



Comparing Thai EIA with those of Japan and China

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Contents

- ❑ EIA system in Thailand and clarify the statistical data on EIA by identifying sectorial and regional trends
- ❑ Comparing EIA systems in Thailand, Japan and China

Information sources

- Databases from Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Thailand
- EIA cases in Thailand from Jan. 1991–Aug. 2014
- EIA information in Japan and China was mainly gathered from each country's Ministry of Environment

History of Thai's EIA

- ❖ 1975 The first Environmental law
- ❖ 1978 Preparation of EIA report in improvement project (trial)
- ❖ 1981 The first mandatory notification for EIA requirement was issued
- ❖ 1992 An act of legislation (act of Act of Parliament) to prepare EIA report for the project
- ❖ 1997 Establishment of EIA act by law

The Environmental Impact Evaluation Bureau (EIEB), Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), are responsible for the administration of the EIA process for Thailand.

Type of EIA documents in Thailand

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

- IEE is the initial study for forecasting the environmental impact.
- IEE normally uses primary data or available data and also has been used for the small project or the projects that have less impact.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- EIA is the study for forecasting the environmental impacts, both negative and positive impacts from development projects or significant activities.
- EIA has been used to establish the appropriate mitigation measures for preventing and mitigating environmental impacts for these projects or activities.

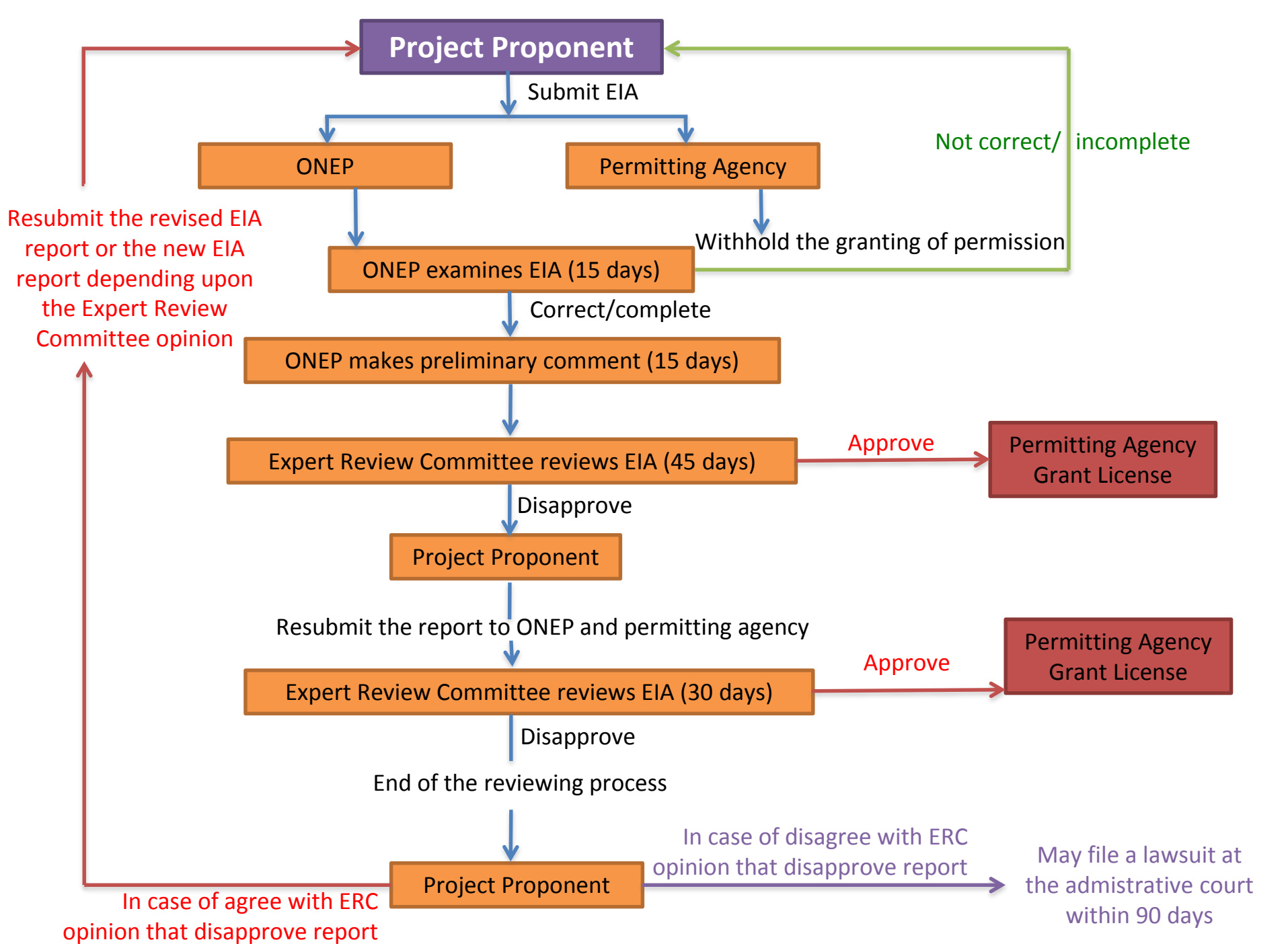
Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA)

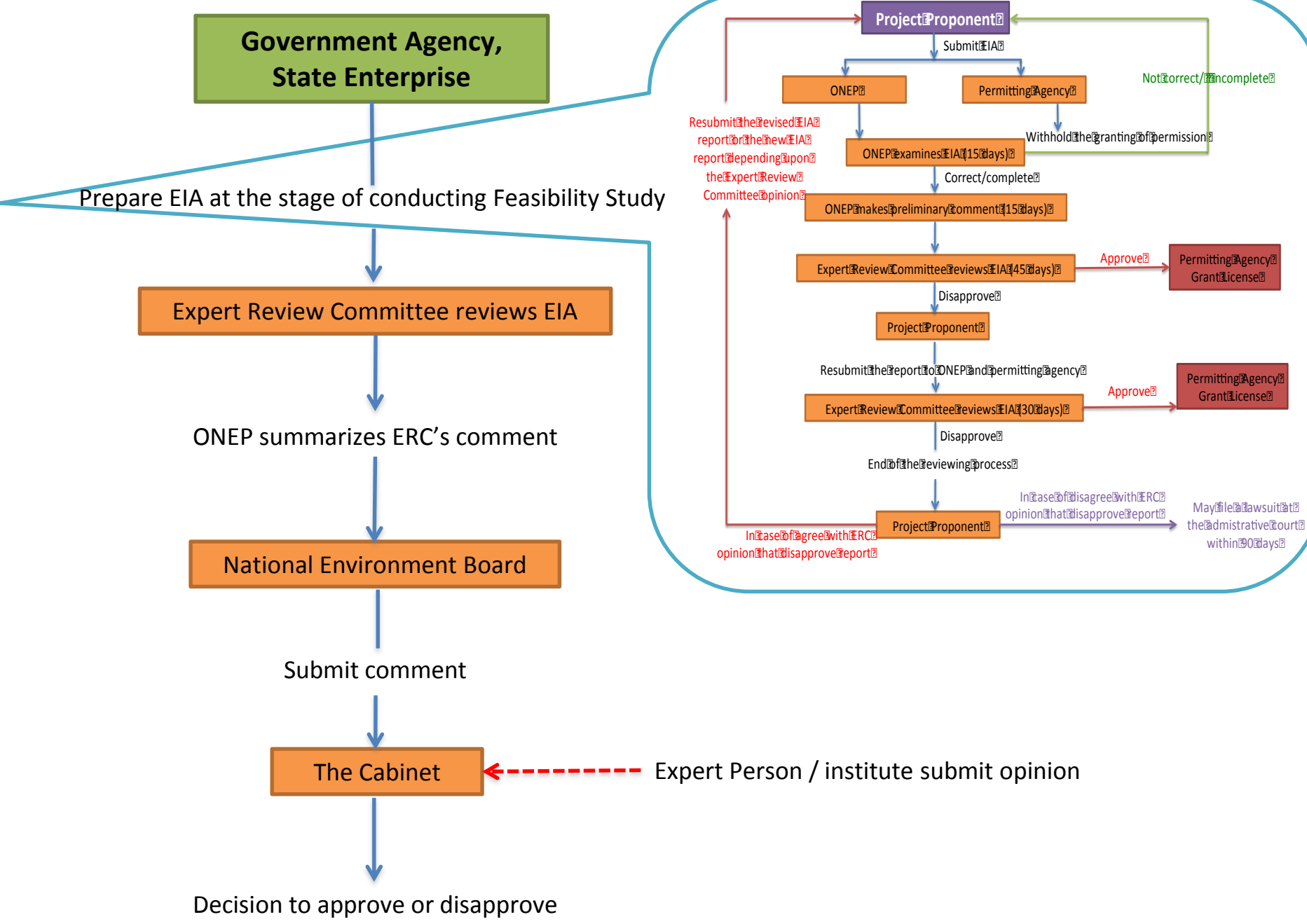
- EHIA is the study for forecasting the environmental impacts for projects or activities which may seriously affect community.
- EHIA differs from consideration of the report of general project or activities and whereas it is necessary to fulfill the requirements of section 67 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

There are 2 approval processes as follows:

1. Approval process for projects activities which are required by law and projects or activities which are not required the approval of the cabinet.
2. Approval process for projects or activities required the approval of the cabinet.

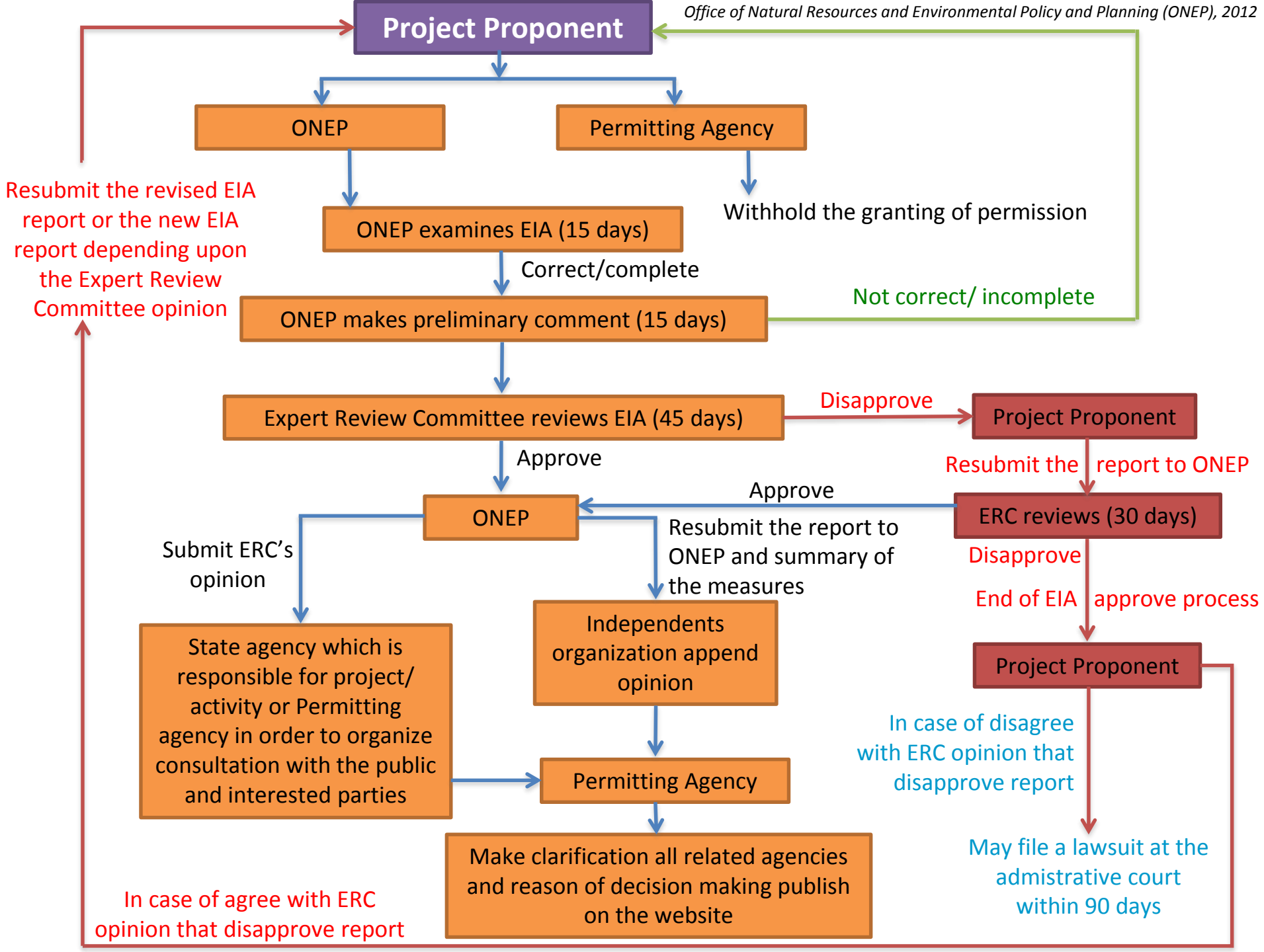


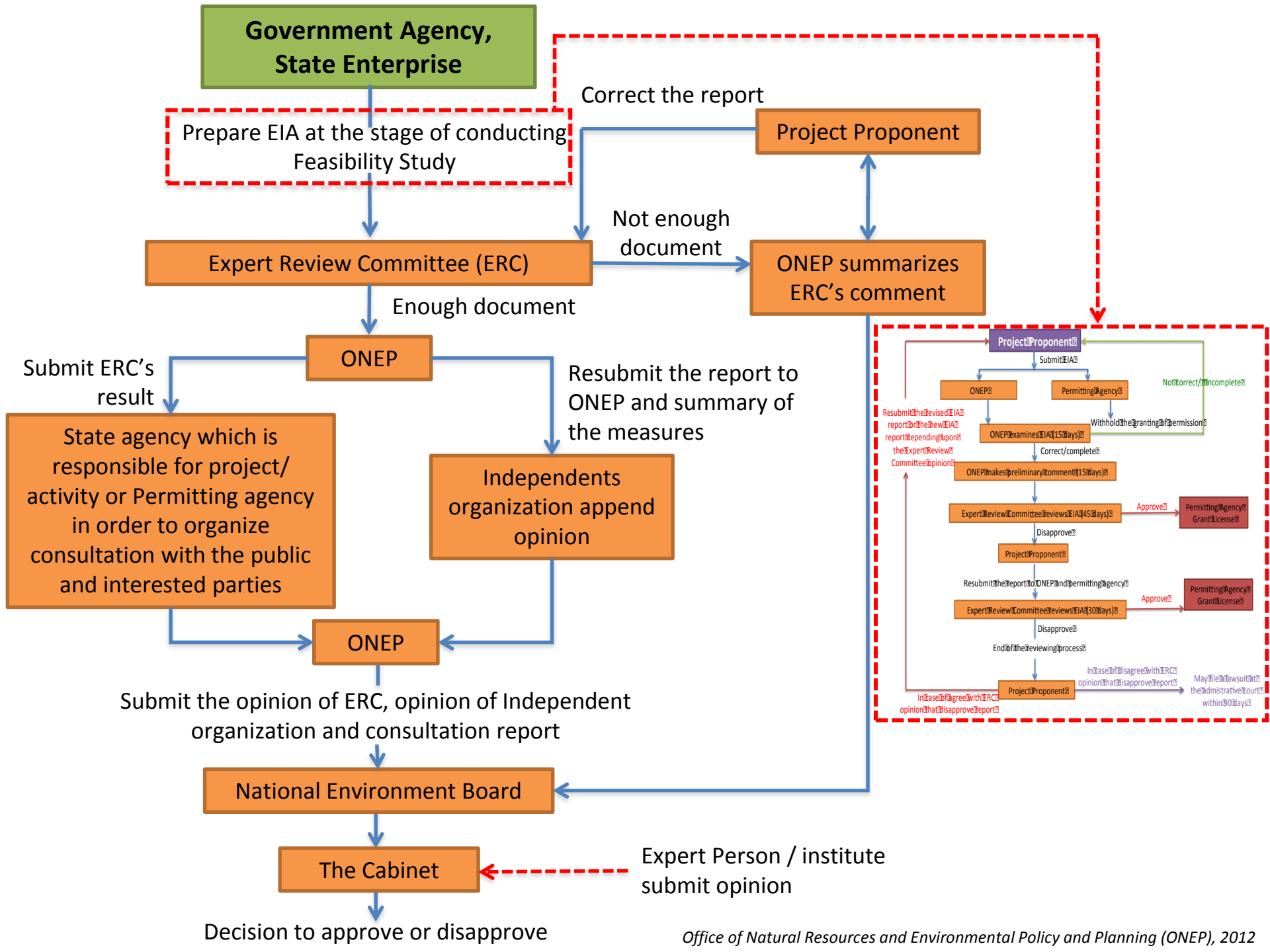


Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA)

There are 2 approval processes as follows:

1. Approval process for projects or activities which may seriously affect community which respect to Environment, Natural Resources and Health and are required permission by law and projects or activities which are not required the approval of the cabinet.
2. Approval process for projects or activities which may seriously affect community and required the approval of the cabinet.





Government Agency, State Enterprise

Prepare EIA at the stage of conducting Feasibility Study

Project Proponent

Expert Review Committee (ERC)

ONEP summarizes ERC's comment

ONEP

Submit ERC's result

State agency which is responsible for project/activity or Permitting agency in order to organize consultation with the public and interested parties

Independents organization append opinion

ONEP

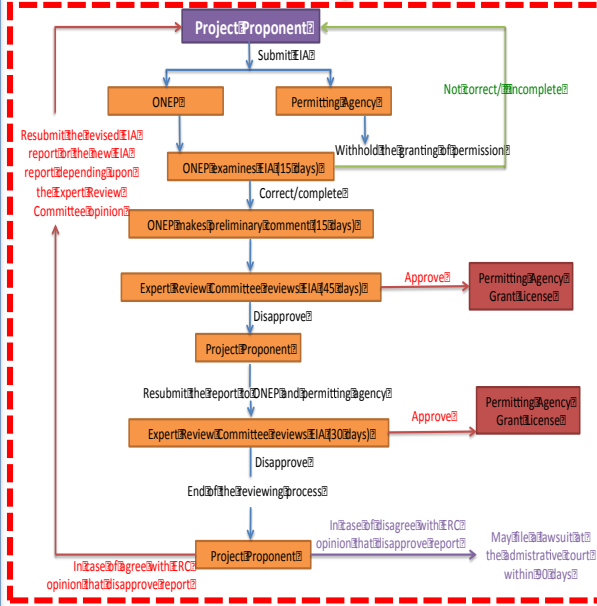
Submit the opinion of ERC, opinion of Independent organization and consultation report

National Environment Board

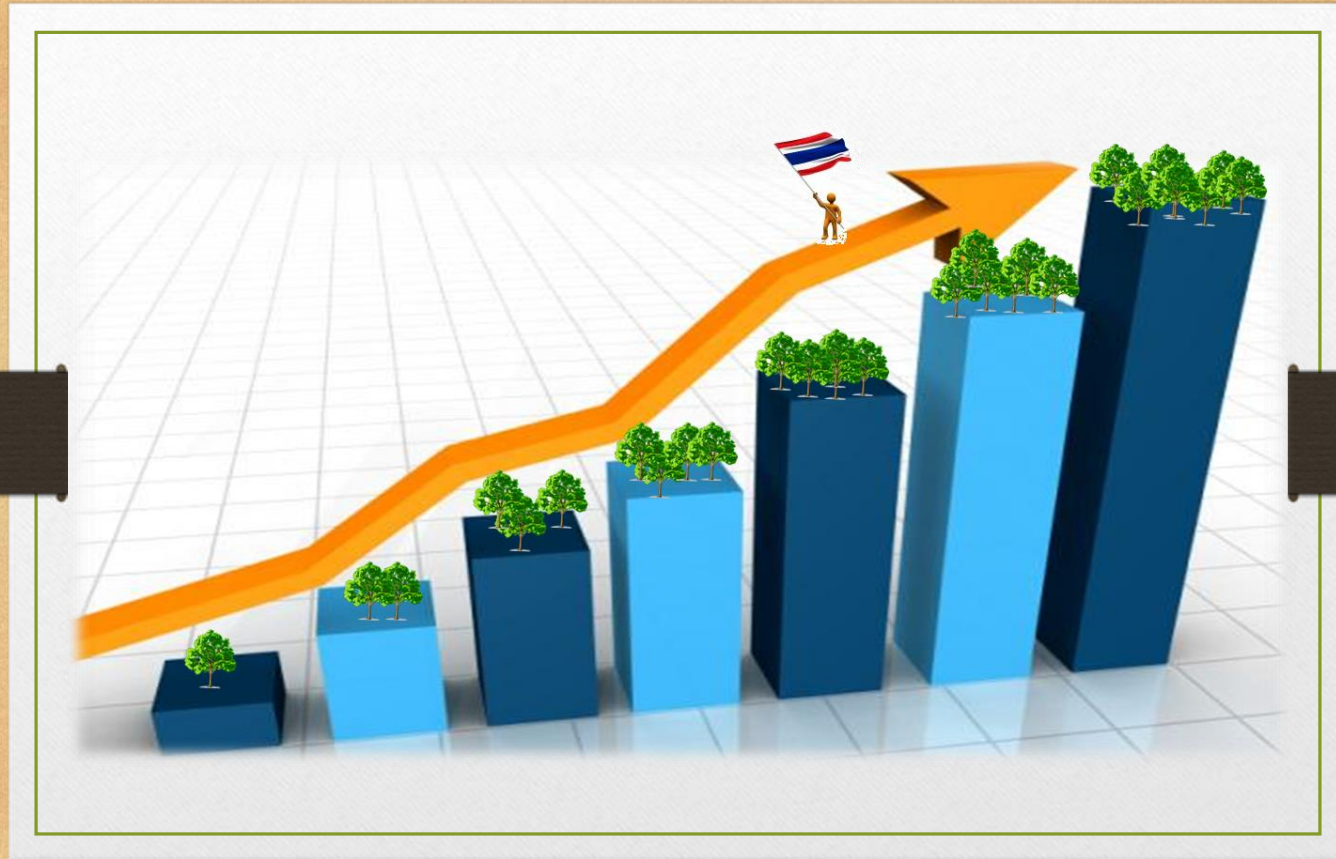
The Cabinet

Expert Person / institute submit opinion

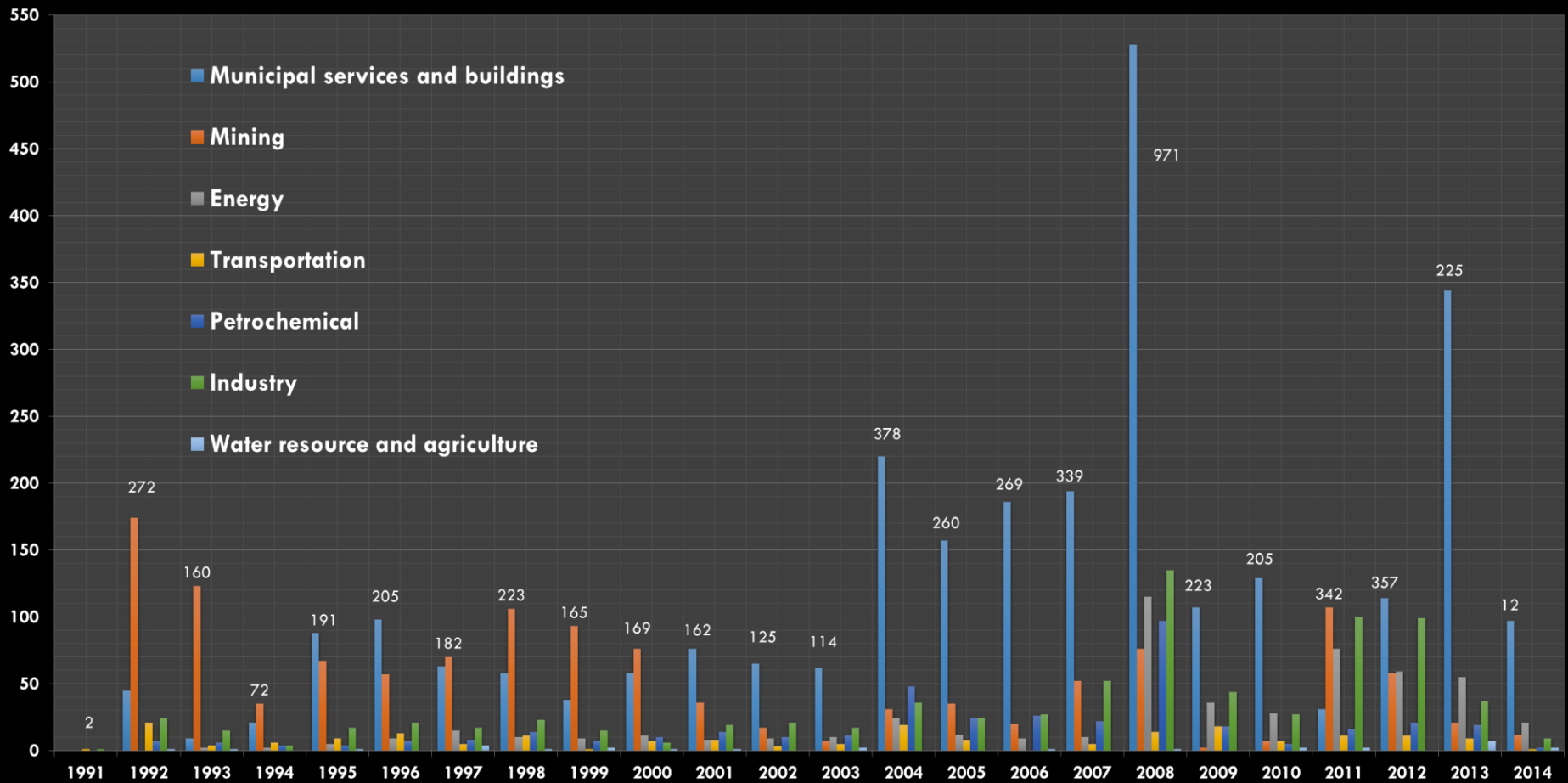
Decision to approve or disapprove



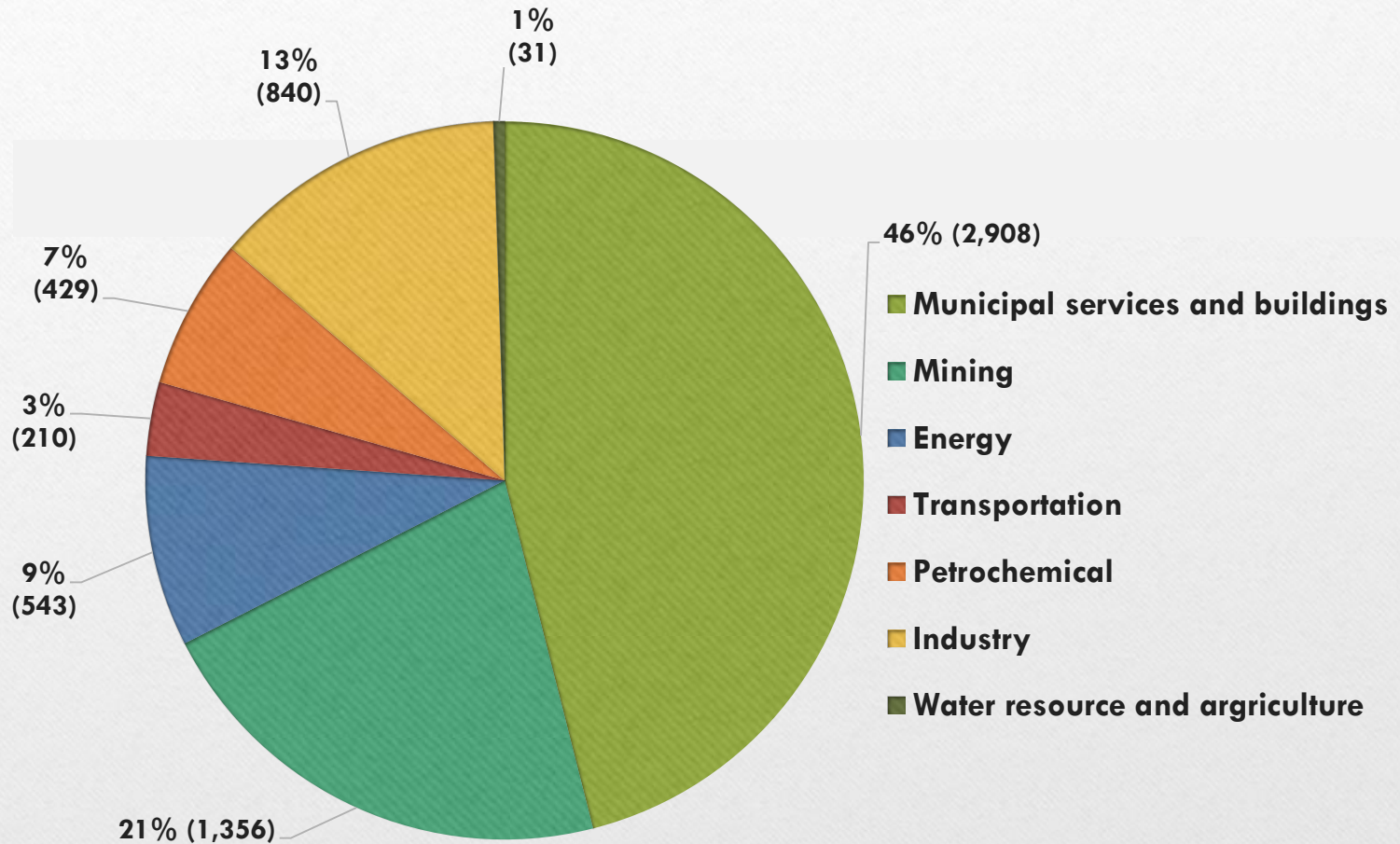
Quantitative data of EIA in Thailand



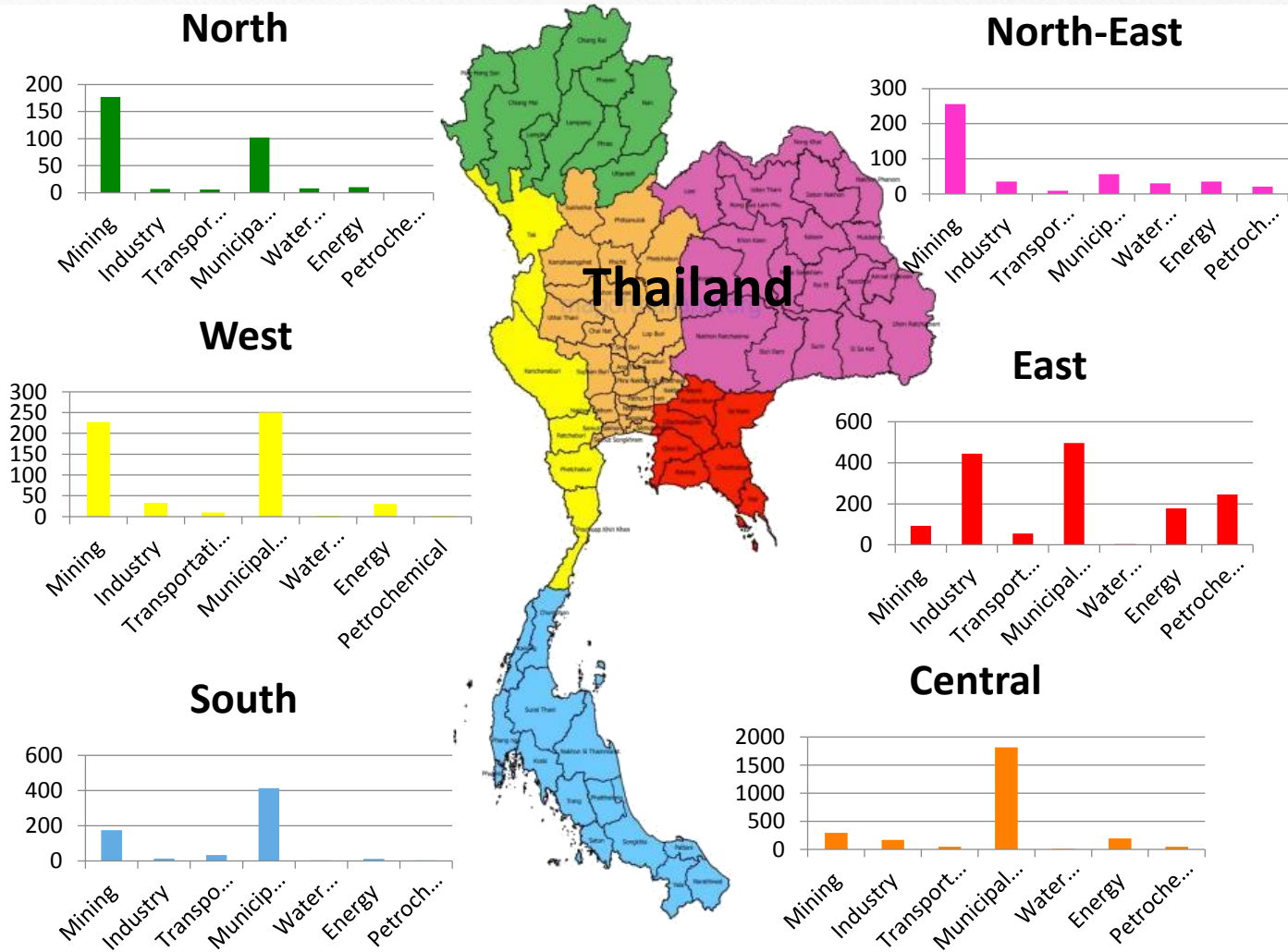
Total EIA projects implemented from 1991-2014 (Aug.)



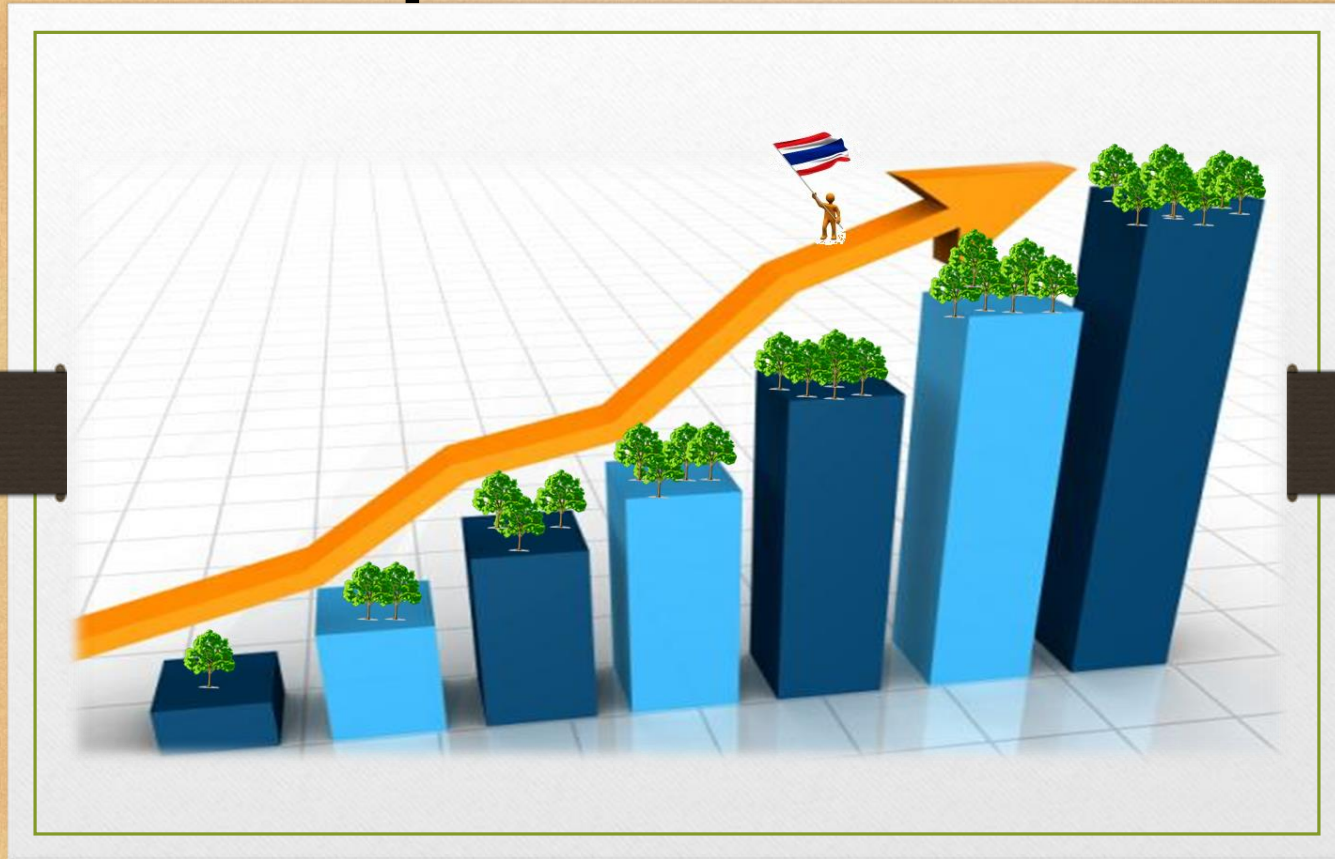
EIA cases and proportions by sector



EIA cases by region



Comparison of EIA system in Thailand, Japan and China



EIA system and history

Items	Thailand	Japan	China
Enforcement date of EIA act	1997	1999	2002
Central EIA authority	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental (MONRE)	Environmental Impact Assessment Division, Environmental Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environmental Government of Japan	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)
EIA Authority	National government	National government and local governments	National government and local governments
Type of EIA documents	- IEE - EIA - EHIA	- EIS	- Category A: EIR - Category B: EIF - Category C: EIRF

EIA processes

Items	Thailand	Japan	China
Project covered/Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35 types of project (National EIA law) <p>(Depending on the significance of potential effects)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 types of project: Class-1 and Class-2 project (National EIA law) - Local ordinances (EIA system of local government) <p>(Depending on scale of the project)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23 types of project (catalog A-W (Categories A, B and C)) <p>(Depending on the significance of potential effects)</p>
Scoping covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope-outline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action-outline
Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In scoping step (Including “no action”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In primary environmental impact consideration step 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no legal provisions for the consideration of alternatives
Evaluation/Prediction the impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers physical, biological and social resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers physical, biological and social resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers physical, biological and social resources

EIA processes

Items	Thailand	Japan	China
Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public meetings at least 2 times during the scoping and DEIS steps - Optional: attitude survey, consultation meeting, or other process as regulated by the Prime Minister's Office - Comments included in the report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public meeting (Explanation): explain the content of the "Scoping document" in the scoping step and in the DEIS steps (due to the volume and specialized contents of the DEIS) but if not the DEIS will be sent to the local government officer or on the internet - No provision that comments need to be included in the report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form of public participation is to be made available prior to the completion of DEIS/before submission for approval - Optional questionnaire surveys, interviews, forums, panel meetings, public hearings and/or other measures - No provision that comments need to be included in the report
Follow-up monitoring	- Compulsory	- Compulsory	- Compulsory

Quantitative data

Items	Thailand	Japan	China
Consultant firms	- There are 70 companies: 3 years of permission (54 companies) and 1-2 years permission (16 companies)	- Approximately 140 environmental consulting companies	- There are a total of 1,158 consultancies, among which 192 are category A and 966 are category B
EIA reports/year	- Approximately 200-300 projects	- Approximately 70 projects (national and local level)	- Approximately 20,000 projects (<u>at the national level</u> , MEP approves 300~400 EIAs)
Total EIA reports	- Approximately 6,000 (1997-2014)	- Approximately 400 (1999-2014)	- Approximately 180,000 (2002-2012)
Approval time (full EIAs)	- Approximately 2.5 months	- Approximately 7 months	- Approximately 2 months

Thank you for your attention

