

Presented by:

<u>William Conner</u> – Saudi Aramco

Abraham Jacob

Operations Manager, ECB



Presentation Outline

- Why is an EIA carried out?
- When is an EIA carried out?
- What are the EIA requirements in KSA?
- What are international EIA requirements applied to major projects in KSA?
- What are the main components of an EIA?
- What are the benefits of an EIA?



Why is an EIA carried out?

- Address environmental concerns at the feasibility stage
- Systematically analyze effects and consequences
- Identify alternatives
- Determine legal requirements & obligations
- Engage stakeholders & affected parties
- Establish mitigation measures at the planning stage
- Determine monitoring requirements



When is an EIA carried out?

Proactive

- Feasibility Stage
- Design Stage
- Independent
- Unbiased/Objective
- Participation
- EIA not an expense
- EIA an Investment

Desired

Few Projects

Reactive

- Formality
- Focused on getting Regulator Approval
- Accelerated Schedule
- Unexpected/ Unwanted expense
- Biased and Preconceived

Reality

Most Projects



What are the EIA requirements in KSA?

Presidency of Meteorology and Environment

Category I Project

No significant impacts

Category II Project

Significant Impacts within site Category III Project

Significant Impacts extend beyond the site

Fill Category I Form Fill Category II
Form

Fill Category III
Form

e.g. Minor Repairs at existing facilities e.g. Pipelines within corridors (< 50Km)

e.g. Major Refinery complex

Royal Commission

Already
Completed EIA for
industries in
Jubail and Yanbu
Industrial Cities



Type I, II, III Industries



General Environmental Regulations 2002

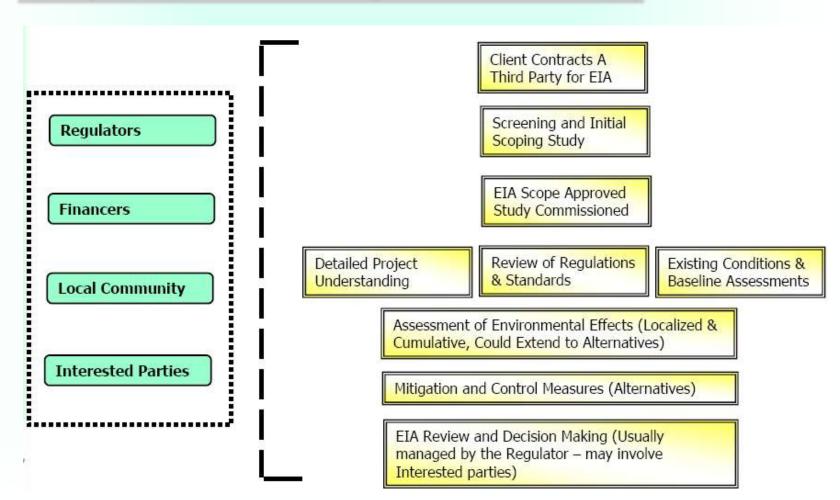
Environmental Regulations 2004

International EIA requirements for projects in KSA

- Generally applicable to large scale projects and carried out to satisfy financing agencies
 - e.g. Power, Refinery, Petrochemicals, Mining
- Standards and Guidelines include:
 - Equator Principles of 2006
 - IFC Performance Standards
 - World Bank Standards
 - World Health Organization Standards



Components of an EIA (The EIA Process)





EIA Report: Key Issues to be discussed

- Project Description
- Project Justification
- Project Alternatives
- Policy and Legal Framework
- Baseline Conditions (Air, Soil, Water, Flora and Fauna, Marine, Communities, etc – as appropriate)
- Impact Assessment (can include modeling)
- Mitigation Measures
- Monitoring Requirements



What are the benefits of an EIA?

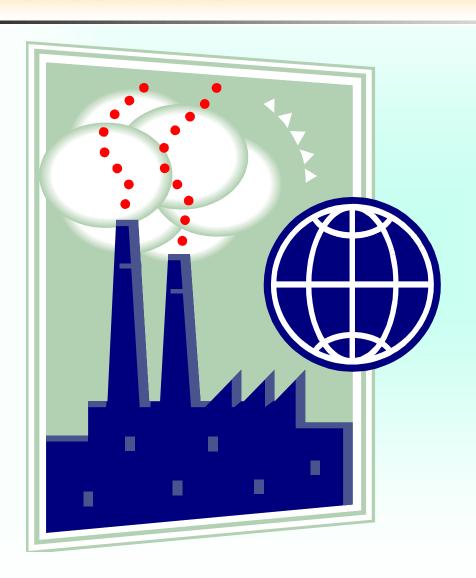
- Identify regulatory requirements at the planning stage
- Assess alternatives within and to the project
- Obtain extensive baseline data
- Systematically identify and assess impacts from construction, operation & closure
- Incorporate mitigation measures into project design
- Establish plans for monitoring



THANK YOU!

Questions?????





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Abraham Jacob

Operations Manager, ECB

