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Pre feasibility study meaning

Environmental pre-feasibility studies were introduced by Law 109 of 11 February 1994 and subsequent amendments and additions (Â€ ~ Framework Law for Public Works 109/94 ~). A subsequent regulation is that defined in DPR 554 of 21 December 1999.an Environmental pre-feasibility study allows to evaluate the environmental impacts caused by the project already at the preliminary planning stage, thus anticipating appropriate solutions related to the critical issues identified. When the work is subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, the second paragraph, Article 21, included in the DPR 554 of 21 December 1999, establishes the condition for pre-feasibility studies to present the information needed to perform the screening phase of the EIA study.Moreover, in cases that are regulated by screening processes described in the European directives or regulations , a pre-feasibility study ensures that the project is in no way harmful to the environment. In other words, it makes it possible to identify the mandatory measures to be taken in order to avoid significant environmental problems in the surrounding areas. If related to the EIS, which analyzes in detail all the impacts on the territory of the realization of a work, the environmental pre-feasibility study guarantees a deep knowledge of the area before the definition of the final project, thus avoiding the emergence of relevant problems in the EIA procedure, which can lead to a partial or even complete reworking of the project itself. Currently the decree that regulates the environmental pre-feasibility studies is Legislative Decree 152/2006 and its successive modifications and additions; In particular, the second section defines their essential content: descriptive reports on the territory and its critical characteristics, with graphical annexes to highlight the main aspects. Generally, as Article 19 of Legislative Decree 152/2006 points out, the first part of an environmental impact assessment focuses on the verification procedure of a preliminary screening This stage procedures and contents are specified in Article (No. 20) and takes into account national and regional situations. Internationally, pre-feasibility studies are developed specifically for large projects with the aim of identifying the optimal conditions and convenience for the process of the feasibility phase. They can be very similar to environmental pre-feasibility studies such as Law 109 of February 11, 1994. If the need to pursue a feasibility study is recognised, the study also includes cost-benefit analyses. This usually happens for projects financed by international organisations such as the World Bank, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) etc. "The environmental pre-feasibility study Part of the preliminary design. It is also a valuable technical support activity both for the proponent and for the designer. Through this study study It is possible to start a process of gradual selection of the proposed solutions. It is a matter of identifying, among the different alternatives, the one best able to balance the different requests converging around the project and, therefore, to obtain the widest approval from the competent authorities and local communities.In this context, the keywords, able to summarize the VDP vision related to the set of activities and services that characterize the Environmental Pre-Feasibility Studies, are "process" and "Sharing." The objective pursued by the Law through the screening procedure is the insertion of a certain degree of flexibility deriving from the consideration of the relationship between Work and Environment considering the design characteristics and the environmental framework. The objective of the VDP in carrying out the screening procedure is therefore to highlight the particularities of the project in order to allow the Competent Authority to make a reasonable judgement on the feasibility of the EIA study; During the Environmental Pre-Feasibility Study processes, the VDP is able to support the Proponent in choosing the best alternative, starting from the implementation of all possible alternatives, up to the definition of guidelines that imply the environmental requirements in the final work. The comparison between the different alternatives is the crucial stage for their evaluation and selection, for the involvement of simultaneous considerations on multiple profiles expressing different approaches, values and interests of the different actors involved.With this in mind, VDP has structured, thanks to its long experience, several methodologies based on multi-criteria analysis. The VIA screening is a complex process that involves several activities that not only concern the drafting of technical documents, but also the support to the Proponent and the guidance regarding the possible VIA study of the proposed project.The services offered by the VDP are structured at several levels: The level of importance given to the impact factors associated with the main interventions design is a central aspect in the preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Study. VDP has developed study methods which, by means of graphics and cartographic synthesis, allow the examining board to draw up a complete picture of the relationship between the intervention and the various environmental factors. With regard to the assistance to the proponent that the VDP is able to offer, specific reference is made to the steps following the preparation of the Environmental Prefeasibility Study. These activities mainly concern the preliminary and subsequent stages of the procedural investigation, which may lead to legislative compliance and, where appropriate, to the development of the EIA procedure. Internationally, VDP ensures that services are implemented in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the project area and, when with the standards and protocols required by potential donors. Published on 15 January 2021 Once a mining company has established the size and quality of its warehouse, a wide research must be conducted to determine whether the resource can be extracted both economically and profitably. To determine this result, a large amount of research and testing of the concept is required to determine whether the project should go ahead, be redesigned, or abandoned. Usually, four stages of testing are undertaken which represent the general levels of certainty achieved: Scoping (or Conceptual) StudyPre-feasibility (or preliminary) Study (PFS)Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS)Bankable feasibility study (BFS) In short, Studio Scoping is a first-stage study based on the economic forecasts and assumptions of the mining project. It is used for development planning and aims to determine if further studies should go ahead. If the results obtained in the study are convincing, then the company should proceed to the PFS, which is more detailed and more reliable. The DFS follows the PFS and is the most detailed and complete study, determining definitively whether to proceed with the project. All parameters including geological, engineering, legal, operational, economic, social, environmental are considered so that the company has almost certain confidence in the success of the project. The BFS is the final stage before development, including the necessary detail on which financial terms should lend to society. This study determines whether the project is profitable and how much capital will be required, allowing the bank and engineers to determine whether the risks are acceptable, and confirm that the project is feasible. In this article, we will focus on the PFS phase. Pre-fesibility is an early analysis of a potential mining project. Conducted by a small team of consultants, the PFS is designed to provide stakeholders with key information such as logistics, capital requirements and key challenges; everything you need to drive decision-making. The PFS is a critical step in the development of the project as it indicates the minimum prerequisite for converting a geological resource into a signalling reserve. When and why are PFS?A PFS undertaken is the key step in evaluating a mining project and is intended to ascertain whether a mineral resource is able to support a successful mining project. There are three common reasons to lead a PFS: As a basis for the commitment of an important exploration program after a successful preliminary program. To attract a joint venture partner, interest a buyer to the project or as a basis for an important subscription to increase the required risk capital. To help justify the final feasibility studies. What is it?In a PFS? PFS should identify critical problems and risks to be solved during feasibility final stages. A complete PFS should include include projects and descriptions of mining operations as well as cost estimates, project risks, security issues and other important information. In addition to the geological and mining design information, a PFS also takes into account the factors that may have an impact or interfere with the final project. These may include Community issues, geographical obstacles and authorization problems. The following list includes the main elements of a PFS: evaluation of the reserves and products sold by the resources outlined generic design of the mines, non-detailed duration and clearance of the mining and production planning, evaluation of extraction methods, treatment routes and identification of the factors of interruption, recovery, dilution and losses both in the extraction and treatment, summary development structure and timetabledetermination of the capital What can an explorer deduce from the PFS? Wh While a Prefaceability Study has a lower level of confidence than later studies, it is meant that, through iterations and adjustments in this phase of PFS, optimal development choices are deducted to form the basis of the next stage, DFS.What happens if the results of the PFS are positive? Negative? If the PFS gives a positive result, the company is likely to move to the next stage "a definitive feasibility study." However, if the answer is negative, they can choose to return to the drawing table or abandon the potential project altogether. Should investors be excited about a PFS? Although a PFS can only be considered 'exciting' when it produces positive results, it can still be considered a valuable tool. The study provides investors with useful and tangible updates on the progress of the project of an enterprise, helping to outline a clearer picture of the stages and challenges of the project. As such, investors can have greater confidence when deciding whether to continue, increase or abandon investment.

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