

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

in the period 2010–2012

Information on the focal point for the Convention

Name and contact information:

Ms. Vesna Kolar Planinšič, M.Sc.
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
Dunajska 22
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
T: 00 1 478 7329
F: 00 1 478 7132

Information on the point of contact for the Convention

Name and contact information (if different from above):

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Prešernova cesta 25
SI-1001 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Information on the person responsible for preparing the report

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|
| i. | Country: | Slovenia |
| ii. | Surname: | Kolar Planinšič |
| iii. | Forename: | Vesna |
| iv. | Institution: | Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment |
| v. | Postal address | Dunajska 22, SI-1000 Ljubljana |
| vi. | E-mail address | vesna.kolar-planinsic@gov.si |
| vii. | Telephone number | 00 1 478 7329 |
| viii. | Fax number | 00 1 478 7132 |

Date on which report was completed: 10.5.2013

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

1. *List the general legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention (art. 2, para. 2).*

Legal measures:

- The Law on Ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98),
- The Environment Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, (41/04, 20/06, 39/06, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12),
- The Decree on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the Environment (Off. Gazette, 78/06, 72/07, 32/09, 95/11, 20/13)

Administrative measures

Administration within the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment is organised in order to implement the legal provisions.

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

Further measures are not planned.

2. *List the different authorities that are named responsible for the implementation of the EIA procedure in the transboundary context and domestically.*

- Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment is responsible for transboundary EIA procedure
- Slovenian Environment Agency is responsible for national EIA procedure

3. *Is there an authority in your country that collects information on all the transboundary EIA cases? If so, please name it.*

The authority responsible for collecting information on all the transboundary EIA cases is Environment Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

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

Slovenia does not have special provision for transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects.

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

5. *Is appendix I to the Convention transposed fully into your country's national legislation? Please describe any differences between the national list and appendix I to the Convention.*

Appendix I is transposed fully in national legislation.

6. *Does your country's legislation already cover fully the revised appendix I in the second amendment (ECE/MP.EIA/6, decision III/7)?*

Slovenian national legislation already cover fully appendix I from the second amendment. Second amendment is in the process of ratification.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

7. *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?*

In the case that Slovenia is Party of origin; we prepare a translation of EIA documentation of into the official language of affected Party and send it to the affected Party.

According to Slovenian legislation the minimum time for public involvement is 30 days.

The technical agreement with affected Parties is foreseen, but minimum requirement in legislation for public participation is 30 days.

In the case that public is asking additional questions, we prepare the answers like for our own public.

In the case that public hearing is necessary, experts prepare the presentation of EIA report for each of the public hearings: in Slovenia or in the affected Party.

So Slovenia, together with affected Party ensure that opportunity given to the public of the affected Party is equivalent as required in article 2, paragraph 6.

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 as and no later than when informing its own public".*

Slovenia sent a notification to the affected Party as early as possible. We usually send notification with the description of activity and ask the affected Party for its respond whether it intends to participate in the environment impact assessment procedure when we received information from Environmental Agency that proponent apply for EIA decision and before we inform our own public.

In case that affected Party indicating its desire to participate in the environmental impact assessment procedure we provide additional information, e.g. translated environmental impact report.

9. *Indicate whether and how the following provisions are reflected in your national legislation:*

- a. *The stage in the EIA procedure when your country usually notifies the affected Party (art. 3.1);*

The Art. 60 of Environment Protection Act (Off. Gazette, 41/04, 20/06, 39/06, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12) prescribes that notification must be send as early as possible and no later when informing our public about proposed activity.

- b. *The format for notification. Please indicate whether this is the format as decided by the first meeting of the Parties in its decision I/4 (ECE /MP.EIA/2, annex IV, appendix). If not, does your country use a format of its own (in which case, please attach a copy of it)?*

We do not have provision in national legislation for technical format, but we are always using the format as decided by the first meeting of the Parties in its decision I/4 (ECE /MP.EIA/2, annex IV, appendix).

- c. *The time frame for the response to the notification from the affected Party (cf. art. 3, para. 3, “within the time specified in the notification”), the consequence if an affected Party does not comply with the time frame, and the possibility of extending a deadline;*

The proposed time frame for the response to the notification is usually 30 days. In case that the affected Party needs more time and ask for more time, we extend the time for response.

In case that the affected Party does not response in exactly on determined time frame and we accepted its respond after deadline, if the affected Party indicating its intention to participate in the environmental impact assessment procedure.

- d. *The request for information from the affected Party (art. 3 para. 6), necessary for the preparation of the EIA documentation;*

Provision is in the Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98).

- e. *How your country cooperates with the authorities of the affected Party on public participation (art. 3, para. 8);*

Slovenia cooperates with the authorities of the affected party on public participation, so that both authorities agrees on public involvement in both countries and ensure that the public of affected party in the areas likely to be affected is informed and provided with possibilities for making comments or objections on the proposed activity and for transmittal of these comments or objections to the competent authority of the Party of origin, usually through the party of origin.

- f. *When and 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?*

Public of the affected Party is usually notified by newspapers and web page. The content of public information is usually EIA report.

- g. *When and how the public in the Party of origin is notified (what kinds of media, etc., are usually used). What is normally the content of the public notification?*

Public in national EIA procedure is usually notified by web page. The content of public information is EIA report and draft of EIA decision.

- h. 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.*

The notification to the public of the affected Party has mostly the same content as the notification in our country. Only when the documentation is really extensive we provide the translated summaries of EIA documentation always with agreement of affected Party.

- 10. 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, annex III, decision I/3), and as listed on the Convention website (http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm)?*

Yes.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

- 11. Indicate whether and how the following provisions are reflected in your national legislation:*

- a. How your country decides whether or not to participate in the EIA procedure (art. 3, para. 3)?*

The provision from article 3 para.3 is reflected in article 60 of Environment Protection Act (Off. Gazette, 41/04, 20/06, 39/06, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12). It prescribes that the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment has to assess the possibility of possible environmental impact on Slovenian environment and decide on participation in EIA procedure.

- b. The request from the Party of origin for information (art. 3, para. 6), necessary for the preparation of the EIA documentation;*

Art.3, para.6 is Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98) and prescribes the need for affected Party to provide the obtainable information by the request of Party of Origin, when such information is necessary for the preparation of the EIA report. The information shall be furnished promptly and, as appropriate, through a joint body where one exists.

- c. How your country cooperates with the authorities of the Party of origin on public participation (art. 3, para. 8);*

Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98) and Art. 58 of the Environment Protection Act (Off. Gazette, 41/04, 20/06, 39/06, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12).

The ministry needs to present to the public the EIA documentation and draft of the final EIA decision and gives the possibility for comments and remarks.

Ministry together with the public announcement inform the public on web page and on local regular ways of informing about:

- application on EIA decision,

- *relevant facts about the need of conducting EIA,*
 - *impact area,*
 - *confirmation of participation of affected Party,*
 - *administration which is responsible for conducting of EIA final approval,*
 - *place, when original documentation is presented,*
 - *the way of sending comments and remarks.*
- d. *When and how the public is notified (e.g., what kinds of media, etc., are usually used).*

According to provision in Art.58 of Environmental Protection Act, the ministry is obliged to inform public at local usual way and by web page.

Article 4

Preparation of the environmental impact assessment documentation

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

12. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to:*

a. *The content of the EIA documentation (art. 4, para. 1; appendix II);*

The content of EIA documentation is prescribed in Art. 54, para.2 of the Environment Protection Act. The precise content is prescribed in the decree based on Art.54, para.5.

b. *The procedures for determining the content of the EIA documentation on a case-by-case basis (scoping procedure) (art. 4, para. 1);*

The procedure for determining the content of EIA documentation is not obligatory and it is on the case by case asked by investors.

c. *The identification of “reasonable alternatives” in accordance with appendix II, paragraph (b);*

Art. 54, para.2 (5) of the Environment Protection Act prescribes overview of the most important alternatives and the reasons for the proposed alternatives as well as environmental impacts.

d. *The procedures and format for providing the EIA documentation domestically;*

The procedures and format for providing the EIA documentation domestically are prescribed in the Environment Protection Act:

- Art. 54 (EIA report),
- Art. 55 (EIA report quality assurance),
- Art. 57 (application format),
- Art. 58 (public participation).

e. *The procedures and format for providing the EIA documentation to the affected Party. If there is a difference between the procedures and format domestically and for the affected Party, please explain;*

Environment Protection Act prescribes procedures for providing EIA documentation to the affected Party in:

- Art. 59: transboundary procedure if Slovenia is party of origin and
- Art. 59: transboundary procedure, if Slovenia is affected party.

- f. *The procedures for the examination of, and the deadlines for comments on, the EIA documentation domestically, and how the comments submitted domestically are addressed;*

In art. 59 of the Environmental Protection Act the public involvement is defined and in Art. 61 the further step on how the comments from public, ministries and organisation have to be taken into account.

- g. *The procedures for the examination of, and the deadlines for comments on, the EIA documentation from the affected Party, and how the comments submitted by the affected Party are addressed;*

Art. 61, para.5 of the Environmental Protection Act defines that the competent authority has to take into account opinions and remarks from affected party and in the final EIA decision describe how are comments and opinions of the public and affected party taken into account. If there are conditions in the EIA decision, the conditions present environmental condition for the building permit.

- h. *The procedures for public hearings domestically;*

The domestic procedure for the public participation is defined in Art. 58 of the Environmental Protection Act. The minimum timeframe for public participation is 30 days. Public hearing is not obligatory.

- i. *The procedures for public hearings held on the territory of the affected Party.*

Art. 59, para.3 of the Environmental Protection Act defines that parties agree on time, for the opinion of the affected Party. The public hearing on the territory of the affected Party is regulated by legislation of affected party. If national legislation of affected party defines 45 days or more for public participation, Slovenia agrees with this date, even it is different from Slovenian legislation .

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

13. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to:*

- a. *The procedures and deadlines for comments on the EIA documentation to be submitted to the Party of origin;*

Art. 59, para.3 of the Environmental Protection Act defines that parties agree on time for sending the opinion.

- b. *The procedures for public participation in the review of the EIA documentation domestically, and the authority responsible for the execution of the aforementioned procedures;*

Art. 58, para.1, 2 and 3 of the Environmental Protection Act prescribes public participation and 30 days framework for public participation for domestic EIA procedure. The same art. The responsible authority is ministry, responsible for the environment.

The procedures for the examination of the EIA documentation domestically.

Art. 61, para.1, 2, 3 of the Environmental Protection Act prescribes that ministry, responsible for environment sends EIA documentation to the ministries and organisation for review. Ministries and organisation are defined with art.52, para.3 as follow: ministries and organisation, which are in relation to activity responsible for the environmental protection, use of natural resources or cultural heritage protection or cultural heritage or human health

protection. They have right to propose which data should be used in the preparation of EIA report in the scoping phase and comment EIA. The ministries and organisation are obliged to send comments in 15 days (Art.52, para.4)

Article 5

Consultations

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

14. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to the following provisions:*

a. *The procedures for cooperation with the affected Party related to consultations;*

Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98) and art.59 of the Environmental Protection Act.

If the activity could have possible significant impact on the environment, the ministry is obliged to send notification (Art.59, para.1). The minimum content of notification is prescribed in para.1 (pont.1-3).

Art. 59, para. 3 prescribes that parties agrees on consultation and the way of consultation about the activity and mitigation measures to reduce the possible significant impact on the environment.

b. *The stages, procedures and deadlines for consultations with the affected Party;*

All stages: notification, EIA report preparation, consultation and public participation are defined in Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98) and art.58 - 61 of the Environmental Protection Act.

c. *The stages, procedures and deadlines for consultations domestically, and who participates in the consultations.*

Art. 61, para.1, 2, 3 of the Environmental Protection Act prescribes that ministry, responsible for environment sends EIA documentation to the ministries and organisation for review. Ministries and organisation are defined with art.52, para.3 as follow: ministries and organisation, which are in relation to activity responsible for the environmental protection, use of natural resources or cultural heritage protection or cultural heritage or human health protection. They have right to propose which data should be used in the preparation of EIA report in the scoping phase and comment EIA. The ministries and organisation are obliged to send comments in 15 days (Art.52, para.4)

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

15. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to the following provisions:*

a. *The procedures for interaction with the Party of origin related to consultations;*

Art. 59, para.3 of the Environmental Protection Act prescribes that parties agrees on consultation and the way of consultation about the activity and mitigation measures to reduce the possible significant impact on the environment.

- b. *The stages, procedures and deadlines for consultations domestically, and who participates in the consultations.*

Art. 59, para.4 of the Environmental Protection Act defines the obligation for:

- a.) The consultation with environmental authorities and organisation defined within 30 days timeframe;
- b.) Public consultation within 30 days timeframe.

Article 6

Final decision

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

16. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to the following provisions:*

- a. *The definition of "final decision" related to the implementation of the planned activity; the content of decisions; and procedures for their adoption;*

Slovenia has two steps in the final decision making. As the first stage, the EIA decision is adopted, with all environmental conditions. For the EIA activities which are not buildings it is the final decision. The content of final EIA decision is defined in Art.61, para.3 and 4 and it contents from:

- a.) all measures to reduce, minimise and delete the environmental impacts,
- b.) environmental conditions from all legislation connected with the activity: on environment, nature conservation, cultural heritage and other protection measures, from EIA report, from public and from affected party,
- c.) description on how it takes into consideration all public consultation opinion,
- d.) description on how it takes into account opinion from affected Parties.

For the activities, which are subjects to the building permit the EIA decision present obligatory conditions for the building permit.

- b. *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, para. 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?*

For all projects listed in Appendix 1, the EIA procedure and EIA environmental consent is mandatory. EIA procedure concludes by granting or withholding the environmental consent which is EIA final decision.

- c. *The procedures for informing of the "final decision" domestically and for the affected Party;*

The procedure for informing of the final decision domestically is as follows:

- a.) "draft final decision" is on web page of the ministry for 30 days period,
- b.) the adopted decision is send to public which participate in the procedure and local communities where activity is planned. The information about the adoption of the decision is also published on web page.

The procedure for informing of the final decision for the affected Party is the following: Ministry sends it through the focal point to the focal point of affected party as soon as it is accepted.

- d. *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, para. 1)?*

The comments of the authorities and the public of the affected party and outcome of the consultations are taken into consideration in the same way as the comments from the authorities and the public in our country.

- e. *The opportunity to review the decision if, before the activity is implemented, additional information becomes available according to article 6, paragraph 3.*

The decision can be revised according to the provision of Art. 61.a of the Environmental Protection Act and the Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context, Art. 3, para.3.

Article 7

Post-Project Analysis

17. *Indicate the legal requirements in your country, if any, related to:*

- a. *Post-project analysis (art. 7, para. 1);*

The Law on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact assessment in a Transboundary Context (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 11/98) apply directly for post-project analysis and according to Art. 61, para 5 of Environmental Protection Act, the affected Party could send comments and observation, which could be also on post-project analysis.

- b. *Procedures for informing of the results of post-project analysis.*

The usual procedure for informing of the results of post-monitoring analysis is used also for information on post-project analysis.

Article 8

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

18. *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.*

Slovenia has no bilateral or multilateral agreement based on the Convention.

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

No.

Article 9

Research programmes

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

No.

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

22. *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, it is in plan for 2013.

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

Yes, it is in plan for 2013

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

Slovenia has ratified the Protocol on SEA.

PART TWO – PRACTICAL APPLICATION DURING THE PERIOD 2010–2012

Please report on your country's practical experiences in 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; and 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 2010–2012

25. *If your country's national administration has a list of transboundary EIA procedures that were under way during the reporting period, in which your country was Party of origin or affected Party, please list it.*

Slovenia was affected Party in:

Transboundary EIA procedure for LNG terminal "Off shore" in Adriatic

Transboundary EIA procedure for LNG terminal Žavlje in Italy

Transboundary EIA procedure for pipeline from LNG Žavlje to Gradež in Italy

Transboundary EIA procedure for thermal power station in Croatia

Transboundary EIA procedure for gas pipeline Zlobin-Rupa in Croatia

Slovenia was party of Origin in:

Transboundary EIA procedure for second line of railway Koper-Divača

Transboundary EIA procedure for thermal power station Šoštanj

Transboundary EIA procedure for Livarna Gorica

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

Slovenia agrees.

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

Average duration is from 6 months :

- Notification (about 30 days for preparation)
- Receiving answer from affected Party (about 40 days)
- EIA documentation translation (up to 60 days)
- Technical consultation (up to 60 days)
- Public hearing in affected Party and public consultation (30-45 days)
- Final decision preparation (30 days)
- Final decision translation (14 days)

When the EIA documentation is not of good quality or/ and if Parties disagree on measures to avoid and reduce the impact, the procedure is longer.

EXPERIENCE IN THE TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE DURING THE PERIOD 2010–2012

28. *If your country has had practical experience in the transboundary EIA procedure during the reporting period, has the implementation of the Convention supported the prevention, reduction or control of possible significant transboundary environmental impacts? Provide practical examples if available.*

Yes.

In transboundary EIA procedure for LNG terminal “Off shore” in Italy the transboundary consultation prevent the possible significant transboundary impact

In transboundary EIA procedure for LNG terminal Žavlje in Italy procedure is not finished yet, but the experience shows that transboundary procedure helps in control of possible significant impact.

In Transboundary EIA procedure for pipeline from LNG Žavlje to Gradež in Italy the transboundary procedure shows on significant mercury risks and measures are studies to avoid it.

Transboundary EIA procedure for thermal power station in Croatia shows that significant pollution adverse impact are under control.

Transboundary EIA procedure for gas pipeline Zlobin-Rupa in Croatia helps in finding the corridor which reduce the overall impact by the method of common study.

Transboundary EIA procedure for thermal power station Šoštanj helps in controlling and reducing significance of transboundary air pollution by full integration of Austrian condition into the EIA content

29. *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. *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?*

Yes, separate chapter is provided.

- b. *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 question of translation is solved so that we agree with neighbouring country on the language. We usually translate EIA report into the language of affected party, so that the public of affected Party have the same possibility to comment it.

There have some misunderstandings in relation to technical translation differences, but have been overcome during technical consultation.

- c. *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? 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)?*

As Party of origin we send the documentation: translated EIA report to the affected Party and ask it to publish it on official web page and inform it public. All communication has been always done via focal points. If the public hearing is obliged by legislation of affected Party, we organise the team of experts for presentation of EIA report and activity and always attend the public hearings.

The public never complain about the procedure, but there have been complains about the translation.

- d. *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?*

During consultation phase there is over timing, if the additional information are needed or improvements of the EIA reports. Such cases could not be predicted in advance and usually make problems in project planning to the promoters.

- e. *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 form of final decision is EIA decision and it contains all environmental condition for reduce and mitigate the impact, if the decision is positive. If the decision is negative, it contains all reasons for negative decision.

Language of final decision if Slovenia is party of origin is always slovene language. After acceptance it is translated and send to the affected party into the official language of affected party or English, as agreed.

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

Post project analyses have not been taken yet, so we doesn't have experience.

- g. *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.);*

Yes, we have good example for gas pipeline Zlobin –Rupa from Croatia to Slovenia. The procedure was quick, all together about 6 months. We used focal points as means of cooperation. Focal points organised groups of experts on both sides of the borders and technical consultation in early stage, when location alternatives have been open.

We agreed on contents of EIA documentation, on one technical consultation, public participation and translation issue. To avoid difficulties of both planning parts of cross-border pipeline, which were in different stages, we agreed on preparation of common EIA study to find the location alternative which reduce the impacts for all gas line, either it is in Croatia or in Slovenia. According to this study we have agreed on transmission gas pipeline at the border.

- h. *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"?*

Gas pipeline for Zlobin-Rupa, when Slovenia was affected party was positive in notification, consultation and public participation phase and we would like to introduce it as "case study".

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

The most common mean is cooperation through focal points.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES IN 2010–2012

30. *Does your country have any successful examples of how it has overcome difficulties arising from different legal systems in neighbouring countries? If so please specify.*

Yes. In a case of Zlobin -Rupa gas pipelines, Slovenia as affected Party and Croatia as Party of origin have different legal system. So it appears that for the same cross-border pipeline EIA has undergone in Croatia and SEA in Slovenia.

We agreed on technical consultation , present differences in legislation to each other and agreed on all further stages step by step approach.

EXPERIENCE IN USING THE GUIDANCE IN 2010–2012

31. *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 (ECE/MP.EIA/7);*

We are using guidance on public participation in EIA in transboundary context and present it also to project promoters to prepare for transboundary procedure. We do not think the improvements or supplements are needed.

b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation (ECE/MP.EIA/6, annex V, appendix);*

Not yet been used.

c. *Guidelines on good practice and on bilateral and multilateral agreements (ECE/MP.EIA/6, annex IV, appendix).*

Yes, we are using the guidance on good practice.

CLARITY OF THE CONVENTION

32. *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?*

No.

AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION

33. *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.*

Yes, we have had seminar for public institution and we have included the Convention among the necessary knowledge for EIA experts.

34. *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?*

For the application of the Convention daily activities are needed and some administrative measures are planned to support the transboundary activities as well as additional seminars and presentation to the public institutions, consultants and experts, as well as academics and investors.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

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

No suggestions.

* * * * *