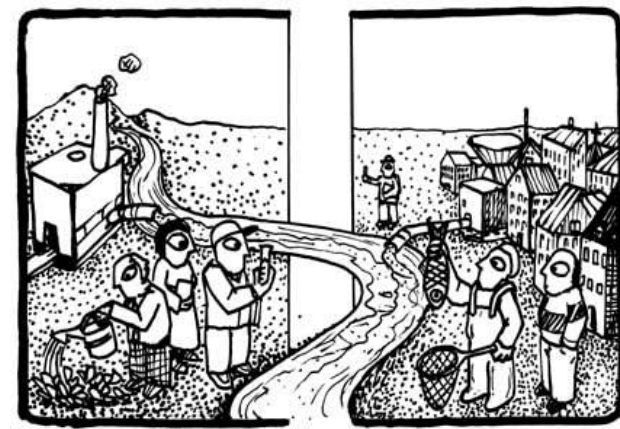


**Workshop  
on land-use planning,  
the siting of hazardous activities  
and related safety aspects**



**CONCLUSIONS**

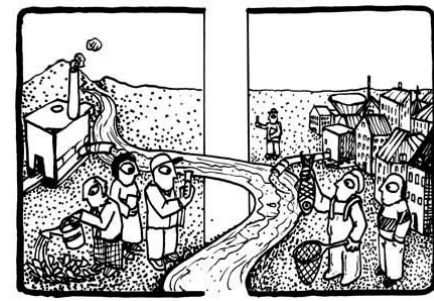
Geneva, 13 April 2016

**Workshop**  
**on land-use planning, the siting of hazardous activities**  
**and related safety aspects**  
**CONCLUSIONS**



- The draft Guidance and the workshop showed that:
  - There are important linkages in the implementation of the **Industrial Accidents Convention and the Protocol on SEA, in the area of land-use planning.**
  - There are also important linkages in the implementation of the **Industrial Accidents Convention and the Espoo Convention, in relation to decisions on siting and the significant modification of hazardous activities.**
- Therefore, it is important to examine the synergies so as:
  - To promote the implementation of the international obligations arising from the UNECE legal instruments
  - To facilitate the work of the experts responsible at the national level.
- The workshop provided an opportunity for experts at the national level (especially NFPs) to cooperate and jointly reflect their countries' law and practice in implementing its international obligations.

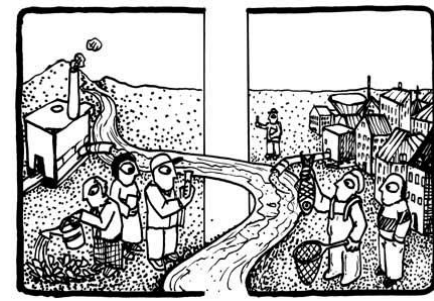
# CONCLUSIONS



The draft guidance and the workshop showed that:

- Several Parties have integrated industrial safety considerations into SEA or EIA, or both processes.
  - Some Parties have in place arrangements that fully integrate industrial safety considerations into the SEA processes.
  - In others, there is no formal integration of industrial safety considerations into the EIA/SEA processes. There are, however, practices, which may be worth codifying or strengthening.
- There is no single standardized approach for integration
- Parties should be encouraged to exchange information and make use of it for the further development of national approaches which can be implemented in practice.
- More work is required to work towards integration of industrial safety considerations into environmental assessment (SEA or EIA) for land use planning and/or siting, where feasible.

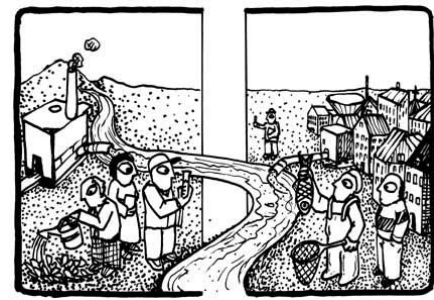
## CONCLUSIONS (on legal & policy)



Some of the **challenges** identified include:

- **Lack or low awareness** of the necessity to take hazards/risks of industrial accidents into account in the decision-making process in the project level and planning level
- **Low enforcement levels** due to lack of public authorities' competence and/or complicated legislation
- **Difficulty of continuous coordination** among many different authorities and stakeholders
- **Little experience** from real, practical cases, including methodology on how to handle hazards/risks by planner, SEA/EIA experts.

## CONCLUSIONS (on legal & policy)



Some of the **approaches to promote synergies** include:

- To **formally include Industrial Accidents considerations into the decision-making regarding land use**
  - e.g. the EIA/SEA takes into account considerations about keeping appropriate safety distance, protecting areas of natural sensitivity or other technical measures for safe performance of hazardous activities
- To **ensure that planning authorities** (as SEA competent authorities as well) **consult with the competent Industrial Accidents Convention authorities**, which can be given a specific role, including in the SEA “screening” and “scoping” procedure.

## CONCLUSIONS (on legal & policy)



Some of the **approaches to promote synergies** include:

- The **effects** covered by the Industrial Accidents Convention could be reported along **with the SEA report** as environmental, incl. health effects, addressed by the Protocol on SEA.
- This would involve the same or a coordinated procedure for **public consultation** on siting (EIA procedure) or land-use planning (SEA procedure), also in accordance with the Aarhus Convention
- The possibility of accidents and related risks are considered as criteria for **screening**. More general criteria can be complemented with specific criteria. In establishing specific criteria, Annexes V and VI to the Industrial Accidents Convention should be taken into account

## CONCLUSIONS (on technical)



- The risk analysis approaches used by countries in the region vary (4 main approaches) and **may lead to different outcomes as to the vicinity of the hazardous activities** and their consideration in the land-use planning.
- Some countries also employ risk analysis for gas pipelines and major transportation routes.
- National approaches may be adapted over time to technical developments in risk assessment and the acceptable societal risk, taking into account the lessons learned from accidents.
- In **transboundary procedures** for land-use planning and siting, it is important for the involved countries to exchange information on the risk analysis used for evaluating industrial accident hazards. In accordance with the Industrial Accidents Convention, countries have to mutually notify each-other of hazardous activities which could potentially cause a transboundary effect, identified in accordance with the location criteria under the Convention.

# CONCLUSIONS & FOLLOW-UP – Guidance

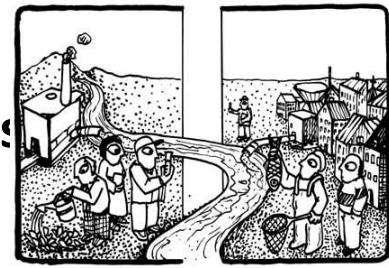


The participants:

- Thank the countries that submitted survey responses and those that presented the case-studies
- Welcome the workshop as an opportunity to share information, lessons learned and good practices, following also on prior efforts to do so, including, incl. 2010 seminar in The Hague
- Thank the consultants for their work and **agree that Parties and other stakeholders would provide further comments in writing by 2 May 2016.**
- Invite the consultants in further developing the draft Guidance to:
  - Improve the structure of the draft, clearly separating between the legal and policy aspects, on the one hand, and the technical aspects, on the other
  - Review the text against any duplication of information and summarize it to be comprehensive and concise
  - Thus ensure that the guidance provided is clear, practical and to the point, and can be understood by policy makers on environmental assessment, land-use planning and industrial safety , enabling them to understand the linkages and benefit from mutual knowledge
  - Prepare a concise non-technical summary of the legal and policy guidance (part A), addressing the linkages, opportunities for synergies and the challenges
  - Prepare the next draft by 13 June 2016 , taking into account the comments of the workshop and the comments received in writing **by 2 May 2016;**
  - Provide the final version of the guidance by 5 August 2016.



## CONCLUSIONS & FOLLOW-UP – Sharing of experiences and good practices



- Express the usefulness for continuing the exchange of experiences and good practice among countries on legal & policy aspects on the implementation of the legal instruments and relevant technical aspects, and to consider support to the implementation of the guidance, once finalized
- Invite countries to review the applicability of case studies/good practice to their national situations
- Recognize the need to work towards an increasing understanding among land-use planners, environmental assessment experts and industrial safety specialists
- Consider that the guidance under development under the UNECE umbrella (Industrial Accidents, SEA, Espoo, Housing and Land Management) can support implementation of the land-use planning and siting obligations