

**REPORT OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC  
OF MACEDONIA FOR 2003-2005  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESPOO  
CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT**

for the period mid-2003 to end of 2005

**Information on the Focal Point for the Convention**

Name and contact information:

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Address: Drezdenska 52, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Tel: + 389 (0) 2 30 66 930

Fax: + 389 (0) 2 30 66 931

web: [www.moe.gov.mk](http://www.moe.gov.mk)

**Information on the Point of Contact for the Convention**

Name and contact information (if different from above):

Ms. Menka Spirovska, State Cancellor

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Address: Drezdenska 52, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Tel: + 389 (0) 2 30 66 930 ext.110

Fax: + 389 (0) 2 30 66 931

e-mail: [m.spirovska@moepp.gov.mk](mailto:m.spirovska@moepp.gov.mk)

**Information on the person preparing the report**

- i. Country
- ii. Surname
- iii. Forename
- iv. Institution
- v. Postal address
- vi. E-mail address
- vii. Telephone number
- viii. Fax number

Date on which report was completed:

# **PART I – CURRENT LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

*Please provide the information requested below in Part I, 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 not be used to describe your experience of applying the Convention, i.e. just the framework for its implementation.*

## **Article 2**

### ***General Provisions***

#### **DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

- 1. List the general legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention (Art. 2.2).*

The Republic of Macedonia has developed an integral system for implementing EIA/SEA system. Namely, the New Law on Environment ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 53/2005) in the Chapters X and XI generally stipulate all stages of the EIA/SEA processes.

Based on Article 77 of this Law, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the Decree determining the projects for which and criteria on the basis which the screening for an environmental impact assessment shall be carried out ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 74/2005).

The Minister of Environment and Physical Planning has adopted the following acts:  
Ordinance on the content of the requirements that need to be fulfilled by the study on the environmental impact assessment ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/2005);

Ordinance on the content of announcement of the notification of intention to implement a project, of the decision on the necessity of an environmental impact assessment, of the study on project environmental impact assessment, of the report on the adequacy of the study on environmental impact assessment, and of the decision for approval or rejection of project realisation, and the manner of public consultation. ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/2005);

Ordinance on the information contained in the notification of intent to undertake a project and the procedure for establishing the need for environmental impact assessment ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/2005);

Ordinance on the form, content, procedure and manner of delivering a report on the adequacy of the study on environmental impact assessment and the procedure for authorisation of persons from the List of Experts of environmental impact assessment responsible for the preparation of the report ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/2005);

Ordinance on the amount of the expenses covered by the investor for implementation of the environmental impact assessment procedure ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/2005);

Ordinance on additional criteria, the manner, the procedure and the compensation on expenses for enrolment and withdrawal from the List of experts

Apart from this, there are also other relevant legal acts, containing some articles regarding EIA/SEA and all of them are in accordance with the Law on Environment:

Law on Nature Conservation ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 67/2004)

Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 68/2004)

Law on Air Quality ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 67/2004)

#### TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE

#### 2. *Describe your national and transboundary EIA procedures and authorities (Art. 2.2):*

##### a. *Describe your EIA procedure and indicate which steps of the EIA procedure include public participation.*

The requirements of the Espoo Convention concerning transboundary consultation are fully implemented in the new Law on Environment, which stipulates the procedures for environmental impact assessment (EIA) in a transboundary context for projects carried out in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, projects that may have impact on the environment on the territories of other countries, and visa versa, projects carried out on the territories of other countries, that may have impact on the environment in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

##### b. *Describe how the different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure mentioned in the Convention fit into your national EIA procedure.*

In the case of the a project implemented in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, which is according to the law subject to the EIA and may lead to significant impact on the environment in the territory of another country, the MEPP as a competent body for the procedure implementation is obliged to submit the necessary information on the project (a description of the project; information on the possible environmental impact of the project and an invitation for participation in the EIA procedure) to the competent authorities in the affected country immediately after the commencement of the EIA procedure, and based on this, the competent body of the affected country is obliged to respond in terms of acceptance or refusal the invitation for participation in the procedures within 30 days. In further course of the procedure, provided there has been an interest for participation, the MEPP is obliged to provided an equal treatment of the public of the affected country in terms of participation in the procedure, in the same manner as stipulated for the domestic public in accordance with the principle of reciprocity and in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the relevant international agreements.

In case of projects implemented in the territory of another country, it is possible for the Republic of Macedonia to participate in the procedure in two ways:

When the Republic of Macedonia receives a notification from a competent authority of another country on initiation of the implementation of a project on the territory of that country which is likely to have an impact on the environment in the Republic of Macedonia, the MoEPP is obliged immediately initiate the procedure aimed at assessing whether the Republic of Macedonia is affected by the implementation of the project concerned. If the assessment shows that the project

may have significant impact on the environment, the MoEPP should notify the competent authority of the other country of the intention that the relevant institutions and the concerned public of the Republic of Macedonia to be involved in the EIA procedure, under the conditions and in the manner stipulated by the regulations of that other country.

When the MoEPP or another relevant institution of the Republic of Macedonia gain knowledge that a project has been implemented in the territory of another country and that it may have significant impact on the environment of the Republic of Macedonia, they are obliged immediately inform the Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, which is obliged to submit official notification to the competent authority of the other country, in order to provide for participation in the EIA procedure.

- c. *List the different authorities that are named responsible for different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure. Also list the authorities responsible for the domestic EIA procedure, if they are different.*

The main participants of the EIA process in the Republic of Macedonia include the following institutions:

Government of the Republic of Macedonia is responsible for adoption of the list of the project, which due to their character, scope or location of their implementation, may have significant impact on the environment.

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP). The Division for Monitoring and EIA, within Office of Environment, which is organ within the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, is in charge of following stages of the EIA procedure: screening; scoping, review, public participation, transboundary consultation and decision-making.

Financial institutions, primarily banks, have developed their own regulations, according to which, in the process of approving credit for the implementation of major investment projects, the investor is required to submit the opinion of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning on the submitted EIA study.

Authorized experts. The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning establishes List of Experts.

International financing institutions and donors. With regard to all projects carried out in the Republic of Macedonia with financial support from such bodies these institutions follow the EIA procedure according to their own regulations and requirements.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Macedonia's current legislation specifies details concerning public information and public participation in the decision-making process within the EIA process.

- d. *Is there one authority in your country that collects information on all the transboundary EIA cases under the Convention? If so, name it. If not, do you intend to establish such an authority?*

3. *Do you have special provisions for joint cross-border projects (e.g. roads, pipelines)?*

There are no provisions for joint cross-border projects.

IDENTIFICATION OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRING EIA UNDER THE CONVENTION

4. *Is your country's list of activities subject to the transboundary EIA procedure equivalent to that in Appendix I to the Convention?*

The Annex 1 of the Decree determining projects and criteria on the basis of which the screening for environmental impact assessment shall be carried out (O.G. No. 74/2005) is in compliance with the Appendix I to the Convention.

5. *Please describe:*

- a. *The procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine that an "activity", or a change to an activity, falls within the scope of Appendix I (Art. 2.3), or that an activity not listed should be treated as if it were (Art. 2.5);*

The procedure for determining the projects/activities for which an EIA is compulsory is described in the Law of Environment. Furthermore the list of projects for which compulsory environmental impact assessment procedure shall be carried out and generally determined projects for which environmental impact assessment screening procedure is carried out are prescribed in the Annex 1 and 2 of the Decree determining projects and criteria on the basis of which the screening for environmental impact assessment shall be carried out.

- b. *How a change to an activity is considered as a "major" change;*

In regard to any change in existing projects, MOEPP shall carry out EIA screening procedure in accordance with criteria stipulated under Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Decree determining projects and criteria on the basis of which the screening for environmental impact assessment shall be carried out.

- c. *How such an activity, or such a change to an activity, is considered likely to have a "significant" adverse transboundary impact (Art. 2.5, Guidelines in Appendix III); and*

In determining whether an activity or change to an activity shall have significant adverse transboundary impact the following criteria shall be taken into account:

- characteristics of the project,
- project location with its surrounding,
- potential significant environmental impacts from the project.

The MOEPP shall also take into account the criteria given in the Article 9 of the Decree:

1. the range of the impact (the size of the affected geographical area and of the affected population),
2. the impact in transboundary context,
3. the magnitude and the complexity of the impact,
4. the probability of the impact, and/or
5. the duration, the frequency and the reversibility of the impact.

- d. *How you would decide whether it is "likely" to have such an impact. (Art. 2.3)*

In this respect, the emphasis is given by Article 77 paragraph 2, which means that criteria for "likely" to have an impact on environment, shall be defined by sub-law in light of the latest scientific and technical developments.

#### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6. *Do you have your own definition of “the public” in your national legislation, compared to Article 1(x)? How do you, 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 own public as required in Article 2, paragraph 6?*

The Macedonian Law on environment, the pillar of environmental legislation is defining term public as follows: The public shall mean one or more legal entities or natural persons, citizens and their organizations and associations.

The Law on Environment is giving a legal basis for prescribing the procedure of transboundary EIA that shall contain provisions referring to the issue above.

### Article 3

#### Notification

#### QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

7. *Describe how you determine when to send the notification to the affected Party, which is to occur “as early as possible and no later than when informing its own public”? At what stage in the EIA procedure do you usually notify the affected Party? (Art. 3.1)*

When the implementation of planning document in the Republic of Macedonia is likely to have transboundary impact on the environment and human life and health, at the proposal of the body of the state administration responsible for the affairs of the environment, the affected country shall be furnished with:

- a description of the planning document;
- environmental impact assessment report on the planning document;
- an invitation for participation in the consultation procedures related to the planning document within two months from the submission of the invitation.

Also upon request by the country, which considers that certain planning document prepared in the Republic of Macedonia is likely to have an impact on the environment and human life and health on its territory, the body of the state administration responsible for the affairs of the environment shall provide the prescribed information .

8. *Describe how you determine the content of the notification? (Art. 3.2)*

The content has been determined in accordance with required information of commencing EIA in compliance with domestic and international legal instruments, as well as bilateral agreements.

9. *Describe the criteria you use to determine the time frame for the response to the notification from the affected Party (Art 3.3, “within the time specified in the notification”)? What is the consequence if an affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how do you react?*

The deadline provided by the Law on Environment is 30 days from the submission of invitation.

10. *Describe when you provide relevant information regarding the EIA procedure and proposed activity and its possible significant adverse transboundary impact as referred to in Article 3, paragraph 5. Already with the notification or later in the procedure?*

The MoEPP as a competent body for the procedure implementation is obliged to submit the necessary information on the project (a description of the project; information on the possible environmental impact of the project and an invitation for participation in the EIA procedure) to the competent authorities in the affected country immediately after the commencement of the EIA procedure

11. *How do you determine whether you should request information from the affected Party (Art. 3.6)? When do you normally request information from the affected Party? What kind of information do you normally request? How do you determine the time frame for a response from the affected Party to a request for information, which should be “prompt” (Art. 3.6)?*
  
12. *How do you consult with the authorities of the affected Party on public participation (Art. 3.8)? How do you identify, in cooperation with the affected Party, the “public” in the affected area? How is the public in the affected Party notified (what kinds of media, etc are usually used)? What is normally the content of the public notification? Does the notification to the public of the affected Party have the same content as the notification to your own public? If not, describe why not. At what stage in the EIA procedure do you normally notify the public of the affected Party?*
  
13. *Do you make use of contact points for the purposes of notification as decided at the first meeting of Parties (ECE/MP.EIA/2, decision I/3), and listed on the Convention website at [http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points\\_of\\_contact.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm)?*
  
14. *Do you provide any information to supplement that required by Article 3, paragraph 2? Do you, furthermore, follow the proposed guidelines in the report of the first meeting of the Parties (ECE /MP/2, decision I/4)? If not, in what format do you normally present the notification?*

#### QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

15. *Describe the process of how you decide whether or not you want to participate in the EIA procedure (Art. 3.3)? Who participates in the decision-making, for example: central authorities, local competent authorities, the public and environmental authorities? Describe the criteria or reasons you use to decide?*
  
16. *When the Party of origin requests you to provide information relating potentially affected environment: (a) how do you determine what is “reasonably obtainable” information to include in your response; and (b) describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of “promptly” in the context of responding to a request for information? (Art. 3.6)*

## Article 4

### *Preparation of the EIA documentation*

#### QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

17. *What is the legal requirement for the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1)?*



- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.
18. *Describe your country's procedures for determining the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1).*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.
19. *How do you identify "reasonable alternatives" in accordance with Appendix II, alinea (b)?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.
20. *How do you identify "the environment that is likely to be affected by the proposed activity and its alternatives" in accordance to Appendix II, alinea (c), and the definition of "impact" in Article 1(vii)?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.
21. *Do you give the affected Party all of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.2)? If not, which parts of the documentation do you provide?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.
22. *How is the transfer and reception of the comments from the affected Party organized? How does the competent authority in your country (as the Party of origin) deal with the comments? (Art. 4.2)*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .
23. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate the legislation you would apply to determine the time frame for comments provided for in the words "within a reasonable time before the final decision" (Art. 4.2)? What is the consequence if the affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how do you react?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .
24. *What material do you provide, together with the affected Party, to the public of the affected Party?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .
25. *Do you initiate a public hearing for the affected public, and at what stage, whether in the affected Party, in your country or as a joint hearing? If a public hearing is held in your country, as Party of origin, can the public of the affected Party, public authorities, organizations or other individuals come to your country to participate?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .

#### QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

26. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of the words "within a reasonable time before the final decision", this being the time frame for comments (Art. 4.2)?*
- To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .
27. *Who is responsible for the organization of the public participation in the affected Party? Is the public participation normally organized in accordance with your legislation as the affected Party, or with the legislation of the Party of origin, or with ad hoc procedures, or with bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is responsible for organization of the public participation in accordance with domestic legislation and ratified international agreements.

## **Article 5**

### ***Consultations***

#### QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

28. *At which step of the EIA procedure does the consultation in accordance with Article 5 generally take place? Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of “undue delay”, with regard to the timing of entry into consultation? Do you normally set the duration for consultations beforehand? If there seems to be no need for consultation, how do you determine not to carry out consultations?*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .

29. *On what level do you arrange for consultation: national, regional or local? Who usually participates in the consultation? Describe the responsibilities of the authorities involved. By what means do you usually communicate in consultations, for example by meeting, exchange of written communications?*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements .

#### QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

30. *On what level is the consultation normally held: national, regional or local? Who normally participates in the consultation? By what means do you usually communicate in consultations, for example by meeting or by the exchange of written communications? How do you indicate if there is no need for consultations?*

According to the Law on Environment the consultations are held on national level by organizing public hearing, but the public in the different phases of the procedure have possibility to give comments in writing.

## **Article 6**

### ***Final decision***

#### QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

31. *Describe what is regarded as the “final decision” to authorize or undertake a proposed activity (Art. 2.3). Do all projects listed in Appendix I require such a decision?*

According to the Law on Environment MoEPP on the basis of the study on the project environmental impact assessment, the report on the adequacy of the study on the project environmental impact assessment, the public hearing of this Law and the opinions obtained, issue a decision on whether to grant consent to or reject the application for the project implementation (decision) within 40 days from the date of submission of the adequacy report.

32. *How does the EIA procedure (including the outcome) in your country, whether or not transboundary, influence the decision-making process for a proposed activity? (Art. 6.1)*

As mentioned above MoEPP on the basis of the study on the project environmental impact assessment, the report on the adequacy of the study on the project environmental impact assessment, the public hearing of this Law and the opinions obtained, shall issue a decision

on whether to grant consent to or reject the application for the project implementation (decision) within 40 days from the date of submission of the adequacy report.

33. *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 public in your country (Art. 6.1)?*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.

34. *How is the obligation to submit the final decision to the affected Party normally fulfilled? Does the final decision contain the reasons and considerations on which the decision is based? (Art. 6.2)*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements

35. *If additional information comes available according to paragraph 3 before the activity commences, how do you consult with the affected Party? If need be, can the decision be revised? (Art. 6.3)*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.

## **Article 7**

### ***Post-Project Analysis***

36. *How do you determine whether you should request a post-project analysis to be carried out (Art. 7.1)?*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.

37. *Where, as a result of post-project analysis, it is concluded that there is a significant adverse transboundary impact by the activity, how do you inform the other Party and consult on necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the impact pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 2?*

To be regulated in subsidiary legislation and bilateral agreements.

## **Article 8**

### ***Bilateral and multilateral agreements***

38. *Do you have any bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the EIA 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.*

No, but Republic of Macedonia , actively participate in the drafting of the Multilateral Agreement among the countries of the South East Europe for implementation of the Espoo Convention.

39. *Have you established any supplementary points of contact pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

## **Article 9**

### ***Research programmes***

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

## **Ratification of the amendments to the Convention and of the Protocol on SEA**

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

It is not yet ratified and with regard to the planned initiatives for ratification it can not be predicted.

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

It is not yet ratified.

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

It is not yet ratified, but the Republic of Macedonia has signed on 21 May 2003.

## PART II – PRACTICAL APPLICATION DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

*Please report on your practical experiences of applying the Convention (not your procedures described in Part I), whether as Party of origin or affected Party. The focus here is on identifying the best practice as well as difficulties Parties encountered in applying the Convention in practice to enable Parties to share solutions. Parties should therefore provide appropriate examples highlighting application of the Convention and innovative approaches to improve application of the Convention.*

### CASES DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

44. *Do you have any practical experience of applying the Convention in this period (yes/no)? If you do not have any such experience, why not?*

No

Explanation: There were no any practical case, due to the fact that in our neighbouring countries as well as in our country there were not any activity which billows to Annex I of the Convention

45. *Does your national administration have information on the transboundary EIA procedures that were underway during the period? If so, please list these procedures, clearly identifying for each whether your country was the Party of origin or the affected Party. If you have not provided a list of transboundary EIA procedures in connection with previous reporting, also provide a list of those procedures. If possible, also indicate for each procedure why it was considered necessary to apply the Convention.*

No

46. *Are there other projects than those mentioned above for which a transboundary EIA procedure should have been applied, but was not? Explain why.*

No

47. *Provide information on the average durations of transboundary EIA procedures, both of the individual steps and of the procedures as a whole.*

/

### EXPERIENCE OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE IN 2003-2005

48. *If you have had practical experience, has the implementation of the Convention supported the prevention, reduction or control of possible significant transboundary environmental impacts? Provide practical examples if available.*

No

49. *How have you interpreted in practice the various terms used in the Convention, and what criteria have you used to do this? Key terms include the following: “promptly” (Art. 3.6), “a reasonable time” (Art. 3.2(c), Art. 4.2), “a reasonable time-frame” (Art. 5), and “major change” (Art. 1(v)). If you are experiencing substantial difficulties interpreting particular terms, do you work together with other Parties to find solutions? If not, how do you overcome the problem?*

/

50. *Share with other Parties your experience of using the Convention. In response to each of the questions below, either provide one or two practical examples or describe your general experience. You might also include examples of 'lessons learned' in order to help others.*

- a. *How in practice have you identified transboundary EIA activities for notification under the Convention, and determined the significance and likelihood of adverse transboundary impact?*
- b. *Indicate whether a separate chapter is provided on transboundary issues in the EIA documentation. How do you determine how much information to include in the EIA documentation?*
- c. *What methodology do you use in impact assessment in the (transboundary) EIA procedure (for example, impact prediction methods and methods to compare alternatives)?*
- d. *Translation is not addressed in the Convention. How have you addressed the question of translation? What do you usually translate? What difficulties have you experienced relating to translation and interpretation, and what solutions have you applied?*
- e. *How have you organized transboundary public participation in practice? As Party of origin, have you organized public participation in affected Parties and, if so, how? What has been your experience of the effectiveness of public participation? Have you experienced difficulties with the participation of your public or the public of another Party? (For example, have there been complaints from the public about the procedure?)*
- f. *Describe any difficulties that you have encountered during consultations, for example over timing, language and the need for additional information.*
- g. *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.*
- h. *Have you carried out post-project analyses and, if so, on what kinds of projects?*
- i. *Do you have successful examples of organizing transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects? Please provide information on your experiences describing, for example, any bilateral agreements, institutional arrangements, and how practical matters are dealt with (contact points, translation, interpretation, transmission of documents, etc.).*

- j. *Name examples of good practice cases, whether complete cases or good practice elements (e.g. notification, consultation or public participation) within cases. Would you like to introduce your case in a form of Convention's fact sheet?*

We had not any real case on which we practiced Espoo Convention, but it doesn't mean that we are not inform and familiar with procedures which are required and are obligatory for the Parties. We already provided legal set of documents which are good base for future implementation of the Convention.

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES IN 2003-2005

51. *Do you have any successful examples of how you have overcome difficulties arising from different legal systems in neighbouring countries?*

No

#### EXPERIENCE IN USING THE GUIDANCE IN 2003-2005

52. *Have you used in practice the following guidance, recently adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and available on-line? Describe your experience of using these guidance documents and how they might be improved or supplemented.*

- a. *Guidance on public participation in EIA in a transboundary context;*

No, since we have not any practical case

- b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation; and*

No, since we have not any practical case

- c. *Guidelines on good practice and on bilateral and multilateral agreements.*

No, since we have not any practical case, but we were involved in the processes of developing the Multilateral Agreement between the countries of the South and Eastern Europe for implementation of the Espoo Convention

#### CLARITY OF THE CONVENTION

53. *Have you 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? Describe the transboundary EIA procedure as applied in practice, where this has varied from that described in Part I or in the Convention. Also describe in general the strengths and weaknesses of your country's implementation of the Convention's transboundary EIA procedure, which you encounter when actually applying the Convention.*

/

#### AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION

54. *Have you undertaken activities to promote awareness of the Convention among your stakeholders (e.g. the public, local authorities, consultants and experts, academics, investors)? If so, describe them.*

Yes, In a frame of the REReP Programme for Central and Eastern European Countries, there was a regional project for implementation of MEAs. In the frame of that Project several seminars and workshops were organized with very broad group of stakeholders(governmental institutions, NGO, industry and others)

*55. Do you see a need to improve the application of the Convention in your country and, if so, how do you intend to do so? What relevant legal or administrative developments are proposed or on-going?*

Yes, in that regard we are initiating cooperation with our neighbouring countries Albania and Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece . In our bilateral agreements we designed activities for implementation of Espoo Convention

#### SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

*56. Please provide suggestions for how the report may be improved.*

We didn't recognised any problems in filling the Questionary.