Environmental Impact Assessment

1. What is the Environmental Impact Assessment

According to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia (hereinafter the Code), regulating matters related to strategic documents and public or private activities which may have significant effects on the environment, human life and/or health, the environmental impact assessment (hereinafter the “EIA”) is a procedure for the identification and examination of potential impacts on the environment, based on the respective studies, for the planned activities that may have significant effects on the environment and that fall within the scope of the activities provided by Annex I to the Code (attached to this brochure in the form of Annex I, hereinafter the Annex I), and of the activities provided by Annex II to the same Code (attached to this brochure in the form of Annex II, hereinafter the Annex II), according to a screening¹ (hereinafter the Screening) decision.

The EIA includes the following: scoping² (hereinafter the Scoping), preparing the EIA report³ (hereinafter the EIA Report), public participation, carrying out consultations with competent administrative bodies, preparing an expert opinion on the basis of the evaluation of the results obtained, issuing an environmental decision (hereinafter the Environmental Decision)⁴ under the Code and/or a respective enabling administrative act as provided by the legislation of Georgia.

It should be noted that for examining and generally forecasting the potential impacts on the environment and human health may be conducted a strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter the SEA) by implementation of the strategic document provided by the Code.

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¹ a procedure to determine the need to perform the EIA/strategic environmental assessment.
² a procedure to determine the list of information to be obtained and studied for the EIA/strategic environmental assessment, and the means to include this information in the EIA report/strategic environmental assessment report.
³ a document prepared by a person carrying out activities and/or by an adviser for the person carrying out activities in the EIA process, which includes information provided by the Code.
⁴ an act issued taking into account Article 13 of the Code which is a mandatory precondition for the implementation of activities that are subject to the EIA. If the implementation of the activities requires a license/permit provided by the legislation of Georgia that depends on the environmental decision, and/or requires the completion of any stage of a license/permit, the license/permit may enter into force and/or the respective stage of such license/permit may be completed only after the environmental decision has been issued, except as provided by Article 5(2) of the Code.
2. Regulatory Body and Who Shall Obtain the EIA

The Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (hereinafter the Ministry) is the regulatory body responsible for respective decisions with regard of allowing, refusing in granting consent and monitoring compliance with legislative requirements for activities having significant effects on the environment, human life and/or health, including on issuance of the EIA.

Any person, legal entity, administrative body or other organization intending to carry out and/or continue conducting the activities listed in the Annex I and/or Annex II shall be qualified as subject to mandatory referral to the Ministry for respective overview of the planned / continuous activities (hereinafter the “Person Carrying out Activities”).

3. Which Activities are Subject to EIA and its Purpose

The following activities shall be subject to the EIA: the activities provided by Annex I and the activities provided by Annex II to which will be made subject to the EIA on the basis of the Screening decision.

The purpose of the EIA is to identify, study and describe direct and indirect impacts, resulting from the activities provided by the Code, on the following:

a) human health and safety;
b) biodiversity (including species of plants and animals, habitats, ecosystems);
c) water, air, soil, land, climate and landscape;
d) cultural heritage and material assets;
e) any interaction between the factors provided by sub-paragraphs (a)-(d)

Please note, that the activities with the same contents provided by Annexes I and II, for which different thresholds have been established, shall be subject to the EIA procedure in the case of Annex I and to the Screening procedure (with applicable exemption) in the case of Annex II.
4. The Screening

In result of the Screening procedure it is established whether obtaining of the EIA is mandatory or not. The Screening procedure is not applicable for the activities prescribed under the Annex I.

The Screening procedure shall be performed before the EIA in case of activities provided by the Annex II, except when the Person Carrying out Activities personally deems that Environmental Decision is mandatory and refers with Scoping application⁵ (hereinafter the Scoping Application) to the Ministry (with exclusion of the stage of Screening), such exemptions are treated in accordance with regulations concerning the Environmental Decision.

Replacing of the production technology provided by the Environmental Decision with a different technology, and/or modifying the operational conditions, including the increase in production capacity, shall be considered as the activity subject to the Screening procedure.

The Screening application submitted to Ministry includes following information concerning planned activities: (1) brief information on the planned activity; (2) information on the characteristics of the planned activity, the place of implementation and the nature of any potential impact of the planned activity.

Please note, that within 3 days after the Screening application has been registered, the application is introduced to the public by placing it on the official website (of the Ministry either the municipality). And the public within 7 days may submit to the Ministry opinions and comments. The Ministry may take submitted opinions and the comments into account while decision making during the Screening stage.

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⁵ a preliminary document prepared by a planning authority and/or an adviser, on the basis of which the Ministry and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs issues Scoping opinions.
Within not earlier than 10 days and not later than 15 days after the Screening application has been registered, the Ministry shall, based on the following criteria, make a decision on whether the planned activity shall be subject to the EIA:

a) the characteristics of the activity;
   a.a.) the size of the activity;
   a.b) cumulative effect on an existing activity and/or a planned activity;
   a.c) the use of natural resources (in particular water, soil, land, biodiversity);
   a.d) the production of waste;
   a.e) environmental pollution and nuisances;
   a.f) the risk of major accidents and/or disasters which are related to the activity;

b) the place of implementation and the compatibility of the planned activity with:
   b.a) a high humidity area;
   b.b) the Black Sea coastline;
   b.c) a territory densely covered with forest where species included in the Red List of Georgia are prevalent;
   b.d) a protected area;
   b.e) a densely populated area;
   b.f) cultural property and other objects of cultural heritage;

C) the nature of the potential impact of the activity:
   c.a) the transboundary nature of the impact;
   c.b) the potential quality and complexity of the impact.

Within 5 days after the Screening procedure has been completed, the Ministry issues the motivated Screening decision and places it on its official website and on the notice board of the executive body and/or representative body of a respective municipality.

If the Ministry decides, that the planned activity shall not be subject to the EIA, the applicant shall comply with the requirements established by the environmental technical regulations and environmental standards applicable in Georgia.

Please note, that after completion of the Screening procedure, the Ministry may establish that the applicant is refused to carry out planned activity.
5. Stages of the EIA

The main stages of EIA include:

a) Scoping procedure;
b) preparation of the EIA Report by the Person Carrying out Activities or the adviser;
c) public participation;
d) assessment by the Ministry of information included in the EIA Report, and, if necessary, of additional information submitted to the Ministry by the Person Carrying out Activities, as well as information obtained during public participation and consultations with competent administrative bodies;
e) conduct of the expert examination in accordance with the Code;
f) implementation of a transboundary EIA procedure in accordance with the Code, if necessary.

The Ministry shall issue the Environmental Decision following to completion of the upper mentioned stages, or shall make the decision refusing to carry out the activity in the cases provided by the Code.

5.1. The Scoping

In case the Ministry decides that the activity is subject to the EIA, the Person Carrying out Activities shall, at the earliest possible stage of planning the activity, file to the Ministry the Scoping application along with the scoping report (hereinafter the Scoping Report).

Please note, that within 3 days after the Scoping Application has been registered, the Scoping Application and the Scoping Report are introduced to the public by placing it on the official website (of the Ministry either the municipality).

The Scoping Report shall include:

a) brief description of the planned activity, especially general information on:

a.a) the location of the planned activity, with an indication of GIS (geographical information systems) coordinates (along with the shpfile);
a.b) the physical characteristics of the planned activity (capacity, scale, production process, the amount of products to be manufactured);
a.c) any alternatives to the planned activity, and the place of its implementation;
b) general information on the potential environmental impact and its types which will be examined in the EIA process, including:
b.a) information on the potential impact (if any) in protected areas;
b.b) information on the potential transboundary impact (if any);
b.c) information on the potential impact of the implementation of the planned activity on human health, the social environment, cultural property and other objects of cultural heritage;

6 a preliminary document prepared by a person carrying out activities and/or an adviser, on the basis of which the Ministry issues the Scoping opinion.
c) information on basic/exploratory research to be carried out and on the methods necessary to prepare the EIA Report;

d) a plan for deposit processing (including a recultivation project) drafted in accordance with the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia, where relevant;

e) general information on the measures which will be taken into account for preventing, reducing and/or mitigating significant adverse effects on the environment.

The Ministry may request any additional information.

It should be noted that in case within 2 years after the Scoping Opinion has been approved, the Person Carrying out Activities fails to obtain the Environmental Decision, the individual administrative act of the Ministry approving the Scoping opinion shall be declared as invalid.

Within 5 days after the completion of the Scoping procedure, the Ministry shall have the Scoping Report, the Scoping opinion and/or the decision refusing on carrying out of activity placed on its official website.

5.2. The EIA Report

If the Ministry approves the Scoping opinion, the Person Carrying out Activities and/or the adviser shall ensure preparation of the EIA Report. The information included in the EIA Reports is public.

The public may, within 15 days after the placement of the Scoping Application submit the opinions and comments with its respect. The Ministry may take submitted opinions and the comments into account while decision making during the Scoping stage.

Not earlier than the 10th day and not later than the 15th day after the placement of the scoping application, the Ministry ensures holding of a public discussion of the Scoping Report.

Not earlier than the 26th day and not later than 30th day after the Scoping Application has been registered, the Ministry issues the scoping opinion, which determines a list of studies required and information to be obtained and examined for preparing the EIA Report.
The EIA Report shall include:

a) a description of the planned activity, in particular:
   a.a) a description of the location of the activity, with the indication of the GIS (geographical information systems) coordinates (along with the .shp file), as well as of the existing environmental condition of the location of the planned activity;
   a.b) information on the land category and the form of land use both at the stages of construction and operation;
   a.c) information on the physical characteristics of the planned activity (capacity, scale and production process, including the amount of potential products to be manufactured, required energy, material and natural resources to be used in the production, etc.);
   a.d) information on demolition works and methods (where relevant);
   a.e) information on potential adverse effects and emissions (such as water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation) at the stages of construction and operation;
   a.f) information on the types, characteristics and amount of waste that may be produced at the stages of construction and operation, as well as, if necessary, additional information determined by normative acts applicable in the area of waste management;

b) information on all the reasonable alternatives to the planned activity proposed for environmental protection, and of the place of its implementation, with respective grounds, including on the inaction (zero) alternative that considers a description of the natural development of the existing environmental condition in the case of the non-performance of the activity, and that can be assessed by applying available information and scientific knowledge;

c) information on any potential significant environmental impact arising from the carrying out of the planned activity, including any impact on the population, human health, biodiversity (including species of plants and animals, habitats, ecosystems), water (including hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, land (including land take), soil (including organic matter, erosion, compaction, degradation), climate (including greenhouse gas emissions), landscape, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological aspects) and material assets;

d) information on the likely direct and indirect, cumulative, transboundary, short-term and long-term, positive and negative effects of the carrying out of the planned activity on the components under sub-paragraph (c) and on the interrelationship between these components, resulting from:
d.a) construction works necessary for the planned activity, including, where relevant, demolition works;

d.b) the use of natural resources (in particular water, soil, land, biodiversity), taking into consideration the availability of these resources;

d.c) the emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, radiation, and the disposal and recovery of waste;

d.d) the risks of the effects on the environment, human health and cultural heritage (for example, due to accidents or disasters);

d.e) cumulative effects on other existing or planned activities;

d.f) the impact of the activity on climate, and the vulnerability of the activity to climate change;

d.g) the technologies, materials and/or substances used;

g) the assessment of irreversible effects on the environment and justification for causing such effects, which implies a comparison of the loss resulting from the irreversible effects on the environment and the profit gained in environmental, cultural, economic and social terms;

h) information on the means for restoring the state of the environment existing before the start of the planned activity in the case of the termination of the planned activity;

i) a description of the significant effects of the carrying out of the planned activity on the environment, deriving from the vulnerability of the activity to risks of accidents and disasters;

j) the informing of the public and the assessment of opinions and comments submitted by the public at the Scoping stage;

k) information on the sources of information about the research methodology and the environment;

l) a brief non-technical summary of the information provided by sub-paragraphs (a)-(k), for the purpose of informing the public and ensuring their participation.
5.3. Application on Obtaining the Environmental Decision

The following information shall be attached to the EIA Report:

a) the plan for deposit processing (including a recultivation project) drafted in accordance with the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia, where relevant;

b) information on the name and legal address of the adviser who participated in the preparation of the EIA Report (where relevant);

c) a master plan of the location of the planned activity, with the indication of GIS (geographical information systems) coordinates (along with the shp file), which shall specify the location of the planned activity, temporary buildings and public systems;

d) an extract from the Public Registry in the case of legal entities under private law and individual entrepreneurs, a copy of the identification document provided by the legislation of Georgia in the case of natural persons, and a copy of the founding document in the case of legal entities under public law;

e) information on the alternatives of the area of disposal (landfill) of waste produced during the construction envisaged by the planned activity, with indication of GIS (geographical information systems) coordinates, as well as information on the disposal of such waste (if any).

Activities provided in the Annex I and Annex II which requires the EIA on the ground of the conducted Screening, may only be carried out after the respective Environmental Decision has been made. If implementation of the activity requires a license/permit provided by the legislation of Georgia that depends on the Environmental Decision, and/or requires the completion of any stage of such license/permit, the license/permit may enter into force and/or the respective stage of such license/permit may be completed only after the Environmental Decision has been made.

The Person Carrying Out Activities may refer for single Environmental Decision regarding several activities, provided that these activities are substantively interrelated. The following shall be attached to the application for obtaining the Environmental Decision:

a) EIA Report;

b) drafts for calculating threshold limit values of emissions of harmful substances into the ambient air and the threshold limit values for the pollutants discharged in surface water bodies along with waste waters;

c) request for treating the information as confidential (if any);

d) copy of document certifying the payment of the EIA fee.

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7 The amount of the fee is GEL 500, which is not refundable.
5.3.1. Participation of Public

it should be noted, that the upper-mentioned information (enclosed in the points a-c) shall be submitted to the Ministry including in electronic form. The provided information is subject of publication on the official website of the Ministry and on the notice board of the executive body and/or representative body of a respective municipality within 3 days.

The administrative proceedings while resolving upon issuance / refusal to issue the Environmental Decision include:

a) expert examination;

b) participation of public and competent administrative bodies;

c) specific procedures provided by the Chapter V of the Code in case of possible transboundary effects.

The public, within 40 days after placement of the application on the website may submit to the Ministry opinions and comments with respect to the EIA Report, the planned activity and the conditions to be included in the Environmental Decision.

The public shall be provided with complete information on the purpose, time, place and procedure of holding the public review and on the possibility to obtain the necessary documents.

Not earlier than the 25th day and not later than the 30th day after the placement of the application on the website, the Ministry shall hold a public review of the EIA Report. Public reviews shall be organized, led, and the minutes of public reviews shall be drafted, by a representative of the Ministry.

The Ministry under the certain lawful circumstances may take the opinions and comments into account while making decision upon issuance or refusal to issue the Environmental Decision.
5.3.2. The Expert Examination

Within 3 days after submission of the application on obtaining the Environmental Decision has been registered, the Ministry shall establish the expert commission for the purpose of reviewing the EIA Report.

The expert commission shall prepare and submit to the Ministry the expert opinion on the EIA Report within 40 days after the establishment of such commission.

The functions of the expert commission are as follows:

a) preparation of the expert opinion on the EIA Report, the SEA report and a draft strategic document;

b) preparation of the expert opinion on the environmental audit report;

c) exercise of other powers provided by the legislation of Georgia;

d) carrying out of research activities in the process of expert examination.

It shall be noted, that the Person Carrying out Activities / planning authority shall ensure the unhindered movement of the members of the expert commission in the territory where the planned activity is to be implemented or which is provided by the strategic document.

We underline, that the expert opinion prepared by the expert commission shall have recommendatory nature and it shall not be mandatory for the Ministry to take it into account while decision-making. However, the refusal to take the expert opinion into account shall be motivated.

5.4. Resolving upon Issuance the Environmental Decision and its Term

Not earlier than the 51th day and not later than the 55th day after the registration of an application for obtaining the Environmental Decision, the Ministry issues the individual administrative act on the issuance of the Environmental Decision or, if there exist grounds for refusal, on the refusal of carrying out of the activity.

The Environmental Decision shall be issued for the indefinite period. Unless the Person Carrying out Activities commences the activity provided by such decision within 5 years, the Ministry shall declare the Environmental Decision as invalid.

6. Assignment / Transfer of the Environmental Decision to Third Parties

The Person Carrying out Activities may transfer the Environmental Decision to any third party in full or in part, unless such transfer contradicts the substance of the activity, and the conditions determined, by the decision, and/or the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia.

The holder and recipient of the Environmental Decision shall refer to the Ministry with joint application, decision, agreement or other document provided by the legislation of Georgia, which confirms fact of transferring of the Environmental Decision.
7. Control and Responsibility

The failure to comply with the conditions determined by the Environmental Decision shall result in fining of the Person Carrying out Activities under a procedure established by the legislation of Georgia.

In case of conducting the activities subject to mandatory Environmental Decision or the Screening without having such Environmental Decision or the Screening decision, shall result in imposing the fine amounting to Gel 7,000 - 10,000. In case of repeated failure to comply with mentioned requirement, it shall result in imposing the fine amounting to Gel 14,000.

In case of conducting the activities subject to mandatory environmental control based on the enabling administrative act, without having the Environmental Decision, after expiration of 3 years term following to entering into force of the Code, shall result in notification. Whilst the repeated offence shall result in imposing the fine amounting to Gel 500.

Failure to comply with requirements set forth in the Environmental Decision shall result in imposing the fine amounting to Gel 5,000. Such fine shall triple in case of repeated failure to comply with said requirements within defined term. The third case of failure to comply with the mentioned requirement in the defined term shall result in repeated tripled fine.

It should be noted, that in case of incompliance with requirements set forth in the Code and applicable regulations, obligation to reimburse damages may be imposed over failing Person Carrying out Activities and in certain cases of severe infringements the Person Carrying out Activities can be required to terminate its activities.

Date: September 2019
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Activities provided in the Annex I of the Code

1.1. Refining of crude oil (except for lubricants);
1.2. Liquefaction/gasification of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.

2. Construction and operation of thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 2.10 megawatts or more.

3. Allocation of nuclear power stations or other nuclear reactors, including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors except for research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt of continuous thermal load.

4. Installations designed for the following activities:
   4.1. the production and/or enrichment of nuclear fuel;
   4.2. the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste;
   4.3. the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel;
   4.4. the storage of irradiated nuclear fuel or radioactive waste outside the production site if it is planned to store them for more than 3 years;
   4.5. the final disposal of radioactive waste.

5. Production of cast iron, steel and/or ferroalloy, including primary and/or secondary smelting.

6. Production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrochemical processes, except for jewellery.

7. Extraction of asbestos, processing and/or transformation of asbestos or products containing asbestos: an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of asbestos-cement products; an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of friction materials; for other uses of asbestos, utilisation of more than 200 tonnes of asbestos per year.

8. Chemical industry:
   8.1. Production of basic organic compounds;
   8.2. Production of basic inorganic compounds;
   8.3. Production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- and/or potassium-based fertilisers (simple or compound fertilisers);
   8.4. Production of plant health products and/or biocides;
   8.5. Production of pharmaceutical products using a chemical and/or biological process;
   8.6. Production of explosives

9. Construction and operation of main-line overground and/or underground railway.

10. Construction and operation of airports with a basic runway length 1600 m or more.

11. Construction of motor roads of international or intrastate significance.

12. Reconstruction and/or modernisation of motor roads the entire section of which is 5 km or more in length.

13. Construction of tunnels and/or bridges located on the motor roads of international or intrastate significance.
14. Construction of inland waterways or ports which permit the passage of vessels with load capacity of more than 1350 tonnes.
15. Construction and operation of sea ports and loading and unloading piers connected to land and other ports (except for ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1350 tonnes.
16. Disposal, incineration and/or chemical treatment of hazardous waste.
17. Disposal, incineration and/or chemical treatment of more than 100 tonnes of nonhazardous waste per day.
18. Carrying out of works related to groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge where the annual volume of water to be abstracted or recharged is 10 million cubic metres or more.
19. Transfer of water resources between river basins (except for the transfer of drinking water through pipelines):
   19.1. Where the transfer of water resources aims at preventing shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 20 million cubic metres per year;
   19.2. In all the other cases, where the multi-annual average flow from the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres per year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5% of that flow.
20. Construction of urban waste-water treatment plants for the population of 50 000 people or more, with a respective capacity.
21. Construction and operation of dams and/or other structures designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water and where the amount of water held back or stored exceeds 50 000 cubic metres.
22. Construction and/or operation of hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 5 megawatts or more.
23. Construction and operation of pipelines with a diameter of 800 mm or more and a length of more than 40 km for the transport of oil, gas or chemical compounds, as well as for the transport of carbon dioxide (CO2) for the purposes of geological storage.
24. Poultry farms (with more than 85 000 places for broilers and/or more than 60 000 places for hens) and/or pig farms (with more than 10 000 places for piglets (under 30 kg) and/or more than 6000 places for pigs (over 30 kg)).
25. Production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials and the production of over 200 tonnes of paper and/or cardboard per day.
26. Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the mining site exceeds 25 hectares.
27. Peat extraction where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.
28. Construction of overhead and/or underground electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.
29. Construction and operation of installations for the storage of fossil fuel and/or chemical products with a capacity of 1 000 cubic metres or more.
30. Geological storage of carbon dioxide (CO2).
31. Capture of 1.5 megatonnes or more of carbon dioxide (CO2) per year.
Activities provided in the Annex II of the Code

1. Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture:
   1.1. Use of 10 hectares or more of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes;
   1.2. Use of 10 hectares or more of uncultivated land for agricultural purposes;
   1.3. Construction and operation of melioration systems;
   1.4. Afforestation in an area of 500 hectares or more and/or deforestation in an area of 50 hectares or more of forest for the purposes of conversion to another category of land and for the purposes of use;
   1.5. Construction of stalls for 500 and more heads of livestock;
   1.6. Arrangement of fish farms with a capacity of more than 40 tons per year;
   1.7. Reclamation of land from the sea (creation of artificial islands, peninsulas, etc.

2 Extractive industry and drilling works:
   2.1. Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (except for sand-gravel) where the surface of the site is more than 10 hectares;
   2.2. Underground mining of minerals (including the extraction of underground fresh water for entrepreneurial purposes) where the amount of resources mined/extracted exceeds 100 000 cubic metres (except for the extraction of oil and natural gas or for the personal use of underground water) per year;
   2.3. Extraction of minerals from the sea;
   2.4. Drilling for the extraction of thermal waters;
   2.5. Drilling for the storage of radioactive waste;
   2.6. Drilling for the extraction of coal, ore or bituminous shale using surface industrial installations.

3 Energy industry:
   3.1. Combustion installations for the production of electricity with a capacity of 2 megawatts or more;
   3.2. Industrial installations for the production of steam and hot water (except for the steam and hot water installations related to oil and gas operations) where the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares and their production capacity exceeds 50 megawatts;
   3.3. Laying of pipelines with a length of 5 km or more for carrying gas, steam and hot water;
   3.4. Construction of overhead and/or underground electrical power lines with a voltage of 35 kV or more, and construction of electrical substations with a voltage of 110 kV or more;
   3.5. Construction and operation of installations for the surface and/or underground storage of fossil fuel, liquid and/or natural gas with a capacity of 100 cubic meters or more;
   3.6. Briquetting of coal and/or lignite;
   3.7. Processing and/or storage of radioactive waste waves.
3.8. Construction and/or operation of hydroelectric stations with a capacity from 2 to 5 megawatts;
3.9. Installations for energy production using the power of wind and/or sea waves.

4. Production and processing of metals:
4.1. Fusion of pig iron or steel for manufacturing products;
4.2. Processing of ferrous metals: hot-rolling, smitheries with hammers, application of protective metal coats, with a capacity of 50 tons or more per year;
4.3. Smelting of non-ferrous metals (except for precious metal), with a capacity of 20 tons or more per year;
4.4. Surface treatment of metals and/or plastic materials, using an electrolytic or chemical process, in a tank with a capacity of 10 cubic meters or more;
4.5. Motor vehicle industry (assembly of motorized vehicles) and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines;
4.6. Shipbuilding;
4.7. Aircraft construction;
4.8. Swaging by explosives;
4.9. Roasting and sintering of metallic ores

5. Processing of mineral raw materials:
5.1. Processing of minerals;
5.2. Coking of coal;
5.3. Production of asphalt;
5.4. Manufacture of cement, lime, plaster and/or gypsum;
5.5. Production of asbestos and/or asbestos products;
5.6. Manufacture of glass and/or glass products (including glass fibre);
5.7. Manufacture of ceramic clay (except for traditional household production), manufacture of ceramic products (in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles or porcelain).
6. Chemical industry:
   6.1. Productions of chemicals by chemical treatment of intermediate products;
   6.2. Production of pharmaceutical products, paint, varnishes, peroxides, elastomers and/or plastic materials;
   6.3. Construction and operation of storage facilities for oil and oil products, petrochemical and/or chemical products.
7. Food industry:
   7.1. Manufacture of 25 000 tons or more of vegetable and/or animal oils and fats per year;
   7.2. Canning of animal and/or vegetable products aiming at producing 25 000 tonnes or more of products per year;
   7.3. Production of more than 20 tons of dairy products per day;
   7.4. Production of more than 100 tons of beer and malt per day;
   7.5. Production of more than 3 tons of confectionery per day;
   7.6. Construction and operation of installations for the slaughter of animals where 30 or more animals are slaughtered per day;
   7.7. Industrial production of 5 000 tons or more of starch per year;
   7.8. Processing of more than 5 000 tons of fish per year;
   7.9. Production of 25 tons or more of sugar per day.
8. Textile, leather and paper industries:
   8.1. Production of 10 tons or more of paper and/or cardboard per day;
   8.2. Pre-treatment (washing, bleaching, mercerization) and/or dyeing of more than 1 tone of textile and/or textile fibre per day;
   8.3. Tanning/processing of leather;
   8.4. Processing of cellulose.
9. Infrastructure projects:
   9.1. Development of industrial estates in an area of more than 10 hectares;
   9.2. Urban development projects with a development area of more than 10 hectares (including the construction of shopping centers and car parks for 1 000 cars);
   9.3. Construction and operation of intermodal terminals and railways connected to them;
   9.4. Construction of airfields;
   9.5. Construction of sea harbors and related buildings whose development area based on the project is more than 1 hectare;
   9.6. Construction of sewerage systems with a length of 2 km or more, and the construction of sewerage systems with a development area of 5 hectares or more;
   9.7. Construction of inland waterways;
   9.8. Flood-relief works;
   9.9. Construction of dams and/or other structures/installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis where the amount of water held or stored is more than 10 000 cubic meters;
   9.10. Construction of tramways and/or ropeways use for transporting passengers;
   9.11. Laying of pipelines with a length of more than 5 km for transporting oil, gas or carbon dioxide (CO2);
   9.12. Construction of aqueducts with a length of 5 km or more on the area of 1 hectare or more;
9.13. Works to protect coasts, to combat erosion of coastlines and to restore coastlines, as well as maritime works capable of altering the coast through construction (in particular, the construction of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defense works, except for the reconstruction of such works).

10. Other projects:
   10.1. Construction of permanent racing and test tracks for vehicles in the territory with an area of 15 hectares or more;
   10.2. Disposal of waste;
   10.3. Recovery of waste, except for the pre-treatment of non-hazardous waste;
   10.4. Pre-treatment of hazardous waste;
   10.5. Construction of temporary storage facilities for 10 tons or more of hazardous waste;
   10.6. Construction and operation of waste-water treatment plants;
   10.7. Arrangement and operation of sludge-deposition sites;
   10.8. Recovery or destruction of explosive substances.

11. Tourism and leisure:
   11.1. Arrangement of mountain ski runs and/or ropeways in the area of 5 hectares or more;
   11.2. Construction of holiday villages (including hotels and associated developments) in the area of more than 10 hectares outside urban areas;
   11.3. Construction of permanent campsites and/or caravan sites in the area of 5 hectares or more;
   11.4. Development of amusement parks (including theme parks) in the area of 10 hectares and more.