

KSEIA for the Sustainable Future

- May 9, 2023



- **Myungjin Kim**, Sookjin Jeon, and Jong-Gwan Jung
- Korean Society of EIA, NIER
- The Peaceful Unification Advisory Council

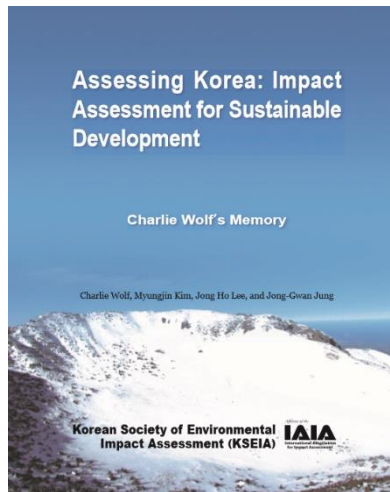
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KSEIA

IA can play in **'sustainable future'** for securing and sustaining **'the future we want'** (Kim and Wolf 2014).

KSEIA (Korean Society of EIA) established in 1992 as IAIA affiliate provides a responsible IA tools and facilitate opportunities for sustainable future.



Presidents of KSEIA



제1-3대 회장 정용
(연세대학교 교수)



제4-5대 회장 한상욱
(이태환경경영연구원 원장)



제6대 회장 이현영
(건국대학교 교수)



제7대 회장 이상훈
(수원대학교 교수)



제8대 회장 윤서성
(한국환경정책·평가연구원 원장)



제9대 회장 이종호
(청주대학교 교수)



제10대 회장 김명진
(국립환경과학원 과장)



제11대 회장 정중완
(충남연구원 선임연구위원)



제12대 회장 이동근
(서울대학교 교수)



제13대 회장 홍상표
(청주대학교 교수)



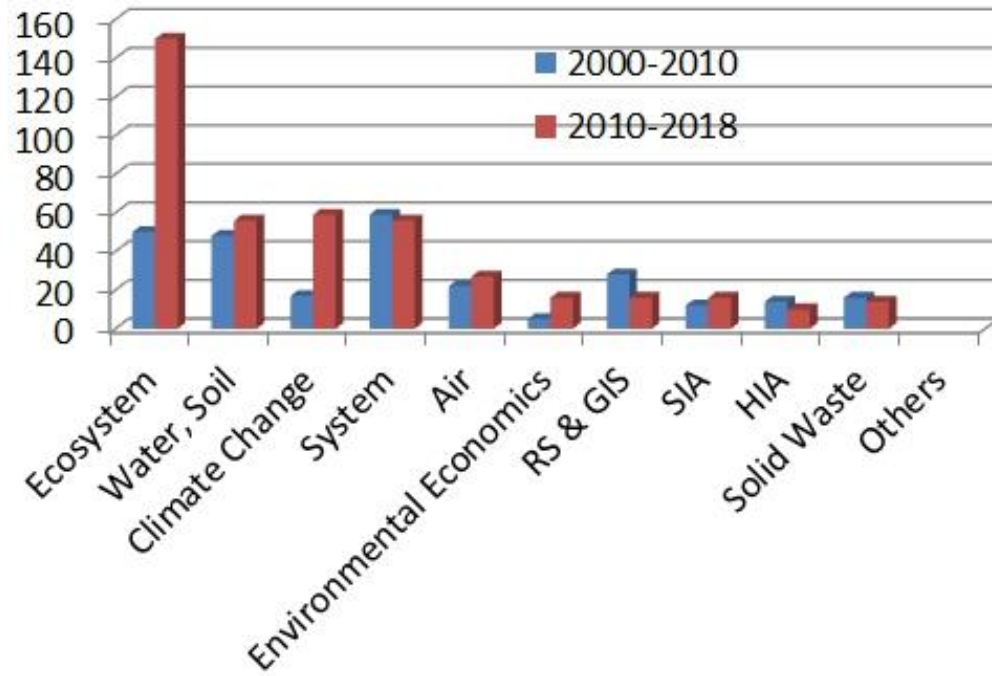
제14대 회장 이상돈
(이화여자대학교 교수)



제15대 회장 오종민
(경희대학교 교수)

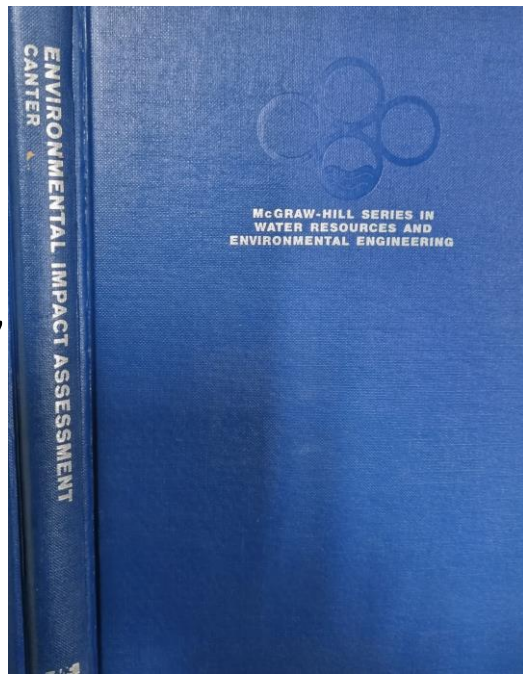
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- The KSEIA has published the Journal of EIA since 1992.
 - The journal enhances the quality of impact assessment and promotes academic exchange and professional working.



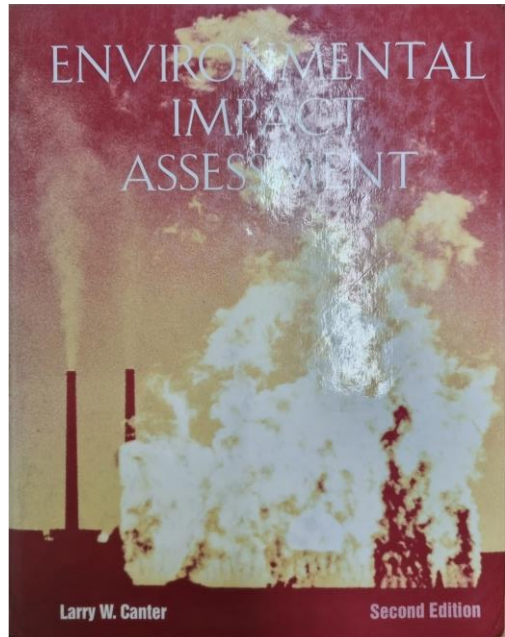


- Increase in the discipline of **Ecosystem** and **Climate Change** by 862 articles analysis

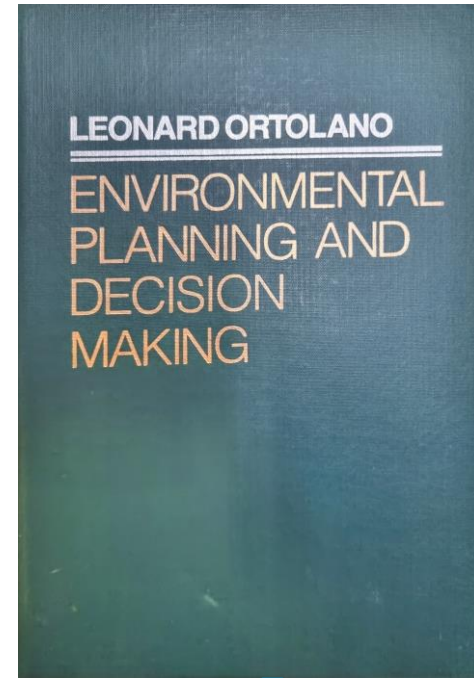
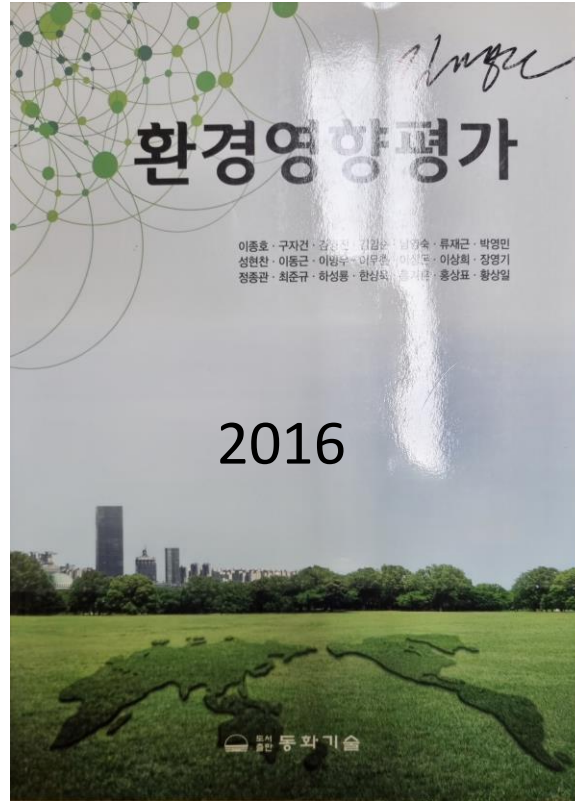
1977



1996



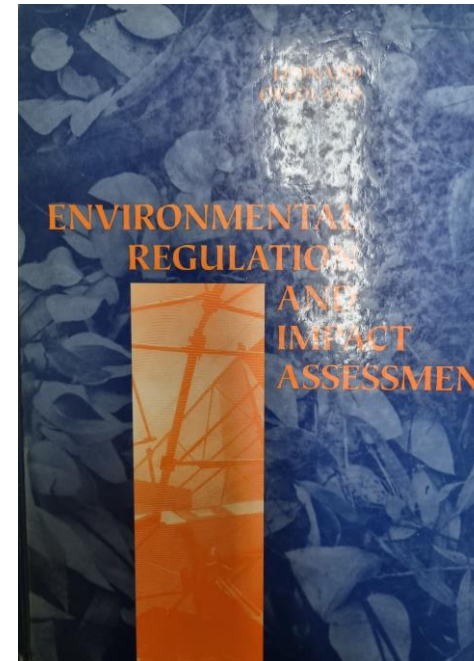
EIA Textbook by KSEIA



1984



1997



The KSEIA 30th anniversary conference in 2022



한국환경영향평가학회 20년

The 20th Anniversary of the
Korean Society of Environmental Impact Assessment

한국환경영향평가학회 30주년사

The 30th Anniversary of the Korean Society
of Environmental Impact Assessment



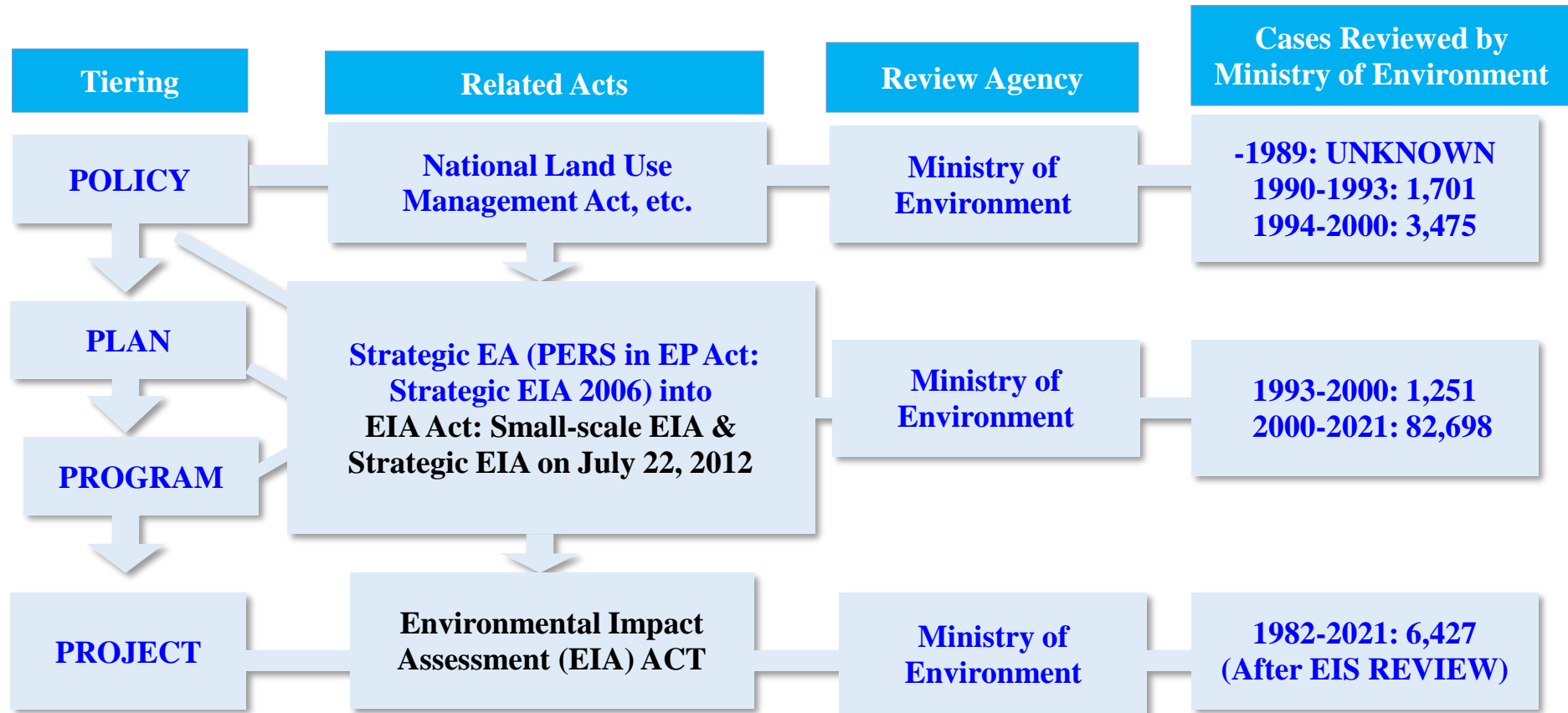
KSEIA(Since 1992)



Korean EIA

Korean EIA has improved over the past four decades by instituting public participation and environmental monitoring, developing methodologies, and introducing strategic environmental assessment and health impact assessment.

KSEIA has contributed to provide a responsible tool and improve the EIA system.





KSEIA

- 1992 •Established: June 18
•EIA Journal: 11. 25
- 1993 •1st Ko-Germany EIA
- 2003 •1st Ko-Japan(-fifth)
2005 •IAIA Affiliate
- 2007 •1st Ko-Vietnam (-sixth)
- 2011 •1st K-C-J EIA(-sixth)
- 2012 •20th Anni. Vision
•Gangnam Style
- 2014 •EIA Textbook
- 2017 •1st KCJV(6th K-V)
•Assessing Korea: Charlie Wolf's Memory
- 2022 •30th Anniversary
•149 EIA Journal no.

Sustainable Development



Korean EIA

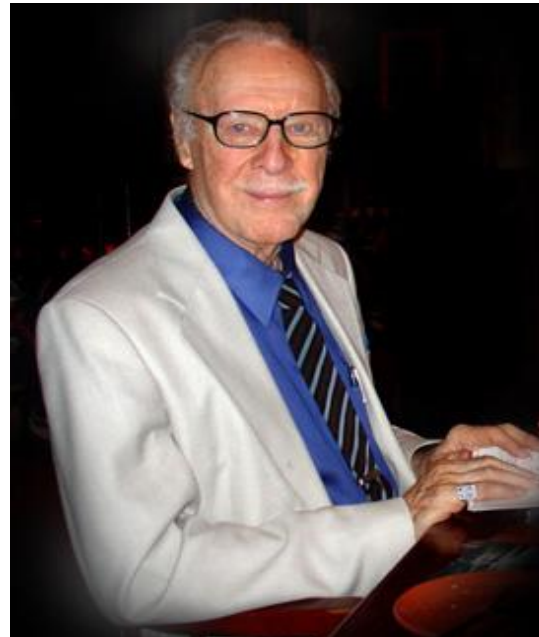
- 1963 •Pollution Control Act
- 1977 •Environment Preservation Act
- 1990 •Environmental Policy Act
- 1993 •EIA Act
- 2000 •IA Act on Environment, Traffic, Disasters, etc.
- 2009 •EIA Act
- 2012 •Revised: SEIA
- 2016 •Revised: screening and tiering in SEIA
- 2022 • Climate change IA
• Communication

Lessons and Issues

Policy making is central

NEPA founder Lynton Caldwell emphasized that the success of an Act relies on **public administration and policy decision-making**.

‘Protecting the quality of the environment depends on the will of the President and the leadership of Congress.’

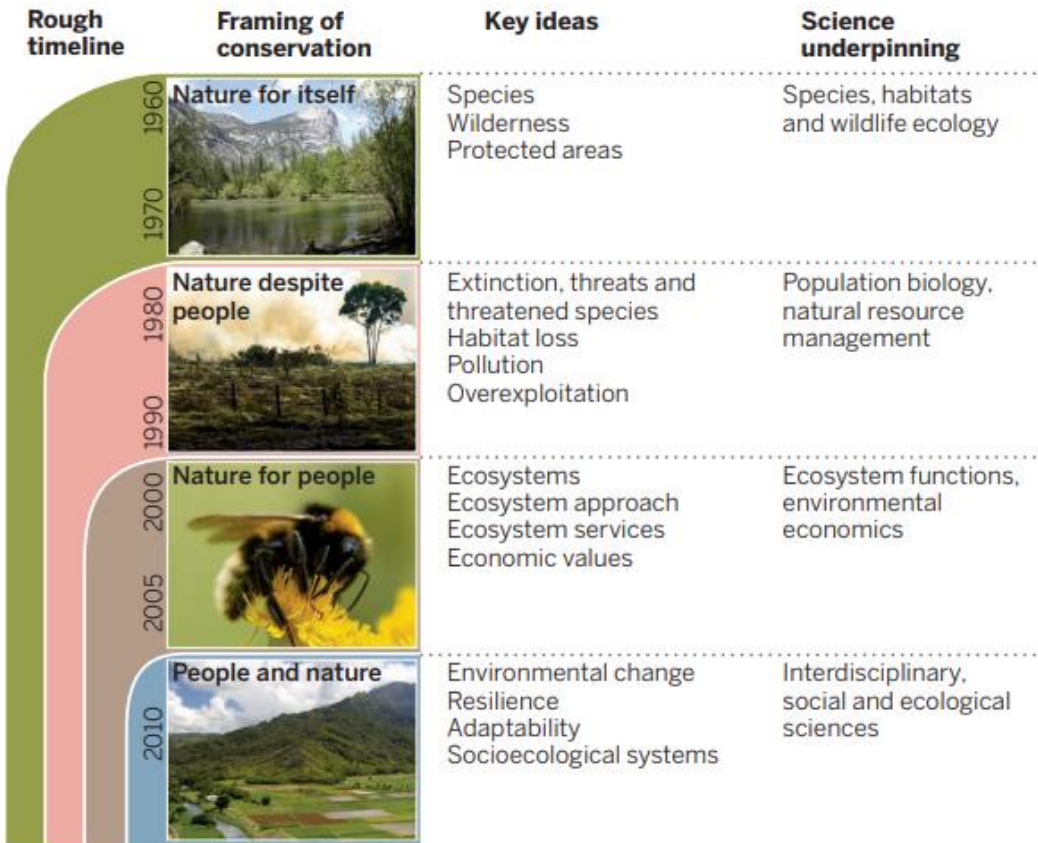


Gadeokdo New Airport



Mt. Seorak Cable Car



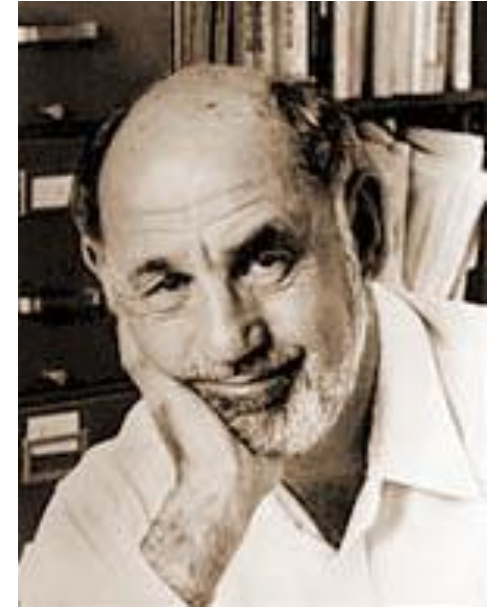


Changing views of nature and conservation

- Whose conservation? Georgina M. Mace (September 25, 2014), *Science* 345 (6204)

Uncertain knowledge and the consequent contestation

- Douglas and Wildavsky's warning about the challenges to IA based on **uncertain knowledge and the consequent contestation** of assessment results remain salient.



		Knowledge	
		Certain	Uncertain
Consent	Complete	Problem: Technical Solution: Calculation	Problem: Information Solution: Research
	Contested	Problem: (dis)Agreement Solution: Coercion or Discussion	Problem: Knowledge and Consent Solution: ?

Risk and Culture, 1983

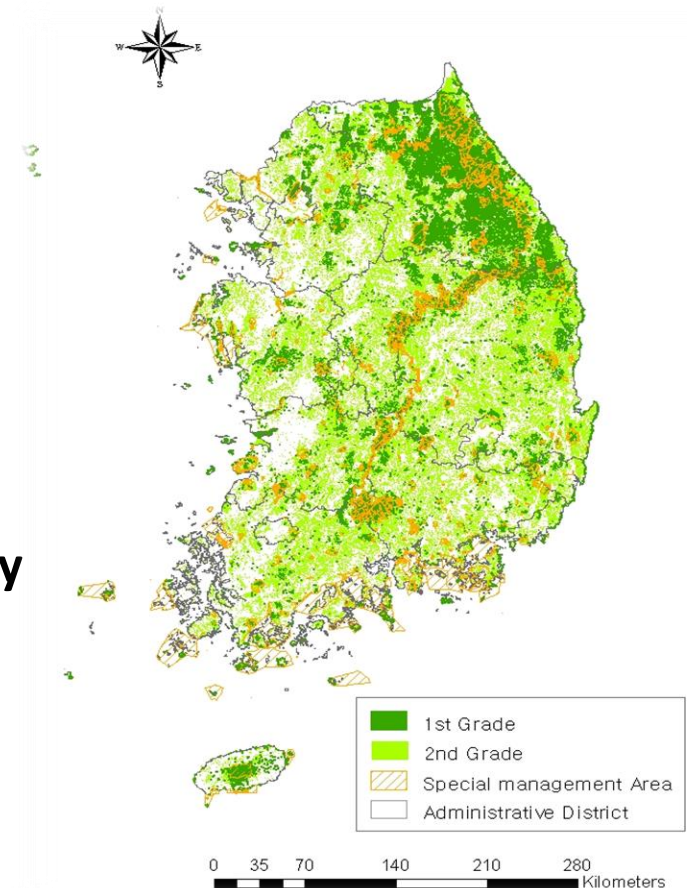
Cultural roots and public awareness

Legislation and **rule-based integration of social, health, human rights, and gender** in IA types are still under development.

Cultural roots **have long shaped how environmental and social impacts** are understood and managed throughout Asia and others.

To ensure that assessments **are not dehumanized through technology** represent an important evolution in EIA and SEA practice.

In Korea, IA policy is strongly connected to **public awareness**. The simultaneous and progressive development of IA policy, influenced by media and social network services, created a Korean EIA system (Kim and Wolf 2014).



Informal Rules



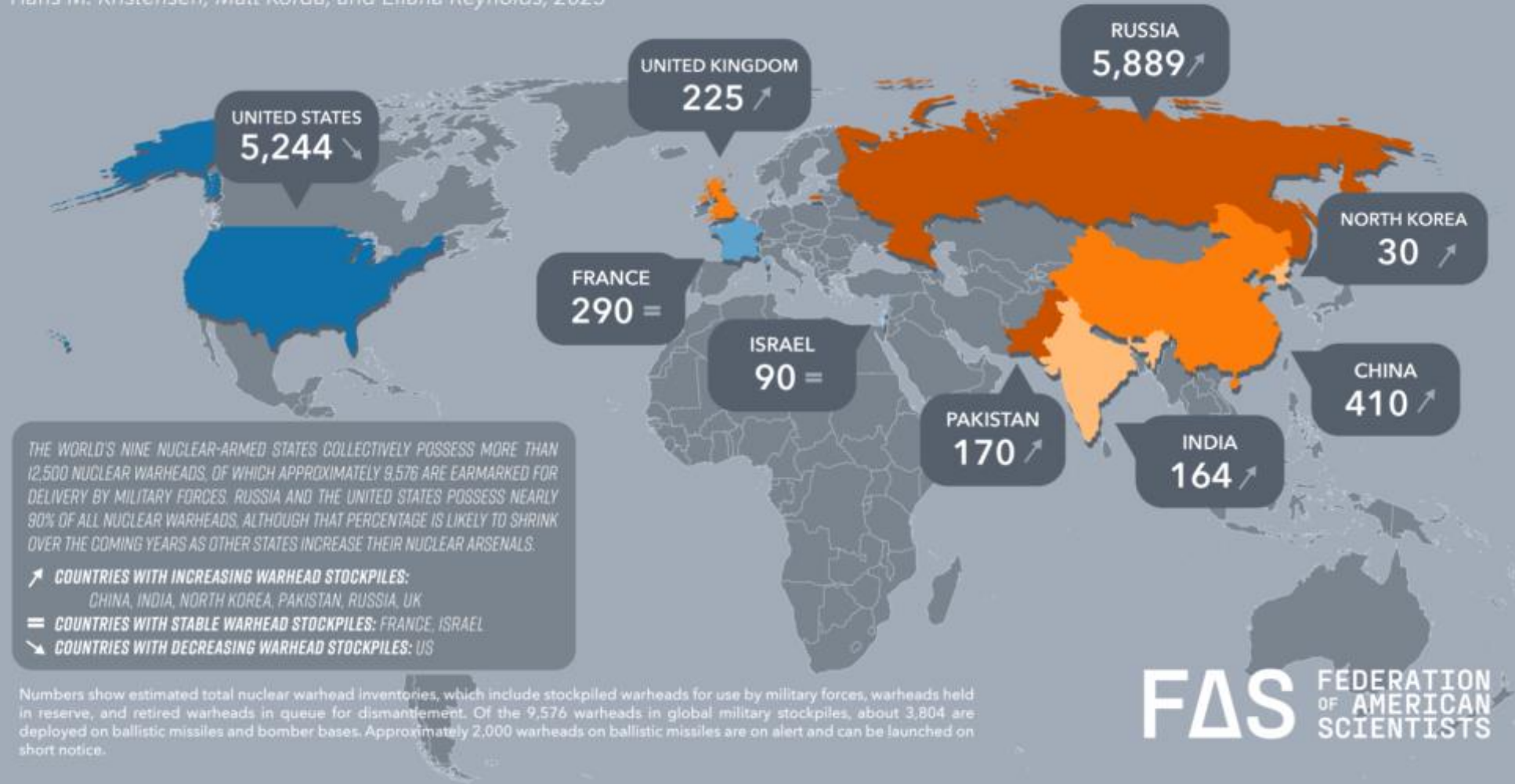


Regional and global issues represent challenges and threats, including

- North Korea's alleged development of atomic weapons
- The spread of virus disease such as hog cholera and COVID19
- Concerns for poverty, human rights and social equality in certain places.

ESTIMATED GLOBAL NUCLEAR WARHEAD INVENTORIES, 2023

Hans M. Kristensen, Matt Korda, and Eliana Reynolds, 2023



THE WORLD'S NINE NUCLEAR-ARMED STATES COLLECTIVELY POSSESS MORE THAN 12,500 NUCLEAR WARHEADS, OF WHICH APPROXIMATELY 9,576 ARE EARMARKED FOR DELIVERY BY MILITARY FORCES. RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES POSSESS NEARLY 90% OF ALL NUCLEAR WARHEADS, ALTHOUGH THAT PERCENTAGE IS LIKELY TO SHRINK OVER THE COMING YEARS AS OTHER STATES INCREASE THEIR NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

- ↗ COUNTRIES WITH INCREASING WARHEAD STOCKPILES: CHINA, INDIA, NORTH KOREA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIA, UK
- = COUNTRIES WITH STABLE WARHEAD STOCKPILES: FRANCE, ISRAEL
- ↘ COUNTRIES WITH DECREASING WARHEAD STOCKPILES: US

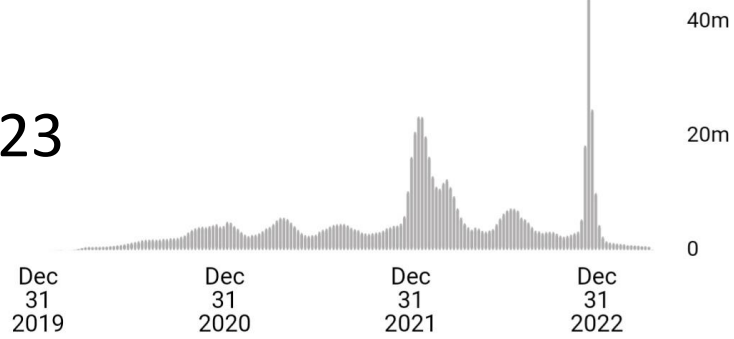
Numbers show estimated total nuclear warhead inventories, which include stockpiled warheads for use by military forces, warheads held in reserve, and retired warheads in queue for dismantlement. Of the 9,576 warheads in global military stockpiles, about 3,804 are deployed on ballistic missiles and bomber bases. Approximately 2,000 warheads on ballistic missiles are on alert and can be launched on short notice.

WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard

WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard

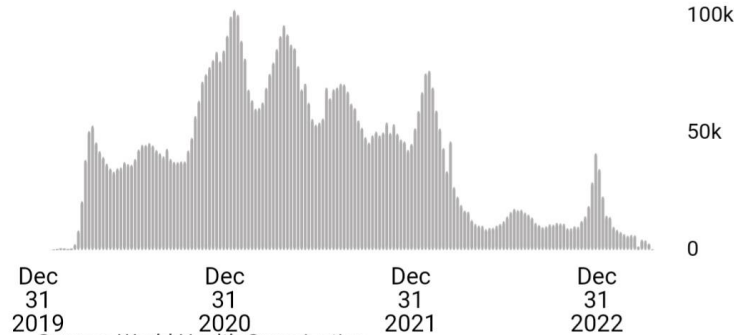
764,474,387

confirmed cases



6,915,286

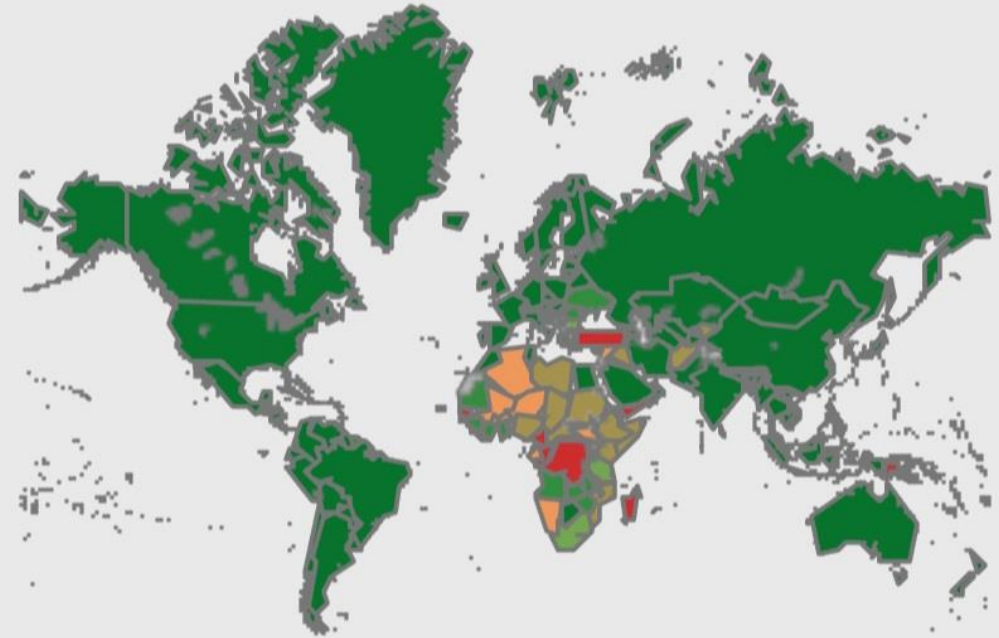
deaths



Source: World Health Organization

 Data may be incomplete for the current day or week.

Vaccination - Total doses administered per 100 population



≥ 100

70 - 99

60 - 69

40 - 59

20 - 39

< 20

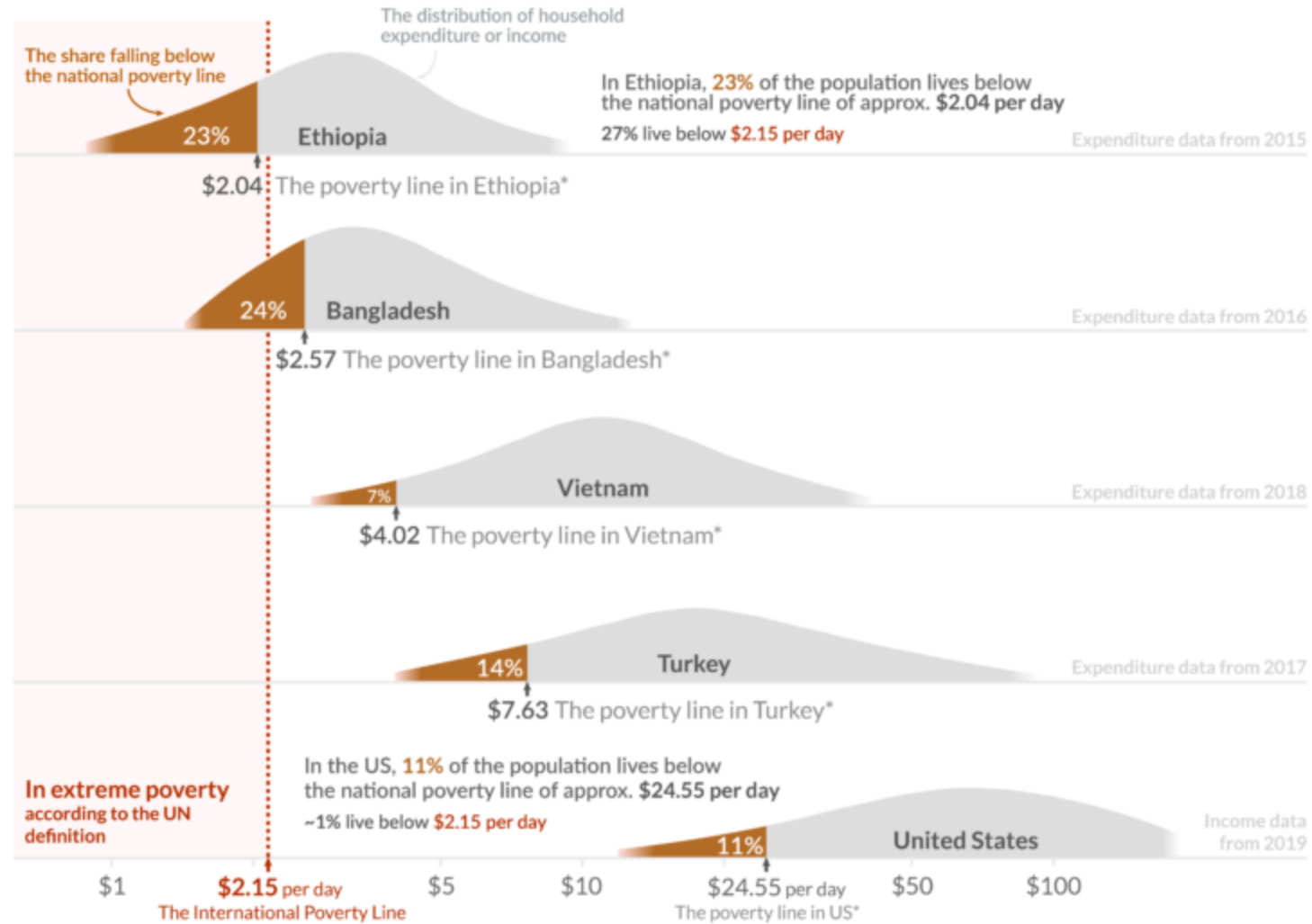
Vaccine launched, data pending

Vaccinati... 

Total dos... 

National poverty lines, poverty rates & incomes in five countries

All figures are adjusted to account for differences in the cost of living across countries.



Note: All figures are expressed in 2017 international-\$. The tails of the distribution are not shown since they tend to be poorly captured by household surveys on which this data is based.

*Poverty lines are approximations of national definitions, harmonized to allow comparisons across countries. All poverty lines are from Jolliffe et al. (2022), except for US - which we calculate from the value that in the World Bank's poverty data yields the same rate as the official US Census Bureau poverty rate in 2019.

Source: Jolliffe et al. (2022); US Census Bureau; World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform.

OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Joe Hasell.

KSEIA for the sustainable future

- The future of impact assessment is the future of KSEIA.
- KSEIA is to extend KSEIA's reach, strengthen collaborations, and enhance knowledge sharing and capacity building.
- KSEIA must develop and assist Integrated and interdisciplinary approaches to IA



Where will impact assessment be in the coming decades?



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graph TD; A[Where will impact assessment be in the coming decades?] --> B[How do we get there?]; B --> C[Is it about better predictions?]; C --> D[Better use of new technologies?]; D --> E[Improved engagement of communities?];
```

How do we get there?

Is it about better predictions?

Better use of new technologies?

Improved engagement of communities?

-
- **Thank you**

