

policy is aimed at improving the fishing sector. Measures for the sustainable development of the agricultural complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2009–2011 and the Concept of the Development of Fisheries for 2007–2015 are aimed at creating fisheries and achieving their economic efficiency, as well as for the rational use of marine resources. This will have a positive effect on the number of fish populations and will halt the reduction of bioresources [1].

The project of conservation of other bioresources of the Caspian region is included in the program for the conservation of bioresources and guarantees the rational use of water resources and fauna, as well as the creation of a system of protected areas until 2010. Another document, the Scientific and Technical Program "The Complex of Ecological and Epidemiological Investigations of the Biocenosis of the Caspian Sea and the Development of Measures for its Improvement for 2008–2010", provides for measures on integrated monitoring of the state of water and preparation of measures to improve the state of the environment. This will halt the reduction of biodiversity.

Monitoring includes regular collection of data on various aspects of the state of the environment. Typically, it includes assessing water quality, air pollution, the presence and number of individuals of biological species and many other significant measurements. This is the first and very important part of the long decision-making process that will help improve the environmental management system and bioresources. In the Caspian region, the most significant regional agreement is the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea and four protocols: the protocol on land-based sources of pollution, the protocol on regional interaction in emergencies and the protocol on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context. It is expected that the protocols will be adopted at the Third Conference of the Parties.

At the moment, there is no integrated monitoring system in the Caspian region. In each country, the monitoring system has its own specific features, with the exception of the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, which have similar monitoring systems. However, the Caspian Sea is a single ecosystem with related components, requiring the development of a set of measures to protect the environment from technogenic impact with the use of adequate biomonitoring data.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BARANOVICHI GORRIONCILLO OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

S. Golub, C. Mukina, D. Takmianina

Belarusian state University, ISEI BSU,

Minsk, Republic of Belarus

holubs@mail.ru

Baranovich city and district inspection of natural resources and environmental protection is a territorial body of the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus, and is a structural unit of the regional Committee of natural resources and environmental protection.

Keywords: inspection, risk group, analytical control, environmental activities, criteria for classification to the risk group.

The inspection controls the:

- protection of water resources,
- air pool security,
- protection of land resources and flora,
- protection of wildlife and protected areas,
- production and consumption waste,
- ecological expertise.

The work of the inspection of natural resources and environmental protection includes:

- 1) control of the enterprises, organizations and institutions (first of all for the enterprises which report on the form 2-OS-air and 2-OS waste);
- 2) control over the quality and amounts of executed works on the objects financed at the expense of the budget of the Fund of nature protection;
- 3) control over timely payment for waste and transfer of environmental tax for emissions (discharges) of pollutants;
- 4) approval of limits for extraction of natural resources, emissions (discharges) of pollutants into the environment and waste disposal;
- 5) environmental assessment of projects, control over the construction of environmental and other facilities;
- 6) constant control of timely renewal of permits for waste disposal and emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources, for special water use.

Analytical control of the environmental facilities of the city of Baranovichi and protection of the area is carried out on the laboratory of analytical control (MLAC).

The laboratory controls the discharge of wastewater into water bodies and checks the quality of surface water. Laboratory control covers treatment facilities and control points of surface water on the rivers of the city and district.

On the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus №510, inspections are carried out, as well as their planning.

The consolidated plans of inspections of regional and Brest city Executive committees include inspections carried out within the framework of departmental control by regional (Brest city) and district Executive committees (district administrations in cities), as well as subordinate (included in the system) Supervisory (Supervisory) bodies.

Inspections are carried out at 683 sites. The criteria for classifying economic and other activities that have a harmful impact on the environment are divided into 3 risk groups:

1. High risk group (includes 27 objects).

The main criteria for this risk group are

- * Operation of a facility for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using electrolytic or chemical processes for treatment of baths with a volume of 30 cubic meters or more
- * Operation of facilities for the use of waste of the 3rd class of danger
- * Mass production of asphalt concrete
- * Peat extraction in areas with a surface of more than 250 ha
- * Operation of wastewater and wastewater treatment facilities

2. Medium risk (includes 41 objects)

Main criteria for this risk group:

- * Operation of stationary emission sources with total emissions of pollutants into the air of 25 tons or more per year and (or) emissions of pollutants of hazard class 1 are 1 kg or more per year.
- * Operation of facilities for growing and fattening cattle from 200 and more heads, pigs from 100 and more heads, birds from 5000 and more places.
- * Operation of local treatment facilities for pre-treatment of waste water and (or) disposal of waste water into the environment using irrigation fields, etc. (without discharge of waste water into the water body).
- * Operation of stationary emission sources with total emissions of pollutants into the air of 25 tons or more per year and (or) emissions of pollutants of hazard class 1 are 1 kg or more per year.

3. Low risk group (includes 615 objects) does not have the main criterion, checks in these organizations are carried out for compliance with environmental laws.

During the analysis of the state control over environmental protection and rational use of natural resources of the city of Baranovichi and Baranavichy district, it can be concluded that for a number of years in this area remains stable environmental situation.