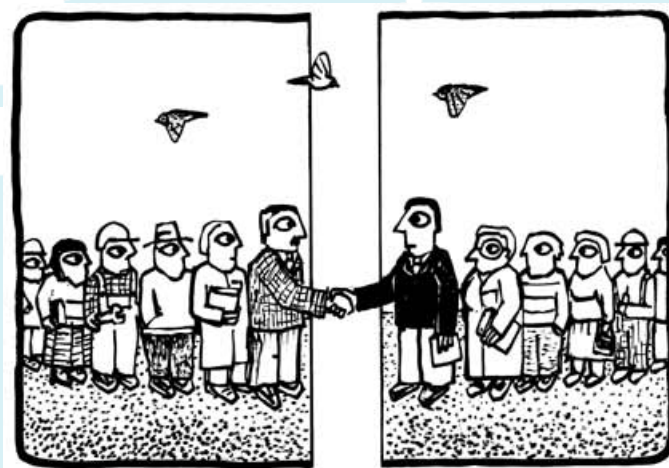


Seminar on Cooperation under the Espoo Convention in the Baltic Sea Subregion

Vilnius, 22-23 October 2009

Nick Bonvoisin
UNECE

www.unece.org/env/eia



Subregional cooperation – Baltic Sea
Vilnius, 22-23 October 2009

Update . . .

- Contacts
- Status of ratification
- Bilateral & multilateral agreements

- Compliance with and implementation of the Convention
- Subregional cooperation and capacity-building
- Exchange of good practices
- Promoting ratification and application of the Protocol on SEA

- “Environment for Europe”



Focal points & points of contact

State	Focal point	Point of contact
Belarus	Aleksandre APATSKI	Alexandre ANDREEV
Denmark	Laila WIETH-KNUDSEN	
Estonia	Rainer PERSIDSKI	Harry LIIV
Finland	Ann-Britt YLINEN cc: Seija RANTAKALLIO	Seija RANTAKALLIO
Germany	Matthias SAUER cc: Marianne RICHTER	Matthias SAUER
Latvia	Sandija SNIKERE Rolands BEBRIS	Sandija SNIKERE
Lithuania	Vitalijus AUGLYS	
Norway	Jørgen BRUN, cc: Harald NOREIK	
Poland	Ryszard ZAKRZEWSKI, cc: Paulina FILIPIAK	
Russian Federation	Vladimir IVLEV, Natalia KARPOVA	
Sweden	Sten JERDENIUS	Egon ENOCKSSON

UNECE any information on expected ratification? Status

State	Espoo	1 st amendment	2 nd amendment	SEA Protocol
Belarus	Party			
Denmark	Party			Signatory
Estonia	Party			Signatory
Finland	Party			Party
Germany	Party	Party	Party	Party
Latvia	Party			Signatory
Lithuania	Party			Signatory
Norway	Party			Party
Poland	Party	Party		Signatory
Russian Federation	Signatory			
Sweden	Party	Party	Party	Party
European Community	Party	Party	Party	Party



Entry into force of SEA Protocol

- In Working Group meeting (May 2009) tentative indications of ratification
 - by end of 2009: **Croatia**, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania
 - in first half of 2010: *Belgium*, Netherlands, Serbia, **Spain** , UK
- Next meeting of Signatories – May or November 2010?
- Bureau preparing drafts of decisions for “MOP/MOP1”

Bilateral & multilateral agreements

- Estonia and Latvia (1997)
- Estonia and Finland (2002)
- Germany and Poland (2006; in force 2007)
- Lithuania and Poland (2004)

- Belarus and Lithuania?
- Denmark and Germany?
- Latvia and Lithuania?

- Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki, 1992)

Workplan

- Compliance with & implementation of Convention
- Subregional cooperation & capacity-building
- Exchange of good practices
- Promoting ratification & application of SEA Protocol



Compliance & implementation

- Implementation Committee
 - Substantial issues
 - Procedural issues

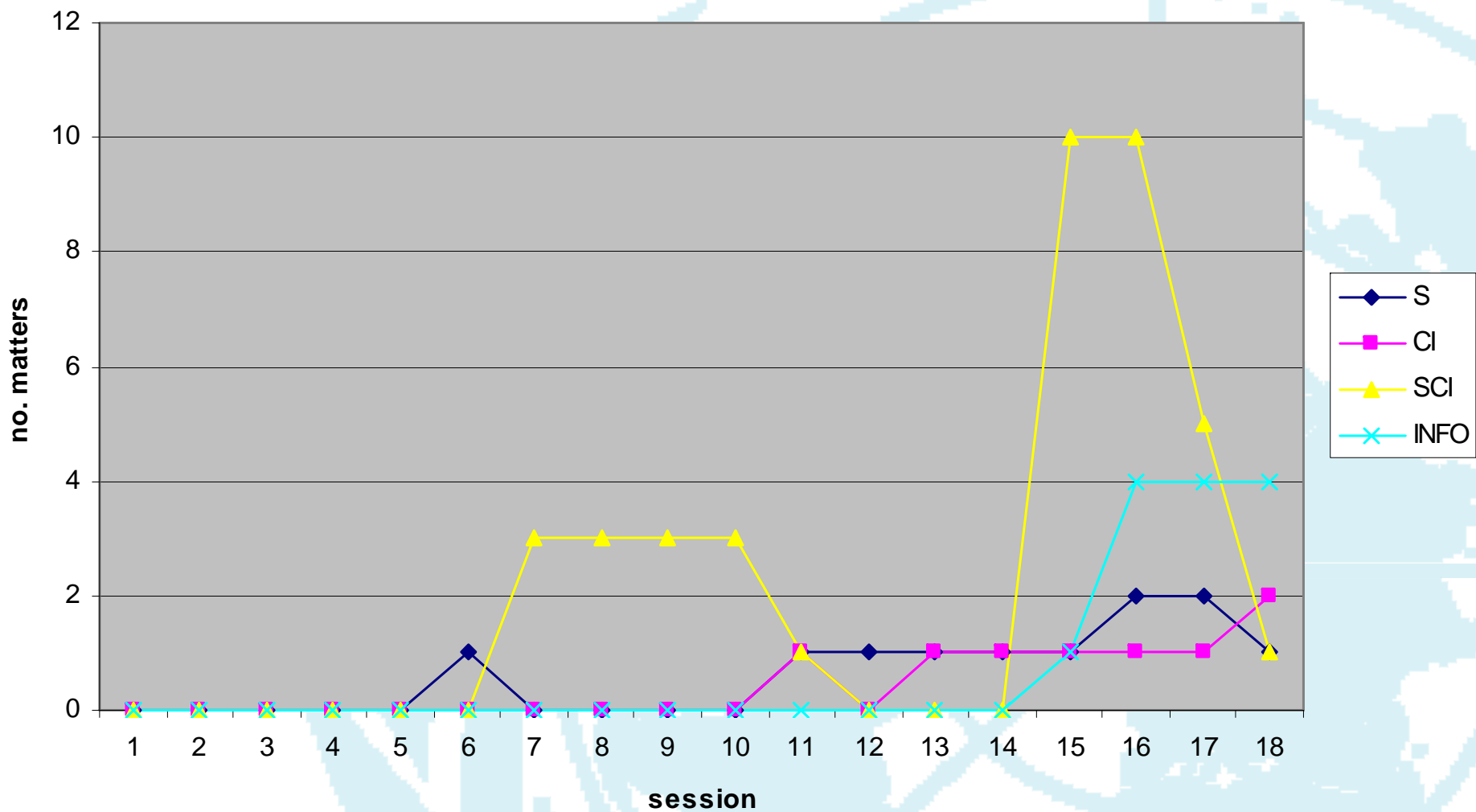
Contrast November 2006



Compliance & implementation

- Implementation Committee sessions
 - Substantial
 - Submissions (Romania) Ukraine
 - Committee initiatives (Armenia) Azerbaijan
 - General compliance issues
 - Specific compliance issues Albania (8 closed)
4 open (2 closed)
 - Information
 - Procedural ?
 - Leaflet, website

Active matters



Compliance & implementation



- Performance reviews Armenia Ukraine Azerbaijan (Tajikistan)
- Questionnaire
 - Issue
 - Draft review of implementation
 - **Small editorial group?**

Subregional cooperation (1)



- Baltic Sea Lithuania (2009), ??? (2010)
- Eastern Europe Belarus pilot project* (2009-2010)
- SE Europe Bulgaria (2008), Montenegro (2010?)
 - Only Bulgaria has approved multilateral agreement
- Black Sea Romania (2010)
 - Seminar on EIA of large energy project in subregion

* Environment & Security Initiative:
UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, UNECE, REC (+NATO)

Subregional cooperation (2)



- Mediterranean Sea
 - Tunisia (2010?)
 - Follow-up workshop on a specific topic (2010)
- Caucasus
 - Georgia (cancelled)
- Central Asia
 - Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan pilot project (2009)
 - Turkmenistan (2009)
 - Tajikistan (2010)



Exchange of good practices

- Seminar on large-scale projects
- Seminar on complex activities
- Task Force on Complex Activities
 - members, lead, when? (2010)
- Next
 - Climate change and EIA
 - Large-scale projects (again)
 - Legislation and procedures for implementation of the Convention

Geneva (2009)

Moscow (2010?)



Promoting ratification & application of SEA Protocol (1)

- Czech Republic through UNDP provided training for experts
 - from countries of West Balkans, September 2008
 - from Belarus, August 2009
- 2 national awareness workshops, training using Resource Manual & pilot projects to provide assistance to countries in ratification of Protocol: Slovenia & Kyrgyzstan, 2010
- Belgrade Initiative on SEA (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova) stalled but being restarted

Promoting ratification & application of SEA Protocol (2)

- InWent (German capacity-building agency) provided national training on SEA and EIA in Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia, in late 2008 and early 2009
- UNDP pilot projects in Crimea (Ukraine) & Azerbaijan
- Possible Netherlands EIA Commission pilot project in Republic of Moldova
- WHO/Euro consultation meeting on health & SEA, June 2009

“Environment for Europe”

- Astana, 2011
- Themes
 - Water & economy
 - Environmental governance
 - *Climate change*
 - *Biodiversity*




Swedish Espoo-cases 2006 – 2009

2009-10-20

Starting date for the procedure under the convention	Country of origin	Affected countries	Project	Status
13 December 2005	Sweden	Denmark	Wind farm at Stora Middelgrund in Kattegatt	Open?
13 December 2005	Sweden	Countries around the Baltic	Encapsulation and final repository for spent nuclear fuel	Open
26 February 2006	Ireland	?	Hazardous Waste Management Plan	No participation
6 October 2006	Sweden	Finland	Wind farm at Finngrunden	Open
11 November 2006	Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany (Russia)	Countries around the Baltic	Nord Stream gas pipeline	Open
29 March 2007	Estonia	Finland Sweden	Wind farm at Hiiuma	No participation
29 Mars 2007	Germany	Sweden ?	Wind farm Arcadis Ost 2	No participation
11 May 2007	Germany	Sweden ?	Wind farm at Adlergrund Gap	No participation
15 May 2007	Denmark	Sweden ?	Plan for future Sea wind farms	Finished
18 June 2007	Finland	Sweden, Norway	Regional plan for Mountain Lapland	No final decision
19 June 2007	Finland	Countries around the Baltic	Nuclear power plant at Olkiluoto	No final decision
19 June 2007	Norway, Sweden, Denmark	Norway, Sweden, Denmark	Skanked gas pipeline	Application withdrawn
25 July 2007	Finland	Countries around the Baltic	Nuclear power plant at Lovisa	Final decision?
2 August 2007	Lithuania	Countries around the Baltic +?	Nuclear power plant at Ignalina	Final decision
5 October 2007	Denmark	Sweden +?	Oil/gas-concession, “open door”-procedure	Finished
5 October 2007	Sweden	Latvia,Lithuania,Russia, Polen	Petroleum exploration in Baltic Sea	No Espoo-case, only information. No permit
21 December 2007	Finland	Sweden	Comprehensive land-use plan for Torneå	?
2 January 2008	Finland	Sweden	Wind farm Suurhiekkä	Open

2 January 2008	Finland	Sweden	See-sand excavation Suurhiekkä	Open
29 January 2008	Ireland	?	Hazardous Waste Management Plan	No participation
6 February 2008	Finland	Countries around the Baltic +?	New nuclear power plant in Finland	No final decision
28 May 2008	Finland	Countries around the Baltic+Norway	Expansion of the planned repository for spent nuclear fuel	Open
28 October 2008	Denmark	Sweden	Wind farm at Anholt	Open
29 October 2008	Finland	Sweden+?	Land-use plans for new nuclear power plants	No final decision
12 November 2008	Norway	Sweden	Land-use plan for stone shipping port and a quarry	No final decision
24 November 2008	Finland	Sweden +?	Land-use plan for Expansion of the planned repository for spent nuclear fuel	No participation
8 January 2009	Finland	Sweden	Wind farm at Haukipudas	Open
22 January 2009	Denmark	?	National plan for gas supply	Open
12 February 2009	Sweden	Finland	Tapuli mine at Kaunisvaara, Pajala	Open
12 March 2009	Sweden	Finland, Norway, Denmark	National and regional infrastructure plans	No participations
16 March	Finland	Sweden	Wind farm at Mielmukkavaara, Muonio	Open
29 April 2009	Sweden	Denmark	European Spallation Source (ESS) at Lund	Open
12 June 2009	Finland	Sweden	Wind farm at Röyttä, Torneå	Open
22 June 2009	UK	?	Management of solid low level radioactive waste	No participation
19 September 2009	Sweden	Norway	Wind farm at Middagsfjället, Åre	Open
1 October 2009	Netherlands	?	Second nuclear power unit at Borssele	No participation
	Sweden	Norway	Hydro power station, new permit	Probably not a case

Often the procedure start with an informal contact with the Point of Contact for Notification. Some further cases have been discussed with the points of Contact in Denmark or Finland but not found to fall under the rules of the Convention or the projects have been withdrawn at an early stage.



Environmental Impact Assessment for Visaginas Nuclear Power Plant (VAE) in Lithuania

Migle Masaityte
Chief specialist of EIA Division
Ministry of the Environment of Lithuania



Strategic projects

The strategic projects defined in the National Energy Strategy approved by the Parliament:

- new nuclear power plant (VAE)
- power transmission interconnection with Poland
- power transmission interconnection with Sweden



Legal framework

EU Directive 85/337/EC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC

Law on EIA (1996; 2000; 2005; 2008)

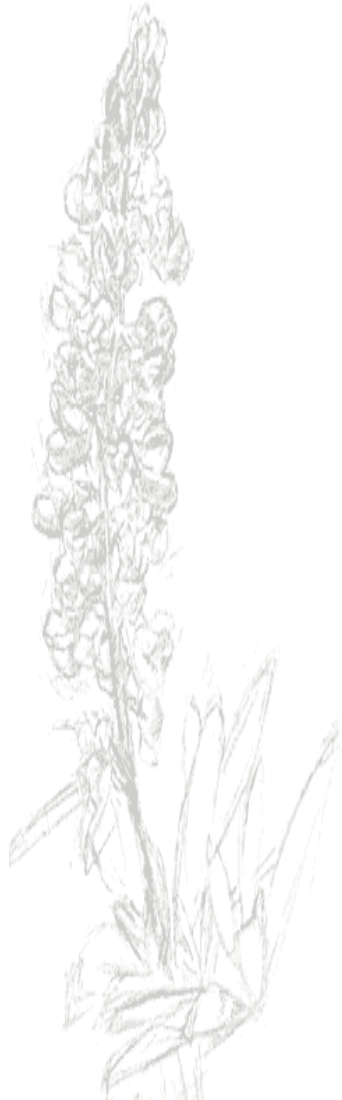
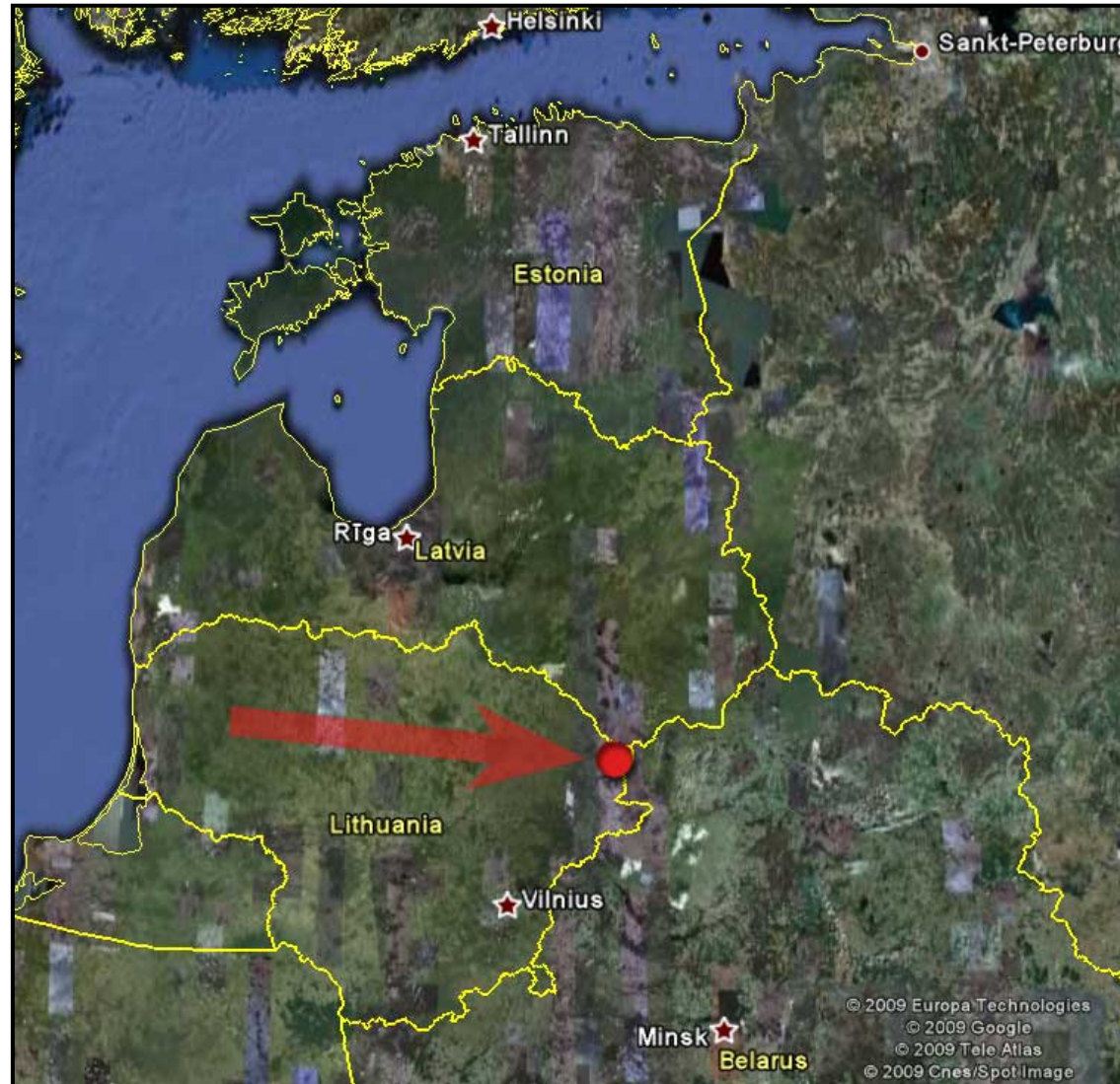
**UN 1991 Convention on EIA in Transboundary Context
(Espoo)**

- Lithuania ratified Espoo Convention in 2001
- Agreement on Espoo Convention implementation between Government of Lithuania and Government of Poland (signed)

UN Aarhus Convention



Map of the region





The main objectives of EIA

- to assess potential environmental effects of a project and ensure that environmental matters are taken into account before development consent is given;
- to provide information on the project for all EIA participants;
- to optimize project design and planning by identifying those aspects of location, chosen technical solutions, construction and operation that may cause adverse environmental effects;
- to identify and evaluate reasonable alternatives of the project, enabling to choose the most attractive one;
- determine if the proposed economic activity by virtue of its nature and environmental impacts, may be carried out in the chosen site;
- to foresee measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating negative impacts.



Facts about EIA study

- The EIA Report was prepared by an independent international consortium consisting of Pöyry Energy (Finland) and Lithuanian Energy Institute (Lithuania).
- More than 40 experts worked on the EIA report, additionally other experts and scientists worked on several background studies for the EIA report.



VAE EIA procedure

Preparation of the EIA program

May – July, 2007

Public informing, coordination and approval of the EIA program

July – November, 2007

Approved EIA program

November, 2007

Preparation of the EIA report

February – August, 2008

Public informing, coordination and approval of the EIA report

August, 2008 – January, 2009

Approved EIA report

April, 2009



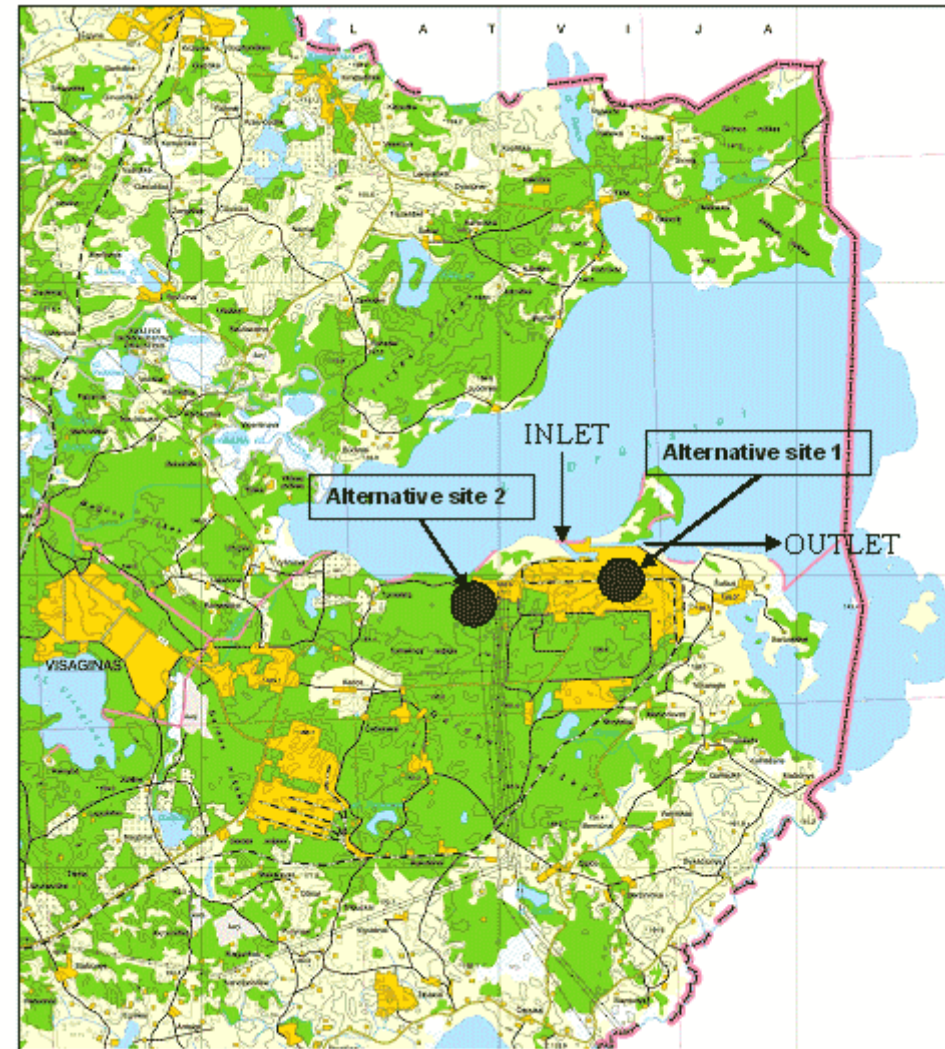
The planned project

In the EIA the impacts of the new NPP of at most 3400 MW were evaluated.

Two alternative locations within the territory of the current Ignalina NPP were assessed.

All commercially available and technically feasible plant types were taken into consideration.

Three alternatives of cooling water inlet points were analyzed along with two alternatives for water discharge. Direct cooling will not be sufficient for the power plant of 3400 MWe capacity, therefore a system of indirect cooling will be also installed.





Main components of EIA study

- Cooling water impact modelling,
- Dispersion and transportation modelling of accident releases,
- Complex assessment of radiological impacts,
- Complex assessment of impacts on lake Druksiai ecosystem,
- Assessment of impacts on public health,
- Assessment of social-economic impacts,
- “Natura 2000” assessment,
- Comparison of engineering geological conditions,
- Other.



Aerial view of the site





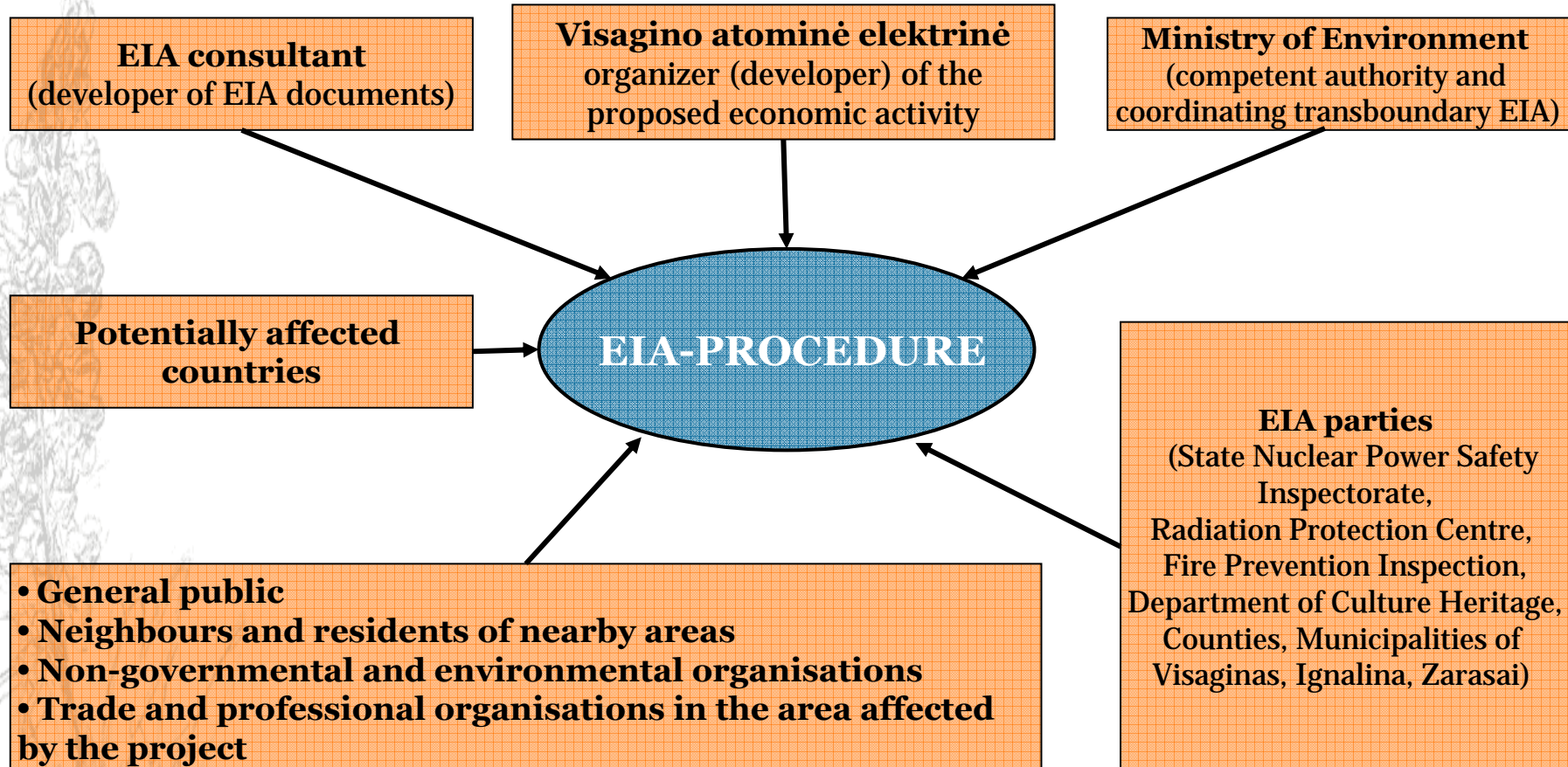
Visaginas NPP (photomontage)



New nuclear power plant
Site 1
2 units with cooling towers



EIA stakeholders





International consultation process

Notified countries (27 July 2007):
Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia,
Poland, Russia, Sweden.

With notifications the EIA program
(scoping document) in English and
Russian and general information about
project in official languages of
potentially affected countries were sent

Responses to the notification with
comments were received from:
Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Sweden,
Latvia and Poland.

Austria participated on their own
initiative and submitted detailed
expert review of the EIA program.





International consultation process

- **Information on EIA report was provided to potentially affected countries (27 August 2008)**

Main languages of EIA report: Lithuanian, English, Russian

Languages of summaries of EIA reports: official languages of the affected parties

- **Poland, Belarus, Latvia, Austria requested additional consultations**

Consultation meetings:

- November-December 2008 (Austria, Poland, Belarus)
- February 2009 (Latvia)

Consultations took place in the premises of Ministry of Environment of Lithuania



Public hearings

- Notices in the newspapers (national newspapers, local municipality newspaper, 2 surrounded municipalities newspapers) well before the approval of EIA program and well before the open public meetings regarding EIA report.
- EIA report was placed in the local municipalities premises, local public libraries, VAE office.
- EIA report in all main languages (LT, EN, RU) was placed on VAE website www.vae.lt .



Public hearings

Internationally (open public meetings on EIA program):

- Ryga (Latvia), in the premises of the Ministry of Environment
- Tallinn (Estonia), in the premises of the Ministry of Environment

Nationally (open public meetings on EIA report):

- Visaginas, in the premises of local municipality
- Vilnius, in the VAE premises

Internationally (open public meetings on EIA report):

- Tallinn (Estonia), in the premises of the Ministry of Environment
- Braslav (Belarus), in the premises of Local municipality
- Daugavpils (Latvia), in the premises of local municipality
- Ryga (Latvia), in the premises of the Ministry of Environment



IAEA mission

- On January 26-30, 2009 a **special expert mission of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** was held in Vilnius, it was organised by the Ministry of the Environment, State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) and the Radiation Protection Centre.
- The mission revised the procedures of the EIA of the planned Visaginas NPP, evaluated its compliance with the best international practice and procedures. Main focus was on the radiological impacts included in the EIA Report, although general aspects and other environmental impacts were considered where possible.
- **Main conclusion of the Mission:** EIA report provides enough information, analysis and conclusions for a project at this stage, to make an appropriate decision in order to proceed to the subsequent steps in the process to build a new NPP in Lithuania.



Decision on EIA

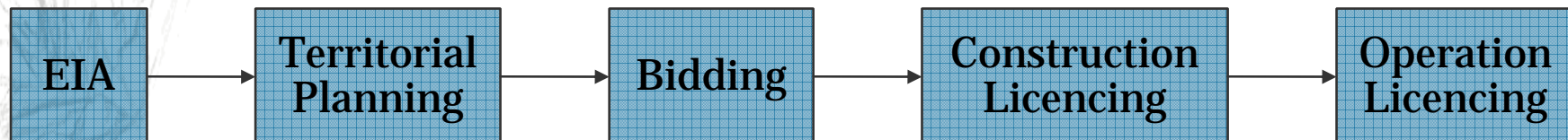
Before MoE takes decision on EIA, MoE shall again announce that final EIA report is ready and invite public to present last comments. Information was placed on MoE website www.am.lt

Before the adoption of the decision, MoE organized last meeting with Lithuanian green movement representatives regarding their comments

MoE after consideration of all consultation results (nationally and internationally) and after supervision of the last version of EIA report made positive decision on EIA

The decision on feasibility of the Visagino NPP (VAE) allow to finish:

- Preparation of bid invitation specification (BIS);
- Preparation of territorial (land use) planning documents.





Appeal of decision (1)

In June this year, Greenpeace, CEE Bankwatch Network, Lithuanian and Latvian green movements appealed the EIA decision to the Administrative Court of Vilnius

Main motives:

- Issue of storage and final disposal of radioactive waste was not evaluated in the EIA
- Incomplete spectrum of analyzed alternatives
- Insufficient public informing
- Methodology of the assessment of the severe accident
- Form and content of EIA decision doesn't satisfy legal requirements



Appeal of decision (2)

- Ministry of Environment on 18 June responded to the Administrative Court.
- In the process as third parties also participated the developer of the proposed activity and the EIA consultant (Pöyry Energy , Finland).
- The judgement was rendered on 12 of October. **Appeal was rejected.**
- Further step – Appeal against judgement to the highest administrative court?



Thank you

More information on EIA in Lithuania
www.am.lt

The history of a fixed link across Femernbelt

The treaty

- September 3, 2008, the Transport Ministers of Denmark and Germany sign a treaty that forms the legal basis for a fixed link across the Femarnbelt
- The treaty has been approved by the Danish and German Parliaments in 2009



Veje og jernbaner i det nordlige Tyskland og det sydlige Skandinavien

- — — Jernbane
- — — Motorvej
- - - Motorvej under opførelse
- — — Hovedvej

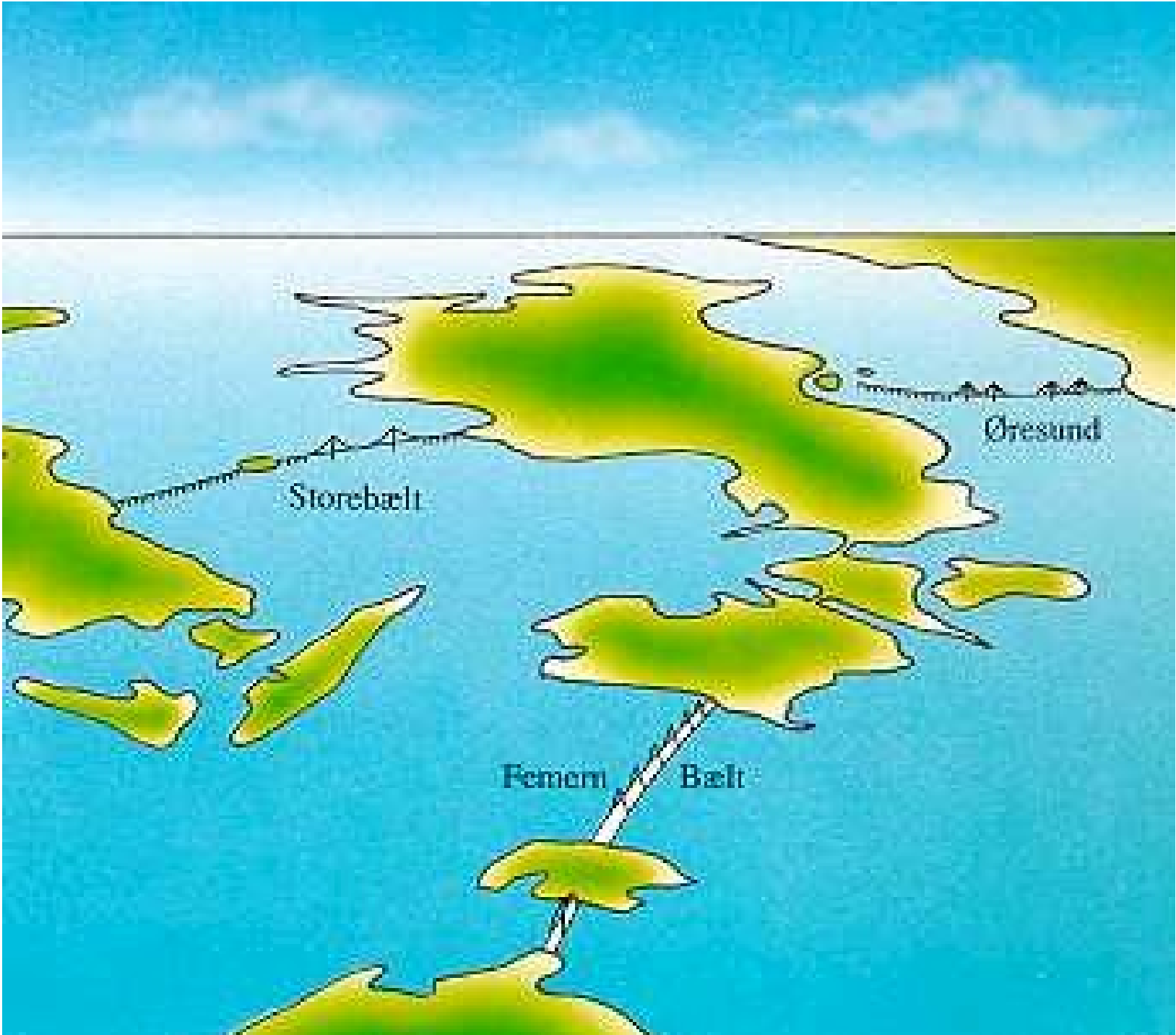


Delprojekterne i tilknytning til Femern Bælt forbindelsen inden for Hamborg-København/Malmö transport korridoren

- Jernbanestrækningen (119 km) på de danske landanlæg
- Kyst-til-kyst strækningen (20 km) af den faste Femern Bælt forbindelse
- Jernbanestrækningen (89 km) på de tyske landanlæg
- Vejdelen (20 km) på de tyske landanlæg

The history of a fixed link starts before the treaty

- 1991 Sweden and Denmark decided to establish the fixed link between the two countries
- 1992 Germany and Denmark agreed to initiate feasibility studies regarding a fixed link across the Fehmarnbelt
- Between 1995 and 2005 investigations regarding traffic effects, regional effects, environmental issues etc.



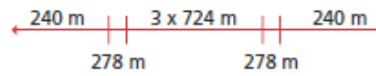
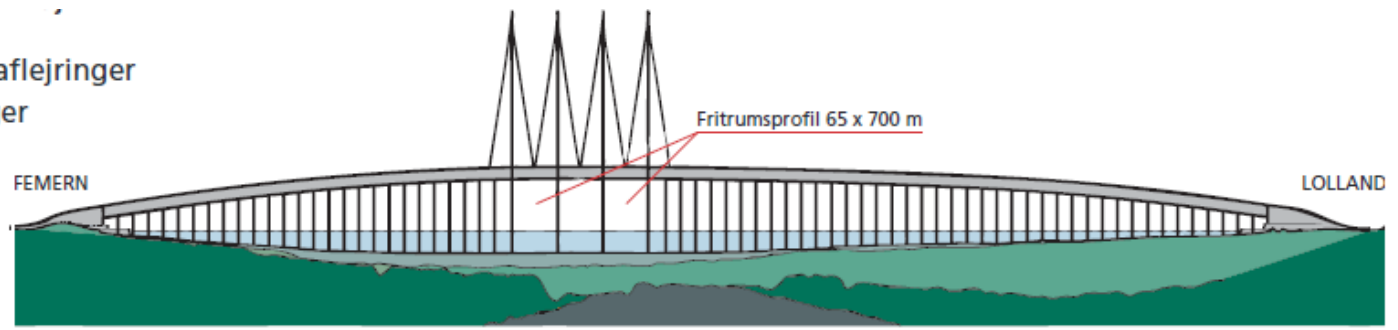
First consultation rapport

- 2005 Germany and Denmark initiated a consultation procedure on environmental issues in which the public, organizations and authorities on both sides of the Femarnbelt were invited to participate

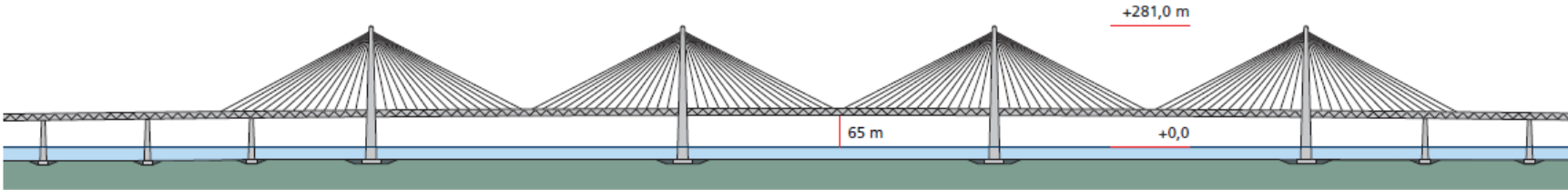
Traffic and Femarnbelt

- Between Puttgarden and Rødby around two million vehicles are transported each year on a total of five ferries, along with a number of passengers trains
- A fixed link is expected to carry 7.700 vehicles and 3.800 train passengers per day
- 2007 the ferries carried 6.200 vehicles per day

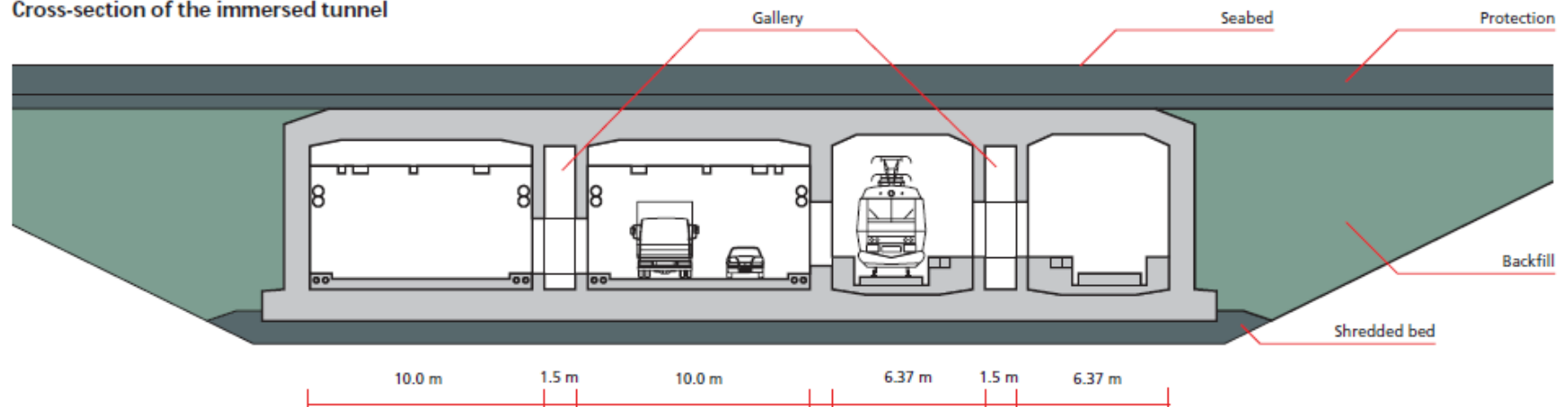
- Post/senglaciale aflejringer
- Glaciale aflejringer
- Tertiært ler
- Kalk



Længdeprofil af højbroen



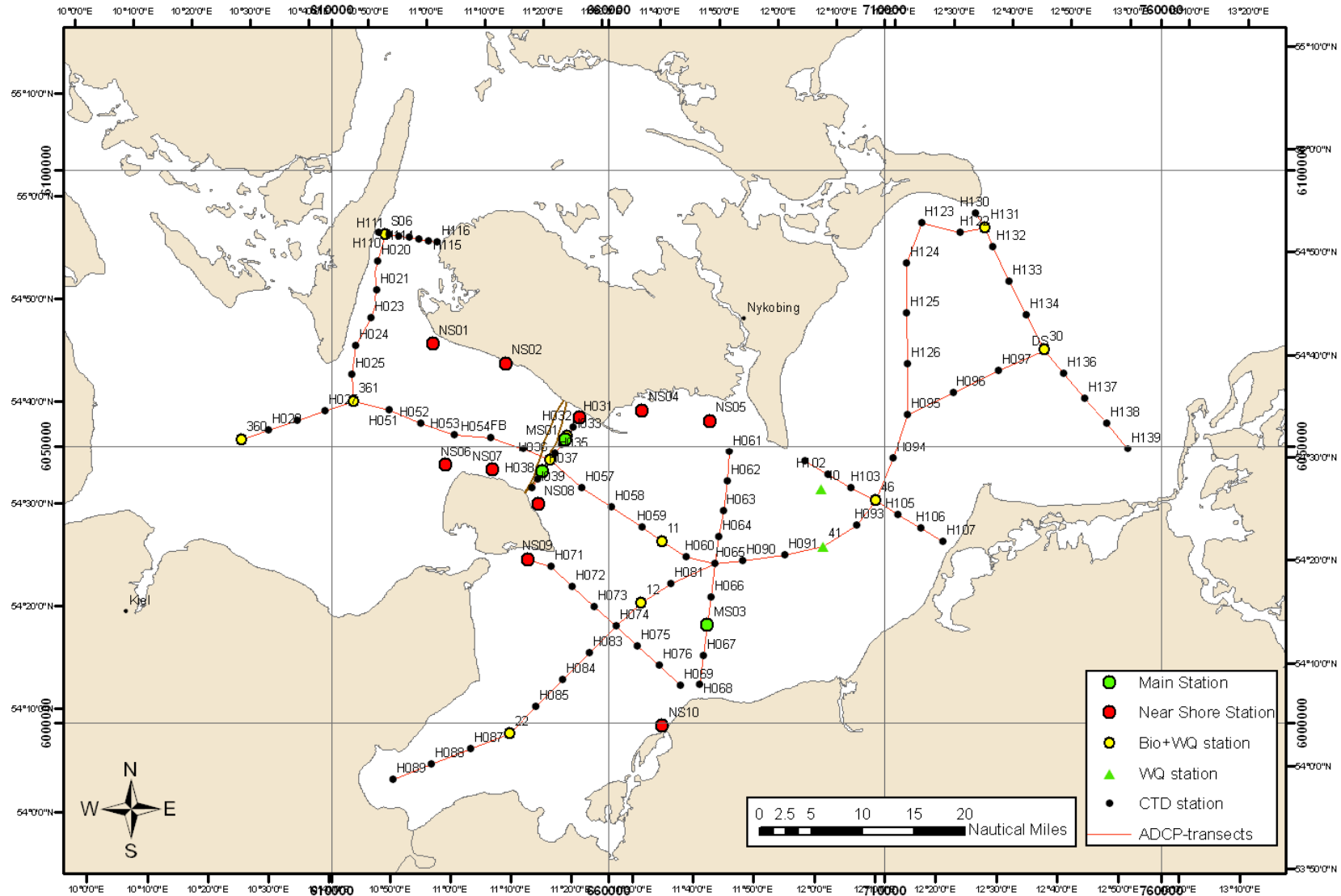
Cross-section of the immersed tunnel



Next step

- The Espoo-documentation – scooping rapport – is under preparation
- A great number of investigations
- Notification – end of 2009
-
-
- The fixed is scheduled to open to traffic 2018

Hydrografisk monitoring



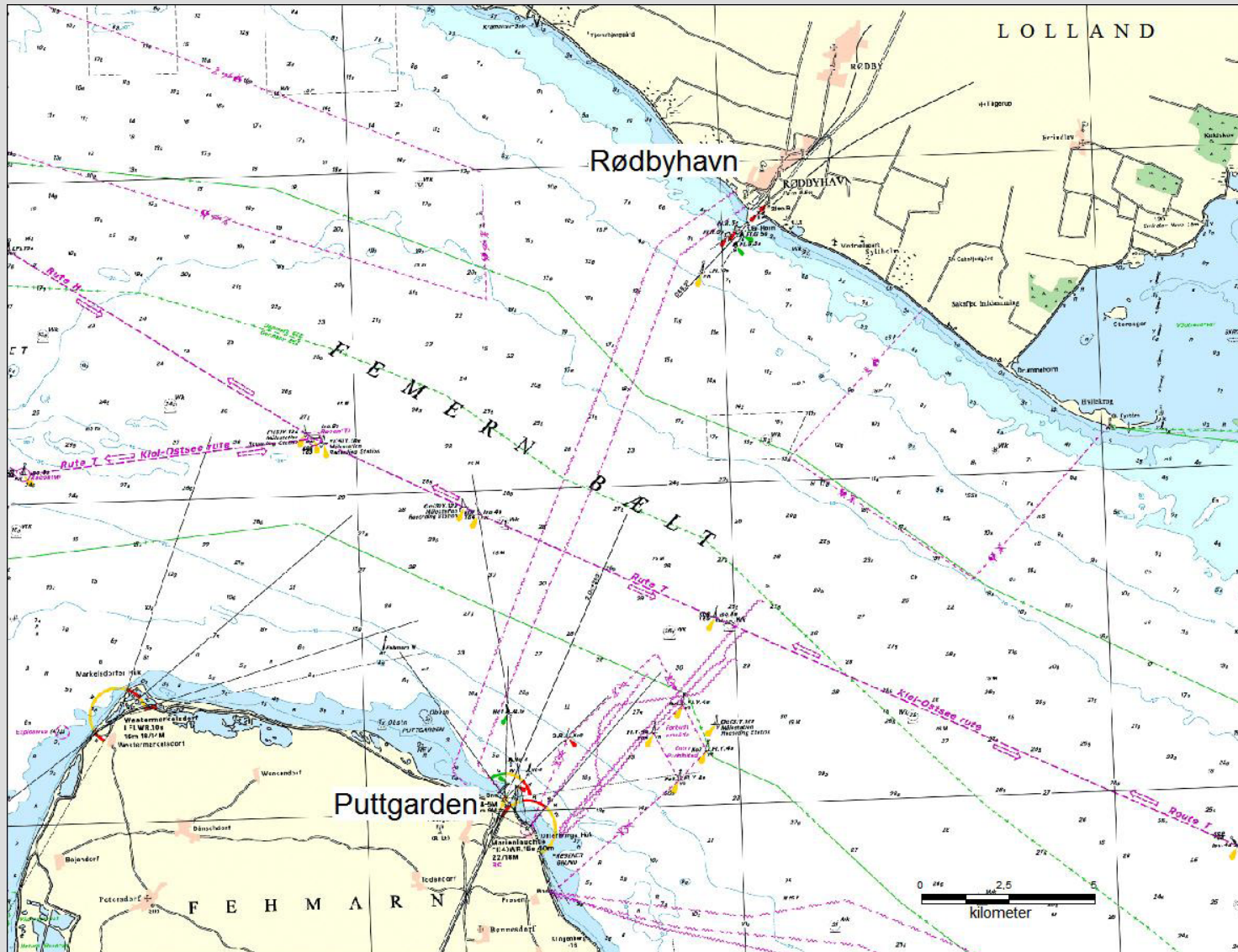
Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



Hendrik Schleier, hendrik.schleier@ls.landsh.de,
Proxy Head of Department of Plan Approval authority
phone: +49 431 383 2251

22.10.2009

Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



22.10.2009

Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



Landesbetrieb Straßenbau und Verkehr Schleswig-Holstein (LBV)

- Plan Approval authority for roads, railways, high-voltage transmission lines etc, therefore LBV is responsible for the decision about a fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt Major authority for Roads, public traffic
- Subordinated to the Ministry of Economics, Traffic, Sciences of Schleswig-Holstein
- Situated in Kiel near the Baltic sea

Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



Formal administrative Procedure in Schleswig Holstein:

- scoping procedure (incl. Espoo procedure)
 - Environmental authorities
 - NGO`s
 - townships
- Hearing procedure (incl. Espoo procedure)
 - all authorities, townships which are affected by the project
 - NGO´s
 - Public
- Decision on the application of Femern A/S
- Court Proceeding



Scoping procedure: first part

- Femern A/S has given a draft of the scoping report in german/english/danish
- The Ministry of Environment of Schleswig-Holstein + LBV are making a check of the paper
- The results of the check (+ the “danish” check) will lead to the final scoping-report
- The report will be translated into german, english and polish
- The Espoo Notification (Art. 3) will start together in Germany and Denmark by sending the scoping-paper to the baltic countries in the beginning of 2010 (We try to send a electronic version a couple of days before)
- recommended Time will be 8 weeks for a written answer of the parties



Scoping procedure: second part

- the answers of the authorities, NGO's, townships and baltic states have to be checked and commented by femern A/S
- Invitation to a meeting in Germany (aprox. in April 2010) to discuss the answers and comments (Comments of Femern A/S will be sent to the participants in order to prepare the meeting) -if needed with simultaneous translation, may be, we will have a special meeting with the Baltic states
- Decision (aprox. in April/May 2010) about the scope of the environmental impact study in coordination with Denmark (This decision will be translated and sent to the participants)

Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



Hearings: (in 2011/2012)

- Plans will be laid out for public
- Plans will be send to all authorities, NGO's, Espoo Participants
- Every answer (within a time of three months) has to be checked/commentated by Femern A/S
- LBV will check the comments of Femern A/S
- If the comments of Femern look like serious: hearings will be conducted
- Hearings: if needed with simultaneous translation

Fixed Link across Fehmarnbelt



Questions???

Contact:

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Phone +49 431 383 2792

Andrea.gerhardt@ls.landsh.de

22.10.2009



EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (1)

Legal differences in EIA and SEA on biodiversity:

Article 3 of the EIA Directive: ‘fauna and flora’

Article 1 para (vii) of the Espoo Convention: ‘fauna and flora’

Article 5 and Annex I lit. (f) of the SEA Directive:
‘biodiversity, ..., fauna, flora, ...’

Article 2 para 7 SEA Protocol: ‘flora, fauna, biodiversity, ...’

Article 2 para 1 of the German Federal EIA Act (since 2005,
implementing both, SEA and as well EIA):
‘flora, fauna and biodiversity, ...’





EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (2)



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Entered into force on 29.12.1993

**Currently: 193 Parties
(including all 9 Baltic Sea Countries
+ Norway, Belarus
& European Community)**



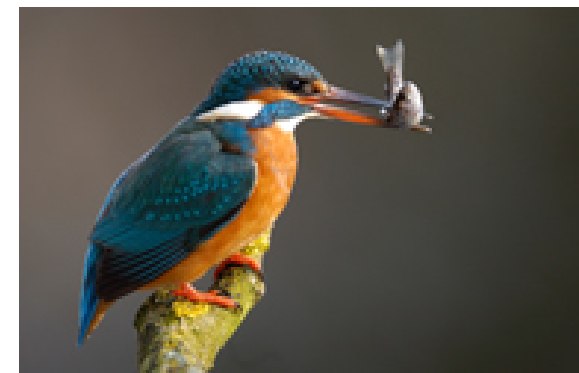


EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (3)

Article 2 (Use of Terms) CBD:

For the purposes of this Convention:

„Biological diversity“ means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.





EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (4)

Article 14 (Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts) CBD:

1. Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall:

(a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact

(b) assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures;

(b) Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts in biological diversity are duly taken into account;

(c) Promote, on the basis of reciprocity, notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities under their jurisdiction or control which are

likely to significantly affect adversely the biological diversity of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, by encouraging the conclusion of bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements, as appropriate;

...





EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (5)

...

(d) In the case of imminent or grave danger or damage, originating under its jurisdiction or control, to biological diversity within the area under jurisdiction of other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, notify immediately the potentially affected States of such danger or damage, as well as initiate action to prevent or minimize such danger or damage; and

(e) Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events, whether caused naturally or otherwise, which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to supplement such national efforts and, where appropriate and agreed by the States or regional economic integration organizations concerned, to establish joint contingency plans.

2. The conference of the Parties shall examine, on the basis of studies to be carried out, the issue of liability and redress, including restoration and compensation, for damage to biological diversity, except where such liability is a purely internal matter.





EIA / SEA and Biodiversity (6)



**CoP Decision VIII/28 Impact assessment:
Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact
assessment**

Link: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-26-en.pdf>

⇒ containing tools for EIA and SEA





EIA / SEA and Climate Change

**Article 3 EIA Directive, Article 5 and Annex I lit. f SEA Directive;
Article 1 para (vii) Espoo Convention; Article 2 para 7 SEA
Protocol:**

**EIA and SEA cover i.a. direct and indirect effects of a
project / plan or programme on climate**

- microclimate / macroclimate
- single project:
 - significant influence on microclimate possible
 - marginal influence on macroclimate,
but: summation?
- relevance of macroclimate for EIA and SEA?





EIA / SEA and Climate Change

Prevention



Adaptation

protection of climate from
the effects caused by
project / plan or programme

protection of infrastructure
from the impact caused by
climate change





EIA / SEA and Climate Change

White Paper from April 2009 [COM(2009) 147 final], p. 13:

„Commission will work with MS and stakeholders setting guidelines and exchanging good practice, to ensure that account is taken of climate change impacts when implementing the EIA and SEA Directives and spatial planning policies.“

Difficulties connected with adaptation:

- availability of information about local impacts of climate change (requirement of basic research?)
- unsure knowledge about climate change impacts

