

Legal review and peculiarities of the
EIA procedure during the construction
and reconstruction of roads

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Legal documents

1. Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context
2. Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Impact Assessment"
3. General methodological recommendations on the content and procedure of drawing up environmental impact assessment reports (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources)

What projects are subject to the legislation on EIA

- Motorways and highways (ESPO Convention)
- construction:
 - a) motorways;
 - b) public roads of state and local importance, having four or more traffic lanes, or reconstruction and/or expansion of existing traffic lanes to four or more, provided that their continuous length is 10 kilometers or more;
 - c) motorways of the first category;
 - d) trunk railway lines of general use.
 - e) railway stations, railway tracks and structures;
 - f) tram tracks, suspended cableways and funiculars or similar lines used for the transportation of passengers;

EIA helps

- The EIA procedure has a planning nature, its purpose is to prevent damage to the environment, environmental safety, environmental protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources;
- EIA is carried out before making a decision on the start of the planned activity

Openness of EIA

- A single registry for environmental impact assessment should be open to all interested parties.
- On 23rd of March 2022, access to the EIA register is limited.

Main documents analyzed

1. Notification of planned activity
 - providing comments and suggestions on the planned activity in general, as well as on the scope of research and the level of detail of information to be included in the environmental impact assessment report
1. Environmental impact assessment report

Requirement: alternatives

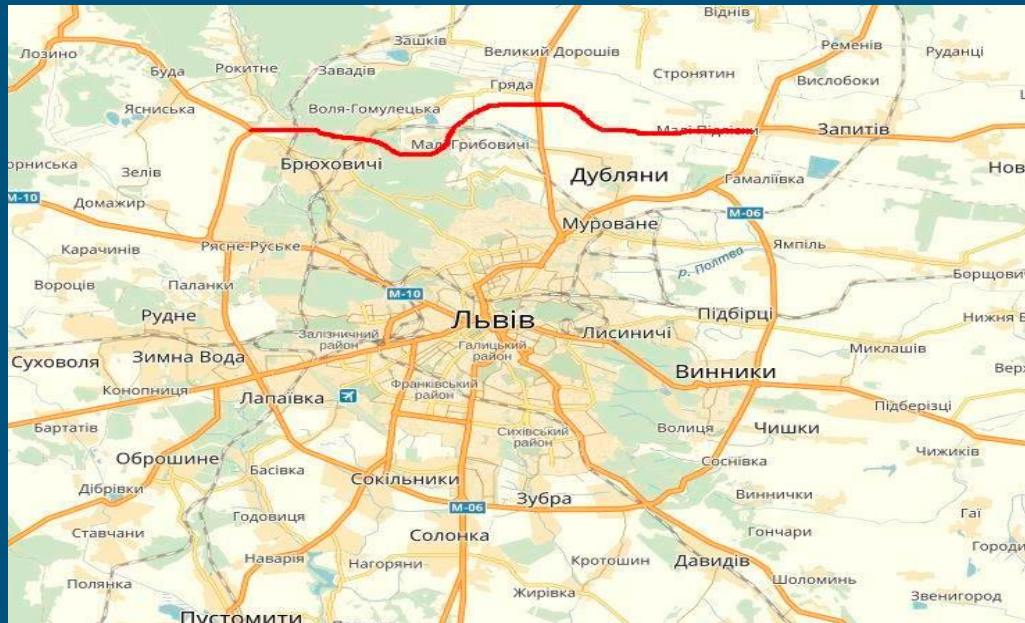
- Technological alternatives;
- Spatial alternatives;
- Realistic alternatives.

The main types of road infrastructure impact on the environment

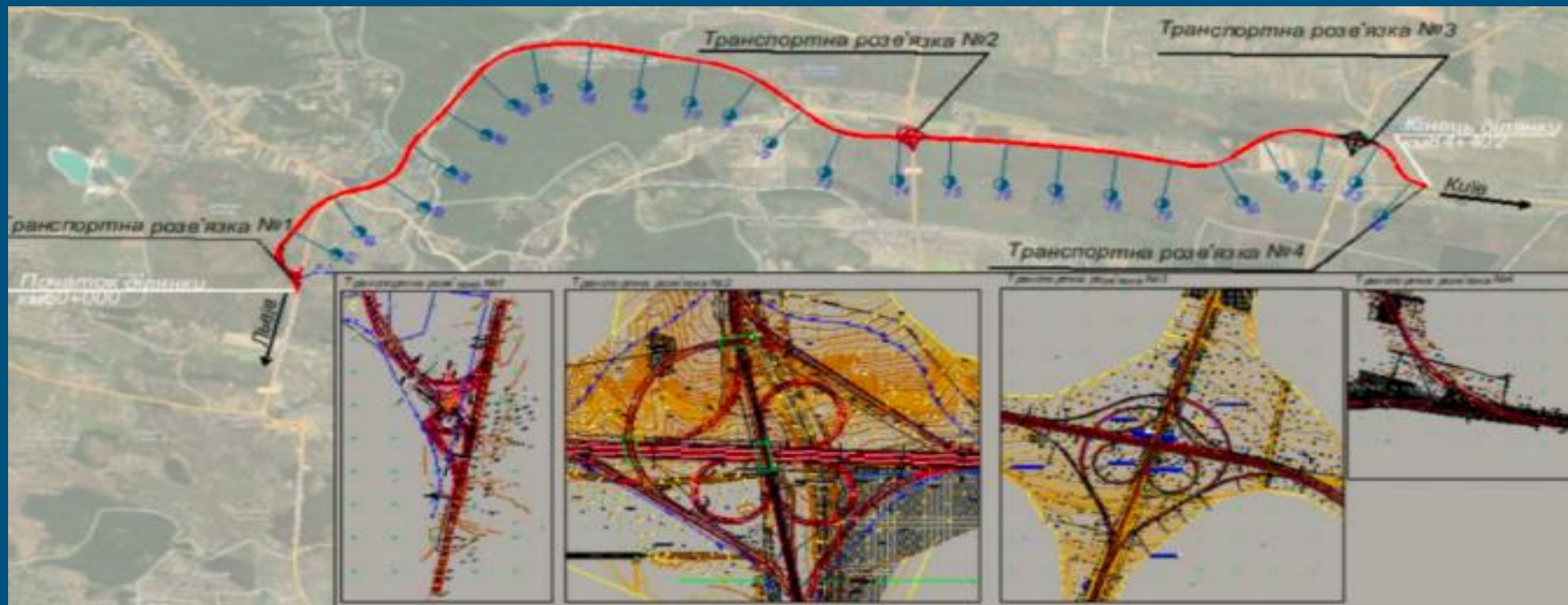
- Loss or destruction of wildlife habitats;
- Pollution of atmospheric air, water, soil and impact on the health of the population, ecosystems;
- Noise and light pollution;
- Fragmentation of habitats;
- Death of wild animals;
- Creation of new types of habitats in roadside areas.

LVIV NORTHERN BYPASS

Northern bypass on the map



Road scheme



The main problems

- A number of structural changes that significantly affected the environment;
- Lack of real alternatives of both spatial and technological nature;
- Data on background monitoring of atmospheric air pollution and water bodies are missing;
- Inadequate data on fauna in the first stage due to lack of proper research;
- Violation of the hydrological regime;
- Lack of compensatory measures and inadequate compensatory measures.