

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	中国の国家EIAと地方EIAの比較分析
Title(English)	Comparative Analysis of Environmental Impact Assessment in China between National and Provincial Levels
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種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

専攻:	環境理工学創造	専攻
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申請学位(専攻分野):	博士	(工学)
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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)
Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is globally considered as an effective environmental management tool for analyzing and demonstrating the possible environmental impacts of the proposed man-made activities, and on the basis of this, proposing preventive measures and countermeasures to remove the potential negative impact in order to ensure a sustainable development for the society in the future. Since its first appearance in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s, EIA, as a scientific method and technical means, has been widely applied in the whole world of other developed countries and developing countries. Any individual and organization could use this helpful tool to provide guidance for human development activities.

The concept of EIA was firstly introduced into China as early as in 1973 in the first National Conference on Environmental Protection held in Beijing. And the EIA system was established in China by enacting the Environmental Protection Law (Trial) in 1979. Since then, the environmental impact assessment system has played an extremely important role in China's environmental protection work. After more than 40 years of development and practical experience, the operation system of China EIA has gradually formed a pattern composed of the five parties, which are the approving agency (the government's environmental administrative department), the technical evaluation agency (the evaluation center under the environmental administrative department), the evaluation agency (the environmental impact assessment company/institute), the implementing agency (the project construction developer), and the supervisory party (the public). The technical evaluation agency is designated by the government to carry out technical part of environmental impact evaluation. The evaluation agency is a neutral third party that provides consulting services to the government and the project construction developers. The public is usually composed of the people living around the project sites, the non-governmental organizations of environmental protection (NGOs), and the media.

The objectives of this research are:

(1) To provide a whole picture of the EIA system in China by carefully reviewing and

summarizing the related knowledge on the history and development of EIA system in China, the administration of China EIA, the procedural framework for EIA in China, the types of EIA documents in China, the classification list of EIA in China, EIA laws, regulation and technical guideline in China etc.

(2) To discover the trend of China EIA by conducting the nationwide analysis (national and provincial EIA), regional analysis, category analysis.

(3) To supply a comparison content analysis between national and provincial level EIS in order to find out the difference and the similarity in terms of three parameters of alternative, assessment item and assessment magnitude.

(4) To figure out the reasons of shortcomings of the China EIA between national and provincial levels and try to make effort on providing some possible and beneficial suggestions and solutions to reduce the inadequacies of China's EIA and to improve the perfection of the EIA documents writing in China.

The findings of this study will not only contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the EIA system in China and the characteristics of EISs on national and provincial levels in China but also provides suggestions for the perfection of the writing of EIA documents in China. This study clarified the features and the gap of national and provincial EISs, which is expected to be useful for regulating EIS reporting writing on the provincial level. Therefore, findings drawn from this study provide a useful reference for China's policy-makers for improving the EIA system in China in the future.

(1) The comprehensive results of the content analysis of three parameters indicate that the EISs on the national levels have improved operation and report content writing compared to the EISs on the province level, which is generally believed by the Chinese public based on China's special national conditions.

(2) Both the central and provincial governments have invested a lot of manpower and material resources in the development of the transportation system by the fact of biggest share of the transportation sector on both levels.

The recommendation of this study would be as below:

(1) This study was focused on identifying the difference and the similarity between national and provincial level EIS reports in China from the viewpoints of content analysis perspective by choosing three parameters of alternative, assessment items and assessment magnitude for analyzing. In order to get more information and a full picture of both level's EIS, the analysis of another two parameters of Public Participation and Mitigation Measure is recommended.

(2) The implementation of provincial EIS is less efficient comparing to the national EIS, inferring from the fact that the quality of national EIS is better than the provincial one. Based

on this situation, it is recommend that the policy makers of China should be regulate the development and implementation of provincial EIS while developing and perfecting the central EIS. By doing this, it will gradually eliminate the current situation where the central EIS and the provincial EIS share the same EIS system, but the quality of the EIS report is different.

(3) In the data collection process of this study, it was found that although the Ministry of Environmental Protection (the former MEE) has stipulated that all the full version of EIA reports (EIS and EIF) of all construction projects should be disclosed to the public from January 1, 2014, the fact has found that a lot of provinces among 31 provinces do not provide all the full version of EIA reports on its official websites from January 1, 2014 to the present. Comparing to the good disclosure situation of EIA reports on the website of the national environmental protection institute MEE, the local government and the local environmental protection bureau should learn from the MEE and put more effort on the implementation of the disclosure of EIA reports to the public.

(4) As the result of this research showing that the gap of alternative comparison between national EIS and provincial EIS is huge, it is recommended that the provincial EIS should increase the percentage of alternatives providing for its construction projects and if is possible, it is better to provide more alternatives for consideration and comparison.