



Environmental Review 2013, Korea

ECOREA

ECOREA



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF KOREA



ECOREA

is a compound of the prefix "ECO", which suggest an ecologically sound and comfortable environment, and the name of the nation, "KOREA"



ECOREA contents

1. Climate Change 06

- 1.1 Current Status
- 1.2 Policy Overview
- 1.3 Key Issues

2. Air 32

- 2.1 Current Status
- 2.2 Policy Overview
- 2.3 Key Issues

3. Water 50

- 3.1 Management of Water Environment
- 3.2 Management of Waterworks and Sewerage

4. Soil and Groundwater 74

- 4.1 Current Status
- 4.2 Policy Overview
- 4.3 Key Issues

5. Natural Environment and Land 98

- 5.1 Conservation and Restoration of Natural Environment
- 5.2 Precautionary Management of Land Environment

6. Waste 138

- 6.1 Current Status
- 6.2 Policy Overview
- 6.3 Key Issues

7. Environmental Health 168

- 7.1 Current Status
- 7.2 Policy Overview
- 7.3 Key Issues

8. Chemicals 178

- 8.1 Current Status
- 8.2 Policy Overview
- 8.3 Key Issues

9. Eco-friendly Lifestyle and Industry 200

- 9.1 Green growth and green lifestyle policy
- 9.2 Nurturing Environmental Industry
and Development of Environmental
Technology

10. Environmental Information & Com- munication Technology ICT 224

- 10.1 Current Status
- 10.2 Policy Overview
- 10.3 Key Issues

11. International Environmental Cooperation 232

- 11.1 Current Status
- 11.2 Policy Overview
- 11.3 Key Issues

12. Appendix 252

- 12.1 The Organization and
Functions of the Ministry of
Environment and Its Affiliated
Organizations
- 12.2 Related Ministries and Organizations
- 12.3 Table of Environment-Related Laws

Minister's Message

Over the last half a century, Korea has transformed itself from an agricultural country to a highly industrialized country. During the process, various environmental challenges have emerged. The Environment Administration was established in 1980 in response to those challenges and upgraded to the Ministry of Environment in 1990.



In early years, Korea's environmental policy mainly focused on traditional environmental protection such as air and water quality control, waste management and nature conservation. Precautionary environmental policies represented by total pollution load management, strategic environmental impact assessment and extended producer responsibility have been introduced since the late 1990s. In more recent years, the policy scope has been expanded to encompass climate change and environmental health. Considerable progress and accomplishment have been made throughout the history of the Ministry.

Despite those achievements, the Ministry still has a long way ahead to keep up with the rapidly growing demand and expectation of the people. Moreover, our not-yet-born children as well as animals, plants and all the living things on this planet keep reminding us of our obligation to protect and conserve the environment, on which their survival and livelihood depend.

Under the newly launched administration of Korea, the Ministry of Environment will carefully listen to not only the voice of the people living today but also of our next generation and the nature. The Ministry has an ambition to upgrade Korea's environmental policy to the world's highest level, especially in the areas of environmental welfare, chemicals management and sustainable development. It seems to be meaningful to briefly introduce the Ministry's new policy vision.

First, the Ministry aims at providing safer living environment. Those who cause environmental damage will be forced to take the entire responsibility through paying all the cost of the consequence. With the strict enforcement of polluter pays principle, environmental accidents will be forcibly prevented.



Second, the Ministry seeks way to offer higher quality of environmental services to all the people across the nation. Water supply and sewerage services for rural households will be expanded up to the level of urban areas which are already at the top status in the world. Air quality in cities will be improved through applying more stringent measures including the control of fine particulate matter(PM_{2.5}).

Third, the Ministry endeavors to enhance sustainability of the country through establishing eco-friendly land management, reducing resource and energy intensity, creating a resource-recycling society, conserving biodiversity and strengthening climate change responses.

The publication of Ecorea has the purpose to introduce Korea's major environmental policies in progress and share the experiences and lessons we have gained over the course of the recent years. It is my sincere hope that Ecorea will be of good use to the interested readers around the world. Lastly, I would like to assure that the Ministry of Environment is always ready and open-minded to work together with the global community to address regional and global environmental challenges.

June 2013

Yoon Seongkyu
Minister of Environment



01 Climate Change

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index?reportId=5_9149

