

**REPORT OF SLOVENIA FOR 2003-2005
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESPOO
CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT**
for the period mid-2003 to end of 2005

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

Please provide the information requested below in Part I, 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 not be used to describe your experience of applying the Convention, i.e. just the framework for its implementation.

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).*

The legal basis, acts and regulations that establish the environmental impact assessment procedure (hereinafter referred to as: EIA) and the provisions of the Convention are:

- Environmental Protection Law (hereinafter referred to as EPA), Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, N. 32/93, in force till May 2004, Environmental Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as: EPA-1), Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 41/2004 - adopted in April 2004 and in force after May 2004,
- Environmental Protection Law, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 39/06, in force after April, 28 2006
- The Law of Ratification of Convention on environmental impact assessment in a Transboundary context, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos.11/98), adopted in May 1998,
- Decree on the types of activity for which environmental impact assessment is mandatory (hereinafter referred to as: list of activities), Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 66/96, 12/00) - adopted in October 1996,
- Decree on the types of activity for which environmental impact assessment is mandatory, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos.78/06)-adopted in July 2006,
- Instruction on the methodology for preparing an environmental impact report, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 70/96) - adopted in November 1996.
- EPA-1 defines the establishment of environmental experts, authorized by Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning for reviewing Environmental impact reports (hereinafter referred to as: EIR) and preparing independent opinion on EIR.

TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE

- 2. Describe your national and transboundary EIA procedures and authorities (Art. 2.2):*

a. *Describe your EIA procedure and indicate which steps of the EIA procedure include public participation.*

1. Proponent may submit application for determination of the scope of the EIR - Scoping (In case of doubt - not mandatory).
2. Proponent submits the application for environmental consent together with EIR, location information, independent opinion (revision) made by authorized environmental expert on EIR and the project (at early stage) to the body competent and responsible for conducting the EIA process, for making the final decision and for issuing the environmental consent, which is The Environment Agency of the Republic of Slovenia within Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (hereinafter referred to as: EA).
3. After review of submitted documentation, draft environmental consent is prepared by EA.
4. Assurance of the public announcement and public presentation of EIA documentation and of draft decision as well as collection of the public comments and opinion is organized by EA (30 days).
5. After all comments collected on public participation are considered, the final decision and issuing or withholding the environmental consent by EA is done.
6. The final decision is publicly announced..

b. *Describe how the different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure mentioned in the Convention fit into your national EIA procedure.*

All steps of transboundary EIA procedure fit into our national EIA procedure (more details below).

c. *List the different authorities that are named responsible for different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure. Also list the authorities responsible for the domestic EIA procedure, if they are different.*

The EA within Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, is responsible for conducting the EIA procedure and issuing the environmental consent. To apply the principle of prevention other Ministries and other competent authorities with specific environmental responsibilities are consulted in the transboundary procedures.

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

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, EA collects such information for activities if planned in Republic of Slovenia or in neighbouring countries.

3. *Do you have special provisions for joint cross-border projects (e.g. roads, pipelines)?*

No, the provisions are the same for all activities, which are subjected to the EIA procedure.

IDENTIFICATION OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRING EIA UNDER THE CONVENTION

4. *Is your country's list of activities subject to the transboundary EIA procedure equivalent to that in Appendix I to the Convention?*

Yes. All the activities, listed in Appendix I are listed in Slovenian Regulation on the types of activity for which an environmental impact assessment is mandatory (list of activities).

5. *Please describe:*

- a. *The procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you 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);*

Procedure of Screening (use of Appendix I. and use of Regulation on the types of activity for which an environmental impact assessment is mandatory, which also covers activities not included in Appendix I) would be the procedure to determine if an activity or a change to an activity falls within the scope of Appendix I or that an activity not listed in Appendix I should be treated as if it were.

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

In Republic of Slovenia the definition "major" change in EIA procedure is not used, but an EIA is also mandatory (no matter to the size of change) in case of extension, reconstruction or other expansion connected to an existing activity from the list of activities, so that an activity would reach or exceed the size prescribed for individual type of activity determined in this regulation. This provision also prevents from "salami slicing" of projects.

- c. *How such an activity, or such a change to an activity, is considered likely to have a "significant" adverse transboundary impact (Art. 2.5, Guidelines in Appendix III); and*

As already written above, all such activities must undergo EIA procedure through which adverse transboundary impacts shall be defined and evaluated.

- d. *How you would decide whether it is "likely" to have such an impact. (Art. 2.3)*

Transboundary impacts must be defined and evaluated in EIR which shall undergo EIA procedure.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6. *Do you have your own definition of "the public" in your national legislation, compared to Article 1(x)? How do you, 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 own public as required in Article 2, paragraph 6?*

Council Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (85/337/EEC) which is directly in power in EU states defines that public means "one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national legislation or practise, their associations, organisations or groups." EPA also contains provisions about ensurance of public participation in affected Parties.

Article 3

Notification

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

7. *Describe how you determine 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 do you usually notify the affected Party? (Art. 3.1)*

Article 59. of EPA contains a provision that if the intended activity may influence the environment of neighbouring country, Ministry not later than when informing our own public informs competent authority of affected Party of the intended activity.

8. *Describe how you determine the content of the notification? (Art. 3.2)*

The notification is determined in EPA and shall contain:

- description of proposed activity with all available information on possible transboundary impacts,
- the nature of possible decision,
- an indication of a reasonable time within which a response whether the affected Party intends to participate in the EIA procedure is required.

9. *Describe the criteria you use 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 do you react?*

The affected Party shall be asked to respond to the notification of Republic of Slovenia as the Party of origin whether it intends to participate in the environmental impact assessment procedure within 30 days (acknowledging receipt of the notification). If the country shall not comply with the time frame, after the consultations between Parties the deadline shall be reasonably extended.

10. *Describe when you provide 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?*

The most relevant information on the proposed activity and its possible significant adverse transboundary impact (summary of EIR) Republic of Slovenia shall provide with the notification.

11. *How do you determine whether you should request information from the affected Party (Art. 3.6)? When do you normally request information from the affected Party? What kind of information do you normally request? How do you determine the time frame for a response from the affected Party to a request for information, which should be “prompt” (Art. 3.6)?*

Slovenia has no experience with transboundary EIA procedure in the period of reporting 2003-2005. It has requested obtainable information of potentially affected environment from the affected Party regarding to the proposed activity and regarding to the possible significant adverse transboundary impact.

Slovenia has experience with the transboundary procedure in the case of gas terminals in North Adriatic in 2006. Slovenia requested environmental report and documentation .

12. *How do you consult with the authorities of the affected Party on public participation (Art. 3.8)? How do you identify, in cooperation with the affected Party, the “public” in the*

affected area? How is the public in the affected Party notified (what kinds of media, etc are usually used)? What is normally the content of the public notification? Does the notification to the public of the affected Party have the same content as the notification to your own public? If not, describe why not. At what stage in the EIA procedure do you normally notify the public of the affected Party?

Slovenia has no experience on this part of transboundary EIA procedure within the reporting period 2003-2005.

The public" is defined by regulations and details of public participation would be defined in accordance with national EIA procedure of the affected Party and shall be accepted on consultation between Parties case by case. The content of the notification to the public of the affected Party would have the same content as the notification to the public of our own. The active public participation is requested by law. We are using the media, local newspaper and active presentation to the public.

13. *Do you 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 listed on the Convention website at http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm?*

Slovenia make use of contact points for the purposes of notification listed on the Convention website.

14. *Do you provide any information to supplement that required by Article 3, paragraph 2? Do you, furthermore, follow the proposed guidelines in the report of the first meeting of the Parties (ECE/MP/2, decision I/4)? If not, in what format do you normally present the notification?*

Slovenia would provide all the information required by Article 3, paragraph 2.

The notification shall at list contain:

- description of proposed activity with all available information on possible transboundary impact,
- the nature of possible decision,
- an indication of a reasonable time within which a response whether the affected Party intends to participate in the EIA procedure is required.

Notification would be prepared in a format of official letter and in accordance with proposed guidelines.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

15. *Describe the process of how you decide whether or not you want to participate in the EIA procedure (Art. 3.3)? Who participates in the decision-making, for example: central authorities, local competent authorities, the public and environmental authorities? Describe the criteria or reasons you use to decide?*

Central authorities, responsible for conducting the EIA procedure together with competent environmental authorities examine the notification and EIA documentation and decide whether or not to participate in the EIA procedure. Criteria or reasons for making decision are potential significant adverse transboundary impacts, predicted in EIA documentation.

16. *When the Party of origin requests you to provide information relating potentially affected environment: (a) how do you determine what is "reasonably obtainable" information to include in your response; and (b) describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of "promptly" in the context of responding to a request for information? (Art. 3.6)*

"Reasonably obtainable" information of potentially affected environment would be existing public data on environment (monitoring) and information on existing "environmental" permitting and environmental report. "Promptly" would mean within a month period.

Article 4

Preparation of the EIA documentation

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

17. *What is the legal requirement for the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1)?*

Obligatory content of the EIA documentation in Slovenia is defined in article 53. of EPA-1 and it includes: EIR, location information, independent opinion (revision) of authorised environmental expert on EIR and project (at early stage).

18. *Describe your country's procedures for determining the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1).*

Obligatory content of the EIA documentation includes: application of the proponent for environmental consent, EIR, location information, independent opinion (revision) of EIR made by authorised environmental expert and project (at early stage).

19. *How do you identify "reasonable alternatives" in accordance with Appendix II, alinea (b)?*

Reasonable alternative is alternative with less potentially significant adverse impacts

20. *How do you identify "the environment that is likely to be affected by the proposed activity and its alternatives" in accordance to Appendix II, alinea (c), and the definition of "impact" in Article 1(vii)?*

It is identified through EIA procedure.

21. *Do you give the affected Party all of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.2)? If not, which parts of the documentation do you provide?*

We have no experience within the report period 2003-2005, but we would give the affected Party at list all documentation listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

22. *How is the transfer and reception of the comments from the affected Party organized? How does the competent authority in your country (as the Party of origin) deal with the comments? (Art. 4.2)*

We have no experience within the report period 2003-2005, but we would define the transfer and reception of comments from the affected Party on joint consultations with the affected Party or through the competent authority. The standpoint of the Party of origin (Slovenia) should be taken to all environmental comments collected from affected Party.

23. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate the legislation you would apply to determine the time frame for comments provided for in the words "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 do you react?*

EPA does not define the time frame for providing the comments for transboundary EIA procedure, but 30 days would be a suggestion for providing the comments. If the affected Party would ask for reasonable extension of a deadline, we would probably agree with the proposal or propose the new date.

24. *What material do you provide, together with the affected Party, to the public of the affected Party?*

The documentation shall besides previous notification contain:
application for environmental consent, EIR (with all available information on possible transboundary impact), independent opinion (revision) of EIR made by authorised environmental expert and project (at early stage).

25. *Do you 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?*

We had no experience in report period 2003-2005, but since differences in national legislation on public participation between Parties exist, details for public participation could be a subject of joint consultations and joint decision of concerned Parties.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

26. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you 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)?*

EPA contains no legal provision about the time frame for comments, so the decision could be a subject of joint consultations and joint decision of concerned Parties.

27. *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, or with the legislation of the Party of origin, or with ad hoc procedures, or with bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

In Republic of Slovenia, EA within Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, is responsible to ensure the public participation in accordance with national legislation (30 days is the time frame for gathering comments from public).

Article 5

Consultations

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

28. *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 you would apply to determine the meaning of “undue delay”, with regard to the timing of entry into consultation? Do you normally set the duration for consultations beforehand? If there seems to be no need for consultation, how do you determine not to carry out consultations?*

We have no experience in the period 2003-2005, but Slovenia would normally set the duration for the consultation beforehand.

29. *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?*

We would involve national, regional and local level and other CA, responsible for protection of environment. The responsibility of the authorities is preparation of opinion. We usually communicate by written communication (in paper or electronic) and by meetings.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

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

We had no experience, but according to the law, we will involve national and local level and other CA, responsible for protection of environment. The manner of communication in consultations is not defined by legislation and is an object of agreement between Parties.

Article 6

Final decision

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

31. *Describe what is regarded as the “final decision” to authorize or undertake a proposed activity (Art. 2.3). Do all projects listed in Appendix I require such a decision?*

For all projects listed in Appendix I (before acquiring the building permit) the EIA procedure is mandatory. EIA procedure concludes by granting or withholding the environmental consent which is regarded final decision.

32. *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)*

To apply the principle of prevention the outcome of EIA procedure is resumed in a form of conditions (listed in the environmental consent), which have to be mandatory considered while preparing the project documentation for the intended activity.

33. *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 public in your country (Art. 6.1)?*

Yes, they would be taken in consideration in the same way as the comments from the authorities and public in our country.

34. *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)*

We have no experience, but final decision would be submitted to the affected Party and it always contains the reason and considerations on which the decision is based, together with the public opinion.

35. *If additional information comes available according to paragraph 3 before the activity commences, how do you consult with the affected Party? If need be, can the decision be revised? (Art. 6.3)*

The decision can be revised.

Article 7

Post-Project Analysis

36. *How do you determine whether you should request a post-project analysis to be carried out (Art. 7.1)?*

The scope of post project analysis is defined within the environmental consent for intended activity. The fulfilling of environmental conditions from environmental consent is after the post project analysis and submission of post project analysis documentation examined by CA (before proponent acquires operation permit).

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

We would suggest to Party of origin to take extra mitigation measures, if needed, to reduce the adverse transboundary impact.

Article 8

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

38. *Do you have any bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the EIA 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.*

We don't have bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the EIA Convention yet, but we have many other bilateral agreements with the emphasis to water management.

39. *Have you established any supplementary points of contact pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

Not yet.

Article 9

Research programmes

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

Non.

Ratification of the amendments to the Convention and of the Protocol on SEA

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

Yes, Republic of Slovenia has a plan to ratify amendments to the Convention, but we have no time frame yet.

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

The same answer as above

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

Yes, Republic of Slovenia has a plan to ratify amendments to the Convention, but we have no time frame yet.

PART II – PRACTICAL APPLICATION DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

Please report on your practical experiences of applying the Convention (not your procedures described in Part I), whether as Party of origin or affected Party. The focus here is on identifying the best practice as well as difficulties Parties encountered in applying the Convention in practice to enable Parties to share solutions. Parties should therefore provide appropriate examples highlighting application of the Convention and innovative approaches to improve application of the Convention.

CASES DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

44. *Do you have any practical experience of applying the Convention in this period (yes/no)? If you do not have any such experience, why not?*

Not the whole procedure, but just notification.

45. *Does your national administration have information on the transboundary EIA procedures that were underway 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 you have not provided a list of transboundary EIA procedures in connection with previous reporting, also provide a list of those procedures. If possible, also indicate for each procedure why it was considered necessary to apply the Convention.*

In March 2004 Republic of Slovenia (as affected Party) informed Republic of Italy (as Party of origin) her wish to participate in EIA procedure for the intended construction of the long-distance high speed railway from Venice to Trieste because of possible adverse transboundary impacts on drinking water resources in Slovenia. The agreement between Parties was to meet on consultation after next 90 days again, but the meeting was not realised yet.

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

No.

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

No experience.

EXPERIENCE OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE IN 2003-2005

48. *If you have 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.

49. *How have you interpreted in practice the various terms used in the Convention, and what criteria have you used to do this? Key terms include the following: “promptly” (Art. 3.6), “a reasonable time” (Art. 3.2(c), Art. 4.2), “a reasonable time-frame” (Art. 5), and “major change” (Art. 1(v)). If you are experiencing substantial difficulties interpreting particular*

terms, do you work together with other Parties to find solutions? If not, how do you overcome the problem?

No experience.

50. *Share with other Parties your experience of using the Convention. In response to each of the questions below, either provide one or two practical examples or describe your general experience. You might also include examples of 'lessons learned' in order to help others.*

a. *How in practice have you 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 do you determine how much information to include in the EIA documentation?*

No experience.

c. *What methodology do you use in impact assessment in the (transboundary) EIA procedure (for example, impact prediction methods and methods to compare alternatives)?*

No experience.

d. *Translation is not addressed in the Convention. How have you addressed the question of translation? What do you usually translate? What difficulties have you experienced relating to translation and interpretation, and what solutions have you applied?*

No experience.

e. *How have you organized transboundary public participation in practice? As Party of origin, have you organized public participation in affected Parties and, if so, how? What has been your experience of the effectiveness of public participation? Have you experienced difficulties with the participation of your public or the public of another Party? (For example, have there been complaints from the public about the procedure?)*

No experience.

f. *Describe any difficulties that you have encountered during consultations, for example over timing, language and the need for additional information.*

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. *Have you carried out post-project analyses and, if so, on what kinds of projects?*

No experience.

i. *Do you have successful examples of organizing transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects? Please provide information on your experiences describing, for example, any bilateral agreements, institutional arrangements, and*

how practical matters are dealt with (contact points, 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 you like to introduce your case in a form of Convention's fact sheet?*

No experience.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES IN 2003-2005

- 51. Do you have any successful examples of how you have overcome difficulties arising from different legal systems in neighbouring countries?*

No experience.

EXPERIENCE IN USING THE GUIDANCE IN 2003-2005

- 52. Have you used in practice the following guidance, recently adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and available on-line? Describe your experience of 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, but guidance are good.

- b. Guidance on subregional cooperation; and*

No experience.

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

No experience.

CLARITY OF THE CONVENTION

- 53. Have you 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 I 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 you encounter when actually applying the Convention.*

No experience.

AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION

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

No.

- 55. Do you see a need to improve the application of the Convention in your country and, if so, how do you intend to do so? What relevant legal or administrative developments are proposed or on-going?*

No need.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

56. Please provide suggestions for how the report may be improved.

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