

The answers must be sent , imperatively in English or in French, before the 15th August 2011 to Ms. Anna Mendel a.mendel@kssip.gov.pl.

Part A

- I. How is the SEA-directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) implemented in your country? What is the scope of its implementation?
- II. What types of public plans and programmes are subject to a strategic environmental assessment in accordance with the SEA-directive?
- III. What kind of authority (local, regional, central) is responsible for performing the duties arising from the SEA-directive?
- IV. Does the competent authority normally ask other authorities on different administrative levels in the process of a strategic environmental assessment for their opinion or consultation?
- V. What types of decision are resulting from a strategic environmental assessment proceedings?
- VI. How does the authority ensure the public access to environmental information in the proceedings based on the SEA-directive?
- VII. Who is authorized to take part in a strategic environmental assessment proceedings? What about for example people living in the neighbourhood, NGO's and authorities on different administrative levels (local, regional, national)? What legal rights do participants of the proceedings have?
- VIII. To what extent are the SEA and EIA procedures were integrated in your country? If a new industrial project also needs a change of the building plan, can the same documentation be used for the assessment of both the project and the plan? Are there problems related to the integration or the lack of integration for different actors (such as the public, the operator of the project, the municipality or authorities)? Can you give examples?

Part B

- I. How is the EIA-directive implemented in your country? What is the scope of its implementation?
- II. What types of public and private projects are subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with EIA-directive?
- III. What are selection criteria that should be applied by the developer or the competent authority to identify projects requiring an EIA because of their potentially significant environmental effects?

- IV. What kind of authority (local, regional, central) is responsible for performing the duties arising from the EIA-directive?
- V. When should an environmental impact assessment take place during the investment procedure?
- VI. Does the decision resulting from an environmental impact assessment grant the final development consent?
- VII. How does the authority ensure the public access to environmental information in the proceedings based on the EIA-directive?
- VIII. Who is authorized to take part in an environmental impact assessment proceedings? What about for example people living in the neighbourhood, NGO's and authorities on different administrative levels (local, regional, national)? What legal rights do participants of the proceedings have?
- IX. In what way are questions concerning the application of the EIA-directive brought to court? Please give one example of the proceeding and the judgement.
- X. What are the specific characteristics of the transboundary environmental impact assessment of certain public and private projects?

We will be pleased if you could provide a summary of interesting cases which illustrate your answers.