

**REPORT OF LIECHTENSTEIN ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A
TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT**

in the period 2006–2009

Information on the focal point for the Convention

Name and contact information:

Mr. Hanspeter EBERLE

Departement on Environment Protection

Postfach 684

LI-9490 Vaduz

P: ++423 236 6193

Fax: ++423 236 6199

E-mail: Hanspeter.Eberle@aus.llv.li

Information on the point of contact for the Convention

Name and contact information (if different from above):

Information on the person preparing the report

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i. | Country | Liechtenstein |
| ii. | Surname | Eberle |
| iii. | Forename | Hanspeter |
| iv. | Institution | Departement on Environment Protection |
| v. | Postal address | Postfach 684 |
| vi. | E-mail address | Hanspeter.Eberle@aus.llv.li |
| vii. | Telephone number | ++423 236 6193 |
| viii. | Fax number | ++423 236 6199 |

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PART ONE – CURRENT LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

In this part, please provide the information requested, or revise any information relative to the previous report. Describe the legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention. This part should describe the framework for your country's implementation, and not experience in the application of the Convention.

Article 2

General Provisions

DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1. *List the general legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention (art. 2.2).*
 - Act on the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (LGBI. 1998 Nr. 157).
 - Act on Environmental Impact Assessment (LGBI. 1999 Nr. 95), especially paragraphs 5, 7, 8, and 16.
2. *Indicate any further measures to implement the provisions of the Convention that are planned for the near future.*

TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

3. *Describe your country's national and transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures and authorities (art. 2.2):*
 - a. *Describe the EIA procedure in your country and indicate which steps of the EIA procedure include public participation;*
 - 1) Notification of the affected party (paragraph 7), before the Environmental Impact Assessment Documentation (paragraph 8) is published with information about the right to send a statement.
 - 2) Consultations if wished (paragraph 7).
 - 3) Information about the final decision (paragraph 16) and exceptions (paragraph 5).
 - b. *Describe how the different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure set out in the Convention fit into your country's national EIA procedure;*
 - c. *List the different authorities that are named responsible for different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure (notification, consultation between Parties, public participation, etc.). Also list the authorities responsible for the domestic EIA procedure, if they are different;*

Central authorities.

- d. *Is there one authority in your country that collects information on all the transboundary EIA cases? If so, name it. If not, does your country intend to establish such an authority?*

Departement on Environment Protection.

4. *Does your country have special provisions for joint cross-border projects (e.g. roads, pipelines)?*

No.

IDENTIFICATION OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNDER THE CONVENTION

5. *Is appendix I to the Convention transposed into your country's national legislation? Does your country's legislation already cover the revised appendix I in the second amendment (ECE/MP.EIA/6, decision III/7), and if so, how? Please describe any differences between the national list and appendix I to the Convention. Please explain how your country interprets terms such as "large" and "major" used in appendix I (including in items 4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17 and, as appropriate, 22).*

Yes, appendix 1 is transposed into national legislation.

No, our legislation does not cover the revised appendix 1.

Liechtenstein compares its interpretation of the terms such as "large" or "major" with the interpretation of these terms in the neighbouring countries. If there is a threshold we have the same or even a smaller one.

6. *Please describe:*

- a. *The legislation and, where appropriate, the procedures your country would apply to determine that an "activity", or a change to an activity, falls within the scope of appendix I (art. 2.3), or that an activity not listed should be treated as if it were (art. 2.5);*

The project list in Appendix I to the Convention is implemented in Annex I to the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment. The authorities decide in every single case whether to notify the other party.

- b. *How your country conducts transboundary EIA cooperation (through points of contact, through joint bodies or within bilateral or multilateral agreements);*

Multilateral agreements with Austria and Switzerland.

- c. *How a change to an activity is considered as a "major" change;*

The authority experts, or appointed by the authority decide in every single case whether a change to an activity is considered as a "major" change.

- d. *How such an activity, or such a change to an activity, is considered "likely" to have a "significant" adverse transboundary impact (art. 2.3 and 2.5, and the Guidelines in appendix III).*

The authority experts, or appointed by the authority decide in every single case whether an activity or a change to an activity is considered "likely" to have a "significant" adverse transboundary impact.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

7. *Does your country have its own definition of “the public” in national legislation, compared to article 1(x)? How does your country, together with the affected Party, ensure that the opportunity given to the public of the affected Party is equivalent to the one given to your country’s public as required in article 2, paragraph 6?*

No.

Article 3

Notification

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

8. *Describe how your country determines when to send the notification to the affected Party, which is to occur “as early as possible and no later than when informing its own public”? At what stage in the EIA procedure does your country usually notify the affected Party (art. 3.1)*

The Notification of the affected party (paragraph 7) has to be sent to the affected Party before the Environmental Impact Assessment Documentation is published (paragraph 7 of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment).

9. *Does your country provide any information to supplement that required by article 3, paragraph 2?*

No experience.

10. *Does your country use the format for notification (as decided by the first meeting of the Parties, decision I/4, in document ECE /MP.EIA/2)? If not, in what format does your country normally present the notification?*

No experience.

11. *Describe the criteria your country uses to determine the time frame for the response to the notification from the affected Party (art. 3.3, “within the time specified in the notification”)? What is the consequence if an affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how does your country react?*

The time frame for the response is six weeks (paragraph 14).

12. *Describe when your country provides relevant information regarding the EIA procedure and proposed activity and its possible significant adverse transboundary impact as referred to in article 3, paragraph 5. Already with the notification, or later in the procedure?*

As soon as possible. Normaly with the notification.

13. *How does your country determine whether it should request information from the affected Party (art. 3.6)? When does your country normally request information from the affected Party? What kind of information does your country normally request? How does your country determine the time frame for a response from the affected Party to a request for information, which should be “prompt” (art. 3.6)?*

No experience.

14. *Please describe:*

- a. *How your country cooperates with the authorities of the affected Party on public participation (art. 3.8), taking into account that the Party of origin and affected Party are both responsible;*
No legal provisions and no experience.
- b. *How your country identifies, in cooperation with the affected Party, the “public” in the affected area;*
No experience.
- c. *How the public in the affected Party is notified (what kinds of media, etc are usually used). What is normally the content of the public notification?;*
No experience.
- d. *Whether the notification to the public of the affected Party has the same content as the notification to your country’s public. If not, describe why not. At what stage in the EIA procedure does your country normally notify the public of the affected Party?*
No experience.

15. *Does your country make use of contact points for the purposes of notification as decided at the first meeting of Parties (ECE/MP.EIA/2, decision I/3), and as listed on the Convention website (http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm)?*

No experience.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

16. *Describe the process of how your country decides whether or not to participate in the EIA procedure (art. 3.3)? Who participates in the decision-making, e.g. central authorities, local competent authorities, the public, environmental authorities? Describe the criteria or reasons your country uses to decide.*

Central authorities decide due to other authorities or the public whether or not to participate in the EIA.

17. *When the Party of origin requests your country to provide information relating to the potentially affected environment, how does your country determine what is “reasonably obtainable” information to include in its response? Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation your country that would apply in determining the meaning of “promptly” in the context of responding to a request for information (art. 3.6)*

Available Information will be provided as soon as possible.

18. *Please describe:*

- a. *How your country cooperates with the authorities of the Party of origin on public participation (art. 3.8), taking into account that the Party of origin and affected Party are both responsible;*
No experience.
- b. *How your country identifies the “public” in the affected area;*
No experience.
- c. *How the public is notified (e.g. what kinds of media, etc., are usually used). What is normally the content of the public notification?;*

No experience.

d. *At what stage in the EIA procedure does your country normally notify its public?*

No experience.

Article 4

Preparation of the environmental impact assessment documentation

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

19. *What is the legal requirement for the minimum content of the EIA documentation (art. 4.1, appendix II)?*

The legal requirement is determined in paragraph 8 of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment.

20. *Describe your country's procedures, if any, for determining the content of the EIA documentation on a case-by-case basis (scoping procedure) (art. 4.1).*

The central authority decides about the content of the documentation after the consultation of other authorities and organisations.

21. *How does your country identify "reasonable alternatives" in accordance with appendix II, paragraph (b)?*

Reasonable alternatives are alternatives which the applicant has inspected.

22. *How does your country identify "the environment that is likely to be affected by the proposed activity and its alternatives" in accordance to appendix II, paragraph (c), and how does it define "impact" in accordance with article 1(vii)?*

The central authority decides about the affected environment after the consultation of other authorities and organisations.

23. *Does your country give the affected Party all of the EIA documentation (art. 4.2)? If not, which parts of the documentation does your country provide?*

No practical experience.

24. *How does your country cooperate with the authorities of the affected Party on distribution of the EIA documentation and the submission of comments (art. 4.2), taking into account that the Party of origin and affected Party are both responsible? How does the competent authority in your country (as the Party of origin) deal with the comments (art. 4.2)?*

No practical experience.

25. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation that define the time frame for comments provided "within a reasonable time before the final decision" (art. 4.2)? What is the consequence if the affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how does your country react?*

No practical experience.

26. *What material does your country provide, together with the affected Party, to the public of the affected Party?*

No practical experience.

27. *Does your country initiate a public hearing for the affected public, and at what stage, whether in the affected Party, in your country or as a joint hearing? If a public hearing is*

held in your country, as Party of origin, can the public of the affected Party, public authorities, organizations or other individuals come to your country to participate?

No practical experience.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

28. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation your country would apply to determine the meaning of the words “within a reasonable time before the final decision”, this being the time frame for comments (art. 4.2)?*

No practical experience.

29. *How does your country cooperate with the authorities of the Party of origin on the distribution of the EIA documentation and the submission of comments (art. 4.2), taking into account that the Party of origin and affected Party are both responsible?*

No experience.

30. *Who is responsible for the organization of the public participation in the affected Party? Is the public participation normally organized in accordance with your legislation as the affected Party, with the legislation of the Party of origin, with ad hoc procedures, or with bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

No practical experience.

Article 5

Consultations

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

31. *At which step of the EIA procedure does the consultation in accordance with article 5 generally take place? Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation your country would apply to determine the meaning of “undue delay”, with regard to the timing of the entry into consultation? Does your country normally set the duration for consultations beforehand? If there seems to be no need for consultation, how does your country determine not to carry out consultations?*

No practical experience.

32. *On what level do you arrange for consultation: national, regional or local? Who usually participates in the consultation? Describe the responsibilities of the authorities involved. By what means do you usually communicate in consultations, for example by meeting, exchange of written communications?*

Central authority participates in the consultation.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

33. *On what level is the consultation normally held: national, regional or local? Who normally participates in the consultation? By what means does your country usually communicate in consultations, for example by meeting or by the exchange of written communications? How does your country indicate if there is no need for consultations?*

- Central authority participates in the consultation.

- No practical experience.

Article 6

Final decision

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

34. *For each type of activity listed in appendix I, identify what is regarded as the “final decision” to authorize or undertake a proposed activity (art. 6 in conjunction with art. 2.3); also provide the term used in the national legislation in the original language. Do all projects listed in appendix I require such a decision?*

All projects listed in Appendix I require a decision of the central authority.

35. *How does the EIA procedure (including the outcome) in your country, whether or not transboundary, influence the decision-making process for a proposed activity (art. 6.1)?*

The EIA Procedure influences the decision - making process very much.

The final decision as it is mentioned in art. 6 is done by the government of Liechtenstein.

This decision is based on the summary of the office of environmental protection (art. 16. para.1 of our eia - law) and the comments and requirements of other affected offices. The summary itself includes the important aspects of the the environmental impact assessment documentation, the comments and requirements of NGO's and all affected offices.

The announcement of the summary and the final decision takes place in the local newspapers and they are accesible for the public.

36. *Are the comments of the authorities and the public of the affected Party and the outcome of the consultations taken into consideration in the same way as the comments from the authorities and the public in your country (art. 6.1)?*

No practical experience.

37. *How is the obligation to submit the final decision to the affected Party normally fulfilled? Does the final decision contain the reasons and considerations on which the decision is based? (art. 6.2)*

No practical experience.

38. *If additional information becomes available according to article 6, paragraph 3, before the activity commences, how does your country consult with the affected Party? If need be, can the decision be revised? (art. 6.3)*

No practical experience.

Article 7

Post-Project Analysis

39. *How does your country determine whether it should request a post-project analysis to be carried out (art. 7.1)?*

No practical experience.

40. *Where, as a result of post-project analysis, it is concluded that there is a significant adverse transboundary impact by the activity, how does your country inform the other Party and consult on necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the impact pursuant to article 7, paragraph 2?*

No practical experience.

Article 8

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

41. *Does your country have any bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the Convention (art. 8, appendix VI)? If so, list them. Briefly describe the nature of these agreements. To what extent are these agreements based on appendix VI and what issues do they cover? If publicly available, also attach the texts of such bilateral and multilateral agreements, preferably in English, French or Russian.*

Informal trilateral guideline with Switzerland and Austria.

42. *Has your country established any supplementary points of contact pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

No supplementary points are established.

Article 9

Research programmes

43. *Are you aware of any specific research in relation to the items mentioned in article 9 in your country? If so, describe it briefly.*

No.

Ratification of the amendments to the Convention and of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment

44. *If your country has not yet ratified the first amendment to the Convention, does it have plans to ratify this amendment? If so, when?*

No

45. *If your country has not yet ratified the second amendment to the Convention, does it have plans to ratify this amendment? If so, when?*

No

46. *If your country has not yet ratified the Protocol on SEA, does it have plans to ratify the Protocol? If so, when?*

No

PART TWO – PRACTICAL APPLICATION DURING THE PERIOD 2006–2009

Please report on your country's practical experiences of applying the Convention (not your country's procedures described in part one), whether as Party of origin or affected Party. The focus here is on identifying good practices as well as difficulties Parties have encountered in applying the Convention in practice; the goal is to enable Parties to share solutions. Parties should therefore provide appropriate examples highlighting application of the Convention and innovative approaches to improve its application.

CASES DURING THE PERIOD 2006–2009

47. *Does your country's national administration have information on the transboundary EIA procedures that were under way during the period? If so, please list these procedures, clearly identifying for each whether your country was the Party of origin or the affected Party. If your country does not have any experience of applying the Convention, why not?*

No. Liechtenstein is a small country and no relevant activities were in progress.

48. *Does your country object to the above list of transboundary EIA procedures being included in a compilation of such procedures to be made available on the website of the Convention? (Indicate “yes” if you object.)*

No.

49. *Are there projects other than those mentioned above for which a transboundary EIA procedure should have been applied, but was not? Explain why.*

No.

50. *Provide information on the average duration of transboundary EIA procedures, both of the individual steps and of the procedures as a whole.*

No experience.

EXPERIENCE OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE IN 2006–2009

51. *If your country has had practical experience, has the implementation of the Convention supported the prevention, reduction or control of possible significant transboundary environmental impacts? Provide practical examples if available.*

No experience.

52. *How has your country interpreted in practice the various terms used in the Convention, and what criteria has your country used to do this? Key terms include the following: “major change” (art. 1 (v)), “a reasonable time” (art. 3.2(c), art. 4.2), “promptly” (art. 3.6) and “a reasonable time frame” (art. 5). (Do not provide references to answers to earlier questions 6 (b), 11, 13, 25 and 31.) If your country experiences substantial difficulties interpreting particular terms, does your country work together with other Parties to find solutions? If not, how does your country overcome the problem?*

No experience.

53. *Please share with other Parties your country’s experience of using the Convention in practice. 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.*

a. *How in practice has your country identified transboundary EIA activities for notification under the Convention, and determined the significance and likelihood of adverse transboundary impact?;*

No experience.

b. *Indicate whether a separate chapter is provided on transboundary issues in the EIA documentation. How does your country determine how much information to include in the EIA documentation?;*

No experience.

c. *What methodology does your country use in impact assessment in the (transboundary) EIA procedure (e.g. impact prediction methods and methods to compare alternatives)?;*

No experience.

d. *Translation is not addressed in the Convention. How has your country addressed the question of translation? What does your country usually translate? What difficulties*

has your country experienced relating to translation and interpretation, and what solutions has your country applied?;

No experience.

- e. How has your country organized transboundary public participation in practice? As Party of origin, has your country organized public participation in affected Parties and, if so, how? What has been your country's experience of the effectiveness of public participation? Has your country experienced difficulties with the participation of its public or the public of another Party? (e.g. have there been complaints from the public about the procedure?);*

No experience.

- f. Describe any difficulties that your country has encountered during consultations, for example over timing, language and the need for additional information. As an affected Party, have consultations under article 5 supported the prevention, reduction or control of possible significant transboundary environmental impacts?;*

No experience.

- g. Describe examples of the form, content and language of the final decision, when it is issued and how it is communicated to the affected Party and its public;*

No experience.

- h. Has your country carried out post-project analyses and, if so, on what kinds of project?;*

No experience.

- i. Does your country have successful examples of organizing transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects? Please provide information on your country's experiences describing, for example, means of cooperation (e.g. contact points, joint bodies, bilateral agreements), institutional arrangements, and how practical matters are dealt with (e.g. translation, interpretation, transmission of documents, etc.);*

No experience.

- j. Name examples of good practice cases, whether complete cases or good practice elements (e.g. notification, consultation or public participation) within cases. Would your country like to introduce a case in the form of a Convention's "case study fact sheet" ?;*

No experience.

- k. Identify the most common means of applying the Convention (e.g. through focal points, joint bodies, multilateral agreements).*

No experience.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES IN 2006–2009

- 54. Does your country have any successful examples of how it has overcome difficulties arising from different legal systems in neighbouring countries?*

No experience.

EXPERIENCE IN USING THE GUIDANCE IN 2006–2009

55. *Has your country used in practice the following guidance, adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and available online? Describe your country's experience with using these guidance documents and how they might be improved or supplemented:*

a. *Guidance on public participation in EIA in a transboundary context;*

No experience.

b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation;*

No experience.

c. *Guidelines on good practice and on bilateral and multilateral agreements.*

No experience.

CLARITY OF THE CONVENTION

56. *Has your country had difficulties implementing the procedure defined in the Convention, either as Party of origin or as affected Party? Are there provisions in the Convention that are unclear? Describe the transboundary EIA procedure as applied in practice, where this has varied from that described in part one above or in the Convention. Also describe in general the strengths and weaknesses of your country's implementation of the Convention's transboundary EIA procedure, which your country encounters when applying the Convention.*

No.

AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION

57. *Has your country undertaken activities to promote awareness of the Convention among stakeholders (e.g. the public, local authorities, consultants and experts, academics, investors)? If so, describe them.*

No.

58. *Does your country see a need to improve the application of the Convention in your country and, if so, how does it intend to do so? What relevant legal or administrative developments are proposed or ongoing?*

No.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

59. *Please provide suggestions for how this report may be improved.*

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