

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 2014 Nr. 174

A. TITEL

*Verdrag inzake milieu-effectrapportage in grensoverschrijdend
verband;
(met Aanhangsels)
Espoo, 25 februari 1991*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag, met Aanhangsels, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1991, 104.

In dat Tractatenblad dienen in de Engelse tekst de volgende correcties te worden aangebracht.

Op blz. 10, in artikel 3, tweede lid, onderdeel c, tweede regel, dient „acount” te worden vervangen door „account”.

Op blz. 20, in artikel 13, onderdeel c, eerste regel, dient „funtions” te worden vervangen door „functions”.

Op blz. 20, in artikel 14, derde lid, laatste regel, dient „majortity” te worden vervangen door „majority”.

Op blz. 26, in artikel 18, tweede lid, eerste regel, dient „te” te worden vervangen door „the”.

Op blz. 26, in artikel 18, derde lid, vierde regel, dient „te” te worden vervangen door „the”.

Op blz. 34, in appendix III, eerste lid, onderdeel b, vierde/vijfde regel, dient „archaeological” te worden vervangen door „archaeological”.

Voor de Engelse tekst van het op 27 februari 2001 te Sofia genomen Besluit tot wijziging van het Verdrag en de Engelse tekst van het op 4 juni 2004 te Cavtat genomen tweede Besluit tot wijziging van het Verdrag, met Aanhangsel, zie *Trb.* 2005, 186.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1991, 174 en *Trb.* 2008, 179.

In *Trb.* 1991, 174 dienen de volgende correcties te worden opgenomen.

Op blz. 6, in artikel 3, zevende lid, twee na laatste regel, dient „verzoek” te worden vervangen door „verzoek”.

Op blz. 17, in Aanhangsel III, eerste lid, onderdeel c, derde regel, dient „plante-” te worden vervangen door „planten-”.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1996, 82.

Bij brieven van 30 januari 2009 (Kamerstukken II 2008/2009, 31853) zijn de op 27 februari 2001 te Sofia en de op 4 juni 2004 te Cavtat tot stand gekomen wijzigingen van het Verdrag, met Aanhangsels, in overeenstemming met artikel 2, eerste lid, en artikel 5, eerste lid, van de Rijkswet goedkeuring en bekendmaking verdragen overgelegd aan de Eerste en de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal.

De toelichtende nota die de brieven vergezelde, is ondertekend door de Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer J.M. CRAMER en de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken M.J.M. VERHAGEN.

De goedkeuring door de Staten-Generaal is verleend op 7 maart 2009.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Verdrag

Zie *Trb.* 1991, 104 en rubriek F van *Trb.* 1996, 82.

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Albanië	26-02-91	04-10-91	R	10-09-97		
Armenië		21-02-97	T	10-09-97		
Azerbeidzjan		25-03-99	T	23-06-99		
Belarus	26-02-91	10-11-05	R	08-02-06		
België	26-02-91	02-07-99	R	30-09-99		
Bosnië en Herzegovina		14-12-09	T	14-03-10		
Bulgarije	26-02-91	12-05-95	R	10-09-97		
Canada	26-02-91	13-05-98	R	11-08-98		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type [*]	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Cyprus		20-07-00	T	18-10-00		
Denemarken	26-02-91	14-03-97	R	10-09-97		
Duitsland	26-02-91	08-08-02	R	06-11-02		
Estland		25-04-01	T	24-07-01		
EU (Europese Unie)	26-02-91	24-06-97	R	22-09-97		
Finland	26-02-91	10-08-95	R	10-09-97		
Frankrijk	26-02-91	15-06-01	R	13-09-01		
Griekenland	26-02-91	24-02-98	R	25-05-98		
Hongarije	26-02-91	11-07-97	R	09-10-97		
Ierland	27-02-91	25-07-02	R	23-10-02		
IJsland	26-02-91					
Italië	26-02-91	19-01-95	R	10-09-97		
Kazachstan		11-01-01	T	11-04-01		
Kirgistan		01-05-01	T	30-07-01		
Kroatië		08-07-96	T	10-09-97		
Letland		31-08-98	T	29-11-98		
Liechtenstein		09-07-98	T	07-10-98		
Litouwen		11-01-01	T	11-04-01		
Luxemburg	26-02-91	29-08-95	R	10-09-97		
Macedonië, de voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek		31-08-99	T	29-11-99		
Malta		20-10-10	T	18-01-11		
Moldavië		04-01-94	T	10-09-97		
Montenegro		09-07-09	T	07-10-09		
Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der – Nederland: – in Europa	25-02-91	28-02-95	R	10-09-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
– Bonaire – Sint Eustatius – Saba – Aruba – Curaçao – Sint Maarten		– – – – – –		– – – – – –		
Noorwegen	25-02-91	23-06-93	R	10-09-97		
Oekraïne	26-02-91	20-07-99	R	18-10-99		
Oostenrijk	26-02-91	27-07-94	R	10-09-97		
Polen	26-02-91	12-06-97	R	10-09-97		
Portugal	26-02-91	06-04-00	R	05-07-00		
Roemenië	26-02-91	29-03-01	R	27-06-01		
Russische Federatie	06-06-91					
Servië		18-12-07	T	17-03-08		
Slovenië		05-08-98	T	03-11-98		
Slowakije	28-05-93	19-11-99	R	17-02-00		
Spanje	26-02-91	10-09-92	R	10-09-97		
Tsjechië	30-09-93	26-02-01	R	27-05-01		
Tsjechoslowakije (<01-01-1993)	30-08-91					
Verenigd Koninkrijk	26-02-91	10-10-97	R	08-01-98		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika	26-02-91					
Zweden	26-02-91	24-01-92	R	10-09-97		
Zwitserland		16-09-96	T	10-09-97		
* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend						

Uitbreidingen

Denemarken

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Faeröer	14-03-1997	
Groenland	14-03-1997	

Verenigd Koninkrijk

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Gibraltar	08-01-1998	
Guernsey	08-01-1998	
Jersey	08-01-1998	
Man	08-01-1998	

Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

Bulgarije, 12 mei 1995

The Republic of Bulgaria declares that for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 15, it accepts both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:

- a) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice;
- b) Arbitration in accordance with the procedure set out in Appendix VII.

Canada, 13 mei 1998

Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of environmental assessment is divided between the provinces and the federal government, the Government of Canada in ratifying this Convention, makes a reservation in respect of proposed activities (as defined in this Convention) that fall outside of federal legislative jurisdiction exercised in respect of environmental assessment.

Bezwaar door Finland, 28 mei 1999

In the view of the Government of Finland the general reservation made by the Government of Canada does not adequately clarify to which extent Canada considers itself bound by the Convention. It is of fundamental importance that States are prepared to undertake legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under their treaties.

Furthermore, according to article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 as well as customary international law a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

Accordingly, Finland objects to the general reservation of Canada as not compatible with the object and purpose of the [Convention].

Bezwaar door Frankrijk, 15 juni 2001

The Government of the French Republic has considered the reservation made by the Government of Canada with respect to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.

This reservation, which stresses that legislative jurisdiction with respect to environmental impact assessment is divided between the provinces and the federal government, limits the responsibilities assigned by the Convention to a federal State. However, it is a principle of international law that a State may not invoke its domestic law to justify its failure to fulfil its obligations under a treaty. Moreover, since the reservation is worded in a very general fashion, the Government of the French Republic has been unable to establish to which provisions of the Convention the reservation applies or could apply, or in what way; it believes that application of the reservation could render the provisions of the Convention null and void. It therefore objects to the reservation. France would be in a position to consider the reservation made by Canada admissible in the light of articles 19 and 21 of the Vienna Convention only if Canada demonstrates, by means of additional statements or through its future practice, that its reservation is in keeping with provisions that are essential for achieving the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and France.

Bezwaar door Ierland, 25 juli 2002

The Government of Ireland has noted the reservation made by the Government of Canada when ratifying the Convention. The reservation appears to limit the application of the Convention in respect of Canada, to the proposed activities (as defined by the Convention) only insofar as they fall within the federal legislative jurisdiction exercised by Canada in respect of environmental assessment and therefore to have the effect of excluding the Convention's application to Canada insofar as the proposed activities fall within the jurisdiction of the Canadian provinces.

The reservation is of such a general nature that the Government of Ireland is unable to establish the extent to which Canada considers itself bound by the Convention.

Furthermore, it is a principle of international law that a State may not invoke its domestic law to justify its failure to fulfil its obligations under a treaty. It is, therefore, the view of the Government of Ireland that, without further clarification, it is not possible to determine whether or not the reservation is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention in question. Pending further clarification from Canada ensuring that the reservation is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, the Government of Ireland objects to the reservation made by Canada.

Bezwaar door Italië, 1 juni 1999

The Italian Government notes that the reservation made by the Government of Canada in ratifying the Espoo Convention is of a general nature, since it subordinates the application of the said Convention to certain provisions of Canada's domestic law.

The Italian Government is of the view that this general reservation raises doubts regarding Canada's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention, and wishes to recall that under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a State may not formulate a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty to which it refers.

It is in the common interest of States to ensure that the treaties to which they are parties are respected in their entirety by all the Contracting Parties, and that the latter are willing to undertake the legislative changes needed to comply with the obligations arising under such treaties.

Reservations of a general nature like the one made by the Government of Canada, which do not clearly specify the scope of the derogations resulting therefrom, undermine the foundations of international treaty law.

Consequently, the Italian Government opposes the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Canada to the [Convention].

Bezwaar door Luxemburg, 20 augustus 1999

The Government of Luxembourg notes that this reservation is of a general nature and makes compliance with the Convention subject to certain provisions of Canada's domestic laws.

This reservation casts doubt on Canada's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention. Luxembourg wishes to recall that, under the provisions of article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not authorized. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they decide to accede be fully complied with by all parties and that States be prepared to adapt their national legislation to their obli-

gations under such treaties. A general reservation such as the one made by the Government of Canada, which specifies neither the provisions of the Convention to which it applies nor its scope, undermines the basis of the international law of treaties.

The Government of Luxembourg therefore objects to this general reservation made by the Government of Canada with respect to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Canada.

Bezwaar door Noorwegen, 28 juli 1999

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. Furthermore, according to well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted. Norway holds the opinion that according to customary international law, reservations of a general character, taken because of division of jurisdictional competence in the national constitution, normally are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention in question. Such a reservation does not sufficiently clarify to which extent the reserving State Party is bound by the provisions of the Convention.

Norway does not consider the reservation made by the Government of Canada as admissible unless the Government of Canada, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservation is compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Norway, therefore, pending clarification of the exact extent of the reservation, objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Canada.

Bezwaar door Spanje, 26 mei 1999

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain notes that the said reservation is of a general nature, rendering compliance with the provisions of the Convention dependent on certain norms of Canada's internal legislation.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain believes that this general reservation gives rise to doubts concerning Canada's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention and recalls that, according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are impermissible.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have decided to become parties should be respected in their entirety by all parties, and that States should be prepared to adapt their internal legislation to comply with their obligations under those treaties. A general reservation such as that made by the Government of Canada, which does not clearly specify either the provisions of the Convention to which it applies or the scope of the derogation, undermines the foundations of international treaty law.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the aforementioned general reservation made by the Government of Canada to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and Canada.

Bezwaar door Zweden, 26 mei 1999

The Government of Sweden is of the view that the general reservation made by the Government of Canada does not clarify to which extent Canada considers itself bound by the Convention. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted. Sweden does not consider the reservation made by the Government of Canada as admissible unless the Government of Canada, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservation is compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Sweden therefore, pending clarification of the exact extent of the reservation, objects to the [...] general reservation made by the Government of Canada.

Canada, 21 januari 2000

The Government of Canada notes that some States have formulated objections to the reservation of the Government of Canada to the Espoo Convention. The Government of Canada wishes to reaffirm its view that a reservation in respect of proposed activities (as defined in the Convention) that fall outside federal legislative jurisdiction exercised in respect of environmental assessment is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is thus admissible. In reaffirming its position on this matter, the Government of Canada refers to the negotiating history of the Convention and specifically to the sixth and final meeting of the

Working Group to elaborate a draft Convention. At that meeting, the states present agreed to delete a draft article that would have prohibited all reservations to the Convention. It was and remains Canada's understanding that the agreement to delete the prohibition on reservations was linked directly with a further decision not to include a "federal clause" within the Convention.

Canada further wishes to state that Canada's reservation to the Espoo Convention is an integral part of Canada's ratification of the Convention and is not severable therefrom. Canada can only accept treaty relations with other states on the basis of the reservation as formulated and in conformity with Article 21 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

EU (Europese Unie), 24 juni 1997

It is understood, that the Community Member States, in their mutual relations, will apply the Convention in accordance with the Community's internal rules, including those of the EURATOM Treaty, and without prejudice to appropriate amendments being made to those rules.

The European Community considers that, if the information of the public of the Party of origin takes place when the environmental impact assessment documentation is available, the information of the affected Party by the Party of origin must be implemented simultaneously at the latest.

The Community considers that the Convention implies that each Party must assure, on its territory, that the public is provided with the environmental impact assessment documentation, that it is informed and that its observations are collected.

In the field covered by the Espoo Convention, Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985, annexed to this Declaration, applies. It enables the Community to comply with most of the obligations under the Espoo Convention. Member States are responsible for the performance of those obligations resulting from the Espoo Convention not currently covered by Community law and more specifically by Directive 85/337/EEC. The Community underlines that Directive 85/337/EEC does not cover the application of the Espoo Convention between the Community on the one hand and non-Member States party to the Espoo Convention on the other hand. The Community will inform the depositary of any future amendment to Directive 85/337/EEC.

From this, it follows that the Community, within the limits indicated above, is competent to enter into binding commitments on its own behalf with non-members countries which are Contracting Parties to the Espoo Convention.

Frankrijk, 15 juni 2001

[...] When approving the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991, the Government of the French Republic declares that it associates itself

with the declarations made by the European Commission, both when signing this Convention and when depositing the Community's instrument of ratification, and stresses in particular that:

- In its relations with the member States of the European Union, France will apply the Convention in accordance with the Union's internal rules, including those laid down in the Euratom treaty;
- When the public in the Party of origin is provided with information through the public distribution of the environmental impact assessment documentation, the notification of the affected Party by the Party of origin must be given no later than when the documentation is distributed;
- The Convention implies that it is the responsibility of each Party to ensure the public distribution within its territory of the environmental impact assessment documentation, inform the public and collect its comments, except where different bilateral arrangements apply.

It specifies that, any projects for which a request for authorization or approval is required and has already been submitted to the competent authority at the time when the Convention enters into force in France shall not be subject to the Convention.

Lastly, it specifies that the word "national" in article 2, paragraph 8, of the Convention shall be understood to refer to national laws, national regulations, national administrative provisions and commonly accepted national legal practices.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991, does not apply to the territory of French Polynesia.

Liechtenstein, 9 juli 1998

The Principality of Liechtenstein declares in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in this paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement.

Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der, 28 februari 1995

The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 15 of [the said Convention], that it accepts both means of dispute settlement referred to in that paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting one or both of these means of dispute settlement.

Oostenrijk, 27 juli 1994

The Republic of Austria declares in accordance with article 15 paragraph 2 of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in this paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement.

Verenigd Koninkrijk, 26 februari 1991

The United Kingdom considers the Convention is incomplete. Annex I of the Convention lists offshore hydrocarbon production. The United Kingdom considers there is no reason to exclude onshore hydrocarbon production from Annex I, and therefore intends to seek an early amendment to the Convention to remedy this omission.

Partijgegevens van Besluit II/14 van 27 februari 2001

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Albanië		12-05-06	R	26-08-14		
Belarus		23-03-11	R	26-08-14		
Bulgarije		25-01-07	R	26-08-14		
Duitsland		08-08-02	R	26-08-14		
Estland		12-04-10	R	26-08-14		
EU (Europese Unie)		18-01-08	R	26-08-14		
Finland		19-02-14	R	26-08-14		
Hongarije		29-05-09	R	26-08-14		
Kroatië		11-02-09	R	26-08-14		
Litouwen		22-03-11	R	26-08-14		
Luxemburg		05-05-03	R	26-08-14		
Malta		28-05-14	R	26-08-14		
Montenegro		09-07-09	R	26-08-14		
Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der – Nederland: – in Europa – Bonaire – Sint Eustatius – Saba – Aruba – Curaçao – Sint Maarten		14-04-09 – – – – – –	R	26-08-14 – – – – – –		
Noorwegen		24-02-10	R	26-08-14		

Partij	Ondertekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Oostenrijk		14-09-06	R	26-08-14		
Polen		20-07-04	R	26-08-14		
Roemenië		16-11-06	R	26-08-14		
Slovenië		25-03-14	R	26-08-14		
Slowakije		29-05-08	R	26-08-14		
Spanje		16-07-08	R	26-08-14		
Tsjechië		18-04-07	R	26-08-14		
Zweden		30-03-06	R	26-08-14		
Zwitserland		16-06-10	R	26-08-14		

* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

Partijgegevens van Besluit III/7 van 4 juni 2004, met Aanhangsel

Partij	Ondertekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Albanië		12-05-06	R			
Bulgarije		25-01-07	R			
Duitsland		22-02-07	R			
Estland		12-04-10	R			
EU (Europese Unie)		18-01-08	R			
Finland		19-02-14	R			
Frankrijk		22-11-11	R			
Hongarije		29-05-09	R			
Kroatië		11-02-09	R			
Litouwen		22-03-11	R			
Luxemburg		04-05-07	R			
Malta		28-05-14	R			

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Montenegro		09-07-09	R			
Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der – Nederland: – in Europa – Bonaire – Sint Eustatius – Saba – Aruba – Curaçao – Sint Maarten		14-04-09 – – – – – –	R			
Noorwegen		24-02-10	R			
Oostenrijk		14-09-06	R			
Polen		11-01-12	R			
Portugal		09-03-12	R			
Slovenië		25-03-14	R			
Slowakije		29-05-08	R			
Spanje		06-04-09	R			
Tsjechië		18-04-07	R			
Zweden		30-03-06	R			
Zwitserland		15-03-13	R			
* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend						

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1997, 298 en *Trb.* 2005, 186.

De bepalingen van het op 27 februari 2001 te Sofia tot stand komen Besluit tot wijziging van het Verdrag zijn ingevolge artikel 14, vierde lid, van het Verdrag, op 26 augustus 2014 in werking getreden.

Wat betreft het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, geldt het Besluit tot wijziging van 27 februari 2001, evenals het Verdrag, met Aanhangsels, alleen voor Nederland (het Europese deel).

J. VERWIJZINGEN

Zie *Trb.* 1991, 104, *Trb.* 1996, 82, *Trb.* 1997, 298, *Trb.* 2005, 186 en *Trb.* 2008, 179.

Verbanden

Het Verdrag wordt aangevuld door:

- Titel : Protocol inzake strategische milieubeoordeling bij het Verdrag inzake milieu-effectrapportage in grensoverschrijdend verband;
Kiev, 21 mei 2003
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2010, 189

Overige verwijzingen Verdrag

- Titel : Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2014, 112
- Titel : Statuut van het Internationaal Gerechtshof;
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2012, 128

Verwijzingen Besluit II/14

Zie *Trb.* 2005, 186.

Verwijzingen Besluit III/7

Zie *Trb.* 2005, 186.

- Titel : Verdrag betreffende toegang tot informatie, inspraak in besluitvorming en toegang tot de rechter inzake milieuaangelegenheden;
Aarhus, 25 juni 1998
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2010, 147

Uitgegeven de *eerste* oktober 2014.
De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
F.C.G.M. TIMMERMANS