOPING CHECKLIST</u></b>		Policy: _____			Date: _____
		If applicable, policy element: _____			
Assessment criteria		Likely major impact at the national or local level? Yes (✓) no (x), uncertain (?)	Comments: nature of the impact and justification	Location/features of areas likely to be affected?	If several policy elements are considered: Cumulative impacts
EU2020	Energy efficiency + renewables				
	Innovation and research				
	Economic development				
	Employment				
	Education and training				
	Green house gases and climate change				
	Poverty and social exclusion				
	Resource consumption				
UK specific	Health and safety				
	Waste production				
	Administrative costs / burden				
	Cultural heritage				
	Biodiversity (flora / fauna)				
	Air pollution				
	Water Pollution				
	Soil pollution				

If several policy elements are considered, then a checklist for each element has to be prepared; the final 'cumulative impact' column is only prepared once, based on the assessments of each element.

**Annex D**  
**Territorial Impact Assessment Matrix for Regional / Local Level Assessment**

<b><u>TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MATRIX</u></b>				<b>Locality: _____</b>		<b>Date: _____</b>	
<b>Assessment criteria</b>	<b>Nature of impact</b>	<b>Directive/Policy element A</b>	<b>Policy element B</b>	<b>Policy element C</b>	<b>Policy elements Cumulative</b>		
Energy efficiency + renewables	<b>Magnitude (0, 1, 2)</b>						
	<b>Orientation against baseline (increase or decrease?)</b>						
	<b>Temporal distribution (Short term, medium term, long term?)</b>						
	<b>Justification</b>						
.	.						
.	.						
.	.						
					<b>Overall Comments:</b>		
					Any changes to Directive Proposal suggested?		



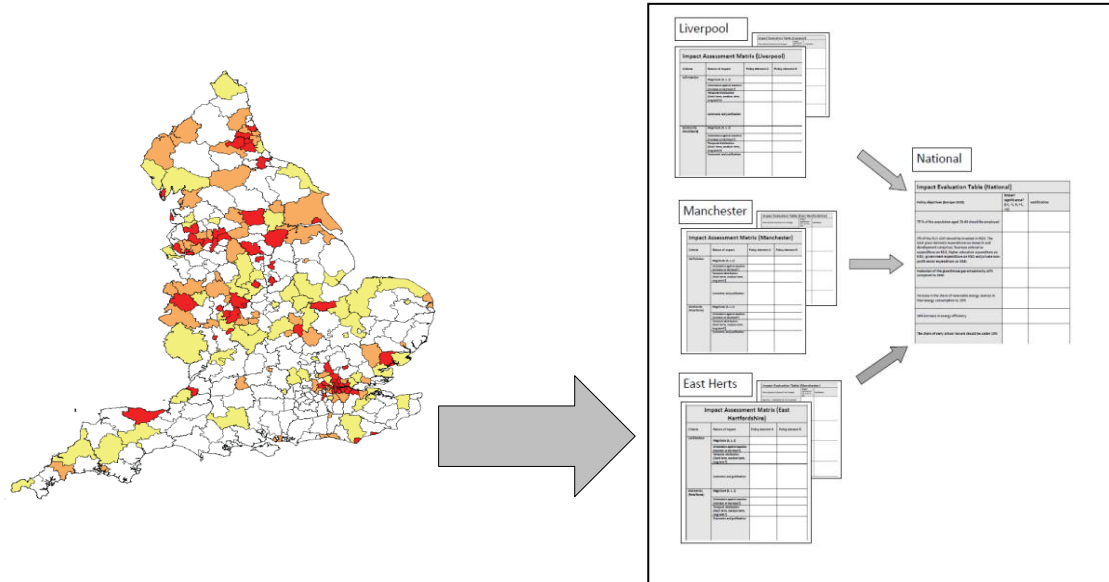
**Annex E**

Impact evaluation table for national level, and, if deemed necessary, regional / local level

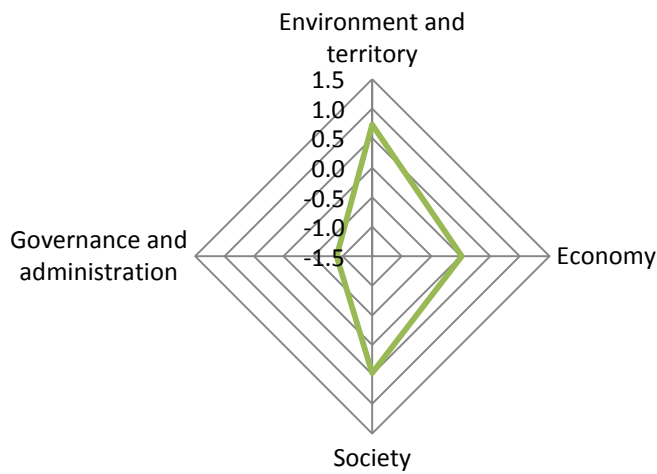
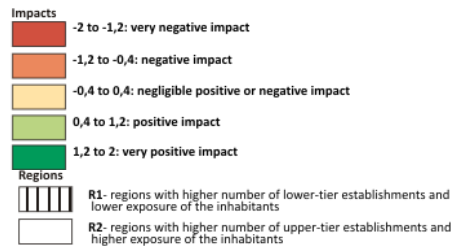
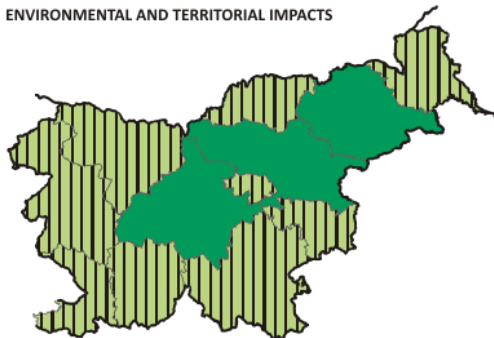
<b>TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IMPACT EVALUATION TABLE</b>	<b>Policy:</b>		<b>Locality:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Impact significance? (-2, -1, 0, +1, +2)</b>	<b>Justification and comments (e.g. possible means of mitigation)</b>		
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

## Annex F

### Examples for collection of regional/local assessment data at national level in England and Slovenia and a radar chart, showing aggregate results



#### IMPACTS OF DIRECTIVE SEVESO III ENVIRONMENTAL AND TERRITORIAL IMPACTS



**Annex G**  
**Example for web-based template for feeding assessment result back to the national level (if many regions / localities are involved)**

**TIA impact matrix & impact evaluation table**

Page 1 of 2

**Part 1: TIA Impact Assessment Matrix**

For each criterion, please indicate the magnitude and orientation of potential impact; and also provide comments justifying your opinion.

1. Please indicate the date and your locality.\*

2. Please indicate the magnitude and orientation of potential impact (between -2 and 2). Negative sign for decrease in baseline value and positive sign for increase in baseline value. (2 = very large significant increase/decrease; 1 = modest increase/decrease; 0 = no change)\*

	2	1	0	-1	-2
Administrative costs / burdens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.

	Long term	Mid term	Short term	N/A
Please indicate the temporal distribution of expected impact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Comments and justification