

## **Questionnaire for the report of Republic of Poland on the implementation of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment in the period 2013–2015**

### **Information on the focal point for the Protocol**

1. Name and contact information:  
Katarzyna Twardowska  
General Directorate for Environmental Protection  
ul. Wawelska 52/54  
00-922 Warszawa  
Phone: +48 22 36 92 105  
e-mail: katarzyna.twardowska@gdos.gov.pl

### **Information on the point of contact for the Protocol**

2. Name and contact information (if different from above):  
The same as above

### **Information on the person responsible for preparing the report**

3. Country: Poland
4. Surname: Toryfter-Szumańska
5. Forename: Dorota
6. Institution: General Directorate for Environmental Protection
7. Postal address: ul. Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warszawa
8. E-mail address: dorota.szumanska@gdos.gov.pl
9. Telephone number: + 48 22 57 92 158
10. Fax number: +48 22 36 92 126
11. Date on which report was completed: 29.03.2016

## Part one

### Current legal and administrative framework for the implementation of the Protocol

In this part, please describe the legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Protocol. This part should describe the framework for your country's implementation, and not experience in the application of the Protocol.

#### Article 3 General provisions

I.1. Please provide the main legislative, regulatory and other measures you have adopted in your country to implement the Protocol (art. 3, para. 1) (more than one option may apply):

- (a) Law on SEA (please indicate number/year/name): The Act of Law of 3 October 2008 on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessments (so called *The EIA/SEA Act of Law*). Official Journal of the Law 2013.1235 as amended.
- (b) SEA provisions are transposed into another law(s) (please specify):
- (c) Regulation (please indicate number/year/name):
- (d) Administrative rule (please indicate number/year/name):
- (e) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

#### Article 4 Field of application concerning plans and programmes

I.2. List the types of plans and programmes that require SEA in your legislation:

- 1) draft concept of national spatial planning policy, a draft study on the conditions and directions of local spatial development, draft spatial development plans and draft regional development strategies;
- 2) draft policies, strategies, plans or programmes in the fields of industry, energy, transport, telecommunications, water management, waste management, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and land use, drawn up or adopted by the administration authorities, setting out a framework for the subsequent implementation of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment;
- 3) draft policies, strategies, plans or programmes other than those listed in points 1 and 2 the implementation of which is likely to have a significant impact on a Natura 2000 site, where they are not directly related to the protection of the Natura 2000 site or not result from such protection.

Moreover, article 47 *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* says that the conduct of a strategic environmental assessment shall also be required in the case of draft documents other than

those in Article 46, where in agreement with the relevant authority (environmental and health authorities), the administration authority which prepares the draft document states that they set out a framework for the future implementation of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment and the implementation of the provisions of these documents may cause a significant impact on the environment. Furthermore, pursuant to the article 50 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the conduct of SEA shall also be required in the case where the already adopted document is modified.

I.3. Explain how you define whether a plan or programme “set the framework for future development consent” (art. 4, para. 2):

The article 46 point 2 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* refers to the draft documents which set out a framework for the subsequent implementation of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment. The list of such projects is included in the *Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 on types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment* (J.O. No. 213, item 1397), which transposed the annex I and II of the UE Directive on EIA into national legislation.

I.4. Explain how the terms “plans and programmes ... which determine the use of small areas at local level” (art. 4, para. 4) are interpreted in your legislation:

The expression of „small areas at local level“ is interpreted in national legislation as the „areas within the limits of one commune“ (article 48 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law*).

I.5. Explain how you identify in your legislation a “minor modification” to a plan or programme (art. 4, para. 4):

There is no separate legal definition of a „minor modification“. Each case is analyzed individually by the relevant environmental authority (case-by-case approach) in order to find whether or not the proposed modification is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, namely whether or not it sets out the framework for the subsequent implementation of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

## **Article 5 Screening**

I.6. How do you determine which other plans and programmes should be subject to a SEA as set out in article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1? Please specify:

- (a) On a case-by-case basis
- (b) By specifying types of plans and programmes
- (c) By using a combination of (a) and (b)
- (d) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

According to article 47 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the conduct of a SEA shall also be required in the case of draft documents other than those specified in the legislation, where in agreement with the relevant authority (environmental authority), the administration authority which prepares the draft document states that they set out a framework for the future implementation of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment

and the implementation of the provisions of these documents may cause a significant impact on the environment.

I.7. Do you provide opportunities for the public concerned to participate in screening and/or scoping of plans and programmes in your legislation (art. 5, para. 3, and art. 6, para. 3)?:

No

Yes  (please specify (more than one option may apply)):

- (a) By sending written comments to the competent authority
- (b) By sending written comments to the local municipality
- (c) By providing answers to a questionnaire
- (d) By taking part in a public hearing
- (e) By sending written comments to the consultants/SEA experts or persons preparing the plans and programmes
- (f) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

The public is provided with the opportunities to become acquainted with the draft document and its environmental report as well as comment on. No public involvement at the screening and scoping stages.

## **Article 6 Scoping**

I.8. How do you determine what is the relevant information to be included in the environmental report, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2 (art. 6, para. 1)?:

The authority which prepares the draft document has an obligation to use annex IV and consult the scope and level of detail of the information required in the environmental report with environmental and sanitary inspection authorities accordingly to the article 53 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law*. These authorities make the approvals of the scope taking into account requirements specified in the national legislation that are the same as these in annex IV.

## **Article 7 Environmental report**

I.9. How do you determine “reasonable alternatives” in the context of the environmental report (art. 7, para. 2)? Please specify:

- (a) On a case-by-case basis
- (b) As defined in the national legislation (please specify):
- (c) By using a combination of (a) and (b)
- (d) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

There is no legal definition. Each case is analyzed individually due to the fact that documents that are the subject to the SEA cover very broad range of issues and it is not possible to elaborate one methodology of alternatives assessment. The environmental report shall present reasonable alternatives to those contained in the draft document, along with a justification for their choice, and a description of the methods applied for the assessment resulting in this choice, or the explanation of the absence of reasonable alternatives, including an indication of difficulties encountered as a result of inadequate techniques or gaps in current knowledge. The reasonable alternatives shall be elaborated taking into account the objectives and geographical range of the document as well the purposes and object of the protection of a Natura 2000 site and integrity of this site.

I.10. How do you ensure sufficient quality of the reports? Please specify:

(a) The competent authority checks the information provided and ensures it includes all information required under annex IV as a minimum before making it available for comments

(b) By using quality checklists

(c) There are no specific procedures or mechanisms

(d) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

However the legislation does not set out the specific procedure, it is worth to note that good practice is that if for example the environmental authority (competent to make an opinion in the field of environmental issues) concludes that the environmental report is of not sufficient quality, then it is usually supplemented or revised by the authority responsible for preparing the draft document accordingly. What is more, if the public participation was carried out on the basis of such incomplete documentation then the public participation stage need to be repeated with supplemented and revised documentation.

## **Article 8 Public participation**

I.11. How do you ensure the “timely public availability” of draft plans and programmes and the environmental report (art. 8, para. 2)? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

(a) Through public notices

(b) Through electronic media

(c) Through other means (please specify):

Your comments:

According to the article 3 paragraph 1 point 11 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the „notification of the public“ means:

- 1) the provision of information on the website of the Public Information Bulletin of the authority competent in the matter,
- 2) the provision of information in a customary manner at the seat of the authority which is competent in the matter,
- 3) the provision of information by notice in a customary manner and in the press with an appropriate range in the light of the type of the document,

- 4) in the case where the seat of the authority competent in the matter is located in the area of a commune other than the commune which is relevant in terms of its location in the light of the subject matter of the procedure, also by a publication in the press or in a customary manner used in the locality or localities which are relevant in the light of the subject matter of the procedure.

I.12. How do you identify the public concerned (art. 8, para. 3)? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

- (a) Based on the geographical location of the plans and programmes
- (b) Based on the environmental effects (significance, extent, accumulation, etc.) of the plans and programmes
- (c) By making the information available to all members of the public and letting them identify themselves as the public concerned
- (d) By other means (please specify):

Your comments:

I.13. How can the public concerned express its opinion on the draft plans and programmes and the environmental report (art. 8, para. 4)? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

- (a) By sending comments to the relevant authority/focal point
- (b) By providing answers to a questionnaire
- (c) Orally
- (d) By taking part in a public hearing
- (e) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

Comments and suggestions may be submitted by the public in written form, verbally to be recorded in the minutes and using the means of electronic communications without the need to secure them with the safe electronic signature.

I.14. Do you have a definition in your legislation of the term “within a reasonable time frame” (art. 8, para. 4)? Please specify:

- (a) No, the time frame is determined by the number of days fixed for each commenting period
- (b) No, it is defined case by case
- (c) Yes (please provide the definition):
- (d) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

The national legislation says that the public has at least 21-day period for submission of their comments and suggestions.

## Article 9

### Consultation with environmental and health authorities

I.15. How are the environmental and health authorities identified (art. 9, para. 1):

- (a) On a case-by-case basis:
- (b) As defined in the national legislation:
- (c) Other (please specify)

Your comments:

As defined in *The EIA/SEA Act of Law*:

**General director for environmental protection** is the competent authority for giving opinion on documents (draft documents and environmental reports) and approving the scope of the environmental report under the SEA in case of draft documents developed and amended by the supreme or central government bodies and in case when the planned implementation of a given document covers an area of more than two voivodeships.

**Regional director for environmental protection** is the competent authority for giving opinion on documents (draft documents and environmental reports) and approving the scope of the environmental report under the SEA in case of draft documents developed at the regional level (maximum 2 voivodeships) and a lower level.

**Sanitary Inspection Authority – depending on the type of draft document – Chief Sanitary Inspector, State voivodeship sanitary inspector or State poviats sanitary inspector** is an authority competent for giving opinion on documents (draft documents and environmental reports) and approving the scope of the environmental report under the SEA as regards the impact of implementing of a draft document on safety and health of humans.

**Director of a maritime office** is an authority competent for giving opinion on documents (draft documents and environmental reports) and approving the scope of the environmental report under the SEA in case of draft documents whose findings might have impact on marine areas.

I.16. How are the arrangements for informing and consulting the environmental and health authorities determined (art. 9, para. 4):

- (a) On a case-by-case basis:
- (b) As defined in the national legislation:
- (c) Other (please specify)

Your comments:

According to *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the authority which prepares the draft document referred to in Articles 46 or 47 shall obtain the approvals of the competent authorities referred to in Articles 57 and 58 for the scope and level of detail of the information required in the environmental report. The approvals shall be obtained within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request for approval.

According to *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the authority which prepares the draft document referred to in Articles 46 or 47 shall make it, along with the environmental report, subject to the opinion of the competent authorities referred to in Articles 57 and 58. The competent

authorities shall issue their opinions within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request for their opinion.

I.17. How can the environmental and health authorities express their opinion (art. 5, para. 2, art. 6, para. 2, and art. 9, para. 3):

- (a) By sending comments
- (b) By providing answers to a questionnaire
- (c) In a meeting
- (d) By other means (please specify)

Your comments:

## **Article 10 Transboundary consultations**

I.18. As a Party of origin, when do you notify the affected Party (art. 10, para. 1)? Please specify:

- (a) During scoping
- (b) When the draft plan or programme and the environmental report have been prepared
- (c) At other times (please specify):

Your comments:

I.19. As a Party of origin, what information do you include in the notification (art. 10, para. 2)? Please specify:

- (a) The information required by article 10, paragraph 2
- (b) The information required by article 10, paragraph 2, plus additional information (please specify):

Your comments:

I.20. As a Party of origin, does your legislation indicate a reasonable time frame for the transmission of comments from the affected Party (art. 10, para. 2)? Please specify:

- (a) No
- (b) Yes (please indicate how long):

Your comments:

I.21. If the affected Party has indicated that it wishes to enter into consultations, how are the detailed arrangements, including the time frame for consultations, agreed (art. 10, paras. 3 and 4)? Please specify:

- (a) Following those of the Party of origin
- (b) Following those of the affected Party
- (c) Other (please specify): as an agreement between Parties

Your comments:



Where the affected Party notifies that it is interested in participating in the transboundary SEA, the General Director for Environmental Protection shall, in agreement with the administration authority which conducts the SEA, agree with this Party the dates of the stages of the procedure for transboundary SEA, taking into account the need to enable the competent authorities and the public of the affected Party to participate in the procedure.

## **Article 11 Decision**

I.22. When a plan or programme is adopted, explain how your country ensures, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, that due account is taken of:

- (a) The conclusions of the environmental report
- (b) Mitigation measures
- (c) Comments received in accordance with articles 8 to 10

Your comments:

A written summary containing a justification of the choice of the adopted document in relation to the alternatives considered as well as the information on the manner in which the following has been taken into account and to what extent it has been used shall be enclosed with the adopted document:

- 1) the findings/conclusions of the environmental report,
- 2) the opinions of the competent authorities, namely environmental and sanitary inspection authorities,
- 3) the submitted comments and suggestions,
- 4) the results of the transboundary SEA, where it has been conducted,
- 5) proposals for the method and frequency of monitoring the effects of the implementation of the provisions of the document.

Moreover, this authority is obliged to monitor the effects of the implementation of the adopted document in the scope of its environmental impact.

I.23. How and when do you inform your own public and authorities (art. 11, para. 2)? The authority which prepares a draft document requiring public participation shall inform the public that the document has been adopted and about the possibilities of becoming acquainted with its content along with as well as with the justification and summary. What is more the data on documents containing information on the adopted document along with its summary containing a justification of the choice of the adopted document shall be placed in publicly accessible registers. Moreover, the authority which prepares the draft document shall submit it, along with the summary referred above, to the competent environmental and sanitary inspection authorities.

I.24. How do you inform the public and authorities of the affected Party (art. 11, para. 2)? Please specify:

- (a) By informing the point of contact
- (b) By informing the contact person of the ministry responsible for SEA, who then follows the national procedure and informs his/her own authorities and public
- (c) By informing all the authorities involved in the assessment and letting them inform their own public

(d) Other (please specify): The national legislation does not clearly indicate how this stage shall be carried out. Article 117 of the EIA/SEA Act of Law says only that the General Director for Environmental Protection shall forward the adopted document along with the summary to the affected Party which participates in the transboundary SEA.

Your comments:

In practice we inform point of contact or the contact person of the ministry responsible for SEA who then inform own authorities and public.

## **Article 12 Monitoring**

I.25. Describe the legal requirements for monitoring the significant environmental, including health, effects of the implementation of the plans and programmes adopted under article 11 (art. 12, paras. 1 and 2):

According to the article 55 paragraph 5 of *The EIA/SEA Act of Law* the authority which prepares the document shall be obliged to monitor the effects of the implementation of the adopted document in the scope of its environmental impact, in accordance with the frequency and methods referred to in the written summary enclosed to the adopted document.

## **Part two Practical application during the period 2013–2015**

In this part, please report on your country's practical experiences in applying the Protocol (and not your country's procedures, which were described in part one). The focus of this section should be on identifying good practices as well as difficulties encountered in applying the Protocol in practice. The goal is to enable Parties to share solutions. Please therefore provide appropriate examples highlighting application of the Protocol in your country and innovative approaches to improve its application.

II.1. Does your country object to the information on SEA procedures provided in this section being compiled and made available on the website of the Protocol? Please specify (indicate "yes" if you object):

- (a) Yes   
(b) No

Your comments:

### **1. Consideration of health effects**

II.2. Does your SEA documentation always include specific information on health effects? Please specify:

- (a) Yes   
(b) No, only when potential health effects are identified

## 2. Domestic and transboundary implementation in the period 2013–2015

II.3. Does your SEA documentation always include specific information on potential transboundary environmental, including health, effects? Please specify:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No, only when potential transboundary effects are identified

## 3. Cases during the period 2013–2015

II.4. Please provide the (approximate) number of transboundary SEA procedures initiated during the period 2013–2015 and list them, grouped by the sectors listed in article 4, paragraph 2:

Approximate number of transboundary SEA procedures conducting during the period 2013-2015 – 31 following cases:

Poland as the Party of origin:

- 1) Spatial Development Plan for Dolnośląskie Voivodship (regional level, spatial planning) in Poland
- 2) Spatial Development Plan for Lubuskie Voivodship (regional level, spatial planning) in Poland
- 3) Polish Nuclear Energy Programme (central level, sectoral plan in the field of energy)
- 4) Spatial development plan setting out a framework for wind farms in Bratkow, Lutogniewice, Działoszyn-municipality (local level, spatial planning)
- 5) Flood risk management plan for the Polish part of the international Oder river district (regional level, sectoral plan)
- 6) Spatial development plan setting out a framework for wind farms in Sulików municipality in Poland (local level, spatial planning)

Poland as the affected Party:

- 1) Radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel management plan in Czech Republic
- 2) Energy Policy of Slovak Republic
- 3) Actualisation of Energy Policy in Czech Republic
- 4) Transport Sector Strategy in Czech Republic
- 5) Spatial Territorial Plan for the Gas Interconnection Poland – Lithuania
- 6) Strategy of the development of Kralovohradecki region in Czech Republic
- 7) Actualization of the principles of development Kralovehradecky region in Czech Republic
- 8) Actualization of the principles of development Liberecky region in Czech Republic

- 9) Actualization of the principles of development Morawskoslezsky region in Czech Republic
- 10) Second actualisation of the Region Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien in Germany
- 11) Development plan for Polish-Lithuanian crossborder region
- 12) Spatial plan for Saxony in Germany
- 13) The action program in accordance with the Water Framework Directive for the German part of the international Oder river district
- 14) Flood risk management plan for the German part of international district of basin River Odra
- 15) German programme for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste
- 16) Development plan for wind energy and mineral resources in the Region Barnim-Uckermark in Germany
- 17) Regional plan „Development of wind power energy in the Region Lausitz-Spreewald” in Germany
- 18) Actualisation of the regional plan „Development of wind power energy in the Region Oderland-Spree" in Germany
- 19) Actualisation of the exploration of the opencaste mine Nochten in Germany
- 20) Strategic Plan for Development of Transport Infrastructure in Slovak Republic by 2020, Phase I (SPRDI SR 2020) and the Strategic Plan for Development of Public Passenger and Non-motorised Transport in Slovak Republic by 2020 (SRVOND SR 2020)
- 21) Spatial Offshore Grid Plan for the German Baltic Sea EEZ 2013
- 22) Second change of Regional Development Spatial Plan for Western Pomerania in Germany (new locations for wind power energy)
- 23) Strategic document for the final disposal of low and intermediate level radioactive waste in Denmark
- 24) Estonian Marine Strategy's Programme of Measures to achieve and Maintain Good Environmental Status of Estonian Marine Area" (Programme of Measures)
- 25) Actualisation of Spatial Development Plan for Meklenburg-Western Pomerania in Germany

#### **4. Experience with the strategic impact assessment procedure in 2013–2015**

II.5. Has your country experienced substantial difficulties in interpreting particular terms (or particular articles) in the Protocol?:

- (a) No
- (b) Yes  (please indicate which ones):

There are no problems that could be regarded as „substantial“ i.e. affecting the results of the procedure in a significant way, although the lack of clear legal definitions of some terms poses some difficulties to the environmental authorities involved. As described above,

whenever terms like „significant impact“ or „reasonable alternatives“ are concerned, a case-by-case analysis is adopted.

II.6. How does your country overcome the(se) problem(s), if any, for example by working with other Parties to find solutions? Please provide examples:

II.7. With regard your country's experience with domestic procedures, in response to each of the questions below, either provide one or two practical examples or describe your country's general experience. You might also include examples of lessons learned in order to help others. Please detail:

(a) Has your country carried out monitoring according to article 12 and, if so, for what kinds of plans or programmes (cite good practice cases or good practice elements (e.g., consultation or public participation), if available)?:

Each strategic document that is the subject to the SEA shall be monitored in terms of the results of its implementation. The authority which prepares the draft document is obliged to monitor the effects of the implementation of the adopted document in the scope of its environmental impact, in accordance with the frequency and methods referred in written summary.

(b) Would your country like to present a case to be published on the website of the Convention and its Protocol as a “case study fact sheet”?:

(i) No

(ii) Yes  (please indicate which ones): Transboundary SEA procedure for Polish Nuclear Power Programme

II.8. With regard your country's experience with transboundary procedures, in response to each of the questions below, either provide one or two practical examples or describe your country's general experience. You might also include examples of lessons learned in order to help others. Please detail:

(a) What difficulties has your country experienced in relation to translation and interpretation, and what solutions has your country applied?:

In the case where Poland is the Party of origin the national legislation imposes the obligation to translate the draft document and the environmental report, in the part which will enable the affected Party to assess the possible significant transboundary impact on the environment, in the language of the affected Party. So, in such situation there are no difficulties.

But in the case where Poland is the affected Party we very often encounter a lot of difficulties with translations, especially in the situation when the Party of origin does not provide us with translated documents. If we receive documents without any translation then we ask the Party of origin for prolongation of the deadline for comments and we make translation on our own. It extends the procedure and causes financial consequences but without translation it is not possible to make public participation and comment on. What is more it is also very hard to find high quality translations of specific (very often technical) issues from rare languages.

(b) What does your country usually translate as a Party of origin?:

The parts of the draft document and parts of its environmental report that are necessary to assess if the transboundary impacts might occur as a result of the implementation of such document.

(c) Has your country carried out transboundary public participation according to article 10, paragraph 4?:

(i) No

(ii) Yes  (please indicate how):

When Poland is the Party of origin in the case of SEA public participation is organized by competent authorities of the affected Party on the same rules as in Poland. Such approach is important in order to give the equal rights and opportunities to the public of the affected Party as given to the public of the Party of origin

(d) What has been your country's experience of the effectiveness of public participation?:

Transboundary SEA for the Polish Nuclear Power Program - This case was extremely challenging for Poland as a Party of Origin mainly due to the fact that several affected Parties were notified and involved in the procedure. At the time of beginning of SEA there were hardly available any experience and best practices in terms of transboundary cooperation under Strategic Protocol and SEA Directive. The key issues which Poland faced up with were: coordination of the entire procedure where 10 Parties were notified and 7 of them participated, translations, contacts, setting time-frames, handle with comments from public etc. In relation to cooperation with Germany it is worth noting that Poland and Germany decided to apply the existing bilateral agreement on EIA also to the extent appropriate to SEA, since its application so far had proved to be effective so far. Thanks to this approach the entire transboundary SEA procedure has been facilitated. Within the procedure with Germany the competent authority in Poland received more than 35.000 comments in German which were sorted in different groups and examined by external experts hired by the competent authority responsible for drawing up the draft Programme. Having received so many public comments from Germany, the authority in charge was confronted with practical challenges such as lack of human resources to deal with comments and translation issues.

In terms of content most of the comments were alike. The main point was that the use of nuclear energy was opposed in general. The competent authority prepared a summary of all comments attached to the adopted Programme containing explanations how these have been taken into account.

(e) Does your country have examples of organizing transboundary SEA procedures for joint cross-border plans and programmes?:

(i) No

(ii) Yes  (please describe):

In case of joint cross-border plans and programmes, there was an agreement between the countries involved in the documents preparation, that all the transboundary issues between the countries involved should be covered by the programme and the SEA conducted for the programme, as the transboundary issues were "inside" the area covered by the document. The SEA procedures in each country were coordinated to insure equal possibility for involvement in public participation. There was no formal transboundary procedure then, although all the potential environmental effects were included during SEA. The transboundary effects outside the programmes' areas had not been expected, so there was no need to conduct transboundary procedures with other, "external" countries.

## 5. Experience regarding guidance in 2013–2015

II.9. Are you aware of any use in your country of the online *Resource Manual to Support Application of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (ECE/MP.EIA/17)*?<sup>1</sup>:

- (a) No:
- (b) Part of it (Please specify):
- (c) Yes  (please describe your experience):

Your comments on how the Guidance might be improved or supplemented:

## 6. Awareness of the protocol

II.10. Does your country see a need to improve the application of the Protocol in your country?:

- (a) No:
- (b) Yes  Please describe how your country intends to improve application of the Protocol:

## 7. Suggested improvements to the report

II.11. Please provide suggestions for how this report may be improved: No comments

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<sup>1</sup> Available from [http://www.unece.org/env/eia/pubs/sea\\_manual.html](http://www.unece.org/env/eia/pubs/sea_manual.html).