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## 論文要旨

### THESIS SUMMARY

専攻 : Department of	Environmental Science and Technology	専攻	申請学位 (専攻分野) : Academic Degree Requested	博士 Doctor of	( Engineering )
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#### 要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words )

Only few researchers have conducted the studies in detail on EIA processes or procedures in Thailand. The statistical data of past EIA cases in Thailand including the quality of EIA report have yet to be implemented. Comparative analysis by learning and gaining knowledge from one another's practices is another way to improve the EIA systems. Regarding the importance of the quality of EIA reports, public participation is one of the most important components in the environmental assessment process and also has an influence in decision making process in EIA system in Thailand. The evaluation quality on the performance of public participation by identifying and reporting the deficiencies of the system should be conducted to improve the quality in EIA reports.

First part of this research have implemented comparative analysis with Japan and China to find shortcomings of the EIA systems in Thailand to streamline them and thereby, to increase their effectiveness. The results show that the Thai's EIA system has clear procedures, such as the EIA reporting requirement, which is defined by the significant impacts expected from the project, such as having alternative sections included in the scoping stage, and such that public participation is compulsory. In addition, the type of EIA report used in Thailand, unlike those in Japan and China, is an EHIA, which is concerned with the health impacts that could occur from the project. Moreover, EIA reports have been made available online as a database in Thailand. The quantitative data of EIA cases could show economic trends, directions of future investment within the country and also the capacity of natural resources. At the same time, analyzing and learning of shortcomings or failures of past EIA reports is useful, especially for project proponents, consulting companies, and the people who will be affected by the projects implemented. On the other hand, the main weakness remaining of the EIA system in Thailand is the lack of local EIA authority in the system. This is needed to empower its EIA system as is done in Japan and China, both of which national and local level authorities. These steps are recommended to make EIA procedures more effective.

Last part of the study have implemented the evaluation criteria to evaluate the quality of public participation chapter in EIA reports for surveying its quality according to the period of time and project types in transportation sector in Thailand. Eighty-two EIA reports between 1992 and 2015 were analyzed using grading method and statistical analysis

which is Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method. Referring to the evaluation on quality of public participation part in EIA reports, the evaluation criteria on eight dimensions were created and implemented in order to identifying its deficiencies and finding key factors of enhancement the system. The results indicated that the quality of the majority of EIA reports implemented in the period between 1992 and 2005 were relatively low. They consisted of 35 reports classified as grade F and nine reports as grade D, which together accounted for 84.6% of total EIAs in this period. On the other hand, in the period after 2005, 76.7% of total EIA reports implemented rank as grade A (12 reports) or grade B (11 reports). These show that the quality of EIA reports on public participation in this period was relatively good.

According to the PCA analysis of score plots, the overall data analyzed can be classified into three different groups. The first group corresponds to the EIA reports that contain low quality public participation with respect to both public engagement and transparency and concerns. Moreover, the second group corresponds to the EIA reports that contain well-established public participation except on the claim and feedback channel factor. The last group is group three, which shows high quality in the public participation part of the EIA reports. It describes the EIA reports as well managed in terms of public engagement with well-established of transparency and concerns.

These analyses show that high quality of public participation are belonging in group two and group three. There are 32 reports in these group consisting of eight reports implemented in period between 1992 and 2005 and 24 reports in the period after 2005; 7 reports for train sector, 7 reports for road sector, 3 reports for airport sector and 15 reports for port sector. These data show that road and train sector seem to have higher quality of public participation section than another type of projects. In addition, it describes the development processes of public participation in the EIA reports in Thailand which the public engagement and transparency and concerns are shown to be the key factors of enhancement the quality of public participation in Thailand. These steps are recommended to improve the quality of the EIA reports and its system in the future. This part is not only described the documents trend on the quality of public participation part in EIA reports but also generated the dimensions framework to evaluate the quality of the reports.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

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