**Steps for the assessement procedure of the environmental impact on the public and private projects (EIA)**

*These are indicative guidelines based on national legislation related to EIA (environment impact assessment) of each participant country, in force at the date of launching the call for proposals. Therefore, the below information may be subject of modification in case that legislative changes will occure. Consequently, you are requested to check the applicable laws in the field before starting this procedure.*

**1. FOR ROMANIAN ENTITIES**

* **Generalities**

The assessement of the environmental impact for public and private projects is regulated in Romania, by the **Governmantal** **Decision no. 445/2009** for assessement of the environmental impact of certain public and private projects and the **Order no. 135/76/84/1284 of 10 February 2010** for approval of the Methodology for applying the environmental impact assessementfor public and private projects.

The procedure for the environmental impact assessementfor public and private projects is carried out in compliance with the provisions of the methodological guidelines applicable to the environmental impact assessement, and as applicable, with the provisions of the methodological guidelines for the adequate assessementof the potential effects of plans or projects on the protected natural areas of community interest. The procedure for the environmental impact assessement and the adequate evaluation procedure are managed by competent authorities for environmental protection.

The fees for carrying out the framework procedure for the environmental impact assessement are established by the Order of the Minister of environment and sustainable development no.1.108/2007 for the approval of the Nomenclature for works and services which are provided by the public authorities for environmental protection within the tariff system and the amount of the related fees, including subsequent amendments and additions. The fees are paid in advance, by procedural stages, through bank transfer or at the office of the authority for the environmental protection, which has the responsibilities for applying this procedure.

*Attention! The environmental impact asessement cannot be carried out after starting the works or after the projects completion.*

* **Competences for going through the stages of the environmental impact assessement**

The County Agencies for the environmental protection are responsible for going through the stages of the assessement procedure forthe environmental impact and for the issue of the environmental agreement and for going through the stages of adequate evaluation procedure, for the projects whose sites are within the respective county territory, except for the projects falling under the incidence of laws on prevention and integrated control of pollution.

**The Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection** are responsible for all the projects which are subject to the environmental impact assessment and/or to the adequate evaluation, whose site is withintwo or more counties from the same development region.

**The National Agency for Environmental Protection** is responsible for all the projects which are subject to the environmental impact assessement and/or adequate evaluation, whose site is within two or more development regions.

For the projects proposed to be implemented in the perimeter of ”Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve, the responsible authority is the **Administration of ”Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve.**

**The Regional Agency for Environmental Protection Galati** is responsible for the projects whose site is both withina county from outside the perimeter of ”Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve and within its perimeter.

**The public central authority for environmental protection** guides and coordinates the procedure for the environmental impact assessment for the projects which have a significant cross border impact, by applying the provisions of Law no. 22/2001 for ratification of the Convention on the environmental impact assessement in cross border context, adopted in Espoo on 25 February 2001.

In case of very complex projects, the competent authority for environmental protection can hire external experts for the analysis of report on the environmental impact, the adequate evaluation study and the security report, as applicable.

For carring out the initial assessement stage,the project holder requests the issue of the environmental agreement **to the county authority for environmental protection,** by submission of a notice regarding the intention to implement the project, accompanied by the urban planning certificate issued according to the law on authorization of the execution of the construction works, the annexed plans and the proof of payment of the corresponding fee for this stage.

Within 10 days from the receipt of the notice, the county agency for environmental protection informs the holder in writing regarding the competent authority for carrying out the procedure for the environmental impact assessement and the adequate evaluation procedure, as applicable.

Within 5 days from the submission of the technical report in hard copy and in electronic format, the county agencies for environmental protection send the whole documentation to the competent authority for the procedure.

* **Environmental impact assessement – procedural stages**
* **The project classification stage**

*Within 15 days from the submission ofthe technical report*, the competent authority for environmental protection carries out the following activities:

a) analyses the technical report submitted by the holder;

b) establishes the composition of TAC (technical analysis commission organized at the county level where the project site is);

c) evaluates the potential significant cross border impact for the projects which fall under the incidence of Law no. 22/2001, based on the criteria defined by this law and transmits the technical report to the central public authority for environmental protection, accompanied by the site checking report, and as applicable, by the supporting documents, for those projects for which a potential significant cross border impact was established or informs the central public authority for environmental protection about the projects which fall under the incidence of Law no. 22/2001 and for which no potential significant cross border impact was established;

d) completes the checklist for the projects set out in Annex no. 2 to the Governmental Decision no. 445/2009, according to the methodological guidelines applied to the environmental impact assessemnt and requests, as applicable, additional information for its finalization;

e) completes, as applicable, the checklist for classification stage, according to the methodological guidelines for adequate evaluation and requests additional information for its finalization, as applicable;

f) identifies the interested audience and announces the submission of the request for issue of environmental agreement for the projects which fall under the incidence of the Governmental Decision no. 445/2009, by publication of the announcement on the own webpage and at his headquarters;

g) transmits the holder the announcement template and informs him on the obligation of publication, within 3 days, in the national or local press and of the display at the own office/on his own website/at the headquarters of the authority or authorities of local public administration in the areawhere the project is proposed to be implemented;

h) sends the documents submitted by the holder in electronic format to the members of the technical analysis commission;

i) summons the members of the *technical analysis commission* and communicates the holder the date set for the project presentation in the technical analysis commission, in view of the participation of the holder in this meeting;

j) presents the checklists to the technical analysis commission; the authorities represented in the technical analysis commission express points of view regarding the potential impact of the project under analysis on the environment, on the natural area of community interest and on the development approval;

k) completes the checklists regarding the project classification stage based on the opinions received from the members of technical analysis commission;

l) makes the decision of project classification stage, by applying the provisions of article 9 paragraph (2) of Governmental Decision no. 445/2009, taking into account the opinions of the members of the technical analysis commission.

As a result of going through the classification stage in the environmental impact assessement procedures and adequate evaluation procedure, the competent authority for environmental protection decides, as applicable, to perform the environmental impact assessement, the performance of adequate evaluation or the continuation of the procedure regarding the issue of project development approval.

*Within 3 days from making the decision of classification stage,* the competent authority for environmental protection publishes on the website classification decision project and the announcement, informs the holder and sends him the public announcement in view of publication in the national or local press.

The interested public can forward comments to the project of classification stage decision within 5 days from the date of publication the announcement in the press.

*Within 10 days* from the receipt of comments/justified remarks from the interested public, the competent authority for environmental protection invites the members of the technical analysis commission to participate in the adoption of the classification decision.

* **Definition stage of evaluation field and preparation of environmental impact assessement report**

In order to go through the definition stage of evaluation field, the holder of the project submits to the competent authority for environmental protection the proof of payment of the fee for the definition stage of evaluation field.

*Within 10 days from the communication of* project classification decision, the competent authority for environmental protection carries out the definition stage of evaluation field as follows:

a) analyses the documents submitted by the holder, as applicable;

b) completes the checklist according to the methodological guidelines applicable to the environmental impact assessement;

c) transmits the documents submitted by the holder to the members of technical analysis commission, in electronic format;

d) summons the holder and members of technical analysis commission and presents them with the checklists for the two procedures, as applicable;

e) draws up and transmits the holder the guide regarding the environmental issues which need to be analyzed in the environmental impact assessement report and in the adequate evaluation study, as applicable, taking into account the justified proposals of the interested public regarding the content of the environmental impact assessement report;

f) makes the guide available to the public by display on website.

* **Analysis stage of quality of environmental impact report**

*Within 5 days from the receipt by the competent authority for environmental protection of the report on environmental impact, which integrates the reduction measures/alternative solution/ compensatory accepted* measures, as applicable, of the the results from the adequate evaluation study and when applicable, of the security report, on paper and in electronic format, as well as of the proof of payment of the fee corresponding to the analysis stage, the competent authority for environmental protection carries out the following activities:

a) establishes by mutual agreement with the project holder, the opportunities of public participation in decision-making for the project, indicating at least the date and place of the public debate ;

b) draws up and transmits the public announcement about public debate to the project holder;

c) makes available the environmental impact report, the adequate evaluation study and as applicable, the security report to the public and members of technical analysis commission, for consultation, at his headquarters and by display on his website.

The announcement regarding the opportunities of public participation in decision-making of the project is published on the websites of the competent authority for environmental protection and the public authority which issued the development approval and displayed at their headquarters at least 20 days before the date set for the public debate meeting.

*Within 3 days from the receipt of the announcement, the holder has the obligation* to publish in the national or local press and display at his headquarters/on own website/at the office of the local public authority and/or on the notice board at the site, the announcement communicated by the competent authority for environmental protection at least *20 days before the date set for the public debate meeting.*

The interested public can send to the competent authority for environmental protection comments/opinions on the environmental impact report and as applicable, on the security report until the date when the public debate takes place.

The project holder organizes the public debate under the guidance of the competent authority for environmental protection and covers his costs.

During the public debate meeting, the project holder presents the environmental impact report and security report, as applicable, and answers to the comments/opinions of the participants.

*Within 20 days from the public debate meeting,the competent authority for environmental protection carries out the following activities*:

a) analyses the comments/opinions/observations of the interested public ;

b) transmits the project holder a form and requests him to complete it with solutions for the reported problems; the form thus completed is annexed to the environmental impact report;

c) completes the checklist of analysis stage of report quality, taking into account the provisions of the methodological guidelines applicable to evaluation of environmental impact.

*Within 10 days from the receipt* on paper and in electronic format of the answers from the project holder, to the comments/opinions of the interested public, the competent authority for environmental protection carries out the following activities:

a) transmits a completed form to the members of technical analysis commission ;

b) summons and presents the technical analysis commission with the checklist for the analysis stage, and analyses the form mentioned at point a)together with its members;

c) completes the checklist for the analysis stage of the environmental impact report;

d) writes the opinions of the technical analysis commission on the quality of environmental impact report and the answers to the problems raised by the interested public, including the selection of the alternative for the project implementation and establishes the necessity for completions/changes of environmental impact report and/or security report, as applicable, or their rejection;

e) communicates in writing to the project holder the necessity for completion/change of the environmental impact report and/or security report, as applicable, or its/their motivated rejection;

f) decides the issue of environmental agreement or rejection of the request, taking into account the opinion of European Commission, as applicable.

*Within 15 days from making the decision, the competent authority for environmental protection*:

a) communicates the holder the decision made and transmits him the public announcement

b) publishes on the website the announcement regarding the issue of the environmental agreement/rejection decision of the request for environmental agreement, as well as the draft environmental agreement.

*Within 3 days from the receipt of the announcement, the holder of the project informs the public on the issue of environmental agreement or decision of rejection of the request for environmental agreement by publication in the national or local press,* by display at the own headquarters and on the own website and at the headquarters of the authority/authorities of local public administration in the area of which the project is proposed to be implemented.

*The comments of the interested public are received within 5 days from the publication of announcement in the press.*

In all the situations when the comments received from the interested public justify a deeper evaluation and the request for new information or further investigations, the competent authority for environmental protection decides to resume the procedure from the stage of requesting this information, with the payment of the fees for the stages of re-evaluation.

If the decision regarding the project implementation was not concluded during the meeting of the technical analysis commission, the participant authorities in the meeting transmit in writing to the competent authority for environmental protection the opinion on the quality analysis stage of the environmental impact report within 5 days from the date of analysis meeting.

The non-receipt within the specified deadline of the opinion from the public authorities involved in the technical analysis commission is equivalent to the lack of objections to the project implementation.

If the conclusions of the authorities involved in the technical analysis commission regarding the opportunity of carrying out the project are discordant, the competent authority for environmental protection, before the issue of the final decision, invites the interested Parties to a meeting for reconsideration of their opinion.

The competent authority for environmental protection makes available to the public the revised environmental impact and, as applicable, the security report, by publication on website, for a period of 15 days.

*Within 5 days from the expiry of the set deadline, the* competent authority for environmental protection *issues the environmental agreement or notifies the project holder about the rejection of the request for environmental agreement.*

We mention that the duration of this procedure, observing the legal deadlines is about 120 days.

**1. FOR UKRAINIAN ENTITIES**

* **Generalities**

The following documents must be considered:

* Convention On Environmental Impact Assessment In A Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) (<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/Espoo_Convention_authentic_ENG.pdf>)
* Directive 2011/92/EU Of The European Parliament And Of The Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:026:0001:0021:En:PDF>)
* Guidance of European Commission on the Application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure for Large-scale Transboundary Projects (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/Transboundry%20EIA%20Guide.pdf>). This document provides guidance for applying of the legal provisions related to EIAs carried out for largescale 'transboundary projects'. This guidance provides user-friendly and practical information primarily to the competent national authorities, but also to developers, EIA practitioners and other stakeholders.

Currently, the environmental impact assessment and environmental expertise are regulated in Ukraine by the following legal acts:

* The Law of Ukraine "On ratification of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters" of 06.07.1999 no. 832-XIV (Law no. 832-XIV/1999 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/832-14>, Aarhus Convention Ukr - <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_015>; Aarhus Convention Eng - <http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf>)
* The Law of Ukraine "On ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context" of 19.03.1999 no. 534-XIV (Law no. 534-XIV/1999 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/534-14>; Espoo Convention Ukr - <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_272>; Espoo Convention Eng - <https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/Espoo_Convention_authentic_ENG.pdf>)
* The Law of Ukraine "On ecological expertise" of 09.02.1995 no. №45/95 (Law no. 45/95 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/45/95-%D0%B2%D1%80>
* The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of list of activities and objects of high environmental hazard” of 28.08.2013 no. 808 (Decree no. 808/2013 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/808-2013-%D0%BF>);
* The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of public participation to discuss the decisions that may affect the environment” of 29.06.2011 no. 771 (Decree no. 771/2011 <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/771-2011-%D0%BF>)
* The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" of 23.05.2017 no. 2059-VIII (Law no. 2059-VIII/2017 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19>).

**Attention!** **The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" (Law no. 2059-VIII/2017) comes into force on 18.12.2017 and repeals the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Expertise" (Law no. 45/95)**

In accordance with the Law no. 45/95 and other legislative acts of Ukraine, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources conducts the state environmental expertise.

In accordance with Part 3 of Art. 13 of the Law no. 45/95, conducting the state environmental expertise is **mandatory** for **activities and objects** of high environmental hazard, the list of which is approved by the Decree no. 808/2013 (Appendix 1).

According to Article 13 of the Law no. 45/95, the state ecological expertise is organized and conducted by environmental expert units, specialized agencies, organizations of regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, with the involvement of other bodies of executive power. The central executive authority, which implements the state policy in the field of environmental protection, conducts a state ecological expertise of the objects related to the exclusion zone and the zone of unconditional (mandatory) resettlement of the territory that was exposed to radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl disaster, and / or the Cabinet of Ministers’ decision.

* **The competence of the public authorities**

Section III of the Law no. 45/95 sets in particular, among others, the following r**ights and duties**

**Rights and duties of an expert of the state ecological expertise**

The **expert** of state ecological expertise has the **right to:** 1) receive information and materials needed to carry out environmental impact assessments at his request; 2) ask questions about the rejection of materials submitted for environmental review that do not meet the requirements of environmental legislation, environmental standards and norms and which require additional research, search work or additional investment; 3) make suggestions on the involvement of highly qualified specialists, scientists, and the creation of an appropriate logistical and information base for conducting environmental expertise; 4) express a personal opinion on the conclusions of the environmental expert examination.

The **expert** of ecological expertise is **obliged to:** 1) comply with the deadlines and the procedure for environmental impact assessment, standards and legislation on environmental protection, sustainable use and restoration of natural resources, environmental security; 2) provide comprehensive, sufficient, objective, qualitative and effective ecological expertise; 3) prepare well-justified and objective conclusions in a timely manner; 4) substantiate the proposals for returning the documentation to the objects of environmental review for revision; 5) make appropriate proposals for the improvement of the forms and methods of carrying out environmental expert examination; 6) declare self-rejection in the presence of personal interest in a specific object of environmental expertise.

**Rights and obligations of customers of ecological expertise:**

**Customers** of ecological expertise have the **right to:** 1) initiate respective petitions and receive consultations; 2) provide written or oral explanations, comments, suggestions on objects of environmental expertise or on their individual decisions and substantiation to the subjects of ecological expertise; 3) get acquainted with the conclusions of the environmental expert examination; 4) request an additional environmental review; 5) receive information on the progress of the environmental expert examination; 6) perform other functions in the field of environmental expertise in the manner prescribed by law.

**Customers** of ecological expertise are **obliged to:** 1) submit necessary materials of ecological expertise to objects of environmental review and conclusions on the preliminary assessment of their impact on the environment; 2) assist subjects of ecological expertise in the objective and complex consideration of objects of ecological expertise and their scientifically based assessment; 3) provide the subjects of ecological expertise with the necessary additional information and materials; 4) make the necessary adjustments and changes that are not in need of constructive research and calculations, to pay for the performed ecological expert works in accordance with the contracts in a timely manner for the objects of ecological expertise; 5) comply with the requirements of the conclusions of the expert of the ecological expertise; 6) resolve other issues in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

* **The procedure for conducting ecological expertise** **provides:**

1. verification of the availability and completeness of the necessary materials and details for the objects of ecological expertise and the creation of ecological expert commissions (groups) in accordance with the requirements of the legislation (preparatory stage);
2. analytical processing of ecological expertise materials, if necessary, on-site surveys, on the basis of comparative analysis and partial assessments of the degree of environmental safety, adequacy and effectiveness of environmental substantiation of the objects of ecological expertise (main stage);
3. generalization of separate expert investigations of the received information and consequences of the objects of expertise, preparation of the conclusion of the ecological expertise and submission to interested bodies and individuals (final stage).

In accordance with Part 1 of Art. 38 of the Law no. 45/95, the deadlines for carrying out the state ecological expertise of objects by groups of specialists of ecological expert divisions, institutions or organizations of the central executive authority, implementing the state policy in the field of environmental protection, regional, Kyiv, Sevastopol city state administrations, with the involvement of other bodies executive power, are up to 45 calendar days, with extension to 60 days if necessary, and in exceptional cases, depending on the complexity of the problem - to 120 days; state ecological expertise conducted on impact assessment on the environment - State building standards (SBS) A.2.2-1-2003 "Structure and contents impact assessment (EIA) in the design and construction of plants, buildings and structures» (<http://dbn.at.ua/load/normativy/dbn/1-1-0-242>) and Article 15 of the Law no. 45/95, which defines the requirements for documentation on objects of state environmental expertise.

The beginning of the state ecological expertise is on **the day of submission** to environmental expert body the set of necessary materials and documents, and if necessary – additional research information on the issues raised during the examination.

In accordance with the order of public engagement to discuss issues related to decision-making that may have an impact on the state of the environment approved by the Resolution no. 771/2011, the Law no. 832-ХІV/1999 and the Law no. 534-ХІV / 1999, the public consultations are held.

Financing of the state ecological expertise is carried out by its customer.

State environmental assessments of objects, which are realized at the expense of state investments, are financed from the state budget.

Financing of the state ecological expertise of ecological situations and environmentally hazardous operating objects and complexes carried out by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, local executive committees of rural, town and city councils, is carried out respectively at the expense of the state budget, local budgets, as well as corresponding extrabudgetary funds of environmental protection.

In turn, Art. 51 of the Law no. 45/95 states that if an international agreement, the consent to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has made binding, establishes rules other than those provided for by the legislation of Ukraine on environmental protection, the rules of the international treaty of Ukraine are superior.

**Attention!** **The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment" of May 23, 2017, no. 2059-VIII (Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017) comes into force on 18.12.2017 and repeals the Law of Ukraine "On Ecological Expertise" of February 9, 1995 no. 45/95-BP (Law no. 45/95)**

In accordance with the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017:

Environmental impact assessment – a **procedure** that involves: 1) preparing the entity report on environmental impact assessment in accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 14 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017; 2) conducting public discussion in accordance with Articles 7, 8 and 14 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017; 3) analysis by the authorized body in accordance with Article 9 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017 of the information provided in the environmental impact assessment report, any additional information provided by the entity, as well as information received from the public during the public discussion, during the implementation of the procedure for assessing transboundary impact, other information; 4) providing the competent authority with a justified opinion on the environmental impact assessment taking into account the results of the analysis; 5) taking into account the conclusion on the environmental impact assessment in the decision on the implementation of the planned activity in accordance with Article 11 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017.

The subjects of environmental impact assessment are economic entities, state authorities, local governments that are customers of the planned activity and for the purposes of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017 are equated with economic entities (hereinafter – the subject of economic activity), authorized central body, authorized territorial bodies, other bodies of executive power, local self-government bodies and the public, and in cases specified in Article 14 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017, - the country of origin and the affected state.

Article 3 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017 defines the scope of application of environmental impact assessment (Annex 2).

It is prohibited to initiate the planned activities listed in Annex 2 without assessing the environmental impact and obtaining a decision on the implementation of the planned activity.

Planned activities falling under the first category (Annex 2) are a subject to mandatory review of the availability of grounds for the assessment of transboundary environmental impact. If any planned activity can have a significant negative transboundary impact on the environment, it is a subject to an assessment of transboundary environmental impact in accordance with the procedure established by Article 14 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017.

Prohibition of the conduct of economic activity, the operation of facilities, other interference with the natural environment and landscapes, including the extraction of minerals, the use of man-made minerals is applied if the environmental conditions foreseen in the conclusion on environmental impact assessment are not fully ensured in the decision on the implementation of planned activities and projects for the construction, expansion, re-engineering, liquidation (dismantling) of objects, other interventions in the natural environment and landscapes, including mining minerals, use of man-made mineral deposits, as well as changes in this activity or extension of the terms of its production.

* **Publicity of environmental impact assessment**

1. The process of environmental impact assessment shall ensure timely, adequate and effective public information.
2. Notification of planned activity subject to environmental impact assessment, announcement of the beginning of public discussion of the report on environmental impact assessment, information on the conclusion on the environmental impact assessment and decision on the planned activities (indicating the body, no. and date of adoption) are published by placing on the official website of the authorized territorial body on the internet, and in some cases, on the official website of the authorized central authority, with the date of official publication of the document.
3. Notification of planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments, announcing the public discussion of the report on environmental impact assessment is made public within **three working days** after submission by the responsible authority the publication in printed media (not less than two), identified by the entity, the territory of distribution of which covers the administrative-territorial units that may be affected by the planned activity, as well as placed on boards of announcements of bodies of local self-government or in other public places on the territory, where it is planned to carry out the planned activity, or published in other way, which guarantees the bringing of information to the attention of the inhabitants of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit in the territory of which the site is planned to be located, or to the relevant territorial community that may be affected by the planned activity, and other interested parties.
4. The conclusion of the environmental impact assessment and decision on procedure proposed activities (indicating the body, no. and date of acceptance) is made public within **three working days** from the date of the entity.
5. Environmental Impact Assessment Report and other entity's documentation required for environmental impact assessment are open and provided by the competent authority, local government body and business entity for review.
6. The competent local governing authority and relevant administrative units that may be affected by the planned activity, provide entity **within three days** after treatment opportunities for disclosure of documents and information and accommodation and access to documentation in places accessible to the public at the premises of the authorized body or local government.
7. The authorized territorial body and the authorized central authority shall provide free public access to all information relevant to the decision-making process as it is received.
8. Publishing information in printed media, placing on bulletin boards and making copies for their physical placement in order to publicize the information provided by the business entity. The entity simultaneously with submission of the report on the environmental impact assessment submits to the authorized body the information confirming the fact and date of publication, placement or publication in another way of the notification on the planned activity, which is subject to environmental impact assessment, and the announcement of the beginning of public discussion of the report on the environmental impact assessment. The authorized body verifies and submits the information to the public discussion report.
9. The authorized central body maintains a single registry of environmental impact assessment. Information contained in the Unified Registry for Environmental Impact Assessment is open, and free access to it is ensured through the Internet.

* **Notification of the planned activity, which is subject to the assessment of the environmental impact**

1. The entity is authorized to inform the territorial authority of its intention to carry out the planned activities and evaluate its impact on the environment by means of a notice of planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments in writing (on paper) and electronically at the place of such activities.

The Notificationcontains the information specified in paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Law no. 2059-VIII/2017.

1. The authorized territorial body within **three working days** of receipt of notification of the planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments sends a message to the designated central authority and simultaneously notifies the entity if the planned activities: 1) can have a significant transboundary impact; 2) may have an impact on the environment of two or more regions; 3) as for the exclusion zone or zone of unconditional (obligatory) resettlement area contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster, and / or decision on approval which was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; 4) are financed with foreign loans under state guarantee.
2. Notification of planned activities subject to environmental impact assessment are being published by the authorized body within **three working** **days** of receipt.
3. Notification of planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments are being introduced by the authorized body into the Unified Registry of Environmental Impact Assessment within **three working days** of receipt.
4. Within **20 working days** from the day of official publication of notice of the planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments, the public can provide suggestions and proposals for the planned activities to competent authority, the amount of research and level of detail of information to be included in the report of the impact assessment environment. If the comments and suggestions will be received by relevant public authority, it should notify the entity and give it a copy of the comments and suggestions within **three working days** from the date of receipt.
5. When evaluating environmental impact on the country of origin procedure or at the request of the entity, the authorized body provides the conditions for research volume and level of detail of information to be included in the report on environmental impact assessment. In this case the conditions for research volume and level of detail of information to be included in the report on environmental impact assessment is mandatory for the entity during the reporting on environmental impact assessment. The authorized body provides conditions for **30 days** from the day of official publication of notice of the planned activities subject to environmental impact assessments.

The entity provides training **report** on environmental impact assessment and is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided in the report under the law.

Requirements for the Environmental Impact Assessment Report are contained in Article 6 of the Law no. 2059-VIII/2017.

The entity shall submit a report on environmental impact assessment and publicize the public discussion report on environmental impact assessment in writing on paper and electronically, and other additional information necessary to consider the report at the place of planned activity to authorized body.

Within three working days from the date of receipt, the authorized body submits an environmental impact assessment report to the Unified Registry of Environmental Impact Assessment.

If at any stage of consideration of an environmental impact assessment report the authorized territorial body finds that the planned activity may have an impact on the environment of two or more areas, it immediately, no later than **three working days**, sends the documentation to the authorized central body for public discussion in administrative territorial units that may be affected by the planned activity, which simultaneously informs the entity.

If at any stage of the review report on environmental impact assessment report the territorial authority or authorized central body finds that the planned activities can have significant cross-border effect, the competent territorial authority immediately, within **three working days**, reports the documentation to the central authority and authorized central authority evaluates the environmental impact in the manner specified by this Law for planned activities that may have significant cross-border impact, which simultaneously informs the entity.

Public discussion of planned activities after the submission of the report on the environmental impact assessment commences from the day of the official announcement of the start of public discussion of the environmental impact assessment report and public access to the environmental impact assessment report for review, and lasts no less than **25 working days** and no more than **35 working days**. All suggestions and comments received from the public within the established time period are subject to mandatory review by the authorized body.

The costs associated with the public discussion are borne by the entity.

* **Conclusion on environmental impact assessment**

The authorized body shall issue a conclusion on environmental impact assessment, which is based on the environmental impact assessment of proposed activities, including the size and scale of the impact (land area and population that may be affected), nature (including cross-border), intensity and complexity, probability, expected start, duration, frequency and inevitability of impact (including direct and any indirect, incidental, cumulative, cross-border, short, medium and long-term, constant and temporary, positive and negative effects), the planned measures aimed at prevention, anticipation, avoidance, reduction, elimination of environmental impact, determine the admissibility or inadmissibility of grounds for proceeding with the planned activities and determine the environmental conditions of its proceedings.

Conclusion on environmental impact assessment is **binding**. The environmental conditions for the planned activities are mandatory. The conclusion of the assessment of environmental impact is taken into account when deciding on the proceedings of the planned activities and could be grounds for refusal to issue a decision on the proceedings of the planned activities.

Conclusion on environmental impact assessment entity is provided free of charge within **25 days** from the date of completion of the public debate, and in case of transboundary impact assessment procedures – on the date of completion of the procedures and approval of accounting results of transboundary environmental impact. At the conclusion of the environmental impact assessment report the public discussion is included.

The authorized body publishes an opinion on environmental impact assessment within **three working days** from the date of adoption and for the same period of introducing it to the Unified Registry of Environmental Impact Assessment.

Report on environmental impact assessment, report on public discussion and opinion on environmental impact assessment submitted by the entity for the decision of a public authority or local authority on proceedings of planned activity that is the basis for the start of proceedings this activity, sets (approves) parameters and conditions for the planned activity and is received in the form of the permit or other act of public authority or local government.

State authorities and local governments publish information on the decision on the proceedings of planned activities during **three days** after its adoption and ensure the public to get acquainted with it.

* **Evaluation of environmental impact** (Article 14 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017)

1. Planned activities that may have a significant negative transboundary impact on the environment are subject to an assessment of transboundary environmental impacts in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine prior to the decision to carry out such planned activities.
2. The assessment of transboundary impact on the environment is carried out by the decision of the authorized central body. When considering and defining the possible significant negative transboundary impact on the environment, the scope of the planned activity, the place of its implementation, as well as possible consequences are taken into account. The decision to carry out a transboundary environmental impact assessment is taken by the authorized central authority on the basis of available information on the planned activity or the appeal of a foreign state.
3. Depending on where the planned activity is carried out, an assessment of transboundary environmental impact is carried out: 1) in accordance with the procedure of the state of origin – regarding the planned activity to be carried out on the territory of Ukraine; 2) according to the procedure of the affected state – regarding the planned activity, which will be carried out in the territory of a foreign state.
4. In the case of an assessment of transboundary environmental impact in accordance with the procedure of the state of origin, the authorized central authority within **three working days** from the day the relevant decision is made shall officially notify the states the environment of which may suffer a significant negative transboundary impact.
5. The alert contains information about the planned activity, including available information on its possible transboundary impact, the possible decision and procedure for assessing the transboundary environmental impact of the planned activity. The notice shall indicate the period available to the affected state to respond to participation in the assessment of transboundary environmental impact, which may not be less than **30 days**. This period starts from the day the alert is received by the affected state.
6. The authorized central authority shall terminate the procedure for assessing transboundary environmental impact in the event that all participating states refuse to participate in this assessment or in the absence of a response from the affected states within the established timeframe.
7. In the case of an assessment of transboundary environmental impact, in accordance with the procedure of the state of origin, the conditions for the scope of research and the level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental impact assessment report shall be provided by the authorized central authority. In this case, the EIA report should include an assessment of transboundary impacts (section on the assessment of transboundary impacts), and a public discussion report – a section on public deliberation by the public of other states. Protocols (letters) are added to the report on the environmental impact assessment as a result of consultations with the affected state(s).
8. The business entity ensures the preparation and translation of a draft notification of affected states, a report on the environmental impact assessment in a foreign language(s) and other required documentation, determined in each case by the authorized central authority.
9. The authorized central authority carries out consultations with the affected state(s) and, together with the affected states, ensures public deliberation of the planned activities of these countries and a report on the environmental impact assessment.
10. The decision on taking into account the results of the assessment of transboundary impact on the environment is approved by the Interagency Coordinating Council on the implementation in Ukraine of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the composition and procedure of which is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and is mandatory for implementation in the territory of Ukraine. The decision to take into account the results of the assessment of transboundary impact on the environment after approval by the Interagency Coordinating Council on the implementation of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a transboundary context is approved by the authorized central body and is an integral part of the conclusion on the environmental impact assessment.
11. The Authorized Central Authority shall notify all affected states of the decision to launch the planned activity, which was a subject to an assessment of transboundary environmental impact, and publish the information about it.
12. In order to improve the management of the procedure for assessing transboundary environmental impact, temporary or permanent joint bodies with other states may be formed. The status and procedure for the functioning of such bodies are determined by the relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements.

*Annex 1*

The list of activities and objects of high environmental hazard (Decree no. 808/2013)

1. In the field of thermal energy:

thermal power plants (TPP);

equipment for the production of electricity, steam and hot water heat output of 200 kW or more using fossil fuels.

1. In the field of hydropower:

hydropower on rivers regardless of their power (including small hydropower);

pumped storage plant (PSP).

1. In the field of nuclear energy and the nuclear industry:

nuclear installations;

facilities designed for radioactive waste;

uranium facilities.

1. Production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals (using non-ferrous metals, enriched ores or recycled materials, metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes).
2. Objects of engineering and metalworking, except for enterprises without chemical treatment workshops.
3. Extraction of minerals, except minerals of local importance that are extracted by landowners and land users within the limits of their land for commercial and domestic use.
4. Processing of minerals.
5. Production of building materials (cement, asphalt, glass, insulation, including extruded polystyrene).
6. Chemical production (including production of basic chemicals, chemical-biological, biotechnological, pharmaceutical manufacture, plant protection, growth control, fertilizers, polymers and polymer materials, manufacture and storage of nanomaterials with capacity of over 10 tons per year of chemical storage products (basic and consumable stores, storage, bases) regardless of the methods and volume of production, enterprises extraction, manufacture and processing of asbestos, asbestos products ( asbestos-cement production capacity of over 20 thousand tons per year, friction material – more than 50 tons per year of finished products, other products – more than 200 tons per year).
7. The production, storage, disposal and destruction of all types of ammunition, explosives and rocket fuel and other toxic chemicals.
8. Waste management:

dangerous (collection, transportation, sorting, storage, handling, processing, disposal, removal);

household (treatment, processing, recycling, disposal).

1. Manufacture of pulp, paper and board from any material.
2. New construction, reconstruction, restoration, overhaul:

railway stations, railways and buildings;

underground and ground subway lines as a complex including depot complex facilities maintenance;

tramways, suspension lines (cable cars) or similar lines, used for the carriage of passengers, including depot complex facilities maintenance and repair of rolling stock;

park of vehicles (trucking companies with complex structures for maintenance and repairs);

service stations, which include painting chamber, sinks, and those undergoing repair and testing of diesel engines and automotive body repair using the methods of chemical treatment of surface;

airports and airfields with a basic runway length of 2,100 meters or more;

roads, motorways and express roads of state and local levels of all categories, with four or more lanes, or realignment and / or widening of existing lanes to four and more subject to continuous length of 10 kilometers or more;

sea and river ports, piers for loading and unloading (excluding ferry piers);

specialized transport terminals;

deep-sea ship moves, including the natural river beds, special channels on land and in shallow marine waters;

main product pipelines (pipelines for transporting gas, ammonia, oil or chemicals).

1. Manufacture of wood (chemical processing of wood, wood-based panels, woodworking production using synthetic resins, wood preservation impregnation).
2. New construction, reconstruction, restoration, overhaul:

intakes of surface and groundwater for water supply system for settlements industry;

water treatment plants for drinking water;

water supply and drainage networks over 1000 mm in diameter;

injection of waste water to isolated underground aquifers;

reverse water use, drainage, processing (preparation) and reset of mine, quarry, drainage water;

treatment plants, discharge of treated sewage into water bodies;

reservoirs.

1. Work on clearing and dredging of the channel and the bottom of rivers and their coastal protection, stabilization and change of channels.
2. Public works involving the extraction of sand and gravel, laying cables, pipelines and other facilities on the lands of water fund.
3. Work on interbasinary redistribution of runoff.
4. The storage, processing and transportation of hydrocarbons (natural gas, shale strata gas, gas dissolved in oil, central-basin type gas (methane) of coal deposits, condensate, bitumen, liquefied natural gas), as well as technical solutions for gas-involved population and industry.
5. Oil refineries (excluding undertakings for manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and equipment for gasification and liquefaction of coal or bituminous shale.
6. Petrol stations and complexes, and automatic gas-filling compressor stations, LPG filling stations.
7. New construction, reconstruction of the main hydraulic structures of all kinds.
8. In the field of livestock, poultry and fish:

livestock complexes for growing pigs (5 thousand heads and more), cattle (2 thousand heads and more), fur animals (3 thousand heads and more), poultry (60 thousand laying hens and over 85 thousand chickens and more);

meat processing and meat processing companies;

production in the (installation) of the processing and recycling of animal, including poultry farming, fish culture;

tanning operations.

1. Production in the consumer industry, involving dyeing and processing chemicals.
2. Production of carbon and electrographite.
3. Radio features (radio, radio and TV, radio stations).
4. Power lines (air, cable) and substations with voltage of 330 kW or more.
5. Installations for surface treatment of metals, wood, plastics using organic solvents, in particular for dressing, printing, coating, degreasing, waterproofing, sizing, painting, cleaning or saturation.
6. Felling of trees and shrubs (except cutting associated with forestry) in an area of over 0.12 hectares.
7. New construction for economic activity (excluding forestry) in security zones of territories and objects of natural reserve fund, in areas adjacent to water protection zones, coastal strips of water objects, sanitary protection zones.
8. Genetically engineering activity, putting into circulation of genetically modified organisms and products produced using them (in open and closed systems).
9. Introduction of alien species of fauna and flora.
10. Production of microbial products.

*Annex 2*

The list of objects and activities for which the implementation of an environmental impact assessment is mandatory (Article 3 of the Law no. 2059-VIII / 2017)

**The first category of proposed activities and types of objects** that may have a significant impact on the environment and are subject to environmental impact assessments, including:

1. Mineral oil and gas refineries (excluding companies that produce exclusively lubricants from crude oil), installation of gasification or liquefaction of coal or bituminous shale;
2. Thermal power plant (TPP, TPP) and other facilities for the production of electricity, steam and hot water thermal capacity of 50 MW or more using fossil fuels, nuclear power and other nuclear reactors, including the construction, the output (removal) from the operation of such plants or reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of nuclear fuel and raw material for recycled nuclear fuel, materials the power of which does not exceed 1 kilowatt of continuous heat load);
3. Installations for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel, installations for processing the spent nuclear fuel and high level waste, installations for radioactive waste storage (over 10 years) or recycling spent fuel or radioactive waste outside their place of establishment;
4. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy (using rich ore or recycled materials, using the metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes);
5. Building extraction, manufacture and processing of asbestos, asbestos products, asbestos-cement production capacity of 20 thousand tons per year, friction material – more than 50 tons per year of finished products, other products – more than 200 tons per year;
6. Chemical industry, including the production of basic chemicals, chemical-biological, biotechnological, pharmaceutical production using chemical or biological processes, production of plant protection products, plant growth regulators, fertilizers, polymers and polymer materials, paints, inks, elastomers peroxide and other chemicals; manufacture and storage of nanomaterials with capacity of over 10 tons per year;
7. Construction:

airports and airfields with a basic runway length of 2,100 meters or more;

highways;

public roads of state and local levels that have four or more lanes, or realignment and / or widening of existing lanes to four or more, provided their continuous length of 10 kilometers or more;

roads of the first category;

main railway lines for general use;

waterworks sea and river ports which can take vessels of over 1,350 tons;

deep-sea ship moves, including the natural river beds, special channels on land and in shallow marine waters suitable for the passage of vessels of over 1,350 tons;

1. Waste Treatment:

operation in the field of hazardous waste management (storage, handling, processing, disposal, removal);

operation in the field of household and other waste management (treatment, recycling, disposal, removal) up to 100 tons per day or more;

1. Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual water intake or an annual volume of water recharged is 10 million cubic meters or more;
2. Interbasibary redistribution of runoff, in addition to transporting drinking water with pipelines;
3. Dams, reservoirs and other installations designed for holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional volume of water held is more than 10 million cubic meters;
4. Oil and natural gas on the continental shelf;
5. Pipelines for transporting gas, oil, chemicals with a diameter of more than 800 millimeters and a length of over 40 kilometers;
6. Production and processing of pulp, paper and board from any raw material production capacity in excess of 200 dry tons per day;
7. Career and open mining, processing or enriching them in place on an area of ​​over 25 hectares, or peat extraction area of more than 150 hectares;
8. Facilities for storage of petroleum, petrochemical or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tons or more;
9. Installations for capturing carbon dioxide from the sources listed in this section, or with an annual capacity of 1.5 megatons or more for geological storage of carbon dioxide;
10. Sewage treatment capacity that exceeds the equivalent of the population of 150 thousand people;
11. Power for the intensive rearing of poultry (60,000 seats or more), including broilers (85,000 seats or more), pigs (3000 places for pigs over 30 kg or 900 places for sows);
12. Construction of overhead transmission lines with voltage of 220 kilovolts or more and a length of over 15 kilometers;
13. All continuous and gradual felling and sanitary felling on a continuous area of more than 1 hectare; all continuous sanitary felling in the territories and objects of natural reserve fund;
14. Expansion and changes, including revisions or updates of conditions for the planned activity set (approved), decision on the proceedings of the planned activity or prolongation of proceedings, reconstruction, technical upgrading, repair, conversion activities and facilities referred to in paragraphs 1- 21 of this part, except those that do not have a significant environmental impact in accordance with criteria approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

**The second category of planned activities and types of objects** that may have a significant impact on the environment and are subject to environmental impact assessments, including:

* 1. deep drilling, including geothermal drilling, drilling for the purpose of storing radioactive waste, for the purpose of drilling water (except for drilling to study the stability of the soil);
  2. agriculture, forestry and water management:

agricultural and forestry development, reclamation and land reclamation (water management for agriculture, including irrigation and reclamation of an area of 20 hectares or more or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or in their protected zones in area of 5 hectares or more, construction of drainage systems and individual objects of engineering infrastructure drainage systems);

forest plantations (except reforestation work) on an area of over 20 hectares or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or in their protected zones on an area of 5 hectares or more;

change the purpose of agricultural land (if the new assignment refers to at least one activity specified in parts two and three of this article) and change of purpose of especially valuable lands;

power for cultivation, poultry (40,000 seats or more); pigs (1,000 seats or more, for sows – 500 seats and more); large and small cattle (1,000 seats or more); rabbits and other fur-bearing animals (2,000 seats and more);

industrial plants for recycling, dsisposal of animal carcasses and / or animal waste;

intensive aquaculture with a capacity of 10 tons per year or more or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or security in their areas;

aggradation areas on the lands of the water fund;

* 1. mining industry:

mining, minerals other than of local importance are mined by land owners or land users in the limits of their land with the appropriate intended use;

mineral processing, including enrichment;

* 1. energy industry:

storage and processing of hydrocarbons (natural gas, shale strata gas, gas dissolved in oil, central-basin type gas (methane) of coal deposits, condensate, bitumen, liquefied natural gas);

surface and underground storage of fossil fuels or their products on an area of 500 square meters or more or with a volume (liquid or gaseous) of 15 cubic meters or more;

industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;

hydropower on rivers regardless of power;

pumped storage plant (PSP);

wind farms, wind farms with two or more turbines or the height of which is 50 meters or more;

* 1. production and processing of metals:

plants for roasting or sintering of metal ore (including sulphide ore);

installations for the processing of ferrous metals:

the hot-rolling production capacity exceeding 20 tons of crude steel per hour;

blacksmith hammers the energy of which exceeds 50 kilojoules per hammer, where the calorific power exceeds 20 MW;

application of protective fused metal coatings with the filing of crude steel production capacity exceeding 2 tons per hour;

installations for melting, including alloying, of non-ferrous metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.) with a melting capacity exceeding 4 tons per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tons per day for other metals;

installations for surface treatment of metals in vats of plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process, if the volume of the treatment vat exceeds 30 cubic meters;

manufacturing and assembling cars, manufacturing engines;

shipyard;

enterprise manufacturing and repair of aircraft;

manufacture and repair of railway rolling stock and equipment for railway transport infrastructure;

stamping using explosives;

* 1. processing of minerals:

coke ovens and other installations for the production of coke or graphite;

cement or cement clinker;

production of lime in an amount exceeding 50 tons per day;

manufacture of glass, including glass fiber production, in an amount exceeding 20 tons per day;

smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibers;

production of ceramic products by firing, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain, with a production capacity of over 75 tons per day and / or with a kiln capacity exceeding 4 cubic meters and density per kiln over 1,300 kilograms per cubic meter;

* 1. chemical industry:

installations for the production of explosives;

installations in which chemical and biological processes are used for the production of protein feed additives, enzymes and other proteins;

storage of chemicals (basic and consumable stores, storage, databases);

* 1. food industry:

production of food handling and processing, raw materials of animal origin (except milk) with finished product production capacity of over 75 tons per day; vegetable raw materials with finished production capacity of 300 tons per day (average quarterly); milk obtained if the amount exceeds 200 tons per day (based on the average rate);

packing and canning of animal and plant products in the amount of more than 50 tons per day;

dairy production of over 20 tons per day;

beer and malt production of over 50 tons per day;

production of confectionery and syrup of over 20 tons per day;

production of starch;

enterprises for processing of fish and fish oil;

slaughterhouse with capacity of more than 10 tons per day;

sugar mills;

* 1. textile, leather, wood and paper industry with output of more than 1 ton per day:

primary treatment (washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibers or textiles;

processing of hides and furs;

tanning;

wood (chemical processing of wood, fibreboard production, woodworking production using synthetic resins, wood preservation impregnation);

industrial production and processing of paper and cardboard from any raw materials;

* 1. infrastructure projects:

equipping industrial parks;

construction of residential quarters (multifamily housing complexes) and shopping or entertainment complexes outside the settlements on the area of 1.5 hectares or more or within settlements, unless they connect to centralized water and / or wastewater; construction of cinemas with more than six screens; construction (improvement) of parking areas for at least 1 hectare and more than 100 parking spaces;

construction of airports and airfields with a basic runway length of 2,100 meters;

construction of railway stations, railways and buildings;

construction of transshipment terminals and equipment for handling various types of transport and terminals for different modes of transport;

dam construction and installation of other equipment for maintenance or storage water for long periods of time;

the work on clearing and dredging of the channel and the bottom of rivers, coastal protection, change and stabilization of river beds;

construction of tramways, ropeways and funiculars or similar lines, used for the carriage of passengers;

construction of underground and ground subway lines as a single complex, including depot complex facilities maintenance;

construction of aqueducts and pipelines to transport water over long distances;

construction of main product pipelines (pipelines for transporting gas, ammonia, oil or chemicals);

construction of power lines (overhead and cable) with a voltage of 110 kilovolts or more and 330 kV substations and more;

waterworks construction of sea and river ports;

construction of deep-water ship moves, including the natural river beds, special channels on land and in shallow marine waters suitable for passing vessels and channels in order to flood and water control structures;

specialized maritime or river terminals;

coastal works to eliminate erosion and construction work at sea, leading to changes in the coast, including the construction of major hydraulic structures, underwater dump soil and other work at sea, except for maintenance dredging;

installations for sewage wastewater from 10,000 cubic meters per day or more;

* 1. other activities:

permanent road racing tracks, test ranges for motorized vehicles;

site for testing (test) engines, turbines or reactors with area of 0.5 hectares or more;

sludge ponds, tailings;

storing sludge, sludge fields area of 0.5 hectares or more or at a distance of no more than 100 meters into coastal protection strips;

warehouses and transshipment base metal area of 0.5 hectares or more or at a distance of no more than 100 meters into coastal protection strips;

recycling, removal, processing, disposal of waste;

installations for surface treatment of substances, objects or products using organic solvents, in particular for dressing, printing, coating, degreasing, waterproofing, sizing, painting, cleaning or impregnating with a consumption of 150 kg per hour or 200 tons per year;

production and processing of products based on elastomers;

facilities for the production of synthetic mineral fibers, the production of extruded polystyrene foam, insulation, asphalt;

extraction of sand and gravel, laying cables, pipelines and other facilities on the lands of the water fund;

genetic engineering activity, issuance and any use of genetically modified organisms and products produced using them (in an open system);

introduction of alien species of fauna and flora in the environment;

production of microbial products;

production, recycling and destruction of ammunition, rocket fuel and other toxic chemicals;

* 1. tourism and recreation:

ski runs, ski lifts and cable cars and associated complex of buildings on an area of ​​5 hectares or more;

yacht clubs, yacht parking and space-based boats with a capacity of more than 50 vehicles or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or security in their areas;

holiday villages and hotel complexes outside the settlements of not less than 100 rooms or with area of 5 hectares or more; holiday villages and hotel complexes in settlements of not less than 50 rooms, unless they connect to centralized water and / or wastewater; holiday villages and hotel complexes in the territories and objects of natural reserve fund or security in their areas; ad resort natural areas;

permanent place for camping and caravanning area of 1 hectare and more or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or security in their areas;

golf club with area of 3 hectares or more or territories and objects of natural reserve fund or security in their areas;

themed entertainment park of 1 hectare or more;

* 1. economic activity, leading to a discharge of pollutants into water, and the diversion of water from water bodies, provided that intake of groundwater exceed 300 cubic meters per day;
  2. the expansion and changes including revisions or updates of conditions for the planned activity set (approved) by decision on the proceedings of the planned activity or prolongation of proceedings, reconstruction, technical upgrading, repair, conversion activities and facilities referred to in paragraphs 1- 13 of this part, except for those that do not have a significant environmental impact in accordance with criteria approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.