

# Questionnaire for the report of Georgia on the implementation of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context in the period 2016–2018

## Information on the focal point for the Convention

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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.

Please do not reproduce the text of the legislation itself but summarize and explicitly refer to the relevant provisions transposing the Convention text (e.g., EIA Law of the Republic of ..., art. 5, para. 3, of Government Resolution No. ..., para. ... item...)

### Article 1 Definitions

I.1. Is the definition of impact for the purpose of the Convention the same in your legislation as in article 1?:

(a) Yes

(b) Yes, with some differences (please provide details):

The term "environmental impact" is defined as follows: Any impact on the environment resulting from the implementation of strategic documents or activities, which may include effects on the following: human health and safety, biodiversity and its components, water, air, soil, climate, landscape and protected areas. An environmental impact also includes the impact on cultural heritage or socio-economic factors resulting from changes to them.

(c) No (please provide the definition):

(d) There are no definitions of impact in the legislation

Your comments:

I.2. Is the definition of transboundary impact for the purpose of the Convention the same in your legislation as in article 1? Please specify each below.

(a) Yes

(b) Yes, with some differences (please provide details): The term "transboundary impact" is defined as follows: any impact on the environment of Georgia and any other state arising from the full or partial implementation of a strategic document or planned activities in Georgia or in any other state.

(c) No (please provide the definition):

(d) There are no definitions of transboundary impact in the legislation

Your comments:

I.3. Please specify how major change is defined in your national legislation:

The term "major change" is not defined in our national legislation.

In case of EIA we define "change" as followed: Replacing the production technology provided by environmental decision with a different technology, and/or modifying the

operational conditions, including the increase in production capacity, shall be considered as an activity subject to a screening procedure as provided for by this Code. (Environmental Impact Assessment Code, Article 5, paragraph 12)

In case of SEA we define “change” as followed: The performance of the SEA shall be mandatory in the case of a strategic document and a major change to a strategic document (including where the change includes an increase in the scale of the activity (activities) to be carried out under the strategic document, the change of the location of the activity (including expansion), and the change in the type of activity (activities), operational conditions or production capacity), which establish a framework for the future development of the activities provided for by Annexes I and II to this Code in the **specific sectors**. (Environmental Impact Assessment Code, Article 20, paragraph 4)

I.4. How do you identify the public concerned? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

- (a) Based on the geographical location of the proposed project
- (b) By making the information available to all members of the public and letting them identify themselves as the public concerned
- (c) By other means (please specify):

Your comments:

## **Article 2**

### **General provisions**

I.5. Provide legislative, regulatory, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention (art. 2, para. 2):

- (a) Law on EIA: Law of Georgia on Environmental Assessment Code
- (b) EIA provisions are transposed into another law(s) (please specify):
- (c) Regulation (please indicate number/year/name):
  - 1) The Order N2-94 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia „on the Approval of the Rules on Public Hearing”;
  - 2) The Order N2-256 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia „on the Approval of the Procedure for the Remuneration of Public Experts”.
- (d) Administrative (please indicate number/year/name): The capacity building trainings and seminars were held on the implementation of the EIA/SEA in Georgia.
- (e) Other (please specify):

Your comments:

I.6. Please describe any differences between the list of activities in your national legislation and appendix I to the Convention, if any:

- (a) There is no difference, all activities are transposed in the national legislation as is
- (b) It differs slightly  (please specify): The main difference between the list of activities in our national legislation and appendix I of the Convention are quantitative characteristics of the activities that should be assessed.

Your comments:

I.7. Identify the competent authority/authorities responsible for carrying out the EIA procedure in your country (please specify):

- (a) There are different authorities at national, regional, local levels
- (b) They are different for domestic and transboundary procedures
- (c) Please name the responsible authority/authorities: [Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture](#)
- (d) There is no single authority responsible for the entire EIA procedure:

Your comments:

I.8. Is there an authority in your country that collects information on all the transboundary EIA cases? If so, please name it:

- (a) No
- (b) Yes  (please specify):

According to the “Environmental Assessment Code” (article 37, paragraph 3): The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture is responsible for the performance of transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (article 4, paragraph 2, items g and i) is also competent to: submit the proposals on the initiation of transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures, the forms of exchanging information with states subject to a transboundary impact, and the time frames for carrying out further consultations and implementing a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure, as well as the arrangement of respective procedures to the Government of Georgia; ensure the participation of the public/the public concerned in the making of decisions provided for by this Code and, to this end, ensure access to relevant information and the holding of public reviews;

Government of Georgia is competent to (article 4, paragraph 1, items a and b): make decisions on the initiation of a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure; Make decisions, based on a motion of the Ministry, on the forms of information exchange and subsequent consultations with a state subject to a transboundary impact, and on the time frames for the implementation of a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure;

Your comments: Transboundary Impact Assessment will enter into force once the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment is ratified and entered into force for Georgia. Therefore, Georgia does not have any practical experience.

I.9. How does your country, As a Party of origin and as an affected Party, ensure that the opportunity given to the public of the affected Party is equivalent to the one given to the Party of origin’s public, as required in article 2, paragraph 6 (please explain):

According to the “Environmental Assessment Code”, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia should ensure the participation of the public/the public concerned in the making of decisions provided for by the Code and, to this end, ensure access to relevant information and the holding of public reviews. Both on EIA and SEA the rule of public hearing is agreed upon by the Party of origin and the affected Party if it is not established otherwise by the international treaty/agreement.

### Article 3 Notification

I.10. As a Party of origin, when do you notify the affected Party (art. 3, para. 1)? Please specify:

- (a) During scoping
- (b) When the EIA report has been prepared and the domestic procedure started
- (c) After finishing the domestic procedure
- (d) At other times (please specify): *During screening*

Your comments: *Transboundary Impact Assessment will enter into force once the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment is ratified and entered into force for Georgia. Therefore, Georgia does not have any practical experience.*

I.11. Please define the format of notification:

- (a) It is the format as decided by the first meeting of the Parties in its decision I/4 (ECE/MP.EIA/2, annex IV, appendix)
- (b) The country has its own format  (please attach a copy)
- (c) No official format used

Your comments:

I.12. As a Party of origin, what information do you include in the notification (art. 3, para. 2)? Please specify (more than one options may apply):

- (a) The information required by article 3, paragraph 2
- (b) The information required by article 3, paragraph 5
- (c) Additional information (please specify):

Your comments: *No practical experience*

I.13. As a Party of origin, does your national legislation contain any provision on receiving a response to the notification from the affected Party in a reasonable time frame (art. 3, para. 3, “within the time specified in the notification”)? Please specify:

- (a) National legislation does not cover the time frame
- (b) Yes, it is indicated in the national legislation  (please indicate the time frame):
- (c) It is determined and agreed with each affected Party case by case in the beginning of the transboundary consultations  (please indicate the average length in weeks): *No practical experience*

Your comments:

Please specify the consequence if a notified affected Party does not comply with the time frame, and the possibility of extending a deadline:

I.14. How do you inform the public and authorities of the affected Party (art. 3, para. 8)? Please specify:

(a) By informing the point of contact to the Convention listed on the Convention website<sup>1</sup>

(b) Other (please specify):

According to the “Environmental Assessment Code” paragraph 38, article 2: Upon the submission of the translated documents by the person carrying out activities or the planning authority, the Ministry, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, forward collected documents to the state subject to a transboundary impact and communicates a reasonable time frame established on the basis of the respective decision of the Government of Georgia.

Your comments: No practical experience

I.15. On what basis is the decision made to participate (or not) in the transboundary EIA procedure as an affected Party (art. 3, para. 3)? Please specify:

(a) Notified ministry/authority of the affected Party responsible for EIA decides on its own based on the documentation provided by the Party of origin

(b) Based on the opinions of the competent authorities of the affected Party

(c) Based on the opinions of the competent authorities and that of the public of the affected Party

(d) Other (please specify):

Your comments: No practical experience

I.16. If the affected Party has indicated that it intends to participate in the EIA procedure, how are the details for such participation agreed, including the time frame for consultations and the deadline for commenting (art. 5)? Please specify:

(a) Following the rules and procedures of the Party of origin

(b) Following the rules and procedures of the affected Party

(c) Other (please specify):

According to the “Environmental Assessment Code” article 38, paragraph 4: If any of the states subject to a transboundary impact expresses an interest in participating in the transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure, the Government of Georgia shall, within one month after the expression of such interest and based on a motion of the Ministry, make a decision initiating a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure with that state. The decision shall include information on the forms of exchange of documents and data and the time frames for holding further consultations and performing a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure.

Your comments: No practical experience

## Articles 3.8 and 4.2

### Public participation

I.17. How can the public express its opinion on the EIA documentation of the proposed project (art. 5)? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

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<sup>1</sup> List available from [http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points\\_of\\_contact.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm).

*As a Party of origin*

- (a) By sending comments to the competent authority/focal point
- (b) By taking part in a public hearing
- (c) Other (please specify): **No practical experience**

*As an affected Party*

- (d) By sending comments to the competent authority/focal point
- (e) By taking part in a public hearing
- (f) Other (please specify): **Public can submit their opinion: 1) via e-mail; 2) participate in the public hearing and share their comments.**

Your comments: **No practical experience**

I.18. Please indicate whether your national EIA legislation requires the organization of a public hearing on the territory of the affected Party in cases where your country is the country of origin:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Your comments: **Both on EIA and SEA the rule of public hearing is agreed upon by the Party of origin and the affected Party if it is not established otherwise by the international treaty/agreement.**

I.19. Please indicate whether your national EIA legislation requires the organization of public hearings in cases where your country is the affected Party:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Your comments:

## **Article 4**

### **Preparation of the environmental impact assessment documentation**

I.20. How do you ensure sufficient quality of the EIA documentation As a Party of origin? Please specify:

- (a) The competent authority checks the information provided and ensures it includes all information required under appendix II as a minimum before making it available for comments
- (b) By using quality checklists
- (c) There are no specific procedures or mechanisms
- (d) Other (please specify):

Your comments: **No practical experience**

I.21. How do you determine the relevant information to be included in the EIA documentation in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1? Please specify (more than one option may apply):

- (a) By using appendix II

(b) By using the comments received from the authorities concerned during the scoping phase, if applicable

(c) By using the comments from members of the public during the scoping phase, if applicable

(d) As determined by the proponent based on its own expertise

(e) By using other means (please specify):

Your comments: No practical experience

I.22. How do you determine “reasonable alternatives” in accordance with appendix II, paragraph (b)?

(a) On a case-by-case basis

(b) As defined in the national legislation (please specify):

(c) Other (please specify):

Your comments: No practical experience

## Article 5

### Consultations on the basis of the environmental impact assessment documentation

I.23. Does your national EIA legislation have any provision on the organization of transboundary consultations between the authorities of the concerned Parties? Please specify:

(a) Yes, it is obligatory

(b) No, it does not have any provision on that

(c) It is optional  (please specify):

Your comments: Transboundary Impact Assessment will enter into force once the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment is ratified and entered into force for Georgia. Therefore, Georgia does not have any practical experience.

## Article 6

### Final decision

I.24. Please indicate all points below that are covered in a final decision related to the implementation of the planned activity (art. 6, para. 1):

(a) Conclusions of the EIA documentation

(b) Comments received in accordance with article 3, paragraph 8, and article 4, paragraph 2

(c) Outcome of the consultations as referred to in article 5

(d) Outcomes of the transboundary consultations

(e) Comments received from the affected Party

(f) Mitigation measures

(g) Other (please specify): No practical experience



I.25. 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)?:

(a) Yes

(b) No

Your comments: No practical experience

I.26. Is there any regulation in the national legislation of your country that ensures the implementation of the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3?:

(a) No

(b) Yes  (please specify):

Your comments: No practical experience

I.27. Do all activities listed in appendix I (items 1-22) require a final decision to authorize or undertake such an activity?:

(a) Yes

(b) No  (please specify those that do not):

Your comments: The quantitative characteristics of the activities that should be assessed is slightly different from the activities listed in appendix I

I.28. For each type of activity listed in appendix I that does require a final decision, please indicate the legal requirements in your country that identify what is regarded as the “final decision” to authorize or undertake such an activity (art. 6 in conjunction with art. 2, para. 3), and the term used in the national legislation to indicate the final decision in the original language:

The activities provided in the Annex I and Annex II of the Code, which will be made subject to an EIA on the basis of a screening decision made in accordance with the screening procedure defined in Article 7 of the Code, may only be carried out after the Environmental Decision (*Garemosdatsviti Gadatskvetileba*) has been made (Environmental Assessment Code, Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2). As for the transboundary impact assessment, there is no specific “final decision”. After completion of the transboundary assessment, the results should be incorporated in the Environmental Decision.

Your comments:

## Article 7

### Post-project analysis

I.29. Is there any provision regarding post-project analysis in your national EIA legislation (art. 7, para. 1)?:

(a) No

(b) Yes  (please specify the main steps to be taken and how the results of it are communicated): A person carrying out the activity is responsible for the further analysis of the activity, which should cover: a) The monitoring of the conditions and mitigating measures provided for by the environmental decision; b) The analysis of the environmental impact resulting from the carrying out of the activity; c) The assessment, provided for by the EIA report, of changes in environmental characteristics.

A person carrying out activities shall submit to the Ministry the results of further analysis of the activity within the time frames determined by the environmental decision. (Environmental Assessment Code, Article 17).

Your comments:

## **Article 8 Bilateral and multilateral cooperation**

### **(a) Agreements**

I.30. Does your country have any bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the Convention (art. 8, appendix VI)?:

- (a) No
- (b) Yes  Please specify with which countries:

If publicly available, please also attach the texts of such bilateral and multilateral agreements, preferably in English, French or Russian.

I.31. What issues do these bilateral agreements cover (appendix VI)? (More than one option may apply):

- (a) Specific conditions of the subregion concerned
- (b) Institutional, administrative and other arrangements
- (c) Harmonization of the Parties' policies and measures
- (d) Developing, improving, and/or harmonizing methods for the identification, measurement, prediction and assessment of impacts, and for post-project analysis
- (e) Developing and/or improving methods and programmes for the collection, analysis, storage and timely dissemination of comparable data regarding environmental quality in order to provide input into the EIA
- (f) Establishment of threshold levels and more specified criteria for defining the significance of transboundary impacts related to the location, nature or size of proposed activities
- (g) Undertaking joint EIA, development of joint monitoring programmes, intercalibration of monitoring devices and harmonization of methodologies
- (h) Other, please specify:

Your comments: [Country does not have any agreements based on the Convention](#)

### **(b) Procedural steps required by national legislation**

I.32. Please describe how the steps required for a transboundary EIA procedure under your national legislation correlate to domestic EIA in the lead-up to the final decision. If there are differences in the procedures for screening/scoping or for preparation of the environmental impact assessment and consultation, please specify.

Alternatively, this question can be answered or supported by providing a schematic flowchart showing these steps.

It should be noted that precise procedure for the transboundary EIA is not described in national legislation. The same procedure applies to the cases of activities that might have a transboundary impact.

### **Screening Procedure:**

- 1) Registration of the application by developer/person carrying out activity;
- 2) Within 3 working days Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture shall publish the screening application on: a) the website of the Ministry; b) the notice board of the relevant executive authority of the municipality or/and representative authority;
- 3) Ministry receives opinions/remarks from all public concerned throughout 7 working days;
- 4) No earlier than 10 working days and no later than 15 working days Decision on requirement of EIA should be made; After the completion of the screening procedure, if there exist grounds provided for by Article 14 of the Code, the Minister shall make a decision refusing the carrying out of the activity.
- 5) Ministry publishes the Decision on the website of the Ministry and on the notice board of the relevant executive authority of the municipality or/and representative authority;
- 6) In case the Decision is positive, the scoping procedure should begin; If the Ministry decides, after the completion of the screening procedure, that the planned activity shall not be subject to an EIA, the applicant shall comply with the requirements established by the environmental technical regulations and environmental standards applicable in Georgia.

### **Scoping Procedure:**

- 1) Registration of the scoping application by developer/person carrying out the activity;
- 2) Within 3 working days Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture shall publish the scoping application on: a) the website of the Ministry; b) the notice board of the relevant local authorities or/and representative bodies;
- 3) The public may, within 15 working days after the placement of the scoping application, submit to the Ministry opinions and comments;
- 4) Not earlier than the 10<sup>th</sup> working day and not later than the 15<sup>th</sup> working day after the placement of the scoping application, the Ministry shall ensure the holding of a public review of the scoping report;
- 5) No earlier than 26 working days and no later than 30 working days Ministry makes a decision on issuing a Scoping Opinion; After the completion of the scoping procedure, if the grounds provided for by Article 14 of this Code exist, the Minister may make a decision refusing the carrying out of the activity;
- 6) Ministry has 5 working days to publish the decision on: a) the website of the Ministry; b) the notice board of the relevant executive authority of the municipality or/and representative authority.

### **EIA Procedure:**

After the Ministry approves the scoping opinion, the person carrying out activities and/or an adviser shall ensure the preparation of an EIA report. The main stages of EIA include:

- 1) A scoping procedure provided in accordance with the Code;
- 2) The preparation of an EIA report by the person carrying out activities or an adviser in accordance with the Code;
- 3) Public participation;
- 4) The assessment by the Ministry of information included in the EIA report, and, if necessary, of additional information submitted to the Ministry by the person carrying out activities, as well as information obtained during public participation and consultations with competent administrative bodies;

- 5) The conduct of an expert examination in accordance with Chapter VI of the Code;
- 6) The implementation of a transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure in accordance with Chapter V of the Code, if necessary;
- 7) The Minister shall issue an environmental decision after the abovementioned stages have been completed, or shall make a decision refusing the carrying out of the activity in the cases provided for by the Code.

Your comments:

I.33. Does your country have special provisions or informal arrangements concerning transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects (e.g., roads, pipelines)?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes  (please specify):
  - (i) Special provisions:
  - (ii) Informal arrangements:

Your comments:

I.34. Does your country have special provisions or informal arrangements concerning transboundary EIA procedures for nuclear power plants (NPPs)?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes  (please specify):
  - (i) Special provisions:
  - (ii) Informal arrangements:

Your comments:

## Part two

### Practical application during the period 2016–2018

Please report on your country's practical experiences in applying the Convention (not your country's procedures described in part one), whether As a 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.

II.1. Does your country object to the information on transboundary EIA procedures that you provide in this section being compiled and made available on the website of the Convention? Please specify (indicate "yes" if you object):

(a) Yes

(b) No

Your comments:

#### 1. Experience in the transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure during the period 2016–2018

##### Cases during the period 2016–2018

II.2. If your country's national administration has a record of transboundary EIA procedures that were under way during the reporting period, in which your country was a Party of origin or affected Party, please list them in the tables II.2 (a) and II.2 (b) below (adding additional rows as needed).

Table II.2 (a)

##### Transboundary EIA procedures: As a Party of origin

Project name	Starting date (date notification sent)	Affected Party/ Parties	Timing of the notification (screening, scoping or preparation of the EIA documentation)	Length of the main steps in months			Final decision (date of issuing, if information is available)
				Submission of the environmental report	Transboundary consultations (expert), if any	Public participation, including public hearing, if any	
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
...							

Your comments: No practical experience

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.

II.3. The Convention does not mention the translation of EIA documentation as an important prerequisite for the participation of potentially affected Parties in a transboundary EIA procedure. Please explain:

(a) How has your country addressed the issue of the translation of EIA documentation? **No practical experience**

(b) What difficulties has your country experienced with regard to translation and interpretation, both as a Party of origin and as an affected Party, and what solutions has it found? **No practical experience**

(c) Which Party covers the cost of translation of EIA documentation?

(i) As a Party of origin: **The person carrying out activities or the planning authority**

(ii) As an affected Party: **The person carrying out activities or the planning authority**

(iii) Other, please specify:

(d) What parts of the EIA documentation does your country usually translate?

(i) As a Party of origin: **A full version of EIA documentation / No Practical experience**

(ii) As an affected Party: **No practical experience**

(e) Please indicate whether and how the issue of translation is addressed in bilateral agreements between your country and other Parties.

**No practical experience**

(f) As a Party of origin, in which language do you usually provide EIA documentation to the affected Party?

(i) English

(ii) The affected Party's language

(iii) Other (please, specify)

(g) As an affected Party, from which language do you usually translate?

(i) English

(ii) Language of the Party of origin

(iii) Other (please, specify): **No practical experience**

(h) Describe any difficulties that your country has encountered during public participation procedures and consultations under article 5, for example with regard to timing, language and the need for additional information.

**No practical experience**

(i) As a Party of origin:

Experience with public participation No practical experience
Experience with consultations under article 5 No practical experience

(ii) As an affected Party:

Experience with public participation No practical experience
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Experience with consultations under article 5 No practical experience
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- (i) Please describe how the costs of interpretation during the hearings are covered:
- (ii) By the Party of origin:
- (iii) By the affected Party:
- (iv) Shared by both Parties concerned:
- (v) Developer:
- (vi) Other, please specify: No practical experience / Both, person carrying out activities and a planning authority in the transboundary environmental impact assessment procedure are obliged to ensure

appropriate interpretation services during public reviews if foreign citizens are attending the public reviews.

II.4. Describe any difficulties that your country has encountered during transboundary public participation (expert consultation, public hearing, etc.), including on issues of timing, language and the need for additional information: **No practical experience**

II.5. Does your country have successful examples of organizing transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects or that of an NPP?:

(a) Yes

(b) No

II.6. If you answered yes to question II.5, please provide information on your country's experiences describing, for example, means of cooperation (e.g., contact points, joint bodies, bilateral agreements, special and common provisions, etc.), institutional arrangements, and how practical matters are dealt with (e.g., translation, interpretation, transmission of documents, etc.):

(a) For joint cross-border projects:

(b) For NPPs:

II.7. Please provide examples from your experience during the reporting period (either complete cases or elements such as notification, consultation and public participation) that, in your view, constitute good practice: **No practical experience**

II.8. Would your country like to introduce a case in the form of a Convention "case study fact sheet"?

(a) No

(b) Yes  (please indicate which cases):

II.9. Has your country carried out post-project analyses in the period 2013–2015:

(a) No

(b) Yes  (please indicate which projects, along with the challenges in implementation and any lessons learned):

## 2. Experience in using the guidance in 2016–2018

II.10. Has your country used in practice the following guidance, adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and available online?

(a) Guidance on Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (ECE/MP.EIA/7):

No

Yes  (please provide details):

Your experience with using this guidance:

Your suggestions for improving or supplementing the guidance:

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

No

Yes  (please provide details):

Your experience with using this guidance:



Your suggestions for improving or supplementing the guidance:

(c) Guidance on the Practical Application of the Espoo Convention (ECE/MP.EIA/8):

No

Yes  (please provide details):

Your experience with using this guidance:

Your suggestions for improving or supplementing the guidance:

### 3. Clarity of the Convention

II.11. Has your country had difficulties implementing the procedures defined in the Convention, either As a Party of origin or as an affected Party, because of a lack of clarity of the provisions?

No

Yes  (please indicate which provisions and how they are unclear):

### 4. Suggested improvements to the report

II.12 Please provide further suggestions (preferably specific drafting proposals) for how this report could be improved.