Permitting Procedure of Transport Infrastructure Projects with EIA Procedure

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Usage of EIA in permitting process

- EIA is used to assess the influence of new constructions and big reconstructions on the environment.
- Principal aim of EIA is to gain an objective expert basis for consequential decisions to ensure a sustainable development.
- Assessing includes description, examination and evaluation of any impacts of project on the environment.
E.g.: Frýdek-Místek, bypass
Steps of EIA process

- **notice** – the investor must give a notice of proposed project on a competent office
- **declaratory procedure** – competent office decides, whether the project may have a significant impact on the environment; if yes, than:
  - investor must prepare an EIA documentation
  - competent office obtains composing of an expert opinion
  - competent office issues a binding assessment
Zoning and building procedure

If project has an EIA binding assessment:

- the building office must together with a notice about beginning of building procedure publish also key informations about the project and say, that the project has an EIA assessment

- these informations must be made public for 30 days

- also public may assert its objections

- building office must give the settlement of public objections in its decision
What about older assessments?

Initiate rules are valid since April 2015. Older (not binding) assessments must be verified. This verification is based on two statements:

- verification statement
- coherence stamp
What about older assessments?

- **verification statement** – makes the relevant conditions of the EIA assessment binding and verifies, that the old assessment is in accordance with the regulation 2011/92/EU

- **coherence stamp** – checks that proposed changes since EIA assessment release have no significant negative impact on the environment
E.g.: Frýdek-Místek, bypass
Thank you for your attention.