

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

in the period 2006–2009

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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).*

- Ratification Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (No.24(III)/1999)
- Law on the Assessment of the Environmental Impacts of certain Projects (No. 140(I)/2005). This Law has replaced and repealed the Law No. 57(I)/2001 that existed since 2001.

2. *Indicate any further measures to implement the provisions of the Convention that are planned for the near future.*

We are in the process of transposing the SEA Protocol into the national legislation

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;*

The Law on EIA, which has transposed the provisions of the relevant EU Directive (85/337/ECC), is implemented since 2001 (No. 57(I)/2001). In December 2005, this Law was replaced by a new one (No. 140(I)/2005) in order to comply with the new requirements of the European Union on public participation and access to justice and also to incorporate some necessary changes for the better implementation of the Law. The amendment Law (No. 42(I)/2007), added some provisions, such as the information sent to the affected parties and the procedures held when the affected party is in Cyprus, in case of transboundary impacts. This amendment Law transposed the EU Directive (97/11/EC) which brought the Directive in line with the UNECE Espoo Convention. Lastly, the Ministerial Decree (No. 420/2008) provides the information required to complete a full EIA study.

Some important provisions of the Law No. 140(I)/2005, are the following:

It includes two Annexes which include the projects subject to the provisions of the Law. During the procedure for granting a permit for the construction of a new

project, the EIA Law is being enforced in order to ensure that the minimization of impacts to the environment is taken into serious consideration during decision - making.

Annex I refers to the projects that most certainly will have a negative impact on the environment and for which a full EIA study must be conducted, whereas Annex II covers the projects that might cause an impact on the environment and for which a preliminary EIA study must be prepared. The Law refers to projects from both the private and the public sector.

According to the provisions of the national legislation, an EIA Committee is established, chaired by the Director of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE). The rest of the members of the Committee are representatives from:

1. Town Planning and Housing Department
2. Department of Labour Inspection
3. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
4. Ministry of Communication and Works
5. Ministry of Health
6. Federation of Environmental and Ecological Organisations
7. Scientific and Technical Chamber of Cyprus
8. Two independent members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

The Law provides for the public to be informed in all the stages of the procedure as well as of the decision taken. The public is informed as soon as an EIA report is submitted to the Department of Environment through a publication in 2 national newspapers and a reference in the web page of the Department. A period of 30 days is allowed for every interested party to raise comments on the specific project. All opinions or objections raised by the public are taken into consideration during decision making. The public is also informed about the decision taken through the web page of the Department of the Environment.

The role of the Committee is to advise the Environment Authority (EA), which is the Department of Environment, on the terms that should be included in the Environmental Opinion that the latter has to prepare. This Opinion may ask for a full EIA study to be conducted (in case of an Annex II project), or specify terms or conditions to be included in the Planning Permit or the Approval granted by an Authority in the case of public projects. The EA may also decide that a project should not proceed due to the serious environmental problems that it will cause. In case of a disagreement between the EA and the Authority (Planning, or other), the issue is discussed at a Ministerial Committee, and if an agreement cannot be reached, the final decision is taken by the Council of Ministers.

An important issue concerning the role of the public in the whole procedure is the new provision that was included in the Law concerning the right of access to justice. This provision gives the right to any interested person or organisation that is not satisfied with the whole procedure undertaken, to take the issue to the Court.

Since 2001, more than 750 projects of both Annexes were examined, with 420 projects examined between the period 2006-2009.

- b. *Describe how the different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure set out in the Convention fit into your country's national EIA procedure;*

According the EIA Law (art. 24), in the case where another State (MS of the EU, or any other State which has ratified the Espoo Convention) might be affected by the proposed project, the procedure is as follows:

1. The Environmental Authority (EA) sends to the affected party, as soon as possible, the description of the project, together with any available information on its possible transboundary impacts, and the information on the nature of the decision which may be taken.
2. If the affected State indicates that it intends to participate in the EIA procedure, then the EA sends to the affected State the request for development consent, the date submitted the full EIA study, the name of the Planning Authority, the full EIA study, any additional information, the announcement in two daily newspapers and the information on the EIA procedure.
3. The EA ensures that the information provided to the affected party is made available to the authorities and the public concerned, so as their opinion is taken into consideration before the development consent for the project is granted.
4. The EA enters into consultations with the authorities of the affected State on the potential transboundary impacts and the measures envisaged to reduce or eliminate such impacts.
5. The EA informs the affected State of decision taken.

In cases where the Republic of Cyprus is the affected State then the EA published the announcement in two daily newspapers and on the internet.

- 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;*

As Cyprus is an island, no transboundary EIA procedures took place so far. The responsible authorities are the Environmental Authority, the Planning Authorities, or any other Authority with responsibilities of granting permission for the construction of projects covered by the EIA Law.

- 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?*

Yes. The authority is the Department of Environment of MANRE

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

The provisions are the ones provided in the relevant EU Directive.

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).*

The Appendix I to the Convention and the revised one was transposed into the national legislation with the Law (No. 140(I)/2005). There are no any differences between the national law and the Appendix I to the Convention. The national law uses the same terms as the Convention as "large" and "major".

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);*

Any modifications or extensions of the projects listed in Annex I (within the thresholds set) are covered by the provisions of the Law.

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

There is no experience so far. The article 24 of the Law (No. 140(I)/2005) describes the procedure, as mentioned in question 3.b.

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

Case by case examination

- 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).*

Case by case examination

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?*

The Law includes a definition of "public" (art. 2), as provided in the relevant EU Directive. The Law provides for the public of the other State to be given all the necessary information on the project and the procedure followed and its opinion must be taken into consideration before granting a permit for the construction of the project.

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 affected Party has to be informed about the proposed project as early as possible and certainly not after the time that the public in Cyprus is informed. This provision is the same as the EU Directive (97/11/EC).

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

Only that is required by article 3, paragraph 2.

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?*

There is no any format for notification, as there is no experience on transboundary impacts so far.

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?*

Article 24(6) of the Law provides that the time limits mentioned in the Law do not count in the case where the transboundary procedures according the art. 24 take place.

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?*

The Environment Authority gives a description of the project, together with any available information on its possible transboundary impacts, and the information on the nature of the decision which may be taken. If the affected State wishes to take part in the EIA procedure, then the full EIA study and any other relevant information is made available to the affected State and its public. The procedure to be followed should be decided in cooperation with the affected State.

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)?*

There is no provision in the Law.

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;*

The EA ensures that the information provided to the affected party is made available to the authorities and the public concerned, in order their opinion is taken into consideration before the development consent for the project is granted.

- b. *How your country identifies, in cooperation with the affected Party, the “public” in the affected area;*

Although there is no practical experience exists, the term public is defined in the Law, as one or more natural or legal persons.

- 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?;*

The general provisions in the Law mention newspaper and internet. The notification contains the date that the full EIA study was submitted at the EA, the title of the project, the area to be constructed, and the time (30 days) the public has to send any comments to the EA.

- 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?*

There is no experience on notification to the public. The public of the affected State is informed within a reasonable time.

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 practical experience exists.

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.*

N/A

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)*

N/A

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 practical experience exists.

b. *How your country identifies the “public” in the affected area;*

As defined in the Law.

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?;*

Through announcement in two daily newspapers and the internet. The information given by the origin State is deposited in the archives.

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

There is no provision in the Law.

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)?*

Annex III of the EIA Law (No. 140(I)/2005) covers all the information that has to be covered in the full EIA study.

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).*

As question 19.

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

According Annex III, par. 2, the full EIA study must include information on the alternatives examined by the study, and provide information on the reasons that the specific type of project was chosen.

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)?*

Identical with the EU Directive.

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?*

All the information available is given to the affected Party.

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)?*

The Law covers the provisions of the relevant EU Directive. No practical experience exists.

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?*

As above. No practical experience exists.

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

As above.

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?*

The Law does not oblige the applicant to organise a public hearing.

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)?*

The Law covers the provisions of the relevant EU Directive. No practical experience exists. Reasonable time could be a period of 30 days.

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 practical experience exists.

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?*

The Law covers the provisions of the relevant EU Directive. No practical experience exists. ?? Department of Environment?

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?*

The public is informed as soon as the full EIA study is submitted to the EA. A period of 30 days is given to the public to raise any concerns or give its opinion on the proposed project. These concerns are taken into consideration during the preparation of the Opinion of the EA.

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?*

National. Every person concerned may participate in the procedure as described in the Law. Interested parties are invited.

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?*

As above.

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?*

The final decision is taken by the Planning Authorities or the Authority responsible for the specific project, after the assessment of the EIA report and the preparation of the Opinion of the EA. The terms and conditions of the Opinion should be taken into consideration during decision making and usually they are part of the planning permit.

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 terms of the Opinion of the EA are taken into account for granting a planning permit. In case of a disagreement between the EA and the Authority (Planning, or other), the issue is discussed at a Ministerial Committee, and if an agreement cannot be reached, the final decision is taken by the Council of Ministers.

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)?*

Yes.

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)*

According the Law, the affected party should be informed of the final decision together with any other information related with the project.

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)*

The affected party is informed in all the stages of EIA.

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)?*

There is no provision for monitoring in the Law.

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?*

There is no provision for monitoring in the Law.

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.*

No

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

No

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.*

N/A

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 ratification yet.

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 ratification yet.

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

No ratification. The ratification procedure will start soon.

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. There is no experience because Cyprus is an island.

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 practical experience exists.

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 practical experience exists.

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?*

As above. The terms are used the same as in the EU Directive and the Convention.

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 practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

- 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)?;*

Impact prediction methods, models, forecasting tables, etc.

- 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 practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

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

No practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

- 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 practical experience exists.

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

No practical experience exists.

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 practical experience exists.

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.

- b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation;*

No.

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

No.

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 practical experience exists.

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?*

Don't know, as there is no practical experience.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

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

No suggestions.

* * * * *