**Guidelines for the assessment of planned activities on the environment (EIA) in the Kyrgyz Republic**

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Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic

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INSTRUCTIONS
on the procedure for assessing the impact of the proposed activity
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the Kyrgyz Republic

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Instruction is designed in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection", subject to the provisions of the International con-
Convention on Environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context.
1.2. Instruction is designed to provide guidance
in the EIA for the initiators, project developers, for expertnyh bodies and committees, public authorities and management
tion, as well as for individual citizens and public associations.
1.3. The Regulations specify:

- the scope of the EIA;
- organization and procedure of EIA;
- obligations and responsibilities of the EIA;
- processing the results of the EIA;
- procedure of public hearings.

2. SCOPE EIA

2.1. EIA is mandatory for activities specified
tions in Annex 2 (a list can be adjusted). For types of activities
FAD specified in Annex 3, EIA developed for benign
voluntary basis.
On the objects and activities not included in these lists,

decide whether an EIA is taken by the Ministry of
environmental protection of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2.2. EIA is organized and conducted in the preparation of the next video
Dov and project documentation:

- concepts, programs and plans, sectoral and territorial co-

socio-economic development;

- schemes of complex use and protection of natural resources;
- urban development (see. Annex 7);
- construction, reconstruction, modernization and

elimination of economic and other objects and systems that provide
impact on the environment.

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE EIA

3.1. Preliminary stage:

- the selection of the developer of the EIA;
- of existing laws on the merits;
- study of similar projects;
- training action program with the distribution of work and the executive

teley.
3.2. Defining the scope of work:

- Identification of potential impacts and the choice of them eg

ibolee dangerous;

- the collection of information;
- define the scope of the impact.

3.3. Basic research:

- evaluation of the ecological state of knowledge places planiruemo-

On placement;

- preparation of a research program on the missing parameters;
- research and analysis of the results;
- report writing.

3.4. Impact assessment (qualitative and quantitative
tion):

- analysis of the current state of the environment;
- imposition of possible impacts;
- forecast of the environment for the period of project implementation

that;

- conclusions and recommendations.

3.5. Mitigation (change or compensation vozdeys-
tviya):

- technical approaches: Equipment cleaning systems, the use of

low-waste and non-waste technology, etc .;

- management approaches - is the environmental regulatory constraints

tion.
3.6. Comparison of alternatives:

- alternatives to choose the site of placement;
- technological alternatives;
- collect the necessary information on alternatives, rather

accurate for ecological and socio-economic comparison;

- bringing the "zero option" that exception of the project

from consideration.
3.7. Preparation of documentation:

- collection and analysis of normative and technical documentation;
- preparation of working documents, including reports on the evaluation of the Court

ecological state of society;

- preparation of information for public discussion;
- preparation of recommendations.

3.8. Decision making:

- assess the environmental impact of the proposed variants

there;

- calculate the economic costs, benefits.

## 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EIA

4.1. Initiator of the project:

- provides funding for all EIA procedures and related

them the necessary research and studies;

- organizes the EIA;
- performs a public hearing on the proposed project;
- provides the organization the necessary approvals, the relationship with Member

ernment authorities, management and control, as well as
the media.
4.2. Developer EIA:

- ensures compliance with all EIA;
- ensure the accuracy, completeness or quality of the re-

EIA results;

- prepares documentation EIA and in conjunction with the project proponent

provides all the necessary review and hearings in government,
management, control, and public hearings.
EIA developers can research, Project-
governmental organizations, companies and other organizations that have licenses for data
ny activity issued by specially authorized
Environmental Protection.
4.3. Authorities:

- participate in the review of the EIA;
- issue (agree) reasonable environmental conditions and

requirements for the implementation of the project;

- decide on the feasibility of the project according to

developed and agreed EIA.
4.4. Public:

- shall review the EIA materials for a particular object

that in a particular area;

- prepares a report and recommendations on this issue.

4.5. Participants EIA for non-compliance of this instruction
tion shall be liable in accordance with legislation.

5. Stages of the EIA procedure

EIA procedure can be divided into 5 stages:
Stage 1 - Notification of Intent (declaration of intent);
Stage 2 - Determination of the effects on the environment;
Step 3 - Identify expected impacts;
Stage 4 - Adjustment of the project;
Stage 5 - Preparation of the Statement of the consequences.
Step 1 - Notice of Intent (Declaration of Intent)
The purpose of this step is to inform the public about plans
Eu- activity in a particular area.
The initiator of the proposed activity is preparing the Declaration of Intent
tions for the implementation of any project or program, which must
contain:

- goals and objectives of the implementation plan;
- list of intentions with the main initiator of the project characteristics

kami on the proposed activity, including environmental issues and
Possible real alternatives, including rejection of the activity;

- proposed action plan and environmental activities with Pe-

means to ensure the river.
Declaration of Intent sent to the local authorities for
a decision on whether further pre and Project-
tions development.
In case of failure of the local authorities project proponent may
offer this Declaration authorities of other territories.
Step 2 - Determination of the effects on the environment
This phase includes:

- collect and analyze information about the current state of the environment

environment;

- Prepare information about the kinds of effects, its qualitative and

quantitative parameters;

- identification of sources and objects of impact (their sizes,

location in relation to other sources of environmental objects
medium);

- forecast changes in the environment and its components

(Water, soil, air, flora and fauna, mineral resources and
etc.);

- analysis of technological solutions, including alternative variants

do you;

- definition of the zone of influence of the expected impact;
- social, ecological and economic analysis aspects of the proposed

project (including alternatives).
Determination of the effects of the project and its alternatives Environmental
environment includes the following types of information and research:

- justification of the necessity and feasibility of scale implementation

of the project;

- comparative technological and environmental-economic analysis

alternative solutions, justification of the adequacy of their findings;

- Rationale for the location and time of the project;
- resource availability on the main alternative to the project and

you (raw materials, energy, natural resources, human resources);

- Technical analysis of design decisions and an analysis of possible emer-

gency risk at all stages of construction, operation, liquidation
object. According to the results of technical analysis is made of technological
cal passport;

- the current state of the environment in the territory

placement of the planned facility.
The degree of completeness and adequacy of information on the nature of natural conditions of a territory considered from the standpoint of its studied of sensitivity to the effects. Enough research determined mined at the stage of selecting the area (site) and implies information on the types and nature of the intended impact.
The information should include the following components:
a) land;
b) climatic factors;
c) soil factors;
g) geological, hydrogeological factors;
g) geomorphological factors;
e) hydrological factors;
g) biological factors (flora and fauna);
h) the background values of contaminants in natural components;

- socio-economic and business aspects of the considered

site, including information about:
a) demographics;
b) the economy;
a) employment;
d) land use;
d) historical and archaeological sites;
e) infrastructure;
g) transport;
h) public organizations;

- cost-benefit analysis;
- the main characteristics of the impact:

a) the sources of exposure (name);
b) the spatial arrangement;
c) types of effects:

- straight;
- indirect;
- a description of the impact on the species on human, flora, fauna, soil,

water, air, climate, landscape, material assets and cultural heritage, the relationship of these factors;

- quantitative and qualitative impact indicators:

a) the intensity of the impact (of pollutants in unit of time);
b) power density exposure (delivery polluting substances per unit area);
c) the frequency of exposure (discrete, continuous, one-time);
d) duration (year, month)
d) the spatial boundaries of exposure (depth, size, shape footprint).
Types significant effect: selected from an initial list of impact action with the greatest intensity, duration, significant area of impact and those that act on areas of particular sensitivity (protected areas);

- mitigation measures;
- monitoring program for the environment for the entire period "of life

-cycle "of the object.
This step completes the preparation and execution of the Statement of environmental impact statement (EIS), which represents all stakeholders - governments, management, control and ob-
public.

Ecological and economic evaluation

Economic calculation under the EIA carried out in the following order:

- calculated the total social costs of

proposed options, taking into account all identified impacts;

- Thorough evaluations depending on the purpose of the calculations

and the identification of products, for example, self-supporting benefits, compensatory
nye payments, costs pas remove or mitigate certain negative
tions consequences, etc .;

- conducted a comprehensive ecological and economic calculation, in which

in value terms are summarized pros and cons;

- evaluation results are commented and according to the scale ob-

significantly interests and using indicators did not find value
curred expression;

- the assumptions made with the object of profitability

Given the dynamics of prices for raw materials, products, and changes sources of supply of raw materials and equipment, etc .;

- profitability of the company is calculated within the boundaries hozraschet-

tion of independence by the current tariffs, prices.
In the calculation includes the cost of production and distribution, con-
content and operation of production facilities and social amenities infrastructure. Consumption of natural resources and the use of services third parties for processing and disposal of waste shall be calculated to set tariff rates, provided the existing order determined armor;

- calculated the cost-effectiveness associated with the implementation

project taking into account all the effects, as well as options for phasing out the project.
Stage 3 - Identification of environmental impacts:

- organizing public hearings of the EIS;
- processing the results of public hearings.

The purpose of this step is to identify the environmental, social,

economic and other, related, consequences of intention
ener- activity in the area at a specific time. Identify
of the consequences by means of public hearings EIS.
Public participation is to seek the views of various
groups about the project on the basis of their full
project information and research results.
Public hearings and discussion (depending on the importance of
project) are organized and conducted at the national and local level
els.
Public hearings begin with the official announcement of the Nations
planned activity, date and place of the public hearing.
Public hearings may be carried out through meetings, seminars
moat, public opinion polls, the release of information sheets,
papers set out in the press and on television.
Initiator of the project, together with the developer of the EIA carried out society
governmental hearings:

- identifying and fixing of all possible adverse environmental

cal effects of the project.

- find mutually acceptable solutions to all public positions

about preventing or reducing the adverse effects;

- inform interested parties about the merits and nedos-

remnants of the project.
The outcome of such a hearing should be a document (Protocol), on the basis of
which is an adjustment of the project with carrying out additional
Research and the research.
General criteria for the definition of social impacts can be
public health and safety, possible relocation to other
areas, changes in usual living conditions, changing the traditional forms of pro-
employment, proximity to recreational areas, nature reserves, Archaeology
cal, ethnic, historical monuments.
On the basis of this information is determined by the degree of concern
population. This information is subject to mandatory inclusion in the ma-
rials EIA.
Stage 4 - Adjustment of the project
The purpose of this phase is to predict changes in the state
environment that will occur after project implementation. Forecast
conducted for those natural components which impact on Examples
leads to an obvious and undesirable environmental, social, economic
and other impacts identified during the preparation of the EIS. Such
changes may be changes in the quality of the atmosphere, land resources
owls, surface water and groundwater, hydrogeological, hydrological
FIR, geotechnical, seismic, and other conditions.
At the same stage the project monitoring, which re-
quires to control difficult to predict changes in the environment.
Monitoring of the project require projects that impact
on the environment and mitigation measures are not clear, the implementation of
projects
tnyh suggestions are experimental, or they may change
under certain circumstances, is the possibility of irreversible
design changes or solutions may vary so that the influence
would be sufficiently serious.
The main part of this step is to analyze the environmental hazards
of the project, which consists of the analysis of the technology possible

accidents, the likelihood of natural disasters and their impact on the subject and risk
to public health.
According to the results of the forecast - the development of additional mitigation measures, programming additional research.
Stage 5 - Environmental Statement
Preparation of the final document of EPZs, which includes:

- the main results of studies conducted in the EIA process and

conclusions;

- significant effects on the environment and their effects on

public health and the conditions of his life;

- commitments and guarantees of the project to ensure environmental

logical security for the entire period of the company.
EPZs transmitted by the proponent to all interested parties
We, the authorities, management and control.
EPZs is viewed as a report developer of project materials
the work done by the EIA and submitted by the proponent in SOS
Tavey EIA material (see Appendix 5).

6. POST-ANALYSIS AND CONTROL

This activity is a continuation of the EIA process in the sta-
India project.
Post-project analysis includes:

- comparison of the effects of the forecast and regulations;
- monitoring and evaluation of data collected in the monitoring process.

These actions are carried out at all stages of construction, ex-
operation and termination of activities of the facility.
For the post-project analysis is determined by the Commission, ko-
Thoraya includes representatives of initiators of the project, contractors, developers, experts and the public. 7. APPLICATION OF EIA to policies, plans, programs, policies, plans, programs represent an approach to the basic directions pits of development. This includes the development or selection of the direction of activity, such as the electricity sector, in the development of mining and extractive industry, waste management, urban development and others. Environmental factors are considered when actions and directions of activities in conjunction with a number of measures relating to the distribution NIJ financial, resource and other resources aimed at providing environmental impact, the use of natural resources. Policies, plans and energy development, transportation, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining of raw materials, processing and waste management, water resources management in E , tourism and others. have a clear potential to help neposreds- Twain, the impact on the environment. In the areas of: social security . Biscuits, taxation, education, etc. There is a potential opportunity to indirect or secondary effects on the environment. Level Analysis required for any policy implementation occurrence of the plan or program will depend on the complexity of the problems. EIA for policies, plans and programs and includes the identification, description and comparison of the environmental, economic and social pos- quences for the future. In assessing the impact of policies, plans and programs on the environment range of quantitative and qualitative analysis less ods can provide depth analysis of the nature and extent of the impact on the environment. In order to assess the impact of policies, plans and

programs on the environment used qualitative information and analysis. Studies the use of information and qualitative analysis in the assessment of the environmental impact should be supplemented with quantitative information. Since the development of policies, plans and programs happening rowing competition mi a variety of ways depending on the subject and conditions of organic tional and political nature, it is not relevant You are a Delyan any one formal approach to determine the need and type of environmental assessment. public participation in the environmental assessment on the level of policy, plans and programs meant to inform it at an early stage about the goals and alternatives of the proposed activity, including environmental cal effects and the factors constraining nature . Recommendations for the integration of environmental factors in the development of policy tics, plans and programs: 1. In the process of policy, plans and programs and the adoption of decisions on them their environmental impact should be considered Vat on a par with economic and social problems. 2. Environmental assessment policies, plans and programs should be carried mented in those cases when you can not reasonably be excluded chit possibility of significant effects on the environment. 3. It is essential that environmental policy assessment procedures, plans and programs as much as possible reflect the principles of assessment vozdeys- tviya on the environment applicable to the project. However, environmental kai assessment policy, plan or program should not be a substitute for environmental impact assessment at the project level. 4. In order to improve the quality of information used as part of the environmental assessment of policies, plans and programs, should make efforts to adapt and improve the methodologies and databases and the exchange of information accumulated in the course of ongoing work. 8. DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION The documentation should generally contain the standard EIA elements: a) description of the issue (including prehistory) and its relationship with the existing policies, plans and programs; b) determining the objectives and constraints; c) description of the processes of learning and review; g) alternatives, including the option of not corresponding poly tics, plan or program; d) an analysis of the environmental information, including the consideration of cumulation tive and synergistic effects and all kinds of cross-border impact; e) a description of the need and type of environmental assessment of any pro- projects and \ or measures arising from the policy, plan or program; g) Plans for the analysis after the decision (monitoring); h) technical summary of the environmental pos- quences of the proposal and its alternatives (including gaps in knowledge, uncertainty and any recommendations). environmental information that should be presented in document s environmental policy assessments, plans and programs should be encompassed Vat following elements: a) methodology, the availability of data and the uncertainties associated with their use; b) the relationship of the impact of its proposals and the alternative variant Antes on the environment with the appropriate environmental conditions and objectives; c) the harmful and beneficial impacts of the proposal and its alter- native options on the environment, including those from the surrounding environment changes in behavior, and their relative importance; g) the ability to prevent, reduce, limit and mitigate the possible adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, compensation. Appendix 1 REQUIREMENTS Executive Summary of the EIA ( "Bank option." Approximate amount of 15-20 sheets) 1. Description of the proposed activity and its purpose. 2. Description of reasonable alternatives (geographical, technological one) to the proposed activity, including the "zero" variant ant - the refusal of work. 3. Characteristics of existing environmental and socio-economic cal situation in the territory of the proposed and alternative flat schadkah. 4. Description of the environment, which are likely to be affected by the proposed activity. 5. A description of the types of impacts, and impacts on the environment of the proposed activity and its alternatives. 6. Description of mitigation measures to minimize vredno- of the impact on the environment. 7. Monitoring program implementation and posleproektnoogo analysis. 8. Ecological and economic evaluation of the project based on identified pos-quences, with the analysis of social costs and benefits of the proposed

implementation of the option (the cost-benefit analysis). 9. Analysis of the results of public hearings. 10. The methodology of the EIA. 11. Conclusion. Appendix 2 LIST OF ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO EIA 1. Objects of power: a) thermal power station, thermal power plants, hydropower plants; b) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam. Hot water; c) line pipes carrying the flow of gas, oil and petroleum leum products, heat; d) high-voltage power lines, etc.), warehouses oil and oil products, gas, solid fuels; e) zoloshlakootvalov. 2. Reservoirs. 3. Enterprises for extraction and processing of oil, petroleum products, gas for. 4. Production of building materials (cement, asphalt, slate, asbestos cement pipes, etc.). 5. Agriculture and Forestry: a) Projects intensification of agriculture; b) the projects of the organization and restructuring of rural land holdings; c) water management projects for agricultural purposes; d) land reclamation projects in order to change the type of land- tion, etc.), poultry, livestock, Fishing facilities; e) reclamation projects; g) projects of new plantations; h) projects sanitary felling and recovery operations, and) logging operations. 6. Mines: a) exploration, development and operational work; b) extraction of mineral raw materials (marble, basalt, salt, sand, the boundary tions, clay, etc.). B) mining of coal; d) extraction of ore; d) ore processing; c) production of non-ferrous, rare and precious metals; g) recycling and disposal of waste, including hazardous and toxic GOVERNMENTAL. 7. Metal industry: a) machine-machine-tool production; b) production of semiconductor materials; c) an enterprise on repair of aviation, railway trans port; d) the production of radio and television equipment. 8. Glass manufacturing. 9. Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, biological, protein preparations Ratov. 10. Chemical production.

II. Food industry:
a) the production of fats and oils;
b) the production of meat and dairy products;
c) sugar production;
g) tobacco production.
12. Textile, leather, paper industry:
a) primary processing of wool and skins;
b) the production of chipboard, cardboard, wood, water
loknistyh plates;
c) the tanning industry;
g) manufacture of paper;
d) dyeing production;
e) rubber -maintenance production.
13. Warehouses toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances.
14. Facilities for wastewater treatment, flue gases.
15. Intakes of groundwater.
16. Water supply of populated areas, irrigation and drainage
system.
17. Construction of roads and railways.
18. Airports, airfields, test ranges, ports, internal
his navigation racing.
19. Construction of facilities for recreation and tourism appointed
cheniya.
20. Organization of industrial sites.
21. Sewer network.
22. The mountain lifts and cable cars.
23. Recovery, recycling and disposal of industrial and domestic
waste. Appendix 3 LIST OF ACTIVITIES excluded from EIA 1. Current repair. 2. Work on the internal renewal of buildings. 3. Small construction, which is being passed from the previous estimate of the general plan. 4. Inventory and Environmental Monitoring Plan. 5. Research and development, nevyzyvayuschie any environmental cal consequences or danger. 6. Purchases that do not require the agency action, negative but the impact on the environment. 7. Construction of residential buildings, sotskulbyta that its engineers Nairn communications do not adversely impact on the environment, (connected to centralized sources of heat, water, sewage network). Annex 4 INDICATIVE COMPOSITION OF MATERIALS EIS 1. The purpose and need for the proposed activity. 2. The analysis of alternatives. 3. Substantiation of location and time of realization of the planned de- yours elf. 4. Resource security. 5. Analysis technologies. 6. The ecological situation in the territory. 7. Socio-economic and commercial aspects. 8. The main characteristics of the impact. Annex 5 REGISTRATION EPZ (the environmental impact statement) 1. Cover Sheet. 2. The list of organizations and specific EIA development with the instructions tion directions of their activity,

responsibility for work carried out by you. 3. The main results of research carried out at all stages of EIA. 4. The conclusions drawn on the basis of scientific research and public hearings. 5. Environmental effects of impacts on the environment, public health and the conditions of life are not captured project volume. 6. Commitments and guarantees for the implementation of measures initiator of the project, outlined the project, and ensure environmental safety at all . Period of "life cycle" of the enterprise Appendix 6 SAMPLE SAMPLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PASSPORT Technology passport must contain the following information: 1. Technology name. 2. Intended use. 3. Field of application. 4. Stage of development - R & D, experiment, production. 5. The main processes used in technology. 6. The purpose of each functional block. 7. Auxiliary units, their purpose. 8. The processes used in the auxiliary units. 9. The structure of the connection between the functional and auxiliary units. 10.Osuschestvlenie repair mode, decommissioning, conservative tion and elimination. Appendix 7 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS Emergency state - significant deviations from operational conditions that can be expected will not occur frequently, and to - torye if appropriate means of technical support security of fail to fulfill its functions under the project may Examples lead to destructive release of stored energy of its own pro- industrial enterprises, in which raw materials, intermediate products, enterprise products and waste products installed on industrial Universe site equipment. engaging in the emergency process, create the factors affecting the population, the personnel, the environment and of the industrial enterprise. The alternative "zero" - is the choice of not engaging in the proposed action. The alternatives - a variety of options to achieve the main goal and the necessity of the proposed activity (project or program) . emergency analysis - is to consider the worst possible consequences of the proposed action based on reasoned prognosis and is usually understood as the catastrophic event of low probability bility. Analysis of the worst situation should also include consideration of the spectrum of higher probability events, but with less dramatic consequences. Alternatives Analysis - this analysis process (screening) and the assessment of alternatives. Environmental security - the state of protection of social, economic and environmental rights of citizens, organizations, institutions, state of the harmful effects of adverse factors surrounding ronment caused by natural processes and human impact effect on the environment. species endangered - species of plants and housing mals, which are under threat of extinction throughout its range of distribution or a substantial part thereof. Cumulative impact of: a) the sum of all portions of one factor with increased general influence, but with preservation of the character of exposure; b) changes in the nature of the impact factor due to its quality -governmental changes due to a quantitative increase; c) the increasing impact of chemical substances or other active agent, due to their accumulation in the individual, the food chain, the ecosystem, or their combination. The impact of cross-border - the impact exerted by the objects of economic and other activities of the state (region oblas- minute) into the territory of another country (region, area). The impact of environmentally damaging - impact object hozyays- Twain or other activity that leads to significant, as a rule, irreversible changes in the environment have a negative impact effect on people. Urban planning documentation: its types: 1) draft general resettlement schemes, environmental management and ter- ritorial organization of the productive forces subjects of law; 2) projects of territorial complex schemes of nature protection and Examples of resource use; 3) schemes and projects of district planning administrative-territorial cial entities; 4) general plans of cities and other settlements; 5) projects the city, township administrative features, as well as rural settlements; 6) general plans of territories subordinate bodies mestno- self-government, as well as residential, industrial, recreational and other functional areas; 7) projects of detailed planning a community center and residential districts new, urban highways; 8) development projects and neighborhoods areas of cities and other The settlement tions. "The life cycle" of the object - the time object of activity includes its construction, operation and decommissioning. conclusion of the state environmental review - the final

conclusion reached on the basis of the analysis of materials or inferences about the likely environmental consequences of economic activity bodies to authorized to carry out the state environmental assessment memory. The application of the environmental impact - the document. containing conductive description of the main impacts of the proposed activity on Oak vironment and intended for discussion with all interested private parties in order to identify the environmental, social and other related effects of the implementation of the intervention project. Environmental Statement - an official communication of the project initiator of change the environment as a result of doing . economic activity significant impact on the environment - as a whole, this impact action that could significantly change the properties of natural resources or resources produced by man. The changes in the environment in the event of human exposure to: a) change (reversible and irreversible) in the environment-forming component s, or a combination thereof; b) qualitative and quantitative changes in the chemical, physical and other characteristics of the environment, and others associated with them, including the social and economic consequences; c) result introduction into the environment of the region's relative individual or combination of chemicals, natural radiation, heat, etc. Researches - study to design, use of something. The initiator of the project - legal or natural person organizer of activities, which is the financial and material resources , non- sary for the preparation and implementation of the proposed economic solutions tions. The components of the natural environment - the components of ecosystems. These relative worn air, surface and underground water, minerals, soil, vegetation and animal world. The concentration of the background - the content of substances in the air or water deter- mined by the sum of global or regional natural or anthro- climatic condi- processes, project monitoring - a system of recurring, scheduled, on a regular basis to monitor the environmental conditions at the complex territory of the proposed placement of the object in order to evaluate vozdeys- tviya, state and predict changes in the case of implementation of project proposals, as well as the effective management of these changes. The load is anthropogenic - the degree of direct and indirect exposure of man and his activities on natural systems and individual components nents of the environment. The adverse / harmful / negative effect - it vozdeys- tvie on the environment, which is recognized as desirable. irreparable, irreversible effects - is changing ambient environment, which will be maintained for long period of time and are not amenable to recovery measures. The standard eco - set the value of the use of natural resources or man-made impacts on ecosystems and relative sensible of its components, in which the functional and structural characteristics of ecosystems tics do not go beyond the limits of natural variations. Justification of techno - economic ( Feasibility Study): a) an element of the system of preparation and decision-making on development ho- economic activities; b) pre-planning and pre-justification document containing conductive comprehensive information about the facility and the planned activity. Justification environmental - a set of arguments (evidence) and scientific forecasts, allowing assess the environmental hazard intention ener- economic and other activities on ecosystems (natural term rial complexes) and humans. public hearings - generic name obligatory SOS- nent of the EIA procedure, which guarantees the participation of the population in example making decisions on the implementation of all activities affecting the conditions . its existence object environmentally dangerous - the object of economic and other activities FAD has a detrimental impact on the environment, significant tional on the scale and duration, and represents a threat to life and health. The environment - the surrounding human nature and he created the material world . Danger environmental - the possibility of deterioration indices chamber -operation environment (states, processes) under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors that pose a threat to ecosystems and humans. Defining the scope of work - this is an open process early consideration rhenium issues and choice of alternatives that need to be studied in TE chenie EIA process specific activity (action), or policies . programs special sensitivity areas - environmental quality, changes that, regardless of compliance with environmental rules and regulations,

will cause negative consequences. Environmental protection: a) a system of measures that optimize the relationship cheloveches- whom society with his environment and production activities, including environmental management, environmental impact assessment (EIA) - revealing analogous sis, evaluation and consideration in the design solutions intended impact of the planned economic and other activities, it changes vyzyvyemyh in the environment. risk assessment: a) the scientific and expert analysis of the genesis of the risk, including its You are a phenomenon and determination of the degree of danger in a particular situation; b) the procedure for finding the individual and social risk for specific industrial enterprise. The consequences of human impact: a) conscious man changes people's lives, including their health status, the possibility of living in a particular territory Rhee, the availability of recreation areas, recreation areas, job security and the preservation of its traditional form in its business activities; b) the perception of (positive or negative) of different ob- substantially groups of environmental changes that have occurred (or able to occur) as a result of certain actions of people, recorded a particular position. Environmental standards and regulations - a system of harmonized regu- ments, compliance with which nature user in the exercise of economic activity prevents the destruction and degradation Examples . native territorial complexes and natural substances nature - the totality of all forms of exploitation of natural noresursnogo building and measures for its preservation. environmental problems - knowledge of the ignorance of environmental conse- tvy those or other people's actions. the program: a) the action plan of work, and so on it dry .; b) a summary of the main provisions of the content and objectives of anyone (any organization). project: a) plan, plan, b) developed something plan structures, devices; c) the draft text of a document; d) an element in the system of training solutions. design: a) the process of drawing up a prototype project, the inverse image of alleged direct or possible object, condition; b) a means of solving problems. project documentation: a) a set of design decisions, the implementation of which will achieve its initiator the project in front of the goal; b) execution of the decisions of the preparatory process for the possibility of the persons concerned to receive them. The process of environmental assessment / environmental impact assessment (EIA) - environmental assessment - the systematic, repeated and interdisciplinary examination of the potential impact of the proposed de- yours elf ( shares) and its reasoned alternative to the physical, biological, cultural and socio-economic aspects of a particular geographic region. Developer - R & D, design, engineering and tech- nology, technological or other organization engaged by the project initiator task to develop economic activities of the project tions the or other documentation, the implementation of which may have an impact on the environment. Permission to nature - a document containing the conditions for use of natural resources to achieve the objectives of the initiator of economic activities. environmental problem Solving - the knowledge and consent (consensus) of all stakeholders about the environmental conse- tvy implementation of this type of activity, project, etc. The risk of environmental - the combined effect of the probability of damage to the population of the NIJ and the environment and the extent of the damage. The situation is environmental - a combination of conditions, processes and circumstances ments of natural and man-made, determining condition . natural-technical system Requirements environmental - a set of limitations on prirodopolzo- vaniyu and conditions for the conservation of the natural environment in the process of economic and other activities. The participation of the public - is the involvement of individuals or groups of society vennosti to consider the project in the EIA process. consideration of environmental factors ( EFE) - a combination of the requirements of environmental legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic to the conditions of the placement and operation of the projected INDUSTRIAL object under consideration as part of the natural and man-made systems with a view to ensuring the environmental safety of its operation, rational natural resources management taking into account the characteristics of eco- cal environment and resource potential of the territory falling within the anthropogenic influence. LIST

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