

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

in the period 2006–2009

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Date on which report was completed: 23-07-2010

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).*

In order to streamline all the requirements on EIA and SEA procedures, including the transboundary one, on January 2008, it has been issued the legislative decree number 4. With the entry into force of the decree number 4/2008, the previous legislative framework, dated back to 1988, has been repealed except for the technical requirements. Therefore, the following decrees setting up technical requirements to draw up the environmental study are still in force namely: DPCM on December 1988 and the DPR (Presidential Decree) on September 1999 number 348. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the EIA and SEA transboundary procedure in implementing the article 32 of the decree 4/2008.

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

None

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;*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

In respect of the previous legislative framework only a slight modification has occurred: the notification for the transboundary EIA and SEA procedure has to be issued by the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) along with the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

- 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;*

The Competent Authority responsible for the procedures is the IMELS, the notification for the affected Party is up to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- 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?*

The authority responsible to collect data on transboundary EIA/SEA cases is the IMELS even if the local authority is responsible for the procedure, that is the kind of projects/activities are under the local competence.

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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 national list of projects/activities goes beyond the appendix I and the second amendment to the Espoo convention according to the European legislation in force. Therefore, the transboundary procedure is applied on a list of projects more extensive than the list in appendix I of the convention as well as the list in the second amendment too. In particular, - the legislative decree number 4/2008 sets out a list of project and the relevant competence namely: in annex II are included projects up to a threshold and the competence for the EIA domestic and transboundary procedure is at national level.

According to annexes III and IV, of the above mentioned decree, that are including projects below thresholds described in annex II, as well as specific activities which the negative effects are limited to the local level, the EIA procedure is developed at local level even if the project could have a transboundary impact; in the latter case, the local Authorities have the duty, to promptly inform the IMELS about the transboundary impact and to collaborate in order to develop any procedural step of the transboundary procedure. Therefore, the responsibility of the transboundary procedure is always up to the IMELS. Only for projects and activities included in annex IV the screening procedure has to be applied by local authorities in order to interpret terms "large" and "major" according to the elements described in annex V. Below thresholds described into annex IV the EIA procedure is not required.

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);*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

In general the EIA transboundary cooperation is conducted through points of contact.

c. *How a change to an activity is considered as a “major” change;*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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).*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

By applying the article 32 of the decree 4/2008, within 60 days, the affected Party can show its interest to participate to the procedure and comments can be sent within the following 60 days.

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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;*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?;*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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.*

According to the principles of the Espoo Convention and the enforcement of the domestic legislation, after the notification from the Part of origin the transboundary procedure is applied. If, competent authorities are awarded of a project/activity that can cause any transboundary effect at national or at local level, a request to the Part of origin to participate to the EIA procedure is issued by the IMELS and the criteria used to decide if participate or not to the procedure are defined according to the domestic procedure.

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)*

In this case, there isn't any legal requirements and a collaboration between Parties could be developed through contact points in order to provide such information.

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;*

In order to streamline and speed up the public participation a cooperation could be taken through contact points, if necessary, according to the enforcement of the national legislation and to give the same opportunity to the public of both Parties.

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

- 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?;*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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).*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

If, further requirements are necessary, the relevant decision is taken on a case by case base by the IMELS.

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?*

On the base of the experience gained on so far a direct collaboration with the authorities of the party of origin has been developed.

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 IMELS is responsible for the organization of the public participation according with local Authorities, if necessary, and to comply with the legislation in force in both affected and origin Party.

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

In order to communicate on, how the consultation should be, a written communication has to be delivered. For the remaining questions see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

In implementing the national regulatory framework, the public consultation is always foreseen and the consultation is held at National or Local level depending on the kind of the project, in any case the public concerned is always involved. Usually, mainly written communication are used but every kind of communication technology can be used, it depends on circumstances.

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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)?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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.*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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.*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

There are no plans in order to ratify the first amendment to the convention; the procedure is still on going at technical level.

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?*

There are no plans in order to ratify the first amendment to the convention; the procedure is still on going at technical level.

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

There are no plans in order to ratify the first amendment to the convention; the procedure is still on going at technical level.

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?*

PROJECT	AFFECTED PARTY
SEALINE collecting two off-shore platforms "Ivana and Garibaldi"	CROATIA
SEALINE from Casalborsetti/RAVENNA to Pola/Croazia	CROATIA
LARGE COMBUSTION PLANT (LCP) in Trieste-Servola	SLOVENIA
LARGE COMBUSTION PLANT Monfalcone/IT	SLOVENIA
Long Distance Power Line San Fiorano-Robbia/LODI	SWITZERLAND
RAILWAY Torino - Lione	FRANCE
SEALINE collecting two off-shore platforms "Marika and BarbaraT2"	CROATIA
RAILWAY TUNNEL Brennero/IT	AUSTRIA
SAFETY TUNNEL for the FREJUS motorway tunnel	FRANCE
Long Distance Powerline 220kV Somplago/UDINE	AUSTRIA
Major change of the LCP Monfalcone/IT	SLOVENIA
Offshore regassification plant Liquid NaturalGas Trieste harbour	SLOVENIA/CROATIA
Regassification plant of Liquid Natural Gas in Trieste/Zaule	SLOVENIA
Diversion of water flow in Craveggia/VERBANIA	SWITZERLAND
LCP (56 MW) in GORIZIA	SLOVENIA
Hydrocarbur Exploitation from the "Annamaria" field	CROATIA
Immersed Gas Pipelines called "Poseidon"	GREECE
Immersed Gas Pipelines called "Galsi" form Tuscany to Tunisia	FRANCE
LCP in TRIESTE -Zaule	SLOVENIA

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.)*

The above list can be included in such compilation

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.*

The duration is depending on the specific circumstances and differs as well.

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.*

see the answer on the previous questionnaire

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?*

Substantial difficulties haven't occurred in applying the convention in particular to interpret terms such as "major change", "a reasonable time", "promptly" and "a reasonable time frame" .

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?;*

On a case by case procedure depending if the project/activity is subjected or not to the screening procedure.

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?;*

Information/documentation issued in a transboundary procedure is not included in a separate chapter. For the EIA documentation no differences exist between the national procedure and the transboundary one

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)?;*

The methodology used, according to the relevant the European legislation in force, is set up in the national technical decree on December 1988

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?;*

The translation is made following an agreement with the affected Party

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, we did not organized a public participation in affected Party neither a transboundary public participation, the public participation is always organized at domestic level and the public of the affected Party is free to participate to the consultation. The public participation is a very useful procedure allowing the improvement of the final decision of the EIA procedure in order to account for specific information on social and environmental issues.

- 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?;*

Italy didn't encountered any difficulties during consultation in some cases several consultations have been organized in order to allow the affected Party to show its concerns.

- 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;*

The final decision is issued always in Italian and contains specific requirements including the legislative framework referred to such case.

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

Not in a transboundary procedure.

- 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.);*

The procedure for the Brenner tunnel has been carried out through a bilateral agreement in order to streamline and to facilitate the whole procedure.

- 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" ?;*

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

Usually the Convention is applied through contact and focal points and bi-multilateral agreements.

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?*

The use of bilateral or multilateral agreements could be a possible instrument in order to overcome difficulties as the experience gained has showed.

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;*

If, there is the case, the guidance can be used in order to facilitate the development of the procedure

b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation;*

See the previous answer

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

See the previous answer

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.*

Not in particular, but in some case the translation of the documents has been and outstanding issue.

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.*

The convention is well known at national and local level.

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.*

Questions, for the next questionnaire, could be limited to report on the practical experience gained in applying the Convention particularly for European countries if major changes in EU legislation haven't occurred.

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