

COOPERACIÓN TÉCNICA ATN/JF-6618-RG

BID

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**PROGRAMA: APOYO PARA EL MEJORAMIENTO
DE LA GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL EN AMÉRICA
LATINA Y EL CARIBE**

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INFORME - PAÍS

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The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Inter-American Development Bank

* This section was omitted from this document because it contains confidential information

REPORT ON SURVEY REGARDING THE EIA PROCESS IN BELIZE

8. INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Environment, of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Industry of Belize, commissioned Mr. Martin Alegria to implement the IDB Initiative entitled "Methodology to review the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) System in Belize." This is a regional initiative entitled "Support for the Improvement of Environmental Management in Latin America and the Caribbean." This revision involved analyzing the Environmental Screening Process (called the EIA Procedure) in Belize, and gathering feedback from Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and others involved in this process, through the answering of questionnaires (annexes 1,2 & 3).¹

9. BACKGROUND

The Government of Belize (GOB) established the Department of the Environment (DOE) in November 1992, through the passage of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA). Part V, Sections 20–22 of this EPA, officially established the requirement of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process. This was determined for certain projects, programmes or activities, be these private or public funded. This legislation granted the DOE the responsibility to execute this legal requirement. This Act was strengthened by the passage of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations in 1995; which detailed the purpose for the EIA Procedure, the mechanism to be used, the minimum content of an EIA Report, and categorized projects into schedules. The EIA Process began being legally enforced in September, 1995, giving Belize only 4 ½ years of experience in implementing it.

10. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EIA PROCESS IN BELIZE

In May 1999, the Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations in Belize held a national gathering to discuss, among other important issues, that of the EIA Process. This NGO initiative came only after 3 ½ years of implementing the EIA Process. It made some recommendations on the Environmental Screening (EIA) Process. A report emanated from this gathering, (copy is enclosed for your information) wherein some "proposed actions" were recommended to government in order to improve on the Environmental Screening (EIA) Process.

In the spirit of cooperation and to improve the effectiveness of the EIA Process, and to complement the NGO initiative, the National Environmental Appraisal Committee (NEAC) held a Planning Retreat on August 1999. The NEAC is the body legally responsible for implementing the Environmental Screening (EIA) process in Belize. At this retreat, Belize's four years experience in implementing the Environmental Screening (EIA) Process was discussed, the proposed actions from the NGO gathering were reviewed, and recommendations were made on how to improve on this process. Some of the recommendations that came out from this retreat have been implemented, while others that require legislative changes are currently being worked on.

Some examples where actions have been taken include:

- a. There is no more Environmental Impact Studies (EISs) requested, only EIAs. The depth of the environmental assessment required will be dictated by the Terms of Reference (TOR) during the "Scoping" stage of the EIA Process;
- b. All projects that develop an EIA report will automatically undergo at least one "Public Hearing," that will be managed by the NEAC;
- c. There is improved coordination and cooperation between NEAC membership;

¹ A:EIAprocessreport MAcompC:

- d. Another NGO, the Association of National Developmental Agencies (ANDA) has been officially and legally invited to become a member of the NEAC. They have accepted;
- e. Expertise in the NEAC has been increased by now having the participation of the Social, Economic and Engineering sectors of Government;
- f. NGOs, CBOs, and the general public have all been encouraged to monitor environmental issues in Belize, and to assist the DOE by actively monitoring and advocating the application of the EIA Process; and
- g. It is now required that NEAC Membership visit the site for a project undergoing the EIA Process.

Below are also some actions that are being worked on by the Department of the Environment (DOE), because they require legislative amendments or other prior steps before implementation. These include:

- a. Official membership of the NEAC is being reviewed to broaden the scope and increase efficiency of the EIA Process;
- b. The EIA Regulations supporting document entitled "Guidelines and Procedure for the Preparation of an EIA" is being revised to include clearer criteria for categorizing projects. The line agencies are developing these criteria and forwarding these to the DOE;
- c. The "Appeal" process is being strengthened to make it more effective and accountable; and
- d. The financial sustainability of the EIA Process is being developed to require fees, performance bonds and compensatory packages.

It is important to mention here that the EIA Process is also influenced by enforcement of other pieces of legislation (#9 and #7). This is so because, in accordance with the Environmental Screening Process (diagram enclosed), the line agencies (permitting and licensing departments) are responsible for the "first tier" of assessment. During this first tier, the line agencies should determine if a "Project Proposal" requires further Environmental Assessment or if license/permit can be granted with environmental conditions included. Some of the legislation that are involved in this first tier include: "Mines & Minerals Act, Land Utilization Authority Act, Fisheries Act & Regulations, Wildlife Protection Act, Public Health Ordinances, Coastal Zone Management Act and Fiscal Incentives Act," among others.

11. RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THIS INITIATIVE

Annexes 1 and 2 of this initiative were answered by key government agencies, members of the NEAC; while Annex 3 was e-mailed to over one hundred individuals and organizations in Belize. The results of Annexes 1 and 2 were good while results from Annex 3 was not as expected. Approximately 20 responses were received from the above-mentioned e-mails. Although the feedback for Annex 3 was not as good as was expected, analysis was conducted of the filled questionnaires returned to us. The results are shown below.

12. ANNEX 1 AND 2 RESULTS:

Annexes 1 and 2 of this initiative were completed and enclosed herein. The supporting documents mentioned in Annex 1 are also enclosed for your information. The main piece of legislation directly addressing the environmental issues in Belize is the "Environmental Protection Act of 1992; which was amended in 1998 to increase penalties" for its violations and to give the Department of the Environment more administrative powers when dealing with grave environmental issues. Following on the EPA, 1992, the "Effluent Limitations (Standards) Regulations" and the "Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations" were both enacted in 1995. In 1996, the "Pollution Regulations," which addresses among other pollution issues those of land, air and noise, was also enacted.

The main pieces of legislation of importance to this IDB initiative are the EPA, 1992, and the EIA Regulations, 1995. The documents supporting these regulations include the "Guidelines and Procedures for the Preparation of EIAs, the Policy and Strategy Statement, and the National Environmental Action Plan." Copies of these supporting documents are also enclosed. Please note that some of these are currently undergoing updating, especially the "Guidelines and Procedures for the Preparation of EIAs" in order to streamline the process through clarifying the criteria for classifying projects (#10).

As can be seen from the results of annex 1 (#1 - 15), many of the detailed requirements for legally requiring an EIA Report are existent in Belize. Belize is a small country with limited Human and Financial Resources; therefore, the Environmental Laws (as well as almost all other environment-related laws) apply to a National Level (#5). In the case of the EIA requirements, it is applicable nationally and is implemented by DOE, who has only one central office at government headquarters in Belmopan City.

The EIA Process is an Environmental Planning Tool which assist in the Environmental Management of project implementation. The end product of the EIA Process in Belize (for both categories 1 and 2 in annex 2) is an Environmental Compliance plan (ECP), which is a signed agreement between the DOE and the company developing the project. This ECP has three (#) components: A Management Plan, a Mitigation Measures Plan, and a Monitoring Plan. (3 22 and 22.1).

The Management Plan is the blue print developed by the project proponent as to "how" the company intends to address environmental issues during construction and operations. The Mitigation Plan is the matrix of measures that the project develops to address the potential negative environmental impacts from the project. It sets out all the mitigation and avoidance measures to be implemented. The Monitoring Plan is closely linked to the mitigation plan, as its main goal is to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation measures being implemented. The prime responsibility for implementing the measures is that of the company doing the project. However, Compliance Monitoring, through spot checks, are constructed by the Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement Unit "of the DOE (#32). Should violations to the ECP be found, the developer is called into the office and a time frame granted to remedy the situation. Failure to comply will result in legal actions taken by the DOE (#31).

As mentioned in Annex 1 (#22.2 - 22.4) one of the weakness of the EIA Process, which are currently being addressed, are:

- a. Lack of a "Compensation Mechanism" for carelessness that results in environmental damages;
- b. Lack of a "Contingency Planning" for all projects. At this stage only certain types of hazardous projects require these; and
- c. Lack of "Follow Up Programme" by the project proponent. Only "spot checks" are done from time to time by the DOE staff. However, this requires staff and money.

The EIA Regulations (Regs 18, 21(1a), and 24) specify on 3 occasions where Public Input is necessary in the EIA Process (#23, 24) During the development of the EIA Report, key stakeholders input is required and must be taken into account in the report. Also, during the revision of the EIA report, the NEAC has the mandate to require Public Hearings be conducted. Therefore, the EIA Process has opportunities for Public Input into the Decision-Making of environmental issues,

Annex 2 was completed after researching the files at the Department of the Environment. The data provided is applicable up to 30th June, 2000. Please note that the EIA process became an official requirement in September, 1995, thus it's a relatively new requirement (4 ½ years). This is shown in the numbers of projects dealt with to-date. As already mentioned above, the EIA process has as a final product, the signing of an Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) with its 3 components (#5).

All projects that develop an EIA report (category 1) are mandated to sign an ECP; while most of the category 2 projects eventually sign an ECP. Those category 3 projects (which are usually small to medium size, of a non-polluting type and/or are not in sensitive areas), do not sign ECPs. However, "Environmental Conditions" are contained in their Letters of Environmental Clearance at the end of the EIA Review process for these category 3 projects.

Since its inception in 1995, the requirement for citizen participation has been encouraging as per Regulations 18, 21 and 24. The requirement for Public Hearing on developed EIA reports was left up to the NEAC to decide. This is the reason why just a few have undergone Public Hearings (seven projects). However, since August 1999, the NEAC has the policy that all projects that develop an EIA report must undergo a Public Hearing (# 9).

Of the approximately seventy (70) projects that have undergone the EIA Process, three (#) have been rejected (#3.2). All 3 rejections were based on Technical Quality. The NEAC is a technical body as such will always reject project proposals and project EIAs based on Technical merits, not Political. The EIA Process has an "Appeal" mechanism as per Regulation 27 of the EIA Regulations, 1995. This is the process that the NGO community has called for and that requires more details (through legislative amendments) in order to make it more effective and accountable (see NGO report).

Of the 2 companies with category 1 that were fined, one was through the courts, while the other one and the six category 2 projects were fined through administrative penalties (#6).

The EIA Regulations set out time frames for the EIA Process. There are 30 days for the DOE or line agencies to respond to a "project proposal" (#13). Should an EIA Report be necessary, the Terms of Reference are developed and the developer does the EIA study. When the EIA report is submitted to the DOE, 60 days are slotted to reach a decision by the NEAC (#17 - 19).

13. ANNEX 3 RESULTS:

Even though the volume of feedback was not representative (16 responses), the results just reaffirms what the Department of the Environment (DOE) has acknowledged since 1998 and has been working on for over a year now. The general public and those intimately involved with the EIA Process, are of the opinion that with respect to the EIA Process, the DOE, is doing a good job; especially when compared to implementation of this process in the Central American and Caribbean Region. Results under the sections of "General Vision, Administrative Procedures, and System Operations," shows that most of the answers are in the "E" column (approx. 65%), with a few under "G." Sections entitled "Mechanism to Enter, EIA Categories, Standards & Criteria, and Participation Mechanisms," should that most of the responses were under the "G" (approx. 50%) and "S" columns. In Belize there is a legally established mechanism (EIA Regulations, 1995) for Environmental Screening of Investment Projects, with a good review (NEAC) and administrative support structures (DOE). This can be attributed to the fact that the DOE has placed great emphasis on this process, to the extent of establishing in 1996 within the DOE, the "Environmental Screening (EIA) Unit."

Perhaps, the responses to annex 3 was not good because the timing of this IDB initiative. As mentioned above, there is an on-going activity to improve the EIA Process. Also, it was noted that the majority of those that responded, were persons new to the EIA Process; reasons why they requested a national gathering to discuss this topic. Notwithstanding this observation, the response to annex 3 of this initiative shows that there is a great deal of interest in participating in the Environmental Screening Process in Belize.

However, as the results also show, the general public feels that the DOE still requires strengthening under its "Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement Unit." There were a few sections where the columns under "P" were marked. This was mostly under "Mitigation and Compensation Programmes, the Follow-up Programmes, and Sanctions and Fines" sections. Some of the improvements require increasing human resources (Staffing) and establishing an on-going Public Awareness Programme; while others require changes in the laws. It is on these latter improvements that the DOE is currently working on and which the public are more interested in. The line agencies, members of the NEAC, have all been requested to develop clearer criteria and guidelines for categorizing projects and activities, based on their laws and policies. This improvement initiative still on-going. A representative sample of the feedback received for annex 3 is also enclosed. These are from line agencies, NGOs and Environmental Consultant.

As acknowledged previously from the NGO gathering and the NEAC Retreat of 1999, and reinforced by the results of annex 3, it is the opinion of the general public that the EIA Process needs improvement in its Monitoring and Follow-up programmes. These improvements are necessary in order to ensure that what is agreed to in the ECP is complied with in the development of the project. Also, it is the respondent's opinions that a Compensation Mechanism be built into the EIA Process, in order to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented and that monies be available (bonds) should there be an

emergency during the development of a project. The general public also believes that the fines and penalties in the environmental laws need to be increased, in order to encourage compliance with them. However, this initiative needs to be reviewed carefully so as not to discourage investment but to encourage sustainable development.

14. CONCLUSION

Annex 1 results clearly showed that there is a legal requirement for and a legally established mechanism to implement the EIA Process in Belize. It was also clear that there are supporting mechanisms and documents to this procedure. Also, it was seen that this process is new in Belize, with only 4 1/2 years experience of implementation. However, there has already been an assessment of this legal requirement with some adjustments already made to improve its effectiveness; while there is on-going review of the legislation itself to effect other necessary changes. Annex 2 results showed that the EIA Process is a new requirement with only a few EIA reports developed (70). It also showed that the process has been implemented smoothly, and that its implementor, the DOE, has acknowledged that some improvements are necessary and has already moved towards this goal. Currently, the process is under legislative review. All this indicates a healthy state of the EIA Process in Belize.

Many of the respondents to these 3 annexes stated that they had problems understanding many of the questions. Perhaps, this was due to the translation that was necessary for Belize. However,, the DOE helped clarify some of these whenever consulted. Annexes 1 and 2 were completed through consultations with some NEAC members; hence, reason for the good feedback.

The Department of the Environment (DOE) has been preparing a comprehensive public review of the EIA Process; however, this initiative requires planning and financial resources. **The Department of the Environment (DOE), through the responses of this IDB initiative, received many requests to have a national gathering with all the stakeholders involved with and interested in the EIA Procedure in Belize. Perhaps, through a second phase of this initiative, funds could be allotted to Belize for this national workshop. In this way, a more representative response could be obtained for this initiative.**

ANEXOS

ANNEX 1. VERIFICATION MATRIX ON THE LEGAL/PROCEDURAL FRAME (*)			
TOPIC (**)	YES	NO	OBSERVATIONS (***)
1. Is there any preventive environmental policy in an official document that supports EIA?	X		“Policy and Strategy Statement” of the Ministry of the Environment and National Environmental Action Plan
2. Are there any preventive sectorial or local environmental policies that support EIA?		X	
3. Are there any explicit environment protection principles or criteria in the law, regulations or formal documents? (health, landscape, etc.)	X		Preamble of the Environmental Protection Act, 1992/1998
4. Are there any legal formal documents demanding obligatory EIA?	X		Part V, sections 20 to 22 of the Environmental Protection Act 1992, Section 6 of the EPA Amendment of 1998 and Regulation 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1995. Also, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1995 were enacted to strengthen part V of the EPA, 1992.
5. Is there any obligation to apply EIA within a sole national system?	X		Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1995, which applies nationally.
6. Is the national system non-aggregated at territorial level? (regional, provincial, municipal, etc.)		X	The EIA process applies nationally and is implemented through the Department of the Environment that is based in Belmopan City.
7. Are there any sectorial obligations for EIA which are not integrated or articulated to each other?		X	Requirements are for all programmes, Projects and Activities that may significantly affect the environment. Section 20 (1) of the EPA and Regulation 3 of the EIA regulations, 1995.
8. Are there any sectorial obligations for EIA that are territorially non-aggregated? (regional, provincial, municipal, etc.)		X	See #6

(*) Refer to all current obligations, including internal procedures and handlings used by authorities.

(**) If any other topics of interests, these must be incorporated into the matrix.

(***) A brief description and base documents of all those topics with information, identifying the annex number that includes it should be attached.

ANNEX 1. VERIFICATION MATRIX ON THE LEGAL PROCEDURAL FRAME (*)			
			...continuation
TOPIC (**)	YES	NO	OBSERVATIONS (***)
9. Are the responsibilities and rights of the institutions involved in the SEIA specified ?	X		All permitting agencies serves as the first tier in the environmental screening process (EIA process), while the DOE's responsibilities are specified in Section 4 of the EPA 1992.
10. Is there a formal document explaining the details and procedures of a classic EIA process an of the current obligations in the country?	X		Procedures for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment, 1995, which is currently being revised.
11. Are there any institutions with specific empowerment to review and environmentally authorize the execution of proposed activities?	X		The Department of the Environment is empowered in the EPA of 1992 and its subsequent regulations.
12. Are there any requirements to enter into the EIA evaluation system? (types of projects, environmental criteria, etc.)	X		Regulation 3 of the EIA regulations of 1995; schedules 1 & 2 of the EIA regulations and also as per the existing policies developed by the National Environmental Appraisal Committee (NEAC).
13. Are the administrative procedures regulated?	X		EIA Regulations, 1995.
14. Are there any obligatory activity schedules that must be subject to the EIA system ?	X		Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations of 1995
15. Are there any obligatory exclusions of activities?	X		Regulation 9 of the EIA Regulations, 1995 and also referred to as schedule 3 in the Guidelines and Procedures.
16. Are there any categories grouped into projects?		X	
17. Do you ask for a preliminary evaluation to enter into the EIA system and define requirements?	X		The Environmental Screening Process entails a "first tier" where the permitting agencies do the initial environmental screening of a project proposal. Should the agency deem necessary for a proposal to undergo a thorough environmental screening, then that proposal is diverted to the DOE for the second tier of environmental screening, wherein a proposal could be made to develop an EIA report. For schedule 2 projects, the NEAC decides on the level of study that required after the revision of the proposal.
18. Are there any categories of EIA reports?		X	There are no categories of EIA reports. Various sectors have produced EIA e.g. Residential, tourism, aquaculture.

(*) Refer to all current obligations, including internal procedures and handlings used by authorities.

(**) If any other topics of interests, these must be incorporated into the matrix.

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ANNEX 1. VERIFICATION MATRIX ON THE LEGAL PROCEDURAL FRAME (*)			
			...continuation
TOPIC (**)	YES	NO	OBSERVATIONS (***)
19. Is coverage, scope and content defined for each category of this reports?	X		The Scoping (Terms of Reference development) is prepared, by the DOE, with input from the project proponents.
20. Is there any obligatory Terms of reference (TDRs) for the categories of report?	X		The Scoping (Terms of Reference development) is prepared, by the DOE, with input from the project proponents.
21. Are there any methodological guides for orientation?	X		Procedures for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
22. Are environmental management plans expressly requested?	X		The EIA report must have a mitigation plan as its product, which is used to develop the Environmental Compliance Plan (Environmental Management Plan.)
22.1. Are mitigation programs requested?	X		The EIA report must have a mitigation plan as its product, which is used to develop the Environmental Compliance Plan (Environmental Management Plan.)
22.2. Are compensation programs requested?		X	
22.3. Are contingency and risk prevention programs requested?		X	It is encouraged, depending on the type of project eg. service station, butane depots. etc.
22.4. Are inspection and follow-up programs requested?		X	No. The Department of the Environment conducts “spot checks” and regular monitoring through its compliance monitoring and enforcement unit.
23. Is formal citizen participation requested?	X		During the EIA report writing/development as per regulation 18 (1) of the EIA Regulations of 1995.
24. Are there any citizen participation mechanisms incorporated in the regulations?	X		Called for on two (2) separate occasions; during EIA development and during EIA revision.
25. Are there any conflict solving mechanisms?		X	
26. Are there any review methods formalized to review EIA reports?	X		As per regulations 6 & 25 through the NEAC.
27. Are there any intermediate reviews by the authority?		X	
28. Are there any review deadline per EIA report category?	X		30 days for proposals and 60 days for EIA reports and per Regulations 14 & 22 (1) respectively of the EIA regulations.

(*) Refer to all current obligations, including internal procedures and handlings used by authorities.

(**) If any other topics of interests, these must be incorporated into the matrix.

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ANNEX 1. VERIFICATION MATRIX ON THE LEGAL PROCEDURAL FRAME (*)			
			...continuation
TOPIC (**)	YES	NO	OBSERVATIONS (***)
29. Are there any obligatory methodologies to identify environmental impacts?		X	The EIA team (consultants) is free to use the most appropriate method.
30. Is there any obligatory classification of environmental impact per category?		X	
31. Are there any sanctions due to unfulfillment of any of the established requirements?	X		Fine and Imprisonment as in both the Act and the Regulations.
32. Is there an administrative system that allow to verify the current situation of the EIA reports (i.e. in elaboration, in reviewing, approved, rejected, etc)?	X		Regular monitoring conducted by the DOE.
33. Are there any administrative files that allow to review the situation of each EIA reports that is approved , rejected, or in progress?	X		The DOE has a file for each project undergoing the EIA report writing.
34. Are the activities linked to the IADB with special impact evaluation procedures or requirements?		X	However, the government of Belize and IDB have worked together on some that have undergone the EIA process.

(*) Refer to all current obligations, including internal procedures and handlings used by authorities.

(**) If any other topics of interests, these must be incorporated into the matrix.

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ANNEX 2**VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND
WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA**

The purpose of this verification matrix is to deliver quantitative data that make it possible to dimension the operation of the environmental evaluation system.

To answer this matrix, the following steps must be considered:

1. To verify the availability of formal information provided by the respective regular channels. In case the answer is negative, the analysis will not continue.
2. To identify the number of environmental impact categories used in the respective country and to incorporate them into the matrix.
3. To complete the required information according to the indicators of the matrix, to each identified category of study.
4. To supplement the indicators when necessary.
5. To attach annexes per topic as far as this makes it possible to back up the information submitted.
6. To identify the period analyzed in the document.

**ANNEX 2. VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND
WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA (*)**

Period: Sept 95 - 30 Jun 2000

INDICATOR (**)	Availability of Information		Number of Studies					Percentage (in relation to the total studies)			
	YES	NO	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Total	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
15. 1. Reports Presented	16.	17.	18. 2 0	19. 5 0	20. > 2 0 0	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
27. 2. Reports Approved	28.	29.	30. 1 8	31. 4 9	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
39. 3. Reports Rejected	40.	41.	42. 2	43. 1	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51. 3.1. Reports Rejected due to failure in using the proper category	52.	53.	54. – –	55. – –	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
63. 3.2. Reports Rejected due to bad technical quality	64.	65.	66. 2	67. 1	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.
75. 3.3. Reports Rejected due to lack of environmental sustainability	76.	77.	78. – –	79. – –	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.
87. 4. Reports in process of review	88.	89.	90. 2	91. 3	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.
99. 5. Projects that present follow-up plans and environmental management plans once the Reports have been approved	100.	101.	102. Al l	103. Al l	104. M aj o r i t y	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
111. 6. Projects sanctioned/fined because of not applying environmental management plans once approved the Reports	112.	113.	114. 2	115. 6	116. – –	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.
123. 7. Claims from several actors to the decision of the authority	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.

Category 1: Projects Automatically Requiring EIA Reports

Category 2: Projects Undergoing NEAC revision to determine if an EIA required or not

(*) Minimum indicators considered. The list with indicators can be supplemented.

(**) If necessary, attach one annex per topic.

Category 3: Projects Exempted from the EIA Process (Regulation 9)

ANNEX 2. VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA (*)											
Period: Sept 95 - 30 Jun 2000											
INDICATOR (**)	Availability of Information		Number of Studies					Percentage (in relation to total studies)			
	YES	NO	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Total	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4

(*) Minimum indicators considered. The list with indicators can be supplemented.

(**) If necessary, attach one annex per topic.

**ANNEX 2. VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND
WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA (*)**

Period: Sept 95 - 30 Jun 2000

INDICATOR (**)	Availability of Information		Number of Studies					Percentage (in relation to total studies)			
	YES	NO	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Total	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
135. 8. Projects with which there were citizen conflicts	136.	137.	138. 1	139. 2	140. –	141. –	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.
147. 9. Projects with citizen participation in certain stages ²	148.	149.	150. 6	151. 1	152. –	153. –	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.
159. 10. Projects with applications of citizen just within the formal review process	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.
171. 11. Projects that did not submit a EIA reports in spite of its being demanded	172.	173.	174.	175. < 1 0	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.
183. 12. Reports with review-terms respected according to what had been established	184.	185.	186. AI I	187. M aj or ity	188. M aj or ity	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.

² In 1999 the NEAC agreed to require Public Hearings for ALL projects under-going an EIA

(*) Minimum indicators considered. The list with indicators can be supplemented.

(**) If necessary, attach one annex per topic.

ANNEX 2. VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA (*)													
Period: Sept 95 - 30 Jun 2000													
INDICATOR (**)	Availability of Information		Number of Studies							Percentage (in relation to total studies)			
	YES	NO	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Total	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4		
195. 13. Real time period of report approval	196.	197.	198. A s re q ui re d (6 0 d ay s)	199. A s re q ui re d (3 0 d ay s) th e n th e 6 0 d ay s	200. A s re q ui re d (3 0 d ay s)	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.		

Category 1: Projects Automatically Requiring EIA Reports

Category 2: Projects Undergoing NEAC revision to determine if an EIA required or not

Category 3: Projects Exempted from the EIA Process (Regulation 9)

(*) Minimum indicators considered. The list with indicators can be supplemented.

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**ANNEX 2. VERIFICATION MATRIX OF THE APPLICATION FRAME AND
WORKING INDICATORS OF THE SEIA (*)**

Period: Sept 95 - 30 Jun 2000

INDICATOR (**)	Availability of Information		Number of Studies					Percentage (in relation to total of studies)			
	YES	NO	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Total	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
207. 14. Amount of the investments per Category of project ³	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.
219. 15. Amount of the investments per Category of EIA report ²	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.
231. 16. Number of studies with expost verification	232.	233.	234. > 1 5	235. > 3 0	236. M aj or ity	237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.
243. 17. Number of years since EIA is demanded ⁴	244.	245.	246. 5	5	247. 5	248.	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.
254. 18. Changes to the EIA law (includes in process) ⁵	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.	265.
266. 19. Changes in the EIA regulations (includes in process) ⁴	267.	268.	269.	270.	271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.

Category 1: Projects Automatically Requiring EIA Reports

Category 2: Projects Undergoing NEAC revision to determine if an EIA required or not

Category 3: Projects Exempted from the EIA Process (Regulation 9)

³ Information not analyzed

⁴ Since November 1995

⁵ Currently under revision for amendment

(*) Minimum indicators considered. The list with indicators can be supplemented.

(**) If necessary, attach one annex per topic.