



Overview of the Philippine EIS System





Environmental Impact Assessment

Detailed study to determine the **type and level of effects** an existing facility **is having**, or a proposed project **would have**, on the environment.





PD 1151 : Philippine Environmental Policy

Stressed the urgent need to formulate an intensive, integrated program of environmental protection through EIA

Requires:

ALL agencies & instrumentalities of the national government

Government-owned & controlled corporations

Private corporations, firms, and entities

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for EVERY action, project or undertaking which **SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS** the environment.



PD 1152: Philippine Environmental Code

Defines policy objectives for the various aspects of environmental management such as air and water quality management, natural resources development, land management and waste management



PD 1586 (1978)

Philippine EIS System

- Established to facilitate the attainment & maintenance of a *rational & orderly balance between socio-economic growth & environmental protection*
- Introduced the concepts of **Environmentally Critical Projects (ECP)** and projects within **Environmentally Critical Areas (ECA)** as projects requiring the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)



PD 1586 : Philippine EIS System

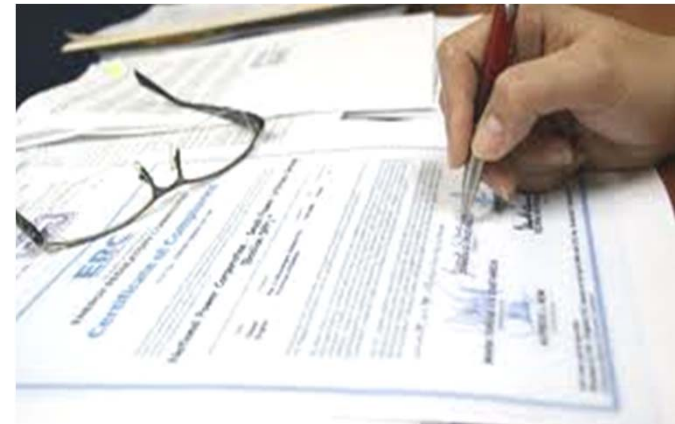
- No person, partnership or corporation shall undertake or operate any such declared ECP or project within an ECA without first securing an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)



Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)

Outlines the commitments of the proponent which are necessary for the project

- **to comply with existing environmental regulations or**
- **to operate within the best environmental practice** that are not currently covered by existing laws





Contents of the ECC

- **Scope of project or undertaking**
- **Conditions conformed by the proponent to implement mitigating measures for potentially negative impacts and enhancement measures for potentially positive impacts**
- **Recommendations to concerned permitting, deciding and monitoring entities**



Validity of the ECC

- ➡ **Once project is implemented, ECC remains valid and active for the lifetime of the project (*unless otherwise specified*);**
- ➡ **The continued validity of the ECC sustains the active commitments of the Proponent to comply with ECC conditions and with environmental regulations**



Expiry of the ECC

☞ Not implemented w/in 5 years from ECC issuance

New ECC is necessary if baseline characteristics have significantly changed to the extent that the impact assessment w/c was the basis of the EMP is no longer appropriate



Penal Provisions

Operating without an ECC

Violation of the terms and conditions of ECC
(including the EMP)

Violation of standards, rules & regulations



Fine in an amount not to exceed P50,000 for
every violation thereof

at the discretion of the EMB



Note!

- ❏ ECC or CNC is not a permit to implement a project
- ❏ EIA is a planning tool and should be done as early as possible with the feasibility study
- ❏ The findings of the EIA shall be a consideration in the decision making process of other government agencies in the discharge of their permitting and licensing functions



EIA Document needed in securing Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)

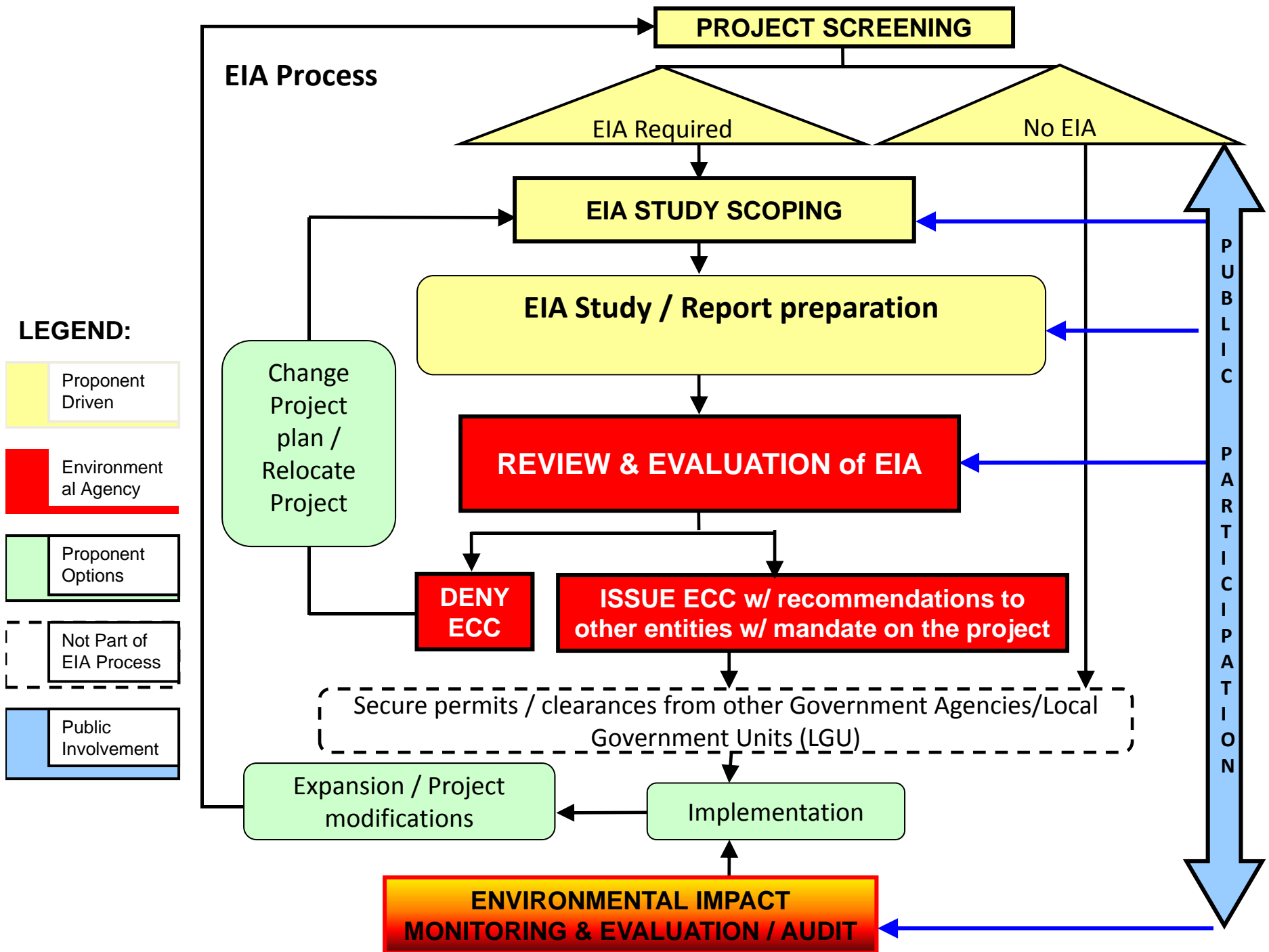


Forms of EIA Report for ECC Applications

- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Programmatic EIS (PEIS)
- Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)
- Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (EPRMP)
- Programmatic EPRMP (PEPRMP)



Procedures/Steps in securing ECC



Maximum Processing Timeframe for ECC Applications

	Presidential AO 42 (2002)	DENR MC 2010-14 (2010)
ECP	120	40
Non-ECP	60	20



EIA Review and Monitoring Procedures and Standards

