



Environmental Impact Assessment system in Korea



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Korea Environment Institute

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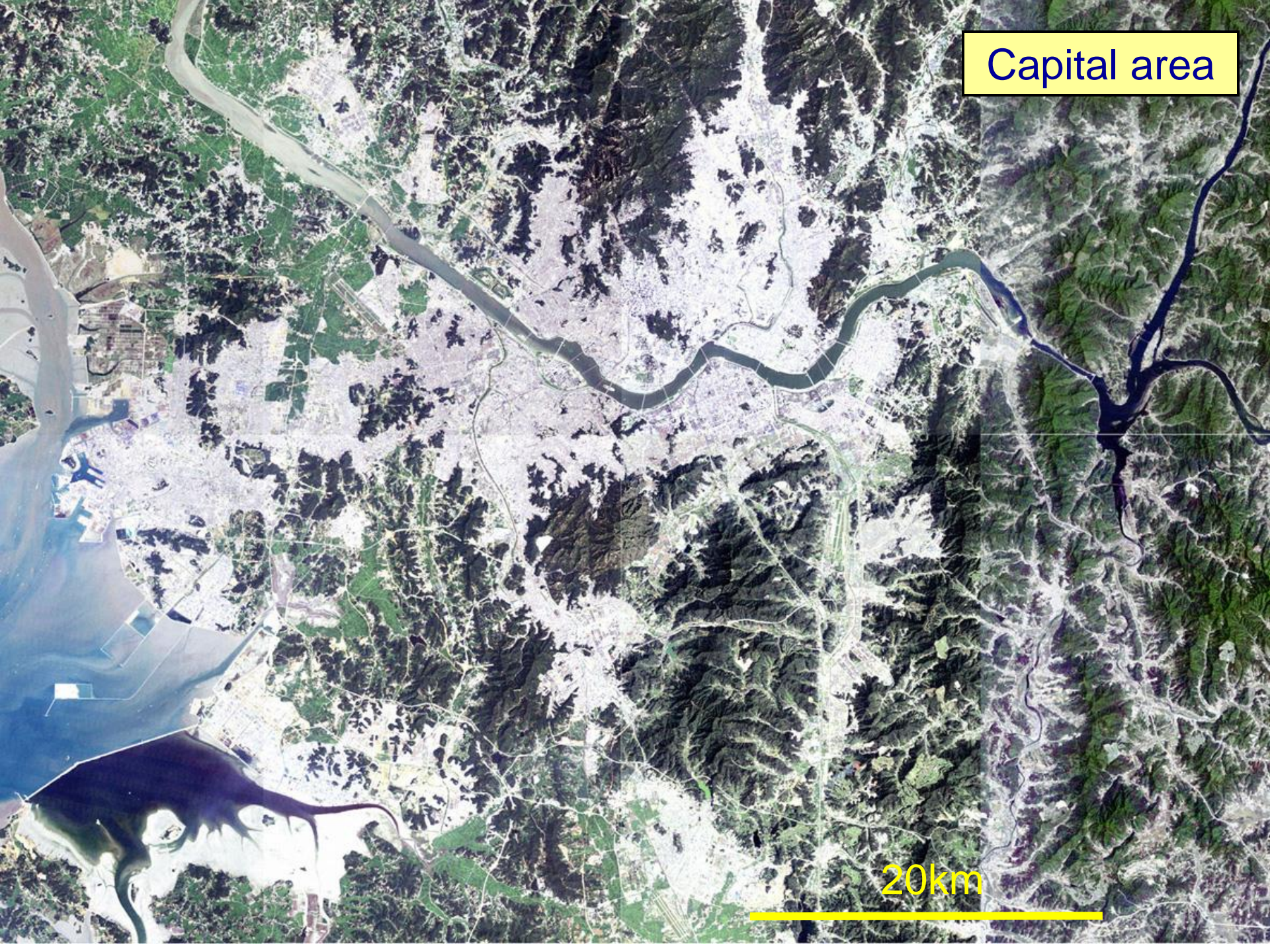


SOUTH KOREA

- ✿ Area: 100,000km²
- ✿ Population: 48 millions
- ✿ Mountain area: 70%
- ✿ Peninsular
- ✿ Temperate zone
- ✿ High public interests in environmental protection



Capital area



20km

Korea Environment Institute (KEI)

National Environmental Research Institute
under the Office of Prime Minister

Contribution to the prevention and
resolution of environmental problems
“through research and development of
advances environmental policies”,
and
“professional review of environmental
impact statement”

Environmental
Policy
Research

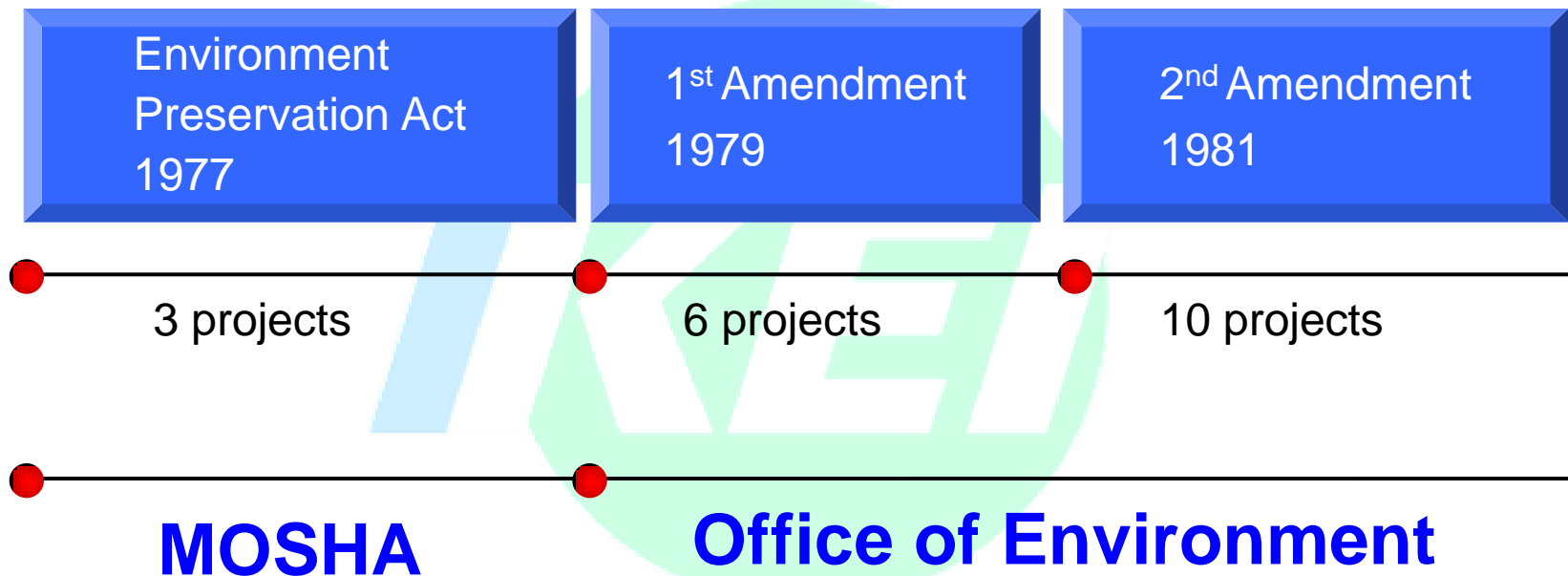
Climate Change
Research

Environmental
Assessment

Knowledge
Sharing
and
Management
Improvement

Introduction Period (1977 ~ 1981)

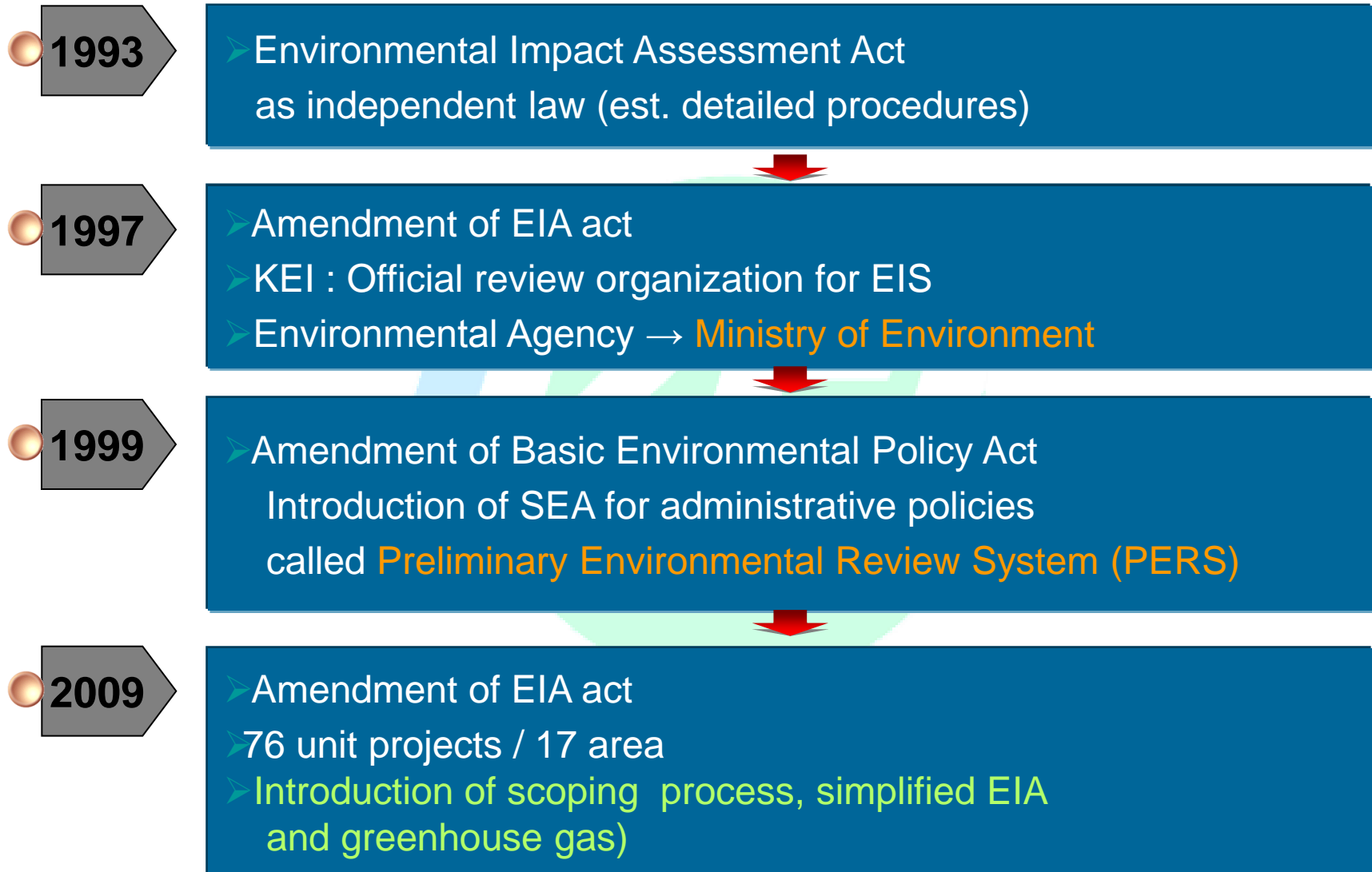
EIA started from late 70s



Implementation Period (1982 ~ 1992)

- 1982**
 - Introduction of professional EIA agency system licensed by Office of Environment
(currently about 340 agencies)
- 1986**
 - Extension of project types (including private projects)
 - Office of Environment → **Environmental Agency**
- 1990**
 - Basic Environmental Policy Act
 - 35 unit projects / 11 area → **47 unit projects / 15 area**
 - Public participation involved

Enhancement Period (1993 ~)



■ Environment Impact Assessment System in KOREA

■ Number of registration agency : 339

■ Registration process

1. EIA agencies should register at government in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment Law enforcement rules. Environment Impact Assessment Association(EIAA) deputize for Ministry of Environment.
2. Consignment organization, EIAA, reviews registration forms.
3. EIAA determines whether disqualification according to Article 55 of the Law to conduct background checks of the applicant representatives.
4. If representatives do not have disqualification and appropriate registration requirement, EIAA issues a registration certificate to the applicant.
5. After the certification issued, notify it to the Ministry of Environment and Regional Environmental Office. And report to EIA information system in accordance with Article 70, Section 3

Environment Impact Assessment System in KOREA

Registration requirement

- Standards of technical manpower and facility equipment depending on EIA sector
- ✧ Specify by Environment Impact Assessment Law Article 54, Section 1 – Enforcement Article 68

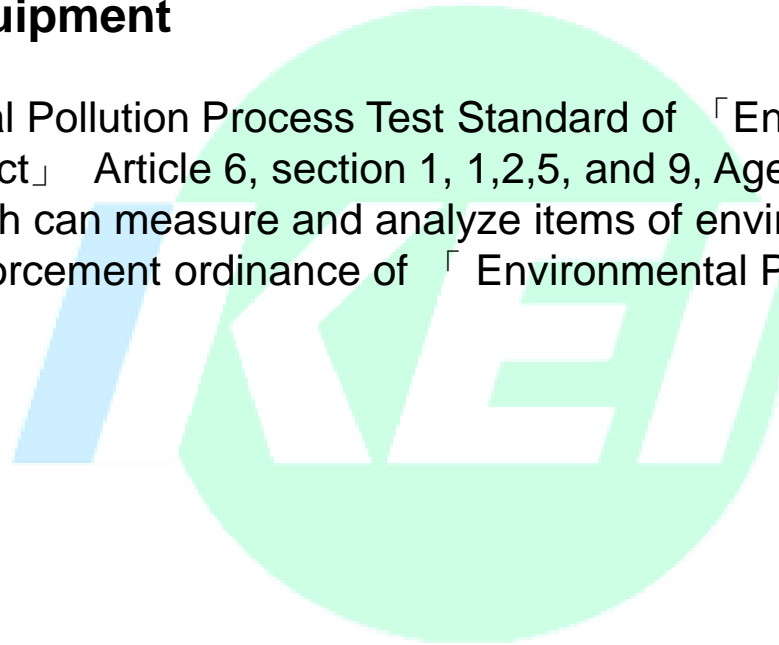
1. Technical Manpower

Division	Headcount	Range rate of technical qualification
Overall	More than 1	1) EIA Appraise 2) Professional Engineer in Environment field 3) Those who has EIA working experience over 7 years after getting Engineer Qualification in environment field
	More than 1	1) Engineer qualification in Environment, urban planning field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 5 years after getting Industrial Engineer Environment
Natural and Ecological Environment	More than 1	1) Professional Engineer Qualification in forestry, civil engineering(marine), and environment(management) field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 7 years after getting Engineer Qualification in forestry, civil engineering(marine), and environment field
	More than 1	1) Engineer Qualification in forestry, civil engineering(marine), and environment (management) field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 5 years after getting Engineer Qualification in forestry, civil engineering(marine), and environment field
Land Environment	More than 2	1) Those who has higher than Engineer Qualification in urban panning , civil engineering, and environment(soil) field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 5 years after getting Industrial Engineer in civil engineering and environment field
Life Environment · others	More than 1	1) Professional Engineer Qualification in environment, chemical engineering, and energy· meteorological field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 7 years after getting Engineer Qualification in environment, landscape, urban planning, chemical engineering, and energy· meteorological field
	More than 3	1) Engineer Qualification in environment, landscape, urban planning, chemical engineering, and energy· meteorological field 2) Those who has EIA working experience over 5 years after getting Industrial Engineer in environment and landscape field

■ Environment Impact Assessment System in KOREA

2. Facility and Equipment

- 1) As Environmental Pollution Process Test Standard of 「Environmental Examination and Inspection Act」 Article 6, section 1, 1,2,5, and 9, Agency need to have equipments which can measure and analyze items of environmental standards according to enforcement ordinance of 「Environmental Policy Law」



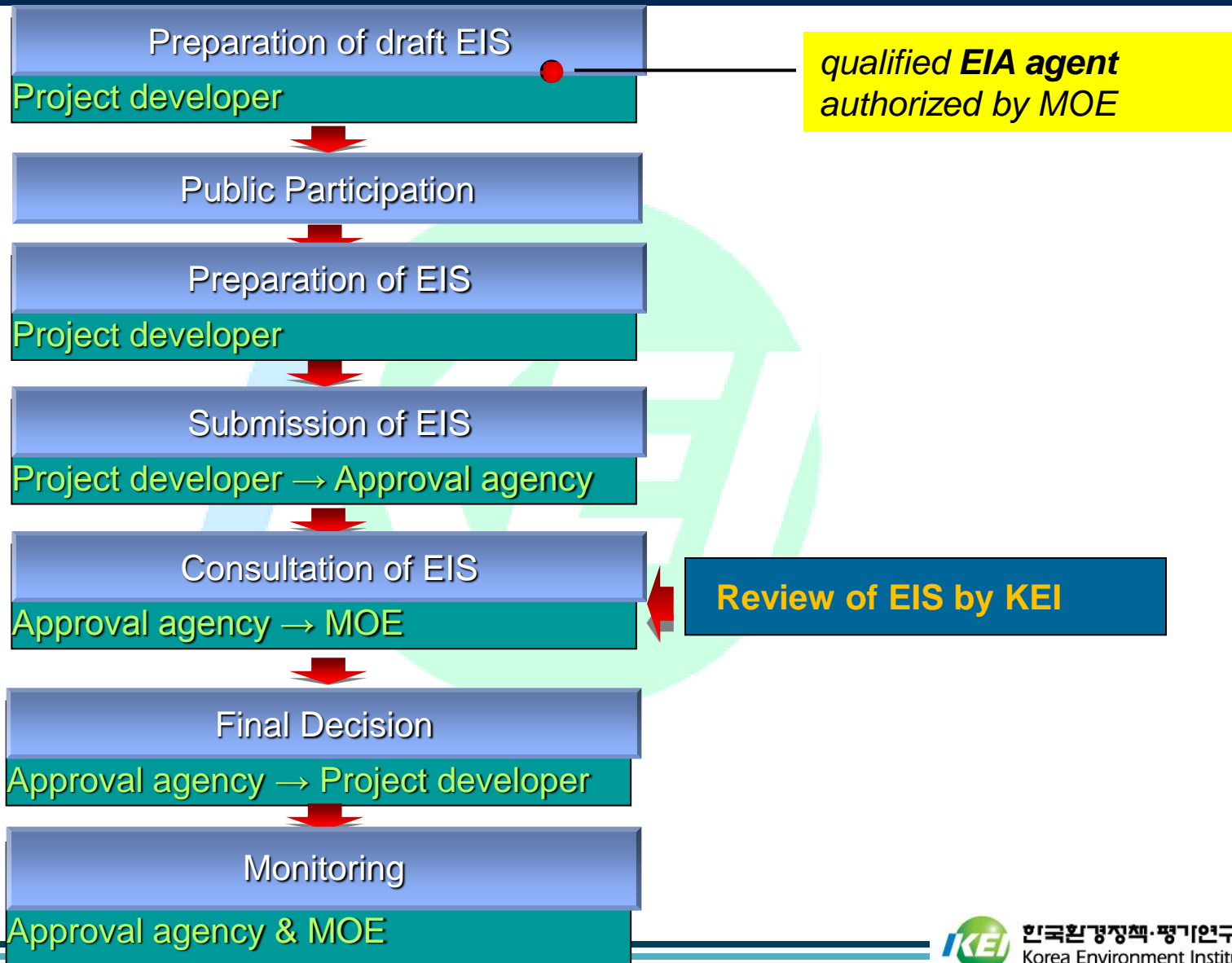
Projects subject to EIA (positive list)

Urban Development (12)	Construction of Railroads (including subway) (4)	Development of Athletic Facilities (5)
Development of Industrial Complexes (7)	Construction of Airports (1)	Development of Mountain areas (3)
Development of Energy (7)	Utilization and Development of Rivers (1)	Development of Designated Regions (8)
Construction of Harbors (4)	Reclamation Works (2)	Installation of Waste disposal Facilities (2)
Construction of Roads (1)	Development of Resort & Recreation areas (6)	Construction of Military Facilities (3)
Development of Water Resources (2)		Excavation Work and mining activities (7)

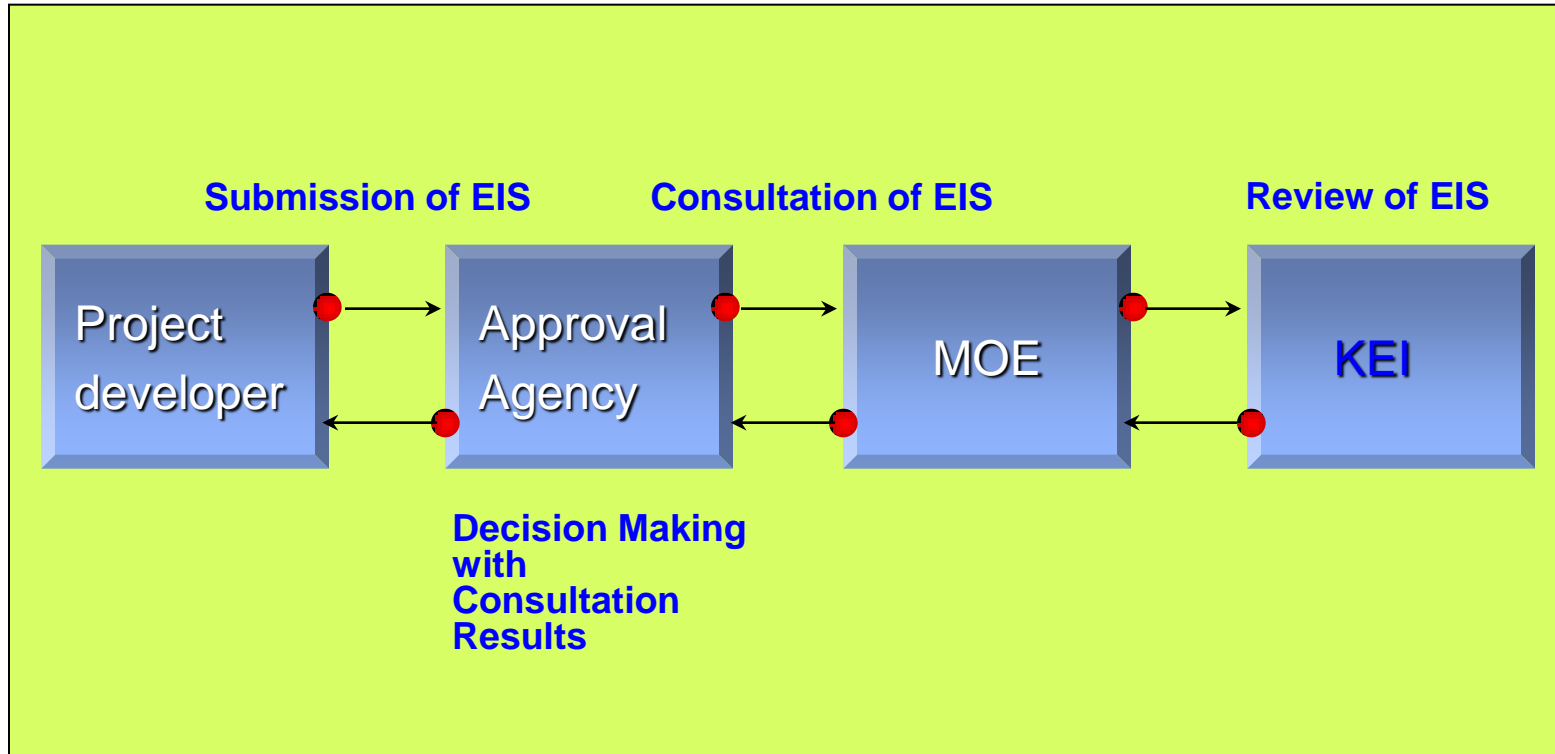
Items to be assessed (21 items)

Categories	Atmospheric	Water	Land
Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meteorology - Air quality - Odor - Greenhouse gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality - Marine environment - Hydraulics & Hydrology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use - Soil - Topography & Geology
Categories	Natural	Ambient	Socioeconomic
Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flora & Fauna - Environmental property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste - Noise & Vibration - Landscape - Sanitation & Health - Electromagnetic wave - Shading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population - Residence - Local industry

Procedure



■ Role of concerned parties



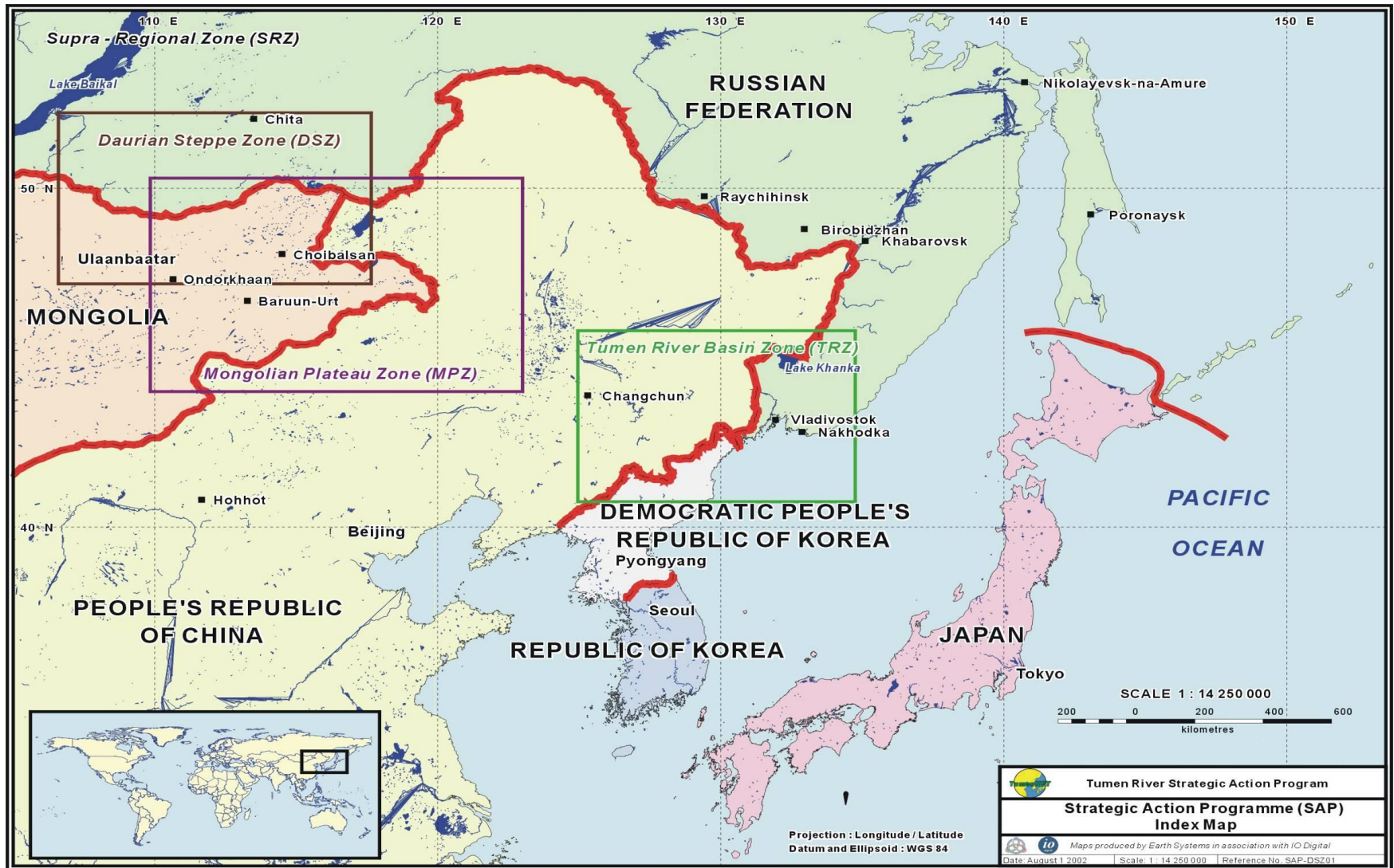
■ Environment in Northeast Asia

Northeast Asian region :

- China, DPRK, Japan, Mongolia, ROK and Russia

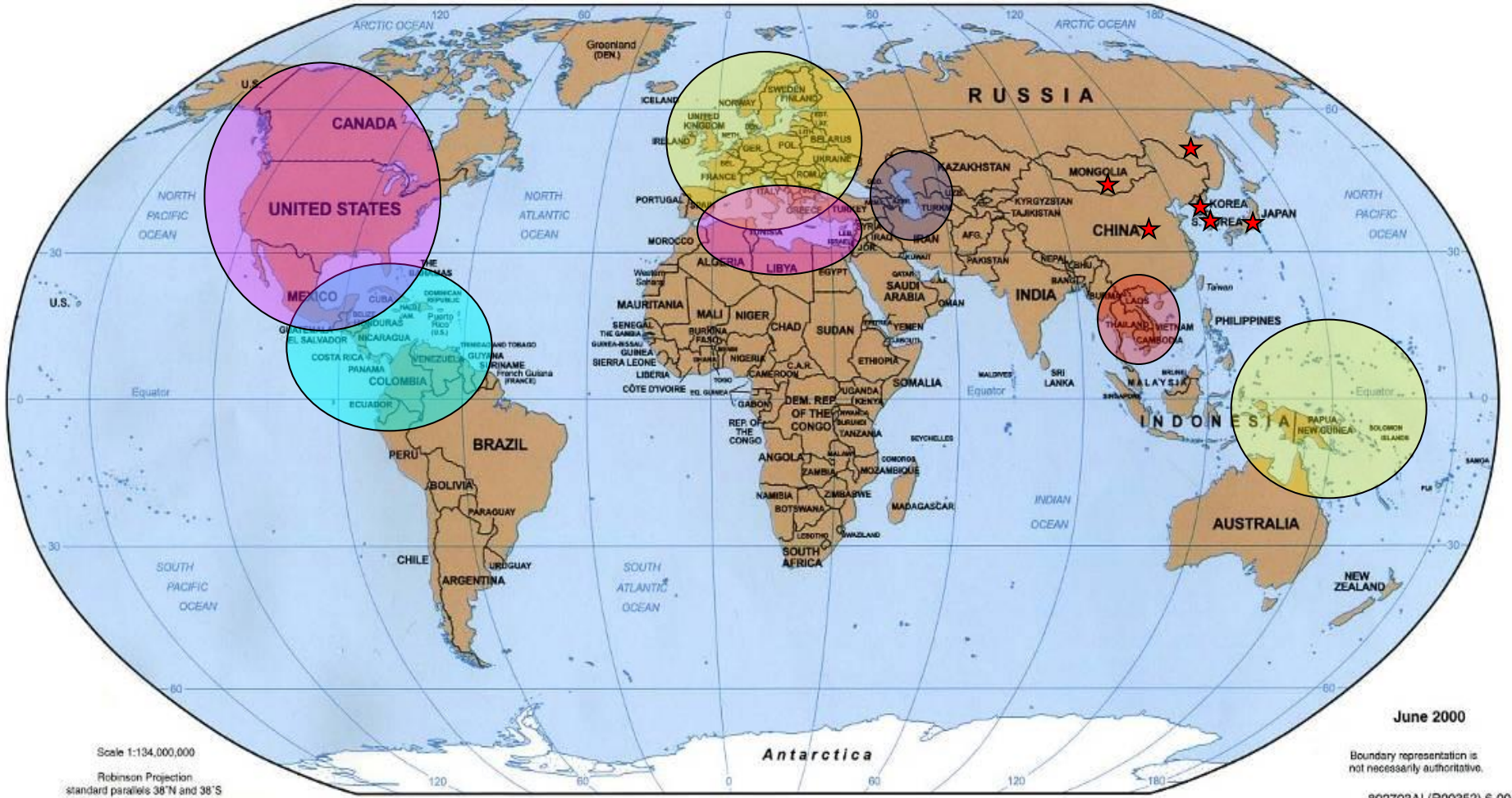
- **The eco-regions of Northeast Asia have been experienced significant deterioration of environmental conditions and thus transboundary threats along with rapid economic growth over the past two decades.**
- **Significant portions of these problems have been driven by development projects that either are mismanaged or have transboundary effects, or both.**
- **One crucial solution is the initiation of a TEIA mechanism in the region.**

Northeast Asian region



Tumen River Strategic Action Program
**Strategic Action Programme (SAP)
 Index Map**
 Maps produced by Earth Systems in association with IO Digital
 Date: August 1 2002 | Scale: 1: 14 250 000 | Reference No. SAP-DSZ01

Regional Transboundary EIA System



To date, no such mechanism or other coordination framework exists for TEIA in NEA

History: transboundary EIA/SEA system in Northeast Asia

- ◆ TumenNET SAP(2002) : emphasized the initiation of a transboundary EIA/SEA mechanism to protect biological and water resources in five member countries of the TumenNET (border areas)
- Based upon MOU on ‘**Environmental Principles Governing the Tumen River Economic Development Area and NE Asia**’(1995)
- Need Joint efforts to formulate environmental mitigation and management plan for the region, especially for border areas
- **BUT very slow progress so far**

■ Effort: Transboundary EIA Training Program

- ◆ Initially launched as a follow-up to the TumenNET SAP
- ◆ Objectives
 - to promote participants' understanding of EIA system and on-going developments in participating countries
 - to provide a forum for an inter-agency and cross-cultural exchange of ideas concerning EIA in a transboundary context
 - to develop regional Transboundary EIA guidelines and promote standardization of EIA for development projects in the transboundary areas
- ◆ Organizers
 - Ministry of Environment, ROK
 - Korea Environment Institute (KEI), ROK

History

Year	Place	Participants	Co-organizer & invited speakers
2004	Seoul Korea	Russia(6), China(6), Mongolia(6)	UNEP (invited)
2005	Beijing China	Russia(4), China(9), Mongolia(6), DPRK(6)	SEPA, ACEE
2006	Vladivostok Russia	Russia(15), China(5), Mongolia(6), ROK(5)	MNR RF FELD FSS
2007	Ulaanbaatar Mongolia	Russia(3), China(4), Mongolia(27)	MNE, MAIA
2008	Gwacheon Korea	China(5), Mongolia(5), Korea(40)	Espoo, GTI, UNESCAP (invited)
2009	Jeju Korea	Russia(6), China(4), Mongolia(3)	Espoo, GTI (Invited)
2010	Incheon Korea	Russia(3), Mongolia(6), Japan(2), ROK(10)	Espoo, GTI, Tokyo U., Hokkaido U. (Invited)
2011	Vladivostok Russia	Russia(20), Mongolia(3), ROK(5)	FEFU
2012	Seoul Korea	UNEP, Europe, East Asia	Espoo

Major assignments for implementing the transboundary EIA/SEA system in NE ASIA:

- ◆ *To standardize contents to enable the creation and adoption of regional EIA/SEA (Not done)*
- ◆ *To develop algorithms for exchanging/comparing information from national EIA/SEA (In progress)*
- ◆ *To determine the baselines of national capacities to conduct EIA/SEA (In progress)*
- ◆ *To formulate permanent transboundary EIA/SEA mechanisms (Not done)*

Next plan?

- ◆ In order to introduce the Transboundary EIA system in NE Asia, we need to make time and effort for **making each country to fully understand the need for TEIA.**

A lot of time and effort is going into the progress



*Think about
Life and
the Environment*



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