

European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment on the basis of precise examples

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Introduction to IMPEL

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the EU Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union and EEA countries. The association is registered in Belgium and its legal seat is in Bruxelles, Belgium.

IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal Network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. The core of the IMPEL activities concerns awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

During the previous years IMPEL has developed into a considerable, widely known organisation, being mentioned in a number of EU legislative and policy documents, e.g. the 6th Environment Action Programme and the Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.

The expertise and experience of the participants within IMPEL make the network uniquely qualified to work on both technical and regulatory aspects of EU environmental legislation.

Information on the IMPEL Network is also available through its website at:

www.impel.eu

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<p>Executive summary: [see chapter 1 – Executive summary]</p>	
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General remarks:

- **All conclusions in this report arise from the responses made to a questionnaire distributed as part of this study and therefore cover answers from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom.**
- **The aim of the project is not to determine compliance with the EIA Directive but is merely to compare EIA practice across Member States.**

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2011/92/EU) was adopted in 1985, amended in 1997, 2003 and 2009 and codified in 2011. The EIA procedure ensures that the environmental consequences of projects are identified and assessed before development consent is issued. The public can give its opinion and the results of the consultations are taken into consideration in the development consent procedure of the project. The public has to be informed on the decision. The EIA Directive outlines the project categories which should be made subject to an EIA, the procedure that shall be followed and the content of the assessment.

This IMPEL project compares the screening and permitting procedures for projects which require EIA. The project highlighted some specific issues in EIA procedure like criteria used in each Member State to determine whether an EIA needs to be carried out, approaches used to address screening, scoping, cumulation of projects and effects, "salami slicing", no impacts, accident risk, interaction between factors etc. Further on the project tried to identify good practice and to support the exchange of information on existing guidance material.

Conclusions

Approximately 50 % of the 20 participating countries integrated the EIA procedure in existing procedures, 50 % have implemented separate procedures. The minority of the surveyed countries undertakes EIA within a single permit procedure ("one-stop-shop").

Screening procedures

Within this IMPEL project four different types of projects were chosen for a comparison of the EIA screening procedures in Member States of the European Union and Croatia: Thermal power plants, landfills, shopping centers and road construction projects.

Main findings:

- **Guidelines** for screening exist in several countries.
- As already stated in the EC report 2009 the screening procedure pursuant to Article 4 (2) of the EIA Directive allows for a **couple of approaches**. Some countries require a screening procedure for all projects of a certain type while others have introduced threshold for screening and/or obligatory EIA.
- **Thresholds** for obligatory EIA for Annex II projects exist:
 - with regard to thermal power stations: in 9 countries (below the Annex I threshold of 300 MW)
 - with regard to landfills for non-hazardous waste: in 3 countries
 - with regard to shopping centres: in 9 countries
 - with regard to roads: in 7 countries
- As to the parameters used in thresholds it can be concluded that the majority of countries uses
 - for power stations: capacity in MW
 - for landfills for non-hazardous waste: total volume (m³) or volume/day, tons/day or total capacity in tons
 - for shopping centres: area in ha or m² (area of development, gross floor space)
 - for roads: length of road (in km)
- A **case-by-case examination** has to be carried out for

- all power stations: in 5 countries
- all landfills for non-hazardous waste: in 8 countries
- all shopping centres: in 4 countries
- all roads: in 4 countries

Additionally, some countries have determined site-related **criteria** (e.g. location in sensitive area, distance to sensitive area or receptor).

- Countries are well aware of the issues of **cumulation** with other projects and salami-slicing. With regard to possible cumulation of projects most countries just referred to the screening criteria laid down in their national EIA law which mirror the Annex III criteria of the Directive.

Examples for effective addressing of cumulation of several projects and their effects are:

- The description of the project includes the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects (Bulgaria, Lithuania).
- The submitted information describes the accumulation of the project's impacts with the impacts of other existing or planned/known projects.
- Adjacent projects (projects with the same or similar activities) meet or exceed together with the current project the defined thresholds (Hungary).
- If a project is spatially related to other projects of the same type and, together with them, reach the relevant threshold value, the authority shall examine on a case-by-case basis whether due to a cumulation of effects an EIA is required (Austria).
- The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative effects) together reach or exceed the relevant thresholds. (Germany).
- Cumulative effects are taken into account by assuming a "compulsory" application of the cumulating projects (Denmark).

Half of the countries mentioned no **specific provisions against salami** slicing; some responded that the screening criteria also apply to the screening of modifications and extensions implying that a possible splitting of projects will be identified during the screening exercise in due course. Strategies to prevent **salami slicing** include e.g.:

- Wide definition of the term "project" (inclusion of associated/ancillary works, different developers etc.)
- In order to avoid circumventions of EIA by cutting modifications in several pieces, the sum total of the capacity-expanding modifications approved in the past five years has to be added to the capacity increase applied for (Austria).
- Projects are considered together if
 1. they are situated on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common operating or constructional facilities or
 2. as other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them
 3. and if they serve a comparable purpose (Germany).
- If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements (Germany).
- Projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also if they are implemented by different entities (Poland).

- In most countries **information** on all of the areas of expertise mentioned in Annex IV, if relevant, is **submitted for screening procedures**; the main issues being (independently of the project type) air quality, nature protection and water management. The level of detail of the submitted screening documents is general to medium, whereupon the volume of these documents rarely exceeds 50 pages.
- The **authorities** (national/federal, regional, local, statutory body) responsible for the screening procedure vary across the countries and sometimes differ according to the size of the project;
- The character of the **screening decision** is a legal document in the majority of the countries.
- In almost all countries the screening decision can be **appealed** (exception: Czech Republic).

EIA procedures

The IMPEL project had a closer look on the EIA procedures for landfills and shopping centers for the purposes of comparison. The conclusions are as follows:

- In approximately 50 % of the countries **scoping** for the environmental report is carried out on a mandatory basis.
- **Guidelines** for scoping and the EIA process exist in several countries.
- Apart from competent authorities a large number of countries involves the public and / or other relevant organisations in the EIA process; participation of the public in mandatory scoping exists in 7 countries.
- In most of the countries the developer can freely choose who **compiles the information** required to be submitted to the competent authority for the EIA.
- In response to the question whether countries have imposed to consider the do-nothing **alternative** 12 countries answered affirmative. Apart from this most of the countries seem to have transposed the requirement of the Directive ("main alternatives studied by the developer") without further specification.
- Regarding the **content of the EIA documentation** submitted by the developer, it can be said that most countries deem all of the topics referred to in Annex IV as potentially relevant, depending on the site of the project.
- Competent authorities give greater focus to air quality and water management for both project types, as well as traffic and noise for shopping centers and on waste management, nature protection, hydrogeology, landscape and human health for landfills.
- In almost all countries investigations on the environmental impacts of the construction phase have to be carried out, in approximately 75 % of the countries the environmental impacts of accidents / incidents have to be investigated.
- In about 2/3 of the surveyed countries the submitted information has a detailed level; the range of the average size spans from "5 to 200 pages" to "over 1000 pages".
- The **authorities** responsible for EIA procedures can be either on national/federal, regional or local level as well as statutory bodies; a slight majority for the regional level can be observed.
- Basically, the **evaluation process** of the submitted documents is performed by the competent authority which consults other authorities or bodies if needed. This involves sometimes special appointed committees (Croatia, Cyprus, Romania) or independent experts (Netherlands, Slovenia).

- The **result of the EIA** is mostly documented in a technical report and leads to binding conditions in the development consent in the majority of the countries.
- In the majority of the countries **development consent** for landfills consists in an environmental permit, in the case of shopping centers it often is a planning permission only.
- The development consent can be **appealed** in all countries by almost everybody.
- **Public participation** is a cornerstone in the EIA process; information to the public in most of the cases is provided by the competent authority (by public advertisements, on the EIA-authority's website and also during public hearing), in a few countries it is solely the task of the developer.
- In most countries the EIA entails recommendations on **monitoring** which are at least in about 2/3 of the countries subsequently included into the development consent as obligations or conditions.
- Compliance of monitoring results with development consent conditions is checked in most cases during final inspection, environmental inspections or/and by periodical reporting by the developer.
- The consequences of **non-compliance** with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent involve the whole range of adequate measures such as imposition of fines, concrete enforcement actions and sanctions, withdrawal/suspension of the permit.
- With regard to the information of the public about the results of the monitoring 2/3 of the surveyed countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom) do not undertake such an activity whereas the other countries referred to passive public access to monitoring data.

Recommendations

As the project framework did not provide for a workshop in 2012 it was not possible to discuss the answers with those who completed the questionnaires. This could lead to the possibility that the questions were not understood by each participant in the same way, which in some cases affected the clarity of the answers provided and the ability to fully compare the approaches used across all countries.

Issues which would merit further discussion:

- approaches how to deal with cumulation and salami slicing
- comparison of the level of detail of the information submitted during screening phase and during the EIA procedure (both for the information which has to be provided according to EIA Directive and the information about topics with greater focus) and methods of dealing with the huge amount of information which is provided during an EIA procedure
- experience concerning the scoping phase as about half of the participating countries have a mandatory scoping phase (including the experience with the public during scoping phase)
- closer look on quality issues with regard to the authors of the EIA documentation (free choice developer or accredited consultants)
- level of detail of the studied alternatives, the construction phase and the description of impacts of accidents

- merits of conditions or recommendations in the development consent decision which are based on the results of the EIA planning
- Closer look on public participation

Disclaimer:

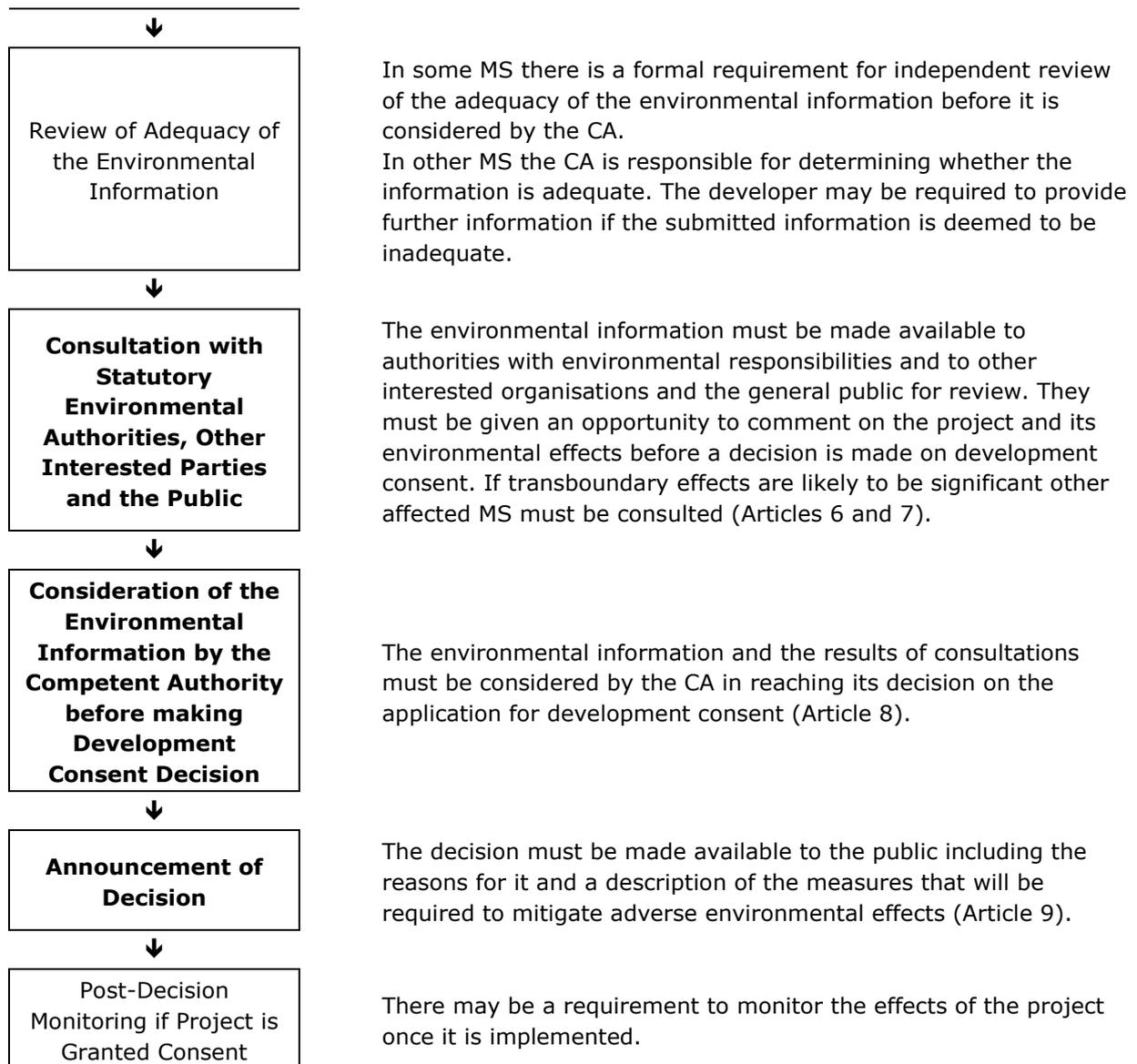
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2 INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2011/92/EU) was adopted in 1985, substantively amended in 1997 and codified in 2011. The EIA procedure ensures that the environmental consequences of projects are identified and assessed before development consent is issued. The public can give its opinion and the results of the consultations are taken into consideration in the development consent procedure of the project. The public has to be informed of the decision.

The EIA Directive outlines the project categories which should be made subject to an EIA, the procedure that shall be followed and the content of the assessment.

KEY STAGES	NOTES
Project Preparation	The developer prepares the proposals for the project.
Notification to Competent Authority	In some MS there is a requirement for the developer to notify the Competent Authority (CA) in advance of the application for development consent. The developer may also do this voluntarily and informally.
Screening	The CA makes a decision on whether EIA is required. This may happen when the CA receives notification of the intention to make a development consent application, or the developer may make an application for a screening opinion. The screening decision must be recorded and made public (Article 4).
Scoping	The Directive provides that developers may request a scoping opinion from the CA. The scoping opinion will identify the matters to be covered in the environmental information. It may also cover other aspects of the EIA process. In preparing the opinion the CA must consult the environmental authorities (Article 5 para. 2).
Environmental Studies	The developer carries out studies to collect and prepare the environmental information required by Article 5 of the Directive.
Submission of Environmental Information to Competent Authority	The developer submits the environmental information to the CA together with the application for development consent.



The steps in bold must be followed under Directive 2011/92/EU. The steps which are not highlighted form part of good practice in EIA and have been formalised in some Member States. Source: Guidance on EIA: Scoping, European Commission, 2001

Figure 1: The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

A number of "problematic areas" in the application of the EIA Directive were highlighted in the "Report from the Commission on the application and effectiveness of the EIA Directive (European Commission, 2009)". These included inter alia:

- Screening - the use of thresholds and criteria for Annex II projects;
- Quality control of the information for the Environmental Impact Assessment according to Art. 5 para. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive;
- Monitoring.

Therefore, this IMPEL project was set up to explore these areas further across all Member States, with particular emphasis on screening including the use of thresholds, scoping, cumulation of projects, "salami slicing", quality control and the consideration of EIA results.

In 2010 the European Commission has launched a review process of the EIA Directive which is still ongoing. A Commission proposal for a policy option (i.e. technical adaptation, amendment, new Directive or Regulation etc.) is foreseen for 2012. This IMPEL project can assist the legislative process by providing concrete practical findings.

3 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the project are to

- Compare the thresholds and criteria used in each Member State to determine if an EIA needs to be carried out;
- compare the approaches used to address particular EIA issues (e.g. screening, scoping, cumulation, "salami slicing", risk of accidents);
- identify Good Practice with regard to the above mentioned issues;
- exchange information on existing guidance material.

Therefore this IMPEL project has compared both screening procedures and permitting procedures for projects which require EIA. As a first step, the project will analyse the present situation in the Member States.

4 METHODOLOGY

The first step of the project was to form a project core team that comprised the following members:

Function in project	Name	Country	Organisation
Team Leader	Markus Graggaber	Austria	Department of Environmental Protection of the Provincial Government of Salzburg
EIA Expert	Susanna Eberhartinger-Tafill (assisting: Verena Gubesch)	Austria	Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
EIA Expert	Gisela Holzgraefe	Germany	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein
EIA Expert	Pamela McDonnell	Ireland	Environmental Protection Agency
EIA Expert	Martino Michieletti	Italy	ARPA Lombardia
Consultant	Wilfried Pistecky	Austria	Wilfried Pistecky Consulting Engineering

Table 1: Members of the project core team

To investigate the differences between EIA legislation and practice in EU Member States, the project core team developed a questionnaire to collect basic information on the following issues:

- Screening;
- Scoping;
- Quality control;
- Consideration of specific environmental issues in EIA processes;
- Consideration of EIA results during and after project implementation;
- Monitoring.

The questionnaire comprised three main sections:

1. Information on the participant
2. General information on EIA screening procedures for the following 4 project types:
 - Thermal power station;
 - Landfill;
 - Shopping center;
 - Road construction.
3. Detailed information on EIA procedures for 2 of the above project types, namely:
 - Landfill;
 - Shopping center.

The questions within sections 2 and 3 were identical for each project type (see chapter 12.1 Appendix 1 - Questionnaire).

The questionnaire was distributed by the team leader on 24.02.2012 to the IMPEL network and EIA experts in all EU Member States. To obtain a representative sample, those contacted were also asked to forward the questionnaire to other persons in their countries dealing with EIA procedures.

The deadline for the submission of completed questionnaires was scheduled for the 23.03.2012. Responses were received from the following EU Member States (in alphabetical order):

- Austria;
- Bulgaria;
- Cyprus;
- Czech Republic;
- Denmark;
- France;
- Germany;
- Hungary;
- Ireland;
- Italy;
- Lithuania;
- Malta;
- Netherlands;
- Poland;
- Romania;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Spain;
- United Kingdom.

Additionally, Croatia took part in this survey.

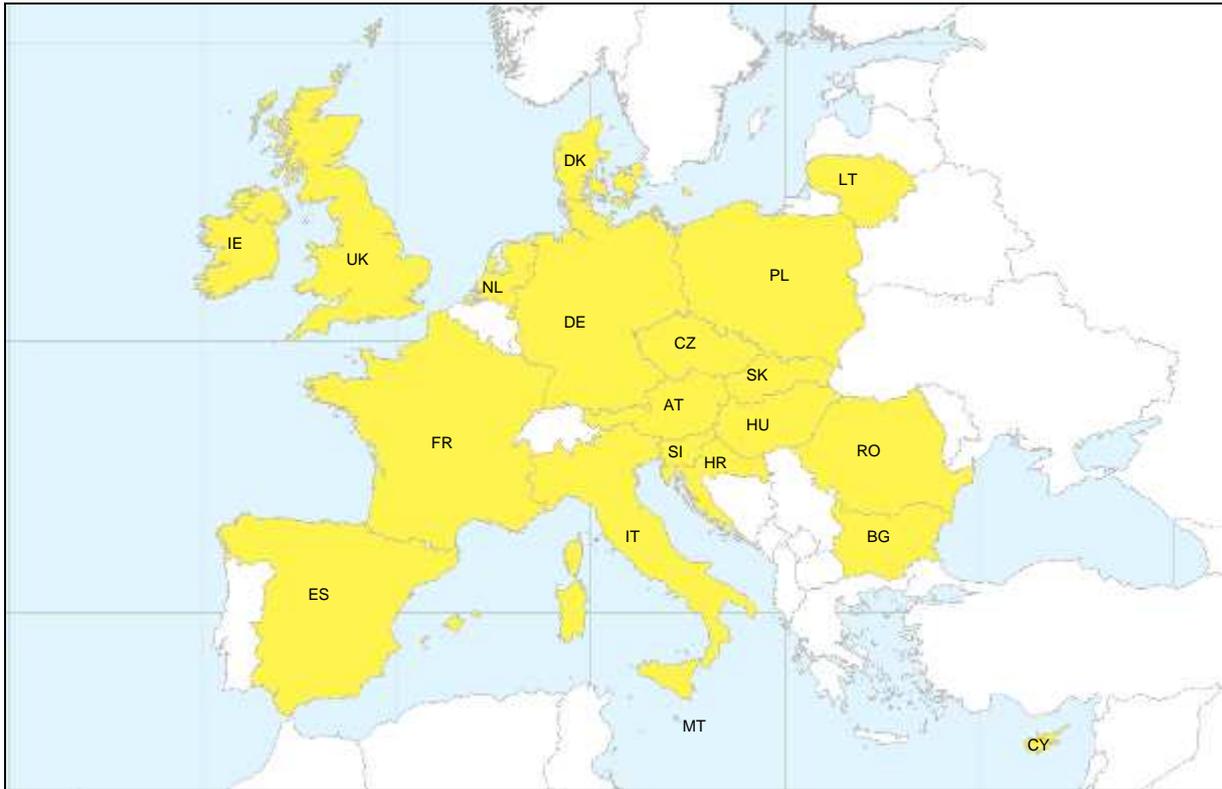


Figure 2: Map of countries participating in the study (resource: <http://geo.dianacht.de>)

The list of participants can be found in chapter 12.2 Appendix 2.

Subsequently, the completed questionnaires were evaluated. Based on this evaluation conclusions (see chapter 7) and recommendations (see chapter 8) were formulated by the core team.

If two or more questionnaires from the same country were received the answers were merged by the team leader and the consultant. If varying answers to the same question were given, the answer that seemed most appropriate in the context of other information provided by that country was selected.

The information, results and conclusions in this document are based on the completed questionnaires and discussions in the core team. The core team met once and reviewed the draft version of the report by E-mail. Additionally the draft version of the report was distributed to all participants of the project to recommend especially the results regarding their country.

As the project framework - for financial reasons - did not provide for a workshop it was not possible to discuss the answers with those who completed the questionnaires. Therefore it is possible that the questions were not understood by each participant in the same way, which in some cases affected the clarity of the answers provided, and the ability to fully compare the approaches used across all Member States.

5 COMPARISON OF EIA SCREENING PROCEDURES

5.1 General remarks

Four different types of projects were chosen for a comparison of EIA screening procedures in the Member States of the European Union and Croatia:

- Thermal power station;
- Landfill;
- Shopping center;
- Road construction.

The rationale behind this choice was: The project types should be existent in most of the countries. One industrial project type (coverage of Directive on Industrial Emissions 2010/75/EU), one infrastructure project type and one transport infrastructure project type should be chosen.

The following chapters of this section give an overview of the relevant answers provided by the participating countries (details are provided in Appendix 3 – Evaluation of general information on EIA screening procedures in chapter 12.3).

5.2 EIA implementation

According to Art. 2 para. 2 of the EIA Directive the EIA may be integrated into the existing procedures for development consent in the Member States, or failing this, into other procedure or into procedures to be established to comply with the aims of the Directive. The table below shows which countries have integrated the EIA into their existing systems, and which ones have chosen a separate system with respect to the scrutinized project types:

	Integrated into existing procedures	Separate procedure
Austria		✓
Bulgaria		✓
Croatia	✓ Environmental permit	✓ (except thermal power stations and landfills when IPPC installations)
Cyprus		✓
Czech Republic	✓ for certain shopping center projects: integrated in IPPC licensing procedure	✓
Denmark	✓ for shopping center: integrated in spatial planning procedure	✓ IPPC installations: IPPC permission substitutes part of the EIA permission
France	✓ thermal power stations and landfills: administrative authorisation according to the legislation on Classified Facilities (except road construction) Shopping centers: planning permission	✓ (for road construction)
Germany	✓ thermal power stations: licensing procedure under Federal for Immission Control Act, shopping center: land use plan and building permission, landfills and road construction: plan approval	
Hungary		✓
Ireland	✓ Thermal power stations: integrated into the planning permission procedure and also the IPPC licensing procedure(if the if the plant has a thermal input of >50MW) (dual decision). Landfills: integrated into the planning permission procedure and also the waste licensing procedure (dual decision).	
Italy		✓
Lithuania	✓ (integrated in environmental permitting)	
Malta	✓ (integrated in development consent)	
Netherlands	✓ (integrated in environmental permitting for thermal power station and landfill; spatial planning for shopping center and road construction; for highway roads there is a special Act in place, in Dutch the 'Tracéwet'- EIA can be integrated in this procedure as well)	
Poland		✓

	Integrated into existing procedures	Separate procedure
Romania	✓ integrated in environmental permitting	
Slovakia		✓
Slovenia		✓
Spain		✓
United Kingdom	✓ integrated in planning permission; England & Wales: for certain thermal power station and road construction projects integrated in National Significant Infrastructure Projects development consent process	

Table 2: Integration of the EIA into procedures for development consent

From the above table it is apparent that Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania, and the United Kingdom integrate EIA into existing procedures (Czech Republic and Denmark have exemptions for shopping centers). In all other participating countries EIA is undertaken in a separate procedure.

Single permit procedure ("one stop shop")

The following table provides an overview in which countries EIA is incorporated in a single permit procedure in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop").

Country	EIA incorporated in a single permit procedure ("one stop shop")			
	Thermal power station	Landfill	Shopping center	Road construction
Austria	yes	yes	yes	yes (except federal roads)
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	no	<i>(not answered)</i>	no	no
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	no	no	no	no
Denmark	no	no	yes	yes
France	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany	no	yes	no	yes
Hungary	no	no	no	no
Ireland	no	no	yes	yes
Italy	no	no	no	no
Lithuania	no	no	no	no
Malta	no	no	no	no
Netherlands	yes	yes	no	no
Poland	no	no	no	no
Romania	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	no	no	no
Slovenia	no	no	no	no
Spain	no	no	no	no
United Kingdom ¹	no	no	no	<i>(not answered)</i>

Table 3: Comparison of one stop shop procedures including the EIA

¹ The planning permission process allows other consents to be gained alongside it. However the detail of which permits can be gained varies (possibility of devolution).

Bulgaria, Romania and Cyprus provide for a one stop shop permit procedure for all 4 project types, Austria for all except projects concerning federal roads, Denmark and Ireland for shopping center and road construction projects, Germany for landfill and road construction projects, the Netherlands for thermal power station and landfill projects and Romania only for thermal power station projects. The majority of participating countries do not integrate the EIA in a single permit procedure. However, in some countries some of the necessary permits are granted jointly: This is the case for Croatia, Malta, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom¹ (see Table 3 above).

5.3 Screening

5.3.1 Guidance

The following table provides an overview of the availability of **official guidance for screening** in the countries listed in chapter 5.2.

Availability Level	Availability of official guidance for screening for project types			
	Thermal power station	Landfill	Shopping center	Road construction
National	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Germany		Germany
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania
	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Regional	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Germany	Germany		
	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
	United Kingdom			
No guidance available	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Germany	
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia

Table 4: Availability of official guidance for screening in the participating countries

Eight countries have issued screening guidance on national level, in four of these countries regional guidance is available as well. For the website links to official guidance for screening see chapter 12.5, Appendix 5 – Guidance.

5.3.2 Screening Thresholds

The **conditions that define the obligation for an EIA** are based on the EIA Directive and the implementation in the Member States. For the project types defined in Annex I of

the EIA Directive the Member States have to ensure an EIA is carried out. For projects listed in Annex II of the EIA Directive Member States shall make the determination whether an EIA has to be carried out through a case-by-case examination or thresholds or criteria set by the Member State. Member States may also decide to apply both procedures.

The responses of the survey with regard to the screening of Annex II projects are provided in the following tables below. Further details can be found in Appendix 3 (Evaluation of general information on EIA screening procedures) in chapter 12.3).

Thermal power stations

The EIA Directive defines in Annex II 3 a): "Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);

Annex I 2 a): Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more

The following table outlines the thresholds at which each of the participating countries carries out EIA and the thresholds at which screening for EIA is initiated.

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Austria	200 MW (rated thermal input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 MW (in areas subject to air pollution) • 50 MW for cumulation with other spatially related thermal power stations if 200 MW is reached together with them • 25 MW (in areas subject to air pollution and cumulation) for cumulation with other spatially related thermal power stations if 100 MW is reached together with them
Bulgaria	50 MW (heat capacity)	case-by-case examination for all projects below Annex I threshold
Croatia	100 MW (electricity)	1 MW (electricity)
Cyprus	50 MW	Case-by-case examination for all projects not included in Annex 1 (below 50MW) based on prelim EIA Report
Czech Republic	200 MW (electricity)	50 MW (electricity)
Denmark	120 MW (heat output)	case-by-case examination for all projects below 120 MW
France	20 MW 500 tons of coal/day	(not answered)
Germany	200 MW (rated thermal input)	50 MW to less than 200 MW 20 to less than 50 MW when using light heating oil, methanol, ethanol, untreated vegetable oils or vegetable oil methyl esters, untreated natural gas, liquefied gas, gas from public gas supplies or hydrogen 10 to less than 50 MW (when using gaseous fuels, (especially coke furnace gas, mine gas, steel gas, refinery gas, synthesis gas, biogas) 1 to less than 50 MW when using coal, coke including petroleum coke, coal briquettes, turf briquettes, fuel turf, untreated wood, emulsified natural bitumen, heating oils excluding light heating oil site related screening: 1 to less than 50 MW when using solid or liquid fuels other than listed above 100 kW to less than 1 MW when using solid or liquid fuels other than listed above

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Hungary	300 MW (heat output, other than incineration plant) 20 MW (electricity)	50 MW (output performance)
Ireland	300 MW (heat output)	case-by-case examination for all projects below 300 MW. Project is assessed against the criteria referred to in Annex III of the Directive.
Italy	300 MW	50 MW
Lithuania	300 MW	50 MW
Malta	50 MW	screening required for all projects of this type below the EIA-threshold (50 MW)
Netherlands	300 MW (thermal) 500 tons of coal/day and/or 100 tons of non-hazardous waste per day	200 MW (thermal) and/or capacity increase of 20 % or more (extra power and/or or new fuel mix) 250 tons of coal/day and/or 50 tons of non-hazardous waste per day All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory.
Poland	300 MW (heat input)	25 MW (heat input for fuels) 10 MW (heat input for solid fuel)
Romania	300 MW	case-by-case examination for all projects below 300 MW
Slovakia	300 MW (heat output)	50 MW (heat output)
Slovenia	300 MW 50 MW (located in air quality management areas)	<i>(not answered)</i>
Spain	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>
United Kingdom	300 MW (heat output)	Case-by-case examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 hectares area of development or • for all projects within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc.

Table 5: Thermal power station projects: Thresholds for obligatory EIA and for screening

Landfill for non-hazardous waste

The EIA Directive defines in Annex II: "Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);"

Annex I: landfills for hazardous waste: mandatory EIA for all projects; landfills for non-hazardous waste: not included in Annex I

The following table outlines the thresholds at which each of the participating countries carries out EIA and the thresholds at which screening for EIA is initiated.

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Austria	Landfills for mass waste or residual materials: 500,000 m ³ (total volume) Landfills for demolition waste or inert materials: 1 000,000 m ³ (total volume)	Landfills for mass waste or residual materials (in total volume): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250,000 m³ (in special protection areas) • 375,000 m³ (in areas subjected to air pollution) • 125,000 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills if 500,000 m³ is reached together with them • 62,500 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in special protection areas if 250,000 m³ is reached together with them • 93,750 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in areas subject to air pollution if 375,000 m³ is reached together with them Landfills for demolition waste or inert materials (in total volume): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500,000 m³ (in special protection areas) • 750,000 m³ ((in areas subjected to air pollution) • 250,000 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills if 1 000,000 m³ is reached together with them • 250,000 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills if 1 000,000 m³ is reached together with them • 125,000 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in special protection areas if 500,000 m³ is reached together with them • 187,500 m³ for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in areas subject to air pollution if 750,000 m³ is reached together with them •
Bulgaria	Non-hazardous waste landfills receiving more than 10 tons waste per day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tons, with excluding landfills of inert waste	Installations for the disposal of waste (not included in Annex N ^o 1)
Croatia	100 tons per day	case-by-case examination for all projects below 100 tons per day
Cyprus	none	case-by-case examination for projects under Annex 2 based on Preliminary EIA Report

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Czech Republic	30,000 tons total capacity	1,000 to 3,000 tons per year and All waste disposal activities in natural or artificial geological structures and spaces
Denmark	none	case-by-case examination for all projects
France	3,500 m ² facility size for bulky waste	no threshold
Germany	10 tons or more per day excluding landfills for inert waste or 25,000 tons total capacity or more excluding landfills for inert waste	case-by-case examination for all projects below 10 tons per day excluding landfills for inert waste or less than 25,000 tons total capacity excluding landfills for inert waste site related
Hungary	200 tons per day 500,000 tons total capacity	10 tons per day 25,000 tons total capacity
Ireland	25,000 tons per year	screening required for all projects of this type below 25,000 tons per year
Italy	100,000 m ³	screening required for all projects of this type below 100,000 m ³
Lithuania	100 tons per day	none
Malta	100,000 m ³ municipal waste disposal installation 25,000 m ³ if more than 300 dwellings within 200m from the boundaries of the site < 200 m of distance to aquifer protection zone boundary < 500 m of distance to water abstraction points	15.000 m ³
Netherlands	No threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250,000 m³ of 'class B' sediment and/or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 tons per day of sediment, sludge or non-hazardous waste and/or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 tons per year dry weight of waste water disposal sludge and/or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 tons per day of other non-hazardous wastes <p>All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory</p>
Poland	10 tons per day total capacity (intake capacity) 25,000 tons total capacity	screening required for all projects of this type below the threshold
Romania	none	screening required for all projects of this type
Slovakia	250,000 m ³	screening required for all projects of this type below the threshold
Slovenia	EIA required for all projects of this type without thresholds (municipal waste)	none

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Spain	<i>(not answered)</i>	none
United Kingdom	none	Case-by-case examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for all projects within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc. • if the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares • if the installation is to be sited within 100 metres of any controlled waters

Table 6: Landfills for non-hazardous waste: Thresholds for obligatory EIA and for screening

Shopping Centers

The EIA Directive defines in Annex II 10 b): "Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks"

Annex I: this project type is not included

The following table outlines the thresholds at which each of the participating countries carries out EIA and the thresholds at which screening for EIA is initiated.

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Austria	10 ha area of development or 1,000 vehicles parking space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 ha area of development or 500 vehicles parking space (in special protection area or areas subject to air pollution) • 2.5 ha area of development or 250 vehicles parking space (for cumulation with other spatially related shopping centers if 10 ha or 1,000 vehicles parking space is reached together with them) • 1.25 ha area of development or 125 vehicles parking space (in special protection area or areas subject to air pollution; (for cumulation with other spatially related shopping centers if 5 ha or 500 vehicles parking space is reached together with them)
Bulgaria	none	screening required for all projects of this type
Croatia	none	50,000 m ² gross construction area
Cyprus	none	2,500 m ²
Czech Republic	none	3,000 m ² total area of enclosed space 100 vehicles parking space (total in aggregate for the entire building)
Denmark	Shopping centers of regional significance	screening required for all projects of this type without thresholds
France	40,000 m ² area of development	10,000 m ² area of development
Germany	5,000 m ² gross floor space Federal EIA Act: Construction of a shopping centre, large-scale retail outlet or other large-scale trade establishment within the meaning of Art. 11 para. 3 sentence 1 of the Building Uses Ordinance [Baunutzungsverordnung], for which a land use plan /development plan is prepared in the existing external area within the meaning of Article 35 of the Building Code [Außenbereich gem. Baugesetzbuch], according to screening: additional in other areas for the same projects, for which a development plan is prepared, amended or supplemented; Schleswig-Holstein: for the construction of the above	1,200 m ²

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
	mentioned projects in external areas and within Built-up Areas [Innenbereich acc. to Article 34 Building Code], according to screening: without mentioning the preparation of the land use plan	
Hungary	none	10,000 m ² shopping facility area 300 vehicles parking space
Ireland	10,000 m ² gross floor space	screening required for all projects of this type below the 10,000 m ² gross floor space thresholds.
Italy	15,000 m ² sales area (e.g. for Lombardy; dependent on Regional laws)	150 m ² (in towns with population < 10.000 inhabitants) 250 m ² (in towns with population > 10.000 inhabitants)
Lithuania	none	5,000 m ² area of development
Malta	10,000 m ² gross floor area	
Netherlands	none	1,000,000 m ² area of development or 200,000 m ² (total floor coverage of the entire project - including other commercial and/or industrial activities) All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory
Poland	none	5,000 m ² (in areas of conservation of nature) 20,000 m ² (in other areas)
Romania	none	screening required for all projects of this type without thresholds
Slovakia	300 vehicles parking space	2,000 m ² floor area 100 vehicles parking space
Slovenia	30,000 m ² gross floor space 1,000 vehicles parking space or 5 ha parking lot or accessible for commercial vehicles of 7.5 tons	none
Spain	<i>(not answered)</i>	none
United Kingdom	none	Case-by-case examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for all projects within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc. • if the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares

Table 7: Shopping center projects: Thresholds for obligatory EIA and for screening

Road construction:

The EIA Directive defines in Annex II 10 e): "Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I)

Annex I 7 b) and c): Construction of motorways and express roads; construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length

The following table outlines the thresholds at which each of the participating countries carries out EIA and the thresholds at which screening for EIA is initiated. For the most part, thresholds implementing Annex I (see above) are not displayed.

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Austria	Additionally to Annex I projects (10 km); thresholds for federal roads are not shown: New roads or extensions: 5 km and average daily traffic volume of 15,000 motorised vehicles within a forecasting period of 5 years (new or extension)	new roads or extensions (thresholds for federal roads are not shown): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> roads of 500 m length with average daily traffic volume of 2,000 motorised vehicles number of cars (in alpine region or areas subject to air pollution) roads with average daily traffic volume of 2,000 motorised within a forecasting period of 5 years (in special protection areas and water protection and conservation areas) Roads with average daily traffic volume of 15,000 motorised within a forecasting period of 5 (in or near settlement areas)
Bulgaria	none	screening required for all projects of this type which are not included in Annex I
Croatia	2 km	none
Cyprus	new roads with four or more lanes, movement or alignment or widening to four lanes or more for continuous stretch of 4000m	1,000 m (in mountainous areas where coverage of the surrounding natural vegetation is in excess of 50% in length of continuous street) screening required for all projects (roads with four lanes) of this type without thresholds
Czech Republic		500 m (new construction or reconstruction of highways with a width greater than 10m (not included in Annex I of EIA Directive) or local roads with four and more lanes)
Denmark	2 km and in areas of special potential/actual interests in nature protection and ecological corridors	screening required for all projects of this type below threshold
France	3 km 3,000 m ² land consumption (roundabout)	screening required for all projects of this type below thresholds
Germany	none	Construction of any other Federal Highway not mentioned in

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
		<p>ANNEX 1 1 km (construction or alteration of any other road of Land Schleswig-Holstein, of an administrative district excluding cycle tracks and pavement belonging to it in special areas (e.g. zone III of a water reserve area, in a biosphere reserve, in a landscape conservation area or in a nature park, registered areas according to environmental quality standards laid down in European Community legislation, in densely populated area acc. to the spatial planning of Land Schleswig-Holstein or in middle-order-centres (medium sized cities) or high-order-centres (large cities)) 500 m (Construction or alteration of any other road of Land Schleswig-Holstein, of an administrative district or a municipality including cycle tracks and pavement belonging to it in protected areas (including Habitats Directive, national park water protection area, registered biotopes, may affect a historical monument) or a road in forests acc. to Forests Act of Land Schleswig Holstein)</p>
Hungary	none	1 km (public roads) All national & public roads (non Annex I) in Natura 2000 sites
Ireland	8 km of 4-lane road in a rural area and 500 m of 4-lane road in an urban area 100 m new bridge/tunnel	screening required for all projects of this type below the obligatory thresholds
Italy	none	1,5 km
Lithuania	10 km	2 km
Malta	2 km (road with min 7.5m carriageway, >300 dwellings within 100 m from the centre line, passage of 100 m protected site) 1 km (tunnel length, passage beneath or within 100m protected area or passage through or within 100 m of aquifer protection zone)	1 km (road with min 3.5m carriageway, passage of 100 m protected site)
Netherlands	10 km (existing non-highway roads with in the new situation at least 4 lanes which will be altered or expanded)	5 km (of existing non-highway roads with in the new situation at least 4 lanes which will be altered or expanded) 5 km (of existing highway roads which will be altered or expanded) All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory

Country	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Thresholds for screening
Poland	none	>1km hard-surfaced roads (not included in Annex 1) and bridge-like structures accompanying a hard-surfaced road (not included in Annex 1)
Romania	construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length	screening required for all projects of this type below threshold
Slovakia	10 km (Annex I and II (EIA Directive) roads and reconstruction or expansion of existing Annex I and II (EIA Directive) roads, including objects)	5 km (Annex I & II (EIA Directive) roads and reconstruction or expansion of existing Annex I and II (EIA Directive) roads, including objects)
Slovenia	10 km (Main roads order I & II & policy/regional road order I, II, III & local roads (except in relocation/ extensions where axis of roads are not moved by more than 200 m and the road is not built new lane) 5 km (main roads order I & II & policy/regional road order I, II, III & local roads in protected area (nature, cultural heritage & water)	none
Spain	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>
United Kingdom	none	1 ha of area of works Any development listed in Schedule 2 in any of the UK's EIA Regulations, related to planning permissions, will require screening (based on a significance survey) if any part of the proposal is within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc

Table 8: Road construction projects: Thresholds for obligatory EIA and for screening

The survey illustrates that - as the Directive allows - different approaches have been adopted by the countries²: While some countries apply case-by-case examinations for all projects within a certain type, others have set (mandatory) screening thresholds. Some countries have established thresholds for mandatory EIA of Annex II projects. If for a project type a certain threshold is set by the EIA directive itself (i.e. in Annex I) most countries have used this parameter for the purpose of implementation of the corresponding Annex II project type (e.g. MW thermal output for thermal power stations) by lowering the threshold value.

The **main findings** in detail:

Thermal power stations

Parameters/criteria used: capacity in Megawatt (heat output, electricity, rated thermal input), coal fired (tons coal/day), area of development in hectare, location in sensitive areas

A case-by-case examination for all thermal power stations included on Annex II of the EIA directive is applied in 6 out of 20 countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Malta, Romania). Thresholds for obligatory EIA below the Annex I threshold (300 MW) have been introduced in 9 countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia). 5 countries have determined the screening threshold at 50 MW which is the threshold for installations covered by the Directive on Industrial Emissions - IED (Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia). An obligatory EIA for power stations exceeding 50 MW (IED threshold) is carried out in 4 countries (France, Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria).

Landfills for non-hazardous waste

IED threshold: 10 tons or more per day excluding landfills for inert waste or 25.000 tons total capacity or more excluding landfills for inert waste

Parameters/criteria used: total volume (m³), tons/day or total capacity in tons, area of development in hectare, distance to any controlled water or aquifer protection zone boundary or water abstraction points, distance to dwellings, location in sensitive areas

A case-by-case examination for all landfills for non-hazardous waste (if applicable, below a threshold for mandatory EIA) is applied in 8 out of 20 countries (Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Poland, Italy, Ireland, Denmark). An obligatory EIA for landfills exceeding the IED threshold is carried out in 3 countries (Germany, Poland, Bulgaria). 1 country (Hungary) uses the IED threshold as a screening threshold.

Shopping centers

Parameters/criteria used: area of development or gross floor space in square metres or hectare, number of vehicles in parking space, location in sensitive areas

A case-by-case examination for all shopping centres is applied in 4 (Romania, Ireland, Bulgaria, Denmark) out of 20 countries. Thresholds for obligatory EIA have been introduced in nine countries (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia).

Road construction

Parameters/criteria used: length of road, average daily traffic volume, area of works in square metres or hectare, location in sensitive areas

A case-by-case examination for all roads is applied in 4 out of 20 countries (Romania, Ireland, Bulgaria, Denmark). Apart from transposition of Annex I threshold (10 km)

² Most countries only reported the requirements for new projects

thresholds for obligatory EIA have been introduced in 7 countries (Austria, Denmark, Cyprus, France, Ireland, Malta, Slovenia).

5.3.3 Provisions regarding cumulation and salami slicing

The issue of cumulative effects can inter alia arise when two or more (similar) projects are planned or exist in proximity and when taken together they cause significant effects on the environment.

The term salami slicing describes the practice of dividing projects up into two or more separate entities so that each individual element does not require an EIA and thus the project as a whole is not assessed; or the practice of obtaining permission for a project that is below a threshold (and thus not subject to EIA) and at a later date extending that project or its capacity above the threshold limits.

Cumulation

The Report from the Commission on the application and effectiveness of the EIA Directive (2009) stressed that there are still several cases in Member States in which cumulative effects are not taken into account or where salami slicing is not counteracted with appropriate actions.

Pursuant to Article 4 para. 3 of the Directive the relevant selection criteria set out in Annex II shall be taken into account when a case-by-case examination is carried out or thresholds or criteria are set. One explicit selection criteria referred to in this Article is the cumulation with other projects. To gain information on these issues countries have been asked how cumulation with other projects and the danger of salami slicing is taken into account in the screening procedure.

Most countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Romania, Denmark) just referred to the screening criteria laid down in their national EIA law which mirror the Annex III criteria of the Directive. Specific provisions were mentioned by Austria and Germany.

Along with the thresholds reported by the countries the following conclusions can be drawn: Where countries have introduced screening procedures for all projects (irrespective of size) or have set very low screening thresholds the consideration of cumulative effects will be done on a case-by-case basis for each project. For countries which subject projects to EIA through determination of (higher) thresholds this could be regarded as a potential barrier to the proper consideration of cumulative effects. Therefore, some countries have enacted specific provisions.

Examples:

Austria: If projects under Annex 1 of the Austria EIA Act that fall below the threshold values or do not fulfil the criteria defined therein are spatially related to other projects and, together with them, reach the relevant threshold value or fulfil the criterion, the authority shall examine on a case-by-case basis whether significant harmful, disturbing or adverse effects on the environment are to be expected due to a cumulation of effects and whether, as a result, an environmental impact assessment shall be performed for the project planned. A case-by-case examination shall not be carried out if the capacity of the project submitted is less than 25% of the threshold value. When taking a decision on a specific case, the criteria of para. 4 no. 1 to 3 (which mirror the Annex III criteria of the Directive) shall be taken into consideration.

Germany: EIA obligation due to type, scale and capacity of project
The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related

(cumulative projects) together reach or exceed the relevant size or capacity figures. Such projects shall be deemed to be closely related if

1. they are situated as technical or other installations on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common operating or constructional facilities or
2. as other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them, and if they serve a comparable purpose.

The sentences 1 and 2 shall apply only to projects which, taken on their own, reach or exceed the figures for the site-related screening or, if no such examination is required, the figures for the general screening in Annex 1 column 2 of the German EIA Act³.

Salami slicing

Half of the countries mentioned no specific provisions against salami slicing; some responded that the screening criteria also apply to the screening of modifications and extensions implying that a possible splitting of projects will be identified during the screening exercise in due course. As the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice provides a broad interpretation of the concept of "project" it can be assumed that obvious cases of splitting of projects are dealt with accordingly. A few countries indicated how salami slicing was avoided in practice:

Austria: In order to avoid circumventions of EIA by cutting modifications in several pieces, the sum total of the capacity-expanding modifications approved in the past five years has to be added to the capacity increase applied for (provided the current capacity increase amounts to at least 25% of the threshold value, except for shopping centers). If a new project is split between several applicants they may have to undergo an EIA according to the provision on cumulation. Furthermore, the definition of project in the EIA Act is a wide one (including also associated/ancillary works spatially related to the project) and can cover projects with different developers as well.

Poland explains that projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also where they are implemented by different entities.

Denmark reports a similar approach treating the projects in question as a single project.

Germany: Article 3 b para. 3 EIA Act: If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements. Existing projects shall also include cumulative projects within the meaning of para. 2, sentence 1.

5.3.4 Information submitted for the screening stage

According to the survey the information provided by the developer to the competent authority during the screening stage addresses the following areas of expertise for the chosen project types⁴:

³ Federal Law: According to Article 3 b par. 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Act; Schleswig-Holstein: additional guidance document on "Application and Interpretation of the new EIA-provisions" (24.03.2004)

⁴ Based upon the factors mentioned in Annex IV of the Directive (i.e. population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors) and rearranged as common areas of expertise

Traffic, noise, air quality, vibrations, climate, shading, waste management, regional development planning, nature protection, water management, geotechnical engineering, hydrogeology, landscape engineering, cultural heritage, human health

Summing up, it can be said that in most countries information on all of these topics is submitted, if relevant⁵.

Furthermore, the consideration of the following aspects was highlighted by some countries:

Material assets, archaeology, architectural heritage, radiation, biodiversity, socio-economy, energy sources, heat, odours

Examples for how national regulations have implemented provisions for the submission of information for the screening phase are described by United Kingdom and Malta:

Examples:

United Kingdom

Where a developer wishes to request a screening opinion prior to submitting their application they are required to submit various pieces of information as below:

(1) A person who is minded to carry out development may request the relevant planning authority to adopt a screening opinion.

(2) A request for a screening opinion in relation to an application for planning permission shall be accompanied by

(a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;

(b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and

(c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.

(3) A request for a screening opinion in relation to a subsequent application shall be accompanied by

(a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;

(b) sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made;

(c) an explanation of the likely effects on the environment which were not identified at the time that the planning permission was granted; and .

(d) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.

A similar procedure is described by *Malta*:

Prior to detailed screening, the developer submits a **Project Description Statement** which contains the following information:

(a) details of the person wishing to carry out the development,

(b) a brief description of the project and its general objectives,

(c) an indication of the proposed timing of the project and why this timing was preferred,

(d) the location of the proposed development with site boundaries clearly shown on a map,

(e) a concise but reasonably comprehensive indication of the alternative uses, alternative technologies and suitable alternative locations and sites for the proposed development and alternative arrangement of land

⁵ With the exception of the topic „shading“

uses, on the proposed site,

(f) a description of the physical characteristics including size, scale, design and phasing of the development using models, photographs, diagrams, plans and maps where appropriate,

(g) a description of present land uses and environmental characteristics of the site,

(h) a brief description of surrounding land uses, their nature, their extent and their environmental characteristics,

(i) a description of the services, water, foul water sewers, surface water drainage, including storm water drainage, and energy sources available on site,

(j) estimates of the number of persons to be employed with estimates for each phase of the development,

(k) the nature and quantities of raw materials and energy to be used, and wastes generated during construction and operation, the proposed method of storage or handling of materials and wastes, and machinery needed during both the construction and the operational phases,

(l) access arrangements and general parking requirements on and off the site, during both construction and operation,

(m) list of the major environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project, including reference to cumulative impacts, proposals for mitigating the negative effects of the development.

Level of detail of documents submitted in screening

Additionally, the questionnaire asked for the **level of detail** that is required in the **documents submitted for the screening** phase in order to get an impression of the work load. The options provided were:

- general level (rough estimations)
- medium level (modelling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest)
- detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics)

A corresponding question queried the average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase.

	Thermal Power Station				Landfill											
	General level	Medium level	Detailed level		5 to 20 pages	21 to 50 pages	51 to 100 pages	over 100 pages	General level	Medium level	Detailed level		5 to 20 pages	21 to 50 pages	51 to 100 pages	over 100 pages
Austria		✓					✓			✓					✓	
Bulgaria	✓					✓			✓					✓		
Croatia																
Cyprus		✓								✓						
Czech Republic		✓				✓				✓				✓		
Denmark	✓				✓				✓				✓			
France																
Germany		✓			✓				✓				✓			
Hungary		✓					✓			✓				✓		
Ireland		✓						✓		✓					✓	
Italy		✓					✓			✓				✓		
Lithuania	✓				✓				✓				✓			
Malta		✓				✓				✓				✓		
Netherlands	✓					✓			✓					✓		
Poland		✓				✓				✓				✓		
Romania		✓					✓			✓				✓		
Slovakia		✓					✓			✓				✓		
Slovenia	✓					✓			✓					✓		
Spain	✓								✓							
United Kingdom	✓				✓	✓			✓					✓		

Table 9: Level of detail that is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase for thermal power station and landfill projects

	Shopping Center				Road Construction												
	General level	Medium level	Detailed level		5 to 20 pages	21 to 50 pages	51 to 100 pages	over 100 pages	General level	Medium level	Detailed level		5 to 20 pages	21 to 50 pages	51 to 100 pages	over 100 pages	
Austria		✓					✓			✓					✓		
Bulgaria	✓				✓				✓					✓			
Croatia																	
Cyprus		✓								✓							
Czech Republic		✓				✓				✓				✓			
Denmark	✓				✓				✓				✓				
France																	
Germany	✓				✓					✓			✓				
Hungary		✓					✓			✓				✓			
Ireland		✓						✓		✓						✓	
Italy		✓					✓			✓				✓			
Lithuania	✓				✓				✓				✓				
Malta		✓				✓				✓				✓			
Netherlands	✓					✓			✓					✓			
Poland		✓			✓					✓				✓			
Romania	✓					✓				✓				✓			
Slovakia		✓					✓			✓				✓			
Slovenia	✓					✓			✓					✓			
Spain	✓								✓								
United Kingdom	✓					✓			✓					✓			

Table 10: Level of detail that is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase for shopping center and road construction projects

Most countries reported a general or medium level of detail in the EIA screening procedure with an average volume of the documents up to 50 pages.

5.3.5 Authorities

The **responsible authorities for the screening decision** in the participating countries differ within each country. The responsibility of an authority depends in some cases on the size of the project.

Responsible authority for the screening procedure	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body
	Thermal power plant				Landfill				Shopping center				Road construction			
Austria		✓				✓				✓			✓	✓		
Bulgaria	✓	✓				✓				✓				✓		
Croatia					✓				✓							
Cyprus	✓				✓				✓				✓			
Czech Republic		✓				✓				✓				✓		
Denmark			✓	✓			✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
France	<i>(not answered)</i>															
Germany		✓						✓	✓		✓			✓		
Hungary	✓				✓				✓				✓			
Ireland			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
Italy		✓							✓	✓				✓		
Lithuania		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Malta	✓				✓				✓				✓			
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	
Poland		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
Romania		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
Slovakia	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		
Slovenia	✓				✓				✓				✓			
Spain		✓				✓				✓			✓	✓		
United Kingdom	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓

Table 11: Responsible authorities for the screening decision

Note: the question was not specified with regard to possible appeal procedure

The screening procedure is carried out

- by a national/federal authority only in: Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia
- by a regional authority only in: Austria (except for federal roads), Czech Republic, Spain (excl. roads), Italy (excl. shopping center)
- with mixed responsibility in: Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, United Kingdom
- by Statutory bodies in: Denmark, Ireland, Germany (state company for road construction), United Kingdom

Screening decision

The **character of the screening decision** in the countries is shown in the following table:

	Legal document	Internal decision	Other
Austria	✓		
Bulgaria	✓		
Croatia		✓	
Cyprus			opinion of the MANRE to the planning authority
Czech Republic	✓		
Denmark	✓		
France	<i>(not answered)</i>		
Germany	✓		
Hungary		✓	
Ireland			recorded in the Inspector's report which accompanies the decision on the development/activity
Italy	✓		
Lithuania	✓		
Malta	✓		
Netherlands	✓		
Poland	✓		
Romania	✓		
Slovakia	✓		
Slovenia	✓		
Spain	✓		
United Kingdom	✓		

Table 12: Character of the screening decision

In all of the participating countries, except Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary and Ireland, the result of the EIA screening procedure is a legal document.

The **screening decision** can be **appealed** in most of the countries surveyed, as detailed below.

Appeals	Appeals provided for		Appeals can be lodged by							Other	Remarks
	no	yes	Everybody	Neighbours	Municipalities	Citizen's groups	Environm. organ.	NGOs	Statut. bodies		
Denmark		✓	✓ (a)	✓	✓ (a)	✓ (b)	✓ (b)	✓ (b)	✓ (a)	Minister of environment, NPF	<p>a. provided they have a legal interest in the matter</p> <p>b. provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members</p> <p>The developer may lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project is covered by Annex I of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA. Apart from procedural complaints others, e.g. neighbours, environmental groups, cannot lodge an appeal, because they will later on have the opportunity to lodge an appeal, when the final project assessment has been passed.</p> <p>Apart from procedural complaints the developer cannot lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project isn't subject to an environmental assessment. Others, e.g. neighbours, environmental groups, may lodge an appeal.</p>
France											<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (c)		Negatively affected parties	c. except of shopping centers Not independently. Appeal can be submitted after the permit is granted, generally: those who are affected negatively by the project NGOs: no appeal possible at shopping center projects
Hungary		✓	✓								
Ireland		✓	✓								Against the Screening decision "an appeal shall not be permitted but an administrative dispute may be initiated".
Italy		✓	✓								
Lithuania		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓ (d)			d. Appeals for statutory bodies only at thermal power station projects
Malta		✓	✓							Developer	
Netherlands		✓	✓								
Poland		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Parties to admin. procedure	

Appeals	Appeals provided for		Appeals can be lodged by								Remarks
	no	yes	Everybody	Neighbours	Municipalities	Citizen's groups	Environm. organ.	NGOs	Statut. bodies	Other	
Romania		✓	✓								Companies, citizens, mass-media at road construction projects
Slovakia		✓						✓			
Slovenia		✓	✓								
Spain		✓	✓								
United Kingdom		✓	✓								Different regulations in each country of the UK

Table 13: Comparison of the possibilities for appealing the screening decision

6 COMPARISON OF EIA PROCEDURES

6.1 General remarks

Out of the 4 project types used in the section to compare screening procedures two types of projects, namely **landfills and shopping centers**, were chosen for the purposes of comparing the EIA procedures in the countries surveyed. This section provides an overview of the relevant answers of the participating countries (see also chapter 12.4 Appendix 4 – Evaluation of detailed information on EIA procedures).

6.2 Scoping

Scoping is the process of determining the content and extent of the matters which should be covered in the environmental information to be submitted to a competent authority for projects which are subject to EIA. Scoping is not mandatory under the directive but Member States which do not have scoping in their EIA procedure are required to introduce, as a minimum, a voluntary scoping stage (according to Art. 5 para.2 of the EIA Directive). The minimum requirement is that competent authorities must provide a scoping opinion if requested by a developer. The scoping opinion should identify the content and extent of the information to be elaborated and supplied by the developer to the competent authority.

Table 14 presents the information received.

Scoping	Landfill		Shopping Center		
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Mandatory	Voluntary	
Austria		✓		✓	Apart from the voluntary scoping procedure Austria offers an investor service ⁶ .
Bulgaria	✓		✓		
Croatia		✓		✓	
Cyprus		✓		✓	
Czech Republic	✓		✓		
Denmark		✓		✓	
France	✓		✓		
Germany		✓	✓		
Hungary	✓		✓		
Ireland		✓		✓	Applicants can apply to the planning authority or ABP for scoping. This is not commonly availed of.
Italy		✓		✓	
Lithuania		✓		✓	

⁶ The EIA authority may support the project developers upon their request by providing information that is available to the authority and that is needed by the project developer for preparing the documents for the EIA development consent procedure. The topics and issues that are likely to be significant in the EIA development consent procedure may be communicated within the framework of these investor services for project preparation.

Scoping	Landfill		Shopping Center		
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Mandatory	Voluntary	
Malta	✓		✓		
Netherlands		✓		✓	
Poland	✓		✓	✓	Voluntary for Annex I projects, mandatory (together with screening) for Annex II projects.
Romania	✓		✓		If the shopping center has dedicated parking areas.
Slovakia	✓		✓		
Slovenia		✓		✓	
Spain	✓		✓		
United Kingdom		✓		✓	Whilst the Regulations do not require (mandate) scoping in practice virtually all EIA's will undergo some level of informal scoping with the consenting authority and statutory consultants as a matter of standard practice - see Chapter 5 of IEMA's 2011 report into the State of EIA Practice in the UK www.iema.net/eiareport

Table 14: Scoping procedures

In Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Spain scoping is carried out on mandatory basis for both project types, in Germany for shopping centers only. In all other of the participating countries scoping procedures are voluntary.

6.2.1 Guidance

An **official guidance for scoping** is available on different levels in some of the participating countries (see table below). For the link list see chapter 12.5, Appendix 5 - Guidance.

Availability Level	Availability of official guidance for scoping for project types	
	Landfill	Shopping center
National	Austria	Austria
	Denmark	Denmark
		Germany
	Ireland	Ireland
	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Poland	Poland
	Romania	Romania
	Spain	Spain
Regional	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
	Austria	Austria
		Germany
	Spain	Spain
No guidance available		United Kingdom
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	
	Cyprus	Cyprus

Availability Level	Availability of official guidance for scoping for project types	
	Landfill	Shopping center
		Czech Republic
	Czech Republic	
	Germany	
	Hungary	Hungary
	Italy	Italy
	Malta	Malta
	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Slovenia	Slovenia
(not answered)	France	

Table 15: Availability of official guidance for scoping

6.2.2 Participants in the scoping process

The participation of authorities and the public in the scoping process is presented in the following table.

	Authorities	Specification	Public	Specification
Austria	✓	co-operating authorities e.g. authorities responsible for granting the development consent if the project would not require an EIA	(✓)	Within the voluntary scoping procedure, the EIA authority may also, where appropriate, consult third parties such as the public or the ombudsman for the environment etc. The EIA authority may also choose the form of such a consultation.
Bulgaria	✓	competent bodies for taking decision on EIA or officials authorised by them with other specialised departments	✓	affected public
Croatia	✓	bodies and/or persons designed by special regulations and the LRSGU	✓	public and public concerned
Cyprus	✓	Environmental authority		
Czech Republic	✓		✓	right to participate is given to anyone
Denmark	✓	The competent authority engages in discussions with the developer and relevant agencies.	✓	The public is consulted as early as possible in order to determine the scope of an EIA
France	✓	Ministry of Environment		
Germany	✓	For LANDFILL: Other authorities and statutory bodies affected by the project, for SHOPPING CENTERS also Environmental organisations Citizens' Groups	✓	For LANDFILL: Registered organisations working in the field of nature protection and citizens' groups; AND others experts, if necessary

	Authorities	Specification	Public	Specification
Hungary	✓		✓	the public concerned
Ireland	✓	The applicant asks the planning authorities what to include in the EIS and the planning authorities must consult the relevant prescribed bodies.		
Italy	✓	Regional and local authorities		
Lithuania	✓			
Malta	✓	MEPA and other authorities according to the decision of Director of Environmental Protection; Local Councils, Government entities, eNGOs	✓	General public; notices in media; public invited to express opinions
Netherlands	✓	All relevant authorities are invited to submit a formal advice	✓	the authorities choose the form of participation, for example participation by a small group or for all the stakeholders (public, NGO's, private parties etc.) or none; for LANDFILL: if Natura2000 is involved in the permitting, a participation option/form is obligatory, otherwise voluntary
Poland	✓	Regional Director for Environmental Protection, The authority of the State Sanitary Inspectorate	✓	Parties to the procedure (including NGOs if granted rights of a Party)
Romania	✓	Municipalities, public health authority, water national administration; County Environmental Agency, Environmental Guard County Authority, Fire Brigade (Emergency Situations Inspectorate), Water Protection Authority, Mayors office		
Slovakia	✓		✓	If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation on the scoping proposal
Slovenia	✓			
Spain	✓		✓	Environmental organizations and interested public

	Authorities	Specification	Public	Specification
United Kingdom	✓	Within the Regulations where a developer seeks a voluntary scoping opinion the consenting authority is then required to consult with statutory environmental bodies	✓	There is nothing to restrict the public being engaged in scoping the EIA by the developer. However, this is a voluntary undertaking. In the majority (>50%) of UK practice some level of wider 'public' engagement, beyond statutory organisations occurs as part of standard EIA practice.

Table 16: Participation of authorities and the public in the scoping process

In all surveyed countries (various) authorities take part in the scoping phase (if there is any). In all participating countries except Cyprus, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia also the (affected) public participates in the scoping phase.

Participation of the public in mandatory scoping exists in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Spain.

6.3 Development consent procedure

The sub-chapters 6.3.1, 6.3.2 and 6.3.4 try to get a grasp on approaches for quality control of the EIA documentation.

Ways of ensuring proper quality control of EIA documentation are for instance a thorough and efficient scoping phase, the use of independent external review or expert assistance, use of guidelines on specific issues to be taken into account for certain types of projects or, keep the data used up to date..

6.3.1 EIA documentation

The **information for the Environmental Impact Assessment** in accordance with Art. 5 Para. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive ("environmental report", "environmental impact study", "environmental impact statement", "EIA documentation") is compiled as follows:

	Free choice of developer	Accredited consultant	Other
Austria	✓		
Bulgaria	✓		A team of experts with a team leader - may be Bulgarian and foreign natural persons, having educational and qualification Master degree

	Free choice of developer	Accredited consultant	Other
Croatia		✓	
Cyprus		✓	
Czech Republic	✓		
Denmark			The competent authority
France			<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany	✓		
Hungary	✓		
Ireland	✓		
Italy	✓		
Lithuania	✓		
Malta		✓	
Netherlands	✓		
Poland	✓		
Romania		✓	
Slovakia	✓		
Slovenia	✓		
Spain	✓		
United Kingdom	✓		

Table 17: Compilation of the EIA documentation

4 countries (Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania) require that the information for EIA is compiled by an accredited consultant.

6.3.2 Manuals or guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment

Manuals or guidance on EIA are available for both project types (landfill and shopping center) to support the developer in the following participating countries:

- Austria;
- Czech Republic;
- Cyprus
- Denmark;
- Germany;
- Ireland;
- Italy;
- Lithuania;
- Poland;
- Romania;
- Slovenia;
- Spain;
- United Kingdom.

6.3.3 Alternatives

The EIA Directive states that the EIA documentation shall include an outline of the main alternatives studied by the developer and an indication of the main reasons for his choice.

In response to the question whether countries have imposed to consider the do-nothing alternative Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Malta, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Spain, Romania, Netherlands, United Kingdom answered in the affirmative.

United Kingdom observed accurately that whilst an assessment of a do-nothing alternative is not explicitly required by the regulations it is implicit in order to meet the wider requirements of assessing the significance of the project's effects (i.e. description of baseline environment).

Apart from this most of the countries seem to have transposed the above cited requirement of the Directive ("main alternatives studied by the developer") without further specification.

Slovakia reports that at least two variants have to be considered by the developer. Denmark indicates that the competent authority may impose certain alternatives to be considered by the developer, but the nature of the alternatives will depend on the information and preliminary studies provided by the developer. In the Netherlands in all cases more environmentally friendly alternatives have to be researched, if relevant.

6.3.4 Content of EIA documentation /Submitted Information

According to Annex IV of the Directive the description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed project have to include population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

The questionnaire asked which of the following areas of expertise were considered relevant for the two project types⁷:

Traffic, noise, air quality, vibrations, climate, shading, waste management, regional development planning, nature protection, water management, geotechnical engineering, hydrogeology, landscape engineering, cultural heritage, human health

Summing up, it can be said that most countries deem all of the topics potentially relevant⁸, depending on the site of the project.

⁷ Naming of factors was adjusted according to common areas of expertise

⁸ With the exception of the topic „shading“

The following **topics** receive **greater focus during the EIA process** (see tables below).

Landfill projects: Topic	Percentage of indication
Air quality	92 %
Nature protection	75 %
Hydrogeology	58 %
Waste management	50 %
Water management	50 %
Landscape engineering	50 %
Human health	50 %
Traffic	42 %
Geotechnical engineering	33 %
Noise	25 %
Cultural heritage	17 %
Vibrations	8 %
Climate	8 %
Shading	0 %
Regional development planning	0 %

Table 18: Topics that receive greater focus during the EIA process of landfill projects (in percent of indication by countries)

Shopping center projects: Topic	Percentage of indication
Traffic	92 %
Air quality	58 %
Noise	50 %
Water management	50 %
Landscape engineering	42 %
Nature protection	33 %
Geotechnical engineering	33 %
Vibrations	25 %
Human health	25 %
Waste management	17 %
Cultural heritage	17 %
Climate	8 %
Hydrogeology	12 %
Shading	0 %
Regional development planning	0 %

Table 19: Topics that receive greater focus during the EIA process of shopping center projects (in percent of indication by countries)

The issue of the provision of information on the environmental impact of the **construction phase** and information on the **environmental impact of accidents/incidents** is dealt with as follows:

All countries responded that the EIA documentation has to contain information on the environmental impact of the construction phase of the project, with regard to information on the impacts of accidents/incidents about 75 % of the surveyed countries demand such explanations (exceptions are Germany, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom).

To get a rough idea how labour-intensive the EIA is, the participants were asked to indicate the **level of detail** that is required in the EIA **documentation**. Respondents could choose between:

- general level (rough estimations);
- medium level (modelling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest);
- detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics).

A corresponding question focused on the **average volume of the EIA documentation**.

	Landfill				Shopping Center									
	General level	Medium level	Detailed level	5 to 200 pages	201 to 500 pages	501 to 1,000 pages	over 1,000 pages	General level	Medium level	Detailed level	5 to 200 pages	201 to 500 pages	501 to 1,000 pages	over 1,000 pages
Austria			✓				✓			✓				✓
Bulgaria			✓	✓						✓				
Croatia			✓											
Cyprus			✓		✓					✓		✓		
Czech Republic			✓			✓				✓			✓	
Denmark			✓	✓						✓				
France														
Germany		✓				✓			✓		✓			
Hungary			✓							✓			✓	
Ireland			✓		✓					✓		✓		
Italy			✓		✓					✓		✓		
Lithuania		✓		✓					✓		✓			
Malta			✓			✓				✓			✓	
Netherlands		✓		✓				✓	✓		✓			
Poland			✓		✓				✓		✓			
Romania		✓		✓					✓		✓			
Slovakia	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓				✓	
Slovenia		✓				✓			✓				✓	
Spain			✓							✓				
United Kingdom		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	

Table 20: Level of detail and volume required in the EIA documentation

In about 2/3 of the surveyed countries the submitted information has a detailed level, the others medium level.

6.3.5 Authorities and decision on development consent

The **responsible authorities for carrying out an EIA** in the participating countries differ across the countries, sometimes depending on the size and the location of the project:

Responsible authority for carrying out the EIA					Specification					
	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body		National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body	
Project type	Landfill					Shopping center				Specification
Austria		✓			Regional government		✓			Regional government
Bulgaria		✓			Regional inspectorates for Environment and Waters		✓			Regional inspectorates for Environment and Waters
Croatia				✓	Ministry				✓	Ministry
Cyprus	✓				Ministry	✓				Ministry
Czech Republic		✓					✓			
Denmark			✓					✓		
France	✓				Ministry of Environment	✓				
Germany								✓		
Hungary		✓			Environmental inspectorate		✓			Environmental inspectorate
Ireland			✓	✓	The local planning authorities or ABP (the Irish Planning Board) along with the Environmental Protection Agency			✓	✓	The local planning authority, and where an appeal is made, ABP (the Irish Planning Board)
Italy		✓					✓			
Lithuania	✓	✓			Ministry of Environment Environmental Agency or regional Environmental Agency	✓	✓			Ministry of Environment Environmental Agency or regional Environmental Agency
Malta	✓				Malta Environment and Planning Authority	✓				Malta Environment and Planning Authority

Responsible authority for carrying out the EIA					Specification				
	National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body		National/Federal authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Statutory body
Project type	Landfill					Shopping center			Specification
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓		Landfills in the area of large rivers or coastal waters: Ministry			✓	Landfill: depending on decision level
Poland		✓	✓		Regional Director for Environmental Protection or municipal authority		✓	✓	Regional Director for Environmental Protection or municipal authority
Romania		✓	✓		Project covers 2 or more regions: Regional Environmental Agency			✓	EPA
Slovakia	✓	✓			Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of ministry) or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the District Environmental Office	✓	✓		Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of ministry) or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the District Environmental Office
Slovenia	✓				Ministry	✓			
Spain		✓					✓	✓	Shop. center: dep. on spatial consumption, regional: > 2500 m ² , local: 1000 m ² or 50 kW
United Kingdom			✓		Local planning authority			✓	Local planning authority

Table 21: Responsible authorities for carrying out the EIA

Review of Adequacy of the Environmental Information

The paragraphs below present how the countries ensure sufficient **quality of the EIA documentation** submitted by the developer:

Austria The authority shall commission internal or external experts of the subjects in question to prepare an environmental impact expertise or summary assessment of the environmental impacts. These experts have to assess inter alia the completeness, correctness and the meaningfulness of the applicant's data in accordance with the state of the art and other relevant scientific knowledge and, if necessary, complement the environmental impact statement. Moreover, the environmental impact expertise shall make proposals for mitigation and prevention measures.

Bulgaria The competent authority shall assess the quality of the EIA report in 14 days following its deposition, on the basis of the following criteria:

1. completeness and accuracy of the information by sections of the report, in compliance with the Terms of reference approved by the competent authority;
2. consideration of the results of the consultations held;
3. equalized description, analysis and comparison of the alternatives;
4. significance of impacts; significance of unavoidable/permanent impacts on the environment;
5. proposed measures for prevention or reduction of substantial harmful impacts, intended to ensure compliance with the environmental normative acts, and plan elaborated for their implementation;
6. availability of graphic materials – maps, schemes, sketches, diagrams, etc.;
7. the non-technical summary should not contain technical terms.

Croatia In the course of (public) sessions of the advisory expert committee the method of operation of the committee and the criteria for evaluating the environmental impact study may be elaborated in detail. The decision on evaluation is made on appointment of the committee.

Cyprus Within the committee for EIA formed by various authorities (MANRE, Planning and Housing Dept., Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Works, Federation of Environmental and Ecological Organisations, ETSC).

Czech Republic The information is first reviewed by the "Reviewer" (who provides an opinion on the Environmental Impact Statement). This is then reviewed in a public consultation process and the competent authority issues the final statement.

Denmark The competent authority is responsible for the quality of the information.

Germany For landfill projects: Involvement of other departments of LLUR and other authorities affected by the project, involvement of the public and public discussion.

For shopping center projects: Local development plan: The information is checked by the authority, it becomes subject of the weighting procedure and the decision is made by the local council or the municipal council.

Development consent: The information is checked by the authority.

Ireland The information is reviewed by the responsible authority, submissions by prescribed bodies and third parties are taken into account. Additional

information may be sought from the applicant as required. A discretionary public hearing may be held.

- Italy** A documental screening phase is expected before the beginning of EIA.
- Lithuania** It is assessed during the procedure, but not mentioned in the EIA decision.
- Malta** On a case-by-case basis as the information submitted to the Competent Authority is reviewed and detailed comments are sent to the EIA Consultant for any amendments/revisions.
- Netherlands** By the authorities itself, sometimes by the NCEA; if the NCEA reviews an EIA, this review is always public available in a written report.
- Poland** Both the authority and the RDOS (independently) assess the contents. There is no specific binding guidance and the assessment may be either very formal of in-depth, on a case-by-case basis.
- Romania** During the meeting of the Technical Committee, based on guideline and checklist provided in the legislation -MO 863/2002.

In most cases the quality of information provided by the developer are very good. If the quality requirements are not met than the competent authority could claim to revise those pieces of information.
- Slovakia** Elaborative expert review (expert appointed by ministry).
- Slovenia** An independent environmental expert from the ministries expert 'database' (once a year the ministry publishes a public tender and invites candidates for environmental experts to submit their tenders).
- Spain** If not detailed enough, correction required.
- United Kingdom** Reviewed by planning officer and relevant colleagues. There are no formal (mandatory criteria for this). A number of local authorities contract consultants in to review environmental statements to assess the quality of the information submitted.

In most countries the EIA documentation provided by the developer is reviewed by the competent authority which consults other authorities or bodies if needed. This involves sometimes special appointed committees (Croatia, Cyprus, Romania) or independent experts (Netherlands, Slovenia).

Decision making - Consideration of the Environmental Information before making Development Consent Decision

Pursuant to Article 8 of the Directive the results of the consultation and the information gathered in the EIA procedure shall be taken into consideration in the development consent procedure. The questionnaire asked how this is done in practice indicating binding conditions or obligations, recommendations or other measures as possible means of enforcement.

Development consent comprises							Specification
	Binding conditions or obligations based on EIA	Recommendations	Other	Binding conditions or obligations based on EIA	Recommendations	Other	
	Landfill			Shopping center			
Austria	✓			✓			
Bulgaria			✓			✓	The EIA Decision is attached to the development consent
Croatia			✓			✓	For LANDFILL: Committee issues an opinion on the accept. of the project contains in particular: expl. on the (non)accept. of the project's most accept. alternative, descr. of the project's most accept. alternative for the env. with an expl., proposal of env. protection measures with an impl. plan, proposal of env. monitoring programme with an impl. plan. For SHOPPING CENTER: EIA results are taken into account in the location permit for project impl.
Cyprus	✓			✓			
Czech Republic	✓			✓			
Denmark	✓			✓			
France							(not answered)
Germany			✓			✓	For LANDFILL: The EIA is an integral part of the plan approval procedure. If conditions, obligations and recommendations result from the EIA they are integrated into the plan approval. There they are not separated from other sector specific obligations. For SHOPPING CENTER: Local development plan: environmental report is one issue taken into account in the decision making process and becomes part of the charter. Development consent (§ 145 BauGB) authority checks whether there are results that have to be taken into the permit as conditions or obligations.
Hungary	✓			✓			
Ireland	✓			✓			
Italy	✓			✓			
Lithuania			✓	✓			EIA recommendations are binding, and they have to be observed in the project design. The Development consent approves the final project design, which assumes that the EIA recommendations have been fully observed and integrated in it.
Malta	✓		✓	✓		✓	The possibility of a negative recommendation if there are unacceptable residual impacts should also be considered.
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	If the EIA states 'necessary measures' to conform to regulation or similar.
Poland	✓			✓			
Romania	✓			✓			
Slovakia	✓			✓			
Slovenia		✓		✓			
Spain	✓			✓			
United Kingdom			✓			✓	Binding conditions are applied by the development consent; however, they do not include everything recommended by the ES. Research in the East of England in 2005 indicated that up to 50% of EIA recommendations were not conditioned by local planning authorities. The reasons behind this are multiple.

Table 22: Consideration of the results of the EIA in the development consent

Most of the surveyed countries (exceptions: Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, United Kingdom and Lithuania in case of landfill projects) define binding conditions or obligations in the development consent based on EIA for both project types.

Documentation of the results of the EIA

The **results of the EIA** are **documented** in the following way:

	Documentation of the results of the EIA						Specification
	Technical report prior to development consent	Associated with the final development consent	Other	Technical report prior to development consent	Associated with the final development consent	Other	
Austria		✓			✓		
Bulgaria			✓			✓	EIA report + EIA Decision
Croatia	✓					✓	For SHOPPING CENTER: Committee issues an opinion on the acceptance of the project contains in particular: explanation on the (non)acceptance of the project's most accept. alternative, description of the project's most accept. alternative for the environment with an explanation, proposal of environmental protection measures with an implementation plan, proposal of environmental monitoring programme with an implementation plan.
Cyprus		✓			✓		
Czech Republic	✓			✓			
Denmark	✓			✓			
France							<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany		✓				✓	For SHOPPING CENTER: Environmental report (§ 2 Abs. 4 BauGB) becomes part of the documents of the charter
Hungary	✓			✓			
Ireland		✓			✓		
Italy		✓			✓		
Lithuania	✓			✓			
Malta		✓	✓		✓	✓	Environmental Statement (Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Planning Statement)
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Depends for example on the decision(s) involved and phasing in the decision making, usually tailor-made
Poland			✓	✓		✓	the EIA ends in a separate administrative decision (decision on environmental conditions of the development) which is binding for all subsequent administrative decisions issued
Romania		✓			✓		
Slovakia	✓			✓			
Slovenia	✓			✓			
Spain	✓			✓			
United Kingdom	✓			✓			

Table 23: Comparison of the documentation of the results of the EIA

The results of the EIA are documented in 2/3 of the surveyed countries in a separate technical report for both project types. The other countries associate the result to the development consent (Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Malta) or conduct the documentation of the results of the EIA in another way.

Character of the development consent

The **character of the development consent** for **landfill projects** has the following specifications in the participating countries:

Character of development consent				
Project type: Landfill	Environmental permit	Planning permission	Other	Remarks
Austria	✓		✓	Single permit covering all necessary permits (one-stop-shop)
Bulgaria			✓	Construction permit
Croatia			✓	
Cyprus		✓		
Czech Republic	✓	✓		
Denmark		✓		
France				<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany	✓			
Hungary	✓	✓		
Ireland	✓	✓		
Italy	✓			
Lithuania				<i>(not answered)</i>
Malta	✓	✓		
Netherlands	✓	✓		
Poland	✓	✓	✓	Multistage procedure, including, apart from the environmental decision, planning/location permit, construction and exploitation permit. The general interpretation is that the development consent is made up of all the permits including the construction permit.
Romania			✓	Building permit
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	Building permit
Slovenia	✓	✓		
Spain			✓	Mandatory, binding, independent of the authorization procedure
United Kingdom		✓		

Table 24: Character of development consent for landfill projects

The **character of the development consent** for **shopping center projects** has the following specifications in the participating countries:

Character of development consent				
Project type: Shopping center	Environmental permit	Planning permission	Other	Remarks
Austria	✓		✓	Single permit covering all necessary permits (one-stop-shop)
Bulgaria			✓	Construction permit
Croatia			✓	
Cyprus		✓		
Czech Republic				
Denmark	✓	✓		
France				<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany		✓	✓	Development consent (building licence)
Hungary		✓		
Ireland		✓		
Italy	✓			
Lithuania			✓	Construction permit
Malta	✓	✓		
Netherlands		✓		
Poland	✓	✓	✓	Construction permit; multistage procedure, including, apart from the environmental decision, planning/location permit, construction and exploitation permit. The general interpretation is that the development consent is made up of all the permits including the construction permit.
Romania			✓	Building permit
Slovakia		✓	✓	Building permit
Slovenia			✓	Both building permit & environmental permit are needed if EIA undertaken.
Spain			✓	
United Kingdom		✓		

Table 25: Character of development consent for shopping center projects

Access to review procedures

The **development consent** can be **appealed** in every country (for Ireland the decision on landfills can be appealed except in the case of Strategic Infrastructure Development or Local Authority Development). For a comparison of the appeal procedures for the selected project types see the following tables.

Appeals against development consent	Appeals provided for		Appeals can be lodged by								Remarks	
	no	yes	Everybody	Neighbours	Municipalities	Citizen's groups	Environm. organ.	NGOs	Statut. bodies	Other		
Project type: Landfill and Shopping Center												
Austria		✓		✓	✓	✓ ¹	✓ ²				Project applicant; parties stipulated by the applicable administrative provisions for example land owners; ombudsman of the environment, water management planning body	¹ additionally for certain landfills ² Environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs), which have been recognised by the Federal Minister of Environment in agreement with the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs
Bulgaria		✓	✓									
Croatia												(not answered)
Cyprus		✓	✓									
Czech Republic		✓	✓									
Denmark		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund	Legal interest or spatial issues provided	
France		✓										
Germany		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Generally: those who are affected by the project may file suit the developer.
Hungary		✓	✓									
Ireland		✓	✓									Except in the case of Strategic Infrastructure Development or Local Authority Development Everybody can appeal a planning decision provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance; similarly, during the waste licensing process, only those who made a submission during the licence application assessment stage can make an objection to a decision.
Italy		✓	✓									

Appeals against development consent	Appeals provided for		Appeals can be lodged by								Remarks	
	no	yes	Everybody	Neighbours	Municipalities	Citizen's groups	Environm. organ.	NGOs	Statut. bodies	Other		
Project type: Landfill and Shopping Center												
Lithuania												Shopping center: part of construction law, not environmental and administrative law
Malta		✓	✓									
Netherlands		✓	✓									
Poland		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Romania		✓	✓									
Slovakia		✓				✓	✓	✓				
Slovenia		✓	✓									
Spain		✓	✓									
United Kingdom		✓	✓									

Table 26: Access to review procedures for landfill and shopping center projects

6.4 Public participation

Information to the public on the project and the EIA is provided in the following way (see next 2 tables):

Project type: Landfill and Shopping Center	Informing public about project and EIA				Provision of mandatory information				
	Mandatory by developer	Mandatory by EIA-authority	Other	Remarks	Public advertisement	EIA-authority's website	During public hearings	Other	Remarks
Austria		✓			✓	✓	✓		Austria offers an EIA database which is accessible for the public at the Austrian Federal Environment Agency. Some relevant documents of the database are also accessible via Internet, for example the EIA permit (see http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltsituation/uvpsup/uvpoesterreich1/uvpdatenbank/uvpgenehmigung/)
Bulgaria	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Croatia		✓			✓	✓	✓		
Cyprus	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Czech Republic		✓			✓	✓	✓ ¹	✓	EIA/SEA information system ¹ for shopping centers
Denmark		✓			✓	✓	✓		
France				<i>(not answered)</i>					
Germany		✓			✓ ²	✓ ³	✓		² for landfills, ³ for shopping centers
Hungary		✓	✓ ⁴	⁴ for shopping centers: inspectorate	✓		✓		
Ireland	✓	✓		Developer publishes site notice and newspaper notice. With regard to developments requiring a waste licence, all information pertaining to the licence application and the EIS are available on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website. All information relating to a planning application and associated EIS documentation is available at the planning authority's office or in some cases on a planning authority's website	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site notice, website in case of EPA (for landfill) and certain local planning authorities. Information is also available at the planning authority or ABP (the Irish Planning Board) offices.
Italy	✓				✓	✓			
Lithuania	✓ ⁵	✓		⁵ for shopping centers	✓	✓	✓		
Malta	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Netherlands		✓			✓				

Project type: Landfill and Shopping Center	Informing public about project and EIA				Provision of mandatory information				
	Mandatory by developer	Mandatory by EIA-authority	Other	Remarks	Public advertisement	EIA-authority's website	During public hearings	Other	Remarks
Poland		✓			✓	✓	✓		
Romania	✓	✓	✓ ⁶	Mandatory by the developer under close coordination of competent authority for EIA ⁶ for landfills	✓	✓	✓		
Slovakia		✓			✓	✓	✓		
Slovenia		✓			✓	✓			
Spain		✓			✓			✓	In the official bulletin of the regional authority in the web of substantive body and the municipal authority
United Kingdom		✓		The majority of UK EIA now involves public engagement activities prior to submission of the Environmental Statement and application for consent. This is not mandatory, but has been found to be of such value that developers have taken it up voluntarily and it is now seen as standard EIA practice. The scale of such activity will vary per project.	✓	✓	✓		

Table 27: Comparison of information of the public and of the manner of provision of mandatory information for landfill and shopping center projects

In most of the participating countries the information of the public has to be carried out by the competent authority, in Cyprus, Italy this is solely the task of the developer. In some countries both authority and developer are responsible for informing the public.

The information is in general provided by public advertisement, on the EIA-authority's website and also during public hearing.

A more general question addressed the **extent of public participation in the entire EIA process**. The following table shows a summary on this issue given by each country:

Country	Landfill	Shopping center
Austria	Voluntary: Preliminary procedure with optional consultation of public; optional by developer Mandatory: public inspection of EIA documentation/submission of written comments, public inspection of the Environmental Impact Expertise, hearing of parties; public inspection of development consent order (single permit)	Voluntary: Preliminary procedure with optional consultation of public; optional by developer Mandatory: public inspection of EIA documentation/submission of written comments, hearing of parties; public inspection of single permit
Bulgaria	High	High
Croatia	The public is involved in scoping and EIA review (through the public debate / debates).	The public is involved in scoping and EIA review (through the public debate / debates).
Cyprus	Scoping and review (public debate).	Scoping and review (public debate).
Czech Republic	The public has the possibility to review the first "notification of conception". Furthermore a public hearing is to be scheduled to review the environmental impact statement.	The public has the possibility to review the first "notification of conception". Furthermore a public hearing is to be scheduled to review the environmental impact statement.
Denmark	The public may participate in the scoping process.	The public may participate in the scoping process.
France	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany	Interested neighbours, citizens' groups, NGOs etc. participate in the procedure.	Comments, statements and objections are taken into account during the weighting procedure.
Hungary	Possibility for review of the documentation.	Possibility to comment on preliminary and final assessment.
Ireland	<p>PLANNING: (a) Third party right to make submissions at planning permission stage (to the local planning authority) or directly to ABP (the Irish Planning Board) in the case of local authority development or Strategic Infrastructure Development (b) third party right of appeal to ABP (the Irish Planning Board) against decision of local planning authority provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance. Third parties can also apply for leave to appeal directly to ABP (the Irish Planning Board) in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>WASTE LICENCE: The public has access to the licence application documentation (including the EIS), in hardcopy format and electronic format on the EPA website. The licensing process allows for written submissions by anyone. Everyone who makes a submission is notified of the EPA's proposed decision on the application. Subsequently, anyone may make an objection to a proposed decision by the EPA on an application, within 28 days of notification of the proposed decision. Submissions are available for public inspection on the EPA's website and are considered by the EPA in deciding on the application.</p>	<p>(a) Third party right to make submissions at planning permission stage (to local planning authority) (b) third party right of appeal ABP (the Irish Planning Board) against decision of local planning authority provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance. Third parties can also apply for leave to appeal directly to ABP in exceptional circumstances.</p>

Country	Landfill	Shopping center
Italy	The public can provide comments within 60 days from the beginning of the procedure.	<i>(not answered)</i>
Lithuania	<i>(not answered)</i>	<i>(not answered)</i>
Malta	Public participation is carried out during some of the major steps in the EIA process: (1) during scoping and the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the EIA; (2) following finalisation of the Environmental Statement which is issued for public consultation; and (3) during the EIA-related public hearing.	Public participation is carried out during some of the major steps in the EIA process: (1) during scoping and the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the EIA; (2) following finalisation of the Environmental Statement which is issued for public consultation; and (3) during the EIA-related public hearing.
Netherlands	In the Netherlands there are few EIA's for landfill. The extent seems limited. Depending on the controversy of the project the participation can be wider.	In the Netherlands there are few EIA's for shopping centers. Mostly these centers are combined in EIA's for large urban developments. The extent seems limited. Depending on the procedure for example the controversy of the project the participation can be wider.
Poland	Every person has the right to take part in EIA procedure and the right to submit comments and suggestions in the course of a procedure; The administration authorities competent to issue decision on the environmental conditions require that the possibility of public participation should be ensured prior to the issue and modification of decision; the administration authority competent to issue such decisions shall provide the public without an undue delay with information concerning: the possibilities of becoming acquainted with the necessary documentation of the case and the place where it is available for review. The administration authority in the justification of the decision, irrespective of the requirements under the Administrative Procedure Code, shall provide information on public participation in the procedure and the manner in which the comments and suggestions submitted in relation to public participation have been considered and the extent to which they have been used. Formal scope of public involvement does not differ according to project type. In practice waste installations tend to generate more public participation/opposition.	Every person has the right to take part in EIA procedure and the right to submit comments and suggestions in the course of a procedure; The administration authorities competent to issue decision on the environmental conditions require that the possibility of public participation should be ensured prior to the issue and modification of decision; the administration authority competent to issue such decisions shall provide the public without an undue delay with information concerning: the possibilities of becoming acquainted with the necessary documentation of the case and the place where it is available for review. The administration authority in the justification of the decision, irrespective of the requirements under the Administrative Procedure Code, shall provide information on public participation in the procedure and the manner in which the comments and suggestions submitted in relation to public participation have been considered and the extent to which they have been used. Mostly relatively little public interest.
Romania	Throughout all the EIA procedural stages: notification, screening, scoping, and reviewing, including public debate, EIA decision issuance. Anyone interested can read the documentations and can provide written objections to competent authorities.	Throughout all the EIA procedural stages: notification, screening, scoping, and reviewing, including public debate, EIA decision issuance. Anyone interested can read the documentations and can provide written objections to competent authorities.
Slovakia	If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation at later stages.	If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation at later stages.
Slovenia	Every person shall have right of access to environmental information. Time line - public has 30 days of the public announcement the right of access and an opportunity of opinions and comments (Article 58).	Time-line: public has 30 days of the public announcement the right of access and an opportunity of opinions and comments (Article 58).
Spain	Such projects often have high opposition.	Low public interest.

Country	Landfill	Shopping center
United Kingdom	<p>In the majority of cases for such development public engagement would occur during the EIA process, prior to submission to understand the views of NGO's local groups, etc. This may involve information provision, public scoping, workshops, public exhibitions, neighbourhood meetings / Q&A's, direct meetings with specific groups. All such activity is voluntary and will vary between different projects, but a degree of this action is standard practice across UK EIA practice.</p> <p>Formal consultation with the public occurs at submission of application of consent. This consultation is both on application and ES findings. The responses from the public can lead to further assessment being required before the consent is determined. The public are able to attend local authority consent procedures and make representations directly to the elected decision-makers.</p>	<p>In the majority of cases for such development public engagement would occur during the EIA process, prior to submission to understand the views of NGO's local groups, etc. This may involve information provision, public scoping, workshops, public exhibitions, neighbourhood meetings / Q&A's, direct meetings with specific groups. All such activity is voluntary and will vary between different projects, but a degree of this action is standard practice across UK EIA practice.</p> <p>Formal consultation with the public occurs at submission of application of consent. This consultation is both on application and ES findings. The responses from the public can lead to further assessment being required before the consent is determined. The public are able to attend local authority consent procedures and make representations directly to the elected decision-makers.</p>

Table 28: Public participation in the entire EIA process in the participating countries for landfill and shopping center projects

6.5 Monitoring

The EIA Directive lacks - in contrast to the SEA Directive - a specific paragraph on the monitoring of significant environmental effects of a project. Therefore, the questionnaire tried to get more information on concrete monitoring requirements in the development consent which are based on the findings of the EIA process.

In most countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain) the EIA entails recommendations on monitoring which are at least in about 2/3 of the countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Spain) subsequently included into the development consent as obligations or conditions. An overview is given in the following tables.

Project type: Landfill	Recommendation of monitoring of environmental impacts by EIA				Development consent conditions/recommendations on monitoring based on EIA	
	no	yes	Other	Specification		no
Austria		✓				✓
Bulgaria		✓				✓
Croatia		✓		(not answered)		
Cyprus		✓				✓
Czech Republic		✓			✓	
Denmark	✓				✓	
France				(not answered)		
Germany			✓	There is no extra chapter of conditions, obligations, recommendations deriving from the EIA in the final decision. Whether a condition, obligation or recommendation is based on the EIA, an objection against the project or the expertise of an authority affected by the project makes no difference. A recommendation for a permit obligation may result in an obligation in the permit and become part of the inspection later on. This is not regulated by law.		✓
Hungary		✓			✓	
Ireland		✓				✓
Italy		✓				✓
Lithuania		✓			✓	
Malta		✓				✓
Netherlands		✓				✓
Poland		✓				✓
Romania		✓				✓
Slovakia		✓	✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme	✓	
Slovenia		✓				✓
Spain		✓				✓

Project type: Landfill	Recommendation of monitoring of environmental impacts by EIA				Development consent conditions/recommendations on monitoring based on EIA	
	no	yes	Other	Specification	no	yes
United Kingdom			✓	<p>Depends on the impacts identified. In general monitoring is limited as it is difficult to require monitoring via the conditions that can be imposed on UK planning permissions. However, monitoring of landfill gas levels and signs of leachate pollution / leakage would be expected for landfill projects. Also specifically recommending dust / litter monitoring (operation) and archaeological watching brief during construction would be expected.</p> <p>Note: In the UK Environmental Management Plans are becoming common practice to carry EIA recommendations from an Environmental Statement through the consent and into construction (and in some cases operation). Where such a document is included in an environmental statement there tends to be better coverage of monitoring.</p>	✓	✓

Table 29: Comparison of monitoring recommendations by EIA for landfill projects

Project type: Shopping center	Recommendation of monitoring of environmental impacts by EIA				Development consent conditions/recommendations on monitoring based on EIA	
	no	yes	Other	specification	no	yes
Austria		✓				✓
Bulgaria		✓				✓
Croatia		✓				✓
Cyprus		✓		(not answered)		
Czech Republic		✓			✓	
Denmark	✓				✓	

Project type: Shopping center	Recommendation of monitoring of environmental impacts by EIA				Development consent comprise conditions/ recommendations on monitoring based on EIA		
	Country	no	yes	Other		specification	no
	France				(not answered)		
	Germany		✓				✓
	Hungary		✓			✓	
	Ireland		✓				✓
	Italy		✓				✓
	Lithuania				(not answered)	✓	
	Malta		✓				✓
	Netherlands	✓				✓	
	Poland		✓				✓
	Romania		✓				✓
	Slovakia		✓	✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme	✓	
	Slovenia		✓				✓
	Spain		✓				✓
	United Kingdom			✓	<p>Depends on the impacts identified. In general monitoring is limited as it is difficult to require monitoring via the conditions that can be imposed on UK planning permissions. However, monitoring of landfill gas levels and signs of leachate pollution / leakage would be expected for landfill projects. Also specifically recommending dust / litter monitoring (operation) and archaeological watching brief during construction would be expected.</p> <p>Note: In the UK Environmental Management Plans are becoming common practice to carry EIA recommendations from an Environmental Statement through the consent and into construction (and in some cases operation). Where such a document is included in an environmental statement there tends to be better coverage of monitoring. However, a shopping center would not require formal environmental monitoring under wider legislation so in many cases monitoring would not be undertaken.</p>	✓	

Table 30: Comparison of monitoring recommendations by EIA for shopping center projects

The **development consent** usually provides for the following **monitoring programs** in the participating countries:

Monitoring programs in development consent								
Project type: Landfill	Traffic	Noise	Air quality	Vibrations	Waste management	Nature protection	Water	Remarks
Austria			✓		✓		✓	
Bulgaria			✓		✓		✓	
Croatia								Measuring meteorological parameters, landfill gas emissions, leachate and precipitation discharges from the landfill surface, the hazardous substance pollution parameters of groundwater, if located in the landfill impact area; control of landfill body stability.
Cyprus								<i>(not answered)</i>
Czech Republic								<i>(not answered)</i>
Denmark								<i>(not answered)</i>
France								<i>(not answered)</i>
Germany								There is no extra chapter of conditions, obligations, recommendations deriving from the EIA in the final decision. Whether a condition, obligation or recommendation is based on the EIA, an objection against the project or the expertise of an authority affected by the project makes no difference. A recommendation for a permit obligation may result in an obligation in the permit and become part of the inspection later on. This is not regulated by law.
Hungary								<i>(not answered)</i>
Ireland		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Italy	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Lithuania			✓					
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓				This is carried out on a case-by-case basis, depending on the significant impacts identified in the Environmental Statement.
Netherlands						✓	✓	Ground water, nature values
Poland	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Romania			✓		✓		✓	
Slovakia								Depending on impacts
Slovenia		✓	✓				✓	State of environment, monitoring with purpose of reducing risk

Monitoring programs in development consent Project type: Landfill	Traffic	Noise	Air quality	Vibrations	Waste management	Nature protection	Water	Remarks
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
United Kingdom								<p>Depends on the specific project and its predicted environmental effects. However, monitoring can prove difficult to condition due to restrictions placed on rules concerning the phrasing of conditions, which must:</p> <p>Conditions should be clear and specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance must be possible • Inclusion of a requirement to report on the completion of mitigation works or on monitoring can encourage self-policing by project proponents • Any conditions concerning monitoring should be clear on what is to be monitored, how it is to be achieved, who is responsible for carrying it out and how the results will be used to effect necessary action • Planning authorities should consider how they will monitor and enforce such conditions and also how the results of monitoring and mitigation will be communicated to third parties <p>Further guidance on the tests for planning conditions can be found in DoE circular 11/95 and in the Scottish Government's Circular 4/1998 and addendum, and on planning obligations in ODPM circular 05/2005.</p>

Table 31: Monitoring programs provided for by the development consent for landfill projects

Monitoring programs in development consent									
Project type: Shopping center	Traffic	Noise	Air quality	Vibrations	Waste management	Nature protection	Water	Remarks	
Austria	✓	✓	✓						
Bulgaria			✓		✓		✓		
Croatia								(not answered)	
Cyprus								(not answered)	
Czech Republic								(not answered)	
Denmark								(not answered)	
France								(not answered)	
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Depending on the case and the items that were most important in the EIA.	
Hungary								(not answered)	
Ireland	✓								
Italy	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Lithuania									
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓				This is carried out on a case-by-case basis, depending on the significant impacts identified in the Environmental Statement.	
Netherlands								a monitoring program seems not applicable in this case in the Netherlands	
Poland	✓							Depending on local environmental conditions	
Romania	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Slovakia								Depending on impacts	
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓				✓	State of environment, monitoring with purpose of reducing risk to environment, monitoring natural phenomena.	
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
United Kingdom								(not answered)	

Table 32: Monitoring programs provided for by the development consent for shopping center projects

A more general question asked how **compliance with the conditions** in the development consent is being checked.

In the majority of countries this is done during the final inspections after completion of construction, during an environmental inspection or/and by periodical reporting by the developer (see Table 33 and Table 34).

Compliance check Project type: Landfill	Check of compliance with monitoring conditions					Check of compliance with all other conditions						
	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks
Austria		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Bulgaria		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		1) The competent authorities shall exercise control over implementation of the conditions set forth in the decision on EIA: in the process of approval and coordination of investment projects; in the process of construction; in the process of issue of permit for use of the construction; in the process of operation of the facilities. 2) The control shall include verification, by documents and by on-site visits, of the results from implementation of the plan for measures for prevention, reduction or liquidation of substantial harmful impacts on the environment, and assessment of their efficiency. 3) Where the decision on EIA has been issued by the MEW, the control over implementation of the conditions may be assigned to the respective RIEW, basin directorate or directorate of national park.
Croatia		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Cyprus							✓					
Czech Republic					✓					✓		not specified
Denmark	✓				✓	Compliance with the monitoring conditions is subject to the general regulatory supervision. <i>(not answered)</i>			✓			
France												
Germany		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Hungary					✓	Controls and test runs						

Compliance check Project type: Landfill	Check of compliance with monitoring conditions					Check of compliance with all other conditions						
	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks
Ireland			✓	✓	✓	For planning conditions, complaints to local authority			✓	✓	✓	For planning conditions, case by case checks by local authority department
Italy		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Lithuania		✓					✓	✓				
Malta		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Netherlands				✓				✓				
Poland		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Romania		✓	✓				✓	✓				
Slovakia	✓				✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme	✓				✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme
Slovenia			✓	✓				✓	✓			
Spain			✓	✓				✓	✓			
United Kingdom			✓	✓	✓	Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.		✓	✓		✓	Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.

Table 33: Check of compliance with monitoring conditions and all other conditions for landfill projects

Compliance check Project type: Shopping center	Check of compliance with monitoring conditions					Check of compliance with all other conditions						
	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks
Austria		✓		✓			✓					
Bulgaria		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		1) The competent authorities shall exercise control over implementation of the conditions set forth in the decision on EIA: in the process of approval and coordination of investment projects; in the process of construction; in the process of issue of permit for use of the construction; in the process of operation of the facilities. 2) The control shall include verification, by documents and by on-site visits, of the results from implementation of the plan for measures for prevention, reduction or liquidation of substantial harmful impacts on the environment, and assessment of their efficiency. 3) Where the decision on EIA has been issued by the MEW, the control over implementation of the conditions may be assigned to the respective RIEW, basin directorate or directorate of national park.
Croatia		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Cyprus												
Czech Republic					✓	(not specified)					✓	Not specified
Denmark	✓				✓	Compliance with the monitoring conditions are subject to the general regulatory supervision.			✓			
France						(not answered)						

Compliance check Project type: Shopping center	Check of compliance with monitoring conditions					Check of compliance with all other conditions						
	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks	No checks	During final inspection after completion of construction	During environmental inspections	By periodical reporting by the developer	Other	Remarks
Germany		✓	✓	✓	✓	Depending on the case and the items that were most important in the EIA.		✓		✓	✓	During inspections
Hungary												
Ireland				✓						✓		Case by case checks by local authority department
Italy		✓	✓					✓	✓			
Lithuania		✓						✓				
Malta		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Netherlands	✓						✓					
Poland		✓	✓					✓	✓			
Romania		✓	✓					✓	✓			
Slovakia	✓				✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme	✓				✓	Specified by person carrying out the programme.
Slovenia			✓	✓					✓	✓		
Spain			✓	✓					✓	✓		
United Kingdom					✓	Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.		✓		✓	✓	Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.

Table 34: Check of compliance with monitoring conditions and all other conditions for shopping center projects

Non-compliance

The **consequences of non-compliance with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent** involve the whole range of adequate measures such as imposition of fines, concrete enforcement actions and sanctions, withdrawal/suspension of the permit.

Public access to monitoring results

With regard to the information of the **public** about the **results of the monitoring** 2/3 of the surveyed countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom) do not undertake such an activity whereas the other countries referred to passive public access to monitoring data.

	Public not informed	Public informed	Specification
Austria	✓	✓ ¹	¹ for certain projects, a post-project analysis has to be carried out (at the latest five years after notification of completion). The Austrian EIA database (open to public) includes the results of the post-project analysis.
Bulgaria	✓		
Croatia			(not answered)
Cyprus	✓		
Czech Republic			(not answered)
Denmark	✓		
France			(not answered)
Germany	✓		
Hungary	✓		(for landfill)
Ireland		✓	PLANNING: Planning files are open to the public at relevant planning authority office or ABP (the Irish Planning Board) office, as case may be, WASTE LICENCE: Enforcement files are open to the public at regional EPA offices.
Italy		✓	on the authority website
Lithuania	✓		(for landfill)
Malta	✓		
Netherlands	✓	✓	For SHOPPING CENTER: public not informed For LANDFILL: passive if a request is made usually the information is provided
Poland		✓	It may be released under access to information on the environment. The competent authority shall inform the public by putting on a publicly accessible list of information such as the follow-up analysis - Art. 21 section 2, item 17 17 Act OOS; information is publicly available, however rarely publicly advertised (i.e. only informed members of the public would obtain access)
Romania		✓	The public access to the result of monitoring is guaranteed. Every person interested can receive those results on request. Also monthly reports regarding environmental conditions published by competent authority consist of those information among others.
Slovakia	✓		
Slovenia	✓		
Spain		✓	The records are public
United Kingdom	✓		

Table 35: Comparison of public information on monitoring

7 CONCLUSIONS

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was adopted in 1985 and was amended in 1997, 2003 and 2009 and codified in 2011. The EIA Directive allows for EIA to be integrated into existing procedures or on the other hand to implement a separate EIA procedure.

Approximately 50 % of the 20 participating countries integrated the EIA procedure in existing procedures, 50 % have implemented separate procedures. The minority of the surveyed countries undertakes EIA within a single permit procedure ("one-stop-shop").

Screening procedures

Within this IMPEL project four different types of projects were chosen for a comparison of the EIA screening procedures in Member States of the European Union and Croatia: Thermal power plants, landfills, shopping centers and road construction projects.

Main findings:

- **Guidelines** for screening exist in several countries.
- As already stated in the EC report 2009 the screening procedure pursuant to Article 4 (2) of the EIA Directive allows for a **couple of approaches**. Some countries require a screening procedure for all projects of a certain type while others have introduced threshold for screening and/or obligatory EIA.
- **Thresholds** for obligatory EIA for Annex II projects exist:
 - with regard to thermal power stations: in 9 countries (below the Annex I threshold of 300 MW)
 - with regard to landfills for non-hazardous waste: in 3 countries
 - with regard to shopping centres: in 9 countries
 - with regard to roads: in 7 countries
- As to the parameters used in thresholds it can be concluded that the majority of countries uses
 - for power stations: capacity in MW
 - for landfills for non-hazardous waste: total volume (m³) or volume/day, tons/day or total capacity in tons
 - for shopping centres: area in ha or m² (area of development, gross floor space)
 - for roads: length of road (in km)
- A **case-by-case examination** has to be carried out for
 - all power stations: in 5 countries
 - all landfills for non-hazardous waste: in 8 countries
 - all shopping centres: in 4 countries
 - all roads: in 4 countries

Additionally, some countries have determined site-related **criteria** (e.g. location in sensitive area, distance to sensitive area or receptor).

- Countries are well aware of the issues of **cumulation** with other projects and salami-slicing. With regard to possible cumulation of projects most countries just referred to the screening criteria laid down in their national EIA law which mirror the Annex III criteria of the Directive.

Examples for effective addressing of cumulation of several projects and their effects are:

- The description of the project includes the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects (Bulgaria, Lithuania).
- The submitted information describes the accumulation of the project's impacts with the impacts of other existing or planned/known projects.
- Adjacent projects (projects with the same or similar activities) meet or exceed together with the current project the defined thresholds (Hungary).
- If a project is spatially related to other projects of the same type and, together with them, reach the relevant threshold value, the authority shall examine on a case-by-case basis whether due to a cumulation of effects an EIA is required (Austria).
- The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative effects) together reach or exceed the relevant thresholds. (Germany).
- Cumulative effects are taken into account by assuming a "compulsory" application of the cumulating projects (Denmark).

Half of the countries mentioned no **specific provisions against salami** slicing; some responded that the screening criteria also apply to the screening of modifications and extensions implying that a possible splitting of projects will be identified during the screening exercise in due course. Strategies to prevent **salami slicing** include e.g.:

- Wide definition of the term "project" (inclusion of associated/ancillary works, different developers etc.)
- In order to avoid circumventions of EIA by cutting modifications in several pieces, the sum total of the capacity-expanding modifications approved in the past five years has to be added to the capacity increase applied for (Austria).
- Projects are considered together if
 1. they are situated on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common operating or constructional facilities or
 2. as other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them
 3. and if they serve a comparable purpose (Germany).
- If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements (Germany).
- Projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also if they are implemented by different entities (Poland).

- In most countries **information** on all of the areas of expertise mentioned in Annex IV, if relevant, is **submitted for screening procedures**; the main issues being (independently of the project type) air quality, nature protection and water management. The level of detail of the submitted screening documents is general to medium, whereupon the volume of these documents rarely exceeds 50 pages.
- The **authorities** (national/federal, regional, local, statutory body) responsible for the screening procedure vary across the countries and sometimes differ according to the size of the project;
- The character of the **screening decision** is a legal document in the majority of the countries.
- In almost all countries the screening decision can be **appealed** (exception: Czech Republic).

EIA procedures

The IMPEL project had a closer look on the EIA procedures for landfills and shopping centers for the purposes of comparison. The conclusions are as follows:

- In approximately 50 % of the countries **scoping** for the environmental report is carried out on a mandatory basis.
- **Guidelines** for scoping and the EIA process exist in several countries.
- Apart from competent authorities a large number of countries involves the public and / or other relevant organisations in the EIA process; participation of the public in mandatory scoping exists in 7 countries.
- In most of the countries the developer can freely choose who **compiles the information** required to be submitted to the competent authority for the EIA.
- In response to the question whether countries have imposed to consider the do-nothing **alternative** 12 countries answered affirmative. Apart from this most of the countries seem to have transposed the requirement of the Directive ("main alternatives studied by the developer") without further specification.
- Regarding the **content of the EIA documentation** submitted by the developer, it can be said that most countries deem all of the topics referred to in Annex IV as potentially relevant, depending on the site of the project.
- Competent authorities give greater focus to air quality and water management for both project types, as well as traffic and noise for shopping centers and on waste management, nature protection, hydrogeology, landscape and human health for landfills.
- In almost all countries investigations on the environmental impacts of the construction phase have to be carried out, in approximately 75 % of the countries the environmental impacts of accidents / incidents have to be investigated.
- In about 2/3 of the surveyed countries the submitted information has a detailed level; the range of the average size spans from "5 to 200 pages" to "over 1000 pages".
- The **authorities** responsible for EIA procedures can be either on national/federal, regional or local level as well as statutory bodies; a slight majority for the regional level can be observed.
- Basically, the **evaluation process** of the submitted documents is performed by the competent authority which consults other authorities or bodies if needed. This involves sometimes special appointed committees (Croatia, Cyprus, Romania) or independent experts (Netherlands, Slovenia).
- The **result of the EIA** is mostly documented in a technical report and leads to binding conditions in the development consent in the majority of the countries.
- In the majority of the countries **development consent** for landfills consists in an environmental permit, in the case of shopping centers it often is a planning permission only.
- The development consent can be **appealed** in all countries by almost everybody.
- **Public participation** is a cornerstone in the EIA process; information to the public in most of the cases is provided by the competent authority (by public advertisements, on the EIA-authority's website and also during public hearing), in a few countries it is solely the task of the developer.
- In most countries the EIA entails recommendations on **monitoring** which are at least in about 2/3 of the countries subsequently included into the development consent as obligations or conditions.
- Compliance of monitoring results with development consent conditions is checked in most cases during final inspection, environmental inspections or/and by periodical reporting by the developer.
- The consequences of **non-compliance** with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent involve the whole range of adequate measures such as imposition of fines, concrete enforcement actions and sanctions, withdrawal/suspension of the permit.

- With regard to the information of the public about the results of the monitoring 2/3 of the surveyed countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom) do not undertake such an activity whereas the other countries referred to passive public access to monitoring data.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

As the project framework did not provide for a workshop in 2012 it was not possible to discuss the answers with those who completed the questionnaires. This could lead to the possibility that the questions were not understood by each participant in the same way, which in some cases affected the clarity of the answers provided and the ability to fully compare the approaches used across all countries.

Issues which would merit further discussion:

- approaches how to deal with cumulation and salami slicing
- comparison of the level of detail of the information submitted during screening phase and during the EIA procedure (both for the information which has to be provided according to EIA Directive and the information about topics with greater focus) and methods of dealing with the huge amount of information which is provided during an EIA procedure
- experience concerning the scoping phase as about half of the participating countries have a mandatory scoping phase (including the experience with the public during scoping phase)
- closer look on quality issues with regard to the authors of the EIA documentation (free choice developer or accredited consultants)
- level of detail of the studied alternatives, the construction phase and the description of impacts of accidents
- merits of conditions or recommendations in the development consent decision which are based on the results of the EIA planning
- Closer look on public participation

9 REGISTER OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABP	An Bord Pleanála (The Irish Planning Board of Ireland)
CA	Competent Authority
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
IED	Directive (2010/75/EU) on Industrial Emissions
IEMA	Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (UK)
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
INECE	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
JASPERS	Joint Assistance to Support Projects in the European Regions
LLUR	Landesamt für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume (Schleswig-Holstein, Germany)
MANRE	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (Cyprus)
NCEA	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPF	National Park Fund (Denmark)
RDOS	<i>not specified (Poland)</i>
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UK	United Kingdom

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12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Questionnaire

IMPEL-Project The Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment on the Basis of Precise Examples

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear colleague,

We kindly ask you to complete this questionnaire on the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in your country.

You are asked to provide information on the various legal and practical issues associated with your EIA process.

The questionnaire comprises **three main sections**:

1. Information on the participant
2. General information on EIA screening procedures for the following 4 project types:
 - Thermal power station;
 - Landfill;
 - Shopping center;
 - Road construction.
3. Detailed information on EIA procedures for 2 of the above project types, namely:
 - Landfill;
 - Shopping center.

Please note that the **questions** within sections 2 and 3 are **identical for each project type**.

The **main aim** of the evaluation of the questionnaires is to outline the differences between EIA legislation and practice in EU Member States with regard to:

- Screening;
- Scoping;
- Quality control;
- Consideration of specific environmental issues in EIA processes;
- Consideration of EIA results during and after project implementation;
- Monitoring.

The project core team - represented by members from Germany, Italy, Ireland and Austria - has developed this questionnaire to collect basic information on the above issues from the participants. We kindly ask you to fill in the questionnaire and **return it before March 23rd, 2012** to the following address:

**Land Salzburg, Umweltschutz
Attn. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Markus GRAGGABER
P.O. Box 527
A-5010 Salzburg
Austria**

or by E-mail to: **markus.graggaber@salzburg.gv.at**

The completed questionnaires will be evaluated. We will discuss the results within the core team. The final project report will be published subsequently.

BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was adopted in 1985 and was substantively amended in 1997 and codified in 2011 (see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:026:SOM:EN:HTML>). The EIA procedure ensures that the environmental consequences of projects are identified and assessed before a development consent is given. The public can give its opinion and the results of the consultations are taken into consideration in the development consent procedure of the project. The public has to be informed of the decision afterwards.

The EIA Directive outlines the project categories which should be made subject to an EIA, the procedure that shall be followed and the content of the assessment.

A number of "problematic areas" in the application of the EIA Directive were highlighted in the "Report from the Commission on the application and effectiveness of the EIA Directive (both: European Commission, 2009)". These included:

- Screening - inter alia, the use of thresholds;
- Quality control of the information for the Environmental Impact Assessment according to Art. 5 Par. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive;
- Monitoring.

Therefore, this IMPEL project looks to explore some of these areas further across all Member States, with particular emphasis on screening, scoping, cumulation of projects, "salami slicing", quality control, EIA thresholds and the consideration of EIA results.

In 2010 the European Commission has launched a review process of the EIA Directive which is still ongoing. A Commission proposal for a policy option (i.e. technical adaptation, amendment, new Directive or Regulation etc.) is foreseen for 2012. This IMPEL project can assist the legislative process by providing concrete practical findings and recommendations for improvements.

1. INFORMATION ON THE PARTICIPANT		
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1.1.	Family name		
1.2	First name(s)		
1.3	Organisation		
1.4	Address	Street:	
		Number:	
		Zip-Code:	
		Town/Municipality:	
		Country:	
1.5	Telephone number	Country code:	
		Area code:	
		Number:	
1.6	Telefax number	Country code:	
		Area code:	
		Number:	
1.7	E-mail-address		
1.8	Status of organisation (please mark where applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Local authority	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (e.g. Environmental Protection Agency)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy	
		<input type="checkbox"/> University	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	
1.9	Geographical territory covered by organisation		

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON EIA SCREENING PROCEDURES

2.1. Project Type 1: Thermal Power Station Project

Which thermal power station projects are subject to EIA? Please provide the project definitions and thresholds given in the EIA law of your country by filling in section 2.1. of this questionnaire.

2.1.1. EIA Implementation

2.1.1.1.	In which procedure for consent is the EIA integrated for this project type in your country? (see Art. 2 (2) EIA-Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into existing procedures, e.g. environmental permitting (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Separate procedure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.1.1.2.	Does a single permit procedure exist in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop")?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.1.1.3.	Does a joint permit procedure exist in which some necessary permits are granted?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify jointly granted permits):

2.1.2. Screening

2.1.2.1.	Is an official guidance for screening available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
2.1.2.2.	What are the conditions that define the obligation for an EIA for this project type? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening) (please answer question 2.1.2.3.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for screening (please answer question 2.1.2.4.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Screening (significance survey) is required for all projects of this type without thresholds (continue to 2.1.2.5.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify and continue with 2.1.2.5.):

2.1.2.3.	Which are the thresholds to be reached or exceeded for an obligatory EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value: <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <hr/> If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values:
2.1.2.4.	Which are the screening thresholds that initiate a screening procedure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value: <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <hr/> If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values (e.g. lower thresholds for specific areas): <hr/> Please provide further information if relevant:
2.1.2.5.	How is the cumulation with other projects taken into account in the screening phase?	
2.1.2.6.	Do you have specific provisions against salami slicing?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):

2.1.2.7.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority during the screening stage for this type of project? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.1.2.8.	What level of detail is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics)
2.1.2.9.	What is the average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 100 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 100 pages
2.1.2.10.	Which authority is responsible for the screening decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.1.2.11.	Please specify the character of the screening decision:	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal document <input type="checkbox"/> Internal decision by the authority <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.1.2.12.	Can the screening decision be appealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 2.2.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide further information, if relevant): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

2.1.2.13.	Who can lodge an appeal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody
		<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' group
		<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations
		<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		

2.2. Project Type 2: Landfill Project

Which landfill projects are subject to EIA? Please provide the project definitions and thresholds given in the EIA law of your country by filling in section 2.2. of this questionnaire.

2.2.1. EIA Implementation

2.2.1.1.	In which procedure for consent is the EIA integrated for this project type in your country? (see Art. 2 (2) EIA-Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into existing procedures, e.g. environmental permitting (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Separate procedure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.2.1.2.	Does a single permit procedure exist in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop")?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.1.3.	Does a joint permit procedure exist in which some necessary permits are granted?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify jointly granted permits):

2.2.2. Screening

2.2.2.1.	Is an official guidance for screening available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
2.2.2.2.	What are the conditions that define the obligation for an EIA for this project type? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening) (please answer question 2.2.2.3.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for screening (please answer question 2.2.2.4.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Screening (significance survey) is required for all projects of this type without thresholds (continue to 2.2.2.5.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify and continue with 2.2.2.5.):

2.2.2.3.	Which are the thresholds to be reached or exceeded for an obligatory EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value: <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value: If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values:
2.2.2.4.	Which are the screening thresholds that initiate a screening procedure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value: <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value: <input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value: If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values (e.g. lower thresholds for specific areas): Please provide further information if relevant:
2.2.2.5.	How is the cumulation with other projects taken into account in the screening phase?	
2.2.2.6.	Do you have specific provisions against salami slicing?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
2.2.2.7.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority during the screening stage for this type of project? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

2.2.2.8.	What level of detail is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics)
2.2.2.9.	What is the average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 100 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 100 pages
2.2.2.10.	Which authority is responsible for the screening decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.2.2.11.	Please specify the character of the screening decision:	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal document <input type="checkbox"/> Internal decision by the authority <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.2.2.12.	Can the screening decision be appealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 2.3.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide further information, if relevant): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.2.2.13.	Who can lodge an appeal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours <input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' group <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

2.3. Project Type 3: Shopping Center Project

Which Shopping center projects are subject to EIA? Please provide the project definitions and thresholds given in the EIA law of your country by filling in section 2.3. of this questionnaire.

2.3.1. EIA Implementation

2.3.1.1.	In which procedure for consent is the EIA integrated for this project type in your country? (see Art. 2 (2) EIA-Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into existing procedures, e.g. environmental permitting (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Separate procedure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.3.1.2.	Does a single permit procedure exist in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop")?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.3.1.3.	Does a joint permit procedure exist in which some necessary permits are granted?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify jointly granted permits):

2.3.2. Screening

2.3.2.1.	Is an official guidance for screening available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
2.3.2.2.	What are the conditions that define the obligation for an EIA for this project type? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening) (please answer question 2.3.2.3.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for screening (please answer question 2.3.2.4.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Screening (significance survey) is required for all projects of this type without thresholds (continue to 2.3.2.5.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify and continue with 2.3.2.5.):
2.3.2.3.	Which are the thresholds to be reached or exceeded for an obligatory EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°1: Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°2 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°3 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values:

2.3.2.4.	Which are the screening thresholds that initiate a screening procedure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values (e.g. lower thresholds for specific areas):
		Please provide further information if relevant:
2.3.2.5.	How is the cumulation with other projects taken into account in the screening phase?	
2.3.2.6.	Do you have specific provisions against salami slicing?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
2.3.2.7.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority during the screening stage for this type of project? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.3.2.8.	What level of detail is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics)
2.3.2.9.	What is the average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 100 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 100 pages

2.3.2.10.	Which authority is responsible for the screening decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.3.2.11.	Please specify the character of the screening decision:	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal document
		<input type="checkbox"/> Internal decision by the authority
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.3.2.12.	Can the screening decision be appealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 2.4.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide further information, if relevant):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.3.2.13.	Who can lodge an appeal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody
		<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' group
		<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations
		<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		

2.4. Project Type 4: Road Construction Project

Which Road Construction projects are subject to EIA? Please provide the project definitions and thresholds given in the EIA law of your country by filling in section 2.3. of this questionnaire.

2.4.1. EIA Implementation

2.4.1.1.	In which procedure for consent is the EIA integrated for this project type in your country? (see Art. 2 (2) EIA-Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated into existing procedures, e.g. environmental permitting (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Separate procedure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.4.1.2.	Does a single permit procedure exist in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop")?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.4.1.3.	Does a joint permit procedure exist in which some necessary permits are granted?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify jointly granted permits):

2.4.2. Screening

2.4.2.1.	Is an official guidance for screening available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link):
		<input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
2.4.2.2.	What are the conditions that define the obligation for an EIA for this project type? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening) (please answer question 2.4.2.3.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Thresholds for screening (please answer question 2.4.2.4.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Screening (significance survey) is required for all projects of this type without thresholds (continue to 2.4.2.5.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify and continue with 2.4.2.5.):
2.4.2.3.	Which are the thresholds to be reached or exceeded for an obligatory EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°1: Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°2 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N°3 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values:

2.4.2.4.	Which are the screening thresholds that initiate a screening procedure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 2 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threshold N° 3 (if applicable): Unit: Value:
		If more thresholds are applicable, please specify units and values (e.g. lower thresholds for specific areas):
		Please provide further information if relevant:
2.4.2.5.	How is the cumulation with other projects taken into account in the screening phase?	
2.4.2.6.	Do you have specific provisions against salami slicing?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
2.4.2.7.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority during the screening stage for this type of project? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.4.2.8.	What level of detail is required in the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (deep level of detail in all topics)
2.4.2.9.	What is the average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase?	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 100 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 100 pages

2.4.2.10.	Which authority is responsible for the screening decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.4.2.11.	Please specify the character of the screening decision:	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal document
		<input type="checkbox"/> Internal decision by the authority
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.4.2.12.	Can the screening decision be appealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 3.)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide further information, if relevant):
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.4.2.13.	Who can lodge an appeal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody
		<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' group
		<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations
		<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		

3. DETAILED INFORMATION ON EIA PROCEDURES

3.1. Project Type 1: Landfill Project

For landfill projects which require an EIA, please provide the following information on the EIA procedures of your country.

3.1.1. Scoping

3.1.1.1.	On what basis is scoping carried out before information is submitted for the Environmental Impact Assessment (according to Art. 5 Par. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive)?	<input type="checkbox"/> On mandatory basis <input type="checkbox"/> On voluntary basis <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.1.2.	Is an official guidance for scoping available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link): <input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
3.1.1.3.	Who can participate in the scoping process? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Authorities (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Public (please specify):

3.1.2. Development Consent Procedure

3.1.2.1.	Who compiles the information for the Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with Art. 5 Par. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive (Environmental Impact Study/Statement)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Free choice of developer <input type="checkbox"/> Accredited consultants <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.2.2.	Do manuals or guidance on EIA exist to support the developer?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
3.1.2.3.	Is the developer obliged in national legislation to consider specified alternatives to this type of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
3.1.2.4.	Is the developer obliged in national legislation to consider the do-nothing alternative (zero-alternative; non-realisation of the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

3.1.2.5.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority for the purposes of EIA for this type of project (Art. 5 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive)? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases: <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site:		

3.1.2.6.	Which of the above mentioned topics receive greater focus for this project type (landfill project)?	Please specify:
3.1.2.7.	Is it mandatory to include information on the environmental impact of the construction phase of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.1.2.8.	Is it mandatory to include information on the environmental impact of accidents / incidents of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.1.2.9.	In general, what level of detail is required in the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (on all topics)
3.1.2.10.	What is the average volume of the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 200 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 201 to 500 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 501 to 1,000 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 1,000 pages
3.1.2.11.	Which competent authority / authorities is / are responsible for carrying out the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.2.12.	How is the quality of the information submitted by the developer evaluated by the competent authority / authorities?	Please specify:
3.1.2.13.	How is the result of the EIA taken into account in the development consent?	<input type="checkbox"/> The development consent comprises binding conditions / obligations based on the recommendations from the EIA process <input type="checkbox"/> The development consent comprises recommendations proposed in the EIA process <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.2.14.	How are the results of the EIA documented?	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical report produced prior to the development consent <input type="checkbox"/> As part of the document associated with the final development consent: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.2.15.	What is the character of the development consent for this project type (landfill project)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental permit <input type="checkbox"/> Planning permission <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.2.16.	Does the development consent provide for appeals?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue to 3.1.3.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

3.1.2.17.	Who can lodge an appeal? (Please mark applicable parties)	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody
		<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' groups
		<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations
		<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		

3.1.3. Public Participation

3.1.3.1.	How are the public informed about the project and the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory by the EIA-authority <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.3.2.	The mandatory information on the project and the EIA is provided in the following way: (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Public advertisement <input type="checkbox"/> On the EIA-authority's website <input type="checkbox"/> During public hearings <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.3.3.	Please outline the extent of public participation in the entire EIA process for this project type (landfill project):	

3.1.4. Monitoring

3.1.4.1.	In general, does an EIA recommend monitoring of environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.4.2.	Does the development consent comprise conditions / recommendations on monitoring based on the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 3.1.4.4.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.1.4.3.	Which type of monitoring programs (as recommended by the EIA) does the development consent for this type of project usually provide for?	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.4.4.	In general, how is compliance with the monitoring conditions being checked? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> During final inspection after completion of construction <input type="checkbox"/> During environmental inspections <input type="checkbox"/> By periodical reporting by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

3.1.4.5.	How is compliance with all other conditions being checked?	<input type="checkbox"/> During final inspection after completion of construction <input type="checkbox"/> During environmental inspections <input type="checkbox"/> By periodical reporting by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.1.4.6.	What are the consequences, if the project does not comply with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent?	Please specify:
3.1.4.7.	Is the public informed about the results of monitoring?	<input type="checkbox"/> No, the public is not being informed about the results of monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):

3.2. Project Type 2: Shopping Center Project

For Shopping Center projects which require an EIA, please provide the following information on the EIA procedures of your country.

3.2.1. Scoping

3.2.1.1.	On what basis is scoping carried out before information is submitted for the Environmental Impact Assessment (according to Art. 5 Par. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive)?	<input type="checkbox"/> On mandatory basis <input type="checkbox"/> On voluntary basis <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.1.2.	Is an official guidance for scoping available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on national level (please indicate web-link): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on regional level (please indicate web-link): <input type="checkbox"/> No guidance available
3.2.1.3.	Who can participate in the scoping process? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Authorities (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Public (please specify):

3.2.2. Development Consent Procedure

3.2.2.1.	Who compiles the information for the Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with Art. 5 Par. 1 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive (Environmental Impact Study/Statement)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Free choice of developer <input type="checkbox"/> Accredited consultants <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.2.2.	Do manuals or guidance on EIA exist to support the developer?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
3.2.2.3.	Is the developer obliged in national legislation to consider specified alternatives to this type of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
3.2.2.4.	Is the developer obliged in national legislation to consider the do-nothing alternative (zero-alternative; non-realisation of the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

3.2.2.5.	What information is submitted by the developer to the competent authority for the purposes of EIA for this type of project (Art. 5 and Annex IV of the EIA Directive)? (multiple answers possible)	Information on <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Shading <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional development planning <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Water management <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical engineering <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogeology <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape engineering <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural heritage <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> in all cases: <input type="checkbox"/> depending on the site:		

3.2.2.6.	Which of the above mentioned topics receive greater focus for this project type (shopping center project)?	Please specify:
3.2.2.7.	Is it mandatory to include information on the environmental impact of the construction phase of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.2.2.8.	Is it mandatory to include information on the environmental impact of accidents / incidents of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.2.2.9.	In general, what level of detail is required in the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> General level (rough estimations) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium level (modeling for a few selected topics, estimations for the rest) <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed level (on all topics)
3.2.2.10.	What is the average volume of the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 200 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 201 to 500 pages <input type="checkbox"/> 501 to 1,000 pages <input type="checkbox"/> over 1,000 pages
3.2.2.11.	Which competent authority / authorities is / are responsible for carrying out the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Regional authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory body (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.2.12.	How is the quality of the information submitted by the developer evaluated by the competent authority / authorities?	Please specify:
3.2.2.13.	How is the result of the EIA taken into account in the development consent?	<input type="checkbox"/> The development consent comprises binding conditions / obligations based on the recommendations from the EIA process <input type="checkbox"/> The development consent comprises recommendations proposed in the EIA process <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.2.14.	How are the results of the EIA documented?	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical report produced prior to the development consent <input type="checkbox"/> As part of the document associated with the final development consent: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.2.15.	What is the character of the development consent for this project type (landfill project)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental permit <input type="checkbox"/> Planning permission <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

3.2.2.16.	Does the development consent provide for appeals?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue to 3.2.3.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.2.2.17.	Who can lodge an appeal? (Please mark applicable parties)	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours <input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Citizens' groups <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental organisations <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory bodies / agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

3.2.3. Public Participation

3.2.3.1.	How are the public informed about the project and the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory by the EIA-authority <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.3.2.	The mandatory information on the project and the EIA is provided in the following way: (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Public advertisement <input type="checkbox"/> On the EIA-authority's website <input type="checkbox"/> During public hearings <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.3.3.	Please outline the extent of public participation in the entire EIA process for this project type (shopping center project):	

3.2.4. Monitoring

3.2.4.1.	In general, does an EIA recommend monitoring of environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.4.2.	Does the development consent comprise conditions / recommendations on monitoring based on the EIA?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (continue with 3.2.4.4.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.2.4.3.	Which type of monitoring programs (as recommended by the EIA) does the development consent for this type of project usually provide for?	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Vibrations <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

3.2.4.4.	In general, how is compliance with the monitoring conditions being checked? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> During final inspection after completion of construction <input type="checkbox"/> During environmental inspections <input type="checkbox"/> By periodical reporting by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.4.5.	How is compliance with all other conditions being checked?	<input type="checkbox"/> During final inspection after completion of construction <input type="checkbox"/> During environmental inspections <input type="checkbox"/> By periodical reporting by the developer <input type="checkbox"/> No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.2.4.6.	What are the consequences, if the project does not comply with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent?	Please specify:
3.2.4.7.	Is the public informed about the results of monitoring?	<input type="checkbox"/> No, the public is not being informed about the results of monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):
<p>Thank you very much for your cooperation! We hope to welcome you at our workshop in Salzburg.</p>		

12.2 Appendix 2: List of persons sending in completed questionnaires

Country	Name	Organisation	Status of organisation	Geographical territory covered by organisation ³	Email
Austria	Markus Graggaber	Umweltschutz Land Salzburg	Regional Authority	Land Salzburg	Markus.graggaber@salzburg.gv.at
Austria	Susanne Püls-Schlesinger	Oesterreichs Energie	Independent advocacy group for the Austrian electricity industry	Austria (Thermal Power Station)	s.puels@oesterreichsenergie.at
Bulgaria	Birgit Reininger	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Bulgaria	b.reininger@eib.org
Croatia	Sarah Duff	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Croatia	duff@eib.org
Cyprus	Delia Gorgos	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Cyprus	gorgos@eib.org
Czech Republic	Sarah Duff	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Czech Republic	duff@eib.org
Denmark	Helle Ina Elmer	Danish Nature Agency	Statutory Body	Denmark	nst@nst.dk hinel@nst.dk
France	Edith Collavizza	France Nature Environnement			edith.collavizza@fne.asso.fr
Germany	Gisela Holzgraefe	Ministry for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein	Ministry of Land Schleswig-Holstein	Land Schleswig-Holstein (Thermal Power Stations)	Gisela.Holzgraefe@mlur.landsh.de
Germany	Martin Rüter	Agency for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein	Regional Authority, Statutory Body	Land Schleswig-Holstein (Landfill)	martin.rueter@llur.landsh.de
Germany	Janine Geisler	State Company for Road Construction and Transport of Schleswig-Holstein	State Company for Road Construction and Transport of Schleswig-Holstein	Land Schleswig-Holstein (Road Construction)	
Germany	Astrid Gasse	City of Brunsbüttel, Building authority	Local Authority	Land Schleswig-Holstein (Shopping Centre)	
Germany	Rolf Tippner	Bezirksregierung Köln	Local Authority	Cologne (Landfill)	rolf.tippner@bezreg-koeln.nrw.de
Hungary	Sarah Duff	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Hungary	duff@eib.org
Ireland	Anne Marie O'Conner	An Bord Pleanala	Statutory Body	Ireland	a.m.oconnor@pleanala.ie

Country	Name	Organisation	Status of organisation	Geographical territory covered by organisation ³	Email
Ireland	Pamela McDonnell	Environmental Protection Agency	Statutory Body	Ireland	p.mcdonnell@epa.ie
Italia	Martino Michieletti	ARPA Lombardia	Statutory Body	Lombardia	m.michieletti@arpalombardia.it
Lithuania	Ausra Jurkeviciute	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Lithuania	
Malta	Charlene Smith	Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Statutory Body	Malta	eiamalta@mepa.org.mt; charlene.smith@mepa.org.mt
Netherlands	Sjoerd Harkema	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	The NCEA is an independent expert body (Foundation)	Netherlands	sharkema@eia.nl
Poland	Joanna Huczko - Gruszczyńska	General Directorate for Environmental Protection	Statutory Body	Poland	j.huczko@gios.gov.pl
Poland	Urszula Rzeszot	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Poland	rzeszot@eib.org
Romania	Angela Filipas	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Romania	filipas@eib.org
Romania	Lucian Popa	National Environmental Guard Local Authority County Arad	Local authority	County Arad	popaluc53@yahoo.com
Romania	Marius Popa	Olt County Environmental Protection Agency	Local authority	Olt County	office@apmot.anpm.ro
Slovakia	Sarah Duff	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Slovakia	duff@eib.org
Slovenia	Sarah Duff	JASPERS ¹	JASPERS /EIB ²	Slovenia	duff@eib.org
Spain	Manuel Díaz Cano	Xunta de Galicia - Consellería de Medio Ambiente, Territorio e Infraestructuras	Regional authority	Galicia	manual.diaz.cano@xunta.es
United Kingdom	Josh Fothergill	IEMA - Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment	Professional Body	United Kingdom	j.fothergill@iema.net

1 Joint Assistance to Support Projects in the European Regions) managed by the European Investment Bank; Vienna Regional office covering: Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia; Warsaw Regional office covering: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; Bucharest Regional office covering: Romania, Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus

2 The JASPERS Initiative is a joint venture amongst the EC DG REGIO, the EIB, the EBRD and the German Bank KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) to assist the Beneficiaries of the projects to be financed under the EU Structural Funds to prepare good-quality proposals with higher chances of funding, compared to the same work the Beneficiaries would undertake by themselves

3 If specified: project type covered by organisation

12.3 Appendix 3: Evaluation of general information on EIA screening procedures

Questionnaire Evaluation						
Comparison of EIA Screening Procedures						
1. EIA Implementation						
			Thermal Power Station	Landfill	Shopping Center	Road Construction
N ^o	Issue	Answer	Country	Country	Country	Country
1.1	Integration of EIA into procedure of consent	Integrated into existing procedures, e.g. environmental permitting	France: Administrative authorisation according to the Classified Facilities for the Protection of the Environment legislation	France: Administrative authorisation according to the Classified Facilities for the Protection of the Environment legislation	Czech Republic	Germany: The EIA is an integral part of the plan approval procedure
			Germany: The EIA is an integral part of the licencing procedure under the Federal Immission Control Act	Germany: The EIA is an integral part of the plan approval (Planfeststellung)	Denmark: The EIA procedure is an integrated part of the spatial planning procedure, which is assumed in the Danish Planning Act.	Ireland: Planning Permission (competant authority is An Board Pleanala where EIA required)
			Ireland: EIA part of two consent procedures - Dual Decision - (1) Planning Permission procedure (An Bord Pleanala (ABP) are the competent authority under Strategic Infrastructure Development for an installation with a total energy output of 300 megawatts or more, otherwise the local Planning Authority is the competent authority). (2) IPPC Licence procedure, if the plant has a thermal input of >50MW (EPA are the competent authority in this instance).	Ireland: Dual decision: Planning Permission (from ABP under Strategic Infrastructure Development if exceeds 100,000 tonnes per annum, other wise planning authority) and Waste Licence (from the EPA)	France: planning permission	Lithuania: EIA procedure

<p>Where both licence and planning required, both EPA and ABP/Planning Authority carries out the EIA</p>			
<p>Lithuania: Standard EIA procedure</p>	<p>Lithuania: EIA procedure</p>	<p>Germany: Preparation of a land use plan and additional building permit acc. Article 17 Federal EIA Act: If local development plans are prepared, amended or supplemented, particularly for certain projects including shopping centers the EIA including the screening shall be performed in the planning procedure as an EIA pursuant to the provisions of the Building Code [Baugesetzbuch]. (rather strategic environmental assessment acc. to Directive 2001/42/EC) If the EIA is performed in a planning procedure for a development plan and in a subsequent approval procedure, the EIA in the subsequent approval procedure should be restricted to additional or different significant environmental impacts of the project. (EIA-part). If a long period of time lies between the planning procedure and the approval, a project related EIA or at least for smaller projects a screening has to be carried out. In the case that the kind of the project (size, nature etc.) was only roughly know</p>	<p>Malta development consent (development permitting procedure)</p>
<p>Malta development consent (development permitting)</p>	<p>Malta development consent (development permitting)</p>	<p>Ireland: Planning Permission (competant authority is the Planning Authority)</p>	<p>Netherlands: special trajectory act and/or spatial planning</p>

	procedure)	procedure)	and ABP on appeal)	
	Netherlands: Environmental permitting	Netherlands: Environmental permitting	Lithuania: EIA procedure	Romania: In Romania the EIA is integrated into permitting procedures for certain public and separate procedure
	Romania: Environmental Permit for Project (Order 135/2010); The EIA is integrated into permitting procedures for certain public and private projects	Romania: Environmental Permit for Project (Order 135/2010) The EIA is integrated into permitting procedures for certain public and private projects	Malta	United Kingdom: As Thermal power station response - road schemes (highways) in England and Wales can be classed as nationally significant infrastructure projects. Further some aspects of road projects may require planning consent however, others are approved via a different consent process.
	United Kingdom: In the UK a thermal power station would generally require an EIA alongside its application for planning permission. However, in England & Wales a new procedure has been developed for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, which include thermal power stations >50MW, in this case the EIA is undertaken alongside the NSIP development consent process.	United Kingdom: Consented via planning permission in each of the UK's administrations	Netherlands: spatial planning	
			Romania: Environmental Permit for Project (Order 135/2010) In Romania the EIA is integrated into permitting procedures for certain public and separate procedure	
			United Kingdom: Consented via Planning Permission process in each of UK's administrations	
Separate procedure	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Cyprus	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Cyprus	Cyprus

			Czech Republic	Denmark	Hungary	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Hungary	Italy	Denmark
			Hungary	Italy	Poland	Hungary
			Italy	Poland	Slovakia	Italy
			Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia	Poland
			Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Spain		Slovenia
			Spain			Spain
	Other: specification	Denmark: Section 9 of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA states that the IPPC-permission substitutes part of the EIA permission.	Poland: in individual cases conduct of EIA can be repeated within the framework of the procedure to issue the construction permit	Poland: in individual cases conduct of EIA can be repeated within the framework of the procedure to issue the construction permit	Poland: in individual cases conduct of EIA can be repeated within the framework of the procedure to issue the construction permit	Poland: in individual cases conduct of EIA can be repeated within the framework of the procedure to issue the construction permit and decision on the permit for the implementation of a road investment project
		Poland: in individual cases conduct of EIA can be repeated within the framework of the procedure to issue the construction				
1. 2	EIA is imbedded in a single permit procedure in which all necessary permits are granted jointly ("one stop shop")	Yes	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria (except for federal roads)
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
			Netherlands	Germany: plan approval acc. to German waste legislation	Denmark	Denmark
			United Kingdom: The NSIP process is designed to provide all development consent related permits in a single application; however, operational permitting (that would allow the development to begin operating is clearly not included within this)	Netherlands	Ireland	Germany

					Ireland
	No	Croatia	Czech Republic	Croatia	Croatia
		Czech Republic	Denmark	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
		Denmark	Hungary	Germany	Hungary
		Germany	Ireland	Hungary	Italy
		Hungary	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
		Ireland	Lithuania:	Lithuania	Malta
		Italy	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
		Lithuania: Construction permit is granted seperately	Poland	Netherlands	Poland
		Malta	Romania	Poland	Romania
		Poland	Slovakia	Romania	Slovakia
		Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Slovenia
		Slovakia	Spain	Slovenia	Spain
		Slovenia	United Kingdom	Spain	
		Spain		United Kingdom	
		United Kingdom: Planning Permission process does not cover every permit in a single process.			
1. 3	EIA is imbedded in permit procedures in which some necessary permits are granted	No	Austria	Austria	Austria
		Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
		Cyprus	Cyprus	Croatia	Croatia
		Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Cyprus	Cyprus
		Hungary	Germany	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
		Ireland	Hungary	Denmark	Denmark
		Italy	Ireland	Germany	Hungary
		Lithuania	Italy	Hungary	Ireland
		Poland	Lithuania	Ireland	Lithuania
		Romania	Poland	Italy	Malta
		Slovakia	Romania	Lithuania	Netherlands

	Slovenia	Slovakia	Poland	Poland
	Spain	Slovenia	Romania	Romania
		Spain	Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			Spain	Spain
Yes: specification	<p>Croatia: Art. 70 of Croatian Environmental Protection Act/2007 reads: " (1) ...a decision on the request for environmental impact assessment and the request for determining integrated environmental protection requirements shall be made within a single procedure.....(3) In the procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a decision on integrated environmental protection requirements shall be issued." The EIA Regulation/ 2008 as amended in 2009 details the procedure in Art. 24 (The environmental impact assessment procedure shall be conducted as a single integrated procedure together with the procedure for establishing integrated environmental protection requirements based on the conclusion adopted pursuant to the provisions of the regulation on establishing integrated environmental protection requirements for an installation) and 25.</p>	<p>Croatia: If the concerned landfill is an IPPC installation then the answer given for section 2.1.1.3 above (Thermal Power Station) is applicable here too: Art. 70 of Croatian Environmental Protection Act/2007</p>	<p>Malta: Development permitting; EIA related assessment</p>	<p>Malta: Development permitting; EIA related assessment</p>
	<p>Denmark: Section 9 of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA states that the IPPC-permission substitutes part of the EIA permission.</p>	<p>Malta: Development permitting; EIA related assessment</p>	<p>Netherlands: e.g. SEA and EIA of the spatial plan and following permits are combined</p>	<p>United Kingdom: The Planning Permission process allows other consents to be gained alongside it; however, devolution in the UK makes this question difficult to answer directly. The various Governments - UK Parliament (for England), Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly have all made changes</p>

2. 1	Official guidance for screening available	Yes, on national level: indication of web-link	Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/betriebl_umweltschutz_uvpuvp/materialien/leitfaeden.html	Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf	Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf	Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf
			Cyprus: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument	Cyprus: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument	Cyprus: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument	Cyprus: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument
			Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125635	Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125636	Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125637	Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125638
			Germany: a) General Administrative Regulation on the Execution of the Environmental Impact Assessment is under revision, The Federal Environmental Agency announced that screening principles and proceedings as well as screening criteria should become part of the current administrative regulation. b) Application and interpretation of the new EIA-regulations (final version 14.08.2003) www.bmu.de/umweltvertraeglichkeitspruefung/doc/6379.php c) Guidance on the determination of the EIA obligation in the individual case of projects (final version 2003) www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf	Germany	Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf	Germany: Forschungsgesellschaft für Straßen- und Verkehrswesen (2005): Hinweise zur Prüfung der UVP-Pflicht von Bundesfernstraßenvorhaben www.fgsv-verlag.de
			Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf	Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf	Malta: Legal Notice 114/2007	Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf
			Malta: Legal Notice 114/2007	Malta: Legal Notice 114/2007	Netherlands: http://www.infomil.nl/onderwerpen/ruimte/mer/mer-scan/	Malta: Legal Notice 114/2007

<p>Netherlands: http://www.infomil.nl/onderwerpen/ruimte/mer/mer-scan/</p>	<p>Netherlands: http://www.infomil.nl/onderwerpen/ruimte/mer/mer-scan/</p>	<p>Poland: it is available via the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Srodowiska - GDOS): www.gdos.gov.pl. This includes formal regulations (Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 on types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment (Journal of Laws No. 213; item 1397), which covers Polish interpretation of Annex I and Annex II projects, including national threshold levels http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/Materialy-i-publikacje/rozporzadzenie_rady_ministrow_pol-ang.pdf), as well as not legally binding guidance documents providing advice to administrative bodies . Shopping centres are explicitly mentioned under paragraph 3 point 54</p>	<p>Netherlands: http://www.infomil.nl/onderwerpen/ruimte/mer/mer-scan/</p>
<p>Poland: it is available via the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Srodowiska - GDOS): www.gdos.gov.pl. This includes formal regulations (Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 on types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment (Journal of Laws No. 213; item 1397), which covers Polish interpretation of Annex I and Annex II projects, including national threshold levels http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/Materialy-i-publikacje/rozporzadzenie_rady_ministrow_pol-ang.pdf), as well as not legally binding guidance documents providing advice to</p>	<p>Poland: it is available via the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Srodowiska - GDOS): www.gdos.gov.pl. This includes formal regulations (Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 on types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment (Journal of Laws No. 213; item 1397), which covers Polish interpretation of Annex I and Annex II projects, including national threshold levels http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/Materialy-i-publikacje/rozporzadzenie_rady_ministrow_pol-ang.pdf), as well as not legally binding guidance documents providing advice to</p>	<p>Romania http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624</p>	<p>Poland: it is available via the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Srodowiska - GDOS): www.gdos.gov.pl. This includes formal regulations (Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010 on types of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment (Journal of Laws No. 213; item 1397), which covers Polish interpretation of Annex I and Annex II projects, including national threshold levels http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/Materialy-i-publikacje/rozporzadzenie_rady_ministrow_pol-ang.pdf), as well as not legally binding guidance documents providing advice to</p>

administrative bodies .	administrative bodies .		administrative bodies .
<p>Romania http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624 http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58674_2010_DESULFURARE.pdf</p>	<p>Romania http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624 http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58673_2010_DESEURI.pdf</p>	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf</p>	<p>Romania: http://apmar.anpm.ro/Mediu/reglementari-16 www.mmediu.ro http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58671_2010_AUTOSTRAZI_si_DRUMURI.pdf</p>

		- Advisory page on screening with resources: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/envi	
Spain: http://www.magrama.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/evaluacion-ambiental/guias-directrices/	Spain: http://www.magrama.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/evaluacion-ambiental/guias-directrices/		Spain: http://www.magrama.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/evaluacion-ambiental/guias-directrices/

	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf - Advisory page on screening with resources: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/envi</p>	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf - Advisory page on screening with resources: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/envi</p>	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf - Advisory page on screening with resources: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/envi</p>	
<p>Yes, on regional level: indication of web-link</p>	<p>Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf</p>	<p>Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf</p>	<p>Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf</p>	<p>Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf</p>

	Germany: Screening Checklist Schleswig-Holstein: www.schleswig-holstein.de/UmweltLandwirtschaft/DE/ImmissionKlima/03_Luftreinhaltung/02_Genehmigungsverfahren/3_Eckpunkte/03_3_PDF/	Germany	Ireland: http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,1804,en.pdf	Ireland: http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,1804,en.pdf
	Ireland: http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,1804,en.pdf	Ireland: http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,1804,en.pdf	Spain: http://www.cmati.xunta.es/portal/cidadan/lang/gl/pid/2567	Spain: http://www.cmati.xunta.es/portal/cidadan/lang/gl/pid/2567
	Spain: http://www.cmati.xunta.es/portal/cidadan/lang/gl/pid/2567	Spain: http://www.cmati.xunta.es/portal/cidadan/lang/gl/pid/2567		
	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf - Advisory page on screening with resources: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/envi</p>			
No	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Hungary	Hungary	Germany: Municipalities use a checklist for screening and exploring whether there are cumulating projects. The origin is unknown.	Hungary
	Italy	Italy	Hungary	Italy
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Italy	Slovakia

			Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovakia	Slovenia
					Slovenia	
2.	Conditions that define the obligation for an EIA	Thresholds for obligatory EIA (without screening)	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria (different procedure for federal roads)
2			Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Denmark	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia: in case of waste treatment facilities for non-hazardous waste	France	Croatia: in case of express roads
			Cyprus	Czech Republic	Germany	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Denmark: hazardous waste	Ireland	Czech Republic: new construction, reconstruction & rerouting of highways / expressways
			Denmark	France	Italy	Denmark
			France	Germany	Malta	France
			Germany	Hungary	Slovakia	Germany
			Hungary	Ireland	Slovenia	Hungary
			Ireland	Italy	Spain	Ireland
			Italy	Lithuania		Lithuania
			Lithuania	Malta		Malta
			Malta	Poland		Netherlands
			Netherlands	Slovakia		Poland
			Poland	Slovenia		Romania
			Romania	Spain		Slovakia
			Slovakia	United Kingdom		Slovenia
			Slovenia			United Kingdom
			Spain			
			United Kingdom			
		Thresholds for screening	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
			Croatia	Czech Republic	Croatia	Czech Republic
			Czech Republic	Germany	Cyprus	France
			Germany	Hungary	Czech Republic	Germany

	Hungary	Italy	France	Hungary
	Italy	Malta	Germany	Italy
	Lithuania	Netherlands	Italy	Lithuania
	Netherlands	Poland	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Poland	Slovakia	Malta	Malta
	Romania	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Slovakia		Poland	Poland
	Spain		Slovakia	Slovakia
	United Kingdom		United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Screening required for all projects of this type without thresholds	Denmark	Croatia: Waste disposal facilities; Remediation and reconstruction of landfills	Bulgaria	Cyprus
		Denmark: non hazardous waste	Denmark	Denmark
		Germany: Screening generally required for: construction and operation of a landfill site for deposition of inert waste within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz) <input type="checkbox"/> general screening	Romania	
Other:	Bulgaria: screening is required for all projects below the mentioned threshold	Bulgaria: screening for all installations for depositing of waste not included in the threshold	Hungary: size, risk, sensitivity, cumulation with other activities (ftresholds for preliminary assessment)	Bulgaria: 1) Mandatory EIA for all projects "Construction of all highways and Class I roads" 2) Screening decision for all other roads but 1), and which are not included in the threshold

<p>Cyprus: case-by-case for projects under Annex II - Prelim EIA Report</p>	<p>Croatia: no threshold required for 1) landfill for hazardous waste; 2) landfill in a county or regional waste mgm. center</p>	<p>Ireland: Criteria for determining whether sub threshold development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, hence necessitating EIA, is set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regs 2001. Where ABP considers that a proposed development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall direct the applicant to prepare an EIS.</p>	<p>Ireland: Criteria for determining whether sub threshold development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, hence necessitating EIA, is set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001. Where ABP considers that a proposed road development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall direct the road authority to prepare an EIS. Where a road authority considers that a proposed road development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall inform ABP in writing and where ABP concurs it shall direct the road authority to prepare an EIS.</p>
<p>Ireland: Criteria for determining whether sub threshold development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, hence necessitating EIA, is set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regs 2001. Where ABP considers that a proposed development (which does not fall within the obligatory thresholds) would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall direct the applicant to prepare an EIS.</p>	<p>Cyprus: obligatory for projects on Annex 1 disposal and recovery of hazardous waste; case-by-case for projects under Annex 2 based on Prelim EIA Report</p>	<p>Netherlands: All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory</p>	<p>Netherlands: 1) All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory 2) the construction of new highways requires in general an EIA</p>
<p>Malta: others than those included in Category 1 projects</p>	<p>Germany: Without threshold: Obligatory EIA for landfill sites for hazardous waste subject to special monitoring within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz)</p>	<p>United Kingdom: Any development listed in Schedule 2 in any of the UK's EIA Regulations, related to planning permissions, will require screening (based on a significance survey) if any part of the proposal is within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or</p>	<p>Romania: obligatory for projects on construction of highways and express roads; screening for projects included in Annex 2 (all other projects not included in Annex 1)</p>

		nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc	
<p>Netherlands: 1) All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory 2) all new (thermal power) installations which burn 'hazardous' waste require an EIA</p>	<p>Ireland: Criteria for determining whether sub threshold development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, hence necessitating EIA, is set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regs 2001. Where ABP considers that a proposed development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment it shall direct the applicant to prepare an EIS.</p>		<p>United Kingdom: Any development listed in Schedule 2 in any of the UK's EIA Regulations, related to planning permissions, will require screening (based on a significance survey) if any part of the proposal is within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc</p>
<p>United Kingdom: Any development listed in Schedule 2 in any of the UK's EIA Regulations, related to planning permissions, will require screening (based on a significance survey) if any part of the proposal is within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc</p>	<p>Netherlands: 1) All thresholds for screening only serve as an indicator, below the thresholds a screening decision without procedural requirements is obligatory 2) all new installations which store 'hazardous' waste in a landfill require an EIA</p>		
	<p>Romania: obligatory for installations included in Annex I - hazardous waste landfills; HG445/2009, Criteria included in annex III for installations included in Annex I</p>		

			<p>United Kingdom: Any development listed in Schedule 2 in any of the UK's EIA Regulations, related to planning permissions, will require screening (based on a significance survey) if any part of the proposal is within a 'sensitive area'. The definition of 'sensitive area' varies between the different regulations; however, it mainly relates to Internationally or nationally designated environmental sites, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc</p>			
2. 3	From 2.2.a: Thresholds to be reached or exceeded for an obligatory EIA	Threshold N°1: Unit: Value:	<p>Austria: MW thermal capacity 200</p>	<p>Austria: m³ 500.000</p>	<p>Austria: ha 10 (or threshold N°2)</p>	<p>Austria: km 5 (and threshold N°2)</p>
			<p>Bulgaria: MW heat capacity 50</p>	<p>Bulgaria: tons of hazardous waste per cay 10</p>	<p>Denmark: Regional significance</p>	<p>Bulgaria: km of construction of a new road of four or more lanes or realignment and / or extension of an existing road with two or less lanes to four or more lanes, where new road, or realigned and / or extension existing road ≥ 10</p>
			<p>Coratia: Mwel 100</p>	<p>Croatia: t/day 100</p>	<p>France: m2 of land consumption 40,000</p>	<p>Croatia: m (length) 2.000</p>
			<p>Cyprus: MW 50 Note: case by case analysis of plants not included in Annex 1 (below 50MW) based on prelim EIA Report</p>	<p>Cyprus: category of waste on of disposal / recovery: hazardous waste disposal / recovery Note: disposal instalations not included in Annex 1</p>	<p>Germany: 5 000 m² or more Federal EAI Act: Construction of a shopping centre, large- scale retail outlet or other large-scale trade establishment within the meaning of Art. 11 para. 3 sentence 1 of the Building Uses Ordinance [Baunutzungsverordnung], for which a land use plan /development plan is prepared in the existing external area within the meaning of Article 35 of the Building Code [Außenbereich gem. Baugesetzbuch], Schleswig-Holstein: for the construction of the above mentioned projects in</p>	<p>Cyprus: km 4</p>

		external areas and within Built-up Areas [Innenbereich acc. to Article 34 Building Code]	
Czech Republic: Mwe (Megawatt electricity) 50 to 200 (installations for combustion of fuel with a thermal output of)	Czech Republic: tonnes (capacity) 1.000 - 3.000 (installations for the management of hazardous waste)	Ireland: Construction of a shopping centre with a gross floor space exceeding 10,000m ²	Czech Republic: new construction, reconstruction & rerouting of highways / expressways
Denmark: 120 MW Heat Output	Denmark: 0	Italy: thresholds for obligatory EIA are defined only in some Regional laws (for example in Lombardy the threshold is 15000 mq)	Denmark: 2 km in a continuous length
France: tons of coal 500	France: m ² facility size for bulky waste 3,500	Malta: 10.000 m ²	France: construction, expansion, extension and adaption of highways and expressways including interchanges: any
Germany: > 200 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate)	Germany: 10 tons per day (non-hazardous waste, not subject to special monitoring within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz) with the exception of landfill sites for inert waste) OR 25 000 t or more non-hazardous waste (total capacity), not subject to special monitoring within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz) with the exception of landfill sites for inert waste	Slovakia: spaces/lots 300 parking lots with more than 300 lots	Germany: construction of a Federal motorway or other Federal highway if the latter is an express road within the meaning of the European Agreement of 15 November 1975 on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR)

Hungary: MW 20 Thermal Power Plants Performance - Electricity Production	Hungary: tonnes per day 200 nonhazardous waste - disposal	Slovenia: m2 30,000	Hungary: all express roads (motorways, highways)
Ireland: Heat output of 300 megawatts or more	Ireland: Installations for the disposal of waste with an annual intake greater than 25,000 tonnes	Slovenia: passanger vehicles / ha / commercial vehicles mass tons: 1,000 / 5 / 7.5	Ireland: Note: Roads and EIA are dealt with under the Roads Act 1993 (as amended) and not the planning acts. (a) motorway (b) 8kms or more of 4-lane road in a rural area and 500m in an urban area (c) new bridge/tunnel 100m or more in length
Italy: 300 MW	Italy: < 100.000 m ³		Lithuania: km >10
Lithuania: MW 300	Lithuania: ton / day >100		Malta: number of lanes on highway 4
Malta: 50 MW (if this value is exceeded, proposal would qualify for an obligatory EIA - Annex I of the EIA directive)	Malta: m3 municipal waste disposal installation (new landfill for non-inert waste and hazardous waste): 100,000		Netherlands: km of new and/or existing non- highway roads with in the new situation at least 4 lanes which will be altered or expanded: 10
Netherlands: MWe (thermal) 300	Poland: tonnes per day (intake capacity or waste) 10 t		Poland: motorways and expressroads
Poland: heat input 300 MW	Slovakia: no limit hazardous waste Landfills		Romania: lanes 4 highways and express roads
Romania: MW 300	Slovenia: Hazardous waste landfills all		Slovakia: no limit Highways and expressways, including objects
Slovakia: MW 300 Thermal power stations and other combustion equipment with a heat output	United Kingdom: N/A Landfill of Hazardous Waste		Slovenia: highways and expressways all

	Slovenia: MW 300			United Kingdom: N/A Construction of new motorways or expressways
	United Kingdom: MW (heat output) 300			
Threshold N°2: Unit: Value:	France: m3/h flow rate of flammable liquids	Austria: m3 (demolition waste or inert material) 1,000,000	Austria: Vehicles parking space 1,000 (or threshold N° 1)	Austria: DTV (average daily traffic frequency) 15,000 (and threshold N° 1)
	Hungary: MW 300 Heat output other than incineration plant	Bulgaria: tons of total capacity 25,000 (excluding landfills of inert waste)		Cyprus: lanes 5
	Netherlands: tons of coal per day 500	Czech Republic: tonnes (capacity) over 30.000 (installations for the management of other waste)		Czech Republic: km 10 new construction, reconstruction & rerouting of highways with four / more lanes
	Slovenia: (located in an air quality management area): MW 50	France: m3 of electric or electronic devices		Denmark: areas of special potential/actual interests in nature protection and ecological corridors
		Hungary: Total capacity 500.000 tonnes nonhazardous waste		France: construction, extension of a 4- or more lane road
		Malta: >300 dwellings within 200m from the boundaries of the site, m3: 25,000		Germany: 5 or more km construction of a new Federal Highway having four or more lanes, if such new highway has a continuous length of 5 km or more
		Poland: tonnes (total capacity) 25.000		Hungary: km 10 new construction 4 or more lane roads (not under express roads)

		Slovakia: m ³ 250,000 non-hazardous waste landfills with a capacity over 250,000 m ³	Malta: km of length of a road with min 7.5m carriageway, >300 dwellings within 100m from the centre line, passage of 100m protected site: 2
		Slovenia: Municipal landfills all	Poland: roads other than motorways and express roads with four or more lanes and total continuous length of not less than 10 km
			Romania: km 10
			Slovakia: km 10 I. & II. class roads and reconstruction or expansion of existing I. and II. Class roads, including objects
			Slovenia: roads (4 lanes or more) or lanes on a new classification of existing roads and / or expansion of existing road: km 10
			United Kingdom: Lanes of traffic Construction of a new road of 4 or more lanes
Threshold N°3:	France: kW 200	France: m ² of space for processing vehicle waste 50	Austria: Separate thresholds for federal roads (not displayed)
Unit:	Netherlands: tons of non-hazardous waste per day 100	Hungary: all sizes Hazardous waste landfills	Czech Republic: km longer than 1 new construction, reconstruction & rerouting of highways with four / more lanes
Value:		Malta: m of distance to aquifer protection zone boundary:	France: km of road length

	200		3
			Germany: 10 or more km construction of a Federal Highway having four or more lanes by rerouting and/or developing an existing Federal Highway, if such altered Federal highway section has a continuous length of 10 km or more
			Hungary: km 10 expansion of existing roads to 4 or more lanes
			Malta: re-alignment and/or widening of an existing road of 2 lanes or less to provide 4 or more lanes: km of length of a road with min 7.5m carriageway, >300 dwellings within 100m from the centre line, passage of 100m protected site: 2
			Slovenia: Main roads order I & II & policy/regional road order I, II, III & local roads (except in relocation/extensions where axis of roads are not moved by more than 200 m and the road is not built new lane): km 10
			United Kingdom: Lanes of traffic realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 kilometres or more in a continuous length.

<p>Threshold N° 4: Unit: Value:</p>	<p>France: MW 20</p>	<p>France: m³ of non hazardous meatl 1,000</p>	<p>France: ha of land consumption of roundabout 0.3</p>
		<p>Malta: m of distance to water abstraction points 500</p>	<p>Germany - Schleswig Holstein: 10 km construction of a road of Land Schleswig-Holstein, of an administrative district or a municipality having four or more lanes by rerouting and/or developing an existing, if such an altered road section has a continuous length of 10 km or more</p>
			<p>Germany - Schleswig Holstein: 10 or more km construction of a new road of Land Schleswig- Holstein, of an administrative district or a municipality having four or more lanes, if such road has a continuous length of 10 km or more</p>
			<p>Germany - Schleswig Holstein: construction of express roads acc. to Number 7 (b) Annex I of Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment</p>

			<p>Malta: The following thresholds are applicable to Category I (Annex I) projects: (1) Construction of a four-lane highway; (2) Construction of a road with a carriageway width of 7.5m or more and not being a road for which the design is approved in a development plan, if the road is (i) 2 km or more in length; or (ii) more than 300 dwellings or an area designated for more than 300 dwellings are within 100m of the centre line of the proposed road; or, (iii) where the road passes through or within 100m of a protected site; and (3) Realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be: (i) 2km or more in length; (ii) more than 300 dwellings or an area designated for more than 300 dwellings are within 100m of the centre line of the proposed road; or (iii) where the road passes through or within 100m of a protected site.</p>
			<p>Malta: km of tunnel length, passage beneath or within 100m protected area or passage through or within 100 m of aquifer protection zone: 1</p>
			<p>Slovenia: Main roads order I & II & policy/regional road order I, II, III & local roads in protected area (nature, cultural heritage & water): km 5</p>

2. 4	From 2.2.b: Screening thresholds that indicate a screening procedure	Threshold N° 1: Unit: Value:	Austria: MW 100 In areas subject to air pollution	Austria: m3 (mass waste or residual materials) 250,000 In special protection areas	Austria: ha 5 (or threshold N°2)	Austria: DTV (average daily traffic frequency) 2,000 In special protection areas or water protection and conservation areas
			Croatia: inst. for electricity, steam and hot water (fossil and solid fuels, renewable energy sources apart from water and wind) Mwe1 1	Czech Republic: tonnes p.a 1.000 - 3.000 fact finding activity; installations for managing other wastes	Croatia: m ² of gross construction area 50.000	Cyprus: lanes 4
			Czech Republic: Mwe (Megawatt electricity) 50 to 200	Germany: less than 10 tons per day non-hazardous waste, not subject to special monitoring within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz) with the exception of landfill sites for inert waste <input type="checkbox"/> site related screening OR less than 25 000 tons total capacity non-hazardous waste, not subject to special monitoring within the meaning of the Product Recycling and Waste Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz) with the exception of landfill sites for inert waste <input type="checkbox"/> site related screening	Cyprus: m2 2,500	Czech Republic: meters 500 fact finding activity; new construction or reconstruction of highways with a width greater than 10m (not included in category I) or local roads with four and more lanes
			Denmark: less than 120 MW Heat Output	Hungary: tonnes per day 10 nonhazardous waste (not under annex I)	Czech Republic: m ² (total area of enclosed space) over 3.000 projects requiring fact-finding procedure	France: every road
			Germany: 50-200 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate)	Italy: >= 100.000 m ³	France: m2 of land consumption 10,000	Germany: without threshold: Construction of any other Federal Highway than mentioned under 2.4.2.3

<p>Hungary: MW (output performance) 50 Thermal energy production facilities (steam and hot water production, if it is not included in Annex No. 1)</p>	<p>Malta: m3 15,000</p>	<p>Germany: 1 200 m² to less than 5 000 <input type="checkbox"/> general screening</p> <p>Federal EAI Act: Construction of a shopping centre, large- scale retail outlet or other large-scale trade establishment within the meaning of Art. 11 para. 3 sentence 1 of the Building Uses Ordinance [Baunutzungsverordnung], for which a land use plan /development plan is prepared in the existing external area within the meaning of Article 35 of the Building Code [Außenbereich gem. Baugesetzbuch] and in other areas for the same projects, for which a development plan is prepared, amended or supplemented.</p> <p>Schleswig-Holstein: for the construction of the above mentioned projects in external areas and within Built-up Areas [Innenbereich acc. to Article 34 Building Code] (without mentioning the preparation of the land use plan <input type="checkbox"/> more projects are subject to an EIA)</p>	<p>Hungary: all national & public roads (non annex I)</p>
<p>Italy: 50 MW</p>	<p>Netherlands: tons per day 50</p>	<p>Hungary: lots 300 No. Parking lots of shopping facility</p>	<p>Italy: 1.500 m</p>
<p>Lithuania: MW <300</p>	<p>Poland: recycling or waste disposal installations other than above (except agricultural use)</p>	<p>Italy: >150 mq in towns with population < 10.000 inhabitants</p>	<p>Lithuania: km <10</p>

	Netherlands: MWe (thermal) and/or extra power and/or or new fuel mix 200 and/or 20%	Slovakia: m ³ 250,000 non-hazardous waste landfills pu to 250,000 m ²	Lithuania: ha >0,5	Malta: km of length of road with min 3.5m carriageway, passage of 100m protected site: 1
	Poland: heat input 25 MW (for fuels other than solid)	United Kingdom: Hectares The area of development > 0.5	Malta: m2 of gross floor area 750	Netherlands: km of existing non-highway roads with in the new situation at least 4 lanes which will be altered or expanded: 5
	Romania: MW <300		Netherlands: hectares 100	Poland: hard-surfaced roads other than mentioned in 2.4.2.3
	Slovakia: MW 50-300 Thermal power stations and other combustion equipment with a heat output		Poland: ha (surface) 0,5 in areas of conservation referred to in Article 6 section 1 items 1-6, 8 and 9 of the Environmental Protection Act of 16 April 2004	Slovakia: km 5-10 I. & II. Class roads and reconstruction or expansion of existing I. and II. Class roads, including objects
	United Kingdom: Hectares area of development exceeds >0.5 industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water		Slovakia: m ² 2.000 floor area	United Kingdom: Hectares Aera of works exceeds 1 ha
			United Kingdom: Hectares The area of development >0.5	
Threshold N°2:	Austria: MW 50 For cumulation with other spatiallyrelatedthermal power stations if 200 MW is reached together with them	Austria: m3 (mass waste or residual materials) 375.000 In areas subject to air pollution	Austria: Vehicles parking space 500 (or threshold N°1)	Austria: m and DTV (average daily traffic fequency) 500 and 2,000 In alpine regions and areas subject to air pollution
Unit:				
Value:	Germany: 20 to less than 50 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate) when using light heating oil, methanol, ethanol, untreated vegetable oils or vegetable oil methyl esters, untreated natural gas, liquefied gas, gas from public gas supplies	Czech Republic: tonnes p.a 100 - 1.000 fact finding activity; management of hazardous waste	Czech Republic: Number of lots (total in aggregate for the entire building) 100 parking spaces	France: non-substantial changes or extensions of highways and expressways (including interchanges): any

or hydrogen <input type="checkbox"/> site-related screening			
Lithuania: MW >50	Hungary: Total capacity 25.000 tonnes nonhazardous waste (not under annex I)	Hungary: m ² 10.000 size of shopping facility	Germany - Schleswig Holstein: Construction or alteration of any other road of Land Schleswig- Holstein, of an administrative district or a municipality including cycle tracks and pavement belonging to it, if the measure a) has to undergo an impact assessment acc. to Article 6 para. 3 Habitats Directive (resp. Article 34 Federal Nature Conservation Act), crosses a protected area or a national park or is situated in a protected zone I or II of a water reserve (water protection area) b) takes place in registered biotopes acc. to Article 30 Federal Nature Conservation Act or in protected parts of landscape or if the road in forests acc. to Article 2 para. 1 Forests Act of Land Schleswig Holstein has a length of 500 m or more c) may affect a historical monument acc. to Article 1 para. 2 of the National Monuments Act, the area of a monument or its surrounding area or is situated in the excavation area of an archeological site
Netherlands: tons per day of non-hazardous waste 50	Netherlands: 1) class B sediment or non hazardous waste: 250,000 m ³ and/or 2) dryweight of waste water disposal sludge: 5,000 t/a 3) 100 t/d	Italy: >250 mq in towns with population > 10.000 inhabitants	Hungary: km 1 public roads
Poland: heat input	United Kingdom: Metres	Netherlands: inclusion of houses	Lithuania: km

	10 MW (for solid fuel)	the installation is to be sited within 100 metres of any controlled waters	2,000	>2
	United Kingdom: N/A If the waste is to be disposed of via incineration Installations for the disposal of waste		Poland: ha (surface) 2 in other areas	Poland: bridge-like structures accompanying a hard-surfaced road other than mentioned in 2.4.2.3, excluding the reconstruction of roads and bridge-like structures for servicing substations and located beyond areas of conservation referred to in Article 6 section 6 items 1-5, 8 and 9 of the Environmental Protection Act of April 2004
			Slovakia: parking lots / spaces 100 - 300	
Threshold N°3: Unit: Value:	Austria: MW 23 In areas subject to air pollution and cumulation with other spatially related thermal power stations if 100 MW is reached together with them	Austria: m3 (demolition waste or inert materials) 500,000 In special protection areas	Austria: * Cumulation: 2,5 ha or 250 vehicles parking space * Cumulation in area subject to air pollution: 1,25 ha or 125 vehicles parking space	Austria: DTV (average daily traffic frequency) 15,000 In or at least 300 m next to settlement areas
	Germany: 10 to less than 50 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate) when using gaseous fuels, (especially coke furnace gas, mine gas, steel gas, refinery gas, synthesis gas, biogas) <input type="checkbox"/> site related screening	Czech Republic: all waste disposal by depositing in natural or artificial geological structures and spaces	Netherlands: m2 total floor coverage of the entire project (including other commercial and/or industrial activities): 200,000	Germany - Schleswig Holstein: Construction or alteration of any other road of Land Schleswig-Holstein, of an administrative district excluding cycle tracks and pavement belonging to it, if the measure a) takes place in zone III of a water reserve area, in a biosphere reserve, in a landscape conservation area or in a nature park with a length of 1 Kilometer or more b) takes place in registered areas, in which the environmental quality standards laid down in European Community legislation have already been exceeded with a length of 1 kilometer or more

			c) takes place in a densely populated area acc. to the spatial planning of Land Schleswig-Holstein or in middle-order-centres (medium sized cities) or high-order-centres (large cities) on a length of 1 kilometer or more
	Netherlands: change or expansion of an existing installation for burning of hazardous waste	Netherlands: change or expansion of an existing installation for storing hazardous waste in a landfill	Hungary: all Natura 2000 sites
Threshold N°4: Unit: Value:	Germany: 1 to less than 50 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate) When using coal, coke including petroleum coke, coal briquettes, turf briquettes, fuel turf, untreated wood, emulsified natural bitumen, heating oils excluding light heating oil <input type="checkbox"/> site related screening	Austria: 62.500 m ³ for cumulation in special protection area resp. 93.750 m ³ for cumulation in area subject to air pollution	
	Germany: 1 to less than 50 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate) when using solid or liquid fuels other than listed above <input type="checkbox"/> general screening		
	Germany: 100 kW to less than 1 MW (combustion heat performance, thermal firing rate) when using solid or liquid fuels other than listed above <input type="checkbox"/> site-related screening		
	Netherlands: tons of coal per day 250		
Further information	Ireland: All sub-threshold development.	Austria: m ³ (demolition waste or inert materials) 750,000 In areas subject to air pollution	Ireland: All sub-threshold development. Cyprus: Construction of new road of four or more lanes movement or alignment or widening of existing roads with two or fewer lanes to four lanes created or more (if not included in the Annex 1); Construction, widening and upgrading of roads in general, (I) in mountainous areas where

					coverage of the surrounding natural vegetation is in excess of 50% in length of continuous street at least 1 000 m	
			Ireland: development.	All sub-threshold	Ireland: All sub-threshold development.	
			Poland: The Council of Ministers Regulation mentions waste treatment installations, industrial waste treatment, sewage systems, installations related to waste recovery or waste treatment, and waste collection or handling points.			
2.5	Cumulation with other projects is taken into account in the screening phase in the following way:	Austria	Lower thresholds for projects spatially related to other projects of the same category (together the projects taken into consideration have to exceed the thresholds 200 MW respectively 100 MW in areas subject to air pollution)	Lower thresholds for projects spatially related to other projects of the same category: mass waste or residual materials: • 125,000 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills if 500,000 m ³ is reached together with them • 62,500 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in special protection areas if 250,000 m ³ is reached together with them • 93,750 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in areas subject to air pollution if 375,000 m ³ is reached together with them; demolition waste or inert material: • 250,000 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills if 1 000,000 m ³ is reached together with them • 125,000 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in special protection areas if 500,000 m ³ is reached together with them • 187,500 m3 for cumulation with other spatially related landfills in areas subject to air pollution if 750,000 m ³ is reached together with them	Lower threshold for projects spatially related to other projects of the same category: (in sum the projects taken into account have to reach or exceed the thresholds of 10 ha/1.000 vehicles parking space resp. 5 ha/500 places of parking space in sensitive areas (special protection areas, areas subject to air pollution)	Definition of specific situations (e.g. sum-up of current project and adjacent sections built in the past 10 years)
		Bulgaria	For the purposes of assessing the need for making EIA the investor has to submit information amongst	For the purposes of assessing the need for making EIA the investor has to submit information amongst	For the purposes of assessing the need for making EIA the investor has to submit information amongst	For the purposes of assessing the need for making EIA the investor has to submit information amongst

	others about the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects	others about the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects	others about the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects	others about the relation of the project to other existing / planned projects
Croatia	The selection criteria referred to in article 4 (3) of the EIA Directive which include the characteristics of projects having regard, in particular, to..... "the cumulation with other projects" are mandatory to be applied in the screening procedure	The selection criteria referred to in article 4 (3) of the EIA Directive which include the characteristics of projects having regard, in particular, to..... "the cumulation with other projects" are mandatory to be applied in the screening procedure	The selection criteria referred to in article 4 (3) of the EIA Directive which include the characteristics of projects having regard, in particular, to..... "the cumulation with other projects" are mandatory to be applied in the screening procedure	included in screening criteria: the cumulation with other activities, bearing in mind that if the operation of the installation site or adjacent property with the same or similar activities designed to meet or exceed the activity with the first Appendix threshold.
Cyprus	Law 140/2005, criterion in Annex 4, 1b			
Czech Republic	included in the "fact-finding" criteria: accumulation of it's impacts with the impacts of other known plans	included in the "fact-finding" criteria: accumulation of it's impacts with the impacts of other known plans.	included in the "fact-finding" criteria:	accumulation of it's impacts with the impacts of other known plans.
Denmark	By assuming a compulsory application from the developer, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, and by observing the compulsory criteria of the screening procedure laid down in Annex III, all statutes in Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	By assuming a compulsory application from the developer, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, and by observing the compulsory criteria of the screening procedure laid down in Annex III, all statutes in Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	By assuming a compulsory application from the developer, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, and by observing the compulsory criteria of the screening procedure laid down in Annex III, all statutes in Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	By assuming a compulsory application from the developer, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, and by observing the compulsory criteria of the screening procedure laid down in Annex III, all statutes in Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.
Germany	Federal Law: According to Article 3 b par. 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Act EIA obligation due to type, scale and capacity of project The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative projects) together reach or exceed the relevant size or capacity figures. Such projects shall be deemed to be closely related if 1. They are situated as technical or other installations on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common	Federal Law: According to Article 3 b par. 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Act EIA obligation due to type, scale and capacity of project The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative projects) together reach or exceed the relevant size or capacity figures. Such projects shall be deemed to be closely related if 1. They are situated as technical or other installations on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common	Federal Law: According to Article 3 b par. 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Act EIA obligation due to type, scale and capacity of project The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative projects) together reach or exceed the relevant size or capacity figures. Such projects shall be deemed to be closely related if 1. They are situated as technical or other installations on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common	Federal Law: According to Article 3 b par. 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Act EIA obligation due to type, scale and capacity of project The obligation to perform an environmental impact assessment shall also exist if several projects of the same type which are to be executed simultaneously by the same developer or more than one developer and which are closely related (cumulative projects) together reach or exceed the relevant size or capacity figures. Such projects shall be deemed to be closely related if 1. They are situated as technical or other installations on the same operating or construction site and are connected with common

	operating or constructional facilities or 2. As other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them, and if they serve a comparable purpose. The sentences 1 and 2 shall apply only to projects which, taken on their own, reach or exceed the figures for the site-related screening or, if no such examination is required, the figures	operating or constructional facilities or 2. As other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them, and if they serve a comparable purpose. The sentences 1 and 2 shall apply only to projects which, taken on their own, reach or exceed the figures for the site-related screening or, if no such examination is required, the figures	operating or constructional facilities or 2. As other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them, and if they serve a comparable purpose. The sentences 1 and 2 shall apply only to projects which, taken on their own, reach or exceed the figures for the site-related screening or, if no such examination is required, the figures	operating or constructional facilities or 2. As other measures encroaching on nature and landscape there is a close spatial connection between them, and if they serve a comparable purpose. The sentences 1 and 2 shall apply only to projects which, taken on their own, reach or exceed the figures for the site-related screening or, if no such examination is required, the figures
Hungary	included in screening criteria: the cumulation with other activities, bearing in mind that if the operation of the installation site or adjacent property with the same or similar activities designed to meet or exceed the activity with the first Appendix threshold.	included in screening criteria: the cumulation with other activities, bearing in mind that if the operation of the installation site or adjacent property with the same or similar activities designed to meet or exceed the activity with the first Appendix threshold.	included in screening criteria: the cumulation with other activities, bearing in mind that if the operation of the installation site or adjacent property with the same or similar activities designed to meet or exceed the activity with the first Appendix threshold.	included in the "fact-finding" criteria: accumulation of it's impacts with the impacts of other known plans.
Ireland	In accordance with the criteria for determining whether or not the development is likely to have significant effects on the environment	In accordance with the criteria for determining whether or not the development is likely to have significant effects on the environment	In accordance with the criteria for determining whether or not the development is likely to have significant effects on the environment	In accordance with the criteria for determining whether or not the development is likely to have significant effects on the environment
Italy	the cumulation with other projects is taken into account into the documents which describe the project and its environmental impacts (environmental study)	the cumulation with other projects is taken into account into the documents which describe the project and its environmental impacts (environmental study)	the cumulation with other projects is taken into account into the documents which describe the project and its environmental impacts (environmental study)	the cumulation with other projects is taken into account into the documents which describe the project and its environmental impacts (environmental study)
Lithuania	Among the environmental aspects of the project there is a requirement to provide information on cumulative effects with other projects	Among the environmental aspects of the project there is a requirement to provide information on cumulative effects with other projects	Among the environmental aspects of the project there is a requirement to provide information on cumulative effects with other projects	Among the environmental aspects of the project there is a requirement to provide information on cumulative effects with other projects
Malta	Cumulation with other projects is taken into consideration as one of the criteria assessed in the screening matrix as per European Commission Guidance on Screening (2001). ; Legal Notice 114/2007, criterion	Cumulation with other projects is taken into consideration as one of the criteria assessed in the screening matrix as per European Commission Guidance on Screening (2001). ; Legal Notice 114/2007, criterion	Cumulation with other projects is taken into consideration as one of the criteria assessed in the screening matrix as per European Commission Guidance on Screening (2001). ; Legal Notice 114/2007, criterion	Cumulation with other projects is taken into consideration as one of the criteria assessed in the screening matrix as per European Commission Guidance on Screening (2001). ; Legal Notice 114/2007, criterion

	included in Annex I B			
Netherlands	tailor-made by the competent authority, if advice from NCEA tailor-made by our experts	tailor-made by the competent authority, if advice from NCEA tailor-made by our experts	tailor-made by the competent authority, if advice from NCEA tailor-made by our experts	tailor-made by the competent authority, if advice from NCEA tailor-made by our experts
Poland	Article 63 of the EIA Law requires to consider the project's cumulation with other projects, but additional thresholds are not set. There is a formal requirement that installations linked technologically be assessed together.	Article 63 of the EIA Law requires to consider the project's cumulation with other projects, but additional thresholds are not set. There is a formal requirement that installations linked technologically be assessed together.	Article 63 of the EIA Law requires to consider the project's cumulation with other projects, but additional thresholds are not set. There is a formal requirement that installations linked technologically be assessed together.	Article 63 of the EIA Law requires to consider the project's cumulation with other projects, but additional thresholds are not set. There is a formal requirement that installations linked technologically be assessed together.
Romania	GD445/2009, criterion included in Annex III, p. 1b During EIA the projects in the neighbourhood are also taken into consideration; during the EIA studies synergic effects are evaluated and also a risk assessment is performed and a safety report has to be presented	GD445/2009, criterion included in Annex III, p. 1b For landfill, a certain distance to residential areas has to be provided, special conditions for pollution avoidance are required (according to the technical legal requirements - e.g. GD 349/2005)	GD445/2209, criterion included in Annex III, p. 1b during the risk assessment performed by an authorized person	GD445/2209, criterion included in Annex III, p. 1b
Slovakia	included in screening criteria: links with other activities (existing or planned)	included in screening criteria: links with other activities (existing or planned)	included in screening criteria: links with other activities (existing or planned)	included in screening criteria: links with other activities (existing or planned)
Slovenia	No clear provision in legislation	No specific guidance	No specific guidance	No specific guidance
Spain	Overcoming thresholds or condition directly or indirectly protected areas	Overcoming thresholds or condition directly or indirectly protected areas	Overcoming thresholds or condition directly or indirectly protected areas	Overcoming thresholds or condition directly or indirectly protected areas
United Kingdom	The Regulations set out issues to be taken into consideration when screening in Schedule 3, which includes cumulative effects. However, the responsibility to do this is down to the specific consenting authority, of which there are >350 across the UK. IEMA's 2011 research into the state of EIA practice in the UK highlighted evidence that indicated that the quality of screening consideration varied considerably across these different local authorities. see: Chapter 4 of www.iema.net/eiareport	The Regulations set out issues to be taken into consideration when screening in Schedule 3, which includes cumulative effects. However, the responsibility to do this is down to the specific consenting authority, of which there are >350 across the UK. IEMA's 2011 research into the state of EIA practice in the UK highlighted evidence that indicated that the quality of screening consideration varied considerably across these different local authorities. see: Chapter 4 of www.iema.net/eiareport	The Regulations set out issues to be taken into consideration when screening in Schedule 3, which includes cumulative effects. However, the responsibility to do this is down to the specific consenting authority, of which there are >350 across the UK. IEMA's 2011 research into the state of EIA practice in the UK highlighted evidence that indicated that the quality of screening consideration varied considerably across these different local authorities. see: Chapter 4 of www.iema.net/eiareport	The Regulations set out issues to be taken into consideration when screening in Schedule 3, which includes cumulative effects. However, the responsibility to do this is down to the specific consenting authority, of which there are >350 across the UK. IEMA's 2011 research into the state of EIA practice in the UK highlighted evidence that indicated that the quality of screening consideration varied considerably across these different local authorities. see: Chapter 4 of www.iema.net/eiareport

2.6	Specific provisions against salami slicing	No	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
		Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus	
		Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Czech Republic	
		Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Ireland	
		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Lithuania	
		Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta	
		Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands	
		Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Romania	
		Slovenia	Slovenia	Romania	Slovenia	
		United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Slovenia	United Kingdom	
			United Kingdom			
	Yes: specification	Austria: For modifications the activities during the last 5 years have to be taken into account; clear jurisdiction with regard to project splitting; wide definition of project (including spatially related associated/ancillary works)	Austria: For modifications the activities during the last 5 years have to be taken into account; clear jurisdiction with regard to project splitting; wide definition of project (including spatially related associated/ancillary works)	Austria: For modifications the activities during the last 5 years have to be taken into account; clear jurisdiction with regard to project splitting; wide definition of project (including spatially related associated/ancillary works)	Austria: Definition of specific situations (e.g. sum-up of current project and adjacent sections built in the past 10 years)	
		Denmark: Please refer to the answer given above (2.1.2.5.)	Denmark: Please refer to the answer given above (2.2.2.5.)	Denmark: Please refer to the answer given above (2.3.2.5.)	Denmark: Please refer to the answer given above (2.4.2.5.)	
		Germany: See above 2.1.2.5 and concerning extension: Article 3 b par 3 EIA Act: If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements. Existing projects shall also include cumulative projects within the meaning of para. 2, sentence 1.	Germany: See above 2.1.2.5 and concerning extension: Article 3 b par 3 EIA Act: If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements. Existing projects shall also include cumulative projects within the meaning of para. 2, sentence 1.	Germany: See above 2.1.2.5 and concerning extension: Article 3 b par 3 EIA Act: If alteration or extension of a project not previously subject to EIA requirements results in the relevant size or capacity figure being reached or exceeded for the first time, an EIA shall be carried out for the alteration or extension and shall take account of the environmental impacts of the existing project not previously subject to EIA requirements. Existing projects shall also include cumulative projects within the meaning of para. 2, sentence 1.	Germany: See 2.1.2.5 Article 3 b par. 3 sentence 5 EIA Act: Sentence 1 shall apply to the projects listed in Annex 1 Nos. 14.1 and 14.5 (road construction projects) provided that in addition to a close spatial there is also a close relationship in time.	

			<p>Hungary: only in basic provisions in screening criteria as described above</p> <p>Italy: the screening procedure is applied also on changes on existing projects</p> <p>Poland: Article 3 section 1 item 13 Act OOS: projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also where they are implemented by different entities; Art. 72 section 5 Act OOS: one decision on the environmental conditions shall be issued for a given project Article 3 section 2 item 3 Regulation RM (summation of the project parameters)</p> <p>Romania: MO 135/2010, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>Slovakia: not clarified</p> <p>Spain: Inspection, extension or modification of the project</p>	<p>Hungary: only in basic provisions in screening criteria as described above</p> <p>Italy: the screening procedure is applied also on changes on existing projects</p> <p>Poland: Article 3 section 1 item 13 Act OOS: projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also where they are implemented by different entities; Art. 72 section 5 Act OOS: one decision on the environmental conditions shall be issued for a given project</p> <p>Romania: MO 135/2010, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>Slovakia: not clarified</p> <p>Spain: Inspection, extension or modification of the project</p>	<p>Hungary: only in basic provisions in screening criteria as described above</p> <p>Italy: the screening procedure is applied also on changes on existing projects</p> <p>Poland: Article 3 section 1 item 13 Act OOS: projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also where they are implemented by different entities; Art. 72 section 5 Act OOS: one decision on the environmental conditions shall be issued for a given project Article 3 section 2 item 3 Regulation RM (summation of the project parameters)</p> <p>Romania: MO 135/2010, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>Slovakia: not clarified</p> <p>Spain: Inspection, extension or modification of the project</p>	<p>Hungary: only in basic provisions in screening criteria as described above</p> <p>Italy: the screening procedure is applied also on changes on existing projects</p> <p>Poland: Article 3 section 1 item 13 Act OOS: projects which are connected technologically shall be qualified as one project, also where they are implemented by different entities; Art. 72 section 5 Act OOS: one decision on the environmental conditions shall be issued for a given project Article 3 section 2 item 3 Regulation RM (summation of the project parameters)</p> <p>Romania: MO 135/2010, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>Slovakia: not clarified</p> <p>Spain: Inspection, extension or modification of the project</p>
2.7	Information submitted by the developer to the competent authority during screening stage	Traffic	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
			Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Denmark
			Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
			Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy

	Italy	Italy	Italy	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Romania	Romania	Poland	Romania
	Spain		Romania	Spain
			Spain	
Noise	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
Air quality	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Czech Republic
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Hungary
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Ireland
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands

	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
Vibrations	Austria	Austria	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Cyprus
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Denmark
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Germany
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Ireland
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Italy
	Italy	Ireland	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Italy	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Lithuania	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Malta	Netherlands	Poland
	Poland	Netherlands	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
	Climate	Austria	Austria	Austria
Bulgaria		Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Croatia		Croatia	Croatia	Denmark
Cyprus		Cyprus	Cyprus	Germany
Denmark		Denmark	Denmark	Ireland
Germany		Germany	Germany	Lithuania
Ireland		Ireland	Italy	Malta
Italy		Italy	Lithuania	Netherlands
Lithuania		Lithuania	Malta	Poland
Malta		Malta	Netherlands	Romania
Netherlands		Netherlands	Romania	Spain
Romania		Romania	Spain	
Spain		Spain		
Shading		Denmark	Denmark	Austria
			Denmark	Poland

			Ireland	Spain
			Romania	
Waste management	Austria	Austria	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Cyprus
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Czech Republic
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Denmark
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Germany
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Ireland
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Italy
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Lithuania
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Malta
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Netherlands
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Poland
	Poland	Netherlands	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Romania	Slovakia	Spain
	Spain	Slovakia	Spain	
		Spain		
Regional development planning	Bulgaria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Croatia	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Cyprus	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Denmark	Cyprus	Cyprus	Denmark
	Ireland	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Italy	Ireland	Germany	Ireland
	Lithuania	Italy	Ireland	Italy
	Malta	Lithuania	Italy	Lithuania
	Netherlands	Malta	Lithuania	Malta
	Romania	Netherlands	Malta	Netherlands
	Spain	Romania	Netherlands	Poland
		Spain	Romania	Romania

			Spain	Spain
Nature protection	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Czech Republic
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Hungary
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Ireland
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
Water management	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Czech Republic
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Hungary
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Ireland
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Romania

	Romania	Romania	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
Geotechnical engineering	Austria	Austria	Austria	Cyprus
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Denmark
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Ireland
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Italy
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Lithuania
	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Malta
	Ireland	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands
	Italy	Italy	Lithuania	Poland
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta	Romania
	Malta	Malta	Romania	Spain
	Romania	Netherlands		
		Romania		
		Spain		
Hydrogeology	Austria	Austria	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Cyprus
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Denmark
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Germany
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Ireland
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Italy
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Lithuania
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Malta
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Netherlands
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Poland
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Romania	Romania
	Romania	Romania		Spain
	Spain	Spain		
Landscape engineering	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria

	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Czech Republic
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Hungary	Germany	Germany	Hungary
	Ireland	Hungary	Hungary	Ireland
	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Italy
	Lithuania	Italy	Italy	Lithuania
	Malta	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta
	Netherlands	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Romania	Netherlands	Netherlands	Poland
	Spain	Romania	Romania	Romania
		Spain		Spain
Cultural heritage	Austria	Austria	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Cyprus
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Denmark
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Germany
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Hungary
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Italy
	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Lithuania
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Malta
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Netherlands
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Poland
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Romania
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
Human health	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Denmark
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Germany
	Germany	Germany	Hungary	Hungary

	Hungary	Hungary	Italy	Ireland
	Ireland	Ireland	Lithuania	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Malta	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Netherlands	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Romania	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Slovakia	Poland
	Romania	Romania	Spain	Romania
	Slovakia	Slovakia		Slovakia
	Spain	Spain		Spain
Other: Bulgaria	material assets	material assets	material assets	material assets
Other: Denmark	Important landscapes from a historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic or geological viewpoint. The Wadden Sea Area.	Important landscapes from a historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic or geological viewpoint. The Wadden Sea Area.	Important landscapes from a historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic or geological viewpoint. The Wadden Sea Area.	Important landscapes from a historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic or geological viewpoint. The Wadden Sea Area.
Other: Germany	Is storage of hazardous substances necessary for the project? Are other installations e.g. energy supply, water supply, waste treatment devices etc. necessary for the project? Soil sealing or earth wall of 1 ha, 2 ha soil consolidation Further information about the site	Storage of hazardous substances necessary? Are other installations e.g. energy supply, water supply, waste treatment devices etc. necessary for the project? Soil sealing or earth wall of 1 ha, 2 ha soil consolidation Further information about the site		
Other: Ireland	Archeology, architectural heritage	Archeology and Architectural heritage	Archeology and Architectural heritage	Archeology and Architectural heritage
Other: Lithuania	radiation, biodiversity, Natura 2000, socio-economic, many other	radiation, biodiversity, Natura 2000, socio-economic, many other	radiation, biodiversity, Natura 2000, socio-economic, many other	radiation, biodiversity, Natura 2000, socio-economic, many other

Other: Malta	Other (please specify): Prior to detailed screening, the developer submits a Project Description Statement which contains the following information: (a) details of the person wishing to carry out the development, (b) a brief description of the project and its general objectives, (c) an indication of the proposed timing of the project and why this timing was preferred, (d) the location of the proposed development with site boundaries clearly shown on a map, (e) a concise but reasonably comprehensive indication of the alternative uses, alternative technologies and suitable alternative locations and sites for the proposed development and alternative arrangement of land uses, on the proposed site, (f) a description of the physical characteristics including size, scale, design and phasing of the development using models, photographs, diagrams, plans and maps where appropriate, (g) a description of present land uses and environmental characteristics of the site,	Other (please specify): Prior to detailed screening, the developer submits a Project Description Statement which contains the following information: (a) details of the person wishing to carry out the development, (b) a brief description of the project and its general objectives, (c) an indication of the proposed timing of the project and why this timing was preferred, (d) the location of the proposed development with site boundaries clearly shown on a map, (e) a concise but reasonably comprehensive indication of the alternative uses, alternative technologies and suitable alternative locations and sites for the proposed development and alternative arrangement of land uses, on the proposed site, (f) a description of the physical characteristics including size, scale, design and phasing of the development using models, photographs, diagrams, plans and maps where appropriate, (g) a description of present land uses and environmental characteristics of the site,	Other (please specify): Prior to detailed screening, the developer submits a Project Description Statement which contains the following information: (a) details of the person wishing to carry out the development, (b) a brief description of the project and its general objectives, (c) an indication of the proposed timing of the project and why this timing was preferred, (d) the location of the proposed development with site boundaries clearly shown on a map, (e) a concise but reasonably comprehensive indication of the alternative uses, alternative technologies and suitable alternative locations and sites for the proposed development and alternative arrangement of land uses, on the proposed site, (f) a description of the physical characteristics including size, scale, design and phasing of the development using models, photographs, diagrams, plans and maps where appropriate, (g) a description of present land uses and environmental characteristics of the site,	Other (please specify): Prior to detailed screening, the developer submits a Project Description Statement which contains the following information: (a) details of the person wishing to carry out the development, (b) a brief description of the project and its general objectives, (c) an indication of the proposed timing of the project and why this timing was preferred, (d) the location of the proposed development with site boundaries clearly shown on a map, (e) a concise but reasonably comprehensive indication of the alternative uses, alternative technologies and suitable alternative locations and sites for the proposed development and alternative arrangement of land uses, on the proposed site, (f) a description of the physical characteristics including size, scale, design and phasing of the development using models, photographs, diagrams, plans and maps where appropriate, (g) a description of present land uses and environmental characteristics of the site,
Other: Malta	(h) a brief description of surrounding land uses, their nature, their extent and their environmental characteristics, (i) a description of the services, water, foul water sewers, surface water drainage, including storm water drainage, and energy sources available on site, (j) estimates of the number of persons to be employed with estimates for each phase of the development, (k) the nature and quantities of raw materials and energy to be used, and wastes generated during construction and operation, the proposed method of storage or	(h) a brief description of surrounding land uses, their nature, their extent and their environmental characteristics, (i) a description of the services, water, foul water sewers, surface water drainage, including storm water drainage, and energy sources available on site, (j) estimates of the number of persons to be employed with estimates for each phase of the development, (k) the nature and quantities of raw materials and energy to be used, and wastes generated during construction and operation, the proposed method of storage or	(h) a brief description of surrounding land uses, their nature, their extent and their environmental characteristics, (i) a description of the services, water, foul water sewers, surface water drainage, including storm water drainage, and energy sources available on site, (j) estimates of the number of persons to be employed with estimates for each phase of the development, (k) the nature and quantities of raw materials and energy to be used, and wastes generated during construction and operation, the proposed method of storage or	(h) a brief description of surrounding land uses, their nature, their extent and their environmental characteristics, (i) a description of the services, water, foul water sewers, surface water drainage, including storm water drainage, and energy sources available on site, (j) estimates of the number of persons to be employed with estimates for each phase of the development, (k) the nature and quantities of raw materials and energy to be used, and wastes generated during construction and operation, the proposed method of storage or

	handling of materials and wastes, and machinery needed during both the construction and the operational phases, (l) access arrangements and general parking requirements on and off the site, during both construction and operation, (m) list of the major environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project, including reference to cumulative impacts, proposals for mitigating the negative effects of the development.	handling of materials and wastes, and machinery needed during both the construction and the operational phases, (l) access arrangements and general parking requirements on and off the site, during both construction and operation, (m) list of the major environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project, including reference to cumulative impacts, proposals for mitigating the negative effects of the development.	handling of materials and wastes, and machinery needed during both the construction and the operational phases, (l) access arrangements and general parking requirements on and off the site, during both construction and operation, (m) list of the major environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project, including reference to cumulative impacts, proposals for mitigating the negative effects of the development.	handling of materials and wastes, and machinery needed during both the construction and the operational phases, (l) access arrangements and general parking requirements on and off the site, during both construction and operation, (m) list of the major environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project, including reference to cumulative impacts, proposals for mitigating the negative effects of the development.
Other: Poland	the type, scale and localisation of the project, the type fo technology, the possible options of the project, the possible transoundary impact on the environment, the measures to protect the environment The deveoloper submits the "Project Information Card", reporting the project main data. The required formal content in Polish lawfollows the requirements stated in the Directive	the type, scale and localisation of the project, the type fo technology, the possible options of the project, the possible transoundary impact on the environment, the measures to protect the environment The deveoloper submits the "Project Information Card", reporting the project main data. The required formal content in Polish lawfollows the requirements stated in the Directive	the type, scale and localisation of the project, the type fo technology, the possible options of the project, the possible transoundary impact on the environment, the measures to protect the environment The deveoloper submits the "Project Information Card", reporting the project main data. The required formal content in Polish lawfollows the requirements stated in the Directive	
Other: Slovakia	environment, radiation, heat, odors			
Other: Slovenia	Project description	Project description	Project description	Project description

		Other: United Kingdom	Where a developer wishes to request a screening opinion prior to submitting their application they are required to submit various pieces of information as below: 5.—(1) A person who is minded to carry out development may request the relevant planning authority to adopt a screening opinion. (2) A request for a screening opinion in relation to an application for planning permission shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make. . (3) A request for a screening opinion in relation to a subsequent application shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made;	Where a developer wishes to request a screening opinion prior to submitting their application they are required to submit various pieces of information as below: 5.—(1) A person who is minded to carry out development may request the relevant planning authority to adopt a screening opinion. (2) A request for a screening opinion in relation to an application for planning permission shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make. . (3) A request for a screening opinion in relation to a subsequent application shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made;	Where a developer wishes to request a screening opinion prior to submitting their application they are required to submit various pieces of information as below: 5.—(1) A person who is minded to carry out development may request the relevant planning authority to adopt a screening opinion. (2) A request for a screening opinion in relation to an application for planning permission shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make. . (3) A request for a screening opinion in relation to a subsequent application shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made;	Where a developer wishes to request a screening opinion prior to submitting their application they are required to submit various pieces of information as below: 5.—(1) A person who is minded to carry out development may request the relevant planning authority to adopt a screening opinion. (2) A request for a screening opinion in relation to an application for planning permission shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make. . (3) A request for a screening opinion in relation to a subsequent application shall be accompanied by— (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (b) sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made;
2.8	Level of detail required in the documents submitted for the screening phase	General level (rough estimations for all topics)	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Denmark	Denmark	Cyprus	Denmark
			Lithuania	Germany	Denmark	Lithuania
			Netherlands	Lithuania	Germany	Netherlands
			Slovenia	Netherlands	Lithuania	Slovenia
			Spain	Slovenia	Netherlands	Spain
			United Kingdom	Spain	Romania	United Kingdom
				United Kingdom	Slovenia	
				Spain		
		Medium level (modeling for	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria

		selected topics, estimations for the rest)				
			Cyprus	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Hungary	Hungary	Czech Republic
			Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
			Hungary	Italy	Italy	Hungary
			Ireland	Malta	Malta	Ireland
			Italy	Poland	Poland	Italy
			Malta	Romania	Slovakia	Malta
			Poland	Slovakia	United Kingdom	Poland
			Romania			Romania
			Slovakia			Slovakia
		Detailed level (deep level od details in all topics)		Cyprus		
2.9	Average volume of the documents submitted for the screening phase	5 to 20 pages	Denmark	Denmark	Bulgaria	Denmark
			Germany	Germany	Denmark	Germany
			Lithuania	Lithuania	Germany	Lithuania
			United Kingdom: if meeting Regulatory requirement		Lithuania	
					Poland	
		21 to 50 pages	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Bulgaria
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Malta	Czech Republic
			Malta	Malta	Netherlands	Malta
			Netherlands	Netherlands	Romania	Netherlands
			Poland	Poland	Slovenia	Poland
			Slovenia	Slovenia	United Kingdom	Romania
			United Kingdom: if also providing a screening report			Slovenia
		51 to 100 pages	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
			Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary

			Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
			Romania	Romania	Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovakia	Slovakia		
		over 100 pages	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
2.10	Responsible authority for the screening procedure	Federal authority: specification	Bulgaria: Minister for Environment and Waters (MoEW) for over 300 MW	Croatia: Ministry	Croatia: Ministry	Austria: Federal Minister for Transport concerning federal roads
			Cyprus: Ministry Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE)	Cyprus: Ministry Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE)	Cyprus: Ministry Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE)	Cyprus: Ministry Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (MANRE)
			Hungary: Competent Authority	Hungary: Competent Authority	Hungary: Competent Authority	Hungary: Competent Authority
			Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority
			Netherlands: Ministry	Netherlands: Ministry	Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)	Netherlands: Ministry
			Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)	Romania: National Environmental Protection Agency, if the project covers more than one region	Slovenia: The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia	Romania: National Environmental Protection Agency, if the project covers more than one region
			Slovenia: The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)	United Kingdom: If problems occur with the initial screening opinion offered by either the IPC or Local Authority (see answers below) the Government Department responsible for the consent process has the power to step in and provide a definitive screening decision that would over-ride the lower tier authorities decision.	Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)
			United Kingdom: If problems occur with the initial screening opinion offered by either the IPC or Local Authority (see answers below) the Government Department responsible for the consent	Slovenia: The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia	United Kingdom: If problems occur with the initial screening opinion offered by either the IPC or Local Authority (see answers below) the Government Department responsible for the consent	Slovenia: The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia

	process has the power to step in an provide a definitive screening decision that would over-ride the lower tier authorities decision.		process has the power to step in an provide a definitive screening decision that would over-ride the lower tier authorities decision.	
		United Kingdom: If problems occur with the initial screening opinion offered by either the IPC or Local Authority (see answers below) the Government Department responsible for the consent process has the power to step in an provide a definitive screening decision that would over-ride the lower tier authorities decision.		Spain
				United Kingdom
Regional authority: specification	Austria Regional governments	Austria Regional governments	Austria Regional governments	Austria Regional governments
	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for environment and waters (RIEW) for up to 300 MW, and for screening projects below the treshold	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for environment and waters (RIEW)	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for environment and waters (RIEW)	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for environment and waters (RIEW)
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Germany: Agency for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein Competent authority for permitting and inspection of industrial installations	Germany: Agency for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein	Italy	Italy
	Italy	Italy	Lithuania: Environmental agency or Regional environmental agency	Lithuania: Environmental agency or Regional environmental agency
	Lithuania: Environmental agency or Regional environmental agency	Lithuania: Environmental agency or Regional environmental agency	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the district Environmental Office	Netherlands: Province
	Netherlands: Province	Netherlands: Province	Spain	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection
	Poland: Regional Director for	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection		Romania: Regional Environmental

	Environmental Protection		Protection Agency, if the project covers more than one county	
	Romania: for IED installations (IPPC), capacity >50MW EPA	Romania: Regional Environmental Protection Agency, if the project covers more than one county and projects of IPPC installations	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the district Environmental Office	
	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the district Environmental Office	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the district Environmental Office	Spain	
	Spain	Spain		
Local authority: specification	Denmark: Municipalities, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	Denmark: Municipalities, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	Denmark: Municipalities, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	
	Ireland: Planning Authority	Ireland: Planning Authority	Germany: Building authority of city, rural district or municipality	
	Netherlands: Municipality	Netherlands: Municipality	Ireland: Planning Authority	
	Poland: municipal authority	Poland: municipal authority	Netherlands: Municipality	
	Romania: all installations with capacity <50MW county EPA	Romania: County Environmental Protection Agency	Poland: municipal authority	Romania: County Environmental Protection Agency
	United Kingdom: The UK has over 350 Local Authorities it is not practical to name them within this survey.	United Kingdom: The UK has over 350 Local Authorities it is not practical to name them within this survey.	Romania: Environmental Protection Agency	
			United Kingdom: The UK has over 350 Local Authorities it is not practical to name them within this survey.	
Statutory body: specification	Denmark: Danish Nature Agency/Environmental Protection Agency (independent administrative divisions of the Ministry of Environment), cf. Section 2, subsection	Germany: Agency for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein	Denmark: Danish Nature Agency/Environmental Protection Agency (independent administrative divisions of the Ministry of Environment), cf. Section 2, subsection	

		2 and 3, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.			2 and 3, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.	
		Ireland: ABP on appeal or in caes of Strategic Infrastructure Development	Ireland: ABP on appeal or in caes of Strategic Infrastructure Development	Ireland: ABP on appeal or in caes of Strategic Infrastructure Development	Ireland: ABP	
		Lithuania: Ministry of the Environment	Lithuania: Ministry of the Environment	Lithuania: Ministry of the Environment	Lithuania: Ministry of the Environment	
					United Kingdom Overseeing organisation undertakes the screening process	
	Other: specification	United Kingdom: For Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects the authority is currently called the Infrastructure Planning Commission; however, from April 2011 it will be transformed into the National Infrastructure Directorate within the Planning Inspectorate			Germany: State Company for Road Construction and Transport of Schleswig-Holstein as responsible authority for plan approval	
2. 1 1	Character of screening decision	Legal document	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
			Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
			Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
			Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
			Malta	Malta	Malta	Malta
			Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
			Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
			Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania
			Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia
			Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom		
Internal decision by authority	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Hungary		

			Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	
	Other: specification		Cyprus: opinion by the MANRE to the planning authority	Cyprus: opinion by the MANRE to the planning authority	Cyprus: opinion by the MANRE to the planning authority	Cyprus: opinion by the MANRE to the planning authority
			Ireland: de facto part of planning decision	Ireland: de facto part of planning decision	Ireland: de facto part of planning decision	Ireland: de facto part of planning decision
2. 1 2	Screening decision provides for appeals	No	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
						Ireland
	Yes: if relevant, further information	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
		Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
		Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
		Ireland: The decision of the planning authority in respect of the planning application can be appealed to ABP, not exclusively the screening element, although the third party may raise the matter of EIA and ABP has the opportunity to screen for EIA and require the submission of an EIS.	Ireland: The decision of the planning authority in respect of the planning application can be appealed to ABP, not exclusively the screening element, although the third party may raise the matter of EIA and ABP has the opportunity to screen for EIA and require the submission of an EIS. This provision does not exist for Strategic Infrastructure Development.	Ireland: The decision of the planning authority in respect of the planning application can be appealed to ABP, not exclusively the screening element, although the third party may raise the matter of EIA and ABP has the opportunity to screen for EIA and require the submission of an EIS.	Italy: the decision may be appealed to the regional court	
		Italy: the decision may be appealed to the regional court	Italy: the decision may be appealed to the regional court	Italy: the decision may be appealed to the regional court	Lithuania	
		Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Malta	
		Malta Screening decisions (and all other decisions taken by the authority or its officers at any stage) can be appealed, even though currently there is no explicit provision in favour or against this.	Malta Screening decisions (and all other decisions taken by the authority or its officers at any stage) can be appealed, even though currently there is no explicit provision in favour or against this.	Malta Screening decisions (and all other decisions taken by the authority or its officers at any stage) can be appealed, even though currently there is no explicit provision in favour or against this.	Netherlands: spatial planning decision and/or the Trajectory Act decision can be appealed	
		Netherlands: the proponent/applicant can	Netherlands: the proponent/applicant can	Netherlands	Poland	

appeal against the screening decision	appeal against the screening decision		
Poland	Poland	Poland	Romania: it can be appealed at regional authority The screening decision is made public available by publishing it into a local or regional newspaper; the decision could be appealed within 5 days after the publication
Romania: It can be appealed at the higher forum (e.g. regional authority in case of the competence of local authority or national authority in case of regional projects) The sceening decision is made public available by publishing it into a local or regional newspaper; the decision could be appealed within 5 days after the publication	Romania: The screening decision is made public available by publishing it into a local or regional newspaper; the decision could be appealed within 5 days after the publication	Romania: it can be appealed at regional authority The screening decision is made public available by publishing it into a local or regional newspaper; the decision could be appealed within 5 days after the publication	Slovakia
Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovenia
Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Spain: at the stage of public information
Spain: at the stage of public information	Spain: at the stage of public information	Spain: at the stage of public information	United Kingdom: As indicated in 2.1.2.10 if there are issues with the first screening decision by the consenting authority the Government can step in to make a definitive decision. In England the EIA Regulations specifically indicate that either the developer or any interested party can approach the Government to request they reconsider the lower authorities screening decision. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the Regulations only specify the developer can take such action. FURTHER: Screening decisions, or a lack of a screening decision, can be challenged through the UK Courts and there have been a number of

			cases where challenges have proved successful.
	<p>United Kingdom: As indicated in 2.1.2.10 if there are issues with the first screening decision by the consenting authority the Government can step in to make a definitive decision. In England the EIA Regulations specifically indicate that either the developer or any interested party can approach the Government to request they reconsider the lower authorities screening decision. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the Regulations only specify the developer can take such action.</p> <p>FURTHER: Screening decisions, or a lack of a screening decision, can be challenged through the UK Courts and there have been a number of cases where challenges have proved successful.</p>	<p>United Kingdom: As indicated in 2.1.2.10 if there are issues with the first screening decision by the consenting authority the Government can step in to make a definitive decision. In England the EIA Regulations specifically indicate that either the developer or any interested party can approach the Government to request they reconsider the lower authorities screening decision. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the Regulations only specify the developer can take such action.</p> <p>FURTHER: Screening decisions, or a lack of a screening decision, can be challenged through the UK Courts and there have been a number of cases where challenges have proved successful.</p>	<p>United Kingdom: As indicated in 2.1.2.10 if there are issues with the first screening decision by the consenting authority the Government can step in to make a definitive decision. In England the EIA Regulations specifically indicate that either the developer or any interested party can approach the Government to request they reconsider the lower authorities screening decision. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the Regulations only specify the developer can take such action.</p> <p>FURTHER: Screening decisions, or a lack of a screening decision, can be challenged through the UK Courts and there have been a number of cases where challenges have proved successful.</p>
Other: specification	<p>Croatia: Acc. to the national EIA Regulation: the Screening decision is made available to the public. Acc. to art. 81 of the Environmental Protection Act: Against the Screening decision "an appeal shall not be permitted but an administrative dispute may be initiated".</p>	<p>Croatia: Acc. to the national EIA Regulation: the Screening decision is made available to the public. Acc. to art. 81 of the Environmental Protection Act: Against the Screening decision "an appeal shall not be permitted but an administrative dispute may be initiated".</p>	<p>Croatia: Acc. to the national EIA Regulation: the Screening decision is made available to the public. Acc. to art. 81 of the Environmental Protection Act: Against the Screening decision "an appeal shall not be permitted but an administrative dispute may be initiated".</p> <p>Denmark: The developer may lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project is covered by Annex I of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA. Apart from procedural complaints others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, cannot lodge an appeal, because they will later on have</p>

						the opportunity to lodge an appeal, when the final project assessment has been passed. Apart from procedural complaints the developer cannot lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project isn't subject to an environmental assessment. Others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, may lodge an appeal.
			Denmark: The developer may lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project is covered by Annex I of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA. Apart from procedural complaints others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, cannot lodge an appeal, because they will later on have the opportunity to lodge an appeal, when the final project assessment has been passed. Apart from procedural complaints the developer cannot lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project isn't subject to an environmental assessment. Others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, may lodge an appeal.	Denmark: The developer may lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project is covered by Annex I of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA. Apart from procedural complaints others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, cannot lodge an appeal, because they will later on have the opportunity to lodge an appeal, when the final project assessment has been passed. Apart from procedural complaints the developer cannot lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project isn't subject to an environmental assessment. Others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, may lodge an appeal.	Denmark: The developer may lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project is covered by Annex I of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA. Apart from procedural complaints others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, cannot lodge an appeal, because they will later on have the opportunity to lodge an appeal, when the final project assessment has been passed. Apart from procedural complaints the developer cannot lodge an appeal, if the screening decision determines that the project isn't subject to an environmental assessment. Others, eg neighbours, environmental groups, may lodge an appeal.	Germany: Not separately, only after the plan approval or the plan authorization is granted.
			Germany: Not independently. Appeal can be submitted after the permit is granted.	Germany: Not independently. Appeal can be submitted after the permit is granted.	Germany: Not separately, but after the approval of the land use plan [judicial review]/ development plan or the granting of the building permit (for the additional part) see 2.3.1.1	
2. 1 3	An appeal can be lodged by	Everybody	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
			Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Italy

	Italy	Italy	Italy	Malta
	Malta	Malta	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Romania
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Slovenia
	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia	Spain
	Spain	Spain	Spain	
Neighbours	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
Municipalities	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the decision).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
Citizen's groups	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
Environm. organisations	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).
	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
NGOs	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws

	and has more than 100 members).	and has more than 100 members).	and has more than 100 members).	and has more than 100 members).
	Germany	Germany	Lithuania	Germany
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Poland	Lithuania
	Poland	Poland	Slovakia	Poland
	Slovakia	Slovakia		Slovakia
Statutory bodies/agencies	Poland	Austria: Environmental barrister	Austria: Environmental barrister	Austria: Environmental barrister
	Lithuania	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the decision).	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Austria: Environmental barrister			
Other: specification	Austria: Project developer, ombudsman for the environment; cooperative authority(ies), in case the screening procedure was performed upon its/their request; environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs) only against a screening decision which determines that the project isn't subject to an EIA (= negative screening decision)	Austria: Project developer; ombudsman for the environment; co-operating authority(ies), in case the screening procedure was performed upon its/their request; environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs) only against negative screening decisions	Austria: Project developer; ombudsman for the environment; co-operating authority(ies), in case the screening procedure was performed upon its/their request; environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs) only against negative screening decisions	Austria: Project developer; ombudsman for the environment; co-operating authority(ies), in case the screening procedure was performed upon its/their request; environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs) only against negative screening decisions; Note: The system of remedies concerning federal roads is different: No second administrative instance at present. However, the project applicant, the cooperating authorities, the ombudsman for the environment and the host municipality may file a complaint against the screening decision taken by the Federal Minister for Transport directly to the supreme authority (Administrative Court). Environmental organisations may file a complaint to the Administrative Court against negative screening decisions.

Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund	Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund	Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund	Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund
Germany: generally: those who are affected negatively by the project	Malta: Applicant	Malta: Applicant	Malta: Applicant
Malta: Applicant	Poland: parties to the administrative procedure	Poland: parties to the administrative procedure	Poland: parties to the administrative procedure
Poland: parties to the administrative procedure	United Kingdom: As indicated above the English EIA Regulations were amended in 2011 to clearly indicate anyone could 'lodge an appeal'. Whilst the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish EIA Regulations are unclear on who, other than the developer, has such a right. These regulations do not prevent anyone from approaching the Government to request a lower authorities screening decision be re- examined, but they do not indicate this option is open to anyone other than the developer. In terms of a legal challenge everybody has the right to bring a challenge, but costs can often be an issue that prevent such action.	United Kingdom: As indicated above the English EIA Regulations were amended in 2011 to clearly indicate anyone could 'lodge an appeal'. Whilst the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish EIA Regulations are unclear on who, other than the developer, has such a right. These regulations do not prevent anyone from approaching the Government to request a lower authorities screening decision be re- examined, but they do not indicate this option is open to anyone other than the developer. In terms of a legal challenge everybody has the right to bring a challenge, but costs can often be an issue that prevent such action.	Romania: Companies, citizens, mass-media
United Kingdom: As indicated above the English EIA Regulations were amended in 2011 to clearly indicate anyone could 'lodge an appeal'. Whilst the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish EIA Regulations are unclear on who, other than the developer, has such a right. These regulations do not prevent anyone from approaching the Government to request a lower authorities screening decision be re-examined, but they do not indicate this option is open to anyone other than the developer. In terms of a legal challenge everybody has the right to bring a challenge, but costs can often be an issue that prevent such action.			United Kingdom: As indicated above the English EIA Regulations were amended in 2011 to clearly indicate anyone could 'lodge an appeal'. Whilst the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish EIA Regulations are unclear on who, other than the developer, has such a right. These regulations do not prevent anyone from approaching the Government to request a lower authorities screening decision be re- examined, but they do not indicate this option is open to anyone other than the developer.

				<p>In terms of a legal challenge everybody has the right to bring a challenge, but costs can often be an issue that prevent such action.</p>
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12.4 Appendix 4: Evaluation of detailed information on EIA procedures

Questionnaire Evaluation				
Comparison of EIA Procedures				
1. Scoping				
			Landfill	Shopping Center
N ^o	Issue	Answer	Country	Country
1. 1	Scoping is carried out	on mandatory basis	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			France	France
			Hungary	Germany
			Malta	Hungary
			Romania	Malta
			Slovakia	Poland
			Spain	Romania: If the project has dedicated parking areas
				Slovakia
				Spain
		on voluntary basis	Austria	Austria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Denmark	Denmark
			Germany	Italy
			Italy	Lithuania
			Lithuania	Netherlands
			Netherlands	Romania
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			United Kingdom: Note: Whilst the Regulations do not require (mandate) scoping in practice virtually all EIA's will undergo some level of informal scoping with the consenting authority and statutory consultees as a matter of standard practice - see Chapter 5 of IEMA's 2011 report into the State of EIA Practice in the UK www.iema.net/eiareport	United Kingdom: Note: Whilst the Regulations do not require (mandate) scoping in practice virtually all EIA's will undergo some level of informal scoping with the consenting authority and statutory consultees as a matter of standard practice - see Chapter 5 of IEMA's 2011 report into the State of EIA Practice in the UK www.iema.net/eiareport
other: specification	Austria: Apart from the voluntary scoping procedure Austria offers an investor service: The EIA authority may support the project applicants upon their request by providing information that is available to the authority and that is needed by the project applicant for preparing the documents for the EIA development consent procedure. The topics and	Austria: Apart from the voluntary scoping procedure Austria offers an investor service: The EIA authority may support the project applicants upon their request by providing information that is available to the authority and that is needed by the project applicant for preparing the documents for the EIA development consent procedure. The topics and		

		<p>issues that are likely to be significant in the EIA development consent procedure may be communicated within the framework of these investor services for project preparation.</p>	<p>issues that are likely to be significant in the EIA development consent procedure may be communicated within the framework of these investor services for project preparation.</p>	
		<p>Ireland: Applicants can apply to the planning authority or ABP for scoping. This is not commonly availed of.</p>	<p>Ireland: Applicants can apply to the planning authority or ABP for scoping. This is not commonly availed of.</p>	
		<p>Poland: voluntary for annex I projects, mandatory (together with screening) for annex II projects</p>		
1. 2	Official guidance for scoping is available	on national level (web-link)	<p>Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/publikationen/DP085.pdf</p> <p>Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125635</p> <p>Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf</p> <p>Poland: see general guidance at www.gdos.gov.pl</p> <p>Romania: http://www.epcmediu.ro/legislatie/hotarare-nr-1213-din-6-septembrie-2006</p> <p>Spain</p>	<p>Austria: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EKZ_Leitfaden.pdf</p> <p>Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125635</p> <p>Germany: “Recommendation concerning the EIA in Urban Planning” (Muster-Einführungserlass zur UVP in der Bebauungsplanung) and “Recommendation concerning the amendments of the Federal Building Code” (Muster-Einführungserlass zum Gesetz zur Anpassung des Baugesetzbuches an EU-Richtlinien) of the Expert Commission for Urban Development (Members of the Commission = experts from Federal and Länder ministries of Urban Development)</p> <p>Lithuania: http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf</p> <p>Poland: see general guidance at www.gdos.gov.pl</p> <p>Romania: http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislati ons/view/624 www.mmediu.ro</p>

<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf</p>	<p>Spain</p>
	<p>United Kingdom: There are official guides to the EIA Regulations in each administration and the organisation in charge of NSIP applications has produced advice on screening, links below: England & Wales (General EIA Circular and Guidance, that covers screening): - Circular 02/99 = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact - Guidance on EIA = http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment England & Wales (NSIP screening advice document): - http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf Scotland EIA documents related to screening: - PAN58 = http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf</p>

		on regional level (web-link)	Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf	Austria: http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf
			Spain	Germany: Several states (Länder) have implemented the above mentioned recommendations on state level.
				Spain
				United Kingdom
		no guidance available	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Cyprus
			Cyprus	Czech Republic
			Czech Republic	Hungary
			Germany	Ireland
			Hungary	Italy
			Ireland	Malta
			Italy	Netherlands
			Malta	Slovakia
			Netherlands	Slovenia
			Slovakia	
			Slovenia	
1. 3	Participants in the scoping process	authorities: specification	Austria: Co-operating authorities e.g. authorities responsible for granting the development consent if the project would not require an EIA	Austria: Co-operating authorities e.g. authorities responsible for granting the development consent if the project would not require an EIA
			Bulgaria: competent bodies for taking decision on EIA or officials authorised by them with other specialised departments	Bulgaria: competent bodies for taking decision on EIA or officials authorised by them with other specialised departments
			Croatia: bodies and/or persons designet by special regulations and the LRSGU	Croatia: bodies and/or persons designet by special regulations and the LRSGU
			Cyprus: Environmental authority	Cyprus: Environmental authority
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark: The competent authority engages in discussions with the developer and relevant agencies.	Denmark
			France: Ministry of Environment	France: Ministry of Environment
			Germany: Other authorities and statutory bodies affected by the project,	Germany: Other authorities and statutory bodies affected by the project, Environmental organisations Citizens' Groups
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland: The planning authority/ ABP must consult the relevant planning authority(s)/ ABP and prescribed bodies.	Ireland: The planning authority/ ABP must consult the relevant planning authority(s)/ ABP and prescribed bodies.
			Italy: Regional and local authorities	Italy: Regional and local authorities
			Lithuania	Lithuania

	Malta: MEPA and other authorities according to the decision of Director of Environmental Protection; Local Councils, Government entities, eNGOs	Malta: MEPA and other authorities according to the decision of Director of Environmental Protection; Local Councils, Government entities, eNGOs
	Netherlands: All relevant authorities are invited to submit a formal advice	Netherlands: All relevant authorities are invited to submit a formal advice
	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection, The authority of the State Sanitary Inspectorate	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection, The authority of the State Sanitary Inspectorate
	Romania: Municipalities, public health authority, water national administration; County Environmental Agency, Environmental Guard County Authority, Fire Brigade (Emergency Situations Inspectorate), Water Protection Authority, Mayours office	Romania: County Environmental Agency, Environmental Guard, Fire Brigade (Emergency Situations Inspectorate), Mayor's office, Water Protection Authority) Municipalities, Public Health Authority; Water National Administration
	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Slovenia	Slovenia
	Spain: Competent	Spain
	United Kingdom: Within the Regulations where a developer seeks a voluntary scoping opinion the consenting authority is then required to consult with statutory environmental bodies	United Kingdom: Within the Regulations where a developer seeks a voluntary scoping opinion the consenting authority is then required to consult with statutory environmental bodies
public: specification	Austria: Within the voluntary scoping procedure, the EIA authority may also, where appropriate, consult third parties such as the public or the ombudsman for the environment etc. The EIA authority may also choose the form of such a consultation.	Austria: Within the voluntary scoping procedure, the EIA authority may also, where appropriate, consult third parties such as the public or the ombudsman for the environment etc. The EIA authority may also choose the form of such a consultation.
	Bulgaria: affected public	Bulgaria: affected public
	Croatia: public and public concerned	Croatia: public and public concerned
	Czech Republic: right to participate is given to anyone	Czech Republic: right to participate is given to anyone
	Denmark: The public is consulted as early as possible in order to determine the scope of an EIA	Denmark
	Germany: Registered organisations working in the field of nature protection and citizens' groups; AND others experts, if necessary	Hungary: the public concerned
	Hungary: the public concerned	Malta: General public
	Malta: General public	Malta: notices in media; public invited to express opinions

			<p>Malta: notices in the media; public invited to express opinions</p>	<p>Netherlands: the authorities choose the form of participation, for example participation by a small group or for all the stakeholders (public, NGO's, private parties etc.) or none</p>
			<p>Netherlands: the authorities choose the form of participation, for example participation by a small group or for all the stakeholders (public, NGO's, private parties etc.) or none, if Natura2000 is involved in the permitting, a participation option/form is obligated otherwise voluntary</p>	<p>Poland: Parties to the procedure (including NGOs if granted rights of a Party)</p>
			<p>Poland: Parties to the procedure (including NGOs if granted rights of a Party)</p>	<p>Slovakia: If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation on the scoping proposal</p>
			<p>Slovakia: If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation on the scoping proposal</p>	<p>Spain</p>
			<p>Spain: Environmental organizations and interested public</p>	<p>United Kingdom: There is nothing to restrict the public being engaged in scoping the EIA by the developer, However, this is a voluntary undertaking. In the majority (>50%) of UK practice some level of wider 'public' engagement, beyond statutory organisations occurs as part of standard EIA practice.</p>
			<p>United Kingdom: There is nothing to restrict the public being engaged in scoping the EIA by the developer, However, this is a voluntary undertaking. In the majority (>50%) of UK practice some level of wider 'public' engagement, beyond statutory organisations occurs as part of standard EIA practice.</p>	

2. Development Consent Procedure				
			Landfill	Shopping Center
N	Issue	Answer	Country	Country
1	2. Compiler of the information for the EIA	Free choice of developer	Austria	Austria
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Germany	Germany
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Netherlands	Netherlands
			Poland	Poland

			Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			Spain	Spain
			United Kingdom: Note: Over 1/3rd of UK Environmental Statements are produced by consultancies that have voluntarily signed up to the UK's EIA Quality Mark operated by IEMA. This is a voluntary accreditation system that checks EIA standards and drives improvement in practice. See: www.iema.net/qmark	United Kingdom: Note: Over 1/3rd of UK Environmental Statements are produced by consultancies that have voluntarily signed up to the UK's EIA Quality Mark operated by IEMA. This is a voluntary accreditation system that checks EIA standards and drives improvement in practice. See: www.iema.net/qmark
		Accredited consultants	Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Malta	Malta
			Romania	Romania
		Other: specification	Bulgaria: a team of experts with a team leader - may be Bulgarian and foreign natural persons, having educational and qualification Master degree	Bulgaria: a team of experts with a team leader - may be Bulgarian and foreign natural persons, having educational and qualification Master degree
			Denmark: the competent authority	Denmark: the competent authority
2.2	Manuals or guidance on EIA available to support the developer	No	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Cyprus
			Cyprus	Hungary
			Hungary	Italy
			Italy	Malta
			Malta	Netherlands
			Netherlands	Slovakia
			Slovakia	
		Yes: specification	Austria: see above	Austria: see above
			Czech Republic: environmental law specifies required information	Czech Republic: environmental law specifies required information
			Denmark: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125635	Denmark
			Germany: See 2.1.2.1	Germany: Annex 1 to the Federal Building Code
			Ireland: EPA Guidelines on information to be contained in an EIS 2002; EPA Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of EIS 2003; Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-threshold Development, Department of Environment 2003	Ireland: EPA Guidelines on information to be contained in an EIS 2002; EPA Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of EIS 2003; Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-threshold Development, Department of Environment 2003

			<p>Italy: minimal contents are specified in National law</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>Poland: literature other than the GDOS guidelines does exist (there is no formally binding standard, however)</p> <p>Romania: MO863/2002</p> <p>Slovenia: Based on environmental dossier prepared by developer assisted by licensed independent EIA local consultant & verified by competent EIA authority</p> <p>Spain: Legal rules</p> <p>United Kingdom: Government guidance exists, see references in answer 3.1.1.2. Other documents exist such as IEMA's EIA Guidelines, Essex Guide to EIA, etc.</p>	<p>Italy: minimal contents are specified in National law</p> <p>Lithuania: on national level, the same as for other EIAs</p> <p>Poland: literature other than the GDOS guidelines does exist (there is no formally binding standard, however)</p> <p>Romania: MO863/2002</p> <p>Slovenia: Based on environmental dossier prepared by developer assisted by licensed independent EIA local consultant & verified by competent EIA authority</p> <p>Spain: Generic and legal rules</p> <p>United Kingdom: Government guidance exists, see references in answer 3.1.1.2. Other documents exist such as IEMA's EIA Guidelines, Essex Guide to EIA, etc.</p>
2. 3	Obligation in national legislation to consider specified alternatives to this type of development	No	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>Ireland: Outline of main alternatives only</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>Ireland: Outline of main alternatives only</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>
		Yes: specification	<p>Austria: Zero alternative, alternatives studied by developer</p> <p>Bulgaria: alternatives yes - but not specified ones</p> <p>Croatia: In cases when the project improves the status of the env. Or decreases the existing negative trends in the env.</p> <p>Cyprus: Law 140/2005, Annex 3</p> <p>Denmark: The competent authority may impose certain alternatives to be considered by the developer, but the nature of the alternatives will depend on the information and preliminary studies provided by the developer.</p>	<p>Austria: Zero alternative, alternatives studied by developer</p> <p>Bulgaria: alternatives yes - but not specified ones</p> <p>Croatia: summary descr. of considered projects alternatives taking into account their env. Impacts, expl. Of the reasons for selecting a particular alternative</p> <p>Cyprus: Law 140/2005, Annex 3</p> <p>Denmark</p>

			<p>Germany: Federal EIA Act: The documents must contain an overview of the principal alternative options investigated by the developer and details of the main reasons for selecting the present project with regard to the environmental impacts of the project</p>	<p>Germany: in the planning procedure according to annex 1 and 2 d) Federal Building Code</p>
			<p>Italy: the study of alternatives is required in the environmental impact study</p>	<p>Italy</p>
			<p>Malta: this depends on the specific case merits</p>	<p>Lithuania: zero alternative and other alternatives</p>
			<p>Netherlands: if relevant more environmental friendly alternatives for the landfill exits, they should be researched</p>	<p>Malta</p>
			<p>Poland: Art. 66 section 1 item 5 Act OOS alternatives have to be considered, but are not specified</p>	<p>Netherlands: if relevant more environmental friendly alternatives exits, they should be researched</p>
			<p>Romania: MO863/2002</p>	<p>Poland: Art. 66 section 1 item 5 Act OOS</p>
			<p>Slovakia: at least 2 variants</p>	<p>Romania</p>
			<p>Slovenia: Article 54 (2) 5: An environmental impact assessment shall comprise the identification, description and assessment of long-term, short-term, direct or indirect impacts of the planned activity on humans, land, water, air, biological diversity and valuable natural features, climate and landscape, and on the human immovable property and cultural heritage, and their interrelationships</p>	<p>Slovakia: at least 2 variants</p>
			<p>Spain</p>	<p>Slovenia: Article 54 (2) 5: An environmental impact assessment shall comprise the identification, description and assessment of long-term, short-term, direct or indirect impacts of the planned activity on humans, land, water, air, biological diversity and valuable natural features, climate and landscape, and on the human immovable property and cultural heritage, and their interrelationships</p>
				<p>Spain:</p>
2.4	Obligation in national legislation to consider the do-nothing alternative	No	<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>Czech Republic</p>
			<p>Germany</p>	<p>Hungary</p>

	Hungary	Ireland
	Ireland	Slovenia
	Slovenia	United Kingdom: No- debatable as the EIA process will require an assessment of significant effects of the development, which must be based on something. This something is the baseline environment (either now or as predicted in the future). As such whilst an assessment of a do nothing alternative is not explicitly required by the Regulations it is implicit in order to meet the wider requirements of assessing significance of the proposal's effects.
	United Kingdom: No- debatable as the EIA process will require an assessment of significant effects of the development, which must be based on something. This something is the baseline environment (either now or as predicted in the future). As such whilst an assessment of a do nothing alternative is not explicitly required by the Regulations it is implicit in order to meet the wider requirements of assessing significance of the proposal's effects.	
Yes	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Denmark	Denmark
	Italy	Germany
	Lithuania	Italy
	Malta	Lithuania
	Netherlands	Malta
	Poland	Netherlands
	Romania	Poland
	Slovakia	Romania: without EIA in case of shopping malls with own parking place, the project cannot be carried out
	Spain	Slovakia
	United Kingdom: Yes - debatable as the EIA process will require an assessment of significant effects of the development, which must be based on something. This something is the baseline environment (either now or as predicted in the future). As such whilst an assessment of a do nothing alternative is not explicitly required by the Regulations it is implicit in order to meet the wider requirements of assessing significance of the proposal's effects.	Spain

				United Kingdom: Yes - debatable as the EIA process will require an assessment of significant effects of the development, which must be based on something. This something is the baseline environment (either now or as predicted in the future). As such whilst an assessment of a do nothing alternative is not explicitly required by the Regulations it is implicit in order to meet the wider requirements of assessing significance of the proposal's effects.
2.5	Information submitted by the developer to the competent authority for the purpose of EIA	Traffic (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Denmark	Denmark
			Germany	Germany
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Malta	Malta
			Poland	Netherlands
			Romania	Poland
				Romania
			Spain	
		Traffic (depending on the site)	Netherlands	United Kingdom
			United Kingdom	
		Noise (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Denmark	Denmark
			Germany	Germany
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Malta	Malta
			Poland	Netherlands
Romania	Poland			
Slovakia	Romania			
Spain	Slovakia			
	Spain			
Noise (depending on the site)	Hungary	Hungary		
	Netherlands	United Kingdom		
	United Kingdom			

Air quality (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Germany
	Ireland	Ireland
	Italy	Italy
	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Malta	Malta
	Netherlands	Poland
	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovenia
Slovenia	Spain	
Spain		
Air quality (depending on the site)	Hungary	Hungary
	United Kingdom	Netherlands
		United Kingdom
Vibrations (in all cases)	Croatia	Austria
	Cyprus	Croatia
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Lithuania
	Ireland	Poland
	Italy	Romania
	Lithuania	Slovakia
	Malta	Spain
	Poland	
	Romania	
	Slovakia	
	Spain	
Vibrations (depending on the site)	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Cyprus
	Netherlands	Germany
	United Kingdom	Ireland
		Italy
		Malta
		Netherlands
	United Kingdom	
Climate (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Croatia
	Croatia	Czech Republic
	Cyprus	Denmark
	Czech Republic	Ireland
	Denmark	Lithuania
	Ireland	Poland
	Lithuania	Romania

	Malta	Slovenia
	Poland	Spain
	Romania	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
Climate (depending on the site)	Germany	Germany
	Italy	Italy
	Netherlands	Malta
		Netherlands
		United Kingdom
Shading (in all cases)	Denmark	Denmark
		Romania
Shading (depending on the site)	Austria	Austria
	Ireland	Ireland
	Italy	Italy
	Malta	Malta
		United Kingdom
Waste management (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Ireland
	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Poland
	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Spain
Waste management (depending on the site)	Hungary	Germany
	Netherlands	Hungary
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Regional development planning (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Denmark	Denmark
	Italy	Italy
	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Malta	Malta
	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Poland	Poland
	Romania	Romania
Spain	Spain	

Regional development planning (depending on the site)	Ireland	Germany
	United Kingdom	Ireland
		United Kingdom
Nature protection (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Ireland
	Ireland	Lithuania
	Italy	Poland
	Lithuania	Romania
	Poland	Slovenia
	Romania	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
Nature protection (depending on the site)	Hungary	Germany
	Malta	Hungary
	Netherlands	Italy
	United Kingdom	Malta
		Netherlands
		Spain
Water management (in all cases)		United Kingdom
	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Ireland
	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Poland
	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Slovakia
	Slovakia	Slovenia
Slovenia		
Spain		
Water management (depending on the site)	Hungary	Germany
	Malta	Hungary
	Netherlands	Malta
	United Kingdom	Netherlands
		Spain

		United Kingdom
Geotechnical engineering (in all cases)	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Italy
	Italy	Lithuania
	Lithuania	Romania
	Romania	
Geotechnical engineering (depending on the site)	Austria	Austria
	Ireland	Germany
	Malta	Ireland
	Netherlands	Malta
	United Kingdom	Netherlands
Hydrogeology (in all cases)		United Kingdom
	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Croatia
	Croatia	Cyprus
	Cyprus	Denmark
	Denmark	Italy
	Germany	Lithuania
	Ireland	Poland
	Italy	Romania
	Lithuania	
	Netherlands	
Hydrogeology (depending on the site)	Poland	
	Romania	
	Spain	
	Malta	Austria
	United Kingdom	Germany
Landscape engineering (in all cases)		Ireland
		Malta
		Netherlands
		United Kingdom
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
Denmark	Cyprus	
Germany	Denmark	
Ireland	Ireland	
Italy	Italy	
Lithuania	Lithuania	

	Poland	Poland
	Romania	Romania
	Slovenia	Slovenia
	Spain	Spain
Landscape engineering (depending on the site)	Austria	Austria
	Malta	Germany
	Netherlands	Malta
	United Kingdom	Netherlands
		United Kingdom
Cultural heritage (in all cases)	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Denmark
	Ireland	Germany
	Italy	Ireland
	Lithuania	Italy
	Poland	Lithuania
	Romania	Poland
	Slovenia	Romania
	Spain	Slovenia
		Spain
Cultural heritage (depending on the site)	Austria	Austria
	Germany	Hungary
	Hungary	Malta
	Malta	Netherlands
	Netherlands	United Kingdom
	United Kingdom	
Human health (in all cases)	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Cyprus	Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Denmark
	Hungary	Hungary
	Italy	Italy
	Lithuania	Lithuania
	Malta	Malta
	Poland	Poland
	Romania	Romania
	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Slovenia	Slovenia
Spain	Spain	
Human health (depending on the	Germany	Germany

site)	Ireland	Ireland
	Netherlands	Netherlands
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
	Other (in all cases): specification	<p>Bulgaria: material asset</p> <p>Denmark: Transport, material goods, the public's access to the countryside, socioeconomic assessment of the environmental impact</p> <p>Ireland: Archaeological Heritage and Architectural Heritage</p> <p>Slovakia: Environment, odor, radiation, heat</p> <p>United Kingdom: Under the EIA Regulations the following information is required to be submitted if a developer voluntarily seeks a scoping opinion: In relation to an application for planning permission— . (i)a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (ii)a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (iii)such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make; . In relation to a subsequent application— . (i)a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (ii)sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made; . (iii)an explanation of the possible effects on the environment which were not identified at the time planning permission was granted; and . (iv)such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make. Note1:</p>
	<p>Bulgaria: material asset</p> <p>Denmark: Transport, material goods, the public's access to the countryside, socioeconomic assessment of the environmental impact</p> <p>Ireland: Archaeological Heritage and Architectural Heritage</p> <p>Lithuania: the guidance are very broad, include radiation etc.</p> <p>Slovakia: Environment, odor, radiation, heat</p>	
	<p>Spain: Energy efficiency and lighting</p>	

			<p>United Kingdom: Under the EIA Regulations the following information is required to be submitted if a developer voluntarily seeks a scoping opinion: In relation to an application for planning permission— . (i)a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (ii)a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and . (iii)such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make; .</p> <p>In relation to a subsequent application— . (i)a plan sufficient to identify the land; . (ii)sufficient information to enable the relevant planning authority to identify any planning permission granted for the development in respect of which a subsequent application has been made; . (iii)an explanation of the possible effects on the environment which were not identified at the time planning permission was granted; and . (iv)such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.</p> <p>Note1:</p>
	Other (depending on the site): specification	<p>Czech Republic: Soil / Geology</p> <p>Hungary: Soil / Geology</p>	<p>Czech Republic: Soil / Geology</p> <p>Hungary: Soil / Geology</p>
2.6	Topics that receive greater focus for the particular project type	<p>Austria air quality, waste management, water protection, traffic</p> <p>Bulgaria air quality, waste, geotechnical engineering, water, health, nature protection</p> <p>Cyprus waste management, geotechnical engineering, landscape, nature protection, air quality, health</p> <p>Denmark none</p> <p>Germany Traffic, nature protection, hydrogeology, landscape engineering</p> <p>Hungary not specified</p> <p>Ireland Traffic/ Transport, Noise, Air Quality, Landscape, flora & fauna, Hydgro-geology, Hydrology, Archaeology</p> <p>Italy ground and groundwater, air quality</p> <p>Lithuania Depending on the screening advice</p>	<p>traffic, noise, air</p> <p>traffic, air quality, geotechnical engineering, waste, landscape</p> <p>traffic, noise and vibrations, geotechnical engineering, water management</p> <p>none</p> <p>Traffic, noise, integration into the cityscape</p> <p>no specifications</p> <p>Traffic/ Transport, Landscape/ Urban Design, Archaeology, Architectural Heritage</p> <p>air quality, traffic, waste management</p> <p>If scoping asks then there are is special focus on those topics</p>

		Malta	waste management, geotechnical engineering, landscape, nature protection, air quality, health/impacts on human population	traffic, air quality, geotechnical engineering, noise, vibrations
		Netherlands	hydrology/air quality, it is important to try to reach a zero-emission terminal as much as possible. So emissions to the groundwater and air should be avoided and if not possible minimized, the design of the landfill, management of the site and monitoring are important aspects	traffic (routes, time, numbers and type of traffic) usually is the main environmental theme in this type of EIA
		Poland	traffic, waste management, nature protection, hydrogeology; Please specify: varies, but generally would expect to see more on: waste management, hydrogeology, air pollution, noise, human health	traffic, nature protection, hydrogeology, waste management
		Romania	waste management, air quality, geotechnical engineering, nature protection, water, soil, human health	waste management, air quality, geotechnical engineering, nature protection, water, soil, human health
		Slovakia	not specified	no specification
		Slovenia	humans, land, water, air, biological diversity and valuable natural features, climate and landscape, and the human immovable property and cultural heritage, and their interrelationships	humans, land, water, air, biological diversity and valuable natural features, climate and landscape, and the human immovable property and cultural heritage, and their interrelationships
		Spain	Hydrogeology and air quality	Traffic, noise, energy efficiency and lighting
		United Kingdom	Depends on site location. In general Traffic/transport, Noise / vibration, Ecology, water, landscape, soil & land quality, and air appear in ~80% of UK Environmental Statements. This figure is based on a review of 100 ES (of different development types) submitted to UK consenting authorities during 2010. See Box 5.2 in the report @ www.iema.net/eiareport	Depends on site location. In general Traffic/transport, Noise / vibration, Ecology, water, landscape, soil & land quality, and air appear in ~80% of UK Environmental Statements. This figure is based on a review of 100 ES (of different development types) submitted to UK consenting authorities during 2010. See Box 5.2 in the report @ www.iema.net/eiareport
2.7	Obligation to include information on the environmental impact of the construction phase of the project	Yes	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark
			Hungary	Germany
			Italy	Hungary
			Malta	Italy
			Netherlands	Lithuania
			Poland	Malta
			Romania	Netherlands

			Slovakia	Poland
			Slovenia	Romania
			Spain	Slovakia
			United Kingdom	Slovenia
				Spain
				United Kingdom
		No	Germany: No, not mandatory acc. to the Federal EIA Act or the EIA Act of Land Schleswig-Holstein, but in practice operators are asked to include this information	Ireland
			Ireland:	Not specifically. Requirement to provide a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment.
2.8	Obligation to include information on the environmental impact of accidents / incidents of the project	Yes	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark
			Hungary	Hungary
			Italy	Italy
			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Malta	Malta
			Netherlands	Poland
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	Spain: in the follow
			Spain: in the follow	
		No	Germany	Germany
			Ireland	Ireland
			Slovakia	Netherlands
			Slovenia	Slovakia
			United Kingdom	Slovenia
				United Kingdom
2.9	Level of detail required in the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA	General level (rough estimations)	Slovakia	Netherlands
				Slovakia
		Medium level (modeling for selected topics, estimations for the rest)	Germany	Germany
			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Netherlands	Netherlands
			Romania	Poland

			Slovakia	Romania
			Slovenia	Slovakia
			United Kingdom	Slovenia
				United Kingdom
		Detailed level (on all topics)	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia: Modelling specifically required for env. effects	Cyprus
			Cyprus	Czech Republic
			Czech Republic	Denmark
			Denmark	Hungary
			Hungary	Ireland
			Ireland	Italy
			Italy	Malta
			Malta	Spain
			Poland	United Kingdom
			Spain	
			United Kingdom	
2.10	Average volume of the documents that the developer has to provide for the EIA	50 to 200 pages	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Denmark	Denmark
			Lithuania	Germany
			Netherlands	Lithuania
			Romania	Netherlands
				Poland
				Romania
		201 to 500 pages	Cyprus	Cyprus
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Poland	
		501 to 1,000 pages	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Germany	Hungary
			Malta	Malta
			Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			United Kingdom	United Kingdom
		over 1,000 pages	Austria	Austria
2.11	Responsible competent authority / authorities for carrying out the EIA	Federal authority: specification	Cyprus: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural resources and Environment (MANRE)	Cyprus: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural resources and Environment (MANRE)
			France: Ministry of Environment	France: Ministry of Environment
			Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Malta: Malta Environment and Planning Authority
			Netherlands: In case of fills in the area of large rivers or coastal waters the ministry of infrastructure and environment is the	Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)

	competent authority, the proponent (relevant authorities or private parties) carries out the EIA	
	Slovakia: Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (part of the Slovak Ministry of the Environment)	Slovenia: Ministry
	Slovenia: Ministry	
Regional authority: specification	Austria: Regional governments	Austria: Regional governments
	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for Environment and Waters (RIEW)	Bulgaria: Regional inspectorates for Environment and Waters (RIEW)
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
	Germany: Agency for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Areas of Land Schleswig-Holstein (LLUR)	Hungary: environmental inspectorate
	Hungary: environmental inspectorate	Italy
	Italy	Lithuania: Environmental agency or regional environmental agency
	Lithuania: Environmental agency or regional environmental agency	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection
	Netherlands: in case the decisions involved are taken on a regional level, the proponent (relevant authorities or private parties) carries out the EIA	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the District Environmental Office
	Poland: Regional Director for Environmental Protection	Spain: +2.500 m ²
	Romania: Regional Environmental Agency for EIA of project covering more than one region; REPA (if classified unter IED)	
	Slovakia: Or designated powers to the Regional Environmental Office and the District Environmental Office	
	Spain	
	Local authority: specification	Denmark: Municipalities, cf. Section 2, subsection 1 and 4, of Ministerial Order no. 1510, dated 2010-12-15, concerning EIA.
Ireland		Germany: Building authority
Netherlands: in case the decisions involved are taken on a local level, the proponent (relevant authorities or private parties) carries out the EIA		Ireland
Poland: municipal authority		Netherlands: municipality in local spatial plans

			<p>Romania: Regional Environmental Protection Agency for EIA of project covering more than one county; EPA</p>	<p>Poland: municipal authority</p>
			<p>United Kingdom: Local planning authority - either a district authority or a County Council</p>	<p>Romania: EPA</p>
				<p>Spain: -1.000 m² or -50 Kw</p>
				<p>United Kingdom: Local planning authority - either a district authority or a County Council</p>
	Statutory body: specification	<p>Croatia: Ministry</p>	<p>Croatia: Ministry</p>	
		<p>Ireland: Planning: ABP on appeal, or directly in the case of development by or on behalf of a local authority, or Strategic Infrastructure Development. Where a Waste Licence is required, the EPA assess the EIS while carrying out the licence application assessment. Both the ABP assessment and EPA assessment form the overall EIA.</p>	<p>Ireland: ABP on appeal</p>	
		<p>Lithuania: Ministry of environment</p>	<p>Lithuania: Ministry of environment</p>	
	Other: specification			<p>Spain: Delegation regional authority 1.000 to 2.500 m² or 50 Kw</p>
2.12	Evaluation of the quality of the information submitted by the developer by the competent authority / authorities	<p>Austria</p>	<p>Experts of the authority and if need be external experts review the information submitted and check the project against the state of the art (and according to traceability, completeness and plausibility) in the respective topic, the expert team prepares a (written) environmental impact expertise or a summary assessment .</p>	<p>Experts of the authority and if need be external experts review the information submitted and check the project against the state of the art (and according to traceability, completeness and plausibility) in the respective topic, the expert team prepares a (written) environmental impact expertise or a summary assessment .</p>
		<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>The competent authority shall assess the quality of the EIA report in 14 days following its deposition, on the basis of the following criteria: 1. completeness and accuracy of the information by sections of the report, in compliance with the Terms of reference approved by the competent authority; 2. consideration of the results of the consultations held; 3. equalized description, analysis and comparison of the alternatives; 4. significance of impacts; significance of unavoidable/permanent impacts on the environment; 5. proposed measures for prevention or reduction of</p>	<p>The competent authority shall assess the quality of the EIA report in 14 days following its deposition, on the basis of the following criteria: 1. completeness and accuracy of the information by sections of the report, in compliance with the Terms of reference approved by the competent authority; 2. consideration of the results of the consultations held; 3. equalized description, analysis and comparison of the alternatives; 4. significance of impacts; significance of unavoidable/permanent impacts on the environment; 5. proposed measures for prevention or reduction of</p>

	substantial harmful impacts, intended to ensure compliance with the environmental normative acts, and plan elaborated for their implementation; 6. availability of graphic materials – maps, schemes, sketches, diagrams, etc.; 7. the non-technical summary should not contain technical terms.	substantial harmful impacts, intended to ensure compliance with the environmental normative acts, and plan elaborated for their implementation; 6. availability of graphic materials – maps, schemes, sketches, diagrams, etc.; 7. the non-technical summary should not contain technical terms.
Croatia	In the course of (public) sessions of the advisory expert committee; method of operation of the committee and the criteria for evaluating the environmental impact study may be elaborated in detail In the decision on appointment of the committee.	In the course of (public) sessions of the advisory expert committee; method of operation of the committee and the criteria for evaluating the environmental impact study may be elaborated in detail In the decision on appointment of the committee.
Cyprus	within the Committee for EIA formed by various authorities (MANRE, Planning and Housing Dept, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Works, Federation of Environmental and Ecological Organisations, ETSC	within the Committee for EIA formed by various authorities (MANRE, Planning and Housing Dept, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Works, Federation of Environmental and Ecological Organisations, ETSC
Czech Republic	The information is first reviewed by the "Reviewer" (who provides an opinion on the Environmental Impact Statement). This is then reviewed in a public consultation process & Relevant Authority issues the final statement.	The information is first reviewed by the "Reviewer" (who provides an opinion on the Environmental Impact Statement). This is then reviewed in a public consultation process & Relevant Authority issues the final statement.
Denmark	The competent authority is responsible for the quality of the information	The competent authority is responsible for the quality of the information
Germany	Involvement of other departments of LLUR and other authorities affected by the project, involvement of the public and public discussion	Local development plan: the information is checked by the authority, it becomes subject of the weighting procedure and the decision is made by the local council or the municipal council. development consent: the information is checked by the authority.
Ireland	Planning: Discretionary public hearing. Written Assessment (report) which takes account of submissions by prescribed bodies and third parties. Additional information may be sought from the applicant as required.	Discretionary public hearing. Written Assessment (report) which takes account of submissions by prescribed bodies and third parties.
Italy	a documental screening phase is expected before the beginning of EIA	a documental screening phase is expected before the beginning of EIA
Lithuania	it is assessed during the procedure, but not mentioned in the EIA decision	

		Malta	On a case-by-case basis as the information submitted to the Competent Authority is reviewed and detailed comments are sent to the EIA Consultant for any amendments/revisions; by the Director of Environment Protection	On a case-by-case basis as the information submitted to the Competent Authority is reviewed and detailed comments are sent to the EIA Consultant for any amendments/revisions; by the Director of Environment Protection
		Netherlands	by the authorities itself, sometimes by the NCEA	by the authorities itself, sometimes by the NCEA
		Poland	both the authority and the RDOS (independently) assess the contents. There is no specific binding guidance and the assessment may be either very formal of in-depth, on a case by case basis	both the authority and the RDOS (independently) assess the contents. There is no specific binding guidance and the assessment may be either very formal of in-depth, on a case by case basis
		Romania	during the meeting of the Technical Committee based on guideline and checklist provided in the legislation -MO 863/2002 In most cases the quality of information provided by the developer are very good. If the quality requirements are not met than the competent authority could claim to revise those pieces of information	during the meeting of the Technical Committee based on guideline and checklist provided in the legislation -MO 863/2002 In most cases the quality of information provided by the developer are very good. If the quality requirements are not met than the competent authority could claim to revise those pieces of information
		Slovakia	elaborative expert review (expert appointed by ministry)	elaborative expert review (expert appointed by ministry)
		Slovenia	an independent environmental expert from the ministrys expert 'database' (once a year the ministry publishes a public tender and invites candidates for environmental expert to submit their tenders)	an independent environmental expert from the ministrys expert 'database' (once a year the ministry publishes a public tender and invites candidates for environmental expert to submit their tenders)
		Spain	If not detailed, requires correct	Usually good, otherwise required to remedy
		United Kingdom	Reviewed by planning officer and relevant colleagues. There are no formal (mandatory criteria for this). A number of local authorities contract consultants in to review Environmental Statements to assess the quality of the information submitted.	Reviewed by planning officer and relevant colleagues. There are no formal (mandatory criteria for this). A number of local authorities contract consultants in to review Environmental Statements to assess the quality of the information submitted.
2.	Consideration of the result of the EIA in the development consent	Development consent comprises binding conditions / obligations based on the recommendations from the EIA process	Austria	Austria
1			Cyprus	Cyprus
3			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Malta	Lithuania
			Netherlands	Malta
			Poland	Netherlands
			Romania	Poland
			Slovakia	Romania

	Spain	Slovakia
		Slovenia
		Spain
Development consent comprises recommendations proposed in the EIA process	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Slovenia	
Other: specification	Bulgaria: the EIA Decision is attached to the development consent	Bulgaria: the EIA Decision is attached to the development consent
	Croatia: Committee issues an opinion on the accept. of the project contains in particular: expl. on the (non)accept. of the project's most accept. alternative, descr. of the project's most accept. alternative for the env. with an expl., proposal of env. protection measures with an impl. plan, proposal of env. monitoring programme with an impl. plan.	Croatia: EIA results are taken into account in the location permit for project impl.
	Germany: The EIA is an integral part of the plan approval procedure. If conditions, obligations and recommendations result from the EIA they are integrated into the plan approval. There they are not separated from other sector specific obligations	Germany: Local development plan: environmental report is one issue taken into account in the decision making process and becomes part of the charter. Development consent (§ 145 BauGB) authority checks whether there are results that have to be taken into the permit as conditions or obligations
	Lithuania: EIA recommendations are binding, and they have to be observed in the project design. The Development consent approves the final project design, which assumes that the EIA recommendations have been fully observed and integrated in it	Malta: The possibility of a negative recommendation if there are unacceptable residual impacts should also be considered.
	Malta: The possibility of a negative recommendation if there are unacceptable residual impacts should also be considered.	Netherlands: if the EIA states 'necessary measures' to conform to regulation or similar
	Netherlands: if the EIA states 'necessary measures' to conform to regulation or similar	United Kingdom: Binding conditions are applied by the development consent; however, they do not include everything recommended by the ES. Reesarch in the East of England in 2005 indicated that up to 50% of EIA recommendations were not conditioned by local planning authorities. The reasons behind this are multiple.

			<p>United Kingdom: Binding conditions are applied by the development consent; however, they do not include everything recommended by the ES. Research in the East of England in 2005 indicated that up to 50% of EIA recommendations were not conditioned by local planning authorities. The reasons behind this are multiple.</p>	
2. 1 4	Documentation of the results of the EIA	Technical report produced prior to the development consent	Croatia	Czech Republic
			Czech Republic	Denmark
			Denmark	Hungary
			Hungary	Lithuania
			Lithuania	Netherlands
			Netherlands	Poland
			Romania	Romania
			Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			Spain	Spain
		United Kingdom	United Kingdom	
		As part of the document associated with the final development consent	Austria	Austria
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Germany	Ireland
Ireland	Italy			
Italy	Malta			
Malta	Netherlands			
Other: specification		<p>Bulgaria: EIA report + EIA Decision</p> <p>Malta: Environmental Planning Statement</p>	<p>Bulgaria: EIA report + EIA Decision</p> <p>Croatia: Committee issues an opinion on the accept. of the project contains in particular: expl. on the (non)accept. of the project's most accept. alternative, descr. of the project's most accept. alternative for the env. with an expl., proposal of env. protection measures with an impl. plan, proposal of env. monitoring programme with an impl. plan.</p>	
		<p>Netherlands: depends for example on the decision(s) involved and phasing in the decision making, usually tailor-made</p>	<p>Germany: Environmental report (§ 2 Abs. 4 BauGB) becomes part of the documents of the charter</p>	
		<p>Poland: the EIA ends in a sperate administrative decsion (decision on environmetnal conditions of the development) which is binding for all subsequent administrative decsions issued</p>	<p>Malta: Environmental Planning Statement</p>	

				Poland: a decision on the environmental conditions; the EIA ends in a separate administrative decision (decision on environmental conditions of the development) which is binding for all subsequent administrative decisions issued
2. 1 5	Character of the development consent for the respective project type	Environmental permit	Austria	Austria
			Czech Republic	Denmark
			Germany	Italy
			Hungary	Malta
			Ireland	Poland
			Italy	
			Malta	
			Netherlands	
			Poland	
			Slovakia	
			Slovenia	
		Planning permission	Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Denmark
			Denmark	Germany
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland	Ireland
			Malta	Malta
			Netherlands	Netherlands
			Poland	Poland
			Romania	Romania
			Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	United Kingdom
		Other: specification	Bulgaria: Construction permit	Bulgaria: Construction permit
			Croatia: See the General note in the beginning of the Questionnaire	Croatia: See the General note in the beginning of the Questionnaire
			Poland: multistage procedure, including, apart from the environmental decision, planning/location permit, construction and exploitation permit. The general interpretation is that the development consent is made up of all the permits including the construction permit.	Germany: Development consent (building licence)
			Slovakia: Building Permit	Poland: construction permit; multistage procedure, including, apart from the environmental decision, planning/location permit, construction and exploitation permit. The general interpretation is that the development consent is made

				up of all the permits including the construction permit.
			Spain: One hand, mandatory, binding, independent of the authorization procedure	Slovakia: Building Permit
				Slovenia: Both building permit & environmental permit are needed if EIA undertaken; If project meets thresholds
				Spain: Let's continue with the processing of authorization
2.16	Development consent provides for appeals	No	Germany: If "appeal" means "to submit objections against the project to the authority", it is not the case. People/parties can directly file suit or take action against the project bearer.	
		Yes	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark
			France	France
			Germany: if "appeal" means "file suit" or "take action against s.o.	Germany
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland: Except in the case of Strategic Infrastructure Development or Local Authority Development	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Malta	Malta
			Netherlands	Netherlands
			Poland	Poland
			Romania	Romania
			Slovakia	Slovakia
			Slovenia	Slovenia
			Spain	United Kingdom
			United Kingdom	
2.17	An appeal can be lodged by	Everybody	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
			Hungary	Hungary
			Ireland: in case of planning	Ireland: provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance
			Italy	Italy
			Malta	Malta

	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Romania	Romania
	Slovenia	Slovenia
	Spain	Spain
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Neighbours	Austria	Austria
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Germany
	Poland	Poland
Municipalities	Austria	Austria
	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
	Germany	Germany
	Poland	Poland
Citizen's groups	Austria	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).
	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Germany
	Germany	Poland
	Poland	Slovakia
	Slovakia	
Environmental organisations	Austria	Austria
	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).
	Germany	Germany
	Poland	Poland
	Slovakia	Slovakia
NGOs	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).	Denmark: (provided it has spatial issues as a purpose, is governed by bye-laws and has more than 100 members).
	Germany	Poland
	Poland	Slovakia
	Slovakia	
Statutory bodies / agencies	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).	Denmark: (provided they have a legal interest in the matter).
	Poland	Poland
Other: specification	Austria: Project applicant; parties stipulated by the applicable administrative provisions for example land owners; ombudsman of the environment, water management planning body; Note: Environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs), which	Austria: Project applicant; parties stipulated by the applicable administrative provisions for example land owners; ombudsman of the environment, water management planning body; Note: Environmental organisations (including also environmental NGOs), which

			have been recognised by the Federal Minister of Environment in agreement with the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs	have been recognised by the Federal Minister of Environment in agreement with the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs
			Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund	Denmark: Minister of the Environment, National Park Fund
			Germany: Generally: those who are affected by the project	Lithuania: it is a part of the construction law, not environmental law and administrative law
			Ireland: In the case of a Waste Licence (issued by EPA) only those who made a submission during the licence application assessment stage can make an objection to a decision.	Slovakia: recently amended in legislation
			Slovakia: recently amended in legislation	
3. Public Participation				
			Landfill	Shopping Center
N°	Issue	Answer	Country	Country
3.1	Information of public about the project and the EIA	Mandatory by the developer	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Ireland	Ireland
			Italy	Italy
			Malta	Lithuania
			Romania	Malta
				Romania
		Mandatory by the EIA-authority	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark	Denmark
			Germany	Germany
			Hungary	Lithuania
			Lithuania	Malta
			Malta	Netherlands
			Netherlands	Poland
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	Slovakia
			Slovakia	Slovenia
			Slovenia	Spain
			Spain	United Kingdom
			United Kingdom	
		Other: specification	Austria: In many cases voluntary by the developer	Austria: In many cases voluntary by the developer

			<p>France: optional</p> <p>Ireland: With regard to developments requiring a Waste Licence, all information pertaining to the licence application and the EIS are available on the EPA website</p> <p>Romania: Mandatory by the developer under close coordination of competent authority for EIA</p> <p>United Kingdom: As indicated previously the majority of UK EIA now involve public engagement activities prior to submission of the Environmental Statement and application for consent. This is not mandatory, but has been found to be of such value that developers have taken it up voluntarily and it is now seen as standard EIA practice. The scale of such activity will vary per project.</p>	<p>France: optional</p> <p>Hungary: Inspectorate</p> <p>United Kingdom: As indicated previously the majority of UK EIA now involve public engagement activities prior to submission of the Environmental Statement and application for consent. This is not mandatory, but has been found to be of such value that developers have taken it up voluntarily and it is now seen as standard EIA practice. The scale of such activity will vary per project.</p>
3.2	Provision of the mandatory information on the project and the EIA	Public advertisement	<p>Austria</p> <p>Bulgaria</p> <p>Croatia</p> <p>Cyprus</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Denmark</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>Malta</p> <p>Netherlands</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Romania</p> <p>Slovakia</p> <p>Slovenia</p> <p>Spain</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Austria</p> <p>Bulgaria</p> <p>Croatia</p> <p>Cyprus</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Denmark</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>Malta</p> <p>Netherlands</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Romania</p> <p>Slovakia</p> <p>Slovenia</p> <p>Spain</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>
		On the EIA-authority's website	<p>Austria</p> <p>Bulgaria</p> <p>Croatia</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Denmark</p>	<p>Austria</p> <p>Bulgaria</p> <p>Croatia</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Denmark</p>

		Ireland: in the case of EPA	Germany
		Italy	Hungary
		Lithuania	Italy
		Malta	Lithuania
		Poland	Malta
		Romania	Poland
		Slovakia	Romania
		Slovenia	Slovakia
		United Kingdom	Slovenia
			United Kingdom
	During public hearings	Austria	Austria
		Bulgaria	Bulgaria
		Croatia	Croatia
		Czech Republic	Czech Republic
		Denmark	Denmark
		Germany	Germany
		Hungary	Hungary
		Ireland	Ireland
		Lithuania	Lithuania
		Malta	Malta
		Poland: if held - decision at the discretion of authority	Poland
		Romania	Romania
		Slovakia	Slovakia
		United Kingdom	United Kingdom
	Other: specification	Austria: Austrian EIA database (open to public). Crucial information included in this database is also accessible via Internet.	Austria: Austrian EIA database (open to public). Crucial information included in this database is also accessible via Internet.
		Czech Republic: EIA/SEA information system	Czech Republic: EIA/SEA information system
		Ireland: Site notice	Ireland: Site notice
		Spain: In the official bulletin of the regional authority in the web of substantive body and the municipal authority	Spain: In the official bulletin of the regional authority in the web of substantive body and the municipal authority
3. 3	Extent of public participation in the entire EIA process for the respective project type	Austria	The environmental impact statement of the developer is available for public inspection for at least 6 weeks; for certain projects the environmental impact expertise by the EIA authority is available for public inspection for at least 4 weeks; optional public hearing; the development consent documents are available for public inspection for at least 8 weeks (right to appeal see above).
		Bulgaria	high
		Croatia	For all type of projects: the public is involved in scoping and EIA review (through the public debate/ debates). JASPERS is not aware of a specific public participation for
			high
			For all type of projects: the public is involved in scoping and EIA review (through the public debate/ debates). JASPERS is not aware of a specific public participation for

	this project type	this project type
Cyprus	scoping and review (public debate)	scoping and review (public debate)
Czech Republic	The public has the possibility to review the first "notification of conception". Furthermore a public hearing is to be scheduled to review the "environmental impact statement"	The public has the possibility to review the first "notification of conception". Furthermore a public hearing is to be scheduled to review the "environmental impact statement"
Denmark	The public may participate in the scoping process.	The public may participate in the scoping process.
Germany	Interested neighbours, citizens' groups, NGOs, ... participate in the procedure	Comments, statements and objections are taken into account during the weighting procedure
Hungary	Possibility for review of the documentation	Possibility to comment on preliminary assessment as well as final.
Ireland	PLANNING: (a) Third party right to make submissions at planning permission stage (Local Authority) or directly to ABP in the case of local authority development or Strategic Infrastructure Development (b) third party right of appeal to ABP against decision of local planning authority provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance. Third parties can also apply for leave to appeal directly to ABP in exceptional circumstances. WASTE LICENCE: The public has access to the licence application documentation (including the EIS), in hardcopy format and electronic format on the EPA website. The licensing process allows for written submissions by anyone. Everyone who makes a submission is notified of the EPA's proposed decision on the application. Subsequently, anyone may make an objection, to a proposed decision by the EPA on an application, within 28 days of notification of the proposed decision. Submissions are available for public inspection on the EPA's website and are con	(a) Third party right to make submissions at planning permission stage (Local Authority) (b) third party right of appeal to ABP against decision of local planning authority provided they have made a submission to the planning authority in the first instance. Third parties can also apply for leave to appeal directly to ABP in exceptional circumstances.
Italy	the public can provide comments within 60 days from the beginning of the procedure	
Malta	at stages: notification, screening, scoping, review, including public hearing, EPS issuance; Public participation is carried out during some of the major steps in the EIA process: (1) during scoping and the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the EIA; (2) following finalisation of the Environmental Statement which is issued for public consultation; and (3) during the EIA-related public hearing.	at stages: notification, screening, scoping, review, including public hearing, EPS issuance; Public participation is carried out during some of the major steps in the EIA process: (1) during scoping and the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the EIA; (2) following finalisation of the Environmental Statement which is issued for public consultation; and (3) during the EIA-related public hearing.

Netherlands	In the Netherlands there are few EIA's for landfill. The extent seems limited. Depending on the controversy of the project the participation can be wider	In the Netherlands there are few EIA's for shopping centers. Mostly these centers are combined in EIA's for large urban developments The extent seems limited. Depending on the procedure for example the controversy of the project the participation can be wider
Poland	Every person has the right to take part in EIA procedure and the right to submit comments and suggestions in the course of a procedure; The administration authorities competent to issue decision on the environmental conditions require that the possibility of public participation should be ensured prior to the issue and modification of decision; the administration authority competent to issue such decisions shall provide the public without an undue delay with information concerning: the possibilities of becoming acquainted with the necessary documentation of the case and the place where it is available for review. The administration authority in the justification of the decision, irrespective of the requirements under the Administrative Procedure Code, shall provide information on public participation in the procedure and the manner in which the comments and suggestions submitted in relation to public participation have been considered and the extent to which they have been used. formal scope of public involv	Every person has the right to take part in EIA procedure and the right to submit comments and suggestions in the course of a procedure; The administration authorities competent to issue decision on the environmental conditions require that the possibility of public participation should be ensured prior to the issue and modification of decision; the administration authority competent to issue such decisions shall provide the public without an undue delay with information concerning: the possibilities of becoming acquainted with the necessary documentation of the case and the place where it is available for review. The administration authority in the justification of the decision, irrespective of the requirements under the Administrative Procedure Code, shall provide information on public participation in the procedure and the manner in which the comments and suggestions submitted in relation to public participation have been considered and the extent to which they have been used. mostly relatively little publ
Romania	throughout all the EIA procedural stages: notification, screening, scoping, reviewing, including public dabate, EIA decision issuance; Anyone interested can read the documentations and can provide written objections to competent authorities	throughout all the EIA procedural stages: notification, screening, scoping, reviewing, including public dabate, EIA decision issuance; Anyone interested can read the documentations and can provide written objections to competent authorities
Slovakia	If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation at later stages.	If public submits important comments to preliminary environmental study, the competent authority invites members of the public to the consultation at later stages.
Slovenia	Every person shall have right of access to environmental information Time line - public has 30 days of the public announcement the right of access and an opportunity of ginonvg opinions and comments (Article 58)	Time-line: public has 30 days of the public announcement the right of access and an opportunity of gininvg opininos and comments (Article 58)
Spain	Such projects, often have high opposition	Such projects often have no answer

		United Kingdom	<p>In the majority of cases for such development public engagement would occur during the EIA process, prior to submission to understand the views of NGO's local groups, etc. This may involve information provision, public scoping, workshops, public exhibitions, neighbourhood meetings / Q&A's, direct meetings with specific groups. All such activity is voluntary and will vary between different projects, but a degree of this action is standard practice across UK EIA practice.</p> <p>Formal consultation with the public occurs at submission of application of consent. This consultation is both on application and ES findings. The responses from the public can lead to further assessment being required before the consent is determined. The public are able to attend local authority consent procedures and make representations directly to the elected decision-makers.</p>	<p>In the majority of cases for such development public engagement would occur during the EIA process, prior to submission to understand the views of NGO's local groups, etc. This may involve information provision, public scoping, workshops, public exhibitions, neighbourhood meetings / Q&A's, direct meetings with specific groups. All such activity is voluntary and will vary between different projects, but a degree of this action is standard practice across UK EIA practice.</p> <p>Formal consultation with the public occurs at submission of application of consent. This consultation is both on application and ES findings. The responses from the public can lead to further assessment being required before the consent is determined. The public are able to attend local authority consent procedures and make representations directly to the elected decision-makers.</p>
4. Monitoring				
			Landfill	Shopping Center
N	Issue	Answer	Country	Country
4.1	Recommendation of monitoring of environmental impacts by EIA	No	Denmark	Denmark
			Netherlands	
		Yes	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Cyprus
			Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Hungary	Germany
			Ireland	Hungary
			Italy	Ireland
			Lithuania	Italy
			Malta	Malta
			Netherlands	Poland
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	Slovakia
Slovakia	Slovenia			
Slovenia	Spain			
Spain				
Other: specification	Austria: e.g. as measures proposed in the environmental impact expertise or the summary assessment of the authorities'	Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme		

			expert team, and subsequently as conditions in the development consent	
			<p>Germany: Answer to 3.1.4.1 to 3.1.4.3: There is no extra chapter of conditions, obligations, recommendations deriving from the EIA in the final decision. Whether a condition, obligation or recommendation is based on the EIA, an objection against the project or the expertise of an authority affected by the project makes no difference. A recommendation for a permit obligation may result in an obligation in the permit and become part of the inspection later on. This is not regulated by law.</p>	<p>United Kingdom: Depends on the impacts identified. In general monitoring is limited as it is difficult to require monitoring via the conditions that can be imposed on UK planning permissions. However, monitoring of landfill gas levels and signs of leachate pollution / leakage would be expected for landfill projects. Also specifically recommending dust / litter monitoring (operation) and archaeological watching brief during construction would be expected.</p> <p>Note: In the UK Environmental Management Plans are becoming common practice to carry EIA recommendations from an Environmental Statement through the consent and into construction (and in some cases operation). Where such a document is included in an environmental statement there tends to be better coverage of monitoring.</p> <p>However, a shopping centre would not require formal environmental monitoring under wider legislation so in many cases monitoring would not be undertaken</p>
			<p>Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme</p>	
			<p>United Kingdom: Depends on the impacts identified. In general monitoring is limited as it is difficult to require monitoring via the conditions that can be imposed on UK planning permissions. However, monitoring of landfill gas levels and signs of leachate pollution / leakage would be expected for landfill projects. Also specifically recommending dust / litter monitoring (operation) and archaeological watching brief during construction would be expected.</p> <p>Note: In the UK Environmental Management Plans are becoming common practice to carry EIA recommendations from an Environmental Statement through the consent and into construction (and in some cases operation). Where such a document is included in an environmental statement there tends to be better coverage of monitoring.</p>	
4.2	Development consent comprises conditions / recommendations on monitoring based on EIA	No	<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>Czech Republic</p>
			<p>Denmark</p>	<p>Denmark</p>
			<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Hungary</p>

			Lithuania	Lithuania
			Slovakia	Netherlands
			United Kingdom	Slovakia
				United Kingdom
		Yes	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Cyprus	Germany
			Germany: see answer 3.1.4.1	Ireland
			Ireland	Italy
			Italy	Malta
			Malta	Poland
			Netherlands	Romania
			Poland	Slovenia
			Romania	Spain
			Slovenia	
			Spain	
			United Kingdom	
4.3	Type of monitoring programs (as recommended by the EIA) provided for by the development consent	Traffic	Italy	Austria
			Malta	Germany
			Poland	Ireland
			Spain	Italy
				Malta
				Poland
				Romania
				Slovenia
				Spain
		Noise	Ireland	Austria
			Italy	Germany
			Malta	Italy
			Poland	Malta
			Slovenia	Romania
			Spain	Slovenia
				Spain
		Air quality	Bulgaria	Austria
			Ireland	Bulgaria
			Italy	Germany
			Lithuania	Italy
			Malta	Malta
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	Slovenia
			Slovenia	Spain
			Spain	
		Vibrations	Malta	Germany
			Spain	Malta
				Spain
		Waste management	Austria	Bulgaria

	Bulgaria	Germany
	Ireland	Italy
	Poland	Romania
	Romania	Spain
	Spain	
Nature protection	Ireland	Germany
	Spain	
Water	Austria	Bulgaria
	Bulgaria	Germany
	Ireland	Italy
	Italy	Romania
	Netherlands	Slovenia
	Poland	Spain
	Romania	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
Other: specification	<p>Croatia: measuring meteorological parameters, landfill gas emissions, leachate and precipitation discharges from the landfill surface, the hazardous substance pollution parameters of groundwater, if located in the landfill impact area; control of landfill body stability.</p>	<p>Germany: Depending on the case and the items that were most important in the EIA</p>
	<p>Germany: see answer to 3.1.4.1</p>	<p>Malta: This is carried out on a case-by-case basis, depending on the significant impacts identified in the Environmental Statement.</p>
	<p>Malta: This is carried out on a case-by-case basis, depending on the significant impacts identified in the Environmental Statement.</p>	<p>Poland: depending on local environmental conditions</p>
	<p>Netherlands: ground water, nature values</p>	<p>Slovakia: Dependant on impacts</p>
	<p>Slovakia: Dependant on impacts</p>	<p>Slovenia: state of environment, monitoring with purpose of reducing risk to environment, monitoring natural phenomena</p>
	<p>Slovenia: state of environment, monitoring with purpose of reducing risk</p>	

			<p>United Kingdom: Depends on the specific project and its predicted environmental effects. However, monitoring can prove difficult to condition due to restrictions placed on rules concerning the phrasing of conditions, which must:</p> <p>Conditions should be clear and specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance must be possible • Inclusion of a requirement to report on the completion of mitigation works or on monitoring can encourage self-policing by project proponents • Any conditions concerning monitoring should be clear on what is to be monitored, how it is to be achieved, who is responsible for carrying it out and how the results will be used to effect necessary action • Planning authorities should consider how they will monitor and enforce such conditions and also how the results of monitoring and mitigation will be communicated to third parties <p>Further guidance on the tests for planning conditions can be found in DoE circular 11/95 and in the Scottish Government's Circular 4/1998 and addendum, and on planning obligations in ODPM ci</p>	
4.4	Check of compliance with the monitoring conditions	During final inspection after completion of construction	Austria	Austria
			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Germany
			Germany	Italy
			Italy	Lithuania
			Lithuania	Malta
			Malta	Poland
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	
	During environmental inspections	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	
		Croatia	Croatia	
		Cyprus	Germany	
		Germany	Italy	
		Ireland	Malta	
		Italy	Poland	
		Malta	Romania	
		Poland	Slovenia	
		Romania	Spain	
		Slovenia		
	By periodical reporting by the developer	Austria	Austria	
Croatia		Croatia		
Germany		Germany		
Ireland		Ireland		
Italy		Malta		
Malta		Slovenia		
Netherlands	Spain			

			Poland	
			Slovenia	
			Spain	
			United Kingdom	
	No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities		Denmark	Denmark
			Slovakia	Netherlands
				Slovakia
	Other: specification		Czech Republic	Czech Republic
			Denmark: Compliance with the monitoring conditions are subject to the general regulatory supervision.	Denmark: Compliance with the monitoring conditions are subject to the general regulatory supervision.
			Hungary: controls and test runs	Germany: Depending on the case and the items that were most important in the EIA
			Ireland: for planning conditions, complaints to local authority	Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme
			Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme	United Kingdom: Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.
			United Kingdom: Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.	
4.	Check of compliance with all other conditions	During final inspection after completion of construction	Austria	Austria
5			Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus	Germany
			Germany	Italy
			Italy	Lithuania
			Lithuania	Malta
			Malta	Poland
			Poland	Romania
			Romania	United Kingdom

	United Kingdom	
During environmental inspections	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Croatia
	Denmark	Denmark
	Germany	Italy
	Ireland	Malta
	Italy	Poland
	Lithuania	Romania
	Malta	Slovenia
	Netherlands	Spain
	Poland	
	Romania	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
	United Kingdom	
By periodical reporting by the developer	Croatia	Croatia
	Germany	Germany
	Ireland	Malta
	Italy	Slovenia
	Malta	Spain
	Poland	United Kingdom
	Slovenia	
No checks on consent conditions are carried out by authorities	Slovakia	Netherlands
		Slovakia
Other: specification	<p>Bulgaria:</p> <p>1) The competent authorities shall exercise control over implementation of the conditions set forth in the decision on EIA: in the process of approval and coordination of investment projects; in the process of construction; in the process of issue of permit for use of the construction; in the process of operation of the facilities.</p> <p>2) The control shall include verification, by documents and by on-site visits, of the results from implementation of the plan for measures for prevention, reduction or liquidation of substantial harmful impacts on the environment, and assessment of their efficiency.</p> <p>3) Where the decision on EIA has been issued by the MEW, the control over implementation of the conditions may be assigned to the respective RIEW, basin directorate or directorate of national park.</p>	<p>Bulgaria:</p> <p>1) The competent authorities shall exercise control over implementation of the conditions set forth in the decision on EIA: in the process of approval and coordination of investment projects; in the process of construction; in the process of issue of permit for use of the construction; in the process of operation of the facilities.</p> <p>2) The control shall include verification, by documents and by on-site visits, of the results from implementation of the plan for measures for prevention, reduction or liquidation of substantial harmful impacts on the environment, and assessment of their efficiency.</p> <p>3) Where the decision on EIA has been issued by the MEW, the control over implementation of the conditions may be assigned to the respective RIEW, basin directorate or directorate of national park.</p>

			Czech Republic: not specified	Czech Republic: not specified
			Ireland: for planning conditions, case by case checks by local authority department	Germany: during inspections
			Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme	Ireland: case by case checks by local authority department
			United Kingdom: Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.	Slovakia: Specified by person carrying out the programme
				United Kingdom: Some conditions relate to environmental monitoring that relates to checks that will be undertaken by statutory bodies, this form of monitoring will occur regularly and be complied with. Other development control / management by local authorities is designed to check that conditions are delivered; however, this process is not effectively delivered in all cases. As such, conditions may not be delivered or delivered in a less effective manner than imposed.
4.6	Consequences, if the project does not comply with EIA related conditions / obligations of the development consent	Austria	usually subsequent improvement, penal provisions in the EIA Act set down fines for non-compliance	usually subsequent improvement, penal provisions in the EIA Act set down fines for non-compliance
		Bulgaria	not known	not known
		Cyprus	imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds or with both penalties; in addition to any penalty imposed, the court has the power to order that the works be demolished or removed or configured properly as to comply with any conditions from the environmental approval, and fix the time within which the offender must comply	imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds or with both penalties; in addition to any penalty imposed, the court has the power to order that the works be demolished or removed or configured properly as to comply with any conditions from the environmental approval, and fix the time within which the offender must comply
		Czech Republic	not specified	not specified

		Denmark	The legal consequence is that the project is non-compliant and the developer will be refrained from carrying out the project.	The legal consequence is that the project is non-compliant and the developer will be refrained from carrying out the project.
		Germany	Subsequent orders acc. to Article 32 par. 4 Product Recycling and Waste Management Act	Discussion of offences with the investor, subsequent orders, if necessary fines
		Hungary	finer, sanctions, revoking permit	finer, sanctions & possible to revoke permit
		Ireland	PLANNING: The Planning Authority has statutory powers in respect of a breach of a planning condition and other enforcement powers. WASTE LICENCE: EPA have enforcement powers relating to conditions of Waste Licence.	The Planning Authority has statutory powers in respect of a breach of a planning condition and other enforcement powers
		Italy	the developer is subjected to various fines	the developer is subjected to various fines
		Malta	a guarantee is presented by the applicant and penalties are applied in case of any breach of any condition imposed by the DC; enforcement action may be carried out	a guarantee is presented by the applicant and penalties are applied in case of any breach of any condition imposed by the DC; enforcement action may be carried out
		Netherlands	court cases	court cases
		Poland	suspension of the works carried out in a way that significantly deviated from the terms and conditions specified in the permit for construction or in the rules - Art. 50 section 1 of the Construction law; formally all conditions are binding - so a breach results in breaking the law; there is a possibility of modifications and derogations, subject to screening /assessment.	suspension of the works carried out in a way that significantly deviated from the terms and conditions specified in the permit for construction or in the rules - Art. 50 section 1 of the Construction law; formally all conditions are binding - so a breach results in breaking the law; there is a possibility of modifications and derogations, subject to screening /assessment.
		Romania	The developer which is not complying with the environmental permit may be penalized fined with a fine between 5,000 euro and 10,000 euro. Also the permit may be suspended after a prior notice by the competent authority.	The developer which is not complying with the environmental permit may be penalized fined with a fine between 5,000 euro and 10,000 euro. Also the permit may be suspended after a prior notice by the competent authority.
		Slovakia	finer	finer
		Slovenia	inspector establishes regulations have been breached, he can temporarily or permanently prohibit the operation of a plant/installation, performance of activity, etc.; propose withdrawal of environmental protection permit; can propose measures; request repetition of operational monitoring - possibility of a fine if violation of permit	inspector establishes regulations have been breached, he can temporarily or permanently prohibit the operation of a plant/installation, performance of activity, etc.; propose withdrawal of environmental protection permit; can propose measures; request repetition of operational monitoring - possibility of a fine if violation of permit
		Spain	Punishment and correction or closure	Punishment and correction or closure
4.7	Information of the public about the results of monitoring	No, the public is not informed about the results of monitoring	Bulgaria	Austria
			Cyprus	Bulgaria
			Denmark	Cyprus
			Germany	Denmark

	Hungary	Germany
	Lithuania	Malta
	Malta	Netherlands
	Slovakia	Slovakia
	Slovenia	Slovenia
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Yes: specification	Austria: For certain projects, a post-project analysis has to be carried out (at the latest five years after notification of completion). The Austrian EIA database (open to public) includes the results of the post-project analysis.	Ireland: Planning files are open to the public
	Ireland: PLANNING: Planning files are open to the public WASTE LICENCE: Enforcement files are open to the public at regional EPA offices.	Italy: on the authority website
	Italy: on the authority website	Poland: It may be released under access to information on the environment. The competent authority shall inform the public by putting on a publicly accessible list of information such as the follow-up analysis - Art. 21 section 2, item 17 17 Act OOS; information is publicly available, however rarely publicly advertised (i.e. only informed members of the public would obtain access)
	Netherlands: passive if a request is made usually the information is provided	Romania: The public access to the result of monitoring is guaranteed. Every person interesend can receive those results on request. Also mountly reports regardin environemntal condistions published by competent authority consist of those information among others.
	Poland: It may be released under access to information on the environment. The competent authority shall inform the public by putting on a publicly accessible list of information such as the follow-up analysis - Art. 21 section 2, item 17 17 Act OOS; information is publicly available, however rarely publicly advertised (i.e. only informed members of the public would obtain access)	Spain: The records are public
	Romania: The public access to the result of monitoring is guaranteed. Every person interesend can receive those results on request. Also mountly reports regardin environemntal condistions published by competent authority consist of those information among others.	

			Spain: The records are public
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12.5 Appendix 5: Links to Guidance

Austria:

<http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/publikationen/DP085.pdf>

http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EKZ_Leitfaden.pdf

<http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf>

http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf

http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/betriebl_umweltschutz_uvp/uvp/materialien/leitfaeden.html, http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/umweltthemen/UVP_SUP_EMAS/uvp-leitfaeden/EFP_LF.pdf, <http://www.salzburg.gv.at/pdf-leitfaden-uvp-2.pdf>

Cyprus:

http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument

Denmark:

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125636>

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125637>

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=125638>

Germany:

www.bmu.de/umweltvertraeglichkeitspruefung/doc/6379.php

www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf

www.fgsv-verlag.de, www.schleswig-holstein.de/UmweltLandwirtschaft/DE/ImmissionKlima/03_Luftreinhaltung/02_Genehmigungsverfahren/3_Eckpunkte/03_3_PDF/

Ireland:

<http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,1804,en.pdf>

Lithuania:

<http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.519685001249378224.pdf>

Netherlands:

<http://www.infomil.nl/onderwerpen/ruimte/mer/mer-scan/>

Poland:

www.gdos.gov.pl

Romania:

<http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624>,
http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58674_2010_DESULFURARE.pdf
<http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624>,
http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58673_2010_DESEURI.pdf
<http://apmar.anpm.ro/Mediu/reglementari-16>
www.mmediu.ro
[http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58671_2010_AUTOSTRAZI si DRUMURI.pdf](http://www.anpm.ro/upload/58671_2010_AUTOSTRAZI_si_DRUMURI.pdf)
<http://www.epcmediu.ro/legislatie/hotarare-nr-1213-din-6-septembrie-2006>
<http://apmar.anpm.ro/legislations/view/624>

Spain:

<http://www.magrama.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/evaluacion-ambiental/guias-directrices/>
<http://www.cmati.xunta.es/portal/cidadan/lang/gl/pid/2567>

United Kingdom:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularenvironmentalimpact>
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment>
<http://infrastructure.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Advice-note-7-EIA-screening-and-scoping.pdf>
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58-pdf>
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/enviro-assessment/eia/Screening>
<http://dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/vol11/section2/hd4708.pdf>

12.6 Term of References

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IMPEL PROJECT

No	Name of project
2012/09	<i>The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment on the basis of precise examples</i>

1. Scope

1.1. Background	<p>The Environmental Impact Assessment or EIA Directive was adopted in 1985 and was first amended in 1997⁹. The EIA procedure ensures that the environmental consequences of projects are identified and assessed before authorisation is given. The public can give its opinion and all results are taken into account in the authorisation procedure of the project. The public is informed of the decision afterwards.</p> <p>The EIA Directive outlines the project categories which should be made subject to an EIA, the procedure that shall be followed and the content of the assessment.</p> <p>The purpose of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is to increase the consideration for environmental matters and management of resources in the decision-making through a regulated process of consultation.</p> <p>The "Study concerning the report on the application and effectiveness of the EIA Directive (2009)" highlighted a number of "problematic areas" in the application of the EIA Directive, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening - inter alias, the use of thresholds • Transboundary consultations - different procedures applied in the various Member States • Quality control • Monitoring <p>In addition the Study pointed out other means of ensuring effectiveness in application like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on the assessment of the impacts on human health • Guidance on how to address the issue of "salami-slicing" • Guidance on how to address the issue of cumulative effects of projects • Guidance and/or assessment tools on the integration of climate change issues, focusing inter alia on projects for which these issues are particularly relevant <p>The recommendations in this Study and the experience with the application of EIA lead to this IMPEL project, where the following issues should be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do MS deal with aspects like screening, scoping cumulation, "salami slicing"? • How are the results of the EIA taken into consideration? (both by using precise examples) <p>Which thresholds lead to the application of EIA regime?</p>
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⁹ Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC

<p>1.2. Link to MAWP and IMPEL's role and scope</p>	<p>This project is in line with the following IMPEL strategic goals outlined in the Multi annual work program:</p> <p>Strategic goal II: Improving methodologies by exchange of different experiences and the documentation</p> <p>Strategic goal III: Development of good practices By learning from each other and showing results of different approaches to EIA issues, different permitting processes and procedure through a questionnaire and a workshop</p> <p>Strategic goal V: Providing feedback to policy makers The results will also help to improve the knowledge of the commission and EU Institutions</p>
<p>1.3. Objective (s)</p>	<p>The main objectives are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare what kind of information is required to determine if an EIA has to be carried out • Exchange experience which approaches are used for special EIA issues (screening, scoping, cumulation, "salami slicing", no impacts, accident risk, interaction between factors, traffic) • Identify Good Practice • Exchange of information on existing guidance material
<p>1.4. Definition</p>	<p>The IMPEL project will compare the screening and permitting procedure of projects with EIA. As a first step the project will analyse the present situation in the MS and the current needs in permitting procedure. Therefore a questionnaire will be send out, covering two main thematic complexes:</p> <p><u>Complex 1: Screening</u></p> <p>Possible topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifying the obligation for an EIA with the help of precise examples (e.g. for land reclamation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use; urban development projects, ski-lifts and cable cars; holiday villages and hotel complexes, golf-courses; parking areas) • Compare thresholds for screening • Are there regulations for cumulation or dealing with "salami slicing" and how are they designed respectively what happens, if the limits for EIA were not exceeded • How is the screening phase at the beginning of an EIA designed (in terms of complexity, extension, operating expense, level of detail) • Reasons for exclusion of an EIA <p>The questionnaire will be developed with help of the IMPEL-NEPA "Better Regulation Checklist".</p> <p><u>Complex 2 - Comparison of the EIA procedure and the level of detail</u></p> <p>Possible topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping (consideration of climate, climate protection, energy efficiency, traffic, accident risk, no impact statements, interaction between factors) • Information to be provided by the developer / frame of the content • Quality control • Consideration of the results of the EIA • Monitoring (are there final inspections or controlling instruments after the realization of a project within the EIA –procedure and how are they designed) <p>The project will be carried out on the basis of one or two precise examples.</p>

	<p>The examples will be defined by the core team.</p> <p>After the analysis of the questionnaire and the consolidation of the results a workshop will be held with max. 25 participants from IMPEL Member States (max. 2 of each country). The participants exhibit EIA experience in permitting procedure. A consultant will support and assist the group.</p> <p>The project participants will meet once in 2012 to discuss the evaluation of the questionnaire, exchange experiences and enhance the knowledge for the most urgent needs.</p> <p>A final report will be written which will cover the findings and recommendations for improvements.</p>
1.5. Product(s)	Final IMPEL paper with findings, outcomes and recommendations for further development of the EIA and the application in Member States

2. Structure of the project

2.1. Participants	<p>Representatives from competent authorities from IMPEL Member States with EIA experience and involved in EIA permit procedures</p> <p>IMPEL secretariat and EU-Commission are invited to participate</p>
2.2. Project team	<p>Core team: representatives of Austria and four other Member States (geographical diversity is desired):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of environmental protection of the Provincial Government of Salzburg, Markus Graggaber, Austria - Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Susanna Eberhartinger-Tafill, Austria - Germany - Italy - one or two further MS (eg. from eastern or western Europe) <p>A representative of a consulting agency, who will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare the questionnaire • prepare the evaluation of the questionnaire • prepare the meeting of the working group • document the results of the presentations and the discussions during the meeting of the working group • incorporate participant's recommendations and draft the final paper
2.3. Manager Executor	Department of environmental protection of Salzburg and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
2.4. Reporting arrangements	<p>Draft report will be submitted and presented at the Cluster meeting in autumn 2012</p> <p>Final report will be submitted to the IMPEL Plenary Meeting in autumn 2012 for approval</p>
2.5 Dissemination of results/main target groups	<p>The final report will be put on the IMPEL website. Report will also be disseminated to the competent authorities, environmental agencies a.o. in IMPEL Member States.</p> <p>The result of this project will be sent as an IMPEL information to the competent EU institutions.</p>

3. Resources required

3.1. Project costs and budget plan			2012
	<u>1. Overhead (organisation) cost (€) :</u>		500
	<u>2 Project meeting costs (€)</u>		
	<u>Meeting 1</u>		
	No of Participants:	5	
	Travel:		1.000
	Accommodation:		360
	Catering:		200
	Meeting venue:		0
	<u>Meeting 2</u>		
	No of Participants:	5	
	Travel:		1.440
	Accommodation:		360
	Catering:		200
	Meeting venue:		0
	<u>Workshop (Salzburg)</u>		
	No of Participants:	18	
	Travel:		6.120
	Accommodation:		2.380
	Catering:		900
	Meeting venue:		900
	<u>Meeting 4</u>		
	No of Participants:	5	
	Travel:		1.440
	Accommodation:		360
	Catering:		200
	Meeting venue:		0
<u>3. Other costs (€):</u>			
Consultant:		19.500	
Translation:		0	
Dissemination:		0	
TOTAL cost per year €			35.860
TOTAL project cost €			35.860
3.2. Fin. from IMPEL budget	Project meeting costs (€):		15.860
	Other costs (consultant) (€)		10.000
3.3. Co-financing by MS (and any other)	1. Overhead costs (€): as co-financing contribution, committed by Lead Country (name of institution)		
	2. Project meeting costs (workshop accommodation)		
	3. Other costs (€): consultant, as co-financing contribution (Lebensministerium Vienna)		10.000
	Meeting preparation and participation		
3.4. Human from MS			

4. Quality review mechanisms

The quality of the final product will be reviewed by the project participants and appraised by the Cluster "Improving permitting, inspection and enforcement". It will then be submitted to the IMPEL General Assembly for appraisal and adoption.

5. Legal base

5.1. Directive/Regulation/Decision	Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC
5.2. Article and description	
5.3 Link to the 6th EAP	

6. Project planning

6.1. Approval	A document with input material for the project was presented at the Cluster 1 meeting in Vienna 11/12 March 2010. After that a ToR was developed and presented and supported by Cluster "Improving permitting, inspection and enforcement". The ToR 2010 was accepted by the IMPEL General Assembly, had to be moved on behalf of personal circumstances.
6.2. Fin. Contributions	The project is supported by IMPEL, Austria
6.3. Start	January 2012
6.4 Milestones	<p>January 2012: Project start, request for input to the first draft of the questionnaire</p> <p>January 2012: Meeting 1 of the Core Team, finalization of the questionnaire, first preparation and design of the workshop</p> <p>February 2012: dissemination of the questionnaire to participants and experts with EIA experience and involved in EIA permit procedures</p> <p>March 2012: Meeting 2 of the Core Team, analysis of the questionnaire, preparation of the workshop</p> <p>April 2012: Workshop</p> <p>May 2012: preparation draft version of the final report</p> <p>June 2012: adjustment of the draft report with all participants</p> <p>July 2012: Meeting 3 of the Core Team, discussion of the draft version of the final report</p> <p>August 2012: submitting draft version of the final report to IMPEL Cluster 1</p> <p>Autumn 2012: Final report</p>
6.5 Product	Final project report
6.6 Adoption	Presentation and discussion of the final report to the IMPEL Plenary is planned for winter 2012

