PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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The principles of environmental impact assessment as part of design documentation for construction are analyzed. Known principles of environmental impact assessment have been updated and supplemented.

The problem and its connection with scientific problems. The performance of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been an integral part of design work in construction for two decades. However, we have to admit that so far the EIA procedure has not fully used its potential in protecting the environment, and the EIA materials often become a formal appendix to the final design decisions. An important condition for optimizing the EIA procedure, in our opinion, is compliance with the guidelines (principles) of the EIA. It is becoming increasingly important to implement principles in the EIA procedure that not only allow the public and authorities to make optimizing adjustments to design decisions, but also determine the objective connection between environmental assessment and design decisions.

Analysis of studies and publications. Previously, the authors of [1] considered design principles that can somehow be transferred to the implementation of EIA as an integral part of the design process. The papers [2-6] are devoted to the main features of the design technology and development of EIA materials, which ensure a high environmental level of the designed objects. The beginning of the development of the fundamental principles of EIA is laid down in the US Law "On National Environmental Policy" [7]. Much attention is paid to the principles of EIA in the manual [8] and other works on the practice of EIA [9-11]. International practice considers EIA to a greater extent not as an integral part of design work, but as a procedure that organizes the relationship "project-society" (more broadly: "project (designer) - EIA performer - customer (investor) - local population - state bodies ""). The result of these relationships is the influence of society on the preparation and decision-making regarding the planned activity, the implementation of which may have an impact on the environment [7, sec. 1502.1; 9].

Formulation of the problem. Our task was to analyze the general design principles [1] in relation to EIA, to update and supplement the EIA principles known in world practice, to show their importance for ensuring environmental protection during the implementation of the planned activity.

Presentation of the material and results. As in the case of general design principles [1], the principles of EIA are quite flexible. The provisions of many of them are to some extent part of other principles, have varying degrees of generalization, they can be combined or, conversely, divided into subprinciples. The more detailed the EIA implementation technology is considered, the more the "branching" of general principles into secondary ones and their subsequent "interlacing" with each other is manifested. When formulating EIA principles on the basis of design principles [1], it should be noted that the same names of design principles and EIA principles do not mean their complete identity. In most cases, EIA principles acquire new meanings. At the same time, it should be understood that not only the EIA determines the environmental success of the project, but in many respects it is based on environmentally adequate technological solutions.

Among the "public" or "democratic" principles are the following.

The principle of informing the public (openness, accessibility, transparency of information) of stakeholders and the public. EIA should be an open process, with an early (timely) procedure for notifying the public and stakeholders, free access to project documentation, identifying the opinions of discussion participants - public assessment of planned decisions, responding to comments on the project [9]. In addition to accessibility itself (including allocation of space for familiarization), sufficient time should be provided for interested parties to familiarize themselves with information about the project and its environmental impact, as well as time for the necessary actions after such familiarization. The EIA should take into account the views of all who may be affected by the implementation of the proposed activity, as well as the views of those who are interested in the implementation of the proposed activity. Particular attention should be paid to local residents and social groups whose lifestyle and cultural traditions may suffer [9].

As part of the principle of accessibility, one can single out the principle of understandability. Considering that EIA materials are used (studyed) by different groups of society, these materials (at least their main conclusions - the Statement on the Environmental Consequences of Activities) should contain information in a form understandable to non-specialists for the formation of relevant opinions and government bodies - for decision making [7, sec. 1502.1, 1502.8].

The principle of sufficiency of information. EIA process before must provide information that is relevant and sufficient for decision-making [9].

The principle of public participation. The meaning of participation lies in the involvement in the development of solutions. In its own interests, the initiator of the planned activity seeks to make the public a co-author of jointly developed decisions and thereby, on the one hand, understand the real consequences of their future activities, and on the other hand, prevent a possible environmental conflict [8, 9].

At present, the "public" principles of EIA in our country work very poorly, not only because of the passivity of the public itself, but also due to the fact that the functions, communications and responsibilities of various participants in the process of "complicity in public - sti.

The principle of complexity. The complexity of the EIA can be correlated with the complexity of the facility being designed, the complexity of its impacts, the complexity of the environment, etc.

EIA, like design, should consider all the structural parts of the designed object and their relationship with each other and the environment. The design object should be evaluated holistically, without missing its important elements [4].

Environmental impacts (EIA) from individual parts of the designed facility are interrelated and must be assessed jointly (for example, air emissions, noise from various technological units).

Any WSI as a simple one should be considered against the background of a complex one (WSI from the structural unit of the designed object - against the background of the WSI of the entire object, the latter - against the background of the current environmental situation in the area of activity). Any BOS as simple should be considered in interconnection with other BOSs that are part of the complex. The interaction of simple IOS in each specific case can occur according to its own laws. Direct and indirect effects should also be evaluated [7, sec. 1508.7].

The complexity of the EIA can also be considered from the point of view of the impact of the planned activity on all components of the environment and the impact of changes in some components on others. Thus, the principle of full coverage stands out - the EIA should consider the impact on all components of the environment: on the natural, technogenic, social, cultural spheres, public health, etc. The cumulative effects with the impacts of past, current and future periods [9] should be taken into account (see also the principles of safety, retrospective, prospective). The principle of interconnections is very close to this principle: all aspects of the implementation of the planned activity (social, economic, demographic, moral, medical and biological, environmental, technological, architectural and planning, etc.) should be considered in interconnection [8] (an interdisciplinary approach according to [7, sec. 1502.6]).

The principle of correspondence of subsystems. Different subsystems of the project (technological solutions) must be adapted to each other according to a variety of indicators (technological, constructive, resource, etc.) [1]. Of particular importance in the ecological sense is the conformity of the decisions that determine the WIS, on the one hand, and the measures to protect the environment M, on the other. These two subsystems must be able to communicate seamlessly with each other. Perhaps one of the most common "environmental" mistakes in

projects is the discrepancy between the parameters of the impact sources and the planned M.

Often, the design takes place in separate parts that are difficult to join, while ignoring the principle of the complexity of the designed object. At the same time, whole "pieces" of future objects are skipped (left without design), the functioning of which directly determines the impact, sometimes significant, on the environment or ensures environmental protection [4].

The principle of objectivity. EIA should proceed from the fact that the objects being designed will objectively exist and will be "placed" in a real-life multicomponent environment with its own connections and regularities. Objects will be connected with this environment by a large number of connections of different content and rank, they will influence this environment and be under its influence (the principle of connection with the environment [1]).

The results of the EIA should not be determined by the personal interest of the customer, the technologist-designer and other interested parties. EIA should be applied equally to private and publicly funded projects [9].

When performing an EIA, modern and accurate assessment methods (models) should be used that reflect the real properties and processes to the maximum (adequacy of the assessment).

The names of project documentation and designed objects, WSI sources and environmental objects should fully reflect their objective essence, be understandable and unambiguous [1].

Initial data for design and EIA should be as informative as possible (principle of informativeness of initial data). The project must contain reasonable quantitative and qualitative indicators necessary for environmental assessment. This data must be made available to the developer OVOS [4]. Where the input information, and hence the parameters of the OSI, are uncertain, the results of the assessment should be based on risk management theory. This is especially true for the assessment of emergency situations [6; 7, sec 1502.16; 10].

In general, the issue of unambiguity and adequate transfer of information between all design participants is of great importance for the quality of the entire design and development of EIA materials [4]

As a continuation of the principle of objectivity, we can single out the principle of the practicality of events. The EIA should substantiate (and lay down the project) the best measures to prevent and reduce the level of harmful consequences that can actually be implemented [9]. Often, even when performing conceived M, the necessary effect of reducing negative impacts is not achieved due to non-fulfillment of the compliance principle.

There is also a similar principle of sustainability (sufficiency) of measures: the EIA process should lead to the implementation of environmental measures that are sufficient to mitigate negative effects, eliminate irreversible losses of

resources and ecosystem functions [9]. At the same time, these activities must also be cost-effective. If during the EIA it turns out that M is insufficient to provide the necessary level of environmental protection, the designers must improve M or design new (additional) M, after which a re-evaluation is performed, and so on until the desired effect is achieved. In addition, if necessary, the location, technological features, power, operating mode and other parameters of the planned facility are changed. Based on this, we will single out the feedback principle: the environmental friendliness of the designed solutions and the sufficiency of measures is ensured by the connection: design of technology (technological facilities) - design M - environmental assessment of technology and M - improvement of technology and M - environmental assessment of improved technologies and M, etc. Thus, a permanent relationship should be ensured between the designer-technologist and the developer of EIA materials ("simultaneity" of design and EIA [4]).

Said feedback must be timely. A negative result in ensuring the environmental acceptability of the designed facilities usually occurs when the developer of the EIA materials does not promptly suggest the direction of technology adjustment based on the results of the environmental assessment, and the technologist does not timely provide information about the features of the technology that are important for the assessment [4].

The projects should provide the highest level of technology and M so that at the time of putting the facility into operation, it is not inferior to existing domestic and foreign counterparts, and also satisfies the tightening requirements for environmental protection (progressiveness principle [1]).

The principle of perspective. EIA materials must take into account the possibility of future changes in the planned facility and components of its environment, in particular, changes in production capacity and technology, changes in the composition of raw materials and products, territorial expansion of the facility, etc. [one]. For technological facilities, including facilities for ensuring M, it is necessary to provide appropriate design features, margins of safety and power, use the best achievements of science and technology necessary to protect the OS in the future. In addition, it is important to take into account the changes that will occur in the environment surrounding the projected object (see below the principle of the life cycle of designed objects).

The principle of retrospect. EIA, as well as design in general, should take into account the situation that has already developed in the area where the planned facilities are located before the start of design [1,4]. It is necessary to know what natural and man-caused factors determine the conditions for the construction and operation of the facility, as well as the features of the future WTP of the planned activity. It is important to take into account the presence of objects (factors) in the design area that in one way or another limit the planned activity and its WSI (see

the principle of conditions and restrictions). The principle of retrospectiveness can be considered as part of the principle of objectivity.

The principle of the life cycle of designed objects. It is necessary to consider WOS and M for successive stages of the existence of the designed objects: the period of construction, the period of operation (development), the period of power reduction, the period of liquidation (re-profiling) of the object and the rehabilitation of the environment, the post-liquidation period [1].

The EIA life cycle principle no longer considers the life cycle of the projected object, but the cycle of performing EIA work. EIA should be carried out throughout the entire development cycle of project documentation, including its preliminary stages. The implementation of each type and stage of investment documentation has its own distinctive features, its own level of content, complexity, reliability.

ness and detail. This principle is easily combined with the principle of a sequence of actions - when conducting an EIA, a sequence of actions in the implementation of stages, stages, procedures, as well as compliance with deadlines must be strictly observed [9, 10]. It is important that the objects of design and environmental assessment are comparable within the different stages of design.

We would especially like to emphasize the mandatory implementation and the great role of the preliminary (early) stages of the EIA (the principle of the early start of the EIA). At the very initial stages of the construction (design) process, the necessary restrictions, conditions, measures for environmental protection, which play a huge role in fulfilling environmental and technological tasks that are significant for environmental protection, should be formulated in future design [2;4 ;5;7, sec. 1502.5] (see the principle of conditions and limitations below). The timeliness of informing and including the public in the EIA process is also important (see the principle of informing above). As soon as possible, the need to carry out and the composition of certain environmental survey and research work should be determined.

Essentially, the entire EIA procedure is based on the principle of prevention: an environmental assessment must be carried out (and its results are available) before the start of the project. EIA is a means of assessing the impact on the environment as a result of planned actions, and not a justification for decisions already taken [7, sec. 1502.2, 1502.4, 1502.5].

The principles of the life cycle and the sequence of actions of EIA intersect with the principle of alternativeness and variance (gradual approximation according to [1]) of design and EIA. Design

of the object and the EIA goes through several successive stages with gradually increasing detail and reliability from stage to stage. An element of each of the stages is the evaluation of the results obtained and the choice of the most optimal

(reasonable) alternatives and options (see also the principle of optimality). The selected options are detailed in the following stages. There is a consistent search, selection, comparison, clarification, improvement of design solutions, taking into account their possible IOS. [1;7, sec. 1502.14; eight]. Alternative and variance can be manifested in a variety of characteristics of the planned objects.

The principle of optimality. Design solutions should be the most expedient and harmonious in their relationship with the environment. Achieving an improvement in the environmental characteristics of an object should not be accompanied by an absurd deterioration in its other characteristics, and vice versa. An important condition for making the most optimal decisions is the alternativeness and variance of design decisions. The principle of optimality is also closely related to the principle of economy.

The principle of economy (efficiency). Achieving the required level of environmental protection should be ensured by minimal costs. The EIA procedure itself should also be carried out with the lowest possible costs. The rationality and cost-effectiveness of work as part of an EIA is largely determined by the required degree of detail and focus of studies (see below). One of the important indicators of modern design should also be indicators of energy efficiency and resource saving.

The principle of analogy (typification). Similar (technologically, energetically, etc.) objects located in the same environmental conditions will cause similar WTPs.

This makes it possible, when designing and EIA, to analyze and use the indicators of the WSI of already existing similar facilities.

The principle of security. This design principle [1] can be used for EIA without special reservations. Design and EIA should ensure the safety of various categories: the projected object itself from internal and external hazards; workers and other persons located at the facility being designed; the natural environment; the surrounding technogenic environment; local population living (located) around the planned facility [1].

Today, the problem is that the scope of the EIA in the broadest sense as an assessment of all factors of the negative impact of the designed facility on the environment is becoming wider than the scope defined by DBN A.2.2.-1 [12]. In domestic regulatory documentation, the relationship of an object with the environment in the context of the question "how dangerous (actually and potentially) the projected object is for the environment" and, conversely, "how dangerous the environment is for the projected object", are regulated not only by the EIA materials.

Obviously, the regulatory requirements require a clearer distinction (ordering, classification) of the types of hazards (threats) in the implementation of the planned activity and their respective assessments. In the project documentation

for each type of hazard, measures should be developed and evaluated to prevent them, reduce them to acceptable levels or eliminate them.

A peculiar continuation of the principle of safety is the principle of comfort. ConditionallyThe environment in which a person lives at the designed facilities and near them should be as favorable as possible. The characteristics of the designed objects should ensure the convenience (ergonomics) of their operation, maintenance and repair work [1]. In addition, the planned facilities should not violate the living conditions of the local population.

The principle of aesthetics. The subject of the EIA, obviously, should be the question to what extent the designed objects fit harmoniously into the surrounding man-made or natural landscape. To what extent they visually (and not only) improve or worsen it; how much changes and is it justified to change the external (original) appearance of historical and architectural monuments, for example, the facades and roofs of old buildings (the principle of preserving historical and cultural resources, the "design" of the architectural environment [7, sec. 1502.16]).

The principle of equivalence (advantage) of ecological priority with other priorities. Environmental priorities in the construction (design) system and in the management decision-making system should be considered on a par with social, economic and other priorities [1,4,8]. The application of the principle is justified to all design and to any other human activity. This principle can be considered as part of the safety principle, calling it the principle of equivalence (advantage) of safety priority with other priorities.

The principle of normativity. Just like design, the EIA procedure itself must be carried out in compliance with the requirements of regulatory documents. In addition, EIA (together with design) should ensure the level of impacts on environmental components regulated by legal documents and the level of protection of the latter.

If we supplement the list of legal documents with other documents that determine the conditions and scope of design and EIA, we can talk about the principle of conditions and restrictions [1]. Conditions and restrictions for design and EIA may be put forward by authorities of various levels and other authorities that have the right to do so. Considering the international practice of EIA, we can also talk about the need for the EIA process to comply with international rules and standards for EIA and environmental protection in general. It should be noted that technological, planning, environmental and other restrictions on the projected activity are also formulated by the designers and EIA performers themselves, based on based on the actual situation and the future situation in the design area (see above the principles of objectivity, retrospectiveness and perspectiveness). The principle of conditions and restrictions, obviously, must be correlated not only

with the "documentary framework", but also with the "physical properties and boundaries" of natural and man-made components.

The next two principles may be called the principles of prevention.

The principle of presumption of the impact of activities on the environment. When starting to design an object, it is advisable to proceed from the conditions that any activity interacts with the environment, therefore, it can cause a potentially negative impact or determine a potentially cumulative impact in the present or future [9].

Precautionary principle. Where there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty should not be a reason for postponing action to prevent environmental degradation (should not interfere with the actions of decision makers to prevent or minimize such a threat). This principle contains two key elements: the possibility of serious harm and the existence of uncertainty. The principle is quite debatable (there are no exact criteria for assessing the level of "seriousness" of harm and uncertainty) and at the same time is actively used in the world practice of environmental protection [13] (see the principle of informativeness of initial data).

It is possible to distinguish a group of principles, one way or another related to the sequence of concepts: the scale (spatial, material, energy, temporal) of the design object - the level and complexity of the object's impact on the environment - the need for environmental assessment - the detail of environmental assessment - the concentration of assessment efforts on the most significant factors of influence. The most general of these principles is the principle of adaptability (flexibility) [9, 10]. The EIA should suit projects of various types, complexity and content, be flexible in terms of issues to be assessed, deadlines for implementation and public participation. This principle can be extended to the design as a whole: the composition, content and features of the project implementation vary depending on the features of the planned facility and the environment in which it is located (see the principle of objectivity).

From the principle of flexibility, we will single out the principle of compliance with complexity (volume). The more technologically complex, energetically and materially more voluminous are the projectedobject, the higher the likelihood of a significant impact on the environment and complicating the work on the implementation of EIA. Associated with this principle are: the principle of reasonable detail - studies within the framework of EIA should be carried out with such a degree of detail that corresponds to the significance of possible adverse consequences of the project, as well as the principle of focus - EIA should focus primarily on significant environmental consequences [3;7, sec. 1502.2, 1502.15; 8;9;14]. Baseline data collection and impact analysis should be commensurate with the importance of the impact, less important EIA material should be summarized or consolidated, or just a link to the relevant documents should be

indicated [7, sec. 1502.15]. The principle of reasonable detail is implemented in the screening procedure, the principle of focus - in the scoping procedure. It should be noted that the principles of reasonable detail and focus do not contradict the principles of full coverage and presumption of the impact of activities.

Findings. To assess the impact on the environment in the design of buildings and structures, the main principles are identified and analyzed. The principles of EIA include: principles that are applicable to all practice of environmental protection; principles that determine the relationship of the planned activity with the public and authorities; principles characterizing the EIA as an integral part of the design work.

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains general principles for conducting an environmental review as the main mechanism for environmental protection measures to protect the natural environment from negative anthropogenic impacts of mankind. But to our great regret, the legislator has not yet established the principles of a special purpose for conducting an environmental impact assessment when designing any planned activity. Since the establishment of these principles by the state makes it possible to fully and comprehensively cover the process of assessing the impact on the environment at the legal and regulatory level.

The following principles were considered for EIA: informing and complicity of the public and interested parties (openness, accessibility, transparency, sufficiency, understandability of information); complexity, full coverage, interconnections (interdisciplinary approach); correspondence of subsystems; objectivity; informativity of initial data; sustainability, sufficiency and practicality of measures; feedback; progressiveness; prospects; retrospectiveness; life cycle of designed facilities; life cycle EIA; sequence of actions; early start of EIA; prevention; alternatives and variances; optimality; profitability; analogies; security; comfort; aesthetics; equivalence (advantage) of the environmental priority with other priorities; normativity; conditions and restrictions; presumptions of the impact of activities; precautions; adaptability (flexibility); compliance with complexity; reasonable detail; focus and others. One of the important principles of EIA as an integral part of design work is the principle of feedback between the environmental assessment and the actual design decisions that was first identified. EIA should be a tool not only for assessing the impact of designed solutions, but also a tool for their environmental optimization. The described principles of EIA should be more fully reflected in the regulatory documents for the implementation of project documentation and EIA.

Therefore, it is advisable to establish and consolidate at the legislative level the general and special principles for assessing the environmental impact of project documentation for planned activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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