

LESSONS LEARNED

PLANNED PROJECT LNG TERMINAL IN ŚWINOUJŚCIE



General Directorate for Environmental Protection in Poland
Department of Environmental Impact Assessment



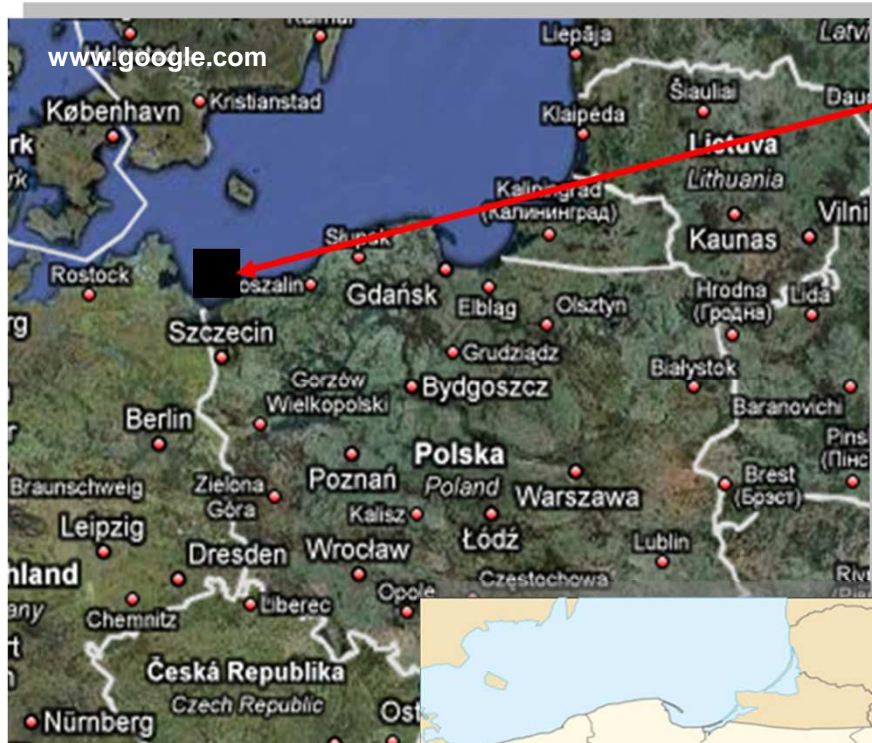
GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AIMS OF PRESENTATION

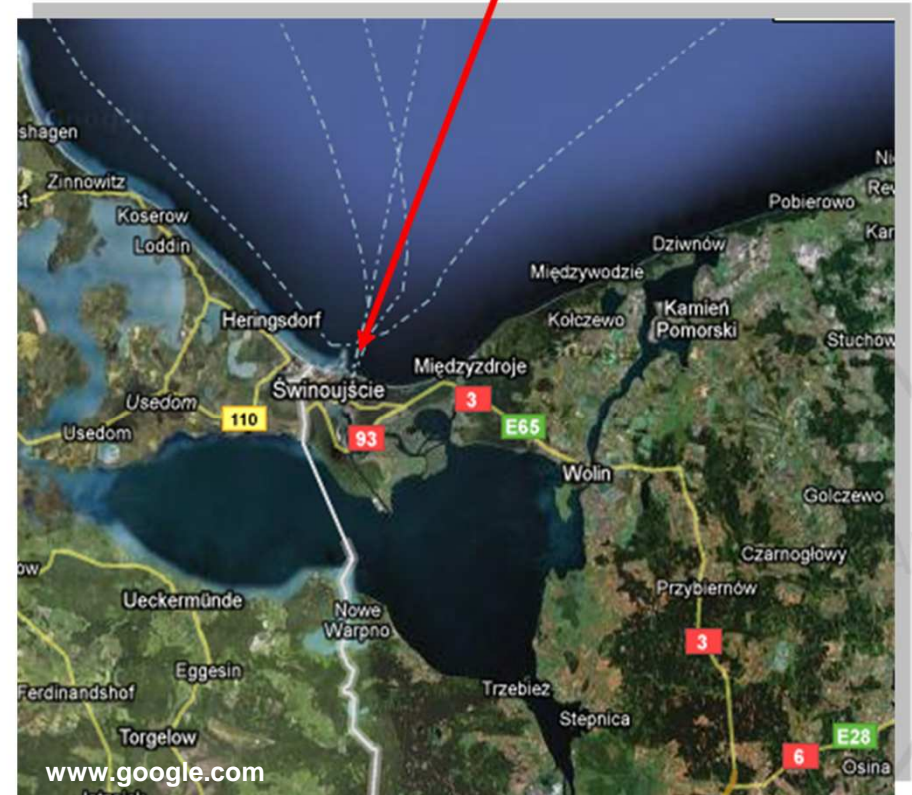
- description of lessons learned from application of the Espoo Convention
- description of drawbacks in a transboundary EIA procedure
- presentation of best tailored solutions and approaches applied in order to deal with deficiencies in a constructive manner.



LOCATION OF LNG TERMINAL



Świnoujście



Swinoujscie LNG Terminal,
Baltic Coast, Poland



QUALIFICATION

- Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment
- LNG Terminal was qualified as a project
 - listed in ANNEX II point 10 infrastructure projects lit. (i) oil and gas pipeline installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I)
 - and consequently was a subject of EIA procedure.



EIA PROCEDURE

- screening – determination that the whole EIA procedure must be carried prior to obtain a decision on environmental conditions
- scoping – determination of scope and content of EIA documentation (environmental impact report)
- preparation of environmental impact report
- verification of environmental impact report
- public participation – 21 days
- acquisition of required opinions and approvals of relevant authorities
- decision making

Competent authority on the basis of information received from developer, did not find any significant transboundary impacts on the environment which might originate in the territory of Poland as a result of construction of LNG Terminal. Therefore the provisions of the Espoo Convention had not been formally applied.



GERMAN REQUEST REGARDING TRANSBOUNDARY EIA

- After issuing the decision on environmental conditions Germany firstly informed that is interested in participation in a transboundary EIA procedure regarding this project.
- Subsequently, Germany requested to receive the following information:
 - description of project together with any available information on its possible transboundary impacts
 - information on the nature of decision which may be taken by Polish authority
 - indication of reasonable time-frame within which Germany shall reply if a transboundary EIA will be seen as necessary.



POSSIBLE WAYS OF DEALING WITH THIS CASE

Applied solutions

- submission to Germany all necessary information
- written responses on questionable issues
- experts discussions during mutual meetings
- study visit in location site and discussion on technical issues

Poland closely cooperated with Germany through constructive discussions.



LESSONS LEARNED

- proceeding accordingly to precaution and prevention principles
- precise and thorough examination of possible transboundary impacts during screening and further scoping stage
- involvement of Affected Party in a transboundary EIA procedure as early as possible
- proceeding accordingly to loyalty principle – relevant, reliable and reasonable information on planned project should be provided to the Affected Party
- close cooperation between Party of Origin and Affected Party are strongly recommended, also involvement of the developer
- experts bilateral meetings
- mutual correspondence and submission of relevant documents regarding questionable issues are needed
- study visit in the location site of planned project



STUDY VISIT ŚWINOUJŚCIE 30 AUGUST 2010



Thank you for your attention!



GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

