

Cabinet of Ministries

**Ministry of State for the Environment
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency**

**Guidelines of Principles and Procedures for
Environmental Impact Assessment**

2nd Edition

January 2009

**Ministry of State for the Environment
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency**

Speech of the Minister of State for the Environment

Environmental impact assessment is one of the strategic tools upon which the Ministry of State for the Environment and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) are based. It is also one of the main protective activities undertaken by EEAA. The responsibility of EEAA can be summarized as follows:

- Set the required principles and criteria to undertake EIA studies and to review it and indicate the opinion based on the principles and conditions stipulated in the Environment Law 4/1994 and its executive regulations
- Issue the needed EIA guidelines and indicate the procedures in that respect, in coordination with the Competent Administrative Authorities

The review of the studies are undertaken by a qualified team of researchers in the Central Department for EIA and technical expertise is also sought from the Egyptian universities and research centers for complete EIAs.

Within the policy of the Ministry of State for the Environment to protect the environment and promote development and facilitate procedures for investors, a compressive review and development was undertaken of the environmental categorization lists and forms in coordination with Ministries and concerned entities. This development was presented to EEAA Board of Directors and was approved.

In cooperation with the World Bank and with the support of the Environmental Sector Program, the Ministry has also reviewed the EIA system and undertaken the needed modifications in order to be compatible with the systems adopted in numerous developed countries and World Bank system adopted in projects financing. I have given directions to print and distribute the guidelines among Competent Administrative Authorities, Ministries and concerned entities, make it available for investors and consulting firms as well as apply it starting 1/7/2009.

With my wishes for success,

Eng. Maged George Elias

Minister of State for the Environment

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Annexes:

- Annex 1: List of Projects that Have Special Conditions (not subject to EIA)
- Annex 2: Abstracts from Law 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations in relation to EIA
- Annex 3: A list of Some of the CAAs
- Annex 4: Category A List and Form
- Annex 5: Category B List and Form
- Annex 6: Category C List

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List of Abbreviations

CAA	Competent Administrative Authority
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBRD	European bank for Reconstruction and Development
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERs	Executive Regulations
EU	European Union
IEIA	Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment
PPAH	Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook
RBO	Regional Branch Office
SPA	Shore Protection Agency
TDA	Tourism Development Authority
WB	World Bank

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview on the Guidelines

This document is a guiding document produced by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) regarding Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It updates and supersedes the guidelines issued in 1996. It is produced based on the modifications undertaken in the procedures of the EIA system in 2006.

The guidelines form the basis that is applied during EIA preparation and review. The guidelines aim to document different procedures, requirements and tools of the EIA process and to ensure uniform application as well as emphasize the role of involved parties in the EIA process. In specific the guideline aim to:

- Describe the objective of the EIA process and its legal requirements.
- Identify the projects for which EIAs are required.
- Indicate the criteria for classification and the different levels of assessment.
- Describe the requirements for EIA of different categories.

The current guidelines target the project proponent and the Competent Administrative Authorities (CAAs), responsible for issuing construction and operation licenses, to guide them through the EIA process and its requirements.

1.2 Background on the EIA System

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has issued Law no. 4/1994, for the Protection of the Environment. Law no 4/1994 addresses pollution resulting from existing projects or establishments as well as potential pollution from new establishments and expansions of existing ones. According to the law, new establishments are required to carry out an environmental impact assessment (EIA) before embarking on the construction or the implementation of the project or the relevant expansions.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) process¹ is the systematic examination of consequences of a proposed project, aiming to prevent, reduce or mitigate negative impacts on the environment, natural resources, health and social elements as well as capitalize on positive impacts of the project. This examination yields an EIA form/study that:

- Documents the results of the process.
- Analyzes potential environmental and social impacts of the project
- Analyze the project alternatives
- Incorporates the results of the public consultation process
- Describes the needed environmental management plan (EMP)

¹ Environmental impact assessment (EIA) process is known in other systems like the World Bank (Operational Procedure 4.01) as environmental assessment (EA) process.

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The Egyptian EIA system is based on definite principles which have been set by Law no 4/1994 for the protection of the environment. Furthermore, EEAA has developed the detailed principles of the EIA system which include the following aspects:

- Identifying the projects subject to the EIA system
- Indicating the rules and procedures for EIA
- Classifying the projects according to their environmental impact and the level of assessment

The EIA system in Egypt has been continuously reviewed and refined since 1995. In 2002, EIA procedures have been updated and updated EIA lists and forms were issued. The continuous review and improvement of the EIA system is a legal requirement of Law no 4/1994, where the system is reviewed every 5 years.

The current EIA guidelines are concerned with projects subject to the EIA system and classified within its different EIA categories (A, B and C). Annex (1) includes a list of projects that are not subject to the EIA system², and for which special conditions are set to be applied by the licensing authorities.

² These projects are not legally subject to the EIA requirements on condition that it is not established on the Nile or its branches or canals or on the sea coasts or in protectorates or tourism areas or archeological areas. Examples are vocational facilities with minimal potential impact that is mitigated through implementing special conditions.

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2. Legislative Framework

According to Law no 4/1994 for the protection of the environment and law 9/2009 modifying it, an EIA should be undertaken for new establishments/projects and for expansions/renovations of existing establishments before construction. The law considers the EIA as a main condition for licensing and thus the project that does not prepare an EIA or does not abide by the EIA conditions could be subjected to its license revoke (Article 10,12 and 19 of the executive regulations of Law 4/1994, modified by the decree 1741/2005).

The articles no. (19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 70, 71, and 73) of Law no. 4 of 1994 stipulate measures and procedures related to the EIA. These are further clarified by the provisions of articles no. (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 34, 57, 58, 59 and 60) of the Executive Regulations (ERs) issued by the Prime Minister's Decree No. 338 of 1995, modified by decree no 1741/2005.

Decisions of the ministerial committee no 18/06/0503 dated 26/6/2005 and no 3/12/05/3 dated 5/12/2005 prohibit the establishment of industrial activities outside the ratified industrial areas/estates.

The main EIA stipulations in law no 4/1994 and its ERs are shown in the following.

Principles and System of EIA

1. EEAA shall, in agreement with the CAAs, issue a decision identifying the elements, designs, specifications and principles in light of which the project proponents will prepare the EIA. These include EIA lists, assessment requirements and documentation requirements (forms and table of contents of EIA report). The project proponent shall be committed to follow these requirements and prepare the needed documents in accordance with article 19 of the Law and article 10 of the ERs. EEAA shall revise the decisions, identifying the elements, designs, specifications and principles whenever this is deemed necessary (Article 10 of the ERs).
2. According to article 4 of the Executive Regulations, EEAA Board of Directors must, approve the elements, procedures and requirements of the EIA system.

Procedures for EIA Review

3. The CAAs should assess the environmental impacts of the facility where they review the EIA documents submitted by the project proponent and then forward them to EEAA. EEAA must review the EIA and notify the CAA of its opinion and required conditions to be taken in order to

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ensure environmental protection. This notification should be undertaken within a maximum of 30 days from receipt of the EIA at EEAA, otherwise, the EIA is considered approved. (Article 20 of Law 4/1994).

4. EEAA Board of Directors shall develop the selection criteria for consultants to be assigned by EEAA to review the EIAs and prepare a list of these consultants (Article 13 of Law 4/1994 ERs). EEAA may, when necessary, seek the assistance of any of the experts included in the list in order to review the EIAs, provided that the period of 30 days mentioned in the Law is complied with.

Appeal System

5. The CAA shall notify the project proponent with the results of the assessment, via a registered letter with an acknowledgment of receipt. The project proponent has the right to appeal in writing the result of the assessment within 30 days from the date of his notification, (Law 4/1994 Article 21 and Article 14 of the ERs).
6. The Chief Executive Officer of the EEAA shall nominate three experts for the membership of the Permanent Review Committee as stipulated in Article 14 of the ER. The Minister for the Environment shall issue a decree for the formation of the Permanent Review Committee to be headed by a counselor from the State Council and the membership is as follows:
 - A representative of EEAA to be nominated by EEAA CEO.
 - The project proponent, or his/her representative, with an official power of attorney.
 - A representative of the CAA.
 - Three experts nominated by EEAA CEO for the membership of the Permanent Review Committee, for a period of three years.

EEAA CEO shall nominate one of the Agency's personnel to prepare the minutes of the meetings of the Permanent Review Committee and act as reporter for the committee. This delegate, however, shall not have a vote in the decision (Law 4/1994 Article 21 and Articles 15,16 of the ERs).

Registers of EIAs Documents

7. EEAA shall keep a register including copies of the EIAs studies/forms, the final results of the review, and the other measures to be taken by the project proponent as required by EEAA (Article 12 of the ERs).

Annex (2) of this document includes the detailed stipulations stated in the Law and its Executive Regulations.

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3. The Egyptian EIA System

3.1 Categorization of Projects

The ERs of Law 4/1994 identify projects which should be subjected to an EIA based upon the following main principles:

1. Type of activity undertaken by the establishment.
2. Extent of natural resources exploitation.
3. Location of the establishment.
4. Type of energy used to operate the establishment.

The EIA system classifies the projects into three categories based on different levels of EIA requirements according to severity of possible environmental impacts and location of the establishment and its proximity to residential settlements:

1. **Category (A):** projects with minimum environmental impacts. These are required to complete an environmental impact assessment form A.
2. **Category (B):** projects with potential adverse environmental impacts yet less adverse than category C. These are required to complete an environmental impact assessment form B.
3. **Category (C):** projects which have highly adverse impacts. These are required to prepare a full EIA study.

The classification of projects is based on criteria indicated in section (5). Based on these criteria, illustrative lists of projects for the three categories have been prepared to guide the project proponents. The lists are not exhaustive and provide examples for the projects in each category.

3.2 EIA Procedures

Each of the three categories has specific requirements for impact assessment yet have similar processing procedures (as shown in figure 1).

- The CAA directs the project proponent, on his request, to the correct project category using the illustrative lists and inform him/her of the related requirements. In case the project is not included in the EIA indicative lists, consultation with EEAA is undertaken using the criteria described in section (5) to identify the category of the project. EEAA will have the final decision regarding the classification and should provide the proponent with its opinion in writing via the CAA.

The project proponent or whom he delegates applies to the CAA, before any construction works are initiated, with a letter of intent and attaches 4 copies of the required documents (forms/study) in Arabic, the official language for the review.. A CD of the study is also attached for category

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C projects. It is preferred to submit one English copy of the EIA if it exists.

- The CAA evaluates the EIA documents through checking the study/form to ensure that the selected category is correct and that the project is compatible with the general plans for the CAA and to check that compliance of the information submitted with that required and check its completeness. If the project was not correctly categorized, the CAA directs the proponent to the right category and requests the resubmittal of the required documentation.
- The CAA formally forwards 3 copies of the documents to EEAA for review and evaluation. Such forwarding of the EIA documents is considered as a non-objection on the project according to criteria other than environmental ones.
- EEAA reviews and evaluates the documents and provides its remarks and conditions needed for mitigation and minimizing negative impacts. EEAA notified the CAA of its decision (approval, objection or information requests, etc.) within 30 days of EEAA's receipt of completed documents else it is considered an implicit approval. For projects deemed of high impacts by EEAA, an independent advisory entity will be considered by EEAA for additional advice. The review could require site inspection or meetings with the proponent or his delegate to discuss specific points of the study.
- EEAA registers the documents, its opinion and recommendations in the EIA register at EEAA and notifies the CAA of its decision. The CAA officially notifies the project proponent of the results via a registered letter with an acknowledgment of receipt and communicates the final result of the review. The result can be:
 - An approval of the EIA form/study, while indicating the environmental requirements (specified in the approval), with which the project proponent should comply.
 - An objection of the EIA and a recommendation to refuse the project. Reasons for objection are included and are usually related to environmental reasons related to the project and the maximum carrying capacity for pollution in the project area.
 - Further requests from the proponent
 - Additional information or clarifications could be requested from the project proponent. The date of the receipt of the needed information to EEAA via the CAA is considered a new review process with a 30 days period.
 - For some of category B projects, EEAA might request scoped EIA study for certain components, impacts or processes of the project in accordance with the Terms of Reference prepared by EEAA.

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- In case of some of category C projects, EEAA could request additional studies such as risk assessment or cumulative pollution load (information to be provided through EEAA) to ensure compliance with allowable limits.
- The CAA follows-up and ensures the implementation of EEAA decision and related conditions.

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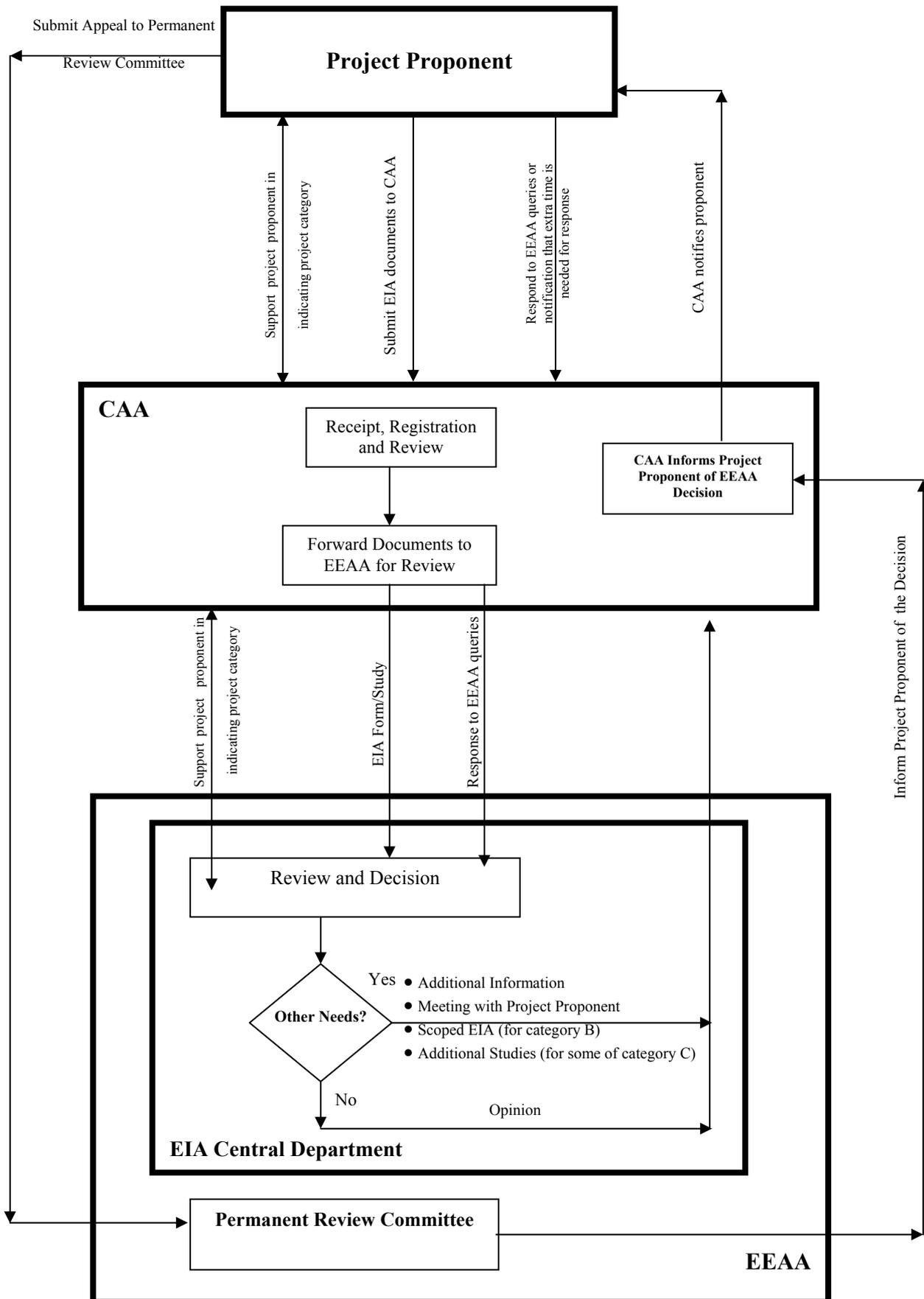


Figure 1: EIA System Procedures

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3.3 Role of Competent Administrative Authorities (CAAs) in the EIA System

The CAAs are the entities responsible for issuing licenses for project construction and operation. The EIA is considered one of the requirements of licensing. The CAAs are thus responsible for receiving the EIA forms or studies, check the information included in the documents concerning the location, suitability of the location to the project activity and ensure that the activity does not contradict the surrounding activities and that the location does not contradict with the ministerial decrees related to the activity. The CAA forwards the documents to EEAA for review. They are the main interface with the project proponents in the EIA system. Annex (3) includes a list of some CAAs.

The CAAs should ensure that EIAs are prepared before any construction works are initiated. This will be according to the elements, designs, specifications, requirements and principles issued by EEAA, in agreement with the CAA and included in the guidelines.

3.3.1 Provide Technical Assistance to Project Proponents

When approached by project proponents, the CAAs provide technical support as follows:

1. Examine the illustrative EIA lists to identify the category of the project (section 5 of the guidelines).
2. Consult with EEAA in case the project is not included in the EIA indicative lists, using the criteria described in section 5 of the guidelines to identify the category of the project. EEAA will have the final decision regarding the classification and should inform the project proponent of its opinion in writing.
3. Provide the project proponent with EIA forms for Category A or B projects.
4. Advise the project proponent regarding the requirements of the form and address any questions.

3.3.2 Ensure the Approval of the Project Site

1. Check national laws and regulations as well as governorate specific decrees related to the location of the project.
2. Inform the project proponent that the EIA will not be approved if the location is not appropriate or if there is any other objection.
3. Conduct a field visit to the project site (for categories A and B) and prepare field investigation report and attach it to the EIA.

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3.3.3 Receive EIA Documents (Form/Study)

1. Check that the project is correctly classified by the project proponent using the indicative EIA lists.
2. If the project was wrongfully classified, direct the project proponent to the correct category and provide him/her with the requirements and request the resubmittal of the EIA document.
3. For Categories A and B, check the EIA form for completeness³ to make sure that all questions have been answered. Identify parts where further information or clarification is needed.
4. For Category C projects, the CAA should ensure that the study follows the table of contents for Category C studies.
5. Contact the project proponent officially and direct him/her to complete missing information.

3.3.4 Forward the EIA to EEAA

1. Organize the EIA package to be sent to EEAA including the EIA form/study and its attachments as well as field investigation report and stamped project maps.
2. Forward 3 copies of Category A, B or C EIA package by mail/courier to EEAA⁴. For category (C) projects, the CD of the study is also sent to EEAA.

3.3.5 Role of CAAs During EEAA's Review of the Assessment Documents

- **Information and Clarification Requests**
 1. Receive EEAA's letter requesting additional information.
 2. Forward EEAA request to the project proponent by a registered letter.
 3. Forward the response of the project proponent to EEAA.
- **Meetings with Proponents**
 1. Receive EEAA letter requesting a meeting with the project proponent.
 2. Forward the letter to the project proponent.
 3. Attend the meeting and participate in discussions.
 4. Obtain a copy of the minutes of the meeting from EEAA indicating the agreed upon points.

3.3.6 Receive EEAA Decision Regarding the EIA

³ The EIA forms are designed so that, for most questions, information required (such as components of project) is clearly indicated.

⁴ Currently, the Regional Branch Offices (RBOs) of EEAA are involved in the review of category A EIA forms.

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1. Receive EEAA's decision concerning the EIA.
2. Forward EEAA's decision to the project proponent.

3.3.7 Role of CAAs During Appealing Procedures

1. Direct the project proponent to the appeal procedures.
2. Receive EEAA notification of the date of the committee meeting.
3. Attend the committee meeting.
4. Obtain a copy of the decision of the Permanent Committee for Review.

3.3.8 Follow-up the Implementation of the EIA Requirements During Post-Construction Field Investigation (before the operation license)

1. Before granting the operation license, the CAA reviews the requirements that the facility should abide with through checking the EIA approval
2. A field visit is undertaken to check the compliance with the requirement

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4. The Appeal System

The procedures for the appeal system are included in law 4/1994 for the protection of the environment and its ERs (Articles 21 of law 4/1994 and articles 14-16 of its ERs) and are presented in the following:

- The proponent has the right to appeal the decision taken by EEAA regarding the EIA and/or the measures required to be implemented. The appeal is submitted to the Permanent Review Committee by project proponent within 30 days after receiving such decision.
- This appeal is to be submitted, in writing, to EEAA including reasons of appeal, supported with legal and scientific reasons as well as other documents that verify submitted evidence. The appeal is to be submitted by the project proponent or by his representative according to an official power of attorney.
- The Permanent Review Committee shall convene, at the invitation of EEAA CEO within fifteen days as of the date of the Agency's receipt of the written appeal. The Permanent Review Committee has to make its decision within 60 days from the date of receiving the appeal documents. The Permanent Appeal Committee may seek the assistance of any person it chooses when carrying out its functions, and in this case it shall define the task entrusted to him/her, or in what respect his/her assistance is to be sought.
- The committee shall issue its decision, concerning the appeal submitted to it, with the majority of votes. This decision must be issued within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the complete documents of the appeal.
- The committee shall communicate its decision to the CAA via a registered letter with an acknowledgment of receipt.

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5. Project Classification

The EIA system includes three categories A, B and C; each with its specific nature, assessment requirements and documentation requirements as per law 4/1994 and its executive regulations. The Egyptian system has, since its establishment by law 4/1994, prepared non-exhaustive guiding lists for projects of the three categories. EEAA reviews the lists and forms periodically whenever required and takes needed actions based on accumulated experience and in consultation with concerned entities.

5.1 Criteria for Classification and their Application

The classification of projects depends on a number of criteria that take into consideration the elements of location, resources consumption, nature of project and energy as per law 4/1994, for the protection of the environment. These criteria have been elaborated as follows:

- Nature of the project was elaborated in terms of types of inputs, outputs as well as the changes that the project may lead to and its geographical extent
- The energy is taken into consideration in terms of the nature of inputs
- Resource consumption is considered as one of the criteria

The criteria assume locations that are not sensitive, as defined by law 4/1994. Sensitive locations are considered as special cases for which special classification apply.

Accordingly, the classification is undertaken according to the following criteria⁵:

- Consumption of resources⁶
- Nature of the project and the change it may cause on the environment and resources
- Nature of inputs and nature and severity of aspects and pollution generated.
- Geographical extent of the project and its effects.

For each of these criteria, the classification approach depends on indicating three levels of severity (highest, medium and lowest). These levels have been indicated to guide the application of the criteria and render it more transparent so as to ensure uniform, equal and fair application of the criteria, guide the final decision and judgment of EEAA as well as support the project proponent in identification of the category of the project.

⁵ These criteria are compatible with those of most EIA systems such as the EU and EBRD systems.

⁶ Resources: Natural, human or economic resources.

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The three levels are:

- **Highest Level**
 - Consumption and use of large quantities of resources.
 - Causing a permanent and radical change in predominant landuse and development trends.
 - Use or production or handling of hazardous substances or handling or generation of hazardous waste in any of its forms (solid, liquid and gaseous) as an integral aspect of the activity.
 - Generation of high loads of non-hazardous liquid, gaseous or solid wastes/pollutants, implied by the nature of the activities.
 - Extended geographical extent and effect.
 - Numerous environmental, health and social aspects in the construction and operational phases with high magnitudes.

- **Medium Level**
 - Consumption and use of medium quantities of resources.
 - Causing a permanent yet confined change in predominant landuse and development trends.
 - Use or production or handling of hazardous substances or handling or generation of hazardous waste in any of its forms (solid, liquid and gaseous) as a secondary aspect of the activity.
 - Generation of medium load of non-hazardous liquid, gaseous or solid wastes/pollutants, implied by the nature of the activities.

- **Lowest Level**
 - Consumption and use of limited quantities of resources.
 - Not causing permanent change in predominant landuse and development trends.
 - No production or handling hazardous substances or handling or generation of hazardous waste in any form, within the main activities of the project.
 - Generation of a small load of non-hazardous pollutants.

The classification is based on these criteria in the general case. However, for specific cases shown in section (5.2) of the guidelines, other classification approach is followed. Illustrative lists are prepared as examples of projects belonging to each category. The lists are not exhaustive and if a project cannot be found in any of the three lists, the project proponent should approach the CAA for assistance. The CAA consults with EEAA which provides the final decision regarding the categorization through a written response.

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Using the criteria:

- **Category A project:** The project which meets all criteria of lowest level.
- **Category B project:** The project which meets at least one criterion of the medium level and the rest is of the lowest level.
- **Category C project:** The project which meets at least one criterion of the highest level.

Figure (2) provides a flow chart summarizing the above decision rules.

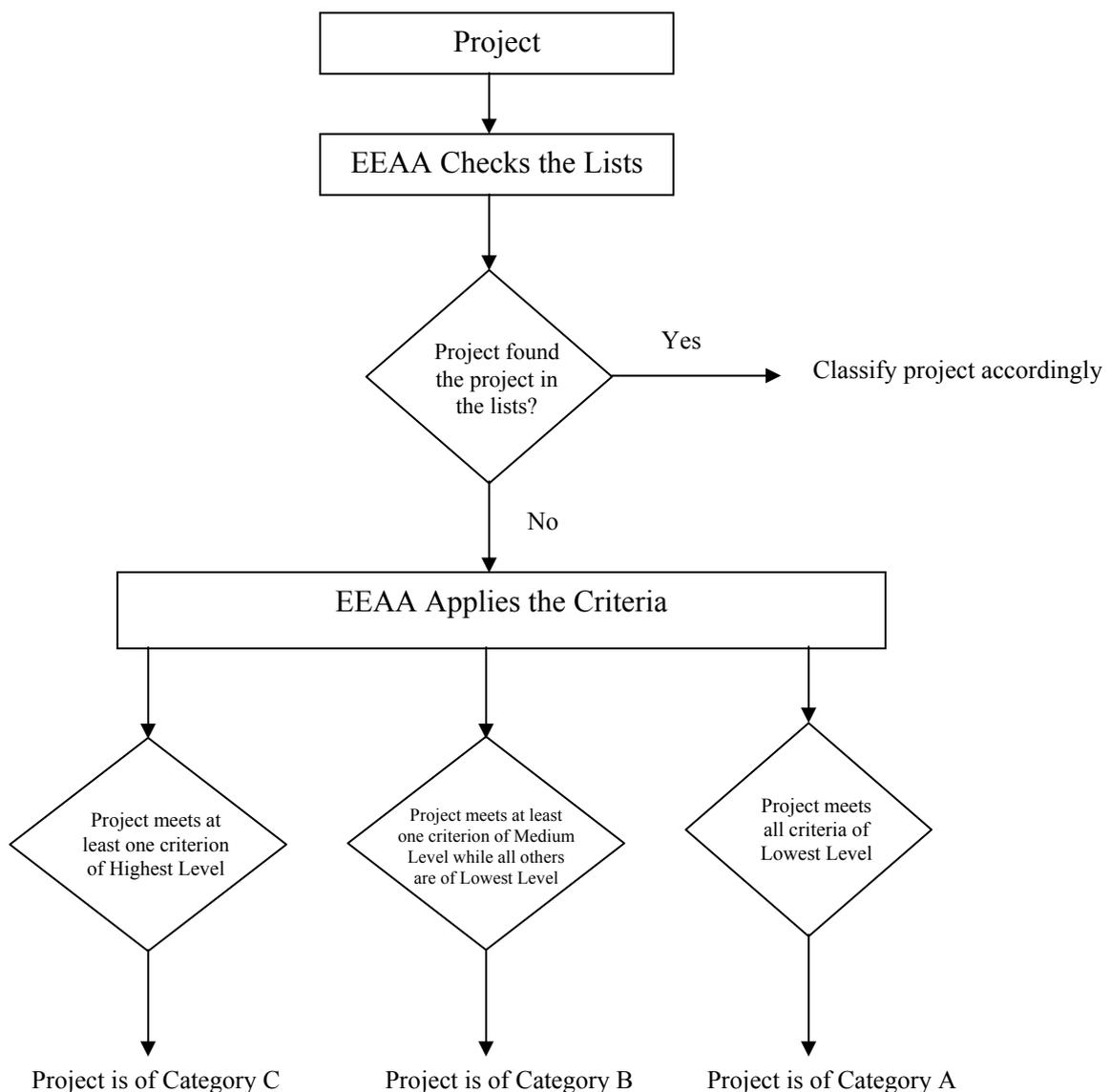


Figure 2: Project Classification Process

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5.2 Special Cases

There are a number of special cases for which projects are not classified according to the criteria included in section (5.1) but are classified differently. These cases include:

- Projects in areas that are environmentally sensitive
- Projects located in a development for which an integrated EIA has been prepared
- Expansions of existing facilities/projects

- **Projects in Areas that are Environmentally Sensitive**

In this case, the project is located on, or in the vicinity of, or overlooks a location that should be preserved because of its environmental or heritage value or when any change in its characteristics causes large changes in its nature or its use. These include protectorates⁷, Nile banks and its branches, coastlines of the sea, lakes, wetlands, archeological areas and highly dense areas, as specified by law 4/1994. In this case, the project is considered of a more strict category than in the normal case, i.e. if the project is originally classified as category A or B, it is considered in this case a category B or C respectively.

- **Projects Included in a Development for Which an Integrated EIA⁸ has been Prepared**

In this case, the project will be required to abide by the requirements of the category that is less strict than its original category if the projects are similar (i.e. cluster of foundries or tourism center). In case the projects of the development are not similar, projects of category C type will prepare Scoped EIA according to requirements set by EEAA. In both cases, the project proponent will be required to abide by all conditions in the approved integrated EIA of the development and to take them into consideration when preparing the project EIA.

- **Expansions of Existing Facilities/Projects**

The level of EIA assessment of these expansions is a function of the nature of the expansion, existing establishment and the environmental status of the project area as well as whether it has prepared an EIA:

- **Expansions in capacity:** The expansion will have the same category as the existing facility unless the facility has prepared an EIA. In that case, the expansion of the same activity will have a less strict category given there is no change in the surrounding environmental conditions (example category B in case of an expansion in a category C establishment that has prepared an EIA). The proponent will be required to abide by all conditions in

⁷ In case of protectorates, specific conditions for development are imposed as per Law 102/1983 on in establishment decree of the protectorate.

⁸ Integrated EIA is also known as Strategic or Regional EIA.

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- the approved EIA for the existing project and to take them into consideration when preparing its individual EIA.
- **A new component:** In this case the component is classified according to its nature as an individual project. Example an industrial wastewater treatment of a facility is a category B project irrespective of the category of the facility.
 - **Changing the production:** In this case, the expansion is considered as an individual new project and is categorized accordingly.
 - **In-process modification (changing the production pattern of machines or units) and in-plant modifications (any modifications in buildings, infrastructure):** The category of the EIA depends on the nature of the modification and its potential impact on the environment or health. EEAA is approached through the CAA to indicate the correct category.

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6. Requirements of Different EIA Categories

6.1 Introduction

The three categories A, B and C differ in the requirements of analysis and assessment. Category A has the basic requirements essential for environmental impact assessment. Requirements of category B are more stringent than those of category A and so do those of category C. This is related to the definition of the three categories and the nature of projects included in each category. Furthermore, some of the requirements of categories B and C (example public consultation and analysis of alternatives) do not exist for category A projects.

Comparing the two forms for categories A and B, they appear to be similar in the type of questions included. However, the level of details and analysis required for category B is much more than that of category A projects.

Fulfilling these requirement will facilitate the review process and ensure a justified decision based on a comprehensive assessment of project components and associated impacts.

6.2 Category A Projects

6.2.1 Introduction

This category includes projects with minimum environmental impacts⁹. The project proponent has to fill in the environmental impact assessment form A included in annex (4) of the guidelines. A non-comprehensive indicative list of category A projects is also included in annex (4) to provide guidance to the proponents. The form and updates of Category A projects indicative list could be acquired from the CAA or from EEAA headquarters or web-site (www.eeaa.gov.eg). Section (5) provides the basis for the classification.

6.2.2 Requirements for Filling in the Environmental Impact Assessment Form A

These requirements identify the level of information needed to be included for the environmental impact assessment form for category A projects. A number of these requirements will entail the attachment of specific documentations to the form.

6.2.2.1 Project Description

Category A projects require a detailed description of the project and its components. This entails the following:

⁹ Note that current category A projects are not similar to the previous list due to the exclusion of the projects that are not subject to the EIA system.

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- Identification of project components and attaching a project layout.
- Description of different components of the project (including utilities) and the activities undertaken in each component while providing illustrative figures of the sequence of the operations (examples flow charts for industrial facilities). This is in addition to a quantitative description of the project inputs and outputs, including water and energy, in the form of annual quantities.
- Quantify the labor during operation and their mode of operation and work shifts.
- Description, quantitative whenever possible, of the environmental aspects/issues associated with the project components during normal operation. This could be in the form of quantities, concentrations, intensity, or flow as relevant. Aspects include the use of infrastructure, traffic, waste, emissions, wastewater, etc.
- Identification of proactive measures taken in project design to minimize impacts such as energy and water conservation or waste minimization.
- Description of the construction activities, time schedule and related inputs, including labor as well as related environmental aspects/issues for each activity, while quantifying these aspects whenever possible

6.2.2.2 Laws and Regulations

- Listing of the relevant stipulations (articles and requirements) of applicable environmental laws and regulations and decrees related to the project nature, environmental aspects and location.
- Listing of the environmental conditions and requirements that the facility should abide with (either in the integrated EIA in case the project is within a larger development for which an EIA was prepared or the EIA of the original establishment in case the project is an extension of an existing establishment)

6.2.2.3 Baseline Description

For the description of the baseline environment of the project area, it is required to:

- Include a general description of the site and its vicinity (immediate surroundings) in terms of physical, biological and social environments while illustrating the landuse in the area and available infrastructure.
- Attach a map with an appropriate scale, ratified by the CAA showing the neighbors, roads and adjacent activities.
- Description of the previous landuse of the project site

The extent of coverage of these components depends on the location and nature of the project.

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6.2.2.4 Assessment of Impacts

- **Impacts of the Project on the Environment**
It is required to undertake an analysis of impacts in normal operations and emergencies (including fires and spills, etc. in relation to the compliance of the project to the relevant requirements.

- **Impacts of the Environment on the Project**
The CAA is required to inform the project proponent of the adjacent incompatible developments. It is recommended that the project proponent estimates the impact of the previous landuse of the site on the future activities of the project.

6.2.2.5 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an integral part of the EIA report. It provides an essential link between the negative impacts and mitigation measures, and implementation and operational activities. The EMP should be formulated in such a way that it is clear and concise as much as possible and give reference to other relevant plans relating to the project, such as emergency plan, which will be prepared later on.

The EMP requirements for category A projects includes:

- Clear identification of needed mitigation measures based on the results of the impact assessment. These include:
 - Needed measures to address negative impacts including environmental management procedures in both construction and operation phases
 - Preventive measures for emergency cases as well as elements of the emergency plan, prepared according to labor law no 12/2003.
- Monitoring plan including parameters to be periodically measured, frequency and sampling points.
- Structure for environmental management and responsibilities

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6.3 Category B Projects

6.3.1 Introduction

This category includes projects with relatively large environmental impacts. The proponent has to fill in the environmental impact form B included in annex (5) of the guidelines as well as attach the required documentation. Annex 5 also includes a non-exhaustive indicative list of category B projects to provide guidance to the project proponent. Section (5) provides the basis for the classification. The form and updates of Category B projects indicative list could be acquired from the CAA or from EEAA headquarters or web-site (www.eeaa.gov.eg).

Based on the review of form B, and upon specific criteria developed by EEAA, EEAA may request the proponent to submit a scoped EIA for specific identified components and impacts and will indicate its requirements.

6.3.2 Requirements for Filling in the Environmental Impact Assessment Form B

These requirements identify the level of information needed to be included for the environmental impact assessment form for category B projects. A number of these requirements will require the attachment of specific documentations to the form.

6.3.2.1 Indicate Name of Parties Preparing the Form

The name of parties who prepared the form should be indicated together with the role of each.

6.3.2.2 Project Description

Category B requires a detailed description of the selected alternative. This includes:

- Indication of the project components and attaching a project layout.
- Description of different components of the project (including utilities) and the activities undertaken in each component while providing illustrative figures of the sequence of the operations/activities (example flow chart for industrial projects). This is in addition to a quantitative description of the project inputs and outputs, including water and energy, in the form of annual quantities.
- Quantify the labor during operation and their mode of operation and work shifts
- Description, quantitative whenever possible, of the environmental aspects/issues associated with the project components during normal operation. This could be in the form of quantities, concentrations, intensity, flow as relevant. Aspects include use of infrastructure, traffic, waste, emissions, wastewater, etc.

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- Identification of proactive measures taken in project design to minimize impacts such as substitute of hazardous material to a more environmentally friendly material, energy and water conservation, waste minimization¹⁰.
- Description of the construction activities and quantification of inputs, including labor and related environmental aspects/issues for each activity.

6.3.2.3 Laws and Regulations

- Listing of the relevant stipulations (articles and requirements) of applicable environmental laws and regulations related to the project nature, environmental aspects and location.
- Listing of the environmental conditions and requirements that the facility should abide with (either in the integrated EIA in case the project is within a larger development for which an EIA was prepared or the EIA of the original establishment in case the project is an extension of an existing establishment)
- Analysis of relevant landuse plans in the area.

6.3.2.4 Baseline Description

For the description of the baseline environment in the project area, it is required to:

- Include a general description of the site and its vicinity in terms of physical, biological and social environments.
 - **Physical environment:** This covers the main features of the project area including meteorological data (particularly prevailing wind direction, temperature and rain fall), topographic, geological and soil features, surface hydrology and groundwater and seismic activity, according to the case.
 - **Biological environment:** This includes the ecology of the project site and a brief description for the ecology of the surrounding area. The ecology data includes fauna and flora whether terrestrial or marine at the area, according to the case.
 - **Social environment:** This data include the general economic features including employment, available infrastructure, etc and general landuse in the area while illustrating sensitive areas as well as social characteristics including population characteristics, available education levels, etc. as well as services and traffic, according to the case.

¹⁰ For industry, the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH) developed by the World Bank, provide guidance to pollution prevention and is very useful in that respect. EEAA sector-specific self-monitoring and cleaner production manuals are also useful and available at EEAA site.

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- Landuses in the project area and other existing sources of pollution including the existing establishments in case of expansions.

The extent of coverage of these components depends on the location and nature of the project.

- Attach a map with an appropriate scale, ratified by the CAA showing the neighboring development, roads and adjacent activities.
- Detailed description (quantified as much as possible) of the relevant environmental elements expected to be affected, according to the nature of the area and activities of the project.
- Description of the previous landuse of the project site

6.3.2.5 Assessment of Impacts

- **Impacts of the Project on the Environment**
 - Detailed analysis of the impacts during construction and operation phases in normal operation and emergency situations. This necessitates a detailed description of the impact while clearly indicating criteria upon which significant impacts are determined. Analysis should address impacts on physical, biological and social environment.
 - Analysis of significant impacts, to be quantified whenever possible
- **Impacts of the Environment on the Project**

Impacts due to the natural factors, such as landslides, seismic activities and floods, and man-made activities as well as impacts due to the previous landuse of the project site are analyzed.

6.3.2.6 Analysis of Alternatives

It is required to analyze the project alternatives with due consideration to environmental, social and economic factors. The principles guiding the generation of alternatives should not be limited to minimizing the adverse impacts of the project as designed but should also aim at integrating the environmental and social considerations into the early stages of planning together with other technical and economic factors to avoid environmental impacts.

Alternatives are generated to achieve the objectives of the project within the project constraints. Alternatives to the project may address aspects such as project location when possible, site layout, technologies, design options, and management systems. In most cases, not all the aspects are relevant or need to be considered. The no-action (no-project) alternative should also be investigated, whenever possible

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The comparison of alternatives should take into consideration environmental, economic, technical as well as landuse and socio-culture aspects. The rationale for considering or rejecting the various alternatives should be transparent and justified.

6.3.2.7 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an integral part of the EIA report. It provides an essential link between the impacts and mitigation measures, and implementation and operational activities. The EMP should be formulated in such a way that it is clear and concise as much as possible. The EMP should provide reference to identify linkages to other relevant plans relating to the project, such as the emergency plan, which will be prepared later on.

The following aspects should be addressed within the EMP.

- **Summary of Significant Environmental Aspects and Impacts**
This part identifies and briefly summarizes predicted adverse environmental and social impacts for which mitigation is required. Cross-referencing to the EIA report or other documentation is required for more details.
- **Description of Mitigation Measures**
The EMP should identify feasible and cost effective measures to reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. Each mitigation measure should be briefly described with reference to the impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (for example, continuously or in the event of emergencies). Where the mitigation measures may result in secondary impacts, their significance should be evaluated. A cost estimate of the mitigation measures is required to be included.

Measures should include yet not limited to:

- Needed measures to address impacts (management procedures or physical intervention) in different phases
- Preventive measures for emergency cases as well as elements of the emergency plan, prepared according to the Labor law no 12/2003

- **Description of Self-Monitoring Program**
Environmental performance self-monitoring program will be designed to check whether mitigation measures are implemented, have the intended result, and that corrective measures are implemented. The monitoring program will clearly indicate the linkages between environmental impacts, parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling

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locations, frequency of measurements and allowable limits as well as a cost estimate for the monitoring plan.

- **Institutional Arrangements**
Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring will be clearly defined. Training needs will also be indicated. The EMP will identify arrangements for coordination between the various parties responsible for mitigation. It is important to account for project constraints and to include a cost estimate for the program.

6.3.2.8 Requirements and Scope of EIA Disclosure

The scoped EIA for category B projects are to be posted on EEAA website, excluding any sections that include sensitive information related to commercial, technical and security issues. Electronic copies of category B forms and scoped EIA will be stored in the electronic library of EEAA EIA Central Department and the original forms and scoped studies will be stored by the RBOs responsible for the areas where the projects are located.

6.4 Category C Projects

6.4.1 Introduction

This category includes projects with substantial environmental impacts and thus needs a full EIA study. The project proponent or his delegate has to prepare a full EIA following the table of contents indicated in section (6.4.2). An indicative non-exhaustive list of category C projects is included in annex (6) to provide guidance to the project proponent. The list can be found on the EEAA website (www.eeaa.gov.eg). Section (5) provides the basis for the classification. EEAA has prepared a number of sector-specific EIA guidelines. These are available at EEAA headquarters or web-site.

6.4.2 Requirements for EIA Study for Category C Projects

The following requirements indicate the different elements required to complete the environmental impact assessment. For category C project, a detailed full EIA study is required to fulfill the requirements included in this section according to the following table of contents

- Executive summary.
- Policy, legal and administrative framework.
- Description of the project.
- Description of the environment.
- Identification and analysis of Impacts.
- Analysis of alternatives.
- Public consultation.
- Environmental management plan.
- List of references.

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- Annexes include (yet not limited to):
 - List of consultants participating in the study and their role
 - Lists of attendees in public consultation meetings.
 - Agenda of public consultation meetings

6.4.2.1 Requirements related to the Consultants

The EIA should be carried out by an environmental consultant (or environmental consultancy firm). The list of all consultants contributing to the EIA study should be attached to the study together with their role in the process.

6.4.2.2 Executive Summary

The proponent is required to prepare an executive summary including a brief description of the study and its results including a description of the project and its components and its related environmental aspects, potential environmental impacts and related environmental management plan (EMP). The summary should also account for public consultation activities. The summary should indicate the company contact person for more information. As will be seen later, this summary will be disclosed to the public.

6.4.2.3 Project Description

For Category C projects, it is required to have a detailed description of the project and its components. This entails:

- Identification of the project components and attaching a site map and a project layout.
- Description of different components of the project¹¹ (including utilities and transport) and the activities undertaken in each component while providing illustrative figures of the sequence of the operations. This is in addition to a quantitative description of the project inputs and outputs, including water and energy, in the form of annual quantities.
- Quantify the labor during operation and their mode of operation and work shifts
- Description of the activities of decommissioning/closure, if applicable. (EEAA will identify the projects that should prepare and include a preliminary closure plan in the EIA)
- Quantitative description (whenever possible) of the environmental aspects/issues associated with the project components during the operation phase. This could be in the form of quantities, concentrations, intensity or flow as relevant. Pollution loads are also calculated. Aspects include waste, emissions, wastewater, etc.
- Identification of proactive measures taken in project design to minimize impacts such as substitution of hazardous material to a more

¹¹ EEAA has developed a number of sector-specific guidelines to detail and tailor the requirements on the specific nature of the sector.

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environmentally friendly material, energy and water conservation and minimization of waste ¹².

- Description of the construction activities, time schedule and quantification of inputs and related environmental aspects/issues for each activity.

6.4.2.4 Laws and Regulations

- Listing of the relevant stipulations (articles and requirements) of applicable environmental laws and regulations related to the project nature, environmental aspects and location.
- Listing of the environmental conditions and requirements that the facility should abide with
- Analysis of relevant landuse plans in the area.
- Analysis of relevant applicable international conventions to which Egypt is a signatory.

6.4.2.5 Baseline Description

For the description of the baseline environment in the area, it is required to:

- Include an exhaustive description of environmental attributes in the project area in terms of physical, biological, social and cultural (if relevant) environments according to the nature of the area, project size, potential impacts.
 - **Physical environment:** This covers the main features of the project area including meteorological data (particularly prevailing wind direction, temperature and rain fall), topographic, geological and soil features, surface hydrology and groundwater and seismic activity, according to the case.
 - **Biological environment:** This includes the ecology of the project site and a brief description for the ecology of the surrounding area. The ecology data includes fauna and flora whether terrestrial or marine at the area, according to the case.
 - **Social environment:** This data include the general economic features including employment, available infrastructure, etc and general landuse in the area while illustrating sensitive areas as well as social characteristics including population characteristics, available education level as well as services and traffic, according to the case.
 - Landuses in the project area and other existing sources of pollution including the existing establishments in case of expansions.

¹² For industry, the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH) developed by the World Bank provide guidance to pollution prevention and is very useful in that respect. EEAA sector-specific self-monitoring and cleaner production manuals are also useful and available at EEAA site.

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The extent of coverage of these components depends on the location and nature of the project.

- As much as possible, quantify relevant baseline status for attributes that will potentially be significantly impacted by the project or may lead to impacts on the project.
- Investigate the previous landuse of the project site

6.4.2.6 Assessment of Impacts

- **Impacts of the Project on the Environment**
 - Clarification of the methodology used in impact assessment
 - A detailed analysis of the impacts during construction and operation phases as well as closure if relevant. This is undertaken for both normal and emergency situations while clearly indicating criteria upon which significant impacts are determined and at the same time calculating emission loads, which necessitates a detailed qualitative description of the impact. According to the case, the analysis will extend to cumulative impacts¹³ and EEAA will make needed information available. The analysis should address impacts on physical, biological and social environment. A high focus on social impacts is required in cases of impacts on livelihood, involuntary re-settlements and property expropriation.
 - Quantification of significant impacts in normal operations whenever possible in relation to the quality threshold of different environmental attributes. This could be undertaken through modeling and simulation techniques or by deduction.
 - Assessment of the decommissioning related impacts as applicable.

It should be noted that EEAA has the right to request additional studies such as quantitative risk assessment or health risk assessment as parallel studies to EIAs for specific projects based on the nature of the project. The results of the studies are to be integrated in the EIA in the impact assessment chapter. EEAA is developing guidelines for projects for which quantitative risk assessment studies are required.

- **Impacts of the Environment on the Project**

It is required to undertake an analysis of impacts of environment on the project including impacts due to the natural factors such as landslides, seismic activities and floods and neighboring activities as well as the previous landuse of the project site. In addition, it is required to quantify the magnitude of the significant impacts, whenever possible.

¹³ Cumulative Impacts: It is the aggregate of individual impacts of the activities of the project or the individual impacts of the project to those of other surrounding projects or activities.

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6.4.2.7 Requirements for Alternatives Analysis

The principles guiding the generation of alternatives should not be limited to minimizing the adverse impacts of the project as designed but should also aim at integrating the environmental and social considerations into the early stages of planning together with other technical and economic factors to avoid environmental impacts.

Alternatives are generated to achieve the objectives of the project within the limiting conditions. Alternatives to the project may address aspects such as project location, site layout, technologies, design options, and management systems. In most cases, not all the aspects are relevant or need to be considered. The no-action (no-project) alternative should also be investigated, whenever possible.

The comparison of alternatives should take into consideration environmental, economic, technical as well as landuse and socio-culture aspects. The rationale for considering or rejecting the various alternatives should be transparent and justified. When identifying alternatives for analysis, information needed to evaluate and compare the considered alternatives should be kept to the minimum required to undertake such assessment. Detailed data collection is required in the stage of the evaluation of selected alternatives.

Various techniques could be used in the analysis of alternatives. A matrix may be prepared for each option summarizing qualitative and quantitative information and relevant factors (economic, environmental, social and technical).

The environmental impacts of the selected alternative should be compared to those of the best environmental alternative, if different and justification should be provided. Analysis of alternatives should be addressed in the public consultation especially in potentially controversial projects such as large infrastructure projects. The consultation should clearly present the alternatives to stakeholders.

6.4.2.8 Requirement of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an integral part of the EIA report. It provides an essential link between the impacts and mitigation measures, and implementation and operational activities. The EMP should be formulated in such a way that it is clear and concise as much as possible. References within the plan should be clearly and readily identifiable. The EMP should identify linkages to other relevant plans relating to the project, such as emergency plan, which will be prepared in later stages.

The following aspects should be addressed within the EMP.

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- **Summary of Impacts**
The predicted adverse environmental and social impacts for which mitigation is required will be identified and briefly summarized. Cross-referencing to the EIA report or other documentation is required, so that additional details can be readily accessed.
- **Description of Mitigation Measures**
The EMP should identify feasible and cost effective measures to reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. Each mitigation measure should be briefly described with reference to the impact to which it relates and conditions of its implementation (permanent or in case of emergency). Where the mitigation measures may result in secondary impacts, their significance should be evaluated.

Measures should include yet not limited to:

- Needed measures to address impacts (management procedures or physical intervention)
- Preventive measures for emergency cases as well as elements of the emergency plan, prepared according to the labor law no 12/2003.

The timing, frequency, and duration of mitigation measures will be specified as well as a cost estimates of the mitigation measures.

- **Description of Monitoring Program**
Environmental performance monitoring will be designed to check whether mitigation measures are implemented, have the intended result, and that remedial measures are implemented. The monitoring program will clearly indicate the linkages between impacts identified in the EIA, indicators to be measured, sampling locations, frequency of measurements and allowable limits. Cost estimates for the monitoring should be included as well as personnel/entities undertaking the monitoring.
- **Institutional Arrangements**
Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring will be clearly defined. Training needs will also be indicated. The EMP will identify arrangements for coordination between the various parties responsible for mitigation. It is important to account for specific constraints of the project and to include a cost estimate of the institutional arrangements.

6.4.3 Requirements for Public Consultation

6.4.3.1 Scope of Public Consultation

Guidelines of Principles and Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment

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The involvement of the public and concerned entities in the EIA planning and implementation phases is mandatory for Category C projects through the public consultation process with concerned parties.

Since public consultation is undertaken with the EIA process, it is a consultation undertaken mainly on the environmental and social aspects related to the project. Accordingly, this consultation does not include the political or economic aspects or any other aspects not to be addressed in the EIA. Competent administrative authorities are concerned with these aspects, each in its scope of responsibility. This is to be clarified in the consultation meetings¹⁴.

The consultation process provides the concerned parties with the opportunity to indicate their opinion in the measures to minimize potential negative environmental and social impacts, strengthen social acceptance of the project, informing the concerned parties that the environmental impacts will be minimized to levels that are low as reasonably practical and achieve the balance between legitimate requirements for development and environmental protection.

The concerned parties of a project include, as a minimum:

- EEAA and its RBOs
- Competent administrative authorities, indicated as per the project location and nature
- The governorate in which the project is located (in some of the projects the CAA is not the governorate)
- Local popular councils
- Representative from affected communities such as neighboring facilities, people living near the project. This is related to the project location, type and resulting impacts)
- In addition to the continuous consultation along the EIA process, public consultation should be carried out with a minimum at two stages of the EIA process: shortly after the EIA scoping and once a draft EIA report has been prepared.

These could include:

- Local NGOs interested in environment
- Local universities and research centers
- Other concerned parties

Consultation is undertaken twice during the EIA process: the first in the phase of identifying the scope of the project EIA, and the second is after the preparation of the draft EIA.

Note that the continual consultation of the surrounding community and concerned parties during project operation phase to achieve social agreement is one of the requirements for funding agencies and the World Bank.

¹⁴ EEAA should confirm this in the different events such as the consultation meeting on the draft EIA.

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6.4.3.2 Methodology of Public Consultation

- **Preparation of the Public Consultation Plan before Starting**
Before starting the consultation activities in the EIA scoping phase, the project proponent prepares a plan indicating the methodology of the public consultation to be adopted in the two public consultation phases (EIA scoping phase and consultation on the draft EIA). The plan should indicate the concerned parties that will be consulted, method of consultation and other points. A meeting will be held with EEAA to discuss the plan and the meeting could result in increasing the concerned parties or modifying the method of consultation.

The plan is to be prepared in accordance to the following.

- **Public Consultation during EIA Scoping**
 - **Objective of the Consultation in this Phase**
The phase of indicating the EIA scoping aims to agree on the aspects and impacts that will be addressed and analyzed in the EIA study, accordingly to the nature of the project and the affected environment. Accordingly, it is important to involve the concerned parties in indicating these aspects and impacts and seek their opinion in these potential impacts to ensure that all potential aspects have been addressed in the study.
 - **Method of Consultation**
Consultation in this phase can be undertaken through different forms:
 - Meetings could be held with each concerned party, individually. This is done with representative (s) of the concerned party, to be delegated by the party. It is worth noting that the project proponent is responsible for contacting the concerned parties to request for a meeting and the concerned party should indicate the meeting timing and should delegate its representative in the meeting,.
 - A unified meeting could be held and all concerned parties are invited to attend the meeting together. It should be noted that the project proponent is responsible for inviting the concerned parties

It both cases, the proponent should provide a summary including a description of the project and its aspects as well as its consultation methodology and that is before the meeting by a sufficient time.

The following will be presented in the meeting:

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- Project components and the activities of each component
- Summary of the project location features
- List of concerned parties that has been indicated based on the location and nature of the project
- The proponent view of the project's environmental and social aspects as well as potential impacts
- Commitment of the project owner towards improving the environmental status in the surrounding area and to support the neighboring community
- Aspects to be addressed in the study

The presentation should be in a clear and understandable method to ensure the assimilation of the audience. This could involve visual aids and illustrative drawings.

- **Points of Discussion and Consultation Outputs**

The presented information will be discussed to yield:

- Opinion of the concerned parties in environmental and social aspects to be addressed by the project proponent and if there is a need to address additional aspects
- Indicate additional concerned parties to be consulted

It is worth noting that in case separate meetings are held with concerned parties, a report with the consultation results should be prepared and discussed with EEAA to reach a final agreement on the study contents. In case a unified meeting is held, this agreement is reached during the meeting.

EEAA will take the decision concerning whether the call for the consultation meeting in the draft EIA phase will be by an ad in a local newspaper or by invitations to the convened parties. The decision is taken based on the nature of the project and the affected environment.

- **Consultation on the Draft EIA Report**

- **Objective of the Consultation in this Phase**

After the draft EIA is prepared and before the submittal of the study to the CAA, consultation is undertaken on the study to disclose its results and provide the concerned parties with the opportunity to be reassured that points indicated in the scoping meetings have been addressed in the study and to be comfortable with the mitigation measures to which the proponent is committed.

- **Method of Consultation**

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A unified meeting is held (hearing session). The meeting is attended by representatives of all concerned parties, and as a minimum those who have participated in the scoping meetings. It is important to provide enough time for the participants before the meeting to review the study results and provide their comments through providing them with the executive summary of the study in Arabic 15 days in advance of the public consultation meeting. The meeting is publicized 2 weeks before the meeting. The meeting should be held in a venue that is accessible to participants. It is the responsibility of the concerned parties to delegate representatives to attend the meeting. As indicated in section (6-4-3-2), EEAA could decide that the call for the meeting is undertaken via an ad in a local newspaper.

Within the meeting, the following will be presented:

- Results of the study while referring to the points raised by the concerned parties in the EIA scoping phase
- Presentation of the mitigation measures to which the project proponent is committed so as the negative impacts reach levels that are low as reasonably practical

- **Points of Discussion and Consultation Outputs**

Enough time, not less than one third of the meeting, should be dedicated to discussion. Discussion will include what was presented and the concerned parties will have the right to discuss the mitigation measures to be reassured of the project from the environmental point of view. During the meeting, EEAA representatives should ensure that all points raised by the concerned parties have been addressed.

In case there are some supported objectives on some of the environmental protection measures, EEAA has the right to invite the project proponent and the objecting concerned party to discuss these points. When EEAA is reviewing the study, EEAA should provide the opinion in the extent that the supported objections have been addressed and if additional scientific response is needed from the project proponent.

6.4.3.3 Documentation of the Consultation Results

The following key issues related to public consultation will be included as an integral part of the EIA report:

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- **As an individual chapter: An individual chapter in the EIA will be prepared for public consultation including:**
 - Methodologies used to inform and involve concerned parties in the EIA process
 - Analysis of the data and information gathered and feedback acquired.
 - Table with all aspects that have been discussed during the public consultation meetings and how the project will address or mitigate the aspects
 - Methodologies followed by the project proponent to ensure the continuity of the consultation process during the construction and, operation phases and until the project reaches the closure phase.
 - Commitments of the project owner to improve surrounding environment and support the neighboring community

- **As an annex:** Documentation of public meetings and meetings including dates, name of attendees as well as agenda and topics of discussion.

6.4.4 Requirement and Scope of the Public Disclosure

Disclosure of relevant material is an important process and should be undertaken in a timely manner for all Category C projects. This process permits meaningful consultations between the project proponent and project-affected groups and local NGOs is required to take place.

Before the public consultation on the draft EIA, the draft technical summary in Arabic should be disclosed to all concerned parties. After the EIA process is complete, the EIA report will be stored at EEAA's central library or that of the RBO of the projects region. Moreover, the executive summary of the final EIA will be available at EEAA website.

The project proponent should identify in a letter attached to the EIA the parts that he/she does not wish to disclose. These include sections that may have sensitivity related to trade, technology, or security.

Annex 1
List of Projects that Have Special Conditions and are not Subject to
EIA Requirements

Serial No.	Projects
1	Bakeries, cooking wheels and rotating ovens
2	Shops of roasting and cooking beans and grains (grain frying)
3	Shops of fruits and vegetables preparing and packaging
4	Rice husk removing facilities/ small mill (one/ two stone)/ cylinders mills operating with a power does not exceed 30 HP
5	Refrigeration shops (less than 10 tons)
6	Shops of chopping and packaging of pressed dates
7	Shops which manufacture dough sweets/ dry confectionary
8	Shops of milk fermentation, packing and selling
9	Dairy products facilities (of capacity less than 1 ton/day)
10	Sesame squeezer and tahini processing shops (Sergah)
11	Facilities of handmade textile and handmade carpets
12	Facilities producing garments and upholstery tapes
13	Mechanical carpentry workshops
14	Workshops of handmade manufacturing of musical instruments
15	Manual carpentry workshops
16	Shops of plastic working (plastic cutting and and welding/ ready made rolls cutting to manufacture plastic bags- all do not include plastic manufacturing)
17	Mechanical tiles workshops
18	Metals working workshops (iron working/ smith workshops/ metals turning and lathing workshops/ metallic sheets formation workshops/ metals formation by cold rolling and knocking) all do not include any melting or smelting processes
19	Metal electrical and acetylene welding workshops
20	Glass working shops/ glass cutting shops
21	Crystal smoothing shops
22	Mirrors silver-plating processes
23	Marble working workshops
24	Shops of manufacturing and assembly of umbrellas and sunshades
25	Gravure and zincography workshops
26	Manual painting workshops (without using spray guns)
27	Paper cutting workshops
28	Poultry and domestic birds shops, including slaughtering, preparation and selling
29	Fish markets and shops of fresh fish preparation and selling
30	Washing and dry cleaning shops for all textiles and carpets
31	Offset printing shops
32	Paints mixing shops, manually or computerized
33	Photography shops including developing and printing
34	Cars-body repairing workshops
35	Garages of private cars and taxicabs, with a total area more than 75 m ² , and trucks garages (all do not include carrying out maintenance work)
36	LPG cylinders warehouses
37	Land reclamation projects of areas less than 100 feddans

Annex 2

The stipulations of EIA as included in law 4/1994 (modified by Law 9/2009) and its ERs Modified by the Prime Ministerial Decree no 1741/2005

Principles and Systems for EIA

Article 19 of Law 4/1994:

Each and every person or corporation, public or private, shall submit an environmental impact assessment for the facility or the project to the competent administrative authority or the licensing authority before starting the execution of the project. The study shall be conducted as per the elements, designs, specifications, bases and specific loads issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency in coordination with the appropriate competent administrative authorities. CAAs shall provide maps for the industrial zones to indicate the approved types of industries as per the environmental loads.

The executive regulations implementing the present law shall identify the establishments and projects on which the provisions of such article apply.

Article 23 of Law 4/1994:

Expansions and renovations of existing establishments shall be subject to the same provisions set forth in Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of this Law.

Article 34 of Law 4/1994:

The site on which a project is established must be suitable for the project activity to ensure that the permissible levels of air pollutants are not exceeded, and that the total pollution emitted by all establishments in one area is within the permissible levels.

The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the establishments subject to its provisions, the competent authority to approve the site and the permissible levels of air pollutants and noise in the area where the establishment is constructed.

Article 35 of Law 4/1994

In carrying out their activities, establishments subject to the provisions of this Law are required to ensure that emissions of air pollutants do not exceed the maximum levels permitted by laws and decrees in force and determined in the executive regulations of this Law.

Article 10 of ERs of Law 4/1994

The competent administrative body or the licensing authority shall assess the environmental impact of the establishment applying for a license, based on the study submitted by the establishment, in accordance with the elements, designs, specifications, conditions and guidelines for specific pollution loads issued by the EEAA in agreement with the competent administrative body. The assessment should detail all elements of the self-monitoring system for the establishment and pollution loads requested to be permitted. The EEAA shall revise the foregoing whenever necessary.

Article 11 of ERs of Law 4/1994:

The provisions of Article (10) of these Executive Regulations shall apply to the establishments listed in Annex (2) of these Executive Regulations.

Article 12 of ERs of Law 4/1994:

The applicant for a license shall be held to attach to the application a detailed description of the establishment containing the data included in the form prepared by EEAA in agreement with the competent administrative authority and the pollution loads to be licensed as well as different elements of the self-monitoring system for the establishment. The EEAA shall prepare a register comprising copies of this form and the assessment results, as well as the requests made by the EEAA to the owner of the establishment.

Article 19 of ERs of Law 4/1994:

Expansions or renovations of an existing establishment are subject to the same provisions prescribed in Articles (19), (20), (21) and (22) of the Environment Law.

Expansions and renovations include any change in the production patterns of machines or increase in the size of the manpower beyond the capacity of the work place or any major modifications to the establishment buildings, particularly those related to the ventilation system or the modifications in work premises or other similar modifications which may increase the pollution loads or have a harmful effect on the environment or on the employees of the establishment.

The CAA has the right to provoke the license of the facility either directly or based on EEAA request in case of non-compliance with articles 19 and 20 of law 4/1994 and articles 10 and 12 of the executive regulations. The CAA could also temporarily suspend the license until EIA procedures has been completed according to what is included in these articles.

Article (34) of ERs of Law 4/1994:

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (10) and (11) of these Executive Regulations, the site on which a project is established must be suitable for the establishment activity in regard to its conformity with the zoning requirements of the area and its compliance with the plan set for the use of the land by the Ministry of New Urban Communities, and the total amount of pollution emitted by all the establishments in any one area must be within the permissible levels as indicated in Annex (5) of these Executive Regulations and as indicated in the guidelines for specific loads issued by EEAA in coordination with concerned entities.

In all cases, due consideration shall be given when determining the suitability of the site to its distance from residential areas, whether in the area of the project or the surrounding areas, prevailing wind direction and its natural carrying capacity of pollutants.

Article (35) of ERs of Law 4/1994:

All the establishments listed in Annex (2) of these Executive Regulations for which an assessment of environmental impact is required prior to their being licensed to exercise their activity shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding Article. The license confirming the suitability of the site shall be issued by the competent administrative authorities responsible for assessing the environmental impact of such activity after referring to the EEAA in this regard.

EIA Review Procedures

Article 20 of Law 4/1994:

The competent administrative authorities or the licensing authority shall send the environmental impact assessment referred to in the preceding Article complete to the EEAA, to express its opinion thereon. EEAA could propose suggestions to the proponent concerning needed arrangements and systems for the mitigation of negative environmental impacts. The said authorities shall verify the implementation of the EEAA's proposals. The EEAA is required to provide the competent administrative authority or the licensing authority with its opinion on the EIA within a maximum of 30 days from the date of receipt, otherwise it is considered approved by the EEAA. The project should commence its activity during its license period, otherwise the environmental approval shall be disregarded.

Article 22 of Law 4/1994:

The person in charge of the establishment shall- as per the provisions of the law- keep an environmental register that records the impact of the facility's activity on the environment. The executive regulations sets a model for this register and the time schedule for keeping it as well as the information that should be included in it. The Environmental Affairs Agency is mandated to check the information of the register to ensure its conformity with actual data, take necessary samples and conduct needed tests to indicate the impacts of the project activities on the environment and determine the extend of compliance of the project with the environmental protection standards or pollutants specific loads. Should the establishment fail to keep the environmental register or fail to regularly write down the correct data or does not adhere to the referred to standards or loads or in the event that the establishment commits any other violations to the provisions of this article, the Agency shall notify the competent administrative authority to notify the owner of the establishment to promptly correct such violations. If the owner fails to do so, within 60 days from the date of his notification, the Agency shall – after notifying the competent administrative authority– take the following procedures:

- 1- Give an additional grant period to the establishment to correct its violations, otherwise the Agency will do that at the expense of the violator.
- 2- Put the violating activity on hold till the remedy of the impacts of violation without prejudice to the wages of the personnel.

Should there be a major environmental damage, its source shall be stopped at once through all means and necessary procedures.

Article 13 of ERs of Law 4/1994:

EEAA has the right to resort to any experts whose names are included in the list to be issued by EEAA in accordance with the criteria set by EEAA Board of Directors, in order to seek their opinion regarding the environmental impact assessment for facilities to be established and to be licensed.

Special Conditions regarding Coastal Development

Article 70 of Law 4/1994:

Licenses for the establishment of any installations/facilities on the sea shore or near it, which would result in the discharge of polluting substances in violation of the provisions of this Law and the decrees issued in implementation thereof unless the applicant for such permit conducts an environmental impact studies and provides waste treatment units to be operated as soon as the facilities starts operation.

Article 71 of Law 4/1994:

The executive regulations of this Law shall define the specifications and parameters with which the facility should abide so as to be allowed to discharge degradable polluted substances after they have been treated. The administrative authority, specified in the said executive regulations, shall conduct periodic analysis of samples of the treated liquid waste in its laboratories and notify the competent administrative authorities of the results. In case of violations, the party concerned shall be granted a grace period of one month to treat the waste and render it compatible with the said specifications and standards. If treatment is not completed within the grace period as aforesaid or if the tests carried out during such period prove that continued discharge would result in severe harm to the water environment, discharge shall be halted by administrative means and the establishment license shall be revoked without prejudice to the penalties prescribed in this Law. In addition, the executive regulations shall specify the non-degradable polluting substances which industrial establishments are prohibited to discharge to the marine environment.

Article 73 of Law 4/1994:

It is prohibited to construct any establishment within 200 meters of the Egyptian coast lines without the permission of the competent administrative authority in coordination with the EEAA. The executive regulations of this Law shall lay down the procedures and conditions to be followed in this respect.

Article (57) of the ERs of Law 4/1994:

No establishment permit shall be granted for any facility on or near the seashore which would result in the discharge of polluting substances in violation of the provisions of the Law, of these Executive Regulations and of the decrees issued in implementation thereof unless the provisions of Chapter I of Part One of these Executive Regulations relating to development and the environment are duly observed. The permit holder shall provide suitable and adequate units for the treatment of waste which he shall begin operating promptly when the establishment commences operations. He should ensure the safety and maintenance of these units on a regular basis.

Appeal System

Article 21 of Law 4/1994:

The competent administrative authority shall notify the owner of the establishment of the result of the assessment by a registered letter with return receipt requested. The owner of the establishment may appeal the decision in writing within thirty days of notification before a committee to be formed by a decree of the Minister in charge of Environmental Affairs or the CAA. The executive regulations shall determine the mandates of the committee as well as its operating and appeal procedures.

Article (14) of the ERs of Law 4/1994:

The competent administrative body shall notify the establishment owner of the assessment result by registered letter with return receipt requested. The owner is entitled to object to such result in writing within a period of thirty days from the date of his notification before the Permanent Review Committee to be formed by a decree of the Minister for Environmental Affairs. The said Committee shall be chaired by a counselor from the Council of State and shall include the following members:

- A representative from the EEAA nominated by its CEO.
- The owner of the or whoever represents him by virtue of an official power of attorney.
- A representative of the competent body or of the licensing authority when it is not the competent body.
- Three experts to be selected as members of the Committee for a term of three years on the basis of their nomination by the Agency CEO.

The Committee may form sub-committees from among its members and others to study the objections referred to them and present reports thereon to the Committee. In performing its tasks, the Committee may solicit assistance from any quarter at its discretion, and shall be held to issue its decision within sixty days from the date of receiving the completed appeal documents.

Article (15) of the ERs of Law 4/1994:

The Permanent Review Committee referred to in Article (14) above shall be competent to look into the objections submitted or referred to it in connection with assessment results or with the proposals which the EEAA requires to be executed, and shall formulate its opinion on such objections by reference to the standards prescribed in Article (10) of these Executive Regulations. Objections shall be submitted in writing to the EEAA and shall include the reasons for the objection and the legal and scientific grounds on which the project owner substantiates his objection. The latter shall also attach thereto such documents as it deems necessary to support the reasons for his objection.

Article (16) of the ERs of Law 4/1994:

The Committee shall convene at the invitation of the Agency CEO within fifteen days from the date the Agency receives the written objection. A representative from the Agency, delegated by the CEO, shall take minutes of the meeting without having a counted vote in the discussions. The Committee decision shall be issued by a simple majority of votes, and the minutes shall be signed by all attending members.

Annex 3

List of a Number of Competent Administrative Authorities

The Competent Administrative Authorities (CAAs) include the following entities:

Ministries, including:

- **Ministry of Health and Population**, for hospitals and medical centers
- **Ministry of Agriculture**, for agricultural and land reclamation projects
- **Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation**, for projects including irrigation, agricultural drainage, barrages and dams
- **Ministry of Transport**, for large transport projects such as roads, airports, railways and large transportation systems as well as marine transportation including ports and marine platforms
- **Ministry of Housing and New Urban Communities**, for urban development projects, residential complexes, water treatment plants, domestic wastewater treatment plants on the city level as well as tourism cities affiliated to the Ministry
- **Ministry of Electricity and Energy**, for power generation projects and electricity grids
- **Ministry of Petroleum** and affiliated petroleum/gas entities, for projects related to petroleum, gas and petrochemicals.

Governorates

They are concerned with projects that are within the governorates boundaries and in land affiliated to the governorate

Entities, Authorities and Sectors

- **Industrial City Councils**, for projects within industrial cities
- **Tourism Development Agency (TDA)**, for tourism projects in lands affiliated to the TDA
- **General Authority for Investment and Free Zones**, for projects that are within the free or investment zones or projects established according to the Law of Investment, 8/1997
- **General Authority of Industrial Development, affiliated to the Ministry of Industry**, for the development of industrial estates
- **Nature Protection Sector in EEAA**, for projects within the boundaries of the natural protectorates

Annex 4
Category A EIA List and Form



A List of Some of Category (A) Projects

1- Industrial Projects

	Activity
	1- Food Industries
1-	Factories producing canned fruits and vegetables.
2-	Factories manufacturing fish products.
3-	Factories manufacturing and producing animals and fish fodders, without concentrates or protein manufacturing
4-	Factories producing smoked food including fish
5-	Molasses factories
6-	Ice factories
7-	Halvah manufacturing plants.
8-	Macaroni/pasta factories
9-	Factories producing biscuits and baked products
10-	Mineral water manufacturing and natural water bottling plants or manufacture of carbonated water
11-	Chewing gum manufacturing
12-	Ice- cream manufacturing
13-	Onion dehydrating facilities
	2- Spinning and Weaving and Synthetic Fibers Industry
14-	Spinning and weaving and knitting factories that does not include dyeing units.
15-	Cotton ginneries/ cotton pressing and cleaning factories/production of medical (sterilized) cotton
16-	Factories producing cords and ropes (not including any plastic processing)
17-	Ready-made garments
18-	Sponge matrices
	3- Chemical Industries
19-	Leather and shoe factories, not including tanning processes
20-	Storehouses of leathers (green, soft and dry) which does not include manufacturing.
21-	Paper processing, cardboard products and wallpaper manufacturing
22-	Leather and shoe factories, not including tanning processes
23-	Offset printing shops
	4- Wooden products
24-	Wood factories including drying and processing of wood without chemical treatment/soaking
25-	Spray painting facilities (including furniture spraying / spray booths)
	5- Refractory, mining, building materials and plastics industry
26-	Mechanical tiles factories.
27-	Manufacturing cement products (cement storage tanks, gutters covers, pipes)



A List of Some of Category (A) Projects

28-	Factories for grinding gypsum, lime, and glass
	6- Metallurgical industry
29-	Factories of processing of precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum with no electroplating
30-	Metallurgical arum manufacturing
31-	Manufacturing of metal products without molding or electroplating

2- Agricultural Projects

	Activity
32-	Commercial farms for poultry, animals or pigs
33-	Reclamation of land of areas from 100 feddans up until 400 feddans

3- Petroleum Projects

	Activity
34-	Filling gas cylinders

4- Health Care Facilities

35-	Hospitals/ health care facilities (not including an operation room)
-----	---

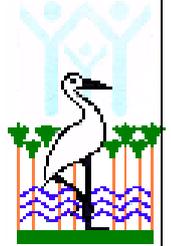
5- Power and Infrastructure Projects

36-	Construction of a transforming station without transmittal lines
-----	--

6- Other Projects

	Telecommunication
37-	Main stations for mobile phones ¹

¹ EEAA has issues a related protocol in cooperation with the Communications and Health Ministries.



A List of Some of Category (A) Projects

38-	Micro-cells stations for mobile phones
39-	Connecting stations for mobile phones
	Services
40-	Photographic and film making studios
41-	Public garages that undertake maintenance.
42-	Service stations and vehicles lubrication (liquid and gas) and fuel pumping units
43-	Manual slaughterhouses

**Arab Republic of Egypt
The Cabinet of Ministers
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency**

The information required in this form should be filled in an accurate and legible way. The Competent Administrative Authority should review and stamp the form, then send it to EEAA for review and feedback. Site visit report or any additional attachment should be also submitted.

Environmental Impact Assessment Form (A)

1. General Information

1.1 Project title: -----

1.2 Type of the project (infrastructure-industrial, agricultural, energy, health care project, tourism, etc.): -----

1.3 Address of the Project: -----

1.4 Name of the owner: (individual, company, etc)

1.5 Name of person in charge: -----
Telephone: ----- **Fax:** -----
E-mail: -----

1.6 Competent Administrative Authority: -----

1.7 Type of project:
 New Extension and its type: -----

- **If the type of project is an extension:**
Has an EIA study been submitted for the original project? Yes No
Date of obtaining the previous EEAA approval (attach the approval): -----
Attachment no (1)-----
Date of obtaining the first project license: -----
Attachment no (2)-----

1.8 Is the project located in a larger development (industrial estate, tourism center, etc.) Yes No

If yes, state the name of the development -----

- **Has an EIA been submitted for this development?** Yes No
Date of obtaining EEAA approval and attach the approval: -----
Attachment no (3)-----

2. Project Information

2.1 Total area of the project (m²): -----
Total area for project buildings (m²): -----

2.2 Project Location and Site

Attach a general description of the project location from all directions showing the project boundaries with respect to the neighboring developments, landuse, roads as well as archeological sites and natural protectorates, if any. (Attach a detailed map to scale, stamped by the Competent Administrative Authority and indicate the wind direction on the map).

Attachment no (4)-----

2.3 Distance between the site and nearest residential area: -----

2.4 Nature of the area in which the project is located (could be more than one selection)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Separate building | <input type="checkbox"/> A building with residence above | <input type="checkbox"/> City |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village | <input type="checkbox"/> In a residential area | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside residential area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural area | <input type="checkbox"/> Desert area | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational area | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal area | <input type="checkbox"/> Protected Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological area | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) ----- | |

2.5 General Description of the Project Area

Attach a description of the project area in terms of physical, biological, social and cultural environment.

Attachment no (5)-----

2.6 Infrastructure:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Water supply (network) | <input type="checkbox"/> Available | <input type="checkbox"/> Not available |
| Electricity supply (network) | <input type="checkbox"/> Available | <input type="checkbox"/> Not available |
| Sewers | <input type="checkbox"/> Available | <input type="checkbox"/> Not available |
| Roads/railways | <input type="checkbox"/> Available | <input type="checkbox"/> Not available |
| Sources of fuel | <input type="checkbox"/> Available | <input type="checkbox"/> Not available |

3. Description of Project Phases

3.1 Construction stage

- **Construction date:** -----
- **Time schedule for construction:** -----

3.1.1 Brief description of the activities during the construction phase

- **Water sources:** -----**Uses:** -----**Consumption rate:** -----
- **Fuel type:** -----**Source of fuel:** -----**Consumption rate:** -----
- **Expected workforce and accommodation location:** -----

3.1.2 Waste generated from construction and methods for disposal

- **Solid waste:** -----**Types:**-----
Quantities: -----**Disposal methods:**-----
- **Wastewater:** -----**Types:**-----
Quantities: -----**Disposal methods:**-----
- **Air emissions (smoke, smell, particulates):** -----

- **Noise:** -----

- **Others:** -----

3.2 Operation stage

3.2.1 Detailed description for operation phase (attach illustrative figures)

- **Main components of the project:** -----

- **Sources of water (municipal/groundwater/surface water/---)** -----
Consumption rate (m³/day): -----
Consumption rate: -----
- **Electric energy used:**-----**Source:** -----
- **Attach a description of activities for each project component (supported by illustrative figures and activities flow charts) while illustrative the inputs and outputs of each component and their quantities.**
Attachment no (6)-----

Expected workforce and accommodation location: -----

3.2.2 Wastes, their treatment and disposal

▪ **Air emissions:**

Discharge rate for air emissions: -----(m^3/hr)

Description of the treatment of air emissions and expected quality after treatment: -----

Attach the expected analysis for air emissions in comparison to allowable limits of law 4/1994.

Attachment no (7)-----

▪ **Wastewater:**

Domestic wastewater: -----

Discharge rate: -----(m^3/day)

Disposal method: (public sewer system-septic tanks, others) -----

In case there is a sewage treatment unit:

Attach a description of the components of the unit and method to dispose of sludge and treated wastewater as well as the characteristics of the unit effluent.

Industrial wastewater:

Discharge rate: -----(m^3/day)

Disposal method:

- Directly on the public sewer system
- Collected in a septic tank with no treatment to be swept afterwards
- Discharged to a water body, indicate its name-----
- Others -----

In case there is an industrial wastewater treatment unit:

Attach a description of the components of the unit while indicating chemicals used and the disposal method for treated wastewater and the characteristics of the unit effluent.

Attachment no (8)-----

▪ **Solid and hazardous waste:**

Types of waste and rate of generation:-----

Methods for transportation, handling and storage: -----

Methods for disposal (contractor, landfill, others): -----

▪ **Work environment:**

Work environment parameters: -----

Measures for workers protection (protective equipment, gas suction systems, etc.):-----

▪ **Others:** -----

4. Legal Framework

Attach a list of all relevant requirements of applicable environmental laws while indicating the aspects governed by the regulations and the articles no.

Attachment no (9)-----

5. Analysis of Environmental Impacts

Attach an analysis of potential environmental impacts of the project in both construction and operation phases. This could include impacts on air, soil, surface water or groundwater quality as well as social environment or infrastructure or neighboring development, and other impacts according to the nature of the project and its location. The analysis should also include impacts during emergency situations such as spills and leaks.

Attachment no (10)-----

6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Description of mitigation measures for each impact: -----

6.2 Description of environmental monitoring program: -----

6.3 Description of the institutional requirements (identification of responsibilities, requirements and arrangements needed to implement the mitigation measures and monitoring program)

7. Attachments

Insert a table of contents for the attachments. Attach the required documents and provide justification for any unattached document. (other attachments could be added as needed).

No.	Attachment	Was it Attached, (Yes, No)?	Reasons It Was Not Attached
1	EEAA approval of the EIA for the original project (in case of extensions)		
2	Copy of the project license (in case of extensions)		
3	EEAA Approval of the integrated EIA of the development (in case the project is located in a wider development)		
4	General description of the project site with a map		
5	General description of the project area		
6	Description of the project activities with illustrative figures		
7	Expected analysis for air emissions		
8	Specifications of sewage and/or industrial wastewater treatment unit		
9	List of environment laws and regulations		
10	Assessment of environmental impacts		

Declaration of the Project Proponent

I, the undersigned, certify that the statements made by me are true, complete and correct and that in case of any modification of the information stated above, the EEAA shall be instantly informed through the Competent Administrative Authority.

Name : -----

Identity Card number and address: -----

Position: -----

Date: -----

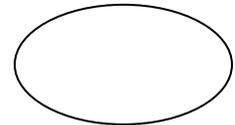
Form filled in by the Competent Administrative Authority

Name: -----

Professional title: -----

Signature: -----

Official Stamp



General Instructions to Fill in the Environmental Impact Assessment Form

- This is the environmental impact assessment form for category (A) projects.
- All information should be filled in accurately and in a legible way while attaching all information needed for review.
- The form is submitted, after being filled, to the CAA representative to be ratified and stamped with the republic stamp and sent to EEAA
- EEAA reviews the form and provides its opinion from the environmental point of view only and notifies the CAA of its decision and the conditions required (approval or objection or information request, etc.) within a period of maximum 60 days from the date of receipt of documents at EEAA
- In case the project is rejected, the project proponent has the right to appeal the decision and apply in writing to the Permanent Review Committee at EEAA within 30 days of the notification date
- The project should abide by all environmental conditions included in EEAA EIA approval and this will be inspected to check the extent of compliance of the project with the law and environmental conditions.
- This form is distributed free of charge.

Annex 5
Category B EIA List and Form



A List of Some of Category (B) Projects

1- Industrial Projects

	Activity
	1- Food Industries
1-	Breweries, malt fermentation factories.
2-	Vegetable oil extraction factories, not including treatment or refining.
3-	Plants manufacturing and producing animals and fish fodders, with concentrates and protein manufacturing.
4-	Tobacco grinding and packaging factories, cigarettes manufacturing plants
5-	Plants producing confectionary, juice and soft drinks
6-	Table salt production plants
7-	Factories producing dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt)
8-	Rice or crop mills
9-	Starch and yeast factories
10-	Commercial Mechanical or half mechanical slaughterhouses (related to processing)
	2- Spinning and Weaving and Synthetic Fibers Industry
11-	Plants producing synthetic fibers (such as synthetic silk and nylon) without dyeing units
12-	Factories producing cords and ropes (including plastic processing)
13-	Factories for retting natural fibers such as flax and their associated shaking and carding processes
	3- Chemical Industries
14-	Manufacturing protective masks for toxic gases
15-	Public Press or presses for magazines and newspapers
16-	Printing on cans and tin products
17-	Cork manufacturing and artificial sponge manufacturing factories.
18-	Plants producing and filling industrial gases
19-	Soap and glycerin factories
20-	Factories for plastic shaping/ plastic injection/ plastic pipes/ plastic piercing/ packaging plastic wires/ plastic crushing/ manufacturing elastics
21-	Packing and packaging liquid and solid chemicals and products.
22-	Synthetic glue (adhesive materials) factories
23-	Factories manufacturing tooth paste and powder, shampoo, hair oils, cosmetics, cologne and perfumes
24-	Fiberglass manufacturing plants
25-	Manufacturing dry pens and pencils
26-	Plants for mixing and packing fertilizers without production
27-	Extraction of coal from animal bones
	4- Pharmaceutical Industries
28-	Pharmaceutical factories involved in mixing and fermentation processes only



A List of Some of Category (B) Projects

	5- Wooden products industry
29-	Wood factories with soaking processes (chemical treatment of wood)/artificial wood manufacturing plants
30-	Manufacturing wooden products such as windows, doors, accessories, furniture and desks
	6- Refractory, mining, building materials and plastics industry
31-	Recycling of used glass to produce glass products
32-	Marble and granite cutting, polishing and finishing factories
33-	Manufacturing cement products including painting processes
34-	Manufacturing bricks, plasters, and clay and sand bricks plants
35-	Lime and gypsum kilns/ potteries
36-	Plants carrying out asphalt mixing and producing construction and road paving materials and reinforced concrete mixer
37-	Manufacturing, cleaning and treating charcoal/ coal pyrolysis
38-	Treating quarries' clay
39-	Quarries for marble, sand and clay
40-	Pottery and china factories
	7- Metallurgical industry
41-	Manufacturing metallic cans
42-	Manufacturing of metallic furniture
43-	Manufacturing surgery tools and equipment
44-	Facilities for gold processing including electroplating
45-	Copper forging, smelting and milling
46-	Manufacturing foil sheets
47-	Foundries for iron, steel and non-ferrous metals except lead smelters
48-	Steel pipes plants
49-	Manufacturing photographic films
50-	Manufacturing electrical wires and cables
51-	Factories involved in surface treatment or electroplating of iron, steel or non-ferrous metals
52-	Boilers and steam turbines manufacturing facilities
53-	Electric transformers manufacturing facilities
54-	Manufacturing agricultural equipment and trucks
55-	Motor vehicle, trailers and tractors assembly and manufacture
	8- Electrical and Electronic Industries
56-	Manufacturing of air conditioners
57-	Manufacturing and assembling electrical apparatus and refrigerators
58-	Manufacturing scientific apparatus, calculators and electronic equipments
59-	Manufacturing electrical products (switches, ...)
60-	Manufacturing electric lamps and illumination accessories
61-	Manufacturing solar heating cells



A List of Some of Category (B) Projects

9- Waste Processing, treatment or disposal projects	
62-	Facilities involved in recycling, reuse and processing liquid or solid non-hazardous wastes.
63-	Industrial wastewater treatment plants for individual facilities
64-	Industrial waste treatment units for individual facilities

2- Agricultural Projects

Activity	
65-	Establishment of fish farm in non-sensitive areas
66-	Reclamation of land from 400 feddans to 2000 feddans, not within natural protectorates

3- Health Care Facilities

Activity	
67-	Hospitals and health care centers (including an operation room)
68-	An incinerator or any waste treatment units serving an individual hospital

4- Petroleum Projects

69-	Manufacturing petroleum liquid gases cylinders and their accessories
70-	Exploratory surveys (geological/ geophysical), situated offshore or onshore for petroleum and gas
71-	Exploratory drilling, not including development, offshore or onshore for petroleum and gas
72-	Production drilling and connection of production lines for new wells which are in an area with an existing production facility

5- Power and Infrastructure Projects

1- Energy	
73-	Transforming stations with electrical transmission lines
74-	Compact solar power units
2- Infrastructure	



A List of Some of Category (B) Projects

75-	Compact water desalination units/plants
76-	Maintenance of an existing quay or Bogaz (water inlets),
77-	Steel shipyards, dry-docks, floating docks and ship maintenance
78-	Cleaning works of main waterways
79-	Medium-size irrigation and drainage projects

6- Tourism Projects

80-	Construction of hotels
81-	Construction and mooring of navigational line/ construction of a passage or scaffold on stake

**Arab Republic of Egypt
The Cabinet of Ministers
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency**

The information required in this form should be filled in an accurate and legible way. The Competent Administrative Authority should review and stamp the form, then send it to EEAA for review and feedback. Site visit report or any additional attachment should be also submitted.

Environmental Impact Assessment Form (B)

1. General Information

1.1 Project title: -----

1.2 Type of the project (infrastructure-industrial, agricultural, energy, health care project, tourism, etc.): -----

1.3 Address of the Project: -----

1.4 Name of the owner: (individual, company, etc)

1.5 Name of person in charge: -----
Telephone: ----- **Fax:** -----
E-mail: -----
Entity/individual preparing the form: -----

Telephone: ----- **Fax:** -----
E-mail: -----

1.6 Competent Administrative Authority: -----

1.7 Type of project:

New Extension and its type: -----

- If the type of project is an extension, has an EIA study been submitted for the original project? Yes No
- Date of obtaining the previous EEAA approval (attach the approval): -----
Attachment no (1)-----
- Date of obtaining the first project license: -----
Attachment no (2)-----

1.8 Is the project located in a larger development (industrial estate, tourism center, etc.) Yes No

If yes, state the name of the development -----

- **Has an EIA been submitted for this development?** Yes No

Date of obtaining EEAA approval and attach the approval: -----

Attachment no (3)-----

2. Project Information

2.1 Total area of the project (m²): -----

Total area for project buildings (m²): -----

2.2 Project Location and Site

Attach a general description of the project location from all directions showing the project boundaries with respect to the neighboring developments, landuse, roads as well as archeological sites and natural protectorates, if any. (Attach a detailed map to scale, stamped by the Competent Administrative Authority and indicate the wind direction on the map).

Attachment no (4)-----

2.3 Distance between the site and the nearest residential area: -----

2.4 Nature of the area in which the project is located (could be more than one selection)

- Separate building A building with residence above City
- Village In a residential area Outside residential area
- Agricultural area Desert area Industrial area
- Vocational area Coastal area Protected Area
- Archeological area Other (please specify) -----

2.5 General Description of the Project Area

Attach a description of the project area in terms of physical, biological, social and cultural environment.

Attachment no (5)-----

2.6 Infrastructure:

- Water supply (network) Available Not available
- Electricity supply (network) Available Not available
- Sewers Available Not available
- Roads/railways Available Not available
- Sources of fuel Available Not available

3. Description of Project Phases

3.1 Construction stage

- Construction date: -----
- Time schedule for construction: -----

3.1.1 Brief description of the activities during the construction phase

- Water sources: -----Uses: -----Consumption rate: -----
- Fuel type: -----Source of fuel: -----Consumption rate: -----
- Expected workforce and accommodation location: -----

3.1.2 Waste generated from construction and methods for disposal

- Solid waste: -----Types:-----
Quantities: -----Disposal methods:-----
- Wastewater: -----Types:-----
Quantities: -----Disposal methods:-----
- Air emissions (smoke, odor, particulates): -----

- Noise: -----

- Others: -----

3.2 Operation stage

3.2.1 Detailed description for operation phase (attach illustrative figures)

- Main components of the project: -----

- Sources of water (municipal/groundwater/surface water/---) -----
Consumption rate (m³/day): -----
- Type and source of fuel
Consumption rate: -----
- Electric energy used:-----Source: -----
- Attach a description of activities for each project component (supported by illustrative figures and activities flow charts) while illustrative the inputs and outputs of each component and their quantities.
Attachment no (6)-----

Alternatives taken into consideration for inputs or technologies or design or layout, etc.

Expected workforce and accommodation location: -----

3.2.2 Wastes, their treatment and disposal

▪ **Air emissions:**

Discharge rate for air emissions: -----(m^3/hr)-----

Description of the treatment of air emissions and expected quality after treatment: -----

Attach the expected analysis for air emissions in comparison to allowable limits of law 4/1994.

Attachment no (7)-----

▪ **Wastewater:**

Domestic wastewater: -----

Discharge rate: -----(m^3/day)

Disposal method: (public sewer system-septic tanks, others) -----

In case there is a sewage treatment unit:

Attach a description of the components of the unit and method to dispose of sludge and treated wastewater as well as the characteristics of the unit effluent.

Industrial wastewater:

Discharge rate: -----(m^3/day)

Disposal method:

- Directly on the public sewer system
- Collected in a septic tank with no treatment to be swept afterwards
- Discharged to a water body, indicate its name-----
- Others -----

In case there is an industrial wastewater treatment unit:

Attach a description of the components of the unit while indicating chemicals used and the disposal method for treated wastewater and the characteristics of the unit effluent.

Attachment no (8)-----

▪ **Solid and hazardous waste:**

Types of waste and rate of generation:-----

Methods for transportation, handling and storage: -----

Methods for disposal (contractor, landfill, others): -----

▪ **Work environment:**

Work environment parameters: -----

Measures for workers protection (protective equipment, gas suction systems, etc.):-----

▪ **Others:** -----

4. Legal Framework

Attach a list of all relevant requirements of applicable environmental laws while indicating the aspects governed by the regulations and the articles no.

Attachment no (9)-----

5. Analysis of Environmental Impacts

Attach an analysis of potential environmental impacts of the project in both construction and operation phases. This could include impacts on air, soil, surface water or groundwater quality as well as social environment or infrastructure or neighboring development, and other impacts according to the nature of the project and its location. The analysis should also include impacts during emergency situations such as spills and leaks. Also attach the potential impacts of the environment on the project (such as earthquakes, flash floods, previous landuse, impact of neighboring activities, etc.)

Attachment no (10)-----

6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Summary of environmental impacts: -----

6.2 Description of mitigation measures for each impact: -----

6.3 Description of environmental monitoring program: -----

6.4 Description of the institutional requirements (identification of responsibilities, requirements and arrangements needed to implement the mitigation measures and monitoring program)

7. Attachments

Insert a table of contents for the attachments. Attach the required documents and provide justification for any unattached document. (other attachments could be added as needed).

No.	Attachment	Was it Attached, (Yes, No)?	Reasons It Was Not Attached
1	EEAA approval of the EIA for the original project (in case of extensions)		
2	Copy of the project license (in case of extensions)		
3	EEAA Approval of the integrated EIA of the development (in case the project is located in a wider development)		
4	General description of the project site with a map		
5	General description of the project area		
6	Description of the project activities with illustrative figures		
7	Expected analysis for air emissions		
8	Specifications of the sewage and/or industrial wastewater treatment unit		
9	List of environment laws and regulations		
10	Assessment of environmental impacts		

Declaration of the Project Proponent

I, the undersigned, certify that the statements made by me are true, complete and correct and that in case of any modification of the information stated above, the EEAA shall be instantly informed through the Competent Administrative Authority.

Name : -----

Identity Card number and address: -----

Position: -----

Date: -----

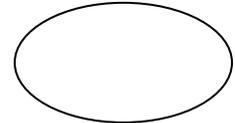
Form filled in by the Competent Administrative Authority

Name: -----

Professional title: -----

Signature: -----

Official Stamp



General Instructions to Fill in the Environmental Impact Assessment Form

- This is the environmental impact assessment form for category (B) projects.
- All information should be filled in accurately and in a legible way while attaching all information needed for review.
- The form is submitted, after being filled, to the CAA representative to be ratified and stamped with the republic stamp and sent to EEAA
- EEAA reviews the form and provides its opinion from the environmental point of view only and notify the EEA with its decision and with the conditions required (approval or objection or information request, etc.) within a period of maximum 60 days from the date of receipt of documents at EEAA
- In case the study is rejected, the project proponent has the right to appeal the decision and apply in writing to the Permanent Review Committee at EEAA within 30 days of the notification date
- The project should abide by all environmental conditions included in EEAA EIA approval and this will be inspected to check the extent of compliance of the project with the law and environmental conditions.
- This form is distributed free of charge.

Annex 6
Category C EIA List



A List of Some of Category (C) Projects

1- Industrial Projects

	Activity
	1- Food Industries
1-	Sugar production and refining factories.
2-	Vegetable oil extraction or refining or other treatment processes
3-	Hydrated oils/ manufacturing margarine, hydrated vegetable and animal oils and fats for food/ manufacturing natural fats.
	2- Spinning and Weaving and Synthetic Fibers Industry
4-	Factories producing textile and carpets and including dyeing processes
5-	Manufacturing synthetic fibers such as artificial silk and nylon, which include dyeing processes
	3- Chemical Industries
6-	Leather tanning factories
7-	Manufacturing alkalis and acids and their derivatives
8-	Polymers producing facilities
9-	Oil paints, inks and varnishes plants
10-	Rubber factories
11-	Pesticide manufacture and formulation plants/ plants engaged in pesticides packaging and mixing processes
12-	Coal percolation and manufacturing its derivatives
13-	Pulp production plants from fibrous material
14-	Manufacturing engine oil
15-	Oil and grease factories
16-	Sulfur plants
17-	Integrated chemical installations for the production of basic organic or inorganic chemicals
18-	Phosphate fertilizers manufacturing factories
	4- Pharmaceutical Industries
19-	Pharmaceutical factories involved in synthesis processes or chemical or biological processes
20-	Manufacturing all types of vaccines
	5- Refractory, mining, building materials and plastics industry
21-	Primary glass industry (from primary raw material)
22-	Cement plants
23-	Facilities manufacturing porous metallic natural fibers
24-	Mines for mineral extraction including processing and extraction of precious metals
25-	Ceramics and porcelain factories
	6- Metallurgical industry
26-	Surface treatment of iron & steel or not ferrous metals/ electrostatic factories



A List of Some of Category (C) Projects

27-	Lead smelters and processing
28-	Primary non-ferrous metals plants
29-	Primary iron and steel plants including the processing of the ore
30-	Coke production and processing plants
	7- Electrical and Electronic Industries
31-	Batteries plants
32-	Manufacturing and recycling of mobile phones' batteries
	8- Waste processing, treatment and disposal projects
33-	Hazardous wastes treatment or disposal facilities
34-	Facilities involved in solid or liquid hazardous waste recycling or reuse
35-	Central incinerator serving several hospitals or health care facilities
36-	Projects/ sites of sludge treatment
37-	Sanitary landfills
38-	Recycling of batteries including mobile phones' batteries

2- Agricultural Projects

	Activity
39-	Land reclamation projects for more than 2000 feddans or more than 400 feddans in a protected area

3- Petroleum Projects

40-	Construction of offshore or onshore pipelines in any area
41-	Exploratory drilling for petroleum or gas including offshore or onshore development
42-	Oil and gas fields development (offshore or onshore)
43-	Construction of offshore and onshore pipeline, terminals and associated facilities for gas and oil
44-	Stores for petrol, gas or diesel storage (excluding service stations) for more than 10000ron
45-	Oil and gas refineries and petrochemicals factories
46-	Natural gas supply networks for cities
47-	Oil and gas separation, processing, handling and storage facilities
48-	Petrochemicals plants, nitrogenous fertilizers and ammonia

4- Power and Infrastructure Projects

	1- Energy
49-	Thermal power plants



A List of Some of Category (C) Projects

50-	Intercontinental transmission lines
51-	Hydropower plants
52-	Power plants with associated power lines
53-	Nuclear power plants
54-	Generation of electricity using wind or by solar energy, including power lines
	2- Infrastructure
55-	Wastewater treatment plants including sanitation systems
56-	Public/central Construction of water treatment or desalination plants
57-	Establishment of quays
58-	Airports and runways and helicopter landing areas
59-	Large transportation systems and highways, including the underground, bridges and tunnels
60-	Internal highways in cities
61-	Railway lines
62-	Ports (commercial, oil, mineral or free), situated either inside a marine port or individually
63-	Construction of waterways
64-	Large scale irrigation and drainage projects, dams and barrages

5- Tourism Projects

65-	Tourism developments, tourism centers and resorts
66-	Construction of amusement parks
67-	Combined marinas
68-	Any installation or construction inside the shoreline area or offshore

6- Other Projects

69-	Sports Stadiums
70-	New urban development projects (such as establishment of residential areas)
71-	Industrial estate/cities
72-	Municipal/central slaughterhouses